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THE
CENTURY DICTIONARY
AND
CYCLOPEDIA

A WORK OF UNIVERSAL REFERENCE
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS OF KNOWLEDGE
WITH A NEW ATLAS OF THE WORLD

IN TEN VOLUMES
VOLUME I

PUBLISHED BY
The Century Co.
NEW YORK

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PUBLISHERS' NOTE ON THE COMPLETED WORK

With the publication of the Atlas which is incorporated in the present edition The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia was brought to completion. As the Cyclopedia of Names grew out of the Dictionary and supplemented it on its encyclopedic side, so the Atlas grew out of the Cyclopedia, and serves as an extension of its geographical material. Each of these works deals with a different part of the great field of words,—common words and names,—while the three, in their unity, constitute a work of reference which practically covers the whole of that field. The total number of words and names defined or otherwise described in the completed work is about 450,000.

The special features of each of these several parts of the book are described in the Prefaces which will be found in the first, ninth, and tenth volumes. It need only be said that the definitions of the common words of the language are for the most part stated encyclopedically, with a vast amount of technical, historical, and practical information in addition to an unrivaled wealth of purely philological material; that the same encyclopedic method is applied to proper names — names of persons, places, characters in fiction, books — in short, of everything to which a name is given; and that in the Atlas geographical names, and much besides, are exhibited with a completeness and serviceableness seldom equaled. Of The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia as a whole, therefore, it may be said that it is in its own field the most complete presentation of human knowledge — scientific, historical, and practical — that exists.

Moreover, the method of distributing this encyclopedic material under a large number of headings, which has been followed throughout, makes each item of this great store of information far more accessible than in works in which a different system is adopted.

The first edition of The Century Dictionary was completed in 1891, that of The Century Cyclopedia of Names in 1894, and that of the Atlas in 1897. During the years that have elapsed since those dates each of these works has been subjected to repeated careful revisions, in order to include the latest information, and the results of this scrutiny are comprised in this edition.

THE
CENTURY DICTIONARY

AN ENCYCLOPEDIC LEXICON
OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

◆

PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF
WILLIAM DWIGHT WHITNEY, PH. D., LL.D.
PROFESSOR OF COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY AND SANSKRIT
IN YALE UNIVERSITY

PUBLISHED BY
The Century Co.
NEW YORK

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Botany, H–Z.

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Botany, A–G.

HENRY M. WHITNEY, A. M.
Late Professor of English Literature in Beloit College.
Synonyms.

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WILLIAM D. WHITNEY, PH. D., LL. D.*
Professor of Comparative Philology and Sanskrit in Yale University.
Spelling; Pronunciation; Grammar; Comparative Philology; Ethnology; Anthropology.

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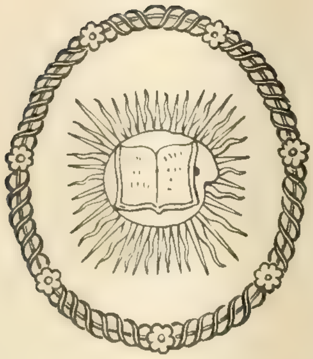


PREFACE.

THE plan of The Century Dictionary includes three things: the construction of a general dictionary of the English language which shall be serviceable for every literary and practical use; a more complete collection of the technical terms of the various sciences, arts, trades, and professions than has yet been attempted; and the addition to the definitions proper of such related encyclopedic matter, with pictorial illustrations, as shall constitute a convenient book of general reference. The attempt to accomplish these ends, and at the same time to produce a harmonious whole, has determined both the general character of the work and its details. This design originated early in 1882 in a proposal to adapt *The Imperial Dictionary* to American needs, made by Mr. Roswell Smith, President of The Century Co., who has supported with unfailing faith and the largest liberality the plans of the editors as they have gradually extended far beyond the original limits.

The vocabulary.

Obsolete words.

Dialectal and provincial words.

The most obvious result of this plan is a very large addition to the vocabulary of preceding dictionaries, about two hundred thousand words being here defined. The first duty of a comprehensive dictionary is collection, not selection. When a full account of the language is sought, every omission of a genuine English form, even when practically necessary, is so far a defect; and it is therefore better to err on the side of broad inclusiveness than of narrow exclusiveness. This is the attitude of The Century Dictionary. It is designed to be a practically complete record of the main body of English speech, from the time of the mingling of the Old French and Anglo-Saxon to the present day, with such of its offshoots as possess historical, etymological, literary, scientific, or practical value. The execution of this design demands that more space be given to obsolete words and forms than has hitherto been the rule in dictionaries. This is especially true of Middle English words (and particularly of the vocabulary of Chaucer), which represent a stage of the language that is not only of high interest in itself, but is also intimately connected, etymologically and otherwise, with living speech. Only a few of these words are contained in existing dictionaries. This is the case also, to a great degree, with the language of much later times. The literature of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the formative period of modern English, abounds in words and idioms hitherto unrecorded by lexicographers. Not to include all of these terms which from their etymological connections, intrinsic literary value, or availability for modern use, are worthy of record, is to make, not a dictionary of English, but merely a dictionary of modern and selected English. A similar reason has led to the admission of an unusually large number of dialectal and provincial words. Until about the time of the Reformation the language existed chiefly in the form of dialects; and while the common literary tongue was establishing itself, and after it became established, its relations with dialectal and provincial forms were most intimate. Many "literary" words sank to the position of provincialisms, and on the other hand provincialisms rose to literary rank—a process which has been continuous to the present day. Thus both historically and with regard to present usage it is impossible to draw a hard and fast line between these two sides of the language, either with respect to words or to their individual senses. This dictionary, therefore, includes words of dialectal form or provincial use which appear to be an important part of the history of the language. Within the sphere of mere colloquialism, slang, and cant, a much narrower rule of inclusion has, of course, been followed; but colloquialism and even slang must be noticed by the lexicographer who desires to portray the language in its natural and full outlines, and these phases of English have therefore been treated with liberality. Americanisms, especially, have received the recognition naturally to be expected from an American dictionary, many being recorded for the first time; on the other hand, many words and uses heretofore regarded as peculiar to this country have been found to be survivals of older or provincial English, or to have gained a foothold in broader English use. Another notable increase in the vocabulary is that due to the admission of the many terms which have come into existence during the present century — especially during the last twenty years — in connection with the advance in all departments of knowledge and labor, scientific, artistic, professional, mechanical, and practical. This increase is nowhere more conspicuous than in the language of the physical sciences, and of those departments of study, such as archæology, which are concerned with the life and customs of the past. Not only have English words been coined in astonishing numbers, but many words of foreign origin or form, especially New Latin and French, have been imported for real or imaginary needs. To consign these terms to special glossaries is unduly to restrict the dictionary at the point at which it comes into the closest contact with what is vital and interesting in contemporary thought and life; it is also practically impossible, for this technical language is, in numberless instances, too closely interwoven with common speech to be dissevered from it. A similar increase is noticeable in the language of the mechanical arts and trades. The progress of invention has brought nearly as great a flood of new words and senses as has the progress of science. To exclude this language of the shop and the market from a general English dictionary is as undesirable as to exclude that of science, and for similar reasons. Both these lines of development have therefore been recorded with great fullness. There is also a considerable number of foreign words — Latin, French, and other — not in technical use, which have been admitted because they either have become established in English literature or stand for noteworthy things that have no English names. Lastly, the individual words have been supplemented by the insertion of idiomatical phrases that are not fully explained by the definitions of their component parts alone, and have in use the force of single words; and of the numerous phrase-names used in the arts and sciences. The number of these phrases here defined is very large.

Colloquialism and slang: Americanisms.

Scientific and technical terms.

No English dictionary, however, can well include every word or every form of a word that has been used by any English writer or speaker. There is a very large number of words and forms discoverable in the literature of all periods of the language, in the various dialects, and in colloquial use, which have no practical claim upon the notice of the lexicographer. A large group not meriting inclusion consists of words used only for the nonce by writers of all periods and of all degrees of authority, and especially by recent writers in newspapers and other ephemeral publications; of words intended by their inventors for wider use in popular or technical speech, but which have not been accepted; and of many special names of things, as of many chemical compounds, of many inventions, of patented commercial articles, and the like. Yet another group is composed of many substantive uses of adjectives, adjective uses of substantives (as of nouns of material), participial adjectives, verbal nouns ending in *-ing*, abstract nouns ending in *-ness*, adverbs ending in *-ly* from adjectives, adjectives ending in *-ish*, regular compounds, etc., which can be used at will in accordance with the established principles of the language, but which are too obvious, both in meaning and formation, and often too occasional in use, to need separate definition. So also dialectal, provincial, or colloquial words must be excluded, so far as they stand out of vital relation to the main body of the language which it is the object of a general dictionary to explain. The special limitations of the technical and scientific vocabulary will be mentioned later.

Words that must be excluded.

None of these considerations is of the nature of a definite rule that can be used with precision in all cases. On the contrary, the question whether a word shall be included, even in a dictionary so comprehensive as this, must often be decided by the special circumstances of the case.

Etymologies.

The sources of the English vocabulary thus presented are extremely various. No other tongue, ancient or modern, has appeared in so many and so different phases; and no other people of high civilization has so completely disregarded the barriers of race and circumstance and adopted into its speech so great a number of unnative words and notions. The making of the English language began, it may be said, with the introduction of Roman rule and Roman speech among the barbarous Celts of Britain. The Latin language, as the vehicle of civilization, affected strongly the Celtic, and also the speech of the Teutonic peoples, Saxons, Angles, and Jutes, who in the fifth century obtained a footing on the island. This Teutonic tongue, while assimilating something both of the native Celtic idiom, and of Latin in a Celtic guise, in time became the dominant language. The speech thus formed (called *Anglo-Saxon* or, as some now prefer, *Old English*) was raised almost to classic rank by the labors of Alfred and of the numerous priests and scholars who sought to convey to their countrymen in their native language the treasures of Latin learning and the precepts of the Latin Church. Though uniting in the ninth century with an influx of Scandinavian speech, and in the eleventh century, through the Norman conquest, with the stream which flowed through France from Rome, it remained the chief fountain of English. From these two elements, the Teutonic and the Latin (the latter both in its original form and as modified in the Romance tongues), our language has been constructed; though materials more or less important have been borrowed from almost every known speech.

Method of etymological statement.

The details of this history are exhibited in the etymologies. They have been written anew, on a uniform plan, and in accordance with the established principles of comparative philology. The best works in English etymology, as well as in etymology and philology in general, have been regularly consulted, the most helpful being those of Prof. Skeat and Eduard Müller, and the "New English Dictionary on Historical Principles," edited by Dr. J. A. H. Murray (which, however, could be consulted in revising the proofs of A and of part of B only); but the conclusions reached are independent. It has been possible, by means of the fresh material at the disposal of the etymologist, to clear up in many cases doubts or difficulties hitherto resting upon the history of particular words, to decide definitely in favor of one of several suggested etymologies, to discard numerous current errors, and to give for the first time the history of many words of which the etymologies were previously unknown or erroneously stated. Noteworthy features of the etymologies will be found to be the method followed in stating the ascertained facts of the history of each word, and the extensive collation of cognate or allied words. Beginning with the current accepted form or spelling, each important word has been traced back through earlier forms to its remotest known origin. Middle English forms are given, in important cases in numerous variants for the four centuries included in that period, and are traced to the Anglo-Saxon (in which are given the typical forms, with the important variants and the oldest glosses) or, as the case may be, to the Old French, including in special instances the Old French as developed in England, or Anglo-French. The derivation of the Anglo-Saxon or French form is then given. When an Anglo-Saxon or other Teutonic form is mentioned, the cognate forms are given from the Old Saxon, the Old Friesic, the Dutch, Low German, High German, and Icelandic in their several periods, the Swedish (and often the Norwegian), the Danish, and the Gothic. The same form of statement is used with the Romance and other groups of forms — the Old French and modern French, the Provençal, the Spanish, the Portuguese, the Italian, and sometimes in special instances the Wallachian and other Romance forms, being given in a regular order, and derived together from their Latin or other source. With the Latin are mentioned the Greek cognates, if any such existed, the Slavic forms, if concerned, and the Sanskrit, Persian, etc. If the Arabic or Hebrew is reached, other Semitic forms are sometimes stated. The rule has been to deduce from a comparison of all the principal forms the primitive sense or form, and also to make the process of inference clear to the consulter of the dictionary. Of course, in a search through so vast a field, in which the paths of words have been in many instances effectually obliterated or confused, many points of uncertainty remain; but from the evidence at hand various degrees of approximation to certainty can be established, and these it has been sought clearly to indicate by terms of qualification. The various prefixes and suffixes used in the formation of English words are treated very fully in separate articles.

The symbols used.

There are thus two distinct groups of forms in the etymologies: those in the line of derivation or direct descent, and those in the lines of cognation or collateral descent. A Greek word, for example, may occur not only in Anglo-Saxon (and English), but also in other Teutonic and in Romance and other tongues, and the full account of the English form requires the mention of the most important of these other forms as "parallel with" or "equal to" the Anglo-Saxon and English. To separate these groups more plainly to thought and to the eye, and to save the space which would be taken up by the frequent repetition of the words "from," "parallel with," and "whence," distinctive symbols are used. For "from" is used the sign <, denoting that the form without the angle is derived from the form within it; for "whence," the sign >, with a similar significance; for "parallel with" or "equal to" or "cognate with," the familiar sign of equality, =; for the word "root," the ordinary algebraic symbol √. An asterisk * is prefixed uniformly to all forms which are cited either as probable or as theoretical, or as merely alleged; it indicates in all cases that the form so marked has not been found by the etymologist in the records of the language concerned, or in its dictionaries. But in some cases words are marked with the asterisk which are found in certain dictionaries, but have not been verified in the actual literature. Special care has been taken with the Anglo-Saxon words, unverified forms of which exist in the current dictionaries, some of them probably genuine, though not found in any of the accessible texts, and others due to early errors of editors and dictionary-makers.

Homonyms.

Words of various origin and meaning, but of the same spelling (homonyms), have been distinguished by small superior figures (^{1}, ^{2}, ^{3}, etc.). Such words abound in English. They are mostly common monosyllables, and much confusion exists not only in the explanation of them but also in their use, words of diverse origin having been, in many cases, regarded as one, with consequent entanglement or complete merging of meanings. In numbering these homonyms, the rule has been to give precedence to the oldest or the most familiar, or to that one which is most nearly English in origin. The superior numbers apply not so much to the individual word as to the group or root to which it belongs; hence the different grammatical uses of the same homonym are numbered alike when they are separately entered in the dictionary. Thus verbs and nouns of the same origin and the same present spelling receive the same superior number. But when two words of the same form, and of the same radical origin, now differ considerably in meaning, so as to be used as different words, they are separately numbered.

The etymologies have been written by Dr. Charles P. G. Scott, with the assistance, in the later parts of the work, of contributions from Prof. James A. Harrison, Prof. William M. Baskervill, Prof. Francis A. March, Jr., and others. In ascertaining the particular facts with regard to the origin of technical terms, much aid has been given by the specialists in charge of the various departments.

Of the great body of words constituting the familiar language the spelling is determined by well-established usage, and, however accidental and unacceptable, in many cases, it may be, and however much of sympathy and well-willing may be due to the efforts now making to introduce a reform, it is not the office of a dictionary like this to propose improvements, or to adopt those which have been proposed, and have not yet won some degree of acceptance and use. But there are also considerable classes as to which usage is wavering, more than one form being sanctioned by excellent authorities, The orthography.

either in this country or in Great Britain, or in both. Familiar examples are words ending in *-or* or *-our* (as *labor*, *labour*), in *-er* or *-re* (as *center*, *centre*), in *-ize* or *-ise* (as *civilize*, *civilise*); those having a single or double consonant after an unaccented vowel (as *traveler*, *traveller*; *worshiped*, *worshipped*), or spelt with *e* or with *æ* or *œ* (as *hemorrhage*, *diarrhea*; *hæmorrhage*, *diarrhœa*); and so on. In such cases, both forms are given, with an expressed preference for the briefer one, or the one more accordant with native analogies. The language is struggling toward a more consistent and phonetic spelling, and it is proper, in disputed and doubtful cases, to cast the influence of the dictionary in favor of this movement, both by its own usage in the body of the text, and at the head of articles by the order of forms, or the selection of the form under which the word shall be treated. Technical words not in general use, and words introduced from other languages, have also their varieties of orthographic form: the former, in part, because of the ignorance or carelessness of those who have made adaptations from Latin or Greek; the latter, because of the different styles of transliteration or imitation adopted. In such cases, slight variants are here sometimes disregarded, the more correct form being given alone, or with mere mention of others; in other cases, the different forms are given, with cross references to the preferred one, under which the word is treated. Finally, the obsolete words which have no accepted spelling, but occur only in the variety of forms characteristic of the periods from which they come, are treated regularly under that form which is nearest to, or most analogous with, present English, and the quotations, of whatever form, are as a rule presented there; side-forms are entered as liberally as seemed in any measure desirable, with references to the one preferred. All citations, however, are given in the orthography (though not always with the punctuation) of the texts from which they are taken.

The pronunciation.

Still greater than the variation in the orthography, even the accepted orthography, of English words, is the variation in the pronunciation. And here the same general principles must govern the usage of the dictionary. No attempt is made to record all the varieties of popular, or even of educated, utterance, or to report the determinations made by different recognized authorities. It has been necessary, rather, to make a selection of words to which alternative pronunciations should be accorded, and to give preference among these according to the circumstances of each particular case, in view of the general analogies and tendencies of English utterance. A large number of scientific names and terms—words that are written rather than uttered, even by those who use them most—are here entered and have a pronunciation noted for the first time. For such words no prescriptive usage can be claimed to exist; the pronunciation must be determined by the analogies of words more properly English, or by those governing kindred and more common words from the same sources. With respect to many foreign words, more or less used as English, it is often questionable how far usage has given them an English pronunciation, or has modified in the direction of English the sound belonging to them where they are vernacular. In not a few instances a twofold pronunciation is indicated for them, one Anglicized and the other original. Words of present provincial use are for the most part pronounced according to literary analogies, without regard to the varieties of their local utterance. The principal exceptions are Scotch words having a certain literary standing (owing to their use especially by Scott and Burns); these are more carefully marked for their provincial pronunciation. Wholly obsolete words are left unmarked.

There are certain difficult points in varying English utterance, the treatment of which by the dictionary calls for special explanation. One is the so-called "long *u*" (as in *use*, *muse*, *cure*), represented here, as almost everywhere, by *ū*. In its full pronunciation, this is as precisely *yoo* (*yö*) as if written with the two characters. But there has long existed a tendency to lessen or remove the *y*-element of the combination in certain situations unfavorable to its production. After an *r*, this tendency has worked itself fully out; the pronunciation *oo* (*ö*) has taken the place of *ū* in that situation so generally as to be alone accepted by all recent authorities (although some speakers still show plain traces of the older utterance). The same has happened, in a less degree, after *l*, and some of the latest authorities (even in England) prescribe always *loo* (*lö*) instead of *lū;* so radical a change has not been ventured upon in this work, in which *ö* is written only after an *l* that is preceded by another consonant: cultivated pronunciation is much less uniform here than in the preceding case. But further, after the other so-called dental consonants *t*, *d*, *n*, *s*, *z*, except in syllables immediately following an accent, the usage of the majority of good speakers tends to reduce the *y*-element to a lighter and less noticeable form, while many omit it altogether, pronouncing *oo* (*ö*). Of this class of discordances no account is taken in the re-spellings for pronunciation; usage is in too fluid and vacillating a condition to be successfully represented. After the sounds *ch*, *j*, *sh*, *zh*, however, only *ö* is acknowledged. Another case is that of the *r*. Besides local differences in regard to the point of production in the mouth, and to the presence, or degree, of trilling in its utterance, a very large number, including some of the sections of most authoritative usage, on both sides of the Atlantic, do not really utter the *r*-sound at all unless it be immediately followed by a vowel (in the same or a succeeding word), but either silence it altogether or convert it into a neutral-vowel sound (that of *hut* or *hurt*). The mutilation thus described is not acknowledged in this dictionary, but *r* is everywhere written where it has till recently been pronounced by all; and it is left for the future to determine which party of the speakers of the language shall win the upper hand. The distinction of the two shades of neutral-vowel sound in *hut* and *hurt*, which many authorities, especially in England, ignore or neglect, is, as a matter of course, made in this work. The latter, or *hurt*-sound, is found in English words only before *r* in the same syllable; but it is also a better correspondent to the French *eu* and "mute *e*" sounds than is the former, or *hut*-sound. In like manner, the *air*-sound is distinguished (as *ã*) from the ordinary *e*- or *a*-sounds. Further, the two sounds written with *o* in *sot* and *song* are held apart throughout, the latter (marked with *ô*) being admitted not only before *r* (as in *nor*), but in many other situations, where common good usage puts it. But as there is a growing tendency in the language to turn *o* into *ô*, the line between the two sounds is a variable one, and the *ô* (on this account distinguished from *â*, with which from a phonetic point of view it is practically identical) must be taken as marking an *o*-sound which in a part of good usage is simple *o*. A similar character belongs to the so-called "intermediate *a*" of *ask*, *can't*, *command*, and their like, which with many good speakers has the full *ä*-sound (of *far*, etc.), and also by many is flattened quite to the "short *a*" of *fat*, etc. This is signified by *ȧ*, which, as applied to English words, should be regarded rather as pointing out the varying utterance here described than as imperatively prescribing any shade of it.

General variations of usage: pronunciation of certain vowels.

On the side of consonant utterance, there is a very large class of cases where it can be made a question whether a pure *t* or *d* or *s* or *z* is pronounced with an *i*- or *y*-sound after it before another vowel, or whether the consonant is fused together with the *i* or *y* into the sounds *ch*, *j*, *sh*, or *zh* respectively—for example, whether we say *nature* or *nachur*, *gradūal* or *grajöal*, *sūre* or *shör*, *vizūal* or *vizhöal*. There are many such words in which accepted usage has fully ranged itself on the side of the fused pronunciation: for example, *vizhon*, not *vizion*, for *vision;* *azhur*, not *azure*, for *azure;* but with regard to the great majority usage is less decided, or else the one pronunciation is given in ordinary easy utterance and the other when speaking with deliberation or labored plainness, or else the fused pronunciation is used without the fact being acknowledged. For such cases is introduced here a special mark under the consonant—thus, *t̮*, *d̮*, *s̮*, *z̮*—which is intended to signify that in elaborate or strained utterance the consonant has its own proper value, but in ordinary styles of speaking combines with the following *i*-element into the fused sound. The mark is not used unless the fused sound is admissible in good common speech.

The pronunciation of certain consonants.

This same device, of a mark added beneath to indicate a familiar utterance different from an elaborate or forced one, is introduced by this dictionary on a very large scale in marking the sounds of the vowels. One of the most peculiar characteristics of English pronunciation is the way in which it slights the vowels of most unaccented syllables, not merely lightening them in point of quantity and stress, but changing their quality of sound. To write (as systems of re-spelling for pronunciation, and even systems of phonetic spelling, generally do) the vowels of unaccented syllables as if they were accented, is a distortion, and to pronounce them as so written would be a caricature of English speech. There are two degrees of this transformation. In the first, the general vowel quality of a long vowel remains, but is modified toward or to the corresponding (natural) short: thus, *ā* and *ō* lose their usual vanish (of *ẹ̄* and *ö* respectively), and become, the one *e* (even, in some final syllables, the yet thinner *i*), the other the true short *o* (which, in accented syllables, occurs only provincially, as in the New England pronunciation of *home*, *whole*, etc.); *ē* and *ö* (of *food*) become *i* and *u̇* (of *good*); *â* or *ô* become (more rarely) *o*. This first degree of change is marked by a single dot under the vowel: thus, *ạ̄*, *ẹ̄*, *ọ̄*, *ụ̄*, *ọ̈*, *ộ*. In the second degree, the vowel loses its specific quality altogether, and is reduced to a neutral sound, the slightly uttered *u* (of *hut*) or *ė* (of *hurt*). This change occurs mainly in short vowels (especially *a*, *o*, less often *e*, but *i* chiefly in the ending *-ity*); but also sometimes in long vowels (especially *ū* and *ä*). This second degree of alteration is marked by a double dot under the vowel: thus, *a̤*, *e̤*, *o̤*, *i̤*, *ä̤*, *ṳ̄*. Accordingly, the dots show that while in very elaborate utterance the vowel is sounded as marked without them, in the various degrees of inferior elaborateness it ranges down to the shortened or to the neutralized vowel respectively; and it is intended that the dots shall mark, not a careless and slovenly, but only an ordinary and idiomatic utterance — not that of hasty conversation, but that of plain speaking, or of reading aloud with distinctness. In careless talk there is a yet wider reduction to the neutral sound. It must be clearly understood and borne in mind that these changes are the accompaniment and effect of a lightening and slighting of utterance; to pronounce with any stress the syllables thus marked would be just as great a caricature as to pronounce them with stress as marked above the letter.

Vowels in unaccented syllables.

In the preparation of the definitions of common words there has been at hand, besides the material generally accessible to students of the language, a special collection of quotations selected for this work from English books of all kinds and of all periods of the language, which is probably much larger than any that has hitherto been made for the use of an English dictionary, except that accumulated for the Philological Society of London. From this source much fresh lexicographical matter has been obtained, which appears not only in hitherto unrecorded words and senses, but also, it is believed, in the greater conformity of the definitions as a whole to the facts of the language. In general. the attempt has been made to portray the language as it actually is, separating more or less sharply those senses of each word which are really distinct, but avoiding that over-refinement of analysis which tends rather to confusion than to clearness. Special scientific and technical uses of words have, however, often been separately numbered, for practical reasons, even when they do not constitute logically distinct definitions. The various senses of words have also been classified with reference to the limitations of their use, those not found in current literary English being described as obsolete, local, provincial, colloquial, or technical (legal, botanical, etc.). The arrangement of the definitions historically, in the order in which the senses defined have entered the language, is the most desirable one, and it has been adopted whenever, from the etymological and other data accessible, the historical order could be inferred with a considerable degree of certainty; it has not, however, been possible to employ it in every case. The general definitions have also been supplemented by discussions of synonyms treating of about 7000 words, contributed by Prof. Henry M. Whitney, which will be found convenient as bringing together statements made in the definitions in various parts of the dictionary, and also as touching in a free way upon many literary aspects of words.

Definitions of common words.

Many of the extracts mentioned above, together with some contained in the *Imperial Dictionary* and in other earlier or special works, have been employed to illustrate the meanings of words, or merely to establish the fact of use. They form a large collection (about 200,000) representing all periods and branches of English literature. In many cases they will be found useful from a historical point of view, though, as was intimated above, they do not furnish a complete historical

The quotations.

record. All have been verified from the works from which they have been taken, and are furnished with exact references, except a few obtained from the *Imperial Dictionary*, which could not readily be traced to their sources, but were of sufficient value to justify their insertion on the authority of that work. Their dates can be ascertained approximately from the list of authors and works (and editions) cited, which will be published with the concluding part of the dictionary. These quotations have been used freely wherever they have seemed to be helpful; but it has not been possible thus to illustrate every word or every meaning of each word without an undue increase in the bulk of the book. The omissions affect chiefly technical and obvious senses.

In defining this common English vocabulary, important aid has been received from Mr. Benjamin E. Smith, who has also had, under the editor-in-chief, the special direction and revision of the work on all parts of the dictionary, with the charge of putting the book through the press; from Mr. Francis A. Teall, who has also aided in criticizing the proofs; from Mr. Robert Lilley, in the preliminary working-up of the literary material as well as in the final revision of it; from Dr. Charles P. G. Scott, who has also had special charge of the older English, and of provincial English; from Prof. Thomas R. Lounsbury, who has contributed to the dictionary the results of a systematic reading of Chaucer; from Dr. John W. Palmer, who has aided in revising the manuscript prepared for the press, and has also contributed much special literary matter; from Prof. Henry M. Whitney, who has given assistance in preparing the definitions of common words in certain later divisions of the work and has also examined the proofs; from Mr. Thomas W. Ludlow; from Mr. Franklin H. Hooper; from Mr. Leighton Hoskins, who has also contributed material for the definitions of most of the terms in prosody; from Miss Katharine B. Wood, who has superintended the collecting of new words and the selection and verification of the quotations; from Miss Mary L. Avery; and from many others who have helped at special points, or by criticisms and suggestions, particularly Prof. Charles S. Peirce and Prof. Josiah D. Whitney.

Definitions of technical terms.

Much space has been devoted to the special terms of the various sciences, fine arts, mechanical arts, professions, and trades, and much care has been bestowed upon their treatment. They have been collected by an extended search through all branches of technical literature, with the design of providing a very complete and many-sided technical dictionary. Many thousands of words have thus been gathered which have never before been recorded in a general dictionary, or even in special glossaries. Their definitions are intended to be so precise as to be of service to the specialist, and, also, to be simple and "popular" enough to be intelligible to the layman. It is obvious, however, that the attempt to reconcile these aims must impose certain limitations upon each. On the one hand, strictly technical forms of statement must in many cases be simplified to suit the capacity and requirements of those who are not technically trained; and, on the other, whenever (as often, for example, in mathematics, biology, and anatomy) a true definition is possible only in technical language, or the definition concerned is of interest only to a specialist, the question of immediate intelligibility to a layman cannot be regarded as of prime importance. In general, however, whenever purely technical interests and the demands of popular use obviously clash, preference has been given to the latter so far as has been possible without sacrifice of accuracy. In many instances, to a technical definition has been added a popular explanation or amplification. It is also clear that the completeness with which the lexicographic material of interest to the specialist can be given must vary greatly with the different subjects. Those (as metaphysics, theology, law, the fine arts, etc.) the vocabulary of which consists mainly of abstract terms which are distinctly English in form, of common English words used in special senses, or of fully naturalized foreign words, may be presented much more fully than those (as zoölogy, botany, chemistry, mineralogy, etc.) which employ great numbers of artificial names, many of them Latin.

The technical material has been contributed by the gentlemen whose names are given in the list of collaborators, with the assistance at special points of many others; and all their work, after editorial revision, has been submitted to them in one or more proofs for correction. This method of obtaining both accuracy and homogeneity has, perhaps, never before been so fully adopted and faithfully applied in a dictionary. A few special explanations are necessary with regard to the work in several of the technical departments.

The biological sciences.

To the biological sciences a degree of prominence has been given corresponding to the remarkable recent increase in their vocabulary. During the last quarter of a century there has been an extensive reorganization and variation of the former systems of classification, from which have come thousands of new names of genera, families, etc.; and also a profound modification of biological conceptions, which has led both to new definitions of old words and to the coinage of many new words. All these terms that are English in form, and for any reason worthy of record, have been included, and also as many of the New Latin names of classificatory groups as are essential to a serviceable presentation of zoölogy and botany. The selection of the New Latin names in zoölogy has been liberal as regards the higher groups, as families, orders, etc., whether now current or merely forming a part of the history of the science; but of generic names only a relatively small number have been entered. Probably about 100,000 names of zoölogical genera exist, 60,000 at least having a definite scientific standing; but the whole of them cannot, of course, be admitted into any dictionary. The general rule adopted for the inclusion of such names is to admit those on which are founded the names of higher groups, especially of families, or which are important for some other special reason, as popular use, an established position in works of reference, the existence of species which have popular English names, etc. A similar rule has been adopted with regard to botanical names. The common or vernacular names of animals and plants have been freely admitted; many naturalized and unnaturalized foreign names, also, which have no English equivalents and are noteworthy for special literary, commercial, or other reasons, have been included. The definitions that have a purely scientific interest have been written from a technical point of view, the more popular information being given under those technical names that are in familiar use or under common names. In the zoölogical department is properly included anatomy in its widest sense (embracing embryology and morphology), as the science of animal structure, external and internal, normal and abnormal. Its vocabulary necessarily includes many Latin, or New Latin, words and phrases which have no English technical equivalents.

The definitions of that part of general biological science which in any way relates to animal life or structure, including systematic zoölogy, have been written by Dr. Elliott Coues, who has been assisted in ichthyology and conchology by Prof. Theodore N. Gill, in entomology by Mr. Leland O. Howard and Mr. Herbert L. Smith, and in human anatomy by Prof. James K. Thacher. Special aid has also been received from other naturalists, particularly from Prof. Charles V. Riley, who has furnished a number of definitions accompanying a valuable series of entomological cuts obtained from him. Prof. Thacher has also defined all terms relating to medicine and surgery. The botanical work was undertaken by Dr. Sereno Watson, with assistance, in cryptogamic botany, from Mr. Arthur B. Seymour, and has been conducted by him through the letter G; at that point, on account of practical considerations connected with his official duties, he transferred it to Dr. Lester F. Ward. Mr. Seymour also withdrew, his work passing, under Dr. Ward's editorship, to Prof. Frank H. Knowlton. All the definitions of the terms of fossil botany have been written by Prof. J. D. Whitney.

The physical and mathematical sciences.

In the treatment of the physical and mathematical sciences an equally broad method has been adopted. While their growth has, perhaps, not been so great, from a lexicographical point of view, as has that of biology, it is certainly almost as remarkable. The remodeling and readjustment of former ideas, and the consequent modification of the senses of old terms and the coinage of new, have been hardly less marked; while one department, at least — that of chemistry — has kept pace in the invention of names (of chemical compounds) with zoölogy and botany. To this must be added the almost numberless practical applications of the principles and results of physical science. The department of electrotechnics is a marked example of the formation within a comparatively few years of a large technical vocabulary, both scientific and mechanical. The adequate definition of all the lexicographical matter thus furnished involves a very complete presentation of the present status of human knowledge of these sciences. The definitions in physics have been written by Prof. Edward S. Dana, with the collaboration, in electrotechnics, of Prof. Thomas C. Mendenhall, and in many special points, particularly those touching upon mathematical theory, of Prof. Charles S. Peirce. Professor Dana has also contributed the definitions of mineralogical terms, including the names of all distinct species and also of all important varieties. He has been assisted in defining the names of gems and the special terms employed in lapidary work by Mr. George F. Kunz. The lithological definitions, as also all those relating to geology, mining, metallurgy, and physical geography, have been contributed by Prof. J. D. Whitney. Professor Peirce has written the definitions of terms in mechanics, mathematics, astronomy, and astrology, of weights and measures, and of the various names of colors. In the mathematical work the aim has been to define all the older English terms, and all the modern ones that can be considered to be in general use, or are really used by a number of English mathematical writers, but not all the numerous terms that may be found only in special memoirs. All English names of weights and measures, as well as many foreign names, have been entered, but, as a rule, those of the latter that are at once obsolete and not of considerable importance have been omitted. As regards chemistry, it has of course been impossible to include names of compounds other than those that have a special technical and practical importance. The chemical definitions have been written by Dr. Edward H. Jenkins, with assistance from Dr. Isaac W. Drummond in defining the coal-tar colors, the various pigments, dyes, etc., and the mechanical processes of painting and dyeing.

The mechanical arts and trades.

The definitions comprehended under the head of general technology (including all branches of the mechanical arts) have been contributed by Prof. Robert H. Thurston, with the collaboration, in defining the names of many tools and machines, of Mr. Charles Barnard, and, in various mechanical matters which are closely related to the special sciences, of the gentlemen who have been named above — as of Prof. Mendenhall in describing electrical machines and appliances, of Prof. Dana and Prof. Peirce in describing physical and mathematical apparatus, of Prof. J. D. Whitney in describing mining-tools and processes, etc. The terms used in printing and proof-reading have been explained by Mr. F. A. Teall, with the aid of valuable contributions of material from Mr. Theodore L. De Vinne. Special assistance in collecting technological material has been received from Mr. F. T. Thurston, and, at particular points, from many others.

The philosophical sciences.

The terms of the philosophical sciences have been exhibited very completely, with special reference to their history from the time of Plato and Aristotle, through the period of scholasticism, to the present day, though it has not been possible to state all the conflicting definitions of different philosophers and schools. The philosophical wealth of the English language has, it is believed, never been so fully presented in any dictionary. Both the oldest philosophical uses of English words and the most recent additions to the vocabulary of psychology, psycho-physics, sociology, etc., have been given. The definitions of many common words, also, have been prepared with a distinct reference to their possible philosophical or theological applications. The logical and metaphysical, and many psychological definitions have been written by Prof. Peirce. The same method of treatment has also been applied to ethical terms, and to those peculiar to the various sociological sciences. In political economy special assistance has been received from Prof. Albert S. Bolles, Mr. Austin Abbott, and others. Prof. Bolles has also contributed material relating to financial and commercial matters.

Theological and ecclesiastical terms.

In the department of doctrinal theology considerable difficulty has naturally been experienced in giving definitions of the opinions held by the various denominations which shall be free from partisanship. The aim of the dictionary has been to present all the special doctrines of the different divisions of the Church in such a manner as to convey to the reader the actual intent of those who accept them. To this end the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, to whom this branch of the work has been intrusted, has consulted at critical points learned divines of the various churches; though, of course, the ultimate responsibility for the statements made in the dictionary on these and other theological matters rests with him and with the editor-in-chief. Aid has been obtained in this manner from the Right Rev. Thomas S. Preston, the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, the Rev. Dr. Daniel Curry, Prof. V. L. Conrad, and others. Besides the purely theological definitions, others, very numerous and elaborate, have been given of terms designating vestments, ornaments, rites, and ceremonies, of words relating to church architecture, church music, etc., etc. Systems of religion other than the Christian, as Mohammedanism, Confucianism, etc., are treated with considerable detail, as are also the more simple and barbarous forms of religious thought, and the many related topics of anthropology. Church history is given under the names of the various sects, etc. Assistance in matters relating to liturgics, and particularly to the ritual of the Greek Church, has been received from Mr. Leighton Hoskins.

In defining legal terms, the design has been to offer all the information that is needed by the general reader, and also to aid the professional reader by giving, in a concise form, all the important technical words and meanings. Professional terms now in common use have been defined in their general and accepted sense as used to-day in the highest courts and legislative bodies, not excluding, however, the different senses or modes of use prevalent at an earlier day. Particular attention has also been given to the definitions of common words which are not technically used in law, but upon the definition of which as given in the dictionaries matters of practical importance often depend. Statutory definitions, as for example of crimes, are not as a rule given, since they vary greatly in detail in the statutes of the different States, and are full of inconsistencies. Definitions are also given of all established technical phrases which cannot be completely understood from the definitions of their separate words, and of words and phrases from the Latin and from modern foreign languages (especially of Mexican and French-Canadian law) which have become established as parts of our technical speech, or are frequently used without explanation in English books. The definitions have been written by Mr. Austin Abbott.

The fine arts.

The definitions of the principal terms of painting, etching, and engraving, and of various other art-processes, were prepared by Mr. Charles C. Perkins some time before his death. They have been supplemented by the work of Mr. Thomas W. Ludlow, who has also had special charge of architecture, sculpture, and Greek and Roman archæology; and of Mr. Russell Sturgis, who has furnished the material relating to decorative art in general, ceramics, medieval archæology, heraldry, armor, costumes, furniture, etc., etc. Special aid has also been received from many architects, artists, and others. The musical terms have been defined by Prof. Waldo S. Pratt, who has had the use of a large collection of such definitions made by Mr. W. M. Ferriss. Many definitions of names of coins have been contributed by Mr. Warwick Wroth, F. S. A., of the Department of Coins of the British Museum.

A very full list of nautical terms and definitions has been contributed by Commander Francis M. Green, and of military terms by Captain David A. Lyle.

Encyclopedic features.

The inclusion of so extensive and varied a vocabulary, the introduction of special phrases, and the full description of things often found essential to an intelligible definition of their names, would alone have given to this dictionary a distinctly encyclopedic character. It has, however, been deemed desirable to go somewhat further in this direction than these conditions render strictly necessary. Accordingly, not only have many technical matters been treated with unusual fullness, but much practical information of a kind which dictionaries have hitherto excluded has been added. The result is that THE CENTURY DICTIONARY covers to a great extent the field of the ordinary encyclopedia, with this principal difference — that the information given is for the most part distributed under the individual words and phrases with which it is connected, instead of being collected under a few general topics. Proper names, both biographical and geographical, are of course omitted except as they appear in derivative adjectives, as *Darwinian* from *Darwin*, or *Indian* from *India*. The alphabetical distribution of the encyclopedic matter under a large number of words will, it is believed, be found to be particularly helpful in the search for those details which are generally looked for in works of reference; while the inevitable discontinuity of treatment which such a method entails has been reduced to a minimum by a somewhat extended explanation of central words (as, for example, *electricity*), and by cross references. Such an encyclopedic method, though unusual in dictionaries, needs no defense in a work which has been constructed throughout from the point of view of practical utility. In the compilation of the historical matter given, assistance has been received from the gentlemen mentioned above whenever their special departments have been concerned, from Prof. J. Franklin Jameson in the history of the United States, from Mr. F. A. Teall, and from others. Special aid in verifying dates and other historical matters has been rendered by Mr. Edmund K. Alden.

Illustrations.

The pictorial illustrations have been so selected and executed as to be subordinate to the text, while possessing a considerable degree of independent suggestiveness and artistic value. Cuts of a distinctly explanatory kind have been freely given as valuable aids to the definitions, often of large groups of words, and have been made available for this use by cross references; many familiar objects, also, and many unfamiliar and rare ones, have been pictured. To secure technical accuracy, the illustrations have, as a rule, been selected by the specialists in charge of the various departments, and have in all cases been examined by them in proofs. The work presented is very largely original, cuts having been obtained by purchase only when no better ones could be made at first hand. The general direction of this artistic work has been intrusted to Mr. W. Lewis Fraser, manager of the Art Department of The Century Co. Special help in procuring necessary material has been given by Mr. Gaston L. Feuardent, by Prof. William R. Ware, by the Smithsonian Institution, by the American Museum of Natural History in New York, and by the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia.

In the choice of the typographical style the desire has been to provide a page in which the matter should be at once condensed and legible, and it is believed that this aim has been attained in an unusual degree. In the proof-reading nearly all persons engaged upon the dictionary have assisted, particularly those in charge of technical matters (to nearly all of whom the entire proof has been sent); most efficient help has also been given by special proof-readers, both by those who have worked in the office of The Century Co., and by those connected with The De Vinne Press.

Finally, acknowledgment is due to the many friends of the dictionary in this and other lands who have contributed material, often most valuable, for the use of its editors. The list of authorities used, and other acknowledgments and explanations that may be needed, will be given on the completion of the work. It should be stated here, however, that by arrangement with its publishers, considerable use has also been made of Knight's *American Mechanical Dictionary*.

WILLIAM DWIGHT WHITNEY.

NEW HAVEN, May 1st, 1889.

ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN THE ETYMOLOGIES AND DEFINITIONS.

a., adj.	adjective.
abbr.	abbreviation.
abl.	ablative.
acc.	accusative.
accom.	accommodated, accommodation.
act.	active.
adv.	adverb.
AF.	Anglo-French.
agri.	agriculture.
AL.	Anglo-Latin.
alg.	algebra.
Amer.	American.
anat.	anatomy.
anc.	ancient.
antiq.	antiquity.
aor.	aorist.
appar.	apparently.
Ar.	Arabic.
arch.	architecture.
archæol.	archæology.
arith.	arithmetic.
art.	article.
AS.	Anglo-Saxon.
astrol.	astrology.
astron.	astronomy.
attrib.	attributive.
aug.	augmentative.
Bav.	Bavarian.
Beng.	Bengali.
biol.	biology.
Bohem.	Bohemian.
bot.	botany.
Braz.	Brazilian.
Bret.	Breton.
bryol.	bryology.
Bulg.	Bulgarian.
carp.	carpentry.
Cat.	Catalan.
Cath.	Catholic.
caus.	causative.
ceram.	ceramics.
cf.	L. *confer*, compare.
ch.	church.
Chal.	Chaldee.
chem.	chemical, chemistry.
Chin.	Chinese.
chron.	chronology.
colloq.	colloquial, colloquially.
com.	commerce, commercial.
comp.	composition, compound.
compar.	comparative.
conch.	conchology.
conj.	conjunction.
contr.	contracted, contraction.
Corn.	Cornish.
craniol.	craniology.
craniom.	craniometry.
crystal	crystallography.
D.	Dutch.
Dan.	Danish.
dat.	dative.
def.	definite, definition.
deriv.	derivative, derivation.
dial.	dialect, dialectal.
diff.	different.
dim.	diminutive.
distrib.	distributive.
dram.	dramatic.
dynam.	dynamics.
E.	East.
E.	English (*usually meaning* modern English).
eccl., eccles.	ecclesiastical.
econ.	economy.
e. g.	L. *exempli gratia*, for example.
Egypt.	Egyptian.
E. Ind.	East Indian.
elect.	electricity.
embryol.	embryology.
Eng.	English.
engin.	engineering.
entom.	entomology.
Epis.	Episcopal.
equiv.	equivalent.
esp.	especially.
Eth.	Ethiopic.
ethnog.	ethnography.
ethnol.	ethnology.
etym.	etymology.
Eur.	European.
exclam.	exclamation.
f., fem.	feminine.
F.	French (*usually meaning* modern French).
Flem.	Flemish.
fort.	fortification.
freq.	frequentative.
Fries.	Friesic.
fut.	future.
G.	German (*usually meaning* New High German).
Gael.	Gaelic.
galv.	galvanism.
gen.	genitive.
geog.	geography.
geol.	geology.
geom.	geometry.
Goth.	Gothic (Mœsogothic).
Gr.	Greek.
gram.	grammar.
gun.	gunnery.
Heb.	Hebrew.
her.	heraldry.
herpet.	herpetology.
Hind.	Hindustani.
hist.	history.
horol.	horology.
hort.	horticulture.
Hung.	Hungarian.
hydraul.	hydraulics.
hydros.	hydrostatics.
Icel.	Icelandic (*usually meaning* Old Icelandic *otherwise called* Old Norse).
ichth.	ichthyology.
i. e.	L. *id est*, that is.
impers.	impersonal.
impf.	imperfect.
impv.	imperative.
improp.	improperly.
Ind.	Indian.
ind.	indicative.
Indo-Eur.	Indo-European.
indef.	indefinite.
inf.	infinitive.
instr.	instrumental.
interj.	interjection.
intr., intrans.	intransitive.
Ir.	Irish.
irreg.	irregular, irregularly.
It.	Italian.
Jap.	Japanese.
L.	Latin (*usually meaning* classical Latin).
Lett.	Lettish.
LG.	Low German.
lichenol.	lichenology.
lit.	literal, literally.
lit.	literature.
Lith.	Lithuanian.
lithog.	lithography.
lithol.	lithology.
LL.	Late Latin.
m., masc.	masculine.
M.	Middle.
mach.	machinery.
mammal.	mammalogy.
manuf.	manufacturing.
math.	mathematics.
MD.	Middle Dutch.
ME.	Middle English (*otherwise called* Old English).
mech.	mechanics, mechanical.
med.	medicine.
mensur.	mensuration.
metal.	metallurgy.
metaph.	metaphysics.
meteor.	meteorology.
Mex.	Mexican.
MGr.	Middle Greek, medieval Greek.
MHG.	Middle High German.
milit.	military.
mineral.	mineralogy.
ML.	Middle Latin, medieval Latin.
MLG.	Middle Low German.
mod.	modern.
mycol.	mycology.
myth.	mythology.
n.	noun.
n., neut.	neuter.
N.	New.
N.	North.
N. Amer.	North America.
nat.	natural.
naut.	nautical.
nav.	navigation.
NGr.	New Greek, modern Greek.
NHG.	New High German (*usually simply* G., German).
NL.	New Latin, modern Latin.
nom.	nominative.
Norm.	Norman.
north.	northern.
Norw.	Norwegian.
numis.	numismatics.
O.	Old.
obs.	obsolete.
obstet.	obstetrics.
OBulg.	Old Bulgarian (*otherwise called* Church Slavonic, Old Slavic, Old Slavonic).
OCat.	Old Catalan.
OD.	Old Dutch.
ODan.	Old Danish.
odontog.	odontography.
odontol.	odontology.
OF.	Old French.
OFlem.	Old Flemish.
OGael.	Old Gaelic.
OHG.	Old High German.
OIr.	Old Irish.
OIt.	Old Italian.
OL.	Old Latin.
OLG.	Old Low German.
ONorth.	Old Northumbrian.
OPruss.	Old Prussian.
orig.	original, originally.
ornith.	ornithology.
OS.	Old Saxon.
OSp.	Old Spanish.
osteol.	osteology.
OSw.	Old Swedish.
OTeut.	Old Teutonic.
p. a.	participial adjective.
paleon.	paleontology.
part.	participle.
pass.	passive.
pathol.	pathology.
perf.	perfect.
Pers.	Persian.
pers.	person.
persp.	perspective.
Peruv.	Peruvian.
petrog.	petrography.
Pg.	Portuguese.
phar.	pharmacy.
Phen.	Phenician.
philol.	philology.
philos.	philosophy.
phonog.	phonography.
photog.	photography.
phren.	phrenology.
phys.	physical.
physiol.	physiology.
pl., plur.	plural.
poet.	poetical.
polit.	political.
Pol.	Polish.
poss.	possessive.
pp.	past participle.
ppr.	present participle.
Pr.	Provençal (*usually meaning* Old Provençal).
pref.	prefix.
prep.	preposition.
pres.	present.
pret.	preterit.
priv.	privative.
prob.	probably, probable.
pron.	pronoun.
pron.	pronounced, pronunciation.
prop.	properly.
pros.	prosody.
Prot.	Protestant.
prov.	provincial.
psychol.	psychology.
q. v.	L. *quod* (or pl. *quæ*) *vide*, which see.
refl.	reflexive.
reg.	regular, regularly.
repr.	representing.
rhet.	rhetoric.
Rom.	Roman.
Rom.	Romanic, Romance (languages).
Russ.	Russian.
S.	South.
S. Amer.	South American.
sc.	L. *scilicet*, understand, supply.
Sc.	Scotch.
Scand.	Scandinavian.
Scrip.	Scripture.
sculp.	sculpture.
Serv.	Servian.
sing.	singular.
Skt.	Sanskrit.
Slav.	Slavic, Slavonic.
Sp.	Spanish.
subj.	subjunctive.
superl.	superlative.
surg.	surgery.
surv.	surveying.
Sw.	Swedish.
syn.	synonymy.
Syr.	Syriac.
technol.	technology.
teleg.	telegraphy.
teratol.	teratology.
term.	termination.
Teut.	Teutonic.
theat.	theatrical.
theol.	theology.
therap.	therapeutics.
toxicol.	toxicology.
tr., trans.	transitive.
trigon.	trigonometry.
Turk.	Turkish.
typog.	typography.
ult.	ultimate, ultimately.
v.	verb.
var.	variant.
vet.	veterinary.
v. i.	intransitive verb.
v. t.	transitive verb.
W.	Welsh.
Wall.	Walloon.
Wallach.	Wallachian.
W. Ind.	West Indian.
zoogeog.	zoogeography.
zool.	zoology.
zoot.	zootomy.

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

a as in fat, man, pang.
ā as in fate, mane, dale.
ä as in far, father, guard.
â as in fall, talk, naught.
ȧ as in ask, fast, ant.
ã as in fare, hair, bear.

e as in met, pen, bless.
ē as in mete, meet, meat.
ė as in her, fern, heard.

i as in pin, it, biscuit.
ī as in pine, fight, file.

o as in not, on, frog.
ō as in note, poke, floor.
ö as in move, spoon, room.
ô as in nor, song, off.

u as in tub, son, blood.
ū as in mute, acute, few (also new, tube, duty: see Preface, pp. ix, x).
ú as in pull, book, could.
ü German ü, French u.

oi as in oil, joint, boy.
ou as in pound, proud, now.

A single dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates its abbreviation and lightening, without absolute loss of its distinctive quality. See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

ạ̄ as in prelate, courage, captain.
ẹ̄ as in ablegate, episcopal.
ọ̄ as in abrogate, eulogy, democrat.
ụ̄ as in singular, education.

A double dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates that, even in the mouths of the best speakers, its sound is variable to, and in ordinary utterance actually becomes, the short *u*-sound (of but, pun, etc.). See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

a̤ as in errant, republican.
e̤ as in prudent, difference.
i̤ as in charity, density.
o̤ as in valor, actor, idiot.

ä̤ as in Persia, peninsula.
ē̤ as in *the* book.
ṳ̄ as in nature, feature.

A mark (◡) under the consonants *t*, *d*, *s*, *z* indicates that they in like manner are variable to *ch*, *j*, *sh*, *zh*. Thus:

t̮ as in nature, adventure.
d̮ as in arduous, education.
s̮ as in pressure.
z̮ as in seizure.

th as in thin.
ᴛʜ as in then.
ċh as in German ach, Scotch loch.
ṅ French nasalizing n, as in ton, en.
ly (in French words) French liquid (mouillé) l.
′ denotes a primary, ″ a secondary accent. (A secondary accent is not marked if at its regular interval of two syllables from the primary, or from another secondary.)

SIGNS.

< read *from*; i. e., derived from.
> read *whence*; i. e., from which is derived.
+ read *and*; i. e., compounded with, *or* with suffix.
= read *cognate with*; i. e., etymologically parallel with.
√ read *root.*
* read *theoretical* or *alleged*; i. e., theoretically assumed, or asserted but unverified, form.
† read *obsolete.*

SPECIAL EXPLANATIONS.

A superior figure placed after a title-word indicates that the word so marked is distinct etymologically from other words, following or preceding it, spelled in the same manner and marked with different numbers. Thus:

back¹ (bak), *n.* The posterior part, etc.
back¹ (bak), *a.* Lying or being behind, etc.
back¹ (bak), *v.* To furnish with a back, etc.
back¹ (bak), *adv.* Behind, etc.
back²† (bak), *n.* The earlier form of *bat*².
back³ (bak), *n.* A large flat-bottomed boat, etc.

Various abbreviations have been used in the credits to the quotations, as "No." for *number*, "st." for *stanza*, "p." for *page*, "l." for *line*, ¶ for *paragraph*, "fol." for *folio*. The method used in indicating the subdivisions of books will be understood by reference to the following plan:

Section only	§ 5.
Chapter only	xiv.
Canto only	xiv.
Book only	iii.
Book and chapter	iii. 10.
Part and chapter	
Book and line	
Book and page	
Act and scene	
Chapter and verse	
No. and page	
Volume and page	II. 34.
Volume and chapter	IV. iv.
Part, book, and chapter	II. iv. 12.
Part, canto, and stanza	II. iv. 12.
Chapter and section or ¶	vii. § or ¶ 3.
Volume, part, and section or ¶	I. i. § or ¶ 6.
Book, chapter, and section or ¶	I. i. § or ¶ 6.

Different grammatical phases of the same word are grouped under one head, and distinguished by the Roman numerals I., II., III., etc. This applies to transitive and intransitive uses of the same verb, to adjectives used also as nouns, to nouns used also as adjectives, to adverbs used also as prepositions or conjunctions, etc.

The capitalizing and italicizing of certain or all of the words in a synonym-list indicates that the words so distinguished are discriminated in the text immediately following, or under the title referred to.

The figures by which the synonym-lists are sometimes divided indicate the senses or definitions with which they are connected.

The title-words begin with a small (lower-case) letter, or with a capital, according to usage. When usage differs, in this matter, with the different senses of a word, the abbreviations [*cap.*] for "capital" and [*l. c.*] for "lower-case" are used to indicate this variation.

The difference observed in regard to the capitalizing of the second element in zoölogical and botanical terms is in accordance with the existing usage in the two sciences. Thus, in zoölogy, in a scientific name consisting of two words the second of which is derived from a proper name, only the first would be capitalized. But a name of similar derivation in botany would have the second element also capitalized.

The names of zoölogical and botanical classes, orders, families, genera, etc., have been uniformly italicized, in accordance with the present usage of scientific writers.

COLORED PLATES

PUBLISHERS' NOTE. In the execution of the following plates great care has been taken to reproduce the effect of the natural coloration of the objects represented. To this end the most advanced methods and the highest skill in lithography have been employed. The same care, also, has been bestowed upon the drawings of the various figures. They have been taken from the most authoritative sources, or have been prepared under the direction of specialists from the objects themselves. The plates, as a whole, supplement in an important way the illustrations already in the dictionary. The color of an object is not infrequently one of its most essential qualities, and is often the characteristic by which it is most easily identified; but no picture in black and white can convey it, neither can it adequately be expressed by words in definition or description. To be known it must be seen. The use of color, accordingly, in the dictionary as an adjunct to illustration is not merely admissible: it is really indispensable.

INDEX OF COLORED PLATES

PLATE I. GAME-FISHES OF NORTHERN ATLANTIC COASTS.
Weakfish, Whiting, Redfish or Red Drum, Bluefish, Spanish Mackerel, Tarpon, Red Grouper, Kingfish, Striped-bass, Sheepshead, Tautog or Blackfish.

PLATE II. GAME-FISHES OF NORTH AMERICAN LAKES AND STREAMS.
Large-mouthed Black-bass, Small-mouthed Black-bass, Maskalonge, Alaskan Grayling, Land-locked Salmon, Pickerel, Yellow Perch, Salmon, Brook-trout, Lake-trout or Mackinaw Trout, Brown Trout, Black-spotted Trout, Dolly Varden Trout.

PLATE III. GAME-BIRDS OF NORTH AMERICA: WATER-BIRDS.
Blue-winged Teal, Wood-duck, Shoveler, Canada Goose, Mallard, Canvasback, Whistling Swan, Redhead or Pochard, Brent-goose, Snow-goose, Dusky Duck, American Widgeon.

PLATE IV. GAME-BIRDS OF NORTH AMERICA: LAND-BIRDS.
Wilson's Snipe, Dowitcher, Bartramian Sandpiper, Californian Partridge or Helmet-quail, Black-bellied Plover, Prairie-hen, Virginia Rail, Wild Turkey, Ruffed Grouse, Golden Plover, Sharp-tailed Grouse, Bob-white or Quail, Knot, Woodcock, Hudsonian Curlew.

PLATE V. WILD FLOWERS OF THE UNITED STATES.
Blue Flag, Mariposa-lily, Columbine, Evening Primrose, Wild Azalea, Creeping Phlox, Arrow-head, Wake-robin, Fringed Gentian, Wild Lily, Cardinal-flower, Lupine.

PLATE VI. WILD FLOWERS OF THE UNITED STATES.
Bloodroot, Stag-horn Sumac, Wild Geranium, Shinleaf, Wild Rose, Goldenrod, Chicory, Yellow Lady's-slipper, Early Saxifrage, Trumpet-honeysuckle, Marsh-marigold, Yellow Adder's-tongue.

PLATE VII. LEAVES OF NORTH AMERICAN TREES.
Swamp-oak, Smooth Alder, White Oak, Paper-birch, Buttonwood, Willow, Indian Bean, Large-toothed Aspen, Sassafras, American Beech, American Elm, Locust.

PLATE VIII. LEAVES OF NORTH AMERICAN TREES.
Hemlock, Shagbark Hickory, Witch-hazel, White Ash, American Aspen, Wild Black Cherry, American Chestnut, Black Spruce, Silver Maple, White Pine, Magnolia, American Hornbeam.

PLATE IX. INJURIOUS INSECTS.
Bedbug. Mosquitos (1, Female Culex; 2, Female Anopheles), Oriental Cockroach, Silver-fish, Squash-bug, House-fly, Red Ant, Hessian Fly, Buffalo-bug, House-cricket, Clothes-moth, Cabbage-butterfly and -worm, White Ant, Croton-bug, Army-worm, House Centiped, Chinch-bug, Cheese-fly, Western Migratory Grasshopper, Imported Elm-leaf Beetle, Colorado Potato-beetle, San José Scale, Codling-moth, Plum-curculio.

PLATE X. NORTH AMERICAN BUTTERFLIES.
Thecla melinus, Chrysophanus hypophlæas, Colias philodice, Danaus plexippus, Vanessa milbertii, Lycæna pseudargiolus, Limenitis arthemis, Argynnis cybele, Satyrus alope, Argynnis myrina, Junonia cœnia, Papilio turnus, Grapta comma, Limenitis lorquinii, Melitæa brucei, Ageronia fornax, Apatura celtis, Pyrameis cardui.

PLATE XI. EGGS OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS.
Green Heron, Bob-white or "Quail," Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Common Tern, Kingbird, Sora or Carolina Rail, Cliff- or Eaves-swallow, Chickadee, Cowbird, Screech-owl, Purple Grackle, Purple Finch, Catbird, Red-winged Blackbird, Blue Jay, Crow, Osprey or Fish-hawk, Woodcock, Brown Thrasher, Crested Flycatcher, Cedar Waxwing, Bobolink, Mocking-bird, Baltimore Oriole, Red-eyed Vireo, Scarlet Tanager, Robin, House Wren, Humming-bird, Chipping Sparrow Song-sparrow, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Sparrow-hawk, Night-hawk, Wood-thrush, Killdeer.

PLATE XII. COLOR-TYPES OF THE RACES OF MEN (BRITISH ASSOCIATION SCALE).
Pale White (American), Florid and Rosy (German), Brownish White (Italian), Yellowish White (Chinese), Yellow or Olive (Polynesian), Dark Yellow-brown (Malay), Copper-colored (American Indian), Chocolate (Melanesian), Sooty Black (West Coast African), Coal-black (South African).

PLATE XIII. PRECIOUS STONES.
Diamond, Topaz, Opal, Turquoise, Emerald, Ruby, Amethyst, Sapphire, Cat's-eye.

PLATE XIV. COLORS OF THE SPECTRUM AND OF PIGMENTS.
Prismatic Spectrum with Fraunhofer Lines. Normal Spectrum, by diffraction, with Fraunhofer Lines. The three primary pigment colors, yellow, crimson and blue, overlapping and forming orange red, green and violet, and black in center. The three fundamental or primary color-sensations, red, green and violet, overlapping and forming yellow, blue and crimson, and white in center. Crimson, Carmine, Scarlet, Cardinal, Orange, Salmon, Yellow, Green Yellow, Yellow Green, Apple-Green, Blue Green, Sea-Green, Blue, Ultramarine, Rose, Ashes of Roses, Vermilion, Pink, Buff, Amber, Straw, Corn, Olive, Ocher, Emerald, Turquoise, Navy Blue, Electric Blue, Violet, Mauve, Heliotrope, Lavender, Pearl-gray, Dove, Écru, Drab, Purple, Magenta, Lilac, Peacock-blue, Venetian Red, Old Gold, Café au Lait, Terra-cotta, Maroon, Claret, Seal-brown, Sepia, Chocolate, Cherry, Vandyke Brown, Indigo.

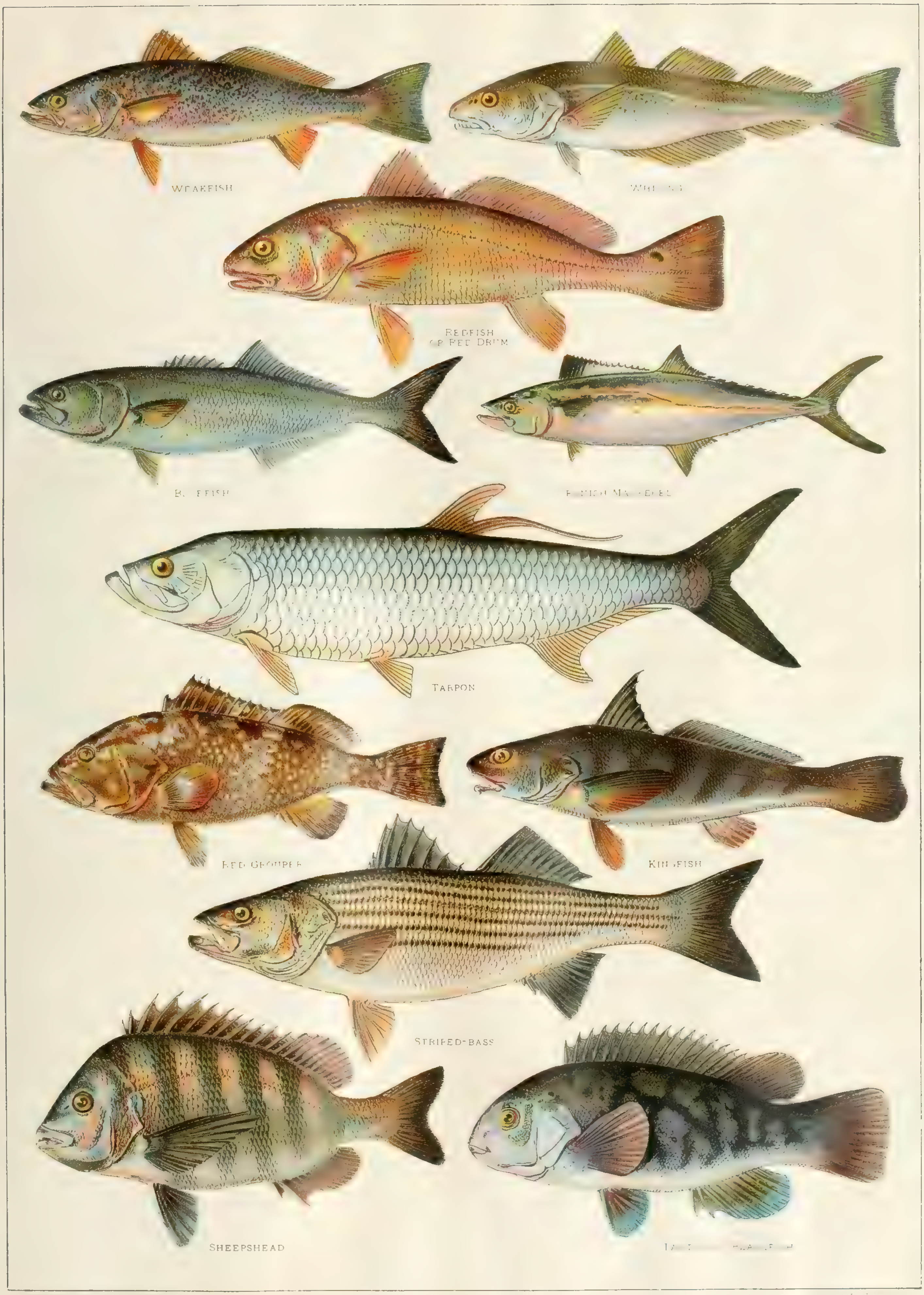
PLATE XV. FLAGS OF THE PRINCIPAL NATIONS.
Argentine Republic (Ensign), Austria (Merchant), Belgium (Royal Standard), Bolivia, Brazil, Burma (Merchant), Chile, China (Ensign), Colombia (Merchant), Cuba, Denmark (Merchant, Royal Standard), Ecuador, Egypt, Khedive of, France, Germany (Ensign, Imperial Standard, National and Merchant), Great Britain (Red Ensign, Royal Standard, Union Jack, White Ensign), Greece (Ensign), Italy (Ensign), Japan (Imperial Standard, Merchant), Korea, Mexico (Ensign), Netherlands (Royal Standard), Norway (Merchant, Royal Standard), Persia, Peru (Merchant), Portugal, Russia (Ensign, Imperial Standard, Merchant), Siam (Merchant), Spain (Ensign, Merchant, Royal Standard), Sweden (Merchant, Royal Standard), Switzerland, Turkey, United States (National Flag, Union Jack), Venezuela (Merchant).

PLATE XVI. SIGNALS: INTERNATIONAL SIGNAL FLAGS, ETC.
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z.
Code Flag and Answering Pennant.

FUNNELS OF TRANSATLANTIC LINERS.
Cunard Line, White Star Line, American Line, Italian Royal Mail S. S. Co., North German Lloyd Line, Wilson Line, Allan Line, Belgian Line, Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, Hamburg-American Line, Anchor Line, Netherlands Line.

U. S. WEATHER SIGNALS.
1. Information Signal. 2. Temperature Signal: above 3 or 4, warmer; below, colder. 3. Clear or fair. 4. Rain or Snow. 5. Cold Wave. 6. Severe S. W. Winds. 7. Severe N. W. Winds. 8. Severe S. E. Winds. 9. Severe N. E. Winds. 10. Hurricane.

PLATE I.



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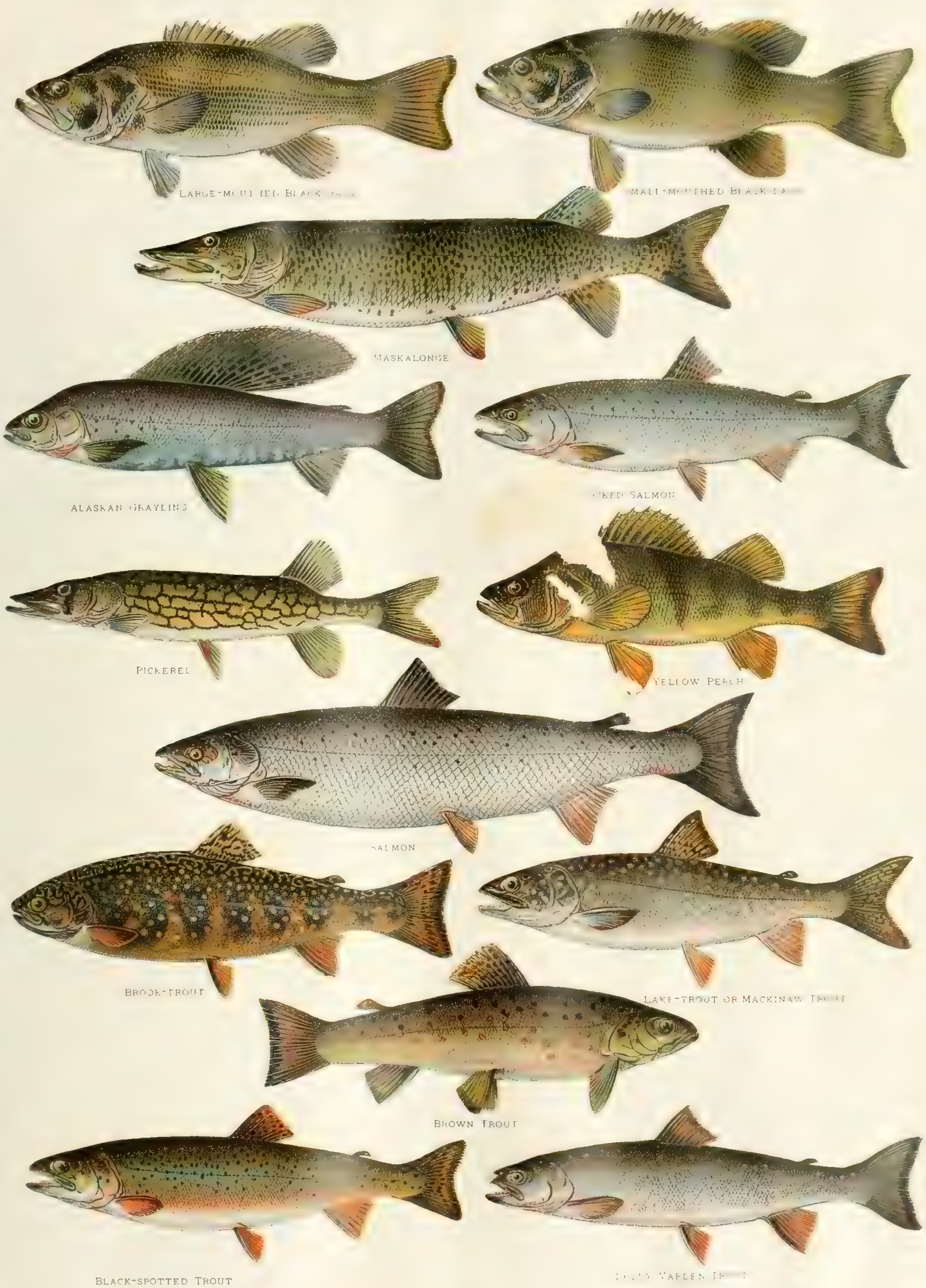
GAME-FISHES OF NORTHERN ATLANTIC COASTS.

PLATE II.



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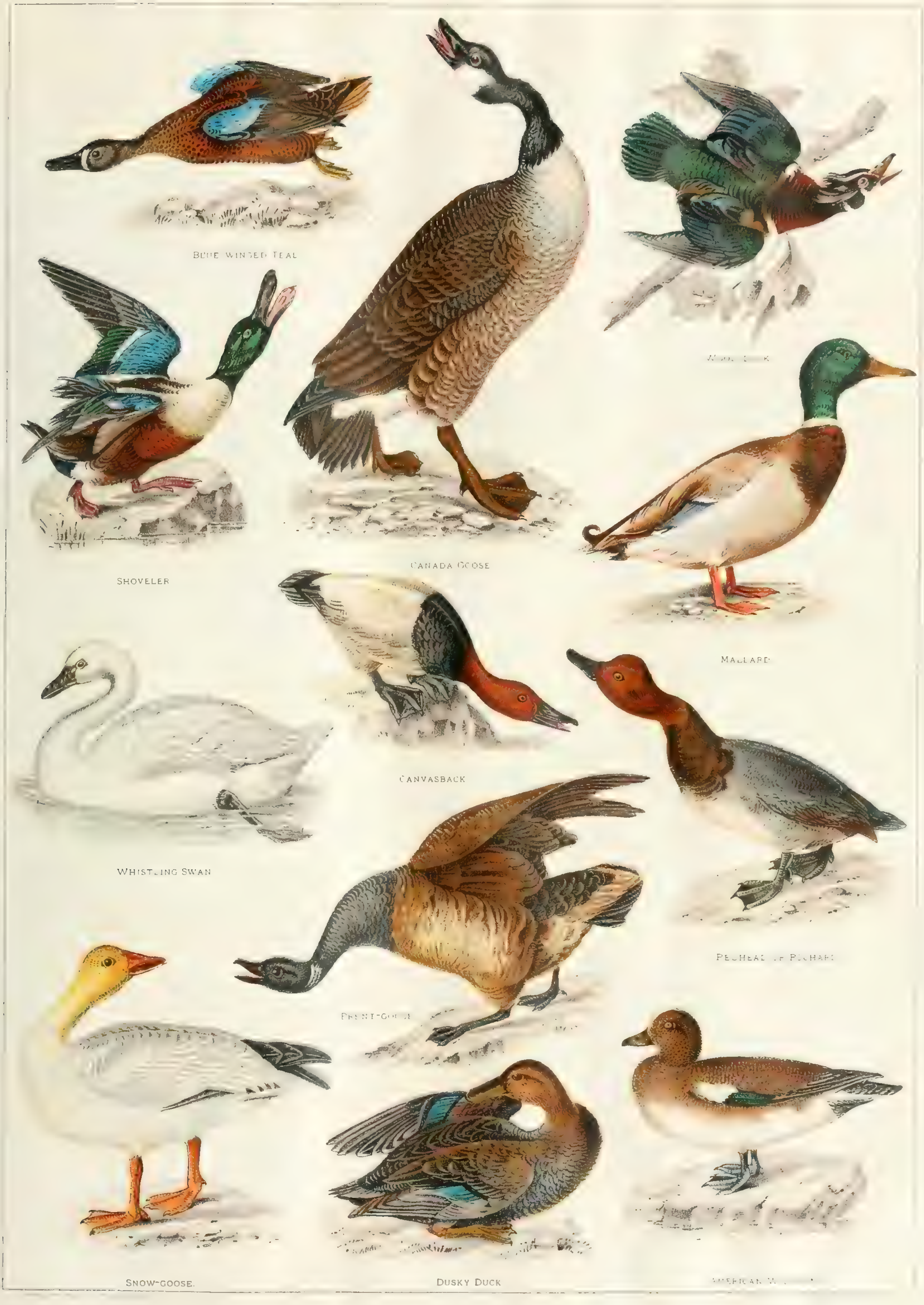
GAME-FISHES OF NORTH AMERICAN LAKES AND STREAMS.

PLATE III.

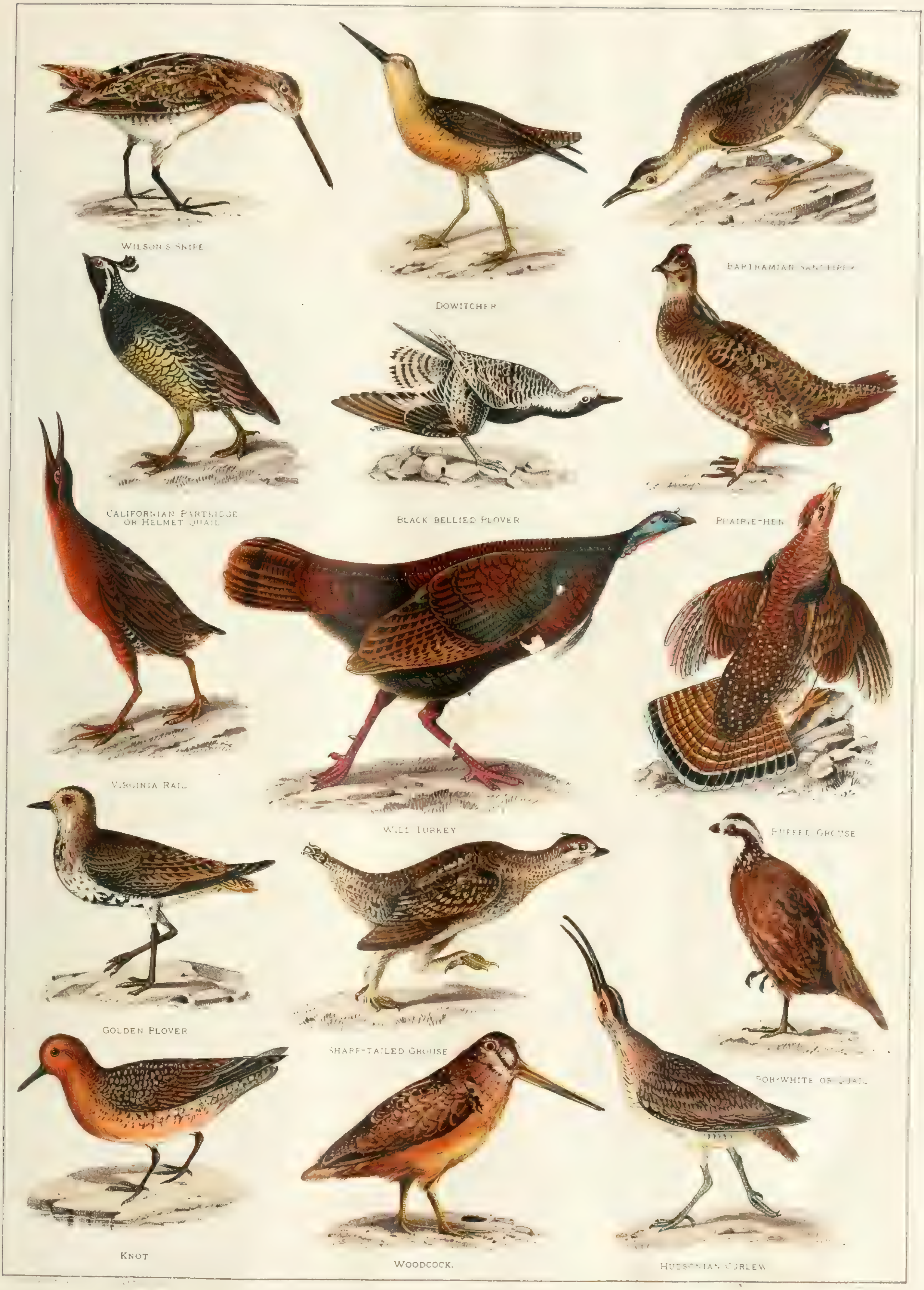


GAME-BIRDS OF NORTH AMERICA

WATER-BIRDS.

AFTER AUDUBON

PLATE IV.



GAME-BIRDS OF NORTH AMERICA

LAND-BIRDS

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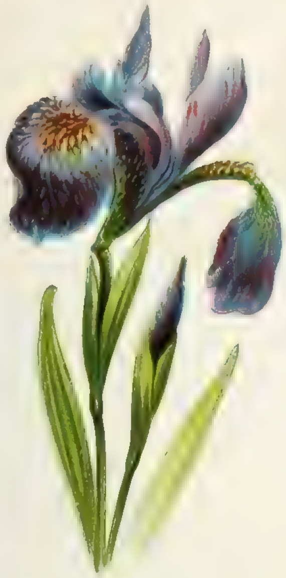
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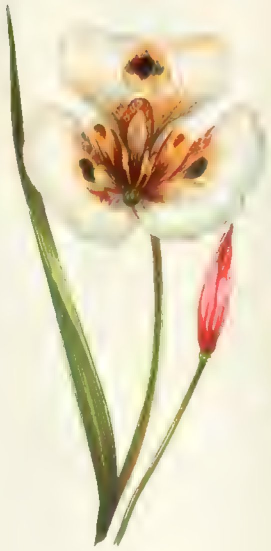
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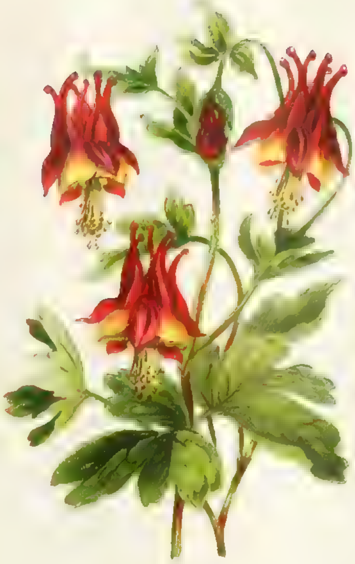
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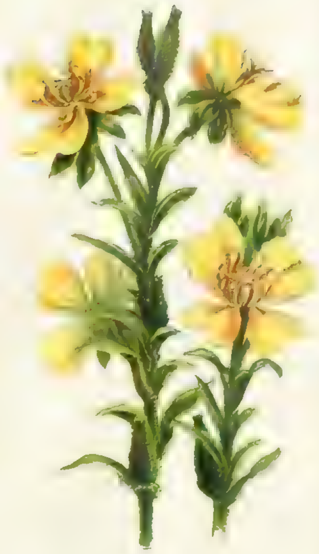
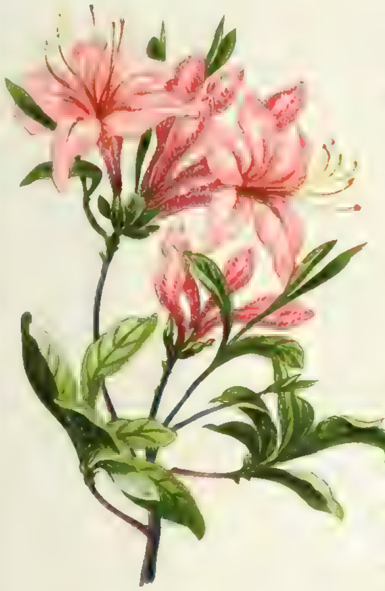
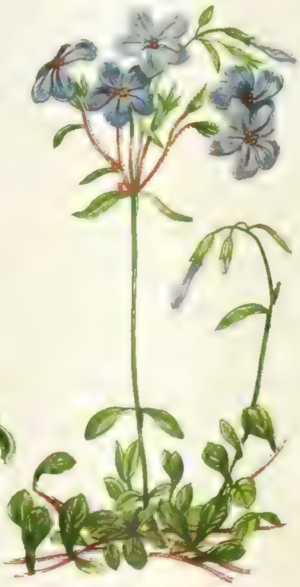
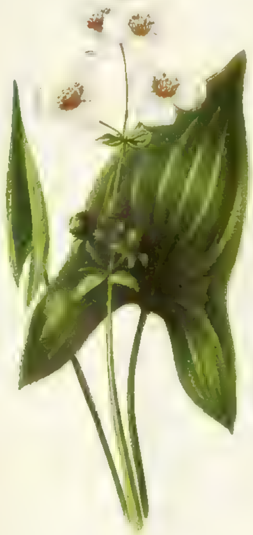
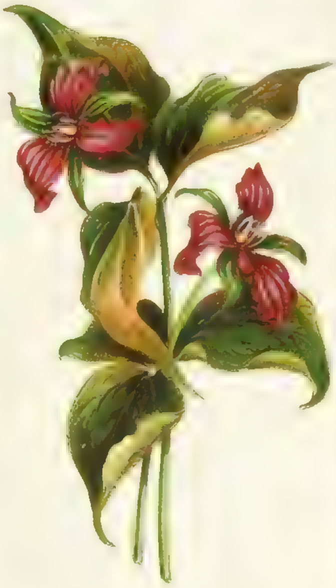
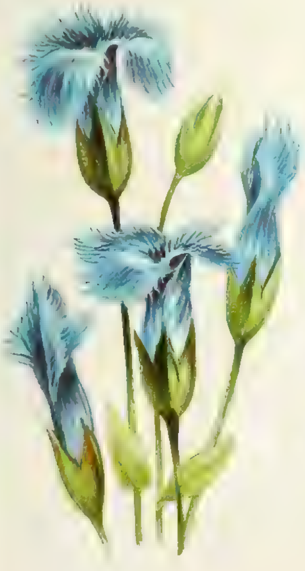

EVENING PRIMROSE.

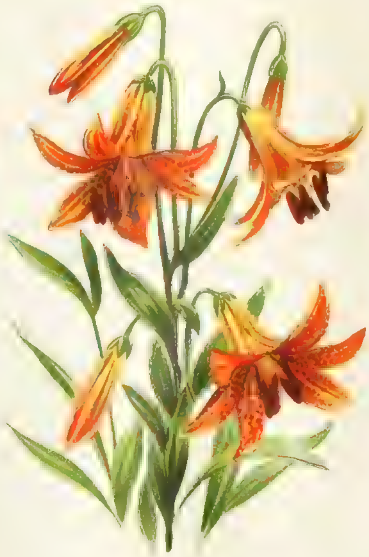

WILD AZALEA.

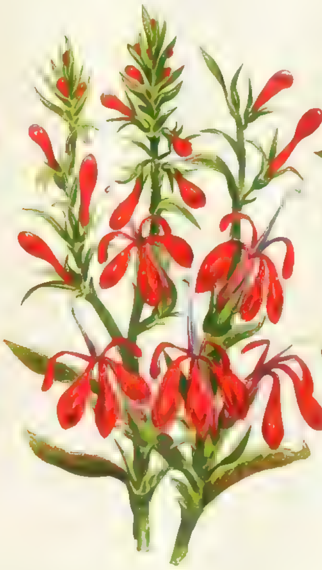

CREEPING PHLOX.

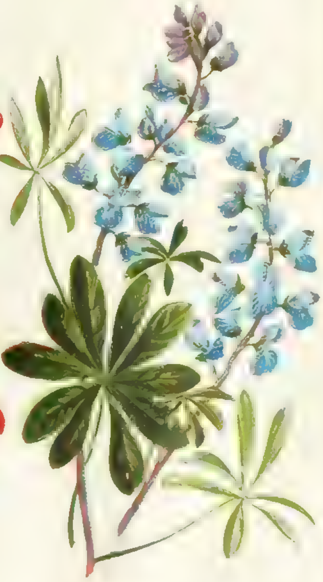

ARROW-HEAD.


WAKE-ROBIN.


FRINGED GENTIAN.


WILD LILY.


CARDINAL-FLOWER.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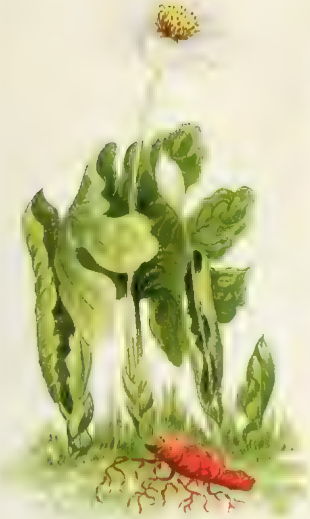
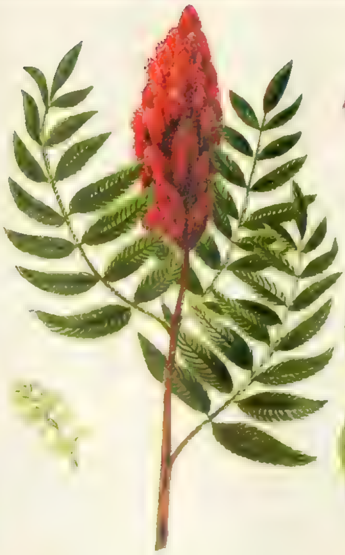
WILD FLOWERS OF THE UNITED STATES

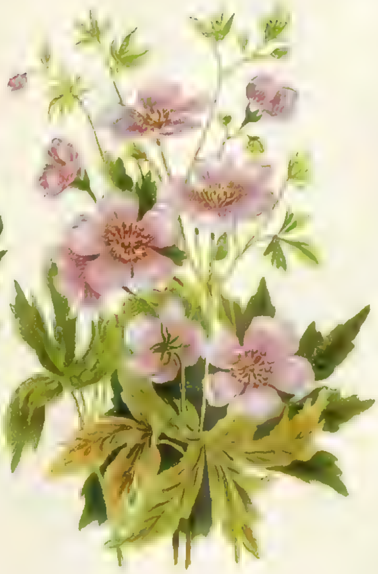
PLATE VI.



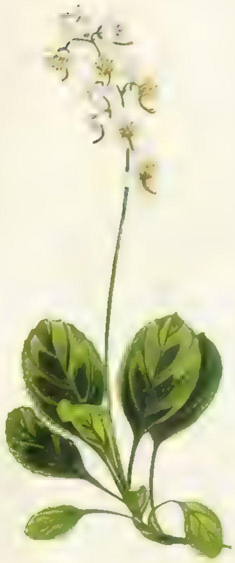
BLOODROOT



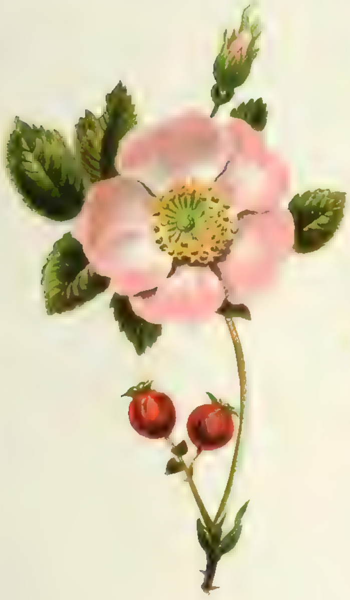
STAG HORN SUMAC



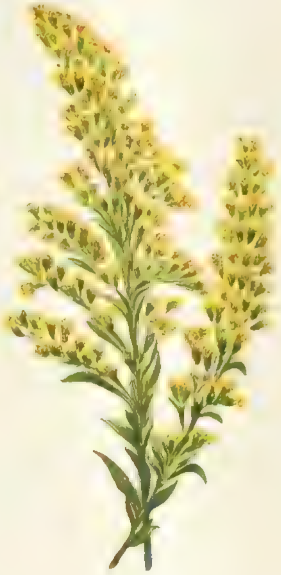
WILD GERANIUM.



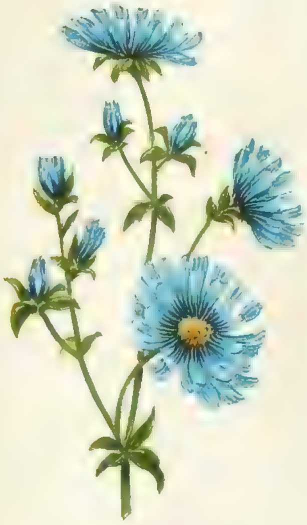
SHINLEAF



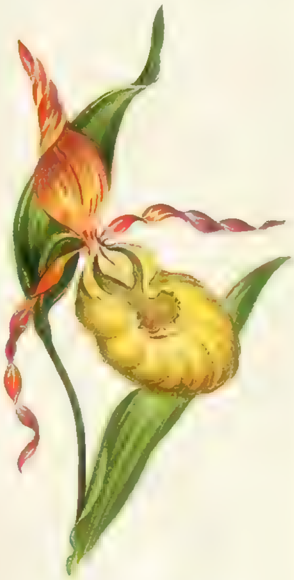
WILD ROSE.



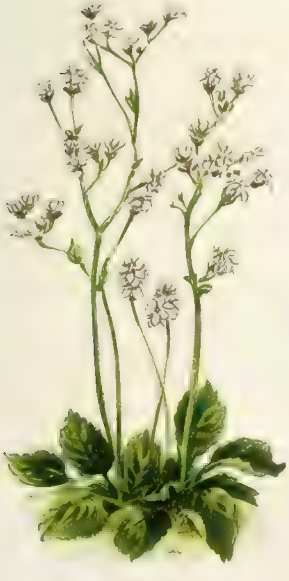
GOLDENROD.



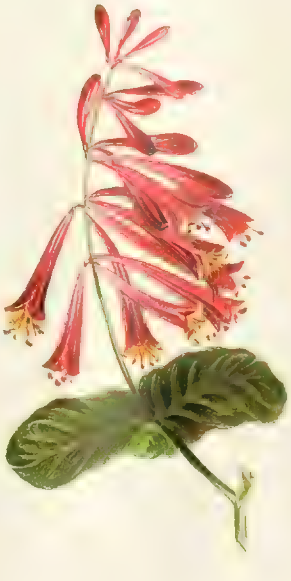
CHICORY



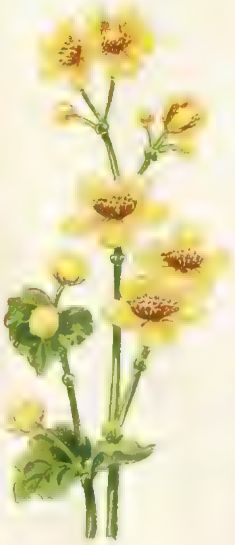
YELLOW LADY'S-SLIPPER



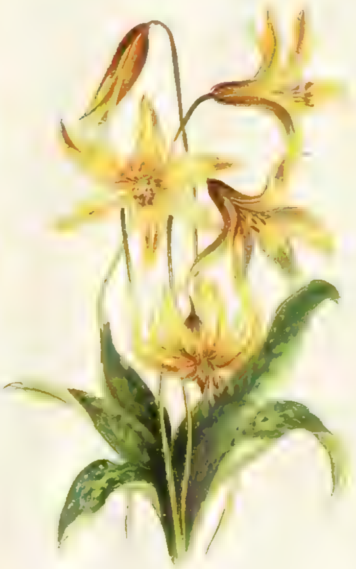
EARLY SAXIFRAGE



TRUMPET-HONEYSUCKLE



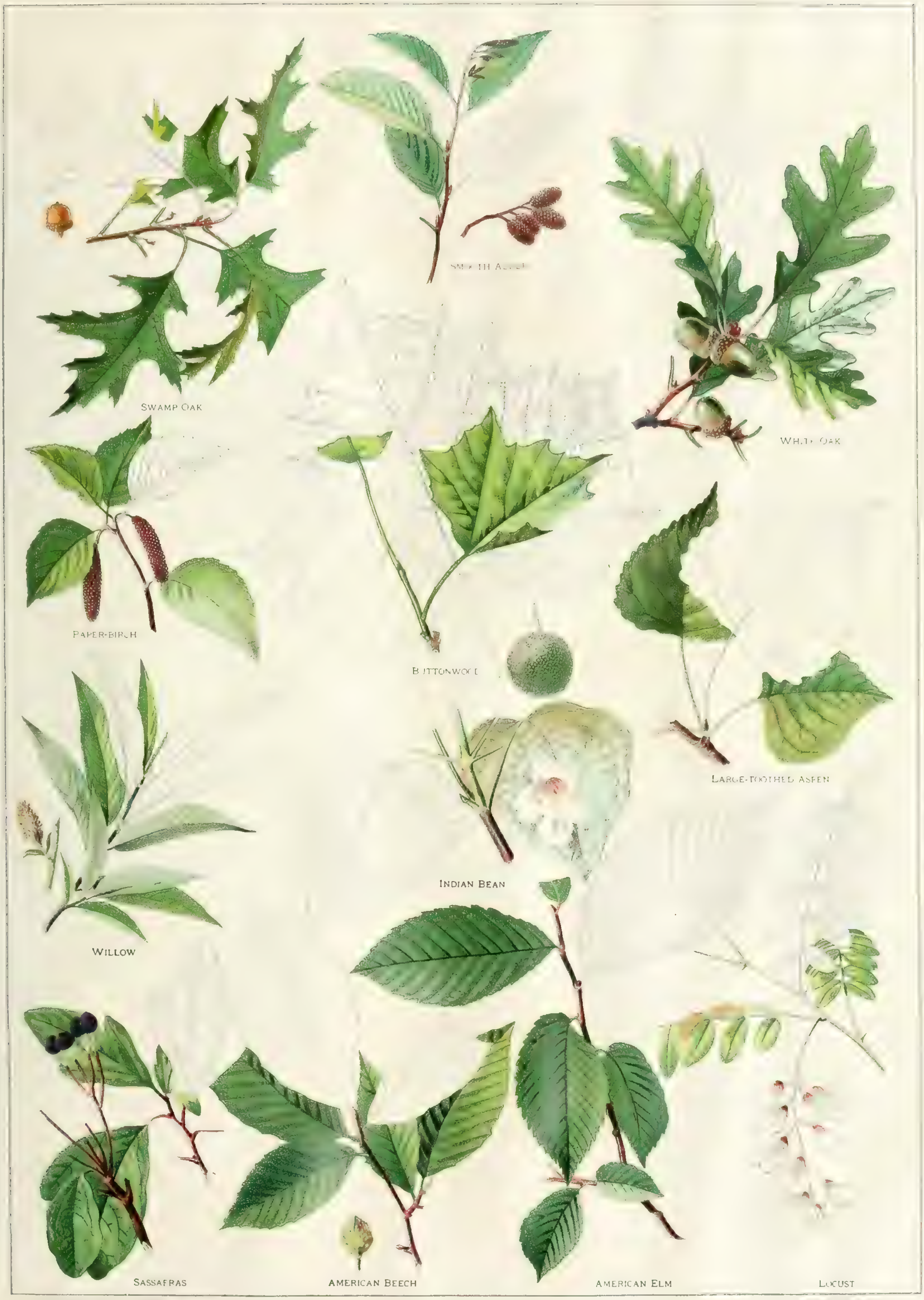
MARSH-MARIGOLD.



YELLOW ADDER'S-TONGUE

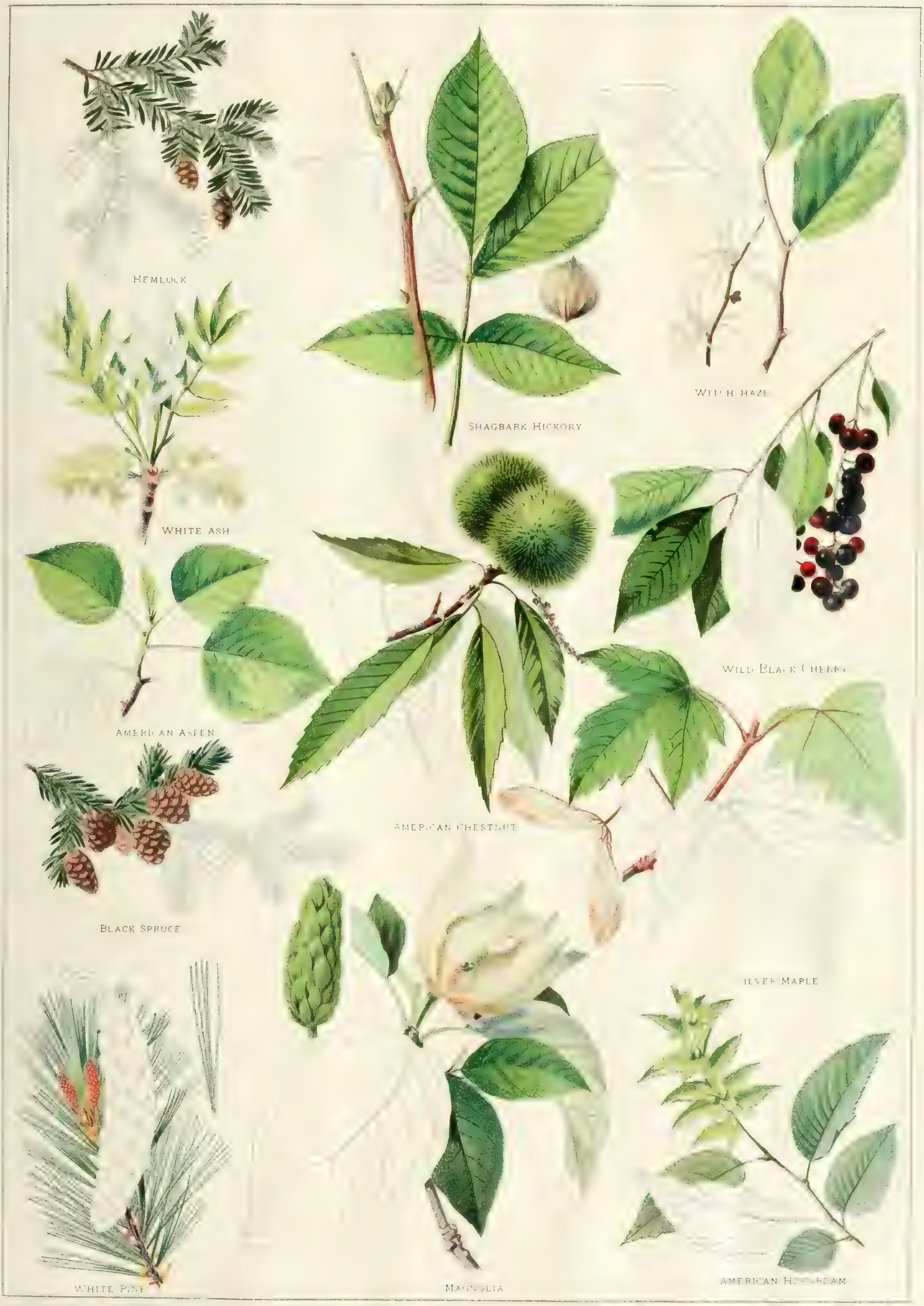
WILD FLOWERS OF THE UNITED STATES

PLATE VII.



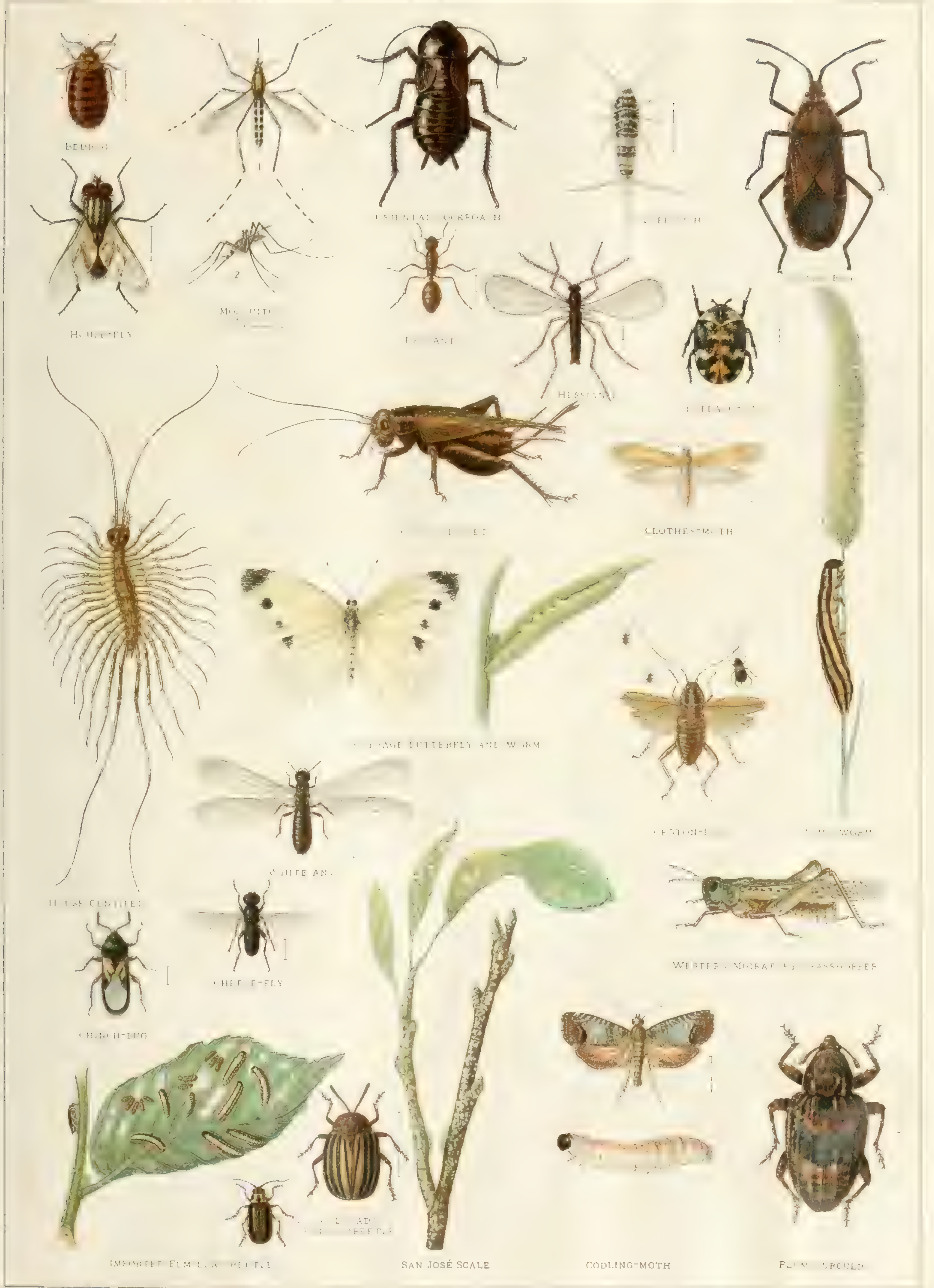
LEAVES OF NORTH AMERICAN TREES.

PLATE VIII.



LEAVES OF NORTH AMERICAN TREES.

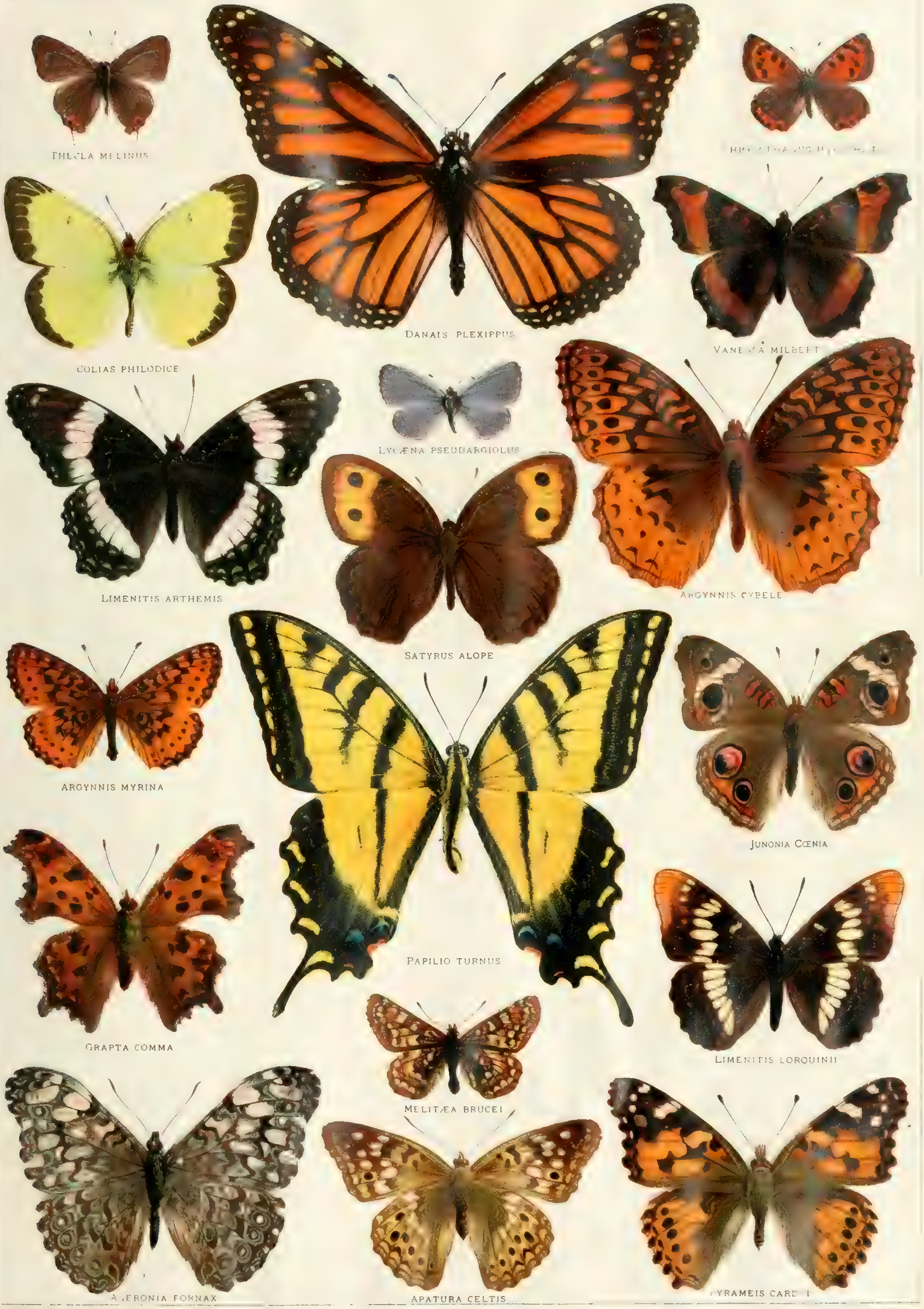
PLATE IX.



INJURIOUS INSECTS.

VERTICAL LINES SHOW NATURAL SIZES.

PLATE X.



THECLA MELINUS

DANAIS PLEXIPPUS

CHRYSOPHANUS HYPOPHLÆAS

COLIAS PHILODICE

VANESSA MILBERTI

LIMENITIS ARTHEMIS

LYCÆNA PSEUDARGIOLUS

SATYRUS ALOPE

ARGYNNIS CYBELE

ARGYNNIS MYRINA

PAPILIO TURNUS

JUNONIA CŒNIA

GRAPTA COMMA

LIMENITIS LORQUINII

MELITÆA BRUCEI

AGERONIA FORNAX

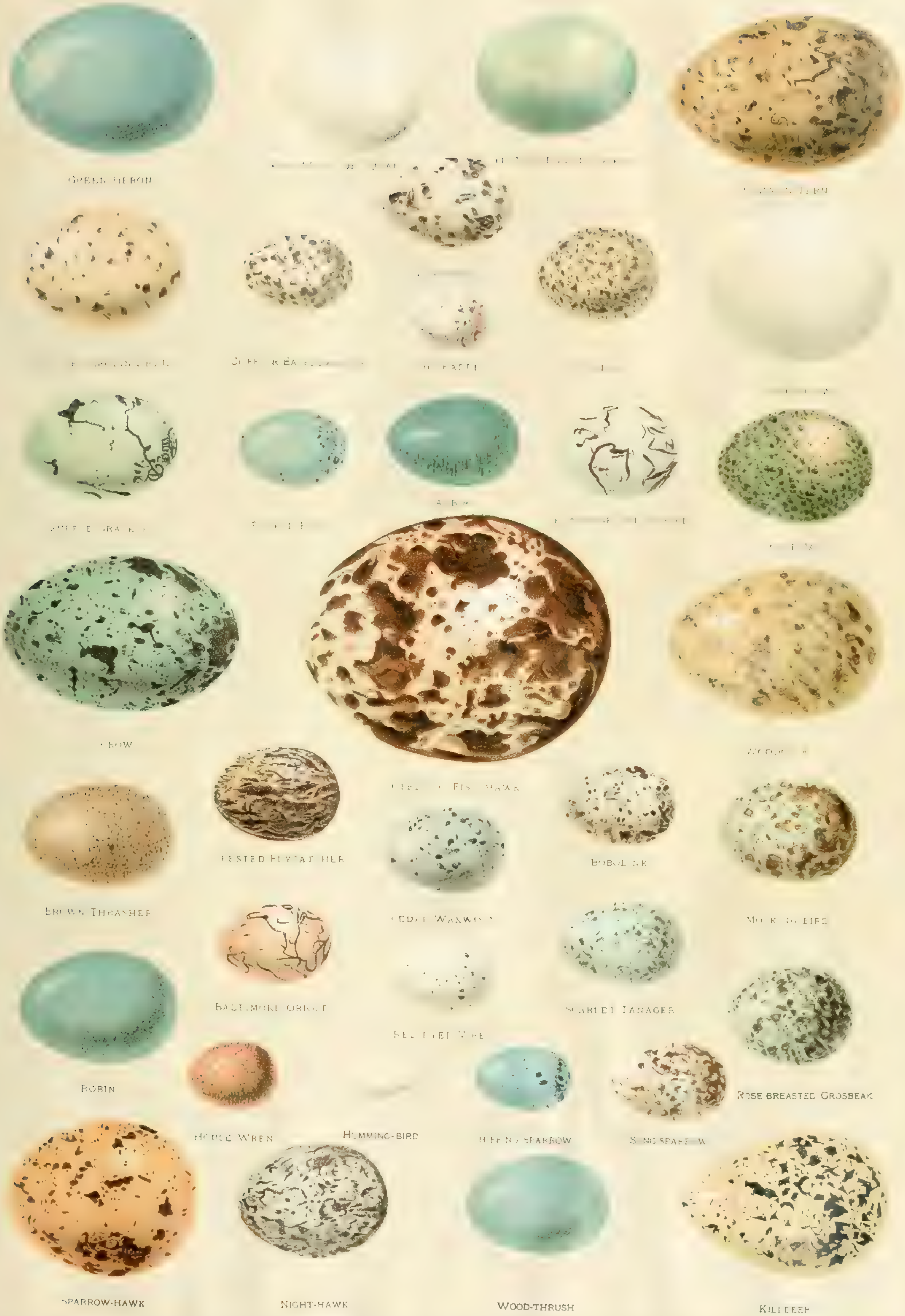
APATURA CELTIS

PYRAMEIS CARDUI

NORTH AMERICAN BUTTERFLIES.

NATURAL SIZES.

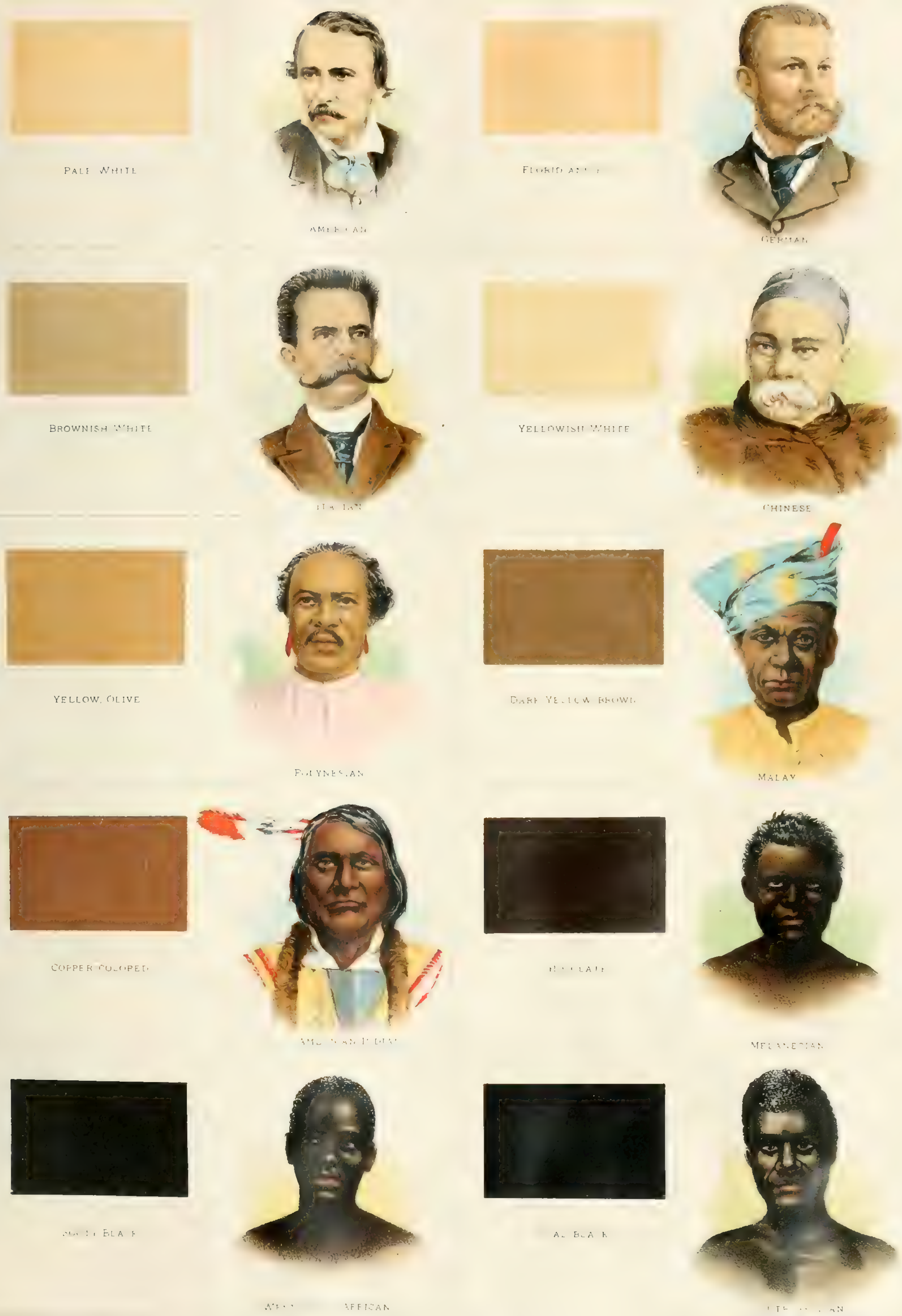
PLATE XI.



EGGS OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS.

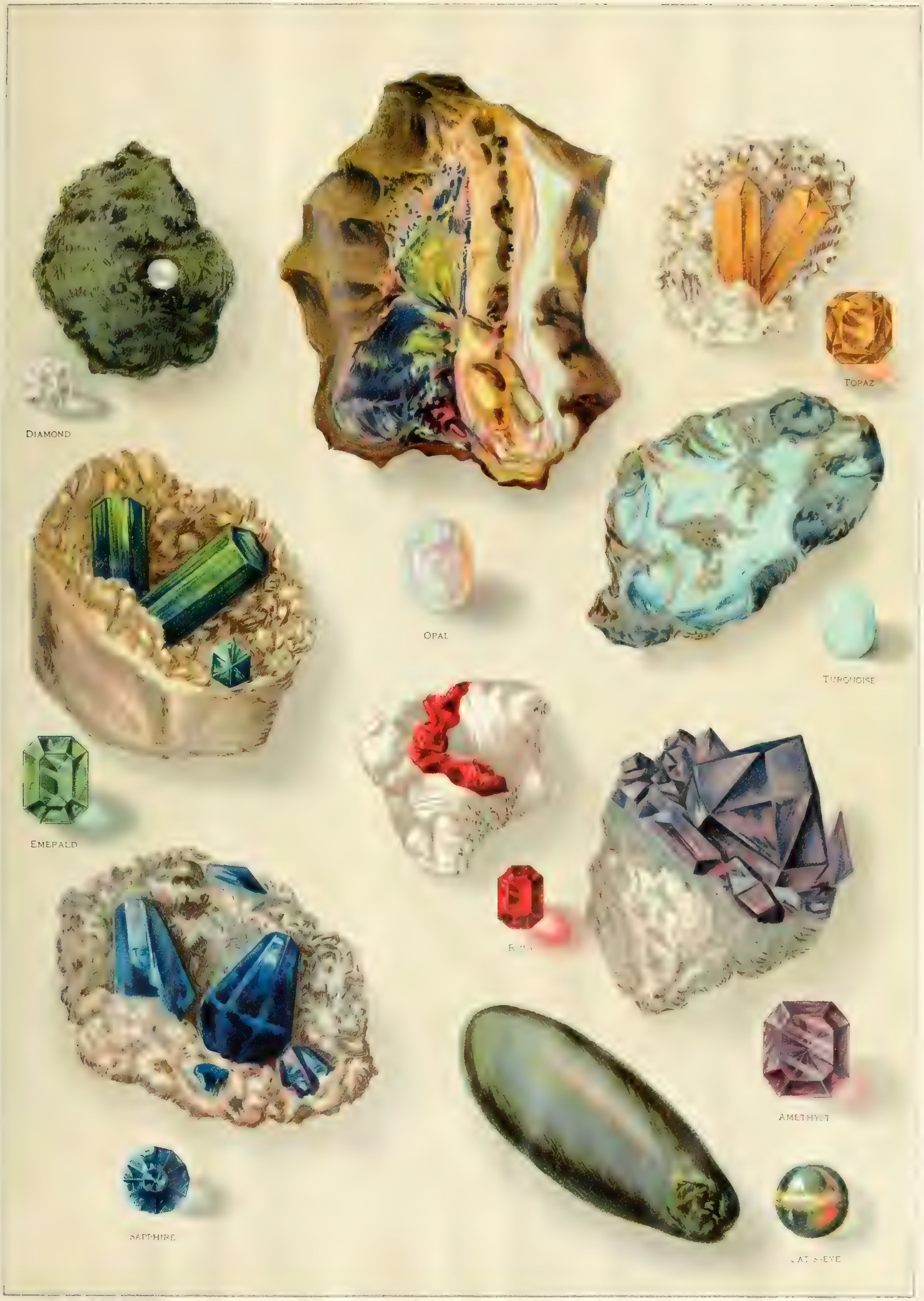
NATURAL SIZES.

PLATE XII.



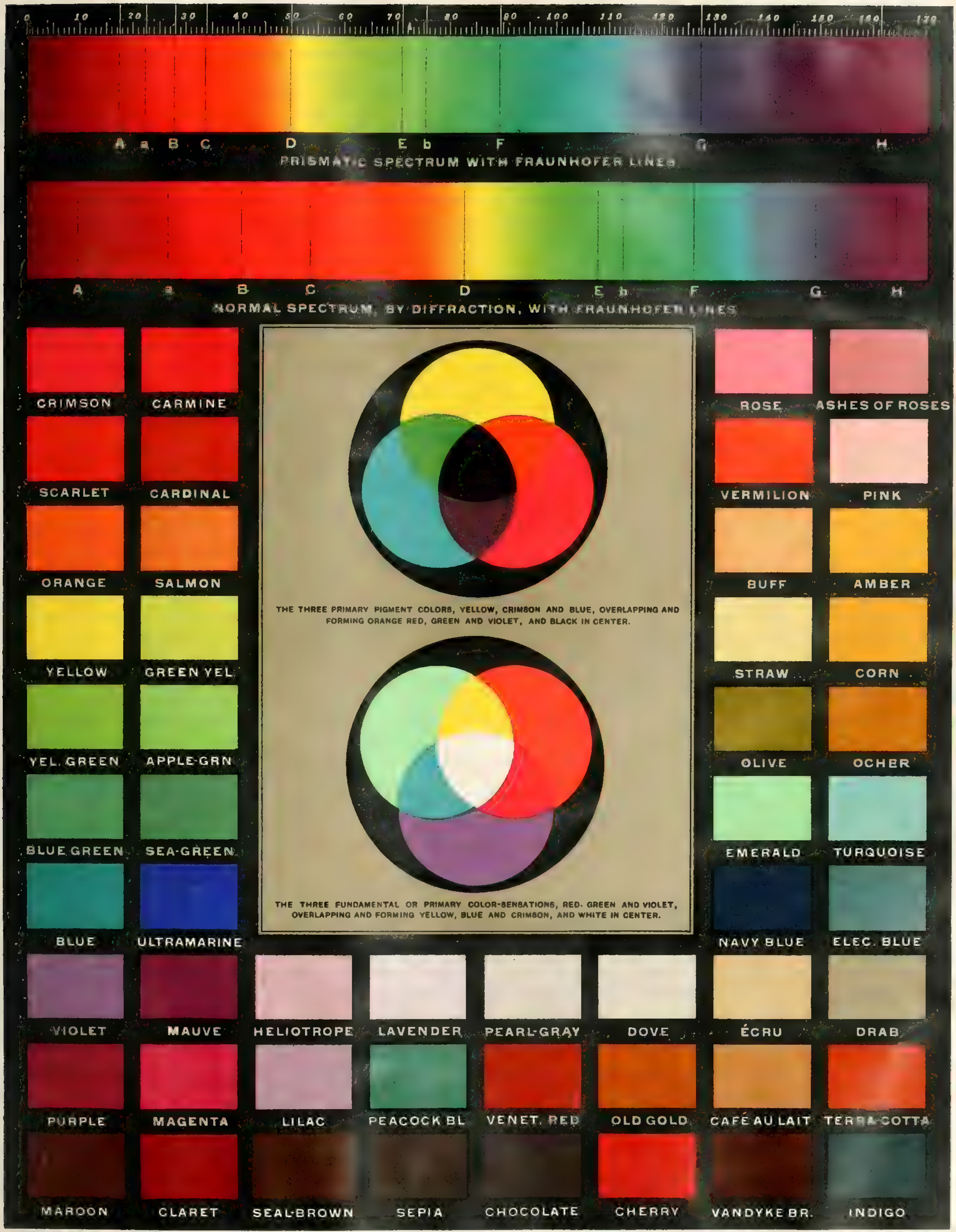
COLOR-TYPES OF THE RACES OF MEN.
BRITISH ASSOCIATION SCALE.

PLATE XIII.



PRECIOUS STONES.

PLATE XIV

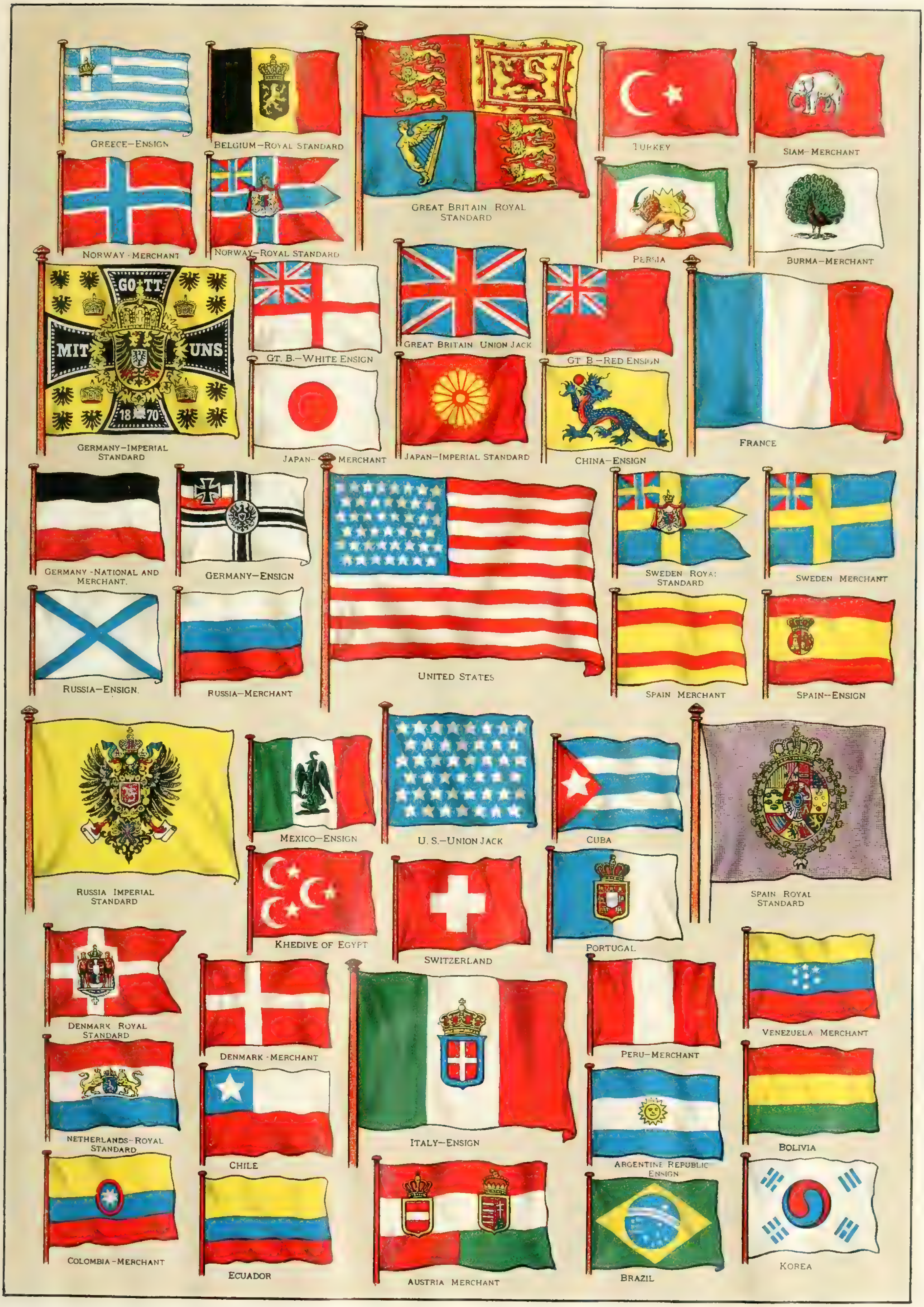


THE THREE PRIMARY PIGMENT COLORS, YELLOW, CRIMSON AND BLUE, OVERLAPPING AND FORMING ORANGE RED, GREEN AND VIOLET, AND BLACK IN CENTER.

THE THREE FUNDAMENTAL OR PRIMARY COLOR-SENSATIONS, RED, GREEN AND VIOLET, OVERLAPPING AND FORMING YELLOW, BLUE AND CRIMSON, AND WHITE IN CENTER.

COLORS OF THE SPECTRUM AND OF PIGMENTS.

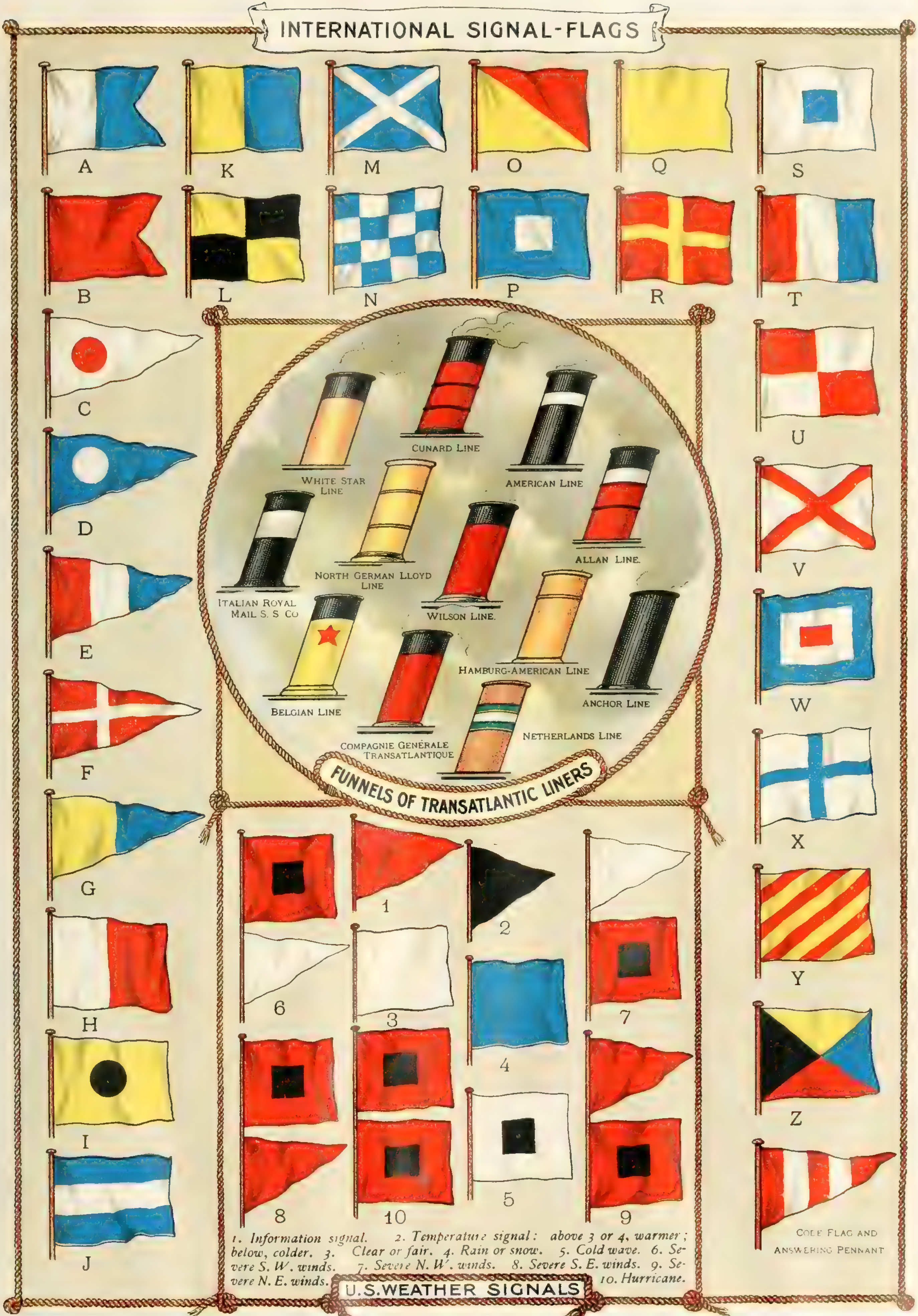
PLATE XV.



FLAGS OF THE PRINCIPAL NATIONS.

PLATE XVI.

INTERNATIONAL SIGNAL-FLAGS



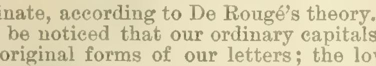
1. Information signal. 2. Temperature signal: above 3 or 4, warmer; below, colder. 3. Clear or fair. 4. Rain or snow. 5. Cold wave. 6. Severe S. W. winds. 7. Severe N. W. winds. 8. Severe S. E. winds. 9. Severe N. E. winds. 10. Hurricane.

U.S. WEATHER SIGNALS

SIGNALS

THE CENTURY DICTIONARY

A 1. The first letter in the English alphabet, as also generally in the other alphabets which, like the English, come ultimately from the Phenician. Our letters are the same as those used by the Romans; the Roman or Latin alphabet is one of several Italian alphabets derived from the Greek; and the Greek alphabet is, with a few adaptations and additions, formed from the Phenician. As to the origin of the Phenician alphabet, opinions are by no means agreed; but the view now most widely current is that put forth and supported a few years ago by the French scholar De Rougé: namely, that the Phenician characters are derived from early Egyptian hieratic characters, or abbreviated forms of written hieroglyphs. Under each letter will be given in this work the Phenician character from which it comes, along with an early form or two of the Greek and Latin derived characters (especially intended to show the change of direction of the letter consequent upon the change of direction of writing, since the Phenician was always written from right to left); and to these will be added the hieratic and hieroglyphic characters from which the Phenician is held to originate, according to De Rougé's theory. It is to be noticed that our ordinary capitals are the original forms of our letters; the lowercase, Italic, and written letters are all derived from the capitals. Our A corresponds to the Phenician letter called *aleph;* and this name, signifying "ox," is also the original of the Greek name of the same letter, *alpha*. The comparative scheme for A is as follows:



The Phenician *aleph* was not a proper vowel-sign, but rather a quasi-consonantal one, to which an initial vowel-sound, of whatever kind, attached itself; since the fundamental plan of that alphabet assumed that every syllable should begin with a consonant. But the Greeks, in adapting the borrowed alphabet to their own use, made the sign represent a single vowel-sound: that, namely, which we usually call the "Italian" or "Continental" *a* (ä), as heard in *far*, *father*. This was its value in the Latin also, and in the various alphabets founded on the Latin, including that of our own ancestors, the speakers and writers of earliest English or Anglo-Saxon; and it is mainly retained to the present time in the languages of continental Europe. In consequence, however, of the gradual and pervading change of utterance of English words, without corresponding change in the mode of writing them, it has come to have in our use a variety of values. The sound of *a* in *far* is the purest and most fundamental of vowel-sounds, being that which is naturally sent forth by the human organs of utterance when the mouth and throat are widely opened, and the tone from the larynx suffered to come out with least modifying interference by the parts of the mouth. On the other hand, in the production of the *i*-sound of *machine* or *pique* and the *u*-sound of *rule* (or double *o* of *pool*), the organs are brought quite nearly together: in the case of *i*, the flat of the tongue and the roof of the mouth; in the case of *u*, the rounded lips. Hence these vowels approach a consonantal character, and pass with little or no alteration into *y* and *w* respectively. Then *e* and *o* (as in *they* and *note*) are intermediate respectively between *a* (ä) and *i* and *a* (ä) and *u;* and the sounds in *fat* and *fall* are still less removed in either direction from *a* (ä). The pure or original sound of *a* (*far*) is more prevalent in earlier stages of language, and is constantly being weakened or closened into the other vowel-sounds, which are to a great extent derived from it; and this process has gone on in English on a larger scale than in almost any other known language. Hence the *a*-sound (as in *far*) is very rare with us (less than half of one per cent. of our whole utterance, or not a tenth part as frequent as the sound of *i* in *pit* or as that of *u* in *but*); its short sound has been so generally flattened into that in *fat*, and its long sound into that in *fate*, that we now call these sounds respectively "short *a*" and "long *a*"; and, on the other hand, it has in many words been broadened or rounded into the sound heard in *all* and *fall*. Thus the most usual sounds of English written *a* are now, in the order of their frequency, those in *fat, fate, fall, far;* there are also a few cases like the *a* in *what* and *was* (after a *w*-sound, nearly a corresponding short to the *a* of *all*), *many* (a "short *e*"), and others yet more sporadic. In syllables of least stress and distinctness, too, as in the first and third syllables of *abundant* and *abundance*, it is universally uttered with the "short *u*" sound of *but*. The "long *a*" of *fate* is not strictly one sound, but ends with a vanishing sound of "long *e*": *i. e.*, it is a slide from the *e*-sound of *they* down to the *i*-sound of *pique*. From this vanish the *a* of *fare* and *bare* and their like is free, while it has also an opener sound, and is even, in the mouths of many speakers, indistinguishable in quality from the "short *a*" of *fat;* hence the *a*-sound of *fare* is in the respellings of this work written with ã, to distinguish it from the sound in *fate*. There is also a class of words, like *ask*, *fast*, *ant*, in which some pronounce the vowel simply as "short *a*," while some give it the full open sound of *a* in *far*, and yet others make it something intermediate between the two: such an *a* is represented in this work by ȧ. *A* occurs as final only in a very few proper English words; and it is never doubled in such words.—2. As a *symbol*, *a* denotes the first of an actual or possible series. Specifically—(*a*) In *music*, the name of the sixth note of the natural diatonic scale of C, or the first note of the relative minor scale; the *la* of Italian, French, and Spanish musicians. It is the note sounded by the open second string of the violin, and to it as given by a fixed-toned instrument (as the oboe or organ) all the instruments of an orchestra are tuned. (*b*) In the mnemonic words of *logic*, the universal affirmative proposition, as, all men are mortal. Similarly, *I* stands for the particular affirmative, as, some men are mortal; *E* for the universal negative, as, no men are mortal; *O* for the particular negative, as, some men are not mortal. The use of these symbols dates from the thirteenth century; they appear to be arbitrary applications of the vowels *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, but are usually supposed to have been taken from the Latin *AffIrmo*, I affirm, and *nEgO*, I deny. But some authorities maintain that their use in Greek is much older. (*c*) In *math.*: In *algebra*, *a*, *b*, *c*, etc., the first letters of the alphabet, stand for known quantities, while *x*, *y*, *z*, the last letters, stand for unknown quantities; in *geometry*, *A*, *B*, *C*, etc., are used to name points, lines, and figures. (*d*) In abstract reasoning, suppositions, etc., *A*, *B*, *C*, etc., denote each a particular person or thing in relation to the others of a series or group. (*e*) In *writing* and *printing*, *a*, *b*, *c*, etc., are used instead of or in addition to the Arabic figures in marking paragraphs or other divisions, or in making references. (*f*) In *naut. lang.*, *A* 1, *A* 2, etc., are symbols used in the Record of American and Foreign Shipping, and in Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping, to denote the relative rating of merchant vessels. In the former, the character assigned to vessels by the surveyors is expressed by the numbers from 1 to 3, A1 standing for the highest and A3 for the lowest grade. The numbers 1½, 1¾, 2, 2½ express intermediate degrees of seaworthiness. Vessels classed as A1 or A1½ are regarded as fit for the carriage of all kinds of cargoes on all kinds of voyages for a specified term of years; those classed as A1¾ or A2, for all cargoes on Atlantic voyages, and in exceptional cases on long voyages, and for such cargoes as oil, sugar, molasses, etc., on any voyage; those classed as A2½ or A3, for coasting voyages only, with wood or coal. In Lloyd's Register, the letters A, A (in red), Æ, and E are used to denote various degrees of excellence in the hulls of ships, the figure 1 being added to express excellence of equipment, such as masts and rigging in sailing-ships, or boilers and engines in steamers. The broad A in the British Lloyd's indicates a ship built of iron. In the American Register, the annexed figures do not refer to the equipment.—Hence, in commerce, *A*1 is used to denote the highest mercantile credit; and colloquially *A*1, or in the United States *A No.* 1, is an adjective of commendation, like *first-class*, *first-rate*: as, an *A*1 speaker.

> "He must be a first-rater," said Sam. "*A* 1," replied Mr. Roker. *Dickens*, Pickwick Papers.

> a *A number one* cook, and no mistake.
> *Mrs. Stowe*, Dred.

3. As an *abbreviation*, *a* stands, according to context, for *acre*, *acting*, *adjective*, *answer*, *are* (in the metric system), *argent* (in *her.*), *anal* (anal fin, in *ichth.*), *anechinoplacid* (in echinoderms), etc.; in *com.*, for *approved*, for *accepted*, and for Latin *ad* (commonly written @), "at" or "to": as, 500 shares L. I. preferred @ 67½; 25 @ 30 cents per yard.—4. *Attrib.*, having the form of the capital A, as a tent.

> The common or *A* tent, for the use of enlisted men.
> *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.

a^{2} (a̤ or ā), *indef. art.* [< ME. *a* (before consonants), earlier *an*, orig. with long vowel, < AS. *ān*, one, an: see *an*^{1}.] The form of *an* used before consonants and words beginning with a consonant-sound: as, *a* man, *a* woman, *a* year, *a* union, *a* eulogy, *a* oneness, *a* hope. *An*, however, was formerly often used before the sounds of *h* and initial long *u* and *eu* even in accented syllables (as, *an* hospital, *an* union), and is still retained by some before those sounds in unaccented syllables (as, *an* historian, *an* united whole, *an* euphonious sound). The form *a* first appeared about the beginning of the thirteenth century. It is placed before nouns of the singular number, and also before plural nouns when *few* or *great many* is interposed. [*Few* was originally singular as well as plural, and the article was singular (ME. *a*) or plural (ME. *ane*) to agree with it. In the phrase *a great many*, the article agrees with *many*, which is properly a noun (AS. *menigu*: see *many*^{1}, *n.*) the following plural noun, as in the phrase *a great many books*, is really a partitive genitive.]

a^{3} (a or ā), *prep.* [< ME. and late AS. *a*, reduced form of *an*, *on*, on, in: see *on*.] A reduced form of the preposition *on*, formerly common in all the uses of *on*, but now restricted to certain constructions in which the preposition is more or less disguised, being usually written as one word with the following noun. (*a*) Of place: On, in, upon, unto, [illegible]: the preposition and the following noun being usually written as one word, sometimes with, but commonly without, a hyphen, and regarded as an adverb or a predicate adjective, but best treated as a prepositional phrase. In such phrases *a* denotes—(1) Position: [illegible], to ride *a* horseback; to stand [illegible]: as, to go *a-shore*, "how jocund did they drive their team *a-field*," *Gray*. (3) Direction: as, [illegible] *aside*, to draw *aback* (modern, to draw [illegible]). (4) Partition: as, to take *apart*; to burst *asunder*. Similarly—(*b*) Of state: On, in, etc.: as, to be *alive* [AS. *on life*]; to be *asleep* [AS. *on slǣpe*]; to set *afire*; to be *afloat*; to set *adrift*. In this use now applicable to any verb (but chiefly to monosyllables and dissyllables) taken as a noun: as, to be *aglow* with excitement; to be *a-swim*; to be all *a-tremble*. (*c*) Of time: On, in, at, by, etc., remaining in some colloquial expressions: as, to stay out *a* nights (often written *o' nights*); to go fishing *a* Sunday; now *a* days (generally written *nowadays*). Common with adverbs of repetition: as, twice *a* day (ME. *twies a dai*, < AS. *twiwa on dæg*), once *a* week (ME. *ones a wike*, < AS. *æne on wucan*), three times *a* year (cf. ME. *thre sithes a yer*, < AS. [illegible]), etc.: *a day* being a reduced form of *on* [illegible], equivalent to F. *par jour*, L. *per diem*; *a year*, of *on year*, equivalent to F. *par an*, L. *per annum*, etc. But in this construction the preposition *a* is now usually regarded as the indefinite article (varying to *an* before a vowel), "four miles *an* hour," "ten cents *a* yard," etc., being explained as elliptical for "four miles *in* an hour," "ten cents *for* a yard," etc. (*d*) Of process: In course of, with a verbal noun in *-ing*, taken passively: as, the house is *a* building; "while the ark was *a* preparing" (1 Pet. iii. 20); while these things were *a* doing. The prepositional use is clearly seen in the alternative construction with *in*: as, "Forty and six years was this temple *in* building," John ii. 20. In modern use the preposition is omitted, and the verbal noun is treated as a present participle taken passively: as, the house *is building*. But none of these forms of expression has become thoroughly popular, the popular instinct being shown in the recent development of the desired progressive passive participle: as, the house *is being built*, the work *is being done*, etc. This construction, though condemned by logicians and purists, is well established in popular speech, and will probably pass into correct literary usage. (*e*) Of action: In, to, into; with a verbal noun in *-ing*, taken actively. (1) With *be*: as, to be *a* coming; to be *a* doing; to be *a* fighting. Now only colloquial or provincial, literary usage omitting the preposition, and treating the verbal noun as a present participle: as, to be coming; to be doing. (2) With verbs of motion: as, to go *a* fishing; to go *a* wooing; to go *a* begging; to fall *a* crying; to set *a* going. The preposition is often joined to the noun by a hyphen, as, to go *a*-fishing, or sometimes omitted, as, to go begging, to set going, etc. For other examples of the uses of *a*^{3}, *prep.*, see the prepositional phrases *abed*, *aboard*, *ahead*, etc., or the simple nouns.

a^{4}. [Another spelling of *o*, now written *o'*, a reduced form of *of*, the *f* being dropped before a consonant, and the vowel obscured. Cf. *a*^{7}, *a*-^{3}, *a*-^{4}.] A reduced form of *of*, now generally written *o'*, as in man-*o'*-war, six *o'*clock, etc.

> The [illegible] *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. [illegible]
>
> It [illegible]
> [illegible] Every Man in his Humor, i. 4.

a^{5} (a), *pron.* [E. dial., corruption of *I*, being the first element, obscured, of the diphthong ai.] A modern provincial corruption of the pronoun *I*.

a^{6} (a), *pron.* [E. dial., < ME. dial. *a*, corruptly for *he*, he, *heo*, she, *hi*, it, *heo*, *hi*, they.] An old (and modern provincial) corruption of all genders and [illegible] numbers of the third personal pronoun, he, she, it, they. So *quotha*, that is, *quoth he*.

> [illegible] Hen. V. [illegible]

a^{7} [illegible] [E. dial. [illegible] reduced form of *ha*[illegible] [illegible] *a*^{4} or [illegible] *of* [illegible]] An [illegible] provincial corruption of *have* as an auxiliary verb, [illegible] and [illegible] as a principal verb.

> [illegible]

a^{8} (â). [illegible] E. *a'*, [illegible] Sc. *a'* [illegible] *all*, [illegible] *ha'* = *hall*, etc.] All.

> [illegible] that [illegible]
> [illegible] that
> [illegible]
> [illegible] a' that.
> *Burns*, For A' That.

a^{9} (a or ā), *interj.* [See *ah* and *O*.] The early form of *ah*, preserved, archaically, before a leader's or chieftain's name, as a war-cry (but now treated and pronounced as the indefinite article).

> The Border slogan rent the sky.
> *A* Home! *a* Gordon! was the cry.
> *Scott*, Marmion.

a^{10}. [L. *ā*, the usual form of *ab*, from, of, before consonants: see *ab-*.] A Latin preposition, meaning of, off, away from, etc. It occurs in certain phrases: as, *a priori*, *a posteriori*, *a mensa et thoro*, etc.; also in certain personal names of medieval or modern origin: as, Thomas *à* Kempis, that is, Thomas of Kempen, the school-name given to Thomas Hammerken, born at Kempen near Düsseldorf; Abraham *a* Sancta Clara, that is, Abraham of St. Clare, the name assumed by Ulrich Megerle. The true name of Thomas *a* Becket (written also *A'* Becket, and, in un-English fashion, *à* Becket, *À* Becket) was simply Thomas Becket or Beket; the *a* appears to be a later insertion, though supported by such late Middle English names as Wydo del Beck't, John de Beckote, William atte Beck, etc., that is, of or at the brook [**becket*, not found as a common noun, being appar. a dim. of *beck*, a brook, or perhaps < OF. *becquet*, *bequet*, a pike (fish), dim. of *bec*, beak].

a-. A prefix or an initial and generally inseparable particle. It is a relic of various Teutonic and classical particles, as follows:

a-^{1}. [< ME. *a-*, < AS. *ā-* (= OS. *a-* = OHG. *ar-*, *ir-*, *ur-*, MHG. *ir-*, *er-*, G. *er-* = Goth. *us-*, before a vowel *uz-*, before *r ur-*), a common unaccented prefix of verbs, meaning 'away, out, up, on,' often merely intensive, in mod. E. usually without assignable force. It appears as an independent prep. in OHG. *ur*, Goth. *us*, out, and as an accented prefix of nouns and adjectives in OHG. MHG. G. *ur-*, D. *oor-*, AS. *or-*, E. *or-* in *ordeal* and *ort*, q. v. In nouns from verbs in AS. *ā-* the accent fell upon the prefix, which then retained its length, and has in one word, namely, E. *oakum*, < AS. *ā-cumba*, entered mod. E. with the reg. change of AS. *ā-* under accent, losing all semblance of a prefix.] An unaccented inseparable prefix of verbs, and of nouns and adjectives thence derived, originally implying motion away, but in earlier English merely intensive, or, as in modern English, without assignable force, as in *abide*, *abode*, *arise*, *awake*, *ago* = *agone*, etc. The difference between *abide*, *arise*, *awake*, etc., and the simple verbs *bide*, *rise*, *wake*, etc., is chiefly syllabic or rhythmic. In a few verbs this prefix has taken in spelling a Latin semblance, as in *accurse*, *affright*, *allay*, for *a-curse*, *a-fright*, *a-lay*.

a-^{2}. [< ME. *a-*, usually and prop. written separately, *a*, < late AS. *a*, a reduced form of ME. and AS. *an*, *on*: see *a*^{3}, *prep.*, and *on*.] An apparent prefix, properly a preposition, the same as *a*^{3}, *prep.* When used before a substantive it forms what is really a prepositional phrase, which is now generally written as one word, with or without a hyphen, and regarded as an adverb or as a predicate adjective: as, to lie *abed*, to be *asleep*, to be all *a-tremble*, etc. With verbal nouns in *-ing* it forms what is regarded as a present participle, either active, as, they are *a-coming* (colloq.), or passive, as, the house was *a building*. In the latter uses the *a* is usually, and in all it would be properly, written separately, as a preposition. See *a*^{3}, *prep.*, where the uses are explained.

a-^{3}. [< ME. *a-*, or separately, *a*, < AS. *ā* (only in *adun*, *adune*, a reduced form of *of dune*), a reduced form of *of*, E. *of*, *off*: see *of*, *off*, and cf. *a*-^{1}.] A prefix, being a reduced form of Anglo-Saxon *of*, prep., English *off*, from, as in *adown* (which see), or of later English *of*, as in *anew*, *afresh*, *akin*, etc. (which see).

a-^{4}. [< ME. *a-*, a reduced form of *of-*, < AS. *of-*, an intensive prefix, orig. the same as *of*, prep.: see *a*^{3} and *of*.] A prefix, being a reduced form of Anglo-Saxon *of-*, an intensive prefix, as in *athirst*, *ahungered* (which see).

a-^{5}. [< ME. *a-*, a reduced form of *and-*, q. v.] A prefix, being a reduced form of *and-* (which see), as in *along*^{1} (which see).

a-^{6}. [< ME. *a-*, var. of *i-*, *y-*, *e-*, reduced forms of *ge-*, AS. *ge-*: see *i-*.] A prefix, being one of the reduced forms of the Anglo-Saxon prefix *ge-* (see *i-*), as in *along*^{2} [< AS. *gelang*], *aware* [< AS. *ge-wær*], *aford*, now spelled *afford*, simulating the Latin prefix *af-* [< AS. *ge-forthian*], *among* [< AS. *ge-mang*, mixed with *on-ge-mang* and *on mang*], etc. The same prefix is otherwise spelled in *enough*, *iwis*, *yclept*, etc.

a-^{7}. [< ME. *a-*, reduced form of *at-*, < AS. *æt* in *æt-foran*, mixed in later E. with *on-foran*, *afore*: see *afore*.] A prefix, being a reduced form of *at-*, mixed with *a-* for *on-*, in *afore* (which see).

a-^{8}. [< ME. *a-*, a reduced form of *at* in north. E., after Icel. *at*, to, as a sign of the infin., like E. *to*: see *at*.] A prefix in *ado*, originally *at do*, northern English infinitive, equivalent to English *to do*. See *ado*.

a-^{9}. [A mere syllable.] A quasi-prefix, a mere opening syllable, in the interjections *aha*, *ahoy*. In *aha*, and as well in *ahoy*, it may be considered as *ah*.

a-^{10}. [A reduced form of D. *houd*. Cf. *a*-^{9}.] A quasi-prefix, a mere opening syllable, in *avast*, where *a-*, however, represents historically Dutch *houd* in the original Dutch expression *houd vast* = English *hold fast*.

a-^{11}. [< ME. *a-*, OF. *a-*, < L. *ad-*, or assimilated *ab-*, *ac-*, *af-*, etc.: see *ad-*.] A prefix, being a reduced form of the Latin prefix *ad-*. In Old French and Middle English regularly *a-*, and so properly in modern French and English, as in *avouch* [ult. < L. *advocare*], *amount* [ult. < L. *ad montem*], *avalanche* [ult. < L. *ad vallem*], *abet*, *ameliorate*, etc.; but in later Old French and Middle English *a-* took in spelling a Latin semblance, *ad-*, *ac-*, *af-*, etc., and so in modern English, as in *address*, *account*, *affect*, *aggrieve*, etc., where the doubled consonant is unetymological. See *ad-*.

a-^{12}. [< L. *a-*, a later and parallel form of *ad-* before *sc-*, *sp-*, *st-*, and *gn-*.] A prefix, being a reduced form (in Latin, and so in English, etc.) of the Latin prefix *ad-* before *sc-*, *sp-*, *st-*, and *gn-*, as in *ascend*, *aspire*, *aspect*, *astringent*, *agnate*, etc.

a-^{13}. [< ME. *a-*, < OF. *a-*, < L. *ab-*: see *ab-*.] A prefix, being a reduced form (in Middle English, etc.) of Latin *ab-*, as in *abate* (which see). In a few verbs this *a-* has taken a Latin semblance, as in *abs-tain* (treated as *ab-stain*), *as-soil*. See these words.

a-^{14}. [< L. *a-* for *ab-* before *v*: see *ab-*.] A prefix, being a reduced form (in Latin, and so in English, etc.) of the Latin prefix *ab-*, from, as in *avert* (which see).

a-^{15}. [< ME. *a-*, < OF. *a-* for reg. OF. *e-*, *es-*, < L. *ex-*, out: see *e-* and *ex-*.] A prefix, being an altered form of *e-*, reduced form of Latin *ex-*, as in *amend*, *abash*, etc., *aforce*, *afray* (now *afforce*, *affray*), etc. (which see).

a-^{16}. [< ME. *a-*, reduced form of *an-* for *en-*, < OF. *en-*: see *en-*^{1}.] A prefix, being a reduced form of *an-* for *en-*, in some words now obsolete or spelled in semblance of the Latin, or restored, as in *acloy*, *acumber*, *apair*, etc., later *accloy*, *accumber*, modern *encumber*, *impair*, etc.

a-^{17}. [Ult. < L. *ah*, interj.] A quasi-prefix, representing original Latin *ah*, interj., in *alas* (which see).

a-^{18}. [< Gr. ἀ-, before a vowel ἀν-, inseparable negative prefix, known as alpha privative (Gr. ἀ- στερητικόν), = L. *in-* = Goth. AS. E., etc., *un-*: see *un-*^{1}.] A prefix of Greek origin, called alpha privative, the same as English *un-*, meaning not, without, -less, used not only in words taken directly or through Latin from the Greek, as *abyss*, *adamant*, *acatalectic*, etc., but also as a naturalized English prefix in new formations, as *achromatic*, *asexual*, etc., especially in scientific terms, English or New Latin, as *Apteryx*, *Asiphonata*, etc.

a-^{19}. [< Gr. ἀ- copulative (ἀ- ἀθροιστικόν), commonly without, but sometimes and prop. with, the aspirate, ἁ-, orig. *σα- = Skt. *sa-*, *sam-*. Cf. Gr. ἅμα, together, = E. *same*, q. v.] A prefix of Greek origin, occurring unfelt in English *acolyte*, *adelphous*, etc.

a-^{20}. [< Gr. ἀ- intensive (ἀ- ἐπιτατικόν), prob. orig. the same as ἀ- copulative: see *a*-^{19}.] A prefix of Greek origin, occurring unfelt in *atlas*, *amaurosis*, etc.

a-^{21}. [Ult. < Ar. *al*, the.] A prefix of Arabic origin, occurring unfelt in *apricot*, *azimuth*, *hazard* (for **azard*), etc., commonly in the full form *al-*. See *al-*^{2}.

-a^{1}. [L. *-a* (pl. *-æ*), It. *-a* (pl. *-e*), Sp. Pg. *-a* (pl. *-as*), Gr. *-α*, *-η* (pl. *-αι*, L. spelling *-æ*), = AS. *-u*, *-e*, or lost; in E. lost, or represented unfelt by silent final *e*.] A suffix characteristic of feminine nouns and adjectives of Greek or Latin origin or semblance, many of which have been adopted in English without change. Examples are: (*a*) Greek (first declension) in Latin spelling, [illegible], *comma*, *basilica*, *mania*, etc.; (*b*) Latin (first declension) *area*, *arena*, *formula*, *copula*, *nebula*, *vertebra*, etc., whence (*c*), in Italian, *opera*, *piazza*, *stanza*, etc.; (*d*) Spanish, *armada*, *flotilla*, *mantilla*, etc.; (*e*) Portuguese, [illegible]; (*f*) New Latin, chiefly in scientific terms, *alumina*, *soda*, *silica*, etc.; *dahlia*, *fuchsia*, *camellia*, [illegible], *Branta*, etc.; common in geographical names derived from or formed according to Latin or Greek, as *Asia*, *Africa*, *America*, *Polynesia*, *Arabia*, [illegible], etc. In English this suffix marks sex only in personal names, as in *Cornelia*, *Julia*, *Maria*, [illegible], etc. (some having a corresponding masculine, as [illegible], etc.), and in a few feminine terms from the Italian, Spanish, etc., having a corresponding masculine, [illegible], *señora*, *sultana*, [illegible], etc., corresponding to masculine *don*, *signor*, *señor*, *sultan*, *inamorato*, etc.

-a^{2}. [L. *-a*, pl. to *-um*, = Gr. *-α*, pl. to *-ον*, 2d declension; L. *-a*, *-i-a*, pl. to *-um*, *-e*, = Gr. *-α*, neut. pl., 3d declension; lost in AS. and E., as in *head*, *deer*, *sheep*, etc., pl., without suffix.] A suffix, the nominative neuter plural ending of nouns and adjectives of the second and third declensions in Greek or Latin, some of which have been adopted in English without change of ending. Examples are: (*a*) in Greek, *phenomena*, plural of *phenomenon*, *miasmata*, plural of *miasma(t-)*, etc.; (*b*) in Latin, *strata*, plural of *stratum*, *data*, plural of *datum*, *genera*, plural of *genus*, etc. Some of these words have also an English plural, as *automatons*, *criterions*, *dogmas*, *memorandums*, *mediums*, besides the Greek or Latin plurals, *automata*, *criteria*, *dogmata*, *memoranda*, *media*, etc. This suffix is common in New Latin names of classes of animals, as in *Mammalia*, *Amphibia*, *Crustacea*, *Protozoa*, etc., these being properly adjectives, agreeing with *animalia* understood.

-a^{3}. [Sometimes written, and treated in dictionaries, as a separate syllable, but prop. written as a suffix, being prob. a relic of the ME. inflexive *-e*, which in poetry was pronounced (*e. g.*, ME. *stil-e*, *mil-e*: see quot.) whenever the meter required it, long after it had ceased to be pronounced in prose.] An unmeaning syllable, used in old ballads and songs to fill out a line.

> Jog on, jog on, the footpath way,
> And merrily hent the stile-*a*;
> A merry heart goes all the day,
> Your sad tires in a mile-*a*.
> *Quoted by Shak.*, W. T., iv. 2.

aam (âm), *n.* [< D. *aam*, a liquid measure, = G. *ahm*, also *ohm* (see *ohm*), = Icel. *āma*, < ML. *ama*, a tub, tierce, < L. *hama*, *ama*, < Gr. ἄμη, a water-bucket, pail.] A measure of liquids used, especially for wine and oil, in Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Livonia, Esthonia, Denmark, and Sweden; a tierce. Its value differs in different localities: thus, in Amsterdam an *aam* of wine = 41 gallons, and an *aam* of oil = 37¾ gallons; while in Brunswick an *aam* of oil = 39½ gallons. Also written *aum*, *aume*, *awm*, *awme*.

Aardvark (*Orycteropus capensis*).

aardvark (ärd'värk), *n.* [D., < *aarde*, = E. *earth*, + *vark*, used only in dim. form *varken*, a pig, = E. *farrow*^{1} and E. *pork*, q. v.] The ground-hog or earth-pig of South Africa. See *Orycteropus*.

Aardwolf (*Proteles lalandi*).

aardwolf (ärd'wůlf), *n.* [D., < *aarde*, = E. *earth*, + *wolf* = E. *wolf*.] The earth-wolf of South Africa. See *Proteles*.

aaron (ar'ọn or ā'rọn), *n.* [A corrupt spelling of *aron* (Gr. ἄρον), a form of *Arum*, in simulation of *Aaron*, a proper name.] The plant *Arum maculatum*. See *Arum*.

Aaronic (a-ron'ik), *a.* [< LL. *Aaron*, < Gr. Ἀαρών, < Heb. *'Aharōn*, perhaps, says Gesenius, the same with *hārōn*, a mountaineer, < *haram*, be high.] 1. Pertaining to Aaron, the brother of Moses, or to the Jewish priestly order, of which he was the first high priest: as, the *Aaronic* priesthood; *Aaronic* vestments.— 2. In the Mormon hierarchy, of or pertaining to the second or lesser order of priests. See *priesthood* and *Mormon*.

Aaronical (a-ron'i-kạl), *a.* [< *Aaronic* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or resembling the Aaronic priesthood.

Aaronite (ar'ọn-īt or ā'rọn-īt), *n.* [< *Aaron* + *-ite*^{2}.] A descendant of Aaron, the brother of Moses. The Aaronites were hereditary priests in the Jewish church, and next to the high priest in dignity.

Aaronitic (ar-ọn-it'ik), *a.* [< *Aaronite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Aaronites.

> The assumption that the representations in regard to the origin of the *Aaronitic* priesthood are essentially false cannot well be sustained, unless it can be proved that Hebrew literature did not arise until about the eighth century B. C., as the critics claim.
> *Schaff-Herzog*, Encyc., p. 1923.

Aaron's-beard (ar'ọnz- or ā'rọnz-bērd), *n.* [See Ps. cxxxiii. 2.] 1. A dwarf evergreen shrub, *Hypericum calycinum*, with large flowers (the largest of the genus) and numerous stamens, a native of southeastern Europe, and sometimes found in cultivation; St.-John's-wort: so called from the conspicuous hair-like stamens.—2. The smoke-tree, *Rhus Cotinus*.— 3. A species of saxifrage (*Saxifraga sarmentosa*) found in cultivation; Chinese saxifrage.

Aaron's-rod (ar'ọnz- or ā'rọnz-rod), *n.* [See Ex. vii. 10; Num. xvii. 8.] 1. In *arch.*, an ornament consisting of a straight rod from which pointed leaves sprout on either side. The term is also applied to an ornament consisting of a rod with one serpent entwined about it, as distinguished from a *caduceus*, which has two serpents.

2. A popular name of several plants with tall flowering stems, as the goldenrod, the hag-taper, etc.

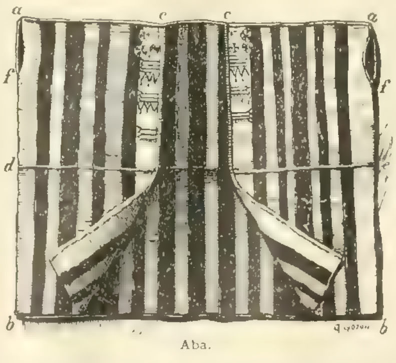
Ab (ab), *n.* [Heb. Cf. Heb. *eb*, verdure.] The eleventh month of the Jewish civil year, and the fifth of the ecclesiastical year, answering to a part of July and a part of August. In the Syriac calendar Ab is the last summer month.

ab-. [L. *ab-*, prep. *ab*, older form *ap* = Etrur. *av* = Gr. ἀπό = Skt. *apa* = Goth. *af* = OHG. *aba*, MHG. G. *ab* = AS. *of* (rarely, as a prefix, *af-*), E. *of*, *off*: see *of*, *off*, *apo*, and *a-*^{13}, *a-*^{14}.] A prefix of Latin origin, denoting disjunction, separation, or departure, off, from, away, etc., as in *abduct*, *abjure*, etc. Before *c* and *t*, *ab* becomes (in Latin, and so in English, etc.) *abs*, as in *abscond*, *abstain*, etc.; before *v* and *m*, it becomes *a*, as in *avert*, *amentia*, etc.—In *abbacinate* and *abbreviate*, the prefix (reduced to *a-* in *abridge*, which see) is rather an assimilation of *ad-*.

A. B. 1. An abbreviation of the Middle and New Latin *Artium Baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Arts. In England it is more commonly written *B. A.* See *bachelor*.—2. An abbreviation of *able-bodied*, placed after the name of a seaman on a ship's papers.

aba^{1} (ab'ạ̈), *n.* [< Ar. *'abā*.] 1. A coarse woolen stuff, woven of goats' or camels' or other hair or wool in Syria, Arabia, and neighboring countries. It is generally striped, sometimes in plain bars of black and white or blue and white, sometimes in more elaborate patterns.

2. (*a*) An outer garment made of the above, very simple in form, worn by the Arabs of the desert. The illustration shows such an aba, made of two breadths of stuff sewed together to make an oblong about four by nine feet. This is then folded at the lines *a b*, *a b*, the top edges are sewed together at *a c*, *a c*, and armholes are cut at *a f*, *a f*. A little simple embroidery in colored wool on the two sides of the breast completes the garment. *d e* is the seam between the two breadths of stuff, and this is covered by a piece of colored material. (*b*) A garment of similar shape worn in the towns, made of finer material.



Aba.

> Over the Kamis is thrown a long-skirted and short-sleeved cloak of camel's hair, called an *Aba*. It is made in many patterns, and of all materials, from pure silk to coarse sheep's wool. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 150.

Also spelled *abba*.

aba^{2} (ab'ạ̈), *n.* [From the name of the inventor.] An altazimuth instrument, designed by Antoine d'Abbadie, for determining latitude on land without the use of an artificial horizon. *N. E. D.*

abaca (ab'ạ-kạ̈), *n.* The native Philippine name of the plant *Musa textilis*, which yields manila hemp. Also spelled *abaka*.

abacay (ab'a-kā), *n.* [Native name.] A kind of white parrot; a calangay.

abacinate, abacination. See *abbacinate*, *abbacination*.

abaciscus (ab-ạ-sis'kus), *n.*; pl. *abacisci* (-ī). [ML., < Gr. ἀβάκισκος, a small stone for inlaying, dim. of ἄβαξ: see *abacus*.] In *arch.*, a diminutive of *abacus* in its various senses. Also called *abaculus*.

abacist (ab'ạ-sist), *n.* [= It. *abachista*, an arithmetician, < ML. *abacista*, < L. *abacus*: see *abacus*, 2.] One who uses an abacus in casting accounts; a calculator.

aback^{1} (ạ-bak'), *adv.* [< ME. *abak*, *a bak*, *on bak*, < AS. *on bæc*, on or to the back, backward, = Icel. *á baki*, aback: see *a*^{3} and *back*^{1}.] 1. Toward the back or rear; backward; rearward; regressively.

> They drewe *abacke*, as halfe with shame confound.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal. (June).

2. On or at the back; behind; from behind.

> His gallie . . . being set upon both before and *abacke*.
> *Knolles*, Hist. of Turks, fol. 879 A.

3. Away; aloof. [Scotch.]

> Oh, would they stay *aback* frae courts,
> And please themsel's wi' country sports.
> *Burns*, The Twa Dogs.

4. Ago: as, "eight days *aback*," *Ross*. [Prov. Eng.]—5. *Naut.*, in or into the condition of receiving the wind from ahead; with the wind acting on the forward side: said of a ship or of her sails. **Laid aback** (*naut.*), said of sails (or of vessels) when they are placed in the same position as when taken aback, in order to effect an immediate retreat, or to give the ship sternway, so as to avoid some danger discovered before her.—**Taken aback.** (*a*) *Naut.*, said of a vessel's sails when caught by the wind in such a way as to press them aft against the mast. Hence—(*b*) Figuratively, suddenly or unexpectedly checked, confounded, or disappointed: as, he was quite *taken aback* when he was refused admittance.—**To brace aback** (*naut.*), to swing (the yards) round by means of the braces, so that the sails may be aback, in order to check a ship's progress or give her sternway.

aback^{2}† (ab'ak), *n.* [< L. *abacus*: see *abacus*.] An abacus, or something resembling one, as a flat, square stone, or a square compartment.

abacot (ab'ạ-kot), *n.* Like *abocock*, etc., an erroneous book-form of *bycocket* (which see).

abactinal (ab-ak'ti-nạl), *a.* [< L. *ab*, from, + E. *actinal*.] In *zoöl.*, remote from the actinal or oral area; hence, devoid of rays; aboral. The abactinal surface may be either the upper or lower surface, according to the position of the mouth.

abactinally (ab-ak'ti-nạl-i), *adv.* In an abactinal direction or position.

> The ambulacral plates have the pores directly superposed *abactinally*. *P. M. Duncan*, Geol. Mag., II. 492.

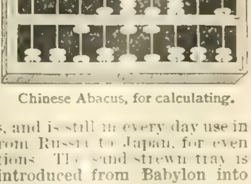
abactio (ab-ak'shi-ō), *n.* [NL., < L. *abigere*, drive away: see *abactor*.] In *med.*, an abortion produced by art.

abaction (ab-ak'shọn), *n.* [< NL. *abactio(n-)*: see *abactio*.] In *law*, the stealing of a number of cattle at one time.

abactor (ab-ak'tọr), *n.* [L., < *abactus*, pp. of *abigere*, drive off, < *ab*, off, + *agere*, drive.] In *law*, one who feloniously drives away or steals a herd or numbers of cattle at once, in distinction from one who steals a single beast or a few.

abaculus (ab-ak'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *abaculi* (-lī). [L., dim. of *abacus*.] Literally, a small abacus. Specifically, one of the little cubes or slabs of colored glass, enamel, stone, or other material employed in mosaic work or in marquetry. Also called *abaciscus*.

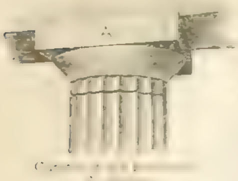
abacus (ab'ạ-kus), *n.*; pl. *abaci* (-sī). [L., a sideboard, counting-table, etc., < L. *abax*, < Gr. ἄβαξ, a reckoning-board, sideboard, etc.; said to be from Phen. *abak*, sand strewn on a surface for writing, because the ancients used tables covered with sand on which to make figures and diagrams.] 1. A tray strewn with dust or sand, used in ancient times for calculating.—2. A contrivance for calculating, consisting of beads or balls strung on wires or rods set in a frame. The abacus was used, with some variations in form, by the Greeks and Romans, and is still in every day use in many eastern countries, from Russia to Japan, for even the most complex calculations. The sand-strewn tray is supposed to have been introduced from Babylon into Greece by Pythagoras, who taught both arithmetic and geometry upon it; hence this form is sometimes called *abacus Pythagoricus*. In the form with movable balls, these are used simply as counters to record the successive stages of a mental operation. The sum shown in the annexed engraving of a Chinese abacus (called *swanpan*, or "reckoning board") is 7,196,301.



Chinese Abacus, for calculating.

3. In *arch.*: (*a*) The slab or plinth which forms the upper member of the capital of a column or pillar, and upon which rests, in

classic styles, the lower surface of the architrave. [illegible] is thick and [illegible], without [illegible] is thinner. [illegible] with moldings [illegible] in the [illegible] is [illegible] concave sides and truncated corners. In medieval architecture [illegible] was [illegible] the arch placed directly on the column or pillar; the abacus, however, was retained until the decline of the style. In Byzantine work it is often a deep block affiliated with classic examples. In western styles every variety of size, shape, and ornamentation occurs. The general use of a [illegible] as more consonant with neighboring forms than the square shape, is one of the distinctive features of perfected Pointed architecture. (3) Any rectangular slab or piece; especially, a stone or marble tablet serving as a sideboard, shelf, or credence.—4. In *Rom. antiq.*, a board divided into compartments, for use in a game of the nature of draughts, etc.—5. The mystic staff carried by the grand master of the Templars. **Abacus harmonicus.** (*a*) In *anc. music*, a diagram of the notes with their names. (*b*) The structure and arrangement of the keys or pedals of a musical instrument.—**Abacus major,** a trough in which gold is washed. *E. D.*—**Abacus Pythagoricus.** See 2, above.


[illegible]

Abaddon (a-bad′ọn), *n.* [L. *Abaddon*, < Gr. [illegible], < Heb. *ăbaddōn*, destruction, < *ābad*, be lost or destroyed.] 1. The destroyer or angel of the bottomless pit; Apollyon (which see). Rev. ix. 11.—2. The place of destruction; the depth of hell.

> In all her gates *Abaddon* rues
> Thy bold attempt. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 624.

abadevine, *n.* Same as *aberdevine.*

abadir (ab′a-dēr), *n.* Among the Phenicians, a meteoric stone worshiped as divine. See *bætylus.*

abaft (a-băft′), *adv.* and *prep.* [< ME. **abaft*, *abaft*, *on baft*: see *a*3 and *baft*1.] *Naut.*, behind; aft; in or at the back or hind part of a ship, or the parts which lie toward the stern: opposed to *forward*; relatively, further aft, or toward the stern: as, *abaft* the mainmast (astern).

> [illegible] stood *abaft* the windlass and hauled the jib down. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 32.

Abaft the beam (*naut.*), behind a line drawn through the middle of a ship at right angles to the keel.

abaisance† (a-bā′sans), *n.* [< OF. *abaissance*, abasement, humility (see *abase*); in E. use confused with *obeisance*.] Same as *obeisance*: as, "to make a low *abaissance*," *Skinner*, Etymol. Ling. Ang.

abaiser (a-bā′sėr), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] Ivory-black or animal charcoal. *Weale; Simmonds.*

abaissé (a-bā-sā′), *p. a.* [F., pp. of *abaisser*, depress, lower: see *abase.*] In *her.*, depressed. [illegible] having a definite place in the shield when it is depressed, or situated below its usual place. [illegible] applied to the wings of an eagle [illegible] but lower [illegible] when [illegible]

abaissed (a-bāst′), *p. a.* Same as *abaissé.*

abaist†, *p. a.* [ME.; one of many variant forms of the pp. of *abaissen*, *abash.*] Abashed. *Chaucer.*

abaka, *n.* [illegible]

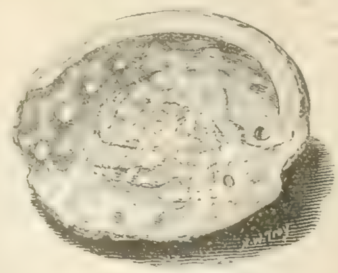
abalienate [illegible], *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *abalienated*, ppr. *abalienating*. [< L. *abalienatus*, pp. of *abalienare*, separate, transfer the [illegible] + *alienare*, separate, [illegible] 1. In *civil law*, to [illegible] to another: make [illegible] —2†. To [illegible]

[illegible]

abalienated [illegible] *p. a.* [illegible] 1. [illegible] —2. In [illegible] the [illegible]

abalienation [illegible] —2. [illegible]

abalone [illegible]


Abalone, or Earshell.

distal margin of the shell. They are used for ornamental purposes, such as inlaying, and for the manufacture of buttons and other articles. Also called *earshell*, and by the Japanese *awabi* (which see).—**Abalone-meat,** the dried animal of the abalone. It is exported from California in large quantities.

abamurus (ab-ạ-mū′rus), *n.* [ML., < *aba-* (OF. *a bas*, down, below) + L. *murus*, wall.] A buttress, or a second wall added to strengthen another. *Weale.*

aban† (a-ban′), *v. t.* [< *a*-1 + *ban*1, *v.*, after ME. *abanne(n)*, < AS. *abannan*, summon by proclamation.] To ban; anathematize. See *ban*1, *v.*

> How durst the Bishops in this present council of Trident so solemnly to *abanne* and accurse all them that dared to find fault with the same? *Bp. Jewell*, Works, II. 697.

aband† (a-band′), *v. t.* [Short for *abandon.*] 1. To abandon (which see).

> And Vortiger enforst the kingdome to *aband.*
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. x. 65.

2. To exile; expel.

> 'Tis better far the enemies to *aband*
> Quite from thy borders. *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 119.

abandon (a-ban′dọn), *v. t.* [< ME. *abandonen*, *abandounen*, < OF. *abanduner*, *abandoner* (F. *abandonner* = It. *abandonnare*), abandon, equiv. to *mettre a bandon*, put under any one's jurisdiction, leave to any one's discretion or mercy, etc., < *a bandon*, in ME. as an adv. *abandon*, *abandoun*, under one's jurisdiction, in one's discretion or power: *a* (< L. *ad*), at, to; *bandon*, a proclamation, decree, order, jurisdiction, = Pr. *bandon*, < ML. **bando(n-)*, extended form of *bandum*, more correctly *bannum*, a proclamation, decree, ban: see *ban*1, *n.*] 1. To detach or withdraw one's self from; leave. (*a*) To desert; forsake utterly: as, to *abandon* one's home; to *abandon* duty.

> *Abandon* fear; to strength and counsel join'd
> Think nothing hard, much less to be despair'd.
> *Milton*, P. L., vi. 494.

(*b*) To give up; cease to occupy one's self with; cease to use, follow, etc.: as, to *abandon* an enterprise; this custom was long ago *abandoned*. (*c*) To resign, forego, or renounce; relinquish all concern in: as, to *abandon* the cares of empire.

> To understand him, and to be charitable to him, we should remember that he *abandons* the vantage-ground of authorship, and allows his readers to see him without any decorous disguise or show of dignity.
> *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. [illegible]

(*d*) To relinquish the control of; yield up without restraint: as, he *abandoned* the city to the conqueror.

2†. To outlaw; banish; drive out or away.

> [illegible] all this time *abandoned* from your bed.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., 2.

3†. To reject or renounce.

> [illegible] when men shall hate you and *abandon* your name as evil. *Rheims N. T.*, Luke vi. 22.

4. In *com.*, to relinquish to the underwriters all claim to, as to ships or goods insured, as a preliminary toward recovering for a total loss. See *abandonment*. To abandon one's self, to yield one's self up without attempt at control [illegible] **Syn.** 1. [illegible]

abandon† (a-ban′dọn), *n.*1 [< *abandon*, *v.*] The act of giving up or relinquishing: abandonment.

> [illegible]

abandon (a-bon-dōṅ′), *n.*2 [F., < *abandonner*, give up: see *abandon*, *v.*] Abandonment to [illegible] of action or [illegible]; freedom from constraint or conventionality; dash.

> [illegible]
> *Mrs. [illegible]*, [illegible]

abandoned (a-ban′dọnd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *abandon*, *v.*; in imitation of F. *abandonné* in same sense, pp. of *abandonner.*] 1. Deserted; utterly forsaken; left to destruction: as, an *abandoned* ship.

> If . . . we had no hopes of a better state after this, . . . we Christians should be the most *abandoned* and wretched creatures. *Atterbury*, On 1 Cor. xv. 19.

2. Given up, as to vice, especially to the indulgence of vicious appetites or passions; shamelessly and recklessly wicked; profligate.

> Where our *abandoned* youth she sees,
> Shipwrecked in luxury and lost in ease. *Prior*, Ode.

=**Syn.** 1. Forsaken, deserted, given up, relinquished, discarded, rejected, destitute, forlorn.—2. *Profligate, Abandoned, Reprobate*, depraved, corrupt, vicious, wicked, unprincipled, hardened, dead to honor, incorrigible, irreclaimable. *Profligate, abandoned, reprobate* express extreme wickedness that has cast off moral restraint. *Profligate* is applied to one who throws away means and character in the pursuit of vice, and especially denotes depravity exhibited outwardly and conspicuously in conduct; hence it may be used to characterize political conduct: as, a *profligate* administration. *Abandoned* is applied to one who has given himself wholly up to the gratification of vicious propensities; it is stronger than *profligate* and weaker than *reprobate*. *Reprobate* is applied to one who has become insensible to reproof and is past hope; from its use in the Bible it has become the theological term for hopeless alienation from virtue or piety. (For comparison with *depraved*, etc., see *criminal, a.*)

> Next age will see
> A race more *profligate* than we. *Roscommon.*

> To be negligent of what any one thinks of you, does not only show you arrogant but *abandoned*. *J. Hughes.*

> In works they deny him, being abominable, and disobedient, and unto every good work *reprobate*. Tit. i. 16.

abandonedly (a-ban′dọnd-li), *adv.* In an abandoned manner; without moral restraint.

abandonee (a-ban-dọ-nē′), *n.* [< *abandon*, *v.*, + *-ee*1, as if < F. *abandonné*: see *abandoned.*] In *law*, one to whom anything is abandoned.

abandoner (a-ban′dọn-ėr), *n.* [< *abandon*, *v.*, + *-er*1.] One who abandons.

> *Abandoner* of revells, mute, contemplatiue.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Two Noble Kinsmen.

abandonment (a-ban′dọn-mẹnt), *n.* [< F. *abandonnement*, < *abandonner*, give up (see *abandon*, *v.*), + *-ment.*] 1. The act of abandoning, or the state of being abandoned; absolute relinquishment; total desertion.

> The ablest men in the Christian community vied with one another in inculcating as the highest form of duty the *abandonment* of social ties and the mortification of domestic affections. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 140.

2. Abandon; enthusiasm; freedom from constraint.

> There can be no greatness without *abandonment.*
> *Emerson*, Works and Days.

> In eloquence the great triumphs of the art are, when the orator is lifted above himself. . . . Hence the term *abandonment*, to describe the self-surrender of the orator.
> *Emerson*, Art.

3. In *law*: (*a*) The relinquishment of a possession, privilege, or claim. (*b*) The voluntary leaving of a person to whom one is bound by a relationship of obligation, as a wife, husband, or child; desertion.—4. In *maritime law*, the surrender of a ship and freight by the owner to one who has become his creditor through contracts made by the latter with the master of the ship. In effect such an abandonment may release the owner from further responsibility.—5. In *marine insurance*, the relinquishing to underwriters of all the property saved from loss by shipwreck, capture, or other peril provided against in the policy, in order that the insured may be entitled to indemnification for a total loss.—6. In the *customs*, the giving up of an article by the importer to avoid payment of the duty. **Abandonment for wrongs,** in *civil law*, the relinquishment of a slave or an animal that had committed a trespass to the person injured in discharge of the owner's liability for the trespass.—**Abandonment of railways,** in *Eng. law*, the title of a statute under which [illegible] a railway may be abandoned and the company dissolved by warrant of the Board of Trade [illegible] of the stock.—**Abandonment of an action,** in *Scots law*, the act by which the pursuer [illegible] When this is done, the pursuer must pay costs, but may bring a new action.—**Abandonment of** the action is [illegible] to the English *nonsuit*, [illegible]—**Abandonment to the secular arm,** in [illegible], the handing over of an offender by the church to the civil authorities for punishment [illegible] could not be administered by the ecclesiastical [illegible]

abandum† (a-ban′dum), *n.* [ML., also *abandonum* and *abandonamentum*, formed in imitation of F. *abandon*: see *abandon.*] In *old law*, anything forfeited or confiscated.

abanet (ab′a-net), *n.* See *abnet.*

abanga (a-bang′ga), *n.* [Native name.] The fruit of a species of palm found in the island of St. Thomas, West Indies, which is said to be useful in pulmonary diseases.

abannition†, **abannation**† (ab-ạ-nish′ọn, -nā′-shọn), *n.* [< ML. *abannitio(n-)*, *abannatio(n-)*, < **abannire, -are*, after E. *aban(ne)* or *ban*, F. *ban-*

nir, banish: see *aban*.] In *old law*, banishment for a year, as a penalty for manslaughter.

abaptiston (a-bap-tis'to̤n), *n.*; pl. *abaptista* (-tä̤). [ML., < Gr. ἀβάπτιστον, neut. of ἀβάπτιστος, that will not sink, < *a-* priv. + βαπτίζειν, dip, sink: see *baptize*.] In *surg.*, an old form of trepan, the crown of which was made conical, or provided with a ring, collar, or other contrivance, to prevent it from penetrating the cranium too far.

abarthrosis (ab-är-thrō'sis), *n.* [NL., < L. *ab*, away, from, + NL. *arthrosis*, q. v.] Same as *diarthrosis*.

abarticulation (ab-är-tik-ū-lā'sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *ab*, from, + *articulatio(n-)*, a jointing.] In *anat.*, a term sometimes used for diarthrosis, and also for synarthrosis. Also called *dearticulation*.

abas, *n.* See *abbas*, 1.

à bas (ä bä'). [F., down: *à* (< L. *ad*), to; *bas*, low: see *base*^{1}.] A French phrase, down! down with! as, *à bas les aristocrates!* down with the aristocrats: opposed to *vive*, live, in *vive le roi!* long live the king, and similar phrases.

abase (a̤-bās'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *abased*, ppr. *abasing*. [< ME. *abesse* (Gower), < OF. *abaissier*, etc. (F. *abaisser*), < ML. *abassare*, < L. *ad* + ML. *bassare*, lower, < LL. *bassus*, low: see *base*^{1} and *bass*^{1}. The ME. *abasen*, *abaisen*, with its many variants, appears always to have the sense of *abash*, q. v.] 1. To lower or depress, as a thing; bring down. [Rare.]

When suddeinly that Warriour gan *abace*
His threatned speare. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. i. 26.

And will she yet *abase* her eyes on me?
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2.

2. To reduce or lower, as in rank, estimation, office, and the like; depress; humble; degrade. =**Syn.** 2. *Abase*, *Debase*, *Degrade*, *Humiliate*, *Humble*, *Disgrace*, depress, bring low, dishonor, cast down. *Abase*, to bring down in feelings or condition; it is less often used than *humiliate* or *humble*. *Debase*, to lower morally or in quality: as, a *debased* nature; *debased* coinage. *Degrade*, literally, to bring down a step, to lower in rank, often used as an official or military term, but figuratively used of lowering morally: as, intemperance *degrades* its victims; a *degrading* employment. *Humiliate*, to reduce in the estimation of one's self or of others; it includes abasement of feeling or loss of self-respect. *Humble*, to abase, generally without ignominy; induce humility in; reflexively, to become humble, restrain one's pride, act humbly. *Disgrace*, literally, to put out of favor, but always with ignominy; bring shame upon.

Those that walk in pride he is able to *abase*. Dan. iv. 37.

It is a kind of taking of God's name in vain to *debase* religion with such frivolous disputes. *Hooker*.

Every one is *degraded*, whether aware of it or not, when other people, without consulting him, take upon themselves unlimited power to regulate his destiny.
J. S. Mill, Rep. Govt., viii.

Me they seized and me they tortured, me they lash'd and
humiliated. *Tennyson*, Boadicea.

He that *humbleth* himself shall be exalted. Luke xiv. 11.

Do not *disgrace* the throne of thy glory. Jer. xiv. 21.

abased (a̤-bāst'), *p. a.* In *her.*, the same as *abaissé*.

abasement (a̤-bās'ment), *n.* [< *abase* + *-ment*, after F. *abaissement*, lowering, depression, humiliation.] The act of abasing, humbling, or bringing low; a state of depression, degradation, or humiliation.

abash (a̤-bash'), *v.* [< ME. *abashen*, *abassen*, *abasen*, *abaïsen*, etc., < AF. *abaiss-*, OF. *eba(h)iss-*, extended stem of *aba(h)ir*, *eba(h)ir*, earlier *esbahir* (> F. *s'ébahir*), be astonished (= Walloon *esbawi* = It. *sbaire*, be astonished), < *es-* (< L. *ex*, out: see *ex-*) + *bahir*, *baïr*, express astonishment, prob. < *bah*, interjection expressing astonishment. The D. *verbazen*, astonish, may be a derivative of OF. *esbahir*.] **I.** *trans.* To confuse or confound, as by suddenly exciting a consciousness of guilt, error, inferiority, etc.; destroy the self-possession of; make ashamed or dispirited; put to confusion. =**Syn.** *Abash*, *Confuse*, *Confound*, discompose, disconcert, put out of countenance, daunt, overawe. (See list under *confuse*.) *Abash* is a stronger word than *confuse*, but not so strong as *confound*. We are *abashed* in the presence of superiors or when detected in vice or misconduct. When we are *confused* we lose in some degree the control of our faculties, the speech falters, and the thoughts lose their coherence. When we are *confounded* the reason is overpowered — a condition produced by the force of argument, testimony, or detection, or by disastrous or awe-inspiring events.

Abashed the devil stood,
And felt how awful goodness is. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 846.

Sudden he view'd, in spite of all her art,
An earthly lover lurking at her heart.
Amazed, *confused*, he found his power expired.
Pope, R. of L., iii. 145.

Confounded, that her Maker's eyes
Should look so near upon her foul deformities.
Milton, Nativity, ii. 43.

II.† *reflex.* and *intrans.* To stand or be confounded; lose self-possession.

Abashe you not for thys derkenes.
Caxton, Paris and Vienne, p. 62.

For she . . . never *abashed*.
Holinshed, Chron., III. 1098.

abashment (a̤-bash'ment), *n.* [< ME. *abashement*, after OF. *abaïssement*: see *abash*.] The act of abashing, or the state of being abashed; confusion from shame; consternation; fear.

Which manner of *abashment* became her not ill.
Skelton, Poems.

And all her senses with *abashment* quite were quayld.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 34.

abasse†, *v. i.* Obsolete form of *abash*. *Chaucer*.

abassi, abassis (a-bas'i, -is), *n.* See *abbasi*.

abastardize† (a-bas'tä̤r-dīz), *v. t.* [< OF. *abastardir* (> F. *abâtardir*), < *a-* (< L. *ad*, to) + *bastard*: see *bastard* and *bastardize*.] To bastardize; render illegitimate or base.

Being ourselves
Corrupted and *abastardized* thus.
Daniel, Queen's Arcadia.

Abastor (a-bas'to̤r), *n.* [NL. (Gray, 1849).] A North American genus of ordinary harmless serpents of the family *Colubridæ*. *A. erythrogrammus* is the hoop-snake, an abundant species in damp marshy places in the southern United States.

abatable (a̤-bā'ta̤-bl), *a.* [< *abate* + *-able*.] Capable of being abated: as, an *abatable* writ or nuisance.

abatamentum† (ab″a-ta̤-men'tum), *n.* [ML., after *abatement*, q. v.] In *old Eng. law*, the ouster or disseizin of an heir, effected by the wrongful entry of a stranger after the ancestor's death and before the heir had taken possession.

abate (a̤-bāt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *abated*, ppr. *abating*. [< ME. *abaten*, < OF. *abatre* (F. *abattre*), < ML. *abbatere*, < L. *ab* + *batere*, popular form of *batuere*, beat. In the legal sense, *abate* had orig. a diff. prefix, *en-*, OF. *enbatre*, thrust (one's self) into, < *en*, in, + *batre*, beat. See *batter*^{1}, *v.*, and *bate*^{1}.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To beat down; pull or batter down.

The king of Scots . . . sore *abated* the walls [of the castle of Norham]. *Hall*, Chronicles, Hen. VIII., an. 5.

2. To deduct; subtract; withdraw from consideration.

Nine thousand parishes, *abating* the odd hundreds.
Fuller.

3. To lessen; diminish; moderate: as, to *abate* a demand or a tax.

Tully was the first who observed that friendship improves happiness and *abates* misery, by the doubling of our joy and dividing of our grief.
Addison, Spectator, No. 68.

4†. To deject; depress.

For miserie doth bravest mindes *abate*.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 256.

5. To deprive; curtail.

She hath *abated* me of half my train. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4.

6†. To deprive of; take away from.

I would *abate* her nothing. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 5.

7. In *law*: (*a*) To cause to fail; extinguish: as, a cause of action for damages for a personal tort is *abated* by the death of either party. (*b*) To suspend or stop the progress of: as, where the cause of action survives the death of a party, the action may be *abated* until an executor or administrator can be appointed and substituted. (*c*) To reduce: as, a legacy is *abated* if the assets, after satisfying the debts, are not sufficient to pay it in full. (*d*) To destroy or remove; put an end to (a nuisance). A nuisance may be abated either by a public officer pursuant to the judgment of a court, or by an aggrieved person exercising his common-law right.

8. In *metal.*, to reduce to a lower temper.—9. To steep in an alkaline solution: usually shortened to *bate*. See *bate*^{5}. **Abated arms**, weapons whose edge or point is blunted for the tournament.—**Abating process**, a process by which skins are rendered soft and porous by putting them into a weak solution of ammoniacal salt.

II. *intrans.* 1. To decrease or become less in strength or violence: as, pain *abates*; the storm has *abated*.

The very mind which admits your evidence to be unanswerable will swing back to its old position the instant that the pressure of evidence *abates*.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. 6.

2. In *law*: (*a*) To fail; come to a premature end; stop progress or diminish: as, an action or cause of action may *abate* by the death or marriage of a party. (*b*) To enter into a freehold after the death of the last possessor, and before the heir or devisee takes possession. *Blackstone*.—3. In the *manège*, to perform well a downward motion. A horse is said to *abate*, or take down his curvets, when, working upon curvets, he puts both his hind feet to the ground at once, and observes the same exactness of time in all the motions.

4†. In *falconry*, to flutter; beat with the wings. See *bate*^{1}. =**Syn.** 1. To *Abate*, [illegible] *Intermit*, decrease, decline, diminish, lessen, wane, ebb, fall away, moderate, calm. *Abate*, to diminish in force or intensity: as, the storm *abated*; "my wonder *abated*," *Addison*. *Subside*, to cease from agitation or commotion; become less in quantity or amount: as, the wa[illegible] the people *subsided*. *Abate* [illegible] in its effect as *subside*. *Intermit*, to abate, subside, or cease for a time.

Nor will the raging fever's fire *abate*
With golden canopies and beds of state.
Dryden, tr. of Lucretius, ii. 38.

A slight temporary fermentation allowed to *subside*, we should see crystallizations more pure and of more various beauty. *Marg. Fuller*, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 37.

A spring which *intermits* as often as every three minutes. *Nichols*, Fireside Science, p. 11.

abate† (a̤-bāt'), *n.* [< *abate*, *v.*] Abatement or decrease.

The *abate* of scruples or dragmes. *Sir T. Browne*.

abate (ä-bä'te), *n.* See *abbate*.

abated (a̤-bā'ted), *p. a.* [< *abate*, *v.*] In *decorative art*, lowered, beaten down, or cut away, as the background of an ornamental pattern in relief. Used specifically of stone-cutting; also of metal when the pattern or inscription is to show bright on dark, and the ground is therefore worked out with the graving-tool and left rough or hatched in lines.

abatement (a̤-bāt'ment), *n.* [< OF. *abatement*, < *abatre*, beat down: see *abate*, *v.*] 1. The act of abating, or the state of being abated; diminution, decrease, reduction, or mitigation: as, *abatement* of grief or pain.

The spirit of accumulation . . . requires *abatement* rather than increase. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., I. xiii. § 2.

Such sad *abatement* in the goal attained.
Lowell, Voyage to Vinland.

2. The amount, quantity, or sum by which anything is abated or reduced; deduction; decrease. Specifically, a discount allowed for the prompt payment of a debt, for damage, for overcharge, or for any similar reason; rebate.

Would the Council of Regency consent to an *abatement* of three thousand pounds?
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxii.

3. In *her.*, a mark annexed to coat-armor, in order to denote some dishonorable act of the person bearing the coat of arms, or his illegitimate descent. Nine marks for the former purpose are mentioned by heralds, but no instance of their actual use is on record. The bendlet or baton sinister (which see), a mark of illegitimacy, is of the nature of an abatement; but the paternal shield, although charged with the baton sinister, would generally be the most honorable bearing within reach of the illegitimate son. Abatements generally must be regarded as false heraldry, and are very modern in their origin. The word is also used to denote the turning upside down of the whole shield, which was common in the degrading of a knight. Also called *rebatement*.

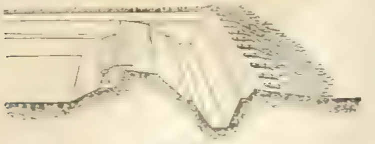
Throwing down the stars [the nobles and senators] to the ground; putting dishonourable *abatements* into the fairest coats of arms. *J. Spencer*, Righteous Ruler.

4. In *law*: (*a*) Removal or destruction, as of a nuisance. (*b*) Failure; premature end; suspension or diminution, as of an action or of a legacy. See *abate*. (*c*) The act of intruding on a freehold vacated by the death of its former owner, and not yet entered on by the heir or devisee. (*d*) In *revenue law*: (1) A deduction from or refunding of duties on goods damaged during importation or in store. (2) A deduction from the amount of a tax. The mode of abatement is prescribed by statute.—5†. In *carp.*, the waste of a piece of stuff caused by working it into shape.—**Plea in abatement**, in *law*, a defense on some ground that serves to suspend or defeat the particular action, and thus distinguished from a *plea in bar*, which goes to the merits of the claim. Thus, a plea that the defendant is now insane would be only a *plea in abatement*, because, if sustained, it would at most only suspend the action while his insanity continued; but a plea that he was insane at the time of the transactions alleged would be a *plea in bar*, as showing that he never incurred any liability whatever. =**Syn.** 1. Decrease, decline, diminution, subsidence, intermission, waning, ebb.—2. Rebate, allowance, deduction, discount, mitigation.

abater (a̤-bā'tėr), *n.* [See *abator*.] One who or that which abates. See *abator*.

abatis^1† (ab'a̤-tis), *n.* [ML.; lit., of the measures: L. *ā*, *ab*, from, of; LL. *batus*, < Gr. βάτος, < Heb. *bath*, a liquid measure: see *bath*^{2}.] In the middle ages, an officer of the stables who had the care of measuring out the provender; an avener.

abatis^2, **abattis** (a-ba-tē' or ab'a̤-tis), *n.* [< F. *abatis*, demolition, felling, < OF. *abateis*, < ML. **abbaticius*, < *abbatere*, beat down, fell: see *abate*, *v.*] 1. In *fort.*, a barricade made of felled trees denuded of their smaller branches, with the butt-ends of the trunks embedded in the earth or secured by pickets, and the sharpened ends of the branches directed upward and outward toward an advancing enemy, for the purpose of obstructing his progress. In field fortifications the abatis is usually constructed in front of the ditch. See *fortification*.—2. In *coal-mining*, walls of cord-wood piled up crosswise to keep the underground roads open so as to secure ventilation. [Leicestershire, Eng.]


Abatis.

abatised, abattised (ab'a̤-tist), *p. a.* Provided with an abatis.

abat-jour (a-bä'zhör), *n.* [F., any contrivance or apparatus to admit light, or to throw it in a desired direction, as a lamp-shade; < *abattre*, throw down (see *abate*), + *jour*, day, daylight: see *journal*.] 1. A skylight, or any beveled aperture made in the wall of an apartment or in a roof, for the better admission of light from above.—2. A sloping, box-like structure, flaring upward and open at the top, attached to a window on the outside, to prevent those within from seeing objects below, or for the purpose of directing light downward into the window.

abator (a-bā'tor̤), *n.* [Also *abater*; < *abate* + *-er*^{1}, *-or*^{2}.] One who or that which abates. Specifically, in *law*: (*a*) A person who without right enters into a freehold, on the death of the last possessor, before the heir or devisee. (*b*) An agent or cause by which an abatement is procured. (*c*) One who removes a nuisance. See *abate*, *abatement*.

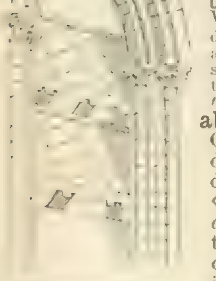
abattis, *n.* See *abatis*^{2}.

abattoir (a-bat-wor'), *n.* [F., < *abatt-re*, knock down, slaughter, + *-oir* (< L. *-ōrium*), indicating place.] A public slaughter-house. In Europe and in the United States abattoirs of great size have been erected and provided with elaborate machinery for the humane and rapid slaughter of large numbers of animals, and for the proper commercial and sanitary disposal of the waste material.

a battuta (ä bät-tö'tä). [It.: see *bate*^{1}, *batter*^{1}.] With the beat. In *music*, a direction to resume strict time after the free declamation of a singer: chiefly used in recitatives. It is equivalent to *a tempo*. *Grove*.

abature (ab'a̤-tūr̤), *n.* [< OF. *abatture*, a throwing down, pl. *abattures*, underbrush trampled down, < *abatre*, beat down: see *abate*, *v.*] The mark or track of a beast of the chase on the grass; foiling.

abat-vent (a-bä'voṅ), *n.* [F., < *abattre*, throw down (see *abate*), + *vent*, wind: see *vent*.] 1. A vertical series of sloping roofs or broad slats, inclined outward and downward, forming the filling of a belfry-light, and designed to admit ventilation to the timber frame while protecting the interior from rain and wind, and to direct downward the sound of the bells.—2. A sloping roof, as that of a penthouse, so named because the slope neutralizes the force of the wind.—3. Any contrivance designed to act as a screen or protection from the wind; specifically, [illegible] in the form of a [illegible] at the top of a chimney to keep the wind from [illegible] directly [illegible].


Abat-vent, [illegible]

abat-voix (a-bä'vwo), *n.* [F., < *abattre* (see *abate*, *v.*) + *voix*, voice: see *voice*.] A sounding-board over a pulpit or rostrum, designed to reflect the speaker's voice downward toward the audience, or in any desired direction.

[illegible]

abawe†, *v. t.* [< ME. *abawen*, *abauen*, < OF. *abaubir*, astonish, < *a-* + *baubir*, *baubier*, stammer, < L. *balbutire*, stammer, < *balbus* (OF. *baube*), stammering: see *booby* and *balbuties*. The ME. form and sense seem to have been affected by OF. *abahir*, *ebahir*, *esbahir*, be astonished, for which see *abash*.] To abash; dazzle; astonish.

> I was *abawed* for marveile.
> *Rom. of Rose*, l. 3646.

abaxial (ab-ak'si-a̤l), *a.* Same as *abaxile*.

abaxile (ab-ak'sil), *a.* [< L. *ab*, away from, + *axis*: see *axile*.] Not in the axis. Specifically, in *bot.*, applied to an embryo placed out of the axis of the seed. Another form is *abaxial*.

abb (ab), *n.* [< ME. *abbe*, < AS. *āb*, short for *āweb*, woof, < *āwefan* (= OHG. *arweban*, G. *erweben*), weave, < *a-* + *wefan*, weave: see *a-*^{1} and *weave*, *web*. From another form of *āweb*, namely, *ōweb*, *ōwef*, comes E. *woof*, q. v.] 1. Yarn for the warp in weaving.—2. In *wool-sorting*, one of two qualities of wool known as *coarse abb* and *fine abb* respectively.

abba^1 (ab'ä̤), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀββα*, < Syriac *abbā* and *abbō* = Chal. *abbā* = Heb. *ab*, father. See *abbot*.] Father. It is used in the New Testament three times (Mark xiv. 36, Rom. viii. 15, Gal. iv. 6), in each instance accompanied by its translation, "Abba, Father," as an invocation of the Deity, expressing close filial relation. Either through its liturgical use in the Judeo-Christian church or through its employment by the Syriac monks, it has passed into general ecclesiastical language in the modified form of *abbat* or *abbot* (which see).

abba^2, *n.* See *aba*^{1}.

abbacinate (a-bas'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *abbacinated*, ppr. *abbacinating*. [< ML. *abbacinatus*, pp. of *abacinare* (It. *abbacinare* = OF. *abaciner*), < *a-* for *ad-*, to, + *bacinus*, basin: see *basin*.] To deprive of sight by placing a red-hot copper basin close to the eyes: a mode of punishment employed in the middle ages. Also spelled *abacinate*.

abbacination (a-bas-i-nā'sho̤n), *n.* [< *abbacinate*.] The act or process of blinding a person by placing a red-hot copper basin close to the eyes. Also spelled *abacination*.

abbacy (ab'a̤-si), *n.*; pl. *abbacies* (-siz). [Earlier *abbatie*, < LL. *abbatia*: see *abbey*^{1}.] 1. The office of an abbot; an abbot's dignity, rights, privileges, and jurisdiction.

> According to Felinus, an *abbacy* is the dignity itself, since abbot is a term or word of dignity, and not of office.
> *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

> Owing to the vast wealth of the church, the chief offices in it, and especially the bishoprics and the great *abbacies*, had become positions of great worldly power and dignity.
> *Stille*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 286.

2. An abbatial establishment; an abbey with all that pertains to it.

> The abbot was elected by the monks of the monastery, at least in the greater part of *abbacies*.
> *Adam Smith*, Wealth of Nations, v. 1.

Also called *abbotcy*.

abbandonatamente (äb-bän-dō-nä-tä-men'te), *adv.* [It., < *abbandonata*, fem. pp. of *abbandonare* (see *abandon*), + adv. suffix *-mente*, orig. L. *mente*, abl. of *mens*, mind: see *mental*.] In *music*, with abandonment; so as to make the time subordinate to the expression.

abbas†, *n.* [Pers.] 1. An Eastern weight for pearls, said to be 2½ grains troy. Also spelled *abas*.—2. Same as *abbasi*, 1.

abbasi (a-bas'i), *n.* [Said to be named from the Persian ruler Shah *Abbas* II.] 1. The name of a silver coin formerly current in Persia. It is not certain to what particular coin the term was applied; according to Marsden various pieces coined in 1694, 1700, and 1701 and weighing about 1 dwt. 17 gr., are abbasis and are worth about 29 cents.

2. The 20-copeck silver piece circulating in Russia, weighing about 61 grains, .500 fine, and worth about 8½ cents.

Also written *abassi*, *abassis*.

abbat† (ab'at), *n.* Same as *abbot*.

abbate (äb-bä'te), *n.*; pl. *abbati* (-ti). [It., also *abate*, < L. *abbatem*, acc. of *abbas*: see *abbot*.] A title of honor, now given to ecclesiastics in Italy not otherwise designated, but formerly applied to all in any way connected with clerical affairs, tribunals, etc., and wearing the ecclesiastical dress. Also spelled *abate*.

> An old *Abate* meek and mild,
> My friend and teacher when a child.
> *Longfellow*, Wayside Inn, 3d Inter.

abbatesse†, *n.* See *abbotess*.

abbatial (a-bā'shial), *a.* [< ML. *abbatialis*, < LL. *abbatia*: see *abbacy*.] Pertaining to an abbot or abbey: as, an *abbatial* benediction; *abbatial* lands.

abbatical† (a-bat'i-ka̤l), *a.* Same as *abbatial*.

abbay†, **abbaye**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *abbey*^{1}.

> They carried him into the next *abbay*.
> *Chaucer*, Prior's Tale.

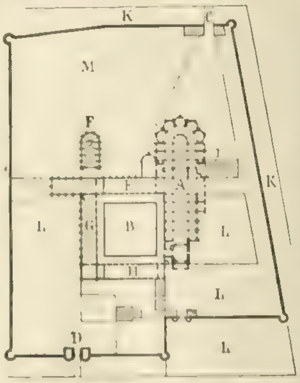
> They would rend this *abbaye's* massy nave.
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., ii. 14.

abbé (a-bā'), *n.* [F., < L. *abbatem*, acc. of *abbas*: see *abbot*.] In France, an abbot. (*a*) More generally, and especially before the French revolution: (1) Any secular person, whether ecclesiastic or layman, holding an abbey *in commendam*, that is, enjoying a portion, generally about one third, of its revenues, with certain honors, but, except by privilege from the pope, having no jurisdiction over the monks, and not bound to residence. Such persons were styled *abbés commendataires*, and were required to be in orders, though a dispensation from this requirement was not uncommonly obtained. (2) A title assumed, either in the hope of obtaining an abbey or for the sake of distinction, by a numerous class of men who had studied theology, practised celibacy, and adopted a peculiar dress, but who had only a formal connection with the church, and were for the most part employed as tutors in the families of the nobility, or engaged in literary pursuits. (*b*) In recent usage, a title assumed, like the Italian title *abbate* (which see), by a class of unbeneficed secular clerks.

abbess (ab'es), *n.* [< ME. *abbesse*, *abbes*, < OF. *abbesse*, *abesse* = Pr. *abadessa*, < L. *abbatissa*, fem. of *abbas*: see *abbot*, and cf. *abbotess*.] 1. A female superior of a convent of nuns, regularly in the same religious orders in which the monks are governed by an abbot; also, a superior of canonesses. An abbess is, in general, elected by the nuns, and is subject to the bishop of the diocese, by whom she is invested according to a special rite called the *benediction of an abbess*. She must be at least forty years of age, and must have been for eight years a nun in the same monastery. She has the government of the convent, with the administration of the goods of the community, but cannot, on account of her sex, exercise any of the spiritual functions pertaining to the priesthood. Sometimes civil or feudal rights have been attached to the office of abbess, as also jurisdiction over other subordinate convents.

2. A title retained in Hanover, Würtemberg, Brunswick, and Schleswig-Holstein by the lady superiors of the Protestant seminaries and sisterhoods to which the property of certain convents was transferred at the Reformation.

abbey^1 (ab'e), *n.* [< ME. *abbeye*, *abbaye*, etc., < OF. *abeie*, *abaie*, < LL. *abbatia*, an abbey, < L. *abbas*, an abbot: see *abbot*.] 1. A monastery or convent of persons of either sex devoted to religion and celibacy, and governed by an abbot or abbess (which see). *Royal* and *imperial* abbeys were dependent on the supreme civil authority in their temporal administration; others were *episcopal*, etc. In *exempt* abbeys, the abbot or abbess is subject not to the bishop of the diocese, but directly to the pope.—2. The buildings of a monastery or convent; sometimes, in particular, the house set apart for the residence of the abbot or abbess. After the suppression of the English monasteries by Henry VIII. many of the abbatial buildings were converted into private dwellings, to which the name *abbey* is still applied, as, for example, Newstead *Abbey*, the residence of Lord Byron.



Plan of the Abbey of St. Germain-des-Prés, Paris, in the [illegible] century.

A, church; B, cloister; C, city gate; D, country gate, or Porte Papale; E, chapter-house, with dormitories above; F, Chapel of the Virgin; G, refectory; H, cellars and presses; I, abbot's lodging; K, ditches; L, gardens; M, various dependencies.

3. A church now or formerly attached to a monastery or convent: as, Westminster *Abbey*.—4. In Scotland, the sanctuary formerly afforded by the abbey of Holyrood Palace, as having been a royal residence.

abbey^2 (ab'e), *n.* [Prob. a modification of *abele*, q. v., in simulation of *abbey*^{1}.] A name sometimes given to the white poplar, *Populus alba*. [Eng.]

Obverse. Reverse.
Abbey-counter, in the British Museum.

abbey-counter (ab′e-koun″tėr), *n.* [< *abbey*1 + *counter*1.] A kind of medal, stamped with sacred emblems, the arms of an abbey, or other device, given to a pilgrim as a token of his having visited the shrine; a kind of pilgrim's sign (which see, under *pilgrim*).

abbey-laird (ab′e-lãrd), *n.* [< *abbey*1 (in ref. to the abbey of Holyrood) + *laird*, proprietor.] In Scotland, a name humorously applied to an insolvent debtor who escaped his creditors by taking refuge within the legal sanctuary formerly constituted by the precincts of Holyrood Abbey.

abbey-land (ab′e-land), *n.* [< *abbey*1 + *land.*] An estate in land annexed to an abbey.

abbey-lubber (ab′e-lub″ėr), *n.* [< *abbey*1 + *lubber.*] An old term of contempt for an able-bodied idler who grew sleek and fat upon the charity of religious houses: also sometimes applied to monks.

> This is no huge, overgrown *abbey-lubber.*
> *Dryden*, Spanish Friar, iii. 3.

abbot (ab′ọt), *n.* [< ME. *abbot, abbod,* < AS. *abbot,* usually *abbod, abbud,* < L. *abbātem,* acc. of *abbas,* an abbot, < L. *abba,* father: see *abba*1.] **1.** Literally, father: a title originally given to any monk, but afterward limited to the head or superior of a monastery. It was formerly especially used in the order of St. Benedict, *rector* being employed by the Jesuits, *guardianus* by the Franciscans, *prior* by the Dominicans, and *archimandrite* or *hegoumenos* by the Greek and Oriental churches, to designate the same office. Originally the abbots, like the monks, were usually laymen; later they were required to be in holy orders. They were at first subject to the bishop of the diocese; but in the contentions between the bishops and abbots the latter in many cases gradually acquired exemption from jurisdiction of the bishops and became subject to the pope directly, or to an *abbot-general,* or *archabbot,* who exercised a supervision over several associated abbeys. As the influence of the religious orders increased, the power, dignity, and wealth of the abbots increased proportionally; many of them held rank as temporal lords, and, as mitered abbots, exercised certain episcopal functions in the territory surrounding their monasteries. In the reign of Henry VIII. twenty-six abbots sat in the House of Lords. Until the sixth century abbots were chosen from the monks by the bishop; since that time they have been generally elected by the monks themselves, ordinarily for life. In some instances, where the administration of the revenues of an abbey fell under the civil authority, the conferring of the benefice, and therefore the nomination of the abbot, came into the hands of the temporal sovereign, a practice variously regulated by concordats with the different countries. The right of confirmation varies; the solemn benediction of an abbot ordinarily belongs to the bishop of the diocese, occasionally to the head abbot, or to a special bishop chosen by the abbot elect. In some instances of exempt abbeys it has been conferred by the pope in person. **2.** In later usage, loosely applied to the holder of one of certain non-monastic offices. (*a*) The principal of a body of parochial clergy, as an Episcopal rector. (*b*) A cathedral officer at Toledo, Spain. (*c*) In the middle ages, the head of various guilds, associations, and popular assemblages: as, *abbot* of bell-ringers; the *abbot* of misrule. **3.** A title retained in Hanover, Würtemberg, Brunswick, and Schleswig-Holstein by the heads of certain Protestant institutions to which the property of various abbeys was transferred at the Reformation. See *abbess,* 2.—**Abbot of abbots,** a title formerly conferred upon the abbot of the original Benedictine monastery of Monte Cassino.—**Abbot of misrule** (in England), **abbot of unreason** (in Scotland), the personage who took the principal part in the Christmas revels of the populace before the Reformation. **Abbot of the people (abbas populi).** (*a*) From 1270 to 1339, the nominal chief magistrate of the republic of Genoa. (*b*) The chief magistrate of the Genoese in Galata.—**Abbot of yellow-beaks,** or **freshmen,** a mock title at the University of Paris.—**Cardinal abbot,** a title borne by the abbots of Cluny and Vendôme, who were *ex officio* cardinals.—**Mitered abbot,** an abbot who has the privilege of using the insignia and exercising certain of the functions of a bishop.—**Regular abbot,** an abbot duly elected and confirmed, and exercising the functions of the office.—**Secular abbot,** a person who is not a monk, but holds an abbacy as an ecclesiastical benefice with the title and some of the revenues and honors of the office. See def. 3, above.—**Titular abbot,** a person possessing the title but not exercising the functions of an abbot, as when an abbey had been confiscated or given *in commendam.* See *abbé.*—**Triennial abbot,** an abbot appointed for three years instead of, as ordinarily, for life.—**Syn.** *Abbot, Prior.* See *prior.*

abbotcy (ab′ọt-si), *n.* [< *abbot* + *-cy.*] Same as *abbacy.* [Rare.]

abbotess†, *n.* [< ME. *abbatesse, -isse,* < AS. *abbodesse, -isse, abbadisse, abbudisse,* < ML. *abbadissa,* prop. *abbatissa* (> ult. *abbess,* q. v.), < *abbas* (*abbat-*) + fem. *-issa.*] An abbess. Also written *abbatesse.*

> Abbots, *Abbotesses,* Presbyters, and Deacons. *Selden.*
>
> And at length became *abbatesse* there.
> *Holinshed,* Chron.

abbot-general (ab′ọt-jen″ẹ-rạl), *n.* The head of a congregation of monasteries.

abbotship (ab′ọt-ship), *n.* [< *abbot* + *-ship.*] The state or office of an abbot.

abbozzo (åb-bot′sō), *n.* [It., also *abbozzato,* sketch, outline, < *abbozzare,* to sketch, delineate, also *bozzare,* < *bozza,* blotch, rough draft, = Pr. *bossa* (> F. *bosse*), swelling, < OHG. *bōzo,* a bundle: see *boss*1 and *beat.*] The dead or first coloring laid on a picture after the sketch has been blocked in. *Mrs. Merrifield,* Ancient Practice of Painting (1849), I. ccc.

abbr. A common abbreviation of *abbreviated* and *abbreviation.*

abbreuvoir, *n.* See *abreuvoir.*

abbreviate (ạ-brē′vi-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *abbreviated,* ppr. *abbreviating.* [< LL. *abbreviatus,* pp. of *abbreviare,* shorten, < *ad-,* to, + *brevis,* short. The same L. verb, through the F., has become E. *abridge*: see *abridge* and *brief.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make briefer; abridge; make shorter by contraction or omission of a part: as, to *abbreviate* a writing or a word.—**2.** In *math.,* to reduce to the lowest terms, as fractions.—**Syn. 1.** To shorten, curtail, abridge, epitomize, reduce, compress, condense, cut down.

II. *intrans.* To practise or use abbreviation.

> It is one thing to *abbreviate* by contracting, another by cutting off.
> *Bacon,* Essays, xxvi.

abbreviate (ạ-brē′vi-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *abbreviatus*: see *abbreviate, v.*] **I.** *a.* Abbreviated.

II. *n.* An abridgment; an abstract.

> The Speaker, taking the Bill in his hand, reads the *Abbreviate* or Abstract of the said bill.
> *Chamberlayne,* State of Great Britain.

abbreviately (ạ-brē′vi-āt-li), *adv.* Briefly. [Rare.]

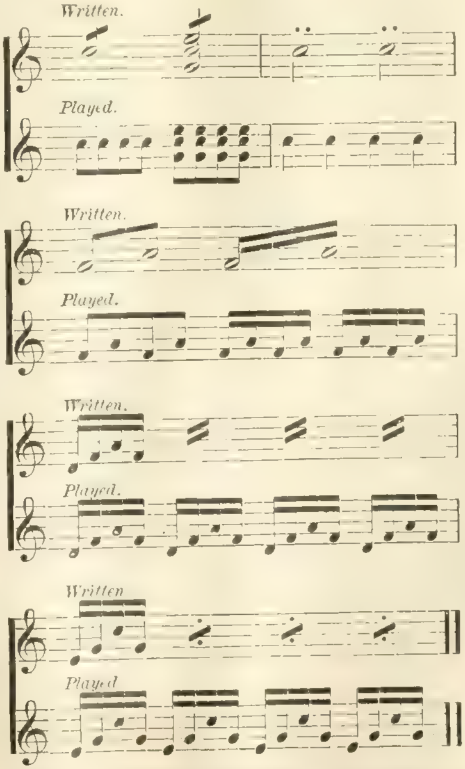
> The sweete smacke that Yarmouth findes in it . . . *abbreviatly* and meetely according to my old Sarum plainesong I have harpt upon.
> *Nashe,* Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 162).

abbreviation (ạ-brē-vi-ā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *abréviation,* < LL. *abbreviatio(n-),* < *abbreviare*: see *abbreviate, v.*] **1.** The act of abbreviating, shortening, or contracting; the state of being abbreviated; abridgment.

> This book, as graver authors say, was called Liber Domus Dei, and, by *abbreviation,* Domesday Book.
> *Sir W. Temple,* Introd. to Hist. of Eng.

2. A shortened or contracted form; a part used for the whole. Specifically, a part of a word, phrase, or title so used; a syllable, generally the initial syllable, used for the whole word; a letter, or a series of letters, standing for a word or words: as, *Esq.* for *esquire*; *A. D.* for *Anno Domini*; *F. R. S.* for *Fellow of the Royal Society.*

3. In *math.,* a reduction of fractions to the lowest terms.—**4.** In *music,* a method of notation by means of which certain repeated notes, chords, or passages are indicated without being written out in full. There are various forms of abbreviation, the most common of which are here shown:



=**Syn. 2.** *Abbreviation, Contraction.* An *abbreviation* of a word is strictly a part of it, generally the first letter or syllable, taken for the whole, with no indication of the remaining portion: as, *A. D.* for *Anno Domini*, *Gen.* for *Genesis*; *math.* for *mathematics*; *Alex.* for *Alexander.* A *contraction,* on the other hand, is made by the elision of certain letters or syllables from the body of the word, but in such a manner as to indicate the whole word: as, *recd. paymt.* or *rec'd paym't* for *received payment*; *contd.* for *contracted* or *continued*; *Wm.* for *William.* In common usage, however, this distinction is not always observed.

abbreviatio placitorum (a-brē-vi-ā′shi-ō plas-i-tō′rum). [ML.] Literally, an abridgment of the pleas; a brief report of law-cases; specifically, notes of cases decided in the reign of King John, which constitute the earliest English law-reports, and embody the germs and early developments of the common law.

abbreviator (ạ-brē′vi-ā-tọr), *n.* [< ML. *abbreviator,* < LL. *abbreviare*: see *abbreviate, v.*] **1.** One who abbreviates, abridges, or reduces to a smaller compass; specifically, one who abridges what has been written by another.

> Neither the archbishop nor his *abbreviator.*
> *Sir W. Hamilton,* Logic.

2. One of a number of secretaries in the chancery of the pope who abbreviate petitions according to certain established and technical rules, and draw up the minutes of the apostolic letters. They formerly numbered 72, of whom the 12 principal were styled *de majori parco* (literally, of the greater parquet, from the parquet in the chancery where they wrote) and 22 others *de minori parco* (of the lesser parquet), the remainder being of lower rank. The number is now reduced to 11, all *de majori parco.* They sign the apostolic bulls in the name of the cardinal vice-chancellor. The *abbreviator of the curia* is a prelate not belonging to the above college, but attached to the office of the apostolic datary (see *datary*2); he expedites bulls relating to pontifical laws and constitutions, as for the canonization of saints, and the like.

abbreviatory (ạ-brē′vi-ạ-tō-ri), *a.* [< *abbreviate* + *-ory.*] Abbreviating or tending to abbreviate; shortening; contracting.

abbreviature† (ạ-brē′vi-ạ-ṭūr), *n.* [< *abbreviate* + *-ure.*] **1.** A letter or character used as an abbreviation.

> The hand of Providence writes often by *abbreviatures,* hieroglyphics, or short characters.
> *Sir T. Browne,* Christ. Mor., § 25.

2. An abridgment; a compendium.

> This is an excellent *abbreviature* of the whole duty of a Christian. *Jer. Taylor,* Guide to Devotion.

abbrochment† (ạ-brōch′ment), *n.* [< ML. *abrocamentum,* appar. formed from stem of E. *brokage, brok-er,* etc.] The act of forestalling the market or monopolizing goods. Erroneously spelled *abroachment.*

abb-wool (ab′wůl), *n.* **1.** Wool for the abb or warp of a web.—**2.** A variety of wool of a certain fineness. See *abb.*

a-b-c (ā-bē-cē). [ME. *abc*; as a word, spelled variously *abece, apece, apecy, apsie, apcie, absee, absie, absey, abeesce,* etc., especially for a primer or spelling-book; in comp., *absey-book,* etc. Cf. *abecedarian* and *alphabet.*] **1.** The first three letters of the alphabet; hence, the alphabet.—**2.** An a-b-c book; a primer.—**A-b-c book,** a primer for teaching the alphabet.

Abd (abd). [Ar. *'abd,* a slave, servant.] A common element in Arabic names of persons, meaning servant: as, *Abdallah,* servant of God; *Abd-el-Kader,* servant of the Mighty One; *Abd-ul-Latif* (commonly written *Abdullatif* or *Abdallatif*), servant of the Gracious One.

abdalavi, abdelavi (ab-da-, ab-de-lä′vē), *n.* [Ar.] The native name of the hairy melon of Egypt, a variety of the muskmelon, *Cucumis Melo.*

Abderian (ab-dē′ri-ạn), *a.* [< L. *Abdēra,* < Gr. Ἄβδηρα, a town in Thrace, birthplace of Democritus, called the laughing philosopher.] Pertaining to the town of Abdera or its inhabitants; resembling or recalling in some way the philosopher Democritus of Abdera (see *Abderite*); hence, given to incessant or continued laughter.

Abderite (ab′de-rīt), *n.* [< L. *Abdērita,* also *Abderites,* < Gr. Ἀβδηρίτης, < Ἄβδηρα, L. *Abdēra.*] **1.** An inhabitant of Abdera, an ancient maritime town in Thrace.—**2.** A stupid person, the inhabitants of Abdera having been proverbial for their stupidity.—**The Abderite,** Democritus of Abdera, born about 460 B. C., and the most learned of the Greek philosophers prior to Aristotle. He was, with Leucippus, the founder of the atomic or atomistic philosophy (see *atomic*), the first attempt at a complete mechanical interpretation of physical and psychical phenomena. The tradition that Democritus always laughed at the follies of mankind gained for him the title of the laughing philosopher. Fragments of some of his numerous works have been preserved.

abdest (ab′dest), *n.* [Per. *ābdast,* < *āb,* water, + *dast,* hand.] Purification or ablution before prayer: a Mohammedan rite.

Abdevenham [illegible] In *astrol.*, the [illegible] the twelfth house [illegible] scheme of the heavens.

abdicable (ab'di-ka-bl), *a.* [<L. as if **abdicabilis*, < *abdicare*: see *abdicate*.] Capable of being abdicated.

abdicant [illegible] [<L. *abdicant-s*, ppr. of [illegible] see [illegible].] **I.** *a.* Abdicating; [illegible]

[illegible] People, p. 93.

II. [illegible]

abdicate [illegible] pret. and pp. *abdicated*, ppr. *abdicating*. [<L. *abdicatus*, pp. of *abdicare*, renounce, lit. proclaim as not belonging to one, < *ab*, from, + *dicāre*, proclaim, declare, [illegible] say.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To give up, renounce, abandon, lay down, or withdraw from, as a right or claim, office, duties, dignity, authority, and the like, especially in a voluntary, public, or formal manner.

> The cross-bearers *abdicated* their service.
>
> *Gibbon*, D. and F., lxvii.

> [illegible] Charles II. was utterly without ambition. He detested business, and would sooner have *abdicated* his crown than have undergone the trouble of really directing the administration.
>
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

2. To discard; cast away; take leave of: as, to *abdicate* one's mental faculties.—**3.** In *civil law*, to disclaim and expel from a family, as a child; disinherit during lifetime: with a personal subject, as *father*, *parent*.

> The father will disinherit or *abdicate* his child, quite cashier him.
>
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel. (To the Reader), I. 86.

4†. To put away or expel; banish; renounce the authority of; dethrone; degrade.

> [illegible] would needs turn down Homer, and *abdicate* him after the possession of three thousand years.
>
> *Dryden*, Pref. to Third Misc.

=**Syn. 1.** To resign, renounce, give up, quit, vacate, relinquish, lay down, abandon, desert. [illegible] list under *abandon* [illegible]

II. *intrans.* To renounce or give up something; abandon some claim; relinquish a right, power, or trust.

> He cannot *abdicate* for his children, otherwise than by his [illegible] a bill from the two houses.
>
> *Swift*, Sent. of Ch. of Eng. Man.

> Don John is represented . . . to have voluntarily restored the throne to his father, who had once *abdicated* in his favor.
>
> *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., II. [illegible]

abdicated (ab'di-kā-ted), *p. a.* Self-deposed; in the state of one who has renounced or given up a right, etc.: as, "the *abdicated* Emperor of Austria," *Howells*, Venetian Life, xxi.

abdication (ab-di-kā'shon), *n.* [<L. *abdicatio(n-)*, < *abdicare*: see *abdicate*.] The act of abdicating; the giving up of an office, power or authority, right or trust, etc.; renunciation; especially, the laying down of a sovereignty hitherto inherent in the person or in the blood.

> [illegible] drawn from these facts were] that [illegible] the government which [illegible] the person of the king him[illegible] and rendered the throne absolutely and completely vacant.
>
> *Blackstone*, Com., I. iii.

> [illegible] to require an *abdication* [illegible]
>
> [illegible] 1st ser., p. 311.

abdicative [illegible] *a.* [< *abdicate* + *-ive*: in form [illegible] L. *abdicativus*, negative, < *abdicare*.] Causing or implying abdication. [Rare.]

abdicator [illegible] *n.* [<L. *abdicare*: see *abdicate*.] One who abdicates.

abditive (ab'di-tiv), *a.* [<L. *abditivus*, removed or separated from, < *abditus*, pp. of *abdere*, put away, < *ab*, from, away, + *-dere*, [illegible] having the power or quality of hiding. [illegible]

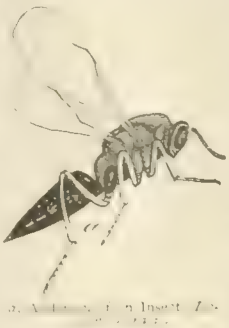
abditory [illegible] [<ML. *abditorium*, < [illegible] *abdere* [illegible]] [illegible] [Rare.]

abdomen [illegible]

[illegible]

definite regions, called *abdominal regions* (see *abdominal*). The principal contents of the abdomen, in man and other mammals, are [illegible] the esophagus, the stomach, the small and most of the large intestine, the liver, pancreas, [illegible] suprarenal capsules, ureters, [illegible] the pregnant [illegible], and sometimes the testicles, with the associated nervous, vascular, and serous structures. The apertures in the abdominal walls are, usually, several through the diaphragm, for the passage of the esophagus, nerves, blood-vessels, and lymphatics; in the groin, for the passage of the femoral vessels and nerves and the spermatic cord, or the round ligament of the uterus; and at the navel, in the fetus, for the passage of the umbilical vessels.

2. In vertebrates below mammals, in which there is no diaphragm, and the abdomen consequently is not separated from the thorax, a region of the body corresponding to but not coincident with the human abdomen, and varying in extent according to the configuration of the body. Thus, the abdomen of a serpent is coextensive with the under side of the body from head to tail; and in descriptive ornithology "pectus is restricted to the swelling anterior part of the gastræum, which we call belly or *abdomen* as soon as it begins to straighten out and flatten." *Coues*, N. A. Birds, p. 96.



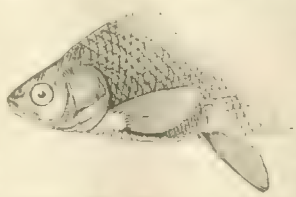
a, Abdomen of an Insect [illegible]

3. In *entom.*, the hind body, the posterior one of the three parts of a perfect insect, united with the thorax by a slender connecting portion, and containing the greater part of the digestive apparatus. It is divided into a number of rings or segments, typically eleven (or ten, as in *Hymenoptera* and *Lepidoptera*), on the sides of which are small respiratory stigmata, or spiracles.

4. In *Arthropoda* other than insects, the corresponding hinder part of the body, however distinguished from the thorax, as the tail of a lobster or the apron of a crab.—**5.** In ascidians (*Tunicata*), a special posterior portion of the body, situated behind the great pharyngeal cavity, and containing most of the alimentary canal.

> In . . . most of the compound Ascidians, the greater part of the alimentary canal lies altogether beyond the branchial sac, in a backward prolongation of the body which has been termed the *abdomen*, and is often longer than all the rest of the body.
>
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 517.

abdominal (ab-dom'i-nal), *a.* and *n.* [<NL. *abdominalis*, <L. *abdomen*: see *abdomen*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the abdomen or belly; situated in or on the abdomen: as, *abdominal* ventral fins.—**2.** In *ichth.*, having ventral fins under the abdomen and about the middle of the body: as, an *abdominal* fish. See *Abdominales*.



Abdominal Fish, with ventral behind pectoral [illegible]

—**Abdominal aorta**, in man and other mammals, that portion of the aorta between its passage through the diaphragm and its bifurcation into the iliac arteries.—**Abdominal apertures.** See *abdomen*, 1.—**Abdominal fins**, in *ichth.*, ventral fins when situated behind the pectoral fins.—**Abdominal legs**, in *entom.*, false legs or prop-legs of the abdomen of insects. In hexapodous insects they are, in the larva, inarticulate, and [illegible] There may be as many as [illegible] pairs, or only a single pair [illegible] The spinnerets of spiders [illegible] abdominal appendages [illegible] with the [illegible] of higher [illegible]—**Abdominal line**, in [illegible] the white line [illegible]

[illegible]

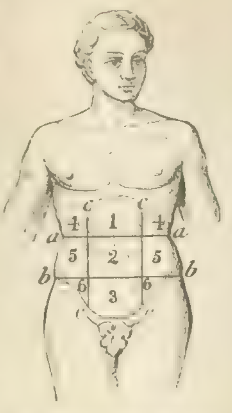
Abdominal pore, [illegible]

[illegible]

> *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 95.

Abdominal reflex, [illegible] the [illegible] Ab-

dominal regions, in *human anat.*, certain regions into which the abdomen is arbitrarily divided for the purpose of mapping its surface with reference to the viscera which lie beneath these regions respectively. Two horizontal parallel lines being drawn around the body, one (*a a*) crossing the cartilage of the ninth rib, the other (*b b*) crossing the highest point of the iliac bone, the abdominal surface is divided into three zones, an upper, a middle, and a lower, respectively called *epigastric*, *umbilical*, and *hypogastric*. Each of these is subdivided into three parts by two vertical lines (*c c*), each drawn through the middle of Poupart's ligament. The central part of the epigastric zone (1) retains the name of *epigastric*; its lateral portions (4 4) are the *right* and *left hypochondriac* regions; the middle part of the umbilical (2) is called the *umbilical* region, while its lateral portions (5 5) are the *right* and *left lumbar* regions; the middle portion of the hypogastric zone (3) is called the *hypogastric* region, but sometimes the *pubic* region, while its lateral portions (6 6) are called the *right* and *left iliac* (or *inguinal*) regions. The adjoining region of the thigh, below the fold of the groin, is properly excluded.



a a, line drawn through the cartilage of the ninth rib; *b b*, horizontal line touching the highest parts of the iliac crests; *c c*, vertical lines drawn through the middle of Poupart's ligament, on either side; 1, epigastric region; 2, umbilical region; 3, hypogastric region; 4 4, hypochondriac regions; 5 5, lumbar regions; 6 6, iliac regions.

—**Abdominal respiration**, that type of respiration in which the action of the diaphragm, and consequently the movement of the abdomen, is most marked: contrasted with *thoracic* or *costal respiration*.—**Abdominal ribs**, in *herpet.*, a series of transverse ossifications in the wall of the abdomen of some reptiles, as dinosaurs and crocodiles; in the latter the series consists of seven on each side, lying superficial to the recti muscles. They are quite distinct from true ribs, and considered by some to be dermal ossifications.

> *Abdominal* dermal *ribs* are developed in some species [of Dinosauria], if not in all.
>
> *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 227.

Abdominal ring, in *anat.*: (*a*) *Internal*, an oval opening in the fascia of the transversalis abdominis (transverse muscle of the abdomen), about midway between the superior iliac spine and the pubic spine, and half an inch above Poupart's ligament. (*b*) *External*, a similar oblong opening in the fascia of the obliquus externus abdominis (external oblique muscle of the abdomen), further down and nearer the mid-line of the body. These rings are respectively the inlet and outlet of the inguinal canal. Also called *inguinal rings*.—**Abdominal scutella**, in *herpet.*, the short, wide, imbricated scales which lie along the belly of a serpent from chin to anus.—**Abdominal segments**, in *entom.*, etc., the individual somites or rings of which the abdomen of an insect, a crustacean, etc., is or may be composed.—**Abdominal vertebræ**, in *ichth.*, all the vertebræ behind the head which have ribs or rib-like processes arching over the visceral cavity.—**Abdominal viscera**, those organs, collectively considered, which are situated in the abdomen, being especially those of the digestive system. See *abdomen*, 1.

II. *n.* One of the *Abdominales* (which see).

Abdominales (ab-dom-i-nā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *abdominalis*: see *abdominal*.] **1.** A name introduced into the ichthyological system of Linnæus, and variously applied: (*a*) by Linnæus, as an ordinal name for all osseous fishes with abdominal ventrals; (*b*) by Cuvier, as a subordinal name for all those malacopterygian osseous fishes which have abdominal ventrals; (*c*) by J. Müller, as a subordinal name for those malacopterygian fishes which have abdominal ventrals and also a pneumatic duct between the air-bladder and intestinal canal. The name has also been applied to other groups varying more or less from the preceding. The salmonids and the clupeids or herring family are typical representatives in all the above divisions.

2. A section of the coleopterous family *Carabidæ*, proposed by Latreille for beetles with the abdomen enlarged in proportion to the thorax.

Abdominalia (ab-dom-i-nā'li-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (sc. *animalia*, animals), neut. pl. of *abdominalis*: see *abdominal*.] An order of cirriped crustaceans, having a segmented body, three pairs of abdominal limbs, no thoracic limbs, a flask-shaped carapace, an extensive mouth, two eyes, and the sexes distinct. The members of the order all burrow in shells. Two families are recognized, [illegible] and [illegible]

> [illegible] family of the [illegible] name proposed [illegible] not taken have the sexes separate.
>
> *Beneden*, An. Parasites. (*N. E. D.*)

abdominally (ab-dom'i-nal-i), *adv.* On or in the abdomen; toward the abdomen.

abdominoscopy (ab-dom-i-nos'ko-pi), *n.* [<L. *abdomen* (*abdomin-*) + Gr. [illegible], look at, [illegible]] [illegible], examination of the abdomen for the detection of disease.

abdominous (ab-dom'i-nus), *a.* [< *abdomen* [illegible] + *-ous*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the abdomen; abdominal.—**2.** Having a large belly; pot-bellied. [Rare.]

> Gorgonius sits *abdominous* and wan,
> Like a fat squab upon a Chinese fan.
>
> *Cowper*, Prog. of Err.

abduce (ab-dūs′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *abduced*, ppr. *abducing*. [< L. *abducere*, < *ab*, away, + *ducere*, lead: see *ductile*.] 1†. To draw or lead away by persuasion or argument.—2. To lead away or carry off by improper means; abduct. [Rare.]—3†. To draw away or aside, as by the action of an abductor muscle.

If we *abduce* the eye unto either corner, the object will not duplicate. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 20.

abducens (ab-dū′senz), *n.*; pl. *abducentes* (-sen′tez). [L.: see *abducent*, *a.*] In *anat.*, one of the sixth pair of cranial nerves: so called because it is the motor nerve of the rectus externus (external straight) muscle of the eye, which turns the eyeball outward.

abducent (ab-dū′sent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *abducen(t-)s*, ppr. of *abducere*, draw away: see *abduce*.] **I.** *a.* Drawing away; pulling aside. In *anat.*, specifically applied —(*a*) to those muscles which draw certain parts of the body away from the axial line of the trunk or of a limb, in contradistinction to the *adducent muscles* or *adductors*; (*b*) to motor nerves which effect this action.—**Abducent nerves,** the sixth pair of cranial nerves; the abducentes.

II. *n.* That which abducts; an abducens.

abduct (ab-dukt′), *v. t.* [< L. *abductus*, pp. of *abducere*, lead away: see *abduce*.] 1. To lead away or carry off surreptitiously or by force; kidnap.

The thing is self-evident, that his Majesty has been *abducted* or spirited away, "*enlevé*," by some person or persons unknown. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. iv. 4.

2. In *physiol.*, to move or draw away (a limb) from the axis of the body, or (a digit) from the axis of the limb: opposed to *adduct*.

abduction (ab-duk′shon), *n.* [< L. *abductio(n-)*, < *abducere*: see *abduce*.] 1. The act of abducing or abducting. (*a*) In *law*, the act of illegally leading away or carrying off a person; more especially, the taking or carrying away of a wife, a child, a ward, or a voter by fraud, persuasion, or open violence. (*b*) In *physiol.*, the action of the muscles in drawing a limb or other part of the body away from the axis of the body or of the limb, as when the arm is lifted from the side, or the thumb is bent away from the axis of the arm or the middle line of the hand. (*c*) In *surg.*, the receding from each other of the extremities of a fractured bone.

2. [< NL. *abductio*, a word used by Giulio Pacio (1550–1635), in translating *ἀπαγωγή* in the 25th chapter of the second book of Aristotle's Prior Analytics, in place of *deductio* and *reductio*, previously employed.] In *logic*, a syllogism of which the major premise is evident or known, while the minor, though not evident, is as credible as or more credible than the conclusion. The term is hardly used except in translations from the passage referred to.

After adverting to another variety of ratiocinative procedure, which he calls Apagoge or *Abduction* (where the minor is hardly more evident than the conclusion, and might sometimes conveniently become a conclusion first to be proved), Aristotle goes on to treat of objection generally. *Grote*, Aristotle, vi.

abductor (ab-duk′tor), *n.* [NL., < L. *abducere*: see *abduce*.] One who or that which abducts. Specifically, in *anat.* [pl. *abductores* (ab-duk-tō′rēz)], a muscle which moves certain parts from the axis of the body or of a limb: as, the *abductor* pollicis, a muscle which pulls the thumb outward: opposed to *adductor*. The abductor muscles of the human body are the abductor pollicis (abductor of the thumb) and abductor minimi digiti (abductor of the least digit) of the hand and foot respectively. The first dorsal interosseous muscle of the human hand is sometimes called the abductor indicis (abductor of the forefinger). The abductor tertii internodii secundi digiti (abductor of the third internode of the second digit) is a peculiar muscle of both hand and foot of the gibbons (*Hylobates*), arising from the second metacarpal or metatarsal bone, and inserted by a long tendon into the preaxial side of the ungual internode of the second digit. The abductor metacarpi quinti (abductor of the fifth metacarpal) is a muscle of the hand in certain lizards. For the abductors in human anatomy, see cut under *muscle*.

abe (a-bē′), *v. i.* [For *be*; prefix unmeaning, or as in *ado*.] Used in the same sense as *be*. Also spelled *abee*.—**To let abe,** to let be; let alone. Hence, *let-abe* is used in the substantive sense of forbearance or connivance, as in the phrase *let-abe for let-abe*, one act of forbearance in return for another, mutual forbearance.

I am for *let-abe for let-abe*. *Scott*, Pirate, II. xvii.

Let abe, let alone; not to mention; far less: as, he couldna sit, *let abe* stand. [Scotch.]

abeam (a-bēm′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*^{3}, *prep.*, on, + *beam*.] *Naut.*, in or into a direction at right angles to the keel of a ship; directly opposite the middle part of a ship's side, and in line with its main-beam: as, we had the wind *abeam*.

The wind was hauling round to the westward, and we could not take the sea *abeam*.
Kane, Sec. Grinn. Exp., II. 257.

The sea went down toward night, and the wind hauled *abeam*. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 347.

abear (a-bãr′), *v. t.* [< ME. *aberen*, < AS. *āberan*, < *ā-* + *beran*, bear: see *a*$^{-1}$ and *bear*^{1}.] 1†. To bear; behave.

So did the Faerie Knight himselfe *abeare*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 19.

2. To suffer or tolerate. [Provincial or vulgar.]

But if I mun doy I mun doy, for I couldn *abear* to see it.
Tennyson, Northern Farmer.

abearance† (a-bãr′ans), *n.* [< *abear* + *-ance*; substituted for *abearing*, ME. *abering*.] Behavior; demeanor.

The other species of recognizances with sureties is for the good *abearance* or good behaviour.
Blackstone, Com., IV. xviii.

abearing† (a-bãr′ing), *n.* [ME. *abering*, verbal n. of *aberen*, abear.] Behavior; demeanor.

abecedaria, *n.* Plural of *abecedarium*.

abecedarian (ā″bē-sē-dā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [Cf. F. *abécédaire*; < LL. *abecedarius* (*psalmi abecedarii*, alphabetical psalms), < *a* + *be* + *ce* + *de*, the first four letters of the alphabet (cf. *alphabet*), + *-arius*: see *-arian*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to or formed by the letters of the alphabet.—2. Pertaining to the learning of the alphabet, or to one engaged in learning it; hence, relating to the first steps in learning.

There is an *Abecedarian* ignorance that precedes knowledge, and a Doctoral ignorance that comes after it.
Cotton, tr. of Montaigne, I. 606.

Another form is *abecedary*.

Abecedarian psalms, hymns, etc., psalms, hymns, etc. (as the 119th psalm), in which the verses of successive distinct portions are arranged in alphabetical order.

II. *n.* 1. One who teaches or learns the letters of the alphabet.—2. [*cap.*] A follower of Nicolas Storch, an Anabaptist of Germany, in the sixteenth century. The Abecedarians are said to have been so called because Storch taught that study or even a knowledge of the letters was unnecessary, since the Holy Spirit would impart directly a sufficient understanding of the Scriptures.

abecedarium (ā″bē-sē-dā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *abecedaria* (-ä). [Neut. of LL. *abecedarius*: see *abecedarian*.] An a-b-c book.

It appears therefore that all the Italic alphabets were developed on Italian soil out of a single primitive type, of which the *abecedaria* exhibit a comparatively late survival.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 131.

Logical abecedarium, a table of all possible combinations of any finite number of logical terms. *Jevons.*

abecedary (ā-bē-sē′da-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *abecedarius*: see *abecedarian*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *abecedarian*.

II. *n.* 1. An a-b-c book; a primer. Hence—2. A first principle or element; rudiment: as, "such rudiments or *abecedaries*," *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., VIII. iii. 2.

abeche†, *v. t.* [ME., < OF. *abecher* (ML. *abbecare*), < *a*, to, + *bec*, beak: see *beak*^{1}.] To feed, as a parent bird feeds its young.

Yet should I somdele ben *abeched*,
And for the time well refreshed.
Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

abed (a-bed′), *adv.* [< ME. *a bedde*, < AS. *on bedde*: prep. *on*, and dat. of *bedd*, bed: see *a*^{3} and *bed*.] 1. In bed.

Not to be *abed* after midnight is to be up betimes.
Shak., T. N., ii. 3.

2. To bed.

Her mother dream'd before she was deliver'd
That she was brought *abed* of a buzzard.
Beau. and Fl., False One, iv. 3.

abee (a-bē′), *n.* [A native term.] A woven fabric of cotton and wool, made in Aleppo. *Simmonds.*

abegge†, *v. t.* An old form of *aby*^{1}.

There dorste no wight hond upon him legge,
That he ne swore he shuld anon *abegge*.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 18.

abeigh (a-bēch′), *adv.* [A variant of ME. *abey*, *abai*, etc.: see *bay*^{5}, *n.*] Aloof; at a shy distance. [Scotch.]—**To stand abeigh,** to keep aloof.

Maggie coost her head fu' high,
Look'd asklent an' unco skeigh,
Gart poor Duncan *stand abeigh*;
Ha, ha, the wooing o't. *Burns*, Duncan Gray.

abele (a-bēl′), *n.* [Formerly *abeele*, *abeal*, etc., < D. *abeel*, in comp. *abeel-boom*, < OF. *abel*, earlier *aubel*, < ML. *albellus*, applied to the white poplar, prop. dim. of L. *albus*, white.] The white poplar, *Populus alba*: so called from the white color of its twigs and leaves. See *poplar*. Also called *abel-tree*, and sometimes *abbey*.

Six *abeles* i' the kirkyard grow, on the north side in a row.
Mrs. Browning, Duchess May.

Abelian^1 (a-bel′i-an), *n.* [< *Abel* + *-ian*: also *Abelite*, < LL. *Abelitæ*, pl., < *Abel*: see *-ite*^{1}.] A member of a religious sect which arose in northern Africa in the fourth century. The Abelians married, but lived in continence, after the manner, as they maintained, of Abel, and attempted to keep up the sect by adopting the children of others. They are known only from the report of St. Augustine, written after they had become extinct. Also called *Abelite* and *Abelonian*.

Abelian^2 (ā-bel′i-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Norwegian mathematician Niels Henrik Abel (1802–1829).—**Abelian equation,** an irreducible [illegible] equation one of whose [illegible] rational function of a second, and shown by Abel to be solvable by the solution of a second equation of a lower [illegible].—**Abelian function,** [illegible] a symmetric function of [illegible] of Abel. [illegible] The name has been thus [illegible] senses by different authors, but it is best applied to a ratio of double theta functions.—**Abelian integral,** one of a class of ultra-elliptic integrals first investigated by Abel; any integral of an algebraic function not reducible to elliptic functions.

Abelite, Abelonian (ā′bel-īt, ā-bel-ō′ni-an), *n.* Same as *Abelian*^{1}.

Abelmoschus (ā-bel-mos′kus), *n.* [ML., < Ar. *abu'l-mosk*, *-misk*, father (source) of musk: *abu*, father; *al*, the; *mosk*, *misk*, musk: see *abba*^{1} and *musk*.] A generic name formerly applied to some species of plants now referred to *Hibiscus*, including *A. moschatus* or *H. Abelmoschus*, the abelmosk or muskmallow of India and Egypt, producing the muskseed used in perfumes, and *A.* or *H. esculentus*, the okra. See *Hibiscus*.

abelmosk (ā′bel-mosk), *n.* [< ML. *Abelmoschus*.] A plant of the former genus *Abelmoschus*. Also spelled *abelmusk*.

abel-tree (ā′bel-trē), *n.* Same as *abele*.

abelwhackets†, *n.* See *ablewhackets*.

a bene placito (ä bā′ne plä′chē-tō). [It.: *a*, at; *bene* (< L. *bene*), well; *placito* (< L. *placitum*), pleasure: see *please* and *plea*.] In *music*, at pleasure; in the way the performer likes best.

Abeona (ab-ē-ō′nä), *n.* [LL. *Abeona*, the goddess of departing, < L. *abire*, go away, *abeo*, I go away, < *ab*, away, + *ire*, go, *eo*, I go.] 1. In *Rom. myth.*, the goddess who presided over departure, as of travelers.—2. [NL. (Chas. Girard, 1854).] In *ichth.*, a genus of viviparous embiotocoid fishes of the family *Holconotidæ*, represented by such surf-fishes as *A. trowbridgi*, of the Californian coast.—3. In *entom.*, a genus of hemipterous insects. *Stål*, 1876.

aber (ab′ėr), *n.* [Gael. *abar* = W. *aber*, a confluence of waters, the mouth of a river. Cf. Gael. *inbhir*, with same senses, = W. *ynfer*, influx: see *inver-*.] A Celtic word used as a prefix to many place-names in Great Britain, and signifying a confluence of waters, either of two rivers or of a river with the sea: as, *Aberdeen*, *Aberdour*, *Abergavenny*, *Aberystwith*.

aberdavine, *n.* See *aberdevine*. *Latham.*

aberdeen (ab′ėr-dēn), *n.* [Etym. uncertain. Cf. *aberdevine*.] In *ornith.*, a name of the knot (which see), *Tringa canutus*.

aberdevine (ab″ėr-de-vīn′), *n.* [Etym. unknown: see below.] The siskin, *Chrysomitris spinus*, a well-known European bird of the finch family (*Fringillidæ*), nearly related to the goldfinch, and somewhat resembling the green variety of the canary-bird. See *siskin*. Also spelled *aberdavine*, *abadevine*. [Local, Eng.]

About London, the siskin is called the *aberdevine* by bird-catchers. *Rennie*, ed. of Montagu's Dict., 1831, p. 2.

[The word (*aberdevine*) is not now in use, if it ever was. I believe it was first published by Albin (1737), and that it was a bird-catchers' or bird-dealers' name about London; but I suspect it may have originated in a single bird-dealer, who coined it to give fictitious value to a common bird for which he wanted to get a good price. Book-writers have gone on repeating Albin's statement without adding any new information, and I have never met with any one who called the siskin or any other bird by this name. No suggestion as to its etymology seems possible. *Prof. A. Newton*, letter.]

aberr (ab-ėr′), *v. i.* [< L. *aberrare*: see *aberrate*.] To wander; err. [Rare.]

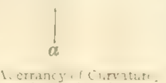
Divers were out in their account, *aberring* several ways from the true and just compute, and calling that one year, which perhaps might be another.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

aberrance (ab-er′ans), *n.* Same as *aberrancy*.

aberrancy (ab-er′an-si), *n.*; pl. *aberrancies* (-siz). [< L. as if **aberrantia*, < *aberran(t-)s*: see *aberrant*.] A wandering or deviating from the right way; especially, a deviation from truth or rectitude. Another form is *aberrance*. [Rare.]

They do not only swarm with errors, but vices depending thereon. Thus they commonly affect no man any farther than he deserts his reason, or complies with their *aberrancies*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 3.

Aberrancy of curvature, [illegible] the angle between the normal to a curve at any point and the line from that point to the middle point of the infinitesimal chord parallel to the tangent.



Aberrancy of Curvature, the angle *a h c*.

aberrant (ab-er′ant), *a.* [< L. *aberran(t-)s*, ppr. of *aberrare*: see *aberrate*.] 1. Wandering; straying from the right or usual course.

> An *aberrant* berg appears about three hundred miles west south west of Ireland, in latitude . . . longitude 15° west. Science, III. 343.

2. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, differing in some of its characters from the group in which it is placed: said of an individual, a species, a genus, etc.

> In certain *aberrant* Rotalines the shell is commonly . . . of a [illegible] *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 459.

> The more aberrant any form is, the greater must have been the number of connecting forms which have been exterminated and utterly lost. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 387.

Aberrant duct of the testis, in *anat.*, a slender tube or diverticulum given off from the lower part of the canal of the epididymis, or from the beginning of the excretory duct of the testis (vas deferens). It varies from 2 to 14 inches in length, is coiled up into a fusiform mass extending up the spermatic cord 2 or 3 inches, and terminates blindly. Two or more such tubes are occasionally found together, but they are sometimes entirely wanting. See *testis*. Also called *vas aberrans*, *vasculum aberrans*.

aberrate (ab-er′āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *aberrated*, ppr. *aberrating*. [< L. *aberratus*, pp. of *aberrare*, stray from, < *ab*, from, + *errare*, to stray: see *err*.] To wander or deviate from the right way; diverge. [Rare.]

> The product of their defective and *aberrating* vision. *De Quincey*.

aberration (ab-e-rā′shon), *n.* [< L. *aberratio(n-)*, < *aberrare*: see *aberrate*.] 1. The act of wandering away; deviation; especially, in a figurative sense, the act of wandering from the right way or course; hence, deviation from truth or moral rectitude.

> So then we draw near to God when, repenting us of our former *aberrations* from him, we renew our covenants with him. *Bp. Hall*, Sermon on James iv. 8.

> The neighbouring churches, both by petitions and messengers, took such happy pains with the church of Salem, as presently recovered that holy flock to a sense of his [Roger Williams's] *aberrations*. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., vii. 1.

2. In *pathol.*: (*a*) A wandering of the intellect; mental derangement. (*b*) Vicarious hemorrhage. (*c*) Diapedesis of blood-corpuscles. (*d*) Congenital malformation.—3. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, deviation from the type; abnormal structure or development.

> In whichever light, therefore, insect *aberration* is viewed by us, . . . we affirm that it does . . . exist. *Wollaston*, Var. of Species, p. 2.

4. In *optics*, a deviation in the rays of light when unequally refracted by a lens or reflected by a mirror, so that they do not converge and meet in a point or focus, but separate, forming an indistinct image of the object, or an indistinct image with prismatically colored edges. It is called *spherical* when, as in the former case, the imperfection or blurring arises from the form of curvature of the lens or reflector, and *chromatic* when, as in the latter case, there is a prismatic coloring of the image arising from the different refrangibility of the rays composing white light, and the consequent fact that the foci for the different colors do not coincide. Thus, in fig. 1, the rays passing through the lens *L L* near its edge have a focus at *A*, while those which pass near the axis have a focus at *B*. Hence an image formed on a screen placed at *m m* would appear more or less distorted or indistinct.

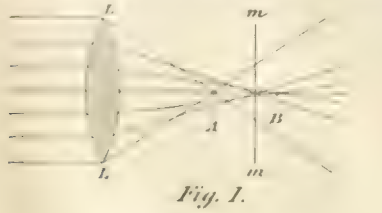


Fig. 1.

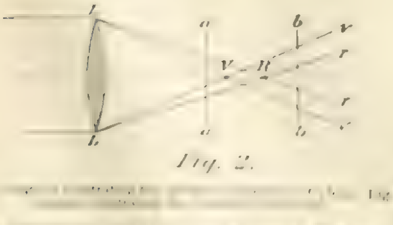


Fig. 2.

[illegible]

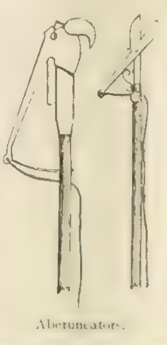
5. In *astron.*, the apparent displacement of a heavenly body due to the joint effect of the motion of the rays of light proceeding from it and the motion of the earth. Thus, when the light from a star that is not directly in the line of the earth's motion is made to fall centrally into a telescope, the telescope is in reality inclined slightly away from the true direction of the star toward that in which the earth is moving, just as one running under a vertically falling shower of rain, and holding in his hand a long-necked flask, must incline its mouth forward if he does not wish the sides of the neck to be wetted. This phenomenon, discovered and explained by Bradley (1728), is termed the *aberration of light*, and its effect in displacing a star is called the *aberration of the star*. The *annual aberration*, due to the motion of the earth in its orbit, amounts to 20″.4 in the maximum; the *diurnal aberration*, due to the rotation of the earth, is only 0″.3 at most. See *planetary aberration*, below.—**Circle of aberration**, the circle of colored light observed in experiments with convex lenses between the point where the violet rays meet and that where the red rays meet.—**Constant of aberration**. See *constant*. **Crown of aberration**, a luminous circle surrounding the disk of the sun, depending on the aberration of its rays, by which its apparent diameter is enlarged.—**Planetary aberration** (see 5, above), better called the *equation of light*, an apparent displacement of a moving body, as a planet, owing to its not being in the same position at the moment the light reaches the earth that it was when the light left it. = **Syn.** 1. Deviation, divergence, departure. – 2. (*a*) Derangement, hallucination, illusion, delusion, eccentricity, mania.

aberrational (ab-e-rā′shon-al), *a.* Characterized by aberration; erratic.

aberuncate† (ab-ē-rung′kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *aberuncated*, ppr. *aberuncating*. [An erroneous form of *averruncate*, as if < L. **aberuncare*, < *ab*, from, + *e* for *ex*, out, + *runcare*, uproot, weed; hence the unauthorized sense given by Bailey. See *averruncate*.] To pull up by the roots; extirpate utterly. *Johnson*.

> *Aberuncated*, pulled up by the roots, weeded. *Bailey*.

aberuncation† (ab-ē-rung-kā′shon), *n.* [< *aberuncate*.] Eradication; extirpation; removal.



Aberuncators.

aberuncator (ab-ē-rung′kā-tor), *n.* [< *aberuncate*. Cf. L. *runcator*, a weeder.] 1. An implement for extirpating weeds; a weeder or weeding-machine.—2. An instrument for pruning trees when their branches are beyond easy reach of the hand. There are various forms of these implements, but they all consist of two blades, similar to those of stout shears, one of which is fixed rigidly to a long handle, while the other forms one arm of a lever, to which a cord passing over a pulley is attached. Also written, more properly, *averruncator*.

abet (a-bet′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *abetted*, ppr. *abetting*. [< ME. *abetten*, < OF. *abetter*, *abeter*, instigate, deceive, < *a-* (< L. *ad-*), to, + *beter*, bait, as a bear, < Icel. *beita*, bait, cause to bite: see *bait*, *v.*; also *bet*¹, a shortened form of *abet*.] 1. To encourage by aid or approval: used with a personal object, and chiefly in a bad sense.

> They *abetted* both parties in the civil war, and always furnished supplies to the weaker side, lest there should be an end put to these fatal divisions. *Addison*, Freeholder, No. 28.

> Note, too, how for having *abetted* those who wronged the native Irish, England has to pay a penalty. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 487.

2†. To maintain; support; uphold.

> "Then shall I soone," quoth he, "so God me grace,
> *Abett* that virgins cause disconsolate."
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. x. 64.

3. In *law*, to encourage, counsel, incite, or assist in a criminal act—implying, in the case of felony, personal presence. Thus, in *military law*, it is a grave crime to aid or *abet* a mutiny or sedition, or excite resistance against lawful orders. In *Scots law*, a person is said to be *abetting* though he may only protect a criminal, conceal him from justice, or aid him in making his escape.

Hence—4. To lead to or encourage the commission of.

> Would not the fool *abet* the stealth
> Who rashly thus exposed his wealth?
> *Gay*, Fables, ii. 12.

Syn. To support, encourage, second, countenance, aid, back, connive at, stand by, further.

abet† (a-bet′), *n.* [< ME. *abet*, instigation, < OF. *abet*, instigation, deceit (ML. *abettum*), < *abeter*: see *abet*, *v.*] The act of aiding or encouraging, especially in a crime. *Chaucer*.

abetment (a-bet′ment), *n.* [< *abet* + *-ment*.] The act of abetting; that which serves to abet or encourage.

abettal (a-bet′al), *n.* [< *abet* + *-al*.] The act of abetting; aid. *Bailey*. [Rare.]

abetter, abettor (a-bet′ėr, -or, or -ôr), *n.* [Formerly *abettour*; < *abet* + *-er*¹, *-or*².] 1. One who abets or incites; one who aids or encourages another to commit a crime; a supporter or encourager of something bad. *Abettor* is the form used in law.

> But let th' *abettor* of the Panther's crime
> Learn to make fairer wars another time.
> *Dryden*, Hind and Panther, l. 1647.

In *law*, an *abettor*, as distinguished from an *accessory*, is more especially one who, being present, gives aid or encouragement.

2. One who aids, supports, or encourages: in a good sense.

> It has been the occasion of making me friends and open *abettors* of several gentlemen of known sense and wit. *Pope*, Letters, June 15, 1711.

=**Syn.** 1. *Abettor, Accessory, Accomplice*. See *accomplice*.

abevacuation (ab-ē-vak-ū-ā′shon), *n.* [< NL. *abevacuatio(n-)*: see *ab-* and *evacuation*.] In *med.*, variously used to signify a morbid evacuation, whether excessive or deficient.

ab extra (ab eks′trä). [L.] From without: opposed to *ab intra* (which see).

> Those who are so fortunate as to occupy the philosophical position of spectators *ab extra* are very few in any generation. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 140.

abeyance (a-bā′ans), *n.* [< OF. *abeiance*, abeyance, < *a-* (< L. *ad-*), to, at, + *beance* (**beiance*), expectation, desire, < *beant*, expecting, thinking, ppr. of *beer*, *baer* (F. *bayer*), gape, gaze at, expect anxiously, < ML. *badare*, gape.] 1. In *law*, a state of expectation or contemplation. Thus, the fee simple or inheritance of lands and tenements is in abeyance when there is no person in being in whom it can vest, so that it is in a state of expectancy or waiting until a proper person shall appear. So also where one man holds land for life, with remainder to the heirs of another, and the latter is yet alive, the remainder is in abeyance, since no man can have an heir until his death. Titles of honor and dignities are said to be in abeyance when it is uncertain who shall enjoy them. Thus, in *Eng. law*, when a nobleman holding a dignity descendible to his heirs general dies leaving daughters, the king by his prerogative may grant the dignity to any one of the daughters he pleases, or to the male issue of one of such daughters. While the title to the dignity is thus in suspension it is said to be in abeyance.

2. A state of suspended action or existence, or temporary inactivity.

> Upon awaking from slumber, I could never gain, at once, thorough possession of my senses; . . . the mental faculties in general, but the memory in especial, being in a condition of absolute *abeyance*. *Poe*, Tales, I. 333.

abeyancy (a-bā′an-si), *n.* The state or condition of being in abeyance. *Hawthorne*.

abeyant (a-bā′ant), *a.* [Inferred from *abeyance*: see *-ance* and *-ant*¹.] In *law*, being in abeyance.

abgregate† (ab′grē-gāt), *v. t.* [< L. *abgregatus*, pp. of *abgregare*, lead away from the flock, < *ab*, from, + *grex* (*greg-*), flock. Cf. *congregate*, *segregate*.] To separate from a flock. *Cockeram*, 1612.

abgregation† (ab-grē-gā′shon), *n.* [< ML. *abgregatio(n-)*, < L. *abgregare*: see *abgregate*.] The act of separating from a flock. *Bailey*.

abhal (ab′hal), *n.* A name given in the East Indies to the berries of the common juniper, *Juniperus communis*. Also spelled *abhel* and *abhul*.

abhel, *n.* See *abhal*.

abhominable (ab-hom′i-na-bl), *a.* An old mode of spelling *abominable*, on the supposition that it was derived from *ab homine*, from or repugnant to man, ridiculed as pedantic by Shakspere in the character of the pedant Holofernes.

> This is *abhominable* (which he would call *abominable*). *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1.

[*Abhominable* occurs in the Promptorium Parvulorum (c. 1440) and in Gower; *abhominacioun* is in Wyclif's New Testament, *abhominacioun* in Chaucer, and *abhomynacioun* in Mandeville. Fuller has *abhominal*, a form made to suit the false etymology.]

abhor (ab-hôr′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *abhorred*, ppr. *abhorring*. [< L. *abhorrēre*, shrink from, < *ab*, from, + *horrēre*, bristle (with fear): see *horrid*.] I. *trans.* 1. Literally, to shrink back from with horror or dread; hence, to regard with repugnance; hate extremely or with loathing; loathe, detest, or abominate: as, to *abhor* evil; to *abhor* intrigue.

> Thou didst not *abhor* the virgin's womb. *Te Deum*.

> Nature *abhors* the old, and old age seems the only disease. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 289.

2†. To fill with horror and loathing; horrify.

> He [Alexander] caused the women that were captive to sing before him such songes as *abhorred* the ears of the Macedonians, not accustomed to such things. *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, vi.

> How *abhorred* my imagination is; my gorge rises at it. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

–**Syn.** 1. *Hate, Abhor, Detest*, etc. See *hate*.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To shrink back with disgust, or with fear and shudderings.

> To *abhorre* from those vices.
> *Udall*, Erasmus, St. James, iv.

2. To be antagonistic; be averse or of opposite character: with *from.*

> Which is utterly *abhorring from* the end of all law.
> *Milton*, Divorce, II. vii. 79.

abhorrence (ab-hor'ens), *n.* [< *abhorrent:* see *-ance.*] **1.** The act of abhorring; a feeling of extreme aversion or detestation; strong hatred.

> One man thinks justice consists in paying debts, and has no measure in his *abhorrence* of another who is very remiss in this duty.
> *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 286.

2†. An expression of abhorrence. Specifically, an address presented in 1680 to Charles II. of England, expressing abhorrence of the Addressers (which see).
3. That which excites repugnance or loathing: as, servility is my *abhorrence.* = **Syn. 1.** Horror, hatred, detestation, repugnance, disgust, loathing, shrinking, antipathy, aversion.

abhorrency† (ab-hor'en-si), *n.* The quality of being abhorrent, or the state of regarding anything with horror or loathing.

> The first tendency to any injustice . . . must be suppressed with a show of wonder and *abhorrency* in the parents.
> *Locke*, Education, ¶ 110.

abhorrent (ab-hor'ent), *a.* [< L. *abhorren(t-)s*, ppr. of *abhorrere:* see *abhor.*] **1.** Hating; detesting; struck with abhorrence.

> The arts of pleasure in despotic courts
> I spurn *abhorrent.* *Glover*, Leonidas, x.

2. Exciting horror or abhorrence; very repulsive; detestable: as, *abhorrent* scenes; an *abhorrent* criminal or course of conduct.—**3.** Contrary; utterly repugnant; causing aversion: formerly with *from*, now with *to.*

> And yet it is so *abhorrent from* the vulgar.
> *Glanville*, Scep. Sci.

> Christianity turns from these scenes of strife, as *abhorrent to* her highest injunctions. *Sumner*, Aug. 27, 1846.

abhorrently (ab-hor'ent-li), *adv.* With abhorrence; in an abhorrent manner.

abhorrer (ab-hôr'ėr), *n.* One who abhors. Specifically (with or without a capital letter), in the reign of Charles II. of England, a member of the court party, afterward called Tories. They derived their name from their professed abhorrence of the principles of the Addressers, who endeavored to restrict the royal prerogative. See *addresser.*

> Scarce a day passed but some *abhorrer* was dragged before them [the House of Commons] and committed to the custody of the sergeant-at-arms, at the pleasure of the house. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 561.

abhorrible (ab-hor'i-bl), *a.* [< *abhor* + *-ible*, after *horrible.*] Worthy or deserving to be abhorred. [Rare.]

abhorring (ab-hôr'ing), *n.* **1.** A feeling of abhorrence; loathing.

> I find no *abhorring* in my appetite. *Donne*, Devotion.

2†. An object of abhorrence.

> They shall be an *abhorring* unto all flesh. Isa. lxvi. 24.

abhul, *n.* See *abhal.*

Abia (ā'bi-ä), *n.* A genus of *Hymenoptera. Leach.*

Abib (ā'bib), *n.* [Heb. *ābīb*, an ear of corn, < *ābab*, produce early fruit, < *āb*, swelling.] The time of newly ripe grain; the first month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, beginning with the new moon of March. *Abib* seems to have been the designation of a season rather than the name of a month. After the Babylonish captivity it was also called *Nisan* (Neh. ii. 1).

abidance (a-bī'dans), *n.* [< *abide*¹ + *-ance.*] The act of abiding or continuing; abode; stay. *Fuller.* [Rare.]

> And then, moreover, there is His personal *abidance* in our churches, raising earthly service into a foretaste of heaven. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 475.

abide¹ (a-bīd'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *abode*, ppr. *abiding.* [< ME. *abiden* (pret. sing. *abod*, pl. *abiden*, pp. *abiden*), < AS. *ābīdan* (pret. sing. *ābād*, pl. *ābidon*, pp. *ābiden*) (= Goth. *usbeidan*, expect), < *ā-* + *bīdan*, bide: see *bide.* The ME. and AS. forms are trans. and intrans.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To wait for; especially, to stand one's ground against.

> *Abide* me if thou dar'st. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2.

> Howbeit we *abide* our day! *M. Arnold*, Balder Dead.

2. To await; be in store for.

> Bonds and afflictions *abide* me. Acts xx. 23.

3. To endure or sustain; remain firm under.

> Who may *abide* the day of his coming? Mal. iii. 2.

> Greatness does not need plenty, and can very well *abide* its loss. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 232.

4. To put up with; tolerate. [In this colloquial sense approaching *abide*².]

> I cannot *abide* the smell of hot meat.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 3.

> As for disappointing them, I shouldn't so much mind, but I can't *abide* to disappoint myself.
> *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, i. 1.

5†. To encounter; undergo: in a jocular sense. [?]

> I wil give hym the alder-beste
> Gifte, that ever he *abode* hys lyve.
> *Chaucer*, Dethe of Blaunche, l. 247.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To have one's abode; dwell; reside.

> In the noiseless air and light that flowed
> Round your fair brows, eternal Peace *abode.*
> *Bryant*, To the Apennines.

2. To remain; continue to stay.

> Except these *abide* in the ship, ye cannot be saved.
> Acts xxvii. 31.

> Here no man can *abide*, except he be ready with all his heart to humble himself for the love of God.
> *Thomas à Kempis*, Im. of Christ, i. 17.

3. To continue in a certain condition; remain steadfast or faithful.

> But she is happier if she so *abide* [in widowhood].
> 1 Cor. vii. 40.

4†. To wait; stop; delay.

> He hasteth wel that wysly kan *abyde.*
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 949.

5. To inhere; belong as an attribute or quality; have its seat.

> Though far more cause, yet much less spirit to curse
> *Abides* in me. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4.

To abide by. (*a*) To remain at rest beside: as, "*abide by* thy crib," Job xxxix. 9. (*b*) To adhere to; maintain; defend; stand to: as, to *abide by* a friend. Specifically, in *Scots law*, to adhere to as true and genuine: said of the party who relies upon a deed or writing which the other party desires to have reduced or declared null and void, on the ground of forgery or falsehood. (*c*) To await or accept the consequences of; rest satisfied with: as, to *abide by* the event or issue. = **Syn. 1** and **2.** *Abide, Sojourn, Continue, Dwell, Reside, Live,* remain, stay, stop, lodge, settle, settle down, tarry, linger. *Live* is the most general word: to pass one's life, without indicating place, time, or manner. *Abide, sojourn,* to stay for a time—length of stay being associated in the mind with the former, and briefness or shortness of stay with the latter. *Continue,* to stay on, without interval of absence. *Dwell,* to be domiciled. *Reside,* to have one's home; dwell.

> And if these pleasures may thee move,
> Then *live* with me and be my love.
> *Marlowe*, Shepherd to his Love.

> O Thou who changest not, *abide* with me! *Lyte.*

> A certain man of Beth-lehem-judah went to *sojourn* in the country of Moab, he, and his wife, and his two sons. . . . And they came into the country of Moab, and *continued* there. Ruth i. 1, 2.

> And Moses was content to *dwell* with the man.
> Exod. ii. 21.

> There, at the moated grange, *resides* this dejected Mariana. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1.

abide² (a-bīd'), *v. t.* [This word in the sense of 'suffer for' does not occur much earlier than Shakspere's time. It is a corruption of ME. *abyen*, pay for, due to confusion with *abide*¹, wait for (as if that sense were equivalent to 'endure'): see further under *aby*¹, and cf. *abide*¹, *v. t.*, 4.] To pay the price or penalty of; suffer for.

> If it be found so, some will dear *abide* it.
> *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2.

> Ah me! they little know
> How dearly I *abide* that boast so vain.
> *Milton*, P. L., iv. 86.

abident†. Old perfect participle of *abide*¹.

abider (a-bī'dėr), *n.* [< *abide*¹ + *-er*¹.] One who dwells or continues; one who lives or resides.

abiding (a-bī'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *abide*¹.] Continuing; permanent; steadfast: as, an *abiding* faith.

> Here thou hast no *abiding* city.
> *Thomas à Kempis*, Im. of Christ, ii. 1.

> I do not think that Pope's verse anywhere sings, but it should seem that the *abiding* presence of fancy in his best work forbids his exclusion from the rank of poet.
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 432.

abidingly (a-bī'ding-li), *adv.* In an abiding manner; enduringly; lastingly; permanently.

abiding-place (a-bī'ding-plās), *n.* [< *abiding*, verbal n. of *abide*¹, + *place.*] A place where one abides; a permanent dwelling-place; hence, a place of rest; a resting-place.

> A very charming little *abiding-place.*
> *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 41.

> Many of these plants . . . found suitable *abiding-places* at the South. *Science*, III. 359.

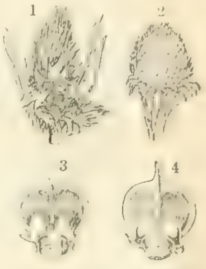
Abies (ab'i-ēz), *n.* [L. *abies* (*abiet-*), the silver fir; origin unknown.] A genus of trees, the firs, of the suborder *Abietineæ*, natural order *Coniferæ*, some of which are valuable for their timber. It differs from *Pinus* in its solitary leaves and in the thin scales of its cones, which ripen the first year. From the allied genera *Picea, Tsuga,* etc., with which it has sometimes been united, it is distinguished by its closely sessile leaves, by the bracts of the female aments being much larger than the scales, and by having erect cones with deciduous scales. It includes 16 or 18 species, confined to the northern hemisphere, and equally divided between the old and new worlds. To it belong the silver fir of central Europe (*A. pectinata*), the balsam-fir of eastern North America (*A. balsamea*), the red and white firs of western America (*A. grandis, concolor,* and *nobilis*), the sacred fir of Mexico (*A. religiosa*), etc. See *fir.*

abietene (ab'i-ē-tēn), *n.* [< L. *abies* (*abiet-*), the fir, + *-ene.*] A hydrocarbon obtained by distillation from the resin of the nut-pine of California, *Pinus Sabiniana.* It consists almost wholly of normal heptane, C_7H_{16}, and is a nearly colorless mobile liquid, having a strong aromatic smell, highly inflammable, and burning with a white, smokeless flame.

abietic (ab-i-et'ik), *a.* [< L. *abies* (*abiet-*), the fir, + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to trees of the genus *Abies*; derived from the fir.—**Abietic acid,** $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$, an acid obtained from the resin of some species of pine, larch, and fir. These resins are anhydrids of abietic acid or mixtures containing it.

abietin (ab'i-ē-tin), *n.* [< L. *abies* (*abiet-*), the fir, + *-in*².] A tasteless, inodorous resin, derived from the turpentine obtained from some species of the genus *Abies.*

Abietineæ (ab''i-ē-tin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *abies* (*abiet-*), the fir, + *-in-eæ.*] A suborder of the natural order *Coniferæ*, distinguished by bearing strobiles (cones) with two inverted ovules at the base of each scale, which become winged samaroid seeds. The leaves are linear or needle-shaped, and never two-ranked. It includes many of the most valuable kinds of timber-trees, viz., pine (*Pinus*), true cedar (*Cedrus*), spruce (*Picea*), hemlock-spruce (*Tsuga*), Douglas's spruce (*Pseudotsuga*), fir (*Abies*), and larch (*Larix*).



1. Staminate and 2. pistillate inflorescence of the pine; 3. a pistillate scale, and 4. the same, showing a longitudinal section of the ovules.

abietinic (ab''i-ē-tin'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or derived from abietin: as, *abietinic* acid.

abietite (ab'i-ē-tīt), *n.* [< L. *abies* (*abiet-*), the fir, + *-ite*².] A sugar, $C_6H_8O_3$, obtained from the needles of the European silver fir, *Abies pectinata.*

Abietites (ab''i-ē-tī'tēz), *n.* [NL., pl. (sc. *plantæ*), < L. *abies* (*abiet-*), the fir.] A genus of fossil plants, natural order *Coniferæ*, occurring in the Wealden and Lower Greensand strata.

Abigail (ab'i-gāl), *n.* [< *Abigail*, the "waiting gentlewoman" in Beaumont and Fletcher's play of "The Scornful Lady"—so named, perhaps, in allusion to the expression "thine handmaid," applied to herself by Abigail, the wife of Nabal, when carrying provisions to David: see 1 Sam. xxv. 2-41.] A general name for a waiting-woman or lady's-maid. [Colloq.] Sometimes written as a common noun, without a capital.

> The *Abigail*, by immemorial custom, being a deodand, and belonging to holy Church.
> *Reply to Ladies and Bachelors Petition*, 1694
> (Harl. Misc., IV. 440).

> I myself have seen one of these male *Abigails* tripping about the room with a looking-glass in his hand and combing his lady's hair a whole morning together.
> *Spectator.*

abigeat (ab-ij'ē-at), *n.* [< OF. *abigeat*, < L. *abigeatus*, cattle-stealing, < *abigeus*, a cattle-stealer, < *abigere*, drive away: see *abactor.* For the second sense (*b*), cf. L. *abiga*, a plant which has the power of producing abortion, < *abigere*, as above.] In *law:* (*a*) The crime of stealing or driving off cattle in droves. (*b*) A miscarriage procured by art.

abiliate† (a-bil'i-āt), *v. t.* [For *abilitate;* or irreg. formed from *able*, L. *habilis*, ML. (*h*)*abilis.*] To enable. *Bacon.* [Rare.]

abiliment† (a-bil'i-ment), *n.* [Var. of *habiliment*, q. v.] Ability: as, "*abiliment* to steer a kingdom," *Ford*, Broken Heart, v. 2.

abiliments†, *n. pl.* Same as *habiliments.*

abilitate† (a-bil'i-tāt), *v. t.* [< ML. *habilitatus*, pp. of *habilitare* (> OF. *habileter, habiliter*), render able, < *habilis*, able: see *able*¹.] To assist. *Nicholas Ferrar.*

ability (a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *abilite* (four syllables), < OF. *habilite* (ME. also *ablete*, < OF. *ablete*), < L. *habilita(t-)s*, ML. *abilita(t-)s*, aptness, < *habilis*, apt, able: see *able*¹.] **1.** The state or condition of being able; power or capacity to do or act in any relation; competence in any occupation or field of action, from the possession of capacity, skill, means, or other qualification.

> They gave after their *ability* unto the treasure of the work. Ezra ii. 69.

> Alas! what poor
> *Ability*'s in me to do him good?
> *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 5.

To th[illegible] the sole field for [illegible] ability for [illegible]

W[illegible] which organ[illegible] nature, the *ability* to separate colloids [illegible] § 7.

2. *pl.* In a concrete sense, talents; mental gifts or endowments.

Natural *abilities* are like natural plants, that need pruning [illegible]. [illegible], Studies, Essay 50.

He had good *abilities*, a genial temper, and no vices. [illegible], Sea and S[illegible].

3. The condition of being able to pay or to meet pecuniary obligations; possession of means: called distinctively *financial* or *pecuniary ability*.

Out of my lean and low *ability*
I'll lend you something. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4.

A draft upon my neighbour was to me the same as money; for I was sufficiently convinced of his *ability*. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xiv.

4. That which is within one's power to do; best endeavor.

Be thou assur'd, good Cassio, I will do
All my *abilities* in thy behalf. *Shak.*, Oth., iii. 3.

=**Syn.** 1. *Ability, Capacity*, power, strength, skill, dexterity; faculty, capability, qualification, efficiency. *Ability* denotes active power or power to perform, and is used with regard to power of any kind. *Capacity* conveys the idea of receptiveness, of the possession of resources; it is potential rather than actual, and may be no more than undeveloped ability. *Ability* is manifested in action, while *capacity* does not imply action, as when we speak of a *capacity* for virtue. *Capacity* is the gift of nature; *ability* is partly the result of education or opportunity.

What is a power, but the *ability* or faculty of doing a thing? What is the *ability* to do a thing, but the power of employing the means necessary to its execution? *A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. 33.

Capacity is requisite to devise, and *ability* to execute, a great [illegible]. *H. Taylor.*

2. *Abilities, Talents, Parts*, etc. (see *genius*), gifts, faculty, aptitude, accomplishments.

-ability. See *-able, -bility, -ibility.*

abilliaments† (a̤-bil'i-a̤-ments), *n. pl.* [< OF. *habillement*, armor, war equipments (mod. F., clothing); the E. spelling *-lli-* imitates the sound of F. *ll*, as in *billiards*, q. v. See *habiliment*.] Same as *habiliments*, but applied more especially to armor and warlike stores.

And now the temple of Janus being shut, warlike *abilliaments* grew rusty. *Arth. Wilson*, Hist. James I.

abime†, abisme†, *n.* [< OF. *abime*, earlier *abisme*: see *abysm*.] An abysm.

Column and base upbering from *abime*.
[illegible] Commendacioun of Oure Ladie, l. 129.

Feel such a care, as one whom some *Abisme*
In the deep Ocean kept had all his Time.
Drummond of Hawthornden, Works, p. 59.

ab initio (ab i-nish'i-ō). [L.: *ab*, from; *initio*, abl. of *initium*, beginning: see *initial*.] From the beginning.

abintestate (ab-in-tes'tāt), *a.* [< LL. *abintestatus*, < L. *ab*, from, + *intestatus*: see *intestate*.] Inheriting or devolving from one who died intestate.

ab intra (ab in'trä). [L.: see *ab-* and *intra-*.] From within: opposed to *ab extra*.

abiogenesis (ab″i-ō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL. (Huxley, 1870), < Gr. ἀ- priv. + βίος, life, + γένεσις, generation.] In *biol.*, the production of living things otherwise than through the growth and development of [illegible] portions of a parent organism: [illegible] generation. Abiogenesis [illegible] organisms, and th[illegible] to the [illegible]. The [illegible], however, is to- [illegible]

[illegible]

abiogenesist (ab″i-ō-jen'e-sist), *n.* [< *abiogene-* [illegible]

abiogenetic [illegible]

abiogenetically [illegible] ation: [illegible]

abiogen[illegible]

abiogenous [illegible] spontaneous [illegible].

abiogeny (ab-i-oj'e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. + βίος, life, + -γενής, -born: see *abiogenesis* and *-geny*.] Same as *abiogenesis*.

abiological (ab″i-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. + E. *biological*.] Not biological; not pertaining to biology.

The biological sciences are sharply marked off from the *abiological*, or those which treat of the phenomena manifested by not-living matter. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 1.

abiologically (ab″i-ō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* Not biologically; in an abiological manner.

abirritant (ab-ir'i-tant), *n.* [< L. *ab*, from, + E. *irritant*.] In *med.*, a soothing drug or application.

abirritate (ab-ir'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *abirritated*, ppr. *abirritating*. [< L. *ab*, from, + E. *irritate*.] In *med.*, to deaden or lessen irritation in; soothe by removing or diminishing irritability.

abirritation (ab-ir-i-tā'sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *ab*, away, from, + E. *irritation*.] In *pathol.*, the removal or diminution of irritation or irritability in the various tissues.

abirritative (ab-ir'i-tā-tiv), *a.* Tending to abirritate; due to abirritation.

abisme†, *n.* See *abime*.

abit†. Third person sing. pres. of *abide*^{1}.

abit†, *n.* Obsolete form of *habit*.

abitacle†, *n.* Obsolete form of *habitacle*.

abite†, *v. t.* [ME. *abitan*, < AS. *ābītan*, bite, eat, devour, < *ā-* + *bītan*, bite.] To bite; eat; devour.

abition† (ab-ish'o̤n), *n.* [< L. *abitio(n-)*, < *abire*, go away, < *ab*, away, + *ire*, go.] The act of departing; death.

abject (ab'jekt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *abject*, < L. *abjectus*, downcast, low, mean, pp. of *abicere*, also spelled *abjicere*, < *ab*, away, + *jacĕre*, throw, = Gr. ἰάπτειν, throw: see *iambic*.] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Cast aside; cast away; abjected.

So thick bestrown,
Abject and lost, lay these, covering the flood,
Under amazement of their hideous change.
Milton, P. L., i. 312.

2. Low in condition or in estimation; utterly humiliating or disheartening; so low as to be hopeless: as, *abject* poverty, disgrace, or servitude.—3. Low in kind or character; mean: despicable; servile; groveling.

Or in this *abject* posture have ye sworn
To adore the conqueror? *Milton*, P. L., i. 322.

=**Syn.** 3. *Abject, Low, Mean, Groveling*, debased, despicable, degraded, degenerate, wretched, menial, worthless, beggarly. (See list under *low*.) *Abject, low*, and *mean* may have essentially the same meaning, but *low* is more often used with respect to nature, condition, or rank; *mean*, to character or conduct; *abject*, to spirit. *Groveling* has the vividness of figurative use; it represents natural disposition toward what is low and base. *Low* is generally stronger than *mean*, conformably to the original senses of the two words.

Never debase yourself by treacherous ways,
Nor by such *abject* methods seek for praise.
Dryden, Art of Poetry, iv. 976.

An *abject* man he [Wolsey] was, in spite of his pride; for being overtaken riding out of that place towards Esher by one of the King's chamberlains, who brought him a kind message and a ring, he alighted from his mule, took off his cap, and kneeled down in the dirt.
Dickens, Child's Hist. Eng., xxvii.

What in me is dark
Illumine, what is *low* raise and support.
Milton, P. L., i. 23.

There is hardly a spirit upon earth so *mean* and contracted as to centre all regards on its own interests.
Bp. B[illegible]

This vice of intemperance is the arch-abomination of our natures, tending . . . to drag down the soul to the slavery of *grovelling* lusts. *Everett*, Orations, I. 374.

II.† *n.* A person who is abjectly base, servile, or dependent; a caitiff or menial.

Yea, the *abjects* gathered themselves together against me, and I knew it not. Ps. xxxv. 15.

We are the queen's *abjects*, and must obey.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2.

abject† (ab-jekt'), *v. t.* [< L. *abjectus*, pp.: see the adj.] 1. To throw away; cast off or out.

[illegible] only Almighty God *abjected* Saul, that he should no more reign over Israel.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i.

2. To make abject; humiliate; degrade.

[illegible]

abjectedness† (ab-jek'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being abjected; abjectness; [illegible]

[illegible]

abjection (ab-jek'sho̤n), *n.* [< ME. *abjeccion*, < L. *abjectio(n-)*, act of casting away, < *abicere*, *abjicere*: see *abject*, *a.*] **1†.** The act of casting away or down: the act of humbling or abasing; abasement.

Th[illegible] and bolde speche of Daniel signifyeth the *abjection* of the kynge and his realme.
Joye, Exp. of Daniel, ch. v.

2. The state of being cast down or away; hence, a low state; meanness of spirit; baseness; groveling humility; abjectness.

That this should be termed baseness, *abjection* of mind, or servility, is it credible? *Hooker*, Eccl. Pol., v. § 47.

Contempt for his *abjection* at the foul feet of the Church.
Swinburne, Shakespeare, p. 80.

3. Rejection; expulsion.

Calvin understands by Christ's descending into hell, that he suffered in his soul . . . all the torments of hell, even to *abjection* from God's presence.
Heylin, Hist. of Presbyterians, p. 350.

abjective (ab-jek'tiv), *a.* [< *abject* + *-ive*.] Tending to abase; demoralizing: as, *abjective* influence. *Pall Mall Gazette.*

abjectly (ab'jekt-li), *adv.* In an abject, mean, or servile manner.

See the statue which I create. It is *abjectly* servile to my will, and has no capacity whatever to gainsay it.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 40.

abjectness (ab'jekt-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being abject, mean-spirited, or degraded; abasement; servility.

When a wild animal is subdued to *abjectness*, all its interest is gone. *Higginson*, Oldport Days, p. 37.

abjudge (ab-juj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *abjudged*, ppr. *abjudging*. [< *ab-* + *judge*, after *abjudicate*, q. v.] To take away by judicial decision; rule out. [Rare.]

abjudicate† (ab-jö'di-kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *abjudicatus*, pp. of *abjudicare*, < *ab*, away, + *judicare*, judge: see *judge*.] 1. To take away by judicial sentence. *Ash.*—2. To judge to be illegal or erroneous; reject as wrong: as, to *abjudicate* a contract.

abjudication (ab-jö-di-kā'sho̤n), *n.* [< *abjudicate*.] Deprivation by judgment of a court; a divesting by judicial decree. Specifically, a legal decision by which the real estate of a debtor is adjudged to his creditor.

abjugate† (ab'jö-gāt), *v. t.* [< L. *abjugatus*, pp. of *abjugare*, unyoke, < *ab*, from, + *jugum* = E. *yoke*.] To unyoke. *Bailey.*

abjunctive (ab-jungk'tiv), *a.* [< L. *abjunctus*, pp. of *abjungere*, unyoke, separate, < *ab*, from, + *jungere*, join. Cf. *conjunctive* and *subjunctive*.] Isolated; exceptional. [Rare.]

It is this power which leads on . . . from the accidental and *abjunctive* to the universal. *Is. Taylor*, Sat. Eve., xxi.

abjuration (ab-jö-rā'sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *abjuratio(n-)*, < *abjurare*: see *abjure*.] The act of abjuring; a renunciation upon oath, or with great solemnity or strong asseveration: as, to take an oath of *abjuration*; an *abjuration* of heresy. The *oath of abjuration* is the negative part of the oath of allegiance. In the United States, foreigners seeking naturalization must on oath renounce all allegiance to every foreign sovereignty, as well as swear allegiance to the constitution and government of the United States. Formerly, in England, public officers were required to take an oath of abjuration, in which they renounced allegiance to the house of Stuart and acknowledged the title of the house of Hanover.

abjuratory (ab-jö'ra̤-tō-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or expressing abjuration.—**Abjuratory anathema.** See *anathema*.

abjure (ab-jör'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *abjured*, ppr. *abjuring*. [< F. *abjurer*, < L. *abjurare*, deny on oath, < *ab*, from, + *jurare*, swear, < *jus* (*jur-*), law, right. Cf. *adjure, conjure, perjure*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To renounce upon oath; forswear; withdraw formally from: as, to *abjure* allegiance to a prince.—2. To renounce or repudiate; abandon; retract; especially, to renounce or retract with solemnity: as, to *abjure* one's errors or wrong practices.

I put myself to thy direction, and
Unspeak mine own detraction; here *abjure*
The taints and blames I laid upon myself.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3.

[illegible] *abjured* the use of [illegible] professing to live [illegible] the spirit.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 191.

To abjure the realm, formerly, in England, to swear [illegible] an oath by which [illegible] in some cases [illegible]. =**Syn.** 1. *Renounce, Recant, Abjure*, etc. [illegible] abandon, disavow, take back, [illegible]

II. *intrans.* To take an oath of abjuration.

[illegible] *abjure* in the year [illegible]
[illegible] Hist. of Eng., [illegible]

abjurement† (ab-jör'ment), *n.* The act of abjuring; renunciation. *J. Hall.*

abjurer (ab-jör'ėr), *n.* [< *abjure* + *-er*^{1}.] One who abjures or forswears.

abjuror (ab-jö'rọr), *n.* See *abjurer.*

abkar (ab'kär), *n.* [Hind. Pers. *abkār*, a distiller, < Hind. Pers. *ab*, Skt. *ap*, water, + *kar*, Skt. *kara*, making, < Skt. √ *kar*, make: see *abkari.*] In India, one who makes or sells spirituous liquors; one who pays abkari.

abkari, abkary (ab-kä'ri), *n.* [< Hind. Pers. *abkari*, the liquor-business, a distillery, < *abkar*, a distiller: see *abkar.*] Literally, the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors; hence, specifically, in British India, the government excise upon such liquors; the licensing of dealers in strong drink. The method of obtaining revenue from this source, called the *abkari system*, is by farming out the privilege to contractors, who supply the retail dealers. Also spelled *abkaree*, *aubkaura*, etc.

Abkhasian (ab-kā'ẓiạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to a Caucasian tribe occupying the Russian territory of Abkhasia on the northeast coast of the Black Sea.

II. *n.* A member of this tribe.

Also written *Abkasian*, *Abchasian*, *Abasian.*

abl. An abbreviation of *ablative.*

ablactate (ab-lak'tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ablactated*, ppr. *ablactating.* [< L. *ablactatus*, pp. of *ablactare*, wean, < *ab*, from, + *lactare*, give suck: see *lactation.*] To wean from the breast. [Rare.]

ablactation (ab-lak-tā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *ablactatio(n-)*, weaning, < *ablactare*, wean: see *ablactate.*] **1.** The weaning of a child from the breast.—**2.** In *hort.*, same as *inarching.* See *inarch.*

ablaque†, ablack† (ab'lak), *n.* A sort of stuff used in the middle ages, supposed to have been made from the silk of a mollusk, the pinna, and probably similar to that still made on the shores of the Mediterranean from the same material.

ablaqueate† (ab-lak'wẹ-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *ablaqueatus*, pp. of *ablaqueare*, turn up the earth around a tree, prop. disentangle, loosen, < *ab*, from, + *laqueus*, a noose: see *lace.*] To lay bare in cultivation, as the roots of trees.

ablaqueation† (ab-lak-wẹ-ā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *ablaqueatio(n-)*, < *ablaqueare*: see *ablaqueate.*] A laying bare of the roots of trees to expose them to the air and water. *Evelyn.*

ablastemic (a-blas-tem'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. + E. *blastemic.*] Not blastemic; non-germinal.

ablastous (a-blas'tus), *a.* [< Gr. ἄβλαστος, not budding, barren, < ἀ- priv. + βλαστός, a bud, germ.] Without germ or bud.

ablate† (ab-lāt'), *v. t.* [< L. *ablatus*, taken away: see *ablative.*] To take away; remove. *Boorde.*

ablation (ab-lā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *ablatio(n-)*, a taking away, < *ablatus*, taken away: see *ablate* and *ablative*, *a.*] **1.** A carrying or taking away; removal; suppression.

> Prohibition extends to all injustice, whether done by force or fraud; whether it be by *ablation* or prevention or detaining of rights. *Jer. Taylor*, Great Exemplar, § 37.

> Complete *ablation* of the functions of the nervous system in death. *Jour. of Ment. Sci.*, XXII. 15.

2. In *med.*, the taking from the body by mechanical means of anything hurtful, as a diseased limb, a tumor, a foreign body, pus, or excrement.—**3.** In *chem.*, the removal of whatever is finished or no longer necessary.—**4.** In *geol.*, the wearing away or waste of a glacier by melting or evaporation.

ablatitious (ab-lạ-tish'us), *a.* [< L. *ablatus*, taken away, + *-itius*, *-icius*, E. *-itious*, as in *addititious*, *adscititious*, etc.] Having the quality or character of ablation.—**Ablatitious force**, in *astron.*, that force which diminishes the gravitation of a satellite toward its planet, and especially of the moon toward the earth. *N. E. D.*

ablatival (ab-lạ-tī'vạl), *a.* [< *ablative* + *-al.*] In *gram.*, pertaining or similar to the ablative case. See *ablative.*

> The *ablatival* uses of the genitive. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XV. 5.

ablative (ab'lạ-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *ablativus*, the name of a case, orig. denoting that from which something is taken away, < *ablatus*, pp. associated with *auferre*, take away, < *ab*, = E. *off*, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1], with which are associated the pp. *latus* and supine *latum*, OL. *tlatus*, *tlatum*, √ **tla* = Gr. τλῆναι, bear, akin to OL. *tulere*, L. *tollere*, lift, and E. *thole*[2], q. v.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Taking or tending to take away; tending to remove; pertaining to ablation. [Rare.]

> Where the heart is forestalled with mis-opinion, *ablative* directions are found needfull to unteach error, ere we can learne truth. *Bp. Hall*, Sermons, Deceit of Appearance.

2. In *gram.*, noting removal or separation: applied to a case which forms part of the original declension of nouns and pronouns in the languages of the Indo-European family, and has been retained by some of them, as Latin, Sanskrit, and Zend, while in some it is lost, or merged in another case, as in the genitive in Greek. It is primarily the *from*-case.—**3.** Pertaining to or of the nature of the ablative case: as, an *ablative* construction.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, short for *ablative case.* See *ablative*, *a.*, 2. Often abbreviated to *abl.*—**Ablative absolute**, in *Latin gram.*, the name given to a noun with a participle or some other attributive or qualifying word, either expressed or understood, in the ablative case, which is not dependent upon any other word in the sentence.

ablaut (ab'lout; G. pron. äp'lout), *n.* [G., < *ab*, off, noting substitution, + *laut*, n., sound, < *laut*, a., loud: see *loud.*] In *philol.*, a substitution of one vowel for another in the body of the root of a word, accompanying a modification of use or meaning: as, *bind*, *band*, *bound*, *bond*, German *bund*; more especially, the change of a vowel to indicate tense-change in strong verbs, instead of the addition of a syllable (*-ed*), as in weak verbs: as, *get*, *gat*, *got*; *sink*, *sank*, *sunk.*

ablaze (a-blāz'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3], *prep.*, on, + *blaze*[1], q. v.] **1.** On fire; in a blaze; burning briskly: as, the bonfire is *ablaze.*—**2.** Figuratively, in a state of excitement or eager desire.

> The young Cambridge democrats were all *ablaze* to assist Torrijos. *Carlyle.*

> This was Emerson's method, . . . to write the perfect line, to set the imagination *ablaze* with a single verse. *The Century*, XXVII. 930.

3. Gleaming; brilliantly lighted up: as, *ablaze* with jewelry.

able[1] (ā'bl), *a.* [< ME. *able*, *abel*, etc., < OF. *able*, *hable* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *habil*, It. *abile*, < L. *habilis*, acc. *habilem*, apt, expert, < *habēre*, have, hold: see *habit.*] **1.** Having power or means sufficient; qualified; competent: as, a man *able* to perform military service; a child is not *able* to reason on abstract subjects.

> Every man shall give as he is *able.* Deut. xvi. 17.

> To be conscious of free-will must mean to be conscious, before I have decided, that I am *able* to decide either way. *J. S. Mill.*

> The memory may be disciplined to such a point as to be *able* to perform very extraordinary feats. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

2. Legally entitled or authorized; having the requisite legal qualification: as, an illegitimate son is not *able* to take by inheritance.—**3.** In an absolute sense: (*a*) Vigorous; active.

> His highness comes post from Marseilles, of as *able* body as when he numbered thirty. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 5.

(*b*) Having strong or unusual powers of mind, or intellectual qualifications: as, an *able* minister.

> Provide out of all the people *able* men. Ex. xviii. 21.

> With the assassination of Count Rossi, the *ablest* of the Roman patriots, there vanished a last hope of any other than a violent solution of the Papal question. *E. Dicey*, Victor Emmanuel, p. 97.

Able for is now regarded as a Scotticism, though Shakspere has

> "Be *able for* thine enemy rather in power than use." All's Well, i. 1.

> His soldiers, worn out with fatigue, were hardly *able for* such a match. *Principal Robertson.*

Able seaman, a seaman who is competent to perform any work which may be required of him on board ship, such as fitting and placing rigging, making and mending sails, in addition to the ability to "hand, reef, and steer." = **Syn. 1** and **3.** Capable, competent, qualified, fitted, adequate, efficient; strong, sturdy, powerful, vigorous; talented, accomplished, clever.

able[1]**†** (ā'bl), *v. t.* [< ME. *ablen*, *abilen*, enable, < ME. *able*, *abil*, able.] **1.** To enable.

> And life by this death *abled* shall controll
> Death, whom thy death slew. *Donne*, Resurrection.

2. To warrant or answer for.

> None does offend, none, I say none; I'll *able* 'em. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

["For some time the verb *able* was not uncommon. Bishop Bale uses it often; Bishop Latimer, Shakespeare, Dr. Donne, Chapman, etc., have it too." *F. Hall.*]

able[2] (ā'bl), *n.* [F.: see *ablet.*] Same as *ablet.*

-able, -ible. [(a) ME. *-able*, < OF. *-able*, mod. F. *-able* = Sp. *-able* = Pg. *-avel* = It. *-abile*, < L. *-ābilis*, acc. *-ābilem*; (b) ME. *-ible*, < OF. *-ible*, *-eble*, mod. F. *-ible* = Sp. *-ible* = Pg. *-ivel* = It. *-ibile*, < L. *-ibilis*, acc. *-ibilem*; (c) rarely *-eble*, < L. *-ēbilis*, acc. *-ēbilem*, etc.; being *-ble*, L. *-bilis*, suffixed in Latin to a verb-stem ending, or made to end, in a vowel, *a*, *i*, *e*, etc.: see *-ble.* Examples are: (a) *ami-able*, < ME. *aimiable*, < OF. *aimable*, < L. *amicābilis*, friendly, < *amicā-re*, make friendly; (b) *horr-ible*, < ME. *horrible*, *orrible*, < OF. *orrible*, < L. *horribilis*, < *horrē-re*, shudder; (c) *del-eble* (negative, *indelible*, conformed to preceding), < L. *delēbilis*, < *delē-re*, destroy. From adjectives in *-ble* are formed nouns in *-ness* (*-ble-ness*), or, from or after the L., in *-bility*, which in some cases is a restored form of ME. and OF. *-blete*, < L. *-bilitas*, acc. *-bili-tat-em.* See *-ble*, *-bility*, *-ity*, *-ty.*] A common termination of English adjectives, especially of those based on verbs. To the base to which it is attached it generally adds the notion of capable of, worthy of, and sometimes full of, causing: as, *obtainable*, capable of being obtained; *tolerable*, capable of being borne; *laudable*, worthy of praise; *credible*, that may be believed, or worthy of belief; *forcible*, full of force; *horrible*, *terrible*, full of or causing horror, terror. Many of these adjectives, such as *tolerable*, *credible*, *legible*, have been borrowed directly from the Latin or the French, and are in a somewhat different position from those formed by adding the termination to an already existing English word, as in the case of *obtainable.* Adjectives of this kind, with a passive signification, are the most numerous, and the base may be Anglo-Saxon or Latin; *eatable*, *bearable*, *readable*, *believable*, etc., are of the former kind. Of those in *-able* with an active signification we may mention *delectable*, *suitable*, *capable.* Of a neuter signification are *durable*, *equable*, *conformable.* All these are from verbal bases, but there are others derived from nouns, such as *actionable*, *objectionable*, *peaceable*, *salable*, *serviceable.* As to when *-able* and when *-ible* is to be used, Mr. Fitzedward Hall remarks: "Generally, the termination is *-ible*, if the base is the essentially uncorrupted stem of a Latin infinitive or supine of any conjugation but the first. . . . To the rule given above, however, there are many exceptions. . . . To all verbs, then, from the Anglo-Saxon, to all based on the uncorrupted infinitival stems of Latin verbs of the first conjugation, and to all substantives, whencesoever sprung, we annex *-able* only." See his work "On English Adjectives in *-Able*, with Special Reference to *Reliable*," pp. 45–47.

able-bodied (ā'bl-bod″id), *a.* [< *able*[1] + *body* + *-ed*[2].] Having a sound, strong body; having strength sufficient for physical work: as, a dozen *able-bodied* men; an *able-bodied* sailor. In a ship's papers abbreviated to *A. B.*

> Feeding high, and living soft,
> Grew plump and *able-bodied.*
> *Tennyson*, The Goose.

ablegate† (ab'lẹ-gāt), *v. t.* [< L. *ablegatus*, pp. of *ablegare*, send away, < *ab*, off, away, + *legare*, send as ambassador: see *legate.*] To send abroad.

ablegate (ab'lẹ-gāt), *n.* [< L. *ablegatus*, pp.: see *ablegate*, *v.*] A papal envoy who carries insignia or presents of honor to newly appointed cardinals or civil dignitaries. *Apostolic* ablegates are of higher rank than those designated *pontifical.*

ablegation (ab-lẹ-gā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *ablegatio(n-)*, < *ablegare*: see *ablegate*, *v.*] The act of ablegating, or sending abroad or away; the act of sending out.

> An arbitrarious *ablegation* of the spirits into this or that determinate part of the body. *Dr. H. More*, Antid. against Atheism, I. ii. 7.

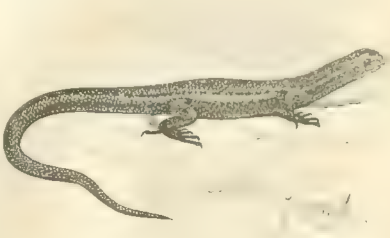
ablen (ab'len), *n.* A dialectal form of *ablet.*

ableness† (ā'bl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *abulnesse*, < *abul*, *abel*, able, + *-nesse*, -ness.] Ability; power.

> I wist well thine *ableness* my service to further. *Testament of Love.*

Ablephari (a-blef'ạ-rī), *n. pl.* A group of reptiles taking name from the genus *Ablepharus.*

Ablepharus (a-blef'ạ-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀβλέφαρος, without eyelids, < ἀ- priv., without, + βλέφαρον, eyelid, < βλέπειν, see. Cf. *ablepsia.*] A genus of harmless lizards, family *Scincidæ*, with five-toed feet and only rudimentary eyelids.



Ablepharus.

ablepsia (a-blep'si-ạ), *n.* [LL., < Gr. ἀβλεψία, blindness, < ἀ- priv., not, + βλεπτός, < βλέπειν, see.] Want of sight; blindness. [Rare.]

ablepsy (a-blep'si), *n.* Same as *ablepsia.*

ableptically (a-blep'ti-kal-i), *adv.* [< *ablepsia* (*ablept-*) + *-ic* + *-al* + *-ly*[2].] Blindly; unobservingly; inadvertently.

ablet (ab'let), *n.* [< F. *ablette*, dim. of *able*, < ML. *abula*, for *albula*, a bleak, dim. of L. *albus*, white: see *alb.*] A local English (Westmoreland) name of the bleak. See *bleak*[2], *n.* Also called *ablen* and *able.*

ablewhackets (ā′bl-whak-ets), *n.* [< *able* (uncertain, perhaps alluding to *able seaman*) + *whack*.] A game of cards played by sailors, in which the loser receives a whack or blow with a knotted handkerchief for every game he loses. Also spelled [illegible].

abligate† (ab′li-gāt), *v. t.* [< L. *ab*, from, + *ligatus*, pp. of *ligare*, tie: see [illegible] and *obligate*.] To tie up so as to hinder. *Bailey.*

abligation† [illegible] The act of tying up so as to hinder. [illegible]

abligurition (ab-lig-ū-rish′on), *n.* [< L. *abliguritio(n-)*, also written *abligurritio(n-)*, a consuming in feasting, < *abligurrire*, consume in feasting, lit. lick away, < *ab*, away, + *ligurrire*, lick, be dainty, akin to *lingere*, lick, and E. *lick*, q. v.] Excess; prodigal expense for food. [Rare.]

ablins, *adv.* See *aiblins.*

ablocate (ab′lọ-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ablocated*, ppr. *ablocating*. [< L. *ablocatus*, pp. of *ablocare*, let out on hire, < *ab*, from, + *locare*, let out, place: see *locate*.] To let out; lease.

ablocation (ab-lọ-kā′shọn), *n.* A letting for hire; lease.

abloom (a-blöm′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*^{3}, *prep.*, + *bloom*^{1}.] In a blooming state; in blossom.

ablude† (ab-löd′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *abluded*, ppr. *abluding*. [< L. *abludere*, be different from, < *ab*, from, + *ludere*, play. Cf. Gr. *ἀπᾴδειν*, sing out of tune, dissent, < *ἀπό* (= L. *ab*), from, + *ᾄδειν*, sing.] To be unlike; differ; be out of harmony. [Rare.]

> [illegible] not much *abluding* from the [illegible] blessed apostle.
> *Bp. Hall*, Balm of Gilead, vii. 1.

abluent (ab′lö-ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *abluen(t-)s*, ppr. of *abluere*, wash off, cleanse, < *ab*, off, + *luere* = Gr. *λούειν*, wash.] **I.** *a.* Washing; cleansing; purifying.

II. *n.* In *med.*: (*a*) That which purifies the blood, or carries off impurities from the system, especially from the stomach and intestines; a detergent. (*b*) That which removes filth or viscid matter from ulcers or from the skin.

ablution (ab-lö′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *ablution*, *ablucioun*, < OF. *ablution*, < L. *ablutio(n-)*, < *abluere*, wash off: see *abluent*, *a.*] **1.** In a general sense, the act of washing; a cleansing or purification by water.—**2.** Any ceremonial washing. (*a*) Among the Oriental races, a washing of the person, or of parts of it, as the hands and face, and among the Hebrews also of garments and vessels, as a religious duty, on certain occasions, or in preparation for some religious act; a prescribed ritual purification, and sometimes in token of innocence of, or absence of responsibility for, some particular crime or charge (whence the expression "to wash one's hands of anything"). The Mohammedan [illegible] ablution before each of the five daily prayers, and permits it to be performed with sand when water can[illegible] in the desert.

> [illegible] analogy between the *ablution* of the [illegible] of the soul.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Worthy Communicant.

(*b*) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*: (1) The washing of the feet of [illegible] on Maundy or Holy Thursday. [illegible] of the celebrant's [illegible] (*c*) In the *Eastern Church*, the purification of the newly baptized on the [illegible]

3. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the wine and water which after communion are separately poured into the chalice over the thumb and index-finger [illegible] this [illegible] closing prayers.—**4**†. In *chem.*, the purification of [illegible] proper [illegible] as water [illegible]—**5.** In *med.*, the washing of the body externally, as by baths, or [illegible] **6.** The [illegible]

> [illegible]
> *Pope*, Iliad, i. 413.

ablutionary [illegible] *a.* [illegible]

abluvion [illegible] ML. [illegible]

ably [illegible]

ably. [illegible]

abnegate [illegible] pret. and pp. [illegible] [< L. [illegible], pp. of *abnegare*, refuse, deny, < *ab*, off, + *negare*, deny: see *negation*.] To deny (anything) to one's self; renounce; give up or surrender.

> The government which . . . could not, without *abnegating* its own very nature, take the lead in making rebellion an excuse for revolution.
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 167.

abnegation (ab-nẹ-gā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *abnegatio(n-)*, denial, < *abnegare*, deny: see *abnegate*.] The act of abnegating; a renunciation.

> With the abnegation of God, of his honour, and of religion, they may retain the friendship of the court.
> *Knox*, Letter to Queen Reg. of Scot.

> Judicious confirmation, judicious *abnegation*.
> *Carlyle*, The Diamond Necklace.

abnegative (ab′nẹ-gā-tiv or ab-neg′a-tiv), *a.* Denying; negative. *Clarke.* [Rare.]

abnegator (ab′nẹ-gā-tọr), *n.* [L., a denier.] One who abnegates, denies, renounces, or opposes. *Sir E. Sandys.*

abnerval (ab-nėr′vạl), *a.* [< L. *ab*, from, + *nervus*, nerve.] From or away from the nerve. Applied to electrical currents passing in a muscular fiber from the point of application of a nerve-fiber toward the extremities of the muscular fiber.

abnet (ab′net), *n.* [< Heb. *abnēt*, a belt.] **1.** In *Jewish antiq.*, a girdle of fine linen worn by priests. Also called *abanet*.

> A long array of priests, in their plain white garments overwrapped by *abnets* of many folds and gorgeous colors.
> *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 530.

2. In *surg.*, a bandage resembling a Jewish priest's girdle.

abnodate† (ab′nọ-dāt), *v. t.* [< L. *abnodatus*, pp. of *abnodare*, cut off knots, < *ab* (= E. *off*) + *nodare*, fill with knots, < *nodus* = E. *knot*: see *node* and *knot*.] To cut knots from, as trees. *Blount.*

abnodation† (ab-nọ-dā′shọn), *n.* The act of cutting away the knots of trees.

abnormal (ab-nôr′mạl), *a.* [< L. *abnormis*, deviating from a fixed rule, irregular, < *ab*, from, + *norma*, a rule: see *norm* and *normal*. Earlier *anormal*, q. v.] Not conformed or conforming to rule; deviating from a type or standard; contrary to system or law; irregular; unnatural.

> An argument is, that the above-specified breeds, though agreeing generally in constitution, habits, voice, colouring, and in most parts of their structure, with the wild rock pigeon, yet are certainly highly *abnormal* in other parts of their structure. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, i.

Abnormal dispersion. See *dispersion*.

Abnormales (ab-nôr-ma′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *abnormalis*: see *abnormal*.] In *ornith.*, in Garrod's and Forbes's arrangement of *Passeres*, a division of the *Oscines* or *Acromyodi* established for the Australian genera *Menura* and *Atrichia*, the lyre-bird and scrub-bird, on account of the abnormal construction of the syrinx. See *Atrichiidæ* and *Menuridæ*.

abnormality (ab-nôr-mal′ị-ti), *n* [< *abnormal* + *-ity*.] **1.** The state or quality of being abnormal; deviation from a standard, rule, or type; irregularity; abnormity.

> The recognition of the *abnormality* of his state was in this case, at any rate, assured. *Mind*, IX. 112.

2. That which is abnormal; that which is characterized by deviation from a standard, rule, or type; an abnormal feature.

> The word [vice], in its true and original meaning, signifies a fault, an *abnormality*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. [illegible]

> A single [human] body presented the extraordinary number of twenty-five distinct *abnormalities*.
> *Darwin*, Descent of Man, I. 105.

abnormally (ab-nôr′mạl-i), *adv.* In an abnormal manner.

> Impressions made on the retina *abnormally* from within, by the mind or imagination, are also sometimes projected outward, and become the delusive signs of external objects having no existence. *Le Conte*, Sight, p. [illegible]

abnormity (ab-nôr′mị-ti), *n.* [< *abnormous* + *-ity*, on type of *enormity*, < *enormous*.] Irregularity; deformity; abnormality.

> [illegible] and whitish hair being, properly speaking, an [illegible] *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. [illegible]

> [illegible] current which [illegible] some deep-seated *ab*[illegible] nutrition. *J. Fiske*, Cos. Phil., I. [illegible]

abnormous (ab-nôr′mus), *a.* [< L. *abnormis*, [illegible] *-ous*, like *enormous*, < L. *enormis*: [illegible] *normal*.] Abnormal; misshapen.

> [illegible] structure of the couplet through the 17th [illegible] called *abnorm*[illegible]
> [illegible] Lit. Hist., IV. [illegible]

aboard^1 (a-bōrd′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* and *prep.* [< ME. [illegible], < AS. *on borde* (dat.), *on bord* [illegible] *on*, on; *bord*, plank, side of a ship: [illegible] Cf. F. *aller à bord*, go aboard: D. [illegible] *gaan*, go aboard. The F. *à bord* has merged in the E. phrase. Cf. *aboard*^{2}.] **I.** *adv.* **1.** On the deck or in the hold of a ship or vessel; into or upon a vessel. [In the U. S. used also of railroad-cars and other vehicles.]

> He lowdly cald to such as were *abord*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 4.

2. Alongside; by the side; on one side.

> He was desirous of keeping the coast of America *aboard*.
> *Cook*, Voyages.

Aboard main tack! (*naut.*), an order to haul one of the lower corners of the mainsail down to the chess-tree.—**All aboard!** the order to go on board or enter, upon the starting of a vessel or (U. S.) railroad-train.—**To fall aboard of,** to come or strike against: said of a ship which strikes against another broadside on or at an obtuse angle. Such a collision is distinctively called an *abordage*. **To get aboard,** to get foul of, as a ship. **To go aboard,** to enter a ship; embark. **To haul aboard** (*naut.*), to haul down the weather-clew of the fore or main course by the tack to the bumkin or deck. **To keep the land** or **coast aboard** (*naut.*), to keep within sight of land while sailing along it.

> We sailed leisurely down the coast before a light fair wind, *keeping the land* well *aboard*.
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 124.

To lay aboard (*naut.*), to run alongside of, as an enemy's ship, for the purpose of fighting.

II. *prep.* **1.** On board; into.

> We left this place, and were again conveyed *aboard* our ship. *Fielding*, Voyage to Lisbon.

2. Upon; across; athwart. [Rare.]

> Nor iron bands *aboard*
> The Pontic sea by their huge navy cast.
> *Spenser*, Virgil's Gnat, l. 46.

aboard^2† (a-bōrd′), *n.* [< F. *abord*, approach, < *aborder*, approach the shore, land, approach, accost (cf. *à bord*, on board), < *à* (< L. *ad*), to, + *bord*, edge, margin, shore, < D. *boord*, edge, brim, bank, board (of a ship): see *aboard*^{1}.] Approach. Also spelled *abord*.

> He would, . . . at the first *aboard* of a stranger, . . . frame a right apprehension of him.
> *Sir K. Digby*, Nat. of Bodies, p. 253.

abocock†, **abococked**†, *n.* Corrupt forms of *bycocket*. Compare *abacot*.

abodance† (a-bō′dans), *n.* [< *abode*^{3} + *-ance*.] An omen.

> Verbum valde ominatum, an ill *abodance*.
> *T. Jackson*, Works, II. 635.

abode^1 (a-bōd′), *n.* [< ME. *abood*, *abod*, earlier *abad*, continuance, stay, delay, < ME. *abiden* (pret. *abod*, earlier *abad*), abide: see *abide*^{1}.] **1.** Stay; continuance in a place; residence for a time.

> I was once in Italy myself, but I thank God my *abode* there was only nine days.
> *Ascham*, quoted by Lowell, Study Windows, p. 406.

2. A place of continuance; a dwelling; a habitation.

> But I know thy *abode*, and thy going out, and thy coming in. 2 Ki. xix. 27.

3†. Delay: as, "fled away without *abode*," *Spenser*. **To make abode,** to dwell or reside. = **Syn.** **2.** Residence, dwelling, habitation, domicile, home, house, lodging, quarters, homestead.

abode^2 (a-bōd′). Preterit of *abide*^{1}.

abode^3† (a-bōd′), *n.* [< ME. *abode*, < *abeden* (pp. *aboden*), < AS. *abeódan*: see *a-*^{1} and *bode*^{2}.] An omen; a prognostication; a foreboding.

> Astrologicall and other like vaine predictions and *abodes*.
> *Lydgate*.

> High-thund'ring Juno's husband stirs my spirit with true *abodes*. *Chapman*, Iliad, xiii. 146.

abode^3† (a-bōd′), *v.* [< *abode*^{3}, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To foreshow; prognosticate; forebode.

> This tempest,
> Dashing the garment of this peace, *aboded*
> The sudden breach on't. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1.

II. *intrans.* To be an omen; forebode: as, "this *abodes* sadly," *Dr. H. More*, Decay of Christian Piety.

abodement† (a-bōd′mẹnt), *n.* [< *abode*^{3} + *-ment*.] Foreboding; prognostication; omen.

> Tush, man! *abodements* must not now affright us.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

aboding† (a-bō′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *abode*^{3}. Cf. *boding*.] Presentiment; prognostication; foreboding: as, "strange ominous *abodings* and fears," *Bp. Bull*, Works, II. 489.

abogado (a-bo-gä′do), *n.* [Sp., < L. *advocatus*: see *advocate*.] An advocate; a counselor: used in parts of the United States settled by Spaniards.

aboideau, aboiteau (a-boi-dō′, -tō′), *n.* [Of uncertain F. origin.] A dam to prevent the tide from overflowing a marsh. [New Brunswick.]

aboil (a-boil′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*^{3}, *prep.*, + *boil*^{2}.] In or into a boiling state.

abolete† (ab′ọ-lēt), *a.* [< L. **abolētus*, pp. of *abolescere*, decay, < *abolēre*, destroy: see *abolish.*] Old; obsolete.

abolish (ạ-bol′ish), *v. t.* [< late ME. *abolysshen*, < OF. *aboliss-*, extended stem of *abolir*, < L. *abolēre*, destroy, abolish, < *ab*, from, + **olere*, in comp., grow.] To do away with; put an end to; destroy; efface or obliterate; annihilate: as, to *abolish* customs or institutions; to *abolish* slavery; to *abolish* idols (Isa. ii. 18); to *abolish* death (2 Tim. i. 10).

> Or wilt thou thyself
> *Abolish* thy creation, and unmake,
> For him, what for thy glory thou hast made?
> *Milton*, P. L., iii. 163.

> Congress can, by edict, . . . *abolish* slavery, and pay for such slaves as we ought to pay for.
> *Emerson*, Misc., p. 285.

> His quick, instinctive hand
> Caught at the hilt, as to *abolish* him.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

=**Syn.** To *Abolish, Repeal, Rescind, Recall, Revoke, Abrogate, Annul, Cancel*, end, destroy, do away with, set aside, nullify, annihilate, quash, vacate, make void, extirpate, eradicate, suppress, uproot, erase, expunge. *Abolish* is a strong word, and signifies a complete removal, generally but not always by a summary act. It is the word specially used in connection with things that have been long established or deeply rooted, as an institution or a custom: as, to *abolish* slavery or polygamy. *Repeal* is generally used of the formal rescinding of a legislative act. *Abrogate*, to abolish summarily, more often as the act of a ruler, but sometimes of a representative body. *Annul*, literally to bring to nothing, to deprive of all force or obligation, as a law or contract. *Rescind* (literally, to cut short) is coextensive in meaning with both *repeal* and *annul*. *Recall*, *revoke* (see *renounce*). *Cancel* is not used of laws, but of deeds, bonds, contracts, etc., and figuratively of whatever may be thought of as crossed out. [In legal parlance, *rescind* is never applied to a statute; it is the common expression for the act of a party in justly repudiating a contract. *Repeal* is never applied to a contract; it is the common expression for the termination of the existence of a statute by a later statute. *Annul* is the common expression for the judicial act of a court in terminating the existence of any obligation or conveyance. *Cancel* is used when the instrument is obliterated actually or in legal contemplation; the other words when the obligation is annihilated irrespective of whether the instrument is left intact or not.]

> I have never doubted the constitutional authority of Congress to *abolish* slavery in this District [of Columbia].
> *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 184.

> Leaving out amended acts and enumerating only acts entirely *repealed*, the result is that in the last three sessions there have been *repealed* . . . 650 acts belonging to the present reign. *H. Spencer*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 6.

> The king also *rescinded* the order by which the Bishop of London had been suspended from the exercise of his functions. *Buckle.*

> Whose laws, like those of the Medes and Persians, they cannot alter or *abrogate*. *Burke.*

> Your promises are sins of inconsideration at best; and you are bound to repent and *annul* them. *Swift.*

> I here forget all former griefs,
> *Cancel* all grudge. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., v. 4.

abolishable (ạ-bol′ish-a̤-bl), *a.* [< *abolish* + *-able*. Cf. F. *abolissable*.] Capable of being abolished or annulled, as a law, rite, custom, etc.; that may be set aside or destroyed.

> And yet . . . hope is but deferred; not abolished, not *abolishable*. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. ii. 8.

abolisher (ạ-bol′ish-ėr), *n.* [< *abolish* + *-er*1.] One who or that which abolishes.

abolishment (ạ-bol′ish-ment), *n.* [< *abolish* + *-ment*. Cf. F. *abolissement*.] The act of abolishing or of putting an end to; abrogation; destruction; abolition. [Now rare.]

> He should think the *abolishment* of Episcopacy among us would prove a mighty scandal.
> *Swift*, Sent. of a Ch. of Eng. Man.

abolition (ab-ō-lish′ọn), *n.* [< F. *abolition*, < L. *abolitio(n-)*, < *abolēre*, annul, abolish: see *abolish*.] **1.** The act of abolishing, or the state of being abolished; annulment; abrogation; utter destruction: as, the *abolition* of laws, decrees, ordinances, rites, customs, debts, etc.; the *abolition* of slavery. The most frequent use of the word in recent times has been in connection with the effort to put an end to the system of slavery, which was finally accomplished in the United States in 1865 by the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution.

> For the amalgamation of races, and for the *abolition* of villenage, she [Britain] is chiefly indebted to the influence which the priesthood in the middle ages exercised over the laity. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

2†. In *law*: (*a*) Permission to desist from further prosecution. (*b*) Remission of punishment; condonation. [In the civil, French, and German law, *abolition* is used nearly synonymously with *pardon, remission, grace*. *Grace* is the generic term; *pardon*, by those laws, is the clemency extended by the prince to a participant in crime who is not a principal or accomplice; *remission* is granted in cases of involuntary homicide and self-defense. *Abolition* is used when the crime cannot be remitted. The prince by letters of abolition may remit the punishment, but the infamy remains unless letters of abolition have been obtained before sentence has been rendered. *Bouvier*.] =**Syn.** Overthrow, annulment, obliteration, extirpation, suppression.

abolitional (ab-ọ-lish′ọn-ạl), *a.* Pertaining or relating to abolition.

abolitionary (ab-ọ-lish′ọn-ạ̄-ri), *a.* Destructive; abolitional.

abolitionism (ab-ō-lish′ọn-izm), *n.* [< *abolition* + *-ism*.] Belief in the principle of abolition, as of slavery; devotion to or advocacy of the opinions of abolitionists.

abolitionist (ab-ō-lish′ọn-ist), *n.* [< *abolition* + *-ist*; = F. *abolitionniste*.] A person who favors the abolition of some law, institution, or custom. Specifically, one of those who favored and sought to effect the abolition of slavery in the United States. Before 1830 these persons generally advocated gradual and voluntary emancipation. After that time many began to insist on immediate abolition, without regard to the wishes of the slaveholders. A portion of the abolitionists formed the Liberty party, which afterward acted with the Free-soil and Republican parties, and finally became merged in the latter. See *abolition*, 1.

abolitionize (ab-ọ-lish′ọn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *abolitionized*, ppr. *abolitionizing*. To imbue with the doctrines or principles of abolitionists.

abolla (a-bol′a̤), *n.*; pl. *abollæ* (-ē). [L., < Gr. ἀμβολή, contracted form of ἀναβολή, a cloak, < ἀναβάλλειν, throw back, < ἀνά, back, + βάλλειν, throw. The Gr. form ἀβόλλα was in turn borrowed from the Latin.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a loose woolen cloak. Its precise form is not known; it differed from the *toga*, and was worn especially by soldiers; perhaps on this account, it was adopted by Stoic philosophers, who affected great austerity of life, whence Juvenal's expression *facinus majoris abollæ*, a crime of a deep philosopher.

aboma (a-bō′ma̤), *n.* [< Pg. *aboma*.] The name in Guiana of some very large boa or anaconda of the family *Pythonidæ* or *Boidæ*, of the warmer parts of America. The species is not determined, and the name is probably of general applicability to the huge tree-snakes of the American tropics. As a book-name, *aboma* is identified with the *Epicrates cenchris*, usually misspelled *Epicratis cenchria*, after the Penny Cyc., 1836. This is a species called by Sclater the thick-necked tree-boa. A Venezuelan species is known as the brown aboma, *Epicrates maurus*. Some such serpent is also called the ringed boa, *Boa aboma*. In any case, the aboma is a near relative of the anaconda, *Eunectes murinus*, and of the common boa, *Boa constrictor*. Compare *boa* and *bom*.

> The tamacuilla huilia or *aboma* appears to be the serpent worshipped by the ancient Mexicans. It is of gigantic size. *S. G. Goodrich*, Johnson's Nat. Hist., II. 406.

abomasum (ab-ọ-mā′sum), *n.*; pl. *abomasa* (-sa̤). [NL., < L. *ab*, from, + *omasum*.] The fourth or true stomach of ruminating animals, lying next to the omasum or third stomach, and opening through the pylorus into the duodenum. See cut under *ruminant*.

abomasus (ab-ọ-mā′sus), *n.*; pl. *abomasi* (-sī). Same as *abomasum*.

abominable (ạ-bom′i-na̤-bl), *a.* [< ME. *abominable, abhominable*, < OF. *abominable* = Pr. *abhomenable* = Sp. *abominable* = Pg. *abominavel* = It. *abominabile*, < L. *abominabilis*, deserving abhorrence, < *abominari*, abhor, deprecate as an ill omen: see *abominate*. For the old spelling *abhominable*, see that form.] Deserving or liable to be abominated; detestable; loathsome; odious to the mind; offensive to the senses. In colloquial language especially, *abominable* often means little more than excessive, extreme, very disagreeable: as, his self-conceit is *abominable*.

> This infernal pit
> *Abominable*, accursed, the house of woe.
> *Milton*, P. L., x. 464.

> The captain was convicted of the murder of a cabin-boy, after a long course of *abominable* ill-treatment.
> *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 54.

=**Syn.** *Execrable, Horrible*, etc. (see *nefarious*), detestable, loathsome, hateful, shocking, horrid, revolting, intolerable. See list under *detestable*.

abominableness (ạ-bom′i-na̤-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being abominable, detestable, or odious.

abominably (ạ-bom′i-na̤-bli), *adv.* In an abominable manner or degree; execrably; detestably; sinfully. Sometimes equivalent in colloquial speech to excessively or disagreeably: as, he is *abominably* vain.

abominate (ạ-bom′i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *abominated*, ppr. *abominating*. [< L. *abominatus*, pp. of *abomināri*, abhor, deprecate as an ill omen, < *ab*, from, + *omināri*, regard as an omen, forebode, < *omen* (*omin-*), an omen: see *omen*.] To hate extremely; abhor; detest.

> You will *abominate* the use of all unfair arts.
> *C. Mather*, Essays to Do Good.

=**Syn.** *Abhor, Detest*, etc. See *hate*.

abominate (ạ-bom′i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *abominatus*, pp.: see above.] Detested; held in abomination.

abomination (ạ-bom-i-nā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *abominacion, abhominacioun, abhominacyon*, < OF. *abominacion*, < L. *abominatio(n-)*, < *abominari*, abhor: see *abominate*, *v.*] **1.** The act of abominating or the state of being abominated; the highest degree of aversion; detestation.

> Who have nothing in so great *abomination* as those they hold for heretics. *Swift.*

2. That which is abominated or abominable; an object greatly disliked or abhorred; hence, hateful or shameful vice.

> Every shepherd is an *abomination* unto the Egyptians.
> Gen. xlvi. 34.

> Ashtoreth, the *abomination* of the Zidonians.
> 2 Ki. xxiii. 13.

> The adulterous Antony, most large
> In his *abominations*. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 6.

3. In the Bible, often, that which is ceremonially impure; ceremonial impurity; defilement; that which defiles. =**Syn. 1.** Detestation, loathing, disgust, abhorrence, repugnance, horror, aversion.—**2.** Filthiness, foulness, impurity, grossness.

abominator (ạ-bom′i-nā-tọr), *n.* One who abominates or detests.

abomine† (ạ-bom′in), *v. t.* [< F. *abominer*, < L. *abominari*: see *abominate*, *v.*] To abominate: as, "I *abomine* 'em," *Swift*.

aboon (ạ-bön′), *prep.* and *adv.* [Sc., also *abune*, < ME. *abuven*: see *above*.] Above. [North. English and Scotch.]

> And thou shalt bathe thee in the stream
> That rolls its whitening foam *aboon*.
> *J. R. Drake*, Culprit Fay, xxxii.

aborad (ab-ō′rad), *adv.* [< *ab-* + *orad*. Cf. *aboral*.] In *anat.*, away from the mouth: the opposite of *orad*.

> Thacher has employed *orad* both as adjective and adverb, but the correlative *aborad*, which might have been expected, has not been observed by us in his papers.
> *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 23.

aboral (ab-ō′ra̤l), *a.* [< L. *ab*, from, + *os* (*or-*), mouth: see *oral*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to or situated at the opposite extremity from the mouth: opposed to *adoral*.

> If we imagine the Astrophyton with its mouth turned upward and its arms brought near together, and the *aboral* region furnished with a long, jointed, and flexible stem, we shall have a form not very unlike the Pentacrinus caput-medusæ of the West Indies.
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 324.

aborally (ab-ō′ra̤l-i), *adv.* In an aboral manner or place; at, near, or in the direction of the aboral end; aborad: as, situated *aborally*.

abord1† (ạ-bōrd′), *n.* [Same as *aboard*2, q. v.: see also *border*.] **1.** Arrival; approach.—**2.** Manner of accosting; address; salutation.

> Your *abord*, I must tell you, was too cold and uniform.
> *Chesterfield.*

abord1† (ạ-bōrd′), *v. t.* [< F. *aborder*, approach: see *aboard*2.] To approach; accost.

abord2† (ạ-bōrd′), *adv.* At a loss. [Rare.] Used in the following extract probably for *abroad*, in the sense of adrift.

> That how t' acquit themselves unto the Lord
> They were in doubt, and flatly set *abord*.
> *Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 324.

abordage (ạ-bôr′dāj), *n.* [F., < *aborder*, board: see *abord*1.] **1.** The act of boarding a vessel, as in a sea-fight.—**2.** A collision. See *fall aboard of*, under *aboard*1.

aborigen, aborigin (ab-or′i-jen, -jin), *n.* [Sing., from L. pl. *aborigines*.] Same as *aborigine*. [Rare.]

aboriginal (ab-ọ-rij′i-na̤l), *a.* and *n.* [< L. pl. *aborigines*, the first inhabitants; specifically, the primeval Romans: see *aborigines*. Cf. *original*, and L. *aborigineus*, aboriginal.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Existing from the origin or beginning; hence, first; original; primitive: as, *aboriginal* people are the first inhabitants of a country known to history.

> It was soon made manifest . . . that a people inferior to none existing in the world had been formed by the mixture of three branches of the great Teutonic family with each other, and with the *aboriginal* Britons.
> *Macaulay.*

2. Pertaining to aborigines; hence, primitive; simple; unsophisticated: as, *aboriginal* customs; *aboriginal* apathy.

> There are doubtless many *aboriginal* minds by which no other conclusion is conceivable.
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol.

3. In *geol.* and *bot.*, native; indigenous; autochthonous. =**Syn.** *Indigenous*, etc. See *original*. See also *primary*.

II. *n.* **1.** An original inhabitant; one of the people living in a country at the period of the earliest historical knowledge of it; an autochthon.—**2.** A species of animals or plants which originated within a given area.

> It may well be doubted whether this frog is an *aboriginal* of these islands. *Darwin*, Voyage of Beagle, xvii.

aboriginality (ab-ō-rij-i-nal′i-ti), *n.* The [illegible] *N. E. D.*

aboriginally (ab-ō-rij′i-nal-i), *adv.* In an ab[illegible]: [illegible] the very first.

> [illegible]

aboriginary (ab-ō-rij′i-nā-ri), *n.* An aborigi[illegible]

ab origine (ab ō-rij′i-nē). [L.: *ab*, from; *origine*, abl. of *origo*, origin.] From the origin, beginning, or start.

aborigine (ab-ō-rij′i-nē), *n.* [Sing. from L. pl. [illegible] were an E. word.] One of the aborigines (which see); an aborigi[illegible]

aborigines (ab-ō-rij′i-nēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl., the first inhabitants, applied especially to the aboriginal inhabitants of Latium, the ancestors of the Roman people, < *ab*, from, + *origo* (*origin-*), origin, beginning.] **1.** The primitive inhabitants of a country; the people living in a country at the earliest period of which anything is known.—**2.** The original fauna and flora of a given geographical area.

aborsement† [illegible], *n.* [< L. *aborsus*, brought forth prematurely (collateral form of *abortus*: see *abort*, *v.*), + *-ment*.] Abortion. [illegible]

aborsive† (a-bôr′siv), *a.* [< L. *aborsus*, collateral form of *abortus* (see *abort*, *v.*), + E. *-ive*.] Abortive; premature. *Fuller.*

abort (a-bôrt′), *v. i.* [< L. *abortare*, miscarry, < *abortus*, pp. of *aboriri*, miscarry, fail, < *ab*, from, away, + *oriri*, arise, grow.] **1.** To miscarry in giving birth.—**2.** To become aborted or abortive; appear or remain in a rudimentary or undeveloped state: as, organs liable to abort.

> [illegible] as well as the [illegible]

The temperature now falls, and the disease [smallpox] [illegible] Med. Dict., p. 1142.

abort† (a-bôrt′), *n.* [< L. *abortus*, an abortion, miscarriage, < *abortus*, pp. of *aboriri*: see *abort*, *v.*] An abortion. *Burton.*

aborted (a-bôr′ted), *p. a.* **1.** Brought forth before its time.—**2.** Imperfectly developed; incapable of discharging its functions; not having acquired its functions.

Although the eyes of the Cirripeds are more or less *aborted* in their mature state, they retain sufficient susceptibility of light to excite retraction of the cirri. [illegible] Comp. Anat., xiii.

aborticide (a-bôr′ti-sīd), *n.* [< L. *abortus* (see *abort*, *n.*) + *-cidium* (as in *homicidium*, homicide¹), < *cædere*, kill.] In *obstet.*, the destruction [illegible] the uterus: feticide.

[illegible], *a.* [< LL. *abortien(t-)s*, [illegible] equiv. to *abortare*: [illegible]: barren.

[illegible], *a.* and *n.* [< L. *abortus* (see *abort*, *n.*) + *facien(t-)s*, ppr. [illegible] **I.** [illegible] abortion: [illegible]

II. [illegible] may be used [illegible]

[illegible]

abortion [illegible]

[illegible]

2. [illegible] or product that does not come to maturity; [illegible] thing which fails in its progress before it is matured or perfected, as a design or project.—**4.** In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, the arrested development of an organ at a more or less early stage.

[illegible] *Cephalanthera* [illegible] gradation.
[illegible] Orchids by Insects, p. 80.

He [Mr. Bates] [illegible] that family [the *Heliconidæ*] the highest position, chiefly because of the imperfect structure of the fore legs, which is there carried to an ex[illegible]
A. R. Wallace, Nat. Selec., p. 133.

abortional (a-bôr′shon-al), *a.* Of the nature of an abortion; characterized by failure.

[illegible] proved *abortional*, and never came to fulfilment. [illegible] Frederick the Great, VI. xv. 22.

abortionist (a-bôr′shon-ist), *n.* [< *abortion* + *-ist*.] One who produces or aims to produce a criminal abortion; especially, one who makes a practice of so doing.

He [Dr. Robb] urged the necessity of physicians using all their influence to discountenance the work of *abortionists*. *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, XL. 580.

abortive (a-bôr′tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *abortivus*, born prematurely, causing abortion, < *abortus*, pp. of *aboriri*, miscarry: see *abort*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Brought forth in an imperfect condition; imperfectly formed or inadequately developed, as an animal or vegetable production; rudimentary.—**2.** Suppressed; kept imperfect; remaining rudimentary, or not advancing to perfection in form or function: a frequent use of the term in zoölogy. Compare *vestigial*.

The toes [of seals] are completely united by strong webs, and the straight nails are sometimes reduced in number, or even altogether *abortive*. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 359.

The power of voluntarily uncovering the canine [tooth] on one side of the face being thus often wholly lost, indicates that it is a rarely used and almost *abortive* action.
Darwin, Express. of Emot., p. 253.

Hence—**3.** Not brought to completion or to a successful issue; failing; miscarrying; coming to nought: as, an *abortive* scheme.

Abortive as the first-born bloom of spring,
Nipp'd with the lagging rear of winter's frost.
Milton, S. A., l. 1576.

He made a salutation, or, to speak nearer the truth, an ill-defined, *abortive* attempt at courtesy.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vii.

4. In *bot.*, defective; barren. *A. Gray.*—**5.** Producing nothing; chaotic; ineffectual.

The void profound
Of unessential Night receives him next,
Wide gaping, and with utter loss of being
Threatens him, plunged in that *abortive* gulf.
Milton, P. L., ii. 438.

6. In *med.*, producing or intended to produce abortion; abortifacient: as, *abortive* drugs.—**7.** Deformed; monstrous. [Rare.]

Thou elvish-mark'd, *abortive*, rooting hog!
Thou that wast seal'd in thy nativity
The slave of nature and the son of hell!
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

Abortive vellum, vellum made from the skin of a still-born calf.

II. *n.* [< L. *abortivum*, an abortion, abortive medicine; neut. of *abortivus*, a.: see the adj.] **1.** That which is produced prematurely; an abortion; a monstrous birth.

Abortives, presages, and tongues of heaven
Shak., K. John, iii. 4.

2. A drug causing abortion; an abortifacient.

abortive† (a-bôr′tiv), *v.* **I.** *trans.* To cause to fail or miscarry.

He wrought to *abortive* the bill before it came to the birth. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 148.

II. *intrans.* To fail; perish; come to nought.

[illegible] *abortive*,
And cause that birth miscarry.
Tomkis (?), Albumazar, i. 3.

When [illegible] birth how it *abortive* [illegible] to remembered
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. [illegible]

abortively (a-bôr′tiv-li), *adv.* In an abortive [illegible] manner; prematurely; imperfectly; ineffectually; as an abortion.

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Night Thoughts, vii.

[illegible] terminated [illegible]
[illegible] Hist. Eng., IV. [illegible]

abortiveness (a-bôr′tiv-nes), *n.* The quality [illegible] or of tending to become [illegible]; failure to reach perfection or ma[illegible] of success or accomplishment.

abortment† (a-bôrt′ment), *n.* [< *abort*, *v.*, + [illegible] *abortamento*. [illegible] An untimely birth; an abortion.

[illegible] minerals [illegible]
[illegible] and Med. Remains.

abortus (a-bôr′tus), *n.*; pl. *abortus*. [L., an abortion: see *abort*, *n.*] In *med.*, the fruit of an abortion; a child born before the proper time; an abortion.

Abothrophera (a-both-rof′e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. *abothrophora*, < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *βόθρος*, a pit, + [illegible], < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*¹.] A group of old-world solenoglyph venomous serpents, corresponding to the family *Viperidæ*. So called because of the absence of a pit between the eyes and nose, contrasting in this respect with the *Bothrophera*.

abought†, pret. of *aby*. [See *aby*.] Endured; atoned for; paid dearly for.

The vengeans of thilke yre
That Atheon *aboughte* trewely.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1445.

aboulia, aboulomania, *n.* Same as *abulia*.

abound (a-bound′), *v. i.* [< ME. *abounden*, *abunden*, sometimes spelled *habunden*, < OF. *abonder*, *habonder*, F. *abonder* = Sp. Pg. *abundar* = It. *abbondare*, < L. *abundare*, overflow, < *ab*, from, away, + *undare*, rise in waves, overflow, < *unda*, a wave: see *undulate*. Cf. *redound*, *surround*.] **1.** To be in great plenty; be very prevalent.

Where sin *abounded*, grace did much more *abound*.
Rom. v. 20.

In every political party, in the Cabinet itself, duplicity and perfidy *abounded*. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

2. To be unstinted in possession or supply (of anything); be copiously provided or furnished (with anything). (*a*) To be rich or affluent (*in*), as that which is a special property or characteristic, or constitutes an individual distinction: as, he *abounds in* wealth or *in* charity.

Nature *abounds in* wits of every kind,
And for each author can a talent find.
Dryden, Art of Poetry, i. 13.

(*b*) To teem or be replete (*with*), as that which is furnished or supplied, or is an intrinsic characteristic: as, the country *abounds with* wealth, or *with* fine scenery.

The faithful man shall *abound with* blessings.
Prov. xxviii. 20.

To abound in or **with one's own sense**†, to be at liberty to hold or follow one's own opinion or judgment.

I meddle not with Mr. Ross, but leave him to *abound in his own sense*. *Bramhall*, ii. 632.

Moreover, as every one is said to *abound with his own sense*, and that among the race of man kind, Opinions and Fancies are found to be as various as the severall Faces and Voyces; so in each individual man there is a differing facultie of Observation, of Judgement, of Application. *Howell*, Forreine Travell, i.

aboundance† (a-boun′dans), *n.* An old form of *abundance*. *Time's Storehouse*, ii.

abounding (a-boun′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *abound*.] The state of being abundant; abundance; increase. *South*, Sermons, II. 220.

abounding (a-boun′ding), *p. a.* Overflowing; plentiful; abundant: as, *abounding* wealth.

about (a-bout′), *adv.* and *prep.* [< ME. *about*, *aboute*, earlier *abouten*, *abute*, *abuten*, < AS. *ābūtan* (= OFries. *ābūta*), about, around, < *ā-* for *on* (the AS. form *onbūtan* also occurs, with an equiv. *ymbūtan*, round about, < *ymbe*, *ymb*, around, about, = G. *um* = Gr. *ἀμφί*: see *amphi-*) + *būtan*, outside, < *be*, by, + *ūtan*, outside, from without, < *ūt*, prep. and adv., out: see *on*, *by*, *be*-², and *out*.] **I.** *adv.* **1.** Around; in circuit; circularly; round and round; on every side; in every direction; all around.

Prithee, do not turn me *about*; my stomach is not constant. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2.

Algiers . . . measures barely one league *about*.
J. Morgan, Hist. Algiers.

2. Circuitously; in a roundabout course.

God led the people *about* through the way of the wilderness. Ex. xiii. 18.

To wheel three or four miles *about*. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 6.

3. Hither and thither; to and fro; up and down; here and there.

He that goeth *about* as a tale-bearer. Prov. xx. 19.

Wandering *about* from house to house. 1 Tim. v. 13.

We [illegible] the crowds *about* among the tombs for a while. *C. D. Warner*, Roundabout Journey, xii.

4. Near in time, number, quantity, quality, or degree; nearly; approximately; almost.

He went out *about* the third hour. Mat. xx. 3.

Light travels *about* 186,000 miles a second.
J. N. Lockyer, Elem. Astron.

The first two are *about* the nicest girls in all London.
Hawley Smart, Social Sinners, I. 182.

[In [illegible] made on the New York Stock Exchange, the term *about* means "not more than three days" when [illegible] to time, and "not more than 10 per cent." when used with reference to a number of shares.]

5. In readiness; intending; going: after the verb *to be*.

The house which I am *about* to build. 2 Chron. ii. 9.

As the shipmen were *about* to flee out of the ship.
Acts xxvii. 30.

6. At work: astir; begin in earnest: used with the force of an imperative.

> *About*, my brain! *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

To be about, to be astir; be on the move; be attending to one's usual duties. **To bring about**, to cause or effect: as, *to bring about* a reconciliation. **To come about**, to come to pass; happen. **To go about**, (*a*) Literally, to take a circuitous route; hence, to devise roundabout or secret methods of accomplishing anything; contrive; prepare; seek the means.

> Why *go ye about* to kill me? John vii. 19.

> If we look into the eyes of the youngest person, we sometimes discover that here is one who knows already what you would *go about* with much pains to teach him. *Emerson*, Old Age.

(*b*) *Naut.*, to take a different direction, as a vessel in tacking.—**Much about**, very nearly: as, his health is *much about* the same as yesterday.—**Put about**, annoyed; disturbed; provoked: as, he was much *put about* by the news.—**Ready about! About ship!** orders to a crew to prepare for tacking.—**Right about! Left about!** (*milit.*), commands to face or turn round half a circle, by the right or left, as the case may be, so as to face in the opposite direction.—**Turn about, week about,** etc., in rotation or succession; alternately; on each alternate occasion, week, etc.

> A woman or two, and three or four undertaker's men, . . . had charge of the remains, which they watched *turn about*. *Thackeray.*

II. *prep.* 1. On the outside or outer surface of; surrounding; around; all around.

> Bind them *about* thy neck. Prov. iii. 3.

> *About* her commeth all the world to begge.
> *Sir T. More*, To them that trust in Fortune.

> Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
> *About* him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.
> *Bryant*, Thanatopsis.

2. Near to in place; close to; at: as, *about* the door. See the adv., 4.—3. Over or upon different parts; here and there; backward and forward; in various directions.

> Where lies thy pain? All *about* the breast?
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 3.

4. Near or on one's person; with; at hand.

> You have not the "Book of Riddles" *about* you, have you? *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 1.

5. In relation to; respecting; in regard to; on account of.

> He is very courageous mad *about* his throwing into the water. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 1.

> The question is not *about* what is there, but *about* what I see. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 256.

> It is not enough to be industrious; so are the ants. What are you industrious *about?* *Thoreau*, Letters, p. 161.

6. Concerned in; engaged in: as, what is he *about?*

> I must be *about* my Father's business. Luke ii. 49.

To go or **set about**, to become occupied with; engage in; undertake; begin: as, *go about* your business; he *set about* the performance of his task.

about-sledge (a̤-bout'slej), *n.* [< *about* (in reference to its being swung around) + *sledge*¹.] The largest hammer used by blacksmiths. It is grasped at the end of the handle with both hands and swung at arm's length.

above (a̤-buv'), *adv.* and *prep.* [< ME. *above*, *aboven*, *abuve*, *abuven*, *abufen* (> E. dial. and Sc. *aboon*, *abune*, q. v.), < AS. *ābūfan*, above, < *ā-* for *on* + *bufan* (full form *beufan* = OS. *biobhan* = D. *boven*), above, < *be-*, by, + *ufan*, from above, above, = OS. *obhana*, from above, *obhan*, above, = OHG. *opana*, *obana*, MHG. G. *oben*, = Icel. *ofan*; all from a base appearing in Goth. *uf*, prep., under, OHG. *opa*, *aba*, MHG. *obe*, *ob*, adv. and prep., over, Icel. *of*, prep., over, for. A different form of the same base appears in *up*, q. v. See also *over*.] **I.** *adv.* 1. In or to a higher place; overhead; often, in a special sense: (*a*) In or to the celestial regions; in heaven.

> Your praise the birds shall chant in every grove,
> And winds shall waft it to the powers *above*.
> *Pope*, Summer, I. 80.

(*b*) Upstairs.

> My maid's aunt . . . has a gown *above*.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 1.

2. On the upper side (opposed to *beneath*); toward the top (opposed to *below*): as, leaves green *above*, glaucous *beneath*; stems smooth *above*, hairy *below*.—3. Higher in rank or power: as, the courts *above*.—4. Before in rank or order, especially in a book or writing: as, from what has been said *above*.—5. Besides: in the expression *over and above*.

> And stand indebted, *over and above*,
> In love and service to you evermore.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

[Shakspere has *more above* in the same sense.

> This, in obedience, hath my daughter showed me;
> And *more above*, hath his solicitings . . .
> All given to mine ear. Hamlet, ii. 2.]

Above is often used elliptically as a noun, meaning: (1) Heaven: as, "Every good gift . . . is from *above*," Jas. i. 17. (2) Preceding statement, remarks, or the like: as, from the *above* you will learn my object. It has the force of an adjective in such phrases as the *above* particulars, in which *cited* or *mentioned* is understood.

II. *prep.* 1. In or to a higher place than.

> And fowl that may fly *above* the earth. Gen. i. 20.

2. Superior to in any respect: often in the sense of too high for, as too high in dignity or fancied importance; too elevated in character: as, this man is *above* his business, *above* mean actions.

> Doubtless, in man there is a nature found,
> Beside the senses, and *above* them far.
> *Sir J. Davies*, Immortal. of Soul, ii.

> Seneca wrote largely on natural philosophy . . . solely because it tended to raise the mind *above* low cares.
> *Macaulay*, Lord Byron.

3. More in quantity or number than: as, the weight is *above* a ton.

> He was seen of *above* five hundred brethren at once.
> 1 Cor. xv. 6.

4. More in degree than; in a greater degree than; beyond; in excess of.

> Thou [the serpent] art cursed *above* all cattle.
> Gen. iii. 14.

> God . . . will not suffer you to be tempted *above* that ye are able. 1 Cor. x. 13.

> *Above* the bounds of reason. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 7.

> I heard a knocking for *above* an hour.
> *Swift*, Gull. Trav., i. 1.

Above all, above or before everything else; before every other consideration; in preference to all other things.—**Above the rest**, especially; particularly: as, one night *above the rest*.—**Above the world.** (*a*) Above considering what people say. (*b*) Holding a secure position in life; having one's fortune made.

> With such an income as that he should be *above the world*, as the saying is. *A. Trollope.*

=**Syn.** *Over, Above.* See *over*.

aboveboard (a̤-buv'bōrd), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *above* + *board*. "A figurative expression, borrowed from gamesters, who, when they put their hands under the table, are changing their cards." Johnson.] In open sight; without tricks or disguise: as, an honest man deals *aboveboard*; his actions are open and *aboveboard*.

> Lovers in this age have too much honour to do anything underhand; they do all *aboveboard*.
> *Vanbrugh*, Relapse, ii. 1.

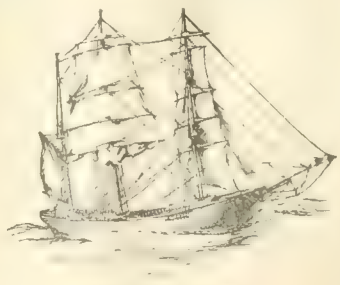
above-deck (a̤-buv'dek), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* 1. Upon deck: as, the *above-deck* cargo.—2. Figuratively, without artifice; aboveboard: as, his dealings are all *above-deck*. [Colloq.]

above-ground (a̤-buv'ground), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* Alive; not buried.

> I'll have 'em, an they be *above-ground*.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, The Chances.

ab ovo (ab ō'vō). [L., from the egg: *ab*, from; *ovo*, abl. of *ovum*, egg, ovum: see *ovum*.] Literally, from the egg; hence, from the very beginning, generally with allusion to the Roman custom of beginning a meal with eggs. In this case it is the first part of the phrase *ab ovo usque ad mala*, from the egg to the apples, that is, from beginning to end; but sometimes the allusion is to the poet who began the history of the Trojan war with the story of the egg from which Helen was fabled to have been born.

> By way of tracing the whole theme [the Homeric controversy] *ab ovo*, suppose we begin by stating the chronological bearings of the principal objects . . . connected with the Iliad. *De Quincey*, Homer, i.



Bark with Yards Abox.

abox (a̤-boks'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*³, *prep.*, + *box*².] *Naut.*, in or into the position of the yards of a vessel when the head-sails are laid aback: applied to the head-yards only, the other sails being kept full.

abp. An abbreviation of *archbishop*.

abracadabra (ab″ra̤-ka̤-dab'rä̤), *n.* [L.; occurring first in a poem (*Præcepta de Medicina*) by Q. Serenus Sammonicus, in the second century; mere jargon. Cf. *abracalam*.] 1. A cabalistic word used in incantations. When written in a manner similar to that shown in the accompanying diagram, so as to be read in different directions, and worn as an amulet, it was supposed to cure certain ailments.

A B R A C A D A B R A
A B R A C A D A B R
A B R A C A D A B
A B R A C A D A
A B R A C A D
A B R A C A
A B R A C
A B R A
A B R
A B
A

> Mr. Banester saith that he healed 200 in one year of an ague by hanging *abracadabra* about their necks; and would stanch blood, or heal the toothake, although the partyes were 10 myle of. *MS. in Brit. Museum.*

Hence—2. Any word-charm or empty jingle of words.

abracalam (a-brak'a̤-lam), *n.* [Cf. *abracadabra*.] A cabalistic word used as a charm among the Jews.

abrachia (a-brā'ki-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + L. *brachium*, arm.] In *zoöl.*, absence of anterior limbs.

abrachius (a-brā'ki-us), *n.*; pl. *abrachii* (-ī). [NL.: see *abrachia*.] In *teratol.*, a monster in which the anterior limbs are absent, while the posterior are well developed.

abradant (ab-rā'dant), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *abradant*, serving to scrape, scraping, < L. *abraden(t-)s*, ppr. of *abradere*, scrape off: see *abrade*.] **I.** *a.* Abrading; having the property or quality of scraping.

II. *n.* A material used for grinding, such as emery, sand, powdered glass, etc.

abrade (ab-rād'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *abraded*, ppr. *abrading*. [< L. *abradere*, scrape or rub off, < *ab*, off, + *radere*, scrape: see *raze*.] To rub or wear away; rub or scrape off; detach particles from the surface of by friction: as, glaciers *abrade* the rocks over which they pass; to *abrade* the prominences of a surface.

> Dusty red walls and *abraded* towers.
> *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 132.

> A termination is the *abraded* relic of an originally distinct qualifying word. *J. Fiske*, Cos. Phil., I. 66.

=**Syn.** *Scratch, Chafe*, etc. See *scrape*, *v. t.*

Abraham†, *a.* See *Abram*.

Abrahamic (ā-bra̤-ham'ik), *a.* [< L. *Abraham*, < Gr. Ἀβραάμ, repr. Heb. *'Abrāhām*, father of a multitude, orig. *'Abrām*, lit. father of height.] Of or pertaining to the patriarch Abraham.

Abrahamidæ (ā-bra̤-ham'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Abraham* + *-idæ*.] The descendants of Abraham; the Hebrews.

> This [Biblical] revelation of origins . . . was a whole system of religion, pure and elevating, . . . placing the *Abrahamidæ*, who for ages seem alone to have held to it, on a plane of spiritual vantage immeasurably above that of other nations. *Dawson*, Orig. of World, p. 71.

Abrahamite (ā'bra̤-ham-īt or ā'bram-īt), *n.* [< ML. *Abrahamitæ*, pl.; as *Abraham* + *-ite*².] 1. One of a Christian sect named from its founder, Abraham of Antioch (ninth century), and charged with Paulician (Gnostic) errors.—2. One of a sect of Deists in Bohemia, who came into prominence about 1782, and were banished to Hungary by the Emperor Joseph II. for nonconformity. They seem to have professed the religion of Abraham before his circumcision, to have believed in God, the immortality of the soul, and a future state of rewards and punishments, but to have rejected baptism and the doctrine of the Trinity, and to have acknowledged no scripture but the decalogue and the Lord's prayer.

Abrahamitical (ā″bra̤-ham-it'i-kal or ā-bram-it'i-kal), *a.* Relating to Abraham or to the Abrahamites.

Abraham-man (ā'bra̤-ham- or ā'bram-man), *n.* 1. Originally, a mendicant lunatic from Bethlehem Hospital, London. The wards in the ancient Bedlam (Bethlehem) bore distinctive names, as of some saint or patriarch. That named after Abraham was devoted to a class of lunatics who on certain days were permitted to go out begging. They bore a badge, and were known as *Abraham-men*. Many, however assumed the badge without right, and begged, feigning lunacy. Hence the more received meaning came to be—2. An impostor who wandered about the country seeking alms, under pretense of lunacy. Hence the phrase *to sham Abraham*, to feign sickness.

> Matthew, sceptic and scoffer, had failed to subscribe a prompt belief in that pain about the heart; he had muttered some words in which the phrase "*shamming Abraham*," had been very distinctly audible.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, [illegible]

Abraham's-balm† (ā′brạ-hamz- or ā′bramz-bäm), *n.* An old name of an Italian willow supposed to be a charm for the preservation of chastity. See *agnus castus*, under *agnus*.

Abraham's-eye† (ā′brạ-hamz-ī or ā′bramz-ī), *n.* A magical charm, supposed to have the power to deprive of eyesight a thief who refused to confess his guilt.

abraid† (a-brād′), *v.* [< ME. *abraiden*, *abrei-den*, start up, [illegible] reproach, < AS. *ābregdan*, contr. *ābrēdan* (a strong verb), move quickly, [illegible].] **I.** *trans.* To rouse; awake; upbraid.

> H[illegible] the wits thine own,
> [illegible] my lad!
> *Greene*, Alphonsus, ii.

II. *intrans.* To awake; start.

> And [illegible] his sleep *abraide*,
> [illegible] s bathe a vilanie.
> *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 270.

Abram†, **Abraham**†, *a.* Corrupted forms of *auburn*.

Abramidina (ab″ra-mi-dī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Abramis* (*Abramid-*) + *-ina*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, the twelfth subfamily of *Cyprinidæ*, having the anal fin elongate and the abdomen, or part of it, compressed. It includes the genus *Abramis* and similar fresh-water fishes related to the bream.

Abramis (ab′ra-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀβραμίς (ἀβραμιδ-), the name of a fish found in the Nile and the Mediterranean, perhaps the bream, but not etym. related to *bream*.] A genus of fishes of the family *Cyprinidæ*, typified by the common fresh-water bream of Europe, *A. brama*. The name has been adopted with various modifications by different ichthyologists, being restricted by some to the [illegible] allied to the bream and extended by others to include certain American fishes less nearly related to it, such as the common American [illegible]. See *bream*.

Abranchia (a-brang′ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *abranchius*: see *abranchious*.] A name given to several different groups of animals which have no gills: (*a*) To a group of vertebrates, [illegible] birds, and reptiles (or *Mammalia* and *Sauropsida*), whose young never possess gills. The group is [illegible] with *Batrachia* and *Pisces* collectively. In this sense the term has no exact classificatory [illegible]. (*b*) To a group of gastropodous mollusks, variously rated by naturalists as a suborder, an order, [illegible] *Dermatopoda* of some, [illegible], having no branchiæ, the upper surface of the body ciliated, and no shell except when in the [illegible]. The group includes the families *Limapontiidæ*, *Phyllirhoidæ*, and *Elysiidæ*. (*c*) To an order of *Annelida*, the *Oligochæta*, which are without branchiæ, and respire by the surface of the body. There are several families, among them the *Lumbricidæ*, to which the common earthworm belongs. They are mostly hermaphrodite, [illegible] phosis. They have no feet, but the body is provided with bristles (setæ). The mouth is [illegible] as in the related order *Hirudinea* (leeches). The species are mostly land or fresh-water worms. (*d*) In Cuvier's system of classification, to [illegible] *Annelides*, containing the [illegible] and the leeches; thus approximately corresponding to the two modern orders [illegible]. It included, however, some [illegible]. Sometimes [illegible]. It is advisable [illegible] and it is probably to [illegible] above noted.]

abranchian (a-brang′ki-an), *n.* One of the [illegible].

Abranchiata (a-brang-ki-ā′tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *abranchiatus*: see *abranchiate*.] A [illegible] with [illegible].

abranchiate [illegible] *branchiæ* [illegible] of [illegible].

abranchious [illegible].

[illegible]

abrase† (ab-rāz′), [illegible] [< L. *abrasus*, pp.: see the [illegible].

[illegible]

It is one of the most curious phenomena of language, that words are as subject as coin to defacement and abrasion. *G. P. Marsh*, Lect. on Eng. Lang., Int., p. 16.

2. The result of rubbing or abrading; an abraded spot or place: applied chiefly to a fretting or excoriation of the skin by which the underlying tissues are exposed.—**3.** In *pathol.*, a superficial excoriation of the mucous membrane of the intestines, accompanied by loss of substance in the form of small shreds.—**4.** The substance worn away by abrading or attrition. *Berkeley.*

abrasive (ab-rā′siv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. as if **abrasivus*, < *abrasus*, pp. of *abradere*: see *abrade*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to produce abrasion; having the property of abrading; abradant.

The . . . *abrasive* materials used in the treatment of metallic surfaces. *C. P. B. Shelley*, Workshop Appliances, p. 108.

II. *n.* Any material having abrading qualities; an abradant.

The amateur is most strenuously counselled to polish the tool upon the oil-stone, or other fine *abrasive* employed for setting the edge. *O. Byrne*, Artisan's Handbook, p. 17.

abraum (ab′râm; G. pron. äp′roum), *n.* [G.; lit., what has to be cleared away to get at something valuable beneath; the worthless upper portion of a vein or ore-deposit; the earth covering the rock in a quarry; < *abräumen*, clear away, take from the room or place, < *ab-* (= E. *off*), from, + *raum*, place, = E. *room*, q. v.] Red ocher, used by cabinet-makers to give a red color to new mahogany.—**Abraum salts** [G. *abraumsalze*], a mixture of salts of potash, soda, magnesia, etc., overlying the rock-salt deposit at Stassfurt, Prussia, and vicinity, the value of which was not immediately recognized when these deposits were opened, but which is now the chief source of supply of potassic salts in the world.

Abraxas, collection of the British Museum.

Abraxas (ab-rak′sas), *n.* [See def. 2, and cf. *abracadabra*.] **1.** In *antiq.*, a Gnostic amulet consisting of an engraved gem, often bearing a mystical figure (which generally combines human and brute forms) and an unintelligible legend, but sometimes inscribed with the word *Abraxas*, either alone or accompanying a figure or a word connected with Hebrew or Egyptian religion, as *Iao*, *Sabaoth*, *Osiris*.—**2.** A mystical word used by the Gnostic followers of Basilides to denote the Supreme Being, or, perhaps, its 365 emanations collectively, or the 365 orders of spirits occupying the 365 heavens. Later it was commonly applied to any symbolical representation of Gnostic ideas. It is said to have been coined by Basilides in the second century, from the sum of the Greek numeral letters expressing the number 365, thus: α = 1, β = 2, ρ = 100, α = 1, ξ = 60, α = 1, ς = 200: total 365.

Abraxas. Both examples are of the Basilidian type.

Also written *Abrasax*.

3. A genus of lepidopterous insects, of the family *Geometridæ*, containing the large magpie-moth, *Abraxas grossulariata*. The larvæ are very destructive to gooseberry- and currant-bushes in Europe, consuming their leaves as soon as they appear.

abray† (a-brā′), *v. i.* [A false pres. form, made from ME. pret. *abrayde*, *abrayde*, taken for a weak verb, with pret. ending *-de* (= E. *-ed*), whereas the verb is strong, with pret. *abrayde*, *abrayde*, properly *abraid*, *abreid* (< AS. *ābrægd*), similar in form to pres. *abrayde*, *abrayde*, < AS. *abregde*, inf. *ābregdan*: see *abraid*.] To awake.

> But whenas I did out of sleep *abray*,
> I found her not where I left her whyleare.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. vi. [illegible]

abrazite (ab′ra-zīt), *n.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv., not, + [illegible], boil, ferment, + *-ite²*.] A mineral found at Capo di Bove, near Rome, probably the same as that named zeagonite and later [illegible], which see.

abrazitic (ab-ra-zit′ik), *a.* Not effervescing, as [illegible] when heated before the blowpipe: [illegible] on minerals. [Rare.]

abread, **abreed** (a-bred′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< ME. [illegible] *abrede*, *on brede*, in breadth: *a*, on, [illegible], < AS. *brǣdu*, breadth, < *brād*, broad: see *a³* and *breadth*, and cf. *abroad*.] Abroad. [illegible]. Also spelled *abraid*. [Scotch.]

abreast (a-brest′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a³*, *prep.*, on, + *breast*.] **1.** Side by side, with breasts in a line: as, "the riders rode *abreast*," *Dryden*.

It [the wall of Chester] has everywhere, however, a rugged outer parapet and a broad hollow flagging, wide enough for two strollers *abreast*. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 9.

2. *Naut.*: (*a*) Lying or moving side by side, with stems equally advanced. (*b*) When used to indicate the situation of a vessel in regard to another object, opposite; over against; lying so that the object is on a line with the beam: in this sense with *of*.

The Bellona . . . kept too close to the starboard shoal, and grounded *abreast of* the outer ship of the enemy. *Southey*, Nelson, II. 121.

3. Figuratively, up to the same pitch or level: used with *of* or *with*: as, to keep *abreast of* the times in science, etc.—**4**†. At the same time; simultaneously.

Abreast therewith began a convocation. *Fuller.*

Line abreast, a formation of a squadron in which the ships are abreast of one another.

abrede†, *prep. phr.* as *adv.* A Middle English form of *abread*. *Rom. of the Rose.*

abregge†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *abridge*. *Chaucer.*

abrenounce† (ab-rē-nouns′), *v. t.* [< L. *ab*, from (here intensive), + E. *renounce*, after LL. *abrenuntiāre*, < L. *ab* + *renuntiāre*, renounce: see *renounce*.] To renounce absolutely.

Under pain of the pope's curse . . . either to *abrenounce* their wives or their livings. *Foxe*, Book of Martyrs, Acts and Deeds, fol. 159.

abrenunciation† (ab-rē-nun-si-ā′shọn), *n.* [< ML. *abrenuntiatio(n-)*, < L. *abrenuntiare*: see *abrenounce*.] Renunciation; absolute denial.

An *abrenunciation* of that truth which he so long had professed. *Hist. of Sedition*, iii. b.

abreption† (ab-rep′shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **abreptio(n-)*, < *abripere*, pp. *abreptus*, snatch away, < *ab*, away, + *rapere*, seize: see *rapt* and *ravish*.] The state of being carried away or forcibly separated; separation.

abreuvoir (a-brė-vwor′), *n.* [F., a drinking-place, horse-trough, < *abreuver*, give to drink, earlier *abrever*, < OF. *abevrer* = Sp. *abrevar* = It. *abbeverare*, < ML. *abeverare*, orig. **adbiberare*, < *ad*, to, + **biberare*, < L. *bibere*, drink: see *bib¹* and *beverage*.] **1.** A watering-place for animals; a horse-trough.—**2.** In *masonry*, a joint or interstice between stones, to be filled up with mortar or cement. *Gwilt.*

Also spelled *abbreuvoir*.

abricock†, **abricot**†, *n.* Same as *apricot*.

abrid (a′brid), *n.* [Uncertain; perhaps due to Sp. **abrido*, for irreg. *abierto*, pp. of *abrir*, open, unlock, < L. *aperire*, open.] A bushing-plate around a hole in which a pintle moves. *E. H. Knight.*

abridge (a-brij′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *abridged*, ppr. *abridging*. [< ME. *abregen*, *abreggen*, *abriggen*, etc., < OF. *abrigier*, *abridgier*, *abbregier*, *abrevier* = Pr. *abrevjar*, < L. *abbreviare*, shorten, < *ad*, to, + *brevis*, short: see *abbreviate* and *brief*.] **1.** To make shorter; curtail: as, "*abridged* cloaks," *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xiv.—**2.** To shorten by condensation or omission, or both; rewrite or reconstruct on a smaller scale; put the main or essential parts of into less space: used of writings: as, Justin *abridged* the history of Trogus Pompeius.

The antiquities of Richborough and Reculver, *abridged* from the Latin of Mr. Archdeacon Battely. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 143.

3. To lessen; diminish: as, to *abridge* labor.

Power controlled or *abridged* is almost always the rival and enemy of that power by which it is controlled or *abridged*. *A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. 15.

4. To deprive; cut off: followed by *of*, and formerly also by *from*: as, to *abridge* one *of* rights or enjoyments.

> Nor do I now make moan to be *abridg'd*
> From such a noble rate. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 1.

5. In *alg.*, to reduce, as a compound quantity or equation, to a more simple form. **Syn. 2.** To cut down, prune. See *abbreviate*.—**4.** To dispossess, divest, strip, despoil.

abridgedly (a-brij′ed-li), *adv.* In a concise or shortened form.

abridger (a-brij′ėr), *n.* One who or that which abridges, by curtailing, shortening, or condensing.

Critics have been represented as the great *abridgers* of the native liberty of genius. *H. Blair*, Lectures, iii.

[illegible] are a kind of literary men to whom the indolence of modern readers [illegible] give[s] ample employment. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., II. 67.

abridgment (a-brij'ment), *n.* [< late ME. *abrygement*, < OF. *abrigement*, *abregement*: see *abridge* and *-ment*.] **1.** The act of abridging, or the state of being abridged; diminution; contraction; reduction; curtailment; restriction: as, an *abridgment* of expenses; "*abridgment* of liberty," *Locke*.

Persons employed in the mechanic arts are those whom the *abridgment* of commerce would immediately affect.
A. Hamilton, Works, II. 15.

It was his sin and folly which brought him under that *abridgment*. *South.*

2. A condensation, as of a book; a reduction within a smaller space; a reproduction of anything in reduced or condensed form.

A genuine *abridgment* is a reproduction of the matter or substance of a larger work in a condensed form, and in language which is not a mere transcript of that of the original. *Drone*, Copyright, p. 158.

Here lies David Garrick, describe him who can,
An *abridgment* of all that was pleasant in man.
Goldsmith, Retaliation.

3. That which abridges or cuts short. [Rare.]

Look, where my *abridgments* come [namely, the players who cut me short in my speech. Compare, however, meaning 4]. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

4. That which shortens anything, as time, or makes it appear short; hence, a pastime. [Rare.]

Say, what *abridgment* have you for this evening?
What mask, what music? *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 1.

Also spelled *abridgement*.
=**Syn. 2.** *Abridgment*, *Compendium*, *Epitome*, *Abstract*, *Conspectus*, *Synopsis*, *Summary*, *Syllabus*, *Brief*, *Digest*. An *abridgment* is a work shortened by condensation of statement, or by omitting the less essential parts. A *compendium*, or *compend*, is a concise but comprehensive view of a subject; in general it does not imply, as *abridgment* does, the existence of a larger or previous work. An *epitome* contains only the most important points of a work or subject, expressed in the smallest compass. An *abstract* is a bare statement or outline of facts, heads, or leading features in a book, lecture, subject, etc. *Conspectus* and *synopsis* are, literally, condensed views—the substance of any matter so arranged as to be taken in at a glance; *synopsis* implies orderly arrangement under heads and particulars. A *summary* is a brief statement of the main points in a work or treatise, less methodical than an *abstract* or a *synopsis*; it may be a recapitulation. A *syllabus* is commonly a synopsis printed for the convenience of those hearing lectures; but the term is also applied to certain papal documents. (See *syllabus*.) *Brief* is generally confined to its technical legal meanings. (See *brief*.) A *digest* is a methodical arrangement of the material of a subject, as under heads or titles; it may include the whole of the matter concerned: as, a *digest* of laws. There may be an *abridgment* of a dictionary, a *compend* or *compendium* of literature, an *epitome* of a political situation, an *abstract* of a sermon, a *conspectus* or *synopsis* of a book, a *summary* of the arguments in a debate, a *digest* of opinions on some moot point.

abrigge†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *abridge*. *Chaucer*.

abrin (ā'brin), *n.* [< *Abrus* + *-in*².] A name given to a poisonous principle obtained from *Abrus precatorius*.

abroach (a-brōch'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< ME. *abroche*, in the phrase *sette(n) abroche*, set abroach, < *a*³ for *on* + *broche*, a spit, spigot, pin: see *brooch* and *broach*.] Broached; letting out or yielding liquor, or in a position for letting out: as, the cask is *abroach*.

If the full tun of vengeance be *abroach*,
Fill out and swill until you burst again.
Webster (?), Weakest Goeth to the Wall, i. 2.

To set abroach. (*a*) To set running; cause to flow or let out liquor, as a cask or barrel.

Barrels of ale *set abroach* in different places of the road had kept the populace in perfect love and loyalty towards the Queen and her favourite. *Scott*, Kenilworth, II. xi.

(*b*) Figuratively, to give rise to; spread abroad; disseminate; propagate.

What mischiefs he might *set abroach*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

abroach† (a-brōch'), *v. t.* [< ME. *abrochen*, broach, tap, < OF. *brocher*, *brochier*, broach, with prefix *a-*, due to adv. *abroche*: see *abroach*, *prep. phr.*, and *broach*.] To open, as a cask, for the purpose of letting out liquor; tap; broach.

Thilke tonne that I schal *abroche*.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath, Prol., l. 177.

abroad (a-brâd'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< ME. *abroad*, *abrod*, < *a*³, *prep.*, on, + *brood*, *brod*, broad: see *broad*.] **1.** Broadly; widely; expansively; outward on all or on both sides.

The love of God is shed *abroad* in our hearts. Rom. v. 5.

Her winges bothe *abrod* she spradde. *Gower.*

Look now *abroad*—another race has filled
These populous borders. *Bryant*, The Ages, st. 32.

2. Out of or beyond certain limits. (*a*) Beyond the walls of a house or the bounds of any inclosure: as, to walk *abroad*.

Where as he lay
So sick alway,
He myght not come *abrode*.
Sir T. More, A Merry Jest.

We are for the most part more lonely when we go *abroad* among men than when we stay in our chambers.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 147.

(*b*) Beyond the bounds of one's own country; in foreign countries: as, he lived *abroad* for many years. [In the United States used most commonly with reference to Europe.]

At home the soldier learned how to value his rights, *abroad* how to defend them.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

Others, still, are introduced from *abroad* by fashion, or are borrowed thence for their usefulness.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 153.

3. Absent; gone away, especially to a considerable distance: as, the head of the firm is *abroad*. —**4.** In an active state; astir; in circulation: as, there are thieves *abroad*; rumors of disaster are *abroad*.

There's villainy *abroad*: this letter will tell you more.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 1.

To be all abroad. (*a*) To be wide of the mark, in a figurative sense; be far wrong in one's guess or estimate. (*b*) To be at a loss; be puzzled, perplexed, bewildered, nonplussed; be all or quite at sea.—**The schoolmaster is abroad**, education is diffused among the people: often used ironically or punningly, implying that the schoolmaster is absent. See *schoolmaster*.

Abrocoma (ab-rok'ō-mạ̈), *n.* Same as *Habrocoma*.

abrocome (ab'rō-kōm), *n.* Same as *habrocome*.

abrogable (ab'rō-ga-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **abrogabilis*, < *abrogare*, abrogate: see *abrogate*, *v.*, and *-ble*.] Capable of being abrogated.

abrogate (ab'rō-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *abrogated*, ppr. *abrogating*. [< L. *abrogatus*, pp. of *abrogare*, annul, repeal, < *ab*, from, + *rogare*, ask, propose a law: see *rogation*.] **1.** To abolish summarily; annul by an authoritative act; repeal. Applied specifically to the repeal of laws, customs, etc., whether expressly or by establishing something inconsistent therewith. See *abrogation*.

The supremacy of mind *abrogated* ceremonies.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., II. 346.

Since I revoke, annul, and *abrogate*
All his decrees in all kinds: they are void!
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 170.

2†. To keep clear of; avoid.

Perge, good master Holofernes, *perge*; so it shall please you to *abrogate* scurrility. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 2.

=**Syn. 1.** *Abolish*, *Repeal*, *Rescind*, etc. (see *abolish*), cancel, invalidate, dissolve, countermand.

abrogate† (ab'rō-gāt), *a.* [< L. *abrogatus*, annulled, pp. of *abrogare*: see *abrogate*, *v.*] Annulled; abolished.

abrogation (ab-rō-gā'shon), *n.* [< L. *abrogatio(n-)*, a repeal, < *abrogare*, repeal: see *abrogate*, *v.*] The act of abrogating. Specifically, the annulling of a law by legislative action or by usage. See *derogation*. Abrogation is *expressed* when pronounced by the new law in general or particular terms; it is *implied* when the new law contains provisions positively contrary to the former law.

There are no such institutions here;—no law that can abide one moment when popular opinion demands its *abrogation*. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 47.

abrogative (ab'rō-gā-tiv), *a.* Abrogating or annulling: as, an *abrogative* law.

abrogator (ab'rō-gā-tor), *n.* One who abrogates or repeals.

Abronia (a-brō'ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., prop. **Habronia*, < Gr. ἁβρός, graceful, elegant, delicate: see *Abrus*.] A genus of low and mostly trailing herbs, natural order *Nyctaginaceæ*, of the western United States. The showy and sometimes fragrant flowers are borne in umbels, much resembling the garden verbena in appearance, but very different in structure. Two or three species are found in cultivation.

abrood† (a-bröd'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< ME. *abrode*, < *a*³, *prep.*, on, + *brode*, E. *brood*.] In or as if in the act of brooding.

The Spirit of God sat *abrood* upon the whole rude mass.
Abp. Sancroft, Sermons, p. 155.

abrook† (a-brůk'), *v. t.* [< *a-*¹ (expletive) + *brook*².] To brook; endure. See *brook*².

Ill can thy noble mind *abrook*
The abject people, gazing on thy face,
With envious looks still laughing at thy shame.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 4.

abrotanoid (ab-rot'a-noid), *n.* [< Gr. ἀβρότονον, an aromatic plant, prob. southernwood (ML. *abrotanum*), + εἶδος, form: see *idol*.] A species of sclerodermatous East Indian reef-coral, *Madrepora abrotanoida*.

abrotanum (ab-rot'a-num), *n.* [< ML. *abrotanum* and *aprotanum*, prop. L. *abrotonum* (also *abrotonus*), < Gr. ἀβρότονον (also ἀβρότονος), an aromatic plant, prob. southernwood (*Artemisia Abrotanum*), = Skt. *mrātana*, a plant, *Cyperus rotundus*; less prob. for *ἁβρότονον, < ἁβρός, delicate, + τόνος, a cord, taken in the sense of filament or fiber. The L. form gave rise to AS. *aprotane*, *ambrotena*, *prutene*, and other corrupt forms, and to It. Sp. Pg. *abrotano*, OF. *abrone*, *averoine*, F. *aurone*.] A European species of *Artemisia*, *A. Abrotanum*, frequent in cultivation under the name of southernwood.

Abrothrix (ab'rō-thriks), *n.* Same as *Habrothrix*.

abrupt (a-brupt'), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *abruptus*, steep, disconnected, abrupt, pp. of *abrumpere*, break off, < *ab*, off, + *rumpere*, break: see *rupture*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Broken or appearing as if broken away or off; marked by or showing a sudden breach or change of continuity; wanting continuation or completion: as, the path or the discourse came to an *abrupt* termination; an *abrupt* turn in a road. Hence—**2.** Steep; precipitous: as, an *abrupt* cliff; an *abrupt* descent.

The *abrupt* mountain breaks,
And seems with its accumulated crags
To overhang the world. *Shelley*, Alastor.

3. Figuratively, sudden; without notice to prepare the mind for the event; unceremonious: as, an *abrupt* entrance or address.

Abrupt death
A period puts, and stops his impious breath.
Oldham, Satires on Jesuits.

4. Lacking in continuity; having sudden transitions from one subject to another: as, an *abrupt* style.—**5.** In *bot.*, terminating suddenly: as, an *abrupt* point: sometimes used in the sense of truncate: as, an *abrupt* leaf.—**Abrupt-pinnate.** Same as *abruptly pinnate*. See *abruptly*. =**Syn. 2.** Precipitous, perpendicular, sheer, steep.—**3.** Sudden, unexpected, hasty, hurried, rough, rude, brusk, blunt, curt, precipitate, short, summary, vehement.—**4.** Broken, disconnected.

II. *n.* [< L. *abruptum*, a steep ascent or descent, prop. neut. of *abruptus*, broken off: see the adj.] An abrupt place; a precipice or chasm. [Rare and poetical.]

Or spread his aery flight,
Upborne with indefatigable wings,
Over the vast *abrupt*. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 409.

abrupt† (a-brupt'), *v. t.* To break off; interrupt; disturb.

Insecurity . . . *abrupteth* our tranquillities.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. 112.

abrupted (a-brup'ted), *p. a.* Broken off suddenly; interrupted.

abruptedly (a-brup'ted-li), *adv.* Abruptly.

abruption (ab-rup'shon), *n.* [< L. *abruptio(n-)*, a breaking off, < *abrumpere*: see *abrupt*, *a.*] A sudden breaking off; a sudden termination; a violent separation of bodies.

By this *abruption* posterity lost more instruction than delight. *Johnson*, Life of Cowley.

abruptly (a-brupt'li), *adv.* **1.** Brokenly; by breaking or being broken off suddenly: as, the path or the discourse ended *abruptly*.—**2.** Precipitously, or with a very steep slope: as, the rocks rise *abruptly* from the water's edge.—**3.** Suddenly, without giving notice, or without the usual forms: as, the minister left France *abruptly*.—**4.** With an abrupt termination.—**Abruptly pinnate**, terminating without an odd leaflet or tendril: said of a pinnate leaf.

Abruptly Pinnate Leaf.

abruptness (a-brupt'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being abrupt. (*a*) The state or quality of being broken off, steep, or craggy; sudden breach of continuity; precipitousness. (*b*) Suddenness; unceremonious haste or vehemence. (*c*) Any want of continuity or smoothness.

Some other languages, for their soft and melting fluency, as having no *abruptness* of consonants, have some advantage of the English. *Howell*, Forreine Travell, p. 158.

Abrus (ā'brus), *n.* [NL., prop. **Habrus*, < Gr. ἁβρός, graceful, elegant, delicate.] A small genus of leguminous plants. *A. precatorius*, or Indian licorice, is a woody twiner, indigenous to India, but now found in all tropical countries, where its root is often used as a substitute for licorice. Its polished, party-colored seeds, of the size of a small pea, called *crabs'-eyes*, *jumble-beads*, and *jequirity* or *John Crow beans*, are employed for rosaries, necklaces, etc., and as a remedy in diseases of the conjunctiva. They have given their native name of *retti* (Hind. *ratti*, *rati*) to a weight (1.875 grains) used by Hindu jewelers and druggists. See *retti-weights*.

abs-. A prefix of Latin origin; a form of *ab-*, used (as in Latin) before *c*, *q*, *t*, as in *abscond*, *abstain*, *absterge*, *abstract*, etc.

abscess (ab'ses), *n.* [< L. *abscessus*, a going away, in medical language an abscess, < *abscedere*, go away, < *abs*, lengthened form of *ab*, away, + *cedere*, go: see *cede*.] In *med.*, a collection of pus in the tissues of any part of the body.

abscessed (ab'sest), *p. a.* Diseased with an abscess or with abscesses.

abscession† (ab-sesh'on), *n.* [< L. *abscessio(n-)*, < *abscedere*, go away: see *abscess*.] **1.** Departure.

Neith [illegible] particular [illegible] Church, p. [illegible].

2. [illegible]

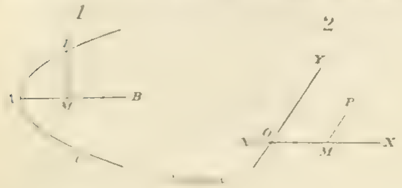
abscess-root [illegible] ilar name [illegible]

abscind [illegible], cut off, tear off, < *ab*, off, + *scindere*, cut, = Gr. [illegible] and *schism*.] [illegible]

[illegible] Nares.

[illegible] pp. of *abscidere*, cut off, < *abs* for *ab*, off, away, + *cædere*, cut. Cf. *excise*, *incise*, *v.*, and *precise*, *a.*] To cut off [illegible]

abscissa [illegible]; pl. [illegible] *abscissæ* (-ē, -ïz). [L. (tr. of Gr. ἀπολαμβανομένη), abbreviation of *recta ex diametro abscissa*, line cut off from the diameter; fem. of *abscissus*, cut off, pp. of *abscindere*: see *abscind*.] In *math.*: (*a*) In the conic sections, that part of a transverse axis which lies between its vertex and a perpendicular ordinate to it from a given [illegible] *of the point* P. (*b*) In the system



of Cartesian coördinates, a certain line used in determining the position of a point in a [illegible] the position of the point P. OM, or its value, is called the *abscissa of the point*, and the fixed line X′X is called the [illegible]

abscissio infiniti (ab-sish′i-ō in-fi-nī′tī). [L.; lit., a cutting off of an infinite (number): see *abscission* and *infinite*.] In *logic*, a series of arguments which exclude, one after another, various assertions which might be made with regard to the subject under discussion, thus gradually diminishing the number of possible [illegible]

abscission (ab-sizh′on), *n.* [< L. *abscissio*(*n*-), < *abscindere*, cut off: see *abscind*.] **1.** The act of cutting off; severance; removal.

> [illegible] the *abscission* of a member.
> *Jer. Taylor.*

2†. The act of putting an end to; the act of annulling or abolishing. *Sir T. Browne.*—**3.** Retrenchment. [Rare.]—**4.** The sudden ter[illegible] by death. *Hooper*, Med. Dict.—**5.** In *rhet.*, a figure of speech consisting in a sudden reticence, as if the words [illegible] clear what [illegible] to finish [illegible] much [illegible]—but [illegible] **6.** In *surg.*, [illegible] Abscission [illegible] the cornea [illegible]

abscond [illegible]

[illegible]

2. To hide, withdraw, or lie concealed: as, "the marmot *absconds* in winter," *Ray*, Works of Creation.

> A fish that flashes his freckled side in the sun and as [illegible]
> [illegible], p. 577.

= **Syn.** Escape, retreat, flee, run away, make off.

II.† *trans.* To conceal.

> Nothing discoverable in the lunar surface is ever cov[illegible] any clouds or mists but such as rise from our own globe.
> [illegible] viii.

absconded† (ab-skon′ded), *p. a.* Hidden; secret; recondite. In *her.*, said of a bearing which is [illegible] Thus, if a [illegible] the [illegible] *absconded* by a shield of pretense or inescutcheon.

> I [illegible] in the pursuit of beauty [illegible]
> *Shaftesbury*, Moralists, p. 3.

abscondedly† (ab-skon′ded-li), *adv.* In concealment or hiding.

> An old Roman priest that then lived *abscondedly* in [illegible]
> [illegible] Athenæ Oxon., I. [illegible].

abscondence† (ab-skon′dẹns), *n.* Concealment; seclusion.

absconder (ab-skon′dėr), *n.* One who absconds.

absconsio (ab-skon′shi-ō), *n.*; pl. *absconsiones* [illegible]. [NL., < L. *abscondere*, hide: see *abscond*.] In *anat.* and *surg.*, a cavity or sinus.

absence (ab′sẹns), *n.* [< ME. *absence*, < OF. *absence*, *ausence*, F. *absence* = Sp. Pg. *ausencia* = It. *assenza*, < L. *absentia*, absence, < *absen*(*t*-)*s*, absent: see *absent*, *a.*] **1.** The state of being absent; the state of being away or not present: as, speak no ill of one in his *absence*.

> Say, is not [illegible] death to those who love?
> *Pope*, Autumn.

> We see on the lip of our companion the presence or *absence* of the great masters of thought and poetry to his mind.
> *Emerson*, Domestic Life.

2. The period of being away or absent: as, an *absence* of several weeks or years.—**3.** The state of being wanting; non-existence at the place and time spoken of; want; lack: as, the *absence* of evidence.

> In the *absence* of conventional law. *Chancellor Kent.*

4. Absent-mindedness; inattention to things present: a shortened form of *absence of mind*.

> To conquer that abstraction which is called *absence*.
> *Landor.*

> For two or three days I continued subject to frequent involuntary fits of *absence*, which made me insensible, for the time, to all that was passing around me.
> *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 147.

Absence of mind, habitual or temporary forgetfulness of, or inattention to, one's immediate surroundings.—**Decree in absence**, in *Scots law*, a decree pronounced against a defendant who has not appeared and pleaded on the merits of the cause.—**Leave of absence**, permission from a superior to be absent. In the United States army an officer is entitled to 30 days' leave in each year on full pay. He may permit this time to accumulate for a period not exceeding four years. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.

absent (ab′sẹnt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *absent*, < OF. *absent*, *ausent*, F. *absent* = Sp. Pg. *ausente* = It. *assente*, < L. *absen*(*t*-)*s*, being away (ppr. of *abesse*, be away), < *ab*, away, + **sen*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. (= Gr. ὤν (ὀντ-), = Skt. *sant*, being, = E. *sooth*, true: see *sooth*), < inf. *esse*, be: see *essence*, *am*, *is*, and cf. *present*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Not in a certain place at a given time; not in consciousness or thought at a certain time; away: opposed to *present*.

> With this she fell distract,
> And, her attendants *absent*, swallow'd fire.
> *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3.

> The picture or visual image in your mind when the object is present to the senses is almost exactly reproduced when it is *absent*. *J. Fiske*, Idea of God, p. 140.

2. Not existing; wanting; not forming a part or attribute of: as, among them refinement is *absent*; revenge is entirely *absent* from his mind.—**3.** Absent-minded (which see).

[illegible]

Absent with leave [illegible]

Absent without leave [illegible]

[illegible]

roundings, or from the topic which demands his attention; he may be thinking of little or nothing. An *abstracted* man is kept from what is present by thoughts and feelings so weighty or interesting that they engross his attention. He may have been so *preoccupied* by them as to be unable to begin to attend to other things, or his thoughts may [illegible] In all these cases he is or becomes *inattentive*. *Distracted* (literally [illegible] but [illegible] a state of perplexity or [illegible] uneasiness sometimes approaching frenzy.

II.† *n.* One who is not present; an absentee.

> [illegible] to pray for one [illegible]
> *Bp. Morton*, To Abp. Usher.

absent (ab-sẹnt′), *v. t.* [< F. *absenter* = Sp. Pg. *ausentar* = It. *assentare*, < L. *absentare*, cause to be away, be away, < *absen*(*t*-)*s*, absent: see *absent*, *a.*] To make absent; take or keep away: now used only reflexively, but formerly sometimes otherwise, as by Milton: as, to *absent* one's self from home; he *absented* himself from the meeting.

> If thou didst ever hold me in thy heart,
> *Absent* thee from felicity awhile.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

> What change
> *Absents* thee, or what chance detains?
> *Milton*, P. L., x. 108.

absentaneous† (ab-sen-tā′nẹ̄-us), *a.* [< ML. *absentaneus*, < L. *absen*(*t*-)*s*, absent: see *absent*, *a.*] Relating to absence; absent. *Bailey.*

absentation (ab-sen-tā′shọn), *n.* [< ML. *absentatio*(*n*-), < L. *absentare*, make absent: see *absent*, *v.*] The act of absenting one's self, or the state of being absent. [Rare.]

> His *absentation* at that juncture be one significant.
> *Sir W. Hamilton*, Discussions, p. 229.

absentee (ab-sen-tē′), *n.* **1.** One who is absent; more narrowly, one who withdraws from his country, office, estate, post, duty, or the like. Specifically applied, generally by way of reproach, to landlords and capitalists who derive their income from one country, but spend it in another in which they reside. **2.** In *law*, one who is without the jurisdiction of a particular court or judge.

absenteeism (ab-sen-tē′izm), *n.* The practice or habit of being an absentee; the practice of absenting one's self from one's country, station, estate, etc. *Absenteeism* in France, under the old *régime*, was one of the greatest evils, and a prominent cause of the first revolution; and in Ireland it has been a cause of much popular discontent.

> Partly from the prevailing *absenteeism* among the landlords, . . . these peasants of the north [of Russia] are more energetic, more intelligent, more independent, and consequently less docile and pliable, than those of the fertile central provinces. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 109.

absenteeship (ab-sen-tē′ship), *n.* Same as *absenteeism*.

absenter (ab-sen′tėr), *n.* One who absents himself.

> He [Judge Foster] has fined all the *absenters* £20 apiece.
> *Lord Thurlow*, Sir M. Foster.

absente reo (ab-sen′tē rē′ō). [L.: *absente*, abl. of *absen*(*t*-)*s*, absent; *reo*, abl. of *reus*, a defendant, < *res*, an action: see *res*.] The defendant being absent: a law phrase.

absently (ab′sẹnt-li), *adv.* In an absent or inattentive manner; with absence of mind.

absentment (ab-sent′mẹnt), *n.* [< *absent*, *v.*, + *-ment*.] The act of absenting one's self, or the state of being absent. *Barrow.* [Rare.]

absent-minded (ab′sẹnt-mīn″ded), *a.* Characterized by absence of mind (see *absence*); inattentive to or forgetful of one's immediate surroundings.

absent-mindedness (ab′sent-mīn″ded-nes), *n.* The quality, state, or habit of being absent-minded.

absentness (ab′sẹnt-nes), *n.* The quality of being absent, inattentive, or absent-minded; absent-mindedness.

absey-book† (ab′sẹ̄-bůk), *n.* [That is, *a-b-c book*: see *a b c*.] A primer, which sometimes included a catechism.

> And then comes answer like an *Absey book*.
> *Shak.*, K. John, i. 1.

absidiole (ab-sid′i-ōl), *n.* Same as *apsidiole*.

absinth (ab′sinth), *n.* [< F. *absinthe*, < L. *absinthium*: see *absinthium*.] **1.** Wormwood. See [illegible].—**2.** Absinthe (which see).

absinthate (ab-sin′thāt), *n.* A salt formed by [illegible] absinthic acid with a base.

absinthe [illegible]; F. pron. ab-sant′), *n.* [F., [illegible]: see *absinthium*.] The com[illegible] liquor of an [illegible] color and [illegible] taste; an abbre[illegible] *extrait d'absinthe*, extract of absin[illegible] alcohol [illegible] plants that are not of this genus, and can be intended only to modify the bitter of the wormwoods; the liquor so flavored is then redistilled. It is considered tonic and stomachic. Its excessive use produces a morbid condition differing somewhat from ordinary alcoholism. Vertigo and epileptiform convulsions are marked symptoms, and hallucinations occur without other symptoms of delirium tremens. The use of it prevailed at one time among the French soldiers in Algiers, but it is now forbidden throughout the French army. The most common way of preparing it for drinking is by pouring it into water drop by drop or allowing it to trickle through a funnel with a minute opening; so prepared, it is called *la hussarde*, and is common in the cafés of France, Italy, and Switzerland.

absinthial (ab-sin′thi-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to wormwood; hence, bitter. *N. E. D.*

absinthian (ab-sin′thi-an), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of wormwood.

> Tempering *absinthian* bitterness with sweets.
> *Randolph*, Poems (1652), p. 60.

absinthiate (ab-sin′thi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *absinthiated*, ppr. *absinthiating*. [< L. *absinthiatus*, pp. adj., containing wormwood, < *absinthium*: see *absinthium*.] 1. To impregnate with wormwood.—2. To saturate with absinthe.

> Latinised English and *absinthiated* barrack-room morality. *The Spectator*, No. 3035, p. 1154.

absinthic (ab-sin′thik), *a.* Of or pertaining to absinthium or wormwood.—**Absinthic acid**, an acid derived from wormwood, probably identical with succinic acid.

absinthin (ab-sin′thin), *n.* The crystalline bitter principle ($C_{20}H_{28}O_4$) of wormwood, *Artemisia Absinthium*.

absinthine (ab-sin′thin), *a.* Having the qualities of absinth or wormwood; absinthic. *Carlyle.*

absinthism (ab-sin′thizm), *n.* The cachectic state produced by the use of absinthe (which see).

absinthium (ab-sin′thi-um), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἀψίνθιον, also ἄψινθος and ἀψινθία, wormwood, of Pers. origin.] The common wormwood, *Artemisia Absinthium*, a European species, much cultivated for its bitter qualities. It contains a volatile oil which is the principal ingredient in the French liqueur absinthe.

Artemisia Absinthium. Leaf and flowering branch.

absinthol (ab-sin′thol), *n.* The chief constituent of oil of wormwood, $C_{10}H_{16}O$.

absis (ab′sis), *n.* Same as *apsis*.

absist† (ab-sist′), *v. i.* [< L. *absistere*, withdraw, < *ab*, off, + *sistere*, stand, a reduplicated form of *stare*, to stand: see *state*, *stand*.] To desist.

absistence† (ab-sis′tens), *n.* A standing off; a refraining or holding back.

absit (ab′sit), *n.* [L.; third pers. pres. subj. of *abesse*, be away.] In colleges, a leave of absence from commons.

absit omen (ab′sit ō′men). [L.; lit., may the omen be away: *absit*, third pers. pres. subj. of *abesse*, be away; *omen*, an omen: see *absent* and *omen*.] May it not be ominous! May the omen fail!

absolute (ab′so-lūt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *absolut*, < OF. *absolut*, < L. *absolutus*, complete, unrestricted, absolute, pp. of *absolvere*, loosen from: see *absolve*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Free from every restriction; unconditional: as, the only *absolute* necessity is logical necessity; *absolute* skepticism; *absolute* proof.—**2.** Perfect; complete; entire; possessed as a quality in the highest degree, or possessing the essential characteristics of the attribute named in the highest degree: as, *absolute* purity; *absolute* liberty.

> What philosophical inquiry aims at is, to discover a proof, by subjective analysis, of a greater certainty in the law, of an inviolable uniformity in nature, of what may properly be called an *absolute* uniformity, if only the word *absolute* is used as opposed to incomplete or partial, and not as opposed to relative or phenomenal.
> *S. Hodgson*, Phil. of Reflection, II. iv. § 1.

Hence—**3.** Perfect; free from imperfection: sometimes applied to persons.

> May seem as shy, as grave, as just, as *absolute*
> As Angelo. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.
>
> So *absolute* she seems,
> And in herself complete. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 547.

4. Fixed; determined; not merely provisional; irrevocable.

> O, pass not, Lord, an *absolute* decree,
> Nor bind thy sentence unconditional.
> *Dryden*, Annus Mirabilis.

5. Viewed independently of other similar things; not considered with reference to other similar things as standards; not comparative merely: opposed to *relative*: as, *absolute* position; *absolute* velocity (see below). [Careful writers, without an explanation, or unless the context makes the meaning clear, do not use the word in this sense; so that, though it has always belonged to the word, it is considered as secondary.]

> Such a code is that here called *Absolute* Ethics as distinguished from Relative Ethics—a code the injunctions of which are alone to be considered as absolutely right, in contrast with those that are relatively right or least wrong; and which, as a system of ideal conduct, is to serve as a standard for our guidance in solving, as well as we can, the problems of real conduct.
> *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 104.

6. Unlimited in certain essential respects; arbitrary; despotic: applied especially to a system of government in which the will of the sovereign is comparatively unhampered by laws or usage: as, an *absolute* monarchy.

> As Lord Chamberlain, I know, you are *absolute* by your office, in all that belongs to the decency and good manners of the stage. *Dryden*, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.
>
> All *absolute* governments, of whatever form, concentrate power in one uncontrolled and irresponsible individual or body, whose will is regarded as the sense of the community. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 37.

7. Certain; infallible.

> The colour of my hair—he cannot tell,
> Or answers "dark," at random,—while, be sure,
> He's *absolute* on the figure, five or ten,
> Of my last subscription.
> *Mrs. Browning*, Aurora Leigh, iii.

8. Domineering; peremptory; exacting strict obedience.

> Tapped on her head
> With *absolute* forefinger. *Mrs. Browning.*

9. Ultimate; not derived from anything else: as, an *absolute* principle.—**10.** Immeasurable; not definable by measurement; not led up to by insensible gradations: as, the distinction between right and wrong is *absolute*.

> The opposition is no longer of the rigid or *absolute* nature which it was before. *A. Seth.*

11. In *gram.*, standing out of the usual syntactical relation or construction: applied to the case of a noun and an adjunct in no relation of dependence upon the rest of the sentence, and defining the time or circumstances of an action: as, the *genitive absolute* in Greek, the *ablative absolute* in Latin, the *locative absolute* in Sanskrit, and the *nominative absolute* in English.—**Absolute alcohol.** See *alcohol*.—**Absolute atmosphere**, an absolute unit of pressure, equal to one million grams per centimeter-second square; that is, one million times the pressure produced on a square centimeter by a force of one gram accelerated every second by a velocity of one centimeter per second.—**Absolute ego**, in *metaph.*, the non-individual, pure ego, neither subject nor object, which, according to the German metaphysician J. G. Fichte, posits the world.—**Absolute electrometer.** See *electrometer*.—**Absolute equation**, in *astron.*, the sum of the optic and eccentric equations, the former being the apparent inequality of a planet's motion in its orbit due to its unequal distance from the earth at different times, an effect which would subsist even if the planet's real motion were uniform, and the latter being the inequality due to a real lack of uniformity in the planet's motion.—**Absolute estate**, in *law*, an unqualified, unconditional estate, entitling the owner to immediate and unlimited possession and dominion.—**Absolute form.** See *form*.—**Absolute identity**, the metaphysical doctrine that mind and matter are phenomenal modifications of the same substance.—**Absolute instrument**, an instrument designed to measure electrical or other physical quantities in terms of absolute units. See *unit*.—**Absolute invariant**, in *alg.*, an invariant entirely unchanged by a linear transformation of the quantic.—**Absolute magnitude**, magnitude without regard to sign, as *plus* or *minus*, opposed to *algebraical magnitude*.—**Absolute measure**, that which is based simply on the fundamental units of time, space, and mass, and does not involve a comparison with any other arbitrary quantity, especially not any gravitation-unit, whose value varies with the latitude and elevation above the sea. Thus, the absolute measure of a force is that of the velocity it would impart to the unit-mass in a unit of time. The units so derived are called *absolute units*; for example, the poundal or dyne. See *unit*.—**Absolute position**, position in absolute space.—**Absolute pressure.** (*a*) That measure of pressure which includes atmospheric pressure. (*b*) Pressure expressed in absolute measure, commonly in absolute atmospheres (which see).—**Absolute problem**, a qualitative problem in which it is sought to discover whether an object possesses a given character, but not to compare different objects.—**Absolute proposition**, in *logic*, a categorical proposition.—**Absolute reality**, in *metaph.*, reality not as it is conceived, but as it exists independently of all thought about it.—**Absolute reciprocant.** See *reciprocant*.—**Absolute space**, space considered as the receptacle of things, and not as relative to the objects in it: opposed to *spatial extension*.—**Absolute temperature**, temperature measured from the absolute zero of temperature (see below) on the absolute or thermodynamic scale of temperature, which is defined by the condition that the area included between two fixed adiabatic lines and any two isothermal lines is proportional to the difference of temperatures for those lines on this scale. This absolute scale of temperature differs by very small quantities, usually negligible, from that of an air-thermometer, and by the absolute temperature is often meant the temperature on the latter scale above the absolute zero.—**Absolute term.** (*a*) In *logic*, a general class-name, as *man*, as opposed to a relative or correlative term. (*b*) In *alg.*, that term of an equation or quantic in which the unknown quantity does not appear, or if it appears has the exponent 0. Thus, in the equation $x^2 + 12x - 24 = 0$, which may also be written $x^2 + 12x - 24x^0 = 0$, the term written -24 in the first form and $-24x^0$ in the second form is called the *absolute term*.—**Absolute time**, time regarded as a quasi-substance independent of the events it brings into relationship, that is, which occur in it.

> Absolute, true, and mathematical *time*, in itself and its own nature, out of relation to anything out of itself, flows equably, and is otherwise called duration: relative, apparent, and vulgar time is any sensible and external measure of duration by motion (whether accurate or inequable) which the vulgar use in place of true time, as an hour, a day, a month, a year.
> *Sir I. Newton*, Principia (trans.), Def. 8, Scholium.

Absolute velocity, the velocity of a body with reference not to other moving bodies, but to something immovable.

> We know nothing about *absolute velocities* in space, for we have no standard of comparison.
> *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 15.

Absolute zero of temperature, the lowest possible temperature which the nature of heat admits; the temperature at which the particles whose motion constitutes heat would be at rest; that temperature at which, if it were maintained in the refrigerator of a perfect thermodynamic engine, the engine would convert all the heat it should receive from its source into work. This temperature has been proved to be 273.7 degrees below the zero of the centigrade scale. See *absolute temperature*. = **Syn. 1.** Unconditional, independent.—**2.** Finished, perfect, rounded, consummate, complete.—**6.** Arbitrary, autocratic, unrestricted, irresponsible.—**7.** Positive, decided, certain, sure.—**8.** Peremptory, imperative, dictatorial.—**9.** Immediate, direct, self-existent.

II. *n.* **1.** In *metaph.*: (*a*) That which is free from any restriction, or is unconditioned; hence, the ultimate ground of all things; God: as, it is absurd to place a limit to the power of the *Absolute*.

> Being itself, and the types which follow, as well as those of logic in general, may be looked upon as definitions of the *Absolute*, or metaphysical definitions of God: at least the first and third typical form in every triad may.
> *Hegel*, Logic, tr. by Wallace, § 85.
>
> The contention of those who declare the *Absolute* to be unknowable is, that beyond the sphere of knowable phenomena there is an Existent, which partially appears in the phenomena, but is something wholly removed from them, and in no way cognizable by us.
> *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 430.

(*b*) That which is perfect or complete: as, its beauty approaches the *absolute*. (*c*) That which is independent of some or all relations; the non-relative.

> The term *absolute* is of a twofold . . . ambiguity, corresponding to the double . . . signification of the word in Latin. *Absolutum* means what is freed or loosed; in which sense the *absolute* will be what is aloof from relation, comparison, limitation, condition, dependence, etc. In this meaning, the *absolute* is not opposed to the infinite. *Absolutum* means finished, perfected, completed; in which sense the *absolute* will be what is out of relation, etc., as finished, perfect, complete, total. . . . In this acceptation—and it is that in which for myself I exclusively use it—the *absolute* is diametrically opposed to, is contradictory of, the infinite.
> *Sir W. Hamilton*, Discussions (3d ed.), p. 13, foot-note.
>
> Whatever can be known or conceived out of all relation, that is to say, without any correlative being necessarily known or conceived along with it, is the known *Absolute*.
> *Ferrier*, Institutes of Metaph., prop. xx.

2. In *math.*, a locus whose projective relation to any two elements may be considered as constituting the metrical relation of these elements to one another. All measurement is made by successive superpositions of a unit upon parts of the quantity to be measured. Now, in all shiftings of the standard of measurement, if this be supposed to be rigidly connected with an unlimited continuum superposed upon that in which lies the measured quantity, there will be a certain locus which will always continue unmoved, and to which, therefore, the scale of measurement can never be applied. This is the absolute. In order to establish a system of measurement along a line, we first put a scale of numbers on the line in such a manner that to every point of the line corresponds one number, and to every number one point. If then we take any second scale of numbers related in this manner to the points of the line, to any number, *x*, of the first scale, will correspond just one number, *y*, of the second. If this correspondence extends to imaginary points, *x* and *y* will be connected by an equation linear in *x* and linear in *y*, which may be written thus: $xy + ax + by + c = 0$. The scale will thus be shifted from $x = 0$ to $y = 0$ or $x = -c/a$. In this shifting, two points of the scale remain unmoved, namely, those which satisfy the equation $x^2 + (a - b)x - c = 0$. This pair of points, which may be really distinct, coincident, or imaginary, constitute the absolute. For a plane, the absolute is a curve of the second order and second class. For three-dimensional space it is a quadric surface. For the ordinary system of measurement in space, producing the Euclidean geometry, the absolute consists of two coincident planes joined along an imaginary circle, which circle is itself usually termed the *absolute*. See *distance* and *anharmonic ratio*.—**Philosophies of the absolute**, certain systems of metaphysics founded on Kant's Critique of Reason—most prominently those of Fichte, Schelling, and Hegel—which, departing from the principles of Kant, maintain that the absolute is cognizable.

absolutely (ab′so-lūt-li), *adv.* Completely; wholly; independently; without restriction, limitation or qualification; unconditionally; positively; peremptorily.

> [illegible] command me [illegible]
> *Milton*, P. L., ix. 1156.

> [illegible] *absolutely* [illegible] to die.
> *Hooker*, Eccl. Pol., v.

> As a matter of fact, [illegible] is never found in the economy of nature. *Huxley*, Physiog., p. 115.

absoluteness [illegible] The state of being [illegible]; completeness; the state of being subject to no extraneous restriction or control; positiveness; perfection.

> [illegible] you have lost that sense of the *absoluteness* and the sanctity of the hab[illegible] once made you so happy in the midst of them.
> *H. James, Jr.*, Portraits of Places, p. 75.

absolution (ab-sǫ-lū'shǫn), *n.* [< ME. *absolu-*[illegible] L. *absolutio(n-)*, < *absolvere*, loosen from: see *absolve*.] **1.** The act of absolving, or the state of being absolved; release from consequences, obligations, or penalties; specifically, release from the penal consequences of sin.

> God's *absolution* of men is his releasing of them from the bands of sin with which they were tied and bound.
> *Trench*, Study of Words, p. 240.

(*a*) According to *Rom. Cath. theol.*, a remission of sin, which the priest, on the ground of authority received from Christ, makes in the sacrament of penance (which see). It is not a mere announcement of the gospel, or a bare declaration that God will pardon the sins of those who repent, but, as the Council of Trent defines it, is a judicial act by which a priest as judge passes a sentence on the penitent. *Cath. Dict.* (*b*) According to *Prot. theol.*, a sacerdotal declaration assuring the penitent of di[illegible] on the ground of his repentance and faith. In the Roman Catholic Church the priest pronounces the absolution in his own name: "I absolve thee." In Protestant communions that use a form of absolution, and in the Greek Church, it is pronounced in the name of God and as a prayer: "God [or Christ] absolve thee."

> By *absolution* [in the Augsburg Confession] is meant the official declaration of the clergyman to the penitent that his sins are forgiven him upon finding or believing that he is exercising a godly sorrow, and is trusting in the blood of Christ. *Shedd*, Hist. of Christ. Doct.

2†. Abolition; abolishment.

> But grant it true [that the Liturgy ordered too many ceremonies], not a total *absolution*, but a reformation thereof, may hence be inferred. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., XI. x. 8.

3. In *civil law*, a sentence declaring an accused person to be innocent of the crime laid to his charge.—**Absolution from censures** (*eccles.*), the removal of penalties imposed by the church.—**Absolution for the dead** (*eccles.*), a short form of prayer for the repose of the soul, said after a funeral mass.—**Absolutions in the breviary** (*eccles.*), certain short prayers said before the [illegible] in matins and before the chapter at the end of [illegible].—**Syn. 1.** *Remission*, etc. See *pardon*, *n.*

absolutism (ab'sǫ-lū-tizm), *n.* [< *absolute* + *-ism*, after F. *absolutisme* = Pg. *absolutismo*.] **1.** The state of being absolute. Specifically, in *political science*, that practice or system of government in which the [illegible] sovereign is unrestricted; a state so gov[illegible].

> The province of *absolutism* is not to dispose of the national life, but to maintain it without those checks on the exercise of power which exist elsewhere.
> *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 99.

> [illegible] conversion Germany has never taken kindly to the claims of *absolutism*, either of authority or of belief, so strongly put forward by the Church.
> *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 310.

2. The [illegible] absolute individual power in [illegible] in the unrestricted right of [illegible] disposal in a sovereign.—**3.** The [illegible] doctrine of predestination or [illegible].—**4.** The metaphysical doctrine of the [illegible]atists.—**Syn. 1.** [illegible]

absolutist [illegible], *n.* and *a.* [< *absolute* + [illegible]] **I.** *n.* **1.** An advocate of [illegible] government.—**2.** [illegible] that there is [illegible] ence, and that [illegible] it.

> [illegible]

II. [illegible] absolutism; de[illegible]

> [illegible] would introduce, indeed, the most vexatious [illegible]

absolut[illegible]

> [illegible]

absolutory (ab-sol'ụ-tọ̄-ri), *a.* [< ML. *absolutorius*, < L. *absolutus*: see *absolute*.] Giving absolution; capable of absolving: as, "an *absolutory* sentence," *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

absolvable (ab-sol'vạ-bl), *a.* Capable of being absolved; deserving of or entitled to absolution.

absolvatory (ab-sol'vạ-tọ̄-ri), *a.* [Irreg. < *absolve* + *-atory*; prop. *absolutory*, q. v.] Conferring absolution, pardon, or release; having power to absolve.

absolve (ab-solv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *absolved*, ppr. *absolving*. [< L. *absolvere*, loosen from, < *ab*, from, + *solvere*, loosen: see *solve*, and cf. *assoil*.] **1.** To set free or release, as from some duty, obligation, or responsibility.

> No amount of erudition or technical skill or critical power can *absolve* the mind from the necessity of creating, if it would grow. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 104.

2. To free from the consequences or penalties attaching to actions; acquit; specifically, in *eccles. language*, to forgive or grant remission of sins; pronounce forgiveness of sins to.

> The felon's latest breath
> *Absolves* the innocent man who bears his crime.
> *Bryant*, Hymn to Death.

> I am just *absolved*,
> Purged of the past, the foul in me, washed fair.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 18.

3†. To accomplish; finish.

> The work begun, how soon
> *Absolved*. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 94.

4†. To solve; resolve; explain.

> We shall not *absolve* the doubt.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 10.

=**Syn. 1.** To free, release, excuse, liberate, exempt.—**2.** To acquit, excuse, clear, pardon, forgive, justify. See *acquit*.

absolver (ạb-sol'vėr), *n.* One who absolves; one who remits sin, or pronounces it to be remitted.

absolvitor (ab-sol'vi-tọr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *absolvere*: see *absolve*.] In *law*, a decree of absolution.—**Decree of absolvitor**, in *Scots law*, a decree in favor of the defendant in an action. A decree in favor of the pursuer or plaintiff is called a *decree condemnator*.

absolvitory (ab-sol'vi-tọ̄-ri), *a.* [See *absolvatory*.] Absolutory; absolvatory.

absonant (ab'so-nant), *a.* [< L. *ab* + *sonan(t-)s*: see *sonant*, and cf. *absonous*.] Wide from the purpose; contrary; discordant: opposed to *consonant*: as, "*absonant* to nature," *Quarles*, The Mourner. [Now rare.]

absonate† (ab'sọ̄-nāt), *v. t.* [For **absoniate*, < ML. *absoniatus*, pp. of *absoniare*, avoid, lit. be discordant: see *absonous*.] To avoid; detest. *Ash*.

absonous† (ab'sọ̄-nus), *a.* [< L. *absonus*, discordant, < *ab*, from, + *sonus*, sound: see *sound*⁵.] **1.** Unmusical.—**2.** Figuratively, discordant; opposed; contrary: as, "*absonous* to our reason," *Glanville*, Scep. Sci., iv.

absorb (ạb-sôrb'), *v. t.* [< L. *absorbēre*, swallow down anything, < *ab*, away, + *sorbēre*, suck up, = Gr. *ῥοφεῖν*, sup up.] **1.** To drink in; suck up; imbibe, as a sponge; take in by absorption, as the lacteals of the body; hence, to take up or receive in, as by chemical or molecular action, as when charcoal *absorbs* gases.

> It is manifest, too, that there cannot be great self-mo[illegible] unless the [illegible] materials are [illegible] distributed to the organs which transform insensible motion into sensible motion. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 2.

> Every gas and every vapor *absorbs* exactly those kinds of rays which it emits when in the glowing condition, whilst it permits all other kinds of rays to traverse it with undiminished intensity. *Lommel*, Nature of Light, p. [illegible]

2†. To swallow up; engulf; overwhelm: as, the sea *absorbed* the wreck.

> And dark oblivion soon *absorbs* them all.
> *Cowper*, On Names in Eng. Lit.

3. To swallow up the identity or individuality of; draw in as a constituent part; incorporate: as, the empire *absorbed* all the small states.

> A clear stream flowing with a muddy one,
> Till in its onward current it *absorbs* . . .
> The vexed eddies of its wayward brother.
> *Tennyson*, Isabel.

4. To engross or engage wholly.

> [illegible] astounding spectacle [illegible] attention [illegible] impossible to [illegible]
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol. [illegible]

> [illegible] *Whately*, [illegible] of Advent.

5†. In *med.*, to counteract or neutralize: as, [illegible] *absorb* acidity in the stomach.—**Absorbing well**, [illegible] shaft sunk in [illegible] the surface [illegible] to reach a permeable [illegible] water and can therefore take up [illegible] and carry off the water which has access to it from above. Such wells are sometimes called *negative wells*, *waste-wells*, and *drain wells*; also, in the south of England, *dead wells*. The geological conditions favoring their use are rare; but they have occasionally been found practicable and convenient in connection with manufacturing establishments.—**Syn. 4.** To *Absorb*, *Engross*, *Swallow up*, *Engulf*, engage, arrest, rivet, fix. (See *engross*.) *Absorb* and *engross* denote the engagement of one's whole attention and energies by some object or occupation; but *absorb* commonly has connected with it the idea of mental passivity, *engross* that of mental activity. Thus, one is *absorbed* in a novel, but *engrossed* in business. The words, however, are sometimes used interchangeably. *Swallow up* and *engulf* have a much stronger figurative sense; *engulf* generally expresses misfortune.

absorbability (ạb-sôr-bạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being absorbable.

absorbable (ạb-sôr'bạ-bl), *a.* Capable of being absorbed or imbibed.

absorbed (ạb-sôrbd'), *p. a.* **1.** Drawn in or sucked up. Specifically applied to the coloring in paintings when the oil has sunk into the canvas, leaving the color flat and the touches dead or indistinct: nearly synonymous with *sunk in*.

2. Engrossed: as, an *absorbed* look.

absorbedly (ạb-sôr'bed-li), *adv.* In an absorbed manner.

absorbedness (ạb-sôr'bed-nes), *n.* The state of being absorbed, or of having the attention fully occupied.

absorbefacient (ab-sôr-bē-fā'shient), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *absorbēre*, absorb, + *facien(t-)s*, ppr. of *facere*, make.] **I.** *a.* Causing absorption.

II. *n.* Any substance causing absorption, as of a swelling. *H. C. Wood*, Therap.

absorbency (ạb-sôr'bẹn-si), *n.* Absorptiveness.

absorbent (ạb-sôr'bent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *absorben(t-)s*, ppr. of *absorbēre*: see *absorb*.] **I.** *a.* Absorbing or capable of absorbing; imbibing; swallowing; performing the function of absorption: as, *absorbent* vessels; the *absorbent* system.

> "Absorption-bands" [in the spectrum] . . . indicate what kind of light has been stopped and extinguished by the *absorbent* object. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 450.

Absorbent cotton. See *cotton*¹.—**Absorbent gland.** See *gland*.—**Absorbent grounds**, in *painting*, picture-grounds prepared, either on board or on canvas, so as to have the power of absorbing the redundant oil from the colors, for the sake of quickness in drying, or to increase the brilliancy of the colors.—**Absorbent-strata water-power**, a hydraulic device for utilizing the power of water passing through an absorbing-well. See *absorbing-well*, under *absorb*.

II. *n.* Anything which absorbs. Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.* and *physiol.*, a vessel which imbibes or takes nutritive matters into the system; specifically, in the vertebrates, a lymphatic vessel (which see, under *lymphatic*). (*b*) In *therapeutics*: (1) any substance used to absorb a morbid or excessive discharge; (2) an alkali used to neutralize acids in the stomach. (*c*) In *chem.*: (1) anything that takes up into itself a gas or liquid, as a substance which withdraws moisture from the air; (2) a substance, such as magnesia, lime, etc., which neutralizes acids.

absorber (ạb-sôr'bėr), *n.* One who or that which absorbs.

> Let us study the effect of using sodium vapour as the medium—not as a source of light, but as an *absorber*.
> *J. N. Lockyer*, Spect. Anal., p. 39.

> Schlosing has investigated the action of the ocean-water as an *absorber* and regulator of the carbonic acid gas in the atmosphere. *Smithsonian Report*, 1881, p. 266.

absorbing (ạb-sôr'bing), *p. a.* **1.** Soaking up; imbibing; taking up.

> If either light or radiant heat be absorbed, the *absorbing* body is warmed. *Tyndall*, Light and Elect., p. 76.

2. Engrossing; enchanting: as, the spectacle was most *absorbing*.

> The total aspect of the place, its sepulchral stillness, its *absorbent* perfume of evanescence and decay and mortality, confounds the distinctions and blurs the details.
> *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 334.

absorbingly (ạb-sôr'bing-li), *adv.* In an absorbing manner; engrossingly.

absorbition† (ab-sôr-bish'ọn), *n.* [Irreg. < *absorb* + *-ition*.] Absorption.

absorpt† (ab-sorpt'), *a.* [< L. *absorptus*, pp. of *absorbere*: see *absorb*.] Absorbed.

> [illegible] in vain invites the feast to share,
> [illegible] I wander and *absorpt* in care.
> *Pope*, Odyssey, iv.

absorptiometer (ab-sôrp-shi-om'e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *absorptio(n-)*, absorption, + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure: see *meter*².] An instrument invented by Professor Bunsen to determine the amount of gas absorbed by a unit-volume of a liquid. It is a [illegible] in which a certain quantity of the gas and [illegible] over mercury. The amount of absorption [illegible] on the scale by the height to which the [illegible] up the liquid in the tube.

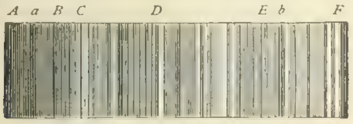
absorption (ab-sorp'shon), *n.* [< L. *absorptio(n-)*, [illegible], < *absorbere*: see *absorb*.] The act or process of absorbing, or the state of being absorbed, in all the senses of the verb: as—(*a*) [illegible] process of imbibing, swallowing, or engulfing mechanically. (*b*) The condition of having one's attention entirely occupied with something. (*c*) In *chem.* and *phys.*, a taking in or reception by molecular or chemical action: as, *absorption* of gases, light, heat. See below.

> We know the redness of the sun at evening arises, not from *absorption* by the ether, but from *absorption* by a great thickness of our atmosphere.
> *J. N. Lockyer*, Spect. Anal., p. 30.

(*d*) In *physiol.*, the process of taking up into the vascular system (venous or lymphatic) either food from the alimentary canal or inflammatory products and other substances from the various tissues. Plants absorb moisture and nutritive juices principally by their roots, but sometimes by their general surfaces, as in seaweeds, and carbonic acid by their leaves. Absorption of organic matter by leaves takes place in several insectivorous plants.—**Absorption-bands,** in *spectrum analysis*, dark bands in the spectrum more or less broad and in general not sharply defined. They are seen when the light has passed through a body not necessarily incandescent, and which may be a solid (as a salt of didymium), a liquid (as a solution of blood), or a vapor (as the rain-band caused by the aqueous vapor in the terrestrial atmosphere). See *absorption-lines* and *spectrum.*—**Absorption of color,** the phenomenon observed when certain colors are retained or prevented from passing through certain transparent bodies. Thus, pieces of colored glass are almost opaque to some parts of the spectrum, while allowing other colors to pass through freely. This is merely a special case of the absorption of light.—**Absorption of gases,** the action of some solids and liquids in taking up or absorbing gases. Thus, a porous body like charcoal (that is, one presenting a large surface) has the ability to take in, or condense on its surface, a large quantity of some gases through the molecular attraction exerted between its surface and the molecules of the gas, boxwood charcoal, for example, being able to absorb 90 times its volume of ammonia-gas. On account of this property, charcoal is used as a disinfectant to absorb noxious gases. (See *occlusion.*) Liquids also have the power to absorb or dissolve gases, the quantity absorbed varying with the nature of the liquid and the gas; it is also proportional to the pressure, and increases as the temperature is lowered. For example, at the ordinary temperature and pressure water absorbs its own volume of carbon dioxid; at a pressure of two atmospheres, two volumes are absorbed, and so on. If this additional pressure is relieved, the excess over one volume is liberated with effervescence, as in soda-water.—**Absorption of heat,** the action performed in varying degrees in different bodies—solids, liquids, and gases—of stopping radiant heat, as a result of which their own temperature is more or less raised. For example, rock-salt and carbon disulphid absorb but little radiant heat, that is, are nearly diathermanous. On the other hand, alum and water arrest a large portion of it, that is, are comparatively athermanous.

> The waves of ether once generated may so strike against the molecules of a body exposed to their action as to yield up their motion to the latter; and in this transfer of the motion from the ether to the molecules consists the *absorption of* radiant *heat.* *Tyndall*, Radiation, § 2.

Absorption of light, that action of an imperfectly transparent or opaque body by which some portion of an incident pencil of light is stopped within the body, while the rest is either transmitted through it or reflected from it. It is owing to this action that, for example, a certain thickness of pure water shows a greenish color, of glass a bluish-green color, etc.—**Absorption-lines,** in *spectrum analysis*, dark lines produced in an otherwise continuous spectrum by the absorption of relatively cool vapors through which the light has passed. The absorption takes place in accordance with the principle that a body, when exposed to radiation from a source hotter than itself, absorbs the same rays which it emits when incandescent. Thus, the radiation from a lime light passed through an alcohol flame colored with sodium vapor yields a continuous spectrum, interrupted, however, by a dark line in the place of the bright line afforded by the sodium vapor alone. The solar spectrum shows a multitude of dark lines, due to the absorption of the solar atmosphere, and in part also to that of the earth.—**Absorption-spectrum,** a spectrum with absorption-lines or -bands.—**Cutaneous** or **external absorption,** in *med.*, the process by which certain substances, when placed in contact with a living surface, produce the same effects upon the system as when taken into the stomach or injected into the veins, only in a less degree. Thus, arsenic, when applied to an external wound, will sometimes affect the system as rapidly as when introduced into the stomach; and mercury, applied externally, excites salivation.—**Interstitial absorption.** See *interstitial.*



Part of Solar Spectrum, showing Absorption-lines.

absorptive (a̤b-sôrp′tiv), *a.* [< F. *absorptif*, < L. as if **absorptivus*, < *absorbēre*: see *absorb.*] Having power to absorb or imbibe; causing absorption; absorbent.

> The *absorptive* power of a substance may not be so extensive as to enable it to absorb and extinguish light-rays or heat-rays of all kinds; it may arrest some only.
> *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 449.

absorptiveness (a̤b-sôrp′tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being absorptive; absorptivity.

absorptivity (a̤b-sôrp-tiv′i̤-ti), *n.* The power or capacity of absorption. [Rare.]

> The *absorptivity* inherent in organic beings. *J. D. Dana.*

absquatulate (ab-skwot′ṳ̄-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *absquatulated*, ppr. *absquatulating.* [A feigned word, of American origin, simulating a L. derivation. Cf. *abscond, ambulate.*] To run away; abscond; make off. [Slang.]

absque hoc (abz′kwē hok). [L., without this (or that): *absque*, without, < *abs*, off, from, with generalizing suffix *-que*; *hoc*, abl. of *hic*, this, that.] Without this or that: specifically used, in *law*, in traversing what has been alleged and is repeated.

absque tali causa (abz′kwē tā′lī kâ′zä̤). [L.: *absque*, without; *tali*, abl. of *talis*, such; *causa*, abl. of *causa*, cause.] Without such cause: a phrase used in law.

abs. re. In *law*, an abbreviation of Latin *ȧbsente reo* (which see), the defendant being absent.

abstain (ab-stān′), *v.* [< ME. *abstainen, absteinen, abstenen*, < OF. *abstener, abstenir, astenir*, F. *abstenir*, refl., < L. *abstinēre*, abstain, < *abs*, off, + *tenēre*, hold: see *tenable.* Cf. *contain, attain, detain, pertain, retain, sustain.*] **I.** *intrans.* To forbear or refrain voluntarily, especially from what gratifies the passions or appetites: used with *from*: as, to *abstain from* the use of ardent spirits; to *abstain from* luxuries.

> *Abstain from* meats offered to idols. Acts xv. 29.

> To walk well, it is not enough that a man *abstains from* dancing. *De Quincey*, Herodotus.

II.† *trans.* To hinder; obstruct; debar; cause to keep away from: as, "*abstain* men from marrying," *Milton.*

abstainer (ab-stā′nėr), *n.* One who abstains; specifically, one who abstains from the use of intoxicating liquors; a teetotaler.

abstainment (ab-stān′me̤nt), *n.* The act of abstaining; abstention.

abstemious (ab-stē′mi-us), *a.* [< L. *abstemius*, < *abs*, from, + a supposed **temum*, strong drink, > *temetum*, strong drink, and *temulentus*, drunken.] **1.** Sparing in diet; moderate in the use of food and drink; temperate; abstinent.

> Under his special eye
> *Abstemious* I grew up, and thriv'd amain.
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 637.

> Instances of longevity are chiefly among the *abstemious.*
> *Arbuthnot*, Nat. and Choice of Aliments.

> *Abstemious*, refusing luxuries, not sourly and reproachfully, but simply as unfit for his habit.
> *Emerson*, Misc., p. 261.

2. Restricted; very moderate and plain; very sparing; spare: opposed to *luxurious* or *rich*: as, an *abstemious* diet.—**3.** Devoted to or spent in abstemiousness or abstinence: as, an *abstemious* life.

> Till yonder sun descend, O let me pay
> To grief and anguish one *abstemious* day.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xix. 328.

4. Promoting or favoring abstemiousness; associated with temperance. [Rare.]

> Such is the virtue of th' *abstemious* well.
> *Dryden*, Fables.

abstemiously (ab-stē′mi-us-li), *adv.* In an abstemious manner; temperately; with a sparing use of meat or drink.

abstemiousness (ab-stē′mi-us-nes), *n.* The quality or habit of being temperate, especially in the use of food and drink.=**Syn.** *Abstemiousness, Abstinence, Temperance, Sobriety*, soberness, moderation, temperateness. (See *sobriety.*) The italicized words denote voluntary abstention from objects of desire, most commonly abstention from food or drink, regarded either as an act or as an element in character. *Abstemiousness*, by derivation and earlier use, suggests abstinence from wine; but it has lost this special sense, and now generally signifies habitual moderation in the gratification of the appetites and desires; *abstinence* is simply the refraining from gratification, and may be applied to a single act. They both suggest self-denial, while *temperance* and *sobriety* suggest wisdom, balance of mind, and propriety. *Temperance* suggests self-control, the measure of abstention being proportioned to the individual's idea of what is best in that respect. Hence, *abstinence* and *temperance* often stand in popular use for total abstinence from intoxicating drink.

> Knowing the *abstemiousness* of Italians everywhere, and seeing the hungry fashion in which the islanders clutched our gifts and devoured them, it was our doubt whether any of them had ever experienced perfect repletion. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xii.

> If twenty came and sat in my house, there was nothing said about dinner, . . . but we naturally practised *abstinence.* *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 154.

> The rule of "not too much," by *temperance* taught.
> *Milton*, P. L., xi. 531.

abstention (ab-sten′sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *abstentio(n-)*, < *abstinēre*: see *abstain.*] A holding off or refraining; abstinence from action; neglect or refusal to do something.

> As may well be supposed, this *abstention* of our light cavalry was observed by the Russians with surprise and thankfulness. *Kinglake.*

> Thus the act [of nursing] is one that is to both exclusively pleasurable, while *abstention* entails pain on both.
> *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 102.

abstentionist (ab-sten′sho̤n-ist), *n.* One who practises or is in favor of abstention, as from the act of voting, from eating flesh, etc.

abstentious (ab-sten′shus), *a.* [< *abstention* + *-ous.* Cf. *contentious*, etc.] Characterized by abstention. *Farrar.*

abster† (ab-stėr′), *v. t.* [< L. *absterrēre*, frighten from, < *abs*, from, + *terrere*, frighten: see *terrible.*] To frighten off; deter; hinder.

> So this in like manner should *abster* and fear me and mine from doing evil. *Becon*, Christmas Banquet.

absterge (ab-stėrj′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *absterged*, ppr. *absterging.* [< L. *abstergere*, wipe off, < *abs*, off, + *tergēre*, wipe: see *terse.*] **1.** To wipe, or make clean by wiping; wash away.

> Baths are used to *absterge*, belike, that fulsomeness of sweat to which they are there subject.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 286.

2. In *med.*: (*a*) To cleanse by lotions, as a wound or ulcer. (*b*) To purge. See *deterge.*

abstergent (ab-stėr′je̤nt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *abstergen(t-)s*, ppr. of *abstergere*: see *absterge.*] **I.** *a.* Having cleansing or purgative properties.

II. *n.* **1.** Anything that aids in scouring or cleansing, as soap or fuller's earth.—**2.** In *med.*, a lotion or other application for cleansing a sore: in this sense nearly superseded by *detergent.*

abstergify†, *v. t.* or *i.* [Improp. < L. *abstergēre* (see *absterge*) + E. *-fy.*] To cleanse; perform one's ablutions.

> Specially when wee would *abstergifie.*
> *Benvenuto*, Passengers' Dialogues.

absterse (ab-stėrs′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *abstersed*, ppr. *abstersing.* [< L. *abstersus*, pp. of *abstergēre*: see *absterge.*] To absterge; cleanse; purify. *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

abstersion (ab-stėr′sho̤n), *n.* [< L. **abstersio(n-)*, < *abstergēre*, pp. *abstersus*: see *absterge.*] **1.** The act of wiping clean: as, "ablution and *abstersion*," *Scott*, Waverley, xx.—**2.** In *med.*, a cleansing by substances which remove foulness from about sores, or humors or obstructions from the system.

> *Abstersion* is plainly a scouring off or incision of the more viscous humours, and making the humours more fluid; and cutting between them and the part.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 42.

abstersive (ab-stėr′siv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *abstersif*, < L. **abstersivus*, < *abstergēre*, pp. *abstersus*: see *absterge.*] **I.** *a.* Cleansing; having the quality of removing foulness. See *detersive.*

> The seats with purple clothe in order due,
> And let the *abstersive* sponge the board renew.
> *Pope*, Odyssey, xx. 189.

> A tablet stood of that *abstersive* tree
> Where Æthiop's swarthy bird did build her nest.
> *Sir J. Denham*, Chess.

II. *n.* That which effects abstersion; that which purifies.

> *Abstersives* are fuller's earth, soap, linseed-oil, and ox-gall. *Petty*, in Sprat's Hist. Royal Soc., p. 295.

abstersiveness (ab-stėr′siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being abstersive or abstergent.

> A caustick or a healing faculty, *abstersiveness*, and the like. *Boyle*, Works, II. 117.

abstinence (ab′sti-ne̤ns), *n.* [< ME. *abstinence*, < OF. *abstinence, astinence, astenance*, < L. *abstinentia*, < *abstinen(t-)s*, ppr. of *abstinēre*: see *abstinent.*] **1.** In general, the act or practice of voluntarily refraining from the use of something or from some action; abnegation.

> Since materials are destroyed as such by being once used, the whole of the labour required for their production, as well as the *abstinence* of the persons who supplied the means for carrying it on, must be remunerated.
> *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ.

More specifically—**2.** The refraining from indulgence in the pleasures of the table, or from customary gratifications of the senses or the intellect, either partially or wholly.

> Against diseases here the strongest fence
> Is the defensive virtue *abstinence.* *Herrick.*

> Men flew to frivolous amusements and to criminal pleasures with the greediness which long and enforced *abstinence* naturally produces. *Macaulay.*

3. In a still narrower sense—(*a*) Forbearance from the use of alcoholic liquors as a beverage: in this sense usually preceded by the adjective *total.* (*b*) *Eccles.*, the refraining from certain kinds of food or drink on certain days, as from flesh on Fridays.—**Day of abstinence,** in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a day on which it is forbidden to eat flesh-meat. A *fasting-day* limits to one full meal, and commonly includes abstinence.=**Syn.** *Abstemiousness, Abstinence, Temperance*, etc. See *abstemiousness.*

abstinency (ab′sti-ne̤n-si), *n.* The habit or practice of abstaining or refraining, especially from food. [Rare.]

abstinent (ab'sti-nent), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *abstinent*, < OF. *abstinent*, [illegible], [illegible], < L. *abstinen(t-)s*, ppr. of [illegible]: see *abstain*.] I. *a.* Refraining from indulgence, especially in the use of food and drink; characterized by [illegible]; [illegible]ious.

II. *n.* 1. One who is [illegible] abstinent; an abstainer.

[illegible] for a bottle of [illegible] they are [illegible], LXV. [illegible]

2. [illegible] appeared in Fr[illegible] century. The Ab[illegible] the eating of flesh, [illegible] created beings.

abstinently [illegible], *adv.* In an ab[illegible]; with abstinence.

abstorted† [illegible], *p. a.* [< L. *abs*, away, + *tortus*, pp. of *torquēre*, twist: see *tort* and *tor*[illegible].] [illegible] away. *Phillips*, 1662.

abstract [illegible], *v.* [< L. *abstractus*, pp. of [illegible], draw away, < *abs*, away, + *tra*[illegible]: see [illegible], *trait*.] I. *trans.* 1. To draw [illegible]; take away; withdraw or remove, whether to hold or to get rid of the object withdrawn: as, to *abstract* one's attention; to *abstract* a watch from a person's pocket, or money from a bank. [In the latter use, a euphemism for *steal* or *purloin*.]

> [illegible] of radiant dye
> *Abstracts* and ravishes the curious eye.
>
> *King*, Rufinus, l. 257.

> *Abstract* what others feel, what others think,
> All pleasures sicken, and all glories sink.
>
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, iv. 45.

In truth the object and the sensation are the same thing, and cannot therefore be *abstracted* from each other. *Berkeley*, Prin. of Human Knowl. (1710), i. ¶ 5.

2. To consider as a form apart from matter; attend to as a general object, to the neglect of special circumstances; derive as a general idea from the contemplation of particular instances; separate and hold in thought, as a part of a complex idea, while letting the rest go. This meaning of the Latin *abstrahere*, with the corresponding meaning of *abstracto*, first appears toward the end of the great dispute between the nominalists and realists in the twelfth century. The invention of these terms may be said to embody the upshot of the controversy. They are unquestionably translations of the Greek [illegible] and [illegible], though we cannot say how these Greek terms became known in the West so early. The earliest passage is the following: "We say those thoughts ([illegible]) are by *abstraction* (*per abstractionem*), which either contemplate the nature of any form in itself without regard to the subject matter, or think any nature indifferently ([illegible]) apart, that is, from the difference of the individuals . . . On the other hand, we may speak of subtraction, when any one endeavors to contemplate the nature of any subject essence apart from all form. Either thought, however, the *abstracting* as well as the subtracting, seems to conceive the thing otherwise than it exists." [illegible], in Cousin's Fragments Philosophiques ([illegible]), p. 481. That old literature having been long forgotten, an erroneous idea of the origin of the term arose. [illegible] etymologically the active withdrawal [illegible] thing, in order to fix it on another [illegible]. This plausible but false notion gave rise to [illegible] (*abstract*) *from*. See below.]

3. To [illegible] or obtain the idea of.

> [illegible] accidents and acts
> [illegible] creation fall
> [illegible] divine *abstracts*,
> [illegible] Virtues all.
>
> *Sir J. Davies.*

4. To [illegible] the substance of, as a book or writing; [illegible] reduce to a summary.

> [illegible]
> [illegible]
>
> [illegible], ii. 2.

[illegible]

[illegible] Mind.

5†. To [illegible]: as, to *abstract* spirit. [illegible].
Syn. 2. [illegible] 4. [illegible]

II. [illegible]

To abstract from, [illegible]

[illegible]

abstract [illegible] I. *a.* 1. Considered apart from matter and from special cases: as, an *abstract* number, a number as conceived in arithmetic, not a number of things of any kind. Originally applied to geometrical forms (the metaphor being that [illegible]), and down to the twelfth century restricted exclusively to mathematical forms and [illegible], about A. D. 600, defines *abstract* [illegible]. It is now applied to anything of a general nature which is considered apart from special circumstances: thus, *abstract* right is what ought to be done independently of instituted law. [The phrase *in the abstract* is [illegible] in this sense.]

Abstract natures are as the alphabet or simple letters wh[illegible] consisteth; or as the colours mingled in the painter's shell, wherewith he is able to make infinite variety of faces and shapes.
[illegible], Valerius Maximus, xiii.

Abstract calculations, in questions of finance, are not to be [illegible]. *A. Hamilton*, Works, I. 129.

Consider the positive science of Crystallography, and presently it appears that the mineralogist is studying the *abstract* Crystal, its geometrical laws and its physical properties.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 61.

2. In *gram.* (since the thirteenth century), applied specially to that class of nouns which are formed from adjectives and denote character, as *goodness*, *audacity*, and more generally to all nouns that do not name concrete things. *Abstract* in this sense is a prominent term in the logic of Occam and of the English nominalists.

Of the name of the thing itself, by a little change or wresting, we make a name for that accident which we consider; and for "living" put into the account "life"; for "moved," "motion"; for "hot," "heat"; for "long," "length"; and the like: and all such names are the names of the accidents and properties by which one matter and body is distinguished from another. These are called "names *abstract*," because severed, not from matter, but from the account of matter. *Hobbes*, Leviathan, i. 4.

A mark is needed to shew when the connotation is dropped. A slight mark put upon the connotative term answers the purpose; and shews when it is not meant that anything should be connoted. In regard to the word black, for example, we merely annex to it the syllable ness; and it is immediately indicated that all connotation is dropped: so in sweetness, hardness, dryness, lightness. The new words, so formed, are the words which have been denominated *abstract*; as the connotative terms from which they are formed have been denominated concrete; and as these terms are in frequent use, it is necessary that the meaning of them should be well remembered. It is now also manifest what is the real nature of *abstract* terms; a subject which has in general presented such an appearance of mystery. They are simply the concrete terms with the connotation dropped.
James Mill, Analysis of the Human Mind, ix.

Why not say at once that the *abstract* name is the name of the attribute? *J. S. Mill.*

3†. Having the mind drawn away from present objects, as in ecstasy and trance; abstracted: as, "*abstract* as in a trance," *Milton*, P. L., viii. 462.—4. Produced by the mental process of abstraction: as, an *abstract* idea. Under this head belong two meanings of *abstract* which can hardly be considered as English, though they are sometimes used by writers influenced by the German language. They are (*a*) General; having relatively small logical comprehension; wide; lofty; indeterminate. This is the usual meaning of *abstract* in German; but its establishment in English would greatly confuse our historical terminology. (*b*) Resulting from analytical thought; severed from its connections; falsified by the neglect of important considerations. This is the Hegelian meaning of the word, carrying with it a tacit condemnation of the method of analytical mechanics and of all application of mathematics.

5. Demanding a high degree of mental abstraction; difficult; profound; abstruse: as, highly *abstract* conceptions; very *abstract* speculations.—6. Applied to a science which deals with its object in the abstract: as, *abstract* logic; *abstract* mathematics: opposed to *applied* logic and mathematics.—7. Separated from material elements; ethereal; ideal.

> Love's not so pure and *abstract* as they use
> To say, which have no mistress but their muse.
>
> *Donne*, Poems, p. 27.

Abstract arithmetic. See *arithmetic*, 2.

II. *n.* 1. That which concentrates in itself the essential qualities of anything more extensive or more general, or of several things; the essence; specifically, a summary or epitome containing the substance, a general view, or the principal heads of a writing, discourse, series of events, or the like.

> You shall find there
> A man who is the *abstract* of all faults
> That all men follow. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 4.

[illegible] a faint *abstract* of the things which have [illegible]. *D. W*[illegible], Bunker Hill Monument.

2. That portion of a list of quantities, an estimate, or an account which contains the sum[illegible] of the various detailed articles.—3. In [illegible] powder prepared from a drug by [illegible] with suitable solvents, and evaporating the solution so obtained to complete [illegible] at a low temperature (122° F.). It [illegible] the [illegible] fluid extract, and [illegible]

4. [illegible]; an inventory. [Rare.]

He hath an *abstract* for the remembrance of such places, and goes to them by his note. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2.

5. In *gram.*, an abstract term or noun.

The concrete "like" has its *abstract* "likeness"; the concretes "father" and "son" have or might have, the *abstracts* "paternity" and "filiety" or "filiation."
J. S. Mill.

Abstract of title, in *law*, an epitome or a short statement of the successive title-deeds or other evidences of ownership of an estate, and of the encumbrances thereon.—**In the abstract** [L. *in abstracto*], conceived apart from matter or special circumstances; without reference to particular applications; in its general principles or meanings.

Were all things red, the conception of colour *in the abstract* could not exist. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 46.

Be the system of absolute religious equality good or bad, pious or profane, *in the abstract*, neither churchmen nor statesmen can afford to ignore the question How will it work? *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 401.

= Syn. 1. *Abridgment*, *Compendium*, *Epitome*, *Abstract*, etc. See *abridgment*.

abstracted (ab-strak'ted), *p. a.* 1. Refined; exalted: as, "*abstracted* spiritual love," *Donne*.—2. Difficult; abstruse; abstract. *Johnson*.—3. Absent in mind; absorbed; inattentive to immediate surroundings.

> And now no more the *abstracted* ear attends
> The water's murmuring lapse.
>
> *T. Warton*, Melancholy, v. 179.

> Thy dark vague eyes, and soft *abstracted* air.
>
> *M. Arnold*, Scholar-Gipsy.

= Syn. 3. *Absent*, *Inattentive*, *Abstracted*, etc. See *absent*.

abstractedly (ab-strak'ted-li), *adv.* 1. In an abstracted or absent manner.—2. In the abstract; in a separated state, or in contemplation only.

It may indeed be difficult for those who have but little faith in the invisible . . . to give up their own power of judging what seems best, from the belief that that only is best which is *abstractedly* right.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 57.

abstractedness (ab-strak'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being abstracted; abstractness: as, "the *abstractedness* of these speculations," *Hume*, Human Understanding, § 1.

Advance in representativeness of thought makes possible advance in *abstractedness*: particular properties and particular relations become thinkable apart from the things displaying them.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 493.

abstracter (ab-strak'tėr), *n.* 1. One who abstracts or takes away.—2. One who makes an abstract or summary.

The London Chemical Society, a few years ago, issued to the *abstracters* for its journal a series of instructions on chemical nomenclature and notation. *Science*, VI. 369.

abstraction (ab-strak'shon), *n.* [< LL. *abstractio(n-)*, < L. *abstrahere*: see *abstract*, *v.*] 1. The act of taking away or separating; the act of withdrawing, or the state of being withdrawn; withdrawal, as of a part from a whole, or of one thing from another. Rarely applied to the physical act of taking or removing except in a derogatory sense: as, the *abstraction* (dishonest removal, larceny) of goods from a warehouse.

A hermit wishes to be praised for his *abstraction* [that is, his withdrawal from society]. *Pope*, Letters.

The sensation of cold is really due to an *abstraction* of heat from our own bodies.
W. L. Carpenter, Energy in Nature, p. 41.

Wordsworth's better utterances have the bare sincerity, the absolute *abstraction* from time and place, the immunity from decay, that belong to the grand simplicities of the Bible. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 246.

2. The act of abstracting or concentrating the attention on a part of a complex idea and neglecting the rest or supposing it away; especially, that variety of this procedure by which we pass from a more to a less determinate concept, from the particular to the general; the act or process of refining or sublimating.

The mind makes the particular ideas, received from particular objects, to become general; which is done by considering them as they are in the mind such appearances, separate from all other existences, and the circumstances of real existence, as time, place, or any other concomitant ideas. This is called *abstraction*, whereby ideas, taken from particular beings, become general representatives of all of the same kind.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xi. § 9.

To be plain, I own myself able to abstract in one sense, as when I consider some particular parts or qualities separated from others with which, though they are united in some object, yet it is possible they may really exist without them. But I deny that I can abstract one from another, or conceive separately, those qualities which it is impossible should exist so separated; or that I can frame a general notion by abstracting from particulars in the manner aforesaid. Which two last are the proper acceptations of *abstraction*.
Berkeley, Prin. of Human Knowl., Int., ¶ 10.

The active mental process by which concepts are formed [illegible] to fall into three stages, comparison, *abstraction*, and generalization . . . When things are [illegible] one another, as for example different fruits, [illegible] a peach, and so on, we must, in order to note the resemblance, turn the mind away from the differ-

ences of form, colour, etc. This is the difficult part of the operation. Great differences are apt to impress the mind, and it requires a special effort to turn aside from them and to keep the mind directed to the underlying similarity. This effort is known as *abstraction*.
Sully, Outlines of Psychology, ix.

This was an age of vision and mystery, and every work was believed to contain a double or secondary meaning. Nothing escaped this eccentric spirit of refinement and *abstraction*.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry.

3. A concept which is the product of an abstracting process; a metaphysical concept; hence, often, an idea which cannot lead to any practical result; a theoretical, impracticable notion; a formality; a fiction of metaphysics.

Ariel, delicate as an *abstraction* of the dawn and vesper sunlight, flies around the shipwrecked men to console them.
A. H. Welsh, Eng. Lit., I. 388.

Tangents, sines, and cosines are not things found isolated in Nature, but, because they are *abstractions* from realities, they are applicable to Nature.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 71.

The arid *abstractions* of the schoolmen were succeeded by the fanciful visions of the occult philosophers.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 285.

4. Inattention to present objects; the state of being engrossed with any matter to the exclusion of everything else; absence of mind: as, a fit of *abstraction*.

Keep your hoods about the face;
They do so that affect *abstraction* here.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

The tank was nearly five feet deep, and on several occasions I narrowly escaped an involuntary bath as I entered my room in moments of *abstraction*.
O'Donovan, Merv, xi.

5. In *distillation*, the separation of volatile parts from those which are fixed. It is chiefly used with relation to a fluid that is repeatedly poured upon any substance in a retort and distilled off, to change its state or the nature of its composition.—**Abstraction from singulars but not from matter,** in the *Scotist logic*, the degree of abstraction required to form such a concept as that of a white man, where we cease to think of the individual man, but yet continue to attend to the color, which is a material passion.—**Concrete abstraction.** Same as *partial abstraction.*—**Divisive abstraction.** Same as *negative abstraction.*—**Formal abstraction,** the mental act of abstraction, as distinguished from the resulting concept.—**Intentional abstraction,** mental abstraction; separation in thought.—**Logical abstraction,** that process of abstractive thought which produces a general concept.—**Mathematical abstraction,** the act of thinking away color, etc., so as to gain pure geometrical conceptions.—**Metaphysical abstraction,** a process of abstraction carried further than the mathematical.—**Minor abstraction,** a kind of abstraction involved in sensuous perception, according to the Thomists.—**Negative abstraction,** separation of one concept from another in the sense of denying one of the other.—**Objective abstraction,** the concept produced by the act of abstracting.—**Partial abstraction,** the imagining of some sensible thing deprived of some extensive part, as a man without a head.—**Physical abstraction,** abstraction from singulars; that grade of abstraction required in physics.—**Precisive abstraction,** the thinking of a part of a complex idea to the neglect of the rest, but without denying in thought those predicates not thought of.—**Real abstraction,** the real separation of one thing from another, as the (supposed) abstraction of the soul from the body in ecstasy.

abstractional (ab-strak'sho̤n-a̤l), *a.* Pertaining to abstraction. *H. Bushnell.*

abstractionist (ab-strak'sho̤n-ist), *n.* One who occupies himself with abstractions; an idealist; a dreamer.

The studious class are their own victims: . . . they are *abstractionists*, and spend their days and nights in dreaming some dream.
Emerson, Montaigne.

abstractitious† (ab-strak-tish'us), *a.* [< L. as if **abstractitius*: see *abstract*, *v.*] Abstracted or drawn from other substances, particularly from vegetables, without fermentation. *Bailey.*

abstractive (ab-strak'tiv), *a.* [= F. *abstractif*, < L. as if **abstractivus*, < *abstractus*, pp.: see *abstract*, *v.*] **1.** Pertaining to abstraction; having the power or quality of abstracting.—**2.** Pertaining to or of the nature of an abstract, epitome, or summary.—**3**†. Abstractitious.—**Abstractive cognition,** cognition of an object not as present.

The names given in the schools to the immediate and mediate cognitions were intuitive and *abstractive*, meaning by the latter term, not merely what we with them call abstract knowledge, but also the representations of concrete objects in the imagination and memory.
Sir W. Hamilton, Lectures on Metaph., xxiii.

abstractively (ab-strak'tiv-li), *adv.* In an abstractive manner; in or by itself; abstractly. [Rare or obsolete.]

That life which *abstractively* is good, by accidents and adherences may become unfortunate.
Feltham, Resolves, ii. 186.

abstractiveness (ab-strak'tiv-nes), *n.* The property or quality of being abstractive. [Rare.]

abstractly (ab'strakt-li), *adv.* In an abstract manner or state; absolutely; in a state or manner unconnected with anything else; in or by itself: as, matter *abstractly* considered.

abstractness (ab'strakt-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being abstract; a state of being in contemplation only, or not connected with any object: as, "the *abstractness* of the ideas themselves." *Locke*, Human Understanding.

abstrahent (ab'stra̤-hent), *a.* [< L. *abstrahen(t-)s*, ppr. of *abstrahere*, draw away: see *abstract*, *v.*] Abstract, as concepts; abstracting from unessential elements.

abstrich (ab'strik; G. pron. äp'strich), *n.* [G., < *abstreichen*, wipe off: see *off* and *strike*.] Literally, that which is cleaned or scraped off. Technically, in *metal.*, the dark-brown material which appears on the surface of lead in a cupeling-furnace, and [illegible] pure litharge as the process goes on. [illegible] is a nearly equivalent term.

abstricted† (ab-strik'ted), *a.* [< L. as if **abstrictus*, pp. of *abstringere*: see *abstringe* and *strict*.] Unbound; loosened. *Bailey.*

abstriction (ab-strik'sho̤n), *n.* [< L. as if **abstrictio(n-)*, < *abstrictus*, pp.: see *abstricted*.] **1.** The act of unbinding or loosening. [Obsolete and rare.]—**2.** In *bot.*, a method of cell-formation in some of the lower cryptogams, differing from ordinary cell-division in the occurrence of a decided constriction of the walls at the place of division.

abstringe† (ab-strinj'), *v. t.* [< L. as if **abstringere*, < *abs*, from, + *stringere*, bind: see *stringent*.] To unbind.

abstrude (ab-ströd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *abstruded*, ppr. *abstruding*. [< L. *abstrudere*, throw away, conceal, < *abs*, away, + *trudere*, thrust, push (= E. *threaten*, q. v.), remotely akin to E. *thrust*, q. v.: see also *abstruse*.] To thrust away. *Bailey; Johnson.*

abstruse (ab-strös'), *a.* [< L. *abstrusus*, hidden, concealed, pp. of *abstrudere*, conceal, thrust away: see *abstrude*.] **1**†. Withdrawn from view; out of the way; concealed.

Hidden in the most *abstruse* dungeons of Barbary.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, I. iv. 15.

2. Remote from comprehension; difficult to be apprehended or understood; profound; occult; esoteric: opposed to *obvious*.

It must be still confessed that there are some mysteries in religion, both natural and revealed, as well as some *abstruse* points in philosophy, wherein the wise as well as the unwise must be content with obscure ideas.
Watts, Logic, iii. 4.

The higher heathen religions, like the Egyptian religion, Brahmanism, and Buddhism, are essentially *abstruse*, and only capable of being intelligently apprehended by speculative intellects.
Faiths of the World, p. 349.

abstrusely (ab-strös'li), *adv.* In an abstruse or recondite manner; in a manner not to be easily understood.

abstruseness (ab-strös'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being abstruse, or difficult to be understood; difficulty of apprehension.

abstrusion (ab-strö'zho̤n), *n.* [< L. *abstrusio(n-)*, a removing, a concealing, < *abstrudere*: see *abstrude*.] The act of thrusting away. [Rare.]

abstrusity (ab-strö'si̤-ti), *n.*; pl. *abstrusities* (-tiz). [< *abstruse* + *-ity*.] Abstruseness; that which is abstruse. [Rare.]

Matters of difficulty and such which were not without *abstrusities*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 13.

absume† (ab-sūm'), *v. t.* [< L. *absūmere*, take away, diminish, consume, destroy, < *ab*, away, + *sumere*, take: see *assume*.] To bring to an end by a gradual waste; consume; destroy; cause to disappear. *Boyle.*

absumption† (ab-sump'sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *absumptio(n-)*, a consuming, < *absūmere*, pp. *absumptus*, consume: see *absume*.] Decline; disappearance; destruction.

The total defect or *absumption* of religion.
Bp. Gauden, Eccl. Ang. Susp.

absurd (a̤b-sėrd'), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *absurde* = Sp. Pg. *absurdo* = It. *assurdo*, < L. *absurdus*, harsh-sounding, inharmonious, absurd; a word of disputed origin: either (1) 'out of tune,' < *ab*, away, from, + **surdus*, sounding, from a root found in Skt. √*svar*, sound, and in E. (Gr.) *siren*, q. v.; or (2) < *ab-* (intensive) + *surdus*, indistinct, dull, deaf, > E. *surd*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Being or acting contrary to common sense or sound judgment; inconsistent with common sense; ridiculous; nonsensical: as, an *absurd* statement; *absurd* conduct; an *absurd* fellow.

There was created in the minds of many of these enthusiasts a pernicious and *absurd* association between intellectual power and moral depravity.
Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

Specifically—**2.** In *logic* or *philos.*, inconsistent with reason; logically contradictory; impossible: as, that the whole is less than the sum of its parts is an *absurd* proposition; an *absurd* hypothesis.

It would be *absurd* to measure with a variable standard.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 44.

Syn. *Absurd, Silly, Foolish, Stupid, Irrational, Unreasonable, Preposterous, Infatuated,* ridiculous, nonsensical, senseless, incongruous, unwise, ill-judged, ill-advised. (See *foolish.*) *Foolish*, *absurd*, and *preposterous* imply a contradiction of common sense, rising in degree from *foolish*, which is commonly applied where the contradiction is small or trivial. That which is *foolish* is characterized by weakness of mind and [illegible]; that which is *silly* is still weaker and more contemptible in its lack of sense; *silly* is the extreme in that direction. That which is *absurd* does not directly suggest weakness of mind, but it is glaringly opposed to common sense and reason: as, that a thing should be unequal to itself is *absurd*. That which is *preposterous* is the height of absurdity, an absurdity as conspicuous as getting a thing wrong side before; it excites amazement that any one should be capable of such an extreme of foolishness. That which is *irrational* is contrary to reason, but not especially to common sense. *Unreasonable* is more often used of the relation of men to each other; it implies less discredit to the understanding, but more to the will, indicating an unwillingness to conform to reason. *Irrational* ideas, conclusions; *unreasonable* demands, assumptions, people. An *infatuated* person is so possessed by a misleading idea or passion that his thoughts and conduct are controlled by it and turned into folly. He who is *stupid* appears to have little intelligence; that which is *stupid* is that which would be natural in a person whose powers of reasoning are defective or suspended.

'Tis a fault to heaven,
A fault against the dead, a fault to nature,
To reason most *absurd*.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

From most *silly* novels we can at least extract a laugh; but those of the modern-antique school have a ponderous, a leaden kind of fatuity, under which we groan.
George Eliot, Silly Novels.

How wayward is this *foolish* love! *Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 2.

A man who cannot write with wit on a proper subject is dull and *stupid*.
Addison, Spectator, No. 291.

The brave man is not he who feels no fear,
For that were *stupid* and *irrational*.
Joanna Baillie, Basil.

She entertained many *unreasonable* prejudices against him, before she was acquainted with his personal worth.
Addison.

Though the error be easily fallen into, it is manifestly *preposterous*.
Is. Taylor.

The people are so *infatuated* that, if a cow falls sick, it is ten to one but an old woman is clapt up in prison for it.
Addison, Travels in Italy.

II. *n.* An unreasonable person or thing; one who or that which is characterized by unreasonableness; an absurdity. [Rare.]

This arch *absurd*, that wit and fool delights.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 221.

absurdity (a̤b-sėr'di̤-ti), *n.*; pl. *absurdities* (-tiz). [= F. *absurdité* = Sp. *absurdidad* = Pg. *absurdidade* = It. *assurdità*, < L. *absurdita(t-)s*, absurdity, < *absurdus*: see *absurd*.] **1.** The state or quality of being absurd or inconsistent with obvious truth, reason, or sound judgment; want of rationality or common sense: as, the *absurdity* of superstition; *absurdity* of conduct.

The *absurdity* involved in exacting an inexorable concealment from those who had nothing to reveal.
De Quincey, Essenes, ii.

2. That which is absurd; an absurd action, statement, argument, custom, etc.: as, the *absurdities* of men; your explanation involves a gross *absurdity*.

And this *absurdity* — for such it really is — we see every day — people attending to the difficult science of matters where the plain practice they quite let slip.
M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, xii.

=**Syn. 1.** Absurdness, silliness, unreasonableness, self-contradiction, preposterousness, inconsistency. See *folly*.

absurdly (a̤b-sėrd'li), *adv.* In an absurd manner; in a manner inconsistent with reason or obvious propriety.

absurdness (a̤b-sėrd'nes), *n.* Same as *absurdity*.

abterminal (ab-tėr'mi-na̤l), *a.* [< L. *ab*, from, + *terminus*, end.] From the terminus or end: applied to electric currents which pass in a muscular fiber from its extremities toward its center.

abthain, abthane (ab'thān), *n.* [Sc.; formerly also spelled *abthein*, *abthen*, *abthan*, *abbathain*, etc.; < ML. *abthania*, an abbacy, < Gael. *abdhaine*, an abbacy. The origin of ML. *abthania* not being known, it came to be regarded as the office or dignity of an imaginary *abthanus*, a word invented by Fordun, and explained as 'superior thane,' as if < L. *abbas*, father (see *abbot*), + ML. *thanus*, E. *thane*.] **1.** An abbacy (in the early Scottish church).—**2.** Erroneously, a superior thane.

abthainry, abthanrie (ab'thān-ri), *n.* [Sc., < *abthain*, *abthane*, + *-ry*.] **1.** The territory and jurisdiction of an abbot; an abbacy.—**2.** Erroneously, the jurisdiction of the supposed abthain. See *abthain*, 2.

abthanage (ab'thā-nāj), *n.* Same as *abthainry*.

abucco (a-buk'kō), *n.* [A native term.] A weight nearly equal to half a pound avoirdupois, used in Burma.

abulia (a-bö'li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. [illegible], ill-advisedness, thoughtlessness, < ἀβουλος, ill-advised, thoughtless, < ἀ- priv. + [illegible], advice, counsel.] A form of mental derangement in which volition is impaired or lost. Also written *aboulia*.

abulomania (a-bö-lọ-mā'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀβουλος, ill-advised, thoughtless, + μανια, madness.] Same as *abulia*. Also written *aboulomania*.

abumbral [illegible], *a.* Same as *abumbrellar*.

abumbrellar (ab-um-brel'är), *a.* [< L. *ab*, from, + NL. *umbrella*, the disk of acalephs.] Turned away from the umbrella or disk: applied to the surface of the velum or marginal ridge of medusæ or sea-blubbers, and opposed to *adumbrellar* (which see).

abuna [illegible], *n.* [Ethiopic and Ar. *abū-na*, our father. Cf. *abba*.] The head of the Christian church in Abyssinia. See *Abyssinian*.

abundance (a-bun'dans), *n.* [< ME. *abundance*, *habundaunce*, *aboundance* (see *aboundance*), < OF. *abondance*, < L. *abundantia*, abundance, < *abundare*, abound: see *abound*.] 1. A copious supply or quantity: overflowing plenteousness; unrestricted sufficiency: strictly applicable to quantity only, but sometimes used of number: as, an *abundance* of corn, or of people; to have money in great *abundance*.

> By reason of the *abundance* of his horses their dust shall cover thee. Ezek. xxvi. 10.

2. Overflowing fullness or affluence; repletion; amplitude of means or resources.

> Out of the *abundance* of the heart the mouth speaketh. Mat. xii. 34.

> The *abundance* of Chaucer is a continual fulness within the fixed limits of good taste, that of Langland is squandered in overflow. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 260.

Syn. *Exuberance*, *Profusion*, etc. (see *plenty*); plenteousness, plentifulness, plenitude, sufficiency, copiousness, ampleness, luxuriance, supply. See *affluence*.

abundancy† (a-bun'dan-si), *n.* The state or quality of being abundant.

abundant (a-bun'dant), *a.* [< ME. *abundant*, *habundant*, *aboundant*, < OF. *abondant*, *habondant*, < L. *abundan(t-)s*, ppr. of *abundare*, overflow: see *abound*.] 1. Plentiful; present in great quantity; fully sufficient: as, an *abundant* supply.

> Thy *abundant* goodness shall excuse
> This deadly blot in thy digressing son.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 3.

> The history of our species is a history of the evils that have flowed from a source as tainted as it is *abundant*. *Brougham*.

2. Possessing in great quantity; copiously supplied; having great plenty; abounding: followed by *in*.

> The Lord, . . . *abundant in* goodness and truth. Ex. xxxiv. 6.

Abundant [illegible] *notation*.—**Abundant number**, [illegible] whose aliquot parts [illegible]. Thus 12 is an abundant [illegible] parts (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 6) [illegible] a *perfect* number, [illegible] aliquot parts as [illegible] number, which is greater than the sum of all its aliquot parts, as 14, which [illegible] plenteous, co[illegible] rich, large.

abundantly [illegible] In a plentiful [illegible] fully.

abune [illegible] prep., adv. [illegible] and [illegible] ME. [illegible] *aboven* [illegible] *above*.] [illegible]

ab urbe condita [illegible]

[illegible]

Aburria [illegible] origin.] [illegible] is the wattled guan, *Penelope aburri* or *Aburria carunculata*, of South America. *Reichenbach*, 1853.

aburton (a-bėr'tọn), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< a^3 + *burton*: see *burton*.] *Naut.*, placed athwartships in the hold: said of casks.

abusable (a-bū'za-bl), *a.* [< *abuse* + *-able*.] Capable of being abused.

abusage† (a-bū'zāj), *n.* Same as *abuse*.

abuse (a-būz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *abused*, ppr. *abusing*. [< ME. *abusen*, < OF. *abuser* (F. *abuser*), < ML. *abusari*, freq. of L. *abūti*, pp. *abūsus*, use up, consume, misuse, abuse, < *ab*, from, mis-, + *uti*, use: see *use*, *v.*] 1. To use ill; misuse; put to a wrong or bad use; divert from the proper use; misapply: as, to *abuse* rights or privileges; to *abuse* words.

> They that use this world as not *abusing* it. 1 Cor. vii. 31.

> The highest proof of virtue is to possess boundless power without *abusing* it. *Macaulay*, Addison.

2. To do wrong to; act injuriously toward; injure; disgrace; dishonor.

> I swear, 'tis better to be much abus'd
> Than but to know't a little. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

> Poor soul, thy face is much *abused* with tears.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 1.

3. To violate; ravish; defile.—4. To attack with contumelious language; revile.—5. To deceive; impose on; mislead.

> You are a great deal *abused* in too bold a persuasion.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 5.

> Nor be with all these tempting words *abused*.
> *Pope*, tr. of Ovid, Sappho to Phaon, l. 67.

> It concerns all who think it worth while to be in earnest with their immortal souls not to *abuse* themselves with a false confidence, a thing so easily taken up, and so hardly laid down. *South*.

Syn. 1. To *Abuse*, *Misuse*, misapply, misemploy, pervert, profane. *Abuse* and *misuse* are closely synonymous terms, but *misuse* conveys more particularly the idea of using inappropriately, *abuse* that of treating injuriously. In general, *abuse* is the stronger word.

> So a fool is one that hath lost his wisdom, . . . not one that wants reason, but *abuses* his reason.
> *Charnock*, Attributes.

> From out the purple grape
> Crushed the sweet poison of *misused* wine.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 47.

2. To maltreat, ill-use, injure.—4. To revile, reproach, vilify, rate, berate, vituperate, rail at.

abuse (a-būs'), *n.* [= F. *abus* = Sp. Pg. It. *abuso*, < L. *abūsus*, a using up, < *abūti*, pp. *abūsus*, use up, misuse: see *abuse*, *v.*] 1. Ill use; improper treatment or employment; application to a wrong purpose; improper use or application: as, an *abuse* of our natural powers; an *abuse* of civil rights, or of religious privileges; *abuse* of advantages; *abuse* of words.

> Perverts best things
> To worst *abuse*, or to their meanest use.
> *Milton*, P. L., iv. 204.

> And thus he bore without *abuse*
> The grand old name of gentleman.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cx.

> A darling *abuse* of the liberty of conscience.
> *Irving*, Knickerbocker.

2. Ill treatment of a person; injury; insult; dishonor; especially, ill treatment in words; contumelious language.

> I, dark in light, exposed
> To daily fraud, contempt, *abuse*, and wrong.
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 76.

3. A corrupt practice or custom; an offense; a crime; a fault: as, the *abuses* of government.

> The poor *abuses* of the time want countenance.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2.

> If *abuses* be not remedied, they will certainly increase.
> *Swift*, Adv. of Relig.

4. Violation; defilement: as, self-*abuse*.—5†. Deception.

> This is a strange *abuse*.— Let's see thy face.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

> [illegible] *abuse*, or no such thing? *Shak.*, Ham., iv. [illegible]

Abuse of distress, in *law*, use of an animal or chattel [illegible] which makes the distrainer liable to [illegible] wrongful appropriation.—**Abuse of process**, [illegible] intentional use of [illegible] for the purpose of [illegible] over [illegible] opponent. (b) [illegible] of legal process it may be in a manner [illegible] for no illegal purpose, a perversion of the [illegible] complaint merely [illegible] a debt [illegible] very [illegible] effect a [illegible] perversion [illegible] [illegible] vituperation [illegible] reviling [illegible] slander [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] feeling and bitter [illegible] stood at [illegible] [illegible] against what [illegible] worthy. It often, however, means public abuse under such restraints as are imposed by position and education." *C. J. Smith*.

abuseful (a-būs'fůl), *a.* Using or practising abuse; abusive. [Rare or obsolete.]

> The *abuseful* names of hereticks and schismaticks.
> *Bp. Barlow*, Remains, p. 397.

abuser (a-bū'zėr), *n.* 1. One who abuses, in speech or behavior; one who deceives.

> Next thou, th' *abuser* of thy prince's ear.
> *Sir J. Denham*, Sophy.

2. A ravisher.

> That vile *abuser* of young maidens.
> *Fletcher*, Faithful Shep., v. 1.

abusion† (a-bū'zhọn), *n.* [< ME. *abusion*, < OF. *abusion* = Pr. *abuzio* = Sp. *abusion* = Pg. *abusão* = It. *abusione*, < L. *abusio(n-)*, misuse, in rhet. catachresis, < *abūti*, pp. *abūsus*, misuse: see *abuse*, *v.*] 1. Misuse; evil or corrupt usage; violation of right or propriety.

> Redress the *abusions* and exactions.
> *Act of Parl.* No. xxxiii. (23 Hen. VIII.).

> Shame light on him, that through so false illusion,
> Doth turne the name of Souldiers to *abusion*.
> *Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 220.

2. Reproachful or contumelious language; insult.—3. Deceit; illusion.

> They speken of magic and *abusion*.
> *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 116.

abusive (a-bū'siv), *a.* [= F. *abusif* = Sp. Pg. It. *abusivo*, < L. *abusivus*, misapplied, improper, < *abuti*, pp. *abusus*, misuse: see *abuse*, *v.*] 1. Practising abuse; using harsh words or ill treatment: as, an *abusive* author; an *abusive* fellow.—2. Characterized by or containing abuse; marked by contumely or ill use; harsh; ill-natured; injurious.

> An *abusive*, scurrilous style passes for satire, and a dull scheme of party notions is called fine writing.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 125.

> One from all Grub-street will my fame defend,
> And, more *abusive*, calls himself my friend.
> *Pope*, Prol. to Satires, l. 112.

3. Marked by or full of abuses; corrupt: as, an *abusive* exercise of power.

> A very extensive and zealous party was formed [in France], which acquired the appellation of the Patriotic party, who, sensible of the *abusive* government under which they lived, sighed for occasions of reforming it.
> *Jefferson*, Autobiog., p. 56.

4†. Misleading, or tending to mislead; employed by misuse; improper.

> In describing these battles, I am, for distinction sake, necessitated to use the word Parliament improperly, according to the *abusive* acception thereof for these latter years. *Fuller*, Worthies, I. xviii.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** Insolent, insulting, offensive, scurrilous, ribald, reproachful, opprobrious, reviling.

abusively (a-bū'siv-li), *adv.* 1. In an abusive manner; rudely; reproachfully.—2†. Improperly; by misuse.

> Words being carelessly and *abusively* admitted, and as inconstantly retained. *Glanville*, Van. of Dogmat., xvii.

abusiveness (a-bū'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being abusive; rudeness of language, or violence to the person; ill usage.

abut (a-but'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *abutted*, ppr. *abutting*. [< ME. *abutten*, *abouten*, < OF. *abouter*, *abuter*, abut (F. *abouter*, join end to end), < *a*, to, + *bout*, *but*, end; cf. OF. *boter*, F. *bouter*, thrust, push, butt: see *butt*¹. The mod. F. *abouter*, arrive at, tend to, end in, depends in most of its senses upon *bout*, an end, though strictly it represents the OF. *abouter*, in the sense of 'thrust toward.'] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To touch at the end; be contiguous; join at a border or boundary; terminate; rest: with *on*, *upon*, or *against* before the object: as, his land *abuts upon* mine; the building *abuts on* the highway; the bridge *abuts against* the solid rock.

> Whose high upreared and *abutting* fronts
> The perilous, narrow ocean parts asunder.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. (cho.).

> Steam [illegible] constantly issuing in jets from the bottom of a small ravine-like hollow, which has no exit, and which *abuts against* a range of trachytic mountains.
> *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, i. 2.

> In the last resort all these questions of physical speculation *abut upon* a metaphysical question.
> *B. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 243.

> The [illegible] splendor of the walls *abutting upon* the [illegible] *D. G. Mitchell*, Bound Together, ii.

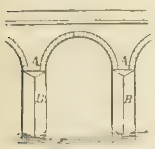
2. In *ship-building*, same as *butt*¹, 3.—**Abutting owner**, an owner of land which abuts or joins. Thus, [illegible] bounded by a highway or river, or by a [illegible] belonging to another person, is said in reference [illegible] to be an *abutting owner*. The term [illegible] that the relative parts actually adjoin, [illegible] loosely used without implying more [illegible] vicinity.—**Abutting power** (in an active [illegible]) an abutment to resist the thrust or [illegible] fluid, etc., pressing or reacting against it.—**Abutting joint.** See *abutment*, 2 (*b*) (2).

II. *trans.* To cause to terminate against or in contiguity with; project, or cause to impinge upon.

Sometimes shortened to *but.*

Abutilon (a-bū'ti-lon), *n.* [NL., < Ar. *aubutilun*, a name given by Avicenna to this or an allied genus.] A genus of polypetalous plants, natural order *Malvaceæ*, including over 70 species distributed through the warmer regions of the globe. They are often very ornamental, and several species (*A. striatum, venosum, insigne*, etc.) are frequent in gardens and greenhouses. Some Indian species furnish fiber for ropes, and in Brazil the flowers of *A. esculentum* are used as a vegetable.

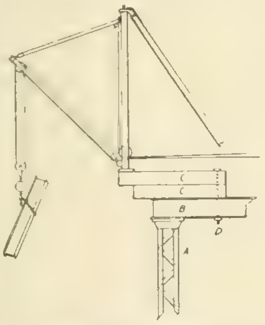
abutment (a-but'ment), *n.* [< *abut* + *-ment.*] **1.** The state or condition of abutting.—**2.** That which abuts or borders on something else; the part abutting or abutted upon or against. Specifically — (*a*) Any body or surface designed to resist the thrust or reaction of any material structure, vapor, gas, or liquid that may press upon it; particularly, in *arch.*, the portion of a pier or other structure that receives the thrust of an arch or vault; in *engin.*, the terminal mass of a bridge, usually of masonry, which receives the thrust of an arch or the end-weight of a truss: in distinction from a *pier*, which carries intermediate points; a stationary wedge, block, or surface against which water, gas, or steam may react, as in a rotary pump or engine; the lower part of a dock or bridge-pier designed to resist ice or currents in a stream, etc. See *bridge* and *impost.* (*b*) In *carp.*: (1) The shoulder of a joiner's plane between which and the plane-bit the wedge is driven. *E. H. Knight.* (2) Two pieces of wood placed together with the grain of each at a right angle with the other. Their meeting forms an *abutting joint.*



Abutment.
A, A, arch-abutments; *B, B*, current- or ice-abutments.

Sometimes shortened to *butment.*

abutment-crane (a-but'ment-krān), *n.* [< *abutment* + *crane*, 2.] A hoisting-crane or derrick used in building piers, towers, chimneys, etc. It stands at the edge of a platform resting on the top of the work, and may be gradually raised as the work proceeds.



Abutment-crane.
A, lattice post of building; *B*, rolled I-beam; *C*, wooden abutment fastened to *B*; *D*, stay-bolt holding *C C* to beam *B*.

abuttal (a-but'al), *n.* That part of a piece of land which abuts on or is contiguous to another; a boundary; line of contact: used mostly in the plural.

abutter (a-but'ėr), *n.* One whose property abuts: as, the *abutters* on the street.

abutua (a-bū'tū-ä), *n.* The native Brazilian name of the root of a tall woody menispermaceous climber, *Chondrodendron tomentosum*, known in commerce under the Portuguese name of *pareira brava* (which see). Also called *butua.*

abuy† (a-bī'), *v. t.* [A more consistent spelling of *aby*¹, which is composed of *a-*¹ and *buy.*] To pay the penalty of.

> When a holy man *abuys* so dearly such a slight frailty, of a credulous mistaking, what shall become of our heinous and presumptuous sins?
> *Bp. Hall*, Seduced Prophet (Ord. MS.).

abuzz, abuz (a-buz'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*³, *prep.*, on, + *buzz*, *n.*] Buzzing; filled with buzzing sounds.

> The court was all astir and *abuzz.*
> *Dickens*, Tale of Two Cities, ix.

abvacuation† (ab-vak-ū-ā'shon), *n.* [< L. *ab*, from, + *vacuatio(n-)*: see *abevacuation.*] Same as *abevacuation.*

abvolation (ab-vō-lā'shon), *n.* [See *avolation.*] The act of flying from or away. [Rare.]

aby¹† (a-bī'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *abought* or *abied*, ppr. *abying.* [< ME. *abyen, abien, abyggen, abuggen*, etc. (pret. *aboughte*), < AS. *ābycgan*, pay for, buy off, < *ā-* + *bycgan*, buy: see *a-*¹ and *buy.*] To give or pay an equivalent for; pay the penalty of; atone for; suffer for. Also spelled *abye* and *abuy.*

> Ye shul it deere *abeye.* *Chaucer*, Doctor's Tale, l. 100.

> My lord has most justly sent me to *abye* the consequences of a fault, of which he is as innocent as a sleeping man's dreams can be of a waking man's actions.
> *Scott*, Kenilworth, I. xv.

aby²† (a-bī'), *v. i.* [A corrupt form of *abide*¹, through influence of *aby*¹. Cf. *abide*², suffer for, a corrupt form of *aby*¹, through influence of *abide*¹, continue.] To hold out; endure.

> But nought that wanteth rest can long *aby.*
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. vii. 3.

Abyla (ab'i-lä), *n.* [NL.; prob. after *Abyla* (Gr. Ἀβύλη), a promontory in Africa opposite the Rock of Gibraltar.] A genus of calycophoran oceanic hydrozoans of the family *Diphyidæ.* *Quoy and Gaimard.* Also called *Abyles.* See cut under *diphyzoöid.*

abyme†, *n.* Same as *abysm.*

abysm† (a-bizm'), *n.* [< OF. *abisme* (later *abime*, F. *abîme*) = Pr. *abisme* = Sp. Pg. *abismo*, < ML. **abissimus*, a superl. form of ML. *abissus*, < L. *abyssus*, an abyss: see *abyss.* The spelling *abysm* (with *y* instead of *i*) is sophisticated, to bring it nearer the Greek.] A gulf; an abyss: as, "the *abysm* of hell," *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 11.

abysmal (a-biz'mal), *a.* [< *abysm* + *-al*; = Sp. Pg. *abismal.*] **1.** Pertaining to an abyss; bottomless; profound; fathomless; immeasurable.

> Let me hear thy voice through this deep and black
> *Abysmal* night. *Whittier*, My Soul and I.

> The . . . Jews were struck dumb with *abysmal* terror.
> *Merivale*, Hist. Rom., V. 410.

Specifically—**2.** Pertaining to great depths in the ocean: thus, species of plants found only at great depths are called *abysmal* species, and also *abyssal* (which see).

abysmally (a-biz'mal-i), *adv.* Unfathomably. *George Eliot.*

abyss (a-bis'), *n.* [< L. *abyssus*, ML. *abissus* (> Pg. It. *abisso*), a bottomless gulf, < Gr. ἄβυσσος, without bottom, < ἀ- priv. + βυσσός, depth, akin to βυθός and βάθος, depth, < βαθύς, deep: see *bathos.*] **1.** A bottomless gulf; any deep, immeasurable space; anything profound and unfathomable, whether literally or figuratively; specifically, hell; the bottomless pit.

> Some laboured to fathom the *abysses* of metaphysical theology. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iii.

2. In *her.*, the center of an escutcheon; the fesse-point.

abyss (a-bis'), *v. t.* [< *abyss*, *n.*] To engulf.

> The drooping sea-weed hears, in night *abyssed*,
> Far and more far the wave's receding shocks.
> *Lowell*, Sea-weed.

abyssal (a-bis'al), *a.* **1.** Relating to or like an abyss; abysmal.—**2.** Inhabiting or belonging to the depths of the ocean: as, an *abyssal* mollusk.

> Both classes of animals, the pelagic and the *abyssal*, . . . possess the feature of phosphorescence.
> *The American*, V. 285.

Abyssal zone, in *phys. geog.*, the lowest of eight biological zones into which Professor E. Forbes divided the bottom of the Ægean sea when describing its plants and animals; the zone furthest from the shore, and more than 105 fathoms deep.

Abyssine†, *a.* and *n.* [Also *Abissine, Abassine*; as a noun, usually in pl. *Abyssines*, etc., = F. *Abyssins* = Sp. *Abisinios* = Pg. *Abexins*; < ML. *Abissini, Abassini*, Abyssinians (> *Abissinia, Abassinia*, Abyssinia), < *Abassia*, < Ar. *Habasha*, Abyssinia, *Habash*, an Abyssinian, said to have reference to the mixed composition of the people, < *habash*, mixture. The natives call themselves *Itiopyavan*, their country *Itiopia*, i. e., Ethiopia.] Same as *Abyssinian.*

Abyssinian (ab-i-sin'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Abyssine* (*Abyssinia*) + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Belonging to Abyssinia, a country of eastern Africa, lying to the south of Nubia, or to its inhabitants.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Abyssinia. Specifically—**2.** A member of the Abyssinian Church. This church was organized about the middle of the fourth century by Frumentius, a missionary from Alexandria. In doctrine it is Monophysite (which see). It observes the Jewish Sabbath together with the Christian Sunday, forbids eating the flesh of unclean beasts, retains as an object of worship the model of a sacred ark called the ark of Zion, practises a form of circumcision, and celebrates a yearly feast of lustration, at which all the people are rebaptized. The Abyssinians honor saints and pictures, but not images; crosses, but not crucifixes. Pontius Pilate is accounted by them a saint because he washed his hands of innocent blood. The priests may be married men, but may not marry after ordination. The abuna, or head of the Abyssinian Church, is appointed by the patriarch of Alexandria.

abzug (ab'zög; G. pron. äp'tsöċh), *n.* [G., < *abziehen*, draw off, < *ab-*, = E. *off*, + *ziehen*, related to E. *tug* and *tow*¹.] In *metal.*, the first scum appearing on the surface of lead in the cupel. Nearly equivalent to *abstrich* (which see).

ac†, *n.* [Early ME. *ac*, < AS. *āc*, oak: see *oak.*] The early form of *oak*, preserved (through the shortening of the vowel before two consonants) in certain place-names (whence surnames): as, *Acton* [< AS. *Āctūn*], literally, oak-town, or dwelling among the oaks; *Acley* or *Ackley*, also *Oakley* [< AS. *Acleá*], literally, oak-lea.

ac-. A prefix, assimilated form of *ad-* before *c* and *q*, as in *accede, acquire*, etc.; also an accommodated form of other prefixes, as in *accurse, accloy, accumber*, etc. See these words.

-ac. [= F. *-aque*, < L. *-acus*, Gr. -ακος: see *-ic.*] An adjective-suffix of Greek or Latin origin, as in *cardiac, maniac, iliac*, etc. It is always preceded by *-i-* and, like *-ic*, may take the additional suffix *-al.*

A. C. An abbreviation of (1) Latin *ante Christum*, before Christ, used in chronology in the same sense as B. C.; (2) *army-corps.*

acacia (a-kā'shiä), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. D. *acacia* = G. *acacie*, < L. *acacia*, < Gr. ἀκακία, a thorny Egyptian tree, the acacia, appar. reduplicated from √ἀκ, seen in ἀκή, a point, thorn, ἀκίς, a point, L. *acutus*, sharp, *acus*, needle, etc.: see *acute.*] **1.** [*cap.*] A genus of shrubby or arboreous plants, natural order *Leguminosæ*, suborder *Mimoseæ*, natives of the warm regions of both hemispheres, especially of Australia and Africa. It numbers about 430 species, and is the largest genus of the order, excepting *Astragalus.* It is distinguished by small regular flowers in globose heads or cylindrical spikes, and very numerous free stamens. The leaves are bipinnate, or in very many of the Australian species are reduced to phyllodia, with their edges always vertical. Several species are valuable for the gum which they exude. The bark and pods are frequently used in tanning, and the aqueous extract of the wood of some Indian species forms the catechu of commerce. Many species furnish excellent timber, and many others are cultivated for ornament—*A. Farnesiana* both for ornament and for the perfume of its flowers.

Acacia Arabica.

2. A plant of the genus *Acacia.*—**3.** The popular name of several plants of other genera. The *green-barked acacia* of Arizona is *Parkinsonia Torreyana.* *False* and *bastard acacia* are names sometimes applied to the locust-tree, *Robinia Pseudacacia.* The *rose* or *bristly acacia* is *Robinia hispida.* The name *three-thorned acacia* is sometimes given to the honey-locust, *Gleditschia triacantha.*

4. In *med.*, the inspissated juice of several species of *Acacia*, popularly known as *gum arabic* (which see, under *gum*²).—**5.** A name given by antiquaries to an object resembling a roll of cloth, seen in the hands of consuls and emperors of the Lower Empire as represented on medals. It is supposed to have been unfurled by them at festivals as a signal for the games to begin.

Acacian (a-kā'shian), *n.* [The proper name *Acacius*, Gr. Ἀκάκιος, is equiv. to *Innocent*, < Gr. ἄκακος, innocent, guileless: see *acacy.*] In *eccles. hist.*, a member of a sect or school of moderate Arians of the fourth century, named Acacians from their leader, Acacius, bishop of Cæsarea. Some of the Acacians maintained that the Son, though similar to the Father, was not the same; others, that he was both distinct and dissimilar. As a body they finally accepted the Nicene doctrine.

acacia-tree (a-kā'shiä-trē), *n.* A name sometimes applied to the false acacia or locust-tree, *Robinia Pseudacacia.*

acacin, acacine (ak'a-sin), *n.* [< *acacia* + *-in*², *-ine*².] Gum arabic. *Watts.*

acacio (a-kā'shiō), *n.* [A form of *acajou*, appar. a simulation of *acacia*, with which it has no connection.] Same as *acajou*, 3.

acacy† (ak'a-si), *n.* [illegible] *acacia, <* Gr. [illegible] -priv. + [illegible] *Bailey.*

Academe (ak'a-dēm), [illegible] *a*: see [illegible] 1. Th[illegible] an near [illegible] Pl[illegible] emy: figuratively, any [illegible]

[illegible] *Princess,* ii.

Hence — 2. [illegible] for philosophic and literary intercourse or instruction.

[illegible]

[illegible] *H*[illegible]

academial (ak-a-dē'mi-al), *a.* Pertaining to an [illegible] [Rare.]

academian† (ak-a-dē'mi-an), *n.* A member of an academy; a student in a university or college.

[illegible]

[illegible] *Vill*[illegible]

academic (ak-a-dem'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *aca*[illegible] Pg. [illegible] = It. *accademico,* < L. *academicus,* < Gr. Ἀκαδημεικός, pertaining to [illegible]: see *academy.*] I. *a.* 1. [*cap.*] Pertaining to the Academy of Athens, or to Plato and his followers, from his having taught there: as, the *Academic* groves; the *Academic* school or philosophy.—2. Pertaining to an advanced institution of learning, as a college, a university, or an academy; relating to or connected with higher education: in this and the following senses often, and in the third generally, written *academical*: as, *academic* studies; an *academical* degree.

> [illegible] dreaming indolence . . . no more constituted a literature than a succession of *academic* studies from the pupils of a royal institution can constitute a school of fine arts. *De Quincey,* Style, iii.

3. Pertaining to that department of a college or university which is concerned with classical, mathematical, and general literary studies, as distinguished from the professional and scientific departments; designed for general as opposed to special instruction. [U. S.]—4. Of or pertaining to an academy or association of adepts; marked by or belonging to the character or methods of such an academy; hence, conforming to set rules and traditions; speculative; formal; conventional: as, *academical* proceedings; an *academical* controversy; an *academic* figure (in art).

> [illegible] Lord Chesterfield has always been the tone of [illegible] aristocracy; a tone of elegance and propriety, [illegible] things free from the stiffness of pedantry or *academic* rigor. *De Quincey,* Style, i.

> For the question is no longer the *academic* one: "Is it wise to give every man the ballot?" but rather the practical one: "Is it prudent to deprive whole classes of it [illegible]" *Lowell,* Democracy.

Figure of academic proportions, in *painting,* a figure [illegible] half the natural size, such as it is the custom for pupils to draw from the antique and from life; [illegible] resembling those chosen by [illegible] life for the purpose of display [illegible] to the best advan[illegible] *composition* [illegible] spontaneous and smacks of [illegible] formulas and traditions.

II. *n.* 1. [illegible] who professed to adhere to the philosophy of Plato.—2. A student in a [illegible] "a young *academic.*" *H*[illegible]

academical (ak-a-dem'i-kal), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* [illegible] sense 1.

II. *n.* 1. [illegible] — 2. *pl.* [illegible] worn by [illegible] college.

[illegible]

academically [illegible]

academician [illegible] *n.* [illegible] L. *acad*[illegible]

[illegible]

academicism [illegible]

Acade[illegible]

Academies [illegible]

academist [illegible] *n.* [< *academy* + *-ist;* [illegible] Pg. *academista* [illegible] 1. [*cap.*] An Academic philosopher.—2. A member of or a student in an academy.

academy (a-kad'e-mi), *n.*; pl. *academies* (-miz). [= F. *académie* = Sp. Pg. *academia* = It. *accademia,* < L. *acadēmia,* sometimes *academīa,* < Gr. [illegible], less properly Ἀκαδημία, a plot of ground in the suburbs of Athens, < Ἀκάδημος, L. *Academus,* a reputed hero [illegible].] 1. [*cap.*] Originally, a public pleasure-ground of Athens, consecrated to Athene and other deities, containing a grove and gymnasium, where Plato and his followers held their philosophical conferences; hence, Plato and his followers collectively; the members of the school of Plato. The *Academy,* which lasted from Plato to Cicero, consisted of several [illegible] schools. Their number is variously given, [illegible] only two, the *old* and the *new* Academies, and this division has been generally adopted; others, however, distinguish as many as five Academies.

> Had the poor vulgar rout only been abused into such idolatrous superstitions, as to adore a marble or a golden deity, it might not so much be wondered at; but for the *Academy* to own such a paradox, this was without excuse. *South,* Sermons, II. 245.

2. A superior school or institution of learning. Specifically—(*a*) A school for instruction in a particular art or science: as, a military or naval *academy.* (*b*) In the United States, a school or seminary holding a rank between a university or college and an elementary school.
3. An association of adepts for the promotion of literature, science, or art, established sometimes by government, and sometimes by the voluntary union of private individuals. The members (academicians), who are usually divided into ordinary, honorary, and corresponding members, either select their own departments or follow those prescribed by the constitution of the society, and at regular meetings communicate the results of their labors in papers, of which the more important are afterward printed. Among the most noted institutions of this name are the five academies composing the National Institute of France (the French Academy, the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, the Academy of the Fine Arts, the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, and the Academy of Sciences), the Royal Academy of Arts in London, the Academy of Sciences of Berlin, the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg, the National Academy of Sciences in Washington, etc. The chief object of the French Academy, as also of the celebrated Italian Academy della Crusca and of the Spanish Academy, is to regulate and purify the vernacular tongue.—**Academy board,** a paper board, the surface of which is prepared for drawing or painting.—**Academy figure, academy study,** an academic study; a drawing or painting of the human figure, especially of the nude, made for practice only. See *figure of academic proportions,* under *academic.*

acadialite (a-kā'di-al-īt), *n.* [< *Acadia* (see *Acadian*) + *-lite* for *-lith,* < Gr. λίθος, stone.] In *mineral.,* a variety of chabazite (which see), usually of a reddish color, found in Nova Scotia.

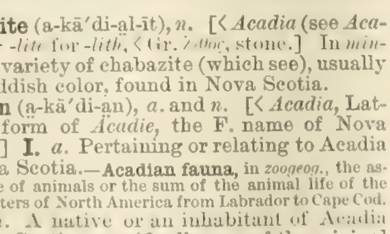
Acadian (a-kā'di-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Acadia,* Latinized form of *Acadie,* the F. name of Nova Scotia.] I. *a.* Pertaining or relating to Acadia or Nova Scotia.—**Acadian fauna,** in *zoogeog.,* the assemblage of animals or the sum of the animal life of the coast-waters of North America from Labrador to Cape Cod.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Acadia or Nova Scotia; specifically, one of the original French settlers of Acadia, or of the descendants of those who were expelled in a body by the English in 1755, many of whom formed communities in Louisiana, then a French colony, and have retained the name.

acajou[1] (ak'a-zhö), *n.* [< F. *acajou,* It. *acagiu,* Pg. *acaju,* Sp. *acayoba,* also *caoba, caobana,* mahogany; prob. S. Amer.] A kind of mahogany, the wood of *Cedrela fissilis*: also applied to the true mahogany and other similar woods. See *mahogany.*

acajou[2] (ak'a-zhö), *n.* [Cf. F. *noix d'acajou,* the cashew-nut, *acajou à pommes,* the cashew-tree; confused with *acajou*[1], but a different word, E. prop. *cashew*: see *cashew*[1].] 1. The fruit of the tree *Anacardium occidentale.* See *cashew-nut, cashew-tree.*—2. A gum or resin extracted from the bark of *Anacardium occidentale.*

acaleph (ak'a-lef), *n.* One of the *Acalephæ* or sea-nettles. Also spelled *acalephe.*



[illegible]

Acalepha (ak-a-lē'fä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of [illegible], < Gr. [illegible], a nettle, a sea-nettle: see *acalephe.*] In Cuvier's system of classification, the third class of *Radiata,* a heterogeneous group now broken up or retained in a much modified and restricted sense. See *Acalephæ.* The leading genera of Cuvierian acalephs were *Medusa, Cyanea, Rhizostoma, Astomus, Beroe,* and *Cestum,* composing the *Acalephæ simplices,* with *Physalia, Physophora,* and *Diphyes,* constituting the *Acalephæ hydrostaticæ.*

Acalephæ (ak-a-lē'fē), *n. pl.* [NL. (sing. *acalepha*), < Gr. ἀκαλήφη, a nettle, also a mollusk (*Urtica marina*) which stings like a nettle.] A name given to a large number of marine animals included in the subkingdom *Cœlenterata,* and represented chiefly by the *Medusidæ* and their allies, in popular language known as sea-nettles, sea-blubbers, jelly-fish, etc. Other forms often included under it are the *Discophora* and *Lucernariida* (both in class *Hydrozoa*) and the *Ctenophora* (in class *Actinozoa*). The most typical of the *Acalephæ,* the *Medusæ,* are gelatinous free-swimming animals consisting of an umbrella-shaped disk containing canals which radiate from the center, whence hangs the digestive cavity. All have thread-cells or urticating organs (see *nematophore*) which discharge minute barbed structures, irritating the skin like the sting of a nettle; hence the name of the group.

acalephan (ak-a-lē'fan), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Acalephæ.*

II. *n.* An acaleph.

acalephe (ak'a-lēf), *n.* See *acaleph.*

acalephoid (ak-a-lē'foid), *a.* [< Gr. ἀκαλήφη, a sea-nettle, + εἶδος, form.] Like an acaleph or a medusa. [Less common than *medusoid.*]

acalycal (a-kal'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. + κάλυξ, calyx, + *-al.*] In *bot.,* inserted on the receptacle without adhesion to the calyx: said of stamens.

acalycine (a-kal'i-sin), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ-priv. + κάλυξ, L. *calyx,* a cup, + *-ine*[1]: see *calyx.*] In *bot.,* without a calyx.

acalycinous (ak-a-lis'i-nus), *a.* Same as *acalycine.*

acalyculate (ak-a-lik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. + NL. *calyculus* + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.,* having no calyculus or accessory calyx. *N. E. D.*

Acalyptratæ (ak″a-lip-trā'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + NL. *Calyptratæ,* q. v.] A section of dipterous insects or flies, of the family *Muscidæ,* which, with the exception of the *Anthomyidæ,* are characterized by the absence or rudimentary condition of the tegulæ or membranous scales above the halteres or poising-wings, whence the name: contrasted with *Calyptratæ.*

acampsia (a-kamp'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀκαμψία, inflexibility, < ἄκαμπτος, unbent, rigid, < ἀ- priv. + καμπτός, bent.] Inflexibility of a joint. See *ankylosis.*

acampsy (a-kamp'si), *n.* Same as *acampsia.*

acanaceous (ak-a-nā'shius), *a.* [< L. *acan-os,* < Gr. ἄκαν-ος, a prickly shrub (< ἀκή, a point; cf. ἀκίς, a point, prickle), + *-aceous.*] In *bot.,* armed with prickles: said of some rigid prickly plants, as the pineapple.

a candelliere (ä kän-del-li-ā're). [It.: *a,* to, with; *candelliere* = E. *chandelier.*] In the style of a candlestick: said of arabesques of symmetrical form, having an upright central stem or shaft.

Acanonia (ak-a-nō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL.; a fuller form *Acanalonia* occurs: formation uncertain.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Acanoniida.*

Acanoniida (ak″a-nō-nī'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acanonia* + *-ida.*] In *entom.,* one of the thirteen subfamilies into which the family *Fulgoridæ* (which see) has been divided. [The regular form of the word as a subfamily-name would be *Acanoniinæ.*]

acantha (a-kan'thä), *n.*; pl. *acanthæ* (-thē). [NL., < Gr. ἄκανθα, a prickle, thorn, spine, a prickly plant, a thorny tree, the spine (of fish, serpents, men), one of the spinous processes of the vertebrae, < ἀκή, a point. Cf. *Acanthus.*] 1. In *bot.,* a prickle.—2. In *zoöl.,* a spine or prickly fin.—3. In *anat.*: (*a*) One of the spinous processes of the vertebræ. (*b*) The vertebral column as a whole.—4. [*cap.*] In *entom.,* a genus of coleopterous insects.

acanthabole, acanthabolus (a-kan'tha-bōl, ak-an-thab'ō-lus), *n.*; pl. *acanthaboles, acanthaboli* [illegible]. Same as *acanthobolus.*

Acanthaceæ (ak-an-thā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acanthus* + *-aceæ.*] A large natural order of gamopetalous plants, allied to the *Scrophulariaceæ.* They are herbaceous or shrubby, with opposite leaves, irregular flowers, and two or four stamens, and [illegible] Several genera (*Justicia,* [illegible] *Thunbergia,* etc.) are very ornamental and are frequent in cultivation.

acanthaceous (ak-an-thā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *acanthaceus,* < *acantha* and *-aceous.*] 1. Armed with prickles, as a plant.—2. Belonging to the order *Acanthaceæ*; of the type of the acanthus.

acanthæ, *n.* Plural of *acantha*.

Acantharia (ak-an-thā'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄκανθα*, a thorn, spine.] An order of radiolarians. See *Radiolaria*.

acantharian (ak-an-thā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Acantharia*.

II. *n.* One of the *Acantharia*.

Acanthia (a-kan'thi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄκανθα*, a spine, thorn.] A genus of heteropterous hemipterous insects. *Fabricius.* The name is used by some as synonymous with *Salda*, by others with *Cimex*.

Acanthias (a-kan'thi-as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκανθίας*, a kind of shark, prob. *Squalus acanthias*, < *ἄκανθα*, a thorn, prickle.] A genus of sharks, containing such as the dogfish, *A. vulgaris*, type of the family *Acanthiidæ*.

acanthichthyosis (ak-an-thik-thi-ō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄκανθα*, thorn, spine, + *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, spinous fish-skin disease. See *ichthyosis*.

Acanthiidæ[1] (ak-an-thī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acanthia* + *-idæ*.] In *entom.*, a family of heteropterous insects, taking name from the genus *Acanthia*. Also written *Acanthidæ*.

Acanthiidæ[2] (ak-an-thī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acanthias* + *-idæ*.] In *ichth.*, a family of selachians, taking name from the genus *Acanthias*. Also written *Acanthidæ*, *Acanthiadæ*.

acanthine (a-kan'thin), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *acanthinus*, < Gr. *ἀκάνθινος*, thorny, made of acantha-wood, < *ἄκανθος*, brankursine, < *ἄκανθα*, a thorn: see *acantha*, *Acanthus*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or resembling plants of the genus *Acanthus*.—**2.** In *arch.*, ornamented with acanthus-leaves.

II. *n.* In *arch.*, a fillet or other molding ornamented with the acanthus-leaf. *Buchanan*, Dict. Sci. See cut under *Acanthus*.

Acanthis (a-kan'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκανθίς*, the goldfinch or the linnet, < *ἄκανθα*, a thorn, a thistle.] **1.** A genus of fringilline birds, containing the linnets or siskins, the goldfinches, and also the redpolls. *Bechstein*, 1803. [Now little used.]—**2.** A genus of bivalve mollusks. *Serres*, 1816.

Acanthisittidæ (a-kan-thi-sit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acanthisitta*, the typical genus (< Gr. *ἀκανθίς*, the goldfinch or the linnet, + *σίττη*, the nuthatch, *Sitta europæa*), + *-idæ*.] Same as *Xenicidæ*.

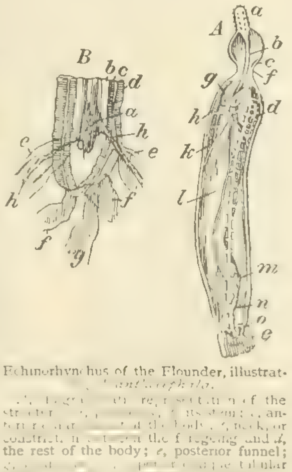
acanthite (a-kan'thīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄκανθα*, a thorn, + *-ite*[2].] A mineral, a sulphid of silver having the same composition as argentite, but differing in crystalline form: found at Freiberg, Saxony.

acantho-. The combining form of Greek *ἄκανθα*, thorn, meaning "thorn" or "thorny."

acanthobolus (ak-an-thob'ọ-lus), *n.*; pl. *acanthoboli* (-lī). [NL., less correctly *acanthabolus*, contr. *acanthalus*; also in E. and F. form *acanthobole*, less correctly *acanthabole*; < Gr. *ἀκανθοβόλος*, a surgical instrument for extracting bones, also lit., as adj., shooting thorns, pricking, < *ἄκανθα*, a thorn, spine, + *βάλλειν*, throw.] An instrument used for extracting splinters from a wound. Formerly called *volsella*.

Acanthobranchiata (a-kan"thō-brang-ki-ā'tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄκανθα*, thorn, spine, + *βράγχια*, L. *branchiæ*, gills, + *-ata*.] A suborder of nudibranchiate gastropods with spicules in the bases of the branchial tentacles. It includes the families *Dorididæ* and *Polyceridæ* (which see). *M. Sars.*

acanthocarpous (a-kan-thō-kär'pus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄκανθα*, a thorn, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, having the fruit covered with spines.



Echinorhynchus of the Flounder, illustrating [illegible] *Acanthocephala*. [illegible] the [illegible] representation of the structure [illegible] an-terior [illegible] the body; *c*, neck, or constriction between the foregoing and *d*, the rest of the body; *e*, posterior funnel; [illegible] tubular [illegible] proboscis; *l*, *m*, [illegible] lower extremity [illegible] proboscis; *a*, gan-glion; *b*, vascular [illegible]; *c*, inner wall; *d*, outer coat; *e*, tubular band, with the nerve; *h*, *f*, muscular bands; *g*, suspensorium of genitalia.

Acanthocephala (a-kan-thō-sef'a-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *acanthocephalus*: see *acanthocephalous*.] An order of worm-like internal parasites or entozoa, which have neither mouth nor alimentary canal, but have recurved hooks on a retractile proboscis at the anterior end of the body, by which they attach themselves to the tissues of animals. [illegible] to the class *Nemathelminthes*. [illegible] like, and become encysted [illegible] swallowed by [illegible] in which they are developed. [illegible] cies occurs in the liver of the cat, and another in the ali-[illegible]. There are about 100 spe-[illegible] the family *Echinorhynchidæ*.

> The *Acanthocephala* undoubtedly present certain resemblances to the Nematoidea, and more particularly to the [illegible] but the fundamental differences in the structure of the muscular and nervous systems, and in that of the reproductive organs, are so great that it is impossible [illegible] Nematoids which have undergone [illegible] retrograde metamorphosis.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. [illegible]

acanthocephalan (a-kan-thō-sef'ạ-lạn), *n.* One of the *Acanthocephala*.

Acanthocephali (a-kan-thō-sef'ạ-lī), *n. pl.* Same as *Acanthocephala*.

Acanthocephalina (a-kan-thō-sef-ạ-lī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acanthocephalus* + *-ina*.] A division of hemipterous insects, of the superfamily *Coreoidea*.

acanthocephalous (a-kan-thō-sef'ạ-lus), *a.* [< NL. *acanthocephalus*, < Gr. *ἄκανθα*, a spine, + *κεφαλή*, the head.] **1.** Having spines on the head.—**2.** Pertaining to the *Acanthocephala*.

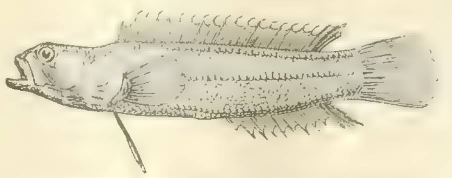
Acanthocephalus (a-kan-thō-sef'ạ-lus), *n.* [NL.: see *acanthocephalous*.] In *entom.*, the typical genus of the *Acanthocephalina* (which see). *A. declivis* is a large bug of the extreme southern United States. *A. [illegible]* is another example of this genus.

acanthocladous (ak-an-thok'lạ-dus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄκανθα*, a spine, + *κλάδος*, a shoot, branch.] In *bot.*, having spiny branches.

acanthoclinid (ak-an-thok'li-nid), *n.* [< *Acanthoclinidæ*.] One of the *Acanthoclinidæ*.

Acanthoclinidæ (a-kan-thō-klin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acanthoclinus* + *-idæ*.] In Günther's system of classification, a family of blenniiform acanthopterygian fishes, having numerous anal spines. Only one genus, *Acanthoclinus*, is known; it is peculiar to the Pacific ocean, the typical species, *A. littoreus*, being found in New Zealand.

Acanthoclinus (a-kan-thō-klī'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄκανθα*, a spine, + NL. *clinus*, a blennioid fish: see *Clinus*.] A genus of fishes representing the family *Acanthoclinidæ* (which see). *Jenyns*, 1842.



Acanthoclinus littoreus. (From "Zoology of the Beagle.")

acanthodean (ak-an-thō'dẹ-ạn), *a.* Having the character of or pertaining to *Acanthodes*: as, the *acanthodean* family of fishes; *acanthodean* scales. *Egerton*, 1861.

Acanthodei (ak-an-thō'dẹ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Acanthodes*.] The name originally given by Agassiz to the family *Acanthodidæ* (which see).

Acanthodes (ak-an-thō'dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκανθώδης*, thorny, spinous, < *ἄκανθα*, thorn, spine, + *εἶδος*, form.] **1.** The representative genus of the family *Acanthodidæ*. *Agassiz*, 1833.—**2.** A genus of crustaceans.—**3.** A genus of coleopterous insects.—**4.** A genus of zoantharian polyps. *Dybowski*, 1873.

Acanthodidæ (ak-an-thod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acanthodes* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct fishes of the order *Acanthodoidea*, typified by the genus *Acanthodes*. They had a compressed claviform body, posterior dorsal fins nearly opposite to the anus, prolonged upper tail-lobe, and well-developed spines in front of the fins. The only species known are from the Devonian and Carboniferous formations. Also used by Huxley as a subordinal name for the *Acanthodoidea*.

Acanthodini (a-kan-thō-dī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acanthodes* + *-ini*.] An order of fossil ganoids of the Devonian and Carboniferous periods, connecting the ganoids and selachians, having a cartilaginous skeleton, heterocercal tail, small rhomboid [illegible] les, and a fulcrum before each fin. It includes such genera as *Acanthodes*, *Chiracanthus*, *Diplacanthus*, etc.

Acanthodoidea (a-kan-thō-doi'dẹ-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acanthodes* + *-oidea*.] An order of extinct fishes of the ganoid series, with a cartilaginous skeleton, heterocercal caudal fin, shagreen-like scales, no opercular bones, and the external rays of the pectoral and ventral fins developed as spines. The chief family is *Acanthodidæ*.

Acanthoganoidei (a-kan"thō-ga-noi'dẹ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄκανθα*, spine, + *γάνος*, luster, + *εἶδος*, form: see *ganoid*.] A superorder of extinct paleozoic fishes, consisting only of the order *Acanthodoidea*.

Acanthoglossus (a-kan-thō-glos'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄκανθα*, a thorn, + *γλῶσσα*, a tongue.] A genus of aculeated monotrematous ant-eaters [illegible] *Tachyglossidæ*. It [illegible] *Tachyglossus* in the vertebral formula (which is cervical 7, dorsal [illegible] foot, in the much-lengthened and decurved snout, and in the spatulate tongue with three rows of recurved spines. The type and only species is *A. bruijni*, lately discovered in [illegible] *Za-*[illegible].

acanthoid (a-kan'thoid), *a.* [< *acantha*, spine, + *-oid*. Cf. *Acanthodes*.] Spiny; spinous.

Acanthoidea (ak-an-thoi'dẹ-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *acanthoid* and *Acanthodes*.] In *conch.*, regular *Chitonidæ*, with insertion-plates sharp and grooved externally, eaves furrowed beneath, and [illegible] posteriorly [illegible]. *Dall.*

acanthological (a-kan-thō-loj'i-kạl), *a.* [< *acanthology*, < Gr. [illegible] thorn, spine, + [illegible]: see *-ology*.] Of or pertaining to the study of spines.

acantholysis (ak-an-thol'i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄκανθα*, thorn, spine, + *λύσις*, dissolution, < *λύειν*, loose.] In *pathol.*, atrophy of the stratum spinosum (prickle-cells) of the epidermis.

acanthoma (a-kan-thō'mạ̈), *n.*; pl. *acanthomata* (-mạ-tạ̈). [NL., < Gr. *ἄκανθα*, thorn, spine, + *-oma*. Cf. *acanthosis*.] In *pathol.*, a neoplasm or tumor of the stratum spinosum of the epidermis, which invades the corium; a skin-cancer.

Acanthometra (a-kan-thō-met'rạ̈), *n.* [NL., fem. of *acanthometrus*: see *acanthometrous*.] **1.** The typical genus of the *Acanthometridæ*. *Müller*, 1855.—**2.** A genus of dipterous insects.

Acanthometræ (a-kan-thō-met'rē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Acanthometra*.] A suborder of acantharian radiolarians, whose skeleton is composed merely of radial spicules, and does not form a fenestrated shell. *Haeckel.*

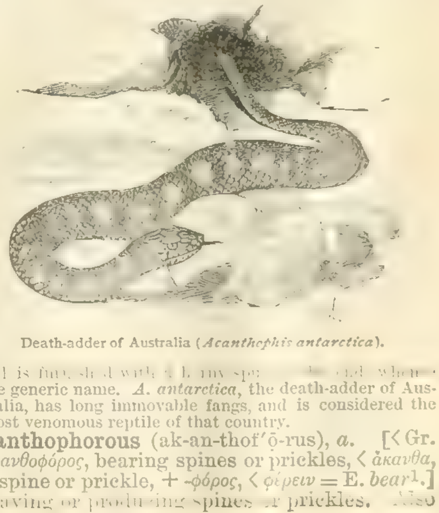
Acanthometrida (a-kan-thō-met'ri-dạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acanthometra* + *-ida*.] In Mivart's system of classification, a division of radiolarians having a well-developed radial skeleton, the rays meeting in the center of the capsule, and no test or shell-covering.

Acanthometridæ (a-kan-thō-met'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acanthometra* + *-idæ*.] A family of acantharians having the skeleton composed of 20 radial spicules, regularly arranged according to J. Müller's law in 5 zones, each containing 4 spicules. It consists of a group of genera of deep-sea forms. *Haeckel.*

acanthometrous (a-kan-thō-met'rus), *a.* [< NL. *acanthometrus*, < Gr. *ἄκανθα*, a thorn, spine, + *μέτρον*, measure.] Pertaining to the *Acanthometræ*.

Acanthomys (a-kan'thọ-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄκανθα*, spine, + *μῦς* = E. *mouse*.] A genus of African murine rodents, having the fur mixed with spines. *R. P. Lesson.*

Acanthophis (a-kan'thọ-fis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄκανθα*, a thorn, + *ὄφις*, a serpent: see *ophidian*.] A genus of venomous serpents, of the family *Elapidæ*. They are of small size, live on dry land, and feed upon frogs, lizards, and other small animals. The



Death-adder of Australia (*Acanthophis antarctica*).

tail is furnished with [illegible] spine [illegible] whence the generic name. *A. antarctica*, the death-adder of Australia, has long immovable fangs, and is considered the most venomous reptile of that country.

acanthophorous (ak-an-thof'ọ-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀκανθοφόρος*, bearing spines or prickles, < *ἄκανθα*, a spine or prickle, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] Having or producing spines or prickles. Also spelled *acanthopherous*.

Acanthophractæ (a-kan-thō-frak'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἄκανθα, a thorn, + [illegible], included, verbal adj. of [illegible], fence in, inclose.] A suborder of acantharian radiolarians, having a skeleton of 20 radial spicules regularly grouped according to J. Müller's law, and a fenestrated or solid shell around the central capsule formed by connected [illegible] processes.

acanthopod ([illegible]), *a.* and *n.* [< *Acanthopoda*.] **I.** *a.* Having spiny feet.

II. *n.* An animal with spiny feet; one of the *Acanthopoda*.

Acanthopoda (ak-an-thop'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. [illegible], a spine, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] In Latreille's system of classification, a group of clavicorn beetles, the first tribe of the second section of *Clavicornes*, with broad flattened feet beset outside with spines, short 4-jointed tarsi, depressed body, dilated prosternum, and curved 11-jointed antennæ longer than the head. The [illegible] is the genus *Heterocerus* of Bosc. [illegible] burrow in the ground near water.

acanthoptere (ak-an-thop'tēr), *n.* [See *Acanthopteri*.] One of the *Acanthopteri*.

Acanthopteri (ak-an-thop'te-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *acanthopterus*: see *acanthopterous*.] Same as *Acanthopterygii* (b).

acanthopterous (ak-an-thop'te-rus), *a.* [< NL. *acanthopterus*, < Gr. ἄκανθα, a spine, + πτερόν, a wing, = E. *feather*.] **1.** Spiny-winged, as the cassowary.—**2.** Having spiny fins; of the nature of the *Acanthopteri* or *Acanthopterygii*; acanthopterygious.—**3.** Having spines: as, an *acanthopterous* fin.

acanthopterygian (a-kan″thop-te-rij'i-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Acanthopterygii*; having the characters of the *Acanthopterygii*.

II. *n.* One of the *Acanthopterygii*; a fish with spiny fins.

Acanthopterygii (a-kan″thop-te-rij'i-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *acanthopterygius*: see *acanthopterygious*.] A large group of fishes to which various limits and values have been assigned. The [illegible] system of ichthyology by Willughby and Ray, adopted by Artedi and largely used by [illegible] In Cuvier's system of classification [illegible] fishes characterized by hard spiny [illegible] as the common perch, bass and [illegible] In Günther's system [illegible] of teleosts with part of the rays [illegible] and ventral fins spiny, and the lower [illegible] This last character eliminates the [illegible] retained by Cuvier, but [illegible] to a special order *Pharyngognathi*. [illegible] system of classification, a suborder of *Teleocephali* [illegible] or jugular (sometimes suppressed), spines generally in the anterior portion of the [illegible] to the anterior of the ventrals, normal symmetrical head, and pharyngeal bones either separate or united. The pediculate, hemibranchiate, and [illegible] as different orders and [illegible] *Discocephali*, *Percesoces*, and *Xenopterygii* as special suborders. Even thus limited, it comprises more species than any other suborder or order [illegible] perch, mackerel, and swordfish [illegible]

acanthopterygious (a-kan″thop-te-rij'i-us), *a.* [< NL. [illegible], < Gr. ἄκανθα, a thorn, a spine, + [illegible], the fin of a fish, dim. of πτέρυξ, [illegible], a wing, = E. *feather*.] Having the characters of the *Acanthopterygii* or [illegible]; belonging to the *Acanthopterygii*; [illegible]

Acanthorhini (a-kan-thō-rī'nī), *n. pl.* [< Gr. [illegible] An ordinal [illegible] Bonaparte, 1831, as a sub[illegible] (which see).

Acanthorhynchus [illegible] **1.** [illegible]

acanthosis [illegible] [NL., [illegible]

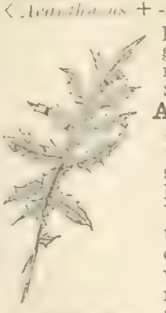
[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

acanthous [illegible] *a.* [< Gr. [illegible], a spine: see *acantha* and *-ous*.] Spinous.

acanthurid (ak-an-thū'rid), *n.* A fish of the family *Acanthuridæ*.

Acanthuridæ (ak-an-thū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acanthurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes typified by the genus *Acanthurus*, to which various limits have been ascribed. See *Teuthididæ*.



Leaf of *Acanthus spinosus*.

Acanthurus (ak-an-thū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄκανθα, spine, + οὐρά, tail.] **1.** The representative genus of the family *Acanthuridæ*, characterized by spines on the sides of the tail, whence the name. The species are numerous in the tropical seas, and are popularly known as doctors, surgeons, surgeon-fishes, barbers, etc. Synonymous with *Teuthis*.

2. A genus of reptiles. *Daudin*.—**3.** A genus of coleopterous insects. *Kirby*, 1827.

Acanthus, Inflorescence

Acanthus (a-kan'thus), *n.* [L. (> Sp. It. *acanto* = Pg. *acantho* = F. *acanthe*), < Gr. ἄκανθος, brankursine, also a thorny Egyptian tree, < ἄκανθα, a thorn: see *acantha*.] **1.** In *bot.*, a genus of tall herbaceous plants of southern Europe and Africa, natural order *Acanthaceæ*. They have large spinosely toothed leaves, and are sometimes cultivated for the sake of their beautiful foliage.

2. [*l. c.*] The common name of plants of this genus.—**3.** In *zoöl.*, a genus of crustaceans.—**4.** [*l. c.*] In *arch.*, a characteristic ornament derived from or resembling the conventionalized foliage or leaves of the acanthus, used in capitals of the Corinthian and Composite orders, and in Roman, Byzantine, medieval, and Renaissance architecture generally, as upon friezes, cornices, modillions, etc.

Acanthus in Roman Architecture

Acanthyllis (ak-an-thil'is), *n.* [< L. *acanthyllis*, < Gr. ἀκανθυλλίς, the pendulous titmouse, dim. of ἀκανθίς, the goldfinch or linnet, < ἄκανθα, a thorn: see *acantha*.] A genus of American, Indian, and Australian birds of the swift family, *Cypselidæ*; the spine-tailed swifts, now usually referred to the genus *Chætura*. Usually written *Acanthylis*. *Boie*, 1826.

acanticone, acanticon (a-kan'ti-kōn, -kon), *n.* [< Gr. [illegible], a point, + ἀντί, against, + [illegible], a cone.] A variety of epidote; arendalite (which see).

a cappella, alla cappella (ä or äl'lä kä-pel'lä). [It.: *a* (L. *ad*), to, according to; *alla* (= *a la*), to the; *cappella*, church, chapel, church musicians: see *chapel*.] In the style of church or chapel music. Applied to compositions sung without instrumental accompaniment, or with an accompaniment in unison with the vocal part: as, a mass *a cappella*.

acapsular (a-kap'sū-lär), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. + *capsule*.] Without a capsule.

acardia (a-kär'di-ä), *n.* [NL.: see *acardius*.] In *teratol.*, absence of a heart.

acardiac (a-kär'di-ak), *a.* [< NL. *acardiacus*, adj., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + καρδιακός, < καρδία, the heart: see *a-*[18] and *cardiac*.] Without a heart.

acardiacus (ak-är-dī'a-kus), *n.*; pl. *acardiaci* (-sī). [NL.: see *acardiac*.] In *teratol.*, that parasitic part of a double monster in which the heart is absent or rudimentary. [illegible] covered with skin [illegible] while the thorax and abdomen are [illegible] the heart is lacking [illegible] rudimentary, and the pelvis and posterior limbs [illegible] has a well developed [illegible] rudimentary head, limbs, and heart.

acardius ([illegible]-kär'di-us), *n.*; pl. *acardii* [illegible] [illegible], without a heart, [illegible] E. *heart*.] Same as *acardiacus*.

acarian ([illegible]), *a.* [< *Acarus*, q. v.] Of or [illegible] the order *Acarida*, belonging to [illegible] the genus *Acarus*.

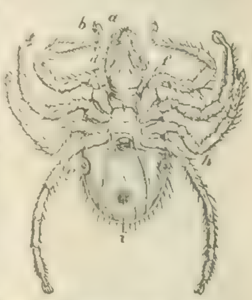
[illegible] parasite called by [illegible] follicular [illegible] present in the affected [illegible] *B. W. Richardson*, Prevent. Med., p. [illegible]

acariasis (ak-a-rī'a-sis), *n.* [NL., < *Acarus* + *-iasis*.] A skin-disease caused by an acarian parasite.

acaricide (a-kar'i-sīd), *n.* [< *Acarus* + L. *-cida*, a killer, < *cædere*, kill. Cf. *homicide*, *parricide*, *matricide*.] A substance that destroys mites.

acarid (ak'a-rid), *n.* [< *Acarida*.] One of the *Acarida*; a mite.

Acarida (a-kar'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acarus* + *-ida*.] An order of the class *Arachnida*, including those insects, as the mites, ticks, itch-insects, etc., which are without a definite line of demarkation between the unsegmented abdomen and the cephalothorax, the head, thorax, and abdomen appearing united in one. They are with or without eyes; the mouth is either suctorial or masticatory; the respiration is either tracheal or dermal; and the legs are 8 in number in the adult and 6 in the young, being in some cases terminated by suckers, in others by setæ. There are several families of *Acarida*, with numerous genera and species, mostly oviparous and generally parasitic, but many are found in excrementitious or decaying animal matter, or on plants, while some are marine and others live in fresh water. Those which live on plants are often very injurious to vegetation, and frequently form a kind of gall, sometimes resembling a fungus or a bird's nest, as the "witch-knot" of the birch, caused by members of the genus *Phytoptus*. The garden-mites (*Trombididæ*), including the harvest-tick (*Leptus autumnalis*), the spider-mites (*Gamasidæ*), and the wood-mites (*Oribatidæ*) live mostly upon vegetation. The true ticks (*Ixodidæ*) attach themselves to the bodies of various animals; the water-mites (*Hydrarachnidæ*) are, at least in part, parasitic upon animals, such as aquatic insects, mollusks, and even mammals. The cheese-mite, *Acarus domesticus*, is typical of the family *Acaridæ* and of the whole order. The mange-mite, *Demodex folliculorum*, type of the family *Demodicidæ*, is found in the sebaceous follicles of man, as well as in the dog. The itch-mite, which burrows into the skin, is the *Sarcoptes scabiei*, type of the family *Sarcoptidæ*. The mites and ticks are also called collectively *Acarina*, *acaridans*, *Acaridea*, and *Monomerosomata*. See cuts under *cheese-mite*, *itch-mite*, and *harvest-tick*.



A Tick (*Ixodes ricinus*, female), illustrating structure of *Acarida*.

a, mandibular hooklets; *c*, hooklets of sternal surface of proboscis; *b*, *d*, *e*, fourth, third, and second joints of the palp; *f*, base of the suctorial process; *g*, stigma; *h*, genital aperture; *i*, anal valves.

Acaridæ (a-kar'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acarus* + *-idæ*.] A family of the order *Acarida* (which see), including the true mites, as the cheese-mite, *Acarus domesticus*. See *Acarus* and *cheese-mite*.

acaridan (a-kar'i-dan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the *Acarida* or *Acaridæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Acarida*.

Acaridea (ak-a-rid'ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acarus* + *-id-ea*.] Same as *Acarida*.

Acarina (ak-a-rī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acarus* + *-ina*.] Same as *Acarida*.

acarinosis (a-kar-i-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., < *Acarina* + *-osis*.] A disease, as scabies, produced by the presence of a parasite belonging to the *Acarida*, or mites.

acaroid (ak'a-roid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Acarus*, q. v., + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Acarida*; resembling the mites; mite-like.—**Acaroid gum**, a red resin that exudes from the trunks of the Australian grass-tree, *Xanthorrhœa hastilis* and other species. Also called *Botany Bay resin*. **Acaroid resin.** Same as *acaroid gum*.

II. *n.* One of the *Acarida*; a mite.

acarpelous (a-kär'pe-lus), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. + *carpel* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having no carpels. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

acarpous (a-kär'pus), *a.* [< Gr. ἄκαρπος, without fruit, < ἀ- priv. + καρπός, fruit: see *carpel*.] In *bot.*, not producing fruit; sterile; barren.

Acarus (ak'a-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀκαρι, a kind of mite bred in wax, < ἀκαρής, short, small, tiny; prop. of hair, too short to be cut, < ἀ- priv. + [illegible], cut, orig. *σκείρειν = E. *shear*, q. v.] **1.** The typical genus of the family *Acaridæ*, or true mites.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A tick or mite, without regard to its genus. [In this sense it may have a plural form, *acari* (ak'a-rī).]

[illegible] (Myobia coarctata) of the mouse.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 331.

acast† (a-kast'), *v. t.* [< ME. *acasten*, *akasten*, pp. *acast*, *akast*, throw away, cast down, < *a-*[1] + *casten*, cast: see *cast*[1].] To cast down; cast off; cast away.

acatalectic (a-kat-a-lek'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *acatalecticus*, also *acatalectus*, < Gr. ἀκατάληκτος, not stopping, < ἀ- priv. + *καταληκτος, καταληκτικός, leaving off, stopping: see *catalectic*.] **I.** *a.* In *pros.*, not halting short; complete; having the complete number of syllables in the last foot: as, an *acatalectic* verse.

II. *n.* A verse which has the complete number of syllables in the last foot.

acatalepsy (a-kat′a̤-lep-si), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀκαταληψία*, incomprehensibility, < *ἀκατάληπτος*, incomprehensible, < *ἀ-* priv. + *καταληπτός*, comprehensible, comprehended, seized: see *catalepsy*.] 1. Incomprehensibility. A word much used (in its Greek form) by the later Academics and Skeptics (Carneades, Arcesilaus, etc.), who held that human knowledge never amounts to certainty, but only to probability, and who advocated a suspension of judgment upon all questions, even upon the doctrine of acatalepsy itself. 2. In *med.*, uncertainty in the diagnosis or prognosis of diseases.

acataleptic (a-kat-a̤-lep′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀκατάληπτος*, incomprehensible: see *acatalepsy*.] **I.** *a.* Incomprehensible; not to be known with certainty.

II. *n.* One who believes that we can know nothing with certainty. See *acatalepsy*.

All Skeptics and Pyrrhonians were called *Acataleptics*.
Fleming.

acataphasia (a-kat-a̤-fā′zi-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *καταφάναι*, say yes, < *κατά*, here intensive, + *φά-ναι* = L. *fa-ri*, say, speak.] In *pathol.*, faultiness of syntax resulting from disease, as contrasted with the faulty use of individual words. See *aphasia*.

acataposis (a-ka-tap′ọ-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *κατάποσις*, a gulping down, deglutition, < *καταπίνειν*, gulp down, < *κατά*, down, + *πίνειν*, drink, *πόσις*, a drink.] In *pathol.*, difficulty of swallowing; dysphagia.

acate† (a-kāt′), *n.* [< ME. *acate*, *acat*, *achate*, *achat*, < OF. *acat*, assibilated *achat*, purchase, mod. F. *achat* (ML. *acaptum*, **accaptum*), < OF. *acater*, *achater*, mod. F. *acheter*; buy, purchase, < ML. *accaptare*, buy, acquire, < L. *ad*, to, + *captare*, take, seize. Cf. *accept*, of the same origin. Later shortened to *cate*, *cates*.] 1. A buying, purchasing, or purchase. *Chaucer.*—2. [Usually in pl.] Things purchased; especially, purchased viands or provisions, as opposed to those of home production; hence, especially, dainties, delicacies. Later, *cates*.

Tout estat est viande aux vers, all states are wormes acates.
Cotgrave (under *Ver*).

Setting before him variety of *acates*, and those excellently dressed.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, I. iv. 23.

acater† (a-kā′tėr), *n.* [< ME. *acatour*, *achatour*, *-or*, < OF. *acateor*, later *achatour*, mod. F. *acheteur*, buyer, < ML. *accaptator*, buyer, < *accaptare*, buy: see *acate*. Later shortened to *cater*: see *cater*, *n.*] A purveyor; a caterer: as, "Robin Hood's bailiff or *acater*," *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd (dram. pers.). Also written *acator*, *accator*, *achator*, *achatour*, etc.

A manciple there was of the temple
Of which *achators* might take ensample. *Chaucer.*

[The keeper] dressed for him [a prisoner in the Tower of London], from time to time, such pigeons as his *accator* the cat provided.
H. Dixon, Her Majesty's Tower.

acatery†, acatry† (a-kā′tėr-i, -tri), *n.* [< ME. **acatry*, *achatry*; < *acater* + *-y*: later, *catery*.] 1. Acates in general; provisions purchased.—2. The room or place allotted to the keeping of all such provision as the purveyors purchased for the king.

acatharsia† (ak-a̤-thär′si-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκαθαρσία*, uncleanness, < *ἀκάθαρτος*, uncleansed, unpurged, < *ἀ-* priv. + **καθαρτός*, cleansed. Cf. *καθαρτικός*, fit for cleansing: see *cathartic*.] In *med.*: (*a*) The filth or sordes proceeding from a wound; impurity of blood. (*b*) Failure to use a purgative; lack of purging.

acatharsy† (ak′a̤-thär-si), *n.* Same as *acatharsia*.

acathistus (ak-a̤-this′tus), *n.* [ML., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *καθίζειν*, sit down, < *κατά*, down, + *ἵζειν* = E. *sit*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, an office in honor of the Virgin, consisting in a long canon or hymn sung by all standing (whence the name) on the Saturday of the fifth week in Lent, in commemoration of the repulse of the Avars and other barbarians who attacked Constantinople under Heraclius, A. D. 625.

acator†, *n.* See *acater*.

acaudal (a-kâ′dal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv., *a-*18, + *caudal*.] Tailless; anurous. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

acaudate (a-kâ′dāt), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv., *a-*18, + *caudate*.] Tailless; acaudal; ecaudate.

acaules (a-kâ′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + L. *caulis*, a stem: see *caulis*.] Plants which have either a very indistinct stalk or none at all, as lichens, fungi, algæ, etc.

acaulescence (ak-â-les′e̤ns), *n.* [< *acaulescent*.] In *bot.*, an arrested growth of the main axis, the internodes being so slightly developed that the leaves are crowded into a radial tuft or rosette, as in the dandelion. Also called *acaulosia*.

acaulescent (ak-â-les′e̤nt), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv., *a-*18, + *caulescent*.] In *bot.*, stemless. Applied to a plant in which the stem is apparently absent. Other forms are *acauline*, *acaulose*, and *acaulous*.

acauline (a-kâ′lin), *a.* [< NL. *acaulis* (see *acaules*) + *-ine*1.] Same as *acaulescent*.

acaulosia (ak-â-lō′zi-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < *acaulose*: see *acaulous*.] Same as *acaulescence*.

acaulous, acaulose (a-kâ′lus, -lōs), *a.* [< NL. *acaulis* (< Gr. *ἀκαυλος*, without stalk, < *ἀ-* priv. + *καυλός* = L. *caulis*: see *caulis*, and cf. *acaules*) + *-ous*, *-ose*.] Same as *acaulescent*.

acc. An abbreviation (*a*) of *according* and *according to*; (*b*) of *accusative*.

acca (ak′ä̤), *n.* [Perhaps from *Akka* (Acre) in Syria, as the seaport whence it was obtained.] A rich figured silk stuff, decorated with gold, used in the fourteenth century.

accable† (a-kā′bl), *v. t.* [< F. *accabler*, overwhelm, crush; earlier, in pass. sense, be crushed; < OF. *a-*, *ac-* (< L. *ad*), to, + *caable*, *cadable*, < ML. *cadabula*, a catapult, < Gr. *καταβολή*, a throwing down, < *καταβάλλειν*, throw down, < *κατά*, down, + *βάλλειν*, to throw: see *cablish* and *catapult*.] To overwhelm; oppress; overburden.

Honours have no burden but thankfulness, which doth rather raise men's spirits than *accable* them or press them down
Bacon, vi. 272. (*Latham.*)

Accad (ak′ad), *n.* 1. A member of one of the primitive races of Babylonia. The Accads are believed to have been of non-Semitic origin, and to have been the dominant race at the earliest time of which there are contemporaneous records.

The Accadai, or *Accads*, were "the Highlanders," who had descended from the mountainous region of Elam on the east, and it was to them that the Assyrians ascribed the origin of Chaldean civilization and writing.
A. H. Sayce.

2. The language of this race; Accadian. Also spelled *Akkad*.

Accadian (a-kā′di-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Belonging to the Accads, the primitive inhabitants of Babylonia.

II. *n.* 1. An Accad.—2. The language of the Accads, a non-Semitic and perhaps Ural-Altaic language spoken in ancient Babylonia previously to the later and better-known Semitic dialect of the cuneiform inscriptions. A kindred dialect, the Sumerian, seems to have been in use at the same time in Babylonia.

Also spelled *Akkadian*.

accapitum (a-kap′i-tum), *n.* [ML., < L. *ad*, to, + *caput*, head.] In *feudal law*, money paid by a vassal upon his admission to a feud; the relief due to the chief lord.

accator†, *n.* See *acater*.

accedas ad curiam (ak-sē′das ad kū′ri-am). [L., go thou to the court: see *accede*, *ad-*, *curia*.] In *law*, a writ directed to the sheriff for the purpose of removing a cause from a lower to a higher court.

accede (ak-sēd′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *acceded*, ppr. *acceding*. [= F. *accéder* = Sp. Pg. *acceder* = It. *accedere*, < L. *accēdere*, earlier *adcēdere*, move toward, < *ad*, to, + *cēdere*, go, move: see *cede*.] 1. To come, as into union or possession; become adjoined or entitled; attain by approach or succession: now used chiefly of attainment to a possession, office, or dignity: as, he *acceded* to the estate on his majority; the house of Hanover *acceded* to the English throne in 1714.

And vain were courage, learning; all,
Till power *accede*. *Shenstone*, Ruined Abbey.

2. To come by assent or agreement; give adhesion; yield; give in: as, to *accede* to one's terms or request.

This obvious reflection convinced me of the absurdity of the treaty of Hanover, in 1725, between France and England, to which the Dutch afterwards *acceded*.
Chesterfield, Letters, 162.

There are many who would *accede* without the faintest reluctance to a barbarous custom, but would be quite incapable of an equally barbarous act which custom had not consecrated.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 305.

= **Syn. 1.** To succeed, come (to), attain.—**2.** To agree, assent, yield, consent, comply.

accedence (ak-sē′de̤ns), *n.* [< F. *accédence*, < *accéder*: see *accede* and *-ence*.] The act or action of acceding; the act of assenting or agreeing. [Rare.]

accedence†, *n.* An error for *accidence*1. *Milton.*

acceder (ak-sē′dėr), *n.* One who accedes; one who attains to a possession, an office, or a dignity; one who yields or assents.

accelerando (ät-chā-le-rän′dō), *adv.* [It., ppr. of *accelerare*, < L. *accelerare*, hasten: see *accelerate*.] With gradual increase of speed: a direction in music, indicating that a passage is to be played with increasing rapidity.

accelerate (ak-sel′e̤-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *accelerated*, ppr. *accelerating*. [< L. *acceleratus*, pp. of *accelerare*, hasten, make haste, < *ad*, to, + *celerare*, hasten, < *celer*, quick.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make quicker; cause to move or advance faster; hasten; add to the velocity of; give a higher rate of progress to: as, to *accelerate* motion or the rate of motion; to *accelerate* the transmission of intelligence; to *accelerate* the growth of a plant, or the progress of knowledge.

Leave to the diamond its ages to grow, nor expect to *accelerate* the births of the eternal.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 191.

2. To bring nearer in time; bring about, or help to bring about, more speedily than would otherwise have been the case: as, to *accelerate* the ruin of a government; to *accelerate* death —**Accelerated motion**, in *mech.*, that motion which continually receives fresh accessions of velocity. See *acceleration*.—**Accelerating force**, the force which produces an accelerated motion, as gravity.—**Accelerating gun**, a cannon having supplementary powder-chambers, designed to be fired in turn, immediately after the main explosion, to accelerate the speed of the shot; an accelerator.

Syn. See list under *quicken*, *v.*

II. *intrans.* To become faster; increase in speed.

acceleratedly (ak-sel′e̤-rā-ted-li), *adv.* In an accelerated or accelerating manner; with acceleration or gradual increase of speed.

acceleration (ak-sel-e̤-rā′sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *acceleratio(n-)*, a hastening, < *accelerare*, hasten: see *accelerate*.] The act of accelerating, or the state of being accelerated: as—(*a*) A gradual increase of velocity.

At the present time, and for several thousand years in the future, the variation in the moon's motion has been and will be an *acceleration*.
Thomson and Tait, Nat. Phil., I. ¶ 830.

(*b*) In *mech.*, the rate of change of the velocity of a moving body; that is, the increment of velocity (in any direction) in the unit of time which would result were the rate of change to continue uniform for that length of time. The acceleration is said to be *uniform* if the body gains the same velocity in any constant direction in equal successive portions of time, no matter how small these portions may be taken. A constant force produces uniform acceleration in all cases; but it is sometimes convenient to substitute for some of the forces fictitious "constraints." Thus, gravity (which near the earth's surface is sensibly a constant force) gives a falling body *uniformly accelerated* motion when the effect of the atmospheric resistance is eliminated; in this case the increment of velocity in each second, which is a little more than 32 feet, is called the *acceleration of gravity*, and in mechanical formulas is denoted by the letter *g*. When the velocity of a moving body continually diminishes, the acceleration is termed *minus* or *negative*, and the motion is said to be *retarded*; this is illustrated by the case of a ball thrown upward, the upward component of the velocity of which diminishes at the rate of 32 feet a second. Similarly, the force of friction which resists the motion of a sliding body is said to give it *minus* or *negative acceleration*.

Acceleration, like position and velocity, is a relative term, and cannot be interpreted absolutely.
Clerk Maxwell, Matter and Motion, art. xxxv.

(*c*) The shortening of the time between the present and the happening of any future event; specifically, in *law*, the shortening of the time before the vesting of a person with the possession of an expected interest. (*d*) In *physiol.* and *pathol.*, increased activity of the functions of the body, particularly of the circulation of the fluids.—**Acceleration of the moon**, the increase of the moon's mean angular velocity about the earth, the moon now moving rather faster than in ancient times. This phenomenon has not been fully explained, but it is known to be partly owing to the slow diminution of the eccentricity of the earth's orbit, from which there results a slight diminution of the sun's influence on the moon's motions.—**Acceleration and retardation of the tides**, certain deviations between the time of the actual occurrence of high water at any place and what its time would be if it occurred after the lapse of a uniform mean interval. In spring and neap tides the sun's action does not alter the time of high water, as in the former case the solar and lunar tides are synchronous, while in the latter the time of actual or lunar low water and that of solar high water are the same. But in the first and third quarters of the moon there is *acceleration* or priming of high water, as the solar wave is to the west of the lunar; and in the second and fourth quarters there is *retardation* or lagging, for an analogous reason.—**Diurnal acceleration of the fixed stars**, the excess of the apparent diurnal motion of the stars over that of the sun, arising from the fact that the sun's apparent yearly motion takes place in a direction contrary to that of its apparent daily motion. The stars thus seem each day to anticipate the sun by nearly 3 minutes and 56 seconds of mean time.

accelerative (ak-sel′e̤-rā-tiv), *a.* [< *accelerate* + *-ive*.] Tending to accelerate; adding to velocity; quickening progression.

accelerator (ak-sel′e̤-rā-to̤r), *n.* [NL., etc., < *accelerate*.] One who or that which accelerates; a hastener. Hence—(*a*) In England, a post-office van. (*b*) In *anat.*, a muscle, the accelerator urinæ, which expedites the discharge of urine. (*c*) In *photog.*: (1) Any substance or device which shortens the time of exposure of a sensitized plate or paper to the light, in either the camera or the printing-frame. (2) Any chemical which may be added to the developing solution to shorten the time necessary for development, or, by increasing th[illegible] to lessen the [illegible]

acceleratory (ak-sel′ẹ-rā̤-tọ̄-ri), *a.* Accelerat[illegible] tion.

accend [illegible], set on [illegible] glow: see *candid.*] To set on fire; kindle; inflame.

> [illegible] would burn up innumerable books of this sort.
> *Dr. H. More*, Decay of Christ. Piety.

accendent (ak-sen′dẹnt), *n.* [< L. *accenden(t-)s*, [illegible].] Same as *ac*[illegible].

accendibility (ak-sen-di-bil′ị-ti), *n.* [< *accendible*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being accendi[illegible].

accendible (ak-sen′di-bl), *a.* [< *accend* + *-ible*. [illegible] inflamed, [illegible].] Capable of being inflamed or kindled.

accendite (ak-sen′di-tē), *n.* [L. *accendite*, 2d pers. pl. impv. of *accendĕre*, light, kindle: see *accend*.] A short antiphon formerly chanted in the Roman Catholic Church on lighting the tapers for any special service.

accension (ak-sen′shọn), *n.* [= Pg. *accensão* [illegible] L. as if [illegible] *accendere*: see *accend*.] The act of kindling or setting on fire; the state of being kindled; inflammation; heat. [Rare.]

> [illegible] the sun, seem to shine with a light that is nothing else [illegible]
> *Locke*, Elem. of Nat. Phil., ii.

accensor (ak-sen′sọr), *n.* [< ML. *accensor*, a lamplighter, < L. *accendĕre*, pp. *accensus*: see *accend*.] One who sets on fire or kindles. [Rare.]

accent (ak′sent), *n.* [< F. *accent* = Sp. *acen*[illegible] = Pg. [illegible], < L. *accentus*, accent, tone, LL. also a blast, signal, fig. intensity, < *accinere*, sing to (see *accentor*), < L. *ad*, to, + *canere*, sing: see *cant*² and *chant*.] **1.** A special effort of utterance by which, in a word of two or more syllables, one syllable is made more prominent than the rest. This prominence [illegible] pitch in part by increased force or stress of voice, and in part (as a consequence of [illegible] of the constituents of [illegible] are variously combined in [illegible] In English elevation of pitch is conspicuous when a word is spoken or read by itself as a word, without any reference to a sentence of which it forms or should form a part; but in connected speech the tone and modulation of the sentence dominate those of [illegible] composing it, and the change of pitch [illegible] reversed, the other elements giving without its aid the required prominence. By the native [illegible] of the classical languages of our family [illegible] change of pitch was the recognized constituent of accent. They called a syllable *acute* [illegible] or raised, *grave* if it remained at the general level of utterance, and *circumflex* if it began at acute pitch and ended at grave. A word of three or more syllables often has in our language, besides its principal accent, another and lighter or secondary one, or [illegible] secondary accents are denoted in this work by a double accent-mark; thus, val″e-tu-di-na′ri-an, an″te-pe-nul′ti-mate. The vowels of wholly un[illegible] in English are much modified, being [illegible] and lighter, or else reduced even to [illegible] the "short *u*" [illegible] marked in this work by writing respectively a single or a double dot under the [illegible] pronunciation. *Emphasis* [illegible] upon a word which [illegible]

2. A [illegible] character used in writing to [illegible] the voice in pronunciation, [illegible] tone, length of vowel-[illegible] [illegible] the vowel [illegible]

> Your accent is something finer than you could purchase in so removed a dwelling. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2.

> Mild was his *accent*, and his action free.
> *Dryden*, Tales from Chaucer, Good Parson, l. 16.

5. Words, or tones and modulations of the voice, expressive of some emotion or passion: as, the [illegible] of prayer; the *accent* of reproof.

> Short-winded *accents* of new broils.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 1.

> The tender *accents* of a woman's cry. *Prior.*

6. *pl.* Words, language, or expressions in general.

> [illegible] her *accents* hear,
> Such words as heaven alone is fit to hear.
> *Dryden*, Virgil's Eclogues, iii.

> Deep on their souls the mighty *accents* fall,
> [illegible] through the walls of clay.
> *Jones Very*, Poems, p. 77.

7. In *eccles. chanting*, one of the seven forms of modulation used in parts sung by the officiating priest or his assistants, viz., the *immutable*, *medium*, *grave*, *acute*, *moderate*, *interrogative*, *final*.—**8.** In *music*: (*a*) A stress or emphasis given to certain notes or parts of bars in a composition. It is divided into two kinds, *grammatical* and *rhetorical* or *esthetic*. The first is perfectly regular in its occurrence, always falling on the first part of a bar; the esthetic accent is irregular, and depends on taste and feeling. (*b*) A mark placed after the letter representing a note to indicate the octave in which it is found. Thus, if C is in the great octave (see *octave*), c is an octave above, c′ an octave above that, c″ in the next, and so on.

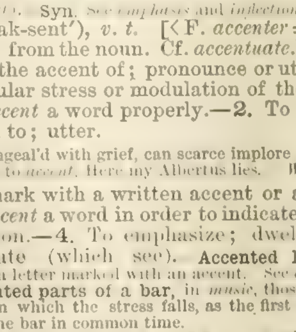
9. In [illegible] and *mech.*: (*a*) In all *literal notation*, a mark like an acute accent placed after a letter in order that it may, without confusion, be used to represent different quantities. In this way *a b c*, *a′ b′ c′*, *a″ b″ c″*, etc., may stand for magnitudes as different in value as those which, but for the use of the accents, must be represented by different letters. Letters so marked are read thus: *a* prime or first (*a′*), *a* second (*a″*), *a* third (*a‴*), etc. (*b*) In *geom.* and *trigon.*, a mark at the right hand of a number indicating minutes of a degree, two such marks indicating seconds: as, 20° 10′ 30″ = 20 degrees, 10 minutes, 30 seconds. (*c*) In *mensur.* and *engin.*, a mark at the right hand of a number used to denote feet, inches, and lines; thus, 3′ 6″ 7‴ = 3 feet, 6 inches, 7 lines. (*d*) In *plans* and *drawings*, a mark similarly used after repeated letters or figures, to indicate related or corresponding parts, and read as in algebra. See above, (*a*). =Syn. See *emphasis* and *inflection*.

accent (ak-sent′), *v. t.* [< F. *accenter* = It. *accentare*; from the noun. Cf. *accentuate*.] **1.** To express the accent of; pronounce or utter with a particular stress or modulation of the voice: as, to *accent* a word properly.—**2.** To give expression to; utter.

> Congeal'd with grief, can scarce implore
> Strength to *accent*, Here my Albertus lies. *W. Wotton.*

3. To mark with a written accent or accents: as, to *accent* a word in order to indicate its pronunciation.—**4.** To emphasize; dwell upon; accentuate (which see). **Accented letter**, in *printing*, a letter marked with an accent. See *accent*, *n.*, 3. **Accented parts of a bar**, in *music*, those parts of the bar on which the stress falls, as the first and third parts of the bar in common time.

accentor (ak-sen′tọr), *n.* [LL., one who sings with another, < *accinere*, sing to or with, < L.



[illegible]

[illegible] **1.** In *music*, one who [illegible] **2.** [NL.] [illegible] [illegible] applied [illegible] [illegible] *Sylviidæ*. [illegible]

Accentorinæ (ak-sen-tọ̄-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Accentor* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of birds, of the order *Passeres* and family *Sylviidæ*, including the genus *Accentor* (which see). *G. R. Gray*, 1840.

accentual (ak-sen′tụ̄-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *accentuale*, < L. as if **accentualis*, < *accentus*, accent.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to accent; rhythmical.

> Diderot's choice of prose was dictated and justified by the *accentual* poverty of his mother-tongue.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 342.

> The term figurate which we now employ to distinguish [illegible] which was [illegible]
> [illegible] Church Music, p. [illegible]

Accentual feet, meters, etc., those in which the rhythmical beat or ictus coincides with the syllabic accent or stress, as [illegible] *quantitative* [illegible] *meters*, etc., in which the ictus falls upon syllables literally long or prolonged in time, as in ancient Greek and Latin poetry. See [illegible].

II. *n.* An accent-mark.

accentuality (ak-sen-tụ̄-al′ị-ti), *n.* The quality of being accentual.

accentually (ak-sen′tụ̄-ạl-i), *adv.* In an accentual manner; with regard to accent.

accentuate (ak-sen′tụ̄-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *accentuated*, ppr. *accentuating*. [< LL. *accentuatus*, pp. of *accentuare* (> F. *accentuer* = Sp. *acentuar* = Pg. *accentuar* = It. *accentuare*), < L. *accentus*, accent: see *accent*, *n.*] **1.** To mark or pronounce with an accent or with accents; place an accent or accents on.—**2.** To lay stress upon; emphasize; give prominence to; mark as of importance: as, he *accentuated* the views of the party on this question.

> Still more to *accentuate* this effusive welcome to a Turkish official in Turkish waters.
> *Fortnightly Rev.*, Oct. 13, 1883, p. 69.

accentuated (ak-sen′tụ̄-ā-ted), *p. a.* Strongly marked; strong; prominent; very distinct: as, *accentuated* features; an *accentuated* fault of manner.

> The diagnostic value of an *accentuated* cardiac second sound. *Edin. Med. Jour.*, June, 1863.

accentuation (ak-sen-tụ̄-ā′shọn), *n.* [< LL. *accentuatio(n-)*, < *accentuare*: see *accentuate*.] **1.** The act of accentuating or of marking accent or stress in speech or writing; the state of being accented or accentuated.—**2.** The mode of indicating accent; accentual notation.—**3.** The act of emphasizing or laying stress; a bringing into prominence.

> A perpetual straining after the abstract idea or law of change, the constant *accentuation*, as it is called, of principle in historical writing, invariably marks a narrow view of truth, a want of mastery over details, and a bias towards foregone conclusions. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., III. 518.

> There is no *accentuation* of the distinctively feminine charms [of Athena in the Parthenon frieze]; nay, from one aspect the head is almost boyish in character.
> *The Century*, XXVII. 179.

accentus (ak-sen′tus), *n.* [ML.: see *accent*.] In *ancient church music*, that part of the service which is sung or recited by the priest and his assistants at the altar, in contradistinction to *concentus*, the part sung by the whole choir.

accept (ak-sept′), *v. t.* [< ME. *accepten*, < OF. *accepter*, *acepter*, F. *accepter* = Pr. *acceptar* = Sp. *aceptar* = Pg. *aceitar* = It. *accettare*, < L. *acceptare*, receive, a freq. of *accipere*, pp. *acceptus*, receive, < *ad*, to, + *capere*, take: see *caption*.] **1.** To take or receive (something offered); receive with approbation or favor: as, he made an offer which was *accepted*.

> Bless, Lord, his substance, and *accept* the work of his hands. Deut. xxxiii. 11.

> If you *accept* them, then their worth is great.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1.

2. To take (what presents itself or what befalls one); accommodate one's self to: as, to *accept* the situation.

> [illegible] off well, these fair moving mountains, and like all French women *accept* frankly their natural for[illegible]
> *Fraser's Mag.*

3. To listen favorably to; grant.

> [illegible] *accept* their suit. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 7.

4. To receive or admit and agree to; accede or [illegible]: as, to *accept* a treaty, a proposal, an amendment, an excuse: often followed by *of*: as, I *accept of* the terms.

> [illegible] the code of freedom and [illegible] *accepted* the proclamation [illegible] was to bring in [illegible]
> [illegible] Hist. of 18th Cent., I. vi.

5. To [illegible] in a particular sense; understand: [illegible] the phrase to be *accepted*.—**6.** In [illegible] acknowledge, by signature, as calling for payment, and thus to promise to pay: as, to *accept* a bill of exchange, that is, to acknowledge the obligation to pay it when due. See *acceptance*.—7. In a *deliberative body*, to receive as a sufficient performance of the duty with which an officer or a committee has been charged; receive for further action: as, the report of the committee was *accepted*.=**Syn.** 1. *Take*, etc. See *receive*.

accept† (ak-sept′), *p. a.* [< ME. *accept*, < L. *acceptus*, pp. of *accipere*, accept: see *accept, v.*] Accepted.

In tyme *accept*, or wel plesynge, I haue herd thee.
Wyclif, 2 Cor. vi. 2.

We will suddenly
Pass our *accept* and peremptory answer.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2.

[In the latter passage the word has been taken to mean acceptance.]

acceptability (ak-sep-ta̤-bil′i̤-ti), *n.* [< *acceptable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being acceptable or agreeable; acceptableness.

acceptable (ak-sep′ta̤-bl, formerly ak′sep-tā̤-bl), *a.* [< ME. *acceptable*, < L. *acceptabilis*, worthy of acceptance, < *acceptare*, receive: see *accept*.] Capable, worthy, or sure of being accepted or received with pleasure; hence, pleasing to the receiver; gratifying; agreeable; welcome: as, an *acceptable* present.

What *acceptable* audit canst thou leave?
Shak., Sonnets, iv.

This woman, whom thou mad'st to be my help. . . .
So fit, so *acceptable*, so divine. *Milton*, P. L., x. 139.

acceptableness (ak-sep′ta̤-bl-nes), *n.* Same as *acceptability*.

acceptably (ak-sep′ta̤-bli), *adv.* In an acceptable manner; in a manner to please or give satisfaction.

Let us have grace, whereby we may serve God *acceptably*. Heb. xii. 28.

acceptance (ak-sep′tans), *n.* [< OF. *acceptance*: see *acceptant*.] 1. The act of accepting, or the fact of being accepted. (*a*) The act of taking or receiving anything offered; a receiving with approbation or satisfaction; favorable reception.

They shall come up with *acceptance* on mine altar.
Isa. lx. 7.

Such with him finds no *acceptance*. *Milton*, P. L., v. 530.

(*b*) The act of receiving and assenting to something stated or propounded, as a theory, etc. (*c*) The act of agreeing to terms or proposals, and thereby becoming bound. Specifically—(1) In *law*, an agreeing to the offer or contract of another by some act which binds the person in law. Thus, if a person receiving an estate in remainder takes rent on a lease made by his predecessor, this is an *acceptance* of the terms of the lease, and binds the party receiving to abide by the terms of the lease. (2) In *com.*, an engagement, by the person on whom a bill of exchange is drawn, to pay the bill: usually made by the person writing the word "Accepted" across the bill and signing his name, or simply writing his name across or at the end of the bill. Acceptances are of three principal kinds: *general* or *unqualified*, when no limiting or qualifying words are added; *special*, when expressed as payable at some particular bank; and *qualified*, when expressed to be for a less sum than that for which the bill was originally drawn, or when some variation in the time or mode of payment is introduced. *Acceptance supra protest*, or *for honor*, is acceptance by some third person, after protest for non-acceptance by the drawee, with the view of saving the honor of the drawer or of some particular indorser.

2. A bill of exchange that has been accepted, or the sum contained in it.—3†. The sense in which a word or expression is understood; signification; meaning; acceptation.

An assertion . . . under the common *acceptance* of it not only false but odious. *South*.

Acceptance with God, in *theol.*, forgiveness of sins and reception into God's favor.=**Syn.** *Acceptance, Acceptancy, Acceptation.* See *acceptation*.

acceptancy (ak-sep′ta̤n-si), *n.* The act of accepting; acceptance; willingness to receive or accept.

Here's a proof of gift,
But here's no proof, sir, of *acceptancy*.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, ii. 1057.

Syn. *Acceptancy, Acceptance, Acceptation.* See *acceptation*.

acceptant (ak-sep′ta̤nt), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *acceptant*, < L. *acceptan(t-)s*, ppr. of *acceptare*: see *accept*.] I. *a.* Receptive. *N. E. D.*

II. *n.* 1. One who accepts; an accepter. Specifically—2. [*cap.*] One of the French bishops and clergy who accepted the bull Unigenitus, issued in 1713 by Pope Clement XI. against the Jansenists.

acceptation (ak-sep-tā′sho̤n), *n.* [=Sp. *aceptacion*=Pg. *aceitação*=It. *accettazione*, < L. as if **acceptatio(n-)*, < *acceptare*, receive: see *accept*.] 1†. The act of accepting or receiving; reception; acceptance: as, the *acceptation* of a trust.

All are rewarded with like coldness of *acceptation*.
Sir P. Sidney.

2. The state of being accepted or acceptable; favorable regard; hence, credence; belief.

This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all *acceptation*, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners.
1 Tim. i. 15.

Some things . . . are notwithstanding of so great dignity and *acceptation* with God. *Hooker*, Eccles. Pol., ii.

[Richard Cromwell] spake also with general *acceptation* and applause when he made his speech before the Parliament, even far beyond the Lord Fynes.
Quoted by Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 261.

3. The meaning or sense in which a word or statement is taken or understood: as, this term is to be understood in its usual *acceptation*.

Genius is a word which, in common *acceptation*, extends much further than to the objects of taste. *H. Blair*, Lect.

=**Syn.** *Acceptance, Acceptancy, Acceptation.* These words have been used interchangeably, but there is a marked tendency to use *acceptance* for the act of accepting, and *acceptation* for the state of being accepted, *acceptancy* having become rare, or being restricted to poetic use.

It is in vain to stand out against the full *acceptance* of a word which is supported by so much and so respectable authority. *Whitney*, Lang. and Study of Lang., p. 41.

To reanimate this drooping but Divine truth of human regeneration, by lifting it out of its almost wholly lapsed and lifeless because merely ritual private *acceptation*, and giving it a grander public application.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 154.

accepted (ak-sep′ted), *p. a.* 1. Acceptable; chosen; appointed.

Behold, now is the *accepted* time; behold, now is the day of salvation. 2 Cor. vi. 2.

2. In *com.*, received or acknowledged as binding: often abbreviated to *a.* or *A.* See *acceptance*, 1 (*c*) (2).

accepter (ak-sep′tėr), *n.* 1. A person who accepts. Specifically, in *com.*, the person who accepts a bill of exchange so as to bind himself to pay the sum specified in it. [In this specific sense most frequently written *acceptor* (which see).]

2†. One who favors unduly; a respecter.

God is no *accepter* of persons; neither riches nor poverty are a means to procure his favour.
Chillingworth, Sermons, iii. § 33.

acceptilate (ak-sep′ti-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *acceptilated*, ppr. *acceptilating*. [< *acceptilation*.] To discharge (a debt) by acceptilation.

acceptilation (ak-sep-ti-lā′sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *acceptilatio(n-)*, also written separately *accepti latio(n-)*, a formal discharging from a debt, lit. a bearing of a receipt: *accepti*, gen. of *acceptum*, a receipt, pp. neut. of *accipere*, receive (see *accept, v.*); *latio(n-)*, a bearing, < *latus*, pp., associated with *ferre*=E. *bear*¹: see *ablative*, and cf. *legislation*.] 1. In *civil* and *Scots law*, the verbal extinction of a verbal contract, with a declaration that the debt has been paid when it has not, or the acceptance of something merely imaginary in satisfaction of a verbal contract. *Wharton.* Hence—2†. In *theol.*, the free forgiveness of sins by God, for Christ's sake. The word (*acceptilatio*) was used by Duns Scotus, in whose writings it first appears as a theological term, to signify the doctrine that God accepts the sufferings of Christ as a satisfaction to justice, though in strictness they are not so, as opposed to the notion that Christ's sufferings were infinite, and therefore a full and actual satisfaction for the sins of mankind.

Our justification which comes by Christ is by imputation and *acceptilation*, by grace and favour.
Jer. Taylor, Ans. to Bp. of Rochester.

acception† (ak-sep′sho̤n), *n.* [< ME. *accepcioun*, < OF. *acception*=Sp. *acepcion*=Pg. *accepção*, < L. *acceptio(n-)*, < *accipere*, receive: see *accept*.] 1. Acceptation.

The diverse *acceptions* of words which the schoolmen call suppositions effect no homonymy.
Burgersdicius, trans. by a Gentleman, I. xxvi. 12.

That this hath been esteemed the due and proper *acception* of this word, I shall testify.
Hammond, Fundamentals.

2. The act of favoring unequally; preference.

For *accepciouns* of persoones, that is, to putte oon bifore another withoute desert, is not anentis God.
Wyclif, Rom. ii. 11.

acceptive† (ak-sep′tiv), *a.* Ready to accept.

The people generally are very *acceptive* and apt to applaud any meritable work.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, ii. 7.

acceptor (ak-sep′tôr or -tėr), *n.* [After L. *acceptor*, one who receives, < *accipere*, receive: see *accept, v.*] Same as *accepter*, but more frequent in commercial and legal use.—**Acceptor supra protest**, a person, not a party to a bill of exchange which has been protested, who accepts it for the honor of the drawer or of an indorser, thereby agreeing to pay it if the drawee does not.

acceptress (ak-sep′tres), *n.* A female acceptor. [Rare.]

accerse† (ak-sėrs′), *v. t.* [< L. *accersere*, commonly *arcessere* (prefix *ar-*, < *ad-*, to), summon, cause to come, < *accedere*, come: see *accede*.] To call out or forth; summon, as an army. *Hall.* [Rare.]

access (ak′ses, formerly ak-ses′), *n.* [< ME. *acces, aksis, axes* (nearly always in sense 5), < OF. *acces* (also spelled *aces, acex, aches, axces*), approach, attack, F. *accès*=Sp. *acceso*=Pg. It. *accesso*, < L. *accessus*, approach, passage, increase, < *accedere*, go to: see *accede*.] 1. A coming to; near approach; admittance; admission: as, to gain *access* to a prince.

We are denied *access* unto his person.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

2. Means of approach or admission; way of entrance or passage to anything: as, the *access* is through a massive door or a long corridor, or by a neck of land.

All *access* was thronged. *Milton*, P. L., i. 761.

Then closed her *access* to the wealthier farms.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

3. Admission to sexual intercourse.

During coverture *access* of the husband shall be presumed, unless the contrary be shown. *Blackstone*.

4. Addition; increase; accession.

I, from the influence of thy looks, receive
Access in every virtue. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 310.

5. The attack or return of a fit or paroxysm of disease, as of a fever; accession.

Every wight gan waxen for *accesse*
A leche anon. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1578.

The first *access* looked like an apoplexy.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. of Own Times.

The most efficient and certain means for stimulating the cerebral cortex, in order to provoke an epileptic *access*, is electrization. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 8.

6. The approach of the priest to the altar for the purpose of celebrating the eucharist.—7. In *canon law*, a right to a certain benefice at some future time, now in abeyance through lack of required age or some other conditions: if in abeyance through actual possession of another, it is equivalent to the *right of succession*. See *coadjutor*. *Ingress* is a right, in virtue of some previous stipulation, to a benefice resigned before entered upon; *regress*, to a benefice actually renounced. The Council of Trent and succeeding popes abolished such titles, as tending to make benefices hereditary; since then they have existed in Roman Catholic countries only in particular instances and by a special pontifical privilege.—**Prayer of humble access**, a prayer said by the celebrant in his own behalf and in that of the people before communicating. In the Roman Catholic and Greek liturgies it is used shortly before the communion of the priest. In the present Book of Common Prayer it precedes the Consecration.

accessarily, accessariness, etc. See *accessorily, accessoriness*, etc.

accessary (ak-ses′a̤-ri or ak′ses-ā̤-ri), *n.* [< L. as if **accessarius*, < *accessus*, access: see *access*. Now mixed with *accessory*, *a.* and *n.* Strictly the noun (a person) should be *accessary*, the adj. (and noun, a thing) *accessory*; but the distinction is too fine to be maintained. See *-ary*, *-ory*.] Same as *accessory*.

accessibility (ak-ses-i-bil′i-ti), *n.* [=F. *accessibilité*=It. *accessibilità*, < LL. *accessibilitā(t-)s*, < *accessibilis*, accessible: see *accessible*.] The condition or quality of being accessible, or of admitting approach.

accessible (ak-ses′i-bl), *a.* [=F. *accessible*=Sp. *accesible*=Pg. *accessivel*=It. *accessibile*, < LL. *accessibilis*, accessible, < L. *accessus*, pp. of *accedere*, go to, approach: see *accede*.] Capable of being approached or reached; easy of access; approachable; attainable: as, an *accessible* town or mountain; the place is *accessible* by a concealed path.

Most frankly *accessible*, most affable, . . . most sociable.
Barrow, Works, I. 260.

Proofs *accessible* to all the world.
Buckle, Hist. Civilization, I. i.

accessibly (ak-ses′i-bli), *adv.* In an accessible manner; so as to be accessible.

accession (ak-sesh′o̤n), *n.* [=F. *accession*, < OF. *accessioun*=Sp. *accesion*=Pg. *accessão*=It. *accessione*, < L. *accessio(n-)*, a going to, an approach, attack, increase, < *accessus*, pp. of *accedere*, go to: see *accede*.] 1. A coming, as into the possession of a right or station; attainment; entrance; induction: as, the *accession* of the people to political power, or to the ballot; *accession* to an estate, or to the throne.

The king, at his *accession*, takes an oath to maintain all the rights, liberties, franchises, and customs, written or unwritten. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 376.

2. The act of acceding, as by assent or agreement; consent; junction; adhesion: as, *accession* to a demand or proposal; their *accession* to the party or confederacy was a great gain.

Declaring their acquiescence in and *accession* to the determination made by Congress.
S. Williams, Hist. Vermont, p. 283. (*N. E. D.*)

3. Increase by something added; that which is added; augmentation; addition: as, an *accession* of wealth, territory, or numbers.

[illegible] received [illegible] *Gibbon*.

[illegible] of guests [illegible] Christmas [illegible]

[illegible] Legends, I. 17.

[illegible] and quenched [illegible]

[illegible] Hist. U. S., I. 285.

4. In [illegible] acquiring property, by which [illegible] corporeal substance which receives an addition by growth or by the application of labor has a right to the thing added or to the improvement, as an addition to a house made by a tenant under an ordinary lease.—5. In *med.*, the attack, approach, or commencement of a disease; access.—6. In the election of a pope, the transference of votes from one candidate to another, when the scrutiny has not resulted in a choice. The opportunity of doing this is called an *accessit* (which see).—Deed of accession, in *Scots law*, a deed executed by the creditors of a bankrupt, by which they approve of a trust given by their debtor for the general behoof, and bind themselves to concur in the plans proposed for extricating his affairs. = Syn. 2. Consent, compliance, assent, acquiescence.—3. Increase, addition, increment, extension, augmentation.

accessional (ak-sesh'on-al), *a.* [= Pg. *accessional*, < L. as if **accessionalis*: see *accession*.] Consisting in or due to accession; giving increase or enlargement; additional.

> The specific and *accessional* perfections which the human understanding derives from it. *Coleridge.*

> I regard that, rather, as a superinduced, collateral, *accessional* fame, a necessity of greatness.
> *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 522.

accessit (ak-ses'it), *n.* [L., he has come near, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *accedere*, to come to or near: see *accede*.] 1. In English and other colleges, a certificate or prize awarded to a student of second (or lower) merit: as, second *accessit*, third, fourth, etc., *accessit*.—2. In the election of a pope, an opportunity given the members of the conclave, after each ballot, to revise their votes.

> Every morning a ballot is cast, followed in the evening by an "*accessit*"; that is, if the morning ballot has led to no result, any of the electors is allowed to transfer his vote to that one of the candidates whom he can expect the [illegible] to get elected. *Schaff-Herzog*, Encyc., I. 521.

accessive† (ak-ses'iv), *a.* [< ML. *accessivus* (rare, and special sense uncertain, but lit. 'additional'), < L. *accessus*, addition: see *access*.] Additional; contributory.

> God "opened the eyes of one that was born blind" and [illegible] this cavity by his own *accessive* and [illegible] *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 559.

accessorial (ak-se-sō'ri-al), *a.* Pertaining to an accessory: as, *accessorial* agency.

> Mere *accessorial* guilt was not enough to convict him.
> *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 265.

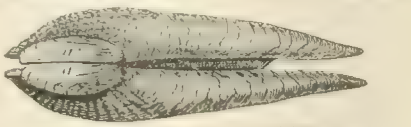
accessorily (ak-ses'o-ri-li or ak'se-sō-ri-li), *adv.* In [illegible] of an accessory; not as principal, but as a subordinate agent. Also written [illegible].

accessoriness (ak-ses'ō-ri-nes or ak'se-sō-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being accessory, or of being or acting as an accessory. Also written [illegible].

accessorius [illegible]-sō'ri-us), *a.* and *n.*; pl. *accessorii* [illegible] (ML.: see *accessory*.] In *anat.*, accessory, or an accessory. Applied—(*a*) To several [illegible] lumbalem, [illegible] in [illegible] the six [illegible] superior [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] rius, the accessory flexor of [illegible] by two heads [illegible] the [illegible] inserted into the tendon of [illegible]

accessory [illegible] *a.* and *n.* [illegible] Pg. It. [illegible] L. [illegible], pp. of [illegible] *accedere*, [illegible] *accessary*.] I. *a.* 1. [illegible] subordinate [illegible] Technically, [illegible] *accessory* [illegible] (b) Additional [illegible] appendages, as,

accessory buds are developed by the side of or above the normal axillary bud.—**Accessory action**, in *Scots law*, an action in some degree subservient or ancillary to another action.—**Accessory contract**, one made for the purpose of assuring the performance of a prior contract, either by the same parties or by others, such as a suretyship, a mortgage, or a pledge." *Bouvier.*—**Accessory disk**, the thin, slightly dim, and anisotropous disk seen near the intermediate disk in certain forms and conditions of striated muscle-fibers.—**Accessory fruits**, those fruits a considerable portion of whose substance is distinct from the seed-vessel and formed of the accrescent and succulent calyx, or torus, or receptacle, bracts, etc.—**Accessory muscles.** See *accessorius*.—**Accessory obligation**, an obligation incidental or subordinate to another obligation. Thus, an obligation for the regular payment of interest is *accessory* to the obligation to pay the principal; a mortgage to secure payment of a bond is *accessory* to the bond.—**Accessory valves**, in



Pholas [illegible], showing Accessory Valves (*a a*).

zoöl., small additional valves, as those placed near the umbones of the genus *Pholas* among mollusks.—**Spinal accessory nerves**, in *anat.*, the eleventh pair of cranial nerves. See *accessorius*.

II. *n.*; pl. *accessories* (-riz). 1. In *law*, one who is guilty of a felony, not by committing the offense in person or as a principal, nor by being present at its commission, but by being in some other way concerned therein, as by advising or inciting another to commit the crime, or by concealing the offender or in any way helping him to escape punishment. An *accessory before the fact* is one who counsels or incites another to commit a felony, and who is not present when the act is done; *after the fact*, one who receives and conceals, or in any way assists, the offender, knowing him to have committed a felony. In high treason and misdemeanor, by English law, there are no accessories, all implicated being treated as principals. See *abetter*.

> An *accessory* is one who participates in a felony too remotely to be deemed a principal. *Bishop.*

> In that state [Massachusetts], too, the aider and abettor, who at common law would have been but a mere *accessory*, may be indicted and convicted of a substantive felony, without any regard to the indictment or conviction of the principal. *Am. Cyc.*, I. 58.

> The prevailing rule of the criminal law, that there may be principals and *accessories* to a crime, has no application whatever to treason. *Am. Cyc.*, XV. 851.

2. That which accedes or belongs to something else as its principal; a subordinate part or object; an accompaniment.

> The wealth of both Indies seems in great part but an *accessory* to the command of the sea. *Bacon*, Essays, xxix.

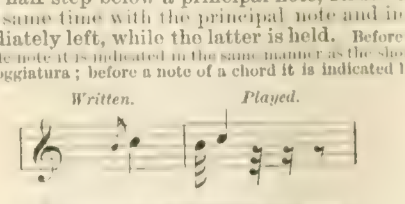
> The aspect and *accessories* of a den of banditti. *Carlyle.*

3. In the *fine arts*, an object represented which is not a main motive or center of interest, but is introduced to balance the composition or in some way enhance its artistic effectiveness. In a portrait, for example, everything but the figure is an *accessory*.

> In painting the picture of an Oriental, the pipe and the coffee-cup are indispensable *accessories*.
> *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 178.

[In all uses interchangeable with *accessary*, but *accessory* is more common.] = Syn. 1. Abetter, accomplice. See the definitions of these words.

acciaccatura (ät-chäk-kä-tö'rä), *n.* [It.; lit., the effect of crushing, < *acciaccare*, bruise, crush, < *acciare*, mince, hash, < *accia*, an ax, < L. *ascia*, an ax: see *ax*¹.] In *music*: (*a*) A grace-note one half step below a principal note, struck at the same time with the principal note and immediately left, while the latter is held. Before a single note it is indicated in the same manner as the short appoggiatura; before a note of a chord it is indicated by



[illegible] drawn through the chord under the note [illegible] [illegible] It is now used only in [illegible] (*b*) More frequently, a short appoggiatura. See [illegible].

accidence¹ (ak'si-dens), *n.* [A misspelling of [illegible], pl., or an accom. of L. *accidentia*, [illegible] as *accidence*² of L. *accidentia*, fem. [illegible] *accident*, 6.] 1. That part of grammar which treats of the accidents or inflection of words; a small book containing the rudiments of grammar.

> [illegible] yet did learn mine *accidence*
> *John Taylor* (the Water-Poet)

> We carried an *accidence*, or a grammar, for form
> *Lamb*, Christ's Hospital.

Hence—2. The rudiments of any subject.

> The poets who were just then learning the *accidence* of their art. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 152.

accidence²† (ak'si-dens), *n.* [< ME. *accidence*, < OF. *accidence*, < L. *accidentia*, a chance, a casual event, < *acciden(t-)s*, ppr. of *accidere*, happen: see *accident*.] A fortuitous circumstance; an accident.

accident (ak'si-dent), *n.* [< ME. *accident*, < OF. *accident*, F. *accident* = Sp. Pg. It. *accidente*, < L. *acciden(t-)s*, an accident, chance, misfortune, prop. ppr. of *accidere*, fall upon, befall, happen, chance, < *ad*, to, upon, + *cadere*, fall: see *cadence*, *case*¹, and *chance*.] 1. In general, anything that happens or begins to be without design, or as an unforeseen effect; that which falls out by chance; a fortuitous event or circumstance.

> The story of my life,
> And the particular *accidents* gone by,
> Since I came to this isle. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1.

> Whenever words tumble out under the blindest *accidents* of the moment, those are the words retained.
> *De Quincey*, Style, i.

2. Specifically, an undesirable or unfortunate happening; an undesigned harm or injury; a casualty or mishap. In *legal use*, an accident is: (*a*) An event happening without the concurrence of the will of the person by whose agency it was caused. It differs from *mistake*, in that the latter always supposes the operation of the will of the agent in producing the event, although that will is caused by erroneous impressions on the mind. *Edw. Livingston.* See *mistake*. (*b*) Sometimes, in a loose sense, any event that takes place without one's foresight or expectation. (*c*) Specifically, in equity practice, an event which is not the result of personal negligence or misconduct.

3. The operation of chance; an undesigned contingency; a happening without intentional causation; chance; fortune: as, it was the result of *accident*; I was there by *accident*.

> Prizes of *accident* as oft as merit.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3.

> All of them, in his opinion, owe their being to fate, *accident*, or the blind action of stupid matter. *Dwight.*

4†. That which exists or occurs abnormally; something unusual or phenomenal; an uncommon occurrence or appearance.

> Noon *accident* for noon adversitee
> Was seyn in her. *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 607.

> The *accident* was loud, and here before thee
> With rueful cry. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1552.

5. Irregularity; unevenness; abruptness. (*a*) Any chance, unexpected, or unusual quality or circumstance.

> The happy *accidents* of old English houses.
> *H. James, Jr.*, Portraits of Places, p. 262.

(*b*) An irregularity of surface; an undulation: as, the enemy was favored by the *accidents* of the ground.

6. A non-essential. In *logic* (translation of Gr. συμβεβηκός): (*a*) Any predicate, mark, character, or whatever is in a subject or inheres in a substance: in this sense opposed to *substance*. (*b*) A character which may be present in or absent from a member of a natural class: in this sense it is one of the five predicables, viz., genus, difference, species, property, accident. Accidents are divided into *separable* and *inseparable*. The distinction between an *inseparable accident* and a *property* is not clear.

> If two or three hundred men are to be found who cannot live out of Madeira, that inability would still be an *accident* and a peculiarity of each of them.
> *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 83.

7. In *gram.*, a variation or inflection of a word, not essential to its primary signification, but marking a modification of its relation, as gender, number, and case. See *accidence*¹.

> [In Malay] the noun has no *accidents*.
> *R. N. Cust*, Mod. Langs. E. Ind., p. 134.

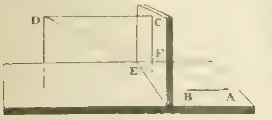
Chapter of accidents. See *chapter*.—**Conversion by accident.** See *conversion*.—**Efficient cause by accident.** See *cause*.—**Fallacy of accident.** See *fallacy*. = Syn. 1. Chance, mischance, hap, mishap, fortune, misfortune, luck, bad luck, casualty, calamity, disaster.—6. *Property*, *Attribute*, etc. See *quality*.

accidental (ak-si-den'tal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *accidentel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *accidental* = It. *accidentale*, < ML. *accidentalis*, < L. *acciden(t-)s*, an accident, chance: see *accident*.] I. *a.* 1. Happening by chance or accident, or unexpectedly; taking place not according to the usual course of things; casual; fortuitous; unintentional: as, an *accidental* meeting.—2. Non-essential; not necessarily belonging to the subject; adventitious: as, songs are *accidental* to a play.

> Of your philosophy you make no use,
> If you give place to *accidental* evils.
> *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3.

Accidental being. See *being*.—**Accidental colors**, in *optics*, [illegible] complementary colors seen when the eye is turned suddenly to a white or light-colored surface, after it has been fixed for a time on a bright-colored object. If the object is blue, the accidental color is yellow; if red, green, etc. Thus, if we look fixedly at a red wafer on a piece of white paper, and then turn the eye to another part of the paper, a green spot is seen.—**Accidental defini-**

tion, a description.—**Accidental distinction,** in *logic*, one which does not concern the definitions of the objects distinguished. **Accidental error,** in *physics*. See *error*. **Accidental form.** See *form*. **Accidental light,** in *painting*, a secondary light which is not accounted for by the prevalent effect, such as the rays of the sun darting through a cloud, or between the leaves of a thicket, or the effects of moonlight, candle-light, or burning bodies, in a scene which does not owe its chief light to such a source.—**Accidental point,** in *persp.*, that point in which a right line drawn from the eye parallel to another given right line cuts the picture or plane. Thus, suppose AB to be the line given in perspective, CFE the perspective plane, D the eye, DC the line parallel to AB; then is C the accidental point. = **Syn.** 1. *Accidental, Chance, Casual, Fortuitous, Incidental, Contingent.* The first four are the words most commonly used to express occurrence without expectation or design. *Accidental* is the most common, and expresses that which happens outside of the regular course of events. *Chance* has about the same force as *accidental*, but it is not used predicatively. There is a tendency to desynonymize *accidental* and *casual*, so as to make the former apply to events that are of more consequence: as, an *accidental* fall; a *casual* remark. As to actual connection with the main course of events, *casual* is the word most opposed to *incidental*; the connection of what is *incidental* is real and necessary, but secondary: as, an *incidental* benefit or evil. An *incidental* remark is a real part of a discussion; a *casual* remark is not. *Fortuitous* is rather a learned word, not applicable in many cases where *accidental* or even *casual* could be used; perhaps through its resemblance to *fortunate*, it is rarely if ever used when speaking of that which is unfavorable or undesired; thus, it would not be proper to speak of a *fortuitous* shipwreck. It is chiefly used with the more abstract words: as, *fortuitous* events; a *fortuitous* resemblance. That which is *contingent* is dependent upon something else for its happening: as, his recovery is *contingent* upon the continuance of mild weather. See *occasional*.



Accidental Point.

> Thy sin's not *accidental*, but a trade.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1.

> But let it not be such as that
> You set before *chance*-comers.
> *Tennyson*, Will Waterproof.

> No *casual* mistress, but a wife.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam.

> *Fortuitous* coincidences of sound, . . . in words of wholly independent derivation.
> *Whitney*, Lang. and Study of Lang., p. 387.

> By some persons religious duties appear to be regarded as an *incidental* business. *J. Rogers.*

> With an infinite being nothing can be *contingent*.
> *Paley.*

II. *n.* **1.** Anything happening, occurring, or appearing accidentally, or as if accidentally; a casualty. Specifically—(*a*) In *music*, a sign occurring in the course of a piece of music and altering the pitch of the note before which it is placed from the pitch indicated by the signature, or restoring it to the latter after it has undergone such alteration. There are five such signs: the sharp (♯), double sharp (×), flat (♭), double flat (♭♭), and natural (♮). The sharp raises the pitch a half step, the double sharp a whole step; the flat lowers the pitch a half step, the double flat a whole step; the natural annuls the effect of a previous sharp or flat occurring either in the signature or as an accidental. The effect of an accidental is usually limited to the bar in which it occurs. (*b*) In *med.*, tissue resulting from morbid action: chiefly employed in this sense by French writers, but adopted by some English authors. (*c*) In *painting*, a fortuitous or chance effect resulting from the incidence of luminous rays or accidental lights upon certain objects, whereby the latter are brought into greater emphasis of light and shadow.
2. An unessential property; a mere adjunct or circumstance.

> He conceived it just that *accidentals* . . . should sink with the substance of the accusation. *Fuller.*

> Conceive as much as you can of the essentials of any subject, before you consider its *accidentals*. *Watts*, Logic.

accidentalism (ak-si-den'tal-izm), *n.* **1.** The condition or quality of being accidental; accidental character.—**2.** That which is accidental; accidental effect; specifically, in *painting*, the effect produced by accidental rays of light. *Ruskin.* See *accidental*, *n.*, 1 (*c*), and *accidental light*, under *accidental*, *a.*—**3.** In *med.*, the hypothesis by which disease is regarded as an accidental modification of health. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

accidentalist (ak-si-den'tal-ist), *n.* In *med.*, one who favors accidentalism. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

accidentality (ak"si-den-tal'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being accidental; accidental character.

> I wish in short to connect by a moral copula natural history with political history, or, in other words, to make history scientific, and science historical—to take from history its *accidentality*, and from science its fatalism.
> *Coleridge*, Table-Talk.

accidentally (ak-si-den'tal-i), *adv.* In an accidental manner; by chance; casually; fortuitously; not essentially or intrinsically.

> I conclude choler *accidentally* bitter and acrimonious, but not in itself. *Harvey*, Consumption.

> Despite the comparatively lukewarm piety of the age, the Meccan pilgrimage is religious essentially, *accidentally* an affair of commerce. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 402.

accidentalness (ak-si-den'tal-nes), *n.* The quality of being accidental or fortuitous.

> All that *accidentalness* and mixture of extravagance and penury which is the natural atmosphere of such reckless souls. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Sheridan, p. 5.

accidentary† (ak-si-den'ta-ri), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *accidentario*, < L. as if **accidentarius*, < *acciden(t-)s*: see *accident*.] Accidental. *Holland.*

accidented (ak'si-den-ted), *p. a.* Characterized by accidents or irregularities of surface; undulating.

> I can only compare our progress to a headlong steeplechase over a violently *accidented* ploughed field.
> *O'Donovan*, Merv, i.

> The Brazilian plateau consists in great part of tablelands, which, from the deep excavation of the innumerable river-valleys, have become very much *accidented*, so as to present a mountainous aspect. *Science*, V. 273.

accidential† (ak-si-den'shal), *a.* [< L. *accidentia* (see *accidence*²) + *-al*.] Accidental.

> The substantiall use of them might remain, when their *accidential* abuse was removed.
> *Fuller*, Injured Innocence, i. 69.

accidentiary† (ak-si-den'shi-ā-ri), *a.* [< L. *accidentia*, the accidence (see *accidence*¹), + *-ary*.] Pertaining to or learning the accidence. [Rare.]

> You know the word "sacerdotes" to signify priests, and not the lay-people, which every *accidentiary* boy in schools knoweth as well as you.
> *Bp. Morton*, Discharge of Imput., p. 186.

accidie†, *n.* [ME., = OF. *accide* = Sp. Pg. *acidia* = It. *accidia*, < ML. *accidia*, slothfulness, indolence; also, and better, spelled *acedia*, q. v.] Sloth; negligence; indolence. *Chaucer.*

Accipenser, etc. See *Acipenser*, etc.

accipiter (ak-sip'i-tėr), *n.*; pl. *accipitres* (-trēz). [L., a general name for birds of prey, especially the common hawk (*Falco palumbarius*) and the sparrow-hawk (*F. nisus*), an appar. (irreg.) deriv. of *accipere*, take (hence the rare form *acceptor*, lit. the taker, seizer), but prob. for **ācipiter*, < **āci-*, **ācu-* (= Gr. *ὠκύς*), swift, + **petrum* (= Gr. *πτερόν* = E. *feather*), wing. Cf. Gr. *ὠκύπτερος*, swift-winged, applied to a hawk (Homer, Il., xiii. 62).] **1.** In *ornith.*: (*a*) A bird of the order *Accipitres* or *Raptores*; an accipitrine or raptorial bird. (*b*) [*cap.*] A genus of birds of the family *Falconidæ*, embracing short-winged, long-tailed hawks, such as the sparrow-hawk of Europe, *Accipiter nisus*, and the sharp-shinned hawk of North America, *A. fuscus*, with many other congeneric species. *Brisson*, 1760. See *Raptores*.—**2.** In *surg.*, a bandage applied over the nose: so called from its resemblance to the claw of a hawk.

accipitral (ak-sip'i-tral), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Accipitres* or birds of prey; having the character of a bird of prey; hawk-like.

> Of temper most *accipitral*, hawkish, aquiline, not to say vulturish. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 245.

> That they [Hawthorne's eyes] were sometimes *accipitral* we can readily believe. *Harper's Mag.*, LXII. 271.

accipitrary† (ak-sip'i-trā-ri), *n.* [< ML. *accipitrarius*, a falconer, < L. *accipiter*: see *accipiter*.] A falconer. *Nathan Drake.*

Accipitres (ak-sip'i-trēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *accipiter*.] Birds of prey; the accipitrine or raptorial birds regarded as an order, now more frequently named *Raptores* (which see). *Linnæus*, 1735.

Accipitrinæ (ak-sip-i-trī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Accipiter* + *-inæ*: see *accipiter*.] In *ornith.*: (*a*) A subfamily of *Falconidæ*, including hawks of such genera as *Accipiter* and *Astur*. (*b*) In Nitzsch's classification of birds, same as *Accipitres* or *Raptores* of authors in general. Other forms are *Accipitrina*, *Accipitrini*.

accipitrine (ak-sip'i-trin), *a.* [< NL. *Accipitrinæ*, < L. *accipiter*: see *accipiter*.] Of or pertaining to (*a*) the *Accipitres* or raptorial birds, or (*b*) the hawks proper, of the subfamily *Accipitrinæ*; hawk-like; rapacious: as, the *accipitrine* order of birds.

accismus (ak-siz'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκκισμός*, affectation of indifference, coyness, < *ἀκκίζεσθαι*, affect indifference, < *ἀκκώ*, a bugbear.] In *rhet.*, a feigned refusal; an ironical dissimulation. *Smart.*

accite† (ak-sīt'), *v. t.* [< L. *accitus*, pp. of *accīre*, summon, < *ad*, to, + *cīre*, orig. go (= Gr. *κίειν*, go), but mixed with its causative *ciēre*, cause to go, summon: see *cite* and *excite*.] **1.** To call; cite; summon.

> He by the senate is *accited* home.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., i. 1.

2. To excite; prompt; move.

> What *accites* your most worshipful thought to think so?
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

> But in my deske what was there to *accite*
> So ravenous and vast an appetite?
> *B. Jonson*, On Voyage.

acclaim (a-klām'), *v.* [In imitation of *claim*, < L. *acclamare*, cry out at, shout at, either in a hostile or a friendly manner, < *ad*, to, + *clamare*, shout: see *claim*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To applaud; treat with words or sounds of joy or approval. [Rare.]

> How gladly did they spend their breath in *acclaiming* thee! *Bp. Hall*, Contemplation, iv. 25.

2. To declare or salute by acclamation.

> While the shouting crowd
> *Acclaims* thee king of traitors. *Smollett*, Regicide, v. 8.

II. *intrans.* To make acclamation; shout applause.

acclaim (a-klām'), *n.* [< *acclaim*, *v.*] A shout of joy; acclamation.

> The herald ends: the vaulted firmament
> With loud *acclaims* and vast applause is rent.
> *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., l. 1801.

> And the roofs were starred with banners,
> And the steeples rang *acclaim*. *Whittier*, Sycamores.

acclamate† (ak'lā-māt), *v. t.* [< L. *acclamatus*, pp. of *acclamare*: see *acclaim*, *v.*] To applaud. *Waterhouse.* [Rare.]

acclamation (ak-lā-mā'shon), *n.* [< L. *acclamatio(n-)*, a shouting, either in approval or in disapproval, < *acclamare*: see *acclaim*.] **1.** A shout or other demonstration of applause, indicating joy, hearty assent, approbation, or good will. Acclamations are expressed by hurrahs, by clapping of hands, and often by repeating such cries as *Long live the queen! Vive l'empereur! Er lebe hoch!* etc.

> The hands
> Of a great multitude are upward flung
> In *acclamation*. *Bryant*, Hymn of the Sea.

2. In *deliberative assemblies*, the spontaneous approval or adoption of a resolution or measure by a unanimous *viva voce* vote, in distinction from a formal division or ballot.

> When they [the Anglo-Saxons] consented to anything, it was rather in the way of *acclamation* than by the exercise of a deliberate voice. *Burke*, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., ii.

In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a method of papal election, said to be by inspiration (*per inspirationem*), because "all the cardinals, with a sudden and harmonious consent, as though breathed on by the Divine Spirit, proclaim some person pontiff with one voice, without any previous canvassing or negotiation whence fraud or insidious suggestion could be surmised." *Vecchiotti.*

3. Something expressing praise or joy. Applied specifically—(*a*) To forms of praise, thanksgiving, or felicitation at the close of ecclesiastical gatherings. (*b*) To certain short inscriptions in the form of a wish or injunction, found mostly on tombs. (*c*) To the responses of the congregation in antiphonal singing. (*d*) In *Rom. antiq.*, to representations in works of art, especially on coins or medals, of popular assent or approval, as of several figures (standing for the whole people, or a class, or a military division, etc.) greeting an official or benefactor.

Acclamation.
Bronze Coin of Hadrian, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

acclamator† (ak'lā-mā-tor), *n.* [< L. as if **acclamator*, < *acclamare*: see *acclaim*.] One who expresses joy or applause by acclamation. [Rare.]

> *Acclamators* who had fill'd . . . the aire with "Vive le Roy!" *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 7, 1651.

acclamatory (a-klam'a-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **acclamatorius*.] Expressing joy or applause by acclamation.

acclearment† (a-klēr'ment), *n.* [Irreg. < *ac-* + *clear* + *-ment*: see *clear*.] A clearing; a showing; a plea in exculpation. [Rare.]

> The *acclearment* is fair, and the proof nothing.
> *Bp. Hacket*, Life of Abp. Williams, i. 148.

acclimatation (a-klī-mā-tā'shon), *n.* [< F. *acclimatation*, < *acclimater*, acclimate: see *acclimate*.] Acclimatization: chiefly used in transcription from the French: as, the *Acclimatation* Society of Nantes.

acclimate (a-klī'māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *acclimated*, ppr. *acclimating*. [< F. *acclimater*, acclimate, < *ac-* (L. *ad*, to) + *climat*, climate; cf. Pg. *acclimar*, acclimate, < *ac-* + *clima*, climate: see *climate*.] To habituate to a foreign climate; acclimatize: more especially (of persons), to adapt to new climates: as, to *acclimate* settlers; to *acclimate* one's self.

> The native inhabitants and *acclimated* Europeans.
> *J. Crawfurd*, Commixture of Races.

acclimatement (a-klī'māt-ment), *n.* [< F. *acclimatement*, acclimation, < *acclimater*: see *acclimate*.] Acclimation. [Rare.]

acclimation (ak-li-mā'shọn), *n.* [< *acclimate* + *-tion.* Cf. Pg. [illegible], < [illegible], acclimate.] The process of acclimating, or the state of being acclimated; acclimatization.

acclimatisation, acclimatise, etc. See *acclimatization*, etc.

acclimatizable (a-klī'mạ-tī-zạ-bl), *a.* Capable of being acclimatized; suitable for acclimatizing: as, *acclimatizable* animals. Also spelled *acclimatisable.*

acclimatization (a-klī'mạ-ti-zā'shọn), *n.* The act or process of acclimatizing, or state of being acclimatized; the modification of physical constitution which enables a race or an individual to live in health in a foreign climate. [illegible] with regard to brute animals [illegible] *-ation* when speaking of man. Also spelled *acclimatisation.*

> *Acclimatisation* is the process of adaptation by which [illegible] are gradually rendered capable of surviving and flourishing in countries remote from their original habitats, or under meteorological conditions different from those which they have usually to endure, and which are at first injurious to them.
> *A. R. Wallace*, Encyc. Brit., I. 84.

acclimatize (a-klī'mạ-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *acclimatized*, ppr. *acclimatizing.* [< *ac-* (< L. *ad*, to) + *climate* + *-ize*: after *acclimate* from F.] To accustom or habituate to a foreign climate; adapt for existence in a foreign climate: especially used of adapting a race or stock for permanent existence and propagation: as, to *acclimatize* plants or animals. Also spelled *acclimatise.*

> Young settlers, not yet *acclimatized*, die rapidly here.
> *London Times.*

> A [illegible]ated animal or a cultivated plant need not [illegible] *acclimatised*; that is, it need not be capable of enduring the severity of the seasons without protection. The canary-bird is domesticated but not *acclimatised*, and many of our most extensively cultivated plants are in the same category.
> *A. R. Wallace*, Encyc. Brit., I. 84.

acclimatizer (a-klī'mạ-tī-zėr), *n.* One who introduces and acclimatizes foreign species. Also spelled *acclimatiser.*

> Some of these [birds] . . . cannot fail to become permanent settlers equally with those for the transportation of which the would-be *acclimatizers* might find themselves exposed.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 736.

acclimature (a-klī'mạ-tụ̄r), *n.* The act of acclimating, or the state of being acclimated. [Rare.]

acclinal (a-klī'nạl), *a.* [< L. *acclīnis*, leaning on or against; cf. *acclīnāre*, lean on or against, < *ad*, to, upon, + **clinare* = E. *lean*1: see *incline.*] In *geol.*, leaning against, as one stratum of rock against another, both being turned up at an angle: nearly equivalent to *overlying.* [Rare.]

acclinate (ak'li-nāt), *a.* [< L. *acclinatus*, pp. of *acclinare* (see *acclinal*); on the model of *declinate*: see *decline.*] In *zoöl.*, bending or sloping upward: the opposite of *declinate.*

acclive† (a-klīv'), *a.* [= Pg. It. *acclive*, < L. *acclivis*, also less frequently *acclivus*, steep, < *ad*, to, + *clivus*, a hill, prop. sloping, from same root as **clinare* = E. *lean*1: see *acclinal.*] Rising; steep. [Rare.]

> [illegible] hardly so *acclive* as a desk.
> *Aubrey*, Letters, II. 231.

acclivitous ([illegible]'i-tus), *a.* Rising with a [illegible]. *I. Taylor.*

acclivity (a-kliv'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *acclivities* (-tiz). [< L. *acclivita(t-)s*, an acclivity, < *acclivis*, sloping: see [illegible].] 1. An upward slope or inclination of the earth, as the side of a hill: opposed to *declivity*, or a slope considered as descending.

> [illegible] I met a man and two young [illegible] slowly down.
> *The Century*, XXVII. [illegible]

2. [illegible], the talus of a rampart.

acclivous [illegible] *a.* [< L. *acclivus*, [illegible] form of [illegible], sloping: see [illegible].] [illegible] the [illegible] of a hill: the opposite of [illegible].

accloy [illegible] [< ME. *acloien*, *acloyen*, [illegible] OF. [illegible], [illegible] ML. [illegible], drive in a nail, [illegible] *clavus*, a nail: [illegible]] [illegible] with a nail in [illegible]. *Skeat.* — 2. To [illegible]

> [illegible]

3. To [illegible], [illegible] with super[illegible]; [illegible]

> [illegible]

accoast† (a-kōst'), *v. i.* [A diff. spelling of *accost* in its orig. sense 'come alongside of'; OF. *acoster*, touch, graze: see *accost* and *coast.*] To fly near the earth. [Rare.]

> Ne is there hauke which mantleth her or pearch,
> Whether high towring or *accoasting* low.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. ii. 32.

accoil† (a-koil'), *v. t.* [< OF. *acoillir*, gather, assemble (F. *accueillir*, receive), < ML. *accolligere*, < L. *ad*, to, + *colligere*, gather: see *coil*1, *cull*1, and *collect.*] To gather together; crowd.

> About the caudron many Cookes *accoyld.*
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 30.

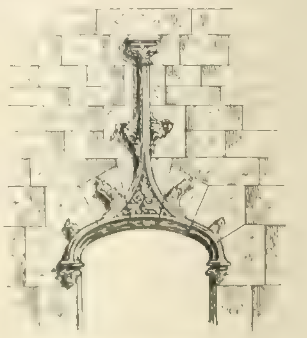
accoil (a-koil'), *n.* [< OF. *acoil*, F. *accueil*; from the verb.] Welcome; reception. *Southey.* (*N. E. D.*)

accol† (a-kol'), *v. t.* [< ME. *acolen*, < OF. *acoler* (F. *accoler*), embrace, = Sp. *acolar*, arrange two coats of arms under the same crown, shield, etc., = It. *accollare*, embrace, mod. join, yoke, < ML. **accollare*, embrace, < L. *ad*, to, + *collum* (> OF. *col*, F. *cou* = OSp. *collo*, Sp. *cuello* = It. *collo*), neck: see *collar.*] To embrace round the neck. *Surrey.*

accolade (ak-ọ-lād' or -lad'), *n.* [< F. *accolade*, an embrace, a kiss (after It. *accollata*, prop. fem. pp. of *accollare*, embrace), < *accoler*, OF. *acoler*: see *accol.*] 1. A ceremony used in conferring knighthood, anciently consisting in an embrace, afterward in giving the candidate a blow upon the shoulder with the flat of a sword, the latter being the present method; hence, the blow itself.

> We felt our shoulders tingle with the *accolade*, and heard the clink of golden spurs at our heels.
> *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 58.

2. In *music*, a brace or couplet connecting several staves.—3. In *arch.*, an ornament composed of two ogee curves meeting in the middle, each concave toward its outer extremity and convex toward the point at which it meets the other. Such accolades are either plain or adorned with rich moldings, and are a frequent motive of decoration on the lintels of doors and windows of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, especially in secular architecture. *Viollet-le-Duc.*



Accolade, early 16th century (France).

4. In Roman and early monastic MSS., the curved stroke made by the copyist around a final word written below the line to which it belonged, in order to avoid carrying it on to the next.

accolated (ak'ọ-lā-ted), *p. a.* [< ML. *accol(l)atus*, pp. of *accol(l)are*, embrace: see *accol.*] In *numis.*, containing two or more profile heads so arranged that one partially overlaps the next: as, an *accolated* shilling.

Accolated Shilling of William III. and Mary. [illegible]

accollé (ak-ol-ā'), *p. a.* [< AF. *accollé*, F. *accolé*, pp. of *accoler* = It. *accollare*, > *accollata*, > F. and E. *accolade*: see *accolade* and *accol.*] In *her.*: (*a*) Gorged; collared: applied to animals with collars, etc., about their necks. (*b*) Touching by their corners, as lozenges or fusils on a shield. (*c*) Placed side by side, as two shields. (*d*) Surrounded by the collar of an order, as the shield of a knight of that order. Also spelled [illegible].—**Têtes accollées**, or **accollé heads**, in [illegible], profile heads shown in relief, one behind and [illegible] by another, as often in cameos and on [illegible] coins where a sovereign and his wife are [illegible]. See cut under *accolated.*

accombination (a-kom-bi-nā'shọn), *n.* The act of [illegible] together. *Quarterly Rev.*

accommodable (a-kom'ọ-da-bl), *a.* [< F. *accommodable* = Sp. *acomodable* = Pg. *accommodavel* = It. *accomodabile*, < L. as if **accommodabilis*, < *accommodare*, accommodate: see *accommodate, v.*] Capable of being accommodated, or made suitable; adaptable. [Rare.]

> Rules *accommodable* to all this variety.
> *Watts*, Logic, v. § 64.

accommodableness (ạ-kom'ọ-dạ-bl-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being accommodable. *Todd.* [Rare.]

accommodate (ạ-kom'ọ-dāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *accommodated*, ppr. *accommodating.* [< L. *accommodatus*, pp. of *accommodare*, < *ad*, to, + *commodare*, fit, < *commodus*, fit: see *commodious* and *mode*1.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make suitable, correspondent, or consistent; fit; adapt: as, to *accommodate* ourselves to circumstances; to *accommodate* the choice of subjects to the occasion; to *accommodate* a Latin word, in form or use, to English analogies.

> 'Twas his misfortune to light upon an hypothesis that could not be *accommodated* to the nature of things and human affairs.
> *Locke.*

> Undoubtedly the highest function of statesmanship is by degrees to *accommodate* the conduct of communities to ethical laws, and to subordinate the conflicting interests of the day to higher and more permanent concerns.
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 165.

2. To show fitness or agreement in; reconcile, as things which are at variance or which seem inconsistent; bring into harmony or concord: as, to *accommodate* prophecy to events.

> Part know how to *accommodate* St. James and St. Paul better than some late reconcilers.
> *Norris.*

3. To adjust; settle: as, to *accommodate* differences.

> Sir Lucius shall explain himself—and I dare say matters may be *accommodated.* *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 3.

4. To supply or furnish; provide with certain conveniences; give accommodation to: as, my house can *accommodate* a large number of guests: followed by *with* when what is supplied is expressly mentioned: as, to *accommodate* a man *with* apartments; to *accommodate* a friend *with* money.

> Better *accommodated!*—it is good; yea, indeed, is it: good phrases are surely, and ever were, very commendable. *Accommodated!* it comes of *accommodo*: very good; a good phrase. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

5. To suit; serve; convenience; oblige; do a kindness or favor to: as, he is always delighted to *accommodate* a friend.

> The Indians were much given to long talks, and the Dutch to long silence—in this particular, therefore, they *accommodated* each other completely.
> *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 101.

—**Syn. 1.** To suit, adapt, fit, conform, adjust, reconcile.—**4.** To furnish, supply, provide for.—**5.** To serve, oblige, assist, aid.

II. *intrans.* To be conformable; specifically, in *physiol.*, to be in or come to adjustment. See *accommodation*, 4 (*b*).

> Their motor seem regulated by their retinal functions, so that, according to Ludwig, if the retinæ are extirpated, the eyes often cease to rotate, then to *accommodate*, then to wink together.
> *Mind*, IX. 94.

accommodate (ạ-kom'ọ-dāt), *a.* [< L. *accommodatus*, pp., adapted: see *accommodate, v.*] Suitable; fit; adapted; accommodated.

> Means *accommodate* to the end. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Accommodate distribution, in *logic*, the acceptation of a term to include everything it naturally denotes except the subject of the sentence: as, Samson was stronger than any man (that is, than any other man).

accommodated (ạ-kom'ọ-dā-ted), *p. a.* Made fit; made suitable; adapted; modified.

> We sometimes use the term [religion] in an *accommodated* sense, *i. e.*, to express the spiritual results with which religion is fraught, rather than the mere carnal embodiment it first of all offers to such results.
> *H. James*, Subs. and Shad., p. 5.

accommodately† (ạ-kom'ọ-dāt-li), *adv.* Suitably; fitly.

> Of all these [causes] Moses . . . held fit to give an account *accommodately* to the capacity of the people.
> *Dr. H. More*, Def. of Lit. Cabbala, p. 3.

accommodateness† (ạ-kom'ọ-dāt-nes), *n.* Fitness.

> Aptness and *accommodateness* to the great purpose of men's salvation. *Hallywell*, Saving of Souls, p. 80.

accommodating (a-kom'ọ-dā-ting), *p. a.* Obliging; yielding to the desires of others; disposed to comply and to oblige another: as, an *accommodating* man; an *accommodating* disposition.

accommodatingly (ạ-kom'ọ-dā-ting-li), *adv.* In an accommodating manner; obligingly.

accommodation (ạ-kom-ọ-dā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *accommodatio(n-)*, < *accommodare*, adapt: see *accommodate, v.*] 1. The act of accommodating: [illegible] adjustment; adaptation; especially, the adaptation or application of one thing to another by analogy, as the words of a prophecy to a subsequent event.

> The law of adaptation which we thus discern and trace alike in every instance of organic development and func-

tion, we discern and trace also in the *accommodation* of the individual to his social surroundings and in the consequent modification of his character.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 96.

Many of these quotations were probably intended as nothing more than *accommodations*. *Paley.*

(*b*) Adjustment of differences; reconciliation, as of parties in dispute.

The conformity and analogy of which I speak . . . has a strong tendency to facilitate *accommodation*, and to produce a generous oblivion of the rancour of their quarrels.
Burke, On a Regicide Peace, i.

To come to terms of *accommodation*. *Macaulay.*

(*c*) Convenience; the supplying of a want; aid.

St. James's Church had recently been opened for the *accommodation* of the inhabitants of this new quarter.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., iii.

2. The state of being accommodated; fitness; state of adaptation: followed by *to*, sometimes by *with*.

The organization of the body with *accommodation to* its functions. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 53.

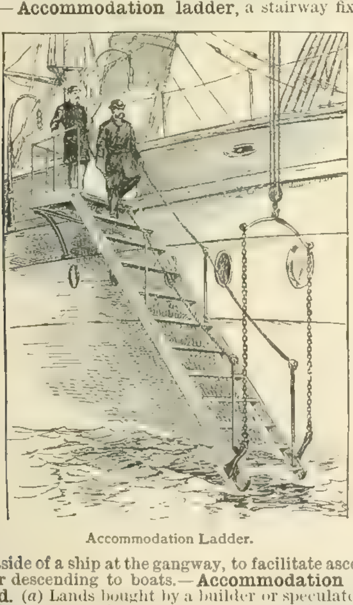
Socinus' main design . . . was to bring all the mysteries of Christianity to a full *accommodation with* the general notions of man's reason. *South*, Works, V. iii.

3. Anything which supplies a want, as in respect of ease, refreshment, and the like; anything furnished for use; a convenience: chiefly applied to lodgings: as, *accommodation* for man and beast: often used in the plural.

They probably thought of the coach with some contempt, as an *accommodation* for people who had not their own gigs. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, iv.

Outside of the larger cities on the Continent you can get as wretched *accommodations* as you could desire for an enemy. *T. B. Aldrich*, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 65.

Specifically—4. (*a*) In *com.*, pecuniary aid in an emergency; a loan of money, either directly or by becoming security for the repayment of a sum advanced by another, as by a banker. (*b*) In *physiol.*, the automatic adjustment of the eye, or its power of adjusting itself to distinct vision at different distances, or of the ear to higher or lower tones. In the eye accommodation is effected by an alteration of the convexity of the crystalline lens (which see), and in the ear by an increased tension of the tympanic membrane for higher tones.—**Accommodation bill** or **note, paper,** or **indorsement,** a bill of exchange or note, etc., drawn, accepted, or indorsed by one or more parties to enable another or others to obtain credit by or raise money on it, and not given like business paper in payment of a debt, but merely intended to accommodate the drawer: colloquially called in Scotland a *wind-bill*, and in England a *kite*.—**Accommodation cramp.** See *cramp*.—**Accommodation ladder,** a stairway fixed on the outside of a ship at the gangway, to facilitate ascending from or descending to boats.—**Accommodation lands** or **land.** (*a*) Lands bought by a builder or speculator, who erects houses upon them and then leases portions of them upon an improved ground-rent. [Eng.] (*b*) Land acquired for the purpose of being added to other land for its improvement. *Rapalje and Lawrence*.—**Accommodation road,** a road constructed to give access to a particular piece of land. *Rapalje and Lawrence*. [Eng.]—**Accommodation train,** a railway-train which stops at all or nearly all the stations on the road: called in Great Britain a *parliamentary train*: opposed to *express-train*.—**Accommodation works,** works which an English railway company is required by 8 and 9 Vict. xx. to make and maintain for the accommodation of the owners and occupiers of land adjoining the railway, as gates, bridges, culverts, fences, etc.


Accommodation Ladder.

accommodative (a̤-kom′ō-dā-tiv), *a.* [< *accommodate* + *-ive*; = It. *accomodativo*.] Disposed or tending to accommodate, or to be accommodating; adaptive.

The strength of the infective qualities of these organisms may be greatly increased by an *accommodative* culture. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 425.

accommodativeness (a̤-kom′ō-dā-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being accommodative.

accommodator (a̤-kom′ō̤-dā-to̤r), *n.* [= Sp. *acomodador*, < L. as if *accommodator : see *accommodate*, *v.*] One who or that which accommodates or adjusts.

accommode† (ak-o̤-mōd′), *v. t.* [< F. *accommoder* = It. *accomodare*, < L. *accommodare*: see *accommodate*.] To accommodate. [Rare.]

accompanable† (a̤-kum′pa̤-na̤-bl), *a.* [Also *accompaniable*; < F. *accompagnable*, "sociable, easie to be conversed with" (Cotgrave), < *accompagner* + *-able*: see *accompany*.] Sociable. *Sir P. Sidney.*

accompanier (a̤-kum′pa̤-ni-ėr), *n.* One who or that which accompanies. [Rare.]

Dear, cracked spinnet of dearer Louisa! Without mention of mine, be dumb, thou thin *accompanier* of her thinner warble! *Lamb*, Elia.

accompaniment (a̤-kum′pa̤-ni-ment), *n.* [< *accompany*, q. v., + *-ment*; after F. *accompagnement*, OF. *acompaignement* = Sp. *acompañamiento* = Pg. *acompanhamento* = It. *accompagnamento*.] Something that attends another as a circumstance; something incidental or added to the principal thing as a concomitant, by way of ornament, for the sake of symmetry, or the like.

Elaboration of some one organ may be a necessary *accompaniment* of Degeneration in all the others.
E. R. Lankester, Degeneration, p. 32.

Specifically—(*a*) In *music*, the subordinate part or parts added to a solo or concerted composition to enhance the effect, and also, if it be a vocal composition, to sustain the voices and keep them true to the pitch. The accompaniment may be given to one or more instruments, or to a chorus of voices. Instead of writing accompaniments in full, as is now done, the older composers were accustomed merely to indicate the harmonies to be employed by means of a figured bass, which could be performed in a great variety of ways, more or less elaborate, according to the musical knowledge, taste, and skill of the executant. (*b*) In *painting*, an object accessory to the principal object, and serving for its ornament or illustration: generally termed an *accessory* (which see). (*c*) In *her.*, anything added to a shield by way of ornament, as the belt, mantling, supporters, etc.—**Accompaniment of the scale,** in *music*, the harmony assigned to the series of notes forming the diatonic scale, ascending and descending.—**Additional accompaniments,** parts of a musical composition not written by the original composer, but added by another: as, Mozart's *additional accompaniments* to Handel's "Messiah." Such additions are justified in most cases on the ground that some instruments have become obsolete, others have been invented, and the constitution of the orchestra has been much changed since the time of the original composer.

accompanist (a̤-kum′pa̤-nist), *n.* In *music*, one who plays an accompaniment.

accompany (a̤-kum′pa̤-ni), *v.*; pret. and pp. *accompanied*, ppr. *accompanying*. [< OF. *acompaignier*, *acompaigner* (F. *accompagner* = Sp. *acompañar* = Pg. *acompanhar* = It. *accompagnare*), associate with, < *a-* (L. *ad*), to, with, + *compaignier*, *compaigner*, *compagner*, associate, < *compaignie*, *cumpanie*, company: see *company*.] I. *trans.* 1. To be or exist in company with; be joined in association or combination; constitute an adjunct or concomitant to: as, thunder *accompanies* lightning; an insult *accompanied* by or with a blow; the President's message and *accompanying* documents.

The still night . . . with black air
Accompanied, with damps and dreadful gloom.
Milton, P. L., x. 848.

There is reason to believe that different diseases can so *accompany* each other as to be united in the same individual. *Buckle*, Hist. Civilization, II. 569.

2. To keep company with; be associated in intimacy or companionship; act as companion to. [Now rare or obsolete.]

Harry, I do not only marvel where thou spendest thy time, but also how thou art *accompanied*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

Although alone,
Best with thyself *accompanied*.
Milton, P. L., viii. 428.

3. To go along or in company with; attend or join in movement or action: as, to *accompany* a friend on a walk or journey; men-of-war formerly *accompanied* fleets of merchant ships; he was everywhere *accompanied* by (not with) his dog.

They *accompanied* him unto the ship. Acts xx. 38.

4. To put in company (with); cause to be or go along (with); combine; associate: as, to *accompany* a remark with (not by) a bow; he *accompanied* his speech with rapid gestures.—5. In *music*, to play or sing an accompaniment to or for: as, he *accompanied* her on the piano.—6†. To cohabit with.

The plasma . . . *accompanies* her, at least as she imagines. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. 374.

=**Syn.** To attend, escort, wait on, go with, convoy, be associated with, coexist.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To be a companion or associate: as, to *accompany* with others.—2. To cohabit. [Rare.]

The king . . . loved her, and *accompanied* with her only till he married Elfrida. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

3. In *music*, to perform the accompaniment in a composition; especially, to perform the instrumental part of a mixed vocal and instrumental piece.

accompanyist (a̤-kum′pa̤-ni-ist), *n.* An accompanist. [Rare.]

From which post he soon advanced to that of *accompanyist* at the same theatre. *Grove*, Dict. Music, I. 28.

accompass† (a̤-kum′pa̤s), *v. t.* To achieve; effect; bring about.

The remotion of two such impediments is not commonly *accompass'd* by one head-piece.
Bp. Hacket, Life of Abp. Williams, i. 42.

accompletive (a̤-kom′plē-tiv), *a.* Disposed or tending to accomplish or fulfil. [Rare.]

accomplice (a̤-kom′plis), *n.* [An extension (due perhaps to a supposed connection with *accomplish* or *accompany*), by prefixing *ac-*, of the older form *complice*, in same sense, < F. *complice*, an associate, particularly in crime, < L. *complicem*, acc. of *complex*, adj., confederate, participant, < *complicare*, fold together, < *com-*, together, + *plicare*, fold: see *complex* and *complicate*.] 1. A partner or coöperator: not in a bad sense.

Success unto our valiant general,
And happiness to his *accomplices*!
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 2.

One fellow standing at the beginning of a century, and stretching out his hand as an *accomplice* towards another fellow standing at the end of it, without either having known of the other's existence.
De Quincey, Secret Societies, i.

More commonly—2. An associate in a crime; a partner or partaker in guilt. Technically, in *law*, any participator in an offense, whether as principal or as accessory: sometimes used of accessories only, in contradistinction to principals. It is followed by *of* or *with* before a person, and *in* or *of* before the crime: as, A was an *accomplice with* B *in* the murder of C.

Thou, the cursed *accomplice of* his treason.
Johnson, Irene, v. 1.

He is . . . an *accomplice* if he is intimately bound up in the project and responsibility of the schemes as a prime mover. *C. J. Smith*, Synonyms, p. 7.

Sometimes used with *to* before a thing.

We free-statesmen, as *accomplices to* the guilt [of slavery, are] ever in the power of the grand offender.
Emerson, Misc., p. 245.

=**Syn.** Abetter, accessory (see the definitions of these words), coadjutor, assistant, ally, confederate, associate.

accompliceship (a̤-kom′plis-ship), *n.* Accomplicity. *Sir H. Taylor.* [Rare.]

accomplicity (ak-o̤m-plis′i̤-ti), *n.* [< *accomplice* + *-ity*, after *complicity*.] The state of being an accomplice; criminal assistance. *Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

accomplish (a̤-kom′plish), *v. t.* [< ME. *acomplissen*, < OF. *acompliss-*, stem of certain parts of *acomplir*, F. *accomplir*, complete, < *a-* (L. *ad*), to, + *complir*, < L. *complere*, complete: see *complete*, *v.*] 1. To complete; finish; reach the end of; bring to pass; actually do: as, he works hard, but *accomplishes* nothing.

And while she [Nature] does *accomplish* all the spring,
Birds to her secret operations sing. *Sir W. Davenant.*

To *accomplish* anything excellent, the will must work for catholic and universal ends. *Emerson*, Civilization.

2. To bring about by performance or realization; execute; carry out; fulfil: as, to *accomplish* a vow, promise, purpose, or prophecy.

Thus will I *accomplish* my fury upon them. Ezek. vi. 12.

This that is written must yet be *accomplished* in me.
Luke xxii. 37.

Hence—3†. To gain; obtain as the result of exertion.

To *accomplish* twenty golden crowns.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

4. To make complete by furnishing what is wanting: as—(*a*†) To equip or provide with material things.

The armourers, *accomplishing* the knights.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. (cho.).

It [the moon] is fully *accomplished* for all those ends to which Providence did appoint it.
Bp. Wilkins, Math. Works, i.

(*b*) To equip or furnish mentally; fit by education or training.

His lady is open, chatty, fond of her children, and anxious to *accomplish* them. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, vi. 202.

I can still less pause . . . even to enumerate the succession of influences . . . which had . . . *accomplished* them for their great work there and here.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 82.

=**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Execute*, *Achieve*, etc. (see *perform*), complete, finish, consummate, succeed in, work out, fulfil, realize, bring to pass, end.

accomplishable (ạ-kom′plish-ạ-bl), *a.* Capable of being accomplished.

accomplished (ạ-kom′plisht), *p. a.* 1. Completed; effected: as, an *accomplished* fact.— 2. Perfected; finished; consummate: used in either a good or a bad sense: as, an *accomplished* scholar; an [illegible] villain.

[illegible] the mirror of [illegible] the state — the [illegible] Zenobia, I. 69.

3. Possessing accomplishments; having the attainments and graces of cultivated or fashionable society.

[illegible] young lady.
Thackeray, Newcomes.

accomplisher (ạ-kom′plish-ėr), *n.* One who accomplishes or fulfils.

The Fates, after all, are the *accomplishers* of our hopes.
Thoreau, Letters, p. 26.

accomplishing (ạ-kom′plish-ing), *n.* That which is accomplished or completed. [Rare.]

I [illegible] simply enumerate, as ends, all that a university should accomplish, although these *accomplishings* may, strictly considered, often partake more of the character [illegible]
Sir W. Hamilton.

accomplishment (ạ-kom′plish-mẹnt), *n.* [< *accomplish* + *-ment*, after F. *accomplissement.*] 1. The act of accomplishing or carrying into effect; fulfilment; achievement: as, the *accomplishment* of a prophecy; the *accomplishment* of our desires or ends.

I [illegible] enough to form generous hopes of the world's destiny . . . and to do what in me [illegible]
Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, ii.

2. An acquirement; an attainment, especially such as belongs to cultivated or fashionable society: generally in the plural.

I was then young enough, and silly enough, to think [illegible]
[illegible] Letters.

Yet wanting the *accomplishment* of verse.
Wordsworth.

=**Syn.** 1. Completion, fulfilment, perfection, perform[illegible] 2. [illegible] qualifications [illegible]

accompt†, **accomptable**†, **accomptant**†. See *account*, etc. [illegible] to the sixteenth [illegible] They are now obsolete or nearly so, though *accompt* and *accomptant* may still be [illegible] The pronunciation has [illegible] to the regular spelling *account*, *account*[illegible]

accorage†, *v. t.* See *accourage*. *Spenser.*

accord (ạ-kôrd′), *v.* [< ME. *acorden* (less frequently *accorden*), agree, be in harmony, trans. bring into agreement, < OF. *acorder*, agree (F. *accorder* = Sp. Pr. Pg. *acordar* = It. *accordare*), < ML. *accordare*, agree, < L. *ad*, to, + *cor* (*cord-*) = E. *heart*. Cf. *concord* and *discord*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To agree; be in correspondence or harmony.

My heart *accordeth* with my tongue.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

[illegible] and soul *according* well,
[illegible] one music as before.
Tennyson, In Memoriam (Int.).

[illegible] to one train, and made delight [illegible]
Hawthorne, Snow Image, p. [illegible]

2. To make an agreement; come to an understanding.

[illegible] *Scott*, Waverley, II. xiv.

II. *trans.* 1. To make to agree or correspond; adapt; [illegible] thing to another. [Rare.]

[illegible] to the voice
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

2. To bring to an agreement or a settlement; [illegible]; reconcile: as, to [illegible]

[illegible] Writers and to [illegible]

[illegible] Apol. for [illegible]

[illegible]

3. [illegible] *accorded* the [illegible]

[illegible]

accord [illegible]

[illegible] 1. Agr[illegible]

[illegible] one *accord* in prayer [illegible] supplication.

You must buy that peace
With full *accord* to all our just demands.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2.

2. A union of different sounds which is agreeable to the ear; concord; harmony.

Those sweet *accords* are even the angels' lays.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, ii. 1.

3. Agreement; just correspondence of things; harmony of relation: as, the *accord* of light and shade in painting.

Beauty is nothing else but a just *accord* and mutual harmony of the members, animated by a healthful constitution. *Dryden*, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting, Pref.

4. Will; voluntary or spontaneous impulse or act; unaided action or operation: preceded by *own*.

Being more forward, of his *own accord* he went unto you.
2 Cor. viii. 17.

Now of my *own accord* such other trial
I mean to show you of my strength.
Milton, S. A., l. 1643.

5. Adjustment of a difference; reconciliation: as, the mediator of an *accord*.

If both are satisfied with this *accord*,
Swear by the laws of knighthood on my sword.
Dryden, Fables.

Specifically, in *law*, an agreement which is made between parties for the settlement of a liability or controversy, and which, when executed, that is, carried into effect, is termed an *accord and satisfaction*, and bars or terminates a suit; a private extra-judicial agreement or arrangement. 6. In *music*, same as *chord*.— 7. *Milit.*, the conditions under which a fortress or command of troops is surrendered. **To be at accord**, to be in agreement. *Chaucer.*— **To fall of accord**†, to come into agreement. *Chaucer.*

accordable† (ạ-kôr′dạ-bl), *a.* [< ME. *acordable*, < OF. **acordable*, F. *accordable*, < OF. *acorder*: see *accord*. Cf. Sp. *acordablemente*, adv.] Capable of being harmonized or reconciled; consonant; agreeable.

accordance (ạ-kôr′dans), *n.* [< ME. *acordance*, *acordaunce*, < OF. *acordance*, later *accordance* (= Pr. *acordansa*), < *acordant*, etc.: see *accordant*.] 1. The state of being in accord; agreement with a person; conformity to a thing; harmony.

Their voices are in admirable *accordance* with the tranquil solitude of a summer afternoon.
Hawthorne, Old Manse.

There is a remarkable *accordance* in the power of digestion between the gastric juice of animals with its pepsin and hydrochloric acid, and the secretion of *Drosera* with its ferment and acid belonging to the acetic series.
Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, vi.

2. The act of according, granting, or giving.

Syn. 1. Harmony, unison, coincidence.

accordancy (ạ-kôr′dạn-si), *n.* Same as *accordance*, but less used.

accordant (ạ-kôr′dạnt), *a.* [< ME. *acordant*, *acordaunt*, < OF. *acordant*, F. *accordant*, agreeing with, < ML. *accordan(t-)s*, ppr. of *accordare*, agree: see *accord*, *v.*] Corresponding; conformable; consonant; agreeable; of the same mind; harmonious: sometimes followed by *to*, but more commonly by *with*: as, this was not *accordant to* his tastes, or *with* his principles.

If he found her *accordant*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 2.

Music and meaning floated together, *accordant* as swan and shadow. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 326.

In the neighboring hall a strain of music, proceeding
From the *accordant* strings of Michael's melodious fiddle.
Longfellow, Evangeline, ii. 3.

accordantly (ạ-kôr′dạnt-li), *adv.* In an accordant manner; in accordance or agreement.

accorder (ạ-kôr′dėr), *n.* One who accords or agrees; one who grants or bestows. [Rare.]

according (ạ-kôr′ding), *p. a.* 1. Agreeing; harmonious.

Th' *according* music of a well-mixed state.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. [illegible]

2. Suitable; agreeable; in accordance; in proportion: followed by *to*.

Our zeal should be *according to* knowledge. *Bp. Sprat.*

according (ạ-kôr′ding), *adv.* In accordance (with); agreeably (to): used with *to*: as, he acted *according to* his judgment: often applied to persons, but referring elliptically to their statements or opinions. Often abbreviated to *acc.*

[illegible] ever, yet do we to be learned.
Maundeville, [illegible]

[illegible] her throne,
[illegible] her rest.
[illegible] Cook and Fox, [illegible]

[illegible] dly or proportionately [illegible]

[illegible] prudent [illegible] and convenient [illegible] parts mean [illegible] they best promote the [illegible]
[illegible] Ch. of Eng. M[illegible]

accordingly (ạ-kôr′ding-li), *adv.* 1. Agreeably; suitably; in a manner conformable: as, those who live in faith and good works will be rewarded *accordingly*.

Whenever you are to do a thing, though it can never be known but to yourself, ask yourself how you would act were all the world looking at you, and act *accordingly*.
Jefferson, Correspondence, I. 286.

2. In assent or compliance; acquiescently.

Upon this the Sultan was directed to place himself by a huge tub of water; which he did *accordingly*.
Addison, Spectator, No. 94.

=**Syn.** 2. *Therefore*, *Wherefore*, *Accordingly*, etc. See *therefore*.

accordion (ạ-kôr′di-ọn), *n.* [Also spelled *accordeon*, < F. *accordéon*, < *accorder*, be in harmony, accord.] A small keyed wind-instrument, opening and shutting like a bellows, and having its tones generated by the play of wind thus produced upon metallic reeds. It is constructed on the same principle as the concertina and the harmonium, but is much inferior to them.

accordionist (ạ-kôr′di-ọn-ist), *n.* A player on the accordion.

accorporate† (ạ-kôr′pọ̄-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *accorporatus*, pp. of *accorporare*, < *ad*, to, + *corporare*, form into a body: see *corporate*.] To incorporate; unite.

Custom, being but a mere face, as echo is a mere voice, rests not in her unaccomplishment, until by secret inclination she *accorporate* herself with errour.
Milton, Pref. to Doct. of Divorce.

accorporation† (ạ-kôr-pọ̄-rā′shọn), *n.* Incorporation.

accost (ạ-kôst′), *v.* [< F. *accoster*, < OF. *acoster*, come alongside of, approach, touch, = Sp. Pg. *acostar* = It. *accostare*, < ML. *accostare*, set one's self alongside of, < L. *ad*, to, + *costa*, a rib, a side: see *coast*, *accoast*, and *costal*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To come side by side or face to face with; draw near; approach; make up to.

Accost [her], Sir Andrew, *accost*. What's that?—*Accost* is, front her, board her, woo her, assail her.
Shak., T. N., i. 3.

2. To speak to; address.

With taunts the distant giant I *accost*.
Pope, Odyssey, x.

Being shown into the common room, I was *accosted* by a very well-dressed gentleman. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xviii.

3†. To border on; adjoin.

Lapland hath since been often surrounded (so much as *accosts* the sea) by the English.
Fuller, Worthies, Derbyshire.

II.† *intrans.* To adjoin; be adjacent.

The shores which to the sea *accoste*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 42.

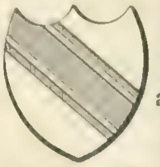
accost (ạ-kôst′), *n.* The act of accosting; address; salutation.

He revealed himself in his *accost*.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 101.

accostable (ạ-kôs′tạ-bl), *a.* [< F. *accostable*, < *accoster*, approach: see *accost*, *v.*] Capable of being accosted; easy of access; affable.

The French are a free, debonnair, *accostable* people.
Howell, Letters, ii. 12.

accosted (ạ-kôs′ted), *p. a.* In *her.*: (*a*) Placed on either or on each side of a principal charge: as, a bend *accosted* by two bendlets. (*b*) Placed side by side, as two beasts, whether facing in the same direction or not.



[illegible]

accouche (a-kösh′), *v. i.* [< F. *accoucher*, tr. deliver, intr. be delivered, give birth, < OF. *acoucher*, lay one's self down in bed, < *a-* (L. *ad*), to, + *coucher*, earlier *colcher*, *colcier*, F. *coucher*, lay one's self down, lie down: see *couch*, *v.*] To act as an accoucheur or a midwife. *N. E. D.*

accouchement (a-kösh′moṅ), *n.* [F., < *accoucher*: see *accouche*.] Delivery in childbed; parturition.

accoucheur (a-kö-shėr′), *n.* [F., a man-midwife, < *accoucher*: see *accouche*.] A man-midwife; a medical practitioner who attends women in childbirth. **Accoucheur-toad.** See *nurse-frog*.

accoucheuse (a-kö-shėz′), *n.* [F., fem. of *accoucheur*.] A midwife.

account (ạ-kount′), *v.* [< ME. *acounten*, *acunten*, < OF. *acunter*, *aconter* = Pr. OSp. OPg. *acontar* = It. *accontare* (later OF. also *acompter*, mod. F. *accompter*, late ME. *acompten*, mod. E. *accompt*, q. v., after L.), < ML. **accomputare*, < L. *ad*, to, + *computare*, count, compute: see *count* and *compute*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To count or reckon; [illegible]; deem; consider; think; hold to be.

The opinion of more worlds than one has in ancient times [illegible] *counted* a heresy.
Bp. Wilkins, Math. Works, i.

I have been *accounted* a good stick in a country-dance.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iii. 4.

He fails obtain what he *accounts* his right.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 189.

2†. To reckon or compute; count.

The motion of the sun whereby years are *accounted*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

3. To assign or impute; give the credit of; reckon as belonging or attributable. [Rare.]

Even as Abraham believed God, and it was *accounted* to him for righteousness. Gal. ii. 6.

You have all sorts of graces *accounted* to you.
Jerrold, Works, IV. 408.

4†. To give an account, reason, or explanation of; explain.

A way of *accounting* the solidity of ice. *Glanville.*

5†. To take into consideration. *Chaucer.*—**6†.** To recount; relate. *Chaucer.*

II. *intrans.* **1.** To render an account or relation of particulars; answer in a responsible character: followed by *with* or *to* before a person, and by *for* before a thing: as, an officer must *account with* or *to* the treasurer *for* money received.

They must *account to* me *for* these things, which I miss so greatly. *Lamb*, Old Benchers.

2. To furnish or assign a reason or reasons; give an explanation: with *for*: as, idleness *accounts for* poverty.

You'll not let me speak—I say the lady can *account for* this much better than I can. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 2.

3†. To reckon; count.

Calendar months, . . . by which months we still *account*.
Holder, On Time.

To account of†, to make account of; esteem.

It [silver] was nothing *accounted of* in the days of Solomon. 1 Ki. x. 21.

I *account of* her beauty. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 1.

account (a̤-kount′), *n.* [< ME. *acount, acunt, acont*, < OF. *acunt, acont* (< *a-* + *cont*, < L. *computum*, a calculation), *acunte, aconte* (later OF. and ME. *acompt, acompte*: see *accompt*), < OF. *acunter, aconter*: see *account, v.*] **1.** A reckoning, an enumeration, or a computation; method of computing: as, the Julian *account* of time.

That . . .
I might in virtues, beauties, livings, friends,
Exceed *account*. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 2.

2. A reckoning of money or business; a statement or record of financial or pecuniary transactions, with their debits and credits, or of money received and paid and the balance on hand or due: as, to keep *accounts*; to make out an *account*.—**3.** A course of business dealings or relations requiring the keeping of records: as, to have an *account* with the bank.—**4.** On the *stock exchange*, that part of the transactions between buyer and seller to be settled on the fortnightly or monthly settling-day: as, I have sold A. B. 500 shares for the *account*.—**5.** Narrative; relation; statement of facts; a recital, verbal or written, of particular transactions and events: as, an *account* of the revolution in France.

The *account* which Thucydides has given of the retreat from Syracuse is among narratives what Vandyke's Lord Strafford is among paintings. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng.

6. A statement of reasons, causes, grounds, etc., explanatory of some event: as, no satisfactory *account* has yet been given of these phenomena.—**7.** An explanatory statement or vindication of one's conduct, such as is given to a superior.

Give an *account* of thy stewardship. Luke xvi. 2.

8. Reason or consideration; ground: used with *on*: as, *on* all *accounts*; *on* every *account*; *on account* of.

He [Bacon] valued geometry chiefly, if not solely, *on account* of those uses, which to Plato appeared so base.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

9. Estimation; esteem; distinction; dignity; consequence or importance.

There never was a time when men wrote so much and so well, and that without being of any great *account* themselves. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 293.

10. Profit; advantage: as, to find one's *account* in a pursuit; to turn anything to *account*.

Why deprive us of a malady by which such numbers find their *account*? *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 5.

11. Regard; behalf; sake: as, all this trouble I have incurred on your *account*.

Sometimes spelled *accompt*.

Account current, open account, a course of business dealings still continuing between two parties, or an account not stated.—**Account rendered**, a statement presented by a creditor to his debtor, showing the charges of the former against the latter.—**Account sales** (an abbreviation of *account of the sales*), a separate account rendered to his principal by a factor or broker, showing the goods sold, the prices obtained, and the net result after deduction of expenses, etc.—**Account stated**, an account or statement showing the result of a course of transactions, for adjustment between the parties. Sometimes called a *state*.—**Action of account**, or **writ of account**, in *law*, an action or writ which the plaintiff brings, demanding that the defendant shall render his just account, or show good cause to the contrary.—**For account of**, on behalf of: as, sold *for account of* A. B., that is, disposed of by sale, and to be accounted for to A. B.—**For the account**, for settlement on the regular settling-day, and not for cash or ready money: used on the stock exchange. See above, 4.—**In account with**, having business dealings with (some one), requiring the keeping of an account.—**Money of account**, a denomination of money used in reckoning, but not current as coins: thus, in China, the tael or ounce-weight of silver is a *money of account*.—**On** or **to account**, as an instalment or interim payment.—**On one's own account**, for one's self; for one's own interest and at one's own risk: as, he has gone into business *on his own account*.—**To go on the account†**, to join a piratical expedition; turn pirate: probably from the parties sharing as in a commercial venture.

I hope it is no new thing for gentlemen of fortune who are *going on the account*, to change a captain now and then. *Scott.*

To make account†, to form an expectation; judge; reckon.

This other part . . . *makes account* to find no slender arguments for this assertion out of those very Scriptures which are commonly urged against it. *Milton.*

They *made* no *account* but that the navy should be absolutely master of the seas.
Bacon, Consid. of War with Spain.

To make account of, to hold in estimation or esteem; value: generally with an adjective of quantity, as *much, little, no*, etc.: as, he *makes* no *account of* difficulties.

What is . . . the son of man, that thou *makest account of* him! Ps. cxliv. 3.

We never *make* much *account of* objections [to war] which merely respect the actual state of the world at this moment, but which admit the general expediency and permanent excellence of the project.
Emerson, Misc., p. 189.

To open an account with, to begin a course of dealings with, requiring the keeping of an account.—**To take into account**, to take into consideration; make a part of the reckoning or estimate. = **Syn. 5.** *Account, Relation, Narration, Narrative, Recital, Description, Story*, statement, rehearsal, chronicle, history, tale, report. These words agree in denoting the rehearsal of an event or of a series of events. *Account* directs attention to the facts related rather than to the relater; it is the most general term. *Relation* is also general in its meaning, but implies more directly a relater; it is less used in this sense than the corresponding verb *relate*. It holds a middle place between *account* and *narrative*. *Narration* is the act of narrating; the meaning "the thing narrated" has by desynonymization been given up to *narrative*. A *narrative* sets forth a series of incidents dependent upon each other for meaning and value, and generally drawn from the personal knowledge of the narrator. A *recital* is a narrative, usually of events that peculiarly affect the interests or the feelings of the reciter; hence it is generally more detailed: as, the *recital* of one's wrongs, griefs, troubles. A *description* is an account addressed to the imagination, a picture in words. A *story* is by derivation a short history, and by development a narrative designed to interest and please. There may be an *account* of a battle or a burglary; a *relation* of an adventure; a man of extraordinary powers of *narration*, so that his *narrative* is exact and vivid; a *recital* of one's personal sufferings; a *description* of a scene or an incident; a *story* of a life.

account† (a̤-kount′), *pp.* [Reduced from *accounted*.] Accounted; reckoned.

Was with long use *account* no sin.
Shak., Pericles, i., Gower.

[In older editions this is printed *account'd*.]

accountability (a̤-koun-ta̤-bil′i-ti), *n.* The state of being accountable or answerable; responsibility for the fulfilment of obligations; liability to account for conduct, meet or suffer consequences, etc.: as, to hold a trustee to his *accountability*; the *accountability* of parents toward their children, or of men toward God.

The awful idea of *accountability*. *R. Hall.*

accountable (a̤-koun′ta̤-bl), *a.* [< *account* + *-able*. Cf. F. *comptable*, accountable, responsible.] **1.** Liable to be called to account; responsible, as for a trust or obligation; answerable, as for conduct: as, every man is *accountable* to God for his conduct; a sheriff is *accountable* as bailiff and receiver of goods.

Subjects therefore are *accountable* to superiors.
Dryden, Post. to Hist. of League.

2. Of which an account can be given; that can be accounted for: in this use opposed to *unaccountable*. [Rare.]

We can never frame any *accountable* relation to it [our country], nor consequently assign any natural or proper affection toward it. *Shaftesbury*, Misc., 3.

Accountable receipt, a written acknowledgment of the receipt of money or goods to be accounted for by the receiver. It differs from an ordinary receipt or acquittance in that the latter imports merely that money has been paid. = Syn. 1. Amenable, answerable, responsible.

accountableness (a̤-koun′ta̤-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being accountable; accountability.

Tied to no creed and confessing no intellectual *accountableness* to any power less than the Eternal Reason.
Bellows, Introd. to Martineau's Materialism, p. 7.

accountably (a̤-koun′ta̤-bli), *adv.* In an accountable manner.

accountancy (a̤-koun′tan-si), *n.* The art or practice of an accountant. *N. E. D.*

accountant (a̤-koun′tant), *n.* and *a.* [Also written *accomptant*, < F. *accomptant* (OF. *acuntant*), ppr. of *accompter*: see *account* and *-ant*¹.] **I.** *n.* One who is skilled in or who keeps accounts; one who makes the keeping or examination of accounts his profession; an officer in a public office who has charge of the accounts. Also spelled *accomptant*.

II.† *a.* Giving account; accountable; responsible.

His offence is so, as it appears,
Accountant to the law upon that pain.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 4.

accountant-general (a̤-koun′tant-jen′e̤-ral), *n.* The principal or responsible accountant in a public office or in a mercantile or banking house or company; in England, formerly also an officer in chancery who received all moneys lodged in court and deposited the same in the Bank of England.

accountantship (a̤-koun′tant-ship), *n.* The office or employment of an accountant.

account-book (a̤-kount′bu̇k), *n.* A book containing accounts, especially one containing a record of sales, purchases, and payments; a ruled book for entering details of receipts and expenditures.

account-day (a̤-kount′dā), *n.* A day set apart once in each half month for the adjustment of differences between brokers on the English stock exchange. A similar practice prevails in the Continental bourses.

accouple† (a-kup′l), *v. t.* [< F. *accoupler*, join, < OF. *acoupler*, also *acoubler* = Sp. *acoplar* = It. *accoppiare*, < ML. *accopulare*, < L. *ad*, to, + *copulare*, couple: see *couple, v.*] To join or link together; unite; couple.

The Englishmen *accoupled* themselves with the Frenchmen. *Hall*, Chronicles, Hen. VIII., an. 9.

accouplement (a-kup′l-ment), *n.* [< F. *accouplement* = It. *accoppiamento*: see *accouple*.] **1.** The act of accoupling or connecting in pairs; union in couples; marriage. [Rare.]

The son born of such an *accouplement* shall be most untoward. *Trial of Men's Wits*, p. 308.

2. In *carp.*: (*a*) A tie or brace. (*b*) The entire piece of work formed by a brace and the timbers which it joins.

accourage† (a-kur′āj), *v. t.* [< OF. *accourager*, earlier *acorager, acoragier*, inspire with courage, < *a-* (L. *ad*), to, + *corage, coraige*, courage. Cf. *encourage*.] To encourage.

But he endevored with speaches milde
Her to recomfort, and *accourage* bold.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 34.

accourt† (a-kōrt′), *v. t.* [< *ac-* + *court*. Cf. OF. *accort*, civil, polite, *accortement, accortise*, politeness, courtesy, as if from a verb **accorter*.] To entertain with courtesy.

Accourting each her friend with lavish fest.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 16.

accoutre, accouter (a-kö′tėr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *accoutred* or *accoutered*, ppr. *accoutring* or *accoutering*. [< F. *accoutrer*, earlier *accoustrer, acoustrer, acoutrer*, clothe, dress, equip, arrange, = Pr. *acotrar, acoutrar*; of uncertain origin; perhaps < OF. *a-* (L. *ad*) + *cousteur, coustre, coutre*, the sexton of a church, one of whose duties was to take care of the sacred vestments, both of the priest and of the image of the Virgin; prob. < L. **custorem* for *custodem*, nom. *custos*, a guardian, keeper: see *custodian*.] To dress, equip, or furnish; specifically, array in a military dress; put on or furnish with accoutrements.

Upon the word,
Accoutred as I was, I plunged in.
Shak., J. C., i. 2.

He ungirds his horse, claps the whole equipage on his own back, and, thus *accoutred*, marches on the next inn.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 2.

Our globe, . . . *accoutred* with so noble a furniture of air, light, and gravity. *Derham*, Physico-Theol., i. 5.

accoutrement, accouterment (a-kö′tėr-ment), *n.* **1.** Personal vestment or clothing; equipment or furnishing in general; array; apparel. [Rare in the singular.]

And not alone in habit and device,
Exterior form, outward *accoutrement*.
Shak., K. John, i. 1.

I profess requital to a hair's breadth; not only, Mistress Ford, in the simple office of love, but in all the *accoutrement*, complement, and ceremony of it.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2.

2. *pl.* Dress in relation to its component parts; equipage; trappings; specifically, the equipments of a soldier except arms and clothing; equipage for military service. See *equipage*.

> In robes of [illegible] rest,
> He was advan[illegible]
> *Ford*, Fame's Memorial.

> Among piled [illegible] *accoutrements*.
> [illegible] The Princess, v.

accoy† (a-koi′), [illegible] ME. [illegible], < OF. *acoier*, quiet, < *a-* (L. *ad*), to, + *coi*, quiet: see *coy*¹.] 1. To render quiet; soothe.

> [illegible] great love to mee.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. viii. 59.

2. To dishearten; daunt; subdue.

> [illegible] image *accoyed*.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal. (Feb.).

accrase†, [illegible]

accrease† (a-krēs′), *v. i.* [Formerly also *ac*-[illegible], [illegible], < ME. *acresen*, increase, < OF. *acreistre*, later *accroistre*, mod. F. *accroître* = Sp. *acrecer* = It. *accrescere*, < L. *accrescere*, grow, become larger by growth, increase: see *accresce* (a later form, after the L.), *increase*, *decrease*, etc., and der. *accrue*.] To increase.

> *Accrescere*, to increase, to *accrease*, to add vnto, . . . to accrew, to eeke. *Florio.*

> [illegible] ask, why the sea doth never debord nor *accrease* a whit. [illegible], Varieties, [illegible] 24. (*N. E. D.*)

accredit (a-kred′it), *v. t.* [< F. *accréditer*, earlier *acrediter*, accredit, < *ac-* (L. *ad*), to, + *crédit*, n., credit (see *credit*, *n.*); = Sp. Pg. *acreditar* = It. *accreditare*, accredit, similarly formed.] 1. To give credit or credence to; repose confidence in; trust; esteem.

> Such were the principal terms of the surrender of Granada, as authenticated by the most *accredited* Castilian and Arabic authorities. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 15.

> His party will . . . protect and *accredit* him, in spite of conduct the most contradictory to their own principles. *Scott.*

2. To confer credit or authority on; stamp with authority.

> With the best writers of our age, *accredit* is "invest with credit or authority," to which may be added its diplomatic sense, "send with letters credential."
> *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 284.

> I am better pleased indeed that he censures some things than I should have been with unmixed commendation; for his censure will . . . *accredit* his praises.
> *Cowper*, Letters, xliii.

Hence, specifically—3. To send with credentials, as an envoy.

> According to their rank, some agents of foreign governments are directly *accredited* to a sovereign, and others to his minister of foreign affairs.
> *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 91.

4. To believe; accept as true.

> He *accredited* and repeated stories of apparitions, and [illegible] and possession, [illegible] as well as monstrous, [illegible] might have nauseated the coarsest appetite for wonder. *Southey*, Life of Wesley, II. 198.

5. To ascribe or attribute to; invest with the credit of: followed by *with*.

> [illegible] was *accredited with* having said that [illegible] a reforming spirit . . . was like [illegible] *McCarthy*, Hist. Own Times, xl.

accreditate† (a-kred′i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *accreditated*, ppr. *accreditating*. [As *accredit* + *-ate*.] [illegible] *accredit*.

> She bowed, kissing the Thracian's hands, who would not [illegible] the beginnings of his Love to be of [illegible]
> [illegible] IV. [illegible] (*N. E. D.*)

accreditation† ([illegible]-i-tā′shon), *n.* The act of [illegible] or the state of being accredited.

> [illegible] and letters of *accredi*-[illegible] on the [illegible]th day of [illegible] *Cumberland*, [illegible] (*N. E. D.*)

accrementitial (ak′rē̤-men-tish′a̤l), *a.* [< L. as [illegible] once, but a false reading [illegible], increase: see *accresce*, and cf. *excrement*, *increment*), + E. *-itial*.] [illegible] of or pertaining to the process of [illegible]

accrementition ([illegible]-men-tish′on), *n.* [< L. [illegible] analogy of *accrement* [illegible] would be *accre*-[illegible] the production or de-[illegible] by the separa-[illegible]

accresce [illegible] later form of *accrease*, [illegible] increase, < *ad*, to, + [illegible] and cf. *re*-[illegible] [Rare.]—2. [illegible]

accrescence [illegible] 1. The act of [illegible] growth; increase; accretion.

> The silent *accrescence* of belief from the unwatched depositions of a general, never contradicted, hearsay.
> *Coleridge*, Statesman's Manual (1839), App. B, p. 296.

2. That by which anything is increased; an increment.

accrescent (a-kres′e̤nt), *a.* [< L. *accrescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *accrescere*, grow: see *accresce*.] Increasing; growing. Specifically, in *bot.*, applied to parts connected with the flower which increase in size after flowering, as frequently occurs with the calyx, involucre, etc.

accrescimento (äk-kresh-i-men′tō̤), *n.* [It.: see *accresce*.] In *music*, the increase of the duration of a sound by one half, indicated by a dot after the note.

accrete (a-krēt′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *accreted*, ppr. *accreting*. [< L. *accretus*, pp. of *accrescere*: see *accresce*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To grow by accretion; gather additions from without. [Rare.]

> We see everywhere wasted cliffs and denuded shores, or *accreted* shingle-banks and sand-hills.
> *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 62.

2. To be added; adhere; become attached by a process of accretion.

> Centres about which thought has *accreted*, instead of crystallizing into its own free forms.
> *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 161.

II. *trans.* To cause to grow or unite.

accrete (a-krēt′), *a.* [< L. *accretus*, pp. of *accrescere*: see *accresce*.] Grown together; formed by accretion; accreted.

accretion (a-krē′sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *accretio(n-)*, < *accretus*, pp. of *accrescere*, grow: see *accresce* and *accrete*.] 1. The act of accreting or accrescing; a growing to; an increase by natural growth; an addition; specifically, an increase by an accession of parts externally.

> The phrase "living language," used with reference to facts, must import perpetual excretion and *accretion* of substance, involving or producing assimilation, development, and renewal. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 18.

> A mineral or unorganized body can undergo no change save by the operation of mechanical or chemical forces; and any increase of its bulk is due to the addition of like particles to its exterior: it augments not by growth but by *accretion*. *Owen*, Comp. Anat., i.

2. In *pathol.*, the growing together of parts normally separate, as the fingers or toes.—3. The thing added; an extraneous addition; an accession: commonly used in the plural, and restricted to accessions made slowly and gradually by some external force.

> He strove to pare away the *accretions* of age.
> *Merivale*, Hist. Romans, V. 150.

4. In *law*: (*a*) The increase or growth of property by external accessions, as by alluvium naturally added to land situated on the bank of a river, or on the seashore. When the accretion takes place by small and imperceptible degrees it belongs to the owner of the land immediately behind, but if it is sudden and considerable it may belong to the state. (*b*) In *Scots law*, the completion of an originally defective or imperfect right by some subsequent act on the part of the person from whom the right was derived.

accretive (a-krē′tiv), *a.* Of or pertaining to accretion; increasing or adding by growth; growing; accrescent: as, "the *accretive* motion of plants," *Glanville*, Scep. Sci., ix. 60.

accrew†, **accrewe**†, *n.* and *v.* Obsolete spellings of *accrue*. The spelling is retained in the clipped form *crew*¹ (which see).

accriminate† (a-krim′i-nāt), *v. t.* [< *ac-* + *criminate* (cf. Sp. *acriminar*, exaggerate a crime, accuse): see *criminate*.] To charge with a crime.

accroach† (a-krōch′), *v. t.* [< ME. *acrochen*, < OF. *accrocher*, fix on a hook, hook up, < *a-* (L. *ad*), to, + *croc*, a hook, a crook: see *crook* and *crochet*. Cf. *encroach*.] 1. To hook, or draw to one's self as with a hook.—2. In *old laws*, to usurp: as, to *accroach* royal power to one's self.

accroachment† (a-krōch′me̤nt), *n.* The act of accroaching; encroachment; usurpation, as of sovereign power.

accrual (a-krö′al), *n.* The act or process of accruing; accretion.

accrue (a-krö′), *n.* [Also written *accrew* (now obs.), < late ME. *acrewe*, found only in the clipped form *crewe* (> E. *crew*), and in the verb *acrewen*, accrue; < OF. *acreue*, *accrue*, that which grows up to the profit of the owner, on the [illegible] a wood, later "*accreue*, a growth, increase, [illegible]ing, augmentation" (Cotgrave), orig. fem. of *acreu*, "*accreu*, growne, increased" (Cotgrave), AF. *acru*, pp. of *acreistre* (AF. *acrestre*), later *accroistre*, mod. F. *accroître*, < L. *accrescere*, grow, accrease, accresce, increase: see *accrease*, *accresce*. Hence by abbr. *crue*, *crew*: see *crew*¹, and cf. *recruit*.] 1†. An accession; addition; reinforcement.

> The towne of Calis and the forts thereabouts were not supplied with anie new *accrewes* of soldiers.
> *Holinshed*, Chron., III. 1135 1.

> Should be able . . . to oppose the French by the *accrue* of Scotland. *M. Godwyn*, Annals Eng., III. 283. (*N. E. D.*)

2. A loop or stitch forming an extra mesh in network.

> There are also *accrues*, false meshes, or quarterings, which are loops inserted in any given row, by which the number of meshes is increased. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 359.

accrue (a̤-krö′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *accrued*, ppr. *accruing*. [Also written *accrew* (now obs.), < ME. *acrewe*, v., < **acrewe*, n.: see *accrue*, *n.*] 1†. To grow; increase; augment.

> And, though powre faild, her courage did *accrew*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. v. 7.

2. To happen or result as a natural growth; come or fall as an addition or increment, as of profit or loss, advantage or damage; arise in due course: as, a profit *accrues* to government from the coinage of copper; the natural increase *accrues* to the common benefit.

> To no one can any benefit *accrue* from such aërial speculations . . . as crowd almost every book in our language that we turn to. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., Pref.

> That pleasure which *accrues* from good actions.
> *J. F. Clarke*, Ten Great Relig., ii. 5.

3. In *law*, to become a present and enforcible right or demand. Thus the right to set up the statute of limitations against a claim *accrues* by lapse of time; a cause of action on a note does not *accrue* till the note becomes payable.

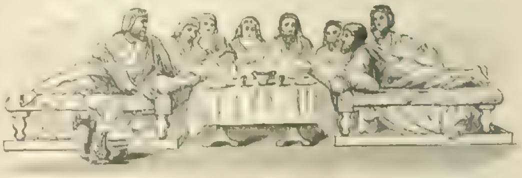
accrued (a̤-kröd′), *p. a.* In *her.*, full-grown: an epithet applied to trees.

accruement (a̤-krö′me̤nt), *n.* 1. Accrual.—2. That which accrues; an addition; increment.

accruer (a̤-krö′ėr), *n.* [< *accrue* + *-er*⁵, as in *user*, *trover*, *waiver*, and other law terms, where *-er* represents the F. inf. suffix.] In *law*, the act or fact of accruing; accrual.—**Clause of accruer**, a clause in a deed or bequest to several persons, directing to whom, in case of the death of one or more, his or their shares shall go or accrue.

acct. curt. In *com.*, a contraction of *account current*. Originally written a/c, a symbol now almost exclusively used for *account*.

accubation (ak-ū-bā′sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *accubatio(n-)*, < *accubare*, lie near, esp. recline at table, < *ad*, to, + *cubare*, lie down. See *incubate* and *accumb*.] 1. The act of lying down or reclining; specifically, the ancient practice, derived from the Orient, of eating meals in a recumbent posture. Among the Greeks at the time of the Homeric poems this practice had not yet been adopted; but in historical times it obtained in general among both Greeks and Romans, and it is illustrated in early vase paintings. It was customary to eat reclining diagonally toward the table, resting on couches, either flat on the breast or supported on the left elbow in a semi-sitting position. Cushions were provided to relieve the strain upon the elbow and the back. The table was usually a little lower than the couches, for convenience in reaching the food. See *triclinium*.



Accubation.—An ancient dinner.

> Which gesture . . . cannot be avoided in the laws of *accubation*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 6.

2. In *med.*, lying-in; confinement; accouchement. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

accumb† (a-kumb′), *v. i.* [< L. *accumbere*, lie near, esp. recline at table, < *ad*, to, + **cumbere* (in comp.), a nasalized form of *cubare*, lie down. See *accubation*.] To recline, according to the ancient fashion at table. See *accubation*. *Bailey.*

accumbency† (a-kum′be̤n-si), *n.* [< *accumbent*: see *-cy*.] The state of being accumbent or of reclining.

accumbent (a-kum′be̤nt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *accumben(t-)s*, ppr. of *accumbere*: see *accumb*.] I. *a.* 1. Leaning or reclining, in the manner of the ancients at their meals. See *accubation*.

[illegible]

> The Roman recumbent (or more properly *accumbent*) posture in eating was introduced after the first Punic war. *Arbuthnot*, Anc. Coins, p. 1[illegible]

2. In *bot.*, lying against: applied to the cotyle-

dons of an embryo when their edges lie against or are opposed to the radicle.

II.† *n.* One who reclines, as at meals; one at table, whether reclining or sitting.

A penance must be done by every *accumbent* in sitting out the passage through all these dishes.
Bp. Hall, Occas. Med., No. 81.

accumber† (a-kum'bėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *acumbren*, *acombren*, for earlier *encumbren*, *encombren*: see *encumber*, and *a*-16 and *en*-1.] To encumber; clog.

And lette his sheep *acombred* in the mire.
Chaucer, Prol. Parson's Tale.

Accumbred with carriage of women and children.
Campion, Hist. Ireland, p. 28.

accumulate (a̤-kū'mṳ̄-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *accumulated*, ppr. *accumulating*. [< L. *accumulatus*, pp. of *accumulare*, heap up, < *ad*, to, + *cumulare*, heap, < *cumulus*, a heap: see *cumulate* and *cumulus*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To heap up; collect or bring together; make a pile, mass, or aggregation of: as, to *accumulate* earth or stones; to *accumulate* money or sorrows.

Never pray more; abandon all remorse;
On horror's head horrors *accumulate*.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

2. To form by heaping up or collecting the parts or elements of; obtain by gathering in; amass: as, to *accumulate* wealth. [Rare in the physical sense, as in the first extract.]

Soon the young captive prince shall roll in fire,
And all his race *accumulate* the pyre.
J. Barlow, Columbiad, iii. 362. (*N. E. D.*)

In the seventeenth century a statesman who was at the head of affairs might easily, and without giving scandal, *accumulate* in no long time an estate amply sufficient to support a dukedom. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iii.

A weak mind does not *accumulate* force enough to hurt itself. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, ii.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To grow in size, number, or quantity; go on increasing by successive additions: as, public evils *accumulate*.

Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth *accumulates*, and men decay.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 52.

We are the heirs to an inheritance of truth, grandly *accumulating* from generation to generation.
Sumner, Orations, I. 51.

2. To take degrees by accumulation, as in some English universities. See *accumulation*.

accumulate† (a̤-kū'mṳ̄-lāt), *p. a.* [< L. *accumulatus*, pp.: see *accumulate*, *v.*] Collected into a mass or quantity; increased; intensified.

A more *accumulate* degree of felicity.
South, Sermons, viii. 147.

Haply made sweeter by the *accumulate* thrill.
Lowell, Cathedral.

accumulation (a̤-ku-mṳ̄-lā'sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *accumulatio(n-)*, < *accumulare*: see *accumulate*, *v.*] **1.** The act of accumulating, or state of being accumulated; an amassing; a collecting together.

It is essential to the idea of wealth to be susceptible of *accumulation*; things which cannot, after being produced, be kept for some time before being used are never, I think, regarded as wealth. *J. S. Mill.*

2. Growth by continuous additions, as the addition of interest to principal. Specifically, in *law*: (*a*) The adding of the interest or income of a fund to the principal, pursuant to the provisions of a will or deed preventing its being expended. The law imposes restrictions on the power of a testator or creator of a trust to prohibit thus the present beneficial enjoyment of a fund in order to increase it for a future generation. (*b*) The concurrence of several titles to the same thing, or of several circumstances to the same proof: more correctly, *cumulation*.
3. That which is accumulated; a heap, mass, or aggregation: as, a great *accumulation* of sand at the mouth of a river.

Our days become considerable, like petty sums by minute *accumulations*. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, v.

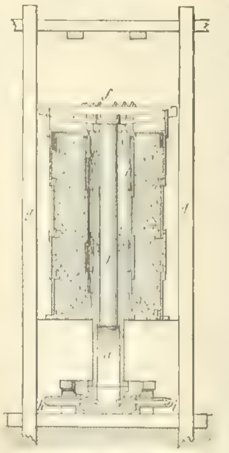
Accumulation of degrees, in some of the English universities, the taking of a higher and a lower degree together, or at shorter intervals than is usual or is generally allowed by the rules.—**Accumulation of power**, that amount of force or capacity for motion which some machines possess at the end of intervals of time, during which the velocity of the moving body has been constantly accelerated.

accumulative (a̤-kū'mṳ̄-lā̤-tiv), *a.* [< *accumulate* + *-ive*; = Sp. *acumulativo* (in adv. *acumulativamente*) = Pg. *accumulativo*.] Tending to or arising from accumulation; cumulative.—**Accumulative judgment**, in *law*, a second judgment against a person, the effect of which is to begin after the first has expired.

accumulatively (a̤-kū'mṳ̄-lā̤-tiv-li), *adv.* In an accumulative manner; by heaping; in heaps.

accumulativeness (a̤-kū'mṳ̄-lā̤-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being accumulative; tendency to accumulate.

accumulator (a̤-kū'mṳ̄-lā-to̤r), *n.* [< L. *accumulator*, < *accumulare*, accumulate.] **1.** One who or that which gathers, accumulates, or amasses. —**2.** One who takes university degrees by accumulation (which see).—**3.** Anything used for collecting and storing energy, etc. Specifically, in *mech.*: (*a*) An india-rubber spring serving for the storage of energy to be utilized for lifting and other purposes. (*b*) An elastic section of a dredge-line, so placed as to prevent a sudden breaking strain. (*c*) An apparatus used principally in connection with hydraulic machines as an equalizer of pressure, or for the accumulation of energy to be expended intermittently, as in hydraulic cranes, elevators, riveters, etc. It consists of a cylinder fitted with a plunger, having at its upper end a cross-head or cap, to which are secured the weights necessary for the desired pressure. The water forced into the cylinder raises the plunger, whose weight, reacting upon the water, transmits this pressure to the operating machinery. The total force, less friction, which can be expended is measured by the product of the weight of the plunger and its load into the distance traversed by it. The joint capacity of the force-pumps which supply the cylinder is such as will, by continuous running, accumulate in the cylinder during periods of inaction an amount equal to that expended during a maximum effort. In another form, called the *hydro-pneumatic accumulator*, the water within the cylinder compresses air, which reacts upon it, thus serving as a substitute for the weights.



Hydraulic Accumulator.
a, cylinder; *b*, plunger; *c*, gland; *d*, weight-case; *e*, cross-head; *f*, bolt; *g*, framework; *h*, *i*, pipes.

By availing ourselves of the hydrostatic pressure of water stored at high elevations, or by storing it under pressure artificially produced by means of an *accumulator*, we can utilise sources of power which without storage would be quite insufficient for a given purpose.
C. P. B. Shelley, Workshop Appliances, p. 313.

(*d*) In *elect.*: (1) A condenser (which see). (2) A storage battery (which see, under *battery*).—**Hydro-pneumatic accumulator**, an apparatus intended to be used with hydrostatic lifts and presses, and employing compressed air as the source of power. See above, 3 (*c*).

accuracy (ak'ṳ̄-rā̤-si), *n.* [< *accura(te)* + *-cy*, as if < L. **accuratia*. The sense is that of the rare L. *accuratio*.] The condition or quality of being accurate; extreme precision or exactness; exact conformity to truth, or to a rule or model; correctness: as, the value of testimony depends on its *accuracy*; copies of legal instruments should be taken with *accuracy*.

The schoolmen tried to reason mathematically about things which had not been, and perhaps could not be, defined with mathematical *accuracy*.
Macaulay, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

= **Syn.** Accurateness, exactness, exactitude, precision, carefulness, care, niceness, nicety.

accurate (ak'ṳ̄-rā̤t), *a.* [= Pg. *accurado* = It. *accurato*, < L. *accuratus*, prepared with care, exact, pp. of *accurare*, prepare with care, < *ad*, to, + *curare*, take care, < *cura*, care, pains: see *cure*.] **1.** Characterized by extreme care; hence, in exact conformity to truth, or to a standard or rule, or to a model; free from error or defect; exact: as, an *accurate* account; *accurate* measure; an *accurate* expression; an *accurate* calculator or observer.

Our American character is marked by a more than average delight in *accurate* perception, which is shown by the currency of the byword, "No mistake."
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 207.

2†. Determinate; precisely fixed.

Those conceive the celestial bodies have more *accurate* influences upon these things below. *Bacon.*

= **Syn.** 1. *Accurate*, *Correct*, *Exact*, *Precise*, *Nice*, careful, particular, true, faithful, strict, painstaking, unerring. Of these words *correct* is the feeblest; it is barely more than not faulty, as tested by some standard or rule. *Accurate* implies careful and successful endeavor to be correct: as, an *accurate* accountant, and, by extension of the meaning, *accurate* accounts; an *accurate* likeness. *Exact* is stronger, carrying the accuracy down to minute details: as, an *exact* likeness. It is more commonly used of things, while *precise* is used of persons: as, the *exact* truth; he is very *precise* in his ways. *Precise* may represent an excess of nicety, but *exact* and *accurate* rarely do so: as, she is prim and *precise*. As applied more specifically to the processes and results of thought and investigation, *exact* means absolutely true; *accurate*, up to a limited standard of truth; *precise*, as closely true as the utmost care will secure. Thus, the *exact* ratio of the circumference to the diameter cannot be stated, but the value 3.14159265 is *accurate* to eight places of decimals, which is sufficiently *precise* for the most refined measurements. *Nice* emphasizes the attention paid to minute and delicate points, often in a disparaging sense: as, he is more *nice* than wise.

What is told in the fullest and most *accurate* annals bears an infinitely small proportion to that which is suppressed. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng.

But we all know that speech, *correct* speech, is not thus easily and readily acquired.
R. G. White, Every-day English, p. 130.

It [the map] presents no scene to the imagination, but it gives us *exact* information as to the bearings of the various points. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

A winning wave, deserving note,
In the tempestuous petticoat,
A careless shoe-string, in whose tie
I see a wild civility,—
Do more bewitch me, than when art
Is more *precise* in every part. *Herrick.*

He is fastidiously *nice* in his choice of language, and a fondness for dainty and delicate epithets too often gives to his style an appearance of prettiness.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I.

accurately (ak'ṳ̄-rā̤t-li), *adv.* In an accurate manner; with precision; without error or defect; exactly: as, a writing *accurately* copied.

Nature lays the ground-plan of each creature *accurately* —sternly fit for all his functions; then veils it scrupulously. *Emerson*, Success.

Yet no two seconds together does any possible ellipse *accurately* represent the orbit [of a planet].
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 78.

accurateness (ak'ṳ̄-rā̤t-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being accurate; accuracy; exactness; nicety; precision.

accurse (a-kėrs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *accursed*, ppr. *accursing*. [A wrong spelling, in imitation of L. words with prefix *ac-*, of *acurse*, < ME. *acursien*, *acorsien*, < *a*-1 (< AS. *a*-) + *cursien*, *corsien*, < AS. *cursian*, curse: see *curse*, *v.*] To imprecate misery or evil upon; call down curses on; curse. [Now hardly used except in the past participle as an adjective: see below.]

Hildebrand *accursed* and cast down from his throne Henry IV. *Raleigh*, Essays.

accursed, accurst (a-kėrst' or a-kėr'sed, a-kėrst'), *p. a.* [< ME. *acursed*, *akursed*, *acorsed*, pp.: see *accurse*.] **1.** Subject to a curse; doomed to harm or misfortune; blasted; ruined.

The city shall be *accursed*. Josh. vi. 17.

Thro' you my life will be *accurst*.
Tennyson, The Letters, v.

2. Worthy of curses or execrations; detestable; execrable; cursed: as, "deeds *accursed*," *Collins*, Ode to Fear.

Thus cursed steel, and more *accursed* gold,
Gave mischief birth, and made that mischief bold.
Dryden, Ovid's Metamorph., i. 179.

accursedly (a-kėr'sed-li), *adv.* In an accursed manner.

accursedness (a-kėr'sed-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being accursed.

accusable (a̤-kū'za̤-bl), *a.* [= F. *accusable* = Sp. *acusable* = Pg. *accusavel* = It. *accusabile* (in E. sense), < L. *accusabilis* (found once in Cicero), blameworthy, < *accusare*, accuse, blame: see *accuse*.] Liable to be accused or censured; chargeable; blamable: as, *accusable* of a crime.

Nature's improvision were justly *accusable*, if animals, so subject unto diseases from bilious causes, should want a proper conveyance for choler.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

accusal (a̤-kū'za̤l), *n.* Accusation. *N. E. D.*

accusant† (a̤-kū'za̤nt), *n.* [= Pg. It. *accusante*, an accuser, < L. *accusan(t-)s*, ppr. of *accusare*, accuse: see *accuse*.] One who accuses; an accuser.

The *accusant* must hold him to the proof of the charge.
Bp. Hall, Remains, Life, p. 531.

accusation (ak-ṳ̄-zā'sho̤n), *n.* [< ME. *accusacion*, *-cioun*, < OF. *acusation*, F. *accusation* = Sp. *acusacion* = Pg. *accusação* = It. *accusazione*, < L. *accusatio(n-)*, an accusation, < *accusare*, accuse: see *accuse*.] **1.** A charge of wrong-doing; a declaration of the commission of crime or error; imputation of guilt or blame.

Wrote they unto him an *accusation* against the inhabitants of Judah and Jerusalem. Ezra iv. 6.

The breath
Of *accusation* kills an innocent name.
Shelley, The Cenci, iv. 4.

2. That which is imputed as a crime or wrong; the specific guilt or error charged, as in a statement or indictment: as, what is the *accusation* against me? the *accusation* is murder.

And set up over his head his *accusation*. Mat. xxvii. 37.

3. The act of accusing or charging; crimination.

Thus they in mutual *accusation* spent
The fruitless hours. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 1187.

= **Syn.** Charge, impeachment, arraignment, indictment, crimination, imputation.

accusatival (a̤-kū-za̤-tī'va̤l), *a.* Pertaining to the accusative case. *Jour. of Philology.*

accusative (a̤-kū'za̤-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *accusatif* = Sp. *acusativo* = Pg. It. *accusativo*, all in the sense of accusative case, Pg. also in sense of censuring, < L. *accusativus*, prop. belonging to an accusation, but used only in the grammatical sense (with or without *casus*, case), being a translation of Gr. [illegible], regarded as the case of accusing,' fem. of [illegible], usually translated '(case) of or for accusation,' but rather '(the case) of the effect,' or terminal cause of the action of the verb, < *αἰτιατόν*, effect, neut. of *αἰτιατός*, effected, < *αἰτιᾶσθαι*, allege as the cause, charge, accuse, < *αἰτία*, a cause, occasion, charge.] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Producing accusations: [illegible].

[illegible]
[illegible] Speeches, p. 112.

2. In *gram.*, noting especially the direct object of [illegible] and to a considerable extent (and probably primarily) destination or goal of motion: applied to a case forming part of the original Indo-European declension (as of the case-systems of other languages), and retained as a distinct form by the older languages of the family, and by some of the modern. In English [illegible] is usually called the objective case. Its abbre[illegible]

II. *n.* Short for *accusative case.* See I., 2.

accusatively (a-kū'za-tiv-li), *adv.* **1†.** In an accusative manner; by way of accusation.— **2.** In *gram.*, in the position or relation of the accusative case.

accusatorial (a-kū-za-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< L. *accusatorius*, < *accusator*, accuser: see *accusatory.*] Of or pertaining to an accuser or a prosecutor: as, *accusatorial* functions. [Rare.]

accusatorially (a-kū-za-tō'ri-al-i), *adv.* In an accusatorial manner.

accusatory (a-kū'za-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *accusatorius*, < *accusator*, accuser, < *accusare*: see *accuse.*] Accusing; containing an accusation: as, an *accusatory* libel.

[illegible] two portions of his public [illegible] the subject of [illegible], the [illegible]
R. Choate, Addresses, p. [illegible]

accuse (a-kūz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *accused*, ppr. *accusing.* [< ME. *accusen*, *acusen*, < OF. *acuser*, F. *accuser* = Pr. *acusar*, *accusar* = Sp. *acusar* = Pg. *accusar* = It. *accusare*, < L. *accusare*, call one to account, < *ad*, to, + *causa*, a cause, reason, lawsuit: see *cause.*] **1.** To make an imputation against, as of a crime, fault, or error; charge with guilt or blame; specifically, to arraign: used either absolutely or with *of* before the thing charged, and sometimes with *for* before the subject of censure: as, to *accuse* one *of* high crimes, or as an accomplice in crime; to *accuse* nature *for* our misfortunes.

[illegible] And the [illegible] she hath done her part.
Milton, P. L., viii. [illegible]

[illegible] which flew up to heaven's chancery with the oath, blushed as he gave it in.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 7.

[illegible] *accused of* the ill practices.
Addison.

[illegible] the Protestants *for* their infidelity.
Southey, Quarterly Rev., I. 193.

2. To indicate; evince; show; manifest; show signs of. [A Gallicism, now rare.]

[illegible] with such excusing himself [illegible] *accused* his love to Philoclea.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

Syn. **1.** [illegible] *Libel, Arraign, Impeach, In*[illegible], [illegible] tax with, taunt with, impute to. [illegible] *Charge* is the most general, and [illegible] used of any sort of imputation [illegible] persons or things formally or [illegible] [illegible] commonly [illegible] something more formal and grave than *charge.* *Indict* is a purely legal term, re[illegible] [illegible] when it makes a [illegible] supposed offender in order [illegible]. *Arraign* [illegible] primarily [illegible] figurative use: as, to *arraign* a political party at the bar of public [illegible] as, in his confession he [illegible]

accuse† (a-kūz'), *n.* [=It. *accusa*, charge; from the verb.] Accusation.

York . . .
By false *accuse* doth level at my life.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

accusement† (a-kūz'ment), *n.* [< ME. *acusement*, < OF. *acusement*, *accusement*, < *acuser*, accuse.] Accusation.

By feigned *accusements* . . . were condemned.
Holinshed.

accuser (a-kū'zėr), *n.* [< ME. *accuser*, *accusour*, < AF. *accusour*, OF. *acusor*, *acuseor*, F. *accusateur*, < L. *accusator*, accuser, < *accusare*: see *accuse*, *v.*] One who accuses or blames; specifically, a person who formally accuses another of an offense before a magistrate or a tribunal of any kind.

accusingly (a-kū'zing-li), *adv.* In an accusing manner.

accustom (a-kus'tom), *v.* [< late ME. *acustome*, *acustume*, < OF. *acoustumer*, *acostumer* (F. *accoutumer* = Sp. *acostumbrar* = Pg. *acostumar* = It. *accostumare*), < *a* (L. *ad*), to, + *coustume* (F. *coutume*), custom: see *custom.*] **I.** *trans.* To familiarize by custom or use; habituate or inure: as, to *accustom* one's self to a spare diet; time may *accustom* one to almost anything; to be *accustomed* to hard work.

So *accustomed* to his freaks and follies, that she viewed them all as matters of course.
Hawthorne, Twice-Told Tales, I. 176.

We are not *accustomed* to express our thoughts or emotions by symbolical actions. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 24.

=Syn. To habituate, familiarize, inure, harden, train.

II.† *intrans.* **1.** To be wont or habituated to do anything.

A boat, over-freighted, sunk, and all drowned, saving one woman, in her first popping up again, which most living than [illegible], got hold of the boat. *Carew.*

2. To consort or cohabit.

Much better do we Britons fulfil the work of nature than you Romans; we, with the best men, *accustom* openly; you, with the basest, commit private adultery.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iii.

accustom† (a-kus'tom), *n.* [< *accustom*, *v.*] Custom: as, "individual *accustom* of life," *Milton*, Tetrachordon (ed. 1851), p. 171.

accustomable† (a-kus'tom-a-bl), *a.* [< *accustom* + *-able.*] Of long custom; habitual; customary: as, "*accustomable* residence," *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, xx.

accustomably† (a-kus'tom-a-bli), *adv.* According to custom or habit; habitually.

Kings fines *accustomably* paid. *Bacon*, Alienations.

accustomance† (a-kus'tom-ans), *n.* [< ME. *accustumaunce*, *accustomance*, < OF. *acoustumance* (F. *accoutumance*; cf. Pr. It. *costumanza*), < *acoustumer*, *acostumer*, accustom: see *accustom*, *v.* Cf. *custom.*] Custom; habitual use or practice.

Through *accustomance* and negligence. [illegible]

accustomarily† (a-kus'tom-ā-ri-li), *adv.* According to custom or common practice; customarily.

accustomary† (a-kus'tom-ā-ri), *a.* [< *accustom* + *-ary.* Cf. *customary.*] Usual; customary.

Usual and *accustomary* swearing.
Dr. Featley, Dippers Dipt, p. [illegible]

accustomate† (a-kus'tom-āt), *a.* [= OF. *acostume* = It. *accostumato* = Pg. *acostumado* = Sp. *acostumbrado* (in adv. *acostumbradamente*); *accustom* + *-ate*¹. Cf. *accustomed.*] Customary. *Card. Bainbridge.*

accustomed (a-kus'tomd), *p. a.* [< ME. *acustomed*; pp. of *accustom.*] **1.** Often practised or used; customary; habitual; made familiar through use; usual; wonted: as, in their *accustomed* manner.

It is an *accustomed* action with her. *Shak.*, Macb., v. 1.

My old *accustomed* corner here is,
The table still is in the nook;
Ah! vanished many a busy year is
This well-known chair since last I took.
Thackeray, Ballad of Bouillabaisse.

2†. Having custom or patronage; frequented.

A [illegible] *accustomed* house, a handsome barkeeper, with clean obliging drawers, soon get the master an estate.
Mrs. Centlivre, Bold Stroke, i. 1.

accustomedness (a-kus'tomd-nes), *n.* Familiarity [illegible]; the quality of being accustomed. [Rare.]

[illegible] to heart.
[illegible] Sermons, p. [illegible]

[illegible] that [illegible] to evil [illegible]
[illegible], VII. [illegible]

ace [illegible] [< ME. [illegible], < OF. *a*[illegible], an ace, [illegible] < L. *a*[illegible] [illegible] generally but prob. [illegible] derived from [illegible] said to be the Tarentine form of Gr. *εἷς* (acc. *ἕνα*), one, a unit; akin to L. *sem-el* and E. *same*: see *same.*] **1.** A unit; specifically, a single pip on a card or die, or a card or die marked with a single pip. —**2.** A very small quantity; a particle; an atom; a trifle: as, the creditor will not abate an *ace* of his demand.

I'll not wag an *ace* farther. *Dryden*, Spanish Friar.

-ace. [< F. *-ace*, < It. *-azzo*, *-accio*, m., *-azza*, *-accia*, f., an aug. or depreciative suffix.] A noun-suffix occurring in *populace*, *pinnace*, etc. (which see). It is not used as an English formative. In *menace*, *grimace*, and other words, the suffix is of different origin.

-acea. [L., neut. pl. of *-aceus*: see *-aceous.*] A suffix used in New Latin to form names of classes or orders of animals, as *Cetacea*, *Crustacea*, etc., these names being properly adjectives, agreeing with Latin *animalia* (animals) understood.

-aceæ. [L., fem. pl. of *-aceus*: see *-aceous.*] A suffix used in New Latin to form names of orders or families of plants, as *Liliaceæ*, *Rosaceæ*, etc., these names being properly adjectives, agreeing with Latin *plantæ* (plants) understood.

-acean. [< L. *-ace-us* + *-an.*] A suffix of adjectives, equivalent to *-aceous* (which see); also of nouns to supply a singular to collective plurals in *-acea*, as *cetacean*, *crustacean*, etc.

acedia (a-sē'di-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκηδία*, collateral form of *ἀκήδεια*, indifference, heedlessness, in eccl. use 'sloth,' < *ἀκηδής*, indifferent, heedless, < *ἀ-* priv. + *κῆδος*, care, distress, *κήδεσθαι*, be troubled or distressed; in ML. corrupted to *accidia*, > ME. *accidie*, q. v.] An abnormal mental condition, characterized by carelessness, listlessness, fatigue, and want of interest in affairs.

A melancholy leading to desperation, and known to theologians under the name of *acedia*, was not uncommon in monasteries, and most of the recorded instances of mediæval suicides in Catholicism were by monks.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 55.

acedy (as'ẹ-di), *n.* Same as *acedia.*

Aceldama (a-sel'dạ-mä), *n.* [ME. (Wyclif) *Acheldemah*, *Acheldemah*; < L. *Aceldama*, < Gr. [illegible], representing Syr. *okel damo*, the field of blood.] **1.** A field said to have been situated south of Jerusalem, the potter's field, purchased with the bribe which Judas took for betraying his Master, and therefore called the "field of blood." It was appropriated to the interment of strangers. Hence— **2.** Figuratively, any place stained by slaughter.

The system of warfare [illegible] which had already converted immense tracts into one universal *Aceldama*. *De Quincey.*

Acemetæ, Acemeti, *n. pl.* See *Acœmetæ*, *Acœmeti.*

Acemetic (as-ẹ-met'ik), *a.* [< *Acemeti*: see *Acœmetæ.*] Belonging to or resembling the Acemetæ or Acœmetæ; hence, sleepless.

That proposition [that one of the Trinity was made flesh] . . . was impugned by the *Acemetic* monks alone.
Mullock, tr. of Liguori, p. 173.

acensuada (Sp. pron. ä-then-sö-ä'dä), *n.* [Sp., pp. of *acensuar*, to lease out for a certain rent, < *a-* (< L. *ad*, to) + *censo*, rent: see *censo.*] In *Mexican law*, property subject to the lien of a censo (which see).

acentric (a-sen'trik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄκεντρος*, not central, < *ἀ-* priv. + *κέντρον*, center: see *center.*] Not centric; having no center.

-aceous. [Accom. of L. *-āce-us*, *-a*, *-um*, a compound adj. termination, as in *herb-āceus*, *ros-āceus*, *gallin-āceus*, *cret-āceus*, *test-āceus*, etc.: see the corresponding E. forms.] An adjective-suffix, as in *herbaceous*, *cretaceous*, etc., used especially in botany and zoölogy, forming English adjectives to accord with New Latin nouns in *-aceæ*, *-acea* (which see), as *rosaceous*, *liliaceous*, *cetaceous*, *crustaceous*, etc.

acephal (as'e-fal), *n.* One of the *Acephala.*

Acephala (a-sef'a-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκέφαλα*, neut. pl. of *ἀκέφαλος*, headless: see *acephalous.*] **1.** A term introduced by Cuvier into systematic zoology, and applied by him as a class name to a combination of the conchiferous lamellibranchiate mollusks and the tunicates. Later writers [illegible] to the lamellibranchiate mollusks alone, which constitute a natural class, distinguished by Lamarck as [illegible]. All the ordinary bivalves belong to this [illegible] *Acephala* of Cuvier were at first [illegible] *Mollusca*, and included cirripeds, [illegible] with ordinary bivalve mollusks, [illegible] *Lamellata* and *Conchifera* [illegible] Cuvier [illegible] excluded the cirripeds [illegible] and made [illegible] class of *Mollusca* [illegible] *Acephala* are Cuvier's [illegible] with the [illegible] *Acephala testacea*, or shelled acephals, the ordinary bivalve mollusks, and *Acephala nuda*, or naked acephals, the tunicates.

2. Same as *Acrania*.—3. In Latreille's system of classification (1795), one of seven orders of the Linnean *Aptera*, containing the spiders, etc., corresponding to the *Arachnides palpistes* of Lamarck, and synonymous with *Arachnida*.—4. In Haeckel's classification, a group of *Mollusca* composed of the *Spirobranchia*, or *Brachiopoda*, and the *Lamellibranchia*.

Acephalæa (a-sef-a̤-lē'ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., a modification of *Acephala*, after Gr. κεφάλαιος (neut. pl. κεφάλαια), belonging to the head, < κεφαλή, head: see *Acephala*.] A modification by Lamarck of the name *Acephala*, given at first to that group as an ordinal name, and later to the bivalve shells as a class name. In Lamarck's system of classification of 1801 the *Acephalæa* were the second order of *Mollusca*, the *Acephala* of Cuvier, 1789, including cirripeds, tunicates, and brachiopods with ordinary bivalve mollusks. In 1809 Lamarck excluded the cirripeds, and in 1812 he excluded the tunicates, making *Acephalæa* a class of *Evertebrata*, with two orders, *Monomyaria* and *Dimyaria*. See *Conchifera*.

acephalan (a-sef'a̤-la̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< *Acephala*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Acephala* or to an acephal.

II. *n.* One of the *Acephala*; an acephal.

Acephali (a-sef'a̤-lī), *n. pl.* [LL., pl. of *acephalus*: see *acephalus*.] **1.** Literally, those who have no head or chief. In *eccles. hist.*: (*a*) Those members of the Council of Ephesus who refused to follow either St. Cyril or John of Antioch. (*b*) An Egyptian Monophysite sect of the fifth and sixth centuries, composed of those who refused to follow the patriarch of Alexandria in subscribing the edict of union issued by the Emperor Zeno. (*c*) Those who took part in the sessions of the General Council of Basle that were not presided over by the papal legates. (*d*) A name given to the Flagellants, because of their separation from the authority of the Roman Church. (*e*) Before the Council of Trent, a class of priests belonging to no diocese.

2. A class of levelers, mentioned in the laws of Henry I. of England, who would acknowledge no head or superior.—**3.** A fabulous nation in Africa, reported by ancient writers to have no heads: identified by some with the Blemmyes, a historical race.

acephalia (as-e-fā'li-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀκέφαλος, headless: see *acephalus*.] In *teratol.*, the absence of the head.

acephalist† (a-sef'a̤-list), *n.* [As *Acephali* + *-ist*.] One who acknowledges no head or superior; specifically, in *eccles. hist.*, one of the Acephali.

> These *acephalists*, who will endure no head but that upon their own shoulders.
> *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church (1659), p. 464.

Acephalite (a-sef'a̤-līt), *n.* [As *Acephali* + *-ite*1.] One of the Acephali, in any of the senses of that word.

acephalobrachia (a-sef″a̤-lō-brā'ki-ä̤), *n.* [NL.: see *acephalobrachius*.] In *teratol.*, absence of both head and arms.

acephalobrachius (a-sef″a̤-lō-brā'ki-us), *n.*; pl. *acephalobrachii* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. ἀκέφαλος, without a head, + βραχίων, L. *brachium*, arm.] In *teratol.*, a monster without head or arms.

acephalocardia (a-sef″a̤-lō-kär'di-ä̤), *n.* [NL.: see *acephalocardius*.] In *teratol.*, absence of both head and heart.

acephalocardius (a-sef″a̤-lō-kär'di-us), *n.*; pl. *acephalocardii* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. ἀκέφαλος, without a head, + καρδία = E. *heart*.] In *teratol.*, a monster without head and heart.

acephalochiria (a-sef″a̤-lō-kī'ri-ä̤), *n.* [NL.: see *acephalochirus*.] In *teratol.*, absence of both head and hands. Also spelled *acephalocheiria*.

acephalochirus (a-sef″a̤-lō-kī'rus), *n.*; pl. *acephalochiri* (-rī). [NL., < Gr. ἀκέφαλος, without a head, + χείρ, hand.] In *teratol.*, a monster without head and hands. Also spelled *acephalocheirus*.

acephalocyst (a-sef'a̤-lō-sist), *n.* [< NL. *acephalocystis*, < Gr. ἀκέφαλος, headless (see *acephalous*), + κύστις, a bag: see *cyst*1.] A hydatid; a member of a supposed genus *Acephalocystis*, instituted by Hunter for the hydatid or encysted stage of *Tænia echinococcus*. See *Tænia*.

acephalocystic (a-sef″a̤-lō-sis'tik), *a.* Pertaining to acephalocysts; having the character of an acephalocyst.

acephalogaster (a-sef'a̤-lō-gas-tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀκέφαλος, without a head, + γαστήρ, belly.] In *teratol.*, a monster destitute of head, chest, and superior parts of the belly.

acephalogasteria (a-sef″a̤-lō-gas-tē'ri-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < *acephalogaster*.] In *teratol.*, absence of the head and superior parts of the trunk.

Acephalophora (a-sef-a̤-lof'o̤-rä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + κεφαλή, head, + -φόρος, -bearing, < φέρειν = E. *bear*1.] A name proposed by De Blainville, 1814, for the acephalous mollusks of Cuvier, including the lamellibranchiates and tunicates together with the brachiopods. In De Blainville's system of classification, the *Acephalophora* were the third class of *Malacozoa*, divided into the orders *Palliobranchiata*, *Rudista*, *Lamellibranchiata*, and *Heterobranchia*; thus corresponding inexactly to Cuvier's *Acephala*, and exactly to Lamarck's *Acephalæa* of 1809, or Lamarck's later *Conchifera* and *Tunicata* together.

acephalophoran (a-sef-a̤-lof'o̤-ra̤n), *n.* One of the *Acephalophora*.

acephalopodia (a-sef″a̤-lō-pō'di-ä̤), *n.* [NL.: see *acephalopodius*.] In *teratol.*, absence of head and feet.

acephalopodius (a-sef″a̤-lō-pō'di-us), *n.*; pl. *acephalopodii* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. ἀκέφαλος, without a head, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] In *teratol.*, a monster without head or feet.

acephalorachia (a-sef″a̤-lō-rā'ki-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀκέφαλος, without a head, + ῥάχις, spine.] In *teratol.*, absence of head and vertebral column.

acephalostomia (a-sef″a̤-lō-stō'mi-ä̤), *n.* [NL.: see *acephalostomus*.] In *teratol.*, the absence of the head with the presence of a mouth-like opening.

acephalostomus (a-sef-a̤-los'to̤-mus), *n.*; pl. *acephalostomi* (-mī). [NL., < Gr. ἀκέφαλος, without a head, + στόμα, mouth.] In *teratol.*, a monster without a head, but having in its superior parts an aperture resembling a mouth.

acephalothoracia (a-sef″a̤-lō-thō-rā'si-ä̤), *n.* [NL.: see *acephalothorus*.] In *teratol.*, absence of head and chest.

acephalothorus (a-sef″a̤-lō-thō'rus), *n.*; pl. *acephalothori* (-ī). [NL., short for **acephalothoracius* (see above), < Gr. ἀκέφαλος, without a head, + θώραξ, a breast-plate, the chest: see *thorax*.] In *teratol.*, a monster without head or chest.

acephalous (a-sef'a̤-lus), *a.* [< LL. *acephalus*, < Gr. ἀκέφαλος, without a head, < ἀ- priv. + κεφαλή, a head: see *a*-18 and *cephalic*.] **1.** Without a head; headless: applied—(*a*) In *zoöl.*, particularly to the members of the class *Acephala* (which see): opposed to *encephalous* and *cephalous*. (*b*) In *bot.*, to an ovary the style of which springs from its base instead of its apex. (*c*) In *teratol.*, to a fetus having no head. (*d*) In *pros.*, to a verse whose scale differs from the regular scale of the same meter by lacking the first syllable of the latter.

2. Without a leader or chief.

> The tendency to division was strengthened by the *acephalous* condition of the Courts. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., II. 267.

3. Wanting a distinct beginning; indefinite in subject.

> A false or *acephalous* structure of sentence.
> *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

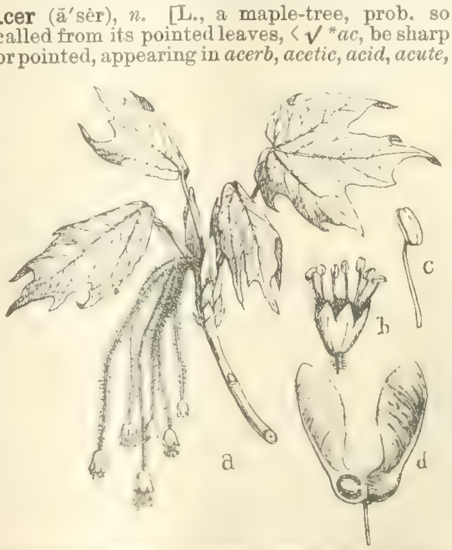
acephalus (a-sef'a̤-lus), *n.*; pl. *acephali* (-lī). [LL. (see *Acephali* and *acephalous*) and NL.] **1.** An obsolete name of the tænia or tapeworm.—**2.** In *teratol.*, a monster without a head.—**3.** In *pros.*, a verse defective at the beginning.

ace-point (ās'point), *n.* The single spot on a card or die; also, the side of a die that has but one spot.

acequia (Sp. pron. ä-sā'kē-ä), *n.* [Sp.] A canal for irrigation.

> Irrigating canals or *acequias* conduct the water of the Gila over all this cultivated district.
> *Mowry*, Arizona and Sonora, p. 188.

Acer (ā'sėr), *n.* [L., a maple-tree, prob. so called from its pointed leaves, < √ **ac*, be sharp or pointed, appearing in *acerb*, *acetic*, *acid*, *acute*, etc.] A genus of discifloral polypetalous trees and shrubs, commonly known as maples, of the natural order *Sapindaceæ*, suborder *Acerineæ*, having opposite simple leaves and the fruit a double-winged samara. It includes about 50 species, of northern temperate regions, many of them valuable timber-trees or widely cultivated for shade and ornament. Sugar is obtained in America from the species *A. saccharinum*, the sugar-maple. See *maple*.



Sugar-M[illegible] *saccharinum*): *a*, flowering branch; *b*, sterile flower; [illegible] fruit with one carpel cut open to show the seed. (From G[illegible] of the Plants of the U. S.")

Acera (as'e̤-rä̤), *n.* [NL., fem. sing. or neut. pl. of *Acerus*, < Gr. ἄκερος, without horns: see *Acerus* and *acerous*2.] **1.** A genus of mollusks, of the family *Bullidæ* or *Tornatellidæ*, belonging to the tectibranchiate division of opisthobranchiate gastropods. These bubble-shells have a thin horny shell, flattened and almost inclosed, with a slit at the suture as in the olive-shells; the head is long and without eyes. The genus was instituted in this form by Lamarck, 1818. *A. bullata* is an example. Originally spelled *Akera*. *O. F. Muller*, 1776.

Acera bullata, one of the *Bullidæ*.

2. Used as a *pl.* A group of apterous insects without antennæ. In this sense, the word is now a mere synonym of *Arachnida* (which see).—**3.** [Used as a plural.] A group of gastropodous mollusks without tentacles. [Disused.]

Aceraceæ (as-e̤-rā'se̤-ē), *n. pl.* Same as *Acerineæ*.

Aceræ (as'e̤-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl.: see *Acera*.] Same as *Acera*, 2 and 3.

aceran (as'e̤-ra̤n), *n.* One of the *Acera*, in any of the meanings of that word.

acerate (as'e̤-rāt), *n.* [< L. *acer*, maple, + *-ate*1.] A salt of aceric acid.

aceratophorous (as″e̤-rā̤-tof'o̤-rus), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. + κέρας (κερατ-), horn, + -φόρος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*1.] Not bearing horns; hornless: as, an *aceratophorous* ruminant. [Little used.]

acerb (a-sėrb'), *a.* [= F. *acerbe* = Sp. Pg. It. *acerbo*, < L. *acerbus*, bitter, sour, < *acer*, sharp, bitter: see *acrid*.] Sour, bitter, and harsh to the taste; sour, with astringency or roughness; hence, figuratively, sharp, harsh, etc.

> We have a foible for Ritson with his oddities of spelling, his *acerb* humor, . . . and his obstinate disbelief in Doctor Percy's folio manuscript.
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 359.

> The dark, *acerb*, and caustic little professor.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, xix.

acerbate (a-sėr'bāt or as'ėr-bāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *acerbated*, ppr. *acerbating*. [< L. *acerbatus*, pp. of *acerbare*, make bitter or sour, < *acerbus*, bitter, sour: see *acerb*, and cf. *exacerbate*.] To make sour, bitter, or harsh to the taste; hence, to embitter or exasperate. [Rare.]

acerbate (a-sėr'bāt or as'ėr-bāt), *a.* [< L. *acerbatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Embittered; exasperated; severe. *N. E. D.*

acerbic (a-sėr'bik), *a.* Of a harsh character. *N. E. D.*

acerbitude (a-sėr'bi-tūd), *n.* [< L. *acerbitudo* (rare), equiv. in sense to *acerbitas*: see *acerbity*.] Sourness; acerbity. *Bailey*. [Rare.]

acerbity (a-sėr'bi̤-ti), *n.*; pl. *acerbities* (-tiz). [Earlier *acerbitie*, < F. *acerbité* = Sp. *acerbidad* = It. *acerbità*, < L. *acerbita(t-)s*, sharpness, sourness, harshness, < *acerbus*, sharp: see *acerb*.] **1.** Sourness, with roughness or astringency of taste.—**2.** Poignancy or severity.

> It is ever a rule, that any over-great penalty, besides the *acerbity* of it, deadens the execution of the law.
> *Bacon*, Works, II. 542.

> We may imagine what *acerbity* of pain must be endured by our Lord. *Barrow*, Sermons, xxvi.

3. Harshness or severity, as of temper or expression.

> The lectures of Hazlitt display more than his usual strength, acuteness, and eloquence, with less than the usual *acerbities* of his temper.
> *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., II. 10.

acerdese (as'ėr-dēs), *n.* [F.] Gray oxid of manganese: a name given by Beudant to the mineral manganite.

acere (as'ėr), *n.* A mollusk of the genus *Acera*.

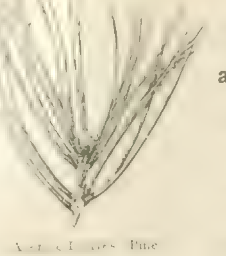
aceric (a-ser'ik), *a.* [< L. *acer* (see *Acer*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the maple; obtained from the maple.—**Aceric acid**, an acid found in the juice of *Acer campestre*, the common European maple.

Acerina (as-e̤-rī'nä̤), *n.* [NL., as *Acerus*, q. v., + *-ina*.] **1.** A genus of crustaceans. *Rafinesque*, 1814.—**2.** A genus of percoid fishes, the popes. *Cuvier*, 1817.

Acerineæ (as-e̤-rin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [< *Acer* + *-in-* + *-eæ*.] A suborder of the *Sapindaceæ*, distinguished from the rest of the order by its opposite leaves and exalbuminous seeds. It includes the maple (*Acer*), the box-elder (*Negundo*), and a third genus, *Dobinea*, of a single species, native of the Himalayas.

Acerininæ (as″e̤-ri-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [< *Acerina*, 2, + *-inæ*.] A name proposed as a subfamily designation for the genus *Acerina*, including the ruffe and related percoid fishes having a cavernous head and a single dorsal fin.

acerose (as'ẹ-rōs), *a.* [< L. *acerosus*, chaffy, < *acus* (*acer-*) = Gr. ἄχυρον, chaff: akin to E. *awn*, q. v., and also to L. *acer*, sharp, and *acus*, a needle: from a root **ac*, be sharp. The second sense seems to rest upon L. *acus* (*acu-*), a needle; but the form can be derived only from *acus* (*acer-*), chaff.] In *bot.*: (*a*) Chaffy; resembling chaff. [Very rare.] (*b*) Slender, rigid, and sharp-pointed, as the leaves of the pine; needle-shaped.



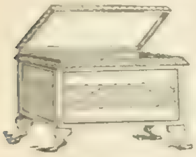
Acerose Leaves of Pine.

acerote†, *a.* Probably a misprint for *acerose*. "*Acerote*, browne bread." *Cockeram* (1612). "*Acerote*, browne bread, not ranged, chaffebread, hungrie bread." *Minsheu* (1625).

acerous¹ (as'ẹ-rus), *a.* Same as *acerose*.

acerous² (as'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< Gr. ἄκερως, collateral form of ἀκέρατος, ἄκερως, without horns, < ἀ- priv. + κέρας, a horn.] 1. Of or pertaining to the *Acera*, 2.—2. Having minute or undeveloped antennæ, as an insect.—3. Having no horns; aceratophorous.

acerra (a-ser'ä), *n.* [L.] In *Rom. antiq.*: (*a*) A box or casket used to hold the incense which was thrown upon the altar during sacrifices. (*b*) A small portable altar on which incense was burned, especially at funeral ceremonies.



Ancient Acerra.

acertain†, *v. t.* An occasional and more correct form of *ascertain* (which see).

Acerus (as'ẹ-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄκερως, without horns: see *acerous²*.] 1. In *ornith.*, a genus of hornbills, family *Bucerotidæ*, having no casque. *A. nepalensis* is the type and only species. *B. H. Hodgson*, 1832. Also spelled *Aceros*.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Dejean*, 1833.

acerval (a-sėr'vạl), *a.* [< L. *acervalis*, < *acervus*, a heap, akin to *acer*, sharp, pointed, and perhaps to *acer*, a maple-tree.] Pertaining to a heap. [Rare.]

acervate (a-sėr'vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *acervated*, ppr. *acervating*. [< L. *acervatus*, pp. of *acervare*, heap up, < *acervus*, a heap: see *acerval*.] To heap up. [Rare.]

acervate (a-sėr'vāt), *a.* [< L. *acervatus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *bot.*, heaped; growing in heaps, or in closely compacted clusters.

acervately (a-sėr'vāt-li), *adv.* In an acervate manner; in heaps. [Rare.]

acervation (as-ėr-vā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *acervatio(n-)*, < *acervare*, heap up: see *acervate*, *v.*] The act of heaping together. *Bullokar*, 1676.

acervative (a-sėr'vạ-tiv), *a.* Heaped up; forming heaps. [Rare.]

> [illegible] acervately, or in an *acervative* manner.
> *W. B. Carpenter.*

acervose† (as'ėr-vōs), *a.* [< L. as if **acervosus*, < *acervus*, a heap.] Full of heaps. *Bailey.*

Acervulina (a-sėr-vụ-lī'nạ̈), *n.* [NL., < *acervulus*, q. v., + *-ina*.] A genus of foraminifers, of the family *Nummulinida*.

Acervulinæ (a-sėr-vụ-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acervulina* + *-inæ*.] A group of foraminiferous rhizopod protozoans, in which the spiral [illegible] is obscured or effaced by the [illegible] of new chambers that [illegible] heaped together.

acervuline [illegible], *a.* [< NL. *acervulus*, [illegible]] 1. Having the form of [illegible] heaped up. [Rare.]

> The latter . . . [illegible]

2. [illegible] *Acervulina*.

acervulus [illegible], pl. *acervuli* [illegible] [illegible] L. *acervus*, a heap. [illegible] of calcareous [illegible] on the [illegible] the brain: [illegible] *cerebri* [illegible]

acescence [illegible] It. *acescenza* [illegible] *acescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *a*[illegible] *acescent*.] The act or process of becoming acescent or moderately sour.

acescency (a-ses'ẹn-si), *n.* [See *acescence*.] The state or quality of being moderately sour; mild acidity.

> Nurses should never give suck after fasting: the milk having an *acescency* very prejudicial to the . . . recipient.
> *W. Jones*, Life of Bp. Horne, p. 350.

acescent (a-ses'ẹnt), *a.* [< F. *acescent* = Pg. *acescente*, < L. *acescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *acescere*, become sour, < *acere*, be sour: see *acid*.] Turning sour; becoming tart or acid by spontaneous decomposition, as vegetable or animal juices or infusions; hence, slightly sour; acidulous; subacid.

> The vinegar which is most esteemed for culinary purposes is that prepared from wine, from the *acescent* varieties of which it is extensively manufactured in France.
> *W. A. Miller*, Elem. of Chem., § 1277.

Aceste (a-ses'tẹ̄), *n.* [NL., < (?) Gr. ἀκεστή, fem. of ἀκεστός, curable, easily revived, < ἀκεῖσθαι, cure, heal.] A notable genus of spatangoid sea-urchins. *A. bellidifera* is a species having most of the upper surface occupied by the deeply sunken, odd, anterior ambulacrum, with a narrow fasciole, and large flattened spines incurved over the hollow, in which are a number of great discoidal suckers.

> *Aceste* may be regarded as a permanent form of the young of Schizaster. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 176.

acetable† (as'e-tạ-bl), *n.* [< OF. *acetabule*, < L. *acetabulum*: see *acetabulum*.] 1. An acetabulum; a measure of about one eighth of a pint. *Holland.*—2. In *anat.*, same as *acetabulum*, 2 (*a*).

acetabula, *n.* Plural of *acetabulum*.

acetabular (as-e-tab'ụ̄-lạ̈r), *a.* Belonging to the acetabulum; of the nature of an acetabulum; cotyloid; cup-like.

Acetabulifera (as-e-tab-ụ̄-lif'ẹ-rạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *acetabulifer*: see *acetabuliferous*.] A name introduced by D'Orbigny, 1834, as an ordinal term for the cephalopods with suckers on the inner faces of the arms, that is, the cuttlefishes, squids, and all other living cephalopods except the *Nautilidæ*. Same as *Cryptodibranchiata* and *Dibranchiata* (which see).

acetabuliferous (as-e-tab-ụ̄-lif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *acetabulifer*, < L. *acetabulum*, a sucker, + *ferre* = E. *bear¹*.] 1. Having or bearing acetabula.—2. Pertaining to the *Acetabulifera*; having rows of cup-like suckers, as the cuttlefish.

acetabuliform (as-e-tab'ụ̄-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *acetabulum*, a cup-shaped vessel, + *-formis*, < *forma*, shape.] 1. In *bot.*, having the form of a shallow cup or bowl.—2. Having the form of an acetabulum; sucker-shaped; cup-like; cotyloid.

acetabulum (as-e-tab'ụ̄-lum), *n.*; pl. *acetabula* (-lạ̈). [L., < *acetum*, vinegar: see *acetum*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*: (*a*) A vinegar-cup; a small wide-mouthed vessel of earthenware or metal, sometimes placed on the larger food-dishes, in which vinegar or other condiment was served. (*b*) A dry or liquid measure, .0677 of a liter. *Daremberg et Saglio.* (*c*) A similar cup or vessel used by jugglers in their feats.—2. In *anat.*: (*a*) The cavity of the os innominatum, or hip-bone, which receives the head of the femur; the cotyle, or cotyloid cavity, formed at the junction of the ilium, ischium, and pubis. See cuts under *sacrarium*, *quarter*, *innominate*. (*b*) A cotyledon or lobe of the placenta of ruminating animals. (*c*) In insects, the socket of the trunk in which the leg is inserted. (*d*) A cup-like sucker, such as those with which the arms of the cuttlefish and other dibranchiate cephalopodous mollusks are provided. See cut under *Sepia*. (*e*) A sessile or pedunculate sucker-like organ on the ventral surface of certain entozoa.—3. In *bot.*: (*a*) The cup- or saucer-like fructification of many lichens. (*b*) The receptacle of certain fungi.—4. In *music*, an ancient instrument, made either of earthenware or of metal, used like a kettledrum or struck against another acetabulum after the manner of cymbals.

Acetabula: the two small vessels, 1 and 2, resting on the large dish.

acetal (as'e-tạl), *n.* [< *acet-ic* + *al(cohol)*.] A colorless mobile liquid $C_6H_{14}O_2$, with an ether-like odor, produced by the imperfect oxidation of alcohol under the influence of platinum black.

acetamid, acetamide (a-set'ạ-mid or -mīd, or as'e-tam-id or -mīd), *n.* [< *acetate* + *amid*.] A white crystalline solid, $CH_3CO.NH_2$, produced by distilling ammonium acetate, or by heating ethyl acetate with strong aqueous ammonia. It combines with both acids and metals to form unstable compounds.

acetanilide (a-set-an'i-lid), *n.* [< *acet-yl* + *anilide*.] A substance, $C_6H_5NH.C_2H_3O$, formed by heating aniline and glacial acetic acid for several hours, or by the action of acetyl chlorid or acetic anhydrid on aniline. *Fownes.*

acetar† (as'e-tär), *n.* [< L. *acetaria*: see *acetary*.] A dish of raw herbs with vinegar; a salad.

acetarious (as-ẹ̄-tā'ri-us), *a.* [< L. **acetarius*, adj., found only in neut. pl. *acetaria*, as noun: see *acetary*.] 1. Containing acetary, as certain fruits.—2. Used in salads, as lettuce, mustard, cress, endive, etc.

acetary (as'e-tạ̄-ri), *n.* [< L. *acetaria* (sc. *holera*, herbs), herbs prepared with vinegar and oil, salad, neut. pl. of **acetarius*, < *acetum*, vinegar: see *acetum*. Cf. It. *acetario*, a salad.] An acid pulpy substance in certain fruits, as the pear, inclosed in a congeries of small calculous bodies toward the base of the fruit. *Craig.*

acetate (as'e-tāt), *n.* [= F. *acétate* = Sp. Pg. *acetato*, < NL. *acetatum*, < L. *acetum*, vinegar: see *acetum* and *-ate¹*.] In *chem.*, a salt formed by the union of acetic acid with a base.

acetated (as'e-tā-ted), *p. a.* [As if pp. of **acetate*, v.] Combined with acetic acid.

acetation (as-e-tā'shọn), *n.* [As if < **acetate*, v.] Same as *acetification*.

acetic (a-set'ik or a-sē'tik), *a.* [= F. *acétique* = Sp. Pg. *acetico*, < NL. *aceticus*, < L. *acetum*, vinegar: see *acetum*.] Having the properties of vinegar; sour.—**Acetic acid**, $CH_3CO.OH$, a colorless liquid with a strongly acid and pungent smell and taste. In the arts it is chiefly prepared by the oxidation of alcohol (acetous fermentation) and by the dry distillation of wood. It is present in vinegar in a dilute and impure form. In its pure state, at temperatures below 62° F., it is a crystalline solid, and is known as *glacial* or *crystalline acetic acid*. **Acetic anhydrid**, $(CH_3CO)_2O$, a colorless mobile liquid with an odor like that of acetic acid, but more irritating. On standing in contact with water it is gradually converted into acetic acid. Also called *acetic oxid*. **Acetic ethers**, compounds consisting of acetates of alcohol radicals. Common acetic ether is a limpid mobile liquid having a penetrating, refreshing smell, and a pleasant burning taste. It is used in medicine, and as a flavoring ingredient in the poorer classes of wines. It is prepared by distilling a mixture of alcohol, oil of vitriol, and sodium acetate.—**Acetic ferment**, a microscopic fungus (*Mycoderma aceti* of Pasteur) belonging to the group of micro-bacteria, which is the agent in the production of vinegar in wine, cider, etc., by the oxidation of alcohol.

acetidin (a-set'i-din), *n.* [< *acet-ic* + *-id* + *-in*.] Same as *diacetin*.

acetification (a-set″i-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *acetify*: see *-fication*.] The act or process of acetifying or becoming acetous; conversion into vinegar.

Chemical acetification, the conversion of wine, beer, cider, and other alcoholic fluids into vinegar. It has been shown to depend upon the presence of a minute fungus (*Mycoderma aceti* of Pasteur), which derives its food from the albuminous and mineral matter present in the liquor; it is very rapidly developed, and, absorbing the oxygen of the air, transmits it to the alcohol, which by oxidation is transformed into vinegar. See *fermentation*.

acetifier (a-set'i-fī-ėr), *n.* An apparatus for hastening the acetification of fermented liquors by the exposure of large surfaces to the air. The liquor enters the top of a cask or vat containing layers of shavings or brushwood, by which it is divided and distributed, and, as it trickles downward, comes into intimate contact with air which is admitted through perforations in the sides of the vat.

acetify (a-set'i-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *acetified*, ppr. *acetifying*. [< L. *acetum*, vinegar, + E. *-fy*, make.] **I.** *trans.* To convert into vinegar; make acetous.

II. *intrans.* To become acetous; be converted into vinegar.

acetimeter, acetometer (as-e-tim'e-tėr, -tom'e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *acétimètre* = Pg. *acetometro*, < L. *acetum*, vinegar, + Gr. μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of vinegar or acetic acid.

acetimetrical (a-set-i-met'ri-kạl), *a.* [< **acetimetric* (< *acetimeter*) + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to acetimetry.

> The *acetimetrical* method employed by the Excise.
> *Ure*, Dict., I. 16.

acetimetry (as-e-tim'e-tri), *n.* The act or process of ascertaining the specific gravity of vinegar or acetic acid.

acetin (as'e-tin), *n.* [< *acet-ic* + *-in*.] A compound obtained by the union of one molecule of glycerin with one, two, or three molecules of acetic acid. The acetins may also be regarded as glycerin in which one, two, or three atoms of hydrogen are replaced by acetyl. They include monoacetin ($C_5H_{10}O_4$), diacetin or acetidin ($C_7H_{12}O_5$), and triacetin ($C_9H_{14}O_6$). *Watts.*

aceto-. A prefix to names of chemical compounds, signifying the presence of acetic acid or acetyl radical.

aceto-gelatin (as'e-tō-jel'a-tin), *a.* Containing acetic acid and gelatin. **Aceto-gelatin emulsion**, a mixture composed of pyroxylin, acetic acid, alcohol, and gelatin, used for coating certain photographic plates.

acetometer, *n.* See *acetimeter.*

acetone (as′e-tōn), *n.* [< *acet-ic* + *-one.*] 1. A limpid mobile liquid, $(CH_3)_2CO$, with an agreeable odor and burning taste, produced by the destructive distillation of acetates. It is procured on a large scale from the aqueous liquid obtained in the dry distillation of wood. 2. The general name of a class of compounds which may be regarded as consisting of two alcoholic radicals united by the group CO, or as aldehydes in which hydrogen of the group COH has been replaced by an alcoholic radical.

acetonemia (as″e-tō-nē′mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < E. *acetone* + Gr. *αἷμα*, blood.] In *pathol.*, a diseased condition characterized by the presence of acetone in the blood. It results from various causes, and may be a symptom of various diseases. Also spelled *acetonæmia.*

acetonic (as-e-ton′ik), *a.* Pertaining to or derived from acetone.

acetose (as′e-tōs), *a.* Same as *acetous*, 1.

acetosity† (as-e-tos′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *acétosité* = Sp. *acetosidad* = It. *acetosità*, < NL. as if **acetosita(t-)s*, < *acetosus*: see *acetous* and *-ity.*] The state or quality of being acetous or sour; acidity; sourness; tartness.

> The juice or pulpe of Tamarinds hath a great *acetositie.*
> *Woodall*, Surgeon's Mate, p. 175.

acetous (as′e-tus or a-sē′tus), *a.* [= F. *acéteux* = Sp. Pg. It. *acetoso*, < NL. *acetosus*, < L. *acetum*, vinegar: see *acetum.*] 1. Having a sour taste; vinegary. *Boyle.* Also written *acetose.*— 2. Of or pertaining to vinegar; causing or connected with acetification.—**Acetous acid,** a term formerly applied to impure and dilute acetic acid, under the notion that it was composed of carbon and hydrogen in the same proportions as in acetic acid, but with less oxygen. It is now known that no such acid exists, so that this term has fallen into disuse.—**Acetous fermentation,** the process by which alcoholic liquors, as beer or wine, yield acetic acid by oxidation. See *fermentation.*

acetum (a-sē′tum), *n.* [L., vinegar, in form pp. neut. (*acetum*, sc. *vinum*, soured wine) of *acēre*, be sour, akin to *acer*, sharp, sour: see *acid* and *acrid.* Hence (from *acētum*, not from neut. adj. *acidum*) Goth. *akeit* = AS. *aced*, *eced* = OS. *ecid* = OD. *edick*, *etick*, D. *edik*, *eek* = LG. *etik* = OHG. *ezzih*, MHG. *ezzich*, G. *essig* = Dan. *eddike* (> Icel. *edik*) = Sw. *ättika*, vinegar.] Vinegar (which see).

acetyl (as′e-til), *n.* [< *acet-ic* + *-yl*, < Gr. *ὕλη*, matter, substance.] A univalent radical supposed to exist in acetic acid and its derivatives. Aldehyde may be regarded as the hydrid, and acetic acid as the hydrate, of acetyl.

acetylene (a-set′i-lēn or as′e-ti-lēn), *n.* [< *acetyl* + *-ene.*] A colorless endothermic gas, C_2H_2, having a characteristic disagreeable odor, and burning with a luminous smoky flame. Illuminating gas contains a small amount of it, and it is probably formed from other gaseous compounds during the combustion of illuminating gas. It is also formed from its elements, carbon and hydrogen, when the electric arc is passed between carbon-points in an atmosphere of hydrogen; and also by the imperfect combustion of illuminating gas and other hydrocarbons. It is prepared on a commercial scale by the decomposition of water with certain metallic carbides, calcium carbide being chiefly used for the purpose. At pressures of less than two atmospheres it is not explosive except by the action of fulminates. Under greater pressure it explodes at low red heat with a violence nearly equal to that of guncotton. With certain metals and metallic salts it forms explosive compounds. The acetylene series of hydrocarbons has the general formula C_2H_{2n-2}; it includes acetyl or ethine (C_2H_2), propine (C_3H_4), butine (C_4H_6), and pentine (C_5H_8).

acetylic (as-e-til′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to acetyl.

acetylization (as″e-til-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *acetyl* + *-ize* + *-ation.*] In *chem.*, the process of combining or causing to combine with the radical acetyl or with acetic acid.

ach¹†, *n.* Same as *ache*².

ach² (ach), *n.* [Cf. Hind. *āk*, gigantic swallow-wort, a sprout of sugar-cane.] An East Indian name of several species of plants of the rubiaceous genus *Morinda.*

Achæan, *a.* and *n.* See *Achean.*

Achæmenian (ak-ē-mē′ni-an), *a.* [< L. *Achæmenius*, a., *Achæmenes*, n., < Gr. Ἀχαιμένης, a Persian king, ancestor of the *Achæmenidæ*, Gr. Ἀχαιμενίδαι.] Pertaining or relating to the Achæmenidæ, an ancient royal family of Persia, historically beginning with Cyrus, about 558 B. C., and ending with the conquest of the Persian empire by Alexander the Great, 330 B.C.

achænium, *n.* See *achenium.*

achænocarp (a-kē′nō-kärp), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. ἀ- priv. + *χαίνειν*, gape, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, any dry indehiscent fruit.

Achænodon (a-kē′nō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + *χαίνειν*, gape, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] A genus of fossil carnivorous mammals of North America, having a suilline type of dentition, considered by Cope as referable to the family *Arctocyonidæ.* There are several species; *A. insolens*, the type-species, was as large as a large bear. *E. D. Cope*, 1873.

Achæta (a-kē′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *achætus*: see *achætous.*] An ordinal name for gephyreans without setæ, with a terminal mouth, dorsal anus, and the anterior region of the body retractile. It includes the families *Sipunculidæ* and *Priapulidæ.*

achætous (a-kē′tus), *a.* [< NL. *achætus*, < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *χαίτη*, hair.] Having no setæ; not chætiferous; specifically, pertaining to the *Achæta* (which see).

achage (ā′kāj), *n.* [< *ache*¹ + *-age.*] The state or condition of having aches. [Rare.]

> The Pope could dispense with his Cardinalate, and his *achage*, and his breakage, if that were all.
> *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, i. 1.

Achaian (a-kā′yan), *a.* and *n.* See *Achean.*

achane (a-kā′nē), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀχάνη.*] An ancient Persian measure for grain.

Acharinina (ak″a-ri-nī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., for *acharnina* (?), < *Acharnes*, a genus of fishes, < Gr. *ἀχαρνώς*, *ἄχαρνος*, *ἀχάρνας*, a sea-fish.] In Günther's classification of fishes, the third subfamily group of his family *Nandidæ*, having hidden pseudobranchiæ or false gills, five ventral rays, and teeth on the palate. It is constituted for fresh-water fishes from tropical America which properly belong to the genus *Cichla* of the family *Cichlidæ.*

acharnement (a-shärn′ment), *n.* [F., < *acharner*, give a taste of flesh (to dogs, etc.), refl. *s'acharner*, thirst for blood, < L. as if **adcarnare*, < *ad*, to, + *caro* (*carn-*), flesh: see *carnal.*] Bloodthirstiness, as of wild beasts or of infuriated men; ferocity; eagerness for slaughter. [Rare.]

Agate-shell (*Achatina variegata*).

achate¹† (ak′āt), *n.* [< L. *achates*: see *agate.*] An agate.

> The christall, jacinth, *achate*, ruby red. *John Taylor.*

achate²†, *n.* [Assibilated form of *acate*, q. v.] See *acate.*

Achatina (ak-a-tī′nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *achates*, agate: see *agate.*] A genus of land-snails, of the family *Helicidæ.* It is typified by the large agate-shells of Africa, and is distinguished by an intorted and abruptly truncate columella. The species of this genus, which comprises some of the largest terrestrial mollusks, live chiefly near water about trees; they are mostly African. The small species formerly referred to *Achatina* are little related to the genus. *Lamarck*, 1799. Also *Achatium* (*Link*, 1807) and *Agathina* (*Deshayes*).

Achatinella (a-kat-i-nel′ä), *n.* [NL., dim. of *Achatina.*] A name used with various limits for a genus of *Helicidæ*, with shells of moderately small size, resembling those of *Achatina.* It has numerous representatives peculiar to the Sandwich Islands. *W. Swainson*, 1828. The genus has also been named *Helicteres.*

Achatininæ (a-kat-i-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Achatina* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of land-snails, of the family *Helicidæ*, distinguished from *Helicinæ* proper by the character of the lingual dentition, the usually sharp lip, truncate columella, swollen body-whorl, and elongate spire. The group includes the largest known pulmonates, some being 10 inches long. Most of the species are African; those of the genus *Achatina* are known as *agate-shells.* See cut under *Achatina.*

achatour†, *n.* [Assibilated form of *acatour*, *acater*: see *acater*, *n.*] Same as *acater.*

ache¹, **ake** (āk), *n.* [In this pronunciation prop. spelled *ake*, < ME. *ake*; but formerly two pronunciations existed, āk and āch (äk and äch), the latter, prop. indicated by the spelling *ache*, representing ME. *ache*, also spelled *eche*, < AS. *ece*, n., ache (< *acan*, v.); the former representing ME. *ake*, directly < *aken*, < AS. *acan*, ache, a strong verb: see *ache*, *v.* Cf. *stark* and *starch*, both < AS. *stearc.* The anomalous modern spelling *ache*, with *ch* pron. *k*, has been supposed to rest upon the notion that the word is derived from the Gr. *ἄχος*, pain, distress; but there is no connection between the two words, nor is there any with the interj. *ah* = L. *ah* = G. *ach* = Dan. *ah*, *ak.*] Pain of some duration, in opposition to sudden twinges or spasmodic pain; a continued dull or heavy pain, as in toothache or earache.

> Myself was lost,
> Gone from me like an *ache.*
> *Lowell*, Under the Willows.

The old pronunciation of the noun (āk, formerly āch) led to a similar pronunciation of the verb. In the following couplet *ache*, v., is made to rime with *patch*:

> Or Gellia wore a velvet mastic patch
> Upon her temples when no tooth did *ache.*
> *Bp. Hall*, Satires, vi. 1.

Thus pronounced, the plural of the noun and the third person singular of the verb were dissyllabic:

> A coming shower your shooting corns presage,
> Old *aches* throb, your hollow tooth will rage.
> *Swift*, City Shower.

This pronunciation has been used, on the stage at least, even in the present century, being required by the meter in such passages as the following:

> I'll rack thee with old cramps;
> Fill all thy bones with *aches*; make thee roar.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

Syn. See *pain*, *n.*, and *agony.*

ache¹, **ake** (āk), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *ached*, *aked*, ppr. *aching*, *aking.* [In this pronunciation prop. spelled *ake*, the spelling *ache* prop. representing a different pronunciation (āch, formerly äch) in imitation of the noun: see *ache*, *n.*; < ME. *aken*, *eken* (never **achen*), < AS. *acan* (strong verb, pret. *ōc*, pp. *acen*; like *scacan*, E. *shake*, and *tacan*, E. *take*), ache, prob. cognate, notwithstanding the wide divergence of meaning, with Icel. *aka* (strong verb, pret. *ōk*, pp. *ekinn*), drive, move, = L. *agere* = Gr. *ἄγειν*, drive: see *act*, *agent.*] To suffer pain; have or be in pain, or in continued pain; be distressed physically: as, his whole body *ached.*

> The sense *aches* at thee. *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 2.

> Those inmost and soul-piercing wounds, which are ever *aching* while uncured. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, Pref., p. 1.

ache²† (āch), *n.* [< ME. *ache*, < OF. *ache*, "the herb smallage; *ache des jardins*, parsley" (Cotgrave), F. *ache* = Sp. It. *apio*, parsley, < L. *apium*, parsley (usually referred to *apis*, a bee, bees being said to be fond of it: see *Apis*), < Gr. *ἄπιον*, a species of *Euphorbia*, perhaps the sun-spurge (or parsley ?). Cf. *smallage*, i. e., *small ache.*] A name of garden-parsley, *Petroselinum sativum.*

Achean, Achæan (a-kē′an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Achæus*, < Gr. Ἀχαιός, belonging to Ἀχαία, Achaia, L. *Achæa.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Achæa (Achaia) in the Peloponnesus, to the Acheans (Achæans, Achæi, or Achaioi), or to the confederacy called the Achean League.—**The Achean League,** originally, a confederation for religious observances formed by the cities of Achæa on the abolition of monarchical government and the establishment of democracy. The league was gradually broken up by the Macedonians, but was renewed by the Acheans on a purely political basis about 280 B. C., when they threw off the Macedonian yoke, constituted an enlightened and purely federal republic, and for over a century stood as an efficient bulwark to the declining liberties of Greece.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Achæa (Achaia), or one of the ancient Greek people (Achaioi) from whom that country took its name. The name Achaioi is in Homer used as a generic term for all the Greeks, but was later applied to the most important tribes of eastern Peloponnesus, and was finally restricted, after the Dorian conquest, to the inhabitants of the region on the gulf of Corinth in the northwestern part of the Peloponnesus.

Also spelled *Achaian*, in closer imitation of the Greek.

achech, *n.* In *Egypt. antiq.*, a fabulous animal, half lion, half bird, like the Grecian griffin.

acheck†, *v. t.* [ME. *acheken* (only in pp. *acheked*, in passage quoted below), < *a-*¹ (or *a-*⁶) + *cheken*: see *check*, *v.*] To check; stop; hinder.

> When they metten in that place,
> They were *acheked* bothe two.
> *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 2093.

Acheenese (ach-ē-nēs′ or -nēz′), *a.* and *n.* See *Achinese.*

acheilary, etc. See *achilary*, etc.

acheiria, etc. See *achiria*, etc.

acheke†, *v. t.* See *achoke.*

acheless (āk′les), *a.* [< *ache*¹ + *-less.*] Without ache or throb.

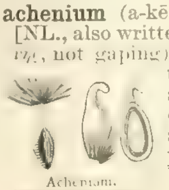
achelor†. A corrupt spelling of *ashler.*

achene (a-kēn′), *n.* English form of *achenium.* Also spelled *akene.*

achenia, *n.* Plural of *achenium.*

achenial (a-kē′ni-al), *a.* Pertaining to an achenium.

achenium (a-kē′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *achenia* (-ä). [NL., also written *achænium*, irreg. (cf. Gr. *ἀχανής*, not gaping) < *ἀ-* priv. + *χαίνειν*, gape, akin to E. *yawn*, q. v.] 1. In *bot.*, a small, dry and hard, one-celled, one-seeded, indehiscent fruit; strictly, a single and free carpel of this character, as in the buttercup, avens, etc., but extended to all similar fruits resulting from a compound ovary, even when invested with an adnate calyx, as in the order *Compositæ.* Also written *achene.*



Achenium. Lettuce and Ranunculus.

achænium, *akene*, and *akenium*.—2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of beetles. *W. E. Leach.*

achenodium (ak-e-nō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *achenodia* (-ä). [NL., < *achenium* + [illegible], < Gr. -ώδης, [illegible]: see -*oid*.] [illegible] achenium, such as is found in the order *Umbelliferæ*.

Acheron (ak'e-ron), *n.* [L. *Acheron* (-*ont*-), also *Acheruns* (-*unt*-), < Gr. Ἀχέρων (-οντ-), in earliest use, one of the rivers of Hades (popularly connected with ἄχος, pain, distress, = E. *ache*, q. v.), later the name of several rivers of Greece and Italy, which, from their dismal or savage surroundings, or from the fact that a portion of their course is beneath the ground, were believed to be entrances to the infernal regions.] 1. In *Gr.* and *Rom. myth.*, the name of a river in Hades, over which the souls of the dead were ferried by Charon; hence, a general name for the lower world.

> Get you gone,
> And at the pit of *Acheron*
> Meet me i' the morning. *Shak.*, Macb., iii. 5.

2. [NL.] A genus of neuropterous insects.

Acherontia (ak-e-ron'shi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Ἀχερόντιος, pertaining to Acheron: see *Acheron*.] A genus of nocturnal lepidopterous insects, of the family *Sphingidæ*. *A. atropos* is the death's-head moth, or death's-head hawk-moth. See *death's-head*.

Acherontic (ak-e-ron'tik), *a.* [< L. *Acheronticus*, < *Acheron*: see *Acheron*.] Of or pertaining to Acheron or the infernal regions; dark; gloomy: as, *Acherontic* mists.

acherset†, *n.* An error for *a cherset*. See *cherset*.

achesoun†, *n.* Same as *encheson*.

Acheta (ak'e-tä), *n.* [NL., < L. *acheta*, the male cicada, < Doric Gr. ἀχέτα, ἀχέτας, Gr. ἠχέτης, the cicada, prop. adj., chirping, < Gr. ἠχεῖν, sound, chirp, < ἠχή, a sound, akin to ἠχώ, a sound, an echo: see *echo*.] The typical genus of the family *Achetidæ*: equivalent to *Gryllus* (which see).

Achetidæ (a-ket'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acheta* + -*idæ*.] A family of saltatorial orthopterous insects, embracing the crickets, etc., named from the leading genus, *Acheta*. The name is now little used, the family being generally called *Gryllidæ* (which see).

Achetina (ak-e-tī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acheta* + -*ina*.] A group of orthopterous insects, including the crickets, as distinguished from the grasshoppers, etc.

acheve†, *v. t.* Obsolete form of *achieve*.

acheweed (āk'wēd), *n.* [< *ache*^{1} + *weed*^{1}.] An old name of the goutweed, *Ægopodium podagraria*.

achia, achiar (ach'iä, ach'iär), *n.* [< Pg. *achia*, the confected Indian cane, *achar*, any sort of pickled roots, herbs, or fruits, < Hind. *achar*, pickles.] An East Indian name for the pickled shoots of the young bamboo, *Bambusa arundinacea*, used as a condiment.

achievable (a-chē'va-bl), *a.* [< *achieve* + -*able*.] Capable of being achieved or performed.

> [illegible] to life doth not involve contradiction [illegible] at least *achievable* by Omnipotence.
> *Barrow*, Sermons, xxix.

achievance† (a-chē'vans), *n.* [< OF. *achevance*, < *achever*: see *achieve* and -*ance*.] Performance; achievement: as, "his noble acts and *achievance*." *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 22.

achieve (a-chēv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *achieved*, ppr. *achieving*. [Formerly also *atchieve*, < ME. *acheven*, < OF. *achever*, *achiever*, *achevir*, *achiver* (F. *achever*), finish, < the phrase *venir a chief* (L. [illegible] *ad caput*), come to an end; OF. *chief* (F. *chef*), an end, a head: see *chief*. Cf. *chieve*.] I. *trans.* 1. To perform or execute; accomplish; [illegible] enterprise; finish; carry [illegible]

> [illegible] great deeds
> [illegible] *Milton*, P. L., ii. 723.

[illegible] enterprise, [illegible] had [illegible]

2. [illegible] the result of exertion; bring about, as by effort.

[illegible]

=Syn. 1. [illegible]

II. [illegible] 1. [illegible] *Chaucer*.—2. [illegible] enterprise; bring about [illegible]

[illegible]

> Still *achieving*, still pursuing,
> Learn to labor and to wait.
> *Longfellow*, Psalm of Life.

achievement (a-chēv'ment), *n.* [< F. *achèvement*, completion, < *achever*: see *achieve* and -*ment*.] 1. The act of achieving or performing; an obtaining by exertion; accomplishment: as, the *achievement* of one's object.

> Capable of high *achievement* as a writer of romance.
> *Athenæum*, No. 3067, p. 172.

2. That which is achieved; a great or heroic deed; something accomplished by valor, boldness, or superior ability.

> How my *achievements* mock me!
> *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 2.

> Illustrious judges have declared that Galileo's conception of the laws of Motion is his greatest *achievement*.
> *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 48.

3. In *her.*, an escutcheon or armorial shield. The proper expression is "achievement of arms," and signifies a complete heraldic composition, whether the shield alone or the shield with crest, motto, and supporters, if any. The term *achievement* is applied especially to the escutcheon of a deceased person displayed at his obsequies, over his tomb, etc., distinctively called a *funeral achievement*, or more commonly a *hatchment* (which see). =**Syn.** 2. *Deed*, *Feat*, *Exploit*, etc. See *feat*^{1}.

achiever (a-chē'vėr), *n.* One who achieves or accomplishes.

> We are well accustomed to the sight of a fresh young girl, a close student, a fine *achiever*, . . . sinking . . . into an aching, ailing, moping creature.
> *E. S. Phelps*, quoted in Sex and Education, p. 133.

achilary (a-kī'lä-ri), *a.* [As *achil-ous* + -*ary*.] Without a lip; specifically, in *bot.*, noting the absence of the labellum or lip in monstrous flowers of the order *Orchidaceæ*. Also spelled *acheilary*.

Achilida (a-kil'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Achilus* + -*ida*.] A division of the great family of homopterous insects called *Fulgoridæ*, one of 13 so-called subfamilies, taking name from the genus *Achilus*.

Achillea (ak-i-lē'ä), *n.* [L., a plant supposed to be the same as that called in Latin *achillēos*, milfoil or yarrow, < Gr. Ἀχίλλειος, of Achilles, from a belief that Achilles used this plant in curing Telephus.] A large genus of perennial herbaceous plants, natural order *Compositæ*, of the northern hemisphere and mostly of the old world. Two species are common, the milfoil or yarrow, *A. Millefolium*, indigenous in both hemispheres and of repute as a bitter tonic, and the sneezewort, *A. Ptarmica*.

Achillean (ak-i-lē'an), *a.* [< L. *Achilleus*, < Gr. Ἀχίλλειος, < Ἀχιλλεύς, L. *Achilles*.] Of, resembling, or belonging to Achilles, the hero in the war against Troy, noted for his valor, swiftness of foot, etc., but especially for unrelenting wrath; hence, valiant, swift, unrelenting, etc.

> I dined with Mr. Landor. . . . I had inferred from his books, or magnified from some anecdotes, an impression of *Achillean* wrath — an untamable petulance.
> *Emerson*, Prose Works, II. 161.

achilleic (ak-i-lē'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or derived from *Achillea Millefolium*. Achilleic acid, an acid found in the leaves and flowers of milfoil or yarrow, *Achillea Millefolium*: probably identical with *aconitic acid*.

achillein (ak-i-lē'in), *n.* [< *Achillea* + -*in*^{2}.] An amorphous, brownish-red, and very bitter substance, $C_{20}H_{38}N_2O_{15}$, derived from the milfoil, *Achillea Millefolium*. When used in medicine it is found to produce marked irregularity of the pulse.

Achillis tendo (a-kil'is ten'dō). [L.: *Achillis*, gen. of *Achilles*; *tendo*, tendon.] See *tendon of Achilles*, under *tendon*.

achilous (a-kī'lus), *a.* [Less prop. *acheilous*, < NL. *achilus*, < Gr. ἀ- priv. + χεῖλος, lip.] Without lips.

Achilus (a-kī'lus), *n.* [NL.: see *achilous*.] A genus of homopterous insects, of the family *Cicada*, or giving name to a group *Achilida* (which see). *Kirby*, 1818.

Achimenes (a-kim'e-nez), *n.* [Perhaps from L. *achæmenis*, < Gr. ἀχαιμενίς, an amber-colored plant in India used in magical arts. Cf. *Achæmenian*.] A genus of ornamental herbs, natural order *Gesneraceæ*, belonging to tropical America. They are frequent in greenhouses, and the number of varieties has been largely increased by cultivation.

Achinese (ach-i-nēs' or -nēz'), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Achin (also written *Acheen*, *Atchin*, and *Atcheen*), a territory in the northwestern part of the island of Sumatra.

II. *n. sing.* and *pl.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Achin, or the people of Achin.—2. The language used by the Achinese, which belongs to the Malayan family, and is written with Arabic characters.

Also written *Acheenese* and *Atchinese*.

aching (ā'king), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *ache*^{1}.] Enduring or causing pain; painful.

> What peaceful hours I once enjoy'd!
> How sweet their memory still!
> But they have left an *aching* void
> The world can never fill.
> *Cowper*, Olney Hymns.

achingly (ā'king-li), *adv.* With aching; painfully.

achiote (Sp. pron. ä-chē-ō'tā), *n.* [Sp., also *achote*, Pg. *achioti*, < *achiotl*, the native American name of the plant.] The vernacular name in Central America of the arnotto-tree, *Bixa Orellana*. See *arnotto*.

achira (a-chē'rä), *n.* [Appar. a native name.] The name on the western coast of South America of the *Canna edulis*, whose large tuberous roots are used for food, and yield *tous-les-mois*, a superior large-grained kind of arrow-root.

achiria (a-kī'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., less prop. *acheiria*, < Gr. ἀχειρία, < ἄχειρος or ἀχειρ, without hands: see *achirous*.] In *teratol.*, absence of hands.

achirite (ak'i-rīt), *n.* [< *Achir* Mahmed, name of a Bokharian merchant who furnished the specimens that were taken in 1785 to St. Petersburg, + -*ite*^{2}.] Emerald copper or dioptase.

achirous (a-kī'rus), *a.* [Less prop. *acheirous*, < NL. *achirus*, < Gr. ἄχειρος or ἀχειρ, handless, < ἀ- priv. + χείρ, hand.] In *teratol.*, handless; without hands.

achirus (a-kī'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄχειρος, without hands: see *achirous*.] 1. In *teratol.*, a monster characterized by the absence of hands. Also spelled *acheirus*.—2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a genus of heterosomatous fishes, of the family *Soleidæ*, having no pectoral fins, whence the name. *A. lineatus* is an American sole, commonly called *hog-choker*. *Lacépède*, 1802. See cut under *Soleidæ*.

achlamydate (a-klam'i-dāt), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. (*a*-^{18}) + *chlamydate*, q. v.] Not chlamydate; having no pallium or mantle: said of mollusks.

> In the *achlamydate* forms [of branchiogastropods] true gills are usually absent. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 437.

Achlamydeæ (ak-la-mid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *achlamydeus*: see *achlamydeous*.] In *bot.*, a term proposed by Lindley for a group of dicotyledonous orders in which both calyx and corolla are wanting, at least in the pistillate flowers, as in willows and birches.

achlamydeous (ak-la-mid'ē-us), *a.* [< NL. *achlamydeus*, < Gr. ἀ- priv. + χλαμύς (-υδ-), a mantle: see *a*-^{18} and *chlamydeous*.] In *bot.*, without a floral envelop: an epithet applied to plants which have neither calyx nor corolla, and whose flowers are consequently naked, or destitute of a covering. It has also been applied to an ovule which consists of the nucleus only, without proper seed-coats, as in the mistletoe.

achlorophyllous (a-klō-rọ-fil'us or ak-lō-rof'i-lus), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. + χλωρός, green, + φύλλον, leaf: see *a*-^{18}, *chlorophyl*, and -*ous*.] In *bot.*, destitute of chlorophyl.

achlys (ak'lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀχλύς, a mist.] Same as *caligo*.

achmite (ak'mīt), *n.* Incorrect spelling of *acmite*.

achoke†, *v. t.* [< ME. *achoken*, *acheken*, < AS. *accocian*, choke, < *a*- + **ceocian*: see *choke*^{1}.] To choke; suffocate. Also written *acheke*.

> Whan that Theseus seeth
> The beste *achoked*. *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 2008.

> Gif thou wilt *achoken* the fulfillyng of nature with superfluities. *Chaucer*, Boethius, ii. prose 5.

acholia (a-kol'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀχολία, < ἄχολος, without bile: see *acholous*.] In *pathol.*, deficiency or want of bile.

acholithite† (a-kol'i-thīt), *n.* [Corrupt spelling of *acolouthite*, q. v.] Same as *acolyte*.

> To see a lazy, dumb *acholithite*
> Armed against a devout fly's despight.
> *Bp. Hall*, Satires, iv. 7.

acholous (ak'ọ-lus), *a.* [< Gr. ἄχολος, without bile, < ἀ- priv. + χολή, bile, gall: see *choler*.] Wanting or deficient in bile.

achor (ak'or or ā'kor), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἄχωρ, scurf, dandruff.] 1. A name formerly given to certain scaly or crusty cutaneous affections of the head and face in infants, particularly to certain forms of eczema.—2. An individual acuminate pustule.

Achordata (ak-ôr-dā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + χορδή, chord: see *a*-^{18} and *Chordata*.] A collective name of those animals which have no notochord: opposed to *Chordata*.

achorion (a-kō'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *achoria* (-ä). [NL., < *achor*.] The name given to one of the three principal dermatophytes, or epiphytes of the skin.

It is the constituent of the crusts of favus (achor), and belongs to the group of fungoid plants denominated *Oidium*. It consists of spores, sporidia or tubes filled with spores, and empty branched tubes or mycelium. *Erasmus Wilson.*

Achras (ak'ras), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀχράς*, a kind of wild pear-tree.] A genus of plants consisting of a single species, *A. Sapota*, of the natural order *Sapotaceæ*. It is an evergreen tree, with thick shining leaves and milky juice, a native of tropical America, and is often cultivated for its edible fruit, the sapodilla or sapodilla plum. Its bark (Jamaica bark) is astringent and is used as a febrifuge; the seeds are aperient and diuretic. **2.** A genus of coleopterous insects. *Waterhouse*, 1879.

achroiocythemia, achroiocythæmia (a-kroi"-ō-si-thē'mi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., prop. *achrœocythæmia*, < Gr. *ἀχροιος*, same as *ἄχροος*, colorless (see *achroous*), + *κύτος*, a cavity (< *κυειν*, contain), + *αἷμα*, blood.] In *pathol.*, diminution of the normal amount of hemoglobin in the red blood-corpuscles. Also called *oligochromemia.*

achroite (ak'rọ-īt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄχροος*, colorless, + *-ite*2.] A colorless variety of tourmalin found on the island of Elba.

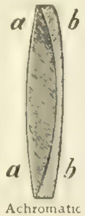
achroma (a-krō'mạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *χρῶμα*, color: see *achromatic.*] In *pathol.*, lack of pigment in the skin; achromasia.

achromasia (ak-rọ-mā'zi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀχρώματος*, without color: see *achromatic.*] In *pathol.*, lack of pigment in the skin.

achromatic (ak-rọ-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀχρώματος*, without color (< *ἀ-* priv., without, + *χρῶμα(τ-)*, color), + *-ic*: see *chromatic.*] Destitute of color; free from coloration; transmitting light without decomposing it into its constituent colors: as, an *achromatic* lens or telescope.

> The human eye is not *achromatic*. It suffers from chromatic aberration as well as from spherical aberration.
> *Tyndall*, Light and Elect., p. 72.

Achromatic condenser, an achromatic lens placed between the mirror and the stage of a microscope to concentrate the light upon the object when the light from the concave mirror is not sufficiently intense.—**Achromatic lens,** a lens sensibly free from chromatic aberration. It is usually composed of two lenses made of glass having different refractive and dispersive powers (for example, a double convex lens of crown-glass [*a a*] and a concavo-convex lens of flint-glass [*b b*]), the forms of which are so adjusted that one lens very nearly corrects the dispersion of the other without, however, destroying its refraction.—**Achromatic telescope** or **microscope,** a telescope or microscope in which the chromatic aberration is prevented, usually by means of an achromatic object-glass.



Achromatic Lens.

achromatically (ak-rọ-mat'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In an achromatic manner.

achromaticity (a-krō-mạ-tis'ị-ti), *n.* [< *achromatic* + *-ity.*] The state or quality of being achromatic; achromatism. See *equation.*

achromatin (a-krō'mạ-tin), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀχρώματος*, not colored, + *-in*2.] In *bot.*, that portion of the basic substance of the nucleus of a vegetable-cell which, under the action of staining agents, becomes less highly colored than the rest.

achromatisation, achromatise, etc. See *achromatization, achromatize*, etc.

achromatism (a-krō'mạ-tizm), *n.* [< *achromatic* + *-ism.* Cf. F. *achromatisme.*] The state or quality of being achromatic; absence of coloration: as, to secure perfect *achromatism* in a telescope.

achromatization (a-krō"mạ-ti-zā'shọn), *n.* The act of achromatizing or depriving of color. Also spelled *achromatisation.*

achromatize (a-krō'mạ-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *achromatized*, ppr. *achromatizing.* [< *achromatic*, as if < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *χρωματίζειν*, to color, < *χρῶμα(τ-)*, color.] To render achromatic; deprive of color, or of the power of transmitting colored light. Also spelled *achromatise.*

> For two kinds of light a flint-glass prism may be *achromatised* by a second prism of crown-glass.
> *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 480.

achromatopsia (a-krō-mạ-top'si-ạ̈), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *χρῶμα(τ-)*, color, + *ὄψις*, sight, < *ὄψ*, the eye, face: see *optic.*] Color-blindness, or inability to see or distinguish colors. Also called *acritochromacy.*

achromatopsy (a-krō'mạ-top-si), *n.* Same as *achromatopsia.*

achromatosis (a-krō-mạ-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀχρώματος*, without color, + *-osis.*] A name applied to diseases characterized by a lack of pigment in integumental structures, as albinism, vitiligo, or canities.

achromatous (a-krō'mạ-tus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀχρώματος*, without color: see *achromatic.*] Without color; of a lighter color than normal: as, *achromatous* spots.

achromophilous (a-krọ-mof'i-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. (*a*-^{18}) + *chromophilous.*] In *embryol.*, not chromophilous (which see). See extract.

> The substance of the ovum [of *Ascaris*] is also remarkably differentiated,—that of the "polar disk" alone exhibiting a vertical striation, and differentiating into two layers, superficial and subjacent (termed *achromophilous* and chromophilous respectively). *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 417.

achromous (a-krō'mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *χρῶμα*, color.] Colorless; without coloring matter.

achronic, achronical (a-kron'ik, -i-kạl), *a.* An erroneous spelling of *acronych, acronychal.*

achroödextrine (ak"rọ-ō-deks'trin), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄχροος*, colorless (see *achroous*), + E. *dextrine.*] Dextrine which is not colored by iodine: contrasted with *erythrodextrine.*

ach-root (ach'röt), *n.* [< *ach*2 + *root.*] The root of *Morinda tinctoria*, used in India as a dye. See *ach*2.

achroous (ak'rọ-us), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄχροος*, also *ἄχροιος*, colorless, < *ἀ-* priv. + *χρόα*, *χροιά*, color. Cf. *achromatic.*] Colorless; achromatic.

achylous (a-kī'lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄχυλος*, < *ἀ-* priv. + *χυλός*, chyle.] Without chyle. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Achyrodon (a-kī'rọ-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄχυρον*, pl. *ἄχυρα*, chaff, bran, husks, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] A genus of fossil mammals from the Purbeck beds of England, having teeth of the insectivorous type, and more than eight molars and premolars. *Owen*, 1877.

acicle (as'i-kl), *n.* Same as *acicula*, 2. *Dana*, Crustacea, I. 434.

acicula (a-sik'ụ-lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *aciculæ* (-lē). [L., a needle, a small pin, dim. of *acus*, a needle, from same root as *acer*, sharp, *acies*, an edge, *acutus*, sharp, etc.: see *acid, acute, acerb.*] **1.** A needle, pin, or bodkin, of wood or bone, used by Roman women as a hair-pin. It was not smaller than an acus (which see), but of inferior material.—**2.** A spine or prickle of an animal or plant. Also called *acicle.*—**3.** [*cap.*] A name applied to several genera of gastropods, and retained for the representative genus of the family *Aciculidæ*, inhabiting Europe. *A. fusca* is the best-known form.—**4.** [*cap.*] A genus of worms.

acicula, *n.* Plural of *aciculum.*

Aciculacea (a-sik-ụ-lā'sẹ-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acicula* + *-acea.*] A synonym of *Aciculidæ* (which see).

acicular (a-sik'ụ-lạ̈r), *a.* [< NL. *acicularis*, < L. *acicula*, a needle: see *acicula.*] Having the shape of a slender needle or stout bristle; having a sharp point like a needle: as, an *acicular* prism, like those of stibnite; an *acicular* bill, as that of a humming-bird. Other forms are *aciculate, aciculated, aciculiform*, and *aciculine.*

Acicular Crystals, Stibnite.

> The silver salt crystallizes from its aqueous solution in small *acicular* prisms.
> *E. Frankland*, Exper. in Chem., p. 30.

Acicular bismuth. See *aikinite.*

acicularly (a-sik'ụ-lạ̈r-li), *adv.* In an acicular manner; in the manner of needles or prickles.

aciculate, aciculated (a-sik'ụ-lạ̄t, -lā-ted), *p. a.* [< NL. *aciculatus*, < L. *acicula*: see *acicula.*] Needle-shaped; acicular; aciculiform.

aciculi, *n.* Plural of *aciculus.*

aciculid (a-sik'ụ-lid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Aciculidæ.*

Aciculidæ (as-i-kū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acicula*, q. v., + *-idæ.*] A family of operculate pulmoniferous mollusks, represented by the European genus *Acicula* (which see) and the West Indian *Geomelania.* They have very small turreted shells with few whorls and a thin operculum, the outer lip plain or produced into a tongue, and the eyes on the back of the head.

aciculiform (a-sik'ụ-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *acicula*, needle, + *-formis*, < *forma*, form.] Same as *acicular.*

aciculine (a-sik'ụ-lin), *a.* [< NL. *aciculinus*, < L. *acicula*: see *acicula.*] Same as *acicular.*

aciculum (a-sik'ụ-lum), *n.*; pl. *acicula* (-lạ̈). [NL., a neut. form to *acicula*, q. v.] In *zoöl.*, one of the slender sharp stylets which are embedded in the parapodia of some annelids, as the *Polychæta.* The notopodial and the neuropodial divisions of the parapodia each carry one of these acicula.

aciculus (a-sik'ụ-lus), *n.*; pl. *aciculi* (-lī). [NL., a masc. form of *acicula*, q. v.] In *bot.*, a strong bristle.

acid (as'id), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *acide* = Sp. Pg. It. *acido*, < L. *acidus*, sour, < *acēre*, be sour (> *acetum*, q. v.), akin to *acer*, sharp, *acies*, edge, Gr. *ἀκμή*, E. *acme, edge*, etc., all from √ **ak*, be sharp, pierce.] **I.** *a.* Sour, sharp, or biting to the taste; tasting like vinegar: as, *acid* fruits or liquors. **Acid rock.** See *acidic.*

II. *n.* [< NL. *acidum*, neut. of L. *acidus*, a.] Originally, a substance possessing a sour taste like that of vinegar; in modern chemical use, a name given to a large number of compounds which do not necessarily possess this property. It does not appear that very great importance was at any time attached to sourness as a characteristic of acids from a chemical point of view. The following properties are common to most acids: 1st, solubility in water; 2d, a sour taste (in some acids, on account of their corrosiveness, this property can be perceived only after dilution with a large quantity of water); 3d, the power of turning vegetable blues to red; 4th, the power of decomposing most carbonates, and displacing the carbonic acid with effervescence; 5th, the power of destroying more or less completely the characteristic properties of alkalis, at the same time losing their own distinguishing characters, forming salts. In modern chemistry an acid may be termed a salt of hydrogen, or it may be defined as a compound containing one or more atoms of hydrogen which become displaced by a metal, or by a radical possessing to a certain extent metallic functions. An acid containing one such atom of hydrogen is said to be *monobasic*, one containing two such atoms *bibasic*, etc. Acids of a greater basicity than unity are frequently termed *polybasic* acids. When an acid contains oxygen, its name is generally formed by adding the terminal *-ic* either to the name of the element with which the oxygen is united or to an abbreviation of that name. Thus, sulphur forms with oxygen sulphuric acid; nitrogen, nitric acid; and phosphorus, phosphoric acid. But it frequently happens that the same element forms two acids with oxygen; and in this case the acid that contains the larger amount of oxygen receives the terminal syllable *-ic*, while that containing less oxygen is made to end in *-ous.* Thus, we have sulphurous, nitrous, and phosphorous acid, each containing a smaller proportion of oxygen than that necessary to form respectively sulphuric, nitric, and phosphoric acid. In some instances, however, the same element forms more than two acids with oxygen, in which case the two Greek words *ὑπό* (*hypo-*), under, and *ὑπέρ* (*hyper-*), over, are prefixed to the name of the acid. Thus, an acid of sulphur containing less oxygen than sulphurous acid is termed hyposulphurous acid; and another acid of the same element containing, in proportion to sulphur, more oxygen than sulphurous acid and less than sulphuric, might be named either hypersulphurous or hyposulphuric acid; but the latter term has been adopted. The prefix *per-* is frequently substituted for *hyper-*.—**Acetic acid, fatty acid, nitric acid,** etc. See these adjectives.—**Nordhausen acid,** brown fuming sulphuric acid, a solution of sulphur trioxid in sulphuric acid, used as a solvent of indigo, and at present in the manufacture of artificial alizarin. It is named from the place where it was first manufactured.

acid-green (as'id-grēn'), *n.* A coloring matter, a sulphonic acid of various sorts of benzaldehyde-greens. It is one of the coal-tar colors. It dyes a brighter color than the so-called solid green. It is also called *Helvetia green*, and *light green S. Benedikt and Knecht*, Chem. of Coal-tar Colors, p. 84.

acidic (a-sid'ik), *a.* **1.** Acid: in *chem.*, applied to the acid element, as silicon, in certain salts: opposed to *basic.*—**2.** Containing a large amount of the acid element: as, the *acidic* feldspars, which contain 60 per cent. or more of silica.—**Acidic** (or **acid**) **rock,** a crystalline rock which contains a relatively large amount of silica, through the presence of an acidic feldspar, and sometimes also of free quartz, as a prominent constituent. For example, trachyte is an *acid* or *acidic* rock; basalt, a *basic* rock.

acidiferous (as-i-dif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *acidum*, acid, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*1, + *-ous.*] Bearing, producing, or containing acids, or an acid.—**Acidiferous mineral,** a mineral which consists of an earth combined with an acid, as calcium carbonate, aluminite, etc.

acidifiable (a-sid'i-fī-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *acidify* + *-able*; = F. *acidifiable.*] Capable of being acidified, or of being converted into an acid.

acidific (as-i-dif'ik), *a.* Producing acidity or an acid; acidifying. Said of the element (oxygen, sulphur, etc.) which in a ternary compound is considered as uniting the basic and acidic elements. Thus, in calcium silicate, calcium is called the basic, silicon the acidic, and oxygen the *acidific* element. *Dana.*

acidification (a-sid"i-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *acidify*; = F. *acidification* = Sp. *acidificacion* = Pg. *acidificação.*] The act or process of acidifying, or of changing into an acid.

> *Acidification* . . . is intended to break up, corrode, or carbonize the albuminiferous matters.
> *W. L. Carpenter*, Soap, etc., p. 264.

acidifier (a-sid'i-fī-ėr), *n.* One who or that which acidifies; specifically, in *chem.*, that which has the property of imparting an acid quality.

acidify (a-sid'i-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *acidified*, ppr. *acidifying.* [< *acid* + *-fy*; = F. *acidifier* = Pg. *acidificar.*] **I.** *trans.* To make acid; convert into an acid; render sour; sour, literally or figuratively.

[illegible] the plants [illegible] existence all [illegible] with [illegible] of suspicion.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. iii. 181.

II. *intrans.* To become acid or sour.

acidimeter (as-i-dim′e-tėr), *n.* [=Pg. *acidimetro*, < NL. *acidum*, acid, + [illegible], a measure.] An instrument for determining the purity or strength of acids. See *acidimetry*.

acidimetrical (as″i-di-met′ri-kạl), *a.* Of or pertaining to acidimetry.

[illegible] is in every way similar to that practised in alkalimetry. *Ure*, Dict., I. 19.

acidimetry (as-i-dim′e-tri), *n.* [=Pg. *acidimetria*; as *acidimeter* + *-y*.] The act or process of measuring the strength of acids. Specifically, the process of estimating the amount of acid in a liquid by finding exactly how much of a standard alkaline solution is required to neutralize a measured quantity of the given solution.

acidity (a-sid′ị-ti), *n.* [=F. *acidité* = It. *acidità*, < L. *acidita(t-)s*, sourness, < *acidus*, sour: see *acid*.] The quality of being acid or sour; sourness; tartness; sharpness to the taste.

acid-magenta (as′id-mạ-jen′tạ̈), *n.* A coal-tar color, a green metallic-looking powder giving a red color when dissolved in water. It is a mixture of the mono- and disulphonic acids of rosanilin. Also called *magenta S.* and *rubine S.* Used for dyeing and for coloring wines. *Benedikt and Knecht*, Chem. of Coal-tar Colors, p. 96.

acidness (as′id-nes), *n.* Sourness; acidity.

acidometer (as-i-dom′e-tėr), *n.* [Cf. *acidimeter*.] A form of hydrometer used to measure the strength of an acid.

acid-pump (as′id-pump), *n.* A glass pump used for drawing corrosive liquids from carboys and other vessels. It has valves and joints, and is convertible into a siphon. A vacuum is created in it by means of an elastic rubber bulb, which controls its action without coming into contact with the acid.

acidulæ (a-sid′ụ̄-lē), *n. pl.* [L., fem. pl. (sc. *aquæ*, waters) of *acidulus*: see *acidulous*.] A name formerly given to springs of cold mineral waters, from their sharp and pungent taste. *N. E. D.*

acidulate (a-sid′ụ̄-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *acidulated*, ppr. *acidulating*. [< L. as if **acidulatus*, pp. of **acidulare*, < *acidulus*, somewhat sour: see *acidulous*.] **1.** To tincture with an acid; render somewhat acid or sourish.

The latter flask is filled partly with mercury, and partly with water *acidulated* with a tenth part of sulphuric acid.
Science, III. 200.

2. Figuratively, to sour, as the mind; embitter; make cross or captious.

Persons . . . were especially liable to diabolical possession when their faculties were impaired by disease and their [illegible] *acidulated* by suffering. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 106.

acidulcis (as-i-dul′sis), *a.* [Contr. of NL. **acididulcis*, < L. *acidus*, sour, acid, + *dulcis*, sweet: see *dulce*.] Both sour and sweet.

acidulent (a-sid′ụ̄-lent), *a.* [< F. *acidulant*, ppr. of *aciduler*, sour slightly, < *acidule*, slightly sour, < L. *acidulus*: see *acidulous*.] Somewhat acid or sour; tart; hence, peevish: as, "anxious *acidulent* face," *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. i. 4.

acidulous (a-sid′ụ̄-lus), *a.* [< L. *acidulus*, slightly sour, dim. of *acidus*, sour: see *acid*.] **1.** Slightly sour; subacid, as cream of tartar, oranges, gooseberries, etc.—**2.** Figuratively, sour in feeling or expression; sharp; caustic; harsh.

[illegible] produce effervescence with alkalies.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, ix.

[illegible] . . . to find a woman, George Eliot, departing utterly out of that mood of hate or even [illegible] with which Thackeray [illegible] worked [illegible].
S. Lanier, The Eng. Novel, p. 207.

acid-yellow (as′id-yel′ō), *n.* A coal-tar color, [illegible] of the sodium salts of the sulphonic [illegible] amidoazobenzene or aniline yellow. [illegible] soluble in water [illegible] and brown [illegible] *Benedikt and Knecht* [illegible]

acierage [illegible] [< F. *acierage*, < *acier*, steel, < ML. *aciarium*, [illegible] sword edge.] [illegible] of iron on another [illegible] electrical action. [illegible] with iron, the [illegible]

acierate [illegible] To convert into steel.

acieration [illegible] [< F. *acier*, steel, [illegible]: a word [illegible] metallurgy of [illegible]

[illegible] has [illegible]

aciform (as′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *acus*, a needle, + *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a needle.

aciliate, aciliated (a-sil′i-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. (*a*-^{18}) + *ciliated*: see *cilia*.] Not ciliated; having no cilia.

Acilius (a-sil′i-us), *n.* [NL., < L. *Acilius*, a Roman name.] A genus of water-beetles of the family *Dytiscidæ*, containing species of moderate size, with ciliated hind tarsi and round tarsal disks in the male. *A. sulcatus* is a European species. *A. fraternus* is a common New England insect, about $\frac{3}{5}$ of an inch long, having the black portions of the elytra closely punctured upon a yellow surface.

acinaceous (as-i-nā′shius), *a.* [< L. *acinus*, a berry, esp. a grape, a grape-stone or kernel, + *-aceous*.] Consisting of or full of kernels.

acinaces (a-sin′ạ-sēz), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἀκινάκης, a short, straight sword, < Pers. *āhenek* (**āhanak*), a short sword, < *āhen*, *āhan*, a sword, lit. iron, + dim. term. *-ek*, *-ak*, now applied only to rational objects (*-che* to irrational objects).] A short, straight dagger, peculiar to the Medes and Persians. It seems to have been worn on the right side, but perhaps only when a longer weapon was worn on the left. Modern writers have recognized the acinaces in a dagger shown in sculptures at Persepolis, also in the dagger of the Mithra sacrificial groups.

acinacifolious (a-sin″ạ-si-fō′li-us), *a.* [< L. *acinaces*, a short sword, + *folium*, leaf.] Having acinaciform leaves. *N. E. D.*

acinaciform (a-sin′ạ-si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *acinaces*, a short, straight sword, taken to mean a simitar, + *-formis*, < *forma*, shape.] In *bot.*, resembling a simitar in shape: as, an *acinaciform* leaf, one which has one edge convex and thin, the other straighter and thick, as in species of *Mesembryanthemum*; an *acinaciform* pod, as of some beans.

Acinaciform Leaf.

acinarious (as-i-nā′ri-us), *a.* [< L. *acinarius*, pertaining to the grape, < *acinus*, the grape: see *acinus*.] In *bot.*, covered with little spherical stalked vesicles resembling grape-seeds, as in some algæ.

acinesia (as-i-nē′siạ̈), *n.* Same as *akinesia*.

Acineta (as-i-nē′tạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀκίνητος, motionless, < ἀ- priv. + κινεῖν, move.] **1.** A genus of noble epiphytal orchids, from Central America, much prized as hothouse plants.—**2.** A genus of suctorial infusorial protozoans. See *Acinetæ* and *Acinetina*. *Ehrenberg.*

Acinetæ (as-i-nē′tē), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Acineta*.] An order of the class *Infusoria* (the *Infusoria tentaculifera* or *suctoria*), the adult members of which have no cilia and no proper mouth, and are non-locomotive. The body, which is fixed and stalked, is provided with radiating retractile suctorial processes, or tubular tentacles, having at their extremities a knob or disk-like sucker, through which nutrient matter is imbibed.

Acinetæ.

The *Acinetæ* multiply by several methods. One of these . . . consists in the development of ciliated embryos in the interior of the body. These embryos result from a separation of a portion of the endoplast, and its conversion into a globular or oval germ, which in some species is wholly covered with vibratile cilia, while in others the cilia are confined to a zone around the middle of the embryo. The germ makes its escape by bursting through the body-wall of its parent. After a short existence (sometimes limited to a few minutes) in the condition of a free-swimming animalcule, provided with an endoplast and a contractile vacuole, but devoid of a mouth, the characteristic knobbed radiating processes make their appearance, the cilia vanish, and the animal passes into the *Acineta* state. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 94.

acinetan (as-i-nē′tan), *n.* One of the *Acinetæ*; a suctorial tentaculiferous infusorian.

Acinetidæ (as-i-net′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acineta* + *-idæ*.] A family constituting the order *Acinetæ*. The leading genus is *Acineta*.

acinetiform (as-i-net′i-fôrm), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Acineta* + L. *-formis*, < *forma*, shape.] **I.** *a.* Having the form of *Acinetæ*; resembling an acinetan in form.

[illegible] that the *acinetiform* embryos [illegible] but in [illegible] many other [illegible] are not embryos at all but parasites [illegible]
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. [illegible]

II. *n.* An infusorian animalcule resembling an acinetan, whether an embryonic stage of [illegible] infusorian or a member of the order *Acineta*. Also written *acineta-form*.

Acinetina (as″i-nē-tī′nạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acineta* + *-ina*.] A group of infusorians with a single aperture, and elongate, non-vibratile cilia, originally established by Ehrenberg in 1838 as a division of his *Polygastrica*: equivalent to *Acinetæ* (which see).

acini, *n.* Plural of *acinus*.

aciniform (as′i-ni-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *aciniformis*, < L. *acinus*, grape (see *acinus*), + *-formis*, < *forma*, shape.] **1.** Having the form of grapes, or being in clusters like grapes; acinose.—**2.** In *anat.*, of a deep purplish tint; resembling a grape in color: applied to one of the pigmentary layers of the iris, technically called the tunica aciniformis. See *uvea*.

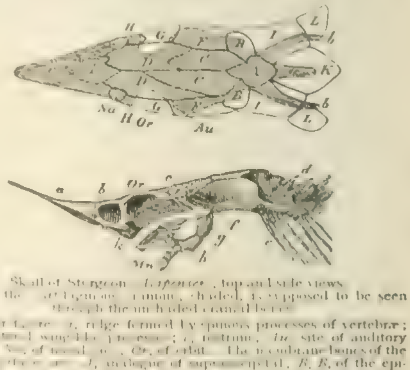
acinose (as′i-nōs), *a.* [< L. *acinosus*, like grapes, < *acinus*, a grape.] **1.** Resembling a grape or a bunch of grapes; consisting of granular concretions.—**2.** Specifically, in *anat.*, consisting of acini. Applied to glands in which the duct enlarges at the distinctly glandular portion into a little spherical vesicle (acinus), or into a little saccule (lobulus), beset with small, round epithelial cysts (acini), or in which the duct branches and ends in more or less numerous lobuli, formed of acini. *Acinose* glands are distinguished from *tubular* glands.

acinous (as′i-nus), *a.* Same as *acinose*.

acinus (as′i-nus), *n.*; pl. *acini* (-nī). [L., a berry, esp. a grape, also a grape-stone, kernel.] **1.** In *bot.*: (*a*) One of the small drupelets or berries of an aggregate baccate fruit, as the blackberry, etc., or the contained stone or seed. See cut under *Rubus*. (*b*) A grape-stone.—**2.** In *anat.*: (*a*) Formerly, the smallest lobule of a gland. (*b*) Now, generally, the smallest saccular subdivision of an acinose gland, several of which subdivisions make up a lobule. Also called *alveolus*. (*c*) A lobule of the liver.

-acious. [< L. *-āci-* (nom. *-ax*, acc. *-ācem*, > It. *-ace*, Sp. Pg. *-az*, F. *-ace*), a suffix added to verb-stems to form adjectives expressing intensity of physical or mental action, as *aud-ax*, daring, *cap-ax*, holding much, *fall-ax*, deceitful, *loqu-ax*, talking much, *pugn-ax*, inclined to fight, etc., + E. *-ous*. Cf. *-acy*, 3.] A compound adjective termination of Latin origin, forming, from Latin verb-stems, adjectives expressing intensity of physical or mental action, as in *audacious*, daring, very bold, *capacious*, holding much, *fallacious*, deceitful, *loquacious*, talking much, *pugnacious*, inclined to fight, *mendacious*, ready at lying, *vivacious*, very lively, *voracious*, eating much, etc. Such adjectives are accompanied by nouns in *-aci-ty*, and the nouns rarely by verbs in *-aci-t-ate*: as, *capacious*, *capacity*, *capacitate*, etc.

Acipenser (as-i-pen′sėr), *n.* [L., also spelled *aquipenser* and *acipensis* (> Gr. ἀκκιπήσιος), the sturgeon; perhaps < **aci-* (= Gr. ὠκύς), swift, + a form of *penna* (OL. *pesna*), a wing, same as *pinna*, a wing, a fin. Cf. *accipiter* and the etymology there suggested.] The typical genus of the family *Acipenseridæ*, including all the ordinary sturgeons (and with the shovel-nosed sturgeons, *Scaphirhynchops*, the only other genus composing the family), characterized by the flattened tapering snout, a spiracle over each eye, and 5 distinct rows of bony plates. The common sturgeon, *A. sturio*, is found both in Europe and North America; it sometimes attains a length of 18 feet. The green sturgeon of the Pacific coast is *A. medirostris*. The European sterlet is *A. ruthenus*. The largest known species is the Russian sturgeon, the bielaga, huso, or hausen, *A. huso*, sometimes attaining a length of 25 feet and a weight of 3000 pounds. *A. güldenstädti* is a fourth species, known as the osseter. Also often spelled *Accipenser*.



Skull of Sturgeon (*Acipenser*), top and side views. Above, the cartilaginous cranium, shaded, is supposed to be seen through the unshaded cranial bones.
Upper figure: *a*, ridge formed by spinous processes of vertebræ; [illegible] wing-like processes; *c*, rostrum; *Au*, site of auditory [illegible]; *Na*, of nasal [illegible]; *Or*, of orbit. The membrane bones of the [illegible]: *A*, analogue of supraoccipital; *E*, *E*, of the epi[illegible]; [illegible] of the postfrontals; *H*, *H*, of the pre[illegible] of the parietals; *D*, *D* are the frontals, and *F*, *F* the [illegible]; *K*, anterior dorsal scute; *L*, *L*, *L*, *L*, dermal ossifications [illegible] the pectoral arch with the skull. Lower figure: *a*, ros[illegible] *c*, auditory region; *d*, coalesced anterior [illegible]; *f*, *g*, *h*, suspensorium; *k*, palatomaxillary apparatus; [illegible] mandible; *Or*, orbit.

Acipenseres (as-i-pen′sẹ-rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Acipenser.*] An ordinal term suggested by Bonaparte, 1837, as a substitute for *Sturiones* or *Chondrostei* (which see).

acipenserid (as-i-pen′sẹ-rid), *n.* One of the *Acipenseridæ;* a sturgeon.

Acipenseridæ (as″i-pen-ser′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acipenser* + *-idæ.*] The sturgeons, a family of chondrosteous ganoid fishes, sometimes including only the genus *Acipenser,* sometimes also the genus *Scaphirhynchops.* The body is elongate subcylindric, with 5 rows of bony bucklers; the snout is produced, subspatulate or conical, with the mouth on its lower surface, small, transverse, protractile, and toothless; there are 4 barbels in a transverse series on the lower side of the snout; the ventral fins have a single series of fulcra in front, and the dorsal and anal fins approximate to the caudal, which is heterocercal. See *Acipenser.*

Acipenserinæ (as-i-pen-sẹ-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acipenser* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Acipenseridæ,* typified by the genus *Acipenser.* By older ichthyologists it was made coequal with the family. Lately it has been restricted to *Acipenseridæ* with spiracles, subconic snout, and thick tail, and thus made to include only the true sturgeons.

acipenserine (as-i-pen′sẹ-rin(, *n.* One of the *Acipenserinæ.*

acipenseroid (as-i-pen′se-roid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the characters of the *Acipenseridæ.*

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Acipenseridæ;* an acipenserid.

Acipenseroidæ (as-i-pen-sẹ-roi′dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Acipenseridæ.*

Acipenseroidei (as-i-pen-sẹ-roi′dẹ-ī), *n. pl.* [< *Acipenser* + *-oid-ei.*] A name used by some ichthyologists as a subordinal name in place of *Chondrostei.*

aciurgy† (as′i-ėr-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἀκίς, a point, + -ουργία (< -ο-εργία), in comp., working, < ἔργειν = E. *work:* see *demiurgy* and *surgery.*] Operative surgery.

acker¹†, *n.* An obsolete form of *acre* (Middle English *aker,* etc.).

acker² (ak′er), *n.* [E. dial. (Sc. *aiker* in sense 2), < ME. *aker,* flood-tide, a bore, an eager; prob. a var. of *eager²,* q. v.] **1†.** Flood-tide; a bore; an eager.

> *Akyr* [var. *aker*] of the see flowyng, *impetus maris.*
> *Prompt. Parv.*

2. A ripple or furrow on the surface of water. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

acketon†, *n.* See *acton.*

ackman (ak′mạn), *n.;* pl. *ackmen* (-mẹn). [< *ack-,* of unknown origin, + *man.*] A sailors' name for a fresh-water thief, or one who steals on navigable rivers. Also called *ack-pirate. Sailors' Word-book.*

acknow† (ak-nō′), *v. t.* [< ME. *aknowen,* know, acknowledge, < AS. *oncnāwan,* perceive, know, < *on-* for *and-* (= Gr. ἀντί, against, back, = Goth. *anda-*), + *cnāwan,* know: see *a-⁵* and *know.*] To recognize; acknowledge; confess.

> You will not be *acknown,* sir, why, 'tis wise:
> Thus do all gamesters at all games dissemble.
> *B. Jonson,* Volpone, v. 6.

acknowledge (ak-nol′ej), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *acknowledged,* ppr. *acknowledging.* [< ME. *knowlechen, knoulechen, cnawlechen,* acknowledge, < *knowleche, knouleche, cnawleche,* knowledge: see *knowledge.* The prefix *ac-,* for *a-,* is due to the frequent ME. verb *aknowen:* see *acknow.*] **1.** To admit or profess a knowledge of; avow to be within one's knowledge or apprehension; own to be real or true; recognize the existence, truth, or fact of: as, to *acknowledge* God, or the existence of or belief in a God; to *acknowledge* the rights of a claimant.

> He that *acknowledgeth* the Son hath the Father also.
> 1 John ii. 23.

> The Romans that erected a temple to Fortune, *acknowledged* therein, though in a blinder way, somewhat of divinity. *Sir T. Browne,* Religio Medici, i. 18.

> The influence attributed to Cecrops . . . indicates that Athens was *acknowledged* as the head of this confederacy.
> *Thirlwall,* Hist. Greece, xi.

2. To express or manifest perception or appreciation of; give evidence of recognizing or realizing: as, to *acknowledge* an acquaintance by bowing; to *acknowledge* a favor or one's faults.

> I *acknowledged* my sin unto thee. . . . I said, I will confess my transgressions. Ps. xxxii. 5.

> They his gifts *acknowledged* none.
> *Milton,* P. L., xi. 612.

> These were written with such submissions and professions of his patronage, as I had never seen any more *acknowledging.* *Evelyn,* Diary, Aug. 18, 1673.

> With what queenly dignity . . . did the great Zenobia *acknowledge* the greetings of her people!
> *W. Ware,* Zenobia, I. 87.

> So great a soldier as the old French Marshal Montluc *acknowledges* that he has often trembled with fear, and recovered courage when he had said a prayer for the occasion. *Emerson,* Courage.

3. To own the genuineness of; own as binding or of legal force: as, to *acknowledge* a deed.—**4.** To admit or certify the receipt of; give information of the arrival of: as, to *acknowledge* a letter or a remittance. —**To acknowledge a deed** (or other instrument), in *law,* to avow before a proper officer or court that one has executed it, for the purpose of having a certificate thereof appended which will qualify the instrument to be admitted in evidence or to record, or both, without further proof of genuineness. As often used, the word implies not only the avowal of the party, but also the procuring of the official certificate. Thus a deed is said to have been acknowledged when it actually bears the certificate. = **Syn.** *Acknowledge, Admit, Confess, Own, Avow,* grant, concede, allow, assent to, profess, take cognizance of. To *acknowledge* is to state one's knowledge of; it may have a personal object: as, he *acknowledged* her as his wife; as applied to acts, it often implies confession under external pressure. *Admit* has a similar reference to solicited or forced assent: as, he *admitted* the charge; he *admitted* that his opponent was a good man. *Confess* implies the admission of that which is not creditable, as wrong conduct, and belongs rather to specified things or particular transactions. He *acknowledged* the authorship of the book; he *admitted* the truth of the proposition; he *confessed* that he was guilty of the theft. *Confess* is the strongest of these words, being applied to actions of more moment than *acknowledge, admit,* or *own.* To *own* is a less formal act; there is a tendency, on account of its brevity, to apply the word to anything that a man takes home to himself. To *avow* is a bolder act, generally performed in spite of adverse influences, and does not necessarily imply that the action or sentiment avowed is blameworthy. To *acknowledge* an error, *admit* a fact, *confess* a fault, *own* one's folly, *avow* a belief

> You must not only *acknowledge* to God that you are a sinner, but must particularly enumerate the kinds of sin whereof you know yourself guilty. *Wake.*

> I *admit,* however, the necessity of giving a bounty to genius and learning. *Macaulay,* Speech on Copyright.

> Quotation *confesses* inferiority.
> *Emerson,* Letters and Social Aims.

> *Owning* her weakness and evil behaviour.
> *Hood,* Bridge of Sighs.

> The tempest of passion with which he [Othello] commits his crimes, and the haughty fearlessness with which he *avows* them, give an extraordinary interest to his character.
> *Macaulay,* Machiavelli.

acknowledgement, *n.* See *acknowledgment.*

acknowledger (ak-nol′e-jėr), *n.* One who acknowledges.

acknowledgment (ak-nol′ej-mẹnt), *n.* **1.** An admission or profession of knowledge or apprehension; a recognition of the existence or truth of anything: as, the *acknowledgment* of a sovereign power, or of a debt.

> Immediately upon the *acknowledgment* of the Christian faith, the eunuch was baptized by Philip. *Hooker.*

2. An expression or manifestation of perception or appreciation; recognition, avowal, or confession: as, an *acknowledgment* of kindness or of one's wrong-doing.

> With this *acknowledgment,*
> That God fought for us. *Shak.,* Hen. V., iv. 8.

3. Something given or done in return for a favor. *Smollett.*—**4.** In *law:* (*a*) The certificate of a public officer that an instrument was acknowledged before him by the person who executed it. (*b*) The act of so acknowledging execution.—**5.** In *com.,* a receipt.

Also spelled *acknowledgement.*

Acknowledgment money, in England, money paid according to the customs of some manors by copyhold tenants on the death of the lord of the manor. = **Syn. 1.** Admission, recognition, acceptance, indorsement, thanks.

ack-pirate (ak′pī-rāt), *n.* [< *ack-,* of unknown origin, + *pirate.*] Same as *ackman.*

aclastic (a-klas′tik), *a.* [< Gr. ἄκλαστος, unbroken (< ἀ- priv. + κλαστός, verbal adj. of κλάειν, break), + *-ic.*] In *nat. philos.,* not refracting: applied to substances which do not refract the rays of light passing through them. *N. E. D.*

acleidian (a-klī′di-ạn), *a.* See *aclidian.*

aclid (ak′lid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Aclidæ.*

Aclidæ, Aclididæ (ak′li-dē, ak-lid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aclis* (*Aclid-*) + *-idæ:* see *aclis,* 2.] A family of ptenoglossate pectinibranchiate gastropods typified by the genus *Aclis,* with a much-curved minute odontophore, densely hirsute, with simple uncinate teeth and a rimate turreted shell. Two genera, *Aclis* and *Hemiaclis,* are represented by four species in Norway.

aclide (ak′līd), *n.* [< L. *aclis* (*aclid-*), also spelled *aclys:* see *aclis.*] Same as *aclis,* 1.

aclides, *n.* Plural of *aclis.*

aclidian (a-klī′di-ạn), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. + κλείς (κλειδ-), a key, the clavicle.] In *zoöl.,* deficient in or characterized by the absence of clavicles. Also spelled *acleidian.*

aclinic (a-klin′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀκλινής, not bending to either side, < ἀ- priv. + κλίνειν, incline, lean, = E. *lean¹.*] Having no inclination.—**Aclinic line,** the name given by Professor August to an irregular curve located upon the surface of the earth in the neighborhood of the equator, where the magnetic needle balances itself horizontally, having no dip. It has been also termed the *magnetic equator.*

aclis (ak′lis), *n.;* pl. *aclides* (-li-dēz). [< L. *aclis,* also *aclys,* a small javelin, said to be a corruption of Gr. ἀγκυλίς, a hook, barb, taken in the sense of ἀγκύλη, a bend, twist, thong of a javelin, the javelin itself, fem. of ἀγκύλος, crooked, bent, = L. *angulus,* angle: see *angle³.*] **1.** In *Rom. antiq.,* a heavy missile weapon; an aclide. —**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] The representative genus of the family *Aclidæ* (which see). *Lovén,* 1846.

aclys (ak′lis), *n.* Same as *aclis,* 1.

Acmæa (ak-mē′ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀκμαῖος, at the height or prime, in full bloom, vigorous, < ἀκμή, a point, the highest point: see *acme.*] A genus of limpets, of the family *Patellidæ,* or giving name to a family *Acmæidæ. A. testudinalis* is the common limpet of the northern coast of the United States, of large size and variegated color, being usually mottled with brown, green, and white. *Eschscholtz,* 1833.

acmæid (ak-mē′id), *n.* A limpet of the family *Acmæidæ;* a false limpet.

Acmæidæ (ak-mē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acmæa* + *-idæ.*] A family of false or single-gilled limpets, or zygobranchiate gastropods having a single cervical gill. Leading genera are *Acmæa, Lottia,* and *Scurria.*

Acmæodera (ak-mẹ-od′ẹ-rạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀκμαῖος, at the height or prime, in full bloom, vigorous (< ἀκμή, a point: see *acme*), + (?) δέρος, skin; allusion not clear.] A genus of buprestid beetles related to *Agrilus,* but less elongate and with an indistinct scutellum. *A. culta,* a common species of eastern North America, is ¼ of an inch long, black, with yellow spots on the elytra.

acme (ak′mē), *n.* [< Gr. ἀκμή, edge, point, the highest point, the prime, crisis; akin to ἀκή, point, ἀκίς, point, L. *acus,* needle, *acer,* sharp, etc.: see *acid.*] **1.** The top or highest point; the furthest point attained; the utmost reach.

> For beauty's *acme* hath a term as brief
> As the wave's poise before it break in pearls.
> *Lowell,* Cathedral.

> The independence of the individual, the power to stand alone as regards men and the gods, is the *acme* of stoical attainment. *G. P. Fisher,* Begin. of Christianity, p. 178.

2. The maturity or perfection of an animal.—**3.** In *med.:* (*a*) The height or crisis of a disease. (*b*) Another, and probably the correct, form of *acne.*—**4.** [*cap.*] In *zoöl.,* a genus of land-shells. *Hartmann,* 1821.

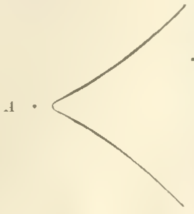
acmite, akmite (ak′mīt), *n.* [< Gr. ἀκμή, a point, + *-ite².*] A mineral of a brownish-black or reddish-brown color, isomorphous with augite, consisting of bisilicate of iron, sesquioxid of iron, soda, and alumina: so called from the form of its crystals. It is found in Norway, and also in Transylvania. Also spelled *achmite.*

acne (ak′nē), *n.* [NL., prob. orig. a misprint (being a book-word) for *acme,* < Gr. ἀκμή, a point: see *acme.*] An eruption occurring most frequently on the face, and on the shoulders and chest, about the period of puberty. It is a follicular or perifollicular inflammation of the sebaceous glands, resulting in the formation of comedo-bearing papules, which often pass into pustules. The so-called *acne rosacea* is a hyperemia of the face combined with more or less acne.

acnestis (ak-nes′tis), *n.;* pl. *acnestides* (-ti-dēz). [NL., < Gr. ἄκνηστις, the spine or backbone of quadrupeds, < ἀ- priv. + κνηστός, scratched, < κνάειν, scratch, scrape.] That part of the spine in quadrupeds which extends from between the shoulder-blades to the loins, and which the animal cannot reach to scratch.

acnodal (ak-nō′dạl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an acnode. *Salmon.*

acnode (ak′nōd), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *acus,* a needle, + *nodus,* a node.] In *math.,* a double point belonging to a curve, but separated from other real points of the curve.



Acnodal Cubic. *A,* acnode.

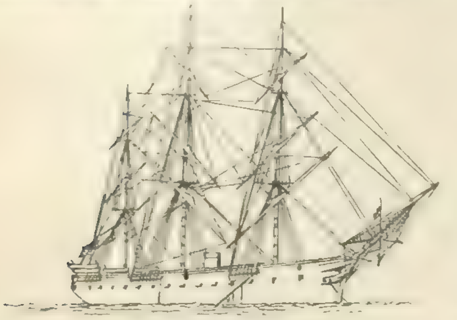
Acocephalus (ak-ọ̄-sef′ạ-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *acus,* needle, + Gr. κεφαλή, head.] A genus of homopterous hemipterous insects, of the family *Jassidæ* or *Tettigonidæ,* having a boat-shaped form, a coarse surface, shovel-shaped vertex with a thick, smooth margin, and thick wing-covers with strong veins. *A. nervosus* is a pale-yellowish species, ¼ of an inch long, freckled with brown, and with angular whitish lines, inhabiting Europe and North America.

Acochlides (a-kok′li-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (F. *acochlides*), < Gr. ἀ- priv. + κοχλίς (κοχλιδ-), dim.

of [illegible], a shell-fish with a spiral shell, the shell itself; akin to [illegible], a shell: see *conch.*] In Latreille's system of classification, 1825, a family of acetabuliferous cephalopods, without a shell. It included most of the octopods.

acock (a-kok′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*³, on, + *cock*².] In a cocked manner: as, he set his hat *acock.*

a-cockbill (a-kok′bil), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*³, on, + *cock*² (condition of being cocked or turned upward: see *cock*²) + *bill*², point or end: see *bill*², 5.] *Naut.*, with the ends pointing up-[illegible] when it hangs down by [illegible] to the yards of a ship [illegible] up at an angle with the deck.


Mast [illegible] with Yards a-cockbill.

It was now the close of Lent, and on Good Friday she had all her yards *a-cockbill*, which is customary among Catholic vessels. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 147.

acocotl (ak′ọ̄-kot-l), *n.* [Mex.] A musical instrument used by the aborigines in Mexico: now usually called *clarin.* It consists of a thin tube from [illegible] feet in length, made of the dry stalk of a plant of the same name. The performer inhales the air through it. *K. Hand[illegible]*, Mus. Inst., p. [illegible].

Acœla (a-sē′lạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *acœlous.*] An order of worms destitute of an alimentary canal. The group consists of the family *Convolutidæ*, which is usually placed in the order *Turbellaria.*

Acœlomata (as-ẹ̄-lom′ạ-tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + κοίλωμα, a hollow: see *cœloma.*] A division of *Protocœlomata*, or sponges, containing the *Ascones*: so called in allusion to its pores and the absence of cœlomata.

acœlomate (a-sē′lọ̄-māt), *a.* Same as *acœlomatous.*

acœlomatous (as-ẹ̄-lom′ạ-tus), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. + κοίλωμα, a hollow: see *a*-¹⁸, *cœloma*, and *cœlomatous.*] 1. In *zoöl.*, having no body-cavity or perivisceral space; not cœlomatous.

Although these *acœlomatous* worms have no body-cavity, no blood, no vascular system, they always have a kidney system. *Haeckel*, Evol. of Man (trans.), II. 404.

2. Of or pertaining to the *Acœlomi*; cestoid.

Equivalent forms are *acœlomate*, *acœlomous.*

Acœlomi (as-ẹ̄-lō′mī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + [illegible], a cavity.] Those worms which have no proper body-cavity and no intestinal cavity, and which are also devoid of a blood-vascular system; the cestoids or flat-worms, such as tapeworms. See cuts under *Cestoidea* and *Tænia.* [illegible] synonymous with *Plathelminthes*, but [illegible] only the actual or existing plathelminths, [illegible] but also the hypothetical primitive [illegible] supposed to have possessed the [illegible] type of structure. In Haeckel's classification [illegible] one of the classes or main divisions [illegible]. See *Cœlomi.*

acœlomous (a-sē′lọ-mus), *a.* Same as *acœlomatous.*

acœlous (a-sē′lus), *a.* [< NL. *acœlus*, < Gr. ἄκοιλος, [illegible] priv. + κοῖλος, hollow.] In *zoöl.*, [illegible] intestinal cavity; acenterous.

A[illegible], Acœmetæ (a-sem′ẹ-tī, -tē), *n. pl.* [illegible], masc., [illegible], fem., pl. [illegible] sleepless, < ἀ- priv. + [illegible], [illegible] see *cemetery.*] An order of [illegible] Constantinople under the [illegible] because [illegible] relays for [illegible]

[illegible]

acold [illegible] formed *acol*[illegible].

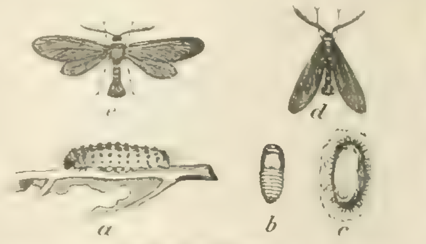
acold[illegible] *acold*, *acold* [illegible] *acolen*, [illegible] *coldn*, [illegible] *cool* [illegible] (to *acold.*] Cold.

[illegible]

acollé, *p. a.* See *accollé.*

acology (a-kol′ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἄκος, remedy, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] The doctrine of remedies, surgical and medical.

Acoloithus (ak-ọ̄-loi′thus), *n.* [NL., prop. *acoluthus*, < Gr. ἀκόλουθος, a follower: see *acolyth*, *acolyte.*] A genus of moths belonging to the family *Zygænidæ*, founded by Clemens in 1862.



Acoloithus americanus.
a, larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, cocoon; *d*, moth; *e*, moth with outstretched wings.

They are small and delicate and of somber colors. The larvæ are somewhat hairy and feed gregariously, undergoing transformation in some crevice, within tough oval cocoons. They have a habit of following one another in "Indian file." *A. americanus* (now placed in *Harrisina*) destroys grape-leaves.

acolouthite†, *n.* [< Gr. ἀκόλουθος, acolyth, + *-ite*²: see *acolyte.*] Same as *acolyte.*

acolyctin (ak-ọ̄-lik′tin), *n.* [< NL. *Aco*(*nitum*) *lyc*(*oc*)*t*(*onum*), the plant from which it is derived (see *Aconitum*), + *-in*².] An alkaloid derived from *Aconitum lycoctonum*, and identical with napellin.

acolyte (ak′ọ̄-līt), *n.* [< ME. *acolit*, *acolyt*, < OF. *acolyte* = Sp. *acolito* = Pg. *acolyto* = It. *accolito*, < ML. *acolȳtus*, *acolitus*, *acolythus* (> E. *acolyth*), *acolūtus*, prop. *acoluthus*, an acolyte, < Gr. ἀκόλουθος, a follower, an attendant, < ἀ- copulative + κέλευθος, a way, a journey, from the same root as κέλεσθαι, set in motion, urge on, and κελεύειν, command.] 1. One who waits on a person; an attendant; an assistant.

With such chiefs, and with James and John as *acolytes.* *Motley.*

2. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, one ordained to the fourth and highest of the minor orders, ranking immediately below the subdeacon. See *orders.* His office is to serve those of the superior orders in the ministry of the altar, light the candles, prepare the wine and water, etc. The name is now commonly extended to the boys who exercise these offices without ordination.

3. In *astron.*, an attendant or accompanying star or other heavenly body; a satellite.

But she [the moon] is the earth's nearest neighbor, and therefore conspicuous; her constant *acolyte*, whose obsequious and rapid motions demand and compel attention. *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 47.

Sometimes written *acolyth*, and formerly also *acholithite*, *acolythe*, *acolythist*, *acolothist.*

acolyth, acolythe (ak′ọ̄-lith, -līth), *n.* [< ML. *acolythus*, for *acoluthus*, the correct form of *acolytus*: see *acolyte.*] See *acolyte.*

acolythate (a-kol′i-thāt), *n.* [< *acolyth* + *-ate*³.] The state, office, or orders of an acolyte.

acolythical (ak-ọ̄-lith′i-kạl), *a.* [< **acolythic* + *-al.*] Belonging or pertaining to an acolyte.

acolythist† (a-kol′i-thist), *n.* Same as *acolyte.*

acomber†, *v. t.* See *accumber.*

Acomys (ak′ọ-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀκή, a sharp point (or L. *acus*, a needle) + μῦς = E. *mouse.*] A genus of rodents, of the family *Muridæ* and subfamily *Murinæ*, having sharp flattened spines in the fur. The skull and teeth are as in the genus *Mus.*

acon (a′kon), *n.* [< (?) Gr. ἄκων, a dart.] A boat used for traveling over mud-beds. See extract.

Walton also invented the pousse-pied or *acon*, a kind of boat which is still in use. The *acon* is composed of a plank of hard wood, which constitutes the bottom, and is called the [illegible]. The plank is bent in the fore part, [illegible] to form a sort of prow. Three light planks [illegible] together at the sides and back complete [illegible]. *[illegible]* Ann. [illegible], p. [illegible].

acondylous, acondylose (a-kon′di-lus, -lōs), *a.* [< Gr. [illegible], without knuckles or joints, < ἀ- priv. + κόνδυλος, a knuckle, a joint: see *a*-¹⁸, [illegible], and [illegible].] In *bot.*, jointless.

aconella (ak-ọ̄-nel′ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < *acon*(*itum*) + [illegible].] In *chem.*, an organic base obtained [illegible] of *Aconitum Napellus*, closely [illegible] identical with narcotin.

aconellin (ak-ọ̄-nel′in), *n.* [< *aconella* + *-in*².] [illegible] *aconella.*

aconin, aconine (ak′ọ̄-nin), *n.* [< *acon*(*itum*) + [illegible].] [illegible] base derived from aconitin, and probably identical with napellin.

aconitate (a-kon′i-tāt), *n.* [< *aconite* + *-ate*¹.] A salt formed by the union of aconitic acid with a base.

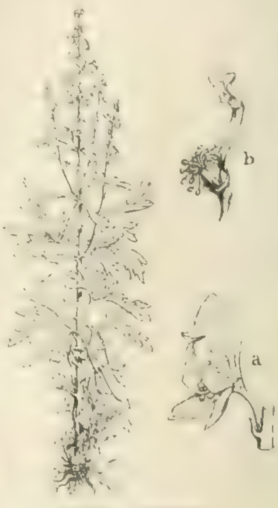
aconite (ak′ọ̄-nīt), *n.* [= F. *aconit* = Sp. Pg. It. *aconito*, < L. *aconitum*: see *Aconitum.*] The plant wolf's-bane or monk's-hood, *Aconitum Napellus.* It is used in medicine, especially in cases of fever and neuralgia. See *Aconitum.* *Nepâl aconite* consists of the roots of *A. ferox* and probably other species indigenous in the Himalayas; it is also called *bikh*, *bish*, and *bisk.* *Winter aconite* is a ranunculaceous plant, *Eranthis hyemalis*, a native of Italy, and one of the earliest spring flowers.

aconitia (ak-ọ̄-nish′iạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *aconitum.*] Same as *aconitin.*

aconitic (ak-ọ̄-nit′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to aconite. **Aconitic acid**, $C_6H_6O_6$, a tribasic acid found combined with lime in some species of the genus *Aconitum*, and in a few other plants. It is also obtained by the dry distillation of citric acid. Also called *equisetic acid.* See *achilleic acid*, under *achilleic.*

aconitin, aconitine (a-kon′i-tin), *n.* [< *aconite* + *-in*².] A highly poisonous narcotic alkaloid, $C_{30}H_{47}NO_7$, obtained from the roots and leaves of several species of *Aconitum.* It forms white powdery grains, or a compact, vitreous, transparent mass; is bitter, acrid, and very soluble in alcohol. It is an important remedy in neuralgia, especially of the fifth cranial nerve. Also called *aconitia* and *aconitina.*

Aconitum (ak-ọ̄-nī′tum), *n.* [L. *aconītum*, a poisonous plant, monk's-hood, wolf's-bane, < Gr. ἀκόνιτον, also ἀκόνιτος, a poisonous plant, of uncertain etym.; said by Pliny to be so called because it grew ἐν ἀκόναις, on sharp, steep rocks (Gr. ἀκόνη, a whetstone, < √ **ak*, be sharp, pierce). This is improbable. The form is the same as the neut. of Gr. ἀκόνιτος, without dust, < ἀ- priv. + κόνις, dust, but there seems to be no connection between the two words.] A genus of poisonous herbs, natural order *Ranunculaceæ*, including 20 species, natives of the mountains of the northern hemisphere. They have very irregular, showy flowers, and are often found in cultivation, as the common monk's-hood (*A. Napellus*) and wolf's-bane (*A. lycoctonum*). The roots and leaves, chiefly of *A. Napellus*, are used medicinally. See *aconitin.* The bikh of Nepal, used in poisoning arrows and also as a source of aconitin, is derived mainly from *A. ferox.*



Aconite (*A. Napellus*).
a, flower; *b*, same, calyx removed.

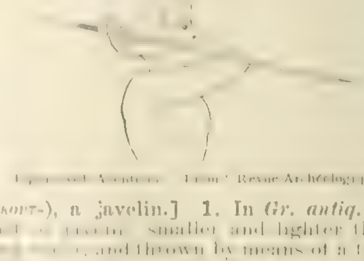
acontia, *n.* Plural of *acontium.*

Acontias (a-kon′ti-as), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἀκοντίας, a quick-darting serpent, a meteor, < ἄκων, a javelin, dart, < ἀκή, a point.] The leading genus of the family *Acontiidæ* (which see).

acontiid (a-kon′ti-id), *n.* A lizard of the family *Acontiidæ.*

Acontiidæ, Acontiadæ (ak-on-tī′i-dē, -ạ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acontias* + *-idæ*, or *-adæ.*] A family of saurian or lacertilian reptiles of the scincoid group, related to the *Anguidæ*, the family to which the well-known slow-worm of Europe belongs. They are weak, timid, and perfectly harmless lizards, resembling snakes in consequence of the apparent absence of limbs. *Acontias* is the leading genus giving name to the family; there are numerous species, inhabiting chiefly the warmer or dryer parts of the old world. [illegible] *meleagris* is sometimes called the dart-snake, from its manner of darting upon its prey.

acontium (a-kon′shium), *n.*; pl. *acontia* (-shiạ̈). [NL., < Gr. ἀκόντιον, a small dart, dim. of ἄκων


[illegible] of Acontium. (From "Revue Archéologique.")

(ἀκοντ-), a javelin.] 1. In *Gr. antiq.*: (*a*) A dart or javelin, smaller and lighter than the [illegible], and thrown by means of a thong or [illegible]. Hence—(*b*) The game of hurling [illegible], one of the five exercises of the [illegible] [illegible]thlon (which see) at the Olympian, Isthmian, and other games.—2. *pl.* In *zoöl.*, convoluted cords formed in the *Actinia* and furnished with thread-cells. *Pascoe.*

acopt† (a-kop′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< a^3, on, + cop^1, top.] At the top.

> She weares a hood, but it stands *acop.*
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 6.

Acopa (a-kō′pạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + κώπη, a handle, the handle of an oar, an oar.] **1.** A prime division of the *Tunicata* or *Ascidia*, in which the ascidians proper are distinguished collectively from the *Copelata* or *Appendicularia.* See extract. Compare cuts under *Ascidia* and *Appendicularia.*

> These two classes were formerly separated according to whether they had or had not a propelling tail, as the names of the classes showed. I have retained the nomenclature without giving an importance to this character which does not belong to it; the larvæ of many *Acopa* have the directive organ. A much greater difference between the two divisions is to be found in the characters of their spiracles. In the Copelata these open on to the exterior. In the *Acopa* they open into a cavity, which is formed from a part of the rudimentary spiracle of the Copelata. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 389.

2. [*sing.*] A genus of lepidopterous insects.

acopic (a-kop′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἄκοπος, removing weariness, < ἀ- priv. + κόπος, weariness, toil, orig. a striking, < κόπ-τ-ειν, strike.] In *med.*, fitted to relieve weariness; restorative. *Buchanan*, Dict. Sci.

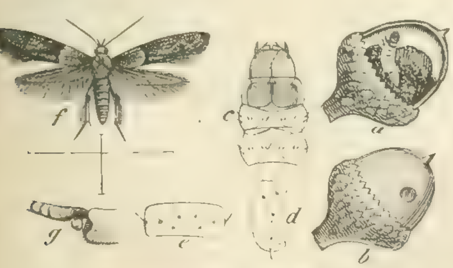
acor (ā′kôr), *n.* [L., a sour taste, < *acere*, be sour: see *acid.*] Acidity, as of the stomach.

acorn (ā′kôrn, often ā′kėrn), *n.* [Early mod. E. *acorn, akorn, cykorn, acron, acquorn, akecorne, oakern, okecorn, okehorne*, etc., < late ME. *acorn, akorn, accorne, acorun, ocorn, occorn, okecorne, ackerne, akern, hakern*, assibilated *achorne, acharne, atcherne*, etc. The reg. mod. form would be **akern*, in ME. *akern* (assibilated *atcherne*, improp. aspirated *hakern*), the other forms being due to the erroneous notion that the word is a derivative of *oak*, or a compound of *oak* (ME. *ook, ok, oc*, earlier *ac*, < AS. *āc*) and *corn* (ME. and AS. *corn*), or *horn* (ME. and AS. *horn*). A similar error has affected the spelling of the word in other languages. ME. *akern*, < AS. *æcern, æcirn*, an acorn, orig. any fruit of the field, being prop. an adj. formed (like *silvern* from *silver*) < *æcer*, a field, acre (see *acre*), + *-n* (see *-en*²); = D. *aker*, an acorn, < *akker*, a field (but now usually *eikel*, an acorn, < *eik*, an oak); = LG. *ekker*, an acorn, < *akker*, a field (also *ek*, an acorn, < *eke*, an oak); = G. *ecker* (after LG.), an acorn, < *acker*, a field (also *eichel*, an acorn, < *eiche*, an oak); = Icel. *akarn*, an acorn, < *akr*, a field (not from *eik*, an oak); = Norw. *aakorn* (also *aakonn, aakodn*, and *akall*), < *aaker*, a field (not from *eik*, an oak); cf. Sw. *ekollon*, an acorn, < *ek*, oak, + *ollon*, an acorn; = Dan. *agern*, an acorn, < *ager*, a field (not from *eg*, an oak); = Goth. *akran*, fruit in general, < *akrs*, a field. Thus *acorn* has nothing to do with either *oak* or *corn.*] **1.** The fruit of the oak; a one-celled, one-seeded, coriaceous, rounded or elongated nut, the base of which is surrounded by an indurated scaly cup. Acorns have been used for food, and are still eaten in various countries. The sweet acorn is the fruit of the *Quercus Ballota* of northwestern Africa, and is quite palatable, as are also several American species. All are excellent food for swine.

> Thei weren wont lyghtly to slaken hir hunger at euene with *acornes* of okes. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. meter 5.

> Besides the gall which is his proper fruite, hee shootes out *oakerns, i. e.*, ut nunc vocamus *acornes*, and oakes apples and polypody and moss.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Works, I. 203 (ed. Bohn).

2. *Naut.*, a small ornamental piece of wood, of a conical or globular shape, sometimes fixed on the point of the spindle above the vane, on a masthead, to keep the vane from being blown off.—**3.** Any similar ornamental tip.—**4.** Same as *acorn-shell*, 2.



Acorn-moth (*Holcocera glanduella*, Riley).

a, larva within acorn; *b*, acorn infested with the larva; *c*, head and thoracic segment of larva; *d*, one of the abdominal segments of larva, lateral view; *e*, one of the abdominal segments of larva, dorsal view; *f*, moth (the cross shows natural size); *g*, basal joint of antenna in the male moth.

acorn-cup (ā′kôrn-kup), *n.* The hardened involucre covering the base of an acorn. The acorn-cups of the *Quercus Ægilops*, under the name *valonia*, have become an important article of commerce, large quantities being used in tanning. See *valonia.*

acorned (ā′kôrnd), *a.* **1.** Furnished or loaded with acorns. Specifically, in *her.*, said of an oak represented on a coat of arms as loaded with acorns.

2. Fed with acorns. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 5.

acorn-moth (ā′kôrn-môth), *n.* A guest-moth, described as *Holcocera glandulella*, but subsequently referred to the genus *Blastobasis*, belonging to the *Tineidæ.* Its color is ash-gray, with two distinct spots near the middle of the fore wings and a transverse pale stripe across the basal third. Its larva is grayish-white, with a light-brown head and cervical and caudal shields, and is commonly met with in mast, feeding chiefly on those acorns that have been occupied by the acorn-weevil. See cut in preceding column.

acorn-oil (ā′kôrn-oil), *n.* A volatile oil, of buttery consistence and pungent odor, obtained from the acorns of *Quercus robur.*

acorn-shell (ā′kôrn-shel), *n.* **1.** The shell of the acorn.—**2.** One of the cirripeds of the genus *Balanus;* a barnacle: called by this name from a supposed resemblance of some of the species to acorns. See *Balanus* and *Cirripedia.*

acorn-weevil (ā′kôrn-wē″vl), *n.* The popular name for certain species of the curculionid genus *Balaninus*, as *B. uniformis* (Le Conte), *B. rectus* (Say), and *B. quercus* (Horn), which live in the larval state within acorns. The females possess extremely long and slender beaks, by means of which they pierce the rind of the acorn and push an egg into the interior. The larva is a legless grub of elongate curved shape, not differing essentially from other curculionid larvæ. The affected acorn drops prematurely, and the full-grown larva eats its way out to change to a pupa in the ground. See cut under *Balaninus.*

acorn-worm (ā′kôrn-wėrm), *n.* A name given to the *Balanoglossus*, the type and sole member of the order *Enteropneusta:* so called from the acorn-like shape of the anterior end of its body. See *Balanoglossus, Enteropneusta.*

Acorus (ak′ọ̄-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄκορος, the sweet-flag.] A genus of aromatic flag-like plants, natural order *Araceæ*, of two species. *A. Calamus*, the *Calamus aromaticus* of druggists, is native or widely naturalized in northern temperate regions, and is known as *sweet-flag* or *sweet-rush.* See *sweet-flag.*

acosmia† (a-koz′mi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀκοσμία, disorder, < ἄκοσμος, without order, < ἀ- priv. + κόσμος, order: see *cosmos.*] **1.** Irregularity in disease, particularly in crises.—**2.** Ill health, with loss of color in the face.

acosmism (a-koz′mizm), *n.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. + κόσμος, world, + *-ism.* Cf. *acosmia.*] The denial of the existence of an external world. *Dean Mansel.*

acosmist (a-koz′mist), *n.* [As *acosm-ism* + *-ist.*] One who holds the doctrine of acosmism.

acosmistic (ak-oz-mis′tik), *a.* Pertaining to the doctrine of acosmism.

acotyledon (a-kot-i-lē′dọn), *n.*; pl. *acotyledones, acotyledons* (-lē′dọ-nēz, -dọnz). [= F. *acotylédone*, < NL. *acotyledo(n-)* (sc. *planta*), a plant without seed-lobes, < Gr. ἀ- priv. + κοτυληδών, any cup-shaped cavity: see *cotyledon.*] A plant destitute of a cotyledonous embryo. The name *Acotyledones* was proposed by the younger Jussieu for the class of plants which have no proper seed or embryo, now usually and more properly designated as *Cryptogamia* or *cryptogams.*

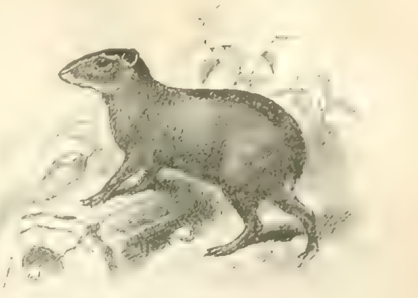
Germinating Spore of an Acotyledonous Plant (Moss), in different stages. Magnified. (From Sachs's "Lehrbuch der Botanik.")

acotyledonous (a-kot-i-lē′dọ-nus), *a.* Without cotyledons, or seed-lobes, as the embryo of *Cuscuta;* more usually, without embryo (and consequently without cotyledons), as cryptogams.

acou-. For *acu-*, in words from Greek ἀκούειν, hear: an irregular spelling due to the French spelling of *acoustic*, the first of these words introduced into English. See *acoustic.*

acouchi-resin (a-kö′shi-rez″in), *n.* [*Acouchi* (*alouchi, aluchi*, etc.), native name (in F. spelling) in Guiana.] The inspissated juice of *Protium Aracouchini* (*Icica heterophylla*), of Guiana, and other species of tropical South America. It resembles the elemi-resin of the old world, and is applicable to the same purposes. Also called *alouchi-, aluchi-*, or *aracouchini-resin.*

acouchy (a-kö′shi), *n.* [< F. *acouchi, agouchi*, said to be from the native Guiana name.] An animal belonging to the genus *Dasyprocta*, family *Dasyproctidæ*, of the hystricine series of the order *Rodentia;* the olive agouti or Surinam rat, *Dasyprocta acouchy*, inhabiting Guiana and some of the West India islands. It is related to the cavies, or guinea-pig family. See *agouti* and *Dasyproctidæ.* Also spelled *acouchi* and *acuchi.*



Acouchy (*Dasyprocta acouchy*).

acoumeter (ạ-kö′- or ạ-kou′me-tėr), *n.* [Also *acouometer*, irreg. < Gr. ἀκούειν, hear, + μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the power of the sense of hearing. Also called *acousimeter.*

acoumetry (ạ-kö′- or ạ-kou′me-tri), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. ἀκούειν, hear, + -μετρία, < μέτρον, a measure.] The measuring of the power of hearing.

acousimeter (a-kö- or a-kou-sim′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. ἄκουσις, a hearing (< ἀκούειν, hear), + μέτρον, a measure.] Same as *acoumeter.*

acousmatic (a-kös- or a-kous-mat′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἀκουσματικός, willing to hear (οἱ ἀκουσματικοί, the probationers of Pythagoras), < ἄκουσμα(τ-), a thing heard, < ἀκούειν, hear: see *acoustic.*] **I.** *a.* Hearing; listening: as, *acousmatic* disciples.

II. *n.* A name given to such of the disciples of the Greek philosopher Pythagoras as had not completed their years of probation; hence, a professed hearer; a probationer.

An equivalent form is *acoustic.*

acoustic (ạ-kös′- or ạ-kous′tik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *acoustick, acoustique*, < F. *acoustique* = Sp. Pg. It. *acustico*, < NL. *acusticus*, < Gr. ἀκουστικός, relating to hearing, < ἀκουστός, heard, audible, < ἀκούειν, hear; cf. ἀκοή, hearing, κοεῖν, perceive; root prob. *κου, *κοϝ, *σκοϝ = L. *cavere*, heed, *cautus*, heedful (see *caution*), = Goth. *usskawjan*, take heed, = AS. *sceāwian*, look at, E. *show*, q. v. The regular E. form would be **acustic:* see *acou-.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the sense or organs of hearing, or to the science of sound.—**2.** Same as *acousmatic.*—**Acoustic color,** the timbre or quality of a musical note. See *timbre.*—**Acoustic duct,** in *anat.*, the meatus auditorius externus, or external passage of the ear. See *auditory*, and cut under *ear*¹.—**Acoustic nerve,** the auditory nerve.—**Acoustic spot,** macula acustica. See *macula.*—**Acoustic telegraph,** an electric or mechanical apparatus for the reproduction of sounds at a distance.—**Acoustic tubercle** (translation of *tuberculum acusticum*), in *anat.*, a rounded elevation on either side of the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain, over which certain white lines, the striæ acusticæ, pass.—**Acoustic vessel, acoustic vase,** a bell-shaped vessel of bronze or pottery, of which a number, according to Vitruvius, were built in beneath the seats, or placed in chambers prepared especially to receive them, in the auditorium of ancient theaters, to give sonorousness to the voices of the players. No such vessels have been recognized among the ruins of either Greek or Roman theaters; but it is said that similar vases were introduced for a like purpose in the vault of the choir of the medieval church of the Dominicans at Strasburg.

II. *n.* **1**†. In *med.*, a remedy for deafness or imperfect hearing.—**2.** Same as *acousmatic.*

acoustical (ạ-kös′- or ạ-kous′ti-kạl), *a.* Of or belonging to the science of acoustics; acoustic.

> The acuteness of the blind in drawing conclusions from slender *acoustical* premises. *Science*, VI. 195.

acoustically (ạ-kös′- or ạ-kous′ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In relation to acoustics or hearing.

acoustician (a-kös- or a-kous-tish′ạn), *n.* One skilled in the science of sound; a student of acoustics.

> The transverse vibrations . . . were the only ones noticed by the earlier *acousticians.*
> *Whewell*, Hist. Inductive Sciences, viii. 6.

acoustics (ạ-kös′- or ạ-kous′tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *acoustic* (see *-ics*); = F. *acoustique* = Sp. Pg. It. *acustica.*] The science of sound; the study of the cause, nature, and phenomena of the vibrations of elastic bodies which affect the organ of hearing. The manner in which sound is produced, its transmission through air and other media (sometimes called *diacoustics*), the theory of reflected sound, or echoes (sometimes called *catacoustics*), the properties and effects of different sounds, including musical sounds or notes, and the structure and action of the organ of hearing, are all included in acoustics. See *sound.*

acqua (äk′wä), *n.* [It.] See *aqua.*

acquaint (ạ-kwānt′), *a.* [Sc. *acquaint, acquent*, < ME. *aquente, aqueynte, aqwynt, aquointe*, < OF. *acoint*, later *accoint*, "acquainted or familiar with: also neat, compt, fine, spruce in apparel, or otherwise" (Cotgrave), < L. *accognitus*, pp. of *accognoscere*, know or recognize perfectly, < *ad*, to, + *cognoscere*, know, < *co-*, *com-*, together, + **gno-scere*, *no-scere* = E. *know*: see *know*, and *cognition*, *cognize*. Cf. *quaint*. *Acquaint* is now regarded as a clipped form of *acquainted*, pp.] Acquainted; personally or mutually known: as, [illegible] *acquaint*. [Scotch and north. Eng.]

When we were first acquent.
Burns, John Anderson.

acquaint (a-kwānt′), *v.* [< ME. *aqueinten*, *aqueynten*, earlier *acointen*, *akointen*, < OF. *acointer*, [illegible], [illegible], *acointier*, *acoentier*, *aquinter*, later *accointer*, "to make acquainted; . . . also to seek or affect the acquaintance of; . . . *s'accointer de*, to wax acquainted, grow familiar with, or to get or desire the acquaintance of" (Cotgrave), < ML. *adcognitare*, make known, < L. *accognitus*, pp. of *accognoscere*, know or recognize perfectly: see *acquaint*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to have acquaintance or be more or less familiar; make conversant: used with *with*: as, to *acquaint* one's self, or make one's self *acquainted*, *with* a subject; to make persons (to be) *acquainted with* each other.

A man of sorrows, and *acquainted with* grief. Isa. liii. 3.

Misery *acquaints* a man *with* strange bedfellows.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 2.

We that *acquaint* ourselves *with* every zone.
Sir J. Davies, Int. to Immortal. of Soul.

Persons themselves *acquaint* us *with* the impersonal.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 252.

2. To furnish with knowledge or information (about); make conversant by notice or communication: with *with* before the subject of information, and formerly sometimes with *of*: as, to *acquaint* a friend *with* one's proceedings.

But, for some other reasons, my grave sir,
Which 'tis not fit you know, I not *acquaint*
My father *of* this business. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

Though you are so averse to my *acquainting* Lady Teazle *with* your passion for Maria, I'm sure she's not your enemy in the affair. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

=**Syn.** **1.** To acquaint (with), make known (to), familiarize (with), introduce (to).—**2.** To inform (of), communicate (to), apprise (of), mention (to), signify (to), intimate (to), disclose (to), reveal (to), tell (to). See *announce* and *inform*.

II.† *intrans.* To become acquainted.

The manere
How they *aqueynteden* in fere.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 250.

acquaintable† (a-kwān′ta-bl), *a.* [< OF. *acointable*, later *accointable*, "acquaintable, easie to be acquainted or familiar with" (Cotgrave), < *acointer*, make known: see *acquaint*, *v.*] Easy to be acquainted with; affable. *Rom. of Rose.*

acquaintance (a-kwān′tans), *n.* [< ME. *aquayntance*, *aqueyntance*, intimacy, personal knowledge, friendship (not used in the concrete sense of a person known), < OF. *acointance*, later *accointance*, "acquaintance, conversation or commerce with" (Cotgrave), < *acointer*, make known: see *acquaint*, *v.*] **1.** The state of being acquainted, or of being more or less intimately conversant (used with reference to both persons and things); knowledge of; experience in: used with *with*, and formerly sometimes with *of*.

[illegible] I desire more *acquaintance of* you.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2.

That general *acquaintance with* the mechanism and [illegible] which all persons, even [illegible] should possess.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 368.

[illegible] *acquaintance* here in New England.
Hawthorne, Old Manse, I.

2. A person known to one, especially a person with whom one is not on terms of great intimacy: as, he is not a friend, only an *acquaintance*. [In this sense, which admits of a plural, [illegible]]

[illegible] *acquaintance*.
[illegible]

[illegible] have drawn [illegible] conversed [illegible]
[illegible]

3. [illegible] with whom one is [illegible] *acquaintance*. [illegible]

[illegible]

To [illegible] **one's acquaintance**, [illegible]

Nor was his *acquaintance* less with the famous poets of his age, than with the noblemen and ladies. *Dryden.*

The honour of Sheridan's *familiarity* — or supposed *familiarity* — was better to my godfather than money.
Lamb, My First Play.

The *intimacy* between the father of Eugenio and Agrestis produced a tender friendship between his sister and Amelia. *Hawkesworth*, Adventurer, No. 64.

acquaintanceship (a-kwān′tans-ship), *n.* The state of having acquaintance.

acquaintant† (a-kwān′tant), *n.* [< *acquaint* + *-ant*1, after OF. *acointant*, ppr. of *acointer*, acquaint; prob. developed from *acquaintance*, with which, in sense 3, the pl. *acquaintants* would nearly coincide in pronunciation.] A person with whom one is acquainted. See *acquaintance*, 2.

An *acquaintant* and a friend of Edmund Spenser.
I. Walton.

He and his readers are become old *acquaintants.*
Swift, Tale of a Tub.

acquainted (a-kwān′ted), *p. a.* [< *acquaint* + *-ed*2. Cf. *acquaint*, *a.*] **1.** Having acquaintance; informed; having personal knowledge.

Faulk. What, is he much *acquainted* in the family?
Abs. O, very intimate. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

2†. Known; familiarly known; not new.

Things *acquainted* and familiar to us.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 2.

acquaintedness (a-kwān′ted-nes), *n.* The state of being acquainted. [Rare.]

acquéreur (a-kā-rėr′), *n.* [F., an acquirer, < *acquérir*, acquire: see *acquire.*] In *French* and *Canadian law*, one who acquires title, particularly to immovable property, by purchase.

acquest (a-kwest′), *n.* [< OF. *acquest*, F. *acquêt* = It. *acquisto* (ML. *acquistum*), an acquisition, purchase, < L. *acquæsitum*, usually *acquisitum*, a thing acquired, neut. pp. of *acquirere*, acquire: see *acquire*. Cf. *conquest.*] **1**†. The act of acquiring; acquirement: as, "countries of new *acquest*," *Bacon*.—**2**†. A thing gained; an acquisition; a thing acquired by force: as, "new *acquests* and encroachments," *Woodward*, Nat. Hist.—**3.** In *civil law*: (*a*) Property acquired in other ways than by succession. (*b*) Property acquired during a marriage under the rule of community of property. [In this sense usually in the plural and spelled, as French, *acquêts.*] See *conquêt*.

acqueton†, *n.* See *acton*.

acquiesce (ak-wi-es′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *acquiesced*, ppr. *acquiescing*. [< F. *acquiescer*, "to yield or agree unto, come to agreement, be at quiet, strive or stir no more" (Cotgrave), = It. *acquiescere*, < L. *acquiescere*, rest, repose in, find rest in, < *ad*, to, + *quiescere*, rest, < *quies*, rest: see *quiesce* and *quiet.*] **1**†. To come to rest, or remain at rest.

Which atoms are still hovering up and down, and never rest till they meet with some pores proportionable and cognate to their figures, where they *acquiesce.*
Howell, Letters, iv. 50.

2. To agree; consent; tacitly assent; quietly comply or submit: as, to *acquiesce* in an opinion, argument, or arrangement.

Neander sent his man with a letter to Theomachus, who *acquiesced* to the proposal.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 123.

Presuming on the unshaken submission of Hippolita, he flattered himself that she would . . . *acquiesce* with patience to a divorce. *Walpole*, Castle of Otranto, i.

Take the place and attitude which belong to you, and all men *acquiesce.* *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 136.

[In modern usage, *acquiesce* is generally followed by the preposition *in*; formerly *to*, *with*, and *from* were in use.]

acquiescement (ak-wi-es′ment; F. pron. a-kyes′moṅ), *n.* [< F. "*acquiescement*, quietness, also an agreement" (Cotgrave): see *acquiesce* and *-ment.*] In *French* and *Canadian law*, acquiescence; free consent.

acquiescence (ak-wi-es′ens), *n.* [= Sp. *aquiescencia* = It. *acquiescenza*, < L. as if **acquiescentia*, < *acquiescen(t-)s*, acquiescent: see *acquiescent.*] **1.** The act of acquiescing or giving tacit assent; a silent submission, or submission with apparent consent. It is distinguished from avowed consent on the one hand, and from opposition or open discontent on the other: as, an *acquiescence* in the decision of a court or in the allotment of Providence.

With the inevitable *acquiescence* of all public servants he resumes his composure and goes on.
Hawthorne, Snow Image.

There is a certain grave *acquiescence* in ignorance, a recognition of our impotence to solve momentous and [illegible] questions, which has a satisfaction of its own.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. [illegible]

2. In *law*, such neglect to take legal proceedings in opposition to a matter as implies consent thereto. =**Syn.** *Assent*, *Consent*, *Concurrence*, etc. [illegible] compliance, resignation.

acquiescency (ak-wi-es′en-si), *n.* [See *acquiesce* and *-cy.*] The state of being acquiescent; a condition of silent submission or assent.

acquiescent (ak-wi-es′ent), *a.* [< L. *acquiescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *acquiescere*: see *acquiesce.*] Disposed to acquiesce or yield; submissive; easy; unresisting.

A man nearly sixty, of *acquiescent* temper, miscellaneous opinions, and uncertain vote.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 11.

acquiescently (ak-wi-es′ent-li), *adv.* In an acquiescent manner.

acquiescingly (ak-wi-es′ing-li), *adv.* In an acquiescing manner; acquiescently.

acquiet† (a-kwī′et), *v. t.* [< ML. *acquietare*, quiet, settle: see *acquit.*] To render quiet; compose; set at rest.

Acquiet his mind from stirring you.
Sir A. Shirley, Travels.

acquirability (a-kwīr-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* The quality of being acquirable. *Paley.* [Rare.]

acquirable (a-kwīr′a-bl), *a.* [< *acquire* + *-able*. Cf. Sp. *adquirible*, Pg. *adquirivel.*] Capable of being acquired.

acquire (a-kwīr′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *acquired*, ppr. *acquiring*. [< ME. *aqwere* (rare), < OF. *acquerre*, later *aquerir*, F. *acquérir*, acquire, get, = Sp. Pg. *adquirir*, < L. *acquærere*, a collateral form of *acquīrere*, acquire, get, obtain, < *ad*, to, + *quærere*, seek: see *query*. The E. word is now spelled with *i* instead of *e*, to bring it nearer to the Latin. Cf. *inquire*, *require.*] To get or gain, the object being something which is more or less permanent, or which becomes vested or inherent in the subject: as, to *acquire* a title, estate, learning, habits, skill, dominion, etc.; to *acquire* a stammer; sugar *acquires* a brown color by being burned. A mere temporary possession is not expressed by *acquire*, but by *obtain*, *procure*, etc.: as, to *obtain* (not *acquire*) a book on loan.

Descent is the title whereby a man, on the death of his ancestor, *acquires* his estate by right of representation, as his heir at law. *Blackstone.*

Having been left in a greater degree than others to manage their own affairs, the English people have become self-helping, and have *acquired* great practical ability.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 429.

Men *acquire* faculties by practice.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 94.

The young demand thoughts that find an echo in their real and not their *acquired* nature, and care very little about the dress they are put in.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 406.

Acquired logic. See *logic*. =**Syn.** To get, obtain, gain, attain, procure, win, earn, secure, gather, master, learn. See *attain*.

acquirement (a-kwīr′ment), *n.* **1.** The act of acquiring; especially, the gaining of knowledge or mental attributes.

It is very difficult to lay down rules for the *acquirement* of such a taste. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 409.

2. That which is acquired; attainment: commonly in the plural.

His *acquirements* by industry were enriched and enlarged by many excellent endowments of nature.
Sir J. Hayward, Raigne of Edward VI.

=**Syn.** **1.** Gathering, gaining.—**2.** *Acquirements*, *Acquisitions*, *Attainments*, *Accomplishments*, *Endowments*, *Enduements*; gain, resources. *Acquisitions* is the most general term, but it is gradually being restricted to material gains. *Attainments* denotes exclusively intellectual or moral acquisitions: as, a man of great *attainments*; his spiritual *attainments* were high. *Acquirements* has nearly the same meaning as *attainments*, though it is sometimes loosely used as equivalent to *acquisitions*; it has more direct reference to particular things acquired: as, skill in boxing was among his *acquirements*. *Accomplishments* are attainments or acquirements, particularly such as fit the possessor for society: as, French, dancing, and music were the sum of her *accomplishments*. *Endowments* are the gifts of nature, as genius or aptitude. *Enduements* are endowments, acquirements, or attainments in the field of moral and spiritual life, but they are opposed to *attainments* in being regarded as gifts from heaven rather than as the result of personal endeavor. See [illegible].

When you are disposed to be vain of your mental *acquirements*, look up to those who are more accomplished than yourself. *Dr. J. Moore.*

Interference has been sanctioned, . . . either in the purely domestic concerns of a nation, or with respect to its foreign relations and territorial *acquisitions.*
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 192.

It is in general more profitable to reckon up our defects than to boast of our *attainments.* *Carlyle*, Essays.

I danced the polka and Cellarius,
Spun glass, stuffed birds, and modeled flowers in wax,
Because she liked *accomplishments* in girls.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, i. 1.

He ought to think no man valuable but for his public spirit, justice, and integrity; and all other *endowments* to be esteemed only as they contribute to the exerting those virtues. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 340.

acquirer (a-kwīr′ėr), *n.* One who acquires.

acquiry† (a-kwīr′i), *n.* [< *acquire* + *-y*, after *inquiry.*] Acquirement.

Nothing requireth more hard study and pain toward the *acquiry* of it than contentment. *Barrow*, Sermons, III. 62.

acquisible (a̤-kwiz'i-bl), *a.* [< L. *acquis-itus*, pp. of *acquirere*, acquire (see *acquire*), + E. *-ible*.] Capable of being acquired. [Rare.]

acquisite† (ak'wi-zit), *a.* [< L. *acquisitus*, gained, pp. of *acquirere*, gain: see *acquire*. Cf. *exquisite, requisite*.] Acquired; gained.

> A humour is a liquid or fluent part of the body, comprehended in it, for the preservation of it; and is either innate or born with us, or adventitious and *acquisite*.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 95.

acquisition (ak-wi-zish'o̤n), *n.* [< L. *acquisitio(n-)*, acquisition, < *acquirere*: see *acquire*.] **1.** The act of acquiring or gaining possession: as, the *acquisition* of property.

> Any European state may be restrained from pursuing plans of *acquisition*, or making preparations looking toward future acquisitions, which are judged to be hazardous to the independence . . . of its neighbors.
> *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 43.

2. That which is acquired or gained; especially, a material possession obtained by any means, but sometimes used in the plural of mental gains.

> The Cromwellians were induced to relinquish one third of their *acquisitions*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., v.

> They learn so fast and convey the result so fast as to outrun the logic of their slow brother and make his *acquisitions* poor. *Emerson*, Woman.

=**Syn.** 2. *Acquirements, Acquisitions*, etc. See *acquirement*.

acquisitive (a̤-kwiz'i-tiv), *a.* [< L. as if **acquisitivus*, < *acquisitus*, pp.: see *acquisite*.] **1**†. Acquired.

> He died not in his *acquisitive*, but in his native soil.
> *Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 106.

2. Making or tending to make acquisitions; having a propensity to acquire: as, an *acquisitive* disposition.

> The first condition then of mental development is that the attitude of the mind should be creative rather than *acquisitive*. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 105.

Acquisitive faculty, in *psychol.*, perception; the presentative faculty.

acquisitively (a̤-kwiz'i-tiv-li), *adv.* In an acquisitive manner; by way of acquisition.

acquisitiveness (a̤-kwiz'i-tiv-nes), *n.* **1.** The quality of being acquisitive; a propensity to acquire property.—**2.** In *phren.*, the organ to which is attributed the function of producing the general desire to acquire and possess, apart from the uses of the objects. Sometimes called *covetiveness*. See cut under *phrenology*.

acquist† (a-kwist'), *n.* [A form of *acquest*, after It. *acquisto*, ML. *acquistum*, L. *acquisitum*.] Acquest; acquirement.

> New *acquist*
> Of true experience. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1755.

acquit (a̤-kwit'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *acquitted*, ppr. *acquitting*. [< ME. *aquiten, acwiten*, < OF. *aquiter, acuiter*, later *acquiter*, "to quit, acquit, free, clear, discharge, rid of, deliver from" (Cotgrave), F. *acquitter* = Pr. *aquitar* = It. *acquetare*, appease, quiet, < ML. **acquitare, acquietare*, settle a claim, appease, quiet, < L. *ad*, to, + *quietare*, quiet, < *quietus*, discharged, free, at rest, quiet: see *acquiet, quiet*, and *quit*.] **1.** To release or discharge, as from an obligation, accusation, guilt, censure, suspicion, or whatever is laid against or upon a person as a charge or duty; specifically, in *law*, to pronounce not guilty: as, we *acquit* a man of evil intentions; the jury *acquitted* the prisoner. It is followed by *of* before the thing of which one is acquitted; to *acquit from* is obsolete.

> His poverty, can you *acquit* him *of* that?
> *Sheridan*, The Duenna, ii. 3.

> If he [Bacon] was convicted, it was because it was impossible to *acquit* him without offering the grossest outrage to justice and common sense. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

2. To atone for. [Rare.]

> Till life to death *acquit* my forced offence.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1071.

3. To settle, as a debt; requite; pay; discharge; fulfil.

> *Aquyte* hym wel for goddes love, quod he.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1200.

> Midst foes (as champion of the faith) he ment
> That palme or cypress should his paines *acquite*.
> *Carew*, Tasso.

> I admit it to be not so much the duty as the privilege of an American citizen to *acquit* this obligation to the memory of his fathers with discretion and generosity.
> *Everett*, Orations, I. 382.

> We see young men who owe us a new world, so readily and lavishly they promise, but they never *acquit* the debt.
> *Emerson*, Experience.

4. With a reflexive pronoun: (*a*) To clear one's self.

> Pray God he may *acquit him* [himself] of suspicion!
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

(*b*) To behave; bear or conduct one's self: as, the soldier *acquitted himself* well in battle; the orator *acquitted himself* indifferently.

> Though this was one of the first mercantile transactions of my life, yet I had no doubt about *acquitting myself* with reputation. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xiv.

5†. To release; set free; rescue.

> Till I have *acquit* your captive Knight.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vii. 52.

=**Syn.** 1. To exonerate, exculpate, discharge, set free. See *absolve*.—**4.** (*b*) To behave, act, bear, conduct, demean, deport, or quit (one's self).

acquit†. Past participle of *acquit*.

> I am glad I am so *acquit* of this tinder-box.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 3.

acquite† (a̤-kwit'), *v. t.* Same as *acquit*. [Compare *requite*.]

acquitment (a̤-kwit'ment), *n.* The act of acquitting, or the state of being acquitted; acquittal. [Rare.]

acquittal (a̤-kwit'a̤l), *n.* [< ME. *acquitalle, -ayle*; < *acquit* + *-al*.] **1.** The act of acquitting, or the state of being acquitted. Specifically, in *law*: (*a*) A judicial setting free or deliverance from the charge of an offense by pronouncing a verdict of not guilty. (*b*) In England, freedom from entries and molestations by a superior lord for services issuing out of lands. *Cowell.*

2. Performance, as of a duty; discharge of an obligation or a debt.

> I have been long in arrears to you, but I trust you will take this huge letter as an *acquittal*.
> *Walpole*, Letter to H. Mann.

acquittance (a̤-kwit'a̤ns), *n.* [< ME. *aquitance, -ans, acquitance, -aunce*, < OF. *aquitance*, < *aquiter*, discharge: see *acquit* and *-ance*.] **1.** The act of acquitting or discharging from a debt or any other liability; the state of being so discharged.

> Now must your conscience my *acquittance* seal.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7.

2. A writing in evidence of a discharge; a receipt in full, which bars a further demand.

> You can produce *acquittances*
> For such a sum. *Shak.*, L. L. L., ii. 1.

3†. The act of clearing one's self.

> Being suspected and put for their *acquittance* to take the sacrament of the altar. *Jer. Taylor.*

acquittance† (a̤-kwit'a̤ns), *v. t.* To acquit.

> Your mere enforcement shall *acquittance* me
> From all the impure blots and stains thereof.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 7.

acquittance-roll (a̤-kwit'a̤ns-rōl), *n.* In the British army, the pay-roll of a company, troop, or battery.

Acræa (a-krē'ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀκραῖος, equiv. to ἄκρος, at the top or extremity.] A genus of nymphalid butterflies, typical of the subfamily *Acræinæ*. *A. antias* is an example.

Acræinæ (ak-rẹ-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acræa* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of butterflies of the family *Nymphalidæ*, taking name from the leading genus *Acræa*, and containing mostly African species of small or moderate size, with semitransparent wings, reddish-brown marked with black. There are about 85 species.

Acramphibrya (ak-ram-fib'ri-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἄκρος, at the end, + ἀμφί, on both sides, + βρύον, a flower, blossom, < βρύειν, swell, be full to bursting.] In *bot.*, a term used by Endlicher as a class name for exogenous plants, which he described as plants growing both at the apex and at the sides.

acrania (a-krā'ni-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + κρανίον, L. *cranium*, the skull.] **1.** [NL., fem. sing.] In *teratol.*, a malformation consisting in an entire absence of the bones and integuments forming the vault of the skull. Also written *acrany*.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL., neut. pl.] A name proposed by Haeckel as a class designation for *Amphioxus* or *Branchiostoma*; a synonym of *Myelozoa* or *Leptocardia* (which see). Also called *Acephala*. See *Amphioxus* and *Branchiostoma*.

acranial (a-krā'ni-a̤l), *a.* [See *acrania*.] Having no skull.

acrany (ak'ra̤-ni), *n.* Same as *acrania*, 1.

acrase†, *v. t.* See *acraze*.

acrasia†, *n.* See *acrasy*.

Acraspeda, Acraspedota (a-kras'pe-dä, a-kras-pe-dō'tä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + κράσπεδον, a hem or border.] The name given by Gegenbaur to the acalephs proper; that is, to those jelly-fishes and sea-nettles the lobate border of whose disk is not provided (with few exceptions, as in *Aurelia*) with a contractile marginal fold or velum: nearly synonymous with *Discophora* (which see): opposed to *Craspedota*. See cut under *acaleph*.

acraspedote (a-kras'pe-dōt), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. (*a*-^{18}) + *craspedote*, or as *Acraspeda* + *-ote*.] Having no velum, as a discophore; of or pertaining to the *Acraspeda*.

> The Hydroidea and Siphonophora are craspedote; the Discophora are supposed to be destitute of a veil, and are therefore *acraspedote*. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 94.

acrasy†, **acrasia**† (ak'ra̤-si, a-krā'zi-ä̤), *n.* [< ML. *acrasia*, which appears to combine the notions of (1) Gr. ἀκρασία, later form of ἀκράτεια, intemperance, want of self-control (< ἀκρατής, wanting in self-control, intemperate, unbridled, < ἀ- priv. + κράτος, strength, power, akin to E. *hard*, q. v.); and (2) Gr. ἀκρασία, bad mixture, ill temperature, < ἄκρατος, unmixed, untempered, intemperate, excessive, < ἀ- priv. + *κρατός, mixed: see *crater* and *crasis*.] Excess; surfeit; intemperance; incontinence.

> *Acrasies*, whether of the body or mind, occasion great uneasiness. *Cornish*, Life of Firmin, p. 84.

acratia (a-krā'shiä̤), *n.* [< Gr. ἀκράτεια, want of power: see *acrasy*.] In *pathol.*, failure of strength; weakness; debility.

acraze†, **acrase**† (a-krāz'), *v. t.* [< F. *acraser*, "*accrazer*, break, burst, craze, bruise, crush" (Cotgrave), same as *écraser, escraser*, "to squash down, beat flat," etc. (Cotgrave): see *a*-^{11}, *a*-^{15}, and *craze*.] To weaken, impair, or enfeeble in mind, body, or estate.

> I *acrazed* was. *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 138.

> My substance impaired, my credit *acrased*.
> *Gascoigne*, Letter in Hermit's Tale, p. 21.

> Cold in the night which *acraseth* the bodie.
> *Holinshed*, Chronicles, III. 1049.

acre (ā'kėr), *n.* [< ME. *aker, akir*, a field, an acre, < AS. *æcer*, a field, later also an acre, = OS. *akkar* = OFries. *ekker* = D. *akker* = OHG. *ahhar, achar, accar*, MHG. G. *acker* = Icel. *akr* = Sw. *åker* = Dan. *ager* = Goth. *akrs* = L. *ager* = Gr. ἀγρός = Skt. *ajra*, all in the sense of field, orig. a pasture or a chase, hunting-ground; < √ **ag*, Skt. √ *aj* = Gr. ἄγειν = L. *agere* = Icel. *aka*, drive: see *ake* = *ache*^{1}, and (< L. *agere*) *act*, etc. Hence *acorn*, q. v. The spelling *acre* instead of the reg. *aker* (cf. *baker*, AS. *bæcere*) is due to its legal use in imitation of OF. *acre*, < ML. (Law L.) *acra, acrum*, from Teut.] **1.** Originally, an open plowed or sowed field. This signification was gradually lost after the acre was made a definite measure of surface. Still used in the plural to denote fields or land in general.

> My bosky *acres*, and my unshrubb'd down.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

> Over whose *acres* walked those blessed feet.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 1.

2. A superficial measure of land, usually stated to be 40 poles in length by 4 in breadth; but 160 perches (= 4840 square yards, or 43,560 square feet) make an acre, however shaped. An acre, as a specific quantity of land, was reckoned in England as much as a yoke of oxen could plow in a day till the establishment of a definite measure by laws of the thirteenth century and later. This is known in Great Britain and the United States as the statute acre, to distinguish it from the customary acres still in use to some extent in Scotland, Ireland, and Wales. The Scotch acre is larger than the statute acre, as it contains 6150.4 square yards, 48 Scotch acres being equal to 61 statute acres. The Irish acre is 7840 square yards, 100 Irish acres being nearly equivalent to 162 statute acres. In Wales different measures, the *erw*, the *stang*, the *paladr*, are called *acres*. The true erw is 4320 square yards; the stang is 3240. There is also the Cornish acre, of 5760 square yards. Among the customary English acres are found measures of the following numbers of perches: 80 (of hops), 90 (of hops), 107, 110, 120 (shut acre), 130, 132, 134, 141, 180 (forest acre), 200 (for copyhold land in Lincolnshire), 212, 256 (of wood). The Leicestershire acre has 2308¾ square yards, the Westmoreland acre 6760 square yards, the Cheshire acre 10,240 square yards. Often abbreviated to *A.* or *a.*

> The *acre* was in many cases a small field simply, *i. e.*, an *ager*; and a hundred and twenty small fields were called a hide. A standard *acre* was hardly established until the thirteenth century.
> *D. W. Ross*, German Land-holding, Notes, p. 131.

3†. A lineal measure equal to a furrow's length, or 40 poles; more frequently, an acre's breadth, 4 poles, equal to 22 or 25 yards.—**Burgh acres.** See *burgh*. **God's acre.** See *God's-acre*.

acreable (ā'kėr-a̤-bl), *a.* [< *acre* + *-able*.] According to the acre; measured or estimated in acres or by the acre.

> The *acreable* produce of the two methods was nearly the same. *Complete Farmer*, Art. Potatoe (Ord. MS.).

acreage (ā'kėr-ạj), *n.* [< *acre* + *-age*.] The number of acres in a piece or tract of land; acres taken collectively; extent in acres: as, the *acreage* of farm-land in a country; the *acreage* of wheat sown.

> No coarse and blockish God of *acreage*
> Stands at thy gate for thee to grovel to.
> *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

> The interests of a nation of our *acreage* and population are a serious load to be conducted safely.
> *N. A. Rev.*, CXLI. 211.

acrecbolic (ak-rek-bol'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἄκρος, at the top, + *ecbolic*, q. v.] Eversible by protrusion of the apex; protruded by a forward movement of the tip: applied to the introverted proboscis of certain animals, as [illegible] planarians and sundry [illegible]: the opposite of *acrembolic*, and correlated with *pleurembolic*: as, "*acrecbolic* [illegible] introverts." *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 652.

acrecencia (Sp. pron. ä-krā-then'thē-ä), *n.* [Sp., = E. *accrescence*, q. v.] Increase; augmentation; [illegible]; accretion. More specifically, the [illegible] more of several heirs, [illegible] the others do not accept or are incapable of sharing the inheritance. Used in the law of parts of the United States originally settled by Spaniards.

acrecimiento (Sp. pron. ä-krā-thē-mē-en'tō), *n.* [Sp., < *acrecer* = E. *accresce*, q. v.] Same as *acrecencia*.

acred (ā'kėrd), *a.* Possessing acres or landed property: used chiefly in composition: as, "many-*acred* men," *Sir W. Jones*, Speech on Ref. of Parl.

He was not unfrequently a son of a noble, or at least of [illegible] house. *The Nation*, July 26, 1877, p. 58.

acre-dale (ā'kėr-dāl), *n.* [< *acre* + *dale*2 = *deal*1, a share.] Land in a common field, different parts of which are held by different proprietors. [Prov. Eng.]

Acredula (a-kred'ū-lạ̈), *n.* [L., an unknown bird, variously guessed to be a thrush, owl, nightingale, or lark.] A genus of titmice, family *Paridæ*, founded by Koch in 1816, characterized by the great length of the tail. *Acredula* [illegible] the type of the genus, is the common long-tailed titmouse or European bottle-tit (which see). *A. rosea* is another species.

acreman† (ā'kėr-man), *n.* [< ME. *akerman*, < AS. *æcerman*; < *æcer*, a field, + *man*.] A farmer; one who cultivates the fields. *E. D.*

acrembolic (ak-rem-bol'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἄκρος, at the top, + *embolic*, q. v.] Introversible by intrusion of the apex; withdrawn by a sinking in of the tip: applied to the everted proboscis of certain animals, as rhabdocœlous planarians and sundry gastropods: opposed to *acrecbolic*.

The *acrembolic* proboscis or frontal introvert of the Nemertine worms has a complete range.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 652.

acre-shot† (ā'kėr-shot), *n.* [< *acre*, a field, + *shot*, proportion, reckoning: see *scot* and *shot*.] A local land-tax or charge. *Dugdale.*

acre-staff† (ā'kėr-ståf), *n.* [< *acre*, a field, + *staff*.] A plow-staff, used to clear the colter or cutter of the plow when clogged with earth. Also spelled *aker-staff*.

Where the Husbandman's *Acre-staff* and the Shepherd's hook are, as in this County, in State, there they engross [illegible] themselves. *Fuller*, Worthies, I. 561.

acrid (ak'rid), *a.* and *n.* [First in 18th century; < L. *acer*, rarely *acris*, *acrus* (> F. *âcre* = Sp. Pg. It. *acre*), sharp, pungent; with termination due to the kindred L. *acidus*, sharp, sour: see *acid*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Sharp or biting to the tongue or integuments; bitterly pungent; irritating: as, *acrid* salts. Acrid substances are those which excite in [illegible] a sensation of pungency and heat, and [illegible] irritate and inflame it. Acrid [illegible] also called corrosive and escha[illegible] irritate, corrode, or burn the parts [illegible] producing an intense burning [illegible] pain in the alimentary canal. They [illegible] and alkalis, compounds of mer[illegible] [illegible]

The *acrid* little jets of smoke which escaped from the [illegible] from time to time annoyed him.
Howells, A Modern Instance, [illegible]

2. Figuratively, severe; virulent; violent; [illegible] as, "*acrid* temper." *Cowper*, Charity.

II. *n.* **1.** An acrid poison: as, "a powerful acrid." [illegible] Med.—**2.** One of a class [illegible] supposed by the humor[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] *pl.* [NL., pl. of [illegible]] [illegible] the grasshopper [illegible] [illegible] without [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] **I.** *a.* Belong[illegible]

II [illegible]

Acrididæ, Acridiidæ (a-krid'i-dē, ak-ri-dī'i-[illegible]

In Gryllidæ and Locustidæ the antennæ are long and setaceous, . . . in *Acridiidæ* they are short and stout, rarely clavate. The ovipositor in the two former families is often very large; in *Acridiidæ* there is no ovipositor.
Pascoe, Zool. Class., 1880, p. 115.

acridii (a-krid'i-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., masc. pl.] Same as *acridiæ*.

acridity (a-krid'ị-ti), *n.* [< *acrid* + *-ity*, after *acidity*.] The quality of being acrid; pungency conjoined with bitterness and corrosive irritation; acridness.

Acridium (a-krid'i-um), *n.* [NL.; also written improp. *Acrydium*; < Gr. ἀκρίδιον, dim. of ἀκρίς, a locust: see *Acris*.] A leading genus of grasshoppers, giving name to the family *Acrididæ*.

acridly (ak'rid-li), *adv.* With sharp or irritating bitterness.

acridness (ak'rid-nes), *n.* The quality of being acrid or pungent.

acridophagus (ak-ri-dof'ạ-gus), *n.*; pl. *acridophagi* (-jī). [NL., < Gr. ἀκριδοφάγος, < ἀκρίς (ἀκριδ-), a locust (see *Acris*), + φαγεῖν, eat.] A locust-eater.

They are still *acridophagi*, and even the citizens far prefer a dish of locusts to the "fasikh," which act as anchovies, sardines, and herrings in Egypt.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 343.

Acridotheres (ak″ri-dọ̄-thē'rēz), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < Gr. ἀκρίς (ἀκριδ-), a locust, + θηρᾶν, hunt or chase, < θήρα, a hunting, the chase.] A notable genus of old-world sturnoid passerine birds, founded by Vieillot in 1816; the minas or mina-birds, several species of which are among the commonest and most characteristic birds of India and zoölogically related countries. They resemble and are allied to starlings. *A. tristis* is a leading example. The species have often been referred to the Cuvierian genus *Gracula* (which see). *Acridotheres* is an erroneous form of *Acridotheres*, apparently originating with Cuvier.

acrimonious (ak-ri-mō'ni-us), *a.* [= F. *acrimonieux* = Pg. *acrimonioso*, < ML. *acrimoniosus*, < L. *acrimonia*, acrimony.] **1.** Abounding in acrimony or acridness; acrid; corrosive. [Now rare.]

If gall cannot be rendered *acrimonious* and bitter of itself. *Harvey*, Consumption.

2. Figuratively, severe; bitter; virulent; caustic; stinging: applied to language, temper, etc.

The factions have the cunning to say, that the bitterness of their spirit is owing to the harsh and *acrimonious* treatment they receive. *Ames*, Works, II. 113.

If we knew the man, we should see that to return an *acrimonious* answer would be the most ridiculous of all possible modes of retort. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 130.

acrimoniously (ak-ri-mō'ni-us-li), *adv.* In an acrimonious manner; sharply; bitterly; pungently.

acrimoniousness (ak-ri-mō'ni-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being acrimonious.

acrimony (ak'ri-mọ̄-ni), *n.* [= F. *acrimonie* = Sp. Pg. It. *acrimonia*, < L. *acrimonia*, sharpness, pungency, austerity, < *acer* (*acr-*), sharp, pungent: see *acrid* and *acid*.] **1.** Acridity; harshness or extreme bitterness of taste; pungency; corrosiveness. [Now rare.]

Those milks [in certain plants] have all an *acrimony*, though one would think they should be lenitive.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 639.

2. Figuratively, sharpness or severity of temper; bitterness of expression proceeding from anger, ill nature, or petulance; virulence.

Acrimony of voice and gesture.
Bp. Hacket, Life of Abp. Williams.

In his official letters he expressed with great *acrimony* his contempt for the king's character and understanding.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

Acrimony of the humors, an imaginary acrid change of the blood, lymph, etc., which by the humorists was conceived to cause many diseases. *Dunglison*.—**Syn. 2.** *Acrimony, Asperity, Harshness, Severity, Tartness, Sourness, Bitterness, Virulence, Rancor*, acerbity, crabbedness, irascibility. (See *harshness*.) These words express different degrees of severe feeling, language, or conduct, their signification being determined largely by their derivation and primary use. *Tartness* is the mildest term, applying generally to language; it implies some wit or quickness of mind, and perhaps a willingness to display it. As *tartness* is the subacid quality of mind, so *acrimony* is its acidity; [illegible] sharpness, it may or may not proceed from [illegible] permanently soured. *Sourness* is the Anglo-Saxon for *acrimony*, with more suggestion of permanent quality [illegible] *Bitterness*, which is founded upon a kindred figure, is sour[illegible] [illegible] *Harshness* is the [illegible] of all the list [illegible] from insensibility to others' feelings or rights. *Severity* has a wide range of meaning, expressing often that which is justified or necessary, and often that which is harsh or hard; as applied to language or conduct it is a weighty word. We may speak of *acrimony* in debate or of feeling; *asperity* of manner; *harshness* of conduct, language, requirements, terms, treatment; *severity* of censure, punishment, manner; *tartness* of reply; *sourness* of aspect; *bitterness* of spirit, feeling, retort; *virulence* and *rancor* of feeling and language.

It is well known in what terms of *acrimony* and personal hatred Swift attacked Dryden.
Godwin, The Enquirer, p. 379.

The orators of the opposition declared against him with great animation and *asperity*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., v.

He that by *harshness* of nature and arbitrariness of commands uses his children like servants is what they mean by a tyrant. *Sir W. Temple.*

Severity, gradually hardening and darkening into misanthropy, characterizes the works of Swift.
Macaulay, Addison.

The Dean [Swift], the author of all the mirth, preserves an invincible gravity and even *sourness* of aspect.
Macaulay, Addison.

To express themselves with smartness against the errors of men, without *bitterness* against their persons.
Steele, Tatler, No. 242.

No authors draw upon themselves more displeasure than those who deal in political matters, which is justly incurred, considering that spirit of *rancour* and *virulence* with which works of this nature abound. *Addison.*

They hate to mingle in the filthy fray,
Where the soul sours, and gradual *rancour* grows,
Imbittered more from peevish day to day.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, i. 17.

Acris (ak'ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀκρίς (ἀκριδ-), a locust (L. *gryllus*).] A genus of tree-frogs of the family *Hylidæ*. *Acris gryllus*, a characteristic example, is common in the United States, its loud rattling pipe being heard everywhere in the spring. *Duméril and Bibron.*

acrisia (ạ-kris'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀκρισία, want of judgment, the undecided character of a disease, < ἄκριτος, undecided, undiscernible, < ἀ- priv. + κριτός, separated, distinguished, < κρίνειν, separate, distinguish, judge: see *crisis* and *critic*.] A condition of disease such as to render prognosis impossible or unfavorable; absence of determinable or favorable symptoms.

acrisy (ak'ri-si), *n.* [< *acrisia*.] **1.** Same as *acrisia*.—**2.** Injudiciousness. [Rare.]

Acrita (ak'ri-tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἄκριτα, neut. pl. of ἄκριτος, undiscernible, indiscriminate: see *acrisia*.] A name originally proposed for that group of animals in which no distinct nervous system exists or is discernible. It thus included, besides all of the *Protozoa*, such as the acalephs, some of the *Polypifera*, certain *Entozoa*, the *Polygastrica*, etc. The name has been employed by different writers with varying latitude of signification, but is now disused, except as a (loose) synonym of *Protozoa* and other low forms of the Cuvierian *Radiata*, since it has been shown to apply to no natural group of animals. See *Cryptoneura*. Also incorrectly written *Acrites*, after the French.

acritan (ak'ri-tạn), *a.* [See *Acrita*.] Of or belonging to the *Acrita*.

acrite (ak'rīt), *a.* Same as *acritan*.

acritical (a-krit'i-kạl), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. + *critical*; Pg. *acritico*, not critical. Cf. Gr. ἄκριτος, under *acrisia*.] In *pathol.*: (*a*) Having no crisis: as, an *acritical* abscess. (*b*) Giving no indications of a crisis: as, *acritical* symptoms.

acritochromacy (ak″ri-tō-krō'mạ-si), *n.* [< *acritochromatic*: see *-acy*.] Inability to distinguish between colors; color-blindness; achromatopsia.

From imperfect observation and the difficulty experienced in communicating intelligently with the Eskimo, I was unable to determine whether *acritochromacy* existed among them to any great extent.
Arc. Cruise of the Corwin, 1881, p. 24.

acritochromatic (ak″ri-tō-krọ̄-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἄκριτος, not distinguishing (see *acrisia*), + χρῶμα(τ-), color.] Characterized by or affected with acritochromacy; unable to distinguish between colors.

acritude (ak'ri-tūd), *n.* [< L. *acritudo*, sharpness, < *acer*, sharp: see *acrid*.] An acrid quality; bitter pungency; biting heat. [Rare.]

acrity† (ak'rị-ti), *n.* [After F. *âcreté*, < L. *acritas*, < *acer*, sharp: see *acrid*.] Sharpness; keen severity; strictness.

[illegible] of prudence, and severity of judgment.
A. Gorges, tr. of Bacon, De Sap. Vet., xviii.

acro-. [L., etc., < Gr. ἀκρο-, combining form of ἄκρος, at the furthest point or end, terminal, extreme, highest, topmost, outermost; neut. [illegible], the highest or furthest point, top, peak, [illegible], headland, end, extremity; fem. ἄκρα, [illegible]. Cf. [illegible], a point, edge, and see [illegible].] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, an element of [illegible] compounds of Greek origin, referring to [illegible] tip, point, apex, summit, or edge of [illegible]. In a few compounds *acro-* (*acr-*) [illegible] represents Latin *acer*, *acris*, sharp, pungent: as, *acronarcotic*, *acrolein*.

acroama (ak-rọ̄-ā′mä̤), *n.*; pl. *acroamata* (-am′-a-tä̤). [< Gr. *ἀκρόαμα*, anything heard, recitation, < *ἀκροᾶσθαι*, hear, prob. akin to *κλύειν*, hear: see *client*.] 1. Rhetorical declamation, as opposed to argument.

> Facciolati expanded the argument of Pacius . . . into a special *Acroama*; but his eloquence was not more effective than the reasoning of his predecessors.
> *Sir W. Hamilton*, Discussions, p. 153. (*N. E. D.*)

2. Oral instruction designed for initiated disciples only; esoteric doctrine. See *acroamatic*.

acroamatic (ak′rọ̄-a̤-mat′ik), *a.* [< L. *acroamaticus*, < Gr. *ἀκροαματικός*, designed for hearing only, < *ἀκρόαμα*(τ-), anything heard: see *acroama*.] Abstruse; pertaining to deep learning: opposed to *exoteric*. Applied particularly to those writings of Aristotle (also termed *esoteric*) which possessed a strictly scientific content and form, as opposed to his exoteric writings or dialogues, which were of a more popular character. The former were addressed to "hearers," that is, were intended to be read to his disciples or were notes written down after his lectures; hence the epithet *acroamatic*. All the works of Aristotle which we possess, except a few fragments of his dialogues, belong to this class. See *esoteric*. An equivalent form is *acroatic*.

> We read no *acroamatic* lectures.
> *Hales*, Golden Remains.

Acroamatic proof or **method**, a scientific and strictly demonstrative proof or method.

acroamatical (ak″rọ̄-a̤-mat′i-ka̤l), *a.* Of an acroamatic or abstruse character; acroamatic.

> Aristotle was wont to divide his lectures and readings into *acroamatical* and exoterical. *Hales*, Golden Remains.

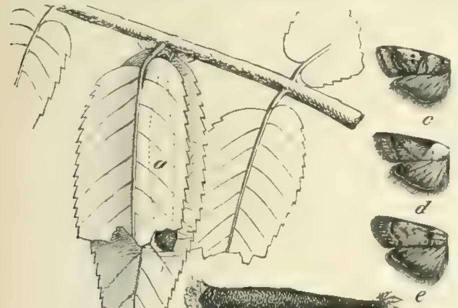
acroamatics (ak″rọ̄-a̤-mat′iks), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *acroamatic*: see *-ics*.] Aristotle's acroamatic writings. See *acroamatic*. Also called *acroatics*.

acroasis (ak-rọ̄-ā′sis), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀκρόασις*, a hearing or lecture, < *ἀκροᾶσθαι*, hear: see *acroama*.] An oral discourse.

acroatic (ak-rọ̄-at′ik), *a.* [< L. *acroaticus*, < Gr. *ἀκροατικός*, of or for hearing, < *ἀκροατής*, a hearer, < *ἀκροᾶσθαι*, hear: see *acroama*.] Same as *acroamatic*.

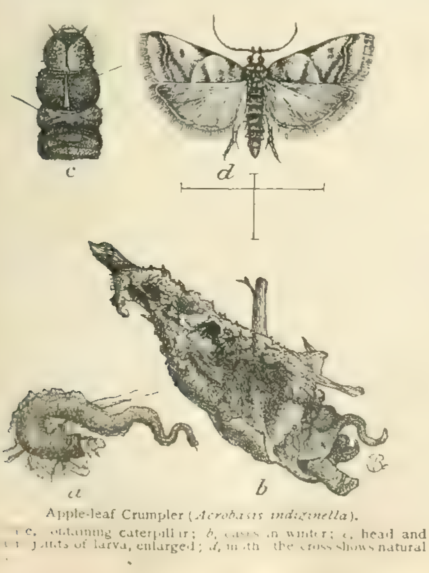
acroatics (ak-rọ̄-at′iks), *n. pl.* Same as *acroamatics*.

Acrobasis (ak-rob′a̤-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄκρον*, the top or end, + *βάσις*, a going. Cf. *acrobat*.] A genus of moths belonging to the *Phycidæ*, a family founded by Zeller in 1839. The larvæ skeletonize leaves, forming for themselves silken tubes, either straight or crumpled. *A. juglandis* (Le Baron), the walnut case-bearer, feeds upon walnut and hickory, fastening the leaves together and skeletonizing them from base to tip. *A. indiginella* (Zeller) is a common pest on apple trees, and is known as the apple-leaf crumpler.



Exemplifications of *Acrobasis*.

a, leaflets attacked by larva of *A. juglandis* (walnut case-bearer); *b*, case of larva; *c*, wings of *A. nebulo*; *d*, wings of *A. juglandis*; *e*, wings of *A. nebulo* var.



Apple-leaf Crumpler (*Acrobasis indiginella*).

a, case containing caterpillar; *b*, cases in winter; *c*, head and thoracic joints of larva, enlarged; *d*, moth (the cross shows natural size).

acrobat (ak′rọ̄-bat), *n.* [< F. *acrobate* = Sp. *acróbato* = Pg. It. *acrobata* (cf. NL. *Acrobates*), < Gr. *ἀκρόβατος*, walking on tiptoe, also going to the top, < *ἄκρον*, the highest point, top, summit, neut. of *ἄκρος*, highest, topmost, + *βατός*, verbal adj. from *βαίνειν*, go, = E. *come*, q. v.] 1. A rope-dancer; also, one who practises high vaulting, tumbling, or other feats of personal agility.—2. A species of the genus *Acrobates*.

Acrobates (ak-rob′a̤-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if *ἀκροβάτης, equiv. to *ἀκρόβατος*: see *acrobat*.] A genus or subgenus of marsupial quadrupeds of the family *Phalangistidæ*, peculiar to Australia. It is related to *Petaurus*, and includes such pygmy petaurists as the opossum-mouse, *Acrobates pygmæus*, one of the most diminutive of marsupials, being hardly larger than a mouse. Like various other so-called flying quadrupeds, the opossum-mouse is provided with a parachute. The genus was founded by Desmarest in 1820. Also written *Acrobata*.

Opossum-mouse of New South Wales (*Acrobates pygmæus*).

acrobatic (ak-rọ̄-bat′ik), *a.* [= F. *acrobatique*, < Gr. *ἀκροβατικός*, fit for climbing, < *ἀκρόβατος*: see *acrobat*.] Of or pertaining to an acrobat or his performances: as, *acrobatic* feats; *acrobatic* entertainments.

> Made his pupil's brain manipulate . . . the whole extraordinary catalogue of an American young lady's school curriculum, with *acrobatic* skill.
> *E. H. Clarke*, Sex in Education, p. 71.

acrobatical (ak-rọ̄-bat′i-ka̤l), *a.* Same as *acrobatic*. [Rare.]

acrobatically (ak-rọ̄-bat′i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In the manner of an acrobat; with acrobatic skill or dexterity.

acrobatism (ak′rọ̄-bat-izm), *n.* [< *acrobat* + *-ism*.] The performance of acrobatic feats; the profession of an acrobat.

Acrobrya (ak-rob′ri-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *acrobryus*: see *acrobryous*. Cf. *Acramphibrya*.] A term used by Endlicher as a class name for plants growing at the apex only; the higher cryptogams: equivalent to *acrogens*.

acrobryous (ak-rob′ri-us), *a.* [< NL. *acrobryus*, < Gr. *ἄκρος*, at the end, + *βρύον*, a flower.] In *bot.*, growing at the apex only; of the nature of *Acrobrya*.

Acrocarpi (ak-rọ̄-kär′pī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *acrocarpus*: see *acrocarpous*.] In *bot.*, a division of the mosses, containing the genera in which the capsule terminates the growth of a primary axis.

acrocarpous (ak-rọ̄-kär′pus), *a.* [< NL. *acrocarpus*, < Gr. *ἀκρόκαρπος*, fruiting at the top, < *ἄκρος*, at the end or top, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, having the fruit at the end or top of the primary axis: applied to mosses.

> The flower of Mosses either terminates the growth of a primary axis (*Acrocarpous* Mosses), or the . . . flower is placed at the end of an axis of the second or third order (Pleurocarpous Mosses). *Sachs*, Botany (trans.), p. 319.

acrocephalic (ak″rọ̄-se-fal′ik or ak-rọ̄-sef′a̤-lik), *a.* In *ethnol.*, pertaining to or characterized by acrocephaly; high-skulled: as, *acrocephalic* men or tribes.

acrocephaline (ak-rọ̄-sef′a̤-lin), *a.* [< *Acrocephalus* + *-ine*.] In *ornith.*, resembling a bird of the genus *Acrocephalus* in the character of the bill: said of certain warblers. *Henry Seebohm.*

Acrocephalus (ak-rọ̄-sef′a̤-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄκρον*, here used in the mere sense of point, in ref. to the bill of these birds, + *κεφαλή*, head.] In *ornith.*, a genus of birds founded by Naumann in 1811 to embrace old-world warblers of the subfamily *Sylviinæ*; the reed-warblers. It is a well-marked group of 12 or 15 species, distinguished by a comparatively large bill, depressed at base and acute at tip, with moderately developed rictal bristles, a very small spurious first primary, a rounded tail, and more or less uniform brownish plumage. It is related to *Phylloscopus*, *Locustella*, *Hypolais*, etc. A typical species is the aquatic reed warbler, *A. aquaticus*. Most of the species of this genus are migratory and their molt is double. See *Calamodyta* and *reed-warbler*.

acrocephaly (ak-rọ̄-sef′a̤-li), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄκρον*, the highest point, peak, + *κεφαλή*, head: see *cephalic*.] A form of the human skull in which the vault is lofty or pyramidal.

Acrocera (ak-ros′e̤-rä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄκρος*, at the top or end, + *κέρας*, a horn.] A genus of flies, founded by Meigen, having the antennæ on the summit of the forehead, the type of the family *Acroceridæ* (which see).

Acroceraunian (ak″rọ̄-sē̤-râ′ni-a̤n), *a.* [< L. *Acroceraunia*, < Gr. *Ἀκροκεραύνια*, n. pl., < *ἄκρον*, peak, summit, + *κεραύνιος*, thunder-smitten, < *κεραυνός*, thunder and lightning.] An epithet applied to certain mountains in the north of Epirus in Greece, projecting into the strait of Otranto.

> The thunder-hills of fear,
> The *Acroceraunian* mountains of old name. *Byron*

Acroceridæ (ak-rọ̄-ser′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acrocera* + *-idæ*.] A family of dipterous insects, belonging to the section or suborder *Brachycera*, having antennæ with few joints, and to the *Tetrachætæ*, the division of the *Brachycera* in which the number of pieces composing the haustellum is four. It was established by Leach in 1819, and is typified by the genus *Acrocera* (which see).

acrochirismus (ak-rọ̄-kī-ris′mus), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκροχειρισμός*, wrestling with the hands, < *ἀκροχειρίζειν*, wrestle with the hands, seize with the hands, < *ἀκρόχειρ*, later form for *ἄκρα χείρ*, the (terminal) hand: *ἄκρα*, fem. of *ἄκρος*, at the end, terminal, extreme; *χείρ*, hand.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a kind of wrestling in which the antagonists held each other by the wrists. Also spelled *acrocheirismus*.

acrochord (ak′rọ̄-kôrd), *n.* [< *Acrochordus*, q. v.] A snake of the genus *Acrochordus*.

acrochordid (ak-rọ̄-kôr′did), *n.* A snake of the family *Acrochordidæ*; a wart-snake.

Acrochordidæ (ak-rọ̄-kôr′di-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acrochordus* + *-idæ*.] A family of viviparous ophidian reptiles of the aglyphodont or colubrine division, which contains ordinary innocuous serpents. The typical genus is *Acrochordus*, containing *A. javanicus*, a large, stout-bodied, and very short-tailed serpent of Java, some 8 feet long, the entire body of which is covered with small granular or tubercular scales, not imbricated, as is usual in the order. With its sullen eyes and swollen jaws, it presents a very savage appearance. The family contains two other genera of wart-snakes, *Chersydrus* and *Xenodermus*.

acrochordon (ak-rọ̄-kôr′do̤n), *n.*; pl. *acrochordones* (-dọ̄-nēz). [L., < Gr. *ἀκροχορδών*, a wart with a thin neck, < *ἄκρον*, top, end, + *χορδή*, a string: see *chord*.] A small filiform fibromatous outgrowth of the skin, often becoming bulbous at the end; a hanging wart.

Acrochordus (ak-rọ̄-kôr′dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄκρον*, top, end, + *χορδή*, a string: see *acrochordon*.] A genus of wart-snakes typifying the family *Acrochordidæ* (which see). *Hornstedt.* Also written *Acrocordus*. *Shaw.*

Acrocinus (ak-rọ̄-sī′nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄκρον*, end, extremity, + *κινεῖν*, move.] A genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidæ*: so called by Illiger from having a movable spine on each side of the thorax. *A. longimanus*, the harlequin-beetle of South America, is the type. It is 2½ inches long, with antennæ 5 and fore legs alone 4 inches in length.

Acroclinium (ak-rọ̄-klin′i-um), *n.* [NL. (with ref. to the acutely conical receptacle), < Gr. *ἄκρον*, top, peak, + *κλίνη*, couch.] A generic name retained by florists for a composite plant from the Cape of Good Hope, more properly classed as *Helipterum roseum*. It has immortelle-like flowers, with scarious colored bracts.

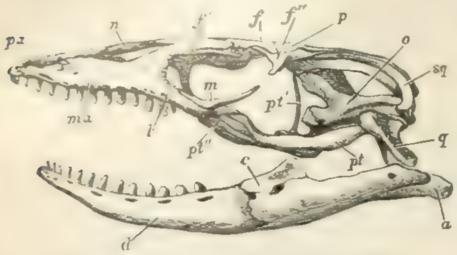
Acrocomia (ak-rọ̄-kō′mi-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκρόκομος*, with leaves at the top, tufted with leaves, < *ἄκρος*, at the top, + *κόμη*, a tuft, hair: see *coma*².] A genus of tropical American palms, allied to the cocoa-palm, with a tall prickly trunk, sometimes swollen in the middle, bearing a tuft of very large pinnate leaves. *A. sclerocarpa* is widely distributed through South America, and yields a small round fruit with thin, sweetish pulp and an edible kernel. The young leaves are eaten as a vegetable, and a sweet, fragrant oil is extracted from the nuts, which is used as an emollient and in the manufacture of toilet-soaps. See *macaw-tree*.

acrocyst (ak′rọ̄-sist), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄκρος*, at the top, + *κύστις*, bladder, bag, pouch: see *cyst*.] In *zoöl.*, an external sac which in some hydroids is formed upon the summit of the gonangium, where it constitutes a receptacle in which the ova pass through some of the earlier stages of their development. *Allman.*

acrodactylum (ak-rọ̄-dak′ti-lum), *n.*; pl. *acrodactyla* (-lä̤). [NL., < Gr. *ἄκρος*, at the top, + *δάκτυλος*, a digit: see *dactyl*.] In *ornith.*, the upper surface of a bird's toe. [Little used.]

acrodont (ak'rǭ-dont), *n.* and *a.* [< NL. *acrodon(t-)*, < Gr. ἄκρος, at the end or edge, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth.*] **I.** *n.* One of those lizards which have the teeth attached by their bases to the edge of the jaw, without bony alveoli on either the inner or the outer side.

II. *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or resembling an acrodont; having that arrangement of the teeth which characterizes an acrodont: as, an *acrodont* lizard; *acrodont* dentition.—**2.** Having the characters of the *Acrodonta*, or heterodontoid fishes.



Skull of a Lizard (*Varanus*) with Acrodont Dentition.
[illegible] mandible; [illegible] *d*, dentary bone; *f*, [illegible] frontal; *f'*, prefrontal; *f''*, postfrontal; *l*, lacrymal; *m*, [illegible]; *mx*, maxilla; *n*, nasal; [illegible]; *p*, parietal; *pt*, pterygoid; *pt'*, [illegible]; *pt''*, transverse bone; *px*, premaxilla; *q*, quadrate; *sq*, squamosal.

Acrodonta (ak-rǭ-don'tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *acrodont.*] A name proposed for a group or suborder including the heterodontoid and related sharks, which have the palato-quadrate apparatus disarticulated from the cranium, the dentigerous portions enlarged, and the mouth inferior. The only living representatives are the heterodontids (Port Jackson shark, etc.), but the extinct forms are numerous.

acrodynia (ak-rǭ-din'i-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄκρον, at the extremity, + ὀδύνη, pain.] An epidemic disease characterized by disturbances in the alimentary canal (vomiting, colic, diarrhea), by nervous symptoms (especially pain in the extremities), sometimes by cramp or anæsthesia, and by a dermatitis affecting the hands and feet.

acrogen (ak'rǭ-jen), *n.* [< Gr. ἄκρος, at the top, + -γενής, -born, produced: see *-gen* and *genus.*] An acrogenous plant. The acrogens form a division of the *Cryptogamia* distinguished from the thallogens by their habits of growth and mode of impregnation. They have true stems with leafy appendages (excepting the riccias and marchantias), and the embryonic sac is impregnated by the spermatozoids. They are divided into two groups: (*a*) those composed wholly of cellular tissue, the charas, liverworts, and mosses; and (*b*) those in which vascular tissue is present, the ferns, horsetails, pillworts, and club-mosses.—**The age of acrogens,** in *geol.*, the Carboniferous era, when acrogens were the characteristic vegetable forms.

acrogenic (ak-rǭ-jen'ik), *a.* Relating or pertaining to the acrogens.

> That, under fit conditions, an analogous mode of growth will occur in fronds of the *acrogenic* type, . . . is shown by [illegible] of *Jungermannia furcata*.
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 194.

acrogenous (a-kroj'e-nus), *a.* [As *acrogen* + *-ous.*] Increasing by growth at the summit or by terminal buds only, as the ferns and mosses; of the nature of or pertaining to acrogens.

acrography (a-krog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ἄκρος, at the top, + [illegible], < [illegible], write: see *graphic.*] A process for producing designs in relief on metal or stone through a ground of finely powdered chalk, solidified by hydraulic pressure into a compact mass. A design is drawn on the slightly [illegible] with a finely pointed brush charged with [illegible] which, wherever it is applied, unites the [illegible] that they remain standing in [illegible] white spaces have been rubbed away with a piece of velvet or a light brush. If the [illegible] appearance of an engraved wood [illegible] stereotype cast [illegible] taken from it to be used for [illegible]

acroke, [illegible] *adv.* A Middle English [illegible]

acr[illegible], [illegible] *n.* [< L. *acris*, sharp, [illegible] *olere*, smell, + *-in.*] A [illegible] CH_2CHCOH, having a [illegible] irritating odor, such [illegible] the flame of a candle [illegible] while the wick still [illegible]

acrolith [illegible] [< L. *acrolithus*, < Gr. [illegible] made of stone, [illegible] + [illegible] stone.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a [illegible] figure of which [illegible] the head and extremities were [illegible] in stone, the rest being generally of wood, and covered with either textile drapery or thin plates of metal. The name was also applied to figures of ordinary stone of which the heads and extremities were formed of marble, as in some of the well-known metopes of Selinus, Sicily.

acrolithan (a-krol'i-thạn), *a.* Same as *acrolithic.*

acrolithic (ak-rǭ-lith'ik), *a.* Of the nature of an acrolith; formed like an acrolith: as, an *acrolithic* statue.

acrologic (ak-rǭ-loj'ik), *a.* [< *acrology* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to acrology; founded on or using initials; using a sign primarily representing a word to denote its initial letter or sound: as, *acrologic* notation; *acrologic* names.

> The twenty-two names [of the Semitic letters] are *acrologic;* that is, the name of each letter begins with that letter.
> *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 167.

acrological (ak-rǭ-loj'i-kạl), *a.* Same as *acrologic.*

acrologically (ak-rǭ-loj'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In an acrologic manner; by means of acrology. *Isaac Taylor.*

acrology (a-krol'ǭ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἄκρος, at the end, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] The use of a picture of some object to represent alphabetically the first part (letter or syllable) of the name of that object. See *acrophony.*

> A polysyllabic language did not lend itself so readily as the Chinese to this solution. According to Halévy, the difficulty [of effecting the transition from ideograms to phonograms] was overcome by the adoption of the powerful principle of *Acrology.*
> *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 43.

acrometer (a-krom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. ἄκρος, at the top, + μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for indicating the specific gravity of oil. See *oleometer.*

acromia, *n.* Plural of *acromion.*

acromial (a-krō'mi-ạl), *a.* [< *acromion.*] In *anat.*, relating to the acromion.—**Acromial process.** See *acromion.*—**Acromial thoracic artery.** See *acromiothoracic.*

acromioclavicular (a-krō″mi-ō-kla-vik'ụ̄-lär), *a.* [< NL. *acromion* + *clavicula*, clavicle.] Pertaining to the acromion and the clavicle.—**Acromioclavicular articulation,** the joint between the collar-bone and the shoulder-blade.—**Acromioclavicular ligaments,** *superior* and *inferior*, two fibrous bands which join the acromion and the clavicle.

acromiodeltoideus (a-krō″mi-ō-del-toi'dẹ̄-us), *n.*; pl. *acromiodeltoidei* (-ī). [NL., < *acromion* + Gr. δελτοειδής, deltoid.] A muscle of some animals, extending from the acromion to the deltoid ridge of the humerus, corresponding to an acromial part of the human deltoid muscle.

acromion (a-krō'mi-on), *n.*; pl. *acromia* (-ạ̈). [NL., < Gr. ἀκρώμιον, a by-form of ἀκρωμία, the point of the shoulder-blade, < ἄκρος, at the top or end, + ὦμος, the shoulder with the upper arm, akin to L. *umerus:* see *humerus.*] In *anat.*, the distal end of the spine of the scapula or shoulder-blade. In man it is an enlarged process, which, originating by an independent center of ossification, articulates with the distal end of the clavicle, and gives attachment to part of the deltoid and trapezius muscles: commonly called the *acromial process*, or *acromion process*. Its relations are the same in other mammals which have perfect clavicles. See cut under *scapula.*

> The *acromion process* . . . forms the summit of the shoulder.
> *Quain*, Anatomy, I. 37.

acromiothoracic (a-krō″mi-ō-thō-ras'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀκρώμιον, shoulder, + θώραξ (θωρακ-), thorax.] Pertaining to the shoulder and thorax.—**Acromiothoracic artery,** a branch of the axillary artery, supplying parts about the shoulder and breast.

acromiotrapezius (a-krō″mi-ō-tra-pē'zi-us), *n.*; pl. *acromiotrapezii* (-ī). [NL., < *acromion* + *trapezius.*] An intermediate cervical portion of the trapezius muscle, in special relation with the spine of the scapula and the acromion, forming a nearly distinct muscle in some animals.

acromonogrammatic (ak″rǭ-mon″ǭ-gra-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἄκρον, at the end, + [illegible], consisting of one letter: see *monogrammatic.*] A term applied to a poetical composition in which every verse begins with the same letter as that with which the preceding verse ends.

Acromyodi (ak″rǭ-mi-ō'dī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἄκρον, at the end, + μῦς, muscle, + ᾠδή, song.] A suborder or superfamily of passerine birds, embracing the *Oscines*, or singing birds proper, and characterized by having the several intrinsic syringeal muscles attached to the ends of the upper bronchial half-rings: opposed to *Mesomyodi*. The great majority of the *Passeres* are [illegible]. The word is used as an adjective in the expression *Passeres acromyodi*, equivalent to *acromyodian Passeres*.

acromyodian (ak″rǭ-mi-ō'di-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Acromyodi.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Acromyodi:* having that arrangement of the muscles of the syrinx which characterizes the *Acromyodi:* as, an *acromyodian* bird.

II. *n.* One of the *Acromyodi.*

acromyodic (ak″rǭ-mi-od'ik), *a.* [< *Acromyodi.*] Same as *acromyodian.*

acromyodous (ak-rǭ-mī'ǭ-dus), *a.* Same as *acromyodian.*

acronarcotic (ak″rǭ-när-kot'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *acris*, sharp, pungent (see *acrid*), + *narcotic.*] **I.** *a.* Acting as an irritant and a narcotic.

II. *n.* One of a class of poisons, chiefly of vegetable origin, which irritate and inflame the parts to which they are applied, and act on the brain and spinal cord, producing stupor, coma, paralysis, and convulsions. Also called *narcotico-acrid* or *narcotico-irritant.*

acronic, acronical, *a.* See *acronychal.*

acronotine (ak-rǭ-nō'tin), *a.* [< *Acronotus.*] In *zoöl.*, pertaining to the subgenus *Acronotus.*

Acronotus (ak-rǭ-nō'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄκρον, the highest point, + νῶτος, back.] **1.** A subgenus of ruminating animals found in Africa. *Damalis* (*Acronotus*) *bubalus* is the type. *Ham. Smith*, 1827.—**2.** A genus of beetles.

Acronuridæ (ak-rǭ-nū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Acronurus* + *-idæ.*] A family of spiny-finned fishes, referred by Günther to his *Acanthopterygii cottoscombriformes*, having one dorsal with several spongy spines anteriorly, one or more bony spines on each side of the tail, and the teeth compressed, truncate or lobate, and closely set in a single series. The species are known as *barber-fish* and *surgeons*. The family is also called *Acanthuridæ* and *Teuthididæ*. See these words.

Acronurus (ak-rǭ-nū'rus), *n.* [NL., appar. irreg. < Gr. ἄκρον, extremity, + οὐρά, tail.] A former generic name of small fishes now known to be the young of species of *Acanthurus* (which see).

acronych (a-kron'ik), *a.* [Also written *acronyc*, *acronic*, and *achronic*, by confusion with adjectives in *-ic* and with *chronic* and Gr. χρόνος, time; = F. *acronyque* = Sp. *acronicto*, *acrónico* = Pg. *acronico*, *achronico* = It. *acronico*, < Gr. ἀκρόνυχος, also ἀκρόνυκτος and ἀκρονύκτιος, at nightfall, < ἄκρος, at the end or edge, + νύξ (νυκτ-) = E. *night.*] Same as *acronychal.*

acronychal (a-kron'i-kạl), *a.* [Also written *acronycal*, *acronical*, etc., as *acronych;* < *acronych* + *-al.*] In *astron.*, occurring at sunset: as, the *acronychal* rising or setting of a star: opposed to *cosmical.*—**Acronychal place** or **observation,** the place or observation of a planet at its opposition: so called because in an early state of astronomy the opposition of a planet was known by its acronychal rising.

acronychally (a-kron'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In an acronychal manner; at sunset. A star is said to rise and set *acronychally* when it rises or sets as the sun sets.

acronyctous (ak-rǭ-nik'tus), *a.* [< Gr. ἀκρόνυκτος: see *acronych.*] Same as *acronychal.*

acrook (ạ-krůk'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< ME. *acroke*, < *a*³, *prep.*, on, + *croke*, crook.] Awry; crookedly. [Now rare.]

> Humbre renneth fyrst *a crook* out of the south side of York.
> *Caxton*, Descr. Britain, p. 12.

> This gear goth *acrook.* *Udall*, Roister Doister, iv. 3.

> Libertie ys thing that women loke,
> And truly els the mater is *acroke.*
> *Court of Love*, l. 378.

acropetal (ak-rop'e-tạl), *a.* [< Gr. ἄκρον, the top, + L. *petere*, seek. Cf. *centripetal.*] In *bot.*, developing from below upward, or from the base toward the apex; basifugal.

acropetally (ak-rop'e-tạl-i), *adv.* In an acropetal manner.

> The lateral shoots which normally arise below the growing apex of a mother-shoot are always arranged *acropetally*, like the leaves.
> *Sachs*, Botany (trans.), p. 152.

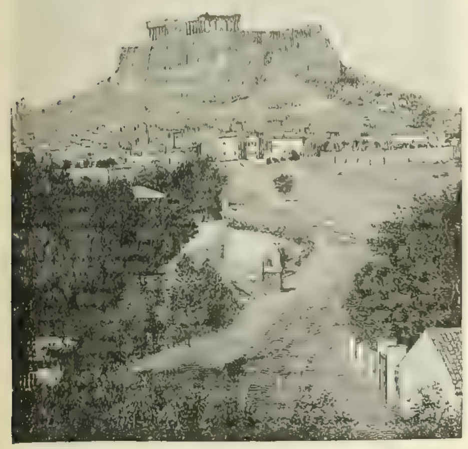
acrophonetic (ak″rǭ-fǭ-net'ik), *a.* [< *acrophony*, after *phonetic.*] Pertaining to acrophony (which see).

acrophony (a-krof'ǭ-ni), *n.* [< Gr. ἄκρον, at the end, + -φωνία, < φωνή, sound.] In the development of alphabetic writing, the use of a symbolic picture of an object or idea to represent phonetically the initial syllable, or the initial sound, of the name of that object or idea: as in giving to the Egyptian hieroglyph for *nefer*, good, the phonetic value of *ne*, its first syllable, or of *n*, its first letter. See *acrology.*

acropodium (ak-rǭ-pō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *acropodia* (-ạ̈). [NL., < Gr. ἄκρον, at the top, + πόδιον, dim. of πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot.*] **1.** In *zoöl.*, the upper surface of the whole foot. *Brande.*—**2.** In *ornith.*, sometimes used as synonymous with *ac-*

rodactylum. [Little used in either of these two senses.] — **3.** In *art*, an elevated pedestal bearing a statue, particularly if raised from the substructure on supports or feet; the plinth of a statue or other work of art, if resting on feet. *Ed. Guillaume.*

acropolis (a-krop′ọ̄-lis), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἀκρόπολις, the upper city, < ἄκρος, highest, upper, + πόλις, a city: see *police*.] The citadel of a Grecian city, usually the site of the original settlement, and situated on an eminence commanding the



The Acropolis of Athens, from the southeast.

surrounding country. When the city spread beyond its earlier limits, the acropolis was generally cleared of its inhabitants and held sacred to the divinities of the state, whose temples were upon it. The acropolis of Athens contained the most splendid productions of Greek art, the Parthenon, the Erechtheum, and the Propylæa.

acrosarcum (ak-rọ̄-sär′kum), *n.*; pl. *acrosarca* (-kä̤). [NL., < Gr. ἄκρος, at the end, + σάρξ (σαρκ-), flesh.] A name given by Desvaux to a berry resulting from an ovary with adnate calyx, as in the currant and cranberry.

acrosaurus (ak-rọ̄-sâ′rus), *n.*; pl. *acrosauri* (-rī). [NL., < Gr. ἄκρος, extreme, + σαῦρος, a lizard: see *Saurus*.] An extraordinary fossil reptile, with 30 or 40 teeth and a broad cheek-bone process, occurring in the Triassic sandstones of southern Africa.

Acrosoma (ak-rọ̄-sō′mä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄκρον, top, peak, extremity, + σῶμα, body.] A genus of orbitelarian spiders of the family *Epeiridæ* (or *Gastracanthidæ*), having the sides of the abdomen prolonged into immense horns, whence the name. It is a tropical genus with many species.

acrospire (ak′rọ̄-spīr), *n.* [Formerly *aker-*, *ackerspire*; < Gr. ἄκρος, at the top, + σπεῖρα, a coil, spire, > L. *spira*, > E. *spire*, q. v.] The first leaf which rises above the ground in the germination of grain; also the rudimentary stem or first leaf which appears in malted grain; the developed plumule of the seed.

acrospire (ak′rọ̄-spīr), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *acrospired*, ppr. *acrospiring*. [Formerly *aker-*, *ackerspire*; from the noun.] To throw out the first leaf; sprout.

acrospired (ak′rọ̄-spīrd), *p. a.* Having or exhibiting the acrospire: especially, in *malt-making*, applied to the grains of barley which have sprouted so far as to exhibit the blade or plumule-end, together with the root or radicle.

acrospore (ak′rọ̄-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. ἄκρος, at the end, + σπορά, seed: see *spore*.] In *bot.*, a form of fruit in *Peronospora*, a genus of microscopic fungi, borne at the ends of erect simple or branching filaments of the mycelium. The term is also applied generally to the reproductive organs of fungi when they are developed at the apex of the mother cell or sporophore.

acrosporous (a-kros′pọ̄-rus), *a.* Having spores naked and produced at the tips of cells: applied to one of the two modes in which fruit is formed in fungi. For the other method see *ascigerous*.

across (a̤-krôs′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* and *prep.* [< late ME. *acros* (also *in cross*, and *in maner of a cros*); < *a*³ + *cross*.] **I.** *adv.* **1.** From side to side; in a crossing or crossed manner; crosswise.

> Who calls me villain? breaks my pate *across?*
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

> With arms *across*,
> He stood reflecting on his country's loss. *Dryden.*

[In the exclamation, "Good faith, *across!*" *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 1, the allusion is to striking an adversary crosswise with the spear in tilting instead of by thrusting, the former being considered disgraceful.]

2. From one side to another; transversely; in a transverse line: as, what is the distance *across?* I came *across* in a steamer.

> At a descent into it [cavern of Vaucluse] of thirty or forty feet from the brink where we stood was a pool of water, perhaps thirty feet *across*.
> *C. D. Warner*, Roundabout Journey, ii.

3. Adversely; contrarily: as, "things go *across*," *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 344. **To break across**, in *tilting*, to allow one's spear by awkwardness to be broken across the body of one's adversary, instead of by the push of the point.

> One said he *brake across*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

II. *prep.* **1.** From side to side of, as opposed to *along*, which is in the direction of the length; athwart; quite over: as, a bridge is laid *across* a river.

> [The boys] will go down on one side of the yacht . . . and bob up on the other, almost before you have time to run *across* the deck. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. ii.

2. Transverse to the length of; so as to intersect at any angle: as, a line passing *across* another.—**3.** Beyond; on the other side of.

> O love, we two shall go no longer
> To lands of summer *across* the sea.
> *Tennyson*, Daisy.

Across lots, by the shortest way; by a short cut. [Colloq.] — **To come across**, to meet or fall in with.

> If I *come across* a real thinker, . . . I enjoy the luxury of sitting still for a while as much as another.
> *O. W. Holmes*, The Professor, i.

acrostic¹ (a̤-kros′tik), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *acrostiche* = Sp. Pg. It. *acrostico*, < Gr. ἀκροστίχιον, ἀκροστιχίς, an acrostic, < ἄκρος, at the end, + στίχος, row, order, line, < στείχειν (√ *στιχ), go, walk, march, go in line or order, = AS. *stīgan*, E. *sty*². The second element would prop. be *-stich*, as in *distich*; it has been assimilated to the common suffix *-ic*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A composition in verse, in which the first, or the first and last, or certain other letters of the lines, taken in order, form a name, title, motto, the order of the alphabet, etc.—**2.** A Hebrew poem in which the initial letters of the lines or stanzas were made to run over the letters of the alphabet in their order. Twelve of the Psalms are of this character, of which Psalm cxix. is the best example.

II. *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing an acrostic: as, *acrostic* verses.

acrostic²† (a̤-kros′tik), *a.* [< *across* (*crossed*, *crost*), confused with *acrostic*¹.] Crossed; folded across; crossing. [Rare.]

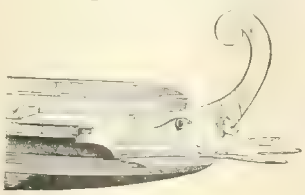
> But what melancholy sir, with *acrostic* arms, now comes? *Middleton*, Family of Love, iv. 4.

acrostical (a̤-kros′ti-ka̤l), *a.* Same as *acrostic*¹. [Rare or unused.]

acrostically (a̤-kros′ti-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In the manner of an acrostic.

acrosticism (a̤-kros′ti-sizm), *n.* [< *acrostic*¹ + *-ism*.] Acrostic arrangement or character.

acrostolium (ak-rọ̄-stō′li-um), *n.*; pl. *acrostolia* (-ä̤). [NL., < Gr. ἀκροστόλιον, defined as the same as ἄφλαστον, L. *aplustre*, which, however, referred to the stern of a ship (see *aplustre*); also the gunwale of a ship, prop. the extremity of the ship's beak; < ἄκρος, at the end, + στόλος, a ship's beak, an appendage, prop. armament, equipment, < στέλλειν, arrange, equip.] An ornament, often gracefully curved and elaborately carved, surmounting the bows of ancient ships. These ornaments frequently figured among trophies, as it was customary for the victor in a naval combat to take them from the captured ships.



Acrostolium.

acrotarsial (ak-rọ̄-tär′si-a̤l), *a.* Of or pertaining to the acrotarsium.

acrotarsium (ak-rọ̄-tär′si-um), *n.*; pl. *acrotarsia* (-ä̤). [NL., < Gr. ἄκρος, at the top, + ταρσός, the sole of the foot: see *tarsus*.] **1.** In *zoöl.*, the upper surface of the tarsus; the instep of the foot.—**2.** In *ornith.*, the front of the tarsometatarsus, this segment of the limb being called *tarsus* in ordinary descriptive ornithology. The terms *acropodium*, *acrotarsium*, and *acrodactylum* have varying senses with different writers, or as applied to different animals; properly, the first of these covers the other two, as a whole includes the parts of which it consists. They are little used in any sense. See *tarsus*.]

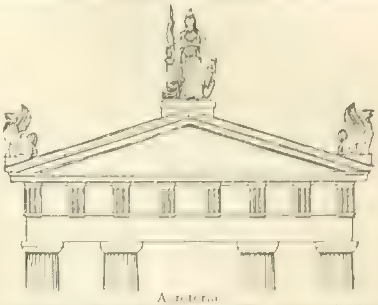
acroteleutic (ak″rọ̄-te-lū′tik), *n.* [< Gr. ἀκροτελεύτιον, the fag-end, esp. of a verse or poem, < ἄκρος, extreme, + τελευτή, end.] *Eccles.*, anything added to the end of a psalm or hymn, as a doxology.

acroter (ak′rọ̄-tėr), *n.* Same as *acroterium*.

acroteral (ak-rọ̄-tē′ra̤l), *a.* Same as *acroterial*.

acroteria, *n.* Plural of *acroterium*.

acroterial (ak-rọ̄-tē′ri-a̤l), *a.* [< *acroterium*.] Pertaining to an acroterium: as, *acroterial* ornaments. An equivalent form is *acroteral*.



Acroteria.
Hypothetical restoration of the gate of the Agora of Athena Archegetis at Athens.

acroterium (ak-rọ̄-tē′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *acroteria* (-ä̤). [L., < Gr. ἀκρωτήριον, pl. ἀκρωτήρια, any topmost or prominent part, the end or extremity, in pl. the extremities of the body, the angles of a pediment, < ἄκρος, extreme.] **1.** In *classic arch.*, a small pedestal placed on the apex or angle of a pediment for the support of a statue or other ornament.—**2.** (*a*) A statue or an ornament placed on such a pedestal. (*b*) Any ornament forming the apex of a building or other structure, or of a monument, such as the anthemia of Greek tombstones or the decorations of some modern architectural balustrades. Compare *antefix*. Also called *acroter*.

Acroterium.—Choragic Monument of Lysicrates, Athens.

acrothymion, acrothymium (ak-rọ̄-thim′i-on, -um), *n.*; pl. *acrothymia* (-ä̤). [NL., < Gr. ἄκρος, at the top, + θύμος, thyme: see *thyme*.] In *pathol.*, a rugose wart, with a narrow basis and broad top, compared by Celsus to the flower of thyme. Also called *thymus*.

acrotic (a-krot′ik), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. ἀκρότης, an extremity, < ἄκρος, extreme, at the top, on the surface.] In *pathol.*, belonging to or affecting external surfaces: as, *acrotic* diseases.

acrotism (ak′rọ̄-tizm), *n.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. + κρότος, sound of beating, + *-ism*.] In *pathol.*, absence or weakness of the pulse.

acrotomous (a-krot′ọ̄-mus), *a.* [< Gr. ἀκρότομος, cut off, sharp, abrupt, < ἄκρος, extreme, at the top, + -τομος, < τέμνειν, cut.] In *mineral.*, having a cleavage parallel to the top or base.

acryl (ak′ril), *n.* [< *acr*(*olein*) + *-yl*.] In *chem.*, a hypothetical radical (CH_2:CH.CO) of which acrylic acid is the hydrate.

acrylic (a-kril′ik), *a.* [< *acryl* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to acryl. **Acrylic acid**, CH_2:CH.COOH, a pungent, agreeably smelling liquid, produced by the oxidation of acrolein. This acid is monobasic, and its salts are very soluble in water.

Acryllium (a-kril′i-um), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. ἄκρον, extremity (with ref. to the pointed tail), + dim. term. -ύλλιον.] A notable genus of guinea-fowls, family *Numididæ*. The only species is *A. vulturinum* of Africa, having the head and upper part of the neck nearly naked, the fore part of the body covered with elongated lanceolate feathers, and the tail pointed with long acute central rectrices. The genus was founded by G. R. Gray in 1840.

act (akt), *n.* [< ME. *act* = F. *acte* = Sp. Pg. *auto* and *acto* = It. *atto*; partly (*a*) < L. *actum* (pl. *acta*), a thing done, esp. a public transaction, prop. neut. of *actus*, pp. of *agere*, do; and partly (*b*) < L. *actus* (pl. *actūs*), n., the doing of a thing, performance, action, division of a play, < *agere*, lead, drive, impel, move, cause, make, perform, do, = Gr. ἄγειν, lead, drive, do, = Icel.

[illegible] = Skt. √ *aj*, drive. Hence (from L. *agere*), *exact*, *redact*, *transact*, *cogent*, *exigent*, [illegible], *agitate*, *cogitate*, etc.; see [illegible] = *ache*¹, *acre*, *acorn*, *agrarian*, *agriculture*, etc.] **1.** An exertion of energy [illegible] or mental; anything that is [illegible]; a doing or deed; an operation or performance.

> Illustrious [illegible] false. *Waller.*
> Not [illegible] on chance.
> [illegible], Three Mem. Poems.

2. A state of real existence, as opposed to a possibility, power, or being in germ merely; actuality; actualization; entelechy. [Translation [illegible] and [illegible] γεια.] The soul, [illegible] is the act, that is, is the entelechy or perfect development of the body. So God is [illegible] Aristotle says, "There must be a [illegible] to be actual (ἐς ἡ οὐσία ἐνέργεια)," and this is by many writers understood to mean "whose essence is to be active." In the phrase *in act*, therefore, *act*, though properly meaning actuality, is often [illegible] activity.

> The seeds of plants are not at first in *act*, but in possibility, what they afterwards grow to be. *Hooker.*

3. A part or division of a play performed consecutively or without a fall of the curtain, in which a definite and coherent portion of the plot is represented: generally subdivided into smaller portions, called *scenes*.—**4.** The result of public deliberation, or the decision of a prince, legislative body, council, court of justice, or magistrate; a decree, edict, law, statute, judgment, resolve, or award: as, an *act* of Parliament or of Congress; also, in plural, proceedings; the formal record of legislative resolves or of the doings of individuals. Acts [illegible] are (1) *general* or *public*, which are of general [illegible], and (2) *private*, which relate to particular [illegible]. A law or statute proposed in a legislative [illegible], then called a *bill*, becomes an *act* after having been passed by both branches and signed by the chief executive officer; but in a few of the United States the governor's signature is not necessary. British acts are usually referred to by mentioning them simply by the regnal year and number of chapter: as, *act* of 7 and 8 Vict. c. 32. American acts, particularly acts of Congress, are often referred to simply by date: as, *act* of May 6, 1882.

5. In universities, a public disputation or lecture required of a candidate for a degree of master. The performer is said to "keep the act." Hence, at Cambridge, the thesis and examination for the degree of doctor; at Oxford, the occasion of the completion of degrees. See *act Sunday*, *act feast*. The candidate who keeps the act is also himself called the act. In medieval, and sometimes in modern scholastic use, any public defense of a thesis by way of disputation is called an act.

> Such that expect to proceed Masters of Arts to exhibit their synopsis of *acts* required by the laws of the College.
> *Orders of Overseers of Harvard College*, 1650.

[Such a synopsis (*cedula*), stating the time of studies, the [illegible] and the degrees taken by the candidate, and duly sworn to, had usually been required in universities [illegible] the middle ages.]

> I pass therefore to the statute which ordains a public *act* [illegible] kept each year. This is now in a manner quite worn out, for of late there has not been a public *act* above once in ten or twelve years; . . . the last one we had was upon the glorious peace of 1712.
> *Amhurst*, Terræ Filius (1721), No. xlvii.

6. In *law*, an instrument or deed in writing, serving to prove the truth of some bargain or transaction: as, I deliver this as my *act* and deed. The term is used to show the connection between [illegible] and the party who has given it validity by his signature or by his legal assent; when thus perfected, [illegible] becomes the *act* of the parties who have [illegible] to it in a form required by law. *Edw.* [illegible]

> [illegible] validity are everywhere reduced to [illegible] number of witnesses is required to prove them, a certain magistrate to authenticate them.
> *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 75.

7. In *theol.*, something done at once and once for all, as distinguished from a *work*. Thus, justification [illegible] act of God's free grace, but sanctification [illegible] on through life. **In the act**, in [illegible] commission, and especially of [illegible] when engaged in some misdeed.

> [illegible] in adultery, *in the very act*.
> John viii. 4.

[illegible] on the very point [illegible] position of posture [illegible]

> [illegible] to stand
> [illegible] *Pope.*

[illegible] Act of faith. [illegible]

A [illegible]

agrees to pay or accept the bill for the honor of any party thereto.—**Act of indemnity.** See *indemnity*.—**Act in pais**, a judicial act performed out of court and not recorded. See *pais*.—**Act's breakfast**, an entertainment which from early times has been given by a candidate for a university degree on the day of his making his act. The act for master or doctor of theology frequently impoverished the candidate for life.—**Acts of the Apostles**, the title of the fifth book of the New Testament. See *acta*.—**Acts of faith, hope, charity**, and **contrition**, forms of prayer in common use in the Roman Catholic Church, expressive of the internal exercise of the virtues named.—**Acts of the Martyrs.** See *acta*.—**Acts of Uniformity**, three acts for the regulation of public worship passed in England in 1549, 1559, and 1662, obliging all clergy, in the conduct of public services, to use only the Book of Common Prayer.—**Act term**, the last term of the university year.—**Baines's Act.** (*a*) An English statute of 1848, treating accessories before the fact in felonies like principals, and permitting separate prosecution of accessories after the fact. (*b*) An English statute of 1849, relating to appeals to the quarter sessions.—**Bank Charter Act.** See *Bank Act*, under *bank*.—**Berkeley's Act**, an English statute of 1855 prohibiting the sale of beer, wine, and liquor on Sundays and holidays between 3 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and from 11 o'clock at night to 4 o'clock the next morning.—**Black Act**, an English statute of 1722 (9 Geo. I. c. 22), so called because designed originally to suppress associations of the lawless persons calling themselves "blacks." It made felonies certain crimes against the game laws, sending anonymous letters, demanding money, and similar offenses.—**Black acts**, the acts of the Scottish Parliament during the reigns of the first five Jameses, Mary, and James VI., down to 1586 or 1587. They were so called from the circumstance of their being written in the Old English character, called *black letter*.—**Bovill's Act.** (*a*) An English statute of 1860 simplifying proceedings in petitions of right. Also known as *Sir William Bovill's Act*, and as the *Petitions of Rights Act*, 1860. (*b*) An English statute of 1865, also known as *Chief Justice Bovill's Act*, abolishing the rule by which creditors could hold liable as a partner any one who had participated in the profits of a business as profits, irrespective of the intent of the parties.—**Burke's Act.** (*a*) An English statute of 1782 abolishing certain offices and otherwise affecting the civil establishment. (*b*) An English statute of 1773, known also as one of the corn laws; it was one of the first steps toward free trade.—**Burr Act**, a statute of Ohio, of 1806, directed against the treasonable acts of Aaron Burr on the Ohio river. It was in force for one year only, and authorized the arrest and punishment of all persons fitting out or arming vessels, or enlisting soldiers, etc., within the State of Ohio to disturb the peace of the United States.—**Chinese Act**, or **Chinese Restriction Act**, an act of the United States Congress of 1882, amended in 1884, suspending for ten years the immigration of Chinese into the United States. In 1892 its main provisions were continued for ten years.—**Complete act**, in *metaph.*, that act of a thing to which nothing of the nature of the thing is wanting, as the act of a substance in respect to possessing its attributes. *Aquinas.*—**Coventry Act**, an English statute of 1671 against maiming: so called because passed on the occasion of an assault on Sir John Coventry, M. P.—**Dingley Act**, an act of Congress of 1884, to foster the shipping trade of the United States.—**Edmunds Act**, an act of Congress of March 22, 1882, punishing polygamy.—**Elicit act**, an act of the will itself, as distinguished from an *imperate* act, which is some movement of the body or the soul consequent upon the act of the will. *Aquinas.*—**Essential act**, in *metaph.*, that act which is at the same time essence. *Scotus.*—**First act.** See *energy*.—**Hinde Palmer's Act**, an English statute of 1869 abolishing the preference which the common law gave to the payment of specialty debts over simple contract debts, in settling the estates of deceased persons.—**Hogarth's Act**, an English statute of 1766 which secured the property in engravings, prints, etc., to their designers or inventors, and to the widow of William Hogarth the property in his works.—**Immanent act**, one which remains within the agent, and does not consist in an effect produced on something else.—**Imperate act.** See *elicit act*.—**Informant act**, in *metaph.*, the perfection of passive or subjective power; that act by which matter receives a quality or form in the Aristotelian sense.—**Jekyll's Act**, an English statute of 1736 directed against the sale of spirituous liquors.—**Lands' Clauses Act**, an English statute of 1845 (8 and 9 Vict. c. 18) regulating the taking of private property for public use by corporations, etc.—**Leeman's Act**, an English statute (30 Vict. c. 29) declaring contracts for sale of stocks void, unless the numbering of the shares or certificates, or the name of a registered owner, be specified in writing.—**Lord Aberdeen's Act**, an English statute of 1845 carrying into effect a treaty with Brazil for the regulation and final abolition of the slave-trade.—**Lord Campbell's Act.** (*a*) An English statute of 1846 allowing the relatives of a person whose death has been caused by negligence or wrongful act to recover damages therefor. The principle of this act has been generally adopted in the United States by statutes allowing the executor or administrator to sue and recover damages in such a case for the benefit of the wife, husband, or next of kin. (*b*) An English statute of 1843 as to defamation. (*c*) An English statute of 1858 as to obscene publications.—**Lord Cranworth's Act.** (*a*) An English statute of 1860 giving to mortgagees and trustees certain general powers, such as are commonly provided in settlements, mortgages, and wills, in aid of their rights or duties. (*b*) An English statute of 1860 as to endowed schools.—**Lord Denman's Act**, an English statute of 184[illegible] (6 and 7 Vict. [illegible]) abolishing the common-law rule that excluded witnesses from testifying by reason of interest or crime.—**Lord Ellenborough's Act**, an English statute (43 Geo. III. c. 58) punishing offenses against the person.—**Lord Lyndhurst's Act**, [illegible] English statute of 1835 [illegible] **Lord St. Leonard's Acts**, [illegible] and 23 Vict. [illegible] of property, relieving trustees, [illegible]

Lord Tenterden's Act. (*a*) An English statute of 1828 by which new promises relied on to revive a debt which is statute-barred, or to ratify one contracted in infancy, were required to be in writing and signed. (*b*) An English statute of 1833 shortening the time prescribed by the statute of limitations in certain cases.—**McCulloch Act**, a statute of Virginia, March 28, 1879, designed to reduce the amount of interest payable by the State of Virginia upon its public debt, by obtaining the consent of the bondholders to such reduction.—**Pure act**, in *metaph.*, an act joined with no objective nor subjective power; that act whose very essence or possibility involves its existence in all its attributes; God.—**Riddleberger Act**, a Virginia statute of 1882 attempting to reduce the bonded debt and interest thereon of that State, on the ground that the State of West Virginia, which had been carved out of Virginia, ought to pay a certain proportion of the debt.—**Second act.** See *energy*.—**Sherman Act**, an act of Congress of July 14, 1890, directing the secretary of the treasury to purchase monthly 4,500,000 ounces of fine silver bullion, or so much thereof as might be offered, at the market rate, not to exceed $1.00 for 371¼ grains of fine silver. Repealed in 1893.—**Sir Robert Peel's Act.** See *Bank Act*, under *bank*.—**Sir William Bovill's Act.** See *Bovill's Act*, above.—**Stilwell Act**, a New York statute of 1831 abolishing imprisonment for debt, except in cases of fraud or tort, and giving proceedings for punishment of fraudulent debtors.—**The Lords' Act**, an English statute of 1759 (32 Geo. II. c. 28) to relieve insolvent debtors from imprisonment.—**The Six Acts**, English statutes of 1819 restricting the rights of public assembly and military organization, and the freedom of the press.—**Tilden Act**, a New York statute of 1875, otherwise known as the *Peculation Act*, giving a civil remedy to the State for malversation by municipal or county officers as well as state officers.—**Transient act**, one which consists in the production of an effect upon an object different from the subject.—**Yazoo Frauds Act**, the name given to a statute of Georgia, of 1795, for the sale of a vast tract of public lands, comprising the present State of Mississippi and one half of Alabama, to private persons. It was declared by a statute of the next year to be null and void, as having been fraudulently enacted. (For noted acts on particular subjects, such as the *Army Act*, *Bankruptcy Act*, etc., see the qualifying word or words. See also *article*, *bill*, *by-law*, *charter*, *code*, *decree*, *edict*, *law*, *ordinance*, *petition*, *provision*, *statute*.)=**Syn. 1.** *Action*, *Act*, *Deed*. See *action*.

act (akt), *v.* [< L. *actus*, pp. of *agere*, lead, drive, impel, cause, make, perform, do: see *act*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To do, perform, or transact.

> Thou wast a spirit too delicate
> To *act* her earthy and abhorr'd commands.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

2. To represent by action; perform on or as on the stage; play, or play the part of; hence, feign or counterfeit: as, to *act* Macbeth; to *act* the lover, or the part of a lover.

> With *acted* fear the villain thus pursued. *Dryden.*

3. To perform the office of; assume the character of: as, to *act* the hero.—**4†.** To put in action; actuate.

> Self-love, the spring of motion, *acts* the soul.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, ii. 59.

> What spirit *acted* the party that raised this persecution, one may guess. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., Int., iii.

II. *intrans.* To do something; exert energy or force in any way: used of anything capable of movement, either original or communicated, or of producing effects. Specifically—**1.** To put forth effort or energy; exercise movement or agency; be employed or operative: as, to *act* vigorously or languidly; he is *acting* against his own interest; his mind *acts* sluggishly.

> He hangs between; in doubt to *act*, or rest.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, ii. 7.

> *Act*, *act* in the living Present!
> *Longfellow*, Psalm of Life.

> You can distinguish between individual people to such an extent that you have a general idea of how a given person will *act* when placed in given circumstances.
> *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 76.

2. To exert influence or produce effects; perform a function or functions; operate: as, praise *acts* as a stimulant; mind *acts* upon mind; the medicine failed to *act*; the brake refused to *act*, or to *act* upon the wheels.

> How body *acts* upon the impassive mind.
> *Garth*, Dispensary.

> Man *acting* on man by weight of opinion.
> *Emerson*, Civilization.

3. To be employed or operate in a particular way; perform specific duties or functions: as, a deputy *acts* for or in place of his principal; he refused to *act* on or as a member of the committee. Often used with reference to the performance of duties by a temporary substitute for the regular incumbent of an office: as, the lieutenant-governor will *act* in the [illegible] of the governor. See *acting*.

4. To perform as an actor; represent a character; hence, to feign or assume a part: as, he *acts* well; he is only *acting*.—**To act on**, to act in [illegible] with; regulate one's action by: as, to *act on* [illegible] of the golden rule; to *act on* a false assumption.—**To act up to**, to equal in action; perform an [illegible] of action corresponding to; fulfil: as, [illegible] to his engagement.

> [illegible] of sentiment, and *acts up to* the sentiments he professes. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 2.

=**Syn.** *Act*, *Work*, *Operate*. These words agree in expressing the successful exertion of power. In their intransitive [illegible] they are sometimes interchangeable: as, a medicine *acts, works,* or *operates;* a plan *works* or *operates.* Where they differ, *act* may more often refer to a single action or to the simpler forms of action: as, a machine *works* well when all its parts *act.* *Act* may also be the most general, applying to persons or things, the others applying generally to things. *Operate* may express the more elaborate forms of action. *Work* may express the more powerful kinds of action: as, it *worked* upon his mind.

acta (ak′tä), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *actum:* see *act, n.*] **1.** Acts. Specifically—**2.** Proceedings in a legal or an ecclesiastical court, or minutes of such proceedings. **Acta** (or **Actus**) **Apostolorum** (Acts of the Apostles), the title in the Vulgate of the fifth book of the New Testament.—**Acta Martyrum** (Acts of the Martyrs), contemporary accounts of the early Christian martyrdoms, from judicial registers or reports of eye-witnesses, or as drawn up by the ecclesiastical notaries; specifically, the critical edition of such acts by the Benedictine Ruinart, first published in 1689, and the additional collections by the Orientalist Stephen Assemani in 1748. **Acta Sanctorum** (Acts of the Saints), a name applied generally to all collections of accounts of saints and martyrs, both of the Roman and Greek churches; specifically, the name of a work begun by the Bollandists, a society of Jesuits, in 1643, and not completed until 1870. It now consists of sixty-one folio volumes, including an index published in 1875.

actable (ak′ta-bl), *a.* [< *act* + *-able.*] Practically possible; performable; capable of being acted.

> Is naked truth *actable* in true life?
> *Tennyson,* Harold, iii. 1.

> Mr. Browning set himself to the composition of another *actable* play. *The Century,* XXIII. 199.

Actæa (ak-tē′ä), *n.* [L., herb-christopher, from the resemblance of the leaves to those of the elder, < Gr. ἀκταία, erroneous form of ἀκτέα, contr. ἀκτῆ, the elder-tree.] A genus of herbs, natural order *Ranunculaceæ,* with somewhat deleterious properties. The old-world species, *A. spicata,* the baneberry or herb-christopher, has black berries. The common forms of North America with red berries are now considered varieties of the same species, but the white-berried *A. alba* is kept distinct. In the Atlantic States these are known as red and white *cohosh* or *baneberry.*

Red Baneberry (*Actæa rubra*), showing flowering plant and fruiting raceme.

Actæon (ak-tē′on), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ἀκταίων, in myth., a grandson of Cadmus, who, having come accidentally upon Diana bathing, was changed by her into a stag, and then torn to pieces by his own dogs. Cf. ἀκταῖος, on the coast, < ἀκτή, a coast, headland, edge.] **1.** The representative genus of the molluscan family *Actæonidæ.* Originally written *Acteon.* *Montfort,* 1810. Also *Tornatella.*—**2.** A genus of abranchiate gastropodous mollusks, of the family *Elysiidæ* (which see): a synonym of *Elysia.* *Oken,* 1815.

Actæonella (ak-tē-ō-nel′ä), *n.* [NL., < *Actæon* + *-ella.*] The typical genus of *Actæonellidæ,* containing numerous species with thick conoid or convoluted shell, short or concealed spire, long narrow aperture, and the columella with three regular spiral plaits in front. Originally written *Acteonella.* *D'Orbigny,* 1842.

actæonellid (ak-tē-ō-nel′id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Actæonellidæ.*

Actæonellidæ (ak-tē-ō-nel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Actæonella* + *-idæ.*] A family of gastropods, taking name from the genus *Actæonella* (which see).

actæonid (ak-tē′on-id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Actæonidæ.*

Actæonidæ (ak-tē-on′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Actæon* + *-idæ.*] A family of tectibranchiate gastropods, variously limited, but typified by the genus *Actæon.* It is now chiefly restricted to animals retractile in their shells and having a wide frontal lobe terminating behind in broad triangular tentacles; uncinate lingual teeth, which are numerous, nearly uniform, and arranged in series diverging from the middle; and a subcylindrical spiral shell having a columellar fold. The living species are of small size, marine, and chiefly tropical or subtropical, and have been distributed among several genera. Numerous fossil species have been found. The family is also known under the name *Tornatellidæ* (which see).

act-drop (akt′drop), *n.* In a theater, a curtain which is lowered between acts.

Actenobranchii (ak-ten-ō-brang′ki-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + κτείς (κτεν-), a comb, + βράγχια, gills.] In Macleay's ichthyological system, one of five primary groups of fishes, characterized solely by the branchiæ not being pectinated like those of most fishes. It is a very artificial group, composed of the *Lophobranchii* and *Cyclostomi* or *Marsipobranchii.*

Actian (ak′shi-än), *a.* [< L. *Actius* (poet.), also *Actiacus,* a., < *Actium,* Gr. Ἄκτιον, lit. a headland, < ἀκτή, a headland. Cf. *Actæon.*] Relating to Actium, a town and promontory of Acarnania in Greece.—**Actian games,** games held from remote antiquity at Actium in honor of Apollo, and reorganized and developed by Augustus to celebrate his naval victory over Antony near that town, Sept. 2, 31 B. C. As remodeled by the Romans they were celebrated every four years, and became the fifth in importance of the great Greek festivals. Hence, *Actian years,* years reckoned from the era of the new Actian games. Games also called *Actian* were celebrated, by senatorial decree, every four years at Rome.

actinal (ak′ti-nal), *a.* [< Gr. ἀκτίς (ἀκτιν-), a ray, + *-al.*] In *zoöl.:* (*a*) Pertaining to the side of a radiate animal which contains the mouth: equivalent to *oral,* since the pole, surface, or aspect of the body whence parts radiate is also that in which the mouth is situated: the opposite of *abactinal* or *aboral.* The actinal side or surface may be the upper one, in the usual attitude of the animal, as in the case of a sea-anemone, which is fixed by its abactinal or aboral pole, and grows upward; or it may be the lower one, as in the case of a starfish, which creeps upon its actinal or oral surface. In a sea-urchin of more or less globular shape nearly the whole superficies is *actinal.*

> The so-called mouth is always placed at one end of these poles, and from it radiate the most prominent organs, in consequence of which I have called this side of the body the oral or *actinal* area, and the opposite side the aboral or abactinal area.
> *L. Agassiz,* Contrib. Nat. Hist. N. A., IV. 376.

> The mouth [of sea-urchins] is always situated upon the lower or *actinal* aspect, which is applied in progression to the surface upon which the animal moves.
> *Stand. Nat. Hist.,* I. 161.

(*b*) In general, having tentacles or rays.

> The upper extremity [of members of the genus *Actinia*] is called the *actinal* end, since it bears the tentacles or rays. *Dana,* Corals, p. 22.

Actinellida (ak-ti-nel′i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀκτίς (ἀκτιν-), ray, + dim. *-ell-us* + *-ida.*] A family name of radiolarians: synonymous with *Astrolophididæ* (which see).

Actinellidæ (ak-ti-nel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Actinella* (not used) + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthometrous acantharians with the skeleton composed of a varying number of spicules, which are not distributed according to J. Müller's law.

actinenchyma (ak-ti-neng′ki-mä), *n.* [< Gr. ἀκτίς (ἀκτιν-), ray, + ἔγχυμα, infusion, < ἐγχέειν, pour in.] In *bot.,* a name that has been given to a system or tissue of stellate cells.

acting (ak′ting), *p. a.* Performing duty, service, or functions; specifically, performing the functions of an office or employment temporarily: as, an *acting* governor or mayor; an *acting* colonel or superintendent. In the United States there is generally some officer of lower grade legally entitled to become the acting incumbent of an important executive office during a temporary vacancy from absence or disability of the elected incumbent. Temporary vacancies in military, judicial, and minor executive offices are usually filled by assignment or appointment.

Actinia (ak-tin′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀκτίς (ἀκτιν-), ray.] **1.** A genus of zoöphytes, belonging to the *Radiata* of Cuvier, regarded as the type of the order *Malacodermata,* subclass *Zoantharia,* class *Actinozoa,* subkingdom *Cœlenterata,* in modern classification. The body is cylindrical, and is attached by one extremity, the mouth occupying the middle of the upper or free extremity. The mouth is surrounded by concentric circles of tentacles, which when spread resemble the petals of a flower, whence the popular names *animal-flowers* and *sea-anemones* (which see). They are not perfectly radial in symmetry, the common polyp of the sea-shore, *A. mesembryanthemum,* having the oral aperture slightly elliptical, the long axis being marked by a tubercle at either end; the animal thus presents a faint but well-marked indication of bilateral symmetry. They move by alternately contracting and expanding their bases, and by their tentacles. The species are often of brilliant colors; many of them are used as food. See *Actinozoa.* **2.** [*l. c.*] An animal of the genus *Actinia* or family *Actiniidæ.*

Actiniadæ, *n. pl.* See *Actiniidæ.*

Actiniaria (ak-tin-i-ā′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Actinia* + *-aria.*] One of the divisions of the class *Actinozoa,* containing the sea-anemones, and nearly equivalent to the order *Malacodermata.*

actinic (ak-tin′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀκτίς (ἀκτιν-), a ray, + *-ic.*] Pertaining to actinism; having the property of actinism.

> The so-called *actinic* rays, which were discovered by their special activity in connection with the earlier photographic processes, but which can now be changed into visible rays, are merely vibrations too rapid to affect the eyes. *Tait,* Light, § 3.

Actinic process, a generic name for any photographic process; specifically, any photo-engraving process.

actinically (ak-tin′i-kal-i), *adv.* As regards the chemical action of the sun's rays.

> The light which finally emerges, however much corrected, becomes more and more *actinically* weak.
> *Silver Sunbeam,* p. 35.

Actinidæ (ak-tin′i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Actiniidæ.* *J. D. Dana,* 1846.

actiniform (ak-tin′i-fôrm or ak′tin-i-fôrm), *a.* [< Gr. ἀκτίς (ἀκτιν-), ray, + L. *-formis,* < *forma,* form.] Having a radiated form; resembling an actinia.

Actiniidæ, Actiniadæ (ak-ti-nī′i-dē, -a-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Actinia* + *-idæ, -adæ.*] The sea-anemones or animal-flowers proper, regarded as a family, having as type the genus *Actinia,* and belonging to the order *Helianthoida* or *Malacodermata,* of the class *Actinozoa.* It contains numerous genera and species. See *Actinozoa.* Also written *Actinidæ.*

actiniochrome (ak-tin′i-ō-krōm), *n.* [< Gr. ἀκτίς (ἀκτιν-), ray (see *actinium*), + χρῶμα, color.] A red pigment obtained by Moseley from some specimens of *Bunodes crassus,* one of the *Actinozoa.*

actinism (ak′ti-nizm), *n.* [< Gr. ἀκτίς (ἀκτιν-), ray, + *-ism.*] **1**†. The radiation of heat or light, or that branch of natural philosophy which treats of the radiation of heat and light.—**2.** That property of light which, as may be seen in photography, produces chemical combinations and decompositions. A pencil of rays, when decomposed by refraction through a prism, is found to possess three properties, viz., the heating, the luminous, and the chemical or actinic. It was formerly supposed that the actinic property belonged peculiarly to the more refrangible part of the spectrum, beginning with the violet and extending far beyond the visible spectrum; it is now known, however, that the different rays differ essentially only in their wave-lengths, and that the phenomena of heat, light, or chemical action observed depend upon the surface on which the rays respectively fall. The violet end of the spectrum acts especially on the sensitive silver salts, but the chemical decomposition of the carbon dioxid (CO_2) in the atmosphere involved in the growth of vegetation takes place most actively under the action of the yellow rays; and under proper conditions a photograph of even the ultra-red rays at the opposite end of the spectrum may be obtained on a gelatin plate sensitized with silver bromid.

actinium (ak-tin′i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀκτίς (ἀκτιν-), ray.] A supposed chemical element found associated with zinc. Its chemical and physical properties have not been fully investigated.

actino-. [NL., etc., < Gr. ἀκτίς (ἀκτιν-), ray: see *actinic.*] An element in scientific compounds of Greek origin, meaning ray. In chemical compounds it represents specifically *actinism.*

Actinocheiri, *n.* See *Actinochiri.*

actino-chemistry (ak″ti-nō-kem′is-tri), *n.* [< *actin-ism* + *chemistry.*] Chemistry in its relation to actinism. See *actinism.*

Actinochiri (ak″ti-nō-kī′rī), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀκτίς (ἀκτιν-), ray, + χείρ, hand.] An order of fishes having six unpaired and one pair of basilar bones supporting the pectoral fin, and all articulating with the scapula. Its only known representatives form the extinct family *Pelecopteridæ,* of the Upper Cretaceous formation. *Cope,* 1875. Also spelled *Actinocheiri.*

Actinocrinidæ (ak″ti-nō-krin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Actinocrinus* + *-idæ.*] A family of encrinites, or fossil crinoids, exemplified by the genus *Actinocrinus.*

actinocrinite (ak″ti-nō-krī′nīt), *n.* [< *Actinocrinus* + *-ite*[2].] An encrinite, or fossil crinoid, of the genus *Actinocrinus.* [By error sometimes spelled *actinocrite.*]

Actinocrinus (ak″ti-nō-krī′nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀκτίς (ἀκτιν-), ray, + κρίνον, lily: see *crinoid.*] A genus of encrinites, or fossil crinoids, referred to the family *Encrinidæ,* or made type of the family *Actinocrinidæ.* *L. Agassiz,* 1834.

actino-electricity (ak″ti-nō-ē-lek-tris′i-ti), *n.* [< *actin-ism* + *electricity.*] Electricity produced in a body (*e. g.,* rock-crystal) by direct heat-radiation. *Hankel.*

Actinogastra (ak″ti-nō-gas′trä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀκτίς (ἀκτιν-), ray, + γαστήρ, belly.] In Haeckel's classification, a subclass of *Asterida,* containing those starfishes or sea-stars which have the gastric cavity radiated, whence the name.

actinograph (ak-tin′ō-gráf), *n.* [< Gr. ἀκτίς (ἀκτιν-), ray, + γράφειν, write. Cf. Gr. ἀκτινογραφία, a treatise on radiation, of same formation.] An instrument for measuring and registering the variations of actinic or chemical influence in the solar rays. The intensity of this influence bears no direct relation to the quantity of light, but varies at different periods of the day and of the year. There are several forms of actinograph, all of them using the same test, namely, the depth of the blackening effect of chemical rays allowed to fall on a sensitive piece of paper for a given time.

actinoid (ak′ti-noid), *a.* [< Gr. ἀκτινοειδής, < ἀκτίς (ἀκτιν-), ray, + εἶδος, form: see *-oid.*] Having the form of rays; resembling a starfish; conspicuously radiate: as, the *actinoid* type of echinoderms.

Actinoida (ak-ti-noi′dä̤), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *actinoid*.] Same as *Actinozoa*.

actinolite (ak-tin′ọ-līt), *n.* [< Gr. ἀκτίς (ἀκτιν-), ray, + λίθος, stone.] A radiated mineral, called by Werner *strahlstein* (ray-stone), consisting of silicates of calcium, magnesium, and iron. It is a variety of amphibole [illegible] a green color, and having a columnar [illegible]. Also called *actinote*. —**Actinolite schist**, a [illegible] rphic rock consisting principally of actinolite, with an admixture of mica, quartz, or feldspar [illegible] foliated.

actinolitic (ak″ti-nō-lit′ik), *a.* Like, pertaining to, or consisting of actinolite.

actinology (ak-ti-nol′ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἀκτίς (ἀκτιν-), ray, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of science which investigates the chemical action of light.

actinomere (ak-tin′ọ-mēr), *n.* [< Gr. ἀκτίς (ἀκτιν-), ray, + μέρος, a part, < μείρεσθαι (√ *μερ), divide.] One of the radially symmetrical partitions or divisions of a sea-anemone, coral-polyp, or other actinozoan.

actinomeric (ak″ti-nō-mer′ik), *a.* Relating to an actinomere; having actinomeres; being divided into radiated parts.

actinometer (ak-ti-nom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. ἀκτίς (ἀκτιν-), ray, + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring the intensity of radiation.

actinometric (ak″ti-nō-met′rik), *a.* Of or belonging to the actinometer, or to actinometry.

actinometrical (ak″ti-nō-met′ri-kạl), *a.* Same as *actinometric*.

actinometry (ak-ti-nom′e-tri), *n.* [As *actinometer* + *-y*.] The measurement of the intensity of radiation.

Actinomma (ak-ti-nom′ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀκτίς (ἀκτιν-), ray, + ὄμμα, eye.] A notable genus of radiolarians, established by Haeckel in 1860. See extract.

> As the lateral processes [of the rays of some radiolarians] . . . become more largely developed, a continuous circumferential skeleton is formed, which encloses the whole organism, as in *Actinomma*, in which there are sometimes three or more concentric shells. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 9.

Actinomonadidæ (ak″ti-nō-mọ-nad′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Actinomonas* (*-ad-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of oval or spheroidal animalcules, fixed or freely motile. They are entirely naked, possess neither a hardened test nor a central capsule, and have fine ray-like pseudopodia projecting from all points of the surface, supplemented at one point by a long vibratile flagellum.

Actinomonas (ak″ti-nō-mon′as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀκτίς (ἀκτιν-), ray, + μονάς, a unit: see *monad*.] The typical genus of infusorians of the family *Actinomonadidæ*.

actinomorphic (ak″ti-nō-môr′fik), *a.* Same as *actinomorphous*.

actinomorphous (ak″ti-nō-môr′fus), *a.* [< Gr. ἀκτίς (ἀκτιν-), ray, + μορφή, form.] Ray-shaped: in *bot.*, applied to flowers which may be divided vertically into similar halves through two or more planes: synonymous with *polysymmetrical*. *Sachs*.

actinomyces (ak″ti-nō-mī′sēz), *n.*; pl. *actinomycetes* (-mī-sē′tēz). [NL., < Gr. ἀκτίς (ἀκτιν-), ray, + μύκης (pl. μύκητες), a mushroom, an excrescence.] The ray-fungus: so called from the rosettes of club-shaped structures in which it presents itself. The disease actinomycosis is caused by the presence of this fungus.

actinomycetic (ak″ti-nō-mī-set′ik), *a.* Pertaining to or caused by actinomycetes: as, an *actinomycetic* tumor.

actinomycosis (ak″ti-nō-mī-kō′sis), *n.* [NL., < *actinomyces* + *-osis*.] A progressive inflammatory affection caused by the presence of actinomyces, occurring in cattle and swine, and [illegible]. It is most frequently found in [illegible] invade other parts. It is com[illegible] a wound or an abrasion. Also [illegible]

actinophone [illegible] *n.* [< Gr. ἀκτίς [illegible] sound.] An apparatus for [illegible] by actinic rays. *A. G.* [illegible]

actinophonic [illegible], *a.* Pertaining [illegible] sounds produced by [illegible]

actinophore [illegible] *n.* [< Gr. [illegible].] One of the [illegible] which directly af[illegible] of *Teleostei*, [illegible]

[illegible]

actinophorous [illegible], *a.* [< Gr. [illegible], ray, + -φόρος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*¹.] Having ray-like spines.

actinophryan (ak-ti-nof′ri-ạn), *a.* [< *Actinophrys*.] Of or pertaining to *Actinophrys*.

> The amœban, like the *actinophryan* type, shows itself in the testaceous as well as in the naked form. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 407.

Actinophryidæ (ak″ti-nō-frī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Actinophrys* + *-idæ*.] A family of endoplastic rhizopods, typified by the genus *Actinophrys* (which see), referred to the order *Heliozoa* or constituting an order *Phlœophora* (Carus), and containing organisms known as heliozoans or sun-animalcules. Other genera than *Actinophrys* placed in this family are *Ciliophrys* and *Actinosphærium* (which see).

Actinophryina (ak″ti-nō-fri-ī′nä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Actinophrys* + *-ina*.] A group of rhizopods, taking name from the genus *Actinophrys*, containing heliozoans or sun-animalcules. See *Actinophryidæ*.

Actinophrys (ak-ti-nof′ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀκτίς (ἀκτιν-), ray, + ὀφρύς = E. *brow*.] A genus of protozoans, belonging to a division of the class *Rhizopoda* known as *Heliozoa*, and the leading genus of a family *Actinophryidæ*. *Actinophrys sol*, a typical species, is the well-known sun-animalcule of microscopists.

> Most species of the genus *Actinophrys*, or "sun-animalcule," which is common in ponds, are simply free-swimming myxopods with stiffish pseudopodia, which radiate from all sides of the globular body. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 82.

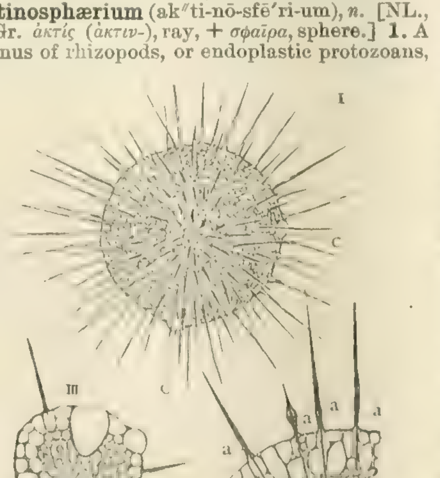
actinopteran (ak-ti-nop′tẹ-rạn), *n.* One of the *Actinopteri*; an actinopterous fish.

Actinopteri (ak-ti-nop′tẹ-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *actinopterus*: see *actinopterous*.] In Cope's system of classification, a subclass of fishes embracing all the teleosts, most of the osseous ganoids, and the sturgeons. The technical characters of the group are opercular bones well developed on a separate and complex suspensorium, a double ceratohyal, no pelvic elements, primary radii of the fore limb parallel with basilar elements and entering into the articulation with the scapular arch, and basilar elements reduced to a metapterygium and very rarely a mesopterygium.

actinopterous (ak-ti-nop′tẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *actinopterus*, < Gr. ἀκτίς (ἀκτιν-), ray, + πτερόν, wing.] Having the characters of or pertaining to the *Actinopteri*.

actinosoma (ak″ti-nō-sō′mä̤), *n.*; pl. *actinosomata* (-ma-tä̤). [< Gr. ἀκτίς (ἀκτιν-), ray, + σῶμα, body.] The entire body of any actinozoan, whether simple, as in the sea-anemones, or composed of several zoöids, as in most corals.

Actinosphærium (ak″ti-nō-sfē′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀκτίς (ἀκτιν-), ray, + σφαῖρα, sphere.] **1.** A genus of rhizopods, or endoplastic protozoans, having a number of nuclei or endoplasts in the central parts of the protoplasm, and numerous stiff radiating pseudopodia.



Sun-animalcule (*Actinosphærium eichhornii*), magnified.
I. The whole animal, with *c*, *c*, contractile vacuoles. II. Portion of periphery more magnified, with *a*, four stiff pseudopodia, and *n*, four nuclei or endoplasts. III. A young actinosphærium.

> Neither conjugation nor fission has been observed among ordinary Radiolaria, but both these processes take place in *Actinosphærium*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. [illegible]

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

actinost (ak′ti-nost), *n.* [< Gr. ἀκτίς (ἀκτιν-), ray, + ὀστέον, a bone.] In *ichth.*, one of the bones which in true fishes immediately support the rays of the pectoral and ventral fins. They are generally, in the pectorals, four in number, but sometimes, as in some pediculates, are reduced to two, and sometimes, as in ganoids, increased to more than four; they are rarely atrophied. *Gill*.

actinostome (ak-tin′ọ-stōm), *n.* [< Gr. ἀκτίς (ἀκτιν-), ray, + στόμα, mouth.] The oral orifice of an actinozoan.

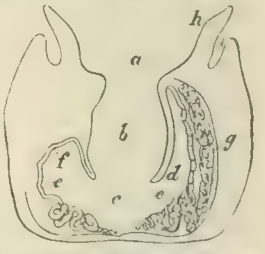
> The ingrowth of the rim of the blastopore in Actinozoa to form an *actinostome* is therefore due to a fusion between the primitive stomodeum and the blastopore. *Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. (1885), p. 107.

actinote (ak′ti-nōt), *n.* [< Gr. ἀκτινωτός, furnished with rays, < ἀκτίς (ἀκτιν-), ray.] Same as *actinolite*.

actinotrichium (ak″ti-nō-trik′i-um), *n.*; pl. *actinotrichia* (-ä̤). [NL. (J. A. Ryder, 1885), < Gr. ἀκτίς (ἀκτιν-), ray, + θρίξ (τριχ-), a hair.] One of the homogeneous hair-like fibers which represent the rays in the fin-folds of the embryos of fishes, and which subsequently fuse to form the membranous basis of the permanent rays of the adult fish.

Actinotrocha (ak-ti-not′rọ-kä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀκτίς (ἀκτιν-), ray, + τροχή, a wheel, ring.] An embryonic form of a gephyrean worm of the genus *Phoronis* (which see), which was mistaken for a distinct animal and named *Actinotrocha branchiata*.

Actinozoa (ak″ti-nō-zō′ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀκτίς (ἀκτιν-), ray, + ζῷον, an animal: see *zoön*.] A class of *Cœlenterata*; radiated, marine zoöphytes, embracing the sea-anemones, corals, sea-pens, etc., in which the mouth is furnished with hollow retractile tentacles, simple in one subclass (*Zoantharia*) or fringed in the other (*Alcyonaria*). The digestive cavity is separated from the body-wall by an intervening perivisceral space, which is radially divided into several compartments by partitions called *mesenteries*, in which the reproductive organs are situated. The great majority are compound, living in a polypidom; some adhere to rocks, etc., and some are free. The rayed tentacles about the mouth present in some genera, as *Actinia*, no remote resemblance to some of the finest composite flowers. Reproduction is effected by eggs thrown out at the mouth, by gemmules or buds developed on the base of their disk, and by division, each separated part becoming a complete animal. They present the phenomenon known as metagenesis or alternation of generation. When reproduced by ordinary generation, the egg develops into a free locomotive planula with vibratile cilia. The sexes are either united or distinct. The *Actinozoa* and *Hydrozoa* constitute the subkingdom *Cœlenterata*. Also called *Actinoida*. See *Hydrozoa*.



Vertical Section of an Actinozoan (a sea-anemone, *Actinia holsatica*), showing type of structure of *Actinozoa*.
a, mouth, oral aperture; *b*, gastric cavity; *c*, axial cavity, common to *b* and to *d*, an intermesenteric chamber in the perivisceral or somatic cavity, *c* and *d* together being the enterocœle; *e*, free thickened margin of a mesentery, *f*, containing nematocysts; *g*, reproductive organ; *h*, one of the circlet of tentacles around the mouth.

actinozoal (ak″ti-nō-zō′ạl), *a.* Relating to the *Actinozoa*.

actinozoan (ak″ti-nō-zō′ạn), *n.* One of the *Actinozoa*; any member of that class.

actinozoön (ak″ti-nō-zō′on), *n.* [NL., sing. of *Actinozoa*.] An actinozoan.

actinula (ak-tin′ụ-lä̤), *n.*; pl. *actinulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of Gr. ἀκτίς (ἀκτιν-), ray.] A name given by Allman to the larval condition of *Hydrophora* (*Hydrozoa*), appearing when the ciliated locomotive planula or embryo has become fixed by its aboral end, and has passed into the elongated gastrula-stage by the formation of the mouth with its circlet of tentacles. See *planula*.

> In most Discophora, the embryo becomes a fixed *actinula* (the so-called Hydra tuba, or Scyphistoma). *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 133.

action (ak′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *accion*, *-oun*, < OF. *action* = Sp. *accion* = Pg. *acção* = It. *azione*, < L. *actio*(*n*-), < *agere*, do, act: see *act*, *n.*] **1.** The process or state of acting or of being active, as opposed to *rest*; change of which the cause lies within the subject; activity; active exertion; energy manifested in outward acts, as contrasted with contemplation, speculation, speaking, or writing: as, a man of *action*. [In this sense not used in the plural.]

> The basis of *Action*, as distinguished from motion, or movement, is the existence of desire residing in the animate organism. *L. F. Ward*, Dynam. Sociol., II. 90.

2. An event considered as predicated of its cause; an act, usually in a complex or an inclusive sense; that which is done about or in relation to anything; a specific performance, proceeding, or course of conduct: as, a good or a bad *action*; *actions* speak louder than words; the *action* of a deliberative body.

> The Lord is a God of knowledge, and by him *actions* are weighed. 1 Sam. ii. 3.

> What dangerous *action*, stood it next to death,
> Would I not undergo for one calm look!
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., v. 4.

An *action* is the perfection and publication of thought.
Emerson, Nature.

The word *action* is properly applied to those exertions which are consequent on volition, whether the exertion be made on external objects, or be confined to our mental operations. *D. Stewart*, Works, VI. 121.

3. An exertion of power or force; the real relation of a cause to its effect; causality; influence; agency; operation; impulse: as, the *action* of wind upon a ship's sails.

The *action* which given electrical masses exert on the exterior of any closed surface is the same as that of a layer of the same mass spread on this surface according to a certain law. *Atkinson*, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 44.

4. Manner of moving; kind of motion or physical performance: as, this horse has fine *action*; the *action* of a machine.

Imitate the *action* of the tiger. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 1.

5. In *rhet.*, gesture or gesticulation; the deportment of the speaker, or the accommodation of his attitude, voice, gestures, and countenance to the subject, or to the thoughts and feelings expressed.

Suit the *action* to the word, the word to the *action*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

> Whilst the true brood of actors, that alone
> Keep nat'ral, unstrain'd *Action* in her throne,
> Behold their benches bare. *Carew*, To Davenant.

6. In *poetry* and the *drama*, the connected series of events on which the interest of the piece depends; the main subject or story, as distinguished from an incidental action or episode. Unity of action is one of the dramatic unities.

This *action* should have three qualifications: first, it should be one *action*; secondly, it should be an entire *action*; and thirdly, it should be a great *action*.
Addison, Spectator, No. 267.

7. In *physiol.*: (*a*) Any one of the active processes going on in an organized body; some manifestation of vital activity; the performance of a function: as, the *action* of the stomach or the gastric juice on the food; a morbid *action* of the liver. (*b*) A more or less complex muscular effort. It may be *voluntary*, as the contractions of the voluntary muscles in response to the will; *involuntary*, as those of the heart; *mixed*, as those of respiration, deglutition, etc.; or *reflex*, as most involuntary actions, and also those performed by voluntary muscles under the influence of stimuli without involving conscious volition.

8. In *law*: (*a*) A proceeding instituted in court by one or more parties against another or others to enforce a right, or punish or redress a wrong: distinguished from judicial proceedings which are not controversial in form, as the probate of a will. (*b*) Such a proceeding under the forms of the common law, as distinguished from a chancery *suit* and a criminal *prosecution*. But since the merger of law and equity, the remedy formerly had by suit in chancery is had by an equitable action. In the wider sense an action is *civil* or *criminal*: it is *criminal* when instituted by the sovereign for the punishment of a crime (see *criminal*); *civil* when instituted by the sovereign power in its capacity as an owner or contracting party, or by a subject or citizen. A *criminal* action is frequently spoken of as an *indictment*, which, however, is only one kind of formal complaint by which such a proceeding may be commenced or presented for trial. A common-law action is *real*, *personal*, or *mixed*: *real* when it claims title to real estate; *personal* when it demands a chattel, a debt, damages for an injury, or a statutory penalty; and *mixed* when it demands both real estate and damages for a wrong. Actions are *in personam* or *in rem*: *in personam* when the party defendant is a natural person or a corporation; *in rem* when it is a thing the ownership of which it is sought to change or affect, as when it is sought to make damages for a collision at sea a lien on the guilty ship, or to confiscate smuggled property. Actions where, the defendant being out of the reach of the court, a judgment against him will bind only his property previously attached, and actions merely to determine the status of the parties, as for divorce, are also sometimes properly called actions *in rem*; for the property attached and the status, respectively, are in one sense the subjects of the action, and it is their presence which enables the court to exercise its jurisdiction as against persons absent. See also *in personam*, *in rem*. (*c*) The right of bringing an action: as, the law gives an *action* for every claim. [The following French phrases are common in Canadian law: *Action en déclaration d'hypothèque*, action, by a creditor having a hypothec, against a third person in possession of the real property, to have it declared subject to the hypothec. *Action en interruption (de préscription)*, an action brought to interrupt the running of the time fixed in a statute of limitations as a bar to an action. *Action en revendication*, action in replevin; an action by the alleged owner of property to recover possession. *Action hypothécaire*, an action brought by the hypothecary creditor against a third person holding the property subject to the hypothec, the object being to have the property or its value applied to pay the debt. *Action négatoire*, an action by the owner of real property against any person exercising an alleged right of servitude or easement on the property, praying that such alleged right be declared unfounded and that such person be perpetually barred from its exercise. *Action populaire*, a qui tam action; an action in the interest of the public.]

9. In the *fine arts*: (*a*) The appearance of animation, movement, or passion given to figures by their attitude, position, or expression, either singly or concurrently. (*b*) The event or episode represented or illustrated by a work of art.—10. A military fight; a minor engagement between armed bodies of men, whether on land or water: of less importance than a battle. See *battle*.

How many gentlemen have you lost in this *action*?
Shak., Much Ado, i. 1.

A general *action* now ensued, which, after the loss of several killed and wounded, terminated in the retreat of the British party towards the centre of the town.
Everett, Orations, p. 90.

11. In *mach.*: (*a*) The mechanism of a breech-loading gun by which it is opened to receive the charge. (*b*) That part of the mechanism of a pianoforte, an organ, or other similar instrument by which the action of the fingers upon the keys is transmitted to the strings, reeds, etc. In a harp the *action* is a mechanism, controlled by pedals, by which the key is changed by a half or whole step.

12. [A French usage.] A share in the capital stock of a company; in the plural, stocks, or shares of stock.—**Abandonment of an action.** See *abandonment*.—**Accessory action.** See *accessory*.—**Action of account.** See *account*.—**Action of adherence.** See *adherence*.—**Action of a moving system,** in *mech.*, twice the time-integral of the kinetic energy, which is equal to the sum of the average momentums for the spaces described by the parts of the system from any era, each multiplied by the length of its path.—**Action of ejection and intrusion.** See *ejection*.—**Action of ejectment.** See *ejectment* and *casual*.—**Action of foreclosure.** See *foreclosure*.—**Action of mesne profits.** See *mesne*.—**Action on the case.** See *case*1.—**Amicable action.** See *amicable*.—**Angle of action.** See *angle*3.—**Back action.** (*a*) In marine engines, action in which the cylinder is between the cross-head or cross-tail and the crank. In this arrangement, which is sometimes used where a saving of longitudinal space is desired, parallel side-bars connect the cross-head of the piston-rod with a cross-tail, and from this a connecting-rod extends to the shaft at the same end of the cylinder as the cross-head. The opposite of *direct action* (see below). (*b*) In firearms, when the locks are bedded into the stock alone. *E. H. Knight*.—**Cause of action.** See *cause*.—**Chemical action,** action within a molecule, or between molecules, of matter, by which atoms are added, removed, or rearranged. It is often attended with evolution of heat and light. See *chemical*.

Chose in action. See *chose*2.—**Circuity of action.** See *circuity*.—**Concourse of actions.** See *concourse*.—**Concurrence of actions.** See *concurrence*.—**Consolidation of actions.** See *consolidation*.—**Currents of action.** See *current*.—**Declaratory action.** See *declarator*.—**Direct action,** in a steam-engine, action in which the piston-rod or cross-head is directly connected by a rod with the crank.—**Double action,** in *mach.*, action, as of a piston, in which work is done at every stroke or reciprocal movement.—**Droitural action.** See *droitural*.—**Equivocal action,** one in which the effect is of a different species from the agent, as the action of a blow upon a drum, causing it to sound.—**Form of action.** See *form*.—**Gist of an action.** See *gist*2.—**Immanent action,** one whose effect is within the agent or cause; **transient action,** one whose effect is an object other than its cause.

In the *action immanent* the agent and the patient are the same; in the *transient* different, in the thing itself.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, i. 8.

In action, in a condition or state of activity; in active operation.—**Law of action and reaction,** Newton's third law of motion. It is as follows: To every action there is always an equal and contrary reaction; or the mutual actions of two bodies are always equal and oppositely directed. By *action* here is to be understood the force, or sometimes (according to Newton) the product of its effective component into the velocity of its point of application. While the first two laws of motion determine how forces of every conceivable kind affect bodies, and what motions they produce, the third is more positive, in that it begins the description of the forces that are actually found in nature, by enunciating the proposition that the algebraic sum of all the forces that are called into play on each occasion is zero. The following passage gives Newton's comments on this law, in the language of Thomson and Tait, except that the original word *action* is restored, in place of the word *activity* which those authors substitute for it, in order to avoid confusion with the *action* of a moving system, as defined above: "If one body presses or draws another, it is pressed or drawn by this other with an equal force in the opposite direction. If any one presses a stone with his finger, his finger is pressed with the same force in the opposite direction by the stone. A horse towing a boat on a canal is dragged backwards by a force equal to that which he impresses on the towing-rope forwards. By whatever amount, and in whatever direction, one body has its motion changed by impact upon another, this other body has its motion changed by the same amount in the opposite direction; for at each instant during the impact the force between them was equal and opposite on the two. When neither of the two bodies has any rotation, whether before or after the impact, the changes of velocity which they experience are proportional to their masses. When one body attracts another from a distance, this other attracts it with an equal and opposite force. If the action of an agent be measured by its amount and velocity conjointly, and if, similarly, the reaction of the resistance be measured by the velocities of its several parts and their several amounts conjointly, whether these arise from friction, cohesion, weight, or acceleration, *action and reaction*, in all combinations of machines, will be equal and opposite."—**Local action** (in a voltaic cell). See *amalgamate*, *v.*—**Perficient action,** that action which changes the thing acted upon without destroying it; **corrupting action,** that which destroys it.—**Principle of least action,** of Maupertuis, the principle that, of all the different sets of paths along which a conservative system may be guided from one configuration to another, with its total energy constant, that one for which the action is the least is such that the system will require only to be started with the proper velocities to move along it unguided.—**Single action,** in *mach.*, action, as of a piston or plunger, in which work is performed on only one of two or more strokes: as, a *single-action* pump, one in which the water is raised on every alternate stroke, or the upward lift of the pump-rod.—**To take action,** to take steps in regard to anything; specifically, to institute legal proceedings.—**Univocal action,** that by which an agent produces an effect of the same species as itself; thus, the action of heat in heating a body by conduction is univocal.

Wave-action, in *gun.*, abnormally high pressure in a gun from very large charges. = **Syn.** *Action, Act, Deed.* In many cases these words are synonymous, but *action* (in the singular) denotes more particularly the operation, *act* and *deed* the accomplished result. Only *action* may be used to signify the doing or the method of doing; it is also the word for ordinary activity, *act* signifying that which is more notable or dignified. An *action* may include many *acts*, while *act* is generally individual. An exception to this is in the use of the word *act* to indicate a section of a play, which is a survival of old usage; yet *action* is in this connection broader than *act*, covering the movement of the plot through all the acts: as, in Macbeth the *action* is highly tragic. A course of *action*; his *action* was continued; repeated *acts* of humanity; his *acts* were inconsistent. *Deed* in old usage had a very general application, but in modern usage it is applied chiefly to acts which are for any reason especially noteworthy; it is a more formal word than *action* or *act*. The *Acts* of the Apostles, the *action* of a watch; the *acts* of a prince, the *actions* of children; an *act* of mercy; a *deed* of valor; a base *deed* or *act*. For comparison with *feat*, etc., see *feat*.

Fundamentally there is no such thing as private *action*. All *actions* are public—in themselves or their consequences. *Bovee*, Summaries of Thought.

> Our *acts* our angels are, or good or ill,
> Our fatal shadows that walk by us still.
> *J. Fletcher*, Honest Man's Fortune, l. 37.

> Who doth right *deeds*
> Is twice-born, and who doeth ill *deeds* vile.
> *Edwin Arnold*, Light of Asia, vi. 78.

action (ak'shon), *v. t.* [< *action*, *n.*] To bring a legal action against. [Rare.]

actionable (ak'shon-a-bl), *a.* [< ML. *actionabilis*, < L. *actio(n-)*, action: see *action*.] Furnishing sufficient ground for an action at law: as, to call a man a thief is *actionable*.

Many things which have been said in such papers . . . are equally *actionable*. *The American*, VIII. 5.

actionably (ak'shon-a-bli), *adv.* In an actionable manner; in a manner that may subject to legal process.

actional (ak'shon-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to action or actions. *Grote*.

actionary (ak'shon-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *actionaries* (-riz). [= F. *actionnaire*, < ML. *actionarius*, < L. *actio(n-)*, action: see *action*.] A shareholder in a joint-stock company; one who owns actions (see *action*, 12) or shares of stock. Also called *actionist*. [Chiefly used of French subjects.]

actioner (ak'shon-ėr), *n.* The workman who makes or adapts the action of an instrument, as of a piano, etc.

actionist (ak'shon-ist), *n.* [< *action* + *-ist*.] Same as *actionary*.

actionize (ak'shon-īz), *v. t.* [< *action* + *-ize*.] To bring a legal action against. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

actionless (ak'shon-les), *a.* [< *action* + *-less*.] Without action; inert.

action-sermon (ak'shon-sėr″mon), *n.* In the Presbyterian churches of Scotland, the sermon preached before the celebration of the communion.

action-taking† (ak'shon-tā″king), *a.* Litigious; accustomed to seek redress by law instead of by the sword: an epithet of contempt.

A lily-liver'd, *action-taking* . . . rogue.
Shak., Lear, ii. 2.

actious† (ak'shus), *a.* [< *action* + *-ous*. Cf. *factious*.] Active; full of activity; full of energy.

He knows you to be eager men, martial men, men of good stomachs, very hot shots, very *actious* for valour.
Dekker and Webster (?), Sir Thomas Wyat, p. 44.

actitation (ak-ti-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **actitatio(n-)*, < *actitare*, act or plead frequently, used only of lawsuits and dramas; double freq. of *agere*, act, do.] Frequent action; specifically, the debating of lawsuits. [Rare.]

activate† (ak'ti-vāt), *v. t.* [< *active* + *-ate*2.] To make active; intensify.

Snow and ice, especially being holpen, and their cold *activated* by nitre or salt, will turn water to ice, and that in a few hours. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 83.

active (ak'tiv), *a.* [< ME. *actif*, < OF. *actif*, F. *actif*, *-ive*, < L. *activus*, < *agere*, do, act: see *act*, *n.*] 1. Having the power or property of acting; tending to cause change or communicate action or motion; capable of exerting influence: opposed to *passive*: as, attraction is an *active* power.

When the mind has a passive sensibility, but no *active* strength. *Hawthorne*, Twice-Told Tales, II. 83.

I find I can excite ideas in my mind at pleasure, and vary and shift the scene as often as I think fit. This making and unmaking of ideas doth very properly denominate the mind *active*.

Berkeley, Principles of Human Knowledge, i. § 28.

Power, thus considered, is twofold—viz.: as able to make, or able to receive [illegible] the one may be called *active* and the other passive power. *Locke.*

[This distinction is taken from Aristotle.]

Specifically—2. In *med.*, acting quickly; producing immediate effects: as, *active* remedies or treatment.—3. Having the power of quick motion, or disposition to move with speed; nimble; lively; brisk; agile: as, an *active* animal.—4. Busy; constantly engaged in action; acting with vigor and assiduity: opposed to *dull*, *slow*, or *indolent*: as, an *active* officer; also to *sedentary*: as, an *active* life.

Malaga possessed a brave and numerous garrison, and the common people were *active*, hardy, and resolute.

Irving, Granada, p. 348.

5. In a state of action; marked by movement or operation; in actual progress or motion; not quiescent, dormant, or suspended: as, to take *active* proceedings against an offender; to engage in *active* hostilities.

The world hath had in these men fresh experience how dangerous such *active* errors are. *Hooker.*

Fanaticism, or, to call it by its milder name, enthusiasm, is only powerful and *active* so long as it is aggressive.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 232.

Hence—6. In *com.*, marked by quickness or frequency; brisk; lively; coming or moving freely or abundantly: as, an *active* trade or demand for goods; *active* freights or stocks.—7. Requiring action or exertion; practical; operative; producing real effects: opposed to *speculative*: as, the *active* duties of life; the *active* powers of the mind.

The division of the faculties of the human mind into understanding and will is very ancient, and has been generally adopted, the former comprehending all our speculative, the latter all our *active*, powers. *Reid.*

This use of *active* for *practical*, in philosophy, is rightly condemned by Hamilton.

8. In *gram.*, signifying the performance and not the endurance of an action: opposed to *passive*. Said of a verb or verb-form, and used especially in the case of languages which, like Latin, have a nearly complete passive conjugation of the verb, or else, like Greek and Sanskrit, a partial one; but also, less properly, of those which, like English and French, have a system of verb-phrases with passive meaning made with an auxiliary. Some grammarians (quite improperly) use *active* as equivalent to *transitive*.—**Active apperception**, that apperception which [illegible] among a number of ideas that present themselves.—**Active bonds**, bonds which bear a fixed rate of interest payable in full from the date of issue, as distinguished from *passive bonds*, on which no interest is paid, but which entitle the holder to some future benefit or claim.—**Active capital** or **wealth**, money, or property that may readily be converted into money, used in commerce or other employment.—**Active cause.** See *cause*.—**Active commerce**, the commerce in which a nation carries its own and foreign commodities in its own ships, or which is prosecuted by its own citizens, as contradistinguished from *passive*, in which the productions of one country are transported [illegible] of another.—**Active debt.** See *debt*.—**Active** or **living force**, in *physics*, same as *vis viva* (which see).—**Active fund.** See *fund*.—**Active instrument**, one which, [illegible] being set into action goes on of itself, as fire.—**Active list**, the list of officers in the army or navy liable to be called upon for active service, as distinguished [illegible].—**Active power.** See quotation [illegible]. Reid uses the term to denote the will, appetites, affections, etc.; but that use has been [illegible].—**Active service** (*milit.*), (*a*) The [illegible] against an enemy, or operations carried on in his presence.

It was evident, from the warlike character of El Zagal, [illegible] a continuance of *active service* and hard [illegible].

Irving, Granada, p. 15.

[illegible] of having a place on the active list, under [illegible] on the retired [illegible].—**Active symptoms**, in *pathol.*, [illegible] tement.—**Optically active substance**, [illegible] through it [illegible] of the word [illegible] thing that is supposed to [illegible]

[illegible]

John Dwight, True Rest.

[illegible]

actively (ak'tiv-li), *adv.* 1. In an active manner; by action or movement; hence, briskly or energetically: as, to engage *actively* in business; to work *actively*.

> To flaming youth let virtue be as wax, . . .
> Since frost itself as *actively* doth burn.
>
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

2. In an active sense; by active application or attention; in a way involving or implying action: opposed to *passively*: as, to employ a verb *actively*; to study *actively*.

The student is to read history *actively* and not passively; to esteem his own life the text, and books the commentary. *Emerson*, History.

activement† (ak'tiv-ment), *n.* [Irreg. < *active* + *-ment*.] Business; employment. *Bp. Reynolds.*

activeness (ak'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being active; the faculty of acting; nimbleness; activity. [Rare.]

What strange agility and *activeness* do our common tumblers and dancers on the rope attain to!

Bp. Wilkins, Math. Magick.

activity (ak-tiv'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *activities* (-tiz). [< F. *activité*, < ML. *activita(t-)s*, < L. *activus*, active: see *active*.] 1. The state of action; doing.

Orl. He is, simply, the most active gentleman of France.
Con. Doing is *activity*, and he will still be doing.

Shak., Hen. V., iii. 7.

2. Activeness: the quality of acting promptly and energetically.

If thou knowest any men of *activity* among them, then make them rulers over my cattle. Gen. xlvii. 6.

3. An exercise of energy or force; an active movement or operation; a mode or course of action.

The *activities* of sentient beings are perpetually directed to averting pain and attracting pleasure.

L. F. Ward, Dynam. Sociol., I. 681.

4. In *phys.*, a term introduced by Sir William Thomson as an equivalent of "rate of doing work," or the rate per unit of time at which energy is given out by a working system.

The *activity*, or work per second, or horse-power of a dynamo can be measured electrically.

S. P. Thompson, Dynamo-Elect. Mach., p. 99.

5†. A physical or gymnastic exercise; an agile performance.

I was admitted into the dauncing and vaulting Schole, of which late *activity* one Stokes, the Master, set forth a pretty book. *Evelyn*, Diary, 1637.

actless (akt'les), *a.* [< *act* + *-less*.] Without action or spirit. [Rare.]

A poor, young, *actless*, indigested thing.

Southern, Loyal Brother, i. 1.

acto (ak'tō), *n.* [Sp., also *auto*, < L. *actum*, *actus*: see *act*, *n.*] An act or a proceeding. In judicial matters it is applied to any of the proceedings, orders, decrees, or sentences of a court, in parts of the United States settled by Spaniards. *H. W. Halleck.*

acton (ak'ton), *n.* [< ME. *acton*, *aktone*, *aketon*, *acqueton*, *acketon*, *-toun*, etc., later often with *h*, *hacton*, *haketon*, *haqueton*, etc., also *hocton*, *hocqueton*, etc., < OF. *acoton*, *aqueton*, *auqueton*, etc., later *hocqueton*, *hocton*, F. *hoqueton* = Pr. *alcoto*, cotton-wool, padding, a padded and quilted jacket, < Sp. *algodon*, *alcoton*, cotton, cotton-plant, < Ar. *al-qutun*, cotton, < *al*, the, + *qutun*, cotton: see *cotton*.] A kind of quilted vest or tunic, made of taffeta or leather, worn under the habergeon or coat of mail to save the body from bruises, and sometimes worn alone like a buff-coat; in later times, a corselet or cuirass of plate armor. See *gambeson*.

> His *acton* it was all of black. *Percy's Reliques.*

> Yet was his helmet hack'd and hew'd,
> His *acton* pierced and tore. *Scott*, Eve of St. John.

By an order in 1297 for the London City Gate guard the *haketon* and *gambeson* are to be both worn, or in default the *haketon* and corset or *haketon* and plates.

[illegible]

actor (ak'tor), *n.* [< ME. *actour*, agent, pleader, < L. *actor*, doer, plaintiff, advocate, agent, player, < *agere*, drive, do, act: see *act*, *n.*] 1. One who acts or performs; the doer or performer of an action; specifically, one who represents a character or acts a part in a play; a stage player.

[illegible]

[illegible] William [illegible]

2. In law: (*a*) An advocate or proctor in civil [illegible] plaintiff. [In this [illegible] Latin [illegible].]—Character actor, [illegible]

actress (ak'tres), *n.* [< *actor* + *-ess*. Cf. F. *actrice*, an actress, < L. *actrix*, acc. *actricem*, a female plaintiff, a stewardess, fem. of *actor*: see *actor*.] A female actor or performer.

Virgil has, indeed, admitted Fame as an *actress* in the Æneid. *Addison.*

Specifically, a woman who represents or acts a part in a play. Actresses were not introduced in England till after the Restoration, though they seem to have been employed in some parts of Europe much earlier. Thomas Coryat, the traveler, mentions them in his "Crudities," published in 1611: "Here [Venice] . . . I saw women acte, a thing that I never saw before; though I have heard that it hath been used in London." In Shakspere's time female parts were performed by boys, as is still the custom in China and some other countries. "The king, one night, was impatient to have the play begin. 'Sire,' said Davenant, 'they are shaving the queen.'" *Memoirs of Count de Grammont.* In the epilogue to "As you Like it" Rosalind says: "If I were a woman, I would kiss as many of you as had beards that pleased me," etc. In 1662 the employment of actresses was sanctioned by Charles II. "Whereas the women's parts in plays have hitherto been acted by men, in the habits of women, at which some have taken great offence, we do permit and give leave, for the time to come, that all women's parts be acted by women." *Extract from license in 1662 to a London theater.*

actual (ak'tū-al), *a.* [< ME. *actual*, *actuel*, active, < OF. and F. *actuel*, < LL. *actualis*, active, practical, < L. *actus* (*actu-*), act, action, performance: see *act*, *n.*] 1†. Active; practical.

Besides her walking and other *actual* performances, what . . . have you heard her say? *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 1.

Either in discourse of thought or *actual* deed.

Shak., Othello, iv. 2.

2. In full existence; real; denoting that which not merely can be, but is: opposed to *potential*, *apparent*, *constructive*, and *imaginary*.

Hermogenes, says Horace, was a singer even when silent; how[illegible] a singer not *in actu* but *in posse*. So Alfenus was a cobbler, even when not at work; that is, he was a cobbler potential, whereas, when busy in his booth, he was a cobbler *actual*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

The smallest *actual* good is better than the most magnificent promises of impossibilities. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

In sundry abnormal states, strong feelings of cold or heat are felt throughout the body, though its *actual* temperature has remained unaltered.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 47.

3. Now existing; present: opposed to *past* and *future*: as, in the *actual* condition of affairs.—**Actual being.** See *being*.—**Actual cautery.** See *cautery*, 1.—**Actual cognition**, opposed to *virtual* and to *habitual cognition*, lasts only while the attention is engaged upon the object.—**Actual difference.** See *difference*.—**Actual energy**, in *mech.*, energy in the form of motion; *vis viva*: opposed to *potential energy*, which is energy in the form of position. See *energy*.—**Actual entry.** See *entry*.—**Actual fraud.** See *fraud*.—**Actual relation**, one which depends upon an outward fact, and not upon a mere desire or fancy.—**Actual sin**, in *theol.*, the sin of the individual, in contrast with the sin of the race, or original sin.—**Actual whole**, in *logic*: (*a*) Any whole except a potential whole.

This whole is called potential, whereas the rest of the species are called *actual*.

Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, i. 14.

(*b*) An individual as containing in it species, or a species as containing in it genera; a metaphysical or formal whole. So *actual parts*.—**The actual**, that which is real and existing, as opposed to what is ideal or merely possible; the activities and cares of life.

That delicious sense of disenthrallment from *the actual* which the deepening twilight brings with it.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 54.

Syn. *Actual*, *Positive*, etc. (see *real*), veritable, genuine, certain, absolute.

actualisation, actualise. See *actualization*, *actualize*.

actualism (ak'tū-al-izm), *n.* [< *actual* + *-ism*.] In *metaph.*, the doctrine that all existence is truly active or spiritual, and not dead or inert.

There is nothing so clear in his [Hinton's] earliest thought as the doctrine, embodied in the word *Actualism*, that the world is a process. *Mind*, IX. 390.

actualist (ak'tū-al-ist), *n.* [< *actual* + *-ist*.] One who is interested in or deals with actualities; a realist: opposed to *idealist*. *Grote.*

actuality (ak-tū-al'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *actualities* (-tiz). [< F. *actualité*, < ML. *actualita(t-)s* (Duns Scotus), < L. *actualis*, actual: see *actual*.] 1. The state of being actual, as opposed to *potentiality*; existence, as opposed to *ideality*.

A man may deny *actuality* . . . to the Mahometan idea of God, and yet be no atheist.

Theodore Parker, Speculative Atheism.

[illegible] really, that "Art is not a study of positive reality" (*actuality* were the fitter word), "but a [illegible] truth." *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 208.

2. That in which anything is realized.

[illegible] are the bands of friendship, excel[illegible] are the [illegible] endearment[illegible], society and neighborhood, that is, the possibilities and the cir[illegible] are the determinations and *actu*[illegible]

[illegible] Taylor, Friendship.

actualization (ak"tū-al-i-zā'shon), *n.* A making [illegible]al; the reducing of an idea to a state of actuality or existence; the state of being made actual. Also spelled *actualisation.*

It [the idea of peace] is expounded, illustrated, defined, with different degrees of clearness; and its *actualization,* or the measures it should inspire, predicted according to the light of each seer. *Emerson,* War.

actualize (ak′tū̦-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *actualized,* ppr. *actualizing.* [< *actual* + *-ize;* = F. *actualiser.*] To make actual. Also spelled *actualise.*

His [Macaulay's] critical severity almost *actualizes* the idea of critical damnation. *Whipple,* Ess. and Rev., I. 20.

actually (ak′tū̦-al-i), *adv.* **1.** As an actual or existing fact; really; in truth: often used as an expression of wonder or surprise: as, he *actually* accomplished what he undertook.

On one occasion Sheridan *actually* forced Burke down upon his seat in order to prevent a furious explosion of passion. *Lecky,* Eng. in 18th Cent., xv.

The refraction of the atmosphere causes the sun to be seen before it *actually* rises, and after it *actually* sets. *Tyndall,* Light and Elect., p. 43.

2†. By action or active manifestation; in act or deed; practically.

Of all your sex, yet never did I know
Any that yet so *actually* did shew
Such rules for patience, such an easy way.
Drayton, Elegies.

actualness (ak′tū̦-al-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being actual; actuality. [Rare.]

actuarial (ak-tū̦-ā′ri-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to an actuary or to actuaries, or to the business of an actuary: as, *actuarial* calculations; an *actuarial* society.

actuarially (ak-tū̦-ā′ri-al-i), *adv.* After the manner of an actuary; in an actuarial way.

The trade-unions of England are, *actuarially* speaking, bankrupt. *N. A. Rev.,* CXLIII. 233.

actuary (ak′tū̦-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *actuaries* (-riz). [< L. *actuarius,* a shorthand-writer, a clerk, < *actus* (*actu-*), action, public employment: see *act, n.*] **1.** A registrar or clerk: a term of the civil law, used originally in courts of civil-law jurisdiction. In England—(*a*) A clerk who registers the acts and constitutions of the lower house of Convocation. (*b*) An officer appointed to keep a savings-bank's accounts. **2.** A person skilled in the application of the doctrine of chances to financial affairs, more especially in regard to the insurance of lives. The term is generally applied to an officer of a life-insurance company whose main duties are to make the computations necessary to determine the valuation of contingent liabilities, computation of premiums, compilation of tables, etc.

actuate (ak′tū̦-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *actuated,* ppr. *actuating.* [< ML. *actuatus,* pp. of *actuare,* perform, put in action, < L. *actus:* see *act, n.*] **1.** To put into action; move or incite to action: as, men are *actuated* by motives or passions.

Those whom their superior talents had deified, were found to be still *actuated* by the most brutal passions of human nature. *Goldsmith,* Origin of Poetry.

I succeeded in making a very good electro-magnet, . . . which . . . performed the work of *actuating* the armature with perfect success.
E. Gray, in G. B. Prescott's Elect. Invent., p. 185.

2†. To make actual or real; carry out; execute; perform.

Only to be thought worthy of your counsel,
Or *actuate* what you command to me,
Were a perpetual happiness.
Massinger, Roman Actor, iv. 2.

=**Syn. 1.** *Actuate, Impel, Induce, Incite, Prompt, Instigate.* (See *impel.*) To *actuate* is merely to call into action, without regard to the nature of the actuating force; but it is very commonly used of motives: as, the murderer was *actuated* by revenge. *Impel,* to drive toward, is expressive of more passion, haste, urgency, necessity; hence it is coupled with words of corresponding kind, and when used with quieter words it gives them force: as, youth *impelled* him. *Induce,* to lead toward, is gentler by as much as leading is gentler than driving; it implies the effort to persuade by presenting motives, but is also used where the persuasion is only figurative: as, I was at last *induced* to go; he was *induced* by my example. *Incite, prompt, instigate* are used only when motives irrespective of physical force are the actuating power. *Incite* is weaker than *impel* and stronger than *prompt;* it expresses more eagerness than *impel;* it implies the urging of men toward the objects of kindled feelings and generally of strong desire. *Prompt* is more general in its meaning, depending upon its connection for force and limitation; it is often preferred for its brevity and breadth of application. *Instigate,* to goad on, is sometimes, but erroneously, used of incitement to good; it should be used only where the urging is toward evil. It generally implies that such urging is underhand, although that fact is sometimes explicitly stated: he was (secretly) *instigated* to his perfidy.

It is observed by Cicero that men of the greatest and most shining parts are most *actuated* by ambition. *Addison.*

Thus we see that human nature is *impelled* by affections of gratitude, esteem, veneration, joy, not to mention various others. *Channing,* Perfect Life, p. 13.

Desire with thee still longer to converse
Induced me. *Milton,* P. L., viii. 253.

If thou dost love, my kindness shall *incite* thee
To bind our loves up in a holy band.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1.

More apt
To slacken Virtue, and abate her edge,
Than *prompt* her to do aught may merit praise.
Milton, P. R., ii. 456.

With the education she had received, she could look on this strange interruption of her pilgrimage only as a special assault upon her faith, *instigated* by those evil spirits that are ever setting themselves in conflict with the just.
Mrs. Stowe, Agnes of Sorrento, xxv.

actuate† (ak′tū̦-āt), *a.* [< ML. *actuatus,* pp. of *actuare:* see the verb.] Put into action. *South.* [Rare.]

actuation (ak-tū̦-ā′shon), *n.* A putting in motion or operation; communication of active energy or force.

I have presupposed all things distinct from him to have been produced out of nothing by him, and consequently to be posterior not only to the motion, but the *actuation* of his will. *Bp. Pearson,* Expos. of Creed, iv.

actuator (ak′tū̦-ā-tor), *n.* One who or that which actuates or puts in action. [Rare.]

actuose† (ak′tū̦-ōs), *a.* [< L. *actuosus,* full of activity, < *actus,* action: see *act, n.*] Having the power of action; having strong powers of action; abounding in action.

actuosity (ak-tū̦-os′i-ti), *n.* [= Pg. *actuosidade,* < L. as if **actuosita(t-)s,* < *actuosus:* see *actuose.*] **1†.** Power or state of action. [Rare.]—**2.** In *metaph.,* a state of activity which is complete in itself, without leading to any result that must be regarded as its completion.

That *actuosity* in which the action and its completion coincide, as to think, to see. *J. Hutchison Stirling.*

acture† (ak′tūr), *n.* [< *act* + *-ure.*] Actual operation or performance. *Shak.,* Lover's Complaint, l. 185.

acturience (ak-tū′ri-ens), *n.* [< L. as if **acturien(t-)s,* ppr. of an assumed **acturire,* desire to act, < *actus,* pp. of *agere,* do, act, + *-urire,* desiderative suffix. Cf. *esurient, parturient.*] A desire for action. *Grote.* [Rare.]

actus (ak′tus), *n.*; pl. *actus.* [L., lit. a driving, < *agere,* drive: see *act, n.*] In *law,* a road for passengers riding or driving; a public road or highway. [Rare.]

acuate† (ak′ū-āt), *v. t.* [< L. as if **acuātus,* pp. of **acuāre,* < L. *acuĕre,* pp. *acutus,* sharpen: see *acute, a.*] To sharpen; make pungent or sharp, literally or figuratively.

Immoderate feeding upon pickled meats, and debauching with strong wines, do inflame and *acuate* the blood.
Harvey, Consumption.

acuate (ak′ū-āt), *a.* [< L. as if **acuātus,* pp.: see the verb.] Sharpened; pointed.

acuchi, *n.* See *acouchy.*

acuerdo (Sp. pron. ä-kö-är′dō), *n.* [Sp., = E. *accord, n.*] **1.** A resolution of a deliberative body, as of an ayuntamiento or town council.—**2.** A decision or legal opinion of a court.—**3.** Ratification. [Used in parts of the United States settled by Spaniards.]

acuition† (ak-ū-ish′on), *n.* [< ML. *acuitio(n-),* < L. *acuere,* sharpen: see *acute, a.*] The act of rendering sharp, literally or figuratively. Specifically—(*a*) The sharpening of medicines to increase their effect, as by the addition of a mineral acid to a vegetable acid. (*b*) The highest sound (accent) in the pronunciation of a word.

acuity (a-kū′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *acuité,* < ML. *acuita(t-)s,* irreg. < L. *acuere,* sharpen: see *acute, a.,* and *-ity.*] Sharpness; acuteness.

[The] *acuity* or bluntness of the pin that bears the card.
Perkins, Magnetic Needle, Hist. Royal Soc., IV. 18.

Many of them [Eskimos] . . . being endowed with the *acuity* of vision peculiar to nomads and hunters.
Arc. Cruise of the Corwin, 1881, p. 24.

Aculeata (a-kū-lē-ā′tä), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *aculeatus,* furnished with stings: see *aculeate, a.*] **1.** A name given by Latreille, 1802, to a group of hymenopterous insects in which the abdomen of the females and neuters is armed with a sting, consisting of two fine spicula with reverted barbs, connected with a poison-reservoir. The group includes bees and wasps.—**2†.** In *mammal.,* an artificial group of spiny rodents, composed of the genera *Hystrix* and *Loncheres.* *Illiger,* 1811.

aculeate (a-kū′lē-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *aculeatus,* furnished with stings, thorny, prickly, < *aculeus,* a sting, prickle: see *aculeus.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** In *zoöl.,* furnished with a sting; pertaining to or characteristic of the *Aculeata.*—**2.** In *bot.,* furnished with aculei or sharp prickles; aculeous.—**3.** Figuratively, pointed; stinging.

II. *n.* A hymenopterous insect, one of the *Aculeata.*

aculeate (a-kū′lē-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *aculeatus:* see *aculeate, a.*] To make pointed; sharpen. [Rare.]

aculeated (a-kū′lē-ā-ted), *p. a.* [< *aculeate* + *-ed*².] **1.** Armed with prickles.—**2.** Pointed; sharp; incisive.

aculei, *n.* Plural of *aculeus.*

aculeiform (a-kū′lē-i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *aculeus,* prickle, + *-formis,* < *forma,* shape.] Formed like a prickle.

aculeolate (a-kū′lē-ō-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *aculeolatus,* < L. *aculeolus,* dim. of *aculeus,* a sting, prickle: see *aculeus.*] In *bot.,* having small prickles or sharp points. *A. Gray.*

aculeous (a-kū′lē-us), *a.* [< *aculeus* + *-ous.*] In *bot.,* same as *aculeate.*

aculeus (a-kū′lē-us), *n.*; pl. *aculei* (-ī). [L., a sting, prickle, spine, dim. of *acus,* a needle: see *acus.*] **1.** The poison-sting of the aculeate hymenopterous insects, as bees, wasps, etc. See *Aculeata.*—**2.** In *bot.,* a prickle; a slender, rigid, and pointed outgrowth from the bark or epidermis, as in the rose and blackberry, in distinction from a thorn, which grows from the wood.

acumen (a-kū′men), *n.* [L., a point, sting, fig. acuteness, < *acuere,* sharpen: see *acute.*] **1.** Quickness of perception; the faculty of nice discrimination; mental acuteness or penetration; keenness of insight.

His learning, above all kings christened, his *acumen,* his judgment, his memory.
Sir E. Coke, K. James's Proc. agt. Garnet, sig. G, p. 3b.

Individual insight and *acumen* may point out consequences of an action which bring it under previously known moral rules. *W. K. Clifford,* Lectures, II. 135.

2. In *bot.,* a tapering point. =**Syn. 1.** Penetration, discernment, acuteness, sharpness, perspicacity, insight.

acuminate (a-kū′mi-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *acuminated,* ppr. *acuminating.* [< L. *acuminatus,* pp. of *acuminare,* sharpen, < *acumen,* a point: see *acumen.*] **I.** *trans.* To bring to a point; render sharp or keen: as, "to *acuminate* despair," *Cowper,* Letters, p. 172. [Rare except in the past participle.]

This is not *acuminated* and pointed, as in the rest, but seemeth, as it were, cut off. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err.

II. *intrans.* To taper or rise to a point. [Obsolete, except in the present participle.]

They [the bishops], . . . *acuminating* still higher and higher in a cone of prelaty, instead of healing up the gashes of the church, . . . fall to gore one another with their sharp spires, for upper places and precedence.
Milton, Church Gov., i.

acuminate (a-kū′mi-nāt), *a.* [< L. *acuminatus,* pp.: see the verb.] Pointed; acute. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.,* having a long, tapering termination: applied to leaves and other organs. When the narrowing takes place at the base it is so expressed, for example, *acuminate at the base;* when the word is used without any limitation it always refers to the apex. (*b*) In *ornith.,* applied in a similar sense to the feathers of birds; tapering.

Acuminate Leaf.

acumination (a-kū-mi-nā′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **acuminatio(n-),* < *acuminare:* see *acuminate, v.*] **1.** The act of acuminating, or the state of being acuminated; a sharpening; termination in a sharp point.—**2.** A sharp and tapering point; a pointed extremity.

The coronary thorns . . . did also pierce his tender and sacred temples to a multiplicity of pains, by their numerous *acuminations.* *Bp. Pearson,* Expos. of Creed, iv.

3. Acuteness of intellect; acumen. [Rare.]

Wits, which erect and inscribe, with notable zeal and *acumination,* their memorials in every mind they meet with. *Waterhouse,* Apol. for Learning (1653), p. 190.

acuminose (a-kū′mi-nōs), *a.* [< NL. *acuminosus,* < L. *acumen,* point: see *acumen.*] In *bot.,* having a sharp or tapering point. [Rare.]

acuminous (a-kū′mi-nus), *a.* [< *acumen* (*-min-*) + *-ous.* Cf. *acuminose.*] **1.** Characterized by acumen; sharp; penetrating.—**2.** Same as *acuminose.*

acuminulate (ak-ū-min′ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. as if **acuminulum,* dim. of *acumen,* a point, + *-ate*¹; after *acuminate.*] Somewhat or slightly acuminate. [Rare.]

acupress (ak′ū-pres), *v. t.* [< L. *acus,* a needle, abl. *acu,* with a needle, + *press.*] In *surg.,* to apply acupressure to, as a bleeding artery.

acupression (ak-ū-presh′on), *n.* [< L. *acus,* a needle, + *pressio(n-),* pressure.] Same as *acupressure.*

acupressure (ak′ū-presh-ūr), *n.* [< L. *acus,* a needle, + *pressura,* pressure: see *pressure.*] In *surg.,* a method (first published by Sir J. Y. Simpson in 1859) of stopping hemorrhage in arteries during amputations, etc., consisting in pressing the artery closely by means of a pin or needle or bit of inelastic wire, introduced through the sides or flaps of the wound, instead of tying with a thread. There are various modes of inserting the pin.

acupuncturation (ak-ụ-pungk-tụ-rā'shọn), *n.* A pricking with or as if with a needle; the practice of acupuncture. [Rare.]

acupuncturator (ak-ū-pungk'tụ-rā-tọr), *n.* An instrument for performing the operation of acupuncture.

acupuncture (ak'ụ-pungk-tụ̈r), *n.* [< L. *acus*, a needle, + [illegible], a pricking: see *puncture.*] 1. A surgical operation consisting in the insertion of delicate needles in the tissues. This [illegible] ages in many parts of the [illegible] employment of needles to evacuate a morbid fluid, as in edema, or to set up an inflammation, [illegible] fractures, acupuncture has been mostly used for myalgic, neuralgic, and other nervous affections. 2. A mode of infanticide in some countries, consisting in forcing a needle into the brain of the child.

acupuncture (ak'ụ-pungk-tụ̈r), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *acupunctured*, ppr. *acupuncturing*. In *surg.*, to perform the operation of acupuncture upon.

acurse†, *v. t.* See *accurse*.

acus (ā'kus), *n.*; pl. *acus*. [L. *acus* (*acu-*), a needle or pin, as being pointed; cf. *acuere*, make sharp or pointed: see *acute, a.*] 1. A needle, especially one used for surgical purposes.—2. In *archæol.*, sometimes, the pin of a brooch or fibula.—3. [*cap.*] (*a*†) A genus of fishes. *Johnston*, 1650. (*b*) A genus of mollusks. *Humphreys*, 1797. See *Terebra*. **Acus cannulata**, a trocar, or a tubular needle for discharging fluids.—**Acus interpunctoria**, a couching-needle, used in operations for cataract.—**Acus ophthalmica**, a needle used in operations for ophthalmia or cataract.—**Acus triquetra**, a three-sided needle; a trocar.

Acusidæ (a-kö'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < *Acus*, 3 (*b*), + *-idæ*.] Same as *Terebridæ*.

acustom†, acustomance†, etc. See *accustom*, *accustomance*, etc.

acutangular (a̤-kūt'ang″gụ̄-lä̤r), *a.* Same as *acute-angular*. *Warburton*.

acutate (a̤-kū'tāt), *a.* [< *acute* + *-ate*[1].] Slightly pointed.

acute (a̤-kūt'), *a.* [< L. *acutus*, sharp, pp. of *acuere*, sharpen, < √ **ac*, be sharp, pierce: see *acid.*] 1. Sharp at the end; ending in a sharp point or angle: opposed to *blunt* or *obtuse*. Specifically applied, (*a*) in *bot.*, to a leaf or other organ ending in a sharp angle; (*b*) in *geom.*, to an angle less than a right angle. See *acute-angled*.

Acute Leaves.

2. Sharp or penetrating in intellect; possessing keenness of insight or perception; exercising nice discernment or discrimination: opposed to *dull* or *stupid*: as, "the *acute* and ingenious author," *Locke*.—3. Manifesting intellectual keenness or penetration; marked or characterized by quickness of perception or nice discernment: applied to mental endowments and operations: as, *acute* faculties or arguments.

> [illegible] feminine temperament gave him [illegible] at the expense of judgment.
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 261.

4. Having nice or quick sensibility; susceptible of slight impressions; having power to feel or perceive small or distant objects or effects: as, a man of *acute* eyesight, hearing, or feeling.

> [illegible] much quicker and *acuter*, the ap[illegible] scheme of things would have quite [illegible] to us. *Locke*.

> [illegible] of the Veddahs is shown by their [illegible] by the [illegible]
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 10.

5. [illegible]; sharp; intense; poignant: said of pain, pleasure, etc.—6. High in pitch; shrill: [illegible] opposed to *grave*. See *acute accent*, [illegible].—7. In *pathol.*, attended with more or less [illegible] and coming speedily [illegible] disease: as, an *acute* [illegible] from *subacute* and [illegible] of a single [illegible] pitch than [illegible] used to [illegible] Acute angle [illegible] Acute [illegible] Acute [illegible]trix [illegible] Syn. 1. *Keen*, etc. See *sharp*.—2 and 3. *Acute, Keen, Shrewd*, penetrating, piercing, sharp-witted, bright. (See *subtle*.) An *acute* mind pierces a subject like a needle; a *keen* mind has a fine, incisive edge, like a knife. *Keen* may be the most objective of these words. An *acute* answer is one that shows penetration into the subject; a *keen* answer unites with acuteness a certain amount of sarcasm, or antagonism to the person addressed; a *shrewd* answer is one that combines remarkable acuteness with wisdom as to what it is practically best to say. *Shrewd* differs from *acute* and *keen* by having an element of practical sagacity or astuteness. Only *keen* has the idea of eagerness: as, he was *keen* in pursuit. See *astute* and *sharp*.

> Powers of *acute* and subtile disputation. *Sir J. Herschel.*

> The tongues of mocking wenches are as *keen*
> As is the razor's edge invisible. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

> Mother-wit and the common experiences of life do often furnish people with a sort of *shrewd* and sound judgment that carries them very creditably through the world.
> *J. Morley*, Popular Culture, p. 303.

acute (a̤-kūt'), *v. t.* To render acute in tone. [Rare.]

> He *acutes* his rising inflection too much. *Walker*, Dict.

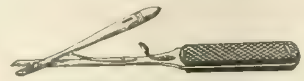
acute-angled (a̤-kūt'ang″gld), *a.* Having sharp or acute angles, or angles less than right angles.—**Acute-angled triangle**, a triangle that has each of its angles less than a right angle.

acute-angular (a̤-kūt'ang″gụ̄-lä̤r), *a.* 1. Having an angle less than a right angle; acute-angled.—2. In *bot.*, having stems with sharp corners or edges, as labiate plants.

Also written *acutangular*.

acutely (a̤-kūt'li), *adv.* In an acute manner; sharply; keenly; with nice discrimination.

acutenaculum (ak″ụ̄-tẹ̄-nak'ụ̄-lum), *n.*; pl. *acutenacula* (-lä̤). [< L. *acus*, needle, + *tenaculum*, holder, < *tenere*, hold.] In *surg.*, a needle-holder used during operations.



Acutenaculum, or Needle-holder.

acuteness (a̤-kūt'nes), *n.* The quality of being acute. (*a*) The quality of being sharp or pointed.

> The lance-shaped windows form at their vertex angles of varying degrees of *acuteness*. *Oxford Glossary.*

(*b*) The faculty of nice discernment or perception; quickness or keenness of the senses or understanding. [By an *acuteness* of the senses or of mental feeling we perceive small objects or slight impressions; by an *acuteness* of intellect we discern nice distinctions.]

> He [Berkeley] was possessed of great *acuteness* and ingenuity, but was not distinguished for good sense or shrewdness. *McCosh*, Berkeley, p. 53.

> There may be much of *acuteness* in a thing well said, but there is more in a quick reply.
> *Dryden*, Pref. to Mock Astrol.

(*c*) In *rhet.* or *music*, sharpness or elevation of sound. (*d*) In *pathol.*, violence of a disease, which brings it speedily to a crisis.

acutiator† (a-kū'shi-ā-tọr), *n.* [ML., < *acutiare*, sharpen, < L. *acutus*, sharp: see *acute, a.* Cf. *aiguisé*.] In the middle ages, a person whose duty it was to sharpen weapons. Before the invention of firearms such persons were necessary attendants of armies.

acutifoliate (a̤-kū-ti-fō'li-a̤t), *a.* [< L. *acutus*, sharp, + *foliatus*, leaved: see *foliate*.] In *bot.*, having sharp-pointed leaves. *A. Gray.*

Acutilingues (a̤-kū-ti-ling'gwēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *acutus*, sharp, + *lingua* = E. *tongue*.] A division of *Andrenidæ*, containing those solitary bees whose labium is acute at the end: distinguished from *Obtusilingues*, in which the labium is obtuse.

acutilobate (a̤-kū-ti-lō'ba̤t), *a.* [< L. *acutus*, sharp, + NL. *lobatus*, lobate: see *lobate*.] In *bot.*, having acute lobes: said of certain leaves. *A. Gray.*

acuto-nodose (a̤-kū-tō-nō'dōs), *a.* [< L. *acutus*, sharp, + *nodosus*, knotted: see *nodose*.] Acutely nodose. *Dana.* (*N. E. D.*)

acuyari-wood (ä-kö-yä'ri-wụd), *n.* The aromatic wood of the tree *Bursera* (*Icica*) *altissima* of Guiana.

-acy. [(1) Directly, or through ME. and OF. *-acie*, < ML. *-acia*, < LL. *-atia*, forming nouns of quality, state, or condition from nouns in *-a(t-)s*, as in *abb-acy*, < LL. *abb-at-ia*, < *abb-a(t-)s*, abbot; *prim-acy*, < F. *prim-atie*, < LL. *prim-at-ia*, < *prim-a(t-)s*, primate, etc. (2) < LL. *-atia*, forming nouns of state from nouns in *-atus*, as in *advoc-acy*, < LL. *advoc-at-ia*, < L. *advoc-at-us*, advocate, etc. (3) < L. *-acia*, forming nouns of quality from adjectives in *-ax* (*-ac-*), as in *fall-acy*, < L. *fall-aci-a*, < *fall-ax* (*-ac-*), deceptive, etc. These three sources of *-acy* were more or less confused, and the suffix has been extended to form many nouns which have no corresponding form in L., as in *cur-acy*, *accur-acy*, etc. Analogy has extended *-acy*, < L. *-atia*, to some words of Gr. origin: < L. *-atia*, < Gr. *-ατεία*, as in *pir-acy*, < LL. **piratia*, < Gr. *πειρατεία*, < *πειρατής*, pirate; similarly in *-cracy*, q. v. Hence the short form *-cy*, esp. in designations of office, as in *captain-cy*, *ensign-cy*, *cornet-cy*, etc.] A suffix of Latin or Greek origin, forming nouns of quality, state, condition, office, etc., from nouns in *-ate* (which becomes *-ac-*, the suffix being *-ate* changed to *-ac-*, + *-y*), as in *primacy*, *curacy*, *advocacy*, *piracy*, etc., or from adjectives in *-acious*, as in *fallacy*.

acyanoblepsy (a-sī″a̤-nō-blep'si), *n.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. + *κύανος*, a blue substance, blue (see *cyanide*), + *-βλεψία*, < *βλέπειν*, see, look on.] A defect of vision, in consequence of which the color blue cannot be distinguished.

acyclic (a-sik'lik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. + *κυκλικός*, circular: see *a-*[18] and *cyclic*.] In *bot.*, not cyclic; not arranged in whorls. Applied by Braun to flowers that have a spiral arrangement of parts, when the spiral turns made by each class of organs are not all complete, in distinction from *hemicyclic*, where all are complete.

> Braun has termed such flowers *acyclic*, when the transition from one foliar structure to another, as from calyx to corolla or from corolla to stamens, does not coincide with a definite number of turns of the spiral (as Nymphæaceæ and Helleborus odorus); hemicyclic when it does so coincide. *Sachs*, Botany (trans.), p. 523.

acyprinoid (a-sip'ri-noid), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. (*a-*[18]) + *cyprinoid*.] In *zoögeog.*, characterized by the absence of cyprinoid fishes: applied to one of the fresh-water divisions of the equatorial zone, embracing the tropical American and tropical Pacific regions. *Günther.*

ad-. [< L. *ad-*, prefix, *ad*, prep., to, unto, toward, upon, for, etc., = AS. *æt*, E. *at*, q. v. In later L. *ad-* before *b, c, f, g, l, n, p, q, r, s, t*, was assimilated, as *ab-, ac-, af-, ag-, al-, an-, ap-, ac-, ar-, as-, at-* (see *ab-breviate, ac-cuse, af-fect, ag-gravate, al-lude, an-nex, ap-plaud, ac-quiesce, ar-rogate, as-sist, at-tract*). Before *sc-, sp-, st-*, it was reduced to *a-* (see *a-scend, a-spire, a-stringent*, and *a-*[12]). Before *d, h, j, m*, before vowels, and often in other cases, it remained unchanged. In OF. *ad-* with all its variants was reduced to *a-*, and was so adopted into ME. But in the 14th and 15th centuries a fashion of "restoring" the L. spelling (*ad-, ac-, af-*, etc.) began to prevail, and soon became the rule in both F. and E., though F. still retains many, and E. a few, of the old forms (see *ac-company, ad-dress, af-front, ag-grieve, al-lay*[2], *al-low, an-nounce, ap-peal, ar-rest, at-tend*, etc.). By confusion of the ME. *a-*, for *ad-, ac-, af-*, etc., with ME. *a-* of other origin (< L. *ab-*, OF. *en-, es-*, AS. *ā-, ge-, on-*, etc.), the latter *a-* has been in some cases erroneously "restored" to *ad-, ac-, af-*, etc., as in *ad-vance, ac-cloy, ac-curse, ac-knowledge, af-ford, af-fray, al-lay*[1], *ad-miral*, etc.] 1. A prefix of Latin origin, with primary sense "to," and hence also "toward, upon, for," etc., expressing in Latin, and so in English, etc., motion or direction to, reduction or change into, addition, adherence, intensification, etc., in English often without perceptible force. According to the following consonant, it is variously assimilated *ab-, ac-, af-*, etc., or reduced to *a-*. See etymology.—2. A prefix of various other origin, erroneously put for other prefixes, as in *advance*, etc. See etymology.

-ad[1]. [< L. *-as* (*-ad-*), < Gr. *-ας* (*-αδ-*), fem. suffix equiv. to *-ις* (*-ιδ-*): see *-id*[2].] A suffix of Greek origin appended to nouns. It is used in forming—(1) collective numerals, as *monad, dyad, triad, tetrad*, etc., terms used in classifying chemical elements or radicals according to the number of their combining units; (2) feminine patronymics (= *-id*), as in *dryad, Pleiades*, etc. (see *-ada, -ade*); hence used in Ἰλιάς (Ἰλιαδ-), *Iliad*, and in the titles of poems named in imitation of it, as *Dunciad*, *Columbiad* (compare *Æneid, Thebaid*); (3) by Lindley, family names of plants akin to a genus, as *liliad, trilliad*, etc., in words ending in *-a* or after a vowel; otherwise *-id*, as *orchid*.

-ad[2]. [< F. *-ade*: see *-ade*[1].] A suffix in *ballad* and *salad* (formerly *balade* and *salade*), usually represented by *-ade*. See *-ade*[1].

-ad[3]. [A mod. use of L. *ad*, to.] In *anat.*, a suffix denoting relation, situation, or direction, having the same force as the English suffix *-ward*, or the word *toward*. Thus, *dorsad*, backward, toward the dorsum or back; *ectad*, outward, toward the exterior; *entad*, inward, toward the interior. So, also, *cephalad*, headward, forward; *dextrad*, to the right, on the right hand of, etc. It is used almost at will, with other Greek or Latin words. Its use is advantageous as serving to fix the idea of direction to the body of the animal itself without considering the position in which that body may be with relation to externals; since, for example, what is *backward* in the anatomy of man when in the erect posture is *upward* in that of a quadruped when in the correlatively natural horizontal attitude, while in both it is equally *dorsad*.

ad. An abbreviation of *advertisement*.

A. D. An abbreviation of the Latin phrase *anno Domini*, in the year of the Lord: as, *A. D.* 1887.

-ada. [Sp. Pg. *-ada* = It. *-ata* = F. *-ée*, < L. *-āta*, fem. of *-ātus*: see *-ade*^{1}, *-ate*^{1}.] A suffix of Latin origin, the Spanish feminine form of *-ade*^{1}, *-ate*^{1}, as in *armada*: in English sometimes, erroneously, *-ado*, as in *bastinado*, Spanish *bastinada*.

Adacna (a-dak'nạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + δάκνειν, bite.] The typical genus of the family *Adacnidæ* (which see). *Eichwald*, 1838.

adacnid (a-dak'nid), *n.* A bivalve mollusk, of the family *Adacnidæ*.

Adacnidæ (a-dak'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Adacna* + *-idæ*.] A family of dimyarian bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Adacna*. The animals which compose this family have elongated, nearly united siphons, and a compressed foot; the shell, which gapes behind, has a sinuated pallial line and a nearly toothless hinge, or the teeth merely rudimentary. The species are chiefly inhabitants of the Aral, Caspian, and Black seas and neighboring waters.

adact† (a-dakt'), *v. t.* [< L. *adactus*, pp. of *adigere*, drive to, < *ad*, to, + *agere*, drive.] To drive; coerce. *Fotherby*, Atheomastix, p. 15.

adactyl, adactyle (a-dak'til), *a.* Same as *adactylous*.

adactylous (a-dak'ti-lus), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv., without, + δάκτυλος, digit: see *dactyl*.] In *zoöl.*, without fingers or toes.

adad† (ạ-dad'), *interj.* [A var. of *egad*.] An expletive of asseveration or emphasis.

-adæ. [NL., < Gr. *-αδαι*, pl. of *-αδης*, after *-ι-*, equiv. to *-ιδης* after a consonant or another vowel: see *-idæ*.] In *zoöl.*, a suffix equivalent to *-idæ*, forming names of families of animals. See *-idæ*.

adæmonist (a-dē'mọn-ist), *n.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. + δαίμων, a demon (see *demon*), + *-ist*.] One who denies the existence or personality of the devil.

adag, attac (ad'ag, at'ak), *n.* [< Gael. *adag*, a haddock; perhaps borrowed from E. *haddock*.] A local name of the haddock, used about Moray frith in Scotland. *Gordon*.

adaga (a-dä'gạ̈), *n.* [Pg. *adaga*, a dagger, a short sword. Cf. *adargue* (?).] An Asiatic weapon, having a short, broad blade at right angles with a staff which serves as a handle. *R. F. Burton*, Book of the Sword.

adage (ad'āj), *n.* [< F. *adage*, < L. *adagium* (collateral form *adagio*), < *ad*, to, + *-agium*, < *aio* (orig. **agio*), I say, = Gr. ἠμί, I say, = Skt. √ *ah*, say.] A pithy saying in current use; a brief familiar proverb; an expression of popular wisdom, generally figurative, in a single phrase or sentence, and of remote origin.

> Unless the *adage* must be verified,
> That beggars, mounted, run their horse to death.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 4.

=**Syn.** *Aphorism, Axiom, Maxim*, etc. See *aphorism*.

adagial† (ạ-dā'ji-ạl), *a.* Of the nature of or containing an adage: as, "that *adagial* verse," *Barrow*, Works, I. 93.

adagietto (ȧ-dä-jiet'tọ̄), *n.* [It., dim. of *adagio*, q. v.] In *music*: (*a*) A short adagio. (*b*) An indication of time, signifying somewhat faster than *adagio*.

adagio (ȧ-dä'jiọ̄), *adv.*, *a.*, and *n.* [It., slowly, lit. at leisure, < *ad*, to, + *agio*, leisure, ease: see *ease*.] In *music*: **I.** *adv.* Slow;-slowly, leisurely, and with grace. When repeated, *adagio, adagio*, it directs the performance to be very slow.

II. *a.* Slow: as, an *adagio* movement.

III. *n.* A slow movement; also, a piece of music or part of a composition characterized by slow movement.

adagy† (ad'ạ-ji), *n.* Same as *adage*.

Adalia (a-dā'li-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Mulsant, 1851), an invented name.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Coccinellidæ*. The commonest species is *A. bipunctata*, the two-spotted lady-bird, having a black head with two yellow spots on each side, the prothorax black and marked with yellow, the scutellum black, and the elytra yellowish with a central round black spot on each. The insect is useful in destroying plant-lice.

Adam (ad'ạm), *n.* [< L. *Adam* (and *Adamus*), < Gr. Ἀδάμ (and Ἄδαμος), < Heb. *ādām*, a human being, male or female; perhaps, according to Gesenius, < *ādam*, be red.] **1.** The name of the first man, the progenitor of the human race, according to the account of creation in Genesis.—**2.** The evil inherent in human nature, regarded as inherited from Adam in consequence of the fall.

> Consideration like an angel came,
> And whipp'd the offending *Adam* out of him.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 1.

3†. A serjeant or bailiff. This sense rests chiefly on the following quotation, and is explained by the commentators as a reference to the fact that the buff worn by the bailiff resembled the native "buff" of our first parent.

> Not that Adam that kept the paradise, but that *Adam* that keeps the prison. *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 3.

Adam and Eve, the popular name in the United States for a certain terrestrial orchid, *Aplectrum hiemale*.—**Adam's ale, Adam's wine,** water, as being the only beverage in Adam's time: sometimes called *Adam*. [Colloq.]

> A Rechabite poor Will must live,
> And drink of *Adam's ale*.
> *Prior*, Wandering Pilgrim.

> Sirrah, . . . go bring
> A cup of cold *Adam* from the next purling spring.
> *Tom Brown*, Works, IV. 11.

Adam's apple. (*a*) *Pomum Adami*, the prominence on the fore part of the throat formed by the anterior part of the thyroid cartilage of the larynx: so called from the notion that a piece of the forbidden fruit stuck in Adam's throat. The protuberance is specially noticeable in the male sex after puberty, as the larynx enlarges in boys at the time when the change in the voice occurs. (*b*) A variety of the lime, *Citrus medica*, with a depression which is fancifully regarded in Italy as the mark of Adam's teeth. See *Citrus*. (*c*) A name sometimes given to the plantain, the fruit of *Musa paradisiaca*.—**Adam's flannel,** the common mullen, *Verbascum Thapsus*.—**Adam's needle and thread,** a common name of *Yucca filamentosa*.

adamant (ad'ạ-mant), *n.* [< ME. *adamant, adamaunt, ademaunt, adamaund*, also *athamant, atthamant*, etc. (after AS. *athamans*), and *admont*, < OF. *adamaunt, ademaunt*, in popular form *aimant* = Pr. *adiman, aziman, ayman* = Sp. Pg. *iman*, < ML. **adimas* (**adimant-*), L. *adamas* (*adamant-*), < Gr. ἀδάμας (ἀδαμαντ-), lit. unconquerable (< ἀ- priv. + δαμᾶν, conquer, = L. *domare* = E. *tame*, q. v.), first used (by Homer) as a personal epithet; later (in Hesiod and subsequent writers) as the name of a very hard metal such as was used in armor—prob. steel, but endowed by imaginative writers with supernatural powers of resistance; in Plato, also of a metal resembling gold; in Theophrastus, of a gem, prob. a diamond; in Pliny, of the diamond, under which he includes also, perhaps, corundum; in Ovid, of the magnet; in later writers regarded as an anti-magnet. The name has thus always been of indefinite and fluctuating sense. From the same source, through the perverted ML. forms *diamans, diamentum*, comes E. *diamant, diamond*, q. v.] **1.** A name applied with more or less indefiniteness to various real or imaginary metals or minerals characterized by extreme hardness: as (1) the diamond, (2) the natural opposite of the diamond, (3) a lodestone or magnet, and (4) an anti-magnet.

> The garnet and diamond, or *adamant*.
> *Sullivan*, Views of Nature, I. 438. (*N. E. D.*)

> The *adamant* cannot draw yron, if the diamond lye by it. *Lyly*, Euphues, sig. K, p. 10. (*N. E. D.*)

> The grace of God's spirit, like the true loadstone or *adamant*, draws up the iron heart of man to it.
> *Bp. Hall*, Occas. Med., p. 52.

> The *adamant* . . . is such an enemy to the magnet.
> *Leonardus*, Mirr. Stones, p. 63. (*N. E. D.*)

2. In general, any substance of impenetrable or surpassing hardness; that which is impregnable to any force. [It is chiefly a rhetorical or poetical word.]

> As an *adamant* harder than flint have I made thy forehead. Ezek. iii. 9.

> But who would force the soul, tilts with a straw
> Against a champion cased in *adamant*.
> *Wordsworth*, Persecution of Covenanters, iii. 7.

adamantean† (ad″ạ-man-tē'ạn), *a.* [< L. *adamanteus*, < *adamas*, adamant: see *adamant*.] Hard as adamant. [Rare.]

> Chalybean temper'd steel, and frock of mail
> *Adamantean* proof. *Milton*, S. A., l. 134.

adamantine (ad-ạ-man'tin), *a.* [< L. *adamantinus*, < Gr. ἀδαμάντινος, < ἀδάμας: see *adamant*.] **1.** Made of adamant; having the qualities of adamant; impenetrable.

> In *adamantine* chains shall death be bound.
> *Pope*, Messiah, l. 47.

> Each gun
> From its *adamantine* lips
> Flung a death-cloud round the ships.
> *Campbell*, Battle of Baltic.

2. Resembling the diamond in hardness or in luster.—**Adamantine hards,** in *U. S. pol. hist.* See *hard, n.*—**Adamantine spar.** (*a*) A very hard, hair-brown variety of corundum, often of adamantine or diamond-like luster. It yields a very hard powder used in polishing diamonds and other gems. (*b*) Corundum, from its hardness or peculiar occasional luster. See *corundum*.

adamantoid (ad-ạ-man'toid), *n.* [< Gr. ἀδάμας (ἀδαμαντ-), adamant, diamond, + εἶδος, form: see *-oid*.] A crystal characterized by being bounded by 48 equal triangles; a hexoctahedron. See cut under *hexoctahedron*.

adambulacral (ad-am-bụ̄-lā'krạl), *a.* [< L. *ad*, to, + *ambulacrum*, q. v.] Adjacent to the ambulacra. Applied in *zoöl.*, by way of distinction from *ambulacral*, to a series of ossicles in echinoderms which lie at the sides of the ambulacral grooves and against which the ambulacral ossicles abut. See cut under *Asteriidæ*.

Adamhood (ad'ạm-hůd), *n.* Adamic or human nature; manhood. *Emerson*. [Rare.]

Adamic (a-dam'ik), *a.* **1.** Relating or pertaining to Adam or to his descendants: as, the *Adamic* world; *Adamic* descent.

> Prof. Winchell, of course, takes the ground that the older or black race is of an inferior type to the subsequent or, as he calls them, the *Adamic* races.
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 500.

> I have stated these supposed conditions of the *Adamic* creation briefly. *Dawson*, Origin of World, p. 239.

2. Resembling Adam before the fall; naked; unclothed.—**Adamic earth,** common red clay, so called from a notion that Adam means red earth.

Adamical (a-dam'i-kạl), *a.* Relating or related to Adam; Adamic.

Adamically (a-dam'i-kạl-i), *adv.* After the manner of Adam; nakedly.

> Halbert standing on the plunging stage *Adamically*, without a rag upon him. *H. Kingsley*, Geoff. Ham., xlvi.

adamine (ad'ạ-min), *n.* Same as *Adamite*, 4.

Adamite (ad'ạ-mīt), *n.* [< *Adam* + *-ite*^{2}.] **1.** One of mankind; one of the human race considered as descended from Adam.—**2.** One of that section of mankind more particularly regarded as the offspring of Adam, in contradistinction to a supposed older race, called *Preadamites*.

> Prof. Winchell's pamphlet on *Adamites* and Preadamites. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 500.

3. [LL. *Adamitæ*, pl.] One of a sect which originated in the north of Africa in the second century, and pretended to have attained to the primitive innocence of Adam. Its members accordingly rejected marriage as an effect and clothing as a sign of sin, and appeared in their assemblies, called paradises, naked. This heresy reappeared in the fourteenth century, in Savoy, and again in the fifteenth century among the Brethren and Sisters of the Free Spirit, in Germany, Bohemia, and Moravia. It was suppressed in 1421 on account of the crimes and immoralities of its votaries. (See *Picard* and *Picardist*.) When toleration was proclaimed by Joseph II., in 1781, the sect revived, but was promptly proscribed. Its latest appearance was during the insurrection of 1848–9.

> The truth is, Teufelsdrockh, though a Sans-culottist, is no *Adamite*, and, much perhaps as he might wish to go forth before this degenerate age "as a sign," would nowise wish to do it, as those old *Adamites* did, in a state of nakedness. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 40.

4. [*l. c.*] [After the French mineralogist M. *Adam* + *-ite*^{2}.] A mineral occurring in small yellow or green crystals and in mammillary groups; a hydrous arseniate of zinc, isomorphous with olivenite: found in Chili, and also at Laurium in Greece. Also called *adamine*.

Adamitic (ad-ạ-mit'ik), *a.* [< *Adamite* + *-ic*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the descendants of Adam; pertaining to mankind; human.

> He [Mr. Webster] was there in his *Adamitic* capacity, as if he alone of all men did not disappoint the eye and the ear, but was a fit figure in the landscape.
> *Emerson*, Fugitive Slave Law.

2. Of, pertaining to, or resembling the sect of the Adamites.

> Nor is it other than rustic or *Adamitic* impudence to confine nature to itself.
> *Jer. Taylor* (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 164.

Adamitical (ad-ạ-mit'i-kạl), *a.* Same as *Adamitic*.

Adamitism (ad'ạ-mīt-izm), *n.* [< *Adamite* + *-ism*.] **1.** The doctrines of the Adamites.—**2.** The practice of dispensing with clothing, as did the Adamites, or the state of being unclothed. See *Adamite*, 3.

adamsite (ad'ạmz-īt), *n.* A name given to a greenish-black mica found in Derby, Vermont; a variety of muscovite or common mica.

adance (ạ-dâns'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*^{3}, on, + *dance*.] Dancing.

> [You cannot] prevent Béranger from setting all pulses *a-dance* in the least rhythmic and imaginative of modern tongues. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 238.

Adansonia (ad-an-sō'ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL.; named in honor of Michel *Adanson* (died 1806), a French naturalist who traveled in Senegal in 1749–53.] A genus of trees, natural order *Malvaceæ*, suborder *Bombaceæ*. *A. digitata* is the African calabash-tree, or baobab-tree of Senegal. See *baobab*. *A. Gregorii*, the only other species, is the cream-of-tartar tree of northern Australia. See *cream-of-tartar tree*, under *cream*.

Adapidæ (a-dap'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Adapis* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct lemuroid mammals, of which the genus *Adapis* is the type.

Adapis (ad'ạ-pis), *n.* [NL.; a name applied by Gesner, about 1550, to the common rabbit. Etym. unknown; referred doubtfully to Gr. ἀ- intensive + δάπις, a rug, carpet.] A genus of extinct mammals of the Eocene or Lower Tertiary age, described from portions of three skulls found by Cuvier in the gypsum-quarries of Montmartre, Paris, and by him referred to his order *Pachydermata*, and considered as related in some respects to [illegible] *[illegible]therium*. The animal was of about the size of a rabbit. Subsequent investigations, [illegible] have shown [illegible] representing a [illegible] *Pachydermata*. [illegible]

adapt (a-dap[illegible]) [illegible] [< F. *adapter* = It. *adattare*, < L. *adaptare*, fit to, < *ad*, to, + *aptare*, make fit, < *aptus*, fit: see *apt.*] **1.** To make suitable; make to correspond; fit or suit; proportion.

> [illegible] the very sounds, as well as words. [illegible] *Pope*, Letters.

> The [illegible] of nests, that vary so much, and are so wonderfully *adapted* to the wants and habits of each species. *A. R. Wallace*, Nat. Selec., p. 216.

> Two errors are in common vogue in regard to instinct: first, that it never errs; secondly, that it never *adapts* itself to changed circumstances. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, § 5.

2. To fit by alteration; modify or remodel for a different purpose: as, to *adapt* a story or a foreign play for the stage; to *adapt* an old machine to a new manufacture.—**3.** To make by altering or fitting something else; produce by change of form or character: as, to bring out a play *adapted* from the French; a word of an *adapted* form. = **Syn. 1.** To adjust, accommodate, conform.—**2.** To arrange.

adapt† (a-dapt′), *a.* [Short for *adapted*, prob. suggested by *apt.*] Adapted; fit; suitable.

> If we take this definition of happiness, and examine it with reference to the senses, it will be acknowledged wonderfully *adapt*. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, ix.

> [Providence] gave him able arms and back
> To wield a flail and carry sack,
> And in all stations active be,
> *Adapt* to prudent husbandry.
> *D'Urfey*, Colin's Walk, i.

adaptability (a-dap-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *adaptabilities* (-tiz). [< *adaptable*: see *-bility*.] **1.** The quality of being adaptable; a quality that renders adaptable.

> No wonder that [illegible] such ready *adaptabilities* they [Norwegians] made the best of emigrants. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 77.

2. Specifically, in *biol.*, variability in respect to, or under the influence of, external conditions; susceptibility of an organism to that variation whereby it becomes suited to or fitted for its conditions of environment; the capacity of an organism to be modified by circumstances.

adaptable (a-dap′ta-bl), *a.* [< *adapt* + *-able.*] Capable of being adapted; susceptible of adaptation.

> Yet, after all, thin, speculative Jonathan is more like the Englishman of two centuries ago than John Bull himself is. He has lost somewhat in solidity, has become [illegible] and *adaptable*, but more of the original ground[illegible] remains. *Lowell*, Introd. to Biglow Papers, 1st ser.

adaptableness (a-dap′ta-bl-nes), *n.* Adaptability.

adaptation (ad-ap-tā′shon), *n.* [< F. *adaptation*, < ML. *adaptatio(n-)*, < L. *adaptare*: see *adapt*, *v.*] **1.** The act of adapting or adjusting; the state of being adapted or fitted; adjustment to circumstances or relations.

> [illegible] is, if one may say so, [illegible] variable in its elements [illegible] and incapable of a rigid [illegible] *Story*, Misc. Writings, p. 616.

> [illegible] that with a government also [illegible] *adaptation* to other [illegible] *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. [illegible]

2. That which is adapted; the result of altering [illegible]

[illegible]

> long series of generations, while transmission [*i. e.*, heredity] can be recognised in every generation. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 9.

adaptational (ad-ap-tā′shon-al), *a.* Relating or pertaining to adaptation, or the adjustment of one thing to another; adaptive: in *biol.*, applied to physiological or functional modifications of parts or organs, as distinguished from morphological or structural changes.

adaptative (a-dap′ta-tiv), *a.* [< L. *adaptatus*, pp. of *adaptare*, adapt (see *adapt*, *v.*), + *-ive.*] Of or pertaining to adaptation; adaptive. [Rare.]

adaptativeness (a-dap′ta-tiv-nes), *n.* Adaptability.

adaptedness (a-dap′ted-nes), *n.* The state of being adapted; suitableness; fitness.

> The *adaptedness* of the Christian faith to all such [the poor and oppressed], which was made a reproach against it by supercilious antagonists, constitutes one of its chief glories. *G. P. Fisher*, Begin. of Christianity, p. 545.

adapter (a-dap′tėr), *n.* **1.** One who adapts, or makes an adaptation; specifically, one who translates, remodels, or rearranges a composition or work, rendering it fit to be represented on the stage, as a play from a foreign tongue or from a novel.

> And, if these imaginary *adapters* of Homer modernized his whole diction, how could they preserve his metrical effects? *De Quincey*, Homer, iii.

2. That which adapts; anything that serves the purpose of adapting or adjusting one thing to another. Specifically—**3.** In *chem.*, a receiver with two necks diametrically opposite, one of which admits the neck of a retort, while the other is joined to a second receiver. It is used in distillations to give more space to elastic vapors, or to increase the length of the neck of a retort.

4. In *optics*: (*a*) A metal ring uniting two lengths of a telescope. (*b*) An attachment to a microscope for centering the illuminating apparatus or throwing it out of center. *E. H. Knight.* (*c*) A means for enabling object-glasses made by different makers, and having different screws, to be fitted to a body not specially adapted to receive them. *E. H. Knight.*—**5.** A glass or rubber tube, with ends differing in size, used to connect two other tubes or two pieces of apparatus.

adaption (a-dap′shon), *n.* [< *adapt* + *-ion.* Cf. *adoption*, < *adopt.*] Adaptation; the act of fitting. [Rare.]

> Wise contrivances and prudent *adaptions*. *Cheyne.*

adaptional (a-dap′shon-al), *a.* Relating or pertaining to adaptation, or the action of adapting: in *biol.*, applied to the process by which an organism is fitted or adapted to its environment: as, *adaptional* swellings.

adaptitude (a-dap′ti-tūd), *n.* [< *adapt* + *-itude*, after *aptitude.*] Adaptedness; special aptitude. *Browning.*

adaptive (a-dap′tiv), *a.* [< *adapt* + *-ive.* Cf. *adaptative.*] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by adaptation; making or made fit or suitable; susceptible of or undergoing accordant change. Much used in biology with reference to functional or physiological changes occasioned by variations of external conditions or environment, as opposed to *homological*. See *adaptation*, 3.

> The *adaptive* power, that is, the faculty of adapting means to proximate ends. *Coleridge*, Aids to Reflec., p. 178.

> The function of selective discrimination with the complementary power of *adaptive* response is regarded as the root-principle of mind. *Science*, IV. 17.

> In the greater number of Mammals, the bones assume a very modified and *adaptive* position. *W. H. Flower*, Osteology, p. [illegible]

> These resemblances, though so intimately connected with the whole life of the being, are ranked as merely "*adaptive*" or analogical characters. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. [illegible]

adaptively (a-dap′tiv-li), *adv.* In an adaptive manner; with adaptation; in an adjusted or fitting manner; with fitness: as, "*adaptively* modified structures," *Owen*, Class. of Mammalia.

adaptiveness (a-dap′tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being adaptive; capability of making or becoming fit or suitable.

adaptly† (a-dapt′li), *adv.* In a suitable or convenient manner; aptly; fitly.

> [illegible] active [illegible] *adaptly* fit. *Prior*, Colin's Mist. [illegible]

adaptness† (a-dapt′nes), *n.* The state of being fitted; adaptation; aptness: as, "*adaptness* of the sound to the sense," *Bp. Newton*, Milton.

adaptorial (ad-ap-tō′ri-al), *a.* [< *adapt* + *-ory* + *-al.*] Tending to adapt or fit; adaptive. [Rare.]

Adar (ā′där), *n.* [Heb. *adār*; etym. uncertain.] A Hebrew month, being the sixth of the civil and the twelfth of the ecclesiastical year, corresponding to the latter part of February and the first part of March.

adarce (a-där′sē), *n.* [L., also *adarca*, < Gr. *ἀδάρκη* or *ἀδάρκης*, also *ἄδαρκος*, a word of foreign origin.] A saltish concretion on reeds and grass in marshy grounds, noted especially in ancient Galatia, Asia Minor. It is soft and porous, and has been used to cleanse the skin in leprosy, tetters, and other diseases.

adargue†, *n.* [OSp., of Ar. origin.] An Arabic weapon like a broad dagger.

adarkon (a-där′kon), *n.* [Heb.; deriv. uncertain; by some writers connected with the name *Darius*: see *daric.*] A gold coin (also called *darkemon*) mentioned in the original text of the book of Ezra, etc., as in use among the Jews, and translated *dram* in the authorized version. It was a foreign coin, probably the Persian *daric* (which see), and is so rendered in the revised version.

adarme (ä-där′mā), *n.* [Sp. *adarme*, a dram; *a-* perhaps represents the Ar. art. *al*, the, and *-darme* the L. *drachma*: see *drachma* and *dram.*] A Spanish weight, a drachm, the 16th part of an ounce, or the 256th part of a pound, equal (in Castile) to $1\frac{1}{10}$ avoirdupois drachms. Another form is *adareme*. In their origin, avoirdupois weight and the Spanish system were identical.

adarticulation (ad-är-tik-ū-lā′shon), *n.* [< *ad-* + *articulation.*] Same as *arthrodia*.

adati† (ad′a-ti), *n.* [Also written *adaty*, pl. *adatis*, *adaties*, etc.; of E. Ind. origin. Cf. Beng. *ādat* (cerebral *d*) or *ārat*, a warehouse, a general store.] A kind of piece-goods exported from Bengal.

adaunt† (a-dänt′), *v. t.* [< ME. *adaunten*, < OF. *adanter*, *adonter*, later *addomter*, < *a-* + *danter*, *donter*, daunt: see *a-*^{11} and *daunt.*] To subdue.

> *Adaunted* the rage of a lyon savage. *Skelton*, Hercules.

adaw^{1}† (a-dâ′), *v.* [< ME. *adawen*, < *a-* + *dawen*, E. dial. *daw*: see *a-*^{1} and *daw*^{1}.] **I.** *intrans.* To wake up; awake; come to.

> But sire, a man that wakith out of his slep,
> He may not sodeynly well taken keep
> Upon a thing, ne seen it parfytly,
> Til that he be *adawed* verrayly.
> *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 1156.

II. *trans.* To awaken; arouse from sleep or swoon. *Chaucer.*

adaw^{2}† (a-dâ′), *v.* [First used in 16th century; perhaps < ME. *adawe*, *of dawe*, *of daȝe*, or in fuller phrase *of lyfe dawe*, usually with verb *bringen* or *don*, lit. bring or do (put) 'out of (life) day,' i. e., kill, hence the sense quell, subdue, assisted prob. by an erroneous etym. < *ad-* + *awe*, and prob. also by association with *adaunt*. The form *daw*, daunt, is later: see *daw*^{4}.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To daunt; quell; cow.

> The sight whereof did greatly him *adaw*. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. vii. 13.

2. To moderate; abate.

> Gins to abate the brightnesse of his beme,
> And fervour of his flames somewhat *adaw*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. ix. 35.

II. *intrans.* To become moderated or less vehement.

> Therewith her wrathfull courage gan appall,
> And haughtie spirits meekely to *adaw*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. vi. 26.

adawlet (a-dâ′let), *n.* [Also written *adawlut*, < Hind. *'adālat*, < Ar. *'adālat*, a court of justice, < Hind. and Ar. *'adl*, justice.] In the East Indies, a court of justice, civil or criminal.

adawn (a-dân′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*^{3} + *dawn.*] Dawning; at the point of dawn.

aday† (a-dā′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< ME. *aday*, *adai*; < *a*^{3} + *day*^{1}.] **1.** By day.—**2.** On each day; daily.

Now written *a day*, sometimes *a-day*. See *a*^{3}.

adays (a-dāz′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< ME. *adayes*, *a dayes*, *a daies*; < *a*^{3} + *days*, adverbial gen. sing. (now regarded as acc. pl.) of *day.*] **1**†. By day; in the daytime.

> I have miserable nights, [illegible] but I shift pretty well *adays*. *Johnson* to Mrs Thrale, Mch 19, 1777.

2. On or in the day or time: only in the compound phrase *nowadays* (which see).

adaze† (a-dāz′), *v. t.* [< ME. *adasen*, < *a-* + *dasen*, daze: see *daze.*] To dazzle. *Sir T. More.*

ad capt. An abbreviation of *ad captandum*.

ad captandum (ad kap-tan′dum). [L.: *ad*, to, for; *captandum*, gerund of *captare*, catch, seize, < *capere*, take: see *capture*.] For the purpose of catching, as in the phrase *ad captandum vulgus*, to catch the rabble: often applied adjectively to claptrap or meretricious attempts to catch popular favor or applause: as, *ad captandum* oratory.

adcorporate† (ad-kôr′pọ̄-rāt), *v. t.* [See *accorporate*.] To unite, as one body with another; accorporate.

add (ad), *v.* [< ME. *adden*, < L. *addere*, < *ad*, to, + *-dere* for **dare*, put, place: see *do*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To join or unite into one sum or aggregate. Specifically, in *math.*, to find the measure of the sum of two or more quantities, or a combination of them into which each enters with its full effect and independently of the others, so that an increase of any one of the added quantities produces an equal increase of the sum: used with *together* or *up*: as, to *add* numbers *together*; to *add* or *add up* a column of figures.

2. To unite, join, attach, annex, or subjoin as an augmentation or accretion; bring into corporate union or relation: with *to* before the subject of addition, and sometimes without an expressed object when this is implied by the subject: as, *add* another stone, or another stone *to* the pile; he continually *added* [goods or possessions] *to* his store; to *add to* one's grief.

> Ye shall not *add* [anything] *unto* the word which I command you. Deut. iv. 2.

> And, to *add* greater honours *to* his age
> Than man could give him, he died fearing God.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 2.

> [I] *add* thy name,
> O sun, to tell thee how I hate thy beams.
> *Milton*, P. L., iv. 36.

> They *added* ridge *to* valley, brook *to* pond,
> And sighed for all that bounded their domain.
> *Emerson*, Hamatreya.

3†. To put into the possession of; give or grant additionally, as to a person.

> The Lord shall *add* to me another son. Gen. xxx. 24.

> For length of days, and long life, and peace, shall they *add* to thee. Prov. iii. 2.

Added money, in *sporting*, money added by a jockey club to sweepstakes.—**Added sixth**, in *music*. See *sixth*.—**Add in**, to include.—**Add up**, to find the sum of. = **Syn.** *Add, Attach, Affix, Annex*, adduce, adjoin. The first four words agree in denoting the increasing of a thing by something additional. *Add* is the most general term, but it may denote an intimate union of the things combined, the formation of a whole in which the parts lose their individuality: as, to *add* water to a decoction; to *add* one sum to another. This idea is not expressed by any of the others. *Attach* (as also *affix* and *annex*) denotes a more external combination; it implies the possibility of detaching that which is attached: as, to *attach* a locomotive to a train. Hence we do not *attach*, but *add*, one fluid to another. It generally retains its original notion of a strong connection, physical, moral, or other: as, to *attach* a condition to a gift, a tag to a lace, or one person to another. *Affix* may be used either of that which is essential to the value or completeness of the whole, or of something that is wholly extrinsic or unrelated: as, to *affix* a signature or seal to an instrument; to *affix* a notice to a post. To *annex* sometimes brings the parts into vital relation: as, to *annex* territory, a codicil to a will, or a penalty to a prohibition.

> Care to our coffin *adds* a nail, no doubt.
> *Dr. John Wolcot*, Expost. Odes, xv.

> Their names cling to those of the greater persons to whom some chance association *attached* them.
> *Mrs. Oliphant*, Lit. Hist. of 19th Cent., III. 150.

> In *affixing* his name, an attesting witness is regarded as certifying the capacity of the testator. *Am. Cyc.*, XIV. 24.

> Since the French nation has been formed, men have proposed to *annex* this or that land on the ground that its people spoke the French tongue.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Race and Language, p. 111.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be or serve as an addition; be added: with *to*: as, the consciousness of folly often *adds to* one's regret. [Really transitive in this use, with the object implied or understood. See I., 2.]—**2.** To perform the arithmetical operation of addition.

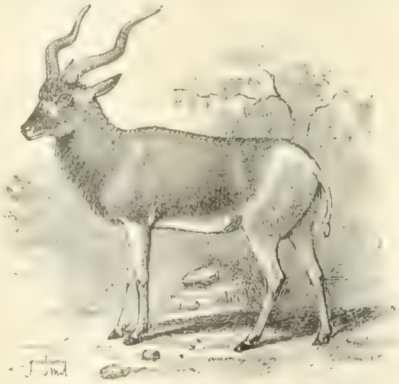
adda¹ (ad′ä), *n.* [Egypt.] A small species of Egyptian lizard, *Scincus officinalis*; the skink. It is called "officinal" on account of the repute in which it has been held by Eastern physicians for its alleged efficacy in the cure of elephantiasis, leprosy, and certain other diseases common in the East. See *skink* and *Scincus*.

adda² (ad′ä), *n.* [Telugu *adda* (cerebral *d*).] A measure used in India, equal to 8½ pints. *McElrath*, Com. Dict.

addability (ad-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *addable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being addable. Also written *addibility*.

addable (ad′a-bl), *a.* [< *add* + *-able*.] Capable of being added. Also written *addible*.

addax (ad′aks), *n.* [L., in acc. *addacem*, occurring in Pliny, who treats of the animal under the name of *strepsiceros*, i. e., the twisted-horn; a north African name, still used, it is said, in the forms *addas*, and *akas*, *akesh*.] **1.** The native name of a species of African antelope, a ruminant, hoofed, artiodactyl quadruped, of the subfamily *Antilopinæ*, family *Bovidæ*; the *Antilope addax* of Lichtenstein, *Oryx addax* of some, *Oryx nasomaculatus* of others, now *Addax nasomaculatus*: the word *addax* thus becoming technically a generic name, after having been a technical specific term, as well as originally a vernacular appellation. The addax is about 6 feet long, and about 3 feet high at the shoulder; stout in the body, like the ass; and with horns 3 or 4 feet long, slender, ringed, spirally twisted into two or three turns, and present in both sexes. The ears and tail are long, the latter terminated by a switch of hair; there are tufts of hair upon the throat, forehead, and tear-bag; the hoofs are large and semicircular, adapted for treading upon the shifting sands of the desert. The general color of the animal is whitish, with a reddish-brown head and neck, black hoofs, and a white blaze on the face, whence the name *nasomaculatus*. The addax is related to the oryx, but is generically as well as specifically distinct. The identity of this animal with that mentioned by Pliny (see etymology), though known to Gesner, was overlooked by subsequent naturalists until rediscovered by the travelers Rüppell, Hemprich, and Ehrenberg, who found the animal known to the natives under a name like that ascribed to the strepsiceros by Pliny.



Addax of Eastern Africa (*A. nasomaculatus*).

2. [*cap.*] A genus of antelopes of the subfamily *Oryginæ*, of which the addax, *A. nasomaculatus*, is the only species.

addebted†, *a.* [Sc.; at first *addettit*, *addetted*, for earlier *endetted*: see *indebted*.] Indebted.

addecimate† (a-des′i-mat), *v. t.* [< L. *addecimatus*, pp. of *addecimare*, < *ad*, to, + *decimare*, take the tenth: see *decimate*.] To take or ascertain the tithe or tenth part of; tithe; decimate. *Cockeram.*

addeem† (a-dēm′), *v. t.* [< *ad-* + *deem*. Cf. *addoom*.] **1.** To award; adjudge; sentence.

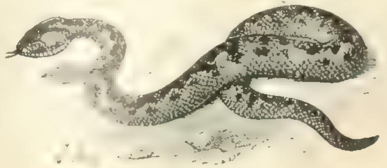
> Unto him they did *addeeme* the prise.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. iii. 15.

2. To deem; judge; esteem; account.

> She scorns to be *addeemed* so worthless-base.
> *Daniel*, Civil Wars.

addendum (a-den′dum), *n.*; pl. *addenda* (-dạ̈). [L., gerund of *addere*, add: see *add*.] A thing to be added; an addition; an appendix to a work.—**Addendum-circle** (of a gear), in *mach.*, a circle which touches the points of the teeth.—**Addendum of a tooth**, in *mach.*, that part of the tooth of a gear which lies between the pitch-circle and the point.

adder¹ (ad′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *adder, addere, addre, edder, eddre*, etc., forms interchanging with the more correct *nadder, naddere, naddre, nadre, neddere, neddre*, etc. (through confusion of *a nadder* with *an adder*: cf. *apron, auger, orange, umpire*, which have lost their initial *n* in the same way), < AS. *nædre, næddre* = OS. *nadra* = D. *adder* = OHG. *natara, natra*, MHG. *natere, nater*, G. *natter* = Icel. *nathra*, f., *nathr*, m., = Goth. *nadrs* = Ir. *nathair* = W. *neidr*, a snake, a serpent. The L. *natrix*, a water-snake, is a different word, prop. a swimmer, < *nare*, swim. The word has no connection with *atter*, poison, q. v.] **1.** The popular English name of the viper, *Vipera communis*, now *Pelias berus*, a common venomous serpent of Europe (and the only poisonous British reptile), belonging to the family *Viperidæ*, of the suborder *Solenoglypha*, of the order *Ophidia*. It grows to a length of about 2 feet, of which the tail constitutes one eighth; the head is oval, with a blunt snout. The color varies from brown or olive to brownish-yellow, variegated with a row of large confluent rhomboid spots along the middle line of the back, and a row of small triangular black spots on each side. Though the adder is venomous, its bite is not certainly known to be fatal.



Adder, or Viper (*Pelias berus*).

2. A name loosely applied to various snakes more or less resembling the viper, *Pelias berus*: as, (*a*) by the translators of the authorized version of the Bible, to several different species of venomous serpents. (*b*) By the translators of Haeckel, to the suborder *Aglyphodonta*. (*c*) By the translators of Cuvier, to the Linnean genus *Coluber*, in a large sense. (*d*) In the United States, to various spotted serpents, venomous or harmless, as species of *Toxicophis, Heterodon*, etc.

3. The sea-stickleback or adder-fish. See *adder-fish*.

adder² (ad′ėr), *n.* [< *add* + *-er*¹.] **1.** One who adds.—**2.** An instrument for performing addition.

adder-bead (ad′ėr-bēd), *n.* [< *adder*¹ + *bead*.] Same as *adder-stone*.

adder-bolt (ad′ėr-bōlt), *n.* [< *adder*¹ + *bolt*¹, from the shape of the body.] The dragon-fly. [Prov. Eng.]

adder-fish (ad′ėr-fish), *n.* [< *adder*¹ + *fish*¹.] The sea-stickleback, *Spinachia vulgaris*, a fish of the family *Gasterosteidæ*, distinguished by an elongated form and the development of numerous dorsal spines. Also called *adder* and *sea-adder*.

adder-fly (ad′ėr-flī), *n.* [< *adder*¹ + *fly*².] A name in Great Britain of the dragon-fly. Also called *adder-bolt* and *flying adder*. See *dragon-fly*.

adder-gem (ad′ėr-jem), *n.* [< *adder*¹ + *gem*.] Same as *adder-stone*.

adder-grass (ad′ėr-grȧs), *n.* [< *adder*¹ + *grass*.] A name used in the south of Scotland for *Orchis maculata*.

adder-pike (ad′ėr-pīk), *n.* [< *adder*¹ + *pike*¹.] A local English name of the fish commonly called the lesser weever, *Trachinus vipera*. Also called *otter-pike*. See *weever*.

adder's-fern (ad′ėrz-fėrn), *n.* The common polypody, *Polypodium vulgare*.

adder's-flower (ad′ėrz-flou″ėr), *n.* The red campion, *Lychnis diurna*.

adder's-meat (ad′ėrz-mēt), *n.* A name sometimes given (*a*) to the English wake-robin, *Arum maculatum* (see cut under *Arum*), and (*b*) to a chickweed, *Stellaria Holostea*.

adder's-mouth (ad′ėrz-mouth), *n.* A delicate orchid, *Microstylis ophioglossoides*, found in cool damp woods in North America, with a raceme of minute greenish flowers, and a single leaf shaped somewhat like the head of a snake.

adder-spit (ad′ėr-spit), *n.* [< *adder*¹ + *spit*².] A name of the common brake, *Pteris aquilina*.

adder's-spear (ad′ėrz-spēr), *n.* Same as *adder's-tongue*.

adder-stone (ad′ėr-stōn), *n.* [< *adder*¹ + *stone*.] The name given in different parts of Great Britain to certain rounded perforated stones or glass beads found occasionally, and popularly supposed to have a supernatural efficacy in curing the bites of adders. They are believed by archæologists to have been anciently used as spindle-whorls, that is, small fly-wheels intended to keep up the rotary motion of the spindle. Some stones or beads of this or a similar kind were by one superstitious tradition said to have been produced by a number of adders putting their heads together and hissing till the foam became consolidated into beads, supposed to be powerful charms against disease. Also called *ovum anguinum, serpent-stone, adder-bead, adder-gem*, and in Wales *glain-neidr* and *druidical bead*. The last name is given upon the supposition that these objects were used as charms or amulets by the Druids.

> And the potent *adder-stone*,
> Gender'd 'fore the autumnal moon,
> When in undulating twine
> The foaming snakes prolific join.
> *W. Mason*, Caractacus.

adder's-tongue (ad′ėrz-tung), *n.* The fern *Ophioglossum vulgatum*: so called from the form of its fruiting spike. Also called *adder's-spear*. See *Ophioglossum*.—**Yellow adder's-tongue**, a name given to the plant *Erythronium Americanum*.

adder's-violet (ad′ėrz-vī″ọ̄-let), *n.* The rattlesnake-plantain, *Goodyera pubescens*, a low orchid of North America, with conspicuously white-veined leaves.

adder's-wort (ad′ėrz-wėrt), *n.* Snakeweed, *Polygonum Bistorta*: so named from its writhed roots. Also called *bistort*, for the same reason.

addibility (ad-i-bil′i-ti), *n.* See *addability*.

addible (ad′i-bl), *a.* See *addable*.

addice† (ad′is), *n.* An obsolete form of *adz*.

addicent (ad′i-sent), *n.* [< L. *addicen(t-)s*, ppr. of *addicere*: see *addict*, *v.*] One who authoritatively transfers a thing to another. *N. E. D.*

addict (a-dikt′), *v. t.* [< L. *addictus*, pp. of *addicere*, devote, deliver over, prop. give one's assent to, < *ad*, to, + *dicere*, say, declare.] 1. To devote or give [illegible] habit or occupation; apply habitually [illegible] sly, as to a practice or habit: used reflexively: as, to *addict* one's self to [illegible] of charity; he is *addicted* [illegible] meditation, pleasure, or intemperance. [Now most frequently used in a bad sense.]

> [illegible] to the ministry of the [illegible]. 1 Cor. xvi. 15.

> [illegible] to the study of Letters. [illegible] Montaigne, 2d ed., I. 85.

2†. To give over or surrender; devote, attach, or assign; yield up, as to the service, use, or control of: used both of persons and of things.

> [illegible] madam. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 3.

> [illegible] *addicted* to wood. *Evelyn*, Diary, April 18, 1680.

Specifically—3. In *Rom. law*, to deliver over formally by the sentence of a judge, as a debtor to the service of his creditor. = **Syn. 1.** *Addict*, *Devote*, *Apply*, [illegible]. These words, where they approach in meaning, are most used reflexively. *Addict* and *devote* are often used in the passive. *Addict* has quite lost the idea of dedication; it is the yielding to impulse and [illegible]. *Devote* retains much of the idea of service or loyalty by vow; hence it is rarely used of that which is evil. *Addicted* to every form of folly; *devoted* to hunting, astronomy, philosophy. *Apply* is neutral morally, and implies industry or assiduity: as, he *applied* himself to his task, to learning.

> The Courtiers were all much *addicted* to Play. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. [illegible]

> We should reflect that the earliest intellectual exercise to which a young nation *devotes* itself is the study of its laws. *Maine*, Village Communities, p. 380.

> [illegible] hearts unto wisdom. Ps. xc. 12.

addict† (a-dikt′), *a.* [< L. *addictus*, pp.: see the verb.] Addicted.

> If he be *addict* to vice,
> Quickly him they will entice.
> *Skelton*, [illegible]

addictedness (a-dik′ted-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being addicted.

> My former [illegible] to make chymical experiments. *Boyle*.

addiction (a-dik′shon), *n.* [< L. *addictio*(*n-*), delivering up, awarding, < *addicere*: see *addict*, *v.*] 1. The state of being given up to some habit, practice, or pursuit; addictedness; devotion.

> His *addiction* was to courses vain. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 1.

> From our German forefathers we inherit our phlegm, our steadiness, our domestic habitudes, and our unhappy *addiction* to spirituous liquors. *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 13.

> Southey, in a letter to William Taylor, protests, with much emphasis, against his *addiction* to words "which are so foreign as not to be even in Johnson's farrago of a [illegible]." *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. [illegible]

2. In *Rom. law*, a formal giving over or delivery by sentence of court; hence, a surrender or dedication of any one to a master. *N. E. D.*

ad diem (ad dī′em). [L.: *ad*, at, to; *diem*, acc. of *dies*, day: see *dies*, *dial*.] In *law*, at the day.

adding-machine (ad′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* [< *adding*, verbal n. of *add*, + *machine*.] An instrument or a machine intended to facilitate or perform the addition of numbers. See *calculating machine*, *arithmometer*.

addis†, *n.* An obsolete form of *adz*.

Addisonian (ad-i-sō′ni-an), *a.* [The surname *Addison*, ME. *Adeson*, is equiv. to *Adamson*, i. e., Adam's son. Cf. *Atchison*.] Pertaining to or resembling the English author Joseph Addison or his writings: as, an *Addisonian* style.

> [illegible] plan to enter [illegible] competition [illegible] XXVII. 9[illegible].

Addison's cheloid (ad′i-sonz [illegible]). See [illegible]

Addison's disease (ad′i-sonz [illegible]). See [illegible]

additament [illegible] ment), *n.* [illegible] *additu*[illegible], pp. [illegible] addition; something [illegible]

[illegible]

additamentary [illegible] *a.* Pertaining [illegible] addi[illegible]

[illegible]

addition [illegible]

see *add.*] 1. The act or process of adding or uniting, especially so that the parts remain independent of one another: opposed to *subtraction* or *diminution*: as, a sum is increased by *addition*; to increase a heap by the *addition* of more. Specifically, in *arith.*, the uniting of two or more numbers in one sum; also, that branch of arithmetic which treats of such combinations. *Simple* addition is the adding of numbers, irrespective of the things denoted by them, or the adding of sums of the same denomination, as pounds to pounds, ounces to ounces, etc. *Compound* addition is the adding of sums of different denominations, as pounds, shillings, and pence to pounds, shillings, and pence, like being added to like. The addition of all kinds of multiple quantity is performed according to the principle of compound addition; thus, the addition of two imaginary quantities is effected by adding the real parts together to get the new real part, and the imaginary parts to get the new imaginary part. *Logical* addition is a mode of combination of terms, propositions, or arguments, resulting in a compound (the sum), true if any of the elements are true, and false only if all are false.
2. The result of adding; anything added, whether material or immaterial.

> Her youth, her beauty, innocence, discretion,
> Without *additions* of estate or birth,
> Are dower for a prince indeed.
> *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, v. 1.

Specifically—(*a*) In *law*, a title or designation annexed to a man's name to show his rank, occupation, or place of residence: as, John Doe, *Esq.*; Richard Roe, *Gent.*; Robert Dale, *Mason*; Thomas Way, *of Boston*. Hence—(*b*) An epithet or any added designation or description: a use frequent in Shakspere, but now obsolete.

> They clepe us drunkards, and with swinish phrase
> Soil our *addition*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4.

> This man, lady, hath robbed many beasts of their particular *additions*; he is as valiant as the lion, churlish as the bear, slow as the elephant. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 2.

(*c*†) In *music*, a dot at the side of a note indicating that its sound is to be lengthened one half. (*d*) In *her.*, same as *augmentation*. (*e*) In *distilling*, anything added to the wash or liquor when in a state of fermentation. — **Exercise and addition.** See *exercise*. **Geometrical addition**, or **addition of vectors**, the finding of a vector quantity, S, such that if the vectors to be added are placed in a linear series, each after the first beginning where the one before it ends, then, in whatever order they are taken, if S be made to begin where the first of the added vectors begins, it ends where the last ends. = **Syn. 1.** Adding, annexation.—**2.** Superaddition, appendage, adjunct, increase, increment, extension, enlargement, augmentation.

addition (a-dish′on), *v. t.* 1†. To furnish with an addition, or a designation additional to one's name.

> Same as *additioned* with the title of laureate. *Fuller*, Worthies, Cambridgeshire.

2. To combine; add together. [Rare.]

> The breaking up of a whole into parts really precedes in facility the *additioning* of parts into a whole, for the reason that the power of destruction in a child obviously precedes the power of construction. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVII. 61.

additional (a-dish′on-al), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *additionnel*, < L. as if **additionalis*, < *additio*(*n-*): see *addition*.] **I.** *a.* Added; supplementary.

> Every month, every day indeed, produces its own novelties, with the *additional* zest that they are novelties. *De Quincey*, Style, iv.

Additional accompaniments, in *music*. See *accompaniment*.

II. *n.* Something added; an addition. [Rare.]

> Many thanks for the *additionals* you are pleased to communicate to me, in continuance of Sir Philip Sidney's Arcadia. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 29.

additionally (a-dish′on-al-i), *adv.* By way of addition.

additionary† (a-dish′on-ā-ri), *a.* Additional.

> What is necessary, and what is *additionary*. *Herbert*, Country Parson, xxxi.

addititious (ad-i-tish′us), *a.* [< LL. *additicius*, additional, < L. *addere*, pp. *additus*, add: see *add.*] Additive; additional; characterized by having been added. [Rare.]

additive (ad′i-tiv), *a.* [< LL. *additivus*, added, < L. *addere*, pp. *additus*, add: see *add.*] To be added; of the nature of an addition; helping to increase: as, an *additive* correction (a correction to be added).

> The general sum of such work is great; for all of it as genuine, tends towards one goal; all of it is *additive*, none of it subtractive. *Carlyle*, Hero Worship, iv.

additively (ad′i-tiv-li), *adv.* By way of addition; in an additive manner.

additor (ad′i-tor), *n.* [< L. as if **additor*, < *addere*, pp. *additus*, add: see *add.*] A piece of link [illegible] for adding angles, forming part of Kempe's [illegible] for describing algebraic curves.

additory (ad′i-to-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **additorius*, < *additor*.] Adding or capable of adding [illegible] addition. *Arbuthnot*. [Rare.]

addle^1 (ad′l), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *adel* (as in *adel ey*, [illegible] egg), [illegible] AS. *adela*, mud [illegible] East Fries. *adel*, dung [illegible] comp. *adelpol*, addle pool; cf. [illegible] *addle-aab*, a filthy pool), = OSw. [illegible] comp. *ko-adel*, cow urine. No connection with AS. *ādl*, disease.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Liquid filth; putrid urine or mire; the drainage from a dunghill. [Prov. Eng.]—**2**†. The dry lees of wine. *Bailey*; *Ash*.—**3.** Same as *attle*^{1}.

II. *a.* [*Addle egg*, ME. *adel ey*, equiv. to ML. *ovum ūrīnæ*, lit. egg of urine, a perversion of L. *ovum ūrinum* (Pliny), repr. Gr. ὠὸν οὔριον, a wind-egg (οὖρος, a wind). A popular etym. connected *addle*, as an adj., with *idle*: "An *adle egge*, q. idle egge, because it is good for nothing" (Minsheu).] 1. Having lost the power of development and become rotten; putrid: applied to eggs. Hence—2. Empty; idle; vain; barren; producing nothing; muddled, confused, as the head or brain.

> To William all give audience,
> And pray ye for his noddle,
> For all the Farie's evidence
> Were lost, if that were *addle*.
> *Bp. Corbet*, Farewell to the Faeryes.

> His brains grow *addle*.
> *Dryden*, Prol. to Don Sebastian, l. 24.

addle^1 (ad′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *addled*, ppr. *addling*. [< *addle*^{1}, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make corrupt or putrid, as eggs.

> Themselves were chilled, their eggs were *addled*.
> *Cowper*, Pairing Time Anticipated.

Hence—2. To spoil; make worthless or ineffective; muddle; confuse: as, to *addle* the brain, or a piece of work.

> His cold procrastination *addled* the victory of Lepanto, as it had formerly *addled* that of St. Quentin. *Simpson*, Sch. Shak., I. 97. (*N. E. D.*)

3. To manure with liquid. [Scotch.]

II. *intrans.* To become addled, as an egg; hence, to come to nought; be spoiled.

addle^2 (ad′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *addled*, ppr. *addling*. [E. dial., also *eddle*, < ME. *addlen*, *adlen*, earn, gain, Icel. *ödhla*, in refl. *ödhlask*, spelled also *adhlask*, win, gain, < *odhal*, patrimony, = AS. *ēthel*, home, dwelling, property.] **I.** *trans.* To earn; accumulate gradually, as money. [North. Eng.]

> Parson's lass . . .
> Mun be a guvness, lad, or summut, and *addle* her bread.
> *Tennyson*, Northern Farmer, N. S.

II.† *intrans.* To produce or yield fruit; ripen.

> Where ivy embraceth the tree very sore,
> Kill ivy, else tree will *addle* no more.
> *Tusser*, Five Hundred Points (1573), p. 47.

addle^2 (ad′l), *n.* [< *addle*^{2}, *v.*] Laborers' wages. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

addle-brain (ad′l-brān), *n.* [< *addle*^{1}, *a.*, + *brain*.] A stupid bungler; an addle-pate.

addle-headed (ad′l-hed″ed), *a.* [< *addle*^{1}, *a.*, + *head* + *-ed*^{2}.] Stupid; muddled. An equivalent form is *addle-pated*.

addlement (ad′l-ment), *n.* [< *addle*^{1}, *v.*, + *-ment*.] The process of addling or of becoming addled. *N. E. D.*

addle-pate (ad′l-pāt), *n.* [< *addle*^{1}, *a.*, + *pate*.] A stupid person.

> It is quite too overpowering for such *addle-pates* as this gentleman and myself. *Mrs. Craik*, Ogilvies, p. 138.

addle-pated (ad′l-pā″ted), *a.* [As *addle-pate* + *-ed*^{2}.] Same as *addle-headed*.

addle-plot (ad′l-plot), *n.* [< *addle*^{1}, *v.*, + obj. *plot*^{2}.] A person who spoils any amusement; a marsport or marplot.

addle-pool (ad′l-pöl), *n.* [< *addle*^{1} + *pool*^{1}; = East Fries. *adelpol*.] A pool of filthy water. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

addling^1 (ad′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *addle*^{1}, *v.*] 1. Decomposition of an egg.—2. Muddling of the wits.

addling^2 (ad′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *addle*^{2}, *v.*] 1. The act of earning by labor.—2. *pl.* That which is earned; earnings. Also written *adlings*. [North. Eng.]

addoom† (a-döm′), *v. t.* [< *ad-* + *doom*. Cf. *addeem*.] To adjudge.

> Unto me *addoom* that is my dew.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VII. vii. 56.

addorsed, *p. a.* See *adorsed*.

address (a-dres′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *addressed* (also *addrest*), ppr. *addressing*. [< ME. *adressen*, < OF. *adresser*, *adressier*, *adresier*, earlier *adrescer*, *adrecer*, *adrecier*, etc., F. *adresser* = Pr. *adressar* = Sp. *aderezar* = Pg. *adereçar* = It. *addirizzare*, ML. **addrictiare* (*addrictiare*, *addressare*, etc.), for **addirectiare*, < *ad*, to, + **directiare*, *directiare*, make straight, > OF. *dresser*, *drecer*, E. *dress*: see *a-*^{11}, *ad-*, and *dress*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. Primarily, to make direct or straight; [illegible] erect, or straighten up; hence, to bring into line or order, as troops (see *dress*); make [illegible] general; arrange, redress, as wrongs, etc. *N. E. D.*—2†. To direct in a course or to an end; impart a direction to, as toward an object or a destination; aim, as a missile; apply directly, as action. [Still used, in the game of golf, in the phrase "to *address* a ball," and sometimes in poetry.]

> Imbrasides *addrest* his javeline at him. *Chapman*, Iliad.
>
> Good youth, *address* thy gait unto her. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 4.
>
> Then those eight mighty daughters of the plough
> Bent their broad faces toward us and *address'd*
> Their motion. *Tennyson*, The Princess, iv.

3. To direct the energy or force of; subject to the effort of doing; apply to the accomplishment of: used reflexively, with *to:* as, he *addressed himself to* the work in hand.

> This was a practical question, and they [the framers of the American Constitution] *addressed themselves to* it as men of knowledge and judgment should. *Lowell*, Democracy.

4. To direct to the ear or attention, as speech or writing; utter directly or by direct transmission, as to a person or persons: as, to *address* a warning to a friend, or a petition to the legislature.

> The young hero had *addressed* his prayers to him for his assistance. *Dryden.*
>
> The supplications which Francis [Bacon] *addressed* to his uncle and aunt were earnest, humble, and almost servile. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

5. To direct speech or writing to; aim at the hearing or attention of; speak or write to: as, to *address* an assembly; he *addressed* his constituents by letter.

> Though he [Cæsar] seldom *addresses* the Senate, he is considered as the finest speaker there, after the Consul. *Macaulay*, Fragments of a Roman Tale.
>
> Straightway he spake, and thus *address'd* the Gods. *M. Arnold*, Balder Dead.

6. To apply in speech; subject to hearing or notice: used reflexively, with *to:* as, he *addressed himself to* the chairman.

> Our legislators, our candidates, on great occasions even our advocates, *address themselves* less *to* the audience than *to* the reporters. *Macaulay*, Athenian Orators.

7. To direct for transmission; put a direction or superscription on: as, to *address* a letter or parcel to a person at his residence; to *address* newspapers or circulars.

> Books . . . not intended for . . . the persons to whom they are *addressed*, but . . . for sale, are liable to customs duties upon entering . . . Colombia. *U. S. Postal Guide.*

8. To direct attentions to in courtship; pay court to as a lover.

> To prevent the confusion that might arise from our both *addressing* the same lady, I shall expect the honour of your company to settle our pretensions in King's Mead Fields. *Sheridan.*
>
> She is too fine and too conscious of herself to repulse any man who may *address* her. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 316.

9. To prepare; make ready: often with *to* or *for.*

> The five foolish virgins *addressed* themselves at the noise of the bridegroom's coming. *Jer. Taylor.*
>
> Turnus *addressed* his men *to* single fight. *Dryden*, Æneid.
>
> To-morrow *for* the march are we *address'd.* *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 3.

Hence—**10**†. To clothe or array; dress; adorn; trim.

> Other writers and recorders of fables could have told you that Tecla sometime *addressed* herself in man's apparel. *Bp. Jewell*, Def. of Apologie, p. 375.

11. In *com.*, to consign or intrust to the care of another, as agent or factor: as, the ship was *addressed* to a merchant in Baltimore.

II.† *intrans.* **1.** To direct speech; speak.

> My lord of Burgundy,
> We first *address* towards you. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1.

2. To make an address or appeal.

> The Earl of Shaftesbury, having *addressed* in vain for his majesty's favour, resorted by habeas corpus to the King's Bench. *Marvell*, Growth of Popery.

3. To make preparations; get ready.

> Let us *address* to tend on Hector's heels. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 4.
>
> They ended parle, and both *address'd* for fight. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 296.

address (a̤-dres'), *n.* [= F. *adresse*, n.; from the verb.] **1.** Power of properly directing or guiding one's own action or conduct; skilful management; dexterity; adroitness: as, he managed the affair with *address.*

> Here Rhadamanthus, in his travels, had collected those inventions and institutions of a civilized people, which he had the *address* to apply to the confirmation of his own authority. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 505.
>
> There needs no small degree of *address* to gain the reputation of benevolence without incurring the expense. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, v. 1.

2. Direction or guidance of speech; the act or manner of speaking to persons; personal bearing in intercourse; accost: as, Sir is a title of *address;* he is a man of good *address.* Hence —**3.** The attention paid by a lover to his mistress; courtship; *pl.* (more commonly), the acts of courtship; the attentions of a lover: as, to pay one's *addresses* to a lady.

> As some coy nymph her lover's warm *address*
> Not quite indulges, nor can quite repress.
> *Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 19.
>
> Tell me whose *address* thou favour'st most. *Addison*, Cato, i. 4.
>
> A gentleman . . . made his *addresses* to me. *Addison.*

4. An utterance of thought addressed by speech to an audience, or transmitted in writing to a person or body of persons; usually, an expression of views or sentiments on some matter of direct concern or interest to the person or persons addressed; a speech or discourse suited to an occasion or to circumstances: as, to deliver an *address* on the events of the day; an *address* of congratulation; the *address* of Parliament in reply to the queen's speech.

> It was, therefore, during a period of considerable political perturbation that Mr. Bright put forth an *address* dated January 31st, 1837. *J. Barnett Smith*, John Bright, p. 23.

5. A formal request addressed to the executive by one or both branches of a legislative body, requesting it to do a particular thing.

> The Constitutions of England, of Massachusetts, of Pennsylvania, authorized the removal of an obnoxious judge on a mere *address* of the legislature. *H. Adams*, John Randolph, p. 132.
>
> The power of *address*, whenever it has been used in this commonwealth, has been used to remove judges who had not violated any law. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 161.

6. A direction for guidance, as to a person's abode; hence, the place at which a person resides, or the name and place of destination, with any other details, necessary for the direction of a letter or package: as, what is your present *address?* the *address* or superscription on a letter.

> Mrs. Dangle, shall I beg you to offer them some refreshments, and take their *address* in the next room? *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 2.

7. In *equity pleading*, the technical description in a bill of the court whose remedial power is sought.—**8.** In *com.*, the act of despatching or consigning, as a ship, to an agent at the port of destination.—**9**†. Formerly used in the sense of preparation, or the state of preparing or being prepared, and in various applications arising therefrom, as an appliance, array or dress, etc. *N. E. D.* = **Syn. 1.** Tact, cleverness.—**2.** See *port.*—**4.** *Oration, Harangue*, etc. (see *speech*), lecture, discourse, sermon.—**6.** Residence, superscription.

addressee (a̤-dres-ē'), *n.* [< *address*, v., + *-ee*².] One who is addressed; specifically, one to whom anything is addressed.

> The postmaster shall also, at the time of its arrival, notify the *addressee* thereof that such letter or package has been received. *Reg. of the U. S. P. O. Dep.*, 1874, iii. § 52.
>
> The strong presumption this offers in favour of this youthful nobleman [Lord Southampton] as the *addressee* of the sonnets is most strangely disregarded by Shaksperian specialists of the present day. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 22.

addresser (a̤-dres'ėr), *n.* One who addresses or petitions. Specifically (with or without a capital letter), in the reign of Charles II. of England, a member of the country party, so called from their address to the king praying for an immediate assembly of the Parliament, the summons of which was delayed on account of its being adverse to the court; an opponent of the court party or Abhorrers. They also received the name of *Petitioners*, and afterward that of *Whigs.* See *abhorrer.*

addressful (a̤-dres'fůl), *a.* Skilful; dexterous. *Mallet.*

addressing-machine (a̤-dres'ing-ma̤-shēn″), *n.* An apparatus for placing addresses on newspaper-wrappers, etc.

addression† (a̤-dresh'o̤n), *n.* [< *address.* Cf. *compression*, etc.] The act of addressing or directing one's course; route; direction of a journey.

> To Pylos first be thy *addression* then. *Chapman*, Odyssey, i. 438.

addressment† (a̤-dres'ment), *n.* [< F. *adressement* (Cotgrave): see *address* and *-ment.*] The act of addressing; the act of directing one's attention, speech, or effort toward a particular point, person, or object.

addubitation† (a-dū-bi-tā'sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *addubitatus*, pp. of *addubitare*, incline to doubt, < *ad*, to, + *dubitare*, doubt: see *doubt.*] A doubting; insinuated doubt.

> That this was not a vniuersall practice, it may appeare by St. Austins *addubitation.* *J. Denison*, Heavenly Banquet (1619), p. 353.

adduce (a-dūs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *adduced*, ppr. *adducing.* [< L. *adducere*, lead or bring to, < *ad*, to, + *ducere*, lead: see *duct, duke.*] To bring forward, present, or offer; advance; cite; name or instance as authority or evidence for what one advances.

> Reasons good
> I shall *adduce* in due time to my peers.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 313.
>
> The speculations of those early Christian theologians who *adduced* the crying of the new-born babe in proof of its innate wickedness. *J. Fiske*, Cos. Phil., I. 105.

Syn. *Adduce, Allege, Assign, Advance, Offer, Cite. Offer* and *assign* are the least forcible of these words. To *offer* is simply to present for acceptance. We may *offer* a plea, an apology, or an excuse, but it may not be accepted. We may *assign* a reason, but it may not be the real or only reason which might be given by us. We may *advance* an opinion or a theory, and may *cite* authorities in support of it. *Allege* is the most positive of all these words. To *allege* is to make an unsupported statement regarding something; to *adduce*, on the other hand, is to bring forward proofs or evidence in support of some statement or proposition already made: as, he *alleged* that he had been robbed by A. B., but *adduced* no proof in support of his allegation.

> I too prize facts, and am *adducing* nothing else. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 177.
>
> To *allege* the real or supposed primeval kindred between Magyars and Ottomans as a ground for political action . . . is an extreme case. *E. A. Freeman*, Race and Language.
>
> To some such causes as you have *assigned*, may be ascribed the delay which the petition has encountered. *Washington*, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 372.
>
> The views I shall *advance* in these lectures. *Beale*, Bioplasm, § 2.
>
> If your arguments be rational, *offer* them in as moving a manner as the nature of the subject will admit. *Swift.*

adduceable (a-dū'sa̤-bl), *a.* [< *adduce* + *-able.*] See *adducible.*

adducent (a-dū'sent), *a.* [< L. *adducen(t-)s*, ppr. of *adducere:* see *adduce.*] Bringing together; drawing one thing to or toward another; performing the act of adduction; having the function of an adductor: opposed to *abducent:* chiefly or exclusively an anatomical term, applied to certain muscles or to their action. See *adductor, a.*

adducer (a-dū'sėr), *n.* One who adduces.

adducible (a-dū'si-bl), *a.* [< *adduce* + *-ible.*] Capable of being adduced. Sometimes (but very rarely) spelled *adduceable.*

> Here I end my specimens, among the many which might be given, of the arguments *adducible* for Christianity. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 478.

adduct (a-dukt'), *v. t.* [< L. *adductus*, pp. of *adducere:* see *adduce.*] **1**†. To draw on; induce; allure.

> Either impelled by lewd disposition or *adducted* by hope of rewarde. *Time's Storehouse*, p. 680.

2. In *physiol.*, to bring to or toward a median line or main axis. See *adduction*, 2.

> The pectineus and three adductors *adduct* the thigh powerfully. *H. Gray*, Anat., p. 412.

adduction (a-duk'sho̤n), *n.* [< ML. *adductio(n-)*, < L. *adducere*, pp. *adductus:* see *adduce.*] **1.** The act of adducing or bringing forward something as evidence in support of a contention or an argument. [Rare.]

> An *adduction* of facts gathered from various quarters. *Is. Taylor.*

2. (*a*) In *physiol.*, the action of the adductor or adducent muscles. (*b*) In *surg.*, the adducent action of a surgeon upon a limb or other member of the body; the position of a part which is the result of such action: the opposite of *abduction.* In either use, adduction consists in bringing a limb to or toward the long axis of the body, so that it shall be parallel therewith or with its fellow; or in bringing together two or several similar parts, as the spread fingers of the human hand, the opened shells of a bivalve mollusk, etc.

adductive (a-duk'tiv), *a.* [< L. as if **adductivus*, < *adducere*, pp. *adductus:* see *adduce.*] Adducing or bringing forward.

adductor (a-duk'to̤r), *n.* and *a.* [L., a procurer, lit. one who draws to, < *adducere*, pp. *adductus:* see *adduce.*] **I.** *n.*; pl. *adductors* (-to̤rz) or *adductores* (ad-uk-tō'rēz). In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, that which adducts; specifically, the name of several muscles which draw certain parts to or toward one common center or median line: the opposite of ***abductor.*** The word is also applied to various muscles not specifically so named; thus, the internal rectus of the eye is an *adductor* of the eyeball. The muscles which close the shells of bivalves are generically termed *adductors.* See cuts under *Lamellibranchiata, Waldheimia*, and *Productidæ.*—**Adductor arcuum**, the adductor of the arches, a muscle of the side of the neck of some *Batrachia*, as *Menopoma.*—**Adductor branchiarum**, the adductor of the gills, a muscle of some *Batrachia*, as *Menobranchus.* **Adductor brevis** (the short adductor), **adductor longus** (the long adductor), **adductor**

magnus, the great adductor, the three adductor muscles of the [illegible] thigh, arising from the [illegible] and inserted in the linea aspera of the [illegible].—**Adductor digiti tertii, adductor digiti quarti**, [illegible] of the third digit and of the fourth [illegible] animals, as the chameleon.—**Adductor mandibulæ**, in *Crustacea*, a muscle which adducts [illegible] and so brings together the opposite [illegible] jaw.—**Adductor pollicis**, the adductor [illegible].—**Adductor pollicis pedis**, or adductor hallucis, the adductor of the great toe. [illegible] having the same function are sometimes called adductors.]

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to an adductor; having the [illegible] adducting: adducent: as, the [illegible] thigh: opposed to *abductor*.—**Adductor impressions**, in *conch.*, the scars [illegible] the opposite valves of bivalve [illegible] muscles; the ciboria. (See [illegible] generally two, an anterior and a posterior, as in the clam, but often only one, as in the oyster and scallop (*Pecten*).—**Adductor muscles.** (*a*) In *anat.*, the adductors. See I. (*b*) In *malacology*, the muscles which draw together or close the valves in bivalve mollusks. See cut under *Waldheimia*.

addulce† (a-duls'), *v. t.* [< late ME. *adoulce*, < OF. *adoulcer*, earlier *adulcir*, *adolcir*, F. *adoucir*, < ML. **addulcare*, < L. *ad*, to, + *dulcis*, sweet: see *dulce*.] To sweeten.

> Some mirth t' *addulce* man's miseries. *Herrick.*

-ade[1]. [(1) < F. *-ade*, < Pr. Sp. or Pg. *-ada*, or It. *-ata*, < L. *-ata*, f.; (2) < Pr. *-at*, Sp. or Pg. *-ado*, or It. *-ato*, < L. *-atus*, m., pp. suffix of verbs in *-are*: see *-ate*[1]. The native F. form is *-ée*, OF. *-ee*, whence in older E. *-y*: cf. *army* (F.) with *armada* (Sp.), ult. < L. *armata*.] **1.** A suffix of nouns of French or other Romance origin, as *accolade*, *ambuscade*, *brigade*, *cannonade*, *lemonade*, etc., or of (a few) English nouns formed on the same model, as *blockade*, *orangeade*.—**2.** A suffix of nouns of Spanish or Italian origin (originally masculine form of preceding), as *brocade*, *renegade*, etc. It also appears in the Spanish form *-ado*, as in *renegado*, *desperado*.

-ade[2]. [< F. *-ade*, < L. *-as* (*-ad-*), < Gr. *-ας* (*-αδ-*), fem. suffix: see *-ad*[2].] A suffix of Greek origin, now usually *-ad*, as in *decade* (sometimes *decad*), *nomade* (usually *nomad*, like *monad*, *triad*, etc.).

adeb (ad'eb), *n.* [Ar.] An Egyptian weight equal to 210 okes. See *oke*.

adeed†, *adv.* Indeed.

> Say, did ye fleech and speak them fair?" "*Aded* did I, quo' Bottom. *Blackwood's Mag.*, XXII. 404.

adeem (a-dēm'), *v. t.* [< L. *adimere*, take away, < *ad*, to, + *emere*, take. Cf. *redeem*.] In *law*, to revoke (a legacy), either (1) by implication, as by a different disposition of the bequest during the life of the testator, or (2) by satisfaction of the legacy in advance, as by delivery of the thing bequeathed, or its equivalent, to the legatee during the lifetime of the bequeather.

> A specific legacy may be *adeemed*; . . . if the subject [illegible] in existence at the time of the testator's death, [illegible] entirely fails. . . . A specific gift is not [illegible] the testator's pledge of the subject of it, and [illegible] entitled to have it redeemed by the [illegible] *Am. Cyc.*, X. 316.

adeep (a-dēp'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*[3] + *deep*, after *aloft*, *alow*, etc.] Deeply. [Rare.]

> We [illegible] *adeep* down creation's profound,
> [illegible] God's voice.
> [illegible] *Browning*, Rhap. of Life's Progress.

Adela (a-dē'lä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄδηλος*, not manifest, < [illegible] + *δῆλος*, clear, manifest.] A genus of moths, of the family *Yponomeutidæ*. [illegible] species, notable for spinning [illegible].

adelantadillo (a-da-lan-ta-del'yo), *n.* [Sp., [illegible] of *adelantado*, advanced, early, applied to [illegible] or plants: see *adelantado*.] A Spanish [illegible] of the earliest ripe grapes.

adelantado ([illegible]-dō), *n.* [Sp.: lit., advanced, [illegible] applied to fruit or plants, [illegible] advance, [illegible] anticipate, [illegible] forward, [illegible] < *ad*, [illegible] The title [illegible] given [illegible] governor of a province. [illegible]

Ade[illegible]

[illegible]

somata, and making the third section consist of the order [illegible]*somata* – these ordinal names being all Leach's, excepting Westwood's *Adelarthrosomata*.

adelarthrosomatous (ad-ē-lär-thrō-sō'ma-tus), *a.* Being indistinctly jointed; having the body indistinctly segmented; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Adelarthrosomata*.

adelaster (ad-ē-las'tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄδηλος*, not manifest, + *ἀστήρ*, star (in ref. to the flower).] A proposed name for such plants as come into cultivation before they are sufficiently well known to be referred to their true genera.

adelfisch (ä'del-fish), *n.* [G., < *adel*, nobility, + *fisch* = E. *fish*.] A name of a European species of whitefish, *Coregonus lavaretus*: synonymous with *lavaret* (which see).

adeling†, *n.* Obsolete form of *atheling*.

Adelobranchia (ad″ē-lō-brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄδηλος*, not manifest, + *βράγχια*, gills.] **1.** A family name for gastropods in which the respiratory cavity has a slit-like outlet and is without a siphon. The term includes the pulmonates as well as the marine forms. *Duméril*, 1807.—**2.** An ordinal name for the true pulmonates. *Risso*, 1826.

adelocodonic (ad″ē-lō-kō-don'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄδηλος*, not manifest, + *κώδων*, a bell, the head of a flower.] In *zoöl.*, noting the condition of a gonophore when no developed umbrella is present. *Pascoe.*

adelomorphous (ad″ē-lō-môr'fus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄδηλος*, not manifest, + *μορφή*, form.] Of a form which is inconspicuous or not apparent: applied to the so-called principal or central cells of the cardiac glands of the stomach.

adelopneumon (ad'ē-lop-nū'mon), *n.* One of the *Adelopneumona*.

Adelopneumona (ad″ē-lop-nū'mō-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄδηλος*, not manifest, + *πνεύμων*, lung: see *pneumonia*.] A name sometimes given to the inoperculate terrestrial gastropods, in allusion to the inclosure of the pulmonary cavity by the union of the mantle with the nape, except at a lateral aperture: synonymous with *Pulmonifera*.

adelopod, adelopode (a-dē'lō-pod, -pōd), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄδηλος*, not manifest, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] An animal whose feet are inconspicuous or not apparent.

-adelphia. [NL., < Gr. *-αδελφία*, < *ἀδελφός*, brother, *ἀδελφή*, sister, lit. co-uterine, < *ἀ-* copulative + *δελφύς*, uterus.] In *bot.*, the second element, signifying fraternity, in the names of the 17th, 18th, and 19th classes (*Monadelphia*, *Diadelphia*, and *Polyadelphia*) of the Linnean system of sexual classification, used to denote the coalescence of stamens by their filaments into one, two, or more sets.

Adelphian (a-del'fi-an), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀδελφός*, brother: see above.] Same as *Euchite*.

adelphous (a-del'fus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀδελφός*, brother: see *-adelphia*.] Related; in *bot.*, having stamens united by their filaments into sets: used mostly in composition, as in *monadelphous*, etc.

adempt† (a-dempt'), *a.* [< L. *ademptus*, pp. of *adimere*, take away: see *adeem*.] Taken away.

> Without any sinister suspicion of anything being added or *adempt*. *Latimer*, Pref. to Serm. bef. Edw. VI.

ademption (a-demp'shon), *n.* [< L. *ademptio(n-)*, < *adimere*, pp. *ademptus*, take away: see *adeem*.] In *law*, the revocation of a grant, donation, or the like; especially, the lapse of a legacy, (1) by the testator's satisfying it by delivery or payment to the legatee before his death, or (2) by his otherwise dealing with the thing bequeathed so as to manifest an intent to revoke the bequest. See *adeem*.

Aden (a'den), *n.* [Also written fancifully *Aidenn*, after the Oriental forms, Ar. *'Adn*, Hind. *Adan*, etc.: see *Eden*.] Same as *Eden*.

> Blooming as *Aden* in its earliest hour.
> *Byron*, Bride of Abydos, ii. [illegible]
>
> Tell this soul with sorrow laden if, within the distant
> *Aidenn*,
> It shall clasp a sainted maiden whom the angels name
> Lenore.
> *Poe*, The Raven.

aden-. Same as *adeno-*.

adenalgia (ad-e-nal'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. [illegible], a gland, + *-αλγία*, < *ἄλγος*, pain.] In [illegible], pain in a gland; adenodynia.

adenalgy (ad-e-nal'ji), *n.* Same as *adenalgia*.

Adenanthera (ad-e-nan-thē'rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. [illegible], a gland, + NL. *anthera*, anther: [illegible].] A genus of trees and shrubs, native of [illegible] and Ceylon, natural order [illegible], suborder *Mimoseæ*. [illegible] India and yields [illegible] red [illegible] The bright scarlet [illegible] weights.

adeni-. Same as *adeno-*.

adenia (a-de'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀδήν*, a gland.] **1.** A name which has been applied to strumous or syphilitic chronic adenitis, and to Hodgkin's disease.—**2.** [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a genus of dipterous insects. *Desvoidy*, 1863.

adeniform (a-den'i-fôrm or ad'e-ni-fôrm), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + L. *-formis*, < *forma*, shape.] Of a gland-like shape.

adenitis (ad-e-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of a gland, especially of a lymphatic gland.

adenko (a-deng'kō), *n.* [Native name.] A calabash or gourd used on the Gold Coast of Africa for holding liquids, and generally decorated by carvings in low relief or incised lines.

adeno-. [Combining form (*aden-* before a vowel, *adeni-* regarded as Latin) of Gr. *ἀδήν* (*ἀδενο-*), a gland.] An element in compound words of Greek origin, meaning gland.

adenocarcinoma (ad″e-nō-kär-si-nō'mä), *n.*; pl. *adenocarcinomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + *καρκίνωμα*: see *carcinoma*.] A tumor which deviates from the true gland-structure characterizing the adenomata, but which does not differ from it as much as a typical carcinoma. See *adenoma*.

adenocele (ad'e-nō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + *κήλη*, a tumor.] Same as *adenoma*.

adenochirapsology† (ad″e-nō-kī-rap-sol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + *χειραψία*, a touching with the hand (< *χείρ*, hand, + *ἅπτειν*, touch), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The doctrine of the reputed power of kings to cure diseases, as scrofula or king's evil, by touching the patient: a word used as the title of a book on that subject published in 1684.

adenochondroma (ad″e-nō-kon-drō'mä), *n.*; pl. *adenochondromata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-oma*, q. v.] A tumor consisting of glandular and cartilaginous tissue.

adenodynia (ad″e-nō-din'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in a gland or in the glands; adenalgia.

adenographic (ad″e-nō-graf'ik), *a.* Pertaining to adenography.

adenography (ad-e-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] That part of descriptive anatomy which treats of glands.

adenoid (ad'e-noid), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀδενοειδής*, glandiform, < *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + *εἶδος*, form: see *-oid*.] **1.** In the form of a gland; glandiform; glandular.—**2.** Of or pertaining to glands, especially to those of the lymphatic system.—**Adenoid cancer.** See *cancer*.—**Adenoid tissue**, in *anat.*, a retiform or net-like tissue, the interstices of which contain cells resembling white blood corpuscles. Such tissue is found in the lymphatic glands, and in a diffuse form in the intestinal mucous membrane, and elsewhere.

> Retiform, *adenoid*, or lymphoid connective *tissue* is found extensively in many parts of the body, often surrounding the minute blood-vessels and forming the commencement of lymphatic channels. *H. Gray*, Anat.

adenoidal (ad-e-noi'dal), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling glands; having the appearance of a gland: adenoid.

adenological (ad″e-nō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< **adenologic* (< *adenology*) + *-al*.] Pertaining to adenology.

adenology (ad-e-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] In *anat.*, the doctrine or science of the glands, their nature, and their uses.

adenolymphocele (ad″e-nō-lim'fō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. [illegible], a gland, + L. *lympha*, in mod. sense 'lymph,' + Gr. *κήλη*, a tumor.] Dilatation of the afferent or efferent vessels of the lymphatic glands.

adenoma (ad-e-nō'mä), *n.*; pl. *adenomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + *-oma*, q. v.] A tumor presenting the characteristics of the gland from which it springs; a tumor originating in a gland, and presenting the general character of racemose or of tubular glands. Also called *adenocele*.

adenomatous (ad-e-nom'a-tus), *a.* [< *adenoma*(*t-*) + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an adenoma.

adenomeningeal (ad″e-nō-me-nin'jē-al), *a.* [< Gr. [illegible], a gland, + *μῆνιγξ*, a membrane, esp. the pia mater: see *meningitis*.] An [illegible] applied to a kind of fever supposed to [illegible] upon disease of the intestinal follicles.

adenomyoma (ad″e-nō-mī-ō'mä), *n.*; pl. *adenomyomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + *μῦς*, a muscle (see *myology*), + *-oma*,

q. v.] A tumor consisting of glandular and muscular tissue.

adenoncus (ad-e-nong′kus), *n.*; pl. *adenonci* (-non′sī). [NL., < Gr. *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + *ὄγκος*, a bulk, mass.] A swelling of a gland.

adenopathy (ad-e-nop′a̤-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + *-πάθεια*, < *πάθος*, suffering.] Disease of a gland.

There are no lesions of the mucous membrane, nor can any *adenopathy* be found [case of syphiloderma]. *Duhring*, Skin Diseases, plate U.

adenopharyngitis (ad″e-nō-far-in-jī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + *φάρυγξ*, pharynx, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the tonsils and pharynx.

adenophore (a-den′ọ̄-fōr), *n.* [As *adenophorous.*] In *bot.*, a short stalk or pedicel supporting a nectar-gland.

adenophorous (ad-e-nof′ọ̄-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*^{1}.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, bearing or producing glands.

adenophthalmia (ad″e-nof-thal′mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] Inflammation of the Meibomian glands.

adenophyllous (ad″e-nō-fil′us), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, a leaf: see *folio.*] In *bot.*, having leaves bearing glands, or studded with them.

adenophyma (ad″e-nō-fī′mä), *n.*; pl. *adenophymata* (-ma̤-tä). [NL., < Gr. *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + *φῦμα*, a tumor, lit. a growth, < *φύειν*, grow: see *physic.*] In *pathol.*, a swelling of a gland: sometimes used to signify a soft swelling.

adenos (ad′e-nos), *n.* [Native term.] A kind of cotton which comes from Aleppo, Turkey. Also called *marine cotton. E. D.*

adenosarcoma (ad″e-nō-sär-kō′mä), *n.*; pl. *adenosarcomata* (-ma̤-tä). [NL., < Gr. *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + *σάρκωμα*, sarcoma.] A tumor consisting in part of adenomatous and in part of sarcomatous tissue.

adenose, adenous (ad′e-nōs, -nus), *a.* [< NL. *adenosus*, < Gr. *ἀδήν*, gland.] Like or appertaining to a gland; adenoid; adeniform.

adenotomic (ad″e-nō-tom′ik), *a.* [< *adenotomy.*] Pertaining to adenotomy.

adenotomy (ad-e-not′ọ̄-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + *-τομία*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, cut. Cf. *anatomy.*] In *anat.* and *surg.*, dissection or incision of a gland.

adenous, *a.* See *adenose.*

Adeona (ad-ẹ̄-ō′nä), *n.* [LL., in myth., a Roman divinity who presided over the arrival of travelers, < L. *adire*, come, arrive, *adeo*, I come, < *ad*, to, + *ire*, go. Cf. *Abeona.*] In *zoöl.*, the typical genus of *Adeonidæ* (which see).

Adeonidæ (ad-ẹ̄-on′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Adeona* + *-idæ.*] A family of chilostomatous polyzoans, typified by the genus *Adeona.* They have the zoarium erect or (rarely) incrusting, affixed by a flexible jointed or jointless radicate peduncle, immediately attached. The zoarium is bilaminar when not incrusting, and foliacious and fenestrate, or branched or lobate and entire. The cells are usually of three kinds, zoœcial, oœcial, and avicularian; the zoœcia are of the usual type. The family (originally named *Adeoneæ* by Busk) contains about 38 recent species, referred to 3 genera. *Busk.*

Adephaga (a-def′a̤-gä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl., < Gr. *ἀδηφάγος*: see *adephagous.*] A group of voracious, carnivorous, and predatory beetles, composing a part of the pentamerous division of the order *Coleoptera.* They have filiform antennæ and but two palpi to each maxilla. Of the four families which make up this group, two, *Gyrinidæ* and *Dytiscidæ*, are aquatic, and sometimes called *Hydradephaga*; the other two, *Carabidæ* and *Cicindelidæ*, are chiefly terrestrial, and are sometimes called *Geodephaga.* The whirligig and the tiger-beetle respectively exemplify these two divisions of *Adephaga.* Also called *Carnivora.* See cuts under *Dytiscus* and *Cicindela.*

adephagan (a-def′a̤-ga̤n), *n.* A beetle of the group *Adephaga.*

adephagia (ad-ẹ̄-fā′ji-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀδηφαγία*, < *ἀδηφάγος*, eating one's fill, gluttonous: see *adephagous.*] In *pathol.*, voracious appetite; bulimia.

adephagous (a-def′a̤-gus), *a.* [< NL. *adephagus*, < Gr. *ἀδηφάγος*, eating one's fill, gluttonous, < *ἄδην*, or *ἄδην*, abundantly, enough (cf. L. *satis*, enough), + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Gluttonous; of or pertaining to the *Adephaga*: as, *adephagous* beetles.

adeps (ad′eps), *n.* [L., the soft fat or grease of animals, suet, lard: see *adipose* and *adipic.*] 1. Fat; animal oil; the contents of the cells of the adipose tissue; specifically, lard.—2. In *phar.*, tallow; suet; prepared fat.—**Ceratum adipis** [gen. sing. of *adeps*], simple cerate; hog's lard with the addition of white wax to give it greater consistency.

adept (a̤-dept′), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *adeptus*, having attained, ML. *adeptus*, n., one who attained knowledge or proficiency, prop. pp. of *adipisci*, arrive at, reach, attain, obtain, < *ad*, to, + *ap-isci*, reach, attain, = Gr. *ἅπ-τειν*, touch, seize, = Skt. √ *āp*, attain, obtain: see *apt.*] **I.** *a.* Well skilled; completely versed or acquainted.

Adept in everything profound. *Cowper*, Hope, l. 350.

II. *n.* One who has attained proficiency; one fully skilled in anything; a proficient or master; specifically, in former times, a proficient in alchemy or magic; a master of occult science, or one who professed to have discovered "the great secret" (namely, of transmuting base metal into gold).

Shakespeare, in the person of Prospero, has exhibited the prevalent notions of the judicial astrologer combined with the *adept*, whose white magic, as distinguished from the black or demon magic, holds an intercourse with purer spirits. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 285.

Howes was the true *adept*, seeking what spiritual ore there might be among the dross of the hermetic philosophy. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 269.

The Persians were *adepts* in archery and horsemanship, and were distinguished by courtesy and high-breeding. *N. A. Rev.*, CXL. 329.

=**Syn.** *Adept, Expert.* An *adept* is one who possesses natural as well as acquired aptitude or skill in anything: as, an *adept* in the art of governing; an *adept* in diplomacy, lying, cajolery, whist-playing, etc. An *expert*, on the other hand, is one whose skill and proficiency are more conspicuously the result of practice or experience, or of an intimate acquaintance with a subject. The term is mostly limited to one possessing special skill or knowledge in some branch, and regarded as an authority on it: as, an *expert* in alienism, chemistry, penmanship, etc.

adeption† (a-dep′sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *adeptio(n-)*, < *adipisci*: see *adept.*] An obtaining or gaining; acquirement.

In the wit and policy of the captain consisteth the chief *adeption* of the victory. *Grafton*, Rich. III., an. 3.

adeptist† (a-dep′tist), *n.* [< *adept* + *-ist.*] An adept.

adeptness (a̤-dept′nes), *n.* The quality or state of being adept; skilfulness; special proficiency.

adeptship (a̤-dept′ship), *n.* The state of being an adept; adeptness: specifically used in theosophy.

adequacy (ad′ẹ̄-kwā-si), *n.* [< *adequate*: see *-acy.*] The state or quality of being adequate; the condition of being proportionate or sufficient; a sufficiency for a particular purpose: as, the *adequacy* of supply to expenditure, or of an effort to its purpose; an *adequacy* of provisions.

adequate (ad′ẹ̄-kwāt), *a.* [Formerly *adæquate*, *-at*, < L. *adæquatus*, pp. of *adæquare*, make equal, < *ad*, to, + *æquus*, equal: see *equal.*] Equal to requirement or occasion; commensurate; fully sufficient, suitable, or fit: as, means *adequate* to the object; an *adequate* comparison.

I did for once see right, do right, give tongue
The *adequate* protest.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 56.

In our happy hours we should be inexhaustible poets, if once we could break through the silence into *adequate* rhyme. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 305.

Adequate cognition, in *logic*: (*a*) A cognition involving no notion which is not perfectly clear and distinct. (*b*) A cognition at once precise and complete.—**Adequate definition** or **mark**, in *logic.* See *definition.* = **Syn.** *Adequate, Sufficient, Enough*, commensurate, competent. A thing is *adequate* to something else when it comes quite up to its level; yet neither may be *sufficient* when viewed in relation to some third thing. That which is *sufficient* may be *adequate* and more. *Enough* equals *adequate*, but is applied to a different class of subjects.

Nothing is a due and *adequate* representation of a state that does not represent its ability as well as its property. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. Mat. vi. 34.

Which is *enough*, I'll warrant,
As this world goes, to pass for honest.
Shak., W. T., ii. 3.

adequate† (ad′ẹ̄-kwāt), *v. t.* 1. To make equal or adequate.

Let me give you one instance more of a truly intellectual object, exactly *adequated* and proportioned unto the intellectual appetite; and that is, learning and knowledge. *Fotherby*, Atheomastix, p. 208.

2. To attain equality with; equal.

Though it be an impossibility for any creature to *adequate* God in his eternity, yet he hath ordained all his sons in Christ to partake of it by living with him eternally. *Shelford*, Discourses, p. 227.

adequately (ad′ẹ̄-kwā̤t-li), *adv.* In an adequate manner; commensurately; sufficiently.

adequateness (ad′ẹ̄-kwā̤t-nes), *n.* The state of being adequate; justness of adaptation; sufficiency; adequacy.

The *adequateness* of the advantages [of a given course of study] is the point to be judged. *H. Spencer*, Education, p. 28.

adequation (ad-ẹ̄-kwā′sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *adæquatio(n-)*, < *adæquare*, make equal: see *adequate*, *a.*] A making or being equal; an equivalence or equivalent. [Rare.]

The principles of logic and natural reason tell us, that there must be a just proportion and *adequation* between the medium by which we prove, and the conclusion to be proved. *Bp. Barlow*, Remains, p. 125.

It was the same (not of King Henry) but King Edward the First, which is notoriously known to have been the *adequation* of a yard. [An erroneous statement.] *Fuller*, Worthies, Berkshire.

adequative (ad′ẹ̄-kwā̤-tiv), *a.* [< ML. *adæquativus*, < L. *adæquare*: see *adequate*, *a.*] Equivalent or sufficient; adequate. [Rare.]

Adesma (a-des′mä̤), *n. pl.* Same as *Adesmacea.*

Adesmacea (ad-es-mā′sẹ̄-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < *adesma* (< Gr. *ἄδεσμος*, unfettered, unbound: see *adesmy*) + *-acea.*] An old family name for lamellibranchiate mollusks destitute of a ligament. The term includes the *Pholadidæ* and *Teredinidæ*. *Blainville*, 1824.

adesmy (a-des′mi), *n.* [< NL. *adesmia*, < Gr. *ἄδεσμος*, unfettered, unbound, < *ἀ-* priv. + *δεσμός*, a bond, tie, < *δέειν*, bind, tie.] In *bot.*, a term applied by Morren to the division of organs that are normally entire, or their separation if normally united.

adespotic (a-des-pot′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. (*a-*^{18}) + *despotic.* Cf. Gr. *ἀδέσποτος*, without master or owner.] Not despotic; not absolute.

Adessenarian (ad-es-ẹ̄-nā′ri-a̤n), *n.* [< NL. *Adessenarii*, pl., irreg. < L. *adesse*, be present, < *ad*, to, near, + *esse*, be: see *essence* and *-arian.*] In *eccles. hist.*, a name given in the sixteenth century to those who believed in the real presence of Christ's body in the eucharist, not by transubstantiation, but by impanation (which see).

ad eundem (ad ẹ̄-un′dem). [L.; lit., to the same (sc. *gradum*, grade): *ad*, to; *eundem*, acc. masc. sing. of *idem*, the same: see *idem.*] A phrase used in universities to signify the admitting of a student of another university, without examination, to the degree or standing he had previously held in that other university.

Here [Oxford in the vacation] I can take my walks unmolested, and fancy myself of what degree or standing I please. I seem admitted *ad eundem*. *Lamb*, Oxford.

ad extremum (ad eks-trē′mum). [L.: *ad*, to; *extremum*, acc. neut. sing. of *extremus*, last: see *extreme.*] To the extreme; at last; finally.

adfected (ad-fek′ted), *a.* [< L. *adfectus*, later *affectus*, pp. of *adficere*, later *afficere*, affect: see *affect.*] In *alg.*, compounded; consisting of different powers of the unknown quantity.—**Adfected** or **affected equation**, an equation in which the unknown quantity is found in two or more different degrees or powers: thus, $x^3 - px^2 + qx = a$ is an adfected equation, as it contains three different powers of the unknown quantity x.

adfiliate, adfiliation, etc. See *affiliate*, etc.

ad finem (ad fī′nem). [L.: *ad*, to; *finem*, acc. of *finis*, end: see *finis.*] To or at the end.

adfluxion (ad-fluk′sho̤n), *n.* [Var. of *affluxion*, q. v.] A flow, as of sap, caused by a drawing, not a propelling, force.

adglutinate (ad-glö′ti-nā̤t), *a.* Same as *agglutinate.*

ad gustum (ad gus′tum). [L.: *ad*, to; *gustum*, acc. of *gustus*, taste: see *gust*^{2}.] To the taste; to one's liking.

Adhatoda (ad-hat′ọ̄-dä̤), *n.* [NL., from the Singhalese or Tamil name.] A genus of herbs or shrubs, natural order *Acanthaceæ*. *A. Vasica* is used in India to expel the dead fetus in abortion.

adhere (ad-hēr′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *adhered*, ppr. *adhering.* [< F. *adhérer*, < L. *adhærere*, < *ad*, to, + *hærere*, stick, pp. *hæsus.* Cf. *cohere*, *inhere*, *hesitate.*] 1. To stick fast; cleave; become joined or united so as not to be easily separated without tearing: as, glutinous substances *adhere* to one another; the lungs sometimes *adhere* to the pleura.

When a piece of silver and a piece of platinum are brought in contact at 500° C. they *adhere*. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 220.

2. To hold closely or firmly (to): as, to *adhere* to a plan.

[Clive] appears to have strictly *adhered* to the rules which he had laid down for the guidance of others. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

3. To belong intimately; be closely connected.

A shepherd's daughter,
And what to her *adheres*. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. (cho.).

4. To be fixed in attachment or devotion; be devoted; be attached as a follower or upholder: as, men *adhere* to a party, a leader, a church, or a creed; rarely, to be attached as a friend.

Two men there are not living
To whom he more *adheres*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

5. To be consistent; hold together; be in accordance or agreement, as the parts of a system; cohere. [Rare or obsolete.]

Everything adhe[illegible] [illegible], T. N., iii. 4.

6. Specifically, in *Scots law*: (*a*) To affirm a judgment; agree with the opinion of a judge previously pronounced. (*b*) To return to a husband or wife who has been deserted. See *adherence*, 3.—7. In *logic* and *metaph.*, to be accidentally connected. See *adherent*, *a.*, 3.

adherence (ad-hēr'ens), *n.* [< F. *adhérence*, < ML. [illegible]: see *adherent*.] 1. The act or state of sticking or adhering: rare in a physical sense, *adhesion* being commonly used.—2. Figuratively, the character of being fixed in attachment; fidelity; steady attachment: as, an *adherence* to a party or opinions; the act of holding to closely: as, a rigid *adherence* to rules.

A [illegible] as [illegible] to the rights and liberties transmitted [illegible] a wise and virtuous ancestry. *Addison.*

3. In *Scots law*, the return of a husband or wife who has for a time deserted his or her spouse. The spouse who has been deserted may bring an *action of adherence* to compel the deserting spouse to return.

4. In *painting*, the effect of those parts of a picture which, wanting relief, are not detached, and hence appear adhering to the canvas or surface. *Fairholt.*—5. In *logic* and *metaph.*, the state of being adherent. See *adherent*, *a.*, 3. =**Syn.** *Adherence*, *Adhesion*. These words are undergoing desynonymization, the moral and figurative sense being limited to *adherence*, and the physical to *adhesion*: as, *adherence* to the doctrines of Adam Smith; the *adhesion* of putty to glass. [Note: *Adherent*, *n.*, is not used of physical attachment, nor *adherent*, *a.*, of moral attachment. *Adherence*, *n.*, is used of either.]

If he departs in any degree from strict *adherence* to these rules, . . . he not only departs from rule, but commits an act of treachery and baseness.
Gladstone, Kin beyond Sea, p. 210.

Writing and drawing with chalks and pencils depend on the *adhesion* of solids.
Atkinson, tr. of Ganot's Physics, p. 87.

adherency† (ad-hēr'en-si), *n.* [As *adherence*: see *-ency*.] 1. The state of being adherent.

Adherencies and admirations of men's persons.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 172.

2. That which is adherent.

Vices have a native *adherency* of vexation.
Decay of Christ. Piety.

adherent (ad-hēr'ent), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *adhérent*, < L. *adhæren(t-)s*, ppr. of *adhærere*: see *adhere*.] I. *a.* 1. Sticking; clinging; adhering.

Close to the cliff with both his hands he clung,
And stuck *adherent*, and suspended hung.
Pope, Odyssey, l. 547.

2. In *bot.*, congenitally united, as parts that are normally separate: generally used as equivalent to *adnate*. See cut under *adnate*.—3. In *logic* and *metaph.*, accidentally connected; not belonging to the nature of a thing; not inherent: as, if a cloth is wet, its wetness is a quality *adherent* to it, not inherent in it.

II. *n.* 1. A person who adheres; one who follows or upholds a leader, party, cause, opinion, or the like; a follower, partizan, or supporter.

[illegible] *adherent* was his dog Wolf, who was [illegible] master.
Irving, Rip Van Winkle.

2. Anything outwardly belonging to a person; an appendage.

His humour, his carriage, and his extrinsic *adherents*.
[illegible]

=**Syn.** 1. [illegible], upholder, supporter, dependant.

adherently (ad-hēr'ent-li), *adv.* In an adher- [illegible]

ad[illegible] One who adheres; an [illegible]

a[illegible]'ens), *n.* The state of [illegible] connected with or attached to [illegible] a [illegible]

adh[illegible]'ent), *a.* [< L. [illegible], adhere: [illegible] adhere or [illegible]

adhe[illegible] [< F. *adhésion*, < L. [illegible] *adhærere*: see *ad*-[illegible] 1. [illegible] adhering, or of [illegible] connection [illegible] parts united [illegible] *adhesion* of [illegible]

[illegible]

2. Steady attachment of the mind or feelings; firmness in opinion; adherence: as, an *adhesion* to vice.

Obstinate *adhesion* to false rules of belief.
Whitlock, Manners of the English, p. 216.

The council assigned as motives for its decrees an *adhesion* of heart on the part of the victims to the cause of the insurgents.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 404.

3. Assent; concurrence.

To that treaty Spain and England gave in their *adhesion*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xiv.

4. That which adheres; accretion.

Casting off all foreign, especially all noxious, *adhesions*.
Carlyle, Misc., I. 14.

5. In *phys.*, molecular attraction exerted between the surfaces of bodies in contact, as between two solids, a solid and a liquid, or a solid and a gas. See extract, and *cohesion*.

Adhesion, a term used to denote the physical force in virtue of which one body or substance remains attached to the surface of another with which it has been brought into contact. It is to be distinguished from *cohesion*, which is the mutual attraction that the particles of the same body exert on each other.
Encyc. Brit., I. 153.

6. In *bot.*, the union of parts normally separate.—7. In *pathol.*, especially in the plural, the adventitious bands or fibers by which inflamed parts have adhered, or are held together.—8. In *surg.*, the reunion of divided parts by a particular kind of inflammation, called the *adhesive*.—9. In *mech.*, often used as synonymous with *friction* (which see).—**Adhesion-car**, a railroad-car provided with means for increasing the adhesive or tractive power beyond that due merely to the weight imposed upon the rails. This is usually effected by a center rail, gripped horizontally by a pair of friction-wheels placed on its opposite sides, or by a cogged wheel working into a rack laid parallel with the road-bed. In some cases the treads of the driving-wheels are grooved, and the face of the rails is flanged to correspond to them.—**Adhesion of wheels to rails**, the friction between the surfaces in contact, acting to prevent slipping, in amount dependent upon the condition of those surfaces and the pressure. For driving-wheels, as of locomotives, it is a fraction of the weight borne by them, ranging from about one twentieth when the rails are "greasy" to one fifth when they are clean and dry. =**Syn.** *Adhesion*, *Adherence*. See *adherence*.

adhesive (ad-hē'siv), *a.* [< F. *adhésif*, *-ive*, < L. as if **adhæsivus*, < *adhæsus*, pp. of *adhærere*: see *adhere*.] 1. Sticky; tenacious, as glutinous substances.

She trusts a place unsound,
And deeply plunges in th' *adhesive* ground.
Crabbe, Parish Register.

2. Figuratively, cleaving or clinging; adhering; remaining attached; not deviating from.

If slow, yet sure, *adhesive* to the track.
Thomson, Autumn.

Both were slow and tenacious (that is, *adhesive*) in their feelings.
De Quincey, Secret Societies, ii.

3. Gummed; fitted for adhesion: as, *adhesive* envelops. **Adhesive felt**, a felt manufactured in Great Britain for use in sheathing wooden ships. **Adhesive inflammation**, in *med.* and *surg.*, a term applied to the union of the lips of an incised wound without suppuration; also to inflammations leading to adhesion between normally free surfaces, as between the intestine and the body-wall. **Adhesive knowledge**, in *metaph.*, knowledge which implies adhesion or assent, as well as apprehension. See *apprehensive*. **Adhesive plaster**, in *surg.*, a plaster made of litharge plaster, wax, and resin. **Adhesive slate**, a variety of slaty clay which adheres strongly to the tongue, and rapidly absorbs water.

adhesively (ad-hē'siv-li), *adv.* In an adhesive manner.

adhesiveness (ad-hē'siv-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being adhesive, or of sticking or adhering; stickiness; tenacity.—2. In *phren.*, a mental faculty manifested in attachment to objects, animate or inanimate, lasting friendships, love of social intercourse, etc., supposed to be located in a special part of the brain. It is said to be strongest in women. See *phrenology*.

adhibit (ad-hib'it), *v. t.* [< L. *adhibitus*, pp. of *adhibere*, hold toward, bring to, apply, < *ad*, to, + *habere*, hold, have: see *habit*.] 1. To use or apply; specifically, to administer as a remedy; exhibit medicinally.

Wine also that is dilute may safely and properly be *adhibited*.
T. Whitaker, Blood of the Grape, p. [illegible]

2. To attach: as, he *adhibited* his name to the paper.

[illegible] lords *adhibited* . . . faith to his word.
Hall, Chronicles, Hen. VII., an. [illegible]

3. To [illegible] or let in; admit. [Rare in all uses.]

adhibition (ad-hi-bish'on), *n.* [< L. *adhibitio(n-)*, < *adhibere*: see *adhibit*.] Application; [illegible] specifically, use as a remedy. [Rare.]

[illegible] of dilute wine.
T. Whitaker, Blood of the Grape, p. [illegible]

ad hoc (ad hok). [L.: *ad*, to; *hoc*, acc. neut. of *hic*, this.] To this; with respect to this subject or thing; in particular.

ad hominem (ad hom'i-nem). [L.: *ad*, to; *hominem*, acc. of *homo*, man: see *Homo*.] To the man; to the interests or passions of the person. —**Argumentum ad hominem**, an argument drawn from premises which, whether true or not, ought to be admitted by the person to whom they are addressed, either on account of his peculiar beliefs or experience, or because they are necessary to justify his conduct or are otherwise conducive to his interest. Aristotle (Topics, viii. 11) remarks that it is sometimes necessary to refute the disputant rather than his position, and some medieval logicians taught that refutation was of two kinds, *solutio recta* and *solutio ad hominem*, the latter being imperfect or fallacious refutation. Thus, Blundeville says: "Confutation of person is done either by taunting, rayling, rendring checke for checke, or by scorning"; and Wilson says: "Either wee purpose by disputacion to aunswere fully to the matier or els secondly (if power want to compass that) we seke some other meanes to satisfy the man."

My design being not a particular victory over such a sort of men, but an absolute establishing of the truth, I shall lay down no grounds that are merely *argumenta ad hominem*.
Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul, ii. 1.

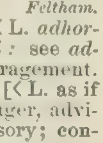
adhort† (ad-hôrt'), *v. t.* [< L. *adhortari*, encourage, urge to, < *ad*, to, + *hortari*, urge, incite: see *exhort*.] To exhort; advise.

That eight times martyred mother in the Maccabees, when she would *adhort* her son to a passive fortitude, . . . desires him to look upon the heavens, the earth, all in them contained.
Feltham.

adhortation† (ad-hôr-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *adhortatio(n-)*, encouragement, < *adhortari*: see *adhort*.] Advice; exhortation; encouragement.

adhortatory† (ad-hôr'ta-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. as if *adhortatorius*, < *adhortator*, encourager, adviser, < *adhortari*: see *adhort*.] Advisory; conveying counsel, warning, or encouragement. *Abp. Potter.*

adiabatic (ad″i-a-bat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἀδιάβατος, not to be passed over, < ἀ- priv., not, + διαβατός, verbal adj. of διαβαίνειν, pass over: see *diabaterial*.] I. *a.* Without transference: used in *thermodynamics* of a change in volume, whether by expansion or contraction, unaccompanied by a gain or loss of heat.—**Adiabatic curve** or **line**, a line exhibiting the relation between the pressure and the volume of a fluid, upon the assumption that it expands and contracts without either receiving or giving out heat. The curves are drawn upon a rectangular system of coordinates, the abscissas representing the volume of the substance and the ordinates the pressure upon it; the curves thus being the loci of points representing different possible states of the body which passes between different states represented by different points on the same curve without imparting heat to other bodies or receiving heat from them. The adiabatic lines are steeper than the isothermal lines, as shown in the figure, where the curves *a* are adiabatics.



Adiabatic Lines (*a*).

If a series of *adiabatic lines* be drawn so that the points at which they cut one of the isothermal lines correspond to successive equal additions of heat to the substance at that temperature, then this series of *adiabatic lines* will cut off a series of equal areas from the strip bounded by any two isothermal lines.
Clerk Maxwell, Theory of Heat, p. 156.

II. *n.* An adiabatic line.

Mr. W. Peddie gave a communication on the isothermals and *adiabatics* of water near the maximum density point.
Nature, XXX. 103.

adiabatically (ad″i-a-bat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an adiabatic manner.

adiabolist (ad-i-ab'ō-list), *n.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. + διάβολος, devil, + *-ist*.] A disbeliever in the existence of the devil. [Rare.]

adiactinic (ad″i-ak-tin'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. (*a*-18) + *diactinic*.] Impervious to the actinic or chemical rays of light.

Adiantum (ad-i-an'tum), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἀδίαντος, maidenhair, prop. adj., unwetted (in reference to the resistance which the fronds offer to wetting), < ἀ- priv. + διαντός, capable of being wetted, verbal adj. of διαίνειν, wet.] A large genus of ferns, widely distributed, and great favorites in hothouses on account of their beautiful forms. It includes the common maidenhair ferns, *A. Capillus-Veneris* and *A. pedatum*, the latter peculiar to North America. They have been used in the preparation of capillaire.

adiaphora, *n.* Plural of *adiaphoron*.

adiaphoracy† (ad-i-af'ō-rā-si), *n.* [Improp. for *adiaphory*: see *-acy*.] Indifference.

adiaphoresis (ad-i-af-ō-rē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + διαφορεῖν, throw off by perspiration, lit. carry off or away, < διά, apart, + φορεῖν = E. *bear*¹: see *a*-18 and *diaphoresis*.] In *pathol.*, deficiency of perspiration. Also written *adi*-[illegible]

adiaphorism (ad-i-af'ō-rizm), *n.* [< *adiaphoron* + *-ism*.] Religious tolerance or moderation in regard to indifferent or non-essential matters; hence, latitudinarianism; indifferentism.

The [illegible] Thirty-nine Articles on the whole are elevated [illegible] same lofty *adiaphorism* as that which penetrates the Westminster Confession of Faith.
Dean Stanley, in Macmillan's Mag., XLIV. 291.

adiaphorist (ad-i-af′ọ̄-rist), *n.* [< *adiaphorous* + *-ist.*] A person characterized by indifference or moderation, especially in religious matters. Specifically [*cap.*], a follower or supporter of Melanchthon in the controversy which arose in the reformed church in the sixteenth century regarding certain doctrines and rites publicly admitted by Melanchthon and his party, in the document known as the Leipsic Interim, to be matters of indifference. See *interim.* Also called *adiaphorite.*

> He [Lord Burleigh] may have been of the same mind with those German Protestants who were called *Adiaphorists*, and who considered the popish rites as matters indifferent. *Macaulay*, Burleigh.

adiaphoristic (ad-i-af-ọ̄-ris′tik), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to things which are morally indifferent; adiaphorous.—**2.** Relating to the adiaphorists. See *adiaphorist.*

adiaphorite (ad-i-af′ọ̄-rīt), *n.* [< *adiaphorous* + *-ite*².] Same as *adiaphorist.*

adiaphoron (ad-i-af′ọ̄-ron), *n.*; pl. *adiaphora* (-rä̤). [NL., < Gr. ἀδιάφορον, neut. of ἀδιάφορος, indifferent: see *adiaphorous.*] In *theol.* and *ethics*, a thing indifferent; a tenet or practice which may be considered non-essential.

> Life and death are among the *adiaphora* — things indifferent, which may be chosen or rejected according to circumstances. *G. P. Fisher*, Begin. of Christianity, p. 175.

> He [Luther] classed images in themselves as among the *adiaphora*, and condemned only their cultus. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 714.

adiaphorosis (ad-i-af-ọ̄-rō′sis), *n.* [NL., improp. for *adiaphoresis*, assimilated to term. *-osis*, q. v.] Same as *adiaphoresis.*

adiaphorous (ad-i-af′ọ̄-rus), *a.* [< Gr. ἀδιάφορος, not different, indifferent, < ἀ- priv. + διάφορος, different, < διαφέρειν (= L. *differre*, > E. *differ*), < διά = L. *dis-*, apart, + φέρειν = L. *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] **1.** Indifferent; neutral; morally neither right nor wrong.

> Why does the Church of Rome charge upon others the shame of novelty for leaving of some rites and ceremonies which by her own practice we are taught to have no obligation in them, but to be *adiaphorous?* *Jer. Taylor*, Liberty of Prophesying, § 5.

Hence—**2**†. Applied by Boyle to a spirit neither acid nor alkaline.—**3.** In *med.*, doing neither good nor harm, as a medicament.

adiaphory† (ad-i-af′ọ̄-ri), *n.* [< Gr. ἀδιαφορία, indifference, < ἀδιάφορος: see *adiaphorous.*] Neutrality; indifference.

adiapneustia (ad″i-ap-nūs′ti-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀδιαπνευστία, < ἀ- priv. + διαπνευστ-ικός, < διαπνεῖν, breathe through, perspire, < διά, through, + πνεῖν, breathe.] In *pathol.*, defective perspiration; adiaphoresis. *Dunglison.*

adiathermanous (a-dī-ạ-thėr′mạ-nus), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. (*a*-¹⁸) + *diathermanous*, q. v. Cf. *adiathermic.*] Same as *adiathermic.*

> A body impervious to light is opaque, impervious to dark heat it is *adiathermanous.* *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 448.

adiathermic (a-dī-ạ-thėr′mik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. (*a*-¹⁸) + *diathermic.*] Impervious to radiant heat.

adicity (a-dis′i̤-ti), *n.* [< *-ad*¹ (1) + *-icity*, as in *atomicity, periodicity.*] In *chem.*, combining capacity, according as an element or a compound is a monad, dyad, etc.; same as *valency. N. E. D.*

adieu (ạ-dū′; F. pron. à-dyė′), *interj.* [Early mod. E. *adiew, adew, adue*, < ME. *adew, adewe*, < OF. *a Dieu, a Deu*, mod. F. *adieu*, to which the mod. E. conforms in spelling; = It. *addio* = Sp. *adios* or *à Dios* = Pg. *adeos* or *a Deos*; < L. *ad Deum*: *ad*, to; *Deum*, acc. of *Deus*, God: see *deity.* Cf. *good-by*, orig. *God be with you.*] Literally, to God, an ellipsis for I commend you to God: an expression of kind wishes at the parting of friends, equivalent to *farewell*; hence, a parting salutation in general: as, *adieu* to my hopes.

> *Adewe*, and *adewe*, blis!
> *Testament of Love*, ii. 292.

> *Adieu, adieu!* my native shore
> Fades o'er the waters blue.
> *Byron*, Childe Harold, i. 13.

> Delightful summer! then *adieu!* *Hood*, Summer.

= **Syn.** *Adieu, Farewell, Good-by.* These words have completely lost their original meanings. In use the difference between them is only one of formality, *good-by* being the most common, and *adieu* the most formal. By the Society of Friends (and perhaps some other sects) *farewell* is preferred, as not involving the careless mention of the name of God. In strict propriety, *farewell* is a parting salutation to persons going away.

adieu (ạ-dū′; F. pron. à-dyė′), *n.*; pl. *adieus* or (in French spelling) *adieux* (ạ-dūz′, à-dyė′). A farewell or commendation to the care of God: as, an everlasting *adieu*; to make one's *adieus.*

> We took our last *adieu*
> And up the snowy Splugen drew.
> *Tennyson*, Daisy.

adight† (ạ-dīt′), *v. t.* [< ME. *adihten, adighten*, < AS. **ādihtan*, < *ā-* + *dihtan*, arrange, dight: see *dight.*] To set in order. See *dight.*

adight† (ạ-dīt′), *p. a.* [< ME. *adiht, adight*, pp.: see the verb.] Set in order; arrayed.

ad indefinitum (ad in-def-i-nī′tum). [L.: *ad*, to; *indefinitum*, acc. neut. of *indefinitus*, indefinite: see *indefinite.*] To the indefinite; indefinitely; to an indefinite extent. An expression used by some writers in place of *ad infinitum*, as being in their opinion more precise.

ad inf. An abbreviation of Latin *ad infinitum* (which see).

ad infinitum (ad in-fi-nī′tum). [L.: *ad*, to, unto; *infinitum*, acc. neut. of *infinitus*, infinite: see *infinite.*] To infinity; endlessly; on and on without end; through an infinite series.

adinole (ad′i-nōl), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] A hard, compact rock, composed of quartz and albite, produced by the alteration of certain schists due to the influence of intruded diabase.

ad inquirendum (ad in-kwi-ren′dum). [L., for the purpose of inquiring: *ad*, to, for; *inquirendum*, gerund of *inquirere*, inquire: see *inquire.*] In *law*, a judicial writ commanding inquiry to be made concerning a cause depending in a court.

ad int. An abbreviation of *ad interim* (which see).

ad interim (ad in′tėr-im). [L.: *ad*, to, for; *interim*, meanwhile: see *interim.*] In the mean time; for the present.

adios (à-dē′ōs), *interj.* [Sp., = Pg. *adeos* = It. *addio* = F. *adieu*: see *adieu.*] Adieu; good-by. [Southwestern U. S.]

adipate (ad′i-pāt), *n.* [< L. *adeps* (*adip-*), fat, + *-ate*¹: see *adipic.* Cf. L. *adipatus*, supplied with fat.] A salt of adipic acid.

adipescent (ad-i-pes′ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *adeps* (*adip-*), fat, + *-escent.*] Becoming fatty.

adipic (a-dip′ik), *a.* [< L. *adeps* (*adip-*), fat, + *-ic*: see *adeps.*] Of or belonging to fat.—**Adipic acid**, $C_6H_{10}O_4$, an acid obtained by treating oleic acid or fatty bodies with nitric acid. It forms soft, white nodular crusts, which seem to be aggregates of small crystals.

adipocerate (ad-i-pos′ẹ-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *adipocerated*, ppr. *adipocerating.* [< *adipocere* + *-ate*².] To convert into adipocere. *Craig.*

adipoceration (ad-i-pos-ẹ-rā′shọn), *n.* The act of changing or the state of being changed into adipocere. *Craig.*

adipocere (ad′i-pọ̄-sēr″), *n.* [= F. *adipocire*, < L. *adeps* (*adip-*), fat, + *cera*, wax.] A soft unctuous or waxy substance, of a light-brown color, produced by the decomposition of animal matter when protected from the air, and under certain conditions of temperature and humidity. It consists chiefly of ammonium margarate, with an admixture of the margarates of potassium and calcium.—**Adipocere mineral**, a fatty matter found in some peat-mosses, and in the argillaceous iron ore of Merthyr-Tydvil, Wales; adipocerite. It is inodorous when cold, but when heated it emits a slightly bituminous odor. Also called *adipocerite* and *hatchettin.*

adipoceriform (ad″i-pọ̄-sēr′i-fôrm), *a.* [< *adipocere* + L. *-formis*, < *forma*, form.] Having the appearance or form of adipocere.

adipocerite (ad-i-pos′ẹ-rīt), *n.* [< *adipocere* + *-ite*².] Adipocere mineral. See *adipocere.*

adipocerous (ad-i-pos′ẹ-rus), *a.* Relating to adipocere; containing adipocere.

adipocire (ad′i-pọ̄-sēr″), *n.* [F.: see *adipocere.*] Same as *adipocere.*

adipo-fibroma (ad″i-pō-fī-brō′mä̤), *n.* Same as *lipo-fibroma.*

adipoma (ad-i-pō′mä̤), *n.* Same as *lipoma.*

adipose (ad′i-pōs), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *adipeux*, Sp. *adiposo*, etc., < NL. *adiposus*, < L. *adeps* (*adip-*), fat: see *adeps.*] **I.** *a.* Fatty; consisting of, resembling, or having relation to fat.—**Adipose arteries**, the branches of the diaphragmatic, capsular, and renal arteries which nourish the fat around the kidneys.—**Adipose body**, in *entom.*, a peculiar fatty substance occupying a considerable portion of the interior of the body, and especially abundant in the full-grown larvæ of insects, consisting of a yellowish lobulated mass lining the walls of the body-cavity and filling up the spaces between the viscera. *Dallas.*—**Adipose fin**, a posterior dorsal appendage, generally sacciform or pedunculated and more or less fat-like, but sometimes cariniform, developed in certain fishes, especially the salmonids and silurids.—**Adipose membrane**, the cell-wall of a fat-cell; the extremely delicate structureless membrane which surrounds a fat-globule or vesicle of fat.—**Adipose sac**, a fat-cell or fat-vesicle whose limiting cell-wall consists of an adipose membrane, and whose contents are a globule of fat.—**Adipose tissue**, a connective tissue of loose structure containing masses of fat-cells, that is, cells in which the protoplasm has been largely replaced by fat. Adipose tissue underlies the skin, invests the kidneys, etc.—**Adipose tumor**, a lipoma.

II. *n.* Fat in general; specifically, the fat on the kidneys.

adiposis (ad-i-pō′sis), *n.* [NL., < L. *adeps* (*adip-*), fat, + *-osis.*] **1.** General corpulency.—**2.** The accumulation of fat in or upon a single organ.

adiposity (ad-i-pos′i̤-ty), *n.* [< NL. as if **adipositas*, < *adiposus*: see *adipose* and [illegible] ness; adiposis.

adipous (ad′i-pus), *a.* [< L. *adeps* (*adip-*), fat, + *-ous.* Cf. *adipose.*] Fat; of the nature of fat; adipose.

adipsia (a-dip′si-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if *ἀδιψία, absence of thirst, < ἄδιψος, not thirsty: see *adipsous.*] In *med.*, absence of thirst. Also called *adipsy.*

adipsous (a-dip′sus), *a.* [< Gr. ἄδιψος, not thirsty, < ἀ- priv. + δίψα, thirst: see *adipsia.*] Tending to quench thirst, as certain fruits.

adipsy (ad′ip-si), *n.* Same as *adipsia.*

adit (ad′it), *n.* [< L. *aditus*, an approach, < *adire*, pp. *aditus*, approach, < *ad*, to, + *ire*, go: see *itinerant.* Cf. *exit.*] **1.** An entrance or a passage; specifically, in *mining*, a nearly horizontal excavation, or drift (which see), specially used to conduct from the interior to the surface the water which either comes into the workings from above or is pumped up from below. The word *tunnel* is in general use in the United States, and especially in the western mining regions, for *adit*; but the former properly signifies an excavation open at both ends, such as is used in railroads. When there are two or more adits, the lowest is called the *deep adit.* Adits are occasionally several miles in length. The so-called Sutro tunnel, draining the Comstock lode at Virginia City, Nevada, is the most extensive work of this kind yet constructed in the United States. It is about 20,000 feet in length, and intersects the lode at a depth of about 2000 feet. Also called *adit-level.* See cut under *level.*

2. *Milit.*, a passage under ground by which miners approach the part they intend to sap. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.—**3.** Admission; access; approach. [Rare.]

> Yourself and yours shall have
> Free *adit.* *Tennyson*, Princess, vi.

adition† (a-dish′ọn), *n.* [< L. *aditio*(*n-*), approach, < *adire*: see *adit.*] The act of approaching.

adit-level (ad′it-lev″el), *n.* Same as *adit*, 1.

adive (a-dīv′), *n.* [Appar. a native name.] Same as *corsak.*

adj. An abbreviation of *adjective.*

adjacence (ạ-jā′sẹns), *n.* [< ML. *adjacentia*, < L. *adjacen*(*t-*)*s*: see *adjacent.*] The state of being adjacent; adjacency.

adjacency (ạ-jā′sẹn-si), *n.*; pl. *adjacencies* (-siz). **1.** The state of being adjacent, or of lying close or contiguous; proximity or near neighborhood: as, the *adjacency* of lands or buildings.—**2.** That which is adjacent. [Rare.]

> Distracted by the vicinity of *adjacencies.* *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 2.

> All lands beyond their own and its frontier *adjacencies.* *De Quincey*, Herodotus.

adjacent (ạ-jā′sẹnt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *adjacen*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *adjacere*, lie near, < *ad*, to, + *jacēre*, lie: see *jacent.*] **I.** *a.* Lying near, close, or contiguous; adjoining; neighboring: as, a field *adjacent* to the highway.

> Sauntering . . . along the banks of the *adjacent* millpond. *Irving*, Sleepy Hollow.

> Tribes which are larger, or better organized, or both, conquer *adjacent* tribes and annex them. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 448.

Adjacent angles. See *angle*³. = **Syn.** *Adjacent, Adjoining, Contiguous.* These words apply only to material things; if they are applied to abstract things, it is only by considerable liberty in figurative use. They are not applicable to separate persons or animals under any circumstances. *Adjacent* villages, camps, herds; *adjoining* fields; *contiguous* houses: not *adjacent* soldiers, cattle. *Adjacent*, lying near, neighboring, but not necessarily in contact. New York and the towns *adjacent.* *Adjoining*, joining to or on, so as to touch. *Contiguous*, touching along a considerable line.

> From the barge
> A strange invisible perfume hits the sense
> Of the *adjacent* wharfs. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2.

> The Fire Tender is in the *adjoining* library, pretending to write. *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 72.

> [The Emperor of Morocco] is the only full-blown despot whose dominions lie *contiguous* to civilization. *T. B. Aldrich*, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 215.

II. *n.* **1.** That which is next or contiguous; an abutting neighbor. [Rare.]

> No *adjacent*, no equal, no co-rival. *Shelford*, Learned Discourses, p. 220.

2. In *logic*, a predicate.—**Propositions of second adjacent**, propositions in which the copula and predicate are merged.—**Propositions of third adjacent** (translation of Greek πρότασις ἐκ τρίτου κατηγορουμένου), propositions whose copula and predicate are separated.

adjacently (ạ-jā′sẹnt-li), *adv.* So as to be adjacent.

adjag [illegible]'ag), *n.* [Native name in Java.] A kind of wild dog, *Canis rutilans*, found in Java.

[illegible] is represented [illegible] like *adjag* (*Canis* [illegible]), which hunts [illegible]
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 603.

adject (a-jekt'), *v. t.* [< L. *adjectus*, pp. of *adjicere*, usually contr. *adicere*, add, put to, < *ad*, to, + *jacĕre*, throw: see *jactation*, *jet*¹.] To add or put, as one thing to another; annex. [Rare.]

[illegible] the new act is . . . [illegible]
Leland, Itinerary, III. 26.

adjection (a-jek'shon), *n.* [< L. *adjectio(n-)*, an addition, < *adjicere*, *adicere*, add: see *adject*.] The act of adjecting or adding, or the thing added. [Rare.]

[illegible] to complete our happiness, by the *adjection* of eternity.
Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, xii.

adjectitious (ad-jek-tish'us), *a.* [< LL. *adjectitius*, better spelled *adjecticius*, added, beside, < L. *adjectus*, pp.: see *adject*.] Added; additional: as, "*adjectitious* work," *Maundrell*. [Rare.]

adjectival (ad-jek-tī'val or aj'ek-ti-val), *a.* [< *adjective* + *-al*.] Belonging to or like an adjective; having the import of an adjective.

The more frequent employment of both the participles with an *adjectival* syntax is, in its origin, a Gallicism.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., p. 658.

Relatively to the real, which is substantival, the idea is *adjectival*.
Mind, IX. 127.

adjectivally (ad-jek-tī'val-i or aj'ek-ti-val-i), *adv.* By way of or as an adjective: as, a noun or participle *adjectivally* used.

adjective (aj'ek-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *adjectivus*, that is added (only as a grammatical term), < *adjectus*, pp. of *adjicere*, add: see *adject*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Naming or forming an adjunct to a noun: as, an *adjective* name.—**2.** Pertaining to an adjective: as, the *adjective* use of a noun.—**3.** Added or adjected; additional. [Rare.]—**Adjective color**, in *dyeing*, a color which is not absorbed directly from its solution by the fibers of the substance dyed, but can be fixed only by a mordant or by some other means: opposed to *substantive color*, which the fibers directly absorb.—**Adjective law.** See *law*.—**Noun adjective**, a word standing for the name of an attribute: now usually *adjective*, *n.* See below.

II. *n.* **1.** In *gram.*, a word used to qualify, limit, or define a noun, or a word or phrase which has the value of a noun; a part of speech expressing quality or condition as belonging to something: thus, *whiteness* is the name of a quality, and is a noun; *white* means possessing whiteness, and so is an adjective. The adjective is used attributively, appositively, or predicatively: thus, attributively in "a *wise* ruler"; appositively, in "a ruler, *wise* and *good*"; predicatively in "the ruler is *wise*." Commonly abbreviated to *a.* or *adj.*

2†. A dependant or an accessory; a secondary or subsidiary part.

adjective (aj'ek-tiv), *v. t.* To make an adjec-[illegible]; form into an adjective; give the character of an adjective to. [Rare.]

In English, instead of *adjectiving* our own nouns, we have borrowed in immense numbers *adjectived* signs from [illegible] without borrowing the unadjectived signs [illegible]
Horne Tooke, Purley.

adjectively (aj'ek-tiv-li), *adv.* In the manner [illegible] as, the word is here used *adjectively*.

adjiger (aj'i-gėr), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., repr. Hind. *ajgar*.] A large Indian rock-snake, *Python mo*-[illegible]

adjoin [illegible] ME. *ajoinen*, < OF. *ajoindre* (F. *adjoindre*), < L. *adjungere*, < *ad*, to, + [illegible] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To join [illegible]

A massy wheel . . .
[illegible]

[illegible] or in contact with: as, [illegible] a field *adjoining* [illegible]

[illegible]

II [illegible]

[illegible]

adj[illegible]

adjoint [illegible]

as an assistant: see *adjoin*.] **1†.** One who is joined or associated with another as a helper; an adjunct. [Rare.]

You are, madam, I perceive, said he, a public minister, and this lady is your *adjoint*.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 108.

2. [Pron. à-jwañ'.] In France, specifically—(*a*) An assistant of or substitute for the mayor of a commune, or in Paris of an arrondissement. (*b*) An assistant professor in a college.

adjourn (a-jėrn'), *v.* [< ME. *ajournen*, *ajornen*, < OF. *ajorner*, *ajurner*, F. *ajourner* = Pg. *ajornar* = It. *aggiornare*, < ML. *adiurnare*, *adjurnare*, *adjornare*, fix a day, summon for a particular day, < L. *ad*, to, + LL. **diurnus*, **jurnus*, **jornus* (> It. *giorno* = Pr. *jorn* = OF. *jor*, *jur*, F. *jour*, a day), < L. *diurnus*, daily, < *dies*, day: see *diurnal*, *journal*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put off or defer, properly to another day, but also till a later period indefinitely.

Or how the sun shall in mid heaven stand still
A day entire, and night's due course *adjourn*.
Milton, P. L., xii. 264.

It is a common practice to *adjourn* the reformation of their lives to a further time.
Barrow.

Specifically—**2.** To suspend the meeting of, as a public or private body, to a future day or to another place; also, defer or postpone to a future meeting of the same body: as, the court *adjourned* the consideration of the question.

The queen being absent, 't is a needful fitness
That we *adjourn* this court till further day.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4.

II. *intrans.* To suspend a sitting or transaction till another day, or transfer it to another place: usually said of legislatures, courts, or other formally organized bodies: as, the legislature *adjourned* at four o'clock; the meeting *adjourned* to the town hall.—**To adjourn sine die** (literally, to adjourn without day), to adjourn without setting a time to reconvene or sit again; specifically, to adjourn without intending or expecting to sit again: the usual formula of minutes recording the proceedings of a body, as a court martial, whose existence terminates with the business for which it was convened.

adjournal (a-jėr'nal), *n.* [< *adjourn* + *-al*.] In *Scots law*, the proceedings of a single day in, or of a single sitting of, the Court of Justiciary: equivalent to *sederunt* as applied to a civil court. **Act of adjournal**, the record of a sentence in a criminal cause. **Book of adjournal**, a book containing the records of the Court of Justiciary.

adjournment (a-jėrn'ment), *n.* [< OF. *ajournement*, earlier *ajornement*: see *adjourn* and *-ment*.] **1.** The act of postponing or deferring.

We run our lives out in *adjournments* from time to time.
L'Estrange.

2. The act of discontinuing a meeting of a public or private body or the transaction of any business until a fixed date or indefinitely.—**3.** The period during which a public body adjourns its sittings: as, during an *adjournment* of six weeks. **Adjournment in eyre**, in *old Eng. law*, the appointment by the justices in eyre, or circuit judges, of a day for future session. **Syn.** *Adjournment*, *Recess*, *Prorogation*, *Dissolution*. *Adjournment* is the act by which an assembly suspends its session in virtue of authority inherent in itself; it may be also the time or interval of such suspension. A *recess* is a customary suspension of business, as during the period of certain recognized or legal holidays: as, the Easter *recess*; a *recess* for Washington's birthday. *Recess* is also popularly used for a brief suspension of business for any reason: as, it was agreed that there be a *recess* of ten minutes. A *prorogation* is the adjournment of the sittings of a legislative body at the instance of the authority which called it together, as the sovereign; during a prorogation it can hold no sittings, but in order to resume business must be again summoned: the close of a session of the British Parliament is called a *prorogation*. *Dissolution* is the act by which the body, as such, is broken up and its members are finally discharged from their duties. The United States House of Representatives *dissolves* every two years at a time fixed by law, but the Senate has a continuous life, and therefore *adjourns* from one Congress to another. The *dissolution* of the British Parliament [illegible] new election; the *dissolution* of the United States House of Representatives is provided for by law [illegible] previously held.

adjoust†, *v.* Obsolete form of *adjust*.

adjt. A contraction of *adjutant*.

adjudge (a-juj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *adjudged*, ppr. *adjudging*. [< ME. *adjugen*, *ajugen*, < OF. [illegible] F. *adjuger*, < L. *adjudicare*, [illegible] < *ad*, to, + *judicare*, decide: [illegible] *adjudicate*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To award [illegible] assign: as, the prize was *adjudged* to [illegible]

[illegible] were *adjudged* to [illegible]
[illegible] Anat. of Mel., p. [illegible]

2. [illegible] by a judicial opinion or sentence; adjudicate upon; determine; settle.

Happily we are not without authority on this point. It has been considered and *adjudged*.
D. Webster, Speech, March 10, 1818.

3. To pass sentence on; sentence or condemn.

Those rebel spirits *adjudged* to hell.
Milton, P. L., iv. 823.

4†. To deem; judge; consider. [Rare.]

He *adjudged* him unworthy of his friendship. *Knolles*.

=**Syn.** To decree, adjudicate.

II. *intrans.* To decree; decide; pass sentence.

There let him still victor sway,
As battel hath *adjudged*.
Milton, P. L., x. 377.

adjudgeable (a-juj'a-bl), *a.* [< *adjudge* + *-able*.] Capable of being adjudged.

Burgh customs still stand in the peculiar position of being neither *adjudgeable* nor arrestable.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 63.

adjudgement, *n.* See *adjudgment*.

adjudger (a-juj'ėr), *n.* One who adjudges.

adjudgment (a-juj'ment), *n.* The act of adjudging; adjudication; sentence. Also spelled *adjudgement*.

The *adjudgment* of the punishment.
Sir W. Temple, Introd. to Hist. Eng.

adjudicataire (a-jö″di-ka-tãr'), *n.* [F., < L. *adjudicatus*, pp. of *adjudicare*: see *adjudicate*.] In Canada, a purchaser at a judicial sale.

adjudicate (a-jö'di-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *adjudicated*, ppr. *adjudicating*. [< L. *adjudicatus*, pp. of *adjudicare*, award, decide, < *ad*, to, + *judicare*, judge: see *adjudge* and *judge*.] **I.** *trans.* To adjudge; pronounce judgment upon; award judicially.

Superior force may end in conquest; . . . but it cannot *adjudicate* any right. *Sumner*, True Grand. of Nations.

II. *intrans.* To sit in judgment; give a judicial decision: with *upon*: as, the court *adjudicated upon* the case.

From the whole taken in continuation, but not from any one as an insulated principle, you come into a power of *adjudicating upon* the pretensions of the whole theory.
De Quincey, Style, ii.

adjudication (a-jö-di-kā'shon), *n.* [< L. *adjudicatio(n-)*, < *adjudicare*: see *adjudicate*.] **1.** The act of adjudicating; the act or process of determining or adjudging; a passing of judgment.

To pass off a verdict of personal taste, under the guise of an *adjudication* of science. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 81.

2. In *law*: (*a*) A judicial sentence; judgment or decision of a court. (*b*) The act of a court declaring an ascertained fact: as, an *adjudication* of bankruptcy.

The consequence of *adjudication* is that all the bankrupt's property vests in the registrar of the court until the appointment by the creditors of a trustee, and thereafter in the trustee.
Encyc. Brit., III. 343.

3. In *Scots law*, the diligence or process by which land is attached in security for or in payment of a debt.—**Articulate adjudication**, in *Scots law*, adjudication which is often used where there are more debts than one due to the adjudging creditor; in which case it is usual to accumulate each debt by itself, so that, in case of an error in ascertaining or calculating one of the debts, the error may affect only that debt.—**Effectual adjudication**, in *Scots law*, a form of action by which real property is attached by a creditor.—**Former adjudication**, in *law*, a previous judicial decision between the same parties or those whom they succeed, available, or sought to be made available, to bar a subsequent litigation involving the same point.

adjudicator (a-jö'di-kā-tor), *n.* [< L. as if **adjudicator*, < *adjudicare*: see *adjudicate*.] One who adjudicates.

adjudicature (a-jö'di-kā-tūr″), *n.* [< *adjudicate* + *-ure*.] The act or process of adjudicating; adjudication.

adjugate† (aj'ö-gāt), *v. t.* [< L. *adjugatus*, pp. of *adjugare*, unite, < *ad*, to, + *jugare*, join, < *jugum* (= E. *yoke*), < *jungere*, join: see *yoke* and *-ate*¹.] To yoke to. *Bailey*.

adjument† (aj'ö-ment), *n.* [< L. *adjūmentum*, a means of aid, a contr. of **adjuvamentum*, < *adjuvare*, help, aid: see *aid*.] Help; support; that which supports or assists.

[illegible] *adjuments* to corporeal activity.
Waterhouse, Fortescue, p. 197.

adjunct (aj'ungkt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *adjunctus*, joined to, added, pp. of *adjungere*: see *adjoin*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** United with another (generally in a subordinate capacity) in office or in action of any kind: as, an *adjunct* professor.—**2.** Added to or conjoined with, as a consequence; attending; accompanying.

[illegible] that my death were *adjunct* to my act,
[illegible] I would do it. *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 3.

Adjunct diagnostics. See *diagnostic*.—**Adjunct note**, [illegible] an unaccented auxiliary note not forming an [illegible] part of the harmony.

II. *n.* **1.** Something added to another, but not essentially a part of it.

> Learning is but an *adjunct* to ourself.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 3.

> Discretion in its several *adjuncts* and circumstances is nowhere so useful as to the clergy. *Swift.*

2. A person joined to another in some duty or service; an assistant or subordinate colleague.

> An *adjunct* of singular experience and trust.
> *Sir H. Wotton.*

> In the Royal Academy of Science at Paris, there are twelve members called *adjuncts* attached to the study of some particular science. *Buchanan*, Dict. Sci.

3. In *metaph.*, any quality of a thing not pertaining to its essence.—**4.** In *gram.*, a word or a number of words added to define, limit, or qualify the force of another word or other words; a word or phrase having value in a sentence only as dependent on another member of the sentence, as an adjective, an adverb, the words of a dependent clause, etc.—**5.** In *music*, a scale or key closely related to another; a relative scale or key.—**External, internal,** etc., **adjunct.** See the adjectives.

adjunction (a-jungk'shọn), *n.* [< L. *adjunctio(n-)*, < *adjungere*, join: see *adjoin.*] **1.** The act of joining; the state of being joined.—**2.** The thing joined.—**3.** In *civil law*, the joining of one person's property to that of another permanently, as the building of a house upon another's land, painting of a picture on another's canvas, and the like. *Rapalje and Lawrence.*

adjunctive (a-jungk'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *adjunctivus*, that is joined, < *adjunctus*, pp.: see *adjunct.*] **I.** *a.* Joining; having the quality of joining.

II. *n.* One who or that which is joined.

adjunctively (a-jungk'tiv-li), *adv.* In an adjunctive manner; as an adjunct.

adjunctly (aj'ungkt-li), *adv.* In connection with; by way of addition or adjunct; as an adjunct.

ad jura regis (ad jö'ra̤ rē'jis). [L., to the rights of the king: *ad*, to; *jura*, acc. pl. of *jus* (*jur-*), right; *regis*, gen. of *rex* (*reg-*), king.] An old English writ to enforce a presentation by the king to a living, against one who sought to eject the clerk presented.

adjuration (aj-ö-rā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *adjuratio(n-)*, < *adjurare*: see *adjure.*] **1.** The act of adjuring; a solemn charging on oath, or under the penalty of a curse; hence, an earnest appeal or question.

> To the *adjuration* of the high-priest, "Art thou the Christ, the son of the blessed God?" our Saviour replies in St. Matthew, "Thou hast said."
> *Blackwall*, Sacred Classics, II. 163.

2. A solemn oath.

> To restrain the significance too much, or too much to enlarge it, would make the *adjuration* either not so weighty or not so pertinent.
> *Milton*, Reason of Church Gov., i.

adjuratory (a-jö'ra̤-tọ-ri), *a.* [< L. *adjuratorius*, < *adjurator*, one who adjures, < *adjurare*: see *adjure.*] Pertaining to or containing adjuration; of the nature of an adjuration: as, an *adjuratory* appeal.

adjure (a-jör'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *adjured*, ppr. *adjuring.* [< ME. *adjuren*, < L. *adjurare*, swear to, adjure, < *ad*, to, + *jurare*, swear: see *jurat.* Cf. *abjure*, *conjure*, and *perjure.*] **1.** To charge, bind, or command, earnestly and solemnly, often with an appeal to God or the invocation of a curse in case of disobedience; hence, to entreat or request earnestly: as, "I *adjure* thee by the living God," Mat. xxvi. 63; his friend *adjured* him to be careful.

> Joshua *adjured* them at that time, saying, Cursed be the man before the Lord, that riseth up and buildeth this city Jericho. Josh. vi. 26.

2. To swear by: as, to *adjure* the holy name of God. [Rare.]=**Syn. 1.** To conjure, implore, enjoin, pray, beg, entreat, beseech, supplicate.

adjurer (a-jör'ėr), *n.* One who adjures.

adjust (a̤-just'), *v. t.* [< F. "*adjuster*, to adjust, set aptly, couch evenly, joyn handsomly, match fitly, dispose orderly, several things together" (Cotgrave), now *ajuster* (= It. *aggiustare*, *aggiostare* = Pg. Sp. *ajustar*), arrange, dispose, fit, etc., < ML. *adjustare*, in form < L. *ad*, to, + *justus*, just, but suggested by OF. *ajuster*, "*ajouster*, to add, adjoyn, set or put unto; also, increase, augment, eek, also as *adjuster*" (Cotgrave) (> ME. *ajusten*, *adjousten*, add, put, suggest), F. *ajouter* (see *adjute*), lit. put side by side, < ML. *adjuxtare*, put side by side, < L. *ad*, to, + *juxta*, near, lit. adjoining, from same root as *jungere*, join: see *juxtaposition.*] **1.** To fit, as one thing to another; make correspondent or conformable; adapt; accommodate: as, to *adjust* things to a standard.

> *Adjust* the event to the prediction.
> *Addison*, Def. of Christ. Relig.

> According to Helmholtz, then, we *adjust* the eye to near objects by contraction of the ciliary muscle.
> *Le Conte*, Sight, p. 44.

> The living body is not only sustained and reproduced: it *adjusts* itself to external and internal changes.
> *Huxley*, Animal Automatism.

2. To put in order; regulate or reduce to system; bring to a proper state or position: as, to *adjust* a scheme; to *adjust* affairs; "*adjusting* the orthography," *Johnson.*

> To *adjust* the focal distance of his optical instruments.
> *J. S. Mill*, Logic, i. 1.

3. To settle or bring to a satisfactory state, so that parties are agreed in the result: as, to *adjust* accounts.

> Half the differences of the parish are *adjusted* in this very parlour. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer.

4†. To put forward; suggest. *Chaucer.*—**5**†. To add. *Caxton.*=**Syn.** To suit, arrange, dispose, trim, proportion, balance, conform, set right, rectify, reconcile.

adjustable (a̤-jus'ta̤-bl), *a.* [< *adjust* + *-able.*] Capable of being adjusted.

adjustably (a̤-jus'ta̤-bli), *adv.* As regards adjustment; so as to be capable of adjustment.

> The bed is held *adjustably* in place by means of screw-bolts. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 329.

adjustage† (a̤-jus'tāj), *n.* Adjustment. *Sylvester.* [Rare.]

adjuster (a̤-jus'tėr), *n.* A person who adjusts; that which regulates.

adjusting-cone (a̤-jus'ting-kōn), *n.* An instrument for measuring the distance between the axes of the eyes when they are parallel, as in looking at a distant object. It consists of two hollow cones, each perforated at the apex. Through these perforations the person whose eyes are to be measured looks at a distant object, and the cones are moved until the two fields of vision coincide. The distance between the apexes then gives the measurement sought.

adjusting-screw (a̤-jus'ting-skrö), *n.* A screw by which the adjustable parts of an instrument or a machine are moved to required positions. It also often serves to hold the parts firmly in those positions.

adjusting-tool (a̤-jus'ting-töl), *n.* A tool for regulating the snail of a fusee in a timepiece, so that its increase of diameter may exactly compensate for the decrease of tension of the spring as it unwinds from the barrel.

adjustive (a̤-jus'tiv), *a.* [< *adjust* + *-ive.*] Tending or serving to adjust.

adjustment (a̤-just'me̤nt), *n.* [< *adjust* + *-ment*, after F. *ajustement.*] **1.** The act of adjusting; a making fit or conformable; the act of adapting to a given purpose; orderly regulation or arrangement: as, the *adjustment* of the parts of a watch.

> The rest of the apparel required little *adjustment.*
> *Scott*, Waverley, xliii.

2. The state of being adjusted; a condition of adaptation; orderly relation of parts or elements.

> Throughout all phases of Life up to the highest, every advance is the effecting of some better *adjustment* of inner to outer actions. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 61.

3. That which serves to adjust or adapt one thing to another or to a particular service: as, the *adjustments* of constitutional government, of a microscope, a timepiece, etc.

> The nicest of all the *adjustments* involved in the working of the British Government is that which determines, without formally defining, the internal relations of the Cabinet.
> *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 162.

4. The act of settling or arranging, as a difference or dispute; settlement; arrangement.—**5.** In *marine insurance*, the act of settling and ascertaining the amount of indemnity which the party insured is entitled to receive under the policy after all proper allowances and deductions have been made, and the settling of the proportion of that indemnity which each underwriter is liable to bear.=**Syn.** Arrangement, regulation, settlement, adaptation, accommodation, disposal.

adjustor (a̤-jus'tọr), *n.* [< *adjust* + *-or.*] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, that which adjusts, coaptates, or makes to fit together: a name of sundry muscles: as, the dorsal and ventral *adjustors* of the shells of brachiopods. See extract, and cuts under *Lingulidæ* and *Waldheimia.*

> The dorsal *adjustors* are fixed to the ventral surface of the peduncle, and are again inserted into the hinge-plate in the smaller valve. The ventral *adjustors* are considered to pass from the inner extremity of the peduncle and to become attached by one pair of their extremities to the ventral valve, one on each side of and a little behind the expanded base of the divaricators. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 192.

adjutage, *n.* See *ajutage.*

adjutancy (aj'ö-ta̤n-si), *n.* [< *adjutan(t)* + *-cy.*] **1.** The office of adjutant. Also called *adjutantship.*—**2**†. Assistance.

> It was, no doubt, disposed with all the *adjutancy* of definition and division. *Burke*, Appeal to Old Whigs.

adjutant (aj'ö-ta̤nt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *adjutan(t-)s*, ppr. of *adjutare*, aid, assist, freq. of *adjuvare*, aid: see *aid.*] **I.** *a.* Helping; assistant. *Bullokar* (1676). [Rare.]

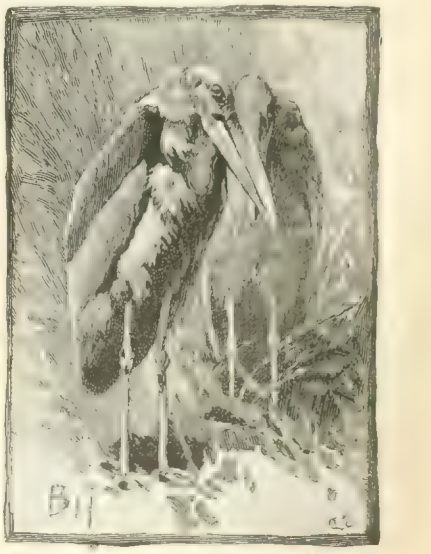
II. *n.* **1.** A helper; an assistant; an aid. [Rare.]

> A fine violin must . . . be the best *adjutant* to a fine voice. *W. Mason*, Eng. Church Music, p. 74.

2. *Milit.*, properly, a regimental staff-officer appointed to assist the commanding officer of a regiment in the discharge of the details of his military duty. The title is also given to officers having similar functions attached to larger or smaller divisions of troops, to garrisons, and to the War Department of the United States government. (See *adjutant-general.*) Adjutants are also assigned, as in the British army, to divisions of artillery. Formerly, in England, called *aid-major.* Often contracted to *adjt.*

3. The adjutant-bird (which see).—**Post adjutant,** a person holding the office of adjutant with reference to the organization, of whatever character, of the troops stationed at a post, garrison, camp, or cantonment.—**Regimental adjutant,** a person holding the office of adjutant with reference to a regimental organization, whether the regiment is in one place or dispersed at different stations.

adjutant-bird (aj'ö-ta̤nt-bėrd), *n.* The name given by English residents of Bengal to a very large species of stork, common in India, the *Leptoptilus argala* of some naturalists, belonging to the family *Ciconiidæ.* It is the *Ardea dubia* of Gmelin, the *A. argala* of Latham, the *Ciconia marabou* of Temminck, and the argala of the native Indians. Great confusion has been occasioned by the transference by Temminck of the native name, argala, to a related but distinct African species. The name *marabou* has likewise been given to both species, since both furnish the ornamental plumes so named in commerce. The African species should be distinguished as the marabou, the Indian species being left to bear its native name argala. The name adjutant, or adjutant-bird, is a nickname bestowed upon the bird from some fancied likeness of its bearing to the stiff martinet air of the military functionary known as an adjutant. The bird is a gigantic stork, 5 or often 6 feet high, and its expanded wings measure 14 feet from tip to tip. It has an enormous bill, nearly bare head and neck, and a sausage-like pouch hanging from the under part of the neck. It is one of the most voracious carnivorous birds known, and in India, from its devouring all sorts of carrion and noxious animals, is protected by law. Also called *adjutant-crane*, *adjutant-stork*, and *pouched stork.* The name is sometimes extended to a related species, *L. javanicus*, known as the lesser adjutant or adjutant-bird.



Adjutant-bird (*Leptoptilus argala*).

adjutant-crane (aj'ö-ta̤nt-krān), *n.* Same as *adjutant-bird.*

adjutant-general (aj'ö-ta̤nt-jen'e̤-ra̤l), *n.*; pl. *adjutants-general.* **1.** *Milit.*, a staff-officer, the chief assistant of a commanding general in the execution of his military duties, as in issuing and executing orders, receiving and registering reports, regulating details of the service, etc. By law there is but one adjutant-general of the United States army. He is a principal officer of the War Department of the United States government, the head of a bureau conducting the army correspondence, and having charge of the records, of recruiting and enlistment, of the issue of commissions, etc. Most of the individual States also have adjutants-general, performing similar duties with respect to the militia of their several States. The adjutant-general is aided by *assistant adjutants-general.* In the British service, the adjutant-general of the forces is an officer of the full rank of general, having a body of assistants at the Horse Guards, the headquarters of the army in London, and performing [illegible] classes of duties as those mentioned above. Commonly abbreviated to *A. G.*, when appended to [illegible]. — 2. *Eccles.*, a title [illegible] given by translators to the assistants of the general of the Jesuits. See [illegible].

adjutantship [illegible]. Same as *adjutancy*, 1.

adjutant-stork (aj'ö-tant-stôrk), *n.* Same as *adjutant-bird.*

adjutator [illegible] [NL., an assistant, < L. [illegible] [illegible]*tant.*] An adjutor or helper. See note under *agitator*, 2. [illegible]

adjute [illegible] [< F. *ajouter*, formerly *adjouster*, add: see *adjust.*] To add.

> There be
> Six bachelors as bold as he, *adjuting* to his company.
> *B. Jonson*, Underwoods.

adjutor (a-jö'tor), *n.* [L., < *adjuvare*, help: see *adjutant* and *aid.*] A helper. [Rare; its compound *coadjutor* is in common use.]

> He . . . and such as his *adjutors* were
> *Drayton*, Barons' Wars, iv. 10.

adjutory† (aj'ö-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **adjutorius*, helping; cf. *adjutorium*, help: see *adjutor.*] Serving to help or aid. *Blount; Bailey.*

adjutrix (a-jö'triks), *n.*; pl. *adjutrices* (a-jö-trī'sēz). [L., fem. of *adjutor*: see *adjutor.*] A female assistant. [Rare.]

adjuvant (aj'ö-vant or a-jö'vant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *adjuvan(t-)s*, ppr. of *adjuvare*, help: see *aid.*] **I.** *a.* Serving to help or assist; auxiliary; contributory: as, an *adjuvant* medicine.

> Cause *adjuvant* worketh not by himself, but is a helper.
> *Blundeville.*

> But that humidity is only an *adjuvant* and not even a necessary *adjuvant* cause, is proved by the immunity of fruit-eaters in the swampiest regions of the equatorial coast-lands. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 162.

II. *n.* 1. A person or thing aiding or helping; whatever aids or assists.

> Undoubtedly, a flavor smacking of the caucus, the jubilee, and other *adjuvants* of "the cause" is found in some of his [Whittier's] polemic strains.
> *Stedman*, Poets of America, p. 124.

Specifically — 2. In *med.*, whatever aids in removing or preventing disease; especially, a substance added to a prescription to aid the operation of the principal ingredient.

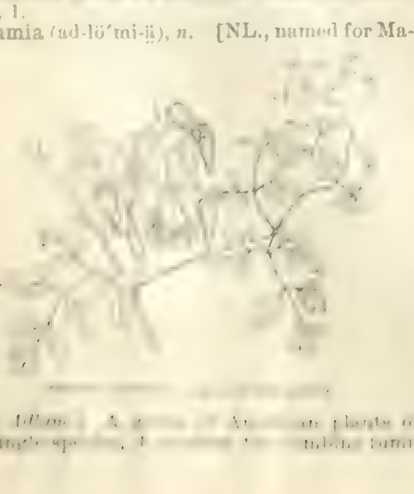
adlegation (ad-le-gā'shon), *n.* [< L. *adlegatio(n-)*, later *allegatio(n-)*, a deputing, < *adlegare*, *allegare*, depute, commission, < *ad*, to, + *legare*, send with a commission. See *allegation*, the same word in another use.] The right of ministers of the individual states of the old German empire to be associated with those of the emperor in public treaties and negotiations relating to the common interests of the empire. This right was claimed by the states, but disputed by the emperor.

ad lib. An abbreviation of *ad libitum.*

ad libitum (ad lib'i-tum). [L.: *ad* = E. *at*; ML. or NL. *libitum*, L. only in pl. *libita*, pleasure, acc. neut. pp. of *libet*, also spelled *lubet*, it [illegible] E. *lief* and *love*: see *lief*, *love*, *liberal*, etc.] At pleasure; to the extent of one's wishes. Specifically, in *music*, indicating that the time [illegible] are left to the feeling and taste [illegible] of cadenzas and other orna[illegible] that the performer may omit [illegible] in their place. An accompaniment [illegible] when it may be used or [illegible] as well as writing.

adlings, *n.* See *addling*², 2.

adlocution [illegible], *n.* Same as *allocution*, 1.



Adlumia (ad-lö'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., named for Major Adlum.] A [illegible] plants of [illegible] species, [illegible] climbing fumitory, a delicate climbing herbaceous biennial, with panicles of drooping flowers. It is a native of the Alleghanies, and is often cultivated.

admanuensis (ad-man-ū-en'sis), *n.*; pl. *admanuenses* (-sēz). [ML., < L. *ad*, to, + *manus*, hand, + *-ensis*. Cf. *amanuensis.*] In *old Eng. law*, one taking a corporal oath, that is, by laying the hand on the Bible, in distinction from one taking the oath in other forms, or affirming.

admarginate (ad-mär'jin-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *ad*, to, + *margo* (*margin-*), margin, + *-ate*³: see *ad-*, *margin*, and *-ate*³.] To note or write on the margin. [Rare.]

> Receive candidly the few hints which I have *admarginated.* *Coleridge.*

admaxillary (ad-mak'si-lā-ri), *a.* [< L. *ad*, to, + *maxilla*, jaw, after E. *maxillary.*] In *anat.*, connected with the jaw.

admeasure (ad-mezh'ūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *admeasured*, ppr. *admeasuring*. [< ME. *amesuren*, < OF. *amesurer*, *admesurer*, < ML. *admensurare*, measure, < L. *ad*, to, + LL. *mensurare*, measure; cf. L. *admetiri*, measure out to, < *ad*, to, + *metiri*, the ult. L. source of *measure*: see *ad-* and *measure*, *v.*] 1. To ascertain the dimensions, size, or capacity of; measure.

> The identification of the reasoner's intellect with that of his opponent depends, if I understand you aright, upon the accuracy with which the opponent's intellect is *admeasured.* *Poe*, Tales, I. 272.

2. In *law*, to survey and lay off a due portion to, as of dower in real estate or of pasture held in common. This was formerly done by *writ of admeasurement*, directed to the sheriff.

> Upon this suit all the commoners shall be *admeasured.*
> *Blackstone*, Com., iii. 16.

admeasurement (ad-mezh'ūr-ment), *n.* [< OF. *amesurement*, *admesurement*: see *admeasure* and *-ment.*] 1. The process of measuring; the ascertainment of the numerical amount of any quantity. — 2. The numerical amount or measure of anything, whether a number, the dimensions of a solid, the bulk of a fluid, mass, duration, or degree. — 3. In *law*, ascertainment and assignment of the due proportion: as, *admeasurement* of damages, or of dower in an estate; *admeasurement* of the right of an individual in a common pasture.

Sometimes called *admensuration.*

admeasurer (ad-mezh'ūr-ėr), *n.* One who admeasures.

admedian (ad-mē'di-an), *a.* [< L. *ad*, to, + *medius*, middle: see *ad-* and *median.*] In *conch.*, a synonym of *lateral*, as applied to the series of teeth of the radula, these being rachidian or median, lateral or admedian, and uncinal.

> For "lateral" Professor Lankester substitutes the term *admedian.* *W. H. Dall*, Science, IV. 143.

admensuration (ad-men-sū-rā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *admensuratio(n-)*, < *admensurare*: see *admeasure.*] Same as *admeasurement.* [Rare.]

Admetacea (ad-mē-tā'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Admete* + *-acea.*] A family name used by some naturalists for the *Admetidæ* (which see).

Admete (ad-mē'tē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄδμητος, fem. ἀδμήτη, untamed, unbroken, poet. form of ἀδάματος = E. *untamed*. Cf. *adamant.*] The typical genus of gastropods of the family *Admetidæ*. *A. viridula* is a small whitish species, half an inch long, found on the Atlantic coast of North America from Cape Cod northward.

admetid (ad-mē'tid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Admetidæ.*

Admetidæ (ad-met'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Admete* + *-idæ.*] A family of toxoglossate pectinibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Admete*. The family is closely related to the *Cancellariidæ*, but the species affect colder waters. *Admete viridula* is a common northern form. The members of this family have a rounded head, filiform tentacles, eyes on minute tubercles external to the tentacles, and a characteristic dentition of the odontophore; the shell has an ovate aperture, with an obliquely truncated plicate columella and a [illegible] outer lip.

adminicle (ad-min'i-kl), *n.* [< L. *adminiculum*, a support, prop, lit. that on which the hand rests, < *ad*, to, + *manus*, hand, + double dim. suffix *-culum.*] 1. That which gives aid or support; an auxiliary. [Rare.]

> [illegible] of two hundred . . . was a permanent *adminicle* of the public assembly.
> *Grote*, Hist. Greece, III. [illegible]

2. In *law*, supporting or corroboratory proof. [illegible] and *Scots law*, whatever aids in [illegible] any deed or writ which [illegible] the existence of the deed in question [illegible] its form. — 3. In *med.*, any aid to the action of a remedy. — 4. *pl.* In *entom.* See *adminiculum*, 2.

adminicula, *n.* Plural of *adminiculum.*

adminicular, adminiculary (ad-mi-nik'ū-lär, -lā-ri), *a.* [< L. *adminiculum*, help: see *adminicle.*] Supplying help; helpful; corroborative.

> The humanity of Christ is not set before us in the New Testament as sustaining merely a conditional or *adminicular* relation to a work whose intrinsic and essential value comes from another source. *Prog. Orthodoxy*, p. 20.

> The several structural arrangements *adminicular* to the integrity of the whole are thus co-ordinated.
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol.

Adminicular evidence, in *law*, explanatory or completing evidence.

adminiculate (ad-mi-nik'ū-lāt), *v. i.* or *t.* [< L. *adminiculatus*, pp. of *adminiculare*, help, prop, < *adminiculum*: see *adminicle.*] To give adminicular evidence; testify in corroboration of. [Rare.]

adminiculator† (ad-mi-nik'ū-lā-tor), *n.* [L., < *adminiculare*: see *adminiculate.*] An assistant; specifically, an advocate for the poor.

adminiculum (ad-mi-nik'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *adminicula* (-lä). [L., a prop: see *adminicle.*] 1. An aid or help; an adminicle.

> Of other *adminicula*, or aids to induction, only the titles are given by Bacon, and it would be hazardous to conjecture as to their significance.
> *R. Adamson*, Encyc. Brit., XIV. 792.

2. *pl.* In *entom.*, Kirby's name for the short spines on the abdominal segments of certain insects, pupæ or grubs, whereby they make their way through any substance in which they burrow. Also called *adminicles*. *N. E. D.*

administer (ad-min'is-tėr), *v.* [< ME. *admynistren*, *amynistren*, < OF. *aministrer*, *administrer*, mod. F. *administrer*, < L. *administrare*, manage, execute (cf. *administer*, an attendant), < *ad*, to, + *ministrare*, attend, serve, < *minister*, servant: see *minister.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To manage or conduct as minister, chief agent, or steward; superintend the management or execution of; control or regulate in behalf of others: as, to *administer* the laws or the government, or a department of government; to *administer* a charitable trust, the affairs of a corporation, or the estate of a bankrupt.

> For forms of government let fools contest,
> Whate'er is best *administer'd* is best.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, iii. 304.

> Brawn without brain is thine: my prudent care
> Foresees, provides, *administers* the war.
> *Dryden*, Ajax and Ulysses, l. 554.

2. To afford; supply; dispense; bring into use or operation, especially in the execution of a magisterial or sacerdotal office: as, to *administer* relief; to *administer* justice.

> Have they not the old popish custom of *administering* the blessed sacrament of the holy eucharist with wafer cakes? *Hooker.*

> Let zephyrs bland
> *Administer* their tepid genial airs. *J. Philips.*

3. To give or apply; make application of: as, to *administer* medicine, punishment, counsel, etc.

> Close by was a heap of stout osier rods, such as [are] used in *administering* the bastinado. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xiii.

4. To tender or impose, as an oath.

> Swear by the duty that you owe to Heaven . . .
> To keep the oath that we *administer.*
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 3.

5. In *law*, to manage or dispose of, as the estate of a deceased person, in the capacity either of executor or administrator. See *administration*, 9. **Syn.** 1. To control, preside over. — 2 and 3. *Administer*, *Minister*, distribute, give out, deal out. In the sense of applying, dispensing, *minister* is now used principally of things spiritual: as, to *minister* comfort, consolation, or relief; while *administer* is used of things both spiritual and material: as, to *administer* food, medicine, reproof, oaths.

> He asserted that . . . a noxious drug had been *administered* to him in a dish of porridge.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xv.

> The greatest delight which the fields and woods *minister* is the suggestion of an occult relation between man and the vegetable. *Emerson*, Nature.

II. *intrans.* 1. To contribute assistance; bring aid or supplies; add something: with *to*: as, to *administer to* the necessities of the poor.

> I have a fountain rising in the upper part of my garden, which . . . *administers to* the pleasure as well as the plenty of the place. *Spectator*, No. 417.

2. To perform the office of administrator: with *upon*: as, A *administers upon* the estate of B.

Syn. *Administer to*, *Minister to*. *Minister to* is now preferable to *administer to* in such connections as to *minister to* one's needs, to *minister to* the necessities of the poor, to [illegible] the pleasure of the assembly. *Administer to* in [illegible] connections is archaic.

administer† (ad-min'is-tėr), *n.* [L.: see the verb.] One who administers; a minister or an administrator.

> You have shewed yourself a good *administer* of the revenue. *Bacon*, Speech to Sir J. Denham.

administerial (ad-min-is-tē′ri-al), *a.* [< L. *administer*, attendant (or < E. *administer*, *v.*), + *-ial*, in imitation of *ministerial*, q. v.] Pertaining to administration, or to the executive part of government; ministerial. [Rare.]

administrable (ad-min′is-tra̤-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **administrabilis*, < *administrare*: see *administer*, *v.*] Capable of being administered.

administrador (Sp. pron. ad-mē-nē-strä-dōr′), *n.* [Sp.: = E. *administrator*.] A steward; an overseer. *G. Yale.* [Used in parts of the United States acquired from Mexico.]

administrant (ad-min′is-tra̤nt), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *administrant*, ppr. of *administrer*: see *administer*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Managing; executive; pertaining to the management of affairs.

II. *n.* One who administers; an executive officer.

administrate (ad-min′is-trāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *administrated*, ppr. *administrating*. [< L. *administratus*, pp. of *administrare*: see *administer*, *v.*] To administer; dispense; give; supply: as, "to *administrate* the sacraments," *Knox.*

administration (ad-min-is-trā′sho̤n), *n.* [< ME. *administracioun*, < OF. *administration*, < L. *administratio(n-)*, < *administrare*: see *administer*, *v.*] **1.** The act of administering; direction; management; government of public affairs; the conducting of any office or employment.

The *administration* of government, in its largest sense, comprehends all the operations of the body politic, whether legislative, executive, or judiciary; but in its most usual, and perhaps in its most precise, signification, it is limited to executive details, and falls peculiarly within the province of the executive department. *A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. 72.

2. The duty or duties of an administrator; specifically, the executive functions of government, consisting in the exercise of all the powers and duties of government, both general and local, which are neither legislative nor judicial.—**3.** The body of persons who are intrusted with the execution of laws and the superintendence of public affairs: in particular, in Great Britain, the ministry; in the United States, the President and cabinet, or the President and cabinet during one presidential term: as, Washington's first *administration*.

Did the *administration* . . . avail themselves of any one of those opportunities? *Burke*, Tracts on Popery Laws.

It was, therefore, clear from the beginning that the new *administration* was to have a settled and strong opposition. *T. H. Benton*, Thirty Years, I. 55.

4. Any body of men intrusted with executive or administrative powers.

The support of the State governments in all their rights, as the most competent *administrations* for our domestic concerns. *Jefferson*, First Inaugural Address.

5. The period during which an executive officer or a ministry holds office; specifically, in the United States, the period during which the President holds office.—**6.** Dispensation; distribution; rendering: as, the *administration* of justice, of the sacraments, or of grace.

For the *administration* of this service not only supplieth the wants of the saints, but is abundant also by many thanksgivings unto God. 2 Cor. ix. 12.

7. The act of prescribing medically.—**8.** The act of tendering or imposing, as an oath.—**9.** In *law*: (*a*) The management of the estate of an intestate person, or of a testator having no competent executor, under a commission (called *letters of administration*) from the proper authority. This management consists in collecting debts, paying debts and legacies, and distributing surplus among the next of kin. (*b*) In some jurisdictions, the management of the estate of a deceased person by an executor, the corresponding term *execution* not being in use. Administration of a deceased person's estate may be granted for general, special, or limited purposes; as: (1) *Administration durante absentia* (during absence), when the next person entitled to the grant is beyond sea. (2) *Administration pendente lite* (while the suit is pending), when a suit is commenced in the probate court regarding the validity of a will or the right to administration, and lasting till the suit is determined. (3) *Administration cum testamento annexo* (with the will annexed), in cases where a testator makes a will without naming executors, or where the executors named in the will are incapable of acting or refuse to act. (4) *Administration de bonis non* (concerning goods not, that is, not administered), when the first administrator dies before he has fully administered. (5) *Administration ad colligendum* (for the purpose of collecting) for collecting and preserving goods about to perish. (6) *Ancillary administration* is subordinate to the principal administration for collecting the assets of foreigners. It is taken out in the country where the assets are. See *ancillary*. (7) *Administration minori ætate* (during minor age, or minority) is granted when the executor is a minor. (8) *Foreign administration* is administration exercised by authority of a foreign power.—**Council of administration.** See *council*.=**Syn. 1.** Conduct, control, superintendence, regulation, execution.

administrational (ad-min-is-trā′sho̤n-a̤l), *a.* Pertaining or relating to administration.

The *administrational* merits of Darius are so great that they have obscured his military glories. *G. Rawlinson*, Five Great Monarchies, III. 429.

administrative (ad-min′is-tra̤-tiv), *a.* [< L. *administrativus*, practical, < *administrare*, pp. *administratus*: see *administer*, *v.*] Pertaining to administration; executive; administering.

The production and distribution of wealth, the growth and effect of *administrative* machinery, the education of the race, these are cases of general laws which constitute the science of sociology. *W. K. Clifford*, Lect., II. 284.

Sometimes the term Executive, which strictly means an Authority which puts the laws in force, is opposed to the term *Administrative*, which implies the performance of every other sort of immediate Governmental act, such as collecting taxes, organizing and directing the Army, Navy, and Police, supervising trade, locomotion, postal communication, and carrying out in detail legislative measures for promoting public health, education, morality, and general contentment. *S. Amos*, Sci. of Pol., p. 99.

administratively (ad-min′is-tra̤-tiv-li), *adv.* In an administrative manner; in relation to administration; from an administrative point of view; as regards administration.

The English country gentleman, who was lord of the manor, was *administratively* a person of great authority and influence. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 314.

Administratively, Kazan is divided into twelve districts. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 20.

administrator (ad-min′is-trā-to̤r), *n.* [L., a manager, < *administrare*, pp. *administratus*: see *administer*, *v.*] **1.** One who administers; one who directs or manages affairs of any kind: sometimes used as a title of executive office. —**2.** In *law*: (*a*) One who, by virtue of a commission from a probate, orphans', or surrogate's court, or, in England, from the probate, divorce, and admiralty division of the High Court of Justice, has charge of the goods and chattels of one dying without a will. In some jurisdictions his power is extended to real property. Often contracted to *admr.* (*b*) In *Scots law*, a tutor, curator, or guardian, having the care of one who is incapable of acting for himself. The term is usually applied to a father who has power over his children and their estate during their minority.—**Administrator bishop.** See *bishop*.—**Public administrator,** a public officer authorized to administer the estates of persons dying without relatives entitled to perform the duty.

administratorship (ad-min′is-trā-to̤r-ship), *n.* The office of administrator.

Removed by order of court from an *administratorship* for failure to settle his accounts. *The Nation*, XXXVI. 540.

administratress (ad-min-is-trā′tres), *n.* [< *administrator* + *-ess*. Cf. *administratrice*.] A female administrator.

administratrice†, *n.* [< F. *administratrice*, < It. *amministratrice*, < NL. *administratrix* (*-tric-*): see *administratrix*.] A female administrator.

administratrix (ad-min-is-trā′triks), *n.*; pl. *administratrices* (ad-min″is-tra̤-trī′sēz). [NL., fem. of L. *administrator*, q. v.] A female administrator. Often contracted to *admx.*

admirability (ad″mi-ra̤-bil′i̤-ti), *n.* [< L. *admirabilita(t-)s*, < *admirabilis*, admirable: see *admirable*.] Admirableness. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

admirable (ad′mi-ra̤-bl), *a.* [< F. *admirable*, < L. *admirabilis*, < *admirari*, admire: see *admire*.] **1**†. Fitted to excite wonder; marvelous; strange; surprising.

It seemeth equally *admirable* to me that holy King Edward the Sixth should do any wrong, or harsh Edward the Fourth do any right to the Muses. *Fuller.*

In man there is nothing *admirable* but his ignorance and weakness. *Jer. Taylor*, Diss. from Popery, II. i. § 7.

2. Worthy of admiration; having qualities to excite wonder, with approbation, esteem, reverence, or affection; very excellent: used of persons or things.

What a piece of work is a man! How noble in reason! how infinite in faculty! in form and moving, how express and *admirable*! *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

admirableness (ad′mi-ra̤-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being admirable; the power of exciting admiration.

admirably (ad′mi-ra̤-bli), *adv.* In an admirable manner; in a manner to excite wonder, approbation, and esteem; excellently.

admiral (ad′mi-ra̤l), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *admiral*, *amiral*, *amyral*, *amerall*, *amrall*, with varying term. *-alle*, *-ale*, *-ail*, *-ayl*, *-ayle*, *-el*, *-elle*, *-ald*, *-eld*, *-ant*, *-aunt*, < OF. *admiral*, *amiral*, *almiral*, *-ail*, *-alt*, *-ault*, *-aut*, *-ant*, *-and*, *-auble*, *-afle*, *-et*, *-é*, mod. F. *amiral* = Pr. *amirau*, *amiralh*, *amiratz*, mod. Pr. *amiral* = OSp. *almiralle*, *-age*, Sp. *almirante* = Pg. *amiralh*, *almirante* = It. *ammiraglio*, < ML. *admiralis*, *-allus*, *-alius*, *-aldus*, *-arius*, *-abilis*, *-andus*, *-atus*, *almiraldus*, *amirandus*, *ammiratus*, etc., and prop. *amiralis* (the forms in *adm-*, *alm-* being due to popular etymology, which associated the word with L. *admirare*, admire, *admirabilis*, admirable, or with Sp. Ar. *al-*, the, and the termination being variously accommodated), < Ar. *amīr*, *emīr*, a ruler, commander (see *ameer* and *emir*), the *-al* being due to the Ar. article *al*, present in all the Arabic and Turkish titles containing the word, as *amīr-al-umarā*, ruler of rulers, *amīr-al-bahr*, commander of the sea, *amīr-al-mūminīn*, commander of the faithful. The present sense of *admiral* is due to Ar. *amīr-al-bahr*, Latinized as *admiralius maris* and Englished under Edward III. as "*amyrel* of the se," or "*admyrall* of the navy," afterward simply *admiral*. *N. E. D.*] **I.** *n.* **1**†. An emir or prince under the sultan; any Saracen ruler or commander. [The common Middle English and Old French sense.]—**2.** A naval officer of the highest rank; a commander-in-chief of a fleet. In the United States navy, as in most foreign services, there are three degrees of this rank, viz., *admiral*, *vice-admiral*, and *rear-admiral*. These titles did not exist in the United States till the grade of rear-admiral was created in 1862, that of vice-admiral in 1864, and that of admiral in 1866. The last was held by Farragut and Porter, and, by law, ceased to exist on the death of the latter in 1891. In 1899 the title of admiral was revived and was conferred upon Rear-admiral Dewey. The office of vice-admiral, which also was held by Farragut and Porter and by Admiral Rowan, was abolished in 1890 on the death of the last-named incumbent. An admiral displays his distinguishing flag at the mainmast, a vice-admiral at the foremast, and a rear-admiral at the mizzenmast. In the British navy, admirals were formerly divided into three classes, named, after the colors of their respective flags, admirals of the *red*, of the *white*, and of the *blue*, with vice-admirals and rear admirals of each flag; but in 1864 this distinction was abolished, and all British men-of-war now display the white ensign.

3. The recognized chief commander or director of a mercantile fleet, as one of fishing-vessels off Newfoundland or in the North Sea. A royal proclamation in 1708 ordered that the master of the first vessel that entered a harbor or creek in Newfoundland for the fishing season should be admiral thereof, the second vice-admiral, and the third rear-admiral.

4. The ship which carries the admiral; hence, the most considerable ship of any fleet, as of merchantmen or of fishing-vessels.

The mast
Of some great *ammiral*.
Milton, P. L., i. 294.

5. A collectors' name for butterflies of the family *Papilionidæ*, especially the *Limenitis camilla*, distinguished as *white admiral*, and the *Vanessa atalanta*, or *red admiral*.—**6.** A name given by collectors of shells to a univalve shell, the admiral-shell (which see).—**Admiral of the fleet,** a title of distinction conferred on a few admirals in the British service, corresponding to that of field-marshal in the army.—**Lord high admiral,** in Great Britain, the officer at the head of the naval administration when, as has been rarely the case since 1632, the office is held by a single person. See *admiralty*. **Yellow admiral,** a name applied in the British navy to a rear-admiral who is retired without having served afloat after his promotion.

II. *a.* Carrying an admiral; chief in a fleet.

The *admiral* galley . . . struck upon a rock. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

admiral-shell (ad′mi-ra̤l-shel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Conus*, the *Conus ammiralis*, a species formerly esteemed as much for its rarity as for its beauty.

admiralship (ad′mi-ra̤l-ship), *n.* [< *admiral* + *-ship*.] The office or position of an admiral. [Rare.]

admiralty (ad′mi-ra̤l-ti), *n.* [Early mod. E. *admiraltie*, *amiraltye*, *amraltie*, < ME. *amyralte*, *ameralte*, *amrelte*, < OF. *admiralte*, *amiraulte*: see *admiral* and *-ty*.] **1.** In Great Britain: (*a*) The office and jurisdiction of the lords commissioners appointed to take the general management of maritime affairs, and of all matters relating to the royal navy, with the government of its various departments. (*b*) The body of officers appointed to execute the office of lord high admiral; a board of commissioners, called lords (or, in full, lords commissioners) of the admiralty, for the administration of naval affairs. (*c*) [*cap.*] The building in which the lords of the admiralty transact business, and in which the clerks and other officials connected with this department are employed.—**2.** That branch of law which deals with maritime cases and offenses.

The power [of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States] extends . . . to all cases of *admiralty* and marine jurisdiction. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 213.

Admiralty court, or **court of admiralty,** a tribunal having jurisdiction over maritime causes, whether of a civil or criminal nature. In England it was formerly held before the lord high admiral, and afterward before his deputy or the deputy of the lords commissioners; but now it forms a branch of the probate, divorce, and admiralty visi[illegible] the High Court of Justice, [illegible] in it being [illegible] the [illegible] of the High Court. The English court of admiralty is twofold, the *instance court* and the *prize court*. The civil jurisdiction of [illegible] are made upon the sea, and are founded in maritime service or consideration. It also regulates many other points of maritime law, as disputes between part-owners of vessels, and questions relating to salvage. It has likewise power to inquire into certain wrongs or injuries committed on the high seas, as in cases of collision. In criminal matters the court of admiralty has, partly by common law [illegible] of piracy and all other indictable offenses committed either upon t[illegible] limits of any English county. The prize court is the only tribunal for deciding what is and what is not lawful prize, and for adjudicating upon all matters, civil and criminal, relating to prize, or every acquisition made by the law of war which is either itself of a maritime character or is made, whether at sea or by land, by a naval force. In Scotland the cases formerly brought before this court, which has been abolished, are now prosecuted in the Court of Session or in the sheriff court, in the same way as ordinary civil causes. In the United States the admiralty powers are exclusively vested in the federal courts. They extend over the great lakes and navigable rivers.—**Droits of admiralty.** See *droit*.—**High Court of Admiralty,** an ancient English court, held before the lord high admiral of England or his deputy (styled judge of the admiralty), with cognizance of all crimes and offenses committed either upon the sea or upon the coasts, out of the body or extent of any English county. It proceeded without jury, a method contrary to th[illegible] maxims of the law of England. *Stephen.*

admirance† (ad-mīr′ans), *n.* [< OF. *admirance*, < *admirer*: see *admire* and *-ance*.] Admiration.

> [She] with great *admiraunce* inwardly was moved,
> And honourd him with all that her behoved.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. x. 39.

admiration (ad-mi-rā′shon), *n.* [< late ME. *admyracion*, < OF. *admiration*, < L. *admiratio(n-)*, < *admirari*, admire: see *admire*.] **1†.** Wonder; astonishment; surprise.

> And I saw the woman drunken with the blood of the saints, . . . and when I saw her, I wondered with great *admiration*. Rev. xvii. 6.

> Your boldness I with *admiration* see. *Dryden.*

2. Wonder mingled with approbation, esteem, love, or veneration; an emotion excited by what is novel, great, beautiful, or excellent: as, *admiration* of virtue or goodness; *admiration* of a beautiful woman or a fine picture.

> Where our reason can go no farther, let *admiration* step on, whereof there is no end in the wisest form of men. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., III. 2.

> If it should be here objected, as Cicero objected to Cæsar, "We have matter enough to admire, but would gladly see something to praise," I answer, that true *admiration* is a superlative degree of praise. *Bacon*, Essays, etc. (Bohn ed.), p. 486.

> There is a pleasure in *admiration*, and this is that which properly causeth *admiration*, when we discover a great deal in an object which we understand to be excellent. *Tillotson.*

3†. The quality of exciting wonder or surprise; marvelousness; admirableness.

> Admired Miranda!
> Indeed the top of *admiration*.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 1.

4. An object of wonder or approbation: now only in the phrase *the admiration of*.

> He was *the admiration of* all the negroes. *Irving*, Sleepy Hollow.

Note of admiration, an exclamation point (!).—**To admiration,** [illegible] of admirable manner; in a [illegible].

> They have curious straw worke among the nunns, even [illegible] *Evelyn*, Diary, March 2[illegible].

> [illegible] heads in clay or plaster of Paris *to admiration*, by the dint of natural genius merely. *Lamb*, Old Benchers.

admirative (ad′mi-rā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Ex[illegible] or wonder. [Rare.]

II.† *n.* The point of exclamation or admiration (!).

admiratively (ad′[illegible]-ra-tiv-li), *adv.* In an ad[illegible] admiringly. [Rare.]

admire (ad-mīr′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *admired*, ppr. *admiring*. [< F. *admirer*, OF. *admirer*, ear[illegible] *admirar* [illegible] at, < *ad*, at, [illegible] [illegible] **I.** [illegible] regard with [illegible] at [illegible] in an [illegible] to meaning [illegible]

[illegible]

2. To [illegible] ap[illegible] feel admiration [illegible] in the beauty

or qualities of; look on or contemplate with pleasure.

> The fact seems to be, that the Greeks *admired* only themselves, and that the Romans *admired* only themselves and the Greeks. *Macaulay*, History.

> And Enid woke and sat beside the couch,
> *Admiring* him, and thought within herself,
> Was ever man so grandly made as he?
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To wonder; be affected with surprise; marvel: sometimes with *at*. [Nearly obsolete in the literal sense.]

> Let none *admire*
> That riches grow in hell. *Milton*, P. L., i. 690.

> I *admire* where a fellow of his low rank should acquire such a nobleness and dignity of sentiment. *Henry Brooke.*

> I more *admire at* a third party, who were loyal when rebellion was uppermost, and have turned rebels (at least in principle) since loyalty has been triumphant. *Dryden*, Ded. of Plutarch's Lives.

2. To feel or express admiration.

> I'll report it,
> Where senators shall mingle tears with smiles;
> Where great patricians shall attend, and shrug,
> I' the end *admire*. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 9.

3. To feel pleasure; be pleased: as, I should *admire* to go. [Colloq., U. S.]

admired† (ad-mīrd′), *p. a.* Regarded with wonder; wonderful; astonishing.

> You have displac'd the mirth, broke the good meeting,
> With most *admir'd* disorder. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4.

admirer (ad-mīr′ėr), *n.* One who admires; specifically, one who pays court to or manifests his admiration of a woman; a lover.

> For fear of Lucia's escape, the mother is . . . constantly attended by a rival that explains her age, and draws off the eyes of her *admirers*. *Tatler*, No. 206.

admiringly (ad-mīr′ing-li), *adv.* In an admiring manner; with admiration; in the manner of an admirer.

admissibility (ad-mis-i-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *admissible*, after F. *admissibilité*.] The quality of being admissible.

admissible (ad-mis′i-bl), *a.* [< F. *admissible*, < ML. *admissibilis*, < L. *admissus*, pp. of *admittere*, admit: see *admit*.] **1.** Capable or worthy of being admitted or suffered to enter.

> They were *admissible* to political and military employment. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. That may be allowed or conceded; allowable: as, your proposals are not *admissible*.—**3.** In *law*, capable of being considered in reaching a decision: used of evidence offered in a judicial investigation.

> No confession is *admissible* when made in terror. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 200.

admissibleness (ad-mis′i-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being admissible or allowable.

admissibly (ad-mis′i-bli), *adv.* In an admissible manner; so as to be admitted, entertained, or allowed.

admission (ad-mish′on), *n.* [< ME. *admyssion*, < L. *admissio(n-)*, < *admissus*, pp. of *admittere*, admit: see *admit*.] **1.** The act of admitting or allowing to enter; the state of being admitted; entrance afforded by permission, by provision or existence of means, or by the removal of obstacles: as, the *admission* of aliens into a country; the *admission* of light into a room by a window or by opening the window.

> Some minds seem well glazed by nature against the *admission* of knowledge. *George Eliot*, Theophrastus Such, p. 91.

2. Admittance; power or permission to enter; entrance; access; power to approach: as, to grant a person *admission*.

> I . . . applied to one of the vergers for *admission* to the library. *Irving*, Mutability of Lit.

3. The price paid for entrance; admission fee: as, the *admission* was one dollar.—**4.** *Eccles.*: (*a*) In the Church of England, an act of a bishop accepting a candidate presented to a benefice. (*b*) In the Presbyterian churches, especially in Scotland, a similar official act of a presbytery admitting a minister to his church.—**5.** The act of expressing assent to an argument or proposition, especially one urged by an opponent or adversary; hence, a point or statement admitted; concession; allowance: [illegible] *admission* lost him the argument.—**6.** [illegible]wledgment; confession of a charge, an [illegible] a crime; as, he made full *admission* of [illegible]

> [illegible] had no sooner uttered this entreaty than she [illegible] at the [illegible] it implied. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. [illegible]

7. [illegible] A voluntary acknowledgment that [illegible] is true. Admissions in an action [illegible] party [illegible] his attorney in writ[illegible] court. Other admissions, whether by word

or act, may be proved against a party if they were made by him or by one authorized by or sufficiently identified with him. (*b*) The act of receiving evidence offered upon a judicial investigation, as competent for consideration in reaching a decision. =**Syn.** 2. *Admittance*, *Admission*. See *admittance*.

admissive (ad-mis′iv), *a.* [< LL. *admissivus* (used once in sense of 'permissive'), < L. *admissus*, pp. of *admittere*, admit: see *admit*.] Tending to admit; having the nature of an admission; containing an admission or acknowledgment.

> A compliment which is always more *admissive* than excusatory. *Lamb*, Elia.

admissory (ad-mis′ọ-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **admissorius*, < *admissor*, one who grants or allows, < *admittere*, pp. *admissus*, admit: see *admit*.] Granting admittance; admitting.

admit (ad-mit′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *admitted*, ppr. *admitting*. [< ME. *admitten*, *amitten*, *amytten*, < OF. *admettre*, *amettre*, < L. *admittere*, lit. send to, < *ad*, to, + *mittere*, send: see *missile*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To suffer to enter; grant or afford entrance to: as, to *admit* a student into college; windows *admit* light and air; to *admit* a serious thought into the mind.

> Mirth, *admit* me of thy crew. *Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 38.

> O, I am a brute, when I but *admit* a doubt of your true constancy! *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii. 2.

2. To give right or means of entrance to: as, a ticket *admits* one into a theater; this key will *admit* you to the garden.—**3.** To permit to exercise a certain function; grant power to hold a certain office: as, he was *admitted* to the bar; to *admit* a man to the ministry.—**4.** To have capacity for the admission of at one time: as, this passage *admits* two abreast.—**5.** To grant in argument; receive as true; concede; allow: as, the argument or fact is *admitted*.

> It was *admitted* that the heavy expenditure which had been occasioned by the late troubles justified the king in asking some further supply. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi

> It is so hard for shrewdness to *admit*
> Folly means no harm when she calls black white!
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 36.

6. To permit, grant, allow, or be capable of: as, the words do not *admit* such a construction. See II.—**7.** To acknowledge; own; confess: as, he *admitted* his guilt. =**Syn.** *Acknowledge*, *Admit*, *Confess*, etc. (see *acknowledge*); to let in, receive, take in.

II. *intrans.* To give warrant or allowance; grant opportunity or permission: with *of*: as, circumstances do not *admit of* this; the text does not *admit of* this interpretation.

> Economy is a subject which *admits of* being treated with levity, but it cannot so be disposed of. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 33.

> To answer a question so as to *admit of* no reply, is the test of a man,—to touch bottom every time. *Emerson*, Clubs.

admittable (ad-mit′ạ-bl), *a.* [< *admit* + *-able*. Cf. *admissible*.] Capable of being admitted or allowed. Sometimes spelled *admittible*. [Rare.]

admittance (ad-mit′ans), *n.* [< *admit* + *-ance*.] **1.** The act of admitting.—**2.** Permission to enter; the power or right of entrance; hence, actual entrance: as, he gained *admittance* into the church.

> [Bacon's philosophy] found no difficulty in gaining *admittance*, without a contest, into every understanding fitted . . . to receive her. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

3†. Concession; admission; allowance: as, the *admittance* of an argument.—**4†.** The custom or privilege of being admitted to the society of the great.

> Sir John, . . . you are a gentleman of excellent breeding, [illegible] of great *admittance*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2.

5. In *law*, the giving possession of a copyhold estate. =**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Admittance*, *Admission*, introduction, initiation, reception, welcome, access. In the separation of *admittance* and *admission* the latter has taken the figurative senses, while not yet wholly abandoning to the former the literal ones. Hence in its figurative use *admission* has meanings that *admittance* has not. When *admission* has the literal meaning, its use is generally [illegible] having less definiteness with respect to place: No *admittance* except through the office; *admission* to the harbor; *admission* to the peerage; he gave no *admission* to [illegible] thoughts; *admission* of a fault. Perhaps *admission* implies somewhat more of selection or judgment passed upon the person admitted: as, *admission* to society.

> He [the traveler] must obtain *admittance* to the convivial table and the domestic hearth. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng.

> When once love pleads *admission* to our hearts,
> In spite of all the virtue we can boast,
> The woman who deliberates is lost.
> *Addison*, Cato, iv. 1.

> It is to M. Guizot that I was . . . obliged for *admission* to the French archives. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., Pref.

admittatur (ad-mi-tā′tėr), *n.* [L., let him be admitted, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. pass. of *admittere*, admit: see *admit*.] A certificate of admission to membership in a university or college.

admittedly (ad-mit′ed-li), *adv.* In an acknowledged manner; confessedly.

The influence of ocean-currents in the distribution of heat over the surface of the globe would still be *admittedly* erroneous. *J. Croll*, Climate and Time, p. 52.

admittendo clerico (ad-mi-ten′dō kler′i-kō). [ML., for admitting a clerk (clergyman): L. *admittendo*, abl. of *admittendus*, gerund of *admittere*, admit: see *admit*; ML. *clerico*, abl. of *clericus*, a clerk: see *clerk*.] An old English writ, issued to the bishop instead of to the sheriff as in ordinary actions, to enforce a judgment establishing the right of the crown to make a presentation to a benefice.

admittendo in socium (ad-mi-ten′dō in sō′shi-um). [ML., for admitting as an associate: L. *admittendo*: see above; *in*, to, as; *socium*, acc. of *socius*, a fellow, associate: see *social*.] An old English writ addressed to justices of assize requiring them to associate with themselves other designated persons, commonly knights of the county, in holding assizes at the circuit.

admitter (ad-mit′ėr), *n.* One who or that which admits.

admittible (ad-mit′i-bl), *a.* [< *admit* + *-ible*: see *-able*, *-ible*.] Same as *admittable*.

admix (ad-miks′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *admixed* and *admixt*, ppr. *admixing*. [First in p. a. *admixed*, prop. *admixt*, of L. origin, < *admixtus*, pp. of *admiscere*, mix with, < *ad*, to, + *miscere* = AS. *miscan*, E. *mix*, q. v.] To mingle with something else; add to something else. See *mix*.

The small quantities of alkalies present [in the topaz] may be attributed either to *admixed* impurity, or to an incipient alteration. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXIX. 329.

admixtion† (ad-miks′chọn), *n.* [< L. *admixtio(n-)*, < *admiscere*, pp. *admixtus*, mix with: see *admix*.] The act of mingling or admixing; a mingling of different substances; the addition of an ingredient; admixture.

All metals may be calcined by strong waters, or by *admixtion* of salt, sulphur, and mercury. *Bacon.*

admixture (ad-miks′t̬ūr), *n.* [< L. *admixtus*, pp. of *admiscere*, mix with: see *admix* and *mixture*.] **1.** The act of mingling or mixing; the state of being mingled or mixed.

When a metallic vapour is subjected to *admixture* with another gas or vapour, or to reduced pressure, its spectrum becomes simplified. *J. N. Lockyer*, Spect. Anal., p. 154.

2. That which is mingled or formed by mingling; a compound made by mixture.—**3.** An ingredient different in kind from that which gives a mixture its principal properties.—**4.** In general, anything added; especially, any alien element or ingredient.

ad modum (ad mō′dum). [L.; lit., to the way, mode, means, manner: *ad*, to; *modum*, acc. of *modus*: see *mode*.] In the manner; in such way, or to such effect; as; like.

admonish (ad-mon′ish), *v. t.* [< ME. *admonysshen*, *amonysshen*, *-esshen*, *-asen*, etc., earlier and prop. *amonesten*, *-isten* (*adm-* for *am-* in imitation of the L. original, and *-ish* for *-est* in imitation of verbs in *-ish*²), < OF. *amonester* (F. *admonester*), advise, < ML. **admonistare*, a corruption of *admonitare*, freq. of L. *admonere*, pp. *admonitus*, advise, < *ad*, to, + *monere*, advise, warn: see *monish*, *monition*.] **1.** To notify of or reprove for a fault; reprove with mildness.

Count him not as an enemy, but *admonish* him as a brother. 2 Thes. iii. 15.

2. To counsel against something; caution or advise; exhort; warn.

I warn'd thee, I *admonish'd* thee, foretold
The danger and the lurking enemy.
Milton, P. L., ix. 1171.

Me fruitful scenes and prospects waste
Alike *admonish* not to roam.
Cowper, The Shrubbery.

3. To instruct or direct; guide.

Ye choice spirits that *admonish* me.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3.

Moses was *admonished* of God when he was about to make the tabernacle. Heb. viii. 5.

This view, which *admonishes* me where the sources of wisdom and power lie, carries upon its face the highest certificate of truth. *Emerson*, Nature.

4. To inform; acquaint with; notify; remind; recall or incite to duty.

The angel bright,
Ere he drew nigh, his radiant visage turn'd,
Admonish'd by his ear. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 647.

But Maggie stood, right sair astonish'd,
Till by the heel and hand *admonish'd*.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

admonisher (ad-mon′ish-ėr), *n.* One who reproves or counsels.

Horace was a mild *admonisher*, a court satirist fit for the gentle times of Augustus. *Dryden.*

admonishingly (ad-mon′ish-ing-li), *adv.* By way of admonition; in an admonishing manner.

admonishment (ad-mon′ish-ment), *n.* Admonition; counsel; warning. [Rare.]

When was my lord so much ungently temper'd
To stop his ears against *admonishment*?
Unarm, unarm, and do not fight to-day.
Shak., T. and C., v. 3.

Thy grave *admonishments* prevail with me.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5.

admonition (ad-mọ-nish′ọn), *n.* [< ME. *amonicion*, *-oun*, < OF. *amonition*, later *admonition*, < L. *admonitio(n-)*, < *admonere*, advise, admonish: see *admonish*.] **1.** The act, or an act, of admonishing; counsel or advice; gentle reproof; instruction in duties; caution; direction.

Now all these things happened unto them for ensamples: and they are written for our *admonition*. 1 Cor. x. 11.

He learns the look of things, and none the less
For *admonitions* from the hunger-pinch.
Browning, Fra Lippo Lippi.

2. *Eccles.*, public or private reproof to reclaim an offender: the first step in church discipline, followed, when unheeded, by suspension or excommunication. =**Syn.** *Admonition*, *Reprehension*, *Reproof*, *Monition*, *Censure*, *Reproach*, *Rebuke*, *Reprimand*, remonstrance, expostulation, warning, suggestion, hint, intimation. In the primary and almost invariable sense, *admonition*, *reprehension*, and *reproof* are bestowed upon conduct which is morally defective. *Censure* and *reprehension* may or may not be addressed directly to the person blamed; the utterances expressed by the other words are always so addressed. *Admonition* is caution or warning with reference to future conduct; it is often based upon past failures: as, *admonition* not to repeat a fault. It is often an official act, as of the authorities of a church, school, or college. *Monition* is a softer word, and is mostly confined to subjective promptings or warnings: as, the *monitions* of conscience or of reason. The other words are wholly retrospective. *Reprehension* may be the mildest of them, or may be strengthened by an adjective: as, the severest *reprehension*. It is unofficial, and may denote the act of an equal. *Reproof* is the act of a superior or elder, an authoritative and personal censure. *Censure* is unfavorable judgment, generally severe, possibly official. *Reproach* is censure with opprobrium; it is used chiefly as a relief to excited feelings, and is intended to humiliate rather than correct. *Rebuke* is energetic and summary, like stopping one's mouth; it implies feeling, like *reproach*, but more self-control. *Reprimand* is the act of a superior, is severe, and is often official and public as a form of penalty: as, sentenced to receive a *reprimand* from his commanding officer in the presence of the regiment. (See the discrimination of corresponding verbs under *censure*, *v.*)

A man that is an heretic, after the first and second *admonition*, reject. Tit. iii. 10.

The *admonitions*, fraternal or parental, of his fellow-Christians, or the governors of the church, then more public *reprehensions*. *Hammond.*

Those best can bear *reproof* who merit praise.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 583.

Divine *monition* Nature yields,
That not by bread alone we live.
Wordsworth, Devotional Incitements.

The pain of a little *censure*, even when it is unfounded, is more acute than the pleasure of much praise.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 440.

Dread of *reproach*, both by checking cowardice in battle and by restraining misbehaviour in social life, has tended to public and private advantage.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 526.

My caution was more pertinent
Than the *rebuke* you give it. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2.

The knight . . . inquires how such an one's wife, or mother, or son, or father do[es], whom he does not see at church; which is understood as a secret *reprimand* to the person absent. *Addison*, Spectator.

admonitioner (ad-mọ-nish′ọn-ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *admonishioner*; < *admonition* + *-er*¹.] An admonisher; a dispenser of admonitions; specifically, an Admonitionist (which see). *Hales.*

Admonitionist (ad-mọ-nish′ọn-ist), *n.* [< *admonition* + *-ist*.] A name given to the followers of Thomas Cartwright, two of whom in 1572 published "An Admonition to Parliament," followed by a second one by himself, strongly advocating church government by presbyters as opposed to bishops, and the supremacy of the church over the state.

admonitive (ad-mon′i-tiv), *a.* [< L. *admonitus*, pp. of *admonere*: see *admonish*.] Containing admonition. [Rare.]

Instructive and *admonitive* emblems.
Barrow, Works, II. xxvi.

admonitor (ad-mon′i-tọr), *n.* [L., < *admonere*: see *admonish*.] An admonisher; a monitor.

Conscience . . . is at most times a very faithful and very prudent *admonitor*. *Shenstone*, Essays (1763), p. 222.

admonitorial (ad-mon-i-tō′ri-ạl), *a.* [< *admonitory* + *-al*.] Reproving; admonishing; having the manner of an admonitor; admonitory.

Miss Tox . . . had acquired an *admonitorial* tone, and a habit of improving passing occasions.
Dickens, Dombey and Son, li.

admonitorily (ad-mon′i-tō-ri-li), *adv.* In an admonitory manner; with warning or reproof. *Carlyle.*

admonitory (ad-mon′i-tọ̄-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **admonitorius*; cf. *admonitorium*, an admonition.] Containing admonition; tending or serving to admonish: as, "*admonitory* of duty," *Barrow*, Works, I. 430.

She held up her small hand with an *admonitory* gesture.
Charlotte Bronte, Shirley, ix.

admonitrix (ad-mon′i-triks), *n.*; pl. *admonitrices* (ad-mon-i-trī′sēz). [L., fem. of *admonitor*, q. v.] A female admonitor; a monitress. *N. E. D.*

admortization (ad-môr-ti-zā′shọn), *n.* Same as *amortization*.

admove† (ad-möv′), *v. t.* [Earlier *amove* (see *amove*¹), < L. *admovere*, move to, < *ad*, to, + *movere*, move: see *move*.] To move (to); bring (to): as, "*admoved* unto the light," *Coverdale*, tr. of Erasmus, 1 John ii. 8.

admr. A contraction of *administrator*.

admx. A contraction of *administratrix*.

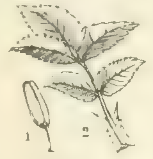
adnascence (ad-nas′ẹns), *n.* [< *adnascent*: see *-ence*.] Adhesion of parts to each other by the whole surface. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

adnascent (ad-nas′ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *adnascen(t-)s*, ppr. of *adnasci*, usually *agnasci*, full form *adgnasci*, grow to, < *ad*, to, + **gnasci*, usually *nasci*, grow, be born: see *agnate* and *nascent*.] Growing to or on something else.

Moss, which is an *adnascent* plant.
Evelyn, Sylva, II. vii. § 8.

adnata (ad-nā′tạ̈), *n.* [NL.; (1) fem. sing., (2) neut. pl. of L. *adnatus*: see *adnate*.] **1.** *sing.* Same as *tunica adnata* (which see, under *tunica*). —**2.** *pl.* In *zoöl.*, tegumentary appendages, as hair or feathers, or other covering or growth superficially attached to an animal.

adnate (ad′nāt), *a.* [< L. *adnatus*, grown to, pp. of *adnasci*: see *adnascent*, and cf. *agnate*.] In *physiol.* and *bot.*, congenitally attached or grown together. See *adnation*. Also *coadnate*, *coadunate*, *coadunated*, and *consolidated*.—**Adnate anther**, an anther that is attached for its whole length to one side of its filament.



1, Adnate Anther. 2, Adnate Stipule.

adnation (ad-nā′shọn), *n.* The state of being adnate; congenital union of different organs by their surfaces. Specifically, in *bot.*, the union or adhesion of different circles of inflorescence, as the calyx-tube to the ovary, in distinction from *coalescence*, which denotes the union of members of the same circle only. Also called *consolidation*.

ad nauseam (ad nâ′sẹ-am). [L.: *ad*, to; *nauseam*, acc. of *nausea*: see *nausea*.] Literally, to sickness; to disgust; to the extent of exciting disgust, especially the disgust which arises from satiety or wearisome repetition: as, statements or complaints repeated *ad nauseam*.

adnerval (ad-nėr′vạl), *a.* [< L. *ad*, to, + *nervus*, nerve.] Moving toward the nerve: a term applied to electrical currents passing in a muscular fiber toward the point of application of a nerve-fiber.

adnexed (ad-nekst′), *a.* [< L. *adnexus*, connected, + *-ed*².] In *bot.*, annexed or connected: applied to the gills in *Agaricus* when they reach to the stem but are not adnate to it.

adnominal (ad-nom′i-nal), *a.* [< L. as if **adnominalis*: see *adnoun*.] In *gram.*, belonging to or qualifying a noun; adjectival.

The true genitive is originally *adnominal*; that is, its primary function is to limit the meaning of a substantive.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XV. 7.

adnomination (ad-nom-i-nā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *adnominatio(n-)*, *agnominatio(n-)*, equiv. to Gr. παρονομασία, a pun; < *ad*, to, + *nominare*, name, < *nomen* (*nomin-*), a name.] A play upon words; paronomasia.

adnoun (ad′noun), *n.* [< L. *ad* + *noun*. Cf. L. *adnomen*, usually *agnomen*, surname: see *agnomen*.] In *gram.*, an adjective or attributive word; an adjunct to a noun; specifically, according to some grammarians, an adjective used substantively, as the *good*, the *true*, and the *beautiful*.

ado (a-dö′), *n.*, orig. *inf.* [< ME. *ado*, *at do*, North. dial. equiv. to E. *to do*, the prep. *at*, Scand. *at*, being the sign of the inf., like *to* in literary E. From the use of this inf. in phrases like *much ado*, *little ado*, *more ado*, i. e., *much to do*, etc., *ado* came to be regarded as a noun ("*ado*, or grete bysynesse, *sollicitudo*," Prompt. Parv., p. 7), qualified by *much*, *little*, *more*, and hence later *great*, *any*, etc., as an adj. Cf. *affair*, < OF. *a faire*, to do, a-do.] **I.**† *inf.* **1.** To do.

With that prynce Must we have at do.
T[illegible], *Mysteries*, p. 237.

He shalle have *ado* every day with h[illegible].
Mandeville, p. 132.

I wonder what he had *ado* in appearing to me?
J. Hogg, Tales (1837), II. 194.

2. In doing; being done.

Only an eager bustling [illegible] keeps *ado* than does anything.
[illegible] M[illegible] cosm., XXVII. 58.

II. *n.* Doing; action; business; bustle; trouble; labor; difficulty: as, to persuade one with much *ado.*

[illegible], to see the end of this *ado*.
Shak., T. of the S., v. i.

We had much *ado* to keepe ourselves above water, the billows breaking desperately on our vessel.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 22, 1641.

And what is life, that we should moan? why make we [illegible]
Tennyson, May Queen, Conclusion.

-ado. [Sp. Pg. *-ado*, It. *-ato* = F. *é*, < L. *ātus*, m.: see *-ate*¹.] A suffix of Latin origin, the Spanish masculine form of *-ade*¹, *-ate*¹, as in *renegado*, *desperado*, etc. In some words *-ado* is an erroneous form of *-ada*, as in *bastinado*. See [illegible].

adobe (a-dō'bā̤), *n.* and *a.* [Less correctly *adobi*, colloquially shortened to *dobie*; < Sp. *adobe*, an unburnt brick dried in the sun, < *adobar*, daub, plaster. Cf. *daub*.] **I.** *n.* 1. The Mexican-Spanish name of the sun-dried brick in common use in countries of small rainfall and of inferior civilization.

This is a desolate town of two thousand inhabitants dwelling in low dilapidated huts of the most common building-material in the Andes — *adobe*, or sun-dried blocks of mud mingled with straw.
J. Orton, Andes and Amazon, p. 46.

2. Clay or soil from which sun-dried bricks are made, or which is suitable for making them.—3. In the quicksilver-mines of the Pacific coast, a brick made of the finer ores mixed with clay, for more convenient handling in the furnace.

II. *a.* 1. Built or made of adobes or sun-dried bricks.—2. Suitable for making sun-dried bricks: as, an *adobe* soil.

adolescence (ad-ọ-les'ẹns), *n.* [< ME. *adolescence*, < OF. *adolescence*, < L. *adolescentia*, usually *adulescentia*, < *adolescen(t-)s*, usually *adulescen(t-)s*, young: see *adolescent*.] The state of growing; specifically, youth, or the period of life between puberty and the full development of the frame, extending in man from about the age of fourteen years to twenty-five, and in woman from twelve to twenty-one: applied almost exclusively to the young of the human race.

adolescency (ad-ọ-les'ẹn-si), *n.* The quality or state of being adolescent or in the growing age.

adolescent (ad-ọ-les'ent), *a.* and *n.* [< late ME. *adolescente*, n., < OF. *adolescent*, < L. *adolescen(t-)s*, usually *adulescen(t-)s*, growing up, not yet grown, young, a youth, prop. ppr. (and as such prop. written *adolescen(t-)s*) of *adolescere*, grow up (see *adult*), < *ad*, to, + *olescere*, the inceptive form of **olēre*, grow, < *alĕre*, nourish: see *aliment*.] **I.** *a.* Growing up; advancing from childhood to manhood or womanhood; youthful.

Schools, unless discipline were doubly strong,
Detain their *adolescent* charge too long.
Cowper, Tirocinium.

II. *n.* One who is growing up; a person of either sex during the period of adolescence.

adolode (ad'ọ-lōd), *n.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. + δόλος, fraud (see *dole*³, deceit), + ὁδός, way.] An apparatus for detecting fraud in distillation.

Adonai (ad-ō-nā'ī or a-dō'nī), *n.* [Heb. *adonai*, [illegible] my lords,' < *adon*, lord. Cf. *Adonis*.] A Hebrew name of God, reverentially used in [illegible] as a substitute for the "ineffable name" [illegible] Jehovah. See *Adonist* and *Je*[illegible]

Ad[illegible]**ean** [illegible], *a.* [< L. *Adone*[illegible] Gr. [illegible] Adonis.] Pertaining to [illegible] or [illegible]: as, "fair [illegible] [illegible]*er*.

Ad[illegible] [L., < Gr. [illegible]] [illegible] pertaining to [illegible] [illegible] two days' [illegible] [illegible] during the [illegible] [illegible] women in [illegible] [illegible] and Greece [illegible]

Adonian [illegible] *Adonic*.

[illegible]

Adonic (a̤-don'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. as if **Adonicus*, < *Adonis*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Adonis. See *Adonis*, etymology. **Adonic verse.** See II.

II. *n.* An Adonic verse: so called, it is said, because used in songs sung at the Adonia, or festival of Adonis. It consists of a dactyl and a spondee or trochee, as *rarā juventus*, and on account of its animated movement is adapted to gay and lively poetry. It is seldom used by itself, but is joined with other kinds of verse. It is said to have been devised by Sappho.

Adonis (a̤-dō'nis), *n.* [< L. *Adōnis*, < Gr. Ἄδωνις, also Ἄδων, in myth., a favorite of Aphrodite (Venus); according to the oldest tradition, the son of Theias, king of Assyria, and his daughter Myrrha or Smyrna. He was killed by a wild boar, but was permitted by Zeus to pass four months every year in the lower world, four with Aphrodite, and four where he chose. The name, like the myth, is of Phenician origin, akin to Heb. *adōn*, lord: see *Adonai*.] 1. A beau; a dandy; an exquisite: as, he is quite an *Adonis*.—2. In *bot.*, a genus of European plants belonging to the natural order *Ranunculaceæ*. In the corn adonis, or pheasant's-eye, *A. autumnalis*, the petals are bright scarlet, and are considered as emblematical of the blood of Adonis, from which the plant is fabled to have sprung.

3†. [*l. c.*] A kind of wig formerly worn.

He puts on a fine flowing *adonis* or white periwig.
R. Graves, Spirit. Quixote, III. xix.

Adonist (a-dō'nist), *n.* [< Heb. *adōnāi* (see *Adonai*) + *-ist*.] One who maintained that the vowel-points ordinarily written under the consonants of the Hebrew word JHVH (pronounced since the sixteenth century, except among the Jews, *Jehovah*) are not the natural points belonging to that word, but are vowel-points belonging to the words *Adonai* and *Elohim*; these words are substituted in reading by the Jews for the name JHVH, a name which they are forbidden to utter, and the true pronunciation of which is lost. Those persons who held the opposite view were termed *Jehovists*.

adonize (ad'ọ-nīz), *v. t.* [= F. *adoniser*; < *Adonis*, q. v., + *-ize*.] To make beautiful or attractive; adorn one's self with the view of attracting admiration: said only of men. [Rare.]

I employed three good hours at least in adjusting and *adonizing* myself.
Smollett, tr. of Gil Blas, III. 418.

adoors† (a̤-dōrz'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [A reduced form of both *of doors* and *at doors*, as in the phrases *out of doors*, *out o' doors*, *forth a doors*, and *in a doors*, *in at doors*: see *a*-³, *a*-⁷, and *door*.] At doors; at the door.

If I get in *a-doors*, not the power o' th' country,
Nor all my aunt's curses shall disembogue me.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, v. 1.

adopt (a̤-dopt'), *v.* [< F. *adopter*, < L. *adoptare*, adopt, choose, < *ad*, to, + *optare*, wish: see *optative*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To choose for or take to one's self; make one's own by selection or assent; receive or agree to as a personal belonging or opinion: as, to *adopt* a name or an idea; an *adopted* citizen or country; the meeting *adopted* the resolution.

Tell me, may not a king *adopt* an heir?
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1.

I have *adopted* the Roman sentiment, that it is more honourable to save a citizen than to kill an enemy.
Johnson, Pref. to Shak.

Men resist the conclusion in the morning, but *adopt* it as the evening wears on, that temper prevails over everything of time, place, and condition.
Emerson, Experience.

2. Specifically, to admit into a relation of affiliation; confer the rights or privileges of kinship upon, as one who is not naturally related or connected; especially, to receive and treat as a child or member of one's family, etc.: as, the orphans were *adopted* by friends. See *adoption*, 2.—3. To take or receive into any kind of new relationship: as, to *adopt* a person as an heir, or as a friend, guide, or example.

Titus, I am incorporate in Rome,
A Roman now *adopted* happily.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 2.

Strangers were very rarely *adopted* into a right of property in clan land in the early time.
D. W. Ross, German Land-holding, p. [illegible]

II. *intrans.* In *euchre*, to play with the suit turned up for trumps: a privilege of the dealer.

adoptability (a̤-dop-ta̤-bil'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *adoptabilities* [illegible]. The state of being adoptable; the capability of being adopted; that which can be [illegible] [illegible]: as, "the select *adoptabilities*." *Carlyle*, Past and Present, II. xvii.

adoptable (a̤-dop'ta̤-bl), *a.* [< *adopt* + *-able*.] Capable of being adopted; fit or worthy to be adopted.

[illegible] *adoptable* and generally adopted set of prayers.
Carlyle, Past and Present, II. xvii.

adoptant (a̤-dop'ta̤nt), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *adoptant*, < L. *adoptan(t-)s*, ppr. of *adoptare*: see *adopt*.] **I.** *a.* Adopting.

II. *n.* One who adopts a child or thing as his own.

adoptate† (a̤-dop'tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *adoptatus*, pp. of *adoptare*: see *adopt*.] To adopt.

adoptative (a̤-dop'ta̤-tiv), *a.* [< L. *adoptatus*, pp. of *adoptare* (see *adopt*), + *-ive*.] Same as *adoptive*. [Rare.]

adoptedly† (a̤-dop'ted-li), *adv.* By adoption.

Lucio. Is she your cousin?
Isab. *Adoptedly*, as school-maids change their names.
Shak., M. for M., i. 5.

adopter (a̤-dop'tėr), *n.* One who or that which adopts.

adoptian (a̤-dop'sha̤n), *a.* [< ML. *Adoptiani*, the adoptian heretics, irreg. < L. *adoptare*: see *adopt*.] In *theol.*, of or pertaining to the doctrine of adoption. **Adoptian controversy.** See *adoptionism*.

adoptianism (a̤-dop'sha̤n-izm), *n.* [< *adoptian* + *-ism*.] Same as *adoptionism*.

The recantation was probably insincere, for on returning to his diocese he [Felix, bishop of Urgel] taught *adoptianism* as before.
Encyc. Brit., I. 163.

adoptianist (a̤-dop'sha̤n-ist), *n.* [< *adoptian* + *-ist*.] Same as *adoptionist*.

It was under this pontificate [Leo III.] that Felix of Urgel, the *adoptianist*, was anathematized by a Roman synod.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 449.

adoption (a̤-dop'shọn), *n.* [< L. *adoptio(n-)*, a shorter form of *adoptatio(n-)*, < *adoptare*, adopt: see *adopt*.] 1. The act of adopting or taking as one's own; a choosing for use, or by way of preference or approval; assumption; formal acceptance: as, the *adoption* of a distinctive dress; he favored the *adoption* of the bill; the *adoption* of a new word into a language.

The *adoption* of vice has ruined ten times more young men than natural inclinations.
Lord Chesterfield.

2. The act of taking into an affiliated relation; admission to some or all of the privileges of natural kinship or membership: as, the *adoption* of a child; *adoption* into a tribe; a son by *adoption*. Simple adoption of a child extends only to his treatment as a member of the household; legal adoption may confer upon him any or all of the rights of actual relationship. In the absence of any legally assumed obligation, an adopted child is not in law deemed a relative of the adopting parent, and does not inherit as such, and the adopting parent acquires no other authority than that which affection or the consent of the natural parent may give. The civil or statute laws of most countries strictly regulate the principles of legal adoption with reference to its limitation, the rights of natural heirs, etc.

3. In *theol.*, that act of divine grace by which, through Christ, those who have been justified "are taken into the number and enjoy the liberties and privileges of the children of God." *West. Conf. of Faith*, xii.

But ye have received the Spirit of *adoption*, whereby we cry, Abba, Father.
Rom. viii. 15.

adoptional (a̤-dop'shọn-a̤l), *a.* [< *adoption* + *-al*.] Relating to adoption.

adoptionism (a̤-dop'shọn-izm), *n.* [< *adoption* + *-ism*.] In *theol.*, the doctrine that Christ is the Son of God by adoption only. It was held that, as the son of David, he had simply a human nature, which afterward by an act of adoption became united with the divine nature, or the eternal Word. This doctrine, though not unknown in the early church, was first distinctly propounded in Spain near the end of the eighth century by Felix, bishop of Urgel, and Elipandus, archbishop of Toledo. It was opposed by Alcuin, and condemned by three councils, at Ratisbon in 792, at Frankfort in 794, and at Aix-la-Chapelle about 799. Also written *adoptianism*.

adoptionist (a̤-dop'shọn-ist), *n.* [< *adoption* + *-ist*.] One who holds the doctrine of adoptionism. Also written *adoptianist*.

adoptious† (a̤-dop'shus), *a.* [< *adoption* + *-ous*. Cf. *ambitious*, *ambition*.] Adoptive; adopted or assumed.

Pretty, fond, *adoptious* christendoms.
Shak., All's Well, i. 1.

adoptive (a̤-dop'tiv), *a.* [< L. *adoptivus*, < *adoptare*: see *adopt*.] 1. Fitted for or given to adopting: as, a receptive and *adoptive* language.—2. Constituted by adoption; adopting or adopted: as, an *adoptive* father or son.—3. Assumed: as, "*adoptive* and cheerful boldness," *Milton*, Ref. in Eng., i.—**Adoptive arms**, in *her.*, arms which the [illegible] to marshal with his own, as the condition of [illegible] or estate left him.

adoptively (a̤-dop'tiv-li), *adv.* In an adoptive manner; by way of adoption.

adorability (a̤-dōr-a̤-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *adorable*: [illegible].] The quality of being adorable. *Coleridge.*

adorable (a̤-dōr'a̤-bl), *a.* [< F. *adorable*, < L. *adorabilis*, < *adorāre*, adore: see *adore*¹.] 1. Demanding adoration; worthy of being adored; worthy of divine honors.

There are those who have treated the history of Abraham as an astronomical record, and have spoken of our *adorable* Saviour as the sun in Aries.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 364.

2. Worthy of the utmost love or admiration: as, she is an *adorable* creature; an *adorable* statue.

When he [the pope] touched, as he did briefly, on the misfortunes of the church, an *adorable* fire came into his eyes. *T. B. Aldrich*, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 114.

adorableness (a̤-dōr'a̤-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being adorable, or worthy of adoration.

adorably (a̤-dōr'a̤-bli), *adv.* In a manner worthy of adoration.

adoral (ad-ō'ra̤l), *a.* [< L. *ad*, to, + *os* (*ōr-*), mouth, + *-al*; after *aboral*.] In *zoöl.*, situated at or near the mouth; being relatively toward the mouth: the opposite of *aboral*.

They [*Halteriæ*] have a spiral *adoral* wreath of cilia for swimming. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 43.

The object of the unique, one-sided arrangement of the *adoral* cilia is to direct food-particles to the mouth.
Amer. Jour. of Sci., 3d ser., XXIX. 328.

adorally (ad-ō'ra̤l-i), *adv.* Toward or in the direction of the mouth.

adoration (ad-ọ̄-rā'shọn), *n.* [< F. *adoration*, < L. *adoratio*(*n-*), < *adorare*: see *adore*¹.] **1.** The act of paying honors, as to a divine being; worship addressed to a deity; the supreme worship due to God alone. [Sometimes used specifically of words addressed to the Deity expressive of a sense of his infinite holiness and perfection.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, *adoration* is applied to any one of three kinds of worship (though properly only to the first), namely: *latria*, or worship due to God alone; *dulia*, or the secondary worship paid to angels and saints directly, or through the veneration of relics and images; and *hyperdulia*, the higher worship paid to the Virgin Mary. The saints and the Virgin are adored as the friends of God, having intercessory power with him.

Lowly reverent
Towards either throne they bow, and to the ground
With solemn *adoration* down they cast
Their crowns. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 351.

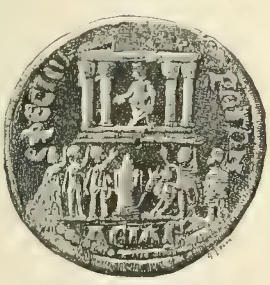
Knowledge is the fire of *adoration*, *adoration* is the gate of knowledge. *Bushnell*, Sermons for New Life, p. 163.

They [Indians] perform their *adorations* and conjurations in the general language before spoken of, as the Catholics of all nations do their mass in the Latin.
Beverley, Virginia, iii. ¶ 31.

2. Homage, or an act of homage, paid to one in high place or held in high esteem; profound reverence; the utmost respect, regard, or esteem; the highest degree of love, as of a man for a woman; heart's devotion.

Oli. How does he love me?
Vio. With *adorations*, with fertile tears,
With groans that thunder love, with sighs of fire.
Shak., T. N., i. 5.

3. In *art* and *archæol.*: (*a*) A representation of the adoration of the infant Jesus by the magi or the shepherds. (*b*) A representation of the worship of an ancient divinity, of the deified dead, or of a king or an emperor. In Latin, *adoratio*. Such representations are common in Greek vase-paintings and funeral sculptures, and in Roman reliefs and medals. The ancient adoration is usually characterized by the gesture of raising the right hand, particularly with the thumb laid on the first finger; though it is sometimes exhibited, chiefly in Oriental examples, in a prostrate position.


An ancient Adoration.—Coin of Ephesus struck under Macrinus; British Museum. (Size of the original.)

4. A method of electing a pope. See extract.

The third way of creating Popes is by *Adoration*, which is perform'd in this manner: That Cardinal who . . . desires to favour any other Cardinal . . . puts himself before him in the Chappel, and makes him a low Reverence; and when it falls out that two thirds of the Cardinals do the same, the Pope is then understood to be created.
G. H., tr. of Hist. Cardinals, III. 286. (*N. E. D.*)

Adoration of the blessed sacrament, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, supreme worship (*latria*) paid to the eucharist. "Catholics pay to the eucharist . . . wherever it may be present that supreme worship which is due to God alone." *Cath. Dict.* (1884), p. 321. Religious communities of women for the *perpetual adoration of the blessed sacrament* have been founded at various times, the first by Anne of Austria, mother of Louis XIV.—**Adoration of the cross**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, that part of the service on Good Friday, following the prayers, in which the cross is exposed to view and "adored" by clergy and people.—**Adoration of the host**, in the celebration of the mass, the silent worship paid by the congregation, kneeling, at the elevation of the host. See *host*³.—**Adoration of the pope**, a mark of homage paid to the pope immediately after his election, by kissing the golden cross on the sandal worn on his right foot. Cardinals also kiss his right hand, receiving in return the kiss of peace. The ceremony is four times repeated; the first two adorations take place in the conclave itself, the third in the Sistine chapel, and the fourth in St. Peter's, where the homage of the people is received.

adoratory (a̤-dōr'a̤-tọ̄-ri), *n.*; pl. *adoratories* (-riz). [< ML. *adoratorium*, explained as "an underground place where the Indians sacrifice to their gods and departed ancestors," < L. *adorare*, adore: see *adore*¹ and *oratory*.] A place of worship; especially, a pagan temple or place of sacrifice. [Rare.]

adore¹ (a̤-dōr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *adored*, ppr. *adoring*. [< ME. *adouren*, < OF. *adourer*, *adorer* (earlier ME. *aouren*, < OF. *aourer*, *aürer*, *aörer*), mod. F. *adorer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *adorar* = It. *adorare*, adore, < L. *adorare*, speak to, address, beseech, pray to, adore, worship, < *ad*, to, + *orare*, speak, pray, < *os* (*ōr-*), the mouth: see *oral*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To worship; pay supreme reverence to; address in prayer and thanksgiving; pay divine honors to; honor as divine.

Bishops and priests . . . bearing the host, which he publicly *adored*. *Smollett*, Hist. Eng., an. 1689.

God shall be all in all. But, all ye gods,
Adore him, who to compass all this dies;
Adore the Son, and honour him as me.
Milton, P. L., iii. 342.

2. To honor and regard in a very high degree; regard with the utmost esteem, love, and respect.

The people appear *adoring* their prince. *Tatler*, No. 57.

Thus, Madam, in the midst of crowds, you reign in solitude; and are *adored* with the deepest veneration, that of silence. *Dryden*, Ded. of State of Innocence.

When he who *adores* thee has left but the name
Of his faults and his follies behind. *Moore*, Irish Mel.

=**Syn.** *Adore*, *Worship*, *Reverence*, *Venerate*, *Revere*, idolize, deify, pay homage to. *Adore* and *worship*, when not applied exclusively to God or gods, are manifestly hyperbolical: as, he *worshiped* the ground she trod on. The others seem literal when applied to men, places, or things. *Adore* and *worship* are applied primarily to acts and words of homage; the others are not. None of them primarily includes the idea of intercessory prayer. *Adore* is the noblest of the words. To *worship* is to pay homage by outward forms or in customary places: "A man of Ethiopia . . . had come to Jerusalem for to *worship*." Acts viii. 27. In the Bible *worship* is used to express also extreme manifestations of respect paid to men: "As Peter was coming in, Cornelius met him, and fell down at his feet, and *worshipped* him." Acts x. 25. *Reverence* is upon a plane a little different from that of *venerate*, there being sometimes more fear suggested by the former and more sacredness by the latter. We should *reverence* position, ability, and character; we should *venerate* old age.* *Revere* differs from *reverence* chiefly in suggesting rather less solemnity or awe.

It [worship] is also an act of the will, whereby the soul *adores* and *reverences* his majesty. . . . We must *worship* God understandingly; it is not else a reasonable service.
Charnock, Attributes.

Fall down and dy before her;
So dying live, and living do *adore* her.
Spenser, Sonnets, xiv.

I love Quaker ways and Quaker worship, I *venerate* the Quaker principles. *Lamb*, Elia.

A foolish world is prone to laugh in public at what in private it *reveres* as one of the highest impulses of our nature; namely, love. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iii. 8.

II. *intrans.* To perform an act of worship; be filled with adoration, reverence, or reverential admiration.

If the stars should appear one night in a thousand years, how would men believe and *adore!* *Emerson*, Nature.

Litanies, chanted day and night by *adoring* hearts.
De Quincey, Secret Societies, i.

adore²† (a̤-dōr'), *v. t.* [A poet. perversion of *adorn*; perhaps only in the two passages quoted.] To gild; adorn.

Like to the hore
Congealed litle drops which doe the morne *adore*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. xi. 46.

Armlets for great queens to *adore*.
Fletcher and Massinger, Elder Brother, iv. 3. (*N. E. D.*)

adorement† (a̤-dōr'me̤nt), *n.* Adoration; worship.

Adorement of cats, lizards, and beetles.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 3.

adorer (a̤-dōr'ėr), *n.* [< *adore*¹ + *-er*¹.] One who adores. (*a*) One who worships or honors as divine. (*b*) One who esteems or respects highly; a lover; an admirer.

I profess myself her *adorer*, not her friend.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 5.

adoring (a̤-dōr'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *adore*¹.] An act of adoration, or one of homage paid by a lover.

And soft *adorings* from their loves receive.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, vi.

adoringly (a̤-dōr'ing-li), *adv.* With adoration.

adorn (a̤-dôrn'), *v. t.* [< ME. *adornen*, *adournen*, < OF. *adorner*, *adourner* (earlier ME. *aournen*, *aornen*, < OF. *aourner*, *aürner*, *aörner*), mod. F. *adorner* = Sp. Pg. *adornar* = It. *adornare*, < L. *adornare*, < *ad*, to, + *ornare*, deck, beautify: see *ornate*.] **1.** To beautify or decorate; increase or lend beauty or attractiveness to, as by dress or ornaments; hence, in general, to render pleasing, or more pleasing or attractive; embellish.

A bride *adorneth* herself with her jewels. Isa. lxi. 10.

Virtue *adorn'd* his mind, triumph his brow.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

He left the name at which the world grew pale,
To point a moral, or *adorn* a tale.
Johnson, Van. of Hum. Wishes, l. 222.

2. To display the beauty or excellence of: as, to "*adorn* the doctrine of God," Tit. ii. 10.

Syn. *Adorn*, *Ornament*, *Decorate*, *Embellish*, *Beautify*, *Deck*, *Array*, grace, garnish, bedeck, set off. (See *decorate*.) The italicized words, except *deck* and *array*, are expressive of the attempt to add or increase beauty. *Adorn* has the most nobleness and spirituality; it is the least external. Garments that *adorn* a woman seem a part of her personality and bring out her comeliness; many virtues *adorn* his character; the hall was *adorned* with the portraits of their ancestors. In these examples, no other word in the list is high enough or near enough to take the place of *adorn*. *Ornament* and *decorate* express the addition of something external, which still preserves its separate character and may perhaps be easily removed. *Ornament*, as kindred to *adorn*, is nearer to its meaning; *decorate* expresses that which is more showy: *ornamented* with pictures; the bare walls were *decorated* for the occasion with flags and wreaths. Both express the adding of beauty to that which was deficient in it before. *Embellish* implies previous beauty, to which luster or brilliancy is added by something which perhaps becomes a part of the original: as, a book *embellished* with plates; a style *embellished* with figures of speech. The word is sometimes used of over-ornamentation. *Beautify* is the most direct in its expression of the general idea. Of the first five words, *decorate* is the least often used figuratively; *decorated* speech is speech in which the ornaments have no vital connection or harmony with the thought, so that they seem merely ornamental. *Deck* is to cover, and hence to cover in a way to please the eye: as, *decked* with flowers. *Array* is used especially of covering with splendid dress, the meaning being extended from persons to animals, etc.: the fields were *arrayed* in green.

But that which fairest is, but few behold,
Her mind *adornd* with vertues manifold.
Spenser, Sonnets, xv.

A whimsical fashion now prevailed among the ladies, of strangely *ornamenting* their faces with abundance of black patches cut into grotesque forms.
I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., I. 311.

Ivy climbs the crumbling hall
To *decorate* decay. *Bailey*, Festus.

We are to dignify to each other the daily needs and offices of man's life, and *embellish* it by courage, wisdom, and unity. *Emerson*, Friendship.

Nature has laid out all her art in *beautifying* the face.
Addison, Spectator, No. 98.

And, with new life from sun and kindly showers,
With beauty *deck* the meadow and the hill.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 90.

Even Solomon in all his glory was not *arrayed* like one of these [lilies]. Mat. vi. 29.

adorn† (a̤-dôrn'), *n.* [= It. Sp. *adorno*, ornament; from the verb.] Ornament.

Her brest all naked, as nett yvory
Without *adorne* of gold or silver bright.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 20.

adorn† (a̤-dôrn'), *a.* [< It. *adorno*, short form of *adornato* (= Sp. Pg. *adornado*), pp. of *adornare*, < L. *adornare*: see *adornate*, *adorn*, *v.*] Adorned; decorated.

Made so *adorn* for thy delight. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 576.

adornate† (a-dôr'nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *adornatus*, pp. of *adornare*: see *adorn*, *v.*] To adorn.

To *adornate* gardens with the fairnesse thereof.
Frampton, p. 33.

adornation† (ad-ôr-nā'shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **adornatio*(*n-*), < *adornare*, pp. *adornatus*: see *adorn*, *v.*] Ornament.

Memory is the soul's treasury, and thence she hath her garments of *adornation*.
Wits' Commonwealth, p. 81.

adorner (a̤-dôr'nėr), *n.* One who adorns.

adorning (a̤-dôr'ning), *n.* Ornament; decoration.

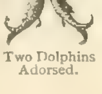
Whose *adorning* let it not be that outward *adorning* of plaiting the hair, and of wearing of gold, or of putting on of apparel. 1 Pet. iii. 3.

adorningly (a̤-dôr'ning-li), *adv.* By adorning; in an adorning manner.

adornment (a̤-dôrn'me̤nt), *n.* [< ME. *adournment*, < OF. *adournement*, *adornement* (earlier ME. *aournement*, *aornement*, < OF. *aournement*), mod. F. *adornement*: see *adorn* and *-ment*.] An adorning; that which adorns; ornament.

I will write all down:
Such and such pictures:—There the window: Such
The *adornment* of her bed. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 2.

adorsed (a-dôrst'), *p. a.* [Also written *addorsed*, a restored form of *adossed*, *addossed*, < F. *adossé*, pp. of *adosser*, set back to back (< *à*, to, + *dos*, < L. *dorsum*, the back), + *-ed*².] Placed back to back. In *her.*, applied to any two animals, birds, fishes, or other


Two Dolphins Adorsed.

bearings placed back to back: opposed to *affronté*. Equivalent forms are *addorsed*, *adossed*, *adossé*, *adossée*, and *indorsed*.

adosculation (ad-os-kū-lā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **adosculatio(n-)*, < *adosculari*, kiss, < *ad*, to, + *osculari*, kiss: see *osculate*.] 1. In *physiol.*, impregnation by external contact merely, as in most fishes, and not by intromission.—2. In *bot.*: (*a*) The impregnation of plants by the falling of the pollen on the pistils. (*b*) The insertion of one part of a plant into another. [Rare.]

adossé, adossée (a-dos-ā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *adosser*: see *adorsed*.] In *her.*, same as *adorsed*.

adossed (a-dost'), *a.* In *her.*, same as *adorsed*.

adown (a-doun'), *adv.* (orig. *prep. phr.*) and *prep.* [< ME. *adoun*, *adun*, *adoune*, *adune*, *odune*, < AS. *ādūne*, adv. and (rarely) prep., orig. prep. phr., *of dūne*, down, downward, lit. *off* the *down* or hill: *of*, prep., off, from; *dūne*, dat. of *dūn*, down: see *down*¹, *n.* The adv. and prep. *down* is a short form of *adown*.] **I.** *adv.* From a higher to a lower part; downward; down; to or on the ground.

> Thus did she sinke *adowne*. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vii. 24.

> Of braided blooms unmown, which crept
> *Adown* to where the water slept.
> *Tennyson*, Recol. of Ar. Nights, st. 3.

II. *prep.* **1.** From a higher to a lower situation; down: implying descent.

> *Adown* her shoulders fell her length of hair. *Dryden.*

> Star after star looked palely in and sank *adown* the sky.
> *Whittier*, Cassandra Southwick.

2. From top to bottom of; along the length of; downward; all along.

> Full well 'tis known *adown* the dale,
> Tho' passing strange indeed the tale.
> *Percy's Reliques*, I. iii. 14.

Adoxa (a-dok'sä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄδοξος, without glory, < ἀ- priv. + δόξα, glory: see *doxology*.] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Caprifoliaceæ*. The only species, *A. Moschatellina* (hollow-root), is a little inconspicuous plant, 4 or 5 inches high, found in woods and moist shady places in the cooler regions of the northern hemisphere. The pale-green flowers have a musky smell, whence its common name of moschatel.

adoze (a-dōz'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*³, *prep.*, + *doze*.] In a doze or dozing state.

adpao (ad'pou), *n.* [E. Ind., < *ad*, *ād* (cerebral *d*) = Hind. *ar*, *ār*, a prefix implying deviation or inferiority, + Hind., etc., *pauwā*, *pāo*, a quarter, a weight, the quarter of a ser.] An East Indian weight, equal in some places to a little less, and in others to a little more, than 4 lbs. avoirdupois.

ad patres (ad pā'trēz). [L.: *ad*, to; *patres*, acc. pl. of *pater* = E. *father*.] Literally, to the fathers; gathered to one's fathers, that is, dead.

adpress (ad-pres'), *v. t.* [< L. *adpressus*, pp. of *adprimere*, < *ad*, to, + *premere*, press.] To lay flat; press closely (to or together).

> Birds when frightened as a general rule, closely *adpress* all their feathers. *Darwin*, Express. of Emot., p. 100.

> A most artfully coloured spider lying on its back, with its feet crossed over and closely *adpressed* to its body.
> *H. O. Forbes*, Eastern Archipelago, p. 64.

adpressed (ad-prest'), *p. a.* In *bot.*, growing parallel to and in contact with the stem, without adhering to it, as leaves or branches. Also written *appressed*.

adpromissor (ad-prō-mis'or), *n.* [L., < *adpromittere*, promise in addition to, < *ad*, to, + *promittere*, promise: see *promise*.] In *Rom. law*, a surety for another; security; bail.

ad quod damnum (ad kwod dam'num). [L., to what damage: *ad*, to; *quod* = E. *what*; *damnum*, damage.] In *law*, the title of a writ (1) [illegible] the sheriff to inquire what damage [illegible] the grant by the crown of cer[illegible] fair or market, [illegible]dway, [illegible] the assessment of the com[illegible] to be paid when private [illegible] public use.

adrad[illegible] *a.* Same as *adread*², *p. a.*

> [illegible]

> [illegible], Faithful [illegible]

adradial [illegible] [< L. *ad*, to, [illegible] situated near a [illegible]

adradially [illegible] In an adradial manner.

adragant [illegible] *adragant* [illegible] *tragacanth* [illegible] An old name of gum tragacanth.

adraganthin (ad-ra-gan'thin), *n.* [< *adragant*(*h*) + *-in*².] A name given to purified gum tragacanth. See *bassorin*.

adras (a-dras'), *n.* A stuff, half silk and half cotton, woven in central Asia, having a gloss, and usually striped. The gloss is heightened by beating with a broad, flat wooden instrument. *E. Schuyler*, Turkistan, I. 5.

adread¹† (a-dred'), *v.* [< ME. *adreden* (pret. *adredde*, *adradde*, *adred*, *adrad*, pp. *adred*, *adrad*, *adredde*, *adradde*), < AS. *ādrǣdan*, reduced form of *anddrǣdan*, *andrǣdan*, *ondrǣdan* (= OS. **anddrādan*, *antdrādan*, *andrādan* = OHG. *intrātan*), tr. and intr., dread, fear, refl. fear, be afraid, < *and-*, *an-*, *on-* (E. *a-*⁵) + **drǣdan* (only in comp.), dread. Mixed in ME. and later with *adread*², q. v.] **I.** *trans.* To dread; fear greatly.

> The pes is sauf, the werre is ever *adrad*.
> *Pol. Poems and Songs*, II. 6. (*N. E. D.*)

II. *intrans.* or *refl.* To fear; be afraid.

> Ganhardin seighe that sight,
> And sore him gan *adrede*.
> *Sir Tristrem*, l. 288. (*N. E. D.*)

adread²† (a-dred'), *v. t.* [< ME. *adreden*, *ofdreden*, < AS. *ofdrǣdan*, make afraid, terrify, < *of-* (E. *a-*⁴) + **drǣdan*, dread. Hence p. a. *adread*², q. v. Mixed in ME. and later with *adread*¹, q. v.] To make afraid; terrify.

> With these they *adrad*, and gasten, sencelesse old women. *Harsnet*, Pop. Impost., p. 135. (*N. E. D.*)

adread²† (a-dred'), *p. a.* [< ME. *adred*, *adrad*, *adredde*, *adradde*, earlier *ofdred*, *ofdrad*, pp. of *adreden*, *ofdreden*, E. *adread*², *v.*, make afraid: see *adread*², *v.*] Affected by dread.

> Thinking to make all men *adread*.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia (1622), p. 126.

adreamed, adreamt (a-drēmd', a-dremt'), *p. a.* [< *a-* + *dream* + *-ed*². The formation is unusual, and the prefix is uncertain, prob. *a-*², the suffix *-ed*² being used, as sometimes in other instances, for the suffix *-ing*¹. *To be adreamed* would thus be equiv. to *to be a-dreaming*.] In the state of dreaming.—**To be adreamed** or **adreamt** (the only form of its use). (*a*†) To dream.

> Hee *is adreamd* of a dry summer.
> *Withals*, Dict. (1556). (*N. E. D.*)

> I *was a-dream'd* I overheard a ghost.
> *Fielding*, Pasquin, iv. 1. (*N. E. D.*)

(*b*) To doze; be between sleeping and waking. [Prov. Eng.] *Halliwell.*

adrectal (ad-rek'tal), *a.* [< *ad-* + *rectum*.] Situated at or by the rectum: specifically applied to the purpuriparous gland or purple-gland of mollusks.

> The presence of glandular plication of the surface of the mantle-flap and an *adrectal* gland (purple-gland) are frequently observed. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 648.

ad referendum (ad ref-e-ren'dum). [L.: *ad*, to; *referendum*, gerund of *referre*: see *refer*.] To be referred; to be held over for further consideration.

ad rem (ad rem). [L.: *ad*, to; *rem*, acc. of *res*, thing, matter, case, point, fact: see *res*.] To the point or purpose; pertinently to the matter in hand; to the question under consideration; practically, considering the peculiarities of the special case.

> Your statements of practical difficulty are indeed much more *ad rem* than my mere assertions of principle.
> *Ruskin*, Daily Telegraph, Sept. 7, 1865.

adrenal (ad-rē'nal), *n.* [< L. *ad*, to, + *ren*, only in pl. *renes*, kidney: see *renal*.] In *anat.*, a suprarenal capsule; one of a pair of small glandular or follicular but ductless bodies, of unknown function, capping the kidneys in mammals and most other vertebrates. Also called *atrabiliary capsule*. In man the adrenals are an inch or two long, less in width, and about a fourth of an inch thick, and consist essentially of an outer yellowish cortical portion, an inner medullary portion (of very dark color: whence the term atrabiliary), with vessels, nerves, etc. See *Addison's disease*, under *disease*. See cut under *kidney*.

Adrian (ā'dri-an), *a.* [< L. *Adrianus*, prop. *Hadrianus*, Adriatic.] Same as *Adriatic*.

Adrianite (ā'dri-an-īt), *n.* [< ML. *Adrianita*, < L. *Adrianus*, prop. *Hadrianus*.] **1.** A member of a supposed Gnostic school of heretics mentioned by Theodoret.—**2.** One of a sect of Anabaptists in the sixteenth century, followers of Adrian Hamstedius, who held, among other errors, that Jesus Christ was formed solely from the substance of his mother. Also *Adrianist*.

Adrianople red. See *red*.

Adriatic (ā-dri-at'ik), *a.* [< L. *Adriaticus*, prop. *Hadriaticus*, < *Hadria* (now *Adria*), a town between the mouths of the Po and the Adige, [illegible] the sea was named.] Appellative of the sea east of the peninsula of Italy (the *Adriatic sea*), pertaining to that sea; as, the *Adriatic* coast.

adrift (a-drift'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*³ + *drift*.] **1.** Floating at random; not fastened by any kind of moorings; at the mercy of winds and currents.

> Trees *adrift*
> Down the great river. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 832.

> So on the sea she shall be set *adrift*,
> And who relieves her dies.
> *Dryden*, Marriage à la Mode, iii.

Hence—**2.** Figuratively, swayed by any chance impulse; all abroad; at a loss.

> Frequent reflection will keep their minds from running *adrift*. *Locke*, Education.

To turn adrift, to unmoor; set drifting; hence, figuratively, to turn away, dismiss, or discharge, as from home, employment, etc.; throw upon the world.

> Great multitudes who had been employed in the woollen manufactories, or in the mines, were *turned adrift*.
> *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

adrip (a-drip'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*³ + *drip*.] In a dripping state. *D. G. Mitchell.*

adrogate (ad'rō-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *adrogated*, ppr. *adrogating*. [< L. *adrogatus*, pp. of *adrogare*, later *arrogare*, take a *homo sui juris* (a person not under the power of his father) in the place of a child, adopt, < *ad*, to, + *rogare*, ask. The same word in other senses gave rise to *arrogate*, q. v. See *adrogation*.] To adopt by adrogation.

> Clodius, the enemy of Cicero, was *adrogated* into a plebeian family. *Smith*, Dict. Antiq., p. 15.

adrogation (ad-rō-gā'shon), *n.* [< L. *adrogatio(n-)*, later *arrogatio(n-)*, < *adrogare*: see *adrogate*.] A kind of adoption in ancient Rome, by which a person legally capable of choosing for himself was admitted into the relation of son to another by a vote of the people in the Comitia Curiata, or in later times by a rescript of the emperor: so called from the questions put to the parties. Also written *arrogation*.

adrogator (ad'rō-gā-tor), *n.* [L., < *adrogare*: see *adrogate* and *arrogate*.] One who adrogates.

adroit (a-droit'), *a.* [< F. *adroit*, dexterous, < *à droit*, right, rightly: *à*, to, toward; *droit*, right, < ML. *drictum*, prop. *directum*, right, justice, neut. of *directus*, right: see *direct*. Cf. *maladroit*.] Dexterous; skilful; expert in the use of the hand, and hence of the mind; ingenious; ready in invention or execution; possessing readiness of resource.

> You may break every command of the decalogue with perfect good-breeding: nay, if you are *adroit*, without losing caste. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 68.

—**Syn.** *Cunning, Artful, Sly*, etc. See *cunning*¹. *Adroit, Dexterous, Expert, Skilful, Clever*, smart, handy, apt, quick, subtle. The first four words express primarily various degrees in the combination of manual facility with knowledge. *Adroit* and *dexterous* make prominent the idea of a trained hand: as, an *adroit* pickpocket; a *dexterous* conjurer, swordsman. *Adroitness* implies quickness or suddenness; *dexterity* may require sustained agility. *Adroit* tends toward sinister figurative meanings: as, an *adroit* rogue; but mental *adroitness* may be simply address or tact. *Expert* emphasizes experience, practice, and hence is commonly a lower word than *skilful*, which makes knowledge the principal thing: a *skilful* mechanic makes more use of his mind than an *expert* mechanic. *Clever* implies notable quickness, readiness, resource in practical affairs, and sometimes the lack of the larger powers of mind: a *clever* mechanic has fertility in planning and skill in executing what is planned. A *clever* statesman may or may not be an able one; a man may be *clever* in evil.

> Why, says Plato, if he be manually so *adroit*, likely he will turn pickpocket. *S. Lanier*, The Eng. Novel, p. 117.

> The *dexterous* management of terms, and being able to fend and prove with them, passes for a great part of learning. *Locke.*

> His only books were an almanac and an arithmetic, in which last he was considerably *expert*.
> *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 161.

> Thus, like a *skilful* chess-player, by little and little he draws out his men, and makes his pawns of use to his greater persons. *Dryden*, Dram. Poesy.

> But the names of the *clever* men who invented canoes and bows and arrows are as utterly unknown to tradition as the names of the earliest myth-makers.
> *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 204.

adroitly (a-droit'li), *adv.* In an adroit manner; with dexterity; readily; skilfully.

> He [Eadmund] turned his new conquest *adroitly* to account by using it to bind to himself the most dangerous among his foes. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 266.

adroitness (a-droit'nes), *n.* The quality of being adroit; dexterity; readiness in the use of the hands or of the mental faculties.

> Sir John Blaquiere had some debating power and great skill and *adroitness* in managing men.
> *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvi.

adroop (a-dröp'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*³ + *droop*.] In a drooping position. *J. D. Long*, Æneid, xi. 1128.

adrostral (ad-ros'tral), *a.* [< L. *ad*, to, at, + *rostrum*, beak.] In *zoöl.*, pertaining to or situated at the beak or snout.

adry (a̤-drī′), *a.* [< *a*-^{4} + *dry*; prob. in imitation of *athirst*, q. v.] In a dry condition; thirsty.

Doth a man that is *adry* desire to drink in gold?
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 355.

adscendent (ad-sen′de̤nt), *a.* [< L. *adscenden(t-)s*, *ascenden(t-)s*: see *ascendent*.] Ascending. *Imp. Dict.*

adscite (ad′sīt), *a.* [< L. *adscitus*, derived: see below.] In *entom.*, pertaining to the *Braconidæ*, or *Ichneumones adsciti*.

Adsciti (ad′si-tī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *adscitus*, derived, assumed, foreign: see *adscititious*.] A group of ichneumon-flies which have only one recurrent nervure in the fore wing instead of two. It corresponds to the modern family *Braconidæ* (which see).

adscititious (ad-si-tish′us), *a.* [< L. as if **adscititius*, < *adscitus*, derived, assumed, foreign, pp. of *adsciscere*, later *asciscere*, take knowingly to one's self, appropriate, assume, adopt, < *ad*, to, + *sciscere*, seek to know, < *scire*, know: see *science*.] Added or derived from without; not intrinsic or essential; supplemental; additional. Also written *ascititious*.

The fourth epistle on happiness may be thought *adscititious*, and out of its proper place.
J. Warton, Essay on Pope.

The first *s* of the tense-sign *sis* is an *adscititious* sibilant added to the root. *Am. Jour. of Philol.*, VI. 280.

adscititiously (ad-si-tish′us-li), *adv.* In an adscititious manner.

adscript (ad′skript), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *adscriptus*, pp. of *adscribere*, later *ascribere*, enroll, < *ad*, to, + *scribere*, write: see *ascribe*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Written after, as distinguished from *subscript*, or written under: as, in Greek grammar, an iota (ι) *adscript*.—**2.** Attached to the soil, as a slave or feudal serf. See *adscriptus glebæ*.

II. *n.* A serf attached to an estate and transferable with it.

adscripted (ad-skrip′ted), *a.* Same as *adscript*.

adscription (ad-skrip′sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *adscriptio(n-)*, later *ascriptio(n-)*, > E. *ascription*, q. v.] **1.** Same as *ascription*.—**2.** Attachment to the soil, or as a feudal inferior to a superior or overlord.

adscriptitious (ad-skrip-tish′us), *a.* [< L. *adscripticius*, *ascripticius*, enrolled, bound, < *adscriptus*, *ascriptus*: see *adscript*.] Bound by adscription. *N. E. D.*

adscriptive (ad-skrip′tiv), *a.* [< L. *adscriptivus*, enrolled, adscript, < *adscriptus*: see *adscript*.] Held to service as attached to an estate, and transferable with it, as a serf or slave.

Many estates peopled with crown peasants have been ceded to particular individuals on condition of establishing manufactories; these peasants, called *adscriptive*, working at the manufactories on fixed terms. *Brougham.*

adscriptus glebæ (ad-skrip′tus glē′bē); pl. *adscripti glebæ* (-ti). [L.: *adscriptus*, adscript; *glebæ*, gen. of *gleba*, glebe.] Belonging or attached to the soil, as a serf. In Roman law this term was applied to a class of slaves attached in perpetuity to and transferred with the land they cultivated. The same custom prevailed among all Germanic and Slavic peoples, and has been but gradually abolished during the past three hundred years, down to the emancipation of the Russian serfs in 1861.

adsignification (ad-sig″ni-fi-kā′sho̤n), *n.* [< ML. *adsignificatio(n-)*, < L. *adsignificare*, make evident: see *adsignify*.] The act of adsignifying; a modification of meaning by a prefix or suffix; an additional signification. [Rare.]

And in this opinion (viz., that there is no *adsignification* of manner or time in that which is called the indicative mood, no *adsignification* of time in that which is called the present participle) I am neither new nor singular.
Horne Tooke, Purley.

adsignify (ad-sig′ni-fī), *v. t.* [< L. *adsignificare*, show, make evident, denote, point out, < *ad*, to, + *significare*, signify: see *ad-* and *signify*.] To add signification or meaning to (a word) by a prefix or suffix. *Horne Tooke.* [Rare.]

adsorption (ad-sôrp′sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *ad*, to, + **sorptio(n-)*, after *absorption*, q. v.] Condensation of gases on the surfaces of solids.

adstipulate (ad-stip′ū̦-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *adstipulated*, ppr. *adstipulating*. [< L. *adstipulari*, *astipulari*, stipulate with, < *ad*, to, + *stipulari*, stipulate.] To act as second stipulant or receiving party to a bargain, attaining thereby an equal claim with the principal stipulant. *N. E. D.*

adstipulation (ad-stip-ū-lā′sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *adstipulatio(n-)*, *astipulatio(n-)*, < *adstipulari*: see *adstipulate*.] The addition of, or action as, a second receiving party in a bargain. *N. E. D.*

adstipulator (ad-stip′ū̦-lā-to̤r), *n.* [L., also *astipulator*, < *adstipulari*, *astipulari*: see *adstipulate*.] In *law*, an accessory party to a promise, who has received the same promise as his principal did, and can equally receive and exact payment.

adstrict†, adstriction†, adstringent†, etc. See *astrict*, etc.

adsum (ad′sum). [L., 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. of *adesse*, to be present, < *ad*, to, + *esse*, be: see *essence*.] I am present; present; here: used in some colleges and schools by students as an answer to a roll-call.

adsurgent (ad-sėr′je̤nt), *a.* Same as *assurgent*.

adterminal, atterminal (ad-, a-tėr′mi-na̤l), *a.* [< L. *ad*, to, + *terminus*, end, + *-al*.] Moving toward the end: an epithet applied to electrical currents passing in a muscular fiber toward its extremities.

adub† (a-dub′), *v. t.* [< ME. *adubben*, *adouben*, < OF. *adubber*, *aduber*, *adouber*, equip a knight, array, < *a*, to, + *duber*, *douber*, dub: see *dub*^{1}.] **1.** To knight; dub as a knight.—**2.** To equip; array; accoutre.

adularia (ad̤-ū̦-lā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < *Adula*, a mountain group in the Grisons Alps, formerly confounded with St. Gotthard, where fine specimens are found.] A variety of the common potash feldspar orthoclase, occurring in highly lustrous transparent or translucent crystals. It often exhibits a delicate opalescent play of colors, and is then called *moonstone* (which see). Fine specimens are obtained from various localities in the Alps.

adulate (ad̤′ū̦-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *adulated*, ppr. *adulating*. [< L. *adulatus*, pp. of *adūlari*, flatter, fawn upon as a dog, < *ad*, to, + **ūlari*, a word of undetermined origin, not found in the simple form; according to some, < **ūla* = Gr. *οὐρά*, a tail, *adulari* meaning then 'wag the tail at,' as a dog.] To show feigned devotion to; flatter servilely.

It is not that I *adulate* the people;
Without me there are demagogues enough.
Byron, Don Juan, ix. 25.

Love shall he, but not *adulate*
The all-fair, the all-embracing Fate.
Emerson, Woodnotes, ii.

adulation (ad̤-ū̦-lā′sho̤n), *n.* [< F. *adulation*, < L. *adulatio(n-)*, flattery, fawning, < *adulari*, flatter: see *adulate*.] Servile flattery; excessive or unmerited praise; exaggerated compliment.

Adulation pushed to the verge, sometimes of nonsense, and sometimes of impiety, was not thought to disgrace a poet. *Macaulay.*

And there he set himself to play upon her
With . . . amorous *adulation*, till the maid
Rebell'd against it.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

=**Syn.** *Adulation, Flattery, Compliment.* These are varieties of praise. *Adulation* is servile and fulsome, proceeding either from a blind worship or from the hope of advantage. It may not be, but generally is, addressed directly to its object. *Flattery* is addressed to the person flattered; its object is to gratify vanity, with or without a selfish ulterior object. It is generally praise beyond justice. *Compliment* is milder, and may be expressive of the truth; it may be sincere and designed to encourage or to express respect and esteem. We may speak of *a* compliment, but not of *an* adulation or *a* flattery. *Adulation* of the conqueror; gross or delicate *flattery* of those in power; the language of *compliment*. In conduct, the correspondent to *adulation* is *obsequiousness*.

Adulation ever follows the ambitious; for such alone receive most pleasure from *flattery*.
Goldsmith, Vicar, iii.

Flattery corrupts both the receiver and the giver; and *adulation* is not of more service to the people than to kings. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

Who flatters is of all mankind the lowest,
Save he who courts the *flattery*.
Hannah More, Daniel.

The salutations of Arabs are such that . . . "*compliments* in a well-bred man never last less than ten minutes." *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 343.

adulator (ad̤′ū̦-lā-to̤r), *n.* [L., < *adulari*: see *adulate*.] An obsequious flatterer; one who offers praise servilely.

And became more than ever an *adulator* of the ruling powers. *D. G. Mitchell*, Wet Days.

adulatory (ad̤′ū̦-lā̦-tō̤-ri), *a.* [< L. *adulatorius*, < *adulator*: see *adulator*.] Characterized by adulation; fulsomely flattering; servilely praising: as, an *adulatory* address.

You are not lavish of your words, especially in that species of eloquence called the *adulatory*. *Chesterfield.*

adulatress (ad̤′ū̦-lā-tres), *n.* [= F. *adulatrice*, < L. *adulatricem*, acc. of *adulatrix*, fem. form of *adulator*: see *adulator*.] A female adulator.

Indiana, when the first novelty of *tête-à-têtes* was over, wished again for the constant *adulatress* of her charms and endowments. *Miss Burney*, Camilla, x. 14.

Adullamite (a̤-dul′am-īt), *n.* [< *Adullam* + *-ite*^{2}.] **1.** An inhabitant of the village of Adullam. Gen. xxxviii. 12.—**2.** In *Eng. hist.*, one of a group of Liberals who seceded from the Whig party and voted with the Conservatives when Earl Russell and Mr. Gladstone introduced a measure for the extension of the elective franchise in 1866. They received the name from their being likened by Mr. Bright to the discontented persons who took refuge with David in the cave of Adullam (1 Sam. xxii. 1, 2). The party was also known collectively as *the Cave*.

The Conservative party then presented a tolerably solid front against the extension of the suffrage, and received besides a large reinforcement of *Adullamites* from the Liberal side. *New York Times*, July 19, 1884.

adult (a̤-dult′), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *adultus*, grown up, pp. of *adolescere*, grow up: see *adolescent*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having arrived at mature years, or attained full size and strength: as, an *adult* person, animal, or plant.

The elaborate reasonings of the *adult* man.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol.

2. Pertaining or relating to adults; suitable for an adult: as, *adult* age; an *adult* school.

II. *n.* A person or (sometimes) an animal grown to full size and strength; one who has reached the age of manhood or womanhood.

Embryos and *adults* of common and curious forms are constantly met with, thus furnishing material both for general work and original investigation. *Science*, V. 212.

adulted† (a̤-dul′ted), *a.* Completely grown.

Now that we are not only *adulted* but ancient Christians, I believe the most acceptable sacrifice we can send up to heaven is prayer and praise.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 32.

adulter† (a̤-dul′tėr), *n.* [L., an adulterer, a counterfeiter, *adulter*, adj., adulterous; formation uncertain, perhaps < *ad*, to, + *alter*, other, different. In mod. E. *adulter*, *adulterer*, etc., have been substituted for the older *avouter*, *advouter*, etc.: see *advouter*, etc.] An adulterer.

We receive into our mass open sinners, the covetous, the extortioners, the *adulter*, the back-biter.
Tyndale, Expos. 1 John.

adulter† (a̤-dul′tėr), *v.* [< L. *adulterare*, commit adultery: see *adulterate*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To commit adultery. *B. Jonson*, Epigrams.

II. *trans.* To pollute; adulterate: as, "*adultering* spots," *Marston*, Scourge of Villainy, ii.

adulterant (a̤-dul′tėr-a̤nt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *adulteran(t-)s*, ppr. of *adulterare*: see *adulterate*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Adulterating; used in adulterating.

II. *n.* A substance used for adulterating.

adulterate (a̤-dul′tėr-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *adulterated*, ppr. *adulterating*. [< L. *adulteratus*, pp. of *adulterare*, commit adultery, falsify, adulterate, < *adulter*, an adulterer, a counterfeiter: see *adulter*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To debase or deteriorate by an admixture of foreign or baser materials or elements: as, to *adulterate* food, drugs, or coins; *adulterated* doctrines.

The present war has . . . *adulterated* our tongue with strange words. *Spectator*, No. 65.

2†. To graft; give a hybrid character to.

Excellent forms of grafting and *adulterating* plants and flowers. *Peacham*, Exper. of Own Times.

3†. To defile by adultery.

To force a rape on virtue, and *adulterate* the chaste bosom of spotless simplicity. *Ford*, Line of Life.

=**Syn. 1.** To mix, degrade, corrupt, contaminate, vitiate, alloy, sophisticate.

II.† *intrans.* To commit adultery.

But Fortune, O! . . .
She *adulterates* hourly with thy uncle John.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1.

adulterate† (a̤-dul′tėr-a̤t), *a.* [< L. *adulteratus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** Tainted with adultery: as, "the *adulterate* Hastings," *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4.—**2.** Debased by foreign mixture; adulterated: as, "*adulterate* copper," *Swift*, Miscellanies.

No volatile spirits, nor compounds that are
Adulterate. *Carew*, To G. N.

adulterately (a̤-dul′tėr-a̤t-li), *adv.* In an adulterate manner.

adulterateness (a̤-dul′tėr-a̤t-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being adulterated or debased.

adulteration (a̤-dul-te̤-rā′sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *adulteratio(n-)*, adulteration, sophistication, < *adulterare*: see *adulterate*, *v.*] **1.** The act of adulterating, or the state of being adulterated or debased by admixture with something else, generally of inferior quality; the use, in the production of any professedly genuine article, of ingredients which are cheaper and of an inferior quality, or which are not considered so desirable by the consumer as other or genuine ingredients for which they are substituted.

In commerce, there are several kinds of *adulteration*: conventional, to suit the taste and demands of the public; fraudulent, for deceptive and gainful purposes; and accidental or unintentional *adulteration*, arising from carelessness in the preparation of the staple or commodity at the place of growth or shipment. *Simmonds*, Com. Dict.

2. The product or result of the act of adulterating: that which is adulterated.

adulterator (a̤-dul′tėr-ā-to̤r), *n.* [L.; *adulterator monetæ*, a counterfeiter of money; < *adulterare*: see *adulterate*, *v.*] One who adulterates.

adulterer (a̤-dul′tėr-ėr), *n.* [< *adulter*, *v.*, + *-er*1; substituted for the older form *avoutrer*, *advoutrer*, q. v.] A man guilty of adultery; a married [illegible] sexual commerce with any woman except his wife. See *adultery*. Formerly also spelled *adultrer*.

adulteress (a̤-dul′tėr-es), *n.* [< *adulter*, *n.*, + *-ess*; substituted for the older form *avoutress*, [illegible].] A woman guilty of adultery. Formerly also spelled *adultress*.

adulterine ([illegible]-dul′tėr-in), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *adulterinus*, < *adulter*: see *adulter*, *n.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of adulterous origin: born of adultery.

It must be, however, understood that strong moral repugnance to the fictitious affiliation of these illegitimate and *adulterine* children begins to show itself among the oldest of the Hindu law-writers whose treatises have survived. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 99.

2. Relating or pertaining to adultery; involving or implying adultery: as, *adulterine* fiction; *adulterine* marriage (used by St. Augustine of a second marriage after divorce).—**3.** Characterized by adulteration; spurious; base: as, *adulterine* drugs or metals. [A Latinism, now rare.]—**4†.** Illegitimate; illicit; unauthorized: as, *adulterine* castles (castles built by the Norman barons in England, after the conquest, without royal warrant).

The *adulterine* guilds from which heavy sums were exacted in 1180 were stigmatised as *adulterine* because they had not purchased the right of association, as the older legal guilds had done, and had set themselves up against the government of the city which the king had recognised by his charter. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., III. 584.

II. *n.* In *civil law*, a child begotten in adultery.

adulterize (a̤-dul′tėr-īz), *v. i.* [< *adulter* + *-ize*.] To be guilty of adultery. *Milton.* Also spelled *adulterise*. [Rare.]

Where did God ever will thee to lie, to swear, to oppress, to adulterize? *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 365.

adulterous (a̤-dul′tėr-us), *a.* [< *adulter* + *-ous*; substituted for the older form *advoutrous*, q. v.] **1.** Pertaining to or characterized by adultery; given to adultery.

An evil and *adulterous* generation seeketh after a sign. Mat. xii. 39.

2. Illicit: said of combinations or relations of any kind.

Some of our kings have made *adulterous* connections abroad. *Burke*, On a Regicide Peace.

3. Spurious; corrupt; adulterated: as, "forged and *adulterous* stuff," *Casaubon*, Of Credulity (trans.), p. 297. [Rare.]

adulterously (a̤-dul′tėr-us-li), *adv.* In an adulterous manner.

adultery (a̤-dul′tėr-i), *n.*; pl. *adulteries* (-iz). [< L. *adulterium*, < *adulter*; substituted for the older form *advoutry*, q. v.] **1.** Violation of the marriage-bed; carnal connection of a married person with any other than the lawful spouse; in a more restricted sense, the wrong by a wife which introduces or may introduce a spurious offspring into a family. It is sometimes called *single* [illegible] one of the parties is married, and *double adultery* when both are married. In some juris[illegible] adultery a crime, in some only a [illegible]. In England formerly, it was punished by [illegible] and in Scotland it was frequently [illegible]. In Great Britain at the present [illegible] punishable only by ecclesiastical cen[illegible] by the [illegible] it is regarded as a [illegible] the ground of an action of dam[illegible]. Contrary to the previous gen[illegible] in the United [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

adultress [illegible]

adumbr[illegible]

adumbrant (ad-um′brant), *a.* [< L. *adumbran(t-)s*, ppr. of *adumbrare*: see *adumbrate*.] Giving a faint shadow, or showing a slight resemblance.

adumbrate (ad-um′brāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *adumbrated*, ppr. *adumbrating*. [< L. *adumbratus*, pp. of *adumbrare*, cast a shadow over; in painting, to represent an object with due mingling of light and shadow, also represent in outline; < *ad*, to, + *umbra*, shadow.] **1.** To overshadow; partially darken or conceal.

Nor did it [a veil] cover, but *adumbrate* only
Her most heart-piercing parts.
Marlowe and Chapman, Hero and Leander, iv.

2. Figuratively, to give a faint shadow or resemblance of; outline or shadow forth; foreshadow; prefigure.

Both in the vastness and the richness of the visible universe the invisible God is *adumbrated*. *Is. Taylor.*

In truth, in every Church those who cling most tenaciously to the dogma are just the men "who have least hold of the divine substance" which it faintly *adumbrates*. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 314.

adumbration (ad-um-brā′sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *adumbratio(n-)*, < *adumbrare*: see *adumbrate*.] **1.** The act of adumbrating or making a shadow or faint resemblance.—**2.** Figuratively, a faint sketch; an imperfect representation; something that suggests by resemblance, or shadows forth; a foreshadowing.

Our knowledge is . . . at best a faint confused *adumbration*. *Glanville*, Scep. Sci.

Belief comes into existence when man is not reasonable enough to have a theory about anything, while he is still mainly a feeling animal, possessing only some *adumbrations* or instincts of thought. *Keary*, Prim. Belief, p. 23.

3. In *her.*, the shadow only of a figure, outlined, and painted of a color darker than the field. Shadow, however, has no proper place in heraldry. It is a modern abuse.

adumbrative (ad-um′brā-tiv), *a.* [< *adumbrate* + *-ive*.] Shadowing forth; faintly resembling; foreshadowing or typical.

We claim to stand there as mute monuments, pathetically *adumbrative* of much. *Carlyle*, Fr. Rev., II. i. 10.

adumbratively (ad-um′brā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an adumbrative manner.

adumbrellar (ad-um-brel′ä̤r), *a.* [< L. *ad*, to, + NL. *umbrella*, the disk of acalephs: see *umbrella*.] Pertaining to the upper surface of the velum in sea-blubbers (*Medusæ*): opposed to *abumbrellar*.

adunation (ad-ṳ̄-nā′sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *adunatio(n-)*, < *adunare*, pp. *adunatus*, make into one, < *ad*, to, + *unus* = E. *one*: see *union*, *unite*, etc. Cf. *atone*, the cognate E. form.] The act of uniting or the state of being united; union: as, "real union or *adunation*," *Boyle*, Scept. Chym. (1680), p. 94. [Rare.]

adunc (ad-ungk′), *a.* [Formerly *adunque*, as if F.; < L. *aduncus*, hooked: see *aduncous*.] Same as *aduncous*.

Parrots have an *adunque* Bill. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 238.

The Nose . . . if Aquiline or *Adunc*.
Evelyn, Numismata, p. 297. (*N. E. D.*)

aduncal (ad-ung′ka̤l), *a.* [< L. *aduncus*: see *aduncous*.] Same as *aduncous*.

The spire also opens out at its growing margin, . . . and thus gives rise to . . . the common *aduncal* type of this organism [*Orbiculina*]. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 464.

aduncate (ad-ung′kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *aduncated*, ppr. *aduncating*. [< ML. *aduncatus*, pp. of *aduncare*, hook, curve, < L. *aduncus*, hooked: see *aduncous*.] To curve inward, as a bird's beak or a nose.

aduncate (ad-ung′kāt), *a.* [< ML. *aduncatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Aduncous; hooked; having a hook: as, the *aduncate* bill of a hawk.

aduncity (a-dun′si̤-ti), *n.* [< L. *aduncitas*, hookedness, < *aduncus*, hooked: see *aduncous*.] The condition of being hooked; hookedness.

The *aduncity* of the pounces and beaks of the hawks. *Martinus Scriblerus.*

aduncous (a-dung′kus), *a.* [< L. *aduncus*, hooked, < *ad*, to, + *uncus*, hooked, barbed, *uncus*, a hook, barb.] Hooked; bent or made in the form of a hook; incurved. Equivalent forma[illegible] are *adunc* and *aduncal*.

ad unguem (ad ung′gwem). [L.: *ad*, to; *unguem*, acc. of *unguis*, nail, claw.] To the nail. [illegible] of the nail; exactly; nicely.

adunque† (ad-ungk′), *a.* Obsolete form of [illegible].

adure† (a-dūr′), *v. t.* [< L. *adurere*, set fire to, [illegible] to, + *urere*, burn, akin to Gr. [illegible] kindle, Skt. √ *ush*, burn. Hence [illegible].] To burn completely or partially; [illegible] scorch, or parch.

adurent† (a-dū′re̤nt), *a.* [< L. *aduren(t-)s*, ppr. of *adurere*: see *adure*.] Burning; heating. *Bacon.* [Rare.]

adusk (a-dusk′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*3, *prep.*, + *dusk*.] In the dusk or twilight; dark; in gloom. [Rare.]

You wish to die and leave the world *adusk*
For others. *Mrs. Browning*, Aurora Leigh, i. 502.

adust1 (a-dust′), *prep. phr.* as *a.* [< *a*3, *prep.*, + *dust*.] Dusty.

He was tired and *adust* with long riding; but he did not go home. *George Eliot*, Romola, xlv.

Lose half their lives on the road often miry or *adust*. *Blackwood's Mag.*, XXI. 792.

adust2 (a-dust′), *a.* [< L. *adustus*, burned, pp. of *adurere*: see *adure*.] **1.** Burned; scorched; become dry by heat; hot and fiery.

Which with torrid heat,
And vapour as the Libyan air *adust*,
Began to parch that temperate clime.
Milton, P. L., xii. 635.

2. Looking as if burned or scorched.

In person he was tall, thin, erect, with a small head, a long visage, lean yellow cheek, dark twinkling eyes, *adust* complexion, . . . and a long, sable-silvered beard. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 109.

3†. In *pathol.*, having much heat: said of the blood and other fluids of the body; hence, ardent; sanguine; impetuous.

If it [melancholy] proceed from blood *adust*, or that there be a mixture of blood in it, "such are commonly ruddy of complexion, and high-coloured," according to Sallust, Salvianus, and Hercules de Saxoniâ. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 242.

adusted† (a-dus′ted), *a.* [< *adust*2 + *-ed*2.] Become hot and dry; burned; scorched.

Those rayes which scorch the *adusted* soyles of Calabria and Spaine. *Howell*, Forreine Travell, p. 74.

adustible† (a-dus′ti-bl), *a.* [< *adust*2 + *-ible*.] Capable of being burned up.

adustion† (a-dus′tio̤n), *n.* [< L. *adustio(n-)*, < *adurere*: see *adure*, *adust*2.] **1.** The act of burning, scorching, or heating to dryness; the state of being thus heated or dried. *Harvey.*

Others will have them [symptoms of melancholy] come from the diverse *adustion* of the four humours. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 242.

2. In *med.*, cauterization.

adv. A common abbreviation of *adverb* and of *advertisement*.

advailable† (ad-vā′la̤-bl), *a.* Obsolete form of *available*.

ad val. An abbreviation of *ad valorem*.

ad valorem (ad va-lō′rem). [NL.: L. *ad*, to; LL. and NL. *valorem*, acc. of *valor*, value: see *valor*.] According to value. Applied—(1) in *com.*, to customs or duties levied according to the marketable value or worth of the goods at the original place of shipment, as sworn to by the owner and verified by the customs appraisers; (2) in *law*, to lawyers' fees for the drawing of certain deeds or other work chargeable according to the value of the property involved.

advance (a̤d-vȧns′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *advanced*, ppr. *advancing*. [Earlier *advaunce*, *avaunce*, < ME. *avauncen*, *avaunsen*, *avancen*, *avansen*, < OF. *avancer*, *avancier*, later *avancer*, "to forward, set forward, further, put on; also, to hasten; and to shorten or cut off by haste; also, to advance, prefer, promote" (Cotgrave), mod. F. *avancer* = Pr. Sp. *avanzar* = Pg. *avançar* = It. *avanzare*, < ML. **abanteare*, < *abante*, away before, > It. Sp. Pg. *avante*, Pr. OF. F. *avant*, before: see *avant*, *avaunt*, and *van*2. The prefix is thus historically *av-* for orig. *ab-*; the spelling *adv-*, now established in this word and *advantage*, is due to a forced 'restoration' of *a-* taken as a reduced form of *ad-*: see *a-*11 and *a-*13.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bring forward in place; move further in front.

Now Morn, her rosy steps in the eastern clime
Advancing, sow'd the earth with orient pearl.
Milton, P. L., v. 2.

One lac'd the helm, another held the lance:
A third the shining buckler did *advance*.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., l. 1732.

A line was entrenched, and the troops were *advanced* to the new position. *U. S. Grant*, Pers. Mem., I. 377.

2. To forward in time; accelerate: as, to *advance* the growth of plants.—**3.** To improve or make better; benefit; promote the good of: as, to *advance* one's true interests.

As the calling dignifies the man, so the man much more *advances* his calling. *South*, Sermons.

4. To promote; raise to a higher rank: as, to *advance* one from the bar to the bench.

[illegible] *advance* [illegible] for one man's merit,
[illegible] that have deserved nought?
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, viii.

It was [illegible] the fate of this obliging favorite to *advance* [illegible] forget their original
Evelyn, Diary, July [illegible], 1674.

5. To raise; enhance: as, to *advance* the price of goods.—**6.** To offer or propose; bring to view or notice, as something one is prepared to abide by; allege; adduce; bring forward: as, to *advance* an opinion or an argument.

> Propositions which are *advanced* in discourse generally result from a partial view of the question, and cannot be kept under examination long enough to be corrected.
> *Macaulay*, Athenian Orators.

7. In *com.*, to supply beforehand; furnish on credit, or before goods are delivered or work is done, or furnish as part of a stock or fund; supply or pay in expectation of reimbursement: as, to *advance* money on loan or contract, or toward a purchase or an establishment.

> Two houses *advanced* to Edward the Third of England upwards of three hundred thousand marks.
> *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

8. To raise; lift up; elevate.

> They . . .
> *Advanc'd* their eyelids. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

> O, peace! Contemplation makes a rare turkey-cock of him! how he jets under his *advanced* plumes!
> *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5.

> A cherub tall;
> Who forthwith from the glittering staff unfurl'd
> The imperial ensign, which, full high *advanced*,
> Shone like a meteor. *Milton*, P. L., i. 536.

9. To put forth or exhibit with a view to display. [Rare.]

> And every one his love-feat will *advance*
> Unto his several mistress. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

10†. To commend; extol; vaunt.

> Greatly *advauncing* his gay chivalree.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. v. 16.

11†. To impel; incite.

> That lewd rybauld with vyle lust *advaunst*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. i. 10.

=**Syn. 4.** To elevate, exalt, prefer, aggrandize, dignify.—**5.** To increase, augment.—**6.** *Adduce, Allege, Assign* (see *adduce*); propound, bring forward, lay down.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To move or go forward; proceed: as, the troops *advanced*.

> But time *advances:* facts accumulate; doubts arise. Faint glimpses of truth begin to appear, and shine more and more unto the perfect day.
> *Macaulay*, Sir James Mackintosh.

> They watched the reapers' slow *advancing* line.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 375.

2. To improve or make progress; grow, etc.: as, to *advance* in knowledge, stature, wisdom, rank, office, dignity, or age.

> A great *advancing* soul carries forward his whole age; a mean, sordid soul draws it back.
> *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 34.

3. To increase in quantity, price, etc.: as, the stock *advanced* three points.

advance (ạd-vȧns′), *n.* [=F. *avance;* from the verb.] **1.** A moving forward or toward the front; a forward course; progress in space: as, our *advance* was impeded by obstructions.

> Don Alonzo de Aguila and his companions, in their eager *advance*, had . . . got entangled in deep glens and the dry beds of torrents. *Irving*, Granada, p. 90.

2. *Milit.*, the order or signal to advance: as, the *advance* was sounded.—**3.** A step forward; actual progress in any course of action: often in the plural: as, an *advance* in religion or knowledge; civilization has made great *advances* in this century.

> Witness the *advance* from a rustic's conception of the Earth to that which a travelled geologist has reached.
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 481.

4. An act of approach; an effort for approximation or agreement; anything done to bring about accord or any relation with another or others: with *to* before the person and *toward* before the object or purpose: as, A made an *advance* or *advances to* B, or *toward* acquaintance with B.

> Frederic had some time before made *advances toward* a reconciliation with Voltaire.
> *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

5. A forward position; place in front, at the head, or in the lead: as, his regiment took the *advance* in the march.—**6.** The state of being forward or in front; a being or going at the head or in the lead: chiefly in the phrase *in advance:* as, the groom rode *in advance* of the carriage; he is far *in advance* of the other pupils. In this sense the word is often used in composition, sometimes without joining, giving it the appearance of an adjective, as it has been called in such use, although it is never really one. Thus, an *advance* (-) *agent* is an agent sent out in advance of a theatrical company, exhibition, etc., to make preliminary arrangements; an *advance* (-) *ditch* or *foss* is a ditch around the esplanade or glacis of a fortified place, and hence in advance of it; *advance* (-) *sheets* are sheets of a printed work sent to somebody in advance of publication.

7. He who or that which is at the head or in the lead; the foremost or forward part; especially, the leading body of an army.

> I got back on the 5th with the *advance*, the remainder following as rapidly as the steamers could carry them.
> *U. S. Grant*, Pers. Mem., I. 290.

8. In *schools*, a lesson not previously learned: opposed to *review*.—**9.** Advancement; promotion; preferment: as, an *advance* in rank or office.—**10.** An offer or tender.

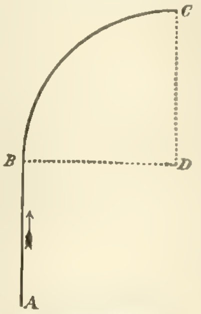
> The *advance* of kindness which I made was feigned.
> *Dryden*, All for Love, iv.

11. In *com.*: (*a*) Addition to price; rise in price: as, an *advance* on the prime cost of goods; there is an *advance* on cottons. (*b*) A giving beforehand; a furnishing of something before an equivalent is received, as money or goods, toward a capital or stock, or on loan, or in expectation of being reimbursed in some way: as, A made large *advances* to B.

> I shall, with great pleasure, make the necessary *advances*. *Jay.*

> The account was made up with intent to show what *advances* had been made. *Kent.*

(*c*) The money or goods thus furnished.—**12.** In *naval tactics*, the distance made by a ship under way, in the direction of her course, after the helm has been put to one side and kept there: opposed to *transfer*, the distance made at right angles to the original course of the vessel before the helm was put over.—**In advance.** (*a*) Before; in front: as, the cavalry marched *in advance*, or *in advance* of the artillery. See above, 6. (*b*) Beforehand; before an equivalent is received: as, to pay rent *in advance*.



A B C, ship's track.
E, point where helm is put over.
D C, advance } of curve
B D, transfer } *B C*.

> They . . . paid you *in advance* the dearest tribute of their affection.
> *Junius*, To the King, 1769.

(*c*) In the state or condition of having made an advance: as, A is *in advance* to B a thousand dollars. =**Syn.** *Advancement, Proficiency*, etc. See *progress, n.*

advanceable (ạd-vȧn′sạ-bl), *a.* [< *advance* + *-able.*] Capable of being advanced.

advance-bill (ạd-vȧns′bil), *n.* Same as *advance-note*.

advanced (ạd-vȧnst′), *p. a.* **1.** Situated in front of or before others. Hence—**2.** In the front; forward; being in advance of or beyond others in attainments, degree, etc.: as, an *advanced* Liberal.

> The most *advanced* strategic ideas of the day.
> *Grote*, Hist. Greece, II. 86.

3. Having reached a comparatively late stage, as of development, progress, life, etc.: as, he is now at an *advanced* age.

advance-guard (ạd-vȧns′gärd), *n.* [Cf. *avant-guard, vanguard.*] *Milit.*, a body of troops or other force marching or stationed in front of the main body to clear the way, guard against surprise, etc.

advancement (ạd-vȧns′mẹnt), *n.* [Earlier *advauncement, avauncement*, < ME. *avancement*, < OF. (and F.) *avancement*, < *avancer:* see *advance* and *-ment.*] **1.** The act of moving forward or proceeding onward or upward.—**2.** The act of promoting, or state of being promoted; preferment; promotion in rank or excellence; improvement; furtherance.—**3†.** Settlement on a wife; jointure. *Bacon.*—**4.** In *law*, provision made by a parent for a child during the parent's life, by gift of property on account of the share to which the child would be entitled as heir or next of kin after the parent's death.—**5†.** The payment of money in advance; money paid in advance. =**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Advance, Proficiency*, etc. See *progress, n.*—**2.** Exaltation, elevation, preferment, enhancement, amelioration, betterment.

advance-note (ạd-vȧns′nōt), *n.* A draft on the owner or agent of a vessel, generally for one month's wages, given by the master to the sailors on their signing the articles of agreement. Known in the United States as an *advance-bill*. The practice was abolished in the United States by act of Congress in 1884.

advancer (ạd-vȧn′sėr), *n.* [ME. *avauncer, avaunser;* < *advance* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who advances; a promoter.—**2.** A branch of a buck's horn, the second from the base.

advancingly (ạd-vȧn′sing-li), *adv.* In an advancing manner; progressively.

advancive (ạd-vȧn′siv), *a.* [Irreg. < *advance* + *-ive.*] Tending to advance or promote. [Rare.]

> The latter . . . will be more *advancive* of individual interest than of the public welfare.
> *Washington*, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 416.

advantage (ạd-vȧn′tāj), *n.* [< ME. *avantage, avauntage*, < OF. (and F.) *avantage*, "an advantage, odds; overplus; addition; eeking; a benefit, furtherance, forwarding," etc. (Cotgrave), = Pr. *avantage* (ML. reflex *avantagium*), < ML. **abantaticum*, advantage, < *abante*, > OF. *avant*, etc., before: see *advance, v.*] **1.** Any state, condition, circumstance, opportunity, or means specially favorable to success, prosperity, interest, reputation, or any desired end; anything that aids, assists, or is of service: as, he had the *advantage* of a good constitution, of an excellent education; the enemy had the *advantage* of elevated ground; "the *advantages* of a close alliance," *Macaulay*.

> *Advantage* is a better soldier than rashness.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 6.

> The streets, seen now under the *advantages* of a warm morning sun adding a beauty of its own to whatever it glanced upon, showed much more brilliantly than ours of Rome. *W. Ware*, Zenobia, I. 58.

2. Superiority or prevalence: regularly with *of* or *over*.

> Lest Satan should get an *advantage of* us. 2 Cor. ii. 11.

> I have seen the hungry ocean gain
> *Advantage* on the kingdom of the shore.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, lxiv.

> The special *advantage* of manhood *over* youth lies . . . in the sense of reality and limitation.
> *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 145.

3. Benefit; gain; profit.

> What *advantage* will it be unto thee? Job xxxv. 3.

> Yet hath Sir Proteus, for that's his name,
> Made use and fair *advantage* of his days.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 4.

4†. Usury; interest; increase.

> Methought you said, you neither lend nor borrow
> Upon *advantage*. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3.

> And with *advantage* means to pay thy love.
> *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 3.

5†. A thirteenth article added to a dozen, making what is commonly known as a *baker's dozen*.

> If the Scripture be for reformation, and Antiquity to boot, it is but an *advantage* to the dozen.
> *Milton*, Ref. in Eng., i.

6. In *lawn-tennis*, the first point gained after deuce. Commonly called *vantage*. See *lawn-tennis*.—**To advantage,** with good effect; advantageously.—**To have the advantage of,** to have superiority over; be in a more favorable position than; in particular, to know without being known; have a personal knowledge that is not reciprocal: as, you *have the advantage of* me.—**To play upon advantage†,** to cheat.—**To take advantage of.** (*a*) To avail one's self of; profit by in a legitimate way. (*b*) To overreach or impose upon. (*c*) To utilize as a means toward overreaching or imposition.

> The restrictions both on masters and servants were so severe as to prevent either from *taking advantage of* the necessities of the other. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 146.

=**Syn. 1** and **3.** *Advantage, Benefit, Utility, Profit*, help, vantage-ground, good, service. *Advantage* is the possession of a good vantage-ground for the attainment of ulterior objects of desire: as, he has the *advantage* of a good education. *Benefit* is a more immediate and realized good: as, a chief *benefit* of exercise is the improvement of health. *Utility* is usefulness in the practical or material sense: the *utility* of an education is a small part of the *benefit* derived from it. *Profit* signifies gain, with a suggestion of trade or exchange. A man may have good *advantages*, but derive from them little *benefit* or *profit;* even their *utility* to him may be small.

> And deny his youth
> The rich *advantage* of good exercise.
> *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 2.

> The importance of the American revolution, and the means of making it a *benefit* to the world.
> *Washington*, Letter to Dr. Price.

> An undertaking of enormous labour and yet of only very partial *utility*. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 36.

> What *profit* lies in barren faith?
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cviii.

advantage (ạd-vȧn′tāj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *advantaged*, ppr. *advantaging*. [< late ME. *avantage*, < OF. *avantager, avantagier*, later *avantager*, "to advantage, give advantage unto," etc. (Cotgrave); from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To benefit; be of service to; yield profit or gain to.

> What is a man *advantaged*, if he gain the whole world, and lose himself, or be cast away? Luke ix. 25.

> If trade pinches the mind, commerce liberalizes it; and Boston was also *advantaged* with the neighborhood of the country's oldest college, which maintained the wholesome traditions of culture. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 96.

2†. To gain ground or win acceptance for; promote or further. [Rare.]

> The Stoics that opinioned the souls of wise men dwelt about the moon, and those of fools wandered about the earth, *advantaged* the conceit of this effect.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

3†. To increase, as by interest.

> *Advantaging* their loan with interest
> Of ten times double gain of happiness.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4.

4†. Reflexively, to cause to be an advantage to; avail (one's self).

It is observed of wolves that when they go to the fold for prey, they will be sure to [illegible] themselves of the wind. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 121.

II. *intrans.* To gain an advantage; be benefited.

The [illegible] their painted skins [illegible] the sun, p. 185.

advantageable (ad-vȧn'tāj-a-bl), *a.* [Early mod. E. [illegible] < *advantage* + *-able*.] Profitable; convenient; gainful. [Rare.]

It is *advantageable* to a physician to be called to the [illegible]. *Sir J. Hayward.*

advantage-ground (ad-vȧn'tāj-ground), *n.* Vantage-ground. *Clarendon.*

advantageous (ad-van-tā'jus), *a.* [Formerly *advantagious*; < *advantage*, *n.*, + *-ous*, after F. *avantageux*, < *avantage*.] Of advantage; furnishing convenience or opportunity to gain benefit; gainful; profitable; useful; beneficial: as, an *advantageous* position of the troops; trade is *advantageous* to a nation.

Between these colonies and the mother country, a very *advantageous* traffic was at first carried on. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxv.

It is evident that they [changes in color] are under the [illegible] the fish, and therefore *advantageous*. *Science*, IV. 339.

=**Syn.** Helpful, serviceable, favorable, remunerative.

advantageously (ad-van-tā'jus-li), *adv.* In an advantageous manner; with advantage; profitably; usefully; conveniently.

It [illegible] situated, there being an easy passage from it to India by sea. *Arbuthnot.*

Their mother is evidently not without hopes of seeing [illegible] daughters, *advantageously* settled in life. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 184.

advantageousness (ad-van-tā'jus-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being advantageous; profitableness; usefulness; convenience.

The last property, which qualifies God for the fittest object of our love, is, the *advantageousness* of His to us, both [illegible] life. *Boyle*, Works, I. 279.

advectitious (ad-vek-tish'us), *a.* [< L. *advectitius*, prop. *advecticius*, brought to a place from a distance, foreign, < *advectus*, pp. of *advehere*, bring to: see *advehent*.] Brought from another place. *Blount.*

advehent (ad'vē-hent), *a.* [< L. *advehen(t-)s*, ppr. of *advehere*, bring to, carry to, < *ad*, to, + *vehere*, bring, carry: see *vehicle*, *convey*.] Bringing; carrying to; afferent: in *anat.*, applied to sundry vessels: the opposite of *revehent*.

advene (ad-vēn'), *v. i.* [< L. *advenire*, come to, arrive at, < *ad*, to, + *venire*, come, = E. *come*, q. v. Cf. *convene*, *intervene*, *supervene*.] To accede or come; be added or become a part, though not essential. [Rare.]

Where no act of the will *advenes* as a co-efficient. *Coleridge*, Remains (1836), III. 19.

advenient† (ad-vē'nient), *a.* [< L. *advenien(t-)s*, ppr. of *advenire*: see *advene*.] Advening; coming from without; superadded.

Divided from truth in themselves, they are yet farther [illegible] deception. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 3.

advent (ad'vent), *n.* [< ME. *advent*, < L. *adventus*, a coming to, approach, < *advenire*: see *advene*.] 1. A coming into place, view, or being; visitation; arrival; accession: as, the *advent* of visitors, of an infant, or of death. [A [illegible] the word, the ecclesiastical use having been the original one in English.]

With the *advent* of the empire all this was destined to [illegible] Empire, xxxv.

[illegible]

Adve[illegible]

ward abandoning the attempt to determine the date. There are several divisions or sects of Adventists, the principal of which are: the *Advent* (or *Second Advent*) *Christians*, the largest; the *Seventh-day Adventists*, much smaller, but more compactly organized; and the *Evangelical Adventists*, the smallest. The members of the first two believe in the final annihilation of the wicked, which those of the third reject. The second observe the seventh day as the Sabbath, and believe in the existence of the spirit of prophecy among them; they maintain missions in various parts of the world, and a number of institutions at Battle Creek, Michigan, their headquarters.

adventitia (ad-ven-tish'i-ä), *n.* [NL., fem. sing. (sc. *membrana*, or *tunica*) of L. *adventitius*: see *adventitious*.] In *anat.*, any membranous structure covering an organ but not properly belonging to it (in full, *membrana adventitia*, adventitious membrane); specifically, the outermost of the three coats of a blood-vessel (in full, *tunica adventitia*, adventitious tunic), consisting of connective tissue.

adventitious (ad-ven-tish'us), *a.* [< L. *adventitius*, prop. *adventicius*, coming from abroad, < *adventus*, pp. of *advenire*: see *advene*.] 1. Added extrinsically; not springing from the essence of the subject, but from another source; foreign; accidentally or casually acquired: applied to that which does not properly belong to a subject, but which is superadded or adopted, as in a picture or other work of art, to give it additional power or effect.

Every subject acquires an *adventitious* importance to him who considers it with application. *Goldsmith*, Polite Learning, xiv.

But apart from any *adventitious* associations of later growth, it is certain that a very ancient belief gave to magic the power of imparting life, or the semblance of it, to inanimate things. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 117.

2. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, appearing casually, or in an abnormal or unusual position or place; occurring as a straggler or away from its natural position or habitation; adventive.

The inflorescence [of *Cuscata glomerata*] is developed from numerous crowded *adventitious* buds, and not by the repeated branching of axillary, flowering branches, as commonly stated. *Science*, IV. 342.

3. In *anat.*, of the nature of adventitia: as, the *adventitious* coat of an artery.

adventitiously (ad-ven-tish'us-li), *adv.* In an adventitious or extrinsic manner; accidentally.

adventitiousness (ad-ven-tish'us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being adventitious.

adventive (ad-ven'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *adventus*, pp. of *advenire* (see *advene*), + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* **1**†. Accidental; adventitious.

The relative and *adventive* characters of offences. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

Specifically—**2.** In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, only transient and locally spontaneous, not thoroughly naturalized: applied to introduced plants and animals.

II.† *n.* One who or that which comes from without; an immigrant.

That the natives be not so many, but that there may be elbow-room enough for them, and for the *adventives* also. *Bacon*, Advice to Villiers.

adventry† (ad-ven'tri), *n.* [< *adventure*, as if **adventury*.] An enterprise; an adventure. [Rare.]

Act a brave work, call it thy last *adventry*. *B. Jonson*, Epigrams.

Adventual (ad-ven'tū-al), *a.* [< L. as if **adventualis*, < *adventus* (*adventu-*), approach: see *advent*.] Relating to the season of Advent. *Bp. Sanderson.*

adventure (ad-ven'tūr), *n.* [Early mod. E. often also *adventer*, < ME. *aventure*, *auenture*, often contr. *auntour*, *aunter*, *anter*, etc., < OF. (and F.) *aventure* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *aventura* = It. *avventura* = Fries. *aventure* = MHG. *aventiure*, G. *abenteuer* = Dan. *aventyr*, *eventyr* = Sw. *äfventyr*, < ML. *aventura*, also *adventura*, lit. a thing about to happen, < L. *advenire*, fut. part. act. *adventurus*, come to, happen: see *advene*. The ME. prefix *a-* (*a-*11) has been restored to its orig. L. form *ad-*. Hence *peradventure*, q. v. Cf. *venture*.] **1**†. That which comes or happens to one; hap; chance; fortune; luck.

[illegible] of thy wound
I have by hard *adventure* found mine own.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 4.

[illegible] *adventure* fell I found
[illegible] wind.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, [illegible]

2. A [illegible] enterprise; an undertaking of [illegible] or participation in such an undertaking.

He forged,
[illegible]
[illegible] dangerous wreck.
[illegible]

3. [illegible] remarkable occurrence in one's personal [illegible]; a noteworthy event or experience in one's life.

Come, never mind our uncle's age, let us hear his *adventures*. *Irving*, Tales of a Traveler.

4. A speculation of any kind, commercial, financial, or mining; a venture; specifically, a speculation in goods sent abroad.

Lafayette directed the captain to steer for the United States, which, especially as he had a large pecuniary *adventure* of his own on board, he declined doing. *Everett*, Orations, I. 467.

5†. Peril; danger.

He was in great *adventure* of his life. *Berners.*

6. Adventurous activity; participation in exciting or hazardous undertakings or enterprises: as, a spirit of *adventure*.—**At all adventures**†, at all hazards; whatever may be the consequence.

In this mist *at all adventures* go. *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 2.

Bill of adventure. See *bill*3.

adventure (ad-ven'tūr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *adventured*, ppr. *adventuring*. [< ME. *aventuren*, usually contr. to *aunteren*, *auntren* (which survives, prob., in *saunter*, q. v.), < OF. *aventurer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *aventurar* = It. *avventurare*, < ML. *adventurare*; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To risk or hazard; put in the power of unforeseen events: as, to *adventure* one's life.

My father fought for you, and *adventured* his life far. Judges ix. 17.

2. To venture on; take the chance of; run the risk of doing or suffering.

So bold Leander would *adventure* it.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1.

Well, my lord, I do *adventure*, on your word,
The duke's displeasure.
Dekker and Webster(?), Sir Thomas Wyat, p. 15.

II. *intrans.* To take the risk involved in doing anything; proceed at a venture.

Still ye plague continuing in our parish, I could not without danger *adventure* to our church. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 7, 1666.

Its government began to *adventure* on a lenient policy. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 349.

adventureful (ad-ven'tūr-fůl), *a.* Given to adventure; full of enterprise. [Rare.]

adventurement† (ad-ven'tūr-ment), *n.* Hazardous enterprise.

Wiser Raymundus, in his closet pent,
Laughs at such danger and *adventurement*.
Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. iii. 35.

adventurer (ad-ven'tūr-ėr), *n.* [Late ME. *adventorer*, a gamester, suggested by F. *aventurier*, with same sense, < ML. *adventurarius*, *-erius*: see *adventure* and *-er*.] **1.** One who engages in adventure; an undertaker of uncertain or hazardous actions or enterprises, as in travel, war, trade, speculation, etc.: as, the Young *Adventurer*, a title given to Prince Charles Edward Stuart on account of his leading the desperate insurrection of 1745. Specifically—(*a*) One of a class of soldiers in the middle ages who sold their services to the highest bidder, or fought and plundered on their own account. (*b*) Formerly, a seeker of fortune by foreign trade, travel, or emigration; one who engaged in foreign discovery, colonization, or speculation for the sake of profit, especially in North America.

While these things were thus acting in America, the *adventurers* in England were providing, though too tediously, to send them recruits. *Beverley*, Virginia, i. ¶ 7.

The [colonial] governor [of Maryland] was authorized to erect each holding of 1,000 acres and over into a manor, to be called by such name as the *adventurer* or *adventurers* shall desire. *Johns Hopkins Univ. Stud.*, III. 319.

(*c*) In general, one who undertakes any great commercial risk or speculation; a speculator; in *mining*, a shareholder in or promoter of mines, particularly under the cost-book system. See *cost-book*.

2. In a bad sense, a seeker of fortune by underhand or equivocal means; a speculator upon the credulity or good nature of others; especially, one who ingratiates himself with society by false show or pretense in order to gain a surreptitious livelihood. **Adventurer tunnel.** See *tunnel*.—**Merchant Adventurers**, the title of a commercial company first established in Antwerp, and chartered in England by Henry IV. in 1406, and by successive sovereigns down to Charles I. in 1634, who carried on trade and colonizing enterprises in North America and other parts of the world. Several local associations of [illegible] existed in England under this name, that of Newcastle reckoning its origin from the seventeenth year [illegible]

adventuresome (ad-ven'tūr-sum), *a.* [< *adventure*, *n.*, + *-some*.] Bold; daring; adventurous; incurring hazard. See *venturesome*.

[illegible] *adventuresome* I send
My herald thought into a wilderness.
Keats, Endymion, i.

adventuresomeness (ad-ven'tūr-sum-nes), *n.* The quality of being bold and venturesome.

adventuress (ad-ven'tūr-es), *n.* [< *adventurer* + *-ess*.] A female adventurer; a woman engaged in or capable of bold enterprises, especially enterprises of equivocal character.

It might be very well for Lady Bareacres . . . and other ladies . . . to cry fie at the idea of the odious *adventuress* making her curtsey before the sovereign.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xlviii.

adventurous (ad-ven′tūr-us), *a.* [< ME. *aventurous, aventurus, aunterous*, etc., < OF. *aventeros*, F. *aventureux* = Pr. *aventuros* = It. *avventuroso*: see *adventure, n.*, and *-ous.*] 1. Inclined or willing to incur hazard or engage in adventures; bold to encounter danger; daring; venturesome; courageous; enterprising.

In many a doubtful fight,
Was never known a more *advent'rous* knight.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, l. 2207.

Th' *adventurous* baron the bright locks admired.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 29.

2. Full of hazard; attended with risk; exposing to danger; requiring courage; hazardous: as, an *adventurous* undertaking.

Of instrumental harmony, that breathed
Heroic ardour to *adventurous* deeds.
Milton, P. L., vi. 66.

A Greek temple preserves a kind of fresh immortality in its concentrated refinement, and a Gothic cathedral in its *adventurous* exuberance.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 36.

= **Syn.** 1. *Adventurous, Enterprising, Rash, Reckless, Foolhardy*, venturesome, venturous. The *adventurous* man incurs risks from love of the novel, the arduous, and the bold, trusting to escape through the use of his bodily and mental powers; he would measure himself against difficult things. When this spirit does not go so far as to deserve the name of *rashness* or *foolhardiness*, it is considered a manly trait. The *enterprising* man is alert to undertake new and large things, not necessarily involving risk; he is constantly breaking out of routine. The *rash* man hastens to do a thing with little thought of the consequences, and generally in the heat of feeling. With the *foolhardy* man the risks are so great and the absence of thought is so entire that he seems to have the hardihood of the fool. The *reckless* man has the impetuosity of the *rash* man, but he is more careless of consequences. The *rash* man is too precipitate; the *reckless* man shows temerity; the *foolhardy* man is careless or defiant even when he undertakes the impossible.

Commerce is unexpectedly confident and serene, alert, *adventurous*, and unwearied. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 130.

There have not been wanting *enterprising* and far-seeing statesmen who have attempted to control and direct the Spirit of the Age. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 80.

He is *rash*, and very sudden in choler, and, haply, may strike at you. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1.

I am one, my liege,
Whom the vile blows and buffets of the world
Have so incens'd, that I am *reckless* what
I do to spite the world. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1.

The *foolhardy* levity of shallow infidelity proceeds from a morbid passion for notoriety, or the malice that finds pleasure in annoyance. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 194.

adventurously (ad-ven′tūr-us-li), *adv.* In an adventurous manner; boldly; daringly.

They are both hanged; and so would this be, if he durst steal anything *adventurously*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 4.

adventurousness (ad-ven′tūr-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being adventurous; daring.

adverb (ad′vėrb), *n.* [< F. *adverbe*, < L. *adverbium*, an adverb (a tr. of Gr. ἐπίρρημα, an adverb, something additional to the predication), < *ad*, to, + *verbum*, a word, verb: see *verb.*] In *gram.*, one of the indeclinable parts of speech: so called from being ordinarily joined to verbs for the purpose of limiting or extending their signification, but used also to qualify adjectives and other adverbs: as, I *readily* admit; you speak *wisely; very* cold; *naturally* brave; *very generally* acknowledged; *much more* clearly. Adverbs may be classified as follows: (1) Adverbs of place and motion, as *here, there, up, out*, etc. (2) Of time and succession, as *now, then, often, ever*, etc. (3) Of manner and quality, as *so, thus, well, truly, faithfully*, etc. (4) Of measure and degree, as *much, more, very, enough*, etc. (5) Of modality, as *surely, not, perhaps, therefore*, etc. Often abbreviated *adv.*

adverbial (ad-vėr′bi-al), *a.* [< L. *adverbialis*, < *adverbium*, adverb: see *adverb.*] 1. Pertaining to, or having the character or force of, an adverb.—2. Much inclined to use adverbs; given to limiting or qualifying one's statements. [Rare.]

He is also wonderfully *adverbial* in his expressions, and breaks off with a "Perhaps" and a nod of the head upon matters of the most indifferent nature. *Tatler*, No. 191.

Adverbial modality (of a proposition), in *logic*, modality expressed by an adverb: as, offenses *necessarily* come: opposed to *nominal modality*, which is expressed by an adjective: as, it is *necessary* that offenses should come.—**Adverbial phrase**, or **adverb-phrase**, a collocation of two or more words in a sentence having conjointly the grammatical force of an adverb. The most distinct adverbial phrases consist of a preposition and a noun or a word used as a noun, with or without adjuncts, as *on the whole, in very deed, by the way, by chance, of course.* In this dictionary many such phrases in common use are defined under their principal words. Many elliptical phrases without a preposition are in reality adverbial, but are not usually treated as such: as, he goes there *every day;* this is *many times* larger than that. Some phrases have been made compound adverbs by coalescence, as *indeed, perchance, nevertheless, nowadays.* See *prepositional phrase*, under *prepositional.*

adverbiality (ad-vėr-bi-al′i-ti), *n.* [< *adverbial* + *-ity*; = F. *adverbialité.*] The state or quality of being adverbial; adverbial form of expression. *N. E. D.*

adverbialize (ad-vėr′bi-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *adverbialized*, ppr. *adverbializing.* [< *adverbial* + *-ize.*] To give the form or force of an adverb to; use as an adverb.

adverbially (ad-vėr′bi-al-i), *adv.* In the manner or with the force or character of an adverb; as an adverb.

adversaria (ad-vėr-sā′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [L. (sc. *scripta*), miscellaneous notes, memoranda, lit. writings lying before one's eyes, < *adversarius*, turned toward, being in front of, standing opposite: see *adversary.*] A miscellaneous collection of notes, remarks, or selections; a commonplace-book; memoranda or annotations.

These parchments are supposed to have been St. Paul's *adversaria.* *Bp. Bull*, Sermons.

adversarious (ad-vėr-sā′ri-us), *a.* [< L. *adversarius*: see *adversary.*] Adverse; hostile.

adversary (ad′vėr-sā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *adversary, adversarie* (also *adversere*, < AF. *adverser*, OF. *adversier, aversier*, mod. F. *adversaire*), < L. *adversarius*, a., standing opposite or opposed to, turned toward, < *adversarius*, n., antagonist, opponent, < *adversus*, opposite: see *adverse, a.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Opposed; opposite to; adverse: antagonistic: as, "*adversary* forces," *Bp. King.* [Rare or obsolete.]—2. In *law*, having an opposing party, in contradistinction to *unopposed:* as, an *adversary* suit.

II. *n.*; pl. *adversaries* (ad′vėr-sā-riz). 1. One who acts adversely or inimically; an unfriendly opponent or antagonist; an enemy.

The Lord will take vengeance on his *adversaries.*
Nahum i. 2.

We carry private and domestic enemies within, public and more hostile *adversaries* without.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 7.

Specifically—2. [*cap.*] The devil; Satan as the general enemy of mankind: as, the wiles of the *Adversary.*—3. An opponent in a contest; one who contends against another or strives for victory; a contestant.

Agree with thine *adversary* quickly, . . . lest at any time the *adversary* deliver thee to the judge. Mat. v. 25.

Forsaketh yet the lists
By reason of his *adversary's* odds.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 5.

The *adversaries* may consult as to a fresh deal [in whist].
American Hoyle, p. 2.

= **Syn.** 1 and 3. *Adversary, Antagonist, Opponent, Enemy, Foe.* These words vary in strength according as they express spirit, action, or relation. A *foe* has most of the spirit of enmity, or is actively hostile. The word is more used in poetry than in prose. *Enemy*, as denoting an opponent in war, or a member of an opposing party, does not necessarily imply personal hostility. *Opponent, adversary*, and *antagonist* are less severe in their opposition, and need have no animosity. *Opponent* is often a passive word; *antagonist* is always active and personal. A man may be our *opponent* in an argument or a lawsuit, our *adversary* in a game, as chess, our *antagonist* in a wrestling- or boxing-match, or other occasion of strenuous exertion: the choice between the three words depends chiefly upon the measure of activity involved. In the Bible, *adversary* covers the meaning of all five words.

I will be . . . an *adversary* to thine *adversaries.*
Ex. xxiii. 22.

He that wrestles with us strengthens our nerves and sharpens our skill. Our *antagonist* is our helper.
Burke, Rev. in France.

In the Socratic way of dispute you agree to everything your *opponent* advances. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 239.

If they are spared by the humanity of the *enemy* and carried from the field, it is but a prolongation of torment.
R. Hall, Mod. Infidelity.

Those who are national or political *enemies* are often private friends. *Crabb.*

No man's defects sought they to know,
So never made themselves a *foe.* *Prior*, Epitaph.

adversary† (ad′vėr-sā-ri), *v. t.* [< *adversary, a.*] To antagonize; oppose.

To give any retorting accounts of the principal persons who thus *adversaried* him. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., ii. 12.

adversation† (ad-vėr-sā′shon), *n.* [< L. *adversatio(n-)*, < *adversari*, pp. *adversatus*, oppose: see *adverse, v.*] The state of being adverse; adverseness; opposition; hostility.

adversative (ad-vėr′sa-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *adversativus*, < *adversatus*, pp. of *adversari*, oppose: see *adverse, v.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Expressing difference, contrariety, opposition, or antithesis: as, an *adversative* conjunction. In the sentence, he is an honest man, but a fanatic, *but* has an *adversative* force, and is called an *adversative* conjunction, and the whole proposition is called an *adversative* proposition.
2†. Of adverse nature; inimical.

II. *n.* A word or proposition denoting contrariety or opposition.

adversatively (ad-vėr′sa-tiv-li), *adv.* In an adversative or opposing manner.

adverse (ad′vėrs, sometimes ad-vėrs′), *a.* [< ME. *adverse*, < OF. *advers*, earlier *avers, auvers*, F. *adverse* = Pr. *adverse* = Sp. Pg. *adverso* = It. *avverso*, < L. *adversus*, earlier *advorsus*, turned toward, over against, opposite, opposed, pp. of *advertere*, earlier *advortere*, turn to: see *advert.*] 1. Being or acting in a contrary direction; opposed or opposing in position or course; opposite; confronting: most commonly used of hurtful or hostile opposedness, but sometimes of mere opposition in space.

With *adverse* blast upturns them from the south
Notus. *Milton*, P. L., x. 701.

Thus marching to the trumpet's lofty sound,
Drawn in two lines *adverse* they wheel'd around.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 286.

He looked upon the bright green slope, that skirts the *adverse* hills.
Blackie, Lays of Highlands, p. 167. (*N. E. D.*)

2. Antagonistic in purpose or effect; opposite; hostile; inimical: as, an *adverse* party; *adverse* criticism.

The spirit of personal invective is peculiarly *adverse* to the coolness of rhetoric. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

Error is *adverse* to human happiness.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 238.

3. Opposing desire; contrary to the wishes or to supposed good; hence, unfortunate; calamitous; unprosperous: as, *adverse* fate or circumstances.

He lived, we are told, to experience sport of *adverse* fortune. *Merivale*, Roman Empire, xlii.

In studying the minor poets, we see with especial clearness the *adverse* influences of a transition era, composite though it be. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 28.

4. In *bot.*, turned toward the axis: the opposite of *averse*, but rarely used. See *anatropous.* [The early botanists used the term in the sense of *opposite.*]—**Adverse leaf**, a leaf which has its upper surface turned toward the stem.—**Adverse possession**, in *law*, occupancy of realty as if by right without molestation, which may at length ripen into a sufficient title.—**Adverse radicle**, in *bot.*, a radicle turned toward the hilum, as in anatropous seeds. See *anatropous.* = **Syn.** 1. Opposite, contrary, unfavorable.—2. *Averse, Inimical*, etc. See *hostile.*—3. Unfortunate, unlucky, calamitous, untoward, disastrous.

adverse† (ad-vėrs′), *v. t.* [< L. *adversari*, oppose, < *adversus*, opposite: see *adverse, a.*] To oppose.

Fortune should him *adverse.* *Gower*, Conf. Amant., ii.

adversely (ad′vėrs-li), *adv.* In an adverse manner; oppositely; inimically; offensively; unfortunately; unprosperously; in a manner contrary to desire or success.

If the drink you give me touch my palate *adversely*, I make a crooked face at it. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.

adverseness (ad′vėrs-nes), *n.* 1. Opposition; repugnance.

This would account for an *adverseness* to all our overtures for peace. *Hallam.*

2. Adversity; unprosperousness: as, *adverseness* of circumstances.

adversifoliate (ad-vėr-si-fō′li-āt), *a.* [< L. *adversus*, opposite, + *folium*, leaf, + *-ate*^{1}.] In *bot.*, having opposite leaves: applied to plants where the leaves are arranged opposite to each other on the stem.

adversifolious (ad-vėr-si-fō′li-us), *a.* [As *adversifoli-ate* + *-ous.*] Same as *adversifoliate.*

adversion† (ad-vėr′shon), *n.* [< L. *adversio(n-)*, a turning to, < *advertere*, pp. *adversus*, turn to: see *advert.*] Attention; perception.

The soul bestoweth her *adversion*
On something else.
Dr. H. More, Phil. Poems, p. 294.

adversity (ad-vėr′si-ti), *n.*; pl. *adversities* (-tiz). [< ME. *adversite*, < OF. *adversiteit, adversitet, aversitet*, < L. *adversita(t-)s*, < *adversus*, adverse: see *adverse, a.*] 1. Adverse fortune or fate; a condition or state marked by misfortune, calamity, distress, or unhappiness.

Sweet are the uses of *adversity*,
Which, like the toad, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 1.

2. An unfortunate event or circumstance; an ill chance; a misfortune or calamity: generally in the plural.

Ye have this day rejected your God, who himself saved you out of all your *adversities.* 1 Sam. x. 19.

= **Syn.** Trouble, distress, misery, disaster, woe, ill luck.

advert (ad-vėrt′), *v.* [< ME. *adverten, averten*, < OF. *avertir*, later *advertir*, "to inform, certifie, advertise," etc. (Cotgrave), < L. *advertere*, earlier *advortere*, turn toward; *animum advertere* (see *animadvert*), or simply *advertere*, turn the mind toward, advert to, notice, regard; < *ad*, to, + *vertere*, earlier *vortere*, turn: see *vertex*, *vortex*, *verse*, etc. Cf. *advertise*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To turn the mind; fix the attention; give or pay heed: with *to*, and sometimes *upon*, before the object of attention.

He was so stra[illegible] that he would *advert unto* the judgement [illegible]
[illegible], Life of Hammond.

As I cannot be conscious of what I do not perceive, so I do [illegible] I do not *advert upon*. That wh[illegible] *advert*.
W. Wollaston, Religion of Nature, ii.

Even these primæval mountains
Teach the *adverting* mind.
Shelley, Mont Blanc, iv.

2. To turn the attention in speech or writing; make a remark or remarks (about or in relation to): with *to*, and formerly sometimes *on* or *upon*, before the subject of remark: as, he *adverted* briefly *to* the occurrences of the day.

I will only *advert to* some leading points of the argument. *Emerson*, Am. Civilization.

=**Syn.** 2. *Advert* (to), *Refer* (to), *Allude* (to), *Hint* (at), remark (upon), take notice (of), dwell (upon), glance (at), animadvert (upon). These words are primarily used of the speaker in the conduct of his discourse. *Advert*, to turn to a thing directly and plainly, perhaps abruptly, so that the hearer's attention is fixed upon it for a time. *Refer* implies a lighter treatment than *advert*. *Allude*, to play upon, is a still more delicate reference to something that is well enough known to make an allusion sufficient, or is too much a matter of sensitiveness to permit the speaker to *advert*, or even *refer*, to it plainly; for these or other reasons, the mention is slight or indefinite. A still lighter reference is expressed by *hint* (at). See *hint*, *v.*

When . . . a well-dressed gentleman in a well-dressed company can *advert* to the topic of female old age without exciting, and intending to excite, a sneer. *Lamb.*

I proceed to another affection of our nature which bears strong testimony to our being born for religion. I *refer* to the emotion which leads us to revere what is higher than ourselves. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 11.

There is one Principle of the Gospel, which constitutes its very essence, to which I have not even *alluded*.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 278.

And one, in whom all evil fancies clung
Like serpent eggs together, laughingly
Would *hint* at worse in either.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

II.† *trans.* **1.** To turn the mind or attention to; take note of; observe.

Adverting his father's dear-bought experience.
Warstage, Vind. Carol., Int., p. 12. (*N. E. D.*)

2. To advise, warn, or counsel.

I can no more, but in my name, *advert*
All earthly powers beware of tyrant's heart.
Mir. for Mags., p. 442.

advertence (ad-vėr′tens), *n.* [< ME. *advertence*, *advertens*, < OF. *advertence*, earlier *avertance*, < ML. *advertentia*, < L. *adverten(t-)s*: see *advertent*.] A turning or directing of the mind; attention; notice; consideration; heed; reference.

[illegible] of reasoning is more or less implicit, and w[illegible] t and full *advertence* of the mind exer[illegible]
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent.

Godwin . . . writes, with *advertence* to the days of Queen Elizabeth, that, etc. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng.

advertency (ad-vėr′ten-si), *n.* [As *advertence*: see *-cy*.] The act or habit of being advertent or attentive; attentiveness; heedfulness.

advertent (ad-vėr′tent), *a.* [< L. *adverten(t-)s*, ppr. of *advertere*, advert: see *advert*.] Attentive; heedful.

[illegible] it should be deceived
Sir M. Hale, Wisdom of God.

advertently (ad-vėr′tent-li), *adv.* In an advertent manner; with direct attention or intention.

[illegible] produced on the mind is altogether dif[illegible] Lord Macaulay *advertently* avoided [illegible]
F. Hall, False Philol., p. 56.

adv[illegible] (ad′vėr-tīz or ad-vėr-tīz′, formerly [illegible] [illegible] and pp. *advertised*, ppr. *advertising*. [illegible] *advertize*, < ME. *advertisen*, [illegible] OF. *advertiss-*, *avertiss-*, [illegible] *advertir*, *avertir*, mod. [illegible] warn, admonish, < L. [illegible] The early sense has [illegible] *cherish*, *polish*, *ravish*, [illegible] **I.** [illegible] note of; notice; [illegible]

[illegible] that [illegible]
[illegible] *D.*)

2. To [illegible] or [illegible] as, I [illegible] him of his letter.

I [illegible] thee what this people will do to thy people in the latter [illegible] Num. xxiv. 14.

His Maᵗʸ, being *advertis'd* of some disturbance, forbore to go to the Lord Maior's shew and feast appointed next day. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 28, 1662.

One does not need to *advertise* the squirrels where the nut-trees are. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 127.

3. To give information to the public concerning; make public intimation or announcement of, by publication in periodicals, by printed bills, etc., as of anything for sale, lost or found, a meeting, an entertainment, or the like.

It [the Carnival] was *advertised* to begin at half past two o'clock of a certain Saturday.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 113.

=**Syn.** 2. To apprise, inform.—3. To make known, announce, proclaim, promulgate, publish.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To take note; take heed; consider.

Not *advertising* who speaketh the words, but rather what is said. *Frith*, Disput. Purg. (1829), p. 83. (*N. E. D.*)

2. To make public announcement of anything of which it is desired to inform the public; announce one's wishes or intentions by advertisement: as, to *advertise* for something that is wanted.

advertisement (ad-vėr′tiz-ment or ad-vėr-tīz′-ment), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *advertizement*, < ME. *advertisement*, *avertisement*, < OF. *advertissement*, *avertissement*, < *avertir*: see *advertise* and *-ment*.] **1**†. Attention; observation; heed. —**2**†. Instruction; warning; intelligence.

That is an *advertisement* to a proper maid . . . to take heed. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3.

For this *advertisement* is five days old.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

3. A giving of notice or information; notification; specific intelligence about anything: as, a publisher's *advertisement* prefixed to a book (as part of it). [Now rare.]—**4.** A notice or an announcement made public by handbill, placard, or similar means, or, as formerly, by proclamation, as by a town crier; specifically, a paid notice of any kind inserted in a newspaper or other public print.

[The band] with noisy *advertisement*, by means of brass, wood, and sheepskin, makes the circuit of our startled village streets. *Lowell*, Introd. to Biglow Papers, 1st ser.

Announcements in the public journals known as *advertisements* appeared while journalism was in its infancy.
Am. Cyc., I. 137.

5. A bringing into public notice or attention; publicity; notoriety.

All these matters have given the federation great *advertisement*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 229.

Often abbreviated *ad.*, *adv.*, or *advt.*

Foreclosure by advertisement. See *foreclosure*.

advertiser (ad′vėr-tī-zėr or ad-vėr-tī′zėr), *n.* One who or that which advertises.

advertising (ad′vėr-tī-zing or ad-vėr-tī′zing, formerly ad-vėr′tiz-ing), *n.* [Formerly also *advertizing*; verbal n. of *advertise*.] **1**†. Notification; information.—**2.** The act or practice of bringing anything, as one's wants or one's business, into public notice, as by paid announcements in periodicals, or by handbills, placards, etc.: as, to secure customers by *advertising*. Often used attributively: as, an *advertising* agent; an *advertising* scheme; an *advertising* medium.

advertising (ad′vėr-tī-zing or ad-vėr-tī′zing, formerly ad-vėr′tiz-ing), *p. a.* **1**†. Attentive; adverting; giving attention.

As I was then
Advertising, and holy to your business,
Not changing heart with habit, I am still
Attorney'd at your service. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

2. Giving public notice; publishing advertisements: as, the *advertising* public.

advice (ad-vīs′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *advise*, < late ME. *advyse*, *advys*, earlier *avys*, *avis*, < OF. *avis* (F. *avis* = Pr. *avis* = Sp. Pg. *aviso* = It. *avviso*), < ML. *advisum*, view, opinion, neut. pp. of *advidere*, look to, advise, < L. *ad*, to, + *videre*, see: see *vision*. The mod. spelling has *ad-* restored for earlier *a-*, and *-ce* for earlier and orig. *-s*.] **1.** An opinion recommended, or offered, as worthy to be followed; counsel; suggestion.

What *advice* give ye? 2 Chron. x. 9.

2. Deliberate consideration; reflection; cogitation.

And that's not suddenly to be perform'd,
But with *advice* and silent secrecy.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 2.

3. Information; notice; intelligence; a communication, especially from a distance, containing information: as, to receive *advice* of a coming storm, or *advices* from abroad. [Most commonly in the plural.]

[The Armada] is sailed,
Our last *advices* so report.
Sheridan, The Critic, ii. 2.

Specifically—**4.** In *com.*, a notification by one person to another in respect to a business transaction in which they are mutually engaged, as information given by one party to another, by letter, as to the bills or drafts drawn upon him; formal official notice.—**To take advice**, to consult with others; specifically, to consult one who has a special knowledge of a subject; take the opinion of a professional or skilled person, as a physician, lawyer, or the like. =**Syn.** 1. Admonition, recommendation, exhortation, persuasion.—3. *Intelligence*, *Tidings*, etc. (see *news*), word, notification.

advice-boat (ad-vīs′bōt), *n.* A swift vessel employed for carrying despatches or information, or for reconnoitering.

adview† (ad-vū′), *v. t.* [Later form of *aview*, with restored prefix *ad-*: see *aview*.] Same as *aview*.

advisability (ad-vī-za-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *advisable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being advisable or expedient; advisableness; expediency.

Mr. Benjamin Allen was holding a hurried consultation with Mr. Bob Sawyer on the *advisability* of bleeding the company generally. *Dickens*, Pickwick.

advisable (ad-vī′za-bl), *a.* [< *advise* + *-able*.] **1.** Proper to be advised; prudent; expedient; proper to be done or practised.

Some judge it *advisable* for a man to account with his heart every day; and this, no doubt, is the best and surest course. *South*, Sermons.

2. Open to or desirous of advice; capable of being influenced by advice. [Rare.]

Pray for an *advisable* and teachable temper.
Wesley, in Four Cent. of Eng. Letters, p. 231. (*N. E. D.*)

=**Syn.** 1. Fit, desirable, wise, best.

advisableness (ad-vī′za-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being advisable or expedient; advisability.

advisably (ad-vī′za-bli), *adv.* In an advisable manner; with advice.

advisatory (ad-vī′za-tō-ri), *a.* Pertaining to an adviser, or to the giving of advice; advising; advisory. [Rare.]

Though in recent times Church dignitaries do not actively participate in war, yet their *advisatory* function respecting it—often prompting rather than restraining—has not even now ceased.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 492.

advise (ad-vīz′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *advised*, ppr. *advising*. [Early mod. E. also *advice*, *advyse*, *avize*, < late ME. *advysen*, earlier *avisen*, < OF. *aviser*, rarely *adviser*, F. *aviser* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *avisar* = It. *avvisare*, < ML. *advisare*, advise, inform, give notice to; from the noun, ML. *advisum*, OF. *avis*, etc.: see *advice*.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To look at; view.

They *advised* you well and their eie was never off, wondering to see your rich purple robes.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch's Mor., p. 96. (*N. E. D.*)

2. To give counsel to; offer an opinion to, as worthy or expedient to be followed: as, I *advise* you to be cautious of speculation.—**3.** To recommend as wise, prudent, etc.; suggest as the proper course of action: as, under these circumstances we *advise* abstinence.

I'll do what Mead and Cheselden *advise*,
To keep these limbs and to preserve these eyes.
Pope, Imit. Horace, I. i. 51.

4. To give information to; communicate notice to; make acquainted with: followed by *of* before the thing communicated: as, the merchants were *advised of* the risk.

So soon as I shall return to the settled country, I shall *advise* you *of* it. *Monroe*, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 452.

Syn. 2. To counsel, admonish, suggest (to), recommend (to).—4. To inform, apprise, acquaint.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To deliberate; take thought; consider; reflect: sometimes used reflexively.

Advise, and see what answer I shall return to him that sent me. 2 Sam. xxiv. 13.

Advise thyself of what word I shall bring again to him that sent me. 1 Chron. xxi. 12.

Advise you what you say; the minister is here.
Shak., T. N., iv. 2.

2. To take counsel; join others in deliberating; seek the advice of another or others: followed by *with*: as, I shall *advise with* my friends as to what is to be done.

Advising with me often as to projected changes, she was sometimes more conservative than myself.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 134.

3. To counsel; give advice: as, I will act as you *advise*.

Advise and its derivatives have been used by old writers in a number of other applications connected with the notion of seeing, viewing, reflecting, etc., suggested by the etymology.

advised (ad-vīzd′), *p. a.* **1**†. Cautious; prudent; acting with deliberation.

With the well *advised* is wisdom. Prov. xiii. 10.

Let him be . . . *advised* in his answers. *Bacon*, Essays.

2. Marked by or resulting from advice or deliberation; considerate or considered; prudent; expedient: now used chiefly in composition with *well* or *ill:* as, a *well-advised* movement; your conduct is very *ill-advised.*

We have no express purpose . . . nor any *advised* determination. *Hooker,* Works, I. 49.

advisedly (ad-vī′zed-li), *adv.* With advice or deliberation; heedfully; purposely; by design: as, I speak *advisedly;* an enterprise *advisedly* undertaken.

advisedness (ad-vī′zed-nes), *n.* The state of being advised; deliberate consideration; prudent procedure.

advisement (ad-vīz′mẹnt), *n.* [< ME. *avisement,* < OF. *avisement* = Pr. *avisament* = Pg. *avisamento* = It. *avvisamento;* from the verb: see *advise* and *-ment.*] 1†. Counsel; advice.

I will, according to your *advisement,* declare the evils which seem most hurtful. *Spenser,* State of Ireland.

2. Deliberation; circumspection; consultation: now used chiefly in the phrase *under advisement.*

Among those that do all things with *advisement* there is wisdom. Prov. xiii. 10 (trans. 1539).

I have not decided against a proclamation of liberty to the slaves, but hold the matter *under advisement.* *Lincoln,* in Raymond, p. 215.

adviser (ad-vī′zėr), *n.* [< *advise* + *-er*¹. Cf. ML. *advisor.*] One who gives advice or admonition; also, in a bad sense, one who instigates or persuades. Specifically, in *politics,* one of the counselors or ministers about a ruler, who may or may not be legally responsible for their superior's official acts. In the United States government the official advisers of the President are the heads of the various departments, collectively called the Cabinet. He requests their opinions in accordance with custom, but not through any provision of the Constitution. In England, until the middle of the seventeenth century, the Privy Council formed the King's executive advisers. This body, greatly enlarged, is now summoned in full only upon extraordinary occasions, and the ordinary advisers of the crown are those members of the ministry who constitute the Cabinet, which is in effect a committee of the Privy Council. The responsibility rests with the ministry, and not with the sovereign. See *cabinet,* and *privy council,* under *council.*

advisership (ad-vī′zėr-ship), *n.* The office of an adviser. [Rare.]

advising (ad-vī′zing), *n.* Advice; counsel.

Fasten your ear on my *advisings.* *Shak.,* M. for M., iii. 1.

adviso† (ad-vī′zō), *n.* [With orig. *ad-* for *a-,* < Sp. Pg. *aviso* = It. *avviso:* see *advice.*] 1. Advice; suggestion; information given: as, "counsels and *advisos,*" *Whitlock,* Manners of English, p. 176.—2. An advice- or despatch-boat; an aviso.

advisory (ad-vī′zọ-ri), *a.* [< *advise* + *-ory.*] Pertaining to or giving advice; having power to advise: as, their opinion is only *advisory;* an *advisory* council.

The powers of both these bodies are merely *advisory.* *J. Adams,* Works, IV. 356.

The general association has a general *advisory* superintendence over all the ministers and churches. *B. Trumbull,* Hist. Conn.

ad vivum (ad vī′vum). [L.: *ad,* to; *vivum,* acc. neut. of *vivus,* alive: see *vivid.*] To the life; lifelike; strikingly exact or good: said of portraits, etc.

advocacy (ad′vọ-kā-si), *n.;* pl.† *advocacies* (-siz). [< ME. *advocacye,* < OF. *advocatie, advocacie, advocassie,* < ML. *advocatia,* < L. *advocatus,* advocate: see *advocate, n.,* and *-acy.*] 1. The act of pleading for, supporting, or recommending; active espousal.

His *advocacy* or denunciation of a measure is to affect for evil or good the condition of millions. *Whipple,* Ess. and Rev., I. 193.

2†. A lawsuit; a plea or pleading: as, "*advocacies* newe," *Chaucer,* Troilus, ii. 1469.

advocate (ad′vọ-kāt), *n.* [< ME. *advocat, advoket, -ette,* earlier *avocat, avoket,* in late ME. also clipped *vocate, voket,* < OF. *avocat,* later *advocat,* F. *avocat,* vernacular OF. *avoet, avoe, avoue* (> E. *avowee, advowee,* q. v.), = Pr. *avoucat* = Sp. *abogado* = Pg. *advogado* = It. *avvocato,* < L. *advocatus,* an advocate, attorney, orig. a person called by one of the parties in a suit to aid as a witness or counsel, < *advocatus,* pp. of *advocare,* call to, < *ad,* to, + *vocare,* call, < *vox,* voice: see *voice, vocation.*] 1. One who pleads the cause of another in a court of law; specifically, a lawyer of full rank in a country, or practising before a court, in which the civil or the canon law prevails, as France and Scotland, and the admiralty and ecclesiastical courts of England.—2. One who defends, vindicates, or espouses a cause by argument; a pleader in favor of any person or thing; an upholder; a defender: as, an *advocate* of peace or of the oppressed.

That cause seems commonly the better that has the better *advocate.* *Sir W. Temple,* Miscellanies.

This is the mode of the *advocate* rather than of the critic. *Whipple,* Ess. and Rev., II. 138.

Advocate of the church (ML. *advocatus ecclesiæ*), a person, usually a layman, appointed, according to a custom originating in the fifth century, to protect the property of a church or an abbey, to plead its causes in the civil courts, and to manage its temporal affairs.—**Devil's advocate** (ML. *advocatus diaboli*). (*a*) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.,* a name commonly applied to the promoter of the faith, one of the college of consistorial advocates in the papal court, from his office of urging the objections against the virtues, miracles, etc., of a person proposed for canonization. Hence—(*b*) One given to bringing forward accusations against personal character.—**Faculty of Advocates,** in Scotland, a society consisting of the whole body of lawyers who practise in the highest courts, and who are admitted members after following a certain course of study, undergoing the prescribed examinations, and paying the requisite fees. It consists of about 400 members, and from this body vacancies on the bench are supplied. —**God's advocate** (ML. *advocatus Dei*), in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.,* the procurator of the cause in a canonization, regularly one of the same order or country as the person to be canonized. See *devil's advocate,* above.—**Judge-advocate,** a person, generally a military officer, detailed by the authority appointing a court martial or military commission to prosecute cases before it and to act as its legal adviser. It is, in general, the duty of the judge-advocate to see that the court conforms to the law and to military custom, to secure for the accused his rights before the court, to summon witnesses, and to administer oaths. —**Judge-advocate general.** (*a*) In the United States army, a staff-officer with the rank of brigadier-general, who is also chief of the bureau of military justice, and whose duty it is to receive, revise, and record the proceedings of all courts martial, courts of inquiry, and military commissions. (*b*) In England, formerly, an official who prosecuted in all criminal cases falling under military law which concerned the crown; now, a subordinate member of the government who acts as the legal adviser of the crown in all matters of military law.—**Lord advocate,** in Scotland, the principal crown counsel in civil causes, the chief public prosecutor of crimes, and an important political functionary in the management of Scottish affairs. His tenure of office ceases with that of the administration with which he is connected. He is assisted in the discharge of his duties by the solicitor-general and four advocates depute, appointed by himself. The lord advocate has usually a seat in Parliament, and before the union he had *ex officio* a seat in the Scots Parliament. He is also called *crown advocate, queen's* (or *king's*) *advocate.*

advocate (ad′vọ-kāt), *v.;* pret. and pp. *advocated,* ppr. *advocating.* [< L. *advocatus,* pp. of *advocare:* see *advocate, n.* In the sense of 'act as an advocate,' the verb is from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1†. To invoke.

[The mercy of God] is not to be *advocated* upon every vain trifle. *Bp. Andrews,* Sermons, V. 534.

2. To plead in favor of; defend by argument before a tribunal; support or vindicate.

This is the only thing distinct and sensible which has been *advocated.* *Burke,* Ref. of Representation.

The most eminent orators were engaged to *advocate* his cause. *Mitford.*

3. In *Scots law,* formerly, to transfer from an inferior court to the Court of Session, as an action while still pending, or after judgment had been given, in order that the judgment might be reviewed. See *advocation,* 2.=**Syn.** 2. To plead for, stand up for, favor, uphold.

II. *intrans.* To act as an advocate; plead. [Rare.]

To *advocate* in my own child's behalf. *Dawbeny,* Hist. Cromwell (1659), Pref.

I am not going to *advocate* for this sense of actual. *F. Hall,* False Philol., p. 75.

advocateship (ad′vọ-kāt-ship), *n.* The office or duty of an advocate.

advocatess† (ad′vọ-kā-tes), *n.* [Improp. < *advocate* + *-ess.*] A female advocate. [Rare.] See *advocatress.*

God hath provided us of an *advocatess* [in some editions, *advocatress*]. *Jer. Taylor,* Diss. from Popery, i. § 8.

advocation (ad-vọ-kā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *advocatio(n-),* a calling in of legal assistance, legal assistance, time allowed for procuring it, any kind of delay or adjournment, < *advocare,* call in legal assistance: see *advocate, n.* See also *advowson,* which is a doublet of *advocation.* The first sense of *advocation* is due to *advocate, v.*] 1†. The act of advocating; a pleading for; plea; apology.

My *advocation* is not now in tune. *Shak.,* Oth., iii. 4.

2. In *Scots law,* a form of process, now obsolete, the object of which was to remove a cause from an inferior to the supreme court for review or continuance.

advocator (ad′vọ-kā-tọr), *n.* [< LL. *advocator,* an advocate, < L. *advocare:* see *advocate, n.*] An advocate; a supporter.

The *advocators* of change in the present system of things. *Browning,* Soul's Tragedy, ii. (*N. E. D.*)

advocatory (ad′vọ-kā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< ML. *advocatorius,* < LL. *advocator:* see above.] Of or pertaining to an advocate or his functions.

advocatress (ad′vọ-kā-tres), *n.* [< *advocator,* q. v., + *-ess;* prob. after *advocatrice.*] A female advocate; an advocatrix or advocatess.

advocatrice† (ad′vọ-kā-tris), *n.* [ME. *advocatrice,* < OF. *advocatrice,* < ML. *advocatrix,* acc. *advocatricem:* see *advocatrix.*] An advocatrix.

Swich an *advocatrice* who can dyvyne
. . . our greeves to redresse.
Chaucer, Mother of God, l. 4

The emperour reioysed to him selfe, that Cinna had founde such an *advocatrice.* *Sir T. Elyot,* The Governour, ii. 7.

advocatrix† (ad′vọ-kā-triks), *n.* [ML., fem. of LL. *advocator,* advocate: see *advocator.*] A female advocate; an advocatress. [Rare.]

advocatus Dei (ad-vọ-kā′tus dē′ī). [ML.] Same as *God's advocate* (which see, under *advocate*).

advocatus diaboli (ad-vọ-kā′tus dī-ab′ọ-lī). [ML.] Same as *devil's advocate* (which see, under *advocate*).

advoke† (ad-vōk′), *v. t.* [< L. *advocare,* summon, call to: see *advocate, n.*] To transfer; relegate; specifically, call to a higher court.

Queen Katharine had privately prevailed with the Pope to *advoke* the cause to Rome. *Fuller,* Ch. Hist., I. 48.

advouter† (ad-vou′tėr), *n.* [< late ME. *advouter, advoutour, advoutre* (also *advow-*), earlier *avouter, avoutere, avoutier* (also *avow-*), < OF. *avoutre, aoutre,* earlier *avoltre, avultre,* later *advoultre,* = Pr. *avoutre, avoutro,* < L. *adulter,* an adulterer: see *advoutrer* (with additional suffix), and the later substituted forms *adulter, n.,* and *adulterer.*] An adulterer.

advoutrer† (ad-vou′trėr), *n.* [< late ME. *advoutrer, advouterer, advouterere* (also *advow-*), earlier *avoutrer, avouterer, avouterere* (also *avow-*), < *advouter, avouter,* + *-er*¹. See the later substituted form *adulterer.*] An adulterer.

advoutress† (ad-vou′tres), *n.* [Early mod. E. *advoutresse, -trice,* < ME. *avoutres, avoutresse* (also *avow-*), < OF. *avoutresse, avotresse,* < *avoutre,* an adulterer (see *advouter*), + *-esse,* E. *-ess.* See the later substituted form *adulteress.*] An adulteress.

advoutrous† (ad-vou′trus), *a.* [< late ME. *advoutrous,* < *advouter* + *-ous.* See the later substituted form *adulterous.*] Adulterous.

advoutry† (ad-vou′tri), *n.* [Early mod. E. *advoutry, -trie, -tery, advoultry,* etc., < ME. *avoutrie, avowtrie, avutry, -trie, -terye,* etc., also *avowter,* < OF. *avoutrie, avouterie,* earlier *aouterie, aulterie* (< L. as if **adulteria,* f.), also *avoutire, avoutere, avoltere, avultere,* < L. *adulterium,* neut., adultery, < *adulter,* an adulterer. See the later substituted form *adultery.*] Adultery. Also written *avowtry.*

A marriage compounded between an *advoutry* and a rape. *Bacon,* Hist. Hen. VII.

advowee (ad-vou-ē′), *n.* [Early mod. E. *avowee,* < ME. *avowe,* < OF. *avoue,* earlier *avoe, avoet,* < L. *advocatus,* patron, advocate: see *advocate, n.,* and *advowson.*] In England, one who has the right of advowson. So called originally as being the advocate, protector, or patron of an ecclesiastical office, house, or benefice.

advowson (ad-vou′zn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *advowzen, advouson,* < ME. *avowson, avoweson, avoweisoun,* < AF. *advouison, advoweson, advoeson,* OF. *avoeson,* < L. *advocatio(n-),* a calling to or summoning of legal assistance, hence in ML. the duty of defense or protection, the right of presentation, < *advocare,* call to defend: see *advocation,* and cf. *advowee.*] 1†. Originally, the obligation to defend an ecclesiastical office or a religious house. See *advocate of the church,* under *advocate.*—2. In *Eng. law,* the right of presentation to a vacant benefice. It was originally vested in the bishop of the diocese, but was often transferred to the founder or patron of the church. *Advowsons* are of three kinds, *presentative, collative,* and *donative:* *presentative* when the patron presents a clergyman to the bishop with a petition that he be instituted with the benefice; *collative* when the bishop is the patron, and both presents and institutes (or *collates*) the incumbent; *donative* when the sovereign, or any subject by his license, having founded a church, appoints its incumbent without any reference to the bishop. Advowsons are also *appendant,* that is, annexed to the possession of a certain manor; or *in gross,* that is, separated by legal conveyance from the ownership of the manor.

advoyer (ad-voi′ėr), *n.* Same as *avoyer.*

advt. A common contraction of *advertisement.*

adward† (ad-wârd′), *n.* and *v.* A forced spelling of *award.* *Spenser,* F. Q., IV. x. 17.

adynamia (ad-i-nā′mi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (> E. *adynamy* = F. *adynamie*), < Gr. ἀδυναμία, weakness, < ἀδύναμος, weak, < ἀ- priv., without, + δύναμις, power: see *dynamic.*] In *pathol.,* weakness;

want of strength occasioned by disease: a deficiency of vital power; asthenia. Also called *adynamy*.

adynamic (ad-i-nam'ik), *a.* [As *adynamia* + *-ic*: see *a-*18 and *dynamic*.] 1. In *pathol.*, of or pertaining to adynamia; characterized by or resulting from vital debility; asthenic: as, *adynamic* fevers; an *adynamic* condition; the *adynamic* stage of typhoid fever.—2. In *phys.*, characterized by absence of force.

adynamy [illegible] Same as *adynamia*.

adyt† (ad'it), *n.* Same as *adytum*.

> Behold, amidst the *adyts* of our gods, . . .
> [illegible] walk about.
> [illegible] Glass for Lond. and Eng.

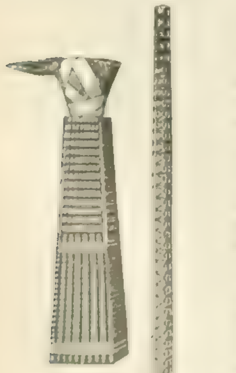
adytum (ad'i-tum), *n.*; pl. *adyta* (-tä). [L., < Gr. ἄδυτον, an adytum, a shrine, a place not to be entered, neut. of ἄδυτος, not to be entered, < ἀ- priv. + δυτός, verbal adj. of δύειν, enter.] 1. In ancient worship, a sacred place which the worshipers might not enter, or which might be entered only by those who had performed certain rites, or only by males or by females, or only on certain appointed days, etc.; also, a secret sanctuary or shrine open only to the priests, or whence oracles were delivered; hence, in general, the most sacred or reserved part of any place of worship. In Greece an adytum was [illegible] an inner recess or chamber in a temple, as in [illegible], but it might be an entire temple, as that of Poseidon at Mantinea, or a grove, inclosure, or [illegible], as the sacred inclosure of Zeus on the Lycæan mount in Arcadia. The most famous adytum of Greece was the sanctuary of the Pythic oracle at Delphi. The Jewish holy of holies in the temple at Jerusalem may be [illegible] adytum. The word is also applied sometimes to the chancel of a Christian church, where the altar stands.
2. Figuratively, the innermost or least accessible part of anything; that which is screened from common view; hidden recess; occult sense.

[illegible] Adz.

[illegible]-carpenter's Adz.

Railroad Adz.

adz, adze (adz), *n.* [Early mod. E. *ads, adds, addes, addis, addice*, < ME. *adis, adse, adese*, < AS. *adesa*, an adz or ax, a word thought by some to be a corruption of an older **acwesa* (= Goth. *akwisi*), the full form of *eax*, *ex, aes, aeas*, ONorth. *acasa, acase*, ax; but in the earliest example *adesa* occurs in connection with *æcs* as a different word: see *ax*1.] A cutting-tool somewhat like an ax, but having the blade placed at right angles to the handle and formed to a curve nearly corresponding to its sweep through the air when in use. It is used for dressing timber, [illegible] cutting-edge [illegible] upon the concave [illegible] used, though rarely, as a weapon; [illegible] Hollow adz, a tool [illegible]


[illegible]

[illegible] [< *adz*, *n.*] To chip or [illegible] to *adz* logs or timber.

[illegible] A tool adapted for

[illegible]

regularly as e in similar positions, that is, either e or ē: often improp. pron. ē in all positions. In the Continental pron. of Latin, e or ã; in the 'Roman,' äi or ī.) A digraph or ligature appearing in Latin and Latinized Greek words. In Middle Latin and New Latin it is usually written and printed as a ligature, and sounded like Latin *e*, with which in Middle Latin it constantly interchanges. In classical Latin it was usually written separately (and hence usually so printed in modern editions of classical texts), and pronounced probably as a diphthong. In Old Latin *ai* appears instead of *ae*, and Latin *ae, æ* is the regular transliteration of Gr. αι, as *ægis* or *aegis*, from Gr. αἰγίς. In English words of Latin or Greek origin *ae* or *æ* is usually reduced to *e*, except generally in proper names, as *Cæsar*, *Æneas*, in words belonging to Roman or Greek antiquities, as *ægis*, and modern words of scientific or technical use, as *phænogamous*. But the tendency is to reduce *ae* or *æ* to *e* in all words not purely Latin or New Latin, except proper names in their original forms. In some names of changed form the *a* has become permanently eliminated, as *Egypt*, and in some of otherwise unchanged form nearly or quite so, as *Etna*, *Ethiopia*. When *ae* represents the diphthong *æ*, it should be distinguished from *ae* not a diphthong, the latter being commonly marked with a dieresis, as in *aëro-*, *aërial*, etc.

æ2. A character in the Anglo-Saxon alphabet representing a simple vowel, having when short the sound of English *a* in *glad* (ă), and when long the sound of English *a* in *glare, dare*, etc. (ã), as commonly pronounced in the United States. The form is that of the late Latin *æ*, which had a sound nearly the same as simple *e* (see *æ*1). In the twelfth century short *æ* began to disappear, being represented by *a* (sometimes by *e*), without, however, any appreciable change of sound. Long *æ* also disappeared, being regularly replaced by *e* (long) or *ee*, with a change of sound through Middle English *ē* (that is, *ā* in modern pronunciation) to modern *ī* (that is, *ē* in modern pronunciation). Examples are: (1) short *æ*, whence Middle English and modern English *a*: as, Anglo-Saxon *glæd, sæd, æt, hæt*, etc., whence Middle English and modern English *glad, sad, at, hat*, etc.; (2) long *æ*, whence Middle English *ē* or *ee*, modern English *ee* or *ea*: as, Anglo-Saxon *sǣd, rǣdan, sǣ*, etc., Middle English *seed, rede, se* or *see*, etc., modern English *seed, read, sea*, etc. Before *r*, long *æ* has usually retained its Anglo-Saxon sound (at least in the United States): as, Anglo-Saxon *ǣr, thǣr, hwǣr, hǣr*, etc., modern English *ere, there, where, hair*, etc. In British works the vowel in these words is usually treated as a prolonged "short *e*" (as in *met*), or as a slightly modified "long *a*" (as in *mate*).

Æ3. The symbol used in Lloyd's Register for third-class wooden and composite ships. This class includes vessels unfit for the conveyance of dry and perishable goods on short voyages, and of cargoes in their nature subject to sea-damage on any voyage. See *A*1, under *a*1.

-æ. The nominative plural termination of Latin and Latinized Greek words in *-a* (in Latinized Greek also *-e, -as, -es*) of the first declension, feminine, sometimes masculine. This plural termination is sometimes retained in English, as in *formulæ, nebulæ, vertebræ, minutiæ*, etc., in some cases alongside of a regular English plural, as in *formulas, nebulas*, etc. In the formal and technical terminations, *-aceæ, -eæ, -idæ, -inæ*, in botany and zoölogy, *-æ* ends the plural names of orders, tribes, etc., of plants, and of families and subfamilies of animals.

Æchmophorus (ek-mof'ǫ-rus), *n.* [NL. (Coues, 1862), < Gr. αἰχμοφόρος, one who carries a spear, < αἰχμή, a spear, + -φόρος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*1.]

Western Grebe (*Æchmophorus occidentalis*).

A genus of large, long-necked grebes of America, having the bill extremely long, slender, and acute, whence the name. The type is *Æ. occidentalis*, known as the western grebe.

æcidia, *n.* Plural of *æcidium*, 2.

æcidial (ē-sid'i-al), *a.* Relating or pertaining to *Æcidium* (which see).

> [illegible] Von Thümen contains [illegible] of the *æcidial* form attacking Conifers, and [illegible] reported in the United States.
> [illegible]

æcidioform (ē-sid'i-ō-fôrm), *n.* [< NL. *æcidium* + [illegible] form.] Same as *æcidiostage*.

Æcidiomycetes (ē-sid'i-ō-mī-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Æcidium* + Gr. μύκητες, pl. of [illegible] fungus.] A group of minute parasitic fungi, each species of which exists in at least two forms, usually very unlike. To the [illegible] rusts, and mildews which in[illegible] plants.

æcidiospore (ē-sid'i-ō-spōr), *n.* [< NL. *æcidium* + Gr. σπορά, seed, spore.] A spore produced in the æcidiostage of growth of certain parasitic fungi, distinguished by or peculiar in their development by a process of abstriction. See *æcidiostage*.

æcidiostage (ē-sid'i-ō-stāj), *n.* [< NL. *æcidium* + E. *stage*.] The first of the alternations of development of numerous fungi of the order *Uredineæ*. See *Æcidium*. Also called *æcidioform*.

Æcidium (ē-sid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. αἰκία, injury, + dim. *-ίδιον*.] 1. A genus of fungi, natural order *Uredineæ*, now believed to be only a subordinate stage in the development of the genera *Uromyces* and *Puccinia*, though this has not been demonstrated in regard to all the reputed species.—2. [*l. c.*] pl. *æcidia* (ē-sid'i-ä). The cup-like organ (pseudoperidium) characteristic of the genus or form. See *pseudoperidium*.

> These *æcidium*-fruits, which arise from the same mycelium as the spermogonia, lie at first beneath the epidermis of the leaf. *Sachs*, Botany (trans.), p. 247.

ædes (ē'dēz), *n.*; pl. *ædes*. [L., a house, a temple: see *edify*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, any edifice, sacred or profane. Specifically, as distinguished from a temple (*templum*), a building set apart for the cult of a divinity, but not solemnly consecrated by the augurs. Thus, the "temple" of Vesta is properly an *ædes*, and was so termed in antiquity.
2. In *Christian arch.*, a chapel.

ædicula (ē-dik'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *ædiculæ* (-lē). [ML., dim. of L. *ædes*: see above.] In *Rom. antiq.*: (*a*) A very small house or chapel. (*b*) A shrine in the form of a small building; a recess in a wall for an altar or statue.

> Every division of the city had likewise its Lares compitales, now three in number, who had their own *ædicula* at the cross-roads. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 313.

ædile, ædileship, etc. See *edile*, etc.

ædœalogy (ē-dē-al'ǫ-ji), *n.* A less proper form of *ædœology*.

ædœology (ē-dē-ol'ǫ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. αἰδοῖα, the private parts, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] That part of medical science which treats of the organs of generation; also, a treatise on or an account of the organs of generation.

ædœoptosis (ē-dē-op-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. αἰδοῖα, the private parts, + πτῶσις, a falling, < πίπτειν, fall.] Displacement downward of some part of the female genital organs, and also of the bladder.

ædœotomy (ē-dē-ot'ǫ-mi), *n.* [< Gr. αἰδοῖα, the private parts, + τομή, a cutting, < τέμνειν, cut.] Dissection of the organs of generation.

aefauld (ā'fâld), *a.* [Sc., = E. *onefold*, q. v.] 1. Honest; upright; without duplicity.—2†. Single; characterized by oneness: as, the *aefauld* Godhead. *Barbour*. [Scotch, and rare.]

aefauldness (ā'fâld-nes), *n.* [< Sc. *aefauld* + *-ness*.] Honesty; uprightness; singleness of heart; freedom from duplicity. [Scotch.]

Æga (ē'gä), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1815), < Gr. αἴξ (αἰγ-), goat.] A genus of isopods giving name to the family *Ægidæ*. *Æ. psora*, known as the salve-bug, is a fish-louse found attached by its sharp claws to cod and halibut. See cut under *salve-bug*.

Ægæonichthyinæ (ē''ji-on-ik-thi-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ægæonichthys* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of pediculate fishes, of the family *Ceratiidæ*. The mouth is of moderate size; the cephalic spine has its basal element subcutaneous, procumbent, and at an acute or a right angle with the distal element; the second dorsal spine is wanting; the body and head are depressed; and the mouth is vertical or inclined forward, the mandibular articulation being projected forward. The aspect of the fish is very peculiar.

ægæonichthyine (ē''ji-on-ik'thi-in), *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Ægæonichthyinæ*.

Ægæonichthys (ē''ji-on-ik'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. [illegible], in myth., a name of Briareus, also the Ægean sea, + ἰχθύς, a fish.] The typical genus of pediculate fishes of the subfamily *Ægæonichthyinæ*. But one species is known, *Æ. appelli*, occurring [illegible] New Zealand.

ægagre (ē-gag'rē), *n.* Same as *ægagrus*.

ægagri, *n.* Plural of *ægagrus*.

ægagropila (ē-ga-grop'i-lä), *n.*; pl. *ægagropilæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. αἴγαγρος, the wild goat (see *ægagrus*), + L. *pila*, a ball (or *pilus*, hair).] A ball of hair found in the stomach of some ruminating quadrupeds, as the goat.

ægagropile (ē-gag'rō-pīl), *n.* Same as *ægagropila*. Also contracted *ægropile*.

ægagrus (ē-gag'rus), *n.*; pl. *ægagri* (-rī). [L., < Gr. [illegible], the wild goat, < αἴξ (αἰγ-), goat, + ἀγρός, field, ἄγριος, wild.] A wild goat, supposed to be the species now known to inhabit the mountains of the Caucasus, Persia, etc., the paseng or pasing of the Persians, and the wild stock of most if not all of the breeds of the domestic goat. It is the *Capra hircus* of Linnæus, *C. ægagrus* of Gmelin and Pallas, *C. caucasica* of H. Smith, and

Wild Goat (*Capra ægagrus*).

Hircus ægagrus of J. E. Gray. J. F. Brandt asserts that this is incontestably and exclusively the source of the domestic goat. In fact, the name *ægagrus* may have been applied sometimes to goats run wild, and the *Capra ægagrus* of both G. and F. Cuvier, the bezoar-goat, ascribed to Persia and the Alps, is said to have been merely the domestic goat run wild. The celebrated Angora goat may have been derived from a different species or variety, *Capra falconeri*, originating in central Asia. The goat or ægagrus in all its varieties is closely related to the ibex, *Capra ibex*, which, however, is a distinct species. In the stomach and intestines of the goat, as in those of other artiodactyls, are found the concretions called *bezoar-stones*. Also written *ægagre*.

> Whether the *Capra ægagrus* or the *Capra ibex* should be regarded as the stock of the domesticated goat of Europe has long been a question among naturalists; the weighty arguments which may be drawn from the character of the wild species which was contemporary with the *Bos primigenius* . . . [are] shown . . . to be in favor of *Capra ægagrus*. *Owen.*

Ægean, Egean (ē-jē′an), *a.* or *n.* [< L. *Ægæum* (sc. *mare*, sea), < Gr. *Αἰγαῖον* (sc. *πέλαγος*), or *Αἴγαιος* (sc. *πόντος*), the Ægean sea, < *Αἰγαί*, *Ægæ*, a town in Eubœa, and also the name of several cities.] A name often applied to that part of the Mediterranean sea otherwise called the Archipelago.

æger (ē′jėr), *n.* [L., sick.] Same as *ægrotat*.

Ægeria (ē-jē′ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., named after *Ægeria*, or *Egeria*, a prophetic nymph or Camena celebrated in Roman legend, instructress of Numa.] In *entom.*: (*a*) The typical genus of the family *Ægeriidæ*, order *Lepidoptera*. It consists of brightly colored moths with the wings wholly or in part transparent. The larvæ are endophytous, boring into the stems and trunks of shrubs and trees, and embrace some of the most destructive enemies to cultivated fruit-trees. See *borer* and *maple-borer*. Also sometimes called *Sesia*. (*b*) A genus of *Diptera* founded by Robineau-Desvoidy. Also spelled *Egeria*.

ægerian (ē-jē′ri-ạn), *a.* Of or belonging to the *Ægeriidæ*. Also spelled *egerian*.

> An *Ægerian* enemy of the native pines. *Science*, VI. 542.

ægeriid (ē-jē′ri-id), *n.* A moth of the family *Ægeriidæ*; a clearwing.

Ægeriidæ (ē-jẹ-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ægeria* + *-idæ*.] In *entom.*, a family of *Lepidoptera*, section *Heterocera*, comprising a number of interesting moths related to the sphinxes, hawk-moths, or *Sphingidæ*, and commonly called clearwings, from the transparency of their wings. The larvæ live in the interior of the branches and roots of trees. Some attack the apple, and one, the *Ægeria tipuliformis*, or currant-clearwing, feeds upon the pith of currant-bushes. Also written *Ægeridæ*, *Ægeriadæ*, and with initial *E* instead of *Æ*. Also sometimes called *Sesiidæ*.

Ægialites (ē″ji-ạ-lī′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἰγιαλός*, the sea-shore, beach (that over which the sea rushes? < *ἀΐσσειν*, rush, + *ἅλς*, the sea), + *-ites*.] **1.** In *ornith.*, a genus of *Limicolæ*, of the family *Charadriidæ*, or plovers, chiefly distinguished from *Charadrius* by color, having the upper parts not speckled, the lower never extensively black, and bars or rings upon the head, neck, or breast. The tarsus is comparatively short, with large scutella arranged in two or three special rows. The sexes are usually distinguishable, though similar. The genus contains the numerous species of small plovers known as ring-plovers, inhabiting all parts of the world. The killdeer (*Æ. vociferus*), the ring-neck (*Æ. semipalmatus*), and the piping plover (*Æ. melodus*) are characteristic species of the United States. Also written *Ægialitis*. **2.** In *entom.*, the typical genus of the family *Ægialitidæ*. *Eschscholtz*, 1833.

ægialitid (ē-ji-ạ-lit′id), *n.* A beetle of the family *Ægialitidæ*.

Ringed Plover (*Ægialites hiaticula*).

Ægialitidæ (ē″ji-ạ-lit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ægialites*, 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of heteromerous coleopterous insects, having the anterior coxal cavities closed behind, the tarsal claws simple, and six ventral segments, the last two being closely united and the first two connate. *J. L. Le Conte*, 1862.

Ægiceras (ē-jis′ẹ-ras), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἴξ* (*αἰγ-*), a goat, + *κέρας*, a horn: see *Cerastes*.] A genus of plants consisting of a single species, *Æ. majus*, belonging to the natural order *Myrsinaceæ*. It is a shrub or small tree, found on the swampy shores of the East Indies and Australia. Its seeds germinate while still on the tree, and send down perpendicular roots into the mud, thus forming impenetrable thickets, which constitute the only vegetation for miles along some coasts, particularly of Sumatra.

ægid (ē′jid), *n.* An isopod of the family *Ægidæ*.

Ægidæ (ē′ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Æga* + *-idæ*.] A family of isopod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Æga*, having all the segments beyond the head distinct, and no operculum closing the branchial chamber.

ægilopic, egilopic (ē-ji-lop′ik), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of ægilops.—**2.** Affected with ægilops.

ægilopical, egilopical (ē-ji-lop′i-kạl), *a.* Same as *ægilopic*.

ægilops, egilops (ē′ji-lops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἰγίλωψ* (*-ωπ-*), an ulcer in the eye; also, a kind of wild oats, and a kind of oak with sweet fruit. Cf. *αἴγιλος*, an herb of which goats were said to be fond; appar. < *αἴξ* (*αἰγ-*, **αἰγιλ-*), a goat, + *ὄψ*, eye; cf. *ὤψ*, face, appearance.] **1.** In *pathol.*, goat-eye; a tumor, abscess, or other affection of the inner angle (canthus) of the eye; sometimes, a fistula lacrymalis or other affection of the lacrymal duct. In a mild form, it is simply a swelling of the lacrymal papilla, and is very common.—**2.** [*cap.*] In *bot.*, a genus of grasses allied to *Triticum*, or wheat-grass, growing wild in the south of Europe and parts of Asia. It is believed by many botanists to be the origin of cultivated wheat.—**3.** A species of oak, *Quercus Ægilops*; the valonia-oak of the Levant.—**4.** [*cap.*] A genus of lamellibranchs. *James E. Hall*, 1850.

Ægina (ē-jī′nạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *Ægīna*, < Gr. *Αἴγινα*, an island in the Saronic gulf; also, in myth., a nymph of Argolis, beloved by Zeus.] **1.** The typical genus of the family *Æginidæ*. *Eschscholtz*, 1829.—**2.** A genus of crustaceans.

Æginetan (ē-ji-nē′tạn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Æginēta*, < Gr. *Αἰγινήτης*, an inhabitant of *Αἴγινα*: see *Ægina*.] **I.** *a.* Relating or pertaining to the island of Ægina or its inhabitants.—**Æginetan sculptures**, or **Ægina marbles**, a collection of ancient sculptures discovered in 1811 on the island of Ægina, which originally decorated the temple of Athena. They date from about 475 B. C., and, although in general true to nature, their faces bear that forced smile which characterizes the portrayal of the human subject in all early Greek art. These sculptures are now the most notable ornament of the Glyptothek at Munich.

Æginetan Sculpture.
Herakles, from the eastern pediment of the temple of Athena.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Ægina.

Æginetic (ē-ji-net′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *Αἰγινητικός*, pertaining to *Αἴγινα*, Ægina.] Æginetan; resembling Æginetan work.

> The coinage of Locris, Phocis, and Bœotia is entirely on the *Æginetic* standard. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 642.

Æginidæ (ē-jin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ægina*, 1, + *-idæ*.] A family of *Trachymedusæ*, typified by the genus *Ægina*, containing craspedote acalephs with a hard discoidal umbrella, pouch-like enlargements of the digestive cavity, and the circular vessel usually reduced to a row of cells: related to *Geryoniidæ* and *Trachynemidæ*. The order to which the *Æginidæ* pertain is called *Hydromedusæ*, *Haplomorpha*, and by other names; it is that in which there is no hydriform trophosome, the medusæ developing directly from the ovum.

Ægiothus (ē-jī′ọ-thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἰγίοθος*, also *αἴγιθος*, and later *αἴγινθος*, a bird, perhaps the hedge-sparrow.] The redpolls or redpoll linnets, a notable genus of *Fringillidæ*, founded by Cabanis in 1851. There are several species, of Europe, Asia, and North America; the common redpoll is *Æ. linaria*; the mealy redpoll is *Æ. canescens*. They are small finches, chiefly boreal in distribution, streaked with dusky and flaxen brown and white, the males with crimson poll and rosy breast. See cut under *redpoll*.

Ægipan (ē′ji-pan), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Αἰγίπαν*, < *αἴξ* (*αἰγ-*), goat, + *Πᾶν*, Pan.] **1.** An epithet of the god Pan, having reference to his goat-like lower limbs, short horns, and upright pointed ears, the other portions of his body being like those of a man. See *Diopan*, and also *satyr* and *faun*.—**2.** In *entom.*, a genus of orthopterous insects, of the family *Locustidæ*. *Scudder*, 1877.

ægirine (ē′ji-rin), *n.* Same as *ægirite*.

ægirite (ē′ji-rīt), *n.* [< *Ægir*, the Icel. god of the sea (or *Ægirus*?), + *-ite*^{2}.] A mineral occurring in greenish-black prismatic crystals, isomorphous with pyroxene. It is a bisilicate of iron sesquioxid, iron protoxid, lime, and soda, found in Norway, and also at Hot Springs, Arkansas. Also written *ægyrite* and *ægirine*.

Ægirus (ē-jī′rus), *n.* [NL., < (?) Gr. *Αἴγειρος*, a city of Lesbos. Cf. *αἴγειρος*, the black poplar.]

Ægirus punctilucens, dorsal view.

A genus of nudibranchiate or notobranchiate gastropods, of the family *Polyceridæ*, having large tubercles on the convex back. Three species are known from the European seas. Also written *Ægires*. *Lovén*, 1844.

ægis (ē′jis), *n.* [L. *ægis*, < Gr. *αἰγίς*, the ægis, also a rushing storm, hurricane, appar. < *ἀΐσσειν*, shoot, dart, glance; popularly identified with *αἰγίς*, a goat-skin, < *αἴξ* (*αἰγ-*), a goat: see *Aix*.] **1.** In *Gr. myth.*, originally the storm-cloud enveloping the thunderbolt, the especial weapon of Zeus; afterward considered as the skin of the goat Amalthea, the foster-mother of Zeus, which the latter took for defensive armor in his war with the Titans. According to another conception, it was a terrible and immortal arm wrought by Hephæstus after the fashion of a thunder-cloud fringed with lightning. It was intrusted by Zeus to Apollo and to Athena, and became a characteristic attribute of the latter. **2.** In *art*, a representation of the ægis as a sort of mantle fringed with serpents, much more ample in archaic examples than later, generally worn covering the breast, but sometimes held extended over the left arm, or thrown over the arm to serve as a shield. The ægis of Athena, except in the most primitive representations, bears in the midst the head of the Gorgon Medusa, and is usually covered with scales like those of a serpent. Hence, figuratively—**3.** Any influence or power which protects: as, under the imperial *ægis*. Also spelled *egis*.

Ægis.—Varvakeion Statuette of Athena.

Ægithalinæ (ē-jith-ạ-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ægithalus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of titmice, family *Paridæ*, typified by the genus *Ægithalus.* It [illegible] named by [illegible] and by Gray is [illegible] to include *P*[illegible] and other genera [illegible] Europe, Asia, and Af[illegible]

Ægithalus (ē-jith'a-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. αἰγίθαλος, the tit, L. *parus*.] The typical genus of *Ægithalinæ*, based upon *Parus pendulinus*, one of the European bottle-tits. The name is also used for another [illegible] commonly called *Acredula* (which see) [illegible] is the type. Also written *Æ*[illegible]

Ægithognathæ (ē-ji-thog'nā-thē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. [illegible], the hedge-sparrow, or perhaps the bunting, + γνάθος, jaw.] In Huxley's classification of birds, a suborder of *Carinatæ,* having the bones of the palate disposed as in the sparrow and other passerine birds, and embracing the passerines, swifts, and woodpeckers. See *ægithognathism.*

ægithognathism (ē-ji-thog'nạ-thism), *n.* The quality or condition of being ægithognathous; that structure of the bony palate of birds which consists in the union of the vomer with the alinasal walls and turbinals, and is characteristic of the suborder *Ægithognathæ.* Parker distinguishes four styles: (*a*) *incomplete*, very curiously exhibited by the low *Turnix*, which is closely related to gallinaceous birds; (*b, c*) *complete*, as represented under two varieties, one typified by the crow, an oscine passerine, the other by the clamatorial passerines *Pachyrhamphus* and *Pipra*; (*d*) *compound*, that is, mixed with a kind of desmognathism.

> *Ægithognathism* is exhibited almost unexceptionally by the great group of passerine birds; it is also nearly coincident with Passeres, though a few other birds, notably the swifts, also exhibit it. *Coues*, N. A. Birds, p. 172.

ægithognathous (ē-ji-thog'nạ-thus), *a.* [As *Ægithognathæ* + *-ous.*] Of, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of the *Ægithognathæ*; having the vomer united with the alinasal walls and turbinals. See *ægithognathism.*

Ægle (ē'glē), *n.* [L., < Gr. αἴγλη, splendor, a female name in Greek mythology.] 1. A genus of plants of tropical India, allied to and resembling the orange-tree, but with trifoliate leaves. *Æ. Marmelos*, the Bengal quince, golden apple, or bel, has an aromatic fruit, somewhat like an orange. A perfume and a yellow dye are obtained from the rind, and the dried fruit is a popular remedy in diarrhea and dysentery.

2. A genus of brachyurous decapodous crustaceans, or crabs, of which a species, *Ægle rufopunctata*, is found in Mauritius and the Philippine islands.—3. A genus of mollusks. *Oken*, 1815. See *Pneumodermon.*—4. A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1816.

ægobronchophony (ē'gō-brong-kof'ǭ-ni), *n.* [< Gr. αἴξ (αἰγ-), goat, + βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes, + φωνή, voice.] In *pathol.*, a combination of two sounds, ægophony and bronchophony, heard by auscultation in pleuro-pneumonia. See *ægophony* and *bronchophony.*

ægocerine (ē-gos'e-rin), *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the genus *Ægocerus*: as, an *ægocerine* goat or antelope; *ægocerine* horns. Also written *ægocerine.*

Ægocerus (ē-gos'e-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. αἴξ (αἰγ-), goat, + κέρας, a horn.] 1. A genus of wild goats, related to the ibexes, of the subfamily *Caprinæ*. *P. S. Pallas*, 1811; *J. E. Gray.*—2. A genus of antelopes with long spiral horns, related to the oryx and the addax, of the subfamily *Antilopinæ*, equal to *Hippotragus* (Sundevall). *Hamilton Smith*, 1827; *H. N. Turner*, 1849. Also written *Ægoceros, Ægoceros.*

ægophonic (ē-gǭ-fon'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to ægophony. Sometimes written *egophonic.*

ægophony (ē-gof'ǭ-ni), *n.* [< Gr. αἴξ (αἰγ-), a goat, + φωνή, voice, sound.] In *pathol.*, a form of [illegible] resonance, broken and tremulous, heard [illegible] and suggesting the bleating of a goat. [illegible] found in hydrothorax at the [illegible] Sometimes written *egophony.*

[illegible], *n.* Same as *ægagropile.*

[illegible], *n.*; pl. *ægrotantes* (ē-gro-[illegible]) [illegible] *ægrotare*, be sick: see [illegible] one who is [illegible] ægrotat, which see.

æg[illegible] [illegible] [< L. *ægrotan(t-)s*, [illegible] *ægrotare*: see *ægrotat.*] One who is [illegible]

ægr[illegible] [illegible] *ægrotans.*

ægrotat [illegible] he is sick, 3d pers. [illegible] *ægrotare* [illegible] In English universities, a [illegible] student [illegible] test [illegible] excused by sickness from attend[illegible] Also used [illegible]

[illegible]

Reading ægrotat, in some universities, leave taken, commonly in December, in order to get time to read for one's degree.

ægyrite, *n.* See *ægirite.*

ælurid (ē-lū'rid), *n.* A carnivorous mammal of the family *Æluridæ.*

Æluridæ (ē-lū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ælurus* + *-idæ.*] A family of carnivorous quadrupeds, of the order *Feræ*, suborder *Fissipedia*, and series *Arctoidea*, closely related to the *Ursidæ* (bears). It is based upon a single genus and species, *Ælurus fulgens*, the panda, resembling a racoon in some respects. The technical characters of the family are found chiefly in the details of the skull and teeth, as compared with those of either bears or racoons. The tail is well developed (rudimentary in *Ursidæ*); the teeth are 36 in number (40 in *Procyonidæ*); there are only 2 true molars on each side of either jaw, with 3 premolars, 1 canine, and 3 incisors. The alisphenoid canal is well developed; the auditory bulla is very small, and is separated from the long trigonal paroccipital process. Also written *Ailuridæ.*

æluroid (ē-lū'roid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. αἴλουρος, a cat (see *Ælurus*), + εἶδος, form.] I. *a.* Feline; cat-like; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Æluroidea.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Æluroidea.*

Æluroidea (ē-lū-roi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *æluroid.*] A superfamily section of feline fissiped carnivorous mammals, typified by the cat family, *Felidæ*, and containing also the families *Cryptoproctidæ, Protelidæ, Hyænidæ, Viverridæ*, and *Eupleridæ* (but not the family *Æluridæ*): distinguished as a series from the *Cynoidea* or canine series, and the *Arctoidea* or ursine series (to which the family *Æluridæ* belongs). The carotid canal is not well developed; the glenoid foramen is minute or wanting; the foramen lacerum posterius and the condyloid foramen debouch together; Cowper's glands are present; and the os penis is rudimentary, except in *Cryptoprocta*. *Æluroidea typica* are the true felines or cats, of the families *Felidæ* and *Cryptoproctidæ*. *Æluroidea hyæniformia* are the hyenas, of the families *Hyænidæ* and *Protelidæ*. *Æluroidea viverriformia* are the civets, ichneumons, etc., of the families *Viverridæ* and *Eupleridæ*. See these family names. *Flower; Gill.* Also written *Ailuroidea.*

> It is unfortunate that the two names *Æluroidea* and Æluridæ should clash, as not belonging to the same sections [of the Carnivora]. *Pascoe*, Zoöl. Class., p. 258.

Æluropoda (ē-lū-rop'ǭ-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *æluropus* (*-pod-*), adj.: see *æluropodous.*] A name given by J. E. Gray to the typical viverrine division of the family *Viverridæ*, the species of which division are æluropodous (which see). The name is contrasted with *Cynopoda.*

æluropodous (ē-lū-rop'ǭ-dus), *a.* [< NL. *æluropus* (*-pod-*), adj., cat-footed: see *Æluropus.*] Cat-footed; having feet like a cat, that is, with sharp, retractile claws: opposed to *cynopodous*, or dog-footed, and specifically applied to the typical viverrine division of the family *Viverridæ.*

Æluropus (ē-lū'rō-pus), *n.* [NL., < *Ælurus*, q. v., + Gr. πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot.*] A remarkable genus of carnivorous quadrupeds of the arctoid series of the order *Feræ*, connecting the true bears with *Ælurus* and other genera. In the upper jaw they have 3 incisor, 1 canine, 4 premolar, and 2 molar teeth, and in the lower 3 incisors, 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 3 molars; the skull has a short facial portion, the bony palate not extending back of the teeth, an alisphenoid canal, an enormous sagittal crest, and zygomatic arches; the tail is very short, and the feet are less plantigrade and the soles more hairy than in the true bears. *Æ. melanoleucus*, of Tibet, the type and only species, is of the size of [illegible] brown bear, of a whitish color, with black limbs [illegible] and eye-ring. Also written *Ailuropus.*

Æluropus melanoleucus.

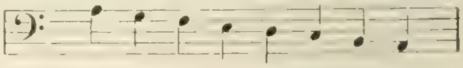
Ælurus (ē-lū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. αἴλουρος, a cat, [illegible] αἰόλος, quick moving, + οὐρά, tail. The [illegible] history of the domestic cat being involved in [illegible] (see *cat*), some identify the Gr. αἴλουρος with the ferret or polecat, *Putorius furo*, and others with the genet or civet cat, a species of *Viverra.*] The typical genus of the family *Æluridæ* (which see), containing the wah or panda, *Ælurus fulgens*, of India. Also written *Ailurus.*

Æolian[1] (ē-ō'li-an), *a.* [< L. *Æolius*, < Gr. Αἰόλιος, Æolian, < Αἴολος, Æolus, the god of the winds: see *Æolus.*] 1. Pertaining to Æolus, the god of the winds in Greek mythology, and hence sometimes (with or without a capital) to the wind in general: as, the *Æolian* Isles (now the Lipari islands, north of Sicily), the fabled home of the god. Also written *Eolian* and *Aiolian.*

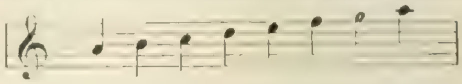
> The breezes blur the fountain's glass,
> And wake *Æolian* melodies.
> *T. B. Aldrich*, Pampinea.

2. [*l. c.*] Due to atmospheric action; wind-blown: as, an *æolian* deposit: applied, in *geol.*, to accumulations of detrital material, especially fine sand and loam, which have been carried to their present position by the wind. By far the most important deposit of this kind is the loess of northwestern China (see *loess*), and it was to designate this peculiar and most remarkable formation that the term *æolian* was applied in geology in place of *subaërial* (which see). Also written *eolian.*—**Æolian attachment**, a contrivance attached to a pianoforte, by which a stream of air can be thrown upon the wires, prolonging their vibration and greatly increasing the volume of sound.—**Æolian harp** or **lyre**, a stringed instrument that is caused to sound by the impulse of air. A common form is that of a box of thin fibrous wood, to which are attached a number of fine catgut strings, sometimes as many as fifteen, of equal length and tuned in unison, stretched on low bridges at each end. Its length is made to correspond with the size of the window or aperture in which it is intended to be placed. When the wind blows athwart the strings it produces the effect of an orchestra when heard at a distance, sweetly mingling all the harmonics, and swelling or diminishing the sounds according to the strength of the blast.—**Æolian rocks.** See above, 2.

Æolian[2] (ē-ō'li-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Æolius*, < Gr. Αἰόλιος, < Αἴολος, Æolus, the mythical founder of the Æolians, one of the sons of Hellen, reputed ancestor of all the Hellenes, > Gr. Αἰολεύς, an Æolian, pl. Αἰολεῖς, Αἰολῆς, > L. *Æoles*, the Æolians. See *Æolian*[1].] I. *a.* Pertaining to the branch of the Greek race named from Æolus, son of Hellen, or to Æolia or Æolis, a district of Asia Minor north of Ionia colonized by and named from them.—**Æolian mode.** (*a*) In *Greek music*, a diatonic scale consisting of two steps + a half step + two steps + a half step + a step. It is correctly represented by the natural notes of the staff beginning with A and counting downward. Usually and more properly called the *hypodorian*, sometimes the *Locrian, mode.*



(*b*) The ninth of the Gregorian church modes or scales. It was the fifth of the authentic modes, and consisted of a step + a half step + two steps + a half step + two steps, represented by the natural notes of the staff beginning with A and counting upward.



II. *n.* A member of one of the three great divisions of the ancient Greek race, the two other divisions being the Dorian and the Ionian. The inhabitants of Æolis, of part of Thessaly, of Bœotia and much of central Greece, of Arcadia, and other districts not Dorian or Ionian, were commonly accounted Æolians. The Acheans, when not spoken of as a distinct race of Greeks, were also included among the Æolians.

Also written *Eolian* and *Aiolian.*

Æolic (ē-ol'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Æolicus*, < Gr. Αἰολικός, of or pertaining to Æolis or the Æolians: see *Æolian*[2].] I. *a.* Pertaining to Æolis or Æolia, to the Æolians, or to Æolus, their mythical ancestor; Æolian: as, *Æolic* towns; the *Æolic* branch of the Greek race.

> That Dicæarchus was correct is proved by an examination of the peculiar position occupied by the traces of *Æolic* influence in Homer. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 232.

Æolic dialect, one of the three great dialects or groups of subdialects of ancient Greek, the others being the Doric and Ionic. It was spoken in Æolis and many other Greek countries, and is important as the dialect used by the Lesbian poets Sappho, Alcæus, etc.

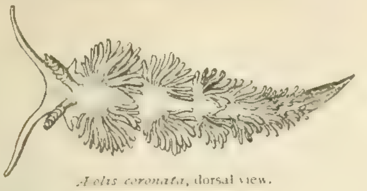
II. *n.* The language of the Æolians; the Æolian dialect of Greek.

Also written *Eolic* and *Aiolic.*

æolid, æolidid (ē'ǭ-lid, ē-ol'i-did), *n.* A member of the *Æolidæ* or *Æolididæ.*

Æolidæ (ē-ol'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Æolididæ.*

Æolididæ (ē-ǭ-lid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Æolis* (*-id-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of nudibranchiate gastropodous mollusks, with diversiform gills placed on the sides of the back, and the tentacles retractile. They are active, and swim freely on their backs. In the genus *Æolis* (which see) the gills consist of an immense number of finger-like processes, forming tufts on each side of the body, some of which receive caecal prolongations of the stomach and liver. Their papillæ possess the power of discharging, when the animal is irritated, a milky fluid, which, however, is harmless to the human skin. Also written *Eolididæ*, *Æolidæ*, *Eolidæ*.

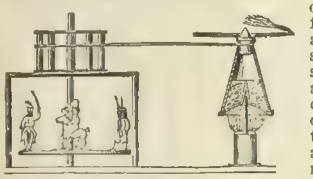


Æolis coronata, dorsal view.

Æolidinæ (ē″ọ-li-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Æolis* (*-id-*) + *-inæ*.] A group of mollusks. See *Æolididæ*. Also written *Eolidinæ*.

æolina (ē-ọ-lī′nạ̈), *n.* [< L. *Æolus*, < Gr. Αἴολος, the god of the winds: see *Æolus*.] A small free-reed musical instrument, the precursor of the accordion and concertina (which see), invented by Wheatstone about 1829.

æolipile (ē′ọ-li-pīl or ē-ol′i-pīl), *n.* [< L. *æolipilæ*, pl., < *Æolus*, god of the winds (see *Æolus*), + *pila*, a ball.] An instrument illustrating the expansive force of steam generated in a closed vessel, and escaping by a narrow aperture, said to have been invented by Hero of Alexandria in the second century B. C. It consisted of a hollow ball containing water and two arms bent in opposite directions, from the narrow apertures of which steam issued with such force that the air, reacting on it, caused a circular or rotary motion of the ball. Several attempts have been made to apply the principle of the æolipile to rotating machinery. Ely's æolipile is used for rotating a toy. It consists of a boiler, with an arm through which the steam is permitted to escape, placed upon a central upright pivot, and connected by a band with the drum of the toy to be rotated. Also spelled *eolipile* and (by mistake) *eolipyle*.



Ely's Æolipile.

Æolis (ē′ọ-lis), *n.* [NL. (like L. *Æolis*, Gr. Αἰολίς (-ιδ-), name of a country), < *αἰόλος*, quick-moving, nimble, rapid, changeable.] The typical genus of the family *Æolididæ* (which see). Also spelled *Eolis*, as originally by Cuvier, 1798.

Æolism (ē′ọ-lizm), *n.* [< Gr. *Αἰολισμός, < Αἰολίζειν, imitate the Æolians: see *Æolic* and *-ism*.] A peculiarity of the Æolic dialect, or such peculiarities collectively. Sometimes written *Aiolism*.

> First must be eliminated from the so-called *Æolisms* all phenomena which, so far from deserving the name of *Æolisms*, do not so much as occur in Æolic.
>
> *Amer. Jour. of Philol.*, V. 521.

Æolist (ē′ọ-list), *n.* [< L. *Æolus*, the god of the winds, + *-ist*.] A pretender to inspiration: so called humorously by Swift ("Tale of a Tub," viii.), as deriving all things from wind (that is, the breath of inspiration).

æolotropic (ē″ọ-lō-trop′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *æolotropy* + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* In *phys.*, not having the same properties in all directions; non-isotropic; anisotropic: said of a body with reference to elasticity or the action upon it of light, heat, etc.

> An individual body, or the substance of a homogeneous solid, may be isotropic in one quality or class of qualities, but *æolotropic* in others.
>
> *Thomson and Tait*, Nat. Phil., I. § 677.

II. *n.* A non-isotropic substance, or one having different properties in different directions, as a biaxial crystal.

æolotropy (ē-ọ-lot′rọ-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *αἰόλος*, changeful, + *-τροπία*, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] In *phys.*, the state or quality of being æolotropic; the opposite of *isotropy* (which see); anisotropy.

> In the case of a sphere, the tendency to set in a uniform [magnetic] field is wholly dependent on the *æolotropy* of the sphere.
>
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 245.

Æolus (ē′ọ-lus), *n.* [L., < Gr. Αἴολος, the god of the winds, lit. the rapid or the changeable, < *αἰόλος*, quick-moving, rapid, glancing, changing, changeable.] **1.** In *classical myth.*, the god and ruler of the winds, which at his will he set free or held prisoners in a hollow mountain.—**2.** [*l. c.*] An apparatus for renewing the air in rooms.—**3.** A genus of coleopterous insects. *Eschscholtz*, 1829.

æon, æonian, etc. See *eon*, *eonian*, etc.

Æpus (ē′pus), *n.* Same as *Æpys*.

Æpyornis (ē-pi-ôr′nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἰπύς*, high, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A genus of gigantic fossil birds found in Madagascar. The species is named *Æpyornis maximus*. It was 3-toed like *Dinornis*, of similar enormous stature, and is one of the largest known birds. The egg was some 12 or 14 inches long, and of the capacity of 6 ostrich-eggs or about 12 dozen hen-eggs. The remains are found in very recent deposits, and the bird was probably contemporary with the moa. *Æpyornis* is the type of a family *Æpyornithidæ*, related to the *Dinornithidæ*, of the subclass *Ratitæ*. Sometimes spelled *Epiornis*, and even *Epiornis*; the latter is wholly inadmissible.

Æpyornithes (ē-pi-ôr′ni-thēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Æpyornis* (*-nith-*).] A superfamily group, made an order by Newton, of gigantic extinct ratite birds, based upon the *Æpyornithidæ* (which see).

Æpyornithidæ (ē-pi-ôr-nith′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Æpyornis* (*-nith-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of birds represented by the genus *Æpyornis* (which see).

Æpyprymnus (ē-pi-prim′nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἰπύς*, high, steep, + *πρύμνα*, stern.] A notable genus of kangaroo-rats of comparatively large size, and otherwise resembling the hare-kangaroos, *Lagorchestes*. The type is *Æ. rufescens*, the red potoroo of New South Wales. *A. H. Garrod*, 1875.

Æpys (ē′pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἰπύς*, also *αἰπός*, high, steep.] A genus of adephagous beetles, of the family *Carabidæ*, the larvæ of which have but one claw on each foot. Also written *Æpus*.

æqualiflorous, *a.* See *equaliflorous*.

æquisonance, æquisonant. See *equisonance*, *equisonant*.

Æquivalvia (ē-kwi-val′vi-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *æquus*, equal, + *valva*, door (valve).] **1.** In Lamarck's classification, 1801, one of two divisions of his conchiferous *Acephalæa*, containing the equivalve bivalves: opposed to *Inæquivalvia*.—**2.** In Latreille's classification, 1825, one of two divisions of pedunculate *Brachiopoda* (the other being *Inæquivalvia*), represented by the genus *Lingula*. See cut under *Lingulidæ*.

Æquorea (ē-kwō′rẹ-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *æquoreus*, of the sea: see *æquoreal*.] A genus of medusæ, constituting the family *Æquoreidæ* (which see). *Æ. cyanea* is an example.

æquoreal (ē-kwō′rẹ-ạl), *a.* [< L. *æquoreus*, of the sea, < *æquor*, level, even surface, esp. a calm, smooth sea, < *æquus*, even, equal: see *equal*.] Of or pertaining to the sea; marine; oceanic: specifically used in the name of a fish, the *æquoreal* pipefish, *Syngnathus æquorea*. *Yarrell*.

Æquoreidæ, Æquoridæ (ē-kwọ-rē′i-dē, ē-kwôr′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Æquorea* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Hydromedusæ*, represented by the genus *Æquorea*, with numerous radial vessels and marginal tentacles. The family is related to the campanularians and sertularians, and pertains to an order *Calyptoblastea*, or to a suborder *Campanulariæ* of *Hydromedusæ*. They attain a large size, being a foot or more in diameter. The family was founded by Eschscholtz in 1829.

aër (ā′ėr), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀήρ*, air: see *air*1.] **1.** (*a*) Ordinary air of the atmosphere. (*b*) Some kind of air, as a gas. [Formerly a common term in chemistry and physics, now rare or obsolete.]—**2.** In the Hellenic branch of the Eastern Church, the third or outermost of the veils placed over the sacrament. See *air*1, *n.*, 7.—**Aër perflabilis** (L., air blowing through), open air.

> Open air, which they call *aër perflabilis*.
>
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 331.

æra, *n.* See *era*.

æraria, *n.* Plural of *ærarium*.

ærarian (ē-rā′ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *ærarius*, monetary, fiscal, *ærarius*, n. (sc. *civis*), an ærarian, < *æs* (*ær-*), bronze, money: see *æs*.] **I.** *a.* In *Rom. hist.*, of or pertaining to the ærarium or Roman treasury; fiscal: as, the *ærarian* prefects.

II. *n.* One of the lowest class of Roman citizens, who paid only a poll-tax and had no right to vote. To this class the censors could degrade citizens of any higher rank who had committed heinous crimes.

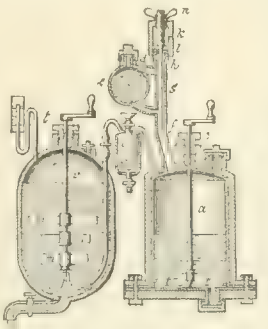
ærarium (ē-rā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *æraria* (-ạ̈). [L., neut. of *ærarius*, of or pertaining to money: see *ærarian*.] Among the Romans, a place where public money was deposited; the public treasury.

aërate (ā′ẹ-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *aërated*, ppr. *aërating*. [< L. *aër*, air (see *air*1), + *-ate*2.] **1.** To expose to the free action of the air.—**2.** To cause to mix with carbonic-acid or other gas.—**3.** In *physiol.*, to change the circulating fluids of, as animals, by the agency of the air; arterialize.—**Aërated bread,** bread baked from dough into which carbonic-acid gas has been forced mechanically, instead of being set free within its substance by fermentation of yeast or decomposition of baking-powder.—**Aërated waters,** a term applied to a variety of acidulous and alkaline beverages, more or less impregnated with carbonic-acid gas, which renders them sparkling and effervescent. The most common, *carbonic-acid water* (usually called *soda-water*, because it was formerly an official preparation and contained sodium carbonate), is made on a large scale by pouring dilute sulphuric acid on carbonate of lime, marble, or chalk. Carbonic-acid gas is evolved, which is either forced into water at once by its own tension as it is evolved, or received in a reservoir and afterward forced into water by a pump. A small quantity of ginger or capsicum-extract and sugar, placed in bottles before filling with this water, converts the solution into gingerade or ginger ale, while essence of lemon, citric acid, and sugar mixed in the same way form lemonade. All water from natural springs is aërated; and the flat, mawkish taste of freshly boiled water is due to the absence of air and carbonic acid.—**Aërating filter,** a water-filter in which the water as it descends falls into a closed chamber, displacing the contained air, which, passing upward through the filtering material, aërates the water in its passage.

aëration (ā-ẹ-rā′shọn), *n.* [< *aërate*.] **1.** The act of airing or of exposing to the action of the air: as, the *aëration* of soil by plowing, harrowing, etc.—**2.** The act or operation of mixing or saturating with a gas, as carbonic-acid gas or common air.—**3.** In *physiol.*, the arterialization of the venous blood by respiration in the higher animals, and by corresponding processes in the lower animals.

> The taking in of food by a polype is at intervals now short, now very long, as circumstances determine; . . . while such *aëration* as is effected is similarly without a trace of rhythm.
>
> *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 28.

aërator (ā′ẹ-rā-tọr), *n.* [< *aërate*, as if L. **aërator*.] **1.** A blower; a contrivance for fumigating wheat and other grain, to bleach it and destroy fungi and insects.—**2.** An apparatus for forcing air or carbonic-acid gas into water or other liquids. The most simple form is a mechanical device for pumping air into water, or a spray for bringing water into contact with air. More complicated forms employ chemicals to secure the formation of carbonic-acid gas in water or liquors, or elaborate machinery for forcing the gas into vessels containing the liquid, and for producing the proper mixture by agitating the latter in presence of the gas under pressure.



Cameron's Aërator.

a, gas-generator; *b*, *b*, and *m*, *m*, *m*, agitators; *c*, stuffing box; *e*, acid-holder; *f*, conical plug; *g*, *d*, *s*, leaden pipes; *h*, stuffing-box; *k*, pin; *l*, treadle; *n*, nut; *o*, intermediate vessel; *t*, pressure-gage; *v*, impregnator

aërial (ā-ē′ri-ạl), *a.* [Formerly also *aëreal*, < L. *aërius* (= Gr. *ἀέριος*), also *aëreus*, pertaining to the air, < *aër*, < Gr. *ἀήρ*: see *air*1.] **1.** Belonging or pertaining to the air or atmosphere; inhabiting or frequenting the air; existing or happening in the air; produced by or in the air: as, *aërial* regions; *aërial* perspective; *aërial* songsters; *aërial* ascents.

> Even till we make the main, and the *aërial* blue,
> An indistinct regard.
> *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1.
>
> *Aërial* honey and ambrosial dews.
> *Dryden*, Virgil's Georgics.

2. Consisting of air; partaking of the nature of air; airy; hence, unsubstantial; visionary: as, *aërial* beings; *aërial* fancies; an *aërial* castle.

> Fays, fairies, genii, elves, and dæmons, hear:
> Ye know the spheres and various tasks assign'd
> By laws eternal to the *aërial* kind.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., ii. 76.
>
> The next who follows . . . has to build his own cloud-castle as if it were the first *aërial* edifice that a human soul had ever constructed. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, xvi.

3. Reaching far into the air; high; lofty; elevated: as, *aërial* spires; an *aërial* flight.

> The *aërial* mountains which pour down
> Indus and Oxus from their icy caves. *Shelley*, Alastor.

4. Possessed of a light and graceful beauty; ethereal.

> Some music is above me; most music is beneath me. I like Beethoven and Mozart—or else some of the *aërial* compositions of the older Italians. *Coleridge*, Table-Talk.
>
> The light *aërial* gallery, golden-rail'd,
> Burnt like a fringe of fire.
> *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

5. In *bot.*, growing in the air, and independently of the soil, as epiphytes, or the adventitious roots of some trees: as, *aërial* orchids or roots.

Aërial Roots of the Banian (*Ficus Indica*).

* **Aërial acid**, an old name for carbonic-acid gas, from a belief that it entered into the composition of atmospheric air.—**Aerial birds** (Aves aëreæ), birds which habitually move chiefly by flight, as distinguished from walking, wading, and swimming birds.—**Aerial car**, a car used for traveling in the air; specifically, the basket of a balloon, or a car designed for an aërial railway.—**Aerial figures**, figures by which painters seek to represent the fabled inhabitants of the air, as sylphs, genii, gnomes, etc.—**Aerial gills**, the wings of [illegible].—**Aerial image**, an image caused by the [illegible] rays of light reflected or refracted [illegible] through strata of air of different [illegible] suspended in the air, as [illegible]; also, an image perceived [illegible] concave mirror. See *mirage*. [illegible] *W. H. Flower*.—**Aerial mammals**, [illegible]—**Aerial navigation**. [illegible]—**Aerial perspective**. See [illegible]—**Aerial photography**, photography by [illegible] supported at a considerable height [illegible] by kites or balloons.—**Aerial poison**. Same as [illegible]—**Aerial railway**. (a) A proposed system of wires for guiding balloons. (b) A name sometimes applied to systems of transportation by cars suspended from a rail or rope above them.—**Aerial rocks**. Same as [illegible]. See [illegible]1, 2.—**Aërial telegraphy**, a method of telegraphing by means of kites.—**Aerial tints**, in *painting*, tints or modifications of color by which the expression of distance is attained.=**Syn.** [illegible]. See *airy*1.

aëriality (ā-ē-ri-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *aërial* + *-ity*.] Unsubstantiality; airiness.

> The mere *aëriality* of the entire speculation.
> *De Quincey*, Murder, Postscript.

aërially (ā-ē'ri-al-i), *adv.* In an aërial manner; so as to resemble air or the atmosphere; ethereally.

> Your eyes
> Touch'd with a somewhat darker hue,
> And less *aërially* blue. *Tennyson*, Margaret.

aërialness (ā-ē'ri-al-nes), *n.* The quality of being aërial or airy.

aërian1 (ā-ē'ri-an), *a.* [< L. *aerius*: see *aërial*.] Aërial; of or belonging to the air; produced or existing in the atmosphere.

> In the flesh which are altered by these *aërian* spores, there rarely is perceived that nauseating cadaveric odor of intense putrefaction. *Science*, III. 520.

Aërian2 (ā-ē'ri-an), *n.* [< LL. *Aeriani*, pl., < *Aerius*, a proper name.] A member of a reforming sect of the fourth century, so called from their leader Aërius, a presbyter of Sebastia in Pontus, who separated from the church about A. D. 360. They maintained that a presbyter or elder does not differ from a bishop in authority, repudiated prayers for the dead, and rejected church fasts.

Aërides (ā-er'i-dez), *n.* [NL., < L. *aër*, air, + *-ides*.] A genus of epiphytal plants, natural order *Orchidaceæ*. These plants have distichous leaves, and large, bright-colored, sweet-scented flowers. They are natives of the warmer parts of Asia, and are extensively cultivated in hothouses.

aerie1†, *a.* See *aery*1.

aerie2, *n.* and *v.* See *aery*2.

aërifaction (ā″e-ri-fak'shon), *n.* [< *aërify*: see *-faction*.] The action of aërifying; aërification. *N. E. D.*

aëriferous (ā-e-rif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *aër*, air, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] Conveying air, as the tracheæ and bronchial tubes of air-breathing vertebrates or the tracheæ of insects.

aërification (ā″e-ri-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *aërify*: see *-fication*.] 1. The act of combining anything with air; the state of being filled with air.—2. The act of becoming air, or of changing into an aëriform state, as substances which are converted from a liquid or solid form into gas or an elastic vapor; the state of being aëriform.

aëriform (ā'e-ri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *aër*, air, + *forma*, < *forma*, form.] 1. Having the form or nature of air, or of an elastic invisible fluid; gaseous. The gases are *aëriform* fluids.—2. Figuratively, unsubstantial; unreal. *Carlyle*.

aërify (ā'e-ri-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *aërified*, [illegible] [< L. *aër*, air, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, [illegible]] 1. To infuse air into; fill with [illegible] with.—2. To change into [illegible]

aëro- [illegible] < Gr. [illegible], combining [illegible]: see *air*1.] The first [illegible] compound words of Greek [illegible], atmosphere.

aërobate [illegible] [< Gr. [illegible] tread.] To walk as [illegible] *N. E. D.*

aërobe [illegible] of the aërobia.

aërobia [illegible] [NL., [illegible] pl. of [illegible]

aërobian [illegible] dependent upon air for life. An equivalent form is *aërobious*.

aërobic (ā-e-rō'bik), *a.* Same as *aërobian*.

aërobiosis (ā″e-rō-bī-ō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀήρ (ἀερ-), air, + βίωσις, way of life, < βιοῦν, live, < βίος, life.] Life in and by means of an atmosphere containing oxygen.

aërobiotic (ā″e-rō-bī-ot'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀήρ (ἀερ-), air, + βιωτικός, pertaining to life, < βιοῦν, live: see *aërobiosis*.] Of or pertaining to aërobiosis; living on atmospheric oxygen: as, *aërobiotic* forms in fermentation.

aërobious (ā-e-rō'bi-us), *a.* [< NL. *aërobius*: see *aërobia*.] Same as *aërobian*. *Pasteur*, Fermentation (trans.), p. 210.

Aërobranchia (ā″e-rō-brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀήρ (ἀερ-), air, + βράγχια, gills.] A subclass or "grade" of *Arachnida*, composed of *Scorpionina*, *Pedipalpi*, and *Araneida*, or true scorpions, whip-scorpions, and spiders; one of three groups, the other two being *Hematobranchia* and *Lipobranchia*. *E. R. Lankester*, 1881.

aërobranchiate (ā″e-rō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* Pertaining to the *Aërobranchia*.

aëroclinoscope (ā″e-rō-klī'nō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. ἀήρ (ἀερ-), air, + κλίνειν, bend, incline, + σκοπεῖν, view, examine.] The name given to a kind of weather-signal. It consists of an elevated vertical axis with movable arms, either of which may be raised or depressed according to the increase or decrease of the barometrical pressure in the quarter to which it points, thus showing the direction of the wind and state of the weather to be expected. It has been much used in Europe.

aërocyst (ā'e-rō-sist), *n.* [< Gr. ἀήρ (ἀερ-), air, + κύστις, bladder: see *cyst*.] In *bot.*, the air-vessel or bladder by means of which many algæ, as *Fucus vesiculosus*, are supported in the water, and oceanic species, as the gulfweed, float on the surface. See cut under *air-cell*.

aërodynamic (ā″e-rō-dī-nam'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀήρ (ἀερ-), air, + *dynamic*, q. v.] Relating or pertaining to the force of air and gases in motion.

aërodynamics (ā″e-rō-dī-nam'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *aërodynamic*: see *dynamics*.] The science which treats of the motion of the air and other gases, or of their properties and mechanical effects when in motion.

aërognosy (ā-e-rog'nō-si), *n.* [< Gr. ἀήρ (ἀερ-), air, + γνῶσις, knowledge.] Same as *aërology*. [Rare.]

aërographer (ā-e-rog'ra-fėr), *n.* One who describes the atmosphere.

aërographic (ā″e-rō-graf'ik), *a.* Pertaining to aërography.

aërographical (ā″e-rō-graf'i-kal), *a.* Same as *aërographic*.

aërography (ā-e-rog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ἀήρ (ἀερ-), air, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write, describe.] Description of the air or atmosphere.

aërohydrodynamic (ā″e-rō-hī″drō-dī-nam'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀήρ (ἀερ-), air, + *hydrodynamic*.] Acting by the power of air in water. **Aerohydrodynamic wheel**, an apparatus for transmitting power to a distance, proposed by M. Calles, a Belgian engineer. The operation consists in conducting condensed air through a tube, and discharging it into the curved buckets of a cogged wheel submerged in water in such a manner as to turn the wheel by its ascensional force.

aërohydrous (ā″e-rō-hī'drus), *a.* [< Gr. ἀήρ (ἀερ-), air, + ὕδωρ (ὑδρ-), water, + *-ous*.] Composed of or containing air and water: specifically applied to minerals which contain water in their cavities. *Craig*.

aërolite (ā'e-rō-līt), *n.* [The more common form of *aërolith*: see *-lite* and *-lith*.] A body falling through the atmosphere to the earth from outer space; a meteorite; properly, a meteoric stone. See *meteorite*.

aërolith (ā'e-rō-lith), *n.* [< Gr. ἀήρ (ἀερ-), air, + λίθος, stone.] Same as *aërolite*.

aërolithology (ā″e-rō-li-thol'ō-ji), *n.* [< *aërolith* + Gr. -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] That department of science which treats of aërolites.

aërolitic (ā″e-rō-lit'ik), *a.* Relating to aërolites.

aërologic, aërological (ā″e-rō-loj'ik, -i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to aërology.

aërologist (ā-e-rol'ō-jist), *n.* One who is versed in aërology.

aërology (ā-e-rol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἀήρ (ἀερ-), air, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of physics which treats of the air, its properties and phenomena. Also called *aërognosy*.

aëromancer (ā'e-rō-man-sėr), *n.* [< ME. *aeromancere*; < *aëromancy* + *-er*1.] One who practises aëromancy.

aëromancy (ā'e-rō-man″si), *n.* [< ME. *aeromancye*, *aeromaunce*, < OF. **aeromancie*, *aeromantie* (Cotgrave), mod. F. *aéromancie*, < LL. *aëromantia*, < LGr. ἀερομαντεία (Harper's Lat. Dict.), < Gr. ἀήρ, air, + μαντεία, divination, < μαντεύεσθαι, divine, prophesy, < μάντις, prophet.] Divination by means of the air and winds or atmospheric phenomena: now sometimes used to denote the practice of forecasting changes in the weather.

aëromantic (ā″e-rō-man'tik), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of aëromancy.

aërometer (ā-e-rom'e-tėr), *n.* [< NL. *aërometrum*, < Gr. ἀήρ (ἀερ-), air, + μέτρον, measure. Cf. Gr. ἀερομετρεῖν, measure the air.] An instrument for weighing air, or for ascertaining the density of air and other gases.—**Barometrical aërometer**, an instrument consisting of a vertical U-tube with open ends and mounted upon a stand, used in measuring the relative specific gravities of liquids. Thus, if water is poured into one branch of the tube and oil into the other, and if it is found that 9 inches of water balance 10 inches of oil, it indicates that their relative specific gravities are as 10 to 9.

aërometric (ā″e-rō-met'rik), *a.* Of or pertaining to aërometry.

aërometry (ā-e-rom'e-tri), *n.* [= F. *aérométrie*, < NL. *aërometria*, < *aërometrum*: see *aërometer*.] The science of measuring the weight or density of air and other gases, and of determining the doctrine of their pressure, elasticity, rarefaction, and condensation.

aëronaut (ā'e-rō-nât), *n.* [< F. *aéronaute*, < Gr. ἀήρ (ἀερ-), air, + ναύτης (= L. *nauta*), sailor, < ναῦς = L. *navis*, ship: see *nautical*.] One who sails or floats in the air; an aërial navigator; a balloonist.

aëronautic, aëronautical (ā″e-rō-nâ'tik, -ti-kal), *a.* Pertaining to aëronautics or aërial sailing.

aëronautics (ā″e-rō-nâ'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *aëronautic*: see *-ics*.] The doctrine, science, or art of floating in the air, or of aërial navigation, as by means of a balloon.

aëronautism (ā'e-rō-nâ″tizm), *n.* [< *aëronaut* + *-ism*.] The practice of ascending and floating in the atmosphere, as in balloons.

aërophane (ā'e-rō-fān), *n.* [< Gr. ἀήρ (ἀερ-), air, + -φανής, appearing, < φαίνειν, show.] A light gauze or imitation of crape. *E. H. Knight*.

aërophobia (ā″e-rō-fō'bi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀεροφοβος, afraid of air, < ἀήρ (ἀερ-), air, + -φοβος, fearing: see *-phobia*.] A dread of air, that is, of a current of air: a symptom common in hydrophobia, and occasionally observed in hysteria and other diseases.

aërophoby (ā'e-rō-fō″bi), *n.* Aërophobia.

aërophone (ā'e-rō-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. ἀήρ (ἀερ-), air, + φωνή, voice, sound.] An apparatus invented by Edison for increasing the intensity (amplitude) of sound-waves, as those from spoken words.

aërophore (ā'e-rō-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. ἀήρ (ἀερ-), air, + -φορος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*1.] A respirator in the form of a tank, into which the air exhaled from the lungs passes, and which contains chemicals designed to revive it and fit it to be breathed again. It is carried on the back like a knapsack, and was contrived for the use of firemen in entering burning buildings, etc. See *respirator*.

aërophyte (ā'e-rō-fīt), *n.* [< Gr. ἀήρ (ἀερ-), air, + φυτόν, a plant, < φύειν, produce.] A plant which lives exclusively in air, absorbing all its nourishment from it alone, as some orchids and many *Bromeliaceæ*; an air-plant. See *epiphyte*.

aëroplane1 (ā'e-rō-plān), *n.* [< Gr. ἀήρ (ἀερ-), air, + *plane*, q. v.] A light framework, either plane or somewhat concave, covered on its under side with a fabric, used in flying-machines and aërostatical experiments. When the machine is driven through the air, the aëroplane, set at an angle of about 7° above the horizontal, tends to support it by its lifting power. See *flying-machine*.

aëroplane2 (ā'e-rō-plan), *n.* [= F. *aéroplane*, < Gr. ἀεροπλάνος, wandering in air, < ἀήρ (ἀερ-), air, + πλάνος, wandering: see *planet*.] A flying-machine invented by Victor Tatin and successfully tried at the French experiment-station of Chalais-Meudon in 1879. It consists of a cylindrical receiver for compressed air used to drive two air-propellers, two laterally extended wings, and a tail for steering. The velocity obtained was 8 meters per second.

aëroscepsy (ā'e-rō-skep-si), *n.* [< Gr. ἀήρ (ἀερ-), air, + σκέψις, a viewing, perception, < σκέπτεσθαι, look at, watch: see *sceptic*, *skeptic*.] In *zoöl.*, ability to perceive the state of the atmosphere; such susceptibility to atmospheric conditions as various animals (insects and snails, for example) are supposed to possess; the sense of aëroscepsy; the faculty of exercising aëroscepsy in-

stinctively. It is considered by some zoölogists to be a function of the antennæ, these being organs by means of which such animals may practise aëroscopy (which see). [*Aëroscepsy* and *aëroscopy* are often used as synonymous by zoölogists; but the distinction here indicated is convenient, and agreeable to their difference of formation.]

aëroscope (ā′ẹ-rọ-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. **ἀεροσκόπος*: see *aëroscopy*.] An apparatus for collecting microscopic objects from the air. It consists of an inspirator and a glass collecting-vessel smeared with glycerin. When air is drawn through it the fine dust sticks to the film of glycerin.

aëroscopic (ā″ẹ-rọ-skop′ik), *a.* Pertaining to or exercising aëroscopy.

aëroscopy (ā-ẹ-ros′kọ-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀεροσκοπία*, divination by observing the heavens, < **ἀεροσκόπος*, observing the heavens, < *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, + *σκοπεῖν*, observe, look at.] **1**†. Divination by means of the air; weather-prophecy.—**2.** Examination or observation of the atmosphere; the practice of meteorology.—**3.** In *zoöl.*, perception or observation of atmospheric conditions, as by insects and snails; the instinctive exercise of aëroscepsy; the operation or result of the faculty of aëroscepsy. See *aëroscepsy*.

ærose (ē′rōs), *a.* [< L. *ærosus*, full of copper, < *æs* (*ær-*), copper: see *æs*.] Having the nature of or resembling copper or brass; coppery. Also spelled *erose*.

aërosiderite (ā″ẹ-rọ-sid′ẹ-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, + *σιδηρίτης*, of iron: see *siderite*.] A meteorite consisting essentially of metallic iron. See *meteorite*.

aërosiderolite (ā″ẹ-rọ-si-dē′rọ-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, + *σίδηρος*, iron, + *λίθος*, stone.] A meteorite containing both stone and iron. See *meteorite*.

aërosphere (ā′ẹ-rọ-sfēr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere.] The body of air surrounding the earth; the aërial globe; the entire atmosphere.

aërostat (ā′ẹ-rọ-stat), *n.* [< F. *aérostat*, < Gr. *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, + *στατός*, placed, standing, verbal adj. of *ἱ-στά-ναι*, place, cause to stand: see *static*.] **1.** A machine or vessel sustaining weights in the air; a balloon; a flying-machine.

> The *aërostat* was brought down in the very meadow whence it had set off. *Science*, IV. 330.

2. An aëronaut; a balloonist. [Rare and incorrect.]

aërostatic, aërostatical (ā″ẹ-rọ-stat′ik, -i-kạl), *a.* [= F. *aérostatique*, < Gr. *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, + *στατικός*, causing to stand, < *στατός*, standing: see *aërostat* and *static*.] **1.** Pertaining to aërostatics.—**2.** Pertaining to aërostation, or the art of aërial navigation.

> A memorable event in the history of *aërostatic* science. *The American*, VIII. 317.

Aërostatic balance, an instrument, constructed on the same principle as the barometer, for ascertaining the weight of the air.

aërostatics (ā″ẹ-rọ-stat′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *aërostatic*: see *-ics*.] The science which treats of the weight, pressure, and equilibrium of air and other elastic fluids, and of the equilibrium of bodies sustained in them.

aërostation (ā″ẹ-rọ-stā′shọn), *n.* [< F. *aérostation*, improp. < *aérostat*, aërostat, in imitation of words in *-ation*, like *station*, etc.] **1.** The art or practice of aërial navigation; the science of raising, suspending, and guiding machines in the air, or of ascending in balloons.—**2**†. The science of aërostatics.

aërotherapeutics (ā″ẹ-rō-ther-ạ-pū′tiks), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, + *therapeutics*.] A mode of treating disease by varying the pressure or modifying the composition of the air surrounding the patient.

aërothermal (ā″ẹ-rō-thėr′mạl), *a.* Pertaining to or using hot air: as, Mouchot's *aërothermal* bakery, that is, a bakery in which the baking is effected by heated air. *Ure*, Dict., I. 487.

aërotonometer (ā″ẹ-rō-tọ-nom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀερότονος*, stretched or driven by air (< *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, + *τείνειν*, stretch), + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for determining the tension of gases in the blood.

aërotropism (ā-ẹ-rot′rọ-pizm), *n.* [< NL. *aërotropismus*, < Gr. *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, + *-τροπος*, < *τρέπειν*, turn, + *-ism*.] In *bot.*, deviation of roots from their normal direction by the action of gases. *Molisch.*

ærugineous† (ē-rö-jin′ẹ-us), *a.* Same as *æruginous*. *Bailey.*

æruginous (ē-rö′ji-nus), *a.* [< L. *æruginosus*, < *ærugo* (*ærugin-*), rust of copper: see *ærugo*.] **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of verdigris or the rust of copper.

> A . . . kind of salt drawn out of ferreous and *eruginous* earths, partaking chiefly of iron and copper. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Of the color of verdigris.

Also spelled *eruginous*.

ærugo (ē-rö′gō), *n.* [L., rust of copper, verdigris prepared from it, < *æs* (*ær-*), copper, bronze: see *æs*.] Verdigris (which see).—**Ærugo nobilis** (noble verdigris), or simply *ærugo*, a greenish crust found on antique bronzes; the patina. See *patina*.

aery^1 (ā̃′ri, ā′ėr-i), *a.* [Early mod. E. *aerie*; for *airy*, with forced spelling, in imitation of L. *aëreus*, *aërius*, airy, aërial: see *airy*^{1}, *aërial*.] Airy; breezy; exposed to the air; elevated; lofty; ethereal; visionary. [Rare and poetical.]

> The shepherd's pipe came clear from *aery* steep. *Keats.*

> Whence that *aery* bloom of thine,
> Like a lily which the sun
> Looks thro' in his sad decline?
> *Tennyson*, Adeline.

aery^2, **aerie**^{2} (ā̃′ri, ā′ri, ā′ė-ri, or ē′ri: see etym., at end), *n.*; pl. *aeries* (-riz). [Also written *airy*, *eyry*, *eyrie*, and in early mod. E. *airie*, *aiery*, *ayry*, *ayery*, *eyery*, *eyerie*, etc., a lengthened form (with added syllable *-y* or *-ie* after E. *airy*^{1}, *a.*, or the ML. form *aërea*) of early mod. E. *aire*, *ayre*, < ME. **aire*, *eyre*, oldest form *air*, an aery (rare, and found only in the phrase *hauke of noble air* (var. *nobulle eyre*), after OF. *faucon de gentil* or *bon aire*, i. e., a hawk of noble or good stock: see under *debonair*), < OF. "*aire*, m., an airie or nest of hawkes" (Cotgrave), OF. also f., mod. F. *aire*, f., = Pr. *aire*, < ML. *area*, *aria*, *aerea*, *aeria*, the nest of a bird of prey; of uncertain origin, but prob. only a special use of the common L. *area*, also written *aria*, an open space, floor, area, the spellings *aerea*, *aeria*, being due to a supposed connection with L. *aëreus*, *aërius*, aërial, airy, such nests being built in lofty places. Owing to its poetical associations, and to confused notions as to its origin, this word has suffered unusual changes of spelling and pronunciation. The reg. mod. form, repr. ME. **aire*, *air*, *eyre*, would be **air* (pron. ā̃r), or, with the added syllable, *airy* (pron. ā̃′ri). The mod. spelling *aery* or *aerie* is in imitation of the ML. *aërea*, *aëria*; cf. *aery*^{1}, *a.*, for *airy*^{1}, *a.*, after L. *aëreus*, *aërius*. The spelling *eyry*, *eyrie* does not follow from the ME. form *eyre* (which would give **air*, as said above), but is a 17th century archaistic simulation of ME. *ey*, egg. The word not being in current popular use, the pronunciation, prop. ā̃′ri in all spellings, has varied with the spelling; the form *aery* or *aerie* is also pron. ā̃′ri or ā′ė-ri, while many dictionaries, following Walker, give as the exclusive or as an alternative pronunciation ē′ri, a purely pedantic pronunciation, due to mistaking the *ae-* for the diphthong *ae* or *æ*. Similarly, the form *eyry* or *eyrie*, pron. usually like *aery* or *aerie*, is in present usage sometimes pron. ī′ri.] **1.** The nest of a bird of prey, as an eagle or a hawk; hence, a lofty nest of any large bird.

> There the eagle and the stork
> On cliffs and cedar-tops their *eyries* build.
> *Milton*, P. L., vii. 424.

2. The brood in the nest; the young of a bird of prey; figuratively, children.

> *Glo.* Our *aiery* buildeth in the cedar's top. . . .
> *Q. Mar.* Your *aiery* buildeth in our *aiery's* nest.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 3.

3. An elevated habitation or situation.

> Wherever beauty dwell,
> In gulf or *aerie*, mountain or deep dell.
> *Keats*, Endymion, ii. 94.

> These men had from their *eyrie* seen us go up the glacier.
> *F. Jacomb*, in P. P. and Gl., 2d ser., I. 328. (*N. E. D.*)

aery^2, **aerie**^{2} (ā̃′ri: see etym. of *aery*^{2}, *n.*, at end), *v. i.* [< *aery*^{2}, *n.*] To build or have an aery.

> She [Pilhannaw, a monstrous great bird] *aeries* in the woods upon the high hills of Ossapy.
> *Josselyn*, New England's Rarities (1672), p. 41.

aery-light (ā̃′ri-līt), *a.* [< *aery*^{1} + *light*^{2}.] Light as air. *Milton.*

æs (ēz), *n.* [L. *æs* (*ær-*), prop. ore, but applied chiefly to copper, or the alloy of copper and tin (and sometimes lead), bronze; hence, anything made of copper or bronze; in particular, coins, money; = Goth. *ais* = AS. *ār*, E. *ore*: see *ore*^{1}.] In *Rom. antiq.*, copper or bronze; money or coins of copper or bronze; money in general; works of art or other objects made of bronze. See *copper* and *bronze*.—**Æs Corinthium**, Corinthian bronze: the various alloys and art-works in bronze produced at Corinth had a very high reputation in the ancient world, particularly among the Romans.—**Æs Cyprium** (literally, Cyprian ore or metal: see *copper*), copper.—**Æs grave** (see *grave*^{3}), a general term applied to the large, heavy bronze coins of the libral system, first issued in Italy by the Romans and other communities toward the end of the fifth century B. C. The Roman *as* is the most familiar example.—**Æs rude** (see *rude*), the first Roman money, consisting of rude masses of copper, uncoined, of regular weights varying from two pounds to two ounces.—**Æs signatum** (stamped bronze), the first Roman expedient toward securing a regular coinage, legally sanctioned as early as 451 B. C. The pieces are approximately rectangular in shape, bearing on each side, in relief, a rude figure, as of a bull, a boar, or an elephant, and weigh about five pounds each. For smaller values the pieces were cut into fragments, and the *æs rude* also remained in use. The *æs signatum* continued to be employed for some time after a more advanced system of coinage had been adopted.

Æsalidæ (ē-sal′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Æsalus* + *-idæ*.] A family of lamellicorn coleopterous insects, based by Macleay (1819) upon the genus *Æsalus*. See *Lucanidæ*.

æsalon (ē′sạ-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἰσάλων*, a small kind of hawk, prob. the merlin.] **1.** An old name of the merlin, *Falco æsalon* or *Æsalon regulus*. See *merlin*.—**2.** [*cap.*] A genus of falcons (Brisson, 1760): formerly used in a broad sense, later restricted to the small species related to the merlin. *Æ. columbarius* is the common pigeon-hawk of North America. See *pigeon-hawk*.

Æsalus (ē′sạ-lus), *n.* [NL. Cf. *æsalon*.] The typical genus of *Æsalidæ*, based by Fabricius (1801) upon *Æ. scarabæoides*, a European lamellicorn beetle with subquadrate body, unarmed head, 3-jointed antennæ, and short tarsi, now referred to *Lucanidæ*.

Æschna (esk′nạ), *n.* [NL. (first *Æshna*, Fabricius, 1776), prob. an error for **æschra* (fem.; cf. *Æschrus*, m., a genus of neuropters), < Gr. *αἰσχρός*, ugly, ill-favored.] A genus of neuropterous insects belonging to the suborder or group *Odonata*, referred to the family *Libellulidæ* or made the type of a separate family *Æschnidæ*. There are several species, all known as dragon-flies. Sometimes wrongly written *Æshna*.

Æschnidæ (esk′ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Æschna* + *-idæ*.] A family of neuropterous insects, founded on the genus *Æschna*, having the wings unequal, the triangles of all the wings alike, male genitals with connate anterior hamule and conjoined penis and vesicle, and female genitals exposed.

Æschylean (es-ki-lē′ạn), *a.* [< L. *Æschylus*, < Gr. *Αἰσχύλος*, orig. a nickname, 'Little Ugly,' dim. of *αἰσχρός*, ugly, ill-favored; in a moral sense, base, shameful; < *αἶσχος*, ugliness, shame, disgrace.] Written by or pertaining to Æschylus, an illustrious Athenian poet and dramatist, born 525 B. C.; resembling his writings or characteristic of them.

Æschynanthus (es-ki-nan′thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἰσχύνη*, shame (< *αἰσχύνεσθαι*, be ashamed), + *ἄνθος*, a flower. The name has reference to the crimson or scarlet ('blushing') flowers. The species have been called *blushworts*.] A genus of beautiful epiphytal plants, natives of tropical Asia, natural order *Gesneraceæ*, with pendent stems and scarlet or orange flowers. They are among the most splendid hothouse flowers.

æschynite (es′ki-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *αἰσχύνη*, shame, disgrace, + *-ite*^{2}.] A rare mineral from Miask in the Ural mountains, occurring in black prismatic crystals, and containing niobium, titanium, thorium, the cerium metals, and other uncommon elements. So called by Berzelius as being the "disgrace" of chemistry, which at the time of its discovery was unable to separate two of its constituents, titanic acid and zirconia. Also spelled *eschynite*.

Æschynomene (es-ki-nom′e-nē), *n.* [L., a sensitive plant, < Gr. *αἰσχυνομένη*, a sensitive plant, prop. fem. ppr. of *αἰσχύνεσθαι*, be ashamed, pass. of *αἰσχύνειν*, make ugly, disfigure, dishonor; cf. *αἶσχος*, ugliness, shame, dishonor.] A genus of leguminous plants, with jointed pods, pinnate leaves which are sometimes sensitive, and usually yellow flowers. There are 30 species, herbaceous or somewhat shrubby, of which 3 or 4 are widely distributed through the tropics, the rest being natives of America, from Patagonia to Virginia. The stem of the East Indian *Æ. aspera*, remarkable for its lightness, is cut into thin strips for the manufacture of hats. It is also made into swimming-jackets, floats for nets, etc., and is often worked into models of temples, flowers, etc.

æschynomenous† (es-ki-nom′e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *αἰσχυνόμενος*, ppr. of *αἰσχύνεσθαι*, be ashamed: see *Æschynomene*.] Sensitive: applied to plants.

Æsculapian (es-kū-lā′pi-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Æsculapius*, accom. of Gr. *Ἀσκληπιός*, Dor. *Ἀσκλαπιός*, the god of medicine: see *Asclepias*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Æsculapius, god of medicine; medical; pertaining to the healing art.

II. *n.* A medical man; a physician: generally in a humorous sense.

Also spelled *Esculapian*.

æsculin, æsculine. See *esculin, esculine.*

Æsculus (es′kū-lus), *n.* [L., the Italian oak: see *esculin*, etc.] A genus of trees and shrubs, natural order *Sapindaceæ*, chiefly North American, with broad digitate leaves and showy flowers in large panicles. The seeds are large, of the shape and color of chestnuts, but too bitter to be eaten. The timber is of little value. The horse-chestnut, *Æ. Hippocastanum*, supposed to be originally from northern India, is very extensively cultivated as an ornamental shade-tree, and the fruits are used in southern Europe for feeding sheep and horses. The American species, growing in the western and southern United States, have the popular name *buckeye* (which see).

Æsculus Hippocastanum
a, flower; *b*, seed; *c*, seed cut longitudinally.

Æshna (esh′nạ̈), *n.* See *Æschna.*

Æsir (ā′sėr, Icel. pron. ã′sir, mod. ī′sir), *n. pl.* [Icel., nom. pl. of *áss*, a god: see *As*³.] The collective name for the gods of Scandinavian mythology. There were twelve gods and twenty-six goddesses dwellers in Asgard. See *Asgard.*

æsnecy, *n.* See *esnecy.*

Æsopian (ē-sō′pi-an), *a.* [< L. *Æsopius*, < *Æsopus*, Gr. Αἴσωπος, Æsop.] Pertaining to Æsop, an ancient Greek writer of fables, of whom little or nothing is certainly known; composed by him or in his manner: as, a fable in the *Æsopian* style. Also spelled *Esopian.*

æstates (es-tā′tēz), *n. pl.* [L., freckles, pl. of *æsta(t-)s*, summer, summer heat: see *estival.*] In *med.*, heat-spots; freckles; sunburnt patches.

æsthematology, *n.* See *esthematology.*

æsthesia (es-thē′si-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. αἴσθησις, perception by the senses, < αἰσθάνεσθαι, perceive by the senses.] Perception; feeling; sensation; sensibility: the opposite of *anæsthesia* (which see). Also written *esthesia, æsthesis, esthesis.*

æsthesiogen, æsthesiogenic, etc. See *esthesiogen*, etc.

æsthesiology, æsthesiometer, etc. See *esthesiology*, etc.

æsthesis (es-thē′sis), *n.* Same as *æsthesia.* Also spelled *esthesis.*

æsthesodic, æsthete, etc. See *esthesodic*, etc.

æstiferous, æstival, etc. See *estiferous*, etc.

Æstrelata, *n.* See *Œstrelata.*

æstuance† (es′tū̦-ans), *n.* [< L. *æstuan(t-)s*, ppr. of *æstuare*, burn, glow: see *æstuate.*] Heat; warmth: as, "regulated *estuance* from wine," *Sir T. Browne.* Also spelled *estuance.*

æstuary (es′tū̦-ā̦-ri), *n.*; pl. *æstuaries* (-riz). [< L. *æstuarium*, a vent-hole for vapors, also an estuary, < *æstuari*, rage, burn, be warm: see *estuary.*] 1. A vapor-bath, or any other means for conveying heat to the body.—2. See *estuary.*

æstuate† (es′tū-āt), *v. i.* [< L. *æstuatus*, pp. of *æstuare*, burn, glow, rage, boil up, < *æstus*, a burning, glow, fire, surge, etc.: see *estuary*, *estival.*] To boil; swell and rage; be agitated. Also spelled *estuate.*

æstuation† (es-tū-ā′shon), *n.* [< L. *æstuatio(n-)*, < *æstuare*: see *æstuate.*] A boiling; agitation; [illegible] a fluid; hence, violent mental [illegible] excitement: as, "*estuations* of joys [illegible]." Also spelled *estuation.*

[illegible] [Irreg. < L. *æstuare*, be in [illegible], etc., as if for *æstus*, [illegible] *æstuate*.] Violence; com- [illegible]

[illegible]

Ætea (ē-tē′ạ̈), *n.* [NL.; origin not obvious.] The typical genus of *Æteidæ.* *Æ. anguinea* is known as snake-coralline. Also written *Ætea.*

Æteidæ (ē-tē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ætea* + *-idæ.*] A family of chilostomatous polyzoans, typified by *Ætea*, erect and free or decumbent and adherent, uniserial, with subterminal membranous area and tubular zoœcia. Also written *Ætidæ.*

Æthalium (ē-thā′li-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. αἴθαλος, smoke, soot; with ref. to the abundant dust-like spores. Cf. *Fuligo*, an allied genus, < L. *fuligo*, soot.] 1. A genus of *Myxomycetes*, or slime-molds, forming thick cake-like receptacles covered by a brittle cortex, and closely adherent to the surface on which they grow. They are often found in hothouses where spent tan is used for heating purposes, and hence are sometimes called *flowers of tan.* 2. [*l. c.*] A similar receptacle in any genus: with a plural, *æthalia* (-ạ̈).

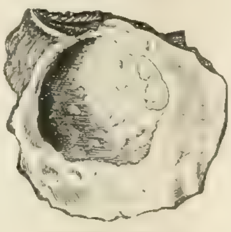
ætheling, *n.* See *atheling.*

aëtheogam (ā-ē′thē-ō-gam), *n.* [< Gr. ἀήθης, unusual (< ἀ- priv. + ἦθος, custom: see *ethic*), + γάμος, marriage.] In De Candolle's system of classification, a plant belonging to a group of cryptogams which were the only ones of the order then known to have sexual organs, including the *Equisetaceæ*, *Filices*, *Musci*, higher *Hepaticæ*, etc.

aëtheogamous (ā-ē-thē̦-og′a̦-mus), *a.* Belonging to the aëtheogams.

æther, *n.* See *ether*¹.

Ætheria (ē-thē′ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., appar. named from the brilliancy of the interior surface, < L. *ætherius*, < Gr. αἰθέριος, of the ether or upper air, heavenly, ethereal: see *ethereal.*] A genus of bivalve mollusks, of the family *Unionidæ*, found in the rivers of Africa and Madagascar; river-oysters. The exterior is rugged, but the interior of the valves is pearly, of a vivid green color, and raised in small blisters. The natives of Nubia adorn their tombs with them. Also spelled *Etheria*, as originally by Lamarck, 1808.



Ætheria semilunata.

ætheriid (ē-thē′ri-id), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Ætheriidæ.*

Ætheriidæ (ē-thē-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ætheria* + *-idæ.*] A family of mollusks, of which *Ætheria* is the typical genus. Also written *Ætherioidæ*, *Ætheridæ*, *Ætheriadæ*, and *Etheridæ.*

Æthiop, Æthiopian†. See *Ethiop, Ethiopian.*

æthiops† (ē′thi-ops), *n.* [NL., after L. *Æthiops*, Ethiopian: see *Ethiop.*] An old pharmaceutical term applied to several mineral preparations of a black or nearly black color. Also spelled *ethiops.*—**Æthiops martial** [< L. *martialis*, of Mars, i. e., of iron], black oxid of iron. **Æthiops mineral,** black sulphid of mercury, prepared in the laboratory.

æthogen (ē′thō̦-jen), *n.* [< Gr. αἶθος, a burning heat (see *ether*), + -γενής, taken as 'producing': see *-gen.*] Nitrid of boron; a white, amorphous, tasteless, inodorous powder, insoluble in water, infusible, and non-volatile. Heated in an alcohol-flame fed with oxygen, it burns rapidly with a faint greenish-white flame. *Watts.*

æthrioscope (eth′ri-ō̦-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. αἰθρία, the open sky (< αἴθριος, clear, fair, in the open air, < αἴθρη, the open sky, < αἰθήρ, the sky, the upper air, > E. *ether*), + σκοπεῖν, observe, look at.] An instrument for measuring the minute variations of temperature due to different conditions of the sky. It consists of a differential thermometer (which see, under *thermometer*), both bulbs of which are within a cup-shaped mirror, one of them in its focus, so as to be especially affected on being exposed to the sky. The cup is kept covered with a lid when the instrument is not in use. Its delicacy is so great that it is affected by every passing cloud.

Æthusa (ē-thū′sạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. αἴθουσα, fem. of αἴθων, ppr. of αἴθειν, burn, blaze: see *ether.*] 1. In *bot.*, a genus of umbelliferous plants, of a single species, *Æ. Cynapium*, introduced into America from Europe, and known as fool's-parsley. It is an annual garden weed, of nauseous and deleterious properties, and is sometimes mistaken for parsley, whence its common name. 2. In *zoöl.*, a genus of decapod crustaceans, of the family *Dorippidæ.*

Aetian (ā-ē′shi-an), *n.* [< LL. *Aetius*, Gr. Ἀέτιος, a personal name, < ἀετός, [illegible], eagle.] One of a sect of strict Arians of the fourth century, named from their leader Aetius, called the Atheist, who died in Constantinople, A. D. 367. See *Eunomian* and *Anomœan.*

Ætidæ (ē′ti-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Æteidæ.*

ætiological, etiological (ē″ti-ō-loj′i-ka̦l), *a.* [< Gr. αἰτιολογικός, inquiring into causes: see *ætiology.*] Of or pertaining to ætiology; connected with or dependent upon the doctrine of efficient or physical causes, as distinguished from teleological or final causes.

> The practical results of *etiological* studies, so far as the prevention and cure of disease are concerned, are likely to be much greater than those which have been gained by the pathologists. *G. M. Sternberg*, Bacteria, p. 236.

ætiologically, etiologically (ē″ti-ō̦-loj′i-ka̦l-i), *adv.* In an ætiological manner; with regard to cause, or the assignment of a cause: as, an *ætiologically* obscure failure of nutrition.

ætiologist, etiologist (ē-ti-ol′ō̦-jist), *n.* One who is versed in ætiology; one who investigates physical causes, or inquires into the relations of such causes to effects in physics or biology: often used as the opposite of *teleologist.*

ætiology, etiology (ē-ti-ol′ō̦-ji), *n.* [< LL. *ætiologia*, < Gr. αἰτιολογία, statement of the cause (cf. αἰτιολογεῖν, inquire into the cause, account for), < αἰτία, cause, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] 1. An inquiry into or a theory of the physical causes of any class of phenomena.

> Morphology, distribution, and physiology investigate and determine the facts of biology. *Ætiology* has for its object the ascertainment of the causes of these facts, and the explanation of biological phenomena, by showing that they constitute particular cases of general physical laws. It is hardly needful to say that *ætiology*, as thus conceived, is in its infancy. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 37.

2. Specifically, in *med.*, an inquiry into or account of the origin or causes of disease, or of a particular kind or case of disease.

Sometimes written *aitiology.*

aëtites (ā-e-tī′tēz), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἀετίτης, eagle-stone, < ἀετός, eagle.] Same as *eaglestone.*

Ætnean, *a.* See *Etnean.*

Ætolian (ē-tō′li-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Ætolia*, < Gr. Αἰτωλία, Ætolia.] **I.** *a.* Relating or pertaining to Ætolia, a district of Greece lying north of the gulf of Corinth, or to the race who anciently inhabited it.—**Ætolian League,** a democratic confederation of the tribes of ancient Ætolia, sometimes including the people of various neighboring regions, celebrated for its long successful wars against the Macedonians, Acheans, etc.

II. *n.* One of the race anciently inhabiting Ætolia. The Ætolians, though famous in the heroic age, were rude and barbarous as late as the time of the Peloponnesian war, and were not even reckoned as Greeks till a late period; but they attained to considerable power through their warlike prowess after the time of Alexander the Great and their gallantry against the invading Gauls.

aëtomorph (ā′e-tō-môrf), *n.* A member of the *Aëtomorphæ*; a bird of prey.

Aëtomorphæ (ā″e-tō-môr′fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀετός, an eagle, + μορφή, form, shape.] In *ornith.*, the birds of prey; a group equivalent to the *Raptores* or *Accipitres* of most authors. Named by Huxley in 1867 as a superfamily of the desmognathous division of the order *Carinatæ*, and divided by him into the four families of *Strigidæ*, *Cathartidæ*, *Gypaetidæ*, and *Gypogeranidæ.* The characters of the group are drawn chiefly from osteology, but are those of the *Raptores* as commonly understood.

aëtomorphic (ā″e-tō-môr′fik), *a.* Having the characters of or pertaining to the *Aëtomorphæ*; raptorial, as a bird.

Aëtosauria (ā″e-tō-sâ′ri-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀετός, eagle, + σαῦρος, lizard.] An order of saurians represented by the family *Aëtosauridæ* (which see). *O. C. Marsh.*

Aëtosauridæ (ā″e-tō-sâ′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aëtosaurus* + *-idæ.*] A family of extinct Triassic reptiles allied to or of the order of dinosaurians, with limbs and dermal armature resembling those of crocodilians, the calcaneum produced backward, and two sacral vertebræ. *O. C. Marsh.*

Aëtosaurus (ā″e-tō-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀετός, eagle, + σαῦρος, a lizard.] A genus of extinct reptiles, representing the family *Aëtosauridæ.*

aeuia, aevia. In *church music*, a contraction of *alleluia.* See *halleluiah.*

æviternal†, æviternally†, etc. See *eviternal*, etc.

Æx (eks), *n.* In *zoöl.*, same as *Aix.*

af-. Assimilated form of Latin *ad-*, also an erroneous form of other prefixes, before *f.* See *ad-.*

aface (a-fās′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*³ + *face.*] In face; in front. [Rare.]

afar (a̤-fär′), *adv.* [< ME. *afer, aferre, ofer*, *ofer*, commonly separated, *a fer, a ferr*, earliest form *a ferrum, on ferrum* (*-um* is the dat. suffix), of *feor*, equiv. in sense to AS. *feorran*, from far: ME. *of*, from (E. *of*, prefix *a*-⁴), later confused with *on, a* (E. *on*, prefix *a*-³); *feor*, later *fer*, far. Cf. *anear.*] 1. From far; from a distance: now usually preceded by *from*.

He sawe a place *afer* [var. *a feer*]. *Wyclif*, Gen. xxii.

And *from a fer* came walking in the mede.
Chaucer, Prol. to Good Women, l. 212.

Held *from afar*, aloft, the immortal prize.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 90.

2. Far; far away; at or to a distance; remotely in place: now usually followed by *off*.

A fer fro hem, alle be hem selue.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1215.

Abraham lifted up his eyes, and saw the place *afar off.*
Gen. xxii. 4.

The steep where Fame's proud temple shines *afar.*
Beattie, Minstrel, i. 1.

The coronach stole
Sometimes *afar* and sometimes anear.
Tennyson, Dying Swan.

[Shakspere uses *afar off* also in the sense of remotely in degree; indirectly.

He that shall speak for her is *afar off* guilty,
But that he speaks. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1.

A kind of tender made *afar off* by Sir Hugh here.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1.]

afear† (a̤-fēr′), *v. t.* [Now only E. dial., often shortened to *'fear*; < ME. *aferen*, < AS. *āfǣran*, terrify, < *ā-* + *fǣran* (> ME. *feren*), terrify, < *fǣr*, danger, terror, fear: see *fear*^{1}.] To cause to fear; frighten; terrify; make afraid.

Clerkes may bere wepen . . . to *afere* theues.
Dives & Pauper (W. de Worde), V. xix. 222. (*N. E. D.*)

As ghastly bug does greatly them *affeare.*
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 20.

afeard, afeared (a̤-fērd′), *p. a.* [< ME. *afered*, *aferd*, p. a.: see *afear* and *-ed*^{2}. No connection with *afraid.*] Affected with fear; frightened; afraid. [Now colloquial or vulgar.]

Be not *afeard;* the isle is full of noises.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 2.

afebrile (a-feb′ril), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. (*a-*^{18}) + *febrile.*] Without fever; feverless.

The course of subcutaneous fractures without extravasation of blood is usually *afebrile.*
Belfield, Rel. of Micro-Org. to Disease, p. 38.

Afer (ā′fėr), *n.* [L., African, used by Milton for *Africus* (sc. *ventus*, wind), the southwest wind, blowing from Africa; It. *Affrico* or *Gherbino, Garbino.*] The southwest wind. *Milton.*

aff (af), *prep.* and *adv.* Off. [Scotch.]—**Aff-han'**, offhand; without reserve; frankly. *Burns.*—**Aff hands**, hands off.—**Aff-loof**, right off from memory, or without premeditation. *Burns.*—**To feeze aff.** See *feeze*^{5}.

affa (af′ä̤), *n.* [The native name.] A weight, equal to an ounce, used on the Guinea coast. Also spelled *offa.*

affability (af-a̤-bil′i̤-ti), *n.* [< late ME. *affabylite*, < OF. *affabilite*, F. *affabilité*, < L. *affabilita(t-)s*, < *affabilis*, affable: see *affable.*] The quality of being affable; readiness to converse or be addressed; civility in intercourse; ready condescension; benignity.

Hearing of her beauty, and her wit,
Her *affability*, and bashful modesty.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

He had a majestic presence, with much dignity, and at the same time *affability* of manner.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 18.

=**Syn.** Sociability, approachableness, accessibility, urbanity, complaisance, suavity, comity, amenity, friendliness, openness.

affable (af′a̤-bl), *a.* [= F. *affable*, < L. *affabilis*, *adfabilis*, easy to be spoken to, < *affari, adfari*, speak to, address, < *ad*, to, + *fari*, speak: see *fable.*] 1. Easy of conversation or approach; admitting others to intercourse without reserve; courteous; complaisant; of easy manners; kind or benevolent in manner: now usually applied to those high-placed or in authority: as, an *affable* prince.

An *affable* and courteous gentleman.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2.

He is so insufferably *affable* that every man near him would like to give him a beating.
Thackeray, Newcomes, I. xiii.

2. Expressing or betokening affability; mild; benign: as, an *affable* countenance.

His manner was very unpretending—too simple to be termed *affable:* . . . he did not condescend to their society—he seemed glad of it.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxvii.

=**Syn.** Courteous, civil, complaisant, accessible, mild, benign, condescending, communicative, familiar, easy, gracious, conversable.

affableness (af′a̤-bl-nes), *n.* Affability.

affably (af′a̤-bli), *adv.* In an affable manner; courteously.

affabrous† (af′a̤-brus), *a.* [< L. *affaber, adfaber*, skilfully made, < *ad*, to, + *faber*, skilful, workmanlike, < *faber*, workman: see *fabric.*] Skilfully made. *Bailey.*

affabulation† (a-fab-ṳ̄-lā′sho̤n), *n.* [= F. *affabulation*, < L. as if **affabulatio(n-)*, < *ad*, to, + *fabulatio(n-)*, story, < *fabulari*, narrate, < *fabula*, tale, fable: see *fable.*] The moral of a fable. *Bailey.*

affabulatory† (a-fab′ṳ̄-lā̤-tō̤-ri), *a.* Having a moral: as, an *affabulatory* allegory. [Rare.]

affadyll†, *n.* A variant of *affodill.* See *daffodil.*

affain† (a-fān′), *v. t.* [< *af-* + *fain*, an old spelling of *feign;* with ref. to L. *affingere, adfingere*, add falsely, < *ad*, to, + *fingere*, make, invent, feign: see *feign.*] To lay to one's charge falsely or feignedly. [Rare.]

Those errors which are maliciously *affained* to him.
Bp. Hall, Christ. Moderation, p. 35.

affair (a̤-fãr′), *n.* [< ME. *afere, affere*, < OF. *afaire, afeire* (F. *affaire* = Pr. *afar, afaire* = It. *affare*), orig. a prep. phrase, *a faire* (F. *à faire* = It. *a fare*), to do: *a*, < L. *ad*, to; *faire* = It. *fare*, < L. *facere*, do: see *fact.* E. *ado* is of parallel formation.] 1. Anything done or to be done; that which requires action or effort; a moving interest; business; concern: as, this is an *affair* of great moment; a man of *affairs; affairs* of state.

Thy constellation is right apt
For this *affair.* *Shak.*, T. N., i. 4.

The nature of our popular institutions requires a numerous magistracy, for whom competent provision must be made, or we may be certain our *affairs* will always be committed to improper hands, and experience will teach us that no government costs so much as a bad one.
A. Hamilton, Continentalist, No. 6.

Services to those around in the small *affairs* of life may be, and often are, of a kind which there is equal pleasure in giving and receiving.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 102.

2. *pl.* Matters of interest or concern; particular doings or interests; specifically, pecuniary interests or relations: as, to meddle with a neighbor's *affairs;* his *affairs* are in an embarrassed state.

Not I, but my *affairs*, have made you wait.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 6.

3. An event or a performance; a particular action, operation, or proceeding; *milit.*, a partial or minor engagement or contest; a skirmish: as, when did this *affair* happen? an *affair* of honor, or of outposts.

In this little *affair* of the advanced posts, I am concerned to add that Lieut. B. was killed. *Wellington's Despatches.*

4. A private or personal concern; a special function, business, or duty.

Oh generous youth! my counsel take,
And warlike acts forbear;
Put on white gloves and lead folks out,
For that is your *affair.* *Lady M. W. Montagu.*

To marry a rich foreign nobleman of more than thrice her age was precisely her *affair.*
J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 102.

5. Thing; matter; concern: applied to anything made or existing, with a descriptive or qualifying term: as, this machine is a complicated *affair;* his anger is an *affair* of no consequence.

"They are offended," said Kristian Koppig, leaving the house, and wandering up to the little Protestant *affair* known as Christ Church.
G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 231.

6†. Endeavor; attempt.

And with his best *affair* obeyed the pleasure of the sun.
Chapman, Iliad, v. 503.

Affair of honor, a duel.

affamish† (a-fam′ish), *v. t.* or *i.* [< F. *affamer*, OF. *afamer, afemer* = Pr. *afamar* = It. *affamare*, starve, < L. *ad*, to, + *famis*, hunger: see *famish.*] To starve.

affamishment† (a-fam′ish-me̤nt), *n.* The act of starving, or the state of being starved.

Carried into the wilderness for the *affamishment* of his body. *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, iv.

affatuate† (a-fat̆′ṳ̄-āt), *v. t.* [< L. as if **affatuatus*, pp. of **affatuari*, < *ad*, to, + *fatuari*, be foolish. Cf. *infatuate.*] To infatuate. *Milton.*

affatuate, affatuated (a-fat̆′ṳ̄-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [< L. **affatuatus*, pp., after *infatuate, a.*, q. v.] Infatuated. [Obsolete or poetical.]

They . . . are so much *affatuated*, not with his person only, but with his palpable faults, and dote upon his deformities. *Milton*, Pref. to Eikonoklastes.

You'll see a hundred thousand spell-bound hearts
By art of witchcraft so *affatuate*,
That for his love they'd dress themselves in dowlas
And fight with men of steel.
Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Art., II., v. 2.

affear^1†, *v. t.* Same as *afear.*

affear^2†, *v. t.* Obsolete form of *affeer.*

affect^1 (a̤-fekt′), *v.* [< ME. *affecten*, < OF. *affecter*, < L. *affectare, adfectare*, strive after a thing, aim to do, aspire to, pursue, imitate with dissimulation, feign; also, in pass., be attacked by disease; freq. of *afficere, adficere*, act upon, influence: see *affect*^{2}, which is nearly allied to *affect*^{1}; the two verbs, with their derivatives, run into each other, and cannot be completely separated.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To aim at; aspire to; endeavor after.

In this point charge him home, that he *affects*
Tyrannical power. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 3.

But this proud man *affects* imperial sway.
Dryden, Iliad.

2. To use or adopt by preference; choose; prefer; tend toward habitually or naturally.

Musing Meditation most *affects*
The pensive secrecy of desart cell.
Milton, Comus, l. 386.

The peculiar costume which he *affected.*
Thackeray, Newcomes, I. 126. (*N. E. D.*)

The drops of every fluid *affect* a round figure.
Newton, Opticks.

3. To be pleased with; take pleasure in; fancy; like; love.

No profit grows where is no pleasure ta'en;—
In brief, sir, study what you most *affect.*
Shak., T. of the S., i. 1.

They [the Koreans] more particularly *affect* the flowering shrubs, to a comparative neglect of the annuals.
Science, V. 252.

Maria once told me, she did *affect* me.
Shak., T. N., ii. 5.

With two of them at once I am in love
Deeply and equally; the third of them
My silly brother here as much *affects.*
Chapman, The Blind Beggar.

4. To make a show of; put on a pretense of; assume the appearance of; pretend; feign: as, to *affect* ignorance.

I *affect* to be intoxicated with sights and suggestions, but I am not intoxicated. *Emerson*, Self-reliance.

5. To use as a model; imitate in any way.

Spenser, in *affecting* the ancients, writ no language.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

Nor can he, however laudatory of the masters he *affected* in youth, look upon other modern poets except with the complacency felt by one who listens to a stranger's rude handling of the native tongue.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 402.

6†. To resemble; smack of.

He hath a trick of Cœur-de-Lion's face;
The accent of his tongue *affecteth* him.
Shak., K. John, i. 1.

II.† *intrans.* 1. To incline; be disposed.—2. To make a show; put on airs; manifest affectation.

affect^2 (a̤-fekt′), *v. t.* [< L. *affectus*, pp. of *afficere, adficere*, act upon, influence, affect, attack with disease, lit. do to, < *ad*, to, + *facere*, do, make. Cf. *affect*^{1}.] 1. To act upon; produce an effect or a change upon; influence; move or touch: as, cold *affects* the body; loss *affects* our interests.

There was not a servant in the house whom she did not . . . infinitely *affect* with her counsell. *Evelyn*, Diary, 1635.

On the whole, certain kinds of particles *affect* certain parts of the spectrum. *Lockyer*, Spect. Anal., p. 142.

The whole character and fortune of the individual are *affected* by the least inequalities in the culture of the understanding. *Emerson*, Nature.

2†. To urge; incite. *Joye.*—3†. To render liable to a charge of; show to be chargeable with.

By the civil law, if a dowry with a wife be promised and not paid, the husband is not obliged to allow her alimony. But if her parents shall become insolvent by some misfortune, she shall have alimony, unless you can *affect* them with fraud. *Ayliffe*, Parergon (1726), p. 59.

4. To assign; allot; apply: now only in the passive.

One of the domestics was *affected* to his especial service.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, III. 8.

A considerable number of estates were *affected* to the use of the Imperial family under the name of appanages.
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 473.

= **Syn.** 1. To work upon; to concern, relate to, interest, bear upon; to melt, soften, subdue, change. *Affect* and *effect* are sometimes confused. To *affect* is to influence, concern; to *effect* is to accomplish or bring about.

affect^2† (a̤-fekt′), *n.* [< ME. *affect*, < L. *affectus*, *adfectus*, a state of mind or body produced by some (external) influence, esp. sympathy or love, < *afficere*, act upon, influence: see *affect*^{2}, *v.* *Affect, n.*, like *affection*, is formally a deriv. of *affect*^{2}, *v.*, but in usage it rests also in part upon *affect*^{1}.] 1. Affection; passion; sensation; inclination; inward disposition or feeling.

My gray-headed senate in the laws
Of strict opinion and severe dispute
Would tie the limits of our free *affects*,
Like superstitious Jews.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, i. 1.

Rachel, I hope I shall not need to urge
The sacred purity of our *affects.*
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, i.

The *affects* and passions of the heart.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 97.

2. State or condition of body; the way in which a thing is affected or disposed. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

affectate† (a-fek'tāt), *a.* [< L. *affectatus*, pp. of *affectare*: see *affect*^{1}.] Affected; marked by affectation. *Elyot*, Dict.

affectation (af-ek-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *affectatio(n-)*, a striving after, affectation, conceit, < *affectare*, [illegible], strive after, affect, imitate: see *affect*^{1}.] 1†. Strenuous pursuit or desire; earnest quest; a striving in the direction (of).

[illegible] of the crown.
Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, p. 293.

T[illegible] and in Fashion has very n[illegible] Sense and our Religion.
Steele, Spectator.

2. A striving for the appearance (of); pretense of the possession or character (of); effort for the reputation (of): as, an *affectation* of wit or of virtue; *affectation* of great wealth.

His arguments are stated with the utmost *affectation* of precision. *Macaulay*, Mill on Government.

In matters of taste the Anglo-Saxon mind seems always to have felt a painful distrust of itself, which it betrays either in an *affectation* of burly contempt or in a pretence of admiration equally insincere.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 395.

3. A striving for effect; artificiality of manner or conduct; effort to attract notice by pretense, assumption, or any peculiarity: as, his *affectations* are insufferable.

Affectation is an awkward and forced imitation of what should be genuine and easy, wanting the beauty that accompanies what is natural. *Locke*, Education.

The good sense and good taste which had weeded out *affectation* from moral and political treatises would, in the natural course of things, have effected a similar reform in the sonnet and the ode. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

4†. Affection; fondness.

Bonds of *affectation* . . . between man and wife.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, iv. 3.

affectationist (af-ek-tā'shon-ist), *n.* [< *affectation* + *-ist*.] One who indulges in affectation; one who is given to putting on airs.

It is just the kind of phrase to be petted, as it is, by certain *affectationists*. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 94.

affected^{1} (a-fek'ted), *p. a.* [< *affect*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}.] 1†. Beloved: as, "his *affected* Hercules," *Chapman*, Iliad, viii. 318.—2. Having an affection, disposition, or inclination of any kind; inclined or disposed: as, well *affected* to government or toward a project.

Made their minds evil *affected* against the brethren.
Acts xiv. 2.

How he doth stand *affected* to our purpose.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 1.

3. Assumed artificially; not natural: as, *affected* airs.

Of all his epistles, the least *affected* are those addressed to the dead or the unborn. *Macaulay*, Petrarch.

4. Given to affectation; assuming or pretending to possess characteristics which are not natural or real: as, an *affected* lady.

[illegible] often *affected*, from too great a desire to please. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, i.

=**Syn.** 3. Artificial, feigned, insincere.—4. Pretentious, self-conscious.

affected^{2} (a-fek'ted), *p. a.* [< *affect*^{2} + *-ed*^{2}; partly merged in *affected*^{1}.] 1. Acted upon; influenced; particularly, influenced injuriously; impaired; attacked, as by climate or disease.—2. In *her.*, same as *adfected*.—3. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, said of a benefice the collation of which is reserved to persons possessed of certain qualifications; specifically, when the pope, by some disposition of the benefice, prevents the regular collation and tacitly signifies his intention of himself providing for the benefice when it shall become vacant.

affectedly (a-fek'ted-li), *adv.* 1. In an affected or assumed manner; with affectation; hypocritically; with more show than reality: as, to [illegible], *affectedly* civil.

[illegible] as well as *affectedly* monarchical, [illegible] the sense of the past.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 7.

2† [illegible]; lovingly.

[illegible] pent in blood,
[illegible] *affectedly*
[illegible] Complaint, l. 48.

aff[illegible], *n.* The quality [illegible].

affecter [illegible] *affect*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] 1. One [illegible] assumes. 2†. One [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] *n.*, v. 1.

[illegible]

affectibility [illegible] The state of [illegible]

affectible (a-fek'ti-bl), *a.* [< *affect*^{1} + *-ible*.] Capable of being affected. [Rare.]

affecting^{1}† (a-fek'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *affect*^{1}.] 1. Loving; affectionate.—2. Using affectation; affected.

I never heard such a drawling-*affecting* rogue.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 1.

affecting^{2} (a-fek'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *affect*^{2}.] Having power to excite or move the feelings; tending to move the affections; pathetic: as, an *affecting* spectacle; an *affecting* speech.

I suppose you are surprised that I am not more sorrowful at parting with so many near relations; to be sure 'tis very *affecting*. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

=**Syn.** Moving, touching, impressive, stirring.

affectingly (a-fek'ting-li), *adv.* In an affecting manner; in a manner to excite emotion.

affection (a-fek'shon), *n.* [< ME. *affectiun*, *affection*, < OF. *affection*, < L. *affectio(n-)*, a state of mind or feeling, especially a favorable state, love, affection, < *afficere*, *adficere*, act upon, influence: see *affect*^{2}. *Affection* is formally a deriv. of *affect*^{2}, but in usage it rests also in part on *affect*^{1}.] 1. The state of having one's feelings affected; bent or disposition of mind; phase of mental disposition; feeling.

Beware chiefly of two *affections*, fear and love.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Affection is applicable to an unpleasant as well as a pleasant state of the mind when impressed by any object or quality. *Cogan*, On the Passions, i. § 1.

Specifically—(*a*) A general name for that class of feelings which bear an immediate relation of attraction or hostility toward other persons, and even toward things, as love, esteem, gratitude, hatred, jealousy, etc. This use of the term is most frequent in ethical discussions, as in the common distinction between *benevolent* and *malevolent* affections.

The *affections* and the reason are both undoubtedly necessary factors in morality, but the initiation is not in the reason, but in the *affections*.
Fowler, Shaftesbury and Hutcheson, p. 217.

The hues of sunset make life great; so the *affections* make some little web of cottage and fireside populous, important, and filling the main space in our history.
Emerson, Success.

(*b*) Desire; inclination; appetite; propensity, good or evil: as, virtuous or vile *affections*. Rom. i. 26; Gal. v. 24. (*c*†) One of the passions or violent emotions.

Most wretched man,
That to *affections* does the bridle lend.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 34.

2. A settled good will, love, or zealous attachment: as, the *affection* of a parent for his child: generally followed by *for*, sometimes by *to* or *toward*, before the object.

Affection turn'd to hatred threatens mischief.
Ford, Lady's Trial, ii. 2.

[Essex] desired to inspire, not gratitude, but *affection*.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

I think no modern writer has inspired his readers with such *affection to* his own personality.
Emerson, Sir W. Scott.

3†. Natural instinct or impulse; sympathy.

Affection,
Master of passion, sways it to the mood
Of what it likes, or loathes. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

4†. Prejudice; bias.

"Well," he says, "a woman may not reign in England." "Better in England than anywhere, as it shall well appear to him that without *affection* will consider the kind of regiment." *Bp. Aylmer*, Harborough for Faithful Subjects.

5. A modification; the effect or result of action upon a thing; especially, in *psychol.*, a passive modification of consciousness.

All *affections* of consciousness we term sensations.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 91.

6. In *metaph.* (translation of Gr. *πάθος*, suffering), one of those qualities of bodies by which they directly affect the senses: often improperly extended to other properties of bodies.

I distinguish extension and figure by the title of the mathematical *affections* of matter. *D. Stewart.*

The so-called forces of nature have been well and truly spoken of as the moods or *affections* of matter.
W. L. Carpenter, Energy in Nature, p. 1.

7. A disease, or the condition of being diseased; a morbid or abnormal state of body or mind: as, a gouty *affection*; hysteric *affection*.

And, truly, waking dreams were, more or less,
An old and strange *affection* of the house.
Tennyson, The Princess, i.

I have been thinking . . . of the singular *affection* to which you are subject.
O. W. Holmes, Mortal Antipathy, xvi.

8. In *painting*, a lively representation of passion. *Wotton.* [Rare.]—9†. Affectation.

Pleasant without scurrility, witty without *affection*.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 1.

=**Syn.** 2. *Attachment*, *Fondness*, etc. (see *love*), tenderness, partiality, [illegible] see *passion*.

affection (a-fek'shon), *v. t.* [= F. *affectionner*; from the noun.] To love; have an affection for. [Rare.]

But can you *affection* the 'oman?
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1.

affectional (a-fek'shon-al), *a.* Relating to or implying affection; relating to the affections.

God has made women, as men, compound creatures, with a fivefold nature; and it cannot be that either side, physical, mental, moral, *affectional*, or spiritual, can suffer loss without injury to the whole.
Quoted in *Sex and Education*, p. 172.

affectionate (a-fek'shon-āt), *a.* [< *affection* + *-ate*^{2}; suggested by F. *affectionné*, pp. of *affectionner*: see *affection*, *v.*] 1. Having great love or affection; warmly attached; fond; kind; loving: as, an *affectionate* brother.

Her father appears to have been as bad a father as a very honest, *affectionate*, and sweet-tempered man can well be. *Macaulay*, Madame D'Arblay.

2†. Devoted in feeling; zealous.

In their love of God, and desire to please him, men can never be too *affectionate*. *Bp. Sprat*, Sermons.

3. Characterized by or manifesting affection; possessing or indicating love; tender; warm-hearted: as, the *affectionate* care of a parent.

He [Lord Russell] had sent to Kettlewell an *affectionate* message from the scaffold. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xiv.

Victor Emmanuel was a man of strong family feeling and *affectionate* disposition.
E. Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 152.

4†. Strongly disposed or inclined: with *to*.

Affectionate to the war with France.
Bacon, Hist. of Hen. VII.

5†. Biased; partizan.=**Syn.** Warm-hearted, tender-hearted, attached, devoted.

affectionate† (a-fek'shon-āt), *v. t.* or *i.* To affect; be affected, inclined, or disposed.

Be kindly *affectionated* one to another.
Cambridge N. T., 1683 (Rom. xii. 10).

Give me but ten days respite, and I will reply,
Which or to whom myself *affectionates*.
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

affectionately (a-fek'shon-āt-li), *adv.* 1. In an affectionate manner; with affection; fondly; tenderly; kindly.

Being *affectionately* desirous of you. 1 Thes. ii. 8.

2†. In a biased manner; in the manner of a partizan.

He doth in that place *affectionately* and unjustly reprove both the Bishop of Rome and Alexandria.
Abp. Whitgift, Works, II. 185.

affectionateness (a-fek'shon-āt-nes), *n.* The quality of being affectionate; fondness; good will; affection.

Dryden and Pope, however, kept their strength for satire and invective, and this style does not easily comport with hearty *affectionateness*.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 587.

affectioned (a-fek'shond), *p. a.* [< *affection* + *-ed*^{2}. Cf. *affectionate*.] 1. Having a certain disposition of feeling; disposed. [Archaic.]

Be kindly *affectioned* one to another. Rom. xii. 10.

A man meanelie learned himselfe, but not meanely *affectioned* to set forward learning in others.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 133.

2†. Affected; conceited.

An *affectioned* ass, that cons state without book.
Shak., T. N., ii. 3.

affectious† (a-fek'shus), *a.* [< *affection* + *-ous*. Cf. *affectuous*.] Affectionate; cordial.

Heretofore my deare, deare wife, and dearest sonnes,
Let me ingirt you with my last embrace:
And in your cheekes impresse a fare-well kisse,
Kisse of true kindness and *affectious* love.
Tragedy of Nero (1607).

affective (a-fek'tiv), *a.* [< ML. *affectivus*, < L. *affectus*, pp. of *afficere*, affect: see *affect*^{2}.] 1. Affecting or exciting emotion; suited to affect. [Rare.]

A preacher more instructive than *affective*.
Bp. Burnet, Own Times (1689), iv.

2. Pertaining to the affections; emotional.

Without epilepsy she would have a condition of the *affective* power of the mind which is so deficient as to lessen responsibility. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 375.

Affective quality. Same as *affection*, 6.

affectively (a-fek'tiv-li), *adv.* In an affective manner; as regards the affections. [Rare.]

affector, *n.* See *affecter*.

affectual† (a-fek'tū-al), *a.* [< L. *affectus*, mental disposition, desire (see *affect*^{2}, *n.*), + *-al*.] Pertaining to or consisting in disposition or desire; emotional; affectional; earnest.

God hath beholden your *affectuall* devocyon fro heaven.
Caxton, Golden Legend, p. 389.

Lust not only *affectual*, but actual, is dispensed with.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 205.

affectuous† (a-fek'tū-us), *a.* [= F. *affectueux*, < L. *affectuosus*, < *affectus*, affection, mood: see *affect*^{2}, *n.*] Marked by passion or affection; earnest; affectionate; affecting: as, "made such *affectuous* labour," *Fabian*, vii.

affectuously† (a-fek'tṳ̄-us-li), *adv.* Passionately; zealously; affectionately.

St. Remigius prayed so *affectuously*. *Fabian.*

affeeble† (a-fē'bl), *v. t.* [Late ME. *affeeble*, < OF. *afeblir*, *afeblier*, < *a*, to, + *feblier*, weaken, < *feble*, feeble: see *feeble*.] To enfeeble.

affeer (a-fēr'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *affear*; < ME. *afferen*, *affuren*, < AF. *afferer*, *aferer*, OF. *affeurer*, *afeurer*, earlier *aforer* = Sp. *aforar*, < ML. *afforare*, fix the price or market value, assess, value, < L. *ad*, to, + *forum*, market; ML. also market price, fixed rate: see *forum*.] **1.** In *law*, to assess or settle, as an amercement or arbitrary fine.

That the constables in every parish should collect the money *affered* (assessed) in each parish to be delivered to the captain, who was bound to return any overplus unexpended. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 696, note.

2. To confirm: as, "the title is *affeer'd*," *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3.

Also spelled *affere*.

affeerer, *n.* See *affeeror*.

affeering-man (a-fēr'ing-man), *n.* An affeeror.

affeerment (a-fēr'ment), *n.* The act of affeering or assessing an amercement according to the circumstances of the case.

affeeror, affeerer (a-fēr'or, -ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *affearer*; < ME. **afferer*, *affurer*, -*our*, < AF. **affereur*, -*our*, OF. *affeureur*, *aforeur*, < ML. *afforator*, < *afforare*: see *affeer*.] One who affeers; a person sworn to assess arbitrary fines to what seems a reasonable amount.

Affenthaler (äf'en-tä-lėr), *n.* [G. (sc. *wein*, wine): so called from the village *Affenthal*, in Baden.] A red wine made in Baden. It is one of the most esteemed of the Markgräfler wines.

afferent (af'e-rent), *a.* [< L. *afferen(t-)s*, ppr. of *afferre*, *adferre*, carry to, < *ad*, to, + *ferre*, carry, bear.] Bringing; carrying to or toward; conveying inward. Used in *physiol.* as the opposite of *efferent*, and said (*a*) of veins which convey blood from the periphery to the physiological center of the blood-circulation; (*b*) of those lymphatic vessels which enter a lymphatic gland, as opposed to those which leave it; and chiefly (*c*) of those nerves which have a sensory or esthesodic function, conveying an impulse from the periphery to a ganglionic center of the nervous system. In the case of nerves, *afferent* is nearly synonymous with *sensory*, as opposed to *motor*. The term is also applied to the function of these nerves, and to that which they convey: as, an *afferent* impulse.

Having arrived at this notion of an impulse travelling along a nerve, we readily pass to the conception of a sensory nerve as a nerve which, when active, brings an impulse to a central organ, or is *afferent*; and of a motor nerve, as a nerve which carries away an impulse from the organ, or is efferent. It is very convenient to use these terms to denote the two great classes of nerves; for . . . there are *afferent* nerves which are not sensory, while there may be in man, and certainly are in animals, efferent nerves which are not motor, in the sense of inducing muscular contraction. *Huxley*, Physiol., p. 289.

afferme†, *v. t.* Obsolete form of *affirm*. *Chaucer.*

affettuoso (äf-fet-tö-ō'sō), *a.* [It., affectionate, kind, tender, < L. *affectuosus*: see *affectuous*.] Tender; affecting: in *music*, designating a movement which is to be sung or played softly and affectingly.

affiance (a-fī'ans), *n.* [< ME. *affiance*, *afiance*, *affyance*, -*aunce*, < OF. *afiance*, < *afier*, *affier*, trust in, > ME. *afien*, *affien*: see *affy* and *-ance*.] **1.** Trust; confidence; reliance.

The Christian looks to God with implicit *affiance*. *Hammond.*

> Lancelot, my Lancelot, thou in whom I have
> Most love and most *affiance*.
> *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. The pledging of faith, as in contracting marriage; a solemn engagement; a marriage contract.

> Accord of friendes, consent of Parents sought,
> *Affyaunce* made, my happinesse begonne.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. iv. 21.

3. Affinity; intimate relation; connection.

In defiance of his church and not in *affiance* with it. *H. James*, Subs. and Shad., p. 198.

affiance (a-fī'ans), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *affianced*, ppr. *affiancing*. [< OF. *afiancer*; from the noun.] **1.** To betroth; bind by promise of marriage: as, to *affiance* a daughter; to *affiance* one's self.

> In me behold the Prince,
> Your countryman, *affianced* years ago
> To the Lady Ida. *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

2. To assure by pledge or promise. [Rare.]

> Stranger! whoe'er thou art, securely rest
> *Affianced* in my faith, a friendly guest.
> *Pope*, Odyssey, xv. 305.

affiancer (a-fī'an-sėr), *n.* One who affiances; one who makes a contract of marriage between parties.

affiant (a-fī'ant), *n.* [< OF. *affiant*, ppr. of *affier*, pledge one's faith: see *affy* and *-ant*^{1}.] In *law*, one who makes an affidavit. [United States.]

affiche†, *v. t.* See *affitch*.

affiche (a-fēsh'), *n.* [F., < *afficher*, OF. *aficher*, *afichier*, fasten to, > ME. *affiche*: see *affitch* and *affix*.] A paper of any kind pasted or affixed to a wall, post, etc., to be read by passers-by; a poster.

affidation†, affidature† (af-i-dā'shon, af'i-dā-tūr), *n.* [< ML. *affidare*, pledge: see *affy* and *affiance*.] A mutual contract of fidelity.

affidavit (af-i-dā'vit), *n.* [ML., he has made oath, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *affidare*, make oath: see *affy* and *affiance*.] A written declaration upon oath; a statement of facts in writing signed by the affiant, and sworn to or confirmed by a declaration before a notary public, a magistrate, or other authorized officer. Affidavits are usually required when evidence is to be laid before a judge or court on a motion or summary application, as distinguished from a trial of the merits of the cause. The word is sometimes loosely used of an oral declaration under oath.

affie†, *v.* See *affy*.

affile†, *v. t.* [< ME. *affilen*, *afilen*, *affylen*, < OF. *afiler*, later *affiler*, to sharpen, also to deck, mod. F. *affiler*, < ML. **affilare* (in deriv.), bring to an edge, < L. *ad*, to, + *filum*, thread, ML. also edge: see *file*^{3}.] To polish; sharpen.

> He moste preche and well *affyle* his tunge.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 714.

affiliable (a-fil'i-a-bl), *a.* [< ML. as if **affiliabilis*, < *affiliare*: see *affiliate*.] Capable of being affiliated; chargeable as result or effect: with *on* or *upon*.

The distribution of sediment and other geological processes which these marine currents effect, are *affiliable upon* the force which the sun radiates. *H. Spencer*, First Principles, § 69.

affiliate (a-fil'i-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *affiliated*, ppr. *affiliating*. [< ML. *affiliatus*, pp. of *affiliare*, *adfiliare* (> F. *affilier*), adopt as a son, < L. *ad*, to, + *filius*, son, *filia*, daughter.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To adopt; receive into a family as a son or daughter; hence, to bring into intimate association or close connection.

Is the soul *affiliated* to God, or is it estranged and in rebellion? *I. Taylor.*

2. In *law*, to fix the paternity of, as a bastard child: with *upon*: as, the mother *affiliated* her child *upon* John Doe. Hence—**3.** To connect in the way of descent or derivation: with *upon*.

Ethical requirements may here be to such extent *affiliated upon* physical necessities, as to give them a partially scientific authority. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 108.

4. To associate; receive or establish on terms of fellowship.

Men who have a voice in public affairs are at once *affiliated* with one or other of the great parties between which society is divided. *Lowell*, Democracy.

He [Lassalle] hoped the party of progress would *affiliate* itself with him. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 63.

Austria and . . . the *affiliated* Governments of the Peninsula. *E. Dicey*, Victor Emmanuel, p. 137.

Affiliated societies, local societies connected with a central society or with one another.

II. *intrans.* To associate; consort; be intimately united in action or interest.

The political organization with which the blacks now naturally *affiliate* is restrained, by fear of Caucasian sentiment, from giving this element the prominence it numerically deserves. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 436.

affiliation (a-fil-i-ā'shon), *n.* [< F. *affiliation*, < ML. *affiliatio(n-)*, *adfiliatio(n-)*, < *affiliare*: see *affiliate*.] **1.** Adoption; association in the same family or society; hence, consanguinity or kinship of feeling or character.

There are a number of *affiliations* which were of at least equal antiquity with Adoption, and which, I suspect, served its object even more completely in very ancient times. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 98.

So intense is our sense of *affiliation* with their nature, that we speak of them universally as our fathers. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 221.

2. Association in general; relation; connection; friendship; alliance.

The merry gallants of a French colonial military service which had grown gross by *affiliation* with Spanish-American frontier life. *G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 4.

The population [of the disputed territory on the western boundary of Afghanistan] is sparse, with few *affiliations* with the Afghans. *Science*, V. 359.

3. In *law*, the act of imputing or of determining the paternity of a child, and the fixing upon the father the obligation to provide for its maintenance. Hence—**4.** The fathering of a thing upon any one; the assignment of anything to its origin; connection by way of derivation or descent: with *upon*.

The relationship of the sense of smell to the fundamental organic actions is traceable, not only through its association upon the sense of taste, but is traceable directly. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol.

affinal (a-fī'nal), *a.* [< L. *affinis* (see *affine*^{1}) + *-al*.] Related by affinity; derived from the same source: as, *affinal* tribes or products. [Rare.]

affine^1 (a-fīn'), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *affin*, *afin*, "a kinsman or allie, one with whom affinity is had or contracted" (Cotgrave), < L. *affinis*, neighboring, related by marriage, one related by marriage, < *ad*, to, + *finis*, border, end: see *fine*^{1}, and cf. *affinity*.] **I.** *a.* Related; akin; affined.

II. *n.* A relative by marriage; one akin.

affine^2**†** (a-fīn'), *v. t.* [< F. *affiner*, OF. *afiner* = Pr. Sp. *afinar* = It. *affinare*, < ML. *affinare*, refine, < L. *ad*, to, + ML. *finus* (> OF. *fin*, etc.), fine: see *fine*^{2}.] To refine. *Holland.*

affined (a-fīnd'), *a.* [< *affine*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}.] **1.** Joined by affinity or any close tie; akin; allied; confederated.

> For then, the bold and coward,
> The wise and fool, the artist and unread,
> The hard and soft, seem all *affin'd* and kin.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.
>
> If partially *affin'd*, or leagu'd in office,
> Thou dost deliver more or less than truth,
> Thou art no soldier. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3.

2†. Bound or obligated by affinity or some intimate relation.

> Now, sir, be judge yourself,
> Whether I in any just term am *affin'd*
> To love the Moor. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 1.

3. In *zoöl.*, joined in natural affinity; having affinity; allied homologically and morphologically; related in structural character.

Birds are homologically related, or naturally allied or *affined*, according to the sum of like structural characters. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 68.

affinitative (a-fin'i-tā-tiv), *a.* [< L. *affinita(t-)s*, affinity, + *-ive*.] Of the nature of affinity: as, an *affinitative* resemblance. *N. E. D.*

affinitatively (a-fin'i-tā-tiv-li), *adv.* By means of affinity; as regards affinity.

affinition (af-i-nish'on), *n.* [< *affine*^{1} + *-ition*. Cf. *define*, *definition*.] The state or quality of being affined; mental affinity or attraction. [Rare.]

affinitive (a-fin'i-tiv), *a.* [< *affinity* + *-ive*. Cf. *definitive*.] Characterized by affinity; closely related. *N. E. D.*

affinity (a-fin'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *affinities* (-tiz). [< ME. *afinite*, *affinite*, < OF. *afinite*, F. *affinité*, < L. *affinita(t-)s*, < *affinis*, neighboring, related by marriage: see *affine*^{1}, *affined*.] **1.** An artificial relationship between persons of different blood, regarded as analogous to consanguinity; the relation between families or individuals created by intermarriage (excluding that between the married persons), by legal adoption, or by sponsorship; more especially, the relation between a husband or wife and the kindred of the other spouse. In the Jewish, Roman, and canon laws, affinity by marriage or adoption is a bar to marriage within certain degrees, equally with consanguinity; and on this ground rests the prohibition of marriage with a deceased wife's sister in Great Britain. The canon law treats unlawful sexual intercourse as creating the same affinity with marriage. The relationship of godparents and godchildren, called *spiritual affinity*, is not now considered a bar to marriage, as it was before the Council of Trent, which made no provision on the subject.

Solomon made *affinity* with Pharaoh, king of Egypt, and took Pharaoh's daughter. 1 Ki. iii. 1.

2†. Intercourse; acquaintance; companionship.

About forty years past, I began a happy *affinity* with William Cranmer. *Burton.*

Hence—**3.** A natural liking for, or attraction to, a person or thing; a natural drawing or inclination; an inherent mutual liking or attraction.

Some transcendent, unborn *affinity*, by which we are linked to things above the range of mere nature. *Bushnell*, Nat. and the Supernat., p. 68.

4. Inherent likeness or agreement as between things; essential or specific conformity; intimate resemblance or connection.

The perception of real *affinities* between events (that is to say, of ideal *affinities*, for those only are real) enables the poet thus to make free with the most imposing forms and phenomena of the world, and to assert the predominance of the soul. *Emerson*, Nature.

5. In *chem.*, that force by which the atoms of bodies of dissimilar nature unite in certain definite proportions to form a compound different in its nature from any of its constituents: called distinctively *chemical* or *elective affinity*. The word has lost its original meaning, and now signifies nothing more than chemical force. See *chemical*.

Affinity is neither the gases nor their product, but a power which renders the product possible. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 25.

6. In *biol.*, morphological and implied genetic relationship, resulting in a resemblance in general plan or structure, or in the essential structural parts, existing between two organisms or groups of organisms; true and near structural relationship, predicable of two or more organisms morphologically related, however diverse physiologically.

> At first [illegible] Carnivora with marsupials [illegible] Evolutionist, p. 24.

7. In *psychol.*, that in ideas which renders them capable of being associated in the mind, as their similarity or coadjacency. The *law of the affinity of* [illegible] the law of continuity of notions, according to which two notions cannot be so similar but that it is possible to find a third intermediate between them.

8. In *geom.*, the relationship between two figures in the same plane which correspond to each other, point to point and straight line to straight line, any point of the one lying in a fixed direction from the corresponding point of the other, and at a distance from it proportional to its distance from a fixed line, called the *axis of affinity*, the direction of which is that of lines joining corresponding points.

affirm (a̤-fėrm′), *v.* [Formerly *afferm*, but now spelled so as to approach the L.; < ME. *affermen, afermen*, < OF. *afermer, affermer*, later *affirmer*, affirm, avouch, mod. F. *affermer* = Pr. *affermar* = Sp. *afirmar* = Pg. *affirmar* = It. *affirmare*, < L. *affirmare, adfirmare*, present as fixed, aver, affirm, < *ad*, to, + *firmare*, make firm, < *firmus*, firm: see *firm*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To state or assert positively; tell with confidence; aver; declare to be a fact; maintain as true: opposed to *deny*.

> One Jesus, which was dead, whom Paul *affirmed* to be alive. Acts xxv. 19.

> The gentleman came up, and asked pardon for having disturbed us, *affirming* that he was ignorant of our being so near. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, viii.

2. To make firm; establish, confirm, or ratify: as, the appellate court *affirmed* the judgment.

Syn. 1. *Assert, Affirm, Declare*, etc. See *assert*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To declare or assert positively or solemnly.

> Not that I so *affirm*, though so it seem
> To thee, who hast thy dwelling here on earth.
> *Milton*, P. L., viii. 117.

> All books that get fairly into the vital air of the world were written by the . . . *affirming* and advancing class, who utter what tens of thousands feel though they cannot say. *Emerson*, Books.

2. To declare solemnly before a court or magistrate, but without oath (a practice allowed where the affirmant has scruples against taking an oath); make a legal affirmation. See *affirmation*.

affirmable (a̤-fėr′ma̤-bl), *a.* [< *affirm* + *-able*.] Capable of being affirmed, asserted, or declared: followed by *of*: as, an attribute *affirmable of* every just man.

affirmably (a̤-fėr′ma̤-bli), *adv.* In a way capable of affirmation.

affirmance (a̤-fėr′mans), *n.* [< OF. *affermance, afermance*, < *affermer, afermer*, affirm: see *affirm*.] **1.** The act of affirming; asseveration; assertion.

> E'en when sober truth prevails throughout,
> They swear it, till *affirmance* breeds a doubt.
> *Cowper*, Conversation, l. 66.

2. Confirmation; ratification.

> [illegible] are liable to the king's *affirmance* or reversal. *Brougham*.

3. In *law*: (*a*) The confirmation by an appellate court of the adjudication of a lower court [illegible]. (*b*) Confirmation of a voidable act.

affirmant (a̤-fėr′mant), *n.* [< L. *affirman(t-)s*, ppr. of *affirmare*: see *affirm*.] **1.** One who affirms. [illegible] **2.** In *law*, one who makes [illegible] of taking an oath.

affirmation (af-ėr-mā′shon), *n.* [< L. *affirmatio(n-)*, [illegible], affirm: see *affirm*.] **1.** The [illegible] something is, or is true; the as[illegible] character to an object: [illegible] *negation*. [illegible]

2 [illegible]; a proposition that [illegible]; averment; assertion.

> [illegible]

3. [illegible]; establishment [illegible]

> [illegible]

4. In *law*, the solemn declaration made by Quakers, Moravians, or others conscientiously opposed to taking oaths, in cases where an oath is generally required. False affirmations made by such persons are punishable in the same way as perjury.

affirmative (a̤-fėr′ma̤-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *affirmatyff*, n., < OF. *affirmatif*, F. *affirmatif, -ive*, a., *affirmative*, n., < L. *affirmativus*, < *affirmatus*, pp. of *affirmare*: see *affirm*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Characterized by affirmation or assertion; assertive; positive in form; not negative: as, an *affirmative* proposition; *affirmative* principles. In *formal logic*, the distinction of *affirmative* and *negative* propositions relates not to the nature of what is asserted, but only to the form of the proposition, which is called affirmative if it contains no negative particle.

Hence—**2.** Positive in manner; confident; dogmatic.

> Be not confident and *affirmative* in an uncertain matter. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, p. 102.

3. Giving affirmation or assent; confirmatory; ratifying; concurring; agreeing: as, an *affirmative* decree or judgment by an appellate court; an *affirmative* answer to a request.

II. *n.* **1.** That which affirms or asserts; a positive proposition or averment: as, two negatives make an *affirmative*.

> Your four negatives make your two *affirmatives*. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1.

2. That which gives affirmation or assent; the agreeing or concurring part or side: with the definite article: as, to support *the affirmative*; to vote in *the affirmative* (that is, in favor of the affirmative side), as in a legislative body.

> A government is perfect of which *the affirmative* can be truly stated in answering these questions. *Brougham*.

3. In *judicial proceedings*, the side which, whether in itself an affirmation or a negation, requires first to be supported by proof, presumption in the absence of proof being against it; the side which has the burden of proof.—**4.** *Naut.*, the signal-flag or pendant by which assent is expressed.

affirmatively (a̤-fėr′ma̤-tiv-li), *adv.* **1.** In an affirmative manner; by express declaration; positively; expressly.—**2.** In the affirmative mode; by asserting that a disputed or doubtful thing is: opposed to *negatively*.

> I believe in God. First, in God *affirmatively*, I believe he is; against atheism. Secondly, in God exclusively, not in gods; as against polytheism and idolatry. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, i.

affirmatory (a̤-fėr′ma̤-tō̤-ri), *a.* [< LL. as if **affirmatorius*, < *affirmator*, an affirmer, < L. *affirmare*: see *affirm*.] **1.** Affirmative; assertive.

> An oath may as well sometimes be *affirmatory* as promissory. *Hobbes*, Gov. and Society, ii. § 20.

2. Dependent upon an affirmative principle: as, an *affirmatory* syllogism. *De Morgan.*

affirmer (a̤-fėr′mėr), *n.* One who affirms.

> The burthen of the proof in law resteth upon the *affirmer*. *Bp. Bramhall*, Schism Guarded, p. 280.

affitch†, *v. t.* [< ME. *affitche, afficche, affiche*, < OF. *aficher, afichier*, mod. F. *afficher* = Pr. *aficar*, *afiquar* = Sp. *afijar* = It. *afficcare*, < ML. as if **affigicare*, a freq. form equiv. to *affixare*, freq. of L. *affigere, adfigere*, fasten to, affix: see *affix*, and cf. *fitch*³, *fix*.] To fasten to; affix.

> The platis of gold, the whiche he hadde *affitchide*. *Wyclif*, 2 Ki. xviii. 16. (*N. E. D.*)

affix (a̤-fiks′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *affixed* (formerly often and still occasionally *affixt*), ppr. *affixing*. [< ML. *affixare*, freq. of L. *affigere, adfigere*, pp. *affixus, adfixus*, fasten to, < *ad*, to, + *figere*, fasten, fix. The older form in E. was *affitch*, q. v.] To fix; fasten, join, or attach; conjoin, add, or append; make an adjunct or part of: followed by *to*.

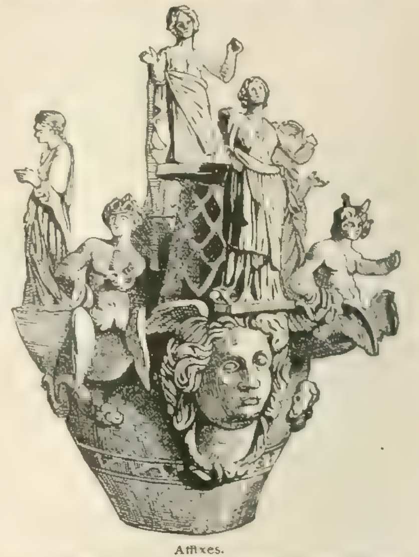
> Archbishop Whitgift was the first to *affix* his name to the death warrant. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 226.

> As plants became more highly developed and *affixed to* the ground, they would be compelled to be anemophilous in order to intercross. *Darwin*, Cross and Self Fertilization, p. [illegible]

> We hesitate at doing Spenser so great an honor as to think that he intended by his allegory the sense we *affix* to it. *Emerson*, Art.

Syn. *Add, Affix, Annex*, etc. (see *add*), suffix, superadd, [illegible], fasten on, join.

affix (af′iks), *n.* [< F. *affixe*, a. and n., < L. [illegible], *adfixus*, pp.: see *affix*, *v.*] **1.** That which is [illegible], attached, or added; an addition or [illegible]ment. **2.** In *philol.*, a syllable or letter, [illegible] or suffix, attached to a word or a verbal [illegible] stem, as in good-*ness*, veri-*fy*, civil-*ize*, [illegible] *un*-con form-*able*. **3.** In *decorative art*, [illegible] feature, as a figure, a flower, or [illegible] added for ornament to a vessel or [illegible], to an architectural feature, etc.: used especially with reference to ceramics and bronzes. Decoration of this kind is characteristic of the famous Palissy ware, which is adorned with affixes in the shape of serpents, lizards, fishes, and the like; and modern ceramic ware of both fine and ordinary quality is often ornamented with flowers, figures, etc., in relief. The most beautiful examples of the artistic use of affixes are, however, to be sought among Japanese bronzes.



Affixes.
Italo-Greek Vase in the Campana Collection, Louvre Museum.
(From "L'Art pour Tous.")

affixal (af′iks-a̤l), *a.* [< *affix*, *n.*, + *-al*.] Pertaining to an affix; having the character of an affix. [Rare.]

affixation (af-iks-ā′shon), *n.* [< ML. as if **affixatio(n-)*, < *affixare*: see *affix*, *v.*] The act of affixing, attaching, or appending; affixion. [Rare.]

affixion (a-fik′shon), *n.* [< L. *affixio(n-)*, *adfixio(n-)*, < *affigere, adfigere*: see *affix*, *v.*] The act of affixing, or the state of being affixed. [Rare.]

> In his scourging, in his *affixion*, in his transfixion. *Bp. Hall*, Sermon, Gal. ii. 20.

affixture (a-fiks′t̤ūr), *n.* [< *affix* + *-ture*, after *fixture*.] **1.** The act of affixing; attachment.—**2.** That which is affixed. [Rare.]

afflate† (a-flāt′), *v. t.* [< L. *afflatus*, pp. of *afflare, adflare*, blow on, < *ad*, to, + *flare*, blow: see *blow*¹.] To breathe on; inspire.

afflation (a-flā′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **afflatio(n-)*, < *afflare, adflare*: see *afflatus*.] A blowing or breathing on; inspiration.

afflatus (a-flā′tus), *n.* [< L. *afflatus, adflatus*, < *afflare, adflare*, blow on: see *afflate*.] **1.** A blowing or breathing on, as of wind; a breath or blast of wind. [Rare or unused.]—**2.** An impelling mental force acting from within; supernal impulse or power, as of prophecy or expression; religious, poetic, or oratorical inspiration. Often spoken of as the *divine afflatus*, a translation of the Latin *afflatus divinus*, inspiration.

> The poet writing against his genius will be like a prophet without his *afflatus*. *J. Spence*, The Odyssey.

affleuré (a-flė-rā′), *a.* [F., pp. of *affleurer* (Pr. *aflourar*), make level or flush, < *à fleur* = Pr. *a flour* = Pg. *a flor* = It. *a fior*, on a level, even, flush: appar. < L. *ad florem*: *ad*, to, at; *florem*, acc. of *flos*, flower, in the later sense of 'upper surface' (see *flower*), in this sense perhaps associated with, if not derived from, G. *flur* = E. *floor*, q. v.] In *decorative art*, sunk to a level with the surface; not projecting: said of a medallion, a disk, or other ornamental adjunct, inlaid as part of a design.

afflict (a-flikt′), *v. t.* [In earlier form *aflight*, q. v.; < L. *afflictare, adflictare*, trouble, agitate, vex greatly, intensive of *affligere, adfligere*, pp. *afflictus, adflictus*, beat down, dash to the ground, < *ad*, to, + *fligere*, beat, strike, prob. akin to E. *blow*³, a stroke, hit.] **1**†. To strike down; prostrate; overthrow; rout.

> And, reassembling our *afflicted* powers,
> Consult how we may henceforth most offend
> Our enemy. *Milton*, P. L., i. 186.

2. To distress with mental or bodily pain; trouble greatly or grievously; harass or torment: as, to be *afflicted* with the gout, or by persecution.

> Ye shall not *afflict* any widow or fatherless child. Ex. xxii. 22.

There is no community free from a multitude of croakers and alarmists, . . . who *afflict* the patience and conscience of all good Christians within the reach of their influence. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., II. 118.

The *afflicted* voice of the country, in its hour of danger, has charmed down with a sweet persuasion the angry passions of the day. *Everett*, Orations, I. 379.

=**Syn.** *Afflict, Distress, Trouble, Harass, Torment*; try, pain, hurt, plague, persecute. Of these words, *afflict* implies the most spiritual effect, the greatest depth and continuance of sorrow. To *distress* is a more outward act, bringing one into straitness of circumstances or feeling, so that there is more anxiety for the future, while perhaps the *afflicted* person knows the full measure of his loss and is wholly occupied with the past. To *trouble* is a lighter act, involving perhaps confusion or uncertainty of mind, and especially embarrassment. *Harass*, as applied to mind or body, suggests the infliction of the weariness that comes from the continuance or repetition of trying experiences, so that there is not time for rest. *Torment* implies the infliction of acute pain, physical or mental, and is frequently used in the sense of *harassing* by frequent return. The use of *afflicted* otherwise than of persons severally or collectively is highly figurative or poetic: as, my *afflicted* fortunes; the other words have freer figurative use. See *affliction.*

O ye *afflicted* ones who lie
Steeped to the lips in misery.
Longfellow, Goblet of Life.

I come to visit the *afflicted* spirits
Here in the prison. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 3.

Myself *distress'd*, an exile, and unknown,
Debarr'd from Europe, and from Asia thrown,
In Libyan deserts wander thus alone.
Dryden, Æneid, i. 531.

For my own part I should be very much *troubled* were I endowed with this divining quality.
Addison, Spectator, No. 7.

Nature, oppress'd and *harass'd* out with care,
Sinks down to rest. *Addison*, Cato, v. 1.

The sight of any of the house of York
Is as a fury to *torment* my soul.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 3.

afflict† (a̤-flikt′), *p. a.* [In earlier form *aflight*, q. v.; < L. *afflictus, adflictus*, pp.: see the verb.] Afflicted; distressed.

afflict†, *n.* [< *afflict, v.*] Conflict; struggle.

The life of man upon earth is nothing else than a "warfare" and continual *afflict* with her ghostly enemies.
Becon, Fasting (ed. 1844), p. 542. (*N. E. D.*)

afflictedness (a̤-flik′ted-nes), *n.* The state of being afflicted; affliction.

Thou art deceived if thou thinkest that God delights in the *afflictedness* of his creatures.
Bp. Hall, Balm of Gilead, ii. § 6.

afflicter (a̤-flik′tėr), *n.* One who afflicts or causes pain of body or of mind.

afflictingly (a̤-flik′ting-li), *adv.* In an afflicting manner.

affliction (a̤-flik′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *affliccioun, -tyon*, < OF. *afliction*, < L. *afflictio(n-), adflictio(n-)*, < *affligere, adfligere*: see *afflict.*] **1.** The state of being afflicted; a state of pain, distress, or grief.

To visit the fatherless and widows in their *affliction.*
Jas. i. 27.

He kindly tooke us all by the hand, and made signes that he should see us no more, which made us take our leave of him with extreame reluctancy and *affliction* for the accident. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 23, 1646.

2. A cause of continued pain of body or mind, as sickness, loss, calamity, adversity, persecution, etc.

Many are the *afflictions* of the righteous. Ps. xxxiv. 19.

=**Syn. 1.** *Affliction, Grief, Sorrow, Sadness, Distress, Misery, Wretchedness*, pain. *Affliction* is acute, continued suffering caused by loss or its consequences. That is an *affliction* which is a severe deprivation or loss, as of health, limbs, faculties, friends, or the property necessary to one's support; not temporary ailments, nor losses easily borne or repaired. *Grief* is mental suffering too violent to be long continued, and therefore subsiding into *sorrow* or *sadness*; it is always in view of something recently past. *Affliction* is a personal matter; *grief* may be over another's woe. *Sorrow*, though more quiet, may be long continued or permanent (as, a lifelong *sorrow*), and may be in view of the past, present, or future; it may be active penitence for wrong-doing, as *sorrow* for sin, or it may be wholly sympathetic. *Sadness* is a feeling of dejection or inability to be cheerful, the cause being not always a matter of consciousness; it is primarily personal, and is of various degrees of depth and permanence. *Distress* is extreme adversity, and, subjectively, the corresponding state of mind; it is the agitation appropriate to circumstances well-nigh desperate. It may be wholly sympathetic, as the distress caused by calamity to another, and it may imply a struggle. The first five words may be freely used for either cause or effect; *misery* and *wretchedness* denote generally only the effect, that is, the state of feeling. *Misery* is great and unremitting pain of body or mind, unhappiness that crushes the spirit. *Wretchedness* is sometimes almost identical with *misery*, and sometimes goes beyond it, even to abjectness. See *calamity.*

The furnace of *affliction* refines us from earthly drossiness, and softens us for the impression of God's own stamp. *Boyle.*

Indeed the violence and impression of an excessive *grief* must of necessity astonish the soul, and wholly deprive her of her ordinary functions.
Cotton, tr. of Montaigne (3d ed.), ii.

A feeling of *sadness* and longing,
That is not akin to pain,
And resembles *sorrow* only
As the mist resembles the rain.
Longfellow, The Day is Done.

Great *distress* has never hitherto taught, and while the world lasts it never will teach, wise lessons to any part of mankind. *Burke*, Letter to Memb. of Nat. Assembly.

The state of one who really wishes for death is firmly linked in our thoughts with the extreme of *misery* and *wretchedness* and disease. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 229.

2. Trouble, misfortune, disaster, visitation, blow, trial, woe, tribulation. See list under *grief.*

afflictive (a̤-flik′tiv), *a.* [=F. *afflictif*, < ML. *afflictivus*, < L. *afflictus*, pp. of *affligere*: see *afflict, v.*] Characterized by or causing mental or physical pain; painful; distressing; of the nature of an affliction: as, an *afflictive* dispensation of Providence.

We consider with the most *afflictive* anguish the pain which we have given and now cannot alleviate.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 54.

Many that want food and clothing have cheerier lives and brighter prospects than she had; many, harassed by poverty, are in a strait less *afflictive.*
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xiii.

=**Syn.** Afflicting, grievous, calamitous, disastrous, oppressive, severe, unhappy, trying.

afflictively (a̤-flik′tiv-li), *adv.* In an afflictive manner; in a manner that is painful and trying.

affluence (af′lö-ẹns), *n.* [=F. *affluence*, < L. *affluentia, adfluentia*, abundance, < *affluen(t-)s, adfluen(t-)s*, ppr., abundant: see *affluent.*] **1.** A flowing to; a concourse; afflux.

There had been great *affluence* of company.
Carlyle, Frederick the Great, III. viii. 37.

2. Figuratively, an abundant supply, as of thoughts, words, etc.; a profusion, as of riches; hence, abundance of material goods; wealth.

Few scholars have manifested so much independence and *affluence* of thought, in connection with so rich and varied an amount of knowledge.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 17.

Many old and honourable families disappeared, . . . and many new men rose rapidly to *affluence.*
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., i.

=**Syn. 2.** *Wealth, Riches*, etc. (see *opulence*); exuberance, profusion, overflow; fortune, prosperity, ample means. See list under *abundance.*

affluency (af′lö-ẹn-si), *n.* An abundant flow or supply; affluence. [Rare.]

There may be certain channels running from the head to this little instrument of loquacity [a woman's tongue], and conveying into it a perpetual *affluency* of animal spirits. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 247.

affluent (af′lö-ẹnt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *affluent*, < OF. *affluent*, mod. F. *affluent*, < L. *affluen(t-)s, adfluen(t-)s*, abundant, rich, ppr. of *affluere, adfluere*, flow to, abound in, < *ad*, to, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent.*] **I.** *a.* **1**†. Flowing to: as, "*affluent* blood," *Harvey*, Consumption.—**2.** Abundant; copious; abounding in anything, as attributes, attainments, or possessions; hence, specifically, abounding in means; rich: as, a man of *affluent* intellect; an *affluent* man or community; *affluent* circumstances.

His imagination is most *affluent* when it is pervaded by a calm, yet intense and lofty spirit of meditation.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 249.

II. *n.* A tributary stream; a stream or river flowing into another, or into a lake, bay, etc.

He cast anchor in a very great bay, with many *affluents.*
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 108.

As the Thames rolls along, it receives a number of these feeders, or *affluents*, which empty themselves into the river. *Huxley*, Physiog., p. 4.

affluently (af′lö-ẹnt-li), *adv.* In an affluent manner; in abundance; abundantly.

affluentness (af′lö-ẹnt-nes), *n.* The state of being affluent; great plenty.

afflux (af′luks), *n.* [=F. *afflux*, < L. as if **affluxus*, n. (cf. *flux*, < *fluxus*, n.), < *affluere*, pp. *affluxus*, flow to: see *affluent.*] The act of flowing to; a flow or flowing to; an accession: as, an *afflux* of blood to the head.

Not unfrequently it happens that to a spot where two or more filaments have met, there is an *afflux* of the protoplasmic substance. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 395.

affluxion (a-fluk′shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **affluxio(n-)* (cf. *fluxion*), < *affluere*, flow to: see *affluent.*] A flowing to or toward; an afflux or accession. *Sir T. Browne.*

affodill† (af′ō-dil), *n.* Obsolete form of *daffodil.*

afforage (af′ọr-āj), *n.* [< OF. *afforage, affeurage*, < *afforer, afferer, affeurer, afeurer*, assess, value, affeer: see *affeer.*] Formerly, in France, a duty paid to the lord of a district for permission to sell wine or liquors within his seigniory.

afforce† (a-fōrs′), *v. t.* [< ME. *aforcen, aforsen*, < OF. *aforcer*, < ML. **affortiare, afforciare*, strengthen, fortify (cf. *afforcement*); mixed with OF. *efforcer, esforcer*, < ML. *exfortiare*, force, compel; < L. *ad*, to, or *ex*, out, + ML. *fortiare*, strengthen: see *force*^{1}.] **1.** To force; compel; violate.—**2.** To strengthen or reinforce by the addition of other or of specially skilled members, as juries and deliberative bodies.

The remedy for insufficient "governance" was sought . . . in admitting the houses of Parliament to a greater share of influence in executive matters, in the *afforcing* or amending of the council, and in the passing of reforming statutes. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 695.

3. Reflexively, to exert one's self; endeavor; attempt.

afforcement† (a-fōrs′mẹnt), *n.* [< OF. *afforcement*, < *afforcer, aforcer*, strengthen: see *afforce* and *-ment.*] **1.** A reinforcement; a strengthening, especially of a jury or deliberative body. See extract.

As it became difficult to find juries personally informed as to the points at issue, the jurors . . . summoned were allowed first to add to their number persons who possessed the requisite knowledge, under the title of *afforcement.* After this proceeding had been some time in use, the afforcing jurors were separated from the uninformed jurors, and relieved them altogether from their character of witnesses. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 164.

2. A fortress; a fortification. *Bailey.*

afford (a̤-fōrd′), *v. t.* [Spelled *aff-* as if of L. origin, but prop. with one *f*; early mod. E. *afford, affoard, affoord, afoord*, < ME. *aforthen, iforthen, ivorthen*, earlier *iforthien, ȝeforthian*, < AS. *geforthian*, further, advance, promote, accomplish, perform, < *ge-* + *forthian*, further, advance, promote, perform, < *forth*, forth, forward: see *a-*^{6}, *ge-*, and *forth*; cf. *further, v.*] **1**†. To promote; further; forward; carry out; accomplish; achieve; manage.

And here and there as that my litille wit
Aforthe may, eek think I translate hit.
Occleve. (*Halliwell.*)

2. To give, yield, produce, or confer upon; yield, furnish, supply, as an effect or a result, as of growth, effort, or operation: as, the earth *affords* grain; trade *affords* profit; religion *affords* consolation to the afflicted; the transaction *afforded* him a good profit; to *afford* one an agreeable sensation.

What could be less than to *afford* him praise?
Milton, P. L., iv. 46.

Standing out in strong relief from the contrast *afforded* by the sable background was a waxen image.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 145.

The delight which a work of art *affords* seems to arise from our recognizing in it the mind that formed Nature, again in active operation. *Emerson*, Art.

3. To manage, be able, or have the means (with an infinitive clause); be able to give or bear, spare, or meet the expense of (with an object-noun): always, from the implication of ability, with *may* or *can*: as, we can *afford* to sell cheap; he might *afford* to gratify us; you can well *afford* the expense.

Only this commendation I can *afford* her.
Shak., Much Ado, i. 1.

Thou shalt lie close hid with nature, and canst not be *afforded* to the Capitol or the Exchange.
Emerson, The Poet.

A man is rich in proportion to the number of things which he can *afford* to let alone. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 89.

=**Syn. 2.** To supply, furnish, bestow, communicate, give, impart.

affordable (a̤-fōr′da̤-bl), *a.* [< *afford* + *-able.*] Capable of being afforded, spared, yielded, or borne.

affordment† (a̤-fōrd′mẹnt), *n.* [< *afford* + *-ment.*] A donation; a grant. [Rare.]

Your forward helps and *affordments.*
H. Lord, Ded. of Sect of the Banians, 1630.

afforest (a-for′est), *v. t.* [< ML. *afforestare*, convert into a forest, < L. *ad*, to, + ML. *foresta*, a forest: see *forest.*] To convert, as bare or cultivated land, into forest, as was done by the first Norman kings in England, for the purpose of providing themselves with hunting-grounds.

afforestation (a-for-es-tā′shọn), *n.* [< ML. *afforestatio(n-)*, < *afforestare*: see *afforest.*] The act of turning ground into forest or woodland, or subjecting it to forest law; the territory afforested.

Richard I. and Henry II. . . . had made new *afforestations*, and much extended the rigour of the forest laws.
Sir M. Hale, Hist. Com. Law of Eng.

afforestment (a-for′est-mẹnt), *n.* [< *afforest* + *-ment.*] The act of converting, as arable land, into a forest; afforestation.

Land once afforested became subject to a peculiar system of laws, which, as well as the formalities required to constitute a valid *afforestment*, have been carefully ascertained by the Anglo-Norman lawyers.
Encyc. Brit. IX. 409.

afform† (a-fôrm′), *v. t.* [< OF. *aformer*, < *a-* (L. *ad*, to) + *former*, form.] To form; model; cause to conform.

afformative (a-fôr′ma-tiv), *n.* [< *af-* (L. *ad*, to) + *formative*.] [illegible] an affix; a formative addition to a word or stem.

affranchise (a-fran′chiz or -chīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *affranchised*, ppr. *affranchising*. [< late ME. [illegible], < OF. *afranchiss-*, F. [illegible], stem of certain parts of OF. *afranchir*, F. *affranchir*, make free, < *a* (L. *ad*), to, + *franc*, free: see *frank* and *franchise*.] To [illegible]; enfranchise.

affranchisement (a-fran′chiz-ment), *n.* [< F. *affranchissement*.] The act of setting free, or of liberating from a state of dependence, servitude, or obligation; enfranchisement.

It is deliverance from all evil, it is supreme *affranchisement*. *J. F. Clarke*, Ten Great Religions, iv. 7.

affrap† (a-frap′), *v. t.* and *i.* [= It. *affrappare*, < *af-* (L. *ad*, to) + *frappare* = F. *frapper*, strike, of uncertain origin: see *frap*.] To strike; come to blows.

> They bene ymett, both ready to *affrap*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. i. 26.

affray (a̤-frā′), *v. t.* [< ME. *affrayen*, *afrayen*, *affraien*, *afraien* (pp. *affrayed*, *afrayed*, *affraied*, *afraied*, > E. *afraid*, q. v.), terrify, frighten, < OF. *afrayer*, *affrayer*, *affraier*, usually with initial *e*, *effrayer* (> mod. F. *effrayer*), *effraer*, *effreer*, *effroier*, *efferer*, *esfrayer*, *esfraier*, *esfreer*, *esfroier*, *ezfroier*, etc., earlier *esfreder* = Pr. *esfredar*, terrify, frighten, disturb, disquiet (the OF. forms in *aff-*, and the prevailing sense of 'terrify' rather than 'disturb,' may be due to the influence of *affre*, *afre*, terror, fright, *afre*, *afrou*, horrible, frightful, > F. *affreux*, horrible, frightful), prob. < ML. **exfridare*, disturb, disquiet, < L. *ex*, out of, + ML. *fridus*, *fridum*, < OHG. *fridu*, *fridu* (MHG. *vride*, G. *friede*), peace, = AS. *frithu*, peace: see *frith*¹. To *affray*, then, is to 'break the peace.'] To frighten; terrify; give a shock to; arouse; disturb.

> [illegible] hope
> That had [illegible] slepe.
> *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 296.

> The kettle-drum and far-heard clarionet
> *Affray* his ears. *Keats*, Eve of St. Agnes, xxix.

affray (a̤-frā′), *n.* [< ME. *affray*, *afray*, terror, disturbance, brawl, < OF. *affray*, *affrai*, usually, with initial *e*, *effrei*, *effroi*, *effroy*, *esfrai*, *esfrei*, *esfroi* (F. *effroi*) = Pr. *esfrei*; from the verb: see *affray*, *v.*; see also *fray*¹, a short form of *affray*.] 1†. Fear; terror.

> [illegible] *afray*. *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 1039.

> Full of ghastly fright, and cold *affray*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. iii. 12.

2†. Disturbance involving terror.

> Atte laste he made a foul *affray*.
> *Chaucer*, Monk's Tale, l. 93.

3. A public fight; a noisy quarrel; a brawl; a tumult; disturbance. Specifically, in *law*, the fighting of [illegible] persons in a public place to the terror of others. [illegible] a casual meeting, not by previous [illegible]. A private quarrel is not in a legal [illegible]. — Syn. 3. *Broil*, *Scuffle*, etc. See *quarrel*, *n*.

affrayer (a-frā′ėr), *n.* One who raises or is engaged in affrays or riots; a disturber of the peace. [Rare.]

Felons, night-walkers, *affrayers*. *M. Dalton*, Country Justice (1620).

affrayment† (a-frā′ment), *n.* [< OF. *affraiement*, [illegible] (> ML. *affraiamentum*), < *affraier*: see *affray*, *v*.] Same as *affray*.

affreight (a-frāt′), *v. t.* [< F. *affréter*, < *a-* + *fréter*, freight, charter: see *freight*.] To hire, as a ship, for the transportation of goods or freight. [illegible]

affreighter (a-frā′tėr), *n.* The person who hires or charters a ship or other vessel to con[illegible]

affreightment (a-frāt′ment), *n.* [< *affreight* + [illegible].] 1. The act of hiring [illegible] transportation of goods. 2. [illegible]

affr[illegible]

affr[illegible] hasten, [illegible]

affriction [illegible] *-tion*.] The act of [illegible] *Boyle*.

affriended†, **affrended**† (a-fren′ded), *a.* [< *af-* (L. *ad*) + *friend*, formerly spelled *frend*.] Made friends; reconciled.

> She saw that cruell war so ended,
> And deadly foes so faithfully *affrended*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. iii. 50.

affright (a̤-frīt′), *v. t.* [Spelled *aff-*, as if of L. origin, but prop. with one *f*; < ME. *afrighten*, *afrigten* (pp. *afright*, *afrigt*), < AS. *āfyrhtan*, terrify, < *ā-* + *fyrhtan*, terrify, < *forht*, fearful: see *a-*¹ and *fright*. Not connected with *afraid* or *afeard*.] To impress with sudden fear; frighten; terrify or alarm. [Archaic.]

> Thrice did her trembling feet for flight prepare,
> And thrice *affrighted* did her flight forbear.
> *Dryden*, Ovid's Art of Love, l. 620.

> Not to *affright* your tender soul with horror,
> We may descend to tales of peace and love.
> *Ford*, Lady's Trial, ii. 1.

=Syn. To scare, alarm, dismay, appal, daunt, intimidate, startle, shock, overawe.

affright†. Past participle of *affright*. *Chaucer*.

affright (a̤-frīt′), *n.* 1. Sudden or great fear; terror; fright.

We have heard of these midnight scenes of desolation, . . . the ominous din of the alarm-bell, striking with *affright* on the broken visions of the sleepers. *Everett*, Orations, I. 116.

2†. The cause of terror; a frightful object.

> The gods upbraid our suff'rings . . .
> By sending these *affrights*. *B. Jonson*, Catiline.

affrightedly (a̤-frī′ted-li), *adv.* In an affrighted manner; with fright.

affrighten (a̤-frī′tn), *v. t.* [< *affright* + *-en*¹, after *frighten*.] To terrify; frighten.

affrighter (a̤-frī′tėr), *n.* One who frightens.

affrightful (a̤-frīt′fůl), *a.* [< *affright*, *n.*, + *-ful*.] Terrifying; terrible; frightful: as, "*affrightful* accidents," *Bp. Hall*, Sermons, xxxiii.

affrightment (a̤-frīt′ment), *n.* [< *affright* + *-ment*.] 1†. The act of frightening.

Since your *affrightment* could not make her open [her purse] unto you, you thought to make her innocency smart for it. *R. Brome*, Northern Lass.

2. The state of being frightened; fright.

With as much *affrightment* as if an enemy were near. *Jer. Taylor*, Sermons, II. iii.

With much terror and *affrightment* they turned the ship about, expecting every moment to be dashed in pieces against the rocks. *E. Johnson*, Wonderworking Providence (1654).

affront (a-frunt′), *v. t.* [< ME. *afronten*, *afrounten*, < OF. *afronter*, *afrunter*, later and mod. F. *affronter* = Pr. Sp. *afrontar* = Pg. *affrontar* = It. *affrontare*, confront, oppose face to face, attack, < ML. *affrontare*, *adfrontare*, border on, as land, confront, attack, < L. *ad frontem*, to the face, in front: *ad*, to; *frontem*, acc. of *frons*, forehead, front; cf. L. *ā fronte*, before, in front: *a* for *ab*, from; *fronte*, abl. of *frons*, forehead, front. Cf. *afront*, *prep. phr.* as *adv.*] 1. To meet or encounter face to face; confront; front; face.

> That he, as 't were by accident, may here
> *Affront* Ophelia. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.

> Earnestly for her he raised
> His voice in council, and *affronted* death
> In battle-field. *Bryant*, Knight's Epitaph.

2. To offend by an open manifestation of disrespect; put a slight upon; offend by effrontery or insolence: as, to *affront* one by doubting his word; an *affronting* speech.

> Only our foe,
> Tempting, *affronts* us with his foul esteem
> Of our integrity. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 328.

Let me tell you, Mr. Dangle, 'tis damned *affronting* in you to suppose that I am hurt, when I tell you I am not. *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

3. To put out of countenance; make ashamed or confused; give a shock to.

Without *affronting* their modesty. *Cave*, Prim. Christianity, ii. 33. (N. E. D.)

affront (a̤-frunt′), *n.* [= F. *affront* = It. *affronto*; from the verb.] 1†. The act of opposing face to face; open defiance; encounter.

This day thou shalt have ingots; and, to-morrow, give lords th' *affront*. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. [illegible]

> I walk'd about, admired of all, and dreaded
> On hostile ground, none daring my *affront*.
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 531.

2. A personally offensive act or word; an intentional or contemptuous slight; an open manifestation of disrespect or contumely; an insult to the face.

> Oft have they violated
> The temple oft, the law, with foul *affronts*.
> *Milton*, P. R., iii. 161.

[illegible] incapable of *affronts* [illegible]. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, Pref.

[illegible] *affront* to our under[illegible]. *Addison*, Spectator, No. [illegible]

3†. Shame; disgrace; anything producing a feeling of shame or disgrace.

Antonius . . . was defeated, upon the sense of which *affront* he died of grief. *Arbuthnot*, Anc. Coins.

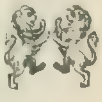
=Syn. 2. *Affront*, *Insult*, *Indignity*, *Outrage*, provocation, impertinence, offense, rudeness. These words express disrespect shown in a way that is, or is meant to be, galling. An *affront* is generally open and to the face. An *insult* is stronger, perhaps accompanied by more insolence of manner; it is a deeper disgrace and a greater injury to the feelings of its object. An *indignity* is, specifically, treatment that is unworthy — an affront, insult, injury, or outrage from which one's condition or character should have saved one: as, Zenobia was subjected to the *indignity* of being led in chains at Aurelian's triumph. An *outrage*, primarily involving the idea of violence to the person, is a wanton transgression of law or propriety in any way, the perpetration of that which is shamefully contrary to the dictates of humanity or even decency; toward a person it is a combination of insult with indignity; hence it often stands for extreme abusiveness of language. It has freedom of use sufficient to make proper such expressions as, an *outrage* to his feelings, an *outrage* to all decency.

To call God to witness truth, or a lie perhaps; or to appeal to him on every trivial occasion, in common discourse, . . . is one of the highest *indignities* and *affronts* that can be offered him. *Ray*.

> I will avenge this *insult*, noble Queen,
> Done in your maiden's person to yourself.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

> The enmity and discord, which of late
> Sprung from the rancorous *outrage* of your duke
> To merchants. *Shak.*, C. of E., i. 1.

affronté (a-frôṅ-tā′), *a.* [F., pp. of *affronter*: see *affront*, *v.*] 1. In *art*, facing each other; front to front: said of two figures. This was a frequent mode of representing animal and other figures in Oriental and early Greek art, as, for example, in Assyrian and Hittite sculptures, the so-called lions of Mycenæ, and the sphinxes of the temple epistyle of Assos. 2. Specifically, in *her.*, applied to animals represented (*a*) front to front, or aspectant: opposed to *adorsed*; (*b*) facing the spectator directly, as the lion in the royal crest of Scotland, not with merely the head turned outward. See *gardant* and cut under *crest*.


Two Lions Rampant, Affronté.

Equivalent forms are *affrontée* (feminine) and *confronté*.

Têtes affrontées, or **affronté heads**, in *decorative art*, profile heads in relief shown facing each other, as often in cameos, etc., but rarely on coins.

affrontedly (a̤-frun′ted-li), *adv.* In a manner to affront; with effrontery. *Bacon*.

affrontee (a-frun-tē′), *n.* [< *affront* + *-ee*¹.] One who receives an affront. *N. E. D.*

affronter (a̤-frun′tėr), *n.* 1. One who affronts or insults another openly and of set purpose. — 2†. A deceiver or pretender.

> Must I, because you say so,
> Believe that this most miserable king is
> A false *affronter*?
> *Massinger*, Believe as you List, iii. 3.

affrontingly (a̤-frun′ting-li), *adv.* In an affronting manner.

affrontive (a̤-frun′tiv), *a.* [< *affront* + *-ive*.] Giving offense; tending to offend; abusive.

How much more *affrontive* it is to despise mercy. *South*, Sermon on the Restoration.

Will not this measure be regarded as *affrontive* to the pride . . . of portions of the people of America? *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 348.

affuse (a-fūz′), *v. t.* [< L. *affusus*, pp. of *affundere*, *adfundere*, pour upon, < *ad*, to, + *fundere*, pour: see *fuse*¹.] To pour. [Rare.]

I first *affused* water upon the compressed beans. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 568.

affusion (a-fū′zho̤n), *n.* [< ML. *affusio(n-)*, < L. *affundere*, pour upon: see *affuse*.] 1. The act of pouring upon; the act of pouring water or other liquid, as upon a child in baptism.

When the Jews baptized their children in order to circumcision it seems to have been indifferent whether it was done by immersion or *affusion*. *Wheatly*, Ill. of Book of Com. Prayer, p. 362.

2. In *med.*, the act of pouring water on the body as a curative means, as from a vessel, by a shower-bath, etc.

When I travelled in Italy, and the Southern parts, I did [illegible] frequent the publiq bathes, . . . but seldome without peril of my life 'till I us'd this frigid *affusion*, or [illegible] of cold water before I put on my garments. *Evelyn*, To Doctor Beale.

Some of these remedies are *affusion*, half baths, . . . [illegible] injections, wrapping up in the wet sheet. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 439.

affy† (a-fī′), *v.* [< ME. *affyen*, *afien*, *afyen*, < OF. *afier*, later and mod. F. *affier*, < ML. *affidare*, trust, pledge, make oath, < L. *ad*, to, + ML. *fidare*, trust, < L. *fidus*, faithful, < *fides*, faith: see *faith*, *fidelity*. Deriv. *affiance* and *affidavit*, q. v.] I. *trans.* 1. To trust, confide (a thing to a person); reflexively, to confide one's self. — 2. To confide in; trust. — 3. To affirm on one's faith; make affidavit.—4. To assure by promise; pledge; betroth; affiance.

> Wedded be thou to the hags of hell,
> For daring to *affy* a mighty lord
> Unto the daughter of a worthless king.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

5. To engage; bind; join.

> Personal respects rather seem to *affy* me unto that synod.
> *Bp. Mountagu*, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 69.

II. *intrans.* To trust; confide.

> I do *affy*
> In thy uprightness and integrity.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., i. 1.

Afghan (af′gan), *n.* and *a.* [A native name, derived by Afghan chroniclers from *Afghāna*, a mythical grandson of Saul, king of Israel.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Afghanistan, a mountainous country lying northwest of British India, south of Asiatic Russia, and east of Persia; distinctively, a member of the principal or dominant race of Afghanistan, speaking the Afghan language, the other inhabitants generally speaking Persian.—**2.** The language of the Afghans, called by themselves *Pushtu* or *Pukhtu*, of Aryan affinity, though formerly supposed by some to be Semitic.—**3.** [*l. c.*] A kind of blanket made of knitted or crocheted wool, used as a sofa-cover or as a carriage-robe.

II. *a.* Pertaining or relating to Afghanistan or its people.

afield (a̤-fēld′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< ME. *a felde*, *o felde*, *o feld*, < AS. *on felda* (dat.), *on feld* (acc.): *on*, E. *a*^{3}, on, in; *feld*, E. *field.*] **1.** In or to the field or fields: as, "we drove *afield*," *Milton*, Lycidas, l. 27; "Æneas is *afield*," *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 3.

> What keeps Gurth so long *afield!* *Scott*, Ivanhoe.

2. Abroad; off the beaten path; far and wide.

> Why should he wander *afield* at the age of fifty-five?
> *Trollope.*

> Without travelling further *afield* for illustrations, it will suffice if we note these relations of causes and effects in early European times. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 375.

afile†, *v. t.* See *affile.*

afire (a̤-fīr′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< ME. *afire*, *afyre*, *afyr*, *afere*, *afure*, *o fure* (also *in fire*): *a*, *o*, E. *a*^{3}; *fyre*, E. *fire.*] On fire.

> The match is left *afire.* *Fletcher*, Island Princess, ii. 1.

> His heart *afire*
> With foolish hope.
> *W. Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 131.

aflame (a̤-flām′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*^{3}, on, + *flame.*] On fire; in or into flame; ablaze.

> The explosions, once begun, were continued at intervals till the mine was all *aflame* and had to be flooded.
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 425.

> *Aflame* with a glory beyond that of amber and amethyst. *George Eliot.*

aflat (a-flat′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*^{3}, on, + *flat*^{1}.] On a level with the ground; flatly.

> Lay all his branches *aflat* upon the ground.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 426.

aflaunt (a-flänt′ or a-flânt′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*^{3}, on, + *flaunt.*] Flaunting or flauntingly; with showy equipage or dress.

> His hat all *aflaunt* and befeathered with all kinds of coloured plumes.
> *Copley*, Wits, Fits, and Fancies (1614), p. 29.

aflight†, *v. t.* [< ME. *aflight*, pret., after *aflight*, p. a.: see *aflight*, *p. a.*, and *afflict*, *v.* The ME. spelling with *gh* may be due to the influence of ME. *afright*, affrighted, and words of similar spelling; but cf. *delight.*] To terrify; alarm.

> Cam never yet . . . to mannes sight
> Merveille which so sore *aflight*
> A mannes herte as it tho dede [then did].
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., i. 327.

aflight†, *p. a.* [ME., < OF. *aflit*, later *afflict*, < L. *afflictus*, pp.: see *afflict*, *p. a.*] Afflicted; distressed.

> Her herte was so sore *aflight*
> That she ne wiste what to thinke.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., ii. 309.

aflighted†, *p. a.* [< *aflight* + *-ed*^{2}.] Same as *aflight.*

> Judas . . . tooke a speciall pleasure to see them so *aflighted.* *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 1389.

afloat (a̤-flōt′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< ME. *aflote*, *on flote*, < AS. *on flote* (dat.), *on flot* (acc.): *on*, E. *a*^{3}, on, in; *flot*, water deep enough to allow a ship or boat to float (cf. *flota*, a ship); = Icel. *ā floti* (dat.), *ā flot* (acc.), afloat. The OF. *a flot*, afloat, is of wholly different origin. See *float*^{1}, *n.* and *v.*] **1.** Borne on the water; in a floating condition: as, the ship is *afloat.*

> It was not without constant exertion that we kept *afloat*, baling out the send that broke over us, and warding off the ice with boat-hooks. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., II. 264.

> Seventy per cent. of all the shipping *afloat* now use the Greenwich meridian. *Science*, IV. 377.

2. Figuratively, moving; passing from place to place; in circulation: as, a rumor is *afloat.*

> I should like to know how much gossip there is *afloat* that the minister does not know.
> *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 144.

3. Unfixed; moving without guide or control: as, our affairs are all *afloat.*—**4.** In a state of overflow; flooded: as, the main deck was *afloat.*—**5.** On board ship; at sea: as, cargo *afloat* and ashore.

aflow (a-flō′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*^{3} + *flow.*] In a loose, waving state; flowing: as, "with gray hair *aflow*," *Whittier.*

afoam (a-fōm′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*^{3} + *foam.*] In a state of foam; foaming: as, the water was all *afoam.*

afoot (a̤-fůt′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< ME. *a fote*, *on fote*, earlier with pl. *a foten*, < AS. *on fōtum*: *on*, E. *a*^{3}, on; *fōtum*, dat. pl. of *fōt*, E. *foot.*] **1.** On foot; walking: opposed to on horseback, or in a carriage or other conveyance: as, he was mounted, but I came *afoot.*—**2.** In a condition to walk about, as after sickness.

> He distinguished himself as a sick-nurse, till his poor comrade got *afoot* again. *Carlyle.*

3. Astir; stirring; about.

> When thy eager hand,
> With game *afoot*, unslipped the hungry pack.
> *Whittier*, Southern Statesman.

4. In progress; in course of being carried out: as, there is mischief *afoot.*

afore (a̤-fōr′), *adv.*, *prep.*, and *conj.* [< ME. *afore*, *aforn*, *aforne*, *aforen*, < AS. *on-foran*, before, < *on*, on, + *foran*, at the front. With ME. *afore* was merged early ME. *atfore*, < AS. *æt-foran*, < *æt*, at, + *foran*: see *a-*^{2}, *a-*^{7}, and *fore*, and cf. *before.* *Afore* is nearly obsolete in literary use, though still common in colloq. and dial. speech; cf. *ahint.*] **I.** *adv.* **1.** Before in place; in front: especially in nautical phraseology.

> Will you go on *afore?* *Shak.*, Othello, v. 1.

2. Before in time; previously.

> If he have never drunk wine *afore*, it will go near to remove his fit. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2.

II. *prep.* **1.** Before in time.

> If your diligence be not speedy, I shall be there *afore* you. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 5.

2. Before in place; *naut.*, further forward or nearer the bows than: as, *afore* the windlass.—**3.** Before in position, station, or rank.

> In this Trinity none is *afore* or after other.
> *Athanasian Creed.*

4. In or into the presence of; under the regard or notice of.

> *Afore* God, I speak simply.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 3.

> Notwithstanding all the dangers I laid *afore* you.
> *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iii. 5.

Afore the mast. See *before.*

III. *conj.* Before that; before; rather than.

> *Afore* I'll
> Endure the tyranny of such a tongue
> And such a pride. *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady.

aforegoing (a̤-fōr′gō″ing), *a.* [< *afore* + *going.*] Going before; foregoing.

aforehand (a̤-fōr′hand), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* and *a.* [ME. *aforehande*, also *afor the hond*; < *afore* + *hand.* Cf. *beforehand.*] **I.** *adv.* Beforehand; in advance; in anticipation.

> She is come *aforehand* to anoint my body. Mark xiv. 8.

II. *a.* Beforehand in condition; forehanded: as, he is *aforehand* with the world.

> *Aforehand* in all matters of power.
> *Bacon*, War with Spain.

aforementioned (a̤-fōr′men″sho̤nd), *a.* Mentioned before; forementioned.

aforenamed (a̤-fōr′nāmd), *a.* Named before.

aforesaid (a̤-fōr′sed), *a.* [ME. *aforseyd*; < *afore* + *said.*] Said, recited, or mentioned before, or in a preceding part of the same writing or discourse: common in legal use.

aforethought (a̤-fōr′thât), *a.* and *n.* [< *afore* + *thought*, *pp.*] **I.** *a.* Thought of beforehand; premeditated; prepense: used in law.—**Malice aforethought.** See *malice.*

II. *n.* [< *afore* + *thought*, *n.*] Premeditation; forethought. [Rare.]

aforetime (a̤-fōr′tīm), *adv.* [< *afore*, *adv.*, + *time.*] In time past; in a former time.

> For whatsoever things were written *aforetime* were written for our learning. Rom. xv. 4.

aforn†, *adv.* and *prep.* Obsolete form of *afore.*

afornens†, *prep.* and *adv.* [ME., also *aforyens*, *avoreye*, *aforn azens*, < *afore*, *aforn*, before, + *azens*, etc., against: see *afore*, *aforn*, and *against*, and cf. *fornenst.*] **I.** *prep.* Over against; opposite.

> The yonder hous that stent *aforyens* us.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1188.

II. *adv.* Over against.

> The centurien that stood *aforn azens.*
> *Wyclif*, Mark xv. 39. (*N. E. D.*)

a fortiori (ā fôr-shi-ō′rī). [L.; lit., from a stronger (sc. cause): *a* for *ab*, from; *fortiori*, abl. of *fortior*, *fortius*, compar. of *fortis*, strong: see *fort.*] For a still stronger reason; all the more. A phrase used in, and sometimes employed as the designation of, a kind of argument, which concludes either (*a*) that something does not take place, because the causes which alone could bring it to pass operate still more strongly in another case without producing that effect; or (*b*) that something does take place, because causes much weaker than those which operate to bring it about are effective in another case. An argument of the latter kind is the following: "If God so clothe the grass of the field, which to-day is and to-morrow is cast into the oven, shall he not much more clothe you, O ye of little faith?" Mat. vi. 30.

> As he [Shakspere] has avoided obscurities in his sonnets, he would do so *a fortiori* in his plays, both for the purpose of immediate effect on the stage and of future appreciation. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 165.

afoul (a̤-foul′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*^{3} + *foul.*] In a state of collision or entanglement: with *of*: as, a ship with its shrouds *afoul*; the brig ran *afoul of* the steamer.—**To fall afoul of**, to assail violently; attack vigorously in any way: as, he *fell afoul of* him tooth and nail, or with an envenomed pen.

afraid (a̤-frād′), *a.* [< ME. *afraied*, etc., pp. of *afraien*, etc., > E. *affray*, frighten: see *affray*, *v.* Not connected with *afeard.*] Impressed with fear or apprehension; fearful: followed by *of* before the object of fear, where that is not an infinitive: as, to be *afraid of* death; I am *afraid* to go.

> Be of good cheer: it is I; be not *afraid.* Mat. xiv. 27.

> Whistling, to keep myself from being *afraid.*
> *Dryden*, Amphitryon, iii. 1.

> A man who's not *afraid* to say his say,
> Though a whole town's against him.
> *Longfellow*, John Endicott, ii. 2.

= **Syn.** *Afraid*, *Frightened*, *Terrified*, timid, shy, apprehensive, troubled, suspicious, distrustful. *Afraid* expresses a less degree of fear than *frightened* or *terrified*, which describe outward states. In colloquial language, I am *afraid* is often nearly equivalent to I suspect, I am inclined to think, or the like, and is regularly used as a kind of polite introduction to a correction, objection, etc., or to make a statement sound less positive: as, I am *afraid* you are wrong; I am *afraid* that argument won't hold.

> And there is ev'n a happiness
> That makes the heart *afraid.*
> *Hood*, Melancholy.

> Antony, on the other hand, was desirous to have him there, fancying that he would . . . be *frightened* into a compliance. *C. Middleton*, Life of Cicero, III. ix.

> Airy ghosts,
> That work no mischief, *terrify* us more
> Than men in steel with bloody purposes.
> *T. B. Aldrich*, Set of Turquoise.

Afrancesado (Sp. pron. ä-frän-thā-sä′dō), *n.* [Sp., lit. Frenchified, pp. of *afrancesar*, Frenchify, < *a* (L. *ad*), to, + *Francés*, < ML. *Francensis*, French: see *French.*] A member of that party in Spain which during the war of independence (1808–14) supported the French government of the country.

afreet (a-frēt′), *n.* Same as *afrit.*

afresca†, *adv.* [Prop. *afresco*, < It. *affresco*, *a fresco*: *a*, < L. *ad*, to; *fresco*, fresh, fresco: see *fresco.*] In fresco. *Evelyn.*

afresh (a̤-fresh′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*^{4} (for *of*, as in *anew*) + *fresh.*] Anew; again; after intermission.

> They crucify to themselves the Son of God *afresh.*
> Heb. vi. 6.

> Not a few of the sites of the Roman cities were in after times occupied *afresh* as English towns.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 130.

Afric (af′ric), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Africus*: see following.] Same as *African*: as, "*Afric* shore," *Milton*, P. L., i. 585.

> Then will the *Afric* indeed have changed his skin and the leopard his spots. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. 446.

African (af′ri-ka̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Africanus*, < *Africa*, name of the country, prop. fem. of *Africus*, a., < *Afer*, an African, a word of Phenician (Carthaginian) origin.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Africa: either (*a*) to the continent of that name, or (*b*) to the region about Carthage, the ancient Roman province of Africa.—**2.** Of or belonging to the black race of Africa; characteristic of or peculiar to negroes: as, *African* features; *African* cheerfulness.—**African almond, cubebs, goose**, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* **1.** A native of the continent, or in ancient times of the province, of Africa.—**2.** A member of the black African race; a negro.

Africander (af'ri-kan-dėr), *n.* [< *African* + *-d-er.*] A native of Cape Colony or the neighboring regions of Africa born of white parents; a descendant of European settlers in southern Africa.

The young *Africander* picks up his language from the half-caste Dutch, and the descendants of Malay slaves and Hottentot servants.
R. N. Cust, Mod. Lang. of Africa, p. 44.

Africanism (af'ri-kan-izm), *n.* [< *African* + *-ism.*] 1. An African provincialism; a peculiarity of Latin diction characteristic of some of the African fathers of the church.

He that cannot understand the sober, plain, and unaffected style of the Scriptures, will be ten times more puzzled with the knotty *Africanisms*, the pampered metaphors, the intricate and involved sentences of the fathers.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

2. A mode or peculiarity of speech of the African race in America.

He dropped the West Indian softness that had crept into his pronunciation, and the *Africanisms* of his black nurse.
G. W. Cable, Creoles of Louisiana, p. 260.

Africanization (af″ri-kan-i-zā'shon), *n.* The act of making African in character, or of placing under negro domination.

Africanize (af'ri-kan-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Africanized*, ppr. *Africanizing.* [< *African* + *-ize.*] 1. To give an African character to.—2. To place under negro domination.

But the whites have race instincts, and when the *Africanizing* and ruin of the South becomes a clearly seen danger, they will be a unit, the country over, for the remedy.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 429.

afrit, afrite (af-rit', af-rīt'), *n.* [< Ar. *'ifrīt*, a demon.] In *Arabian myth.*, a powerful evil demon or monster. Also written *afreet.*

Be he genie or *afreet*, caliph or merchant of Bassora, into whose hands we had fallen, we resolved to let the adventure take its course.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 197.

We first behold the feet,
Then the huge, grasping hands; at last the frown
On what should be the face of this *Afreet.*
R. H. Stoddard, Guests of the State.

Afrogæan (af-rō-jē'an), *a.* [< L. *Afer*, African, + Gr. γαῖα, γῆ, earth, land.] In *zoögeog.*, African or Ethiopian. Applied by Gill to a prime realm or zoological division of the earth's land-surface, including Africa south of the desert of Sahara, with Madagascar, the Mascarenes, and perhaps the Arabian peninsula.

à froid (ä frwo'). [F.: *à*, to, with, < L. *ad*, to; *froid*, < L. *frigidus*, cold: see *frigid.*] In *ceram.*, applied without heat; not baked or fired. Said of decoration applied to pottery, glass, or the like, by ordinary painting or gilding, and which therefore can be scraped or washed away.

afront (a-frunt'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* and *prep.* [< a^3 + *front.* Cf. *affront.*] I. *adv.* Face to face; in front; abreast.

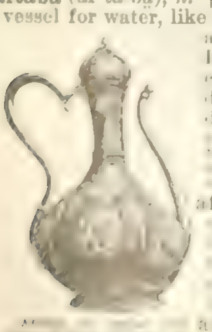
These four came all *a-front* and mainly thrust at me.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

II.† *prep.* In front of: as, *afront* the foe.

aft¹ (aft), *a.* and *adv.* [< ME. **aft*, **afte*, **aften*, < AS. *æftan*, behind, in the rear, < Goth. *aftana*, from behind, < *afta*, behind, back; forms developed from the comparative, AS. *æfter* = Goth. *aftra*: see *after*, and cf. Icel. *aptr* (pronounced and formerly spelled *aftr*), back, backward, aft.] *Naut.*, in, near, or toward the stern of a ship: as, the *aft* part of the ship; haul *aft* the main-sheet, that is, further toward the stern.—**Flat aft**, hauled aft as far as possible: said of a [illegible].—**Fore and aft**, lengthwise or throughout the whole length of a ship.—**Fore-and-aft sail.** See *fore-and-aft.*—**Right aft**, in a direct line with the stern.

aft², **aften** (aft, af'tn), *adv.* Oft; often. [Scotch.]

aftaba (af'ta-bä), *n.* [Pers. *āftāba*, a ewer.] A vessel for water, like an aiguière with handle and long spout, made in Persia and northern India, commonly of metal, and decorated with enamels or damascening. It is used with a basin having a perforated lid for washing the hands before and after eating. Sometimes [illegible].



[illegible]

aftcastle (aft'kas-l), *n.* [< *aft* + *castle.* Cf. *forecastle.*] *Naut.*, an elevation formerly placed on the after-part of ships of war, [illegible] fighting.

after (åf'tėr), *adv.* and *prep.* [illegible] *after*, [illegible] *after*, [illegible] afterward, back, [illegible] *achter* [illegible] OHG. *aftar*, [illegible] *tar*, *after* [illegible], after, again, backward, etc., = Gr. ἀπωτέρω, further off, = OPers. *apataram*, further; all adverbs, compar. forms, < *af-*, *ap-* (= Goth. *af* = AS. and E. *of*, prep., q. v.), off, + compar. suffix *-ter*, *-tar*; hence *after* orig. meant 'more off, further off.' (2) *After*, prep., < ME. *after*, *æfter*, etc., < AS. *æfter*, prep., after, behind, along, = OS. *aftar*, *after* = OFries. *efter* = D. *achter* = Icel. *eptir*, *eftir* = Dan. Sw. *efter* = OHG. *aftar*, *after*, prep.; all from the adverb. (3) *After*, conj., is an elliptical use of the prep.] I. *adv.* 1. Behind; in the rear: as, to follow *after.*—2. Later in time; afterward: as, it was about the space of three hours *after.*

First, let her show her face; and, *after*, speak.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1.

II. *prep.* 1. Behind in place: as, men placed in a line one *after* another.

Many of the warriors, roused by his [Hamet's] words and his example, spurred resolutely *after* his banner.
Irving, Granada, p. 205.

2. Later in time than; in succession to; at the close of: as, *after* supper.

After life's fitful fever he sleeps well.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 2.

For life is sweet, but *after* life is death.
Swinburne, Ballad of Burdens.

3. In pursuit of; in search of; with or in desire for.

After whom is the king of Israel come out?
1 Sam. xxiv. 14.

As the hart panteth *after* the water-brooks, so panteth my soul *after* thee, O God. Ps. xlii. 1.

That [habit of mind] which chooses success for its aim and covets *after* popularity.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 20.

4. In imitation of, or in imitation of the style of: as, to make a thing *after* a model; *after* the French; *after* the antique; *after* Raphael.

He gave his only son the name of Orlando, *after* the celebrated hero of Roncesvalles.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

5. According to; in proportion to; in accordance with: as, "*after* their intrinsic value," *Bacon*, War with Spain.

O Lord, deal not with us *after* our sins. . . . Neither reward us *after* our iniquities. *Common Prayer.*

6. According to the nature of; in agreement or unison with; in conformity to.

For if ye live *after* the flesh, ye shall die. Rom. viii. 13.

Mr. Partridge has been lately pleased to treat me *after* a very rough manner. *Swift*, Bickerstaff Papers.

The captive king readily submitted to these stipulations, and swore, *after* the manner of his faith, to observe them with exactitude. *Irving*, Granada, p. 144.

7. Below in rank or excellence; next to: as, Milton is usually placed *after* Shakspere among English poets.—8. Concerning: as, to inquire *after* a person.

Thus much may give us light *after* what sort Bookes were prohibited among the Greeks.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 8.

I told him you had sent me to inquire *after* his health, and to know if he was at leisure to see you.
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 1.

9. Subsequent to and in consequence of: as, *after* what has happened I can never return.—**To look** or **see after**, to attend to; take care of: as, he hired a boy to *look after* the furnace.

III. *conj.* Subsequent to the time that.

After I am risen again, I will go before you into Galilee.
Mat. xxvi. 32.

=**Syn.** *Behind, After.* See *behind.*

after (åf'tėr), *a.* [< ME. *after*, *æfter*, etc., adj., merged with *after*, adv., in loose comp. like *after-past*, etc.; < AS. *æftera*, fem. and neut. *æftere*, adj., < *after*, adv. and prep.] 1. Later in time; subsequent; succeeding: as, an *after* period of life. [*After* in composition may be either the adjective in loose combination, where the hyphen is optional: as, an *after period*, *after-ages*, or the adverb, qualifying a verbal form, or depending logically on a verb implied: as, *after-past*, the *aftercome*, *aftergrowth*. The loose combinations are very numerous; only a few are here given.]

So smile the Heavens upon this holy act
That *after*-hours with sorrow chide us not!
Shak., R. and J., ii. 6.

To *after* age thou shalt be writ the man,
That with smooth air couldst humour best our tongue.
Milton, Sonnets, xiii.

Whereso'ever I am sung or told
In *after*-time, this also shall be known.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

2. *Naut.*: (*a*) Further aft, or toward the stern of the ship: as, the *after*-sails; the *after*-hatchway. (*b*) Pertaining to the after-body of a ship: as, *after*-timbers.—**After-cabin, after-peak, after-sail, after-yard.** See the respective nouns.

afterbirth (åf'tėr-bėrth), *n.* 1. That which is expelled from the uterus after the birth of a child. It includes the placenta, part of the umbilical cord, and the membranes of the ovum. Also called *secundines.*—2. A posthumous birth; a birth occurring after the father's last will, or after his death: used as a translation of *agnatio* in Roman law.

after-body (åf'tėr-bod″i), *n.*; pl. *after-bodies* (-iz). That part of a ship's hull which is abaft the midships or dead-flat.

afterbrain (åf'tėr-brān), *n.* That part of the brain which lies behind the hind brain; the last encephalic segment, following the hind brain; the medulla oblongata as far as the pons Varolii: called *metencephalon* by Wilder and Gage, and *myelencephalon* by Huxley and others. See these words.

afterburthen† (åf'tėr-bėr″ᴛʜn), *n.* The afterbirth. Also written *afterburden.*

afterclap (åf'tėr-klap), *n.* [< ME. *afterclap*, *afterclappe*, < *after* + *clappe*: see *clap*¹.] An unexpected subsequent event; something happening after an affair is supposed to be at an end.

Those dreadful *afterclaps.* *South*, Sermons, VI. 227.

To spare a little for an *afterclap*
Were not improvidence.
Massinger, The Renegado, i. 3.

aftercome (åf'tėr-kum), *n.* What comes after; consequence. [Scotch.]

And how are you to stand the *after-come*?
Hogg, Brownie o' Bodsbeck, ii. 9.

aftercrop (åf'tėr-krop), *n.* A second crop in the same year.

after-damp (åf'tėr-damp), *n.* The irrespirable gas left in a coal-mine after an explosion of fire-damp (which see). It consists chiefly of carbonic-acid gas and nitrogen.

after-egg (åf'tėr-eg), *n.* Same as *metovum.*

after-eye† (åf-tėr-ī'), *v. t.* To keep in view.

Thou shouldst have made him
As little as a crow, or less, ere left
To *after-eye* him. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 4.

afterfeed (åf'tėr-fēd), *n.* Grass that grows after the first crop has been mown, and is fed off instead of being cut as aftermath.

after-game (åf'tėr-gām), *n.* A second game played in order to reverse or improve the issues of the first; hence, the methods taken after the first turn of affairs.—**After-game at Irish**, an old game resembling backgammon. *N. E. D.*

after-gland (åf'tėr-gland), *n.* In *mech.*, a piece which grasps a part of any mechanism and transmits force to it.

afterglow (åf'tėr-glō), *n.* 1. The glow frequently seen in the sky after sunset.

The *after glow* of the evening suffused the front of the chapel with a warm light.
C. W. Stoddard, South-Sea Idyls, p. 239.

Frequently in the month of November my attention had been called to the intense coloring of the sky, and brilliant red *afterglows*, slowly fading away, and lasting long after the sun had set. *Science*, III. 121.

2. A second or secondary glow, as in heated metal before it ceases to be incandescent.

aftergrass (åf'tėr-gràs), *n.* A second growth of grass in a mown field, or grass growing among the stubble after harvest.

aftergrowth (åf'tėr-grōth), *n.* A second growth or crop springing up after a previous one has been removed; hence, any development naturally arising after any change, social or moral.

The *after growths* which would have to be torn up or broken through. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., II. ii. § 2.

afterguard (åf'tėr-gärd), *n.* In men-of-war, that division of the crew which is stationed on the quarter-deck to work the after-sails, etc., generally composed of ordinary seamen and landsmen who are not required to go aloft; hence, a drudge; one occupying an inferior position.

While in the steerage, however useful and active you may be, you are but a mongrel,—a sort of *afterguard* and "ship's cousin." *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 57.

afterhind (åf'tėr-hind), *adv.* [< *after* + *hind*³, as in *behind.*] Afterward. Also written *afterhin*, *afterhint.* [Scotch.]

after-hold (åf'tėr-hōld), *n.* *Naut.*, that portion of the hold of a ship which lies between the mainmast and the stern.

The Glasgow was in flames, the steward having set fire to her while stealing rum out of the *after-hold.*
Southey, Life of Nelson, I. 28.

after-hood (åf'tėr-hůd), *n.* *Naut.*, that portion of the after end of a vessel's bottom plank which is fastened to the stern-post.

after-image (åf'tėr-im″āj), *n.* An image perceived after withdrawing the eye from a brilliantly illuminated object. Such images are called positive when their colors are the same as those of the object, and negative when they are its complementary colors.

afterings (åf'tėr-ingz), *n. pl.* [< *after* + *-ing-s.*] 1. The last milk drawn in milking; strippings.

It were only yesterday as she aimed her leg right at t' pail wi' t' *afterings* in; she knowed it were *afterings* as well as any Christian. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xv.

2†. Figuratively, remaining dregs; concluding incidents or events.

These are the . . . *afterings* of Christ's sufferings. *Bp. Hall*, Sermons, No. 36.

aftermath (ȧf'tėr-mȧth), *n.* [< *after* + *math.*] A second mowing of grass from the same land in the same season. Also called *lattermath, rowen,* or *rowett,* and in some places, when left long on the ground, *fog.*

So by many a sweep
Of meadow smooth from *aftermath* we reach'd
The griffin-guarded gates. *Tennyson*, Audley Court.

To reap an *aftermath*
Of youth's vainglorious weeds.
Lowell, Comm. Ode.

aftermost (ȧf'tėr-mōst), *a. superl.* [< ME. *aftermest, eftemest,* < AS. *æftemest, æftemyst* = Goth. *aftumists,* the last, superl. of *aftuma,* the last, itself a superl., < *af-* (see *after*) + *-tu-ma,* a double superl. suffix associated with the compar. suffix *-ta-ra,* AS. and E. *-ter,* as in *after,* q. v. In *aftermost* the *r* is inserted in imitation of *after,* and *-mest* is changed to *-most* in imitation of *most,* superl. of *more,* q. v. So *foremost, hindmost, inmost, outmost,* etc.: see *-most.*] Hindmost; *naut.*, nearest the stern: opposed to *foremost.* [Little used except in the nautical sense.]

afterness (ȧf'tėr-nes), *n.* [< *after, a.,* + *-ness.*] The state of being or coming after.

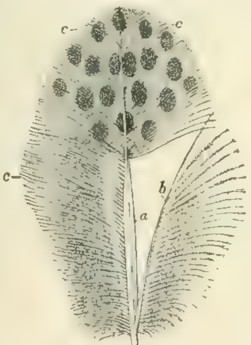
afternoon (ȧf-tėr-nön'), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *afternon,* orig. prep. phr. *after none:* see *after, prep.,* and *noon.*] **I.** *n.* That part of the day which extends from noon to evening.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the after part of the day: as, *afternoon* shadows.

afternoon-ladies (ȧf'tėr-nön-lā'diz), *n. pl.* [Cf. F. *belle de nuit,* lit. the beauty of night.] In *bot.*, a species of the four-o'clock, *Mirabilis Jalapa* or *M. longiflora:* so called from its flowers opening only toward evening. Also called *marvel of Peru.*

after-note (ȧf'tėr-nōt), *n.* In *music,* the second or unaccented note, the first of every two notes being naturally accented; one or more small notes that are not appoggiaturas, but belong to the preceding instead of the succeeding note.

after-pains (ȧf'tėr-pānz), *n. pl.* The uterine pains which occur in childbirth after the expulsion of the child and the afterbirth.



Feather from Argus Pheasant.

a, *d*, main stem; *d*, calamus; *a*, rachis; *c*, *c*, *c*, vanes, cut away on right side in order not to interfere with view of *b*, the aftershaft, the whole of the left vane of which is likewise cut away.

afterpiece (ȧf'tėr-pēs), *n.* A short dramatic entertainment performed after the principal play.

after-rake (ȧf'tėr-rāk), *n.* [< *after* + *rake.*] *Naut.*, that part of the hull of a vessel which overhangs the after end of the keel.

aftershaft (ȧf'tėr-shȧft), *n.* [A tr. of the term *hyporachis,* coined by Nitzsch, who used it for the whole of a supplementary feather, as described below; and this usage is customary. Later Sundevall restricted *hyporachis,* and consequently *aftershaft,* to the shaft alone of such a feather, the whole of which he called *hypoptilum.*] In *ornith.*: (*a*) A supplementary feather growing out of a feather; the hypoptilum.

The *after-shaft,* when well developed, is like a duplicate in miniature of the main feather, from the stem of which it springs, at junction of calamus with rhachis, close by the umbilicus. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 84.

(*b*) The shaft of such a supplementary feather. Also called *hyporachis.*

aftershafted (ȧf'tėr-shȧf''ted), *a.* Having aftershafts: as, "plumage *after-shafted,*" *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds.

afterthought (ȧf'tėr-thât), *n.* **1.** A later or second thought.—**2.** Reflection after an act; some consideration that occurs to one's mind too late, or after the performance of the act to which it refers.

After-thought, and idle care,
And doubts of motley hue, and dark despair.
Dryden, Fables.

Christianity is not an *afterthought* of God, but a forethought. *Bushnell*, Nat. and the Supernat., p. 31.

afterthoughted (ȧf'tėr-thâ''ted), *a.* Having afterthoughts. *B. Taylor.*

after-wale (ȧf'tėr-wāl), *n.* In *saddlery,* the body of a collar; the portion against which the hames bear.

afterward, afterwards (ȧf'tėr-wä̤rd, -wä̤rdz), *adv.* [< ME. *afterward,* also in the rare gen. form *afterwardes,* < AS. *æfterweard,* adj., behind, < *æfter,* adv., + *-weard,* > E. *-ward,* toward.] In later or subsequent time; subsequently.

In mathematics, when once a proposition has been demonstrated, it is never *afterwards* contested. *Macaulay*, Von Ranke.

after-wise (ȧf'tėr-wīz), *a.* [< *after* + *wise*¹.] Wise after the event; wise when it is too late; after-witted.

There are such as we may call the *after-wise,* who, when any project fails, foresaw all the inconveniences that would arise from it, though they kept their thoughts to themselves. *Addison.*

after-wit (ȧf'tėr-wit), *n.* Wisdom that comes after the event.

After-wits are dearly bought,
Let thy fore-wit guide thy thought. *Southwell.*

After-wit, like bankrupts' debts, stands tallied,
Without all possibilities of payment.
Ford, Broken Heart, iv. 1.

after-witted (ȧf'tėr-wit''ed), *a.* Characterized by after-wit; circumspect when it is too late.

Our fashions of eating make us slothfull and unlusty to labour, . . . *after-witted* (as we call it), uncircumspect, inconsiderate, heady, rash. *Tyndale*, On Mat. vi.

aft-gate (ȧft'gāt), *n.* Same as *tail-gate.* See *lock.*

aft-meal† (ȧft'mēl), *n.* A meal accessory to the principal meal, as dessert to dinner; a subsequent or late meal.

At *aft-meales* who shall paye for the wine? *Thynne*, Debate, p. 49.

aftmost (ȧft'mōst), *a. superl.* [< *aft* + *-most.*] *Naut.*, situated nearest the stern.

aftward, aftwards (ȧft'wä̤rd, -wä̤rdz), *adv.* [< *aft* + *-ward, -wards.*] *Naut.*, toward the stern or hinder part of a vessel.

ag-. Assimilated form of Latin *ad-* before *g.* See *ad-*.

Ag. [Abbrev. of L. *argentum,* silver.] In *chem.*, the symbol for silver.

A. G. An abbreviation of *adjutant-general.*

aga (ȧ'gä̤ or ā'gä̤), *n.* [< Turk. *agha,* a great lord, commander, < Tatar *aha* (Mahn).] **1.** A title formerly given to great chiefs in Turkey, and especially to the commander-in-chief of the janizaries.

There came a vast body of dragoons, of different nations, under the leading of Harvey, their great *aga.* *Swift*, Battle of Books.

2. A title of respect given to village magnates and petty gentlemen in Turkey.

He did not care for a monk, and not much for an agoumenos; but he felt small in the presence of a mighty Turkish *aga.* *R. Curzon*, Monast. in the Levant, p. 375.

Also spelled *agha.*

agabanee (ag-a̤-bä'nē), *n.* A cotton fabric embroidered with silk, made in Aleppo.

agacella (ag-a̤-sel'ä̤), *n.* [A quasi-Latin form of *algazel,* q. v.] In *her.*, an antelope, or a tiger with horns and hoofs.

agada, agadic, etc. Same as *haggada,* etc.

again (a̤-gen', a̤-gān'), *adv., prep.,* and *conj.* [The usual pron. a-gen' is that of the spelling *agen,* which is still occasionally used, esp. in poetry; the pron. a-gān' follows the usual spelling *again.* The ME. forms were numerous (of various types, *agen, again, ayen, ayain, ayan,* etc.), namely, *agen, again, agein, agayn, ageyn, ogain* (and with final *-e, againe,* etc.), *ayen, ayein, ayeyn,* etc., *azen, azain, azein, ozein,* etc., earlier *anzen, onzein,* < AS. *ongegn, ongen, ongeán,* later *āgēn, āgeán* (= OS. *angegin* = OHG. *ingagan, ingegin, ingagene, ingegane,* MHG. *ingegene, engegene, engegen,* G. *entgegen* = Icel. *igegn* (for **in gegn*) = Dan. *igjen* = Sw. *igen*), adv. and prep., < *on-* for *an-* (in G. and Scand. *in-*), orig. *and-,* again, back, + **gegn, geán,* in comp. *gegn-, geagn-, geán-,* over against: see *a-*⁵, *gain*¹, and *gain-*. Cf. *against.*] **I.** *adv.* **1.** Of motion or direction: Back; in the opposite direction; to or toward a former or the original position; to the same place or person: often strengthened with *back.*

He nyste whethir hym was moste fayn,
For to fyghte or turne *agayn.*
Rich. Coer de Lion, l. 5299 (in *Weber*, Metr. Rom., II.).

On Marie I prayd them take good hede,
To that I cam *agane.* *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 78.

Bring us word *again* by what way we must go up.
Deut. i. 22.

I have pursued mine enemies, and destroyed them; and turned not *again* till I had consumed them.
2 Sam. xxii. 38.

2. Of action: Back; in return; in reply, response, answer, echo.

Do good, and lend, hoping for nothing *again.*
Luke vi. 35.

Who art thou that answerest *again?* Rom. ix. 20.

All Israel shouted with a great shout, so that the earth rang *again.* 1 Sam. iv. 5.

I knit my hand-kercher about your brows; . . .
And I did never ask it you *again.* *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 1.

He laughed till the glasses on the sideboard rang *again.*
Dickens, Pickwick, I. 261.

3. Of action or fact as related to time, or of time simply: Once more; in addition; another time; anew: marking repetition—(*a*) Of action or existence: as, to do anything *again;* he had to make it all over *again.*

I will not *again* curse the ground any more, . . . neither will I *again* smite any more every thing living, as I have done. Gen. viii. 21.

If a man die, shall he live *again?* Job xiv. 14.

Quicken the Past to life *again.*
Whittier, The Norseman.

(*b*) Of number or quantity: only in the phrases *as much* or *as many again* (= twice as much or as many), *half as much again* (= once and a half as much), etc. (*c*) Of kind or character: marking resemblance.

There is not in the world *again* such a spring and seminary of brave military people as in England, Scotland, and Ireland. *Bacon.*

4. Of succession of thought: Once more; in continuation; in an additional case or instance; moreover; besides (marking transition); on the other hand (marking contrast).

Again, there is sprung up
An heretic, an arch one, Cranmer.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

He was sometimes sad, and sometimes *again* profusely merry. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 49.

Again and again, often; with frequent repetition.

Good books should be read *again and again,* and thought about, talked about, considered and re-considered.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 323.

Now and again, now and then; occasionally.—**Once and again,** repeatedly.

The effects of which he had *once and again* experienced.
Brougham.

To and again, to and fro; backward and forward.

[The adverb *again* was much used in Middle English, and less frequently in Anglo-Saxon, in loose composition with verbs or verbal derivatives, as equivalent to, and generally as an express translation of, the Latin prefix *re-*, as in *again-fight* (L. *re-pugnare*), *again-rising* (L. *re-surrectio*), *again-buy* (L. *red-imere*), *again-stand* (L. *re-sistere*); or of Latin *contra-*, as *again-say* (L. *contra-dicere*), etc.; being in this use variable with *gain-*, q. v. Only a few such compounds are entered below.]

II.† *prep.* Against.

Ageyn another hethen in Turkye.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 66.

[*Again*, prep., was formerly in use in all the senses of *against* by which in literary use it has been displaced. It is still common in dialectal speech, pronounced agen or agin: as, I have nothing *agin* him.]

III.† *conj.* Against the time that: like *against,* conj. [In this use now only dialectal.]

Bid your fellows
Get all their flails ready *again* I come.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

againbuy† (a̤-gen'bī), *v. t.* [< ME. *agen-, ayenbyen,* etc.; a lit. tr. of L. *redimere,* redeem: see *redeem.*] To redeem.

We hopeden that he should have *againbought* Israel.
Wyclif, Luke xxiv. 21.

againrising† (a̤-gen'rī''zing), *n.* [< ME. *agen-, ayen-rising,* etc., often transposed, *rising agen,* etc.; a lit. tr. of L. *resurrectio.*] Resurrection.

The *againrising* of deede men. *Wyclif*, Rom. i. 4.

againsaw† (a̤-gen'sâ), *n.* [< ME. *again-saw, -sagh,* etc., < *again* + *saw,* a saying: see *saw*³.] Contradiction; gainsaying.

againsay† (a̤-gen'sā), *v. t.* [< ME. *agen-, ayenseyen,* etc., < *agen-, ayen-,* etc., + *-seyen, -seggen,* etc., a lit. tr. of L. *contradicere:* see *contradict.* Now *gainsay,* q. v.] Obsolete form of *gainsay.*

against (a̤-genst', a̤-gānst'), *prep.* and *conj.* [In pron. and form like *again* + *-st;* < ME. *agenst, agaynst, ageynst, ageynest,* etc., *ayenst, azenst, azenest,* etc., with added *t,* as in *betwixt, whilst,* etc., the earlier forms being *agens, agenes, agains, agayns, ageins, ageynes,* etc., *ayens, ayeins, ayenis, azenes, azeines, azeynes,* etc., with adverbial gen. ending *-es,* < *again, agen, ayen,* etc.: see *again.* Cf. AS. *tō-geánes,* similarly formed, with prefix *tō-*, to.] **I.** *prep.* **1.** Of motion or direction: In an opposite direction to, so as to meet; (*a*) toward; (*b*) upon:

as, to strike *against* a rock; the rain beats *against* the window; to ride *against* the wind.

> *Agayns* [illegible] tale.
> [illegible] Clerk's Tale, l. 911.

> The birds [illegible] the April wind
> Flew northward, singing as they flew.
> [illegible], What the Birds Said.

2. Of position: [illegible] an opposite position; directly opposite; in front of: in this sense often preceded by *over:* as, a ship is *against* the mouth of a river.

> [illegible] light *over against* the candlestick.
> Num. viii. 3.

(*b*) In contact with; bearing upon: as, to lean *against* a wall; in optical contact with (something behind); athwart: as, the ship loomed up dark and grim *against* the sky.

> He saw
> High up in heaven the hall that Merlin built,
> Blackening *against* the dead-green stripes of even.
> *Tennyson*, Pelleas and Ettarre.

3. Of action or purpose: (*a*) In opposition to; in contrariety to; adverse or hostile to: as, twenty votes *against* ten; *against* law, reason, or public opinion.

> His hand will be *against* every man. Gen. xvi. 12.

> When a scandalous story is believed *against* one, there certainly is no comfort like the consciousness of having deserved it. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

(*b*) In resistance to or defense from: as, protection *against* burglars, cold, fire, etc.; to warn one *against* danger; the public are cautioned *against* pickpockets.

> And the man had fixed his face,
> In many a solitary place,
> *Against* the wind and open sky!
> *Wordsworth*, Peter Bell, i. 26.

(*c*) In provision for; in preparation for; in anticipation of; with reference to.

> *Against* the day of my burying hath she kept this.
> John xii. 7.

> It was now high time to retire and take refreshment *against* the fatigues of the following day.
> *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

(*d*) In exchange for; in return for; as a balance to: as, an exporter draws *against* merchandise shipped.

> Vavasours subdivide again to vassals, exchanging land and cattle, human or otherwise, *against* fealty.
> *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 28.

Against the grain. See *grain*. — **Against the sun,** in a direction contrary to the apparent movement of the sun. — **Against time.** (*a*) Literally, in competition with time: as, to [illegible] a race *against time*, that is, with the effort to finish before the close of a given time.

> I always felt as if I was riding a race *against time.*
> *Dickens.*

(*b*) For the purpose of consuming time: as, he talked *against time*, that is, merely to gain time, a method sometimes adopted by members of legislative and deliberative assemblies who desire to defeat some measure or motion by lapse of time, or to gain time for supporters to assemble. — **To be against,** to be unfavorable to: as, the bid is against you — that is, in favor of some other bidder. — **To bear against, to bristle against, to go against,** etc. See the verbs. — **To run against,** to meet accidentally.

II. *conj.* (by ellipsis). Against the time that; by the time that; before: as, be ready *against* I get back. [Now only colloq. or dial.]

> [illegible] log of wood *against* father comes home. *Dickens*, Pickwick.

againstand† (a-gen'stand), *v. t.* [< ME. *agen-*, *againstanden*, *-standen*, < AS. *ongen-*, *ongean-standan*, < *ongean* and *stand*.] To stand against; withstand; oppose.

againward†, *adv.* [ME. *agayn-*, *azain-*, *agen-ward*, etc.; < *again* + *-ward*.] 1. Backward; back again. *Chaucer.*—2. In return; back. *Sir T. More.*—3. Again; once more.—4. Conversely; vice versa. *Spenser.*—5. On the contrary; on the other hand. *Sir T. More.*

agalactia (ag-a-lak'ti-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀγαλακ-[illegible], wanting milk: see [illegible], a deficiency of milk in [illegible] birth. Also called *agalaxy*.

agalactous [illegible], *a.* [< Gr. [illegible] + [illegible] characterized by agalactia.

agalaxia [illegible] Same as *agalactia*.

agalaxy [illegible] Less correct form of [illegible]

Agalena [illegible]

agalenid [illegible] the [illegible]

Agalenidæ [illegible] spiders, typified by the genus *Agalena*, of the order *Araneæ*. They have an oblong cephalothorax, with the large cephalic region distinct, and the upper mammillæ larger than the lower. The species are numerous, and 13 genera have been admitted for those of Europe. Among them are some of the most familiar spiders which spin tubular webs.

agalloch (a-gal'ok), *n.* Same as *agallochum*.

agallochum (a-gal'ǫ-kum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀγάλλοχον (Dioscorides), not, as stated in Liddell and Scott's Lexicon, the bitter aloe, but the fragrant wood also called in later times ξυλαλόη, in NL. transposed *Aloëxylon* (another genus), translated *lignum aloës*, E. *lign-aloes*, q. v.; of eastern origin: cf. Heb. *akhālīm*, masc. pl., from a sing. *akhāl*, Hind. *aghil*, Skt. *aguru*, agalloch, aloes-wood. See *aloe.*] A fragrant wood, the aloes or lign-aloes of the Scriptures. It is much used by the Orientals, and especially by the Chinese, as incense in their religious ceremonies. It is the produce of *Aquilaria Agallocha*, a large tree which grows in the mountains of Cochin-China, Assam, and adjoining regions, and belongs to the natural order *Thymeleaceæ*. Portions of the trunk and branches become saturated with a dark aromatic resin, and these alone are used in the preparation of incense. The resin is sometimes extracted by distillation or infusion. The wood is also called *calambac*, *aloes-wood*, and *aquila-*, *agal-*, or *eaglewood*. See *eaglewood*.

agalma (a-gal'mä), *n.*; pl. *agalmata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. ἄγαλμα, a delight, honor, a pleasing gift, esp. to the gods, a statue, any image or work of art, < ἀγάλλεσθαι, take delight in, ἀγάλλειν, honor, glorify.] 1. In *law*, the impression or image of anything upon a seal.—2. In *Gr. antiq.*, a votive offering to a deity, especially a statue, but also a painting or any other art-object. See etymology of *anathema*.—3. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a genus of physophorous oceanic hydroids, the type of the family *Agalmidæ*. *Eschscholtz*, 1829.

agalmatolite (ag-al-mat'ǫ-līt), *n.* [< Gr. ἄγαλμα (-ματ-), image, + λίθος, stone.] A soft stone, of a grayish or greenish color, found in China and elsewhere. It can be cut with a knife and polished, and in China is thus formed into works of art, as grotesque figures, pagodas, etc. It belongs in part to the mineral pinite, and in part to pyrophyllite and steatite. Also called *figure-stone*, *lardstone*, *bildstein*, and *pagodite*.

Agalmidæ (a-gal'mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Agalma* + *-idæ*.] A family of physophorous siphonophorous hydrozoans, having a greatly elongated and spirally twisted stem, the swimming-column with two or more rows of nectocalyces, and hydrophyllia and tentacles present.

Agalmopsis (a-gal-mop'sis), *n.* [NL., < *Agalma* + ὄψις, appearance.] A genus of *Agalmidæ* resembling *Agalma*, having deciduous hydrophyllia replaced by nectocalyces, a saccule and an involucre, a terminal filament and no vesicle. *Sars*, 1846.

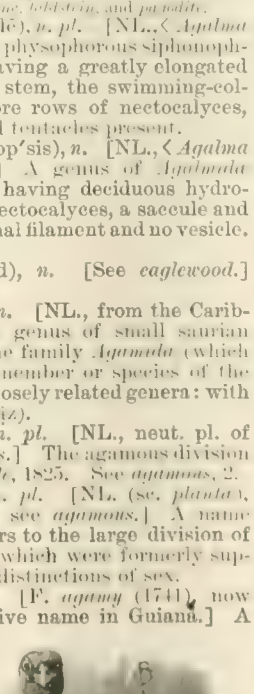
agalwood (ag'al-wůd), *n.* [See *eaglewood*.] Same as *agallochum*.

Agama¹ (ag'a-mä), *n.* [NL., from the Caribbean name.] 1. A genus of small saurian reptiles, typical of the family *Agamidæ* (which see).—2. [*l. c.*] A member or species of the genus *Agama*, or of closely related genera: with a plural, *agamas* (-mäz).

Agama² (ag'a-mä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *agamus*: see *agamous*.] The agamous division of mollusks. *Latreille*, 1825. See *agamous*, 2.

Agamæ (ag'a-mē), *n. pl.* [NL. (sc. *plantæ*), fem. pl. of *agamus*: see *agamous*.] A name given by some authors to the large division of cryptogamic plants, which were formerly supposed to be without distinctions of sex.

agami (ag'a-mi), *n.* [F. *agamy* (1741), now *agami*, from the native name in Guiana.] A grallatorial bird, *Psophia crepitans*, a native of South America, often called the golden-breasted trumpeter. It is [illegible] the size of a pheasant. It runs with great speed [illegible] [illegible]


Agami, or Trumpeter (*Psophia crepitans*).

agamian¹ (a-gā'mi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *agamien*, < NL. *Agama*¹.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or belonging to the *Agamidæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Agamidæ* (which see).

agamian² (a-gā'mi-an), *a.* [As *agamic* + *-i-an*.] Same as *agamic*.

agamic (a-gam'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἄγαμος, unmarried (see *agamous*), + *-ic*.] 1. Asexual: in *zoöl.*, applied to reproduction without the congress of individuals of opposite sexes, as by fission, budding, encystment, or parthenogenesis; used also of ova capable of germination without impregnation. The word is of general application to asexual reproduction, but has some special applicability to the phenomena of alternate generation or discontinuous development which may intervene in ordinary sexual reproduction. Opposed to *gamic*. See *agamogenesis*.

> The *agamic* reproduction of insects and other animals.
> *W. B. Carpenter*, in Corr. of Forces, p. 425.

> The *agamic* ova may certainly be produced, and give rise to embryos, without impregnation.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 250.

2. In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the *Agamæ* or cryptogams.

agamically (a-gam'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an agamic or asexual manner; asexually.

agamid (ag'a-mid), *n.* A lizard of the family *Agamidæ*.

Agamidæ (a-gam'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Agama*¹ + *-idæ*.] A family of saurian reptiles, order *Lacertilia*, superfamily *Agamoidea*. They are characterized by having a short, thick tongue, entire (that is, unforked) or nearly so, and not extensible; small rhombic overlapping ventral scales; a long tail; round pupil, and eyes provided with lids. The family is very closely related to the *Iguanidæ*, but the dentition is acrodont, not pleurodont. It is named from the leading genus, *Agama* (or *Amphibolurus*), but contains several others, among them *Draco*. *D. volans* is the so-called flying lizard. The family is divided into *Agaminæ* and *Draconinæ*.

Agama brachyura.

Agaminæ (ag-a-mī'nē), *n. pl.* [< *Agama*¹ + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of agamoid lizards with no wing-like lateral expansions, a mouth of moderate size, and small conical incisors. It embraces about 70 species, inhabiting Asia, Africa, and Australasia.

agamine (ag'a-min), *n.* A lizard of the subfamily *Agaminæ*.

agamist (ag'a-mist), *n.* [< Gr. ἄγαμος, unmarried (see *agamous*), + *-ist*.] One who does not marry; one who refuses to marry; one who opposes the institution of marriage.

> *Agamists* and wilful rejecters of matrimony.
> *Foxe*, Book of Martyrs.

agamogenesis (ag″a-mō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. ἄγαμος, unmarried (see *agamous*), + γένεσις, production.] Non-sexual reproduction. (*a*) In *zoöl.*, the production of young without the congress of the sexes, one of the phenomena of alternate generation; parthenogenesis: opposed to *gamogenesis*.

> *Agamogenesis* is of frequent occurrence among insects, and occurs under two extreme forms; in the one, the parent is a perfect female, while the germs have all the morphological characters of eggs, and to this the term parthenogenesis ought to be restricted. In the other, the parent has incomplete female genitalia, and the germs have not the ordinary characters of insect eggs.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 383.

(*b*) In *bot.*, natural reproduction by buds, offshoots, cell-division, etc.

agamogenetic (ag″a-mō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [< *agamogenesis*, after *genetic*, q. v.] Of or pertaining to agamogenesis; produced without the congress of the sexes.

> All known *agamogenetic* processes . . . end in a complete return to the primitive stock.
> *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 312.

agamogenetically (ag″a-mō-jē-net'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an agamogenetic manner; by or with asexual generation.

> [illegible] the embryo becomes a fixed actinula [illegible] multiplies *agamogenetically* by budding and gives rise to permanent colonies of Hydriform polyps.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 133.

agamoid (ag'a-moid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Agama*¹ + *-oid*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* In *zoöl.*, pertaining to or resembling the *Agamidæ* or *Agamoidea*.

II. *n.* A lizard of the family *Agamidæ* or superfamily *Agamoidea*.

Agamoidea (ag-a̤-moi′dē̦-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Agama*¹ + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of eriglossate lacertilians, having concavo-convex vertebræ, clavicles not dilated proximally, and no postorbital or postfrontal squamosal arches. The group comprises the families *Agamidæ*, *Iguanidæ*, *Xenosauridæ*, *Zonuridæ*, and *Anguidæ*. See cuts under *Agamidæ* and *Iguana*.

agamous (ag′a̤-mus), *a.* [< NL. *agamus*, < Gr. *ἄγαμος*, without marriage, unmarried, < *ἀ-* priv. + *γάμος*, marriage.] 1. In *bot.*, same as *agamic*. — 2. In *zoöl.*, having no distinguishable sexual organs. See *agamic*, 1. [Rare.]

> The molluscan race are divided into two branches, the phanerogamous and the *agamous* or cryptogamic.
> *Johnston*, Introd. to Conchol.

agamy (ag′a̤-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀγαμία*, < *ἄγαμος*: see *agamous*.] Non-marriage; abstention from marriage, or rejection or non-recognition of the requirement of marriage in the relation of the sexes.

aganglionic (a-gang-gli-on′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. (*a*-¹⁸) + *ganglionic*.] Characterized by the absence of ganglia.

agapæ, *n.* Plural of *agape*².

Agapanthus (ag-a̤-pan′thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγάπη*, love (see *agape*²), + *ἄνθος*, flower.] A small genus of ornamental plants belonging to the natural order *Liliaceæ*. The species are perennial herbs from southern Africa, with strap-shaped radical leaves and large umbels of bright-blue flowers. They have been long in cultivation.

agape¹ (a̤-gäp′ or a̤-gāp′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*³ + *gape*.] With the mouth wide open; in an attitude of wonder, expectation, or eager attention.

> Dazzles the crowd, and sets them all *agape*.
> *Milton*, P. L., v. 357.

> A fledgeling priest,
> Beginning life . . . with callow beak
> *Agape* for luck. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 61.

agape² (ag′a̤-pē), *n.*; pl. *agapæ* (-pē). [L., < Gr. *ἀγάπη*, love, charity in the abstract sense; *ἀγαπᾶν*, to love, treat with affection.] 1. A meal partaken of in common by the primitive Christians, originally in connection with the Lord's supper. It was made the occasion of offerings for the poor, and closed with devotional exercises, including the kiss of love. According to late usage, agapæ were also associated with weddings, funerals, anniversaries of martyrdoms, and the dedication of churches. The loss of their original character and the growth of abuses led to the prohibition of them in church buildings, and in the fourth century to their separation from the Lord's supper and their gradual discontinuance. Vestiges of the practice, however, remained as late as the Council of Basle in the fifteenth century, and customs historically derived from it are still observed by some denominations. See *love-feast*.

Agape, or Love-feast. (From Roller's "Catacombes de Rome.")

> May God speed the universal pentecost and *agape* of his one Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church.
> *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 20.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of lepidopterous insects.

Agapemone (ag-a̤-pem′ō-nē), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἀγάπη*, love (see *agape*²), + *μονή*, a staying, a stopping-place, dwelling, < *μένειν*, stay, remain: see *remain*.] Literally, the abode of love; specifically, the name of an association of men and women established at Charlynch, Somersetshire, England, in 1846, under the direction of the Rev. Henry James Prince, the members of which lived on a common fund.

Agapemonian, Agapemonite (ag″a̤-pe-mō′ni-a̤n, ag-a̤-pem′ō-nīt), *n.* An inmate of the Agapemone (which see).

agapetæ (ag-a̤-pē′tē), *n. pl.* [LL., < Gr. *ἀγαπηταί*, fem. pl. of *ἀγαπητός*, beloved, verbal adj. of *ἀγαπᾶν*, to love.] A title given in the early ages of the church to virgins who dwelt, in a state of so-called spiritual love, with monks and others professing celibacy. This intercourse occasioned scandal, and was condemned by the Lateran Council in 1139.

Agaphelinæ (a-gaf-e-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Agaphelus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of finner whales, family *Balænopteridæ*, having the skin of the throat not plicated and no dorsal fin.

Agaphelus (a-gaf′e-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄγαν*, very, much, + *ἀφελής*, smooth. These whales lack the usual folds or plaits of the throat.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Agaphelinæ*. *A. gibbosus* is the scrag-whale. *E. D. Cope*, 1868.

agaphite (ag′a̤-fīt), *n.* [So named by Fischer in 1816; < *Agaphi*, a naturalist who visited the regions in Persia where the turquoise is found, + *-ite*².] A name sometimes given to the turquoise, more especially to the fine blue variety.

Agapornis (ag-a-pôr′nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγάπη*, love (see *agape*²), + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A genus of small African parrots, including the love-birds, sometimes made the type of a subfamily *Agapornithinæ*. *P. J. Selby*, 1836. See *love-bird*.

Love-birds (*Agapornis cana*).

agar†, *n.* Same as *acker*², *eager*². *Sir T. Browne*.

agar-agar (ä′gär-ä′gär), *n.* The native name of Ceylon moss or Bengal isinglass, consisting of dried seaweed of several species, such as *Gracilaria lichenoides*, *Eucheuma spinosum*, etc. It is much used in the East for soups and jellies. Also called *agal-agal*. See *gelose*.

agaric (ag′a-rik or a-gar′ik), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *agaricum*, < Gr. *ἀγαρικόν*, a sort of tree-fungus used as tinder, named, according to Dioscorides, from the country of the *Agari*, in Sarmatia, where this fungus abounded.] **I.** *n.* A fungus of the genus *Agaricus*. Among the old herbalists the name had a wider range, including the corky forms growing on trunks of trees, like the "female agaric," *Polyporus officinalis*, to which the word was originally applied, and which is still known as agaric in the materia medica. See *Agaricus*, *Boletus*, and *Polyporus*. **Agaric-gnat**, a dipterous insect of the family *Mycetophilidæ* (which see).

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to agarics; fungoid. — **Agaric mineral**, a very soft and light variety of calcite or calcium carbonate. It is generally pure white, found chiefly in the clefts of rocks and at the bottom of some lakes in a loose or semi-indurated form resembling a fungus. The name is also applied to a stone of loose consistence found in Tuscany, of which bricks may be made so light as to float in water, and of which the ancients are supposed to have made their floating bricks. It is a hydrated silicate of magnesium, mixed with lime, alumina, and a small quantity of iron. Also called *mountain-milk* and *mountain-meal*.

Agaricia (ag-a-ris′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < *Agaricus*, q. v.] A genus of aporose sclerodermatous stone-corals, of the family *Fungidæ*, or mushroom-corals. *Lamarck*, 1801.

agariciform (a-gar′i-si-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Agaricus*, agaric, + L. *-formis*, < *forma*, form.] Mushroom-shaped.

agaricin (a-gar′i-sin), *n.* [< *agaric* + *-in*².] A white crystalline substance obtained from the white agaric, *Polyporus officinalis*.

Agaricini (a-gar-i-sī′nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Agaricus*.] An order of fungi having the fruit-bearing surface arranged in radiating gills, as in the mushrooms and toadstools.

agaricoid (a-gar′i-koid), *a.* Of the nature of an agaric; mushroom-like.

Agaricus (a-gar′i-kus), *n.* [NL., masc., < L. *agaricum*, prop. neut. adj.: see *agaric*.] A large and important genus of fungi, characterized by having a fleshy cap or pileus, and a number of radiating plates or gills on which are produced the naked spores. The majority of the species are furnished with stems, but some are attached by their pileus to the objects on which they grow. Over a thousand species are known, which are arranged in five sections, according as the color of their spores is white, pink, brown, purple, or black. Many of the species are edible, like the common mushroom, *A. campestris*, while others are deleterious and even poisonous. See *mushroom*.

Common Mushroom (*Agaricus campestris*).

Agarista (ag-a̤-ris′tä̤), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Agaristidæ*. *Leach*.

Agaristidæ (ag-a̤-ris′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Agarista* + *-idæ*.] A family of heterocerous lepidopterous insects, or moths, typified by the genus *Agarista*.

agast†, *v. t.* [< ME. *agasten*, pp. *agast*: see *aghast*, *gast*, *ghost*.] 1. To frighten; terrify: usually in past participle *agast*, now written *aghast* (which see).

> Or other grisly thing that him *aghast*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. ix. 21.

2. Reflexively, to be terrified.

> The rynges on the temple dore that honge,
> And eek the dores, clatereden ful faste,
> Of which Arcita somwhat *hym agaste*.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 2424.

Agastreæ (a-gas′trē̦-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Agastria*.] A term proposed in 1874 by Huxley as a provisional designation of one of two divisions of metazoic animals (the other being *Gastreæ*), by which the orders *Cestoidea* and *Acanthocephala*, which have no alimentary canal or proper digestive cavity, are contrasted with all other *Metazoa*. Jour. Linn. Soc., XII. 226.

> Some alterations in this scheme have since been made; . . . the *Agastreæ* are relegated, the Cestoidea to Trematoda and Acanthocephala to the Nematoidea.
> *Pascoe*, Zool. Class., p. 4.

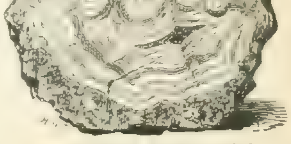
Agastria (a-gas′tri-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *γαστήρ*, stomach.] A term of no exact signification in modern biology, but formerly employed to designate certain low organisms which have no proper digestive cavity. Also called *Agastrica*.

agastric (a-gas′trik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *γαστήρ*, stomach: see *gastric*.] Without a stomach or proper intestinal canal, as the tapeworm.

Agastrica (a-gas′tri-kä̤), *n. pl.* Same as *Agastria*.

agate¹ (a̤-gāt′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< ME. *on gate*: *on*, E. *a*³, on; *gate*, E. *gate*², way: see *gate*² and *gait*.] On the way; going; agoing; in motion: as, "set him *agate* again," *Lingua*, iii. 6; "set the bells *agate*," *Cotgrave*. [Old and prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

agate² (ag′ā̦t), *n.* [Early mod. E. *aggat*, *agget*, *aggot*, *aggott*, *agat*, *agot*, *agath* (= D. *agaat* = Sw. Dan. *agat*), < OF. *agate*, later "*agathe*, an agate" (Cotgrave), mod. F. *agate* = Pr. *agathes*, *achates* = Sp. Pg. It. *agata* = MHG. G. *achat*, < L. *achates*, < Gr. *ἀχάτης*, an agate: so called, according to Pliny, because first found near the river Ἀχάτης, in Sicily.] 1. A variety of quartz which is peculiar in consisting of bands or layers of various colors blended together. It is essentially a variegated chalcedony, but some of the bands may consist of other varieties of quartz, for the most part cryptocrystalline. The varied manner in which these materials are arranged causes the agate when polished to assume characteristic differences of appearance, and thus certain varieties are distinguished, as ribbon-agate, fortification-agate, zone-agate, star-agate, moss-agate, clouded agate, etc. See also cut under *concentric*. Agate is found chiefly in trap-rocks and serpentine, often in the form of nodules, called *geodes*. It is esteemed the least valuable of the precious stones. Agates are cut and polished in large quantities at Oberstein in Oldenburg, Germany, where also artificial means are used to produce striking varieties of color in these stones. In Scotland also they are cut and polished, under the name of *Scotch pebbles*. They are used for rings, seals, cups, beads, boxes, handles of small utensils, burnishers, pestles and mortars, and, in delicate mechanism, as bearing-surfaces, pivots, and the knife-edges of weighing apparatus. In Shakspere agate is a symbol of littleness or smallness, from the little figures cut in these stones when set in rings.


Agate, polished, showing banded structure.

> I was never manned with an *agate* till now.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

2. A draw-plate used by gold-wire drawers, named from the piece of agate through which the eye is drilled. — 3. In *printing*, type of a size between pearl and nonpareil, giving about 160

lines to the foot. It is used chiefly in newspapers. In Great Britain it is known as *ruby*.

This line is printed in agate.

4. An instrument used by bookbinders for polishing; a burnisher. *McElrath*, Com. Dict.—5. A child's playing-marble made of agate, or of glass in imitation of agate.

agate-glass (ag'ạ̄t-glȧs), *n.* A variegated glass made by melting together waste pieces of colored glass.

agate-shell (ag'ạ̄t-shel), *n.* A popular name of certain large shells of the genus *Achatina* (which see).

agate-snail (ag'ạ̄t-snāl), *n.* A species of the genus *Achatina* (which see).

agate-ware (ag'ạ̄t-wãr), *n.* 1. Pottery mottled and veined in imitation of agate.—2. A variety of enameled iron or steel household ware.

Agathis (ag'ạ-this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀγαθίς, a ball of thread.] 1. In *bot.*, the older and now accepted name for the genus of *Coniferæ* commonly known as *Dammara* (which see).—2. In *zoöl.*, a genus of ichneumon-flies, of the family *Braconidæ*. *Latreille*, 1804.

agathism (ag'ạ-thizm), *n.* [< Gr. ἀγαθός, good, + *-ism*.] The doctrine that all things tend toward ultimate good.

agathist (ag'ạ-thist), *n.* [< Gr. ἀγαθός, good, + *-ist*.] One who holds the doctrine of agathism.

agathocacological (ag″ạ-thō-kak″ọ-loj'i-kạl), *a.* [< Gr. ἀγαθός, good, + κακός, bad, + -λογία (-λογικός), < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] Composed of good and evil; pertaining to both good and evil. *Southey*, Doctor, I. 120.

agathodæmon (ag″ạ-thō-dē'mọn), *n.* [< Gr. ἀγαθοδαίμων, prop. written separately ἀγαθὸς δαίμων: ἀγαθός, good; δαίμων, spirit, demon: see *demon*.] A good genius or spirit; a male divinity corresponding to the female *Agathe Tyche*, or Good Fortune. At Athens, and elsewhere in ancient Greece, it was customary at the end of a meal to pour out in his honor a libation of pure wine.

agathodæmonic (ag″ạ-thō-dẹ-mon'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀγαθοδαίμων: see *agathodæmon* and *demonic*.] Relating to or of the nature of an agathodæmon; pertaining to an agathodæmon.

agathopoietic (ag″ạ-thō-poi-et'ik), *a.* [Prop. *agathopoeetic* or *-poetic*, < Gr. ἀγαθοποιεῖν, do good, < ἀγαθός, good, + ποιεῖν, do: see *poetic*.] Intended to do good; benevolent. *Bentham.* [Rare.]

Agathosma (ag-ạ-thoz'mạ̈), *n.* [< Gr. ἀγαθός, good, + ὀσμή, earlier ὀδμή, smell, akin to L. *odor*: see *odor*.] A large genus of plants, natural order *Rutaceæ*, natives of the Cape of Good Hope. The Hottentots mix the dried and powdered leaves of *A. pulchella* with the grease with which they smear their bodies, giving them a smell intolerable to Europeans. Several species are cultivated for their flowers.

agatiferous (ag-ạ̄-tif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< *agate*^{2} + *-i-ferous*, < L. *ferre* = E. *bear*^{1}.] Containing or producing agates. *Craig.*

agatiform (ag'ạ̄-ti-fôrm), *a.* [< *agate*^{2} + *-i-form*, < L. *forma*, form.] Having the form of an agate; resembling an agate in appearance.

agatine (ag'ạ-tin), *a.* [< *agate*^{2} + *-ine*^{1}.] Pertaining to or resembling agate.

agatize (ag'ạ̄-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *agatized*, ppr. *agatizing*. [< *agate*^{2} + *-ize*.] To change into agate. Also spelled *agatise*.—**Agatized wood**, silicified wood in the form of agate.

agaty (ag'ạ̄-ti), *a.* [< *agate*^{2} + *-y*.] Of the nature of or resembling agate: as, "an *agaty* flint," *Woodward*.

[illegible] *Agave Americana*.

Agave (a-gā'vē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀγαυή, noble, used also as a proper name, [illegible] L. [illegible] *Agave*; [illegible] noble, [illegible] akin to [illegible] and to L. *gaudium*, joy.] A [illegible] chiefly Mexican. [illegible] flowering [illegible] throws up rapidly from its center a tall scape bearing a large compound inflorescence, and dies after perfecting its fruit. It is extensively cultivated in Mexico under the name of *maguey*, and is put to many uses. The sap, obtained in abundance from the plant when the flowering stem is just ready to burst forth, produces when fermented a beverage resembling cider, called by the Mexicans *pulque*. An extract of the leaves is used as a substitute for soap, and the flower-stem, when withered, is cut up into slices to form razor-strops. The leaves of nearly all the species yield a more or less valuable fiber, which is made into thread and ropes and has been used in the manufacture of paper. Sisal hemp, or henequin, is the product of *A. Ixtli*, and is exported in large quantities from Yucatan. A West Indian species, *A. Keratto*, closely resembling *A. Americana*, yields the keratto fiber. *A. Virginica*, of the southern United States, known as false aloe, belongs to a group of species with less rigid leaves and with the solitary flowers in a simple spike.

agaze (ạ-gāz'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< ME. *a gase*: *a*, E. *a*^{3}; *gase*, E. *gaze*.] On the gaze; in a gazing attitude.

agazed† (ạ-gāzd'), *p. a.* [< ME. *agased*; prob. same as *agast*, modified toward *gaze*: see *agast*, *aghast*, and *gaze*. The examples cited below are the only ones found.] Aghast; astonished.

> The [they] were so sore *agased*.
> *Chester Plays*, ii. 85.

> Whereatt this dreadful conquerour
> Thereatt was sore *agazed*.
> *Percy's Folio MSS.* (ed. Hales and Furnivall), iii. 154.

> As ankered faste my spirites doe all resorte
> To stand *agazed*, and sink in more and more.
> *Surrey*, Songes and Sonnettes (1557).

> Of understanding rob'd, I stand *agaz'd*. (1600.)
> In *E. Farr's* Select Poetry (1845), II. 438. (*N. E. D.*)

> The French exclaim'd, The devil was in armes;
> All the whole army stood *agaz'd* on him.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 1.

age (āj), *n.* [< ME. *age*, later sometimes, in OF. spelling, *aege*, *eage*, *aage*, < OF. *aage*, *eage*, earlier *edage*, F. *âge* = Pr. *atge*, < ML. **ætaticum*, < L. *æta(t-)s*, age (> OF. *ae*), a contr. of earlier *ævita(t-)s*, which reappears in ML. in the sense of eternity (cf. *æternus*, eternal: see *eternal* and *eternity*), < *ævum*, OL. *aevom* = Gr. αἰών (*αἰϝών), a period of existence, an age, a lifetime, a long space of time, eternity (see *æon*, *eon*), = Goth. *aiws*, an age, eternity (acc. *aiw*, used adverbially, ever, with neg., *ni aiw*, never), = AS. *á* = Icel. *ei*, E. *aye*, ever, = AS. *ǣw*, *ǣ*, life, custom, law, marriage: see *ay*^{1}, *aye*^{1}.] 1. The length of time during which a being or thing has existed; length of life or existence to the time spoken of; period or stage of life in the history of an individual existence, animate or inanimate: as, his *age* is twenty years; he died at the *age* of eighty; at your *age* you should know better; a tree or a building of unknown *age*; to live to a great *age*; old *age*.

> Jesus himself began to be about thirty years of *age*.
> Luke iii. 23.

2. Duration of existence, specifically or generally; the lifetime of an individual, or of the individuals of a class or species on an average: as, the *age* of the horse is from twenty-five to thirty years.

> What fame is left for human deeds
> In endless *age*? *Tennyson*, In Mem., lxxiii.

> The *ages* of the patriarchs before the flood have been a subject of critical dispute. *Am. Cyc.*, I. 181.

3. A period of human life usually marked by a certain stage of physical or mental development; especially, a degree of development, approximately or presumptively measured by years from birth, which involves responsibility to law and capacity to act with legal effect: as, the *age* of discretion or of maturity (the former technically occurring some years prior to the latter, about the age of fourteen). More specifically, *of age*, *full age*, or *lawful age* designates the attainment of majority, or that period when the general disabilities of infancy cease. It is fixed by the law of England and of most of the United States at 21 (in some States at 18 for females), but in Germany and some other European states at 24 or 25. At common law one is of full age the first instant of the beginning of the day before the 21st anniversary of one's birth. Other periods are fixed for special purposes: thus, the *age of consent* for marriage was fixed by the common law at 14 for males and 12 for females, not as being a *marriageable age* in the ordinary sense of being a suitable age for marriage, but as being the age after which one contracting marriage could not justly repudiate its obligations on the mere ground of youth. For the purposes of consent which will preclude charges of abduction and the like, the *age of consent* has been fixed in some jurisdictions at 16. Up to the age of 7 a child is conclusively presumed to be incapable of criminal intent; from 7 to 14 (in some jurisdictions 12) it is presumed to be incapable of such intent, but the contrary may be proved; over that age it is presumed to be capable of such intent. At [illegible] the capacity to take the oath [illegible] begins. The *age of discretion*, in the sense in which the term is used in the law of infancy, is 14, after which the child's wishes as to the choice of a guardian are consulted (sometimes called the *age of election*), and the earlier period before the age of 14 is called the *age of nurture*. The age at which testamentary capacity begins in most of the United States is 21, with exceptions, many allowing a younger age for wills of personal property, and also for females or for married women.

> He is *of age*, ask him. John ix. 21.

4. The particular period of life at which one becomes naturally or conventionally qualified or disqualified for anything: as, at 46 a man is over *age* and cannot be enlisted; under *age* for the presidency; canonical *age* (which see, below).

> Sara . . . was delivered of a child when she was past *age*. Heb. xi. 11.

5. Specifically, old age (see 1); the latter part of life or of long-continued existence; the lapse of time, especially as affecting a person's physical or mental powers; the state of being old; oldness.

> The eyes of Israel were dim for *age*. Gen. xlviii. 10.

> *Age* cannot wither her, nor custom stale
> Her infinite variety. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2.

6. An aged person, or old people collectively.

> And *age* in love loves not to have years told.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, cxxxviii.

7. One of the periods or stages of development into which human life may be divided; time of life: as, life is divided into four *ages*, infancy, youth, manhood or womanhood, and old age.

> All the world's a stage,
> And all the men and women merely players:
> They have their exits, and their entrances;
> And one man in his time plays many parts,
> His acts being seven *ages*.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7.

> Just at the *age* 'twixt boy and youth,
> When thought is speech and speech is truth.
> *Scott*, Marmion, Int. to ii.

8. A particular period of history, as distinguished from others; a historical epoch: as, the golden *age*; the *age* of heroes; the *age* of Pericles; the dramatists of the Elizabethan *age*. See *ages in mythology and history*, below.

> Intent on her, who, rapt in glorious dreams,
> The second-sight of some Astræan *age*,
> Sat compass'd with professors.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

> Our nineteenth century is the *age* of tools.
> *Emerson*, Works and Days.

9. In *geol.*, a great period of the history of the earth, characterized by the development of some particular phase of organic life or of physical condition: as, the *age* of reptiles; the *age* of ice. In Dana's scheme of classification, the Silurian is the age of invertebrates, the Devonian the age of fishes, the Mesozoic the age of reptiles, the Tertiary the age of mammals, and the Quaternary the age of man.

10. The people who live at a particular period; hence, a generation or a succession of generations: as, *ages* yet unborn.—11. [Cf. L. *sæculum*, an age, a century: see *secular*.] A century; the period of one hundred years, as in the phrases *dark ages*, *middle ages*, etc.

> Henry . . . justly and candidly apologizes for these five *ages*. *Hallam.*

12. A great length of time; a protracted period: as, I have not seen you for an *age*.

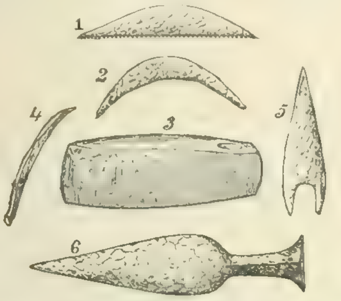
> So rose within the compass of the year
> An *age's* work, a glorious theatre.
> *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., l. 1067.

> Suffering thus he made
> Minutes an *age*. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

13. In *poker*, the eldest hand, or the first player to the left of the dealer who bets.—**Age of acrogens.** See *acrogen*.—**Age of the moon**, the time elapsed since her last conjunction with the sun.—**Ages in mythology and history**, particular periods in the life of mankind distinguished by bearing specific names. The most important of these periods are: (*a*) The poetic division of human existence into the *golden*, *silver*, *heroic* (generally omitted), *brazen*, and *iron ages*, accredited to Hesiod (about the eighth century B. C.), who regarded the people of the different ages as constituting distinct races successively replacing each other. See extract. The terms are still in use, especially *golden age*, which is applied to the culminating or most brilliant epoch of any portion of history or department of activity: as, the seventeenth century was the *golden age* of the drama; the nineteenth century is the *golden age* of invention; the *golden age* of a country's power or prosperity.

> The *golden age* [of Hesiod], synchronous with the reign of Saturn, was a period of patriarchal simplicity, when the earth yielded its fruits spontaneously and spring was eternal; the *silver age*, governed by Jupiter, was a lawless time, in which the seasons were first divided, agriculture took its rise, and men began to hold property in land; the *brazen age*, or reign of Neptune, was an epoch of war and violence; in the *heroic age* (omitted by Ovid) the world began to aspire toward better things; and in the *iron* or Plutonian *age*, in which Hesiod believed himself to be living, justice and piety had disappeared from the earth. *Am. Cyc.*, I. 185.

(*b*) The *dark ages*, a period of European history, beginning with or shortly before the fall of the Roman Empire of the West (A. D. 476), marked by a general decline of learning and civilization. It was introduced by the great inflow of barbarians into western Europe in the fourth and fifth centuries known as the wandering of the nations, and is reckoned by Hallam as extending to the eleventh century, when a general revival of wealth, manners, taste, and learning began, and by others to the time of Dante in the thirteenth century, or later. (*c*) The *middle ages*, a period of about a thousand years, between the close of what is technically considered ancient history and the first definite movements in Europe of the distinctively modern spirit of freedom and enterprise. Its beginning is synchronous with that of the dark ages, and it is variously reckoned as extending to the fall of Constantinople (1453), the invention of printing, the Renaissance, or the discovery of America, in the fifteenth century, or to the Reformation, in the early part of the sixteenth. (*d*) The *feudal ages*, a portion of the middle ages, marked by the prevalence of feudal institutions and of the spirit of chivalry, extending from their nearly universal establishment in the tenth century to their decline in the sixteenth.—**Archæological ages** or **periods**, the stone age, the bronze age, and the iron age, these names being given in accordance with the materials employed for weapons, implements, etc., during the particular period. The stone age has been subdivided into two, the paleolithic and neolithic. (See these words.) The word *age* in this sense is improperly used (by an unfortunate transfer from the Scandinavian archæology), since it has no reference to chronology, but simply denotes the stage at which a people has arrived in its progress toward civilization. There are tribes yet in their stone age. Neither do the more primitive implements necessarily disappear wholly on the appearance of those of a more advanced stage. The phrase *stone age* or *stage*, therefore, merely marks the most primitive period, and *bronze age* (chiefly in antiquity) that before the employment of iron, among any specified people or tribe.—**Canonical age.** (*a*) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, that age fixed by the church at which her subjects incur, or become capable of assuming, special obligations, states of life, etc., or of enjoying special privileges and dignities. Thus, the obligation of fasting begins at twenty-one; profession by religious vows is made only after the age of sixteen; and to become a bishop one should have completed his thirtieth year. The age of reason is that at which a child becomes morally responsible, supposed, in the majority of cases, to be about seven. (*b*) In *Anglican churches*, the age at which a man may be ordained to any one of the three grades of the ministry.—**Dark ages.** See above.—**Fabulous age.** See *fabulous*.—**Geological ages.** See above, 9.—**Middle ages.** See above.—**The age of a horse,** in racing and trotting rules, is reckoned from January 1st of the year of foaling. Other dates, as May-day, were formerly used.=**Syn.** *Era, Period*, etc. (see *epoch*), date; years, eon, cycle.



Implements of the Stone Age.

1, saw-edged flint knife; 2, crescent-shaped flint knife; 3, stone ax; 4, flint flake-knife; 5, harpoon-head of flint; 6, flint knife.

age (āj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *aged*, ppr. *aging*. [< ME. *agen*, *agyn*, < *age*, n.] **I.** *intrans.* To grow old; assume the appearance of old age: as, he *ages* rapidly.

> I am *aging*; that is, I have a whitish, or rather a light-coloured hair here and there. *Landor.*

II. *trans.* To make old; cause to grow or to seem old; produce the effect of age upon; bring to maturity or to a state fit for use; give the character of age or ripeness to: as, to *age* wine, clay, etc.

-age. [< ME. *-age*, < OF. *-age*, mod. F. *-age* = Pr. *-atge* = Sp. *-age* = It. *-aggio* and *-atico*, < L. *-āticum*, a noun suffix, orig. neut. of *-āticus*, adj. suffix. For examples see *savage*, *voyage*, etc.] A noun suffix of French, ultimately of Latin origin. Frequent in words taken from the French, as *language*, *savage*, *voyage*, *pottage*, *baggage*, etc., it has come to be a common English formative, forming, (*a*) from names of things, collective nouns, as *fruitage*, *leafage*, *baggage*, etc.; (*b*) from personal terms, nouns denoting condition, office, rank, service, fee, etc., as *bondage*, *parsonage*, *porterage*, etc.; (*c*) from verbs, nouns expressing various relations, as *breakage*, *cleavage*, *postage*, *steerage*, etc.

aged (ā'jed, sometimes ājd), *p. a.* [ME. *aged*, *agyd*; < *age*, v., + *-ed*².] **1.** Old; having lived or existed long; having reached an advanced period of life: as, an *aged* man; an *aged* oak.

> Shall *aged* men, like *aged* trees,
> Strike deeper their vile root, and closer cling,
> Still more enamour'd of their wretched soil?
> *Young*, Night Thoughts, iv. 111.

[Under English racing rules, a horse is said to be *aged* (pron. ājd) when he is more than seven years old.]

2. Of the age of: as, a man *aged* forty years.—**3.** Pertaining to or characteristic of old age.

> These bitter tears, which now you see
> Filling the *aged* wrinkles in my cheeks.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., iii. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** *Aged, Elderly, Old, Ancient.* *Old* is the general word for being near to the natural end, or having nearly reached the usual period, of life: as, a cat is *old* at twelve years. *Elderly* is rather *old*, beginning to be *old*. *Aged* is very *old*. *Ancient* is so *old* as to seem to belong to a past age. (See other comparisons under *ancient*.)

> The *aged* man that coffers up his gold
> Is plagu'd with cramps and gouts and painful fits.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 855.

> It is a great misfortune to us of the more *elderly* sort, that we were bred to the constant use of words in English children's books, which were without meaning for us and only mystified us. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 172.

> You are *old*;
> Nature in you stands on the very verge
> Of her confine. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4.

> Change "The *Ancient* Mariner" to "The *Old* Sailor," and you throw the mind into a mood utterly inharmonious with the tone of Coleridge's wonderful poem.
> *A. S. Hill*, Rhetoric.

agedly (ā'jed-li), *adv.* Like an aged person.

agedness (ā'jed-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being old; oldness.

> Custom without truth is but *agedness* of error.
> *Milton*, Reform. of Church Discipline, i. 26.

agee (a-jē'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* Same as *ajee*.

ageing, *n.* See *aging*.

Agelæinæ (aj'e-lē-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Agelæus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of American oscine passerine birds of the family *Icteridæ*. It is related to the conirostral *Fringillidæ*, or finches, less nearly to the crows, *Corvidæ*, and to some extent it replaces and represents in America the old-world *Sturnidæ*, or starlings. The subfamily includes the marsh-blackbirds of the genus *Agelæus*, as the common red-winged blackbird of the United States, *A. phœniceus*; the yellow-headed blackbird, *Xanthocephalus icterocephalus*; the cow-bird, *Molothrus ater*; the bobolink, *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*; and numerous related species, chiefly of the warmer parts of America. Less correctly written *Agelainæ*.

Marsh Blackbird (*Agelæus tricolor*).

Agelæus (aj-e-lē'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀγελαῖος, belonging to a herd, gregarious, < ἀγέλη, a herd (L. *grex*), < ἄγειν, drive.] The typical genus of blackbirds of the subfamily *Agelæinæ*; the marsh-blackbirds. There are several species, such as *A. phœniceus*, the common red-winged marsh-blackbird of the United States, and *A. tricolor* of California. Also spelled *Agelaius*, as originally by Vieillot, 1816.

agelast (aj'e-last), *n.* [< Gr. ἀγέλαστος, not laughing, < ἀ- priv. + γελαστός, verbal adj. of γελᾶν, laugh.] One who never laughs. [Rare.]

> Men whom Rabelais would have called *agelasts*, or non-laughers. *London Times*, Feb. 5, 1877. (*N. E. D.*)

Agelena, Agelenidæ. See *Agalena*, *Agalenidæ*.

ageless (āj'les), *a.* [< *age*, *n.*, + *-less*.] Without age; without definite limits of existence.

agemina (a-jem'i-nä), *n.* Same as *azzimina*.

agen (a-gen'), *adv.*, *prep.*, and *conj.* An old spelling of *again*, still occasionally used.

> Borne far asunder by the tides of men,
> Like adamant and steel they meet *agen*.
> *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., i.

agency (ā'jen-si), *n.*; pl. *agencies* (-siz). [= F. *agence*, < ML. *agentia*, < L. *agen(t-)s*, ppr. of *agere*, act: see *agent*.] **1.** The state of being in action or of exerting power; action; operation; instrumentality.

> The *agency* of providence in the natural world.
> *Woodward*, Pref. to Ess. toward Nat. Hist. of Earth.

> For the first three or four centuries we know next to nothing of the course by which Christianity moved, and the events through which its *agency* was developed.
> *De Quincey*, Essenes, i.

2. A mode of exerting power; a means of producing effects.

> But although the introduction of a fluid as an Agent explains nothing, the fluid as an *Agency*—*i. e.*, its hydrodynamic laws—explains much.
> *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 92.

> Opinion is the *agency* through which character adapts external arrangements to itself.
> *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 517.

3. The office of agent or factor; the business of an agent intrusted with the concerns of another: as, the principal pays the charges of *agency*.—**4.** The place of business of an agent. In the United States, frequently used in the sense of an *Indian agency*, an office or settlement in or near the reservation of an Indian tribe, at which resides an Indian agent of the government, charged with the interests of the tribe and the care of the relations of the government to it: as, the Pawnee *agency*.—**Free agency.** See *free*.

agend† (ā'jend), *n.* Same as *agendum* (*c*).

agendum (a-jen'dum), *n.*; pl. *agenda* (-dä). [L., something to be done, neut. of *agendus*, gerundive of *agere*, do: see *agent*, *act*.] A thing to be done: usually in the plural, things to be done; duties. Specifically—(*a*) Items of business to be brought before a committee, council, board, etc., as things to be done. (*b*) Matters of practice, as opposed to *credenda*, or matters of belief.

> The moral and religious credenda and *agenda* of any good man. *Coleridge.*

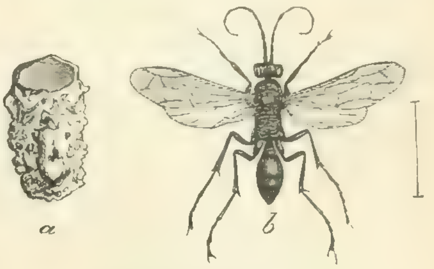
Especially—(*c*†) Matters of ecclesiastical practice; ritual or liturgy. (*d*) As a collective singular, a memorandum-book. [Rare in all uses.]

agenesia (aj-e-nē'si-ä), *n.* [NL.] Same as *agenesis*.

agenesic (aj-e-nes'ik), *a.* [< *agenesis* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or characterized by agenesis.

agenesis (a-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + γένεσις, generation.] In *physiol.*, any anomaly of organization consisting in the absence or imperfect development of parts. Also called *agenesia*. [Rare.]

Agenia (a-je-nī'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀγένειος, beardless, < ἀ- priv. + γένειον, beard, < γένυς = E. *chin*.] In *entom.*, a genus of hymenopterous spider-wasps, of the family *Pompiliidæ*, characterized by having smooth legs. The females build curious mud cells under logs or under the bark of trees, provisioning them with spiders.



Agenia bombycina Cresson .

a, cell constructed by the wasp; *b*, female wasp. (The vertical line shows natural size.)

agennesia (aj-e-nē'si-ä), *n.* [NL.] Same as *agennesis*.

agennesic (aj-e-nes'ik), *a.* [< *agennesis* + *-ic.*] Characterized by sterility or impotence; pertaining to agennesis.

agennesis (aj-e-nē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + γέννησις, engendering, < γεννᾶν, engender.] In *med.*, want of reproductive power in either sex; impotence of the male or sterility of the female. Also called *agennesia*. [Rare.]

agennetic (aj-e-net'ik), *a.* [< *agennesis* (*agennet-*) + *-ic.*] Characterized by sterility; unproductive; agennesic: as, an *agennetic* period.

agent (ā'jent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *agen(t-)s*, ppr. of *agere*, drive, lead, conduct, manage, perform, do, = Gr. ἄγειν, lead, conduct, do, = Icel. *aka*, drive, = Skt. √ *aj*, drive: see *act*, etc., and cf. *ake*, *ache*¹, *acre*.] **I.** *a.* Acting: opposed to *patient* in the sense of sustaining action. [Rare.]

> The force of imagination upon the body *agent*.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 902.

Agent intellect. See *intellect*.

II. *n.* [< F. *agent*, < ML. *agen(t-)s*, a deputy, attorney, factor, etc., substantive use of L. *agen(t-)s*, ppr. of *agere*: see above.] **1.** An active cause; an efficient cause; one who or that which acts or has the power to act: as, a moral *agent*; many insects are *agents* of fertilization. In *phys.*, heat, light, and electricity are called *agents*, in order to avoid hypothesis with regard to their nature. In *chem.* and *med.*, whatever produces a chemical or medical effect is called an *agent*.

> Heaven made us *agents* free to good or ill,
> And forc'd it not, though he foresaw the will.
> *Dryden*, Cock and Fox, l. 538.

> To say that man is a free *agent* is no more than to say that, in some instances, he is truly an *agent* and a cause, and is not merely acted upon as a passive instrument. On the contrary, to say that he acts from necessity is to say that he does not act at all, that he is no *agent*, and that, for anything we know, there is only one *agent* in the universe, who does everything that is done, whether it be good or ill. *Reid.*

> Thro' many *agents* making strong,
> Matures the individual form.
> *Tennyson*, Love thou thy Land.

2. A person acting on behalf of another, called his *principal*; a representative; a deputy, factor, substitute, or attorney. Often abbreviated to *agt.* In *law*, *agent* implies a kind of service in which the one serving has some discretion as to the manner of accomplishing the object.

The house in Lea[illegible] more than a change [illegible] their agents, [illegible] to meet [illegible] to take care of their affairs, and to support their interests.
Burke.

In the evening arrived . . . one of the three *agents* of the Ohio company, [illegible] the negotiations for Western lands. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 110.

3. An official: as, an *agent* of police.—**Agent and patient**, [illegible] who is both the doer of a thing and the party to whom it is done: thus, when a person who owes money to another dies and makes the creditor his executor, the latter may retain out of the [illegible] and is thus said to be [illegible]. **Agent of truancy**, the name [illegible] employees serving under the [illegible] cities of New York State, [illegible] of the Compulsory Education Act, regulating the attendance of children at school.—**Catalytic agent.** See *catalytic*.—**Crown agent.** See *crown*.—**First agent**, an agent not incited by another.—**General agent**, an agent whose authority, though it may be limited to a particular trade or business, and a particular place, is general in respect to extending to all acts of a kind ordinarily involved in the matters in question.—**Morbific agent**, in *med.*, a cause of disease.—**Therapeutic agent**, in *med.*, a substance, as for example morphine, or a form of motion, as heat or electricity, used in treating disease.—**Voluntary** or **free agent**, one who may do or not do any action, and has the conscious perception that his actions result from the exercise of his own will. See *free*.

agential (ā-jen'shal), *a.* [< ML. *agentia*, agency, < L. *agen(t-)s*: see *agent*.] Pertaining to an agent or to an agency.

agentship† (ā'jent-ship), *n.* The office of an agent; agency. *Beau. and Fl.*

age-prayer (āj'prãr), *n.* [< *age* + *prayer*, after Law L. *ætatis precatio*, a plea of age, or *ætatem precari*, plead age, AF. *age prier*: see *age* and *pray*.] In *early Eng. law*, a suggestion of nonage, made in a real action to which an infant was a party, with a request that the proceedings be stayed until the infant should come of age. Also called *plea of parol demurrer*. *Stimson.*

ager (a'jėr), *n.* [L., = E. *acre*, q. v.] In *civil law*, a field; generally, a portion of land inclosed by definite boundaries.

agerasia (aj-e-rā'si-ä), *n.* [NL., Englished *agerasy*; < Gr. [illegible], eternal youth, < [illegible], ἀγήραος, ἀγήρως, not growing old: see *Ageratum*.] A green old age; freshness and vigor of mind and body late in life. [Rare.]

agerasy (aj'ē-rā-si), *n.* Same as *agerasia*.

Ageratum (a-jer'a-tum), *n.* [NL.; also, as L., *ageraton*, < Gr. [illegible], an aromatic plant, perhaps yarrow or milfoil, *Achillea ageratum*; prop. neut. of [illegible], not growing old, undecaying, < ἀ- priv. + γῆρας, old age.] A genus of plants, natural order *Compositæ*, all American and chiefly tropical, nearly allied to *Eupatorium*. *A.* [illegible] (*A. Mexicanum*) is a well-known flower-border annual, with dense lavender-blue [illegible] which keep their color long.

Ageronia (aj-ē-rō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL.] A genus of American butterflies of the family *Nymphalidæ*. *A. fornax* occurs in the southwestern part of the United States and southward.

ageusia, ageusis (a-gū'si-ä, -sis), *n.* [NL.] Same as *ageustia*.

ageustia (a-gūs'ti-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. [illegible], a fasting, [illegible], tasting, not tasting, < ἀ- priv. + [illegible], verbal adj. of γεύεσθαι, taste, akin to L. *gustus*, taste: see *gust*2.] In *pathol.*, absence or loss of taste, occurring in [illegible] and fevers, or arising from nervous disease.

aggat†, *n.* Obsolete spelling of *agate*2.

aggelation† (aj-e-lā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *aggelatio(n-)*, < L. *ad*, to, + *gelare*, freeze: see *congeal*.] Congelation; freezing. *Sir T. Browne.*

aggeneration† (a-jen-e-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. *aggenerare*, *adgenerare*, beget additionally, < *ad*, to, + *generare*, beget: see *generate*.] The act of [illegible] being in addition. *N. E. D.*

agger [illegible] [L., a pile, heap, mound, dike, [illegible], *adgerere*, bring together, [illegible], carry.] **1.** In *Rom.* [illegible] any artificial mound or [illegible] the *agger* of Servius Tullius [illegible] or military way, so [illegible] were raised in the [illegible].

agg[illegible] [< L. *aggeratus*, pp. of [illegible] heap, [illegible] Cf. *conglomerate*.] [illegible]

aggerat[illegible] [< L. [illegible]] A heaping; [illegible] of sand. *Ray.* [illegible]

aggerose [illegible] [< L. [illegible]] In heaps; formed in heaps. [illegible]

aggest† (a-jest'), *v. t.* [< L. *aggestus*, pp. of *aggerere*, *adgerere*, bring together: see *agger*.] To heap up.

The violence of the waters *aggested* the earth.
Fuller, Church Hist., Ded. of bk. 9.

agget†, aggett†, *n.* Obsolete spellings of *agate*2.

agglomerate (a-glom'e-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *agglomerated*, ppr. *agglomerating*. [< L. *agglomeratus*, pp. of *agglomerare*, *adglomerare*, wind into a ball, < *ad*, to, + *glomerare*, wind into a ball, < *glomus* (*glomer-*), a ball, akin to *globus*, a ball: see *globe*. Cf. *conglomerate*.] **I.** *trans.* To collect or gather into a mass.

In one *agglomerated* cluster hung.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix. 1911.

There is to an American something richly artificial and scenic, as it were, in the way these colossal dwellings are packed together in their steep streets, in the depths of their little enclosed, *agglomerated* city.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 261.

II. *intrans.* To gather, grow, or collect into a ball or mass: as, "hard, *agglomerating* salts," *Thomson*, Seasons, Autumn, l. 766.

agglomerate (a-glom'e-rāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *agglomeratus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* Gathered into a ball or mass; piled together; specifically, in *bot.*, crowded into a dense cluster, but not cohering.

II. *n.* **1.** A fortuitous mass or assemblage of things; an agglomeration.—**2.** In *geol.*, an accumulation of materials made up chiefly of large blocks "huddled together in a pell-mell way, without regard to size, shape, or weight." *A. H. Green.* The term is used almost exclusively with reference to volcanic ejections, and is rarely, if ever, employed by American authors. See *breccia* and *conglomerate*.

agglomeratic (a-glom-e-rat'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or having the nature of an agglomerate.

agglomeration (a-glom-e-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. *agglomeratio(n-)*, < *agglomerare*: see *agglomerate, v.*] **1.** The act of agglomerating or the state of being agglomerated; the state of gathering or being gathered into a mass.

By an undiscerning *agglomeration* of facts he [Berkeley] convinced numbers in his own day, and he has had believers in Ireland almost to our day, that tar-water could cure all manner of diseases. *McCosh*, Berkeley, p. 83.

2. That which is agglomerated; a collection; a heap; any mass, assemblage, or cluster formed by mere juxtaposition.

The charming côteau which . . . faces the town,—a soft *agglomeration* of gardens, vineyards, scattered villas, gables and turrets of slate-roofed châteaux, terraces with gray balustrades, moss-grown walls draped in scarlet Virginia creeper. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. [illegible]

agglomerative (a-glom'e-rā-tiv), *a.* Having a tendency to agglomerate or gather together.

Taylor [is] eminently discursive, accumulative, and (to use one of his own words) *agglomerative*.
Coleridge, Poems, etc. (1817), p. 139.

agglutinant (a-glö'ti-nant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *agglutinan(t-)s*, ppr. of *agglutinare*: see *agglutinate, v.*] **I.** *a.* Uniting as glue; tending to cause adhesion.

Something strengthening and *agglutinant*.
Gray, Works (1884), II. [illegible]

II. *n.* Any viscous substance which agglutinates or unites other substances by causing adhesion; any application which causes bodies to adhere together.

agglutinate (a-glö'ti-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *agglutinated*, ppr. *agglutinating*. [< L. *agglutinatus*, pp. of *agglutinare*, *adglutinare*, paste to, < *ad*, to, + *glutinare*, paste, < *gluten*, paste, glue: see *gluten* and *glue*.] To unite or cause to adhere, as with glue or other viscous substance; unite by causing an adhesion.

agglutinate (a-glö'ti-nāt), *a.* [< L. *agglutinatus*, pp.: see the verb.] United as by glue; characterized by adherence or incorporation of distinct parts or elements: as, an *agglutinate* language. (See below.) In *bot.*, grown together; equivalent to *accrete*; applied also to things that are firmly attached to the matrix. Sometimes written *adglutinate*.—**Agglutinate languages**, languages exhibiting an inferior degree of integration in the elements of their words [illegible] of inflection of words, the suffixes and prefixes retaining a certain independence of one another and of the root or stem to which they are added: opposed to *inflective* or *inflectional* languages, in which the separate identity of stem and ending is more often fully lost, and the outward agglutination even comes to be replaced by an internal change in the root or stem. But the distinction is of little [illegible] value. Turkish is a favorite example of an agglutinate tongue.

agglutinating (a-glö'ti-nā-ting), *p. a.* In *philol.*, characterized by agglutination; agglutinative (which see).

The natives of the southern islands of the Fuegian Archipelago [illegible] speak an *agglutinating* language [illegible] from the middle of Beagle passage to the southern [illegible] about Cape Horn. *Science*, III. 168.

agglutination (a-glö-ti-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *agglutination*; < *agglutinate, v.*] **1.** The act of uniting by glue or other tenacious substance; the state of being thus united; adhesion of parts; that which is united; a mass or group cemented together.—**2.** In *philol.*, the condition of being agglutinate; the process or result of agglutinate combination. See *agglutinate, a.*

In the Aryan languages the modifications of words, comprised under declension and conjugation, were likewise originally expressed by *agglutination*. But the component parts began soon to coalesce, so as to form one integral word, liable in its turn to phonetic corruption to such an extent that it became impossible after a time to decide which was the root and which the modificatory element.
Max Müller.

Immediate agglutination, in *surg.*, union of the parts of a wound by the first intention (see *intention*), as distinguished from **mediate agglutination**, which is secured through the interposition of some substance, as lint, between the lips of the wound.

agglutinationist (a-glö-ti-nā'shon-ist), *n.* In *philol.*, an adherent to the theory of agglutination. See *agglutinate, a.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 272.

agglutinative (a-glö'ti-nā-tiv), *a.* **1.** Tending or having power to agglutinate or unite; having power to cause adhesion: as, an *agglutinative* substance.—**2.** In *philol.*, exhibiting or characterized by the formative process known as agglutination; agglutinate (which see): as, an *agglutinative* language.

Their fundamental common characteristic is that they [the Scythian languages] follow what is styled an *agglutinative* type of structure. That is to say, the elements out of which their words are formed are loosely put together, instead of being closely compacted, or fused into one.
Whitney, Lang. and Study of Lang., p. 316.

aggrace† (a-grās'), *v. t.* [< *ag-* + *grace*, *v.*; suggested by OF. *agracier*, *agrachier* = It. *aggraziare*, formerly *aggratiare*, < ML. *aggratiare*, show grace to, < L. *ad*, to, + *gratia*, grace.] **1.** To show grace or favor to. *Spenser.*—**2.** To add grace to, or make graceful.

And, that which all faire workes doth most *aggrace*,
The art, which all that wrought, appeared in no place.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 58.

aggrace† (a-grās'), *n.* Kindness; favor.

aggrade (a-grād'), *v. t.* [< L. *ad*, to, + *gradus*, step. Cf. *degrade*.] In *geol.*, to grade up; fill up: the opposite of *degrade* or *wear away*.

aggrandisable, aggrandisation, etc. See *aggrandizable*, etc.

aggrandizable (ag'ran-dī-za-bl), *a.* [< *aggrandize* + *-able*.] Capable of being aggrandized. Also spelled *aggrandisable*.

aggrandization (a-gran-di-zā'shon), *n.* The act of aggrandizing, or the condition or state of being aggrandized. Also spelled *aggrandisation*. [Rare.]

No part of the body will consume by the *aggrandization* of the other, but all motions will be orderly, and a just distribution be to all parts.
Waterhouse, Fortescue, p. 197.

aggrandize (ag'ran-dīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *aggrandized*, ppr. *aggrandizing*. [< F. *aggrandiss-*, extended stem of "*aggrandir*, to greaten, augment, enlarge," etc. (Cotgrave), now *agrandir* = It. *aggrandire*, enlarge, < L. *ad*, to, + *grandire*, increase, < *grandis*, large, great: see *grand*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make great or greater in power, wealth, rank, or honor; exalt: as, to *aggrandize* a family.

The Stoics identified man with God, for the purpose of glorifying man; the Neoplatonists for the purpose of *aggrandizing* God. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 345.

2†. To magnify or exaggerate.

If we trust to fame and reports, these may proceed . . . from small matters *aggrandized*.
Wollaston, Religion of Nature, § 5.

3. To widen in scope; increase in size or intensity; enlarge; extend; elevate.

These furnish us with glorious springs and mediums to raise and *aggrandize* our conceptions.
Watts, Improvement of Mind.

Covetous death bereaved us all,
To *aggrandize* one funeral.
Emerson, Threnody.

Syn. 1. To honor, dignify, advance, elevate, give lustre to.

II. *intrans.* To grow or become greater. [Rare.]

Follies, continued till old age, do *aggrandize* and become horrid. *John Hall*, Pref. to Poems.

Also spelled *aggrandise*.

aggrandizement (ag'ran-dīz-ment or a-gran'diz-ment), *n.* [< F. "*aggrandissement*, a granding, enlarging, encrease, also preferment, advancement" (Cotgrave), now *agrandissement*: see *aggrandize* and *-ment*.] The act of aggrandizing; the state of being exalted in power, rank, or honor; exaltation; enlargement: as, the emperor seeks only the *aggrandizement* of his own family. Also spelled *aggrandisement*.

Survival of the fittest will determine whether such specially favourable conditions result in the *aggrandisement* of the individual or in the multiplication of the race.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 359.

=**Syn.** Augmentation, advancement, elevation; preferment, promotion, exaltation.

aggrandizer (ag′ran-di-zėr), *n.* One who aggrandizes or exalts in power, rank, or honor. Also spelled *aggrandiser*.

aggrappe†, *n.* Obsolete form of *agraffe*.

aggrate† (a-grāt′), *v. t.* [< It. *aggratare*, also *aggradare* and *aggradire*, < ML. **aggratare* (cf. *aggratiare*, under *aggrace*), please, < L. *ad*, to, + *gratus*, pleasing, > It. *grato*, pleasing, *grado*, pleasure.] 1. To please.

Each one sought his lady to *aggrate*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 34.

2. To thank or express gratitude to.

The Island King . . .
Aggrates the Knights, who thus his right defended.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, ii. 9. (*N. E. D.*)

aggravable† (ag′ra-va-bl), *a.* [< L. *aggrava-re* (see *aggravate*) + E. *-ble*.] Tending to aggravate; aggravating.

This idolatry is the more discernible and *aggravable* in the invocation of saints and idols.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry, ii.

aggravate (ag′ra-vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *aggravated*, ppr. *aggravating*. [< L. *aggravatus*, pp. of *aggravare*, *adgravare*, add to the weight of, make worse, oppress, annoy, < *ad*, to, + *gravare*, make heavy, < *gravis*, heavy: see *grave*³. Cf. *aggrieve* and *aggredge*.] 1†. Literally, to add weight to or upon; increase the amount, quantity, or force of; make heavier by added quantity or burden.

Then, soul, live thou upon thy servant's loss,
And let that pine to *aggravate* thy store.
Shak., Sonnets, cxlvi.

In order to lighten the crown still further, they *aggravated* responsibility on ministers of state.
Burke, Rev. in France, p. 39. (*N. E. D.*)

2. To make more grave or heavy; increase the weight or pressure of; intensify, as anything evil, disorderly, or troublesome: as, to *aggravate* guilt or crime, the evils or annoyances of life, etc.

Maim'd in the strife, the falling man sustains
Th' insulting shout, that *aggravates* his pains.
Crabbe, Tales of the Hall.

The [French] government found its necessities *aggravated* by that of procuring immense quantities of firewood.
Jefferson, Autobiog., p. 72.

In every department of nature there occur instances of the instability of specific form, which the increase of materials *aggravates* rather than diminishes.
A. R. Wallace, Nat. Selec., p. 165.

3. To exaggerate; give coloring to in description; give an exaggerated representation of: as, to *aggravate* circumstances. [Rare.]

He [Colonel Nath. Bacon] dispatched a messenger to the governor, by whom he *aggravated* the mischiefs done by the Indians, and desired a commission of general to go out against them. *Beverley*, Virginia, i. ¶ 97.

4. To provoke; irritate; tease. [Colloq.]

I was so *aggravated* that I almost doubt if I did know.
Dickens.

=**Syn.** 2 and 3. To heighten, raise, increase, magnify; overstate. See list under *exaggerate*.

aggravating (ag′ra-vā-ting), *p. a.* 1. Making worse or more heinous: as, *aggravating* circumstances.—2. Provoking; annoying; exasperating: as, he is an *aggravating* fellow. [Colloq.]

Which makes it only the more *aggravating*. *Thackeray*.

aggravatingly (ag′ra-vā-ting-li), *adv.* In an aggravating manner.

aggravation (ag-ra-vā′shon), *n.* [= F. *aggravation*, < ML. *aggravatio(n-)*, < L. *aggravare*: see *aggravate*.] 1. Increase of the weight, intensity, heinousness, or severity of anything; the act of making worse; addition, or that which is added, to anything evil or improper: as, an *aggravation* of pain, grief, crime, etc.—2. Exaggeration, as in a pictorial representation or in a statement of facts; heightened description. [Rare.]

Accordingly they got a painter by the knight's directions to add a pair of whiskers to the face, and by a little *aggravation* of the features to change it into the Saracen's Head.
Addison.

3. Provocation; irritation. [Colloq.]—4. In *Rom. canon law*, a censure, threatening excommunication after disregard of three admonitions. *Chamb. Cyc.* (1751).

aggravative (ag′ra-vā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Tending to aggravate.

II. *n.* That which aggravates or tends to aggravate or make worse.

aggravator (ag′ra-vā-tor), *n.* One who or that which aggravates.

aggredge†, *v. t.* [< ME. *agredgen*, *aggregen*, *aggreggen*, *agregen*, < OF. *agreger*, *agregier* = Pr. *agreujar*, < ML. **aggreviare* for **aggraviare*, equiv. to L. *aggravare*, to add to the weight of, make worse, oppress, annoy, aggravate: see *aggravate* and *aggrieve*, and cf. *abridge*, *abbreviate*, *allege*², *alleviate*.] To make heavy; aggravate; exaggerate.

aggregant (ag′rẹ-gạnt), *n.* [< L. *aggregan(t-)s*, ppr. of *aggregare*: see *aggregate*, *v.*] One of the particulars which go to make up an aggregate; specifically, one of a number of logical terms which are added together to make a logical sum.

Aggregata (ag-rẹ-gā′tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *aggregatus*: see *aggregate*, *v.*] In Cuvier's system of classification, the second family of his *Acephala nuda*, or shell-less acephals; the compound or social ascidians: opposed to *Segregata*.

aggregate (ag′rẹ-gāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *aggregated*, ppr. *aggregating*. [< L. *aggregatus*, pp. of *aggregare*, *adgregare*, lead to a flock, add to, < *ad*, to, + *gregare*, collect into a flock, < *grex* (*greg-*), a flock: see *gregarious*. Cf. *congregate*, *segregate*.] I. *trans.* 1. To bring together; collect into a sum, mass, or body: as, "the *aggregated* soil," *Milton*, P. L., x. 293.

The protoplasmic fluid within a cell does not become *aggregated* unless it be in a living state, and only imperfectly if the cell has been injured.
Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 62.

Ideas which were only feebly connected become *aggregated* into a close and compact whole.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 93.

2. To amount to (the number of); make (the sum or total of): an elliptical use.

The guns captured . . . will *aggregate* in all probability five or six hundred. *Morning Star*, April 17, 1865. (*N. E. D.*)

3. To add or unite to as a constituent member; make a part of the aggregate of: as, to *aggregate* a person to a company or society. [Rare.]

II. *intrans.* To come together into a sum or mass; combine and form a collection or mass.

The taste of honey *aggregates* with sweet tastes in general, of which it is one — not with such tastes as those of quinine, or of castor oil.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 114.

aggregate (ag′rẹ-gāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *aggregatus*, pp.: see the verb.] I. *a.* Formed by the conjunction or collection of particulars into a whole mass or sum; total; combined: as, the *aggregate* amount of indebtedness.

Societies formed by conquest may be . . . composed of two societies, which are in a large measure . . . alien; and in them there cannot arise a political force from the *aggregate* will. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 469.

Specifically—(*a*) In *geol.*, composed of several different mineral constituents capable of being separated by mechanical means: as, granite is an *aggregate* rock. (*b*) In *anat.*, clustered: as, *aggregate* glands (Peyer's glands). (*c*) In *bot.*, forming a dense cluster. (*d*) In *zoöl.*, compound; associated. (*e*) In *law*, composed of many individuals united into one association.—**Aggregate animals**, animals in which many individual organisms are united in a common "household" or ccenium, as various polyps, acalephs, etc. See cuts under *anthozooid* and *Coralligena*.—**Aggregate combination**, in *mech.*, a combination which causes compound motions in secondary pieces. The effects of aggregate combinations are classified as *aggregate paths* and *aggregate velocities* (which see, below).—**Aggregate flower**, one formed of several florets closely gathered upon a common receptacle, but not coherent, as in *Compositæ*.—**Aggregate fruit**, a fruit formed when a cluster of distinct carpels belonging to a single flower are crowded upon the common receptacle, becoming baccate or drupaceous, and sometimes more or less coherent, as in the blackberry and the fruit of the magnolia. Also sometimes used as synonymous with *multiple* or *compound fruit* (which see, under *fruit*). See cut under *Rubus*.—**Aggregate glands.** See *gland*.—**Aggregate path**, in *mech.*, that path through which a part of a machine is moved, which is the resultant of the aggregate combination of the other parts which operate it. Thus, in so-called parallel motion, a movement of one part in a right line is effected by the combined and counteracting movements of other parts moving in circular arcs.—**Aggregate velocity**, the resultant velocity imparted by forces moving with different or with varying velocities, as the velocities imparted by systems of pulleys through trains of gearing, or by so-called differential motions.—**Corporation aggregate**, in *law*. See *corporation*.

II. *n.* 1. A sum, mass, or assemblage of particulars; a total or gross amount; any combined whole considered with reference to its constituent parts. An aggregate is essentially a sum, as, for example, a heap of sand, whose parts are loosely or accidentally associated. When the relation between the parts is more intimate—either chemical, as in a molecule or a crystal, or organic, as in a living body, or for the realization of a design, as in a house—the sum ceases to be a mere aggregate and becomes a *compound*, a *combination*, an *organism*, etc. But in a general way anything consisting of distinguishable elements may be called an aggregate of those elements: as, man is an *aggregate* of structures and organs; a mineral or volcanic *aggregate* (that is, a compound rock).

Looking to the *aggregate* of all the interests of the commonwealth. *D. Webster*, Speech, Boston, June 5, 1828.

Aggregates of brilliant passages rather than harmonious wholes. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 414.

The difference between an *aggregate* and a product is that in the first case the component parts are simply grouped together, added; in the second, the constituent elements are blended, multiplied into each other.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 93.

2. Any hard material added to lime to make concrete. *N. E. D.*—3. *Milit.*, the total commissioned and enlisted force of any post, department, division, corps, or other command.—**In the aggregate**, taken together; considered as a whole; collectively.

Our judgment of a man's character is derived from observing a number of successive acts, forming *in the aggregate* his general course of conduct.
Sir G. C. Lewis, Authority in Matters of Opinion, ii.

aggregated (ag′rẹ-gā-ted), *p. a.* Same as *aggregate*, *a.*

aggregately (ag′rẹ-gạt-li), *adv.* Collectively; taken together or in the aggregate.

Many little things, though separately they seem too insignificant to mention, yet *aggregately* are too material for me to omit. *Chesterfield*, Letters, II. 347.

aggregation (ag-rẹ-gā′shon), *n.* [< ML. *aggregatio(n-)*, < L. *aggregare*: see *aggregate*, *v.*] 1. The act of collecting or the state of being collected into an unorganized whole.

By "material *aggregation*" being meant the way in which, by nature or by art, the molecules of matter are arranged together. *Tyndall*.

Wanting any great and acknowledged centre of national life and thought, our expansion has hitherto been rather *aggregation* than growth. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 53.

2. In *logic*, the union of species to form a genus, or of terms to form a term true of anything of which any of its parts are true, and only false when all its parts are false.—3. The adding of any one to an association as a member thereof; affiliation. [Rare.]

The second [book] recounts his *aggregation* to the society of free-masons. *Monthly Rev.*, XX. 537. (*N. E. D.*)

4. A combined whole; an aggregate.

In the United States of America a century hence we shall therefore doubtless have a political *aggregation* immeasurably surpassing in power and in dimensions any empire that has as yet existed.
J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 139.

Creatures of inferior type are little more than *aggregations* of numerous like parts.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 493.

5. In *bot.*, applied by Darwin specifically to the peculiar change induced in the cells of the tentacles of *Drosera* by mechanical or chemical stimulation.—**Theorem of aggregation**, in the theory of invariants, a theorem concerning the number of linearly independent invariants of a given type.

aggregative (ag′rẹ-gā-tiv), *a.* [< *aggregate* + *-ive*; = F. *agrégatif*.] 1. Pertaining to aggregation; taken together; collective.

Other things equal, the largest mass will, because of its superior *aggregative* force, become hotter than the others, and radiate more intensely.
H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 293.

2. Tending to aggregate; gregarious; social. [Rare.]

His [Mirabeau's] sociality, his *aggregative* nature . . . will now be the quality of qualities for him.
Carlyle, French Rev., I. iv. 4.

aggregator (ag′rẹ-gā-tọr), *n.* One who collects into a whole or mass. *Burton*.

aggress (a-gres′), *v.* [< L. *aggressus*, pp. of *aggredi*, *adgredi*, attack, assail, approach, go to, < *ad*, to, + *gradi*, walk, go, > *gradus*, step: see *grade*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To make an attack; commit the first act of hostility or offense; begin a quarrel or controversy; hence, to act on the offensive.

The moral law says — Do not *aggress!*
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 298.

2. To encroach; intrude; be or become intrusive.

The plebeian Italian, inspired by the national vanity, bears himself as proudly as the noble, without at all *aggressing* in his manner. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xxi.

While the individualities of citizens are less *aggressed* upon by public agency, they are more protected by public agency against aggression.
H. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 12.

II. *trans.* To attack. *Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

aggress† (a-gres′), *n.* [< OF. *aggresse*, < L. *aggressus*, *adgressus*, an attack, < *aggredi*, *adgredi*: see *aggress*, *v.*] Aggression; attack.

Military *aggresses* upon others.
Sir M. Hale, Pleas of the Crown, xv.

aggression (a-gresh′on), *n.* [< F. *aggression*, attack, now *agression*, < L. *aggressio(n-)*, < *aggredi*, *adgredi*: see *aggress*, *v.*] 1. The act of proceeding to hostilities or invasion; a breach of the peace or right of another or others; an assault, inroad, or encroachment;

hence, any offensive action or procedure: as, an *aggression* upon a country, or upon vested rights or liberties.

We have undertaken [illegible] a supreme insult, and have had to bear [illegible] *aggressions*, even to the direct menace of our national capital.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 103.

2. The practice of making assaults or attacks; offensive action in general.

Only this [illegible] and untiring *aggression*, this wearing out and crushing out, this war upon all the resources and all the armies of the rebellion, could now succeed. *Badeau*, Mil. Hist. of Grant, II. 10.

= **Syn.** Attack, invasion, assault, encroachment, injury, offense.

aggressionist (a-gresh'on-ist), *n.* [< *aggression* + *-ist.*] One who commits or favors aggression.

Aggressionists would much more truly describe the anti-freetraders than the euphemistic title "protectionists"; since, that one producer may gain, ten consumers are fleeced. *H. Spencer*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 156.

aggressive (a-gres'iv), *a.* [< *aggress* + *-ive*; = F. *agressif.*] Characterized by aggression; tending to aggress; prone to begin a quarrel; making the first attack; offensive, as opposed to *defensive*: as, the minister pursued an *aggressive* foreign policy.

That which would be violent if *aggressive*, might be justified if defensive. *Phillimore's Reports*, II. 135.

I do not think there is ever shown, among Italians, either the *aggressive* pride or the abject meanness which marks the intercourse of people and nobles elsewhere in Europe. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xxi.

= **Syn.** *Aggressive, Offensive.* *Offensive* is the direct opposite to *defensive*. *Offensive* warfare is that in which one is quick to give battle, as opportunity offers or can be made, and presses upon the enemy. *Aggressive* warfare is only secondarily of this sort; primarily it is a warfare prompted by the spirit of encroachment, the desire of conquest, plunder, etc. A war that is thus *aggressive* is naturally *offensive* at first, but may lose that character by the vigor of the resistance made; it then ceases to be thought of as *aggressive*. Hence *aggressive* has come to be often synonymous with *offensive*.

The steady pushing back of the boundary of rebellion, in spite of resistance at many points, or even of such *aggressive* measures as that which our armies are now meeting with their long lines of bayonets.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 101.

The peremptory conversion of Lee's clever *offensive* into a purely defensive attitude, . . . in marked contrast with the tactics of his rival.
Badeau, Mil. Hist. of Grant, II. 130.

aggressively (a-gres'iv-li), *adv.* In an aggressive or offensive manner.

aggressiveness (a-gres'iv-nes), *n.* The quality of being aggressive; the disposition to encroach upon or attack others.

aggressor (a-gres'or), *n.* [L., also *adgressor*, < *aggressus*, pp. of *aggredi*, *adgredi*: see *aggress*, *v.*] The person who first attacks; one who begins hostilities or makes encroachment; an assailant or invader.

There is nothing more easy than to break a treaty ratified in all the usual forms, and yet neither party be the *aggressor*. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xvii.

aggrievance† (a-grē'vans), *n.* [< ME. *aggrevaunce, -auns*, < OF. *agrevance*, < *agrever*: see *aggrieve* and *-ance.*] Oppression; hardship; injury; grievance.

[illegible] these *aggrievances*, which lately
[illegible] importunity possest our council
[illegible] fit for audience.
[illegible] *and another*), Fair Maid of the Inn, iii. 1.

aggrieve (a-grēv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *aggrieved*, ppr. *aggrieving*. [< ME. *agreven*, < OF. *agrever*, *agriever*, later restored *agraver*, *aggraver*, to aggravate, exasperate, = Sp. *agravar* = Pg. *aggravar* = It. *aggravare*, < L. *aggravare*, make heavy, make worse, aggravate: see *aggravate*. ([illegible] and *grieve*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To give [illegible] to; afflict; grieve.

[illegible] *aggrieves* my heart. *Spenser.*

2. [illegible] upon; oppress or injure in one's rights; vex or harass, as by injustice: [illegible] in the passive.

[illegible] soon found that they had [illegible]. Both were alike [illegible] *Macaulay*

[illegible] the Trojan blood:
[illegible]
[illegible] II. 27.

II.† [illegible]; lament.

[illegible]
[illegible] p. [illegible]

aggroup [illegible] [< F. *agroup*[illegible] *aggroppare* and *aggruppare* [illegible] *gruppo* [illegible]] To [illegible] a group [illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible] p. [illegible]

aggroupment (a-gröp'ment), *n.* Arrangement in a group, as in statuary or in a picture; grouping. Also spelled *agroupment*.

aggry-beads (ag'ri-bēdz), *n. pl.* [< *aggry*, prob. of African origin, + *beads*.] Glass beads, supposed to be of ancient Egyptian manufacture, occasionally found in the Ashantee and Fanti countries. They are of exquisite colors and designs, and are much valued by the natives. Also spelled *aggri-beads*.

agha, *n.* See *aga*.

aghanee (ag-hä'nē), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., also written *ughunee*, repr. Hind. *aghani*, the produce of the month *Aghan*, the eighth in the Hindu year, answering to the last half of November and the first half of December.] The name given to the chief rice-crop in Hindustan. It is the second of the three crops, being sown along with the bhadoee crop in April and May, and reaped in November and December. Called *amun* in lower Bengal.

aghast (a-gast'), *p.* or *a.* [The spelling with *h* is unnecessary and wrong; < ME. *agast*, rarely in the fuller form *agasted*, pp. of the common verb *agasten*, rarely *agesten*, pret. *agaste*, terrify, < *a-* (< AS. *ā-*) + *gasten* (pret. *gaste*, pp. *gast*), < AS. *gǣstan*, terrify: see *a-*¹, *gast*, *ghast*, and *ghastly*, and cf. *agazed*.] Struck with amazement; filled with sudden fright or horror. See *agast*, *v. t.*

Aghast he waked, and starting from his bed,
Cold sweat in clammy drops his limbs o'erspread.
Dryden, Æneid.

Stupefied and *aghast*, I had myself no power to move from the upright position I had assumed upon first hearing the shriek. *Poe*, Tales, I. 372.

= **Syn.** Horrified, dismayed, confounded, astounded, dumfounded, thunderstruck.

agible† (aj'i-bl), *a.* [< ML. *agibilis*, that can be done, < L. *agere*, do: see *agent*, *act*.] Capable of being done; practicable.

When they were fit for *agible* things.
Sir A. Shirley, Travels, Persia, i.

agila-wood (ag'i-lä-wůd), *n.* [See *eaglewood*.] Same as *agallochum*.

agile (aj'il), *a.* [Early mod. E. *agil*, *agill*, < F. *agile*, < L. *agilis*, < *agere*, do, move: see *agent*, *act*.] Nimble; having the faculty of quick motion; apt or ready to move; brisk; active: said of the mind as well as of the body.

Shirley was sure-footed and *agile*; she could spring like a deer when she chose. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xix.

The subtle, *agile* Greek, unprincipled, full of change and levity. *De Quincey*, Secret Societies, ii.

= **Syn.** *Nimble, Agile* (see *nimble*), quick, lively, alert, supple, spry.

agilely (aj'il-i), *adv.* In an agile or nimble manner; with agility.

agileness (aj'il-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being agile; nimbleness; activity; agility.

Agilia (a-jil'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *agilis*, agile: see *agile*.] In Illiger's classification of mammals, a family of rodents notable for their agility. It contains the squirrels and dormice. [Not in use.]

agility (a-jil'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *agilité*, < L. *agilita(t-)s*, < *agilis*, agile: see *agile*.] 1. The state or quality of being agile; the power of moving quickly; nimbleness; briskness; activity, either of body or of mind.

A limb overstrained by lifting a weight above its power, may never recover its former *agility* and vigour. *Watts.*

The Common Dormouse . . . handles its hazel- or beech-nuts with all the air of a squirrel, and displays no less *agility* in skipping about the shrubbery and tangle it inhabits and forages in. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, V. 115.

2†. Powerful action; active force.

No wonder there be found men and women of strange and monstrous shapes considering the *agility* of the sun's fiery heat. *Holland.*

Syn. 1. See *agile*.

aging (ā'jing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *age*, v.] 1. Any process for imparting the characteristics and properties of age: as, the *aging* of wines and liquors by heat and agitation.—2. In *calico-printing* and *dyeing*, the process of fixing the soluble mordant or dye by exposing the cloth in well-ventilated chambers to air which is kept warm and moist, for a time sufficient to allow the mordant or dye laid upon the surface of the cloth to penetrate the fibers and become firmly attached to them. Any superfluous portions, or those which may remain soluble, are removed by dunging.—3. In *ceram.*, the storage of prepared clay, to allow it time to ferment and ripen before using. *E. H. Knight.* The clay is kept wet [illegible] mixed and tempered; and the process [illegible] for many years.

Also spelled *ageing*.

agio ([illegible] or ā'ji-ō), *n.* [< Fr. *agio*, < It. *agio*, [illegible] in this sense spelled *aggio*, exchange, premium, the same word as *agio*, ease: see *adagio* and *ease*.] A commercial term in use, principally on the continent of Europe, to denote—(*a*) The rate of exchange between the currencies of two countries, as between those of Italy and the United States. (*b*) The percentage of difference in the value of (1) two metallic currencies, or (2) a metallic and a paper currency of the same denomination, in the same country; hence, premium on the appreciated currency, and *disagio*, or discount, on the depreciated one.

Six years ago this kinsatsu [Japanese paper currency] stood at par and was even preferred by the natives to the gold and silver currency; now, from 40% to 45% *agio* is paid. *Rein*, Japan, p. 382.

(*c*) An allowance made in some places for the wear and tear of coins, as in Amsterdam, Hamburg, etc.

a giorno (ä jōr'nō). [It., = F. *à jour*.] In *decorative art*, same as *à jour*.

agiotage (aj'i- or ā'ji-ō-tāj), *n.* [F., < *agioter*, job or dabble in stocks, < *agio*, price, rate of exchange, discount: see *agio*.] Speculation in stocks, etc.; stock-jobbing. [Not used in the United States.]

Vanity and *agiotage* are, to a Parisian, the oxygen and hydrogen of life. *Landor*, Imaginary Conversations, xlvii.

agist (a-jist'), *v. t.* [< OF. *agister* (> ML. *agistare*, *adgistare*), < *a-* (L. *ad*, to) + *gister*, assign a lodging, < *giste*, a bed, place to lie on: see *gist*, *gise*², *gite*¹.] 1. To feed or pasture, as the cattle or horses of others, for a compensation: used originally of the feeding of cattle in the king's forests.—2. To rate or charge; impose as a burden, as on land for some specific purpose.

agistage (a-jis'tāj), *n.* [< *agist* + *-age*.] In *law*: (*a*) The taking and feeding of other men's cattle in the king's forests, or on one's own land. (*b*) The contract to do so for hire. (*c*) The price paid for such feeding. (*d*) Generally, any burden, charge, or tax. Also called *gait* and *agistment*.

agistator†, *n.* [ML., < *agistare*, pp. *agistatus*: see *agist*.] Same as *agistor*.

agister, *n.* See *agistor*.

agistment (a-jist'ment), *n.* [< OF. *agistement* (> ML. *agistamentum*): see *agist* and *-ment*.] 1. Same as *agistage*.

Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln, who . . . had the *agistments* and summer and winter herbage of Pendle.
Baines, Hist. Lancashire, II. 25.

No sooner had that [the Irish] Parliament, by its resolutions concerning the tithe of *agistment*, touched the interests of his order, than he [Swift] did everything in his power to discredit it. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., vii.

2. A dike or embankment to prevent the overflow of a stream or encroachments of the sea. *E. H. Knight.*

agistor, agister (a-jis'tor, -tėr), *n.* [< ME. *agister*, < AF. *agistour*, < OF. *agister*, v.: see *agist*.] An officer of the royal forests of England, having the care of cattle agisted, and of collecting the money for the same; one who receives and pastures cattle, etc., for hire.

agitable† (aj'i-tä-bl), *a.* [< F. *agitable*, < L. *agitabilis*, < *agitare*: see *agitate*.] 1. Capable of being agitated or shaken.—2. That may be debated or discussed.

agitate (aj'i-tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *agitated*, ppr. *agitating*. [< L. *agitatus*, pp. of *agitare*, drive, move, arouse, excite, agitate, freq. of *agere*, drive, move, do: see *agent* and *act*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To move or actuate; maintain the action of.

Where dwells this sov'reign arbitrary soul,
Which does the human animal controul,
Inform each part, and *agitate* the whole!
Sir R. Blackmore.

2. To move to and fro; impart regular motion to.

The ladies sigh, and *agitate* their fans with diamond-sparkling hands.
J. E. Cooke, Virginia Comedians, I. xlviii.

3. To move or force into violent irregular action; shake or move briskly; excite physically: as, the wind *agitates* the sea; to *agitate* water in a vessel.

Tall precipitating flasks in which the materials were first *agitated* with the respective liquids and were then allowed to stand at rest under various conditions as to light, temperature, etc.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXIX. 2.

4. To disturb, or excite into tumult; perturb.

The mind of man is *agitated* by various passions.
Johnson.

5. To discuss; debate; call attention to by speech or writing: as, to *agitate* the question of free trade.

Though this controversy be revived and hotly *agitated* among the moderns. *Boyle*, Colours.

6. To consider on all sides; revolve in the mind, or view in all its aspects; plan.

When politicians most *agitate* desperate designs.
Eikon Basilike.

=**Syn. 3** and **4.** To rouse, stir up, ruffle, discompose. **5** and **6.** To canvass, deliberate upon.

II. *intrans.* To engage in agitation; arouse or attempt to arouse public interest, as in some political or social question: as, he set out to *agitate* in the country.

The Tories *agitated* in the early Hanoverian period for short parliaments and for the restriction of the corrupt influence of the Crown. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

agitated (aj'i-tā-ted), *p. a.* Disturbed; excited; expressing agitation: as, in an *agitated* manner; "an *agitated* countenance," *Thackeray.*

She burst out at last in an *agitated*, almost violent, tone.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iii. 2.

agitatedly (aj'i-tā-ted-li), *adv.* In an agitated manner.

agitating (aj'i-tā-ting), *p. a.* Disturbing; exciting; moving.

agitation (aj-i-tā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *agitatio(n-)*, < *agitare:* see *agitate.*] The act of agitating, or the state of being agitated. (*a*) The state of being shaken or moved with violence, or with irregular action; commotion: as, the sea after a storm is in *agitation.*

The molecules of all bodies are in a state of continual *agitation.* *J. N. Lockyer*, Spect. Anal., p. 114.

(*b*) Disturbance of the mind; perturbation; excitement of passion.

Agitations of the public mind so deep and so long continued as those which we have witnessed do not end in nothing. *Macaulay*, Parl. Reform.

Away walked Catherine in great *agitation*, as fast as the crowd would permit her.
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, xiii.

(*c*) Examination of a subject in controversy; deliberation; discussion; debate.

We owe it to the timid and the doubting to keep the great questions of the time in unceasing and untiring *agitation.* *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 80.

(*d*) The act of arousing public attention to a political or social question by speeches, etc. =**Syn.** (*b*) *Agitation, Trepidation, Tremor, Emotion*, excitement, flutter. *Tremor* is, in its literal use, wholly physical; it may be in a part of the body or the whole; it is generally less violent than *trepidation*. *Trepidation* and *agitation* are more often used of the mind than of the body. But all three words may express states either of the body or the mind, or of both at once through reflex influence. *Trepidation* is generally the result of fear; it is the excited anticipation of speedy disaster, penalty, etc. *Agitation* may be retrospective and occasioned by that which is pleasant; it includes the meaning of *trepidation* and a part of that of *emotion*. *Emotion* is used only of the mind; it is the broadest and highest of these words, covering all movements of feeling, whether of pleasure or pain, from *agitation* to the pleasure that the mind may take in abstract truth.

What lengths of far-famed ages, billowed high
With human *agitation*, roll along
In unsubstantial images of air!
Young, Night Thoughts.

I can recall vividly the *trepidation* which I carried to that meeting. *D. G. Mitchell*, Bound Together, i.

I had a worrying ache and inward *tremor* underlying all the outward play of the senses and mind.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life.

Mellow, melancholy, yet not mournful, the tone seemed to gush up out of the deep well of Hepzibah's heart, all steeped in its profoundest *emotion.*
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vi.

agitational (aj-i-tā'shọn-ạl), *a.* Relating or pertaining to agitation.

agitative (aj'i-tā-tiv), *a.* [< *agitate* + *-ive.*] Having a tendency to agitate.

agitato (ä-jē-tä'tō), *a.* [It., pp. of *agitare*, < L. *agitare:* see *agitate.*] Agitated; restless: a word used in *music*, generally in combination with *allegro* or *presto*, to describe the character of a movement as broken, hurried, or restless in style.

agitator (aj'i-tā-tọr), *n.* [L., < *agitare:* see *agitate.*] **1.** One who or that which agitates. Specifically—(*a*) One who engages in some kind of political agitation; one who stirs up or excites others, with the view of strengthening his own cause or party.

[Robin of Redesdale] collected forces and began to traverse the country as an *agitator* in the summer of 1469; possibly at the suggestion, certainly with the connivance, of Warwick. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 681.

(*b*) A machine for agitating and mixing; specifically, a machine for stirring pulverized ore in water.

2. A name given to certain officers appointed by the army of the English Commonwealth in 1647–9 to manage their concerns. There were two from each regiment.

They proceeded from those elective tribunes called *agitators*, who had been established in every regiment to superintend the interests of the army.
Hallam, Const. Hist., II. 210.

[It has been supposed that in this sense the proper spelling of the word is *adjutator*, meaning not one who agitates, but one who assists. But Dr. J. A. H. Murray says: "Careful investigation satisfies me that *Agitator* was the actual title, and *Adjutator* originally only a bad spelling of soldiers familiar with *Adjutants* and the *Adjutors* of 1642."]

agitatorial (aj″i-tạ̄-tō'ri-ạl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an agitator.

Aglaophenia (ag″lạ-o-fe'ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1812), appar. an error for **aglaophema*, < Gr. Ἀγλαοφήμη, one of the sirens, fem. of ἀγλαόφημος, of splendid fame, < ἀγλαός, splendid, brilliant, + φήμη = L. *fama*, fame.] A notable genus of calyptoblastic hydroids, of the family *Plumulariidæ*. *A. struthionides* is an elegant species of the Pacific coast of North America, known from its figure and general appearance, as the ostrich plume. Others occur on the Atlantic coast.

aglare (a-glãr'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< a^3 + *glare*^{1}.] In a glare; glaring.

The toss of unshorn hair,
And wringing of hands, and eyes *aglare.*
Whittier, The Preacher.

Aglaura (ag-lâ'rạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Ἄγλαυρος, a mythol. name.] **1.** A genus of craspedote hydroids, or *Trachymedusæ*, of the family *Trachynemidæ*. *Péron and Lesueur*, 1809.—**2.** A genus of worms.—**3.** A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Boisduval*, 1851.

Aglaurinæ (ag-lâ-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aglaura*, 1, + *-inæ.*] A group of *Trachymedusæ*, typified by the genus *Aglaura*, having 8 radial canals and a pedicle to the stomach.

ag-leaf (ag'lēf), *n.* [Prob. a corruption of *hag-leaf*, as witches were believed to use the plant in their incantations: see *hag*^{1}.] A name of the common mullen, *Verbascum Thapsus.*

agleam (ạ-glēm'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< a^3 + *gleam.*] Gleaming; in a gleaming state.

Faces . . . *agleam* with pale intellectual light.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 380.

aglee, agley (a-glē'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< a^3 + Sc. *gley, gleg*, squint, oblique look: see *gley.*] Off the right line; obliquely; wrong. [Scotch.]

The best laid schemes o' mice an' men
Gang aft *a-gley.* *Burns*, To a Mouse.

aglet, aiglet (ag'let, āg'let), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *agglet*, < ME. *aglet, aglette*, < OF. *aguillette, aiguillette*, F. *aiguillette*, a point, dim. of *aiguille*, < ML. *acucula*, dim. of L. *acus*, a needle: see *acus.*] **1.** A tag or metal sheathing of the end of a lace, or of the points (see *point*) or ribbons generally used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries to fasten or tie dresses. They were originally intended simply to facilitate the passing of the ends through the eyelet-holes, as in modern shoelaces and stay-laces, but were afterward frequently formed of the precious metals, carved into small figures, and suspended from the ribbon, etc., as ornaments (whence Shakspere's phrase "an aglet-baby," which see); and they are still so used in the form of tagged points or braid hanging from the shoulder in some military uniforms, now officially styled *aiguillettes*. Also written *aigulet.*

And on his head an hood with *aglets* sprad.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ii. 5.

His gown, addressed with *aglets*, esteemed worth 25*l.*
Sir J. Hayward, Life of Edw. VI.

2†. In *bot.*, a pendent anther; also, a loose pendent catkin, as of the birch.

aglet-baby† (ag'let-bā″bi), *n.* A small image on the end of a lace. See *aglet.*

Marry him to a puppet, or an *aglet-baby.*
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2.

agley, *prep. phr.* as *adv.* See *aglee.*

aglimmer (ạ-glim'ėr), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< a^3 + *glimmer.*] In or into a glimmering state; glimmering.

aglist† (ạ-glist'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< a^3 + *glist*, q. v.] Glistening: as, *aglist* with dew.

aglobulia (ag-lo-bū'li-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + L. *globulus*, globule.] Same as *oligocythemia.*

aglobulism (a-glob'ụ̄-lizm), *n.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. + *globule* + *-ism.*] In *pathol.*: (*a*) Diminution of the amount of hemoglobin in the blood. (*b*) Oligocythemia.

Aglossa (a-glos'ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἄγλωσσος, tongueless, < ἀ- priv. + γλῶσσα, tongue.] **1.** A series of anurous or salient batrachians which have no tongue. (*a†*) In some systems comprehending the genera *Pipa, Dactylethra*, and *Myobatrachus*, and divided into *Aglossa haplosiphonia* for the first two of these genera, and *Aglossa diplosiphonia* for the third genus: in this sense the term is contrasted with *Phaneroglossa.* (*b*) Restricted to *Pipa* and *Xenopus* (or *Dactylethra*), and divided into the families *Pipidæ* and *Xenopodidæ*, which agree in having opisthocœlian vertebræ, expansive sacral processes, discrete epicoracoids, and, in the larval state, one pair of spiracles.

Surinam Toad (*Pipa surinamensis*).

2†. [Used as a singular.] A genus of pyralid moths, containing such species as *A. pinguinalis* and *A. cuprealatus.*

aglossal (a-glos'ạl), *a.* [< Gr. ἄγλωσσος, tongueless, + *-al.*] Tongueless; pertaining to the *Aglossa.*

aglossate (a-glos'āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *aglossatus:* see *Aglossa* and *-ate*^{1}.] **I.** *a.* Having no tongue; aglossal.

II. *n.* An aglossal batrachian; a member of the suborder *Aglossa.* See *Aglossa*, 1.

aglossostoma (ag-lo-sos'tọ̄-mạ̈), *n.*; pl. *aglossostomata* (ag″lo-sō-stō'mạ-tạ̈). [NL., < Gr. ἄγλωσσος, without a tongue, + στόμα, mouth.] In *teratol.*, a monster having a mouth without a tongue.

aglow (ạ-glō'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< a^3 + *glow.*] In a glow; glowing: as, her cheeks were all *aglow.*

The ascetic soul of the Puritan, *aglow* with the gloomy or rapturous mysteries of his theology.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 12.

A painted window all *aglow* with the figures of tradition and poetry. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 251.

aglutition (ag-lö-tish'ọn), *n.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. + L. **glutitio(n-)*, < *glutire*, pp. *glutitus*, swallow.] In *pathol.*, inability to swallow.

Aglycyderes (ag-li-sid'ẹ-rēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + γλυκύς, sweet, + δέρη, Attic form of δειρή, neck. The first two elements, meaning lit. 'not sweet,' are taken in the forced sense of 'uncomely' or 'unusual.'] A notable genus of beetles, of the family *Bruchidæ*, characterized by the fact that the head of the male is anteriorly produced on each side into a horn-like process, and posteriorly contracted into a narrow neck, whence the name. *Westwood*, 1863.

aglyphodont (a-glif'ọ̄-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< *Aglyphodontia.*] **I.** *a.* In *herpet.*, having the characteristics of the *Aglyphodontia;* without grooved teeth and poison-glands.

II. *n.* A serpent of this character; one of the *Aglyphodontia* (which see).

Aglyphodonta (a-glif-ọ̄-don'tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Aglyphodontia.*

Aglyphodontia (a-glif-ọ̄-don'shiạ̈), *n. pl.* [< Gr. ἄγλυφος, uncarved (< ἀ- priv. + γλύφειν, carve, cut out), + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth.*] A group or series of innocuous serpents (*Ophidia*), embracing ordinary colubrine or colubriform snakes, without poison-glands, with a dilatable mouth, and with solid hooked teeth in both jaws. The name is derived from the last character; for the venomous serpents of the series *Proteroglypha* or *Solenoglypha* have poison-fangs channeled or grooved for the transmission of the venom. The *Aglyphodontia* include numerous families and genera, of most parts of the world, *Colubridæ* and *Boidæ* being among the best known of the families. Synonymous with *Colubrina.* See cuts under *Coluber* and *Boa.*

agmatology (ag-mạ-tol'ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἄγμα(τ-), a fragment (< ἀγνύναι, break), + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] That department of surgery which is concerned with fractures.

agmen (ag'men), *n.*; pl. *agmina* (-mi-nạ̈). [L., a train, troops in motion, army, multitude, < *agere*, drive, move, do: see *agent.*] In *zoöl.*, a superordinal group; a division of animals ranking between a class and an order. *Sundevall.*

Sundevall would still make two grand divisions (*Agmina*) of birds. *A. Newton*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 37.

agminal† (ag'mi-nal), *a.* [< L. *agminalis*, < *agmen* (*agmin-*), a train: see *agmen.*] **1†.** Pertaining to an army or a troop. *Bailey.*—**2.** In *zoöl.*, of or pertaining to an agmen.

agminate (ag'mi-nāt), *a.* [< NL. *agminatus*, < L. *agmen* (*agmin-*), a multitude: see *agmen.*] Aggregated or clustered together: in *anat.*, said of the lymphatic glands forming patches in the small intestines (Peyer's patches), as distinguished from the solitary glands or follicles: as, "*agminate* glands," *H. Gray*, Anat.

agminated (ag'mi-nā-ted), *a.* [< *agminate* + *-ed*^{2}.] Same as *agminate.*

agnail (ag'nāl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *agnail, agnale, agnel, agnell, agnayle, angnale, angnayle*, mod. dial. *angnail*, < ME. *agnayle*, **angnail*, < AS. *angnægl*, occurring twice (Leechdoms, II. p. 80, and index, p. 8), and usually explained by *paronychia*, i. e., a whitlow, but prop., it seems, a corn, wart, or excrescence (cf. *angset, angseta, ongseta*, a wart, boil, carbuncle), (= OFries. *ongnil, ogneil*, a misshapen finger-nail or an excrescence following the loss of a finger-nail, = OHG. *ungnagel*, G. dial. *annegelen, einnegeln*—Grimm), < (?) *ange, ænge, enge*, narrow, tight, painful (see *anger*^{1}, *anguish;* for the sense here, cf. LG. *noodnagel*, a hangnail, *nood*, distress, trouble, pain), + *nægl*, a nail, i. e., a peg (cf. L. [illegible], a nail, peg [illegible], in comp. [illegible], E. [illegible], lit. 'man-nail.' The second element [illegible] referred to a finger- or toe-nail, and the term applied to a whitlow [illegible] and to a 'hang-nail' (Bailey, 1737), *hangnail*, like the equiv. Sc. *anger-nail*, being due to a popular etymology.] 1†. A corn on the toe or foot.

[illegible] swellings in the flesh. *Florio.*

[illegible] *N. E. D.*

2. [illegible] or sore under or about the toe- or finger-nails; a whitlow.

[illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] *N. E. D.* [illegible] the nail on the fingers or [illegible]

3. A hangnail; a small piece of partly separated skin at the root of a nail or beside it.

agname [illegible], *n.* [< *ag-* + *name*, after L. *agnomen*.] An appellation over and above the ordinary name and surname. *N. E. D.*

agnamed [illegible], *a.* [< *agname* + *-ed*².] Styled or called apart from Christian name and surname. *N. E. D.*

agnate (ag′nāt), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *agnat*, [illegible], < F. *agnat*, < L. *agnatus*, *adgnatus*, [illegible], prop. pp. of *agnasci*, *adgnasci*, be born to, belong by birth, < *ad*, to, + **gnasci*, *nasci*, be born. Cf. *adnate* and *cognate*.] **I.** *n.* Specifically, a kinsman whose connection is traceable exclusively through males; more generally, any male relation by the father's side. See *agnati*.

[illegible] the *Agnates*? In the first place, they are all the Cognates who trace their connexion exclusively through males. A table of Cognates is, of course, formed by taking each lineal ancestor in turn and including all his descendants of both sexes in the tabular view; if then, in tracing the various branches of such a genealogical table or tree, we stop whenever we come to the name of a female and pursue that particular branch or ramification no further, all who remain after the descendants of women have been excluded are Agnates, and their connexion together is Agnatic Relationship. *Maine*, Ancient Law, p. 148.

II. *a.* **1.** Related or akin on the father's side. —**2.** Allied in kind; from a common source: as, "*agnate* words," *Pownall*, Study of Antiquities, p. 168. [Rare.]

Agnatha (ag′nạ̄-thạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *agnathus*, jawless: see *agnathous*.] A section of geophilous gastropods destitute of jaws.

Agnathi (ag′nạ̄-thī), *n. pl.* [NL., masc. pl. of *agnathus*, jawless: see *agnathous*.] A group or series of neuropterous insects, held by some as a suborder of the order *Neuroptera*: so called because the jaws are rudimentary or obsolete. [illegible] raised and not folded in repose, the posterior [illegible] sometimes wanting, the antennæ are short, setaceous, and 3-jointed; and the abdomen ends in two or [illegible] setæ. The group includes the well known May-flies, and is practically identical with the [illegible].

agnathia (ag-na′thi-ä), *n.* [NL., < *agnathus*, jawless: see *agnathous*, + *-ia*.] In *pathol.* *anat.*, absence of the lower jaw, due to arrested development.

agnathous (ag′na-thus), *a.* [< NL. *agnathus*, [illegible], < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + [illegible], jaw.] **1.** Without jaws; characterized by the absence of jaws. [illegible]—2. Of or pertaining to the *Agnatha* or *Agnathi*.

agnati [illegible], *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *agnatus*: see *agnate*.] The members of an ancient Roman family who traced their origin and name to a common ancestor through the male line, [illegible] they would be if he [illegible], relations exclusively [illegible] See *agnate*.

agnatic [illegible], *a.* [< F. *agnatique*, < L. [illegible] characterized by or per[illegible] [illegible] of ancestors.

[illegible] case, *agnatic*; kinship is [illegible]

agnatically [illegible]

agnation [illegible] *agnatio(n-)*, < [illegible]

[illegible]

of *agnation*, or kinship through males only, such as now survives in the Punjāb.

Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 118.

2. Alliance or relationship generally; descent from a common source. [Rare.]

[illegible] have been found amongst all the languages in the Northern Hemisphere.

Pownall, Study of Antiquities, p. 168.

agnel¹† (ag′nel), *n.* Obsolete form of *agnail*.

agnel² (ag′nel; F. pron. a-nyel′), *n.* [< OF. *agnel* (F. *agneau*), a lamb, an agnel, < L. *agnellus*, dim. of *agnus*, a lamb: see *agnus*.] A French gold coin bearing a figure of the paschal lamb, first issued by Louis IX., and not struck after Charles IX. Its original weight was from 62.5 to 64.04 grains, but after the reign of John II. it gradually fell to about 38.7 grains.

agni, *n.* Plural of *agnus*.

agnition† (ag-nish′ọn), *n.* [< L. *agnitio(n-)*, < *agnitus*, pp. of *agnoscere*, also *adgnoscere*, *adnoscere*, know as having seen before, recognize, acknowledge, < *ad*, to, + **gnoscere*, *noscere*, know: see *know*. Cf. *agnomen*.] Acknowledgment.

agnize (ag-nīz′), *v. t.* [< L. *agnoscere*, in imitation of *cognize*, ult. (through F.) < L. *cognoscere*: see *agnition*.] To acknowledge: own; recognize. [Rare.]

> I do *agnize*
> A natural and prompt alacrity
> I find in hardness. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

Doubtless you have already set me down in your mind as . . . a votary of the desk — a notched and cropt scrivener — one that sucks his sustenance, as certain sick people are said to do, through a quill. Well, I do *agnize* something of the sort. *Lamb*, Elia, I. ii. 11.

Obverse.

Reverse.

Agnel of John II., King of France. (Size of the original.)

agnœa (ag-nē′ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄγνοια*, want of perception, ignorance, < **ἄγνοος*, not knowing, < *ἀ-* priv. + **γνόος*, *νόος*, contr. *νοῦς*, perception, mind, akin to E. *know*: see *nous* and *know*.] In *pathol.*, the state of a patient who does not recognize persons or things.

Agnoëtæ (ag-nọ̄-ē′tē), *n. pl.* [ML.; also improp. *Agnoitæ*; < Gr. Ἀγνοηταί, heretics so named, < *ἀγνοεῖν*, be ignorant, < **ἄγνοος*, not knowing: see *agnœa*.] **1.** A Christian sect of the fourth century, which denied the omniscience of the Supreme Being, maintaining that God knows the past only by memory, and the future only by inference from the present.—**2.** A sect of the sixth century, followers of Themistius, deacon of Alexandria, who, on the authority of Mark xiii. 32 ("But of that day and that hour knoweth no man, . . . neither the Son, but the Father"), held that Christ, as man, was ignorant of many things, and specifically of the time of the day of judgment.

Other forms are *Agnoitæ* and *Agnoites*.

Agnoëte, Agnoïte (ag′nọ̄-ēt, -īt), *n.* One of the Agnoetæ.

agnoëtism (ag-nọ̄-ē′tizm), *n.* [< *Agnoëtæ* + *-ism*.] The doctrinal system of the Agnoëtæ.

agnoiology (ag-noi-ol′ọ̄-ji), *n.* [Better **agnœology*, < Gr. *ἄγνοια*, ignorance (see *agnœa*), + [illegible], speak of: see *-ology*.] In *metaph.*, the doctrine or theory of ignorance, which seeks to determine what we are necessarily ignorant of.

We have to examine and fix what ignorance is — what we are and can be ignorant of. And thus we are thrown upon a new section, constituting an intermediate department of philosophy, which we term the *agnoiology* . . . the theory of true ignorance.

Ferrier, Inst. of Metaphysics, p. 51.

Agnoïte, *n.* See *Agnoëtæ*.

agnomen (ag-nō′men), *n.*; pl. *agnomina* (-nom′-[illegible]). [L., also *adnomen* [illegible], < *ad*, to, + [illegible] *nomen*, name [illegible] E. *name*, < [illegible] [illegible] E. *know*.] An additional name [illegible] the Romans to an individual [illegible] some quality, circumstance, or achievement [illegible] distinguished, as *Africanus* [illegible] to the name of P. Cornelius Scipio. [illegible] additional name or [illegible] conferred on a person.

agnomical (ag-nō′mi-kạl), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *γνώμη*, thought, purpose: see *gnome*, *gnomic*.] Of or pertaining to the absence of set purpose or intention. *N. E. D.*

agnomina, *n.* Plural of *agnomen*.

agnominal (ag-nom′i-nạl), *a.* [< *agnomen* (*agnomin-*) + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an agnomen.

agnominate† (ag-nom′i-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. **agnominatus*, pp. of **agnominare*, implied in *agnominatio*: see *agnomination*.] To name.

> The flowing current's silver streams . . .
> Shall be *agnominated* by our name. *Locrine*, iii. 2.

agnomination (ag-nom-i-nā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *agnominatio(n-)*, *adnominatio(n-)*, paronomasia, < **agnominare*, < *ad*, to, + **gnominare*, *nominare*, name.] **1.** An additional name or title; a name added to another, as expressive of some act, achievement, etc.; a surname.—**2.** Resemblance in sound between one word and another, especially by alliteration; also, the practice of using in close proximity to one another words which resemble each other in sound (see *annomination*): as, "Scott of Scotstarvet's Staggering State of Scots Statesmen."

Our bards . . . hold *agnominations* and enforcing of consonant words or syllables one upon the other to be the greatest elegance. . . . So have I seen divers old rhymes in Italian running so . . . "In selva salvo a me: Piu caro cuore." *Howell*, Letters, i. 40.

agnostic (ag-nos′tik), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. *ἀγνωστος*, unknowing, unknown, unknowable, < *ἀ-* priv., not, + *γνωστός*, later form of *γνωτός*, known, to be known (cf. *γνωστικός*, good at knowing), verbal adj. of *γι-γνώ-σκ-ειν*, know, = L. **gno-scere*, *no-sc-ere* = E. *know*: see *a-*¹⁸ and *gnostic*. The word *agnostic* was "suggested by Prof. Huxley . . . in 1869. . . . He took it from St. Paul's mention of the altar to 'the Unknown God' [*ἀγνώστῳ θεῷ*, Acts xvii. 23]. R. H. Hutton, in letter, . . . 1881." N. E. D.] **I.** *n.* One of a class of thinkers who disclaim any knowledge of God or of the ultimate nature of things. They hold that human knowledge is limited to experience, and that since the absolute and unconditioned, if it exists at all, cannot fall within experience, we have no right to assert anything whatever with regard to it.

I only said I invented the word *agnostic*.

Huxley, London Academy, Nov. 24, 1883.

While the old Atheist sheltered his vice behind a rampart of unbelief where no appeals could reach him, the new *Agnostic* honestly maintains that his opinions are the very best foundations of virtue.

F. P. Cobbe, Peak in Darien, p. 3.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the agnostics or their doctrines; expressing ignorance or unknowableness.

That bold thinker in the third century, Clement of Alexandria, declares . . . that the process of theology is, with regard to its doctrine of God, negative and *agnostic*, always "setting forth what God is not, rather than what he is." *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 79.

agnostically (ag-nos′ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In an agnostic manner; from an agnostic point of view; with a tendency or inclination to agnosticism; as an agnostic.

agnosticism (ag-nos′ti-sizm), *n.* [< *agnostic* + *-ism*.] **1.** The doctrines of the agnostics; the doctrine that the ultimate cause and the essential nature of things are unknowable, or at least unknown.

By *Agnosticism* I understand a theory of things which abstains from either affirming or denying the existence of God. It thus represents, with regard to Theism, a state of suspended judgment; and all it undertakes to affirm is, that upon existing evidence, the being of God is unknown. But the term *Agnosticism* is frequently used in a widely different sense, as implying belief that the being of God is not merely now unknown, but must always remain unknowable. *G. J. Romanes*, Contemporary Rev., L. 59.

2. Belief in the doctrines of the agnostics.

Agnostus (ag-nos′tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄγνωστος*, unknown: see *agnostic*.] A genus of trilobites of the Lower Silurian rocks: so called because of the uncertainty attaching to its true affinities. They are of small size and somewhat semicircular form, and it has been supposed that they may be the larval form of some other animal.

Agnotherium (ag-nọ̄-thē′ri-um), *n.* [NL., short for *agnostotherium*, < Gr. *ἄγνωστος*, unknown (see *agnostic*), + *θηρίον*, a wild beast, < *θήρ*, a wild beast.] A genus of extinct mammals of uncertain affinities. It is identified by some with the amphicyon (which see). *Kaup.*

agnus (ag′nus), *n.*; pl. *agni* (-nī). [L., a lamb, perhaps for **arignus*, lit. 'sheep-born,' < **aris*, older form of *ovis*, a sheep (= Skt. *avi* = Gr. [illegible] E. *ewe*, q. v.; cf. also Gr. [illegible], a lamb, for [illegible], prop. adj., < [illegible] + [illegible], + [illegible]; cf. *benignus*, *malignus*, *genus* (see *genous*), √ *gen*, beget, bear.] **1.** An image or representation of a lamb as emblematical of Christ; an Agnus Dei (see below).

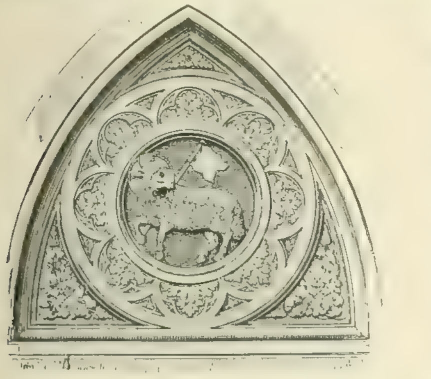
They will kiss a crucifix, salute a cross, carry most devoutly a scapulary, an *agnus*, or a set of beads about them.
Brevint, Saul and Samuel at Endor, p. 331.

2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of beetles. *Burmeister*, 1847. (*b*) A genus of fishes. *Günther*, 1860. **Agnus castus** (kas'tus). [L., supposed to mean 'chaste lamb' (hence tr. into G. *keuschlamm*), but *agnus* is here only a transliteration of *ἄγνος*, the Greek name of the tree, and L. *castus*, chaste, is added in allusion to its imagined virtue of preserving chastity, from the resemblance of the Greek name *ἄγνος* to *ἁγνός*, chaste.] A disagreeably aromatic shrub or small tree of the genus *Vitex*, *V. Agnus-castus*, natural order *Verbenaceæ*. It has digitate leaves and spikes of purplish-blue flowers, and is native in the countries around the Mediterranean. Also called *chaste-tree* and *Abraham's-balm*.

The herbe *Agnus castus* is always grene, and the flowre therof is namly callyd *Agnus castus*, for wyth smelle and vse it makyth men chaste as a lombe.
Trevisa, tr. of Barth. Ang. de P. R., xvii. 612. (*N. E. D.*)

And wreaths of *Agnus-castus* others bore;
These last, who with those virgin crowns were drest,
Appear'd in higher honour than the rest.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 172.

Agnus Dei (dē'ī). [LL., Lamb of God.] (*a*) Any image or representation of a lamb as emblematical of Christ; specifically, such a representation with the nimbus inscribed with the cross about its head, and supporting the banner of the cross. (*b*) One of the titles of Christ. John i. 29. (*c*) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*: (1) A waxen medallion blessed by the pope and stamped with the figure of a lamb bearing the banner of the cross. It is worn by Roman Catholics as a supplication to be preserved from evil by the merits of the Lamb of God. Anciently these cakes of wax were often mounted or inclosed in precious metals, etc., but this is not now permitted. Relics of the saints were sometimes preserved within them. (2) A prayer, beginning with these words, said by the priest at mass shortly before the communion. (*d*) In the *Gr. Ch.*, the cloth bearing the figure of a lamb which covers the communion service.—**Agnus Scythicus** (sith'i-kus), the Scythian or Tatarian lamb, a fabulous creature, half animal, half plant, formerly believed to inhabit the plains bordering upon the Volga; in reality, the shaggy rhizome of the fern *Dicksonia Barometz*, which when inverted and suitably trimmed somewhat resembles a small lamb.


Agnus Dei.
(From the Campanile of Giotto, Florence.)

Agnus Scythicus
(*Dicksonia Barometz*.)

ago, agone (a-gō', a-gôn'), *a.* and *adv.* [< ME. *ago*, *agon*, *agoon*, pp. of *agon*, < AS. *āgān*, go away, pass away, go forth, come to pass (= G. *ergehen*, come to pass; cf. OS. *āgangan*, go by, = Goth. *usgaggan*, go forth), < *ā-* + *gān*, go: see *a-*¹ and *go*. The form *agone* is now obsolete or archaic.] **I.** *a.* Gone; gone by; gone away; past; passed away: always after the noun.

Of this world the feyth is all *agon*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 410.

Yonder woman, sir, you must know was the wife of a certain learned man . . . who had long dwelt in Amsterdam, whence, some good time *agone*, he was minded to cross over and cast in his lot with us of the Massachusetts.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, iii.

II. *adv.* In past time; in time gone by: only in the phrase *long ago*.

O brother, had you known our mighty hall,
Which Merlin built for Arthur *long ago!*
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

agog (a-gog'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [Formerly *on gog*, *on gogge*, perhaps < OF. *en gogues*: "*estre en ses gogues*, to be frolick, lusty, lively, wanton, gamesome, all a hoit, in a pleasant humour; in a vein of mirth, or in a merry mood" (lit. be in his glee), "*gogues*, jollity, glee, joyfulness, light-heartedness" (Cotgrave), in sing. *gogue*, mirth, glee (Roquefort), "*se goguer*, to be most frolick, lively, blithe, crank, merry," etc. (Cotgrave); origin uncertain. The W. *gog*, activity, velocity, *gogi*, agitate, shake, appear to be unoriginal, and may be from E.] In a state of eager desire; highly excited by eagerness or curiosity; astir.

Or at the least yt setts the harte *on gogge*. *Gascoigne.*

Cotton Mather came galloping down
All the way to Newbury town,
With his eyes *agog* and his ears set wide.
Whittier, Double-headed Snake.

agoggled (a-gog'ld), *a.* [< *a-* (expletive) + *goggled*, q. v.] Staring; having staring eyes. [Rare.]

A man a little *agoggled* in his eyes.
A. Leighton, Trad. Scot. Life, p. 8. (*N. E. D.*)

agometer (a-gom'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἄγειν*, lead, draw, weigh, + *μέτρον*, measure.] A form of rheostat. A *mercurial agometer* is an instrument for measuring electrical resistances, or for varying the resistance of a circuit, by means of a mercury column whose length may be adjusted as required.

Agomphia (a-gom'fi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *agomphus*: see *agomphious*.] A name given by Ehrenberg to those rotifers which have toothless jaws. [Not in use.]

agomphian (a-gom'fi-an), *n.* One of the *Agomphia*.

agomphiasis (a-gom-fī'a-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγόμφιος* (see *agomphious*) + *-iasis*.] Looseness of the teeth.

agomphious (a-gom'fi-us), *a.* [< NL. *agomphus*, < Gr. *ἀγόμφιος*, without grinders, < *ἀ-* priv. + *γομφίος*, prop. adj. (sc. *ὀδούς*, tooth), a grinder-tooth, a molar.] Toothless. *N. E. D.*

agon¹†. An obsolete form of *ago*.

agon²† (ag'on), *n.*; pl. *agones* (a-gō'nēz). [< Gr. *ἀγών*, contest: see *agony*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a contest for a prize, whether of athletes in the games or of poets, musicians, painters, and the like.

agone¹, *a.* and *adv.* See *ago*.

agone² (ag'ōn), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄγωνος*, without an angle, < *ἀ-* priv. + *γωνία*, angle: see *goniometer*, *trigonometry*, etc.] An agonic line. See *agonic*.

agonic (a-gon'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄγωνος*, without an angle: see *agone*².] Not forming an angle.—**Agonic line**, an irregular line connecting those points on the earth's surface where the declination of the magnetic needle is zero, that is, where it points to the true north, and consequently does not form an angle with the geographical meridian. There are two principal agonic lines: one, called the *American agone*, is in the western hemisphere, and passes northward through the eastern part of Brazil, North Carolina, Virginia, Ohio, Lake Erie, and British America. The other, called the *Asiatic agone*, is in the eastern hemisphere, and traverses western Australia, the Indian ocean, Persia, and Russia, toward the magnetic north pole. A third agonic line, having the form of an oval curve, incloses a part of eastern Asia. The agonic lines are continually changing their position; that in the eastern United States has been moving slowly westward since the beginning of this century. See *declination* and *isogonic*.

agonid (a-gon'id), *n.* One of the fishes forming the family *Agonidæ*.

Agonidæ (a-gon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Agonus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, exemplified by the genus *Agonus*.

Agoninæ (ag-ō-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Agonus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of the *Agonidæ*, having two dorsal fins, the spinous being well developed.

agonise, agonisingly. See *agonize, agonizingly*.

agonist (ag'ō-nist), *n.* [< L. *agonista*, < Gr. *ἀγωνιστής*, contestant, pleader, actor, < *ἀγωνίζεσθαι*, contend, etc.: see *agonize*. Cf. *antagonist*, *protagonist*.] **1.** One who contends for the prize in public games; a combatant; a champion; a dramatic actor. Also called *agonister*.—**2.** [*cap.*] One of a violent party of Donatists in northern Africa in the fourth century.

agonistarch (ag-ō-nis'tärk), *n.* [< L. *agonistarcha* (in an inscription), < Gr. **ἀγωνιστάρχης*, < *ἀγωνιστής* (see *agonist*) + *ἄρχειν*, rule, govern.] In *Gr. antiq.*, one who trained persons to compete in public games and contests.

agonister† (ag'ō-nis-tėr), *n.* [< *agonist* + *-er*¹. Cf. *sophister*.] Same as *agonist*, 1.

agonistic (ag-ō-nis'tik), *a.* [< ML. *agonisticus*, < Gr. *ἀγωνιστικός*, < *ἀγωνιστής*, agonist: see *agonist*.] **1.** Pertaining to contests of strength or athletic combats, or to contests of any kind, as a forensic or argumentative contest.

The silver krater given by Achilles as an *agonistic* prize at the funeral of Patroklos, which, as the poet tells us, was made by the Sidonians, and brought over the sea by the Phœnicians. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 289.

2. Combative; polemic; given to contending.

Two conflicting *agonistic* elements seem to have contended in the man, sometimes pulling him different ways, like wild horses.
Walt Whitman, in Essays from The Critic, p. 32.

3. Strained; aiming at effect; melodramatic. *N. E. D.*

agonistical (ag-ō-nis'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *agonistic*.

agonistically (ag-ō-nis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an agonistic manner. [Rare.]

agonistics (ag-ō-nis'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *agonistic*: see *-ics*.] The art or science of contending in public games or other athletic contests.

agonizant (ag-ō-nī'zant), *n.* [< ML. *agonizan(t-)s*, ppr. of *agonizare*: see *agonize*.] One of a Roman Catholic confraternity whose chief duty it is to offer prayers for the dying, and more especially to assist and pray for criminals under sentence of death.

agonize (ag'ō-nīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *agonized*, ppr. *agonizing*. [< F. *agoniser*, < ML. *agonizare*, labor, strive, contend, be at the point of death, < Gr. *ἀγωνίζεσθαι*, contend for a prize, fight, struggle, exert one's self, < *ἀγών*, a contest for a prize, etc. See *agony*, from which the stronger sense of *agonize* is imported.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To struggle; wrestle, as in the arena; hence, to make great effort of any kind.—**2.** To writhe with extreme pain; suffer violent anguish.

To smart and *agonise* at every pore.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 198.

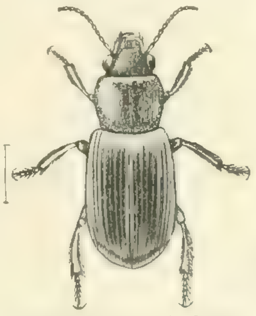
II. *trans.* To distress with extreme pain; torture.

He *agonized* his mother by his behaviour. *Thackeray.*

Also spelled *agonise*.

agonizingly (ag'ō-nī-zing-li), *adv.* In an agonizing manner; with extreme anguish. Also spelled *agonisingly*.

Agonoderus (ag-ō-nod'e-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄγωνος*, without angle, + *δέρη*, *δειρή*, neck, throat.] A genus of *Carabidæ*, comprising a moderate number of species of very small or medium-sized beetles peculiar to temperate America. It is not readily defined either by structural character or by general appearance, and the smaller species, which are of nearly uniform light-brown or testaceous color, are very difficult to distinguish from similarly colored species of other genera. *A. pallipes* (Fabricius), one of the commonest species, is about a quarter of an inch long, and of a pale-yellowish color. Its elytra have a wide black stripe, divided by the suture; the disk of the prothorax is usually marked with a large black spot, and the head is always black. Most of the species in the United States are extremely abundant, especially in moist places, and are readily attracted by light. Nothing is known of their earlier stages.


Agonoderus dorsalis, Le Conte.
Vertical line shows natural size.

agonoid (ag'ō-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Agonus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Having the characters of the *Agonidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Agonidæ*; an agonid.

agonothete (a-gō'nō-thēt), *n.* [< L. *agonotheta* and *agonothetes*, < Gr. *ἀγωνοθέτης*, < *ἀγών*, contest, + *τι-θέ-ναι*, place, appoint: see *theme*, *thesis*, etc.] One of the officials who presided over public games in ancient Greece and awarded the prizes.

agonothetic (a-gō-nō-thet'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀγωνοθετικός*, < *ἀγωνοθέτης*: see *agonothete*.] Pertaining to the office of agonothete.

Agonus (ag'ō-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *γόνυ*, knee (taken in the sense of 'joint'), = E. *knee*.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Agonidæ*. *Bloch*, 1801. Also called *Aspidophorus*. *A. cataphractus* (*Asp. europæus*) is the sea-poacher or pogge.

agony (ag'ō-ni), *n.*; pl. *agonies* (-niz). [< ME. *agonie*, < OF. *agonie*, < LL. *agonia*, < Gr. *ἀγωνία*, a contest, struggle, agony, orig. a contest for a prize at the public games, < *ἀγών*, a contest, wrestle, a place of contest, an assembly (see *agon*²), < *ἄγειν*, assemble, bring together, lead, drive, move, etc., = L. *agere*: see *agent*, *act*, etc. Cf. *agonize*, etc.] **1.** A violent contest or struggle. [Rare.]

Till he have thus denudated himself of all these incumbrances, he is utterly unqualified for these *agonies*.
Decay of Christ. Piety, p. 408.

2. The struggle, frequently unconscious, that often precedes natural death: in this sense often used in the plural: as, he is in the *agonies* of death.—**3.** Extreme, and generally prolonged, bodily or mental pain; intense suffering; hence, intense mental excitement of any kind: as, the *agony* of suspense or uncertainty.

A great *agony*
Of hope strove in her.
W. Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 316.

A solitary shriek, the bubbling cry
Of some strong swimmer in his agony.
Byron, Don Juan, ii. 53.

Continued agony is [illegible], which in feeble persons [illegible]. [illegible] Anim. of Sociel., s 29.

4. In a special sense, the sufferings of Christ in the garden of Gethsemane.— **Agony column**, the column of a newspaper which contains advertisements relating to lost relatives and friends and other personal matters, [illegible] distress of the advertisers. [English, and chiefly in London.]=**Syn. 3.** *Agony*, [illegible] throe, paroxysm, ache. These all denote forms of excruciating pain of the body or the mind. *Agony* is pain so extreme as to cause struggling; it is general rather than local pain. *Anguish* is, in the body, commonly local, as the *anguish* of amputation, and transient. *Pang* is brief and intermittent; it [illegible] throe, thrill, or throb of pain; in the mind there may be the *pangs* of remembrance, etc., [illegible] the pangs of hunger, etc. The *agonies* or *pangs* of dissolution; the *anguish* of a fresh bereavement. *Torture* and *torment* are by derivation pains that seem to wrench or rack the body or mind; they are the most powerful of these words. *Torment* expresses a more permanent state than *torture*. See *pain*.

The octopus had seized his left arm, causing dreadful *agony* by the fastening of its suckers upon the limb.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, vii.

One fire burns out another's burning,
One pain is lessen'd by another's *anguish*.
Shak., R. and J., i. 2.

That last glance of love which becomes the sharpest *pang* of sorrow. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xliii.

Suspense in news is *torture*; speak them out.
Milton, S. A., l. 1569.

O, that *torment* should not be confined
To the body's wounds and sores!
Milton, S. A., l. 606.

agood† (a-gůd'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*3, on, in, + *good*. Cf. the phrase *in good earnest*.] In earnest; heartily.

I made her weep *a-good*. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 4.

The world laughed *agood* at these jests.
Armin, Nest of Ninnies, 1608. (*Halliwell.*)

agora (ag'ọ-rä), *n.* [< Gr. ἀγορά, assembly, market-place, < ἀγείρειν, call together, assemble.] In ancient Greece: (*a*) A popular political assembly; any meeting of the people, especially for the promulgation or discussion of laws or public measures. Hence — (*b*) The chief public square and market-place of a town, in which such meetings were originally held, corresponding to the Roman forum. The agora usually occupied the site about the original public fountain or well of a settlement, which was the natural place of reunion for the inhabitants. It was often surrounded by colonnades and public buildings; sometimes public buildings and temples stood within it. In some instances a large open space was reserved for public meetings, and the remainder was variously subdivided for purposes of traffic. It was customary to erect in the agora altars to the gods and statues of heroes and others, and sometimes, as at Athens, it was adorned with alleys of trees.

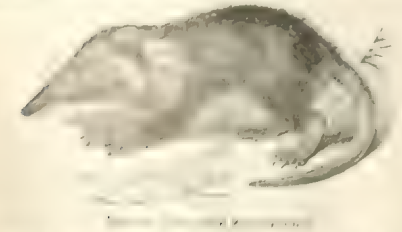
agoranome (ag'ọ-ra-nōm″), *n.* [< L. *agoranomus*, < Gr. ἀγορανόμος, clerk of the market, < ἀγορά, market, + νέμειν, manage, rule.] One of those magistrates in a Greek city who had charge of the inspection of the markets, of weights and measures, and of public health. Their functions corresponded to those of the Roman ediles.

agoraphobia (ag″ọ-ra-fō'bi-ạ̈), *n.* [< Gr. ἀγορά, market-place (see *agora*), + -φοβία, fear: see *-phobia*.] In *pathol.*, a dread of crossing open spaces, such as open squares, city parks, etc.: a feature of some cases of neurasthenia.

agostadero (ä-gō-stä-dā'rō), *n.* [Sp., a summer pasture, < *agostar*, pasture cattle on stubble in summer, dial. plow in August, < *Agosto*, August, harvest-time, harvest.] A place for pasturing cattle. [Used in parts of the United States settled by Spaniards.]

agouara (a-gö-ä'rạ̈), *n.* [Native name in South America.] A species of racoon, *Procyon cancrivorus*, about the size of a fox. It is a native of [illegible] America, and eats all kinds of crustaceans [illegible] and terrestrial, from this [illegible] crab-eating racoon.

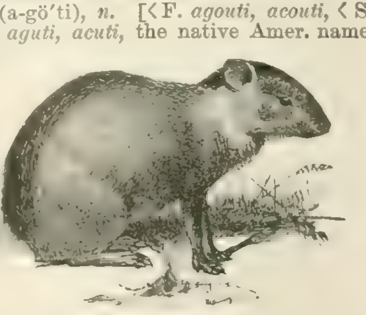
[illegible], *n.* Same as *hegu*-[illegible]



[illegible]

agouta [illegible] An insectivorous mammal peculiar to Hayti, the type-species of the genus *Solenodon* and of the family *Solenodontidæ*. It is so puzzling to naturalists that it has received the name of *S. paradoxus*. It has the fur, ears, and tail of the opossum, but the teeth and elongated nose of the shrew. Its feet terminate in five toes, and the long claws are curved and evidently adapted for scraping in the earth. The dentition is unique, the grooving of the second incisor of the lower jaw distinguishing this genus from all others whose dental system is known. It is of the size of a rat, and not unlike one in general appearance. See *almiqui* and *Solenodon*.

agouti (a-gö'ti), *n.* [< F. *agouti*, *acouti*, < Sp. *aguti*, < *aguti*, *acuti*, the native Amer. name.]

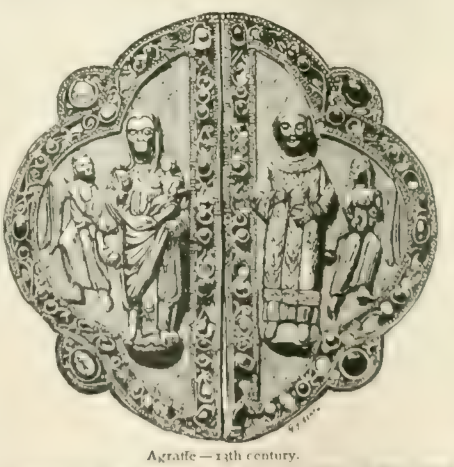


Agouti (*Dasyprocta agouti*).

The American name of several species of rodent mammals of the genus *Dasyprocta* and family *Dasyproctidæ*. The common agouti, or yellow-rumped cavy, *D. agouti*, is of the size of a rabbit. The upper part of the body is brownish, with a mixture of red and black; the belly yellowish. Three varieties are mentioned, all peculiar to South America and the West Indies. It burrows in the ground or in hollow trees, lives on vegetables, doing much injury to the sugar-cane, is as voracious as a pig, and makes a similar grunting noise. It holds its food in its fore paws, like a squirrel. When scared or angry its hair becomes erect, and it strikes the ground with its hind feet. Its flesh is white and of agreeable taste, and the animal is pursued as game in Brazil. Also spelled *aguti* and *agouty*. See *acouchy* and *Dasyprocta*.

agrace†, *v. t.* See *aggrace*.

agraffe (a-graf'), *n.* [Also, as a historical term, *agrappe*, *aggrappe*; < F. *agrafe*, formerly *agraffe*, "*agraphe*, a clasp, hook, brace, grapple, hasp" (Cotgrave), also **agrappe* (Walloon *agrap*), < *a*- + *grappe*, < ML. *grappa*, < OHG. *chrapfo*, G. *krapfe*, a hook: see *grape*, *grapple*.] **1.** A clasp or hook, used in armor or in ordinary costume, fastening in the same manner as the modern hook and eye, often made into a large and rich ornament by concealing the hook itself beneath a jeweled, engraved, embossed, or enameled plate: as, "an *agraffe* set with brilliants," *Scott*, Ivanhoe. Also *agrappe*, *fermail*.



Agraffe — 13th century.

The plate is in two parts; a hook behind the left-hand piece enters a ring behind the other. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

Amongst the treasures is the Crowne of Charlemagne, his 7 foote high scepter and hand of Justice, the *agraffe* of his royall mantle beset with diamonds and rubies, his sword, belt and spurrs of gold.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 12, 1643.

2. A device for preventing the vibration of that part of a piano-string which is between the pin and the bridge.—**3.** A small cramp-iron used by builders.

agrammatism (a-gram'ạ-tizm), *n.* [< Gr. ἀγράμματος, without learning (< ἀ- priv. + γράμμα(τ-), a letter), + *-ism*.] In *pathol.*, inability to form a grammatical sentence.

agrammatist† (a-gram'a-tist), *n.* [As *agrammat-ism* + *-ist*.] An illiterate person. *Bailey.*

agraphia (a-graf'i-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + γράφειν, write.] A form of cerebral disorder in which there is a partial or total loss of the power of expressing ideas by written symbols.

agraphic (a-graf'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by agraphia.

agrappe (a-grap'), *n.* Same as *agraffe*, 1.

agrarian (ạ-grā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *agrarius*, < *ager*, field, country, land, = E. *acre*, q. v.; *agrariæ leges*, laws relating to the division of the public lands among the poorer citizens; *agrarii*, n. pl., those who favored such laws.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating to lands, especially public lands; pertaining to the equal or uniform division of land.

His grace's landed possessions are irresistibly inviting to an *agrarian* experiment. *Burke.*

2. Growing in fields; wild: said of plants.

We believe that the charlock is only an *agrarian* form of Brassica.
Prof. Buckman, Rep. Brit. Ass. Adv. of Sci., 1861.

3. Rural.—**Agrarian laws**, in ancient Rome, laws regulating the distribution of the public lands among the citizens; hence, in modern use, laws relating to or providing for changes in the tenure of landed property.—**Agrarian murder, agrarian outrage**, a murder or an outrage brought about by some dispute concerning the occupancy of land, or by general discontent among tenants or the rural classes.—**Agrarian region**, the name proposed by H. C. Watson for that altitudinal zone of vegetation within which grain can be cultivated.

II. *n.* **1.** One who favors an equal division of property, especially landed property, among the inhabitants of a country, or a change in the tenure of land. Hence, sometimes applied to agitators accused of leveling tendencies or of hostile designs against the holders of property, as to certain political parties at different times in the United States.

The new party [the Equal Rights party, 1835, nicknamed Locofocos] was arrayed in the habiliments of a real bugbear. *Agrarians* was the accursed name to be fastened on them, and to make them an abomination in the eyes of all those who took any interest in law or social order.
H. von Holst, Const. Hist. (trans.), II. 397.

2. The land itself. [Rare.]

The *agrarian* in America is divided among the common people in every state. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 359.

3. An agrarian law. [Rare.]

agrarianism (a-grā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *agrarian* + *-ism*.] **1.** The principle or theory of an equal or uniform division of lands; more generally, any theory involving radical changes in the tenure of land, as the denial of the right of private property in it, and advocacy of its distribution and control by the government.—**2.** The movement or agitation in favor of agrarian views, or for the establishment of more favorable conditions in the use of land; violence exercised in pursuit of this object.

Every county board, every central council, however limited its legal powers, may become a focus for *agrarianism* or sedition. *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 319.

agrarianize (a-grā'ri-an-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *agrarianized*, ppr. *agrarianizing*. [< *agrarian* + *-ize*.] **1.** To distribute, as public lands, among the people.—**2.** To imbue with ideas of agrarianism. *N. E. D.*

Agra work. See *work*.

agre†, *prep. phr.* as *adv.* See *agree*.

agreable†, agreablete†. Obsolete forms of *agreeable*, *agreeability*.

agree†, *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< ME. *agree*, *agre* (also in forms *in gree*, *at gree*, *to gree*), < OF. *a gre* (F. *à gré*), favorably, according to one's will, at pleasure: *a* (< L. *ad*), to, at; *gre*, earlier *gred*, *gret*, that which pleases, < ML. *gratum*, will, pleasure, neut. of L. *gratus*, pleasing: see *grateful*. Cf. *agree*, *v.*] In good part; kindly; in a friendly manner.

But toke *agree* alle hool my play.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4349.

agree (ạ-grē'), *v.* [< ME. *agreen*, < OF. *agreer*, F. *agréer* = Pr. *agreiar*, from the OF. phrase *a gre*, favorably, according to one's will, at pleasure: see *agree*, *adv.*] **I.** *intrans.* **A.** With a personal or personified subject, in which case *agree* is either used absolutely or is followed by *with* before the agreeing object, and by *upon*, *on*, *for*, *to*, or *in*, and sometimes *with*, before the object or condition of the agreement; the latter may be expressed by an infinitive or a clause. **1.** To be of one mind; harmonize in opinion or feeling: as, with regard to the expediency of the law all the parties *agree*.

Science . . . *agrees* with common sense in demanding a belief in real objective bodies really known as causes of the various phenomena, the laws and interrelations of which it investigates. *Morant*, Nature and Thought, p. 89.

2. To live in concord or without contention; harmonize in action; be mutually accordant in intercourse or relation.

How dost thou and thy master *agree*?
Shak., M. of V., ii. 2.

3. To come to one opinion or mind; come to an arrangement or understanding; arrive at a settlement.

Agree with thine adversary quickly. Mat. v. 25.

They *agree*, he to command, they to obey.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 88.

Where an ambiguous question arises between two governments, there is, if they cannot *agree*, no appeal except to force. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

Didst not thou *agree* with me for a penny? Mat. xx. 13.

Make not a city feast of it, to let the meat cool ere we can *agree* upon the first place. *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 6.

Society seems to have *agreed* to treat fictions as realities, and realities as fictions. *Emerson*, Clubs.

4. To yield assent; consent; rarely, express concurrence: as, he *agreed* to accompany the ambassador.

Agree to any covenants. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 5.

Agree with his demands to the point.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1.

The tyrant would have *agreed* to all that the nation demanded. *Macaulay*, Burleigh.

B. With a thing or things for the subject, in which case *agree* now takes no preposition except *with* or *in* after it, though formerly *to* was also so used. **5.** To be consistent; harmonize; not to conflict or be repugnant: as, this story *agrees* with what has been related by others.

Their witness *agreed* not together. Mark xiv. 56.

When we possess ourselves with the utmost security of the demonstration, that the three angles of a triangle are equal to two right ones, what do we more but perceive that equality to two right ones does necessarily *agree* to, and is inseparable from, the three angles of a triangle?
Locke, Human Understanding, v. 1.

A wild-rose roofs the ruined shed,
And that and summer well *agree*.
Coleridge, A Day Dream.

6. To resemble; be similar; be applicable or appropriate; tally; match; correspond; coincide: as, the picture does not *agree* with the original.

They all *agree* in having for their object deliverance from the evils of time.
J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, iii. 5.

His system of theology *agreed* with that of the Puritans.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

7. To suit; be accommodated or adapted: as, the same food does not *agree* with every constitution.—**8.** In *gram.*, to correspond in number, case, gender, or person: as, a verb must *agree* with its subject.=**Syn.** To accord (with), concur (in), subscribe (to), promise, engage, undertake. See list under *accede*.

II. *trans.* **1.** To settle; determine; arrange.

He saw from far . . .
Some troublous uprore or contentious fray,
Whereto he drew in hast it to *agree*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 3.

I do believe the two Pretenders had, privately, *agreed* the matter beforehand. *Gray.*

[This use of the verb *agree* is now obsolete except in the impersonal phrase *it is agreed*, and in a few legal and business expressions: as, the account has been *agreed*.

It is thus *agreed*
That peaceful truce shall be proclaim'd in France.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4.]

2†. To agree with; suit.

If harm *agree* me, wherto pleyne I thenne?
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 409.

Case agreed or **stated.** See *case*1.

agreeability (a̤-grē-a̤-bil′i̤-ti), *n.* [Mod. form of ME. *agreablete*, < OF. *agreablete* (= Pr. *agradabletat*), < *agreable*: see *agreeable* and *-bility*.] The quality of being agreeable; easiness of disposition; agreeableness.

Al fortune is blisful to a man by the *agreablete* or by the egalite of hym that suffereth it. *Chaucer*, Boëthius.

She was all good humour, spirits, sense, and *agreeability*. (Surely I may make words when at a loss, if Dr. Johnson does.) *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, I. 42.

agreeable (a̤-grē′a̤-bl), *a.* [< ME. *agreable*, < OF. *agreable* (F. *agréable*), < *agreer*: see *agree*, *v.*] **1.** Suitable; conformable; correspondent: as, conduct *agreeable* to the moral law.

Though they embraced not this practice of burning, yet entertained they many ceremonies *agreeable* unto Greek and Roman obsequies. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-Burial, i.

[In this sense *agreeable* is sometimes incorrectly used for *agreeably*: as, *agreeable* to the order of the day, the house took up the report of the committee.]

2. Pleasing, either to the mind or to the senses; to one's liking: as, *agreeable* manners; fruit *agreeable* to the taste.

There was something extremely *agreeable* in the cheerful flow of animal spirits of the little man.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 260.

My idea of an *agreeable* person, said Hugo Bohun, is a person who agrees with me. *Disraeli.*

3. Willing or ready to agree or consent: now used only or chiefly as a colloquialism.

These Frenchmen give unto the said captain of Calais a great sum of money, so that he will be but content and *agreeable* that they may enter into the said town.
Latimer.

I'll meet you there, and bring my wife that is to be. . . . You're *agreeable*? *Dickens.*

4†. Agreeing one with another; concordant.

These manifold and *agreeable* testimonies of the olde and new writers. *Author of* 1596, *quoted by F. Hall.*

=**Syn.** **1.** Fitting, befitting, appropriate, consonant (with). **2.** *Pleasing*, etc. See *pleasant*.

agreeableness (a̤-grē′a̤-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being agreeable. (*a*) Suitableness, conformity; consistency: as, the *agreeableness* of virtue to the laws of God. (*b*) The quality of pleasing; that quality which gives satisfaction or moderate pleasure to the mind or senses: as, *agreeableness* of manners; there is an *agreeableness* in the taste of certain fruits.

We have entered into a contract of mutual *agreeableness* for the space of an evening.
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, x.

(*c*†) Concordance; harmony; agreement.

The *agreeableness* between man and other parts of creation. *Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra.

agreeably (a̤-grē′a̤-bli), *adv.* [< ME. *agreablely*: see *agreeable* and *-ly*2.] In an agreeable manner. (*a*) Suitably; consistently; conformably. See remark under *agreeable*, 1.

The effect of which is, that marriages grow less frequent, *agreeably* to the maxim above laid down. *Paley.*

Reason requires us, when we speak of Christianity, to expound the phrase *agreeably* to history, if we mean to claim on its behalf the authority of civilized man.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 189.

(*b*) Pleasingly; in an agreeable manner; in a manner to give pleasure: as, to be *agreeably* entertained with a discourse.

The years which he [Temple] spent at the Hague seem . . . to have passed very *agreeably*.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

We were also most *agreeably* surprised by the beauty of the scenery. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xxii.

(*c*†) Alike; in the same or a similar manner; similarly.

With hem that every fortune receyven *agreablely* or egaly [equally]. *Chaucer*, Boëthius.

Armed both *agreeably*. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. vii. 3.

agreeingly† (a̤-grē′ing-li), *adv.* In conformity to. *Sheldon.*

agreement (a̤-grē′me̤nt), *n.* [< ME. *agrement*, < OF. *agrement*, F. *agrément*: see *agree*, *v.*, and *-ment*.] **1.** The state of agreeing or of being in accord. (*a*) Concord; harmony; conformity; resemblance; suitableness.

What *agreement* hath the temple of God with idols?
2 Cor. vi. 16.

Knowledge is represented as the perception of the *agreement* or repugnance of our ideas, not with things, but with one another; in some cases the *agreement* being seen intuitively or directly, and in others by a process in which there may be more or less certainty.
McCosh, Locke's Theory, § 2.

(*b*) Union of opinions or sentiments; harmony in feeling; absence of dissension: as, a good *agreement* subsists among the members of the council.

With dim lights and tangled circumstance they tried to shape their thought and deed in noble *agreement*.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, Prelude.

(*c*) In *gram.*, correspondence of words in respect of number, gender, etc. See *agree*, *v.*, I., 8. (*d*) In *logic*, capability of being true together: said of terms.

2. The act of coming to a mutual arrangement; a bargain, contract, covenant, or treaty: as, he made an *agreement* for the purchase of a house.

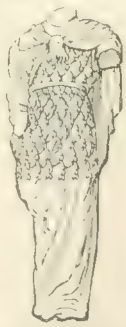
Make an *agreement* with me by a present.
2 Ki. xviii. 31.

An *agreement*, if it involve an unlawful act or the prevention of lawful acts on the part of others, is plainly unlawful. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 42.

3. Agreeable quality or circumstance; agreeableness: generally in the plural. [A Gallicism, now often written as French, *agréments*.]

This figure, says he, wants a certain gay air; it has none of those charms and *agreements*.
Tom Brown, Works, III. 52.

Agreement for insurance, an agreement preliminary to the filling out and delivery of a policy with specific stipulations.—**External agreement.** See *external*.—**Memorandum of agreement.** See *memorandum*.—**Method of agreement.** See *method*.—**Non-importation agreement,** an agreement made between the American colonies at Philadelphia, Oct. 20, 1774, not to import anything from or manufactured in Great Britain or Ireland or the West Indies. This action was taken by way of retaliation for the passage by Parliament of certain acts for raising revenue in America.


Torso of Apollo wearing the Agrenon, found at Hadrian's Villa near Tivoli.

agreget†, agregget†, *v.* See *aggredge*.

agrenon (a-grē′non), *n.* [Gr. ἄγρηνον, a net, a net-like woolen robe.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a net-like woolen garment worn by bacchanals and soothsayers.

agrestial (a-gres′ti̤al), *a.* [< L. *agrestis*: see *agrestic*.] **1.** Inhabiting the fields.—**2.** In *bot.*, growing wild in cultivated land. [Rare.]

agrestic (a-gres′tik), *a.* [< L. *agrestis*, rural, rustic, < *ager*, field: see *agrarian* and *acre*.] Rural; rustic; pertaining to fields or the country; unpolished. [Rare.]

Cowley retreated into solitude, where he found none of the *agrestic* charms of the landscapes of his muse.
I. D'Israeli, Calam. of Authors, I. 64.

agrestical (a-gres′ti-ka̤l), *a.* Same as *agrestic*.

agreve†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *aggrieve*.

agria (ag′ri-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄγριος, wild, savage, malignant, < ἀγρός, field, = E. *acre*, q. v.] Same as *herpes*.

agricolation† (a-grik-ō̤-lā′sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *agricolatio(n-)*, < *agricolari*, cultivate land, < *agricola*, a cultivator of land, farmer: see *agricole*.] Cultivation of the soil. *Cockeram.*

agricole (ag′ri-kol), *n.* [< F. *agricole*, < L. *agricola*, a farmer, < *ager*, field (see *acre*), + *colere*, till.] A husbandman; a rustic. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

agricolist† (a-grik′ō̤-list), *n.* [< L. *agricola*, farmer (see *agricole*), + *-ist*.] An agriculturist.

The pasture and the food of plants
First let the young *agricolist* be taught.
Dodsley's Coll. of Poems, Agriculture.

agricolous (a-grik′ō̤-lus), *a.* [< L. *agricola*, farmer (see *agricole*), + *-ous*.] Agricultural. *Sydney Smith.*

agricultor (ag′ri-kul-to̤r), *n.* [L., better written separately, *agri cultor*, tiller of land: *agri*, gen. of *ager*, land, field (see *acre*); *cultor*, tiller, < *colere*, till, cultivate. Cf. *agricole*.] A tiller of the ground; a farmer; a husbandman. [Rare.]

agricultural (ag-ri-kul′ṯṳ̄r-a̤l), *a.* Pertaining to, connected with, or engaged in agriculture.

The transition from the pastoral to the *agricultural* life has almost always been effected by means of slavery.
D. W. Ross, German Land-holding, p. 3.

Agricultural ant, a kind of ant which clears the ground of verdure in the vicinity of its nest. Such a species is *Pogonomyrmex barbatus* of Texas, which cuts down all the herbage within ten or twelve feet of its nest.—**Agricultural chemistry,** a branch of chemistry treating of the composition and chemical properties of plants, soils, manures, feeding-stuffs for cattle, etc.—**Agricultural Children Act,** an English statute of 1873 (36 and 37 Vict. c. 67) which restricts the employment of children in agricultural work and provides for their education.—**Agricultural engine,** a portable steam-motor for general work on a farm. See *traction-engine* and *steam-plow*.—**Agricultural Gangs Act,** an English statute of 1867 (30 and 31 Vict. c. 130) which regulates the contracting of women and children to labor on farms.—**Agricultural geology,** that branch of geology which treats of the resources of a country in respect of soils, subsoils, subjacent strata, and mineral manures.—**Agricultural Holdings Acts,** two English statutes of 1875 and 1883, as to the relation of landlord and tenant, the settlement of their disputes, and compensation for improvements.—**Agricultural society,** a society for promoting agricultural interests, such as the improvement of land, of implements, of the breeds of cattle, etc.

agriculturalist (ag-ri-kul′ṯṳ̄r-a̤l-ist), *n.* [< *agricultural* + *-ist*. Cf. *naturalist*.] Same as *agriculturist*.

Every truly practical man, whether he be merchant, mechanic, or *agriculturalist*, transmutes his experience into intelligence, until his will operates with the celerity of instinct. *Whipple*, Lit. and Life, p. 194.

agriculturally (ag-ri-kul′ṯṳ̄r-a̤l-i), *adv.* As regards agriculture or agricultural purposes.

The dissolved constituents of sewage—by far the most valuable portion *agriculturally*.
Sci. Amer. Supp., XXII. 8836.

agriculture (ag′ri-kul-ṯṳ̄r), *n.* [< F. *agriculture*, < L. *agricultura*, better written separately, *agri cultura*, tilling of land: *agri*, gen. of *ager*, field; *cultura*, tilling, cultivation: see *agricultor* and *culture*.] The cultivation of the ground; especially, cultivation with the plow and in large areas in order to raise food for man and beast; husbandry; tillage; farming. *Theoretical agriculture*, or the *theory of agriculture*, is a science comprehending in its scope the nature and properties of soils, the different sorts of plants and seeds fitted for them, the composition and qualities of manures, and the rotation of crops, and involving a knowledge of chemistry, geology, and kindred sciences. *Practical agriculture*, or *husbandry*, is an art comprehending all the labors of the field and of the farmyard, such as preparing the land for the reception of the seed or plants, sowing and planting, rearing and gathering the crops, care of fruit-trees and domestic animals, disposition of products, etc.—**Bachelor of agriculture,** a degree, corresponding to bachelor of arts or of science, conferred by agricultural colleges. Often abbreviated to *B. Agr.*—**Chamber of Agriculture,** an association of agriculturists for the purpose of promoting and protecting the interests of agriculture.—**Department of Agriculture** and **Commissioner of Agriculture.** See *department*.

agriculturism (ag-ri-kul′ṯṳ̄r-izm), *n.* [< *agriculture* + *-ism*.] The art or science of agriculture. [Rare.]

agriculturist (ag-ri-kul′ṯṳ̄r-ist), *n.* [< *agriculture* + *-ist*.] One occupied in cultivating the ground; a husbandman. Also written *agriculturalist*.

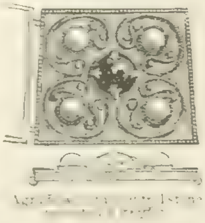
[illegible] that of [illegible] [illegible], II. [illegible].

[illegible] in his time [illegible] milk and [illegible] [illegible] Nations, p. 1[illegible].

agrief† (a-grēf′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [ME. also [illegible] + *grief*.] 1. In grief. [illegible] —2. [illegible]

agrievance†, **agrieve**†. See *aggrievance*, *aggrieve*.

à griffes (ä grēf). [F.: [illegible]] [illegible] by [illegible] as a [illegible] The clamps used for this [illegible] jewelry are often of considerable size and of decorative form.



[illegible]

Agrilus (ag′ri-lus), *n.* [NL., based on Gr. ἀγρός, field. Cf. *Agrotis*.] A genus of buprestid beetles comprising numerous species distributed all over the globe in the temperate and tropical zones. They may at once be distinguished [illegible] by their very slender [illegible] usually of a uniform coppery [illegible] state most of them live in the terminal twigs of deciduous trees, often doing considerable [illegible] in the stems of herbaceous plants. The red-necked raspberry buprestid, *Agrilus ruficollis*, [illegible] large [illegible] of galls on the raspberry, known as the [illegible]

[illegible] vertical [illegible]

agrimensor (ag-ri-men′sor), *n.*; pl. *agrimensores* (-men-sō′rēz). [L., < *ager* (see *acre*) + *mensor*, < *metiri*, pp. *mensus*, to measure.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a land-surveyor.

[illegible] able for learn- [illegible] metrical cal- [illegible]

[illegible] fruit.

agrimony (ag′ri-[illegible]), *n.* [ME. *agremony*, *egremoyne*, *agri-* [illegible] *egremoinde*, etc.: OF. *agre-* [illegible], a false reading of *argemone* [illegible] called [illegible] plant, [illegible] said to have been [illegible] The [illegible]

[illegible]

agri[illegible]

agri[illegible]

agri[illegible] -jist), *n.* [< *agriology* + [illegible]

agriology (ag-ri-ol′ǭ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἄγριος, wild, savage, [illegible], field), + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see -ology.] The comparative study of the customs of man in his uncivilized state.

Agrion (ag′ri-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄγριος, living in the fields, [illegible], a field.] The typical genus of the family *Agrionidæ* or group *Agrionina*. *A.* [illegible] is red, variegated with black.

agrionid (ag-ri-on′id), *n.* A dragon-fly of the family *Agrionidæ*.

Agrionidæ (ag-ri-on′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Agrion* + -*idæ*.] A family of neuropterous insects, or dragon-flies, closely related to the *Libellulidæ*, of the group *Odonata*, order *Neuroptera*: named from a leading genus, *Agrion*, a species of which, *A. puella*, is the common blue dragon-fly of Britain.

Agrionina (ag″ri-ǭ-nī′nạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Agrion* + -*ina*.] A group of dragon-flies, typified by the genus *Agrion* and corresponding to the family *Agrionidæ*, comprising small slender-bodied forms with metallic hues, whose larvæ have external leaf-like gills.

agriopodid (ag-ri-op′ǭ-did), *n.* A fish of the family *Agriopodidæ*.

Agriopodidæ (ag ri-ǭ-pod′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Agriopus* (-*pod*-) + -*idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Agriopus*. It includes those *Cottoidea* in which the dorsal fin is very long, commencing on the nape, and consisting of an elongated acanthopterous and short arthropterous portion; the anal fin is short; the ventrals are thoracic and well developed, and have 1 spine and 5 soft rays; the head is compressed, with small mouth and lateral eyes; the branchial apertures are separated by an isthmus; the trunk is nuchadiform and compressed; and the vertebræ are numerous (for example, 18 abdominal and 21 caudal).

Agriopus (a-grī′ǭ-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄγριος, wild, savage, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*, as assumed in the deriv. form *Agriopodidæ*, but in intention prob. ὤψ (ὠπ-), face, appearance.] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, typical of the family *Agriopodidæ*. *A. torvus*, the sea-horse, is about 2 feet in length and is common on the shores of the Cape of Good Hope. Also called *Agriopes*.

agriot, *n.* See *egriot*.

Agriotes (a-grī′ǭ-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀγριότης, wildness, < ἄγριος, wild, < ἀγρός, field.] A genus of coleopterous insects, of the family *Elateridæ* (click-beetles or snapping-beetles), of the pentamerous division of the order *Coleoptera*. The larvæ of several species, as the British *A. lineatus*, are well known as wire-worms. See cut under *wire-worm*.

agrippa (a-grip′ạ̈), *n.*; pl. *agrippæ* (-ē). [NL. Cf. L. *Agrippa*, a Roman family name.] In *obstet.*: (*a*) A person born with the feet foremost. (*b*) Foot-presentation; a footling case.

Agrippinian (ag-ri-pin′i-ạ̈n), *n.* [< LL. *Agrippiniani*, pl., < *Agrippinus*, a personal name, < L. *Agrippa*, a Roman family name.] *Eccles.*, a follower of Agrippinus, bishop of Carthage, probably late in the second century, who taught that apostates should be rebaptized.

agrise†, *v.* [< ME. *agrisen* (sometimes misspelled *agrysen*), pret. *agros*, shudder, be terrified, < AS. *agrisan*, pret. **agrās*, shudder, be terrified, < *a*- + **grisan*, > early ME. *grisen*, pret. *gros*, shudder, be terrified: see *grisly*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to shudder or tremble; terrify; disgust.

> All where was nothing heard but hideous cries,
> And pitious plaints, that did the harts *agrise*.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas.

2. To abhor. *Chaucer.*—**3.** To make frightful; disfigure.

> Engrost with mud which did them fowle *agrise*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 16.

II. *intrans.* To shudder; tremble with fear; be much moved.

> There sawe I soche tempest arise,
> That every herte might *agrise*,
> To se it painted on the wall.
> *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 210.
>
> She nought *agros*. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 930.

agrodolce (ag-rō-dōl′che), *n.* [It., < *agro* (< L. *acer*, sharp, sour) + *dolce*, < L. *dulcis*, sweet.] A compound formed by mixing sour and sweet things.

> [illegible] a blending of sweets and sours and [illegible] prunes, currants [illegible] vinegar and wine [illegible]

agrom (ag′rom), *n.* [Appar. from Guzerati [illegible] of the tongue from chronic [illegible] of the alimentary canal.] The native [illegible] India for a rough and cracked condition of the tongue not uncommon in that [illegible]

agronome (ag′rō-nōm), *n.* [< F. *agronome*, < [illegible], an overseer of the public lands, [illegible], rural, [illegible], field, + νέμειν, deal out, assign, administer; in a special use, to feed or graze cattle.] An agronomist.

agronomial (ag-rǭ-nō′mi-ạ̈l), *a.* Same as *agronomic*.

> Rapid as was Leonard's survey, his rural eye detected the signs of a master in the art *agronomial*.
> *Bulwer*, My Novel, v. 2.

agronomic (ag-rǭ-nom′ik), *a.* [< *agronome* + -*ic*.] Relating to agronomy, or the management of farms.

> Maxims of *agronomic* wisdom. *D. G. Mitchell*, Wet Days.

agronomical (ag-rǭ-nom′i-kạ̈l), *a.* Same as *agronomic*.

> The experience of British agriculture has shown that the French *agronomical* division of the soil is infinitely less profitable . . . than that prevailing in this country.
> *Edinburgh Rev.*, CIII. 94.

agronomics (ag-rǭ-nom′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *agronomic*: see -*ics*.] The science of the management of farms; that division of the science of political economy which treats of the management of farming lands.

agronomist (a-gron′ǭ-mist), *n.* [< *agronomy* + -*ist*.] One who is engaged in the study of agronomy, or the management of lands.

> An impartial foreign *agronomist*. *Edinburgh Rev.*
>
> M. J. A. Barral, a distinguished French chemist and *agronomist*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 288.

agronomy (a-gron′ǭ-mi), *n.* [< F. *agronomie*, < Gr. as if *ἀγρονομία, < ἀγρονόμος: see *agronome*.] The art of cultivating the ground; agriculture.

agrope (ạ̈-grōp′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< a^3 + *grope*.] Gropingly.

> Three women crept at break of day,
> *Agrope* along the shadowy way
> Where Joseph's tomb and garden lay.
> *M. J. Preston*, Myrrh-bearers.

agros†. Preterit of *agrise*.

Agrostemma (ag-rǭ-stem′ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀγρός, field, + στέμμα, a wreath: see *stemma*.] A Linnean genus of plants, of the natural order *Caryophyllaceæ*. It is now generally regarded as a section of the genus *Lychnis*, from which it differs only in the elongated segments of the calyx, and in the petals being without scales. *A.* (*L.*) *Githago*, the common corn-cockle, with large entire purple petals, is the only species belonging to the section as now limited. There are several varieties in cultivation.

Agrostis (a-gros′tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *agrostis*, < Gr. ἄγρωστις, couch-grass (cf. ἀγρώστης, nearly equiv. to L. *agrestis*, rural, of the field: see *agrestic*), < ἀγρός, a field, the country.] A large genus of grasses, distributed over the globe, and valuable especially for pasturage. The English species are known as bent grass. The marsh-bent, *A. alba*, was at one time widely known as fiorin. *A. vulgaris*, cultivated for both hay and pasturage, is called in America red top, or sometimes herd's grass. See *bent*2.

agrostographer (ag-ros-tog′rạ̈-fėr), *n.* A writer upon grasses.

agrostographic (a-gros-tǭ-graf′ik), *a.* Pertaining to agrostography.

agrostographical (a-gros-tǭ-graf′i-kạ̈l), *a.* Same as *agrostographic*.

agrostography (ag-ros-tog′rạ̈-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ἄγρωστις, couch-grass (see *Agrostis*), + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.] A description of grasses.

agrostologic (a-gros-tǭ-loj′ik), *a.* Relating or pertaining to agrostology.

agrostological (a-gros-tǭ-loj′i-kạ̈l), *a.* Same as *agrostologic*.

agrostologist (ag-ros-tol′ǭ-jist), *n.* One skilled in agrostology. *Encyc. Brit.*

agrostology (ag-ros-tol′ǭ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἄγρωστις, couch-grass (see *Agrostis*), + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak of: see -*ology*.] That part of botany which relates to grasses.

Agrotis (a-grō′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀγρώτης, of the field, wild, < ἀγρός, field.] A genus of moths, of the family *Noctuidæ*, comprising a large number of the night-flying moths, chiefly distin-

[illegible] Cutworm ([illegible]), Harris; and Greasy [illegible] Moth ([illegible]), Hübner; natural size.

guished by their somber colors and as being the parents of worms injurious to agriculture, especially the different cutworms. See *cutworm.*

aground (a̤-ground′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [ME. *agrounde*, also *on grounde;* < *a*3, on, + *ground.*] **1.** On the ground; stranded: a nautical term signifying that the bottom of a ship rests on the ground for want of sufficient depth of water: opposed to *afloat.*—**2.** Figuratively, brought to a stop for want of resources, matter, and the like: as, the speaker is *aground.*

> The Administration are now in fact *aground* at the pitch of high tide, and a spring tide too.
> *H. Adams*, Gallatin, p. 431.

agroupment, *n.* See *aggroupment.*

agrypnia (a-grip′ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀγρυπνία, < ἄγρυπνος, sleepless: see *Agrypnus.*] Sleeplessness; insomnia; morbid wakefulness or vigilance.

agrypnocoma (a-grip-nọ-kō′mạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄγρυπνος, sleepless (see *Agrypnus*), + κῶμα, coma.] A lethargic or partly comatose state, between natural sleep and coma. [Rare.]

agrypnotic (ag-rip-not′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *agrypnotique* (with term. assimilated to that of *hypnotique*, hypnotic), < Gr. ἀγρυπνητικός, wakeful, < ἀγρυπνεῖν, be wakeful, < ἄγρυπνος, wakeful: see *Agrypnus.*] **I.** *a.* Sleep-preventing; causing wakefulness.

II. *n.* In *med.*, something which tends to drive away sleep; an antihypnotic.

Agrypnus (a-grip′nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄγρυπνος, wakeful, sleepless, < ἀγρεύειν, ἀγρεῖν, hunt, seek, + ὕπνος, sleep.] A genus of coleopterous insects, of the family *Elateridæ;* one of those genera of insects whose destructive larvæ are known as wire-worms.

agt. A contraction (*a*) of *agent* and (*b*) of *against.*

agua (ä′gwạ̈), *n.* Same as *agua-toad.*

aguara (a-gwä′rạ̈), *n.* [Native name.] A name of the maned dog of South America, *Canis jubatus.* Also called *guara* and *culpeu.*

aguardiente (a-gwär-di-en′te), *n.* [Sp., contr. of *agua ardiente*, burning water: *agua*, < L. *aqua*, water (see *aqua*); *ardiente*, ppr. of *arder*, < L. *ardere*, burn (see *ardent*).] **1.** A brandy made in Spain and Portugal, generally from grapes.—**2.** In general, in Spanish countries, any spirituous liquor for drinking. In California and New Mexico the name is applied to American whisky, and in Mexico to pulque (which see).

agua-toad (ä′gwạ̈-tōd), *n.* [< NL. *agua*, the specific name (appar. of native origin), + E. *toad.*] The *Bufo marinus* or *B. agua*, a very large and common South American toad, with enormous parotid glands. It is one of the noisiest of its tribe, uttering a loud snoring kind of bellow, chiefly during the night. It is very voracious, and, being believed to devour rats, has been largely imported from Barbados into Jamaica to keep down the swarms of rats that infest the plantations. Also called *agua.*

Agua-toad *Bufo marinus*.

ague (ā′gū), *n.* [< ME. *agu*, *ague*, < OF. *agu*, fem. *ague* (F. *aigu*, fem. *aigue*), = Pr. *agut*, fem. *aguda*, sharp, acute, < L. *acutus*, fem. *acuta*, acute, sharp, violent, severe; *febris acuta*, a violent fever: see *acute.*] **1**†. An acute or violent fever.

> And the burning *ague*, that shall consume the eyes.
> Lev. xxvi. 16.

2. Intermittent fever; a malarial fever characterized by regularly returning paroxysms, each in well-developed forms, consisting of three stages marked by successive fits, cold or shivering (the chill), hot or burning, and sweating; chills and fever.

> That ye schul have a fever terciane
> Or an *agu*. *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 140.

3. Chilliness; a chill not resulting from disease.—**Dumb ague.** See *dumb.*

ague (ā′gū), *v. t.* [< *ague*, *n.*] To cause a shivering in; strike with a cold fit. *Heywood.* [Rare.]

> Faces pale
> With flight and *agued* fear. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 4.

ague-bark (ā′gū-bärk), *n.* The bark of the water-ash, *Ptelea trifoliata.*

ague-cake (ā′gū-kāk), *n.* An enlarged and hardened spleen, the consequence of intermittent and remittent fevers.

ague-drop (ā′gū-drop), *n.* A solution of the arsenite of potassium; the liquor potassii arsenitis of the United States Pharmacopœia. It is also known as *Fowler's solution*, and is much employed as a remedy in intermittent fever.

ague-fit (ā′gū-fit), *n.* A paroxysm of cold or shivering; a sharp attack of chilliness.

> This *ague fit* of fear is over blown.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 2.

ague-grass (ā′gū-grȧs), *n.* The plant blazing-star, *Aletris farinosa.* Also called *ague-root.*

ague-proof (ā′gū-pröf), *a.* Proof against ague.

> I am not *ague-proof.* *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

ague-root (ā′gū-röt), *n.* Same as *ague-grass.*

aguerried† (a-ger′id), *a.* [< F. *aguerrir*, to make warlike, < *à* (< L. *ad*, to) + *guerre*, war: see *guerrilla.*] Inured to the hardships of war; instructed in the art of war.

> An army, the best *aguerried* of any troops in Europe.
> *Lord Lyttelton*, Hist. Hen. II.

ague-spell (ā′gū-spel), *n.* A spell or charm to cure or prevent ague.

> His pills, his balsams, and his *ague-spells.*
> *Gay*, Pastorals, vi.

ague-tree (ā′gū-trē), *n.* A name sometimes applied to sassafras on account of its supposed febrifugal qualities.

ague-weed (ā′gū-wēd), *n.* **1.** The common boneset of the United States, *Eupatorium perfoliatum.*—**2.** A species of gentian, *Gentiana quinqueflora.*

aguey (ā′gū-i), *a.* [< *ague* + *-y*1.] Aguish. *N. E. D.*

aguiler†, *n.* [< ME. *aguler*, *aguiler*, < OF. *aguiller*, *aguillier*, mod. *aiguillier* (= Pr. *aguliarie* (Roquefort), a needle-case; cf. *agullier*, needle-maker), < *aguile*, *aiguille*, F. *aiguille*, needle: see *aiguille.*] A needle-case. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 98.

aguilt† (a-gilt′), *v.* [< ME. *agilten*, *agylten*, *agulten*, < AS. *āgyltan*, be guilty, < *ā-* + *gyltan:* see *a-*1 and *guilt.*] **I.** *intrans.* To be guilty of.

> Thing of which they nevere *agilte* hyre lyve.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 392.

II. *trans.* To sin against; offend.

> Whi hastow mad Troylus to me untriste
> That nevere yet *agylte* hym that I wyste?
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 840.

aguise†, **aguize**† (a-gīz′), *n.* [< *a-* (expletive) + *guise.*] Dress.

> Their fashions and brave *aguize.*
> *Dr. H. More*, Song of the Soul, p. 7.

aguise†, **aguize**† (a-gīz′), *v. t.* [See *aguise*, *n.*] To dress; adorn.

> And that deare Crosse uppon your shield devizd,
> Wherewith above all Knights ye goodly seeme *aguizd.*
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. i. 31.

aguish (ā′gū-ish), *a.* [< *ague* + *-ish*1.] **1.** Chilly; somewhat cold or shivering.—**2.** Having the qualities of an ague: as, an *aguish* fever.

> Her *aguish* love now glows and burns. *Granville.*

3. Productive of agues: as, an *aguish* locality.

> Through chill *aguish* gloom outburst
> The comfortable sun. *Keats*, Endymion, iii.

4. Subject to ague.

aguishness (ā′gū-ish-nes), *n.* The condition of being aguish; chilliness.

aguize†, *n.* and *v.* See *aguise.*

aguti, *n.* See *agouti.*

agy (ā′ji), *a.* [< *age* + *-y*1.] Aged; old. *N. E. D.*

agynary (aj′i-nā-ri), *a.* [After F. *agynaire* (De Candolle), < NL. **agynarius:* see *agynous* and *-ary.*] In *bot.*, characterized by the absence of female organs: a term applied by A. P. de Candolle to double flowers which consist wholly of petals, no pistils being present.

agynic (a-jin′ik), *a.* [As *agynous* + *-ic.*] In *bot.*, a term applied to the insertion of stamens which are entirely free from the ovary. [Rare.]

agynous (aj′i-nus), *a.* [< Gr. ἄγυνος, ἀγύνης, also ἀγύναιξ, wifeless, < *a-* priv. + γυνή, a woman, female: see *gyn-.*] In *bot.*, having no female organs.

agyrate (a-jī′rāt), *a.* [< NL. **agyratus:* see *a-*18 and *gyrate.*] In *bot.*, not arranged in whorls.

ah (ä), *interj.* [A natural cry, expressive of sudden emotion; ME. *a* (cf. OHG. **ā* = Icel. *æ*, *ai*) = OF. *a*, F. *ah* = L. *ah* = Gr. ἆ; in Teut. usually with final guttural, AS. *eá* (for **eah*) = D. *ach* = OHG. *ah*, MHG. G. *ach* = Sw. *ack* = Dan. *ak.* Often repeated, with aspiration, *ah ha*, *aha.* See *aha*1 and *ha*, and cf. *O*, *oh.*] An exclamation expressive of pain, surprise, pity, compassion, complaint, contempt, dislike, joy, exultation, etc., according to the manner of utterance.

> When it es [is] born it cryes swa [so]:
> If it be man, it cryes *a*, *a*,
> That the first letter es of the nam [name]
> Of our forme [first] fader Adam,
> And if the child a woman be,
> When it is born it says *e*, *e.* [See *e*1.] *Hampole.*

A. H. An abbreviation of the Latin *anno hejiræ*, in the year of the hejira, or flight of Mohammed from Mecca, A. D. 622.

aha1 (ạ̈-hä′), *interj.* [A repetition of *ah*, *a*9, with aspiration of the second *a;* < ME. *a ha* = G. *aha*, etc. Cf. *ha*, *ha-ha*1, *o-ho*, etc.] An exclamation expressing triumph, contempt, simple surprise, etc., according to the manner of utterance.

> They . . . said, *Aha*, *aha*, our eye hath seen it.
> Ps. xxv. 21.

aha2 (ä′hä), *n.* Same as *ha-ha*2.

ahead (a̤-hed′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*3, on, at, + *head*, front.] **1.** In or to the front; in advance; before: as, they walked *ahead* of us all the way: in nautical language, opposed to *astern:* as, to lie *ahead.*

> The east end of the island bore but a little *ahead* of us.
> *Fielding*, Voyage to Lisbon.

> It seemed to me when very young, that on this subject life was *ahead* of theology, and the people knew more than the preachers taught. *Emerson*, Compensation.

2. Forward; onward; with unrestrained motion or action: as, go *ahead* (= go on; proceed; push forward or onward; carry out your task or purpose: an idiomatic phrase said to have originated in the United States, and sometimes converted into an adjective: as, a *go-ahead* person); he pushed *ahead* with his plans.

> They suffer them [children] at first to run *ahead.*
> *Sir R. L'Estrange*, Fables.

To forge ahead. *Naut.:* (*a*) To move slowly, and as it were laboriously, past another object; draw ahead, as one ship outsailing another.

> No man would say at what time of the night the ship (in case she was steering our course) might *forge ahead* of us, or how near she might be when she passed. *Dickens.*

(*b*) To move ahead, as in coming to anchor after the sails are furled.—**To get ahead, hold ahead,** etc. See *get*, *hold*, etc.—**To run ahead of one's reckoning.** See *reckoning.*

aheap (a̤-hēp′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*3, on, in, + *heap.*] In a heap; in a huddled or crouching condition, as from terror; in a constrained attitude, as from fear or astonishment: as, this fearful sight struck us all *aheap* (= all of a heap).

> When some fresh bruit
> Startled me all *aheap!* and soon I saw
> The horridest shape that ever raised my awe.
> *Hood*, Mids. Fairies, xvi.

aheight† (a̤-hīt′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [Also spelled *ahight;* < *a*3, on, + *height*, *hight.* Cf. *aloft*, of similar sense.] Aloft; on high: as, "look up *a-height*," *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

ahem (a̤-hem′), *interj.* [Intended to represent an inarticulate sound made in clearing the throat, usually as preparatory to speaking.] An utterance designed to attract attention, express doubt, etc.

ahigh† (a̤-hī′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*3, on, + *high.*] On high.

> One heav'd *a-high*, to be hurl'd down below.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4.

ahint, ahin (a̤-hint′, a̤-hin′), *prep.* or *adv.* [< ME. *at hind*, < AS. *æt-hindan*, behind, < *æt*, E. *at*, + *hindan*, from the back, behind: see *a-*7, *hind*3, *behind*, and cf. *afore.*] Behind. [Scotch.]

ahm (äm), *n.* Same as *aam.*

ahna-tree (ä′nạ̈-trē), *n.* [< *ahna*, *anna*, native name, + *tree.*] A large evergreen thorny species of *Acacia*, growing abundantly in the sandy river-beds of Damaraland, Africa. The wood is light but durable, and the bark is said to be a good tanning material. The tree bears a profusion of pods, which are very nutritious food for cattle, and are also eaten by the natives. Also written *anna-tree.*

ahold† (a̤-hōld′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*3, on, + *hold.*] Near the wind, so as to hold or keep to it: as, to lay a ship *a-hold.* *Shak.*

ahoy (a̤-hoi′), *interj.* [Same as *hoy*, *interj.*, with prefix *a-* marking a slight preliminary utterance: see *a-*9.] *Naut.*, an exclamation used to attract the attention of persons at a distance: as, ship *ahoy!*

ahu (ä′hö), *n.* [Pers. *āhū*, a deer.] One of the native names of the common gazel of central Asia, the *Gazella subgutturosa* (*Antilope subgutturosa* of Güldenstädt). It is said to inhabit in herds the open country of central Asia, Persia, the Baikal region, and to be found from the eastern boundary of Bokhara to the Hellespont. Its principal food is a species of wormwood, *Artemisia Pontica.* The ahu is pale-brown, white [illegible] the side, [illegible] the tail [illegible].

ahuatle [illegible] A preparation [illegible] insect of Mexico, [illegible].

[illegible] the greater part [illegible] known [illegible] This food [illegible] the inhabitants [illegible] It is prepared by [illegible] eat in small cakes. [illegible] *Nat. Hist.*, II. 432.

a-huff† [illegible] *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*3 + [illegible] manner.

Set cap *a-huff*, and challenge him the field.
Greene, James IV., iv.

ahull† [illegible] *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*3, on, in, + *hull.*] *Naut.*, in or into the position of a ship when her sails are furled and the helm is lashed to the lee side; in the position of a vessel when she lies to, with all her sails furled.

ahungered† (a-hung′gėrd), *a.* or *pp.* [Also *an-hungered*, < ME. *ahungred*, *ahungryd*, *anhungred*, with substituted prefix *an-*, earlier *ofhungered*, *ofhungred*, *ofhyngred*, *offingred*, *ofyngred*, *afingred*, pp., < AS. *of-hyngred*, pp. of *of-hyngrian*, cause to hunger, < *of-* intensive + *hyngrian*, cause to hunger: see *a-*4 and *hunger*, *v.* Cf. *athirst*.] Pinched with hunger; hungry. [Erroneously printed in the New Testament as two words, in the forms (in different editions) *a hungered*, *an hungered*, and *an hungred*.]

ahungry† (a-hung′gri), *a.* [Same as *ahungered*, with suffix changed in imitation of *hungry*.] Hungry: as, "I am not *a-hungry*," *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 1.

Ahuramazda (ä″hö-ra-maz′dä), *n.* [Zend *Ahuro mazdao*, > Pers. *Ormuzd*.] Same as *Ormuzd*.

ahyu (ä′ū), *n.* [Jap.] The ai, a Japanese salmonoid fish, *Salmo* (*Plecoglossus*) *altivelis*, also known as the one-year fish. It is catadromous, and an annual.

The *ahyu* is specially worthy of record as the only fish known to combine the habits of the two classes of catadromous and annual fishes.
Gill, Smithsonian Rep., 1883, p. 726.

ai1. [(1) < ME. *ai*, *ay*, *ei*, *ey*, *ai*, *aȝ*, *eȝ*, *aȝ*, < AS. *æg*, *eg*, *ǣg*, *ēg*, that is, the vowel *æ* or *e*, *ǣ* or *ē*, followed by the palatal *g*, in ME. *g*, *ȝ*, or *y*, also written *i*, merging with vowel *y* or *i*: see *g*, *y*, *i*. (The digraph in *hair*, ME. *here*, has taken the place of earlier *e* as in *ere*, *there*, *their*, etc.) (2) < ME. *ai*, *ay*, *ei*, *ey*, with following vowel *aie*, etc., < OF. *ai*, *ei*, etc., of various origin, [illegible] developed from L. *a* or *e*. (3) Of various other origin. See examples cited below.] A [illegible] English digraph, representing generally the sound of "long *a*" (ā), which becomes [illegible], as in *ail* (sounded like *ale*), *rain* (sounded like *rane*, *vein*), *air* (sounded like *ere*, [illegible] pronounced it is strictly [illegible] followed by [illegible] words of Anglo-Saxon origin, [illegible] the consonant *g*. This di[illegible] of Anglo-Saxon origin, as in [illegible] being also [illegible] Scotch spelling for "long [illegible] as in *aith*, *raid*, [illegible] etc. (3) of French, [illegible] being used some[illegible] instead of the [illegible] etc.; (4) of various other origin, usually representing the [illegible] Anglo-Saxon and French origin *ai* [illegible]

ai2 [illegible] *ai*, [illegible] See *both* and [illegible]

ai3 [illegible] See *aha*.

aiaia, **ai**[illegible]

bird *Platalea ajaja*. (*b*) [*cap.*] Reichenbach's generic name of the bird, which he calls *Ajaja rosea*, to separate it generically from the old-world spoonbill, *Platalea leucorodia*. See *spoonbill*.—3. In Paraguay, the jabiru, *Mycteria americana*: in this sense only in the form *aiaiai*. *E. D.* See cut under *jabiru*.

Roseate Spoonbill (*Ajaja rosea*).

aiblins (āb′linz), *adv.* [Also spelled *ablins*, *ablis*, *abil*, *able* (Jamieson); < *able*, "fit, proper, apt, liable, in danger of" (Jamieson), + *-lins*, *-lings*, *-lis*: see *able*1 and *-ling*2.] Perhaps; peradventure; possibly. [Scotch.]

But fare-ye-weel, auld Nickie-ben!
Oh wad ye tak' a thought and men',
Ye *aiblins* might — I dinna ken —
Still ha'e a stake. *Burns*, To the De'il.

Aich metal. See *metal*.

aid1 (ād), *v. t.* [< ME. *aiden*, < OF. *aider*, also *eider*, *aidier*, mod. F. *aider* = Pr. *ajudar*, < L. *adjutare*, help, aid, freq. of *adjuvare*, pp. *adjutus*, help, < *ad*, to, + *juvare*, help: see *adjutant*, *adjute*.] 1. To help; assist; afford support or relief; promote the desire, purpose, or action of: as, to *aid* a person in his business, or an animal in its efforts; to *aid* a medicine in its operation.

Till more hands
Aid us, the work under our labour grows,
Luxurious by restraint. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 208.

So *aid* me Heaven when at mine uttermost.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. To promote the course or accomplishment of; help in advancing or bringing about; forward; facilitate: as, to *aid* the recovery of a patient, or the operation of a machine; to *aid* one's designs.

Take your choice of those
That best can *aid* your action. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 6.

No more these scenes my meditation *aid*.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 161.

[In this sense *aid* is often followed by *in*, giving it the appearance of an intransitive verb, the direct object of assistance being unexpressed: as, he actively *aided in* the search.] **Aiding and abetting**, in *criminal law*, an offense committed by one who, though not directly perpetrating a crime, is yet present at its commission and renders aid to the perpetrator. = **Syn.** To support, sustain, serve, back, second, abet, cooperate with, relieve.

aid1 (ād), *n.* [< F. *aide*, < OF. *aide*, *eide*, etc.; from the verb.] 1. Help; succor; support; assistance.

Sweet father, I behold him in my dreams
Gaunt as it were the skeleton of himself,
Death-pale, for lack of gentle maiden's *aid*.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. He who or that which aids or yields assistance; a helper; an auxiliary; an assistant: as, Coleridge's "*Aids* to Reflection."

It is not good that man should be alone; let us make unto him an *aid* like unto himself. Tobit viii. 6.

The *aids* to noble life are all within.
M. Arnold, Worldly Place.

3. In *feudal law*, a customary payment made by a tenant or vassal to his lord, originally a voluntary gift; hence, in *Eng. hist.*, applied to the forms of taxation employed by the crown between the Norman conquest and the fourteenth century. **Aids in the narrower sense**, whether [illegible] mesne lords, were by Magna Charta limited [illegible] on three special occasions: (*a*) to ransom [illegible] a prisoner; (*b*) to make the lord's eldest son a knight; (*c*) the marriage of the lord's eldest daughter. The legal authority to enforce such aids was abolished in [illegible]

[illegible] payments called *aids*; in the theory of [illegible] they were [illegible] of the tenant's free [illegible] by the lord on particular [illegible] but a fixed custom afterwards [illegible] when these authors wrote.
F. Pollock, Land Laws, iii.

[illegible] the new feudal idea [illegible] sum of money, an *aid* as the feudal lawyers call it.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 123.

4. An aide-de-camp: so called by abbreviation.—5. *pl.* In the *manège*, the helps by which a horseman contributes toward the motion or action required of a horse, as by a judicious use of the heel, leg, rein, or spur.—**Court of aid**, in *French hist.*, a court for the collection of the royal aids, or excise.—**Emigrant aid societies.** See *emigrant*.—**Extents in aid.** See *extent*.—**To pray in aid.** See *aid-prayer*. = **Syn.** 1. Cooperation, furtherance, relief.—2. Coadjutor, assistant.

aid2 (ād), *n.* [Eng. dial.; etym. unknown.] 1. A deep gutter cut across plowed land. [Shropshire, Eng.]—2. A reach in a river. [Shropshire, Eng.]

aidance (ā′dans), *n.* [< OF. *aidance*, < *aider*, aid: see *aid*1, *v.*] That which aids, or the act of aiding; help; assistance. [Rare.]

The means and *aidances* supplied by the Supreme Reason. *Coleridge.*

aidant (ā′dant), *a.* [< OF. *aidant*, ppr. of *aider*, < L. *adjutan(t-)s*, ppr. of *adjutare*, aid: see *aid*1, *v.*, and *adjutant*.] Helping; helpful; supplying aid. [Rare.]

Be *aidant* and remediate,
In the good man's distress! *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 4.

aid-de-camp, *n.* See *aide-de-camp*.

aide (ād), *n.* Same as *aide-de-camp*.

[Hamilton] was picked out by Washington to serve as his confidential *aide*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. 117.

aide-de-camp (E. pron. ād′dē-kamp, F. pron. ād′dė-koṅ), *n.*; pl. *aides-de-camp* (ādz′dē-kamp or ādz′dė-koṅ). [< F. *aide de camp*, lit. a field assistant: *aide*, aid, assistant (see *aid*1, *n.*); *de*, < L. *de*, of; *camp*, < L. *campus*, field, battlefield: see *camp*1.] *Milit.*, a confidential officer whose duty it is to receive and communicate the orders of a general officer, act as his secretary upon occasion, and the like. Sometimes written *aid-de-camp*.

aider (ā′dėr), *n.* One who helps; an assistant or auxiliary; an abetter; an accessory.

All along as he went were punished the adherents and *aiders* of the late rebels. *Burnet.*

[Emerson] was the friend and *aider* of those who would live in the spirit. *M. Arnold.*

aides-de-camp, *n.* Plural of *aide-de-camp*.

aidful (ād′fůl), *a.* [< *aid*1 + *-ful*.] Giving aid; helpful. [Rare.]

Aidful to the distresses of God's people.
Bp. Hall, Haman Disrespected.

aidless (ād′les), *a.* [< *aid*1 + *-less*.] Without aid; helpless; without succor; unsupported.

aid-major† (ād′mā″jor), *n.* Same as *adjutant*.

aid-prayer (ād′prãr), *n.* A petition or plea formerly employed in actions concerning estates in land, by which a defendant claimed the assistance of another person jointly interested with him in sustaining the title.

aiglet1 (ā′glet), *n.* [Dim. of OF. *aigle*, eagle: see *eagle*.] In *her.*, an eaglet or young eagle.

aiglet2, *n.* See *aglet*.

aigocerine, *a.* See *ægocerine*.

Aigocerus, *n.* See *Ægocerus*.

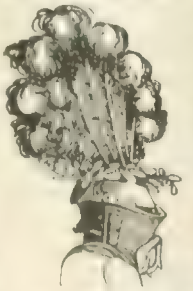
aigre1† (ā′gėr), *a.* [< F. *aigre*: see *eager*1.] Sharp; sour. See *eager*1.

Like *aigre* droppings into milk.
Shak. (1623), Hamlet, i. 5.

aigre2 (ā′gėr), *n.* See *eager*2.

aigremore (ā′gėr-mōr), *n.* [F.; origin unknown.] Charcoal made ready for the admixture of the other constituent materials of gunpowder.

aigret, aigrette (ā′gret, ā-gret′), *n.* [< F. *aigrette*: see *egret*.] 1. The small white heron. See *egret*.—2. (*a*) A plume composed of feathers arranged in imitation of the feathers on the head of the heron, and worn on helmets or by ladies as a part of their head-dress, etc. (*b*) A copy in jewelry of such a plume, often so made that the seeming feathers tremble with the movements of the wearer, causing the gems to sparkle.—3. In *bot.*, same as *egret*.—4. In *ichth.*, a labroid fish, *Lachnolaimus maximus*, better known as the *hogfish* (which see).



Aigret. [illegible]

aigue-marine (āg-ma-rēn′), *n.* [F.] Same as *aqua-marine*.

aiguière (ā-gi-ãr′), *n.* [F., a ewer, jug: see *ewer*.] A tall and slender vessel of metal, por-

Aiguière of silvergilt in the Pitti Palace, Florence.

celain, glass, or pottery, with a foot, a handle, and a spout or nozle. In English the word is generally limited to vessels of highly decorative character, of rich material, etc. See *aftaba*.

aiguille (ā-gwēl′), *n.* [F., a needle: see *aglet*.] 1. A slender form of drill used for boring or drilling a blast-hole in rock.—2. A priming-wire or blasting-needle.—3. The name given near Mont Blanc to the sharper peaks or clusters of needle-like rock-masses, ordinarily seen wherever the slaty crystalline rocks occur, forming a more or less considerable part of a mountain range, but most strikingly near Chamouix. Hence applied, though rarely, to similar sharply pointed peaks elsewhere.

aiguillesque (ā-gwē-lesk′), *a.* [< F. *aiguille*, a needle, + *-esque*.] Shaped like an aiguille; resembling an aiguille. *Ruskin.* (*N. E. D.*)

aiguillette (ā-gwē-let′), *n.* [F., dim. of *aiguille*, a needle: see *aglet*.] 1. Same as *aglet*, 1.—2. In *cookery*, a name given to a number of *hors d'œuvre*, or side-dishes, from their being served on small ornamental skewers or needles (*aiguilles*).

aiguisé (ā-gwē-zā′), *a.* [F., pp. of *aiguiser*, sharpen, = Pr. *agusar* = It. *aguzzare*, < ML. *acutiare*, sharpen, < L. *acutus*, sharp: see *acute*.] In *her.*, sharpened or pointed: applied to anything sharpened, but in such manner as to terminate in an obtuse angle. Synonymous with *appointée*. Also written *éguisé*.

aigulet (ā′gū-let), *n.* Same as *aglet*, 1: as, "golden *aygulets*," *Spenser*, F. Q., II. iii. 26.

aikinite (ā′kin-īt), *n.* [Named after Dr. A. *Aikin*.] A native sulphid of bismuth, lead, and copper, of a metallic luster and blackish lead-gray color. It commonly occurs in embedded acicular crystals, and is hence called *needle-ore* and *acicular bismuth*.

ail^1†, *a.* [< ME. *eyle*, *eil*, < AS. *egle*, painful, troublesome, = Goth. *aglus*, hard. Cf. Goth. *aglo*, distress, tribulation, akin to *agis*, fright, = E. *awe*^{1}, q. v.] Painful; troublesome.

Eyle and hard and muche.
Castle of Love, l. 223.

ail^1 (āl), *v.* [< ME. *ailen*, *aylen*, earlier *eilen*, *eylen*, *eȝlen*, < AS. *eglian*, *eglan*, trouble, pain, = Goth. **agljan*, only in comp. *usagljan*, trouble exceedingly, distress; from the adj.: see *ail*^{1}, *a.* and *n.*] I. *trans.* To affect with pain or uneasiness, either of body or of mind; trouble: used in relation to some uneasiness or affection whose cause is unknown: as, what *ails* the man?

What *aileth* thee, Hagar? Gen. xxi. 17.

What do you *ail*, my love? why do you weep?
Webster, The White Devil, iv. 2.

Never rave nor rail,
Nor ask questions what I *ail*.
Peele, Edward I. (Dyce ed., 1861), p. 395.

[Rarely used with a specific disease as subject, unless colloquially in iterative answer to a question: as, "What *ails* you? A pleurisy *ails* me."]

II. *intrans.* To feel pain; be ill (usually in a slight degree); be unwell: now used chiefly in the present participle: as, he is *ailing* to-day.

And much he *ails*, and yet he is not sick.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iii.

One day the child began to *ail*.
R. H. Stoddard, Pearl of the Philippines.

ail^1 (āl), *n.* [From the verb. Cf. early ME. *eile*, *eil*, harm (very rare); from the adj.] Indisposition or morbid affection; ailment. *Pope.*

ail^2 (āl), *n.* [E. dial., in pl. *ails*; variously corrupted *oils*, *hoils*, *hauels*; < ME. *eyle*, *eile*, *eiȝle*, < AS. *egl*, the beard of grain, corn, found only twice, as tr. of L. *festuca*, "the *mote* that is in thy brother's eye" (Luke vi. 41, 42), = OHG. *ahil*, G. *achel*, beard of grain; from the same root, with diff. suffix (*-l*), as *awn*^{1} and *ear*^{2}, q. v.] The beard of wheat, barley, etc., especially of barley: chiefly in the plural. *Halliwell*; *Wright*. [Prov. Eng. (Essex).]

For to winden [*var.* windwe, winnow] hweate, and scheaden [shed, *i. e.*, separate] the *eilen* and tet chef [the chaff] urom the clene cornes.
Ancren Riwle, p. 270. (*N. E. D.*)

ailantic, ailanthic (ā-lan′tik, -thik), *a.* [< *Ailantus*, *Ailanthus*, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to *Ailantus*.—**Ailantic acid**, an acid obtained from the bark of *Ailantus excelsa*.

ailantine (ā-lan′tin), *a.* [< *ailantus* + *-ine*^{1}.] Relating or pertaining to the ailantus, or to the silkworms which feed upon its leaves.

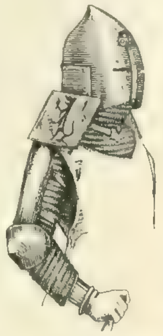
Ailantus (ā-lan′tus), *n.* [NL.; also erroneously *Ailanthus* (simulating Gr. ἄνθος, flower); < *ailanto*, the Malacca name of one species, said to mean 'tree of heaven.'] 1. A genus of trees, natural order *Simarubaceæ*. The only commonly known species is the tree of heaven or Chinese sumach, *A. glandulosa*, native of Mongolia and Japan, frequently planted as a shade-tree. It is of rapid growth, with very long pinnate leaves, and throws up abundant root-suckers, by which it is usually propagated. The flowers are polygamous or nearly diœcious, and are very ill scented. *Bombyx* (*Philosamia*) *cynthia*, a species of silkworm, feeds on its leaves. In Japan the produce of silkworms fed on this tree is very large, and the material, though wanting the fineness and gloss of mulberry silk, is produced at far less cost, and is more durable.

2. [*l. c.*] A tree of the genus *Ailantus*, or the genus collectively: as, the *ailantus*, when once established, is difficult to eradicate.

aile†, *n.* 1. The older and more correct spelling of *aisle*.—2. [F.: see *ailette*.] *Milit.*, a wing or flank of an army or a fortification.

aileron (ā′le-ron), *n.* [F., dim. of *aile*, wing: see *ailette*.] Same as *ailette*.

ailette (ā-let′), *n.* [F., dim. of *aile*, a wing, < L. *āla*, wing: see *ala* and *aisle*.] A plate of iron worn over the mail to protect the shoulders of a man-at-arms, before the introduction of plate-armor for the body. Ailettes were sometimes charged with heraldic bearings. Also *aislette* and *aileron*.



Ailette with armorial bearings, middle of 13th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

ailing (ā′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ail*^{1}, *v.*] Sickness; indisposition.

ailing (ā′ling), *p. a.* Not well; indisposed.

But there is a sort of puny sickly reputation, that is always *ailing*, yet will outlive the robuster characters of a hundred prudes.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

My mother had long been *ailing*, and not able to eat much.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, p. 41.

= **Syn.** *Unwell*, etc. See *sick*.

ailment (āl′ment), *n.* [< *ail*^{1}, *v.*, + *-ment*.] Disease; indisposition; morbid affection of the body: not ordinarily applied to acute diseases. = **Syn.** *Sickness*, etc. (see *illness*), indisposition, disorder, complaint.

Ailsa-cock (āl′zä-kok), *n.* A local name for the puffin, *Fratercula arctica*, from its breeding about Ailsa Craig, in the Frith of Clyde, Scotland. See cut under *puffin*.

Ailuridæ (ā-lū′ri-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Æluridæ*.

Ailuroidea (ā-lū-roi′dẹ-ạ̈), *n. pl.* Same as *Æluroidea*.

Ailuropus (ā-lū′rọ-pus), *n.* Same as *Æluropus*.

Ailurus (ā-lū′rus), *n.* Same as *Ælurus*.

ailweed (āl′wēd), *n.* [< *ail*^{1} (?) + *weed*^{1}.] The clover-dodder, *Cuscuta Trifolii*.

aim (ām), *v.* [< ME. *aymen*, *amen*, *eymen*, < OF. *amer* (Picard), *esmer* (= Pr. *esmer*, < L. *æstimare*), and with prefix, *eesmer*, *aesmer*, *aasmer*, < ML. *adæstimare*, < L. *ad*, to, + *æstimare*, estimate: see *estimate*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To esteem; consider.—2†. To estimate; guess; conjecture. *Wyclif.*—3†. To calculate; devise; intend.

My speech should fall into such vile success
Which my thoughts *aim'd* not. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

4. To direct or point at something; level: as, to *aim* the fist or a blow; to *aim* a satire or a reflection at some person or vice.

Bulls *aim* their horns, and asses lift their heads.
Pope, Im. of Horace, Sat. i. 85.

5. To give a certain direction and elevation to (a gun, cannon, arrow, etc.), for the purpose of causing the projectile, when the weapon is discharged, to hit the object intended to be struck: as, to *aim* a gun.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To estimate; guess; conjecture.

Rom. In sadness, cousin, I do love a woman.
Ben. I *aimed* so near, when I suppos'd you lov'd.
Shak., R. and J., i. 1.

2. To direct one's intention, purpose, or action, as to the attainment or accomplishment of something; intend; endeavor: as, a man *aims* at distinction; *aim* to be just in all you do.

The short-sighted policy which *aimed* at making a nation of saints has made a nation of scoffers.
Macaulay, Leigh Hunt.

3. To direct or point anything, as a weapon or missile, toward an object.

[In all senses *aim* is used with *at* or an infinitive before the object to be reached.]

To cry aim†, in *archery*, to encourage the archers by crying out "Aim!" when they were about to shoot. Hence it came to mean to applaud or encourage in a general sense.

It ill beseems this presence to *cry aim*
To these ill-tuned repetitions. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1.

aim (ām), *n.* [< ME. *ayme*, *ame*, < OF. *esme*; from the verb.] 1†. Conjecture; guess.

He that seeth no mark, must shoot by *aim*.
Bp. Jewell, Reply to Hardinge, p. 31.

It is impossible by *aim* to tell it.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

What you would work me to, I have some *aim*.
Shak., J. C., i. 2.

2. Course; direction: in particular, the direction in which a missile is pointed; the line of shot.

And when the cross blue lightning seem'd to open
The breast of heaven, I did present myself
Even in the *aim* and very flash of it. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 3.

3. The act of aiming or directing anything (as a weapon, a blow, a discourse, or a remark) at or toward a particular point or object with the intention of striking or affecting it; the pointing or directing of a missile.

Each at the head
Levell'd his deadly *aim*. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 712.

4. The point intended to be hit, or object intended to be affected; the mark or target.

To be the *aim* of every dangerous shot.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

5. A purpose; intention; design; scheme: as, men are often disappointed of their *aim*.

The *aim*, if reached or not, makes great the life.
Try to be Shakspeare, leave the rest to fate.
Browning, Bishop Blougram's Apology.

The *aim* of scientific thought, then, is to apply past experiences to new circumstances.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 131.

To give aim, in *archery*, to stand near the butts to tell the archers where their arrows alight. The terms are "wide on the shaft (right) hand," "wide on the bow (left) hand," "short," "gone"; the distances being measured by bow-lengths. See *bow-hand*. = **Syn. 5.** End, scope, drift, goal, intent, ambition.

aim-crier† (ām′krī″ėr), *n.* 1. One who encouraged an archer by crying "Aim!" when he was about to shoot. Hence—2. An encourager generally; an approving on-looker; an abetter.

Thou smiling *aim-crier* at princes' fall.
G. Markham, Eng. Arcadia.

aimer (ā′mėr), *n.* One who aims.

aim-frontlet† (ām′frunt″let), *n.* A piece of wood fitted to the muzzle of a cannon so as to make it level with the breech, formerly used by gunners to facilitate aiming.

aimful (ām′fụl), *a.* [< *aim* + *-ful*.] Full of purpose.

aimfully (ām′fụl-i), *adv.* In an aimful manner; with fixed purpose.

aiming-drill (ā′ming-dril), *n.* A military exercise designed to teach men the proper method of pointing and aiming firearms; a training preliminary to target-practice.

aiming-stand (ā′ming-stand), *n.* *Milit.*, a rest for a gun, used in teaching the theory of aiming.

aimless (ām′les), *a.* [< *aim* + *-less*.] Without aim; purposeless.

The Turks, half asleep, ran about in *aimless* confusion.
Dryden, Don Sebastian.

aimlessly (ām′les-li), *adv.* Without aim; purposelessly.

aimlessness (ām′les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being without aim or definite purpose.

[Thoreau's] whole life was a rebuke of the waste and *aimlessness* of our American luxury, which is an abject enslavement to tawdry upholstery.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 209.

ain (ān), *a.* [Also spelled *ane*, = E. *own*^{1}.] Own. [Scotch.]

-ain. [< ME. *-ain*, *-ein*, *-ayn*, *-eyn*, < OF. *-ain*, *-ein*, < L. *-ānus*: see *-an*.] A suffix of Latin origin, occurring unfelt in English nouns, as in *chieftain*, *captain*, *chaplain*, *curtain*, and, as originally, in adjectives, as in *certain*, etc. It is a Middle English and Old French form of *-an* (which see).

aince, aines (āns), *adv.* [< ME. *anes*, north. form of *ones* (pron. ō′nes), now corrupted to *once* (pron. wuns).] Once. [Scotch.]

ainhum (ān′hum), *n.* [A negro term, said to mean orig. 'saw.'] A disease peculiar to the negro race, consisting of the sloughing off of the little toes, unaccompanied by any other disorder of the system.

Aino (ī′nō), *a.* and *n.* [Etym. doubtful; supposed to be a corruption of Jap. *inū* (pron. ē′nō), a dog, applied contemptuously by the Japanese.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Ainos, certain aboriginal tribes in Japan now forming small tribal communities in the island of Yezo, the Kurile islands, and Saghalin or Karafuto. They are a hairy people, with Caucasian features and gentle manners, but in a low state of civilization.

II. *n.* The language of the Ainos.

ainsel', **ainsell** (ān-sel'), *n.* [< *ain* = E. *own*, + [illegible] = E. [illegible] own self. [Scotch.]

ain't, **an't** [illegible]. A [illegible] contraction of the negative phrase [illegible] *not*, often used for *is not*, and also, with a variant *hain't*, for [illegible].

Aiolian [illegible] Same as *Æolian*^{1} [illegible].

Aiolic [illegible] Same as *Æolic*.

Aiolism (ā'ō-lizm), *n.* Same as *Æolism*.

air^1 [illegible] E. *ayre*, also *aer* (after [illegible]), *ayer*, *eyer*, *ayre*, *eyre*, *aier*, *eyr*, *eir*, < OF. *air*, F. *air*, the air, breath, wind, = Pr. *air*, *aire* = Sp. *aire* = Pg. *ar* = It. *aere*, *aire*, now commonly *aria*, all in the physical sense; < L. [illegible], < Gr. [illegible] ([illegible]), air, mist, < ἄειν, breathe, blow, prob. akin to E. *wind*, q. v. See *air*^{2} and *air*^{3}, ult. identical with *air*^{1}, but separated in sense and in time of introduction.] 1. The respirable fluid which surrounds the earth and forms its atmosphere. [illegible] insipid, colorless, elastic, possessing [illegible] rarefied and condensed, [illegible] combustion and is the medium [illegible] composed by volume of 21 parts of oxygen [illegible] by weight, of 23 of oxygen and 77 of nitrogen. These gases are not chemically united, but are mixed mechanically. Air contains also $\frac{1}{2000}$ of carbon [illegible] aqueous vapor, about one per cent. of argon, and small varying amounts of ammonia, nitric acid, ozone, [illegible] matter. The specific gravity of the air at 32° F. [illegible] water as 1 to 773, and 100 cubic inches at mean [illegible] pressure weigh [illegible] grains. When air is [illegible] its oxygen is separated from the nitrogen, and, uniting with the carbon in the blood, is expelled as carbon [illegible] serves to purify the blood and furnishes [illegible]. By the ancient philosophers air was considered one of the four elements of all things, and this view was maintained until comparatively recent times.

> The greate house, formerly the Duke of Buckingham's, [illegible] excellent place for the extent of ground, [illegible] in a good *aire*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 15, 1679.

> The health of the mental and bodily functions, the spirit, temper, disposition, the correctness of the judgment, and brilliancy of the imagination, depend directly upon pure *air*. *Huxley and Youmans*, Physiol., § 395.

2. In *old chem.*, gas: still in use in this sense in foundries and machine-shops, especially for such gases as are mingled with air or formed from it, as the gases from a furnace. In distinction from this use, common air is often called *atmospheric air*. 3. A movement of the atmosphere; a light breeze: usually in the plural.

> The summer *airs* blow cool. *Tennyson*, May Queen, ii.

4. Utterance abroad; publication; publicity.

> [illegible] gave it *air* before me. *Dryden*.

Hence—5†. Intelligence; information; advice.

> It grew from the *airs* which the princes and states abroad received from their ambassadors and agents here. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

6. The graphic representation, as in a painting, of the effect of the atmospheric medium through which natural objects are viewed.—7. In the *Gr. Ch.*, a very thin veil spread over both the paten and the chalice, in addition to the paten [illegible] veils. Also called *nephele*.

> The third [chalice veil] is called . . . *air*, because, as the [illegible] earth, so does this surround the holy gifts. . . . This name, *air*, has found its way into our own Church, through Bishop Andrewes, and the divines of his [illegible] were well versed in the Eastern Liturgies. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 350, note.

Dephlogisticated air, in *old chem.*, oxygen: so called [illegible] ordinary air deprived of phlogiston [illegible].—Fixed air, the name given by [illegible] carbonic acid gas on his [illegible] it was found in solid bodies.—Ground-air, air [illegible] porous surface [illegible] the ground [illegible] ground air [illegible] with the [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] Liquid air. [illegible] Residual air, [illegible] To [illegible] [illegible] the story has *taken air*. To take the air, to go [illegible]

[illegible]

air^1 [illegible]

to the open air; ventilate: as, to *air* clothes; to *air* a room.

> I *ayre* or wether, as men do thynges whan they lay them in the open ayre, or as any lynen thyng is after it is newe wasshed or it be worne. . . . *Ayre* these clothes for feare of [illegible]. *Palsgrave*.

> To this [public prison] is also annexed a convenient yard to *air* the criminals in, for the preservation of their life and health, till the time of their trial. *Beverley*, Virginia, iv. ¶ 68.

Hence—2. To expose ostentatiously; display; bring into public notice: as, to *air* one's views.

> *Airing* a snowy hand and signet gem. *Tennyson*, Princess, i.

3. To expose to heat; warm: as, to *air* linen; to *air* liquors.—4. *refl.* To expose (one's self) to the air.

> To go and *air myself* in my native fields. *Lamb*, Elia.

> It is my pleasure to walk forth,
> And *air myself* a little.
> *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, ii. 2.

II. *intrans.* To take the air.

> She went *airing* every day. *Miss Mitford*, Our Village, 2d ser., 317.

air^2 (ãr), *n.* [First in mod. E. (end of 16th century); < F. *air*, OF. *aire*, nature, disposition, manner, mien, air, = Pr. *aire* = It. *aire*, *aere*, now *aria*, manner, mien, countenance; a word of disputed origin, prob. the same as OF. *air*, Pr. *air*, *aire*, E. *air*^{1}, the atmosphere (cf. *atmosphere* in similar uses): see *air*^{1} and *air*^{3}.] 1. The peculiar look, appearance, and bearing of a person: as, the *air* of a youth; a graceful *air*; a lofty *air*.

> Then returned to my side, . . . and strolled along with the *air* of a citizen of the place pointing out the objects of interest to a stranger. *C. D. Warner*, Roundabout Journey, xiv.

2. The general character or complexion of anything; appearance; semblance.

> Too great liberties taken [in translation] in varying either the expression or composition, in order to give a new *air* to the whole, will be apt to have a very bad effect. *Bp. Lowth*, On Isaiah.

> As it was communicated with the *air* of a secret, it soon found its way into the world. *Pope*, Ded. of R. of the L.

3. *pl.* Affected manner; manifestation of pride or vanity; assumed haughtiness: chiefly in the phrases *to put on airs*, *to give one's self airs*.

> Mrs. Crackenbury read the paragraph in bitterness of spirit, and discoursed to her followers about the *airs* which that woman was *giving herself*. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, lxviii.

> And the queen of the hoopoes *gave herself airs*, and sat down upon a twig; and she refused to speak to the merops her cousin, and the other birds who had been her friends, because they were but vulgar birds. *R. Curzon*, Monast. in the Levant, p. 136.

4†. *pl.* The artificial motions or carriage of a horse.—5. In *painting*, that which expresses action, manner, gesture, or attitude.

air^3 (ãr), *n.* [First in mod. E. (end of 16th century); < F. *air*, a tune, sound, or air in music, < It. *aere*, *aire*, now *aria* (> Sp. Pg. *aria*, E. *aria*, q. v.); prob. identical (through *aere*, *aire*, *aria*, manner, E. *air*^{2}; cf. L. *modus*, manner, mode, musical mode, melody) with *aere*, *aire*, *aria*, E. *air*^{1}.] 1. In *music*: (*a*) A rhythmical melody; a tune consisting of single successive notes divided into groups which, in duration, have some definite ratio to one another, recognizable by the ear. (*b*) A song or piece of poetry for singing: as, the *air*, "Sound an Alarm." (*c*) The soprano part in a harmonized piece of music. Also called *aria*.—2. Any piece of poetry. [Rare.]

> The repeated *air*
> Of sad Electra's poet.
> *Milton*, Sonnets, iii.

National air, in *music*, a popular tune peculiar to or characteristic of a particular nation; specifically, that tune which by national selection or consent is usually sung or played on certain public occasions, as "God Save the Queen" in England, "The Star Spangled Banner" in the United States, the "Marseillaise" in France, the "Emperor's Hymn" in Austria, etc.

air^3† (ãr), *v. t.* [< *air*^{3}, *n.*] To set to music.

> For not a drop that flows from Helicon
> But *aired* by thee grows straight into a song.
> *J. Cobb*, Prefix to Lawes's Ayres and Dialogues (1653).

air^4†, *n.* Same as *airy*^{2}, *aery*^{2}.

air^5 (ãr), *adv.* and *a.* [Also written *ear*; = E. *ere*, < AS. *ær*, rarely used as an adj., common as a prep. and adv.: see *ere* and *early*.] Early. [Scotch.]

> [illegible] winter. *Scotch proverb*.

Aira (ā'rä), *n.* [NL., prop. *aira*, < Gr. [illegible], a [illegible] darnel, prob. *Lolium temulentum* (L. [illegible]).] A genus of slender perennial grasses [illegible], mostly of little value. The [illegible] common species are known as hair-grass.

airable† (ãr'a-bl), *a.* [< *air*^{3}, *v.*, + *-able*.] Suitable to be sung. *Howell*.

air-bag (ãr'bag), *n.* A large bag composed of layers of canvas, saturated or coated with air-proof and water-proof preparations and filled with air, designed for use in raising sunken vessels. When needed for use, empty air-bags are secured to the vessel beneath the surface of the water, and air is then forced into them. Also called *air-cushion*.

air-balloon (ãr'ba-lön"), *n.* See *balloon*.

air-bath (ãr'bȧth), *n.* 1. The protracted exposure of the person to the action of the air, for the promotion of health, usually under the direct rays of the sun. See *sun-bath*.—2. An arrangement for drying substances by exposing them to air of any desired temperature.

air-bed (ãr'bed), *n.* A bed made by inflating an air-tight bed-shaped bag with air.

air-bladder (ãr'blad"ėr), *n.* 1. A vesicle in an organic body filled with air.

> The pulmonary artery and vein pass along the surfaces of these *air-bladders* in an infinite number of ramifications. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

2. In *ichth.*, the sound or swim-bladder; a symmetrical bladder or sac filled with air, generally situated directly under the vertebral column in front, and homologous with the lungs of air-breathing animals. Its principal function is the regulation of the equilibrium of the body. It is either connected by a tube with the intestinal canal, as in the physostomous fishes, or shut off from all communication with it, as in the physoclistous fishes. It is subject to great variation in form, and is liable to atrophy or complete abortion in species allied to such as have it well developed.

air-blast (ãr'blȧst), *n.* A stream or current of air under pressure; specifically, such a stream used to urge fires in forges or to assist combustion in furnaces. When heated it is called a *hot blast*; when at normal temperature, a *cold blast*. Air-blasts are also used to perform certain kinds of light work, as separating hairs and dust from fur in hat-making, removing dust or chaff in grinding, sawing, etc., and picking up paper and light materials.

air-bone (ãr'bōn), *n.* A bone having a large cavity filled with air, as in birds. *Owen*. Specifically, the atmosteon (which see).

air-box (ãr'boks), *n.* 1. A ventilating flue; specifically, a wooden tube or box used to convey air to a mine for ventilation.—2. A flue used to supply air to a furnace, either (*a*) to promote combustion, or (*b*) to be heated in order to warm apartments.—3. A chamber at the rear of the fire-box of a furnace to supply air for the more complete combustion of the gases disengaged from the fuel.

air-brake (ãr'brāk), *n.* A system of continuous railway-brakes operated by compressed air. The air is compressed by a pump upon the locomotive, and conveyed, through pipes beneath the cars and flexible hose between them, to cylinders under each car. The pistons of the cylinders are connected with and move the brake-levers, which transmit pressure to the brake-shoes. See *vacuum brake*.

air-braving (ãr'brā"ving), *a.* Breasting or defying the air or wind.

> Stately and *air-braving* towers. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 2.

air-breather (ãr'brē"ᴛʜėr), *n.* An animal which breathes air; specifically, a marine animal breathing out of water by means of lungs, instead of under water by means of gills.

air-brick (ãr'brik), *n.* 1. A brick perforated or with open sides, to permit the flow of air through it for purposes of ventilation.—2. A metal box of the size of a brick, with grated sides for the passage of air. See *air-grating*.

air-bridge (ãr'brij), *n.* A furnace-bridge so constructed as to admit air to the gases passing over it, to facilitate their combustion. See *bridge*.

air-brush (ãr'brush), *n.* An atomizer used by artists for distributing liquid pigment upon any surface: invented by Liberty Walkup. It consists of an air-pump, reservoir, and handpiece by which the pigment is fed into a jet of air and distributed in dot, line, or shadow at the will of the operator.

air-bucket (ãr'buk"et), *n.* A water-wheel bucket, so constructed as to permit the unimpeded outflow of the air displaced by the water as it enters the bucket.

air-buffer (ãr'buf"ėr), *n.* Same as *air-spring*.

air-bug (ãr'bug), *n.* Any heteropterous hemipterous insect of the division *Geocores* (land-bugs) or of the *Aurocores*.

air-built (ãr'bilt), *a.* Erected in the air; having no solid foundation; chimerical: as, an *air-built* castle; *air-built* hopes.

air-camel (ãr'kam"el), *n.* A caisson or air-chamber placed beneath or alongside of vessels, to diminish their draft and enable them to pass over shallow spots or obstructions, and also used in raising sunken vessels.

air-cane (ãr'kān), *n.* A walking-stick having an air-gun concealed within it.

air-carbureter (ãr′kär bu-ret-ėr), *n.* An apparatus in which air is passed through or over the surface of liquid hydrocarbons, and thus becomes charged with inflammable vapor. See *gas-machine*.

air-casing (ãr′kā″sing), *n.* An air-tight casing of sheet-iron placed around a pipe to prevent undue transmission of heat or cold; specifically, the casing placed around the base of the funnel or smoke-stack of a steamship, to prevent too great a transmission of heat to the deck.

air-castle (ãr′kȧs″l), *n.* A castle in the air; a day-dream; a visionary scheme. See *castle*.

> Adventures, triumphs of strength and skill these furnish subject matter for the talk of the uncivilized man and the *air-castles* of the youth.
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 482.

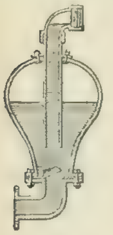
air-cavity (ãr′kav″i̤-ti), *n.* A cavity containing air; specifically, such a cavity occurring in the body or bones of an animal; a large air-sac or pneumatocyst of a bird.

> In the latter case, *air-cavities* take the place of the medulla, which disappears, and so diminish permanently the specific gravity of the animal.
> *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 573.

air-cell (ãr′sel), *n.* **1.** In *bot.*, one of the cavities in the leaves, stems, or other parts of plants, containing air. They are well seen in the bladders of seaweeds, and are found in other aquatic plants, which they serve to float. — **2.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a definite circumscribed cavity in the body, containing atmospheric air inhaled through air-passages which place it in direct communication with the outer air. The term is used for any such cavity, without reference to the technical meaning of *cell* (which see). An air-cell is generally of small size, if not microscopic, as one of those in lung-tissue; but it sometimes forms a great space or inflatable inclosed area, as the air-cells of birds, and is then also called *air-space*, *air-receptacle*, or *pneumatocyst*. Specifically (*a*) One of the small hemispherical saccules which beset the walls of the alveolar passages and infundibula of the lungs. Also called *alveolus*. (*b*) One of the dilatations of the trachea or air-tube in insects forming the respiratory apparatus. (*c*) In *ornith.*, a pneumatocyst; any one of the extra-pulmonary cavities of the body of a bird, containing air, which are continuous with one another and with one or more of the bronchial tubes. See *pneumatocyst*.

Air-cells in Gulf-weed (*Sargassum vulgare*).

air-chamber (ãr′chām″bėr), *n.* **1.** A large cavity in an organic body containing air.— **2.** A compartment of a hydraulic engine or apparatus, as a pump, interposed between and connected with the supply- and delivery-passages, and containing air which by its elasticity equalizes the pressure and flow of the fluids. Thus, in a reciprocating force-pump, the impulse given to the fluid by the delivery-stroke compresses the air in the air-chamber, and this compressed air reacts upon the outflowing fluid to continue its motion during the reverse stroke, or during those intervals when the force imparted falls below the average or normal amount. The pressure and flow are thus made practically uniform, notwithstanding the intermittent or variable action of the force. For some special forms, see *air-vessel*. — **3.** Any compartment or chamber designed to contain air: as, the *air-chamber* of a life-boat.


Air-chamber.

air-chambered (ãr′chām″bėrd), *a.* Furnished with an air-chamber or with air-chambers.

> It [the life-boat] was *air-chambered* and buoyant.
> *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 49.

air-cock (ãr′kok), *n.* A cock used to control the admission or outflow of air. See *cock*1, 8.

air-compressor (ãr′ko̤m-pres″o̤r), *n.* A machine for condensing air, usually in the form of a force-pump. See *compressor*.

air-cone (ãr′kōn), *n.* A cone in a marine engine designed to receive air and steam from the hot-well, and carry them off through a pipe at the top.

air-cooler (ãr′kö″lėr), *n.* Any appliance for lowering the temperature of the air, as in hospitals, dwellings, and theaters. A common form consists of chambers filled with ice, or fitted with screens of light fabric kept constantly wet with cooling liquids, through which a current of air is forced. See *refrigerating-chamber*, under *refrigerate*.

air-course (ãr′kōrs), *n.* A passage in a mine made or used for ventilating purposes; an airway.

air-crossing (ãr′krôs″ing), *n.* A passageway or bridge constructed to carry one air-course over another, as in the ventilation of coal-mines.

air-cushion (ãr′ku̇sh″o̤n), *n.* **1.** A bag made of an air-tight fabric used when inflated with air as a cushion for a seat.—**2.** Same as *air-bag*.—**3.** A ball or cylinder (usually of india-rubber) filled with air and placed in a water-pipe, to act as a cushion for the water, or to receive the pressure or shock caused by a sudden stoppage of its flow, or by the expansion of the water in freezing.—**4.** Same as *air-spring* or *pneumatic spring*.

air-cylinder (ãr′sil″in-dėr), *n.* In *gun.*, a device consisting of a cylinder and piston, used for checking the recoil of heavy guns by means of the elasticity of atmospheric air confined within it; a pneumatic buffer.

air-dew (ãr′dū), *n.* Manna. [Rare.]

air-drain (ãr′drān), *n.* **1.** An empty space left around the external foundation-walls of a building to prevent the earth from lying against them and thus causing dampness.—**2.** In *molding*, a large passage for the escape of gases from heavy castings while in the mold.

air-drawn (ãr′drân), *a.* Drawn or depicted in the air: as, "the *air-drawn* dagger," *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4.

air-dried (ãr′drīd), *a.* Dried by or in the air: applied to fruits and materials from which moisture has been removed by exposure to currents of air under natural atmospheric conditions.

air-drill (ãr′dril), *n.* A rock-drill driven by compressed air, as distinguished from a drill driven by steam. See *rock-drill*.

air-drum (ãr′drum), *n.* A drum-shaped chamber or reservoir for air; specifically, in *ornith.*, a large lateral cervical pneumatocyst.

> The great *air-drums* of our pinnated grouse and cock-of-the-plains.
> *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 200.

air-duct (ãr′dukt), *n.* A duct or passage conveying air; specifically, in *ichth.*, the communication of the air-bladder with the intestinal canal. It is persistent in physostomous, temporary in physoclistous, fishes.

aire1†, *n.* An old form of *aery*2.

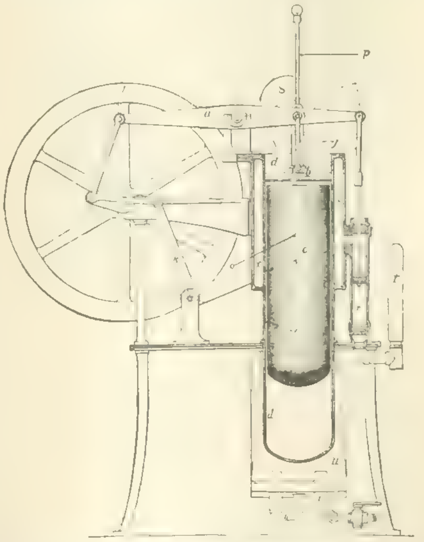
aire2 (ī′re; mod. pron. ãr), *n.* [Ir., pl. *airig*; cf. *aireach*, a noble, a privileged person.] In *Irish antiq.*, a freeman; a gentleman; one of the privileged classes. Aires were of two classes: (*a*) the *flaths*, or those who possessed property in land; and (*b*) the *bo-aires*, who possessed cows and other chattels. The king was elected by these two classes.

> Clansmen who possessed twenty-one cows and upwards were *airig* (sing. *aire*), or, as we should say, had the franchise, and might fulfil the functions of bail, witness, etc.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 257.

> The upper classes were all *aires*. To be eligible to the *aire* grade, the freeman should possess, besides a certain amount of wealth in cattle, a prescribed assortment of agricultural implements and household goods.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 252.

air-endway (ãr′end″wā), *n.* A roadway or level driven into a coal-seam parallel with a main level, used chiefly for purposes of ventilation. *Gresley*. [Eng.]

air-engine (ãr′en″jin), *n.* A motor employing (*a*) the elastic force of air expanded by heat, or (*b*) air compressed by means of another and separate motor, called a *compressor*, which is generally a steam-engine. Machine-drills, in mining, are generally run by compressed-air engines, the compressor being located at the surface, and the air-engines distributed underground, at the various points where their work is required.



[illegible]'s Hot-air Pumping-engine.

a, beam; *b*, [illegible] for piston; *d*, cylinder; *e*, air-piston link; [illegible]; *h*, transfer [illegible] rod; *k*, pump; *s*, air-[illegible]; [illegible] gas-furnace; [illegible] gas-burners; [illegible]

air-equalizer (ãr′ē″kwa̤l-ī-zėr), *n.* A device for distributing a current of air equally throughout its working-space.

airer (ãr′ėr), *n.* [< *air*1, *v.*, + *-er*1.] **1.** One who airs or exposes to the air.—**2.** A screen for drying clothes, etc.

air-escape (ãr′es-kāp″), *n.* An air-trap for the escape of air which collects in the upper bends of water-pipes and in other hydraulic apparatus. The usual form is that of a ball-cock (which see) inclosed in a chamber situated at the point at which the air is to be withdrawn, and so adjusted that as the water-level within is lowered by the pressure of the accumulated air the ball-float descends, opens the valve, and permits the air to escape; the water then rising buoys up the float and closes the valve.

air-exhauster (ãr′eg-zâs″tėr), *n.* **1.** Same as *air-escape*.—**2.** Any apparatus, as an air-pump, exhaust-fan, suction-blower, or steam-jet, used for withdrawing air from an inclosed place, for ventilation or for the creation of a vacuum. See *air-pump*, *blower*, *fan*, and *ventilator*.

air-faucet (ãr′fâ″set), *n.* A stop-cock for letting air out or in.

air-filter (ãr′fil″tėr), *n.* An apparatus for extracting dust, smoke, microscopic germs, etc., from the air. It consists of screens or strainers of woven-wire fabrics, gun-cotton, asbestos, slag-wool, or other flocculent material, through which the air is drawn; or of showers, sprays, or films of water or chemical solutions, through or over which the air to be filtered passes. Air-filters are used in the ventilation of buildings and railroad-cars, in physical research, in surgery, and in the recovery of by-products in manufactures.

air-flue (ãr′flö), *n.* A conduit for air. See *air-box*, *air-funnel*, and *air-pipe*.

air-fountain (ãr′foun″tạn), *n.* An apparatus for producing a jet of water by the elastic force of air compressed in a close vessel and made to act on the surface of the water to be raised.

air-funnel (ãr′fun″el), *n.* In *ship-building*, a flue formed by the omission of a timber in the upper works of a vessel, and designed to promote the ventilation of the hold.

air-furnace (ãr′fėr″nạs), *n.* **1.** A reverberatory furnace (which see, under *furnace*).—**2.** An air-heating furnace for warming apartments. Air is led into a space formed between an outer casing and the sides of a fire-pot and combustion-chamber, and, after becoming heated by contact with the walls of the latter, flows to the apartments which are to be warmed. See *air-stove*, *furnace*, and *heater*.

air-gage (ãr′gāj), *n.* An instrument for indicating the pressure of air or gases. It consists of a glass tube of uniform caliber, closed at the top and having its lower end dipped into a cup of mercury on the surface of which the air or gas presses, thus forcing mercury into the tube, and compressing the air within it to an amount directly proportioned to the pressure. This pressure can be read from a scale attached to the tube, the zero of the scale being usually placed at the upper surface of the mercurial column when the instrument is exposed to the ordinary atmospheric pressure. Also called *air-manometer*.

air-gas (ãr′gas), *n.* An inflammable illuminating gas made by charging ordinary atmospheric air with the vapors of petroleum, naphtha, or some similar substance, as the hydrocarbon called *gasolene*.

air-gate (ãr′gāt), *n.* **1.** An underground roadway in a coal-mine, used chiefly for ventilation. [Eng. Midland coal-fields.]—**2.** In *molding*, an orifice through which the displaced air and the gases which are formed escape from the mold while the molten matter is filling it.

air-gossamer (ãr′gos″a̤-mėr), *n.* Same as *air-thread*.

air-governor (ãr′guv″ėr-no̤r), *n.* A device, attached to pneumatic apparatus and machinery, for regulating the pressure or delivery of air.

air-grating (ãr′grā″ting), *n.* A grating protecting or forming a ventilating orifice in a wall or partition. See *air-brick*.

air-gun (ãr′gun), *n.* A gun in which condensed air is used as the propelling agent. The bore of the barrel is connected with a reservoir inclosed within or attached without the stock, into which air is forced by a piston or plunger fitted to the bore, or by an independent condenser. When the trigger is pulled it operates a valve which permits the sudden escape of the whole or of a portion of the condensed air into the barrel at the rear of the ball or dart, thus projecting the latter. In some forms the propelling agent is a compressed spring freed by the trigger. The reactive force of the spring compresses the air which interposes between it and the projectile, and the air acts upon and projects the ball.

Air-gun.

air-heading (ãr′hed″ing), *n.* An excavation in a mine through which air is made to pass for ventilation.

air-hoist (ãr'hoist), *n.* Hoisting machinery operated by compressed air, or by the creation of a [illegible]

air-holder (ãr'hōl″dėr), *n.* 1. A vessel for holding air [illegible] for counteracting the pressure [illegible] column of mercury, or for keeping up a moderate and steady current of air. See *airometer*, *air-vessel*, and *gas*[illegible]

air-hole (ãr'hōl), *n.* 1. An opening to admit or discharge air.—2. In *founding*, a fault in a casting, caused by a bubble of air which passes from the core outward, and is retained in the [illegible].—3. A natural opening in the frozen surface of a river or pond, caused by currents or springs.

airie^{1}† (ãr'i), *a.* An old spelling of *airy*^{1}.

airie^{2}† (ãr'i), *n.* An old spelling of *aery*^{2}.

airified (ãr'i-fīd), *a.* [< **airify*, make airy (< *air*^{1} (*air*^{2}) + *-fy*), + *-ed*^{2}.] Fashioned in an airy manner; characterized by the assumption of airs: as, an *airified* style. [Contemptuous or slighting.]

airily (ãr'i-li), *adv.* [< *airy*^{1} + *-ly*^{2}.] 1. In an airy or gay manner; gaily; jauntily.

> Fanny bade her father good-night, and whisked off *airily*. *Dickens*, Little Dorrit.

2. Lightly; delicately: as, *airily* wrought details.

airiness (ãr'i-nes), *n.* 1. Exposure to a free current of air; openness to the air: as, the *airiness* of a country-seat.—2. Unsubstantiality, like that of air.—3. Delicacy and lightness; ethereality.—4. Sprightliness of motion or manner; gaiety; jauntiness; vanity; affectation: as, the *airiness* of young persons.

airing (ãr'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *air*^{1}, *v.*] 1. An exposure to the air, or to a fire, for drying or warming.—2. Exercise in or exposure to the open air; an excursion for the purpose of taking the air.

> All the virtues seemed to have come out for an *airing* in one chariot. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 534.

airing-stage (ãr'ing-stāj), *n.* A stage or platform upon which materials are placed to be aired or dried: as, the *airing-stage* upon which powder is dried.

air-injector (ãr'in-jek″tor), *n.* A simple blowing device, used with a dental drill or employed for removing dust from the path of a fine saw.

airisad†, **airisard**†, *n.* Same as *arisad*.

airish† (ãr'ish), *a.* [ME. *ayrisshe*, *ayerissh*, etc.; < *air*^{1} + *-ish*^{1}.] 1. Of or belonging to the air; aërial.

> And beheld the *ayrisshe* bestes.
> *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 965.

2. Cool; fresh.

> [illegible] *airish*. *Best*, Farming, p. 18. (*N. E. D.*)

air-jacket (ãr'jak″et), *n.* A jacket inflated with air, or to which bladders filled with air are fastened, to render the wearer buoyant in water.

airless (ãr'les), *a.* [< *air*^{1} + *-less*.] 1. Not open to a free current of air; wanting fresh air or communication with open air.—2. Without air; devoid of atmosphere.

> [illegible], *airless* moon.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXV. 7[illegible]

air-level (ãr'lev″el), *n.* A name sometimes given to a spirit-level (which see).

air-line (ãr'līn), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A line as direct as though drawn or stretched through the air; a [illegible].

II. *a.* Straight or direct as a line in the air; [illegible]: as, an *air-line* railroad.

airling† ([illegible]), *n.* [< *air*^{1} + *-ling*^{1}.] [illegible]

> [illegible]
> *B. Jonson*, Catiline, i. 3.

air-[illegible]

air-[illegible], *n.* [illegible] or heated air, [illegible]

air-logged [illegible] + *logged*. [illegible] Thus [illegible] in part of a piston moving in a cylinder would become *air-logged* if air should enter the cylinder and remain between the piston and the cylinder-head, so as to prevent the piston from making its full stroke.

air-machine (ãr'ma-shēn″), *n.* In *mining*, an apparatus by which pure air is forced into parts badly ventilated, and the foul air extracted.

air-manometer (ãr'ma-nom″e-tėr), *n.* Same as [illegible]. See *manometer*.

air-meter (ãr'mē″tėr), *n.* An apparatus for measuring the quantity or rate of flow of air. Various devices are used, as bellows, cylinder and piston, and [illegible], in which capacities are constant, and fans and vanes, which measure the rapidity of flow through conduits of known sectional area, and therefore indicate the quantities passing in any given time.

airn (ãrn), *n.* Scotch form of *iron*.

airohydrogen (ãr'ō-hī″drō-jen), *a.* [< *air*^{1}, after *aëro-*, + *hydrogen*.] Pertaining to a mixture of atmospheric air and hydrogen.—**Airohydrogen blowpipe.** See *blowpipe*.

airometer (ãr-om'e-tėr), *n.* [< *air*^{1}, after *aëro-*, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure. Cf. *aërometer*.] 1. An air-holder constructed upon the principle of the gasometer, whence the name. See *gasometer*.—2. Same as *air-meter*.

> The *airometer*, the invention of Mr. Henry Hall, the inspector, by means of a delicately-constructed windmill, shows the rate of the current of air in the passages of the colliery. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 890.

air-passage (ãr'pas″āj), *n.* 1. In *anat.*, one of the passages by which air is admitted to the lungs, as the nasal passages, the larynx, the trachea, and the bronchial tubes or their minute ramifications.—2. In *bot.*, a large intercellular space in the stems and leaves of aquatic plants, and in the stems of endogens.

air-pipe (ãr'pīp), *n.* A pipe used to draw foul air out of or conduct fresh air into close places. Specifically—(*a*) A pipe used to draw foul air from a ship's hold by means of a communication with the furnace and of the rarefaction of the air by the fire. (*b*) In *mining*, a pipe through which air passes, either for ventilation or for use in an air-engine. (*c*) A small copper pipe leading from the top of the hot-well of a marine engine through the side of the vessel, for the discharge of the air and uncondensed vapor removed from the condenser by the air-pump.

air-pit (ãr'pit), *n.* A pit or shaft in a coal-mine, used for ventilation. Also called *air-shaft*. [Eng.]

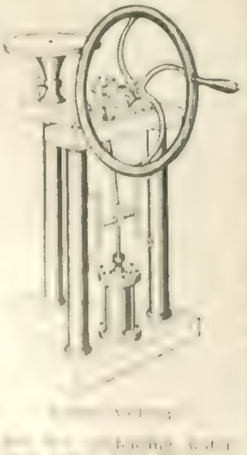
air-plant (ãr'plant), *n.* A plant unconnected with the ground and apparently living on air: applied to epiphytes, but usually not to parasites. Many epiphytic orchids in cultivation are popularly so named.

air-poise (ãr'poiz), *n.* An instrument used to measure the weight of the air.

air-port (ãr'pōrt), *n.* In *ship-building*: (*a*) A small aperture cut in the side of a vessel to admit light and air. One is generally placed in each state-room, and there are several on each side along the berth-deck. They are usually fitted so as to close with a pane of thick glass, set in a brass frame, turning on a hinge, and secured when closed by a heavy thumb-screw. (*b*) A large scuttle placed in a ship's bows for the admission of air. Also called *air-scuttle*.

air-proof (ãr'pröf), *a.* Impervious to air.

air-pump (ãr'pump), *n.* An apparatus for the exhaustion, compression, or transmission of air. Air-pumps are used for many purposes, and are made in a variety of forms, which differ according to the uses that they serve. In the more common forms the air is exhausted by means of a cylinder and piston, as in Ritchie's air-pump (see cut), or by centrifugal action. Rotating buckets dipping into water, which forms a seal, are used for some special purposes; as is also, for slight changes of pressure, a form consisting of a vessel closed at the top and sides but open at the bottom, and dipping to a certain extent into water or other fluid, which forms a seal and prevents the escape of the air. For the Sprengel air-pump, see *mercurial air-pump*, under *mercurial*. The air-pump of a condensing steam-engine is used to maintain a vacuum within the condenser by withdrawing from it air and uncondensed vapor. See *air-compressor*, *aspirator*, *ejector*, *pump*, [illegible]—**Air and circulating pumps**, in a condensing steam-engine, a combined apparatus used as an air-pump and also to circulate [illegible] water.—**Air-pump bucket**, in [illegible] the upper surface open [illegible] and water during the [illegible] lift them on the upstroke, of the [illegible]



[illegible]

air-pyrometer (ãr'pī-rom″e-tėr), *n.* An instrument used for measuring high temperatures. It consists of a hollow globe made of platinum, so that it may resist excessive heat, filled with air or gas, and connected with a bent glass tube, which holds at its bend water, mercury, or other liquid. The expansion by heat of the air within the globe exerts a pressure upon the liquid, causing it to rise in one leg of the tube to a height proportioned to the expansion, and therefore to the heat which causes it. See *pyrometer*.

air-receptacle (ãr'rē-sep″ta-kl), *n.* In *ornith.*, a large air-cell; an air-space, air-sac, or pneumatocyst.

> Continuous *air-receptacles* throughout the body. *Owen.*

air-regulator (ãr'reg″ū-lā-tor), *n.* Any apparatus designed to govern the admission or flow of air, as a damper or register.

air-reservoir (ãr'rez″ėr-vwor), *n.* See *air-holder* and *air-vessel*.

air-sac (ãr'sak), *n.* 1. In *ornith.*, a large air-cell; an air-space, an air-receptacle, or a pneumatocyst; one of the membranous bags or receptacles of air lodged in the hollow bones and the cavities of the body of birds, and communicating with the lungs.—2. *pl.* The elongated cavities forming the ultimate branches of the air-passages in the lungs of mammals. Also called *infundibula*.

air-scuttle (ãr'skut″l), *n.* Same as *air-port*, (*b*).

air-setting (ãr'set″ing), *a.* Setting or hardening on exposure to air, as common mortar.

air-shaft (ãr'shȧft), *n.* 1. Same as *air-pit*.—2. Any ventilating shaft.

air-slaked (ãr'slākt), *a.* Hydrated and disintegrated by exposure to atmospheric air: as, *air-slaked* lime.

air-sollar (ãr'sol″är), *n.* A compartment, passageway, or brattice carried beneath the floor of a heading or an excavation in a coal-mine, for ventilation. See *sollar*.

air-space (ãr'spās), *n.* 1. In *ornith.*, an air-cell of large size; an air-receptacle or a pneumatocyst (which see).—2. In *med.* and *sanitary science*, the clear cubic contents of a room, as the ward of a hospital, with reference to the respirable air contained in it: as, *air-space* per man, so many cubic feet.—3. In *firearms*, a vacant space between the powder-charge and the projectile.

air-spring (ãr'spring), *n.* Any device designed to resist a sudden pressure, as the recoil of a gun, the momentum of a railroad-car, or the thrust of the moving parts of a machine, by means of the elasticity of compressed air. The common form is that of a cylinder containing air which is compressed by a piston or plunger. Same as *pneumatic spring*. Also called *air-cushion* or *air-buffer*.

air-stack (ãr'stak), *n.* A chimney used for ventilating a coal-mine. [Pennsylvania.]

air-stove (ãr'stōv), *n.* A stove provided with flues about the fire-box and chamber, the air in which when heated ascends through pipes to the apartments to be supplied with warmth. See *air-furnace* and *heater*.

air-strake (ãr'strāk), *n.* In *ship-building*, an opening left for ventilating purposes between two planks of the inside ceiling of a ship.

airt (ãrt), *n.* [Also spelled *airth*, *art*, *arth*; < Gael. *àird*, *àrd* = Ir. *ard*, a height, top, point, a promontory, a point of the compass, esp. one of the four cardinal points, a quarter of the heavens.] Point of the compass; direction. [Scotch.]

> Of a' the *airts* the wind can blaw,
> I dearly lo'e the west. *Burns*, Song.

airt (ãrt), *v. t.* [Also spelled *art*, *ert*; < *airt*, *n.*] To direct or point out the way: as, can you *airt* me to the school-house? [Scotch.]

air-thermometer (ãr'thėr-mom″e-tėr), *n.* A thermometer in which air is used instead of mercury. It has the advantage of being more delicate and accurate, and can be employed at any temperature; but it is difficult to use, and hence is employed only in physical experiments. It is useful as a standard with which the indications of ordinary thermometers may be compared. Leslie's differential thermometer is a kind of air-thermometer. See *thermometer*.

air-thread (ãr'thred), *n.* A spider's thread floating in the air. Also called *air-gossamer*.

air-tight (ãr'tīt), *a.* So tight or close as to be impermeable to air: as, an *air-tight* vessel.—**Air-tight stove**, a kind of sheet-iron stove in which wood is used [illegible], so named because, although not literally air-tight, it is practically so in comparison with an open fireplace.

air-trap (ãr'trap), *n.* 1. A contrivance for preventing the access, as to a room, of the effluvia arising from drains and sinks.—2. A reservoir and escape-valve placed at the joints or higher points of a water-main or pipe-line to allow the escape of air which may accumulate in the pipes.

air-trunk (ãr'trungk), *n.* A large conduit for supplying pure air to, or for removing foul or heated air from, theaters, etc.

air-tube (ãr'tūb), *n.* **1.** In *zoöl.*, a name given to certain horny passages for air in the abdomen of some aquatic insects.—**2.** *Naut.*, a small iron tube filled with water and hung in a coal-box in the coal-bunkers of a steamship as a means of ascertaining the temperature of the coal. The temperature of the water is taken by means of a thermometer. Its use is a precaution against the spontaneous combustion of the coal.
3. The tube of an atmospheric railway, as the pneumatic tube (which see, under *tube*).

air-tumbler (ãr'tum″blėr), *n.* That which tumbles through the air; specifically, a kind of pigeon.

> Mr. Brent, however, had an *Air-Tumbler* . . . which had in both wings eleven primaries.
> *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 167.

air-valve (ãr'valv), *n.* In general, a valve designed to control the flow of air. Specifically —**1.** A valve placed upon a steam-boiler to admit air, and thus prevent the formation of a vacuum by the condensation of steam within when the boiler is cooling off, and the consequent tendency to collapse.—**2.** A valve placed at bends and summits of water-pipes, etc., for the outflow of air, as when the pipes are being filled, and for the ingress of air to prevent the formation of a vacuum when the water is drawn out.

air-vesicle (ãr'ves″i-kl), *n.* **1.** In *entom.*, a dilatation of the trachea of certain insects, which enables them to change their specific gravity by filling the trachea with or emptying it of air.—**2.** In *ichth.*, a vesicle containing air, connected with the swim-bladder and also with the ear-parts.

air-vessel (ãr'ves″el), *n.* **1.** An air-chamber or air-holder, especially one which serves as a reservoir of air in certain machines, as in carbureters.—**2.** The air-chamber of certain pumps. In the feed-pumps of a steam-boiler an air-vessel is used which serves both to equalize the flow of the water and to collect from it the free air which is an active agent in the corrosion of boilers. In pumping-engines working against considerable heads and into long rising mains, such air-vessels are made of great size to insure steady flow.
3. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a cavity of the body receiving, containing, or conveying atmospheric air; an air-tube, air-cell, or air-chamber; especially, a respiratory passage, as the windpipe of a vertebrate or the trachea of an insect.
Also called *air-reservoir.*

airward, airwards (ãr'wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< *air*^{1} + *-ward, -wards.*] Up into the air; upward: as, "soar *airwards* again," *Thackeray*, Shabby-Genteel Story, iv.

air-washings (ãr'wosh″ingz), *n. pl.* Any fluid in which air has been washed, or the residue left after the evaporation of such fluid. The process of washing consists either in causing air to bubble slowly through the fluid, or in agitating a confined volume of air with the fluid. The air in either case gives up to the fluid the dust, spores, and other foreign substances suspended in it.

> In several cases, the *air-washings* which were under examination gave a distinct, clear, green coloration in place of the characteristic yellowish-brown precipitate produced by ammonia.
> *Science*, III. 463.

airway (ãr'wā), *n.* Any passage in a mine used for purposes of ventilation; an air-course. [In England, to fill up, obstruct, or damage an airway maliciously is a felony.]

air-wood (ãr'wůd), *n.* Wood dried or seasoned by exposure to the air, and not artificially.

> Have the veneers ready, which must be *air-wood*, not too dry.
> *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 414.

airy^1 (ãr'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. *airie, ayry, aiery, ayery* (sometimes, and still poet., *aery*, after L. *aërius:* see *aery*^{1}), < ME. *ayery;* < *air*^{1} (in sense 8, < *air*^{2}, ult. = *air*^{1}) + *-y*^{1}.] **1.** Consisting of or having the character of air; immaterial; ethereal.

> The thinner and more *airy* parts of bodies. *Bacon.*

> Oft, as in *airy* rings they skim the heath,
> The clamorous lapwings feel the leaden death.
> *Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 131.

2. Relating or belonging to the air; being in the air; aërial.

> Her eye in heaven
> Would through the *airy* region stream so bright.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 2.

> *Airy* navies grappling in the central blue.
> *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

3. Open to a free current of air; breezy: as, an *airy* situation.

> And by the moon the reaper weary,
> Piling sheaves in uplands *airy*.
> *Tennyson*, Lady of Shalott.

4. Light as air; intangible; unsubstantial; empty; unreal; flimsy: as, *airy* ghosts.

> The poet's pen . . . gives to *airy* nothing
> A local habitation and a name.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 1.

> I hold ambition of so *airy* and light a quality, that it is but a shadow's shadow.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

5. Visionary; speculative: as, *airy* notions; an *airy* metaphysician.—**6.** Graceful; delicate.

> E'en the slight hare-bell raised its head,
> Elastic from her *airy* tread.
> *Scott*, L. of the L., i. 18.

> Here delicate snow-stars, out of the cloud,
> Come floating downward in *airy* play.
> *Bryant*, Snow-Shower.

7. Light in manner or movement; sprightly; gay; lively.

> It saddens the heart to see a man, from whom nature has withheld all perception of the tones and attitudes of humour, labouring with all his might to be *airy* and playful.
> *Gifford*, Ford's Plays, Int., p. xlv.

> Chaucer works still in the solid material of his race, but with what *airy* lightness has he not infused it?
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 252.

8. Jaunty; full of airs; affectedly lofty; pretentious.—**9.** In *painting*, showing that proper recession of all parts which expresses distance and atmosphere. = **Syn.** *Airy, Aërial,* aëriform. *Airy* is more open to figurative meanings than *aerial.* The latter is the more exact word in other respects; it applies to the air as atmosphere: as, *aërial* navigation. *Airy* applies rather to air in motion, and to that which has the qualities, literal or imagined, of air.

> Echo's no more an empty *airy* sound;
> But a fair nymph that weeps her lover drown'd.
> *Dryden*, Art of Poetry, iii. 598.

> We have already discovered the art of coasting along the *aërial* shores of our planet, by means of balloons.
> *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 77.

airy^2† (ãr'i), *n.* An old and better spelling of *aery*^{2}.

airy^3 (ãr'i), *n.* A provincial form of *area.*

aisle (īl), *n.* [< ME. *ele, hele, eille, eyle, ille, ylle, ile, yle,* whence in early mod. E. *isle*, and even *yland* (see *ile*^{2}, *isle*^{2}), by confusion with ME. *ile, yle*, later corruptly *isle* (see *ile*^{1}, *isle*^{1}), < OF. *ele, eele, ale,* later *aelle, aile* (whence the mod. E. spelling *aile*, recently spelled with *s*, *aisle*, after *isle*^{2}, *isle*^{1}, as above), aisle, wing of a church, < L. *āla*, a wing, wing of a building, upper end of the arm, a contr. of **axula*, **axla*, dim. (double dim. *axilla:* see *axil*) of *axis:* see *ala, axis, axle.* The *s* in *aisle, isle*^{2} is thus unoriginal; the pronunciation has remained true to the proper historical spelling *ile.*] Properly, a lateral subdivision of a church, parallel to the nave, choir, or transept, from which it is divided by piers or columns, and often surmounted by a gallery. The term is also improperly applied to the central or main division: as, a three-*aisled* church, that is, a church with a nave and two aisles. It is also used to designate the alleys or divisions of other structures, such as mosques, Egyptian temples, theaters, public halls, etc. As popularly applied to churches in which the nave and aisles proper are filled with pews, and in general to modern places of assembly, *aisle* denotes merely a passageway giving access to the seats: as, the center *aisle* and side *aisles.* Sometimes written *isle.* See figure showing ground-plan of a cathedral, under *cathedral.*

South Aisle of Rouen Cathedral (13th century).

aislé (ā-lā'), *a.* [F. *aislé, ailé,* pp. of *aisler, ailer,* give wings to, < *aisle, aile,* a wing: see *aisle.*] In *her.*, winged or having wings.

aisled (īld), *a.* Furnished with aisles.

aisleless (īl'les), *a.* [< *aisle* + *-less.*] Without aisles.

> The so-called Christian basilica may have been a simple oblong *aisleless* room divided by a cross arch.
> *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 46.

aislet (ī'let), *n.* Misspelling of *islet.*

aislette, *n.* See *ailette.*

ait (āt), *n.* [Little used in literature; also spelled *aight, eyet, eyot, eyght,* < ME. *eyt, æit* (also in comp. *eitlond* and *æitlond*, an island), earlier **eyet*, < AS. **eget*, a prob. var. of *īget* (found once in the AS. Charters), an ait, another form of the reg. (W. Saxon) *īgoth*, also spelled *īgeoth, iggoth, iggath* (**ēgath* not found), an island, with suffix *-oth, -ath,* here appar. dim., < *īg*, var. *ēg*, an island, found in mod. E. only as the first element of *i-land*, now spelled improp. *island*, and as the final element (*-ey, -ea, -y*) in certain place-names: see *island* and *ey*^{2}.] A small island in a river or lake.

> Fog up the river, where it flows among green *aits* and meadows.
> *Dickens.*

aitch (āch), *n.* A modern spelling of the name of the letter *H:* formerly written *ache.* See ***H.***

aitchbone (āch'bōn), *n.* [Written and pron. variously, *aitch-, H-, ach-, each-, edge-, ash-, ische-, ise-, ize-, ice-bone,* etc., and even turned into *haunch-, hook-, ridge-bone,* etc., all being corruptions or erroneous explanations of the misunderstood or not-understood original ME. *nache-bone*, < *nache* (< OF. *nache, nage,* the buttock, < ML. **natica*, < L. *natis*, buttock) + *bone*^{1}. The initial *n* was early lost, as in *adder*^{1}; hence the form *ach-, hach-bone,* etc.] The bone of the buttock or rump in cattle; the cut of beef which includes this bone.

> Kerve up the flesh ther up to the *hach-bone.*
> *Book of St. Albans* (1486).

aitchpiece (āch'pēs), *n.* [< *aitch*, the name of the letter *H*, + *piece.*] A part of a plunger or force-pump by which the water is forced into the stand-pipe through the door-piece. Also *H-piece.*

aith (āth), *n.* Scotch form of *oath.*

aitiology (ā-ti-ol'ọ̄-ji), *n.* Another spelling, nearer the Greek, of *ætiology.*

aits (āts), *n.* Scotch form of *oats.*

aiver (ā'vėr), *n.* Scotch form of *aver*^{2}, a work-horse.

Aix (āks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἶξ* (*αἰγ-*), a water-bird, appar. of the goose kind; prop. a goat.] A genus of fresh-water ducks, of the family *Anatidæ* and subfamily *Anatinæ*, noted for the elegance of their plumage. It includes the celebrated mandarin-duck of China, *A. galericulata*, and the beautiful wood-duck or summer duck of North America, *A. sponsa.* Also written *Æx.*

Aix beds. See *bed.*

aizle (ā'zl or ē'zl), *n.* Scotch form of *isle*^{3}.

ajaia, ajaja, *n.* See *aiaia.*

ajar^1 (ạ-jär'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*^{3} + *jar*^{1}, discord.] Out of harmony; jarring.

> Any accident . . . that puts an individual *ajar* with the world.
> *Hawthorne*, Marble Faun, I. xiii.

ajar^2 (ạ-jär'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< ME. *on char*, ajar, lit. on the turn; rare as applied to a door, but common in other senses: *on*, prep., on; *char, cherre,* etc., a turn, time, piece of work, etc.: see *a*^{3} and *jar*^{2} = *char*^{2}. The change of ME. *ch* to E. *j* is very rare; it appears also in *jowl* and *jaw*, q. v.] On the turn; neither quite open nor shut; partly opened: said of a door.

> Leave the door *ajar*
> When he goes wistful by at dinner-time.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 129.

ajava (aj'ạ-vạ̈), *n.* Same as *ajowan.*

ajee, agee (ạ-jē'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*^{3} + *jee* or *gee:* see *jee, gee.*] Awry; off the right line; obliquely; wrong. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

> His brain was a wee *ajee*, but he was a braw preacher for a' that.
> *Scott*, Old Mortality, xxiv.

ajouan, *n.* See *ajowan.*

ajoupa (a-jö'pạ̈), *n.* [F. spelling of native name.] A hut or wigwam, built on piles and covered with branches, leaves, or rushes.

à jour (ä zhör). [F.: *à*, to, with; *jour*, day: see *journal.*] In *decorative art*, pierced through; showing daylight through. Said of carving where the work is carried through the solid mass, leaving open spaces, and also of embroidery, metal-work, or any other fabric; said also of translucent designs, as in enamel or intaglio, when meant to be seen by transmitted rather than reflected light. Also called *a giorno.* See *openwork.*

ajouré (a-zhö-rā'), *a.* [F., as if pp. of **ajourer*, let daylight through, < *à jour:* see above.] In *her.*, said of any ordinary or bearing of which the middle part is taken away, leaving only an outer rim, through or within which the field is seen.

ajowan, ajouan (aj'ö-ạn), *n.* [E. Ind.] The fruit of an annual umbelliferous plant, *Ammi Copticum*, cultivated in Egypt, Persia, and India. It is much used as a condiment and as a carminative. The oil extracted from it contains thymol or thymic acid. Also called *ajava* or *javanee seeds.*

ajust†, *v. t.* An old spelling of *adjust.*

ajutage (aj'ö-tạ̄j), *n.* [< F. *ajoutage*, something added, < *ajouter*, add, join: see *adjust.*] Properly, a short tube, or nozle, inserted into the wall of a vessel or [illegible] pipe, so shaped as to offer the least frictional resistance to the [illegible] with their [illegible]

akamatsu [illegible] *aka*, red, + [illegible]: the *Pinus* [illegible]

akazga [illegible] name.] A kind [illegible] in Africa. Also [illegible]

akazgine [illegible] [NL., < *akazga*.] An alkaloid obtained from akazga, resembling strychnine in its physiological action.

akbeer (ak'bēr), *n.* [Hind.] A red powder thrown on the clothes and person at Hindu festivals.

ake, [illegible] See *ache*[1].

Akebia (a-kē'bi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Jap. *akebi*.] A genus of woody climbing plants, natural order [illegible] and Japan. [illegible] leaves and small purplish [illegible]

akee [illegible] The *Cupania* (*Blighia*) *sapida*, natural order *Sapindaceæ*, a native of Guinea, whence it was carried [illegible] Captain [illegible] in 1793, and thence disseminated over the West Indies and South America. It is a small tree, with ash-[illegible] fruit containing several large jet-black seeds partly embedded in a white spongy aril. This aril when cooked becomes somewhat like custard, and is highly esteemed.

Akee Fruit.

akehorn†, *n.* A corrupt spelling of *acorn*.

akele†, *v. t.* [< ME. *akelen* (also *achelen*), < AS. [illegible] *a-* + [illegible], E. *keel*[3], make cool: see [illegible] and *acold*.] To make cold; cool. *Court of Love*.

akembo, akembow (a-kem'bō), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* See *akimbo*.

akene, akenium, *n.* Same as *achenium*, 1.

aker[1]† (ā'ker), *n.* The old and regular spelling of *acre*.

aker[2]†, *n.* Older form of *acker*[2].

Akera (ak'e-rä), *n.* Same as *Acera*, 1.

akern†, *n.* The historically correct but long obsolete spelling of *acorn*.

akerspire†, *v.* and *n.* An old spelling of *acrospire*.

aker-staff†, *n.* See *acre-staff*.

akey (ak'ā), *n.* [Native term.] The monetary standard of the Gold Coast of Africa, equal to [illegible] of gold-dust, or about 80 cents.

akimbo, akimbow (a-kim'bō), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [illegible] Recently also written *akembo*, [illegible], earlier *a-kimbo*, *a-kembo*, *a kimbow*, *a* [illegible], *on* [illegible], *on kimbow*, and by apheresis *kimbo*, *kimbow*, *kembo* (used attrib. as an adj. and also as a verb: see *kimbo*, *kimbow*), also with perverted termination, *a-kimboll*, *a-kembo*[illegible], *a kenbold*, *a kenbal*, early mod. E. [illegible], < ME. (once) *in kenebowe*, i. e., 'in keen bow,' in a sharp bend, at [illegible] representing a sharp elbow: *in* [illegible], E. [illegible], E. *keen*[1], sharp-pointed, [illegible] in common use in ME. as applied to the point of a spear, pike, dagger, goad, [illegible] or the edge of a knife, [illegible] E. *bow*[1], a bend: see [illegible] phonetic [illegible], and [illegible], and other [illegible] different [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible]

> The hoost . . . set his hond *in kenebowe*. . . .
> [illegible] to skorne me?
> [illegible] (ed. Furnivall, 1887.

[illegible] those brethren so lame and impotent, do ridiculously look very big and very dull, strut and hobble, cheek by jowl, with their [illegible] supported and bully backed by that blind Hector, Impudence.

Dennis, Pope's Ess. on Criticism, p. 30.

That struts in this fashion with his Arms *a kimbo*, like [illegible] *Dryden*, Amphitryon, ii.

[illegible]

Steele, Spectator, No. 187.

akin (a-kin'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[1] + *kin*[1]; earlier *of kin*, which is still in use: see *kin*[1], *n.* Sometimes abbr. *kin*: see *kin*[1], *a.*] Of kin. Specifically—(*a*) Related by blood; hence, intimately allied, as by affinity, union, or structure: as, the two families are near *akin*; the buffalo is *akin* to the ox.

> *Akin* to thine is this declining frame,
> And this poor beggar claims an Uncle's name.
> *Crabbe*, Parish Register.

> Wert thou *akin* to me in some new name
> Dearer than sister, mother, or all blood,
> I would not [illegible] thee speak.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, i. 3.

(*b*) Allied by nature; partaking of the same properties: as, envy and jealousy are near *akin*; "pity's *akin* to love," *Southern*, Oroonoko, ii. 1.

Near *akin* as the judicial and military actions originally are, they are naturally at first discharged by the same agency. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § [illegible].

=Syn. Kin, kindred, cognate, analogous.

akinesia (ak-i-nē'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀκινησία, quiescence, motionlessness, < ἀ- priv. + κίνησις, motion, < κινεῖν, move.] Paralysis of the motor nerves; loss of the power of voluntary motion. Also written *acinesia*, *akinesis*.

akinesic (ak-i-nē'sik), *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by akinesia.

akinesis (ak-i-nē'sis), *n.* Same as *akinesia*.

Akkad, *n.* See *Accad*.

Akkadian, *a.* and *n.* See *Accadian*.

akmite, *n.* See *acmite*.

aknee (a-nē'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< ME. *a kne*, *a cne*, *on kne*, *on cneowe*, < AS. *on cneow*: *on*, E. *a*[3]; *cneów*, E. *knee*.] On the knee or knees. [Rare.]

> *Aknee* they fell before the Prince.
> *Southey*, Madoc.

aknow†, **aknowledge**†. Older forms of *acknow*, *acknowledge*.

ako (ak'ō), *n.* [Hung. *akó*.] A liquid measure used in Hungary, equal to about 18½ gallons.

akorn†, *n.* An old spelling of *acorn*.

al[1] (al), *n.* [< Hind. *al*, a plant (see def.).] A plant of the genus *Morinda*, allied to the madder.

al[2]†, *a.*, *adv.*, and *n.* An old form of *all*.

Al. In *chem.*, the symbol for *aluminium*.

al-[1]. An assimilated form of Latin *ad-* before *l* (see *ad-*); also an erroneous form of *a-*[1], from Anglo-Saxon *a-*. See *ad-*.

al-[2]. [Ar. *al*, in mod. Ar. commonly *el*; before a sibilant or a liquid, the *l* is assimilated (*as-*, *az-*, *ar-*, *am-*, *an-*, etc.), with the elision of the vowel if another vowel precedes.] A prefix in some words of Arabic origin, being the Arabic definite article "the"; as in *alcaid*, *alchemy*, *alcohol*, *alcove*, *Aldebaran*, *algebra*, *alguazil*, *alkali*, *Alkoran*, etc.; and, variously disguised, in *apricot*, *artichoke*, *assagai*, *azimuth*, *hazard*, *lute*, etc.; also *el*, as in *elixir*.

-al. [< F. *-al*, *-el* = Sp. Pg. *-al* = It. *-ale*, < L. *-ālis*, acc. *-ālem*, an adj. suffix, 'of the kind of,' 'pertaining to,' varying with *-āris*, orig. the same as *-alis*, and used for it when *l* precedes, as in *al-aris*, E. *al-ar*: see *-ar*[3]. In OF. this suffix was reg. *-el*, > ME. *-el*, but afterward *-al* prevailed: cf. *mortal*, *annual*, *gradual*, *n.*, etc. As a noun suffix, *-al* is due to the adj. suffix, L. *-ālis*, neut. *-āle*, in nouns also *-al* (as *animal*, *annual*). In *espousal*, and some other words, *-al* is ult. due to L. *-al-ia*, neut. plur.: hence the plur. E. form, *espousals*. In *bridal* and *burial* *-al* is of different origin. Cf. *-el* and *-il*.] A very common suffix, of Latin origin. [illegible]

à la (ä lä). [F.: *à*, < L. *ad*, to; *la*, fem. of def. art. *le*, < L. *ille*, fem. *illa*.] To the; in the; hence, according to; in the (fashion of); after the (manner of): as, *à la française*, after the manner of the French; *à la mode*, in the fashion.

ala (ā'lä), *n.*; pl. *alæ* (ā'lē). [L., a wing: see *aisle* and *axil*.] **1.** In *bot.*: (*a*) One of the two side petals of a papilionaceous blossom, or the membranous expansion of an organ, as of a fruit, seed, stem, etc. See cut under *banner*. (*b*) In mosses, one of the basal lobes or auricles of the leaves. (*c*) An axilla or axil. [Rare in this sense.]—**2.** In *anat.*, *zoöl.*, etc.: (*a*) A wing. (*b*) Any part of a wing-like or flap-like character: as, *ala auris*, the upper and outer part of the external ear. (*c*) The armpit.—**3.** *pl.* Specifically, in *Cirripedia*, the lateral parts of the shell, as distinguished from the *parietes*, when they are overlapped by others; when they overlap they are termed *radii*.—**4.** In *anc. Rom. arch.*, a wing or a small apartment placed on each side of the atrium of a Roman house. *Audsley*.—**Ala cinerea** (ash-gray wing), a triangular area on each side of the hinder part of the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain, darker than the rest and containing nuclei of the vagus and glossopharyngeus nerves.—**Alæ cordis** (wings of the heart), in *entom.*, the series of attachments of the dorsal vessel or heart of an insect to the walls of the body or other support.

In Insecta it [the dorsal vessel] is attached to the wall of the body, and sometimes even to the tracheæ (in the larvæ of the Muscidæ), by the *alæ cordis*.

Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 283.

Alæ nasi (wings of the nose), the parts forming the outer or lateral boundaries of the nostrils.—**Alæ of the diaphragm,** in *anat.*, its lateral leaflets.—**Alæ vomeris** (wings of the vomer), the lateral projections of the superior border of the vomer.—**Ala notha** (false wing), in *ornith.*, the parapterum; the scapular, axillary, and tertial feathers of a bird's wing, collectively considered.—**Ala sphenoidalis,** wing of the sphenoid bone, especially the greater wing. See cut under *sphenoid*.—**Ala spuria,** in *ornith.* See *alula*.—**Ala vespertilionis** (bat's wing), a term applied to the broad ligament of the human uterus and associated parts, from some fancied resemblance to a bat's wing.

Alabamian (al-a-bä'mi-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Alabama, one of the southern United States.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the State of Alabama.

alabandine (al-a-ban'din), *n.* [< L. *Alabandina* (sc. *gemma*), a precious stone, fem. of *Alabandinus*, pertaining to *Alabanda*, a city in Caria, Asia Minor, now Arab-Hissar.] Manganese glance or blende, a sulphid of manganese. Also called *alabandite*.

alabarch (al'a-bärk), *n.* [< L. *alabarches*, more correctly *arabarches*, < Gr. Ἀλαβάρχης, more correctly Ἀραβάρχης, the prefect of the Arabian nome in Egypt, in Josephus appar. as in def., < Ἄραψ, pl. Ἄραβες, Arab, + ἄρχειν, rule, govern.] The title of the governor or chief magistrate of the Jews in Alexandria under the Ptolemies and Roman emperors. Also written *arabarch*.

Philo, the principal of the Jewish embassage, . . . brother to Alexander the *alabarch*.

Whiston, tr. of Josephus, Antiq., xviii. 8.

alabaster (al'a-bås-tėr), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. usually *alablaster*, *allablaster*, < ME. *alabastre*, *alabaster*, *alabaustre*, *alabast* (= OD. *alabast*, *albast*, D. *albast* = Dan. *alabast* = Sw. *albaster*, now *alabaster*), < OF. *alabastre*, F. *albâtre* = Sp. Pg. It. *alabastro* = MHG. G. *alabaster*, < ML. *alabastrum*, *alabaustrum*, alabaster (the mineral), < L. *alabaster*, m., *alabastrum*, neut., a box or casket for perfumes, unguents, etc., tapering to a point at the top, hence also the form of a rose-bud, = Goth. *alabalstraun*, < Gr. ἀλάβαστρος, m., ἀλάβαστρον, neut., earlier and more correctly [illegible], a box, casket, or vase of alabaster (later also of other materials), the mineral itself being hence known as ἀλαβαστίτης or ἀλα[illegible], L. *alabastrites* (see *alabastrites*); said to be named from a town in Egypt where there were quarries of alabaster; but in fact the town was named from the quarries, Ἀλαβάστρων πόλις (Ptolemy), L. *Alabastrōn oppidum*, i. e., 'town of alabastra.' In Ar. and Pers. alabaster is called *rukhām*.] **I.** *n.* **1**†. A box, casket, or vase made of alabaster. See *alabastrum*.—**2.** A marble-like mineral of which there are two well-known varieties, the gypseous and the [illegible]. The former is a crystalline granular variety [illegible] of calcium or gypsum ($CaSO_4.2H_2O$). It is of [illegible] yellow, red, and gray, but is most esteemed when pure white. [illegible] it can be formed by [illegible] into small works of art, as vases, statuettes [illegible] for this purpose the snow-white [illegible] from [illegible] in Italy is especially prized. [illegible] Oriental alabaster, the *alabastrites* of the [illegible] variety of carbonate of calcium or calcite, [illegible] caverns of lime-

II. *a.* Made of alabaster, or resembling it: as, "an *alabaster* column," *Addison*, Travels in Italy. **Alabaster glass,** an opaque enamel or glass made in imitation of alabaster.

alabastos (al-a̤-bas'tos), *n.* Same as *alabastrum.*

alabastra, *n.* Plural of *alabastrum.*

alabastrian (al-a̤-bas'tri-a̤n), *a.* Pertaining to or like alabaster.

alabastrine (al-a̤-bas'trin), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling alabaster.—**Alabastrine positive,** in *photog.*, a collodion positive on glass, in which the light portions of the picture have been bleached and rendered permanently white in a bath of bichlorid of mercury, alcohol, and nitric and hydrochloric acids.

alabastrites (al″a̤-bas-trī'tēz), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἀλαβαστριτης, more correctly ἀλαβαστίτης (sc. λίθος, stone), calcareous alabaster, < ἀλάβαστος, a box or vase: see *alabaster.*] A precious and richly veined mineral much used in ancient art; the hard Oriental alabaster. See *alabaster*, 2.

> It is evident from Pliny that the *Alabastrites* which this Phrygian marble resembled was diversified with varied colours. *Stuart and Revett*, Antiq. of Athens, I. v.

alabastrum (al-a̤-bas'trum), *n.*; pl. *alabastra* (-trä). [L., < Gr. ἀλάβαστρον: see *alabaster.*] **1.** In *Gr. antiq.*, a small elongated vase for unguents or perfumes, rounded at the bottom and provided with a broad rim about a small orifice. Vases of this class were originally so called because made of alabaster; but the name was applied also to vessels of similar form and use in other materials, as metal, glass (sometimes richly ornamented in color), or pottery. Sometimes called *alabaster*, *alabastos.*

Alabastrum.

2. [NL., also *alabastrus;* prop. L. *alabaster* (acc. pl. *alabastros*, in Pliny), a rose-bud: see *alabaster.*] A flower-bud.—**Iconic alabastrum,** a name sometimes given to an alabastrum terminating above in a figure or head.

à la carte (ä lä kärt). [F.: *à la* (see *à la*); *carte* = Pr. Sp. It. *carta*, < L. *charta*, card: see *card*¹, *chart*, and *charta.*] By a bill of fare: as, dinner *à la carte*, that is, a dinner in which only such dishes as have been ordered from the bill of fare are paid for: opposed to *table d'hôte*, in which a fixed charge is made covering the whole meal, whether all the dishes served in regular course are eaten, or only some of them. See *carte*¹, 1.

alack (a̤-lak'), *interj.* [Early mod. E. *alac*, *alacke*, North. *alake*, *alaik;* according to Skeat, < *a*⁹, *ah*, + *lack*, failure, fault, disgrace. Otherwise explained as a variation of *alas*, q. v.; the phonetic change is unusual, but interjections are unstable. Also shortened to *lack.*] An exclamation expressive of sorrow. [Obsolete or poetical.]

> *Alack*, when once our grace we have forgot,
> Nothing goes right. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 4.

> *Alack, alack*, his lips be wondrous cold!
> *Ford*, Broken Heart, iv. 2.

alackaday (a̤-lak'a̤-dā), *interj.* [Also *alack the day!* as if *alas the day! day* being vaguely used. Also shortened to *lackaday*, q. v.] An exclamation expressive of regret or sorrow. Also written *alack the day.* [Now rare.]

> *Alack the day*, . . . I pray you tell me is my boy . . . alive or dead? *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 2.

alacrify (a̤-lak'ri-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *alacrified*, ppr. *alacrifying.* [< L. *alacer*, *alacris*, cheerful, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *-fy.*] To make cheerful; rouse to action; excite. [Rare.]

alacrious† (a̤-lak'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *alacer*, *alacris*, lively, brisk, quick, eager, active, cheerful (> It. *allegro* = OF. *alegre:* see *allegro* and *aleger*), + *-ous.*] Acting with alacrity; cheerfully prompt or brisk.

> 'Twere well if we were a little more *alacrious* and exact in the performance of the duty.
> *Hammond*, Works, IV. 550.

alacriously† (a̤-lak'ri-us-li), *adv.* With alacrity; briskly.

alacriousness† (a̤-lak'ri-us-nes), *n.* Alacrity; cheerful briskness.

> To infuse some life, some *alacriousness* into you.
> *Hammond*, Sermons, p. 553.

alacritous (a̤-lak'ri-tus), *a.* [< *alacrity* + *-ous.*] Brisk; lively; cheerful; full of alacrity. *Hawthorne.*

alacrity (a̤-lak'ri-ti), *n.* [= F. *alacrité* = It. *alacrità*, < L. *alacrita(t-)s*, liveliness, briskness, < *alacer*, *alacris*, lively, brisk: see *alacrious.*] **1.** Liveliness; briskness; sprightliness.—**2.** Cheerful readiness or promptitude; cheerful willingness.

> I have not that *alacrity* of spirit,
> Nor cheer of mind, that I was wont to have.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3.

Hence—**3.** Readiness; quickness; swiftness.

> With a dream's *alacrity* of change,
> The priest, and the swart fisher by his side,
> Beheld the Eternal City lift its domes.
> *Whittier*, Dream of Pio Nono.

Alactaga (a-lak'ta̤-gä), *n.* [NL., said to be the native name, in the Mongol Tatar language, of a spotted colt.] A genus of rodent mammals, of the family *Dipodidæ*, or jerboas, of the murine series of the suborder *Simplicidentata*, order *Rodentia.* It belongs to the same subfamily (*Dipodinæ*) as the true jerboas of the genus *Dipus*, but is distinguished from them by having hind feet with 5 toes instead of 3, plain instead of grooved upper incisors, a small upper premolar on each side, and certain cranial characters resulting from less development of the occipital region of the skull. The best-known species is *A. jaculus*, which resembles a jerboa, but is larger, with a longer, tufted tail. It is yellowish above and white beneath, moves on all-fours as well as by leaping, lives in colonies in underground burrows, and hibernates in winter. Species of the genus occur throughout a large part of central Asia, Syria, Arabia, etc., and also in northern Africa. They are commonly called jumping rabbits.

à la cuisse (ä lä kwēs). [F., at the thigh: see *à la* and *cuisse.*] Literally, at the thigh: applied in *her.* to a leg used as a bearing, when it is erased or couped in the middle of the thigh.

A hawk's leg erased à la cuisse, belled, jessed, and varveled. (From Berry's "Dict. of Heraldry.")

Aladdinist (a-lad'in-ist), *n.* [< *Aladdin*, a learned divine under Mohammed II. and Bajazet II., + *-ist.* The name *Aladdin*, Ar. *A'l-ad-dīn*, means 'height of faith or religion'; < *a'lā*, height, acme, *'alīy*, high, + *al*, the, + *dīn*, faith, creed.] A free-thinker among the Mohammedans.

Aladdinize (a-lad'in-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Aladdinized*, ppr. *Aladdinizing.* [< *Aladdin*, the possessor of the magic lamp, in the "Arabian Nights," a common personal name (see *Aladdinist*), + *-ize.*] To transform as if by magic. *N. E. D.*

aladja (al-a-jä'), *n.* [Prob. the same as *alatcha*, both appar. repr. Turk. *alaja*, spotted, streaked, < *ala*, spotted, + *-ja*, an adj. formative.] A cotton stuff made throughout Turkey and Greece; nearly the same as *alatcha* (which see).

alæ, *n.* Plural of *ala.*

alagai (al'a̤-gī), *n.* [Cf. *aladja.*] A mixed textile fabric of silk and cotton, obtained from southern Russia and Asia Minor.

à-la-grecque, à-la-grec (ä-lä-grek'), *n.* [F., after the Greek (fashion): see *à la* and *Greek.*] In *arch.*, a name for the Greek fret. Sometimes written *aligreek.* See *fret*³, *n.*

Alahance (al-a̤-hans'), *n.* [Prob. of Ar. origin.] A small constellation, better called *Sagitta* (which see).

alaisé (a-lā-zā'), *a.* [F. form, as if pp. of **alaiser*, < *à l'aise*, at ease, easily: see *à la* and *ease.*] In *her.*, same as *humeté.*

Alali, *n.* Plural of *Alalus.*

alalia (a-lā'li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if **ἀλαλία*, < ἄλαλος, not talking: see *Alalus.*] In *pathol.*, partial or complete loss of the power of articulation, due to paralysis of muscles employed in articulating. See *anarthria.*

alalite (al'a̤-līt), *n.* [< *Ala*, a valley in Piedmont, + *-lite*, < Gr. λίθος, stone.] Same as *diopside.*

Alalus (al'a̤-lus), *n.*; pl. *Alali* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. ἄλαλος, not talking, < ἀ- priv. + λαλεῖν, talk.] Haeckel's hypothetical "ape-man," a conjectured genus of mammals, based upon the *Pithecanthropus*, or primitive speechless man, supposed to have made his appearance toward the close of the Tertiary epoch, in what is usually called the human form, but destitute of the power of framing and using speech, as well as of the capacities accompanying that faculty. Haeckel uses the terms *Alalus* and *Pithecanthropus* interchangeably.

> The ape-men, or *Alali*, were therefore probably already in existence toward the close of the tertiary epoch.
> *Haeckel*, Evol. of Man (trans.), II. 182.

alameda (ä-lä-mā'dä̤), *n.* [Sp. and Pg., a poplar-grove, any public walk planted with trees, < Sp. and Pg. *alamo*, poplar: see *alamo.*] A shaded public walk, especially one planted with poplar-trees. [Texas, and other parts of the United States settled by Spaniards.]

alamo (ä'lä-mō), *n.* [Sp., = Pg. *alamo*, *alemo*, the poplar; Sp. *alamo blanco*, white poplar, *alamo negro*, 'black poplar,' i. e., alder; prob. (through **almo*, **alno*) < L. *alnus*, alder: see *alder*¹.] The Spanish name of the poplar-tree: applied in Texas and westward, as in Mexico, to species of the cottonwood (*Populus*).

alamodality (ä″lä-mō-dal'i̤-ti), *n.* [< *alamode* + *-ality*, after *modality.*] Conformity to the prevailing mode or fashion of the times. [Rare.]

> Doubtless it hath been selected for me because of its *alamodality*—a good and pregnant word.
> *Southey*, Doctor, interchapter xx.

alamode (ä-lä-mōd'), *adv.*, *a.*, and *n.* [Formerly also *all-a-mode;* < F. *à la mode*, in the manner or fashion: see *à la* and *mode.*] **I.** *adv.* In the fashion; according to the fashion or prevailing mode.

II. *a.* Fashionable; according to some particular fashion.—**Alamode beef, beef alamode** (often or more commonly, *beef à la mode*), beef larded and stewed or braised with spices, vegetables, fine herbs, wine, etc.

III. *n.* **1**†. A fashion.

> For an old man to marry a young wife . . . is become the *A la mode* of the times.
> *Kennet*, tr. of Erasm. Moriæ Enc., p. 11. (*N. E. D.*)

2. A thin glossy silk for hoods, scarfs, etc.

alamort, à la mort (al-a-môrt', ä lä môrt), *a.* [Sometimes written *all amort*, as if *all*, *adv.*, with *amort*, q. v.; < F. *à la mort*, lit. to the death: *à la* (see *à la*); *mort*, < L. *mor(t-)s*, death: see *mortal.*] In a half-dead or moribund condition; depressed; melancholy.

> 'Tis wrong to bring into a mix'd resort
> What makes some sick, and others *a-la-mort.*
> *Cowper*, Conversation, l. 292.

alan†, **alant**†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *allan*, *alland*, etc., < ME. *alant*, *aland*, *alaunt*, < OF. *alan*, "*allan*, a kind of big, strong, thick-headed and short-snouted dog; the brood whereof came first out of Albania (old Epirus). *Allan de boucherie* is like our mastive, and serves butchers to bring in fierce oxen, and to keep their stalls. *Allan gentil* is like a greyhound in all properties and parts, his thick and short head excepted. *Allan vautre*, a great and ugly cur of that kind (having a big head, hanging lips, and slouching ears), kept only to bait the bear, and wild boar" (Cotgrave), also with excrescent *t*, *alant*, *allant*, It. Sp. *alano* = Pg. *alão*, < ML. *alanus*, a kind of hunting-dog, perhaps named from the *Alani* (L. *Alani*, Gr. Ἀλανοί), a Scythian nation upon the Tanais (Don).] **1.** A species of large dog, used to hunt beasts of prey.

> Aboute his char ther wenten white *alauntz*
> Twenty and mo, as gret as any stere,
> To hunten at the leon or the dere.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1290.

2. In *her.*, a mastiff-dog with short ears.

Alan.
(From Berry's "Dict. of Heraldry."

Also written *aland*, *alaun*, *alaund*, *alaunt*, etc.

aland¹ (a̤-land'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< ME. *alond*, *alonde*, *o lande*, < AS. *on land* (acc.), *on lande* (dat.): *on*, E. *on*, *a*³; *land*, *lande*, E. *land.*] On or at land. [Obsolete or poetical.]

> He made his shippe *alonde* for to sette.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 2166.

> *3d Fish.* Master, I marvel how the fishes live in the sea.
> *1st Fish.* Why, as men do *a-land;* the great ones eat up the little ones. *Shak.*, Pericles, ii. 1.

> A well-hooped cask our shipmen brought *aland*
> That knew some white-walled city of the Rhine.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 33.

aland² (al'and), *n.* [< Dan. *aland*, the chavender, chub, = Icel. *ölun*, **ölunn*, a fish, supposed to be the mackerel, = OS. *alund* (Kluge) = OHG. *alant*, *alunt*, MHG. G. *alant*, the chub or mullet; origin obscure.] A fish, same as *orfe.*

aland³†, *n.* Same as *alan.*

alandier (a-lan'dēr), *n.* [Appar. < F. *à landier:* *à*, to, with; *landier*, andiron: see *andiron.*] A fireplace used in connection with a porcelain-kiln. See *kiln.*

alane (a̤-lān'), *a.* and *adv.* Scotch form of *alone.*

alanin, alanine (al'a̤-nin), *n.* [< L. *al(dehyde)* + *-an* (a meaningless syllable) + *-in*², *-ine*².] An organic base ($C_3H_7NO_2$) obtained by heating aldehyde ammonia with hydrocyanic acid in presence of an excess of hydrochloric acid. It forms compounds both with acids and with some of the metals, as copper, silver, and lead.

alant†, *n.* Same as *alan.*

alantin, alantine (a-lan'tin), *n.* [< G. *alant*, OHG. *alant* (origin unknown), elecampane, + E. *-in*², *-ine*².] A substance resembling starch, found in the root of elecampane; inulin (which see).

alar (ā'lä̤r), *a.* [< L. *alaris*, more frequently *alarius* (> E. *alary*), < *ala*, a wing: see *aisle.*] **1.** Pertaining to or having alæ or wings.—**2.** In *bot.*, borne in the forks of a stem; axiliary; situ-

[illegible] in the axils of [illegible] plant.—**Alar artery and vein**, [illegible] vein supplying [illegible] artery and [illegible].—**Alar cartilage**, [illegible] cartilages of the [illegible].—**Alar** [illegible] of the nasal alæ [illegible].—**Alar** [illegible] alar extent, [illegible] and [illegible] spread wings of a bird or an insect.—**Alar flexure.** See *flexure.*—**Alar ligaments**, [illegible] spread from [illegible] and projecting [illegible] *plicæ adiposæ* and [illegible]

alarge† (a-lärj′), *v. t.* [< ME. *alargen* = OF. [illegible], F. *élargir*, with prefix [illegible] ML. *allargare*; cf. Pr. *alargar* = Sp. Pg. *alargar*, < ML. *allargare*), < L. *ad*, to, + ML. *largire*, *largare*, enlarge; cf. L. *largiri*, give largess, grant, < *largus*, large: see [illegible].] To enlarge; increase.

Alaria [illegible] [NL., < L. *alarius*, < *ala*, a wing: see [illegible].] A genus of olive-brown algæ, found in the colder parts of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The membranous frond is from [illegible] and has a thick midrib. *A. esculenta* is [illegible], *henware*, or *murlins*. The [illegible] is used as an article of food in some parts of Scotland and Ireland, and in Iceland.

alarm (a-lärm′), *n.* [Also *alarum*, and abbrev. *larum*, a form now partly differentiated in meaning, due to rolling the *r*; formerly also *allarm*, *all arme*, *all army*; < ME. *alarme*, used interjectionally, *alarom*, a loud noise (= D. G. Sw. Dan. *alarm*, alarm, noise, by apheresis G. *lärm*, Dan. *larm*), < OF. *alarme*, "an alarum" (Cotgrave), = Pr. *alarma* = Sp. Pg. *alarma*, < It. *allarme*, tumult, fright, alarm, < *all' arme*, to arms!—*alle*, < *a* (< L. *ad*), to, + *le*, fem. pl., < L. *illas*, acc. fem. pl. of *ille*, the; *arme*, fem. pl., < L. *arma*, neut. pl., arms: see *arm*².] **1.** A summons to arms, as on the approach of an enemy; hence, any sound, outcry, or information intended to give notice of approaching danger.

Sound an *alarm* in my holy mountain. Joel ii. 1.

> Ready to ride and spread the *alarm*
> Through every Middlesex village and farm.
> *Longfellow*, Paul Revere's Ride.

2†. A hostile attack; a tumult; a broil; a disturbance.

> Remove your siege from my unyielding heart;
> To love's *alarms* it will not ope the gate.
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 424.

3. A sudden fear or painful suspense excited by an apprehension of danger; apprehension; fright: as, there is nothing in his illness to cause *alarm*.

> I shook her breast with vague *alarms*.
> *Tennyson*, The Letters.

4. A warning sound; a signal for attention; an urgent call, summons, or notification. Specifically —(*a*) In *fencing*, an appeal or a challenge made by a step or stamp on the ground with the advancing foot. (*b*) In *freemasonry*, a knock at the door of the lodge to give warning of the entrance of a candidate for initiation.
5. A self-acting contrivance of any kind used to call attention, rouse from sleep, warn of danger, etc. Such devices are made in a great variety of forms, as, for example, alarm-clocks, fog-bells, fog-whistles, and sounding or whistling buoys; bells to indicate changes in temperature, the opening or shutting of doors, safes, or drawers, the arrival of a given hour, or the [illegible] of telephone- and telegraph-wires; signals to call attention to the escape of gas, steam, water, air, etc.—**Alarm check-valve**, a valve in a steam-boiler [illegible] by a spring and opening under the pressure of steam, used to give an alarm when the injector ceases [illegible].—**Electric alarm.** See *electric*.—**Low-water alarm**, in a steam-boiler, an automatic [illegible] to give a signal by sounding a whistle when the water falls below the point of safety.—**Still alarm.** See *still*.—**Syn.** 1. Alarum, tocsin. 3. *Alarm*, *Apprehension*, *Fright*, *Fear*, *Dismay*, *Consternation*, *Panic*, affright, [illegible], perturbation. These words all [illegible] view of [illegible] uncertain, [illegible] *Apprehension* [illegible] lowest degree [illegible] takes hold of the [illegible] danger, [illegible] the best way of meeting it. [illegible] by derivation it is the [illegible] or [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] or [illegible]

It was clear that great *alarm* would be excited throughout Europe if either the Emperor or the Dauphin should become King of Spain.
Macaulay, Mahon's Succession in Spain.

Rip now felt a vague *apprehension* stealing over him; he . . . perceived a strange figure slowly toiling up the rocks. *Irving*, Rip Van Winkle.

To go to bed was to lie awake of cold, with an added shudder of *fright* whenever a loose casement or a waving curtain chose to give you the goose-flesh.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 30.

> Shadows to-night
> Have struck more *terror* to the soul of Richard,
> Than can the substance of ten thousand soldiers.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3.

Dismay seized our soldiers, the *panic* spread, increased by the belief that a fresh army had come up and was entering the field. *W. Ware*, Zenobia, II. xiii.

Conceive but for a moment the *consternation* which the approach of an invading army would impress on the peaceful villages in this neighbourhood.
R. Hall, Reflections on War.

Each [the child and the soldier] is liable to *panic*, which is, exactly, the *terror* of ignorance surrendered to the imagination. *Emerson*, Courage.

alarm (a-lärm′), *v.* [< *alarm*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To call to arms for defense; give notice of danger to; rouse to vigilance and exertions for safety: as, *alarm* the watch.

A countryman had come in and *alarmed* the Signoria before it was light, else the city would have been taken by surprise. *George Eliot*, Romola, II. liv.

2. To surprise with apprehension of danger; disturb with sudden fear; fill with anxiety by the prospect of evil.

> Pan flies *alarm'd* into the neighbouring woods,
> And frighted nymphs dive down into the floods.
> *Dryden*, Art of Poetry, ii. 245.

A screech-owl at midnight has *alarmed* a family more than a band of robbers. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 7.

II.† *intrans.* To give an alarm.

Now, valiant chiefs! since heaven itself *alarms*,
Unite. *Pope*, Iliad, ii. 93.

alarmable (a-lär′ma-bl), *a.* [< *alarm* + *-able*.] Liable to be alarmed or frightened.

alarm-bell (a-lärm′bel), *n.* A bell used in giving notice of danger, as from the approach of an enemy, from fire, etc.

On the gates *alarm-bells* or watch-bells.
Milton, Hist. Moscovia, iii.

alarm-bird (a-lärm′bėrd), *n.* A species of turacou, *Schizorhis zonurus*, of Africa.

alarm-clock (a-lärm′klok), *n.* A clock which can be so set as to make a loud and continued noise at a particular time, in order to arouse from sleep or attract attention.

alarm-compass (a-lärm′kum″pas), *n.* A mariner's compass having an electrical attachment for indicating by an alarm any deviation of the ship from its course.

alarm-funnel (a-lärm′fun″el), *n.* A form of funnel for use in filling casks or barrels, so constructed that when the liquid has risen to a certain height in the cask a bell is rung.

alarm-gage (a-lärm′gāj), *n.* A contrivance for indicating automatically, by an alarm, when pressure, as in a steam-boiler or an air-compressor, reaches a certain point.

alarm-gun (a-lärm′gun), *n.* A gun fired as a signal of alarm.

alarmingly (a-lär′ming-li), *adv.* In an alarming manner; with alarm; in a manner or degree to excite apprehension.

This mode of travelling . . . seemed to our ancestors wonderfully, and indeed *alarmingly*, rapid.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., iii.

alarmism (a-lär′mizm), *n.* [< *alarm* + *-ism*.] A tendency to create alarms, or to be alarmed needlessly; a state of needless alarm; the condition or practice of an alarmist. [Rare.]

alarmist (a-lär′mist), *n.* [< *alarm* + *-ist*; = F. *alarmiste*.] One who excites alarm; one who is prone to raise an alarm, as by exaggerating bad news or prophesying calamities, particularly in regard to political or social matters.

He was frightened into a fanatical royalist, and became one of the most extravagant *alarmists* of those wretched times. *Macaulay*, Walpole's Letters.

It was as he approached fourscore, during the Administration of Sir Robert Peel, that the Duke of Wellington [illegible] an *alarmist*. *Gladstone*, Gleanings, I. [illegible]

alarm-lock (a-lärm′lok), *n.* A lock, padlock, bolt, latch, or knob so arranged that a bell is caused to ring by any movement of its parts, as by any attempt to open the door, till, or the like, to which it is fastened.

alarm-post (a-lärm′pōst), *n.* A position to which troops are to repair in case of an alarm.

alarm-watch (a-lärm′woch), *n.* A watch provided with an alarm which can be set to strike at a given moment, in order to attract attention.

[illegible] shall have a gold *alarm-watch*, which as then [illegible] shall awake you. *Sir T. Herbert*, Memoirs.

alarum (a-lar′um or a-lär′um), *n.* [A form of *alarm*, due to a strong rolling of the *r*: see *alarm*, *n.*] Same as *alarm*, but now used only in sense 4, except poetically.

> A flourish, trumpets! strike *alarum*, drums!
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4.

The dread *alarum* should make the earth quake to its centre. *Hawthorne*, Old Manse.

She had an *alarum* to call her up early.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxi.

alarum (a-lar′um or a-lär′um), *v. t.* Same as *alarm*.

> Wither'd murther,
> *Alarum'd* by his sentinel, the wolf.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 1.

alarum-bell (a-lar′um-bel), *n.* Same as *alarm-bell*.

No citizen can lie down secure that he shall not be roused by the *alarum-bell*, to repel or avenge an injury.
Macaulay, Dante.

alary (ā′la-ri), *a.* [< L. *alarius*: see *alar*.] **1.** Relating to wings or wing-like parts; being wing-like. Specifically applied, in *entom.*, to certain muscles passing in pairs from the walls of the pericardial chamber of some insects to the abdominal parietes. See *alæ cordis*, under *ala*.

The *alary* system of insects.
Wollaston, Variation of Species, p. 45.

The *alary* muscles, which in most insects are fan-shaped, and lie in pairs, opposite one another, on each side of the heart, either unite in the middle line, or are inserted into a sort of fascia, on the sternal aspect of the heart, to which organ they are not directly attached.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 373.

2. In *anat.* and *bot.*, wing-shaped.

alas (a-läs′), *interj.* [Early mod. E. also abbr. *las*, *lass*; < ME. *alas*, *allas*, *alaas*, *allaas*, *alace*, *allace*, < OF. *a las*, *ha las*, *hai las* (later *helas*, also abbr. *las*; mod. F. *hélas*; = Pr. *ai lasso* = It. *ahi lasso*), < *a*, ah! (< L. *ah*, ah!), + *las*, wretched, < L. *lassus*, weary: see *lassitude*.] An exclamation expressive of sorrow, grief, pity, concern, or apprehension of evil: in old writers sometimes followed by *the day* or *the while*: as, *alas the day*, *alas the while*. See *alackaday*.

For pale and wanne he was (*alas the while!*).
Spenser, Shep. Cal., Jan.

Alas, the day! I never gave him cause.
Shak., Othello, iii. 4.

> *Alas* for those who never sing,
> But die with all their music in them.
> *O. W. Holmes*, The Voiceless.

Alascan (a-las′kan), *n.* A name given to a foreign Protestant in England during the reign of Edward VI. So called from John Laski or Alasco, a Polish refugee of noble birth who was made superintendent of the foreign churches in London.

alaskaite (a-las′ka-īt), *n.* [Better *alaskite, < *Alaska* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A sulphid of bismuth, lead, silver, and copper found at the Alaska mine in Colorado.

Alaskan (a-las′kan), *a.* Of or belonging to the peninsula or territory of Alaska in N. W. America; growing or found in Alaska: as, "*Alaskan* cedar," *Science*, IV. 475.

alastor (a-las′tor), *n.* [< Gr. Ἀλάστωρ, the avenging deity, lit. the unforgetting; cf. ἄλαστος, not to be forgotten, unceasing, < ἀ- priv. + *λαστος, verbal adj. of λαθεῖν, forget.] A relentless avenging spirit; a nemesis. *N. E. D.*

Alata (ā-lā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *alatus*, winged: see *alate*².] A name given by Lamarck to a combination of the molluscan families *Strombidæ*, *Aporrhaidæ*, and *Struthiolariidæ*, having reference to the expanded wing-like outer lip of the shell. See *wingshell*.

alatcha (ä-lä-chä′), *n.* [See *aladja*.] A cotton stuff made in central Asia, dyed in the thread, and woven with white stripes on a blue ground. *E. Schuyler*, Turkistan, I. 5.

alate¹† (a-lāt′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*⁴ for *of* + *late*.] Of late; lately.

> Where chilling frosts *alate* did nip,
> There flasheth now a fire. *Greene*, Doralicia.

alate², alated (ā′lāt, ā′lā-ted), *a.* [< L. *alatus*, winged, < *ala*, wing: see *aisle*.] **1.** Winged; having membranous expansions like wings.

> But the Harpies *alate*
> In the storm came, and swept off the maidens.
> *Mrs. Browning*, Poems (1878), p. 219.

Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, applied to stems and leaf-stalks with the edges or angles longitudinally expanded into leaf-like borders, or to other organs having membranous expansions: opposed to *apterous*. (*b*) In *conch.*, having an expanded lip: applied to shells. See cut under *Aporrhaidæ*.
2. In *arch.*, having wings, as a building: as, "an *alate* temple," *Stukeley*, Palæographia Sacra (1763), p. 73.

a latere (ā lat′e-rē). [L., from the side: *a* for *ab*, from; *latere*, abl. of *latus*, side: see *lateral*.] From the side; from beside a person: used in the phrase *legate a latere*. See *legate*.

alatern (al′a̤-tėrn), *n.* Same as *alaternus.*

alaternus (ăl-a̤-tėr′nus), *n.* [The L. name (Pliny).] A species of *Rhamnus*, or buckthorn, often planted in English gardens, *Rhamnus Alaternus.* See *Rhamnus.*

alation (ā̤-lā′sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *alatus*, winged: see *alate*^{2}.] **1.** A winged condition; the state of being winged or of having wings, as a bat, or parts resembling wings, as a plant.—**2.** The manner of formation or disposition of the wings, especially in insects.

Glass *a latticinio.*

alatrate†, *v. t.* See *allatrate.*

a latticinio (ä lät-ti-chē′ni-ō). [It.: *a*, < L. *ad*, to; *latticinio*, < L. *lacticinium*, milk-food, < *lac(t-)*, milk: see *lactation.*] (Decorated) with lines or bands of opaque white glass, buried in the transparent body of the vessel: said of ornamental glass, such as that made in Murano, near Venice.

Alauda (a-lâ′dä̤), *n.* [L., the lark; according to Pliny, Suetonius, and Gregory of Tours, a Gaulish or Celtic word (cf. Bret. *alchoueder*, *alchouedez*, the lark); said to be "lit. 'great songstress,' from *al*, high or great, and *aud*, song." The W. name *uchedydd*, lit. 'soarer,' is a different word. Hence It. *aloda* = Sp. *alondra*, OSp. *aluda*, *aloa* = Pr. *alauza* = OF. *aloe*, with dim. ML. *laudula*, *laudila*, It. *allodola*, *lodola* (dial. *lodana*), and OIt. *alodetta*, *allodetta* = OSp. *alocta* = Pr. *alauzeta* = F. *alouette*, the lark. Cf. *calandra* and *lark*^{1}.] A genus of birds, typical of the family *Alaudidæ*, or larks. The genus was formerly coextensive with the family, but is now restricted to such species as the skylark, *A. arvensis*, and the woodlark, *A. arborea.* The species of *Alauda* proper are natives of the old world, and inhabit chiefly its northern portions; they are small, plain-colored, spotted, and streaked birds; they nest on the ground, and are noted for singing as they soar aloft, and for the delicacy of their flesh. See *Alaudidæ* and *lark*^{1}.

Woodlark (*Alauda arborea*).

Alaudidæ (a-lâ′di-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alauda* + *-idæ.*] The lark family; a family of birds, of the order *Passeres* and suborder *Oscines.* They are notably distinguished from other oscine *Passeres* by having the tarsi scutellate behind, and are therefore referred by some to a special series, *Oscines scutelliplantares*, in distinction from most other *Oscines*, which are laminiplantar. By others, however, the *Alaudidæ* have been ranked as a subfamily, *Alaudinæ*, under *Fringillidæ.* The hallux bears a lengthened straightened claw. There are many genera and species, mostly of the old world, and especially of Africa; only one genus, *Eremophila* or *Otocorys*, the shore or horned lark, is indigenous to America. The *Alaudidæ* are mostly migratory; they inhabit open country, nest on the ground, lay colored eggs, and sing as they soar; some of the species are gregarious. See *Alauda* and *lark*^{1}.

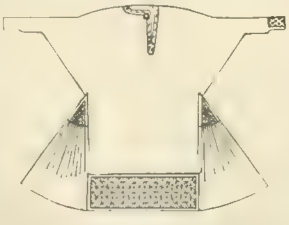
Alaudinæ (al-â-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alauda* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of larks. The term represents—(*a*) A subfamily of *Fringillidæ*, including all larks. [Disused.] (*b*) A subfamily of *Alaudidæ*, including the typical larks represented by the genus *Alauda* and its immediate allies.

alaudine (a-lâ′din), *a.* [< *Alauda* + *-ine*^{1}.] Having the character of a lark; pertaining to the *Alaudidæ* or lark family.

> There is . . . abundant evidence of the susceptibility of the *Alaudine* structure to modification from external circumstances. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 316.

alaun†, **alaund**†, **alaunt**†, *n.* Same as *alan.*

Alaus (a-lā′us), *n.* [NL., in form < Gr. ἀλαός, blind, < ἀ- priv. + λάειν, see; but said to be based on ἀλᾶσθαι, wander, roam, stray.] A genus of click-beetles, of the family *Elateridæ.* *A. oculatus*, one of the largest of the North American snapping-beetles, is a well-known species upward of 1½ inches long. It has two velvety black spots encircled with white on the prothorax, and white dots scattered over the whole surface; its larvæ live in decaying wood.


Alb of Thomas à Becket in the cathedral at Sens, with apparels of rich stuff sewed on the bottom and sleeves.

Alausa (a-lâ′sä̤), *n.* Same as *Alosa.*

alb^1 (alb), *n.* [< ME. *albe*, < AS. *albe*, < ML. *alba* (sc. *vestis*, garment), fem. of L. *albus*, white: see *aube*, the French form.] **1.** In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.* (and in many Anglican churches), a white linen robe, with tight sleeves, worn at the celebration of the eucharist under the chasuble, cope, or dalmatic by the officiating priest and his assistants. It reaches to the feet, and is bound around the waist by a girdle called the *alb-cord.* Usually it is ornamented at the edges and wrists with embroidery or lace-work. The alb was formerly the common dress of the clergy. Colored albs have been used in the service of the English Church. The corresponding garment in the Greek Church is the stoicharion (which see).

> A white *albe* plain with a vestment or cope.
> *Book of Common Prayer* (1549).

> Each priest adorn'd was in a surplice white;
> The bishops donn'd their *albs* and copes of state.
> *Fairfax*, Tasso, ii. 4.

2. In the *early church*, a white garment worn from the Saturday before Easter until the first Sunday after Easter by the newly baptized.

Formerly also written *alba*, *albe.*

Apparels of the alb, square pieces of embroidery in colors or precious orphrey-work sewed or otherwise fastened upon the alb, commonly in six places: much used between the eleventh and sixteenth centuries.

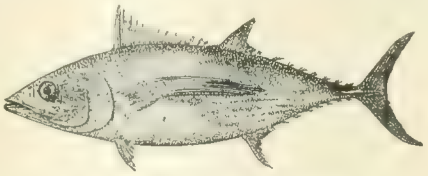
alb^2 (alb), *n.* [Turk.] A small Turkish coin, nearly equal in value to a cent.

alba (al′bä̤), *n.* [NL. (sc. *substantia*), fem. of L. *albus*, white, used as a noun.] White fibrous nerve-tissue, as distinguished from the gray or cellular.

> The *alba* constitutes the columns of the myelon, etc.
> *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 472.

albacore (al′ba̤-kōr), *n.* [Also formerly written *albecore*, *albocore* (cf. F. "*albacore*, a certain fish in the Indian sea, which is very good meat," Cotgrave), < Pg. *albacor*, *albacora*, *albecora* = Sp. *albacora*, an albacore, < Ar. *al*, the, + *bukr*, pl. *bakārat*, a young camel, a heifer.] **1.** A name given to several fishes of the tunny or mackerel kind, specifically to the germon or long-finned tunny, *Orcynus germo* or *O. alalonga.* See *Orcynus* and *tunny.*—**2.** The *Lichia glauca*, a fish of the family *Carangidæ.* *Couch.*

Also written *albicore.*


Albacore or Tunny (*Orcynus alalonga*).

albadara (al-ba-dä′rä̤), *n.* The Arabian cabalistic name for the basal or sesamoid joint of the great toe, to which extraordinary properties were anciently ascribed.

alban (al′ba̤n), *n.* [< L. *albus*, white, + *-an.*] A white resinous substance extracted from gutta-percha by alcohol or ether. *Ure*, Dict., I. 41.

Albanenses (al-ba̤-nen′sēz), *n. pl.* [ML., < *Albi* in Piedmont.] One of the sects embraced under the general name Cathari (which see).

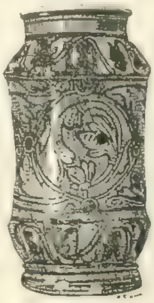
Albanensian (al-ba̤-nen′si-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Albanenses.

II. *n.* A member of the sect of the Albanenses.

Albanian (al-bā′ni-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< *Albania.*] **I.** *a.* Relating or pertaining to modern Albania, or to its inhabitants, or their language, manners, customs, etc.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Albania, a division of European Turkey, comprising the greater part of the ancient Epirus, and parts of Illyria and Macedonia.—**2.** *pl.* Light cavalry, formerly recruited in Albania and the neighboring lands, and armed according to the Levantine fashion of the time. There was such a corps in the service of Charles VIII. and of Louis XII. of France. See *argolet* and *estradiot.*—**3.** The language of Albania, possessing strongly marked dialects, and usually classed as Aryan or Indo-European.

[The adjective and noun also apply to ancient Albania, on the western coast of the Caspian sea: as, the *Albanian* Gates (*Albaniæ Pylæ*, now the pass of Derbend).]


Albarello.
Italian glazed pottery, 17th century.

albarello (al-ba̤-rel′ō), *n.* [It., from the shape, which is held to resemble a tree-trunk; dim. of *albero*, a tree.] An earthen vessel, cylindrical in general shape, the sides externally concave, used in the fifteenth century and later as a drug-pot.

albarium (al-bā′ri-um), *n.* [L. (sc. *opus*, work), white stucco; neut. of *albarius*, pertaining to the whitening of walls. Cf. *albare*, whiten, < *albus*, white.] A stucco or white lime obtained from burnt marble. *McElrath; Simmonds.*

albata (al-bā′tä̤), *n.* [NL., < L. *albata*, fem. of *albatus*, clothed in white, made white, pp. of *albare*, make white, < *albus*, white.] An alloy consisting of a combination of nickel, zinc, and copper united in various proportions, often with antimony, iron, lead, tin, and silver. It is a white metal, resembling silver in appearance, and is made into spoons, forks, teapots, etc. Also called *British plate* and *German silver.*

> He was not the genuine article, but a substitute, a kind of *albata.* *G. A. Sala*, Baddington Peerage, II. 232.

Albati (al-bā′tī), *n. pl.* [LL., pl. of L. *albatus*, clothed in white: see *albata.*] A body of fanatics who about 1400 appeared in Italy as penitents, clad in white garments. They were suppressed by the pope. Also called *White Brethren.*

albatross (al′ba̤-trôs), *n.* [Formerly *albitross*, *albetross*, also *algatross* (cf. D. *albatros* = G. *albatross* (but D. usually *stormvogel*, G. *sturmvogel*, 'storm-bird') = F. *albatros*, formerly *algatros*, = It. *albatro* = Sp. *albatroste* = Pg. *albatroz*, all prob. from or affected by the E. form), a modification (*alc-*, *alg-* changed to *alb-*, prob. in allusion to L. *albus*, white) of Pg. *alcatraz*, a sea-fowl, cormorant, albatross, orig. a pelican: see *alcatras.*] **1.** A web-footed sea-bird of the petrel family, *Procellariidæ*, and subfamily *Diomedeinæ.* About 12 species of albatross are known, all except the sooty albatross, *Phœbetria fuliginosa*, belonging to the genus *Diomedea.* They are distinguished as a group from other birds of the petrel family by having the hind toe rudimentary, and the tubular nostrils separated, one on each side of the base of the upper mandible. The bill is stout and hooked at the end, the wings are very long, the tail and feet short, and the stature is very great. Albatrosses inhabit the southern seas at large, and the whole Pacific ocean, but not the northern Atlantic. Some of them are the largest known sea-birds, and all are noted for their powers of flight, sailing for hours, and in any direction with reference to the wind, without visible movement of the wings. They nest on the ground, and lay a single white egg. They are very voracious, may be caught with a hook and line baited with pork, and when taken on board a vessel are observed to walk with difficulty. One of the commonest and best-known species is the wandering albatross, *D. exulans*; it is also the largest species, having a stretch of wings of about 12 feet—an assigned dimension of 17½ feet being either a great exaggeration or highly exceptional. This bird is mostly white, with dark markings on the upper parts, flesh-colored feet, and a yellow bill. The short-tailed albatross, *D. brachyura*, is a related but smaller species. It goes far north in the Pacific ocean, where is also found the black-footed albatross, *D. nigripes* of Audubon. The yellow-nosed albatross is *D. chlororhynchus*, to which another species, *D. culminata*, is closely related; these, and *D. melanophrys*, are among the smaller species, and of about the size of the sooty albatross. The latter is wholly dark-colored. From their habit of following ships for days together without resting, albatrosses are regarded with feelings of attachment and superstitious awe by sailors, it being considered unlucky to kill one. Coleridge has availed himself of this feeling in his "Ancient Mariner." Also spelled *albatros*, and in New Latin form *albatrus*, as either a generic or a specific designation.

2. A thin untwilled woolen material used for women's dresses.

Wandering Albatross (*Diomedea exulans*).

albe^1, *n.* See *alb*^{1}.

albe^2†, **albee**†, *conj.* Same as *albeit.* *Spenser.*

albedo (al-bē'dō), *n.* [L., whiteness, < *albus*, white.] Whiteness; specifically, the proportion of light falling on a surface and irregularly reflected from it: as, the *albedo* of the moon.

albeit (âl-bē'it), *conj.* [< ME. *al be it, al be it* [illegible] *that*, etc., in concessive clauses, [illegible] the adv. *all*, found also joined with *though* and *if*, with the subjunctive [illegible] 2 [illegible], and cf. *al*-[illegible].] [illegible]; notwithstanding that.

> [illegible] *that* I have not [illegible]
> Ezek. xiii. 7.
>
> [illegible] I [illegible] the truth.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

Albert cloth. See *cloth.*

Albert coal. Same as *albertite.*

Albertia (al-bėr'ti-ä), *n.* [NL., < *Albert* (Prince Albert).] 1. A genus of free *Rotifera*, or wheel-animalcules, having a lengthened and vermiform body, and the trochal disk reduced to a small ciliated lip around the mouth. Held by [illegible] with the genus *Seison* a separate [illegible]. They are internal parasites of various oligochætous annelids, such as the earthworm. 2. A genus of dipterous insects. *Rondani*, 1843. —3. A genus of cœlenterates. *Thomson*, 1878.

Alberti bass. See *bass*³.

Albertiidæ (al-bėr-tī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Albertia* + *-idæ.*] A family of rotifers, or wheel-animalcules, of which the genus *Albertia* is the type. See *Albertia.*

Albertine (al'bėr-tin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the younger and royal branch of the Saxon house which descended from Albert (G. *Albrecht*), Duke of Saxony (1443–1500).—**Albertine tracts,** [illegible] economic subjects, written about [illegible] of the Albertine branch of the Saxon house, and in opposition to a debasement of the currency proposed by the Ernestine branch of the same house.

> The *Albertine tracts*, according to Roscher, exhibit such sound views of the conditions and evidences of national [illegible] and of the rights and duties of Governments in relation to economic action, that he regards the unknown author as entitled to a place beside Raleigh and the other English "colonial-theorists" [illegible] of the 16th and beginning of the 17th century.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 356.

Albertist (al'bėr-tist), *n.* [< ML. *Albertista*, pl., < *Albertus*, Albert.] An adherent of the philosophy of Albertus Magnus, a German scholastic philosopher (1193–1280). The Albertists were only recognized as a distinct school in the university of Cologne in the fifteenth century. This school was an offshoot from that of the Thomists, from which it differed concerning many points of logic, physics, and theology. It was attached to the college of St. Lawrence. The differences which separated the Albertists from the Thomists were insignificant. Among other points, the former held that logic is a speculative, not a practical, discipline; that [illegible] *post rem* are identical (see *universal*), [illegible] that the principle of individuation (which see) is matter.

albertite (al'bėr-tīt), *n.* [< *Albert*, name of a county in New Brunswick, where this mineral is found, + *-ite*².] A hydrocarbon, pitch-like in appearance, and related to asphaltum, but not so fusible nor so soluble in benzine or [illegible]. It [illegible] in the lower carboniferous rocks at the Albert mine in New Brunswick. It is used in the manufacture of illuminating gas, and of illuminating and [illegible]. Also called *Albert coal.*

albertype (al'bėr-tīp), *n.* [< Joseph *Albert*, [illegible] of the inventor, + *type.*] 1. A method of direct printing in ink from photographic [illegible]. See *photolithography.*—2. A picture [illegible] by this method.

albescence (al-bes'ens), *n.* [< *albescent.*] The [illegible] becoming white or whitish.

albescent (al-bes'ent), *a.* [< L. *albescen(t-)s*, [illegible] become white, inceptive of *al*-[illegible], white.] Becoming white [illegible] white; of a pale, hoary [illegible] bleached.

al[illegible], *n.* [< ME. *albespine*, < [illegible] *spine*, mod. F. [illegible] *alba spina*, the white-[illegible] the whiteness of [illegible] hawthorn: L. *alba*, fem. [illegible] the blackthorn, [illegible] spine: see *spine*.] The [illegible] *acantha*.

al[illegible]; pl. *albicantia* (al-bi-kan-[illegible] *corpus*, body [illegible] *cant*.] [illegible] albicantia of the [illegible] under [illegible].

albicant [illegible] [< L. *albicant*(-)*s*, ppr. [illegible] *albus*, white.] [illegible] N. E. D.

albi[illegible] *albicant*.

albication [illegible], *n.* [< L. *albicat*-, pp. [illegible] development of white patches in the [illegible]

albicore (al'bi-kōr), *n.* See *albacore.*

albification† (al-bi-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *albificacioun*, < ML. *albificatio(n-)*, < *albificare*, whiten: see *albify*.] In *alchemy*, the act or process of making white. *Chaucer.*

albiflorous (al-bi-flō'rus), *a.* [< NL. *albiflorus*, < L. *albus*, white, + *flos* (*flor-*), a flower.] In *bot.*, having white flowers.

albify† (al'bi-fī), *v. t.* [< ML. *albificare*, < L. *albus*, white, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make.] To make white; whiten.

Albigenses (al-bi-jen'sēz), *n. pl.* [ML., > F. *Albigeois*, inhabitants of *Albi.*] A collective name for the members of several anti-sacerdotal sects in the south of France in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries: so called from Albi, in Languedoc, where they were dominant. They revolted from the Church of Rome, were charged with Manichæan errors, and were so vigorously persecuted that, as sects, they had in great part disappeared by the end of the thirteenth century.

Albigensian (al-bi-jen'si-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Albigenses.

> By the middle of the fifteenth century, the *Albigensian* heresy had been nearly extirpated.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 7.

II. *n.* One of the Albigenses.

albin (al'bin), *n.* [< L. *albus*, white. See *albino.*] A mineral of an opaque white color, regarded as a variety of Bohemian apophyllite.

albiness (al-bī'nes), *n.* [< *albino* + *-ess.*] A female albino.

> In them [the negative blondes] the soul has often become pale with that blanching of the hair and loss of color in the eyes which makes them approach the character of *albinesses*.
> *O. W. Holmes*, The Professor.

albinism (al'bi-nizm), *n.* [< *albino* + *-ism*; = F. *albinisme* = Pg. *albinismo.*] The state or condition of being an albino; leucopathy; leucism. In *bot.*, a condition of flowers or leaves in which they are white instead of having their ordinary colors, owing to a persistent deficiency of the usual coloring matter: to be distinguished from *blanching* or *etiolation*, where the color returns on exposure to light. Compare *erythrism.* Also written *albinoism.*

> *Albinism* being well known to be strongly inherited, for instance with white mice and many other quadrupeds, and even white flowers.
> *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 115.

albinistic (al-bi-nis'tik), *a.* Same as *albinotic.*

albino (al-bī'nō), *n.* [< Pg. *albino*, orig. applied by the Portuguese to the white negroes they met with on the coast of Africa (= Sp.-It. *albino*, > F. *albinos*), < *albo*, now *alvo*, = Sp. It. *albo*, < L. *albus*, white.] 1. A person of pale, milky complexion, with light hair and pink eyes. This abnormal condition appears to depend on an absence of the minute particles of coloring matter which ordinarily occur in the lowest and last-deposited layers of the epidermis or outer skin. Albinos occasionally occur among all races of men. Hence—2. An animal characterized by the same peculiarity in physical constitution. A perfect albino is pure white, with pink eyes; but there may be every degree of departure from the normal color ation, exhibiting every variation in paleness of color or in spotting or marking with white, such pallid or pied individuals being called *partial albinos*. An albino is always a sport or freak of nature, as when one of a brood of crows or blackbirds is snow-white; but albinism tends to become hereditary and thus established, as in the case of white mice, white rabbits, and white poultry. Any albino, therefore, is to be distinguished from an animal that is naturally white, like the snowy heron or polar bear, or that periodically turns white in winter, like the arctic fox, polar hare, or ptarmigan. Some animals are more susceptible to albinism than others, but probably all are liable to the deficiency or total lack of pigment which constitutes this affection.

3. A plant the leaves of which are marked by the absence of chlorophyl, or whose flowers are exceptionally white. See *albinism.*

albinoism (al-bī'nọ-izm), *n.* Same as *albinism.*

albinotic (al-bi-not'ik), *a.* [< *albino* + *-otic*, as in *hypnotic* and other words of Gr. origin.] Affected with albinism; exhibiting leucism; being an albino. An equivalent form is *albinistic.*

albione (al-bi-ō'nē), *n.* [NL., after L. *Albion*, a son of Neptune?] A sea-leech; a leech of the genus *Pontobdella.*

albion-metal (al'bi-on-met'al), *n.* [< *Albion*, [illegible] the name of England (< L. *Albion*, Gr. Ἀλβίων, [illegible] ancient name of Britain), + *metal.*] A com[illegible]tion made by overlaying lead with tin and [illegible] the two to adhere by passing them, under pressure, between rollers.

albite (al'bīt), *n.* [< L. *albus*, white, + *-ite*².] A [illegible] soda feldspar; a common mineral, usu[illegible] white or nearly white, occurring in crystals [illegible] cleavable masses in granite veins, also [illegible] constituent of many crystalline rocks, as [illegible] and some kinds of granite. See *feldspar.*

albitic (al-bit'ik), *a.* [< *albite* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to [illegible] of the nature of albite; containing albite.

Albizzia (al-bits'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < It. *Albizzi*, a noble family of Tuscany, who first brought the silk-tree into Italy.] A large genus of leguminous plants of tropical Asia and Africa, allied to *Acacia.* Many are trees furnishing a hard, strong, and durable wood. *A. Julibrissin* (the silk-tree) and *A. Lebbek* are frequently cultivated for ornament in the Mediterranean region and in America. The bark of an Abyssinian species, *A. anthelmintica*, known as mesenna or besenna, is an effective tæniafuge.

albo-carbon (al'bō-kär″bon), *n.* [< L. *albus*, white, + E. *carbon.*] A solid residuum of creasote.—**Albo-carbon light,** a light produced by carbureting ordinary burning-gas by the volatilization of albo-carbon, which is placed in cylindrical chambers about a gas-burner.

albolite (al'bō-līt), *n.* Same as *albolith.*

albolith (al'bō-lith), *n.* [< L. *albus*, white, + Gr. λίθος, a stone.] A cement made by mixing pulverized calcined magnesite with fine silica. It forms a hard, durable compound which can be molded, and is found very useful in repairing stonework and as a preservative for various materials of construction.

Alb Sunday. [See *alb*¹ and *Sunday*. Cf. *Whitsunday.*] The first Sunday after Easter: so called because on that day those who had been baptized on Easter eve wore their white robes for the last time. Also called *Low Sunday.*

albuginea (al-bū-jin'ē-ä), *n.* [NL., fem. (sc. *tunica*) of an assumed L. **albugineus*: see *albugineous.*] In *anat.*, a name (properly tunica albuginea) applied to several membranes: (*a*) To the fibrous covering of the testis beneath the tunica vaginalis (sheathing membrane); (*b*) to the similar fibrous covering of the ovary beneath the peritoneum; (*c*) to the sclerotic or white of the eye.

albuginean (al-bū-jin'ē-an), *a.* [< L. *albugo* (*albugin-*), whiteness, a white spot, + *-e-an.*] Same as *albugineous.*

albugineous (al-bū-jin'ē-us), *a.* [< L. as if **albugineus* (> Sp. Pg. It. *albugineo*), the more correct E. form being *albuginous* = F. *albugineux* = Sp. It. *albuginoso*, < L. **albuginosus*, < *albugo* (*albugin-*), whiteness: see *albugo.*] Pertaining to or resembling the white of the eye or of an egg. Equivalent forms are *albuginean* and *albuginous.* — **Albugineous humor,** the aqueous humor of the eye.— **Albugineous tunic,** the albuginea (which see).

albuginitis (al-bū-ji-nī'tis), *n.* [< *albuginea* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the tunica albuginea of the testis. See *albuginea.*

albuginous (al-bū'ji-nus), *a.* Same as *albugineous.*

albugo (al-bū'gō), *n.* [L., whiteness, a white spot, < *albus*, white.] A disease of the eye, characterized by deep opacity of the cornea. Sometimes called *leucoma.*

Albula (al'bū-lä), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *albulus*, whitish, < *albus*, white: see *able*², *ablet.*] A genus of fishes distinguished by their whitish or silvery color, typical of the family *Albulidæ.*

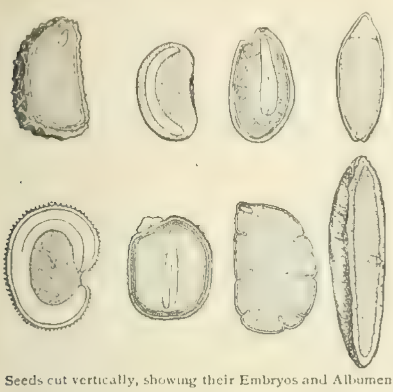
albulid (al'bū-lid), *n.* A fish of the family *Albulidæ*; a bonefish, ladyfish, macabé, or French mullet.

Albulidæ (al-bū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Albula* + *-idæ.*] A family of abdominal fishes having an elongate body covered with silvery scales, conical head with produced overhanging snout, small mouth, and pavement-like teeth on the sphenoid and pterygoid bones. Only one species, *Albula vulpes*, is known. It is generally distributed in tropical seas, and is known in the West Indies and Florida as the *ladyfish* and *bonefish*. It is interesting from modifications of structure of the heart which suggest the ganoids. See cut under *ladyfish.*

Albulina (al-bū-lī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Albula* + *-ina.*] In Günther's classification of fishes, the fifth group of *Clupeidæ.* The technical characters are: the mouth inferior, of moderate width and toothed, the upper jaw projecting beyond the lower, and the intermaxillary juxtaposed to the upper edge of the maxillary bones. The group corresponds to the family *Albulidæ.* Preferably written *Albulinæ*, as a subfamily.

album (al'bum), *n.* [L., prop. neut. of *albus*, white.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a white tablet, on which the names of public officers and records of public transactions were written, and which was put up in a public place.—2. A book consisting of blank leaves variously prepared for special purposes, as for the reception or preservation of autographs, photographs, verses, "sentiments," etc. 3. A book expensively printed or bound, containing short selections of poetry or prose, usually illustrated, and intended as a gift or an ornament.—4†. In *law*, white (silver) money paid as rent.

albumen (al-bū'men), *n.* [L.; *albumen ovi*, the white of an egg; lit., whiteness, < *albus*, white.] 1. The white of an egg; hence, an animal and vegetable principle which occurs in its purest natural form in the white of an egg: in the latter sense more correctly called *albumin* (which see).—2. In *bot.*, any form of nutritive matter, whatever its chemical constitution, stored within the seed and about the embryo. It may be farinaceous, as in the cereals; oily and fleshy, as in many nuts; horny, as in the coffee-berry; or bony, as in the vegetable ivory. Also called *endosperm.*—**Albumen glue.** See *glue.*



Seeds cut vertically, showing their Embryos and Albumen.

albumenize (al-bū′men-īz), *v. t.* See *albuminize.*

albumenoid, *a.* and *n.* See *albuminoid.*

album græcum (al′bum grē′kum). [L.; lit., Greek white.] The dung of dogs, etc., which, from exposure to the air, has become white like chalk. It was formerly used as a medicine, and is still used by tanners to soften leather.

albumin (al-bū′min), *n.* [< L. *album(en)* + *-in*^{2}. See *albumen.*] In *chem.*, a substance named from the Latin for the white of an egg, in which it occurs in its purest natural state (see *albumen*). It is a proximate principle composed of nitrogen, carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, with a little sulphur, and enters generally into the composition of the animal and vegetable juices and solids. Animal albumin abounds in the serum of the blood, the vitreous and crystalline humors of the eye, the so-called coagulable lymph, the juices of flesh, etc. Vegetable albumin is found in most vegetable juices and in many seeds; in composition and properties it does not differ greatly from animal albumin. Albumin obtained from eggs or blood-serum is used for giving a lustrous coating to photographic paper, and rarely in some other photographic processes, for fixing colors in printing, and for clarifying syrupy liquids. When heated with such liquids it coagulates and sinks to the bottom, or else rises as a scum, carrying with it the fine suspended particles which had made the liquid turbid. When albumin in solution is digested with a weak acid, it passes into a modification distinguished by the following properties: it is insoluble in water and weak saline solutions, soluble in weak acids or alkalis, and not coagulated by heat. This modification is called *acid albumin.* Similar treatment with a weak or strong alkali produces a substance having nearly the same properties as acid albumin, but called *alkali albumin.* Syntonin is not distinguishable from acid albumin. When a solution of either acid or alkali albumin is neutralized, a neutralization precipitate is obtained. This, dissolved in acid, gives acid albumin; dissolved in alkali, it gives alkali albumin, though there is reason to believe that neither the acid nor the alkali combines chemically with the albumin. Albumin is found in commerce in a dry state, being prepared both from the white of eggs and from the serum of blood; 84 dozen eggs produce about 1.2 gallons of white, which yields 14 per cent. of commercial albumin, while the blood of 5 oxen yields about 2 lbs. Pure albumin, entirely free from mineral matter, begins to coagulate at about 139°, and becomes completely solidified at 167°. Coagulated albumin is a white opaque substance, possessing the property of combining readily with a great many coloring materials, such as fuchsine, aniline violet, purpuramide, etc. It is employed extensively in the arts, as in calico-printing, in which it is used to fix pigments, especially ultramarine, chrome-yellows, etc., upon the fibers of cotton cloth, serving both as a vehicle for the color and as a varnish. With aniline colors, however, it forms a true mordant.—**Albumin process,** a little-used process of making photographic plates, in which albumin is used instead of collodion or gelatin.

albuminate (al-bū′mi-nāt), *n.* [< *albumen* (*albumin-*) + *-ate*^{1}.] One of a class of bodies in which albumin appears to be in weak combination with a base. Alkali albuminate is regarded by some as identical with casein.

albumin-beer (al-bū′min-bēr), *n.* A preserving bath which has been used for some early photographic emulsions, composed of albumin, ammonia, pyrogallic acid, beer, and water.

albuminiferous (al-bū-mi-nif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *albumen* (*-min-*) + *ferre*, bear.] Producing albumin. *W. L. Carpenter.*

albuminiform (al-bū′mi-ni-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *albumen* (*-min-*) + *-formis*, < *forma*, form.] Formed like or resembling albumin.

albuminimeter (al-bū-mi-nim′e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *albumen* (*-min-*) + *metrum*, < Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the quantity of albumin contained in any liquid.

albuminin (al-bū′mi-nin), *n.* [< *albumen* (*-min-*) + *-in*^{2}.] The substance of the cells inclosing the white of birds' eggs. It contains no nitrogen, and dissolves in caustic potash. Also called *oonin.*

albuminiparous (al-bū-mi-nip′a̤-rus), *a.* [< L. *albumen* (*-min-*) + *-parus*, < *parere*, produce.] Same as *albuminiferous.*

> At its upper end this latter [duct] has an *albuminiparous* gland attached to it.
> *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 383.

albuminize (al-bū′mi-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *albuminized*, ppr. *albuminizing.* [< *albumin* + *-ize.*] To convert into albumin; cover or impregnate with albumin, as paper for the silver-printing of photographs. Also written *albumenize.*

albuminoid (al-bū′mi-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *albumen* (*-min-*) + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Resembling albumen or albumin.

> During hard work a larger supply than usual of *albuminoid* food is necessary.
> *W. L. Carpenter*, Energy in Nature, p. 192.

Albuminoid disease, lardaceous disease (which see, under *lardaceous*).

II. *n.* A substance resembling albumin; proteid (which see).

Also written *albumenoid.*

albuminoidal (al-bū-mi-noi′da̤l), *a.* Relating to or of the nature of an albuminoid.

albuminone (al-bū′mi-nōn), *n.* Same as *peptone.*

albuminose (al-bū′mi-nōs), *a.* [=F. *albumineux* = It. *albuminoso*, < NL. *albuminosus*, < L. *albumen* (*-min-*): see *albumen*, *albumin.*] **1.** Full of or containing albumen: applied to the seeds of certain plants, as grain, palms, etc.—**2.** Pertaining to or of the nature of albumin.

albuminosis (al-bū-mi-nō′sis), *n.* [NL., < L. *albumen* (*-min-*) + *-osis.*] A condition of the blood characterized by the presence of more than the usual amount of albumin.

albuminous (al-bū′mi-nus), *a.* Same as *albuminose.*—**Albuminous infiltration.** See *cloudy swelling*, under *cloudy.*

albuminousness (al-bū′mi-nus-nes), *n.* The state of being albuminous.

albumin-paper (al-bū′min-pā″pėr), *n.* Paper sized or coated with albumin, used for ordinary photographic printing.

albuminuria (al-bū-mi-nū′ri-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < L. *albumen* (*-min-*) + Gr. *οὖρον*, urine: see *urine.*] In *pathol.*, the presence of albumin in the urine, indicating changes in the blood or in the kidneys.

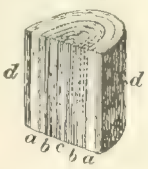
albuminuric (al-bū-mi-nū′rik), *a.* [< *albuminuria* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or characterized by albuminuria.

alburn (al′bėrn), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *alburnus*, whitish (see *auburn*), first as a noun, LL. *alburnus*, m., a white fish, prob. the bleak or blay, L. *alburnum*, neut., sap-wood (see *alburnum*), < *albus*, white.] **I.**† *a.* An obsolete form of *auburn.*

II. *n.* **1.** Same as *alburnum.*—**2.** A name sometimes given to the fish commonly called the bleak.

alburnous (al-bėr′nus), *a.* [< *alburnum*, q. v., + *-ous.*] Relating to or of the nature of alburnum.

alburnum (al-bėr′num), *n.* [L., sap-wood, prop. neut. of *alburnus*, which appears in ML. in the sense of 'whitish': see *auburn.*] The lighter-colored and softer part of the wood of exogenous plants, between the inner bark and the heart-wood. It is frequently called *sap-wood*, and is gradually transformed into heart-wood or duramen. Another form is *alburn.*



Alburnum.
aa, alburnum, or sap-wood; *bb*, heart-wood; *c*, pith; *dd*, bark.

Alca (al′kä̤), *n.* [ML. and NL., < Icel. *alka*, *ālka*, auk: see *auk*^{1}.] The leading genus of the *Alcidæ*, or auk family of birds. It has been made to cover nearly all the species of the family, but is now generally restricted to the great auk, *Alca impennis*, alone or with the razor-billed auk, *A. torda* or *Utamania torda.* See *auk*, and cut in next column.

alcabala (Sp. pron. äl-kä-bä′lä), *n.* Same as *alcavala.*

Alcadæ (al′ka̤-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Alcidæ.*

alcahest, alcahestic, etc. See *alkahest*, etc.

Alcaic (al-kā′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Alcaicus*, < Gr. Ἀλκαϊκός, < Ἀλκαῖος, Alcæus.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Alcæus, a lyric poet of Mytilene, in Lesbos, who flourished about 600 B. C.—**2.** [*l. c.*] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or consisting of alcaics: as, an *alcaic* strophe. See II.—**Alcaic verse.** See II.

II. *n.* [*l. c.*] A line written in one of the measures invented by Alcæus. The most important one of these consists of an anacrusis, a trochee, a spondee, and two dactyls. A second consists of a catalectic iambic pentameter, of which the third foot is always a spondee, and the first may be. A third consists of two dactyls followed by two trochees. Two lines of the first, followed by one of the second and one of the third, constitute the alcaic strophe, the commonest arrangement of alcaics. The following is an example of an alcaic strophe:

> O mighty-mouth'd inventor of harmonies,
> O skill'd to sing of Time or Eternity,
> God-gifted organ-voice of England,
> Milton, a name to resound for ages.
> *Tennyson*, Exper. in Quantity, Alcaics.

Great Auk (*Alca impennis*).
(From a drawing by R. W. Shufeldt after Audubon.)

alcaid, alcayde (al-kād′; Sp. pron. äl-kä′ē-dā̤), *n.* [< Sp. Pg. *alcaide*, formerly *alcayde*, a governor, jailer, warden, < Ar. *al-qāīd*, < *al*, the (see *al-*^{2}), + *qāīd*, leader, governor, prefect, < *qāda*, lead, govern.] In Spain, Portugal, etc., a commander of a fortress; a military officer; also a jailer.

alcalde (al-kal′de; Sp. pron. äl-käl′dā̤), *n.* [Sp. *alcalde* (in Pg. *alcaide* by confusion with *alcaide*, alcaid), < Ar. *al-qādī*, < *al*, the, + *qādī*, judge (> Turk. *kadi*, > E. *cadi*, q. v.), < *qaday*, judge, decide.] In Spain and Portugal, and in countries settled by Spaniards or governed by Spanish law, the mayor of a pueblo or town, who is the head of the municipal council, and is vested with judicial powers similar to those of a justice of the peace.

alcaldeship (al-kal′de-ship), *n.* The office of alcalde.

> The heart of the Spanish local system is the *Alcaldeship.*
> *C. H. Shinn*, Mining Camps, p. 83.

alcali, alcalimeter, alcalizable, etc. See *alkali*, etc.

alcamistre†, **alcamy**†, etc. See *alchemist*, *alchemy*, etc.

Alcanæ (al-kā′nē), *n. pl.* Same as *Alcinæ.*

alcanna (al-kan′ä̤), *n.* [Also written *alcana*, < Sp. *alcana*, *alcaña* (= Pg. *alcanna*), < Ar. *al-hennā*, < *al*, the, + *hennā*, henna.] Same as *henna.*

Alcantarine (al-kan′ta̤-rin), *n.* [< Sp. *Alcántara*, a city on the Tagus, lit. the Bridge, < Ar. *al*, the, + *qantarah*, a bridge. Cf. *almucantar.*] A member of a branch of the Franciscans founded in 1555 by St. Peter of Alcántara (whence the name). See *Franciscan.*

alcarraza (al-ka-rä′zä̤; Sp. pron. äl-kär-rä′thä), *n.* [Sp., < Ar. *al-kurrāz*, < *al*, the (see *al-*^{2}), + *kurrāz*, an earthen vessel, pitcher.] A vessel made of porous unglazed pottery, used in hot climates for cooling water by the evaporation of the moisture oozing through the substance of the vessel. The effectiveness of the process is greatly increased by exposure to a current of air. In the southwestern United States commonly called *olla.*

alcarsin, *n.* See *alkarsin.*

alcatote†, *n.* [E. dial., also *alkitotle* (*Exmoor Courtship*); origin obscure.] A silly elf or foolish oaf. *Gloss. Exmoor Scolding.*

> Why, you know I [am] an ignorant, unable trifle in such business, an oaf, a simple *alcatote*, an innocent.
> *Ford*, Fancies, iv. 1.

alcatras (al′ka̤-tras), *n.* [< Sp. Pg. *alcatraz*, a pelican, etc., prob. a modification of Pg. *alcatruz* = Sp. *arcaduz*, *alcaduz*, the bucket of a noria or water-raising wheel, < Ar. *al*, the, + *qādūs*, bucket, < Gr. *κάδος*, a water-vessel; the term "bucket" being applied to the pelican for the same reason that the Arabs call it *saqqā*, water-carrier, because it carries water in its pouch (Devic).] A Spanish and Portuguese name loosely applied to sundry large sea-birds.

as the pelican (*Pelecanus*), gannet (*Sula*), albatross (*Diomedea*), [illegible], frigate-bird (*Tachypetes aquilus*), etc., but of no exact signification in ornithology.

alcavala [illegible], *n.* [Sp. *alcabala*, *alcavala*, ⟨ Ar. [illegible] the, + *qabālah*, tax, duty, ⟨ [illegible] *cabala*.] A tax of [illegible] in Spain upon public sales and exchanges, and paid by the seller. Also written *alcabala*.

alcayde, *n.* See *alcaid*.

alcazar (al-kaz'är; Sp. pron. äl-kä'thar), *n.* [Sp. and Pg., a castle, fort, quarter-deck, ⟨ Ar. *alqaçr*, ⟨ *al*, the, + *qaçr*, a fortified place, in pl. a castle.] 1. In Spain, a fortress; a castle; also, a royal palace, even when not fortified.

> [illegible] the *alcazar*, and the keys of [illegible] hand.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 21.

> The [illegible] was planted in place of the standard of [illegible] the banners of the sovereigns floated [illegible] the *Alcazar*. *Irving*, Granada, p. 516.

2. A name given to certain places of amusement in France and elsewhere, particularly when decorated in the Moorish style.—3. *Naut.*, the quarter-deck.

Alce (al'sē), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. ἄλκη, elk: see *elk*1.] A genus of ruminating mammals, comprising the European elk and the American moose: synonymous with *Alces* (which see). See *elk*1.

Alcedidæ (al-sed'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Alcedinidæ*.

alcedinid (al-sed'i-nid), *n.* A bird of the family *Alcedinidæ*; a kingfisher or halcyon.

Alcedinidæ (al-sẹ-din'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Alcedo* (*Alcedin-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of birds, the kingfishers, referred to the order *Fissirostres* when that group was in vogue, sometimes to a group known as *Syndactyli*, now to an order *Picariæ*, which includes many families of non-passerine insessorial birds. However classed, the *Alcedinidæ* form a very natural family of birds, distinguished by the cohesion of the third and fourth toes; the non-serrate tomia of the long, large, straight, and deeply cleft bill; the rudimentary or very small tongue; the small, weak feet, unfitted for progression, usually bare of feathers above the tibio-tarsal joint; the long wings, of 10 primaries; and a short tail, of 12 rectrices. The family includes a number of curious and aberrant forms, among them two genera (*Ceyx* and *Alcyone*) in which the inner front toe is defective. All the *Alcedinidæ* nest in holes and lay white eggs. Their characteristic habit is to sit motionless on the watch for their prey, to dart after it, seize it, and return to their perch. There are about 120 species in various parts of the world, referable to about 20 genera. The family is divided into two subfamilies, *Alcedininæ* and *Daceloninæ*. Sometimes [illegible] *Halcyonidæ*. Also *Alcedidæ*.

Alcedininæ (al"sẹ-di-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Alcedo* (*Alcedin-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Alcedinidæ*, embracing the piscivorous or fish-eating as distinguished from the insectivorous kingfishers, or *Daceloninæ*. It consists of about 6 genera and some 50 species; one of the genera, *Ceryle*, includes all the kingfishers of America. The common kingfisher of Europe, *Alcedo ispida*, and the belted kingfisher of North [illegible], are typical examples.

alcedinine (al-sed'i-nin), *a.* [⟨ *Alcedininæ*.] Having the characters of or pertaining to the [illegible] applied to the piscivorous as distinguished from the halcyonine kingfishers.

Alcedinoideæ (al"sẹ-di-noi'dẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ [illegible] + *-oideæ*.] A superfamily of birds, containing the families *Alcedinidæ*, [illegible], *Momotidæ*, *Todidæ*, and *Meropidæ*.

Alcedo [illegible], *n.* [L., also improp. *halcedo*, a kingfisher; the same, with different suffix, as [illegible] L. *alcyon*, *halcyon*, a kingfisher: see *halcyon*.] A genus of kingfishers, of the family [illegible] and subfamily *Alcedininæ*, giving [illegible]. *A. ispida* is the common species [illegible] *Alcedinidæ* and *kingfisher*.

Al[illegible] [illegible]'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Al*-[illegible] A subfamily of [illegible] species, such as those of the genera [illegible] and *Cannabina* [illegible] Africa — the [illegible], [illegible] See cut under [illegible].

Al[illegible], *n.* [NL., [illegible]] The typical genus of the [illegible]

Alces [illegible] [illegible] Europe and the elk

and the corresponding animal of northern North America known as the moose. See *elk*1, 2, and *moose*.

alchemic (al-kem'ik), *a.* [Formerly *alchymic* = F. *alchimique*, ⟨ ML. *alchimicus*, ⟨ *alchimia*, alchemy: see *alchemy*, and cf. *chemic*.] Relating to or produced by alchemy. Formerly also spelled *alchymic*.

> At last lowered into the semi-conscious *alchemic* state wherein misery turns to habit.
> *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 138.

alchemical (al-kem'i-kal), *a.* Same as *alchemic*.

alchemically (al-kem'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an alchemic manner; by means of alchemy. Formerly also spelled *alchymically*.

> Lully would prove it *alchemically*.
> *Camden*, Remains, Money.

alchemist (al'ke-mist), *n.* [Early mod. E. *alchymist*, *alchimist*, *alcumist*, *alkemyste* (also with added term. *-er*1, **alchemister*, *alchymister*, *alchimister*, ⟨ ME. *alcamister*, *alkamystere*, *alkamystre*), ⟨ OF. *alkemiste*, *alquemiste*, mod. F. *alchimiste* = Sp. *alquimista* = Pg. It. *alchimista*, ⟨ ML. *alchymista*, ⟨ *alchymia*: see *alchemy* and *-ist*.] One who practises or is versed in alchemy. Formerly also spelled *alchymist*.

> You are an *alchymist*, make gold of that.
> *Shak.*, T. of A., v. 1.

alchemister†, *n.* Same as *alchemist*.

alchemistic (al-ke-mis'tik), *a.* Relating to or practising alchemy.

> Paracelsus informs us that the composition of his "triple panacea" can be described only in the language of *alchemistic* adepts. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 64.

alchemistical (al-ke-mis'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *alchemistic*.

> Irregular, secular ale, courageous, contagious ale, *alcumistical* ale.
> *Dekker and Webster* (?), Weakest Goeth to the Wall, i. 2.

alchemistry (al-kem'is-tri), *n.* [Early mod. E. *alchymistry*, *alchumistrie*, *alcumistrie*: see *alchemist* and *-ry*. Cf. *chemistry*.] Alchemy. Formerly also spelled *alchymistry*.

alchemize (al'ke-mīz), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *alchymize*, *alcumize*, *-ise*; ⟨ *alchemy* + *-ize*.] To change by alchemy; transmute, as metals. *Lovelace*. [Rare.]

> That which becks
> Our ready minds to fellowship divine,
> A fellowship with essence; till we shine
> Full *alchemiz'd* and free of space.
> *Keats*, Endymion, i. 781.

alchemy (al'ke-mi), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *alchymy*, *alcumy*, *alcomy*, *alcamy*, *alkimy*, etc., ⟨ ME. *alkamye*; also *alknamye*, *alkenamye*, *alcamyne*, and hence *alconomie*, *alconomy*, *alconomye* (simulating *astronomy*); ⟨ OF. *alkemie*, also assibilated *alchemie* (mod. F. *alchimie*), also *arkemie*, *arquemie*, = Pr. *alkimia* = Sp. Pg. *alquimia* (Pg. also *alchimia*) = It. *alchimia*, ⟨ ML. *alchimia*, *alchymia*, ⟨ MGr. ἀρχημία, ⟨ Ar. *al-kīmīa*, ⟨ *al*, the (see *al*-2), + *kīmīa*, ⟨ MGr. χημεία, also χημία, alchemy, defined by Suidas as ἡ τοῦ ἀργυροῦ καὶ χρυσοῦ κατασκευή, i. e., the preparation of silver and gold. Joannes Antiochenus says that Diocletian burned the books of the Egyptians περὶ χημίας ἀργυροῦ καὶ χρυσοῦ, i. e., concerning the transmutation of silver and gold; hence the name has been identified with Χημία, the Gr. form of *Khmi*, the native name of Egypt, lit. 'black earth'; but χημία is prob. for χυμεία, a mingling, an infusion, ⟨ χυμός, juice, esp. juice of plants (⟩ E. *chyme*, q. v.), ⟨ χέειν, pour, akin to L. *fundere* = AS. *geótan*, pour, and to E. *gush*. *Alchemy* would thus be originally the art of extracting juices from plants for medicinal purposes.] 1. Medieval chemistry; the doctrines and processes of the early and medieval chemists; in particular, the supposed process, or the search for the process, by which it was hoped to transmute the baser metals into gold.

> *Alchemy* was, we may say, the sickly but imaginative infancy through which modern chemistry had to pass before it attained its majority, or, in other words, became a positive science. *Encyc. Brit.*, I. [illegible]

2. Any magical or mysterious power or process of transmuting or transforming.

> [illegible] . . . transmuting imps into angels by the *alchemy* of smiles. *Alcott*, Tablets, p. [illegible]

> In the tiny cellulose sac, by the vegetable protoplasm [illegible] the very *alchemy* of life.
> *S. B. Herrick*, Plant Life, p. [illegible]

3. Formerly, a mixed metal used for utensils, [illegible] imitation of brass: so called because believed to have been originally formed by the [illegible] alchemy; hence, an imitation, as alchemy [illegible] supposed to be of brass: used figuratively by Milton for a trumpet.

> Four speedy Cherubim
> Put to their mouths the sounding *alchymy*.
> *Milton*, P. L., ii. 517.

> Here be the tavern-beakers, and here peep out the fine *alchemy* knaves, looking like . . . most of our gallants, that seem what they are not.
> *Middleton*, Your Five Gallants, ii. 3.

Formerly also spelled *alchymy*.

alchochoden (al-kọ-kō'den), *n.* [Ar.] In *astrol.*, the giver of life or years; the planet which is the dispositor of hyleg and in aspect with that planet when a person is born, indicating by its position the length of his life.

alchymic†, **alchymist**†, etc. See *alchemic*, etc.

Alcidæ (al'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Alca* + *-idæ*.] The auks; a family of natatorial sea-birds having short wings and tail, palmate three-toed feet, and a bill shaped very variously in the different species. The body is stout and clumsy, and the legs are inserted far back and deeply buried in the common integument of the body, as in other birds of the order *Pygopodes*. The family is variously subdivided by different writers, the most obvious division being into the *Alcinæ* proper, with stout, hooked bills, comprising the auks, puffins, etc., and the *Uriinæ*, or guillemots and murres, with long, slender, acute bills. The family contains some 25 species of about 12 genera. The *Alcidæ* are all marine, and confined to the northern Atlantic, northern Pacific, and Polar seas. Also written *Alcadæ*. See cuts under *Alca*, *murre*, and *puffin*.

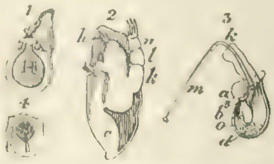
alcidine (al'si-dīn), *a.* [⟨ *Alcidæ* + *-ine*1.] In *ornith.*, pertaining to or resembling the auk family.

Alcinæ (al-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Alca* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of birds, of the family *Alcidæ*, embracing the auks proper and their immediate allies. The bill is variously shaped, but always hard and horny, stout, compressed, and more or less hooked. The leading species of *Alcinæ* are the great auk, *Alca impennis*; the razor-bill, *Alca* or *Utamania torda*; the puffins, of the genera *Fratercula* and *Lunda*; and the horn-billed auk, *Ceratorhyncha monocerata*.

alcine1 (al'sin), *a.* [⟨ *Alces* + *-ine*1.] Of or pertaining to the elk; noting the group of *Cervidæ* to which the elk of Europe and the moose of America belong.

alcine2 (al'sin), *a.* [⟨ *Alca* + *-ine*1.] Of or pertaining to the auk, *Alca*, or family *Alcidæ*.

Alcippe (al-sip'ē), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. Ἀλκίππη, in myth. a daughter of Ares, ⟨ ἀλκή, strength, + ἵππος, a horse.] 1. A genus of cirriped crustaceans, of the order *Abdominalia*, having three pairs of abdominal limbs, no thoracic limbs, a segmented body, two eyes, extensile mouth, and the sexes distinct. It is the type and only member of a family *Alcippidæ*. A species, *A. lampas*, is found on the British coast, burrowing in shells of *Fusus* and *Buccinum* (whelks).



Alcippe lampas.

1, female, with males seen as dark specks on either side of upper part of the sac; 2, female in section; 3, male; 4, burrow of the animal in a shell; H, horny disk of attachment. In the female: c, ovary; h, first pair of cirri; k, l, n, three thoracic segments without cirri; next are short segments bearing three abdominal terminal cirri. In the male: a, antennary appendages; b, seminal vesicle; d, testis; m, penis; o, [illegible] of sac; [illegible], eye.

2. A genus of birds, of uncertain position, classed by G. R. Gray (1869) as one of the *Ægithinidæ*. It was founded by E. Blyth in 1844, and contains 12 species, inhabiting India, China, the Malay peninsula and Borneo. *A. cinerea* is the type.

alcippid (al-sip'id), *n.* [⟨ *Alcippidæ*.] An abdominal cirriped of the family *Alcippidæ*.

Alcippidæ (al-sip'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Alcippe*, 1, + *-idæ*.] A family of cirripeds of which *Alcippe* is the typical genus.

Alcmanian (alk-mā'ni-ạn), *a.* [⟨ L. *Alcmanius*, ⟨ Gr. Ἀλκμάν, Doric of Ἀλκμαίων.] Pertaining to Alcman, a Spartan lyric poet of the seventh century B. C., celebrated for his amatory verses.—**Alcmanian verse** or **line**, a dactylic tetrameter catalectic, or series of three dactyls or spondees (the third foot regularly a dactyl), followed by a spondee or trochee. A couplet consisting of a hexameter followed by such a line is called an *Alcmanian distich*, and this may be used single or double as an *Alcmanian strophe* or *stanza*.

alco (al'kō), *n.* [Native name.] A variety of small dog, with a small head and large pendulous ears, found wild in Mexico and Peru, and now domesticated.

alcoate (al'kọ-āt), *n.* A contracted form of *alcoholate*.

alcogene (al'kọ-jēn), *n.* [⟨ *alco*(*hol*) + *-gene*.] The vapor-cooler in a distilling apparatus. *N. E. D.*

alcohate (al'kọ-hāt), *n.* A contracted form of *alcoholate*.

alcohol (al'kọ-hol), *n.* [Formerly also spelled *alcohole*, *alkohol*, ⟨ F. *alcohol*, now *alcool*, = Sp. Pg. *alcohol* = It. *alcohol*, *alcool*, *alcoole*, ⟨ ML. *alcohol*, orig. in the sense of a fine, impalpable powder, the black sulphid of antimony, afterward extended to any fine powder produced by

trituration or sublimation, then to essence, quintessence, or spirit, esp. the rectified spirits of wine, and finally used as at present; < Ar. *al-koh'l*, < *al*, the, + *koh'l*, the fine powder of antimony used in the East to paint the eyebrows, < *kahala*, stain, paint.] 1. A liquid, ethyl hydrate, C_2H_5OH, formed by the fermentation of aqueous sugar-solutions, or by the destructive distillation of organic bodies, as wood. *Absolute* or *pure alcohol* is a colorless mobile liquid, of a pleasant spirituous smell and burning taste, of specific gravity 793 at 60° F., and boiling at 173° F. It is inflammable, and burns without smoke or residue, the products of combustion being carbon dioxid and water. At very low temperatures it becomes viscid, but does not congeal above —200°, and for this reason is used for filling thermometers to register low temperatures. It mixes with water in all proportions, is a general solvent for organic principles, bases, resins, oils, etc., and as such has extensive use in the arts and in medicine. Different grades of alcohol are sometimes designated in trade according to the source from which they are derived, as *grain-alcohol*, prepared from maize or other grain; *root-alcohol*, from potatoes and beets; *moss-alcohol*, which is made in large quantity from reindeer-moss and Iceland moss in Norway, Sweden, and Russia. Alcohol is a powerful stimulant and antiseptic, and in some dilute form is used as an intoxicating beverage among all races and conditions of people. *Proof spirit* contains 49.3 per cent. by weight of pure alcohol, or 57.1 per cent. by volume. *Underproof* and *overproof* are designations of weaker and stronger solutions. Distilled liquors or ardent spirits, whisky, brandy, gin, etc., contain 40 to 50 per cent. of absolute alcohol, wines from 7 or 8 to 20, ale and porter from 5 to 7, and beer from 2 to 10.
2. In popular usage, any liquor containing this spirit.—3. In *organic chem.*, the general name of a series of compounds which may be regarded as derived from the normal hydrocarbons by replacing hydrogen with the group OH, or hydroxyl, and which correspond to the hydroxids of the metals. Such compounds are classed as *primary*, *secondary*, or *tertiary alcohols*, according to their constitution and the products of their decomposition. Primary alcohols are regarded as containing the group CH_2OH, and by oxidation yield aldehyde and ultimately an acid of the same carbon series. Secondary alcohols are regarded as containing the group CHOH, and by oxidation do not yield aldehyde, but a ketone, which on further oxidation breaks up into two acids of a lower carbon series. Tertiary alcohols are regarded as having the group COH, and break up at once on oxidation into two acids of a lower carbon series.
4†. An impalpable powder.

> If the same salt shall be reduced into *alcohol* as the chymists speak, or an impalpable powder, the particles and intercepted spaces will be extremely lessened. *Boyle.*

Amylic alcohol ($C_5H_{11}O$), also called *hydrate of amyl*, a general name applicable to eight isomeric alcohols having the formula given. The most common, *inactive amyl alcohol*, is a transparent colorless liquid, with a strong, offensive odor, derived from the fermentation of starchy matters. It is the chief constituent of fusel-oil, a product of fermentation in distilleries, which is contained in crude spirit, and whose presence, even in small quantity, injures the quality of the spirit.—**Anhydrous alcohol**, alcohol entirely free from water.—**Caustic alcohol**, sodium ethylate, C_2H_5NaO, or sodium alcoholate, a product formed by adding sodium to absolute alcohol. It forms a white powder, which in contact with water or moist animal tissue decomposes into alcohol and caustic soda. It is used in medicine as a caustic.—**Cresylic alcohol.** See *cresylic*.—**Methylic** or **methyl alcohol**, or **wood-alcohol**, alcohol obtained by the destructive distillation of wood. When pure it is a colorless mobile liquid (CH_3OH), with an odor and taste like ordinary alcohol (ethyl hydrate, C_2H_5OH; see above), though the commercial article has a strong pyroligneous smell. It is inflammable. It is a by-product in the manufacture of charcoal, and is used in the arts as a solvent for resins, also in the manufacture of aniline dyes. Also called *wood-spirit*, *methal*, and *hydrate of methyl*.

alcoholate (al'kọ-hol-āt), *n.* [< *alcohol* + *-ate*1.] A compound in which a hydrogen atom of alcohol is replaced by an alkali metal, as potassium alcoholate, or ethylate, C_2H_5OK, formed, with evolution of hydrogen, when metallic potassium is dissolved in alcohol. Sometimes contracted to *alcoate*, *alcohate*.

alcoholature (al-kọ-hol'ạ-ţūr), *n.* [< F. *alcoolature*: see *alcohol*.] An alcoholic tincture prepared with fresh plants. *N. E. D.*

alcohol-engine (al'kọ-hol-en″jin), *n.* A motor employing the vapor of alcohol in place of steam.

alcoholic (al-kọ-hol'ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of alcohol.—2. Containing or using alcohol: as, an *alcoholic* thermometer.

alcoholicity (al″kọ-hol-is'ị-ti), *n.* [< *alcoholic* + *-ity*.] Alcoholic quality.

> Some brandy is added to the wine, by which its *alcoholicity* rises to about 29 per cent. of proof spirit. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 950.

alcoholisable, etc. See *alcoholizable*, etc.

alcoholism (al'kọ-hol-izm), *n.* [< *alcohol* + *-ism*.] In *pathol.*, the effects of excessive use of alcoholic drinks. They are distinguished as *acute*, resulting from the consumption of a large amount of alcoholic drink at once or within a short period, and *chronic*, resulting from its habitual consumption in smaller quantities.

alcoholizable (al'kọ-hol-ī″za-bl), *a.* [< *alcoholize* + *-able*.] Capable of yielding or of being converted into alcohol. Also spelled *alcoholisable*.

alcoholization (al″kọ-hol-i-zā'shọn), *n.* 1. The act of rectifying spirit till it is wholly deprived of impurities.—2. Saturation with alcohol, or exposure to its action.—3†. The act of reducing a substance to an impalpable powder. *Phillips*, 1678.—4. Same as *alcoholism*.

Also spelled *alcoholisation*.

alcoholize (al'kọ-hol-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *alcoholized*, ppr. *alcoholizing*. [< *alcohol* + *-ize*.] 1. To convert into alcohol; rectify (spirit) till it is wholly purified.—2. To saturate with alcohol; expose to the influence or subject to the effects of alcohol.

> The gum will not penetrate any part which is still *alcoholized*. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 191.

3†. To reduce to an impalpable powder. *Phillips*, 1706; *Johnson*.

Also spelled *alcoholise*.

alcoholometer (al″kọ-hol-om'e-tėr), *n.* [< *alcohol* + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for determining, by means of a graduated scale, the percentage, either by weight or by volume, of pure alcohol in a liquid. Sometimes contracted to *alcohometer* and *alcoömeter*.

alcoholometrical (al″kọ-hol-ọ-met'ri-kạl), *a.* Relating to the alcoholometer or to alcoholometry: as, *alcoholometrical* tables. Sometimes contracted to *alcoömetrical*.

alcoholometry (al″kọ-hol-om'e-tri), *n.* [< *alcoholometer*.] The process of estimating the percentage of pure or absolute alcohol in a spirituous liquid. Sometimes contracted to *alcoömetry*.

alcohometer (al-kọ-hom'e-tėr), *n.* See *alcoholometer*.

Alcoideæ (al-koi'dẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alca* + *-oideæ*.] A superfamily of birds, composed of the *Alcidæ* or auks and the *Urinatoridæ* or loons, and placed in the order *Cecomorphæ*.

alcoömeter (al-kọ-om'e-tėr), *n.* See *alcoholometer*.

alcoömetrical (al″kọ-ọ-met'ri-kạl), *a.* See *alcoholometrical*.

Alcoran (al'kọ-rạn or al-kọ-rȧn'), *n.* [< ME. *alkaron*, *alkaroun*, < OF. *alcoran*, mod. F. *alcoran* = Sp. *alcoran* = Pg. *alcorão* = It. *alcorano*, < Ar. *al-qorān*, *al-qurān*, lit. the book, < *al*, the, + *qorān*, *qurān*: see *Koran*.] Same as *Koran*. Also spelled *Alkoran*.

Alcoranic (al-kọ-ran'ik), *a.* Relating to the Koran or to Mohammedanism. Also spelled *Alkoranic*.

Alcoranish (al-kọ-ran'ish), *a.* [< *Alcoran* + *-ish*1.] Same as *Alcoranic*. Also spelled *Alkoranish*.

Alcoranist (al-kọ-ran'ist), *n.* [< *Alcoran* + *-ist*.] A Mussulman who adheres strictly to the letter of the Koran, rejecting all comments. The Persians are generally Alcoranists; the Turks, Arabs, and Tatars admit a multitude of traditions. Also spelled *Alkoranist*.

Alcora porcelain. See *porcelain*.

alcornoque (äl-kôr-nō'kạ), *n.* [Sp. Pg. *alcornoque* (> It. *alcornoch*, the cork-tree); origin uncertain. Cf. Sp. Pg. *alcorque*, cork soles or clogs, cork, Sp. *corcho*, Pg. *corcha*, cork; but no etymological connection can be made out.] The bark of a Brazilian leguminous tree, *Bowdichia virgilioides*, formerly used as a remedy for phthisis. Also written *alcornoco*.—**American alcornoque**, the bark of several species of *Byrsonima*, used in tanning.—**European alcornoque**, the bark of the smaller branches of the cork oak, *Quercus suber*.

alcove (al'kōv or al-kōv'), *n.* [< F. *alcôve*, < It. *alcova*, *alcovo* = OF. *aucube*, tent, = Pr. *alcuba*, < Sp. *alcova*, now *alcoba*, = Pg. *alcova*, a recess, < Ar. *al-qobbah*, < *al*, the, + *qobbah*, a vault, a vaulted space, dome, tent, alcove, < *qubba*, vault, arch, dome. No connection with E. *cove*1.] A covered recess. Specifically—(*a*) In the strictest sense, any recessed bay or small room attached to a larger one, having a coved or vaulted ceiling. (*b*) Most commonly, a recess in a room for the reception of a bed, one of the recesses or separate compartments for books in a library-building, a niche for a seat or statue, etc. (*c*) An arched or covered seat in a garden, or any natural recess, as a clear space in a grove or wood, a small bay, a place nearly inclosed by rocks or hills, and the like. [In this use, chiefly poetical.]

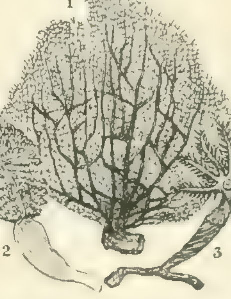
> On mossy banks, beneath the citron grove,
> The youthful wand'rers found a wide *alcove*.
> *Falconer*, Shipwreck.

alcumist†, **alcumy†**. Former spellings of *alchemist*, *alchemy*.

alcyon (al'si-ọn), *n.* and *a.* [L., < Gr. ἀλκυών, the kingfisher; also written erroneously ἁλκυών, > L. *halcyon*, > E. *halcyon*, the form now usual: see *halcyon*.] I. *n.* 1. An old or poetical name of the kingfisher. Commonly written *halcyon*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of kingfishers: same as *Halcyon*, 2.—3. The specific name of the belted kingfisher of North America, *Ceryle alcyon*.—4. A general name of the kingfishers of the genus *Halcyon* and others of the subfamily *Daceloninæ*: as, the wood-*alcyons*, tree-*alcyons*, etc.

II. *a.* Same as *halcyon*.

Alcyonaria (al″si-ọ-nā'ri-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alcyonium* + *-aria*.] An order of actinozoan corals, or, as some hold, a subclass of coralligenous *Actinozoa*, distinguished in this use from *Zoantharia*, the other subclass of *Actinozoa* (which contains the sea-anemones, etc.), by having pinnately fringed instead of simple tentacles, arranged around the mouth like the rays of a starfish, whence the alternative name *Asteroida*. The tentacles of *Alcyonaria* are in one series of 8, instead of 6 or a multiple of 6, whence the alternative name *Octocoralla*, the sea-anemones being known as *Hexacoralla*. For the same reason, the *Alcyonaria* are also termed *Octactiniæ*. The corallum, when present, is external, spicular, or with a sclerobasic axis, but occasionally thecal or tubular. The polyps are connected by the cœnosarc, through which permeate prolongations of the body-cavity of each, thus permitting a free circulation of fluids. There is sometimes an outer skeleton, either with or without a central sclerobasic axis. The corallum is rarely thecal, never presenting traces of septa. (*Pascoe.*) These compound organisms are found only in deep water, and, except the sea-pens, are fixed to some foreign body. The subclass or order is divided into several orders or suborders, of which are: (*a*) the *Alcyoniaceæ*, having a leathery contractile ectoderm—a group including the so-called dead men's fingers; (*b*) the *Gorgoniaceæ*, or sea-fans, which are branched calcareous or horny corals; (*c*) the *Isidaceæ*, which are alternately calcareous and horny; (*d*) the *Tubiporaceæ*, or organ-pipe corals, which are tubular; and (*e*) the *Pennatulaceæ*, or sea-pens. See these words. Some species have the appearance of sponges, others resemble fans, feathers, stars, etc. Also called *Halcyonoida*.



Alcyonaria.

1, Sea-fan (*Rhipidogorgia flabellum*); 2, Sea-pen (*Pennatula phosphorea*); 3, *Cornularia rugosa*.

alcyonarian (al″si-ọ-nā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Alcyonaria* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Relating or pertaining to the order or to a member of the order *Alcyonaria*. Equivalent terms are *halcyonoid* and *asteroidal*.

II. *n.* One of the *Alcyonaria* (which see).

> Various forms of *alcyonarians*, a special group of corals, were found at considerable depths. *Science*, IV. 171.

Also written *halcyonarian*.

Alcyone (al-sī'ọ-nē), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ἀλκυόνη, in myth. the daughter of Æolus and wife of Ceÿx, a Thessalian king; she was changed into a kingfisher and her husband into a sea-bird. See *alcyon*.] 1. A greenish star of magnitude 3.0, the brightest of the Pleiades, *η* Tauri. See cut under *Pleiades*.—2. In *ornith.*, a genus of kingfishers, of the family *Alcedinidæ*, subfamily *Daceloninæ*, related to the genus *Ceyx*, both being distinguished by the rudimentary condition of the inner front toe. Also written *Halcyone*.

Alcyonella (al″si-ọ-nel'ạ̈), *n.* [NL., as *Alcyon(ium)* + dim. *-ella*.] A genus of fresh-water *Polyzoa*, or so-called ascidian zoöphytes, related to *Plumatella*, *Fredericella*, and *Cristatella*, of the family *Plumatellidæ*. *A. stagnorum* is of a greenish-black color, and is found in stagnant water. The species were formerly regarded as plants. Also written *Halcyonella*.

Alcyoniaceæ (al″si-on-i-ā'sẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alcyonium* + *-aceæ*.] An order of *Alcyonaria* (which see) considered as a subclass. It is characterized by having a leathery contractile ectoderm with calcareous spicules, but no sclerobasis; the polypary is attached to some foreign object, and bears some resemblance to a sponge. The order consists of the families *Alcyoniidæ* and *Cornulariidæ*, to which some authorities add *Telestidæ*. See *Alcyoniidæ*. Also written *Halcyoniaceæ*.

alcyonic (al-si-on'ik), *a.* [< *Alcyonium* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the *Alcyoniidæ*. Also written *halcyonic*.

Alcyonidiidæ (al″si-on-i-dī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alcyonidium* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Polyzoa*, or so-called ascidian zoöphytes, belonging to the infundibulate order (*Gymnolæmata*) of that class, the mouth having no epistome. The family forms with the *Vesiculariidæ* a group or suborder which [illegible] being closed [illegible] and *Hal*- [illegible]

Alcyonidium [illegible], *n.* [NL., as *Al*- [illegible]] A genus of [illegible] *A.* [illegible] *num*, one of the species, is called ragged-staff or mermaid's glove, and was formerly regarded as a plant. Also written [illegible]

Alcyoniidæ [illegible] *n. pl.* [NL., < [illegible]] A family of alcyonarian [illegible] the order *Alcyoniaceæ*. The leading [illegible] Representatives of the [illegible] und in all seas and at various depths; some [illegible] and *Hal*- [illegible]

alcyonite [illegible] *n.* [< *Alcyonium* + *-ite*^{2}.] A [illegible] the genus *Alcyonium*; one of [illegible] fossils common in the chalk for[illegible] Also written *halcyonite*.

Alcyonium [illegible], *n.* [NL., < L. *alcyonium*, also *alcyonēum*, < Gr. ἀλκυόνιον, also ἀλκυόνειον, bastard-sponge, a zoöphyte, so called from its resemblance to the nest of the ἀλκυών, halcyon: see *alcyon*.] The leading genus of polyps of the family *Alcyoniidæ* (which see). *A. digitatum*, the so-called dead men's fingers, dead men's toes, [illegible] is a common British species. It is a lobed, spongy-looking body, pellucid when distended with water, and covered with stellate apertures for the polyps. (*Pascoe.*) *A. glomeratum* is another species. [illegible] is synonymous with *Lobularia*. [illegible]

alcyonoid (al'si-ọ̄-noid), *n.* [< *Alcyonium* + *-oid*.] A member of the family *Alcyoniidæ* or of the order *Alcyoniaceæ*. Also written **halcyonoid**.

alday†, *adv.* [ME., < *al*, all, + *day*^{1}.] Constantly; continually; always. *Chaucer.*

Aldebaran [illegible] or al-deb'a-ran), *n.* [Ar., the follower (i. e. of the Pleiades).] A chrome star of magnitude 1.0; *α* Tauri.

aldehyde (al'de-hīd), *n.* [< *al(cohol)* + NL. *dehyd(rogenatum)*, deprived of hydrogen, < L. *de*, from, expressing deprivation, + *hydrogen*.] 1. A transparent colorless liquid, CH_3COH, of pungent suffocating odor, produced by the oxidation of ordinary alcohol. When exposed to the [illegible] converted into acetic acid. Distinc[illegible] and [illegible]. 2. The general name of a class of compounds intermediate between alcohols and acids, derived from their corresponding primary alcohols by the oxidation and removal of two atoms of hydrogen, and converted into acids by the [illegible] of an atom of oxygen. **Aldehyde resin**, [illegible] heating aldehyde with potassium [illegible] orange-colored powder, sparingly soluble in water, but readily soluble in alcohol.

aldehydic (al'dẹ̄-hī-dik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, [illegible] aldehyde.

alder^1 (âl'dėr), *n.* [E. dial. *aller*, also *owler*; < ME. *alder*, *aldyr*, *aldir*, also *aller*, *ellir*, *olr*, etc., [illegible] *alder* [illegible] MHG. *erle*, G. [illegible] *else*, = Icel. *ölr*, *elrir*, m., *elri*, neut., = Sw. *al*, dial. *alder*, *ålder*, [illegible] *elle*, = Dan. *el*, pl. *elle*, = [illegible] Sp. [illegible], alder; = L. [illegible] and per[illegible] [illegible] 1. The [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

2 [illegible]

times called black alder, the *Rhamnus alnifolia* dwarf alder, and the [illegible] white alder.

alder^2†, *a.* and *n.* An old form of *elder*^{2}.

alder^3†, **aller**†, *a.* [ME., also written *alther*, *aldre*, *alder*, *alre*, < AS. *ealra*, also *alra*, gen. pl. of *eall*, all: see *all*. The *d* is inserted as in *alder*^{1}.] The Middle English genitive plural of *all*. From its common occurrence before adjectives in the superlative it came to be regarded as a prefix of such adjectives: as, [illegible], first of all; *alder-best*, best of all; *alder-liefest* or *alder-lievest*, dearest of all. It is also used, in the form *aller*, with the genitive plural of personal pronouns: as, [illegible], of all of you; *oure aller*, of all of us; *here aller*, of all of them.

> A-morwe whan the day bigan to sprynge,
> Up roos our hoste, and was oure *aller* cok.
>
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 823.

> You, mine *alder-liefest* sovereign. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 1.

alder-buckthorn (âl'dėr-buk"thôrn), *n.* The European plant *Rhamnus Frangula*. See *Rhamnus*.

alderman (âl'dėr-man), *n.*; pl. *aldermen* (-men). [< ME. *alderman*, *aldermon*, < AS. *ealdorman* (= ONorth. *aldormon*, *-mann*, *-monn*), < *ealdor*, a prince, chief, elder, + *man* (*mann*, *mon*, *monn*), man: see *alder*^{2}, *elder*^{2}, *n.*, and *man*.] 1. In the Anglo-Saxon period of English history, a title meaning at first simply chieftain or lord, but later used specifically to denote the chief magistrate of a county or group of counties. The office was both civil and military, and was tending to become a great hereditary benefice when it was replaced, under Canute, by the earldom. After this the name was applied to any head man, as the head man of a guild.

> If the earlier kingdoms were restored, the place of the king in each was taken by an *ealdorman*, who, however independent and powerful he might be, was still named by the West-Saxon sovereign, and could be deposed by that ruler and the national Witan.
>
> *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 248.

> The *ealdormen* were nobles by birth, and generally the leaders in war. *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 203.

Hence—2. In modern usage, a magistrate of a city or borough, next in rank to the mayor. In England and Ireland, besides being a member of the common council, which manages the affairs of the municipality, he is vested with the powers of a police judge. The corresponding title in Scotland is *bailie*. Aldermen are usually chosen for three years, but the twenty-six aldermen of London are chosen for life. In most of the United States there is in each city an elected board of aldermen, representing wards, who constitute the municipal assembly, or the upper branch of it where it consists of two bodies, and usually also possess some judicial powers. In Pennsylvanian cities the title alderman is given to an officer having duties equivalent to those of a justice of the peace elsewhere. 3. In England, a half-crown: a meaning explained by Brewer as containing an allusion to the fact that an alderman is a sort of half-king. [Slang.]—4. A turkey. [Slang.]—**Alderman in chains**, a turkey hung with sausages. [Slang.]—**Alderman's pace**, a slow, stately pace: equivalent to the French *pas d'abbé*.

aldermanate (âl'dėr-man-āt), *n.* [< *alderman* + *-ate*^{3}.] The office of alderman; aldermen collectively.

aldermancy (âl'dėr-man-si), *n.* [< *alderman* + *-cy*, as in *abbacy* and other words of ult. L. origin.] The office of an alderman; aldermanate.

aldermanic (âl-dėr-man'ik), *a.* [< *alderman* + *-ic*.] Relating or belonging to an alderman; characteristic of aldermen.

aldermanity (âl-dėr-man'i-ti), *n.* [< *alderman* + *-ity*.] 1. Aldermen collectively; the body of aldermen. *B. Jonson.*—2. The dignity or qualities of an alderman. *Lamb.*

alderman-lizard (âl'dėr-man-liz"ạ̈rd), *n.* A book-name of the *Sauromalus ater*, a stout black Californian lizard: so called from its obesity, a characteristic popularly attributed to aldermen. It attains a length of about a foot. See *Sauromalus*.

aldermanly (âl'dėr-man-li), *a.* [< *alderman* + *-ly*^{1}.] Pertaining to or like an alderman.

aldermanry (âl'dėr-man-ri), *n.*; pl. *aldermanries* (-riz). [< *alderman* + *-ry*.] A district of a borough having its own alderman; a ward. *N. E. D.*

aldermanship (âl'dėr-man-ship), *n.* [< *alderman* + *-ship*.] The office of an alderman.

aldern† (âl'dėrn), *a.* [< *alder* + *-en*^{2}, *-n*^{2}; = D. [illegible], alder.] Made of alder.

> Then *aldern* boats first plowed the ocean.
>
> [illegible]

Aldine (al'din or al'dīn), *a.* [< NL. *Aldinus*, [illegible].] An epithet applied to those editions [illegible] of the classics, which proceeded from the press of Aldus Manutius (Latinized form of Aldo Manucci), of Venice, and his family, from 1494 to 1597. [illegible] The term is [illegible] English and American [illegible] works [illegible] column.

Aldrian†, *n.* [Perhaps Ar.] A star in the neck of the Lion. *Chaucer.*

Aldrovandine (al-drọ̄-van'din), *a.* Of or pertaining to the naturalist Ulisse Aldrovandi (1522-1607): as, *Aldrovandine* owl, the *Scops aldrovandii*.

Device of Aldus, from Statius.

ale (āl), *n.* [< ME. *ale*, < AS. *ealu*, also *ealo*, improp. *eala* (so in nom. and acc., but gen. and dat. *ealoth*, *aloth*, pointing to an orig. stem **alut*), = OS. *alo* (in comp. *alo-fat* = AS. *ealofæt*, an ale-cup, > E. *ale-vat*) = Icel. Sw. Dan. *öl*, ale, = OBulg. *olŭ*, cider, = Sloven. *ol*, *olj*, *vol* = OPruss. *alu* = Lith. *alus* = Lett. *allus* (> Finn. *olut*), beer. Cf. Gael. and Ir. *ol*, drink.] 1. A light-colored beer, made from malt which is dried at a low heat. See *beer*. *Pale ale* is made from the palest or lightest-colored malt, the fermenting temperature being kept below 72° to prevent the formation of acetic acid.

2†. An ale-drinking; a festival or merrymaking at which ale was the beverage drunk. Compare *bridal*, *church-ale*, *clerk-ale*, etc.

> Every inhabitant of the town of Okebrook shall be at the several *ales*; and every husband and his wife shall pay two-pence, every cottager one penny.
>
> Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 391.

3†. A brew of ale; as much ale as is brewed at one time.

> Witnesseth, that the inhabitants, as well of the said parish of Elvaston as of the said town of Okebrook, shall brew four *ales*, and every *ale* of one quarter of malt, and at their own costs and charges, betwixt this and the feast of St. John Baptist next coming.
>
> Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 391.

4†. An ale-house.

> Thou hast not so much charity in thee as to go to the *ale* with a Christian. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 5.

> O, Tom, that we were now at Putney, at the *ale* there.
>
> *Thomas, Lord Cromwell*, iii. 1.

Adam's ale. See *Adam*.—**Bitter ale, bitter beer**, a clear, strong, highly hopped ale, of a pleasant bitter taste.—**Medicated ale**, ale which is prepared for medicinal purposes by an infusion of herbs during fermentation.

aleak (a-lēk'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*^{3} + *leak*, q. v.] In or into a leaking state.

aleatico (al-ẹ̄-at'i-kō), *n.* [It.] A sweet and strong red wine made in Tuscany. It is of dark-red color, has a delicate flavor and perfume, and is one of the best of very sweet wines.

aleatory (a'lẹ-a-tọ-ri), *a.* [< L. *aleatorius*, pertaining to a gamester or to gaming, < *aleator*, a gamester, a player with dice, < *alea*, a game with dice.] Literally, depending upon the throw of a die; hence, depending on a contingent event.—**Aleatory contract**, in *law*, an agreement the conditions of which depend on an uncertain event.—**Aleatory sale**, a sale the completion of which depends on the happening of some uncertain event.

aleavement†, *n.* See *allevement*.

ale-bench (āl'bench), *n.* [ME. not found; < AS. *ealu-benc*: see *ale* and *bench*.] A bench in or before an ale-house.

> Sit on their *ale-bench* with their cups and cans.
>
> *Munday and Others*, Sir John Oldcastle, i. 1.

ale-berry (āl'ber"i), *n.* [Early mod. E. *aleberry*, *ale-brue*, < ME. *aleberry*, *alberey*, *alebrey*, *albry*, *alebre*, < *ale*, ale, + *bre*, also spelled *brewe*, broth, soup (> *bree*, *broo*, q. v.), < AS. *brīw*, broth. The word is thus prop. *ale-bree*, or *ale-brew*, *ale-broo*, the second element being perverted in simulation of *berry*^{1}.] A beverage formerly made by boiling ale with spice, sugar, and sops of bread.

ale-brewer (āl'brö"ėr), *n.* One whose occupation is the brewing of ale.

alec (ā'lek), *n.* [L., better *allec*, also *alex*, and with aspirate *hallec*, *halex*, the sediment of a costly fish-sauce, garum, and in general fish-sauce, fish-pickle.] 1. A pickle or sauce of small herrings or anchovies.—2†. A herring. *N. E. D.*

alecampane† (al"ẹ-kam-pān'), *n.* Same as *elecampane*.

alecize (al'e-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *alecized*, ppr. *alecizing*. [< *alec* + *-ize*.] To dress with alec sauce. *N. E. D.*

ale-conner (āl'kon"ėr), *n.* [< *ale* + *conner*^{1}.] Originally, a local officer appointed to assay ale and beer, and to take care that they were good and wholesome, and sold at a proper price. The duty of the ale-conners of London now is to inspect the measures used by beer- and liquor-sellers, in order to prevent fraud. Four of these officers are chosen annually by the liverymen, in common hall, on Midsummer's Day [illegible] Also called *ale-taster*.

> [illegible] well known to the parish I have been twice *ale-conner*.
>
> *Middleton*, Mayor of Queenborough, iii. 3.

ale-cost (āl′kôst), *n.* [< *ale* + *cost*^{3}: see *costmary.*] Costmary, *Tanacetum Balsamita*, a plant put into ale to give it an aromatic flavor. See *costmary.*

Alector (a-lek′tôr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀλέκτωρ, poet. for ἀλεκτρυών (cf. *Alectryon*), a cock; of disputed origin.] **1**†. Klein's name (1756) for a genus of birds of which the common hen is the type: a synonym of *Gallus* (Linnæus).—**2**†. Merrem's name (1786) for birds of the family *Cracidæ*, or curassows: a synonym of *Crax* (Linnæus).—**3.** [*l. c.*] The Linnean specific name for a species of curassow, *Crax alector.*

alectoria^1 (al-ek-tō′ri-ạ̈), *n.*; pl. *alectoriæ* (-ē). [L. (sc. *gemma*), fem. of *alectorius*, pertaining to a cock, < Gr. ἀλέκτωρ, a cock.] Cockstone; a peculiar stone, erroneously supposed to be sometimes found in the stomach or liver of an aged cock or capon. Many imaginary virtues were attributed to it.

Alectoria^2 (al-ek-tō′ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀλέκτωρ, equiv. to ἄλεκτρος, unmarried, < ἀ- priv. + λέκτρον, bed, marriage-bed (see *lectica*); from the uncertainty respecting its male flowers.] A genus of lichens. *A. jubata*, or rockhair, grows on trees and rocks, and affords food for the reindeer while the snow is deep.

Alectorides (al-ek-tor′i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀλεκτορίς, pl. -ίδες, fem. of ἀλέκτωρ, a cock.] **1.** In Nitzsch's classification (1829), a group of birds represented by the genera *Dicholophus* and *Otis.*—**2.** In Temminck's classification, a group of birds of uncertain extent. [Not now in use.]—**3.** A suborder or order of birds which includes the cranes, rails, and their allies. *Coues.*

alectoridine (al-ek-tor′i-din), *a.* [< *Alectorides* + *-ine*^{1}.] Having the character of or pertaining to the *Alectorides.*

It [the genus *Parra*] would appear to be limicoline, not *alectoridine.* *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 669.

alectoromachy† (a-lek-tọ-rom′ạ-ki), *n.* [< Gr. ἀλέκτωρ, a cock, + μάχη, a fight, < μάχεσθαι, fight.] Same as *alectryomachy.*

alectoromancy† (a-lek′tọ-rọ-man″si), *n.* [< Gr. ἀλέκτωρ, a cock, + μαντεία, divination. Cf. *alectryomancy.*] Same as *alectryomancy.*

alectoromorph (a-lek′tọ-rọ-môrf), *n.* A member of the *Alectoromorphæ.*

Alectoromorphæ (a-lek″tọ-rọ-môr′fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀλέκτωρ, a cock, + μορφή, form.] In Huxley's classification of birds, the fifth superfamily of the suborder *Schizognathæ*, of the order *Carinatæ.* It includes the families *Turnicidæ*, *Phasianidæ*, *Pteroclidæ*, *Megapodidæ*, and *Cracidæ*, or the fowls and fowl-like birds, and therefore corresponds to the old order *Gallinæ* or *Rasores*, exclusive of the pigeons and tinamous. Since 1867, when the term was proposed, a stricter signification has been attached to it by exclusion of the *Turnicidæ* and *Pteroclidæ.* In the restricted sense, it is divided into the two groups of *Alectoropodes* and *Peristeropodes*, the former containing the fowls proper (old family *Phasianidæ*, etc.), the latter the mound-birds (*Megapodidæ*) and curassows (*Cracidæ*).

alectoromorphous (a-lek″tọ-rọ-môr′fus), *a.* Having the character of or pertaining to the *Alectoromorphæ*; gallinaceous or rasorial, in a strict sense.

Alectoropodes (a-lek-tọ-rop′ọ-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀλέκτωρ, a cock, + πούς, pl. πόδες, = E. *foot.*] A subdivision of Huxley's superfamily *Alectoromorphæ*, containing the true fowl and related to the domestic hen, as pheasants, turkeys, guinea-fowl, grouse, partridges, quail, etc.: distinguished from those gallinaceous birds, as the *Megapodidæ* and *Cracidæ*, which have the feet more as in pigeons, and are therefore called *Peristeropodes.* See cuts under *Cupidonia*, *grouse*, *partridge*, and *quail.*

alectoropodous (a-lek-tọ-rop′ọ-dus), *a.* Having the character of or pertaining to the *Alectoropodes.*

The suborders [of *Alectoromorphæ*] are called respectively the *Alectoropodous* . . . and the Peristeropodous Gallinæ. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, IV. 197.

Alectrurinæ (a-lek-trö-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alectrurus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of clamatorial passerine birds, of the family *Tyrannidæ*: an inexact synonym of *Fluvicolinæ* and of *Tæniopterinæ.* See these words, and *Alectrurus.*

alectrurous (al-ek-trö′rus), *a.* [< NL. *alectrurus*, adj.: see *Alectrurus.*] Having a tail like that of the cock: applied to certain birds. See *Alectrurus.*

Alectrurus (al-ek-trö′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀλέκτωρ, a cock, + οὐρά, a tail.] A genus of clamatorial passerine birds, of the family *Tyrannidæ*, or tyrant flycatchers, of which the type is *A. tricolor*: so named from the long, compressed, erectile tail. It is sometimes made the type of a subfamily, *Alectrurinæ.* The whole group belongs to South America. Sometimes written, more correctly, *Alectorurus*, and also *Alectrura*, *Alecturus*, *Alectura.*

alectryomachy (a-lek-tri-om′ạ-ki), *n.* [< Gr. ἀλεκτρυών, a cock, + μάχη, a fight.] Cock-fighting. Sometimes written *alectoromachy.*

alectryomancy (a-lek′tri-ọ-man″si), *n.* [< F. *alectryomantie* (Cotgrave), < Gr. ἀλεκτρυών, a cock, + μαντεία, divination.] An ancient practice of foretelling events by means of a cock. The letters of the alphabet were traced on the ground in squares within a circle, and a grain of corn was placed on each; a cock was then permitted to pick up the grains, and the letters under them, being formed into words in the order of their selection by the cock, were supposed to foretell the event. Sometimes written *alectoromancy.*

Alectryon (a-lek′tri-ọn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀλεκτρυών, a cock: see *Alector.*] **1.** In *ornith.*, a genus of birds, proposed by Cabanis in 1846 for a section of the Macartney pheasants, genus *Euplocamus* of Temminck. The type is *A. erythrophthalmus* of Malacca.—**2.** A poetical name of the domestic cock.

Loud the cock *Alectryon* crowed. *Longfellow.*

ale-draper† (āl′drā″pėr), *n.* [< *ale* + *draper*, as in *linen-draper*: a humorous name, perhaps in allusion to the old ale-yard: see *ale-yard.*] An ale-house keeper.

I get mee a wife; with her a little money; when we are married, seeke a house we must; no other occupation have I but to be an *ale-draper.*
Henry Chettle, Kind-Hart's Dreame (1592).

So that nowe hee hath lefte brokery, and is become a draper. A draper, quoth Freeman, what draper, of woollin or linnen? No, qd [quod, quoth], he, an *ale-draper*, wherein he hath more skil then [than] in the other.
Discoverie of Knights of the Poste, 1597. (*Halliwell.*)

alee (ạ-lē′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [ME. *a lee*, after Icel. *ā hlē*, alee; < *a*^{3}, on, + *lee*^{1}, q. v.] *Naut.*, on or toward the lee side of a ship or boat, that is, the sheltered side, on which the wind does not strike; away from the wind: opposed to *aweather* (which see). The helm of a ship is said to be *alee* when the tiller is pushed close to the lee side, causing the rudder to move in the opposite direction, and thus bringing the ship's head into the wind. In cases where a steering-wheel is used, the same effect is produced by turning the wheel toward the wind.

The reek of battle drifting slow *alee*
Not sullener than we. *Lowell*, On Board the '76.

Helm's alee! hard alee! orders given in tacking a sailing vessel, after the helm has been put down, to direct that the head-sheets and fore-sheets should be let fly.

ale-fed (āl′fed), *a.* Nourished with ale.

The growth of his *ale-fed* corps. *Stafford*, Niobe, ii. 62.

aleft (ạ-left′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*^{3}, on, + *left.*] On or to the left. *Southey.* [Rare.]

alegar (al′e- or ā′le-gär), *n.* [< ME. *alegar* (Halliwell), < *ale* + *egar*, *eger*, sour: see *eager*^{1}. The mode of formation is not English, but imitates *vinegar*, < F. *vin aigre*, sour wine.] Ale or beer which has been passed through the acetous fermentation; sour ale, used in the north of England as a cheap substitute for vinegar.

For not, after consideration, can you ascertain what liquor it is you are imbibing; whether . . . Hawkins' entire, or, perhaps, some other great brewer's penny-swipes, or even *alegar.* *Carlyle*, Boswell's Johnson.

ale-garland (āl′gär″lạnd), *n.* A wreath hung to an ale-stake as a part of the sign of a tavern. This custom is as old as the time of Chaucer, who alludes to it.

alegeance†, *n.* See *allegeance*^{2}.

alegger†, *a.* [< OF. *alegre*, *alaigre*, F. *allègre* = Sp. *alegre* = Pg. It. *allegro* (see *allegro*), < L. *alacer*, *alacris*, brisk, lively: see *alacrious*, *alacrity.*] Lively; brisk; sprightly; cheerful; gay.

Coffee, the root and leaf betle, [and] . . . tobacco . . . do all condense the spirits and make them strong and *aleger.* *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 738.

alegge†, *v. t.* See *allay* and *allege.*

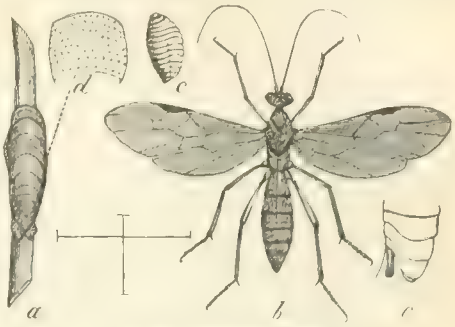
ale-gill (āl′jil), *n.* [< *ale* + *gill*^{5}, ground-ivy, and the liquor made therefrom: see *gill*^{5}, and cf. *alehoof.*] A kind of medicated liquor prepared by the infusion of ground-ivy in malt liquor.

alehoof (āl′höf), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *alehoove*, *alehove*, < ME. *alehoofe*, *halehove*, appar. a corruption, simulating *ale*, of earlier *haihove*, *heyhove*, etc., prob. < *hey*, *hay*^{2}, a hedge, + *hoofe*, *hove*, ground-ivy, < AS. *hōfe*, ivy (see *hove*). The D. *eiloof*, ivy, is appar. borrowed from English.] Ground-ivy, *Nepeta Glechoma*, the leaves of which were used in ale-making before the introduction of hops.

ale-house (āl′hous), *n.* [< ME. *alehous*, *aillehous*, < AS. *ealo-hūs.*] A house where ale is retailed.

The redcoats filled all the *ale-houses* of Westminster and the Strand. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iii.

Aleiodes (al-ī-ō′dēz), *n.* [NL., prop. **aliodes*, appar. < Gr. ἀ- priv. + λειώδης, smooth, < λεῖος, smooth, + εἶδος, appearance.] A genus of parasitic *Hymenoptera*, of the family *Braconidæ.* The species are parasitic upon caterpillars, undergoing transformation in the dried and rigid skin of their host. *A. rileyi* (Cresson) is uniformly reddish-yellow, and is parasitic on larvæ of the lepidopterous genus *Acronycta.*



Aleiodes fumipennis (Cresson).
a, cocoon; *d*, enlarged segment of same; *b*, female (cross shows natural size); *c*, tip of her abdomen from side, enlarged; *e*, larva.

aleis†, *n.* [ME. *alcis*, < OF. *alies*, *alis*, usually *alie*, *alye*, later *alise* (mod. F. *alise* and *alize*), < Teut. **aliza*, OHG. **eliza*, var. of *elira*, *erila*, *erla*, G. *erle*, dial. *else*, the alder, in comp. *elsebaum*, the white beam-tree, *elsebeere*, the berry of the white beam-tree; = AS. *alr*, > E. *alder*^{1}, q. v.] The fruit or berry of the white beam-tree, *Pyrus Aria.* *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1377.

ale-knight† (āl′nīt), *n.* A pot-companion.

Come, all you brave wights,
That are dubbed *ale-knights*, . . .
Know malt is of mickle might.
Wits' Recreations (1654).

To have his picture stamp'd on a stone jug
To keep *ale-knights* in memory of sobriety.
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, iii. 1.

alem (al′em), *n.* [Turk. *'alem*, a flag, banner, standard, ensign, the crescent, < Ar. *'alam*, a flag, ensign, < *'alama*, know. Cf. *alim*, *almah.*] The imperial standard of the Turkish empire.

Alemannian (al-ẹ-man′i-ạn), *a.* Alemannic.

Two *Alemannian* dukes of the 10th century.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 4.

Alemannic (al-ẹ-man′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Alemannicus*, *Alamannicus*, pertaining to the *Alemanni*, *Alamanni*, the Latinized form of the German name of a confederation of German tribes, lit. all men, after Goth. *alamans*, all men, all mankind, < *alls* = OHG. *al* = E. *all*, + *manna* = OHG. *man* = E. *man.* Hence L. *Alemannia*, the country of the *Alemanni*, extended by the Gauls to all Germany, > F. *Allemagne*, Germany, *Allemand*, German: see *Alman*, *Almain.*] **I.** *a.* Belonging to the Alemanni, confederated German tribes who began to appear between the Main and the Danube about the beginning of the third century, and occupied that region completely.

II. *n.* The language of the Alemanni, or ancient people of southwestern Germany.

Also spelled *Allemannic.*

alembdar (a-lem′där), *n.* [Turk. *'alemdār*, < *'alem*, flag, standard (see *alem*), + *-dār*, < Pers. *-dār*, holder, bearer.] In Turkey, an officer who bears the green standard of Mohammed when the sultan appears in public.

alembic (ạ-lem′bik), *n.* [Early mod. E. *alembick*, *alimbeck*, and abbr. *lembick*, *limbeck*, q. v.; < ME. *alembike*, *alembyk*, *alembek*, earlier *alambik*, *alambic*, < OF. *alambic*, also written *alambique*, F. *alambic* = Pr. *elambic* = Sp. *alambique* = Pg. *alambique*, *lambique* = It. *lambicco*, *limbicco*, < ML. *alambicus*, < Ar. *al-anbīq*, < *al*, the (see *al-*^{2}), + *anbīq* (> Pers. *ambīq*), a still, < Gr. ἄμβιξ, a cup, later the cup of a still; cf. Ionic Gr. ἄμβη = Gr. ἄμβων, foot of a goblet.] **1.** A vessel formerly used in chemistry for distillation, and usually made of glass or copper. The bottom part, containing the liquor to be distilled, was called the *matrass* or *cucurbit*; the upper part, which received and condensed the volatile products, was called the *head* or *capital*, the beak of which was fitted to the neck of a receiver. The head alone was more properly the alembic. It is now superseded by the retort and worm-still.
Hence—**2.** Anything which works a change or transformation: as, the *alembic* of sorrow.

Alembic.

Thus is Art, a nature passed through the *alembic* of man.
Emerson, Misc., p. 27.

alembic (ạ-lem′bik), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *alembicked*, ppr. *alembicking.* [< *alembic*, *n.*] To distil as by an alembic; obtain as by means of an alembic. [Rare.]

[illegible] and diverted my- [illegible] Letters, I. 2[illegible].

alembroth (a-lem'brôth), *n.* [Formerly also [illegible]; origin unknown.] The salt called by the alchemists the salt of art, science, or wisdom; a double chlorid of mercury and ammonia. Although poisonous, it was formerly used as a stimulant.

alenage[illegible]

Alen[illegible]

alength [illegible] *phr.* as *adv.* and *prep.* [illegible]; < *a*3, on, at, + *length.*] **I.** *adv.* At full length; along; stretched at full length.

II. *prep.* In the direction of the length of.

Alepas [illegible] [NL., < Gr. ἀ- copulative + λεπάς, a limpet: see *Lepas.*] A genus of barnacles or acorn-shells, of the family *Lepadidæ.* They are ordinary cirripeds with thoracic [illegible] *A. cornuta* is an example.

aleph (ā'lef), *n.* [Heb. *'āleph* = Ar. *'alif:* see *alpha.*] The first letter of the Hebrew alphabet (א), representing the older Phenician letter which gave name and form to the Greek A, α. See *a*1. This letter, in the Semitic languages, is not properly a vowel, but is a quasi-consonantal sign, to which the pronunciation of any initial vowel may be attached. In transliteration into Roman letters, this sign is represented by a Greek "smooth breathing" (') or is left unmarked.

alepidosaurid (a-lep"i-dō-sâ'rid), *n.* A fish of the family *Alepidosauridæ.* Also called *alepidosauroid.*

Alepidosauridæ (a-lep"i-dō-sâ'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alepidosaurus* + *-idæ.*] A family of large, fierce, and voracious abdominal deep-sea fishes. Also called *Aleposauridæ* and *Alepisauridæ.*

The *Alepidosauridæ* are deep-sea fishes of large size, remarkable for the great size of their teeth. The body is elongate, and without scales; the mouth is extremely large, with rows of compressed teeth of unequal size, some of those on the lower jaw and palatines being fang-like. The dorsal fin is very long, covering almost the whole of the back, and there is no adipose fin.
Stand. Nat. Hist., III. 138.

Alepidosaurina (a-lep"i-dō-sâ-rī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alepidosaurus* + *-ina.*] In Günther's classification of fishes, a division of *Scopelidæ*, containing those with the dorsal fin occupying nearly the entire length of the back; a group corresponding to the family *Alepidosauridæ* (which see). Preferably written *Alepidosaurinæ*, as a subfamily.

alepidosauroid (a-lep"i-dō-sâ'roid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Alepidosaurus* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Having the characters of the *Alepidosauridæ.*

II. *n.* An alepidosaurid.

Alepidosaurus (a-lep"i-dō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., as *Aleposaurus*, but with Gr. λεπίς (λεπιδ-) instead of [illegible] λέπος (λεπο-), a scale.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Alepidosauridæ.* [illegible] supposed to be related to *Saurus*, but [illegible] by the scaleless skin, whence the name. [illegible] *ferox*, *Aleposaurus.* *A. ferox* is a species [illegible] fish and *lancet-fish.*

alepidote (a-lep'i-dōt), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἀλεπί-[illegible] scales, < ἀ- priv. + λεπίς (λεπιδ-), [illegible]: see *Lepidium.*] **I.** *a.* Not having [illegible]: as, an *alepidote* fish.

II. *n.* Any fish whose skin is not covered with [illegible].

alepine† (al'e-pēn), *n.* [Also written *alapeen*, [illegible] for *Aleppine*, belonging to Aleppo: see *Aleppine.*] A mixed stuff, either of wool and [illegible] and cotton. *Dyer.*

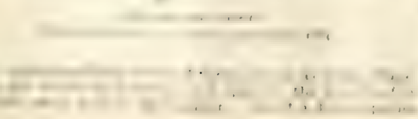
Alepisauridæ [illegible] sâ'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < [illegible] + *-idæ.*] Same as *Alepidosauridæ.*

Alepisaurus (a-lep-i-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., improp. [illegible]] Same as *Alepidosaurus.*

Alepocephali (a-lep-ō-sef'a-lī), *n. pl.* [Pl. of [illegible]] [illegible] as *Alepocephalidæ.*

[illegible] sef'a-lid), *n.* One of [illegible] (which see).

[illegible] se-fal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [illegible] + *-idæ.*] A family of [illegible] The technical characters [illegible]



[illegible]

referable to four genera have been discovered in the deeper parts of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, as well as of the Mediterranean sea. Also called *Alepocephali.*

alepocephaloid (a-lep-ō-sef'a-loid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the character of the *Alepocephalidæ.*

II. *n.* Same as *alepocephalid.*

Alepocephalus (a-lep-ō-sef'a-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + λέπος, scale, + κεφαλή, head.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Alepocephalidæ:* so called from the scaleless head.

ale-pole† (āl'pōl), *n.* Same as *ale-stake.*

Aleposauridæ (a-lep-ō-sâ'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aleposaurus* + *-idæ.*] Same as *Alepidosauridæ.*

Aleposaurus (a-lep-ō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄλεπος, faulty form of ἀλεπίδωτος, without scales (< ἀ- priv. + λέπος, also λεπίς, a scale: see *Lepidium*), + σαῦρος, a lizard, also a sea-fish: see *Saurus.*] Same as *Alepidosaurus.*

ale-post† (āl'pōst), *n.* Same as *ale-stake.*

ale-pot (āl'pot), *n.* A pot or mug for holding ale. In England a pot of beer or ale means a quart of it; hence, ale-pot means especially a quart-pot.

A clean cloth was spread before him, with knife, fork, and spoon, salt-cellar, pepper-box, glass, and pewter *ale-pot.*
Dickens, Little Dorrit.

Aleppine (a-lep'in), *a.* and *n.* [< *Aleppo*, European (It.) form of Turk. and Ar. *Haleb*, said to be named from Ar. *halab*, milk.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Aleppo, a city of Asiatic Turkey, or to its inhabitants.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Aleppo.

Aleppo gall, ulcer. See *ulcer.*

alerce (a-lèrs'; Sp. pron. ä-lär'thā), *n.* [Sp., the larch, prob. < *a-*, repr. Ar. *al*, the, + **lerce*, **larce* = It. *larice*, < L. *larix* (acc. *laricem*), the larch (see *larch*), perhaps mixed with Ar. *al-'arzah*, *al-'erz*, < *al*, the, + *'arzah*, *'erz*, Pers. *arz*, cedar.] **1.** A name given in Spain to wood used by the Moors in their edifices, obtained from the sandarac-tree of Morocco, *Callitris quadrivalvis.* See *Callitris.*—**2.** Same as *alerce-tree.*

With here and there a red cedar or an *alerce* pine.
Darwin, Voyage of Beagle, xiii.

alerce-tree (a-lèrs'trē), *n.* A large coniferous timber-tree of Chili, *Libocedrus Chilensis*, extensively used on the southern Pacific coast.

alerion, *n.* See *allerion.*

alert (a-lèrt'), *a.* and *n.*, orig. *prep. phr.* [< F. *alerte*, interj. phr., adj., and n., formerly *allerte*, sometimes written *à l'erte*, = Sp. *alerta* (*alerto*, adj.) = Pg. *alerta*, < It. *all' erta*, on the watch, on the lookout; *stare all' erta*, be on one's guard, lit. stand on the lookout: *all'* for *alla* for *a la*, < L. *ad illam*, on the; *erta*, a lookout, also a declivity, a slope, a steep, fem. of *erto*, raised aloft, steep, pp. of *ergere*, raise, erect, < L. *erigere*, raise, pp. *erectus*, > E. *erect*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Active in vigilance; watchful; vigilantly attentive.

Yet ceaseless still she throve, *alert*, alive,
The working bee, in full or empty hive.
Crabbe, Parish Register.

Nothing is worth reading that does not require an *alert* mind.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 1[illegible].

2. Moving with celerity; brisk; active; nimble: as, "an *alert* young fellow," *Addison*, Spectator, No. 403. = **Syn. 1.** Heedful, wary.—**2.** Lively, agile, quick, prompt, ready, spry.

II. *n.* [From the phr. *on the alert*, a pleonastic E. version of the orig. It. phr. *all' erta:* see I.] An attitude of vigilance; watch; guard: especially in the phrase *on* or *upon the alert*, upon the watch; on the lookout; guarding against surprise or danger: as, "the readiness of one *on the alert*," *Dickens.*

He was instructed to notify his officers to be *on the alert* for any indications of battle.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 41[illegible].

alertly (a-lėrt'li), *adv.* In an alert manner; with watchful vigilance; nimbly; briskly; actively.

alertness (a-lėrt'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being alert; briskness; nimbleness; activity.

-ales. [< L. *-ales*, pl. of *-alis*, a common adj. [illegible]: see *-al.*] In *bot.*, a plural termination distinguishing the names of cohorts, a grade intermediate between class and order.

ale-scot†, **ale-shot†** (āl'skot, āl'shot), *n.* [< [illegible] + *scot*, also *shot*, payment: see *scot* and [illegible].] A reckoning to be paid for ale.

alese, [illegible] See *ales*[illegible].

ale-silver (āl'sil-vėr), *n.* A duty anciently paid to the lord mayor of London by the sellers of ale within the city.

ale-stake† (āl'stāk), *n.* A stake having a garland or bush of twigs at the top of it, set up as a sign before an ale-house.

A garland hadde he set upon his heed
As gret as it were for an *ale stake.*
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 667.

Also called *ale-pole*, *ale-post.*

ale-taster (āl'tās"tėr), *n.* Same as *ale-conner.*

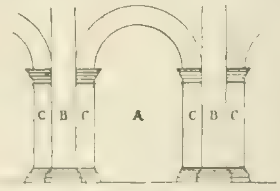
alethiology (a-lē-thi-ol'ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἀλήθεια, truth (< ἀληθής, true, < ἀ- priv. + λανθάνειν, λαθεῖν, escape notice, be concealed: see *Lethe*), + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] A term used by Sir William Hamilton to denote that part of logic which treats of the nature of truth and error, and of the rules for their discrimination.

alethoscope (a-lē'thọ-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. ἀληθής, true (see *alethiology*), + σκοπεῖν, view.] An optical instrument by means of which pictures are made to present a more natural and life-like appearance.

Aletornis (al-e-tôr'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀλήτης, a wanderer, vagrant (< ἀλᾶσθαι, wander, stray), + ὄρνις, bird.] A genus of extinct Tertiary birds from the Eocene of Wyoming Territory. Several species are described by Marsh, who places them among the cranes and rails. They range in size from that of a woodcock to that of a small crane.

Aletris (al'e-tris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀλετρίς, a (female) grinder of corn, < ἀλετρεύειν, extended from ἀλεῖν, grind.] A genus of plants, natural order *Hemodoraceæ*, natives of the eastern United States, chiefly from New Jersey southward. The two species, *A. farinosa* and *A. aurea*, are low, smooth, stemless, bitter herbs, with fibrous roots, a cluster of spreading, flat, lance-shaped leaves, and a spiked raceme of small white or yellow flowers. They are called *colic-root* from their medicinal reputation, and also *ague-grass*, *star-grass*, *blazing-star*, etc.

alette (a-let'), *n.* [F., = Sp. *aleta* = It. *aletta*, a small wing; dim. of L. *ala*, wing: see *aisle.*] In *arch.*: (*a*) A small wing of a building. (*b*) A pilaster or buttress. (*c*) The lateral face of the pier of an arch, extending from the edge of the opening; especially, that portion of the lateral face between the edge of the opening and a semi-column, pilaster, or the like, serving to decorate the pier. Also spelled *allette.*



A, arch; B, B, pilasters; C, C, alettes [illegible].

Aleurites (al-ū-rī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀλευρίτης, pertaining to ἄλευρον, meal, esp. wheaten flour, < ἀλεῖν, grind.] A genus of plants, natural order *Euphorbiaceæ.* The most important species, *A. triloba* (the candleberry-tree), a tree 30 to 40 feet high, is a native of the Moluccas and some of the Pacific islands, and is cultivated in tropical countries for its nuts, which abound in oil, and when dried are used by the Polynesian islanders as a substitute for candles, whence they are called *candle-nuts* or *candleberries.* The oil expressed from the kernels dries rapidly, and is known as country walnut or artists' oil, or kekune-oil. *A. cordata* is the Chinese varnish-tree, and the oil from its seeds is used in China in painting.

Aleurodes (al-ū-rō'dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀλευρώδης, like flour, < ἄλευρον, flour, + εἶδος, form.] The typical and only genus of the family *Aleurodidæ.* Also written *Aleyrodes.*

Aleurodidæ (al-ū-rod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aleurodes* + *-idæ.*] A family of hemipterous insects, of the suborder *Phytophthiria*, or plant-lice, related to the aphids and scale-insects. These insects are very small and exceedingly prolific; they have large oval elytra and wings, held nearly horizontal when in repose; the head is small, with divided eyes; the antennæ are short, 6-jointed, with the rostrum 2-jointed; and the legs are short, simple, with 2-jointed tarsi provided with 2 claws. There are about 25 nominal species of the single genus *Aleurodes.* *A. proletella* resembles a small white moth with a dark spot on each wing-cover, and is found on celandine, cabbage, oak, etc. The larva is small, flat, and oval like a minute scale, as in *Psyllidæ;* the pupa is fixed and inclosed in an envelop.

aleuromancy (a-lū'rọ-man-si), *n.* [< F. *aleuromancie*, < Gr. ἀλευρομαντεῖον, divination from meal, < ἄλευρον, meal, + μαντεία, divination.] A method of divination by meal or flour, practised by the ancients.

aleurometer (al-ū-rom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. ἄλευρον, flour, esp. wheaten flour, + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument invented by M. Boland, about 1849, for ascertaining the bread-making qualities of wheaten flour. The indications depend upon the expansion of the gluten contained in a given quantity of flour when freed of its starch by pulverization and repeated washing with water.

aleurone (a-lū'rōn), *n.* [< Gr. ἄλευρον, fine flour, + *-one.*] The minute albuminoid granules (protein) which are found, in connection with starch and oily matter, in the endosperm of ripe seeds and the cotyledons of the embryo. It is considered an inactive resting form of protoplasm. Also called *protein-granules.*

aleuronic (al-ū-ron′ik), *a.* [< *aleurone* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of aleurone.

Aleutian, Aleutic (al-e-ö′shi-a̤n, -tik), *a.* [Named from the inhabitants, the *Aleuts*, Russ. *Aleutui.*] Appellative of or pertaining to a group of islands (the Aleutian islands) separating Bering sea from the northern Pacific, nearly or quite coextensive with the Catherine archipelago, extending from near the southern point of Kamtchatka to the peninsula of Alaska.

ale-vat (āl′vat), *n.* [< AS. *ealo-fæt* = OS. *alo-fat:* see *ale* and *vat.*] A vat in which ale is fermented.

alevin (al′e-vin), *n.* [< F. *alevin*, prob. for **alevain*, < OF. *alever*, rear, < L. *adlevare*, raise, < *ad*, to, + *levare*, raise. Cf. *alleve, alleviate.*] The young of any fish; especially, a young salmonid or clupeid.

alew† (a-lū′), *n.* [Var. of *halloo.*] Outcry; howling; lamentation.

> Yet did she not lament with loude *alew*,
> As women wont. *Spenser*, F. Q., V. vi. 13.

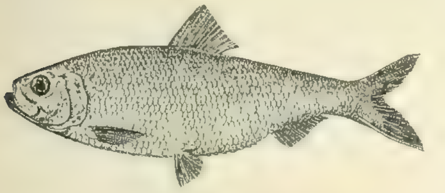
ale-washed (āl′wosht), *a.* Steeped or soaked in ale.

> And what a beard of the general's cut . . . will do among foaming bottles and *ale-washed* wits, is wonderful to be thought on. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 6.

alewife¹ (āl′wīf), *n.*; pl. *alewives* (-wīvz). A woman who keeps an ale-house.

> Perhaps he will swagger and hector, and threaten to beat and butcher an *ale-wife*. *Swift*, Drapier's Letters.

alewife² (āl′wīf), *n.*; pl. *alewives* (-wīvz). [A particular use of *alewife*¹, prob. in allusion to their corpulent appearance (see quot.). The form *aloofe*, recorded in 1678, is said to be the Indian name of the fish; but it is prob. an error for *alewife.*] 1. A North American fish, *Clupea vernalis*, from 8 to 10 inches long, resembling a small shad, but much inferior to it as food. It is taken in large numbers with that fish.


Alewife (*Clupea vernalis*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

> Consorting Herrings and the bony Shad,
> Big-bellied *Alewives*, Macrils richly clad
> With Rain-bow colours, the Frost-fish and the Smelt,
> As good as ever Lady Gustus felt.
> *S. Clarke*, Four Chief Plantations in America (1670).

2. A name given at Bermuda to the round pompano, *Trachynotus ovatus*. See *pompano.*—3. A local English name of the allice-shad.

alexanders (al-eg-zan′dėrz), *n.* [Also written *alisander, allisander, alisaunder*, < ME. *alisaundre*, < OF. *alisaundre, alisandre;* but in AS. *alexandrie, alexandre*, from the ML. name *Petroselinum Alexandrinum*, i. e., Alexandrine parsley, equiv. to *P. Macedonicum*, i. e., Macedonian parsley.] 1. The English name of an umbelliferous plant, *Smyrnium Olusatrum.* Of all the umbellifers used as vegetables, this was one of the commonest in gardens for nearly fifteen centuries, but it is now abandoned. The history of its use can be traced from beginning to end. Theophrastus mentions it as a medicinal plant, under the name *hipposelinon* (horse-parsley), but three centuries later Dioscorides says that either the root or the leaves might be eaten, which implies cultivation. In Latin (Pliny, Columella, etc.) it was called *holus atrum*, later *olusatrum*, and corruptly *olisatrum.* Charlemagne commanded it to be sown in his farms. The Italians made great use of it, under the name *macerone.* At the end of the eighteenth century the tradition existed in England that it had been formerly cultivated; later English and French horticulturists do not mention it. *De Candolle.* 2. In North America, a name sometimes given to the plant *Thaspium aureum.*

Alexandrian (al-eg-zan′dri-a̤n), *a.* [< L. *Alexandrīa*, classical form *Alexandrēa*, < Gr. Ἀλεξάνδρεια, name of the Egyptian city founded by Alexander the Great, < Ἀλέξανδρος, L. *Alexander*, a man's name, prop. adj., 'defending men,' < ἀλέξειν, ward off, defend, + ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-), man.] 1. Pertaining to Alexandria, an important city of Egypt, founded by Alexander the Great in 332 B. C.—2. Pertaining to Alexander the Great.—**Alexandrian Codex** (*Codex Alexandrinus*), an important manuscript of the Scriptures, sent to Charles I. of England by the Patriarch of Constantinople, now in the British Museum. It is written in Greek uncials on parchment, and contains the Septuagint version of the Old Testament complete, except parts of the Psalms, and almost all the New Testament. It is assigned to the fifth century.—**Alexandrian Library**, a celebrated library at Alexandria in Egypt, founded by Ptolemy Soter and Ptolemy Philadelphus (323–247 B. C.), and destroyed about 47 B. C. A second or supplementary library in the Serapeum at Alexandria was entirely destroyed by a mob of fanatics under the Patriarch Theophilus A. D. 391; a popular account, however, assigns its destruction to the Arabs in 641.—**Alexandrian school.** (*a*) A school of literature, science, and philosophy flourishing at Alexandria under the Ptolemies during the three centuries preceding the Christian era, and continuing under the Roman empire, especially as a philosophical school in which Neoplatonism was the most important element, down to the final extinction of paganism in the fifth century after Christ. (*b*) A school of Christian philosophy and theology at Alexandria during the first five centuries; especially, the catechetical school of Alexandria, existing in that city from the earliest times of Christianity down to about A. D. 400, for the purpose of instruction in the Christian faith, and distinguished for the high attainments of its instructors in pagan as well as in Christian philosophy and literature. Among its most famous directors were St. Clement and Origen. This school was remarkable for its attempt to accommodate Greek philosophy to Christianity and to make use of it in Christian teaching, thus antagonizing Judaizing views, according to which there was and could be nothing in common between the two. In some of its forms it tended on the one extreme to a philosophic rationalism, on the other to an idealizing mysticism. Alexandria continued to be the most important center of Christian theology down to the time of the Council of Chalcedon, A. D. 451.

Alexandrianism (al-eg-zan′dri-a̤n-izm), *n.* The teachings of the Alexandrian school of theology, especially in its distinctive characteristics. See *Alexandrian.* Also written *Alexandrinism.*

Alexandrine (al-eg-zan′drin), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Alexandrinus*, < *Alexandria:* see *Alexandrian.*] I. *a.* Same as *Alexandrian*, 1.

> For some time a steady advance of science appeared to be insured by the labors of the *Alexandrine* school. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 263.

Alexandrine liturgy, the liturgy of St. Mark. See *liturgy.*—**Alexandrine mosaic**, or **opus Alexandrinum**, a kind of rich mosaic in which are used red and green porphyries, precious marbles, enamels, and other costly and brilliant materials. It has its name from the Emperor Alexander Severus (A. D. 222–235), and was used for friezes, panels, etc., under the later Roman empire.

II. *n.* [< F. *alexandrin:* so called, it is said, from *Alexandre* Paris, an old French poet, or from poems written by him and others in this meter on the life of Alexander the Great.] In *pros.*, an iambic hexapody, or series of six iambic feet. French Alexandrines are written in couplets, alternately acatalectic with masculine rimes and hypercatalectic with feminine rimes. French tragedies are generally composed in Alexandrines. The cesura occurs at the end of the third foot. The second line of the following extract is an example:

> A needless *Alexandrine* ends the song,
> That, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along.
> *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 356.

Alexandrinism (al-eg-zan′drin-izm), *n.* Same as *Alexandrianism.*

alexandrite (al-eg-zan′drīt), *n.* [< L. *Alexander* (*Alexander* II., Emperor of Russia) + *-ite*².] A variety of chrysoberyl found in the mica slate of the Ural mountains.

alexia (a-lek′si-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + λέξις, a speaking (or reading), < λέγειν, speak, read.] Inability to read, as the result of a morbid or diseased condition of nervous centers not involving loss of sight; word-blindness; text-blindness.

alexipharmac†, **alexipharmacal**†, *a.* See *alexipharmic, alexipharmical.*

alexipharmacum† (a-lek-si-fär′mạ-kum), *n.* [NL., < L. *alexipharmacon:* see *alexipharmic.*] See *alexipharmic.*

> He calls steel the proper *alexipharmacum* of this malady. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 417.

alexipharmic (a-lek-si-fär′mik), *a.* and *n.* [The final syllable, prop. *-ac*, has been conformed to the common suffix *-ic.* NL. *alexipharmacum*, L. *alexipharmacon*, n.; < Gr. ἀλεξιφάρμακος, warding off poison, acting as an antidote against it, antidotal; neuter as noun, ἀλεξιφάρμακον (L. *alexipharmacon*), an antidote, remedy, < ἀλέξειν, ward off, + φάρμακον, a poison, drug, remedy: see *pharmacon, pharmacy*, etc.] I. *a.* 1. Acting as a means of warding off disease; acting as a remedy; prophylactic.—2. Having the power of warding off the effects of poison taken inwardly; antidotal.

> Some antidotal quality it [the unicorn's horn] may have, . . . since not only the bone in the hart, but the horn of a deer is *alexipharmick*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

II. *n.* An antidote to poison or infection, especially an internal antidote.

> Finding his strength every day less, he was at last terrified, and called for help upon the sages of physic: they filled his apartments with *alexipharmics*, restoratives, and essential virtues. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 120.

alexipharmical (a-lek-si-fär′mi-ka̤l), *a.* Same as *alexipharmic.*

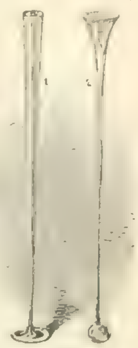
alexipyretic (a-lek″si-pī-ret′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἀλέξειν, ward off, + πυρετός, fever: see *pyretic.*] In *med.*, same as *febrifuge.*

alexiteric (a-lek-si-ter′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἀλεξητήριος, fit or able to keep off or defend; neut. ἀλεξητήριον (sc. φάρμακον, drug), a remedy, medicine; < ἀλεξητήρ, one who keeps off or defends, < ἀλέξειν, keep off, defend. Cf. *alexipharmic.*] I. *a.* Resisting external poison; obviating the effects of venom.

II. *n.* An antidote to poison or infection, especially an external application.

alexiterical (a-lek-si-ter′i-ka̤l), *a.* Same as *alexiteric.*

ale-yard (āl′yärd), *n.* [< *ale* + *yard*¹.] 1. A glass vessel used as a measure of capacity as well as a drinking-glass, shaped like a much elongated wine-glass, formerly in use in England.—2. A glass vessel having the shape of an elongated cone, the small end communicating with a hollow ball. On drinking from it, as soon as the air reaches the inside of the ball all the liquid contained in it spurts out suddenly. Sometimes called *tricky ale-yard.*


1, Ale-yard.
2, Tricky Ale-yard.

Aleyrodes, *n.* Same as *Aleurodes.*

aleze, alese (a-lāz′), *n.* [< F. *alèze*, formerly *alese, alaise*, appar. < *à l'aise*, at ease: *à*, < L. *ad*, to, at; *le*, the; *aise*, > E. *ease*, q. v. The spelling *alèze* may be in simulation of *lé*, breadth, as if a 'spread.'] A cloth folded several times in order to protect a bed from discharges of blood, etc.

alfa (al′fä̤), *n.* A name in northern Africa for varieties of esparto-grass, *Stipa tenacissima* and *S. arenaria*, used in the manufacture of paper. Also written *halfa.*

alfa-grass (al′fä̤-gràs), *n.* Same as *alfa.*

alfalfa (al-fal′fä̤), *n.* [Sp., formerly *alfalfez*, said to be from Ar. *al-façfaçah*, the best sort of fodder.] The Spanish name of lucerne, *Medicago sativa*, and the common name under which the chief varieties of lucerne are known in the western United States.

alfaqui (al-fa-kē′), *n.* [Sp., < Ar. *al-faqīh*, < *al*, the, + *faqīh*, a doctor in theology; cf. *fiqh*, theological learning, < *faqiha*, be wise.] A doctor learned in Mussulman law; a Mohammedan priest.

> A successful inroad into the country of the unbelievers, said he, will make more converts to my cause than a thousand texts of the Koran, expounded by ten thousand *alfaquis.* *Irving*, Granada, p. 154.

> No sooner had the sovereigns left the city, than Ximenes invited some of the leading *alfaquies*, or Mussulman doctors, to a conference, in which he expounded, with all the eloquence at his command, the true foundations of the Christian faith, and the errors of their own.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 6.

alfenid, alfenide (al′fe-nid, -nid or -nīd), *n.* [Perhaps < Sp. *alfeñ(ique)*, a sugar-paste (verb *alfeñ-icar*, ice with sugar), + *-id, -ide:* see *alphenic.*] Nickel-silver, thickly electroplated with pure silver.

alferes† (al-fer′es), *n.* [Also written *alfeeres, alferez, alfarez, alfaras*, < Sp. *alférez*, OSp. Pg. *alferes*, ensign, < Ar. *al-fāris*, < *al*, the, + *fāris*, horseman, knight, < *faras*, horse.] A standard-bearer; an ensign; a cornet. This term was in use in England some time before and during the civil wars of Charles I.

> Commended to me from some noble friends
> For my *alferes.* *Fletcher*, Rule a Wife, i. 1.

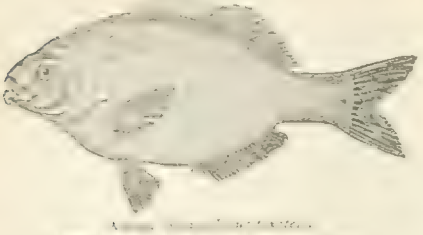
alfet (al′fet), *n.* [< ML. *alfetum* (as defined below), < AS. *ālfæt, ǣlfæt*, a pot to boil in, < *āl, ǣl*, fire (see *anneal*¹), + *fæt*, a vessel: see *vat.*] In *early Eng. hist.*, a vessel of boiling water into which an accused person plunged his arm as a test of his innocence.

alfileria (al-fi-lē′ri-ä), *n.* Same as *alfilerilla.*

alfilerilla (al″fi-le-rē′ä̤), *n.* [Amer. Sp., also *alfileria, alfilaria:* so called from the shape of the carpels; < Sp. *alfiler*, also *alfilel*, Pg. *alfinete*, a pin, < Ar. *al-khill*, a wooden pin used for fastening garments (Freytag), a pin.] A name in California for a European species of *Erodium, E. cicutarium*, which has become very widely naturalized. It is a low herb, but a valuable forage-plant. Its carpels have a sharp point and a long twisted beak, by the action of which, under the influence of the moisture of the air, the seed is buried in the soil. Other names for it are *pin-clover* and *pin-grass.*

alfin† (al′fin), *n.* [< late ME. *alfyn, alphyn, aufyn*, etc., < OF. *alfin*, like ML. *alphinus*, It. *alfino, alfido, alfiere, alfiero*, < Sp. *alfil, arfil* = Pg. *alfil, alfir*, < Ar. *al-fīl*, the elephant, < *al*, the, + *fīl*, < Pers. Hind. *fīl*, Skt. *pīlu*, elephant, this piece having had orig. the form of an elephant.] In *chess*, a name of the bishop.

alfiona, alfione (al-fi-ō′nä, al′fi-ōn), *n.* [Mex. Sp.] An [illegible] fish, *Rhacochilus toxotes*, with small scales, uniserial and jaw teeth, and



Alfiona (*Rhacochilus toxotes*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

lip free and deeply cut along its margin. It is [illegible] the most valuable food-fish of the [illegible] and is common along the [illegible] also [illegible].

al fresco (äl fres′kō). [It., lit. in the cool (air): *al* (< L. *ad illum*), in the; *fresco*, cool or fresh air, < *fresco*, cool, fresh, < OHG. *frisc* = E. *fresh*: see *fresh*, *fresco*.] In the open air; out of doors: as, to dine *al fresco*.

> Much of the gayety and brightness of *al fresco* life.
> *The Century*, XXVII. 190.

> [illegible] suppers the country gentlemen of Italy ate [illegible].
> *D. G. Mitchell*, Wet Days.

Alfur (al-för′), *n.* [< D. *Alfoer*, Pg. *Alfuros*, pl., said to be < Ar. *al*, the, + Pg. *fora* (= It. *fora*, *fuora*, *fuori*), outside (see *foris-*); the other forms, *Arafuras*, *Haraforas*, are, then, variations.] Same as *Alfurese*, *n. sing.*

Alfurese (al-fö-rēs′ or -rēz′), *n.* and *a.* [See *Alfur*.] **I.** *n.* 1. *sing.* or *pl.* A member, or the members collectively, of the race of Alfuros or Alfurs (also called Arafuras, Haraforas, etc.), a group of wild and savage tribes inhabiting Celebes and other islands of the Indian archipelago, ethnologically intermediate between the Malays and Papuans or Negritos.

> The *Alfurese* are totally distinct from the brown Malay and [illegible] Negrito; they are wild, savage, Pagan head-hunters.
> *R. N. Cust*, Mod. Langs. E. Ind., p. 147.

2. The language spoken by the Alfuros or Alfurs.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the Alfuros or Alfurs, or to their language.

Alfuro (al-fö′rō), *n.* Same as *Alfurese*, *n. sing.*

alg. An abbreviation of *algebra*.

alga (al′gä), *n.*; pl. *algæ* (-jē). [L., seaweed.] A cryptogam of the class of *Algæ*.

Algæ (al′jē), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *alga*: see *alga*.] A division of thallogenous chlorophyllous cryptogams found for the most part in the sea (seaweeds) or in fresh water. They are wholly cellular, though varying exceedingly in form and size from a single microscopic cell, sometimes free and branching [illegible], a shapeless, jelly-like [illegible] of mere [illegible] of articulations, to forms with trunk-like stems and membranous fronds many feet in length. Nourishment is absorbed by the surface of the plant, never through roots. [illegible]

[illegible]

bromine are products of various species. Seaweeds are also valuable as fertilizers.

algal (al′gal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *alga* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Algæ*; having the nature of algæ.

II. *n.* One of the *Algæ* (which see).

algaroba, *n.* See *algarroba*.

algarot, algaroth (al′ga-rot, -roth), *n.* [< F. *algaroth*, from the name of the inventor, *Algarotti*, an Italian scholar of Venice (1712–64).] A violently purgative and emetic white powder, which falls when chlorid of antimony is dropped into water. It is a compound of chlorid and oxid of antimony.

algarovilla (al″ga-rō-vil′ä), *n.* See *algarrobilla*.

algarroba (al-ga-rō′bä), *n.* [Sp., < Ar. *al-kharrūbah*, the carob: see *al-*² and *carob*.] 1. The Spanish name of the carob-tree, *Ceratonia Siliqua*. See *Ceratonia*.—2. In America, a name given to the honey-mesquit, *Prosopis juliflora*, and to the *Hymenæa Courbaril*.—3. A substance resembling catechu in appearance and properties, obtained from the La Plata, and containing tannin mixed with a deep-brown coloring matter. *Crooks*, Handbook of Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 509.—**Algarroba bean.** See *bean*¹.

Also spelled *algaroba*.

algarrobilla (al″ga-rō-bil′ä), *n.* [S. Amer. Sp., dim. of Sp. *algarroba*: see above.] The astringent resinous husks and seeds of several leguminous trees or shrubs of South America, which are an article of commerce for their value in tanning and dyeing. In Brazil and tropical America they are the produce chiefly of *Pithecolobium parvifolium* (*Inga Martha* of some authors). In Chili and on the western coast they are obtained from *Cæsalpinia* (*Balsamocarpum*) *brevifolia* and *Prosopis juliflora*. Also written *algarovilla*.

algate, algates (âl′gāt, âl′gāts), *adv.* [< ME. *algate*, *allegate*, *alle gate* (*algates* occurs in Chaucer), < *al*, all, + *gate*, a way: see *gate*² and *gait*. Cf. *alway*, *always*.] 1. In every direction; everywhere; always; under all circumstances. [Obsolete except in the Scotch form *a' gate* or *a' gates*.]

> *Algates* he that hath with love to done,
> Hath ofter wo than changed ys the mone.
> *Chaucer*, Complaint of Mars, l. 234.

2. In every respect; altogether; entirely. [Obsolete and north. Eng. provincial.]

> Tho now he *algates* must foregoe.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. i. 2.

3†. In any way; at all.

> Layer then herselfe, if ought *algate*
> Might fayrer be.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. viii. 9.

4†. By all means; on any terms; at any rate.

> As yow lyst ye maken hertes digne;
> *Algates* hem that ye wole sette a fyre,
> Thei dreden shame and vices thei resigne.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 24.

> And therefore would I should be *algates* slain;
> For while I live his life is in suspense.
> *Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso, iv. 60.

5†. Notwithstanding; nevertheless.

> A maner latin corrupt was hir speche,
> But *algates* ther-by was she understonde.
> *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. [illegible]

algazel (al-ga-zel′), *n.* [An early form of *gazel*, after Ar. *al-ghazal*: see *gazel*.] A name formerly applied to one, and probably to several, of the ruminant quadrupeds of eastern Africa, etc., now known as gazels and antelopes. It is variously identified, some making it out to be the common gazel of Egypt, etc. (*Antilope dorcas* or *Dorcas* [illegible]), others the [illegible] common antelope, *Antilope* [illegible], a very different animal. It is more probably the first-named species, or one closely resembling it.

Algebar (al′je-bär), *n.* [Said to be < Ar. *al*, the, + *gebar* (Syr. *gaboro*), giant.] An Arabic and poetical name of the constellation Orion.

> Begirt with many a blazing star
> Stood the great giant *Algebar*,
> Orion, hunter of the beast!
> *Longfellow*, Occult. of Orion.

algebra (al′je-brä), *n.* [Early mod. E. *algeber*, < It. *algebra* (now *algebra*); the present E. form, like D. G. Sw. Dan. *algebra*, Russ. *algebra*, Pol. *algebra*, etc., follows It. Pr. Sp. Pg. *algebra*, < ML. *algebra*, bone-setting, algebra, < Ar. *al-jebr*, *al-jabr* (> Pers. *al-jabr*), the redintegration or restoration of broken parts, setting bones, reduction of fractions to integers, hence *'ilm al jabr* [illegible] *muqābalah*, i. e., 'the science of redintegration and equation (comparison),' algebra [illegible] *al-jabr wa'l muqābalah*, Hind. *jabr o muqābalah*): [illegible] *'ilm*, science, < *'alama*, know [illegible]: *al*, the; *jabr*, redintegration, [illegible] consolidation, < *jabara*, redintegrate, restore, [illegible] (= Heb. *gāber*, make strong); [illegible] *al*, the; [illegible] *muqābalah*, comparison, [illegible] *qābala*, confront, compare, collate; [illegible]. The first Ar. name is reflected in ML. "*ludus algebræ almucgrabalæque*" (13th century), and in early mod. E. "*algiebar and almachabel*" (Dee, Math. Præf., 6, A. D. 1570), and the second part in ML. *almucabala*, *almacabala*, algebra.] 1. Formal mathematics; the analysis of equations; the art of reasoning about relations, more especially quantitative relations, by the aid of a compact and highly systematized notation. In ordinary algebra the relations between quantities are expressed by signs of equality, addition, subtraction, multiplication, etc. (=, +, −, ×), or by the position of the quantities (as xy for $x \times y$, and x^y for x to the y power), and the quantities themselves are denoted by letters. Quantities whose values are unknown or are assumed to be variable are denoted by the last letters of the alphabet, as x, y, z; known or constant quantities by a, b, c, etc.; and problems are solved by expressing all the data in the form of equations, and then transforming these according to certain rules. The conceptions of negative and imaginary quantities (see *negative* and *imaginary*) are employed. The term *higher algebra* usually means the theory of invariants. See *invariant*. *Multiple algebra*, or n-way algebra, introduces the conception of units of different denominations, which can, however, be multiplied together. Each such system has a multiplication table characterizing it.

2. Any special system of notation adapted to the study of a special system of relationship: as, "it is an *algebra* upon an *algebra*," *Sylvester*.—3. A treatise on algebra.

Its abbreviation is *alg*.

Boolian algebra, a logical algebra, invented by the English mathematician George Boole (1815–64), for the solution of problems in ordinary logic. It has also a connection with the theory of probabilities.—**Logical algebra**, an algebra which considers particularly non-quantitative relations.—**Nilpotent algebra**, an algebra in which every expression is nilpotent (which see). **Pure algebra**, an algebra in which every unit is connected with every other by a definite relation.

algebraic (al-je-brā′ik), *a.* [< *algebra* + *-ic*; prop. **algebric* = F. *algébrique*, < NL. **algebricus*.] 1. Pertaining to algebra.—2. Involving no operations except addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and the raising of quantities to powers whose exponents are commensurable quantities: as, an *algebraic* equation or expression.—3. Relating to the system of quantity which extends indefinitely below as well as above zero. **Algebraic curve.** See *curve*. **Algebraic equation**, an equation in which the unknown quantities or variables are subjected to no other operations than those enumerated in definition 2, above: as, $x^{\frac{3}{2}}y^{\frac{1}{2}} + ax^7 = 6$.

Algebraic form. See *form*. **Algebraic function**, a function whose connection with its variable is expressed by an algebraic equation. Thus, x and y, as defined by the above equation, are algebraic functions of one another.—**Algebraic geometry**, a name given to the application of algebra to the solution of geometrical problems.—**Algebraic sign**, the sign + or − which has to be attached to a real number to fix its value in algebra.—**Algebraic space**, a space in which the position of a point may be uniquely defined by a set of values of periodic algebraic integrals, without exceptions which form part of the space.—**Algebraic sum**, the sum of several quantities whose algebraic signs have been taken into account in adding them: as, the *algebraic sum* of +4 and −2 is +2.

algebraical (al-je-brā′i-kal), *a.* 1. Same as *algebraic*.—2. Resembling algebra; relating to algebra.

algebraically (al-je-brā′i-kal-i), *adv.* By means of algebra, or of algebraic processes; in an algebraic manner; as regards algebra.

algebraist (al′je-brā-ist), *n.* [< *algebra* + *-ist*; prop. **algebrist* = F. *algébriste* = Sp. Pg. It. *algebrista*, < NL. *algebrista*.] One who is versed in the science of algebra. Also *algebrist*.

algebraize (al′je-bra-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *algebraized*, ppr. *algebraizing*. [< *algebra* + *-ize*; prop. **algebrize*.] To perform by algebra; reduce to algebraic form.

algebrist (al′je-brist), *n.* Same as *algebraist*.

algedo (al-jē′dō), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀλγηδών, a sense of pain, pain, suffering, < ἀλγεῖν, feel bodily pain, suffer.] In *pathol.*, violent pain about the urethra, testes, bladder, perineum, and anus, caused by sudden stoppage of severe gonorrhea.

algefacient (al-jē-fā′shient), *a.* [< L. *algēre*, be cold, + *facien(t-)s*, ppr. of *facere*, make.] Making cool; cooling.

Algerian (al-jē′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Algérien*, < *Algeria* (F. *Algérie*), the province, *Algiers* (F. *Alger* = Sp. *Argél* = It. *Algeri*), the city, < Ar. *Al-jezair*, the city of Algiers, lit. the Islands, < *al*, the, + *jezair*, pl. of *jezira*, island.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the city of Algiers, or to Algeria or its inhabitants. **Algerian tea.** See *tea*.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of the French colony of Algeria, in the north of Africa. The colony was founded in 1830. It extends from the Mediterranean southward to the desert of Sahara, and has Tunis and Morocco on its east and west frontiers respectively.

Algerine (al-je-rēn′), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *Argelino* = It. *Algerino*: see *Algerian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Algiers or Algeria, or to the inhabitants of Algeria.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Algiers or Algeria, in Africa; particularly, one of the indigenous Berber or Arabic inhabitants of Algiers, as distinguished from the French colonists. See *Algerian.* Hence—2. A pirate: from the fact that the people of Algiers were formerly much addicted to piracy.—3. [*l. c.*] A woolen material woven in stripes of bright colors, and often with gold thread, generally too loose and soft for ordinary wear, and made into scarfs, shawls, and the like.

algerite (al'jėr-īt), *n.* [After F. *Alger.*] A mineral occurring in yellow to gray tetragonal crystals at Franklin Furnace, New Jersey. It is probably an altered scapolite.

algetic (al-jet'ik), *a.* [< Gr. as if **ἀλγητικός*, < *ἀλγεῖν*, have pain.] Producing or having relation to pain.

algid (al'jid), *a.* [< L. *algidus*, cold, < *algēre*, be cold.] Cold.—**Algid cholera,** in *pathol.*, Asiatic cholera: so called from the fact that diminution of temperature is one of its leading characteristics.

algidity (al-jid'i-ti), *n.* [< *algid* + *-ity.*] The state of being algid; chilliness; coldness.

algidness (al'jid-nes), *n.* Same as *algidity.*

algific (al-jif'ik), *a.* [< L. *algificus*, < *algus*, cold (< *algēre*, be cold), + *facere*, make.] Producing cold.

algist (al'jist), *n.* [< L. *alga*, a seaweed, + *-ist.*] A student of that department of botany which relates to algæ or seaweeds; one skilled in algology.

algodonite (al-god'ọ̄-nīt), *n.* [< *Algodones* (see def.) + *-ite*^{2}.] An arsenid of copper occurring in steel-gray masses, allied to domeykite. It is found at the silver-mine of Algodones, near Coquimbo, Chili.

algoid (al'goid), *a.* [< L. *alga*, a seaweed, + *-oid.*] Resembling algæ.

Algol (al'gol or al-gol'), *n.* [Ar., the demon.] A pale star varying in magnitude from 2.3 to 4.0 in a period of 2.89 days; *β* Persei.

algological (al-gọ̄-loj'i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *algology* + *-ical.*] Relating or pertaining to algology.

algologist (al-gol'ọ̄-jist), *n.* [< *algology* + *-ist.*] One who studies algæ or seaweeds; one skilled in algology; an algist.

algology (al-gol'ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< L. *alga*, a seaweed, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] A branch of botany treating of algæ; phycology.

Algonkin, Algonquin (al-gon'kin), *a.* [Amer. Ind. *Algonquin* is a F. spelling.] Belonging to an important and widely spread family of North American Indian tribes, formerly inhabiting the eastern coast from Labrador down through the Middle States, and extending westward across the Mississippi valley, and even into the Rocky mountains. Some of its principal divisions are the New England Indians, the Delawares, the Ojibwes or Chippewas, and the Blackfeet.

algor (al'gôr), *n.* [L., < *algēre*, be cold.] In *pathol.*, an unusual feeling of coldness; rigor or chill in or at the onset of fever.

algorism (al'gọ̄-rizm), *n.* [< ME. *algorisme*, *algarism*, etc., also contr. *algrim*, *augrim*, etc., < OF. *algorisme*, *augorisme*, *augorime* = Pr. *algorisme* = Sp. *alguarismo* (cf. *guarismo*, cipher) = Pg. It. *algorismo*, < ML. *algorismus* (occasionally *alchoarismus*, etc.), the Arabic system of numbers, arithmetic, < Ar. *al-Khowārazmī*, i. e., the native of *Khwārazm* (Khiva), surname of Abu Ja'far Mohammed ben Musa, an Arabian mathematician, who flourished in the 9th century. His work on algebra was translated or paraphrased into Latin early in the 13th century, and was the source from which Europe derived a knowledge of the Arabic numerals. His surname, given in the Latin paraphrase as *Algoritmi*, came to be applied to arithmetic in much the same way that "Euclid" was applied to geometry. The spelling *algorithm*, Sp. It. *algoritmo*, Pg. *algorithmo*, ML. *algorithmus*, etc., simulates Gr. *ἀριθμός*, number.] 1. In *arith.*, the Arabic system of notation; hence, the art of computation with the Arabic figures, now commonly called *arithmetic.*

> If ever they came to the connected mention of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division, it ought to have been a sign that they were reading on *algorism* as distinguished from arithmetic. *De Morgan*, Arith. Books, xix.

2. Any peculiar method of computing, as the rule for finding the greatest common measure. —3. Any method of notation: as, the differential *algorism.*

Also written *algorithm.*

algorismic (al-gọ̄-riz'mik), *a.* [< *algorism* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to algorism; arithmetical. *N. E. D.* Also *algorithmic.*

algorist (al'gọ̄-rist), *n.* [< *algorism* + *-ist.*] A computer with the Arabic figures; an arithmetician; a writer on algorism.

> The Italian school of *algorists*, with Pacioli at their head, found followers in Germany, England, France, and Spain. *De Morgan*, Arith. Books, xxi.

algoristic (al-gọ̄-ris'tik), *a.* Pertaining to the Arabic figures.

algorithm (al'gọ̄-riᴛʜm), *n.* An erroneous form of *algorism.*

algorithmic (al-gọ̄-riᴛʜ'mik), *a.* 1. Same as *algorismic.*—2. Pertaining to or using symbols: as, *algorithmic* logic.

> "Symbolic," as I understand it, being almost exactly the equivalent of *algorithmic.* *J. Venn*, Symbolic Logic, p. 98.

Algorithmic geometry, Wronski's name for analytical geometry. Seldom used by writers of authority.

algous (al'gus), *a.* [< L. *algosus*, abounding in seaweed, < *alga*, a seaweed: see *alga.*] Pertaining to or resembling algæ or seaweeds; abounding with seaweed.

algrim†, *n.* A Middle English form of *algorism.*

alguazil (al-gwä̤-zēl'), *n.* [< Sp. *alguacil*, formerly *alguazil*, *alvacil*, = Pg. *alguazil*, formerly *alvazil*, *alvacil*, also *alvazir*, *alvacir*, an officer of justice (cf. *guazil*, governor of a sea-town), < Ar. *al-wazīr*, < *al*, the (see *al-*^{2}), + *wazīr*, officer, vizir: see *vizir.*] In Spain, and in regions settled by Spaniards, an inferior officer of justice; a constable.

> The corregidor . . . has ordered this *alguazil* to apprehend you. *Smollett*, tr. of Gil Blas, v. 1.

> There were instances in which men of the most venerable dignity, persecuted without a cause by extortioners, died of rage and shame in the gripe of the vile *alguazils* of Impey. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

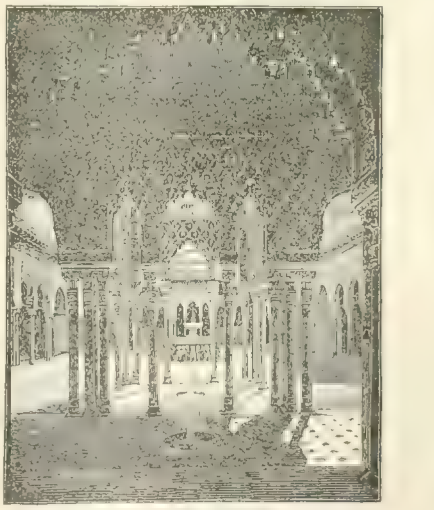
algum (al'gum), *n.* A tree, in the time of Solomon and Hiram, growing on Mount Lebanon, along with cedar- and fir-trees, sought for the construction of the temple; according to both the Septuagint and Vulgate versions, the pine. It was not identical with the almug-tree, which was brought from Ophir. See *almug.*

> Send me also cedar trees, fir trees, and *algum* trees, out of Lebanon. 2 Chron. ii. 8.

alhacena (äl-ä-thā'nä), *n.* [Sp., < Ar. ?] A cupboard or recess of stucco, decorated in the Moorish or Spanish style. A magnificent specimen in the South Kensington Museum, London, comes from Toledo in Spain, and is of the style of the fourteenth century.

Alhagi (al-haj'i), *n.* [NL., < Ar. *al-hāj* (Avicenna), the camel's-thorn.] A genus of leguminous plants of several reputed species, but all probably forms of one, ranging from Egypt and Greece to India. *A. camelorum* is a rigid spiny shrub, the leaves and branches of which exude a species of manna. This is collected in considerable quantity in Persia for food and for exportation to India; camels are very fond of it.

Alhambraic (al-ham-brā'ik), *a.* [< *Alhambra* (< Ar. *al-hamrā'*, lit. the red (house), with reference to the color of the sun-dried bricks which compose the outer walls, < *al*, the, + *hamrā'*, fem. of *ahmar*, red) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or built or decorated after the manner of the Alhambra, a Moorish palace and fortress near Granada in Spain, erected during the thirteenth and the first part of the fourteenth century, and the finest existing specimen of Moorish architecture; in the style of the Alhambra. The style of decoration characteristic of the Alhambra is remarkable for the elaborate variety and complexity of its details, which are somewhat small in scale, but fancifully varied and brilliant with color and gilding.



Court of Lions, Alhambra.

Alhambresque (al-ham-bresk'), *a.* [< *Alhambra* + *-esque.*] Resembling the Alhambra, or the style of ornamentation peculiar to the Alhambra. See *Alhambraic.*

alhenna (al-hen'ä̤), *n.* Same as *henna.*

alhidade, *n.* See *alidade.*

alias (ā'li-a̤s), *adv.* [L. *aliās*, at another time; in post-Augustan period, at another time or place, elsewhere, under other circumstances, otherwise; fem. acc. pl. (cf. E. *else*, a gen. sing. form, from same original) of *alius*, other: see *alien.*] At another time; in another place; in other circumstances; otherwise. It is used chiefly in judicial proceedings to connect the different names assumed by a person who attempts to conceal his true name and pass under a fictitious one: thus, Simpson *alias* Smith means a person calling himself at one time or one place Smith, at another Simpson.

alias (ā'li-a̤s), *n.*; pl. *aliases* (-ez). 1. [< *alias*, *adv.*] An assumed name; another name.

> Outcasts . . . forced to assume every week new *aliases* and new disguises. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxi.

> Most [Moslem] women when travelling adopt an *alias.* *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 420.

2. [From words in the writ, *Sicut alias præcipimus*, as we at another time command.] In *law*, a second writ or execution issued when the first has failed to serve its purpose. Also used adjectively: as, an *alias* execution.

alibi (al'i-bī), *adv.* [L., elsewhere, in another place, < *alius*, other, + *-bi*, related to E. *by*, q. v.] In *law*, elsewhere; at another place.

> The prisoner had little to say in his defence; he endeavoured to prove himself *alibi.* *Arbuthnot*, Hist. John Bull, ii.

alibi (al'i-bī), *n.* [< *alibi*, *adv.*] 1. In *law*, a plea of having been elsewhere at the time an offense is alleged to have been committed. Hence—2. The fact or state of having been elsewhere at the time specified: as, he attempted to prove an *alibi.*

alibility (al-i-bil'i̤-ti), *n.* [= F. *alibilité*, < L. *alibilis*: see *alible* and *-bility.*] The capacity of a nutritive substance for absorption; assimilativeness. *N. E. D.*

alible (al'i-bl), *a.* [< L. *alibilis*, nutritive, < *alere*, nourish: see *aliment.*] Nutritive.

alicant (al'i-kant), *n.* [< *Alicante*, a town in Spain, whence the wine is exported.] A strong, sweet, dark-colored Spanish wine. Formerly written *aligant*, *alligant*, *allegant*, etc.

alichel (al'i-shel), *n.* [Orig. a misreading, in a black-letter book, of *alicbel*, < Ar. *al-iqbāl*, < *al*, the, + *iqbāl*, advancement, progress.] In *astrol.*, the situation of a planet on or following an angle.

alictisal (al-ik-tī'za̤l), *n.* [< Ar. *al-ittiçāl*, < *al*, the, + *ittiçāl*, contact, conjunction of planets, < *waçala*, join.] In *astrol.*, the conjunction of two planets moving in the same direction, and one overtaking the other.

alicula (a-lik'ụ̄-lä̤), *n.* [L., dim. of *ala*, wing, perhaps because it covers the upper part of the arm (*ala*).] In *Rom. antiq.*, a short upper garment, like a cape, worn by hunters, countrymen, and boys.

alidade (al'i-dād), *n.* [Also *alidad*; < F. *alidade* = Sp. *alhidada*, *alidada* = Pg. *alidada*, *alidade*, < ML. *alhidada*, < Ar. *al-'idādah*, the revolving radius of a graduated circle, < *al*, the (see *al-*^{2}), + *'adad*, *'adid*, *'adud*, the upper arm, which revolves in its socket.] 1. A movable arm passing over a graduated circle, and carrying a vernier or an index: an attachment of many instruments for measuring angles. See cut under *sextant.*

> The astrolabe [used by Vasco da Gama] was a metal circle graduated round the edge, with a limb called the *alhidada* fixed to a pin in the centre, and working round the graduated circle. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 181.

2. A straight-edge carrying a telescope: an attachment of the plane-table for transferring to paper the direction of any object from the station occupied.

Also written *alhidade.*

alie^1 (ā'li), *v. t.* [Shetland dial., < Icel. *alan*, nourish, = Goth. *alan*, nourish, grow: see *all* and *aliment.*] To cherish; nurse; pet. *Edmondston*, Shetland Gloss.

alie^1 (ā'li), *n.* [< *alie*^{1}, *v.*] A pet; a favorite. *Edmondston*, Shetland Gloss.

alie^2†, *v. t.* A former spelling of *ally*^{1}.

alien (āl'yen), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *aliene*, *alient*, *aliant*, *alliant*, < ME. *alien*, *alyen*, *alyene*, *aliente*, *aliaunt*, etc., < OF. *alien*, *allien*, < L. *alienus*, belonging to another, < *alius*, another, akin to E. *else.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Residing under another government or in another country than that of one's birth, and not having rights of citizenship in such place of residence: as, the *alien* population; an *alien* condition.—**2.** Foreign; not belonging to one's own nation.

[illegible] Chinese Embassy.

Through the sad heart of Ruth, when, sick for home,
She stood in tears amid the *alien* corn.
Keats, Ode to Nightingale.

3. Wholly different in nature; estranged; adverse; hostile: used with *to* or *from*.

The thing most *alien from* . . . [the Protector's] clear [illegible] was petty persecution.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

It is difficult to trace the origin of sentiments so *alien* [illegible]
J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, vi.

Alien egg, in *ornith.*, the egg of a cuckoo, cow-bird, or other parasitic species, dropped in the nest of another [illegible].—**Alien enemy.** See *enemy*.—**Alien friend.** See *friend*.—**Alien good**, in *ethics*, a good not under one's own control.—**Alien water**, any stream of water carried [illegible] field or meadow, but not employed in th[illegible]. *Imp. Dict.*

II. *n.* **1.** A foreigner; one born in or belonging to another country who has not acquired citizenship by naturalization; one who is not a denizen, or entitled to the privileges of a citizen. In France a child born of residents who are not citizens is an alien. In the United States, as in Great Britain, children born and remaining within the country, though born of alien parents, are, according to the better opinion, natural-born citizens or subjects; and the children of citizens or subjects, though born in other countries, are generally deemed natural-born citizens or subjects, and if they become resident are entitled to the privileges of resident citizens; but they also may, when of full age, make declaration of alienage. See *citizen*.

When the Roman jurists applied their experience of Roman citizens to dealings between citizens and *aliens*, showing by the difference of their actions that they regarded the circumstances as essentially different, they laid the foundations of that great structure which has guided the social progress of Europe.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 156.

2. A stranger. [Rare.]

An *alien* to the hearts
Of all the court, and princes of my blood.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

Who can not have been altogether an *alien* from the researches of your lordship. *Landor.*

Alien Act. (*a*) See *alien and sedition laws*, below. (*b*) An English statute of 1836 (6 and 7 Wm. IV. c. 11) providing for the registration of aliens; and one of 1844 (7 and 8 Vict. c. 66) allowing aliens from friendly nations to hold real and personal property for purposes of residence, and resident aliens to become naturalized. (*c*) An English statute of 1847 (10 and 11 Vict. c. [illegible]) concerning naturalization.—**Alien and sedition laws**, a series of laws adopted by the United States government in 1798, during a controversy with France in regard to which the country was violently agitated. They included three alien acts, the second and most famous of which (1 Stat. 570) conferred power on the President to order out of the country such aliens as he might reasonably suspect of secret machinations against the government or judge dangerous to its peace. It expired by limitation in two years. The sedition law was a stringent act against seditious conspiracy and libel, chiefly aimed at obstructive opposition to the proceedings of government and libelous or seditious publications in regard to them. These laws had little effect besides that of overthrowing the Federal party, which was held responsible for them.

alien (āl'yen), *v. t.* [< ME. *alienen*, *alyenen*, < OF. *aliener*, mod. F. *aliéner* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *alienar* = It. *alienare*, < L. *alienare*, make alien, estrange, < *alienus*, alien: see *alien*, *a.*] **1.** To transfer or convey to another; make over the possession of: as, to *alien* a title or property. In this sense also written *aliene*.

Alien the gleabe, intaile it to thy loines.
Marston, What You Will, ii. 1.

[illegible] lands and then repurchase them again [illegible] are to be observed, as if he [illegible]
Sir M. Hale, Hist. Common Law of Eng.

[illegible] for good and valuable [illegible] fruitful [illegible]
[illegible] between Cowley and Milton.

2. [illegible] different; turn the affections [illegible]; alienate; estrange.

[illegible] from all the [illegible]

[illegible] from the people [illegible]
[illegible]

alienability [illegible], *n.* [< *alienable* [illegible]] The state or quality of [illegible] of being alienated [illegible]

[illegible] Works, III. [illegible]

alienable [illegible] *a.* [< *alien*, *v.*, + *-able*.] [illegible] may be alienated; [illegible] according to the laws of the state.

alienage (āl'yen-āj), *n.* [< *alien* + *-age*.] **1.** The state of being an alien; the legal standing of an alien.

Why restore estates forfeitable on account of *alienage*?
Story.

I do hereby order and proclaim that no plea of *alienage* will be received, or allowed to exempt from the obligation imposed by the aforesaid Act of Congress any person of foreign birth who shall have declared on oath his intention to become a citizen of the United States.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 370.

2. The state of being alienated or transferred to another; alienation. [Rare.]

The provinces were treated in a far more harsh manner than the Italian states, even in the latter period of their *alienage*. *Brougham.*

alienate (āl'yen-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *alienated*, ppr. *alienating*. [< L. *alienatus*, pp. of *alienare*, make alien, estrange: see *alien*, *v.*] **1.** To transfer or convey, as title, property, or other right, to another: as, to *alienate* lands or sovereignty.

He must have the consent of the electors when he would *alienate* or mortgage anything belonging to the empire.
Goldsmith, Seven Years' War, iv.

Led blindfold thus
By love of what he thought his flesh and blood
To *alienate* his all in her behalf.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 117.

2. To repel or turn away in feeling; make indifferent or averse, where love or esteem before subsisted; estrange: with *from* before the secondary object.

He [Pausanias] *alienated*, by his insolence, all who might have served or protected him.
Macaulay, Mitford's Greece.

The recollection of his former life is a dream that only the more *alienates* him *from* the realities of the present.
Is. Taylor.

=**Syn. 1.** To deliver over, surrender, give up.—**2.** To disaffect.

alienate (āl'yen-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *alienatus*, pp. as above, in the pp. sense.] **I.** *a.* In a state of alienation; estranged.

O *alienate* from God, O spirit accursed!
Milton, P. L., v. 877.

The Whigs are . . . wholly *alienate* from truth.
Swift, Misc.

II.† *n.* A stranger; an alien.

Whosoever eateth the lamb without this house, he is an *alienate*. *Stapleton*, Fortresse of the Faith, fol. 148.

alienated (āl'yen-ā-ted), *p. a.* Mentally astray; demented.

alienation (āl-yen-ā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *alyenacion*, *-cyon*, < OF. *alienation*, < L. *alienatio(n-)*, < *alienare*, pp. *alienatus*, alien: see *alien*, *v.*, and *alienate*, *v.*] The act of alienating, or the state of being alienated. (*a*) In *law*, a transfer of the title to property by one person to another, by conveyance, as distinguished from inheritance. A devise of real property is regarded as an alienation.

In some cases the consent of all the heirs, collateral as well as descendant, had to be obtained before an *alienation* could be made.
D. W. Ross, German Land-holding, p. 74.

(*b*) The diversion of lands from ecclesiastical to secular ownership.

The word *alienation* has acquired since the Reformation the almost distinctive meaning of the diversion of lands from ecclesiastical or religious to secular ownership.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., ii.

(*c*) A withdrawing or an estrangement, as of feeling or the affections.

Alienation of heart from the king. *Bacon.*

We keep apart when we have quarrelled, express ourselves in well-bred phrases, and in this way preserve a dignified *alienation*. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 5.

She seemed, also, conscious of a cause, to me unknown, for the gradual *alienation* of my regard.
Poe, Tales, I. 471.

(*d*) Deprivation, or partial deprivation, of mental faculties; derangement; insanity.

If a person of acknowledged probity and of known purity of life were suddenly to do something grossly immoral, and it were impossible to discover any motive for his strange and aberrant deed, we should ascribe it to an *alienation* of nature, and say that he must be mad.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 10.

alienation-office (āl-yen-ā'shọn-of"is), *n.* An office in London, at which persons resorting to the judicial processes of fine and recovery for the conveyance of lands were required to present their writs, and submit to the payment of [illegible] called the *prefine* and the *postfine*.

alienator (āl'yen-ā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *aliénateur*, < ML. *alienator*, < L. *alienare*, pp. *alienatus*, alienate: see *alien*, *v.*] **1.** One who alienates or transfers property.—**2.** A thief. [Humorous.]

[illegible] whom treasures are rather cased in [illegible] than closed in iron coffers, there is a class [illegible] more formidable than that which I have [illegible] I mean your borrowers of books.
Lamb, Two Races of Men.

aliene (āl-yen'), *v. t.* Same as *alien*, 1.

alienee (āl-yen-ē'), *n.* [< *alien*, *v.*, + *-ee*^{1}.] One to whom the title to property is transferred: as, "if the *alienee* enters and keeps possession," *Blackstone.*

aliener (āl'yen-ėr), *n.* Same as *alienor*.

alien-house (āl'yen-hous), *n.* Formerly, in England, a priory or other religious house belonging to foreign ecclesiastics, or under their control. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 459.

alienigenate (āl-yen-ij'e-nāt), *a.* [< L. *alienigenus*, foreign-born (< *alienus*, foreign, alien, + *-genus*, -born), + *-ate*^{1}.] Alien-born. *R. C. Winthrop.*

alienism (āl'yen-izm), *n.* [< *alien* + *-ism*.] **1.** The state of being an alien.

The law was very gentle in the construction of the disability of *alienism*. *Chancellor Kent.*

2. The study and treatment of mental diseases.

alienist (āl'yen-ist), *n.* [< *alien* + *-ist*.] One engaged in the scientific study or treatment of mental diseases.

He [John Locke] looked at insanity rather too superficially for a practical *alienist*.
E. C. Mann, Psychol. Med., p. 114.

alienor (āl'yen-ọr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *alienour*, < AF. *alienor*, *alienour* = OF. *alieneur*, < ML. **alienator*: see *alienator*.] One who transfers property to another. Also written *aliener*.

aliethmoid (al-i-eth'moid), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *ala*, a wing, + E. *ethmoid*.] **I.** *n.* The lateral part or wing of the ethmoidal region of the orbitonasal cartilage in the skull of an embryonic bird.

The hinder region or *aliethmoid* is the true olfactory region. *W. K. Parker.*

II. *a.* Pertaining to the aliethmoid: as, the *aliethmoid* region; an *aliethmoid* cartilage.

aliety† (a-lī'e-ti), *n.* [< ML. *alietas*, < L. *alius*, other.] The state of being different; otherness.

alife† (a-līf'), *adv.* [Appar. < *a*^{3} + *life*, as if for 'as one's life,' but perhaps orig. due to *lief*.] Dearly.

A clean instep,
And that I love *alife*!
Fletcher, M. Thomas, ii. 2

aliferous (a-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *ala*, wing, + *ferre* = E. *bear*^{1}.] Having wings.

aliform (al'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *ala*, wing, + *-formis*, < *forma*, shape.] Having the shape of a wing or wings: in *anat.*, applied to the pterygoid processes and the muscles associated with them. See *pterygoid*. [Rare.]

aligant† (al'i-gant), *n.* An old form of *alicant*.

aligerous (a-lij'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *aliger*, bearing wings, < *ala*, wing, + *gerere*, bear.] Having wings.

alight^1† (a-līt'), *v. t.* [< ME. *alighten*, *alyghten*, *aligten*, *alygten*, *alihten*, *alyhten*, < (1) AS. *ālīhtan* (OHG. *arliuhtan*, MHG. *erliuhten*, G. *erleuchten*), light, illuminate, < *ā-*, E. *a-*^{1}, + *līhtan*, E. *light*^{1}, *v.*; (2) AS. *onlīhtan*, light, illuminate, < *on-*, E. *a-*^{2}, + *līhtan*, E. *light*^{1}, *v.*; (3) AS. *gelīhtan*, *gelȳhtan*, light, give light to, illuminate, intr. become light, < *ge-*, E. *a-*^{6}, + *līhtan*, E. *light*^{1}, *v.*: see *a-*^{1}, *a-*^{2}, *a-*^{6}, and *light*^{1}, *v.*, and cf. *alighten*^{1}, *enlighten*, *lighten*^{1}; see also *alight*^{1}, *p. a.*] **1.** To light; light up; illuminate.—**2.** To set light to; light (a fire, lamp, etc.).

Having . . . *alighted* his lamp.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote. (*N. E. D.*)

alight^1 (a-līt'), *p. a.*, or *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< ME. *alight*, *aligt*, *aliht* (early mod. E. *alighted*), < AS. **ālīhted*, pp. of *ālīhtan*, E. *alight*^{1}, *v.*, q. v.; but now regarded as parallel to *afire*, *ablaze*, etc., < *a*^{3} + *light*^{1}, *n.*] Provided with light; lighted up; illuminated.

The chapel was scarcely *alight*.
Thackeray, Four Georges (1862), p. 169. (*N. E. D.*)

Set
The lamps *alight*, and call
For golden music. *Tennyson*, Ancient Sage.

alight^2† (a-līt'), *v. t.* [< ME. *alighten*, *aligten*, *alihten*, < AS. *gelīhtan* (= OHG. *gelīhten*), lighten, mitigate, < *ge-*, E. *a-*^{6}, + *līhtan*, E. *light*^{2}, *v.*: see *a-*^{6}, *light*^{2}, *v.*, and cf. *alighten*^{2}, *lighten*^{2}.] To make light or less heavy; lighten; alleviate.

She wende to *alight* her euylle and her synne.
Caxton, G. de la Tour. (*N. E. D.*)

alight^3 (a-līt'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *alighted* (obs. pp. *alight*), ppr. *alighting*. [< ME. *alighten*, *alihten*, *aligten*, *alygten*, < (1) AS. *ālīhtan* (occurring but once, in a gloss: "*Dissilio*, ic of *ālīhte*," lit. 'I alight off'), < *ā-*, E. *a-*^{1}, + *līhtan*, E. *light*^{3}; (2) AS. *gelīhtan*, alight, dismount, come down, < *ge-*, E. *a-*^{6}, + *līhtan*, E. *light*^{3}: see *a-*^{1}, *a-*^{6}, and *light*^{3}, and cf. *alighten*^{3} and *lighten*^{3}.] **1.** To get down or descend, as from horseback or from a carriage; dismount.

We pass'd along the coast by a very rocky and rugged way, which forc'd us to *alight* many times before we came to Havre de Grace. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 23, 1644.

2. To settle or lodge after descending: as, a bird *alights* on a tree; snow *alights* on a roof.

Truly spake Mohammed el Damiri, "Wisdom hath *alighted* upon three things — the brain of the Franks, the hands of the Chinese, and the tongues of the Arabs." *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 333.

Whether insects *alight* on the leaves by mere chance, as a resting-place, or are attracted by the odour of the secretion, I know not. *Darwin*, Insectiv. Plants, p. 17.

3. To fall (upon); come (upon) accidentally, or without design; light: as, to *alight* on a particular passage in a book, or on a particular fact; to *alight* on a rare plant.

alighten^{1}† (a̤-lī'tn), *v. t.* [< *alight*^{1} + *-en*^{1}. Cf. *lighten*^{1}, *enlighten*.] To make light; illuminate.

alighten^{2}† (a̤-lī'tn), *v. t.* [< *alight*^{2} + *-en*^{1}. Cf. *lighten*^{2}.] To make light or less heavy; reduce the weight or burden of; lighten.

alighten^{3}† (a̤-lī'tn), *v. i.* [< *alight*^{3} + *-en*^{1}. Cf. *lighten*^{3}.] To alight; dismount.

align, alignment, alignement. See *aline*^{2}, *alinement*.

aligreek (al-i-grēk'), *n.* [Corruption of F. *à la grecque*, or It. *alla greca*, in the Greek (fashion).] Same as *à-la-grecque*. [Rare.]

alike (a̤-līk'), *a.* [< ME. *alike*, *alyke*, and assibilated *alyche*, *aleche*, with prefix *a-* repr. both *a-*^{6} and *a-*^{2}, the earlier forms being — (1) *ilik*, *ilike*, *ylike*, *ylyk*, *ylyke*, *elik*, and assibilated *ilich*, *iliche*, *ylich*, *yliche*, *yleche*, earliest ME. *ʒelic*, < AS. *gelīc* = OS. *gilīk* = OFries. *gelīk*, usually *līk*, = OD. *ghelijck*, D. *gelijk* = OHG. *galīh*, *gilīh*, *gelīh*, *glīh*, MHG. *gelich*, *glīch*, G. *gleich* = Icel. *glīkr*, mod. *līkr* = Sw. *lik* = Dan. *lig* = Goth. *galeiks*, like, similar, alike, lit. 'having a corresponding body or form,' < *ga-* (= AS. *ge-*), together, indicating collation or comparison, + *leik* = AS. *līc*, E. *like*^{1}, *lich* (in comp. *likewake* = *lich-wake*, *lich-gate*, q. v.), body; (2) *alike*, *alyke* (in adv. also *olike*, *olyke*), earlier with prefix *an-*, accented, *anlike*, *anlyke*, and assibilated *anlich*, *onlich*, < AS. *anlīc*, *onlīc* = OD. *aenlijck* = OHG. **analīh*, *anagilīh*, MHG. *anelīch*, G. *ähnlich* = Icel. *ālīkr* = Goth. **analeiks* (in adv. *analeikō*), like, similar, lit. 'on-ly,' having dependence *on*, relation *to*, similarity *to*, < *ana* (AS. *an*, *on*, E. *on*) + *-leiks*, AS. *-līc*, E. *-ly*^{1}, a suffix used here somewhat as in other relational adjectives (Goth. *swaleiks*, AS. *swilc*, Sc. *sic*, E. *such*, Goth. *hwileiks*, *hweleiks*, AS. *hwilc*, Sc. *whilk*, E. *which*, etc.), being the noun, Goth. *leik*, AS. *līc*, body, used as a relational suffix. That is, E. *alike* represents ME. *alike*, *ilike*, AS. *gelīc*, with prefix *ge-* and accented base *līc*, mixed with or having absorbed ME. *alike*, *olike*, *anlike*, AS. *anlīc*, with accented base *an*, *on*, and suffix *-līc*. The adv. *alike* follows the adj. The adj. *like* is not orig., but merely a mod. abbrev. of *alike*, the latter form remaining chiefly in the predicative use; there is no AS. adj. **līc*, as commonly cited. See *a-*^{6}, *a-*^{2}, and *like*^{1}, *like*^{2}, *like*^{3}.] Having resemblance or similitude; similar; having or exhibiting no marked or essential difference. *Alike* is now only archaically used attributively, and is regularly predicated of a plural subject. It was also formerly used in phrases where the modern idiom requires *like*. See *like*^{1}.

The darkness and the light are both *alike* to thee. Ps. cxxxix. 12.

In birth, in acts, in arms *alike* the rest. *Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso.

His [Clifford's] associates were men to whom all creeds and all constitutions were *alike*. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

alike (a̤-līk'), *adv.* [< ME. *alike*, *alyke*, and assibilated *aliche*, *alyche*, with prefix *a-* repr. both *a-*^{6} and *a-*^{2}, the earlier forms being — (1) *ilike*, *ylike*, *ylyke*, *elike*, *elyke*, assibilated *iliche*, *ilyche*, *yliche*, *ylyche*, *eliche*, earliest *ʒelice*, < AS. *gelīce* = OS. *gilīkō* = OFries. *līke*, *līk* = OD. *ghelijck*, D. *gelijk* = OHG. *gilīcho*, *glīcho*, MHG. *gelīche*, *glīche*, *glīch*, G. *gleich* = Icel. *glīka*, mod. *līka* = Sw. *lika* = Dan. *lige* = Goth. *galeikō*, adv.; (2) *alike*, *alyke*, *olike*, *olyke*, earlier with prefix *an-*, accented (**anlike* not recorded as adv.), < AS. *anlīce* = G. *ähnlich* = Icel. *ālīka* = Goth. *analeikō*, adv., the forms being like those of the adj., with the adverbial suffix, Goth. *-ō*, AS. *-e*. The adv. *like* is not orig., but merely a mod. abbrev. of *alike*, adv. See *alike*, *a.*] In the same manner, form, or degree; in common; equally; both.

The highest heaven of wisdom is *alike* near from every point, and thou must find it, if at all, by methods native to thyself alone. *Emerson*, Works and Days.

Inexperienced politicians . . . conceived that the theory of the Tory Opposition and the practice of Walpole's Government were *alike* inconsistent with the principles of liberty. *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

alike-minded† (a̤-līk'mīn″ded), *a.* Having the same mind; like-minded. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 82.

alim (ä'lēm), *n.* [Ar. *'ālim*, *'ālīm*, learned, < *'alama*, know. Cf. *alem*, *almah*.] Among Mohammedans, a learned man; a religious teacher, such as an imâm, a mufti, etc.

The calling of an *Alim* is no longer worth much in Egypt. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 93.

Alima (al'i-mä̤), *n.* [NL., for *Halima*, < Gr. ἅλιμος, of the sea.] A spurious genus of crustaceans, representing a stage of stomatopodous crustaceans, for which the term is still in use.

In the *Alima* type of development [of *Stomatopoda*], it seems that the young leaves the egg in nearly the *Alima* form, and in the youngest stage known the six appendages, eight to thirteen, are absent, although three of the corresponding segments of the body are developed. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 66.

aliment (al'i-me̤nt), *n.* [< late ME. *aliment*, < F. *aliment*, < L. *alimentum*, food, < *alere*, nourish, = Goth. *alan*, be nourished, *aljan*, nourish, fatten, = Icel. *ala*, beget, bear, nourish, support; cf. *alie*^{1}, and *alt*, *all*, and *old*.] **1.** That which nourishes or sustains; food; nutriment; sustenance; support, whether literal or figurative.

Those elevated meditations which are the proper *aliment* of noble souls. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 30.

2. In *Scots law*, the sum paid for support to any one entitled to claim it, as the dole given to a pauper by his parish.

The *aliment* was appointed to continue till the majority or marriage of the daughters. *Erskine*, Institutes.

aliment (al'i-me̤nt), *v. t.* [< ML. *alimentare*, < L. *alimentum*: see *aliment*, *n.*] **1.** To furnish with means of sustenance; purvey to; support: generally in a figurative sense: as, to *aliment* a person's vanity.

And that only to sustain and *aliment* the small frailty of their humanity. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 31.

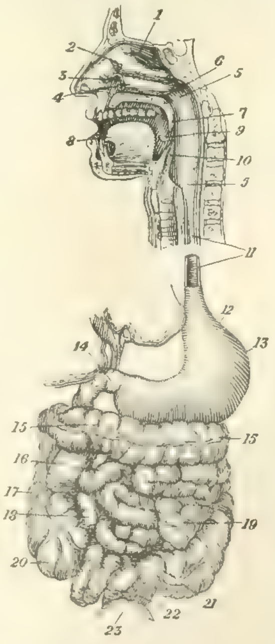
2. In *Scots law*, to maintain or support, as a person unable to support himself: used especially of the support of children by parents, or of parents by children.

alimental (al-i-men'ta̤l), *a.* [< *aliment* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to aliment; supplying food; having the quality of nourishing; furnishing the materials for natural growth: as, chyle is *alimental*; *alimental* sap.

alimentally (al-i-men'ta̤l-i), *adv.* In an alimental manner; so as to serve for nourishment or food.

alimentariness (al-i-men'ta̤-ri-nes), *n.* The quality of being alimentary, or of supplying nutriment.

alimentary (al-i-men'ta̤-ri), *a.* [< L. *alimentarius*, < *alimentum*, aliment: see *aliment*.] **1.** Pertaining to aliment or food; having the quality of nourishing: as, *alimentary* particles.—**2.** Having an apparatus for alimentation, and consequently able to feed. *Huxley*. [Rare.] —**3.** Concerned with the function of nutrition: as, *alimentary* processes. – **Alimentary canal**, in *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the digestive sac, tract, or tube of any animal; the visceral or intestinal cavity; the canal of the enteron, in any condition of the latter, from the simplest form of archenteron to the most complex of its ultimate modifications. In its simplest form it is merely the cavity of a two-layered germ, or gastrula, lined with hypoblastic cells — a mere sac, the mouth and anus being one. With increasing complexity of structure, and especially by the formation of an outlet (anus) distinct from the inlet (mouth), the alimentary canal assumes more definitely the character of a special gastric or digestive cavity, which may remain in open communication with a general body-cavity, or become shut off therefrom as an intestinal tube. The latter is its character in all the higher animals, in which, moreover, the canal acquires various specializations, as into gullet, stomach, intestine, etc., becomes variously complicated or convoluted, has special ramifications and annexes, etc. In those animals which develop an umbilical vesicle, or this and an amnion and allantois, the cavity of the alimentary canal is primitively continuous with that of the vesicle and with the allantoic cavity. **Alimentary debt**, in *Scots law*, a debt incurred for necessaries or maintenance.—**Alimentary fund**, in *Scots law*, a fund set apart by the direction of the giver for an aliment to the receiver. If the amount of it is not unreasonable in view of the rank of the receiver, it cannot be seized for the satisfaction of the claims of creditors.—**Alimentary mucous membrane**, that mucous membrane which lines the alimentary canal, serving, with its various follicles, annexed glands, and lacteals, the purpose of digesting and absorbing aliment.



Alimentary Canal in Man.

1, superior turbinated bone; 2, middle turbinated bone; 3, opening of the nasal duct; 4, inferior turbinated bone; 5, 5, pharynx; 6, opening of Eustachian tube; 7, uvula; 8, tongue; 9, tonsil; 10, epiglottis; 11, esophagus; 12, cardiac portion (left side) of stomach; 13, fundus of stomach; 14, pylorus (right side of stomach), resting on right lobe of liver, partly shown in outline; 15, transverse colon; 16, duodenum; 17, ascending colon; 18, ileum; 19, jejunum; 20, cæcum; 21, sigmoid flexure of colon; 22, beginning of rectum; 23, fundus of urinary bladder.

alimentation (al″i-men-tā'sho̤n), *n.* [< F. *alimentation*, < ML. *alimentatio(n-)*, < *alimentare*, pp. *alimentatus*, provide, aliment: see *aliment*, *v.*] **1.** The act or power of affording nutriment.

The accumulation of force may be separated into *alimentation* and aëration. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 56.

2. The state or process of being nourished; mode of, or condition in regard to, nourishment.

Derangements of *alimentation*, including insufficient food, and morbid states of the lymphatic and blood-glands. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 38.

3. The providing or supplying with the necessaries of life.

The *alimentation* of poor children . . . was extended or increased by fresh endowments. *Merivale*, Roman Empire, VIII. 193.

Ceasing by and by to have any knowledge of, or power over, the concerns of the society as a whole, the serf-class becomes devoted to the processes of *alimentation*, while the noble class, ceasing to take any part in the processes of *alimentation*, becomes devoted to the co-ordinated movements of the entire body politic. *H. Spencer*, Univ. Prog., pp. 405–6.

alimentative (al-i-men'ta̤-tiv), *a.* [< ML. *alimentatus*, pp. of *alimentare* (see *aliment*, *v.*), + *-ive*.] Nourishing; relating to or connected with the supply of nourishment: as, "the *alimentative* machinery of the physiological units," *Huxley*.

alimentic (al-i-men'tik), *a.* [< *aliment* + *-ic*.] Same as *alimentary*.

There may be emaciation from loss of rest, derangement of the *alimentic* processes, a quicker pulse than normal, and a tongue coated in the centre. *E. C. Mann*, Psychol. Med., p. 79.

alimentiveness (al-i-men'tiv-nes), *n.* [< **alimentive* + *-ness*.] **1.** Propensity to seek or take nourishment, to eat and drink: first and still chiefly used by phrenologists.—**2.** The organ of the brain that is said to communicate the pleasure which arises from eating and drinking, and which prompts the taking of nourishment. Its supposed seat is in the region of the zygomatic fossa. See *phrenology*.

alimon†, *n.* [Prop. **halimon*, < L. *halimon* (sometimes improp. written *alimon*, as if < Gr. ἄλιμον, neut. of ἄλιμος, banishing hunger, < ἀ- priv. + λιμός, hunger: see def.), < Gr. ἅλιμον, also ἅλιμος, a shrubby plant growing on the shore, perhaps saltwort, prop. neut. of ἅλιμος, of or belonging to the sea, marine, < ἅλς, the sea.] A plant, perhaps *Atriplex Halimus* (Linnæus), supposed to be the *halimon* of the ancients. It was fabled to have the power of dispelling hunger.

alimonious† (al-i-mō'ni-us), *a.* [< L. *alimonia*, food, nourishment: see *alimony*.] Affording food; nourishing; nutritive: as, "*alimonious* humours," *Harvey*, Consumption.

alimony (al'i-mō̤-ni), *n.* [< L. *alimonia*, fem., also *alimonium*, neut., food, nourishment, sustenance, support, < *alere*, nourish: see *aliment*, *n.*] In *law*: (*a*) An allowance which a husband or former husband may be forced to pay to his wife or former wife, living legally separate from him, for her maintenance. It is granted or withheld in the discretion of the matrimonial court, with regard to the merits of the case and the resources of the parties respectively. *Alimony pendente lite* is that given to the wife during the pendency of an action for divorce, separation, or annulment of marriage; *permanent alimony* is that given to a wife after judgment of divorce, separation, or annulment in her favor. (*b*) In *Scots law*, aliment. *Erskine*.

alinasal (al-i-nā'za̤l), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *ala*, wing, + *nasus*, nose.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to the parts forming the outer or lateral boundaries of the nostrils. See *alæ nasi*, under *ala*. Specifically, of or pertaining to a lateral cartilage of the nasal region of the skull of an embryonic bird; situated in the lateral part of the nasal region of such a skull.—**Alinasal process**, a process surrounding each nasal aperture [illegible] of the frog. [illegible] — **Alinasal turbinal**, [illegible] the alinasal re[illegible] [illegible] cartilage.

[illegible] has two turns, [illegible] *Lect.*, III. [illegible]

II. *n.* A [illegible] of the nasal region of the skull of an embryonic bird, in which is situated the external nostril. *W. K. Parker.*

aline[illegible] [illegible] as *adv.* [< *a*³, in, + *line*².] In a straight line.

> [illegible] strike, [illegible] *aline* [illegible]
> *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. § 38.

aline[illegible] [illegible]; pret. and pp. *alined*, [illegible]. [Also spelled *alline*, < ML. as if [illegible] L. [illegible] + *lineare*, reduce to a straight line, ML. draw a straight line, < *linea*, a line. The reg. E. form is *aline*, but *align*, after F. *aligner*, is common.] To adjust to a line; lay out or regulate by a line; form in line, as troops. Equivalent forms are *align*, *alline*.

alineate (a-lin'ẹ̄-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *alineated*, ppr. *alineating*. [Also spelled *allineate*, < ML. as if *allineatus, pp. of *allineare: see *aline*².] Same as *aline*².

> The [illegible] line must be *allineated* by placing a telescope a little beyond one of its proposed extremities, so as to command them both.
> *Sir J. Herschel*, Pop. Lectures, p. 184.

alineation (a-lin-ẹ̄-ā'shọn), *n.* [Also spelled *allineation*, < ML. as if *allineatio(n-), the drawing of a line, < *allineare: see *alineate*.] The act of bringing into line; a method of determining the position of a remote and not easily discernible object, by running an imaginary line through more easily recognizable intermediate objects, as the passing of a straight line through the pointers of the Great Bear to the pole-star.

alinement (ạ-līn'mẹnt), *n.* [< *aline*² + *-ment*, after F. *alignement*, < ML. *alineamentum*, *allineamentum, < *allineare: see *aline*².] 1. The act of alining; the act of laying out or regulating by a line; an adjusting to a line.—2. The state of being so adjusted; the line of adjustment; especially, in *milit.*, the state of being in line: as, the *alinement* of a battalion; the *alinement* of a camp.—3. In *engin.*: (*a*) The ground-plan of a railway or other road, in distinction from the gradients or profile. (*b*) The ground-plan of a fort or field-work.

Also written *allinement*, *alignment*, *alignement*, *allignment*.

aliner (ạ-lī'nėr), *n.* One who alines or adjusts to a line. *Evelyn.*

aliped (al'i-ped), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *alipes* (*-ped-*), wing-footed, swift, < *ala*, wing, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*: see *pedal* and *foot*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Wing-footed; having the toes connected by a membrane which serves as a wing, as the bats.—2†. Swift of foot.

II. *n.* An animal whose toes are connected by a membrane serving for a wing; a chiropter, as the bat.

aliquant (al'i-kwạnt), *a.* [< L. *aliquantus*, some, somewhat, moderate, considerable, < *alius*, other (see *alien*), + *quantus*, how great: see *quantity*.] Contained in another, but not dividing it evenly: applied to a number which does not measure another without a remainder: thus, 5 is an *aliquant* part of 16, for 3 times 5 are 15, leaving a remainder 1.

aliquot (al'i-kwot), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *aliquot*, some, several, a few, < *alius*, other, + *quot*, how many: see *quote*.] **I.** *a.* Forming an exact [illegible]: applied to a part of a [illegible] which will measure it without a remainder: thus, 5 is an *aliquot* part of 15.

II. *n.* [illegible] forms an exact [illegible]; [illegible] an *aliquot* of 12.

[illegible], *n.* An old term of [illegible].

ali[illegible]p'tạl), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *ala*, wing, [illegible].] **I.** *a.* [illegible] a part [illegible] of the [illegible] passage of the skull of [illegible] pertaining to or connected [illegible].

> [illegible] *-ptal* [illegible]
> *W. K. Parker.*

II. *n.* [illegible] cartilage.

alish [illegible] [illegible].

Alisma [illegible] [illegible] plants [illegible] water-plantain, *A. Plantago*, is the principal species. See *water-plantain*.

Alismaceæ (al-iz-mā'sẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alisma* + *-aceæ*.] An endogenous order of aquatic or marsh herbs, mostly natives of the northern temperate zone. Apart from a few species of *Alisma* and *Sagittaria* furnishing edible tubers, the order is of little economic value.

alismaceous (al-iz-mā'shius), *a.* In *bot.*, relating or belonging to the *Alismaceæ*.

> There is a third species of the new *Alismaceous* genus Wiesneria, hitherto known in India and Central Africa.
> *Journ. of Botany*, Brit. and For., 1883, p. 160.

alismad (a-liz'mad), *n.* [< *Alisma* + *-ad*¹.] In *bot.*, one of the *Alismaceæ*.

alismal (a-liz'mạl), *a.* Relating or pertaining to the genus *Alisma* (which see).

alismoid (a-liz'moid), *a.* [< *Alisma* + *-oid*.] In *bot.*, resembling an alismad; like plants of the genus *Alisma*.

alison, *n.* See *alysson*.

alisphenoid (al-i-sfē'noid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *ala*, wing, + *sphenoid*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the greater wing of the sphenoid bone.—**Alisphenoid canal**, an osseous canal through which the external carotid artery runs for some distance at the base of the skull of the dog and sundry other carnivorous quadrupeds.

II. *n.* One of the bones of the skull, forming by fusion with other cranial bones, in adult life, a great part of the compound sphenoid bone. In man the alisphenoid is the greater wing of the sphenoid, minus the so-called internal pterygoid process. See cuts under *Crocodilia* and *skull*.

alisphenoidal (al″i-sfẹ̄-noi'dạl), *a.* [< *alisphenoid* + *-al*.] Same as *alisphenoid*.

alisson, *n.* See *alysson*.

alist (ạ-list'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*³ + *list*, inclination.] *Naut.*, listed, or canted over to one side; inclined.

alitrunk (al'i-trungk), *n.* [< L. *ala*, wing, + *truncus*, trunk.] The segment of the posterior thorax of an insect to which the wings and two posterior pairs of legs are attached.

-ality. [< *-al* + *-ity*.] A compound suffix of Latin origin, also in reduced form *-alty*, as in *reality*, *realty*, *legality*, *loyalty*, etc. See *-al* and *-ity*, *-ty*.

aliunde (ā-li-un'dē), *adv.* [L., from another place, < *alius*, other, + *unde*, whence.] From another place.—**Evidence aliunde**, evidence from another source, as from without a will, to explain some ambiguity in it.

alive (ạ-līv'), *prep. phr.* as *a.* or *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *alyfe*, *on lyve*, *on lyfe*, < ME. *alive*, *alyfe*, *o live*, earlier *on live*, *on life*, < AS. *on līfe*, in life: *on*, in; *līfe*, dat. case of *līf*, life: see *a*³ and *life*. Hence abbrev. *live*, *a*.] 1. In life; living; in the state in which the organs of the body perform their functions: opposed to *dead*: as, the man is *alive*.

> Nor well *alive*, nor wholly dead they were,
> But some faint signs of feeble life appear.
> *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., l. 151.

2. In a state of action; in force or operation; unextinguished; undestroyed; unexpired: as, keep the suit *alive*.

> Sweet Liberty inspires
> And keeps *alive* his fierce but noble fires.
> *Cowper*, Table-Talk.

3. Full of alacrity; active; sprightly; lively: as, the company were all *alive*.—4. Enlivened; animated; strongly aroused.

> This perpetual intercommunication . . . keeps us always *alive* with excitement.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 7.

> The special quality of the song is that, however carelessly fashioned, it seems *alive* with the energy of music.
> *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 101.

5. Attentive; open to impressions (from); sensitive; susceptible: used with *to*: as, he is sufficiently *alive to* the beauties of nature, but yet more *alive to* his own interests.

> Awakening to the consciousness of evils which had long existed, and which had escaped notice only because no one was *alive to* them.
> *Froude*, Sketches, p. 112.

6. Filled as with living things; swarming; thronged: as, the city was all *alive* when the general entered.

> The thick roof
> Of green and stirring branches is *alive*
> And musical with birds.
> *Bryant*, Entrance to a Wood.

> The [illegible] wheat that rolls in lakes of bloom,
> [illegible] and milk white flowers *alive*
> With the wide murmurs of the scattered hive.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Ded. of Pittsfield Cemetery.

7. Of all living, by way of emphasis.

> The Earl of Northumberland . . . was the proudest man alive.
> *Clarendon.*

8. In *printing*. See *live*.

alizari (al-i-zä'ri), *n.* [F., Sp., etc.; also called *izari*, *azala*: prob. < Ar. *al*, the, + *'açarah*, juice pressed out, extract, < *'açara*, press out, extract.] The commercial name of madder in the Levant.

alizaric (al-i-zar'ik), *a.* In *chem.*, of or pertaining to alizari, or madder: as, *alizaric* acid.

alizarin (al-i-zä'rin), *n.* [< F. *alizarine*, < *alizari*: see *alizari*.] A peculiar red coloring matter ($C_{14}H_8O_4$) formerly obtained from madder, and extensively used as a dyestuff. It was discovered in 1824 by Robiquet and Colin, who obtained it by digesting madder-root with alcohol and treating this with sulphuric acid, thus producing a black mass which they called *charbon de garance*. On heating, this yielded a sublimate of alizarin in long, brilliant, red, needle-shaped crystals. It is now artificially prepared on a large scale from anthracene ($C_{14}H_{10}$), a product of the distillation of coal-tar. It forms yellowish-red crystals insoluble in water, difficultly soluble in alcohol, but readily soluble in alkalis, giving to the solution a purplish-red color and beautiful fluorescence. It has acid properties and unites with bases.—**Alizarin red.** See *red*, *n.*

alk¹ (alk), *n.* [E. dial., = E. *auk*, < Icel. *ālka* = Sw. *alka* = Dan. *alk*, *alke*.] A provincial English name for the razor-billed auk, *Alca* or *Utamania torda*. *Montagu.* See *Alca*, *Alcidæ*, and *auk*.

alk² (alk), *n.* [< Ar. *'ulk*.] A resin obtained in northern Africa from the terebinth-tree, *Pistacia Terebinthus*. The best in quality is obtained from the terebinth; but in Arabia it is also derived from the *senauber* (juniper), the *'arzeh* (cedar), the *fistaq* or pistacio-tree (*Pistacia vera*), the *sarū* (cypress), and the *yenbūt*. In liquid form it is the Chio turpentine of commerce.

alkahest (al'kạ-hest), *n.* [F. *alcahest*; a word of Arabic appearance, but not traceable to that language; supposed to have been invented by Paracelsus in imitation of other alchemical terms.] The pretended universal solvent or menstruum of the alchemists. Also spelled *alcahest*.

alkahestic (al-kạ-hes'tik), *a.* Pertaining to the alkahest. Also spelled *alcahestic*.

alkahestical (al-kạ-hes'ti-kạl), *a.* Same as *alkahestic*. Also spelled *alcahestical*.

alkalamide (al-kal'ạ-mid or -mīd), *n.* [< *alkali* + *amide*.] An amide which has resemblance to an amine, containing both acid and alcohol radicals. Also spelled *alkalimide*.

alkalescence (al-kạ-les'ẹns), *n.* [< *alkalescent*.] The process of becoming alkaline; alkalescency.

alkalescency (al-kạ-les'ẹn-si), *n.* A tendency to become alkaline; the quality of being slightly alkaline; the state of a substance in which alkaline properties begin to be developed or to be predominant. *Ure.*

alkalescent (al-kạ-les'ẹnt), *a.* [< *alkali* + *-escent*.] Becoming or tending to become alkaline.

alkali (al'kạ-li or -lī), *n.*; pl. *alkalis* or *alkalies* (-liz or -līz). [< ME. *alkaly*, *alcaly*, < OF. F. *alcali* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *alcali* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *alkali*, < Ar. *al-qalīy*, < *al*, the, + *qalīy*, the ashes of saltwort and glasswort, which abound in soda, hence applied to the plant itself; < *qalay*, roast in a pan, fry.] 1. Originally, the soluble part of the ashes of plants, especially of seaweed; soda-ash.—2. The plant saltwort, *Salsola kali*. Also called *kali*.—3. Now, any one of various substances which have the following properties in common: solubility in water; the power of neutralizing acids and forming salts with them; the property of combining with fats to form soaps; corrosive action on animal and vegetable tissue; the property of changing the tint of many vegetable coloring matters, as of litmus reddened by an acid to blue, or turmeric from yellow to brown. In its restricted and common sense the term is applied only to the hydrates of potassium, sodium, lithium, cæsium, rubidium, and ammonium. In a more general sense it is applied to the hydrates of metals of the alkaline earths, barium, strontium, calcium, and magnesium, and to a large number of organic substances, both natural and artificial, described under *alkaloid*. Alkalis unite with saponifiable oils to form soap.

Sometimes spelled *alcali*.

Fixed alkalis, potash, soda, and lithia, in contradistinction to *ammonia*, which is called *volatile alkali*. See *ammonia*.

alkaliferous (al-kạ-lif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< *alkali* + *-ferous*.] Containing or producing alkalis; alkaline: as, *alkaliferous* clays.

alkalifiable (al'kạ-li-fī″ạ-bl), *a.* [< *alkalify* + *-able*.] Capable of being alkalified or converted into an alkali.

alkalify (al'kạ-li-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *alkalified*, ppr. *alkalifying*. [< *alkali* + *-fy*.] **I.** *trans.* To form or convert into an alkali; alkalize.

II. *intrans.* To become an alkali.

alkaligen† (al′ka̤-li-jen), *n.* [< *alkali* + *-gen*; = F. *alcaligène*.] The name first proposed for nitrogen, as being a chief constituent of ammonia or volatile alkali. *N. E. D.*

alkaligenous (al-ka̤-lij′e-nus), *a.* [< *alkali* + *-genous*: see *-genous*.] Producing or generating alkali.

alkali-grass (al′ka̤-li-gràs), *n.* A name given to several species of grass growing in alkaline localities in the western portions of the United States, especially to *Distichlis maritima*.

alkalimeter (al-ka̤-lim′e-tėr), *n.* [< *alkali* + Gr. *μετρον*, measure.] An instrument used for ascertaining the strength of alkalis, or the quantity of alkali in caustic potash and soda. This is done by determining what quantity of dilute sulphuric acid of a known strength can be neutralized by a given weight of the alkali or of caustic potash or soda. Sometimes spelled *alcalimeter*.

> There are several . . . forms of *alkalimeter*, but whichever of them is employed the process is the same. *Ure*, Dict., I. 74.

alkalimetric (al″ka̤-li-met′rik), *a.* [< *alkali* + Gr. *μετρικός*. Cf. *alkalimeter*.] Relating to alkalimetry. Sometimes spelled *alcalimetric*.

alkalimetrical (al″ka̤-li-met′ri-ka̤l), *a.* Same as *alkalimetric*.

> It is advisable, where *alkalimetrical* assays have frequently to be made, to keep a stock of test acid. *Ure*, Dict., I. 75.

alkalimetrically (al″ka̤-li-met′ri-ka̤l-i), *adv.* As in alkalimetry; by means of an alkalimeter. Sometimes spelled *alcalimetrically*.

> The lime in this process is estimated *alkalimetrically* by means of an acid. *Ure*, Dict., III. 927.

alkalimetry (al-ka̤-lim′e-tri), *n.* [As *alkalimeter* + *-y*.] The process of determining the strength of an alkaline mixture or liquid. This may be done by volumetric analysis, that is, by estimating the amount of a standard acid solution which the alkaline mixture will saturate; or by gravimetric analysis, that is, by decomposing the substance and finding the weight of the alkali contained in it. Sometimes spelled *alcalimetry*.

> The principle on which *alkalimetry* is based consists in determining the amount of acid which a known weight of alkali can saturate or neutralise. *Ure*, Dict., I. 74.

alkalimide, *n.* See *alkalamide*.

alkaline (al′ka̤-lin or -līn), *a.* [< *alkali* + *-ine*^{1}; = F. *alcalin*.] Pertaining to alkali; having the properties of an alkali.—**Alkaline development**, in *photog.*, the development of an exposed plate by a bath compounded with an alkali, such as ammonia. See *development*.—**Alkaline earths**, lime, magnesia, baryta, and strontia. See *alkali*.

alkalinity (al-ka̤-lin′i-ti), *n.* [< *alkaline* + *-ity*.] The state of being alkaline; the quality which constitutes an alkali.

alkalinize (al′ka̤-lin-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *alkalinized*, ppr. *alkalinizing*. [< *alkaline* + *-ize*.] To render alkaline. *N. E. D.*

alkalious (al-kā′li-us), *a.* [< *alkali* + *-ous*.] Having the properties of an alkali. Formerly spelled *alcalious*. [Rare.]

alkalisable, alkalisate, etc. See *alkalizable*, etc.

alkali-stiff (al′ka̤-li-stif), *n.* A stiffening matter much used in the manufacture of inferior hats. It is made of 9 pounds of shellac, dissolved with 18 ounces of sal soda in 3 gallons of water. *J. Thomson*, Hats and Felting.

alkalizable (al′ka̤-lī-za̤-bl), *a.* [< *alkalize* + *-able*.] Capable of being alkalized. Sometimes spelled *alcalizable*, *alkalisable*.

alkalizate (al′ka̤-li-zāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *alkalizated*, ppr. *alkalizating*. [< *alkalize* + *-ate*^{2}.] To make alkaline. See *alkalize*. Also spelled *alcalizate*, *alkalisate*.

alkalization (al″ka̤-li-zā′sho̤n), *n.* [< *alkalizate*.] The act or process of rendering alkaline by impregnating with an alkali. Also spelled *alcalization*, *alkalisation*.

alkalize (al′ka̤-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *alkalized*, ppr. *alkalizing*. [< *alkali* + *-ize*.] To change into an alkali; communicate the properties of an alkali to; alkalify. Also spelled *alkalise*.

alkaloid (al′ka̤-loid), *n.* and *a.* [< *alkali* + *-oid*.] **I.** *n.* A body resembling an alkali in properties; one of a class of nitrogenous compounds which occur in plants in combination with organic acids, and are sometimes called the organic bases of plants, as morphine, nicotine, quinine, etc. They are intensely bitter, turn reddened litmus blue, are slightly soluble in water but readily soluble in alcohol, and have active medicinal or poisonous properties. Compounds having the general reactions and properties of alkaloids (ptomains) are found in decaying animal matters, being products of the decomposition of the tissues.

II. *a.* Relating to or containing alkali.

alkaloidal (al-ka̤-loi′da̤l), *a.* [< *alkaloid* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the alkaloids; having the nature of an alkaloid.

alkanet (al′ka̤-net), *n.* [< ME. *alkanet*, < Sp. *alcaneta* (early mod. E. also *orcanet*, *orkanet*, *orchanet*, < OF. *orcanette*, *orchanette*, mod. F. *orcanète*, < Sp. *orcaneta*, var. of *alcaneta*), dim. of *alcana*, *alcaña*, henna: see *alcanna* and *henna*.] **1.** The root of a boraginaceous herb, *Alkanna* (*Anchusa*) *tinctoria*, yielding a red dye, for which the plant is cultivated in central and southern Europe. It is used in dyeing, staining wood, coloring adulterated wines, and in pharmacy to give a red color to salves, etc. It produces brilliant violet and gray colors with alum and iron mordants on linen, cotton, and silk, but not on wool.

2. The plant which yields the dye, *Alkanna tinctoria*. Also called *orcanet* and *Spanish bugloss*.—**3.** A name of similar plants of other genera. The common alkanet of England is *Anchusa officinalis*; the evergreen alkanet, *A. sempervirens*; the bastard alkanet, *Lithospermum arvense*, and in America *L. canescens*.

Alkanna (al-kan′ä̤), *n.* [See *alkanet*.] A boraginaceous genus of perennial herbs, of about 40 species, natives of the Mediterranean region. It is distinguished from *Anchusa* (in which genus it was formerly included) mainly by the absence of appendages from the throat of the corolla. The principal species is *A. tinctoria*. See *alkanet*.

alkarsin, alkarsine (al-kär′sin), *n.* [< *alc*(*ohol*) + *ars*(*enic*) + *-in*^{2}: so called because it was at first considered to be an alcohol in which oxygen was replaced by arsenic.] A heavy, brown, fuming, and extremely poisonous liquid containing cacodyl and its oxidation products: formerly known as *Cadet's fuming liquid*. It is characterized by an insufferable smell and by spontaneous ignition on exposure to the air. It has been proposed to use it in warfare to charge shells, whose explosion would set a ship on fire and destroy the crew by the poisonous vapor. Also spelled *alcarsin*.

alkekengi (al-ke-ken′ji), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *alkagengi*, etc., < ME. *alkekengy*; = F. *alkékenge* = It. *alcachengi* = Sp. *alquequenje* = Pg. *alquequenge*, < ML. *alkekengi*, < Ar. *al-kakanj*, *al-kākenj*, < *al*, the, + Pers. *kākanj*, a kind of resin from a tree growing in the mountains of Herat in Afghanistan.] The winter-cherry, a solanaceous plant, *Physalis Alkekengi*. The scarlet fruit, inclosed in a large red calyx, makes the plant very ornamental at the beginning of winter; it is also edible, and has a slightly acid taste.

alkenna (al-ken′ä̤), *n.* [See *alcanna* and *henna*.] Same as *henna*.

alkermes (al-kėr′mēz), *n.* [< F. *alkermes*, now *alkermès*, < Ar. *al-qirmiz*: see *kermes*.] **1.** The name of a once celebrated compound cordial, to which a fine red color was given by kermes. Its ingredients are said to have been cider, rose-water, sugar, and various fragrant flavoring substances.

2. Same as *kermes*.

alk-gum (alk′gum), *n.* Same as *alk*^{2}.—**Alk-gum tree**, the terebinth of southern Europe and Asia Minor, *Pistacia Terebinthus*.

alkohol†, alkoholic†, etc. Obsolete forms of *alcohol*, etc.

alkool, *n.* [Repr. Ar. *al-koh'l*: see *alcohol*.] A preparation of antimony used by the women of Eastern nations to darken the eyelids and eyelashes. *Brande.*

Alkoran (al′kọ̄-ra̤n or al-kọ̄-ran′), *n.* Same as *Koran*.

Alkoranic, Alkoranish, etc. See *Alcoranic*, etc.

alkoxid, alkoxide (al-kok′sid, -sid or -sīd), *n.* [< *alc*(*ohol*) + *oxid*.] A compound in which alcohol unites with a metallic base. The base replaces hydrogen in the alcohol hydroxyl: as CH_3ONa, sodium alkoxid, formed by treating sodium with methyl alcohol.

alkyl (al′kil), *n.* [< *alk*(*ali*) + *-yl*.] A generic name applied to any alcohol radical, such as methyl (CH_3), ethyl (C_2H_5), propyl (C_3H_7), etc.

alkylogen (al-kil′ọ̄-jen), *n.* A halogen salt of the alkyl radicals.

all (âl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *all*, *al*, pl. *alle*, < AS. *all*, *al*, with breaking *eall*, *eal*, pl. *ealle*, = ONorth. *al*, *alle*, = OS. *al*, *alle* or *alla*, = OFries. *al*, *alle*, = D. *al*, *alle*, = OHG. MHG. *al*, *alle*, G. *all*, *alle*, = Icel. *allr*, *allir*, = Sw. *all*, *alla*, = Dan. *all*, *alle*, = Goth. *alls*, *allai*, all; as a prefix, ME. *all-*, *al-*, AS. *eall-*, *eal-*, *al-* = OS. *al-*, etc., usually with single *l*, merging with a simpler Teut. form *al-*, found only in comp. and deriv. (AS. *al-*, *æl-* = OS. OHG. *al-*, *ala-*, *alo-* = Goth. *ala-*, as in AS. *almihtig*, *ælmihtig* = OS. *almahtig*, *alamahtig*, *alomahtig* = OHG. *almahtig*, *alamahtig*, almighty; OHG. *alaniuwi*, all new; Goth. *alamans*, all men (see *Alemannic*); OS. *alung* = OFries. *along* = OHG. *alanc*, entire, complete, etc.), perhaps < √ **al* in AS. *alan* (pret. *ōl*), nourish, grow, produce, = Icel. *ala* (> E. dial. *alie*^{1}, q. v.), nourish, = Goth. *alan*, grow, be nourished, = L. *alere*, nourish (see *aliment*), of which *all*, Goth. *alls*, stem **alla-*, an assimilation of **alna-*, would be an ancient pp. adj. form in *-n* (cf. a like assimilation in *full*^{1}), to be compared with AS. *ald*, *eald*, E. *old*, OHG. *alt* = Goth. **alths*, *altheis*, old, = L. *altus*, deep, high, an ancient pp. adj. form in *-t* (*-d*^{2}, *-ed*^{2}): see *old* and *alt*. Cf. Ir. *ule*, *uile* = Gael. *uile* = W. *oll*, whole, all, every. The several uses of *all*, as adj., pron., noun, and adv., overlap, and cannot be entirely separated. See *alder*^{3}, orig. gen. pl. of *all*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** The whole quantity of, with reference to substance, extent, duration, amount, or degree: with a noun in the singular, chiefly such nouns (proper names, names of substances, abstract nouns—any whole or any part regarded in itself as a whole) as from their meaning or particular use do not in such use admit of a plural: as, *all* Europe; *all* Homer; *all* flesh; *all* control; *all* history.

> Gratiano speaks an infinite deal of nothing, more than any man in *all* Venice. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 1.
>
> *All* hell shall stir for this. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 1.
>
> No one will contend that *all* legislative power belongs to Congress, *all* executive power to the President, or *all* judicial power to the courts of the United States. *D. Webster*, Speech, Senate, May 17, 1834.

2. The whole number of, with reference to individuals or particulars, taken collectively: with a noun in the plural: as, *all* men; *all* nations; *all* metals; *all* hopes; *all* sciences; *all* days. [*All* in logic is the sign of a distributed term in an affirmative proposition: as, *all* men are mortal. This use of *all*, in place of *every*, is a result of Boethius's use of *omnis* as a translation of the *πᾶς* of Aristotle.]

> *All* sins are in *all* men, but do not appear in each man. He that hath one sin, hath *all*. *Bushnell*, Nat. and the Supernat., p. 388.

3. Every: chiefly with *kind*, *sort*, *manner*, and formerly with *thing*.

> Blessed are ye, when men shall revile you and . . . shall say *all* manner of evil against you, falsely. Mat. v. 11.

4. Any; any whatever: after a preposition or verb implying negation or exclusion: as, beyond *all* controversy; out of *all* question; he was free from *all* thought of danger.

> Yes, without *all* doubt. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 1.

5†. Only; alone. [Rare.]

> He was my son;
> But I do wash his name out of my blood,
> And thou art *all* my child.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 2.

When joined to nouns accompanied by a definitive (the definite article, a possessive or demonstrative pronoun, etc.), *all* precedes the latter whether with a singular or plural noun, or else follows the noun if it is plural; as, *all* my labor; *all* his goods; *all* this time; *all* these things; *all* the men agreed to this, or, the men *all* agreed to this. In the phrases *all* day, *all* night, *all* summer, *all* winter, *all* the year, *all* the time, etc., the noun is an adverbial accusative. In the first four the article is usually omitted.

> *All* the world's a stage,
> And *all* the men and women merely players.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7.
>
> Sir, I will drink success to my friend, with *all* my heart. *Sheridan*, Duenna, ii. 3.
>
> The clergyman walks from house to house *all* day *all* the year to give people the comfort of good talk. *Emerson*, Clubs.

When joined to a personal or relative pronoun in the plural, *all* may precede, but now usually follows, the pronoun.

> *All we* like sheep have gone astray. Isa. liii. 6.
>
> And *we all* do fade as a leaf. Isa. lxiv. 6.
>
> Be *ye all* of one mind. 1 Pet. iii. 8.
>
> That *they all* may be one. John xvii. 21.

The alternative construction is *all of us*, *all of them*, etc. (see II., 2); or the two constructions may stand together.

> *We all of us* complain of the shortness of time. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 93.

The adjective *all*, with a singular or plural noun, is often separated from its subject, especially by the verb *be* (expressed, or in the present participle often omitted), and, being thus apparently a part of the predicate, assumes a transitional position, and may equally well be regarded as an adverb, meaning altogether, wholly: as, the house was *all* dark; he was *all* ears; the poor horse was *all* skin and bones; the papers were *all* in confusion; it was *all* a mistake; it is *all* gone.

> He is *all* for fasting. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 245.
>
> She follow'd my poor father's body,
> Like Niobe, *all* tears. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2.
>
> He has also rebuilt yᵉ parsonage house, *all* of stone, very neate and ample. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 9, 1677.

All Fools' day. See *fool*^{1}.—**All hands**, the whole company; *naut.*, the whole crew.—**All my eye.** See *eye*^{1}.—**All Saints' day.** See *saint*.—**All Souls' day.** See *soul*. **For all the world.** See *world*.

II. *a.* as *pron.* [Absolute use of the adj.] **1.** The whole quantity or amount; the whole; the aggregate; the total: in a singular sense.

> And Laban . . . said, . . . *All* that thou seest is mine. Gen. xxxi. 43.

[illegible] the waste and wild
[illegible] with me?
[illegible] Passing of Arthur.

2. The whole [illegible]; every individual or particular, taken collectively; especially, all men or all people: in a plural sense.

[illegible] and then begin to [illegible] will [illegible] Vulg. Lit.

[illegible]
[illegible] waste.
[illegible], Thanatopsis.

[illegible] is often followed by [illegible]

[illegible] life to live.
[illegible] *Montgomery*, Hymn.

[illegible] and wild
Had rapture for the lonely child.
Scott, L. of the L. M., vi. 21.

[illegible] and *all* of us fell down.
Shak., J. C., iii. 2.

3. Everything: as, is that *all?* that is *all.*

What though the field be lost?
All is not lost. *Milton*, P. L., i. 105.

Above all. [illegible] **After all**, after everything has [illegible]; in spite of everything to the contrary; nevertheless.

[illegible] said, the women are the best judges *after all.*
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

All and singular, collectively and individually; one and [illegible] without exception: a common legal phrase. **All and some**. [ME. *al and som*, prop. pl., equiv. to L. [illegible], but also used in sing. form *al and sum* [illegible]: see *some*.] (*a*) All and sundry; one and all. [Obsolete or archaic.]

We are betrayd and ynome [taken],
Hors and harness, lords, *all and some.*
Rich. C. de L., l. 2283.

Stop your noses, readers, *all and some.*
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., ii.

(*b*) Altogether; wholly.

The tale ys wrytyn *al and sum*
In a boke of Vitas Patrum.
R. of Brunne, Handlyng Synne, l. 169.

All but, everything but; everything short of; almost; very nearly: as, she is *all but* nine years of age.

Hold her a wealthy bride within thine arms,
Or *all but* hold, and then — cast her aside.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

All in all (as noun, *all-in-all*), all things in all respects; all or everything together; adverbially, altogether.

That God may be *all in all.* 1 Cor. xv. 28.

In London she buyes her head, her face, her fashion. O London, thou art her Paradise, her heaven, her *all-in-all.*
Tuke, On Painting (1616), p. 60. (*Halliwell.*)

Take him for *all in all,*
I shall not look upon his like again.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

Acres. Dress does make a difference, David.
Dav. 'Tis *all in all*, I think.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iii. 4.

Her good Philip was her *all-in-all.*
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

And all, and everything; and everything else: used in [illegible] after an enumeration of particulars.

The first blast of wind laid it [the tree] flat upon the [illegible] eagles, *and all.* *L'Estrange.*

Woo'd and married *an' a'.* *Burns.*

And all that, and all the rest of it: used like the preceding, [illegible] in a slighting or contemptuous way: [illegible] slate writing, materialization, *and all that.*

Snuff, or the fan, supply each pause of chat,
[illegible], ogling, *and all that.*
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 17.

At all [ME. *at al*]. (*a*) In every way; altogether; wholly.

[illegible] *at al.* *Chaucer*, Prol. to Merchant's Tale.

(*b*) [illegible] any degree whatever; in the least [illegible]; on any consideration: as, I was [illegible] *at all.*

[illegible] have not only varied their longitude [illegible] but have also [illegible] whereas their [illegible] *at all*, [illegible] varied.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

[illegible] extent; of any [illegible] *at all* [illegible]

[illegible] *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1.

[illegible] **for all** [illegible]

[illegible]

In all. (*a*) In the whole number; all included: as, there were *in all* at least a hundred persons present.

In this tyme had steuen regned auht ȝere *in alle.*
R. of Brunne, Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 122.

(*b*) [illegible] whole; as in part [illegible] *in all.* **Over all**†, everywhere. [illegible] now only in its literal meaning.] — **Two** (or **twos**) **all**, **three all**, etc., in certain games, means that all [illegible] the players or sides have two, three, etc., points.— **When all comes to all**, when everything is explained; at bottom. **With all**†. See *withal.*

III. *n.* [Preceded by an article or a pronoun, rarely with an intervening adjective.] 1. A whole; an entirety; a totality of things or qualities. *The All* is used for the universe.

And will she yet abase her eyes on me, . . .
On me, whose *all* not equals Edward's moiety?
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2.

2. One's whole interest, concern, or property: usually with a possessive pronoun: as, she has given her *all.* [Formerly and still dialectically with pl. *alls.*]

Though a very industrious tradesman, I was twice burnt out, and lost my little *all* both times.
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 2.

Old Boreas — we are glad of that — was required to pack up "his *alls*" and be off. *De Quincey*, Herodotus, ii.

[For *all* in composition, see the adverb, at end.]

all (âl), *adv.* [< ME. *al*, rarely *alle*, < AS. *eall*, *eal* (= OS. *al*, etc.), prop. neut. acc. (cf. AS. *ealles* = OS. *alles* = Goth. *allis*, adv., prop. gen. neut.) of *eall*, *eal*, all: see *all*, *a.* The adverbial uses of *all* overlap the adjectival uses: see especially under *all*, *a.*, I., at end.] 1. Wholly; entirely; completely; altogether; quite. In this use common with adverbs of degree, especially *too:* as, he arrived *all too* late.

And tell us what occasion of import
Hath *all* so long detain'd you from your wife.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2.

He held them sixpence *all too* dear.
Shak., quoted in Othello, ii. 3.

Alone, alone, *all*, *all* alone,
Alone on a wide, wide sea.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner.

O, yet methought I saw the Holy Grail,
All pall'd in crimson samite.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

[From the frequent Middle English use of *all* in this sense before verbs with the prefix *to-* (see *to-*2, *to-break*, *to-cut*, *to-tear*, etc.), that prefix, when no longer felt as such, came to be attached to the adverb, *all to* or *allto* being regarded as an adverbial phrase or word, and sometimes improperly used, in later English, with verbs having originally no claim to the prefix.

The sowdan and the cristen euerichone,
Ben *al to-hewe* and stiked at the bord.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 332.

And a certain woman cast a piece of a millstone upon Abimelech's head, and *all to-brake* [printed *all to brake*] his scull. Judges ix. 53.

They . . . were *alle to-cutte* with the stones.
Caxton, Golden Legend, p. 236.

She plumes her feathers, and lets grow her wings,
That in the various bustle of resort,
Were *all to-ruffled* [sometimes printed *alloruffled*], and sometimes impair'd. *Milton*, Comus, l. 380.]

2. Even; just: at first emphatic or intensive. (*a*) With prepositional phrases of place or time, in later use, particularly in ballad poetry, little more than merely expletive or pleonastic: as, *all* in the month of May, *all* in the morning tide.

When *all* aloud the wind doth blow.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2 (song).

A damsel lay deploring,
All on a rock reclined. *Gay.*

One night my pathway swerving east, I saw
The pelican on the casque of our Sir Bors
All in the middle of the rising moon.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

(*b*) With conjunctions *if* and *though*, in conditional and concessive clauses: *If all*, *though all*, or reversely, *all if*, *al though*, even if, even though. These forms are obsolete except the last, which is now written as one word, *although* (which see).

I am nought wode, *alle if* I lewed be.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. [illegible]

If alle it be so that men seyn, that this crowne is of thornes [illegible] *Mandeville* (ed. Halliwell), p. [illegible]

That alle that he werred in wo & in strife,
[illegible] & twenty houres he spended in holy life.
R. of Brunne, Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. [illegible]

[illegible] *alle* it be clept [illegible], it is no see.
Mandeville (ed. Halliwell), p. [illegible]

[illegible] the verb in such clauses, according to a common [illegible] construction, was placed before the subject [illegible] *though* might be omitted, leaving *al* [illegible] of conjunction in the sense of even if [illegible] especially in the formula *al be* [illegible] *that* [illegible] *albeit*, which see.)

[illegible] to broke
[illegible] she spoke
[illegible] in Weber's Metr. Rom. [illegible]

[illegible] were rude
[illegible]
[illegible]
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 316.

His sacrifice he dede . . . with alle circumstances
Al telle I nat as now his observances.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1406.

But living art may not least part expresse, . . .
All were it Zeuxis or Praxiteles,
His dædale hand would faile and greatly faynt.
Spenser, F. Q., iii., Prol.]

(*c*) With conjunction *as.* *All as.* (1) Just when; when; as.

All as his straying flocke he fedde.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., Prol.

He their courtesy to requite,
Gave them a chain of twelve marks weight,
All as he lighted down. *Scott*, Marmion, i. 11.

(2) As if.

The kene cold blowes through my beaten hyde,
All as I were through the body gryde.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., Feb.

3†. Only; exclusively.

I shall never marry like my sisters,
To love my father *all.* *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1.

All along. (*a*) Throughout; continuously; uninterruptedly; from the beginning onward: as, I knew that *all along.*

Ishmael . . . went forth, . . . weeping *all along* as he went. Jer. xli. 6.

(*b*) From end to end; in *bookbinding*, (sewed) in such a manner that the thread passes from end to end of each section. (*c*) At full length.

I found a woman of a matchless form
Stretch'd *all along* upon the marble floor.
Tuke, Five Hours, ii.

And there in gloom cast himself *all along.*
Tennyson, Balin and Balan.

All along of. See *along*2. **All in the wind** (*naut.*), too close to the wind: said of a vessel so brought up into the wind that the sails shake.— **All of a sudden**, suddenly; quite unexpectedly.

Matters have taken so clever a turn *all of a sudden*, that I could find it in my heart to be so good-humoured!
Sheridan, The Rivals, iv. 2.

All one, the same thing in effect; quite the same.

Yet I have the wit to think my master is a kind of a knave: but that's *all one*, if he be but one knave.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1.

All out† [ME. *al oute*, *alout*], entirely; completely; quite.

Then come these wikkyde Jewes . . . and brake theyre thees, and slewe them *alle owte.*
MS. Lincoln (A), i. 17, folio 184. (*Halliwell.*)

Whanne he hadde don his wille *al oute.*
Rom. of the Rose, l. 2101.

Used especially with *drink* (see *carouse*).

I quaught, I drinke *all out.* *Palsgrave.*

Allus [F.], *all out;* or a carouse fully drunk up. *Cotgrave.*

All over. (*a*) In every part; everywhere; over the whole body. *Chaucer.* (*b*) Thoroughly; entirely: as, "Dombey and Son" is Dickens *all over.* [Colloq.] (*c*) Indisposed; generally ill; having an all-overish feeling. [Colloq.] (*d*) All past; entirely ceased: as, that is *all over.* **All over with**, done with; finished: as, it is *all over with* their friendship; colloquially, the trouble is *all over with.*

Ay, a final sentence, indeed! 'tis *all over with* you, faith! *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 3.

All right, an idiomatic colloquial phrase, either adjectival or adverbial, expressive of satisfaction with, approval of, or assent to anything, and equivalent to quite correct or correctly, satisfactory or satisfactorily, in a satisfactory condition or manner, etc.: as, your conduct or your dress is *all right;* he has done it *all right;* "Are you ready? *All right*, go ahead." **All the** [*the*, adv.: see *the*2], to all that extent; so much: as, *all the* better; *all the* fitter; *all the* sooner. See *the*2. **All there**, up to the mark; wide awake; in strict fashion; first rate. [Slang.] **All up with**, at an end; all over with: as, when the pistol was raised he knew that it was *all up with* him. [Colloq.]

[*All*, in composition, sometimes forms a true compound, as in *almighty*, *already*, *always*, *algates*, but usually stands, with or sometimes without a hyphen, in loose combination, retaining a syntactic relation, either (1) as adjective, as in *All-hallows*, *All-saints*, *allspice;* (2) as noun, either (*a*) in genitive plural, as in *all-father*, or (*b*) in accusative as direct object, as in *all-giver*, *all-seer*, *all-heal*, particularly with present participles having *all* as object (though originally in many cases *all* was adverbial), as in *all-healing*, *all-seeing*, *all-pervading*, etc.; or (3) as adverb, either (*a*) with a noun (in the transitional construction mentioned under *all*, *a.*, I., at end), as in *all-bone*, *all-mouth*, *all-rail*, *all-wool*, or (*b*) with almost any adjective that admits of rhetorical sweep, as in *all-perfect*, *all-powerful*, *all-wise*, *all-[illegible]*, *all-important*.]

alla (al'lä). [It., dat. of fem. def. art. *la;* = F. *à la*, < L. *ad illam*, lit. to that: used for *alla maniera* (*di*), in the manner (of): see *à la.*] In *music*, after the (manner of): in the (style of): as, *alla francese*, in the French style or manner.

alla breve (äl'lä brä've). [It.: see *alla* and *breve.*] In *music*, an expression understood to denote — (*a*) a species of time in which every bar contains a breve, or four minims; or (*b*) a rhythm of two or four beats to a bar, but taken at a rate of movement twice as fast as if the piece were simply marked with the sign of common time. The sign for alla breve time is 𝄵.

allabuta (al-a-bu'tä), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] The hard, black seed of the *Chenopodium album*, used in stamping shagreen (which see). Also spelled *alabuta.*

alla cappella. See *a cappella.*

allacet, *interj.* An old spelling of *alas.*

allagite (al′a̤-jīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀλλαγή*, change (< *ἀλλάσσειν*, change, lit. make other than it is, < *ἄλλος*, other: see *allo-*, and cf. *enallage*), + *-ite*².] A massive mineral, of a brown or green color, a carbonated silicate of manganese, found in the Harz mountains, near Elbingerode, Germany. It is an altered rhodonite.

allagostemonous (al″a̤-gō-stē′mō̤-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀλλαγή*, change (see above), + *στήμων*, a thread, taken in sense of *στῆμα*, a stamen.] In *bot.*, with stamens inserted alternately on the torus and on the petals. *A. Gray.*

Allah (al′ä̤), *n.* [F. D. G. Dan., etc., *Allah*, Russ. *Allakhŭ*, etc., repr. Ar. (> Turk. Pers. Hind.) *Allāh*, contr. of *al-ilāh*, lit. the God, < *al*, the, + *ilāh*, God, = Aramaic *elāh* = Heb. *eloah*: see *Elohim.*] The Arabic name of the Supreme Being, which, through the Koran, has found its way into the languages of all nations who have embraced the Mohammedan faith.

Allamanda (al-a̤-man′dä̤), *n.* [Named after Jean N. S. *Allamand*, a Swiss scientist.] A genus of woody climbers, natural order *Apocynaceæ*, natives of tropical America. The flowers are large and handsome, and several species are cultivated in greenhouses.

all-amort (âl-a̤-môrt′), *a.* See *alamort.*

allamotti, allamoth (al-a̤-mot′i, al′a̤-moth), *n.* [E. dial.; also *alamonti*, *allamonti*; an Orkney name.] A provincial English name for the petrel, *Procellaria pelagica.* *Montagu.*

allan¹†, *n.* Same as *alan.*

allan²†, **allen**†, *n.* [Var. of *aulin*, q. v.] A provincial name for a species of jaeger, *Stercorarius parasiticus.* *Montagu.*

allanite (al′a̤n-īt), *n.* [Named after Thomas *Allan*, of Edinburgh, the discoverer.] A silicate of cerium and allied metals with aluminium, iron, and calcium. It is isomorphous with epidote.

allantoic (al-an-tō′ik), *a.* [< *allantois* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the allantois: as, *allantoic* fluid; *allantoic* acid; *allantoic* placentation.

allantoid (a-lan′toid), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *allantoïde*, < NL. *allantoides*, < Gr. *ἀλλαντοειδής* (sc. *ὑμήν* or *χιτών*: see *hymen* and *chiton*), the sausage-shaped (sc. membrane), < *ἀλλᾶς* (*ἀλλαντ-*), a sausage, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the allantois: as, the *allantoid* membrane.

II. *n.* Same as *allantois.*

allantoidal (al-an-toi′da̤l), *a.* Same as *allantoid.*

Allantoidea (al-an-toi′dẹ̄-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < *allantoides*: see *allantoid.*] Those vertebrates in which an allantois is developed. Considered as a group in zoology, the *Allantoidea* consist of mammals, birds, and reptiles, as distinguished from *Anallantoidea*, or amphibians and fishes. The word is synonymous with *Amniota*, as distinguished from *Anamniota.*

allantoidian (al-an-toi′di-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< *allantoid* + *-ian*; = F. *allantoïdien.*] **I.** *a.* Having an allantois, as the embryo or fetus of one of the higher vertebrates.

II. *n.* An animal the embryo or fetus of which has an allantois, as a mammal, bird, or reptile.

allantoin (a-lan′tō̤-in), *n.* [< *allantois* + *-in*².] A crystalline substance ($C_4H_6N_4O_3$) found in the allantoic fluid of the cow; the nitrogenous constituent of the allantoic fluid. It is also obtained from other sources. Also written *allantoïn.*

Allantoïn . . . is one of the products of the oxidation of uric acid, and by further oxidation gives rise to urea.
Foster, Physiology, pp. 879, 880.

allantois (a-lan′tō̤-is), *n.* [NL., shorter form (appar. as sing. of assumed pl.) of *allantoides*: see *allantoid.*] A fetal appendage of most vertebrates, developing as a sac or diverticulum from the posterior portion of the intestinal cavity. It is one of the organs of the embryo of all amniotic vertebrates, or those which develop an amnion, but is wanting or is at most rudimentary in amphibians and fishes. In birds and reptiles it is large and performs a respiratory function, and in mammals contributes to form the umbilical cord and placenta. Its exterior primitively consists of mesoblast, its cavity receiving the secretion of the primordial kidneys (Wolffian bodies). So much of the sac as remains pervious within the body of the embryo becomes the urinary bladder, or, in some degree, a urinary passage. The umbilical arteries and veins course along the elongated stalk of the sac, which becomes the umbilical cord, and that part of these allantoic vessels within the body which does not remain pervious becomes the urachus and round ligament of the liver. The expanded extremity of the allantois, in most mammals, unites with the chorion to form the placenta. In those vertebrates, as mammals, in which the umbilical vesicle has but a brief period of activity, the allantois chiefly sustains the functions whereby the fetus is nourished by the blood of the mother, and has its own blood arterialized. In parturition, so much of the allantois as is outside the body of the fetus is cast off, the separation taking place at the navel. See cut under *amnion.*

allantotoxicum (a-lan-tō-tok′si-kum), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀλλᾶς* (*ἀλλαντ-*), sausage, + *τοξικόν*, poison: see *toxic.*] Sausage-poison; a poison found in putrid sausage made of blood and liver.

allanturic (al-an-tū′rik), *a.* [< *allantoin* + *uric.*] Obtained from allantoin and uric acid: as, *allanturic* acid.

alla prima (âl′lä prē′mä̤). [It., lit. according to the first: *alla*, q. v.; *prima*, fem. of *primo*, first: see *prime.*] In *painting*, an expression denoting a method in which the pigments are laid on the canvas in thick heavy masses, instead of in washes, glazes, or repeated coats.

Paolo Veronese painted generally *alla prima* with more body than Titian (whose patience he appeared to want), so that the finished picture was little more than the abbozzo; that is, he painted up at once.
Mrs. Merrifield, Anc. Practice of Painting (1849), I. cxxxv.

allassotonic (a-las-ō-ton′ik), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἀλλάσσειν*, vary, + *τόνος*, tension.] In *bot.*, a term applied by De Vries to the movements induced in mature vegetable organs by stimulation, which are not permanent, in distinction from the permanent or auxotonic effects of stimulation upon growing organs. See *auxotonic.*

allatrate† (al′a̤-trāt), *v. t.* [< L. *allatratus*, pp. of *allatrare*, *adlatrare*, bark at, revile, < *ad*, to, + *latrare*, bark: see *latrate.*] To bark out; utter by barking. Also spelled *alatrate.*

Let Cerberus, the dog of hel, *alatrate* what he list to the contrary. *Stubbes*, Anat. of Abuses (ed. 1880), p. 158.

allaud† (a-lâd′), *v. t.* [< L. *allaudare*, *adlaudare*, < *ad*, to, + *laudare*, praise (see *laud*); a doublet of *allow*², q. v.] To praise.

allay¹ (a̤-lā′), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *alay*; < ME. *alayen*, *aleyen*, earlier *aleggen* (pret. *aleyde*, pp. *aleyd*, *alayd*, *aleid*), < AS. *ālecgan* (pret. *ālegde*, *ālēde*, pp. *ālegd*, *ālēd*), lay down, withdraw, suppress, cause to cease (= OHG. *irlecċan*, MHG. *erleggen*, G. *erlegen* = Goth. *uslagjan*, lay down), < *ā-*, E. *a-*¹, + *lecgan*, E. *lay*¹. The word should therefore, strictly, be spelled *alay* (cf. *arise*, *abide*, etc.); the spelling *all-* simulates a L. origin. The word was early confused in spelling and sense with several other words of L. origin, namely, *allay*², *allay*³, *allege*¹, *allege*²: see these words. The senses mix and cannot be entirely separated.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To lay down; cause to lie; lay: as, to *allay* the dust.—**2**†. To lay aside; set aside; suppress; annul.

Godes lawes that were *aleyd.*
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 144.

3†. To put down; humble; overthrow.

Thy pride we woll *alaye.*
Rom. of Arthur and Merlin, l. 214.

4. To put down; quiet; assuage; pacify, appease, calm, as a commotion of the elements, or, figuratively, civil commotions, mental excitement, or an agitated person.

The joyous time now nighs fast,
That shall *alegge* this bitter blast.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., March.

If by your art, my dearest father, you have
Put the wild waters in this roar, *allay* them.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2.

There's nothing that *allays* an angry mind
So soon as a sweet beauty.
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, iii. 5.

Instead of *allaying* the animosity of the two populations, he inflamed it to a height before unknown.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

Alas, that neither moon nor snow nor dew
Nor all cold things can purge me wholly through,
Assuage me, nor *allay* me, nor appease,
Till supreme sleep shall bring me bloodless ease.
Swinburne, Anactoria.

5. To abate, mitigate, or subdue; relieve or alleviate: as, to *allay* misery or pain; to *allay* the bitterness of affliction.

The griefs of private men are soon *allayed*,
But not of kings. *Marlowe*, Edward II., v. 1.

Yet leave me not! I would *allay* that grief
Which else might thy young virtue overpower.
Beattie, Minstrel, ii. 32.

=**Syn.** *Alleviate*, *Relieve*, *Mitigate*, *Assuage*, *Allay* (see *alleviate*), calm, quiet, soothe, compose, still, lull, tranquilize, check, repress, soften, ease, moderate.

II.† *intrans.* To abate; subside; grow calm.

For raging wind blows up incessant showers,
And when the rage *allays*, the rain begins.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4.

allay¹† (a̤-lā′), *n.* [< *allay*¹, *v.*] That which allays, lightens, or alleviates.

You are of a high and choleric complexion,
And you must have *allays.*
Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 1.

Friendship is the *allay* of our sorrow. *Jer. Taylor.*

allay²† (a̤-lā′), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *alay*; < ME. *alayen*, < AF. *aleyer*, *alayer*, OF. *allayer* (F. *aloyer*), a var. of *alier*, *allier* (> ME. *alien*, E. *ally*¹), combine, alloy (cf. Sp. Pg. *ligar* = It. *legare*, allay, alloy, whence the noun, Sp. Pg. *liga* = It. *lega*, allay, alloy; the Sp. *alear*, alloy, is from the OF.), < L. *alligare*, combine, join, < *ad*, to, + *ligare*, bind: see *ally*¹ and *alligate*. *Allay*² was more or less confused with *allay*¹, and with other similar forms: see *allay*¹. At a later period the F. *aloyer* and its verbal substantive *aloi* were erroneously explained as derived from *à loi*, to law, as if meaning 'brought to the legal standard': see *alloy.*] **1.** To mix, as metals; especially, to mix a nobler with a baser metal; alloy. See *alloy*, *v.*, I.—**2.** Figuratively, to mix with something inferior; contaminate or detract from.

His pupils cannot speak of him without something of terror *allaying* their gratitude. *Lamb*, Christ's Hospital.

3. To temper; abate or weaken by mixture; dilute, as wine with water; weaken; diminish.

allay²† (a̤-lā′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *alay*; < ME. *alaye*, *aley*, < AF. *aley*, *alay*, OF. **alay*, later *aloy* (F. *aloi*), < *aleyer*, *alayer* (F. *aloyer*), allay, alloy, mix: see *allay*², *v.*, and *alloy.*] **1.** The act or process of alloying; an alloy.

Coins are hard'ned by th' *allay.*
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 482.

2. Figuratively, admixture, especially of something inferior.

This comedy grew out of Congreve and Wycherley, but gathered some *allays* of the sentimental comedy which followed theirs. *Lamb*, Artificial Comedy.

3. Mixture; dilution.

French wine with an *allay* of water.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 1.

allay³†, *v. t.* [< late ME. *alaye*, *aleye*, *alleye*, < OF. *aleier*, *alaier*, declare on oath, < L. *allegare*, mention, cite, adduce: see *allege*¹ and *allegation.*] To cite; quote; allege.

allay⁴†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *alay*; < late ME. *allay*, < AF. **alais*, OF. *eslais*, < *eslaissier*, let out, < *es-* (< L. *ex*), out, + *laissier* (F. *laisser*), let, < L. *laxare*, relax: see *lax*, *laches*, and cf. *relay.*] In *hunting*, the act of laying on the hounds; the addition of fresh hounds to the cry.

allayer¹ (a̤-lā′ėr), *n.* [< *allay*¹ + *-er*¹.] One who or that which allays or alleviates.

Phlegm and pure blood are the reputed *allayers* of acrimony. *Harvey*, Consumption.

allayer²† (a̤-lā′ėr), *n.* [< *allay*² + *-er*¹.] One who or that which allays or alloys.

allayment (a̤-lā′me̤nt), *n.* [< *allay*¹ + *-ment.*] The act of quieting, or a state of tranquillity; a state of rest after disturbance; abatement; ease.

The like *allayment* could I give my grief.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 4.

all-be†, *conj.* Same as *albeit.*

Ay, but his fear
Would ne'er be masked, *allbe* his vices were.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iv. 5.

allbone (âl′bōn), *n.* [< *all* + *bone*¹; a tr. of Gr. *ὁλόστεον*, < *ὅλος*, whole, + *ὀστέον*, bone.] An English name for the stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea*, from its jointed, skeleton-like stalks.

Alle (al′ē), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), < Sw. *alle*, the Greenland dove.] A genus of birds of the auk family, containing the sea-dove, dovekie, or rotche, *Alca alle* (Linnæus), *Arctica alle* (Gray), *Mergulus alle* of authors in general, now *Alle nigricans* (Link). See *dovekie.*

allecret, *n.* See *hallecret.*

allect† (a-lekt′), *v. t.* [< L. *allectare*, *adlectare*, freq. of *allicere*, *adlicere*, attract, draw to one's self, < *ad*, to, + *lacere*, entice.] To entice.

allectation† (al-ek-tā′shon), *n.* [< L. *allectatio*(*n-*), *adlectatio*(*n-*), < *allectare*, *adlectare*: see *allect.*] Enticement; allurement.

allective† (a-lek′tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *allect* + *-ive.*] **I.** *a.* Alluring.

II. *n.* An allurement.

What better *allective* could Satan devise to allure . . . men pleasantly into damnable servitude?
J. Northbrooke, Dicing (1843), p. 117.

alledge†, *v. t.* An old spelling of *allege.*

allegant†, *n.* An old form of *alicant.*

allegation (al-ē-gā′shon), *n.* [< late ME. *allegacion*, *-cioun*, < OF. *allegation*, < L. *allegatio*(*n-*), *adlegatio*(*n-*), < *allegare*, *adlegare*, pp. *allegatus*, *adlegatus*: see *allege*¹.] **1.** The act of alleging; affirmation; declaration: as, "erroneous *allegations* of fact," *Hallam.*—**2.** That which is alleged or asserted; that which is offered as a plea, an excuse, or a justification; an assertion.

[illegible]

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

I expect not to be excused . . . on account of youth, want of leisure, or any other idle *allegations*. *Pope.*

3. In *law*: (*a*) The assertion or statement of a party to a suit or other proceeding, civil or criminal, which he undertakes to prove. (*b*) The plaintiff's first pleading in a testamentary cause. (*c*) In *eccles. suits*, any pleading subsequent to the first.—**Defensive allegation**, in Eng- [illegible] defense [illegible] The defendant is en- [illegible] oath to his allegation, [illegible] as well as his antagonist.

allege [illegible] pret. and pp. *alleged*, ppr. *alleging*. [Early mod. E. also *alledge*, *alleage*, [illegible] ME. [illegible], *alegen*, < AF. *aleger*, *alegier*, *aligier* (< Law L. *adlegiare*), in form = OF. *esligier* (< ML. **exlitigare*, clear at law, < L. *ex*, out, + *litigare*, sue at law: see *litigate*), but in sense taken as = OF. *alleguer*, F. *alléguer* (a restored form for earlier OF. *aleier*, *alaier*, de- [illegible] oath, > ME. *alege*, *allege*, *alaye*: see [illegible] = Sp. *alegar* = Pr. Pg. *allegar* = It. *allegare*, < L. *allegare*, *adlegare*, send, depute, relate, mention, adduce, < *ad*, to, + *legare*, send: see *legate*.] **1.** To declare before a court; plead at law; hence, in general, to produce as an argument, plea, or excuse; cite or quote in confirmation: as, to *allege* exculpatory facts; to *allege* the authority of a court.

He [Thrasymachus], amongst other arts which he *alleges* in evidence of his views, cites that of government.
De Quincey, Plato.

2. To pronounce with positiveness; declare; affirm; assert: as, to *allege* a fact.

In many *alleged* cases, indeed, of haunted houses and the like, a detailed revelation of names and places might expose the narrator to legal action.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 73.

=**Syn.** **1.** [illegible], *Allege*, *Assert*, etc. (see *adduce*), bring forward, aver, asseverate, maintain, say, insist, plead, pro- [illegible]

allege²†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *alledge*, *alege*, < ME. *aleggen*, *alegen*, < OF. *alleger*, *aleger*, *alegier* = Pr. *aleujar* = It. *alleggiare*, < LL. *alleviare*, lighten, alleviate: see *alleviate* and *alleve*. Cf. *abridge*, *abbreviate*. The sense and the ME. forms mixed with those of *allay*¹.] To alleviate; lighten; mitigate; allay.

allegeable (a-lej'a-bl), *a.* [< *allege*¹ + *-able*.] Capable of being alleged or affirmed.

allegeance¹†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *alledgeance*, *allegeaunce*, < ME. *allegiaunce*, < *allegen*, *alegen*, cite, assert: see *allege*¹ and *-ance*.] The act of alleging; allegation.

allegeance²†, *n.* [ME., also *allegiance*, *alegeaunce*, < OF. *alegeance*, mod. *allégeance*, alleviation, < *aleger*, alleviate: see *allege*² and *-ance*.] Alleviation.

allegeance³†, *n.* An old spelling of *allegiance*.

allegement† (a-lej'ment), *n.* [< *allege*¹ + *-ment*.] Assertion; allegation.

alleger (a-lej'ėr), *n.* One who alleges.

Alleghany vine. Same as *Adlumia cirrhosa*.

allegiance (a-lē'jans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *allegeance*, *alleageance*, etc., < ME. *alegeaunce*, < *a-* [illegible] appar. by confusion with *allegeance*², q. v.) + *legeaunce*, < OF. *ligance*, *ligeance* = Pr. *ligansa*, < ML. *ligiantia*, also *ligantia* (as if connected with L. *ligare*, ppr. *ligan(t-)s*, bind), < *ligius*, OF. *lige*, *liege*, > ME. *liege*, *lege*, E. *liege*, q. v. The mod. F. *allégeance* in this sense is from the E. word.] **1.** The tie or obligation of a subject or citizen to his sovereign or government; the duty of fidelity to a king, government, or [illegible] allegiance to the government [illegible]

[illegible]

substitution of a personal dependence on the king as lord for the older relation of the freeman to the king of his race. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., v.

It being a certain position in law, that *allegiance* and protection are reciprocal, the one ceasing when the other is withdrawn. *Jefferson*, Autobiog., p. 12.

Hence—**2.** Observance of obligation in general; fidelity to any person or thing; devotion.

That I [Bolingbroke] did pluck *allegiance* from men's hearts,
Fond shouts and salutations from their mouths,
Even in the presence of the crowned king.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

Love, all the faith and all the *allegiance* then.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 235.

=**Syn.** *Allegiance, Loyalty, Fealty.* *Allegiance* is the most formal and official of these words; it is a matter of principle, and applies especially to conduct; the *oath of allegiance* covers conduct only. *Loyalty* is a matter of both principle and sentiment, conduct and feeling; it implies enthusiasm and devotion, and hence is most frequently chosen for figurative uses: as, *loyalty* to a lover, husband, family, clan, friends, old traditions, religion. Neither *allegiance* nor *loyalty* is confined to its original meaning of the obligation due from a subject to a prince. *Fealty* has escaped less completely from this earliest sense, but has a permissible use in the sense of fidelity under obligation of various kinds.

Our people quarrel with obedience;
Swearing *allegiance*, and the love of soul,
To stranger blood, to foreign royalty.
Shak., K. John, v. 1.

A man who could command the unswerving *loyalty* of honest and impulsive Dick Steele could not have been a coward or a backbiter. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 429.

Nor did he doubt her more,
But rested in her *fealty*, till he crown'd
A happy life with a fair death. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

allegiant (a-lē'jant), *a.* and *n.* [Assumed from *allegiance*, after analogy of adjectives in *-ant* having associated nouns in *-ance*: see *-ant*¹ and *-ance*.] **I.** *a.* Loyal.

For your great graces
Heaped upon me, poor undeserver, I
Can nothing render but *allegiant* thanks.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

II. *n.* One who owes or renders allegiance; a native.

Strangers shall have the same personal rights as the *allegiants*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 125.

allegoric (al-ē-gor'ik), *a.* Same as *allegorical*.

allegorical (al-ē-gor'i-kal), *a.* [< L. *allegoricus* (< Gr. ἀλληγορικός, < ἀλληγορία, allegory: see *allegory*) + *-al*.] Consisting of or pertaining to allegory; of the nature of allegory; figurative; describing by resemblances.

His strong *allegorical* bent . . . was heightened by analysis of the Arthurian legends.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 176.

Allegorical interpretation, the drawing of a spiritual or figurative meaning from what is apparently historical: thus, St. Paul (Rom. ix. 7, 8) gives an *allegorical interpretation* of the history of free-born Isaac and slave-born Ishmael.—**Allegorical pictures**, pictures representing allegorical subjects, etc.

allegorically (al-ē-gor'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an allegorical manner; by way of allegory.

allegoricalness (al-ē-gor'i-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being allegorical.

allegorisation, allegorise, etc. See *allegorization*, etc.

allegorist (al'ē-gō-rist), *n.* [= F. *allégoriste*, < *allégoriser*, allegorize: see *allegorize*.] One who allegorizes; a writer of allegory.

allegorister (al″ē-gō-ris'tėr), *n.* [< *allegorist* + *-er*¹.] An allegorist. [Rare.]

In a lengthened allegory, the ground is often shifted; the *allegorister* tires of his allegory, and at length means what he says and nothing more.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 114.

allegorization (al-ē-gor-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *allegorize* + *-ation*.] The act of turning into allegory; allegorical treatment. Also spelled *allegorisation*.

allegorize (al'ē-gō-rīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *allegorized*, ppr. *allegorizing*. [< OF. *allegoriser*, mod. F. *allegoriser*, < L. *allegorizare*, < Gr. [illegible], speak so as to imply something else: see *allegory* and *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To turn into allegory; narrate in allegory; treat allegorically: as, to *allegorize* the history of a people. **2.** To understand in an allegorical sense; interpret allegorically: as, when a passage in an author may be understood either literally or figuratively, he who gives it a figurative sense *allegorizes* it.

[illegible] shall . . . *allegorize* the scripture [illegible] thereof, into the [illegible]

[illegible]
Lowell, Study Windows, [illegible]

II. *intrans.* To use allegory: as, a man may [illegible] to please his fancy.

He *allegorizeth* upon the sacrifices.
Fulke, Against Allen, p. 223.

Also spelled *allegorise*.

allegorizer (al'ē-gō-rī″zėr), *n.* One who allegorizes; one who speaks in allegory or expounds allegorically. Also spelled *allegoriser*.

allegory (al'ē-gō-ri), *n.*; pl. *allegories* (-riz). [< F. *allégorie* = Sp. *alegoria* = Pg. It. *allegoria*, < L. *allegoria*, < Gr. ἀλληγορία, description of one thing under the image of another, < ἀλληγορεῖν, speak so as to imply something else, < ἄλλος, other (see *allo-*), + ἀγορεύειν, speak, < ἀγορά, a place of assembly, market-place: see *agora*. Cf. *category*.] **1.** A figurative treatment of a subject not expressly mentioned, but under the guise of another having analogous properties or circumstances; usually, a sentence, discourse, or narrative ostensibly relating to material things or circumstances, but intended as an exposition of others of a more spiritual or recondite nature having some perceptible analogy or figurative resemblance to the former.

The moment our discourse rises above the ground line of familiar facts, and is influenced by passion or exalted by thought, it clothes itself in images. . . . Hence, good writing and brilliant discourse are perpetual *allegories*.
Emerson, Misc., p. 32.

2. A method of speaking or writing characterized by this kind of figurative treatment.

Metaphor asserts or supposes that one thing is another, as "Judah is a lion's whelp"; but *allegory* never affirms that one thing is another.
T. H. Horne, Introd. to Study of Holy Script., II. 406.

3. In *painting* and *sculp.*, a figurative representation in which the meaning is conveyed symbolically. =**Syn.** **1.** *Simile, Metaphor, Comparison*, etc. See *simile*.

Allegory: The Church.
Cathedral of Worms, 13th century. The beast with four heads symbolizes the Four Gospels. (Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

allegory† (al'ē-gō-ri), *v. i.* To employ allegory; allegorize.

I am not ignorant that some do *allegory* on this place. *Abp. Whitgift*, Defense, p. 571.

allegretto (äl-lā-gret'tō), *a.* and *n.* [It., dim. of *allegro*: see *allegro*.] **I.** *a.* In *music*, quicker in time than andante, but not so quick as allegro.

II. *n.* A movement in such time.

allegro (äl-lā'grō), *a.* and *n.* [It., brisk, sprightly, cheerful (= F. *allègre*, OF. *alegre*, > E. *aleger*, q. v.), < L. *alacer*, *alacris*, brisk, sprightly, cheerful: see *alacrious* and *alacrity*.] **I.** *a.* In *music*, brisk or rapid.

II. *n.* A brisk movement; a sprightly part or strain, the quickest except presto.

alleluia (al-ē-lö'yä), *interj.* Same as *halleluiah*.

alleluia (al-ē-lö'yä), *n.* **1.** Same as *halleluiah*.—**2.** [= F. *alléluia* = Sp. *aleluyah* = It. *alleluja*, < ML. *alleluia*: so called because it blossoms between Easter and Whitsuntide, when psalms ending with *halleluiah* or *alleluia* are sung in the churches.] A name given in Europe to the wood-sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella*.

alleluiatic (al-ē-lö-yat'ik), *a.* Same as *halleluiatic*.

allemande (al-e-mond'), *n.* [F., prop. fem. of *Allemand*, German: see *Almain*, *Alemannic*.] **1.** In *music*, the first movement after the prelude in a suite. Like the prelude, it is sometimes absent. It is in $\frac{4}{4}$ time, a rather fast andante, and consists of two strains, each repeated, and generally of equal length. **2.** A German dance in $\frac{3}{4}$ time, resembling the older style of waltz, and often so called.—**3.** A German national dance in lively $\frac{3}{4}$ time.—**4.** A figure in dancing.

Allemannic, *a.* and *n.* See *Alemannic*.

allemontite (al-e-mon'tīt), *n.* [< *Allemont* or *Allemond*, a village of Isère, France, + *-ite*².] A mineral of a tin-white color and metallic luster, containing arsenic and antimony. Also called *arsenical antimony*.

allen¹ (al'en), *n.* [E. dial.; origin obscure.] Grass land recently broken up (Halliwell); unmanured land that has been tilled and left to run to feed for sheep (Moor). [Prov. Eng.]

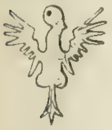
allen²†, *n.* See *allan*².

allenarly (a-len'är-li), *adv.* or *a.* [The recognized local form of the more reg. *allanerly*, formerly also *allanerlie*, *alanerlie*, < *all* + *anerly*, only, < *ane*, one: see *anerly*. Cf. ME. *all-oneli*, *alle-oneli*, *all-anly*, only, lit. all only: see *all* and *only*.] Only; solely; merely: a technical word used in Scotch conveyancing. Thus, where lands are conveyed to a father, "for his life-rent use *allenarly*," the force of the expression is that the father's right is restricted to a mere life-rent, or at best to a fiduciary fee, even in circumstances where, but for the word *allenarly*, the father would have been unlimited fiar.

aller^1 (âl'ėr), *n.* [E. dial., < ME. *aller*, < AS. *alr*: see *alder*^{1}.] Same as *alder*^{1}. [Prov. Eng.]

aller^2†, *a.* See *alder*^{3}.

aller-float (âl'ėr-flōt), *n.* [< *aller*^{1}, dial. form of *alder*^{1}, + *float*.] A local English name of a large trout of the common species, given from the fact that it hides under the roots of the alder, or is in season when the alder is budding. Also called *aller-trout*.



Allerion.

allerion (a-lē'ri-on), *n.* [More correctly *alerion*, < OF. *alerion*, *aleiron* (F. *alérion*), < ML. *alario(n-)*, in her. a little eagle without beak or claws, in form suggesting L. *alarius*, < *ala*, a wing (see *aisle*), but prob. of other origin; perhaps ult. < MHG. *adelar*, G. *adler*, an eagle.] In *her.*: (*a*) A bearing representing an eagle or eaglet displayed without feet or beak. (*b*) More rarely, an eagle heraldically represented, but complete. *Boutell.*

aller-trout (âl'ėr-trout), *n.* Same as *aller-float*.

allette, *n.* See *alette*.

alleve†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. spelled *aleive*; < OF. *allever*, *alever*, < L. *allevare*, *adlevare*, lift up, raise, lighten, alleviate, < *ad*, to, + *levare*, lift up, lighten: see *alleviate*, and cf. *relieve*.] To alleviate; relieve. *Surrey.*

allevement†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *aleavement*; < *alleve* + *-ment*.] The act of alleviating or relieving; alleviation.

alleviate (a-lē'vi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *alleviated*, ppr. *alleviating*. [< LL. *alleviatus*, pp. of *alleviare*, *adleviare*, for L. *allevare*, *adlevare*, lighten, alleviate, < *ad*, to, + *levare*, lift up, lighten, < *levis*, light, not heavy: see *levity*. Cf. *allege*^{2} and *alleve*.] 1. To make light, in a figurative sense; remove in part; lessen, mitigate, or make easier to be endured: as, to *alleviate* sorrow, pain, care, punishment, burdens, etc.: opposed to *aggravate*.

Excellent medicines to *alleviate* those evils which we bring upon ourselves. *Bentley.*

The darkest complexion is not a little *alleviated* by a black hood. *Addison.*

The little apples which it [the nebbak-tree] bears are slightly acid and excellent for *alleviating* thirst.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 69.

2. To represent as less; lessen the magnitude or heinousness of; extenuate: applied to moral conduct: as, to *alleviate* an offense. [Rare.]

He *alleviates* his fault by an excuse. *Johnson.*

=**Syn.** *Alleviate*, *Relieve*, *Mitigate*, *Assuage*, *Allay*, diminish, soften, abate, qualify, reduce. See *allay*^{1}. Where these words are applied to pain, etc., *alleviate* is to lighten somewhat, and especially in a soothing way; *relieve* and *allay* go further than *alleviate*, removing in large measure or altogether. *Mitigate* is to make mild, less severe; perhaps it stands midway between *alleviate* and *relieve*. *Assuage* is to calm down, and that idea underlies all its uses; *allay* conveys similarly the idea of putting to rest.

To *alleviate* the congestion of the optic nerve and retina, the artificial leech should be applied several times at intervals of a few days, but should then be desisted from if no benefit results. *J. S. Wells*, Dis. of Eye, p. 383.

It [electricity] has *relieved* the paroxysms of angina pectoris. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 430.

In the advance of civilisation, there is a constant tendency to *mitigate* the severity of penal codes.
Lecky, Rationalism, I. 337.

Foment the bruises, and the pains *assuage*.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., l. 2003.

alleviation (a-lē-vi-ā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *alleviatio(n-)*, L. *allevatio(n-)*, < *allevare*, lighten: see *alleviate*.] 1. The act of alleviating. (*a*) The act of removing in part, lessening, mitigating, or making easier to be endured: as, the *alleviation* of taxes. (*b*) The act of making less by representation; extenuation: as, "*alleviations* of faults," *South.*
2. That which lessens, mitigates, or makes more tolerable: as, the sympathy of a friend is an *alleviation* of grief.

I have not wanted such *alleviations* of life as friendship could supply. *Johnson.*

His sister was waiting in a state of wondering alarm, which was not without its *alleviations*.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 8.

=**Syn.** Mitigation, palliation, relief.

alleviative (a-lē'vi-ā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *alleviate* + *-ive*.] I. *a.* Tending to alleviate or mitigate.
II. *n.* That which alleviates or mitigates: as, "some cheering *alleviative*," *Corah's Doom* (1672), p. 176.

alleviator (a-lē'vi-ā-tor), *n.* One who or that which alleviates, lightens, or mitigates.

alleviatory (a-lē'vi-a-tō-ri), *a.* Fitted to alleviate; having the quality of alleviating.

allex (al'eks), *n.* [L., also *hallex*, NL. *hallux*: see *hallux*.] Same as *hallux*. [Rare.]

alley^1 (al'i), *n.* [< ME. *alei*, *aley*, < OF. *alee* (F. *allée*), a going, gallery, passage, < *aler*, *aller* (F. *aller*), go, var. of an earlier *aner* = Pr. *anar* = Cat. *anar* = Sp. Pg. *andar* = It. *andare*, dial. *anare*, go; of uncertain origin: either (1) < L. *annare*, *adnare*, swim to, toward, or along; in Cicero once used in sense of 'come to, approach'; < *ad*, to, + *nare*, swim (see *natation*); or (2) ult. < ML. **anditare* for L. *aditare* (cf. ML. *anditus* for L. *aditus*, and ML. *rendere* for L. *reddere*: see *adit* and *render*), go to or approach often, freq. of *adire*, pp. *aditus*, go to, < *ad*, to, + *ire*, go: see *adit*.] A passage; especially, a narrow passage. (*a*) A passage in a building, giving access from one part to another; also sometimes used for *aisle*. (*b*) A long, narrow inclosure with a smooth wooden floor for playing at bowls, skittles, etc. (*c*) A walk, inclosed with hedges or shrubbery, in a garden: as, "yonder *alleys* green," *Milton*, P. L., iv. 626.

So long about the *aleys* is he goen.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 1080.

(*d*) A narrow passage or way in a town, as distinct from a public street. (*e*) In a printing-office, the space between two rows of composing-stands, in which compositors work at the cases on the stands.

alley^2 (al'i), *n.* [Said to be a contr. of *alabaster*, from which alleys are said to have been made.] A choice taw or large playing-marble. Also spelled *ally*.

alleyed (al'id), *a.* Laid out as an alley, or with alleys.

Untrimmed, undressed, neglected now
Was *alleyed* walk and orchard bough.
Scott, Rokeby, ii. 17.

alley-taw (al'i-tâ), *n.* [< *alley*^{2} + *taw*^{2}.] An alley; a large playing-marble. Sometimes written *alley-tor*, as vulgarly pronounced.

After inquiring whether he had won any *alley-tors* or commoneys lately, he made use of this expression.
Dickens, Pickwick.

alleyway (al'i-wā), *n.* A short alley; a lane or narrow passage of small extent, as between two houses.

By substantial walls of adobe, with narrow *alleyways* running between. *Harper's Mag.*, LXV. 81.

All-father (âl'fä"thėr), *n.* [< *all*, orig. gen. pl., + *father*; after Icel. *Alfödhr*.] The Father of all: a name originally of Odin, now sometimes applied to Jupiter and to God.

And I told of the good *All-father*
Who cares for us here below.
Lowell, First Snowfall.

all-fired (âl-fīrd'), *a.* [Said to be a euphemism for *hell-fired*, and hence defined as 'infernal,' but prob. to be taken at its face value: < *all* + *fire* + *-ed*^{2}, *all* intensifying the merely rhetorical *fire*.] Tremendous: as, an *all-fired* noise; he was in an *all-fired* rage. [Colloq.]

all-fours (âl-fōrz'), *n.* A game of cards played by from two to six persons with hands of six cards each, dealt from a full pack, the top one of the remaining cards being turned as the trump, and the cards ranking as in whist. It derives its name from the four chances of which it consists, for each of which a point is scored. These chances are the securing of *high*, or the ace of trumps or next best trump out; of *low*, or the deuce of trumps or next lowest trump out; of *jack*, or the knave of trumps; of *game*, or tricks containing cards which will make the largest sum when added together, an ace being counted as four, a king as three, a queen as two, a jack as one, and a ten-spot as ten, the other cards not counting. The player who has all these is said to have *all-fours*. Also called *old sledge*, *seven-up*, and *high-low-jack*.

allgood (âl'gůd), *n.* An old name of the plant Good Henry, or English mercury, *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*.

all-hail (âl-hāl'), *v. t.* [See *hail*^{2}, *n.*] To salute or address with the exclamation *all hail!* [Rare.]

Who *all-hailed* me, Thane of Cawdor.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 5.

All-hallon†, **All-hallond**†, etc. Same as *All-hallows*.

All-hallow (âl-hal'ō), *n.* See *All-hallows*.

Allhallowe'en (âl-hal'ọ-ēn), *n.* [For *Allhallow-even*: but see *All-hallows*.] See *All-hallows* and *Hallowe'en*.

Allhallowmas (âl-hal'ọ-mas), *n.* [< ME. *alhalowmesse*, *allhalwemesse*, < AS. *ealra hālgena mæsse-dæg*, all saints' mass-day: see *All-hallows*.] Allhallow-tide.

All-hallown† (âl-hal'ōn), *n.* [Also corruptly *Allhallon*, *-hollon*, *-hollan*, *-holland*, < ME. *al halowen*, < AS. *ealle hālgan*, all saints: see *All-hallows*.] Same as *All-hallows*. —**All-hallown summer**, formerly the name in England of a season of fine weather in the late autumn, corresponding to St. Martin's summer in France and to Indian summer in the United States. *N. E. D.*

Farewell, the latter spring! Farewell, *All-hallown summer!* *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2.

All-hallows, All-hallow (âl-hal'ōz, -ō), *n.* [Prop. *All-hallows*, pl., but in comp. *All-hallow* (sc. *day*, *eve*, *mass*, *summer*, *tide*); in early mod. E. and dial. also *All-hallown*, *-hallon*, *-hallan*, *-hollon*, *-hollan*, *-holland*, etc.; < ME. *al halowes*, earlier *al halowen*, < AS. *ealle hālgan*, all hallows, i. e., all saints (see *all* and *hallow*^{1}, *n.*), usually in gen. pl. *ealra hālgena*, ME. *alre* (or *alle*) *halowene*, *halewune*, etc., (day, tide, feast, etc.) of all hallows. The term. *-n*, corruptly *-nd*, thus represents the AS. pl. suffix *-an*, and in comp. the gen. pl. *-ena*, the latter, ME. *-ene*, being appar. merged in *e'en* in *Allhallowe'en*, q. v.] 1. All saints. It was formerly common to dedicate a church to *All-hallows*.—2. All Saints' day, the 1st of November: a feast dedicated to all the saints in general. See *All Saints' day*, under *saint*.

Allhallow-tide (âl-hal'ō-tīd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Allhallown-tide*, *Alhallon-tyd*, *Allhollon-tide*, etc.: see *All-hallows*, *All-hallown*, and *tide*.] The time near All Saints' day, November 1. Also called *Hallow-tide*.

Apples, pears, hawthorn-quicks, oaks, set them at *Allhollon-tide*, and command them to prosper; set them at Candlemas, and intreat them to grow.
Ray, Eng. Proverbs (1678), p. 350.

allheal (âl'hēl), *n.* [< *all* + *heal*^{1}. Cf. *panacea* and *Panax*.] The name of a plant, cat's valerian, *Valeriana officinalis*. The clown's allheal, or clown's woundwort, is *Stachys palustris*.

alliable (a-lī'a-bl), *a.* [< *ally*^{1} + *-able*.] Capable of forming or of entering into an alliance.

alliaceous (al-i-ā'shius), *a.* [< L. *allium*, garlic, + *-aceous*. See *Allium*.] 1. Pertaining to or having the properties of the genus *Allium*, which includes the onion and garlic.—2. Having the peculiar smell or taste of the onion: applied specifically to minerals which contain arsenic and emit a garlic-like odor when heated on charcoal before the blowpipe.

alliance (a-lī'ans), *n.* [< ME. *aliance*, *aliaunce*, < OF. *aliance*, < ML. *alligantia*, < *alligare* (OF. *alier*), ally, bind to: see *ally*^{1} and *-ance*.] 1. The state of being allied or connected; the relation between parties allied or connected. Specifically—(*a*) Marriage, or the relation or union brought about between families through marriage.

And great *alliances* but useless prove
To one that comes herself from mighty Jove.
Dryden, Helen to Paris, l. 55.

(*b*) Connection by kindred. [Rare.]

For my father's sake, . . .
And for *alliance'* sake.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5.

(*c*) Union between nations, contracted by compact, treaty, or league. Such alliance may be *defensive*, that is, an agreement to defend each other when attacked; or *offensive*, that is, an agreement to make a combined attack on another nation; or it may be both offensive and defensive.

An *alliance* was accordingly formed by Austria with England and Holland against France.
Encyc. Brit., III. 126.

(*d*) Any joining of efforts or interests by persons, families, states, or organizations: as, an *alliance* between church and state.

An intimate *alliance* was formed between the Arian kings and the Arian clergy. *Buckle*, Civilization, II. ii.

Lydgate . . . had . . . the conviction that the medical profession . . . offered the most direct *alliance* between intellectual conquest and the social good.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 159.

2. The compact or treaty which is the instrument of allying or confederating: as, to draw up an *alliance*.—3. The aggregate of persons or parties allied.

Therefore, let our *alliance* be combin'd.
Shak., J. C., iv. 1.

4. In *bot.*, a grade intermediate between class and order: the equivalent in Lindley's classification of the more recent term *cohort*.—5. In *zoöl.*, a natural group of related families; a superfamily or suborder.—**Arms of alliance**, in *her.*, arms which are obtained through matrimonial alliances.—**Evangelical Alliance.** See *evangelical*.—**Holy Alliance.** See *holy*. =**Syn.** *Alliance*, *League*, *Confederacy*, *Coalition*, relationship, affinity, combination, federation, copartnership. The first four words have been used without distinction to express the union or coöperation of two or more persons, organizations, or states. *Alliance* is the most general term. Often a *confederacy* and sometimes a *league* between states means a closer union than an *alliance*. *Alliance* is rarely used of a combination for evil; but the other words are often so used, *confederacy* having specifically such a meaning in law. *Alliance* alone is used of the union of families by marriage. *Coalition* is often used of the temporary cooperation of persons, parties, or states that are ordinarily opposed.

[illegible] have one of [illegible] Law, [illegible]

[illegible] plan the [illegible] the [illegible] government we must extend the authority of the union to the persons [illegible] government.
A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. 15.

[illegible] the level
[illegible] give thanks
To you that chok'd it. Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 2.

[illegible] to suppress faction [illegible] of states as to [illegible] is in reality not a [illegible] Hamilton, Federalist, No. [illegible]

The coalitions of nearly all Europe, which resisted and finally humbled the Grand Monarch, are among the most [illegible] for preserving the balance [illegible]
[illegible] Introd. to Inter. Law, § 44.

alliance [illegible], v. t. [< alliance, n.] To [illegible] confederacy; join in alliance; ally. [Rare.]

[illegible] allianced to none but wretched, forlorn, and [illegible]. Cudworth, Sermons, p. 62.

alliant† (a-li'ant), n. and a. [< F. alliant, OF. aliant, ppr. of alier, ally: see ally¹, v.] I. n. An ally: as, "aliants, electors, princes, and states," Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 532.

II. a. Akin; united; confederated. Sir T. More.

allice, allis (al'is), n. [Var. of earlier allowes for alose, < F. alose, "a shad (fish)" (Cotgrave): see Alosa.] An English name of a species of shad, Alosa vulgaris. See Alosa.

allice-shad, allis-shad (al'is-shad″), n. Same as allice.

alliciate†, **allicite**† (a-lish'i-āt, a-lis'it), v. t. [Irreg. < L. allicere, allure: see allect.] To attract; allure; entice.

alliciency (a-lish'en-si), n. [See allicient.] The power of attracting; attraction. [Rare.]

The magnetical alliciency of the earth. Sir T. Browne.

allicient (a-lish'ent), a. and n. [< L. allicien(t-)s, ppr. of allicere, allure: see allect.] I. a. Enticing; attracting. [Rare.]

II.† n. That which attracts.

alligarta†, n. An old form of alligator. B. Jonson.

alligate† (al'i-gat), v. t. [< L. alligatus, pp. of alligare, adligare, bind to, < ad, to, + ligare, bind. Cf. ally¹, v., and allay².] To bind; attach; unite by some tie.

Instincts alligated to their nature.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 375.

God's wayes are not as mans, neither is he bound to means, or alligated to number.
R. Perrot, Iacobs Vowe (1627), App., p. 14.

alligation (al-i-gā'shon), n. [< L. alligatio(n-), a binding to, a band, < alligare: see alligate.] 1. The act of binding; the state of being bound or united. [Rare.]—2. The name of several rules or processes in practical arithmetic (see below) for ascertaining the relations between the proportions and prices of the ingredients of a mixture and the cost of the mixture itself per unit of weight or volume. Also called the rule of mixtures.—**Alligation alternate**, an arithmetical [illegible] for ascertaining the proportions of ingredients [illegible] which will produce a mixture of given cost. [illegible] indeterminate, and the rule of alligation [illegible] particular solutions.—**Alligation medial**, [illegible] by which the cost of a mixture is [illegible] the prices and proportions of the ingredients [illegible]

alligator (al'i-gā-tor), n. [A Latin-looking [illegible] of early mod. E. alligater, al[illegible], alegarto, alagarto, [illegible] simply [illegible] lagarto, lit. the lizard: el, the, < L. ille, that; lagarto, < L. lacertus, lizard: see [illegible]. Sp. name is [illegible] or la[illegible] caimano. The [illegible] has [illegible], and Pg. alligator [illegible] member of the family [illegible] [illegible]can member of [illegible] a crocodile.

[illegible] and other [illegible]
[illegible] Shak., R. and J., v. 1.

2. [illegible] specifically, [illegible] reptiles [illegible] Cro[illegible] [illegible] order Sau[illegible] [illegible]

in the upper jaw, into which the long teeth of the under jaw fit, and feet much less webbed. Their habits are less [illegible]. They frequent swamps and marshes, and may be seen basking on the dry ground during the day in the heat of the sun. They are most active during the night. [illegible] attain the length of 17 or 18 feet. They live on fish, and sometimes catch hogs on the shore, or dogs which are swimming. In winter they burrow in the mud of swamps and marshes, lying torpid till spring. The female lays a great number of eggs, which are deposited in the sand, and left to be hatched by the heat of the sun. The alligators are distributed over tropical America, and some are old world, as the Chinese alligator, A. sinensis. Among

Alligator (Alligator mississippiensis).

the fossils of the south of England are remains of a true alligator, A. hantoniensis, in the Eocene beds of the Hampshire basin. Leather made from the skin of the alligator is widely used.

3. A local name of the little brown fence-lizard, Sceloporus undulatus, common in many parts of the United States.—4. A machine for bringing the balls of iron from a puddling-furnace into compact form so that they can be handled; a squeezer.—5. A peculiar form of rock-breaker.

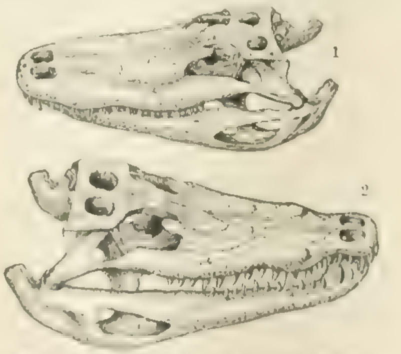
alligator-apple (al'i-gā-tor-ap'l), n. The fruit of Anona palustris, a West Indian tree.

alligator-fish (al'i-gā-tor-fish), n. 1. An agonoid fish, Podothecus acipenserinus, with a compressed tapering body, about 12 polygonal plates on the breast, 9 spines and 7 rays in the dorsal fins, gill-membranes united to the isthmus, and the lower jaw shutting within the upper. It is about a foot in length, and is common from Puget Sound northward.—2. Any agonid; a fish of the family Agonidæ (which see).

alligator-forceps (al'i-gā-tor-fôr'seps), n. A surgical forceps with short jaws, having teeth throughout their length, and one of them working by a double lever. It suggests an alligator.

alligatorid (al″i-gā-tor'id), n. One of the Alligatoridæ.

Alligatoridæ (al″i-gā-tor'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Alligator + -idæ.] A family of saurian reptiles, of the order Crocodilia, related to the family Crocodilidæ, and with some authors forming only a subfamily (Alligatorinæ) of the latter; by most naturalists now judged to be distinct. The typical genus of the family is Alligator; other genera are Caiman and Jacare (which see). According to Huxley's



1, Skull of Alligator. 2, Skull of American Crocodile.
(Drawn from specimens in Am. Museum of Nat. Hist., New York.)

analysis, the Alligatoridæ have the head short and broad; the teeth very unequal, the first and fourth of the under jaw biting into pits in the upper jaw, the premaxillo-maxillary suture straight or convex forward, the mandibular symphysis not extending beyond the fifth tooth, the splenial element not entering into it, and the cervical scutes distinct from the tergal. The Crocodilidæ have the head longer, the teeth unequal, the first mandibular teeth biting into a fossa, the fourth into a groove, at the [illegible] of the upper jaw, the premaxillo-maxillary suture [illegible] or convex backward, the mandibular symphysis [illegible] beyond the eighth tooth, and not involving [illegible] element, the cervical scutes sometimes [illegible] from the tergal, sometimes united with them. Most [illegible] alligators are confined to America. The Cro[illegible] were supposed to be confined to the old world [illegible] the discovery of a true crocodile in America. In [illegible] appearance and economy the members of the [illegible] sufficiently similar to be confounded [illegible] Both families belong to the [illegible] which the nasal bones enter [illegible] the nasal aperture, the centrum [illegible] the [illegible]

alligator-pear (al'i-gā-tor-pãr), n. The fruit of [illegible] Persea gratissima of the West Indies, resembling a pear in shape. Also called avocado-pear. See avocado.

alligator-terrapin (al'i-gā-tor-ter'a-pin), n. 1. A name of the common snapping-turtle of America, Chelydra serpentina. So called from the length of the neck and especially of the tail in comparison with the small, thin shell, into which the members cannot be completely retracted, the general appearance of a saurian being thus suggested. It is found from Canada to Florida, and westward to Louisiana and the Missouri. Also called alligator turtle. See Chelydra and snapping-turtle.

Alligator-terrapin (Chelydra serpentina).

2. The giant snapping-turtle, Macrochelys lacertina. See Macrochelys.

alligator-tortoise (al'i-gā-tor-tôr'tis), n. Same as alligator-terrapin.

alligator-tree (al'i-gā-tor-trē), n. The sweet-gum tree, Liquidambar Styraciflua, of the southern United States.

alligator-turtle (al'i-gā-tor-tėr'tl), n. 1. Same as alligator-terrapin.

The elongated tail of the animal is very characteristic, and . . . has . . . given rise to the popular name, alligator-turtle. Stand. Nat. Hist., III. 452.

2. A similar fresh-water turtle, Macrochelys lacertina, of the family Chelydridæ, with very long tail and neck. It is found in the United States from Florida to Texas, and up the Mississippi valley to Missouri, in muddy ponds, bayous, and lakelets. It attains a weight of 50 or 60 pounds or more, is esteemed for the table, and is often seen in the markets of the countries it inhabits.

alligator-wood (al'i-gā-tor-wůd), n. The wood of a meliaceous tree, Guarea grandifolia, of the West Indies.

allign, v. t. See aline².

alline, allineate, etc. See aline², etc.

allis, n. See allice.

allision† (a-lizh'on), n. [< L. allisio(n-), < allidere, adlidere, pp. allisus, adlisus, strike against, < ad, to, + lædere, strike, hurt by striking: see lesion. Cf. collision, elision.] A striking against; beating; collision. [Rare.]

Islands . . . severed from it [the continent] by the boisterous allision of the sea. Woodward.

alliterate (a-lit'e-rāt), v. i.; pret. and pp. alliterated, ppr. alliterating. [< ML. *alliteratus, pp. of *alliterare, < L. ad, to, + litera, littera, letter: see literate.] 1. To begin with the same letter or sound, as two or more words in immediate or near succession; agree in initial letter or sound; make an alliteration.

The "h" in harp does not alliterate with the "h" in honored. S. Lanier, Sci. of Eng. Verse, p. 309.

2. To use alliteration.

The whole body of alliterating poets.
Encyc. Brit., VIII. 411.

alliterate (a-lit'e-rāt), n. [< alliterate, v., in allusion to literate, n.] One given to the use of alliteration. [Rare.]

Even the stereotyped similes of these fortunate alliterates [poets before Chaucer], like "weary as water in a weir" or "glad as grass is of the rain," are new, like nature, at the thousandth repetition.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 257.

alliteration (a-lit-e-rā'shon), n. [= F. allitération, < ML. alliteratio(n-), < *alliterare: see alliterate, v.] The repetition of the same letter or sound at the beginning of two or more words in close or immediate succession; the recurrence of the same initial sound in the first accented syllables of words; initial rime: as, many men, many minds.

Apt alliteration's artful aid.
Churchill, Prophecy of Famine, l. 233.

Verse in which alliteration is essential, and other rime ornamental, is the prevailing form in Anglo-Saxon, Icelandic, Old Saxon. Specimens are found in Old High German. Alliteration in these languages even ran into prose.
F. A. March, A.-S. Gram., § 506.

Though the word alliteration seems to have been invented by Pontanus in the fifteenth century, the Romans were certainly aware that the device was in use among themselves. Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XV. 59.

Alliteration was a characteristic of old Teutonic poetry (Anglo-Saxon and Middle English, Old Saxon, Icelandic, etc.), terminal rime, as a regular feature, being of later [illegible] introduction. The lines were divided into two [illegible], the first having regularly two alliterating syllables, the second one; but by license or mere accident [illegible] more alliterating syllables might occur, as in the last line of the extract from Piers Plowman. The alliterating syllable was always accented and was not necessarily initial, as written; it might follow an unaccented [illegible] in the extract. The vowels, being all more or less open and easy of utterance, might alliterate with one another. In Churchill's line "Apt alliteration's artful aid," given above, the initial vowel-sounds are different (a, a or ạ, ä, â), though spelled with the same letter. The following is an example of Middle English alliteration:

> Hire *r*obe was ful *r*iche· of *r*ed scarlet engreyned,
> With *r*ibanes of *r*ed gold· and of *r*iche stones;
> Hire *a*rraye me *r*avysshed· such *r*ichesse saw I nevere;
> I had *w*ondre what she *w*as· and whas *w*yf she *w*ere.
>
> *Piers Plowman* (B), ii. 15.

Chaucer's verse is cast on the Romance model with final rime, but he often uses alliteration as an additional ornament:

> Ther *schy*veren *scha*ftes upon *sche*eldes thykke;
> He feeleth thurgh the herte-spon the prikke.
> Up *spr*ingen *sp*eres twenty foot on highte;
> Out goon the *s*werdes as the *s*ilver brighte.
> The *h*elmes to-*h*ewen and to-schrede
> Out *b*rest the *b*lood, with *st*erne *st*reemes reede,
> With *m*ighty *m*aces the *b*ones thay to-*b*rest,
> He *th*urgh the *th*ikkeste of the *th*rong gan *th*rest (etc.).
>
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1747.

Such alliteration is much affected by Spenser and his imitators, and occurs with more or less frequency in all modern poetry.

alliterative (a-lit′ẹ-rạ-tiv), *a.* [< *alliterate* + *-ive.*] Pertaining to or consisting in alliteration; characterized by alliteration.

> A few verses, like the pleasantly *alliterative* one in which he [Dryden] makes the spider, "from the silent ambush of his den," "feel far off the trembling of his thread," show that he was beginning to study the niceties of verse. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 40.

alliteratively (a-lit′ẹ-rạ-tiv-li), *adv.* In an alliterative manner; with alliteration.

> Vowels were employed *alliteratively* much less often than consonants. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XV. 64.

alliterativeness (a-lit′ẹ-rạ-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being alliterative.

alliterator (a-lit′ẹ-rā-tọr), *n.* One who uses alliteration.

> We all know Shakspere's jokes on the *alliterators.*
> *S. Lanier*, Sci. of Eng. Verse, p. 312.

Allium (al′i-um), *n.* [L., more correctly *alium*, garlic; perhaps related to Gr. ἀλλᾶς, sausage: see *allantois.*] The largest genus of plants of the natural order *Liliaceæ*, of about 300 species, natives, with few exceptions, of the northern temperate zone. They are bulbous plants, with a peculiar pungent odor, and bear their flowers in an umbel at the summit of a scape. Several species have been largely cultivated for food from very early times, including the onion (*A. Cepa*), leek (*A. Porrum*), shallot (*A. Ascalonicum*), garlic (*A. sativum*), chives (*A. Schœnoprasum*), rocambole (*A. Scorodoprasum*), etc.

allmouth (âl′mouth), *n.* [< *all* + *mouth.*] A name of the fish otherwise known as the common angler, *Lophius piscatorius.*

allness (âl′nes), *n.* [< *all* + *-ness.*] Totality; entirety; completeness; universality.

> The *allness* of God, including his absolute spirituality, supremacy, and eternity. *R. Turnbull.*

> The science of the universal, having the ideas of oneness and *allness* as its two elements.
> *Coleridge*, Lay Sermons, p. 339. (*N. E. D.*)

allo-. [NL., etc., < Gr. ἀλλο-, combining form of ἄλλος = L. *alius*, other, another: see *alias*, *alien*, and *else.*] An element in compound words of Greek origin, meaning other, another.

Allobrogical (al-ọ-broj′i-kạl), *a.* An epithet applied in the seventeenth century to Presbyterians or Calvinists, in allusion to the fact that Geneva, the chief stronghold of the sect, was anciently a town of the Allobroges. *N. E. D.*

allocate (al′ọ-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *allocated*, ppr. *allocating.* [< ML. *allocatus*, pp. of *allocare*, allot, < L. *ad*, to, + *locare*, place, < *locus*, a place: see *locus*. *Alloc-ate* is a doublet of *allow*¹, q. v.] **1.** To assign or allot; set apart for a particular purpose; distribute: as, to *allocate* shares in a public company.

> The court is empowered to seize upon and *allocate*, for the immediate maintenance of such child or children, any sum not exceeding a third of the whole fortune.
> *Burke*, Popery Laws.

> He [Wolseley] can inspire his subordinates, he can *allocate* them to duties in the fulfilment of which they earn credit and contribute to the success of him their master.
> *Arch. Forbes*, Souvenirs of Some Continents, p. 112.

2. To fix the place of; locate; localize. [Rare.]

> It is the duty of the heritors to *allocate* the churchyard.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 537.

allocation (al-ọ-kā′shọn), *n.* [< ML. *allocatio(n-)*, < *allocare*: see *allocate.*] **1.** The act of allocating, allotting, or assigning; allotment; assignment; apportionment: as, the *allocation* of shares in a public company.

> Under a juster *allocation* of his rank, as the general father of prose composition, Herodotus is nearly related to all literature whatsoever, modern not less than ancient.
> *De Quincey*, Herodotus.

2†. An allowance made upon accounts in the exchequer.—**3.** The act of locating or fixing in place; the state of being located or fixed; disposition; arrangement.

> How easy it is to bear in mind or to map such an *allocation* of lines, so that when produced from an unknown body the existence of either [sodium or magnesium] can be detected by such spectral examination.
> *J. N. Lockyer*, Spect. Anal., p. 45.

allocatur (al-ọ-kā′tėr), *n.* [ML., it is allowed, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. pass. of *allocare*: see *allocate.*] In *law*, the allowance of something by a judge or court: commonly used to signify the indorsement of a document, by which the judge certifies that it is approved by him.

allochiria (al-ọ-kī′ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄλλος, other, + χείρ, hand.] In *pathol.*, the confusion of sensations in the two sides of the body, as when a patient with locomotor ataxia locates in the right leg a touch on the left leg. Also spelled *allocheiria.*

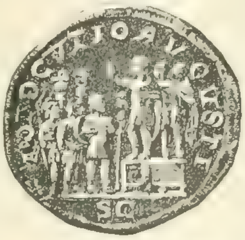
allochroic (al-ọ-krō′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀλλόχροος, of another color: see *allochroous.*] Changeable in color. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

allochroite (al-ọ-krō′īt), *n.* [< Gr. ἀλλόχροος, of another color (see *allochroous*), + *-ite*².] A massive, fine-grained variety of iron garnet. This name is said to have been given to it as expressive of its changes of color before the blowpipe.

allochromatic (al″ọ-krọ-mat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἄλλος, other, + χρῶμα(τ-), color.] Pertaining to change of color.

allochroous (a-lok′rọ-us), *a.* [< Gr. ἀλλόχροος, changed in color, < ἄλλος, other, + χροιά, χρόα, color.] Of various colors: generally applied to minerals.

allocution (al-ō-kū′shọn), *n.* [< L. *allocutio(n-)*, *adlocutio(n-)*, < *alloqui*, *adloqui*, pp. *allocutus*, *adlocutus*, speak to, < *ad*, to, + *loqui*, speak: see *locution*, *loquacious.*] **1.** A speaking to; an address, especially a formal address. Also written *adlocution.*—**2.** Specifically—(*a*) In *Rom. antiq.*, a formal address by a general-in-chief or imperator to his soldiers. Such scenes were often represented in art on medals and reliefs. (*b*) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a public address by the pope to his clergy, or to the church generally.



Allocution.

From an imperial Roman bronze coin in the British Museum.

> Scarcely a year of his pontificate passed without his having to pronounce an *allocution* on the oppression of the church in some country or other.
> *Card. Wiseman*, Last Four Popes, Greg. XVI.

allod (al′od), *n.* A short form of *allodium.*

allodgement† (a-loj′mẹnt), *n.* [Also written *alodgement*, and *allogiament* after ML. *allogiamentum* (It. *alloggiamento*), a lodging, < *allogiare* (It. *alloggiare*), lodge, < *ad*, to, + *logiare* (It. *loggiare*), lodge, < *logia* (It. *loggia*), a lodge: see *lodge.*] Lodging; in plural, soldiers' quarters.

> The *allogiaments* of the garrison are uniforme.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, March 23, 1644.

allodia, *n.* Plural of *allodium.*

allodial (a-lō′di-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. Pg. *allodial*, < ML. *allodialis*, < *allodium*: see *allodium.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to allodium or freehold; free of rent or service; held independently of a lord paramount: opposed to *feudal.* In the United States all lands are deemed *allodial* in the owner of the fee, but subject, nevertheless, to the ultimate ownership or dominion of the state. In England there are no allodial lands, all being held of the crown.

> The lands thus presented to these [Teutonic] warriors [as rewards for fidelity and courage] were called *allodial*; that is, their tenure involved no obligation of service whatever. *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 136.

> The *allodial* tenure, which is believed to have been originally the tenure of freemen, became in the Middle Ages the tenure of serfs.
> *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 341.

II. *n.* **1.** Property held allodially.

> The contested territory which lay between the Danube and the Naab, with the town of Neuburg and the *allodials*, were adjudged, etc. *Coxe*, House of Austria, xxii.

2. An allodialist.

allodialism (a-lō′di-ạl-izm), *n.* [< *allodial* + *-ism.*] The allodial system. See *allodial.*

> In order to illustrate and explain feudalism, I shall first illustrate its negation, *allodialism.*
> *Sir E. Creasy*, Eng. Const., p. 75.

allodialist (a-lō′di-ạl-ist), *n.* [< *allodial* + *-ist.*] One who owns land allodially.

> Insulated *allodialists* are of very little importance . . . as compared with the organic groups of agriculturists, which represented the primitive democracy, but were . . . incorporated into the feudal state.
> *N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. 153.

allodiality (a-lō-di-al′ị-ti), *n.* [< *allodial* + *-ity*, after F. *allodialité.*] The state or quality of being held in allodial tenure.

allodially (a-lō′di-ạl-i), *adv.* In an allodial manner; in allodial tenure; as a freeholder.

allodian (a-lō′di-ạn), *a.* [< *allodium* + *-an.*] Allodial. [Rare.]

allodiary (a-lō′di-ạ-ri), *n.*; pl. *allodiaries* (-riz). [< ML. *allodiarius*, < *allodium*: see *allodium* and *-ary.*] An allodialist.

allodification (a-lod″i-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [< *allodium* + *-fication.*] The conversion of feudal into allodial or freehold tenure.

allodium (a-lō′di-um), *n.*; pl. *allodia* (-ạ̈). [ML., also spelled *alodium*, *alodum*, *alodis*, *alodes*, also *alaudium*, *alaudum*, *alaudes*, > It. Pg. *allodio* = Sp. *alodio* = Pr. *alodi*, also *aloc*, *alo*, = OF. *aleu*, *aleud*, *alod*, *alode*, *alodie*, *aloud*, *alueu*, *alleu*, *allieu*, *alloet*, *alloeuf* (Roquefort), F. *alleu.* The origin of ML. *allodium* is disputed; prob. < OHG. **alōd*, **allōd*, i. e., entire property, < *al*, *all*, all, + *ōd*, *ōt*, property, estate, wealth (in adj. *ōdag*, *ōtag*, wealthy, happy), = OS. *ōd*, estate, wealth, = AS. *eád*, wealth, happiness, = Icel. *audhr*, wealth. In this view the similarity of *allodium* in form and sense to OHG. *uodal* (= *ōdal*) = OS. *ōdhil* = Icel. *ōdhal*, a patrimonial estate, is accidental.] Freehold estate; land which is the absolute property of the owner; real estate held in absolute independence, without being subject to any rent, service, or acknowledgment to a superior. It is thus opposed to *feud*². Sometimes used, in the Anglo-Saxon period, of land which was alienable and inheritable, even though held of a superior lord. Also written *allod*, *alody.*

> The *allod* in some form or other is probably as old as the institution of individual landed property, and we may regard it as equivalent to or directly descended from the share which each man took in the appropriated portion of the domain of the group to which he belonged—tribe, joint-family, village community, or nascent city.
> *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 339.

allœogenesis (al-ē-ō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀλλοῖος, of another sort (see *allœosis*), + γένεσις, generation.] A term used by Haeckel to denote a mode of reproduction supposed to characterize the *Geryoniidæ*, but subsequently determined to be due to an error of observation. [Disused.]

allœorgan (al-ẹ̄-ôr′gan), *n.* [< Gr. ἀλλοῖος, of another sort (see *allœosis*), + ὄργανον, organ.] Same as *alloplast.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 842.

allœosis (al-ẹ̄-ō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀλλοίωσις, a change, alteration, < ἀλλοιοῦν, change, < ἀλλοῖος, of different kind, < ἄλλος, other, different: see *allo-.*] In *med.*, a constitutional change.

allœotic (al-ẹ̄-ot′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀλλοιωτικός, fit for changing, < ἀλλοιωτός, changed, changeable, verbal adj. of ἀλλοιοῦν: see *allœosis.*] In *med.*, capable of causing allœosis or constitutional change.

allogamy (a-log′ạ-mi), *n.* [< Gr. ἄλλος, other, + -γαμία, < γάμος, marriage.] Cross-fertilization in plants; fecundation of the ovules of one flower by pollen from another of the same species. Distinguished from *autogamy*, or self-fertilization, in which the ovules are fecundated by pollen from the same flower.

allogeneity (al″ọ-je-nē′ị-ti), *n.* [< *allogeneous* + *-ity.*] Difference of nature. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

allogeneous (al-ọ-jē′nẹ-us), *a.* [< Gr. ἀλλογενής, of another kind or race, < ἄλλος, other, + γένος, kind.] Of a different kind or nature. [Rare.]

allogiament†, *n.* See *allodgement.*

allograph (al′ō-gråf), *n.* [< Gr. ἄλλος, other, + γράφειν, write.] In *law*, a deed not written by any of the parties to its execution: opposed to *autograph.*

allome†, *n.* An old form of *alum.*

allomerism (a-lom′ẹ-rizm), *n.* [< *allomerous* + *-ism.*] In *chem.*, the property of retaining a constant crystalline form while the chemical constituents present or their proportions vary.

allomerous (a-lom′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< Gr. ἄλλος, other, + μέρος, part.] In *chem.*, characterized by allomerism. Applied to bodies, as certain crystals, which possess the property of retaining the same form, though the constituents or their proportions vary.

allomorphic (al-ọ-môr′fik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀλλόμορφος, of strange shape (< ἄλλος, other, + μορφή, form), + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or possessing the qualities of allomorphism.

allomorphism (al-ọ-môr′fizm), *n.* [As *allomorphic* + *-ism.*] The property possessed by certain substances of assuming a different form while remaining unchanged in constitution.

allomorphite (al-ọ-môr′fīt), *n.* [As *allomorphic* + *-ite*².] In *mineral.*, a variety of barite, or heavy-spar, having the form and cleavage of anhydrite.

all-one [illegible] *all one.* [illegible] : at. [illegible] existence [illegible] XIIX [illegible]

allonge [illegible] F. *allonger*, earlier [illegible] lengthen, = It. *al*[illegible] *allon*-[illegible] *longare*, [illegible] long, < L. *longus*, [illegible] *long*¹ and *allonge*. [illegible] thrust with a rapier: lunge.

allonge [illegible] [F. *allonge*, OF. *alonge*, lengthening, extension, < *alonger*: see *allonge*, *v.*, [illegible].] 1†. A pass or thrust with a sword or rapier; a lunge.—2†. A long rein, [illegible] is trotted in the hand. *Bailey.* —3. (Pron. as F., a-lônzh'.) A slip of paper attached to a bill of exchange or other negotiable note, to receive indorsements when the back of the bill will hold no more: a rider. In Great Britain [illegible] allonge must be written on stamped [illegible] part of the document, and [illegible] to be stamped. **Allonge wig**, a name [illegible] the large and flowing periwig of the time of Louis XIV.

allonym (al'ọ-nim), *n.* [= F. *allonyme*, < Gr. [illegible], other, + [illegible], Æolic *ὄνυμα*, name: see *onym*.] A name other than the true one; an alias; a pseudonym. [Rare.]

allonymous (a-lon'i-mus), *a.* [As *allonym* + *-ous*. Cf. *anonymous*.] Bearing a feigned name: as, an *allonymous* publication. [Rare.]

alloo† (a-lö'). An old form of *halloo*.

allopath (al'ọ-path), *n.* [= F. *allopathe*; a reverse formation < *allopathy*, F. *allopathie*: see *allopathy*.] An allopathist; one who favors or practises allopathy.

allopathetic (al"ọ-pa-thet'ik), *a.* [< *allopathy*, after *pathetic*, q. v.] Pertaining to allopathy. [Rare.]

allopathetically (al"ọ-pa-thet'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a manner conformable to allopathy.

allopathic (al-ọ-path'ik), *a.* Pertaining to allopathy. A rare equivalent is *heteropathic*.

> There are only three imaginable methods of employing [illegible] against disease, and these are denominated antipathic, homœopathic, and *allopathic*.
> *Pereira*, Materia Medica.

allopathist (a-lop'a-thist), *n.* [< *allopathy* + *-ist*.] One who practises medicine according to the principles and rules of allopathy; an allopath.

allopathy (a-lop'a-thi), *n.* [= F. *allopathie* = G. *allopathie* (Hahnemann), with a forced mod. sense (in form like Gr. ἀλλοπάθεια, the state of an ἀλλοπαθής, < ἀλλοπαθής, having influence on another; in grammar, transitive, non-reflexive), [illegible], other, different, + πάθος, suffering, [illegible] condition: see *pathos*. Cf. *homœopathy*.] [illegible] a therapeutic method characterized by [illegible] agents producing effects different from the symptoms of the disease treated. See *homœopathy*. [illegible] is directly applied, in distinction [illegible] to the traditional school (also called the [illegible]) [illegible] which opposes the [illegible]. Sometimes called *heteropathy*.

allophanate (a-lof'a-nāt), *n.* [< *allophanic* + [illegible].] A salt of allophanic acid.

allophane [illegible], *n.* [< Gr. *ἀλλοφανής*, ap[illegible], < *ἄλλος*, other, + *-φανής*, ap[illegible], appear.] A mineral of a [illegible], and sometimes of a green or brown, [illegible]

allophanic [illegible], *a.* [< Gr. [illegible]] Pertaining [illegible] or appearance [illegible]

[illegible] [< L. *allophyl*[illegible]] [illegible] An allo[illegible]

[illegible] *a.* and *n.* [illegible] other [illegible]

[illegible]

allophytoid (a-lof'i-toid), *n.* [< Gr. ἄλλος, other, + φυτόν, plant, + εἶδος, form.] An abnormal form of buds, with fleshy scales becoming detached and forming new plants, as the bulblets of the tiger-lily, offshoots from bulbs, etc. [Not used.]

alloplast (al'ọ-plast), *n.* [< Gr. ἄλλος, other, + πλαστός, verbal adj. of πλάσσειν, form, mold.] In Haeckel's terminology of morphology, an idorgan composed of two or more different tissues: the opposite of *homoplast*. The alloplasts include, [illegible] antimeres, and metameres. Also called [illegible].

alloposid (a-lop'ọ-sid), *n.* One of the *Alloposidæ*.

Alloposidæ (al-ọ-pos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alloposus* + *-idæ*.] A family of octopod cephalopods, represented by the genus *Alloposus*. It is characterized by an ovoid finless body, tapering arms connected by a moderate web, and a mantle united directly to the head, not only by a large dorsal commissure, but also by a median ventral and two lateral longitudinal commissures which run from its inner surface to the basal parts of the siphon.

Alloposus (a-lop'ọ-sus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄλλος, different, various, + πόσος, of a certain (indefinite) quantity or magnitude, here equiv. to 'indefinite.'] A genus of cuttlefishes, typical of the family *Alloposidæ*, in which the body is very soft, and consequently somewhat indefinite or variable in form.

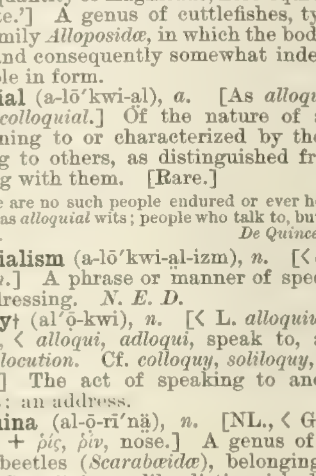
alloquial (a-lō'kwi-al), *a.* [As *alloquy* + *-al*, after *colloquial*.] Of the nature of address; pertaining to or characterized by the act of talking to others, as distinguished from conversing with them. [Rare.]

> There are no such people endured or ever heard of in France as *alloquial* wits; people who talk to, but not with, a circle.
> *De Quincey*, Style, i.

alloquialism (a-lō'kwi-al-izm), *n.* [< *alloquial* + *-ism*.] A phrase or manner of speech used in addressing. *N. E. D.*

alloquy† (al'ọ-kwi), *n.* [< L. *alloquium*, *adloquium*, < *alloqui*, *adloqui*, speak to, address: see *allocution*. Cf. *colloquy*, *soliloquy*, and *obloquy*.] The act of speaking to another or others; an address.

Allorhina (al-ọ-rī'nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄλλος, other, + ῥίς, ῥιν, nose.] A genus of lamellicorn beetles (*Scarabæidæ*), belonging to the tribe *Cetoniini*, readily distinguished by the fact that the epimera of the mesothorax are visible from above as a triangular piece between the prothorax and the elytra, a character of rare occurrence in *Coleoptera*. The scutellum is covered by a prolongation of the base of the prothorax. The best known species is *A. nitida* (Linnæus), very common in the more southern United States. It is a green velvety insect, nearly an inch long, of nearly square form, somewhat pointed in front, with the sides of the thorax [illegible] is generally brownish yellow. It feeds upon the [illegible] trees, but in dry summers it not rarely [illegible] and ripe fruit of all sorts [illegible]. The larva feeds upon [illegible] by the [illegible] short and stiff hairs [illegible] covered, and by means of which it [illegible] upon its back to move forward [illegible] velocity.



[illegible]

[illegible] mandible, antenna, [illegible] maxillary palpus of larva.

allot (a-lot'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *allotted*, ppr. [illegible]. [Early mod. E. also *alot*, < OF. *aloter*, [illegible] *allotir*, < *a*, to, + *loter*, *lotir*, divide [illegible] *lot*, lot, adopted from Teut.: see *lot*.] 1. To divide or distribute as by lot; distribute [illegible], apportion: as, to *allot* shares in a public company.—2. To grant; assign; appropriate: as, to *allot* a sum of money for some specific purpose.

> There is an endless variety of personal force and character secured through the proportion of powers which creative wisdom *allots*.
> *Progressive Orthodoxy*, p. 18.

> One of the largest wigwams was *allotted* to the Jesuit missionaries.
> *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 186.

3. To appoint; destine; set apart.

> Happier the man whom favourable stars
> *Allot* thee for his lovely bedfellow!
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 5.

> All its *allotted* length of days
> The flower ripens in its place.
> *Tennyson*, Choric Song.

=**Syn.** *Dispense*, *Distribute*, etc. See *dispense*.

allotheism (al'ọ-thē-izm), *n.* [< Gr. ἄλλος, other, + θεός, god, + *-ism*.] The worship of other or strange gods. *N. E. D.*

Allotheria (al-ọ-thē'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἄλλος, other, + θηρίον, a wild beast.] An order of American Jurassic mammals proposed by Marsh in 1880 for the genera *Plagiaulax*, *Ctenacodon*, and possibly some others, having an inflected angle of the lower jaw, no mylohyoid groove, specialized premolars and molars, no canines, and teeth below the normal number: contrasted with *Pantotheria*.

allotherian (al-ọ-thē'ri-an), *n.* One of the *Allotheria*.

allotment (a-lot'ment), *n.* 1. The act of allotting; distribution as by lot.—2. That which is allotted; a share, part, or portion granted or distributed; that which is assigned by lot or by the act of God.

> The *allotments* of God and nature. *L'Estrange.*

3. A place or piece of ground appropriated by lot or assignment.

> A vineyard and an *allotment* for olives. *Broome.*

Allotment certificate, or **letter of allotment**, a document issued to an applicant for shares in a company or public loan, announcing the number of shares allotted or assigned to such applicant, and the amounts and due-dates of the calls, or different payments to be made on the same, etc. **Allotment note**, or **allotment ticket**, a document signed by a seaman authorizing his employers to pay periodically a part of his wages while on a voyage to some other person, as to his wife or parents.—**Allotment of goods**, in *com.*, the division of a ship's cargo into several parts, which are to be purchased by different persons, each person's share being assigned by lot.—**Allotment of land**, the assignment of portions of ground to claimants on the division and inclosure of commons and waste lands.—**Allotment system**, a practice sometimes followed in England of dividing a field or fields into lots or garden-plots, to be let out to agricultural laborers and other cottagers for cultivation on their own account.

allotriophagy (a-lot-ri-of'a-ji), *n.* [= F. *allotriophagie*, < Gr. ἀλλότριος, belonging to another (see *allotrious*), + -φαγία, < φαγεῖν, eat.] In *pathol.*, a depraved appetite for eating substances of a non-alimentary or noxious character, as in many anemic and hysterical persons.

allotrious (a-lot'ri-us), *a.* [< Gr. ἀλλότριος, belonging to another, < ἄλλος, other: see *allo-*.] Belonging to another; alien.—**Allotrious factor**, in *math.*, in the algorism of common measure of two algebraic expressions, the factor from which a remainder or quotient must be freed in order to make it an integral and irreducible function.

allotrope (al'ọ-trōp), *n.* [< Gr. ἀλλότροπος, in another manner: see *allotropy*.] One of the forms in which an element having the property of allotropy exists: thus, the diamond is an *allotrope* of carbon.

allotropic (al-ọ-trop'ik), *a.* Relating to or characterized by allotropy.

> Sulphur and phosphorus (both, in small proportions, essential constituents of organic matter) have *allotropic* modifications.
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 1.

allotropical (al-ọ-trop'i-kal), *a.* Same as *allotropic*.

allotropically (al-ọ-trop'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an allotropic manner; with change of physical properties, but without change of substance.

allotropicity (al"ọ-trọ-pis'i-ti), *n.* [< *allotropic* + *-ity*.] The quality or capacity of assuming different physical properties while remaining the same in substance. See *allotropy*.

allotropism (a-lot'rọ-pizm), *n.* [As *allotropy* + *-ism*.] Allotropical variation; allotropy.

> [illegible] them interpretable as some change of molecular arrangement, this frequency of its occurrence among the components of organic matter is significant as implying [illegible] further kind of molecular mobility.
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 1.

allotropize (a-lot'rọ-pīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *allotropized*, ppr. *allotropizing*. [As *allotropy* + *-ize*.] To render allotropic.

allotropy (a-lot'rọ-pi), *n.* [= F. *allotropie*, < Gr. [illegible], variety, < ἀλλότροπος, in another way, < ἄλλος, other, + τρόπος, way, manner, guise: see *trope.*] The property which certain chemical elements have of existing in two or more distinct forms, each having certain characteristics peculiar to itself. The element carbon, for instance, exists nearly pure in three totally distinct forms — the diamond, graphite, and charcoal.

allottable (a̤-lot′a̤-bl), *a.* [< *allot* + *-able.*] Capable of being allotted.

allottee (al-o-tē′), *n.* [< *allot* + *-ee*¹.] One to whom something is allotted, as a plot of ground, shares of stock, or the like.

The allotment of gardens, which yield a partial support to the *allottee*, is another means of cheap labor. *Mayhew.*

allotter (a̤-lot′ėr), *n.* One who allots or apportions. *N. E. D.*

allottery† (a̤-lot′e-ri), *n.* [< *allot* + *-ery*, after *lottery*, q. v.] Allotment; what is allotted or assigned to use.

Give me the poor *allottery* my father left me by testament. *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 1.

all-over (âl-ō′vėr), *n.* [See *all over*, under *all, adv.*] The trade-name of a gilt button washed or plated on both the upper and under sides, as distinguished from a *top*, which is plated or washed on the upper side only. *De Colange.*

all-overish (âl-ō′vėr-ish), *a.* [< *all over* + *-ish*¹.] Affecting the whole system; extending all over one: as, an *all-overish* feeling of sickness. [Colloq.]

all-overishness (âl-ō′vėr-ish-nes), *n.* A pervasive feeling of uneasiness produced by apprehension or indisposition; general discomfort; malaise. [Colloq.]

Our sense of *all-overishness* when our friend approaches the edge of a precipice is clearly only a step or two removed from the apprehension or the actual representation of a fall. *Mind*, IX. 421.

allow¹ (a̤-lou′), *v.* [< ME. *alowen, alouen*, < OF. *alouer, aloer, aluer, aloier*, assign, allot, place (mod. F. *allouer*, assign, allow, grant), < ML. *allocare*, assign, etc.: see *allocate.* Already in OF. confused in sense and form with another verb, the source of *allow*², approve, the two being regarded in E. as one word; the separation is merely formal.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To grant, give, or yield; assign; afford: as, to *allow* a free passage.

I am told the gardner is annually *alowed* 2000 scudi for the keeping of it. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 29, 1644.

Envy ought, in strict truth, to have no place whatever *allowed* it in the heart of man. *Colton*, Lacon.

2. To admit; concede; confess; own; acknowledge: as, to *allow* the right of private judgment; he *allowed* that he was wrong; he *allowed* it might be so.

The pow'r of music all our hearts *allow.*
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 382.

The ruin'd spendthrift, now no longer proud,
Claimed kindred there, and had his claims *allowed.*
Goldsmith, Des. Vil.

They'll not *allow* our friend Miss Vermillion to be handsome. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

A bright morning so early in the year, she *allowed*, would generally turn to rain. *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, p. 61.

3. To abate or deduct; take into account; set apart: as, to *allow* so much for loss; to *allow* a sum for tare or leakage.

The schedule of tares annexed is the tare to be *allowed* in all cases where the invoice tare is not adopted. *Circ. of Sec. of U. S. Treasury*, July 14, 1862.

4. To grant permission to; permit: as, to *allow* a son to be absent.

No person was *allowed* to open a trade or to commence a manufacture . . . unless he had first served his apprenticeship. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 170.

Farewell, for longer speech is not *allow'd.*
M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

5†. To grant special license or indulgence to.

There is no slander in an *allowed* fool. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5.

6†. To invest; intrust.

Thou shalt be met with thanks,
Allow'd with absolute power.
Shak., T. of A., v. 2.

7. To assert, declare, say; or, of mental assertion, to mean, purpose, intend, or, simply, think: the concessive sense presented assertively. [Colloq., United States.]

He said he *allowed* to work it out. *Howells*, Suburban Sketches, p. 58.

"I *'low'd* maybe dat I might ax yo' fur ter butt 'gin de tree, and shake 'em down, Sis Cow," sez Brer Rabbit, sezee. *J. C. Harris*, Uncle Remus, p. 48.

Brer Tarrypin he say wich he wern't gwine nowhar skasely. Den Brer Rabbit he *'low* he wuz on his way to Miss Meadows. *J. C. Harris*, Uncle Remus, p. 50.

= **Syn.** *Allow, Permit, Consent to, Sanction, Suffer, Tolerate. Allow* and *permit* are often used synonymously; but *permit* strictly denotes a formal or implied assent; *allow*, the absence of an intent, or even only of an attempt, to hinder. *Consent to* is formally to permit that which one has the power and generally some disposition to prevent; it implies the assumption of responsibility for that which is thus allowed. *Sanction* has a secondary sense of permitting with expressed or implied approbation: as, I cannot *sanction* such a course. *Suffer* is still more passive or reluctant than *allow*, and may imply that one does not prevent something, though it is contrary to one's feelings, judgment, or sense of right. To *tolerate* is to bear with something unpleasant: as, I would not *tolerate* such impertinence. Many things are *tolerated*, or *suffered*, or even *allowed*, that are not *permitted*, and many are *permitted* that are not really *consented to*, much less *sanctioned.*

And when the Queen petition'd for his leave
To see the hunt, *allow'd* it easily.
Tennyson, Geraint.

For crimes are but *permitted*, not decreed.
Dryden, Cym. and Iph., l. 475.

Scourge the bad revolting stars,
That have *consented unto* Henry's death!
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1.

Constantine certainly *sanctioned* what are called pious uses. *H. Binney*, Vidal versus City of Phila.

Jesus answering said unto him, *Suffer* it to be so now: for thus it becometh us to fulfil all righteousness. Mat. iii. 15.

They cannot understand the complex feeling that finds relief in sarcasm and allegory, that *tolerates* the frivolous and the vain as an ironic reading of the lesson of life. *Shorthouse*, Little Schoolmaster Mark, p. 49.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make abatement, concession, or provision: followed by *for:* as, to *allow for* the tare.

Allowing still *for* the different ways of making it. *Addison.*

2. To permit; admit: with *of:* as, "*of* this *allow*," *Shak.*, W. T., iv. (cho.).

Thou shalt hold the opinion of Pythagoras, ere I will *allow of* thy wits. *Shak.*, T. N., iv. 2.

The Court, which is the best and surest judge of writing, has generally *allowed of* verse; and in the town it has found favourers of wit and quality. *Dryden*, Ded. of Ess. on Dram. Poesy.

allow²† (a̤-lou′), *v. t.* [< ME. *alouen, alowen*, < OF. *alouer*, praise, later *allouer*, < L. *allaudare, adlaudare*, praise, < *ad*, to, + *laudare*, praise: see *laud, v.*; cf. OF. *loer, louer*, approve, < L. *laudare.* Early confused in sense and form with *allow*¹, q. v. Doublet, *allaud.*] To praise or commend; approve, justify, or sanction.

Ye *allow* the deeds of your fathers. Luke xi. 48.

That same framing of his stile, to an old rustick language, I dare not *alowe.* *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

If your grace *allow* me for a preacher, I would desire your grace to give me leave to discharge my conscience. *Latimer*, 3d Serm. bef. Edw. VI.

allowable¹ (a̤-lou′a̤-bl), *a.* [< *allow*¹ + *-able*, after F. *allouable*, < ML. *allocabilis*, < *allocare:* see *allocate.*] Proper to be or capable of being allowed or permitted; not forbidden; legitimate; permissible: as, a certain degree of freedom is *allowable* among friends.

In actions of this sort, the light of nature alone may discover that which is in the sight of God *allowable.* *Hooker.*

allowable²† (a̤-lou′a̤-bl), *a.* [< ME. *allowable, alowable*, < *alowen*, praise: see *allow*² and *-able.* Mixed with *allowable*¹.] Praiseworthy; laudable; worthy of sanction or approval; satisfactory; acceptable.

Custom had made it not only excusable but *allowable.* *Bp. Sanderson*, Sermons, Ad. Mag., ii. § 8. (*N. E. D.*)

allowableness (a̤-lou′a̤-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being allowable; exemption from prohibition; freedom from impropriety; lawfulness.

I cannot think myself engaged . . . to discourse of lots, as to their nature, use, and *allowableness;* and that not only in matters of moment and business, but also of recreation. *South*, Sermons, I. viii.

allowably (a̤-lou′a̤-bli), *adv.* In an allowable manner; with propriety.

allowance¹ (a̤-lou′a̤ns), *n.* [< ME. *alouance, alowans*, < OF. *alouance*, < *alouer:* see *allow*¹ and *-ance.*] **1.** Sanction; approval; tolerance: as, the *allowance* of slavery.

See what *allowance* vice finds in the respectable and well-conditioned class. *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

2. Admission or acceptance; a conceding or granting: as, the *allowance* of a claim.

Or what if I were to allow — would it not be a singular *allowance?* — that our furniture should be more complex than the Arab's in proportion as we are morally and intellectually his superior? *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 40.

3. Allotment; apportionment; a definite sum or quantity set apart or granted, such as alimony: as, an *allowance* by a husband to a wife; an *allowance* of grog or tobacco to a seaman; an *allowance* of pocket-money.

And his [Jehoiachin's] *allowance* was a continual *allowance* given him of the king, a daily rate for every day, all the days of his life. 2 Ki. xxv. 30.

4. Specifically, in *law*, an extra sum awarded besides regular costs to the successful party in a difficult case.—**5.** A deduction: as, the *allowances* made in commerce for tare, breakages, etc.—**6.** An abatement or addition on account of some extenuating, qualifying, enhancing, or other circumstance: as, to make *allowances* for a person's youth or inexperience; *allowance* for difference of time; *allowance* for shrinkage of values, etc.

But even these monstrosities are interesting and instructive; nay, many of them, if we can but make *allowance* for different ways of thought and language, contain germs of truth and rays of light. *Max Muller*, India, p. 106.

The saints and demi-gods whom history worships we are constrained to accept with a grain of *allowance.* *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 268.

7. In *minting*, a permissible deviation in the fineness and weight of coins, owing to the difficulty of securing exact conformity to the standard prescribed by law. In the United States the allowance for the fineness of gold coins is .001, and for weight a quarter of a grain to each one-dollar piece; in silver coins the allowance for fineness is .003, and for weight 1½ grains to each coin. In the gold coinage of France the allowance for both fineness and weight is .002, and of England .002 for fineness and two grains in each sovereign for weight. Also called *remedy* and *tolerance* (which see).—**Barrack allowance.** See *barrack.*—**Compassionate allowance.** See *compassionate.*

allowance¹ (a̤-lou′a̤ns), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *allowanced*, ppr. *allowancing.* [< *allowance*¹, *n.*] To put upon allowance; limit to a certain fixed periodic amount of anything: as, to *allowance* a spendthrift; distress compelled the captain of the ship to *allowance* his crew.

You have had as much as you can eat, you're asked if you want any more, and you answer "No." Then don't you ever go and say you were *allowanced*, mind that. *Dickens*, Old Curiosity Shop, xxxvi.

allowance² (a̤-lou′a̤ns), *n.* [< ME. *allowaunce*, < OF. *alouance*, < *alouer:* see *allow*² and *-ance.* Mixed with *allowance*¹.] **1**†. Praise; commendation.

It is not the *allowance* or applause of men that I seek. *Bp. Hall*, Hard Texts, p. 259.

2. Sanction; approbation; authorization: as, a judge's *allowance* of a compromise or settlement of a case by the parties interested.

You sent a large commission
To Gregory de Cassalis to conclude,
Without the king's will, or the state's *allowance*,
A league between his highness and Ferrara.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

3†. Reputation.

His bark is stoutly timber'd, and his pilot
Of very expert and approv'd *allowance.*
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

allowedly (a̤-lou′ed-li), *adv.* Admittedly.

Lord Lyttleton is *allowedly* the author of these dialogues. *Shenstone*, Works, III. cii.

allower (a̤-lou′ėr), *n.* One who allows, permits, grants, or authorizes.

alloxan (a-lok′san), *n.* [< *all(antoin)* + *ox(alic)* + *-an:* so named because it contains the elements of allantoin and oxalic acid.] One of the products ($C_4H_2N_2O_4$) of the decomposition of uric acid by nitric acid. When treated with alkalis it produces alloxanic acid. In contact with ammonia it produces purpurate of ammonia, identical with murexid, which with various mordants produces reds and purples on silk and wool. This was much used in 1855 and 1856, but was soon superseded by aniline colors.

alloxanate (a-lok′sa-nāt), *n.* [< *alloxanic* + *-ate*¹.] A salt formed by the union of alloxanic acid and a base.

alloxanic (al-ok-san′ik), *a.* [< *alloxan* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or produced from alloxan: as, *alloxanic* acid.—**Alloxanic acid**, a strong crystalline dibasic acid produced by the action of alkalis on alloxan. On boiling, its salts decompose into urea and mesoxalates.

alloxantin (al-ok-san′tin), *n.* [< *alloxan(t-)* + *-in*².] A white crystalline substance ($C_8H_4N_4O_7 + 3H_2O$) obtained when alloxan is brought into contact with reducing agents. Oxidizing agents reconvert it into alloxan. Also called *uroxin.*

alloy (a̤-loi′), *v.* [< F. *aloyer*, earlier *allayer*, < OF. *aleier, alier*, < L. *alligare*, combine: see *allay*² (of which *alloy* is the recent form, based on mod. F.) and *ally*¹. The sense has been influenced by the erroneous etymology from F. *à loi:* see *alloy, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To mix (two or more metals) so as to form a compound, without reference to the relative value of the metals mixed.

When we wish to *alloy* three or more metals, we often experience difficulties, either because one of the metals is more oxidisable, or denser, or more fusible than the others, or because there is no direct affinity between two of the metals. *Ure*, Dict., I. 92.

2. To reduce to a desired standard or quality by mixing with a less valuable metal: as, to *alloy* gold or silver with copper.—**3.** Figuratively, to debase or reduce in character or condition by a [illegible] ; [illegible] by the [illegible]sion of a base [illegible] : modify: as, external prosperity *alloyed* by domestic trials.

[illegible] the French fleete [illegible] Diary, June 24, 16[illegible]

II. [illegible] into combination, as one metal with another.

[illegible] readily with every other [illegible] peculiar affinities. *Ure*, Dict., I. [illegible]

[illegible]

alloy (a-loi′), *n.* [< F. *aloi*, earlier *aloy*, < OF. [illegible] E. [illegible]². *n.* The sense has been influenced by the erroneous etymology [illegible] 'that which is brought to the legal standard.'] **1.** An artificial compound of two or more metals combined while in a state of fusion, as of copper and tin, which form bronze, or of lead and antimony, which form type-metal. The alloys are numerous, as the brasses, bronzes, solders, type-, gun-, and bell-metals, etc., and are of great importance in the practical arts. There are many [illegible] the character of each being determined by the proportions of its constituents. An artificial metallic mixture containing quicksilver is termed an [illegible]

2. An inferior metal mixed with one of greater value. The gold and silver coins of the United States are of the standard fineness of 900 parts of fine metal and 100 parts of copper alloy, of which in the case of gold not more than one tenth may be silver. In the case of silver coins the alloy is wholly of copper. Hence these coins are said to be 900 fine. See *alloyage.*

The British standard for gold coin is 22 parts pure gold and 2 parts *alloy*, and for silver, 222 parts pure silver to 18 parts of *alloy.* *Ure*, Dict., I. 96.

3†. Standard; quality; fineness.

My Lord of Northumberland, . . . whose education of his sonne, I heare, has ben of another streine and *alloy* then that we have mentioned. *Evelyn*, Letter to Edward Thurland.

4. Figuratively, admixture, as of good with evil; a deleterious mixture or element; taint: as, no earthly happiness is without *alloy.*

The friendship of high and sanctified spirits loses nothing by death but its *alloy.* *R. Hall.*

Formerly written *allay.*

D'Arcetz's, Newton's, Rose's fusible alloy of bismuth. See *metal.* **Wood's fusible alloy,** an alloy composed of 15 parts of bismuth, 8 of lead, 4 of tin, 3 of cadmium. It has a brilliant luster, which does not tarnish readily, and melts between 150 and 160 F. *Wood* [illegible]

alloyage (a-loi′āj), *n.* [< *alloy* + *-age.*] The practice or process of alloying metals; specifically, in *minting*, the practice of adding to the precious metals a small proportion of a baser one, to harden them, with the object of producing a clear impression when the coins are struck, and of preventing or lessening abrasion while they are in circulation. See *alloy*, *n.*, 2.

alloy-balance (a-loi′bal″ans), *n.* A balance for weighing metals which are to be combined in decimal proportions. In Robert's alloy-balance [illegible] point [illegible] is movable, and is adjusted to the point at which the arms of the balance bear to one another [illegible] proportion of the metals to be weighed, as for example 17 per cent. of tin to 83 of copper. The beam of the balance is then brought to the position of equilibrium by means of a weight suspended from a continuation of [illegible] balance; and when the balance is so adjusted any quantity of copper put in the short-arm scale [illegible] the requisite proportion of tin in the [illegible] in the supposed case, 17 per cent. of [illegible] of the two.

allozoöid (al-ō-zō′oid), *n.* [< Gr. ἄλλος, other, [illegible] an animal: see *zooid.*] In *zool.*, [illegible] bud or zooid separated by gemmation from the organism by which it is produced, and [illegible] from it in character: the opposite [illegible]

all round [illegible], *a.* [< *all*, *adv.*, + *round.* [illegible] things well; many-[illegible] anything; versatile; [illegible] specialized.

[illegible]

[illegible] men, who considered that he [illegible]

All[illegible]. Same as *All* [illegible] day [illegible]*aint*).

all[illegible] [illegible]

all [illegible] A term used in taverns [illegible] together.

All-souls (âl′sōlz), *n.* Same as *All Souls' day* (which see, under *soul*).

allspice (âl′spīs), *n.* [< *all* + *spice:* so called because supposed to combine the flavor of cinnamon, nutmeg, and cloves.] The fruit of *Eugenia Pimenta*, a tree of the West Indies. See *pimento.* *Carolina allspice* is the sweet-shrub, *Calycanthus* [illegible]. *Japan allspice* is a common name for the [illegible] shrub of Japan, *Chimonanthus fragrans.* *Wild allspice* is a name sometimes given to the aromatic *Lindera* [illegible] of the United States.

allubescence†, allubescency† (al-ū-bes′ens, -en-si), *n.* [Also *adlubescence;* < L. *adlubescen(t-)s*, *allubescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *adlubescere*, *allubescere*, be pleasing to, < *ad*, to, + *lubere*, *libere*, please. Cf. *ad libitum.*] **1.** Pleasantness.—**2.** Willingness; compliance.

allude (a-lūd′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *alluded*, ppr. *alluding.* [< L. *alludere*, *adludere*, play with, jest, speak sportively, < *ad*, to, + *ludere*, play.] **I.†** *trans.* **1.** To play with or make game of.—**2.** To compare.

To free myselfe from the imputation of partiality, Ile at last *allude* her to a waterman. *John Taylor.*

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make an allusion; refer casually or indirectly: with *to* (formerly also *unto*).

These speeches . . . do seem to *allude unto* such ministerial garments as were then in use. *Hooker.*

He *alludes to* enterprizes which he cannot reveal but with the hazard of his life. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 510.

2†. To pun; have a punning reference. =**Syn. 1.** *Advert*, *Refer*, *Allude*, etc. See *advert.*

allum†, *n.* An old spelling of *alum.*

allumette (al-ū-met′), *n.* [F., a match, < *allumer*, light, kindle: see *allumine.*] A match for lighting.

alluminate† (a-lū′mi-nāt), *v. t.* [< ML. **alluminatus*, pp. of **alluminare:* see *allumine.*] To illuminate, as manuscripts. *Bailey.*

allumine† (a-lū′min), *v. t.* [< OF. *alluminer* for *alumer*, later *allumer*, lighten, kindle, = Pr. *alumnar*, *alumenar* = Sp. *alumbrar* = Pg. *alumiar*, *allumiar* = It. *allumare*, *alluminare*, < ML. **alluminare*, set light to, < L. *ad*, to, + *luminare*, light, < *lumen* (*lumin-*), light: see *luminous*, *limn*, and cf. *illumine*, *illuminate.*] To illuminate; enlighten.

alluminor† (a-lū′mi-nor), *n.* [ME. *lymnour*, etc. (see *limner*), < AF. *alluminour*, OF. *alumineor*, later *allumineur*, < ML. as if **alluminator*, equiv. to *illuminator*, < **alluminare*, equiv. to *illuminare:* see *allumine*, *illumine.*] An illuminator of manuscripts.

Before the invention of printing, certain persons called *Alluminors* made it a trade to paint the initial letters of manuscripts in all sorts of colours, and to gild them with silver and gold. *Barclay*, Dict. (1823).

all-ups (âl′ups), *n.* A mixture of all qualities of coal, excepting fine slack, raised from one seam. *Gresley.* [Leicestershire, Eng.]

allurance† (a-lūr′ans), *n.* [< *allure*¹ + *-ance.*] Allurement.

allurant† (a-lūr′ant), *a.* [< *allure*¹ + *-ant*¹.] Alluring; enticing. *B. Jonson.*

allure¹ (a-lūr′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *allured*, ppr. *alluring.* [Early mod. E. *alure*, *alewre*, < ME. *aluren*, < AF. *alurer*, OF. *alurer*, *aleurrer*, *alerrer*, attract, allure, < *a*, to, + *lurer*, lure: see *lure.*] **1.** To tempt by the offer of some good, real or apparent; invite by something flattering or acceptable; draw or try to draw by some proposed pleasure or advantage: as, rewards *allure* men to brave danger.

Allur'd to brighter worlds, and led the way.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 170.

2. To attract; fascinate; charm.

She show'd him favours to *allure* his eye.
Shak., Pass. Pilg., iv.

Sleeking her soft *alluring* locks.
Milton, Comus, l. 882.

Syn. *Allure*, *Lure*, *Entice*, *Decoy*, *Seduce*, attract, in[illegible], coax, engage, prevail on. The first five words imply the exercise of strong but subtle influences over the mind or senses. *Allure*, *lure*, to attract by a lure or bait, [illegible] by appealing to the hope of gain or the love of pleasure, differ but little; the former, however, seems [illegible] more definite object than *lure*, which retains [illegible] little more of the original meaning, [illegible] often used [illegible]. *Entice* expresses most of all subtlety, flattery, or fair speech. *Decoy* is to lead into [illegible] false appearances; this word is the one [illegible] [illegible] *Seduce* [illegible] from rectitude but sometimes from interest [illegible]

[illegible] could not doubt [illegible] neither could allude [illegible] *Latimer*, Sermons bef. [illegible]

[illegible] the father would hold. [illegible]

[illegible] only lies the way, but giveth [illegible] the way [illegible] will *allure* any man to enter [illegible] *Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

He sailed for England, taking with him five of the natives whom he had *decoyed.* *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 91.

It is not the knavery of the leaders so much as the honesty of the followers they may *seduce*, that gives them power for evil. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 169.

allure¹† (a-lūr′), *n.* [< *allure*¹, *v.*] Allurement.

allure²†, *n.* Same as *alure.*

allurement (a-lūr′ment), *n.* [< *allure*¹ + *-ment.*] **1.** The act of alluring or attracting.

Adam by his wife's *allurement* fell. *Milton*, P. R., ii. 134.

2. That which allures; any real or apparent good held forth or operating as a motive to action; a temptation; an enticement: as, the *allurements* of pleasure or of honor.

Let your Scholer be neuer afraide, to aske you any dout, but vse discretlie the best *allurements* ye can, to encorage him to the same. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 28.

3. Attractiveness; fascination; charm.

allurer (a-lūr′ėr), *n.* One who or that which allures.

Money, the sweet *allurer* of our hopes,
Ebbs out in oceans, and comes in by drops.
Dryden, Prol. to Prophetess, l. 11.

alluringly (a-lūr′ing-li), *adv.* In an alluring manner; enticingly.

alluringness (a-lūr′ing-nes), *n.* The quality of being alluring or fascinating.

allusion (a-lū′zhon), *n.* [< F. *allusion*, < L. *allusio(n-)*, *adlusio(n-)*, playing or sporting with, < *alludere*, pp. *allusus:* see *allude.*] **1†.** A play upon words; a pun.

The *allusion* holds in the exchange.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 2.

[Said by Holofernes with reference to the jest about the moon's being no more than a month old when Adam was fivescore.]

2†. A symbolical reference or comparison; a metaphor.

Virtue, to borrow the Christian *allusion*, is militant here, and various untoward accidents contribute to its being often overborne. *Butler*, Anal. Relig., i. 67.

3. A passing or casual reference; a slight or incidental mention of something, either directly or by implication; a hint or reference used by way of illustration, suggestion, or insinuation: as, a classical *allusion;* an *allusion* to a person's misconduct.

We have here an elaborate treatise on Government, from which, but for two or three passing *allusions*, it would not appear that the author was aware that any governments actually existed among men.
Macaulay, Mill on Government.

The delicacy of touch, the circuitous *allusion*, with which [Sydney] Smith refers to things commonly received as vulgar, is a study for all who wish to master the refinements of expression. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 155.

allusive (a-lū′siv), *a.* [< L. as if **allusivus*, < *allusus*, pp. of *alludere:* see *allude.*] **1†.** Punning.—**2†.** Metaphorical.

Poetry is triply divided into narrative, representative or dramatic, and *allusive* or parabolical.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 4.

3. Having reference to something not fully expressed; containing, full of, or characterized by allusions.

The *allusive* but not inappropriate pseudonym of Cassandra. *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 1.

Allusive arms, in *her.* See *arm*².

allusively (a-lū′siv-li), *adv.* **1†.** Symbolically; by way of comparison or figure.—**2.** In an allusive manner; by way of allusion; by suggestion, implication, or insinuation.

allusiveness (a-lū′siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being allusive.

The multifarious *allusiveness* of the prophetical style.
Dr. H. More, Seven Churches, ix.

allusory (a-lū′sō-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **allusorius*, < *allusus*, pp. of *alludere:* see *allude.*] Allusive.

Expressions . . . figurative and *allusory.*
Warburton, Sermons, II. 100.

alluvia, *n.* Plural of *alluvium.*

alluvial (a-lū′vi-al), *a.* [< L. *alluvius*, *adluvius*, alluvial (see *alluvium*), + *-al.*] Of, pertaining to, or composed of alluvium: as, *alluvial* deposits; *alluvial* soil.—**Alluvial formations,** in *geol.*, recent deposits in valleys or in plains of the detritus of neighboring elevations, brought down chiefly by the action of water. Most river plains, as those of the Mississippi, are alluvial, having been deposited from the waters of a river, [illegible] of the sea. See *alluvium.*

The windings of the stream in large *alluvial* flats are most numerous where the current is exceedingly slow.
Dana, Geology, p. 641.

alluvian (a-lū′vi-an), *a.* Same as *alluvial.* [Rare.]

alluvio (a-lū′vi-ō), *n.* [L.] Same as *alluvion.*

alluvion (a-lū′vi-on), *n.* [< F. *alluvion*, alluvion, [illegible]tion, < L. *alluvio(n-)*, *adluvio(n-)*, an overflowing, inundation, < *alluere*, *adluere*, flow to, [illegible] upon, < *ad*, to, + *luere*, wash, = Gr. λούειν, wash: see *lave*² and *lotion.*] **1.** Formerly—(*a*)

The wash of the sea against the shore, or of a river against its banks. (*b*) The material deposited by seas or rivers; alluvium (which see). —2. In modern legal use, an increase of land on a shore or a river-bank by the action of water, as by a current or by waves, whether from natural or from artificial causes. If the addition has been gradual and imperceptible, the owner of the land thus augmented has a right to the alluvial earth; but if the addition has been sudden and considerable, by the common law the alluvion is the property of the sovereign or state. By the law of Scotland, however, it remains the property of the person of whose lands it originally formed part. If witnesses could see from time to time that progress had been made, though they could not perceive the progress while the process was going on, the change is deemed gradual within the rule.

alluvious (a̤-lū′vi-us), *a.* [< L. *alluvius*, alluvial: see *alluvium*.] Same as *alluvial*. [Rare.]

alluvium (a̤-lū′vi-um), *n.*; pl. *alluvia* (-ä̤). [L., prop. neut. of *alluvius*, *adluvius*, alluvial, < *alluere*, *adluere*, flow to, wash upon: see *alluvion*.] A deposit, usually of mingled sand and mud, resulting from the action of fluviatile currents: applied by geologists to the most recent sedimentary deposits, especially such as occur in the valleys of large rivers: opposed to *diluvium* (which see). *Alluvion* (which see) was formerly used for both marine and fresh-water deposits, but *alluvium* has taken its place, although generally used only for fluviatile deposits.

allwhere (âl′hwãr), *adv.* [< ME. *alwhere*; < *all* + *where*.] Everywhere. [Rare.]

I follow *allwhere* for thy sake.
Lowell, To the Muse.

allwhither (âl′hwiᴛʜ″ėr), *adv.* [< *all* + *whither*.] In every direction. *B. Taylor*, Deukalion, IV. iii. 153. (*N. E. D.*)

ally1 (a̤-lī′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *allied*, ppr. *allying*. [< ME. *alyen*, *alien*, < OF. *alier*, F. *allier*, combine, mix, alloy; in another form OF. *aleier*, *allayer*, mod. F. *aloyer*, mix, alloy (> E. *allay*2 and *alloy*, q. v.); < L. *alligare*, *adligare*, bind to, < *ad*, to, + *ligare*, bind. Cf. *alligate* and *alliance*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To unite by marriage, treaty, league, or confederacy; connect by formal agreement: generally used in the passive or with reflexive pronouns.

Salamis . . . revolted, and *allied* itself to Megara.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 476.

2. To bind together; connect, as by resemblance or friendship.

Ah, madam, true wit is more nearly *allied* to good-nature than your ladyship is aware of.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

No fossil form *allied* to Amphioxus is known.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 108.

II. *intrans.* To join or unite; enter into alliance.

ally1 (a̤-lī′, often al′ī), *n.*; pl. *allies* (a̤-līz′, often al′īz). [< ME. *alie*, ally, esp. kinsman, < OF. *alie*, < *alier*, F. *allier*, ally: see *ally*1, *v.*] **1.** One united or associated with another by kinship, treaty, or league; a confederate; more particularly, a sovereign or state connected with another by league offensive and defensive, or a subject or citizen of such sovereign or state.

England . . . and France entered the war as *allies*.
J. McCarthy, Hist. Own Times, xxvii.

2. An auxiliary; an associate or friend.

What did not a little contribute to leave him thus without an *ally* was, that if there were any one post more untenable than the rest, he would be sure to throw himself into it.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy.

3. In *zoöl.*, an animal more or less closely related to another in respect to morphological characters, and placed in the same alliance (which see). =**Syn.** *Associate*, *Friend*, *Companion*, etc. See *associate*.

ally2†, *n.* A former spelling of *alley*1.

ally3, *n.* See *alley*2.

allyl (al′il), *n.* [< L. *all*(*ium*), garlic, + *-yl*, < Gr. ὕλη, matter.] An organic radical, C_3H_5, which does not exist in the free state. At the moment of its liberation two molecules combine to form diallyl, C_6H_{10}, a pungent ethereal liquid. Also spelled *allyle*.—**Allyl sulphid**, $(C_3H_5)S$, the oil of garlic, which gives to onions and garlic their peculiar smell and taste.

allylamine (a-lil′a-min), *n.* [< *allyl* + *amine*.] A mobile liquid, $NH_2(C_3H_5)$, having a sharp, burning taste, produced by the action of potash on allyl cyanate. It may be regarded as ammonia in which one hydrogen atom is replaced by allyl.

allyle, *n.* See *allyl*.

allylic (a-lil′ik), *a.* [< *allyl* + *-ic*.] Of or belonging to allyl: as, an *allylic* sulphid.

alma, almah (al′mä̤), *n.* [< Ar. *'almah*, learned, knowing (with ref. to their instruction in music and dancing), < *'alama*, know. Cf. *alim*, *alem*.] The name given in some parts of the East, and especially in Egypt, to a girl whose occupation is to amuse company in the houses of the wealthy or to sing dirges at funerals; a singing girl, of a higher class than the ghawazee or dancing-girls of Egypt, with whom the almas are sometimes confounded. See *ghawazee* and *ghaziyeh*. Also spelled *alme* and *almeh*.

almacantar†, **almacantarath**†, *n.* Same as *almucantar*.

almadia (al-ma-dē′ä̤), *n.* [< F. *almadie*, < Ar. *al-ma'dīyah*, < *al*, the, + *ma'dīyah*, ferry-boat, < *ma'dīy*, a passage, < *'aday*, pass or cross over.] **1.** A river-boat used in India, shaped like a shuttle, about 80 feet long and 6 or 7 broad.—**2.** A small African canoe made of the bark of trees. Some of the larger square-sterned boats of the negroes are also thus designated.

Also written *almadie*, *almady*.

Almagest (al′ma̤-jest), *n.* [< ME. *almagest*, *almageste*, < OF. and ML. *almageste*, < Ar. *al-majistī*, < *al*, the (see *al-*2), + Gr. μεγίστη, fem. of μέγιστος, greatest, superl. of μέγας, great: see *mega-*.] The greatest work on astronomy before Copernicus, written in the second century A. D. by the Alexandrian astronomer Ptolemy. Its proper title is "Mathematical Composition"; but it was called *Almagest*, or the greatest, to distinguish it from other books by the same author.

Cross, and character, and talisman,
And *almagest*, and altar.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 17.

almagra (al-mā′grä̤), *n.* [< Sp. *almagra*, *almagre* = Pg. *almagre*, < Ar. *al-maghrah*, red ocher.] A fine deep-red ocher, with an admixture of purple, used in India for staining the person. It is also sometimes used as a paint, and for polishing silver and glass, under the name of *Indian red*.

Almain† (al′mān), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Almayn*, *Almaigne*, *Alman*, and in sense II., 2, *alman*, *almond*, < ME. *Almayn*, *Almaun*, n., a German, < OF. *Aleman*, F. *Allemand*, German, < L. *Alemanni*, *Alamanni*: see *Alemannic*.] **I.** *a.* German.

Almain ritters with their horsemen's staves.
Marlowe, Faustus, i.

Almain stone-ware vessels.
Jour. Archæol. Ass., XXX. 131.

II. *n.* **1.** A German.

He sweats not to overthrow your *Almain*.
Shak., Othello, ii. 3.

2. A kind of dance.—**3.** A kind of dance-music in slow time.

Almain-rivet (al′mān-riv″et), *n.* [< *Almain* + *rivet*.] In *milit. antiq.*, one of a series of rivets or short pieces of metal sliding in slot-holes formed in overlapping plates of armor, replacing the common appliance of riveting to straps of leather or similar material: first used by the Germans about 1450. The term *Almain-rivets* came afterward to be applied to suits of armor constructed in this manner. Also spelled *Almayne-rivet*, *Alman-rivet*.

Tasset of Plates, Almain-rivet Armor, 15th century

alma mater (al′mä̤ mā′tėr). [L.: *alma*, fem. of *almus*, fostering, cherishing, benign, < *alere*, nourish, foster (see *aliment* and *alumnus*); *mater* = E. *mother*.] Literally, fostering mother: in modern use, applied by students to the university or college in which they have been trained.

Benjamin Woodbridge was the eldest son of our *alma mater*.
Peirce, Hist. of Harv. Univ., App., p. 57.

Alman† (al′ma̤n), *a.* and *n.* Same as *Almain*.

almanac (âl′mä̤-nak), *n.* [Early mod. E. *almanack*, *almanach*, < ME. *almenak* = F. *almanach* = Sp. *almanac*, *almanaque* = Pg. *almanach*, *almanac* = It. *almanacco* = D. *almanak* = G. *almanach* (> Pol. *almanach*) = Sw. *almanach* = Dan. *almanak*; < ML. *almanac*, *almanach* (Roger Bacon, A. D. 1267); appar. < Ar. *al*, the, + "*manākh*, *almanaque*, *calendario*," so given in the Arabic-Castilian "Vocabulista" of Pedro de Alcalá (A. D. 1505), who also gives "*manah*, *relox del sol*," i. e., sun-dial. The word, used, it appears, by Arabic astronomers in Spain as early as the 12th or 13th century, is not found elsewhere as Arabic, and must be of foreign, presumptively of Greek, origin; without proof from records, it has been identified with L. *manachus* or *manacus*, also cited as Gr. *μήναχος, *μάναχος, a false reading in Vitruvius for L. *menæus*, a circle on a sun-dial showing the months or signs of the zodiac, < Gr. μηναῖος, monthly, < μήν = L. *mensis*, month: see *month*.] A yearly calendar showing the correspondence between the days of the week and the days of the month, the rising and setting of the sun and moon, the changes of the moon and of the tides, and other astronomical data, and usually also the ecclesiastical fasts and feasts, chronological information, etc. Many annual publications called almanacs are largely extended by the insertion of historical, political, statistical, and other current information, as supplemental to the calendar.—**Nautical almanac**, an almanac for the use of navigators and astronomers, in which are given the ephemerides of all the bodies of the solar system, places of the fixed stars, predictions of astronomical phenomena, and the angular distances of the moon from the sun, planets, and fixed stars. Nautical almanacs are published by the governments of Great Britain, the United States, and most other maritime powers.

almander† (al-man′dėr), *n.* [ME. *almander*, *almaunder*, < OF. *almandier*, mod. *amandier* (cf. Sp. *almendro*, ML. *amondalarius*), an almond-tree, < *almande*, almond: see *almond*.] An almond-tree. *Chaucer*; *Wyclif*.

almandin, almandine (al′ma̤n-din), *n.* [< F. *almandine*, < LL. *alamandina*, a corruption of *alabandina*: see *alabandine*.] Precious or noble garnet, a beautiful mineral of a red color, of various shades, sometimes tinged with yellow or blue. It is commonly translucent, sometimes transparent, and usually crystallizes in the rhombic dodecahedron. Also called *almandite*. See *garnet*.

Almayne†, *a.* and *n.* Same as *Almain*.

alme, almeh (al′me), *n.* See *alma*.

almena (al-mē′nä̤), *n.* [Sp. *almena* = Pg. *ameia*, a two-pound weight, prob. < Ar. *al*, the, + *menn*, a measure, a two-pound weight.] A weight of about a kilogram, or 2⅕ pounds, used in the East Indies.

almerie†, **almery**†, *n.* Variant forms of *ambry*.

almesse†, *n.* An old form of *alms*.

almicantarath†, *n.* Same as *almucantar*.

almight†, *a.* [< ME. *almight*, *almyght*, *almyȝt*, *almiht*, < AS. *ælmiht*, almighty, < *æl-*, *al*, all, + *miht*, might.] Almighty.

Blessed be God, Father *almight*.
Primer Hen. VIII. (*N. E. D.*)

almightily (âl-mī′ti-li), *adv.* In an almighty manner; with almighty power: sometimes used vulgarly as an expletive: as, I was *almightily* angry. [Rare.]

almightiness (âl-mī′ti-nes), *n.* The quality of being almighty; omnipotence; infinite or boundless power: as, "the force of his *almightiness*," *Jer. Taylor*.

God . . . made them promises binding the strength of his *Almightiness* with covenants sworn to everlastingly.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 106.

almighty (âl-mī′ti), *a.* [< ME. *almighty*, *almyghty*, *almiȝti*, *almihti*, < AS. *ealmihtig*, *eallmihtig*, *ælmihtig*, *ælmeahtig* (= OS. *almahtig*, *alamahtig*, *alomahtig* = OHG. *almahtig*, *alamahtig*), < *eal*, *eall*, all, + *mihtig*, mighty: see *all*, *adv.*, and *mighty*.] **1.** Possessing all power; omnipotent; of unlimited might; of boundless sufficiency.

Him the *Almighty* Power
Hurl'd headlong flaming from the ethereal sky.
Milton, P. L., i. 44.

2. Great; extreme; overpowering. [Colloq.]

Poor Aroar can not live, and can not die,—so that he is in an *almighty* fix.
De Quincey.

Almighty dollar, a phrase forcibly expressive of the power of money: first used by Washington Irving in "A Creole Village," published in 1837.—**The Almighty**, the omnipotent God.

By *the Almighty*, who shall bless thee. Gen. xlix. 25.

almightyship (âl-mī′ti-ship), *n.* [< *almighty* + *-ship*.] The state or quality of being almighty; omnipotence. *Cowley*.

almiqui (äl-mē′kē), *n.* The native name of *Solenodon cubanus*, an insectivorous mammal peculiar to Cuba, belonging to the family *Solenodontidæ*. The animal is about 11 inches long, with a tail 7½ inches in length. It strikingly resembles an opossum in general appearance, though belonging to an entirely different order of mammals. The almiqui is the largest of American *Insectivora*, and one of the rarest of American mammals. It is nocturnal in habits and lives under ground in caves. There is a similar Haytian animal, *Solenodon paradoxus*, called *agouta* (which see). See *Solenodon*.

almirah (al-mē′rä̤), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *almārī*, < Pg. *almario*, *armario*, < L. *armarium*, a closet, chest, > E. *ambry*, q. v.] A kind of cupboard used in India; an armoire or wardrobe; a chest of drawers. Also written *almyra*, *almura*.

almner, *n.* See *almoner*1.

almoin†, **almoign**† (al-moin′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *almone*, *allmone*, ME. *almoyn*, alms, alms-chest, < AF. **almoin*, **almoign*, OF. *almone*, *almosne*, later *aumône*: see *alms*, and cf. *almoner*1.] **1.** Alms.—**2.** An alms-chest.—**Frank almoin**, literally, free alms; a perpetual tenure by free gift of charity: usually written as one word, *frankalmoin* (which see).

almond (ä′mon[illegible]), *n.* [Early mod. E. [illegible], *al-mounde, almaunde, almande*, etc., < OF. *almande*, earlier *alemande, alemandre, alemandle*, also [illegible] Pr. [illegible]*dola* = Sp. [illegible] = Pg. [illegible] = It. [illegible]*dorla, man-dola* (the *al-* for orig. *a-*, in E., OF., and Sp., being due prob. to confusion with the Ar. art., or perhaps with the word *Almain*, German) = D. [illegible] MHG. G. *mandel* = Dan. Sw. [illegible], dim., < ML. [illegible] through **amygdala*) of L. *amygdala*, < Gr. ἀμυγδάλη, ἀμύγδαλον, an almond: see *amygdala*.] **1.** The stone or kernel of the fruit of *Prunus* (*Amygdalus*) *communis*, the almond-tree (which see). There are two kinds, [illegible] sweet almonds are a favorite [illegible] of almond-oil, and an emulsion made from them is used in medicine. The best, from [illegible] Jordan almonds. Bitter almonds [illegible] besides almond-oil and an azotized [illegible] found also in sweet almonds), a bitter crystalline principle called *amygdalin*, which when mixed with emulsin is decomposed, producing hydrocyanic acid and bitter-almond oil.

2. Anything shaped like an almond; an ornament in the shape of an almond; specifically, a piece of rock-crystal used in adorning branched candlesticks.—**African almonds**, the seeds of the pro[illegible] shrub *Brabeium stellatifolium*, of southern Africa. **Almond of the throat**, a tonsil or amygdala.—**Country almonds**, a name sometimes given to the fruit of the East Indian tree *Terminalia Catappa*.—**Java almonds**, the fruit of *Canarium commune*.

almond-cake (ä′mond-kāk), *n.* The cake left after expressing the oil from almonds. Its powder is used as soap in washing the hands.

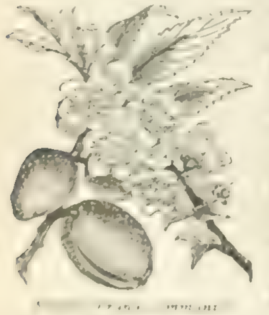
almond-eyed (ä′mond-īd), *a.* Having almond-shaped eyes, as the Chinese and others of the Mongolian race.

almond-furnace (al′mond-fėr″nās), *n.* [Prob. for *Almain* or *Alman furnace*; < *Almain*, German (see *Almain*), + *furnace*.] A furnace in which the slags of litharge left in refining silver are reduced to lead by being heated with charcoal.

almond-oil (ä′mond-oil), *n.* A bland, fixed oil obtained from almonds by pressure, and used in medicine as a demulcent.—**Bitter-almond oil**, a volatile oil distilled from the residual cake of bitter almonds after the almond-oil has been expressed, and due to decomposition of the amygdalin and emulsin of the seeds.

almond-paste (ä′mond-pāst), *n.* A cosmetic composed of bitter almonds, white of egg, rose-water, and rectified spirit, used to soften the skin and prevent chapping.

almond-tree (ä′mond-trē), *n.* A species of *Prunus, P. communis*, producing the almond.



[illegible]

The leaves and flowers resemble those of the peach, but the fruit is more compressed, with a thin, tough, and fibrous deciduous husk when ripe, and the shell thinner and more fragile. The tree is cultivated for its nuts in the region bordering the Mediterranean, in California, and to a limited extent in the southern United States; elsewhere it is grown for ornament, on account of its large early flowers. The common *flowering almond* is a dwarf double-flowered species [illegible], *P. nana*. The tropical *Terminalia Catappa*, [illegible] is also called almond-tree.

almoner¹, almner (al′mon-ėr, äm′nėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *almoner, almener, almner, amener*, [illegible], < ME. *aumoner, amener*, earlier *au*[illegible], etc., < OF. *aumonier*, [illegible], mod. F. *aumonier* = Pr. [illegible] ML. reflex *almonarius*, [illegible]*onero*, almoner, = Pg. [illegible]*leiro*, a beggar, = It. [illegible]*ario*, < ML. *eleemo*[illegible] [illegible] sometimes [illegible] OF. *almosnier*, [illegible], < ML. *eleemosyn*[illegible] LL. *eleemosyna*, [illegible] *almoner²* [illegible] A dispenser of [illegible] a person charged [illegible] [illegible]

regularly a cardinal or other high prelate; since the Revolution this post has been alternately restored and abolished. In [illegible] there is a [illegible], or *lord high almoner*, an ecclesiastical officer, generally a bishop, who formerly had the forfeiture of all deodands and the goods of all suicides, which he had to distribute to the poor. He now distributes twice a year the sovereign's bounty, which consists in giving a silver penny each to as many poor persons as the sovereign is years of age. There is also a *sub-almoner*, and a hereditary *grand almoner*. The office of the latter is now almost a sinecure.

almoner²†, *n.* [< ME. *alner* (for **almner*), *awmer, aumener, awmener*, < OF. *aumoniere, almosniere*, F. *aumônière* (sometimes used in this form in E.) = Pr. *almosnera* (ML. reflex *almonaria, almoneria*) = Pg. *esmoleira*, alms-box, < ML. *eleemosynaria*, an alms-purse, alms-box, prop. adj. (sc. *bursa*, purse, *arca*, box), fem. of *eleemosynarius*: see *almoner¹*, and cf. *almonry*, of which *almoner²* is a doublet.] **1.** An alms-purse.—**2.** In general, a purse, especially a large purse, or pouch, usually (from the twelfth century until the fifteenth) hung from the girdle. It was closed either by cords drawn through the hem, or in a casing, or by a clasp. It took to a great extent the place of a pocket.

Almoner

almonership (al′mon-ėr-ship), *n.* The office or position of almoner.

almonry (al′mon-ri), *n.*; pl. *almonries* (-riz). [< late ME. *almosnerye*, < OF. **almosnerie*, *aumosnerie*, F. *aumônerie* = Pr. *almonaria* (ML. reflex *almonaria, almonarium*), < ML. *eleemosynaria*, an almshouse, the residence or office of an almoner, also an alms-purse or alms-box (in this sense the source of *almoner²*), prop. adj. fem. of *eleemosynarius*: see *almoner¹*, *almoner²*, and *eleemosynary*. A different word from *ambry*, with which, through the forms *almery, ambery*, it has been in part confused: see *ambry*.] The place where an almoner resides or where alms are distributed. In monasteries it is situated near the church or at the gate-house; sometimes it is a separate building, as the *almonry* at Canterbury, and sometimes it contains lodgings for choristers attached to the church.

almost (âl′mōst), *adv.* [Colloq. or dial. *amost, 'most*, dial. also *ommost, omast*, Sc. *amaist, 'maist*, < ME. *almost, almoost, almeste, almaste*, < AS. *almǣst, ealmǣst*, mostly all, nearly all, < *al, eal*, E. *all*, + *mǣst*, E. *most, adv.*] **1**†. Nearly all; for the most part; mostly. [In this sense *almost all* is now used.]

> These giuers were *almost* Northmen.
> *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 133.

2. Very nearly; well-nigh; all but.

> I *almost* wish
> He be not dead, although my wrongs are great.
> *Shelley*, The Cenci, iii. 2.

Almost never, hardly ever.—**Almost no, almost none**, scarcely any.

almous†, *n.* [= Sc. *awmous*, < ME. *almouse, almous, almus*, < Icel. *almusa, ölmusa* = Sw. *almosa* = Dan. *almisse* = AS. *ælmesse*, E. *alms*: see *alms*, of which *almous*, Sc. *awmous*, represents the Scand. form.] An old form of *alms*.

alms (ämz), *n. sing.*, sometimes used as *pl.* [< ME. *almes, almis, almesse, almisse, elmes, elmesse, ælmesse, ælmisse*, < AS. *ælmesse, ælmysse* (in comp. *ælmes-, ælmes-*) = OS. *alamosna* = OFries. *ielmisse* = D. *aalmoes* = OHG. *alamuosan, alamōsan*, MHG. *almuosen*, G. *almosen* = Icel. *ǫlmusa, ölmusa* = Sw. *almosa* = Dan. *almisse* = OF. *almosne, aumosne*, F. *aumône* (see *almoin, almoign*) = Pr. *almosna* = Sp. *limosna* = Pg. *esmola* = It. *limosina* = OBulg. *almuzhno* = Bohem. *almuzhna* = Pol. *jalmuzhna* = Hung. *alamizsna*, < ML. **almosina, elimosina*, LL. *eleēmosyna*, alms, < Gr. ἐλεημοσύνη, pity, compassion, alms, < ἐλεήμων, pitiful, merciful, compassionate, < ἔλεος, pity, mercy, compassion. See *almoner¹*, *almoner²*, and *eleemosynary*.] **1.** The act of relieving the needy; charitable aid; ministration to the poor: as, to give money in *alms*.

> When thou doest *alms*, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth.
> Mat. vi. 3.

2. That which is given to the poor or needy; a charitable dole; anything bestowed in charity.

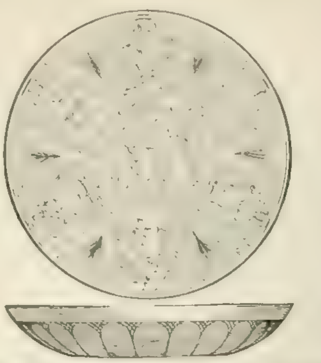
> Enoch set himself,
> [illegible] an *alms*, to work whereby to live.
> *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

> [illegible] from our abundance occasional *alms* [illegible]
> *Channing*, Works, IV. [illegible]

[illegible]able **alms**, in *Eng. law*, a part of the estate of [illegible] allotted to the poor.—**Tenure by** [illegible], an ecclesiastical tenure of land [illegible] was formerly bound to pray for [illegible] whether dead or alive; frankal[illegible]

alms-bag (ämz′bag), *n.* A bag of some fine [illegible] used for collecting alms during divine service.

alms-basin (ämz′bā″sn), *n.* A basin or dish of metal used to receive the alms-bags to be laid



Alms-basin decorated with champlevé enamel, 13th century.

upon the altar. Sometimes the alms was received directly in the basin, without use of the bag. See *alms-bag*. Also called *alms-dish*.

alms-box (ämz′boks), *n.* Same as *alms-chest*.

alms-chest (ämz′chest), *n.* A chest or box fastened to the wall, as of a church, to receive offerings for the poor or for any religious purpose.

alms-deed (ämz′dēd), *n.* [< ME. *almes-dede, almesse-dede*, etc.] An act of charity; a charitable deed. Acts ix. 36.

alms-dish (ämz′dish), *n.* [< ME. *almes-disshe*.] Same as *alms-basin*.

alms-drink (ämz′dringk), *n.* The leavings of drink, such as might be given away in alms.

> 2d *Serv.* Lepidus is high-coloured.
> 1st *Serv.* They have made him drink *alms-drink*.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 7.

alms-fee (ämz′fē), *n.* [< AS. *ælmes-feoh*, < *ælmesse*, alms, + *feoh*, money: see *fee*.] An annual tax of one penny on every hearth, collected in England and Ireland and sent to Rome, from the beginning of the tenth century until it was abolished by Henry VIII. Also called *Rome-scot* or *Rome-fee*, and *Peter's pence*.

> He [Edmund], toward the middle of the tenth century, strictly commands payment of tithe, . . . and *alms-fee*.
> *Kemble*, Saxons in Eng., ii. 10.

alms-folk (ämz′fōk), *n. pl.* Persons supported by alms.

alms-gate (ämz′gāt), *n.* That gate of religious or great houses at which alms were distributed to the poor.

almsgiver (ämz′giv″ėr), *n.* One who gives alms.

almsgiving (ämz′giv″ing), *n.* The act of giving alms.

almshouse (ämz′hous), *n.* [< ME. *almesshowse*.] A house appropriated for the use of the poor who are supported by the public or by a revenue derived from private endowment; a poorhouse. In the United States *almshouse* and *poorhouse* are synonymous, meaning only a house for the common residence of the publicly supported paupers of a town or county. In Great Britain *almshouses* are generally a number of small dwellings built together, supported by private endowment, for the use of respectable persons reduced to poverty, buildings for public paupers being called *workhouses* or *poorhouses*.

almsman (ämz′man), *n.*; pl. *almsmen* (-men). [< ME. *almesman, ælmesmon*, etc.] **1.** A person supported by charity or public provision.

> Even bees, the little *almsmen* of spring bowers.
> *Keats*, Isabella, st. 13.

2. A charitable person; a dispenser of alms. *Bacon*. [Rare.]

> The *almsman* of other men's sympathies.
> *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iv. 7.

alms-pot (ämz′pot), *n.* A sort of box carried by beggars, and perhaps succeeding the clack-dish (which see) in point of time. It was sometimes a cylindrical wooden pot with a slit in the lid, sometimes a more carefully made vessel of pewter. Until very recently beggars in London carried such pots fastened to their waist-belts.

almucantar, almucanter (al-mū-kan′tär, -tėr), *n.* [Also written *alma-*, *almicantar*, *-er*, formerly also *almucantarath*, etc., ME. *almykantera* (Chaucer), < F. *almucantaraths, almucantarat, almicantarat* = Sp. *almicantarat, almicantaradas* = Pg. (as ML.), < ML. *almicantarath, almucantarath*, < Ar. *al muqantarat*, < *al*, the, + *muqantarat*, pl. of *muqantarah*, a sun-dial, < *qantarah*, a bridge, an arch.] **1.** In *astron.*, a small circle of the sphere parallel to the horizon; a circle or parallel of altitude. When two stars are on the same almucantar they have the same altitude.

2. An astronomical instrument (invented by S. C. Chandler) consisting of a telescope provided with horizontal wires and mounted upon a box floating upon mercury. The float is first turned [illegible] so as to point the telescope east of the meridian, and the time of rising of a star over the wires is noted; the telescope is then pointed to west of the meridian, and the time of descending of a star is noted. In this way, if the positions of the stars are known, the correction of a timepiece and the latitude may be determined; on the other hand, if these are known, either the right ascensions or the declinations of the stars may be determined. The instrument is of great value on account of its having fewer instrumental errors than a meridian circle.

almucantar-staff (al-mu-kan′tär-stäf), *n.* An instrument having an arc of 15°, formerly used to take observations of the sun about the time of its rising or setting, to find its amplitude, and from this the variation of the compass.

almucanter, *n.* See *almucantar.*

almuce, *n.* Same as *amice*^{2}.

almud, almude (al-möd′), *n.* [Sp. *almud*, Pg. *almude*, < Ar. *al-mudd*, a dry measure, a 'bushel.' Cf. Heb. *mad*, a measure.] A variable measure for liquids and grain in Spain and Portugal, ranging for liquids from 3½ to 5½ English gallons, and for grain from 3½ to 11 pints.

almug (al′mug), *n.* [Heb. pl. *'almūg*, a var. of *algūm*: see *algum*.] The wood of a tree brought from Ophir by the ships of Hiram and servants of Solomon, wrought into the ornaments and musical instruments of the temple, esteemed for its beauty of grain or for its agreeable odor; probably a sandal-wood of India.

almund (al′mund), *n.* [Cf. *almud?*] A Turkish measure of capacity, equal to 1.151 imperial gallons. *Morgan*, U. S. Tariff.

almura, *n.* See *almirah.*

almury† (al′mū-ri), *n.* [ME., < Ar. *al-mu'rī*, < *al*, the, + *mur'ī*, indicator, < *ra'ay*, see.] A pointer forming a part of an astrolabe.

> Thin *almury* is cleped the denticle of Capricorne or elles the kalkuler. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, i. § 23.

almutent†, *n.* [Corrupt for *almutaz* (as in OF.), < Ar. *al-mu'taz*, < *al*, the, + *mu'taz*, prevailing, < *'azz*, be powerful.] In *astrol.*, the prevailing or ruling planet in the horoscope.

almyra, *n.* See *almirah.*

alnage (al′nāj), *n.* [< late ME. *aulnage*, < OF. *aulnage* (F. *aunage*), < *aulner*, *auner*, measure by the ell, < *alne*, *aune*, ell: see *aune* and *ell.*] A measuring by the ell; specifically, official inspection and measurement of woolen cloth for the purpose of laying duties on it. Also spelled *alenage*, *ulnage.*—**Alnage duties,** duties formerly paid in England on woolen cloths at so much per ell.

> The *duties* of subsidy and *alenage* of all wollen manufacto^{rs} for the co^{y} of York and Lancaster. *Record Soc. Lancashire and Cheshire*, XI. 54.

alnager (al′nā-jėr), *n.* [< late ME. *aulneger*, < OF. *aulnegeor*, < *aulnage*: see *alnage.*] A royal officer who examined cloth, and affixed a seal in guaranty of its quality or measure. The office existed until the reign of William III. Also written *aulnager*, *ulnager.*

> The officer whose business it was to examine into the assize of woolen cloths was called the *alnager.* *Archibald Brown*, Law Dict., p. 20.

alnagership (al′nā-jėr-ship), *n.* The office or position of alnager.

> Execution of the office of deputy *alnagership* by the relators Sowerby and Brooks. *Record Soc. Lancashire and Cheshire*, XI. 68.

alnascharism (al-nas′kär-izm), *n.* [< *Alnaschar* (see def.) + *-ism.*] Conduct or an action like that of Alnaschar, the hero of a story in the Arabian Nights; anticipation of future grandeur during a day-dream or reverie.

> With maternal *alnascharism* she had, in her reveries, thrown back her head with disdain, as she repulsed the family advances of some wealthy but low-born heiress. *Miss Edgeworth*, Vivian, i.

alnight† (âl′nīt), *n.* [< *al*, *all*, + *night.*] A great cake of wax with a wick in the midst, intended to burn all night. *Bacon.*

Alnus (al′nus), *n.* [L., alder: see *alder*^{1}.] A genus of shrubs and small trees, natural order *Cupuliferæ*, growing in moist places in northern temperate or colder regions. There are about 15 species, of which half are American. The wood is light and soft, but close-grained and compact, enduring long under water, valuable for cabinet-work, and making an excellent charcoal for gunpowder. The bark is used for tanning and dyeing, and as a remedy in medicine. Several species are cultivated for ornament. See *alder*^{1}.

alodgement†, *n.* See *allodgement.*

alody (al′ō-di), *n.* [< ML. *allodium.*] Same as *allodium.*

aloe (al′ō), *n.* [< ME. *aloe*, also, and earlier always, in pl. form *aloes*, *alowes*, *allowes*, earlier *aloen*, < AS. *aluwan*, *alewan*, *alwan*, pl. of unused sing. **aluwe*, **alwe* = D. *aloë* = G. *aloe* = Sw. *aloe* = Dan. *aloe* = F. *aloès*, earlier written *aloës*, OF. *aloe* = Pr. *aloa*, *aloe*, *aloes*, *aloeu* = Sp. Pg. It. *aloe* = Russ. *aloe* = Pol. *aloes*, < L. *aloē*, ML. also *aloes*, *alues*, *alua* (> AS. **aluwe*, **alwe*, above), < Gr. ἀλόη, the aloe, i. e., prop., a plant of the genus *Aloë*, and the drug prepared therefrom, but used also, by confusion, in the Septuagint and the New Testament (and hence in the LL. (Vulgate) and mod. languages) to translate the Heb. *akhālīm*, *akhālōth*, of which the proper representative is Gr. ἀγάλλοχον, NL. *agallochum*, E. *agalloch*, q. v., the fragrant resin or wood which was called in later Gr. ξυλαλόη, whence in NL. (transposed) *aloëxylon*, and (translated) *lignum aloes*, F. *bois d'aloès*, lit. wood of the aloe, in E. *wood-aloes* and *aloes-wood.* The form *aloes*, as sing., is due to the ML. sing. *aloes*, and in part, perhaps, to the L. gen. *aloes* in *lignum aloes*, E. *lign-aloes*, q. v. In the earliest E. (AS.) use the reference is usually to the agallochum, but it is often difficult to tell which meaning is intended, and even in modern writers the difference is often ignored.] The common name of the plants of the genus *Aloë.* They are natives of warm climates of the old world, and are especially abundant in the southern part of Africa. Among the Mohammedans the aloe is a symbolic plant, especially in Egypt, and every one who returns from a pilgrimage to Mecca hangs it over his street-door, as a token that he has performed the journey. In Africa the leaves of some species of aloe are made into ropes, fishing-lines, bow-strings, and hammocks. Several species yield aloes, the well-known bitter purgative medicine. The *American aloe* is the century-plant, *Agave Americana*, and the *false aloe* is *A. Virginica.* See *Agave.* Many species are cultivated for ornament, growing readily on very dry soil. See *aloes.*

Aloe vulgaris, with flower entire and cut longitudinally.

Aloë (al′ō-ē), *n.* [NL.: see *aloe.*] A genus of liliaceous plants, including trees, shrubs, and a few perennial herbs, with thick fleshy leaves, usually spinosely toothed and rosulate at the summit of the caudex. See *aloe.*

aloëdarium (al″ō-ē-dā′ri-um), *n.* [NL.: see below.] Same as *aloëdary.*

aloëdary (al-ō-ē′da-ri), *n.* [< NL. *aloëdarium*, < Gr. ἀλοηδάριον, < ἀλόη, aloe.] A compound purgative medicine of which aloes is a chief ingredient.

aloes (al′ōz), *n. sing.* or *pl.* (pl. of *aloe*, used also as sing.). [See *aloe.*] **1.** A drug, the inspissated juice of several species of aloe. It is obtained from the leaves, sometimes by cutting them across, when the resinous juice exudes and is evaporated into a firm consistence, sometimes by pressing the juice and mucilage out together, and in other cases by dissolving the juice out of the cut leaves by boiling and then evaporating to a proper consistency. Several kinds are known in commerce. Socotrine aloes, also called East Indian or Zanzibar aloes, the produce mainly of varieties of *A. Perryi*, comes chiefly from Red Sea ports and Aden. Barbados and Curaçoa aloes are produced in the West Indies from *A. vulgaris*, which has been introduced from the Mediterranean. Cape and Natal aloes are obtained probably from *A. ferox*, and form by far the greater part of the supply. The name *hepatic aloes* is applied to any opaque and liver-colored variety of the drug. The extract of aloes when treated with nitric acid gives rise to various yellow and brown products, which by the aid of mordants can be fixed to silk and wool; but they are seldom used in dyeing.

2. The fragrant resin or wood of the agallochum; lign-aloes; aloes-wood; wood-aloes: the usual meaning in the Bible. See *agallochum.*—**Fetid, caballine,** or **horse aloes,** a coarse, impure preparation of aloes. *U. S. Dispensatory.*

aloes-wood (al′ōz-wůd), *n.* Same as *agallochum.*

aloëtic (al-ō-et′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *aloeticus*, < L. *aloē*: see *aloe.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from the aloe or aloes; partaking of the qualities, or consisting chiefly, of aloes.

II. *n.* A medicine or preparation consisting chiefly of aloes.

aloëtical (al-ō-et′i-kal), *a.* Same as *aloëtic.*

aloëtin (a-lō′e-tin), *n.* Same as *aloin.*

aloe-tree (al′ō-trē), *n.* The plant furnishing the drug aloes (which see). See *aloe.*

> The bittrenesse of the *aloe tre* distroyeth the swittenesse of the hony. *Earl Rivers*, Dictes, p. 68. (*N. E. D.*)

aloft (a-lôft′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* and *prep.* [< ME. *aloft*, *a loft*, *o loft* (acc.), *alofte*, *a lofte*, *o lofte* (dat.), in fuller form *on the loft*, *on the lofte*, *inne the lofte*, < Icel. *ā lopt* (acc. of motion), *ā lopti* (dat. of position), on high, aloft, lit. in the air: *ā* = AS. *an*, *on*, ME. *a*, *o*, *on*, in, on, to; *lopt* (pron. *loft*) = AS. *lyft*, ME. *lyft*, *luft*, *lift* (E. *lift*), the air, the sky, upper floor, loft: see *loft* and *lift*^{1}, the air.] **I.** *adv.* **1.** On high; in or into the air; high above the ground: as, the eagle soars *aloft.*

> Then will I raise *aloft* the milk-white rose
> With whose sweet smell the air shall be perfum'd.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 1.

2. *Naut.*, in or into the top; at the masthead, or on the higher yards or rigging; hence, on the upper part, as of a building.

> There's a sweet little cherub that sits up *aloft*,
> To keep watch for the life of poor Jack.
> *Dibdin*, Poor Jack.

II.† *prep.* On the top or surface of; above.

> Now I breathe again
> *Aloft* the flood. *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 2.

Alogi (al′ō-jī), *n. pl.* [ML.: see *Alogian.*] The Alogians. See *Alogian.*

Alogian (a-lō′ji-an), *n.* [< ML. *Alogus*, pl. *Alogi*, < Gr. ἄλογος, without logos: see *alogy.*] One of a sect which arose toward the close of the second century, and which denied the divinity of Jesus Christ as the Logos, or "Word" (John i. 1), and the authenticity of St. John's writings, which they ascribed to the Gnostic Cerinthus.

alogic (a-loj′ik), *a.* Same as *alogical.*

alogical (a-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. + λογικός, reasonable: see *alogy* and *logic.*] Without logic or reason; illogical.

> There is an immanent teleology in his [Julius Bahnsen's] universe; but it is not merely *alogical*, but anti-logical, and even anti-causal. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 43.

alogism† (al′ō-jism), *n.* [< *alogy* + *-ism.*] An illogical or irrational statement.

alogotrophy (al-ō-got′rō-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ἄλογος, without reckoning, incommensurable (see *alogy*), + ἄτροφος, ill-fed: see *atrophy.*] Unequal nutrition of different parts of the body, especially of the bones.

alogy† (al′ō-ji), *n.* [< L. *alogia*, < Gr. ἀλογία, < ἄλογος, without reason, unreasoning, unreasonable, < ἀ- priv. + λόγος, speech, reason, reckoning, proportion, also Logos, the Word: see *logos.*] Unreasonableness; absurdity.

> The error . . . and *alogy* in this opinion is worse than in the last. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., p. 108.

aloin (al′ō-in), *n.* [< *aloe* + *-in*^{2}.] A crystalline bitter principle obtained from aloes in pale-yellow prismatic needles, grouped in stars. It is found to differ in constitution according to the material from which it is obtained, Socotrine aloes yielding *socaloin* ($C_{15}H_{16}O_7$), Cape aloes *nataloin* ($C_{16}H_{18}O_7$), and Barbados aloes *barbaloin* ($C_{17}H_{20}O_7$). It is an active cathartic. Also called *aloetin.*

alomancy (al′ō-man-si), *n.* Same as *halomancy.*

Alombrado, *n.* See *Alumbrado.*

alonde†, *prep. phr.* as *adv.* A Middle English form of *aland*^{1}.

alone (a-lōn′), *a.* and *adv.* [< ME. *alone*, *al on*, usually separated, *al one* (= G. *allein* = D. *alleen* = Dan. *alene*): *al*, E. *all*, adv.; *one*, orig. a dissyllable, < AS. *āna*, alone, weak inflection of *ān*, one: see *all* and *one.* The pronunciation given to *one* in *al-one*, *at-one*, *on-ly*, is strictly regular; the pronunciation "wun" given to the simple word is a comparatively mod. corruption. In mod. dial. or colloq. use abbrev. *lone*, as an attributive. In most instances *alone* may be construed equally well as adj. or adv.; no separation is here made.] **1.** Apart from another or others; single or singly; solitary or solitarily; without the aid or company of another: applied to a person or thing: as, to be or remain *alone*; to walk *alone.*

> It is not good that the man should be *alone.* Gen. ii. 18.

> He rode all unarmed, and he rode all *alone.* *Scott*, Young Lochinvar.

> Concert fires people to a certain fury of performance they can rarely reach *alone.* *Emerson*, Society and Solitude.

2. Only; to the exclusion of other persons or things; sole or solely: as, he *alone* remained. In this sense *alone* is sometimes used attributively before a noun.

> Man shall not live by bread *alone.* Luke iv. 4.

> It is not to rulers and statesmen *alone* that the science of government is important and useful. It is equally indispensable for every American citizen. *Story*, Misc. Writings, p. 624.

> Even one *alone* verse sometimes makes a perfect poeme. *B. Jonson*, Timber.

> The universal soul is the *alone* creator of the useful and beautiful. *Emerson*, Art.

3†. Without a parallel; above or beyond all others; unique.

> [illegible] nothing;
> [illegible], T. G. of V., ii. 4.
> [illegible] earth.
> [illegible], A. and C., iv. 6.

4†. [illegible]

> [illegible] alone
> [illegible] like none.
> [illegible], Troilus, i. 98.

To let alone. [illegible] = Syn. [illegible]. The attribu-[illegible] In the Bible and earlier English *alone* is often used for the adverb *only*, but it is now becoming restricted to its own sense of solitary, unaccompanied by other persons or things.

> Who can forgive sins but God *alone?* Luke v. 21.

> Not *alone* at Ephesus, but almost throughout all Asia. Acts xix. 26.

I[illegible] would now be considered better, though *not alone* for *not only* is in common use. *Alone* means unaccompanied: as, he stood *alone*. *Only* ap[illegible] there is no other: as, an *only* son; adverbially, *only* this.

> And I *only* am escaped *alone* to tell thee. Job i. 15.

alonely† (a-lōn'li), *adv.* and *a.* [< ME. *aloonly*, [illegible], usually separated, *al only*, *all only*, *al onli*, *al oonly*, etc.: *al*, *all*, adv.; *only*, adv. Cf. *alone*, *allenarly*. In mod. use abbrev. *lonely*, esp. as attrib. adj.] **I.** *adv.* Only; merely; singly.

> This said spirit was not given *alonely* unto him, but unto all his heirs and posterity. *Latimer.*

> Farewell with him [the medical attendant] all that made sickness pompous—the spell that hushed the household, . . . the sole and single eye of distemper *alonely* fixed upon itself. *Lamb*, Elia, p. 311.

II. *a.* Exclusive; sole; only.

> The *alonely* rule of the land rested in the queen. *Fabyan*, Chron., an. 1328.

aloneness (a-lōn'nes), *n.* The state of being alone or without company.

> Watching over his *aloneness*. *J. Legge*, Life of Confucius, p. 44.

along¹ (a-lông'), *prep.* and *adv.* [< ME. *along*, *olong*, earlier *anlong*, also (by confusion with the early forms of *endlong*, q. v.) *andelong*, *endelong*, *endlang*, etc., < AS. *andlang*, along (= OFries. *ondlong*, *ondlonga*, *ondlenge* = G. *entlang*, along), < *and-*, over against, away toward, + *lang*, long: see *and-*, *a-*⁵, and *long*¹. Orig. (in AS.) an adj., 'stretching long or far away,' applied, as found, only to periods of time, 'the livelong' day or night, but prob. also to space; then used adverbially with dependent gen., afterward taken as direct obj. of *along* as a prep., the prep. implied in the orig. gen. being subsequently expressed by *on*, *upon*, *by*, *with*, thus giving *along* the construction of an adv. Quite different from *along*², owing to, q. v.] **I.** *prep.* Through or by the length of; from one end to or toward the other of; lengthwise or in a longitudinal direction through, over, or by the side of: implying motion or direction: as, to walk *along* a river or highway.

> And the messages that *go along* my nerves do not consist in any continuous action. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 258.

II. *adv.* **1.** By the length; lengthwise; parallel to or in a line with the length.

> Some laid *along*,
> And [illegible] burning wires, on spokes of wheels are
> [illegible] *Dryden.*

2. In a line, or with a progressive motion; onward: as, let us walk *along*.

> [illegible] *along* leaveth a train. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

3. In company; together.

> He to England shall [go] *along* with you. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 3.

> [illegible] leave of Say's Court, having brought [illegible], and having doubt and appre-[illegible] *Scott*, Kenilworth, I. xv.

[illegible] absolutely in [illegible] [illegible] not *alone* [illegible] All along.

along² [illegible]. [Also abbrev. *long* [illegible]; < AS. *gelang* [illegible] belonging, depen-[illegible] at, lit. in line [illegible] generalizing prefix [illegible] and *long*¹. [illegible] on account of: with *of*, [illegible]

> [illegible]
> [illegible] Mary, v. 2.

[illegible]

alongshore (a-lông'shōr), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *along*¹ + *shore*¹.] By the shore or coast; lengthwise of the shore and near it.

> I see . . . California quartz-mountains dumped down in New York to be repiled architecturally *along-shore* from Canada to Cuba, and thence westward to California again. *Emerson*, Civilization.

alongshoreman (a-lông'shōr-man), *n.*; pl. *alongshoremen* (-men). [< *alongshore* + *man*.] A laborer employed about docks or wharves and in the loading and unloading of vessels. Commonly shortened to *'longshoreman*.

alongside (a-lông'sīd), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* and *prep.* [< *along*¹ + *side*¹.] **I.** *adv.* Along or by the side; at or to the side of anything, as a ship: as, to be *alongside* of the wall.

> Several large boats came *alongside*. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 18.

II. *prep.* Beside; by the side of: as, the vessel lay *alongside* the wharf.

> We first tested this case by laying it *alongside* the historic facts in the case. *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 46.

alongst† (a-lôngst'), *prep.* [ME. *alongest*, *in longes*; < *along*¹ + *-est*, *-st*, after *amongst* from *among*, *against* from *again*, etc.] Along; through or by the length of.

> The Turks did keep straight watch and ward in all their parts *alongst* the sea-coast. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

aloof (a-löf'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* and *prep.* [Early mod. E. *aloofe*, *aloufe*, *a loofe*, *a luf*; < *a*³, on, + *loof*, < D. *loef*, loof, luff; cf. D. *te loef*, to loof, i. e., to windward; *loef houden*, lit. hold loof, keep to the windward: cf. the E. phrase *to hold aloof*. See *loof*², *luff*².] **I.** *adv.* At a distance, but within view; intentionally remaining apart, literally or figuratively; withdrawn.

> It is necessary the Queen join, for if she stand *aloof* there will be still suspicions. *Suckling.*

> *Aloof* he sits
> And sullen, and has pitched his tents apart.
> *M. Arnold*, Sohrab and Rustum.

> Thy smile and frown are not *aloof*
> From one another;
> Each to each is dearest brother.
> *Tennyson*, Madeline.

II. *prep.* At or to a distance from; away or apart from. [Rare.]

> The great luminary,
> *Aloof* the vulgar constellations thick,
> That from his lordly eye keep distance due,
> Dispenses light from far. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 577.

aloofness (a-löf'nes), *n.* The state of being aloof, or of keeping at a distance; indifference.

> Unfaithfulness and *aloofness* of such as have been greatest friends. *D. Rogers*, Naaman, p. 93.

> By the wary independence and *aloofness* of his [the Indian's] dim forest life he preserves his intercourse with his native gods. *Thoreau*, Concord and Merrimac Rivers, p. 59.

alopecia (al-ō-pē'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < F. *alopécie*, < L. *alopecia*, < Gr. ἀλωπεκία, a disease like the mange of foxes, in which the hair falls off, < ἀλώπηξ (ἀλωπεκ-), a fox, possibly akin to L. *vulpes*, a fox: see *Vulpes*.] Baldness; loss of hair. Also written *alopecy*.—**Alopecia areata** (NL. *areatus*, having areas or spots), a disease of the hairy regions of the skin, characterized by the appearance of one or more bald spots, extending themselves with rounding outlines, and sometimes by coalescence producing complete baldness. The bald spot has a center which is naked and smooth, surrounded by a peripheral zone, scaly and presenting numerous broken short hairs. It is by some considered due to a vegetable parasite, and by others to nervous disturbance. Also called *area Celsi*, or simply *area*.—**Alopecia pityrodes** (NL. *pityrodes*, bran-like), a disease of the hairy parts of the skin, characterized by a progressive reduction in the length, size, and number of the hairs, attended with an abundant furfuraceous accumulation on the surface of the skin.—**Alopecia unguium** (L. *unguis*, a nail), falling off of the nails.

alopecian (al-ō-pē'si-an), *n.* A shark of the family *Alopeciidæ*. *Sir J. Richardson.*

Alopecias (al-ō-pē'si-as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀλω-[illegible], the thresher-shark, < ἀλώπηξ, a fox, also a kind of shark.] Same as *Alopias*.

alopeciid (al-ō-pē'si-id), *n.* A fox-shark; a [illegible] of the family *Alopeciidæ*.

Alopeciidæ (al-ō-pē-sī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alo*-[illegible] + *-idæ*.] Same as *Alopiidæ*.

alopecist (al'ō-pe-sist), *n.* [< *alopecia* + *-ist*.] [illegible] undertakes to cure or prevent bald-[illegible] *N. E. D.*

alopecoid (al-ō-pē'koid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀλω-[illegible], contr. [illegible], fox-like, < ἀλώπηξ, [illegible], form.] **I.** *a.* Fox-like; vulpine: [illegible] group or series of carnivorous mammals [illegible] which the common fox is the type, as [illegible] from the thooid series, which includes the dogs and wolves.

II. *n.* One of the alopecoid or vulpine series of canine quadrupeds: as, "*alopecoids*, or vulpine forms," *W. H. Flower*, Encyc. Brit., XV. 438.

Alopecurus (al″ō-pē-kū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀλωπέκουρος, a kind of grass, < ἀλώπηξ, fox, + οὐρά, tail.] Foxtail-grass, a genus of grasses, natives of temperate and cold regions. *A. pratensis* is a valuable fodder-grass; some of the other species are not only worthless, but troublesome as weeds. See *foxtail-grass*.

alopecy (al'ō-pe-si), *n.* Same as *alopecia*.

Alopias (a-lō'pi-as), *n.* [NL., shortened from *Alopecias*, q. v.] A genus of selachians, containing the shark known as the sea-ape, sea-fox, fox-shark, or thresher, *Alopias vulpes*, and giving name to the family *Alopiidæ*. Also called *Alopecias*.

Thresher-shark (*Alopias vulpes*).

> The thresher-shark, *Alopias vulpes*, is readily recognized by its extraordinarily long tail, which forms over half the length of the whole animal. It is distributed in both Atlantic and Pacific oceans. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 80.

Alopiidæ (al-ō-pī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., shortened from *Alopeciidæ*; also written *Alopiadæ*; < *Alopias* + *-idæ*, *-adæ*.] A family of anarthrous selachians, represented by the genus *Alopias*.

Alosa (a-lō'sä), *n.* [L., also *alausa*, > F. *alose*, > E. *allice*, q. v.] A genus of fishes, of the family *Clupeidæ*, including the shad (which see). Also written *Alausa*.

alose¹ (a-lōs'), *n.* A member of the genus *Alosa*.

alose²†, *v. t.* [< OF. *aloser*, < *a-* + *los*, praise: see *a-*¹¹ and *lose*².] To praise. *Chaucer.*

alouate, alouatte (al'ö-at), *n.* [Prob. a F. form of a native name.] A name given by French naturalists, as Buffon, to the red howling monkey of Guiana, afterward known as *Mycetes seniculus* (Illiger); hence used as a general name, like *hurleur*, for the South American howlers. See cut under *howler*.

alouatta (al-ö-at'ä), *n.* Same as *alouate*.

alouchi, aluchi (a-lö'chi), *n.* [Native name.] A resin obtained from *Icica heterophylla*, a tree of Madagascar. It is thought to have some medicinal properties. See *acouchi-resin*.

aloud (a-loud'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [ME. *aloud*, *a loude*; < *a*³ + *loud*. Cf. *alow*¹, *ahigh*.] **1.** With a loud voice or great noise; loudly.

> Cry *aloud*, spare not. Is. lviii. 1.

2. Audibly; with the natural tone of the voice as distinguished from whispering: as, he has a severe cold and can hardly speak *aloud*.

à l'outrance (ä lö-trons'). See *à outrance*.

alow¹ (a-lo'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [ME. *alow*, *alowe*, *alough*, *alogh*, *aloȝ*; < *a*³ + *low*². Cf. *below* and *ahigh*.] In or to a low place, or a lower part; below; down: opposed to *aloft*.

> Sometimes aloft he layd, sometimes *alow*, . . .
> So doubtfully, that hardly one could know
> Whether more wary were to give or ward the blow.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. viii. 13.

> After doubling Point Pinos, we bore up, set studding-sails *alow* and aloft, and were walking off at the rate of eight or nine knots. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 97.

alow² (a-lou'), *adv.* [< *a*³ + *low*⁴, fire: see *low*⁴.] Afire; in a flame. [Scotch.] **To gang alow**, to take fire, or be set on fire; blaze; be burned.

> That discreet man Cardinal Beaton is e'en to *gang alowe* this blessed day if we dinna stop it. *Tennant.*

alp¹ (alp), *n.* [< ME. *alpe*. In Norfolk (England) the bullfinch is called *blood-olph*, and the green grosbeak *green-olf*, where *olph*, *olf*, may be the same as *alp*; cf. *ouphe* and the other forms of *elf*, q. v. Possibly a humorous use, with a similar allusion to that in *bullfinch*, of ME. *alp*, *elp*, < AS. *elp*, *ylp*, an elephant, < L. *elephas*: see *elephant*.] An old local name for the bullfinch, *Pyrrhula vulgaris*.

> *Alpes*, fynches, and wodewales. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 658.

alp² (alp), *n.* [Sing. from pl. *alps*, < L. *alpes*, high mountains, specifically those of Switzerland; said to be of Celtic origin: cf. Gael. *alp*, Ir. *alp*, a high mountain; so OHG. *Alpun*, *Alpi*, MHG. G. *Alpen*, the Alps, MHG. *albe*, G. (Swiss) *alpe*, a mountain pasture.] **1.** A high mountain; specifically, any one of the higher Swiss mountains, and, as a proper name in the plural, the great mountain-ranges in Switzerland and neighboring countries, comprising the loftiest mountains in Europe.

Nor breath of vernal air from snowy *Alp*.
Milton, S. A., l. 628.

Hills peep o'er hills, and *Alps* on *Alps* arise.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 232.

2. In Switzerland, a pasture on the side of a mountain.

alpaca (al-pak'ä), *n.* [Formerly also *alpaco*, < Sp. *alpaca, alpaco*, < Ar. *al*, the (see *al*-^{2}), + Peruv. *paco*, native name of the animal.] 1. A mammal, the *Auchenia pacos*, a native of the Andes, especially of the mountains of Chili and Peru. It is so closely allied to the llama that by some it is regarded rather as a smaller variety than as a distinct species. It has been domesticated, and remains also in a wild state. In form and size it approaches the sheep, but has a longer neck. It is valued chiefly for its long, soft, and silky wool, which is straighter than that of the sheep, and very strong. The fiber is small, very soft, pliable, and elastic, and is woven into fabrics of great beauty. The animal's flesh is wholesome.

Alpaca, or Paco (*Auchenia pacos*).

2. A fabric manufactured from the hair or wool of the alpaca, either wholly or in part, or made in imitation of this, used for clothing in warm climates, for coat-linings, and very largely for umbrellas. The material sold under the name of alpaca for women's dresses and other clothing contains now little if any alpaca-wool; it is a fabric of cotton and wool, with a hard and somewhat shining surface, generally, though not always, dyed black.

alpen† (al'pen), *a.* [For *alpine*, prob. after G. *alpen*, as below.] Of or pertaining to the Alps; alpine: as, "the *Alpen* snow," *J. Fletcher*.

alpenglow (al'pen-glō), *n.* [< G. *alpen* (gen. pl. of *alpe*: see *alp*^{2}), of the Alps, + E. *glow*.] The glow upon the Alps; a peculiar reflection of sunlight from their snowy heights, after the sun has disappeared to the valleys, or just before daybreak; the last or first rays of the sun among the Alps, casting a rich purple tint, an effect sometimes heightened by a certain amount of humidity in the atmosphere.

The evening *alpen-glow* was very fine.
Tyndall, Frag. of Science, p. 282.

alpenhorn (al'pen-hôrn), *n.* [G., < *alpen* (see *alpenglow*) + *horn* = E. *horn*.] A long, powerful horn, curving up and widening toward its extremity, formerly used on the Alps to convey signals and to sound the charge in battle, but now employed only by cowherds. Also called *alp-horn*.

alpenstock (al'pen-stok), *n.* [G., < *alpen* (see *alpenglow*) + *stock*, stick, = E. *stock*, q. v.] A long, stout staff pointed with iron, originally used by the Alpine mountaineers, and now generally adopted by mountain-climbers.

alpestrian (al-pes'tri-an), *n.* [< ML. *alpestris*, < L. *alpes*: see *alp*^{2}.] An alpine climber.

It has become a proverb with *alpestrians* that impracticable means unattempted. *Macmillan's Mag.*, VIII. 393.

alpestrine (al-pes'trin), *a.* [< ML. *alpestris*, suitable for pasturage, prop. pertaining to *alpes* or mountains: see *alp*^{2}.] 1. Pertaining or peculiar to the Alps, or other mountainous regions: as, "*alpestrine* diseases," *Dana*. [Rare.] —2. In *bot.*, growing on mountains below the alpine region, that is, below the limit of tree-growth as determined by cold.

alpha (al'fä), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἄλφα, < the Phen. name repr. by Heb. *'āleph* (= Ar. *'alif*), name of the first letter, meaning an ox: see *a*^{1}.] 1. The first letter in the Greek alphabet (Α, α), answering to A. Hence—2. The first; the beginning: as in the phrase "*alpha* and omega," the beginning and the end, the first and the last, omega being the last letter of the Greek alphabet.

I am *Alpha* and Omega, the beginning and the ending, saith the Lord. Rev. i. 8.

3. As a classifier: (*a*) In *astron.*, the chief star of a constellation. (*b*) In *chem.*, the first of two or more isomerous modifications of the same organic compound, as *alpha-naphthol*, in distinction from *beta-naphthol*. (*c*) In *nat. hist.*, the first subspecies, etc.

alphabet (al'fa-bet), *n.* [First in early mod. E. (earlier expressed by *a-b-c*, q. v.); = D. *alfabet* = G. *alphabet* = Sw. Dan. *alfabet* = F. *alphabet* = Sp. Pg. *alfabeto*, Pg. also *alphabeto*, = It. *alfabeto* = Russ. *alfabetu* = Pol. *alfabet*, etc., < LL. *alphabetum* (earlier *alpha et beta*), < Gr. ἀλφάβητος, < ἄλφα + βῆτα, the names of the first two letters of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to *a* and *b*: see *alpha* and *beta*. Cf. *a-b-c*, *abecedarian*, and *futhork*.] 1. The letters of a language arranged in the customary order; the series of letters or characters which form the elements of written language. See the articles on the different letters, *A*, *B*, *C*, etc.—2. Any series of characters intended to be used in writing instead of the usual letters, as the series of dashes, dots, etc., used in the transmission of telegraphic messages.—3. First elements; simplest rudiments: as, not to know the *alphabet* of a science.

In the conditions of the Eternal life, this genius had been obliged to set itself to learning the *alphabet* of Spiritual truth. *E. S. Phelps*, Beyond the Gates.

Alphabet-blocks, toy blocks of wood, having a letter or letters of the alphabet printed on each.—**Epistolographic alphabet.** See *epistolographic*. **Morse alphabet** (from its inventor, Professor S. F. B. Morse), in *teleg.*, a system of symbols, consisting of dashes and dots, to be used in telegraphic messages where Morse's self-recording instrument, called the indicator, is employed. (See *indicator*.) The dash and dot are combined in different ways to indicate the different letters: thus, one dot (.) means E, a dash (—), T; a dot and a dash (.—), A; a dash and three dots (— . . .), B; etc. The same system can be used with instruments employing a magnetic needle (see *telegraph*), a right-hand deflection of the needle corresponding to a dash and a left-hand to a dot. The *Continental alphabet*, which is used in Europe, differs from the Morse in the formation of several letters. Military signaling is often effected on the same principle by long or short wavings of a flag, or by sun-flashes by means of a heliostat, etc., the long meaning a dash and the short a dot.

C	—.—.	*Q*	——.—
F	..—.	*R*	.—.
J	.———	*X*	—..—
L	.—..	*Y*	—.——
O	———	*Z*	——..
P	.——.		

Letters in which the Continental differs from the Morse Alphabet.

A	.—	*N*	—.
B	—...	*O*	. .
C	.. .	*P*	.....
D	—..	*Q*	..—.
E	.	*R*	. ..
F	.—.	*S*	...
G	——.	*T*	—
H	....	*U*	..—
I	..	*V*	...—
J	—.—.	*W*	.——
K	—.—	*X*	.—..
L	——	*Y*	.. ..
M	— —	*Z*	... .

Morse Alphabet.

alphabet (al'fa-bet), *v. t.* [< *alphabet*, *n.*] To arrange in the order of an alphabet; mark by the letters of the alphabet.

alphabetarian (al″fa-be-tā'ri-an), *n.* [< NL. *alphabetarius* (see below) + *-an*. Cf. *abecedarian*.] A learner of the alphabet; a beginner.

alphabetary† (al'fa-bet-a-ri), *a.* [< NL. *alphabetarius*, < LL. *alphabetum*: see *alphabet* and *-ary*.] Alphabetic; rudimentary.

alphabetic (al-fa-bet'ik), *a.* [< F. *alphabétique* = Sp. *alfabético* = Pg. *alfabetico*, *alphabetico* = It. *alfabetico*, < NL. *alphabeticus*, < LL. *alphabetum*: see *alphabet*.] Pertaining to an alphabet; expressed by an alphabet; in the order of the alphabet, or in the order of the letters as customarily arranged.

Either of the Egyptian or of some other analogous history of *alphabetic* development the Phenicians inherited the results, and their alphabet was a simple scheme of twenty-two characters, the names of which . . . began respectively with the sound which each represented.
Whitney, Oriental and Ling. Studies, p. 194.

alphabetical (al-fa-bet'i-kal), *a.* Of the nature of an alphabet; similar to an alphabet; in the order of the alphabet. See *alphabetic*.

According to Grimm, the *alphabetical* arrangement not only facilitates reference, but makes the author's work quicker and surer. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 181.

alphabetically (al-fa-bet'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an alphabetical manner or order; by the use of an alphabet; in the customary order of the letters: as, to arrange a catalogue *alphabetically*.

From the times of the earliest known monuments the hieroglyphic writers possessed a sufficient number of true letters to enable them to write *alphabetically*.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 68.

alphabetics (al-fa-bet'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *alphabetic*: see *-ics*.] The science of the use and development of alphabetic writing. *Ellis*.

alphabetism (al'fa-bet-izm), *n.* [< *alphabet* + *-ism*.] The use of an alphabet as a stage in the development of written language; notation by means of an alphabet.

It must, however, be acknowledged that the idea of *alphabetism* may not improbably have been suggested to the Persians by their acquaintance with the Phœnician alphabet, which, as early as the 8th century B. C., was used in the valley of the Euphrates concurrently with the cuneiform writing. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 50.

From this [ideography] men have passed to phonetic writing, first, apparently, in the form of syllabism, in which each syllable of a word is regarded as an independent whole and represented by a single sign; then from this to *alphabetism*, in which the syllable is no longer denoted by an indivisible symbol, but is resolved into vowel and consonant, each with its own accepted sign.
Encyc. Brit., I. 602.

alphabetize (al'fa-bet-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *alphabetized*, ppr. *alphabetizing*. [< *alphabet* + *-ize*.] 1. To arrange alphabetically.

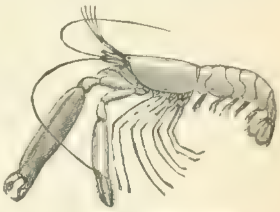
The volume is of great value for its carefully prepared *alphabetized* list of scientific and technical periodicals of all nations. *Amer. Jour. of Sci.*, 3d ser., XXX. 247.

2. To express by alphabetic characters.

Alpheidæ (al-fē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alpheus* + *-idæ*.] In *zoöl.*, a family of shrimps, of which the genus *Alpheus* is the type. Other genera of this family are *Caridina*, *Pontonia*, and *Athanas*.

alphenic (al-fen'ik), *n.* [< F. *alphénic*, *alfénic*, < Sp. *alfeñique* = Pg. *alfenim*, < Ar. *al-fānīd*, < *al*, the, + *fānīd*, < Pers. *fānīd*, *pānīd*, sugar, sugar-candy, > ML. *penidium*, F. *pénide*, G. *penid-zucker*, *panis-zucker*, Dan. *pande-sukker* (as if from *pande*, a pan).] In *med.*, white barley-sugar. It is used as a remedy for colds.

Alpheus (al-fē'us), *n.* [NL., < L. *Alpheus*, < Gr. Ἀλφειός, the chief river in the Peloponnesus, now Rufia.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of macrurous decapodous crustaceans, the type of the family *Alpheidæ*. *A. ruber* (the red shrimp) and *A. affinis* are examples.



Red Shrimp (*Alpheus ruber*).

Alphitobius (al-fi-tō'bi-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄλφιτον, barley-meal, meal, + βίος, life.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Tenebrionidæ*.

The larvæ of Tenebrio and *Alphitobius* have been reared in zoölogical gardens as food for amphibians and insectivorous birds. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 352.

alphitomancy† (al'fi-tō-man″si), *n.* [< F. *alphitomantie* (Cotgrave), < Gr. ἀλφιτόμαντις, one who divines from barley-meal, < ἄλφιτον, barley-meal (prob. related to ἀλφός, a dull-white leprosy: see *alphus*), + μάντις, a diviner, μαντεία, divination: see *Mantis*.] Divination by means of barley-meal.

alphitomorphous (al″fi-tō-môr'fus), *a.* [< Gr. ἄλφιτον, barley-meal, + μορφή, form.] Appearing like barley-meal: applied to some microscopic fungi parasitic on plants. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

alphonsin (al-fon'sin), *n.* A surgical instrument for extracting bullets from wounds: so named in 1552 from its inventor, Alphonso Ferri of Naples. It consists of three arms, which close when a ring encircling the haft is pushed forward.

Alphonsine (al-fon'sin), *a.* [< NL. *Alphonsinus*, *Alfonsinus*, < ML. (NL.) *Alphonsus*, *Alfonsus* (= Sp. *Alfonso*, formerly also *Alphonso*, = Pg. *Affonso* = It. *Alfonso* = F. *Alphonse*), < G. *Alfons*, a common personal name.] Of or pertaining to any person of the name of Alphonso.—**Alphonsine tables**, astronomical tables compiled under the patronage of Alfonso X., king of Leon and Castile, completed in the year of his accession, 1252, and first printed in 1483.

alp-horn (alp'hôrn), *n.* Same as *alpenhorn*.

alphos†, *n.* Same as *alphus*.

alphosis (al-fō'sis), *n.* [< *alphus* + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, whiteness, or the process of turning white, as of the skin in an albino.

alphus (al'fus), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἀλφός, vitiligo, orig. white, = L. *albus*, white: see *alb*^{1}.] In *pathol.*, a name formerly given to certain forms of psoriasis, leprosy (lepra arabum), and vitiligo.

alpia (al'pi-ä), *n.* Same as *alpist*.

alpieu†, *n.* [< F. *alpiou*, < It. *al più*, for the more, for most: *al*, contr. of *a il*, to the (*a*, < L. *ad*, to; *il*, < L. *ille*, that); *più*, < L. *plus*, more.] In the game of *basset*, a mark put on a card to indicate that the player doubles his stake after winning. *N. E. D.*

alpigene (al'pi-jēn), *a.* [< L. *alpes*, alps (see *alp*^{2}), + *-genus*, produced: see *-genous*.] Produced or growing in alpine regions. [Rare.]

alpine (al'pin or -pīn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *alpin*, < L. [illegible].] **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or connected with the Alps (then written with a capital), or any lofty mountain; [illegible] applied to plants [illegible] the [illegible] limits, that is, above the line where the climate becomes [illegible].

> [illegible] of great pain
> [illegible] Beyond.

II. *n.* [illegible] having a silk warp and merino-wool filling.

alpinery (al'pin-ri), *n.* [< *alpine* + *-ry*: see *-ery*, *-ry*.] A place in a garden or pleasure-ground specially adapted for the cultivation of alpine plants.

alpinist [illegible] [= F. *alpiniste*: < *alpine* + *-ist*.] An alpine climber; an alpestrian.

> The disagreeable effects resulting from the rarefaction [illegible] at great heights and which overtake [illegible]. *The American*, VII. 75.

alpist (al'pist), *n.* [< F. *alpiste*, < Sp. Pg. *alpiste*, Pg. also *alpista*; supposed to be derived from the language of the Guanches, the original inhabitants of the Canary islands.] **1.** The seed of the canary-grass, *Phalaris canariensis*, used for feeding birds, especially canaries; canary-seed.—**2.** The seed of various species of *Alopecurus*, or foxtail-grass, also used for feeding birds.

Also called *alpia*.

alquier (al'kēr), *n.* [F., < Pg. *alqueire*, a dry measure, < Ar. *al*, the, + *kayl*, a measure, *kayāl*, a measurer, prop. of grain.] A dry as well as liquid measure used in Portugal, containing from 3 to 4 Winchester gallons.

alquifore (al'ki-fōr), *n.* Same as *alquifou*.

alquifou (al'ki-fö), *n.* [< Fr. *alquifoux*, *arquifoux*, < Sp. *alquifol*, Cat. *alcofol*, < Ar. *al-koh'l*, a fine powder: see *alcohol*.] A sort of lead ore found in Cornwall, England, used by potters to give a glazing to their wares, and called *potter's ore*. Other forms are *alquifore*, *arquifoux*.

already (âl-red'i), *a.* and *adv.* [< ME. *al redy*: *al*, adv., all, quite; *redy*, ready: see *ready*.] **I.**† *a.* **1.** [Predicate adj. in phr. *all ready*.] All prepared; quite ready: regularly written *all ready*.—**2.** Existing at the specified time; present. [Rare attributive use.]

> Lord Hobart and Lord Fitzwilliam are both to be earls to-morrow; the former, of Buckingham, the latter by his *already* title. *Walpole*, Letters (1746), I. 150.

II. *adv.* By this (or that) time; previously to or at some specified time, or the time present to thought; thus early; even then, or even now: as, he has done it *already*; the house is full *already*.

> I have lost so much time *already*.
> *Steele*, Spectator, No. 140.

> The English ministers could not wish to see a war with [illegible] added to that in which they were *already* engaged with France. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

al-root (al'röt), *n.* [< *al*¹ (< Hind. *āl*, a name common to several plants, *Morinda citrifolia* and allied species) + *root*¹.] The root of *Morinda citrifolia*, an East Indian plant, which furnishes a permanent red dye.

alruna (al-rö'nä), *n.*; pl. *alrunæ* (-nē). [ML., [illegible], < OHG. *alruna* (MHG. *alrune*, G. *alraun*, *alrun*, mandrake (*alraun-bilder*, man[illegible]), = D. *alruin* = Sw. *alrun*, *alruna* = Dan. *alrune*), mandrake; appar., as in popular apprehension, < *al-* (= E. *all*) + *runa*, Goth. *runa*, etc., mystery, the mandrake being an object of superstition: see *rune* and *mandrake*.] **1.** A prophetess among the ancient Germans, [illegible] to the druidess among the [illegible].—**2.** [illegible] carved from the root [illegible], representing rudely [illegible] usually the female. [illegible] certain superstitious [illegible] to represent [illegible].

als [illegible] form of *also* and [illegible]

[illegible]

Alsace gum [illegible]

Alsatian [illegible] [ML. [illegible] (MHG. [illegible] [illegible] OHG. [illegible]

zen, MHG. G. *sitzen* = E. *sit*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the province of Alsace, taken from Germany by France in 1648, in greater part ceded to the new German empire in 1871, and now incorporated in the imperial territory of Elsass-Lothringen.—**2.** Of or pertaining to Alsatia, formerly a cant name (from Alsace being a debatable ground or scene of frequent contests) for Whitefriars, a district in London between the Thames and Fleet street, and adjoining the Temple, which possessed certain privileges of sanctuary derived from the convent of the Carmelites, or White Friars, founded there in 1241. The locality became the resort of libertines and rascals of every description, whose abuses and outrages, and especially the riot in the reign of Charles II., led in 1697 to the abolition of the privilege and the dispersion of the Alsatians. The term *Alsatia* has in recent times been applied offensively to the English Stock Exchange, because of the supposed questionable character of some of its proceedings.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Alsace in Germany.—**2.** Formerly, an inhabitant of Alsatia or Whitefriars, a part of London; hence, a Bohemian (in the slang sense) or adventurer.

> He spurr'd to London, and left a thousand curses behind him. Here he struck up with sharpers, scourers, and *Alsatians*. *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 491.

al segno (äl sā'nyō). [It., to the sign: *al* for *a il*, to the; *segno*, < L. *signum*, sign: see *sign*.] In *music*, to the sign: a direction to the performer that he must return to that portion of the piece marked with the sign 𝄋, and conclude with the first double bar which follows, or go on to the word *Fine*, or the pause 𝄐.

alsinaceous (al-si-nā'shius), *a.* [< *Alsine*, the name of a caryophyllaceous genus that is now combined with *Arenaria*, + *-aceous*.] Relating to or resembling the chickweed.

also (âl'sō), *adv.* and *conj.* [< ME. *also*, *al so*, *al swo*, *al swa*, < AS. *ealswā*, *eal swā*, just so, likewise (= G. *also*, thus): *eal*, adv., all, just, quite; *swā*, so: see *all* and *so*. Doublet, *as*¹, q. v.] **I.** *adv.* **1.** Wholly so; quite so; so.

> *Also* he endede his lyfe.
> *Early Eng. Poems* (ed. Furnivall).

2. In like manner; likewise.

> As the blame of ill-succeeding things
> Shall light on you, so light the harmes *also*.
> *Old Play.*

> Thus, *also*, do authors beget authors.
> *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 100.

3. In addition; too; further.

> God do so and more *also*: for thou shalt surely die.
> 1 Sam. xiv. 44.

> In fact, Mr. Emerson himself, besides being a poet and a philosopher, was *also* a plain Concord citizen.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, iv.

II. *conj.* As; so. See *as*.

> This ye knowen *also* wel as I.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 730.

> *Also* mote I thee [thrive].
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Merchant's Tale.

Alsophila (al-sof'i-lä), *n.* [< Gr. ἄλσος, a grove, + φίλος, loving; from the habitat of the plant.] A genus of tropical arborescent ferns, often becoming magnificent trees, distinguished from allied genera (*Cyathea*, etc.) by having a single naked sorus on each veinlet. *A. excelsa* of Norfolk island rises to the height of 80 feet.

Alstonia bark (al-stō'ni-ä bärk). [NL. *Alstonia*, named after Dr. *Alston* of Edinburgh.] The bark of an apocynaceous tree, *Alstonia scholaris*, of tropical Asia, Africa, and Australia, a powerful bitter, recommended as a valuable antiperiodic and tonic. Also called *dita*.

alstonite (al'ston-īt), *n.* Same as *bromlite*.

alswa†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *also*.

alt (alt), *a.* [< It. *alto* (see *alto*) = Sp. Pg. *alto* = Pr. *alt* = OF. *alt*, *halt*, *haut*, mod. F. *haut*, high (see *haught*, *haughty*, *hautboy*), < L. *altus*, high, deep, lit. increased, grown (pp. of *alere*, grow), prob. ult. = AS. *ald*, *eald*, E. *old*: see *old*, and cf. *all*. Cf. *haught*.] In *music*, an abbreviation of *alto*, high: much used in compound words, as *alt-horn*, *alt-clarinet*. **In alt**, said of the notes [illegible] in the first octave above the treble staff [illegible] *in alt*. The notes more than an octave above [illegible] are said to be *in altissimo*. **To be in alt**, to be [illegible] excited, etc.

> [illegible] he is a little less *in alt*," cried Lionel, "[illegible] when he speaks to you."
> *Miss Burney*, Camilla, ii. 5.

alt. An abbreviation of *altitude*.

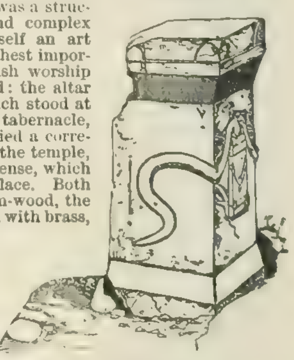
Altaian (al-tā'yan), *a.* Same as *Altaic*.

Altaic [illegible], *a.* [< *Altai*, Russ. *Altai*, name of [illegible] in Asia, perhaps from Tatar *altyn*, gold [illegible]. Cf. *-ic*.] Pertaining to the Altai, [illegible] of mountains extending in an easterly direction through a considerable portion of Asia, and forming part of the boundary between the Russian and Chinese dominions.—**Altaic family of languages**, a family of languages occupying portions of northern and eastern Europe, and nearly the whole of northern and central Asia, together with some other regions, and divided into five branches, the Ugrian or Finno-Hungarian, Samoyed, Turkish, Mongolian, and Tunguse. Also called *Scythian*, *Ural-Altaic*, *Tataric*, and *Turanian*.

altaite (al-tā'īt), *n.* [< *Altai* (see *Altaic*) + *-ite*².] A mineral found originally in the Altai mountains, and now also in California, Colorado, and Chili; a telluride of lead.

altambour (al-tam-bör'), *n.* [A modified spelling of OSp. *atambor*, prob. for **al-tambor*, < Ar. *al*, the, + *tambūr*, tambour: see *tambour* and *tabor*.] A large Spanish or Moorish drum.

altar (âl'tär), *n.* [The spelling has been changed to bring it nearer the L.; < ME. *alter*, more commonly *auter*, < OF. *alter*, also *auter* (F. *autel*), < L. *altare*, an altar, lit. a high place, < *altus*, high: see *alt*.] **1.** An elevated place or structure, a block of stone, or any object of appropriate form, on which sacrifices are offered or incense is burned to a deity. The earliest altars were turf mounds, large flat-topped stones, or other rude elevations, natural or artificial; but when temples came to be built altars were generally made of hewn stone, marble, or metal, and became more and more ornate. Greek and Roman altars were round, triangular, or square in plan, often elaborately adorned with sculpture, and bearing inscriptions. Sometimes, as at Pergamon, the altar was a structure of vast size and complex plan, and was in itself an art monument of the highest importance. In the Jewish worship two altars were used: the altar of burnt-offering, which stood at the entrance to the tabernacle, and afterward occupied a corresponding position in the temple, and the altar of incense, which stood in the holy place. Both were made of shittim-wood, the former being overlaid with brass, the latter with gold.



Greek Altar.

From the Street of Tombs, Assos, explored by the Archæological Institute of America in 1884.

2. In most Christian churches, the communion-table. In the primitive church it was of wood, subsequently of stone, marble, or bronze, sometimes with rich architectural ornaments, sculptures, and painting. In the Roman Catholic Church the altar is the table, since the early ages of the church either of stone or including a block of stone (the altar-stone), upon which the priest consecrates the eucharist. The altar-stone is consecrated by the bishop or a specially licensed abbot, who anoints it with chrism, and often seals up certain relics in a small cavity made for the purpose; the consecration remains in virtue until either the stone or the seal is broken.

An[illegible] High Altar of Notre Dame, Paris, [illegible] century.
(Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

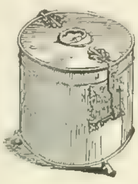
3. The steps at the sides of a graving-dock.—**Family altar**, the practice or the place of family worship or devotions.—**High altar**, the chief or principal altar in a cathedral or other church having more than one altar. It stands beyond the choir at the end of the sanctuary or chancel opposite the front or the main entrance, and usually [illegible] behind it a screen, reredos, or dossel, so as to [illegible] it even when there is an ambulatory with chapels or [illegible] other feature behind it, the chief object on which the eye rests on entering the church. Lesser or *side altars* [illegible] in chapels or around the pillars of the nave. [illegible] *cathedral*.—**Privileged altar**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an altar to which are attached certain indulgences, as the liberty of celebrating votive masses even on feast-days, the benefit of souls in purgatory, or various privileges personal to the individual visiting it.

altarage (âl′tär-āj), *n.* [< ME. *awterage*, < OF. *auterage*: see *altar* and *-age*.] 1. Offerings made upon an altar or to a church.—2. The honorarium or stipend received by a priest from offerings and gifts on account of services at the altar. Sometimes called *small tithes* and *altar-dues*.

> All these [curates] lyve upon bare *Altarages*, as they tearme them, which God knoweth are very small, and were wont to lyve upon the gayne of Masses, Dirges, Shryvings, and soche lyke trumperye.
> *Sir H. Sidney*, State Papers, in O'Curry's Anc. Irish, I. 112.

3. In Scotland, formerly, an endowment granted for the saying of masses for deceased friends at a particular altar.

altar-board (âl′tär-bōrd), *n.* In the *Coptic Ch.*, a movable wooden panel, carved with a cross in the center and with sacred letters and devices around it. It rests in a recess on the top of the stone altar, and supports the chalice and paten during the mass: a reversal of the Western rule, for which see *altar*, 2, and *altar-slab*. *A. J. Butler*, Coptic Churches, II. i. 3–5.



Altar-bread Box.

altar-bread (âl′tär-bred), *n.* Bread prepared for the eucharist. Unleavened bread is required for this purpose in the Roman Catholic Church, and is used in many Anglican churches, in which either leavened or unleavened bread is permitted. In both the latter is made into small thin disks or wafers, called severally *altar-breads*, usually stamped with some emblem, as the cross or crucifix, or I. H. S. In the former church, after consecration, the altar-bread is called *host* (see *host*), and the wafers are of two sizes, the larger for the priest, the smaller for the people. The Greek Church uses leavened bread especially made for the purpose. See *oblate*, *n.*, 1.

altar-card (âl′tär-kärd), *n.* A printed copy of certain portions of the mass, which the priest cannot conveniently read from the missal. Altar-cards are placed at the center and at each end of the altar. They are of modern introduction, and are not essential to the service.

altar-carpet (âl′tär-kär″pet), *n.* 1. The carpet covering the raised floor in front of the altar, and generally the altar-steps as well.—2. Rarely, a covering for the altar.

altar-cavity (âl′tär-kav″i-ti), *n.* A niche or chamber in the body of an altar, designed to contain relics. This was called *sepulchrum* in the Latin Church, *thalassa* or *thalassidion* in the Greek Church, and seems to have existed universally as late as the fifteenth century. The Coptic churches of Egypt still have altar-cavities. *A. J. Butler*, Coptic Churches, II. i. See *confessionary*.

altar-chime (âl′tär-chīm), *n.* A set of three small bells mounted in a stand, and used for ringing by hand in the Roman Catholic Church service.

altar-cloth (âl′tär-klôth), *n.* [< ME. *alter-*, *awter-cloth*: see *altar* and *cloth*.] A cover for an altar in a Christian church. It is a general term, and includes the close case of linen which was used in the middle ages and removed only for washing the altar, the later cerecloth (which see), and the temporary coverings, whether of white linen, or of rich stuff, or of embroidery. The different coverings for the altar have different names. See *antependium*, *frontal*, and *superfrontal*.

altar-cross (âl′tär-krôs), *n.* A fixed or movable cross, standing upon an altar.

altar-curtain (âl′tär-kėr″tān), *n.* A hanging suspended from rods at the sides of ancient ciboria, or altar-canopies, or at the back and sides of an altar. See cut under *altar*, 2.

altar-cushion (âl′tär-ku̇sh″on), *n.* A small cushion laid upon an altar to support the service-book.

altar-desk (âl′tär-desk), *n.* A small desk used like an altar-cushion.

altar-dues (âl′tär-dūz), *n. pl.* Same as *altarage*, 2.

altar-fire (âl′tär-fīr), *n.* A ceremonial fire on an altar.

altar-frontal (âl′tär-frun″tal), *n.* The ornamental front, usually movable, of the altar in a Christian church. It is sometimes of wood, richly carved and gilded, or with painted panels, or incrusted with enamels or glass. When it is of stuff it is called *antependium*, and its color is usually changed to correspond with the church festivals and seasons.

altar-herse (âl′tär-hėrs), *n.* A term sometimes used to describe the frame on which a temporary canopy was erected over an altar on special solemnities and festivals of the highest rank. *Lee*, Eccles. Terms.

altarist (âl′tär-ist), *n.* [< *altar* + *-ist*.] In *old law*: (*a*) An appellation given to the priest to whom the altarage belonged. (*b*) A chaplain. Also called *altar-thane*.

altar-lantern (âl′tär-lan″tėrn), *n.* A term occasionally found in old records describing the lanterns which were used in lieu of simple wax tapers for an altar, when erected temporarily and out of doors. On the continent of Europe they are found in the sacristies of many churches, and are frequently used, carried on either side of the crucifix, at funerals and solemn processions of the blessed sacrament, in those divisions of the church which practise reservation of the holy eucharist. *Lee*, Eccles. Terms.

altar-ledge (âl′tär-lej), *n.* A step or ledge behind the altar of a church and raised slightly above it, to receive ceremonial lights, flowers, or other ornaments or symbols. Sometimes there are two or more steps or ledges. In modern usage often called *retable*, though the retable is more properly higher, and in itself an important architectural or decorative feature. See *retable*. Also termed, but incorrectly, *super-altar*.

altar-light (âl′tär-līt), *n.* A light placed upon or near an altar, and having a symbolical meaning. In the Roman Catholic Church the lights are often set upon the altar itself; in the Church of England they always stand on an altar-ledge behind or beside the altar.

altarpiece (âl′tär-pēs), *n.* A decorative screen, retable, or reredos placed behind an altar, considered especially as a work of art. In churches of the Renaissance period it is more usually a painting of a sacred subject, but in those of the early middle ages it is frequently of embossed silver or of rich gold and enameled work set with jewels, as the famous Pala d'Oro of St. Mark's in Venice.

> As the altar stood free in the choir, and the *altar-piece* was to be seen from behind as well as from before, both sides were to be covered with painting.
> *C. E. Norton*, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 142.

altar-protector (âl′tär-prō-tek″tor), *n.* The name given to a covering of green cloth, baize, or velvet, which, exactly fitting the top of the altar, is placed on it at all times when the altar is not being used, to protect the sacred linen from dust and defilement. *Lee*, Eccles. Terms.

altar-rail (âl′tär-rāl), *n.* A low rail or barrier running transversely to the main axis of the church and separating the sanctuary from those portions of the church that are in front of it. Also called *communion-rail*, as communicants kneel at this rail to receive the eucharist.

altar-screen (âl′tär-skrēn), *n.* In *arch.*: (*a*) A partition of stone, wood, or metal, in early medieval usage represented by curtains, behind and at the sides of the high altar, and separating the choir from the east end of the building. (*b*) A reredos or retable.

altar-side (âl′tär-sīd), *n.* That part of an altar which faces the congregation.

altar-slab (âl′tär-slab), *n.* The top, or a portion of the top, of a Christian altar; the altar proper, or mensa. It is the consecrated and therefore the essential part, and is always in Western churches a single stone. In some Eastern churches the slab has a drain for water; a few such instances are found in western Europe, and all are probably traditional of an ancient custom of washing the altar on set occasions.

altar-stairs (âl′tär-stãrz), *n. pl.* Steps or stairs leading up to an altar.

> The great world's *altar-stairs*,
> That slope thro' darkness up to God.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lv.

altar-stole (âl′tär-stōl), *n.* A medieval ornament shaped like the ends of a stole, hanging down in front of the altar-cloth. *Lee*, Eccles. Terms.

altar-stone (âl′tär-stōn), *n.* [< ME. *awterstone*: see *altar* and *stone*.] An altar-slab; the consecrated slab or block of stone constituting an altar. See *altar*, 2.

altar-table (âl′tär-tā″bl), *n.* 1. In a Christian church, the top or the consecrated portion of an altar; the altar proper, or mensa.—2. A name for one of the wooden tables which were substituted for the old altars in England in the seventeenth century, and used for the communion where the old altars had been destroyed by the Roundheads. At first this table was placed by the reformers against the eastern wall in the position of the old stone altar. This position gave umbrage to the Puritans, who held that it was characteristic of the Church of Rome. Cromwell therefore caused the altar-table to be removed to the middle of the chancel, and to be surrounded with seats for the communicants. At the restoration it was almost universally replaced in its ancient position. When used it is covered with a white linen cloth.

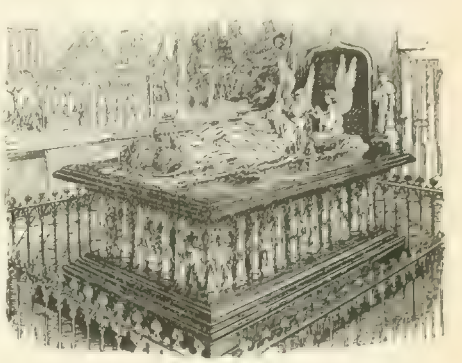
altar-thane (âl′tär-thān), *n.* Same as *altarist*.

altar-tomb (âl′tär-töm), *n.* A raised tomb, or monument covering a tomb, of rectangular plan and covered by a flat slab or table, and presenting a general resemblance to an altar. It may be free and exposed on all four sides, or applied against or engaged in a wall; in the latter case there is often an architectural canopy or niche raised above it. The top often supports one or more recumbent figures in sculpture. See cut in next column.

altarwise (âl′tär-wīz), *adv.* [< *altar* + *-wise*.] In the usual position of a church-altar, that is, with ends toward the north and south and front toward the west.

> Was our communion table placed *altar-wise?*
> *Evelyn*, Diary, March 22, 1678.

altazimuth (alt-az′i-muth), *n.* [Contr. of *altitude-azimuth*.] An astronomical instrument for determining the altitudes and the azimuths of heavenly bodies. The telescope of the altazimuth is capable of being moved horizontally to any point of the compass, as well as vertically, and there are horizontal and vertical circles. A theodolite is a portable altazimuth.



Altar-tomb of Philip the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, Dijon.

alter (âl′tėr), *v.* [< ML. *alterare*, make other, < L. *alter*, other, < *al-* (seen in *alius*, other, *alienus*, of another, etc.: see *alias*, *alien*, etc.) + compar. suffix *-ter* = E. *-ther* in *other*, *whether*, etc., and *-ter* in *after*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make some change in; make different in some particular; cause to vary in some degree, without an entire change.

> My covenant will I not break, nor *alter* the thing that is gone out of my lips. Ps. lxxxix. 34.

> These things are to be regretted, but not to be *altered* until liberality of sentiment is more universal.
> *Washington*, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 443.

> There are speeches, some speeches of Demosthenes particularly, in which it would be impossible to *alter* a word without *altering* it for the worse. *Macaulay*, History.

2. To change entirely or materially; convert into another form or state: as, to *alter* a cloak into a coat; to *alter* an opinion.

> She promised that no force,
> Persuasion, no, nor death could *alter* her.
> *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

3. To castrate, emasculate, or spay, as an animal. [United States.]—4†. To exchange.

> She that would *alter* services with thee.
> *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5.

5†. To agitate: as, "*altered* and moved inwardly," *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 1.=**Syn. 1** and 2. *Alter*, *Change*, modify, transform, transmute. In general *alter* is to change partially, while *change* is more commonly to substitute one thing for another, or to make a material difference in a thing.

> I woo thee not with gifts.
> Sequel of guerdon could not *alter* me
> To fairer. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

> One who brings
> A mind not to be *changed* by place or time.
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 253.

II. *intrans.* To become different in some respect; vary; change.

> The law of the Medes and Persians, which *altereth* not.
> Dan. vi. 8.

> Love *alters* not with his [Time's] brief hours and weeks.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, cxvi.

> To *alter* for the better is no shame.
> *Dryden*, Art of Poetry, iv. 915.

> In a day's wandering, you would pass many a hill, wood, and water-course, each perpetually *altering* in aspect as the sun shone out or was overcast.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxiii.

alterability (âl″tėr-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *alterable*; = F. *altérabilité*.] The quality of being alterable; susceptibility to change.

> The degree of *alterability* of the nutritive liquid should always be taken into account in experiments.
> *Science*, III. 520.

alterable (âl′tėr-a-bl), *a.* [< *alter* + *-able*; = F. *altérable*.] Capable of being altered, varied, or made different.

> A diminished proportion of caustic soda and sulphides is found in the liquors, the total caustic lime being *alterable* at pleasure. *Ure*, Dict., IV. [illegible]

alterableness (âl′tėr-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being alterable or of admitting alteration; variableness.

alterably (âl′tėr-a-bli), *adv.* In an alterable manner; so as to be altered or varied.

alterage† (al′tėr-āj), *n.* [< L. *altor*, a foster-father (< *alere*, nourish: see *aliment*, *n.*), + *-age*.] The nourishing or fostering of a child. *Sir J. Davies*.

alterant [illegible] [< ML. *alter-* [illegible] see *alter*.] **I.** *a.* Producing alteration; effecting change.

[illegible] Hist., Int. to ix.

II. *n.* **1.** An alterative.—**2.** Specifically, in [illegible] employed to modify or change a color.

[illegible] may however be pro- [illegible] those which are of [illegible] by everything [illegible] the shades of [illegible] ouring matters. These, therefore, I think it [illegible] bases, but as [illegible]

[illegible] 1845, I. 344.

alterate† (âl′tėr-āt), *v. t.* [< ML. *alteratus*, pp. [illegible]] To alter.

alterate† (âl′tėr-āt), *a.* [< ML. *alteratus*: see [illegible]] Altered; changed.

alteration (âl-te-rā′shon), *n.* [< ML. *alteratio(n-)*, < *alterare*, pp. *alteratus*: see *alter*.] **1.** The act of altering; the making of any change; passage from one form or state to another.

> Appius Claudius admitted to the senate the sons of those who had been slaves; by which, and succeeding *alterations*, that council degenerated into a most corrupt body. *Swift.*

2. A change effected; a change of form or state, especially one which does not affect the identity of the subject.

> Love is not love
> Which alters when it *alteration* finds.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, cxvi.

3. In *mineral.*, the change by which one mineral substance is converted into another, either (1) with or (2) without change of chemical composition; as, for example, (1) the change of the oxid of copper, cuprite, to the carbonate, malachite; or (2) of brookite to rutile, both being forms of titanium dioxid. See *paramorphism* and *pseudomorphism*.

alterative (âl′tėr-ā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *alterativus*, < *alteratus*, pp. of *alterare*: see *alter*.] **I.** *a.* Causing alteration; having the power or tendency to alter; especially, in *med.*, having the power to restore the healthy functions of the body.

II. *n.* One of a group of medicines the physiological action of which is somewhat obscure, but which seem to modify the processes of growth and repair in the various tissues. The most important are the compounds of mercury, iodine, and arsenic.

altercate (al′tėr-kāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *altercated*, ppr. *altercating*. [< L. *altercatus*, pp. of *altercari*, dispute, < *alter*, another; from the notion of speaking alternately.] To contend in words; dispute with zeal, heat, or anger; [illegible]

altercation (al-tėr-kā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *altercation*, < OF. *altercation*, < L. *altercatio(n-)*, a dispute, < *altercari*, pp. *altercatus*, dispute: see *altercate*.] **1.** The act of altercating; warm contention in words; dispute carried on with heat or anger; controversy; wrangle.

> The *altercation* was long, and was not brought to a con- [illegible] to either party.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

> [illegible] producing continual *altercations* [illegible] great statesmen and warriors.
> *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 52.

2. In *Rom. law*, the method of proceeding on the trial of a cause in court by question and [illegible] *Catephonon*. **Syn.** *Wrangle, Broil*, etc. See [illegible]

altered [illegible], *p. a.* Changed; different. Spe- [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] L. *alter*, other [illegible] [illegible] Sec- [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] [L. *alt-* [illegible] Another [illegible]

[illegible] [L. *alt-* [illegible] nt. [Rare.]

altern (al′tėrn, formerly al-tėrn′), *a.* [< L. *alternus*, alternate, reciprocal, < *alter*, other: see *alter*.] **1†.** Acting by turns; alternate.

> The greater light to have rule by day,
> The less by night, *altern.* *Milton* P. L., vii. 348.

2. In *crystal.*, exhibiting on two parts, an upper and a lower, faces which alternate among themselves, but which, when the two parts are compared, correspond with each other.—**Altern base**, in *trigon.*, a term used in distinction from the true base. Thus, in oblique triangles, the true base is the sum of the sides, in which case the difference of the sides is the *altern base;* or inversely, when the true base is the difference of the sides, the sum of the sides is the *altern base.*

alternacy (al-tėr′na-si), *n.* [< *alternate:* see *-acy.*] The state or quality of being alternate; occurrence or performance by turns. [Rare.]

> The *alternacy* of rhymes in a stanza gives a variety that may support the poet, without the aid of music, to a greater length. *Mitford.*

> Numerous elisions, which prevent the softening *alternacy* of vowels and consonants. *Walpole*, Letters, IV. 549.

alternal† (al-tėr′nal), *a.* [< L. *alternus:* see *altern.*] Alternate.

alternally† (al-tėr′nal-i), *adv.* Alternately.

> Their men obeyed
> *Alternally* both generals' commands.
> *May*, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, iv.

alternant (al-tėr′nant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *alternan(t-)s*, ppr. of *alternare*, alternate: see *alternate, v.*] **I.** *a.* Alternating; specifically, in *geol.*, composed of alternate layers, as some rocks.

II. *n.* In *math.*, a determinant all the elements of each row (or column) of which are functions of one variable different from that of any other row (or column), while the elements of any one column (or row) are like functions of the different variables. Such, for example, is

$$\begin{matrix} \sin x, & \cos x, & 1 \\ \sin y, & \cos y, & 1 \\ \sin z, & \cos z, & 1. \end{matrix}$$

Double alternant, a determinant which is an alternant with respect to two sets of variables, both running through the rows or through the columns.

Alternanthera (al-tėr-nan′thē-rä), *n.* [NL., < L. *alternus*, alternate (see *altern*), + NL. *anthera*, anther.] A genus of dwarf tufted plants, natural order *Amarantaceæ:* so called from the stamens being alternately fertile and barren. They have opposite leaves and small tribracteate flowers arranged in heads. Several species are grown in gardens for the sake of their richly colored foliage.

alternat (al-ter-nä′), *n.* [F., < L. *alternare:* see *alternate, v.*] Rotation; specifically, in *diplomacy*, a practice in accordance with which several states, in order to preserve the equality between them, take each in turn the first place, as, for example, in the signing of treaties.

> By the *alternat* is intended the practice, sometimes adopted in signing conventions, of alternating in the order of priority of signature, according to some fixed rule, so as to cut off questions of rank.
> *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, note to § 94.

alternate (al′tėr-nāt, formerly al-tėr′nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *alternated*, ppr. *alternating.* [< L. *alternatus*, pp. of *alternare*, do by turns, < *alternus*, alternate, reciprocal: see *altern.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To do or perform by turns, or in succession.

> Who, in their course,
> Melodious hymns about the sovran throne
> *Alternate* all night long. *Milton*, P. L., v. 657.

2. To cause to succeed or follow one another in time or place reciprocally; interchange reciprocally.

> The most high God . . . *alternates* the disposition of good and evil. *O. Grew*, Sermons.

> *Alternating* worry with quiet qualms,
> Bravado with submissiveness.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 53.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To follow one another in time or place reciprocally: generally followed by *with:* as, the flood and ebb tides *alternate* one *with* the other.

> Rage, shame, and grief *alternate* in his breast.
> *J. Philips*, Blenheim, v. 349.

> Pale Want *alternated*
> *With* Plenty's golden smile.
> *Whittier*, The Exiles.

2. To pass from one state, action, or place to a second, back to the first, and so on indefinitely: used with *between*, and sometimes with [illegible]: as, he *alternates between* hope and despair, [illegible] *from* one extreme to another; the country [illegible] *between* woods and open fields. Alter- [illegible] function, [illegible] of two of them [illegible]

[illegible]

alternate (al-tėr′nat), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *alternatus*, pp. of *alternare:* see *alternate, v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** [illegible] by turns; following each the other, [illegible] in succession of time or place; [illegible] reciprocal.

> And bid *alternate* passions fall and rise.
> *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 375.

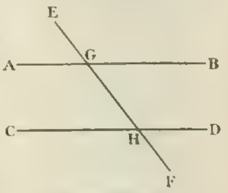
> Billows of *alternate* hope and despair.
> *D. Webster*, Bunker Hill Monument, June 17, 1825.

> Two detestable manners, the indigenous and the imported, were now in a state of *alternate* conflict and amalgamation. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

Specifically, in *bot.:* (*a*) Placed at unequal heights upon the axis: as, *alternate* leaves, which are solitary at the nodes, in distinction from *opposite* or *verticillate.* (*b*) Opposite to the intervals between organs: as, petals which are *alternate* with sepals, or stamens with petals.

Alternate Leaves

2. Belonging to a series between the two members of every pair in which a member of another series intervenes; having one intervening between the two of each pair; every second: as, to read only the *alternate* lines; the odd numbers form one series of *alternate* numerals, the even numbers another.—**3.** Consisting of alternating parts or members; proceeding by alternation: as, an *alternate* series; *alternate* riming; *alternate* proportion.—**Alligation alternate.** See *alligation.*—**Alternate angles**, in *geom.*, the internal angles made by two lines with a third, on opposite sides of it. If the two lines are parallel, the alternate angles are equal. Thus, if the parallels AB, CD be cut by the line EF, the angles AGH, GHD are alternate angles, as are also the angles BGH and GHC.—**Alternate crystallization.** See *crystallization.*—**Alternate generation.** (*a*) In *zoöl.*, a term first used by Steenstrup to signify the production of animals which are unlike their parents, but of which certain later generations alternately recurring exhibit a likeness to those parents; or, a mode of reproduction in which more than one generation, counted from a given progenitor, must pass before the appearance of descendants resembling that progenitor. It is defined by Owen as consisting in a series of individuals which seem to represent two species alternately reproduced. Huxley defines it as an alternation of asexual with sexual generation, in which the products of one process differ from those of the other. According to Allman, the intercalation of a proper sexual reproduction is necessary to constitute true alternate generation. (*b*) In *cryptogamic bot.*, the passage of a plant through a succession of unlike generations before the initial form is reproduced. Usually the succession is one in which one sexually produced form alternates with another produced asexually. The alternation of those sexually produced may be with those parthenogenetically produced (*heterogenesis* or *heterogamy*, which see), or with those produced by budding (*metagenesis*).—**Alternate numbers**, units such that the product of any two has its sign changed by reversal of the order of the factors: as, *mn* = − *nm.* The square of any such number vanishes.—**Alternate proportion**, the equal proportion that subsists between the alternate members of the pairs of a series of proportionals. Thus, if $a : b :: c : d$, then by alternate proportion $a : c :: b : d$. **Alternate quarters**, in *her.*, quarters diagonally opposite to each other, as the first and fourth quarters, and the second and third. They have usually the same charges.



Alternate Angles.

II. *n.* **1.** That which happens by turns with something else; vicissitude. [Rare.]

> Rais'd in pleasure, or repos'd in ease,
> Grateful *alternates* of substantial peace.
> *Prior*, Solomon, i.

2. In political conventions and some other representative bodies, one authorized to take the place of another in his absence; a substitute. [United States.]

alternately (al-tėr′nạt-li), *adv.* In an alternate manner. (*a*) In reciprocal succession; by turns, so that each is succeeded by that which it succeeds, in the same way as night follows day and day follows night. (*b*) With the omission or intervention of one between each two: as, read the lines *alternately;* in French prosody male and female rimes occur in couplets *alternately.* (*c*) In *her.*, according to alternate quarters (which see, under *alternate*).

Alternately pinnate, in *bot.*, a term applied to a pinnate leaf when the leaflets on one side of the petiole are not opposite to those upon the other side.

alternateness (al-tėr′nạ̄t-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being alternate, or of preceding and following by turns.

alternater, alternator (al′tėr-nā-tėr), *n.* A dynamo-electric machine which produces an alternating current.

alternation (al-tėr-nā′shon), *n.* [< L. *alternatio(n-)*, < *alternare*, pp. *alternatus:* see *alternate, v.*] **1.** The act of alternating, or the state of being alternate; the reciprocal succession of things in time or place, or of states or actions; the act of following something and being in turn followed by it: as, the *alternation* of day and night, cold and heat, summer and winter.

> The *alternation* of uncultivated and cultivated plains, with scattered villages. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xi.

> The law of nature is *alternation* for evermore.
> *Emerson*, Friendship.

2. Passage back and forth; repeated transition; the action of going from one state, condition, or point to another, and back again, indefinitely: as, *alternation* between states of mind or between places; his *alternations* from one point to the other were very frequent.—3. In *math.*: (*a*) The different changes or alterations of order in numbers. More commonly called *permutation*. (*b*) Alternate proportion (which see, under *alternate, a.*).—4. In *church ritual*, the saying or reading of parts of a service by minister and congregation alternately.—**Alternation of generation.** See *alternate generation*, under *alternate, a.*

alternative (al-tėr'nā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *alternative*, n., *alternatif, -ive*, a., < ML. *alternativus*, < L. *alternare*, pp. *alternatus*: see *alternate, v.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of two things, such that only one can be selected or only one is possible, etc.; mutually exclusive.

> To arrive at the best compromise in any case implies correct conceptions of the *alternative* results of this or that course. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 108.

> The conscience of mankind, and the voice alike of philosophy and of religion, reject with equal horror his [J. S. Mill's] *alternative* solution of the origin of evil, that the Creator of the world is either the author of evil or the slave of it. *Edinburgh Rev.*

2. Affording a choice between two things, or a possibility of one thing out of two; given or offered for selection, as against something else: as, an *alternative* proposition; he presented an *alternative* statement.—3†. Alternate; reciprocal. *Holland.*—4. In *bot.*, having the parts of the inner whorl alternate with the outer: applied to the estivation or arrangement of the parts of the perianth in the bud.—**Alternative demand,** a request for either, but not both, of two things.—**Alternative judgment** or **inference,** in *logic*, a judgment or inference which judges or infers that one or the other of two facts is true. Same as *disjunctive judgment* or *inference*.

II. *n.* 1. A choice between two things; a possibility of one of two things.—2. One of two things of which either is possible or may be chosen. In strictness the word cannot be applied to more than two things; when one thing only is possible, there is said to be no *alternative*.

> Between these *alternatives* there is no middle ground. *Cranch.*

> The stages of mental assent and dissent are almost innumerable; but the *alternatives* of action proposed by the Christian faith are two only. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 142.

3. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an arrangement by which the pope nominates to vacant benefices only in alternate months, at other times leaving the nomination to the bishop of the diocese or to the regular patron. The month counted is that in which the benefice becomes vacant.

alternatively (al-tėr'nā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an alternative manner; in a manner that admits the choice or possibility of one out of two things.

alternativeness (al-tėr'nā-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being alternative.

alternity† (al-tėr'ni-ti), *n.* [< ML. *alternitas*, < L. *alternus*, altern: see *altern.*] Succession by turns; alternation.

> The *alternity* and vicissitude of rest. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 1.

alternize (al'tėr-nīz), *v. t.* [< *altern* + *-ize.*] To cause to follow alternately; alternate. [Rare.]

> A tête-à-tête, *alternized* with a trio by my son. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, VII. 355.

Althæa (al-thē'ä), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἀλθαία, wild mallow, marsh-mallow; perhaps related to ἀλθαίνειν, heal, and to Skt. √*ardh*, thrive.] 1. A genus of plants, of the natural order *Malvaceæ*, including the hollyhock, *A. rosea*, and the marsh-mallow, *A. officinalis*.—2. [*l.c.*] A common name of the *Hibiscus Syriacus*, cultivated in gardens. Also called *shrubby althæa* and *rose of Sharon*.

althein (al-thē'in), *n.* [< *Althæa* + *-in*².] A white crystallizable substance, formula $C_4H_8N_2O_3$, contained in the root of the marsh-mallow, *Althæa officinalis*, and of asparagus: identical with *asparagin* (which see).

alther†, *a.* Same as *alder*³.

Althing (al'ting), *n.* [Icel., formerly *althingi*, the general assembly, < *allr*, all, + *thing*, court: see *all* and *thing.*] The general assembly or parliament of Iceland.

Althingman (al'ting-man), *n.*; pl. *Althingmen* (-men). [< *Althing* + *man.*] A member of the Althing or parliament of Iceland.

alt-horn (alt'hôrn), *n.* [< *alt* + *horn*: see *alt.*] A musical instrument of the sax-horn class, often used in place of or with the French horn in military bands.

although (âl-ᴛʜō'), *conj.* [ME. *al though, al thah*, etc.; < *all, adv.*, in the sense of 'even,' + *though*: see *all, adv.*, and *though*. Cf. *albeit.*] Admitting that; in spite of the fact that; notwithstanding (that); though. **Syn.** *Although, Though, Notwithstanding.* Between *although* and *though* the choice is often determined by the rhythm. *Notwithstanding* lays more stress than the others upon the adversative idea implied in concessive clauses.

> *Although* I have cast them far off among the heathen, and *although* I have scattered them among the countries, yet will I be to them as a little sanctuary in the countries where they shall come. Ezek. xi. 16.

> A separable spite,
> Which *though* it alter not love's sole effect,
> Yet doth it steal sweet hours from love's delight.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, xxxvi.

> Come, come, Sir Peter, you love her, *notwithstanding* your tempers don't exactly agree. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 2.

[This use of *notwithstanding* is commonly regarded as too elliptical; it is, therefore, not so common as formerly. See *notwithstanding*.]

Altica (al'ti-kä), *n.* See *Haltica*.

alticomous (al-tik'ō-mus), *a.* [< LL. *alticomus*, having leaves high up, or on the top, < L. *altus*, high, + *coma*, head of hair, foliage: see *coma*¹.] In *bot.*, having leaves on the higher parts only. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

altify (al'ti-fī), *v. t.* [< L. *altus*, high, + *-fy*. Cf. *magnify.*] To heighten; raise aloft. [Rare.]

> Every country is given to magnify—not to say *altify*—their own things therein. *Fuller*, Worthies, I. 234.

altiloquence (al-til'ō-kwens), *n.* [< *altiloquent*; = Sp. *altilocuencia* = Pg. *altiloquencia.*] Lofty speech; pompous language.

altiloquent (al-til'ō-kwent), *a.* [= Sp. *altilocuente* = Pg. *altiloquente*, < L. *altus*, high, + *loquen(t-)s*, speaking, ppr. of *loqui*, speak. Cf. LL. *altiloquus*, in same sense.] High-sounding; pompous in language.

altimeter (al-tim'e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *altimètre*, < L. *altus*, high, + *metrum*, < Gr. μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring altitudes, as a quadrant, sextant, or theodolite.

altimetry (al-tim'e-tri), *n.* [< *altimeter*; = F. *altimétrie.*] The art of ascertaining altitudes by means of an altimeter, and by trigonometrical methods.

altin (al'tin), *n.* [F. *altine*, < Russ. *altuinŭ*, a denomination of money. Cf. Bulg. *altŭn*, Serv. *aldum*, Turk. *altin*, gold.] A Russian money of account, equal to three copecks.

Altinares (al-ti-nā'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *altus*, high, deep, + *nares*, nostrils.] In Sundevall's system of ornithology: (*a*) A group of birds corresponding to the family *Corvidæ* of authors in general, and consisting of the crows, jays, and nut-crackers. (*b*) One of the two series into which he divides the cohort *Coccyges*, the other being *Humilinares*. See *Zygodactyli*.

altincar (al-ting'kär), *n.* [< Ar. *al-tinkār*, < *al*, the, + *tinkār*, Pers. Hind. *tinkār*, Malay *tingkal*, < Skt. *tankana*: see *tincal.*] Crude borax, employed in refining metals; tincal (which see).

altiscope (al'ti-skōp), *n.* [< L. *altus*, high, + Gr. σκοπεῖν, look at: see *scope.*] An instrument consisting of an arrangement of lenses and mirrors in a telescopic tube, extensible vertically, by means of which it is possible to look over objects intervening between the observer and the object to be seen. When the sections of the tube are extended, the view is received upon an upper mirror placed at an angle of 45°, and reflected thence down the tube to a lower mirror, where it is seen by the observer.

altisonant (al-tis'ō-nant), *a.* [< L. *altus*, high, + *sonan(t-)s*, ppr. of *sonare*, sound: see *sound*⁵.] High-sounding; lofty or pompous, as language: as, "*altisonant* phrases," *Evelyn*, Sylva (To the Reader).

altisonous (al-tis'ō-nus), *a.* [< L. *altisonus*, high-sounding, < *altus*, high, + *sonare*, sound: see *sound*⁵.] Same as *altisonant*.

altissimo (al-tis'i-mō), *a.* [It., superl. of *alto*, high: see *alt.*] A musical term used in the phrase *in altissimo*, literally in the highest, that is, in the second octave above the treble staff, beginning with G. See *alt.*

altitonant (al-tit'ō-nant), *a.* [< L. *altitonan(t-)s*, < *altus*, high, + *tonan(t-)s*, ppr. of *tonare*, thunder.] Thundering from on high; high-thundering. [Rare and poetical.]

> *Altitonant*,
> Imperial-crown'd, and thunder-armed Jove.
> *Middleton*, World Tost at Tennis.

altitude (al'ti-tūd), *n.* [< ME. *altitude*, < L. *altitudo*, height, < *altus*, high: see *alt.*] 1. Space extended upward; height; the degree or amount of elevation of an object above its foundation, the ground, or a given level; the amount or distance by which one object is higher than another: as, the *altitude* of a mountain or a cloud.—2. The elevation of a point, star, or other object above the horizon, measured by the arc of a vertical intercepted between such point and the horizon. Altitude is either *apparent* or *true*. *Apparent altitude* is that which appears by observations made at any place on the surface of the earth; *true altitude*, that which results by correcting the apparent for refraction, parallax, and dip of the horizon. [The words *altitude* and *elevation* in geodesy are somewhat confused, but it is preferable to use *altitude* for angular height, *elevation* for linear height.] Often abbreviated to *alt.*

> From hennes forthward, I wol clepe the heyhte of any thing that is taken by thy rewle [an astrolabe], the *altitude*, with-owte mo wordes. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe.

3. An elevation or height; anything extending far upward.

> The *altitudes* which are surmounted only for the charms of outlook they offer. *D. G. Mitchell*, Bound Together.

4. Highest point or degree; full elevation.

> He did it to please his mother, and to be partly proud; which he is, even to the *altitude* of his virtue. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1.

5. Elevation of spirit; haughty air: in this sense generally used in the plural. [Archaic.]

> From the nature of their conversation, there was no room for *altitudes*. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, V. 232.

> If we would see him in his *altitudes*, we must go back to the House of Commons; . . . there he cuts and slashes at another rate. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 258.

Accessible altitude, the altitude of an object to the base of which one can have access, so as to measure the distance between it and the station from which the altitude is to be measured.—**Altitude and azimuth circle.** See *circle*.—**Altitude** or **elevation of the pole,** the arc of the meridian intercepted between the pole and the horizon. It is equal to the latitude of the place.—**Circle** or **parallel of altitude.** See *almucantar*.—**Inaccessible altitude,** the altitude of an object whose base cannot be approached.—**Meridian altitude of a star,** an arc of the meridian between the horizon and a star on the meridian.—**Parallax of altitude.** See *parallax*.—**Refraction of altitude,** an arc of a vertical circle, by which the true altitude of a heavenly body is in appearance increased, on account of refraction.

altitudinal (al-ti-tū'di-nal), *a.* [< L. *altitudo* (*altitudin-*) + *-al*: see *altitude.*] Relating or pertaining to height; in *nat. hist.*, having reference to elevation above the sea-level: as, an *altitudinal* zone of vegetation. See *zone*.

> Two ferns, a species of Gleichenia and the broad-fronded Dipteris horsfieldi—here at its lowest *altitudinal* limit—profusely covered the ground. *H. O. Forbes*, Eastern Archipelago, p. 78.

altitudinarian (al″ti-tū-di-nā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *altitudo* (*altitudin-*), altitude: see *altitude.*] **I.** *a.* Aspiring. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

II. *n.* One who aspires; one given to loftiness in thought or speech.

altivolant (al-tiv'ō-lant), *a.* [< L. *altivolan(t-)s* (cf. equiv. *altivolus*, high-flying), < *altus*, high, + *volare*, ppr. *volan(t-)s*, fly: see *volant.*] High-flying.

alto¹ (al'tō), *a.* and *n.* [It., high: see *alt.*] **I.** *a.* Literally, high: an element in terms relating to music and art: as, *alto-ripieno*, *alto-rilievo*.—**Alto clef, alto fagotto, alto viola,** etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* [So called from being higher than the tenor, to which in old music the melody was assigned.] In *music*: (*a*) Same as *contralto*. (*b*) The instrument called in England the *tenor violin*, and by the Italians the *viola*.

alto²†, *adv. phr.* See *all, adv.*, 1.

altogether (âl-tọ-geᴛʜ'ėr), *adv.* [< ME. *altogedere*, *altogidere*, etc., < *al*, adv., all, + *togedere*, together: see *all, adv.*, and *together.*] Wholly; entirely; completely; quite.

> Every man at his best state is *altogether* vanity. Ps. xxxix. 5.

> He [Temple] began to make preparations for retiring *altogether* from business. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

alto-relievo (al″tō-rē-lē'vō), *n.* An Anglicized form of *alto-rilievo*.

alto-rilievo (äl″tō-rē-lyā'vō), *n.* [It.: *alto*, high (see *alt*); *rilievo*, relief: see *relief.*] High relief; in *sculp.*, a form of relief in which the figures or other objects represented stand out very boldly from the background. More or less important portions of the design may even be carved entirely in the round. An *alto-rilievo*, or a work in *alto-rilievo*, is a relief sculptured in this form. See cut on next page. See *bas-relief* and *mezzo-rilievo*.

Altrices (al-trī'sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *altrix*, fem. of *altor*, a nourisher, nurse, < *alere*, nourish: see *aliment, n.*] In *ornith.*, one of the primary divisions of the class *Aves*, or birds. In some systems, as that of Bonaparte, it includes those birds which are hatched in a weak and usually naked condition, and require to be fed for some time in the nest by the parents: opposed to *Præcoces*, or those birds which run about as soon as they are hatched. Not in use as the name of a subclass of *Aves*, but recognized as a collective term for birds having the above-given characters, as nearly all land-birds, and some water-birds, as the *Herodiones* and *Steganopodes*. Nearly equivalent to Sundevall's term *Psilopædes* or *Gymnopædes*. Also called *Heterophagi*.

altricial [illegible] [[illegible] *altrices*.] Being [illegible]; having the [illegible].

[illegible]
Hermes, Eurydice, and Orpheus, in the Museo Nazionale, Naples.

altropathy (al-trop'a-thi), *n.* [< L. *alter*, another, + Gr. -πάθεια, < πάθος, suffering.] Feeling for others; sympathy.

[illegible] to convey the altruistic conception, and in [illegible] with autopathy, there might in like [illegible] substituted for sympathy the allied expression *altropathy*, which, to a certain extent, would come to the aid of the [illegible] term philanthropy.
L. F. Ward, Dynam. Sociol., II. 371.

altruism (al'trö-izm), *n.* [< F. *altruisme*, < It. *altrui*, another, other people (= Pr. *altrui* = OF. *altrui*, F. *autrui*), prop. the objective case, sing. and pl., of *altro*, other (= OF. *altre*, F. *autre*), < L. *alter*, other: see *alter*. In the colloquial Latin of later times, *alter*, like many other pronominal words, was strengthened by the addition of *hic*, this; hence dat. **alteri-huic*, contr. to **altruic*, *altrui*, which became the common objective case.] A term first employed by the French philosopher Comte to denote the benevolent instincts and emotions in general, or action prompted by them: the opposite of *egoism*.

If we define *altruism* as being all action which, in the normal course of things, benefits others instead of benefiting self, then, from the dawn of life, *altruism* has been no less essential than egoism.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 75.

altruist (al'trö-ist), *n.* [< F. *altruiste*, as *altruisme*, altruism, + *-iste*, -ist.] One who practises altruism; a person devoted to the welfare of others: opposed to *egoist*.

altruistic (al-trö-is'tik), *a.* Pertaining or relating to altruism; regardful of others; having regard to the well-being or best interests of others: opposed to *egoistic*.

Only in the comparatively rare cases where the anonymous benefaction is from one who can ill afford the money or the labour required, does generosity rise to that higher [illegible] *altruistic* gratification outbalances ego[illegible].
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 528.

altruistically (al-trö-is'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an altruistic manner; for the benefit of another; beneficently; unselfishly. *H. Spencer.*

alture† (al'tụ̄r), *n.* [< It. *altura*, height, < *alto*, [illegible] *alt*.] Height; altitude. *N. E. D.*

aluchi, *n.* See *aluchi*.

Alucita [illegible], *n.* [NL., < LL. (cited as [illegible]).] A genus of featherwings [illegible] family *Pterophoridæ*, having [illegible] into six lobes or feathers, [illegible] and ciliated along the edges. [illegible] Europe and America [illegible].

Alucitidæ [illegible], *n. pl.* [NL., [illegible]] [illegible] of plume-moths [illegible] from the genus [illegible] divided into feathers [illegible] *Pterophoridæ*, which see. [illegible] under [illegible].

aluco [illegible] [NL., said by Gesner to have been [illegible] Gaza (1478) [illegible] kind of owl [illegible] a variation of *ulucus* [illegible] *aluco* [illegible] equiv. to *ulula* [illegible] It. *allocco*, *al-locco*, [illegible] a dunce, dolt; cf. It. dial. *locco*, *loucch*, a dunce, Sp. *loco*, a madman, [illegible] adj., = Pg. *louco*, Pr. *locom*, mad.] 1. The specific name of a kind of owl, *Strix* or *Syrnium aluco*, the European tawny owl.—2. [*cap.*] A name of a genus of owls, now usually applied to the genus of barn-owls taken as typical of the family *Aluconidæ*. The common barn-owl of the old world is *Aluco flammeus*; that of America is *A. pratincola*. See cut under *barn-owl*.—3. [*cap.*] A genus of gastropods. *Link*, 1807.

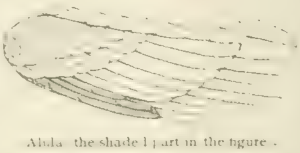
Aluconidæ (al-ū-kon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aluco(n-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of owls, consisting of those known as barn-owls. See *barn-owl*. They differ from all others in having the sternum entire and simply emarginate behind, with the furculum ankylosed to its keel, the middle claw somewhat pectinate, and the facial disk complete and triangular. The family consists of the genera *Aluco* and *Phodilus*. See *Strigidæ*.

Aluconinæ (al-ū-kō-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aluco(n-)* + *-inæ*.] The *Aluconidæ*, as a subfamily of *Strigidæ*.

aludel (al'ū-del), *n.* [< OF. *aludel*, *alutel*, < Sp. *aludel*, < Ar. *al-uthāl*, < *al*, the, + *uthāl*, prob. for *ithāl*, pl. of *athla*, utensil, apparatus.] In *chem.*, a name given to one of a number of pear-shaped glasses or earthen pots, used in sublimation, resembling somewhat the ancient alembic, and open at both ends so that they can be fitted together in a series. The name has also been given to any prolonged chimney or tube of glass or earthenware consisting of more than one piece.

aludel-furnace (al'ū-del-fėr'nās), *n.* A furnace for the reduction of mercurial ores. It consists of a cylindrical shaft divided by an arch into two chambers, the lower serving as a furnace and the upper receiving the ore. The mercurial vapors from the latter pass through rows of aludels, in which it is condensed and whence it is delivered into a reservoir.

alula (al'ū-lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *alulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of *ala*, wing: see *aisle*.] 1. In *ornith.*, the winglet, bastard wing, or ala spuria of a bird; the packet of small feathers which grows upon the so-called thumb of a bird's wing.



Alula, the shaded part in the figure.

The feathers are rather stiff, resembling primaries to some extent, but always smaller, and contribute to the smoothness and evenness of the border of the wing.

2. In *entom.*: (*a*) The small membranous appendage or scale situated at the base of each wing of many dipterous insects, above the halteres or poisers. (*b*) A similar appendage beneath each elytron of some water-beetles. Also called *alulet* and *cuilleron*.

In certain water beetles (Dytiscidæ) a pair of *alulæ*, or winglets, are developed at the inner angle of the elytra.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 127.

alular (al'ū-lạ̈r), *a.* Of or pertaining to an alula.

alulet (al'ū-let), *n.* [< *alula* + *-et*.] In *entom.*, same as *alula*, 2.

alum (al'um), *n.* [Early mod. E. often *allum*, *alem*, *alym*, < ME. *alum*, *alom*, < OF. *alum*, mod. F. *alun* = MHG. *alūn*, G. *alaun* (> Pol. *alun* (barred *l*), Sloven. *alun* = Russ. *galunŭ* = Lith. *alunas*), < L. *alumen*, alum; of unknown origin.] The general name of a class of double sulphates formed by the union of aluminium, iron, chromium, or manganese sulphate with the sulphate of some other metal, commonly an alkaline metal or ammonium. Common or *potash alum* has the formula $Al_2(SO_4)_3 + K_2SO_4 + 24H_2O$. It is produced by mixing concentrated solutions of potassium sulphate and crude aluminium sulphate. The double salt at once crystallizes in octahedrons. Alum is soluble in water, has a sweetish sour taste, reddens litmus, and is a powerful astringent. In medicine it is used internally as an astringent, externally as a styptic applied to severed blood-vessels. In the arts it is used as a mordant in dyeing, and extensively in other ways. When mixed in small amount with inferior grades of flour, it is said to whiten them in the process of bread-making, but its effect on the system is injurious.—**Alum shale**, another name for *alum slate*, including especially its more shaly varieties.—**Alum slate**, a variety of clay slate containing more or less carbonaceous material (remains of seaweeds, etc.), with which is associated an easily decomposed and frequently occurring compound of sulphur and iron (marcasite). The decomposition of this sulphide gives rise to an efflorescence of alum, usually potash alum, which is a compound of potassium sulphate and aluminium sulphate.—**Burnt alum**, alum from which the water of crystallization has been driven off by heat. Also called *dried alum*, *alumen exsiccatum*.—**Concentrated alum**, normal aluminium sulphate, $Al_2(SO_4)_3$, which is prepared on a large scale by treating [illegible] and crystallizing out the sulphate formed. It is largely used in dyeing. Also called *patent alum*.—**Cubic alum**, or **basic alum**, the mineral alum-stone.—**Earth of alum**. See *earth*.—**Roman alum**, a variety of [illegible] prepared from the mineral alum-stone, of special value to dyers since it contains no soluble iron [illegible]. Also called *rock alum* and *roche alum*.

alum (al'um), *v. t.* [< *alum*, *n.*] To steep in or impregnate with a solution of alum.

For silk dyeing anotta is largely used, yielding bright lustrous shades; by *aluming* the silk is considered to take the dye better. *O'Neill*, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 67.

alum-battery (al'um-bat"ẹ-ri), *n.* A galvanic battery employing a solution of alum as the exciting liquid.

Alumbrado (ä-löm-brä'dō), *n.* [Sp., formerly *alombrado*, pp. of *alumbrar*, formerly *alombrar*, enlighten, illuminate, < ML. **alluminare*: see *allumine*, and cf. *illuminate*, *Illuminati*.] One of a sect of Illuminati, or Perfectionists, which existed in Spain in the sixteenth century, but was suppressed by the Inquisition. Also spelled *Alombrado*.

alum-earth (al'um-ėrth), *n.* A massive variety of alum-stone (which see).

alumin, alumine (al'ū-min), *n.* Same as *alumina*.

alumina (a-lū'mi-nạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *alumen* (*alumin-*): see *alum*.] The oxid of aluminium, Al_2O_3, the most abundant of the earths. It is widely diffused over the globe in the shape of clay, loam, and other similar substances; corundum, in its varieties adamantine spar, the ruby, and sapphire, is alumina nearly pure and crystallized. In these forms alumina is, next to the diamond, the hardest substance known. Its great value in the arts depends on its affinity for vegetable coloring matters and animal fiber. It forms the base of the lakes in dyeing, and acts also as a mordant. United with silica it is extensively used in the manufacture of all kinds of pottery and porcelain-ware, crucibles, mortar, and cements.

aluminate (a-lū'mi-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *aluminated*, ppr. *aluminating*. [< L. *aluminatus*, pp. adj., < *alumen* (*alumin-*): see *alum*.] To treat or impregnate with alum; specifically, in printing engravings, to wash (the paper) with alum-water to prevent the running of the lines.

aluminate (a-lū'mi-nāt), *n.* [< *alumina* + *-ate*[1].] A salt in which alumina acts toward the stronger bases as an acid. Sodium aluminate is used as a mordant. The mineral spinel is a magnesium aluminate.

aluminic (al-ū-min'ik), *a.* [< *aluminium* + *-ic*.] Relating to or containing aluminium.

aluminiferous (a-lū-mi-nif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *alumen* (*alumin-*), alum, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Containing or yielding alum, alumina, or aluminium.

aluminiform (al-ū-min'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *alumen* (*alumin-*), alum, + *-formis*, < *forma*, form.] Having the form of alum, alumina, or aluminium.

aluminite (a-lū'mi-nīt), *n.* [< *alumina* + *-ite*[2].] Hydrous sulphate of aluminium, a mineral that occurs in small roundish or reniform masses. Its color is snow-white or yellowish-white.

aluminium (al-ū-min'i-um), *n.* [NL. (> F. *alumine*, > E. *alumin*), < L. *alumen* (*-min-*), alum (see *alum*), + *-ium*, as in *sodium*, *potassium*, etc.; first proposed by Davy in the form *alumium* and then *aluminum*. It was discovered by Wöhler.] Chemical symbol Al; atomic weight 27.1. A metal of silver-white color and brilliant luster, about as hard as zinc, very malleable and ductile, highly sonorous, and a good conductor of heat and electricity. Its most remarkable character is its low specific gravity (2.56), which is about one third that of iron and less than that of marble. It does not tarnish in the air, and even in a molten state does not oxidize; its melting-point is somewhat lower than that of silver. Aluminium in combination with oxygen (Al_2O_3) forms the common earth alumina, which exists in nature as the mineral corundum, of which the ruby, sapphire, and emery are varieties; the hydrated sesquioxid exists as the minerals diaspore, gibbsite, and bauxite. Alumina also enters into the composition of a very large number of minerals, the most important of which are the feldspars. From the decomposition of these, clay (kaolin, etc.) is produced, which is essentially a hydrated silicate of aluminium. Among other important minerals containing aluminium are the silicates andalusite, cyanite, fibrolite, topaz, and all of the zeolites; the fluoride of aluminium and sodium, cryolite, from which the metal is reduced; the oxid of aluminium and magnesium, spinel; the sulphates aluminite, alum-stone, the alums, etc.; the phosphates turquoise, lazulite, etc.; the carbonate dawsonite, and many others. It is estimated that in its various compounds aluminium forms about one twelfth of the crust of the earth. In consequence of its very low specific gravity, freedom from tarnish, non-poisonous qualities, and ease of working, aluminium is a valuable metal. The use of aluminium has extended with the rapid decrease, through improved processes, in the cost of separating it from the combinations in which it occurs in nature. It is used especially for physical apparatus and other articles in which lightness and great strength are necessary. The cap of the Washington monument, which forms the tip of its lightning-rod, is a pyramidal mass of aluminium weighing 100 ounces. Also written *aluminum*.—**Aluminium bronze**, an alloy of 9 parts of copper with 1 of aluminium. It resembles gold in luster and color, and is used as a cheap imitation of that metal. Unlike gold, however, it gradually tarnishes on exposure to the air. It is much used in cheap jewelry and ornamental work, and also for a great variety of industrial purposes, especially for bearings in machinery.—**Aluminium silver**, a compound formed by the addition of a small amount of silver to aluminium. It is said that 3 per cent. of silver is sufficient to give to aluminium the color and brilliancy of pure silver, over which it has the great advantage of not being tarnished by sulphureted hydrogen.—**Aluminium solder**, an alloy of gold, silver, copper, and, for soft solder, a little zinc; used in soldering aluminium bronze.

aluminose (a-lū′mi-nōs), *a.* Same as *aluminous.*

aluminous (a-lū′mi-nus), *a.* [< L. *aluminosus*, < *alumen* (*-min-*), alum: see *alum.*] Pertaining to, containing, or having the properties of alum or alumina: as, *aluminous* minerals or waters.

aluminum (a-lū′mi-num), *n.* Same as *aluminium.*

alumish (al′um-ish), *a.* [< *alum* + *-ish*^{1}.] Having the nature of alum; somewhat resembling alum.

alumna (a-lum′nạ̈), *n.*; pl. *alumnæ* (-nē). [L., a foster-daughter, fem. of *alumnus*: see *alumnus.*] A female pupil or graduate of any educational institution.

alumnal (a-lum′nal), *a.* Belonging or pertaining to alumni or alumnæ.

> At the request of the *Alumnal* Association of Colleges, arrangements have been made whereby college graduates can avail themselves of advanced courses of study.
> *Education*, IV. 550.

alumni, *n.* Plural of *alumnus.*

alumniate (a-lum′ni-āt), *n.* [Irreg. < *alumnus* + *-ate*^{3}.] The period of pupilage. *N. E. D.*

alumnus (a-lum′nus), *n.*; pl. *alumni* (-nī). [L. *alumnus*, fem. *alumna*, a nursling, foster-child, pupil, disciple, orig. ppr. pass. (*-umnus* = Gr. *-όμενος*) of *alere*, nourish, nurse, foster: see *aliment.* Cf. *alma mater.*] A pupil; one educated at a school, seminary, college, or university; specifically, a graduate of any such institution.

alum-rock (al′um-rok), *n.* Same as *alum-stone.*

alum-root (al′um-röt), *n.* A name given to the astringent root of several plants, as *Heuchera Americana* and *Geranium maculatum.*

alum-stone (al′um-stōn), *n.* The subsulphate of alumina and potash; a mineral of a grayish- or yellowish-white color, often containing silica as an impurity, first found at Tolfa in Italy. Also called *alum-rock* and *alunite.*

alunite (al′ụ-nīt), *n.* [< F. *alun*, alum, + *-ite*^{2}.] Same as *alum-stone.*

alunogen (a-lū′nọ-jen), *n.* [< F. *alun*, alum, + *-gen*, producing: see *-gen.*] Native aluminium sulphate, occurring in fine capillary fibers, and consisting of 36.05 parts of sulphuric acid, 15.40 of alumina, and 48.55 of water. It is found in volcanic solfataras, in clays, in feldspathic rocks containing pyrites, and as an efflorescence on the walls of mines and quarries. Also called *hair-salt* and *feather-alum.*

alure† (al′ūr), *n.* [< ME. *alure*, *alour*, *alur*, *aler*, < OF. *aleor*, *aleoir*, gallery, passage, alley (cf. OF. *aleure*, *alure*, mod. F. *allure*, gait, pace), < *aler*, F. *aller*, go: see *alley*^{1}.] **1.** An alley; a walk.—**2.** A passage, gangway, or gallery in a building.

> The new *alure* between the king's chamber and the said chapel. *Brayley*, Houses of Parl., p. 127.

3. A covered passage; a cloister.

> The sides of every street were covered with fresh *alures* of marble, or cloisters. *T. Warton*, Eng. Poetry, II. xxiii.

4. In *medieval milit. arch.*, a footway on the summit of a wall or rampart, behind the battlements; also, the passageway within the hoarding or bratticing.

alusia (a-lū′si-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *ἄλυσις*, distress, anguish, < *ἀλύειν* or *ἀλύειν*, be frantic, wander: see *hallucination.*] Hallucination.

aluta (a-lū′tạ̈), *n.* [L. (sc. *pellis*, skin), a kind of soft leather, perhaps prepared by means of alum; cf. *alumen*, alum: see *alum.*] A species of leather-stone, soft, pliable, and not laminated.

alutaceous (al-ụ-tā′shius), *a.* [< LL. *alutacius*, < L. *aluta*: see *aluta.*] Having the quality or color of tawed leather; leathery, as the leaves of *Prunus laurocerasus.*

alutation† (al-ụ-tā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *aluta*, soft leather (see *aluta*), + *-ation.*] The tanning or dressing of leather.

alva marina (al′vạ̈ ma-rī′nạ̈). [An error for L. *ulva marina*, sea-sedge: *ulva*, sedge, perhaps connected with *ad-ol-escere*, grow (see *adolescent*); *marina*, fem. of *marinus*, of or belonging to the sea: see *marine.*] Sea-sedge: an article of commerce, consisting of dried grass-wrack (*Zostera marina*), used for stuffing mattresses, etc.

alvearium (al-vẹ̄-ā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *alvearia* (-ạ̈). [L.] Same as *alveary.*

alveary (al′vẹ̄-ạ̄-ri), *n.*; pl. *alvearies* (-riz). [< L. *alvearium*, a beehive, prop. any bulging vessel, < *alveus*, a hollow vessel, a beehive, etc.: see *alveus.*] **1.** A beehive, or something resembling a beehive.—**2†.** The meatus externus, or external canal, of the ear. See *ear.*

alveated (al′vẹ̄-ā-ted), *a.* [< L. *alveatus*, hollowed out like a trough or tray, < *alveus*, a trough, tray, a beehive: see *alveus*, and cf. *alveary.*] Formed or vaulted like a beehive.

alvei, *n.* Plural of *alveus.*

alveolar (al-vē′ō-lär or al′vẹ̄-ọ-lạ̈r), *a.* [< L. *alveolus*, a small hollow or cavity, a tray, trough, basin, dim. of *alveus*: see *alveus.*] Containing or pertaining to a socket, cell, or pit. An equivalent form is *alveolary.*—**Alveolar arch**, the arch formed by the alveolar border of either the upper or the lower jaw. **Alveolar artery.** (*a*) *Inferior*, the inferior dental, a branch of the internal maxillary artery supplying the lower jaw. (*b*) *Superior*, a branch of the internal maxillary artery supplying the teeth of the upper jaw and adjacent structures.—**Alveolar border**, the border of either jaw containing the tooth-sockets (alveoli).—**Alveolar cancer**, either alveolar carcinoma or alveolar sarcoma.—**Alveolar carcinoma**, a name sometimes applied to colloid carcinoma (cancer) in which the colloid infiltration has rendered the alveolar structure very evident to the naked eye.—**Alveolar ectasia.** See *emphysema.*—**Alveolar forceps**, forceps, of various shapes, for removing parts of the alveolar process, or fragments of roots under the alveolar ridge.—**Alveolar index.** See *craniometry.*—**Alveolar membrane**, the dental periosteum.—**Alveolar nerves**, the dental branches of the maxillary nerves.—**Alveolar passages**, the passages into which the respiratory bronchial tubes enlarge. They are thickly set with air-cells (alveoli), and give off and terminate in the infundibula or air-sacs.—**Alveolar point**, the point at the edge of the upper jaw between the middle incisors.—**Alveolar processes**, the processes of the maxillary bones containing the sockets of the teeth.—**Alveolar sarcoma**, a sarcoma (cancer) in which the cells approach in character epithelial cells, and are gathered in groups separated by connective tissue.—**Alveolar vein**, a vein accompanying an alveolar artery.

alveolariform (al-vē-ọ-lar′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *alveolaris* (< *alveolus*, a cell in a honeycomb: see *alveolus*) + L. *forma*, shape.] Having the form of the cells of a honeycomb. *N. E. D.*

alveolary (al-vē′ọ-lạ̄-ri or al′vẹ̄-ọ-lạ̄-ri), *a.* Same as *alveolar.*

alveolate (al-vē′ọ-lāt or al′vẹ̄-ọ-lāt), *a.* [< L. *alveolatus*, hollowed out like a little tray, < *alveolus*: see *alveolus.*] Same as *alveolated.*

alveolated (al-vē′ō-lā-ted or al′vẹ̄-ọ-lā-ted), *a.* [As *alveolate* + *-ed*^{2}.] Deeply pitted so as to resemble a honeycomb; having angular cavities (alveoli) separated by thin partitions, as the receptacle of some compound flowers.

> The fibrous stroma is not so much *alveolated* as interspersed with small fusiform cell-nests.
> *Ziegler*, Pathol. Anat. (trans.), i. § 173.

alveolation (al-vẹ̄-ọ-lā′shọn), *n.* The state or condition of having sockets or pits; a structure resembling that of the honeycomb. See cut under *ruminant.*

> The *alveolation* is the same in both cases.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 370.

alveole (al′vẹ̄-ōl), *n.* Same as *alveolus.*

alveoli, *n.* Plural of *alveolus.*

alveoliform (al-vē′ọ-li-fôrm or al-vẹ̄-ol′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *alveolus* + *forma*, form.] Having the form of an alveolus, or a small cell or socket.

Alveolina (al-vẹ̄-ọ-lī′nạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *alveolus* (see *alveolus*) + *-ina.*] The typical genus of foraminifers of the subfamily *Alveolininæ. D'Orbigny*, 1826.

Alveolininæ (al-vē″ọ-li-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alveolina* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of imperforate foraminifers, family *Miliolidæ*, having the test globular, elliptical, or fusiform, the chamberlets of which in the recent species are often subdivided.

alveolite (al-vē′ọ-līt), *n.* [< NL. *Alveolites.*] A fossil polyp of the genus *Alveolites.*

Alveolites (al-vē-ọ-lī′tēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *alveolus*, a small cavity, + *-ites*: see *-ite*^{2}.] A genus of fossil polyps, from Cretaceous and Tertiary strata, founded by Lamarck in 1806.

alveolocondylean (al-vē″ọ-lō-kon-dil′ẹ̄-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the alveolus and condyle.—**Alveolocondylean plane.** See *craniometry.*

alveolodental (al-vē″ọ-lō-den′tạl), *a.* Pertaining to the teeth and their sockets.—**Alveolodental canal**, the canal in the upper and in the lower jaw, through which pass the dental vessels and nerves.

alveolosubnasal (al-vē″ọ-lō-sub-nā′zạl), *a.* In *craniom.*, pertaining to the alveolar and subnasal points of the skull.—**Alveolosubnasal prognathism**, the prognathism measured by the angle between the line joining the alveolar and subnasal points and the alveolocondylean plane. See these terms and *craniometry.*

alveolus (al-vē′ō-lus), *n.*; pl. *alveoli* (-lī). [NL. application of L. *alveolus*, a small hollow or cavity, dim. of *alveus*, a tray, trough, basin: see *alveus.*] In general, any little cell, pit, cavity, fossa, or socket, as one of the cells of a honeycomb, etc. Also called *alveole.*

> Although these organs [of the torpedo and other electric fishes] differ greatly from one another in position [illegible] they all agree in being composed of *alveoli* of various forms, which are bounded by connective tissue, and filled with a jelly-like substance.
> *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 500.

Specifically, in *zool.* (*a*) The socket of a tooth; the pit in a jaw-bone in which a tooth is inserted.

> Each *alveolus* serves as the socket of a long tooth, somewhat like the incisor of a rodent.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 492.

(*b*) An air-cell; one of the compartments, about one hundredth of an inch in diameter, which line the infundibula and alveolar passages of the lungs. (*c*) One of the pits or compartments in the mucous membrane of the second stomach of a ruminant; a cell of "honeycomb" tripe. See cut under *ruminant.* (*d*) A certain vacant space in the sarcode of a radiolarian, either within or without the capsule. *Pascoe.* (*e*) A cell or pit in certain fossils, as in an alveolite. (*f*) One of the ultimate follicles of a racemose gland. See *acinus*, 2 (*b*). (*g*) One of the five hollow cuneate calcareous dentigerous pieces which enter into the composition of the complex dentary apparatus or oral skeleton of a sea-urchin. See *lantern of Aristotle* (under *lantern*), and cuts under *clypeastrid* and *Echinoidea.*

Alveopora (al-vē-ọ-pō′rạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *alveus*, belly, + *porus*, a pore: see *alveus* and *pore.*] The typical genus of *Alveoporinæ.*

Alveoporinæ (al-vē-ō-pọ-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alveopora* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of perforate madreporarian corals, of the family *Poritidæ*, typified by the genus *Alveopora.* See *Poritidæ.*

alveus (al′vẹ̄-us), *n.*; pl. *alvei* (-ī). [L., a hollow vessel, basket, trough, hold of a vessel, beehive, bath-tub, channel of a river, etc., < *alvus*, the belly, the stomach, bowels, womb, etc.] In *anat.*: (*a*) A tube or canal through which some fluid flows; especially, the larger part of such a tube, as the duct conveying the chyle to the subclavian vein. Specifically—(1) The utricle of the membranous labyrinth of the ear. (2) The combined utricle and saccule of the ear as seen in birds. (*b*) The superficial ventricular layer of medullary substance in the brain covering the hippocampus major.

alvine (al′vin, -vīn), *a.* [= F. *alvin*, < L. *alvus*, the belly.] Belonging to the belly or intestines; relating to or consisting of intestinal excrements.—**Alvine concretion**, a calculus formed in the stomach or intestines.—**Alvine dejections, alvine evacuations**, discharges from the bowels; feces. [The word is now scarcely used, except in these or similar phrases.]

alway (âl′wā), *adv.* [< ME. *alway*, *alwaye*, *alleway*, *al wey*, *alle wey*, *al wei*, earlier *alne wei*, < AS. *ealne weg*, sometimes contr. to *ealneg*, all the time, lit. all the way: *ealne*, acc. of *eal*, *eall*, all; *weg*, acc. of *weg*, way. Now superseded by *always*, q. v. Cf. *algate*, and It. *tutta via* = Sp. *todas vias*, always; from L. *tota*, fem. of *totus*, all, and *via*, way.] Same as *always*: now only used poetically.

> Mephibosheth . . . shall eat bread *alway* at my table.
> 2 Sam. ix. 10.

> Hard by a poplar shook *alway*,
> All silver-green with gnarled bark.
> *Tennyson*, Mariana.

always (âl′wāz), *adv.* [< ME. *alwayes*, *alwaies*, *alleweyes*, *alle weis*, *alles weis*, an adverbial gen., appar. orig. distrib., as distinguished from the comprehensive acc. form, but the distinction was soon lost: see *alway.*] **1.** All the time; throughout all time; uninterruptedly; continually; perpetually; ever: as, God is *always* the same.

> Ev'n in heaven his [Mammon's] looks and thoughts
> Were *always* downward bent. *Milton*, P. L., i. 681.

> Once a poet, *always* a poet. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, xv.

2. Every time; at all recurring times; as often as occasion arises: as, he *always* comes home on Saturday.

> You *always* end ere you begin. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 4.

Alydinæ (al-i-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alydus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Coreidæ*, typified by the genus *Alydus*, containing insects of moderately narrow form, with a somewhat conical head contracted behind the eyes, the last antennal joint enlarged, and the hind femora spinous and thickened toward the end. Species of such genera as *Alydus*, *Tollius*, and *Megalotomus* are numerous in most parts of America. Also written *Alydina.* See *Coreidæ.*

Alydus (al′i-dus), *n.* [NL.] A genus of heteropterous insects, of the family *Coreidæ*, typical of the subfamily *Alydinæ.*

alyned†, *p. a.* [ME. (occurs once), < L. *allinere*, *adlinere*, besmear, < *ad*, to, + *linere*, smear: see *liniment.*] Anointed.

Alysia (a-lis′i-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄλυσις*, a chain, prob. for **ἄλυσις*, < *ἄλυτος*, continuous, unbroken,

< *ά-* priv. + [illegible], loose.] 1. A genus of hymenopterous insects, belonging to the series [illegible], and to the family *Braconidæ* [illegible]. The species, as *A. manducator*, are parasitic in the larvæ of other insects.—2. A genus of scopeline fishes.—3. A genus of lepidopterous insects.

alysm [illegible] [< Gr. [illegible], anguish, [illegible] < *ἀλύειν* or *ἀλύειν*, wander in mind, be ill at ease, distraught, weary, = L. *alu-cinari*, wander in mind: see *hallucination*.] In *pathol.*, restlessness or disquiet exhibited by a sick person.

alysson (a-lis'on), *n.* [L.: see *Alyssum*.] A plant of the genus *Alyssum*. Also spelled *alison*, [illegible].

Alyssum (a-lis'um), *n.* [NL. *alyssum*, L. *alysson* (Pliny), < Gr. *ἄλυσσον*, a plant used to check hiccup; referred to *λύζειν*, to hiccup, or otherwise to neut. of *ἄλυσσος*, curing (canine) madness, < *ά-* priv. + *λύσσα*, madness.] 1. A genus of plants, natural order *Cruciferæ*, containing several white- or yellow-flowered species, much employed for decorating rockwork. *A. maritimum*, known as sweet alyssum, is much cultivated in [illegible] white and fragrant honey-scented flowers, [illegible] very hard. The rock alyssum or gold-dust, *A. saxatile*, has dense clusters of bright-yellow flowers, appearing in early spring.
2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Alytes (al'i-tēz), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. *ἀλύτης*, a police officer at the Olympic games; more prob. < Gr. *ἄλυτος*, continuous, unbroken, in allusion to the chain of eggs the frog carries about

Nurse-frog (*Alytes obstetricans*).

(cf. *ἅλυσις*, a chain): see *Alysia*.] A genus of anurous amphibians, or tailless batrachians, of the family *Discoglossidæ*, sometimes made the type of a family *Alytidæ*. *A. obstetricans* is the nurse-frog or accoucheur-toad of Europe.

In *Alytes obstetricans*, the female lays a chain of eggs, which the male twines round his thighs until the young [illegible]
Pascoe, Zool. Class., p. 1[illegible].

alytid (al'i-tid), *n.* One of the *Alytidæ*.

Alytidæ (a-lit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alytes* + *-idæ*.] An artificial family of salient amphibians, characterized by Gunther as "*Ranina* with webbed toes, with the processes of sacral vertebræ dilated, and with parotoids." It con[illegible] (*Alytes*), *Pelobatidæ* (*Scaphi*[illegible]) (*Hoboporus*).

am (am). The first person singular, present [illegible] mood of the verb *to be*. See *be*.

am-. See *ambi-*.

A. M. An abbreviation of several Latin phrases [illegible]: (*a*) Of *artium magister*, Master of Arts. M. A., which represents the English rendering, is now more usual in England, but in a purely Latin idiom the form A. M. is still pre[illegible] (*b*) Of *anno mundi*, in the year of the [illegible] systems of chronology. (*c*) [illegible] noon: as, the party will [illegible] A. M. (also written A. M. or a. m.). [illegible] synonymous with [illegible] *n.*: as, I arrived here this A. M. (pro[illegible] this morning [illegible].

[illegible] more correctly [illegible] Gr. [illegible], a pail, [illegible] [illegible], a large [illegible] [illegible] was used [illegible] [illegible] *ampulla*, 2. [illegible]

amability [illegible] [< F. [illegible] [illegible] *amabilitas*, < *amabilis* [illegible] *amo* [illegible] [illegible], from *amiability*, q. v.] [illegible]

amacratic (am-a-krat'ik), *a.* [Prop. *hamacratic*, < Gr. *ἅμα*, together (akin to E. *same*), + *κράτος*, power, akin to E. *hard*.] Same as *amasthenic*. *Sir J. Herschel.*

amadavat (am"a-da-vat'), *n.* [An E. Ind. name, appearing in various other forms, *amadavad*, *amaduvad* (sometimes Latinized as *amadavadæa*), *avadavat*, and sometimes *amandabal*. Orig. brought to Europe from Amadābād in Guzerat. Cf. *Amadina*, *amandava*.] A small conirostral granivorous finch-like bird, of the order *Passeres*, suborder *Oscines*, family *Ploceidæ*, subfamily *Spermestinæ*; the *Estrilda amandava*, a native of India, and one of the commonest exotic cage-birds. It is imported into Europe and the United States in large numbers, and is sometimes called *strawberry-finch* by the dealers. It forms the type of one of the numerous subgenera or sections of the large genus *Estrilda*, which contains species of small size and generally brilliant or varied colors, belonging to the same family as the weavers and whidah-birds. It is about 5 inches long, with a coral-red beak, and red-and-black plumage spotted with pearly white. Other forms are *avadavat* and *amaduvade*.

amadelphous (am-a-del'fus), *a.* [Prop. **hamadelphous*, < Gr. *ἅμα*, together, + *ἀδελφός*, brother: see *-adelphia*.] Living in society or in flocks; gregarious. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Amadina (am-a-dī'nä), *n.* [NL., < *amad*(*avat*) + *-ina*.] A genus of small conirostral birds, of the family *Ploceidæ*, subfamily *Spermestinæ*. It includes many species of Asia, Africa, etc. The species are mostly of bright or variegated colors, having thick conical bills adapted to their granivorous habits. Some are common cage-birds and fine songsters.

amadou (am'a-dö), *n.* [F., < *amadouer*, coax, cajole, a word of disputed origin; perhaps < Dan. *made*, feed (= Icel. and Sw. *mata*, feed), < *mad*, food, = Sw. *mat* = Icel. *matr* = E. *meat*, food. Cf. L. *esca*, (1) food, (2) bait, in ML. also (3) tinder, > It. *esca*, in same senses, = Sp. *yesca*, tinder, fuel, incitement, = OF. *eche*, *esche*, mod. F. *èche*, *aiche*, bait; It. *adescare*, bait, allure, entice, inveigle. Cf. also the E. phrase *to coax a fire* (that does not burn readily).] A soft spongy substance, consisting of the more solid portion of a fungus (*Polyporus fomentarius* and other species found growing on forest-trees), steeped in a solution of saltpeter. Amadou has been successfully employed in surgery as a styptic, and in the form of punk it is used as a port-fire (which see). Also called *black match*, *pyrotechnical sponge*, and *German tinder*.

amaduvade (am a-dö-väd'), *n.* Same as *amadavat*. *P. L. Sclater.*

amafroset, *n.* [< OF. *amafrose* (Cotgrave) for *amarrose* for *amaurose*, < NL. *amaurosis*, q. v.] An old form of *amaurosis*. *Sylvester; Bailey.*

amah (am'ä), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Pg. *ama*, a nurse. In the dialects of southern India, Telugu, etc., *amma* means 'mother,' and is affixed to the names of women in general, as a respectful term of address: see *amma*.] 1. A nurse; especially, a wet-nurse.—2. A lady's-maid; a maidservant. [A word in general use among Europeans in India and the East.]

If [a man setting up housekeeping is] married, an *Amah* or female servant is required in addition [to the servants already enumerated], while an establishment including a number of children requires at least two more.
W. F. Mayers, Treaty Ports of China and Japan, p. 24.

amain[1] (a-mān'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*[3] + *main*[1], force: see *main*[1].] With force, strength, or violence; violently; furiously; suddenly; at full speed; hastily.

[He] comes on *amain*, speed in his look.
Milton, S. A., l. 1304.

The soul strives *amain* to live and work through all things.
Emerson, Compensation.

Smote *amain* the hollow oak tree.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, xvii.

To let go or **strike amain** (*naut.*), to let fall or lower quickly or suddenly: but see *amain*[2].

amain[2]† (a-mān'), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *amayne*, *ameyne*, < OF. *amener*, mod. F. *amener*, bring to, conduct, induce; naut., haul: *amener les voiles*, strike sail, *amener pavillon*, or simply *amener*, strike flag, surrender; < *a-* (< L. *ad*, to) + *mener*, lead, conduct, < LL. *minare*, drive, L. [illegible] *minari*, threaten, menace: see *menace*. Cf. *amenable*.] I. *trans.* 1. To lead; conduct; [illegible].

[illegible] may have the *amayning* of the matter [illegible] Strype, Eccl. Mem., II. 418. (*N. E. D.*)

2. To lower (a sail), especially the topsail.

[illegible] to us to *amaine* our sailes, which we could [illegible]
R. Hawkins, Voyage to South Sea.

[illegible] let anything downe into the Howle, lowering [illegible] they say *Amaine*, and being downe, Strike [illegible] would lower a yard so fast as you can, [illegible]
[illegible] *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 33, ix. 40. (*N. E. D.*)

[In such use the imperative of the verb would easily be confused with the imperative phrase or adverb *amain*; hence, to let go or strike *amain*. See *amain*[1].]
3. To lower; abate.

II. *intrans.* To lower the topsail or one's flag, in token of yielding; yield; surrender.

amaist (a-māst'), *adv.* [= E. *almost*, dial. *amost*.] Almost. [Scotch.]

amaldar (am'al-där), *n.* [< Hind. Pers. *amaldār*, a manager, agent, governor of a district, collector of revenue, < Ar. *'amal*, work, business, affairs, collection of revenue, etc., + Pers. *dār*, (in comp.) one who holds, possesses, manages, etc.] In India, a governor of a province under the Mohammedan rule. Also written *amildar*.

Tippu had been a merchant as well as a prince; and during his reign he filled his warehouses with a vast variety of goods, which the *Amildars*, or governors of provinces, were expected to sell to the richer inhabitants at prices far in excess of their real value.
J. T. Wheeler, Short Hist. India, p. 413.

Amalfitan (a-mal'fi-tan), *a.* [< ML. *Amalfitanus*, < *Amalfi*, in Italy.] Pertaining to Amalfi, a seaport town of Italy. Also spelled *Amalphitan*.—**Amalfitan code** (ML. *tabula Amalfitana*), the oldest existing code of maritime law, compiled about the time of the first crusade by the authorities of Amalfi, which city then possessed considerable commerce and maritime power.

amalgam (a-mal'gam), *n.* [< ME. *amalgame*, *malgam* (also as ML.), < OF. *amalgame*, mod. F. *amalgame* = Sp. Pg. It. *amalgama* = ML. *amalgama*, sometimes *algamala*, supposed to be a perversion (perhaps through Ar., with Ar. art. *al*) of L. *malagma*, < Gr. *μάλαγμα*, an emollient, poultice, any soft mass, < *μαλάσσειν*, soften, < *μαλακός*, soft, akin to L. *mollis*, soft: see *moll*, *mollify*, *emollient*, etc.] 1. A compound of mercury or quicksilver with another metal; any metallic alloy of which mercury forms an essential constituent part. Amalgams are used for a great variety of purposes, as for cold-tinning, water-gilding, and water-silvering, for coating the zinc plates of a battery, and for the protection of metals from oxidation. A native amalgam of mercury and silver is found in isometric crystals in the mines of Obermoschel in Bavaria, and in Hungary, Norway, Sweden, Chili, etc.
2. Figuratively, a mixture or compound of different things.—**Amalgam gilding**, a method of gilding in which the metal to be coated is first cleaned, then rubbed with a solution of nitrate of mercury, and covered with a film of an amalgam of 1 part of gold with 8 parts of mercury. Heat volatilizes the mercury and leaves the gold adhering to the surface.—**Amalgam retort**, an iron retort having a convex lid, luted at the edges, and held by a key or wedge pressed between its crown and the bail.—**Amalgam silvering**, a process similar to that of amalgam gilding (which see), in which is used an amalgam of 1 part of silver with 8 parts of mercury.—**Amalgam varnish**, an amalgam consisting of 1 part of mercury, 1 of bismuth, and 4 of tin, mixed with white of eggs or with varnish.

amalgam† (a-mal'gam), *v.* [< ME. *amalgamen*; from the noun.] I. *trans.* To mix, as metals, by amalgamation; amalgamate.

Some three ounces . . . of Gold, t' *amalgame* with some six of Mercury.
B. Jonson, Alchemist (1640), ii. 3.

II. *intrans.* To become amalgamated.

Quicksilver easily *amalgams* with metals.
Boyle, Works, I. 638.

amalgama (a-mal'ga-mä), *n.* [ML.: see *amalgam*, *n.*] Same as *amalgam*.

They have divided this their *amalgama* into a number of . . . republics.
Burke, Rev. in France.

amalgamable (a-mal'ga-ma-bl), *a.* [< *amalgam* + *-able*.] Capable of amalgamating or of being amalgamated.

Silver modified by distilled water is brought back again to the *amalgamable* state by contact for a short time with rain or spring water.
Ure, Dict., IV. 802.

amalgamate (a-mal'ga-māt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *amalgamated*, ppr. *amalgamating*. [< ML. *amalgamatus*, pp. of *amalgamare*, < *amalgama*, amalgam: see *amalgam*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To mix or alloy (a metal) with quicksilver. See *amalgamation*. The zinc plates used in the voltaic battery are always amalgamated by immersing them in mercury, for by this means a surface of pure zinc is in effect obtained, and, when the circuit is open, the waste caused by the local currents or local action (due to impurities in the zinc) is prevented.
2. In general, to mix so as to make a compound; blend; unite; combine.

Ingratitude is indeed their four cardinal virtues compacted and amalgamated into one.
Burke, Rev. in France.

What would be the effect on the intellectual state of Europe, at the present day, were all nations and tribes *amalgamated* into one vast empire, speaking the same tongue?
Everett, Orations, p. 33.

Amalgamated societies or **companies**, two or more societies or joint-stock companies united for the promotion of their common interests under one general management.

II. *intrans.* 1. To form an amalgam; blend with another metal, as quicksilver. Hence—

2. To combine, unite, or coalesce, generally: as, two organs or parts *amalgamate* as the result of growth.

amalgamate (a̤-mal′ga̤-māt), *a.* [< ML. *amalgamatus*, pp.: see the verb.] United or amalgamated.

amalgamation (a̤-mal-ga̤-mā′sho̤n), *n.* [< *amalgamate, v.*] **1.** The act or operation of compounding mercury with another metal. Specifically, a process by which the precious metals are separated from the rock through which they are distributed in fine particles, by taking advantage of their affinity for quicksilver. This is done by pulverizing the rock and bringing it in contact with that metal, by the aid of suitable machinery. The amalgam thus produced is afterward retorted, the quicksilver being distilled off and the precious metal left behind.

2. The mixing or blending of different things, especially of races; the result of such mixing or blending; interfusion, as of diverse elements.

> Early in the fourteenth century the *amalgamation* of the races was all but complete. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

3. Consolidation; specifically, the union of two or more incorporated societies or joint-stock companies into one concern or under one general direction.

amalgamative (a̤-mal′ga̤-mā̤-tiv), *a.* [< *amalgamate* + *-ive.*] Tending to amalgamate; characterized by a tendency to amalgamate.

amalgamatize† (a̤-mal′ga̤-mā̤-tīz), *v. t.* [< ML. *amalgama(t-)* + *-ize.*] To amalgamate. *Bacon.*

amalgamator (a̤-mal′ga̤-mā-to̤r), *n.* One who or that which amalgamates; one who performs or promotes any process of amalgamation. Specifically—(*a*) One who is in favor of or takes part in amalgamating or combining two or more business concerns. (*b*) In amalgamating operations, a machine used to bring the powdered ore into close contact with the mercury.

amalgame†, *n.* and *v.* A former spelling of *amalgam.*

amalgamist (a̤-mal′ga̤-mist), *n.* [< *amalgam* + *-ist.*] One skilled in amalgamating ores; an amalgamator.

> A most famous mining expert, chemist, and *amalgamist.*
> *J. A. Robinson*, in Hamilton's Mex. Handbook, p. 65.

amalgamize† (a̤-mal′ga̤-mīz), *v. t.* [< *amalgam* + *-ize.*] To amalgamate.

Amalphitan, *a.* See *Amalfitan.*

amaltas (a-mal′ta̤s), *n.* [E. Ind.] The common name in India of the tree *Cassia Fistula*, which is in general cultivation there for ornament and shade. See cut under *Cassia.*

Amaltheidæ (am-al-thē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amaltheus* + *-idæ.*] A family of tetrabranchiate cephalopods, typified by the genus *Amaltheus.* The species are extinct, and flourished during the Secondary epoch.

Amaltheus (a-mal′thē̤-us), *n.* [NL.] A genus of cephalopods, typical of the family *Amaltheidæ.*

aman (am′an), *n.* [Name in Aleppo.] A blue cotton cloth imported from the Levant, made chiefly at Aleppo, Asiatic Turkey.

amand^{1}† (a-mȧnd′), *v. t.* [< L. *amandare*, send forth or away, remove, < *ā* for *ab*, off, + *mandare*, order: see *mandate.*] To send off; dismiss.

> A court of equity which would rather *amand* the plaintiff to his remedy at common law.
> *Wythe*, Decisions, p. 86. (*N. E. D.*)

amand^{2} (a-mȧnd′), *n.* [Sc., < F. *amende*, a fine: see *amende.*] In *Scots law*, a fine or penalty; formerly also a sum required from the defender in a suit as a security against delay or evasion.

amandava (a-man′da̤-vä̤), *n.* [NL., < *amadavat*, q. v.] In *ornith.*, the specific name of the amadavat, *Fringilla amandava* (Linnæus), now *Estrilda amandava*, used by Bonaparte in 1850 as a generic name of that section of the genus of which the amadavat is the type.

amandin (am′a̤n-din), *n.* [< F. *amande*, almond (see *almond*), + *-in*^{2}.] **1.** An albuminous substance contained in sweet almonds.—**2.** A kind of paste or cold cream for chapped hands, prepared from almonds. In this sense also spelled *amandine.*

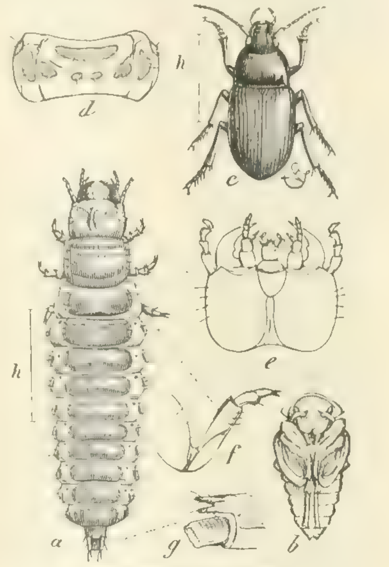
amang (a̤-mang′), *prep.* Among. [Scotch and north. Eng. dial.]

amanitin (a-man′i-tin), *n.* [< Gr. ἀμανῖται, pl., a sort of fungi, + *-in*^{2}.] An organic base or alkaloid, one of the poisonous principles of certain mushrooms, as *Agaricus muscarius* and *A. bulbosus.*

amanuensis (a̤-man-ū-en′sis), *n.*; pl. *amanuenses* (-sēz). [L. *amanuensis* (< *a manu* + *-ensis*: see *-ese*), taking the place of *a manu servus*, a secretary: *a* for *ab*, from, of, often used, as here, in designations of office; *manu*, abl. of *manus*, hand (see *manual*); *servus*, servant (see *serf*, *servant*).] A person whose employment is to write what another dictates, or to copy what has been written by another.

> I had not that happy leisure; no *amanuensis*, no assistants. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel. (To the Reader).

Amara (am′a̤-rä̤), *n.* [NL., fem. (cf. *Amarus*, m., a genus of hemipterous insects), said to be < Gr. ἀ- priv. + √ *μαρ, redupl. μαρμαίρειν, shine.]



Ground-beetle (*Amara obesa*).

a, larva; *d*, under side of one of the middle joints; *e*, the head beneath; *f*, leg; *g*, anal cerci and proleg from side; *b*, pupa; *c*, beetle; *h*, *h*, natural sizes.

A genus of *Carabidæ*, or ground-beetles, of the subfamily *Harpalinæ*, more readily distinguished by their general appearance than by conspicuous structural characters. A vast number of species, mainly of the arctic and temperate zones, constitute this genus. They are all of medium size, more or less oblong-oval in form, and mostly bronze-colored, rarely brown or black with a greenish tinge. They are to be found under moss, stones, clods, etc. In the imago state they are partly herbivorous, while their larvæ are strictly carnivorous, those of *A. obesa* feeding on locusts' eggs.

amaracus (a-mar′a̤-kus), *n.* [L., also *amaracum* (> ME. *amarac*), < Gr. ἀμάρακος, also ἀμάρακον, a certain plant. The Greek species was prob. a bulbous plant; the foreign, called Persian or Egyptian, answers to marjoram.] Marjoram.

> And at their feet the crocus brake like fire,
> Violet, *amaracus*, and asphodel,
> Lotos and lilies. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

amarant (am′a̤-rant), *n.* See *amaranth.*

Amarantaceæ (am″a̤-ran-tā′sē̤-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *amarantaceus*: see *amarantaceous.*] A natural order of apetalous herbaceous weedy plants, with inconspicuous, mostly scarious-bracted, flowers. They are of little or no value, though some species are cultivated on account of the bright-colored bracts of the densely clustered blooms, chiefly of the genera *Amarantus*, *Gomphrena*, *Iresine*, and *Alternanthera.* Also written *Amaranthaceæ.*

amarantaceous (am″a̤-ran-tā′shius), *a.* [< NL. *amarantaceus*, < L. *amarantus*: see *amaranth* and *-aceous.*] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the *Amarantaceæ.* Also written *amaranthaceous.*

> In 1856 Dunker described . . . four species from Blankenburg . . . which he believed to belong to . . . the Polygonaceæ. Zenker had divined that they might be *amarantaceous.*
> *L. F. Ward*, Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXVII. 294.

amaranth (am′a̤-ranth), *n.* [More correctly *amarant*, < ME. *amaraunt*, < L. *amarantus* (often written *amaranthus*, simulating Gr. ἄνθος, a flower), < Gr. ἀμάραντος, amarant, prop. an adj., unfading, < ἀ- priv. + μαραίνειν, wither, fade, akin to L. *mori*, Skt. √ *mar*, die: see *mortal.* Cf. *ambrosia* and *amrita.* The flower is so called because when picked it does not wither.] **1.** An imaginary flower supposed never to fade: used chiefly in poetry.

> Immortal *amarant*, a flower which once
> In Paradise fast by the tree of life
> Began to bloom; but soon, for man's offence,
> To heaven removed, where first it grew.
> *Milton*, P. L., iii. 353.

2. (*a*) A plant of the genus *Amarantus* (which see). (*b*) The globe-amaranth, *Gomphrena globosa*, of the same natural order.—**3.** A name given to mixtures of coloring matters of which the chief constituent is magenta (which see).

Amaranthaceæ (am″a̤-ran-thā′sē̤-ē), *n. pl.* Same as *Amarantaceæ.*

amaranthaceous (am″a̤-ran-thā′shius), *a.* Same as *amarantaceous.*

amaranth-feathers (am′a̤-ranth-feᴛʜ″ėrz), *n.* A name given to *Humea elegans*, an Australian composite plant, with drooping panicles of small reddish flowers. It is sometimes cultivated.

amaranthine (am-a̤-ran′thin), *a.* [More correctly *amarantine*, < Gr. ἀμαράντινος, < ἀμάραντος, amaranth: see *amaranth.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the amaranth; consisting of, containing, or resembling amaranth.

> Those happy souls who dwell
> In yellow meads of Asphodel,
> Or *Amaranthine* bow'rs.
> *Pope*, St. Cecilia's Day, l. 76.

2. Never-fading, like the amaranth of the poets; imperishable.

> The only *amaranthine* flow'r on earth
> Is virtue; th' only lasting treasure, truth.
> *Cowper*, Task, iii.

3. Of a purplish color.

Also written *amarantine.*

amaranthoid (am-a̤-ran′thoid), *a.* [< *amaranth* + *-oid.*] Resembling or allied to the amaranth.

Amaranthus (am-a̤-ran′thus), *n.* See *Amarantus.*

amarantine (am-a̤-ran′tin), *a.* See *amaranthine.*

Amarantus (am-a̤-ran′tus), *n.* [L.: see *amaranth.*] A genus of plants, natural order *Amarantaceæ*, including several long-cultivated garden-plants, as the cockscomb (*A. cristatus*), prince's-feather (*A. hypochondriacus*), love-lies-bleeding (*A. caudatus*), etc. Several dwarf forms of *A. melancholicus*, with variegated or distinctly colored leaves, are favorite bedding-plants. Also written *Amaranthus.*

amargoso-bark (ä-mär-gō′sō-bärk), *n.* [< Sp. *amargoso*, bitter (< *amargo*, bitter, < L. *amarus*, bitter), + *bark*^{2}.] The bark of the goatbush, *Castela erecta*, a simarubaceous shrub of the lower Rio Grande valley in Texas and of northern Mexico. It is intensely bitter, and is used by the Mexicans as an astringent, a tonic, and a febrifuge. The plant is stiff and thorny, and is an excellent hedge-plant.

amarin (am′a̤-rin), *n.* [< L. *amarus*, bitter, + *-in*^{2}.] An organic base, $C_{21}H_{18}N_2$, isomeric with hydrobenzamide, from which it is prepared. It exerts a poisonous effect on animals, and forms salts with acids.

amaritude† (a-mar′i-tūd), *n.* [< L. *amaritudo*, bitterness, < *amarus*, bitter.] Bitterness.

> What *amaritude* or acrimony is deprehended in choler, it acquires from a commixture of melancholy, or external malign bodies. *Harvey*, Consumption.

amaryllid (am-a̤-ril′id), *n.* In *bot.*, one of the *Amaryllidaceæ.*

Amaryllidaceæ (am-a̤-ril-i-dā′sē̤-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amaryllis* (*-id-*) + *-aceæ.*] A natural order of monocotyledonous plants, resembling the *Liliaceæ*, but having an inferior ovary. It includes many well-known ornamental plants, the amaryllis, narcissus (with the daffodil and jonquil), snowdrop (*Galanthus*), pancratium, agave, etc. The bulbs of some are poisonous, especially those of *Hemanthus toxicarius* and some allied species, in the juice of which the Hottentots are said to dip their arrow-heads. The bulbs of *Narcissus poeticus* and some other species are emetic. Species of agave are valuable as fiber-plants.

amaryllidaceous (am-a̤-ril-i-dā′shius), *a.* [< *Amaryllis* (*-id-*) + *-aceous.*] Of or pertaining to the *Amaryllidaceæ.*

amaryllideous (am-a̤-ril′i-dē̤-us), *a.* [< *amaryllid* + *-eous*, < L. *-eus.*] Relating to or having the nature of an amaryllid, or a plant of the order *Amaryllidaceæ*; amaryllidaceous.

Amaryllis (am-a̤-ril′is), *n.* [NL., < L. *Amaryllis*, name of a shepherdess in Virgil, < Gr. Ἀμαρυλλίς, the same in Theocritus, prob. (with fem. dim. term.) < ἀμαρύσσειν, sparkle, twinkle, glance, as the eye, > ἀμαρυγή, a sparkling, twinkling, glancing.] **1.** A genus of bulbous plants, natural order *Amaryllidaceæ*, with large, bright-colored, lily-shaped flowers upon a stout scape. The belladonna lily, *A. Belladonna*, from southern Africa, now regarded as the only species, is well known and has long been in cultivation. Many species once placed in this genus are now referred to other genera, those of the old world to *Crinum*, *Lycoris*, *Brunsvigia*, *Nerine*, etc., the American to *Zephyranthes* and *Sprekelia.*

Belladonna Lily (*Amaryllis belladonna*).

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.—**3.** In *zoöl.*, a genus of crustaceans.

amass [illegible] F. [illegible], < ML. [illegible] heap. F. *masse*, > E. *mass*², q. v.] To collect into a mass or heap; [illegible] amount, quantity, [illegible] a fortune.

[illegible] the Positive Philosophy he had *amassed* vast stores of learning in almost every department of knowledge.
[illegible], Phil., I. 136.

amass [illegible] OF. [illegible], F. *amas*; from the verb.] An assemblage, a heap, or an accumulation.

[illegible]
[illegible], Reliquiæ, p. [illegible]

amassable [illegible], *a.* [< *amass* + *-able*.] [illegible] amassed.

amasser (a̤-mȧs′ėr), *n.* One who amasses or accumulates.

amassette (am-a-set′), *n.* [F. (dim. form), < [illegible], amass, collect: see *amass*, *v.*] An instrument, usually of horn, like a palette-knife or spatula, with which in the preparation of pigments the colors used in painting are collected and scraped together on the stone during the process of grinding them with the muller. Also written *amazette*.

amassment (a̤-mȧs′ment), *n.* The act of amassing; a heap collected; a great quantity or number brought together; an accumulation.

An *amassment* of imaginary conceptions.
Glanville, Scep. Sci., xiii.

Amasta (a-mas′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *amastus*, < Gr. ἄμαστος, without breasts, < ἀ- priv. + μαστός, breast.] Nippleless mammals: a term applied to the monotremes or cloacal oviparous mammals, which, though provided with mammary glands, have no nipples.

amasthenic (am-as-then′ik), *a.* [Prop. **hamasthenic*, < Gr. [illegible], together, + σθένος, strength.] Uniting the chemical rays of light in a focus: said of a lens. Also *amacratic*.

amate¹† (a̤-māt′), *v. t.* [< *a-* (expletive) + *mate*¹, *v.*] To accompany; entertain as a companion; be a fellow or mate to.

A [illegible] of faire Ladies sate,
[illegible] a jolly Paramoure,
[illegible] them did in modest wise *amate*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 34.

amate²† (a̤-māt′), *v. t.* [< ME. *amaten*, < OF. *amatir*, daunt, subdue, enfeeble, etc. (= It. *ammattire*), < *a-* (L. *ad*, to) + *matir*, *mater* (in same senses as *amatir*), > E. *mate*, enfeeble: see *mate*².] To terrify; perplex; daunt; subdue.

Upon the wall the Pagans old and young
Stood hushed and still, *amated* and amazed.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, xi. 12.

My lord, hath love *amated* him whose thoughts
Have ever been heroical and brave?
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

amaterialistic (a-ma̤-tē″ri-a̤-lis′tik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. (*a*-¹⁸) + *materialistic*.] Opposed to materialism, or to materialistic philosophy.

[illegible] *amaterialistic* for us to speak of the [illegible] as if it had some objective existence, independent of a cognizing mind.
J. Fiske, in N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 33.

amateur (am′a̤-tūr or am-a̤-tūr′, often as F., [illegible] being of recent introduction — about [illegible] a-tėr′), *n.* and *a.* [F., = Pr. *amatour* [illegible] Sp. *amador* = It. *amatore*, a lover, an [illegible], < L. *amatorem*, acc. of *amator*, lover, < [illegible], pp. *amatus*, love: see *amor*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One who admires; an admirer; a lover.

[illegible] *amateur* of musical [illegible]
[illegible], A Modern Instance.

2. One who has an especial love for any art, study, or pursuit, but does not practise it.—3. [illegible] one who cultivates any study [illegible] attachment, without pursuing it [illegible] or with a view to gain: [illegible] pursues an art [illegible] skilled, or non-professional [illegible] in *sporting* [illegible] competed in a match [illegible] for a stake, or for [illegible] money, or under [illegible] professional for a [illegible] athletic [illegible]

II. [illegible] having the [illegible] work; an *amateur* [illegible]

amateurish [illegible] or am-a-tėr′ish [illegible] [illegible] professional.

They said it [the book] was *amateurish*, that it was in a falsetto key.
The Century, XXVI. 285.

amateurishness (am-a̤-tūr′- or am-a-tėr′ish-nes), *n.* The quality of being amateurish.

amateurism (am′a̤-tūr-izm or am-a-tėr′izm), *n.* [< *amateur* + *-ism*.] The practice of any art, occupation, game, etc., as a pastime or an accomplishment, and not as a profession; the quality of being an amateur.

amateurship (am′a̤-tūr- or am-a-tėr′ship), *n.* [< *amateur* + *-ship*.] The character or position of an amateur.

Wearied with the frigid pleasures (so he called them) of mere *amateurship*. *De Quincey*, Murder as a Fine Art.

amatito (am-a̤-tē′tō), *n.* [Prop. **amatita*, < It. *amatita*, lead or chalk for pencils, prop. hematite, < L. *hæmatites*, hematite: see *hematite*.] A pigment of a deep-red color prepared from hematite, and formerly much used in fresco-painting. *Audsley*.

amative (am′a̤-tiv), *a.* [= It. *amativo*, < L. as if **amativus*, < *amare*, pp. *amatus*, love: see *amor*.] Full of love; amorous; amatory; disposed or disposing to love.

amativeness (am′a̤-tiv-nes), *n.* The propensity to love, or to the gratification of the sexual passions. The term is used by phrenologists to designate the supposed localization of this propensity in the hind part of the brain. See cut under *phrenology*.

amatorial (am-a̤-tō′ri-al), *a.* [< L. *amatorius* (see *amatory*) + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to love or lovers; amatory: as, *amatorial* verses.

Tales of love and chivalry, *amatorial* sonnets.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry.

A small quantity of passion, dexterously meted out, may be ample to inspire an *amatorial* poet.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 356.

Amatorial muscles, the oblique muscles of the eye: so called from their fancied importance in ogling.

amatorially (am-a̤-tō′ri-a̤l-i), *adv.* In an amatorial manner; by way of love.

amatorian (am-a̤-tō′ri-a̤n), *a.* Pertaining to love; amatorial. [Rare.]

Horace's lusory or *amatorian* odes.
Johnson, Lives of Poets (Edmund Smith).

amatorio (ä-mä-tō′ri-ō), *n.*; pl. *amatorii* (-ē). [It., < L. *amatorius*: see *amatory*.] A decorated vase, dish, bowl, or plate, intended or suitable for a love-gift; specifically, a piece of majolica painted with the portrait of a lady and bearing a complimentary inscription.

amatorious† (am-a̤-tō′ri-us), *a.* [< L. *amatorius*: see *amatory*.] Pertaining to love.

The vain, *amatorious* poem of Sir Philip Sidney's "Arcadia." *Milton*, Eikonoklastes.

amatory (am′a̤-tō̤-ri), *a.* [< L. *amatorius*, pertaining to love or a lover, < *amator*, a lover: see *amateur*. Cf. *amorous*.] Pertaining to, producing, or supposed to produce love; expressive of love; amatorial: as, *amatory* poems.

She could repay each *amatory* look you lent
With interest. *Byron*, Don Juan, ix. 62.

=**Syn.** See *amorous*.

amaurosis (am-â-rō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμαύρωσις, < ἀμαυρόω, dim, dark, < ἀ- intensive + μαυρός, dark.] A partial or total loss of sight independent of any discoverable lesion in the eye itself: formerly and still sometimes called *gutta serena*; by Milton "a drop serene," P. L., iii. 25.

amaurotic (am-â-rot′ik), *a.* Pertaining to or affected with amaurosis.

amausite (a-mâ′sit), *n.* Same as *petrosilex*.

amay† (a-mā′), *v. t.* and *i.* [< ME. *amayen*, < OF. *amaier*, *amaer*, forms parallel to the usual OF. *esmaier*, *esmaer* = Pr. *esmaiar* = It. *smagare*, < L. *ex*, out (here privative), + ML. **magare*, < OHG. *magan*, have power, = E. *may*, *v.* Cf. *dismay*.] To dismay; confound; be dismayed.

Whereof he dradde and was *amayed*.
Gower, Conf. Amant.

[illegible] of that thou art *amayed*.
Chaucer, Troilus, [illegible]

amaze (a-māz′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *amazed*, ppr. *amazing*. [< ME. *amasen*, found only in pp. *amased*; also *bamased*, in same sense; < *a-*, E. [illegible] *be-*, E. *be-*¹, + *masen*, confuse, perplex, > E. *maze*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To confound with [illegible] sudden surprise, or wonder; confuse; perplex.

[illegible] they shall be *amazed* [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] doubly redoubled
[illegible] thunder on the casque
[illegible] enemy.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

[illegible] *amazed*
[illegible] the waste she feared
[illegible]
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. To strike with astonishment, surprise, or wonder; astonish; surprise: as, you *amaze* me; I was *amazed* to find him there.

The beauty and magnificence of the buildings erected by the sovereigns of Hindostan *amazed* even travellers who had seen St. Peter's. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

Then down into the vale he gazed,
And held his breath, as if *amazed*
By all its wondrous loveliness.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 104.

=**Syn.** *Surprise*, *Astonish*, etc. (see *surprise*); to confound, stagger, stupefy, dumfound.

II.† *intrans.* To wonder; be amazed.

Madam, *amaze* not; see his majesty
Return'd with glory from the Holy Land.
Peele, Edward I., i. 1.

Amaze not, man of God, if in the spirit
Thou'rt brought from Jewry unto Nineveh.
Greene and Lodge, Look. Glass for L. and E., p. 119.

amaze (a̤-māz′), *n.* [< *amaze*, *v.*] Astonishment; confusion; perplexity arising from fear, surprise, or wonder; amazement: used chiefly in poetry.

Now of my own accord such other trial
I mean to show you of my strength, yet greater,
As with *amaze* shall strike all who behold.
Milton, S. A., l. 1645.

It fills me with *amaze*
To see thee, Porphyro! *Keats*, Eve of St. Agnes.

amazedly (a̤-mā′zed-li), *adv.* With amazement; in a manner that indicates astonishment or bewilderment.

I speak *amazedly*; and it becomes
My marvel, and my message. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 1.

amazedness (a̤-mā′zed-nes), *n.* The state of being amazed or confounded with fear, surprise, or wonder; astonishment; great wonder.

After a little *amazedness*, we were all commanded out of the chamber. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 2.

amazeful† (a-māz′fu̇l), *a.* Full of amazement; calculated to produce amazement.

Thy just armes
Shine with *amazefull* terror.
Marston, Sophonisba, i. 1.

amazement (a̤-māz′ment), *n.* **1.** The state of being amazed; astonishment; confusion or perplexity from a sudden impression of surprise, or surprise mingled with alarm.

They were filled with wonder and *amazement* at that which had happened unto him. Acts iii. 10.

His words impression left
Of much *amazement* to the infernal crew.
Milton, P. R., i. 107.

2†. Infatuation; madness. *Webster*.

amazette (am-a̤-zet′), *n.* Same as *amassette*.

Amazilia (am-a̤-zil′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < *amazili*, applied by the French ornithologist Lesson in 1826 to a species of humming-bird, and in 1832, in pl., to a group of humming-birds. Other NL. forms are *amazilius*, *amazilicus*, *amazillis*, *amazillia*, *amizilis* (a mere misprint), dim. *amazicula*, *amaziliculus*: all being names of humming-birds. The name *amazili* is prob. of S. Amer. origin, perhaps connected with the name of the *Amazon* river; cf. *amazon*², 2.] A genus of humming-birds, of the family *Trochilidæ*, embracing about 24 species, of large size, found from the Mexican border of the United States to Peru, and mostly of green and chestnut coloration. The bill is about as long as the head, nearly straight and broad, with lancet-shaped tip; the nostrils are exposed and scaled; the wings are long and pointed, the tail is even or slightly forked; and the tarsi are feathered. The two species found in the United States are *A. fuscicaudata* and *A. cyanocephalus*. See cut under *humming-bird*.

amazingly (a̤-mā′zing-li), *adv.* In an amazing manner or degree; in a manner to excite astonishment, or to perplex, confound, or terrify; wonderfully; exceedingly.

If we arise to the world of spirits, our knowledge of them must be *amazingly* imperfect.
Watts, Logic.

Amazon.

Statue in the Vatican, perhaps a copy of the type of Phidias.

Amazon¹ (am′a-zon), *n.* [ME. *Amazones*, *Amysones*, pl.; < L. *Amazon*, < Gr. Ἀμαζών, a foreign name of unknown meaning; according to Greek writers, < ἀ- priv., without, + μαζός, a breast; a popular etymology, accompanied by, and doubtless originating, the statement that the right breast was removed in order that it might not interfere with the use of the bow and javelin.] 1. In *Gr. legend*, one of a race of women who dwelt on the coast of the Black Sea and in the Caucasus mountains. They formed a state from which men were excluded, devoted themselves to war and hunting, and were often in conflict with the Greeks in the heroic age. The Amazons and their contests were a favorite theme in Grecian art and story.

2. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] A warlike or masculine woman; hence, a quarrelsome woman; a virago.

> Him [Abbé Lefèvre], for want of a better, they suspend there: in the pale morning light: over the top of all Paris, which swims in one's failing eyes:—a horrible end! Nay, the rope broke, as French ropes often did; or else an *amazon* cut it. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. vii. 5.

amazon^2 (am'a̤-zo̤n), *n.* [< NL. *Amazona*, a genus of birds: so called from the great river *Amazon*, Pg. *Rio das Amazonas*, Sp. *Rio de las Amazonas*, F. *le fleuve des Amazones*, G. *der Amazonenfluss*, etc., lit. the river of the Amazons, in allusion to the supposed female warriors said to have been seen on its banks by the Spaniards.] 1. A general book-name of any South American parrot of the genus *Chrysotis*, of which there are numerous species. *P. L. Sclater.*—2. A name of sundry humming-birds: as, the royal *amazon*, *Bellatrix regina*.

Amazon-ant (am'a̤-zo̤n-ȧnt), *n.* The *Formica rufescens*, a species of ant which robs the nests of other species, carrying off the neuters when in the larva or pupa stage to its own nests, where they are brought up along with its own larvæ by neuters stolen before.

Amazonian^1 (am-a̤-zō'ni-a̤n), *a.* [< L. *Amazonius*, < Gr. Ἀμαζόνειος, Ἀμαζόνιος, < Ἀμαζών, Amazon.] 1. Pertaining to or resembling an Amazon: in the following extract, beardless.

> Our then dictator,
> Whom with all praise I point at, saw him fight,
> When with his *Amazonian* chin he drove
> The bristled lips before him. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2.

2. Bold; of masculine manners; warlike; quarrelsome: applied to women.

> How ill-beseeming is it in thy sex
> To triumph, like an *Amazonian* trull,
> Upon their woes whom fortune captivates!
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 4.

Amazonian^2 (am-a̤-zō'ni-a̤n), *a.* [= Pg. Sp. *Amazoniano* or *Amazonio*; < *Amazon*, the river; in form like *Amazonian*^{1}.] Belonging to the river Amazon, in South America, or to the country lying on that river.—**Amazonian stone**, or **Amazon stone**, a beautiful green feldspar found in rolled masses near the Amazon river; also found in Siberia and Colorado. It belongs to the species microclin (which see).

amb-. See *ambi-*.

ambage (am'bāj), *n.*; pl. *ambages* (am'bā-jez, or, as Latin, am-bā'jēz). [< ME. *ambages*, < OF. *ambages*, *ambagis*, < L. *ambages* (usually plur.), a going around, circumlocution, ambiguity, < *ambi-*, around (see *ambi-*), + *agere*, drive, move: see *agent*. Cf. *ambiguous*. In mod. use the pl. is often treated as mere L.] A winding or roundabout way; hence—(*a*) Circumlocution; equivocation; obscurity or ambiguity of speech.

> With *ambages*,
> That is to seyn, with dowble wordes slye.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 896.

> They gave those complex ideas names, that they might the more easily record and discourse of things they were daily conversant in, without long *ambages* and circumlocution. *Locke.*

> Lay by these *ambages*; what seeks the Moor?
> *Lust's Dominion*, iii. 4.

(*b*) Circuitous or devious ways; secret acts.

> The other cost me so many strains, and traps, and *ambages* to introduce. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub.

ambaginous (am-baj'i-nus), *a.* [< L. *ambago* (*-agin-*), with same sense and origin as *ambages*: see *ambage*.] Same as *ambagious*.

ambagious (am-bā'jus), *a.* [< L. *ambagiosus*, < *ambages*: see *ambage* and *-ous*.] 1. Circumlocutory; tedious.—2. Winding; devious. [Rare.]

ambagitory (am-baj'i-tō̤-ri), *a.* [Irreg. < *ambage* + *-it-ory*.] Circumlocutory; roundabout; ambagious. [Rare.]

> Partaking of what scholars call the periphrastic and *ambagitory*. *Scott*, Waverley, xxiv.

amban (am'ban), *n.* [Manchu; lit., governor.] The title of the representatives of China in Mongolia and Turkistan.

> In the time of the Chinese, before Yakub Beg's sway, Yangi Shahr held a garrison of six thousand men, and was the residence of the *amban* or governor.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 8.

ambaree, *n.* See *ambari*.

ambari (am'ba-ri), *n.* [Also written *ambarie*, *ambaree*, repr. Hind. *ambārī*, also *amārī* = Pers. *amārī*, < Ar. *'amārī*; cf. *'amāra*, an edifice, < *'amara*, build, cultivate.] In India, a covered howdah. *Yule and Burnell.*

ambarvalia (am-bär-vā'li-ä̤), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *ambarvalis*, that goes around the fields, < *ambi-*, around, + *arvum*, a cultivated field.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a festival of which the object was to invoke the favor of the gods toward the fertility of the fields. It was celebrated in May by the farmers individually, and consisted in the sacrifice of a pig, a sheep, and a bull, which were first led around the growing crops, and in ceremonial dancing and singing. It was distinct from the rites solemnized at the same time by the priests called the Arval Brothers.

ambary (am'ba-ri), *n.* [Prob. a native name.] An East Indian plant, *Hibiscus cannabinus*. See *Hibiscus*.

ambash (am'bash), *n.* [Appar. native name.] The pith-tree of the Nile, *Herminiera Elaphroxylon*, a leguminous tree with very light wood.

ambassade† (am-ba-sād'), *n.* [Also *embassade*; < F. *ambassade*: see *ambassador* and *embassy*.] An embassy.

> When you disgrac'd me in my *ambassade*,
> Then I degraded you from being king.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 3.

ambassador, embassador (am-, em-bas'a̤-do̤r), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ambassadour*, *embassadour*, etc., < ME. *ambassadour*, *ambassatour*, *ambassator*, *ambaxadour*, etc., *embassadour*, etc., the forms being very numerous, varying initially *am-*, *em-*, *im-*, *en-*, *in-*, and finally *-ador*, *-adour*, *-ator*, *-atour*, *-itour*, *-etore*, etc.; < OF. *ambassadeur*, also *ambaxadeur*, and *embassadeur* (mod. F. *ambassadeur*), < OSp. *ambaxador*, mod. Sp. *embajador* = Pg. *embaixador* = It. *ambasciatore*, *-dore* = Pr. *ambassador* = OF. *ambasseur*, *ambaseor*, *ambaxeur*, < ML. **ambactiator*, *ambaxiator*, *ambasciator*, *ambassiator*, *ambasiator*, *ambaciator*, *ambassator*, *ambasator*, *ambasitor*, etc., an ambassador, < **ambactiare*, *ambasciare*, etc., go on a mission: see further under *embassy*.] 1. A diplomatic agent of the highest rank, employed to represent officially one prince or state at the court or to the government of another. Diplomatic agents are divided into three general classes: (1) *ambassadors*, *legates*, and *nuncios*; (2) *envoys* and *ministers plenipotentiary* (including *ministers resident*); (3) *chargés d'affaires*. Ambassadors represent the person of their sovereigns, as well as the state from which they come, and are entitled to ask an audience at any time with the chief of the state to which they are accredited; to rank next to the blood royal; to exemption from local jurisdiction for themselves and their households; to exemption from imposts and duties, immunity of person, free exercise of religious worship, etc. The United States sent and received no ambassadors till 1893, but only ministers of the second rank, who were often popularly called ambassadors. The nuncios of the pope who are not cardinals, and the *legati a latere* and *de latere*, cardinals in rank, represent the papal see in its ecclesiastical capacity mainly, and bear the rank of ambassadors. Envoys, ministers, and ministers plenipotentiary are held to represent, not the person of the sovereign, but the state from which they are sent, and they are accredited to the sovereign of the state to which they are sent. This is the ordinary class of diplomatic representatives between less important states, or between greater and smaller states. Ministers resident accredited to the sovereign enjoy a rank similar to that of envoys. Chargés d'affaires are resident agents of their governments, and are provided with credentials to the minister of foreign affairs, with which officer at the present day, however, both ambassadors and ministers have to deal almost exclusively in their official relations. See *minister*.

Hence—2. In general, any diplomatic agent of high rank; an agent or a representative of another on any mission.—3. A thing sent as expressive of the sentiments of the sender.

> We have receiv'd your letters, full of love;
> Your favours, the *embassadors* of love.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

[The spelling *embassador* is less common, though *embassy*, and not *ambassy*, is now always written.]—**Ambassadors' Act**, an English statute of 1708 (7 Anne, c. 12, ss. 3–6), suggested by an attempted arrest of the Russian ambassador. It declares that any process against foreign ambassadors or ministers, or their goods and chattels, shall be altogether void. The act is, however, only declaratory of a principle that has always existed in international law.

ambassadorial (am-bas-a̤-dō'ri-a̤l), *a.* [< *ambassador*; = F. *ambassadorial*.] Of or belonging to an ambassador. Also written *embassadorial*.

> The foreign affairs were conducted by a separate department, called the *ambassadorial* office. *Brougham.*

ambassadorship (am-bas'a̤-do̤r-ship), *n.* [< *ambassador* + *-ship*.] The office of ambassador.

> His occupation of the *ambassadorship* has widened and deepened and heightened its meaning.
> *Boston Daily Advertiser*, April 9, 1885.

ambassadress (am-bas'a̤-dres), *n.* [< *ambassador* + *-ess*; with obsolete parallel forms *ambassadrice*, *ambassatrice*, after F. *ambassadrice*, and *ambassadrix*, *ambassatrix*, after ML. *ambassiatrix*, NL. *ambassatrix*, fem. of *ambassiator*.] 1. The wife of an ambassador.—2. A female ambassador.

> Well, my *ambassadress*, what must we treat of?
> Come you to menace War, and proud Defiance?
> *Rowe*, Fair Penitent, i.

Also written *embassadress*.

ambassadry†, *n.* [Also *embassadry*, ME. *ambassadrie*, etc.: see *ambassador* and *-ry*.] Same as *embassy*.

ambassage† (am'ba̤-sāj), *n.* [Also *embassage*; a modification of *ambassade*, *embassade*, with suffix *-age* for *-ade*.] Same as *embassy*.

ambassiate†, *n.* [Early mod. E. and ME. also *ambassate*, *ambasset*, *embasset*, etc., < ML. *ambassiata*, *ambasiata*, *ambasciata*, *ambassata*, etc., whence the doublet *ambassade*, q. v.] 1. The business of an ambassador.—2. An embassy.—3. An ambassador. *N. E. D.*

Ambassidæ (am-bas'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ambassis* + *-idæ*.] A family of percoid fishes: synonymous with *Bogodidæ*.

Ambassis (am-bas'is), *n.* [NL., erroneously for *Ambasis*, < Gr. ἄμβασις, poet. contr. form of ἀνάβασις, ascent: see *anabasis*.] A genus of percoid fishes, giving name to the family *Ambassidæ*.

ambassy†, *n.* An old form of *embassy*.

ambe (am'bē), *n.* [< Ionic Gr. ἄμβη = Gr. ἄμβων, ridge, a slight elevation, akin to ὀμφαλός, navel, boss: see *omphalic*.] 1. In *anat.*, a superficial eminence on a bone.—2. In *surg.*, an old and now obsolete mechanical contrivance for reducing dislocations of the shoulder, said to have been invented by Hippocrates.

Also written *ambi*.

amber^1† (am'bėr), *n.* [Not used in ME. except in ML. form *ambra*; < AS. *amber*, *ambær*, *ambur*, *ombar*, *ombor*, orig. with a long vowel, *āmber*, (1) a vessel (with one handle ?), a pail, bucket, pitcher, urn; (2) a liquid measure; (3) a dry measure of four bushels (= OS. *ēmbar*, *ēmber*, *ēmmar* = OD. *eemer*, D. *emmer* = OHG. *einbar*, *einpar*, *eimbar*, *eimpar*, MHG. *einber*, *eimber*, G. *eimer*, a pail, a bucket—orig. a vessel with *one* handle ?); as if < *ān* (= OS. *ēn* = D. *een* = G. *ein*, < OHG. *ein*), one, + *-ber*, < *beran*, E. *bear*^{1}; cf. OHG. *zwibar*, *zubar*, MHG. *zuber*, *zober*, G. *zuber*, a tub (with two handles), < OHG. *zwi-* (= AS. *twi-*), two, + *-bar* = AS. *-ber*. But as the AS. and other forms are glossed by the various Latin names *amphora*, *lagena*, *urceus*, *cadus*, *batus*, *situla*, *hydria*, etc., the sense 'one-handled' does not seem to be original, and the spelling may have been corrupted to suit the popular etymology, the real source being then L. *amphora*, a *two*-handled vessel: see *amphora*. The OHG. *ein-bar*, so developed as 'one-handled,' would naturally be followed by *zwi-bar*, 'two-handled.'] 1. A vessel with one handle; a pail; a bucket; a pitcher.—2. An old English measure of 4 bushels.

amber^2 (am'bėr), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *amber*, *aumber*, *ambyr*, *aumbyr*, *awmyr*, *ambre*, *aumbre*, < OF. *ambre*, F. *ambre* = Pr. *ambra* = Sp. Pg. *ambar*, Pg. also *ambre*, = It. *ambra* = D. *amber* = Sw. Dan. *ambra* = G. *amber*, *ambra* = Russ. *ambra* = ML. *ambra*, also *ambre*, *ambrum*, *amber*, *ambar*, < Ar. *'anbar*, ambergris—the orig. sense, the name being extended in Europe to the partly similar resin *amber*, 2.] **I.** *n.* **1**†. Ambergris (which see).

> You that smell of *amber* at my charge. *Beau. and Fl.*

2. A mineralized pale-yellow, sometimes reddish or brownish, resin of extinct pine-trees, occurring in beds of lignite and in alluvial soils, but found in greatest abundance on the shores of the Baltic, between Königsberg and Memel, where it is thrown up by the sea. It is a hard, translucent, brittle substance, having a specific gravity of 1.07. It is without taste or smell, except when heated; it then emits a fragrant odor. Its most remarkable quality is its capability of becoming negatively electric by friction; indeed, the word *electricity* is derived from the Greek for amber, ἤλεκτρον. It sometimes contains remains of extinct species of insects. It yields by distillation an empyreumatic oil consisting of a mixture of hydrocarbons and succinic acid. It is now used chiefly for the mouthpieces of pipes and for beads, and in the arts for amber varnish. In mineralogy it is called *succinite*. Artificial amber is for the most part colophony.

3. In the English versions of the Old Testament (Ezek. i. 4, 27; viii. 2) used to translate the Hebrew word *chashmal*, a shining metal, rendered in the Septuagint *ēlektron*, and in the Vulgate *electrum*. See *electrum*.—4. Liquidambar.—**Acid of amber.** Same as *succinic acid*.—**Black amber**, jet.—**Fat amber**, a valuable opaque amber, in color resembling a lemon.—**Oil of amber**, a volatile oil distilled from amber. When pure it is a colorless limpid liquid having a strong acid odor and burning taste. It is somewhat used in medicine as a stimulant and antispasmodic.—**Sweet amber**, a popular name of a European species of St. John's wort, *Hypericum Androsæmum*.—**White amber**, spermaceti.

II. *a.* **1.** Consisting of or resembling amber; of [illegible].

[illegible]
[illegible] cloud.
[illegible] Ode to Memory.

2†. Having the odor of ambergris.

[illegible] perfume
Milton, S. A., l. 720.

Amber [illegible] for metal surfaces.—**Amber** [illegible].—**Amber varnish,** amber [illegible] thinned, when cool, with turpentine. It is very insoluble, hard, tough, and of a permanent color, which is generally too yellow for work in delicate tints. It dries very slowly, and forms an excellent addition to copal varnishes, making them much harder and more durable.

amber² (am'bėr), *v. t.* **1†.** To scent or flavor with [illegible] ambergris.

Be sure
[illegible] lusty, high, and full of spirit,
[illegible]
Beau. and Fl., Custom of Country, iii. 2.

2. To make amber-colored. *N. E. D.*—**3.** To inclose in amber. *N. E. D.*

amber-fish (am'bėr-fish), *n.* [< *amber²* + *fish.*] A fish of the family *Carangidæ* and genus *Seriola.* There are several species. They have a fusiform contour, but with the snout more or less decurved. The color is generally blackish, with dark or blackish bands encroaching upon the dorsal and anal fins. The spinous dorsal fin is well developed. Some of the species are es[illegible]. They vary from about a foot to 4 or 5 feet in length. Species are found in almost all tropical and warm waters, and at least six occur along the coasts of the United States.

[illegible] (*Seriola* [illegible].)
([illegible] U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

ambergris (am'bėr-grēs), *n.* [Early mod. E. *amber-greece, -griese, -grise, -grease*, etc., and transposed *grisamber*, q. v.; late ME. *imbergres*; < F. *ambre gris*, that is, gray amber (*amber²*, 1), thus distinguished from *ambre jaune*, yellow amber (*amber²*, 2): *ambre*, like E. *amber²*, orig. used with the sense of 'ambergris'; *gris*, gray, < OHG. *gris*, G. *greis*, gray.] A morbid secretion of the liver or intestines of the spermaceti whale, the *Catodon* (*Physeter*) *macrocephalus*; a solid, opaque, ash-colored, inflammable substance, lighter than water, of a consistence like that of wax, and having when heated a fragrant odor. It softens in the heat of the hand, melts below 212° F. into a kind of yellow resin, and is highly soluble in alcohol. It is usually found floating on the surface of the ocean, or cast upon the shore in regions frequented by whales, as on the coasts of the Bahama islands, sometimes in masses of from 60 to 225 pounds in weight. In the [illegible] are found the beaks of the cuttlefish, on which the whale is known to feed. It is highly valued as a material for perfumery, and was formerly used in medicine as an aphrodisiac and for spicing wines. Sometimes written [illegible] or *ambergrease.*

> Of ornaments . . . they [the women of El-Medinah] have a vast variety, . . . and they delight in strong perfumes, — musk, civet, *ambergris*, attar of rose, oil of jasmine, aloe-wood, and extract of cinnamon.
> *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 282.

> *Ambergris* is a sort of bezoar, found in the alimentary canal of the cachalot, and seemingly derived from the fatty [illegible] the Cephalopoda upon which the Ce[illegible].
> *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 341.

amber-seed (am'bėr-sēd), *n.* The seed of *Hibiscus Abelmoschus*, a plant cultivated in most warm countries. These seeds have a musky odor, and [illegible] pomatum. The Arabs mix them [illegible] called *musk-seed* and *ambrette.*

amber-tree (am'bėr-trē), *n.* The English name [illegible] a genus of African shrubs [illegible] leaves, which when bruised [illegible].

ambes-ace, ambs-ace (āmz'ās), *n.* [< ME. [illegible] OF. *ambes as*, [illegible] L. *ambo*, both, + [illegible] double ace, the [illegible] back, misfortune. [illegible]

[illegible]

amb[illegible]

amb[illegible] also *ambo*- [illegible] a prefix [illegible] *am-, an-*

around, = Gr. ἀμφί (see *amphi-*) = Skt. *abhi* (for **ambhi*), in comp. *abhitas*, on both sides, = AS. *ymbe, ymb, embe, emb*, ME. *umbe, um-*, Sc. *um-*, = OS. *umbi* = OFries. *umbe* = OD. D. *om* = OHG. *umpi, umbi*, MHG. *umbe*, G. *um* = Icel. *umb, um*, around, on both sides (see *um-*); akin to L. *ambo* = Gr. ἄμφω, both.] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning around, round about, on both sides: equivalent to *amphi-*, of Greek origin.

ambidentate (am-bi-den'tāt), *a.* [< LL. *ambidens* (*-dent-*), having (as noun, a sheep having) teeth in both jaws (< L. *ambi-*, on both sides, + *dens* (*dent-*) = E. *tooth*: see *dental*), + *-ate.*] Having teeth in both jaws: applied by Dewhurst to certain *Cetacea*, as porpoises and dolphins. [Rare.]

ambidexter (am-bi-deks'tėr), *a.* and *n.* [ML., < L. *ambi-*, around, on both sides, + *dexter*, the right hand: see *dexter.* Cf. equiv. Gr. ἀμφιδέξιος, of the same ultimate origin.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Able to use both hands with equal ease; ambidextrous.—**2.** Double-dealing; deceitful; tricky. =Syn. 1. *Ambidexter, Amphichiral.* See *amphichiral.*

II. *n.* **1.** A person who uses both hands with equal facility. *Sir T. Browne.*—**2.** A double-dealer; one equally ready to act on either side in a dispute. *Burton.*—**3.** In *law*, a juror who takes money from both parties for giving his verdict.

ambidexterity (am″bi-deks-ter'i-ti), *n.* [< *ambidexter* + *-ity*, after *dexterity.*] **1.** The faculty of using both hands with equal facility.

> Ignorant I was of the human frame, and of its latent powers, as regarded speed, force, and *ambidexterity.*
> *De Quincey.*

2. Double-dealing; duplicity.

> That intricate net of general misery, spun out of his own crafty *ambidexterity.*
> *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 412.

3. In *law*, the taking of money by a juror from both parties for a verdict.

ambidextral (am-bi-deks'tral), *a.* [< *ambidexter* + *-al.*] Placed on either side of a given thing indifferently: as, "the *ambidextral* adjective," *Earle.* [Rare.]

ambidextrous (am-bi-deks'trus), *a.* [< *ambidexter* + *-ous*, after *dexterous.*] **1.** Having the faculty of using both hands with equal ease and dexterity; hence, skilful; facile.

> Nature is prolific and *ambidextrous.*
> *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 420.

2. Practising or siding with both parties; double-dealing; deceitful.

> Shuffling and *ambidextrous* dealings.
> *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

> Edward Gosynhyll . . . mending his *ambidextrous* pen for "The Praise of all Women."
> *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 305.

ambidextrously (am-bi-deks'trus-li), *adv.* **1.** With both hands; with the dexterity of one who can use both hands equally well.—**2.** In a double-dealing way; cunningly.

ambidextrousness (am-bi-deks'trus-nes), *n.* Same as *ambidexterity*, 1, 2.

ambiens (am'bi-enz), *a.* used as *n.*; pl. *ambientes* (am-bi-en'tēz). [L., ppr. of *ambire*: see *ambient.*] In *ornith.*, a muscle of the leg of certain birds: so called from the way in which it winds about the limb in passing from the hip to the foot. It is the muscle formerly known as the *gracilis* muscle of birds; but its identity with the mammalian gracilis is questionable. Most birds, as the entire order *Passeres*, have no ambiens. The presence or absence of the muscle has lately been made a basis of the division of birds into two primary series in Garrod's classification, birds having it being termed *Homalogonatæ*, those lacking it *Anomalogonatæ.* See these words.

> The *ambiens* arises from the pelvis about the acetabulum, and passes along the inner side of the thigh, its tendon runs over the convexity of the knee to the outer side, and ends by connecting with the flexor digitorum perforatus. . . . When this arrangement obtains, the result is that when a bird goes to roost, and squats on its perch, the toes automatically clasp the perch by the strain upon the *ambiens* that ensues as soon as the leg is bent upon the thigh, and the tarsus upon the leg, the weight of the bird thus holding it fast upon its perch.
> *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 19[illegible].

ambient (am'bi-ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *ambien(t-)s*, ppr. of *ambire*, go around, < *amb-*, around (see *ambi-*), + *ire*, go, = Gr. ἰέναι, go, = Skt. and Zend √*i*, go: see *go.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Surrounding; encompassing on all sides; investing: applied [illegible] to fluids or diffusible substances.

> [illegible] perfume through the *ambient* air diffuse [illegible]
> *Cowper*, [illegible]

> [illegible] light turn dim and blue at the approach [illegible] may be true if the *ambient* air be full of [illegible]
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

2. Moving round; circling about. *N. E. D.*

II. *n.* **1.** That which encompasses on all sides, as a sphere or the atmosphere. [Rare.]

> Air being a perpetual *ambient.*
> *Wotton*, Elem. Archit., p. 7.

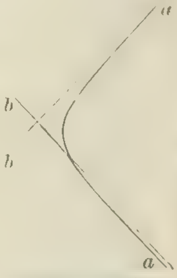
2†. A canvasser, a suitor, or an aspirant. *N. E. D.*

ambientes, *n.* Plural of *ambiens.*

ambifarious (am-bi-fā'ri-us), *a.* [< LL. *ambifarius*, having two sides or meanings, < L. *ambi-*, on both sides, + *-fa-rius*, < *fari*, speak. Cf. *bifarious, multifarious.*] Double, or that may be taken both ways. *Blount.* [Rare.]

ambigen, ambigene (am'bi-jen, -jēn), *a.* [< NL. *ambigenus*, of two kinds, < L. *ambi-*, both, + *-genus*, -born: see *-gen, -genous.*] Same as *ambigenal.*

ambigenal (am-bij'e-nal), *a.* [As *ambigen* + *-al.*] Of two kinds: used only in the Newtonian phrase *ambigenal hyperbola*, a hyperbola of the third order, having one of its infinite legs falling within an angle formed by the asymptotes, and the other without.



Ambigenal Hyperbola.
a, a, hyperbola; *b, b*, asymptotes.

ambigenous (am-bij'e-nus), *a.* [< NL. *ambigenus*: see *ambigen* and *-ous.*] Of two kinds: in *bot.*, applied to a calyx with several series of sepals, of which the inner are more or less petaloid.

ambigu† (am'bi-gū), *n.* [F., < *ambigu*, ambiguous, < L. *ambiguus*: see *ambiguous.*] An entertainment or feast consisting, not of regular courses, but of a medley of dishes set on the table together.

ambiguity (am-bi-gū'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *ambiguities* (-tiz). [< ME. *ambiguite* (rare), < L. *ambiguita(t-)s*, < *ambiguus*: see *ambiguous.*] **1.** The state of being ambiguous; doubtfulness or uncertainty, particularly of signification.

> The words are of single meaning without any *ambiguity.*
> *South.*

> If we would keep our conclusions free from *ambiguity*, we must reserve the term we employ to signify absolute rectitude solely for this purpose.
> *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 510.

2. An equivocal or ambiguous expression.

> Let our author, therefore, come out of his mists and *ambiguities*, or give us some better authority for his unreasonable doubts.
> *Dryden*, To Duchess of York.

ambiguous (am-big'ū-us), *a.* [< L. *ambiguus*, going about, changeable, doubtful, uncertain, < *ambigere*, go about, wander, doubt, < *ambi-*, around, + *agere*, drive, move: see *agent.*] **1.** Of doubtful or uncertain nature; wanting clearness or definiteness; difficult to comprehend or distinguish; indistinct; obscure.

> Even the most dextrous distances of the old masters . . . are *ambiguous.*
> *Ruskin*, Mod. Painters, I. ii. 2.

> Stratified rocks of *ambiguous* character.
> *Murchison*, Silur. Syst., p. 418. (*N. E. D.*)

2. Of doubtful purport; open to various interpretations; having a double meaning; equivocal.

> What have been thy answers, what but dark,
> *Ambiguous*, and with double sense deluding?
> *Milton*, P. R., i. 435.

> He was recalled by the Duchess, whose letters had been uniformly so *ambiguous* that he confessed he was quite unable to divine their meaning.
> *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 23.

3. Wavering; undecided; hesitating: as, "*ambiguous* in all their doings," *Milton*, Eikonoklastes (1649), p. 239. [Rare or obsolete.]

> Th' *ambiguous* god, who ruled her lab'ring breast,
> In these mysterious words his mind exprest. *Dryden.*

4. Using obscure or equivocal language.

> What mutterest thou with thine *ambiguous* mouth?
> *Swinburne*, Atalanta, l. 1500.

=**Syn. 2.** *Equivocal*, etc. (see *obscure*), indeterminate, indefinite, indistinct, not clear, not plain, amphibolous, dubious, vague, enigmatical, dark, blind.

ambiguously (am-big'ū-us-li), *adv.* In an ambiguous manner; with doubtful meaning.

> Why play . . . into the devil's hands
> By dealing so *ambiguously*?
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 321.

ambiguousness (am-big'ū-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being ambiguous; ambiguity; obscurity.

ambilevous† (am-bi-lē'vus), *a.* [< L. *ambi-*, on both sides, + *lævus* (= Gr. λαιός, for *λαιϝος), left. Cf. *ambidexter.*] Unable to use either hand with facility: the opposite of *ambidextrous.* [Rare.]

> [illegible] are ascertain hath expressed; that is, *ambilevous*, or left-handed on both sides, such as with agility and vigour have not the use of either.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., p. 189.

ambilogy† (am-bil′ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< L. *ambi-*, on both sides, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*. More correctly *amphilogy*.] Words or speech of doubtful meaning.

ambiloquous† (am-bil′ọ̄-kwus), *a.* [< ML. *ambiloquus*, < L. *ambi-*, around, on both sides, + *loqui*, speak.] Using ambiguous expressions.

ambiloquy† (am-bil′ọ̄-kwi), *n.* [< ML. *ambiloquus*: see above. Cf. *soliloquy*, *colloquy*, etc.] Ambiguous or doubtful language.

ambiparous (am-bip′a-rus), *a.* [< NL. *ambiparus*, < L. *ambi-*, on both sides, + *parere*, produce.] In *bot.*, producing two kinds, as when a bud contains the rudiments of both flowers and leaves.

ambit (am′bit), *n.* [< L. *ambitus*, circuit, < *ambire*, pp. *ambitus*, go about: see *ambient*.] **1.** Compass or circuit; circumference; boundary: as, the *ambit* of a fortification or of a country.

> Prodigious Hailstones whose *ambit* reaches five, six, seven Inches. *Goad*, Celestial Bodies, i. 3.

> Within the *ambit* of the ancient kingdom of Burgundy. *Sir F. Palgrave*, Norm. and Eng., I. 240.

2. Extent; sphere; scope.

> The *ambit* of words which a language possesses. *Saturday Rev.*, Nov. 19, 1859.

[In all senses technical, rare, or obsolete.]

ambition (am-bish′ọn), *n.* [< ME. *ambicion*, *-cioun*, < OF. (and F.) *ambition* = Sp. *ambicion* = Pg. *ambição* = It. *ambizione*, < L. *ambitio(n-)*, ambition, a striving for favor, lit. a going about, as of a candidate soliciting votes, < *ambire*, pp. *ambitus*, go about, solicit votes: see *ambient*.] **1†.** The act of going about to solicit or obtain an office or other object of desire; a canvassing.

> I on the other side
> Used no *ambition* to commend my deeds.
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 247.

2. An eager or inordinate desire for some object that confers distinction, as preferment, political power, or literary fame; desire to distinguish one's self from other men: often used in a good sense: as, *ambition* to be good.

> Cromwell, I charge thee, fling away *ambition*;
> By that sin fell the angels. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

> This their inhuman act having successful and unsuspected passage, it emboldeneth Sejanus to further and more insolent projects, even the *ambition* of the empire. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, Arg.

> I hope America will come to have its pride in being a nation of servants, and not of the served. How can men have any other *ambition* where the reason has not suffered a disastrous eclipse? *Emerson*, Misc., p. 422.

Hence—**3.** The object of ambitious desire.

ambition (am-bish′ọn), *v. t.* [From the noun.] To seek after ambitiously or eagerly; aspire to; be ambitious of. [Rare or colloq.]

> Every noble youth who sighed for distinction, *ambitioned* the notice of the Lady Arabella. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., III. 274.

> This nobleman [Lord Chesterfield], however, failed to attain that place among the most eminent statesmen of his country, which he *ambitioned*. *Wingrove Cooke*, Hist. of Party, II. 160.

ambitionist (am-bish′ọn-ist), *n.* [< *ambition* + *-ist*.] An ambitious person; one devoted to self-aggrandizement. [Rare.]

> Napoleon . . . became a selfish *ambitionist* and quack. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 146.

ambitionless (am-bish′ọn-les), *a.* [< *ambition* + *-less*.] Devoid of ambition.

ambitious (am-bish′us), *a.* [< ME. *ambitious*, *-cious*, < OF. **ambitios*, later *ambitieux* = Sp. Pg. *ambicioso* = It. *ambizioso*, < L. *ambitiosus*, < *ambitio(n-)*: see *ambition* and *-ous*.] **1.** Characterized by or possessing ambition; eagerly or inordinately desirous of obtaining power, superiority, or distinction.

> No toil, no hardship can restrain
> *Ambitious* man, inur'd to pain.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Horace, i. 35.

2. Strongly desirous; eager: with *of* (formerly *for*) or an infinitive.

> Trajan, a prince *ambitious of* glory. *Arbuthnot*, Anc. Coins.

> I am *ambitious for* a motley coat. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7.

> *Ambitious* to win
> From me some plume. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 160.

3. Springing from or indicating ambition.

> Should a President consent to be a candidate for a third election, I trust he would be rejected, on this demonstration of *ambitious* views. *Jefferson*, Autobiog., p. 65.

Hence—**4.** Showy; pretentious: as, an *ambitious* style; *ambitious* ornament.

> Hood an ass with reverend purple,
> So you can hide his two *ambitious* ears,
> And he shall pass for a cathedral doctor.
> *B. Jonson*, Volpone, i. 1.

ambitiously (am-bish′us-li), *adv.* In an ambitious manner.

ambitiousness (am-bish′us-nes), *n.* The quality of being ambitious; ambition.

ambitude† (am′bi-tūd), *n.* [< L. *ambitudo*, < *ambitus*, a going round: see *ambit*.] Circuity; compass; circumference. [Rare.]

ambitus (am′bi-tus), *n.*; pl. *ambitus*. [L.: see *ambit*.] **1.** A going round; a circuit; the circumference, periphery, edge, or border of a thing, as of a leaf or the valve of a shell.—**2†.** In *arch.*, an open space surrounding a building or a monument.—**3.** In *antiq.*, an open space about a house separating it from adjoining dwellings, and representing the ancient sacred precinct around a family hearth. In Rome the width of the ambitus was fixed by law at 2½ feet.—**4.** In ancient Rome, the act of canvassing for public office or honors. See *ambition*, 1.—**5.** In *logic*, the extension of a term.

amble (am′bl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *ambled*, ppr. *ambling*. [< ME. *amblen*, < OF. *ambler*, go at an easy pace, < L. *ambulare*, walk: see *ambulate*.] **1.** To move with the peculiar pace of a horse when it first lifts the two legs on one side, and then the two on the other; hence, to move easily and gently, without hard shocks.

> Your wit *ambles* well; it goes easily. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 1.

> An abbot on an *ambling* pad. *Tennyson*, Lady of Shalott, ii.

2. To ride an ambling horse; ride at an easy pace. *N. E. D.*—**3.** Figuratively, to move affectedly.

> Frequent in park, with lady at his side,
> *Ambling* and prattling scandal as he goes.
> *Cowper*, Task, ii.

amble (am′bl), *n.* [< ME. *amble*, < OF. *amble*; from the verb.] A peculiar gait of a horse or like animal, in which both legs on one side are moved at the same time; hence, easy motion; gentle pace. Also called *pace* (which see).

> A mule well broken to a pleasant and accommodating *amble*. *Scott.*

ambler (am′blėr), *n.* One who ambles; especially, a horse which ambles; a pacer.

Amblicephalus, *n.* See *Amblycephalus*, 1.

ambligon, *a.* See *amblygon*.

amblingly (am′bling-li), *adv.* With an ambling gait.

Ambloctonidæ (am-blok-ton′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ambloctonus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil carnivorous mammals, of the Eocene age, belonging to the suborder *Creodonta*, typified by the genus *Ambloctonus*, having the last upper molar longitudinal, the lower molars with little-developed inner tubercle, and the last of these carnassial.

Ambloctonus (am-blok′tọ̄-nus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *ἀμβλύς*, blunt (toothed), + *κτείνειν*, kill, slay.] The typical genus of *Ambloctonidæ*, established by Cope in 1875 upon remains from the New Mexican Eocene (Wahsatch beds). *A. sinosus* was a large stout carnivore, of about the size of a jaguar.

Amblodon (am′blọ̄-don), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1820), < Gr. *ἀμβλύς*, blunt, + *ὀδούς* = E. *tooth*.] A genus of sciænoid fishes: synonymous with *Haplodinotus* (which see).

Amblonyx (am-blon′iks), *n.* [NL.; more correctly **amblyonyx*; < Gr. *ἀμβλύς*, blunt, + *ὄνυξ*, a nail: see *onyx*.] A genus of gigantic animals, named by Hitchcock in 1858, formerly supposed to be birds, now believed to be dinosaurian reptiles, known by their footprints in the Triassic formation of the Connecticut valley.

Ambloplites (am-blop-lī′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1820), < Gr. *ἀμβλύς*, dull, blunt, + *ὁπλίτης*, heavy-armed: see *hoplite*.] A genus of fishes, of the family *Centrarchidæ*, having villiform pterygoid teeth and numerous anal spines. *A. rupestris* is a species called rock-bass, resembling the black-bass, but having the dorsal and anal fins more developed and the body shorter and deeper. Also written *Amblyoplites*. See cut under *rock-bass*.

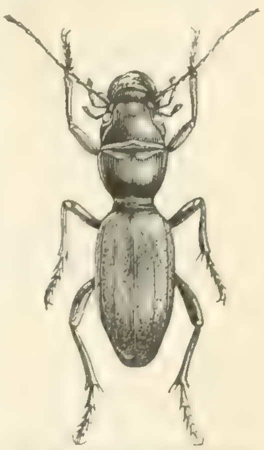
amblosis (am-blō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄμβλωσις*, abortion, < *ἀμβλοῦν* (in comp.), *ἀμβλίσκειν*, cause abortion, < *ἀμβλύς*, dull, blunt, weak.] Miscarriage; abortion.

amblotic (am-blot′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀμβλωτικός*, fit to produce abortion, < *ἄμβλωσις*, abortion: see *amblosis*.] **I.** *a.* Having the power to cause abortion.

II. *n.* In *med.*, anything causing or designed to cause abortion; an abortifacient.

amblyaphia (am-bli-ā′fi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμβλύς*, dull, + *ἁφή*, touching, touch, < *ἅπτειν*, fasten, mid. *ἅπτεσθαι*, touch.] In *pathol.*, dullness of the sense of touch; insensibility of the skin; physical apathy.

Amblycephalus (am-bli-sef′a-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμβλύς*, blunt, + *κεφαλή*, head.] **1.** In *herpet.*, the bluntheads, a genus of colubriform serpents founded by Kuhl in 1827, considered by some an aberrant form of *Dipsadidæ*. *A. boa* inhabits Java, Borneo, and neighboring islands. Also written *Amblicephalus*. **2.** In *entom.*, a genus of homopterous hemipterous insects, family *Cercopidæ*: a name preoccupied in herpetology. *A. interruptus*, a kind of hop-frog or froth-fly, injures hops.



Tiger-beetle (*Amblychila cylindriformis*), slightly magnified.

Amblychila (am-bli-kī′lạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμβλύς*, blunt, obtuse, + *χεῖλος*, lip.] A genus of *Cicindelidæ*, or tiger-beetles, peculiar to North America. Its distinguishing characters are its small eyes, separate posterior coxæ, and the widely inflexed margin of the wing-covers. A single species represents this genus, *A. cylindriformis* (Say), which, from its large size, nearly cylindrical form, and somber dark-brown color, is the most striking member of its family. It occurs in Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona. It is nocturnal, hiding during the day in deep holes, generally on sloping ground, and is known to feed on locusts. Also spelled *Amblycheila*. *Say*, 1834.

Amblycorypha (am-bli-kor′i-fạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμβλύς*, blunt, + *κορυφή*, head, top: see *corypheus*.] A genus of katydids, of the family *Locustidæ*, having oblong elytra and a curved ovipositor. There are several United States species, as *A. rotundifolia*, *A. oblongifolia*, *A. caudata*, etc.

amblygon (am′bli-gon), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀμβλυγώνιος*, obtuse-angled, < *ἀμβλύς*, dull, obtuse, + *γωνία*, angle.] **I.** *a.* Obtuse-angled; amblygonal. Also spelled *ambligon*.

> The Buildings *Ambligon*
> May more receive than Mansions Oxygon,
> (Because th' acute and the rect-Angles too
> Stride not so wide as obtuse Angles doe).
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas (1621), p. 290.

II. *n.* In *geom.*, an obtuse-angled triangle; a triangle having one angle greater than ninety degrees.

amblygonal (am-blig′ọ̄-nạl), *a.* [< *amblygon* + *-al*.] Obtuse-angled; having the form of an amblygon.

amblygonite (am-blig′ọ̄-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀμβλυγώνιος*, obtuse-angled (see *amblygon*), + *-ite*^{2}.] A mineral, generally massive, rarely in triclinic crystals. It is a phosphate of aluminium and lithium containing fluorin, and in color is greenish-white, yellowish-white, or of other light shade. It is found in Europe at Chursdorf, near Penig, Saxony, in the United States at Hebron, Maine, and elsewhere.

amblyocarpous (am″bli-ō-kär′pus), *a.* [< NL. *amblyocarpus*, < Gr. *ἀμβλύς*, blunt, dulled, faint, weak, + *καρπός*, fruit: see *carpel*.] In *bot.*, having the seeds entirely or mostly abortive: applied to fruit.

amblyopia (am-bli-ō′pi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμβλυωπία*, dim-sightedness, < *ἀμβλυωπός*, dim-sighted, < *ἀμβλύς*, dull, dim, + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), eye, sight. Cf. *Amblyopsis*.] In *pathol.*, dullness or obscurity of vision, without any apparent defect of the organs of sight: the first stage of amaurosis. Also *amblyopy*.—**Amblyopia ex anopsia**, amblyopia arising from not using the eyes.

amblyopic (am-bli-op′ik), *a.* [< *amblyopia* + *-ic*.] Relating or pertaining to amblyopia; afflicted with amblyopia.

Amblyopidæ (am-bli-op′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < *Amblyopsis* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Amblyopsidæ*.

Amblyopina (am″bli-ō-pī′nạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amblyopus* + *-ina*.] The second group of *Gobiidæ* in Günther's system of classification: equivalent to the subfamily *Amblyopinæ*.

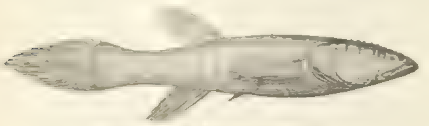
Amblyopinæ (am″bli-ō-pī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amblyopus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of fishes, typified by the genus *Amblyopus*. They have the two dorsal fins united in one, and 11 abdominal and 17 caudal vertebræ.

Amblyoplites (am-bli-op-lī′tēz), *n.* The more correct form of *Ambloplites* (which see).

amblyopsid (am-bli-op′sid), *n.* A fish of the family *Amblyopsidæ*.

Amblyopsidæ (am-bli-op′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amblyopsis* + *-idæ*.] A family of haplomous fishes [illegible] upper jaw is entirely formed by the premaxillaries, which are scarcely protractile, and in which the anus is [illegible] [illegible] Also called [illegible]

Amblyopsis [illegible], n. [NL. (J. E. De Kay, 1842), < Gr. ἀμβλύς, dull, faint, dim, + ὄψις, countenance, sight, related to ὤψ, eye: see *optic*. Cf. *amblyopia*.] 1. A genus of fishes represented by the blind-fish (*A. spelæus*) of the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, and typical of the family *Amblyopsidæ*.—2. A genus of crustaceans.


[illegible]

amblyopsoid (am-bli-op'soid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Amblyopsis* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Having the characters of the *Amblyopsidæ*.

II. *n.* An amblyopsid.

Amblyopus (am-bli-ō'pus), *n.* [NL. (Valenciennes, 1837), < Gr. ἀμβλυωπός, dim-sighted: see *amblyopia*.] 1. A genus of fishes, of the family *Gobiidæ*, typical of the subfamily *Amblyopinæ*.—2. A genus of orthopterous insects. *Saussure*, 1878.

amblyopy (am'bli-ō-pi), *n.* Same as *amblyopia*.

Amblypoda (am-blip'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμβλύς, blunt, dull, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] A suborder of Eocene mammals belonging to the *Subungulata*, or many-toed hoofed quadrupeds, of elephantine proportions and structure of the limbs. The fore feet were 5-toed and the hind feet 4-toed. The skull had a remarkably small brain case, enormous flaring processes in three pairs, no upper incisors, [illegible] and a pair of huge upper [illegible] alongside a flange-like plate of the lower jaw. The molars were 6 in number on each side, above and below. The genera composing this group are [illegible], [illegible], *Tinoceras*, *Loxolophodon*, etc. [illegible] is nearly synonymous. These huge mammals were extinct before the Miocene era, and their [illegible] found mostly in the Eocene beds of North America.

Amblypodia (am-bli-pō'di-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμβλύς, blunt, dull, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*, + *-ia*.] A genus of lycænid butterflies.

Amblypterus (am-blip'te-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. [illegible], dull, blunt, + πτερόν, wing (> πτέρυξ, wing, fin), = E. *feather*.] 1. A genus of ganoid fishes with heterocercal tail. The species are found only in a fossil state, and are characteristic of the coal formation. *Agassiz*, 1833.—2. A genus of birds, founded by Gould in 1837, but preoccupied in ichthyology by the preceding genus, and therefore not in use. It was based [illegible] South American goatsucker, of the family [illegible], now known as *[illegible]*.

Amblyrhynchus (am-bli-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμβλύς, blunt, + ῥύγχος, snout.] 1. A genus of [illegible] lizards characteristic of the Galapagos [illegible] so called from the very blunt snout. [illegible] species, a marine one, *A. cristatus* [illegible] tail and partially webbed toes, and [illegible] lizard, with cylindric tail and unwebbed [illegible]

2. [illegible]: (*a*) A genus of South American *Icteridæ*, or blackbirds. [Not in use.] (*b*) A genus of [illegible]. *Thomas Nuttall*, 1834. [illegible]

Amblysomus (am-bli-sō'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμβλύς, blunt, dull, dim, + σῶμα, body.] A [illegible] or Cape moles of southern [illegible], of the family *Chrysochloridæ*, distinguished from *Chrysochloris* by having only 2 [illegible] instead of 3. *Chalcochloris* [illegible] more frequently [illegible]

Ambl[illegible] [illegible]'tō-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. [illegible] + [illegible], mouth.] [illegible]

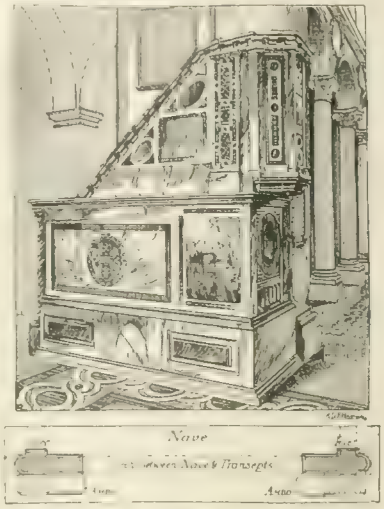
[illegible]

amblystome [illegible] Same as [illegible]

amblystomid (am-blis'tō-mid), *n.* An amphibian of the family *Amblystomidæ*.

Amblystomidæ (am-blis-tom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amblystoma* + *-idæ*.] A family of amphibians of which *Amblystoma* is the typical genus. They are salamanders with the palatines not prolonged over the parasphenoid and bearing teeth behind, parasphenoid toothless, vertebræ opisthocœlian, and a peculiar arrangement of the hyoid apparatus. Most of the species are North American.

ambo (am'bō), *n.*; pl. *ambos* or *ambones* (am'bōz, am-bō'nēz). [< ML. *ambo*, < Gr. ἄμβων, any slight elevation, a boss, stage, pulpit: see *ambe*.] 1. In early Christian churches and basilicas, a raised desk or pulpit from which certain parts of the service were read or chanted and sermons were preached. It was often an oblong inclosure with steps at both ends, and was generally richly decorated. It was very common to place two ambos in a church, from one of which was read the gospel, and from the other the epistle. A tall ornamented pillar for holding the paschal candle is sometimes associated with the ambo.



Ambo.
Northern Tribune of the Church of S. Maria in Ara Cœli, Rome.

> From these walls projected *ambones*, or pulpits with desks, also of marble, ascended by steps.
>
> *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 415.

2. In *anat.*, a circumferential fibrocartilage; a fibrocartilaginous ring surrounding an articular cavity, as the glenoid fossa of the scapula and the cotyloid fossa of the innominate bone.

Also written *ambon*.

ambodexter† (am-bō-deks'tėr), *a.* and *n.* Same as *ambidexter*.

ambolic (am-bol'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀμβολικός, contr. from ἀναβολικός, taken in lit. sense < ἀναβολή (poet. ἀμβολή), that which is thrown up or around: see *anabole*.] Having the power of producing abortion; abortifacient.

ambon (am'bon), *n.* See *ambo*.

ambosexous (am-bō-sek'sus), *a.* [< L. *ambo*, both, + *sexus*, sex.] Having both sexes; bisexual; hermaphrodite. [Rare or obsolete.]

Amboyna wood. See *Kiabooca-wood*.

Amboynese (am-boi-nēs' or -nēz'), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [< *Amboyna* + *-ese*.] A native or the natives of Amboyna, the most important of the Moluccas or Spice Islands.

ambreada (am-brē-ā'dä), *n.* [= F. *ambréade*, < Pg. *ambreada*, fictitious amber, prop. fem. pp. of *ambrear*, perfume with amber, < *ambre*, usually *ambar*, amber: see *amber*².] A kind of artificial amber manufactured for the trade with Africa.

ambreic (am-brē'ik), *a.* [< *ambrein* + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, formed by digesting ambrein in nitric acid: as, *ambreic* acid.

ambrein (am'brē-in), *n.* [< F. *ambréine*, < *ambre*, amber: see *amber*² and *-in*².] A peculiar fatty substance obtained from ambergris by digesting it in hot alcohol. It is crystalline, is of a brilliant white color, and has an agreeable odor.

ambrette (am-bret'), *n.* [F., dim. of *ambre*, amber.] 1. See *amber-seed*.—2. A kind of pear with an odor of ambergris or musk. *N. E. D.*

ambrite (am'brīt), *n.* [= G. *ambrit*; < NL. *am*[illegible], amber², + *-ite*².] A fossil resin occurring in large masses in Auckland, New Zealand, connected with the resin of the *Dammara* [illegible], a pine now growing abundantly there.

ambrology (am-brol'ō-ji), *n.* [< NL. *ambra*, amber, + Gr. -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The natural history of amber. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

ambrose† (am'brōz), *n.* [< ME. *ambrose*, in def. 2 (OF. *ambroise*, F. *ambroisie*, sometimes *ambrosie*), < L. *ambrosia*, ambrosia, also the name of several plants: see *ambrosia*.] 1. Ambrosia. [Rare.]

> At first, *ambrose* itself was not sweeter.
>
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., iii. 2.

2. An early English name of the Jerusalem oak, *Chenopodium Botrys*, and also of the wood-sage, *Teucrium Scorodonia*.

ambrosia (am-brō'ziä), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἀμβροσία, the food of the gods, conferring immortality, fem. of adj. ἀμβρόσιος, a lengthened form of ἄμβροτος, also ἄβροτος, immortal, < ἀ- priv. + *μροτός, βροτός, older form μορτός, mortal, akin to L. *mor(t-)s*, death (L. *im-mort-al-is* = Gr. ἀ-μβροτ-ος), and *mori*, die: see *mortal*. Cf. Skt. *amrita*, immortal, also the drink of the gods (see *amrita*), = Gr. ἄμβροτος.] 1. In *Gr. legend*, a celestial substance, capable of imparting immortality, commonly represented as the food of the gods, but sometimes as their drink, and also as a richly perfumed unguent; hence, in literature, anything comparable in character to either of these conceptions.

> His dewy locks distill'd *ambrosia*. *Milton*, P. L., v. 57.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of widely distributed coarse annual weeds, of the natural order *Compositæ*, chiefly American, and generally known as *ragweed*. *A. artemisiæfolia* is also called *Roman wormwood* or *hogweed*.

ambrosiac (am-brō'zi-ak), *a.* [< L. *ambrosiacus*, < *ambrosia*: see *ambrosia*.] Of, pertaining to, or having the qualities of ambrosia; perfumed; sweet-smelling: as, "*ambrosiac* odours," *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 3 (song).

> Shrill strain'd arts-men, whose *ambrosiac* quills,
> Whiles they desert's encomions sweet rehearse,
> The world with wonder and amazement fills.
>
> *Ford*, Fame's Memorial.

ambrosiaceous (am-brō-zi-ā'shius), *a.* [< *Ambrosia* + *-aceous*.] In *bot.*, allied to the genus *Ambrosia*.

ambrosial (am-brō'zial), *a.* [< *ambrosia* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to ambrosia; partaking of the nature or qualities of ambrosia; anointed or fragrant with ambrosia; hence, delighting the taste or smell; delicious; fragrant; sweet-smelling: as, *ambrosial* dews.

> As the sunset
> Threw the long shadows of trees o'er the broad *ambrosial* meadows.
>
> *Longfellow*, Evangeline, i. 4.

> Sweet after showers, *ambrosial* air.
>
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lxxxvi.

> Thou too . . . mayest become a Political Power: and with the shakings of thy horse-hair wig, shake principalities and dynasties, like a very Jove with his *ambrosial* curls.
>
> *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. iii. 1.

ambrosially (am-brō'zial-i), *adv.* In an ambrosial manner; with an ambrosial odor.

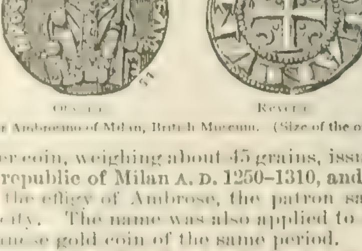
> A fruit of pure Hesperian gold,
> That smelt *ambrosially*. *Tennyson*, Œnone

ambrosian¹† (am-brō'zian), *a.* [< *ambrosia* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to ambrosia; fragrant; ambrosial. *B. Jonson*.

> Most *ambrosian*-lipped creature.
>
> *Middleton*, Blurt, Master-Constable, iv. 2

Ambrosian² (am-brō'zian), *a.* [< LL. *Ambrosianus*, < *Ambrosius*, Ambrose, < Gr. ἀμβρόσιος, immortal, divine: see *ambrosia*.] Of, pertaining to, or instituted by St. Ambrose, bishop of Milan in the fourth century.—**Ambrosian chant**, a mode of singing or chanting introduced by St. Ambrose in the cathedral church at Milan about 384. Little is certainly known of its nature. **Ambrosian Library**, a famous library and collection of antiquities at Milan, founded by Cardinal Borromeo in 1609.—**Ambrosian office** or **ritual**, a formula of worship named from St. Ambrose, and long used in the church of Milan in place of the Roman mass.

ambrosino (am-brō-zē'nō), *n.* [It., from the figure of St. Ambrose on the coin: see above.] A silver coin, weighing about 45 grains, issued by the republic of Milan A. D. 1250–1310, and bearing the effigy of Ambrose, the patron saint of the city. The name was also applied to a rare Milanese gold coin of the same period.



Obverse. Reverse.

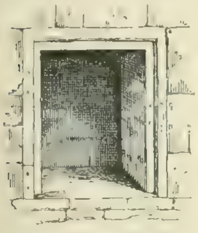
Silver Ambrosino of Milan, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

ambrotype (am'brō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. ἄμβροτος (see *ambrosia*), immortal, + τύπος, impression: see *type*.] In *photog.*, a picture made by applying a dark backing to the face of a thin negative on glass. The negative, as seen from behind, thus appears as a positive against the backing, the lights being formed by the opaque portions, and the shadows by the backing seen through the more or less transparent portions.

ambry (am′bri), *n.*; pl. *ambries* (-briz). [In actual modern speech only in north. E. dial. *aumry*, otherwise only a historical word, spelled prop. *ambry*, but archaistically in various forms of the earlier *ambery*, as *ambrey*, *aumbry*, *aumbrie* (with excrescent *b* as in *number*, *slumber*), earlier *amrie*, *aumrye*, *aumrie*, *aumery*, *awmery*, *almery*, *almary*, *almarie*, also *armorie*, < ME. *amerie*, *almarie*, also *armarie*, < OF. *almarie*, *armarie*, later *almaire*, *aumaire*, *aumoire*, *armaire*, *armoire* = Pr. *armari* = Sp. *armario* = Pg. *almario* (> Hind. *almārī*, > Anglo-Ind. *almirah*, q. v.) = It. *armario*, *armadio* = G. *almer* = Bohem. *armara*, *almara* = Pol. *almaryja*, *olmaryja* = Serv. *ormar*, *orman* = Sloven. *almara*, *ormar*, *omara*, < L. *armarium* (ML. also corruptly *almarium*), a closet, chest, or safe for food, clothing, money, implements, tools, etc., < *arma*, implements, tools, arms: see *arm*², *arms*, and cf. *armory*¹. Through the form *almery* the word was confused with *almonry*, a place for distributing alms, and is sometimes found in that sense.] **1.** A place for keeping things; a storehouse, storeroom, closet, pantry, cupboard, press, safe, locker, chest. Specifically—(*a*) A place for keeping victuals; a pantry, cupboard, or meat-safe.

> *Hir.* Will not any fool take me for a wise man now, seeing me draw out of the pit of my treasury this little god with his belly full of gold?
> *Spun.* And this, full of the same meat, out of my *ambry?*
> *Massinger*, Virgin-Martyr, ii. 3.

(*b*) In ancient churches, a niche or recess, fitted with a door, in the wall near the altar, in which the sacred utensils were deposited. In the larger churches and cathedrals ambries were very numerous, were used for various purposes, and were sometimes large enough to be what we should now call closets, the doors and other parts that were seen being usually richly carved. Ambries are still used in Roman Catholic churches as depositories for the consecrated oils. They are sometimes made portable, in the form of a chest or cupboard, which is hung near the altar.


Ambry, Romsey Church, Hampshire, England.

(*c*) A place for keeping books; a library.—**2.** Same as *almonry*. [Erroneous use: see etym.]

ambs-ace†, *n.* See *ambes-ace*.

ambulacra, *n.* Plural of *ambulacrum*.

ambulacral (am-bū-lā′kral), *a.* [< *ambulacrum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an ambulacrum, or to the ambulacra, of an echinoderm.—**Ambulacral face, ambulacral aspect,** that surface of an echinoderm which bears the ambulacra; corresponding in a starfish to the *oral aspect*, that upon which the creature creeps.—**Ambulacral groove,** a furrow which marks the course of an ambulacrum.

> [In a starfish] a deep furrow, the *ambulacral groove*, occupies the middle of the oral surface of each ray, and is nearly filled by contractile sucker-like pedicels, . . . apparently arranged in four longitudinal series.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 475.

Ambulacral metameres, the divisions of the body of an echinoderm as marked or determined by the ambulacral system, as the five fingers or rays of a starfish. See extract under *ambulacral vessels* and cut under *Astrophyton*.—**Ambulacral nerve,** a nerve which is in relation with the ambulacra.

> When the suckers of an ambulacrum [of a starfish] are . . . cut away, a longitudinal ridge is seen to lie at the bottom of the groove between their bases. This ridge is the *ambulacral nerve*. Followed to the apex of the ray, it ends upon the eye and its tentacle; in the opposite direction, it reaches the oral disk.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 478.

Ambulacral neural canal, a tube of which the ambulacral nerve forms the outer wall.—**Ambulacral ossicle,** one of a double row of small hard pieces which come together in the ambulacral groove, extending from its sides to its middle line. Also called *vertebral ossicle*. See cut under *Asteriidæ*.—**Ambulacral plate,** one of those coronal plates of a sea-urchin which are perforated to form part of an ambulacrum. See cut under *ambulacrum*.

> In the ordinary Echinus or sea-urchin . . . of these plates there are twenty principal longitudinal series, constituting the great mass of the corona; and ten single plates, which form a ring around its aboral or apical margin. The twenty series of longitudinal plates are disposed in ten double series—five ambulacral and five interambulacral. . . . Each *ambulacral plate* is subdivided by a greater or less number of sutures . . . into a corresponding number of minor plates, . . . called pore plates.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 486.

Ambulacral sac, in echinoderms, that portion of the vasoperitoneal sac of the embryo which lays the foundation for the whole system of the ambulacral vessels. See *vasoperitoneal* and *Holothuroidea*.—**Ambulacral system,** the water-vascular system (which see, under *water-vascular*) of echinoderms.—**Ambulacral vesicle,** a sac situated upon the aboral face of an ambulacral ossicle.—**Ambulacral vessels,** the water-vascular channels of the ambulacra. See cut under *Echinoidea*.

> Another marked peculiarity of the Echinoderm type is the general, if not universal, presence of a system of *ambulacral vessels*, consisting of a circular canal around the mouth, whence canals usually arise and follow the middle line of each of the ambulacral metameres.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 54.

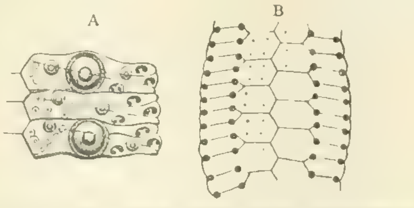
Circumoral ambulacral vessel, that into which a radial canal of the ambulacral system of vessels opens at its oral end.—**Radial ambulacral vessels,** those which radiate from the central or circular vessel which surrounds the gullet.

Ambulacraria (am″bū-lak-rā′ri-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *ambulacrum* + *-aria*.] **1.** A branch or subkingdom of animals, constituted by the *Echinodermata* and *Enteropneusta*, and divided into *Radiata* and *Bilateralia*, the latter represented by the genus *Balanoglossus* alone. *Metschnikoff*.—**2**†. [*l. c.*] The coronal ambulacra of sea-urchins.

Ambulacrata (am″bū-lak-rā′tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ambulacratus*, < *ambulacrum*.] A term applied by E. R. Lankester to a branch of echinoderms consisting of the *Holothuroidea*, *Echinoidea*, and *Asteroidea*, or sea-cucumbers, sea-urchins, and starfishes, as collectively distinguished from the crinoids or *Tentaculata* (which see).

ambulacriform (am-bū-lak′ri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *ambulacrum* + *forma*, form.] Possessing the form or appearance of an ambulacrum.

ambulacrum (am-bū-lā′krum), *n.*; pl. *ambulacra* (-krạ̈). [NL. use of L. *ambulacrum*, a walk, alley, < *ambulare*: see *ambulate*.] In *zoöl.*, a row, series, or other set of perforations in the shell of an echinoderm, as a sea-urchin or starfish, through which are protruded and withdrawn the tube-feet or pedicels. Each such row or set of holes usually forms a narrow grooved line from base to apex of a sea-urchin, and from the center to the end of each ray of a starfish, along the oral aspect of the body. Each set or radiating series of perforations is an ambulacrum, the several rows together being the ambulacra. The usual definition of ambulacra as the perforated spaces through which the tube-feet are protruded leaves a doubt whether an ambulacrum is not one such perforated space. Ambulacra is sometimes used for the tube-feet themselves, collectively; in which case it properly signifies several sets or series of tube-feet, not several tube-feet of any single row or series.



A, three ambulacral plates of *Echinus sphæra*, showing sutures of the pore-plates of which each ambulacral plate is composed. B, a portion of the extent of the petaloid ambulacrum of a clypeastroid.

> The *ambulacra* present important variations in the three divisions of the Echinidea. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 489.

ambulance (am′bū-lans), *n.* [< F. *ambulance* (formerly *hôpital ambulant*, walking hospital), < *ambulant*, walking, shifting: see *ambulant*.] **1.** A hospital establishment which accompanies an army in its movements in the field for the purpose of providing speedy assistance to soldiers wounded in battle.—**2.** A two- or four-wheeled wagon constructed for conveying sick or wounded persons. Ambulance-wagons are constructed to run very easily, and are designed to carry one or two tiers of stretchers. Some forms are fitted with water-tank, medicine-chest, operating-table, and other conveniences. City hospital ambulances are light four-wheeled wagons, furnished with one or two beds, surgical appliances, restoratives, etc.—**Ambulance-cot,** a folding cot designed to be carried in an ambulance and to be used as a bed in a hospital.—**Ambulance-stretcher,** a stretcher provided with casters and made to fit into an ambulance.

United States Army Ambulance.

ambulant (am′bū-lant), *a.* [= F. *ambulant*, < L. *ambulan(t-)s*, ppr. of *ambulare*, walk, go about: see *ambulate*.] **1.** Walking; moving from place to place; shifting.

> Sold it for 400 francs to an *ambulant* picture dealer.
> *The American*, VI. 2[illegible]0

> *Ambulant* tobacconists crying their goods.
> *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 259.

2. In *her.*, walking: said of a beast used as a bearing.—**3.** In *pathol.*, shifting about from place to place; ambulatory: as, *ambulant* edema.

ambulate (am′bū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *ambulated*, ppr. *ambulating*. [< L. *ambulatus*, pp. of *ambulare*, walk, go about, perhaps for **ambibulare*, < **ambibulus*, < *ambi-*, about (see *ambi-*), + **-bulus*, perhaps connected with *bitere*, *betere*, go: see *arbiter*. The older E. form is *amble*, q. v.] To walk or move about, or from place to place.

> Now Morpheus . . .
> Amused with dreams man's *ambulating* soul.
> *Dr. Wolcot* (Peter Pindar).

ambulation (am-bū-lā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *ambulatio(n-)*, < *ambulare*, walk: see *ambulate*.] The act of ambulating or walking about.

ambulative (am′bū-lạ-tiv), *a.* [< *ambulate* + *-ive*.] Having a tendency to walk or advance; walking. [Rare.]

ambulator (am′bū-lā-tọr), *n.* [L., a walker, lounger, peddler, < *ambulare*, walk: see *ambulate*.] **1.** One who walks about.—**2.** An odometer (which see).—**3.** A name sometimes given to the original form of the velocipede. See *velocipede*.

Ambulatores (am″bū-lạ-tō′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *ambulator*: see *ambulator*.] **1.** In Sundevall's classification of birds, a group of corvine birds. Also called *Corviformes* and *Coliomorphæ*.—**2**†. Illiger's name (1811) of a group of birds inexactly equivalent to *Insessores*, or to the Linnean *Passeres*.

ambulatorial (am″bū-lạ-tō′ri-ạl), *a.* [< L. *ambulatorius* + *-al*.] Ambulatory.

ambulatory (am′bū-lạ-tọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *ambulatorius*, < *ambulator*: see *ambulator*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the power or faculty of walking; formed or adapted for walking: as, an *ambulatory* animal. Specifically—(*a*) In *ornith.*, gressorial: opposed to *saltatory*, *saltatorial*, or leaping, and applied to the feet or gait of certain birds or to the birds themselves; most frequently to the mode of progression by moving the feet one after the other, instead of both together. As applied to the structure of the feet, *ambulatory* is sometimes opposed to *scansorial*, that is, to the zygodactyl modification of the feet. (*b*) In crustaceans, insects, etc., performing the office of locomotion: applied to those legs or feet of an animal by means of which it walks, as distinguished from those limbs which are modified, as swimmerets, chelipeds, or maxillipeds. See cut under *endopodite*.

2. Pertaining to a walk; happening or obtained during a walk. [Rare.]

> The princes of whom his majesty had an *ambulatory* view in his travels. *Wotton*.

3. Accustomed to move from place to place; not stationary: as, an *ambulatory* court.

> The priesthood . . . before was very *ambulatory*, and dispersed into all families. *Jer. Taylor*.

> He had been, I imagine, an *ambulatory* quack doctor, for there was no town in England, nor any country in Europe, of which he could not give a very particular account. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 37.

4. In *law*, not fixed; capable of being altered: as, a will is *ambulatory* until the death of the testator; the return of a sheriff is *ambulatory* until it is filed.—**5.** In *med.*: (*a*) Shifting; ambulant: applied to certain morbid affections when they skip or shift from one place to another. (*b*) Permitting the patient to be about: applied to typhoid fever when it does not compel the patient to take to his bed.

II. *n.*; pl. *ambulatories* (-riz). Any part of a building intended for walking, as the aisles of a church, particularly those surrounding the choir and apse, or the cloisters of a monastery; any portico or corridor.

> The inscription upon Wilson's gravestone in the eastern *ambulatory* of the little cloisters of Westminster Abbey is now very much effaced. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 455.

> A broad *ambulatory* extends round the south and east ends of the church. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 230.

ambule† (am′būl), *v. i.* [< L. *ambulare*: see *amble* and *ambulate*.] To move from place to place.

ambulomancy (am′bū-lọ-man″si), *n.* [< L. *ambulare*, walk (see *ambulate*), + Gr. μαντεία, divination.] Divination by walking. [Rare.]

amburbial (am-bėr′bi-ạl), *a.* [< L. *amburbialis*, only in *amburbiales hostiæ*, the victims for certain sacrifices, which were led around the city of Rome, < *amb-* for *ambi-*, around (see *ambi-*),

+ *urbs*, city: [illegible].] Encompassing or surrounding [illegible]. [Rare.]

ambury [illegible]. Same as *anbury*.

ambuscade (am-bus-kād'), *n.* [Formerly also *imbuscade* (and, after Sp. or It., *ambuscado*, [illegible]), < F. *embuscade*, < It. *im*[illegible] = OF. *embuschee*, < ML. [illegible] ambush, prop. pp. fem. of [illegible]: see *ambush*, *v.*] 1. A [illegible] concealment for the purpose of [illegible] surprise: an ambush.

[illegible] *ambuscade and seat* of his ready-[illegible].
Sheridan, quot. by Whipple, Ess. and Rev., II. 317.

[illegible] whistle amazed
[illegible] the waste she fear'd
[illegible] *ambuscade*.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. A secret station in which troops lie concealed with a view to attacking suddenly and by surprise; an ambush.—3. A body of troops lying in ambush.

ambuscade (am-bus-kād'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ambuscaded*, ppr. *ambuscading*. [< *ambuscade*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To attack from a concealed position.

II. *intrans.* To lie in ambush: as, "*ambuscading* ways." *Carlyle*, Sart. Resart., ii. 4.

ambuscado (am-bus-kā'dō), *n.* [See *ambuscade*, *n.*] An ambuscade.

They [illegible] in executing a thousand stratagems, *amb*[illegible], and evolutions. *Irving*, Granada, p. 446.

ambuscado† (am-bus-kā'dō), *v. t.* [< *ambuscado*, *n.*] To post in ambush. *Sir T. Herbert.*

ambush (am'bu̇sh), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *embush*, < ME. *embusshen*, *enbusshen*, *enbuschen*, *enbussen* (also *abuschen*, *abussen*, and by apheresis *busse*, early mod. E. *bush*), < OF. *enbuscher*, *embuscher*, *embuissier*, later *embûcher* (mod. F. *embusquer*, after Sp. or It.) = Sp. Pg. *emboscar* = It. *imboscare*, < ML. *emboscare*, prop. *imboscare*, set in ambush, < L. *in*, in, + ML. *boscus*, wood, bush: see *bush*¹, and cf. *ambuscade*.] I. *trans.* 1. To post or place in concealment for the purpose of attacking by surprise.

The [illegible] Turk, having *ambushed* a thousand horse . . . [illegible] the Persians. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. [illegible].

It seemed as if this placid old face were only a mask behind which a merry Cupid had *ambushed* himself, peeping out all the while. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 85.

2. To ambuscade; waylay; attack unexpectedly and from a hidden position.

The Tekké warriors outside, however, got notice of the intended visit, and *ambushed* their Kuchan invaders so successfully that not a man escaped, sixty being killed and forty made prisoners. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xiv.

II. *intrans.* To lie in wait for the purpose of attacking by surprise. [Rare.]

The . . . snake that *ambush'd* for his prey.
John Trumbull, tr. of Georgics, iv.

ambush (am'bu̇sh), *n.* [< late ME. *ambushe*, *enbusshe*, < OF. *embusche*, *embosche*, F. *embûche*; from the verb.] 1. The act or state of lying concealed for the purpose of attacking by surprise; a lying in wait; the act of attacking unexpectedly from a concealed position.

[illegible] whose high walls fear no assault, or siege,
[illegible] from the deep. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 344.

[illegible] is neither an "attack" nor a "surprise," in [illegible], it is something more sudden and un[illegible] either. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc., p. 42.

2. A secret or concealed station where troops lie in wait to attack unawares.

[illegible] to draw the English further into [illegible] at an easy [illegible]
Sir J. Haggard.

3. [illegible] posted in a concealed place for [illegible]. [Rare.]

[illegible] quickly out of [illegible].
[illegible] vii. 19.

amb[illegible]**ment†**, *n.* [[illegible] mod. [illegible] and *embushment*, [illegible] ME. [illegible] *ment*, < OF. [illegible], < ML. *imboscamento* [illegible], set in ambush [illegible] an ambush [illegible] method of forming [illegible].

[illegible]

Greene, Alphonsus, ii.

A wolf is a beast that is apt to hover about in Indian *ambushment*, craving the offals of the deer the savages kill. *Cooper*, Last of the Mohicans, v.

ambustion† (am-bus'tion), *n.* [< L. *ambustion*-, a burn, < *amburere*, pp. *ambustus*, burn, consume, lit. burn around, scorch, < *amb-*, *ambi-*, around (see *ambi-*), + *urere*, burn: see *adure*. Cf. *combustion*.] A burn or scald. *Cockeram.*

ameba, amebean, etc. See *amœba*, etc.

ameer, amir (a-mēr'), *n.* [Also written, as a historical Saracen title, *emir*, q. v.; Pers. Hind. *amīr*, < Ar. *amīr*, a commander, ruler, chief, nobleman, prince, < *amara* = Chal. *amar* = Heb. *āmar*, tell, order, command. The same word occurs in *amiral*, now *admiral*, q. v.] A prince, lord, or nobleman; a chief, governor, or one having command; specifically, the title of the dominant ruler of Afghanistan.

ameership, amirship (a-mēr'ship), *n.* [< *ameer* + *-ship*.] The office or dignity of ameer.

The faithful ally of England, owing his *amirship* to her armies. *The American*, IV. 277.

Ameiva (a-mī'vạ̈), *n.* [NL., from a native name.] A genus of small, inoffensive lizards, the type of the family *Ameividæ*, order *Lacertilia*. They are rather pretty animals, with a long whip-like tail, and peculiarly elongated toes on the hind feet. The tail is covered with a series of scales arranged in rings, the ventral shields are broad and smooth, the teeth are trilobate and compressed, and the feet are 5-toed. The general color is dark olive speckled with black on the nape of the neck; on the sides are rows or bands of white spots edged with black. There are many species, occurring from Patagonia to California and Pennsylvania. The abundant *A. dorsalis* of Jamaica is a characteristic example.

Ameividæ (a-mī'vi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ameiva* + *-idæ*.] A family of lizards, of the division *Fissilinguia* of the order *Lacertilia*, named from the genus *Ameiva*, peculiar to America. The old name *Teidæ*, or *Teiidæ*, is an inexact synonym. The principal genera are *Teius*, *Ameiva*, and *Crocodilurus*. The teguexin monitor, *Teius teguexin*, is a characteristic and well-known species.

amel† (am'el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ammel*, *ammell* (rarely *esmayle*, after MF.), < ME. *amell*, *amelle*, *amall*, *aumayl*, < AF. **amal*, **amail*, OF. *esmal*, *esmail*, later *email*, mod. F. *émail* = Pr. *esmaut*, *esmalt* = Sp. Pg. *esmalte* = It. *smalto*, < ML. *smaltum*, enamel, prob. < Teut. **smalt*, anything melted, OHG. MHG. *smalz*, G. *schmalz* = OD. *smalt*, melted grease or butter, < Teut. **smeltan*, OHG. *smelzan*, MHG. *smelzen*, G. *schmelzen* = AS. **smeltan* = Sw. *smälta* = Dan. *smelte*, melt, dissolve: see *smelt*¹. In mod. use only in comp. *enamel*, q. v.] Enamel (which see).

Heav'ns richest diamonds, set on *ammel* white.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, x.

Gardens of delight
Whose *ammell* beds perfume the skie.
W. Lisle, tr. of Du Bartas, i. 34. (*N. E. D.*)

amel† (am'el), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *ammele*, *ammell*, < ME. *amelen*, *amilen*; from the noun.] To enamel.

I *ammell* as a goldesmythe dothe his worke.
Palsgrave, p. 425. (*N. E. D.*)

amel-corn (am'el-kôrn), *n.* [Formerly also *amell-corn*, *amil-corn*; < G. *amelkorn* (or D. *amelkoren*), < MHG. *amel*, *amer*, OHG. *amar*, amelcorn (later associated, as in G. *amelmehl*, D. *ameldonk*, starch, with L. *amylum*, starch: see *amyl*¹), + *korn* = D. *koren* = E. *corn*¹.] The seeds of a grass, *Triticum dicoccum*, resembling spelt, but bearing only two grains in the head, cultivated in Switzerland for the manufacture of starch.

ameled† (am'eld), *p. a.* [Early mod. E. also *ammeled*, *ammelled*, < ME. *ameled*, *amiled*: pp. of *amel*, *v.*] Enameled.

Achilles' arms, enlightened all with stars,
And richly *amell'd*. *Chapman*, Iliad, xvi. 1[illegible].

amelet†, *n.* [< OF. *amelette*, mod. *omelette*: see *omelet*.] A former spelling of *omelet*.

ameli, *n.* Plural of *amelus*.

amelia (a-mel'i-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + μέλος, a limb.] In *teratol.*, absence of limbs. See *amelus*.

ameliorable (a-mē'lyọ-ra-bl), *a.* [< ML. as if **meliorabilis*, < *ameliorare*: see *ameliorate*.] Capable of being ameliorated.

ameliorate (ạ-mē'lyọ-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ameliorated*, ppr. *ameliorating*. [< ML. *amelio*[illegible], pp. of *ameliorare* (> OF. *ameillorer*, F. [illegible] = Pr. *amelorar* = It. *ammegliorare*), [illegible] better, improve, < L. *ad*, to, + LL. *me*[illegible] more better, meliorate: see *meliorate*.] I. [illegible]. To make better, or more tolerable, [illegible]tory, prosperous, etc.; improve; meliorate.

In every human being there is a wish to *ameliorate* his own condition. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iii.

Let it be sufficient that you have in some slight degree *ameliorated* mankind, and do not think that amelioration a matter of small importance. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 266.

=Syn. *Amend*, *Improve*, *Better*, etc. See *amend*.

II. *intrans.* To grow better; meliorate.

[Man] may have been temporarily driven out of the country [southern England] by the returning cold periods, but would find his way back as the climate *ameliorated*.
Geikie, Geol. Sketches, p. 45.

amelioration (ạ-mē-lyọ-rā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *amelioration*; from the verb.] 1. The act of ameliorating, or the state of being ameliorated; a making or becoming better; improvement; melioration.

Remark the unceasing effort throughout nature at somewhat better than the actual creatures: *amelioration* in nature, which alone permits and authorizes *amelioration* in mankind. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 298.

The October politician is so full of charity and good-nature, that he supposes that these very robbers and murderers themselves are in course of *amelioration*.
Burke, A Regicide Peace.

2. A thing wherein improvement is realized; an improvement. *N. E. D.*

The buildings, drains, enclosures, and other *ameliorations* which they may either make or maintain.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations (ed. 1869), p. 248.

ameliorative (ạ-mē'lyọ-rạ-tiv), *a.* [< *ameliorate* + *-ive*.] Producing, or having a tendency to produce, amelioration or amendment: as, *ameliorative* medicines.

ameliorator (ạ-mē'lyọ-rā-tọr), *n.* [< *ameliorate* + *-or*.] One who or that which ameliorates.

Our indefatigable naturalist [Darwin] says that this despised earth-worm is nothing less than an *ameliorator* on the surface of the globe. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 399.

amelus (am'e-lus), *n.*; pl. *ameli* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + μέλος, a limb. Cf. *amelia*.] In *teratol.*, a monster in which the limbs are entirely wanting, or are replaced by wart-like stumps.

amen (ā'men', in ritual speech often and in singing always ä'men'), *adv.* or *interj.* and *n.* [< ME. *amen*, AS. *amen* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *amen* = F. Sp. Pg. *amen* = It. *amen*, *ammenne*, < LL. *āmēn*, Gr. ἀμήν, < Heb. *āmēn*, firm, true, faithful: as a noun, certainty, truth; as an adv., certainly, verily, surely, in affirmation or approval of what has been said by another; < *āman*, strengthen, support, confirm; cf. Ar. *āmīn*, trusted, confided in.] I. *adv.* or *interj.* 1. Verily; truly: retained in the Bible from the original.

All the promises of God in him [Christ] are yea, and in him *Amen*. 2 Cor. i. 20.

The reader may see great reason why we also say *Amen*, *Amen*, and durst not translate it.
Rheims N. T., John viii. 34, note.

Amen, *Amen*, I say to thee, Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God.
Rheims N. T., John iii. 2.

2. It is so; after a prayer or wish, be it so: a concluding formula used as a solemn expression of concurrence in a formal statement or confession of faith, or in a prayer or wish.

I believe in the Holy Ghost; the holy Catholic Church; the communion of saints; the forgiveness of sins; the resurrection of the body; and the life everlasting. *Amen.*
Apostles' Creed.

One cried "God bless us!" and "*Amen*," the other. . . .
But wherefore could not I pronounce *amen*?
I had most need of blessing, and *amen*
Stuck in my throat. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 2.

3. A mere concluding formula.

And were continually in the temple, praising and blessing God. *Amen.* Luke xxiv. 53 (end of the book).

II. *n.* 1. He who is true and faithful: retained in the Bible from the original, as a title of Christ.

These things saith the *Amen*, the faithful and true witness. Rev. iii. 14.

2. An expression of concurrence or assent; an assertion of belief.

False doctrine strangled by its own *amen*.
Mrs. Browning, Casa Guidi Windows, I. 119.

3. The concluding word or act; end; conclusion.

That such an act as this should be the *amen* of my life.
Bp. Hall, Contemplations, II. 95.

amen (ā'men'), *v. t.* [< *amen*, *adv.*] 1. To ratify solemnly; say amen to; approve.

Is there a bishop on the bench that has not *amen'd* the humbug in his lawn sleeves and called a blessing over the kneeling pair of perjurers? *Thackeray*, Newcomes, lvii.

2. To say the last word to; end; finish.

> This very evening have I *amen'd* the volume.
> *Southey*, Letters (1812), II. 281.

[Rare in both uses.]

amenability (a̤-mē-na̤-bil′i̤-ti), *n.* [< *amenable*: see *-bility*.] Amenableness.

> There was about him a high spirit and *amenability* to the point of honor which years of a dog's life had not broken. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 237.

amenable (a̤-mē′na̤-bl), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *ameanable*, *amainable*, and corruptly *amesnable*, < F. as if **amenable*, < *amener*, bring or lead, fetch in or to: see *amain*2 and *-able*.] **1.** Liable to make answer or defense; answerable; accountable; responsible: said of persons.

> The sovereign of this country is not *amenable* to any form of trial known to the laws. *Junius*, Pref. to Letters.

> We must hold a man *amenable* to reason for the choice of his daily craft or profession. *Emerson*, Spiritual Laws.

2. Under subjection or subordination; liable or exposed, as to authority, control, claim, or application: said of persons or things: as, persons or offenses *amenable* to the law; *amenable* to criticism.

> The same witness . . . is *amenable* to the same imputation of uncandid . . . quotation.
> *E. Mellor*, Priesthood, p. 312. (*N. E. D.*)

3. Disposed or ready to answer, yield, or submit, as to influence or advice; submissive.

> Sterling . . . always was *amenable* enough to counsel.
> *Carlyle.*

amenableness (a̤-mē′na̤-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being amenable; liability to answer; disposition to respond to; tractableness.

amenably (a̤-mē′na̤-bli), *adv.* In an amenable manner.

amenage†, *v. t.* [< OF. *amenager*, earlier *amesnagier*, govern, rule, order, < *a* (L. *ad*, to) + *menage*, *mesnage*, F. *ménage*, household: see *manage*.] To bring into a state of subordination; manage.

> With her, whoso will raging Furor tame,
> Must first begin, and well her *amenage*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. iv. 11.

amenance†, *n.* [< OF. *amenance*, conducting, < *amener*, bring or lead to, conduct: see *amenable* and *amain*2.] Mien or carriage; conduct; behavior.

> With grave speech and comely *amenance*.
> *P. Fletcher*, Purple Island, xi. 9.

amend (a̤-mend′), *v.* [< ME. *amenden*, < OF. *amender*, correct, amend, better, recompense, make amends for, mod. F. *amender* = Pr. *emendar* = It. *ammendare*, < L. *ēmendāre*, free from fault, correct, < *ē* for *ex*, out of, + *menda* or *mendum*, a fault, defect, blemish (in the body), a fault, mistake, error (in writing, etc.), = Skt. *mindā*, a personal defect, prob. connected with L. *minor*, less: see *minor*, *minish*, etc. Abbr. *mend*; doublet, *emend*, directly from the L.: see *mend*, *emend*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To free from faults; make better, or more correct or proper; change for the better; correct; improve; reform.

> *Amend* your ways and your doings, and I will cause you to dwell in this place. Jer. vii. 3.

> Thou hearest thy faults told thee, *amend* them, *amend* them. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

> It does not require much prescience to see that, whether England does so or not, the Americans will ere long adopt an *amended* spelling.
> *J. A. H. Murray*, 9th Ann. Addr. to Philol. Soc.

2. To make a change or changes in the form of, as a bill or motion, or a constitution; properly, to improve in expression or detail, but by usage to alter either in construction, purport, or principle.—**3.** To repair; mend. [Now rare.]—**4**†. To heal or recover (the sick); cure (a disease).=**Syn.** *Amend, Improve, Better, Emend, Mend, Correct, Rectify, Reform, Ameliorate.* *Amend* is generally to bring into a more perfect state by the removal of defects: as, to *amend* a record or one's manner of life. *Improve* and *better* are the only words in the list that do not necessarily imply something previously wrong; they may mean the heightening of excellence: as, to *improve* land or one's penmanship. *Better* is also used in the sense of surpass. *Correct* and *rectify* are, by derivation, to make right; they are the most absolute, as denoting the bringing of a thing from an imperfect state into conformity with some standard or rule: as, to *correct* proof; to *rectify* an error in accounts. To *mend* is to repair or restore that which has become impaired: as, to *mend* a shoe, a bridge, etc. Applied to things other than physical, it may be equivalent to *amend*: as, to *mend* one's manners. *Emend* has especially the limited meaning of restoring or attempting to restore the text of books. *Reform* is to form over again for the better, either by returning the thing to its previous state or by bringing it up to a new one; or it may be to remove by reform: as, to *reform* the laws; to *reform* abuses. *Ameliorate* is not commonly applied to persons and things, but to condition and kindred abstractions; it expresses painstaking effort followed by some measure of success: as, to *ameliorate* the condition of the poor.

> She begged him forthwith to *amend* his ways, for the sake of his name and fame.
> *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 386.

> The weeds of a field, which if destroyed and consumed upon the place where they grow, enrich and *improve* it more than if none had ever sprung there. *Swift.*

> Striving to *better*, oft we mar what's well.
> *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

> The villainy you teach me I will execute, and it shall go hard but I will *better* the instructions.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 1.

> The text should be *emended* so as to read "tetragonus sine vituperio," a square without a fault, which I have no doubt may be found in some Latin Aristotle.
> *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., I. 65.

> He that lacks time to mourn lacks time to *mend*;
> Eternity mourns that.
> *Sir H. Taylor*, Philip Van Artevelde, I., i. 4.

> There are certain defects of taste which *correct* themselves by their own extravagance.
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 401.

> *Reform'd* my will, and *rectify'd* my thought.
> *Sir J. Davies*, Introd. to Immortal. of Soul.

> Some men, from a false persuasion that they cannot *reform* their lives and root out their old vicious habits, never so much as attempt, endeavour, or go about it.
> *South.*

> It is a cheering thought throughout life, that something can be done to *ameliorate* the condition of those who have been subject to the hard usages of the world.
> *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 470.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To grow or become better by reformation, or by rectifying something wrong in manners or morals.

> Anything that's mended is but patched: virtue that transgresses is but patched with sin; and sin that *amends* is but patched with virtue. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5.

2. To become better (in health); recover from illness.

> Then enquired he of them the hour when he began to *amend*. And they said unto him, Yesterday at the seventh hour the fever left him. John iv. 52.

amend (a̤-mend′), *n.* [Sing. of *amends*, q. v.] Compensation: generally used in the plural. See *amends*.

> And so to Finland's sorrow
> The sweet *amend* is made.
> *Whittier*, Conquest of Finland.

amendable (a̤-men′da̤-bl), *a.* [< ME. *amendable*, < OF. *amendable*, < L. *ēmendābilis*, < *emendare*, correct: see *amend*, *v.*, and cf. *emendable*.] Capable of being amended or corrected: as, an *amendable* writ or error.

amendatory (a̤-men′da̤-tō̤-ri), *a.* [< *amend* + *-at-ory*, like *emendatory*, < LL. *emendatorius*, corrective.] Supplying or containing amendment; corrective.

> I presume this is an omission by mere oversight, and I recommend that it be supplied by an *amendatory* or supplemental act. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 184.

amende (a̤-mend′; F. pron. a-mond′), *n.* [F., a fine, a penalty, amends: see *amends*.] **1.** A pecuniary punishment or fine.—**2.** A recantation or reparation.—**Amende honorable**, in *anc. French law*, a public confession and apology made, under certain humiliating conditions, by persons convicted of offenses against law, morality, or religion. It is thus defined by Cotgrave: "A most ignominious punishment inflicted upon an extream offender, who must go through the streets barefoot and bareheaded (with a burning link in his hand) unto the seat of justice, or some such publick place, and there confess his offence, and ask forgiveness of the party he hath wronged." It was abolished in 1791, reintroduced in cases of sacrilege in 1826, and finally abrogated in 1830. The phrase now signifies any open apology and reparation to an injured person for improper language or treatment.

> She was condemned to make the *amende honorable*, that is, to confess her delinquency, at the end of a public religious procession, with a lighted taper in her hand, and to be imprisoned during the pleasure of the King of France.
> *Miss Strickland*, Queens of Eng., Henrietta Maria.

amender (a̤-men′dėr), *n.* One who amends.

> We find this digester of codes, *amender* of laws, . . . permitting . . . one of the most atrocious acts of oppression. *Brougham.*

amendful† (a̤-mend′fu̇l), *a.* [< *amend* + *-ful*.] Full of amendment or improvement.

> Your most *amendful* and unmatched fortunes.
> *Fletcher (and others)*, Bloody Brother, iii. 1.

amendment (a̤-mend′ment), *n.* [< ME. *amendement*, < OF. *amendement*, < *amender*: see *amend*, *v.*, and *-ment*.] **1.** The act of freeing from faults; the act of making better, or of changing for the better; correction; improvement; reformation: as, "*amendment* of life," *Hooker*.

> Her works are so perfect that there is no place for *amendments*. *Ray*, Creation.

2. The act of becoming better, or the state of having become better; specifically, recovery of health.

> Your honour's players, hearing your *amendment*,
> Are come to play a pleasant comedy.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind. 2.

3. In *deliberative assemblies*, an alteration proposed to be made in the draft of a bill, or in the terms of a motion under discussion. Any such alteration is termed an *amendment*, even when its effect is entirely to reverse the sense of the original bill or motion.

4. An alteration of a legislative or deliberative act or in a constitution; a change made in a law, either by way of correction or addition. Amendments to the Constitution of the United States may be proposed by a majority of two thirds of both houses of Congress, or by a convention summoned by Congress on the application of the legislatures of two thirds of the States, and enacted by their ratification by the legislatures of three fourths of the States, or by conventions in three fourths of them, as Congress may determine.

5. In *law*, the correction of an error in a writ, record, or other judicial document.—**6**†. Compensation; reparation. *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale. =**Syn. 1.** Emendation, betterment.—**2.** *Reform*, etc. See *reformation*.

amendment-monger (a̤-mend′ment-mung″gėr), *n.* One who makes a business of suggesting and urging constitutional amendments: a term especially applied in United States history to the Anti-Federalists.

amends (a̤-mendz′), *n. pl.* [< ME. *amendes*, *amendis*, always in plural, < OF. *amendes*, pl. of *amende*, a penalty, a fine, mulct, mod. F. *amende* (ML. *amenda*), < *amender*: see *amend*, *v.*] **1.** Compensation for a loss or injury; recompense; satisfaction; equivalent.

> Yet thus far fortune maketh us *amends*.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

> Finding *amends* for want and obscurity in books and thoughts. *Emerson*, Burns.

2†. Recovery of health; amendment.

> Now, Lord be thanked for my good *amends*!
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., 2.

amendsful† (a̤-mendz′fu̇l), *a.* [< *amends* + *-ful*.] Making amends; giving satisfaction. *Chapman.*

amene (a̤-mēn′), *a.* [< ME. *amene*, < OF. **amene* (in adv. *amenement*), < L. *amœnus*, pleasant, connected with *amare*, love: see *amiable*, *amor*, *amour*.] Pleasant; agreeable. [Rare.]

> The *amene* delta of the lovely Niger.
> *R. F. Burton*, Abbeokuta, I. i.

amenity (a̤-men′i̤-ti), *n.*; pl. *amenities* (-tiz). [< F. *aménité*, < L. *amœnita(t-)s*, < *amœnus*, pleasant: see *amene*.] **1.** The quality of being pleasant or agreeable in situation, prospect, climate, temper, disposition, manners, etc.; pleasantness; pleasingness; an affable manner.

> After . . . discovering places which were so full of *amenity* that melancholy itself could not but change its humor as it gazed, the followers of Calvin planted themselves on the banks of the river May.
> *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 55.

> Roman childishness seems to me so intuitively connected with Roman *amenity*, urbanity, and general gracefulness, that, for myself, I should be sorry to lay a tax on it, lest these other commodities should also cease to come to market. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 115.

2. That which is agreeable or pleasing.

> The suburbs are large, the prospects sweete, with other *amenities*, not omitting the flower gardens.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 17, 1671.

Amenity damages, in Great Britain, damages given for the defacement of grounds, especially around dwelling-houses, or for annoyance or loss of amenity, caused by the building of a railway, construction of public works, etc.

amenorrhea, amenorrhœa (a-men-ọ-rē′ä̤), *n.* [NL. *amenorrhœa*, < Gr. ἀ- priv. + μήν, month (pl. μῆνες, menses), + ῥοία, a flow, < ῥεῖν, flow.] A suppression of menses, especially from other causes than age or pregnancy.

amenorrheal, amenorrhœal (a-men-ọ-rē′a̤l), *a.* Pertaining to or produced by amenorrhea: as, *amenorrheal* insanity.

amenorrheic, amenorrhœic (a-men-ọ-rē′ik), *a.* [< *amenorrhea*.] Same as *amenorrheal*.

a mensa et thoro (ā men′sä̤ et thō′rō). [L.: *ā* for *ab*, from; *mensa*, abl. of *mensa*, table; *et*, and; *thoro*, abl. of *thorus* (prop. *torus*), bed: see *torus*.] From board and bed: in *law*, a phrase descriptive of a kind of divorce in which the husband continues to maintain the wife, and the marriage-bond is not dissolved: now superseded by a decree of judicial separation.

Aments.

Willow (*Salix fragilis*), with separate flowers, male (upper figure) and female (lower figure).

ament (am′ent), *n.* [< L. *amentum*, a strap or thong, esp. on missile weapons; also, rarely, a shoe-string; < OL. *apere*, bind, fasten, > L. *aptus*, apt: see *apt*.] In *bot.*, a kind of inflorescence consisting of unisexual apetalous flowers growing in the [illegible] a stalk [illegible] Willd. [illegible]

amenta, [illegible]

Amentaceæ [illegible], *n. pl.* [NL., < L. [illegible].] A general [illegible] are arranged in [illegible] considered, under various limitations, as forming a natural group, but separated by later botanists into several dif[illegible] *Cupuliferæ*, *Salicaceæ*, *Platanaceæ*, *Myricaceæ*, etc.

amentaceous (am-en-tā′shius), *a.* [< NL. *amen*[illegible] and *-aceous*.] In *bot.*: (*a*) Consisting of or resembling an ament: as, an *amentaceous* inflorescence. (*b*) Bearing aments: as, [illegible] plants.

amental (a-men′tal), *a.* [< *ament* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or having aments or catkins.

amentia (a-men′shiä), *n.* [L., want of reason, < [illegible], out of one's mind, < *ā* for *ab*, from, + *men(t-)s*, mind: see *mental*. Cf. *dementia*.] Imbecility of mind; idiocy or dotage. Formerly sometimes called *amenty*.

amentiferous (am-en-tif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *amentum* (see *ament*) + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing catkins. *N. E. D.*

amentiform (a-men′ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *amentum* (see *ament*) + *forma*, form.] In the form of an ament or catkin.

amentum (a-men′tum), *n.*; pl. *amenta* (-tä). [L.: see *ament*.] **1.** Same as *ament*.—**2.** Anciently, a strap secured to the shaft of a javelin, to aid the thrower in giving it force and aim.

amenty† (a-men′ti), *n.* See *amentia*.

amenuse†, *v.* The earlier form of *aminish*.

amerce (a-mėrs′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *amerced*, ppr. *amercing*. [< ME. *amercen*, *amercien*, < AF. *amercier*, fine, mulct, first as pp. in the phrase *estre amercie*, which is due to the earlier phrase *estre a merci*, be at the mercy of, i. e., as to the amount of the fine: see *mercy*.] **1.** To punish by an arbitrary or discretionary fine: as, the court *amerced* the defendant in the sum of $100.

> But I'll *amerce* you with so strong a fine,
> That you shall all repent the loss of mine.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 1.

2. To punish by inflicting a penalty of any kind, as by depriving of some right or privilege, or entailing some loss upon.

> Millions of spirits for his fault *amerced*
> Of heaven. *Milton*, P. L., i. 609.

> Shall be by him *amearst* with penance dew.
> *Spenser*, Sonnets, lxx.

amerceable (a-mėr′sa-bl), *a.* [< *amerce* + *-able*.] Liable to amercement. Also written *amerciable*.

amercement (a-mėrs′ment), *n.* [< ME. *amercement*, *amersement*, *amerciment*, < AF. *amerciment*, *amerchiement* (> ML. *amerciamentum*, > E. *amerciament*), < *amercier*, amerce: see *amerce*.] **1.** The act of amercing, or the state of being amerced.—**2.** In *law*, a pecuniary penalty inflicted on an offender at the discretion of the court. It differs from a *fine*, in that the latter is, or was, a fixed and certain sum prescribed by statute [illegible] an amercement is arbitrary. The [illegible] of the amount of an amercement [illegible]

[illegible] *amercements* of seventy, fifty, or thirty pounds of tobacco, as the cause was, on every law [illegible] *Beverley*, Virginia, i. ¶ 93.

> [illegible]
> [illegible] the authoritative word
> [illegible] *amercement*.
> *Emerson*, [illegible] Book, I. [illegible]

Also [illegible] *amerciament*.

[illegible] Great Britain [illegible] imposed [illegible]

[illegible], *n.* One who [illegible]

[illegible], *a.* [illegible] *amerceable*.

[illegible] (a-ment), *n.* [illegible]

Am[illegible] [illegible]-kan), *a.* and *n.* [illegible] F. *Américain* = D. [illegible] [illegible], *Americano* [illegible] [illegible] form [illegible] [illegible] America and [illegible] **2.** In a more restricted [illegible] the United States: as, an *American* citizen.—**American alcornoque**, leather, organ, etc. See the nouns.—**American aloe.** See *Agave*.—**American bowls.** Same as *ninepins*.—**American Indians.** See *Indian*.—**American party**, in *U. S. hist.*, a political party which came into prominence in 1853. Its fundamental principle was that the government of the country should be in the hands of native citizens. At first it was organized as a secret, oath-bound fraternity; and from their professions of ignorance in regard to it, its members received the name of Know-nothings. Ignoring the slavery question, it gained control of the governments of several Northern and Southern States in 1854 and 1855, and nominated a presidential ticket in 1856; but it disappeared about 1859, its Northern adherents becoming Republicans, while most of its Southern members joined the short-lived Constitutional Union party. An antimasonic party of the same name appeared in 1875, but gained very few votes. See *Native American party*, below.

> It appeared in this, as in most other Free States, that the decline or dissolution of the *American*, or Fillmore, *party* inured mainly to the benefit of the triumphant Democracy. *H. Greeley*, Amer. Conflict, I. 300.

American plan, the method of hotel management common in the United States, which is based upon the payment by guests of a fixed sum per diem covering all ordinary charges for room, food, and attendance. See *European plan*, under *European*. **American system**, a name originally used for the principle of protection by means of high tariff duties in the United States, as intended to countervail the unfavorable commercial regulations of European countries, or to promote American as against European interests.—**Native American party**, in *U. S. hist.*, an organization based on hostility to the participation of foreign immigrants in American politics, and to the Roman Catholic Church, formed about 1842. In 1844 it carried the city elections of New York and Philadelphia, and elected a number of Congressmen. It gained no further successes, and disappeared within a few years, after occasioning destructive riots against Roman Catholics in Philadelphia and other places.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the western hemisphere, or, specifically, of North America: originally applied to the aboriginal races discovered by the Europeans, but now to the descendants of Europeans born in America, and, in the most restricted or popular sense, to the citizens of the United States.

Americanism (a-mer′i-kan-izm), *n.* [< *American* + *-ism*.] **1.** Devotion to or preference for the United States and their institutions; preference for whatever is American in this sense; the exhibition of such preference.—**2.** The condition of being a citizen of the United States.

> Great-grandfathers of those living Americans, whose *Americanism* did not begin within the last half century. *The Century*, XXVII. 678.

3. A custom, trait, or thing peculiar to America or Americans; in general, any distinctive characteristic of American life, thought, literature, etc.

> I hate this shallow *Americanism* which hopes to get rich by credit, to get knowledge by raps on midnight tables, to learn the economy of the mind by phrenology, or skill without study. *Emerson*, Success.

4. A word, a phrase, or an idiom of the English language which is now peculiar to or has originated in the United States.

> Many so-called *Americanisms* are good old English. *Davies*, Sup. Eng. Gloss.

Americanist (a-mer′i-kan-ist), *n.* [< *American* + *-ist*; = F. *Américaniste* = Sp. Pg. *Americanista*.] One devoted to the study of subjects specially relating to America.

> As distinguished from an American, an *Americanist* is a person of any nation who prominently interests himself in the study of subjects relating to America. *The American*, VII. 6.

Americanization (a-mer″i-kan-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *Americanize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of Americanizing, or of being Americanized.

> It has come to be the custom to characterize as an *Americanization* the dreaded overgrowth and permeation by realism of European civilization, and the rapidly growing preponderance of manufacturing industry. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. [illegible]

Americanize (a-mer′i-kan-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Americanized*, ppr. *Americanizing*. [< *American* + *-ize*.] **1.** To render American in character; assimilate to the customs and institutions of the United States.

> It is notorious that, in the United States, the descendants of the immigrant Irish lose their Celtic aspect and become *Americanised*. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., [illegible]

> The line of argument has been adopted by the right honourable gentleman opposite with regard to what he [illegible] *Americanising* the institutions of the country. *Gladstone*.

2. To naturalize in the United States. [Rare.]

Americomania (a-mer″i-kō-mā′ni-ä), *n.* [< *America* + *mania*.] A craze for whatever is American. [Rare.]

> [illegible] *Americomania* he seems to consider a criminal [illegible] *Monthly Rev.*, XXVII. [illegible] (*N. E. D.*)

ameristic (am-e-ris′tik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. + [illegible], divided, divisible, verbal adj. of *μερίζειν*, divide, < *μέρος*, a part.] In *zoöl.*, not divided into parts; unsegmented: distinguished both from *eumeristic* and *dysmeristic*: as, "*ameristic* flukes," *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XII. 555.

amest†, *n.* Same as *amice*.

ames-ace†, *n.* See *ambes-ace*.

amess†, *n.* Same as *amice*.

Ametabola (am-e-tab′ō-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμετάβολος, unchangeable: see *ametabolous*.] In *zoöl.*, insects which do not undergo metamorphosis. In Macleay's system of classification, a term borrowed from W. E. Leach to designate a subclass of *Insecta* by which the myriapodous, thysanurous, and anoplurous "insects" should be collectively contrasted with the true insects, which undergo metamorphosis. Myriapods being excluded from the class *Insecta*, and lice being located with insects that are not thoroughly ametabolous, *Ametabola* is by some authors restricted to the collembolous and thysanurous insects. The term is correlated with *Hemimetabola* and with *Metabola*.

> M'Leay has formed them [Myriapoda] into two orders, Chilopoda and Chilognatha, raising them, together with the two other orders, Thysanura and Anoplura (or Parasita, Latr.), and certain annulated vermes, into a distinct class, to which he applied the name of *Ametabola*, which Leach had proposed only for the spring-tailed insects and lice. *J. O. Westwood*, in Cuvier's Regne Animal (trans.), [1849, p. 483.

ametabolian (a-met-a-bō′li-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* In *zoöl.*, relating or pertaining to the *Ametabola*.

II. *n.* One of the *Ametabola*.

ametabolic (a-met-a-bol′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀμετάβολος, unchangeable (see *ametabolous*); or < *a-*[18] + *metabolic*.] Not subject to metamorphosis. Applied to those insects, such as lice, which do not possess wings when perfect, and which do not, therefore, pass through any well-marked metamorphosis.

ametabolous (am-e-tab′ō-lus), *a.* [< Gr. ἀμετάβολος, unchangeable, < ἀ- priv. + μεταβόλος, changeable: see *Metabola*.] Ametabolic; not subject to metamorphosis.

> In the series of *ametabolous* insects there are some with masticatory, others with suctorial, mouths. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 365.

ametallous (a-met′al-us), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. + μέταλλον, mine (taken as 'metal': see *metal*), + *-ous*.] Non-metallic. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

amethodical (am-e-thod′i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. (*a-*[18]) + *methodical*, q. v. Cf. Gr. ἀμέθοδος, without method.] Unmethodical; irregular: without order. *Bailey*. [Rare.]

amethodist† (a-meth′ō-dist), *n.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. (*a-*[18]) + *methodist*, q. v.; or directly < Gr. ἀμέθοδος, without method (< ἀ- priv. + μέθοδος, method), + *-ist*.] One, especially a physician, who follows no regular method; a quack: as, "empiricall *amethodists*," *Whitlock*, Manners of English, p. 89.

amethyst (am′ē-thist), *n.* [Early mod. E. *amethist*, *amitist*, *amatist* (also *amates*, *amatites*), < ME. *amatist*, *ametist*, *-iste*, < OF. *amatiste*, *ametiste*, mod. F. *améthyste* = Pr. *amethysta* = Sp. *amatista*, *ametista*, *-to* = Pg. *amethysta*, *ametista*, *-to* = It. *amatista* = D. *ametist*, *-thist*, *-thyst* = G. *amethyst* = Sw. *ametist* = Dan. *ametyst*, < L. *amethystus*, < Gr. ἀμέθυστος, the precious stone amethyst, also the name of a plant, both so called because supposed to be remedial against drunkenness, < ἀμέθυστος, adj., not drunken, < ἀ- priv. + *μεθυστός, verbal adj. of μεθύειν, be drunken, < μέθυ, strong drink, = E. *mead*[1], q. v.] **1.** A violet-blue or purple variety of quartz, the color being perhaps due to the presence of peroxid of iron. It generally occurs crystallized in six-sided prisms or pyramids; also in rolled fragments, composed of imperfect prismatic crystals. Its fracture is conchoidal or splintery. It is wrought into various articles of jewelry. The finest amethysts come from India, Ceylon, and Brazil.

2. In *her.*, the color purple when described in blazoning a nobleman's escutcheon. See *tincture*.—**3.** The name of a humming-bird, *Calliphlox amethystina*.—**Oriental amethyst**, a rare violet-colored gem, a variety of alumina or corundum, of extraordinary brilliancy and beauty; amethystine sapphire.

amethystine (am-ē-this′tin), *a.* [< L. *amethystinus*, < Gr. ἀμεθύστινος, < ἀμέθυστος, amethyst: see *amethyst*.] **1.** Pertaining to or resembling amethyst; of the color of amethyst; purple; violet. Anciently applied to a garment of the color of amethyst, as distinguished from the Tyrian and hyacinthine purple.

> Trembling water drops,
> That glimmer with an *amethystine* light.
> *Bryant*, Winter Piece.

2. Composed of amethyst: as, an *amethystine* cup.

ametrometer (am-e-trom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. ἄμετρος, irregular (< ἀ- priv. + μέτρον, measure), + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument used in the diagnosis of ametropia, consisting of two lamps arranged upon a bar, and capable of adjustment to test the degree of refraction in the patient's sight.

ametropia (am-e-trō'pi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄμετρος*, irregular, + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), eye.] A condition of the eye which is abnormal with respect to refraction: the opposite of *emmetropia*. It comprises myopia, hypermetropia, presbyopia, and astigmatism. See these words.

ametropic (am-e-trop'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or produced by ametropia.

ametrous (a-mē'trus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *μήτρα*, uterus: see *matrix*.] In *teratol.*, without a uterus. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

amevet, *v.* Same as *amove*1.

amgarn (am'gärn), *n.* [W. *amgarn*, a ferrule.] In *archæol.*, a kind of celt supposed to have served as the ferrule of a spear-shaft. Such celts commonly have a loop on one side, and in some instances a ring has been found passing through the loop.

Amharic (am-har'ik), *n.* [< *Amhara*, the central division of Abyssinia.] The modern cultivated language of Abyssinia.

> *Amharic* . . . has been since A. D. 1300 the language of the Court and Nobles [of Abyssinia].
> *R. N. Cust*, Mod. Langs. of Africa, p. 88.

Amherstia (am-hérs'ti-ä), *n.* [NL., named in honor of Countess *Amherst*, a zealous promoter of botany.] A leguminous arboreous genus of Burmese plants, of a single species, *A. nobilis*, with very large flowers, bright vermilion spotted with yellow, in long pendulous racemes. The flowers are considered sacred, and are laid as an offering before the shrines of Buddha.

Amia (am'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμία*, a kind of tunny (see def.); applied by Linnæus to an American genus.] **1.** A genus of ganoid fishes, typical of the family *Amiidæ*, *Amia calva* being the only extant species. It inhabits the fresh waters of North America, and is known as the bowfin, dogfish, mudfish, lawyer, brindle, grindle, and John A. Grindle. The fish known as amia to the ancients was a very different one. Also called *Amiatus*. See cut under *Amiidæ*. **2.** A genus of acanthopterygian fishes: synonymous with *Apogon*. *Gronovius.*

amiability (ā"mi-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *amiable*: see *-bility*. Cf. OF. *amiablete*.] **1.** The quality of being amiable; excellence of disposition; amiableness.

> Suetonius mentions, as an instance of the *amiability* of Titus, that he was accustomed to jest with the people during the combats of the gladiators.
> *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 304.

2. Lovableness; amability. *N. E. D.*

amiable (ā'mi-a-bl), *a.* [< ME. *amiable*, *amyable*, *aimiable*, < OF. *aimiable*, *amiable*, *amiaule*, amiable, lovely, friendly, < LL. *amicabilis* (> E. *amicable*), friendly, < L. *amicare*, make friendly, < *amicus*, a friend, prop. an adj., friendly, loving, < *amare*, love: see *amor*, *amour*, etc. The sense 'lovable, lovely' is due to a confusion with F. *aimable*, OF. *amable*, < L. *amabilis*, lovable, lovely, < *amare*, as above.] **1.** Friendly; kindly; amicable.

> Lay an *amiable* siege to the honesty of this Ford's wife.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2.

> That foreign eccentricity to which their nation is so *amiable*. *Howells*, A Foregone Conclusion, p. 72.

2. Exciting or tending to excite love or delight; lovable; lovely; beautiful; delightful; pleasing.

> How *amiable* are thy tabernacles, O Lord. Ps. lxxxiv. 1.

> No company can be more *amiable* than that of men of sense who are soldiers. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 152.

> I found my wife and daughter well, the latter grown quite a woman, with many *amiable* accomplishments acquired in my absence. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 314.

3. Specifically, possessing or exhibiting agreeable moral qualities, as sweetness of temper, kind-heartedness, and the like; having an excellent disposition: as, an *amiable* girl; an *amiable* disposition.

> This [word] and "lovely" have been so far differentiated that *amiable* never expresses now any other than moral loveliness; which in "lovely" is seldom or never implied.
> *Abp. Trench.*

> He is so *amiable* that you will love him, if ever you become acquainted with him.
> *Jefferson*, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., II. 353.

> His [Fox's] private friends . . . maintained that . . . if he was misled, he was misled by *amiable* feelings, by a desire to serve his friends and by anxious tenderness for his children. *Macaulay*, Lord Holland.

= **Syn.** Engaging, benignant, sweet-tempered, kind-hearted, lovely in character.

amiableness (ā'mi-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being amiable; loveliness; amiability.

amiably (ā'mi-a-bli), *adv.* **1.** In an amiable manner; in a manner to excite or attract love. —**2**†. Pleasingly; delightfully. [Rare.]

> The palaces rise so *amiably*.
> *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. 129.

> They [the parables] are *amiably* perspicuous, vigorous, and bright. *Blackwall*, Sacred Classics, I. 250.

Amiadæ (a-mī'a-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Amiidæ*.

amiant, amianth (am'i-ant, -anth), *n.* [Prop. *amiant*, < ME. *amyaunt*, < OF. **amiante*, mod. F. *amiante*, < L. *amiantus*, < Gr. *ἀμίαντος*: see *amiantus*.] Same as *amiantus*.

amiantiform, amianthiform (am-i-an'ti-, -thi-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *amiantus*, *-thus*, + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form or likeness of amiantus.

amiantine, amianthine (am-i-an'tin, -thin), *a.* [< *amiant*, *-anth*, + *-ine*1.] Relating to or of the nature of amiantus.

amiantoid, amianthoid (am-i-an'toid, -thoid), *a.* [< *amiant*, *-anth*, + *-oid*.] Resembling amiantus in form.

amiantoidal, amianthoidal (am"i-an-toi'-, -thoi'dal), *a.* [< *amiantoid* + *-al*.] Same as *amiantoid*.

amiantus, amianthus (am-i-an'tus, -thus), *n.* [The form *amianthus* is recent and erroneous, simulating Gr. *ἄνθος*, a flower (cf. *amaranth*); L. *amiantus*, < Gr. *ἀμίαντος*, undefiled, unsoiled; *ὁ ἀμίαντος λίθος*, a greenish stone like asbestos (Dioscorides); < *ἀ-* priv. + *μιαντός*, stained, defiled, verbal adj. of *μιαίνειν*, stain, defile: see *miasm*.] **1.** Flexible asbestos, earth-flax, or mountain-flax; a mineral somewhat resembling flax, and usually grayish- or greenish-white in color. It is composed of delicate filaments, very flexible and somewhat elastic, often long and resembling threads of silk. It is incombustible, and has been wrought into cloth and paper with the aid of flax, which is afterward removed by a red heat. It is also employed for lamp-wicks and for filling gas-grates, the fibers remaining red-hot without being consumed. It is a finer form of the variety of hornblende called *asbestos* (which see). The name is also sometimes extended to include the soft, silky, and inelastic form of serpentine called *chrysotile*.

> Much amber full of insects, and divers things of woven *amianthus*. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 23, 1646.

> Serpentine . . . also delicately fibrous, and then called *amianthus* or chrysotile.
> *Dana*, Manual of Geol. (ed. 1862), p. 61.

Hence—**2.** Thread or fabrics made from the mineral amiantus.

Also sometimes called *amiant*, *amianth*.

Amiatus (am-i-ā'tus), *n.* Same as *Amia*, 1.

amicability (am"i-ka-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *amicable*: see *-bility*, and cf. *amiability*.] The quality of being amicable; amicableness.

amicable (am'i-ka-bl), *a.* [< L. *amicabilis*, friendly; whence also OF. *aimiable*, > E. *amiable*, q. v.] Characterized by or exhibiting friendliness, peaceableness, or harmony; friendly; peaceable; harmonious in social or other relations.

> Plato and Tully, it should seem, thought truth could never be examined with more advantage than amidst the *amicable* opposition of well-regulated converse.
> *Sir T. Fitz-Osborne*, Letters.

> By *amicable* collisions they have worn down their asperities and sharp angles.
> *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 54.

Amicable action, in *law*, an action commenced and prosecuted according to a mutual understanding, for the purpose of obtaining a decision of the courts on some matter of law.—**Amicable compounder.** See *compounder*.—**Amicable numbers**, in *arith.*, any pair of numbers each of which is equal to the sum of the aliquot parts of the other, that is, is equal to the sum of all the numbers which will divide the other without remainder: as, 284 (1 + 2 + 4 + 5 + 10 + 11 + 20 + 22 + 44 + 55 + 110 [the aliquot parts of 220] = 284) and 220 (1 + 2 + 4 + 71 + 142 [the aliquot parts of 284] = 220). The next higher pair of amicable numbers is 17,296 and 18,416. = **Syn.** *Amicable*, *Friendly*, kind, neighborly, cordial. *Amicable* is often so weak as to be almost negative; *friendly* is positive. *Amicable* simply notes freedom from hard feeling, disagreement, or quarrel; hence we speak of an *amicable* action at law, *amicable* relations between families and between states. *Friendly* implies a degree of active interest. All nations should be on *amicable* terms; few are enough alike to be really *friendly*. *Amicable* also implies close relation or contact; *friendly* feelings may exist toward those of whom we have only heard.

> Enter each mild, each *amicable* guest.
> *Pope*, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 301.

> It is in the time of trouble . . . that the warmth of the *friendly* heart and the support of the *friendly* hand acquire increased value and demand additional gratitude.
> *Bp. Mant.*

amicableness (am'i-ka-bl-nes), *n.* [< *amicable* + *-ness*.] The quality of being amicable, peaceable, friendly, or disposed to peace; a disposition to preserve peace and friendship; friendliness.

> Give not over your *amicableness* for that; their policie is no warrant against your dutie.
> *J. Saltmarsh*, Smoke in the Temple (1646), p. 54.

amicably (am'i-ka-bli), *adv.* In an amicable or friendly manner; with harmony; without controversy.

> I could wish to see the disturbances of Europe once more *amicably* adjusted.
> *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxxxv.

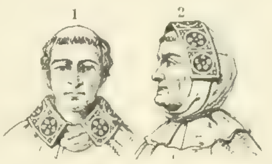
amical† (am'i-kal), *a.* [= F. *amical*, < L. *amicalis* (post-classical), friendly, < *amicus*, friend: see *amiable*.] Friendly; amicable.

> An *amical* call to repentance.
> *W. Watson*, in Athen. Oxon., iii.

amice1 (am'is), *n.* [Early mod. E. *amice*, *amyce*, *amis*, *ames*, *amisse*, *amys*, *amysse*, *amesse*, < ME. *amyse*, an altered form (perhaps by confusion with *amisse*, E. *amice*2) of earlier *amyt*, E. *amit*1, < OF. *amit*, mod. F. *amict* = Sp. *amito* = Pg. *amicto* = It. *amitto*, *ammitto*, amice, < L. *amictus*, a mantle, cloak, ML. an amice, lit. that which is thrown or wrapped around one, < *amicire*, pp. *amictus*, throw around, wrap around, < *am-*, *ambi-*, around, + *jacere*, throw: see *jet*1.] **1**†. A loose wrap or cloak.

> A palmer's *amice* wrapped him round,
> With a wrought Spanish baldrick bound.
> *Scott*, L. of the L. M., ii. 19.

2. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.* and in many Anglican churches, an oblong piece of linen, large enough to cover the shoulders, worn with the upper edge fastened round the neck, under the alb, whenever the latter vestment is used. Formerly it was drawn over the head until the more solemn parts of the mass were reached, when it was turned down; this custom is still partially observed by friars not wearing the clerical cap or biretta. It is usually embroidered with a large cross, and formerly had an apparel of orphrey-work, which on being turned down served as an ornamental collar. It symbolizes the helmet of salvation. See *amictus*.



1, Amice around the neck.
2, Amice worn as a hood.

Also written *amict*.

amice2 (am'is), *n.* [Early mod. E. *amice*, *amise*, *amis*, *amess*, *ames*, *amys*, *amos*, *ammes*, *ammas*, etc., and (after ML., Sp., etc.) *almuce*, < ME. *amisse*, < OF. *aumusse*, mod. F. *aumuce*, *aumusse* = Pr. *almussa* = Sp. *almucio* = Pg. *mursa* = It. (obs.) *mozza*, in ML. *almussa*, *almussia*, *almucia*, *almicia*, *almussum*, *almutia*, *almutium*, *armutia*, a cape, hood, amice; cf. dim. Pr. *almucela* = OPg. *almucella*, *almocella* = Sp. *almocela*, OSp. *almucella*, *almoçala*, with diff. term. OF. *aumucette* = Sp. *muceta* = It. *mozzetta*; also (< ML. *almutia*, *armutia*) in Teut.: OHG. *almuz*, *armuz*, MHG. *mutze*, *mütze*, G. *mütze*, OD. *almutse*, *amutse*, *mutse*, D. *muts*, Sc. *mutch*, a cap, hood: see *mutch*. The ult. origin is doubtful; *al-* may be the Ar. article. For the different senses, cf. *cap*1, *cape*1, *cope*1, ult. of the same origin.] A furred hood having long ends hanging down the front of the dress, something like the stole, worn by the clergy from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century for warmth when officiating in the church during inclement weather. It is still carried, thrown over the left arm, as a part of the ceremonial costume by the canons of certain cathedral churches in the north of France. The hood has become a pocket for the breviary. Also written *almuce*, *aumuce*.

Priest wearing the Amice. (From a sepulchral brass.)

amict (am'ikt), *n.* Same as *amice*1.

amictus (a-mik'tus), *n.*; pl. *amictus*. [L.: see *amice*1.] **1.** In *Rom. antiq.*, any upper garment, such as a mantle or cloak: a general term, including the toga and all garments other than those worn next to the body.—**2.** *Eccles.*, the name given on the continent of Europe and sometimes in England to the amice. See *amice*1, 2.—**3.** [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a genus of dipterous insects.

amicus curiæ (a-mī'kus kū'ri-ē). [L., a friend of the court: *amicus*, a friend; *curiæ*, gen. of *curia*, court: see *amy* and *curia*.] In *law*, a friend of the court; a person in court who, as a friend and not in virtue of any interest or employment in the cause, informs the judge of an error he has noticed, or makes a suggestion in aid of the duty of the court.

amid (a-mid'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* and *prep.* [< ME. *amidde*, *amydde*, *amidden*, earlier *on midde*, *on midden*, < AS. *on-middan*, *on middan*: *on*, E. *a*3, in; *middan*, dat. (in def. inflection) of *midde*, adj., mid, middle: see *mid*, adj.; *mid*, prep., is a clipped form of *amid.*] **I.**† *adv.* In the middle; [illegible]

> [illegible] and the mi[illegible] [illegible]
> *Lambarde*, Eirenarcha, ii. 274. (*N. E. D.*)

II. *prep.* [illegible] middle of; surr[illegible] by; mingled with; among. See *amidst.*

> [illegible] the [illegible] shore.
> [illegible]
> [illegible], Marmion, [illegible]

Syn. [illegible]

amid-, amido-. Combining forms of *amide* [illegible]

Amidæ [illegible] Same as *Amiidæ*. *C. L. Bonaparte.*

amidan [illegible] [< *Amida* (for *Amiidæ*) + [illegible] the family *Amiida*: an amiid. *Sir J. R*[illegible]

amidated (am′i-dā-ted), *a.* Containing an amide group or radical: as, *amidated* fatty acids.

amide (am′id or -īd), *n.* [< *am(monia)* + *-ide*1.] A chemical compound produced by the substitution for one or more of the hydrogen atoms of ammonia of an acid radical: as, acetamide, $CH_3CO.NH_2$, in which one hydrogen atom of ammonia, NH_3, has been replaced by the acetic acid radical CH_3CO. Amides are primary, secondary, or tertiary, according as one, two, or three hydrogen atoms have been so replaced. They are white crystalline solids, often capable of combining with both acids and bases. See *amine.*

amidic (a-mid′ik), *a.* [< *amide* + *-ic.*] In *chem.*, relating to or derived from an amide or amides: as, *amidic* acid.

amidin, amidine (am′i-din), *n.* [< *amide* + *-in*2.] The general name of a class of organic bodies containing the group $C.NH.NH_2$. The amidins are mono-acid bases which are quite unstable in the free state.

amido-. See *amid-*.

amido-acid (am″i-dō-as′id), *n.* An acid containing the amido-group NH_2, as amido-oxalic or oxamic acid, $NH_2C_2O_2OH$.

amidogen (a-mid′ọ-jen), *n.* [< *amide* + *-gen*, producing: see *-gen, -genous.*] A hypothetical radical composed of two equivalents of hydrogen and one of nitrogen, NH_2. It has not been isolated, but may be traced in the compounds called amides [illegible] Thus, acetamide is a compound of the radical acetyl and amidogen, and potassamine of potassium [illegible]

amidships (ạ-mid′ships), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *amid* + *ship*, with adv. gen. suffix *-s.*] **1.** In or toward the middle of a ship, or that part which is midway between the stem and the stern.

> [illegible] the boat steerers . . . keep by themselves in the waist, sleep *amidships*, and eat by themselves.
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 37.

2. In the middle line of a ship; over and in line with the keel: as, to put the helm *amidships.*

amidst (ạ-midst′), *prep.* [Early mod. E. also *amid'st, amidest, amiddest*, an extended form (with excrescent *-t* as in *amongst, against*, etc.) of ME. *amiddes, amyddes, amids* (also *amyddes, emiddes, i myddes, in myddes*), < *amidde*, E. *amid*, + [illegible] suffix *-es, -s*: see *amid.*] In the midst or center of; among; surrounded by; in the course or progress of. See *amid.*

> Thou shalt flourish in immortal youth,
> [illegible] the war of elements. *Addison*, Cato.

> How oft *amidst*
> Thick clouds and dark doth heaven's all-ruling Sire
> [illegible] *Milton*, P. L., ii. 263.

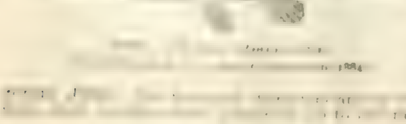
> [illegible] brought up *amidst* the adulation and [illegible] would never, in all probability [illegible] the Queen.
> *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. [illegible]

amidulin (a-mid′ụ-lin), *n.* [< F. *amidon*, [illegible] + *-in*2.] Starch rendered [illegible]

amidward [illegible], *adv.* and *prep.* [< *amid* + *-ward.*] Toward the center or middle [illegible]

amiid [illegible] A fish of the family *Amiidæ*. [illegible]

Amiidæ [illegible] [NL., < *Amia* + [illegible] fishes, typified by [illegible]



[illegible]

[illegible]

ostegal rays, the development of a sublingual bone between the rami of the lower jaw, the possession of cycloid scales, a long soft dorsal fin, the subequal extent of the abdominal and caudal parts of the vertebral column, and the absence of pseudobranchiæ. It is an archaic type represented now by a single living species, *Amia calva*, the bowfin or mudfish, inhabiting the fresh waters of North America. Also written *Amiadæ, Amiidæ, Amioidæ.*

amil-corn†, *n.* See *amel-corn.*

amildar (am′il-där), *n.* See *amaldar.*

amimia (a-mim′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + μῖμος, a mimic: see *mime, mimic.*] Loss of the power of pantomimic expression, due to a cerebral lesion.

amine (am′in), *n.* [< *am(monia)* + *-ine*2.] A chemical compound produced by the substitution of a basic atom or radical for one or more of the hydrogen atoms of ammonia, as potassamine (NH_2K), ethylamine ($C_2H_5NH_2$). The amines are all strongly basic in their character. See *amide.*

aminish†, *v.* [Early mod. E. *amynysshe*, < ME. *amynusshen, amenyshe*, earlier *amenusen, amenusen*, < AF. *amenuser*, OF. *amenuisier, amenuiser*, lessen, < *a-* (< L. *ad*, to) + *menuisier*, lessen: see *minish, diminish.*] **I.** *trans.* To make less; lessen.

II. *intrans.* To grow less; decrease.

amioid (am′i-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Amia* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Having the characters of the *Amiidæ.*

II. *n.* An amiid.

Amioidæ (am-i-oi′dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Amiidæ.*

amir, *n.* See *ameer.*

amiral† (am′i-rạl), *n.* An old spelling of *admiral.*

amirship, *n.* See *ameership.*

amis†, *n.* A former spelling of *amice.*

amiss (ạ-mis′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* and *a.* [< ME. *amisse, amysse, a mysse, a mys, o mys*, also *on mys, of mys*, earliest form *a mis* (= Icel. *ā mis, ā miss*): *a, o, on*, E. *a*3; *mis*, E. *miss*1, fault; cf. ME. *mis*, adv., amiss. See *miss*1 and *mis-*1.] **I.** *adv.* Away from the mark; out of the way; out of the proper course or order; in a faulty manner; wrongly; in a manner contrary to propriety, truth, law, or morality.

> Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask *amiss.* Jas. iv. 3.

> We read *amiss*, if we imagine that the fiery persecution which raged against Christ had burned itself out in the act of the crucifixion. *De Quincey*, Essenes, i.

II. *a.* Improper; wrong; faulty: used only in the predicate: as, it may not be *amiss* to ask advice.

> There's somewhat in this world *amiss*
> Shall be unriddled by and by.
> *Tennyson*, Miller's Daughter.

> Much I find *amiss*,
> Blameworthy, punishable in this freak
> Of thine. *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 20[illegible].

> There is something *amiss* in one who has to grope for his theme and cannot adjust himself to his period.
> *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 301.

Not amiss, passable or suitable; fair; not so bad after all: a phrase used to express approval, but not in a very emphatic way. [Colloq.]

> She's a miss, she is; and yet she *an't amiss*—eh?
> *Dickens.*

To come amiss, to be unwelcome; be not wanted; be out of the proper place or time.

> Neyther Religion *cummeth amisse.*
> *Ascham*, The Scholemaster.

To take amiss, to be offended at.

> My brother was passionate, and had often beaten me, which I *took* extremely *amiss.*
> *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. [illegible]

amiss† (ạ-mis′), *n.* [< late ME. *amisse*, < *miss*1, *n.*, q. v., by confusion with *amiss, adv.*] Fault; wrong: as, "some great *amiss*," *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5.

> A woman laden with afflictions,
> Big with true sorrow, and religious penitence
> For her *amiss.* *Chapman*, Revenge for Honour, v.

amissibility (a-mis-i-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *amissible*: see *-bility.*] The capability or possibility of being lost. [Rare.]

> [illegible] tions of popular rights, and the *amissibility* of sovereign power for misconduct, were broached.
> *Hallam*, Hist. Lit. (4th ed.), II. [illegible]

amissible (ạ-mis′i-bl), *a.* [< LL. *amissibilis*, < *amissus*, pp. of *amittere*, lose: see *amit*2.] Capable of being, or liable to be, lost. [Rare.]

amissing (a-mis′ing), *a.* [Prop. a phr., *a missing*, < *a*3 and *missing*, verbal n. of *miss*1; as if a [illegible] *amiss*, v.] Missing; wanting.

amission† (a-mish′on), *n.* [< L. *amissio(n-)*, < [illegible], pp. of *amittere*, lose: see *amit*2.] Loss.

> [illegible] of their church membership.
> *Dr. H. More*, Seven Churches, [illegible]

amit† [illegible] An old form of *amice*1.

amit† [illegible], *v. t.* or *i.* [< L. *amittere*, lose, let go, send away, < *a* for *ab*, from (see *ab-*), + *mittere*, send. Cf. *admit, commit, permit, remit*, etc.] To lose: rarely with *of.*

> We desire no records of such enormities; sins should be accounted new, that so they may be esteemed monstrous They *amit* of monstrosity, as they fall from their rarity.
> *Sir T. Browne.*

amity (am′ị-ti), *n.* [Early mod. E. *amitie*, < OF. *amitie, amistie, amisted, amistet* = Sp. *amistad* = Pg. *amizade* = It. *amistà*, < ML. **amicita(t-)s*, friendship, < L. *amicus*, friendly, a friend: see *amiable.*] Friendship, in a general sense; harmony; good understanding, especially between nations; political friendship: as, a treaty of *amity* and commerce.

> Great Britain was in league and *amity* with all the world. *Sir J. Davies*, Ireland.

> These appearances and sounds which imply *amity* or enmity in those around, become symbolic of happiness and misery. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 520.

> I much prefer the company of ploughboys and tin-peddlers to the silken and perfumed *amity* which celebrates its days of encounter by a frivolous display.
> *Emerson*, Friendship.

=**Syn.** Friendliness, kindness, good will, affection, harmony.

Amiurus (am-i-ū′rus), *n.* [NL., not curtailed, i. e., with the tail not notched, having the tail even or square; < Gr. ἀ- priv. + μείουρος, curtailed, curtal, < μείων, less (compar. of μικρός, little), + οὐρά, tail.] A large genus of *Siluridæ*, containing many of the commonest American species of catfishes, horned pouts or bullheads, such as *A. nebulosus.* There are some 15 species, among them *A. nigricans*, the great-lake cat, and *A. ponderosus*, the Mississippi cat, sometimes weighing upward of 100 pounds. Also written *Ameiurus*, as originally by Rafinesque, 1820. See cut under *catfish.*

Amizilis (am-i-zil′is), *n.* An erroneous form of *Amazilia.* *R. P. Lesson.*

amlet†, *n.* An old form of *omelet.*

amma1 (am′ä), *n.* [ML., a spiritual mother, abbess, < Gr. ἀμμα, also ἀμμάς, a mother, esp. in a convent, prob. < Syriac *ama*, a mother; in the general sense of 'mother' or 'nurse' are found ML. *amma*, Sp. Pg. *ama* (> Anglo-Ind. *amah*, q. v.), OHG. *amma, ama*, MHG. G. *amme*, Dan. *amme*, Sw. *amma*, nurse, Icel. *amma*, grandmother; supposed to be of infantile origin, like *mamma*, q. v.] In the *Gr.* and *Syriac churches*, an abbess or spiritual mother.

amma2 (am′ä), *n.* [NL., prop. **hamma*, < Gr. ἅμμα, a tie, knot, < ἅπτειν, tie, fasten, bind.] A girdle or truss used in ruptures.

amman (am′an), *n.* [< G. *ammann, amtmann*, < MHG. *amman, ambtman, ambetman*, < OHG. *ambahtman* (= OS. *ambahtman* = AS. *ambihtman*, ONorth. *embiht-, embeht-man, -mon*), < *ambahti, ambaht*, MHG. *ambet, ammet*, G. *amt* = Goth. *andbahti*, service, office (see *embassy, ambassador*, and *amt*), + OHG. MHG. *man*, G. *mann* = E. *man.*] In several of the German cantons of Switzerland, an executive and judicial officer. This title is given to the chief official of a district or of a commune, but is being replaced by *president.* Also written *ammant.*

Ammanite (am′ạn-īt), *n.* [< *Amman*, a proper name (see *amman*), + *-ite*2.] A member of one of the two parties into which the Swiss Mennonites separated in the seventeenth century. They were also called *Upland Mennonites.* See *Mennonite.*

ammeter (am′e-tėr), *n.* [Contr. of *amperometer*, < *ampere* + Gr. μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for measuring or estimating in amperes the strength of electric currents; an ampere-meter. See cut under *ampere-meter.*

> Practically it is generally preferred to use galvanometers specially constructed for this purpose, and graduated beforehand in amperes by the maker; such galvanometers are called amperemeters or *ammeters.*
> Quoted in *G. B. Prescott's* Dynam. Elect., p. 785.

Ammi (am′ī), *n.* [L., also *ammium*, < Gr. ἄμμι, an African plant, *Carum Copticum* (Dioscorides); the name is prob. of Egypt. origin.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, natives of the Mediterranean region, and having the habit of the carrot, but with the outer petals of the umbel very large. It is sometimes called *bishop's-weed.*

ammiral†, *n.* An old spelling of *admiral.*

ammite (am′īt), *n.* [< Gr. ἀμμίτης or ἀμμῖτις, sandstone, < ἄμμος, also ἄμμος, sand, related to [illegible], sand, and both prob. to ψάμμος and [illegible], sand.] An old mineralogical name for roestone or oölite, and for all those sandstones which, like oölite, are composed of rounded and loosely compacted grains. See *oolite.* Also written *hammite.*

Ammobium (a-mō′bi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄμμος, sand, + βίος, life.] A small genus of composite plants from Australia, frequently cultivated for the showy-colored scarious bracts that surround the flower-head, which become dry and persistent.

ammocete, *n.* See *ammocœte*.

ammochryse (am′ọ-krīs), *n.* [< L. *ammochrysus*, < Gr. *ἀμμόχρυσος*, a precious stone resembling sand veined with gold, < *ἄμμος*, sand (see *ammite*), + *χρυσός*, gold: see *chrysolite*, etc.] A soft yellow stone, found in Germany, consisting of glossy yellow particles. When rubbed or ground it has been used to strew over fresh writing to prevent blotting.

ammocœte, ammocete (am′ọ-sēt), *n.* A fish of the genus *Ammocœtes*.

Ammocœtes (am-ọ-sē′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄμμος*, sand (see *ammite*), + *κοίτη*, a bed, < *κεῖσθαι*, lie.] A generic name of a myzont or lamprey-like fish. (*a*) The young or larval stage of the petromyzontids, or lampreys, characterized by the want of eyes and by a semicircular mouth. During the period of this stage the animal lives in the sand of river-beds.

> This simple lamprey larva . . . was generally described as a peculiar form of fish under the name of *Ammocœtes*. By a further metamorphosis this blind and toothless *Ammocœtes* is transformed into the lamprey with eyes and teeth. *Haeckel*, Evol. of Man (trans.), II. 104.

(*b*) A genus of which the *Ammocœtes branchialis* is the young, which is distinguished from *Petromyzon* by the differentiation of the discal and peripheral teeth and the crescentiform dentated lingual teeth of the adult.

ammocœtid (am-ọ-sē′tid), *n.* One of the *Ammocœtidæ*; an ammocœte.

Ammocœtidæ (am-ọ-sē′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ammocœtes* + *-idæ*.] The family name applied to the young of the *Petromyzontidæ* before it was ascertained that they represented only a larval stage in the growth of those fishes. See *Ammocœtes*.

ammocœtiform (am-ọ-sē′ti-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Ammocœtes* + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form of an ammocœte; having the character of a larval lamprey.

ammocœtoid (am-ọ-sē′toid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the character of the *Ammocœtes*, or larvæ of the lamprey; ammocœtiform.

II. *n.* An ammocœtid.

Ammocrypta (am-ọ-krip′tạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄμμος*, sand, + *κρυπτός*, hidden, verbal adj. of *κρύπτειν*, hide.] A genus of percoid fishes known as sand-divers, of the subfamily *Etheostominæ*, or darters. These fishes have a long subcylindric pellucid body, naked with the exception of the caudal peduncle and the lateral line, which latter is complete; the mouth large, with vomerine teeth; head scaleless; anal spine single, and high dorsal fins equal to the anal. *A. beani* inhabits the lower Mississippi. See *sand-diver*.

Ammodramus (a-mod′ra̤-mus), *n.* Same as *Ammodromus*. *Swainson*, 1827.

Ammodromus (a-mod′rọ-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄμμος*, sand (see *ammite*), + *-δρομος*, running (cf. *ἀμμόδρομος*, a sandy place for racing, < *ἄμμος* + *δρόμος*, a race), < *δραμεῖν*, run.] **1.** A genus of birds, of the family *Fringillidæ*, suborder *Oscines*, order *Passeres*, embracing such species as *A. caudacutus*, the sharp-tailed finch, and *A. maritimus*, the seaside finch. They are small spotted and streaked sparrows, with rather slender bill, chiefly inhabiting the marshes of the Atlantic coast of the United States. Also frequently written *Ammodramus*, as originally by Swainson, 1827.

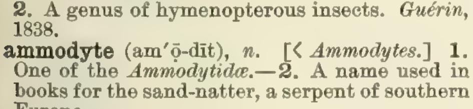
2. A genus of hymenopterous insects. *Guérin*, 1838.

ammodyte (am′ọ-dīt), *n.* [< *Ammodytes*.] **1.** One of the *Ammodytidæ*.—**2.** A name used in books for the sand-natter, a serpent of southern Europe.

Ammodytes (am-ọ-dī′tēz), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀμμοδύτης*, a sand-burrower, a kind of serpent, < *ἄμμος*, sand (see *ammite*), + *δύτης*, a diver, < *δύειν*, dive, sink into, enter.] **1.** A genus of fishes, of the family *Ammodytidæ*; the sand-eel or sand-lance (which see).—**2.** In *herpet.*, sand-natters, a genus of colubriform serpents, usually called *Eryx* (which see). *Bonaparte*, 1831.

ammodytid (am-ọ-dī′tid), *n.* One of the *Ammodytidæ*.

Ammodytidæ (am-ō-dit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ammodytes* + *-idæ*.] A family of anacanthine teleocephalous fishes, with an elongated body shaped like a parallelogram. Its technical characters are a dorsolateral line, conical head with terminal mouth and protractile jaws, postmedian anus, narrow suborbitals, enlarged suboperculum, widely cleft branchial apertures, lamelliform pseudobranchiæ, a long dorsal fin, a long sub-postmedian anal fin with articulated rays, and the absence of ventral fins. The species are of small size, generally about 6 inches long; they associate in large schools, chiefly in the northern seas, and are important as bait for other fishes. They are known chiefly as sand-lances, or lances, from their habit of "diving" into and living in sandy beaches and ocean-bottoms. See *sand-lance*.



Sand-lance (*Ammodytes americanus*).

Ammodytina (am″ọ-di-tī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ammodytes*, 1, + *-ina*.] In Günther's system of classification, the sand-lances, or *Ammodytidæ*, as the fourth subfamily of *Ophidiidæ*. Also written *Ammodytinæ*.

Ammodytini (am″ọ-di-tī′nī), *n. pl.* Same as *Ammodytina*. *Bonaparte*, 1837.

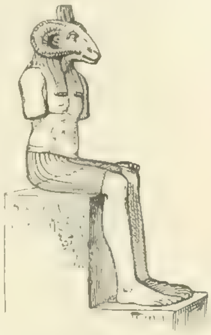
ammodytoid (am-ọ-dī′toid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the character of the *Ammodytidæ*.

II. *n.* An ammodytid.

Ammodytoidea (am″ō-di-toi′dē-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ammodytes*, 1, + *-oidea*.] The ammodytids, rated as a superfamily of fishes.

Ammon (am′o̤n), *n.* [L., also *Hammon*, < Gr. *Ἄμμων* = Heb. *Āmōn*, < Egypt. *Amūn*, *Amen*, he who is hidden or concealed.] The Greek and Roman conception of the Egyptian deity Amen (literally, 'hidden'), called Amen-Ra, the sun-god, chief of the Theban divine triad. Amen was always represented in human form, and was of a much higher order than the ram-headed divinity, the god of life, worshiped especially at the famous oracular sanctuary of the Libyan oasis of Ammon (now Siwah). The latter type was confused by the Greeks and Romans with that of Amen-Ra, and was adopted by them as Zeus-Ammon or Jupiter-Ammon, but in art was generally idealized so that only the horns, sometimes with the ears, of the ram were retained, springing from a human head.

Ammonacea (am-ọ-nā′sē̤-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Ammonea* + *-acea*.] De Blainville's name (1825) of ammonites as the fourth family of *Polythalamacea*. It included most of the tetrabranchiate cephalopods, and is synonymous with *Ammonea* of Lamarck.



Ammon.
From a late bronze in the British Museum.)

Ammonea (am-ọ-nē′ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ammoneus*, < L. *Ammon*, with ref. to *Ammonites*, q. v.] **1.** In Lamarck's classification (1812), the seventh family of polythalamous testaceous cephalopods, including most of the *Tetrabranchiata*, having an involute shell with sinuous partitions between the chambers. The group has been adopted with various modifications and ratings in the scale of classification under the names *Ammonacea*, *Ammonitæ*, *Ammonitea*, *Ammoniteæ*, *Ammonitidæ*, *Ammonitoidea*, *Ammonoidea*.

2. Now, an extinct order of the class *Cephalopoda*, including cephalopods intermediate between *Dibranchiata* and *Tetrabranchiata*. The animal was inclosed in the last chamber of a multilocular shell protected by one or two operculiform pieces forming an aptychus; the shell had a smooth ovoid chamber without an external scar and containing a siphonal cæcum which did not touch the internal wall; the sutural or peripheral contour of the partitions between the chambers of the old shell were more or less sinuous. The form varied from a straight cone to almost every kind of convolution. The species abounded in past geological ages, but became extinct at the end of the Cretaceous epoch or beginning of the Tertiary period.

ammonia (a-mō′ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Bergmann, 1782), < L. (*sal*) *ammoniacum*: see *ammoniac*.] **1.** The modern name of the volatile alkali, NH_3, formerly so called to distinguish it from the more fixed alkalis. It is a colorless gas, very soluble in water, having a pungent and suffocating smell, and a transient alkaline effect on vegetable colors. It can be liquefied by pressure and frozen by a mixture of solid carbonic acid and ether in a vacuum. Its density is only about half that of atmospheric air. It is a strong base, and forms a great number of salts which are isomorphous with those of potassium and exhibit a close analogy to them. It is found in minute quantity in air, and is a natural product of the decay of animal substances. It is procured artificially by the destructive distillation of nitrogenous organic matters, such as bones, hair, horns, and hoofs, and is largely obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of illuminating gas from coal. Ammonia is used very largely in medicine and the arts, chiefly in solution in water under the name of *liquid ammonia*, *aqueous ammonia*, or *spirit of hartshorn*. (See *aqua ammoniæ*, under *aqua*.) Among the more important salts of ammonia is ammonium chlorid, or sal ammoniac, NH_4Cl, which formerly was the source from which all ammonium salts were prepared. It is largely used in dyeing, and in soldering and tinning. At present ammonium sulphate, $(NH_4)_2SO_4$, is the starting-point for the manufacture of ammonium salts, being made in large quantity from gas-liquor. It is also used as a fertilizer. There are several ammonium carbonates. The commercial article, called *sal volatile*, is a mixture of hydrogen-ammonium carbonate and ammonium carbamate. See *ammonium*.

2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) An old quasi-generic name of *Spirula*. *Breyn*, 1732. (*b*) A genus of arachnidans. *Koch*, 1835.—**Ammonia ore process**, a process, partly chemical and partly electrical, for separating copper and silver from their ores with the aid of ammoniacal salts.

ammoniac (a-mō′ni-ak), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *ammoniack*, also *armoniack*, < ME. *amoniak*, *ammonyak*, also, and earlier, *armoniak*, *armonyak*, *armonyac*, adj., in *sal* or *salt armoniak*, sal ammoniac; as a noun, gum ammoniac; < OF. *ammoniac*, *armoniac*, < L. *ammoniacus* or *hammoniacus*, < Gr. **Ἀμμωνιακός*, belonging to Ammon (Libyan, African), L. *sal Ammoniacum* or *Hammoniacum*, Gr. neut. *Ἀμμωνιακόν*, salt of Ammon, so called, it is supposed, because originally prepared from the dung of camels near the temple of Ammon; L. *ammoniacum* or *hammoniacum*, Gr. *ἀμμωνιακόν*, gum ammoniac, the juice of a plant of northern Africa, traditionally located near the temple of Ammon; < *Ammon*, Gr. *Ἄμμων*, Ammon: see *Ammon*. The ME. form *armoniak*, OF. *armoniac*, ML. *armoniacum*, indicates confusion with Gr. *ἁρμονία*, a fastening or joining, from the use of gum ammoniac as a cement, or of sal ammoniac in the joining of metals.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Ammon, or to his shrine in Libya: only in the phrases, or quasi-compounds, *gum ammoniac* and *sal ammoniac*. See etymology, and definitions below.—**2.** Of, pertaining to, or having the properties of ammonia; ammoniacal.

Gum ammoniac, or **ammoniac gum**, a gum-resin composed of tears, internally white and externally yellow, brought in large masses from Persia and western India; an exudation from an umbelliferous plant, the *Dorema Ammoniacum*, when punctured artificially or by insects. It has a fetid smell, and a nauseous sweet taste, followed by a bitter one. It is inflammable, and soluble in water and spirit of wine; and it is used as an expectorant, and as a stimulant in certain plasters. The so-called gum ammoniac from Morocco (which is with little doubt the *ammoniacum* of the ancients) is of uncertain origin, but is probably obtained from some species of *Elæoselinum*. Also called *ammoniac* and *ammoniacum*.—**Sal ammoniac**, ammonium chlorid, also called *muriate of ammonia*, a salt of a sharp, acrid taste, much used in the arts and in pharmacy. See *ammonia*, 1.

II. *n.* Same as *gum ammoniac*. See above.

ammoniacal (am-ọ-nī′a̤-ka̤l), *a.* [< *ammoniac* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or using ammonia; ammoniac.—**Ammoniacal cochineal.** See *cochineal*.—**Ammoniacal engine**, an engine in which the motive power is vapor of ammonia, expanded by heat.—**Ammoniacal gas**, ammonia in its purest form, that is, in the form of vapor.—**Ammoniacal liquor**, or **gas-liquor**, a product of the distillation of coal in gas-works. It contains ammonia, and is used for the manufacture of ammoniacal salts and as a fertilizer.—**Ammoniacal salt**, a salt formed by the union of ammonia with an acid, without the elimination of hydrogen; differing in this from metallic salts, which are formed by the substitution of the metal for the hydrogen of the acid.

ammoniaco-. Combining form of *ammoniac* or *ammoniacal*.

ammoniacum (am-ọ-nī′a̤-kum), *n.* Same as *gum ammoniac* (which see, under *ammoniac*, *a.*).

ammonialum (a-mō-ni-al′um), *n.* [< *ammonia* + *alum*(*inium*).] Ammonia alum; a hydrosulphate of aluminium and ammonia, found in thin fibrous layers in brown-coal at Tschermig in Bohemia. In France this salt is manufactured and used in place of potash alum. Also called *tschermigite*.

ammonia-meter (a-mō′ni-ạ̈-mē″tėr), *n.* An apparatus invented by Griffin for ascertaining the percentage of ammonia in solutions.

Ammonian (a-mō′ni-a̤n), *a.* [< L. **Ammonianus*, < *Ammonius*, a proper name, < *Ammon*: see *Ammon*.] **1.** Pertaining to Ammon, or to his temple in the oasis of Siwah in Libya.—**2.** Relating to Ammonius, surnamed Saccas, of Alexandria, who lived early in the third century, and is often called the founder of the Neoplatonic school of philosophy, his most distinguished pupil being Plotinus.

ammoniate (a-mō′ni-āt), *n.* [< *ammonia* + *-ate*^{1}.] **1.** Ammonia combined with a metallic oxid.—**2.** A trade-name for any organic nitrogenous material which may be used as a source of ammonia, particularly in fertilizers, as dried blood, fish-scrap, etc.

ammoniated (a-mō′ni-ā-ted), *a.* [< *ammoniate*.] Combined with ammonia.

ammonic (a-mon′ik), *a.* [< *ammonia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from ammonia: as, *ammonic* chlorid.

ammoniemia, ammoniæmia (a-mō-ni-ē′mi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < *ammonium* + Gr. *αἷμα*, blood.] A morbid condition characterized by the presence of ammonium carbonate in the blood.

ammonification (a-mon″i-fi-kā′sho̤n), *n.* [< *ammonia* + *-fication*.] The act of impregnating with ammonia, as for fertilization, or the state of being so impregnated.

> *Ammonification* [of the soil of Japan] can be performed only to a depth of 60 centimeters. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, XXII. 8789.

ammonio-. Combining form of *ammonium.*

ammonite (am′on-īt), *n.* [< NL. *Ammonites*, [illegible] L. [illegible] *Ammonis*, horn of Ammon: so called from their resemblance to a ram's horn: see *Ammon* and *-ite*2.] One of the fossil shells of an extensive genus (*Ammonites*) of extinct cephalopodous mollusks (cuttlefishes), of the family *Ammonitidæ*, coiled in a plane spiral, and chambered within like the shell of the existing nautilus, to which the ammonites were allied. These shells have a nacreous lining and a porcelanous layer externally, and are smooth or rugose, the ridges straight, crooked, or undulated, and in some cases armed with projecting spines or tubercles. The species already described number about 500, and range from the Lias to the Chalk formations, inclusive. They vary in size from mere specks to 3 or 4 feet in diameter. Also written *hammonite.* Sometimes called *snakestone*, *ammon-stone*, and formerly *cornu Ammonis* (Ammon's horn).

[illegible]

Ammonites (am-ọ-nī′tēz), *n.* [NL.: see *ammonite.*] The leading genus of ammonites, named in this form by Breyn in 1732, better established by Bruguière in 1789, giving name to the family *Ammonitidæ*. The name has been used with great latitude of definition, but is now much restricted. Some 40 or more generic names have been given to the cephalopods which were formerly referred to *Ammonites*. Also written *Hammonites.* See *ammonite.*

ammonitid (a-mon′i-tid), *n.* An ammonite; a cephalopod of the family *Ammonitidæ.*

Ammonitidæ (am-ọ-nit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ammonites* + *-idæ.*] A numerous family of extinct tetrabranchiate cephalopods (cuttlefishes), of which the well-known ammonite is the type. Very different limits have been assigned to the family. It includes the genera *Goniatites*, *Ceratites*, *Ammonites*, *Scaphites*, *Hamites*, and others. They are the most characteristic mollusks of the Secondary rocks. See *ammonite.*

ammonitiferous (am″ọ-ni-tif′e-rus), *a.* [< *ammonite* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] Bearing ammonites; containing the remains of ammonites: as, *ammonitiferous* rocks.

Ammonitoidea (a-mon-i-toi′dẹ-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ammonites* + *-oidea.*] A superfamily of tetrabranchiate cephalopods, including those which have an external shell of two principal layers, with an initial smooth chamber and the siphonal cavity extending forward. It includes most of the order *Ammonea.*

ammonium (a-mō′ni-um), *n.* [NL. (Berzelius, 1808), < *ammonia* + *-um.*] A name given to the hypothetical base (NH_4) of ammonia, analogous to a metal, as potassium. It has not been isolated. If mercury at the negative pole of a galvanic battery is placed in contact with a solution of ammonia or ammonium chlorid, and the circuit is completed, the [illegible] to many times its former volume, and an amalgam is formed which, at the temperature of 70° or [illegible] of the consistence of butter, but at the freezing-[illegible] a firm and crystallized mass. This amalgam is supposed to be formed by the metallic base ammonium, and is the nearest approach to its isolation. On the cessation [illegible] the amalgam decomposes into mercury, ammonia, and hydrogen, the two latter escaping as gas in the proportions expressed by their atomic weights, namely, [illegible] **Ammonium bases**, compounds representing one or more molecules of ammonium hydrate, in which monatomic or polyatomic radicals replace the whole [illegible], as seen in tetrethyl ammonium [illegible]

ammoniuret [illegible] ni′ū-ret), *n.* [< *ammonia* + [illegible] one of certain supposed compounds [illegible] and a pure metal, or an [illegible]

ammoniureted, ammoniuretted [illegible] *ammoniuret.*] Combined with [illegible]

ammo[illegible], *n.* One of the *Ammo*[illegible]

Ammono[illegible] [illegible] oi′dẹ-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL. [illegible] An ordinal name [illegible] authors to the *Ammonea.*

Ammoph[illegible], *n.* [NL., fem. of [illegible] 1. A [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] to preserve the shores from inroads of the sea, as it serves to bind down the sand by its long matted rhizomes. It is also manufactured into door-mats and floor-brushes, and in the Hebrides into ropes, mats, bags, and hats. 2. In *entom.*, a genus of long-bodied fossorial aculeate hymenopterous insects, commonly called sand-wasps, belonging to the family *Sphegidæ*. *A. pictipennis* (Walsh) is an example. See *digger-wasp.*

Painted-wing Digger- or Sand-wasp (*Ammophila pictipennis*), natural size.

ammophilous (a-mof′i-lus), *a.* [< NL. *ammophilus*, < Gr. ἄμμος, sand (see *ammite*), + φίλος, loving.] Sand-loving: applied in *zoöl.* to members of the genus *Ammophila*, 2.

Ammotrypane (am-ọ-trip′ạ-nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄμμος, sand (see *ammite*), + τρύπανον, borer: see *trepan.*] A genus of chætopodous annelids, of the family *Opheliidæ*. *Rathke.*

ammunition (am-ū-nish′ọn), *n.* [< F. *amunition*, *amonition* (16th century), a corruption of *munition*, the prefix *a-* perhaps arising out of *la munition* understood as *l'amunition*: see *munition.*] Military stores or provisions for attack or defense; in modern usage, only the materials which are used in the discharge of firearms and ordnance of all kinds, as powder, balls, bombs, various kinds of shot, etc.—**Ammunition-bread, -shoes, -stockings**, etc., such as are contracted for by the government, and distributed to soldiers. **Fixed ammunition**, ammunition the materials of which are combined in cartridges or otherwise to facilitate the loading of firearms or ordnance. See *cartridge.*—**Metallic ammunition**, fixed ammunition for small arms, and for machine-guns and rapid-firing guns of small caliber, inclosed in brass or copper cartridge-cases.—**Stand of ammunition**, a single charge or load of fixed ammunition for a smooth-bore field-piece or other cannon.

ammunition (am-ū-nish′ọn), *v. t.* [< *ammunition, n.*] To supply with ammunition.

ammunition-chest (am-ū-nish′ọn-chest), *n.* A chest or box in which the fixed ammunition for field-cannon is packed. One ammunition-chest is carried on the limber of the gun-carriage, and three are carried on the caisson, one on the limber and two on the body.

ammunition-hoist (am-ū-nish′ọn-hoist), *n.* In a man-of-war, the apparatus by which the ammunition is hoisted from the magazines to the turret, or other place, where it is required for use in the guns.

amnemonic (am-nẹ-mon′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. + μνημονικός, mnemonic; cf. ἀμνήμων, forgetful.] Not mnemonic; characterized by loss of memory.

amnesia (am-nē′si-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμνησία, < ἀ- priv. + μνησι-, only in comp., remembering, < μιμνήσκειν, remind, in mid. and pass. remember, μνᾶσθαι, remember, = L. *meminisse*, remember: see *mnemonic*, *memory*, *remember*, etc. Cf. *amnesty.*] 1. In *pathol.*, loss of memory; specifically, a morbid condition in which the patient is unable to recall a word that is wanted, or, perhaps, understand it when spoken: a common form of aphasia (which see).—2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *G. H. Horn*, 1876. **Amnesia acustica** (see *acoustic*), loss of memory for spoken words; word-deafness.

amnesic (am-nē′sik), *a.* [< *amnesia* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or characterized by amnesia or loss of memory: as, *amnesic* aphasia.

amnestic (am-nes′tik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀμνηστία, forgetfulness: see *amnesty* and *amnesia.*] Causing amnesia or loss of memory.

amnesty (am′nes-ti), *n.*; pl. *amnesties* (-tiz). [< F. *amnestie*, < L. *amnestia*, < Gr. ἀμνηστία, forgetfulness, esp. of wrong, < ἄμνηστος, forgotten, forgetful, < ἀ- priv. + μιμνήσκειν, μνᾶσθαι, remember: see *amnesia.*] A forgetting or overlooking; an act of oblivion; specifically, a general pardon or conditional offer of pardon of offenses or of a class of offenses against a government, or the proclamation of such pardon.

> All peace implies *amnesty*, or oblivion of past subjects of dispute, whether the same is expressly mentioned in the terms of the treaty, or not.
>
> *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 153.

Syn. *Absolution*, etc. See *pardon, n.*

amnesty (am′nes-ti), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *amnestied*, ppr. *amnestying.* [< *amnesty, n.*] To grant an amnesty to; pardon.

> [illegible] has, luckily, little to trouble her beyond the [illegible] of *amnestying* the Communists.
>
> *The Nation*, XXII. [illegible]

> [illegible] fugitive manslayer is *amnestied*, not on the death [illegible] king, but on the death of the high priest.
>
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 510.

amnia, *n.* Plural of *amnion.*

amnic1† (am′nik), *a.* [< L. *amnicus*, < *amnis*, a river, akin to Skt. *ap*, water.] Of or pertaining to a river; fluvial; fluviatile.

amnic2 (am′nik), *a.* [< *amnion* + *-ic.*] Same as *amniotic.*

Amnicola (am-nik′ọ-lạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *amnicola*, that grows in or by a river, < *amnis*, a river, + *-cola*, < *colere*, dwell.] A genus of fresh-water tænioglossate mollusks, of the family *Rissoidæ*, or made the type of *Amnicolidæ*. There are several species, of small size, generally distributed throughout the United States.

amnicolid (am-nik′ọ-lid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Amnicolidæ.*

Amnicolidæ (am-ni-kol′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amnicola* + *-idæ.*] A family of tænioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Amnicola*. The distinction from *Rissoidæ* is not well marked, but numerous small species inhabiting fresh and brackish water have been referred to this family.

Amnicolinæ (am-nik-ọ-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amnicola* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Rissoidæ*, or of *Amnicolidæ*, typified by *Amnicola*. The animal has a flat foot without lateral sinuses; the rachidian teeth have basal denticles on the anterior surface behind the lateral margins; the shell varies from a turreted to a globular form; and the operculum is subspiral. The subfamily includes many small fresh-water species, of which a large number inhabit the streams and pools of the United States.

amnicoline (am-nik′ọ-lin), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *amnicolinus*, < *Amnicola*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Inhabiting rivers, as an amnicolid; of or pertaining to the *Amnicolinæ*; amnicoloid.

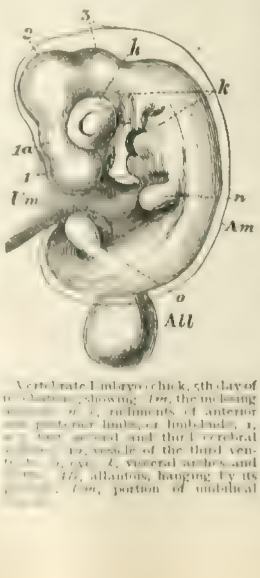
II. *n.* A gastropod of the subfamily *Amnicolinæ*; an amnicolid.

amnicolist† (am-nik′ọ-list), *n.* [< L. *amnicola*, one who dwells by a river (see *Amnicola*), + *-ist.*] One who dwells by a river or upon its banks. *Bailey.*

amnicoloid (am-nik′ọ-loid), *a.* [< *Amnicola* + *-oid.*] Like an amnicolid; pertaining or related to the *Amnicolidæ.*

amnigenous† (am-nij′e-nus), *a.* [< L. *amnigena*, born in a river (as fish) or of a river-god, < *amnis*, a river, + *-genus*, -born, < √ **gen*, bear.] River-born; born on or near a river. *Bailey.*

amnion (am′ni-on), *n.*; pl. *amnia* (-ạ̈). [NL., < Gr. ἀμνίον, the membrane around the fetus (also called ἀμνειος χιτών), also the bowl in which the blood of victims was caught at the sacrifices; < ἀμνός, a lamb: see *agnus.*] **1.** In *anat.* and *vertebrate zoöl.*, one of the fetal appendages; the innermost one of the membranes which envelop the embryo of the higher vertebrates, as mammals, birds, and reptiles; the lining membrane of a shut sac, familiarly called the "bag of waters," in which the fetus is contained. An amnion is developed in those vertebrates only which have a fully formed allantois; hence it is absent in the *Ichthyopsida*, or fishes and amphibians, but present in all *Sauropsida*, or reptiles and birds, and in *Mammalia*. The amnion is formed, at a very early period in the life of the embryo, by a duplication of the epiblast, or external blastodermic membrane, which, carrying with it a layer of mesoblast from the somatopleural division of the latter, rises on all sides about the embryo, the folded edges coming together over the back of the embryo, and there coalescing to form a shut sac in which the embryo is inclosed. From this mode of growth, it is obvious that what was the outer side of the amniotic folds becomes the inner side of the sac when it has shut, so that the epiblastic layer is internal, the mesoblastic external; the process of inversion being comparable to that by which, in the case of the primitive trace of the embryo, a layer of epiblast is converted into the lining of the spinal canal. Only that fold of membrane which is next the body of the embryo composes the amnion proper, the other or outer fold in contact with the enveloping primitive chorion (vitelline membrane or yolk-sac) either disappearing or taking part in the formation of the permanent chorion. As long as this outer fold is recognizable as a membrane, it bears the name of *false amnion*. The shut sac of the amnion contains the liquor amnii, a bland, albuminous, serous fluid in which the fetus is immersed. In parturition, rupture of the sac is followed by the "bursting of the waters." Sometimes a portion of the sac adheres to the head of the child, fitting like a skull-cap; such an infant is said, in the language of midwives, who commonly regard the circumstance as a good omen, to be "born with a caul." Those verte-



Vertebrate Embryo (chick, 5th day of [illegible]), showing: *Am*, the inclosing [illegible] rudiments of anterior [illegible] posterior limbs, or limb-buds; 1, [illegible] second and third cerebral [illegible] vesicle of the third ven-[illegible] eye; *k*, visceral arches and [illegible]; *All*, allantois, hanging by its [illegible]; *Um*, portion of umbilical

brates which possess an amnion are termed *Amnionata*; those which do not, *Anamnionata*, terms coincident respectively with *Allantoidea* and *Anallantoidea*.

2. In *entom.*, a membrane which surrounds the larva of many insects, as the millepeds (*Iulidæ*), for some time after they are batched from the egg. It is regarded by some as the analogue of the amnion of a vertebrate.

In many insects and in the higher vertebrates, the embryo acquires a special protective envelope, the *amnion*, which is thrown off at birth. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 67.

3. A reflected portion of a membrane, in ascidians, which lines the inner wall of the ovisac, and forms a kind of amniotic investment of the embryo.

It is the cavity left between this *amnion* and the inner hemisphere of the blastoderm which becomes the parental blood-sinus. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 533.

4. In *bot.*, a name formerly given to the fluid contents of the embryo sac.

Sometimes erroneously written *amnios*.

False amnion, the part of the original amnionic membrane left lining the chorion after the amnionic sac proper is formed by a duplication and inversion of a part of the original membrane. It disappears either by absorption or by taking part in the development of the chorion. Also called *vesicula serosa*.

Amnionata (am″ni-ọ-nā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL.; prop. **Amniata* or *Amniota*; < *amnion* + *-ata*.] A name given by Haeckel to those vertebrates which have an amnion. It corresponds to *Allantoidea*, and is coextensive with *Mammalia* and *Sauropsida* of Huxley, or mammals, birds, and reptiles, the amphibians and fishes being termed *Anamnionata* (which see). Also called *Amniota*.

amnionic (am-ni-on'ik), *a.* [The proper form would be **amniac*; < *amnion* (*amni-on*) + *-ic* (*-ac*).] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an amnion; amniotic.

In a number of Insects belonging to different orders of the class, an *amnionic* investment is developed from the extra-neural part of the blastoderm. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 220.

amnionless (am'ni-on-les), *a.* [< *amnion* + *-less*.] Having no amnion; anamniotic.

amnios (am'ni-os), *n.* [= F. *amnios*.] An erroneous form for *amnion*.

Amniota (am-ni-ō'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **amniotus*, < Gr. as if *ἀμνιωτός, < ἀμνίον, amnion.] Same as *Amnionata*.

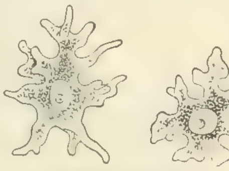
amniotic (am-ni-ot'ik), *a.* [As *Amniota* + *-ic*; = F. *amniotique*.] **1.** Pertaining to the amnion; contained in the amnion: as, the *amniotic* fluid. —**2.** Possessing an amnion; belonging to the *Amnionata*, as a mammal, bird, or reptile. See *Amnionata*.

Also *amnic*.

Amniotic cavity, the hollow of the amnion, containing the amniotic liquid and the fetus.—**Amniotic folds.** See *amnion*.—**Amniotic liquid, amniotic fluid**, or **liquor amnii**, the liquid in which the fetus is suspended by the umbilical cord. See *amnion*.—**Amniotic sac.** (*a*) The amnion, invested externally by the chorion; the lining of the "bag of waters." (*b*) In *bot.*, the embryo-sac. [No longer used.]

amock, *a.* or *adv.* See *amuck*.

amœba (a-mē'bä), *n.*; pl. *amœbas*, *amœbæ* (-bäz, -bē). [NL., < Gr. ἀμοιβή, change, exchange, < ἀμείβειν, change, exchange, akin to L. *movere*, > E. *move*, q. v.] **1.** [*cap.*] A genus of microscopic rhizopodous *Protozoa*, of which *A. diffluens*, common in all fresh-water ponds and ditches, is the type. It exists as a mass of protoplasm, and moves about and grasps particles of food, etc., by means of pseudopodia, or finger-like processes, which it forms by protruding portions of its body. From thus continually altering its shape it received its former name of *proteus animalcule*. Within the body are usually found a nucleus and nucleolus, and certain clear spaces, termed *contractile vesicles*, from their exhibiting rhythmical movements of contraction and dilatation. There is no distinct mouth, and food seized by means of the pseudopodia is engulfed within the soft sarcode-body and by any portion of its surface, the apertures by which the food is taken in closing up immediately after its reception. Reproduction takes place in several ways, but chiefly by fission, whereby an amœba simply divides into two portions, each of which becomes a distinct animalcule. Several other species have been described; but there is reason to think that some of these, at least, may be early forms of other and more complex animals, or even of plants. The term appears to have been first used by Ehrenberg in 1830, as the name of a genus of his *Polygastrica*.



Amœbæ (much magnified).

2. An animal of the genus *Amœba*.—**3.** Any single cell or corpuscle of one of the higher animals; a cell regarded as itself an animal, and an individual of the morphological grade of development of an amœboid organism. [Rare.]

Amœbæ (a-mē'bē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Amœba*.] In *zool.*, the order to which the genus *Amœba* belongs.

Amœbæa (am-ẹ-bē'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *amœbæus*, alternate: see *amœbean*¹.] The name given by Ehrenberg to the amœbiform organisms which he placed in his *Polygastrica*.

amœbæum (am-ẹ-bē'um), *n.*; pl. *amœbæa* (-ä). [L., neut. of *amœbæus*, < Gr. ἀμοιβαῖος, reciprocal, alternate, < ἀμοιβή, change, alternation: see *amœba*.] A poem in which persons are represented as speaking alternately, as in the third and seventh eclogues of Virgil.

amœba-movement (a-mē'bä-möv″mẹnt), *n.* A movement of naked membraneless protoplasmic bodies, consisting of rapid changes in external contour, extension and contraction, and a creeping about as if flowing. See *amœboid movements*, under *amœboid*, *a.*

amœban (a-mē'bạn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the amœbas; amœbous.

Amœbea (am-ẹ-bē'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amœba*, q. v.] An order of *Rhizopoda*, of which the genus *Amœba* is the type. See *Amœba*.

amœbean¹ (am-ẹ-bē'ạn), *a.* [< L. *amœbæus*, < Gr. ἀμοιβαῖος: see *amœbæum*.] Alternately answering or responsive; of the nature of an amœbæum (which see). Also spelled *amebean*.

Amœbean verses and the custom of vying . . . by turns. *J. Warton.*

Erelong the pastoral and town idyls of Theocritus, with their *amœbean* dialogue and elegant occasional songs, won the ear of both the fashionable and critical worlds. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 207.

amœbean² (am-ẹ-bē'ạn), *a.* [< *Amœbea* + *-an*.] Of or relating to the *Amœbea*.

Amœbidæ (a-mē'bi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amœba* + *-idæ*.] The typical family of the *Amœbæ*, *Amœbina*, or *Amœboidea*, mainly represented by the genus *Amœba*, as distinguished from such amœboids as are members of *Difflugia* and *Arcella*, or such other rhizopods as the sun-animalcules, as *Actinophrys sol*, etc.

amœbiform (a-mē'bi-fôrm), *a.* and *n.* [< *amœba* + *-form*.] **I.** *a.* Amœba-like; undergoing frequent changes of shape, like an amœba; related to the amœbas.

The corpuscle, in fact, has an inherent contractility, like one of those low organisms, known as an Amœba, whence its motions are frequently called *amœbiform*. *Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 177.

II. *n.* An amœba, or an animal or corpuscle of amœban character. See *amœba*, 3.

Other genera of the *amœbiforms*. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 192.

Amœbina (am-ẹ-bī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amœba* + *-ina*.] See *Amœboidea*.

amœbodont (a-mē'bō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. ἀμοιβή, change, alternation, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] A term descriptive of a form of lophodont dentition in which the crests or folds of the crowns of the molar teeth are alternate: opposed to *antiodont*.

amœboid (a-mē'boid), *a.* and *n.* [< *amœba* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling an amœba: as, *amœboid* masses.

It is not uncommon for portions of the protoplasmic substance to pass into an *amœboid* condition. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 335.

The blood-corpuscles of Solen legumen, . . . besides colorless *amœboid* forms, comprise a vast number of oval ones, deeply stained by hæmoglobin. *E. R. Lankester*, Pref. to Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat., p. 10.

Amœboid cell. See *cell*.—**Amœboid movements**, constant changes of shape of an amœba or other single-celled organism, as an ovum, a cytode, or a formative cell of any of the higher animals; especially, such movements as are exhibited, for example, by the white corpuscles of the blood of man, the resemblance of such objects to an amœba being striking, and their morphological characters being nearly identical.

II. *n.* An amœbiform organism; one of the *Amœbidæ*.

Amœboidea (am-ẹ-boi'dẹ-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amœba* + *-oidea*.] An order of amœbiform rhizopodous *Protozoa*, of which the genus *Amœba*, of the family *Amœbidæ*, is the type. This order is practically distinguished from *Monera* by the presence of a nucleus, and from the *Foraminifera* and *Radiolaria* by the absence of a complete calcareous or silicious shell. The terms *Amœboidea*, *Amœbina*, *Amœbæa*, and *Amœbæ* (see *Amœbæ*) are more or less nearly synonymous; but the definition of the groups of amœbiform animals varies with almost every leading writer. See *amœba*.

amœbous (a-mē'bus), *a.* [< *amœba* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Amœba*; resembling an amœba in structure. Also *amœban*.

amœbula (a-mē'bū-lä), *n.*; pl. *amœbulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of *amœba*.] A little amœba. *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 840.

amœnomania (a-mē-nō-mā'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *amœnus*, pleasant (see *amene*), + *mania*, < Gr. μανία, mania.] A form of mania in which the hallucinations are of an agreeable nature.

amoinder†, *v. t.* [< F. *amoindrir*, lessen, < *à*, to, + *moindre*, < L. *minor*, less.] To lessen or diminish. *Donne.*

amok (a-mok'), *a.* or *adv.* See *amuck*.

amole (ä-mō'le), *n.* [Mex.] **1.** A Mexican name for the roots of various species of plants which have detergent properties and are used as a substitute for soap.—**2.** The name of several plants which furnish these roots. In New Mexico and adjacent parts of Mexico the most common species is the lechuguilla, *Agave heteracantha*. In California the name is given especially to *Chlorogalum pomeridianum*, a liliaceous plant having large bulbs coated with coarse brown fibers, of which mattresses are made. See *soap-plant*.

amolish†, *v. t.* [< OF. *amoliss-*, stem of certain parts of *amolir*, < L. *amoliri*, remove with an effort, < *a* for *ab*, away, + *moliri*, exert one's self upon, move, < *moles*, a heavy mass: see *mole*³. Cf. *demolish*.] To remove forcibly; put away with an effort. [Rare.]

amolition†, *n.* [< L. *amolitio(n-)*, < *amoliri*, pp. *amolitus*, remove: see *amolish*.] A putting away; removal. [Rare.]

amollish†, *v. t.* [< ME. *amolisshen*, < OF. *amoliss-*, stem of certain parts of *amolir*, F. *amollir*, soften, < *a-* (< L. *ad*, to) + *molir*, < L. *mollire*, soften, < *mollis*, soft: see *moll*, *mollify*.] To soften; mollify; mitigate.

amollishment† (a-mol'ish-mẹnt), *n.* [Also written *amolishment*, < F. *amollissement*: see *amollish* and *-ment*.] Softening; mitigation. *Donne.* (*N. E. D.*)

Amomum (a-mō'mum), *n.* [L., also *amomon*, < Gr. ἄμωμον, applied to an Eastern spice-plant; origin uncertain.] A genus of plants, natural order *Scitamineæ*, belonging to tropical regions of the old world, and allied to the ginger-plant. They are herbaceous, with creeping rootstocks and large sheathing leaves, and are remarkable for the pungency and aromatic properties of their seeds. Several species yield the cardamoms and grains of paradise of commerce.

amonestet†, *v. t.* An old form of *admonish*.

among (a-mung'), *prep.* and *adv.*, orig. *prep. phr.* [In early mod. E. in two mixed forms: (1) *among*, < ME. *among*, *amonge*, *amang*, *amange*, < AS. *āmang* (rare and late), contr. of usual *onmang*, prep.; (2) *emong*, < ME. *emong*, *emonge*, *emang*, *imong*, *ymong* (*enmong*, *inmong*), < AS *gemang* (= OFries. *mong*), prep.; both *onmang* and *gemang* are contractions of the full form *ongemang*, prep., originally separated, *on gemang* (orig. followed by gen.), lit. in (the) crowd or company (of): *on*, prep., on, in (see *a*-³); *gemang*, a crowd, assembly: see *meng* and *mingle*. Cf. the extended form *amongst*.] **I.** *prep.* **1.** In or into the midst of; in association or connection with: as, he fell *among* thieves; one *among* this people.

A practice there is *among* us to determine doubtful matters by the opening of a book. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

I stood
Among them, but not of them.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 113.

She dwelt *among* the untrodden ways
Beside the springs of Dove. *Wordsworth*, Lucy.

2. In the number of; of or out of.

My beloved is . . . the chiefest *among* ten thousand. Cant. v. 10.

Blessed art thou *among* women. Luke i. 28.

The years during which Bacon held the Great Seal were *among* . . . the most shameful in English history. Everything at home and abroad was mismanaged. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

3. By the joint action or consent of; with the common aid or knowledge of: as, settle it *among* yourselves; the mischief was done *among* you.

You have, *among* you, killed a sweet and innocent lady. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. i.

4. To each of; by or for distribution to: as, he gave five dollars to be divided *among* them.

What are they [five loaves and two fishes] *among* so many? John vi. 9.

5†. In the circumstances of; during the time or term of; in the course of.

I never went to any place *among* all my life . . . which I had before . . . thought of. *Baxter*, in Tulloch's Eng. Puritanism, p. 306. (*N. E. D.*)

II.† *adv.* **1.** Together (with something).

Dogttur, temper well thi tonge,
& vse not monny tallis [many tales];
For lessynggis [leasings] wyll lepe out *amonge*,
That oftyn brewys bally [bales, mischiefs].
The Good Wyfe wold a Pylgremage, l. 85. (E. E. T. S., [extra ser. VIII., i. 41.)

2. At intervals; here and there.

They [the fowles] sate *amonge*
Upon my chambre roofe withoute,
Upon the tyles over al aboute.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 298.

3. Between whiles; at intervals; from time to time; now and then.—**4.** During the time; [illegible] *Among*, *Be*[illegible] [illegible] place; hence [illegible] when a person or [illegible] imagined to be, [illegible] between which [illegible] or a plural noun [illegible] as, I see four [illegible] [illegible] suggests a mingling; it may be properly used with collective nouns: as, [illegible] *Between* is nearly equiv[illegible] [illegible] only to two; *among* refers to more than two; it is therefore improper [illegible] the three. *B*[illegible]

[illegible] main.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, i. 30.

[illegible] gathered together in my name, [illegible]
Mat. xviii. 20.

He passes to be king *among* the dead.
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

[illegible] them two.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, vi.

[illegible] and fe-[illegible]
[illegible] Woman Hater, v. 4.

amongst (a-mungst'), *prep.* [An extension [illegible] as in *against*, *amidst*, *whilst*, etc.) of ME. *amonges*, an adverbial gen. form of *among*.] Same as *among*.

A son, who is the theme of honour's tongue;
Amongst a grove the very straightest plant.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 1.

amontillado (a-mon-til-yä'dō), *n.* A name given to sherry which has little sweetness, and is light in color and body rather than dark and rich. See *sherry*.

amor (ā'môr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *amor* (with accent on first syllable, later accented and pron. as F. *amour*: see *amour*), < ME. *amour*, *amur* (accented on first syllable, earlier on the second), < OF. *amor*, *amur*, *amour*, mod. F. *amour* = Sp. Pg. *amor* = It. *amore*, < L. *amor*, acc. *amorem*, love; personified, Love, Cupid, Eros; < *amare*, love, perhaps orig. **camare* (cf. *cārus*, orig. **camrus*, loving, loved, dear) = Skt. √*kam*, love (cf. *kāma*, n., love). Cf. *amiable*, *amity*, *amour*, etc.] **1†.** Love; affection; friendship; especially, love toward one of the opposite sex: now only in the form *amour* (which see).—**2.** [*cap.*] [L.] In *Rom. myth.*, the god of love; Cupid.

amorado† (am-ọ-rä'dō), *n.* [< Sp. *enamorado* (with prefix *en-* ignored in the transfer; cf. equiv. ML. *amoratus*) (= It. *innamorato*, < ML. *inamoratus*: see *inamorato*), pp. of *enamorar*, < ML. *inamorare*, inspire love, < L. *in*, in, + *amor*, love: see *amor*.] A lover.

Mark Antony was both a courageous soldier and a passionate *amorado*.
[illegible], Relig.'s Appeal to Bar of Reason, p. 55.

amorce† (a-môrs'), *n.* [< F. *amorce*, bait, priming, < OF. *amors*, pp. of *amordre*, < L. *admordere*, bite, gnaw at, < *ad*, to, + *mordere*, bite: see *mordant*, *morse*, *morsel*. Cf. E. *bait* as related to *bite*.] Priming; the name commonly given to the finer-grained powder used for priming the musket or harquebuse, and which was carried in a separate horn (see *morsing-horn*); also, the priming of a single charge.

amorean (am-ọ-rē'an), *n.* [< Heb. *'amoraīm*, teachers, expounders.] One of the later Talmudic doctors; one of those compilers of the Gemara who lived subsequent to the close of the Mishna.

amoret†, amorette† (am'ọ-ret, am-ọ-ret'), *n.* [< ME. *amorette*, < OF. *amorete*, *amourete*, *-ette*, mod. F. *amourette* (> E. *amourette*), amour, [illegible] little love or cupid, dim. of *amor*, F. *amour* = It. *amore*, love: see *amor* [illegible].] 1. A sweetheart; an amorous girl; [illegible]

[illegible]

2. [illegible]

[illegible]

3. [illegible]

[illegible]

4. [illegible]

[illegible]

6. [illegible] See *amoretto*. [illegible]

amoretto (am-ọ-ret'tọ), *n.*; pl. *amoretti* (-ti). [It.: see *amoret*.] **1.** A person enamored; a lover.

The *amoretto* was wont to take his stand at one place where sat his mistress.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 47.

2. A little love; a cupid.

A painting in which *amoretti* are plentiful.
J. A. Symonds, Greek Poets, p. 335. (*N. E. D.*)

amorevolous† (am-ọ-rev'ọ-lus), *a.* [< It. *amorevole*, loving, < *amore*, love: see *amor*.] Loving; kind; charitable. [Rare.]

He would leave it to the Princesse to show her cordial and *amorevolous* affection.
Bp. Hacket, Life of Abp. Williams, p. 161.

amorino (am-ọ-rē'nọ), *n.*; pl. *amorini* (-ni). [It., dim. of *amore*, love, cupid: see *amor*.] A little love; a cupid. Applied to figures common in Roman decorative art, and in Renaissance and modern styles which are imitative of Roman art; also to merely decorative representations of children in works of art.

amorist (am'ọ-rist), *n.* [< *amor* + *-ist*.] A lover; a gallant; an inamorato. Also written *amourist*.

Justle that skipping feeble *amorist*
Out of your loves seat.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., ii. 1.

Our gay *amourists* then could not always compose if they could write their billets-doux.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 168.

a-mornings† (ạ-môr'ningz), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*^{3} + *mornings*, adverbial gen. of *morning*. Cf. *adays*.] In the morning; every morning.

Such pleasant walks into the woods
A-mornings.
Fletcher (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, ii. 1.

amorosa (am-ọ-rō'sä), *n.* [It., fem. of *amoroso*: see *amoroso*.] An amorous or wanton woman.

I took them for *amorosas*, and violators of the bounds of modesty. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. 191.

amoroso (am-ọ-rō'sọ), *a.* and *n.* [It., < ML. *amorosus*: see *amorous*.] **I.** *a.* In *music*, amorous; tender: descriptive of passages to be rendered in a manner expressive of love.

II. *n.*; pl. *amorosi* (-si). A man enamored; a lover; a gallant.

It is a gibe which an heathen puts upon an *amoroso*, that wastes his whole time in dalliance upon his mistress, viz., that love is an idle man's business.
Bp. Hacket, Life of Abp. Williams, p. 125.

amorous (am'ọr-us), *a.* [< ME. *amorous*, *amorus*, *amerous*, *amerus*, < OF. *amorous*, *amoros*, F. *amoureux* = Pr. *amoros* = Sp. Pg. It. *amoroso*, < ML. *amorosus*, full of love, < L. *amor*, love: see *amor* and *amiable*.] **1.** Inclined to love; having a propensity to love; sexually attracted; loving; fond: as, an *amorous* disposition.

Our fine musician groweth *amorous*.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 1.

A prince I was, blue-eyed, and fair in face,
Of temper *amorous* as the first of May.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

2. In love; enamored: usually with *of*, formerly sometimes with *on*.

In a gondola were seen together
Lorenzo and his *amorous* Jessica.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 8.

Sure, my brother is *amorous on* Hero.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1.

So *amorous* is Nature *of* whatever she produces.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy.

3. Pertaining or relating to love; produced by or indicating love; conveying or breathing love.

The spirit of love and *amorous* delight.
Milton, P. L., viii. 477.

With tender billet doux he lights the pyre,
And breathes three *amorous* sighs to raise the fire.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 42.

Syn. Loving, tender, passionate, ardent, amatory.

amorously (am'ọr-us-li), *adv.* In an amorous manner; fondly; lovingly.

With twisted metal *amorously* impleach'd
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 205.

amorousness (am'ọr-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being amorous, or inclined to love or to sexual pleasure; fondness; lovingness.

Amorpha (a-môr'fä), *n.* [NL., fem. of *amorphus*: see *amorphous*.] A genus of [illegible] plants of the United States, some [illegible] known as false indigo or lead-plant. [illegible] having pinnate leaves [illegible] blue-violet flowers, which [illegible] the standard or vexillum, the [illegible] wholly absent (whence the name) [illegible] is occasionally cultivated [illegible] A coarse sort of indigo is said to have been [illegible] early times; hence its common [illegible] called *bastard* or *wild indigo*.

amorphic (a-môr'fik), *a.* Same as *amorphous*.

More seldom they [inorganic elements] appear as crystals or crystalline forms, or also as *amorphic* masses in the cell membrane or cell contents.
Behrens, Micros. in Botany (trans.), v.

amorphism (ạ-môr'fizm), *n.* [< *amorphous* + *-ism*.] **1.** The state or quality of being amorphous or without shape; specifically, absence of crystallization; want of crystalline structure, even in the minutest particles, as in glass, opal, etc.—**2.** The anarchic, communistic system proposed by the Russian Bakunin; universal and absolute anarchy; nihilism; extreme communism.

When we penetrate to the lowest stratum of revolutionary Socialism, we meet Bakunin. It is impossible to go further, for he is the apostle of universal destruction, of absolute Anarchism; or, as he himself terms his doctrine, of *Amorphism*.
Orpen, tr. of Laveleye's Socialism, p. 192.

amorphotæ (am-ôr-fō'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμόρφωτος, not formed, < ἀ- priv. + *μορφωτός (cf. μορφωτικός), verbal adj. of μορφόειν, form, < μορφή, form.] In *astron.*, stars not formed into any constellation, and therefore not constituting a portion of any symmetrical figure.

amorphous (ạ-môr'fus), *a.* [< NL. *amorphus*, < Gr. ἄμορφος, without form, shapeless, misshapen, < ἀ- priv. + μορφή, shape, form.] **1.** Having no determinate form; of irregular shape.

He was supremely happy, perched like an *amorphous* bundle on the high stool.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, ii. 4.

2. Having no regular structure; specifically, not crystallized, even in the minutest particles: as, glass and opal are *amorphous*.—**3.** Of no particular kind or character; formless; characterless; heterogeneous; unorganized.

Scientific treatises . . . are not seldom rude and *amorphous* in style. *Hare.*

An existing stupendous political order of things . . . by no means to be exchanged for any quantity of *amorphous* matter in the form of universal law.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 301.

4. Characterized by amorphism; founded on the principles of amorphism; nihilistic; anarchic.

Also *amorphic*.

amorphously (ạ-môr'fus-li), *adv.* In an amorphous manner.

amorphousness (ạ-môr'fus-nes), *n.* The state of being amorphous; shapelessness.

Amorphozoa (a-môr-fọ-zō'ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἄμορφος, without form (see *amorphous*), + ζῷον, animal.] De Blainville's name of the sponges and their allies: so called from the absence of regular organic structure in their parts. Now only an inexact synonym of *Protozoa*.

amorphozoic (a-môr-fọ-zō'ik), *a.* [< *Amorphozoa*.] Of or pertaining to the *Amorphozoa*.

amorphozoöus (a-môr-fọ-zō'us), *a.* Same as *amorphozoic*.

amorphy (ạ-môr'fi), *n.* [< Gr. ἀμορφία, shapelessness, < ἄμορφος, shapeless: see *amorphous*.] Irregularity of form; shapelessness; want of definiteness. [Rare.]

His epidemical diseases being fastidiosity, *amorphy*, and oscitation. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub.

amorrow† (ạ-mor'ō), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< ME. *amorowe*, *amorewe*, *a-morwe*, earlier *on morwen*, *on morzen*, < AS. *on morgen*, *on morgenne*: *on*, prep., E. *a*^{3}; *morgen*, morrow. Cf. *a-mornings*.] On the morrow; to-morrow.

A morwe, whan the day bigan to sprynge,
Upros our hoste.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 823.

amort (ạ-môrt'), *a.* [A term due to the phrase *all amort* (as if from *all*, adv., and *amort*), a corruption of *alamort*, < F. *à la mort*: see *alamort*.] Lifeless; spiritless; depressed: usually in the phrase *all amort*.

How fares my Kate? What, sweeting, *all amort*?
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3.

I am *all amort*, as if I had lain
Three days in my grave already.
Massinger, Parliament of Love, iv. 5.

She danced along with vague, regardless eyes,
all amort
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, st. 8.

His sensitiveness idled, now *amort*,
Alive now. *Browning*, Sordello, vi.

amortisation, amortise. See *amortization*, *amortize*.

amortization, amortisation (a-môr-ti-zā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *amortisatio(n-)*, *admortizatio(n-)*, < *amortisare*, *admortizare*: see *amortize*.] **1.** The act of alienating lands or tenements to a corporation in mortmain. In old French law, letters of amortization could be granted only by the king, [illegible] supposed an indemnity or a tax to be paid by the corporation holding in mortmain. The term was often used for the tax alone

2. Extinction, as of debt, especially by a sinking-fund; a payment toward such extinction.

Also *admortization*, *amortizement*.

amortize, amortise (a-môr′tiz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *amortized*, *-sed*, ppr. *amortizing*, *-sing*. [< ME. *amortisen*, *-eisen*, *-esen*, < AF. *amortizer*, *-eyser* (= Sp. *amortizar* = ML. *amortisare*, *admortizare*), < *amortiz-*, OF. *amortiss-*, stem of certain parts of *amortir*, deaden, quench, abolish, extinguish, redeem, or buy out, as a rent-charge, alienate in mortmain; F. *amortir*, deaden, slacken, reduce, redeem, liquidate, = Pr. *amortir* = OCat. *amortir* = It. *ammortire*, < L. as if **admortire*, < *ad*, to, + *mor(t-)s*, death: see *mortal*. Cf. *mortmain*.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To make dead; deaden; destroy.

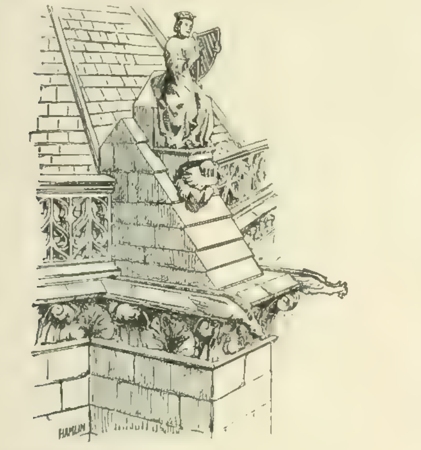
> The gode werkes that men don whil thei ben in gode lyfe ben al *amortised* by sin folowing.
> *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

2. In *law*, to alienate in mortmain, that is, to convey to a corporation, sole or aggregate, ecclesiastical or temporal, and their successors. See *mortmain*.—3. To extinguish, as a debt, by means of a sinking-fund.

II.† *intrans.* To droop; hang as dead.

> With this rayne went the sayle *amortyssynge* and hanging hevy. *Caxton*, Ovid's Metam., xi. 19. (*N. E. D.*)

amortizement, amortisement (a-môr′tiz-ment), *n.* [< F. *amortissement*, a subduing, bringing to an end, in arch. a finishing (ML. *amortisamentum*, *admortizamentum*), < *amortir* (*-iss-*): see *amortize* and *-ment*.] 1. The crowning member of an edifice; the architectural ornament or feature that terminates a façade, a ridged or pointed roof, a gable, a buttress, etc. *Viollet-le-Duc.*—2. Same as *amortization*.



Amortizement of Buttress (13th century), Apsidal Chapel, Cathedral of Amiens.

a-morwe†, *prep. phr.* as *adv.* A Middle English form of *amorrow*.

amotion (a-mō′shon), *n.* [< L. *amotio(n-)*, < *amovere*, pp. *amotus*, remove: see *amove*².] 1. Removal; ejection; ejectment from possession or office, as of an officer of a corporation.

> The cause of his *amotion* is twice mentioned by the Oxford antiquary. *T. Warton*, Life of Sir T. Pope, p. 251.

2. Motion away from; a moving away; removal. [Rare in both uses.]

amount (a-mount′), *v.* [< ME. *amounten*, *amunten*, mount up to, come up to, signify, < OF. *amounter*, *amunter*, *amonter*, amount to, < *amunt*, *amont*, adv., uphill, upward, prop. prep. phr. *a mont*, toward or to a mountain or heap (cf. E. *adown*), < L. *ad montem*: *ad*, to; *montem*, acc. of *mon(t-)s*, mountain: see *mount*, *mountain*. Cf. *avale*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1†.** To go up; rise; ascend; mount.

> When the larke doth fyrst *amounte* on high.
> *Peacham*, Garden of Eloquence, p. 106.
>
> So up he rose, and thence *amounted* streight.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. ix. 54.

2. To reach or be equal (to) in number, quantity, or value; come (to) as a whole.

> Thy substance, valued at the highest rate,
> Cannot *amount* unto a hundred marks.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., i. 1.

3. To rise, reach, or extend, in effect, substance, influence, etc.; be equivalent or tantamount in force or significance: as, his answer *amounted* almost to a threat.

> The errors of young men are the ruin of business; but the errors of aged men *amount* but to this, that more might have been done or sooner. *Bacon.*
>
> His love of mischief and of dark and crooked ways *amounted* almost to madness. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

II.† *trans.* 1. To ascend; climb; mount.—2. To rise in number, quantity, or value, so as to reach or be equal to; come to.

> The som *amounted* v thousand pounde.
> *Caxton*, Chron. of Eng., cev. 186. (*N. E. D.*)

3. To be equivalent to; mean; signify.

> Tell me, mayde chaste,
> What *amounteth* this?
> *Lybeaus Disc.*, 1471. (*N. E. D.*)

4. To cause to rise; raise or elevate.

> Here no Papists were arraigned to *amount* it to a Popish miracle. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., ix. 110. (*N. E. D.*)

amount (a-mount′), *n.* [Modern; < *amount*, *v.*] 1. The sum total of two or more sums or quantities; the aggregate: as, the *amount* of 7 and 9 is 16; the *amount* of the day's sales.—2. A quantity or sum viewed as a whole.

> It is not often that a single fault can produce any vast *amount* of evil. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

3. The full effect, value, or import; the sum or total: as, the evidence, in *amount*, comes to this.

Often contracted to *amt.*

amour (a-mör′), *n.* [< mod. F. *amour* (with F. pron. and accent), taking the place of earlier E. *amour*, *amor* (with accent on first syllable), < ME. *amour*, *amur*, < OF. *amur*, *amour*, love: see *amor*, and cf. *paramour*.] **1†.** Love; affection; friendship.—**2†.** Love toward one of the opposite sex.—3. A love-affair; love-making; especially, an illicit love-affair; an intrigue.—**Amour propre** (a-mor propr), self-esteem; self-respect: sometimes used in an unfavorable sense, meaning self-love, pride, conceit, vanity, egotism: a French phrase now in common use.

> Doubtless in nearly every field of inquiry emotion is a perturbing intruder: mostly there is some preconception, and some *amour propre* that resists disproof of it.
> *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 74.
>
> These words were uttered with so much coldness, that Mr. Effingham's *amour propre* was deeply wounded.
> *J. E. Cooke*, Virginia Comedians, I. xii.

amourette†, *n.* See *amoret*.

amourist, *n.* See *amorist*.

amovability (a-mö-va-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *amovable*: see *-bility*.] Capability of being removed, as from an office. [Rare.]

> Let us retain *amovability* on the concurrence of the executive and legislative branches.
> *Jefferson*, Works, IV. 288.

amovable (a-mö′va-bl), *a.* [< *amove*² + *-able*; also *amovible*, after F. *amovible*.] Removable. [Rare.]

amoval† (a-mö′val), *n.* [< *amove*² + *-al*. Cf. *removal*, < *remove*.] Total removal.

> *Amoval* of . . . insufferable nuisances.
> *Evelyn*, Sylva, p. 342.

amove¹† (a-möv′), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *amoove*, < ME. *amoeven*, *ameven*, < OF. *amover*, *amouvoir*, < L. *admovere*, move to, bring to, apply, incite, < *ad*, to, + *movere*, move: see *a-*¹¹ and *move*.] To move; stir; excite; affect.

> And when she say thise poetical Muses aprochen aboute my bed and enditynge wordes to my wepynges, she was a lytel *amoved* and glowede with cruwel eyen.
> *Chaucer*, Boethius, i. prose 1.
>
> She nought *ameved*
> Neither in word, or chere, or countenance.
> *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 442.
>
> At all these cries my heart was sore *amoved*.
> *Greene*, Poems, p. 136. (*N. E. D.*)

amove²† (a-möv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *amoved*, ppr. *amoving*. [< late ME. *amoven*, < AF. *amoever*, < L. *amovere*, remove, < *a* for *ab*, from, + *movere*, move: see *a-*¹³ and *move*.] To remove, especially from a post or station.

> She well pleased was thence to *amove* him farre.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 37.
>
> Coroners . . . may be *amoved* for reasonable cause.
> *Sir M. Hale*, Hist. Plac. Cor., ii. 3.

amovible (a-mö′vi-bl), *a.* [F.: see *amovable*.] Same as *amovable*. [Rare.]

ampac (am′pak), *n.* An East Indian tree, a species of *Xanthoxylum*, producing a highly odoriferous resin. Its leaves are used to medicate baths.

amparo (äm-pä′rō), *n.* [Sp. and Pg., defense, protection, < Sp. Pg. *amparar*, defend, = Pr. *amparar* = F. *emparer*, refl. seize upon, secure, = It. *imparare*, learn, acquire, < ML. as if **imparare*, < L. *in*, into, toward, + *parare*, furnish.] A document protecting a claimant of land till properly authorized papers can be issued. *Texas Law Report.*

ampassy (am′pa-si), *n.* [A corruption of *and per se*: see *ampersand*.] A form still used for *ampersand* in parts of England.

Ampelidæ (am-pel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ampelis* + *-idæ*.] In *ornith.*, a family name variously used. (*a*) A family founded by Swainson in 1831, having no characters by which it can be defined, but containing a miscellaneous group of dentirostral insessorial birds from various parts of the world, and divided into the subfamilies *Leiotrichanæ*, *Piprinæ*, *Ampelinæ*, *Pachycephalinæ*, etc. (*b*) A family of dentirostral *Insessores*, supposed to be related to the shrikes and flycatchers, and including the subfamilies *Dicrurinæ*, *Campephaginæ*, *Gymnoderinæ*, *Ampelinæ*, *Piprinæ*, and *Pachycephalinæ*. (*c*) A family of birds restricted to the *Ampelinæ* proper with the *Ptilogonydinæ*, and placed between *Tyrannidæ* and *Cotingidæ*. See *waxwing*, *Bombycillidæ*.

Ampelideæ (am-pe-lid′ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *ampelideus*: see *ampelideous*.] The name given by Kunth and others to the natural order of plants called *Vitaceæ* (which see).

ampelideous (am-pe-lid′ẹ̄-us), *a.* [< NL. *ampelideus*, < Gr. ἀμπελίς (-ιδ-), a vine, dim. of ἄμπελος, a vine: see *Ampelis*.] In *bot.*, relating or belonging to the *Ampelideæ*, or vine family; resembling the vine.

Ampelinæ (am-pe-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ampelis* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of birds, of the family *Ampelidæ*, or chatterers. It is sometimes taken as equivalent to *Ampelidæ* (*c*) (which see), and sometimes restricted to the single genus *Ampelis*.

Ampelio (am-pē′li-ō), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμπελίων, a kind of singing bird, also called ἀμπελίς: see *Ampelis*.] A genus of cotingine birds of South America, established by Cabanis in 1845, made by Sundevall the type of his family *Ampelioninæ*. *A. melanocephala* is an example. Also written *Ampelion*.

Ampelioninæ (am-pel″i-ō-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ampelio(n-)* + *-inæ*.] In Sundevall's classification of birds, the second family of his fourth cohort (*Pycnaspideæ*) of scutelliplantar oscine passeres. It contains such genera as *Ampelio*, *Phibalura*, *Cotinga*, *Phytotoma*, *Cephalopterus*, etc., and inexactly corresponds to a subfamily *Cotinginæ* of some authors.

Ampelis (am′pe-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμπελίς, a kind of singing bird, also called ἀμπελίων, prob. from its haunting vines, < ἄμπελος, a vine.] A genus of oscine passerine birds, type of a supposed subfamily *Ampelinæ*, or of an alleged family *Ampelidæ*. It contains three species, the Carolina waxwing (*A. cedrorum*), the Bohemian waxwing (*A. garrulus*), and the Japanese waxwing (*A. phœnicopterus*); the birds are also called chatterers. A synonym of *Ampelis* is *Bombycilla*. The name was formerly applied, with great latitude, to many birds properly belonging to various other families; but it is now restricted to the three here named. See *waxwing*.

ampelite (am′pe-līt), *n.* [< L. *ampelitis*, < Gr. ἀμπελῖτις (sc. γῆ), a kind of bituminous earth used to sprinkle vines in order to keep off insects, < ἄμπελος, a vine.] A species of black earth abounding in pyrites: so named from having been used to kill insects on vines. The name is also applied to cannel-coal and to some kinds of schist.

ampelitic (am-pe-lit′ik), *a.* [< *ampelite* + *-ic*.] In *mineral.*, pertaining to or resembling ampelite.

Ampeloglypter (am″pe-lọ̄-glip′tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄμπελος, a grape-vine, + γλυπτήρ, a chisel, < γλύφειν, carve, cut.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Curculionidæ*, established by Le Conte for three North American species formerly included in the genus *Baris*. They live, in the larval state, in the young canes of cultivated or wild grape-vines and the Virginia creeper, causing swellings in the shape of elongate knobs. The most abundant species, *A. sesostris* (Le Conte), the grape-vine gall-beetle, is a small, highly polished, elongate insect of uniform light yellowish-brown color. The elytra are gently undulated by broad transverse impressions.

Grape-vine Gall-beetle (*Ampeloglypter sesostris*). Vertical line shows natural size.

ampelography (am-pe-log′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ἄμπελος, vine, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.] The scientific description of the vine. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ampelopsis (am-pe-lop′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄμπελος, vine, + ὄψις, appearance: see *optic*.] A genus of plants, natural order *Vitaceæ*, scarcely distinguishable from *Vitis* (and united with it by Bentham and Hooker), except in having no conspicuous disk at the base of the ovary. *A. quinquefolia* is the well-known Virginia creeper, sometimes called American ivy, and erroneously woodbine. It has digitate leaves, climbs by clinging tendrils, and is frequently cultivated for covering walls and arbors. The Japanese *A. tricuspidata*, with simple leaves, is used for the same purpose.

amper (am′pėr), *n.* [E. dial., also written *ampor*, < ME. **ampre* (not found), < AS. *ampre*, *ompre*, earliest spelling *ampræ*, *ompræ*, a tumor or swelling.] A tumor; also, a defect.

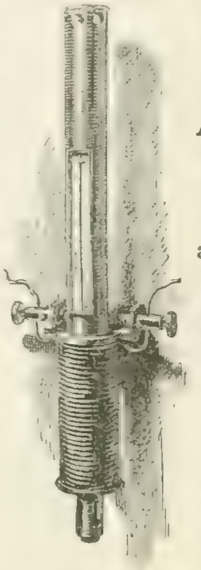
amperage (am-pēr′āj), *n.* The strength of an electrical current measured in amperes.

ampere (am-pãr′), *n.* [A designation adopted by the Electric Congress at Paris in 1881; F. *am-*

[illegible] a French electrician André Marie [illegible] Cf. [illegible] and [illegible] The [illegible] measuring the strength of an electrical current. It is the current [illegible] resistance is [illegible] dif- [illegible] As defined [illegible] and by a United States statute of 1894, it is one tenth of the unit of [illegible] system of electro-magnetic units [illegible] practically the unvarying current which, when passed through a standard solution of nitrate of silver in water, deposits silver at the [illegible]

ampere-hour (am-pãr′our), *n.* In *elect.*, a unit of quantity, the electricity transferred by a current of one ampere in one hour. It is equal to 3,600 coulombs.

ampere-meter (am-pãr′mē″tėr), *n.* In *elect.*, an instrument for measuring the strength of an electric current in amperes. Several forms have been [illegible] essentially galvanometers specially [illegible] for this purpose. Another form (see the cut) consists of a hollow coil of wire traversed by the current to be measured, which according to its strength draws within itself a [illegible] supported by a spring and having an index attached to it; the scale is so graduated that the strength of the current is given [illegible] Also called [illegible]



Ampere-meter.

Ampère's theory. See *theory*.

ampere-turns (am-pãr′-tėrnz), *n. pl.* A measure of the magnetizing power, or magnetomotive force, of a current of electricity in a conducting-coil, equal to the product of a number of turns in the coil by the current (in amperes) passing through it.

Amperian (am-pē′ri-an), *a.* Relating to André Marie Ampère, or to his theories. — **Amperian currents**, in *elect.*, the hypothetical electrical currents by which Ampère explained the properties of a magnet. See *Ampère's theory*, under *theory*.

amperometer (am-pe-rom′e-tėr), *n.* [< *ampere* + *-o-meter*.] Same as *ampere-meter*.

ampersand (am′pėr-sand), *n.* [Also *amperzand*, *ampassand*, *amperse-and*, *ampassyand*, *ampussy-and*, *appersi-and*, *amperzed*, etc., also simply *ampassy*, etc., various corruptions of *and per se — and* (that is, '& by itself — *and*').] A name formerly in use for the character & or & (also called *short and*), which is formed by combining the letters of the Latin *et*, and, and which is commonly placed at the end of the alphabet in primers.

ampery (am′pėr-i), *a.* [< *amper* + *-y*[1].] 1. Covered with pimples.—2. Weak; unhealthy; beginning to decay. [Prov. Eng.]

amphacanthid (am-fa-kan′thid), *n.* A fish of the family *Amphacanthidæ*.

Amphacanthidæ (am-fa-kan′thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphacanthus* + *-idæ*.] In *ichth.*, a [illegible] synonymous with *Siganidæ* (which [illegible]

Amphacanthus (am-fa-kan′thus), *n.* [NL., [illegible] < Gr. [illegible], on both sides (see *amphi-*), + ἄκανθα, spine.] A generic name of fishes remarkable for the development of a [illegible] as well as the outer mar- [illegible]: identical with *Siganus* [illegible]

amphanthium (am-fan′thi-um), *n.*; pl. *amphanthia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. ἀμφί, about (see *amphi-*), [illegible] a term proposed for [illegible]

[illegible]

lation, intermediate between synarthrosis and diarthrosis, permitting slight motion by intervention of fibrocartilage, as between the bodies of vertebræ or in the pubic andsacro-iliac articulations.

Amphiaster (am′fi-as-tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμφί, around, + ἀστήρ, a star.] 1. A genus of starfishes, of the family *Goniasteridæ*. *A. insignis* is a beautiful Californian species with short flat arms, flat disk, and regularly arranged spines and tessellated plates. 2. [*l. c.*] In *embryol.*, a formation in a maturing ovum of a fusiform figure radiated at either end, thus resembling two stars joined together, whence the name.

amphibala, *n.* Plural of *amphibalum*.

amphibali, *n.* Plural of *amphibalus*.

amphibalum (am-fib′a-lum), *n.*; pl. *amphibala* (-lä). Same as *amphibalus*.

amphibalus (am-fib′a-lus), *n.*; pl. *amphibali* (-lī). [ML., < Gr. ἀμφίβολος, adj., put around (cf. ἀμφίβλημα, a cloak), < ἀμφί, around, + βάλλειν, throw.] An ecclesiastical vestment, not unlike the casula or chasuble, peculiar to the Gallican church of the eighth and ninth centuries.

Amphibamus (am-fib′a-mus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. ἀμφί, around, + βαίνειν, go; cf. deriv. βῆμα, Dor. βᾶμα, a step.] A genus of stegocephalous amphibians, of stout, lizard-like form, from the Carboniferous formations of Illinois. *E. D. Cope*, 1865.

amphibia (am-fib′i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *amphibium*, q. v. (also of *amphibion*), neut. of *amphibius*, < Gr. ἀμφίβιος, living a double life: see *amphibious*.] 1. In popular language, animals living both on land and in the water; those which voluntarily and habitually enter that element, though not able to breathe under water, such as frogs, turtles, crocodiles, seals, walruses, otters, beavers, hippopotami, etc.—2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a name variously used. (*a*) In the Linnean system (1766), the third class of *Animalia*, including all *Reptilia*, *Batrachia*, and various fishes and fish-like vertebrates. It was divided into three orders: (1) reptiles furnished with feet and breathing by the mouth (*Testudo*, *Draco*, *Lacerta*, *Rana*); (2) footless serpents, also breathing by the mouth (*Crotalus*, *Boa*, *Coluber*, *Anguis*, *Amphisbæna*, *Cæcilia*); (3) finned swimmers (*Nantes pinnati*), breathing by lateral branchiæ or gills, comprising 14 genera of fishes and fish-like vertebrates, as the *Marsipobranchia* and *Squali*. (*b*) In Cuvier's system (1817), a tribe of carnivorous mammals, intervening between *Carnaria* and *Marsupiata*, containing the seals and walruses, or pinniped *Carnivora*; thus exactly equivalent to the *Pinnipedia* of modern naturalists. Cuvier had earlier (about 1799) placed the *Amphibia* next to the *Cetacea*, both comprising mammals with feet adapted for swimming, as distinguished from those with claws or with hoofs. (*c*) A class of ichthyopsidan vertebrates, corresponding to the order *Batrachia* of Brongniart and Cuvier, containing animals that breathe both in the water and in the air at the same or at different periods of their lives, and have either permanent gills or gills later superseded by lungs, or gills and lungs simultaneously. The gills are usually external. Respiration is also usually effected to some extent by the skin. Limbs are either present or absent, and there are no fins in the adult. The *Amphibia* undergo metamorphosis, the larval forms being more or less fish-like, the adult developing limbs. They are anamniotic and anallantoic, oviparous, and cold-blooded. The heart has two auricles and one ventricle. The skull is dicondylian, with an unossified basi-occipital and a parasphenoid. The *Amphibia* have been very generally called *Batrachia*, after Cuvier; but the latter term is now usually restricted to an order *Batrachia* of the class *Amphibia*. The *Amphibia* include all the animals commonly called frogs, toads, newts, efts, tritons, salamanders, sirens, axolotls, etc. By some they are divided into *Anura* and *Urodela*, the tailless and tailed *Amphibia*. A more elaborate division is into four orders: (1) *Ophiomorpha* or *Gymnophiona*, including only the family *Cæciliidæ*; (2) *Urodela*; (3) *Batrachia*; (4) the fossil *Labyrinthodontia*.

amphibial (am-fib′i-al), *a.* [As *amphibious* + *-al*.] Same as *amphibian*.

amphibian (am-fib′i-an), *a.* and *n.* [As *amphibious* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to amphibia in any sense; specifically, pertaining to the class *Amphibia*. See *amphibious*, 2.

II. *n.* An animal of the class *Amphibia*.

Amphibichthyidæ (am″fi-bik-thī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphibichthys* + *-idæ*.] A family of dipnous fishes, typified by the genus *Amphibichthys*: synonymous with *Lepidosirenidæ*. *Hogg.*

Amphibichthys (am-fi-bik′this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. [illegible], amphibious, + ἰχθύς, fish.] The typical genus of *Amphibichthyidæ*: synonymous with *Lepidosiren*. *Hogg.*

amphibiolite (am-fib′i-ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. [illegible], amphibious, + λίθος, a stone.] The fossil remains of an amphibian. *Craig*, 1847.

amphibiolith (am-fib′i-ō-lith), *n.* Same as *amphibiolite*.

amphibiological (am-fib″i-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *amphibiology* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to amphibiology.

amphibiology (am-fib-i-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἀμφίβιος, amphibious, + [illegible], speak: see -*ology*.] A discourse or treatise on amphibious animals; the department of natural history which treats of the *Amphibia*.

amphibion (am-fib′i-on), *n.*; pl. *amphibia* (-ä). [NL., = *amphibium*, q. v.] Same as *amphibium*.

Amphibiotica (am″fi-bī-ot′i-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμφίβιος, amphibious, + term. -ωτ-ικ-ος.] In *zoöl.*, in Gegenbaur's system of classification, one of two subdivisions (the other being *Corrodentia*) of the *Pseudoneuroptera*. The *Amphibiotica* are composed of the May-flies, dragon-flies, and related forms. This suborder is, therefore, approximately equivalent to the *Plecoptera* (*Perlidæ*), *Agnathi* (*Ephemeridæ*), and *Odonata* (*Agrionidæ*, *Æschnidæ*, *Libellulidæ*) of other authors, generally considered as suborders of a conventional order *Neuroptera*.

amphibious (am-fib′i-us), *a.* [< NL. *amphibius*, < Gr. ἀμφίβιος, living a double life, < ἀμφί, on both sides, + βίος, life. Cf. *amphibia*.] 1. Living both on land and in water; habitually alternating between land and water.

2. Of or pertaining to the *Amphibia*; amphibian. The most completely *amphibious* animals are those which do not undergo complete metamorphosis, or which possess lungs and gills simultaneously, being thus capable of both aerial and aquatic respiration. *Amphibious* is, however, rare in this sense, *amphibian* being the usual technical term in zoology.

3. Of a mixed nature; partaking of two natures: as, an *amphibious* breed.

> A floating island, an *amphibious* spot
> Unsound, of spongy texture.
> *Wordsworth*, Prelude, iii.

> Not in free and common socage, but in this *amphibious* subordinate class of villein socage.
> *Blackstone*, Com., II. vi.

amphibiously (am-fib′i-us-li), *adv.* In an amphibious manner.

amphibiousness (am-fib′i-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being amphibious; ability to live in two elements; participation in two natures.

amphibium (am-fib′i-um), *n.*; pl. *amphibia* (-ä). [NL. (also written *amphibion*, < Gr. ἀμφίβιον), sing. of *amphibia*, q. v.] An amphibious animal; one of the *Amphibia*. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 34.

amphiblastic (am-fi-blas′tik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides, + βλαστός, a germ.] In *embryol.*, a term applied to those holoblastic eggs which, by unequal segmentation of the vitellus (yolk), produce an amphigastrula (which see) in germinating. *Haeckel.*

amphiblastula (am-fi-blas′tū-lä), *n.*; pl. *amphiblastulæ* (-lē). [NL., < *amphi*(*cytula*) + *blastula*.] In *embryol.*, the vesicular morula or mulberry-like mass which is formed from that stage in the development of a holoblastic egg of unequal segmentation known as an amphicytula, following upon the stage called an amphimorula. The human egg is an example. See *gastrulation*. *Haeckel.*

Amphibola (am-fib′ō-lä), *n.* [NL., fem. of LL. *amphibolus*: see *amphibole*.] A genus of pulmonate gastropods with an operculum and without tentacles, constituting the family *Amphibolidæ*: synonymous with *Ampullacera*.

Amphibola australis.

Amphibolæ (am-fib′ō-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of LL. *amphibolus*: see *amphibole*.] In Nitzsch's classification (1829), a group of birds represented by the family *Musophagidæ*, the plantain-eaters or turacous. [Not in use.]

amphibole (am′fi-bōl), *n.* [< LL. *amphibolus*, ambiguous, < Gr. ἀμφίβολος, doubtful, equivocal, < ἀμφιβάλλειν, doubt, be uncertain, throw around, < ἀμφί, around, on both sides, + βάλλειν, throw.] A name given by Haüy to hornblende, from its resemblance to augite, for which it may readily be mistaken: now used as a general term to include all the varieties of which common hornblende is one. See *hornblende*. **Amphibole granite**, same as *hornblende granite* (which see, under *granite*).

amphiboli (am-fib′ō-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of LL. *amphibolus*: see *amphibole*.] A general name for birds of zygodactyl form with the toes directed forward and backward in pairs, that is, two forward and two backward. By Illiger (1811) considered as a family, but now abandoned as an artificial group.

amphibolic[1] (am-fi-bol′ik), *a.* [< *amphiboly* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of amphiboly; amphibolous.

amphibolic[2] (am-fi-bol′ik), *a.* [< *amphibole* + *-ic*.] In *mineral.*, pertaining to, resembling, or containing amphibole.

amphibolid (am-fib′ō-lid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Amphibolidæ*.

Amphibolidæ (am-fi-bol′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphibola* + *-idæ.*] A family of basommatophorous pulmonate gastropods. The technical characters are a short, thick spiral shell closed by an operculum, the whorls shouldered, and gills present, though rudimentary. The species live in marshes where the water is brackish, and have but partially aerial respiration; they are confined to New Zealand. Also called *Ampullaceridæ.*

amphiboliferous (am″fi-bō-lif′e̤-rus), *a.* [< *amphibole* + *-i-ferous.*] Bearing or containing amphibole.

> *Amphiboliferous* andesite and dolerite.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 749.

amphiboline (am-fib′ọ̄-lin), *a.* [< *amphibole* + *-ine*¹.] In *mineral.*, resembling amphibole.

amphibolite (am-fib′ọ̄-līt), *n.* [< Gr. ἀμφίβολος, doubtful (see *amphibole*), + *-ite*².] A rock belonging to the class of the crystalline schists, and consisting largely of green hornblende, together with quartz or feldspar, or both. It is always more or less distinctly in beds like gneiss.

amphibological (am″fi-bọ̄-loj′i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *amphibology.*] Of or pertaining to amphibology; of doubtful meaning; ambiguous.

> A fourth insinuates with a pleasing compliment, a sweet smile, ingratiates himself with an *amphibological* speech.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 574.

amphibologically (am″fi-bọ̄-loj′i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* With a doubtful meaning.

amphibologism (am-fi-bol′ọ̄-jizm), *n.* [< *amphibology* + *-ism.*] An amphibolous construction or phrase. *N. E. D.*

amphibology (am-fi-bol′ọ̄-ji), *n.*; pl. *amphibologies* (-jiz). [< LL. *amphibologia*, < LGr. *ἀμφιβολογία, < Gr. ἀμφίβολος, doubtful, ambiguous (see *amphibole*), + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] **1.** The use of ambiguous phrases or statements.—**2.** In *logic*, a sentence which is ambiguous from uncertainty with regard to its construction, but not from uncertainty with regard to the meaning of the words forming it. A good example of amphibology is the answer of the oracle to Pyrrhus: "Aio te Romanos vincere posse." Here *te* and *Romanos* may either of them be the subject or object of *vincere posse*, and the sense may be either, *you* can conquer the *Romans*, or, the *Romans* can conquer *you*. The English language seldom admits of amphibology. For an English example, see second extract under *amphibolous.*—**Fallacy of amphibology.** See *fallacy.*

amphiboloid (am-fib′ọ̄-loid), *a.* [< *amphibole* + *-oid.*] In *mineral.*, having the appearance of amphibole.

amphibolostylous (am-fib″ọ̄-lō-stī′lus), *a.* [< NL. *amphibolostylus*, < Gr. ἀμφίβολος, doubtful, + στῦλος, column (style).] In *bot.*, having the style not apparent. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

amphibolous (am-fib′ọ̄-lus), *a.* [< LL. *amphibolus*, < Gr. ἀμφίβολος, ambiguous: see *amphibole.*] Ambiguous; equivocal: now used only in logic as applied to a sentence susceptible of two meanings. [Rare.]

> Never [was] there such an *amphibolous* quarrel—both parties declaring themselves for the king.
> *Howell* (?), England's Tears.

> An *amphibolous* sentence is one that is capable of two meanings, not from the double sense of any of the words, but from its admitting a double construction; as, . . . "The duke yet lives that Henry shall depose."
> *Whately*, Logic, iii. ¶ 10.

Amphibolura (am″fi-bọ̄-lū′rä̤), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1847), < Gr. ἀμφίβολος, doubtful, ambiguous (see *amphibole*), + οὐρά, tail.] In *ornith.*, the corrected orthography of *Phibalura* (which see). [Not in use.]

amphiboly (am-fib′ọ̄-li), *n.*; pl. *amphibolies* (-liz). [< L. *amphibolia*, < Gr. ἀμφιβολία, ambiguity, < ἀμφίβολος, ambiguous: see *amphibole.*] **1.** The use of ambiguities; quibbling.—**2.** In *logic*, ambiguity in the meaning of a proposition, arising either from an uncertain syntax or from a figure of speech.—**Transcendental amphiboly**, in the *Kantian philosophy*, the confusing of conceptions which exist in the understanding a priori (categories) with those which are derived from experience.

amphibrach (am′fi-brak), *n.* [< L. *amphibrachys*, sometimes *amphibrachus*, < Gr. ἀμφίβραχυς, short on both sides, < ἀμφί, on both sides, + βραχύς, short.] In *pros.*, a foot of three syllables, the middle one long, the first and last short: as, *hăbērĕ*, in Latin: the opposite of *amphimacer.*

amphibrachys (am-fib′ra̤-kis), *n.* [L.: see above.] Same as *amphibrach.*

Amphibrya (am-fib′ri-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *amphibryus*: see *amphibryous.*] In *bot.*, the endogens: a term used by Endlicher.

amphibryous (am-fib′ri-us), *a.* [< NL. *amphibryus*, < Gr. ἀμφί, around, + βρύειν, swell, grow.] In *bot.*, growing by additions to all parts of the periphery. *A. Gray.*

amphicarpic (am-fi-kär′pik), *a.* Same as *amphicarpous.*

amphicarpous (am-fi-kär′pus), *a.* [< NL. *amphicarpus*, with fruit of two kinds (cf. Gr. ἀμφίκαρπος, with fruit all round), < Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides, around, + καρπός, fruit.] In *bot.*, producing two classes of fruit, differing either in form or in time of ripening.

amphicentric (am-fi-sen′trik), *a.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides, + κέντρον, point, center.] In *anat.*, coming together, as into a center, on both sides: applied to a bipolar rete mirabile, that is, one which is gathered again into and gives off a vessel similar to that one which breaks up to form the rete: opposed to *monocentric.*

Amphicentrum (am-fi-sen′trum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides, + κέντρον, spine: see *center.*] A genus of fossil ganoid fishes of the Carboniferous strata, without abdominal fins.

amphichiral (am-fi-kī′ra̤l), *a.* [< Gr. ἀμφί, around, on both sides, + χείρ, hand.] Undistinguishable as to right and left; transformable into its own perversion. Also spelled *amphicheiral.*—**Syn.** *Ambidexter, Amphichiral. Ambidexter* refers to equal facility in using the two hands; *amphichiral* refers to the geometrical similarity of the two sides. To be *amphichiral* does not imply being symmetrical, however, but only the possibility of being brought into two forms, one of which is the perversion or looking-glass image of the other.

amphichroic (am-fi-krō′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides, + χρόα, complexion, color.] Having a double action upon colors used as tests in chemistry. Erroneously written *amphicroitic.* *N. E. D.*

amphichromatic (am″fi-krọ̄-mat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides, + χρῶμα(τ-), color: see *chromatic.*] Reacting both as an acid and as an alkali upon colors used as chemical tests.

Amphicœlia (am-fi-sē′li-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμφίκοιλος, hollow all round: see *amphicœlous.*] **1.** In Owen's classification of reptiles, a suborder of *Crocodilia*, including the extinct crocodiles which have amphicœlous vertebræ, as members of the genus *Teleosaurus.*—**2.** [Used as a singular.] A genus of bivalve mollusks. *James Hall*, 1867.

amphicœlian (am-fi-sē′li-a̤n), *a.* Amphicœlous; having amphicœlous vertebræ; pertaining to the *Amphicœlia.*

Amphicœlias (am-fi-sē′li-as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμφίκοιλος, hollow all round: see *amphicœlous.*] A genus of fossil dinosaurian reptiles with amphicœlian vertebræ. *A. altus* was a huge species supposed to have been able to browse on tree-tops 30 feet high. *A. fragillimus*, another species, is supposed to have exceeded *A. altus* in length. *E. D. Cope*, 1877.

amphicœlous (am-fi-sē′lus), *a.* [< NL. *amphicœlus*, < Gr. ἀμφίκοιλος, hollow all round, hollow at both ends, < ἀμφί, at both ends, + κοῖλος, hollow: see *cœliac.*] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, hollowed at both ends: said of vertebræ the centra or bodies of which are biconcave. This is the usual character of the vertebræ of fishes, and also of the extinct crocodiles (*Teleosauridæ, Belodontidæ*), and of some birds of the Cretaceous period, as of the genus *Ichthyornis* (*Odontotormæ*).

Amphicoma (am-fik′ọ̄-mä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμφίκομος, with hair all round, < ἀμφί, around, + κόμη, hair.] A genus of lamellicorn beetles, of the family *Scarabæidæ.* The mandibles in this genus are without teeth on the inner edge, the claveola of the antennæ are globular, and the legs are ordinary.

Amphicondyla (am-fi-kon′di-lä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides, + κόνδυλος, a knuckle, mod. condyle.] A name given to the *Mammalia*, with reference to the pair of occipital condyles which vertebrates of this class possess in connection with an ossified basioccipital: opposed to *Monocondyla* (which see).

Amphictene (am-fik′te-nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμφί, around, + κτείς (κτεν-), a comb.] A genus of tubicolous worms, order *Cephalobranchia*, class *Annelida*, type of the family *Amphictenidæ*: equivalent to *Pectinaria.*

Amphictenidæ (am-fik-ten′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphictene* + *-idæ.*] A family of polychætous cephalobranchiate annelids, represented by the genus *Amphictene* or *Pectinaria.*

amphictyon (am-fik′ti-o̤n), *n.* [< L. *amphictyones*, < Gr. ἀμφικτύων (Demosthenes), commonly in pl. ἀμφικτύονες, more correctly ἀμφικτίονες, lit. dwellers around, neighbors, < ἀμφί, around, + *κτίονες (only in this word and περικτίονες, of same sense), pl. of *κτίων, ppr., < √ *κτι-, dwell (> κτίζειν, people, establish, found), = Skt. √ *kshi*, dwell, inhabit.] In *Gr. hist.*, a deputy to an amphictyonic council, especially the Delphic: most commonly used in the plural for the council itself, or the body of deputies (often with a capital).

amphictyonic (am-fik-ti-on′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀμφικτυονικός, pertaining to the amphictyons.] Pertaining to an amphictyony, particularly to that of Delphi.

amphictyony (am-fik′ti-on-i), *n.*; pl. *amphictyonies* (-iz). [< Gr. ἀμφικτυονία (or -νεία), < ἀμφικτύονες, amphictyons.] In *Gr. hist.*, a league of peoples inhabiting neighboring territories or drawn together by community of origin or interests, for mutual protection and the guardianship in common of a central sanctuary and its rites. There were several such confederations, but the name is specially appropriated to the most famous of them, that of Delphi. This was composed of twelve tribes, and its deputies met twice each year, alternately at Delphi and at Thermopylæ. Its origin dates back to the beginnings of Grecian history, and it survived the independence of Greece. It exercised paramount authority over the famous oracular sanctuary of the Pythian Apollo and over the surrounding region, and conducted the Pythian games; and it constituted, though in an imperfect way, a national congress of the many comparatively small and often opposed states into which Greece was divided.

amphicurtous (am-fi-kėr′tus), *a.* See *amphicyrtous.*

amphicyon (am-fis′i-o̤n), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides, + κύων, dog, = E. *hound*, q. v.] A large fossil carnivorous quadruped, whose teeth combine the characters of those of the dogs (*Canidæ*) and of the bears (*Ursidæ*). It occurs principally in the Miocene Tertiary formation.

amphicyrtous (am-fi-sėr′tus), *a.* [< Gr. ἀμφίκυρτος, curved on each side like the moon in its 3d quarter, gibbous, < ἀμφί, on both sides, + κυρτός, curved: see *curve.*] Curved on both sides; gibbous. Also written *amphicurtous.* *N. E. D.*

amphicytula (am-fi-sit′ū-lä̤), *n.*; pl. *amphicytulæ* (-lē). [NL., < *amphi-* + *cytula*, NL. dim. of Gr. κύτος, a hollow.] In *embryol.*, the parent-cell (cytula) which results from that stage in the development of a holoblastic egg known as an amphimonerula, by the re-formation of a nucleus, and which passes by total but unequal segmentation of the vitellus (yolk) to the successive stages known as amphimorula, amphiblastula, and amphigastrula. See these words. The human egg is an example. This is the usual form of egg in mammals and sundry other animals. See *gastrulation.*

amphid†, **amphide**† (am′fid, -fīd), *a.* [< Gr. ἀμφί, both, + *-id*².] A term applied by Berzelius to the salts of those acids which contain oxygen, to distinguish them from the *haloid* salts. The amphid salts were regarded as compounds of two oxids, one electro-positive, the other electro-negative.

Amphidesma (am-fi-des′mä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides, + δεσμός, a band, < δεῖν, bind.] A genus of lamellibranchiates, containing bivalve mollusks of rounded form with large siphons, a long tongue-shaped foot, and a double ligament, one internal and one external: a synonym of *Semele.* *Lamarck*, 1818.

amphidesmid (am-fi-des′mid), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Amphidesmidæ.*

Amphidesmidæ (am-fi-des′mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphidesma* + *-idæ.*] A family of bivalve mollusks, of which the genus *Amphidesma* is the type: a synonym of *Semelidæ.*

amphidiarthrodial (am″fi-dī-är-thrō′di-a̤l), *a.* [< NL. *amphidiarthrosis*, after *arthrodial.*] Of or pertaining to amphidiarthrosis.

amphidiarthrosis (am″fi-dī-är-thrō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides, + διάρθρωσις, articulation, diarthrosis.] In *anat.*, a mode of articulation which partakes of the nature of both diarthrosis and amphiarthrosis, admitting of free movement in several directions. A familiar example is the articulation of the lower jaw with the rest of the human skull, which permits an up-and-down motion, as in opening and shutting the mouth, and also a rotatory motion from side to side and forward and backward. Also called *double arthrodia.*

amphidisk, amphidisc (am′fi-disk), *n.* [< NL. *amphidiscus*, < Gr. ἀμφί, at both ends, + δίσκος, a round plate: see *disk.*] In *zoöl.*, one of the spicules, resembling two toothed wheels united by an axle, which surround the reproductive gemmules of *Spongilla.* Also written *amphidiscus.*

amphidromia (am-fi-drō′mi-ä̤), *n. pl.* [< Gr. ἀμφιδρόμια, pl. (see def.), < ἀμφίδρομος, running around, < ἀμφί, around, + -δρομος, running, < δραμεῖν, run: see *Dromas*, *dromedary*, etc.] In ancient Athens, a family festival in honor of the birth of a child. It was held in the evening, when the child was about a week old. The guests brought small presents and were entertained at a repast. The child was presented to the company and carried about the family hearth by two women, and at this time received its name, to which the guests were witnesses. The door of the house was decorated with olive-branches for a boy, and with tufts of wool for a girl.

amphidromical (am-fi-drom′i-ka̤l), *a.* Pertaining to the amphidromia.

At the [illegible] the fifth day after the child [illegible] friends of poly-[illegible] Cyrus.

amphidura (am-fi-dū'rä), *n.* A corruption of [illegible].

Amphigæa [illegible], *n.* [NL., < Gr. [illegible] [illegible] + [illegible], the earth, a land or [illegible] Amphigean realm.

amphigam [illegible] [= F. *amphigame*, [illegible] *amphigamous*.] In De Candolle's classification of plants, one of the group of cryptogams, including the lichens, [illegible] in which sexual organs were unknown.

amphigamous [illegible], *a.* [< NL. *am*-[illegible] implying doubt, + [illegible], marriage.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the am-[illegible].

amphigastria [illegible]-gas'tri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, around, + *γαστήρ*, stomach: see *gastric.*] The peculiar stipule-like accessory leaves on the lower side of the stem of some scale-mosses and other *Hepa*-[illegible].

Lower side of branch, showing Amphigastria, or accessory leaves.

amphigastrula (am-fi-gas'-trö-lä), *n.*; pl. *amphigastrulæ* (-lē). [NL., < *amphi*- + *gastrula.*] In *embryol.*, that form of metagastrula (which see) which results from unequal cleavage or segmentation of the vitellus (yolk).

amphigean (am-fi-jē'an), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀμφί*, around, + [illegible], the earth: see *geography*, etc.] 1. Extending around the earth: in *bot.*, applied to genera or species that are found around the globe in approximately the same latitude.—2. [*cap.*] [< NL. *Amphigæa* + *-an.*] In *zoögeog.*, a term applied to the temperate South American realm as one of the prime zoölogical divisions of the earth's land-surface, with reference to its equivocal or ambiguous zoölogical character. Together with the Dendrogean or tropical American realm, it composes the Neotropical region of Sclater.

amphigen (am'fi-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀμφί*, around, + [illegible], < √ [illegible], produce: see *-gen.* Cf. *amphigene.*] 1. In *bot.*, a thallogen: a name applied by Brongniart to those cryptogams (the algæ, fungi, and lichens) which increase by development of cellular tissue in all directions, and not at the summit of a distinct axis.—2†. In *chem.*, an element, like oxygen, capable of forming with other elements acid and basic compounds.

amphigene (am'fi-jēn), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀμφιγενής*, of both kinds, of doubtful kind, < *ἀμφί*, both, + *γένος*, kind (see *genus*): named with allusion to its supposed cleavage in two directions.] Same as [illegible].

amphigenous (am-fij'e-nus), *a.* [As *amphigen* + *-ous.*] 1. In *bot.*, growing all around an object: applied to fungi which are not restricted to any particular part of the surface of the host.—2†. In *chem.*, of the nature of amphigen.

Also written *amphogenous*.

Amphigenous reaction, in *chem.*, a reaction which ex-[illegible] alkaline characters.

Amphignathodon (am-fig-nath'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. [illegible], on both sides, + *γνάθος*, jaw, + [illegible] = E. *tooth.*] A peculiar genus of arciferous anurous batrachians, having teeth in both jaws, dilated processes of the sacrum, a [illegible], and the general aspect of the [illegible]: the type of a family *Amphignathodontidæ* (which see). *A. guentheri* is an arbo-[illegible] of the tropical Andean region.

amphignathodontid (am-fig-nath-ō-don'tid), *n.* [illegible] *Amphignathodontidæ*.

Amphignathodontidæ (am-fig-nath-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphignathodon*(*t*-) + *-idæ.*] A [illegible] batrachians, typified by the [illegible] genus, *Amphignathodon* [illegible].

am[illegible]'ik), *a.* Same as [illegible].

amphigonous (am-fig'ō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. as if [illegible] both sides, + [illegible]. Cf. Gr. [illegible] *n.*, a stepchild, < *ἀμφί* + *γόνος*, offspring.] Trans-[illegible] the characters of both [illegible].

amphi[illegible] [As [illegible] [illegible].

amphigoric (am-fi-gor'ik), *a.* [< F. *amphigourique*, < *amphigouri*: see *amphigory.*] Of, relating to, or consisting of amphigory; absurd; nonsensical.

amphigory (am'fi-gō-ri), *n.*; pl. *amphigories* (-riz). [Modified from F. *amphigouri*, of uncertain origin; appar. a factitious word, based on Gr. [illegible], on both sides.] A meaningless rigmarole, as of nonsense-verses or the like; a nonsensical parody.

Amphileptus (am-fi-lep'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *λεπτός*, small, fine, delicate.] A genus of ciliate infusorians, of the family *Trachelocercidæ*, having numerous contractile vacuoles in two longitudinal series. *A. gigas*, one of the largest known infusorians, has a lengthened compressed form with a long neck, and the mouth near the base of the proboscis.

amphilogism (am-fil'ō-jizm), *n.* [< *amphilogy* + *-ism.*] A circumlocution. *N. E. D.*

amphilogy (am-fil'ō-ji), *n.*; pl. *amphilogies* (-jiz). [< Gr. *ἀμφιλογία*, doubt, debate, < *ἀμφίλογος*, uncertain, < *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] Ambiguity; amphibology.

amphimacer (am-fim'a-sėr), *n.* [< L. *amphimacrus*, < Gr. *ἀμφίμακρος*, long on both sides, < *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *μακρός*, long: see *macron.* Cf. *amphibrach.*] In *pros.*, a foot of three syllables, the middle one short and the others long, as in Latin *cāstĭtās*: the opposite of *amphibrach.*

Amphimonadidæ (am″fi-mō-nad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphimonas* + *-idæ.*] A family of naked, free-swimming or sedentary, biflagellate infusorians, typified by the genus *Amphimonas*. When sedentary they are attached by a prolongation of the posterior extremity or by a caudal filament. The two flagella are terminal and of equal size; there is no distinct oral aperture, food being taken in at any point of the periphery of the body.

Amphimonas (am-fi-mon'as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *μονάς* (*μοναδ*-), one, a unit: see *monad.*] The typical genus of *Amphimonadidæ*.

amphimonerula (am″fi-mō-ner'ö-lä), *n.*; pl. *amphimonerulæ* (-lē). [NL., < *amphi*- + *monerula.*] In *embryol.*, the monerula-stage of a holoblastic egg which undergoes unequal segmentation or cleavage of the vitellus (yolk), and becomes successively an amphicytula, amphimorula, amphiblastula, and amphigastrula (see these words). It is a cytode which includes formative yolk at one pole and nutritive yolk at the other; the two being, however, indistinguishable, and both undergoing total though unequal segmentation. See *gastrulation*.

amphimorph (am'fi-môrf), *n.* A flamingo, as a member of the *Amphimorphæ*.

Amphimorphæ (am-fi-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *μορφή*, form.] In Huxley's system of classification, a superfamily of desmognathous carinate birds: so called because intermediate between the anserine birds and the storks. It contains only the flamingos, *Phœnicopteridæ* (which see). See cut under *flamingo*. The term is zoölogically equivalent to *Odontoglossæ* of Nitzsch, of prior date.

amphimorphic (am-fi-môr'fik), *a.* [As *Amphimorphæ* + *-ic.*] Having the character of or pertaining to the *Amphimorphæ*.

amphimorula (am-fi-mor'ö-lä), *n.*; pl. *amphimorulæ* (-lē). [NL., < *amphi*- + *morula.*] In *embryol.*, the morula, or mulberry-like mass, which results from the total but unequal segmentation of the vitellus (yolk) in that stage in the development of a holoblastic egg known as an amphicytula; a solid and generally globular mass of cleavage-cells which are not all alike. Further stages of development are the amphiblastula and the amphigastrula. The human egg is an example.

Amphineura (am-fi-nū'rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, around, + *νεῦρον*, sinew, nerve.] A class or phylum of *Vermes* constituted by the genera *Neomenia* and *Chætoderma*, together with the *Chitonidæ*, the latter being removed from the *Mollusca* and associated with the genera named on account of the similarity in the nervous system. *H. von Ihering*, 1878.

Amphinome (am-fin'ō-mē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, around, + *νομή*, a feeding, < *νέμεσθαι*, feed, pasture, act.] A genus of chætopodous worms, giving name to the family *Amphinomidæ*. Also written *Amphinoma*.

Amphinomeæ (am-fi-nō'mẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Amphinomidæ*.

[illegible] branches which are . . . arborescent . . . in [illegible] *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. [illegible].

Amphinomidæ (am-fi-nom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphinome* + *-idæ.*] A family of marine [illegible] polychætous annelids, of the order [illegible]*poda*, having several postoral segments [illegible] the head.

amphioxid (am-fi-ok'sid), *n.* An animal of the family *Amphioxidæ*; a branchiostomid.

Amphioxidæ (am-fi-ok'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphioxus* + *-idæ.*] The only known family of leptocardians or acranial vertebrates, taking name from the genus *Amphioxus*: a synonym of *Branchiostomidæ* (which see).

Amphioxini (am″fi-ok-sī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphioxus* + *-ini.*] Same as *Amphioxidæ*.

Amphioxus (am-fi-ok'sus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, at both ends, + *ὀξύς*, sharp: see *oxygen.*] The lancelets, the typical genus of the family *Amphioxidæ*, whose body is compressed and tapers to a point at each end: a synonym of *Branchiostoma* (which see). See also cut under *lancelet*.

amphipneust (am'fip-nūst), *n.* [< *Amphipneusta.*] One of the *Amphipneusta*.

Amphipneusta (am-fip-nūs'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, in both ways, + **πνευστός*, verbal adj. of *πνεῖν*, breathe: see *pneumatic.*] A former name of a suborder of tailed *Amphibia*, which retain their gills through life. As constituted by Merrem, the group included, however, the larval forms of some amphibians which undergo metamorphosis. See *Urodela*.

Amphipneustea (am-fip-nūs'tẹ-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Amphipneusta.*] A name used by Wiegmann for the *Onchidiidæ* (which see).

amphipnoid (am-fip'noid), *n.* A fish of the family *Amphipnoidæ*.

Amphipnoidæ (am-fip-noi'dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphipnous* + *-idæ.*] A family of symbranchiate fishes. The technical characters are a cranium abbreviated behind, branchial apparatus partly behind the cranium, a scapular arch not directly connected with the skull, and a double vascular lung-like sac communicating with the branchial cavity. Only one species is known, the cuchia or *Amphipnous cuchia*. It is a common East Indian fish, of a sluggish nature, and amphibious in its mode of life. It has a very long eel-like form.

Amphipnoina (am-fip-nō-ī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphipnous* + *-ina.*] The *Amphipnoidæ*, as a subfamily of *Symbranchiidæ*, having the vent in the posterior half of the skull, and the scapular arch not attached to the skull. *Günther.* Also written *Amphipnoinæ*.

Amphipnous (am-fip'nō-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *-πνοος*, breathing, < *πνεῖν*, breathe.] A genus of eel-like fishes distinguished by a lung-like respiratory apparatus which enables the fish to breathe air directly as well as through the medium of water. It is the type of the family *Amphipnoidæ*.

amphipod (am'fi-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *amphipus* (*-pod*-), having feet in both directions, < Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *πούς* (*ποδ*-) = E. *foot*, q. v.] I. *a.* Same as *amphipodous*.

II. *n.* An amphipodan; one of the *Amphipoda*.

Amphipoda (am-fip'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *amphipus* (*-pod*-), having feet in both directions: see *amphipod.*] In *zoöl.*, an order of sessile-eyed (edriophthalmous) crustacean arthropods: sometimes, as by Dana, united with *Isopoda* in an order *Choristopoda*. The order is distinguished from other *Edriophthalmia* by having the abdominal region well developed, and by effecting respiration by means of membranous vesicles attached to the bases of the thoracic limbs. The bodies of the animals are compressed laterally and curved longitudinally; some of the legs are directed forward, the rest backward (whence the name). The thorax has 6 or 7 segments, the abdomen 7. The tail is natatory or saltatorial. The 4 anterior locomotive limbs (namely, from the second to the fifth thoracic limb inclusive) are directed forward, the 3 posterior backward. The latter are called *pereiopods*, and are the 3 ambulatory limbs; behind them, and strongly contrasted with them, are 3 pairs of fringed appendages, called *pleopods*, which are the true swimming-organs. The body ends behind in a variously shaped telson. The eyes are sessile, and sometimes rudimentary. From 2 to about 9 families of the order, the most extensive of which is the *Gammaridæ*, are recognized by different authors. The little animals known as sand-hoppers, sand-fleas, and shore-jumpers are members of this order, the various forms of which inhabit both fresh and salt water.

Amphithoe, one of the *Amphipoda*.

r, rostrum; t, telson; [illegible] [illegible] VII [illegible] and 14th segments.

amphipodal (am-fip'ō-dal), *a.* [< *amphipod* + *-al.*] Same as *amphipodous*.

amphipodan (am-fip'ō-dan), *a.* and *n.* [< *amphipod* + *-an.*] I. *a.* Same as *amphipodous*.

II. *n.* An amphipod; one of the *Amphipoda*.

amphipodiform (am-fi-pod'i-fôrm), *a.* [< *amphipod* + *-i-form.*] Resembling a sand-hopper in form; formed like an amphipod. *Kirby and Spence*, 1828.

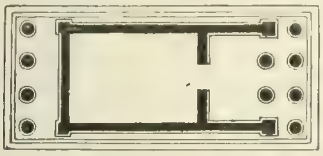
amphipodous (am-fip'ō-dus), *a.* [< *amphipod* + *-ous.*] Having feet in both directions; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Amphipoda*. Equivalent forms are *amphipod*, *amphipodal*, *amphipodan*.

Amphiporidæ (am-fi-por′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphiporus* + *-idæ*.] In *zoöl.*, a family of rhynchocœlous turbellarians or nemerteans having the proboscis armed with stylets, which are wanting in the other *Rhynchocœla*. Also called *Enopla*.

Amphiporus (am-fip′ọ-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides, + πόρος, passage, pore.] A genus of nemerteans, typical of the family *Amphiporidæ* (which see). *A. lactiflorus* is a European species, 3 or 4 inches long, found under stones from the North Sea to the Mediterranean.

amphiprostylar (am″fi-prō-stī′lạ̈r), *a.* Same as *amphiprostyle*.

amphiprostyle (am-fi-prō′stīl), *a.* [< L. *amphiprostylos*, < Gr. ἀμφιπρόστυλος, having a prostyle at both ends, < ἀμφί, on both sides, + πρόστυλος, prostyle: see *prostyle*.] Literally, having columns both in front and behind. In *arch.*, applied to a structure having the plan of an ancient Greek or Roman rectangular temple with a portico at each end or in both front and rear, but no columns on the sides or flanks.


Plan of Amphiprostyle Temple.

Amphipyleæ (am-fi-pil′ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμφίπυλος, with two entrances, < ἀμφί, on both sides, + πύλη, a gate, entrance.] A division of *Phæodaria* (which see), containing those phæodarians which have pseudopodal openings at the opposite poles of the central capsule: distinguished from *Monopyleæ*. *Haeckel.*

amphipylean (am″fi-pi-lē′ạn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Amphipyleæ*.

Amphirhina (am-fi-rī′nạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *amphirhinus*: see *amphirhine*.] A prime division of the skulled vertebrates, or *Craniota*, including all except the *Monorhina* (which see); the double-breathers. It is a term expressive rather of an evolutionary series of animals than of a definite zoölogical division.

amphirhine (am′fi-rin), *a.* [< NL. *amphirhinus*, < Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides, + ῥίς, ῥίν, nose.] Double-nostriled: specifically said of the *Amphirhina*.

> Should jaws be absent, the Cephalaspidæ would approach the Marsipobranchii more nearly than any of the other *amphirhine* fishes do. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 129.

amphisarca (am-fi-sär′kạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides, + σάρξ (σαρκ-), flesh.] Any hard-rinded fruit having a succulent interior and a crustaceous or woody exterior, as the gourd. [Rare.]

amphisaurid (am-fi-sâ′rid), *n.* A dinosaurian reptile of the family *Amphisauridæ*.

Amphisauridæ (am-fi-sâ′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphisaurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of dinosaurian reptiles: now superseded by *Anchisauridæ*.

Amphisaurus (am-fi-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides, + σαῦρος, lizard.] A genus of dinosaurian reptiles with amphicœlous vertebræ. The name is now superseded by *Anchisaurus*, and is a synonym of *Megadactylus* of Hitchcock.

amphisbæna (am-fis-bē′nạ̈), *n.* [Early mod. E. *amphibene*, ME. corruptly *alphibena*, = OF. *amphisbeine*, mod. F. *amphisbène* = Sp. *anfisbena*, *anfisibena* = Pg. *amphisbena* = It. *anfisbena*, *anfesibena*, < L. *amphisbæna*, < Gr. ἀμφίσβαινα, a kind of serpent believed to move with either end foremost, < ἀμφίς, at both ends, a form of ἀμφί (see *amphi-*), + βαίνειν, go, = L. *venire*, come, = E. *come*.] 1. A fabulous venomous serpent supposed to have a head at each end and to be able to move in either direction.

> Complicated monsters head and tail,
> Scorpion, and asp, and *amphisbæna* dire,
> Cerastes horn'd, hydrus, and elops drear,
> And dipsas. *Milton*, P. L., x. 524.
>
> Two vipers of one breed an *amphisbæna*,
> Each end a sting. *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, iii. 4.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of lizards distinguished by the obtuseness of the head and tail, typical of the family *Amphisbænidæ*. The species, inhabiting tropical South America and the West Indies, are sluggish and mostly nocturnal, of snake-like aspect from the absence of limbs, and able to move either backward or forward.

Amphisbæna fuliginosa.

Amphisbænia (am-fis-bē′ni-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphisbæna*.] A superfamily group of lacertilians: a synonym of *Amphisbænoida*.

amphisbænian (am-fis-bē′ni-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *amphisbæna* + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the amphisbæna, or to the *Amphisbænoida*.

II. *n.* Same as *amphisbæna*, 1.

amphisbænic (am-fis-bē′nik), *a.* [< *amphisbæna* + *-ic*.] Like the amphisbæna; moving backward or forward with equal ease. An equivalent form is *amphisbænous*.

> Yoked to it by an *amphisbænic* snake.
> *Shelley*, Prom. Unbound, iii. 4.

amphisbænid (am-fis-bē′nid), *n.* A lizard of the family *Amphisbænidæ*.

Amphisbænidæ (am-fis-bē′ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphisbæna* + *-idæ*.] The typical family of the group *Amphisbænoida*. It embraces sluggish and mostly nocturnal snake-like lizards, such as those of the genus *Amphisbæna*, which are limbless, and are thus distinguished from the *Chirotidæ* (which see).

Amphisbænoida (am″fis-bẹ̄-noi′dạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphisbæna* + *-oida*.] One of the major divisions of existing *Lacertilia* (lizards), differing from all others except the *Chamæleonida* in the absence of a columella and of an interorbital septum of the skull. The position of the quadrate bone is peculiar; the skull in general resembles that of an ophidian; the vertebræ are procœlous, and have neither zygantrum nor zygosphene; there is no sacrum; and all but one or two of the precaudal vertebræ bear ribs. The bodies of these lizards are completely snake-like. All the representatives of the group are limbless, excepting members of the genus *Chirotes*, which have a pair of small pectoral limbs. The tail is extremely short, so that the vent is near the end of the body. The integument is not scaly.

Amphisbænoidæa (am″fis-bẹ̄-noi′dẹ̄-ạ̈), *n. pl.* Same as *Amphisbænoida*.

amphisbænous (am-fis-bē′nus), *a.* Same as *amphisbænic*.

amphiscian (am-fish′i-ạn), *n.* One of the amphiscii.

amphiscii (am-fish′i-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμφίσκιος, pl. ἀμφίσκιοι, throwing a shadow both ways, < ἀμφί, on both sides, + σκιά, shadow. Cf. *antiscii*.] In *geog.*, the inhabitants of the intertropical regions, whose shadows at noon are cast in one part of the year to the north and in the other part to the south, according as the sun is in the southern or the northern signs.

amphisient†, *a.* [For *amphiscien* = E. *amphiscian*, as adj.] In *her.*, double; having two heads.

Amphisile (am-fis′i-lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμφί or ἀμφίς, around; it is uncertain what the last two syllables were intended to represent.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Amphisilidæ*, formerly referred to the sea-snipes, *Fistulariidæ* or *Aulostomidæ*, and by Günther to the *Centriscidæ*.

amphisilid (am-fis′i-lid), *n.* A fish of the family *Amphisilidæ*.

Amphisilidæ (am-fi-sil′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphisile* + *-idæ*.] A family of hemibranchiate fishes. The body is much compressed, and is armed with bony plates connate with the vertebræ and spinous processes; the tail is deflected downward by the extension of the armature behind. Fishes of this family have an elongated tubiform snout, abdominal ventrals with a spine and several rays, and a dorsal fin crowded out of place by the extension of the dermal armature. It is a most remarkable type, and exceptional among fishes on account of the peculiar development of the skeleton as a sort of shell around the body. The body is almost transparent, and the organs, especially the air-bladder, can be distinctly seen through it. The habits of the family are unknown. Several species inhabit the high seas.

Amphisile scutata.

amphismela (am-fis-mē′lạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμφίς, on both sides, + μήλη, a surgical instrument, a probe.] A double-edged surgical knife.

amphispermium (am-fi-spėr′mi-um), *n.*; pl. *amphispermia* (-ạ̈). [NL., < Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides, + σπέρμα, seed.] In *bot.*, a term proposed for an indehiscent one-seeded pericarp; an achenium.

amphistome (am′fi-stōm), *n.* [< NL. *Amphistomum*.] An animal of the genus *Amphistomum* or family *Amphistomidæ*.

amphistomid (am-fis′tọ-mid), *n.* One of the *Amphistomidæ*.

Amphistomidæ (am-fi-stom′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphistomum* + *-idæ*.] A family of trematode worms, of which the genus *Amphistomum* is the type. Other genera are *Diplostomum* and *Gastrodiscus*.

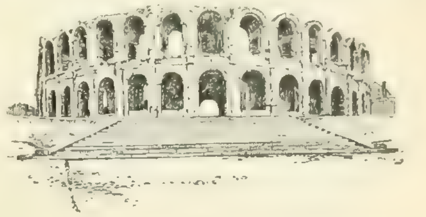
amphistomoid (am-fis′tọ-moid), *a.* [< *Amphistomum* + *-oid*.] Of or pertaining to the family *Amphistomidæ*; amphistomous.

amphistomous (am-fis′tọ-mus), *a.* [< NL. *amphistomus*, < Gr. ἀμφίστομος, with double mouth, < ἀμφί, on both sides, + στόμα, mouth: see *stoma*.] Having a mouth-like orifice at either end of the body, by which to adhere to the intestines of animals, as some trematode parasitic worms; amphistomoid.

Amphistomum (am-fis′tọ-mum), *n.* [NL., neut. of *amphistomus*, with double mouth: see *amphistomous*.] A genus of trematode parasitic worms, typical of the family *Amphistomidæ*.

amphistylic (am-fi-stī′lik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides, + στῦλος, a pillar: see *style*^{2}.] Having pillars on both sides: applied in *zoöl.* to the skulls of sharks, which have supports for both the upper and lower mandibular arches. *Huxley.*

amphitheater, amphitheatre (am-fi-thē′ạ-tėr), *n.* [The latter spelling is now usual in England, after the F., though formerly *amphitheater*; cf. F. *amphithéâtre* = Pg. *amphitheatro* = Sp. It. *anfiteatro* = D. G. *amphitheater* = Dan. *amfiteater*, < L. *amphitheatrum*, < Gr. ἀμφιθέατρον, prop. neut. of ἀμφιθέατρος, having a theater (semicircular structure) on both sides, < ἀμφί, around, + θέατρον, a place for seeing shows, a theater: see *amphi-* and *theater*.] 1. In *anc. Rom. arch.*, an edifice devoted to the exhibition of gladiatorial contests and the combats of wild beasts. Such edifices were elliptical in form, and consisted of a central area or arena, surrounded by a wall, from which, sloping upward and outward, were rows of seats for the spectators. The earliest amphitheaters were made of wood; the first built of stone date from the time of Augustus. The Colosseum or Flavian amphitheater at Rome was the largest of all the ancient amphitheaters, being capable of containing from 80,000 to 90,000 persons. Those at Nimes and Verona are among the best examples remaining. The dimensions of the latter are 505½ by 403 feet, with a height of 100 feet.


Remains of Amphitheater of Arles, France.

Remains of Amphitheater of Nîmes, France.

2. Anything resembling an amphitheater in form, as an oval or circular building with seats rising behind and above each other around a central open space, or a natural area surrounded by rising ground; in *hort.*, a sloping arrangement of shrubs and trees.

> He surveys all the Wonders in this immense *Amphitheatre* that lie between both the Poles of Heaven.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 315.

3. The uppermost gallery of a modern theater.

amphitheatral (am-fi-thē′ạ-trạl), *a.* [< L. *amphitheatralis*, < *amphitheatrum*, amphitheater: see *amphitheater*.] Same as *amphitheatrical*.

amphitheatre, *n.* See *amphitheater*.

amphitheatric (am″fi-thẹ̄-at′rik), *a.* Same as *amphitheatrical*.

amphitheatrical (am″fi-thẹ̄-at′ri-kạl), *a.* [< L. *amphitheatricus*, < *amphitheatrum*: see *amphitheater*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or resembling an amphitheater.

> The first impression on seeing the . . . great *amphitheatrical* depressions is, that they have been hollowed out, like other valleys, by the action of water.
> *Darwin*, Voyage of Beagle, II. [illegible]

2. Taking place or exhibited in an amphitheater: as, *amphitheatrical* contests.

amphitheatrically (am˝fi-thē̤-at′ri-kal̤-i), *adv.* In an [illegible] manner or form.

amphithect [illegible] [illegible] on both sides, [illegible] of [illegible], sharpen.] In *morphol.*, having the fundamental form of an irregular pyramid; having a figure whose base is a polygon of unequal sides. *H*[illegible].

[illegible] group, the Hete- [illegible] regular but *amphithect*. . . . Ctenophores furnish examples of eight- [illegible]. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 844.

amphithere (am′fi-thēr), *n.* A fossil animal of [illegible].

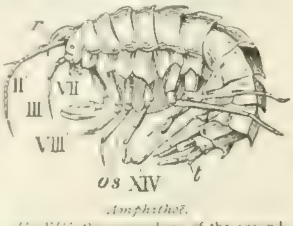
Amphitheria (am-fi-thē′ri-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Amphitherium.*] A group of mammals, represented by the genus *Amphitherium.*

amphitheriid (am-fi-thē′ri-id), *n.* A fossil animal of the family *Amphitheriidæ.*

Amphitheriidæ (am˝fi-thē̤-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphitherium* + *-idæ.*] A family of fossil mammals, containing the genus *Amphitherium*, referred by Owen to the *Insectivora.*

Amphitherium (am-fi-thē′ri-um), *n.* [NL. (De Blainville), < Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides (here implying doubt), + θηρίον, a wild beast, < θήρ, a wild beast, = E. *deer*, q. v.] A genus of small insectivorous mammals from the Lower Oölite, with polyprotodont dentition, but of uncertain affinities. The genus is known only by several mandibular rami, about an inch long, containing 16 teeth.

Amphithoë (am-fith′ō̤-ē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides, + θοός (fem. θοή), active, quick, < θέειν, run.] A genus of amphipodous edriophthalmous crustaceans, of the family *Corophiidæ.* The body is compressed and curved, and is composed of [illegible] distinct segments or somites, the head, [illegible] segments counting as one. There are 7 free thoracic segments, each with a pair of appendages, 6 abdominal segments, and a small telson. The appendages of the first 3 abdominal segments are many-jointed bristly filaments, while the 3 posterior are styliform and serve as props when the animal leaps. The name is sometimes written incorrectly, *Amphithoe* or *Amphitoe.* See cut under *Amphipoda.*



Amphithoë.

II–VII, the appendages of the second [illegible] somite; *r*, rostrum; *t*, telson; [illegible].

amphithura (am-fi-thū′rä̤), *n.* Same as *amphithyra.*

amphithyra (am-fith′i-rä̤), *n.* [ML., < LGr. ἀμφίθυρα, pl., ἀμφίθυρον, sing., neut. of Gr. ἀμφίθυρος, with a door on both sides, in LGr. being on both sides of the door, < ἀμφί, on both sides, + θύρα = E. *door.*] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a veil or curtain within the iconostasis. When drawn across [illegible] the opening left by the dwarf folding doors of the [illegible] and entirely hides the altar and the celebrant from the view of any one not in the sanctuary. Several times during the service the curtain is drawn back to [illegible] to come forward and read certain portions [illegible] while standing in front of the folding [illegible] was for many centuries much more open in construction than at present, the amphi- [illegible] formed almost as important a part of [illegible] the sanctuary and the rest of the [illegible] itself. Erroneously written *am*- [illegible].

amphitoky (am-fit′ọ-ki), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀμφιτοκία, < [illegible], on both sides, + -τόκος, producing, < [illegible], produce, bring forth.] The production in parthenogenesis of both male and [illegible]. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

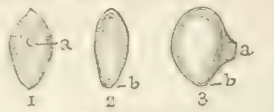
Amphitrite (am-fi-trī′tē), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ἀμφιτρίτη [illegible] name of a sea-nymph, a Nereid [illegible], was the wife of Poseidon [illegible] *amphi-* + [illegible], fem. of [illegible] obscure application. [illegible] a Vedic deity, and [illegible] a genus of marine polychætous [illegible] family [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] *De Haan*, 18[illegible].

amphi[illegible], *n. pl.* [NL. [illegible] on both sides, [illegible] larvæ of pelo- [illegible] have both dorsal and [illegible]

amphi[illegible] *a.* Same as *am*- [illegible]

amphitropous (am-fit′rō̤-pus), *a.* [< NL. *amphitropus*, < Gr. ἀμφί, around, + -τροπος, < τρέπειν, turn.] In *bot.*: (*a*) Having the hilum lateral and intermediate between the chalaza and micropyle; half-anatropous; heterotropous: applied to an ovule or seed. (*b*) Having the embryo curved or coiled, as in all campylotropous seeds: so used by Richard.



Amphitropous Seeds.

[illegible] section of [illegible] showing straight embryo, its radicle next the micropyle. 3, an ovule. *a*, hilum; *b*, micropyle.

amphitryon (am-fit′ri-ọ̈n), *n.* [< F. *amphitryon*, a host, entertainer, in ref. to Amphitryon in Molière's comedy of that name, who gives a great dinner; < L. *Amphitryon*, < Gr. Ἀμφιτρύων, in myth. the husband of Alcmena and foster-father of Hercules.] 1. A host; an entertainer.

> My noble *amphitryon* made me sit down.
> *Lady Herbert*, tr. of Hübner's Round the World, II. 521.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of crustaceans.

amphitype (am′fi-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. ἀμφί, in both ways, + τύπος, impression, type.] A photographic process, described by Sir John Herschel, by which were produced pictures that were simultaneously positive and negative.

Amphiuma (am-fi-ū′mä̤), *n.* [NL., a perversion of **amphipneuma*, < Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides, + πνεῦμα, breath.] A genus of tailed amphibians with both gills and lungs, and therefore capable of breathing in both air and water, typical of the family *Amphiumidæ.* The genus is sometimes placed in the family *Cryptobranchiidæ*, with *Menopoma* and *Sieboldia.* Species occur in North America, as the *Amphiuma means*, which sometimes attains a length of 3 feet, and is called *Congo snake.*

amphiumid (am-fi-ū′mid), *n.* One of the *Amphiumidæ.*

Amphiumidæ (am-fi-ū′mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphiuma* + *-idæ.*] A family of gradient or tailed *Amphibia*, typified by the genus *Amphiuma*, connecting the salamanders with the cæcilians. They have no eyelids; teeth on the outer anterior margin of the palatines; no dentigerous plates on the parasphenoid; a sphenoid bone; consolidated premaxillaries; the vestibular wall ossified internally; and amphicœlian vertebræ. It is a small family of large salamander-like amphibians, the type of which is common in American waters.

Amphiura (am-fi-ū′rä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides, + οὐρά, tail.] A genus of sand-stars, typical of the family *Amphiuridæ. A. squamata*, also named *Ophiocoma neglecta*, is a common British species.

amphiurid (am-fi-ū′rid), *n.* One of the *Amphiuridæ.*

Amphiuridæ (am-fi-ū′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphiura* + *-idæ.*] A family of sand-stars with simple arms. It belongs to the order *Ophiuridea* and class *Stelleridea*, and contains, besides *Amphiura*, such genera as *Ophiopholis*, *Ophiactis*, and *Hemipholis.*

amphivorous (am-fiv′ō̤-rus), *a.* [< Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides, + L. *vorare*, devour.] Eating both animal and vegetable food.

Amphizoa (am-fi-zō′ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides, + ζῷον, an animal.] A genus of adephagous *Coleoptera*, or beetles, typical of the family *Amphizoidæ.* *Le Conte*, 1853.

amphizoid (am′fi-zoid), *n.* One of the *Amphizoidæ.*

Amphizoidæ (am-fi-zoi′dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphizoa* + *-idæ.*] A family of adephagous *Coleoptera*, or beetles, of aquatic habits. The metasternum has a very short antecoxal piece; the suture is indistinct, and is not prolonged beyond the coxæ.

amphodarch (am′fō̤-därk), *n.* [< Gr. ἀμφοδάρχης (not in Liddell and Scott), < ἄμφοδον, a road that leads around a place or block of buildings, hence a block of buildings, a quarter of a town (< ἀμφί, around, + ὁδός, way), + -αρχης, ruler, < ἄρχειν, rule.] A ruler over a quarter of a town. *N. E. D.*

amphogenous (am-foj′e-nus), *a.* Same as *amphigenous.*

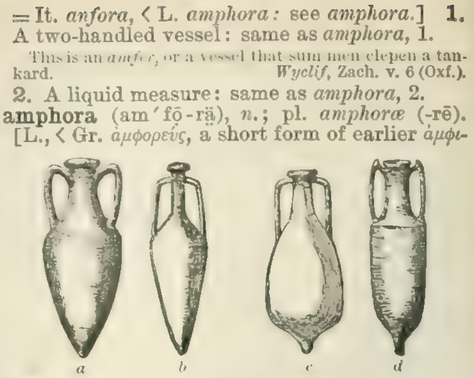
Amphomœa (am-fọ-mē′ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. [illegible], on both sides, + [illegible], old Attic [illegible], like, [illegible]: see *homeo-*, *homœo-.*] A term applied by [illegible] E. Lankester to the chitons, considered as a [illegible] archaic grade" of gastropodous mol- [illegible] and as such distinguished from *Cochlides*, [illegible] are the remaining (unsymmetrical) *Gastropoda.*

am[illegible]**, amphoret** (am′for, -for), *n.* [< ME. [illegible], [illegible], *amfer* (also as L. *amphora*), < [illegible], *amphore*, **amfore*, *amfoure* = Pg. *amphora* = It. *anfora*, < L. *amphora*: see *amphora.*] 1. A two-handled vessel: same as *amphora*, 1.

> This is an *amfer*, or a vessel that sum men clepen a tankard.
> *Wyclif*, Zach. v. 6 (Oxf.).

2. A liquid measure: same as *amphora*, 2.

amphora (am′fō̤-rä̤), *n.*; pl. *amphoræ* (-rē). [L., < Gr. ἀμφορεύς, a short form of earlier ἀμφιφορεύς, a jar with two handles, < ἀμφί, on both sides, + φορεύς, a bearer, < φέρειν, bear, carry (cf. φορεύειν, φορεῖν, bear), = E. *bear*¹. See *amphor*, and cf. *amber*¹.] 1. Among the Greeks and Romans, a vessel, usually tall and slender, having two handles or ears, a narrow neck, and generally a sharp-pointed base for insertion into a stand or into the ground: used for holding wine, oil, honey, grain, etc. Amphoræ were commonly made of hard-baked clay, unglazed; but Homer mentions amphoræ of gold; the Egyptians had them of bronze; and vessels of this form have been found in marble, alabaster, glass, and silver. The stopper of a wine-filled amphora was covered with pitch or gypsum, and among the Romans the title of the wine was marked on the outside, the date of the vintage being indicated by the names of the consuls then in office. Amphoræ with painted decoration, having lids, and provided with bases enabling them to stand independently, served commonly as ornaments among the Greeks, and were given as prizes at some public games, much as cups are now given as prizes in racing and athletic sports. The Panathenaic amphoræ were large vases of this class, bearing designs relating to the worship of Athena, and, filled with oil from the sacred olives, were given at Athens as prizes to the victors in the Panathenaic games.



Amphoræ.

a, Thasian type; *b*, Cnidian type; *c*, Rhodian type; *d*, a Roman form.

Decorated Amphora from Ruvo, Italy.

2. A liquid measure of the Greeks and Romans. The Greek amphora was probably equal to 24¾ liters, and the Roman amphora to 25½ liters in earlier and to 26 liters in later times.

3. In *bot.*, the permanent basal portion of a pyxidium.—4. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of *Polygastrica.* *Ehrenberg.* (*b*) A genus of coleopterous insects. *Wollaston.*—**Bacchic amphora.** See *Bacchic.*

amphoral (am′fō̤-ral̤), *a.* [< L. *amphoralis*, < *amphora.*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling an amphora.

amphoret, *n.* See *amphor.*

amphoric (am-for′ik), *a.* [< *amphora* + *-ic.*] Resembling the sound made by blowing across the mouth of a flask: applied to certain sounds obtained in auscultation and percussion of the chest: as, *amphoric* respiration; *amphoric* resonance; an *amphoric* voice, whisper, or cough. All the sounds called amphoric have a more or less musical quality, and usually indicate a cavity filled with air.

amphoricity (am-fō̤-ris′i̤-ti), *n.* [< *amphoric* + *-ity.*] The quality or condition of being amphoric.

amphorophony (am-fō̤-rof′ō̤-ni), *n.* [< L. *amphora*, Gr. ἀμφορεύς, a jar, + φωνή, voice, sound.] Amphoric vocal resonance; an abnormal sound of the voice, noticed in auscultation of the chest, marked by a musical quality, and found in connection with cavities in the lungs or with pneumothorax. See *amphoric.*

amphoteric (am-fọ-ter′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀμφότερος, usually in pl., ἀμφότεροι, both of two (L. *uter-*

que), a compar. form of ἄμφω = L. *ambo*, both: see *ambi-*.] Partly the one and partly the other; neutral. *Smart* (1849). **Amphoteric reaction**, in *chem.*, a reaction appearing both acid and alkaline in its effect on colors used as tests.

amphotis (am-fō′tis), *n.*; pl. *amphotides* (am-fot′i-dēz). [< Gr. ἄμφωτις or ἀμφωτίς, < ἀμφί, on both sides, + οὖς (ὠτ-) = E. *ear*¹.] **1.** In *Gr. antiq.*, a covering of leather or woolen stuff worn over the ears by boxers.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of coleopterous insects.

Ampithoë (am-pith′ọ-ē), *n.* See *Amphithoë*.

ample (am′pl), *a.* [< late ME. *ample*, < F. *ample*, < L. *amplus*, prob. < *am-* for *ambi-*, around (see *ambi-*), + *-plus* for *-*pulus*, full, = E. *full*¹: cf. L. *plenus*, full, and see *full*¹ and *plenty*.] **1.** Large in dimensions; of great size, extent, capacity, or bulk; wide; spacious; extended.

> All the people in that *ample* hous
> Did to that image bowe their humble knee.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. xi. 49.

> Of deeper too and *ampler* floods,
> Which, as in mirrors, shew'd the woods.
> *Dryden*, To Mrs. Anne Killigrew, l. 112.

> Her waist is *ampler* than her life,
> For life is but a span.
> *O. W. Holmes*, My Aunt.

2. Large in kind or degree; having full scope or extent; copious; unrestricted; unrestrained: as, an *ample* narrative; to give *ample* praise, or do *ample* justice.

> Were I alone to pass the difficulties,
> And had as *ample* power as I have will.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2.

> The noble and rich may diffuse their *ample* charities.
> *Steele*, Guardian, No. 174.

> To him we grant our *amplest* powers to sit
> Judge of all present, past, and future wit.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, ii. 375.

3. Fully sufficient for any purpose, or for the purpose specified; abundant; liberal; plentiful: as, *ample* provision for the table.

> An *ample* number of horses had been purchased in England with the public money. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xiv.

> Give *ample* room and verge enough
> The characters of Hell to trace.
> *Gray*, The Bard, ii. 1.

=**Syn.** *Ample, Copious, Plenteous*, spacious, roomy, extensive, extended, wide, capacious, abundant, sufficient, full, enough, unrestricted, plenary, unstinted. (See lists under *abundant* and *large*.) *Ample*, in its more common uses, has reference to the sufficiency of the supply for every need; *copious* carries with it the idea of the unfailingness of the source; while *plenteous* usually indicates largeness of quantity in actual possession: as, *ample* stores or resources; a *copious* supply of materials; a *plenteous* harvest.

> By their [the philosophers'] long career of heroic defeat, they have furnished us with a concrete demonstration, almost superfluously *ample*, of the relativity of human knowledge. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 26.

> It [the Union] has been to us all a *copious* fountain of national, social, and personal happiness. *D. Webster.*

> Like over-ripen'd corn,
> Hanging the head at Ceres' *plenteous* load.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 2.

amplect† (am-plekt′), *v. t.* [< L. *amplecti*, embrace, wind around, < *am-* for *ambi-*, around (see *ambi-*), + *plectere*, weave, plait, fold, akin to *plicare*, fold, = Gr. πλέκειν, weave: see *plait* and *ply*.] To embrace; clasp.

amplectant (am-plek′tant), *a.* [More correctly **amplectent*, < L. *amplecten(t-)s*, ppr. of *amplecti*, embrace, clasp, wind around: see *amplect*. The term. *-ant* instead of *-ent* is prob. due to the L. freq. form *amplexari*, ppr. *amplexan(t-)s*: see *amplex*.] Embracing; clasping; specifically, in *bot.*, twining about stems or clasping leafstalks: as, *amplectant* petioles or tendrils.

ampleness (am′pl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being ample; largeness; sufficiency; abundance.

amplex† (am-pleks′), *v. t.* [< L. *amplexus*, pp. (or *amplexari*, freq.) of *amplecti*, embrace: see *amplect*.] To embrace; clasp.

amplexation† (am-plek-sā′shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **amplexatio(n-)*, < *amplexari*, pp. *amplexatus*: see *amplex*.] An embrace.

> An humble *amplexation* of those sacred feet.
> *Bp. Hall*, The Resurrection.

amplexicaudate (am-plek-si-kâ′dāt), *a.* [< NL. *amplexicaudatus*, < L. *amplexus*, embracing, + *cauda*, tail: see *amplex* and *caudate*.] Having the tail entirely enveloped in the interfemoral membrane: said of certain bats.

amplexicaul (am-plek′si-kâl), *a.* [< NL. *amplexicaulis*, < L. *amplexus*, embracing, + *caulis*, a stem: see *amplex* and *caulis*.] In *bot.*, nearly surrounding or embracing the stem, as the base of some leaves.

Amplexicaul Leaves (*Inula Helenium*).

amplexifoliate (am-plek-si-fō′li-ạt), *a.* [< NL. *amplexifoliatus*, < L. *amplexus*, embracing, + *folium*, leaf: see *amplex* and *foliate*.] In *bot.*, having leaves which clasp the stem. *N. E. D.*

ampliate† (am′pli-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *ampliatus*, pp. of *ampliare*, enlarge, < *amplus*, ample: see *ample*.] To make greater or more ample; enlarge; extend.

> To maintain and *ampliate* the external possessions of your empire. *Udall*, Pref. to the Kynges Maiestee.

ampliate (am′pli-āt), *a.* [< L. *ampliatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Enlarged; dilated; in *logic*, enlarged in scope by a modifying term. See *ampliation*, *ampliative*.

ampliation (am-pli-ā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *ampliatio(n-)*, < *ampliare*: see *ampliate*, *v.*] **1.** Enlargement; amplification. [Rare.]

> Odious matters admit not of an *ampliation*, but ought to be restrained and interpreted in the mildest sense.
> *Aylife*, Parergon, p. 157.

2. In *Rom. law*, a delaying to pass sentence; a postponement of a decision in order to obtain further evidence.—**3.** In *logic*, such a modification of the verb of a proposition as makes the subject denote objects which without such modification it would not denote, especially things existing in the past and future. Thus, in the proposition, "Some man may be Antichrist," the modal auxiliary *may* enlarges the breadth of *man*, and makes it apply to future men as well as to those who now exist.

ampliative (am′pli-ạ-tiv), *a.* [< *ampliate* + *-ive*.] Enlarging; increasing; synthetic. Applied—(*a*) In *logic*, to a modal expression causing an ampliation (see *ampliation*, 3); thus, the word *may* in "Some man may be Antichrist" is an *ampliative* term. (*b*) In the *Kantian philosophy*, to a judgment whose predicate is not contained in the definition of the subject: more commonly termed by Kant a *synthetic* judgment. ["Ampliative judgment" in this sense is Archbishop Thomson's translation of Kant's word *Erweiterungsurtheil*, translated by Prof. Max Muller "expanding judgment."]

> No subject, perhaps, in modern speculation has excited an intenser interest or more vehement controversy than Kant's famous distinction of analytic and synthetic judgments, or, as I think they might with far less of ambiguity be denominated, explicative and *ampliative* judgments.
> *Sir W. Hamilton.*

amplificate† (am′pli-fi-kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *amplificatus*, pp. of *amplificare*, amplify: see *amplify*.] To enlarge or extend; amplify.

amplification (am″pli-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *amplificatio(n-)*, < *amplificare*, pp. *amplificatus*, amplify: see *amplify*.] **1.** The act of amplifying or enlarging in dimensions; enlargement; extension.

> *Amplification* of the visible figure of a known object.
> *Reid*, Inq. into the Human Mind.

Specifically—**2.** In *rhet.*, expansion for rhetorical purposes of a narrative, description, argument, or other discourse; a discourse or passage so expanded; an addition made in expanding.

> The first expression in which he [Dante] clothes his thoughts is always so energetic and comprehensive that *amplification* would only injure the effect.
> *Macaulay*, Dante.

3. In *logic*, an increase in the logical depth (comprehension) of a term without any corresponding decrease of breadth (extension), as the expansion of "plane triangle" into "plane triangle having the sum of its angles equal to two right angles," which is equivalent to it with respect to extension.—**4.** In *micros.*, increase of the visual area, as distinguished from *magnification* (which see).

amplificative (am′pli-fi-kā-tiv), *a.* [< *amplificate* + *-ive*.] Serving or tending to amplify; amplificatory; ampliative.

amplificator (am′pli-fi-kā-tọr), *n.* [L., < *amplificare*, pp. *amplificatus*, amplify: see *amplify*.] An amplifier; one who or that which enlarges or makes more ample.

> It [the microphone] is really an *amplificator* of mechanical vibrations of weak intensity which it changes into undulatory currents. *Greer*, Dict. of Electricity, p. 107.

amplificatory (am′pli-fik-ạ-tō-ri), *a.* [< *amplificate* + *-ory*.] Serving to amplify or enlarge; amplificative.

amplifier (am′pli-fī-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who amplifies or enlarges.

> That great citie Rome, whereof they [Romulus and Remus] were the first *amplifiers*.
> *Bp. Bale*, English Votaries, ii. 3.

> There are *amplifiers* who can extend half a dozen thin thoughts over a whole folio.
> *Art of Sinking in Poetry*, p. 89.

2. A lens placed in the tube of a microscope between the object-glass and the eyepiece. See *microscope*.

> The *Amplifier* is an achromatic concavo-convex lens of small diameter. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 82.

amplify (am′pli-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *amplified*, ppr. *amplifying*. [< ME. *amplifyen*, *amplifien*, < OF. (and F.) *amplifier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *amplificar* = It. *amplificare*, < L. *amplificare*, enlarge (cf. *amplificus*, splendid), < *amplus*, large, + *facere*, make: see *ample* and *-fy*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make large or larger in volume, extent, capacity, amount, importance, etc.; enlarge or make more ample.

> All concaves . . . do *amplify* the sound at the coming out. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 140.

> "Troilus and Cressida" was written by a Lombard author, but much *amplified* by our English translator.
> *Dryden*, Pref. to Fables.

2. To expand in stating or describing; treat copiously, so as to present in every point of view and in the strongest lights.

> I would not willingly seem to flatter the present [age] by *amplifying* the diligence and true judgment of those servitours who have laboured in the vineyard.
> *Sir J. Davies.*

=**Syn.** To expand, develop, extend, dilate, magnify.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To grow or become ample or more ample.

> Strait was the way at first, withouten light,
> But further in did further *amplify*.
> *Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso, x. 186.

2. To discourse more at length; speak largely or copiously; be diffuse in argument or description; expatiate; dilate: commonly with *on* or *upon* before an object: as, to *amplify on* the several topics of discourse.

> You will find him
> A sharp and subtle knave; give him but hints,
> And he will *amplify*.
> *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, iv. 2.

> When you affect to *amplify on* the former branches of a discourse, you will often lay a necessity on yourself of contracting the latter. *Watts*, Logic.

Ampligulares (am″pli-gū-lā′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *amplus*, large, + *gula*, throat: see *ample* and *gula*, *gular*.] In Sundevall's classification of birds, a cohort of *Anisodactyli*, of an order *Volucres*, composed of the families *Trogonidæ* or trogons, *Caprimulgidæ* or goatsuckers, and *Cypselidæ* or swifts: synonymous with *Hiantes*, 2.

Amplipalates (am″pli-pa-lā′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *amplus*, large, + *palatum*, palate: see *ample* and *palate*.] In Sundevall's classification of birds, a group of fringilline oscine *Passeres*, consisting of the grosbeaks and typical finches.

amplitude (am′pli-tūd), *n.* [< L. *amplitudo*, < *amplus*, large: see *ample* and *-tude*.] **1.** The state or quality of being ample in size; extension in space, especially breadth or width; largeness; extent.

> It is in the power of princes and estates to add *amplitude* and greatness to their kingdoms.
> *Bacon*, Essays, xxxix.

> The cathedral of Lincoln . . . is a magnificent structure, proportionable to the *amplitude* of the diocese.
> *Fuller*, Worthies, Lincolnshire.

2. The state of being ample in amount; breadth in a figurative sense; fullness; abundance; copiousness.

> It is in those things . . . that the *amplitude* of the Divine benignity is perceived.
> *Paley*, Nat. Theol. (ed. 1879), p. 412. (*N. E. D.*)

3. Largeness of mind; extent of mental capacity or of intellectual power; breadth of thought.

> If our times are sterile in genius, we must cheer us with books of rich and believing men who had atmosphere and *amplitude* about them. *Emerson*, Books.

4. In *math.*: (*a*) In *algebra*, a positive real number multiplied by a root of unity. The positive real number is said to be the *amplitude* of the product. (*b*) In *elliptic integrals*, the limit of integration when the integral is expressed in the usual trigonometric form.—**5.** In *astron.*, the arc of the horizon intercepted between the east or west point and the center of the sun or of a star at its rising or setting. At the rising of a star its amplitude is eastern or ortive; at the setting it is western, occiduous or occasive. It is also northern or southern when north or south of the equator. The amplitude of a fixed star remains nearly the same all the year round. The sun at the solstices is at its maximum amplitude, and at the equinoxes it has no amplitude.—**Amplitude compass**, an azimuth compass whose zeros of graduation are at the east and west points, to facilitate the reading of the amplitudes of celestial bodies.—**Amplitude of a simple oscillation** or **vibration**, properly, the distance from the middle to the extremity of an oscillation; but the term is usually applied to the distance from one extremity of the swing to the other.—**Amplitude of the range of a projectile**, the horizontal line subtending the path of a body thrown, or the line which measures the distance it has moved; the range.—**Hyperbolic** or **Gudermannian amplitude of any quantity** *u*, the angle whose tangent is the hyperbolic sine of *u*.—**Magnetical amplitude**, the arc of the horizon between the sun or a star at rising or setting and the east or west point of the horizon, as [illegible] between [illegible] the con- [illegible]

amply [illegible] In an ample manner: largely; liberally; fully; sufficiently; copiously [illegible].

> [illegible] of Western mon- [illegible] many historians, and [illegible] earliest.
> *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 194.

ampollosity, [illegible]

ampongue [illegible] spelling of na- [illegible] name of the avahi or [illegible].

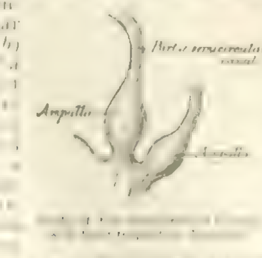
ampul† (am′pul), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *am-* [illegible], < ME. *ampulle*, *ampoule*, *ampolle*, *ampole*, partly < AS. *ampulla*, *ampolla*, *ampella*, a bottle, flask, vial (= OHG. [illegible], G. *ampel*, a lamp, = Icel. *ampli*, *hömpull*, a jug, = Dan. *ampel*, a hanging flower-pot), and partly < OF. *ampole*, *ampoule*, F. *ampoule* = Sp. *ampolla*, a bottle, bubble, blister, = Pg. *ampulla*, ampulla, *ampolla*, **ampolha*, a bubble, blister, = It. *ampolla*, < L. *ampulla*, a bottle, flask, etc.: see *ampulla*, which has superseded the older form.] Same as [illegible], 2 (*b*).

Ampulex (am′pū-leks), *n.* [NL., < L. *am-* for [illegible] + *pulex*, a flea.] A genus of digger-wasps, of the family *Sphegidæ*, giving name to the *Ampulicidæ*. *A. sibirica* is an example.

Ampulicidæ (am-pū-lis′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ampulex* (-*ic-*) + -*idæ*.] A family of fossorial hymenopterous insects, named from the genus *Ampulex*.

ampulla (am-pul′ä), *n.*; pl. *ampullæ* (-ē). [L., a swelling vessel with two handles, prob. an accom. form of **ampholla*, dim. of *amphora*: see *amphora*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a bottle with a narrow neck and a body more or less nearly globular in shape, usually made of glass or earthenware, rarely of more valuable materials, and used, like the Greek aryballos, bombylios, etc., for carrying oil for anointing the body and for many other purposes.—2. *Eccles.*: (*a*) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a cruet, regularly made of transparent glass, for holding the wine and water used at the altar. See *ama*. Also written *amula*. (*b*) A vessel for holding the consecrated oil or chrism used in various church rites and at the coronation of kings. The ampulla used at coronations in England is in the form of an eagle, of pure gold, richly chased. The famous ampulla formerly used in France, kept at Rheims, and reputed to have been brought from heaven by a dove for the baptism of Clovis I., was broken at the Revolution; but a portion of [illegible] is said to have been preserved and to have been used at the coronation of Charles X. Formerly *ampul*. 3. In the middle ages, a small bottle-shaped flask, often of glass, sometimes of lead, used by travelers, and especially by pilgrims. Sometimes these were used as pilgrims' signs (which see, under *pilgrim*).—4. In *anat.*: (*a*) The di- [illegible]

[illegible] in the Museum at York, England.
[illegible] of the British Archæological Association."



[illegible] in *Plumularia* [illegible] *Formica*, a term [illegible] seminal ducts [illegible] contractile [illegible] of the [illegible] certain [illegible] of the [illegible] of the tracheal [illegible] There [illegible]

on each side. [Little used in this sense.] (*d*) In hydroid polyps, the cavity of a vesicular marginal body connected by a canal with the gastrovascular system. (*e*) In echinoderms, one of the diverticula of the branched ambulacral canals: a sort of Polian vesicle of the ambulacral suckers.—**Ampulla of Vater**, in *anat.*, the sac-like space in the wall of the duodenum, into which open the common bile-duct and the pancreatic duct.

ampullaceous (am-pu-lā′shius), *a.* [< L. *ampullaceus*, < *ampulla*: see *ampulla*.] Of, pertaining to, or like an ampulla; bottle-shaped; inflated.—**Ampullaceous sac**, one of the hollow ciliated or monad-lined chambers of many sponges. See cuts under *Leucosolenia* and *Porifera*.

> Thus is formed one of the characteristic *ampullaceous* sacs.
> *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 509.

Ampullacera (am-pu-las′e̤-rä̤), *n.* [NL., < L. *ampulla* (see *ampulla*) + Gr. κέρας, horn.] Same as *Amphibola*. *Quoy and Gaimard*, 1832.

Ampullaceridæ (am-pul-a̤-ser′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ampullacera* + -*idæ*.] Same as *Amphibolidæ*. *Troschel*, 1845.

ampullæ, *n.* Plural of *ampulla*.

ampullar (am-pul′ä̤r), *a.* Same as *ampullary*.

Ampullaria (am-pu-lā′ri-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < *ampullarius*, fem. of L. adj.: see *ampullary*.] A genus of shell-bearing gastropods, typical of the family *Ampullariidæ*. *Lamarck*, 1801.

Ampullariacea (am-pu-lā-ri-ā′sē-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ampullaria* + -*acea*.] A family of gastropods: synonymous with *Ampullariidæ*.

ampullariid (am-pu-lar′i-id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Ampullariidæ*.

Ampullariidæ (am-pul-a-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ampullaria* + -*idæ*.] A family of tænioglossate gastropods having a lung-like sac in addition to the gills, the muzzle produced into two long attenuate or tentacle-like processes, the true tentacles elongated, and the eyes pedunculated. The shells are subglobular, conic, or discoidal in form, and have entire apertures which are closed by concentric opercula. The species are numerous, and are chiefly found in the fresh waters of tropical and subtropical countries, many of them being known as apple-shells and idol-shells. Also *Ampullariadæ*, *Ampullariacea*, and *Ampullarida*.

Apple- or Idol-shell (*Ampullaria canaliculata*), South America.
o, operculum; *s*, siphon.

Ampullariinæ (am-pu-lā-ri-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ampullaria* + -*inæ*.] The *Ampullariidæ* rated as a subfamily. Also written *Ampullarinæ*. *Swainson*, 1840.

ampullary (am′pul-ā̤-ri), *a.* [< L. *ampullarius*, n., a flask-maker, prop. adj., < *ampulla*, a flask: see *ampulla*.] Resembling an ampulla; globular. Also *ampullar*.

ampullate (am-pul′ā̤t), *a.* [< ML. *ampullatus*, < L. *ampulla*: see *ampulla*.] 1. Having the character of an ampulla; ampullary.—2. Furnished with an ampulla.

ampulliform (am-pul′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *ampulla* + -*i-form*.] Shaped like an ampulla; flask-shaped; bulging; dilated.

ampulling-cloth (am-pul′ing-klôth), *n.* [So called because in England the oil was anciently kept in an ampulla; < *ampul* + -*ing*[1] + *cloth*.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a cloth with which to wipe away the oil used in administering the sacrament of extreme unction.

ampullinula (am-pu-lin′ṳ̄-lä̤), *n.*; pl. *ampullinulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *ampulla* + -*in-a* + dim. -*ula*.] A stage in the evolution of the *Carneospongiæ* when the lateral ampullæ are first formed.

> This stage . . . we propose to call the *Ampullinula*, because the name protospongiæ, as defined by Haeckel, . . . is not applicable to such an advanced form as this.
> *Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XXIII. [illegible]

ampullosity (am-pu-los′i̤-ti), *n.* [< It. *ampollosità*, < ML. **ampullosita(t-)s*, turgidity, bombast, < *ampullosus*: see *ampullous*.] Inflated language; bombast; turgidity. Sometimes written *ampollosity*.

> [illegible] touch such *ampullosity*
> [illegible] man's own bubble [illegible] let alone its spite.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. [illegible]

ampullous† (am-pul′us), *a.* [< It. *ampolloso*, < ML. *ampullosus*, turgid, inflated, < L. *ampulla*, a flask, fig. swelling words, bombast.] [illegible]; vainglorious; inflated or turgid in language. *N. E. D.*

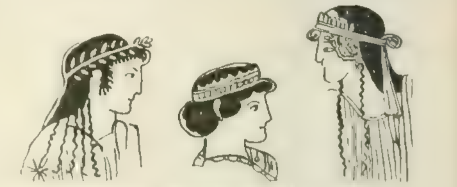
amputate (am′pū-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *amputated*, ppr. *amputating*. [< L. *amputatus*, pp. of *amputare*, cut off around, lop off, esp. plants, prune, < *am-* for *ambi-*, around, + *putare*, lop, prune, cleanse, < *putus*, pure, clean, akin to *purus*, pure: see *pute* and *pure*.] 1†. To prune, as branches or twigs of trees or vines.—2. To cut off, as a limb or other part of an animal body; cut away the whole or a part of (more commonly the latter): as, to *amputate* the leg below the knee.

amputation (am-pū-tā′sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *amputatio(n-)*, < *amputare*, amputate: see *amputate*.] The act of amputating; especially, the operation of cutting off a limb or other part of the body, or a portion of it.

amputational (am-pū-tā′sho̤n-a̤l), *a.* Pertaining to or caused by amputation.

amputator (am′pū-tā-to̤r), *n.* [< L. as if **amputator*, < *amputare*: see *amputate*.] One who amputates.

ampyx (am′piks), *n.*; pl. *ampyxes*, *ampyces* (-ez, -pi-sēz). [< Gr. ἄμπυξ (ἀμπυκ-), prob. connected with ἀνάπτυκτος, ἀνάπτυχος, that may be opened (folded back), < ἀναπτύσσειν, fold back, unfold, open, < ἀνα, up, back, + πτύσσειν (√ *πτυκ or *πτυχ), found in πτυκάζειν, wrap up, cover, πτυχή, a fold), fold, wrap; the same element occurs in *diptych* and *policy*[2].] 1. In *Gr. antiq.*: (*a*) A general term for a band or fillet or other female head-dress worn encircling the head, particularly when made of metal, or bearing in front an ornament of metal. (*b*) A head-band for horses; also, an ornamental plate of metal covering the front of a horse's head.—2. [NL.] A species of trilobite or fossil crustacean, found chiefly in Lower Silurian strata.



Examples of Greek Head-dresses (Ampyxes).

amrita (am-rit′ä), *n.* [Also Anglicized *amreeta*; Skt. *amrita* (vowel *ri*) (= Gr. ἄμβροτος = L. *immort-alis*: see *ambrosia* and *immortal*), < *a-* priv. + *mrita*, dead, < √ *mar*, die.] In *Hindu myth.*, the ambrosia of the gods; the beverage of immortality, that resulted from the churning of the ocean by the gods and demons.

amry†, *n.* A variant of *ambry*.

amsel, *n.* See *amzel*.

amshaspand (am-shas′pand), *n.* [Pers., immortal holy one.] In *Zoroastrianism*, one of six exalted angelic beings forming the train of Ahura-mazda, or Ormuzd, the good divinity of the Persians. Against them stand arrayed in deadly strife six devs or malignant spirits, followers of Ahriman, the spirit of evil.

> It was easy to foresee that the *amshaspands* of the Persian system would be quoted as the nearest parallel to the archangels of the Holy Scriptures.
> *Hardwick*, Christ and Other Masters, p. 562.

Amstel porcelain, pottery. See *porcelain*, *pottery*.

amt (amt), *n.* [Dan. Norw. *amt*, an administrative district, < G. *amt*, a district, county, jurisdiction, special senses derived from the orig. one of 'service, office,' = Dan. *embede*, Sw. *embete* = Norw. dial. *embætte* = Icel. *embætti*, service, office, = Goth. *andbahti* = AS. *ambiht*, *ambeht*, service: see *ambassade*, etc., and *embassy*.] The largest territorial administrative division of Denmark and Norway: as, the *amt* of Akershus. Each of these two countries is divided into 18 *amts*.

amt. A contraction of *amount*.

amtman (amt′man), *n.*; pl. *amtmen* (-men). [< Dan. Norw. *amtmand*, < *amt* (see above) + *mand* = Sw. *man* = E. *man*.] The chief executive officer of an amt.

amuck (a̤-muk′), *a.* or *adv.* [First used in Pg. form, *amouco*, *amuco*, as a noun, a frenzied Malay; afterward *amuck*, *amock*, *amok*, almost exclusively in the phrase *run amuck*; < Malay *amoq*, adj., "engaging furiously in battle, attacking with desperate resolution, rushing in a state of frenzy to the commission of indiscriminate murder: applied to any animal in a state of vicious rage" (Marsden, Malay Dict.).] Literally, in a state of murderous frenzy; indiscriminately slaughtering or killing: a term used in the Eastern Archipelago. In English formerly as a noun, but now only as an adjective or quasi-adverb in the phrase *run amuck*. Also written *amock*, *amok*.—To run

amuck. (*a*) To rush about frantically, attacking all who come in the way. See extract.

In Malabar the persons of Rajas were sacred. . . . To shed the blood of a Raja was regarded as a heinous sin, and would be followed by a terrible revenge. . . . If the Zamorin [emperor of Calicut] was killed, his subjects devoted three days to revenge; they *ran amok*, as it was called, killing all they met until they were killed themselves. If the Raja of Cochin were killed, his subjects *ran amok* for the rest of their lives.
J. T. Wheeler, Short Hist. India, p. 120.

Hence (*b*) To proceed in a blind, headstrong manner, careless of consequences, which are most likely to be disastrous.

Satire's my weapon, but I'm too discreet
To run a-muck, and tilt at all I meet.
Pope, Im. of Horace, Sat. i. 69.

[Sometimes written in two words, and treated as a noun with the indefinite article.

And runs *an* Indian *muck* at all he meets.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 1188.]

amula (am'ṳ̄-lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *amulas*, *amulæ* (-lạ̈z, -lē). [ML., dim. of L. *ama*: see *ama*.] Same as *ampulla*, 2 (*a*).

The archdeacon who follows taking their *amulas* of wine and pouring them into a larger vessel.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 509.

amule (am'ūl), *n.* Same as *amyl*2.

amulet (am'ṳ̄-let), *n.* [Formerly also *amulette*, late ME. *amalette*, *amlette*, < F. *amulette* = Sp. Pg. It. *amuleto* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *amulet* = Russ. *amuletŭ*, etc., < L. *amuletum* (in Pliny), a word of unknown origin.] Some object superstitiously worn as a remedy for or preservative against disease, bad luck, accidents, witchcraft, etc. Amulets have been used from ancient times, and are still worn in many parts of the world. They consist of certain stones, or plants, or of bits of metal, parchment, or paper, with or without mystic characters or words. The gospels and saints' relics have been used in this way. The Mohammedans use diminutive copies of the Koran hung around the neck. From the heathen and the Jews the custom passed into the primitive Christian church, where it was long maintained in spite of the decrees of ecclesiastical councils and the protests of the more intelligent clergy. Amulets of various forms have been found in the catacombs, many of them inscribed with the word *ichthys*, fish, because this represented the initials of the Greek words for Jesus Christ, Son of God, Saviour. (See *ichthys*.) They were suspended from the neck or affixed to some part of the body. See *phylactery*, 3. = **Syn.** *Amulet*, *Talisman*. An *amulet* is supposed to exert a constant protecting power, warding off evil; a *talisman*, to produce under special conditions desired results for the owner.

Amulets. 1, from the Vatican; 2, from a private collection.

amuletic† (am-ṳ̄-let'ik), *a.* [< *amulet* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or possessing the virtues of an amulet: as, *amuletic* medicines.

amun (am'un), *n.* [Hind. and Beng. *āman*, *āmun*, winter rice, sown in July and August, and reaped in December.] Same as *aghanee*.

amurcosity† (am-ėr-kos'i-ti), *n.* [< *amurcous*: see *-osity*.] The quality of being amurcous. *Ash.*

amurcous† (a-mėr'kus), *a.* [< L. *amurca*, another form of *amurga*, < Gr. ἀμόργη, usually ἀμόργης, the watery part that runs out when olives are pressed, < ἀμέργειν, press, squeeze, prob. akin to ἀμέλγειν, milk, = E. *milk*, q. v.] Full of dregs or lees; foul. *Ash.*

amusable (a̤-mū'za̤-bl), *a.* [< F. *amusable*: see *amuse* and *-able*.] Capable of being amused.

Trying to amuse a man who was not *amusable*.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, v.

He was otherwise not a very *amusable* person, and off his own ground he was not conversable.
Howells, A Modern Instance, xxii.

amuse (a̤-mūz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *amused*, ppr. *amusing*. [Early mod. E. also *amuze*, *ammuse*, *ammuze*; < F. *amuser*, < *a-* (L. *ad*, to) + OF. *muser*, stare, gaze fixedly, > E. *muse*2, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To cause to muse; absorb or engage in meditation; occupy or engage wholly; bewilder; puzzle.

People stood *amused* between these two forms of service.
Fuller.

Amuse not thyself about the riddles of future things.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 13.

2. To keep in expectation, as by flattery, plausible pretenses, and the like; delude; keep in play.

He *amused* his followers with idle promises. *Johnson.*

Bishop Henry . . . *amused* her with dubious answers, and kept her in suspense for some days.
Swift, King Stephen.

3. To fix the attention of agreeably; engage the fancy of; cause to feel cheerful or merry; entertain; divert: as, to *amuse* an audience with anecdotes or tricks, or children with toys.

A group of mountaineer children *amusing* themselves with pushing stones from the top.
W. Gilpin, Tour of the Lakes.

It would be *amusing* to make a digest of the irrational laws which bad critics have framed for the government of poets.
Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

While the nation groaned under oppression . . . [Temple] *amused* himself by writing memoirs and tying up apricots.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

Syn. 3. *Amuse*, *Divert*, *Entertain*, *Beguile*, occupy, please, enliven. *Amuse* may imply merely the prevention of the tedium of idleness or emptiness of mind: as, I can *amuse* myself by looking out at the window; or it may suggest a stronger interest: as, I was greatly *amused* by their tricks. *Divert* is to turn the attention aside, and (in the use considered here) to something light or mirthful. *Entertain* is to engage and sustain the attention by something of a pleasing and perhaps instructive character, as conversation; hence the general name *entertainment* for lectures, exhibitions, etc., designed to interest in this way. "Whatever *amuses* serves to kill time, to lull the faculties and banish reflection; it may be solitary, sedentary, and lifeless: whatever *diverts* causes mirth and provokes laughter; it will be active, lively, and tumultuous: whatever *entertains* acts on the senses and awakens the understanding; it must be rational and is mostly social." *Crabb.* *Beguile* is, figuratively, to cheat one out of weariness, of dull time, etc. The word is as often thus applied to the thing as to the person: as, to *beguile* a weary hour; to *beguile* one of his cares.

I am careful . . . to *amuse* you by the account of all I see.
Lady Montagu, Letters, I. 110. (*N. E. D.*)

The stage its ancient fury thus let fall,
And comedy *diverted* without gall.
Dryden, Art of Poetry, iii. 777.

There is so much virtue in eight volumes of Spectators . . . that they are not improper to lie in parlours or summer-houses, to *entertain* our thoughts in any moments of leisure.
Watts.

The reason of idleness and of crime is the deferring of our hopes. Whilst we are waiting, we *beguile* the time with jokes, with sleep, with eating, and with crimes.
Emerson, Nominalist and Realist.

II.† *intrans.* To muse; meditate.

Or in some pathless wilderness *amusing*,
Plucking the mossy bark of some old tree.
Lee, Lucius Junius Brutus.

amusee (a̤-mū-zē'), *n.* [< *amuse* + *-ee*1.] The person amused. *Carlyle.* [Rare.]

amusement (a̤-mūz'ment), *n.* [< F. *amusement*: see *amuse* and *-ment*.] **1**†. Absorbing thought; meditation; musing; reverie.

Here I . . . fell into a strong and deep *amusement*, revolving in my mind, with great perplexity, the amazing change of our affairs. *Bp. Fleetwood*, Pref. to Lay Baptism.

2. The state of being amused; mental enjoyment or diversion; moderate mirth or merriment due to an external cause.

Among the means towards a higher civilization, I unhesitatingly assert that the deliberate cultivation of public *amusement* is a principal one.
Jevons, Social Reform, p. 7.

3. That which amuses, detains, or engages the mind; pastime; entertainment: as, to provide children with *amusements*.

During his confinement, his *amusement* was to give poison to cats and dogs, and see them expire by slower or quicker torments.
Pope.

= **Syn.** 3. *Entertainment*, *Diversion*, etc. (see *pastime*), sport.

amuser (a̤-mū'zėr), *n.* One who amuses; one who provides diversion.

amusette (am-ṳ̄-zet'), *n.* [F. (dim. of **amuse*), a light gun, a toy, amusement, < *amuser*, amuse.] A light field-cannon, invented by Marshal Saxe, designed for outpost service. *Larousse.*

amusingly (a̤-mū'zing-li), *adv.* In an amusing manner.

amusive (a̤-mū'ziv), *a.* [< *amuse* + *-ive*.] Having power to amuse or entertain the mind; affording amusement or entertainment. [Rare.]

A grave proficient in *amusive* feats
Of puppetry. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, v.

amusively (a̤-mū'ziv-li), *adv.* In an amusive manner.

amusiveness (a̤-mū'ziv-nes), *n.* The quality of being amusive, or of being fitted to afford amusement.

amy†, *n.* [< ME. *amy*, *ami*, < OF. (and mod. F.) *ami*, m., *amie*, f., < L. *amicus*, m., *amica*, f., a friend: see *amiable*, *amor*. So the fem. personal name *Amy*, which is, however, partly < F. *Aimée*, < L. *amata*, fem. of *amatus*, beloved, pp. of *amare*, love.] A friend.

"Thou bel *amy*, thou pardoner," he seyde.
Chaucer, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 32.

Amyclæan (am-i-klē'a̤n), *a.* [< L. *Amyclæus*, Gr. Ἀμυκλαῖος, < L. *Amyclæ*, Gr. Ἀμύκλαι.] Of or pertaining to Amyclæ, an ancient town of Laconia, Greece, or to a town of the same name in Latium, or to the inhabitants of either. According to one tradition the inhabitants of the former city, or according to another those of the latter, were so frequently alarmed by false rumors of invasion that a law was made prohibiting all mention of the subject. The result was that when the invasion came no alarm was given, and the city was taken; hence the phrase *Amyclæan silence*.—**Amyclæan brothers**, Castor and Pollux, twin sons of Zeus and Leda, born, according to one form of the legend, at Amyclæ in Laconia.

amyctic (a-mik'tik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀμυκτικός, lacerating, < ἀμύσσειν, lacerate, scratch, tear.] Excoriating; irritating. *N. E. D.*

amyelencephalic (a-mī″e-len-se-fal'ik or -sef'a̤-lik), *a.* Same as *amyelencephalous*.

amyelencephalous (a-mī″e-len-sef'a̤-lus), *a.* [< NL. *amyelencephalus*, without spinal cord and brain, < Gr. ἀμύελος, without marrow, + ἐγκέφαλον, brain: see *a-*18 and *myelencephalon*.] In *teratol.*, having neither brain nor spinal cord; wanting the myelencephalon.

amyeli, *n.* Plural of *amyelus*.

amyelia (am-i-ē'li-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμύελος: see *amyelous*.] Congenital absence of the spinal cord.

amyelotrophy (a-mī-e-lot'rọ̄-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ἀμύελος, marrowless (see *amyelous*), + -τροφία, < τρέφειν, nourish.] Atrophy of the spinal cord.

amyelous (a-mī'e-lus), *a.* [< NL. *amyelus*, < Gr. ἀμύελος, marrowless, < ἀ- priv. + μυελός, marrow: see *myelon*.] Without spinal marrow: in *teratol.*, applied to a fetus which lacks the spinal cord.

amyelus (a-mī'e-lus), *n.*; pl. *amyeli* (-lī). [NL.: see *amyelous*.] In *teratol.*, a monster characterized by the absence of the spinal cord.

amyencephalous (a-mī-en-sef'a̤-lus), *a.* A contraction of *amyelencephalous*.

amygdal† (a̤-mig'da̤l), *n.* [< ME. *amygdel*, AS. *amygdal*, an almond, < L. *amygdala*: see *amygdala*.] **1.** An almond.—**2.** A tonsil.

amygdala (a̤-mig'da̤-lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *amygdalæ* (-lē). [L., an almond; ML. and NL., a tonsil: see *almond*.] **1.** An almond.—**2.** A tonsil.—**3.** A small rounded lobule of the cerebellum on its under side.—**4.** A small mass of gray matter in front of the end of the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain. Also called the *amygdaloid nucleus*.—**5.** [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of echinoderms. (*b*) A genus of mollusks.

amygdalaceous (a̤-mig-da̤-lā'shius), *a.* [< L. *amygdalaceus*, similar to the almond-tree, < *amygdala*, almond: see *almond*.] Akin to the almond: as, *amygdalaceous* plants.

amygdalæ, *n.* Plural of *amygdala*.

amygdalate (a̤-mig'da̤-lāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *amygdala*, almond, + *-ate*1.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or made of almonds.

II. *n.* **1.** An emulsion made of almonds; milk of almonds.—**2.** A salt of amygdalic acid.

amygdalic (am-ig-dal'ik), *a.* [< L. *amygdala*, almond, + *-ic*.] Derived from almonds.—**Amygdalic acid**, an acid ($C_{20}H_{26}O_{12}$) obtained from bitter almonds.

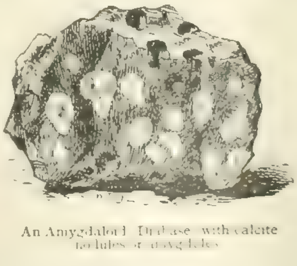
amygdaliferous (a̤-mig-da̤-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *amygdala*, almond, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] Producing almonds; almond-bearing: sometimes used as nearly synonymous with *amygdaloidal*, that is, of a rock containing amygdules.

amygdalin (a̤-mig'da̤-lin), *n.* [< L. *amygdala*, almond, + *-in*2.] A crystalline principle ($C_{20}H_{27}NO_{11} + 3H_2O$) existing in bitter almonds, and in the leaves, etc., of species of the genus *Prunus* and of some of its near allies. It was the earliest known of the numerous glucoside bodies existing in plants. Its aqueous solution, mixed with emulsin, is decomposed, yielding hydrocyanic acid and bitter-almond oil.

amygdaline (a̤-mig'da̤-lin), *a.* [< L. *amygdalinus*, < Gr. ἀμυγδάλινος, < ἀμυγδάλη, almond: see *almond*.] **1.** Pertaining to or resembling the almond.—**2.** Pertaining to the amygdala of the brain.

amygdalitis (a̤-mig-da̤-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < ML. *amygdala*, tonsil (see *amygdala*, 2), + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the tonsils.

amygdaloid (a̤-mig'da̤-loid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἀμυγδάλη, almond (see *almond*), + εἶδος, form.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Almond-shaped.—**2.** Pertaining to or resembling amygdaloid.—**3.** Pertaining to the amygdalæ; tonsilar.—**Amygdaloid nucleus.** See *amygdala*, 4.—**Amygdaloid tubercle**, a prominence in the roof of the terminal portion of the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain, formed by the amygdaloid nucleus.


An Amygdaloid Diabase with calcite nodules or amygdules.

II. *n.* The name given by geologists to igneous rocks or lavas of various composition, of which the most obvious external feature is that they have an amygdaloidal structure. (See *amygdaloidal*.) The basalts are the rocks which are most [illegible] amygdaloidal structure [illegible] frequently called [illegible]

amygdaloidal (a-mig-da-loi'dal), *a.* Same as [illegible] in *geol.*, having a [illegible] structure: said of lava, whether of modern or ancient origin, in which spherical or almond-shaped (whence the name) cavities were formed by the expansion of steam contained in the rocks at the time of its consolidation, and which have later become filled with various minerals, especially quartz, calcite, or the zeolites. The rock having this character is called an *amygdaloid*, and the cavities themselves, as thus [illegible] water through the [illegible]

amygdalotomy (a-mig-da-lot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. [illegible] (tonsil), + [illegible], a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] The cutting of the tonsils; excision of a portion of a tonsil.

Amygdalus (a-mig'da-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *amygdalus*, < Gr. [illegible], an almond-tree: see *amygdala.*] A genus of plants, the almonds, properly included in the genus *Prunus* (which see).

amygdule (a-mig'dūl), *n.* [< *amygd(ala)* + *-ule.*] One of the crystalline nodules found in amygdaloid (which see).

amyl¹† (am'il), *n.* [< L. *amylum*, starch, < Gr. *ἀμύλον* (sc. *ἄλευρον*, meal: see *Aleurites*), fine meal, a cake of such meal, starch, prop. neut. of *ἄμυλος*, not ground at the mill, < *ἀ-* priv. + *μύλη*, mill, = L. *mola*, mill: see *mill*¹ and *meal*².] Starch; fine flour.

> Of wheat it is made *amyl*.
> *B. G[illegible]*, tr. of Heresbach's Husb., p. 27 b. (*N. E. D.*)

amyl² (am'il), *n.* [Formerly *amyle*, < L. *am(ylum)*, Gr. *ἄμυλον*, starch, + *-yl*, < Gr. *ὕλη*, matter.] A hypothetical radical (C_5H_{11}) believed to exist in many compounds, as amylic alcohol, etc. It cannot exist in the free state, two molecules at the moment of its liberation combining to form the substance decane, $C_{10}H_{22}$, a double amyl molecule. Amyl compounds enter into the constitution of artificial essences of fruits. They were first obtained from spirit distilled after the fermentation of starchy materials. Also written *amyle*. **Hydrate of amyl**, same as *amylic alcohol* (which see, under *alcohol*).—**Nitrite of amyl**, $C_5H_{11}NO_2$, an amber-colored fluid with an ethereal fruity odor and aromatic taste. Its principal physiological effect in moderate doses is the paralysis of the vasomotor nerves throughout the body, with consequent relaxation of the arterioles and lowering of the pressure of the blood. Therapeutically it is used when this effect seems desirable, as in angina pectoris, in the onset of epileptic attacks, ischemic megrims, etc. It is generally inhaled through the nostrils, 5 to 10 drops being applied to them on a cloth.

amylaceous (am-i-lā'shius), *a.* [< L. *amylum*, starch, + *-aceous.*] Composed of or resembling starch; starchy.

amylamine (am-il-am'in), *n.* [< *amyl*² + *amine.*] An organic base produced by treating amyl cyanate with caustic potash. There are three amylamines known, which are regarded as ammonias in which 1, 2, and 3 atoms of hydrogen are respectively replaced by 1, 2, and 3 molecules of the radical amyl. The formulas of these bodies, therefore, are $NH_2(C_5H_{11})$, $NH(C_5H_{11})_2$, and $N(C_5H_{11})_3$.

amylate (am'i-lāt), *n.* [< *amyl*¹ + *-ate*¹.] A compound of starch with a base.

amyl-corn (am'il-kôrn), *n.* An erroneous spelling of *amel-corn*.

amylet, *n.* Former spelling of *amyl*².

amylene (am'i-lēn), *n.* [< *amyl*² + *-ene.*] A hydrocarbon (C_5H_{10}) obtained by the dehydration of amylic alcohol by means of zinc chlorid, etc. Amylene is a light, limpid, colorless liquid having a faint [illegible]. At ordinary temperatures it speedily evaporates. It possesses anesthetic properties, and has been tried as a substitute for chloroform, but unsuccessfully, as it has proved to be extremely dangerous.

amylic (a-mil'ik), *a.* [< *amyl*² + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from the radical amyl: as, [illegible]. **Amylic alcohol.** See *alcohol*.—**Amylic fermentation**, a process of fermentation in starch or [illegible] alcohol is produced.

amyliferous ([illegible]-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *amylum*, [illegible] L. *bear*¹.] Starch-bearing; [illegible] *N. E. D.*

amylin, amyline ([illegible]'i-lin), *n.* [< *amyl*¹ + *-in*², [illegible]] [illegible] portion of starch, which [illegible] covering of the starch [illegible]

amylo- [illegible] form of *amyl*¹, Latin *amylum* [illegible]

amylodextrin ([illegible]-deks'trin), *n.* [< L. [illegible]] An intermediate [illegible] conversion of starch [illegible]

amylogen ([illegible]), *n.* [< Gr. [illegible] + [illegible]: see *-gen.*] That part of granulose which is soluble in water; soluble starch.

amylogenic (a-mil-ọ-jen'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or composed of amylogen: as, an *amylogenic* body. See *amyloplast*.

amyloid (am'i-loid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἄμυλον*, L. *amylum*, starch, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Resembling amylum, or starch. **Amyloid corpuscles**, corpora amylacea (which see, under *corpus*).—**Amyloid degeneration** or **infiltration**, in *pathol.*, lardaceous disease (which see, under *lardaceous*).—**Amyloid substance**, lardocein (which see).

II. *n.* In *bot.*, a semi-gelatinous substance, analogous to starch, met with in some seeds, and becoming yellow in water after having been colored blue by iodine (*Lindley*); a member of the cellulose group of vegetable organic compounds, comprising cellulose, starch, gum, the sugars, etc.

amyloidal (am-i-loi'dal), *a.* Having the constitution of or resembling an amyloid.

> Whenever proteid substances or fats, or *amyloidal* matters, are being converted into the more highly oxidated waste products—urea, carbonic acid, and water—heat is necessarily evolved.
> *Huxley and Youmans*, Physiol., § 157.

amylolysis (am-i-lol'i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄμυλον*, starch, + *λύσις*, solution, < *λύειν*, dissolve.] The digestion of starch, or its conversion into sugar.

amylolytic (am″i-lọ-lit'ik), *a.* [< *amylolysis*, after Gr. adj. *λυτικός*, < *λύειν*, dissolve.] Pertaining to amylolysis; dissolving starch: as, the *amylolytic* ferment of the pancreas.

> It has been known for the last five years that the main product of the *amylolytic* action of saliva is maltose.
> *Science*, V. 139.

amylometer (am-i-lom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄμυλον*, starch, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for testing the amount of starch in any substance.

amyloplast (am'i-lọ-plast), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄμυλον*, starch, + *πλαστος*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form.] A starch-forming corpuscle or granule, found within the protoplasm of vegetable-cells. These granules are colorless or but faintly tinged with yellow, and are the points around which starch accumulates. They are also called *leucoplastids* or *amylogenic* bodies.

amylopsin (am-i-lop'sin), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄμυλον*, fine meal, starch, + *ὄψις*, appearance, + *-in*².] A name which has been given to the amylolytic ferment of the pancreas. See *amylolysis*.

amylose (am'i-lōs), *n.* [< *amyl*¹ + *-ose.*] One of the three groups into which the carbohydrates are divided, the others being glucose and saccharose. The principal members of this group are starch, dextrin, cellulose, and natural gum. They have the formula $C_6H_{10}O_5$, or some multiple of it.

amylum (am'i-lum), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἄμυλον*: see *amyl*¹.] Starch.

amyosthenia (a-mī-ọ-sthē'ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *μῦς* (*μυο-*), muscle, + *σθένος*, strength.] In *pathol.*, a want of muscular strength, or a deficiency of the power of muscular contraction.

amyosthenic (a-mī-ọ-sthen'ik), *n.* [< *amyosthenia* + *-ic.*] In *med.*, a drug that lessens muscular action.

amyotrophic (a-mī-ọ-trof'ik), *a.* [< *amyotrophy.*] Connected with or pertaining to muscular atrophy.—**Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis**, sclerosis of the lateral columns of the spinal cord, in which the degenerative changes extend to the cells of the anterior cornua, involving degeneration of the motor nerves and atrophy of the muscles.

amyotrophy (am-i-ot'rọ-fi), *n.* [< NL. **amyotrophia*, < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *μῦς* (*μυο-*), muscle, + *-τροφια*, < *τρέφειν*, nourish.] In *pathol.*, atrophy of the muscles.

amyous (am'i-us), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄμυος*, wanting muscle, < *ἀ-* priv. + *μῦς* (*μυο-*), muscle.] Wanting in muscle. *N. E. D.*

Amyraldism (am-i-ral'dizm), *n.* [< *Amyraldus*, a Latinized form of F. *Amyrault*, *Amyraut* (Moise *Amyraut*).] The doctrine of universal grace, as explained by the French Protestant theologian Amyraldus or Amyraut (1596-1664). He taught that God desires the happiness of all men, and that none are excluded by a divine decree, but that none can obtain salvation without faith in Christ; that God refuses to none the power of believing, though he does not grant to all his assistance to improve this power.

Amyraldist (am-i-ral'dist), *n.* One who believes in Amyraldism, or the doctrine of universal grace.

amyrin (am'i-rin), *n.* [< NL. *Amyris*, a genus of tropical trees and shrubs, yielding resinous products.] A crystalline resin, $C_{10}H_{66}O$, obtained from the gum elemi of Mexico.

amy root (a'mi-röt), *n.* [< *amy*, native name (?), + *root*¹.] The root of the Indian hemp, *Apocynum cannabinum*.

amyztli (a-mist'li), *n.* [Native name.] A name of one of the large otaries or eared seals of the Pacific coast of North America, probably *Eumetopias stelleri* or *Zalophus gillespiei*.

amzel (am'zel), *n.* [< OD. *amsel* or G. *amsel* = E. *ouzel*, q. v.] 1. A name of the ouzel or blackbird of Europe, *Turdus merula* or *Merula vulgaris*. *Montagu.*—2. A name of the ring-ouzel of Europe, *Turdus torquatus* or *Merula torquata*. *Ray.*

Also spelled *amsel*.

an¹, **a** (an, ạ, or an, ā). [< ME. *an*, before a vowel, occasionally before a consonant; *a*, before a consonant (see *a*²); < AS. *ān*, an, with the reg. adj. declension in sing. and pl. (pl. *āne*, some, certain), and the same word as *ān*, one, its use as an indef. art. being comparatively rare. When so used, it was without emphasis, and became in ME. short in quantity (hence E. short *an*, *a*), while the numeral *ān*, retaining its emphasis and quantity, developed reg. into E. *one*, pronounced ōn (as in *only*, *al-one*, *at-one*), in mod. times corrupted to wŏn and finally to wun: see *one*.] The indefinite article. As between the two forms of this word, the general rule is that *an* be used before an initial vowel-sound of the following word, and *a* before an initial consonant-sound: thus, *an* eagle, *an* answer, also *an* hour (the *h* being silent); and *a* bird, *a* youth, *a* wonder, also *a* use, *a* eulogy, *a* one (these three words being pronounced as if they began with *y* or *w*). But *an* is still sometimes used before a consonant-sound, especially before the weak consonant *h*; and in written style, and in more formal spoken style, *an* is by many (especially in England) required before the initial *h* of a wholly unaccented syllable, as if such an *h* were altogether silent: thus, *an* hotel, but *a* hostess; *an* historian, but *a* history; *an* hypothesis, but *a* hypothetical. In colloquial speech, and increasingly in writing, *a* is used in all these cases alike. As by its derivation, so also in meaning, *an* or *a* is a weaker or less distinct *one*. (1) In certain phrases, and with certain nouns, it still has nearly the value of *one*: thus, two of *a* trade; they were both of *a* size; *a* hundred, *a* thousand, *a* million. (2) Usually, as the indefinite article proper, it points out, in a loose way, an individual as one of a class containing more of the same kind: thus, give me *a* pint of milk; he ate *an* apple; they built *a* house; we see *a* man; the earth has *a* moon; our sun is *a* fixed star. (3) Hence, before a proper noun, it implies extension of the name or character of the individual to a class: thus, he is *a* Cicero in eloquence; they built up *a* new England in America—that is, a person like Cicero, a country like England. (4) *A* is used, apparently, before a plural noun, if *few* or *many* (now only *great many*, or *good many*) stands between: thus, *a few* apples, *a great many* soldiers; but the plural noun is here historically a genitive partitive dependent on *few*, *many*. (5) It is used distributively, or with the meaning of *each* or *every*, in such phrases as two dollars *a* piece, three times *a* day, five cents *an* ounce; but *a* or *an* is here historically a preposition. See *a*³. *An* or *a* always precedes the noun to which it belongs, and in general also any other adjective word qualifying the same noun; but *what* and *such* come before it: thus, *what a* shame! *such a* beauty; and so also any adjective preceded by *how*, or *so*, or *as*, or *too*: thus, *how* great *a* calamity, *so* rare *a* case, *as* good *a* man, *too* early *a* death. *Many a* is a phrase of peculiar meaning. See *many*.

an² (an, an), *conj.* [A reduced form of *and*, existing from the earliest ME. period, and often then so written; but in mod. literature *an* for *and* copulative is admitted only in representations of dialectal or 'vulgar' speech, and is then usually printed *an'*. In conversation, however, though not in formal speech, the *d* is generally dropped, especially before a word beginning with a consonant, and the vowel may be weakened to the point of vanishing. *An'* for *and*, if, is archaic in literature, and is generally printed *an*, in distinction from *and* copulative.] **I.** Coordinate use: And; same as *and*, A.

> Good is, quath Joseph, to dreme of win [wine];
> Heilnesse *an* blisse is therin.
> *Genesis and Exodus*, l. 2067.

> *An'* makes him quite forget his labor *an'* his toil.
> *Burns*, Cotter's Saturday Night.

II. Conditional use: If; same as *and*, B.

> And myȝte kysse the kyng for cosyn, *an* she wolde.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), ii. 132.

> *An* thou wert my father, as thou art but my brother.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Custom of the Country, i. 1.

> *An* I may hide my face, let me play Thisby too.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 2.

> Why, *an'* you were to go now to Clod-Hall, I am certain the old lady wouldn't know you.
> *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii. 4.

an³†, *prep.* [ME. *an*, < AS. *an*, the orig. form of the usual AS., ME., and mod. E. *on*; as a prefix *an-*, usually *on-*; in reduced form, *a*, prefix *a-*: see *on*, *an-*¹, *a*³, *a-*².] An earlier form of *on*, retained until the last century in certain phrases, as *an edge*, *an end*, now only *on edge*, *on end*; in present use only as an unfelt prefix *an-* or reduced *a-*. See *an-*¹, *a-*².

an-¹. [< ME. *an-*, < AS. *an-*, orig. form of *on-*; in mod. E. reg. *on-*, or reduced *a-*: see *on-*¹ and *a-*², and cf. *an-*².] A prefix of Anglo-Saxon ori gin, the same as *on-*¹ and *a-*², occurring unfelt in *anent, anon, anan, an(n)eal*¹, *an(n)eal*², etc., and with accent in *anvil* (but in this and some other words perhaps originally *and-*: see *an*²).

an-². [‹ ME. *an-, and-*, ‹ AS. *and-*: see *and-* and *a-*⁵, and cf. *an-*¹.] A prefix of Anglo-Saxon origin, a reduced form of *and-* (which see), occurring unfelt in *answer*.

an-³. [‹ ME. and OF. *a-*, later restored to *an-*, ‹ L. *an-*, assimilated form of *ad-* before *n*; but in classical L. this assimilation was not prevalent. In ME. and AF. *an-* often represents other L. prefixes, *in-, ex-, ob-*, etc., also *ad-* unassimilated: see *anoint, annoy, ancheson* = *encheason*, etc.] A prefix of Latin origin, usually an assimilation of *ad-* before *n-*, as in *annex, annul, announce*, etc., but sometimes representing Latin *in-*, as in *anoint, annoy*.

an-⁴. [‹ L. *an-*, orig. *ambi-*: see *ambi-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, a reduced form of *ambi-*, occurring (unfelt in English) in *ancile, ancipital, anfractuous*, etc.

an-⁵. [‹ Gr. ἀν-, the fuller form of ἀ- priv., preserved before a vowel: see *a-*¹⁸. The nasal is also lost in the cognate Icel. *ū-* for *un-*: see *un-*¹.] A prefix of Greek origin, the fuller form of ἀ- privative (*a-*¹⁸) preserved before a vowel, as in *anarchy, anarthrous, anecdote, anomaly*, etc.

an-⁶. [‹ Gr. ἀν-, elided form of ἀνα- before a vowel: see *ana-*.] A prefix of Greek origin, the form of *ana-* before a vowel, as in *anode*.

-an. [‹ ME. *-an*, reg. *-ain, -ein, -en*, ‹ OF. *-ain, -ein*, or before *i, -en*, mod. F. *-ain, -en*, fem. *-aine, -enne*, = Sp. It. Pg. *-ano*, fem. *-ana*, ‹ L. *-ānus*, fem. *-āna*, neut. *-ānum*, parallel to *-ēnus, -īnus, -inus, -ōnus, -ūnus*, being *-nu-s* (= Gr. *-νο-ς*) preceded by various vowels; = AS. *-en*, E. *-en*, suffix of adjectives and pp. suffix: see *-en*¹ and *-en*², and cf. *-in*¹, *-ine*¹. With an additional vowel, the suffix appears in L. as *-āneus*, in E. accom. as *-aneous*, q. v., or disguised in *foreign*, q. v. The reg. ME. form of this suffix remains in *dozen, citizen*, etc., *captain, chieftain, chaplain, villain*, etc., disguised in *sovereign* (prop. *soveren*); but in mod. E., in many words, *-an* has taken the place of the older *-ain, -en*, as in *human*, and is the reg. form in words of recent introduction, varying with *-ane* in some words, chiefly dissyllables, as in *mundane*, usually differentiated from forms in *-an*, as in *humane, urbane*, etc., beside *human, urban*, etc.] A suffix of Latin origin, forming adjectives which are or may be also used as nouns. It expresses various adjective relations, being used especially with proper names to form local or patrial adjectives or nouns, as *Roman, Italian, Grecian, American, Fijian*, etc.; terms indicating party, sect, or system, as *Arian, Lutheran, Wesleyan, Mohammedan, Copernican, Linnean*, etc., so in *Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Unitarian*, etc.; and in zoölogy, to form adjectives and nouns from names of classes or orders, as *mammalian, reptilian*, etc. As an English formative it is confined chiefly to words which may be made to assume a Latin type, having here also the euphonic variant *-ian*, especially in proper adjectives, as in *Darwinian, Johnsonian*, etc.

ana¹ (an′ä̤ or ā′nä̤), *n. pl.* [‹ *-ana*, q. v.] A general term for books recording miscellaneous sayings, anecdotes, and gossip about a particular person or subject; the sayings and anecdotes themselves. See *-ana*.

> But, all his vast heart sherris-warm'd,
> He flash'd his random speeches;
> Ere days, that deal in *ana*, swarm'd
> His literary leeches.
> *Tennyson*, Will Waterproof.

ana². [‹ Gr. ἀνά, prep., at (so much each): see *ana-*.] A word used in medical prescriptions in a distributive sense, as in Greek, to indicate an equal quantity of each: often written *āā*, earlier and more correctly *ā̄a*, where the mark above the first *a*, according to general medieval practice, represented the omission of *n*. See *tilde*.

ana³, *n.* See *anna*¹.

ana-. [‹ L. *ana-*, ‹ Gr. ἀνα-, prefix, ἀνά, prep., up, upon, hence along, throughout; distributively, at (so much each) (see *ana*²); in comp., up, upward, throughout, back, again, = Goth. *ana* = AS. *an, on*, E. *on*: see *an*³, *an-*¹, *on*.] A prefix of Greek origin, meaning up, upon, along, throughout, back, again, etc., as in *anabasis*.

-ana. [L. *-āna*, neut. pl. of *-ānus*, a common adj. suffix, used, for example, to form adjectives from proper names, as *Ciceronianus*, Ciceronian, from *Cicero(n-)*, Cicero: see *-an*.] A suffix of Latin origin, in modern use with a euphonic variant, *-i-ana*, to form collective plurals, as *Scaligerana, Johnsoniana*, etc., applied to a collection of sayings of Scaliger, of Johnson, etc., or of anecdotes or gossip concerning them; also sometimes appended to common nouns, as *boxiana* (annals of pugilism); more recently extended to all the literature of a subject, as *Americana, Shaksperiana*, etc. Hence sometimes used as an independent word, *ana*. See *ana*¹.

anabamous (an-ab′a̤-mus), *a.* [Irreg. ‹ Gr. ἀνά, upward, + βαίνειν, go: see *Anabas, anabasis*.] In *ichth.*, a term applied to certain fishes which are said to be able to climb trees for a short distance. See *Anabas*.

anabantid (an-a̤-ban′tid), *n.* A fish of the family *Anabantidæ*.

Anabantidæ (an-a̤-ban′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Anabas (-bant-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Anabas*, to which various limits have been assigned. (*a*) After the Cuvierian system of classification, a family characterized by the division of the superior pharyngeals into small irregular lamellæ, more or less numerous, and intercepting cells containing water, which thus flows upon and moistens the gills while the fish is out of water. It includes the ophiocephalids as well as the anabantids proper, the osphromenids, and the helostomids. (*b*) Among later authors, a family characterized by a compressed oblong body, moderate ctenoid scales, and a superbranchial organ in a cavity accessory to the gill-chamber. It includes the osphromenids and the helostomids as well as the typical anabantids. (*c*) By Cope the family was limited to *Labyrinthici* with the second epipharyngeals suppressed, the first superior branchihyals with three laminæ, and the second and third developed. Also written *Anabatidæ*, and sometimes *Anabasidæ*. See cut under *Anabas*.

anabantoid (an-a̤-ban′toid), *a.* and *n.* [‹ *Anabas (-bant-)* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Having the characters of the *Anabantidæ*, or fishes with labyrinthiform pharyngeals.

II. *n.* An anabantid.

anabaptism (an-a̤-bap′tizm), *n.* [‹ LL. *anabaptismus* (Augustine), ‹ LGr. *ἀναβαπτισμός, ἀναβάπτισμα, rebaptism, ‹ Gr. ἀναβαπτίζειν, dip repeatedly, LGr. baptize again: see *anabaptize*.] **1.** A second baptism; rebaptism. *N. E. D.*—**2.** [*cap.*] The doctrine or practices of the Anabaptists.

Anabaptist (an-a-bap′tist), *n.* [‹ NL. *anabaptista*, ‹ Gr. as if *ἀναβαπτιστής, ‹ ἀναβαπτίζειν, rebaptize: see *anabaptism*.] One who believes in rebaptism; specifically, one of a class of Christians who hold baptism in infancy to be invalid, and require adults who have received it to be baptized on joining their communion. The name is best known historically as applied to the followers of Thomas Munzer, a leader of the peasants' war in Germany, who was killed in battle in 1525, and to those of John Matthias and John Bockold, or John of Leyden, who committed great excesses while attempting to establish a socialistic kingdom of New Zion or Mount Zion at Münster in Westphalia, and were defeated in 1535, their leaders being killed and hung up in iron cages, which are still preserved in that city. The name has also been applied to bodies of very different character in other respects, probably always in an opprobrious sense, since believers in the sole validity of adult baptism refuse to regard it as rebaptism in the case of persons who had received the rite in infancy. It is now most frequently used of the Mennonites. See *Mennonite*.

> Over his bow'd shoulder
> Scowl'd that world-hated and world-hating beast,
> A haggard *Anabaptist*. *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, ii. 2.

anabaptistic (an″a̤-bap-tis′tik), *a.* [‹ *Anabaptist* + *-ic*.] Of or relating to the Anabaptists or to their doctrines.

anabaptistical (an″a̤-bap-tis′ti-ka̤l), *a.* Same as *anabaptistic*.

anabaptistically (an″a̤-bap-tis′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In conformity with anabaptistic doctrine or practice.

anabaptistry† (an-a̤-bap′tis-tri), *n.* [‹ *Anabaptist* + *-ry* for *-ery*.] Same as *anabaptism*.

> *Anabaptistry* was suppressed in Münster.
> *E. Pagit*, Heresiography, p. 9.

anabaptize (an″a̤-bap-tīz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *anabaptized*, ppr. *anabaptizing*. [‹ NL. *anabaptizare*, ‹ Gr. ἀναβαπτίζειν, dip repeatedly, LGr. baptize again, ‹ ἀνά, again, + βαπτίζειν, dip, baptize: see *baptize*.] To rebaptize; baptize again; rechristen; rename.

> Some called their profound ignorances new lights; they were better *anabaptized* into the appellation of extinguishers. *Whitlock*, Manners of Eng., p. 160.

Anabas (an′a̤-bas), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. ἀναβάς (ἀναβαντ-), second aorist part. of ἀναβαίνειν, go up, mount, climb, ‹ ἀνά, up, + βαίνειν, go, = L. *venire*, come, = E. *come*, q. v.] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, type of the family *Anabantidæ* (which see). *Anabas scandens* is the celebrated climbing fish of India, about 6 inches long, which is enabled by the peculiar modification of the branchial apparatus to live a long time out of water, to proceed some distance on dry land, and to climb trees for a distance of about [illegible] feet. See *climbing-fish*.

Climbing-fish (*Anabas scandens*).

Anabasidæ (an-a̤-bas′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. ‹ *Anabas* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Anabantidæ*.

anabasis (a̤-nab′a̤-sis), *n.*; pl. *anabases* (-sēz). [L., ‹ Gr. ἀνάβασις, a going up, an ascent, ‹ ἀναβαίνειν, go up: see *Anabas*. Cf. *basis*.] **1.** A going up, especially a military advance: opposed to *catabasis*. Specifically, the title of a work in which Xenophon narrates the experiences of the Greek mercenaries of Cyrus the Younger in his attempt in 401 B. C. to dethrone his brother, Artaxerxes II., king of Persia. Hence—**2.** Any military expedition: as, "the *anabasis* of Napoleon," *De Quincey*; "General Sherman's great *anabasis*," *Spectator*, Dec. 31, 1864.—**3**†. The course of a disease from the commencement to the climax. *J. Thomas.*

anabasse (an-a̤-bas′), *n.* [F.] A coarse kind of blanketing made in France and the Netherlands for the African market.

anabata (an-ab′a̤-tä̤), *n.* [ML.; in form like Gr. ἀναβατός, verbal adj. of ἀναβαίνειν, go up (see *Anabas*); in sense like ML. **anabola* (corruptly *analabus*), *anaboladium, anabolarium*, a cope (see *abolla*).] *Eccles.*, a hooded cope, usually worn in outdoor processions, frequently larger and longer than the closed cope. *Lee*, Eccles. Terms.

Anabates (an-ab′a̤-tēz), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. ἀναβάτης, one who mounts, ‹ ἀναβαίνειν, mount, go up: see *Anabas*, and cf. *andabata*.] A genus of birds established by Temminck in 1820 upon *A. ruficaudus*, a synallaxine bird of South America. The name was subsequently applied by authors to various birds of the same group. Nearly synonymous with *Synallaxis* (which see).

Anabatidæ¹ (an-a̤-bat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Anabates* + *-idæ*.] In *ornith.*, a family of birds named by Bonaparte, 1849. The name was adopted by Gray for the South American creepers commonly called *Dendrocolaptidæ*, including such leading genera as *Furnarius, Sclerurus, Oxyrhamphus, Dendrocolaptes*, etc.; by Gray made to cover also the nuthatches. The group so composed is incapable of definition, and the term is little used.

Anabatidæ² (an-a̤-bat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. ‹ *Anabas* + *-idæ*.] In *ichth.*, same as *Anabantidæ*.

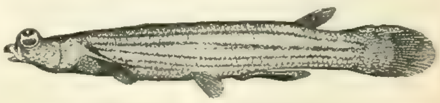
Anabatinæ (an″a-ba-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Anabates* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of birds named by Swainson in 1837: a synonym of *Synallaxinæ* (which see).

anabiosis (an″a-bī-ō′sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. ἀναβιόειν, come to life again: see *anabiotic*.] Reanimation; resuscitation; recovery after suspended animation. [Rare.]

anabiotic (an″a-bī-ot′ik), *a.* [‹ Gr. ἀναβιόειν, come to life again, ‹ ἀνά, again, + βιόειν, live (› βιωτικός, adj.), ‹ βίος, life.] In *med.*, reviving; acting as a stimulant.

Anablepina (an″a-ble-pī′nä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Anableps* + *-ina*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, a division of carnivorous cyprinodonts having all the teeth pointed and the sexes differentiated, the anal fin of the male being modified into an intromittent organ. The group includes the genus *Anableps* and several other genera.

Anableps (an′a-bleps), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. ἀναβλέπειν, look up, › ἀνά, up, + βλέπειν, look.] A genus of cyprinodont fishes unique among vertebrates on account of the division of the cornea into upper and lower halves by a dark horizontal stripe of the conjunctiva, and the development of two pupils to each orbit, so that the fish appears to have four eyes, one pair looking upward and the other pair sidewise. There are several species of the genus, the principal one being *A. tetraophthalmus*, known as the four-eyes, inhabiting the sandy shores of tropical American seas.



Four-eyes (*Anableps tetraophthalmus*).

anabole (an-ab′ō̤-lē), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. ἀναβολή, what is thrown up, ‹ ἀναβάλλειν, throw up, ‹ ἀνά, up, + βάλλειν, throw.] A throwing up; specifically, in *med.*, an evacuation upward; an act by which certain matters are ejected by the mouth, including spitting, expectoration, regurgitation, and vomiting.

anabolic (an-a̤-bol′ik), *a.* [‹ Gr. ἀναβολή, a throwing up, rising up, + *-ic*.] Characterized by or exhibiting anabolism; pertaining to anabolism in general; assimilative; constructively metabolic.

Th[illegible] of constantly increasing in[illegible] alike can [illegible] or kata[illegible] on the other [illegible] them.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 820.

anabolism [illegible]-lizm), *n.* [< Gr. ἀναβολή, a [illegible] up, + *-ism*.] Assimilation: antegrade metamorphosis; constructive metabolism, or ascending metabolic processes by which a substance is transformed into an[illegible] complex or more highly [illegible]. It is one kind of [illegible]ism is the other. The pro[illegible] retrograde metamorphosis. The conversion of the nutritive elements of [illegible] living organism is a familiar example.

Anabrus [illegible] *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀν- priv. + ἁβρός, graceful, pretty, delicate.] A genus of wingless orthopterous insects, of the family *Locustidæ*. It contains several North American species [illegible] insects, such as *A. simplex*, a large, dark-colored, nomadic species, sometimes appearing in vast numbers on the plains west of the Mis[illegible].

anacahuite-wood (an″a-kạ̈-hwē′te-wụ̇d), *n.* [[illegible], Mex. name, + *wood*¹.] The wood of a boraginaceous shrub, *Cordia Boissieri*, obtained from Tampico, Mexico. It is reputed to be a remedy for consumption.

anacalypsis (an″a̤-ka-lip′sis), *n.*; pl. *anacalypses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. ἀνακάλυψις, an uncovering, < ἀνακαλύπτειν, uncover, unveil, < ἀνά, back, + καλύπτειν, cover. Cf. *apocalypse*.] An unveiling: a revealing: revelation. [Rare.]

anacamptic (an-a-kamp′tik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀνακάμπτειν, bend back, < ἀνά, back, + κάμπτειν, bend, > καμπτικός, liable to bend.] Reflecting or reflected.—**Anacamptic sounds**, sounds produced by re[illegible].

anacamptically (an-a̤-kamp′ti-kạl-i), *adv.* By reflection: as, echoes are sounds *anacamptically* returned. [Rare.]

anacamptics† (an-a̤-kamp′tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *anacamptic*: see *-ics*.] 1. That part of optics which treats of reflection: now called *catoptrics* (which see).—2. The theory of reflected sound.

anacanth (an′a-kanth), *n.* [< Gr. ἀνάκανθος, without a spine, < *ἀν-* priv. + ἄκανθα, spine, thorn: see *acantha*.] A fish of the order or suborder *Anacanthini*.

Anacanthi (an-a̤-kan′thī), *n. pl.* Same as *Anacanthini*.

anacanthine (an-a̤-kan′thin), *a.* [< NL. *anacanthinus*: see below.] Of or pertaining to the *Anacanthini*; anacanthous.

Anacanthini (an″a̤-kan-thī′nī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *anacanthinus*: see *anacanth* and *-ini*.] A group of teleostean fishes to which various limits have been assigned by ichthyologists. It is now usually rated as an order or a suborder, characterized by the spineless vertical and ventral fins, the latter jugular or thoracic when present, and the air-bladder, if developed, with no pneumatic duct. The group contains many edible fishes of the greatest economic importance, as the cod, hake, haddock, whiting, cusk, burbot, etc., among the gadoids, and the halibut, turbot, sole, plaice, flounder, etc., among the pleuronectids. It is divided by [illegible] into *A. pleuronectoidei*, characterized [illegible] the two sides of the head unsymmetrical, and [illegible] the flatfishes of the family *Pleuronectidæ*, [illegible] having the head symmetrical. By later [illegible] been restricted to the forms manifesting bi[illegible]. By Cope and Gill it has been further [illegible] to those types which have the hypercoracoid imperforate and the foramen between the hypercoracoid and the hypocoracoid. It thus includes the families *Gadidæ* and *M*[illegible], [illegible] *Anacantha*.

anacanthous (an-a̤-kan′thus), *a.* [< Gr. ἀνά-[illegible] see *anacanth*.] 1. Spineless.—2. [illegible] in *ichth.*, having the characters of the [illegible]anths; pertaining to the *Anacanthini*.

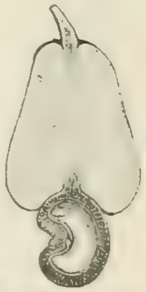
[illegible] *n.* [= F. *anacarde*, < NL. *Anacardium*.] The cashew-[illegible] *Anacardium occidentale*. [illegible] *D.*

A[illegible] (an-a-kär-di-ā′sē-[illegible]), *n. pl.* [illegible] A natural [illegible] plants with [illegible] panicles, a [illegible] drupe. [illegible]

anacard[illegible] [illegible] < NL. [illegible] [illegible] *Anacardium*.

anacardic (an-a̤-kär′dik), *a.* [< *anacard* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the shell of the cashew-nut.—**Anacardic acid**, $C_{44}H_{64}O_7$, an acid of an aromatic and burning flavor, derived from the pericarps of the cashew-nut. It is white and crystalline.

Anacardium (an-a̤-kär′di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀνά, according to, hence resembling, + καρδία, heart: see *cardiac*.] A genus of shrubs and trees, natural order *Anacardiaceæ*, natives of tropical America. They bear a kidney-shaped drupe at the summit of a fleshy receptacle, the thickened disk and peduncle of the flower. In the cashew-tree, *A. occidentale*, the principal species, this receptacle resembles a pear in shape and size, and is edible, having an agreeable acid though somewhat astringent flavor. The drupes are roasted, and the kernels, having their intense acridity thus destroyed, become the pleasant and wholesome cashew-nuts. The tree yields a gum having qualities like those of gum arabic, imported from South America under the name of *cadjii*.



Fruit of *Anacardium occidentale*, cut vertically.

anacatharsis (an″a-ka-thär′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀνακάθαρσις, a clearing away, < ἀνακαθαίρειν, clear away, < ἀνά, up, away, + καθαίρειν, cleanse: see *catharsis*, *cathartic*.] In *med.*: (*a*) Purgation upward. (*b*) Cough attended by expectoration.

anacathartic (an″a̤-ka-thär′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἀνακαθαρτικός, promoting vomiting, < ἀνακαθαίρειν, clear away, cleanse: see *anacatharsis*.] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, throwing upward; cleansing by exciting discharges from the mouth or nose, as vomiting, expectoration, etc.

II. *n.* One of a class of medicines which excite discharges by the mouth or nose, as expectorants, emetics, sternutatories, and masticatories.

anacephalæosis (an-a-sef″a̤-lē̤-ō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀνακεφαλαίωσις, < ἀνακεφαλαιόειν, sum up, as an argument, < ἀνά, up, + κεφαλαιόειν, sum up, bring under heads, < κεφάλαιον, one of the heads of a discourse, prop. neut. of κεφάλαιος, pertaining to the head, < κεφαλή, the head: see *cephalic*.] In *rhet.*, a summing up; recapitulation of the principal heads of a discourse; recapitulation in general.

anachoret† (an-ak′ọ̄-ret), *n.* The uncontracted form of *anchoret*.

> An Englishman, so madly devout, that he had wilfully mured up himself as an *anachoret*, the worst of all prisoners. *Bp. Hall*, Epistles, i. 5.

anachoretical† (an-ak-ọ̄-ret′i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. ἀναχωρητικός, disposed to retire, LGr. pertaining to an anchoret: see *anchoret*.] Relating to or resembling an anachoret or anchoret.

anachorism (a-nak′ọ̄-rizm), *n.* [< Gr. ἀνά, back, + χώρα, or χῶρος, country, + *-ism*; formed in imitation of *anachronism*.] Something inconsistent with or not suited to the character of the country to which it is referred. [Rare.]

> There is a sort of opinions, anachronisms at once and *anachorisms*, foreign both to the age and the country, that maintain a feeble and buzzing existence, scarce to be called life. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., p. 79.

anachorite† (an-ak′ọ̄-rīt), *n.* An old form of *anchoret*.

anachronic, anachronical (an-a̤-kron′ik, -i-kạl), *a.* [As *anachronism* + *-ic*. Cf. *chronic*.] Same as *anachronous*.

> In our last General Convention . . . it happened once that a member, *anachronic*, moved a resolution having the old firebrand smell about it, the old clatter of the rack and chains. *Morgan Dix*, Am. Church Rev., XLII. 521.

anachronically (an-a̤-kron′i-kạl-i), *adv.* By anachronism; wrongly with respect to date.

anachronism (an-ak′rọn-izm), *n.* [= F. *anachronisme*, < Gr. ἀναχρονισμός, < ἀναχρονίζειν, refer to a wrong time, only in pass. ἀναχρονίζεσθαι, be an anachronism, < ἀνά, back, against, + χρόνος, time: see *chronic*.] An error in respect to dates; any error which implies the misplacing of persons or events in time; hence, anything foreign to or out of keeping with a specified time. Thus Shakspere makes Hector quote Ar[illegible] who lived many centuries after the assumed date of [illegible]. Anachronisms may be made in regard to [illegible] style of writing, and the like, as well as in [illegible].

> [illegible] *anachronism* [of Virgil] in making Æneas [illegible] contemporaries. *Dryden*, Ep. [illegible]

> [illegible] men from moral *anachronisms* [illegible] lampoon attributed to Homer. *De Quincey*, Homer, ii.

> [illegible] it to avoid a single *anachronism* [illegible] play [illegible] *anachronism* the sentiment [illegible] allies in the camp of Aulis. *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

anachronist (an-ak′rọn-ist), *n.* [As *anachronism* + *-ist*.] One who commits an anachronism. *De Quincey.*

anachronistic, anachronistical (an-ak-rọ-nis′tik, -ti-kạl), *a.* [< *anachronist*.] Same as *anachronous*.

anachronize (an-ak′rọn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *anachronized*, ppr. *anachronizing*. [< Gr. ἀναχρονίζειν, refer to a wrong time: see *anachronism*.] To refer to an erroneous date or period; misplace chronologically.

anachronous (an-ak′rọn-us), *a.* [As *anachronism* + *-ous*, as if directly < Gr. ἀνά, back, + χρόνος, time: see *anachronism*.] Erroneous in date; containing an anachronism; out of date. Equivalent forms are *anachronic*, *anachronical*, *anachronistic*, and *anachronistical*.

anachronously (an-ak′rọn-us-li), *adv.* In an anachronous manner; without regard to correct chronology.

anaclasis (an-ak′la̤-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀνάκλασις, a bending back, recurvature, reflection of light or of sound, < ἀνακλᾶν, bend back, break off, < ἀνά, back, + κλᾶν, break off, deflect.] In *pros.*, the substitution of a ditrochee for an Ionic a majori, so that the second and third of the four syllables interchange lengths. While the constituent parts are otherwise unaltered, the rhythmic movement is by this irregularity partially deranged or broken up.

anaclastic (an-a̤-klas′tik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀνάκλαστος, reflected, verbal adj. of ἀνακλᾶν: see *anaclasis*.] 1. Pertaining to or produced by the refraction of light.—2. Bending back; refracted.—3. In *pros.*, modified or characterized by anaclasis.—**Anaclastic curves**, the apparent curves at the bottom of a vessel of water, caused by the refraction of light.—**Anaclastic glass** or **vial**, a glass with a narrow mouth and a wide convex bottom of such thinness that when a little air is sucked out it springs inward with a smart crackling sound, and when air is blown in it springs outward into its former shape with a like noise.

anaclastics (an-a̤-klas′tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *anaclastic*: see *-ics*.] Same as *dioptrics*.

anaclisis (an-ak′li-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀνάκλισις, a reclining, < ἀνακλίνειν, lean one thing against another, in pass. ἀνακλίνεσθαι, recline, < ἀνά, back, + κλίνειν, lean: see *clinic* and *lean*¹.] In *med.*, the particular attitude taken by a sick person in bed, which affords important indications in some cases; decubitus.

anacœnosis (an″a̤-sē-nō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀνακοίνωσις, communication, < ἀνακοινοῦν, communicate, make common, < ἀνά, throughout, + κοινοῦν, make common, < κοινός, common: see *cenobite*.] In *rhet.*, a figure consisting in appealing to one's opponent for his opinion on the point in debate.

anacolutha, *n.* Plural of *anacoluthon*.

anacoluthia (an″a̤-kọ̄-lū′thi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀνακολουθία, inconsequence, < ἀνακόλουθος, inconsequent: see *anacoluthon*.] Want of grammatical sequence or coherence; the passing from one construction to another in the same sentence. For examples, see *anacoluthon*. Also spelled *anakoluthia* and *anakolouthia*.

> *Anakoluthia* requires length or strength, length of sentence or strength of passion. *Jour. of Philol.*, VII. 175.

anacoluthic (an″a̤-kọ̄-lū′thik), *a.* [< *anacoluthon* + *-ic*.] In *gram.* and *rhet.*, wanting sequence; containing an anacoluthon: as, an *anacoluthic* clause or sentence. Also spelled *anakoluthic* and *anakolouthic*.

anacoluthically (an″a̤-kọ̄-lū′thi-kạl-i), *adv.* [< *anacoluthic* + *-al* + *-ly*².] In an anacoluthic manner. *N. E. D.* Also spelled *anakoluthically* and *anakolouthically*.

anacoluthon (an″a̤-kọ̄-lū′thon), *n.*; pl. *anacolutha* (-thạ̈). [NL., < Gr. ἀνακόλουθον, neut. of ἀνακόλουθος, inconsequent (the Gr. noun is ἀνακολουθία: see *anacoluthia*), < ἀν- priv. + ἀκόλουθος, following, > E. *acolyte*, q. v.] In *gram.* and *rhet.*, an instance of anacoluthia; a construction characterized by a want of grammatical sequence. For example: "And he charged him to tell no man: but go, and shew thyself to the priest." Luke v. 14. "He that curseth father or mother, let him die the death." Mat. xv. 4. As a figure of speech it has propriety and force only when it suggests that the emotion of the speaker is so great as to make him forget how he began his sentence, as in the following examples:

> "If thou beest he — But, O, how fall'n! how changed!"
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 84.

> "But — ah! Him! the first great Martyr in this great [illegible] how shall I struggle with the emotions that [illegible] the utterance of thy name!" *D. Webster*, Speech at [illegible] Hall.

Also spelled *anakoluthon* and *anakolouthon*.

anaconda (an-a-kon′dạ), *n.* [In the 18th century also spelled *anacondo*, *anocondo*; mentioned by Ray (1693) in the form *anacandaia*, as if the native name in Ceylon; but the word has not been traced in Singhalese or elsewhere.] **1.** A very large serpent of Ceylon, a kind of python, variously identified as *Python reticulatus*, or *P. molurus*, or *P. tigris*; hence, some Indian species of that genus. Also called *pimbera* and *rock-snake*.—**2.** Used mistakenly by Daudin as the specific name of a large serpent of South America, *Boa murina* (Linnæus), *B. anaconda* (Daudin), now generally known as *Eunectes murinus*; hence, some large South American boa, python, or rock-snake. In *zoöl.* the name is becoming limited to the *Eunectes murinus*.—**3.** In popular language, any enormous serpent which is not venomous, but which envelops and crushes its prey in its folds; any of the numerous species of the families *Boidæ* and *Pythonidæ*; any boa constrictor. Anacondas are found in the tropical countries of both hemispheres, and are generally blotched with black, brown, and yellow. Some are said to attain a length of upward of 30 feet, but they are usually found of a length between 12 and 20 feet. They are not venomous, but possess great constricting powers, the larger specimens being able to crush and swallow such quadrupeds as the tiger and jaguar. One of the species found in Brazil is there called *sucuriu* or *sucuriuba*. The name has been popularly applied to all the larger and more powerful snakes. The orthography of the word has settled into *anaconda*.

anacosta (an-a̤-kos′tä̤), *n.* [Sp.] A woolen fabric made in Holland and exported to Spain.

Anacreontic (an-ak-rẹ̄-on′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Anacreonticus*, < *Anacreon*, < Gr. Ἀνακρέων, a Greek poet.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or after the manner of Anacreon, a Greek poet of the sixth century B. C., whose odes and epigrams were celebrated for their ease and grace. They were devoted to the praise of love and wine. Hence—**2.** Pertaining to the praise of love and wine; convivial; amatory.

> Constantinople had given him a taste for *Anacreontic* singing and female society of the questionable kind.
> *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 88.

II. *n.* [*l. c.*] [= F. *anacréontique*.] A poem by Anacreon, or composed in the manner of Anacreon; a little poem in praise of love and wine. Formerly sometimes written *anacreontique*.

> To the miscellanies [of Cowley] succeed the *anacreontiques*.
> *Johnson*, Cowley.

anacrotic (an-a̤-krot′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀνά, up, + κρότος, striking, clapping: cf. ἀνακροτεῖν, lift up and clap (the hands).] Displaying or relating to anacrotism.

anacrotism (a-nak′rọ̄-tizm), *n.* [< *anacrotic* + *-ism*.] The secondary oscillation occurring in the ascending portion of a sphygmographic or pulse-recording tracing. See *sphygmograph*.

anacrusis (an-a̤-krö′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀνάκρουσις, < ἀνακρούειν, strike back, push back, check (in music, strike up, begin), < ἀνά + κρούειν, strike.] In *pros.*, an upward beat at the beginning of a verse, consisting of either one or two unaccented syllables, regarded as separate from and introductory to the remainder of the verse.

anacrustic (an-a̤-krus′tik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀνακρουστικός (fitted for checking), with ref. to *anacrusis*.] Characterized by anacrusis.

anacusis (an-a̤-kū′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀν- priv. + ἄκουσις, hearing, < ἀκούειν, hear: see *acoustic*.] Deafness from nervous lesion.

anadem (an′a-dem), *n.* [< L. *anadēma*, < Gr. ἀνάδημα, a head-band or fillet, < ἀναδεῖν, bind up, wreathe, crown, < ἀνά, up, + δεῖν, bind. Cf. *diadem*.] A band, fillet, garland, or wreath worn on the head: as, "wreaths and *anadems*," *Tennyson*, Palace of Art. Also spelled *anademe*: as, "garlands, *anademes*, and wreaths," *Drayton*, Muses' Elysium, v. [Rare.]

anadiplosis (an″a̤-di-plō′sis), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἀναδίπλωσις, repetition, < ἀναδιπλοῦν, make double (used only in pass.), < ἀνά, again, + διπλοῦν, make double, < διπλόος, double: see *diploë* and *diploma*.] A figure in rhetoric and poetry, consisting in the repetition at the beginning of a line or clause of the last word or words preceding, as in the following examples:

> "For the Lord thy God bringeth thee into a good *land*, a *land* of brooks of water." Deut. viii. 7.
>
> "The Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit, that we are the *children* of God: And if *children*, then *heirs*; *heirs* of God, and joint-heirs with Christ." Rom. viii. 16, 17.

anadrom (an′a̤-drom), *n.* [< Gr. ἀνάδρομος, running up, applied to fish ascending rivers, < ἀναδραμεῖν, run up, < ἀνά, up, + δραμεῖν, run: see *dromedary*.] An anadromous fish; one which ascends rivers from the sea to spawn.

anadromous (a-nad′rọ̄-mus), *a.* [< Gr. ἀνάδρομος: see *anadrom*.] Ascending. Applied—(*a*) In *zoöl.*, to fishes which pass from the sea to fresh water to spawn.

> The movements of *anadromous* fishes in our Atlantic rivers.
> *Science*, VI. 420.

(*b*) In *bot.*, to ferns whose lowest secondary branches originate on the anterior side of the pinnæ.

Anæmaria, anæmatosis, anæmia, etc. See *Anemaria*, etc.

Anæretes (a-ner′ẹ̄-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀναιρέτης, a destroyer, murderer, < ἀναιρεῖν, take away, destroy, < ἀνά, up, + αἱρεῖν, take. Cf. *anareta*.] A genus of South American tyrant flycatchers, of the family *Tyrannidæ*. One of the species is *A. albocristatus*, a small bird striped with black and white, and having a plumicorn over each eye. Also less correctly written *Anaretes*.

anæretic (an-ẹ̄-ret′ik), *n.* [< Gr. ἀναιρετικός, taking away, destructive, < ἀναιρέτης, a destroyer: see *Anæretes*.] In *med.*, anything tending to destroy tissue.—**Animal anæretics,** the gastric juice and vaccine lymph. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

anaërobe (an-ā′ẹ-rōb), *n.* One of the anaërobia.

anaërobia (an-ā̤-ẹ-rō′bi-a̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *anaërobius*: see *anaërobious*. First used by Pasteur, in F. pl., *anaérobies*.] A name given to bacteria which live without free oxygen, in distinction from *aërobia* (which see).

anaërobian (an-ā-ẹ-rō′bi-a̤n), *a.* Relating to or characteristic of anaërobia; anaërobious.

anaërobic (an-ā-ẹ-rob′ik), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of anaërobia.

anaërobiosis (an-ā″ẹ-rō-bī-ō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀν- priv. + ἀήρ (ἀερ-), air, + βίωσις, way of life, < βιόειν, live, < βίος, life. Cf. *aërobiosis*.] Life in an atmosphere which does not contain oxygen.

anaërobiotic (an-ā″ẹ-rō-bī-ot′ik), *a.* Same as *anaërobious*.

> It is just the *anaërobiotic* plants which are most highly endowed with the property of exciting fermentation.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 51.

anaërobious (an-ā-ẹ-rō′bi-us), *a.* [< NL. *anaërobius*, < Gr. ἀν- priv. + ἀήρ (ἀερ-), air, + βίος, life.] Capable of living in an atmosphere without oxygen.

anaërophyte (an-ā′ẹ-rọ̄-fīt), *n.* [< Gr. ἀν- priv. + ἀήρ (ἀερ-), air, + φυτόν, a plant. Cf. *aërophyte*.] In *bot.*, a plant which does not need a direct supply of air. *N. E. D.*

anæsthesia (an-es-thē′si-ä̤), *n.* [< Gr. ἀναισθησία, insensibility, stupor, < ἀναίσθητος, insensible, not feeling: see *anesthetic*.] Loss of the sense of touch, as from paralysis or extreme cold; diminution or loss of the physical sense of feeling; specifically, a state of insensibility, especially to pain, produced by inhaling an anesthetic, as chloroform or ether, or by the application of other anesthetic agents. Also *anesthesia*, *anæsthesis*, *anesthesis*.—**Anæsthesia dolorosa,** a condition in which, though the sense of touch is lost, great pain is still felt in the affected part.

anæsthesis (an-es-thē′sis), *n.* [< Gr. ἀν- priv. + αἴσθησις, feeling. Cf. *anæsthesia*.] Same as *anæsthesia*.

anæsthetic, etc. See *anesthetic*, etc.

anætiological (an-ē″ti-ọ̄-loj′i-ka̤l), *a.* [< Gr. ἀν- priv. (a-^{18}) + *ætiological*, q. v.] Not ætiological; having no known natural cause or reason for being; dysteleological.

anagennesis (an-a̤-je-nē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀναγέννησις, regeneration, < ἀναγεννᾶν, regenerate, < ἀνά, again, + γεννᾶν, generate.] Reparation or reproduction of tissue; regeneration of structure.

anaglyph (an′a̤-glif), *n.* [< L. *anaglyphum*, < Gr. ἀνάγλυφον, embossed work, neut. of ἀνάγλυφος (sometimes ἀνάγλυπτος, > L. *anaglyptus*—Pliny), embossed in low relief, < ἀνά, up, + γλύφειν, cut out, hollow out, engrave: see *glyph*.] Any carving or art-work in relief, as distinguished from engraved incised work, or intaglio. The term is most generally applied to works in precious metal or to gems, but it is also applied to ordinary reliefs in stone, etc. Also called *anaglypton*.

anaglyphic (an-a̤-glif′ik), *a.* [< *anaglyph* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to anaglyphs or to the art of decoration in relief: opposed to *diaglyphic*. Also *anaglyptic*.

anaglyphical (an-a̤-glif′i-ka̤l), *a.* Same as *anaglyphic*. Also *anaglyptical*.

anaglyphics (an-a̤-glif′iks), *n.* The art of decorating in relief. Also *anaglyptics*.

anaglyphy (an-ag′li-fi), *n.* [< *anaglyph* + *-y*.] **1.** The art of sculpturing in relief, or of carving or embossing ornaments in relief.—**2.** Work thus executed.

anaglyptic (an-a̤-glip′tik), *a.* [< LL. *anaglypticus*, < Gr. *ἀναγλυπτικός, < ἀνάγλυπτος, wrought in low relief: see *anaglyph*.] Same as *anaglyphic*.

anaglyptical (an-a̤-glip′ti-ka̤l), *a.* Same as *anaglyphical*.

anaglyptics (an-a̤-glip′tiks), *n.* Same as *anaglyphics*.

anaglyptograph (an-a̤-glip′tọ̄-grâf), *n.* [< Gr. ἀνάγλυπτος, anaglyptic (see *anaglyph*), + γράφειν, write, engrave.] An instrument for making a medallion-engraving of an object in relief, as a medal or a cameo. *E. H. Knight.*

anaglyptographic (an-a̤-glip-tọ̄-graf′ik), *a.* [< *anaglyptograph* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to anaglyptography. **Anaglyptographic engraving,** a process of engraving on an etching ground which gives to a subject the appearance of being raised from the surface of the print, as if embossed. It is frequently employed in the representation of coins, medals, bas-reliefs, etc.

anaglyptography (an″a̤-glip-tog′ra̤-fi), *n.* [< *anaglyptograph*.] The art of copying works in relief; anaglyptographic engraving.

anaglypton (an-a̤-glip′ton), *n.* [< L. *anaglyptum*, in pl. *anaglypta*, < Gr. ἀνάγλυπτον, neut. of ἀνάγλυπτος (Pliny): see *anaglyph*.] Same as *anaglyph*.

anagnorisis (an-ag-nor′i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀναγνώρισις, recognition, in tragedy recognition as leading to the dénouement, < ἀναγνωρίζειν, recognize, esp. in tragedy, < ἀνά, again, + γνωρίζειν, make known, gain knowledge of, < *γνωρος (not used, = L. **gnōrus*, in comp. *ignōrare*, know not, ignore; cf. *gnarus*, knowing), < γιγνώσκειν = E. *know*, q. v.] **1.** Recognition.—**2.** The unraveling of a plot in dramatic action; dénouement; clearing up.

anagnost (an′ag-nost), *n.* [< L. *anagnostes*, < Gr. ἀναγνώστης, a reader, < ἀναγιγνώσκειν, read, recognize, know again, < ἀνά, again, + γιγνώσκειν = E. *know*, q. v.] A reader; a prelector; one employed to read aloud; the reader of the lessons in church. *N. E. D.*

anagnostian† (an-ag-nos′ti̤a̤n), *n.* Same as *anagnost*.

anagoge (an-a̤-gō′jē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀναγωγή, in senses defined below, lit. a bringing up, < ἀνάγειν, bring up, lead up, < ἀνά, up, + ἄγειν, lead, drive: see *agent*, *act*, etc.] **1.** In *med.*, an upward rejection, as the rejection of blood from the lungs by the mouth; anabole.—**2**†. Spiritual enlightenment; elevation to spiritual insight. *Phillips.*—**3.** The spiritual meaning or application of words; especially, the application of the types and allegories of the Old to subjects of the New Testament. Also *anagogy*.

anagogetical (an″a̤-gọ̄-jet′i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *anagoge* + *-etical*.] Pertaining to anagoge or spiritual elevation; mysterious; anagogical.

anagogic (an-a̤-goj′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἀναγωγικός, mystical, < ἀναγωγή: see *anagoge*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *anagogical*.

II. *n.* A mystical or spiritual interpretation, especially of Scripture.

> The notes upon that constitution say, that the Misna Torah was composed out of the cabalistics and *anagogics* of the Jews, or some allegorical interpretations pretended to be derived from Moses.
> *L. Addison*, State of the Jews, p. 248.

anagogical (an-a̤-goj′i-ka̤l), *a.* Of or pertaining to anagoge; mysterious; elevated; spiritual. In the older writers on Biblical interpretation, applied to one of the four senses of Scripture, the others being the literal, the allegorical, and the tropical. The anagogical sense is a spiritual sense relating to the eternal glory of the believer, up to which its teachings are supposed to lead: thus, the rest of the Sabbath, in an *anagogical* sense, signifies the repose of the saints in heaven.

> We cannot apply them [prophecies] to him, but by a mystical, *anagogical* explication.
> *South*, Sermons, VIII. 161.
>
> The work [the Divina Commedia] is to be interpreted in a literal, allegorical, moral, and *anagogical* sense, a mode then commonly employed with the Scriptures.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 34.

anagogically (an-a̤-goj′i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In an anagogical or mystical sense; with religious elevation.

anagogy (an′a̤-gọ̄-ji), *n.* [As *anagoge*, with suffix assimilated to the more common suffix *-y*.] Same as *anagoge*.

anagram (an′a̤-gram), *n.* [< F. *anagramme*, < NL. *anagramma*, used, in imitation of *programma*, E. *program*, etc., for *anagrammatismus*, < Gr. ἀναγραμματισμός, an anagram, < ἀναγραμματίζειν, transpose the letters of a word so as to form another, < ἀνά, here used in a distributive sense, + γράμμα(τ-), a letter: see *gram*2, *grammar*.] **1.** A transposition of the letters of a word or sentence, to form a new word or sentence: thus, *Galenus* is an anagram of *angelus*. Dr. Burney's anagram of *Horatio Nelson* is one of the happiest, *Honor est a Nilo* (Honor is from the Nile). **2.** A word formed by reading the letters of one or more words backward; a palindrome: thus, *evil* is an anagram of *live*.

anagram [illegible] [< *anagram*, *n.*] To [illegible]

anagrammatic [illegible]-gra-mat′ik), *a.* [< NL. [illegible] + -ic.] Pertaining to or forming [illegible]. Anagrammatic multiplication, [illegible] in which the order [illegible]

anagrammatical (an″a̤-gra-mat′i-ka̤l), *a.* Same as [illegible].

We cannot [illegible] name in that obscurity which the *anagrammatical* title seems intended to throw [illegible] the representative of Dr. Mil- [illegible] XXXIII. [illegible] (*N. E. D.*)

anagrammatically (an″a̤-gra-mat′i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In [illegible] anagram.

anagrammatise, *v.* See *anagrammatize.*

anagrammatism (an-a̤-gram′a̤-tizm), *n.* [< F. [illegible], < NL. *anagrammatismus*, < Gr. ἀναγραμματισμός, transposition of letters: see *anagram.*] The act or practice of making anagrams.

anagrammatist (an-a̤-gram′a̤-tist), *n.* [< NL. *anagramma(t-)* + *-ist.*] A maker of anagrams.

anagrammatize (an-a̤-gram′a̤-tīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *anagrammatized*, ppr. *anagrammatizing.* [= F. *anagrammatiser*, < Gr. ἀναγραμματίζειν: see *anagram.*] **I.** *trans.* To transpose, as the letters of a word, so as to form an anagram.

> Within this circle is Jehovah's name,
> Forward and backward, *anagrammatis'd.*
> *Marlowe*, Faustus, i. 4.

> Others *anagrammatize* it from *Eva* (Eve) into *Væ*, because they say she was the cause of our woe.
> *W. Austin*, Hæc Homo, p. 182.

II. *intrans.* To make anagrams.

Also spelled *anagrammatise.*

anagraph† (an′a̤-gräf), *n.* [< Gr. ἀναγραφή, a writing out, register, < ἀναγράφειν, write out, register, engrave, inscribe, < ἀνά, up, + γράφειν, engrave, write.] 1. An inventory. *Blount.*—2. A prescription or recipe. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

anagua (an-ä′gwä̤), *n.* [Mex. Sp.] A name given in Texas to a low boraginaceous tree, *Ehretia elliptica*; the knockaway. Also spelled *anaqua.*

anakan (an′a̤-kan), *n.* The native name of a small Brazilian macaw, *Ara severa*, about 18 inches long, mostly of greenish coloration, with black bill and feet.

anak-el-ard (an′ak-el-ärd′), *n.* [Ar. *'anâq al-ardh* (*arz*), the badger, lit. kid of the earth: *'anâq*, kid; *al*, the; *ardh* (*arz*), Pers. *arz*, earth, land.] Same as *caracal.*

anakolouthia, anakoluthia, etc. [In closer imitation of the Greek.] See *anacoluthia*, etc.

anal (ā′nal), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *analis*, < L. *anus*: see *anus.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the anus.—2. Situated at or near the anus; aboral: the opposite of *oral.*—3. Ventral and median, as the fin of a fish, without reference to its position with respect to the anus: the opposite of *dorsal.*

In zoölogy its abbreviation is *a.*

Anal armature, an appendage in insects, the modified [illegible] terminal abdominal segments, such as [illegible] the ovipositor, etc.—**Anal dilator**, in [illegible] distending the sphincter of the anus [illegible] examination of the rectum.—**Anal fin**, in [illegible] median ventral unpaired fin: the opposite of [illegible] under *fin.*—**Anal forceps**, in insects, [illegible] anal armature.—**Anal gland.** (*a*) In birds, [illegible] *Gegenbaur.* [Rare.] (*b*) In mammals, any glandular organ situated near or connected with the anus, such as those existing in the *Mus*[illegible] their greatest development in the [illegible] the cause of the fetid odor [illegible].—**Anal legs**, in *entom.*, legs on the [illegible] of certain insect larvæ, as in many [illegible].—**Anal orifice**, the anus.—**Anal plate**, or anal [illegible] the last ventral plate or scute, [illegible] immediately in front of the anus.—**Anal** [illegible] above the anus of [illegible] the anal [illegible].—**Anal re**[illegible] which gives [illegible].—**Anal spurs**, [illegible] **Anal supporter**, a pad, re[illegible] the anus [illegible]

II. [illegible] anal fin.

ana[illegible] [illegible]

ana[illegible] [illegible]

analcim, [illegible] *analcite.*

Anal[illegible] [NL. [illegible] shrikes, of the family *Artamidæ*, established by Swainson in 1831. *A. sanguinolentus*, of Java, Sumatra, and Borneo, is the leading species.

analcite (a-nal′sīt), *n.* [< Gr. ἀναλκής, ἄναλκις, without strength, feeble (see *Analcipus*), + *-ite*².] A zeolitic mineral, a hydrous silicate of aluminium and sodium, generally found crystallized in trapezohedral crystals, but also massive. It is of frequent occurrence in trap-rocks, especially in the cavities of amygdaloids. It melts under the blowpipe into a semi-transparent glass. The name has reference to its weak electric power when heated or rubbed. Also called *analcim*, *analcime.*

analect (an′a̤-lekt), *n.* [< NL. *analectus*, < Gr. ἀνάλεκτος, select, verbal adj. of ἀναλέγειν, gather up, < ἀνά, up, + λέγειν, pick up, = L. *legere*, gather, read: see *legend, lection.*] A small piece selected from a literary work; an extract; a literary fragment: usually in plural, *analects* or *analecta* (which see).—**Analects of Confucius,** a name given to a collection of such sayings of the Chinese sage Confucius as his disciples, long after his death, could recall.

analecta (an-a̤-lek′tä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *analectus*: see *analect.*] Selected passages from the writings of an author or of different authors; a title for a collection of choice extracts. See *analect.*

analectic (an-a̤-lek′tik), *a.* [< *analect* + *-ic.*] Relating to analects, collections, or selections; made up of selections: as, an *analectic* magazine.

analemma† (an-a̤-lem′ä̤), *n.* [< L. *analemma*, a sun-dial which showed the latitude and meridian of a place, < Gr. ἀνάλημμα, a sun-dial, a sling for a wounded arm, a wall for underpropping, any support, < ἀναλαμβάνειν, take up, < ἀνά, up, + λαμβάνειν, λαβεῖν, take. Cf. *lemma, dilemma.*] 1. A form of sun-dial, now disused.—2. In *geom.*, an orthographic projection of the sphere on the plane of the meridian, the eye being supposed to be at an infinite distance, and in the east or west point of the horizon. Hence —3. An instrument of wood or brass on which a projection of this nature is drawn, formerly used in solving astronomical problems.—4. A tabulated scale, usually drawn in the form of the figure 8, depicted across the torrid zone on a terrestrial globe, to show the sun's declination and the equation of time on any day of the year.

analepsia (an-a̤-lep′si-ä̤), *n.* [NL.] Same as *analepsis* and *analepsy.*

analepsis (an-a̤-lep′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀνάληψις, a taking up, recovery, < ἀναλαμβάνειν, take up, get back, recover one's breath: see *analemma.*] In *med.*: (*a*) Recovery of strength after disease. (*b*) A kind of sympathetic epilepsy from gastric disturbance. Also called *analepsia* and *analepsy.*

analepsy (an′a̤-lep-si), *n.* [< NL. *analepsia*, equiv. to *analepsis*, q. v.] 1. Same as *analepsis.*—2. Reparation or amendment.

> The African, from the absence of books and teaching, had no principle of *analepsy* in his intellectual furnishing by which a word, once become obscure from a real or supposed loss of parts or meaning, can be repaired, amended, or restored to its original form.
> *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVI., App., p. xxxii.

analeptic (an-a̤-lep′tik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀναληπτικός, restorative, < ἀνάληψις, restitution, recovery: see *analepsis.*] Restoring; invigorating; giving strength after disease: as, an *analeptic* medicine.

Analges (a-nal′jēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀναλγής, not feeling pain, insensible, < ἀν- priv. + ἄλγος, pain.] A genus of mites founded by Nitzsch, type of the family *Analgidæ.*

analgesia (an-al-jē′si-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀναλγησία, painlessness, < ἀνάλγητος, painless (cf. ἀναλγής, painless), < ἀν- priv. + ἀλγεῖν, feel pain, < ἄλγος, pain.] In *pathol.*, the incapacity of feeling pain in a part, although the tactile sense may be more or less preserved. Also called *analgia.*

analgesic (an-al-jes′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *analgesia* + *-ic*; according to Gr. analogies, the form would be *analgetic*, q. v.] Same as *analgetic.*

analgetic (an-al-jet′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. [illegible], painless (see *analgesia*), + *-ic.* Cf. *analeptic.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by analgesia; insensible.

> [illegible] of a hypnotised patient is somewhat *anal*[illegible] with more or less [illegible]
> [illegible] *Hall*, German Culture, p. [illegible]

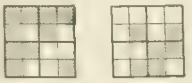
II. *n.* In *med.*, anything which removes pain.

an[illegible]**ia** (a-nal′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. [illegible]: see *analgesia.*] Same as *analgesia.*

an[illegible]**id** (a-nal′jid), *n.* A mite of the family [illegible]*idæ.*

Analgidæ (a-nal′ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Analges* + *-idæ.*] A family of parasitic atracheate acarines, typified by the genus *Analges.* The skeleton is composed of sclerites in the soft skin; the mandibles are chelate; the legs are 8, each 5-jointed, the first pair being borne on the anterior margin of the body. The species live on the hairs of mammals and the feathers of birds.

anallagmatic (an″al-ag-mat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀν- priv. + ἄλλαγμα(τ-), that which is given or taken in exchange, < ἀλλάσσειν, exchange, < ἄλλος, other.] Having the property of not being changed in form by inversion: applied to curves and to the surfaces of solids, such as the sphere, which have the property of being their own inverse. *Anallagmatic curves* and *surfaces* are quartic curves and surfaces which have nodes on the absolute. See *bicircular quartic.*—**Anallagmatic checker,** a square composed of equal squares in two colors, so disposed that any pair of columns have like colored squares in as many rows as any other pair of columns have, and any pair of rows have the same number of like squares in a single column.



Anallagmatic Checkers.

anallantoic (an-al-an-tō′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀν- priv. (*a*-18) + *allantoic.*] Having no allantois.

Anallantoidea (an-al-an-toi′dē̤-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀν- priv. + ἀλλαντοειδής: see *allantois, allantoid.*] Those vertebrates which have no allantois; the *Ichthyopsida*, or amphibians and fishes: synonymous with *Anamnionata*, and opposed to *Allantoidea.*

anallantoidean (an-al-an-toi′dē-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< *Anallantoidea* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Having no allantois; of or pertaining to the *Anallantoidea.*

II. *n.* One of the *Anallantoidea.*

analoga, *n.* Plural of *analogon.*

analogal† (an-al′ō-ga̤l), *a.* [< L. *analogus* (see *analogous*) + *-al.*] Analogous. *Sir M. Hale.*

analogia, *n.* Plural of *analogium, analogion.*

analogic (an-a̤-loj′ik), *a.* Same as *analogical.*

analogical (an-a̤-loj′i-ka̤l), *a.* [< L. *analogicus*, < Gr. ἀναλογικός, proportionate, analogous, < ἀνάλογος: see *analogous.*] 1. Founded on or involving analogy: as, an *analogical* argument.

> We have words which are proper and not *analogical.*
> *Reid*, Inq. into Human Mind, vii.

2. Having analogy, resemblance, or relation; analogous.

> There is placed the minerals between the inanimate and vegetable provinces, participating something *analogical* to either.
> *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

3. In *biol.*, of or pertaining to physiological, functional, or adaptative analogy; having physiological without morphological likeness: distinguished from *homological.*

analogically (an-a̤-loj′i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* 1. By analogy; from a similarity of relations.

> A prince is *analogically* styled a pilot, being to the state as a pilot is to the vessel.
> *Bp. Berkeley*, Minute Philosopher, iv. § 21.

> We argue *analogically* from what is within us to what is external to us. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 63.

2. In *biol.*, functionally as distinguished from structurally; in a physiological as distinguished from an anatomical way or manner: contrasted with *homologically.*

> Birds . . . are *analogically* related only according to the sum of unlike characters employed for similar purposes.
> *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 68.

analogicalness (an-a̤-loj′i-ka̤l-nes), *n.* The quality of being analogical; fitness to be used by way of analogy.

analogion (an-a̤-lō′ji-on), *n.*; pl. *analogia* (-ä̤). Same as *analogium.*

analogise, *v.* See *analogize.*

analogism† (a̤-nal′ō-jizm), *n.* [< Gr. ἀναλογισμός, a course of reasoning, proportional calculation, < ἀναλογίζεσθαι, calculate, consider; influenced by ἀνάλογος (see *analogous*), but rather directly < ἀνά, through, + λογίζεσθαι, count, reckon, consider, < λόγος, count, reckoning, ratio, etc.: see *logos, logic*, etc.] 1. In *logic*, an argument from the cause to the effect; an a priori argument.—2. Investigation of things by their analogies; reasoning from analogy.—3. In *med.*, diagnosis by analogy.

analogist (a̤-nal′ō̤-jist), *n.* [< *analogy* + *-ist.*] One who employs or argues from analogy.

> Man is an *analogist*, and studies relations in all objects.
> *Emerson*, Misc., p. 30.

analogistic (a̤-nal-ō̤-jis′tik), *a.* Relating to or [illegible] in analogy.

analogium (an-a̤-lō′ji-um), *n.*; pl. *analogia* (-ä̤). [ML., < MGr. ἀναλογεῖον, a pulpit, reading-desk, < Gr. [illegible], read through, mid. of [illegible]: see *analect*, and cf. *lectern.*] 1. *Eccles.*, a reading-desk, especially a movable one: sometimes applied to an ambo or a pulpit.—2. The inclosure of the tomb of a saint. *Du Cange.*

Also written *analogion.*

analogize (a̤-nal′ọ̄-jīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *analogized*, ppr. *analogizing.* [< *analogy* + *-ize.* The Gr. ἀναλογίζεσθαι agrees in form, but not in sense: see *analogism.*] **I.** *trans.* To explain by analogy; exhibit resemblance between.

II. *intrans.* To make use of analogy; be analogous.

Also spelled *analogise.*

analogon (a̤-nal′ọ̄-gon), *n.*; pl. *analoga* (-gä̤). [< Gr. ἀνάλογον, adj., neut. of ἀνάλογος, analogous: see *analogous.*] An analogue; something analogous. *Coleridge.*

> Even the other element of the Jewish system, the element of prophecy, is not without its *analogon* among the heathen. *G. P. Fisher*, Begin. of Christianity, i.

analogous (a̤-nal′ọ̄-gus), *a.* [< L. *analogus*, < Gr. ἀνάλογος, according to a due λόγος or ratio, proportionate, conformable, analogous, < ἀνά, throughout, according to (see *ana-*), + λόγος, ratio, proportion: see *logos* and *logic.*] **1.** In general, having analogy; corresponding (to something else) in some particular or particulars, while differing in others; bearing some resemblance or proportion: sometimes loosely used for *similar.* Thus, there is something in the exercise of the mind *analogous* to that of the body; animal organs, as the wing of a bird and that of a bat, which perform the same function, though different in structure, are *analogous.* See 4, below.

> The effect of historical reading is *analogous*, in many respects, to that produced by foreign travel. *Macaulay*, On History.

Specifically—**2.** In *chem.*, closely alike, but differing in some degree as to each of the more prominent characters.—**3.** In *bot.*, resembling in form but not in plan of structure. Thus, the spur of a larkspur is *analogous* to one of the five spurs of a columbine, but they are not homologous, for the one is a sepal and the other a petal. *A. Gray.*

4. In *biol.*, similar physiologically but not anatomically; like in function but not in structure: the opposite of *homologous.* See *analogy*, 5.—**5.** In *logic*, from Albertus Magnus down to modern writers, applied to terms which are homonymous or equivocal in a special way, namely, those in which the identity of sound is not accidental, but is based upon a trope or upon some other reason.

> A term is *analogous* whose single signification applies with equal propriety to more than one object: as, the leg of the table, the leg of the animal. *Whately.*

In all senses used with *to*, sometimes *with.* —**Syn.** Correspondent, similar, like.

analogously (a̤-nal′ọ̄-gus-li), *adv.* In an analogous manner.

analogue (an′a̤-log), *n.* [< F. *analogue*, adj. and n., < L. *analogus*, adj., analogous: see *analogous.*] **1.** In general, something having analogy to something else; an object having some agreement or correspondence in relations, functions, or structure with another object.

> The mechanical law, that action and reaction are equal, has its moral *analogue.* *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 253.

> It [cynicism] is the intellectual *analogue* of the truffle; and though it may be very well in giving a relish to thought for certain palates, it cannot supply the substance of it. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 137.

Specifically—**2.** In *philol.*, a word corresponding with another; an analogous term.—**3.** In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, an animal or a plant corresponding in some special and essential attributes or relations to a member of another group or region, so that it is a representative or counterpart.—**4.** In *biol.*, an organ in one species or group having the same function as an organ of different structure and origin in another species or group. The difference between *homologue* and *analogue* may be illustrated by the relation between the wing of a bird and that of a butterfly: as the two differ totally in anatomical structure, they cannot be said to be *homologues*, but they are *analogues*, since both serve for flight. See *analogy*, 5.

analogy (a̤-nal′ọ̄-ji), *n.*; pl. *analogies* (-jiz). [< F. *analogie*, < L. *analogia*, < Gr. ἀναλογία, equality of ratios, proportion, analogy, < ἀνάλογος, analogous: see *analogous.*] **1.** In *math.*, an equation between ratios. This use is obsolete except in a few phrases, as *Napier's analogies*, which are four important formulas of spherical trigonometry.

2. An agreement, likeness, or proportion between the relations of things to one another; hence, often, agreement or likeness of things themselves. *Analogy* strictly denotes only a partial similarity, as in some special circumstances or effects predicable of two or more things in other respects essentially different: thus, when we say that learning *enlightens* the mind, we recognize an *analogy* between learning and light, the former being to the mind what the latter is to the eye, enabling it to discover things before hidden. [We say that there is an analogy *between* things, and that one thing has analogy *to* or *with* another.]

> Intuitive perceptions in spiritual beings may, perhaps, hold some *analogy* unto vision. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 15.

> That there is a real *analogy* between an individual organism and a social organism, becomes undeniable when certain necessities determining structure are seen to govern them in common. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 330.

> In philosophy, *analogy* does not consist in the equality of two quantities, but of two qualitative relations. *Kant*, Critique of Pure Reason (tr. by Max Muller).

Specifically—**3.** In *logic*, a form of reasoning in which, from the similarity of two or more things in certain particulars, their similarity in other particulars is inferred. Thus, the earth and Mars are both planets, nearly equidistant from the sun, not differing greatly in density, having similar distributions of seas and continents, alike in conditions of humidity, temperature, seasons, day and night, etc.; but the earth also supports organic life; hence Mars (probably) supports organic life—is an *argument from analogy.* See *induction.*

4. In *gram.*, conformity to the spirit, structure, or general rules of a language; similarity as respects any of the characteristics of a language, as derivation, inflection, spelling, pronunciation, etc.—**5.** In *biol.*, resemblance without affinity; physiological or adaptive likeness between things morphologically or structurally unlike: the opposite of *homology.* Thus, there is an analogy between the wing of a bird and that of a butterfly, both being adapted to the same physiological purpose of flight, but there is no morphological relation between them. Analogy rests upon mere functional (that is, physiological) modifications; homology is grounded upon structural (that is, morphological) identity or unity. Analogy is the correlative of physiology, homology of morphology; but the two may be coincident, as when structures identical in morphology are used for the same purposes and are therefore physiologically identical.—**Analogy of faith**, in *theol.*, the correspondence of the several parts of revelation with one another.

analphabet, analphabete (an-al′fa̤-bet, -bēt), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *analphabetus*, < Gr. ἀναλφάβητος, not knowing one's A B C, < ἀν- priv. + ἀλφάβητος, the A B C, alphabet: see *alphabet.*] **I.** *a.* Not knowing the alphabet; illiterate.

II. *n.* One who does not know the alphabet; one who cannot read.

> As late as the census of 1861 it was found that [in Italy] in a population of 21,777,331 there were no less than 16,999,701 *analphabetes*, or persons absolutely destitute of instruction, absolutely unable to read. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 460.

analphabetic (an-al-fa̤-bet′ik), *a.* Not knowing the alphabet; illiterate; unable to read.

analysable, analyse, etc. See *analyzable*, etc.

analyse†, *n.* [Also written *analise*, < F. *analyse*, < ML. *analysis*: see *analysis*, *analyze.*] Analysis.

> The *analyse* of it [a tractate] may be spared, since it is in many hands. *Bp. Hacket*, Life of Abp. Williams, ii. 104.

analysis (a̤-nal′i-sis), *n.* [Formerly *analyse*, < F. *analyse* = Pg. *analyse* or *analysis* = Sp. *análisis* = It. *analisi*, < ML. *analysis*, < Gr. ἀνάλυσις, a dissolving, resolution of a whole into its parts, solution of a problem, analysis, lit. a loosing, < ἀναλύειν, resolve into its elements, analyze, lit. loosen, undo, < ἀνά, back, + λύειν, loosen: see *loosen.*] **1.** The resolution or separation of anything which is compound, as a conception, a sentence, a material substance, or an event, into its constituent elements or into its causes; decomposition.

> In the deductive syllogism we proceed by *analysis*—that is, by decomposing a whole into its parts. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

> In the associationalist psychology, the *analysis* of an idea is the discovery of the different kinds of elementary sensations which are associated together to produce the idea. *Mill.*

> *Analysis* is real, as when a chemist separates two substances. Logical, as when we consider the properties of the sides and angles of a triangle separately, though we cannot think of a triangle without sides and angles. *Fleming*, Vocab. of Phil.

> The *analysis* of a material object consists in breaking it up into those other material objects which are its elements, and it is only when we know something of the properties of these elements as they exist separately that we regard an *analysis* of the whole as satisfactory. *Mind*, IX. 80.

2. The regressive scientific method of discovery; research into causes; induction.—**3.** In *math.*: (*a*) Originally, and still frequently, a regressive method, said to have been invented by Plato, which first assumes the conclusion and gradually leads back to the premises. The thirteenth book of Euclid's Elements has the following definition, which is not supposed to be by Euclid, but which is ancient, and perhaps by Eudoxus: Analysis is the proceeding from the thing sought, as conceded, by consequences to some conceded truth; *synthesis* is the proceeding from the conceded by consequences to the truth sought. According to Pappus, analysis is of two kinds: *theoretical*, so called because used in research into truth, and *problematic*, so called because used in the solution of problems. In the former, the proposition to be proved is assumed as true, and consequences are drawn from it until something conceded is reached, which if it is true involves the truth of the thing sought, the demonstration corresponding to the analysis; in the latter, the construction sought is assumed as already known, and consequences are deduced from it until something given is reached. (*b*) Algebraical reasoning, in which unknown quantities are operated upon in order to find their values. *Vieta.* (*c*) The treatment of problems by a consideration of infinitesimals, or something equivalent, especially by the differential calculus (including the integral calculus, the calculus of variations, etc.): often called *infinitesimal analysis.* This is the common meaning of the word in modern times. Hence—(*d*) The discussion of a problem by means of algebra (in the sense of a system of symbols with rules of transformation), in opposition to a geometrical discussion of it, that is, a discussion resting directly upon the imagination of space: thus, analytical geometry is the treatment of geometrical problems by *analysis.*—**4.** A syllabus or synopsis of the contents of a book or discourse, or of the principles of a science.—**Analysis of a plant**, an examination of its structure and characters as a preliminary to its determination.—**Chemical analysis, Diophantine analysis,** etc. See the adjectives.—**Fluxional analysis.** See *method of fluxions*, under *fluxion.*—**Gasometric analysis, harmonic-analysis,** etc. See the adjectives. **Qualitative analysis,** in *chem.*, the detection of the constituents of a compound body, in distinction from **quantitative analysis,** or the determination of the amounts and proportions of the constituents.—**Spectrum analysis.** See *spectrum.*—**Syn.** *Assay, Analysis.* See *assay.*

analyst (an′a̤-list), *n.* [= F. *analyste* = Pg. *analysta* = Sp. It. *analista*; formed from the verb *analyze*, as if from a verb in *-ize*: see *-ist*, *-ize.*] One who analyzes or who is versed in analysis, in any application of that word.

> The *analyst* has not very many resources at his disposal for separating an intimate mixture of several bodies. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 203.

analytic, analytical (an-a̤-lit′ik, -i-ka̤l), *a.* and (in the first form) *n.* [< ML. *analyticus*, < Gr. ἀναλυτικός, analytic, < ἀνάλυτος, dissoluble, verbal adj. of ἀναλύειν, dissolve, resolve, analyze: see *analysis.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating to, of the nature of, or operating by analysis: opposed to *synthetic*, *synthetical*: as, an *analytic* mode of thought.

> His [Webster's] mind was *analytical* rather than constructive, and his restlessness of life was indicative of a certain instability of temper. *H. E. Scudder*, Noah Webster, iv.

2. In the *Kantian logic*, explicatory; involving a mere analysis or explication of knowledge, and not any material addition to it.

> In all judgments in which there is a relation between subject and predicate (I speak of affirmative judgments only, the application to negative ones being easy), that relation can be of two kinds. Either the predicate B belongs to the subject A as something contained (though covertly) in the concept A; or B lies outside of the sphere of the concept A, though somehow connected with it. In the former case I call the judgment *analytical*; in the latter, synthetical. *Analytical* judgments (affirmative) are therefore those in which the connection of the predicate with the subject is conceived through identity, while others in which that connection is conceived without identity may be called synthetical. *Kant*, Critique of Pure Reason (tr. by Max Muller).

3. In *philol.*, deficient in inflections, and employing instead particles and auxiliary words to express modifications of meaning and to show the relations of words in a sentence: as, an *analytic* language.—**Analytical chemistry,** a method of physical research in which compound substances are resolved into their elements.—**Analytical definition.** See *definition.* **Analytical geometry,** geometry treated by means of ordinary algebra, with a reference, direct or indirect, to a system of coördinates. See *coördinate.* In ordinary rectangular coördinates, for example, there is just one point of space for every set of values of the three variables, *x*, *y*, *z*. If, now, an equation is assumed between these variables, some of the sets of otherwise possible values will be excluded, and thus some of the points of space will be debarred to us, and we shall be restricted to a certain "locus" or place; and since the number of independent variables is, in consequence of the equation, reduced by one, the number of dimensions of the locus at any one point will be one less than that of space, so that the locus will be a surface. By the use of such equations of loci every problem of geometry is reduced to a problem of algebra, and the whole doctrine of geometry is mathematically identified with the algebra of three variables. Thus, to discover that, when four equations subsist between three unknown quantities, they can be satisfied simultaneously, amounts to discovering that, when a certain geometrical relation subsists between four surfaces, they meet in a common point. The idea of analytical geometry is exclusively due to the genius of Descartes (1596–1650), who published his *Géométrie*, containing illustrations of the new method, in 1636.—**Analytical jurisprudence,** a theory and system of jurisprudence wrought out neither by inquiring for ethical principles or the dictates of the sentiment of justice, nor for the rules which may be actually in force, but by analyzing, classifying, and comparing various legal conceptions. The best known of the analytical jurists are Bentham and [illegible] **Analytical key**, [illegible] arrangement of the [illegible] the determination of plants.—**Analytical mechanics**, the science of me- [illegible] **Analytic function**, [illegible] **Analytic method**, [illegible] tively from [illegible] principles, [illegible] which advances [illegible]

II. [illegible] form). 1. One of the main divisions of logic, which treats of the criteria for distinguishing good and bad arguments.—2. Analysis in the mathematical sense. [Rare.]—**The new analytic of logical forms**, a logi- [illegible] Sir W. Hamilton, based upon the doctrine of the quantification of the predicate. See [illegible]

analytically (an-a-lit'i-kal-i), *adv.* 1. In an analytical manner; by an analytic method; by means of analysis.—2. To or toward analytic methods: as, "persons *analytically* inclined," *H. S*[illegible].

analytics (an-a-lit'iks), *n. pl.* [The pl. form [illegible] to Aristotle's treatises on logic, called [illegible] neut. pl. of [illegible], analytic: see *analytic.*] 1. The name given by Aristotle to the whole of his logical investigations viewed as the analysis of thought; specifically, the name of two of his logical treatises, the *Prior* and the *Posterior Analytics*, the former of which deals with the doctrine of the syllogism, and the latter with proof, definition, division, and the knowledge of principles.—2. Same as *analytic*, 2.

analyzable, analysable (an'a-lī-za-bl), *a.* [< [illegible] + *-able.*] Capable of being analyzed.

analyzableness, analysableness (an'a-lī-za-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being analyzable.

analyzation, analysation (an-a-li-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *analyze, analyse,* + *-ation.*] The act of analyzing.

analyze, analyse (an'a-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *analyzed, analysed*, ppr. *analyzing, analysing.* [Now usually spelled *analyse* in England, but formerly there, as still in the United States, spelled regularly *analyze* (as in Johnson's Dictionary), in the 17th century also *analize*, < F. *analyser* = Pr. Pg. *analysar* = Sp. *analizar* = It. *analizzare*, analyze; from the noun, F. *analyse*, E. obs. *analyse*, analysis, the term. conforming to *-ize*, as also in *paralyze*, q. v.: see *analysis* and *-ize.*] 1. To take to pieces; resolve into elements; separate, as a compound into its parts; ascertain the constituents or causes of; ascertain the characters or structure of, as a plant: as, to *analyze* a mineral, a sentence, or an argument; to *analyze* light by separating it into its prismatic constituents.

> [illegible] still, there remains in all deeply agree- [illegible] something we cannot *analyze*.
> *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 244.

> [illegible] prism is fitted into the body [of the mi- [illegible] the Wenham prism, in such a manner that, when its fitting is drawn out, . . . it is completely [illegible] the light rays.
> *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 6[illegible].

Hence—2. To examine critically, so as to bring out the essential elements or give the essence of: as, to *analyze* a poem.—3. In *math.*, to [illegible] (a problem) to treatment by algebra, and especially by the calculus.

analyzer, analyser (an'a-lī-zėr), *n.* 1. One [illegible] that which analyzes, or has the power of analyzing.

[illegible] the world and the product [illegible] subjects. [illegible] the mere [illegible]

[illegible] the part of a polari- [illegible] the light after pass- [illegible] its properties [illegible] from a doubly re- [illegible]

[illegible]

Anamn[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Anamn[illegible]

anamn[illegible] [NL. [illegible]

to mind, < *ἀνά*, again, + *μιμνήσκειν*, call to mind: see *mnemonic*. Cf. *amnesia.*] 1. In *psychol.*, the act or process of reproduction in memory; reminiscence.—2. In *rhet.*, a figure which consists in calling to remembrance something overlooked.—3. In *Platonic philos.*, the vague recollection of a state of existence preceding the present life. *Is. Taylor.*—4. In *med.*, the account given by a patient or his friends of the history of his case up to the time when he is placed under the care of a physician.

anamnestic (an-am-nes'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. [illegible], able to recall to mind, < *ἀναμνηστός*, that may be recalled, < *ἀναμιμνήσκειν*: see *anamnesis.*] I. *a.* Aiding the memory.

II. *n.* The art of recollection or reminiscence. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Anamnia (an-am'ni-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *anamnius*, < Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ἀμνίον*, amnion.] In *zoöl.*, those vertebrates, as fishes and amphibians, which are destitute of an amniotic sac: opposed to *Amnionata* (which see).

Anamniata (an-am-ni-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Anamnia* + *-ata.*] The more correct form of *Anamnionata.*

Anamnionata (an-am″ni-ọ-nā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ἀμνίον*, amnion, + *-ata*; more correctly *Anamniata.*] Vertebrates which have no amnion, as the *Ichthyopsida*: synonymous with *Anallantoidea*, and opposed to *Amnionata*. Also written *Anamniota*.

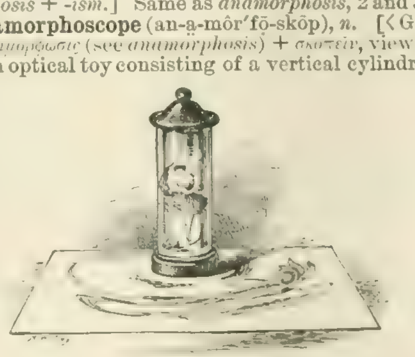
anamnionic (an-am-ni-on'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ἀμνίον*, amnion, + *-ic*; the more correct form would be **anamniac.*] Same as *anamniotic*.

Anamniota (an-am-ni-ō'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ἀμνίον*, amnion, + *-ωτός*: see *-ote.*] Same as *Anamnionata*.

anamniotic (an-am-ni-ot'ik), *a.* [As *Anamniota* + *-ic.*] Without amnion: as, fishes and amphibians are *anamniotic* vertebrates. An equivalent form is *anamnionic*.

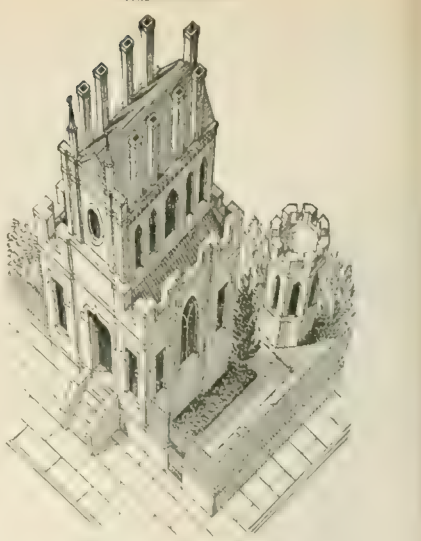
anamorphism (an-a-môr'fizm), *n.* [< *anamorphosis* + *-ism.*] Same as *anamorphosis*, 2 and 3.

anamorphoscope (an-a-môr'fọ-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀναμόρφωσις* (see *anamorphosis*) + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An optical toy consisting of a vertical cylindrical mirror which gives a correct image of a distorted picture drawn at the base on a plane at right angles to the axis of the mirror. See *anamorphosis*.


Anamorphoscope.

anamorphose (an-a-môr'fōs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *anamorphosed*, ppr. *anamorphosing*. [< *anamorphosis.*] To represent by anamorphosis; distort into a monstrous projection. *N. E. D.*

anamorphosis (an-a-môr'fọ-sis or an″a-môr-fō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀναμόρφωσις*, a forming anew, < *ἀναμορφοῦν*, form anew, transform, < *ἀνά*, again, + *μορφοῦν*, form, < *μορφή*, a form: see *morphology.*] 1. In *perspec.*, a method of drawing which gives a distorted image of the object represented when it is viewed directly or nearly so, but a natural image when it is viewed from a certain point, is reflected by a curved mirror, or is seen through a polyhedron.—2. In *bot.*, an anomalous or monstrous development of any part of a plant, owing to some unusual condition affecting growth, so that it presents an appearance altogether unlike the typical form, as when the calyx of a rose assumes the form of a [illegible] liable to the change of form [illegible] that some varieties [illegible] placed in three or four different genera. 3. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, the gradual change of form, [illegible] ascending, traced in a group of ani- [illegible] or plants the members of which succeed [illegible] in point of time. Thus the earlier [illegible] in the lower geological forma- [illegible] a lower type than and in [illegible] then anomalous in their [illegible] form, but this has been [illegible] of Darwinism. In senses 2 and 3 also called *anamorphism*.


Anamorphosis.

anamorphosy (an-a-môr'fọ-si), *n.* Same as *anamorphosis*. *Imp. Dict.*

anamorphous (an-a-môr'fus), *a.* [As *anamorphosis* + *-ous*, after *amorphous.*] Distorted; out of shape. *N. E. D.*

anan (a-nan'), *adv.* and *interj.*, orig. *prep. phr.* [< ME. *anan*, *anan*, originally with long *a* (ä), *anān*; also *anon*, *anoon*, *anone*: see *anon.*] I.† *adv.* At once; immediately; anon.

> Go to, little blushet, for this, *anan*,
> You'll steal forth a laugh in the shade of your fan.
> *B. Jonson*, Entertainments.

II. *interj.* An interrogative particle signifying that one has not heard or comprehended what has been said. [Eng.]

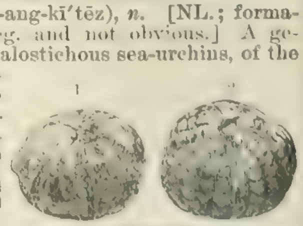
> *Hast.* Well, what say you to a friend who would take the bitter bargain off your hand?
> *Tony.* *Anan!* *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, ii.

[In this sense formerly, and still dialectally, much used in replying to questions or commands, to gain a slight delay, though originally implying "I will attend to you at once"; hence, with an interrogative tone, it came to imply that the question or command was not understood. It is the same word as *anon.*]

anana† (an-an'ä), *n.* [See *ananas.*] A pineapple.

ananas (an-an'as), *n.* [Formerly also *anana* = F. and It. *ananas*, < Sp. *ananas*, also *anana*, Pg. *ananaz*, the pineapple, < Braz. (Tupi) *ananas*, *anassa*, or *nanas*, first mentioned as Peruv., *nanas.*] 1. A native name in tropical America of the pineapple, and of other plants resembling it. The wild ananas of the West Indies is *Bromelia Pinguin.*—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A small genus of tropical plants, belonging to the natural order *Bromeliaceæ*. *A. sativa* produces the pineapple. Also called *Ananassa*.

Ananchytes (an-ang-kī'tēz), *n.* [NL.; formation appar. irreg. and not obvious.] A genus of fossil petalostichous sea-urchins, of the family *Spatangidæ*, found in the Cretaceous formation. They are called in the south of England "shepherds' crowns" and "fairy loaves," and are especially characteristic of the Upper Chalk. They have a raised helmet-like form, simple ambulacra, transversed mouth, an oblong outlet.



Ananchytes.
1, *A. ovatus.* 2, *A. tuberculatus.*

Ananchytinæ (an-ang-ki-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ananchytes* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of sea-urchins, of the family *Spatangidæ*, typified by the genus *Ananchytes*, containing many fossil and a few surviving forms.

anandrous (an-an'drus), *a.* [< NL. *anandrus*, < Gr. *ἄνανδρος*, without a man, < *ἀν-* priv. + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a man, a male, in mod. bot. a stamen.] In *bot.*, without stamens: applied to female flowers. Also formerly applied to cryptogamic plants, because they were supposed to have no male organs.

anantherous (an-an'thėr-us), *a.* [< NL. *anantherus*, < Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + NL. *anthera*, anther.] In *bot.*, destitute of anthers.

ananthous (an-an'thus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄνανθής*, < *ἀν-* priv. + *ἄνθος*, a flower, + *-ous.*] Destitute of flowers.

anapæst, anapæstic, etc. Same as *anapest,* etc., with Latin *æ* retained.

anapaganize (an-a̤-pā′ga̤n-īz), *v. t.* [< Gr. ἀνά, again (see *ana-*), + *paganize,* q. v.] To make pagan again; repaganize. *Southey.* [Rare.]

anapeiratic (an″a̤-pī-rat′ik), *a.* [Prop. **ana-piratic,* < Gr. ἀναπειρᾶσθαι, try again, do again, exercise, < ἀνά, again, + πειρᾶν, attempt, try: see *pirate, piratic.*] Arising from too long or too frequent exercise: applied to a kind of paralysis produced by the habitual use of certain muscles in the same way for a long time, such as writers' palsy, telegraphers' paralysis, etc.

anapest, *a.* [In *fustian anapes, an apes, and apes, a napes,* corrupted from *of Naples.*] Of Naples: applied to fustian produced there.

anapest, anapæst (an′a̤-pest), *n.* [< L. *anapæstus,* < Gr. ἀνάπαιστος, prop. a verbal adj., struck back, rebounding, because the foot is the reverse of a dactyl (L. *dactylus repercussus, antidactylus*), < ἀναπαίειν, strike back or again, < ἀνά, back, + παίειν, strike, = L. *pavire,* strike: see *pave.*] In *pros.,* a foot consisting of three syllables, the first two short or unaccented, the last long or accented: the reverse of the *dactyl.*

anapestic, anapæstic (an-a̤-pes′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< *anapest, anapæst,* + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of an anapest; consisting of anapests.

II. *n.* The anapestic measure; an anapestic verse. The following is an example of anapestics:

> "And the sheen of their spears was like stars on the sea
> Where the blue waves roll nightly o'er deep Galilee."
> *Byron,* Descent of Sennacherib.

anapestical, anapæstical (an-a̤-pes′ti-ka̤l), *a.* Same as *anapestic.* [Rare.]

anapestically, anapæstically (an-a̤-pes′ti-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In anapestic rhythm.

anaphalantiasis (an-a̤-fal-an-tī′a̤-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀναφαλαντίασις, baldness in front, < ἀνά, up, + φάλανθος, *φάλαντος, bald in front.] In *pathol.,* the falling out of the eyebrows.

anaphora (an-af′ō̤-rä̤), *n.*; pl. *anaphoræ* (-rē). [L., < Gr. ἀναφορά, a coming up, ascension, a bringing up, a reference, recourse, an offering, < ἀναφέρειν, bring up, bring back, refer, pour forth, offer, etc., < ἀνά, up, back, + φέρειν, carry, bear, = E. *bear*^{1}.] **1.** In *rhet.,* a figure consisting in the repetition of the same word or words at the beginning of two or more succeeding verses, clauses, or sentences: as, "*Where* is the wise? *where* is the scribe? *where* is the disputer of this world?" 1 Cor. i. 20.—**2.** In *astron.,* the oblique ascension of a star.—**3.** In *liturgics,* the more solemn part of the eucharistic service: probably so called from the oblation which occurs in it. The anaphora begins with the Sursum Corda, and includes all that follows, that is, the preface, consecration, great oblation, communion, thanksgiving, etc. In some of the more ancient forms it is preceded by a benediction.

anaphrodisia (an-af-rō̤-diz′i-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀναφροδισία, < ἀναφρόδιτος, without venereal desire, < ἀν- priv. + Ἀφροδίτη, Venus.] The absence of sexual power or appetite; impotence.

anaphrodisiac (an-af-rō̤-diz′i-ak), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἀν- priv. + ἀφροδισιακός, venereal: see *aphrodisiac.*] **I.** *a.* Tending to diminish sexual desire; pertaining to anaphrodisia, or to anaphrodisiacs.

II. *n.* That which dulls or diminishes sexual appetite, as a drug, bathing, etc.; an antaphrodisiac.

anaphroditic (an-af-rō̤-dit′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀναφρόδιτος: see *anaphrodisia.*] Agamogenetic; asexually produced.

anaphroditous (an-af-rō̤-dī′tus), *a.* [< Gr. ἀναφρόδιτος: see *anaphrodisia.*] Without sexual appetite. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

anaplastic (an-a̤-plas′tik), *a.* [As *anaplasty* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, performed by, or used in the operation of anaplasty: as, an *anaplastic* instrument.

anaplasty (an′a̤-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. ἀνάπλαστος, that may be formed anew, verbal adj. of ἀναπλάσσειν, form anew, remodel, < ἀνά, again, + πλάσσειν, mold, form: see *plastic.*] In *surg.,* the repairing of superficial lesions, or solutions of continuity, by the employment of adjacent healthy structure, as by transplanting a neighboring portion of skin. Noses, etc., are thus restored.

anaplerosis (an″a̤-plē̤-rō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀναπλήρωσις, < ἀναπληροῦν, fill up, < ἀνά, up, + πληροῦν, fill, < πλήρης, full, akin to L. *plenus,* full: see *plenty.*] The addition of what is lacking; specifically, in *med.,* the filling up of a deficiency caused by loss of substance, as in wounds.

anaplerotic (an″a̤-plē̤-rot′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *anapleroticus,* < Gr. *ἀναπληρωτικός, fit for filling up, < ἀναπληροῦν, fill up, restore: see *anaplerosis.*] **I.** *a.* In *med.,* filling up; promoting granulation of wounds or ulcers.

II. *n.* A substance or application which promotes the granulation of wounds or ulcers.

Anaplotherium, *n.* Erroneous form of *Anoplotherium. Brande.*

anapnograph (an-ap′nō̤-gráf), *n.* [< Gr. ἀναπνοή, respiration (< ἀναπνεῖν, take breath, < ἀνά, again, + πνεῖν, breathe), + γράφειν, write.] An instrument for registering the movements and amount of expiration and inspiration. *N. E. D.*

anapnometer (an-ap-nom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. ἀναπνοή, respiration (see *anapnograph*), + μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the force of respiration; a spirometer. *N. E. D.*

anapodictic (an-ap-ō̤-dik′tik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀναπόδεικτος, not demonstrable, < ἀν- priv. + ἀποδεικτός, demonstrable: see *apodictic.*] Incapable of being demonstrated by argument.

anapophysial (an-ap-ō̤-fiz′i-a̤l), *a.* [< *anapophysis.*] Relating or pertaining to an anapophysis.

anapophysis (an-a̤-pof′i-sis), *n.*; pl. *anapophyses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. ἀνά, back, + ἀπόφυσις, an offshoot, process of a bone, < ἀποφύειν, put forth, in pass. grow as an offshoot, < ἀπό, from, off (see *apo-*), + φύειν, produce, in pass. grow: see *physic.*] In *anat.,* a small backward projecting process on the neural arch of a vertebra, between the prezygapophysis and the diapophysis. It is developed especially in the posterior dorsal and lumbar regions of the spine. Also called an *accessory process.* See cut under *lumbar.*

Anaptomorphidæ (an-ap-tō̤-môr′fi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anaptomorphus* + *-idæ.*] A family of extinct Eocene lemuroid mammals of North America, with two premolars and a dental formula like that of the higher apes.

> The most evident lemuroids yet found in North America belong to the family of the *Anaptomorphidæ.*
> *Cope,* Amer. Naturalist (1885), p. 465.

Anaptomorphus (an-ap-tō̤-môr′fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀν- priv. + ἅπτειν, fasten, + μορφή, form.] The typical genus of the family *Anaptomorphidæ,* founded on the jaw of a small species, *A. æmulus. A. homunculus* is another species, found in the Wahsatch beds of Wyoming. The lacrymal foramen is external, and the symphysis of the jaw is unossified.

> As far as dental characters go, *Anaptomorphus* comes closer to man than any of the existing Primates.
> *Stand. Nat. Hist.,* V. 493.

anaptotic (an-ap-tot′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀνά, back, again, + ἄπτωτος, indeclinable: see *aptote.*] In *philol.,* becoming again uninflected: applied to languages which have a tendency to lose or have already lost the use of inflections.

anaptychus (an-ap′ti-kus), *n.*; pl. *anaptychi* (-kī). [NL., < Gr. ἀνάπτυχος, var. of ἀνάπτυκτος, that may be opened, verbal adj. of ἀναπτύσσειν, open, unfold, < ἀνά, back, + πτύσσειν, fold.] One of the heart-shaped plates divided by a suture found in some fossil cephalopods, as goniatites and ammonites. See *aptychus.*

anarch (an′ärk), *n.* [Formed after the analogy of *monarch;* < Gr. ἄναρχος, without a head or chief: see *anarchy.*] A promoter of anarchy; one who excites revolt against all government or authority; an anarchist.

> Him thus the *anarch* old,
> With faltering speech and visage incomposed,
> Answer'd.
> *Milton,* P. L., ii. 988.

> "A torpedo," cried Zero, brightening, "a torpedo in the Thames! Superb, dear fellow! I recognize in you the marks of an accomplished *anarch.*"
> *R. L. Stevenson,* The Dynamiter, p. 305.

anarchal, anarchial (a-när′ka̤l, -ki-a̤l), *a.* [< Gr. ἄναρχος, without a head or chief: see *anarchy.*] Ungoverned; lawless; anarchical. [Rare.]

> We are in the habit of calling those bodies of men *anarchal* which are in a state of effervescence.
> *Landor,* Imaginary Conversations, I. 135.

anarchic (a-när′kik), *a.* [< *anarchy* + *-ic.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, proceeding from, or dictated by anarchy; without rule or government; in confusion. An equivalent form is *anarchical.*

> Mr. Arnold is impatient with the unregulated and, as he thinks, *anarchic* state of our society; and everywhere displays a longing for more administrative and controlling agencies.
> *H. Spencer,* Study of Sociol., p. 231.

2. Relating or pertaining to the theory of society called anarchy; founded on anarchy or anarchism. See *anarchy,* 2.

> Not only is he [Bakunin] the father of Nihilism in Russia, but he has been the apostle of International *Anarchic* Socialism throughout the south of Europe, and it is the substance of his doctrines that we meet in those of the Paris Revolution of the 18th of March.
> *Orpen,* tr. of Laveleye's Socialism, p. 196.

anarchical (a-när′ki-ka̤l), *a.* Same as *anarchic,* 1.

anarchism (an′ä̤r-kizm), *n.* [< *anarchy* + *-ism.*] **1.** Confusion; disorder; anarchy.—**2.** The doctrines of the anarchists; the anarchic and socialistic scheme of society proposed by Proudhon. See *anarchy,* 2.

anarchist (an′ä̤r-kist), *n.* [< *anarchy* + *-ist;* = F. *anarchiste.*] **1.** Properly, one who advocates anarchy or the absence of government as a political ideal; a believer in an anarchic theory of society; especially, an adherent of the social theory of Proudhon. See *anarchy,* 2.—**2.** In popular use, one who seeks to overturn by violence all constituted forms and institutions of society and government, all law and order, and all rights of property, with no purpose of establishing any other system of order in the place of that destroyed; especially, such a person when actuated by mere lust of plunder.—**3.** Any person who promotes disorder or excites revolt against an established rule, law, or custom. See *anarch* and *nihilist.*

anarchistic (an-ä̤r-kis′tik), *a.* [< *anarchist* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, having the characteristics of, or advocating anarchism.

> Secret conspirators and *anarchistic* agitators.
> *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.,* 1884, p. 357.

anarchize (an′ä̤r-kīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *anarchized,* ppr. *anarchizing.* [< *anarchy* + *-ize.*] To put into a state of anarchy or confusion; reduce to anarchy; throw into confusion.

anarchy (an′ä̤r-ki), *n.* [< F. *anarchie,* < Gr. ἀναρχία, lack of a ruler or of government, anarchy, < ἄναρχος, without a ruler or chief, < ἀν- priv. + ἀρχός, a ruler, ἀρχή, rule, government, < ἄρχειν, rule, be first: see *arch-.* Cf. *monarchy.*] **1.** Absence or insufficiency of government; a state of society in which there is no capable supreme power, and in which the several functions of the state are performed badly or not at all; social and political confusion.

> It seemed but too likely that England would fall under the most odious and degrading of all kinds of government, . . . uniting all the evils of despotism to all the evils of *anarchy.*
> *Macaulay.*

Specifically—**2.** A social theory which regards the union of order with the absence of all direct government of man by man as the political ideal; absolute individual liberty. The most noted expounder of this theory was Pierre Joseph Proudhon (1809–1865), whose views have been adopted, with various modifications, by many agitators.

> Proudhon . . . said that "the true form of the state is *anarchy,*" . . . meaning by *anarchy,* of course, not positive disorder, but the absence of any supreme ruler, whether king or convention.
> *Rae,* Contemp. Socialism, p. 141.

3. Confusion in general.

> The late beauteous prospect presents one scene of *anarchy* and wild uproar, as though old Chaos had resumed his reign, and was hurling back into one vast turmoil the conflicting elements of nature.
> *Irving,* Knickerbocker, p. 185.

=**Syn.** *Anarchy, Chaos. Anarchy* is an absence of government; *chaos* is an absence of order.

anarcotin, anarcotine (a-när′kō̤-tin), *n.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. (*a*-^{18}) + *narcotic* + *-in*^{2}, *-ine*^{2}.] A name proposed for narcotine, because of its apparent freedom from narcotic properties.

anareta (an-ar′e-tä̤), *n.* [ML., prop. **anæreta,* < Gr. ἀναιρέτης, destroyer, murderer: see *Anæretes.*] In *astrol.,* the lord of the eighth house; the killing planet.

> The length of time which the apheta and *anareta,* as posited in each respective figure of a nativity, will be in forming a conjunction, or coming together in the same point of the heavens, is the precise length of the native's life.
> *Sibley,* Astrology.

anaretic (an-a̤-ret′ik), *a.* [Prop. **anæretic,* < Gr. ἀναιρετικός, destructive, with ref. to *anareta,* q. v.] In *astrol.,* destructive; killing: with reference to the anareta.

> The *anaretic* or killing places are the places of Saturn and Mars, which kill according to the direction of the hyleg to the succeeding signs.
> *Sibley,* Astrology.

anaretical (an-a̤-ret′i-ka̤l), *a.* Same as *anaretic. Sibley.*

Anarhynchus (an-a̤-ring′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀνά, up, back, + ῥύγχος, snout, bill.] A remarkable genus of plovers, differing from all other birds in having the end of the bill bent sidewise and upward, but otherwise quite like ordinary plovers. *A. frontalis,* the only species, is a native of New Zealand. Also spelled *Anarrhynchus. Quoy and Gaimard,* 1833. See cut under *plover.*

Anarnacinæ (an-är-nạ-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < [illegible] + -inæ.] A subfamily of toothed [illegible]. It is disting[illegible] [illegible] developed in curved lateral crests of the maxillary bone. It contains the spe- [illegible] *H*[illegible], which [illegible]

Anarn[illegible] [illegible] [NL., < *anarnak*, [illegible] a kind of porpoise.] [illegible] giving name to [illegible]: synonymous with [illegible]

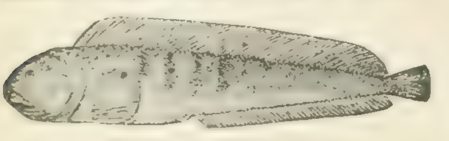
anarrhexis [illegible], *n.* [NL., < Gr. [illegible], break up, break through, < ἀνά, up, + ῥηγνύναι, break, akin to E. *break*, q. v.] In *surg.*, the rebreak- [illegible].

anarrhichadid (an-ạ-rik'ạ-did), *n.* A fish of [illegible].

Anarrhichadidæ (an"ạ-ri-kad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < [illegible] (*-chad-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of blennioid fishes, typified by the genus *Anar*[illegible].

Anarrhichadini (an-ạ-rik-ạ-dī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anarrhichas* (*-chad-*) + *-ini*.] A subfamily of blennioid fishes, same as the family *Anarrhichadidæ*. *Bonaparte*.

Anarrhichas (an-ar'i-kas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀναρριχᾶσθαι, clamber up with hands and feet, < ἀνά, up, + ἀρριχᾶσθαι (only in comp.), clamber.] A genus of blennioid fishes, typical of the family *Anarrhichadidæ*, containing *A. lupus*, the common wolf-fish (which see), and several closely related species. Also written *Anarhichas*, *Anarrhicas*, *Anarhicas*.



[illegible] (*Anarrhichas lupus*).

Anarrhynchus, *n.* See *Anarhynchus*.

anarthria (an-är'thri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀναρθρία, lit. absence of joints, used only in fig. sense, want of strength, < Gr. ἄναρθρος, without joints, not articulated, inarticulate: see *anarthrous*.] 1. Absence of joints or of jointed limbs.—2. Inability to articulate distinctly in speaking, dependent on a central nervous defect, but not involving paralysis of the muscles of articulation.

anarthric (an-är'thrik), *a.* [< *anarthria* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to anarthria; suffering from anarthria.

Anarthropoda (an-är-throp'ọ-dạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀν- priv. + ἄρθρον, a joint, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*. See *Arthropoda*.] In *zoöl.*, in some systems of classification, one of two prime divisions (*Arthropoda* being the other) of the *Annulosa* or ringed animals, namely, those which have no articulated appendages or jointed limbs, such as the *Annelida* and the *Gephyrea*. [illegible] with these two classes together with the [illegible]. The term is not now current. *Ar*[illegible] raised as a subkingdom, including crusta[illegible], arachnids, and insects, and all anar[illegible] animals being contrasted with them [illegible].

anarthropodous (an-är-throp'ọ-dus), *a.* Of or [illegible] to the *Anarthropoda*; hence, without [illegible] limbs.

anarthrous (an-är'thrus), *a.* [< NL. *anarthrus*, < Gr. ἄναρθρος, without joints, without articulation, [illegible] the article, < ἀν- priv. + ἄρθρον, [illegible] the article: see *arthritis*, etc.] 1. [illegible] Without joints; not jointed; inarticulated. (*b*) Having no articulated limbs; [illegible] 2. In *gram.*, without the arti[illegible] [illegible] to Greek nouns so used [illegible]

A[illegible] [NL. *anus* (*anat*-) [illegible] [illegible]

Anasa [illegible] a genus of hemip[illegible] [illegible]

such species as the common squash-bug, *A. tristis*.

anasarca (an-ạ-sär'kạ̈), *n.* [ML. and NL., < Gr. ἀνά, up, through (see *ana-*), + σάρκα, acc. of σάρξ, flesh.] 1. In *pathol.*, a wide-spread edema or dropsical affection of the skin and subcutaneous connective tissue.—2. In *bot.*, the condition of plants when the tissues become gorged with fluid in very wet weather.

anasarcous (an-ạ-sär'kus), *a.* [< *anasarca* + *-ous*.] Belonging to or affected by anasarca or dropsy; dropsical.

anaseismic (an-ạ-sīs'mik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀνάσεισμα, [illegible], a shaking up and down, < ἀνασείειν, shake up and down, < ἀνά, up, + σείειν, shake, > σεισμός, a shaking: see *ana-* and *seismic*.] Characterized by upward movement: applied to earthquakes, or to earthquake-shocks. *Milne*, Earthquakes, p. 11.

Anaspidea (an-as-pid'ẹ-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀν- priv. + ἀσπίς (ἀσπιδ-), a shield.] One of three divisions of the tectibranchiate gastropods, correlated with *Cephalaspidea* and *Notaspidea*. It includes the families *Aplysiidæ* and *Oxynoidæ*.

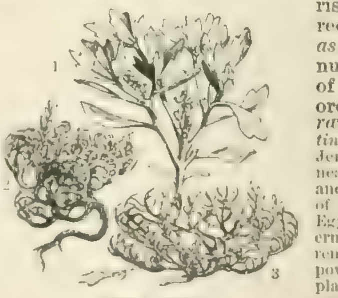
anastaltic† (an-a-stal'tik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀνασταλτικός, fitted for checking, < ἀναστέλλειν, check, keep back, send back, < ἀνά, back, + στέλλειν, send.] In *med.*, astringent; styptic.

anastate (an'ạ-stāt), *n.* [< Gr. ἀνάστατος, made to rise up, verbal adj. of ἀνίστασθαι, rise up, < ἀνά, up, + ἵστασθαι, stand.] The material result of anabolism; a substance resulting from or characterized by anabolic processes; any substance which is evolved from one simpler than itself, with absorption of energy. See *anabolism*.

> The substances or mesostates appearing in the former [series of anabolic processes] we may speak of as *anastates*, those of the latter we may call katastates.
> *M. Foster*, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 19.

anastatic (an-ạ-stat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀνάστατος, made to rise up, verbal adj. of ἀνίστασθαι, rise up (see *anastate*), + *-ic*; cf. *static*.] Raised; consisting of or furnished with raised characters: as, *anastatic* plates.—**Anastatic printing** or **engraving**, a mode of obtaining a facsimile of any printed page or engraving by moistening the print with dilute phosphoric acid and transferring the ink from the impression to a plate of zinc. The plate is then subjected to the action of an acid, which etches or eats away the surface in all portions not protected by the ink, so that the portions thus protected are left in relief and prints can readily be taken from them. Also called *zincography*.

Anastatica (an-ạ-stat'i-kạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀνάστατος, made to rise up; cf. ἀνάστασις, a making to rise up, resurrection: see *anastatic*.] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Cruciferæ*. *A. Hierochuntina*, the rose of Jericho, is found near the Dead Sea and in the deserts of Arabia Petræa, Egypt, and southern Persia. It is remarkable for the power the dried plant has of absorbing water and appearing to revive when placed in it, whence the common name of *resurrection plant*. This name has reference also to the popular belief that the plant blooms at Christmas and remains expanded till Easter. The plants are gathered to be sent to Jerusalem where they are sold to pilgrims.



Rose of Jericho (*Anastatica Hierochuntina*).
1, the living plant; 2, the plant withered; 3, the same expanded by moisture.

anastigmatic (an-as-tig-mat'ik), *a.* [< *an-*5 + *astigmatic*.] Not astigmatic: applied to a lens.

Anastomatinæ (a-nas"tọ-mạ-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anastomus* (*-mat-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of birds, of the family *Ciconiidæ*, or storks, formed for the reception of the genus *Anastomus*. *Bonaparte*, 1850.

anastome (an'ạ-stōm), *n.* A bird of the genus *Anastomus*.

Anastominæ (a-nas-tọ-mī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anastomus* + *-inæ*.] Same as *Anastomatinæ*. *Bonaparte*, 1849.

anastomize (a-nas'tọ-mīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. [illegible], ppr. *anastomizing*. [illegible] Same as *anastomose*. [Rare.]

anastomosant (a-nas-tọ-mō'zant), *a.* [F., ppr. [illegible] anastomose: see below.] [illegible], anastomotic. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 1879.

anastomose (a-nas'tọ-mōz), *v.*; pret. and pp. [illegible], ppr. *anastomosing*. [< F. *anasto*[illegible], anastomosis: see *anasto*[illegible].] I. *intrans.* To communicate or unite [illegible]; intercommunicate, inosculate, or run into one another: said chiefly of vessels conveying fluid, as blood or lymph, as when arteries unite with one another or with veins.

> The ribbing of the leaf, and the *anastomosing* net-work of its vessels.
> *Is. Taylor.*

> In some species they branch and *anastomose*.
> *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 500.

II. *trans.* To connect by anastomosis. *N. E. D.*

anastomosis (a-nas-tọ-mō'sis), *n.* [NL. (> F. *anastomose*), < Gr. ἀναστόμωσις, an opening, outlet, discharge, sharpening of the appetite, < ἀναστομόειν, open, discharge, as one sea into another, furnish with a mouth, sharpen the appetite, < ἀνά, again, + στομόειν, furnish with a mouth, < στόμα, mouth: see *stoma*.] 1. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, the union, intercommunication, or inosculation of vessels of any system with one another, or with vessels of another system, as the arteries, veins, and lymphatics. In surgery, after ligation of an artery, collateral circulation is established by arterial *anastomosis*. Hence—2. The interlacing or network of any branched system, as the veins of leaves or the nervures of insects' wings. See cut under *venation*.

anastomotic (a-nas-tọ-mot'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *anastomoticus*, < Gr. ἀναστομωτικός, lit. pertaining to opening, fit for sharpening, < ἀναστομόειν, open: see *anastomosis*. In the first sense formerly also *anastomatic*, after Gr. στοματικός, pertaining to the mouth.] I. *a.* 1†. In *med.*, having the quality of removing obstructions, as from the blood-vessels.—2. Pertaining to or exhibiting anastomosis.

> In the former [*Spatangus*], a distinct *anastomotic* trunk connects the intestinal vessels with the circular ambulacral vessel.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 495.

II.† *n.* One of a class of medicines formerly supposed to have the power of opening the mouths of blood-vessels and promoting circulation, such as cathartics, deobstruents, and sudorifics.

Anastomus (a-nas'tọ-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀνά + στόμα, mouth: see *anastomosis*.] 1. In *ornith.*, a genus of storks, of the family *Ciconiidæ* and subfamily *Anastomatinæ*. The name is derived from the form of the beak, the mandibles separating so as to leave an interval between them, and coming together again or anastomosing at the tip. There are two very distinct species, the East Indian *A. oscitans* and the African *A. lamelligerus*. The former is white with black wings and tail, the latter black. Also called *Apertirostra*, *Chenorhamphus*, *Hians*, *Hiator*, and *Rhynchochasma*.
2. In *ichth.*, a genus of *Salmonidæ*. *G. Cuvier*, 1817. [Not in use.]

anastrophe (a-nas'trọ-fē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀναστροφή, a turning back, < ἀναστρέφειν, turn back, < ἀνά, back, + στρέφειν, turn. Cf. *strophe*.] In *rhet.* and *gram.*, an inversion of the usual order of words: as, "echoed the hills" for "the hills echoed."

anastrous (a-nas'trus), *a.* [< Gr. ἄναστρος, without stars, < ἀν- priv. + ἄστρον, star.] Not constituting a constellation. **Anastrous sign**, a sign of the zodiac, not a constellation corresponding to such a sign.

anatase (an'ạ-tās), *n.* [So named from the length of its crystals; < Gr. ἀνάτασις, extension, < ἀνατείνειν, extend, < ἀνά, back, + τείνειν, stretch (> τάσις, tension): see *tend*, *tension*.] One of the three forms of native titanium dioxid; octahedrite. In color it is indigo-blue, reddish-brown, and yellow; it is usually crystallized in acute, elongated, pyramidal octahedrons.

anathem†, *n.* Obsolete form of *anathema*.

anathema (a-nath'ẹ-mạ̈), *n.*; pl. *anathemas*, *anathemata* (-mạ̈z, an-ạ-them'ạ-tạ̈). [LL. *anathĕma*, < Gr. ἀνάθεμα (in the Septuagint and the New Testament and hence in eccles. Gr. and L.), anything devoted to evil, an accursed thing, a curse; esp. of excommunication, an accursed or excommunicated person; in classical Greek simply 'anything offered up or dedicated,' being another form of the regular ἀνάθημα, a votive offering set up in a temple, esp. as an ornament, hence also an ornament, a delight (> LL. *anathema*, an offering, a gift), lit. 'that which is set up': < ἀνατιθέναι, set up, dedicate, offer, < ἀνά, up, + τιθέναι, put, place, set: see *ana-* and *theme*. The forms of *anathema* are thus distinguished: *anathēma*, when the dedication is carried out by the preservation of the object as a pious offering (Luke xxi. 5); *anathĕma*, when it has in view the destruction of the object as accursed (Josh. vii. 12). A relic of the former and original sense of the word is found in the *anathemata* of the middle ages, which were gifts and ornaments bestowed upon the church and consecrated to the worship of God. The principal English uses, however, are derived from the form *anathēma.*] **1.** A person or thing held to be accursed or devoted to damnation or destruction.

> The Jewish nation was an *anathema* destined to destruction. St. Paul . . . says he could wish to save them from it, and to become an *anathema*, and to be destroyed himself. *Locke*, Paraphrase of Rom. ix. 3.

> It is God's will, the Holy Father's will,
> And Philip's will, and mine, that he should burn.
> He is pronounced *anathema.*
> *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, iv. 1.

2. A curse or denunciation pronounced with religious solemnity by ecclesiastical authority, involving excommunication. This species of excommunication was practised in the ancient churches against incorrigible offenders. Churches were warned not to receive them, magistrates and private persons were admonished not to harbor or maintain them, and priests were enjoined not to converse with them or attend their funerals. Also called *judiciary anathema.* The formula, "which if anybody deny let him be *anathema*," is commonly added to the decrees of ecclesiastical councils, and especially to the doctrinal canons of ecumenical councils. It is denied by some theologians that the idea of a curse properly belongs to the anathema as used in the Christian church. See *excommunication.*

> In pronouncing *anathema* against wilful heretics, the Church does but declare that they are excluded from her communion, and that they must, if they continue obstinate, perish eternally. *Cath. Dict.*

Hence — **3.** Any imprecation of divine punishment; a curse; an execration.

> She fled to London, followed by the *anathemas* of both. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair.

> Drawing his falchion and uttering a thousand *anathemas*, he strode down to the scene of combat. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 382.

4. Anything devoted to religious uses.—**Abjuratory anathema,** the act of a convert who anathematizes the heresy which he abjures.—**Anathema maranatha** (mar-ạn-ā′thạ, prop. ma-ran″ạ-thä′). [LL. (Vulgate) *anathema, Maran atha,* < Gr. ἀνάθεμα, μαρὰν ἀθά, prop. separated by a period, being the end of a sentence, Gr. ἤτω ἀνάθεμα, LL. *sit anathema,* let him be anathema, followed by another sentence, Μαρὰν ἀθά, < Syr. *māran′ ethā′*, lit. the Lord hath come, here used appar. as a solemn formula of confirmation, like *amen,* q. v.] A phrase, properly two separate words (see etymology), occurring in the following passage, where it is popularly regarded (and hence sometimes elsewhere used) as an intenser form of *anathema.*

> If any man love not the Lord Jesus Christ, let him be *Anathema Maran-atha.* [Revised version, "let him be *anathema. Maran atha.*"] 1 Cor. xvi. 22.

=**Syn. 2** and **3.** *Curse, Execration,* etc. See *malediction.*

anathematic (a-nath-ẹ-mat′ik), *a.* [< ML. *anathematicus,* < LL. *anathĕma,* a curse; the Gr. ἀναθεματικός, better ἀναθηματικός, means only 'pertaining to votive offerings': see *anathema.*] Pertaining to or having the nature of an anathema.

anathematical (a-nath-ẹ-mat′i-kạl), *a.* Same as *anathematic.*

anathematically (a-nath-ẹ-mat′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In the manner of an anathema; as or by means of anathemas.

anathematisation, anathematise, etc. See *anathematization,* etc.

anathematism (a-nath′ẹ-mạ-tizm), *n.* [< MGr. ἀναθεματισμός, < Gr. ἀναθεματίζειν: see *anathematize.*] The act of anathematizing; an excommunicatory curse or denunciation; hence, a decree of a council ending with the words, "let him be anathema." See *anathema.* [Rare.]

> We find a law of Justinian forbidding *anathematisms* to be pronounced against the Jewish Hellenists. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1839), XIII. 540.

anathematization (a-nath″ẹ-mat-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< ML. *anathematizatio(n-),* < LL. *anathematizare,* pp. **anathematizatus,* anathematize: see *anathematize.*] The act of anathematizing or denouncing as accursed; excommunication. Also spelled *anathematisation.*

> Prohibiting the . . . *anathematization* of persons deceased in the peace of the church. *Barrow*, The Pope's Supremacy.

anathematize (a-nath′ẹ-mạ-tīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *anathematized,* ppr. *anathematizing.* [= F. *anathématiser,* < LL. *anathematizare,* < Gr. ἀναθεματίζειν, devote to evil, excommunicate, curse, < ἀνάθεμα: see *anathema.*] **I.** *trans.* To pronounce an anathema against; denounce; curse.

> The priests continued to exorcise the possessed, to prosecute witches, and to *anathematise* as infidels all who questioned the crime. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 115.

> At length his words found vent, and for three days he [William the Testy] kept up a constant discharge, *anathematizing* the Yankees, man, woman, and child. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 222.

II. *intrans.* To pronounce anathemas; curse.

> Well may mankind shriek, inarticulately *anathematizing* as they can. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. i. 6.

Also spelled *anathematise.*

anathematizer (a-nath′ẹ-mạ-tī-zėr), *n.* One who anathematizes. Also spelled *anathematiser.*

anatheme (an′ạ-thēm), *n.* [< OF. *anatheme* (Cotgrave), < LL. *anathĕma* or *anathēma:* see *anathema.*] Same as *anathema,* in any sense. [Rare.]

> Your holy father of Rome hath smitten with his thunderbolt of excommunications and *anathemes* . . . most of the orthodox churches of the world. *Sheldon*, Miracles (1616), p. 129.

Anatidæ (a-nat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anas* (*Anat-*), a duck, + *-idæ.*] A family of birds corresponding to the Linnean genera *Anas* and *Mergus,* and conterminous with the order *Anseres* or *Lamellirostres,* exclusive of the flamingos; a family of palmiped, lamellirostral, natatorial birds, containing the ducks, geese, swans, and mergansers; the *Chenomorphæ* of Huxley. They are commonly divided into 5 subfamilies: *Cygninæ,* the swans; *Anserinæ,* the geese; *Anatinæ,* the river or fresh-water ducks; *Fuligulinæ,* the sea-ducks; and *Merginæ,* the mergansers. There are upward of 175 species, representing about 70 modern genera or subgenera, of all parts of the world, and commonly called collectively *wild fowl* or *water-fowl.* A distinctive character is the lamellate or toothed bill, invested with a tough coriaceous integument hardened at the end into a more or less distinct nail, whence the *Anatidæ* are sometimes called *Unguirostres.* The technical characters are: short legs, more or less posterior, buried beyond the knees in the common integument, and feathered nearly or quite to the suffrago; tarsi scutellate or reticulate, or both; feet palmate and 4-toed; hallux free, simple or lobed; desmognathous palate; sessile oval basipterygoid facets; the angle of the mandible produced and recurved; oil-gland present; two carotids; the tongue large and fleshy, with a greatly developed glossohyal bone and lateral processes corresponding to the lamellæ of the bill; and the trachea sometimes folded in an excavation of the breast-bone.

Anatifa (a-nat′i-fạ̈), *n.* [NL., contr. from *anatifera,* fem. of *anatiferus:* see *anatiferous.*] A genus of thoracic or ordinary cirripeds, of the family *Lepadidæ,* established by Bruguière; barnacles, goose-mussels, or tree-geese. The name is derived from some fancied resemblance of the *Lepas anatifera* to a bird, whence arose the vulgar error that the barnacle-goose, *Anas* or *Anser bernicla,* was produced from this cirriped, which was supposed to turn into the bird when it dropped from the tree upon which it was fabled to grow. [Disused.] See *Lepadidæ, Lepas.*

anatifer (a-nat′i-fėr), *n.* [< NL. *anatifer, anatiferus:* see *anatiferous.*] A barnacle; a goose-mussel or tree-goose; a member of the genus *Anatifa.*

anatiferous (an-ạ-tif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *anatifer, anatiferus,* < L. *ănas* (*ănat-*), a duck (see *Anas*), + *-fer,* < *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Producing geese; that is, producing the cirripeds formerly called tree-geese or goose-mussels, which adhere to submerged wood or stone, but were formerly supposed to grow on trees, and then to drop off into the water and turn into geese: an epithet of the barnacle, *Lepas anatifera,* and of the trees upon which it was supposed to grow. See *Anatifa, Lepas.*

> *Anatiferous* trees, whose corruption breaks forth into barnacles. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err. (1646), p. 133.

Anatina (an-ạ-tī′nạ̈), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *anatinus,* of or pertaining to the duck: see *anatine.*] A genus of bivalve mollusks, typical of the family *Anatinidæ.* *Lamarck,* 1809.

Anatinæ¹ (an-ạ-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anas* (*Anat-*) + *-inæ:* see *Anas.*] A subfamily of anatine birds, of the family *Anatidæ,* including the fresh-water ducks or river-ducks, typified by the restricted genus *Anas.* They are separated from the *Fuligulinæ,* or sea-ducks, by having the hallux simple, not lobed. The name *Anatinæ* has occasionally been used to distinguish the "ducks," collectively, from other *Anatidæ,* as the swans, geese, and mergansers; in this use it includes the *Fuligulinæ.* The *Anatinæ* proper include the mallard (*Anas boschas*), the wild original of domestic ducks, and many other species, as the widgeon, gadwall, pintail, shoveler, wood-duck, and the various kinds of teal. See cuts under *Chaulelasmus, mallard,* and *widgeon.*

Anatinæ² (an-ạ-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl.; cf. *Anatina.*] In *conch.,* a group of bivalve mollusks related to the clams, now restricted to the family *Anatinidæ* (which see). *Lamarck.*

anatine (an′ạ-tin), *a.* [< L. *anatinus,* of the duck, < *anas* (*anat-*), a duck: see *Anas.*] Resembling a duck; duck-like; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Anatinæ* or to the *Anatidæ.*

anatinid (a-nat′i-nid), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Anatinidæ.*

Anatinidæ (an-ạ-tin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anatina* + *-idæ.*] Lantern-shells, a family of siphoniate lamellibranch mollusks, typified by the genus *Anatina,* to which various limits have been assigned. As generally used, it embraces forms which have the mantle-margins united, the long siphons partly united, the gills single on each side, and the small foot compressed. The shell is somewhat inequivalve, thin, and nacreous inside; there is an external ligament and an internal cartilage fitting into the pit of the hinge, and generally an ossicle is developed (whence the family is sometimes called *Osteodesmacea*). Species are numerous in the present seas, but were still more so in the ancient, especially during the Jurassic epoch. See cut under *Pholadomyia.*

anatocism (a-nat′ọ-sizm), *n.* [< L. *anatocismus,* < Gr. ἀνατοκισμός, < ἀνά, again, + τοκίζειν, lend on interest, < τόκος, interest, produce, < τίκτειν, second aor. τεκεῖν, produce, bear.] Compound interest; the taking of compound interest, or the contract by which such interest is secured. [Rare.]

Anatoideæ (an-ạ-toi′dẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anas* (*Anat-*) + *-oideæ.*] A superfamily of birds, the duck tribe in the broadest sense, corresponding to the *Lamellirostres* of some writers, the *Anseres, Unguirostres,* or *Dermorhynchi* of others; the *Chenomorphæ* of Huxley.

Anatolian (an-ạ-tō′li-ạn), *a.* [< *Anatolia,* < Gr. ἀνατολή, a rising, esp. of the sun, the east.] Of or pertaining to Anatolia, that is, Asia Minor, or the greater part of it on the west and northwest.

> Bismarck "would not sacrifice one Pomeranian soldier" for the sake of the Sultan, or the Sultan one *Anatolian* Turk for Bismarck. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLVIII. 587.

Anatolian pottery, pottery made in Anatolia. The name is given by dealers and collectors to a pottery of soft paste with a white glaze, supposed to be from the factories of Kutahia or Kutayeh, in Asia Minor. The pieces are generally small; the decoration is in bright colors, similar to Damascus or Rhodian ware, but coarser, and the glaze is less adherent to the surface.

Anatolic (an-ạ-tol′ik), *a.* [< MGr. Ἀνατολικός, pertaining to Ἀνατολία, Anatolia (cf. Gr. ἀνατολικός, eastern), < ἀνατολή, the east: see *Anatolian.*] Same as *Anatolian.* *Amer. Jour. of Archæol.,* II. 124.

anatomic (an-ạ-tom′ik), *a.* Same as *anatomical.*

anatomical (an-ạ-tom′i-kạl), *a.* [< L. *anatomicus,* < Gr. ἀνατομικός, < ἀνατομή = LGr. ἀνατομία, anatomy: see *anatomy.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to anatomy; according to the principles of anatomy; relating to the parts of the body when dissected or separated.—**2.** Structural or morphological, as distinguished from functional or physiological: as, *anatomical* characters.

anatomically (an-ạ-tom′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In an anatomical manner; as regards structure; by means of anatomy or dissection.

anatomico-physiological (an-ạ-tom′i-kō-fiz″i-ọ-loj′i-kạl), *a.* Relating both to anatomy and to physiology.

anatomie†, *n.* A former spelling of *anatomy.*

anatomiless (ạ-nat′ọ-mi-les), *a.* [< *anatomy* + *-less.*] Structureless; improperly formed; amorphous, as if anatomically unnatural, or constructed without regard to anatomy.

> Ugly goblins, and formless monsters, *anatomiless* and rigid. *Ruskin*, Stones of Venice, II. vi. § 14. (*N. E. D.*)

anatomisation, anatomise, etc. See *anatomization,* etc.

anatomism (ạ-nat′ọ-mizm), *n.* [< F. *anatomisme:* see *anatomy* and *-ism.*] **1.** Anatomical analysis; organization with reference to anatomical structure; exhibition of anatomical details or features, as in painting or statuary.—**2.** Anatomical structure regarded as a basis of biological phenomena; anatomy considered as the foundation of the phenomena of life exhibited by organized bodies.—**3.** The doctrine that anatomical structure accounts for all manifestations of vitality; anatomical materialism, as opposed to *animism.*

anatomist (ạ-nat′ọ-mist), *n.* [< F. *anatomiste:* see *anatomy* and *-ist.*] One who is versed in anatomy; one skilled in the art of dissection.

anatomization (ạ-nat″ọ-mi-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *anatomize* + *-ation.*] **1.** Same as *anatomy,* 1.—**2.** Figuratively, analysis; minute examination.—**3**†. Anatomical structure.

Also spelled *anatomisation.*

anatomize (ạ-nat′ọ-mīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *anatomized,* ppr. *anatomizing.* [< F. *anatomiser:* see *anatomy* and *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To dissect, as a plant or an animal, for the purpose of showing the position, structure, and relation of the parts; display the anatomy of.—**2.** Figuratively, to analyze or examine minutely; consider point by point.

> My purpose and endeavour is, in the following discourse to *anatomize* this humour of melancholy, through all its parts and species. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel. (To the Reader), p. 76.

> In her the painter had *anatomized*
> Time's ruin. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1450.

3†. In *chem.,* to make an analysis of.

II. *intrans.* To practise the art of dissection; pursue anatomy as an employment, a science, or an art. [Rare.]

He [illegible] a stanza when he [illegible]
[illegible] Books, 2d ser., p. [illegible]

Also [illegible].

anatomizer [illegible] *n.* One who dis[illegible]; a dissecter; an anatomist; [illegible]. Also spelled *anatomiser*.

anatomy [illegible]; pl. *anatomies* (-miz). [illegible] E. also *anatomie*, < F. *anatomie* = [illegible] = Pg. It. *anatomia*, < LL. *anatomia*, [illegible] < Gr. [illegible], in classical Gr. [illegible] up, dissection, < [illegible], cut [illegible] up, + [illegible], second aor. [illegible] [illegible] a cutting, [illegible], a cut, a section, tome: see *tome*. Hence, by misunderstanding, *an atomy*, a skeleton: see *atomy*2.] 1. Dissection; the act or art of dissecting organ[illegible] with reference to their structure; the practice of anatomizing; anatomization. —2. That which is learned from dissection; the science of the bodily structure of animals and plants; the doctrines of organization derived from structure. See *histology, organology, [illegible], morphology, zootomy, phytotomy, anthropotomy*.—3. Anatomical structure or organization; the formation and disposition of the parts of an organized body. Hence —4. The structure of any inanimate body, as a machine; the structure of a thing, with reference to its parts. [Rare.]—5. A treatise on anatomical science or art; anatomical description or history; a manual of dissection.—6. Figuratively, any analysis or minute examination of the parts or properties of a thing, material, critical, or moral.—7†. That which is dissected or results from dissection; a dissected body, part, or organ.—8. A subject of or for dissection; that which is or appears to be ready or fit for dissecting: in various obsolete, colloquial, or figurative uses. Specifically—(*a*) A [illegible] prepared for dissection. (*b*) An anatomical [illegible] a dissected body, as in plaster, wax, [illegible], displaying the structure and position of [illegible], an anatomical cast or waxwork. (*c*) [illegible] a bony framework of a body; a skeleton.

> The [illegible] of a little child . . . is accounted a greater rarity than the skeleton of a man in full stature. *Fuller.*

(*d*) A [illegible] person or other living being; one [illegible] to a skeleton. [Now only jocose.]

> [illegible] Pinch, a hungry, lean fac'd villain,
> A mere *anatomy*, a mountebank. *Shak.*, C. of E., v. 1.

> [illegible] and the vows I owe to you
> Have changed me to a lean *anatomy*.
> *Ford*, Love's Sacrifice, ii. 1.

(*e*) Of persons, the body or any part of it; the physique, [illegible] anatomical structure. (*f*) A mummy; a [illegible] and shriveled. (*g*) Figuratively, the with[illegible] form of anything material or immaterial; [illegible] form; shadow without substance.—**Anatomy Act**, a British statute of 1832 (2 and 3 Wm. IV., c. 75) [illegible] of anatomy and the practice of dissec[illegible]. **Animal anatomy**, the anatomy of animals as dis[illegible] of plants; zootomy and anthropotomy [illegible] phytotomy.—**Artificial anatomy**, [illegible] applied to the art of making anatomical [illegible]. **Avian anatomy**, the dissection of birds; ornithotomy.—**Clastic anatomy**, the art (invented by Au[illegible]) [illegible] anatomical models in [illegible] the natural appearance of all [illegible] pieces which can be [illegible]. **Comparative anatomy**. (*a*) [illegible] the anatomy of [illegible] its spe[illegible] or as exhibiting the rela[illegible] the types of lower orders. (*b*) A [illegible] of the anatomy of living organ[illegible] of any one [illegible] the [illegible] comparison of the [illegible] with reference to [illegible] anatomy in gen[illegible]. **Descriptive anatomy**, an account of parts and [illegible] to their structure, [illegible] without regard to their [illegible] the opposite [illegible] *anat*[illegible] tes of the body, without re[illegible] [illegible] **Minute** [illegible] [illegible] **Topographical anatomy** [illegible] [illegible] anatomy [illegible]

bodies are constructed: sometimes used with a shade of [illegible], as being ideal rather than actual or practical [illegible].

anatopism (a-nat'ō-pizm), *n.* [< Gr. ἀνά, back, + τόπος, a place, + *-ism*.] Faulty or incongruous arrangement; specifically, in *art*, an inharmonious grouping of objects.

anatreptic (an-a-trep'tik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀνατρεπτικός, refuting, overturning, < ἀνατρέπειν, refute, overturn, < ἀνά, up, + τρέπειν, turn.] Refuting; defeating: applied to certain dialogues of Plato.

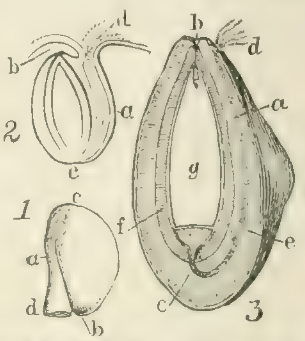
anatripsis (an-a-trip'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀνάτριψις, rubbing, < ἀνατρίβειν, rub, chafe, < ἀνά, again, + τρίβειν, rub.] In *med.*, friction employed as a remedy for disease.

anatripsology (an"a-trip-sol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἀνάτριψις, rubbing, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. In *med.*, the science of friction as a remedy.—2. A treatise on friction. *Dunglison.*

anatron (an'a-tron), *n.* [= F. *anatron*, < Sp. *anatron*, < Ar. *an-natrūn*, < *al*, the, + *natrūn*, natron: see *natron*.] 1. Glass-gall or sandiver, a scum which rises upon melted glass in the furnace. It consists of fused salts, chiefly sulphates and chlorids of the alkalis, which have not combined with silica to form glass.
2. The salt which collects on the walls of vaults; saltpeter.

anatropal (a-nat'rō-pal), *a.* Same as *anatropous*.

anatropous (a-nat'rō-pus), *a.* [< NL. *anatropus*, < Gr. ἀνά, up, + τρέπειν, turn: see *trope*.] Inverted: in *bot.*, applied to the reversed ovule, having the hilum close to the micropyle, and the chalaza at the opposite end. An equivalent form is *anatropal*.



1, Anatropous ovule of Magnolia. 2, Section of same. 3, Section of Seed of Magnolia. *a*, raphe; *b*, micropyle; *c*, chalaza; *d*, hilum; *e*, fleshy coat of seed including the raphe; *f*, bony testa; *g*, albumen, inclosing the embryo above. (Magnified.)

anatto (a-nat'ō), *n.* Same as *arnotto*.

Anaxagorean (an-aks-ag-ō-rē'an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Anaxagoras*, Gr. Ἀναξαγόρας.] I. *a.* Relating or pertaining to the person or the doctrines of Anaxagoras, a celebrated Greek philosopher, born at Clazomenæ, near Smyrna, about 500 B. C. Anaxagoras taught the eternity of matter and ascribed the origin of the world and the order of nature to the operation of an eternal self-existing principle, which he termed *nous* (νοῦς), mind or intelligence.

II. *n.* A follower of Anaxagoras.

Anaxagorize† (an-aks-ag'ō-rīz), *v. i.* [< *Anaxagoras* + *-ize*.] To favor the principles of Anaxagoras. *Cudworth.*

Anaximandrian (an-aks-i-man'dri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Anaximander*, Gr. Ἀναξίμανδρος.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Greek philosopher Anaximander of Miletus (sixth century B. C.), or to his doctrines.

II. *n.* A follower of Anaximander.

Anaxonia (an-ak-sō'ni-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *an-* priv. + ἄξων, axle, axis: see *axle*, *axis*.] Organic forms, animal or vegetable, having no axes, and consequently wholly irregular in figure: the opposite of *Axonia* (which see). See cut under *amœba*.

> [illegible] destitute of axes and consequently [illegible] Amœbæ and many sponges.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. [illegible]

anazoturia (an-az-ō-tū'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *an-* [illegible] + *azote*, q. v., + Gr. οὖρον, urine.] In [illegible], a condition of the urine characterized by [illegible] diminution in its nitrogenous constitu[illegible].

anbury (an'ber-i), *n.* [Chiefly E. dial.; also [illegible] *anbury*, by assimilation *ambury*, with [illegible] *anberry*, by apparent extension [illegible] *anbury*, the earliest recorded form [illegible]; of uncertain origin, but per[illegible] *angberry*. AS. *ange*, painful [illegible] *ang-nail*, *agnail*, q. v., and *ang-*[illegible] [illegible], + *berie*, E. *berry*1, transferred [illegible] a tumor. Hardly an extension of

amper, q. v.] 1. A swelling, full of blood and soft to the touch, peculiar to horses and cattle. —2. Club-root, a sort of gall or excrescence in some plants of the natural order *Cruciferæ*, and chiefly in the turnip, produced by a puncture made by the ovipositor of an insect for the deposition of its eggs. [Eng.]

-ance. [< ME. *-ance*, *-aunce*, < OF. *-ance*, repr. both L. *-ant-ia* and *-ent-ia*, forming nouns from ppr. adjectives in *-an(t-)s*, *-en(t-)s*: see *-ant*1, *-ent*. In later F. and E. many nouns in *-ance*, < L. *-entia*, were changed to *-ence*, in nearer accord with the L. Nouns of recent formation have *-ance* < *-antia*, and *-ence* < *-entia*. Extended *-ancy*, q. v.] A suffix of Latin origin, forming nouns from adjectives in *-ant*, or directly from verbs, as *significance, defiance, purveyance*, etc.; also used with native English verbs, as in *abidance, forbearance, furtherance, hindrance, riddance*, etc.

Anceidæ (an-sē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anceus* + *-idæ*.] A family of isopods, named from the genus *Anceus*. See *Gnathiidæ* and *Pranizidæ*.

Ancerata (an-ser'a-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., improp. for **acerata*, < Gr. ἀν- (before a consonant prop. ἀ-) priv., without, + κέρας, a horn: see *Acera*.] In Blyth's classification of mammals, a term proposed to distinguish the camels and llamas from the other ruminant *Artiodactyla*. The distinction is a good one, and has been recently insisted upon, as the structure of these animals is now better known. The term is precisely equivalent to *Tylopoda* or *Phalangigrada* (which see), but it is not in use.

ancestor (an'ses-tor), *n.* [Early mod. E. *ancestor, ancestour, ancester, auncestor*, etc., < ME. *ancestre, aunsestre, ancessour, auncessour*, etc. (also, without *s*, *ancetre, auncetre, anceter, ancetor, aunsetter*, etc., > mod. dial. *anceter, anster*), < OF. *ancestre*, and *ancesor, anceisor, anceisur, ancessor*, etc., commonly in pl. *ancestres* (Cotgrave), mod. F. *ancêtres* = Pr. *ancessor*, < L. *antecessor*, a foregoer, in pl. an advance-guard, in LL. a predecessor in office, a teacher or professor of law, eccles. a forerunner (> E. *antecessor*); < *antecedere*, pp. *antecessus*, go before, < *ante*, before, + *cedere*, go: see *antecedent*.] 1. One from whom a person is descended in the line of either father or mother; a forefather; a progenitor.—2. In *law*, one, whether a progenitor or a collateral relative, who has preceded another in the course of inheritance; one from whom an inheritance is derived: the correlative of *heir*: sometimes used specifically of the immediate progenitor.—3. In *biol.*, according to the theory of evolution, the hypothetical form or stock, of an earlier and presumably lower type, from which any organized being is inferred to have been directly or indirectly developed.

> The first and simplest plants had no *ancestors*; they arose by spontaneous generation or special creation.
> *Sachs*, Botany (trans.), p. 846.

Collateral ancestors. See *collateral*.

ancestorial (an-ses-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *ancestor* + *-ial*.] Ancestral: as, "his *ancestorial* seat," *Grote*, Hist. Greece, I. xiv. [Rare.]

ancestorially (an-ses-tō'ri-al-i), *adv.* In an ancestorial manner; with regard to ancestors. *Sydney Smith.* [Rare.]

ancestor-worship (an'ses-tor-wėr"ship), *n.* The worship of ancestors.

> *Ancestor-worship*, the worship of father, grandfather, and great-grandfather, has among the Hindus a most elaborate liturgy and ritual, of which the outlines are given in the law-books, and with special fulness in the Book of Vishnu. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. [illegible]

ancestral (an-ses'tral), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *ancestrel, ancestrell, auncestrell*, < OF. *ancestrel*, < *ancestre*, ancestor: see *ancestor* and *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to ancestors or progenitors; descending or claimed from ancestors: as, an *ancestral* estate; *ancestral* trees; a king on his *ancestral* throne.

> [illegible] by homage *ancestral* was merely tenancy in [illegible] immemorial prescription in the family.
> [illegible] *H. [illegible]*, Early and Middle Ages of Eng., [illegible]

2. In *biol.*, of or pertaining to an ancestor; hence, an earlier, and presumably lower or more generalized, type from which later more specialized forms of organized beings are asserted to have been evolved.

> The [illegible] descent of all the Chalk Sponges from a [illegible] form, the Olynthus, can be proved with [illegible]. *Haeckel*, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 11.

Horse ancestral. See [illegible].

ancestrally (an-ses'tral-i), *adv.* With reference to ancestry; as regards descent.

> [illegible], yellow rattle, is a near relation of the pretty little blue veronicas.
> *G. Allen*, Colin Clout's Calendar, p. 96.

ancestrel†, *a.* See *ancestral.*

ancestress (an'ses-tres), *n.* [< *ancestor* + *-ess.*] A female ancestor. [Rare.]

> This *ancestress* is a lady, or rather the ghost of a lady.
> *Carlyle*, Misc. Ess., II. 274.

ancestrial (an-ses'tri-al), *a.* Same as *ancestral. N. E. D.*

ancestry (an'ses-tri), *n.* [< ME. *ancestry, ancestrie, auncestrie, ancistry*, etc., also, without *s*, *ancetry, auncetry, auncetrie, aunsetre*, < OF. *anceserie, ancesserie*, < *ancessor*, ancestor: see *ancestor.*] 1. A series or line of ancestors or progenitors; lineage, or those who compose a preceding line of natural descent.

> Headless statues of his *ancestry.*
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iii.

> That senior posterity which was such for Homer, but for us has long ago become a worshipful *ancestry.*
> *De Quincey*, Homer, i.

Hence—2. Descent from a line of honorable ancestors; high birth.

> Title and *ancestry* render a good man more illustrious, but a bad man more conspicuous. *Addison.*

3. In *biol.*, the series of ancestors or ancestral types through which an organized being may have come to be what it is in the process of evolution.

ancetry†, *n.* A Middle English form of *ancestry. Chaucer.*

Anceus (an-sē'us), *n.* [NL.] A genus of isopods, based by Risso in 1816 upon the male form of an isopod the female of which Leach called *Praniza* (which see). See *Gnathia.* Also written *Ancæus.*

ancheson†, *n.* An earlier form of *encheson.*

Anchilophus (ang-kil'ọ-fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀγχι, near, + λόφος, crest.] A genus of fossil perissodactyl ungulate quadrupeds, of the family *Lophiodontidæ*, related to the *Tapiridæ. Gervais*, 1852.

anchilops (ang'ki-lops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀγχίλωψ, a sore at the inner corner of the eye (Galenus), as if from ἀγχι, near; appar. a corruption of αἰγίλωψ, ægilops: see *ægilops.*] In *pathol.*, an abscess in the inner angle of the eye, superficial to the lacrymal sac. When such an abscess opens at the inner angle it is called *ægilops.*

anchippodontid (ang-kip-ọ-don'tid), *n.* A hoofed mammal of the family *Anchippodontidæ.*

Anchippodontidæ (ang-kip-ọ-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anchippodus* (*-odont-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of fossil perissodactyl ungulate mammals. It is related to the older forms of the *Perissodactyla*, but differs from them in having the incisor teeth in part gliriform, the outer ones having persistent pulps and growing continuously in a circular direction, like those of rodents.

Anchippodontoidea (ang-kip″ọ-don-toi'dẹ-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anchippodus* (*-odont-*) + *-oidea.*] A superfamily group of perissodactyl quadrupeds, by which the family *Anchippodontidæ* is singularly contrasted with all other perissodactyls collectively.

Anchippodus (ang-kip'ọ-dus), *n.* [NL., < *Anchippus* + Gr. ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth.*] A genus of fossil perissodactyls, the type of the family *Anchippodontidæ* and superfamily *Anchippodontoidea*: synonymous with *Trogosus* of Leidy.

Anchippus (ang-kip'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄγχι, near, + ἵππος, horse.] A genus of fossil horses, of the family *Anchitheriidæ* (which see).

anchisaurid (ang-ki-sâ'rid), *n.* A dinosaur of the family *Anchisauridæ.*

Anchisauridæ (ang-ki-sâ'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anchisaurus* + *-idæ.*] A family of theropod dinosaurian reptiles, represented by the genus *Anchisaurus.* The family includes several genera of the Triassic period, the members of which had amphicœlous vertebræ, slender pubes, pentadactyl fore feet, and tridactyl hind feet. Formerly called *Amphisauridæ.*

Anchisaurus (ang-ki-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀγχι, near, + σαῦρος, a lizard.] The typical genus of the family *Anchisauridæ.* Also called *Amphisaurus*, a name preoccupied for a different genus.

anchithere (ang'ki-thēr), *n.* [< *Anchitherium.*] An animal of the genus *Anchitherium.*

> The horse can even boast a pedigree in this quarter of the world, in a right line, through a slender three-toed ancestry, as far back as the *anchithere* of the eocene period.
> *Edinburgh Rev.*

anchitheriid (ang-ki-thē'ri-id), *n.* A hoofed mammal of the family *Anchitheriidæ.*

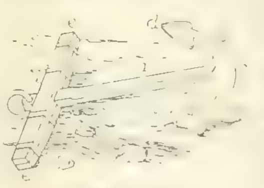
Anchitheriidæ (ang″ki-thẹ-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anchitherium* + *-idæ.*] A family of fossil perissodactyl ungulate mammals. It shares the ungulate characters of the *Equidæ*, or horses, but differs from them in having the ulna complete, moderately developed, and more or less distinct from the radius; the fibula complete, though ankylosed with the tibia, the orbit of the eye incomplete behind, the upper molar teeth marked by a deep anterior groove reentering from the middle of the inner side and ending in lateral branches, and a posterior groove reentering from the posterior wall, and the lower molars marked by a V-shaped groove reentering from the outer wall, and two V-shaped grooves reentering from the inner wall, the crowns thus having W-shaped ridges. Besides the typical genus *Anchitherium*, the family contains the *Hypohippus, Parahippus*, and *Anchippus* of Leidy.

anchitherioid (ang-ki-thē'ri-oid), *a.* [< *Anchitherium* + *-oid.*] Relating or belonging to or resembling the genus *Anchitherium.*

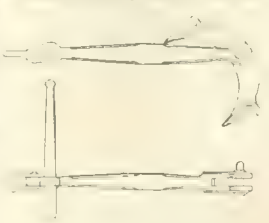
> The only genus of animals of which we possess a satisfactory . . . ancestral history is the genus Equus, the development of which in the course of the Tertiary epoch from an *Anchitherioid* ancestor, through the form of Hipparion, appears to admit of no doubt.
> *Huxley*, Encyc. Brit., II. 49.

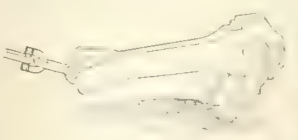
Anchitherium (ang-ki-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀγχι, near, + θηρίον, a wild beast.] A genus of extinct perissodactyl or odd-toed hoofed mammals, found in the Upper Eọcene and Lower Miocene of Europe and the United States. It was a kind of horse about the size of a small pony, and had three functionally developed toes. By some naturalists it is referred to the same family as the modern horse, *Equidæ*; but by others it is placed with *Palæotherium* in the family *Palæotheriidæ.* It is also, with greater exactness, made the type of a distinct family, *Anchitheriidæ* (which see). A species is *A. aurelianense.* Synonymous with *Hipparitherium.*

anchor¹ (ang'kọr), *n.* [The spelling has been changed to make it look like *anchora*, a corrupt mod. spelling of L. *ancora*; prop. *anker*, in early mod. E. reg. *anker*, also *anchor, ankor, ancour*, etc., < ME. reg. *anker* (also *ankre, ancre*, after OF. *ancre*), < AS. *ancor, ancer, oncer* = D. *anker* = OHG. *anchar*, MHG. G. *anker* (> Pol. *ankier*) = Icel. *akkeri* = Sw. *ankar* = Dan. *anker* = OF. and F. *ancre* = Sp. *ancla, áncora* = Pg. *ancora* = It. *ancora*, < L. *ancora* (in mod. spelling corruptly *anchora*, > E. *anchor*¹, prob. by confusion with *anker*², later *anchor*², where the "restored" spelling has an actual Gr. basis) = OBulg. *anŭkyura, anŭkira* = Russ. *yakorĭ* = Lith. *inkoras* = Lett. *enkuris* = Alban. *ankure*, < Gr. ἄγκυρα, an anchor, a hook, connected with ἄγκος, a bend, ἀγκύλος, crooked, curved, L. *angulus*, an angle, a corner: see *angle*¹, *angle*³, *ankle, ankylose*, etc.] 1. A device for securing a vessel to the ground under water by means of a cable.


Common Anchor.

Anchors are generally made of iron, and consist of a strong shank *a*, at one extremity of which is the crown *c*, from which branch out two arms *b b*, curved inward, and each terminating in a broad palm or fluke *d d*, the sharp extremity of which is the peak or bill. At the other end of the shank is the stock *e e*, a transverse piece, behind which is a shackle or ring, to which a cable may be attached. The principal use of the stock, which in nearly all anchors is now made of iron and is placed at right angles to the curved arms *b b*, is to cause the arms to fall so that one of the flukes shall enter the ground. According to their various forms and uses, anchors are called *starboard-bower, port-bower, sheet, spare, stream, kedge*, and *grapnel* or *boat* anchors. Those carried by men-of-war are the *starboard* and *port-bowers*, on the starboard and port bows respectively; the *sheet*, on either side of the ship further aft; and the *spare* anchor, which is usually in the hold. These are all of equal or nearly equal size and weight. To these are added for various purposes the *stream* and *kedge* anchors, which are smaller and of various sizes. Many improvements and novelties in the shape and construction of anchors have been introduced in recent times. The principal names connected with these alterations are those of Lieut. Rodgers, who introduced the *hollow-shanked anchor*, with the view of increasing the strength without adding to the weight; Mr. Porter, who made the arms and flukes movable by pivoting them to the shank instead of fixing them immovably, causing the anchor to take a readier and firmer hold, and avoiding the danger of fouling the cable; Mr. Trotman, who has further improved Porter's invention; and M. Martin, whose anchor is of very peculiar form, and is constructed so as to be self-canting, the arms revolving through an angle of 30° either way, and the sharp points of the flukes being always ready to enter the ground. Of the many other forms, all (except Tyzack's anchor, which has only one arm, pivoted on a bifurcation of the shank and arranged to swing between the two parts) are more or less closely related to the forms illustrated. The anchor is said to be *a cockbill* when it is suspended vertically from the cathead ready to be let go; *apeak* when the cable is drawn in so tight as to bring it directly under the ship; *atrip* or *aweigh* when it is just drawn out of the ground in a perpendicular direction; and *awash* when the stock is hove up to the surface of the water.


Trotman's Anchor.


Martin's Anchor.

2. Any similar device for holding fast or checking the motion of a movable object.

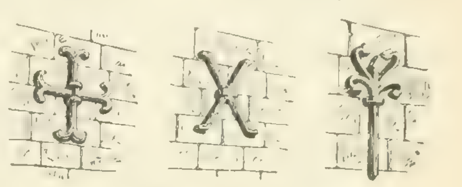
> That part of the apparatus [in the curricle] which fell to the ground to assist in stopping the carriage was called the *anchor.* This was made of wood and iron, or iron alone, fixed to the axle-tree by two couplings on each side.
> *E. M. Stratton*, World on Wheels, p. 360.

Specifically—(*a*) The apparatus at the opposite end of the field from the engine of a steam-plow, to which pulleys are fixed, round which the endless band or rope that moves the plow passes. (*b*) The device by which the extremities of the chains or wire ropes of a suspension-bridge are secured. See *anchorage*¹.

3. Figuratively, that which gives stability or security; that on which dependence is placed.

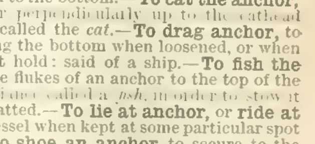
> Which hope we have as an *anchor* of the soul, both sure and stedfast.
> Heb. vi. 19.

4. In *arch.*: (*a*) A name for the arrow-head or tongue ornament used especially in the so-called egg-and-dart molding. (*b*) A metallic clamp, sometimes of fanciful design, fastened on the outside of a wall to the end of a tie-rod or strap connecting it with an opposite wall to prevent bulging.—5. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Some appendage or arrangement of parts by which a parasite fastens itself upon its host.


Medieval Tie-rod Anchors.
From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture."

> A powerful *anchor*, by which the parasite is moored to its hapless prey. *P. H. Gosse*, Marine Zool. (1855), I. 114.

(*b*) Something shaped like an anchor; an ancora. See *ancora*¹.—6. An iron plate placed in the back part of a coke-oven before it is charged with coal. See *anchor-oven.*—**Anchor and collar**, an upper hinge used for heavy gates. The anchor is embedded in the adjacent masonry, and the collar is secured to it by a clevis. Through the collar passes the heel-post of the gate.—**Anchor escapement.** See *escapement.*—**At single anchor**, having only one anchor down.—**Floating** or **sea anchor**, an apparatus variously constructed, designed to be sunk below the swell of the sea where there is no anchorage, to prevent a vessel from drifting.—**Foul anchor.** See *foul, a.*—**Mooring anchor**, a large, heavy mass, usually of iron, placed at the bottom of a harbor or roadstead, for the purpose of fixing a buoy, or of affording safe and convenient anchorage to vessels. In the latter case a floating buoy, to which a ship may be easily and speedily attached by a cable, is fastened to it by a chain.—**Mushroom anchor**, an anchor with a saucer-shaped head on a central shank, used for mooring.—**Nuts of an anchor**, two projections welded on the shank to secure the stock in place.—**To back an anchor** (*naut.*), to lay down a small anchor ahead of a large one, the cable of the small one being fastened to the crown of the large one to prevent it from coming home.—**To cast anchor**, to let run the cathead stopper, thus releasing the anchor from the cathead, and permitting it to sink to the bottom.—**To cat the anchor**, to draw the anchor perpendicularly up to the cathead by a strong tackle called the *cat.*—**To drag anchor**, to draw or trail it along the bottom when loosened, or when the anchor will not hold: said of a ship.—**To fish the anchor**, to hoist the flukes of an anchor to the top of the gunwale by an appliance called a *fish*, in order to stow it after it has been catted.—**To lie at anchor**, or **ride at anchor**, said of a vessel when kept at some particular spot by her anchor.—**To shoe an anchor**, to secure to the flukes broad, triangular pieces of plank to give better holding in soft bottom.—**To sweep for an anchor**, to drag the bottom with the bight of a rope to find a lost anchor.—**To weigh anchor**, to heave or raise the anchor or anchors from the ground; free a vessel from anchorage in preparation for sailing.


Mushroom Anchor.

anchor¹ (ang'kọr), *v.* [Early mod. E. reg. *anker*, < ME. *ankren, ancren*, < AS. **ancrian* = D. *ankeren* = G. *ankern* = Sw. *ankra* = Dan. *ankre*; cf. F. *ancrer* = Sp. *anclar, ancorar* = Pg. *ancorar* = It. *ancorare*, < ML. *ancorare*, from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To fix or secure in a particular place by means of an anchor; place at anchor: as, to *anchor* a ship.—2. Figuratively, to fix or fasten; affix firmly.

> Let us *anchor* our hopes . . . [illegible] godliness.
> *South*, Sermons, VIII. 141.

> [illegible]
> [illegible] wind
> [illegible]
> [illegible], Pericles, iv.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To cast anchor; come to anchor: lie or ride at anchor: as, the ship *anchored* outside the bar.

> [illegible] *Shak.*, Lear, iv.

2. Figuratively, to keep hold or be firmly fixed [illegible].

> [illegible] at the anchorage is quick.
> [illegible], Experience.

anchor²† (ang'kor), *n.* [The spelling has been changed to make it more like *anchoret*, and [illegible] *anchor*¹: prop. *anker*, in early mod. E. reg. *anker*, < ME. reg. *anker*, *ankre*, *ancre*, an anchoret or anchoress, monk or nun, < AS. *ancra*, also, rarely, *ancer*, *ancor* (in comp. *ancer-*, *ancor-*, once *anacor-*), m., an anchoret, also perhaps **ancre*, f., an anchoress, = OS. *ēnkoro* = OHG. *einchoro*, anchoret, spelled as if from OS. *ēn* = OHG. *ein*, one (cf. *monk*, ult. < Gr. *μόνος*, one), but all corruptions of ML. **anchoreta*, *anachorita*, LL. *anachoreta*, whence the later E. forms *anchoret* and *anchorite*, q. v.] An anchoret; a hermit.

> [illegible] kept in prison, be my scope!
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

anchor³, *n.* Erroneous spelling of *anker*³.

anchorable† (ang'kor-a-bl), *a.* [< *anchor*¹ + *-able*.] Fit for anchorage. [Rare.]

> The sea everywhere twenty leagues from land *anchorable*.
> *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. 40.

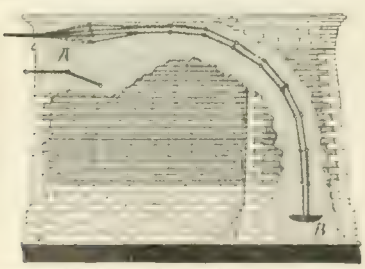
Anchoraceracea (ang"kor-a-sē-ra'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anchoracera* (< L. *ancora*, improp. *anchora*, anchor (see *anchor*¹, *n.*), + Gr. *κέρας*, horn) + *-acea*.] In Milne-Edwards's system of classification, a tribe of parasitic entomostracous crustaceans, which anchor or fasten themselves to their host by means of hooked lateral appendages of the head. The name is approximately equivalent to one of the divisions of *Lernæoidea* (which see).

anchorage¹ (ang'kor-āj), *n.* [< *anchor*¹ + *-age*; suggested by F. *ancrage*, < *ancre*.] **1.** Anchoring-ground; a place where a ship anchors or can anchor; a customary place for anchoring.

> The fleet returned to its former *anchorage*.
> *Southey*, Life of Nelson, II. 102.

> Early in the morning we weighed anchor and steamed up the bay to the man-of-war *anchorage*.
> *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. iv.

Hence — **2.** That to which anything is fastened: as, the *anchorage* of the cables of a suspension-bridge.



Anchorage of [illegible] the East River Bridge, New York.
[illegible] *B*, [illegible]

3. The anchor and all the necessary tackle for anchoring. [Rare.]

> [illegible]
> [illegible]
> [illegible]
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., i. 2.

[illegible]

[illegible] ships for anchoring [illegible]

[illegible]

anchor[illegible] *n.* [illegible]

Anchora[illegible]

[illegible]

anchorage[illegible] *mil.*, [illegible] anchored.

anchor-ball (ang'kor-bâl), *n.* A pyrotechnical combustible attached to a grapnel for the purpose of setting fire to ships. *Smyth*, Sailor's Word-book.

anchor-bolt (ang'kor-bōlt), *n.* A bolt having the end of its shank bent or splayed, to prevent it from being drawn out.

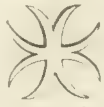
anchor-buoy (ang'kor-boi), *n.* A buoy used to mark the position of an anchor when on the bottom.

anchor-chock (ang'kor-chok), *n.* **1.** A piece inserted into a wooden anchor-stock where it has become worn or defective.—**2.** A piece of wood or iron on which an anchor rests when it is stowed.

anchor-drag (ang'kor-drag), *n.* Same as *drag-sheet*.

anchored (ang'kord), *p. a.* [Early mod. E. reg. *ankered*, *ankored*; < *anchor*¹, *anker*¹, + *-ed*².] **1.** Held by an anchor.—**2.** Shaped like an anchor; fluked; forked.

> Shooting her *anchored* tongue,
> Threatening her venomed teeth.
> *Dr. H. More*, Song of the Soul, II. ii. 29.



Anchored Cross.

3. In *her.*, an epithet applied to a cross whose extremities are turned back like the flukes of an anchor. Equivalent forms are *ancrée*, *ancred*, *anchry*.

Anchorella (ang-ko-rel'ä), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *ancora*, improp. *anchora*, anchor: see *anchor*¹.] A genus of fish-lice, small parasitic crustaceans, of the family *Lernæopodidæ* and order *Lernæoidea*: so called from the appendages by which, like other lernæans, the animal fastens itself on its host. There are several species, parasitic upon fishes. The genus is sometimes made the type of a family *Anchorellidæ*.

Anchorellidæ (ang-ko-rel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anchorella* + *-idæ*.] A family of lernæan crustaceans, or fish-lice, typified by the genus *Anchorella*. Also spelled *Anchorelladæ*.

anchoress, anchoritess (ang'kor-es, -i-tes), *n.* [Early mod. E. reg. *ankress*, *ancress*, < ME. *ankresse*, *ankrisse*, *ankres*: see *anchor*², *anker*², and *-ess*.] A female anchoret.

> She is no *anchoress*, she dwells not alone.
> *Latimer*, 4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI. (1549).

> Pega, his sister, an *Anchoritess*, led a solitary life.
> *Fuller*, Church Hist., ii. 96.

anchoret, anchorite (ang'ko-ret, -rīt), *n.* [Early mod. E. *anchoret*, *-ete*, *-it*, usually *-ite*, also *anachoret*, etc., < ME. *ancorite*, < OF. *anachorete*, mod. F. *anachorète*, < LL. *anachoreta*, ML. also *anachorita*, < Gr. *ἀναχωρητής*, a recluse, lit. one retired, < *ἀναχωρεῖν*, retire, < *ἀνά*, back, + *χωρεῖν*, withdraw, make room, < *χῶρος*, room, space. The form *anchoret* has taken the place of the earlier *anchor*², *anker*², q. v.] A hermit; a recluse; one who retires from society into a desert or solitary place, to avoid the temptations of the world and to devote himself to contemplation and religious exercises. Also *anachoret*.

> Macarius, the great Egyptian *anchoret*.
> *Abp. Ussher*, Ans. to a Jesuit.

> To an ordinary layman the life of the *anchorite* might appear in the highest degree opposed to that of the Teacher who began His mission in a marriage feast.
> *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 111.

=Syn. *Monk*, *Hermit*, *Anchoret*. In the classification of religious ascetics, *monks* are those who adopt a secluded habit of life, but dwell more or less in communities; *hermits*, or *eremites*, those who withdraw to desert places, but do not deny themselves shelter or occupation; and *anchorets*, those most excessive in their austerities, who choose the most absolute solitude, and subject themselves to the greatest privations.

anchoretic (ang-ko-ret'ik), *a.* [< *anchoret* + *-ic*, after *anachoretical*, q. v.] Pertaining to an anchoret, or to his mode of life. Equivalent forms are *anchoretical*, *anchoritic*, *anchoritical*.

anchoretical (ang-ko-ret'i-kal), *a.* [< *anchoretic*.] Same as *anchoretic*.

anchoretish (ang'ko-ret-ish), *a.* [< *anchoret* + *-ish*¹.] Of or pertaining to an anchoret, or to his mode of life; anchoretic. Also *anchoritish*.

> [illegible] of religion [illegible] and *anchoritish* [illegible]
> [illegible], Autobiographical Sketches, I. [illegible]

anchoretism (ang'ko-ret-izm), *n.* [< *anchoret* + *-ism*.] The state of being secluded from the [illegible]; the condition of an anchoret. Also [illegible] *anchoritism*.

anchor-gate (ang'kor-gāt), *n.* A kind of heavy [illegible] used in the locks of canals, having for its [illegible] a collar anchored in the adjacent masonry.

anchor-hold (ang'kor-hōld), *n.* **1.** The hold of an anchor upon the ground.—**2.** Firm hold in a figurative sense; ground of expectation or trust; security.

> The one and only assurance and fast *anchor-hold* of our souls' health.
> *Camden.*

anchor-hoy (ang'kor-hoi), *n.* A small vessel or lighter fitted with capstans, etc., used for handling and transporting anchors and chains about a harbor. Also called *chain-boat*.

anchor-ice (ang'kor-īs), *n.* Ice that is formed on and incrusts the bottom of a lake or river in-shore; ground-ice.

anchorite, *n.* See *anchoret*.

anchoritess, *n.* [< *anchorite* + *-ess*.] See *anchoress*.

anchoritic, anchoritical, etc. See *anchoretic*, etc.

anchorless (ang'kor-les), *a.* [< *anchor*¹ + *-less*.] Being without an anchor; hence, drifting; unstable.

> My homeless, *anchorless*, unsupported mind.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, vi.

anchor-lift (ang'kor-lift), *n.* A gripping device for lifting a pole or pile which has been driven into the mud to serve as an anchor for a dredge-boat.

anchor-lining (ang'kor-lī"ning), *n.* Sheathing fastened to the sides of a vessel, or to stanchions under the fore-channel, to prevent injury to the vessel by the bill of the anchor when it is fished or hauled up. See *bill-board*.

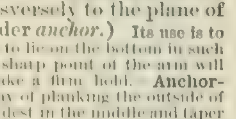
anchor-oven (ang'kor-uv"n), *n.* A coke-oven, so named from a wrought-iron plate called an anchor which is placed at the rear of the oven before it is charged with coal. At the end of the heat the anchor is embedded in coke, and when withdrawn by means of a winch takes all the coke with it.

anchor-plate (ang'kor-plāt), *n.* **1.** A heavy metal plate to which is secured the extremity of a cable of a suspension-bridge. See cut under *anchorage*.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, one of the calcareous plates to which the anchors or ancoræ are attached, as in members of the genus *Synapta*. See *ancora*¹.

anchor-ring (ang'kor-ring), *n.* **1.** The ring or shackle of an anchor to which the cable is bent.—**2.** A geometrical surface generated by the revolution of a circle about an axis lying in its plane, but exterior to it.

anchor-rocket (ang'kor-rok"et), *n.* A rocket fitted with an anchor-head consisting of two or more flukes. With a line attached to the rocket-stick it is used for life-saving purposes, and may be fired either over a stranded vessel or beyond a bar on which the water is breaking. The best rocket of this class is the German rocket, which has an anchor-head of four palmate flukes placed at right angles to each other.

anchor-shackle (ang'kor-shak"l), *n.* *Naut.*, the bow or clevis, with two eyes and a screw-bolt, or bolt and key, which is used for securing a cable to the ring of the anchor. Also used for coupling lengths of chain-cable. *E. H. Knight.*



Anchor-shackles.

anchor-shot (ang'kor-shot), *n.* A projectile made with arms or flukes and having a rope or chain attached, designed to be fired from a mortar in order to establish communication between the shore and a vessel or wreck, or between vessels. It is used principally in the life-saving service.

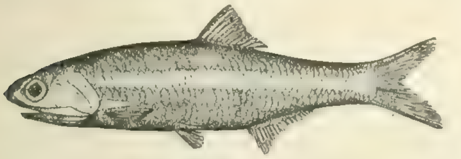
anchor-stock (ang'kor-stok), *n.* *Naut.*, a beam of wood or iron placed at the upper end of the shank of an anchor transversely to the plane of the arms. (See cuts under *anchor*.) Its use is to cause the anchor when let go to lie on the bottom in such a position that the peak or sharp point of the arm will penetrate the ground and take a firm hold. **Anchor-stock fashion**, a peculiar way of planking the outside of a ship with planks that are widest in the middle and taper toward the ends somewhat like an anchor-stock. **Anchor-stock planking.** See *planking*.

anchor-tripper (ang'kor-trip"ėr), *n.* A device for tripping or casting loose a ship's anchor.

anchor-watch (ang'kor-woch), *n.* *Naut.*, a subdivision of the watch kept constantly on deck during the time a ship lies at single anchor, to be in readiness to hoist jib or staysails in order to keep the ship clear of her anchor, or to veer more cable, or to let go a second anchor in case she should drive or part from her first one. Also called *harbor watch*.

anchor-well (ang'kor-wel), *n.* *Naut.*, a cylindrical recess in the forward end of the overhanging deck of the first monitor-built vessels, in which the anchors were carried to protect them and the chain from the enemy's shot, as well as to enable the vessels to ride more easily at anchor.

anchovy (an-chō'vi), *n.*; pl. *anchovies* (-viz). [Formerly also *anchova* and *anchora*, earlier *anchoveye*, *anchoveyes*, *anchove* = D. *ansjovis* = G. *anschove* = Sw. *ansjovis* = Dan. *ansjos* = F. *anchois* (> Russ. *anchousŭ* = Pol. *anczos*), < It. dial. *anciova*, *ancioa*, *ancina*, *anchioa*, It. *acciuga*, = Sp. *anchova*, *anchoa* = Pg. *anchova*, *enchova*, anchovy; of uncertain origin; cf. Basque *anchova*, *anchoa*, *anchua*, anchovy, perhaps related to Basque *antzua*, dry, hence lit. a dried or pickled fish, anchovy. Diez refers the Rom. forms ult. to Gr. ἀφύη, commonly supposed to be the anchovy or sardine.] An abdominal malacopterygious fish, of the genus *Stolephorus* or *Engraulis*, family *Stolephoridæ*. The species are all of diminutive size, and inhabitants of most tropical and temperate seas. Only one species, *S. encrasicholus*, is known upon the European coasts, but fifteen approach those of the United States. The common anchovy of Europe, *S. encrasicholus*, esteemed for its rich and peculiar flavor, is not much larger than the middle finger. It is caught in vast numbers in the Mediterranean, and pickled for exportation. A sauce held in much esteem is made from anchovies by pounding them in water, simmering the mixture for a short time, adding a little cayenne pepper, and straining the whole through a hair sieve.—**Anchovy paste**, a preparation of anchovy and various clupeids (sprats, etc.).



Anchovy (*Stolephorus encrasicholus*)

anchovy-pear (an-chō′vi-pãr), *n.* The fruit of *Grias cauliflora*, a myrtaceous tree growing in Jamaica. It is large, and contains generally a single seed protected by a stony covering. It is pickled and eaten like the mango.

anchry (ang′kri), *a.* [Bad spelling of *ancry*, < F. *ancrée*, < *ancrer*, anchor: see *anchor*^{1}, *v.* and *n.*] In *her.*, same as *anchored*, 3.

Anchusa (ang-kū′sạ̈), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἄγχουσα, Attic ἔγχουσα, alkanet.] A genus of herbaceous plants, chiefly perennial, of the natural order *Boraginaceæ*. There are 30 species, rough, hairy herbs, natives of Europe and western Asia. The more common species of Europe is the bugloss or common alkanet, *A. officinalis*. *A. Italica* is cultivated for ornament. See *alkanet* and *Alkanna*.

anchusic (ang-kū′sik), *a.* [< *anchusin* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to anchusin: as, *anchusic* acid.

anchusin (ang′kū-sin), *n.* [< *Anchusa* + *-in*^{2}.] A red coloring matter obtained from *Alkanna* (*Anchusa*) *tinctoria*. It is amorphous, with a resinous fracture, and when heated emits violet vapors, which are extremely suffocating.

anchyloblepharon, *n.* See *ankyloblepharon.*

anchylose, anchylosis, etc. See *ankylose*, etc.

Anchylostoma (ang-ki-los′tọ-mạ̈), *n.* [NL., prop. *Ancylostoma*, < Gr. ἀγκύλος, crooked, curved, + στόμα, mouth.] Same as *Dochmius*, 2.

anciency† (ān′shẹn-si), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *aunciencie*, etc., for earlier *ancienty*, q. v.] Ancientness; antiquity.

ancient^1 (ān′shẹnt), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *antient* (a spelling but recently obsolete, after *patient*, etc., or with ref. to the orig. L.), < ME. *auncient*, *auncyent*, *aunciant*, etc. (with excrescent *-t*, as in *tyrant*, etc.: see *-ant*^{2}), earlier *auncien*, *auncian*, < OF. *ancien*, mod. F. *ancien* = Pr. *ancian* = Sp. *anciano* = Pg. *ancião* = It. *anziano*, < ML. *antianus*, *ancianus*, former, old, ancient, prop. **anteanus*, with term. *-anus* (E. *-an*, *-en*), < L. *ante*, before, whence also *antīcus*, *antīquus*, former, ancient, antique: see *antic*, *antique*, and *ante-*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Existent or occurring in time long past, usually in remote ages; belonging to or associated with antiquity; old, as opposed to *modern*: as, *ancient* authors; *ancient* records. As specifically applied to history, *ancient* usually refers to times and events prior to the downfall of the Western Roman Empire, A. D. 476, and is opposed to *medieval*, which is applied to the period from about the fifth century to the end of the fifteenth, when modern history begins, and to *modern*, which is sometimes used of the whole period since the fifth century. In other uses it commonly has no exact reference to time.

We lost a great number of *ancient* authors by the conquest of Egypt by the Saracens, which deprived Europe of the use of the papyrus.
I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., I. 67.

The voice I hear this passing night was heard
In *ancient* days by emperor and clown.
Keats, Ode to Nightingale.

His [Milton's] language even has caught the accent of the *ancient* world. *Lowell*, New Princeton Rev., I. 154.

2. Having lasted from a remote period; having been of long duration; of great age; very old: as, an *ancient* city; an *ancient* forest: generally, but not always, applied to things.

I do love these *ancient* ruins.
We never tread upon them but we set
Our foot upon some reverend history.
Webster, Duchess of Malfi, v. 3.

The Governor was an *ancient* gentleman of greate courage, of yͤ order of St. Jago. *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 10, 1657.

3. Specifically, in *law*, of more than 20 or 30 years' duration: said of anything whose continued existence for such a period is taken into consideration in aid of defective proof by reason of lapse of memory, or absence of witnesses, or loss of documentary evidence: as, an *ancient* boundary.—**4.** Past; former.

If I longer stay,
We shall begin our *ancient* bickerings.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1.

Know'st thou Amoret?
Hath not some newer love forc'd thee forget
Thy *ancient* faith?
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 4.

5. In *her.*, formerly worn; now out of date or obsolete: thus, France *ancient* is azure semée with fleurs-de-lys or, while France modern is azure, 3 fleurs-de-lys, or 2 and 1.—**Ancient demesne.** See *demesne.* =**Syn.** *Ancient, Old, Antique, Antiquated, Old-fashioned, Quaint, Obsolete, Obsolescent*, bygone. *Ancient* and *old* are generally applied only to things subject to change. *Old* may apply to things which have long existed and still exist, while *ancient* may apply to things of equal age which have ceased to exist: as, *old* laws, *ancient* republics. *Ancient* properly refers to a higher degree of age than old: as, *old* times, *ancient* times; *old* institutions, *ancient* institutions. An *old*-looking man is one who seems advanced in years, while an *ancient*-looking man is one who seems to have survived from a past age. *Antique* is applied either to a thing which has come down from antiquity or to that which is made in imitation of ancient style: thus, *ancient* binding is binding done by the ancients, while *antique* binding is an imitation of the ancient style. *Antiquated*, like *antique*, may apply to a style or fashion, but it properly means *too old;* it is a disparaging word applied to ideas, laws, customs, dress, etc., which are out of date or outgrown: as, *antiquated* laws should be repealed; his head was full of *antiquated* notions. *Old-fashioned* is a milder word, noting that which has gone out of fashion, but may still be thought of as pleasing. *Quaint* is old-fashioned with a pleasing oddity: as, a *quaint* garb, a *quaint* manner of speech, a *quaint* face. *Obsolete* is applied to that which has gone completely out of use: as, an *obsolete* word, idea, law. *Obsolescent* is applied to that which is in process of becoming obsolete. *Ancient* and *antique* are opposed to *modern;* *old* to *new*, *young*, or *fresh;* *antiquated* to *permanent* or *established;* *old-fashioned* to *new-fashioned;* *obsolete* to *current* or *present*. *Aged, Elderly, Old*, etc. See *aged.*

In these nooks the busy outsider's *ancient* times are only *old;* his *old* times are still new.
T. Hardy, Far from the Madding Crowd.

His singular dress and *obsolete* language confounded the baker, to whom he offered an *ancient* medal of Decius as the current coin of the empire.
I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., I. 150.

He was shown an *old* worm-eaten coffer, which had long held papers, untouched by the incurious generations, of Montaigne. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., I. 73.

While Beddoes' language seems to possess all the elements of the Shaksperian, there is no trace of the consciously *antique* in it. *Amer. Jour. of Philol.*, IV. 450.

I was ushered into a little misshapen back-room, having at least nine corners. It was lighted by a skylight, furnished with *antiquated* leathern chairs, and ornamented with the portrait of a fat pig.
Irving, Boar's Head Tavern.

Somewhat back from the village street
Stands the *old-fashioned* country seat.
Longfellow, Old Clock on the Stairs.

We might picture to ourselves some knot of speculators, debating with calculating brow over the *quaint* binding and illuminated margin of an *obsolete* author.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 31.

Evidence of it [the disappearance of words from the language] is to be seen in the *obsolete* and *obsolescent* material found recorded on almost every page of our dictionaries.
Whitney, Lang. and Study of Lang., p. 98.

II. *n.* **1.** One who lived in former ages; a person belonging to an early period of the world's history: generally used in the plural.

We meet with more raillery among the moderns, but more good sense among the *ancients*.
Addison, Spectator, No. 249.

2. A very old man; hence, an elder or person of influence; a governor or ruler, political or ecclesiastical.

Long since that white-haired *ancient* slept.
Bryant, Old Man's Counsel.

The Lord will enter into judgment with the *ancients* of his people. Is. iii. 14.

3†. A senior.

In Christianity they were his *ancients*. *Hooker.*

4. In the Inns of Court and Chancery in London, one who has a certain standing or seniority: thus, in Gray's Inn, the society consists of benchers, *ancients*, barristers, and students under the bar, the ancients being the oldest barristers. *Wharton.*

When he was *Auncient* in Inne of Courte, certaine yong Ientlemen were brought before him, to be corrected for certaine misorders. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 62.

Ancient of days, the Supreme Being, in reference to his existence from eternity.

I beheld till the thrones were cast down, and the *Ancient of days* did sit, whose garment was white as snow.
Dan. vii. 9.

Council of Ancients, in *French hist.*, the upper chamber of the French legislature (Corps Législatif) under the constitution of 1795, consisting of 250 members, each at least forty years old. See *Corps Législatif*, under *corps*^{2}.

ancient^2† (ān′shẹnt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *antient*, *ancyent*, *auncient*, *auntient*, and even *antesign*, corrupt forms of *ensign*, in simulation of *ancient*^{1}: see *ensign.*] **1.** A flag, banner, or standard; an ensign; especially, the flag or streamer of a ship.

Ten times more dishonourable ragged than an old-faced [that is, patched] *ancient*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

I made all the sail I could, and in half an hour she spied me, then hung out her *ancient*, and discharged a gun.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, i. 8.

2. The bearer of a flag; a standard-bearer; an ensign.

Ancient, let your colours fly; but have a great care of the butchers' hooks at Whitechapel; they have been the death of many a fair ancient.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, v. 2.

This is Othello's *ancient*, as I take it.
Shak., Othello, v. 1.

anciently (ān′shẹnt-li), *adv.* **1.** In ancient times; in times long since past; of yore: as, Persia was *anciently* a powerful empire.

The colewort is not an enemy (though that were *anciently* received) to the vine only; but it is an enemy to any other plant. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 480.

2. In or from a relatively distant period; in former times; from of old; formerly; remotely: as, to maintain rights *anciently* secured or enjoyed.

With what arms
We mean to hold what *anciently* we claim.
Milton, P. L., v. 723.

ancientness (ān′shẹnt-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being ancient; antiquity. *Dryden.*

High-priest whose temple was the woods, he felt
Their melancholy grandeur, and the awe
Their *ancientness* and solitude beget.
R. H. Stoddard, Dead Master.

ancientry (ān′shẹnt-ri), *n.* [< *ancient*^{1} + *-ry.*] **1.** Ancientness; antiquity; qualities peculiar to that which is old.—**2**†. Old people: as, "wronging the *ancientry*," *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 3.—**3**†. Ancient lineage; dignity of birth.

His father being a gentleman of more *ancientry* than estate. *Fuller*, Worthies, Durham.

4. Something belonging or relating to ancient times.

They [the last lines] contain not one word of *ancientry*.
West, Letter to Gray.

ancienty† (ān′shẹn-ti), *n.* [Early mod. E. *auncientie*, *ancientie*, < ME. *anciente*, *aunciente*, < AF. *anciente*, OF. *anciennete* = Pr. *ancianetat* = Sp. *ancianidad* = It. *anzianità*, *anzianitade*, *anzianitate*, on ML. type **antianita(t-)s*, < *antianus*, ancient: see *ancient*^{1} and *-ty.*] Age; antiquity; ancientness; seniority.

Is not the forenamed council of *ancienty* above a thousand years ago? *Dr. Martin*, Marriage of Priests, sig. I. 2b.

ancile (an-sī′lē), *n.*; pl. *ancilia* (an-sil′i-ạ̈). [L., an oval shield having a semicircular notch at each end; perhaps < *an-* for *ambi-*, on both sides (cf. *anfractuous* and see *ambi-*), + *-cile*, ult. < √ **skal*, **skar*, cut: see *shear.*] The sacred shield of Mars, said to have fallen from heaven in the reign of Numa, and declared by the diviners to be the palladium of Rome so long as it should be kept in the city. With eleven other ancilia, made in imitation of the original, it was given into the custody of the Salii, or priests of Mars, who carried it annually in solemn procession through Rome during the festival of Mars in the beginning of March.

Ancilla (an-sil′ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *ancilla:* see *ancille.*] A genus of mollusks. See *Ancillinæ.*

ancillary (an′si-lạ̄-ri), *a.* [< L. *ancillaris*, < *ancilla*, a maid-servant: see *ancille.*] Serving as an aid, adjunct, or accessory; subservient; auxiliary; supplementary.

The hero sees that the event is *ancillary:* it must follow him. *Emerson*, Character.

In an *ancillary* work, "The Study of Sociology," I have described the various perversions produced in men's judgments by their emotions.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 434.

Ancillary administration, in *law*, a local and subordinate administration of such part of the assets of a decedent as are found within a state other than that of his domicile, and which the law of the state where they are found requires to be collected under its authority in order that they may be applied first to satisfy the claims of its own citizens, instead of requiring the latter to resort to the jurisdiction of principal administration to obtain payment; the surplus, after satisfying such claims, being remitted to the place of principal administration.—**Ancillary letters**, letters testamentary or of administration for the purposes of ancillary administration, granted usually to the executor or administrator who has been appointed in the place of principal administration.

ancille†, [illegible] [ME. *ancille, ancelle, ancile*, < OF. [illegible], < L. [illegible], a maid-servant, dim. of *ancula*, a maid-servant, fem. of *anculus*, a [illegible], a servant, as in the L. proper name *Ancus* Martius; cf. *ancus*, applied to one with a stiff, crooked arm: see [illegible].] [illegible] maid-servant. *Chaucer*.

Ancillinæ [illegible], *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ancilla* [illegible].] [illegible] of mollusks, of the family [illegible], typified by the genus *Ancilla*. [illegible] the tentacles are [illegible], the shell is [illegible] mostly covered with a callus [illegible] species are known, [illegible] called [illegible].

ancipital (an-sip'i-tal), *a.* [As *ancipitous* + [illegible].] 1. Same as *ancipitous*, 1.—2. In *zoöl.* [illegible]. Ancipital stem, a compressed [illegible] wing-margined edges, as [illegible].

ancipitate (an-sip'i-tāt), *a.* [As *ancipitous* + [illegible].] Same as *ancipital*, 2.

ancipitous (an-sip'i-tus), *a.* [< L. *anceps* (*ancipit-*), two-headed, double, doubtful (< *an-* for *amb-*, on both sides (see *ambi-*), + *caput*, head: see *capital*), + *-ous*.] 1. Doubtful or double; ambiguous; double-faced or double-formed.—2. Same as *ancipital*, 2.

Ancistrodon (an-sis'trọ-don), *n.* [NL.: so called from the hooked fangs; < Gr. ἀγκιστρον, a fish-hook (< ἀγκος, a hook, bend: see *angle*³), + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of venomous serpents, with hooked fangs, belonging to the family *Crotalidæ* of the suborder *Solenoglypha*: by some authors placed under *Trigonocephalus*. The genus includes the well-known copperhead of North America, *Ancistrodon contortrix*, and the water-moccasin, *A.* [illegible]. See cut under *copperhead*. Also written *A*[illegible].

ancle, *n.* See *ankle*.

ancome† (an'kum), *n.* [E. dial., also *uncome*, [illegible] Sc. *oncome*, an attack of disease, *income*, any bodily infirmity not apparently proceeding from an external cause), < ME. *onkome*, a swelling, as on the arm, earlier ME. *oncome, oncume*, an unexpected evil, < *oncomen, oncumen*, < AS. *oncumen*, pp. of *oncuman*, come upon, happen, < *on*, on, + *cuman*, come: see *come, oncome, income*.] A small inflammatory swelling arising suddenly.

ancon (ang'kon), *n.*; pl. *ancones* (ang-kō'nēz). [< L. *ancon*, < Gr. [illegible], the bend of the arm, akin to ἀγκος, a bend, ἀγκυρα, anchor: see *anchor*¹, *angle*³.] 1. In *anat.*, the olecranon; the upper end of the ulna; the elbow. See cut under *forearm*.—2. In *arch.*, any projection designed to support a cornice or other structural feature, as a console or a corbel. The projections cut upon [illegible] to support busts or other ornaments [illegible]. See cuts under *cantaliver*, [illegible]. Rare.

Also written *ancone*.

3. The name of a celebrated breed of sheep, originated in Massachusetts in 1791 from a ram having a long body and short, crooked legs, and therefore unable to leap fences. It was also known as the *otter* breed, and is now extinct.

anconad (ang'kọ-nad), *a.* [< *ancon* + *-ad*³.] [illegible] the ancon or elbow.

anconal (ang'kọ-nal), *a.* [< *ancon* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to the ancon or elbow.—2. Being on the [illegible] side of the axis of the fore limb as [illegible]: as, the *anconal* aspect of the hand, that is, the back of the hand: corresponding to [illegible] to the hind limb.

[illegible] forms are *anconeal* and *anconeous*.

ancone [illegible], *n.* Same as *ancon*, 1 and 2.

anconeal [illegible], *a.* Same as *anconal*. [illegible] the humerus [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] *anconeus*.

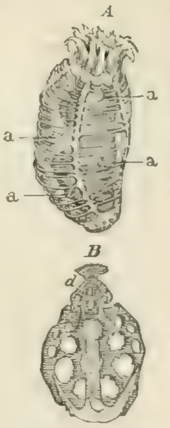
[illegible], *a.* Same as [illegible].

[illegible] *ancon*.

[illegible], *n.*; pl. [illegible] [illegible] *ancon*.] [illegible]

ancor†, [illegible] *anchor*¹.

ancora¹ (ang'kọ-rä), *n.*: pl. *ancoræ* (-rē). [L., an anchor: see *anchor*¹.] In *zoöl.*, one of the anchor-shaped calcareous spicules which are attached to and protrude from the flat perforated calcareous plates in the integument of echinoderms of the genus *Synapta*. They are used in locomotion.



Ancoræ.
A, young synapta, showing four ancoræ or anchors *a*, *a*; *B*, a single ancora hooked in its perforated plate, *d*.

ancora²† (ang-kō'rä), *adv.* [It., = F. *encore*, again: see *encore*.] Again: formerly used like *encore* (which see).

ancoræ, *n.* Plural of *ancora*.

ancoral (ang'kọ-ral), *a.* [< L. *ancoralis*, < *ancora*, anchor: see *anchor*¹.] Relating to or resembling an anchor, in shape or use: in *zoöl.*, specifically applied to the anchors or ancoræ of members of the genus *Synapta*.

Ancorina (ang-kọ-rī'nä), *n.* [NL.] A genus of fibrous sponges, typical of the family *Ancorinidæ*.

Ancorinidæ (ang-kọ-rin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ancorina* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Fibrospongiæ*, typified by the genus *Ancorina*.

ancorist† (ang'kọ-rist), *n.* [An erroneous form of *anchoret* or *anchoress* with accom. term. *-ist*: see *anchor*², *anchoret*.] An anchoret or anchoress.

> A woman lately turned an *ancorist*.
> *Fuller*, Worthies, Yorkshire.

ancrée, ancred (ang'krā, ang'kėrd), *a.* [F. *ancrée*, pp. fem. of *ancrer*, anchor: see *anchor*¹, *v.* and *n.*] In *her.*, same as *anchored*, 3.

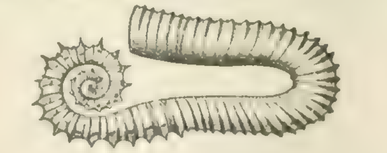
-ancy. A modern extension of *-ance*, in imitation of the original Latin *-ant-i-a*, and perhaps also of *-acy*: see *-ance* and *-cy*, and cf. *-ence*, *-ency*. The two forms seldom differ in force.

ancylid (an'si-lid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Ancylidæ*.

Ancylidæ (an-sil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ancylus* + *-idæ*.] A family of pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus *Ancylus*, and distinguished by their patelliform shell. The species are inhabitants of the fresh waters of various countries, and are known as river-limpets.

Ancylinæ (an-si-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ancylus* + *-inæ*.] The ancylids, considered as a subfamily of *Limnæidæ*, and characterized by the flattened and limpet-like instead of spiral shell.

Ancyloceras (an-si-los'ẹ-ras), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀγκύλος, crooked, curved, + κέρας (κερατ-), a horn.] A genus of fossil tetrabranchiate cephalopods, of the family *Ammonitidæ*, or made the type of a special family *Ancyloceratidæ*. One of these ammonites, *Ancyloceras calloviensis*, occurs in the Kelloway rocks, England.


Ancyloceras spiniferum.

ancyloceratid (an"si-lō-ser'ạ-tid), *n.* A cephalopod of the family *Ancyloceratidæ*.

Ancyloceratidæ (an"si-lō-se-rat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ancyloceras* (*-rat-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil cephalopods, typified by the genus *Ancyloceras*.

ancylomele (an"si-lọ-mē'lē), *n.*; pl. *ancylomelæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. [illegible], a curved probe, < [illegible], crooked, + [illegible], a surgical probe.] A curved probe used by surgeons. Also spelled *ankylomele*.

Ancylostoma (an-si-los'tọ-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. [illegible], crooked, curved, + στόμα, mouth.] [illegible] *Dochmius*, 2.

ancylotheriid (an"si-lọ-thē'ri-id), *n.* An edentate [illegible] of the family *Ancylotheriidæ*.

Ancylotheriidæ (an"si-lọ-thē-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ancylotherium* + *-idæ*.] A family of [illegible] mammals, typified by the genus *Ancylotherium*. [illegible]

Ancylotherium (an"si-lọ-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. [illegible], crooked, curved, + θηρίον, a wild beast.] A genus of large extinct edentate mammals, typical of the family *Ancylotheriidæ*.

ancylotome, ancylotomus (an-sil'ọ-tōm, an-si-lot'ọ-mus), *n.* Same as *ankylotome*.

Ancylus (an'si-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀγκύλος, crooked, curved: see *angle*³.] 1. A genus of pulmonate gastropods, typical of the family *Ancylidæ*. The species are fluviatile, and are called river-limpets, from the resemblance of the shell to a patella or limpet. There are upward of 50 living species. They live in ponds and brooks, adhering to stones and aquatic plants.

2. A genus of hymenopterous insects.

Ancyrene (an'si-rēn), *a.* [< L. *Ancyra*, Gr. Ἄγκυρα, a town in Galatia, now *Angora* (see *Angora*); cf. Gr. ἀγκυρα, an anchor, a hook.] Of or pertaining to Ancyra, a city of ancient Galatia, where a synod was held about A. D. 314, at which the *Ancyrene canons*, twenty-five in number, were passed. Synods of Semi-Arians were also held there A. D. 358 and 375. Also written *Ancyran*.—**Ancyrene inscription** (commonly known as the *Monumentum Ancyranum*), a highly important document for Roman history, consisting of an inscription in both Greek and Latin upon a number of marble slabs fixed to the walls of the temple of Augustus and the goddess Roma (Rome personified) at Ancyra. The inscription is a copy of the statement of his acts and policy prepared by the Emperor Augustus himself, which statement is often called the political testament of Augustus. This inscription was discovered by Augier de Busbecq in 1554, but was first adequately copied by Georges Perrot in 1864.

ancyroid (an-sī'roid), *a.* [< Gr. ἀγκυροειδής, anchor-shaped, < ἀγκυρα, anchor, + εἶδος, form.] Anchor-shaped; specifically, in *anat.*, curved or bent like the fluke of an anchor: applied (*a*) to the coracoid process of the shoulder-blade (see cut under *scapula*), and (*b*) to the cornua of the lateral ventricle of the brain. Also written *ankyroid*.

and (and, unaccented ạnd: see *an*²), *conj.* [< ME. *and, ant, an*, sometimes *a*, < AS. *and, ond*, rarely *end* (in AS. and ME. usually expressed by the abbrev. symbol or ligature ⁊, later & (mod. &), for L. *et*, and), = OS. *endi*, rarely *en*, = OFries. *anda, ande, and, an*, rarely *ond*, also *ende, enda, end, en*, mod. Fries. *an, än, en, in, enda, inde* = OD. *ende, ende*, D. *en* = OHG. *anti, enti, inti, unta, unti, endi, indi, undi*, MHG. *unde, und, unt*, G. *und*, and, = Icel. *enda*, and if, in case that, even, even if, and then, and yet, and so (appar. the same word, with conditional or disjunctive force; the Scand. equiv. to 'and' is Icel. *auk* = Sw. *och, ock* = Dan. *og* = AS. *eác*, E. *eke*; not found as conj. in Goth., where the ordinary copula is *jah*), conj., orig. a prep., AS. *and, ond* (rare in this form, but extremely common in the reduced form *an, on*, being thus merged with orig. *an, on*: see below), before, besides, with, = OS. *ant*, unto, until, = OFries. *anda, ande, and, an*, also *enda, ende, end, en*, in, on, = OHG. *ant* = Goth. *and*, on, upon, unto, along, over, etc.; this prep. being also common as a prefix, AS. *and-, an-, ond-, on-* (see *and-*), and appearing also in the reduced form *an, on* (merged with orig. *an, on* = Goth. *ana* = Gr. ἀνά, etc.: see *on*), and with a close vowel in AS. *oth* (for **onth*) = OS. *unt* (also in comp. *un-*, as in *unte, unto, antuo* (= ME. and E. *unto*), and in *untat, unthat* for *unt that*) = OFries. *und, ont*, unto, = OHG. *unt* (in comp. **unze, unz*), unto, = Icel. *unz, unnz, unst, undz*, until, = Goth. *und*, unto, until, as far as, up to (also in comp. *unte*, until), most of these forms being also used conjunctionally. The Teut. prepositions and prefixes containing a radical *n* tended to melt into one another both as to form and sense. There appear to have been orig. two forms of *and*, namely, (*a*) AS. *and, ond*, OS. *ant*, Goth. *and, anda-*, Teut. **anda-*, and (*b*) AS. *end*, OS. *endi*, etc., Teut. **andi-*, the latter being = L. *ante*, before, = Gr. ἀντί, against, = Skt. *anti*, overagainst, near, related with *anta*, end, = Goth. *andeis* = AS. *ende*, E. *end*: see *end*, and cf. *andiron*. See *and-, an-*², *on-*², *ante-, anti-*, prefixes ult. identical. For the transition from the prep. *and*, before, besides, with, to the conj. *and*, cf. the prep. *with* in such constructions as "The passengers, *with* all but three of the crew, were saved," where *and* may be substituted for *with*. From the earliest ME. period *and* has also existed in the reduced form *an*: see *an*².] **A.** *Coördinate use.* 1. Connective: A word connecting a word, phrase, clause, or sentence with that which precedes it; a colorless particle without an exact synonym in English, but expressed approximately by 'with, along with, together with, besides, also, moreover,' the elements connected being grammatically coordinate.

> [illegible] conflict four of his five wits went halting off, [illegible] was the whole man governed with one.
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 1.

We have been up *and* down to seek him.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 1.

His fame *and* fate shall be
An echo *and* a light unto eternity.
Shelley, Adonais, l. 8.

Along the heath *and* near his favourite tree.
Gray, Elegy, l. 110.

When many words, phrases, clauses, or sentences are connected, the connective is now generally omitted before all except the last, unless retained for rhetorical effect. The connected elements are sometimes identical, expressing continuous repetition, either definitely, as, to walk two *and* two; or indefinitely, as, for ever *and* ever, to wait years *and* years.

To-morrow, *and* to-morrow, *and* to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
To the last syllable of recorded time.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 5.

The repetition often implies a difference of quality under the same name: as, there are deacons *and* deacons (that is, according to the proverb, "There's odds in deacons"); there are novels *and* novels (that is, all sorts of novels). To make the connection distinctly inclusive, the term *both* precedes the first member: as, *both* in England *and* in France. For this, by a Latinism, *and* . . . *and* has been sometimes used in poetry (Latin and French *et* . . . *et*).

Thrones *and* civil *and* divine.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas.

2. Introductive: in continuation of a previous sentence expressed, implied, or understood.

And the Lord spake unto Moses. Num. i. 1.

And he said unto Moses. Ex. xxiv. 1.

In this use, especially in continuation of the statement implied by assent to a previous question. The continuation may mark surprise, incredulity, indignation, etc.: as, *And* shall I see him again? *And* you dare thus address me?

And do you now put on your best attire,
And do you now cull out a holiday,
And do you now strew flowers in his way,
That comes in triumph over Pompey's blood?
Shak., J. C., i. 1.

Alas! *and* did my Saviour bleed? *Watts.*

3. Adverbial: Also; even. [Rare; in imitation of the Latin *et* in like use.]

He that hatith me, hatith *and* [*also*, Purv.] my fadir.
Wyclif, John xv. 23 (Oxf. ed.).

Not oonly he brak the saboth, but *and* [*but*, Purv.] he seide his fadir God. *Wyclif*, John v. 18.

Hence, *but and*, and also: common in the old ballads.

And they hae chased in gude green-wood
The buck *but and* the rae.
Rose the Red, and White Lilly,
Child's Ballads, III. 180.

She brought to him her beauty and truth,
But and broad earldoms three.
Lowell, Singing Leaves.

B. *Conditional use.* [In this use not found in AS., but very common in ME.; cf. Icel. *enda* and MHG. *unde* in similar use: a development of the coördinate use; cf. *so*, adv. conj., marking continuation, with *so*, conditional conj., if. This *and*, though identical with the coördinate, has been looked upon as a different word, and in modern editions is often artificially discriminated by being printed *an*: see *an*2.] If; supposing that: as, *and* you please. [Common in the older literature, but in actual speech now only dialectal.]

For, *and* I sholde rekenen every vice
Which that she hath, ywis I were to nice.
Chaucer, Prol. to Squire's Tale, l. 15.

Disadvantage ys, that now childern of gramer-scole conneth no more Frensch than can here lift [their left] heele, & that is harm for ham [them] *&* a [if they] scholle passe the se, & trauayle in strange londes.
Trevisa, tr. of Higden, Polychron., I. lxix.

And I suffer this, may I go graze.
Fletcher, Woman's Prize, i. 3.

Often with added *if* (whence mod. dial. *an if*, *nif*, if). Hence, *but and if*, but if.

But and if that servant say. Luke xii. 45.

and-. [< ME. *and-*, *ond-*, *an-*, *on-*, AS. *and-*, *ond-*, often reduced to *an-*, *on-* = OS. *ant-* = OFries. *and-*, *ond-*, *an-*, *on-* = D. *ont-* = OHG. MHG. *ant-*, *ent-*, G. *ant-*, *ent-* (*emp-* before *f*) = Goth. *and-*, *anda-* = L. *ante-* = Gr. *ἀντι-*, orig. meaning 'before' or 'against,' being the prep. *and* (AS. *and* = Goth. *and*, etc.) as prefix: see *and*, *an-*2, *ante-*, *anti-*.] A prefix in Middle English and Anglo-Saxon, represented in modern English by *an-* in *answer*, *a-* in *along*1, and (mixed with original *on-*) by *on-* in *onset*, etc.

andabata, andabate (an-dab′ạ-tạ̈, an′dạ-bāt), *n.*; pl. *andabatæ*, *andabates* (-tē, -bāts). [L. *andabata* (see def.), appar. a corrupt form for **anabata*, < Gr. *ἀναβάτης*, a rider, lit. one who mounts, < *ἀναβαίνειν*, go up, mount: see *Anabas*, *anabasis*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a gladiator who fought blindfolded by wearing a helmet without openings for the eyes; hence, in modern application, one who contends or acts as if blindfolded.

With what eyes do these owls and blind *andabates* look upon the Holy Scriptures. *Becon*, Works, I. 331.

andabatism† (an-dab′ạ-tizm), *n.* [< L. *andabata* + *-ism*.] The practice of fighting blindly like an andabata; blind contention.

Andalusian (an-dạ-lū′zian), *a.* and *n.* [< *Andalusia*, Sp. *Andalucía*, < Sp. *Andaluz*, an Andalusian, prob. ult. < L. *Vandalii*, the Vandals: see *Vandal*.] **I.** *a.* Belonging or pertaining to Andalusia, a large division of southern Spain, or to its inhabitants.

II. *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Andalusia in Spain.—**2.** A variety of fowl of the Spanish type, of medium size.

andalusite (an-dạ-lū′sīt), *n.* [< *Andalusia* + *-ite*2.] A mineral of a gray, green, bluish, flesh, or rose-red color, consisting of anhydrous silicate of aluminium, sometimes found crystallized in four-sided rhombic prisms. Its composition is the same as that of cyanite and fibrolite. It was first discovered in Andalusia. Chiastolite (which see), or macle, is an impure variety, showing a peculiar tessellated appearance in the cross section.

Andamanese (an″dạ-man-ēs′ or -ēz′), *a.* and *n.* [< *Andaman* + *-ese*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Andaman islands, or to their inhabitants.

II. *n. sing.* or *pl.* A native or the natives of the Andaman islands, situated in the eastern part of the bay of Bengal. The Andamanese are robust and vigorous, resembling negroes, but of small stature, and are still in a state of savagery.

andante (ȧn-dȧn′te), *a.* and *n.* [It., lit. walking, ppr. of *andare*, walk, go: see *alley*1.] **I.** *a* In *music*, moving with a moderate, even, graceful progression.

II. *n.* A movement or piece composed in andante time: as, the *andante* in Beethoven's fifth symphony.

andantino (ȧn-dȧn-tē′nō), *a.* and *n.* [It., dim. of *andante*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* In *music*, somewhat slower than andante.

II. *n.* Properly, a movement somewhat slower than andante, but more frequently a movement not quite so slow as andante.

andarac (an′dạ-rak), *n.* Same as *sandarac*.

andaze (an′dạ-ze), *n.* [Turk. *andaze*, *endaze*, < Ar. *hindāze*, an ell.] A Turkish cloth measure equal to 27 (or according to Redhouse 25) inches. *Morgan*, U. S. Tariff.

Andean (an′dẹ̄-ạn), *a.* [< *Andes*: said to be named from Peruv. *anti*, copper, or metal in general.] Pertaining to the Andes, a great system of mountains extending along the Pacific coast of South America, and sometimes regarded as including the highlands of Central America and Mexico.

Andersch's ganglion. See *ganglion*.

Anderson battery. See *battery*.

andesin, andesine (an′dẹ̄-zin), *n.* [< *Andes* + *-in*2.] A triclinic feldspar, intermediate between the soda feldspar albite and the lime feldspar anorthite, and consequently containing both soda and lime. It was originally obtained from the Andes, but has since been found in the Vosges and other localities. See *feldspar*.

andesite (an′dẹ̄-zīt), *n.* [< *Andes* + *-ite*2.] A volcanic rock of wide-spread occurrence, especially in the Cordilleran region of North America. It consists essentially of a mixture of a triclinic feldspar with either hornblende or augite. Those varieties containing the former are called hornblende andesite, the latter augite andesite. There are also varieties of andesite which contain a considerable percentage of quartz. The line of separation between the basalts and rocks called by many lithologists andesite cannot be sharply drawn. See *basalt*.

andesitic (an-dẹ̄-zit′ik), *a.* [< *andesite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or containing andesite.

Andigena (an-dij′e-nạ̈), *n.* [NL., < *Andes* + L. *-genus*, -born: see *-gen*, *-genous*.] A genus of toucans, family *Rhamphastidæ*, embracing several Andean species. *J. Gould*, 1850.

Andine (an′din or -dīn), *a.* [< NL. *Andinus*, < *Andes*.] Of or pertaining to the Andes; Andean. *Andine* plants are especially those of the high alpine regions of the Andes.

Andira (an-dī′rạ̈), *n.* [NL., from native name.] A genus of leguminous trees, of about 20 species, natives of tropical America. They have pinnate leaves, and bear a profusion of showy flowers, followed by fleshy one-seeded pods. The timber is used for building. *A. inermis*, the angelin- or cabbage-tree of the West Indies, furnishes the worm-bark, which has strong narcotic properties and was formerly used in medicine as a vermifuge.

andira-guaca (an-dē′rạ̈-gwä′kạ̈), *n.* [S. Amer.] The native name in South America of the vampire-bat, *Vampyrus spectrum*. See *Phyllostomidæ*, *Vampyrus*. Also written *andira-guacu*.

andiron (and′ī-ėrn), *n.* [Early mod. E. *andiron*, *andyron*, *aundyron*, *aundyern*, *andyar* (also with aspirate *handern*, *handiron*, *handyron*, mod. E. *handiron*, simulating *hand*; also *landyron*, after F. *landier*), < ME. *andyron*, earlier *aundiren*, *aundyrne*, *aundyre* (the termination being popularly associated with ME. *iron*, *iren*, *yron*, *yren*, *yre*, E. *iron*; cf. ME. *brandiren*, *brondiron*, *brondyre*, < AS. *brand-isen*, andiron, = D. *brandijzer*, an andiron, also a branding-iron, lit. 'brand-iron'; cf. also AS. *brand-rōd*, andiron, lit. 'brand-rod'), < OF. *andier*, *endier*, later, by inclusion of the art. *le*, *l'*, *landier*, mod. F. *landier*, dial. *andier*, *andain*, *andi*, in ML. with fluctuating term. *anderius*, *anderia*, *andera*, *andrea*, *andeda*, *andedus*, *andegula*, *angedula*, more commonly *andena*, *andenus*, the fluctuation showing that the word was of unknown and hence prob. either of Celtic or Teut. origin, perhaps < Teut. **andja-*, Goth. *andeis* = OHG. *enti*, MHG. G. *ende* = AS. *ende*, E. *end*, the reason of the name being reflected in the mod. popular adaptation *end-iron*, q. v. *End* is prob. connected in its origin with the conj. *and* and the prefix *and-*, which would thus be brought into remote relation with the first syllable of *andiron*: see *and*, *and-*, *end*. But *andiron* has nothing to do, etymologically, with *hand* or *brand*, or, except very remotely, if at all, with *end*.] One of a pair of metallic stands used to support wood burned on an open hearth. It consists of a horizontal iron bar raised on short legs, with an upright standard in front. Usually the standard is surmounted by a knob or other device, and it is sometimes elaborately ornamented and often sheathed with brass- or silver-work. The standards, before the general adoption of grate-fires, were often made very high; those for kitchen use had brackets for holding the roasting-spit and hooks upon which kettles could be hung, and sometimes flat or bracket-shaped tops for holding dishes; others were artistically forged in wrought-iron, or had the whole upright piece carved in bronze or some other costly material. Seldom used in the singular. Also called *fire-dog*.

Ancient Andirons, from Cobham, Kent, England.

Her *andirons*
(I had forgot them) were two winking Cupids
Of silver, each on one foot standing, nicely
Depending on their brands. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 4.

The brazen *andirons* well brightened, so that the cheerful fire may see its face in them.
Hawthorne, Old Manse, I. 165.

Andorran (an-dor′rạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Andorra* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Andorra.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Andorra, a small republic, semi-independent since Charlemagne, situated in the eastern Pyrenees, between the French department of Ariège and the Spanish province of Lérida. It is under the joint protection of France and the Bishop of Urgel, in Catalonia, Spain.

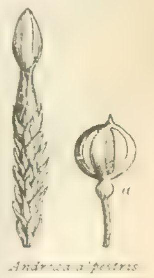
andr-. See *andro-*.

andra (an′drạ̈), *n.* [Appar. a native name.] A species of gazel found in northern Africa, *Gazella ruficollis* (the *Antilope ruficollis* of Smith), related to the common Egyptian species, *G. dorcas*.

andradite (an′drạ-dīt), *n.* [After the Portuguese mineralogist *d'Andrada*.] A variety of common garnet containing calcium and iron. See *garnet*1.

andranatomy (an-drạ-nat′ọ̄-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a man, + *ἀνατομή*, dissection: see *anatomy*.] The dissection of the human body, particularly that of the male; human anatomy; anthropotomy; androtomy. *Hooper*, Med. Dict., 1811. [Rare.]

Andreæa (an-drẹ̄-ē′ạ̈), *n.* [NL., named after G. R. *Andreæ*, a German botanist. *Andreæ* was orig. gen. of LL. *Andreas*, Andrew. See *Andrew*.] A genus of mosses constituting the natural order *Andreæaceæ*, intermediate between the *Sphagnaceæ* and the *Bryaceæ*, or true mosses. It is distinguished by the longitudinal dehiscence of the capsule into four valves; otherwise it closely resembles the genus *Grimmia*.



Andreæa alpestris.

Fruiting branch and dehiscent capsule with its apophysis. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

Andrea Ferrara (an′drẹ̄-ạ̈ fe-rä′rạ̈), *n.* A sword or sword-blade of a kind greatly esteemed in Scotland [illegible] the end of the sixteenth [illegible] FARARA or FERARA [illegible] by Cosmo, Andrea, and Gianantonio Ferara, and that the [illegible] tion. [Compare It. *ferrajo*, a cutler, an ironmonger, = E. [illegible] see *farrier*.] [illegible]

Andrena (an-drē'nạ̈), *n.* [NL.: see *Anthrena*.] A genus of solitary bees, typical of the [illegible] It is of large ex[illegible] species. Its members burrow in the ground to the depth of several inches, and [illegible] in the spring. *A.* [illegible] *Melitta* is a synonym.

Andrenetæ (an-dren'e-tē), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Andrena* + *-et-æ*.] In Latreille's classification of bees, the first section of *Mellifera*, or *Anthophila*, corresponding to the modern family *Andrenidæ*: opposed to *Apiariæ*.

andrenid (an'dre-nid), *n.* A solitary bee, of the family *Andrenidæ*.

Andrenidæ (an-dren'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Andrena* + *-idæ*.] A family of aculeate melliferous hymenopterous insects; the solitary bees. The [illegible] and the tongue short, the labium and terminal maxillary lobes not being lengthened into a proboscis. The labium is either hastate or cordate, on which some authors divide the family into two groups, *Acutilingues* and *Obtusilingues*. These bees consist of only males and females; the latter collect pollen, the trochanters and femora of the hind legs being usually adapted for this purpose. All the species are solitary, and most of them burrow in the ground, though some live in the interstices of walls. The cells are provisioned with pollen or honey, in the midst of which the female deposits her eggs. The genera and species of the family are numerous.

Andrenoides (an-drẹ-noi'dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Andrena* + *-oides*.] In Latreille's system of classification, a division of *Apiariæ*; a group of solitary bees, including the carpenter-bees of the genus *Xylocopa*, and corresponding to a portion of the modern family *Apidæ*.

andreolite (an'drẹ-ō-līt), *n.* [< *Andreas* (= E. *Andrew*), a mining locality in the Harz mountains, + *-lite*, < Gr. λίθος, a stone.] A name of the mineral commonly called harmotome or cross-stone. See *harmotome*.

Andrew (an'drö), *n.* [< *Andrew*, a common personal name, < ME. *Andreu* = Bret. *Andreu*, *Andrev*, < OF. *Andreu*, mod. F. *Andrieu*, *André* = Pr. *Andrieu*, *Andre* = Sp. *Andres* = Pg. *André* = It. *Andrea* = D. G. Dan. *Andreas* = Sw. Dan. *Anders*, < LL. *Andreas*, < Gr. Ἀνδρέας, a personal name, equiv. to ἀνδρεῖος, manly, strong, courageous, < ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-), a man. The name *Andrew* is thus nearly equiv. in meaning to *Charles*.] A broadsword: an English equivalent of *Andrea Ferrara* (which see). **St. Andrew's cross.** See *cross*. **St. Andrew's day.** See *day*.

-andria. See *-androus*.

andro-. [L., etc., *andro-*, before a vowel *andr-*, < Gr. ἀνδρο-, ἀνδρ-, combining form of ἀνήρ (ἀνερ-, *ἀνρ-, ἀνδρ-), a man, L. *vir*, as opposed to a woman, to a youth, or to a god (sometimes, esp. in later usage, equiv. to, but usually distinguished from, ἄνθρωπος, L. *homo*, a man, a human being, a person); specifically, a husband, sometimes merely a male.] An element in many compound words of Greek origin, meaning man, and hence masculine, male; especially, in *bot.* (also terminally, *-androus*, *-ander*, *-andria*), with reference to the male organs or stamens of a flower. See *-androus*.

androcephalous (an-drọ-sef'ạ-lus), *a.* [< Gr. [illegible] a man, + κεφαλή, head.] Having [illegible] and of a monster such as a sphinx, an Assyrian bull, etc.

[illegible] androcephalous [illegible]

[illegible]

androctonid [illegible] (to-nid), *n.* A scorpion [illegible] *-nidæ*.

A[illegible] (ton'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., [illegible] A family of scorpions [illegible] typified by the [illegible] characterized by the [illegible] lar shape [illegible]

Andro[illegible] *n.* [NL., < [illegible] < ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-), man, + [illegible]

androdiœcious (an'drō-di-ē'shius), *a.* [< Gr. [illegible] In *bot.*, having [illegible]

andrœcium (an-drē'shi-um), *n.*; pl. *andrœcia* (-ạ̈). [NL., < Gr. ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-), a man, male, + οἶκος, a house, = L. *vicus*, > E. *wick*, a village.] In *bot.*, the male organs of a flower; the assemblage of stamens.

androgynal (an-droj'i-nạl), *a.* Same as *androgynous*.

androgynally (an-droj'i-nạl-i), *adv.* With the sexual organs of both sexes; as a hermaphrodite. [Rare.]

> Nor real or new transexion, but were *androgynally* borne.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 17.

androgyne (an'drọ-jin), *n.* [= F. *androgyne*, < L. *androgynus*, masc., *androgyne*, fem., < Gr. ἀνδρόγυνος, a man-woman, a hermaphrodite, an effeminate man: see *androgynous*.] 1. A hermaphrodite.

> Plato . . . tells a story how that at first there were three kinds of men, that is, male, female, and a third mixt species of the other two, called, for that reason, *androgynes*.
> *Chilmead.*

2. An effeminate man. [Rare.]

> What shall I say of these vile and stinking *androgynes*, that is to say, these men-women, with their curled locks, their crisped and frizzled hair? *Harmar*, tr. of Beza, p. 173.

3. An androgynous plant.—4. A eunuch. [Rare.]

androgyneity (an″drọ-gi-nē'ị-ti), *n.* [As *androgynous* + *-e-ity*.] Androgyny; bisexuality; hermaphroditism.

androgynia (an-drọ-jin'i-ạ̈), *n.* [NL.: see *androgyny*.] Same as *androgyny*.

androgynism (an-droj'i-nizm), *n.* [As *androgynous* + *-ism*.] In *bot.*, a monœcious condition in a plant normally diœcious.

androgynos (an-droj'i-nos), *n.* [Repr. Gr. ἀνδρόγυνος: see *androgyne*.] A hermaphrodite: an androgyne.

> An *androgynos* was born at Antiochia ad Mæandrum, when Antipater was archon at Athens.
> *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 2.

androgynous (an-droj'i-nus), *a.* [< L. *androgynus*, < Gr. ἀνδρόγυνος, both male and female, common to man and woman, < ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-), a man, + γυνή, a woman, akin to E. *queen*, *quean*, q. v.] 1. Having two sexes; being both male and female; of the nature of a hermaphrodite; hermaphroditical.

> On the opposite side of the vase is an *androgynous* figure.
> *Cat. of Vases in Brit. Museum*, II. 148.

(*a*) In *bot.*: (1) Having male and female flowers in the same inflorescence, as in some species of *Carex*. (2) In mosses, having antheridia and archegonia in the same involucre. (*b*) In *zool.*, uniting the characters of both sexes; having the parts of both sexes; being of both sexes; hermaphrodite. The androgynous condition is a very common one in invertebrate animals. The two sexes may coexist at the same time in one individual, which impregnates itself, as a snail; or two such individuals may impregnate each other, as earthworms; or one individual may be male and female at different times, developing first the product of the one sex and then that of the other.

2. Having or partaking of the mental characteristics of both sexes.

> The truth is, a great mind must be *androgynous*.
> *Coleridge.*

Also *androgynal*.

androgyny (an-droj'i-ni), *n.* [Erroneously written *androgeny* (Pascoe); < NL. *androgynia*, < L. *androgynus*: see *androgynous*.] The state of being androgynous; union of sexes in one individual; hermaphroditism.

> Instances of *androgyny* . . . depend upon an excessive development of this structure.
> *Todd's Cyc. of Anat. and Phys.*, IV. 1425. (*N. E. D.*)

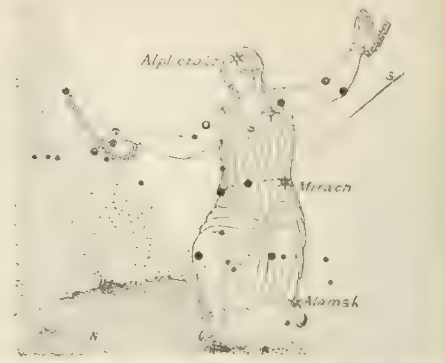
android, androides (an'droid, an-droi'dēz), *n.* [< Gr. ἀνδροειδής, like a man, < ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-), a man, + εἶδος, form.] An automaton resembling a human being in shape and motions.

> If the human figure and actions be represented, the automaton has sometimes been called specially an *androides*.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, III. [illegible]

andromania (an-drọ-mā'ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀνδρομανία, < ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-), man, + μανία, madness.] Nymphomania (which see).

andromed (an'drọ-med), *n.* [< *Andromeda*.] A meteor which proceeds, or a system of meteors which appears to radiate, from a point in the constellation Andromeda.

Andromeda (an-drom'e-dạ̈), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ἀνδρομέδα, in myth. daughter of Cepheus, king of Ethiopia, bound to a rock in order to be devoured by a sea-monster, but rescued by Perseus, and after death placed as a constellation in the heavens.] 1. A northern constellation, surrounded by Pegasus, Cassiopeia, Perseus, Aries, etc., supposed to represent the figure of a woman chained. The constellation contains three stars of the second magnitude, of which the brightest is Alpheratz.—2. [NL.] A genus of plants, natural order *Ericaceæ*. The species are hardy shrubs, natives of Europe, Asia, and North America. They are more or less narcotic, and several are known to be poisonous to sheep and goats, as *A. Mariana* (the stagger-bush of America), *A. polifolia*, and *A. ovalifolia*. *A. floribunda* and others are sometimes cultivated for ornament.



The Constellation Andromeda, including its stars down to 5th magnitude, according to Heis; the figure from Ptolemy's description.

andromonœcious (an″drọ-mọ-nē'shius), *a.* [< Gr. ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-), male, + *monœcious*, q. v.] In *bot.*, having hermaphrodite and male flowers upon the same plant, but with no female flowers. *Darwin.*

andromorphous (an-drọ-môr'fus), *a.* [< Gr. ἀνδρόμορφος, of man's form or figure, < ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-), a man, + μορφή, form.] Shaped like a man; of masculine form or aspect: as, an *andromorphous* woman.

andron (an'dron), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἀνδρών, < ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-), a man.] Same as *andronitis*.

andronitis (an-drọ-nī'tis), *n.* [Gr. ἀνδρωνῖτις, also ἀνδρών, < ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-), man. Cf. *gynæceum*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, the portion of a house appropriated especially to males, including dining-room, library, sitting-rooms, etc.

andropetalous (an-drọ-pet'ạ-lus), *a.* [< Gr. ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-), a man, in mod. bot. a stamen, + πέταλον, a leaf, in mod. bot. a petal.] In *bot.*, an epithet applied to double flowers produced by the conversion of stamens into petals, as in the garden ranunculus.

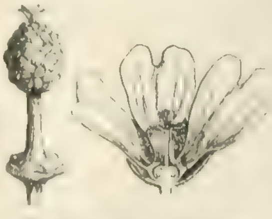
androphagi, *n.* Plural of *androphagus*.

androphagous (an-drof'ạ-gus), *a.* [< Gr. ἀνδροφάγος, man-eating, < ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-), a man, + φαγεῖν, eat. Cf. *anthropophagous*.] Man-eating; pertaining to or addicted to cannibalism; anthropophagous. [Rare.]

androphagus (an-drof'ạ-gus), *n.*; pl. *androphagi* (-jī). [NL., < Gr. ἀνδροφάγος: see *androphagous*.] A man-eater; a cannibal. [Rare.]

androphonomania (an″drọ-fon-ọ-mā'ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀνδροφόνος, man-slaying (< ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-), man, + *φένειν, kill, slay), + μανία, madness.] A mania for committing murder; homicidal insanity.

androphore (an'drọ-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-), a man, a male, in mod. bot. a stamen, + -φόρος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*^{1}.] 1. In *bot.*, a stamineal column, usually formed by a union of the filaments, as in the *Malvaceæ* and in many genera of *Leguminosæ*.—2. In *zoöl.*, the branch of a gonoblastidium of a hydrozoan which bears male gonophores; a generative bud or medusiform zooid in which the male elements only are developed, as distinguished from a gynophore or female gonophore. See *gynophore*, and cut under *gonoblastidium*.



1, Tubular Androphore and 2, section of flower of *Malva sylvestris*.

androphorous (an-drof'ọ-rus), *a.* [< Gr. ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-), a man, + -φόρος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*^{1}.] In *Hydrozoa*, bearing male elements, as an androphore; being male, as a medusiform zooid.

Andropogon (an-drọ-pō'gon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-), a man, + πώγων, beard, the male flowers often having plumose beards: see *pogon*.] A large genus of grasses, mostly natives of warm countries. Several species are extensively cultivated in India, especially in Ceylon and Singapore, for their essential oils, which form the grass-oils of commerce. *A. Nardus* yields the citronella oil; the lemon-grass, *A. citratus*, yields the lemon-grass oil, also known as [illegible] of Indian melissa oil. *A. Schœnanthus* of central and northern India is the source of what is known as rusa-oil, or oil of ginger-grass or of geranium. These oils are much esteemed in India for external application in rheumatism, but in Europe and America they are used almost exclusively by soap makers and perfumers. The rusa-oil is used in Turkey for the adulteration of attar of roses. The cuscus of India is the long, fibrous, fragrant root of *A. muricatus*, which is woven into screens, ornamental baskets, and other articles. There are about 20 species in the United States, commonly known as *broom-grass* or *broom-sedge*, mostly tall perennial grasses, with tough, wiry stems, of little value.

androsphinx (an′drọ̄-sfingks), *n.* [< Gr. ἀνδρόσφιγξ, a sphinx with the bust of a man, < ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-), a man, + σφίγξ, a sphinx.] In *anc. Egypt. sculp.*, a man-sphinx; a sphinx having the body of a lion with a human head and masculine attributes, as distinguished from one with the head of a ram (*criosphinx*), or of a hawk (*hieracosphinx*). See *sphinx*.

Androsphinx of Thothmes III (15th century B.C.), Boulak Museum, Cairo.

androspore (an′drọ̄-spōr), *n.* [< NL. *androsporus*, < Gr. ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-), a man, male, + σπόρος, seed, < σπείρειν, sow: see *spore* and *sperm*.] In *bot.*, the peculiar migratory antheridium occurring in the suborder *Œdogonieæ* of *Algæ*, which attaches itself near or upon an oögonium and becomes a miniature plant, developing antherozoids.

> These antherozoids are not the immediate product of the sperm-cells of the same or of another filament, but are developed within a body termed an *androspore*.
> *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 255.

androtomous (an-drot′ọ̄-mus), *a.* [< NL. *androtomus*, < Gr. ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-), a man, in mod. bot. a stamen, + -τομος, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut. Cf. *androtomy*.] In *bot.*, characterized by having the stamens divided into two or more parts by chorisis. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

androtomy (an-drot′ọ̄-mi), *n.* [< Gr. ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-), a man, + τομή, a cutting, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut. Cf. *anatomy*.] Human anatomy; anthropotomy as distinguished from zoötomy; the dissection of the human body. [Rare.]

-androus. [< NL. *-andrus*, < Gr. *-ανδρος*, term. of adjectives compounded with ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-), a man, a male: see *andro-*.] In *bot.*, a termination meaning having male organs or stamens, as in *monandrous, diandrous, triandrous, polyandrous*, etc., having one, two, three, or many stamens, and *gynandrous*, having stamens situated on the pistil. The corresponding English noun ends in *-ander*, as in *monander*, etc., and the New Latin class name in *-andria*, as in *Monandria*, etc.

ane (ān), *a.* and *n.* Scotch and northern English form of *one*.

-ane. [< L. *-ānus*, reg. repr. by E. *-an*, in older words by *-ain, -en*: see *-an*.] 1. A suffix of Latin origin, the same as *-an*, as in *mundane, ultramontane*, etc. In some cases it serves, with a difference of accent, to differentiate words in *-ane*, as *germane, humane, urbane*, from doublets in *-an*, as *german, human, urban*.

2. In *chem.*, a termination denoting that the hydrocarbon the name of which ends with it belongs to the paraffin series having the general formula C_nH_{2n+2}: as, *methane*, CH_4; *ethane*, C_2H_6.

aneal¹ (a-nēl′), *v. t.* The earlier and historically correct form of *anneal*¹.

aneal²† (a-nēl′), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *anneal, aneel*, < late ME. *anele*, earlier *anelien, enelien*, < AS. **anelian* or **onelian* (the AS. **onelan* usually cited is incorrect in form and unauthorized), < *an, on*, on, + **elian* (> ME. *elien*), oil, < *ele*, oil: see *oil*, and cf. *anoil*.] To anoint; especially, to administer extreme unction to. Also spelled *anele*.

> He was housled and *aneled*, and had all that a Christian man ought to have. *Morte d'Arthur*, iii. 175.

anear (a̤-nēr′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* and *prep.* [< *a*⁴ + *near*; of mod. formation, after *afar*.] I. *adv.* 1. Near (in place): opposed to *afar*.

> Dark-brow'd sophist, come not *anear*.
> *Tennyson*, Poet's Mind.

2. Nearly; almost.

II. *prep.* Near.

> Much more is needed, so that at last the measure of misery *anear* us may be correctly taken. *Is. Taylor.*

> *Anear* some river's bank.
> *J. D. Long*, Æneid, ix. 889. (*N. E. D.*)

[Poetic in all senses.]

anear (a̤-nēr′), *v. t.* [< *anear, adv.*] To come near; approach. *Mrs. Browning.* [Poetical.]

aneath (a̤-nēth′), *prep.* and *adv.* [< *a-* + *neath*; cf. *beneath*, and the analogy of *afore, before, ahint, behind*.] Beneath. [Chiefly poetical.]

anecdotage (an′ek-dō-tāj), *n.* [< *anecdote* + *-age*.] 1. Anecdotes collectively; matter of the nature of anecdotes. [Rare.]

> We infer the increasing barbarism of the Roman mind from the quality of the personal notices and portraitures exhibited throughout these biographical records [History of the Cæsars]. The whole may be described by one word – *anecdotage*. *De Quincey*, Philos. of Rom. Hist.

2. [Humorously taken as *anecdote* + *age*, with a further allusion to *dotage*.] Old age characterized by senile garrulousness and fondness for telling anecdotes. [Colloq.]

anecdotal (an′ek-dō-ta̤l), *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of anecdotes.

> Conversation, argumentative or declamatory, narrative or *anecdotal*. *Prof. Wilson.*

anecdotarian (an″ek-dọ̄-tā′ri-a̤n), *n.* [< *anecdote* + *-arian*.] One who deals in or retails anecdotes; an anecdotist. [Rare.]

> Our ordinary *anecdotarians* make use of libels.
> *Roger North*, Examen, p. 644.

anecdote (an′ek-dōt), *n.* [< F. *anecdote*, first in pl. *anecdotes*, ML. *anecdota*, < Gr. ἀνέκδοτα, pl., things unpublished, applied by Procopius to his memoirs of Justinian, which consisted chiefly of gossip about the private life of the court; prop. neut. pl. of ἀνέκδοτος, unpublished, not given out, < Gr. ἀν- priv. + ἔκδοτος, given out, verbal adj. of ἐκδιδόναι, give out, publish, < ἐκ, out (= L. *ex*: see *ex-*), + διδόναι, give, = L. *dare*, give: see *dose* and *date*.] 1. *pl.* Secret history; facts relating to secret or private affairs, as of governments or of individuals: often used (commonly in the form *anecdota*) as the title of works treating of such matters. —2. A short narrative of a particular or detached incident or occurrence of an interesting nature; a biographical incident; a single passage of private life. =**Syn.** *Anecdote, Story.* An *anecdote* is the relation of an interesting or amusing incident, generally of a private nature, and is always reported as true. A *story* may be true or fictitious, and generally has reference to a series of incidents so arranged and related as to be entertaining.

anecdotic, anecdotical (an-ek-dot′ik, -i-ka̤l), *a.* 1. Pertaining to anecdotes; consisting of or of the nature of anecdotes; anecdotal.

> *Anecdotical* traditions, whose authority is unknown.
> *Bolingbroke*, Letter to Pope.

> He has had rather an *anecdotic* history, . . . lazy as he is. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxxv.

> It is at least no fallacy to say that childhood—or the later memory of childhood—must borrow from such a background [the old world] a kind of *anecdotical* wealth.
> *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 10.

2. Given to relating anecdotes.

> He silenced him without mercy when he attempted to be *anecdotic*. *Savage*, R. Medlicott, iii. 6.

anecdotically (an-ek-dot′i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In anecdotes; by means of anecdote.

anecdotist (an′ek-dō-tist), *n.* [< *anecdote* + *-ist*.] One who tells or is in the habit of telling anecdotes.

anechinoplacid (an-e-kī-nọ̄-plas′id), *a.* [< Gr. ἀν- priv. (*an-*⁵) + *echinoplacid*, q. v.] Having no circlet of spines on the madreporic plate, as a starfish: opposed to *echinoplacid*. Often abbreviated to *a*.

anelace†, **anelas**†, *n.* See *anlace*.

anele†, *v. t.* See *aneal*².

anelectric (an-ē-lek′trik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἀν- priv. (*an-*⁵) + *electric*.] I. *a.* Having no electric properties; non-electric.

II. *n.* 1. A name early given to a substance (*e. g.*, a metal) which apparently does not become electrified by friction when held in the hand. This was afterward proved to be due to the conductivity of the substance, the electricity generated passing off immediately to the ground.

Hence—2. A conductor, in distinction from a non-conductor or insulator.

anelectrode (an-ẹ̄-lek′trōd), *n.* [< Gr. ἀνά, up (*an-*⁶), + *electrode*, q. v. Cf. *anode*.] The positive pole, or anode, of a galvanic battery. See *electrode*.

anelectrotonic (an-ẹ̄-lek-trọ̄-ton′ik), *a.* [< *anelectrotonus* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to anelectrotonus.

anelectrotonus (an-ẹ̄-lek-trot′ọ̄-nus), *n.* [< Gr. ἀν- priv. + ἤλεκτρον, amber (implying *electric*, q. v.), + τόνος, strain: see *tone*.] The peculiar condition of a nerve (or muscle) in the neighborhood of the anode of a constant electric current passing through a portion of it. The irritability is diminished, the electrical potentials are increased, and the conductivity for nervous impulses is diminished. The wave of lowered potential which attends a nervous impulse and gives rise to currents of action diminishes in going from a region of greater to one of less anelectrotonus, and increases in going in the opposite direction. The nervous impulse itself presumably behaves in the same way.

Anelytropidæ (an″e-li-trop′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anelytrops* (*-trop-*) + *-idæ*.] An African family of anelytropoid eriglossate lacertilians, typified by the genus *Anelytrops*, having the clavicles undilated proximally, the premaxillary single, no arches, and no osteodermal plates.

anelytropoid (an-e-lit′rọ̄-poid), *a.* In *zoöl.*, having the characters of, or pertaining to, the *Anelytropoidea*.

Anelytropoidea (an-e-lit-rọ̄-poi′dẹ̄-a̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anelytrops* (*-trop-*) + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of eriglossate lacertilians, represented by the family *Anelytropidæ*, having the vertebræ concavo-convex, the clavicles undilated proximally, and no postorbital or postfrontal squamosal arches. *T. Gill*, Smithsonian Rep., 1885.

Anelytrops (an-el′i-trops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀν- priv. + ἔλυτρον, shard (see *elytrum*), + ὤψ, ὀψ, face (appearance).] A genus of lizards, typical of the family *Anelytropidæ*.

anelytrous (an-el′i-trus), *a.* [< Gr. ἀνέλυτρος, unsharded (of bees, wasps, etc.), < ἀν- priv. + ἔλυτρον, shard: see *elytrum*.] In *entom.*, having no elytra; having all the wings membranous.

Anemaria, Anæmaria (an-ẹ̄-mā′ri-a̤), *n. pl.* [NL. (prop. *Anæmaria*), < Gr. ἄναιμος, bloodless (see *anemia*), + *-aria*.] In Haeckel's vocabulary of phylogeny, an evolutionary series of metazoic animals which have two primary germ-layers and an intestinal cavity, but which are bloodless and devoid of a developed cœloma, or body-cavity. It is a series of gastræads, of which the type is the gastræa or gastrula-form, including the sponges, acœlomatous worms, and zoöphytes. It stands intermediate between the *Protozoa* and an evolutionary series which begins with the cœlomatous worms and ends with the vertebrates. See *Hæmataria*, and cut under *gastrula*.

anematosis, anæmatosis (a-nē-ma̤-tō′sis), *n.* [NL. (prop. *anæmatosis*), < Gr. ἀναίματος, bloodless (< ἀν- priv. + αἷμα, blood), + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*: (*a*) General anemia, or the morbid processes which lead to it; the failure to produce the normal quantity of blood, of normal quality. (*b*) Imperfect oxidation of venous into arterial blood. (*c*) Idiopathic anemia.

anemia, anæmia (a-nē′mi-a̤), *n.* [NL. (prop. *anæmia*), < Gr. ἀναιμία, want of blood, < ἄναιμος, wanting blood, < ἀν- priv. + αἷμα, blood: see words in *hema-*.] In *pathol.*, a deficiency of blood in a living body.—**General anemia**, either a diminished quantity of blood (as immediately after hemorrhages, when it is called *oligemia* and is the opposite of *plethora*) or a diminution in some important constituent of the blood, especially hemoglobin. It then presents itself in the forms of oligocythemia, achroiocythemia, microcythemia, and hydremia, simply or combined. See these words.—**Idiopathic anemia**, a disease characterized by anemia advancing without interruption to a fatal issue, without evident cause, and associated with fever and such symptoms as would result from anemia however produced, as palpitation, dyspnœa, fainting fits, dropsy, etc. It is more common in women than in men, and most frequent between 20 and 40 years of age. Also called *essential malignant* or *febrile anemia, progressive pernicious anemia*, and *anematosis*.—**Local anemia**, or **ischemia**, a diminished supply of blood in any organ. It is contrasted with *hyperemia*.

anemic, anæmic (a-nem′ik), *a.* [< *anemia, anæmia*, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with anemia; deficient in blood; bloodless: as, *anemic* symptoms; an *anemic* patient.

anemied, anæmied (a-nē′mid), *a.* [< *anemia, anæmia*, + *-ed*².] Deprived of blood.

> The structure itself is *anæmied*. *Copland.*

anemo-. [NL., etc., < Gr. ἀνεμο-, combining form of ἄνεμος, wind: see *anemone*.] An element in compound words of Greek origin, meaning wind.

anemochord (a-nem′ọ̄-kôrd), *n.* [= F. *anémocorde*, < Gr. ἄνεμος, wind, + χορδή, a string, chord, cord.] A species of harpsichord in which the strings were moved by the wind; an æolian harp. *N. E. D.*

anemocracy [illegible], *n.* [< Gr. ἄνεμος, [illegible], govern: [illegible] by the wind. *Syd-* [illegible]

anemogram [illegible], *n.* [< Gr. ἄνεμος, [illegible], write.] A [illegible] velocity of the wind, [illegible] by an anemograph.

anemograph (a-nem'ọ̄-gráf), *n.* [= F. *anémo-graphe*, [illegible], wind, + γράφειν, write.] An instrument for measuring and recording either the velocity or the direction of the wind, [illegible]

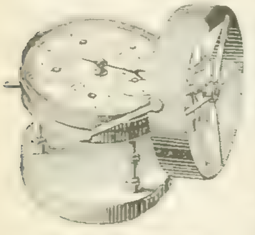
anemographic ([illegible]-graf'ik), *a.* [< *anemo-graph* [illegible].] Pertaining to, or obtained by means of, an anemograph.

anemography (an-e-mog'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *ané-mographie*, [illegible].] 1. A description of the winds.—2. The art of measuring and recording the direction, velocity, and force of the wind.

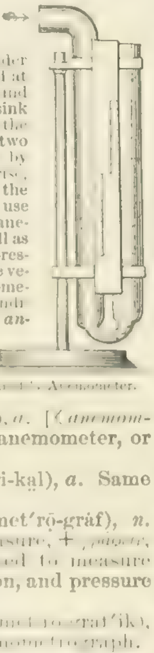
anemological (an″e-mọ̄-loj'i-kạl), *a.* [< *ane-mology* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to anemology. *N. E. D.*

anemology ([illegible]'ọ-ji), *n.* [= F. *anemolo-gie*, [illegible], wind, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The literature and science of the winds.

anemometer (an-e-mom'e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *ané-momètre*, < Gr. ἄνεμος, wind, + μέτρον, measure: see *meter*.] An instrument for indicating the velocity or pressure of the wind; a wind-gage. [illegible] *portable ane-mometer*, designed for measuring the velocity of air-currents in mines and ventilating shafts, consists of a wind-wheel attached to a counting arrangement. Anemometers for indicating velocity are commonly formed of plane surfaces [illegible] to the wind, and so arranged as to yield to its pressure and indicate the amount by their movements. [illegible] consists of a glass tube bent into the form of an inverted siphon, graduated, partly filled with [illegible]. [illegible] a metallic cylinder [illegible] the tube is attached at [illegible]. The pressure of the wind blowing into this causes the water to sink [illegible] of the tube and to rise in the other, and the difference of level of the two [illegible] of water, which is measured by [illegible] plus the amount of rise, as shown by the graduated scales, gives the force or pressure of the wind. By the use of mechanical or electrical appliances anemometers may be made to record as well as measure variations in the velocity and pressure of the wind. When they record the velocity or direction, or both, they are some-[illegible] *[illegible]*; when they indicate the direction only, they are called *an-*[illegible]; when they automatically [illegible] velocity, direction, and pressure, they are called *ane-*[illegible] *anemometro-*[illegible].



[illegible] Anemometer.



[illegible] Anemometer.

anemometric (an″e-mo-met'rik), *a.* [< *anemom-etry* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to an anemometer, or [illegible]try.

anemometrical (an″e-mọ̄-met'ri-kạl), *a.* Same as [illegible].

anemometrograph (an″e-mọ̄-met'rọ̄-gráf), *n.* [< Gr. ἄνεμος, wind, + μέτρον, measure, + γράφειν, write.] An instrument designed to measure and record the velocity, direction, and pressure [illegible]

anemometrographic ([illegible]-graf'ik), [illegible] to an anemometrograph.

anemometry (an-e-mom'e-tri), *n.* [= F. *ané-*[illegible] *-omètre* + *-y*.] The process [illegible] pressure or velocity [illegible] of the [illegible] of an anemometer.

[illegible] tronymic suffix.] 1. A [illegible]

hortensis), the pasque-flower (*A. Pulsatilla*), and other still more ornamental species from Japan and India. The wood-anemone, *A. nemorosa*, is a well-known vernal flower of the woods. There are about 70 species, mostly belonging to the cool climates of the northern hemisphere. Of the 16 North American species about half a dozen are also found in the Andes or in the old world. 3. In *zoöl.*, a sea-anemone (which see). — **Plumose anemone**, in *zoöl.*, *[illegible] dianthus*. — **Snake-locked anemone**, in *zoöl.*, *[illegible] viduata*.

Common Wood-Anemone (*Anemone nemorosa*).

anemonic (an-e-mon'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to anemones, or to the genus *Anemone*: obtained from anemonin: as, *anemonic* acid, an acid obtained by the action of baryta upon anemonin.

anemonin, anemonine (a̤-nem'ọ̄-nin), *n.* [< *anemone* + *-in*^{2}.] A crystalline substance extracted from some species of the genus *Anemone*.

anemony (a̤-nem'ọ̄-ni), *n.*; pl. *anemonies* (-niz). Same as *anemone*, 1.

anemophilous (an-e-mof'i-lus), *a.* [< Gr. ἄνεμος, wind, + φίλος, loving.] Wind-loving: said of flowers which are dependent upon the wind for conveying the pollen to the stigma in fertilization. Anemophilous flowers, as a rule, are small, uncolored, and inconspicuous, and do not secrete honey, but produce a great abundance of pollen. The flowers of the grasses, sedges, pine-trees, etc., are examples.

> The amount of pollen produced by *anemophilous* plants, and the distance to which it is often transported by the wind, are both surprisingly great.
> *Darwin*, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 405.

anemoscope (a-nem'ọ̄-skōp), *n.* [= F. *anémo-scope*, < Gr. ἄνεμος, wind, + σκοπεῖν, view, examine.] Any device for showing the direction of the wind.

anemosis (an-e-mō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄνεμος, the wind, + *-osis*.] In *bot.*, the condition of being wind-shaken; a condition of the timber of exogenous trees, in which the annual layers are separated from one another by the action, it is supposed, of strong gales. Many, however, doubt that this condition is due to wind, and believe it should be referred rather to frost or lightning.

anemotrophy, anæmotrophy (an-e-mot'rọ̄-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ἄναιμος, without blood (see *anemia*), + τροφή, nourishment, < τρέφειν, nourish.] In *pathol.*, a deficient formation of blood.

anencephali, *n.* Plural of *anencephalus*.

anencephalia (an-en-se-fā'li-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < *anencephalus*, without a brain: see *anencepha-lous*.] In *teratol.*, absence of the brain or encephalon. Also *anencephaly*.

> Quite recently Lebedeff has offered a new explanation of *Anencephalus* and Acrania. He thinks these are due to the production of an abnormally sharp cranial flexure in the embryo.
> *Ziegler*, Pathol. Anat. (trans.), [illegible]

anencephalic (an-en-se-fal'ik or -sef'a̤-lik), *a.* [As *anencephalous* + *-ic*.] Same as *anencephalous*.

anencephaloid (an-en-sef'a-loid), *a.* [As *anen-cephalous* + *-oid*.] Partially or somewhat anencephalous. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

anencephalotrophia (an-en-sef″a̤-lọ̄-trō'fi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀν- priv. + ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, + τροφή, nourishment, < τρέφειν, nourish.] Atrophy of the brain.

anencephalous (an-en-sef'a̤-lus), *a.* [< NL. *anencephalus*, < Gr. ἀνεγκέφαλος, without brain, < ἀν- priv. + ἐγκέφαλος, brain: see *encephalon*.] In *teratol.*, having no encephalon; without a brain. An equivalent form is *anencephalic*.

anencephalus (an-en-sef'a-lus), *n.*; pl. *anen-cephali* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. ἀνεγκέφαλος, without brain: see *anencephalous*.] In *teratol.*, a monster which is destitute of brain.

anencephaly (an-en-sef'a̤-li), *n.* Same as *an-encephalia*.

an end (an-end'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< ME. *on ende, an ende*, at the end, to the end: *an, on*, E. *on*; *ende*, E. *end*.] 1. On end: in an upright position.

[illegible] Hamlet, [illegible]

[illegible] that is driven in the [illegible]

2†. In the end; at the last; lastly.—3†. To the end; straight on; continuously.

> [He] would ride a hundred miles *an end* to enjoy it.
> *Richardson*, Clarissa, VII. 220. (*N. E. D.*)

Most an-end†, almost continuously; almost always; mostly.

> Knew him! I was a great Companion of his, I was with him *most an end*.
> *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress (1678), ii. 115. (*N. E. D.*)

anent, anenst (a̤-nent', a̤-nenst'), *prep.* and *adv.*, orig. *prep. phr.* [< ME. *anent*, also *anant, anont, onont, onond;* with added adverbial suffix *-e*, *anente;* with added adverbial gen. suffix *-es, -is*, *anentes, anentis, anemptis*, etc., contr. *anens, anence;* with excrescent *-t*, *anenst, anenst* (cf. *again, against, among, amongst*); earlier ME. *onefent, onevent* (with excrescent *-t*), < AS. *on-efen, on-efn, on-emn* (= OS. *in ebhan* = MHG. *eneben, neben, nebent*, G. *neben*), prep., beside, prop. prep. phr., *on efen*, lit. 'on even,' on a level (with): *on*, E. *on; efen*, E. *even*^{1}, q. v. Cf. *afornens, forenenst*. Formerly in reg. literary use, but now chiefly dialectal.] **I.** *prep.* 1. In a line with; side by side with; on a level with. [Prov. Eng.]—2†. In front of; fronting; before; opposite; over against.

> The king lay into Galstoun,
> That is rycht ewyn [even] *anent* Lowdoun.
> *Barbour*, Bruce, vi. 123.

> And right *anenst* him a dog snarling.
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

3†. Against; toward.

> Wylde Bestes . . . that slen [slay] and devouren alle that comen *anentes* hem. *Mandeville*, p. 298. (*N. E. D.*)

4. In respect of or regard to; as to; concerning; about: sometimes with *as*. [Still in use in Scotch legal and ecclesiastical phraseology, whence also in literary English.]

> He (Jesus) was an alien, *as anentis* his godhede.
> *Wyclif*, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 33.

> I cannot but pass you my judgment *anent* those six considerations which you offered to invalidate those authorities that I so much reverence.
> *King Charles I.*, To A. Henderson.

> Some little compunction *anent* the Excise.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 279.

II. *adv.* On the other side; in an opposite place or situation. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Anentera (an-en'te̤-rạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *anenterus*: see *anenterous*.] A name applied by Ehrenberg to a class of infusorians having no intestinal canal, though supposed to have several stomachs (whence the alternative name *Polygastrica*).

anenterous (an-en'te̤-rus), *a.* [< NL. *anenterus*, < Gr. ἀν- priv. + ἔντερα, intestines: see *enteric*.] 1. Having no enteron or alimentary canal; not enterate: as, *anenterous* parasites.

> Such species have no intestines, no anus, and are said to be *anenterous*. *Owen*, Comp. Anat., p. 24.

2. Of or pertaining to the *Anentera*.

-aneous. [Accom. of L. *-ān-e-us*, a compound suffix, < *-an-* + *-e-us*, as in *extrāneus, miscel-laneus, subterraneus*, etc.: see *-an* and *-eous*. This suffix occurs disguised in *foreign*, < ML. *foraneus*.] A compound adjective suffix of Latin origin, as in *contemporaneous, extraneous, miscellaneous, subterraneous*, etc.

anepigraphous (an-e-pig'ra-fus), *a.* [< Gr. ἀνεπίγραφος, without inscription, < ἀν- priv. + ἐπιγραφή, inscription: see *epigraph*.] Without inscription or title.

> The *anepigraphous* coins of Haliartus and Thebes.
> *Numis. Chron.*, 3d ser., I. 235.

anepiploic (an-ep-i-plō'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀν- priv. (*an-*^{3}) + *epiploön*, q. v.] Having no epiploön or great omentum. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

anepithymia (an-ep-i-thim'i-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀν- priv. + ἐπιθυμία, desire, < ἐπιθυμεῖν, set one's heart upon a thing, desire, < ἐπί, upon, + θυμός, mind.] In *pathol.*, loss of normal appetite, as for food or drink.

Anergates (an-er-ga'tez), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀν- priv. + ἐργάτης, a worker: see *ergata*.] A genus of ants, the species of which are represented only by males and females, there being no neuters or workers, whence the name.

aneroid (an'e̤-roid), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *anéroïde*, < Gr. ἀ- priv. + νηρός, wet, liquid (in class. Gr. [illegible], flow), + εἶδος, form: see *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Dispensing with fluid; of a barometer, dispensing with a fluid, as quicksilver, which is employed in an ordinary barometer. **Aneroid barometer.** See *barometer*.

II. *n.* An aneroid barometer.

anerythropsia (an-er-i-throp'si-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀν- priv. + ἐρυθρός, red, + ὄψις, a view.] Inability to distinguish the color red: a form of color-blindness.

anes (ānz), *adv.* [< ME. *anes:* see *once.*] Once. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

anes-errand (ānz'er″and), *adv.* [Also, corruptly, *end's-errand,* in simulation of *end,* purpose; < *anes,* here in the sense of 'only, sole' (see *once* and *only*), + *errand,* q. v.] Of set purpose; entirely on purpose; expressly. [Scotch.]

anesis (an'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄνεσις,* remission, < *ἀνιέναι,* remit, send back, < *ἀνά,* back, + *ἱέναι,* send.] **1.** In *pathol.,* remission or abatement of the symptoms of a disease. *Dunglison.*—**2.** In *music:* (*a*) The progression from a high sound to one lower in pitch. (*b*) The tuning of strings to a lower pitch: opposed to *epitasis. Stainer and Barrett.*

anesthesia, *n.* See *anæsthesia.*

anesthesiant, anæsthesiant (an-es-thē'si-ant), *a.* and *n.* [< *anæsthesia* + *-ant*[1].] **I.** *a.* Producing anæsthesia.

II. *n.* An anesthetic.

anesthesis (an-es-thē'sis), *n.* Same as *anæsthesia.*

anesthetic, anæsthetic (an-es-thet'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀναίσθητος,* insensible, not feeling, < *ἀν-* priv. + *αἰσθητός,* sensible, perceptible; cf. *αἰσθητικός,* sensitive, perceptive: see *an-*[5] and *esthetic.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Producing temporary loss or impairment of feeling or sensation; producing anæsthesia.—**2.** Of or belonging to anæsthesia; characterized by anæsthesia, or physical insensibility: as, *anesthetic* effects.—**Anesthetic refrigerator,** an apparatus for producing local anæsthesia by the application of a narcotic spray.

II. *n.* A substance capable of producing anæsthesia. The anesthetics almost exclusively used for the production of general anæsthesia are ether, chloroform, and nitrous oxid (laughing-gas). Local anæsthesia is often produced by freezing the part with ether spray, or, in mucous membrane, by the application of cocaine.

anesthetically, anæsthetically (an-es-thet'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an anesthetic manner; by means of anesthetics.

anesthetisation, anesthetise. See *anesthetization, anesthetize.*

anesthetist, anæsthetist (an-es'thē-tist), *n.* [< *anesthetic* + *-ist.*] One who administers anesthetics.

> The *anæsthetist* . . . ought always to be provided with a pair of tongue forceps. *Therapeutic Gazette,* IX. 58.

anesthetization, anæsthetization (an-es-thet-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *anesthetize* + *-ation.*] The process of rendering insensible, especially to pain, by means of anesthetics; the act or operation of applying anesthetics. Also spelled *anesthetisation, anæsthetisation.*

> All physiologists, whenever it is possible, try to anæsthetize their victim. . . . When the *anæsthetization* is completed, the animal does not suffer, and all the experiments afterward made upon it are without cruelty.
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.,* XXV. 766.

anesthetize, anæsthetize (an-es'thē-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *anesthetized, anæsthetized,* ppr. *anesthetizing, anæsthetizing.* [< *anesthetic* + *-ize.*] To bring under the influence of an anesthetic agent, as chloroform, a freezing-mixture, etc.; render insensible, especially to pain. Also spelled *anesthetise* and *anæsthetise.*

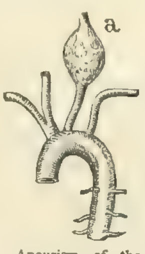
anet† (an'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *annet, ennet,* < ME. *anete,* < OF. *anet,* also *aneth,* < L. *anethum,* < Gr. *ἄνηθον,* later Attic *ἄνισον,* anise, dill: see *anise.*] The common dill, *Carum* (or *Anethum*) *graveolens.*

anethene (an'e-thēn), *n.* [< L. *anethum,* anise (see *anet*), + *-ene.*] The most volatile part ($C_{10}H_{16}$) of the essence of oil of dill.

anethol (an'e-thol), *n.* [< L. *anethum,* anise (see *anet*), + *-ol.*] The chief constituent ($C_{10}H_{12}O$) of the essential oils of anise and fennel. It exists in two forms, one a solid at ordinary temperature (anise-camphor or solid anethol), the other a liquid (liquid anethol).

anetic (a-net'ik), *a.* [< L. *aneticus,* < Gr. *ἀνετικός,* fitted to relax, < *ἄνετος,* relaxed, verbal adj. of *ἀνιέναι,* relax, remit, send back, < *ἀνά,* back, + *ἱέναι,* send.] In *med.,* relieving or assuaging pain; anodyne.

aneuch (a-nūch'), *a., adv.,* or *n.* [Also *eneuch, eneugh*=E. *enough,* q. v.] Enough. [Scotch.]



Aneurism of the Carotid Artery. *a,* seat of the aneurism.

aneurism (an'ū-rizm), *n.* [The term., prop. *-ysm,* conforms to the common *-ism;* < NL. *aneurisma* (for **aneurysma*), < Gr. *ἀνεύρυσμα,* an aneurism, < *ἀνευρύνειν,* widen, dilate, < *ἀνά,* up, + *εὐρύνειν,* widen, < *εὐρύς,* wide, = Skt. *uru,* large, wide: see *eury-.*] In *pathol.,* a localized dilatation of an artery, due to the pressure of the blood acting on a part weakened by accident or disease.—**Arteriovenous aneurism,** an aneurism which opens into a vein.—**Dissecting aneurism,** an aneurism which forces its way between the middle and external coats of an artery, separating one from the other.

aneurismal (an-ū-riz'mal), *a.* [< *aneurism* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of an aneurism; affected with aneurism: as, an *aneurismal* tumor.—**Aneurismal varix,** the condition produced by the formation of an opening between an artery and a vein, so that the arterial blood passes into the vein, and the latter is dilated into a sac.

aneurismally (an-ū-riz'mal-i), *adv.* In the manner of an aneurism; like an aneurism: as, *aneurismally* dilated.

aneurismatic (an″ū-riz-mat'ik), *a.* [< NL. *aneurisma(t-),* aneurism, + *-ic.*] Characterized or affected by aneurism. *N. E. D.*

anew (a-nū'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< late ME. *anewe,* earlier *onew, of new, of newe: of,* E. *a*[4], of; *newe,* new; cf. *of old.* Cf. L. *de novo,* contr. *denuo,* anew: *de,* of, from; *novo,* abl. neut. of *novus* = E. *new.* So *afresh.*] As a new or a repeated act; by way of renewal; in a new form or manner; over again; once more; afresh: always implying some prior act of the same kind: as, to arm *anew;* to build a house *anew* from the foundation.

> Each day the world is born *anew*
> For him who takes it rightly.
> *Lowell,* Gold Egg.

> As our case is new, so we must think *anew,* and act *anew.* *Lincoln,* in Raymond, p. 327.

anfract†, *n.* [< L. *anfractus,* a bending, turning, < *anfractus,* bending, winding, crooked, pp. of an otherwise unused verb **anfringere,* bend around, < *an-* for *ambi-,* around (see *ambi-* and *an-*[4]), + *frangere,* break: see *fracture* and *fragile.* Cf. *infringe.*] A winding or turning; sinuosity.

anfractuose (an-frak'tū-ōs), *a.* [< L. *anfractuosus:* see *anfractuous.*] In *bot.,* twisted or sinuous, as the anther of a cucumber.

anfractuosity (an-frak-tū-os'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *anfractuosities* (-tiz). [= F. *anfractuosité:* see *anfractuous* and *-ity.*] **1.** The state or quality of being anfractuous, or full of windings and turnings.

> The *anfractuosities* of his intellect and temper.
> *Macaulay,* Samuel Johnson.

2. In *anat.,* specifically, one of the sulci or fissures of the brain, separating the gyri or convolutions. See cut under *cerebral.*

> The principal *anfractuosities* sink . . . into the substance of the hemisphere.
> *Todd's Cyc. Anat. and Phys.,* III. 383. (*N. E. D.*)

anfractuous (an-frak'tū-us), *a.* [< F. *anfractueux,* < L. *anfractuosus,* round about, winding, < *anfractus,* a bending, a winding: see *anfract.*] Winding; full of windings and turnings; sinuous.

> The *anfractuous* passages of the brain.
> *Dr. John Smith,* Portrait of Old Age, p. 217.

anfractuousness (an-frak'tū-us-nes), *n.* The state of being anfractuous.

anfracture† (an-frak'tūr), *n.* [< L. *anfractus* (see *anfract*) + *-ure,* after *fracture,* q. v.] A mazy winding. *Bailey.*

angariate† (ang-gā'ri-āt), *v. t.* [< LL. *angariatus,* pp. of *angariare,* demand something as *angaria,* exact villeinage, compel, constrain, ML. also give transportation, < *angaria,* post-service, transportation-service, any service to a lord, villeinage, ML. fig. trouble, < Gr. *ἀγγαρεία,* post-service, < *ἄγγαρος,* a mounted courier, such as were kept at regular stations throughout Persia for carrying the royal despatches; an OPers. word: see *angel.*] To exact forced service from; impress to labor or service.

angariation† (ang-gā-ri-ā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *angariatio(n-),* business, difficulty, < LL. *angariare:* see *angariate.*] **1.** Labor; effort; toil.

> The earth yields us fruit, . . . not without much cost and *angariation,* requiring both our labour and patience.
> *Bp. Hall,* Remains, p. 43.

2. The exaction of forced service; impressment to labor or service. *Farrow,* Mil. Encyc.

angeio-. See *angio-.*

angekok (an'ge-kok), *n.* [Eskimo.] A diviner or sorcerer among the Greenlanders.

> A fact of psychological interest, as it shows that civilized or savage wonder-workers form a single family, is that the *angekoks* believe firmly in their own powers.
> *Kane,* Sec. Grinn. Exp., II. 126.

angel (ān'jel), *n.* [< ME. (*a*) *angel, angele, aungel, aungele, -elle,* with soft or assibilated *g* (< OF. *angele, angle, aingle,* later abbrev. *ange,* mod. F. *ange* = Pr. Sp. *angel* = Pg. *anjo* = It. *angelo*), mixed with (*b*) *angel, angle, engel, engle, ængel, ængle,* with hard *g,* < AS. *engel,* pl. *englas,* = OS. *engil* = OFries. *angel, engel* = D. LG. *engel* = OHG. *angil, engil,* MHG. G. *engel* = Icel. *engill* = Sw. *ängel, engel* = Dan. *engel* = W. *angel* = Gael. Ir. *aingeal;* < LL. *angelus* = Goth. *aggilus* = OBulg. *anŭgelŭ, angelŭ* = Bohem. *andel* = Pol. *angiol, aniol* (barred *l*) = Russ. *angelŭ,* angel, < Gr. *ἄγγελος,* in the Septuagint, New Testament, and eccles. writers an angel, in the Septuagint translating Heb. *mal'āk,* messenger, in full *mal'āk Yehōwāh,* messenger of Jehovah; in class. Gr. a messenger, one who tells or announces, connected with *ἀγγέλλειν,* bear a message, bring news, announce, report, whence comp. *εὐάγγελος,* bringing good news, *εὐαγγέλιον,* a reward for good news, good news, eccles. the gospel, evangel: see *evangel.* Cf. OPers. (in Gr.) *ἄγγαρος,* a post-courier (see *angariate*); Skt. *angiras,* name of a legendary superhuman race.] **1.** In *theol.,* one of an order of spiritual beings, attendants and messengers of God, usually spoken of as employed by him in ordering the affairs of the universe, and particularly of mankind. They are commonly regarded as bodiless intelligences, but in the Bible are frequently represented as appearing to sight in human form, and speaking and acting as men.

> *Angels* are bright still, though the brightest fell.
> *Shak.,* Macbeth, iv. 3.

> O you that speak the language of *angels,* and should indeed be *angels* amongst us.
> *Dekker,* Seven Deadly Sins, p. 33.

Hence—(*a*) In a sense restricted by the context, one of the fallen or rebellious spirits, the devil or one of his attendants, said to have been originally among the angels of God.

> They had a king over them, which is the *angel* of the bottomless pit. Rev. ix. 11.

(*b*) An attendant or guardian spirit; a genius. (*c*) A person, especially a woman, having qualities such as are ascribed to angels, as beauty, brightness, innocence, and unusual graciousness of manner or kindliness of heart.

> Sir, as I have a soul she is an *angel.*
> *Shak.,* Hen. VIII., iv. 1.

> For beauty of body a very *angel;* for endowment of mind of incredible and rare hopes.
> *Evelyn,* Diary, Jan. 27, 1658.

2. A human being regarded as a messenger of God; one having a divine commission; hence, in the early Christian church, the pastor or bishop of the church in a particular city; among the Irvingites, a bishop.

> Unto the *angel* of the church in Smyrna write. Rev. ii. 8.

3. A messenger. [Poetical.]

> The dear good *angel* of the Spring,
> The nightingale. *B. Jonson,* Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

> The God who knew my wrongs, and made
> Our speedy act the *angel* of his wrath,
> Seems, and but seems, to have abandoned us.
> *Shelley,* The Cenci, v. 3.

4. A conventional figure accepted as a representation of the spiritual beings called angels, having a human form endowed with the highest attributes of beauty, clothed in long flowing robes, and furnished with wings attached behind the shoulders.—**5.** [Orig. *angel-noble,* being a new issue of the noble, bearing a figure of the archangel Michael defeating the dragon. Cf. *angelet, angelot.*] An English gold coin, originally of the value of 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling, afterward of 8*s.* and 10*s.,* first struck by Edward IV. in 1465, last by Charles I. in 1634.

Obverse.

Reverse.

Angel of Edward IV., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

> How do you, sir? Can you
> lend a man an *angel?*
> I hear you let out money.
> *Fletcher,* Loyal Subject, [iii. 2.

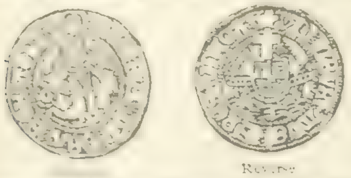
> There's half an *angel* wrong'd in your account;
> Methinks I am all angel, that I bear it
> Without more ruffling. *Tennyson,* Queen Mary, v. 3.

Destroying angels, the name given in the early history of the Mormon Church to persons believed to have been employed by the Mormons to assassinate obnoxious persons. See *Danite.*

angel-bed† (ān'jel-bed), *n.* [< *angel* (of indefinite application) + *bed.*] An open bed without bed-posts. *Phillips.* Dict. (1706).

angeleen, [illegible]

angelet [illegible] [Late ME. *angelet*, < [illegible] LL. [illegible], angel. [illegible] English gold coin, first issued [illegible] the value of half an



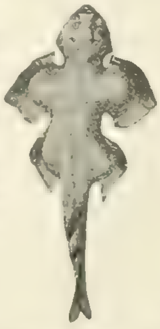
Reverse.

A[illegible] the original.

[illegible] and *angelot*.—2. A little angel or small angel. [Rare.]

[illegible] flattering its rudiments of [illegible], The Child Angel.

angel-fish [illegible] [< *angel* + *fish*: with allusion in sense 1 to its wing-like pectoral fins, and in the other senses to their beauty.] 1. A plagiostomous fish, *Squatina* [illegible], of the family *Squatinidæ*. It is [illegible] feet long, has a flat, [illegible] head, terminal mouth, and teeth broad at the base, [illegible] and sharp above. The [illegible] extending horizontally forward from the base. It is found on the southern coasts of Britain, and on the coasts of the United States [illegible] to Florida. [illegible] and [illegible] *Squatina*. 2. A chætodontoid fish, *Pomacanthus ciliaris*, having a strong spine at the angle of the preoperculum, 14 dorsal spines, and a brownish color with crescentiform lighter markings on each scale, the chin, borders, and spines of the operculum and preoperculum bright blue, and the fins blue and yellow. It is a beautiful fish, common in the West Indies, and appearing rarely along the southern coast of the United States. Its flesh is very savory. 3. An ephippioid fish, *Chætodipterus faber*, of a greenish color with blackish vertical bands, and with the third spine elongated. It is common along the southern coast of the United States, where it is [illegible] as an excellent food-fish, and is known [illegible] the northern name of a different fish. See also cut under *Chætodipterus*. 4. A general name for any species of fish of the families *Chætodontidæ* and *Ephippiidæ*.



Angel-fish (*Squatina angelus*).

angel-gold† (ān′jel-gōld), *n.* [< *angel*, 5, + *gold*.] The name of gold pieces presented by English sovereigns to those whom they touched for the cure of king's evil. At first, the coin called [illegible] was presented; at a later period, a gold medalet or [illegible], and *touchpiece*.

[illegible] kneeling, and having *angel gold* strung on white ribbon on his arme, delivers them one by [illegible] who puts them about the necks of [illegible] *Evelyn*, Diary, July 6, 1660.

angelhood (ān′jel-hůd), *n.* [< *angel* + *-hood*.] The state or condition of an angel; the angelic nature or character. *Mrs. Browning.*

angelic¹ [illegible], *a.* [< ME. *angelyk*, *aun*[illegible], OF. *angelique*, F. *angelique*, < LL. *an*[illegible], < Gr. [illegible], < [illegible], messenger, angel: see *angel*.] Of, belonging to, or like an angel; suitable to the nature or office of an angel.

[illegible] *angelic* [illegible]

Milton, P. L., v. 74.

Angelic hymn, the hymn sung by the angels after the [illegible] ng part [illegible] Angelic salu[illegible]

an[illegible] [< *angelica*.] [illegible]

angelica [illegible] [ML., [illegible] era *Angelica* and *Archangelica*. The wild angelica of England is *Angelica sylvestris*. The garden angelica of [illegible] *officinalis*, a native of the banks of rivers and wet ditches in the northern parts of Europe, where it is also cultivated for its strong and agreeable aromatic odor. The tender stalks when candied form an excellent sweetmeat. The great angelica of the United States is *Archangelica atropurpurea*. 3. [*cap.*] The name of a kind of sweet white wine made in California.

angelical (an-jel′i-kal), *a.* [= Sp. *angelical*, < NL. *angelicalis*: see *angelic*¹ and *-al*.] Same as *angelic*¹.

> Others more mild,
> Retreated in a silent valley, sing
> With notes *angelical* to many a harp.
> *Milton*, P. L., ii. 548.

angelically (an-jel′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an angelic manner; like an angel.

angelicalness (an-jel′i-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being angelic; the nature or character of an angel; excellence more than human.

Angelicals (an-jel′i-kalz), *n. pl.* [< NL. *angelicales*, pl., < LL. *angelicus*, fem. *angelica*: see *angelic*¹, *angelical*.] The name adopted by an order of nuns following the rule of St. Augustine, founded at Milan about 1530 by Luigia di Torelli, Countess of Guastalla. Each nun prefixes to her family name that of a patron saint, and to that the word *Angelica*, which when uttered reminds her of the purity of the angels.

Angelican (an-jel′i-kan), *a.* and *n.* [Ult. < LL. *angelicus* (see *angelic*¹) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the works of the monk Fra Angelico (Giovanni da Fiesole), a celebrated religious painter, who was born in Tuscany in 1387, and died at Rome in 1455.

If you want to paint . . . in the Greek school, . . . you cannot design coloured windows, nor *Angelican* paradises.
Ruskin, Lectures on Art, p. 197.

II. *n.* One of the Angelici.

angelicate (an-jel′i-kāt), *n.* [< *angelic*² + *-ate*¹.] A salt of angelic acid.

angelica-tree (an-jel′i-kä-trē), *n.* [< *angelica* (with allusion to its medical uses) + *tree*.] 1. The American name of *Aralia spinosa*, natural order *Araliaceæ*. It is a prickly, small, simple-stemmed tree, from 8 to 12 feet high. An infusion of its berries in wine or spirits is used for relieving rheumatic pains and violent colic. It is common in cultivation. Also called *Hercules's-club*. 2. An allied araliaceous shrub, *Sciadophyllum Brownei*, of Jamaica.

Angelici (an-jel′i-sī), *n. pl.* [LL., pl. of *angelicus*: see *angelic*¹.] A sect of the third century, said to have worshiped angels.

angelicize (an-jel′i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *angelicized*, ppr. *angelicizing*. [< *angelic*¹ + *-ize*.] To make angelic or like an angel. [Rare.]

angelico (an-jel′i-kō), *n.* [Cf. It. *angelico*, angelic, Sp. *angelico*, a little angel: see *angelica*.] An umbelliferous plant of North America, *Ligusticum actæifolium*, resembling the lovage. Also called *nondo*.

angelify† (an-jel′i-fī), *v. t.* [< LL. *angelificare*, < *angelus*, angel, + L. *-ficare*, < *facere*, make.] To make like an angel.

The soul . . . refined and *angelified*.
Farindon, Sermons (1647), p. 5[illegible].

angelin (an′je-lin), *n.* [Also written *angeleen*, and, as Pg., *angelim*, < NL. *Angelina* (a genus of plants), < **angelinus*, < LL. *angelus*: see *angel*.] The common name of several timber-trees of tropical America belonging to the genus *Andira* (which see). The angelin-tree of Jamaica, furnishing worm-bark, is *A. inermis*.

angelique (an-je-lēk′), *n.* [< F. *angélique*: see *angelica*.] 1. The wood of a leguminous tree, *Dicorynea Paraensis*, exported from French Guiana. It is hard and durable, and valuable for ship-timber. 2†. A kind of guitar. *Pepys*, Diary, June 23, 1660.

angelist† (ān′jel-ist), *n.* [< *angel* + *-ist*.] One who held heretical or peculiar opinions concerning angels. *N. E. D.*

angelize (an′jel-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *angelized*, ppr. *angelizing*. [< *angel* + *-ize*.] To make an angel of; raise to the state of an angel.

> [illegible] whom with heav'n's love surpriz'd,
> To praise thee there thou now hast *angeliz'd*.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas.

angel-light (ān′jel-līt), *n.* An outer upper [illegible] in a perpendicular window, next to the [illegible] of the arch: probably a corruption of [illegible]*light*, as these lights are triangular in shape, and are, moreover, in one sense, at the [illegible] of the window. *Encyc. Brit.* See cut [illegible] *batement light*.

angelolatry (an-je-lol′a-tri), *n.* [< Gr. [illegible], service, worship, < λατρεύειν, serve, worship.] The worship of angels.

angelology (ān-jel-ol′ǫ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἄγγελος, angel, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The doctrine of angels; that portion of theology which treats of angelic beings; a discourse on angels.

The magic of the Moslem world is in part adopted from Jewish *angelology* and demonology.
E. B. Tylor, Encyc. Brit., XV. 203.

The same vast mythology commanded the general consent; the same *angelology*, demonology.
Milman, Latin Christianity, xiv.

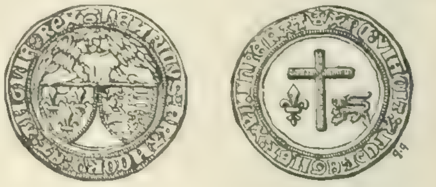
There was an *angelolatry*, and a worship of angels, on which the Apostle animadverts with severity.
G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, xi.

angelophany (ān-jel-of′a̤-ni), *n.*; pl. *angelophanies* (-niz). [< Gr. ἄγγελος, angel, + -φανία, < φαίνειν, show, φαίνεσθαι, appear. Cf. *theophany*, *epiphany*.] The visible manifestation of an angel or angels to man.

If God seeks to commune more fully with a man, his messenger appears and speaks to him. The narratives of such *angelophanies* vary in detail. *Prof. W. R. Smith.*

angelophone (ān′jel-ō-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. ἄγγελος, angel, + φωνή, voice.] The harmonium or parlor-organ. [Eng.; rare.]

angelot (an′je-lot; F. pron. añzh′lō), *n.* [< OF. *angelot*, a young or little angel (= Sp. *angelote*), dim. of *angele*, < LL. *angelus*, angel. Cf. *angelet*, with diff. dim. suffix, and see *angel*, 5.] 1. The name of a French gold coin, weighing from 97.22 to 87.96 grains, first issued in 1340 by Philip VI. On its obverse is an angel (whence the name of the coin) holding a cross and shield; on its reverse a cross, ornamented. 2. The name of a gold coin, weighing about 35 grains, struck in France by Henry VI. of England for use in his French dominions. On its obverse is an angel holding the escutcheons of England and France. 3†. A small rich sort of cheese made in Normandy, said to have been stamped with a figure of the coin.—4. An instrument of music somewhat resembling a lute.



Obverse. Reverse.

Angelot of Henry VI., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

angel's-eyes (an′jelz-īz), *n.* A name given to the speedwell of Europe, *Veronica Chamædrys*.

angel-shot (ān′jel-shot), *n.* [Cf. F. *ange*, an angel, also an angel-shot; in allusion to the "wings" or segments as they appear during the flight of the projectile.] A kind of chain-shot, formed of the two halves or four quarters of a hollow ball, which are attached by chains to a central disk inside the ball, and, when fired, spread apart. See *chain-shot*.

angel's-trumpets (ān′jelz-trum″pets), *n. pl.* The large trumpet-shaped flowers of the *Datura suaveolens*, a shrubby solanaceous plant from South America.

angelus (an′je-lus), *n.* [NL., from the opening words, "*Angelus* Domini nuntiavit Mariæ"; LL. *angelus*, angel: see *angel*.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*: (*a*) A devotion in memory of the annunciation to the Virgin Mary, by the angel Gabriel, of the incarnation of the Son of God. It consists of three scriptural texts describing the mystery recited alternately with the angelic salutation, "Hail Mary" (Ave Maria), and followed by a versicle and response with prayer. (*b*) The bell tolled in the morning, at noon, and in the evening, to indicate to the faithful the time when the angelus is to be recited.

> Anon from the belfry
> Softly the *Angelus* sounded
> *Longfellow*, Evangeline, i.

angel-water† (ān′jel-wâ″tėr), *n.* [< *angel* (for *angelica*, q. v.) + *water*.] A mixture originally containing angelica as its principal ingredient, afterward made of rose-water, orange-flower water, myrtle-water, musk, ambergris, and various spices, used as a perfume and cosmetic in the seventeenth century.

I met the prettiest creature in New Spring Garden! . . . *angel-water* was the worst scent about her.
Sedley, Bellamira, i. 1.

angely-wood, *n.* See *angili-wood*.

anger¹ (ang′gėr), *n.* [< ME. *anger*, grief, pain, trouble, affliction, vexation, sorrow, also wrath, < Icel. *angr*, masc., now neut. (cf. *öngur*, fem. pl.), grief, sorrow, straits, anxiety, = Sw. *ån*-

ger = Dan. *anger*, compunction, penitence, regret; cf. OFries. *angst, ongost* = OHG. *angust*, MHG. *angest*, G. *angst*, anxiety, anguish, fear, used adjectively, anxious, afraid (> Dan. *angst*, n., fear; adj., anxious, afraid; the Icel. *angist*, anguish, occurring esp. in theological writers, and resting on the ult. related L. *angustia*, > E. *anguish*, q. v.), with different formative from the same root which appears in Icel. *öngr*, narrow, strait, = AS. *ange, onge*, reg. with umlaut *ænge, enge*, narrow, strait, also anxious, troubled (cf. in comp. *angsum*, narrow, strait, anxious, *angsumnes*, and *angnes*, anxiety; and cf. *angnægl*, E. *agnail*, q. v.), = OS. *engi* = OHG. *angi, engi*, MHG. *enge*, G. *eng* = Goth. *aggwus*, narrow, strait, = Gr. *ἐγγύς*, also *ἄγχι*, adv., near, close, = Skt. *a^{n}hu*, narrow, strait, √ *a^{n}h*, be narrow or distressing, the root appearing also in Gr. *ἄγχειν* = L. *angere*, compress, strangle, choke (> L. *angina*, compression, anxiety, *angor*, anguish, anxiety, *angustus*, narrow, strait, *anxius*, anxious, etc.: see *angor* = *anger*^{2}, *angust, anguish, anxious*, etc.), and being widely extended in Slavic: OBulg. *a^{n}zŭkŭ*, narrow, Russ. *uzĭ*, narrow, *uzina*, a strait, defile, etc., OBulg. *ve^{n}zati* = Bohem. *vazati* = Russ. *vyazatĭ*, etc., bind, tie.] **1†.** Grief; trouble; distress; anguish.

For the deth of whiche childe the *anger* and sorow was muche the more. *Caxton*, Jason, 76b. (*N. E. D.*)

2. A revengeful passion or emotion directed against one who inflicts a real or supposed wrong; "uneasiness or discomposure of mind upon the receipt of any injury, with a present purpose of revenge," *Locke*; wrath; ire.

While therefore the true end of sudden *anger* is self-defence, the true end of resentment is the execution of justice against offenders. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 40.

The war-storm shakes the solid hills
Beneath its tread of *anger*. *Whittier*, Our River.

3. An individual fit of anger; an expression of anger, as a threat: in this sense it may be used in the plural.

Thro' light and shadow thou dost range,
Sudden glances, sweet and strange,
Delicious spites and darling *angers*,
And airy forms of flitting change.
Tennyson, Madeline.

4. Pain or smart, as of a sore or swelling. This sense is still retained by the adjective. See *angry*, 8. [Obsolete or dialectal.]

I made the experiment, setting the moxa where the first violence of my pain began, and where the greatest *anger* and soreness still continued. *Sir W. Temple.*

= **Syn.** *Anger, Vexation, Indignation, Resentment, Wrath, Ire, Choler, Rage, Fury*, passion, displeasure, dudgeon, irritation, gall, bile, spleen. *Vexation* is the least forcible of these words, expressing the annoyance and impatient chafing of one whose mood has been crossed, whose expectations have not been realized, etc. *Indignation* may be the most high-minded and unselfish; it is intense feeling in view of grossly unworthy conduct, whether toward one's self or toward others. The other words denote almost exclusively feeling excited by the sense of personal injury. *Anger* is a sudden violent feeling of displeasure over injury, disobedience, etc., accompanied by a retaliatory impulse; it easily becomes excessive, and its manifestation is generally accompanied by a loss of self-control. *Resentment* is the broadest in its meaning, denoting the instinctive and proper recoil of feeling when one is injured, and often a deep and bitter brooding over past wrongs, with a consequent hatred and settled desire for vengeance; it is, in the latter sense, the coolest and most permanent of these feelings. *Wrath* and *ire* express sudden feeling of great power, and are often associated with the notion of the superiority of the person: as, the *wrath* of Jove, the *ire* of Achilles. They are often the result of wounded pride. *Ire* is poetic. *Wrath* has also an exalted sense, expressive of a lofty indignation visiting justice upon wrong-doing. *Rage* is an outburst of anger, with little or no self-control; *fury* is even more violent than *rage*, rising almost to madness. The chief characteristic of *choler* is quickness to rise; it is irascibility, easily breaking into a high degree of resentful feeling.

White was her cheek; sharp breaths of *anger* puff'd
Her fairy nostril out. *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

One who fails in some simple mechanical action feels *vexation* at his own inability — a *vexation* arising quite apart from any importance of the end missed.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 517.

Burning with *indignation*, and rendered sullen by despair, . . . they refused to ask their lives at the hands of an insulting foe, and preferred death to submission.
Irving, Indian Character.

When the injury he resented was a personal one, he apologized frankly for his *anger*, if it had transgressed the bounds of Christian *indignation*; but, when he was indignant with falsehood, injustice, or cowardly wrong done to another, it was terrible to see his whole face knit itself together with *wrath*. *S. A. Brooke*, F. W. Robertson, II. ii.

To be angry about trifles is mean and childish; to rage and be furious is brutish; and to maintain perpetual *wrath* is akin to the practice and temper of devils; but to prevent and suppress rising *resentment* is wise and glorious, is manly and divine. *Watts.*

Mad *ire*, and wrathful *fury*, makes me weep.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 3.

He's rash, and very sudden in *choler*, and haply may strike at you. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1.

For blind with *rage* she miss'd the plank, and roll'd
In the river. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

Beware the *fury* of a patient man.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 1005.

anger^1 (ang'gėr), *v.* [< ME. *angren, angeren*, pain, trouble, vex, < Icel. *angra* = Sw. *ångra* = Dan. *angre*, in similar sense; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To grieve; trouble; distress; afflict. —**2†.** To make painful; cause to smart; inflame; irritate: as, to *anger* an ulcer. *Bacon.* —**3.** To excite to anger or wrath; rouse resentment in.

There were some late taxes and impositions introduced, which rather *angered* than grieved the people.
Clarendon.

The lips of young orangs and chimpanzees are protruded, sometimes to a wonderful degree. . . . They act thus, not only when slightly *angered*, sulky, or disappointed, but when alarmed at anything.
Darwin, Express. of Emotions, p. 140.

= **Syn.** To irritate, chafe, provoke, vex, enrage, exasperate, infuriate.

II. *intrans.* To become angry. [Rare.]

When neebors *anger* at a plea,
And just as wud as wud can be,
How easy can the barley bree
Cement the quarrel!
Burns, Scotch Drink.

anger^2†, *n.* An occasional spelling of *angor*.

angerly (ang'gėr-li), *a.* [< *anger*^{1} + *-ly*^{1}; = Icel. *angrligr*, sad. The adv. is much older: see *angerly, adv.*] Inclined to anger. *Byron.* [Now poetic.]

angerly (ang'gėr-li), *adv.* [< ME. *angerliche, angerly, angrely*, < *anger* + *-liche*, -ly^2. Cf. *angrily*.] In an angry manner; angrily. [Now poetic.]

Nay, do not look *angerly*.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

If my lips should dare to kiss
Thy taper fingers amorously,
Again thou blushest *angerly*.
Tennyson, Madeline.

angerness† (ang'gėr-nes), *n.* [ME.; cf. *angriness*.] The state of being angry.

Hail, innocent of *angerness*.
MS. cited by T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry.

Angevin, Angevine (an'je-vin, -vīn), *a.* [F. (cf. ML. *Andecavensis*), < *Anjou*, < L. *Andecavi*, a Gallic tribe, also called *Andes*.] Pertaining to Anjou, a former western province of France: specifically applied (*a*) to the royal family of England reigning from 1154 to 1485, the Plantagenets, descendants of Geoffrey V., Count of Anjou, and Matilda, daughter of Henry I. of England; (*b*) to the period of English history from 1154 to the death of Richard II. in 1399, or, according to others, to the loss of Normandy, Anjou, Maine, etc., in 1204. The contending houses of York and Lancaster were both of the *Angevin* race.—**Angevin architecture**, the architecture of Anjou; specifically, the school of medieval architecture developed in the province of Anjou. It is characterized especially by the system of vaulting in which the vault over each bay is so much raised in the middle as practically to constitute a low dome.

angica-wood (an-jē'kạ̈-wůd), *n.* Same as *canjica-wood*.

angiectasia (an″ji-ek-tā'si-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, + *ἔκτασις*, extension, < *ἐκτείνειν* = L. *extendere*, extend: see *extend*.] Enlargement of the capillaries and other small blood-vessels of some portions of the body.

angiectasis (an-ji-ek'tạ-sis), *n.* Same as *angiectasia*.

angienchyma (an-ji-eng'ki-mạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, vessel, + *ἔγχυμα*, infusion: see *parenchyma*.] In *bot.*, vascular tissue in general.

angiitis (an-ji-ī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of a blood-vessel.

angili-wood (an'ji-li-wůd), *n.* [< Tamil *angili* + E. *wood*^{1}.] The timber of a large evergreen tree of southern India, *Artocarpus hirsuta*, which is considered nearly equal to teak in ship-building and for other purposes. Also spelled *angely-wood*. See *Artocarpus*.

angina (an-jī'nạ̈, or, more correctly, an'ji-nạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *angĭna*, quinsy, lit. strangling, choking (cf. Gr. *ἀγχόνη*, strangling), < *angere* (= Gr. *ἄγχειν*), strangle, choke: see *anger*^{1} and *angor*.] **1.** In *pathol.*, any inflammatory affection of the throat or fauces, as quinsy, severe sore throat, croup, mumps, etc.—**2.** Angina pectoris (which see, below).—**Angina Ludovici**, acute suppurative inflammation of the connective tissue about the submaxillary gland: so called from a German physician named Ludwig (Latin *Ludovicus*), who first fully described it.—**Angina maligna** (malignant angina), primary gangrene of the pharyngeal mucous membrane, originating independently of any other disease, such as diphtheria or scarlet fever. Also called *angina gangrenosa, cynanche maligna*, and *putrid sore throat*.—**Angina pectoris** (spasm of the chest), a disease characterized by paroxysms of extremely acute constricting pain, felt generally in the lower part of the sternum and extending over the chest and down the arm. The pathology is obscure, but in a large number of cases there seems to be some form of weakness of the heart, combined with a liability to attacks of general arterial spasm.

anginal (an'ji-nạl), *a.* Pertaining to angina.

anginoid (an'ji-noid), *a.* [< *angina* + *-oid*.] Resembling angina.

anginose (an'ji-nōs), *a.* [< *angina* + *-ose*.] Pertaining to angina, or to angina pectoris.—**Anginose scarlatina**, scarlatina in which the inflammation of the throat is severe.

anginous (an'ji-nus), *a.* Same as *anginose*.

angio-. [NL. *angio-*, < Gr. *ἀγγειο-*, combining form of *ἀγγεῖον*, a case, a capsule, a vessel of the body, a vessel of any kind, < *ἄγγος*, a vessel.] An element of many scientific compound words, signifying vessel, usually with reference to the vessels of the body. Less properly *angeio-*.

angiocarpian (an″ji-ọ-kär'pi-ạn), *n.* [As *angiocarpous* + *-ian*.] An angiocarpous plant.

angiocarpous (an″ji-ọ-kär'pus), *a.* [< NL. *angiocarpus*, < Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, a capsule, a case, a vessel of the body, a vessel of any kind (< *ἄγγος*, a vessel of any kind), + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*: (*a*) Having a fruit inclosed within a distinct covering, as the filbert within its husk. (*b*) Having the receptacle closed, as in gastromycetous fungi, or opening only by a pore, as in pyrenomycetous fungi and some lichens.

angiocholitis (an″ji-ọ-kọ-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, + *χολή*, gall, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the gall-ducts.

angiograph (an'ji-ọ-gråf), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, + *-γράφος*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A form of sphygmograph devised by Landois.

angiography (an-ji-og'rạ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write, describe.] **1.** In *anat.*, a description of the blood-vessels and lymphatics.—**2.** A description of the implements, vessels, weights, measures, etc., in use in any country. [Rare.]

angioleucitis (an″ji-ọ-lū-sī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, + *λευκός*, white, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the lymphatic vessels.

angiology (an-ji-ol'ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That portion of anatomy and physiology which deals with the blood-vessels and lymphatics.

angioma (an-ji-ō'mạ̈), *n.*; pl. *angiomata* (-mạ-tạ̈). [NL., < Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, + *-oma*.] A tumor produced by the enlargement or new formation of blood-vessels.

angiomatous (an-ji-om'ạ-tus), *a.* [< *angioma(t-)* + *-ous*.] Characterized by or pertaining to angioma.

angiomonospermous (an″ji-ọ-mon-ọ-spėr'mus), *a.* [< NL. *angiomonospermus*, < Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, + *μόνος*, alone (see *mono-*), + *σπέρμα*, seed: see *sperm*.] In *bot.*, producing one seed only in a pod. *N. E. D.*

angioneurosis (an″ji-ọ-nū-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, + *νεῦρον*, a nerve, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, morbid vaso-motor action, brought on independently of any perceptible lesion, whether this involves an abnormal temporary or lasting contraction of the vessels of the part (angiospasm) or a relaxation (angioparesis). The term is not always restricted to functional affections, but is also sometimes applied to cases in which there is a gross or evident lesion of the nerves, spinal cord, or brain, which produces these vaso-motor disturbances.

angioneurotic (an″ji-ọ-nū-rot'ik), *a.* [See *angioneurosis*.] Dependent on or pertaining to the innervation of the blood-vessels.

angioparalysis (an″ji-ọ-pạ-ral'i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, + *παράλυσις*, paralysis.] Paralysis of the muscular coat of the blood-vessels.

angioparesis (an″ji-ọ-par'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, + *πάρεσις*, paralysis: see *paresis*.] Partial paralysis of the muscular layer of the walls of blood-vessels.

angiosarcoma (an″ji-ọ-sär-kō'mạ̈), *n.*; pl. *angiosarcomata* (-mạ-tạ̈). [NL., < Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, + *σάρκωμα*, sarcoma.] A sarcoma, or tumor, in which the blood-vessels assume importance from their number, size, and relation to the structure of the tumor.—**Angiosarcoma myxomatodes**, a sarcoma, or tumor, in which the walls of the vessels and the tissue immediately surrounding them undergo mucous degeneration. To this form the name *cylindroma* is often applied.

angioscope (an'ji-ọ-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, + *σκοπεῖν*, view, examine.] An instrument for examining the capillary vessels of animals and plants.

angiosis (an-ji-ō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, + [illegible].] Any disease of a blood-vessel.

angiospasm (an'ji-ō-spazm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, + [illegible], spasm.] Spasm of the muscular wall of a blood-vessel.

angiosperm (an'ji-ō-spėrm), *n.* [< NL. *angio*[illegible], < Gr. [illegible], a vessel, + *σπέρμα*, seed. [illegible], also [illegible], [illegible] in, etc.).] A plant whose seeds are contained in a protecting seed-vessel. [illegible] applied to the larger of the two [illegible] in the *gymnosperms* [illegible] the smaller division in which [illegible].

angiospermal (an″ji-ọ-spėr'mal), *a.* Same as [illegible].

angiospermatous (an″ji-ọ-spėr'ma-tus), *a.* [illegible] *angiospermous*.

Angiospermia (an″ji-ọ-spėr'mi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., [illegible]: see *angiosperm*.] In *bot.*, the second order of the Linnean class *Didynamia*, having numerous seeds inclosed in an obvious seed-vessel, as in *Digitalis*. The corresponding *Gymnospermia* of the same class included genera with achenium-like divisions of the pericarp, as in the *Labiatæ*, which were mistaken for naked seeds.

angiospermous (an″ji-ọ-spėr'mus), *a.* [< NL. *angiospermus*: see *angiosperm*.] Having seeds inclosed in a seed-vessel, as the poppy, the rose, and most flowering plants: opposed to *gymnospermous*, or naked-seeded. Equivalent forms are *angiospermal* and *angiospermatous*.

angiosporous (an″ji-os'pọ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *angiosporus*, < Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, + *σπόρος*, a seed: see *spore*.] In *bot.*, having the spores inclosed in a hollow receptacle: applied to such fungi as *Lycoperdon*.

Angiostomata (an″ji-ọ-stō'ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *angiostomatus*: see *angiostomatous*.] 1. A suborder of ophidians, comprising serpents in which the mouth is not dilatable, and which are provided with anal spurs. There are two families, *Cylindrophidæ* and *Uropeltidæ*.—2. In *conch.*, an artificial group of univalve gastropods whose shell has a narrow or contracted aperture, as cassidids, strombids, conids, olivids, cypræids, and others. Also written, corruptly, *Angystomata*, and originally *Angyostomata* by De Blainville, 1818.

angiostomatous (an″ji-ọ-stō'ma-tus), *a.* [< NL. *angiostomatus*, < Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, jar (but L. *angere*, compress, is appar. intended), + *στόμα(τ-)*, mouth.] 1. Having a narrow, that is, not dilatable, mouth: said specifically of serpents of the suborder *Angiostomata*.—2. In *conch.*, having a narrow mouth or opening, as the shell in *Oliva* and *Conus*.

angiostomous (an″ji-os'tọ-mus), *a.* [< NL. *angiostomus*, equiv. to *angiostomatus*: see *angiostomatous*.] Same as *angiostomatous*.

angiotomy (an-ji-ot'ọ-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, + *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut. Cf. *anatomy*.] In *anat.*, dissection of the lymphatics and blood-vessels.

angle¹ (ang'gl), *n.* [< ME. *angle*, *angel*, *angil*, < AS. *angel*, *angul*, *ongul*, a hook, fish-hook (= OS. *angul* = OD. *angel*, *anghel*, a hook, fish-hook, sting, awn, beard (of grain), D. *angel* = LG. *angel*, a hook, = OHG. *angul*, MHG. G. *angel*, a hook, fish-hook, sting, point, hinge (cf. OD. *hangel*, *henghel*, *hengel*, a hook, a hinge, D. *hengel*, an angling-rod, G. dial. *hängel*, a hook, ear, joint, these forms and senses being in part those of a different word, cognate with E. *hinge*: see *hinge*, *hang*), = Icel. *öngull*, a hook, = Dan. Sw. [illegible]), with formative *-el*, *-ul*, < *anga*, [illegible] (found only in glosses), a sting, = OHG. [illegible], hinge, MHG. *ange*, a fish-hook, [illegible], a sting, spine, prickle, = [illegible], a prong, jag, tooth. The earliest [illegible] to have been 'pointed,' but [illegible] the notion of 'bent,' per[illegible] source; cf. Gr. [illegible], L. *angulus*, [illegible], a hook, barb, [illegible] bent, curved: see [illegible].] 1. A fish-hook: [illegible] extended to include the line [illegible] the rod. [Now rare.]

> [illegible] we'll to the river [illegible]
> *Shak.*, A. [illegible]

2†. [illegible] that which catches by [illegible].

> [illegible]

3†. [illegible] The act of angling.

angle¹ [illegible] pret. and pp. *angled*, ppr. *angling*. [< ME. *angle*, OD. *anghelen*, D. *hengelen* = G. *angeln* = Dan. *angle*; from the noun.] I. *intrans.* 1. To fish with an angle, or with hook and line.

> When the weather
> Serves to *angle* in the brook,
> I will bring a silver hook.
> *Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 2.
>
> The lawyer in the pauses of the storm
> Went *angling* down the Saco.
> *Whittier*, Bridal of Pennacook.

2. To try by artful means to catch or win over a person or thing, or to elicit an opinion: commonly with *for*.

> By this face,
> This seeming brow of justice, did he win
> The hearts of all that he did *angle for*.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

II. *trans.* 1. To fish (a stream).—2†. To fish for or try to catch, as with an angle or hook.

> He *angled* the people's hearts. *Sir P. Sidney.*

3†. To lure or entice, as with bait.

> You have *angled* me on with much pleasure to the thatch'd house. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, i.

Angle² (ang'gl), *n.* [In mod. use only as a historical term; < L. *Anglus*, usually in pl. *Angli* (first in Tacitus), repr. the OTeut. form found in AS. *Angle*, *Ongle*, *Ængle*, reg. *Engle*, pl. (in comp. *Angel-*, *Ongel-*), the people of *Angel*, *Angol*, *Angul*, *Ongul* (= Icel. *Öngull*), a district of what is now Schleswig-Holstein, said to be so named from *angel*, *angul*, *ongul*, a hook, in ref. to its shape: see *angle*¹. Hence *Anglo-*, *Anglo-Saxon*, *English*, q. v.] One of a Teutonic tribe which in the earliest period of its recorded history dwelt in the neighborhood of the district now called Angeln, in Schleswig-Holstein, and which in the fifth century and later, accompanied by kindred tribes, the Saxons, Jutes, and Frisians, crossed over to Britain and colonized the greater part of it. The Angles were the most numerous of these settlers, and founded the three kingdoms of East Anglia, Mercia, and Northumbria. From them the entire country derived its name *England*, the "land of the Angles." See *Anglian*, *Anglo-Saxon*, and *English*.

angle³ (ang'gl), *n.* [< ME. *angle*, *aungel*, sometimes *angule*, < OF. *angle* = Pr. *angle* = Sp. Pg. *angulo*, It. *angolo*, < L. *angulus*, a corner, an angle, prob. orig. **anculus* (cf. *ancus*, bent, crooked) = Gr. *ἀγκύλος*, bent, crooked, curved, connected with *ἀγκών*, the bend of the arm, the elbow (see *ancon*), *ἄγκος*, a glen, dell (prop. a bend, hollow), *ὄγκος*, a hook, barb, angle, = L. *uncus*, bent, curved, a hook (see *uncous*); all appar. < √ **ank*, bend (appearing also in Gr. *ἄγκυρα*, > L. *ancora*, > E. *anker*¹, *anchor*¹), Skt. √ *anch*, bend, and prob. connected with the Teut. group represented by *angle*¹: see *angle*¹.] 1. The difference in direction of two intersecting lines; the space included between two intersecting lines; the figure or projection formed by the meeting of two lines; a corner. In *geom.*, a *plane* angle is one formed by two lines, straight or curved, which meet in a plane; a *rectilinear* angle, one formed by two straight lines. The point where the lines meet is called the *vertex* of the angle, or the *angular point*, and the lines which contain the angle are called its *sides* or *legs*. The magnitude of the angle does not depend upon the length of the lines which form it, but merely on their relative positions. It is measured by the length of a circular arc of unit radius having for its center the vertex of the angle, or point of intersection of the sides. Thus, the angle FEA, fig. 1, is measured by 32 degrees of the circumference, or the arc AF. Angular magnitudes are also expressed in *quadrants* of four to the circumference, in [illegible] of six to the quadrant, in *sexagesimal degrees* of 90 to the quadrant, (rarely) in *centesimal degrees* of 100 to the quadrant, etc. The arc whose length is equal to the radius subtends an angle of 57° 17′ 44″.8 nearly. The [illegible] the [illegible] of an angle is the logarithm of the anharmonic ratio made by the two sides with the two tangents to the absolute intersecting at the vertex. Angles receive different names, according to their magnitude, their construction, their position, etc. When one straight line intersects another so as to make the four angles so formed equal, these angles are called *right* angles, and each is measured by an arc equal to one fourth of a circumference, or 90 degrees. Thus, ACD, fig. 2, is a *right* angle. An angle which is less than a right angle is *acute*, as ACE. An *obtuse* angle is one which is greater than a right angle, as ECB. *Acute* and *obtuse* angles are both called *oblique*, in opposition to *right* angles. A *curvilinear* angle is formed by the meeting of the tangents to two curved lines at their point of intersection. *Adjacent* or *contiguous* angles are such as have one leg common to both angles, both together being equal to two right angles. Thus, in fig. 2, ACE and ECB are *adjacent* angles. *Conjugate* angles are two angles having a common vertex and common legs, one being concave, the other convex. A *straight* angle is an angle of 180°. A *reflex* angle is the same as a convex angle. (See *conjugate angles*, above.) *Exterior*, *external*, or *outward* angles are the angles of any rectilinear figure without it, made by producing one of the sides at each vertex, the angles formed within the figure being called *interior* angles. When one line intersects a pair of lines in a plane, of the eight angles so formed, those which are between the pair are called *interior*, those without *exterior*. Of the interior angles, a pair for different sides of the intersecting line, and at different intersected lines, are called *alternate* (which see). See *radian*.

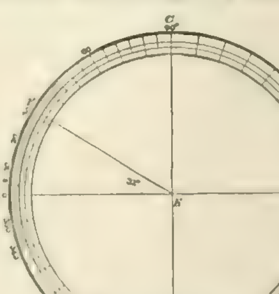


Fig. 1

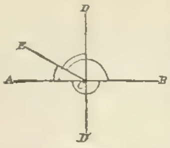
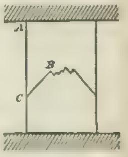


Fig. 2

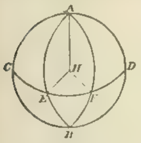
Hence—2. An angular projection; a projecting corner: as, the *angles* of a building.—3. In *astrol.*, the 1st, 4th, 7th, or 10th house.—4. In *anat.*, same as *angulus*.—5. In *her.*, a charge representing a narrow band or ribbon bent in an angle. [Rare.]—**Angle of action**, in *gearing*, the angle of revolution during which a tooth remains in contact.—**Angle of commutation.** See *commutation*.—**Angle of contact.** See *contact*.—**Angle of the condyles.** See *craniometry*.—**Angle of crushing**, in *physics*, the angle which the fractured surface of a crushed pillar makes with the axis of the pillar. It is constant for any given material.—**Angle of curvature**, the angle which measures the rate of divergence of a curve from a tangent to it at a given point. It is the angle included between the tangent and an infinitesimal portion of the curve.—**Angle of defense**, in *fort.*, the angle formed by the meeting of the line of defense with the line of the flank; the angle formed by producing the faces of the bastion.—**Angle of departure**, in *ordnance*, the angle which a line passing through the sights of a gun and the target makes with the tangent to the trajectory of the projectile as it leaves the gun. This angle differs from the angle of elevation in consequence of the muzzle being thrown up when the gun is discharged, and, when there is windage, because of the rebound of the shot from the sides of the bore near the muzzle.—**Angle of depression.** See *depression*.—**Angle of descent**, in *ordnance*, the angle which a tangent to the trajectory of the projectile makes with the horizontal plane passing through the point of first graze or the point of impact.—**Angle of direction**, in *mech.*, an angle contained by the lines of direction of two conspiring forces.—**Angle of divergence**, in *bot.*, the angle between two successive leaves on the same stem. It is expressed as a fraction of the circumference of the stem, which is supposed to be a circle.—**Angle of draft**, for vehicles or heavy bodies, the angle which the line of direction of the pulling force makes with the plane over which the body is drawn.—**Angle of elevation, incidence, inclination, polarization, position, reflection,** and **refraction.** See *elevation*, etc.—**Angle of repose**, the greatest angle of obliquity of pressure between two planes which is consistent with stability, as of a weight upon an inclined plane: its tangent is the coefficient of friction. Sometimes called the *angle of friction*. Specifically, in *arch.*, the angle at which the voussoirs of an arch cease to have any tendency to slip, or to exert any thrust on the abutment. Rondelet's experiments with well-wrought surfaces give angles ranging from 28° to 36°.—**Angles of Segond.** See *craniometry*.—**Angle of sight**, in *ordnance*, the angle between a line drawn through the axis of the bore and a line drawn from the rear of the base-ring to the swell of the muzzle or to the top of the sight.—**Angle of the jaw**, in *anat.*, the point at which the vertical hinder edge of the ramus meets the horizontal inferior border.—**Angle of weather**, the angle at which the sail of a windmill is set.—**Basilar angle.** See *craniometry*.—**Carpal angle.** See *carpal*.—**Characteristic angle of a curve.** See *characteristic*.—**Chord of an angle.** See *chord*.—**Clearance angle**, in *ordnance*, the angle which a straight line, passing through the tops of the tangent-scale, dispart-sight, and muzzle-notch, makes with a line parallel to the axis of the piece. It varies with the position of the dispart-sight and the taper of the gun.—**Coracoscapular angle.** See *coracoscapular*.—**Coronofacial angle of Gratiolet.** See *craniometry*.—**Cranial angle.** See *craniometry*.—**Critical angle**, in *optics*, the limiting angle of incidence which separates the totally reflected rays from those which (at least partially) escape into air. *Tait*, Light, § 117.—**Dead angle**, the space between a fortification and the nearest point which can be reached by the fire of its defenders. Within this space an assailant is safe, as the missiles from the fortification pass over his head. Also called *dead space*.—**Dihedral angle.** See *dihedral*.—**Eccentric angle.** See *eccentric*.—**Facial angle, frontal angle.** See *craniometry*.—**Genal angle.** See *genal*.—**Hour angle**, in *astron.*, the angle between the meridian of a star and the meridian of the zenith, measured from the latter toward the west, and usually expressed in hours and fractions of an hour.—**Metafacial angle, nasobasal angle, occipital angle, parietal angle.** See

Two Angles saltirewise interlaced, at each end an annulet. (From Berry's "Dict. of Heraldry.")



A, *C*, *B*. Angle of Crushing.

craniometry.—**Olfactory angle.** See *olfactory.*—**Optic angle.** See *optic.* **Position angle,** in *astron.*, the inclination of any short line, as the line between the two components of a double star to the meridian.—**Reentering** or **reentrant angle,** an angle of which the apex recedes with reference to the point of view from which it is considered; in a polygon, an angle the sides of which, if produced, would cut the polygon.—**Solid angle,** an angle which is made by more than two plane angles meeting in one point, and not lying in the same plane, as the angle of a cube. A solid angle of a cone is measured by the area of the segment cut off by the cone on the surface of the sphere of unit radius, having its center at the vertex of the cone.—**Sphenoidal angle.** See *craniometry.*—**Spherical angle,** an angle on the surface of a sphere contained between the arcs of two great circles. Thus, if AE and CE be arcs of great circles intersecting each other at the point E, the angle AEC is the spherical angle which they make one with the other, and it is equal to the angle of inclination formed by the planes of the great circles AB and CD. The angle is measured by the angle formed by the tangents of the two arcs at their point of intersection.—**Trisection of the angle.** See *trisection.*—**Vertical angle.** See *vertical.*



Spherical Angle.

angle-bar (ang′gl-bär), *n.* **1.** In *carp.*, a vertical bar placed at the angles or lines of intersection of the faces of a polygonal window or bay-window.—**2.** Same as *angle-iron.*

angle-bead (ang′gl-bēd), *n.* A round angle-staff; a plaster-bead or staff-bead.

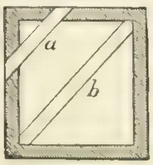
angle-beam (ang′gl-bēm), *n.* A beam, usually of iron, of which a portion or flange is set at an angle with the main portion.

angle-bevel (ang′gl-bev″el), *n.* Same as *bevel-square.*

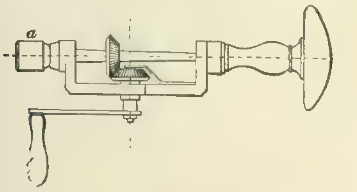
angle-block (ang′gl-blok), *n.* **1.** In *bridge-* and *roof-building*, a block, generally of metal, placed at the junction of a brace or strut with a chord or beam, when the two are inclined to each other. It forms an abutment for the end of the brace or strut, and the tension-rods usually pass through it.

2. A swivel dock-block, used to change the direction of a rope when hoisting, etc.

angle-brace (ang′gl-brās), *n.* In *carp.*: (*a*) A piece of timber having its two ends fixed to the two pieces forming adjacent members in a system of framing, and subtending the angle formed by their junction. When it is fixed between the opposite angles of a quadrangular frame, it is called a *diagonal brace* or *diagonal tie*, and when placed near a corner (*a*), an *angle-tie.* (*b*) An instrument consisting of a rectangular crank-frame, like the carpenter's brace (see *brace*1), but usually much stronger, carrying a parallel tool-spindle which ends in a pad (*a*) or bit-socket of the ordinary form, and carries a small bevel-wheel gearing into a second wheel on the axis of a winch-handle, by which motion is communicated to the drill. This tool is chiefly used for boring holes in positions, as corners, where the ordinary brace cannot be conveniently applied. For heavy work it is usually mounted in an ordinary drill-frame. Also called *corner-drill.*



a, Angle-tie.
b, Diagonal brace.

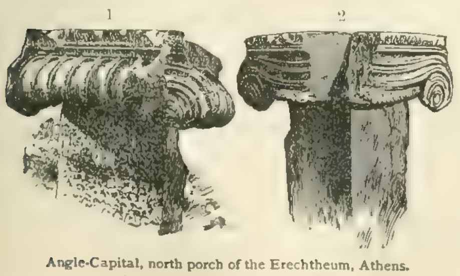


Boring Angle-brace.

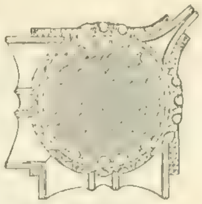
angle-bracket (ang′gl-brak″et), *n.* A bracket placed at the vertex of an interior or exterior angle, and not at right angles to the sides.

angle-brick (ang′gl-brik), *n.* A brick molded to fit any angle other than a right angle, or used to ornament a quoin.

angle-capital (ang′gl-kap″i-tal), *n.* **1.** In *Grecian Ionic arch.*, a capital on the corner column of a portico, having volutes on both front and flank, with the volutes which would come together at the angle of the entablature combined and turned outward on the line of the diagonal between the planes of the frieze on front and flank.—**2.** In *Roman* and *modern Ionic arch.*, the capital of a similarly situated column, having four volutes, of which each is on a diagonal of the abacus of the capital.



Angle-Capital, north porch of the Erechtheum, Athens.
1, internal angle; 2, external angle.


Plan of an Angle-Capital.

angle-chuck (ang′gl-chuk), *n.* An L-shaped casting, or a short length of angle-iron, having its outer face planed, and both sides provided with slots for bolts. One V-face is bolted to the face-plate of a lathe or to the table of a drilling- or planing-machine, and to the other is fastened the piece of work which is to be drilled or shaped. See *chuck*4.

angled (ang′gld), *a.* [< *angle*3 + *-ed*2.] Having angles. Specifically, in *her.*, broken in an angular direction: said of the boundary of an ordinary or of any other line usually straight. See *beveled.*

angle-float (ang′gl-flōt), *n.* A float or plasterer's trowel made to fit any internal angle in the walls of a room.

angle-iron (ang′gl-ī″ėrn), *n.* A rolled or wrought bar of iron in the form of an angle, used in iron constructions. Angle-irons are made with sections in the form of right angles, with equal or unequal sides; in the shape of double angles, when they are called *channel-irons;* and in the form of the letters T, I, and Z, from which they take the names of *T-*, *I-*, and *Z-irons.* They are used for joining piece to piece in every kind of iron-work, as well as for forming component parts and principal members (as the ribs of ships, the V-girders of bridges and floors) in all iron structures. Also called *angle-bar.*

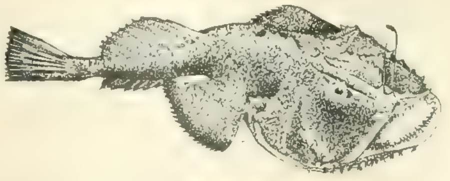
angle-meter (ang′gl-mē″tėr), *n.* [< *angle*3 + *meter*2, q. v. See *angulometer.*] Any instrument used for measuring angles; particularly, an instrument employed by geologists for measuring the dip of strata; a clinometer.

angle-modillion (ang′gl-mọ-dil″yọn), *n.* [< *angle*3 + *modillion.*] A modillion or carved bracket placed beneath an angle of a cornice in the direction of its diagonal, or of the line of its mitering.

angle-plane (ang′gl-plān), *n.* In *carp.*, a plane whose bit reaches into a reëntering angle.

angle-pod (ang′gl-pod), *n.* The name of an asclepiadaceous vine, *Gonolobus lævis*, of the southern United States.

angler (ang′glėr), *n.* [= OD. *angheler* (D. *hengelaar*) = G. *angler* = Dan. *angler;* < *angle*1, *v.*, + *-er*1.] **1.** One who angles; a fisher with rod and line.—**2.** The fish *Lophius piscatorius*, the typical representative of the family *Lophiidæ* (which see). The name was introduced by Pennant in place of the earlier names *fishing-frog* and *frogfish*, in allusion to its attracting small fish, which are its prey, by the movement of certain filaments attached to the head and mouth. It is found on the coasts of Europe and America.


Angler (*Lophius piscatorius*).

angle-rafter (ang′gl-råf″tėr), *n.* A rafter placed at the junction of the inclined planes forming a hipped roof. Also called *hip-rafter*, and sometimes *piend-rafter.* See *hip*1, 4.

angler-fish (ang′glėr-fish), *n.* A fish with cephalic spines modified for attracting other fishes, or resembling a fishing-pole and line with bait; any fish of the order *Pediculati.*

Angles, *n. pl.* See *Angle*2.

angle-shades (ang′gl-shādz), *n.* A British moth, the *Phlogophora meticulosa.*

anglesite (ang′gle-sīt), *n.* [< *Anglesea*, *Anglesey*, < AS. *Angleseg* (= Icel. *Öngulsey*), lit. Angle's island, so called after it was conquered by the Angles; formerly called Mona; < *Angles*, gen. of *Angel* (see *Angle*2), + *ēg*, *īg*, island: see *ait*, *ey*2, and *island.*] A sulphate of lead occurring in prismatic crystals, commonly transparent and colorless, with brilliant adamantine luster and light shades of yellow, green, blue, and gray. It occurs also in massive forms with granular structure. The crystals are often found in cavities of the lead sulphid galena, from the decomposition of which they have been formed.

angle-splice (ang′gl-splīs), *n.* A splice in the angle of a rail-head or -foot.

angle-staff (ang′gl-ståf), *n.* In *building*, a vertical wooden strip placed at a projecting or salient angle in an interior, to preserve the corner, and to serve as a guide by which to float the plaster when flush with it. When prominent it is generally made ornamental, and when rounded it is called an *angle-bead* or *staff-bead.*

anglet†, *n.* Erroneous form of *aglet.*

angle-tie (ang′gl-tī), *n.* See *angle-brace* (*a*).

angletwitch (ang′gl-twich), *n.* [E. dial., also corruptly *angletouch*, < ME. *angletwitche*, *angletwache*, < AS. *angeltwicca*, *-twecca*, *-twæcca*, *-twicce*, < *angel*, a hook, angle, + **twicca*, < *twiccian*, twitch, tweak: see *angle*1 and *twitch*, *tweak.* Cf. E. dial. *twachel*, a dew-worm; *angledog*, a large earthworm.] An angleworm; an earthworm. [Prov. Eng.]

anglewise (ang′gl-wīz), *adv.* [< *angle*3 + *wise*2.] After the manner of an angle; angularly.

angleworm (ang′gl-wėrm), *n.* [< *angle*1 + *worm.*] A worm used for bait in angling; an earthworm.

Anglian (ang′gli-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *Anglia*, the region inhabited by the Angles, in a wider sense England (< L. *Angli*, Angles: see *Angle*2), + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Angles, or to East Anglia.

II. *n.* A member of the tribe of the Angles.

Anglic (ang′glik), *a.* [< ML. *Anglicus*, < L. *Angli*, the Angles: see *Angle*2.] Same as *Anglian.* [Rare.]

Anglican (ang′gli-kạn), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *Anglicanus*, < *Anglicus*, pertaining to the Angles or to England: see *Anglic.*] **I.** *a.* English. Specifically—(*a*) Of or pertaining to England ecclesiastically; pertaining to or connected with the Church of England.

> Many members of the Papal communion have maintained the validity of *Anglican* orders.
> *Gladstone*, Church Principles, p. 228. (*N. E. D.*)

(*b*) High-church; pertaining to or characteristic of the high-church party of the Church of England.—**Anglican Church.** (*a*) The Church of England, especially as maintaining a Catholic character in independence of the pope: usually applied, therefore, to the Church of England since the Reformation. This designation occurs, however, in a provision of Magna Charta, "that the Anglican Church be free" (*quod Anglicana ecclesia libera sit*).

> The sober Principles and old establishment of the *Anglicane Church.*
> *Fell*, Hammond's Life, in his Works, I. 12. (*N. E. D.*)

(*b*) In a more comprehensive sense, the Church of England and the churches in other countries in full accord with it as to doctrine and church organization; that is, the Church of Ireland (disestablished 1869), the Episcopal Church in Scotland, the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and the churches founded by the Church of England in the British colonies or elsewhere. See *episcopal.*

II. *n.* **1.** A member of the Church of England, or of a church in full agreement with it.—**2.** One who upholds the system or teachings of the Church of England; especially, one who emphasizes the authority of that church; a high-churchman.

Anglicanism (ang′gli-kạn-izm), *n.* [< *Anglican* + *-ism.*] The principles of the Anglican Church or of Anglicans.

Anglicè (ang′gli-sē), *adv.* [ML., adv., < *Anglicus*, English: see *Anglic.*] In English; in the English language.

Anglicify† (ang-glis′i-fī), *v. t.* [< ML. *Anglicus* (see *Anglic*) + *-fy*, < L. *-ficare*, < *facere*, make.] To make English; Anglicize. [Rare.]

Anglicisation, Anglicise. See *Anglicization*, *Anglicize.*

Anglicism (ang′gli-sizm), *n.* [< ML. *Anglicus* (see *Anglic*) + *-ism.*] **1.** The state or quality of being English; that which is peculiar to England in speech, manner, or principle.

> If Addison's language had been less idiomatical it would have lost something of its genuine *Anglicism.*
> *Johnson*, Addison.

> She [England] has a conviction that whatever good there is in us is wholly English, when the truth is that we are worth nothing except so far as we have disinfected ourselves of *Anglicism.* *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 80.

2. An idiom of the English language.—**3.** A word or an expression used particularly in England, and not in use, or in good use, in the United States.

Anglicization (ang″gli-si-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *Anglicize* + *-ation.*] The act or process of making English in form or character, or of becoming Anglicized. Also spelled *Anglicisation.*

Anglicize (ang′gli-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Anglicized*, ppr. *Anglicizing.* [< ML. *Anglicus* (see *Anglic*) + *-ize.*] To make English; render conformable to English modes or usages. Also spelled *Anglicise.* [Often without a capital.]

[illegible]

Anglification [illegible] [< [illegible] The act of making English [illegible] with English [illegible]

Angliform [illegible] [< L. *Angli*, [illegible] + *forma*, form.] Resembling English in form: as, "the *Angliform* dialects of the Continent," *J. A. H. Murray*, Encyc. Brit., VIII. 391.

Anglify (ang′gli-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Angli*[illegible]. [< L. *A*[illegible], sing. of [illegible] + [illegible] L. [illegible], < *facere*, make.] To make English; Anglicize; especially, to adopt into the English language and make a part of it: as, to *Anglify* French words, that is, to give them an English form in orthography, inflection, or pronunciation. [Rare.]

> The shops [in Mauritius] were all French; indeed, I should think that Calais or Boulogne was much more [illegible]. [illegible], Voyage of Beagle, II. 252.

angling [illegible], *n.* [Verbal n. of *angle*1, *v.*] The act or art of fishing with a rod and line; rod-fishing.

> We may say of angling as Dr. Boteler said of strawberries: "Doubtless God could have made a better berry, but doubtless God never did;" and so, if I might be judge, God never did make a more calm, quiet, innocent recreation than *angling*. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, i. 5.

Anglish (ang′glish), *a.* and *n.* [< *Angle*2 + -*ish*1. The AS. *Englisc*, orig. **Anglisc*, having become E. *English* with much altered meaning, the form *Anglish* has been occasionally used by recent writers in the original sense of 'English': see *English*.] **I.** *a.* Anglian; Anglo-Saxon; English.

II. *n.* The Anglo-Saxon or earliest English language. *Haldeman*.

Anglo-. [First in ML. *Anglo-Saxones* (see *Anglo-Saxon*); the combining form of L. *Anglus*, pl. *Angli*, the Angles, the 'English,' extended to include the modern English: see *Angle*2.] An element in many compound words, meaning Angles or English, connected with England: as, *Anglo*-American; *Anglo*-Indian.

Anglo-American (ang-glō-a-mer′i-kan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* **1.** Belonging or relating to, or connected with, England and America or the United States, or with the people of both: as, *Anglo-American* commerce; *Anglo-American* relations.—**2.** Pertaining to the English who have settled in America, especially in the United States, or have become American citizens: as, the *Anglo-American* population of New York.

II. *n.* A native or descendant of a native of England who has settled in America or has become an American (United States) citizen.

Anglo-Catholic (ang-glō-kath′o-lik), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* **1.** Catholic according to the teachings of the Church of England. The Church of England [illegible] Anglo-Catholic in the same sense and on the [illegible] on which the Greek Church claims [illegible] (1) as having retained it [illegible] from the earliest Christian [illegible] with primitive canons; (2) as receiving the doctrinal decisions of the councils acknowledged [illegible] by both the Greek and the Latin Church; and (3) as having canonical jurisdiction in the countries in which it exists.
2. Laying especial stress on the Catholic character of the Church of England; high-church. [illegible] in the Anglican Church which in [illegible] most closely approximates to the [illegible] sometimes called the *ritualistic*, [illegible] of the church.

II. *n.* A [illegible] of the Church of England, or of any Anglican church; especially, one who [illegible] character of the Anglican [illegible]

Anglo-Catholicism [illegible] Anglo-Catholic [illegible]

Anglo-Danish [illegible] *a.* [illegible] or the Danes [illegible]

Anglo-French [illegible] glō-french′), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* [illegible] pertaining to the [illegible]

II. [illegible] brought into [illegible] Anglo-[illegible]

Anglogæa (ang-glō-jē′ä), *n.* [NL., < *Anglo-* + Gr. [illegible], earth, country.] In *zoögeog.*, the Anglogæan realm; Nearctic America or Arctamerica. *Gill.*

Anglogæan (ang-glō-jē′an), *a.* In *zoögeog.*, a term applied by Gill to one of the nine realms or prime divisions of the earth's land-surface, including North America as far southward as about to the present Mexican boundary in the lowlands, and to the isthmus of Tehuantepec in the highlands: synonymous with *Arctamerican* or *Nearctic*.

Anglo-Indian (ang-glō-in′di-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* **1.** Connected with both England and India; combining English and Indian characteristics: as, *Anglo-Indian* trade; *Anglo-Indian* words.—**2.** Relating to or connected with those parts of India which belong to Great Britain or are under British protection: as, the *Anglo-Indian* empire.—**3.** Relating or pertaining to the Anglo-Indians: as, *Anglo-Indian* housekeeping.

II. *n.* One of the English race born or resident in the East Indies.

Anglo-Irish (ang-glō-ī′rish), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* **1.** Connected with both England and Ireland; relating to both these countries or to their inhabitants.—**2.** Pertaining to the English who have settled in Ireland, or to their descendants.—**3.** Of English parentage on one side and of Irish on the other.

II. *n. pl.* **1.** English people born or resident in Ireland.—**2.** Descendants of parents English on one side and Irish on the other.

Angloman† (ang′glō-man), *n.*; pl. *Anglomen* (-men). [< F. *anglomane*, < *anglomanie*, Anglomania; in Jefferson's use (def. 2) as if < *Anglo-* + *man*.] **1.** An Anglomaniac.—**2.** A partizan of English interests in America.

> It will be of great consequence to France and England to have America governed by a Galloman or an *Angloman*. *Jefferson*, Works (1859), II. 317. (*N. E. D.*)

Anglomania (ang-glō-mā′ni-ä), *n.* [= F. *anglomanie*; < *Anglo-* + Gr. *μανία*, madness: see *mania*.] An excessive or undue attachment to, respect for, or imitation of that which is English or peculiar to England, as English institutions, manners, and customs.

Anglomaniac (ang-glō-mā′ni-ak), *n.* [< *Anglo-* + *maniac*, after *Anglomania*.] One who is possessed by a mania for all that is English.

Anglo-Norman (ang-glō-nôr′man), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to both England and Normandy, or to their inhabitants.—**2.** Pertaining to the Normans who settled in England after the conquest in 1066.—**3.** Of both English and Norman descent.

II. *n.* **1.** One of the Normans who settled in England after its conquest by William of Normandy in 1066, or one of the descendants of such a settler. The term is seldom applied to any descendants of the Normans of a time later than the twelfth century, after that time they are called *English*.
2. The Norman dialect of Old French as spoken and separately developed in England.

Anglophobe (ang′glō-fōb), *n.* [< F. *anglophobe*, < *Anglo-*, English, + Gr. [illegible], fear.] One who hates or fears England or the English. Also called *Anglophobist*.

Anglophobia (ang-glō-fō′bi-ä), *n.* [< *Anglo-* + Gr. -*φοβία*, fear: see *Phobos*.] An intense hatred or fear of England, or of whatever is English.

Anglophobic (ang-glō-fō′bik), *a.* [< *Anglophobia* + -*ic*.] Pertaining to or characterized by Anglophobia.

Anglophobist (ang′glō-fō-bist), *n.* [< *Anglophobe* + -*ist*.] Same as *Anglophobe*: as, "a bitter *Anglophobist*," *H. Cabot Lodge*, Webster, p. 267.

Anglo-Saxon (ang-glō-sak′son), *n.* and *a.* [< ML. *Anglo-Saxones*, more correctly written *Anglosaxones*, pl., also *Angli Saxones* or *Angli et Saxones*, rarely *Saxones Angli*. The term frequently occurs in the charters of Alfred and his successors (chiefly in the gen. pl. with *rex*) [illegible] the general name of their people, all the Teutonic tribes in England; but it is sometimes restricted to the people south of the Humber. The same term is used by foreign chroniclers and writers in Latin from the 8th to the 12th century, in the same meaning as by Alfred. In the Latin charters the gen. pl. varies from *An*[illegible] (besides *Anglorum Saxonum* and *Anglorum et Saxonum*) through the half AS. [illegible]*axonum* to the wholly AS. *Angulsaxna*. The AS. forms on the Anglo-Saxon charters [illegible] *Ang*[illegible]*saxna*, [illegible]*axna*, [illegible]*axna*, *saxna*, [illegible] and *Ongulsaxna*, gen. pl. of **Angulseaxan* (corresponding to *West-seaxan*, *East-seaxan*, *Suth-seaxan*, -*seaxe*, *Middel-seaxe*, *Eald-seaxan*, West-, East-, South-, Middle-, Old-Saxons), < *Angul*, *Ongol*, orig. the name of the district from which the Angles came, in comp. the combining form of *Angle*, *Engle*, pl., the Angles (so also in *Angel-*, *Ongel-*, *Ongol-cynn*, also *Angel-theód*, *Angel-folc*, the Angle (Anglo-Saxon) people, *Angel-cyning*, their king, *Angel-cyrice*, the Angle (Anglo-Saxon) church, *Angel-theów*, a man's name, lit. Angle-servant), + *Seaxan*, Saxons: see *Angle*2 and *Saxon*. In the Latin charters the country is sometimes called *Anglosaxonia* or *Angulsaxonia*, as well as *Saxonia*. The ML. *Anglosaxones* is a true compound, following such forms as L. *Syrophœnix*, < Gr. Συροφοίνιξ, a Syrophenician, i. e., a Syrian Phenician; L. *Indoscythus*, < Gr. Ἰνδόσκυθος, an Indian Scythian; L. *Indoscythia*, < Gr. Ἰνδοσκυθία, Indoscythia; L. *Gallogræci*, the Gallic or Galatian Greeks, *Gallohispani*, the Gallic Hispanians, the Gauls of Spain, etc., the form in -*o*- being the crude form or stem of the first element, which stands in a quasi-adjective relation to the second: see -*o*-. Cf. D. *Angelsakser*, n., -*saksisch*, a., Sw. *Angelsachsare*, n., *Angelsachsisk*, a., Dan. *Angelsachser*, n., *Angelsachsisk*, a., based on the G. *Angelsachse*, pl. -*en*, n., *Angelsächsisch*, a.; all mod.] **I.** *n.* **1.** (*a*) Literally, one of the Angle or 'English' Saxons; sometimes restricted to the Saxons who dwelt chiefly in the southern districts (Wessex, Essex, Sussex, Middlesex—names which contain a form of *Saxon*—and Kent) of the country which came to be known, from a kindred tribe, as the land of the Angles, *Engla land*, now *England*, but usually extended to the whole people or nation formed by the aggregation of the Angles, Saxons, and other early Teutonic settlers in Britain, or the whole people of England before the conquest. (*b*) *pl.* The English race; all persons in Great Britain and Ireland, in the United States, and in their dependencies, who belong, actually or nominally, nearly or remotely, to the Teutonic stock of England; in the widest use, all English-speaking or English-appearing people.—**2.** [The adj. used absolutely.] The language of the Anglo-Saxons; Saxon; the earliest form of the English language, constituting, with Old Saxon, Old Friesic, and other dialects, the Old Low German group, belonging to the so-called West Germanic division of the Teutonic speech. The first Anglo-Saxon dialect to receive literary cultivation was that of the Angles (Anglo-Saxon *Engle*, *Engle*): hence the name *Englisc*, *Englisc*, that is, *Anglish*, was afterward applied to all the dialects, and particularly to the prevailing one, West Saxon; it is the origin of the name *English* as applied to the modern mixed language. (See *Anglish* and *English*.) A Middle Latin name for the language was *lingua Saxonica*, or *lingua Saxonum* or *Anglosaxonum*. The Anglo-Saxon language, in the widest use of the name, consisted of several dialects: the Northern or Anglian group, including the Old Northumbrian and the Midland or Mercian dialects, and the Southern or Saxon group including the West Saxon and the Kentish. The Kentish remains are scanty, the Mercian scantier still and doubtful, while the Old Northumbrian remains are considerable. The great bulk of the Anglo-Saxon literature is West Saxon, the two terms being practically synonymous except when expressly distinguished as generic and specific. In the Old or Middle English period the Midland dialect became conspicuous, and it is to it that the form of modern English is chiefly due. In this dictionary *Anglo-Saxon* (abbreviated AS.) includes the whole language (but chiefly West Saxon, the Old Northumbrian and Kentish being discriminated when necessary) from the middle of the fifth century, or rather from the seventh century, when the first contemporary records begin, to the middle or end of the twelfth century; the language from the conquest (1066) to the end of this period being 'late Anglo-Saxon.' See *English*.

> Several of the English scholars who are most active in the study of early English wage war on *Anglo-Saxon*. They attack the word. . . . They are still more hostile to the suggestion which goes with the word, that the speech called *Anglo-Saxon* is different from modern English, so as to deserve a separate name. They say there has been but one speech spoken in England by the Teutonic tribes and their descendants from Cædmon to Tennyson. . . . This [illegible] *Saxon* differs from our English in phonology, . . . in vocabulary, . . . [in] inflections, . . . in the derivation of words, . . . in [syntax], . . . [in] versification [see [illegible]], and in the modes of thought . . . The [illegible] a synthetic German speech, with its own periods of [illegible] classic cultivation, decline and fall [illegible] the latter an analytic mixed speech of Ro[illegible] with other periods of growth, and classic [illegible] and progress. And a chaos separates the two languages. It is only when attention is directed to the history of etymological forms that unity can be plausibly claimed for them. . . . But while the importance of these [illegible] the descent of languages is probably not overrated, their weight in establishing identity or similarity may easily be. . . . The proposed use of *Old English* [illegible] *Anglo-Saxon*] does not distinguish, but confounds all the periods of *Anglo-Saxon* and the two early [illegible] English. The reasons urged for this nomenclature are in great part sentimental. It is thought [illegible] the English language and race to represent

them as Low German, having an unbroken history parallel with that of the High German, and reaching through a more famous career to a more venerable antiquity. But Americans are taught to believe in mixed races, and it magnifies the English most in our eyes to represent it in the old fashion, as formed by the junction of two great languages, the bearers of the best cultivation of the Teutonic and Romanic races.
F. A. March, in Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., IV. 97-105.

II. *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Anglo-Saxons: as, the *Anglo-Saxon* kings; the *Anglo-Saxon* language.—**2.** Of or pertaining to the language of the Anglo-Saxons; belonging to, derived from, or having the form or spirit of that language: as, the *Anglo-Saxon* elements of modern English; the proportion of *Anglo-Saxon* words in the Bible or Shakspere; an *Anglo-Saxon* style, as contrasted with a Latin style.—**3.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Anglo-Saxons, or the English-speaking race: as, *Anglo-Saxon* enterprise; the political genius of the *Anglo-Saxon* race.

Anglo-Saxondom (ang-glō-sak′sọn-dum), *n.* [< *Anglo-Saxon* + *-dom.*] The Anglo-Saxon domain; the whole body of Anglo-Saxons, in sense 1 (*b*).

Anglo-Saxonic (ang″glō-sak-son′ik), *a.* [< ML. *Anglosaxonicus*, < *Anglosaxones*: see *Anglo-Saxon.*] Of Anglo-Saxon character or quality; Anglo-Saxon in origin or seeming.

Anglo-Saxonism (ang-glō-sak′sọn-izm), *n.* [< *Anglo-Saxon* + *-ism.*] **1.** A characteristic or peculiarity of the Anglo-Saxon race.—**2.** A word, phrase, idiom, or peculiarity of speech belonging to Anglo-Saxon, or of Anglo-Saxon origin or type.—**3.** The state of being Anglo-Saxon in the widest sense; that which constitutes the Anglo-Saxon or English character in the aggregate; the feeling of pride in being Anglo-Saxon.

angnail†, *n.* The more correct form of *agnail.* See *agnail* and *hangnail.*

angola (ang-gō′lạ̈), *n.* A common but corrupt form of *angora.*

Angola cat, pea, seed, weed. See the nouns.

angon (ang′gon), *n.* [ML. *ango*, < MGr. *ἄγγων.*] The heavy barbed javelin of the Franks. It is described as being not very long, but heavy, and used as much to drag down the enemy's shield, when fixed in it by its barbs, as to inflict wounds; in this respect resembling the pilum (which see). It was also used as a pike or lance in close combat.

angor (ang′gọr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *angour* and (by confusion with *anger*¹) *anger*, < late ME. *angure*, < OF. *angor*, *angour*, < L. *angor*, acc. *angorem*, anguish, trouble, lit. a strangling, < *angere* (= Gr. *ἄγχειν*), compress, throttle, strangle, stifle, distress, torment, trouble: see *anguish*, *angust*, and *anger*¹. In the medical sense *angor* is nearly synonymous with the kindred *angina.*] **1†.** Anguish; intense bodily or mental pain.

> For man is laden with ten thousand languors;
> All other creatures onely feele the *angors*
> Of few diseases.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas (ed. Grosart), The Furies, l. 607.

> Whose voices, *angers*, and terrors, and sometimes howlings, he said he often heard.
> *Abp. Ussher*, Ans. to a Jesuit, p. 175.

2. In *med.*, extreme anxiety, accompanied with painful constriction at the epigastrium, and often with palpitation and oppression. *Dunglison.*

angora (ang-gō′rạ̈), *n.* [< *Angora* (Turk. *Anghur*), mod. form of Gr. Ἄγκυρα, L. *Ancȳra*, a town in Asia Minor, giving name to the cat and the goat so called: see also *Ancyrene.* The name coincides with Gr. *ἄγκυρα*, L. *ancora*, a hook, an anchor: see *anchor*¹.] A light cloth made of Angora wool, and used for coats and cloaks. The angora of commerce does not now contain Angora wool, but is made of mohair and silk. Erroneously but commonly written *angola.*

Angora cat, goat, wool. See the nouns.

Angostura bark. [< *Angostura*, a town in Venezuela, on the Orinoco; lit. a narrow pass; < Sp. *angostura* (= Pg. *angustura*), narrowness, a narrow pass, < *angosto* (= Pg. *angusto*), narrow, < L. *angustus*, narrow: see *angust* and *anguish.*] See *bark*².

angrily (ang′gri-li), *adv.* [ME. *angrily*, *angryly*, *-liche*; < *angry* + *-ly*². Cf. *angerly*, *adv.*] In an angry manner; with indications of resentment.

> Rashly and *angrily* I promised; but cunningly and patiently will I perform.
> *C. Kingsley*, The Heroes.

angriness (ang′gri-nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being angry.

> Such an *angriness* of humour that we take fire at everything.
> *Dr. H. More*, Whole Duty of Man, § 22.

2. Inflammation and pain of a sore or swelling. [Obsolescent.]

angry (ang′gri), *a.* [ME. *angry*, earlier *angerich*; < *anger*¹ + *-y*¹.] **1†.** Causing grief or trouble; troublesome; vexatious; trying.

> God had provided a severe and *angry* education to chasten the frowardness of a young spirit.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Sermons, III. 167.

2†. Feeling grief or trouble; grieved; troubled; vexed.—**3.** Feeling or showing anger or resentment (*with* or *at* a person, *at* or *about* a thing): said of persons.

> God is *angry with* the wicked every day. Ps. vii. 11.

> Rather be glad to amend your ill living than to be *angry* when you are warned or told of your fault.
> *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

> How he fell
> From heaven they fabled, thrown by *angry* Jove
> Sheer o'er the crystal battlements.
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 741.

4. Characterized by or manifesting anger; wrathful: as, an *angry* look or mood; *angry* words; an *angry* reply.

> Often a man's own *angry* pride
> Is cap and bells for a fool.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, vi.

5. Bearing the marks of anger; having the appearance of being in anger; frowning; fierce: as, an *angry* countenance; *angry* billows.

> And with my knife scratch out the *angry* eyes
> Of all the Greeks that are thine enemies.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1469.

> From the far corner of the building, near the ground, *angry* puffs of steam shone snow-white in the moon and vanished. *R. L. Stevenson*, The Dynamiter, p. 54.

6. Having the color of the face of one who is in anger; red. [Rare.]

> Sweet rose, whose hue *angry* and brave.
> *Herbert*, Virtue.

7. Sharp; keen; vigorous. [Rare.]

> I never ate with *angrier* appetite.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

8. In *med.*, inflamed, as a sore; exhibiting inflammation.

> This serum, being accompanied by the thinner parts of the blood, grows red and *angry.* *Wiseman*, Surgery.

=**Syn.** 3, 4, 5. Indignant, incensed, passionate, resentful, irritated, wrathful, irate, hot, raging, furious, stormy, choleric, inflamed, tumultuous.

anguiculæ (ang-gwik′ụ̄-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl.; cf. L. *anguiculus*, m., a small serpent, dim. of *anguis*, a serpent: see *Anguis.*] An old name of the small nematoid worms, as those of the family *Anguillulidæ*, found in sour paste, vinegar, etc., and commonly called vinegar-eels. It was not used as a zoölogical name.

anguicular (ang-gwik′ụ̄-lạ̈r), *a.* Of or pertaining to anguiculæ.

anguid (ang′gwid), *n.* A lizard of the family *Anguidæ.*

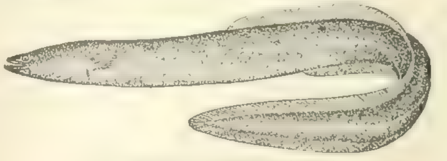
Anguidæ (ang′gwi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anguis* + *-idæ.*] A family of lacertilians, typified by the genus *Anguis.* It is closely related to the *Scincidæ*, and contains a number of feeble, fragile, and harmless apodal and snake-like lizards, living in holes or under stones, and feeding on insects or worms. The technical characters are: an esquamate tongue whose anterior portion is retractile, clavicles undilated proximally, postorbital and postfrontal arches present, and temporal fossæ roofed over, and the body furnished with osteodermal plates having irregularly branching or radiating channels.

Anguifer (ang′gwi-fėr), *n.* [L., serpent-bearing, < *anguis*, a serpent (see *Anguis*), + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] In *astron.*, a northern constellation pictured by a man holding a serpent; Serpentarius, or Ophiuchus. See cut under *Ophiuchus.*

anguiform (ang′gwi-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *anguiformis*, < L. *anguis*, a snake (see *Anguis*), + *forma*, form.] Snaky; serpentine; like a snake: said both of shape and of movement: as, an *anguiform* motion; an *anguiform* myriapod; "the *anguiform* Chilognathans," *Kirby*, Habits of Animals (1835), p. 68.

Anguiformes (ang-gwi-fôr′mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *anguiformis*: see *anguiform.*] In Latreille's system of classification, a group of chilognath myriapods, corresponding to the family *Iulidæ* of Westwood.

Anguilla (ang-gwil′ạ̈), *n.* [L., an eel (cf. Gr. ἔγχελυς, an eel), dim. of *anguis*, a serpent: see *Anguis.*] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Anguillidæ*: a name sometimes given comprehensively to the apodal fishes with pectoral fins, but by recent authors restricted to the common eel, *A. vulgaris*, and closely related species. Its species are very diversely estimated, some authors recognizing about 50, others only 4, the Arctogæan *A. vulgaris*, the Indian *A. marmorata* and *A. mauri*, and the Oceanic *A. megalostoma.*



Common Eel (*Anguilla vulgaris*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

anguillid (ang-gwil′id), *n.* A fish of the family *Anguillidæ*, as an eel.

Anguillidæ (ang-gwil′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anguilla* + *-idæ.*] A family of apodal fishes, exemplified by the genus *Anguilla*; the typical eels. Various limits have been assigned to it by ichthyologists. As now restricted, the *Anguillidæ* are characterized by the presence of pectoral fins, remoteness of the dorsal fin from the head, confluence of the dorsal and anal fins with the caudal, presence of small elliptical obliquely set scales, discrete lateral nostrils, tongue free in front, slender reduced pterygoid bones, elongated jaws, and moderately broad ethmovomerine region. In this sense the family contains only the genus *Anguilla.*

anguilliform (ang-gwil′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *anguilliformis*, < L. *anguilla*, an eel, + *forma*, form.] **1.** Having the form of an eel or of a serpent; resembling an eel or a serpent. Specifically—**2.** In *ichth.*, having the zoölogical character of an eel; of or pertaining to the *Anguilliformes.*

Anguilliformes (ang-gwil-i-fôr′mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *anguilliformis*: see *anguilliform.*] In Cuvier's classification of fishes, the only recognized family of *Malacopterygii apodes*, including fishes with an elongated form, a thick and soft skin, few bones, no cæca, and in most cases a swim-bladder which is often of singular shape. It has been disintegrated into many families, and even different orders.

Anguillina (ang-gwi-lī′nạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anguilla* + *-ina.*] In Günther's classification of fishes, a group of *Murænidæ platychistæ*, with the gill-openings separated by an interspace, pectoral fins present, nostrils superior or lateral, tongue free, and the end of the tail surrounded by the fin.

anguillous (ang-gwil′us), *a.* [< L. *anguilla*, an eel, + *-ous.*] Like an eel; anguilliform. [Rare.]

Anguillula (ang-gwil′ụ̄-lạ̈), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *anguilla*, an eel.] A genus of nematoid worms or nemathelminths, typical of the family *Anguillulidæ* (which see). The common vinegar-eel is *A. aceti*; that of sour paste, *A. glutinosa*; that of blighted wheat, *A. tritici.* See cut under *Nematoidea.*

anguillule (ang-gwil′ūl), *n.* [< *Anguillula*, q. v.] One of the anguiculæ or *Anguillulidæ*; any similar eel-like creature of small size.

Anguillulidæ (ang-gwi-lū′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anguillula* + *-idæ.*] A family of free, that is, not parasitic, nematoid worms, including the minute creatures known as vinegar-eels. The family is related to the *Gordiidæ*, or horsehair worms, and contains many genera, of which the best known is *Anguillula.*

Anguinæ (ang-gwī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anguis* + *-inæ.*] The slow-worms, or *Anguidæ*, rated as a subfamily of *Scincidæ.*

anguine (ang′gwin), *a.* [< L. *anguineus*, < *anguis*, a snake: see *Anguis.*] Pertaining to or resembling a snake; snake-like: as, "the *anguine* or snake-like reptiles," *Owen*, Comp. Anat.—**Anguine lizard**, a snake-lizard of South Africa, *Chamæsaura anguina.* See *Chamæsaura.*

anguineal (ang-gwin′ē-ạl), *a.* [< L. *anguineus* (see *anguine*) + *-al.*] Resembling or pertaining to a snake or snakes.—**Anguineal hyperbola**, a term applied by Newton to a hyperbolic curve of the third order having one asymptote and three inflections.

anguineous (ang-gwin′ẹ̄-us), *a.* [< L. *anguineus*: see *anguine.*] Same as *anguineal.*

Anguinidæ (ang-gwin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anguis* + *-in-* + *-idæ.*] Same as *Anguidæ.*

anguiped, anguipede (ang′gwi-ped, -pēd), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *anguipes*, < *anguis* (see *Anguis*), a serpent, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot.*] **I.** *a.* Having feet or legs in the form of serpents: applied to such conceptions as the serpent-footed giants of Greek mythology.

> A winged *anguipede* giant.
> *A. S. Murray*, Greek Sculpture, II. 305, note.

II. *n.* An individual fabled to have serpents' bodies and heads in the place of legs.

Anguis (ang′gwis), *n.* [L., a serpent, a snake, lit. a throttler, a constrictor (see *constrictor*), < *angere*, throttle, choke: see *anger*¹ and *angor.*] A genus of scincoid lizards, typical of the family *Anguidæ*, represented by the slow-worm or blindworm of Europe, *Anguis fragilis*, as the best-known species. These lizards are perfectly harmless, though popularly thought to be dangerous. They have been supposed to be blind, from the smallness of the eyes. The body is very brittle, and the tail readily breaks off. There are apparently no limbs, so that the animal resembles a small snake or worm.

anguish (ang′gwish), *n.* [< ME. *anguish*, *anguyshe*, *angwishe*, *angwische*, etc., earlier *an-*

guise, anguis, anguisse, angoise, angus, etc., < OF. *anguisse, angoisse*, mod. F. *angoisse* = Pr. *angoissa* = OSp. *angoxa* (Sp. Pg. *angustia*) = It. *angoscia*, anguish, < L. *angustia*, straitness, narrowness, [illegible]. L. usually in pl. *angustiæ*, a defile, strait, fig. straits, distress, difficulty, scarcity, want, poverty, < *angustus*, strait, narrow, difficult (cf. Goth. *aggwus* = AS. *ange, enge*, etc., strait, narrow), < *angere* = Gr. ἄγχειν, choke, strangle, stifle: see *angust*, *angor*, and *anger*1.] 1. Excruciating or agonizing pain of either body or mind; acute suffering or distress.

> [illegible] unto Moses for *anguish* of spirit, [illegible]. Ex. vi. 9.

> [illegible] wring the brow,
> [illegible] thou. *Scott*, Marmion, vi. 30.

> In the sternest of his [Achilles's] acts, we read only the [illegible]. *De Quincey*, Homer, iii.

2. An overwhelming emotion. [Rare.]

> H[illegible] *anguish* of delight and gratitude. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair.

=Syn. [illegible] *Pang*, etc. See *agony* and *grief*.

anguish (ang′gwish), *v. t.* [< ME. *anguyschen, angwishen*, earlier *anguisen, anguissen*, < OF. *angoisser, anguisser* = Pr. *angoissar* = Sp. Pg. *angustiar* = It. *angosciare*; from the noun.] To distress with excruciating pain or grief.

> I wish thou hadst not alighted so hastily and roughly; it hath shaken down a sheaf of thy hair; take heed thou sit not upon it, lest it *anguish* thee. *Landor*, Leofric and Godiva, p. 61.

anguished (ang′gwisht), *p. a.* [Early mod. E. also *anguisht*, < ME. *anguished*.] Affected by anguish; expressing or caused by anguish.

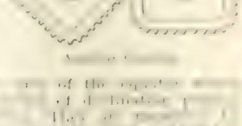
> On thy cold forehead starts the *anguished* dew. *Coleridge*, Death of Chatterton.

anguishous†, *a.* [Early mod. E., and mod. dial., < ME. *anguishous, anguisshous*, earlier *anguyssous, anguisous, anguisuse, angussus*, < OF. *anguissus, angussus*, later *angoisseux* (Cotgrave) = Pr. *angoissos* = Sp. Pg. *angustioso* = It. *angoscioso*, < ML. *angustiosus*, < L. *angustia*: see *anguish* and *-ous*.] Full of anguish; attended with anguish. *Chaucer*.

angular (ang′gū-lär), *a.* [< L. *angularis*, < *angulus*, an angle: see *angle*3.] 1. Having an angle or angles; having corners; pointed: as, an *angular* figure; an *angular* piece of rock; *angular* writing (that is, with the turns sharply pointed instead of curved).—2. Consisting of an angle; forming an angle: as, an *angular* point.—3. Measured by an angle; subtending an angle; having a divergence expressed in degrees, minutes, and seconds: as, *angular* distance; *angular* velocity.—4. Of persons: (*a*) Having or exhibiting protuberances of joint or limb; acting or moving awkwardly or as if in angles.

> He is *angular* in his movements, and rather tall. *F. M. Crawford*, Paul Patoff, viii.

(*b*) Stiff in manner; cranky; crotchety; unbending.—**Angular advance of an eccentric**, the [illegible] measures the arc described by the center of the [illegible] in moving from its position at a half stroke [illegible] it occupies at the commencement of the stroke of the piston.—**Angular aperture of lenses.** [illegible]—**Angular artery**, in *anat.*, the facial artery [illegible] near the angle of the jaw, and finally [illegible] of the eye; especially this latter portion [illegible].—**Angular belting**, belting having a [illegible] and used with a grooved pulley. It is [illegible] its great adhesion, where a narrow [illegible] is desired. The heavier belts [illegible] made by fastening blocks of leather or [illegible] shaped like truncated pyramids, [illegible] belt.—**Angular bone**, [illegible] the angle of the mandible of [illegible].—**Angular capital**, an incorrect term for *angle-capital*.—**Angular chain-belt**, a chain fitted to [illegible]. In some forms the links [illegible] which bear against the sides of [illegible] are long bolts with wooden [illegible], whose ends form the bearing [illegible]



[illegible]

[illegible] of the [illegible] Angular [illegible] oscillation [illegible] in *drawing*, that kind of [illegible] in the representation, the horizontal lines of both converge to vanishing-points. Also called *oblique perspective*.—**Angular processes**, in *anat.*, the orbital processes of the frontal bone near the angles of the eye. The external angular process is sometimes called the *jugal process*. See cut under *skull*.—**Angular sections**, that part of mathematics which treats of the division of angles into equal parts.—**Angular vein**, in *anat.*, the part of the facial vein which accompanies the angular artery.—**Angular velocity**, in *mech.*, the angle which a line perpendicular to the axis of rotation sweeps through in a given unit of time; the speed or rate of revolution of a revolving body: usually expressed in circular measure (which see, under *measure*).

angularity (ang-gū-lar′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *angularities* (-tiz). [< *angular* + *-ity*.] The quality of being angular in any sense; an angular detail or characteristic.

> No doubt there are a few men who can look beyond the husk or shell of a fellow-being—his *angularities*, awkwardness, or eccentricity—to the hidden qualities within. *W. Matthews*, Getting on in the World, p. 142.

angularly (ang′gū-lär-li), *adv.* In an angular manner; with angles or corners.

angularness (ang′gū-lär-nes), *n.* The quality of being angular.

angulate (ang′gū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *angulated*, ppr. *angulating*. [< L. *angulatus*, made angular (cf. LL. *angulare*, make angular), < *angulus*, angle: see *angle*3.] To make angular or angulate.

angulate (ang′gū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *angulatus*: see the verb.] Formed with angles or corners; of an angular form; angled; cornered: as, *angulate* stems, leaves, petioles, etc.

angulated (ang′gū-lā-ted), *p. a.* Same as *angulate, a.*: as, "*angulated* fore-wings," *H. O. Forbes*, Eastern Archipelago, p. 274.

angulately (ang′gū-lāt-li), *adv.* In an angulate manner; with angles or corners.

angulation (ang-gū-lā′shon), *n.* [< *angulate*.] A formation of angles; the state of being angulated.

angulato-gibbous (ang-gū-lā-tō-gib′us), *a.* [< L. *angulatus*, angulate, + LL. *gibbosus*, gibbous.] Gibbous with an angulate tendency. *N. E. D.*

angulato-sinuous (ang-gū-lā-tō-sin′ū-us), *a.* [< L. *angulatus*, angulate, + *sinuosus*, sinuous.] Sinuous or winding with the curves angled. *N. E. D.*

anguli, *n.* Plural of *angulus*.

anguliferous (ang-gū-lif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *angulus*, an angle, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] In *conch.*, having the last whorl angulated. *Craig*, 1847.

angulinerved (ang′gū-li-nėrvd), *a.* [< L. *angulus*, an angle, + *nervum*, nerve, + *-ed*2.] In *bot.*, having nerves which diverge at an angle from the midnerve, often branching repeatedly by subdivision, as in most exogenous plants; feather-veined: applied to leaves.

Angulirostres (ang″gū-li-ros′trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *angulus*, an angle, + *rostrum*, beak.] In Blyth's classification of birds (1849), a superfamily group of his *Halcyoides*, including the todies and jacamars, or the two families *Todidæ* and *Galbulidæ*.

angulo-dentate (ang″gū-lō-den′tāt), *a.* [< L. *angulus*, angle, + *dentatus*, toothed: see *dentate*.] Angularly toothed.

angulometer (ang-gū-lom′e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *angulus*, angle, + Gr. μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring external angles; a goniometer. It has various forms. See cut under *goniometer*.

angulose (ang′gū-lōs), *a.* [< L. *angulosus*, < *angulus*, an angle.] Full of angles; angulous.

angulosity (ang-gū-los′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *angulosities* (-tiz). [< *angulose* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being angulous or angular; angularity.

anguloso-gibbous (ang-gū-lō-sō-gib′us), *a.* Same as *angulato-gibbous*.

angulous (ang′gū-lus), *a.* [= F. *anguleux*, formerly *angleux*, = It. *angoloso*, < L. *angulosus*, full of angles: see *angulose*.] Angular; having corners; hooked; forming an angle.

> Held together by hooks and *angulous* involutions. *Glanville*, Scep. Sci., vii. [illegible]

angulus (ang′gū-lus), *n.*; pl. *anguli* (-lī). [L.: see *angle*3.] 1. In *anat.*, an angle: used in phrases like *angulus oris*, the corner of the mouth; *angulus mandibulæ*, the angle of the mandible or lower jaw-bone; *angulus costæ*, the angle of a rib.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of [illegible].

angust† (ang-gust′), *a.* [< F. *anguste* (Cotgrave), < L. *angustus*, strait, narrow, contracted, small, < *angere*, compress, strangle: see *anguish*, *angor*, and *anger*1.] Narrow; strait. *Burton*.

angustate† (ang-gus′tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *angustated*, ppr. *angustating*. [< L. *angustatus*, pp. of *angustare*, straiten, narrow, < *angustus*, narrow: see *angust*.] To make narrow; straiten; contract.

angustate (ang-gus′tāt), *a.* [< L. *angustatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Narrowed; straitened.

angustation (ang-gus-tā′shon), *n.* [< *angustate*.] The act of making angustate or narrow; a straitening or narrowing down.

angusticlave (ang-gus′ti-klāv), *n.* [< L. *angusticlavius*, adj., wearing a narrow purple stripe, < *angustus*, narrow, + *clavus*, a nail, a knob, a purple stripe on the tunic: see *clavus*.] A narrow purple stripe or band reaching from the shoulder to the bottom of the tunic on each side, worn regularly by members of the Roman equestrian order, and sometimes by those of inferior rank who had the means to provide it. It was woven in the fabric, and is rarely indicated in sculpture.

angustifoliate (ang-gus-ti-fō′li-āt), *a.* [< NL. *angustifoliatus*, < L. *angustus*, narrow, + *foliatus*, leaved, < *folium*, leaf: see *folio*.] In *bot.*, narrow-leaved.

angustirostrate (ang-gus-ti-ros′trāt), *a.* [< NL. *angustirostratus*, < L. *angustus*, narrow, + *rostratus*, beaked, < *rostrum*, beak.] In *zoöl.*, having a narrow, slender, or (especially) compressed beak: opposed to *latirostrate*.

Angustura bark. See *Angostura bark*, under *bark*2.

angwantibo (ang-gwän-tē′bō), *n.* [Native name.] The slow lemur of Old Calabar, *Arctocebus calabarensis*, of the subfamily *Nycticebinæ*, related to the potto, and by some referred to the genus *Perodicticus*. The tail is rudimentary; the inner digits of both feet are opposable as thumbs, the index digit is rudimentary, and the second digit of the hind foot terminates in a claw, the rest of the digits having flat nails. The pelage is thick and woolly, of a brownish color, paler or whitish below.

anhang† (an-hang′), *v. t.* [< ME. *anhangen, anhongen*, no pret., pp. *anhanged*, a weak verb; mixed with *anhon*, pret. *anheng, anhong, anhunge*, pp. *anhungen, anhonge*, a strong verb; < AS. **anhōn*, **onhōn* (Bosworth), perhaps for *āhōn*, a strong verb, hang, < *an, on*, on (or *ā-*), + *hōn*, hang: see *hang*.] To hang.

> He bad to take him, and *anhang* him fast. *Chaucer*, Doctor's Tale, l. 259.

anharmonic (an-här-mon′ik), *a.* [= F. *anharmonique*; < Gr. ἀν- priv. (*an-*5) + *harmonic*, q. v.] Not harmonic; in *geom.*, a term applied by Chasles to an important kind of ratio introduced into geometry by Möbius. If a, x, y, b are four values of a unidimensional variable (for instance, the positions of four points on a line), then $[(x-a):(x-b)] \div [(y-b):(y-a)]$ is called the *anharmonic ratio* of the four values. The intersections of a plane pencil of four lines with a transversal have the same anharmonic ratio, however the transversal may be situated; and this ratio is called the *anharmonic ratio* of the pencil. Anharmonic ratios are always preserved in orthographic projections. By means of these ratios, metrical properties are defined as projective properties of the absolute, or conic at infinity. See *absolute*, *n.*, 2. If from the intersection of two lines tangents are drawn to the absolute, the logarithm of the anharmonic ratio of the pencil so formed multiplied by $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{-2}$ is the angle of the first two lines. So, the logarithm of the anharmonic ratio of two points, together with the intersections of their connecting line with the absolute, when multiplied by a constant, gives the distance of these points.—**Anharmonic property**, in *geom.*, a property that is connected with an anharmonic ratio.

anhelation (an-hē-lā′shon), *n.* [= F. *anhélation*, < L. *anhelatio(n-)*, a difficulty of breathing, panting, asthma, < *anhelare*, pp. *anhelatus*: see *anhele*.] 1. Shortness of breath; a panting; difficult respiration; asthma.—2. Eager desire or aspiration. [Rare in both senses.]

> These . . . *anhelations* of divine souls after the adorable object of their love. *Glanville*, Sermons, p. 313.

anhele†, *v. i.* [Early mod. E. *anheale*, < ME. *anhelen, anelen*, < OF. *aneler, anheler*, = Pr. *anelar* = Sp. Pg. *anhelar* = It. *anelare*, < L. *anhelare*, breathe with difficulty, pant, fig. pant for, pursue eagerly; < *an-* for *ambi-*, around, on both sides, + *-helare*, in comp., for *halare*, breathe. Cf. *exhale* and *inhale*.] To pant, especially with eager desire and anxiety.

> With most fervent desire they *anheale* . . . for the fruit of our conversation. *Latimer*, 2d Sermon before Conv.

anhelose† (an-hē′lōs), *a.* [As *anhelous* + *-ose*.] Same as *anhelous*.

anhelous† (an-hē′lus), *a.* [< L. *anhelus*, panting, out of breath, < *anhelare*, pant: see *anhele*.] Out of breath; panting; breathing with difficulty.

anhidrosis (an-hi-drō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀνίδρωσις, without perspiration (< ἀν- priv. + ἱδρώς, sweat, akin to E. *sweat*), + *-osis*.] Deficiency or absence of perspiration. Also written *anidrosis.*

anhidrotic (an-hi-drot′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *anhidrosis:* see *-otic.*] **I.** *a.* Tending or fitted to check perspiration.

II. *n.* Any medicinal agent which checks perspiration.

anhima (an′hi-mä̤), *n.* [Braz.; Sp. *anhina.* Cf. *aniuma.*] **1.** A Brazilian name of the kamichi or horned screamer, *Palamedea cornuta.* See *Palamedea.*—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Anhimidæ.* *Brisson*, 1760.

Anhimidæ (an-him′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anhima* + *-idæ.*] A family of birds, the horned screamers: synonymous with *Palamedeidæ.*

Anhimoideæ (an-hi-moi′dẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anhima* + *-oideæ.*] A group of birds, referred by some as a superfamily to the order *Chenomorphæ,* by others considered as forming an order by itself. It is conterminous with the family *Anhimidæ.* See *Palamedeidæ.*

anhinga (an-hing′gä̤), *n.* [S. Amer. name.] **1.** The American snake-bird, darter, or water-turkey, *Plotus anhinga;* a totipalmate natatorial bird, of the family *Plotidæ* and order *Steganopodes.* It is related to the cormorants, and inhabits swamps of the warmer parts of America, from the South Atlantic and Gulf coast of the United States. See *darter, Plotus.*

American Snake-bird (*Plotus anhinga*).

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of birds: a synonym of *Plotus.* *Brisson*, 1760.

anhistous (an-his′tus), *a.* [< Gr. ἀν- priv. + ἱστός, a web, mod. tissue.] In *anat.*, having no recognizable structure; plasmic or sarcodous, as the sarcode of a cell or the plasma of the blood.

anhungered† (a̤n-hung′gėrd), *a.* Same as *ahungered.*

anhydrate (an-hī′drāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *anhydrated*, ppr. *anhydrating.* [< *anhydrous* + *-ate*^{2}.] To remove water from, especially from a substance naturally containing it; dehydrate.

> It [glycerin] is used like alcohol as an *anhydrating* medium in the study of protoplasm.
> *Poulsen*, Bot. Micro-chem. (trans.), p. 27.

anhydration (an-hī-drā′sho̤n), *n.* [< *anhydrate.*] Removal of water from anything; dehydration.

anhydremia, anhydræmia (an-hī-drē′mi-ä̤), *n.* [NL., prop. *anhydræmia,* < Gr. ἄνυδρος, without water (< ἀν- priv. + ὕδωρ (ὑδρ-), water), + αἷμα, blood.] A concentrated state of the blood, due to loss of water.

anhydrid, anhydride (an-hī′drid, -drid or -drīd), *n.* [< Gr. ἄνυδρος, without water, + *-id, -ide.*] One of a class of chemical compounds which may be regarded as made up of one or more molecules of water in which the whole of the hydrogen is replaced by negative or acid radicals (which may themselves contain hydrogen). The corresponding acids represent one or more molecules of water in which the same radicals replace one half of the hydrogen. Thus, water being H_2O, sulphuric anhydrid is SO_3 (or SO_2O), representing H_2O in which H_2 is replaced by the bivalent radical SO_2; while sulphuric acid is H_2SO_4 (or $H_2SO_2O_2$), representing $2H_2O$ in which two hydrogen atoms are replaced by SO_2 and two remain. They are more precisely called *acid anhydrids.* The basic anhydrids, in which the hydrogen is replaced by positive or basic radicals, are commonly called *metallic oxids.*

anhydrite (an-hī′drīt), *n.* [< NL. *anhydrites,* < Gr. ἄνυδρος, without water (see *anhydrous*), + *-ites:* see *-ite*^{2}.] Anhydrous sulphate of calcium. It is found in the salt-mines of Austria-Hungary, and in the Harz mountains, also in geodes in limestone at Lockport, N. Y., and in extensive beds in Nova Scotia. It is usually granular in structure, sometimes crystalline with cleavage in three rectangular directions. Its color is white or grayish-white, sometimes with a tinge of blue; also red. The vulpinite of Italy is the only variety used in the arts.

anhydro-. In *chem.*, the combining form of *anhydrous.*

anhydrous (an-hī′drus), *a.* [< Gr. ἄνυδρος, without water, < ἀν- priv. + ὕδωρ (ὑδρ-), water.] Destitute of water; specifically, in *chem.*, destitute of the water of crystallization (which see, under *water*): as, *anhydrous* salts.

ani (ä′nē), *n.* [Braz. name: "*Ani* Brasiliensium," Marcgrave, Johnston, Willughby and Ray.] A bird of the genus *Crotophaga,* subfamily *Crotophaginæ,* and family *Cuculidæ,* inhabiting the warmer parts of America. There are several species, two of them inhabiting the United States. The black ani, *Crotophaga ani,* is about a foot long, entirely black, with violet, steel-blue, and bronze reflections; the iris is brown; the feathers of the head and neck are lanceolate; the crest of the bill is smooth or with few wrinkles; and the culmen is regularly curved. It is called in the West Indies the *black witch* and *savanna blackbird*, and is known to the French of Cayenne as *bout-de-setun.* It occurs from Florida southward. Another species, *C. sulcirostris,* the groove-billed ani, is found in tropical America and northward to Texas. Its bill has three distinct grooves, parallel with the curved culmen. All are gregarious in habit, and nest in bushes, several individuals sometimes using one large nest in common; they lay plain greenish eggs, covered with a white chalky substance. See *Crotophaga.*

Groove-billed Ani (*Crotophaga sulcirostris*).

anicut, *n.* See *annicut.*

anidiomatic, anidiomatical (an-id″i-ọ̄-mat′ik, -i-ka̤l), *a.* [< Gr. ἀν- priv. (*an-*^{5}) + *idiomatic, -al.*] Contrary to the idiom or analogies of a language; not idiomatic. [Rare.]

> You would not say "two times"; it is *anidiomatical.*
> *Landor*, Imaginary Conversations, II. 278.

anidrosis (an-i-drō′sis), *n.* Same as *anhidrosis.*

Aniella (an-i-el′ä̤), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray).] A genus of lizards, typical of the family *Aniellidæ.* Its distinguishing features are a body without limbs, and a nasal shield entering into the labial margin. *A. pulchra* is an elegant Californian species.

aniellid (an-i-el′id), *n.* A lizard of the family *Aniellidæ.*

Aniellidæ (an-i-el′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aniella* + *-idæ.*] A family of eriglossate lizards, typified by the genus *Aniella.*

anielloid (an-i-el′oid), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Anielloidea.*

Anielloidea (an″i-e-loi′dẹ̄-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aniella* + *-oidea.*] A superfamily of eriglossate lacertilians (lizards), represented by the single family *Aniellidæ,* having concavo-convex vertebræ, clavicles not dilated posteriorly, no postorbital or postfrontal squamosal arches, no interorbital septum, and no cranial columella.

anient†, *v. t.* [< ME. *anienten* (more commonly *anientishen*, etc.: see *anientish*), < OF. *anienter, anaienter, anientir, aneanter* (F. *anéantir* = Pr. *anientar* = It. *annientare*), destroy, reduce to nothing, < *a* (L. *ad*, to) + *nient, neant,* F. *néant* = Pr. *neien, nien* = It. *neente, niente,* nothing, < ML. **neen*(*t-*)*s* or **necen*(*t-*)*s*, lit. not being, < *ne*, not, or *nec*, not, nor, + *en*(*t-*)*s*, being: see *ens, entity.*] **1.** To reduce to nothing or nothingness; bring to naught; frustrate. *Piers Plowman.*—**2.** In *law*, to abrogate; make null. *Bouvier.*

anientish†, *v. t.* [< ME. *anientishen, anentischen, annentischen*, etc., earlier *anientisen, anyentisen,* < OF. *anientiss-*, stem of certain parts of *anientir, anienter:* see *anient* and *-ish*^{2}.] To reduce to nothing; annihilate.

> Ire, coveitise, and hastifness, . . . which three things ye han nat *anientissed* [var. *anentysched*] or destroyed.
> *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

anigh (a̤-nī′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* and *prep.* [Mod., < *a-*^{4} + *nigh*, after *anear, afar,* etc.] **I.** *adv.* Nigh; near; close by.

II. *prep.* Nigh; near.

anight† (a̤-nīt′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< ME. *anyght, a nyght,* < AS. *on niht:* see *a*^{3} and *night.*] At night; in the night-time; by night.

> I broke my sword upon a stone, and bid him take that, for coming *anight* to Jane Smile.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 4.

anights† (a̤-nīts′), *adv.* [Equiv. to *anight*, but with adv. gen. suffix as in AS. *nihtes*, E. *nights,* adv.: see *nights.* Similarly, *o' nights,* of nights, where in popular apprehension *nights* is plural.] By night; nightly: used of repeated or habitual acts.

> The turnkey now his flock returning sees,
> Duly let out *anights* to steal for fees.
> *Swift*, Morning.

anil (an′il), *n.* [Early mod. E. *anile, anill, anele,* < F. *anil,* < Pg. *anil* = Sp. *añil* (formerly also *añir*), < Ar. *an-nil,* < *al*, the, + *nīl*, Pers. Hind. *nīl*, < Skt. *nīlī*, indigo, indigo-plant, < *nīla*, dark blue. Cf. *lilac.*] **1.** A somewhat woody leguminous plant, *Indigofera Anil,* from whose leaves and stalks the West Indian indigo is made. It is a common species in Mexico and tropical America, and is a larger plant than the Asiatic *I. tinctoria,* which is the species ordinarily cultivated for the production of indigo.

2. Indigo. [In this sense nearly obsolete.]

anile (an′il or -īl), *a.* [< L. *anilis,* < *anus*, an old woman.] Old-womanish; imbecile: as, "puerile or *anile* ideas," *Walpole*, Catalogue of Engravers.

> A general revolt against authority, even in matters of opinion, is a childish or *anile* superstition, not to be excused by the pretext that it is only due to the love of freedom cherished in excess.
> *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 198.

anilia (a-nil′i-ä̤), *n.* [< *anil* + *-ia.*] Same as *aniline.*

anilic (a-nil′ik), *a.* [< *anil* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from anil: as, *anilic* acid.

anilide (an′i-lid or -līd), *n.* [< *anil*(*ine*) + *-ide.*] Same as *phenylamide.*

aniline (an′i-lin), *n.* and *a.* [< *anil* (with reference to the brilliant violet and indigo dyes which, with others, are prepared from aniline) + *-ine*^{2}.] **I.** *n.* Amidobenzol, $C_6H_5NH_2$, a substance which furnishes a number of brilliant dyes. It was discovered in 1826 by Unverdorben, as a product of the distillation of indigo, and called by him *crystallin.* It did not acquire commercial importance until 1856, when the purple dye mauve was prepared from it by Perkin. It is found in small quantities in coal-tar, but the aniline of commerce is obtained from benzol, another product of coal-tar, consisting of hydrogen and carbon, C_6H_6. Benzol when acted on by nitric acid produces nitrobenzol; and this latter substance when treated with nascent hydrogen, usually generated by the action of acetic acid upon iron filings or scraps, produces aniline, which is an oily liquid, colorless when pure, somewhat heavier than water, having a peculiar vinous smell and a burning taste. It is a strong base, and yields well-characterized salts. When acted on by arsenic acid, potassium bichromate, stannic chlorid, etc., aniline produces a great variety of compounds of very beautiful colors, known by the names of aniline purple, aniline green, violet, magenta, etc. Also called *anilia.*

II. *a.* Pertaining to or derived from aniline: as, *aniline* colors.—**Aniline oil,** a by-product of the manufacture of aniline, containing aniline, toluidine, and a number of other organic bases of the aromatic series. It is used as a solvent for rubber, copal, etc.—**Aniline pencil,** a mixture of aniline, graphite, and kaolin, used for copying, marking in permanent color, and transferring writing or designs.

anility (a-nil′i-ti), *n.* [< L. *anilita*(*t-*)*s*, < *anilis:* see *anile.*] The state of being anile; the old age of a woman; womanish dotage: as, "marks of *anility*," *Sterne*, Sermons, xxi.

anilla (a-nil′ä̤), *n.* [< *anil*, q. v.] A commercial term for West Indian indigo, derived from the name of the plant from which it is prepared. See *anil.*

anima (an′i-mä̤), *n.*; pl. *animæ* (-mē). [L., a current of air, wind, air, breath, the vital principle, life, soul: sometimes equiv. to *animus*, mind (see *animus*, and cf. Gr. ἄνεμος, wind); both from root seen in Skt. √*an*, breathe, repr. in Teut. by Goth. *usanan*, breathe out, expire; cf. Icel. *anda* = Sw. *andas* = Dan. *aande*, breathe, Icel. *önd*, breath, life, soul, = Sw. *anda, ande* = Dan. *aande*, breath (> Sc. *aund, aind, aynd*, breath, breathe); also Icel. *andi*, breath, spirit, a spirit, = Dan. *aand*, spirit, soul, a spirit, ghost, = OHG. *anto* = OS. *ando* = AS. *anda*, zeal, indignation, anger, envy: for the change of sense, cf. *animus* and *animosity.*] Soul; vital principle; the intelligent principle supposed to preside over vital actions: anciently applied to the active principle of a drug, as if this were its soul.—**Anima bruta,** the soul of brutes; the soul of animals other than man; the principle of brute intelligence and vitality.—**Anima humana,** the human soul; the principle of human intelligence and vitality.—**Anima mundi,** the soul of the world; an ethereal essence or spirit supposed to be diffused through the universe, organizing and acting throughout the whole and in all its different parts.

> The doctrine of the *anima mundi*, as held by the Stoics and Stratonicians, is closely allied to pantheism; while according to others this soul of the universe is altogether intermediate between the Creator and his works.
> *Fleming.*

animability (an″i-ma-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *animable*: see -bility.] Capacity of animation: capability of [illegible].

[illegible] we have in a [illegible] R. [illegible] XXXIV. [illegible] (*N. E. D.*)

animable† (an′i-ma-bl), *a.* [< L. *animabilis* (a doubtful reading), < *animare*, animate: see *animate*.] Susceptible of animation.

animadversal† (an″i-mad-vėr′sal), *n.* [< L. [illegible], pp. of *animadvertere*: see *animadvert*) + *-al*.] That which has the power of perceiving; a percipient. [Rare.]

[illegible] it is the soul itself: for I cannot conceive the body doth animadvert.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, p. 422, note.

animadversion (an″i-mad-vėr′shon), *n.* [< L. *animadversio(n-)*, the perception of an object, consideration, attention, reproach, punishment, < *animadvertere*, pp. *animadversus*: see *animadvert*.] **1†.** The act or faculty of observing or noticing; observation; perception.

The soul is the sole percipient which hath *animadversion* and sense. *Glanville*, Scep. Sci.

2. The act of criticizing; criticism; censure; reproof.

[illegible] their commissioners with severe and sharp [illegible]. *Clarendon*.

As [illegible] answer it. . . . with such *animadversion* on its doctrines as they deserve.
D. Webster, Speech, Senate, May 7, 1834.

=**Syn.** 2. Remark, comment, reprobation, reprehension.

animadversive (an″i-mad-vėr′siv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *animadversus*, pp. of *animadvertere*: see *animadvert*.] **I.** *a.* Having the power of perceiving; percipient: as, "the *animadversive* faculty," *Coleridge*.

II. *n.* A percipient agent. *N. E. D.*

animadversiveness (an″i-mad-vėr′siv-nes), *n.* The power of animadverting. *Bailey*.

animadvert (an″i-mad-vėrt′), *v. i.* [< L. *animadvertere*, regard, observe, notice, apprehend, censure, punish; by crasis for *animum advertere*, in same senses, lit. turn the mind to: *animum*, acc. of *animus*, the mind (see *animus*); *advertere*, turn to: see *advert*.] **1†.** To take cognizance or notice.—**2.** To comment critically; make remarks by way of criticism or censure; pass strictures or criticisms.

A man of a most *animadverting* humour;
Who, to endear himself unto his lord,
Will tell him, you and I, or any of us,
That here are met, are all pernicious spirits.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, ii. 1.

I wish, sir, you would do us the favour to *animadvert* frequently upon the false taste the town is in. *Steele*.

The gentleman from Lowell *animadverted* somewhat, last evening, on the delays attending the publication of the reports of decisions. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 374.

Syn. 2. To *animadvert upon*. To comment upon, criticize, disapprove, reprehend, blame, censure.

animadverter (an″i-mad-vėr′tėr), *n.* One who animadverts or makes remarks by way of censure.

animæ, *n.* Plural of *anima*.

animal (an′i-mal), *a.* and *n.* [First in 16th century; (*a*) *animal* (*anymal*, *animall*) = F. Sp. Pg. *animal* = It. *animale*, adj., < L. *animalis*, animate, living (also aërial, consisting of air), < *anima*, a current of air, wind, air, breath, the vital principle, life, soul: see *anima*; (*b*) *animal*, n., = F. *animal* = Sp. Pg. *animal* = It. *animale*, < L. *animal*, rarely *animale*, a living being, an animal in the widest sense, but sometimes restricted to a brute or beast; hence, in contempt, a human being; orig. neut. of *ani*[illegible] above. In mod. use *animal*, a., [illegible] is inseparably mixed with *ani*[illegible] attributively in the sense of 'per[illegible].'] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Pertaining to [illegible] *mal spirit*, below.—**2†.** Having [illegible] animate.—**3.** Pertaining to the [illegible] of a living being, as distinguished from the intellectual, rational, or [illegible]; pertaining to those parts [illegible] he shares with inferior creatures.

[illegible]

[illegible], or derived from [illegible]

[illegible]
H[illegible]

Animal anæretics. See *anæretic*.—**Animal charcoal.** Same as *bone-black*.—**Animal economy,** the physiological course of events in the life of an animal; the sequence of cause and effect observed in the vital activities of animals; the order of animated nature.—**Animal electricity,** electricity generated in animal bodies, as, in large quantities, in the electric eel, the torpedo, and *Malapterurus*, or, in small quantities, in nervous, muscular, and other tissues.—**Animal food,** flesh or any other part of an animal which is eaten.—**Animal force.** See *force*.—**Animal function,** any vital activity or physiological process performed in animal economy; any organic property or character of animals. Such functions may be grouped in a few broad classes: (1) Mentality, including all activities of the mind as distinguished from those of the body, such as instinct, reason, intellection, ideation, etc. (2) Sensibility, or feeling; the capability of responding automatically to external stimuli; irritability; innervation: common to all animals in a high degree as compared with plants. (3) Locomotion, usual in animals, but unusual in plants. (4) Nutrition, involving interstitial growth and waste and repair: common to plants and animals, but usually differently effected in the two, and with different material. (5) Reproduction, or generation, a process whereby growth is devoted to the formation of separate individuals. Functions shared by all organized beings are called *organic* or *vegetative* functions; no functions are peculiar to animals except those of mentality. Other lesser categories of functions are sometimes named: as, the *digestive* function; the *sexual* function; the function of *circulation*, of *respiration*; the function of the liver, or of any part or organ, that is, the special part which it takes in the animal economy.—**Animal heat,** the temperature maintained during life in an animal body, and requisite for its physiological functions. It varies from a degree not appreciably different from that of the element in which the animal lives to one much higher, the latter being the case with the higher animals. Difference in degree of animal heat is the ground of a division of the higher animals into warm-blooded and cold-blooded, or *Hæmatotherma* and *Hæmatocrya*. In the former a very sensibly elevated temperature is maintained. It is highest in birds, mounting sometimes to 112° F. In mammals a usual range is from 96° to 104° F. In man the mean normal temperature is about 99°, any considerable deviation from which is inconsistent with health. Animal heat is simply a case of chemical combustion; an analogous process goes on in plants. It is an index of the molecular motion of the body, and a measure of the work done by an animal in its vital activities.—**Animal kingdom,** all animals collectively; *Animalia*; one of the three grand divisions of the realm of nature (*imperium naturæ*), the other two comprising plants and minerals respectively. For scientific purposes it has been divided into classes, orders, families, genera, species, and groups (with intermediate divisions often formed by prefixing *sub-* or *super-* to these words), whereby the classification and registration of animals are facilitated. Examples of the primary divisions are the following: (1) The Linnean system (1766) divided animals into 6 classes: I. *Mammalia*; II. *Aves*; III. *Amphibia*; IV. *Pisces*; V. *Insecta*; VI. *Vermes*. (2) The system of Cuvier (1817) proposed 4 subkingdoms and 20 classes: I. *Vertebrata* (*Mammalia, Aves, Reptilia, Pisces*); II. *Mollusca* (*Cephalopoda, Pteropoda, Gasteropoda, Acephala, Brachiopoda, Cirrhopoda*); III. *Articulata* (*Annelides, Crustacea, Trilobita, Arachnida, Insecta*); IV. *Radiata* (*Echinodermata, Entozoa, Acalepha, Polypi, Infusoria*). (3) The system of Owen (1860) separated the *Protozoa* from *Animalia* proper as a separate kingdom, the latter being then divided into subkingdom I., *Invertebrata*, with 3 provinces, *Radiata, Articulata, Mollusca*; and subkingdom II., *Vertebrata*. (4) In 1869 Huxley arranged the animal kingdom in the 8 primary groups *Vertebrata, Mollusca, Molluscoida, Cœlenterata, Annulosa, Annuloida, Infusoria, Protozoa*. No two authorities agree upon the leading divisions of the animal kingdom, but a system like the following is now quite generally accepted: Subkingdom A (with one phylum), *Protozoa*: class I., *Rhizopoda*; class II., *Gregarinida*; class III., *Infusoria*. Subkingdom B, *Metazoa*. Phylum 1, *Cœlenterata*: class IV., *Spongiozoa*; class V., *Hydrozoa*; class VI., *Actinozoa*; class VII., *Ctenozoa*. Phylum 2, *Echinodermata*: class VIII., *Crinoidea*; class IX., *Asteroidea*; class X., *Echinoidea*; class XI., *Holothuroidea*. Phylum 3, *Vermes*: class XII., *Plathelminthes*; class XIII., *Nemathelminthes*; class XIV., *Gephyrea*; class XV., *Annelida*; class XVI., *Rotifera*. Phylum 4, *Arthropoda*: class XVII., *Crustacea*; class XVIII., *Arachnida*; class XIX., *Myriapoda*; class XX., *Insecta*. Phylum 5, *Molluscoidea*: class XXI., *Polyzoa*; class XXII., *Brachiopoda*. Phylum 6, *Mollusca*: class XXIII., *Acephala*; class XXIV., *Pteropoda*; class XXV., *Gasteropoda*; class XXVI., *Cephalopoda*. Phylum 7, *Vertebrata*: class XXVII., *Tunicata*; class XXVIII., *Leptocardia*; class XXIX., *Marsipobranchii*; class XXX., *Elasmobranchii*; class XXXI., *Pisces*; class XXXII., *Amphibia*; class XXXIII., *Reptilia*; class XXXIV., *Aves*; class XXXV., *Mammalia*. Three remarkable genera, *Dicyema*, *Sagitta*, and *Balanoglossus*, are severally regarded by many authors as types of classes.—**Animal magnetism, mechanics,** etc. See the nouns.—**Animal power,** the unit of power in men and animals, as *man-power*, *horse-power*, etc. Usually expressed in foot-pounds. See *horse-power*.—**Animal spirits.** (*a*) According to the doctrine of Galen modified by Descartes, subtile and almost incorporeal parts of the living body, which penetrate the pores of the nerves and pass between the brain and the periphery, acting as the agents of volition and sensation. Also in the singular, *animal spirit*, equivalent to nervous force or action. (*b*) In modern use, exuberance of health and life; natural buoyancy, cheerfulness, animation, gaiety, and good humor.

Animal spirits constitute the power of the present, and their feats are like the structure of a pyramid.
Emerson, Society and Solitude.

II. *n.* **1.** A sentient living being; an individual organized, animated, and sentient portion of matter; in *zoöl.*, one of the *Animalia*; a member of the animal kingdom, as distinguished from a vegetable or a mineral. The distinction [illegible] animation but it is impossible to draw any line between all vegetables and all animals. Any criteria which may be diagnostic in most instances fail of applicability to the lowest forms of animal and vegetable life; and no definition which has been attempted has been entirely successful. Most animals are locomotory as well as motile; most plants are fixed. Most animals exhibit distinct active and apparently conscious or voluntary movements in response to irritation, mechanical or other; most plants do not. Most animals feed upon other animals or upon plants, that is to say, upon organic matter; most plants, upon inorganic substances. Most animals have no cellulose in their composition, nitrogenous compounds prevailing; while cellulose is highly characteristic of plants. Most animals inhale oxygen and exhale carbon dioxid, the reverse of the usual process in plants; and few animals have chlorophyl, which is so generally present in plants. Animals have usually a digestive cavity and a nervous system, and are capable of certain manifestations of consciousness, sentiency, and volition, which can be attributed to plants only by great latitude in the use of the terms. See also extract.

Ordinary *animals* . . . not only possess conspicuous locomotive activity, but their parts readily alter their form or position when irritated. Their nutriment, consisting of other *animals* and of plants, is taken in the solid form into a digestive cavity. . . . Traced down to their lowest terms, the series of plant forms gradually lose more and more of their distinctive vegetable features, while the series of animal forms part with more and more of their distinctive animal characters, and the two series converge to a common term. . . . The most characteristic morphological peculiarity of the *animal* is the absence of any such cellulose investment [of the cells as plants possess]. The most characteristic physiological peculiarity of the *animal* is its want of power to manufacture protein out of simpler compounds. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., pp. 43–47.

2. An inferior or irrational sentient being, in contradistinction to man; a brute; a beast: as, men and *animals*.—**3.** A contemptuous term for a human being in whom the animal nature has the ascendancy. **Aggregate animals.** See *aggregate*.—**Animals' Protection Acts,** English statutes of 1849 (12 and 13 Vict., c. 92), 1854 (17 and 18 Vict., c. 60), and 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 97, sections 40, 41), for preventing cruelty to animals.—**Compound animals.** See *compound*[1].

animal-clutch (an′i-mal-kluch), *n.* A device for gripping animals by the leg while slaughtering them.

animalcula (an-i-mal′kū-lä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *animalculum*.] **1.** Plural of *animalculum*.—**2.** [*cap.*] A loose synonym of *Infusoria*.

animalculæ (an-i-mal′kū-lē), *n. pl.* An incorrect form of *animalcula*, of which it is assumed to be the plural. See *animalculum* and *animalcule*.

animalcular (an-i-mal′kū-lär), *a.* [< *animalcule* + *-ar*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to animalcules.—**2.** Of or pertaining to the physiological doctrine of animalculism.

An equivalent form is *animalculine*.

animalcule (an-i-mal′kūl), *n.* [= F. *animalcule*, < NL. *animalculum*, q. v.] **1†.** Any little animal, as a mouse, insect, etc.—**2.** A minute or microscopic animal, nearly or quite invisible to the naked eye, as an infusorian or rotifer; an animalculum: as, the bell-*animalcule*, a ciliate infusorian of the family *Vorticellidæ*; wheel-*animalcule*, a rotifer; bear-*animalcule*, a minute arachnidan of the order *Arctisca*. See cuts under *Arctisca*, *Rotifera*, and *Vorticella*.—**Proteus animalcule,** a former name of *amœba*.—**Seminal animalcule,** a spermatozoön (which see).

animalculine (an-i-mal′kū-lin), *a.* Same as *animalcular*.

animalculism (an-i-mal′kū-lizm), *n.* [< *animalcule* + *-ism*.] **1.** The theory that animalcules cause disease.—**2.** The doctrine or theory of incasement in the male; spermism; spermatism. See *incasement*.

Also called *animalism*.

animalculist (an-i-mal′kū-list), *n.* [< *animalcule* + *-ist*.] **1.** A special student of animalcules; one versed in the study of animalcules.

2. An adherent of animalculism or the physiological theory of incasement in the male; a spermist. See *incasement*.

animalculum (an-i-mal′kū-lum), *n.*; pl. *animalcula* (-lä). [NL., a little animal, dim. of L. *animal*, an animal: see *animal*.] An animalcule.

animal-flower (an′i-mal-flou″ėr), *n.* A zoöphyte or phytozoön; a radiated animal resembling or likened to a flower, as many of the *Actinozoa*: a term especially applied to sea-anemones, but also extended to various other zoophytes which at one end are fixed as if rooted, and at the other are expanded like a flower.

animalhood (an′i-mal-hůd), *n.* [< *animal* + *-hood*.] The state or condition of any animal other than man; animality as distinguished from humanity. [Rare.]

A creature almost lapsed from humanity into *animalhood*. *Reader*, Nov., 1863, p. 537. (*N. E. D.*)

Animalia (an-i-mā′li-ä), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *animal*, see *animal*.] Animals as a grand division of nature; the animal kingdom (which see, under *animal*).

animalic (an-i-mal′ik), *a.* [< *animal* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to animals. [Rare.]

animaliculture (an-i-mal-i-kul′tūr), *n.* [< L. *animal*, animal, + *cultura*, culture.] The raising and care of animals as a branch of industry; stock-raising. [Rare.]

animalisation, animalise. See *animalization, animalize.*

animalish† (an′i-mal-ish), *a.* [< *animal* + *-ish*[1].] Of, pertaining to, or like an animal, especially an irrational animal; brutish. [Rare.]

The world hath no blood nor brains, nor any *animalish* or humane form. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System.

animalism (an′i-mal-izm), *n.* [< *animal* + *-ism.*] **1.** The state of a mere animal; the state of being actuated by sensual appetites only, and not by intellectual or moral forces; sensuality.—**2.** The exercise of animal faculties; animal activity.—**3.** A mere animal; specifically, a human being dominated by animal qualities and passions. [Rare.]

Girls, Hetairai, curious in their art,
Hired *animalisms*, vile as those that made
The mulberry-faced Dictator's orgies worse
Than aught they fable of the quiet Gods.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

4. In *physiol.*, same as *animalculism.*

animalist (an′i-mal-ist), *n.* [< *animal* + *-ist.*] **1.** A sensualist.—**2.** In *physiol.*, an animalculist.—**3.** In *art*, an artist who devotes his chief energies to the representation of animals, as distinguished from one who represents the human figure, landscapes, etc.; an animal-painter or animal-sculptor.

Fifty years ago he [Barye] brought envy and malice on his head through the erection in the Avenue des Feuillants in the Tuilleries gardens of his colossal bronze lion and serpent. It was then the sneer of *animalist* began. *The Century*, XXXI. 484.

animalistic (an″i-ma-lis′tik), *a.* [< *animalist* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or characterized by animalism; sensual.

animality (an-i-mal′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *animalité*; < *animal* + *-ity.*] **1.** The state of being an animal; animal existence or nature in man; the animal as opposed to the spiritual side of human nature.

Another condition which tends to produce social progress is the perpetual struggle between the essential attributes of humanity and those of mere *animality*. *L. F. Ward*, Dynam. Sociol., I. 132.

2. In *physiol.*, the aggregate of those vital phenomena which characterize animals. See *vegetality.*

We find it convenient to treat of the laws of *Animality* in the abstract, expecting to find these ideals realized (within due limits) in every particular organism. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iv. § 42.

Animalivora (an″i-ma-liv′ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *animalivorus*: see *animalivorous.*] In *zoöl.*, a name given to the carnivorous and insectivorous bats, as distinguished from the frugivorous species. The term, in its application to bats, or *Chiroptera*, is an alternative synonym of *Insectivora*, which is preoccupied in, and oftener employed for, another group of mammals.

animalivorous (an″i-ma-liv′ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *animalivorus*, < L. *animal*, animal, + *vorare*, devour.] Animal-eating; carnivorous; of or pertaining to the *Animalivora.*

animalization (an-i-mal-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *animalize* + *-ation.*] **1.** The act of making into an animal, or of endowing with animal attributes; the act of representing (a higher being) under the form of an animal, as bearing its characteristic part, or as having its lower instincts and tastes.

In the theology of both the Babylonians and Egyptians there is abundant evidence . . . of . . . the deification of animals, and the converse *animalisation* of Gods. *Huxley*, Nineteenth Century, XIX. 493.

2. The process of rendering or of becoming animal or degraded in life or habits; the state of being under the influence of animal instincts and passions; brutalization; sensualization.

The illusion of the greatest-happiness principle would eventually lead the world back to *animalization*. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 182.

3. Conversion into animal matter by the process of assimilation.

The alimentary canal, in which the conversion and *animalization* of the food takes place. *Owen*, Comp. Anat.

4. The process of giving to vegetable fiber the appearance and quality of animal fiber. See *animalize.*

The present view of *animalization* is, that it is not possible to animalize a fabric in any other way than by actually depositing upon it the animal matter in question. *O'Neill*, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 66.

5. Population by animals; the number and kind of animals in a given place or region.

What the French call the *animalization* of the departments. *Jour. Roy. Agric. Soc.*, I. 414. (*N. E. D.*)

Also spelled *animalisation.*

animalize (an′i-mal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *animalized*, ppr. *animalizing.* [= F. *animaliser*; < *animal* + *-ize.*] **1.** To make into an animal; endow with the attributes of an animal; represent in animal form: as, the Egyptians *animalized* their deities.—**2.** To give an animal character or appearance to; especially, to render animal in nature or habits; brutalize; sensualize; excite the animal passions of.

If a man lives for the table, . . . the eye grows dull, the gait heavy, the voice takes a coarse *animalized* sound. *Bushnell*, Sermons for New Life, p. 176.

3. To convert into animal matter by the process of assimilation; assimilate, as food.

Something secreted in the coats of the stomach, which . . . *animalizes* the food, or assimilates it. *J. Hunter*, in Philos. Trans., LXII. 454. (*N. E. D.*)

4. To give, as to vegetable fiber, some of the characteristics of animal fiber, as when cotton is so treated with albumin or casein, or a strong solution of caustic soda, that the fiber shrinks, becomes stronger, and is made capable of absorbing aniline dyes.

Also spelled *animalise.*

animally (an′i-mal-i), *adv.* **1**†. Psychically; in the manner of the anima; with respect to the anima bruta, or to animal spirits. *Cudworth.*—**2.** Physically, corporeally, bodily, as opposed to *mentally* or *intellectually.*

animalness (an′i-mal-nes), *n.* The state of being an animal; animality.

animant† (an′i-mant), *a.* [< L. *animan(t-)s*, ppr. of *animare*, animate: see *animate, v.*] Possessing or conferring the properties of life and soul; quickening. *Cudworth.* [Rare.]

animary† (an′i-mā-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to the soul; psychical.

'Tis brought to a right *animary* temper and harmony. *Bp. Parker*, Platonick Philos., p. 44.

animastic (an-i-mas′tik), *n.* and *a.* [< ML. *animasticus*, < L. *anima*, soul, breath, life: see *anima.*] **I.**† *n.* The doctrine of the soul; psychology.

The other schoolmen . . . carefully explained that these operations were not in their own nature proposed to the logician; for, as such, they belonged to *Animastic*, as they called it, or Psychology. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Lectures on Logic, I. ii.

II. *a.* Psychic; spiritual; relating to soul: the opposite of *material* or *materialistic.*

animastical† (an-i-mas′ti-kal), *a.* Same as *animastic.*

animate (an′i-māt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *animated*, ppr. *animating.* [< L. *animatus*, pp. of *animare*, fill with breath, quicken, encourage, animate, < *anima*, breath: see *anima.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To give natural life to; quicken; make alive: as, the soul *animates* the body.

Communicating male and female light;
Which two great sexes *animate* the world.
Milton, P. L., viii. 151.

But it was as impossible to put life into the old institutions as to *animate* the skeletons which are imbedded in the depths of primeval strata. *Macaulay*, Sir James Mackintosh.

2. To affect with an appearance of life; inspire or actuate as if with life; bring into action or movement.

But none, ah, none can *animate* the lyre,
And the mute strings with vocal souls inspire.
Dryden.

3. To move or actuate the mind of; incite to mental action; prompt.

This view . . . *animates* me to create my own world through the purification of my soul. *Emerson*, Nature.

4. To give spirit or vigor to; infuse courage, joy, or other enlivening passion into; stimulate: as, to *animate* dispirited troops.

The perfectibility of the human mind, the *animating* theory of the eloquent De Stael, consists in the mass of our ideas. *I. D'Israeli*, Lit. Char. Men of Genius, p. 315.

Animated by this unlooked-for victory, our valiant heroes sprang ashore in triumph, [and] took possession of the soil as conquerors. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 97.

=**Syn. 1.** To vivify.—**3.** To revive, invigorate.—**4.** To enliven, stimulate, inspirit, exhilarate, cheer, gladden, impel, urge on, prompt, incite.

II. *intrans.* To become enlivened or exhilarated; rouse one's self. [Rare.]

Mr. Arnott, *animating* at this speech, glided behind her chair. *Miss Burney*, Cecilia, i. 6.

animate (an′i-māt), *a.* [< L. *animatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** Alive; possessing animal life: as, "creatures *animate*," *Milton*, P. L., ix. 112.

No *animate* creature is so far down in the scale that it does not illustrate some phase of mind which has a bearing upon the problem of higher beings. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 267.

His eye, voice, gesture, and whole frame *animate* with the living vigor of heart-felt religion. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 290.

2. Having the appearance of life; resembling that which is alive; lively.

After marching for about two miles at a very slow rate, the enemy's flags, which had been visible since leaving the zeriba, suddenly became *animate*, and a large force of Arabs, distant some 500 to 700 yards, sprang up, and advanced as if to attack the left leading corner of the square. *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 155.

3. Pertaining to living things: as, "*animate* diseases," *Kirby and Spence*, Entomol. [Rare.]

animated (an′i-mā-ted), *p. a.* **1.** Endowed with animal life: as, the various classes of *animated* beings.

"Infancy," said Coleridge, "presents body and spirit in unity: the body is all *animated*." *Emerson*, Domestic Life.

2. Lively; vigorous; full of life, action, spirit; indicating or representing animation: as, an *animated* discourse; an *animated* picture.

On the report there was an *animated* debate. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxiv.

Can storied urn or *animated* bust
Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath?
Gray, Elegy.

animatedly (an′i-mā-ted-li), *adv.* In an animated way; with animation.

animateness (an′i-māt-nes), *n.* The state of being animate or animated.

animater (an′i-mā-tėr), *n.* One who animates or gives life.

animatingly (an′i-mā-ting-li), *adv.* So as to animate or excite feeling.

animation (an-i-mā′shon), *n.* [< L. *animatio(n-)*, a quickening, animating, < *animare*: see *animate, v.*] The act of animating or the state of being animated. (*a*) The act of infusing animal life, or the state of being animated or having life.

Wherein, although they attaine not the indubitable requisites of *Animation*, yet they have neere affinity. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

Scarce has the gray dawn streaked the sky, and the earliest cock crowed from the cottages of the hillside, when the suburbs give signs of reviving *animation*. *Irving*, Alhambra, p. 137.

(*b*) Liveliness; briskness; the state of being full of spirit and vigor: as, he recited the story with great *animation*.

Fox in conversation never flagged; his *animation* and variety were inexhaustible. *A. W. Chambers.*

The veteran warrior, with nearly a century of years upon his head, had all the fire and *animation* of youth at the prospects of a foray. *Irving*, Granada, p. 108.

(*c*) The appearance of activity or life: as, the *animation* of a picture or statue. (*d*) Attribution of life to.

Any general theory of life must, if logically pursued, lead to the *animation* of all forms of matter. *L. F. Ward*, Dynam. Sociol., I. 351.

Suspended animation, a temporary cessation of animation; especially, asphyxia. =**Syn.** (*a*) Life, existence, vitality. (*b*) *Animation, Life, Liveliness, Vivacity, Spirit, Sprightliness, Gaiety*, buoyancy, cheerfulness, energy, ardor. The first four words indicate, by derivation, a full possession of the faculties of life; therefore they are the opposite of deadness or of any semblance of lifelessness. The same idea appears in the next two under the notion of the possession of the breath of life. *Animation* applies broadly to manner, looks, and language: as, *animation* of countenance; he spoke with *animation*; it implies, perhaps, more warmth of feeling than the others. *Life* is not expressive of feeling, but of full vital force and any form of its manifestation: as, his words were instinct with *life*; his delivery lacked *life*. *Liveliness* is primarily suggestive of the energetic exercise of the powers of life in alertness of mind, freshness of interest, etc. *Vivacity* applies especially to conversation, but is used also of manner and looks; it belongs mostly to externals. *Spirit* is variously compounded of courage, vigor, firmness, enthusiasm, and zeal, according to the connection; it implies the best qualities of the manly man in action. *Sprightliness* is vivacity with mirth or gaiety; it is lighter than *spirit*. *Gaiety* is the overflow of animal spirits in talk and laughter promoted by social intercourse, festivity, dancing, etc. See *mirth, hilarity, gladness, happiness.*

At the very mention of such a study, the eyes of the prince sparkled with *animation*. *Irving*, Alhambra, p. 239.

The king's a bawcock, and a heart of gold,
A lad of *life*, an imp of fame. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1.

His [Steele's] personages are drawn with dramatic spirit, and with a *liveliness* and airy facility that blind the reader to his defects of style. *Chambers's Cyc. Eng. Lit.*, I. 621.

The delight of opening a new pursuit, or a new course of reading, imparts the *vivacity* and novelty of youth even to old age. *I. D'Israeli*, Lit. Char. Men of Genius, p. 316.

I will attend her here,
And woo her with some *spirit* when she comes.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

Perhaps no kind of superiority is more flattering or alluring than that which is conferred by the powers of conversation, by extemporaneous *sprightliness* of fancy, copiousness of language, and fertility of sentiment. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 101.

Like our Touchstone, but infinitely richer, this new ideal personage [Mascarille] still delights by the fertility of his expedients and his perpetual and vigorous *gaiety*. *I. D'Israeli*, Lit. Char. Men of Genius, p. 410.

animative (an'i-mā-tiv), *a.* [< *animate* + *-ive.*] Having the power of giving life or spirit.

animator (an'i-mā-tor), *n.* [L., < *animare*: see *animate*, *v.*] One who or that which animates or gives life; one who enlivens or inspires. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

anime (an'i-mē), *n.* [Sometimes accented like equiv. F. *animé*, on the fancy that it is so called because often "*animé*" (< L. *animatus*: see *animate*, *a.*) or "alive" with insects; but E. prop. *anime* = F. *anime* (Cotgrave), now *animé*, Sp. Pg. *anime* (NL. *anime*, *animi*, also *anijmum*), applied in the middle of the 16th century, and prob. earlier, to a gum brought from the East by the Portuguese; afterward applied to a similar product from the West Indies. The word, which has not been found native in the East or elsewhere, is said by Ray and others to be a Portuguese corruption of *aminæa*, Gr. *ἀμιναῖα* (Dioscorides), a resinous gum, this name being appar. an adj. (sc. *σμύρνα*, myrrh), referring to a people of Arabia bordering on the Red Sea, from whom the gum was obtained. *Elemi* is a different word.] **1.** The name of various resins, also known in pharmacy as *elemi* (which see).—**2.** A kind of copal, the produce principally of a leguminous tree, *Trachylobium Hornemannianum*, of Zanzibar. The best is that dug from the ground at the base of the trees, or that found in a semi-fossil state in localities where the tree is now extinct.

3. The produce of a very nearly allied tree of tropical America, *Hymenæa Courbaril*, known in the West Indies as the locust-tree. It makes a fine varnish, and, as it burns with a very fragrant smell, is used in scenting pastilles.

4. Indian copal, produced by *Vateria Indica*. See *Vateria*.

Sometimes called *gum anime*.

animin, animine (an'i-min), *n.* [< *anim(al)* + *-in*^{2}.] In *chem.*, an organic base obtained from bone-oil. *Watts.*

animism (an'i-mizm), *n.* [= F. *animisme*; < L. *anima*, soul (see *anima*), + *-ism*.] **1.** The hypothesis, original with Pythagoras and Plato, of a force (*anima mundi*, or soul of the world) immaterial but inseparable from matter, and giving to matter its form and movements.—**2.** The theory of vital action and of disease propounded by the German chemist G. E. Stahl (1660–1734); the theory that the soul (*anima*) is the vital principle, the source of both the normal and the abnormal phenomena of life. In Stahl's theory the soul is regarded as the principle of life, and, in its normal action, of health; the body being supposed to be incapable of self-movement, and not only originally formed by the soul, but also set in motion and governed by it. Hence it was inferred that the source of disease is in some hindrance to the full and free activity of the soul, and that medical treatment should be confined to an attempt to remove such hindrances from it.

3. The general conception of or the belief in souls and other spiritual beings; the explanation of all the phenomena in nature not due to obvious material causes by attributing them to spiritual agency. Among the beliefs most characteristic of animism is that of a human apparitional soul, that is, of a vital and animating principle residing in the body, but distinct from it, bearing its form and appearance, but without [illegible] and solid substance. At an early stage in the development of philosophy and religion events are frequently [illegible] to agencies analogous to human souls, [illegible] the deceased.

> Spiritual philosophy has influenced every province of [illegible], and the history of *animism*, once clearly traced, would record the development, not of religion [illegible] philosophy, science, and literature.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 57.

> [illegible] *animism* divides into two great dogmas, forming parts of one consistent doctrine; first, concerning [illegible] capable of continued existence [illegible] of the body; second, [illegible] upward to the rank of powerful [illegible]
> *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. [illegible]

animist [illegible], *n.* [< L. *anima*, soul (see [illegible]) [illegible] who maintains animism [illegible].

animistic (an-i-mis'tik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, [illegible].

[illegible] obscure; [illegible] + *modar*, [illegible] cf. [illegible] turn round [illegible]. In *astrol.*, [illegible] correcting the [illegible] birth of a person. [illegible] *animodar*.

animose [illegible] L. *animosus*, [illegible] L. *animus* [illegible] spirit, [illegible] *animus* [illegible]] Full of spirit; hot [illegible]

animosity [illegible]; pl. *animosities* [illegible] [illegible], < OF. *animosite*, F. *animosité*, animosity, = Pr. *animositat* = Sp. *animosidad*, valor, = Pg. *animosidade* = It. *animosità*, *animositade*, *animositate*, courage, animosity, < L. *animosita(t-)s*, courage, spirit, vehemence, in eccles. L. also wrath, enmity, < *animosus*: see *animose*.] **1†.** Animation; courage; spiritedness.

> Cato, before he durst give the fatal stroke, spent part of the night in reading the Immortality of Plato, thereby confirming his wavering hand unto the *animosity* of that attempt.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-Burial, iv.

2. Active enmity; hatred or ill-will which manifests itself in active opposition.

> No sooner did the duke receive this appeal from the wife of his enemy, than he generously forgot all feeling of *animosity*, and determined to go in person to his succor.
> *Irving*, Granada, p. 48.

> Supposing no *animosity* is felt, the hurting another by accident arouses a genuine feeling of regret in all adults save the very brutal. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 529.

=**Syn.** **2.** *Animosity, Ill-will, Enmity, Malice, Hostility, Hatred, Hate, Malevolence, Malignity, Rancor, Grudge, Spite.* These words differ from those described under *acrimony*, *anger*, and *antipathy* (which see) in that they represent deeper feelings or more permanent passions. *Ill-will* may represent the minimum of feeling, being a willing or wishing of ill to another, generally without disposition to be active in bringing the evil about. *Enmity* is a somewhat stronger feeling, and it often gratifies itself in trifling and cowardly ways. *Animosity* is more intense than *enmity*; it is avowed and active, and what it does is more serious than the covert attacks of *enmity* or the hasty attacks of *spite*. *Malice* is pure badness of heart, delighting in harm to others for its own sake. *Hostility* is less passionate than *animosity*, but not less avowed or active, being a state of mind inclining one to aggressive warfare. *Hatred* and *hate* are the general words to cover all these feelings; they may also be ultimate, expressing the concentration of the whole nature in an intense ill-will. *Malevolence* is more casual and temporary than *malice*, arising upon occasion furnished, and characterized by a wish that evil may befall another rather than by an intention to injure. *Malignity* is malice intensified; it is hatred in its aspect of destructiveness or desire to strike at the most vital interests of another. *Rancor* is hatred or malice turned sour or bitter; it is implacable in its vindictiveness. A *grudge* is a feeling of sullen ill-will or enmity, caused by a trifling wrong, and likely to be appeased when it has spent itself in a similar return against the offender. *Spite* is sudden, resentful, and generally quite as well pleased to mortify as to damage another; it may be as strong as malice or as weak as pique.

> The personal *animosity* of a most ingenious man was the real cause of the utter destruction of Warburton's critical reputation. *I. D'Israeli*, Lit. Quar., p. 397.

> That thereby he may gather
> The ground of your *ill-will*, and so remove it.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 3.

> No place is so propitious to the formation either of close friendships or of deadly *enmities* as an Indiaman.
> *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

> And *malice* in all critics reigns so high,
> That for small errors they whole plays decry.
> *Dryden*, Prol. to Tyrannic Love, l. 3.

> As long as truth in the statement of fact, and logic in the inference from observed fact, are respected, there need be no *hostility* between evolutionist and theologian.
> *E. R. Lankester*, Degeneration, p. 69.

> Tempt not too much the *hatred* of my spirit,
> For I am sick when I do look on thee.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 2.

> For thou art so possess'd with murderous *hate*,
> That 'gainst thyself thou stick'st not to conspire.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, x.

> The deadly energy [of magic verses] existing solely in the words of the imprecation and the *malevolence* of the reciter, which was supposed to render them effectual at any distance.
> *T. F. Thiselton Dyer*, Folk-lore of Shak., p. 508.

> The political reigns of terror have been reigns of madness and *malignity*,—a total perversion of opinion; society is upside down, and its best men are thought too bad to live.
> *Emerson*, Courage.

> He who has sunk deepest in treason is generally possessed by a double measure of *rancor* against the loyal and the faithful.
> *De Quincey*, Essenes, ii.

> I will feed fat the ancient *grudge* I bear him.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3.

> Below me, there, is the village, and looks how quiet and small!
> And yet bubbles o'er like a city, with gossip, scandal, and *spite*.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, iv. [illegible]

animus (an'i-mus), *n.* [L., the mind, in a great variety of meanings: the rational soul in man, intellect, consciousness, will, intention, courage, spirit, sensibility, feeling, passion, pride, vehemence, wrath, etc., the breath, life, soul (cf. Gr. *ἄνεμος*, wind: see *anemone*), closely related to *anima*, which is a fem. form: see *anima*.] Intention; purpose; spirit; temper; especially, hostile spirit or angry temper; animosity: as, the *animus* with which a book is written.

> [illegible] the *animus* and no doubt with the fiendish look [illegible]
> *De Quincey*, Murder as a Fine Art.

> That article, as was to be expected, is severely hostile to [illegible], but its peculiar *animus* is such as [illegible] deprive it of value as a critical judgment.
> *Nineteenth Century*, XX. [illegible]

anion (an'i-on), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀνιόν*, neut. of *ἀνιών*, going up, ppr. of *ἀνιέναι*, go up, < *ἀνά*, up (see *ana-*), + *ἰέναι*, go, = L. *ire* = Skt. √ *i*, go: see *iterate* and *go*.] In *elect.*, a term applied by Faraday to that element of an electrolyte which in electrochemical decompositions appears at the positive pole, or anode, as oxygen or chlorine. It is usually termed the electronegative ingredient of a compound. See *anode*, *cation*.

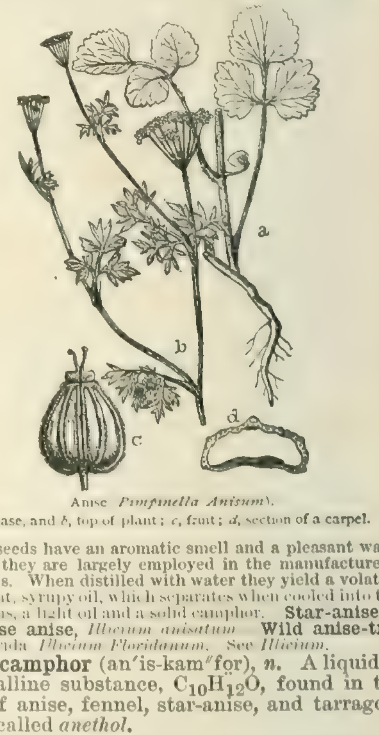
aniridia (an-i-rid'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ἶρις* (*ἰριδ-*), iris.] In *pathol.*, absence of the iris of the eye, or an imperfection of the iris amounting to a loss of function.

anisandrous (an-ī-san'drus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄνισος*, unequal (see *aniso-*), + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), male: see *-androus*.] Same as *anisostemonous*.

anisanthous (an-ī-san'thus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄνισος*, unequal (see *aniso-*), + *ἄνθος*, flower.] In *bot.*, having perianths of different forms. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

anisate (an'i-sāt), *a.* [< *anise* + *-ate*^{1}.] Resembling anise.

anise (an'is), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *anis*, *annis*, < ME. *anys*, *aneys*, *annes*, < OF. (and mod. F.) *anis* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *anis* = D. *anijs* = Dan. Sw. *anis* = MHG. *anis*, *enis*, G. *anis* (> Serv. *anizh*, *anezh*, Sloven. *janezh*), < L. *anisum*, also spelled *anesum* and *anethum* (> F. *aneth*, > E. *anet*, q. v.), = Russ. *anisŭ* = Bulg. Serv. *anason* = Ar. Turk. *anīsūn*, anise, < Gr. *ἄνηθον* or *ἄννηθον*, Ion. *ἄνησον* or *ἄννησον*, later Attic *ἄνισον* or *ἄννισον*, anise, dill.] An annual umbelliferous plant, *Pimpinella Anisum*. It is indigenous in Egypt, and is cultivated in Spain and Malta, whence the seed is exported.



Anise (*Pimpinella Anisum*).
a, base, and *b*, top of plant; *c*, fruit; *d*, section of a carpel.

Anise-seeds have an aromatic smell and a pleasant warm taste; they are largely employed in the manufacture of cordials. When distilled with water they yield a volatile, fragrant, syrupy oil, which separates when cooled into two portions, a light oil and a solid camphor. **Star-anise**, or **Chinese anise**, *Illicium anisatum*. **Wild anise-tree** of Florida, *Illicium Floridanum*. See *Illicium*.

anise-camphor (an'is-kam"for), *n.* A liquid or crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_{12}O$, found in the oils of anise, fennel, star-anise, and tarragon. Also called *anethol*.

aniseed, anise-seed (an'i-sēd, an'is-sēd), *n.* [The first form contr. from the second.] **1.** The seed of the anise. See *anise*.—**2.** See *anisette*.

anise-tree (an'is-trē), *n.* See *anise* and *Illicium*.

anisette (an-i-set'), *n.* [F., < *anis*, anise, + dim. *-ette*.] A cordial or liqueur prepared from the seed of the anise. Sometimes called *aniseed*.

> It often happens that a glass of water, flavored with a little *anisette*, is the order over which he [the lasagnone] sits a whole evening.
> *Howells*, Venetian Life, xx.

anisic (a-nis'ik), *a.* [< L. *anisum*, anise, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from anise. An equivalent form is *anisoic*. **Anisic acid**, $C_8H_8O_3$, an acid obtained from aniseed by the action of oxidizing substances. It is crystallizable and volatile, and forms salts which crystallize readily.

aniso-. [The combining form of Gr. *ἄνισος*, unequal, < *ἀν-* priv. + *ἴσος*, equal.] An element in compound words of Greek origin, signifying unequal.

Anisobranchia (a-nī-sō-brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄνισος*, unequal, + *βράγχια*, gills.] In Gegenbaur's system of classification, a superfamily of gastropods, of the series *Chiastoneura*, including a number of forms collectively distinguished from the *Zeugobranchia* (which see). [illegible] genera of the *Anisobranchiata* are *Patella*, *Trochus*, [illegible] *Cyclostoma*, *Rissoa*, *Paludina*, and *Turritella*.

> In the *Anisobranchia* the left gill is smaller, and the right one more largely developed.
> *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 337.

Anisobranchiata (a-nī″sō-brang-ki-ā′tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *anisobranchiatus*: see *anisobranchiate*.] Same as *Anisobranchia*.

anisobranchiate (a-nī-sō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* [< NL. *anisobranchiatus*, as *Anisobranchia* + *-atus*.] Having unequal gills; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Anisobranchia*.

anisobryous (an-ī-sob′ri-us), *a.* [< Gr. ἄνισος, unequal, + βρύον, lit. a growth, < βρύειν, swell, grow.] Same as *anisodynamous*.

anisocercal (a-nī-sō-sėr′kạl), *a.* [< Gr. ἄνισος, unequal, + κέρκος, tail: see *an-*^{5} and *isocercal*.] Not isocercal.

anisodactyl, anisodactyle (a-nī-sō-dak′til), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *anisodactylus*, unequal-toed, < Gr. ἄνισος, unequal, + δάκτυλος, a finger or toe: see *aniso-* and *dactyl*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *anisodactylous*.

II. *n.* **1.** One of an order of birds in the classification of Temminck, including those insessorial species the toes of which are of unequal length, as the nuthatch.—**2.** One of the *Anisodactyla*.

Anisodactyla (a-nī-sō-dak′ti-lạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *anisodactylus*: see *anisodactyl*.] In the zoölogical system of Cuvier, one of four divisions of pachydermatous quadrupeds, including those which have several unsymmetrical hoofs. The term is loosely synonymous with *Perissodactyla*, but as originally intended it excluded the solidungulate perissodactyls, as the horse, and included some *Artiodactyla*, as the hippopotamus, as well as all the *Proboscidea*, or elephants, mastodons, and mammoths. It is an artificial group, not now in use.

anisodactyle, *a.* and *n.* See *anisodactyl*.

Anisodactyli (a-nī-sō-dak′ti-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *anisodactylus*: see *anisodactyl*.] In Sundevall's classification of birds, the second series of an order *Volucres*, consisting of the five cohorts *Cœnomorphæ*, *Ampligulares*, *Longilingues*, or *Mellisugæ*, *Syndactylæ*, and *Peristeroideæ*. See these words. By Sclater, in 1880, the term is used as a suborder of *Picariæ*, including twelve families, the *Coliidæ*, *Alcedinidæ*, *Bucerotidæ*, *Upupidæ*, *Irrisoridæ*, *Meropidæ*, *Momotidæ*, *Todidæ*, *Coraciidæ*, *Leptosomidæ*, *Podargidæ*, and *Steatornithidæ*.

anisodactylic (a-nī″sō-dak-til′ik), *a.* [< *anisodactyl* + *-ic*.] Same as *anisodactylous*.

anisodactylous (a-nī-sō-dak′ti-lus), *a.* [< NL. *anisodactylus*: see *anisodactyl*.] Unequal-toed; having the toes unlike. (*a*) In mammals, of or pertaining to the *Anisodactyla*; perissodactyl; pachydermatous. See cut under *perissodactyl*. (*b*) In *ornith.*, of or pertaining to the anisodactyls, or *Anisodactyli*. Equivalent forms are *anisodactyl*, *anisodactyle*, and *anisodactylic*.

anisodont (a-nī′sọ-dont), *a.* [< Gr. ἄνισος, unequal, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] In *herpetol.*, having teeth of unequal size: applied to the dentition of those serpents in which the teeth are unequal in length and irregular in set, with wide interspaces, especially in the lower jaw.

anisodynamous (a-nī-sō-dī′nạ-mus), *a.* [< Gr. ἄνισος, unequal, + δύναμις, power: see *dynamic*.] In *bot.*, a term suggested by Cassini as a substitute for *monocotyledonous*, on the supposition that the single cotyledon results from unequal development on the two sides of the axis of the embryo. An equivalent form suggested by him was *anisobryous*, but neither term was ever adopted.

anisognathous (an-ī-sog′nạ̄-thus), *a.* [< Gr. ἄνισος, unequal, + γνάθος, jaw.] In *zoöl.*, having the molar teeth unlike in the two jaws: opposed to *isognathous*.

anisogynous (an-ī-soj′i-nus), *a.* [< Gr. ἄνισος, unequal, + γυνή, a female.] In *bot.*, having the carpels not equal in number to the sepals. *N. E. D.*

anisoic (an-i-sō′ik), *a.* [Irreg. equiv. of *anisic*.] Same as *anisic*.

anisomeric (a-nī-sō-mer′ik), *a.* [As *anisomerous* + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, not composed of the same proportions of the same elements.

anisomerous (an-ī-som′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *anisomerus*, < Gr. ἄνισος, unequal, + μέρος, part.] **1.** In *bot.*, unsymmetrical: applied to flowers which have not the same number of parts in each circle.

> [When] the number of parts in each whorl is . . . unequal, as in Rue, . . . the flower is *anisomerous*.
> *R. Bentley*, Botany, p. 343.

2. In *odontog.*, having the transverse ridges of successive molar teeth increasing in number by more than one, as in the mastodons.

anisometric (a-nī-sō-met′rik), *a.* [< Gr. ἄνισος, unequal, + μέτρον, measure.] Of unequal measurement: a term applied to crystals which are developed dissimilarly in the three axial directions.

anisometropia (a-nī″sō-me-trō′pi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄνισος, unequal, + μέτρον, measure, + ὤψ, eye.] Inequality of the eyes with respect to refractive power.

anisometropic (a-nī″sō-me-trop′ik), *a.* [< *anisometropia* + *-ic*.] Unequally refractive; affected with anisometropia.

Anisonema (a-nī-sō-nē′mạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄνισος, unequal, + νῆμα, a thread, < νέειν, spin.] A genus of thecamonadine infusorians, typical of the family *Anisonemidæ*.

Anisonemidæ (a-nī-sō-nem′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anisonema* + *-idæ*.] A family of ovate or elongate infusorians inhabiting salt and fresh water. They are free-swimming or temporarily adherent animalcules with two flagella, the anterior one of which is locomotory or vibratile and called the *tractellum*, the posterior one, called the *gubernaculum*, being trailed inactively or used for steering. The oral aperture is distinct, in most cases associated with a tubular pharynx. The endoplasm is transparent and granular. *Saville Kent.*

anisopetalous (a-nī-sō-pet′ạ-lus), *a.* [< Gr. ἄνισος, unequal, + πέταλον, leaf, mod. petal.] In *bot.*, having unequal petals.

anisophyllous (a-nī-sō-fil′us), *a.* [< NL. *anisophyllus*, < Gr. ἄνισος, unequal, + φύλλον = L. *folium*, leaf: see *folio*.] In *bot.*, having the leaves of a pair unequal.

Anisopleura (a-nī-sō-plö′rạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἄνισος, unequal, + πλευρά, the side.] A prime division of gastropods, containing those which are not bilaterally symmetrical, as are all *Gastropoda* excepting the chitons, etc.: contrasted with *Isopleura*.

> The twisted or straight character of the visceral nervous loop gives a foundation for a division of the *Anisopleura* into two groups, to which the names Streptoneura and Euthyneura have been applied. To the former belong the great majority of the aquatic and some of the terrestrial species, while the latter contains only the opisthobranchs and pulmonifers.
> *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 294.

anisopleural (a-nī-sō-plö′rạl), *a.* [As *Anisopleura* + *-al*.] Unequal-sided; having bilateral asymmetry; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Anisopleura*.

anisopleurous (a-nī-sō-plö′rus), *a.* [As *Anisopleura* + *-ous*.] Same as *anisopleural*.

> Euthyneurous *anisopleurous* Gastropoda, probably derived from ancestral forms similar to the palliate Opisthobranchia by adaptation to a terrestrial life.
> *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 660.

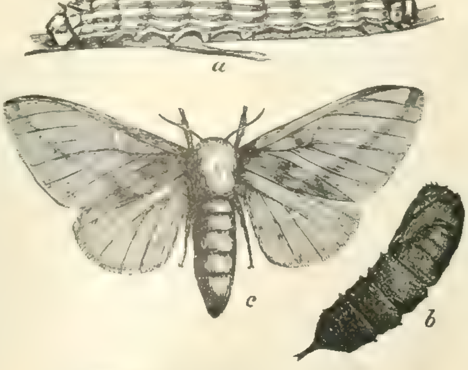
anisopogonous (a-nī-sō-pog′ọ-nus), *a.* [< Gr. ἄνισος, unequal, + πώγων, beard.] In *ornith.*, unequally webbed: said of feathers one web or vane of which is markedly different from the other in size or shape, or both: opposed to *isopogonous*.

Anisops (a-nī′sops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄνισος, unequal, + ὄψ, ὤψ, face (appearance).] A genus of aquatic heteropterous insects, of the family *Notonectidæ*, or back-swimmers, having a slender form and the fourth joint of the antennæ longer than the third. *A. platycnemis* is a common North American species.

anisopterous (an-ī-sop′tẹ-rus), *a.* [< Gr. ἄνισος, unequal, + πτερόν, a wing.] With unequal wings: applied to flowers, fruits, etc.

Anisopteryx (an-ī-sop′tẹ-riks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄνισος, unequal, + πτέρυξ, wing.] A genus of geometrid moths, the larvæ of which are known as canker-worms. Two well-known species are *A. vernata*, the spring canker-worm, and *A. pometaria*, the fall canker-worm, both of which occur in greater or less abundance from Maine to Texas; they feed upon the leaves of the apple, pear, plum, cherry, elm, linden, and many other trees. See cut under *canker-worm*.

Anisorhamphus (a-nī-sō-ram′fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄνισος, unequal, + ῥάμφος, beak, bill.] Same as *Rhynchops*.



Green-striped Maple-worm (*Anisota rubicunda*).
a, larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, female moth. (All natural size.)

anisostemonous (a-nī-sō-stem′ọ-nus), *a.* [< Gr. ἄνισος, unequal, + στήμων, a thread (στῆμα, a stamen: see *stamen*).] In *bot.*, having the stamens fewer in number than the petals or lobes of the corolla: applied to flowers, as in the order *Labiatæ*. An equivalent word is *anisandrous*.

anisosthenic (a-nī-sō-sthen′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀνισοσθενής, < ἄνισος, unequal, + σθένος, strength.] Of unequal strength. *N. E. D.*

Anisota (an-i-sō′tạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄνισος, unequal, + οὖς (ὠτ-) = E. *ear*^{1}.] A genus of moths, family *Bọmbycidæ*, established by Hübner in 1816. The larvæ feed commonly upon the oak, but *A. rubicunda* (Fabricius) is often injurious to the soft maple. They undergo transformation below the surface of the ground to naked pupæ. See cut in preceding column.

anisotropal (an-ī-sot′rọ-pạl), *a.* Same as *anisotropic*.

anisotrope (a-nī′sọ-trōp), *a.* [< Gr. ἄνισος, unequal, + τρόπος, a turning, < τρέπειν, turn.] Same as *anisotropic*.

anisotropic (a-nī-sō-trop′ik), *a.* [As *anisotrope* + *-ic*.] **1.** Not having the same properties in all directions; not isotropic; æolotropic. All crystals except those of the isometric system are anisotropic with respect to light.

> Starch grains behave like double refracting crystals, and we assume, therefore, that they consist of . . . *anisotropic* substances.
> *Behrens*, Micros. in Botany (trans.), p. 360.

2. In *bot.*, a term applied by Sachs to organs which respond differently or unequally to external influences.

Equivalent forms are *anisotropal*, *anisotrope*, and *anisotropous*.

anisotropous (an-ī-sot′rọ-pus), *a.* Same as *anisotropic*.—**Anisotropous disk.** See *striated muscle*, under *striated*.

anisotropy (an-ī-sot′rọ-pi), *n.* [< Gr. ἄνισος, unequal, + -τροπία, < τρέπειν, turn.] The quality of being anisotropic.

anitrogenous (an-i-troj′e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. (*a-*^{18}) + *nitrogenous*, q. v.] Not containing or supplying nitrogen; not nitrogenous.

aniuma (an-i-ū′mạ̈), *n.* [See *anhima*.] A name of the horned screamer, *Palamedea cornuta*.

anjeela (an-jē′lạ̈), *n.* [A native name in Ceylon.] A sort of floating house, supported upon two large canoes, connected by planks. It is used by the Singhalese both as a dwelling and as a means of transportation.

Anjou (oṅ-zhö′), *n.* [F., < *Anjou*, a province of France: see *Angevin*.] A slightly sparkling wine of western France, manufactured in a region of which Chalonnes-sur-Loire, near Angers, is the center.

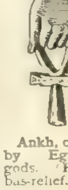
anker^{1}†, *n.* A former spelling of *anchor*^{1}.

anker^{2}†, *n.* A former spelling of *anchor*^{2}.

anker^{3} (ang′kėr), *n.* [= F. *ancre* = Russ. *ankerŭ*, *ankerok*, < D. G. Dan. *anker* = Sw. *ankare*, a liquid measure, prob. orig. a vat or keg; cf. ML. *anceria*, *ancheria*, a small vat or keg; origin obscure.] A liquid measure formerly used in England, and still common throughout Germany, Russia, and Denmark, having a capacity varying in different places from 9 to 10⅛ gallons. In Scotland it was equal to 20 Scotch pints. Also spelled *anchor*.

ankerite (ang′kėr-īt), *n.* [After Prof. *Anker*, of Grätz, + *-ite*^{2}.] A crystallized variety of dolomite containing much iron. It consists of carbonates of calcium, iron, magnesium, and manganese, and is much prized as an ore of iron for smelting and as a flux. It occurs with carbonate of iron at the Styrian mines and elsewhere.

ankh (ank), *n.* [Egypt., life or soul.] In *Egyptian art*, the emblem of enduring life, or symbol of generation, generally represented as held in the hand of a deity, and often conferred upon royal favorites. It is the *crux ansata* (which see, under *crux*).



Ankh, carried by Egyptian gods. (From a bas-relief.)

ankle (ang′kl), *n.* [(*a*) Also written *ancle*, < ME. *ankle*, *ancle*, *ankel*, *ankil*, *ankyl* (a corresponding AS. form not recorded) = OFries. *ankel* = D. *enkel* = OHG. *anchal*, *enchil*, m., *anchala*, *enchila*, f., MHG. G. *enkel* = Icel. *ökkla*, *ökli* = Sw. Dan. *ankel*; (*b*) also with added term. E. dial. *anclef*, *ancliff*, *ancley*, < ME. *anclee*, *anclowe*, < AS. *ancleow*, *encleow*, *ancleó* = OFries. *onklef* = OD. *aenklauwe*, D. *anklaauw*, *enklaauw* = OHG. *anchlao* (rare) (the term. being due, perhaps, to a simulation of AS. *cleó*, usually *clawu* = OFries. *kleve* = D. *klaauw*, a claw); with formative *-l*, *-el*, from a simple base preserved in OHG. *encha*, *einka*, leg, ankle, MHG. *anke*, ankle (> F. *hanche*, E. *haunch*, q.

v.); perh. related to L. angulus, an angle, and Gr. [illegible], angle³, and ankylose.] 1. The joint which connects the foot with the leg.—2. By extension, the slender part of the leg between the calf and the ankle-joint.

[illegible]

ankle-bone (ang'kl-bōn), *n.* The bone of the ankle: the astragalus or huckle-bone.

ankle-boot (ang'kl-böt), *n.* 1. A covering for the ankle of a horse, designed to prevent interfering. See *interfere.*—2. A boot reaching a little above a person's ankle.

ankle-clonus (ang'kl-klō″nus), *n.* The clonic spasm of the calf-muscles evoked in certain cases by a sudden bending of the foot upward toward the ankle, to such an extent as to render the tendon of Achilles very tense.

ankled (ang'kld), *a.* [< *ankle* + *-ed*².] Having ankles: used in composition: as, well-*ankled.*

ankle-deep (ang'kl-dēp), *a.* 1. Sunk in water, mud, or the like, up to the ankles.—2. Of a depth sufficient to reach or come up to the top of the ankle.

ankle-jack (ang'kl-jak), *n.* A kind of boot reaching above the ankle.

> He [Captain Cuttle] put on an unparalleled pair of *ankle-jacks.* *Dickens*, Dombey and Son, xv.

ankle-jerk (ang'kl-jėrk), *n.* The contraction of the muscles of the calf caused by striking the tendon of Achilles just above the heel or suddenly stretching it. Also called *ankle-reflex.*

ankle-joint (ang'kl-joint), *n.* 1. In ordinary language, same as *ankle*, 1.—2. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, the tarsal joint. (*a*) In mammals, the tibiotarsal articulation. (*b*) In other vertebrates, the mediotarsal articulation. See *tarsal, tarsus.*

ankle-reflex (ang'kl-rē″fleks), *n.* Same as *ankle-jerk.*

anklet (ang'klet), *n.* [< *ankle* + dim. *-et.*] 1. A little ankle.—2. An ornament for the ankle, corresponding to the bracelet for the wrist or forearm.—3. A support or brace for the leg, intended to stiffen the ankle-joint and prevent the ankle from turning to one side.—4. An extension of the top of a boot or shoe, designed sometimes for protection to a weak ankle, sometimes merely for ornament.—5. A fetter or shackle for the ankles.

> To every bench, as a fixture, there was a chain with heavy *anklets.* *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 152.

ankle-tie (ang'kl-tī), *n.* A kind of slipper with straps buttoning around the ankle.

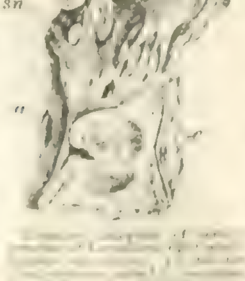
ankus, ankush (ang'kus, -kush), *n.* [Hind. *ankus*, Pers. *angush*, < Skt. *ankuça.*] In India, an elephant-goad combining a sharp hook and a straight point or spike. Such goads are often [illegible] ornamented, they are a favorite subject for the [illegible] of Jeypore, and are sometimes set with precious stones. "It forms part of the khillat or 'dress of honor' given by the Maharaja of Jeypore." *Jacobs and Hendley*, Jeypore Enamels.

ankyloblepharon (ang″ki-lō-blef'a-ron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀγκύλος, crooked (see *ankylosis*), + βλέφαρον, eyelid.] In *pathol.*, union, more or less extensive, of the edges of the eyelids. Improperly spelled *anchyloblepharon.*

ankylose (ang'ki-lōs), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ankylosed*, ppr. *ankylosing.* [< *ankylosis*, q. v.] I. *trans.* To fix immovably, as a joint; stiffen.

II. *intrans.* In *osteol.*, to become consolidated, as one bone with another or a tooth with a jaw; become firmly united bone to bone; grow together, as two or more bones; effect bony union [illegible]

[illegible] pelvis is extremely rudimentary, [illegible] elongated [illegible]



[illegible]

Improperly spelled [illegible]

ankylosis [illegible] Gr. [illegible] crooked [illegible] ἄγκος, a bend), = L. *angulus*, angle (cf. *ancus*, bent); closely related to E. *angle*¹: see *angle*¹ and *ankle.*] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the consolidation or fusion of two or more bones in one, or the union of the different parts of a bone; bony union; synosteosis: as, the *ankylosis* of the cranial bones one with another; the *ankylosis* of the different elements of the temporal bone; the *ankylosis* of an epiphysis with the shaft of a bone.—2. In *pathol.*, stiffness and immovability of a joint; morbid adhesion of the articular ends of contiguous bones.

> He moves along stiffly . . . as the man who, as we are told in the Philosophical Transactions, was afflicted with an universal *anchylosis.* *Goldsmith*, Criticisms.

Improperly spelled *anchylosis.*

ankylotic (ang-ki-lot'ik), *a.* [< *ankylosis*: see *-otic.*] Pertaining to ankylosis. Improperly spelled *anchylotic.*

ankylotome (ang-kil'ọ-tōm), *n.* [< NL. *ankylotomus*, < Gr. ἀγκύλος, crooked (see *ankylosis*), + τομή, a cutting, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut: see *tome.*] 1. A surgical instrument for operating on adhesions or contractions, especially of the tongue.—2. A curved knife or bistoury.

Equivalent forms are *ancylotome, ankylotomus, ancylotomus.*

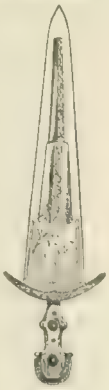
ankylotomus (ang-ki-lot'ọ-mus), *n.*; pl. *ankylotomi* (-mī). [NL.] Same as *ankylotome.* Also written *ancylotomus.*

ankyroid (an-kī'roid), *a.* Same as *ancyroid.*

anlace†, anelace† (an'lās, -e-lās), *n.* [< ME. *anlas, analasse, anlace, anelace*, in Latinized form *anelacius, anelatius*, OW. *anglas*; of uncertain origin.] A dagger or short sword, very broad and thin at the hilt and tapering to a point, used from the twelfth to the fifteenth century. Also spelled *anelas.*

> An *anlas* and a gipser al of silk
> Heng at his girdel.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 357.

> His harp in silken scarf was slung,
> And by his side an *anlace* hung.
> *Scott*, Rokeby, v. 15.



Anlace.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

anlaut (ån'lout), *n.* [G., < *an*, on (= E. *on*, q. v.), marking the beginning, + *laut*, a sound, < *laut*, adj., loud, = E. *loud*, q. v. Cf. *auslaut, inlaut*, and *umlaut.*] In *philol.*, the initial sound of a word.

anlet (an'let), *n.* [< OF. *anelet*, dim. of *anel*, a ring: see *annulet.*] In *her.*, same as *annulet.* Also written *andlet, aunlet.*

annt, *n.* [For *annat, annet*, appar. with direct ref. to L. *annus*, a year: see *annat, annate.*] Same as *annat.*

anna¹ (an'ä), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., also spelled *ana*, < Hind. *ana.*] In India, the sixteenth part of a rupee, or about 3 cents. Under Queen Victoria, coins of the value of 2 annas (silver), worth 2½*d.*, half an anna (copper), etc., have been issued.

anna² (an'ạ̈), *n.* [S. Amer.] The Indian name of a South American skunk. *De la Vega.*

annabergite (an'ạ-bėrg-īt), *n.* [< *Annaberg*, a town in Saxony, + *-ite*².] A hydrous arseniate of nickel, a massive or earthy mineral of an apple-green color, often resulting from the alteration of arsenides of nickel.

annal (an'ạl), *n.* [In sense 1, a sing. made from pl. *annals*, q. v. In sense 2, < ML. *annalis* (sc. *missa*), also neut. *annale*, a mass, < L. *annalis*, yearly. Cf. *annual.*] 1. A register or record of the events of a year: chiefly used in the plural. See *annals.*

> A last year's *annal.*
> *Warburton*, Causes of Prodigies, p. 59.

2. Same as *annual*, *n.*, 1.

annalist (an'al-ist), *n.* [< *annal* + *-ist*; = F. *annaliste.*] A writer of annals.

> The monks . . . were the only *annalists* during those [illegible] *Hume*, Hist. Eng., [illegible]

> [illegible] of Tours was succeeded as an *annalist* by the [illegible] Fredegarius. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. [illegible]

annalistic (an-ạ-lis'tik), *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of an annalist.

> Written in a stiff *annalistic* method.
> [illegible] Credibility of Early Rom. Hist., I. [illegible]

annalize† (an'al-īz), *v. t.* [< *annal* + *-ize.*] To record in annals, or as in annals. [Rare.]

> [illegible] deserving a Baronius to *annalize* it.
> *Sheldon*, Miracles, p. [illegible]

annals (an'alz), *n. pl.* [Formerly *annales*, < F. *annales*, pl., < L. *annales* (sc. *libri*, books), a yearly record, pl. of *annalis*, yearly (in LL. also *annualis*, > E. *annual*, q. v.), < *annus*, a circuit, periodical return, hence a year, prob. orig. **acnus* (cf. Umbrian *perekncm* = L. *perennem*: see *perennial*), and identical with *ānus* (orig. **acnus*), a ring (> *ānulus*, also written *annulus*, a ring: see *annulus*), perhaps < √ **ac*, bend, nasalized **anc* in *angulus* (for **anculus*), angle, etc.: see *angle*³.] 1. A history or relation of events recorded year by year, or connected by the order of their occurrence. Hence—2. Any formal account of events, discoveries, transactions of learned societies, etc.—3. Historical records generally.

> The Tour de Constance [at Aigues-Mortes] . . . served for years as a prison, . . . and the *annals* of these dreadful chambers during the first half of the last century were written in tears of blood.
> *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 177.

= **Syn.** *History, Chronicle*, etc. See *history*, also list under *chronicle.*

Annamese (an-ạ-mēs' or -mēz'), *a.* and *n.* [< *Annam* (said to be < Chinese *an*, peace, peaceful, + *nam*, south) + *-ese.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Annam, its people, or its language.

II. *n.* 1. *sing.* or *pl.* A native or the natives of Annam; an inhabitant or the inhabitants of Annam, a feudatory dependency of China till 1883, when France established a protectorate over it. Annam occupies the eastern portion of the Indo-Chinese peninsula, having China proper on the north and Siam on the west.

2. The language spoken in Annam. It is monosyllabic, and allied to the Chinese. Annamese literature is written in Chinese characters, used phonetically.

Also spelled *Anamese.*

Annamite (an'ạ-mīt), *a.* and *n.* [< *Annam* + *-ite*².] Same as *Annamese.* Also spelled *Anamite.*

annat, annate (an'at, an'āt), *n.* [Early mod. E. *annat, annet*, usually in pl., < F. *annate*, < ML. *annata*, neut. pl. of *annatus*, a year old, < L. *annus*, a year: see *annals.*] 1. *pl.* The first fruits, consisting of a year's revenue, or a specified portion of a year's revenue, paid to the pope by a bishop, an abbot, or other ecclesiastic, on his appointment to a new see or benefice. The place of annats is now supplied, in the main, by "Peter's pence." In England, in 1534, they were vested in the king, and in the reign of Queen Anne they were restored to the church, and appropriated to the augmentation of poor livings of the Church of England, forming what is known as "Queen Anne's bounty."

> Next year the *annates* or first-fruits of benefices, a constant source of discord between the nations of Europe and their spiritual chief, were taken away by act of Parliament. *Hallam.*

2. In *Scots law*, the portion of stipend payable for the half year after the death of a clergyman of the Church of Scotland, to which his family or nearest of kin have right.

> The *annat* due to the executors of deceased ministers is declared to be half a year's rent over what is due to the defunct for his incumbency, to wit: if he survive Whitsunday, the half of that year is due for his incumbency, and the other half for the *annat*; and if he survive Michaelmas, the whole year is due for his incumbency, and the half of the next year for the *annat*, and the executors need not to confirm it. Parl., 2d Sess., iii., 13th an. Car. II.

annatto (a-nat'ō), *n.* Same as *arnotto.*

anneal¹ (ạ-nēl'), *v. t.* [Now spelled in imitation of L. words in *ann-*; prop., as in early mod. E., *aneal*, < ME. *anelen, onelen*, inflame, heat, melt, burn, < AS. *anælan, onælan*, burn, < *an, on*, on, + *ǣlan*, burn, set on fire, < *āl*, also *ǣl*, fire, a burning (a rare word; cf. *alfet*); cf. *ǣled*, fire, = OS. *ēld* = Icel. *eldr* = Sw. *eld* = Dan. *ild*, fire (the vowel short, though orig. long). The particular sense 'enamel' may have been derived in part from OF. *neeler, nieler*, later *nieller*, varnish, enamel, orig. paint in black upon gold or silver, < ML. *nigellare*, blacken, enamel in black, < *nigellum*, a black enamel (> E. *niello*, q. v.), < LL. *nigellus*, blackish, dim. of L. *niger*, black: see *negro.*] 1†. Originally, to set on fire; kindle.—2†. To heat, fire, bake, or fuse, as glass, earthenware, ores, etc.—3. To heat, as glass, earthenware, or metals, in order to fix colors; enamel.—4. To treat, as glass, earthenware, or metals, by heating and gradually cooling, so as to toughen them and remove their brittleness.

anneal²†, *v. t.* Same as *aneal*².

annealer (a-nē'lėr), *n.* One who or that which anneals.

annealing (ạ-nē'ling), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *anealing*; verbal n. of *anneal*¹.] 1. The process or art of treating substances by means of heat, so as to remove their brittleness and at the same time render them tough and more or less elastic. In general, these results are obtained by heating to a high temperature and then cooling very gradu ally. All glassware, china, etc., which is to be subjected to great changes of temperature should be thus treated. The working of iron and steel by hammering, bending, rolling, drawing, etc., tends to harden them and make them brittle, and the original properties are restored by annealing. Steel plates and dies for bank-note printing and the like are annealed in a close box with iron filings or turnings, lime, or other substances, and are thus freed from carbon and reduced to pure soft iron, in which state they will readily take, under pressure, the finest engraving from a hardened plate or die. They are then hardened again to the degree necessary for their use in printing. Steel for engraving dies is commonly annealed by heating it to a bright cherry-red color, and cooling it gradually in a bed of charcoal.

2. Same as *tempering*.—3. A founders' term for the slow treatment of the clay or loam cores for castings, which, after having been dried, are burned or baked, and then are slowly cooled.

annealing-arch (a̤-nē'ling-ärch), *n.* The oven in which glassware is annealed: called in some cases a *leer*. In plate-glass manufacture, the annealing-arch is called a *carquaise;* the front door, the *throat;* the back door, the *gueulette* (little throat); the heating-furnace, a *tisar*.

annealing-box (a̤-nē'ling-boks), *n.* A box in which articles are placed in order to be subjected to the action of the annealing-oven or -furnace.

annealing-color (a̤-nē'ling-kul″or), *n.* The color acquired by steel in the process of tempering or exposure to progressive heat.

annealing-furnace (a̤-nē'ling-fėr″nās), *n.* A furnace in which articles to be annealed are heated.

annealing-oven (a̤-nē'ling-uv″n), *n.* An annealing-arch.

annealing-pot (a̤-nē'ling-pot), *n.* A closed pot in which are placed articles to be annealed or subjected to the heat of a furnace. They are thus inclosed to prevent the formation of an oxid upon their surfaces.

annect† (a-nekt'), *v. t.* [< L. *annectere, adnectere*, tie or bend to: see *annex, v.*] To connect or join. *Sir T. Elyot.*

> It is united to it by golden rings at every corner, the like rings being *annected* to the ephod.
> *Whiston*, tr. of Josephus, III. 7.

annectent (a̤-nek'tent), *a.* [< L. *annecten(t-)s*, ppr. of *annectere:* see *annex, v.*] Annexing; connecting or joining one thing with another. Chiefly a zoological term, applied to those animals or groups of animals which link two or more varieties, families, classes, etc., together.

> It appears probable that they [*Gasterotricha*] form an *annectent* group between the Rotifera and the Turbellaria.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 171.

Annectent gyrus. See *gyrus*.

Annelata (an-e-lā'tä̤), *n. pl.* Same as *Annelata*.

annelid, annelide (an'e-lid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* One of the *Annelida* or *Annelides*. Also *anneloid*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Annelida* or *Annelides*.

Also *annelidan, annelidian.*

Annelida (a-nel'i-dä̤), *n. pl.* [NL. (with single *l* after F. *annelés*, pp. pl., ringed), prop. *Annellida*, < L. *annellus*, more correctly *ānellus*, dim. of *ānulus*, a ring (see *annulus*), + *-ida.*] **1.** The annelids or *Annelides*, a class of invertebrate animals, of the phylum *Vermes*, sometimes called the class of red-blooded worms. The body is composed of numerous (up to some 400) segments, somites, or metameres, and limbs are wanting, or, if present, are rudimentary and consist of the cilia or setæ known as parapodia. A vascular system with red blood is usually present; the integument is soft, and composed of many layers, the surface being mostly ciliate or setose; the head is wanting or rudimentary, and in the latter case consists of a prostomium which may be cirriferous or tentaculiferous. The *Annelida* are the "worms," properly so called, of which the common earthworm, lobworm, and leech are characteristic examples. Most of the species are aquatic and marine. The class is differently limited by different authors, the principal variation among later writers, however, being in excluding or including the *Gephyrea*. Excluding these, as is done by the above definition, the *Annelida* have been divided into four orders: (1) *Hirudinea, Discophora*, or *Suctoria*, the leeches; (2) *Oligochæta, Abranchia, Terricolæ*, etc., the earthworms and their immediate allies; (3) *Chætopoda, Polychæta, Errantia*, etc., the free sea-worms; and (4) *Cephalobranchia, Tubicolæ*, etc., the tubicolous sea-worms. Another scheme divides *Annelida* into four subclasses: (1) *Archiannelida*, composed of the genus *Polygordius* and its allies; (2) *Chætopoda*, including (2), (3), and (4) of the foregoing schedule; (3) *Hirudinea* or *Discophora;* and (4) *Enteropneusta*, consisting of the genus *Balanoglossus*, which some authorities class with the ascidians or *Chordata*.

2. In Huxley's system (1877), a superordinal division including the *Polychæta, Oligochæta, Hirudinea*, and *Gephyrea*, with the *Myzostomata* doubtfully added thereto: a group the members of which resemble one another generally in the segmentation of the body indicated at least by the serially multiganglionate nervous centers (wanting in most *Gephyrea*). in the presence of cilia and segmental organs, and in the nature of the larvæ, which are set free when the embryos hatch.

annelidan (a-nel'i-dan), *n.* and *a.* [< *Annelida* + *-an.*] Same as *annelid*.

annelide, *n.* and *a.* See *annelid*.

Annelides (a-nel'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (F. pl.): see *Annelida*.] **1.** Red-blooded worms. *Lamarck*.—**2.** Invertebrate animals that have red blood; the first class of articulated animals, divided into *Tubicolæ, Dorsibranchiata*, and *Abranchia*. *Cuvier*, 1817.—**3.** In Milne-Edwards's classification, a similar group of worms, divided into *Suctoria, Terricolæ, Tubicolæ*, and *Errantes*.—**4.** In Gegenbaur's system, a prime division of *Annulata* (itself a class of *Vermes*), composed of two groups, *Oligochæta* and *Chætopoda*.—**5.** A synonym, more or less exact, of *Annelida* (which see).

annelidian (an-e-lid'i-an), *n.* and *a.* Same as *annelid*.

annelidous (a-nel'i-dus), *a.* [< *Annelida* + *-ous.*] Relating to or resembling an annelid. Also *anneloid*.

> The mud in many places was thrown up by numbers of some kind of worm, or *annelidous* animal.
> *Darwin*, Voyage of Beagle, I. 84.

annelism (an'e-lizm), *n.* [As *annel(id)* + *-ism.*] In *zoöl.*, annelidan or ringed structure or condition.

> The great band-worm is . . . of this low type of *annelism*.
> *Hartwig*, The Sea, xii.

Annellata (an-e-lā'tä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *annellatus*, < L. *annellus, anellus*, dim. of *annus, anus*, a ring: see *annulus.*] A synonym of the *Annelides* of Cuvier (see *Annelides*, 2). *Owen*, 1843. Also written *Annelata*.

anneloid (an'e-loid), *a.* and *n.* [As *annel(id)* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Same as *annelidous*.

II. *n.* Same as *annelid*.

annet¹ (an'et), *n.* [E. dial., also written *annett;* origin uncertain.] The kittiwake gull, *Larus tridactylus* or *Rissa tridactyla*. See *kittiwake*. [Local British.]

annet²†, *n.* Same as *annat*.

annex (a̤-neks'), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *annexed* (also *annext*), ppr. *annexing*. [< ME. *annexen, anexen*, < F. *annexer*, < ML. *annexare*, freq. form of L. *annectere, adnectere*, pp. *annexus, adnexus*, tie or bind to, join, < *ad*, to, + *nectere*, bind, akin to Skt. √ *nah*, bind. Cf. *connect.*] **1.** To attach at the end; subjoin; affix: as, to *annex* a codicil to a will. In *law*, it implies physical connection, which, however, is often dispensed with when not reasonably practicable.

2. To unite, as a smaller thing to a greater; join; make an integral part of: as, to *annex* a conquered province to a kingdom.

> It is an invariable maxim, that every acquisition of foreign territory is at the absolute disposal of the king; and unless he *annex* it to the realm, it is no part of it.
> *A. Hamilton*, Works, II. 65.

> For next to Death is Sleepe to be compared;
> Therefore his house is unto his *annext*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vii. 25.

3. To attach, especially as an attribute, a condition, or a consequence: as, to *annex* a penalty to a prohibition.

> Next to sorrow still I may *annex* such accidents as procure fear.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 221.

> Industry hath *annexed* thereto the fairest fruits and the richest rewards.
> *Barrow*, Sermons, III. xviii.

> I desire no stronger proof that an opinion must be false, than to find very great absurdities *annexed* to it.
> *Swift*, Sent. of Ch. of Eng. Man, ii.

The Book Annexed, a book containing the alterations of the American Book of Common Prayer, proposed by a committee of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church appointed in 1880 and reporting in 1883. This book was described as the "book which is *annexed* as a schedule" to the report. Some of the changes proposed became part of the Prayer-Book in 1886; others remained for further consideration or ratification. = **Syn.** *Add, Affix, Attach*. See *add* and list under *affix*.

annex (a̤-neks' or an'eks), *n.* [< F. *annexe*, something added, esp. a subsidiary building, particularly to a church, < ML. *annexa* (sc. *ecclesia*), fem. of L. *annexus:* see *annex, v.*] Something annexed; specifically, a subsidiary building connected with an industrial exhibition; hence, any similar arrangement for the purpose of providing additional accommodation, or for carrying out some object subordinate to the main and original object. Also spelled *annexe*.

> To which I add these two *annexes*.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Sermons.

annexary† (an'eks-ā-ri), *n.* [< *annex* + *-ary.*] An addition; a supernumerary. *Sir E. Sandys.*

annexation (an-eks-ā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *annexatio(n-)*, < *annexare*, pp. *annexatus*, annex: see *annex, v.*] **1.** The act of annexing or uniting at the end; the act of adding, as a smaller thing to a greater; the act of connecting; conjunction; addition: as, the *annexation* of Texas to the United States.—**2.** That which is annexed or added.

> Pre-eminent among them [Roman conquests] stand the *annexations* of Pompeius in Syria, of the elder Cæsar in Gaul, of the younger Cæsar in Egypt.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 229.

3. In *law:* (*a*) The attachment of chattels to a freehold, in such a manner as to give them the character of fixtures. (*b*) In *Scots law*, the appropriating of church lands to the crown, or the union of lands lying at a distance from the kirk to which they belong to the kirk which is nearest to them.

annexational (an-eks-ā'shon-al), *a.* [< *annexation* + *-al.*] Relating to annexation; in favor of annexation.

> The strong *annexational* fever which now rages.
> *The Nation*, April 8, 1869, p. 267.

annexationist (an-eks-ā'shon-ist), *n.* [< *annexation* + *-ist.*] One who is in favor of or advocates annexation, especially of territory; one who aids the policy of annexing, or of being annexed.

> The unconditional *annexationists* . . . now urged immediate appeal to the people.
> *Westminster Rev.*, XIX. 346.

annexe, *n.* See *annex*.

annexion (a̤-nek'shon), *n.* [Formerly also *annection, adnexion;* = F. *annexion*, < L. *annexio(n-), adnexio(n-)*, a binding to, < *annectere, adnectere*, bind to: see *annex, v.*] The act of annexing, or the thing annexed; annexation; addition. [Rare.]

> The Kentish kingdome became a prey to many usurpers, and gave occasion to Ceadwalla, the West Saxon, to seeke the *annexion* thereof to his own kingdome.
> *Speed*, Hist. Great Brit., VII. 216.

annexionist (a̤-nek'shon-ist), *n.* [< *annexion* + *-ist.*] An annexationist. *Sumner*. [Rare.]

annexment (a̤-neks'ment), *n.* The act of annexing, or that which is annexed: as, "each small *annexment*," *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 3. [Rare.]

annicut (an'i-kut), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., repr. Canarese *anekattu*, Tamil *anaikattu* (cerebral *t*), dam-building, < Canarese *ane*, Tamil *anai*, a dam, dike, + *kattu* (cerebral *t*), a binding, bond, etc.: see *catamaran.*] In the Madras Presidency, a dam. Also spelled *anicut*.

annihilable (a̤-nī'hi-la-bl), *a.* [= F. *annihilable*, < LL. as if **annihilabilis*, < *annihilare*, annihilate: see *annihilate.*] Capable of being annihilated.

> Matter *annihilable* by the power of God.
> *Clarke*, Nat. and Rev. Religion, Pref.

annihilate (a̤-nī'hi-lāt), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *annihilated*, ppr. *annihilating*. [< LL. *annihilatus*, pp. of *annihilare, adnihilare*, bring to nothing (a word first used by Jerome), < L. *ad*, to, + *nihil*, nothing: see *nihil.*] **1.** To reduce to nothing; deprive of existence; cause to cease to be.

> It is impossible for any body to be utterly *annihilated*.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 100.

> In every moment of joy, pain is *annihilated*.
> *Marg. Fuller*, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 185.

2. To destroy the form or peculiar distinctive properties of, so that the specific thing no longer exists: as, to *annihilate* a forest by cutting and carrying away the trees; to *annihilate* an army; to *annihilate* a house by demolishing the structure; also, to destroy or eradicate, as a property or an attribute of a thing. = **Syn.** *Annul, Nullify*, etc. See *neutralize*.

annihilate (a̤-nī'hi-lāt), *a.* [< LL. *annihilatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Annihilated. [Rare.]

> Can these also be wholly *annihilate?*
> *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, Ded.

annihilation (a̤-nī-hi-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *annihilation;* from the verb.] **1.** The act of annihilating or of reducing to nothing or non-existence, or the state of being reduced to nothing.

> He tells us that our souls are naturally mortal. *Annihilation* is the fate of the greater part of mankind.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xiv.

> I cannot imagine my own *annihilation*, but I can conceive it, and many persons in England now affirm their belief in their own future *annihilation*.
> *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 48.

2. The act of destroying the form of a thing or the combination of parts which constitute it, or the state of being so destroyed: as, the *annihilation* of a corporation.

annihilationism (a̤-nī-hi-lā'shon-izm), *n.* [< *annihilation* + *-ism.*] **1.** The denial of existence after death; the denial of immortality.—

2. In *theol.*, the doctrine that for the incorrigibly wicked future punishment will end in annihilation. See *annihilationist*.

annihilationist (a-nī-hi-lā'shon-ist), *n.* [< *annihilation* + *-ist*.] 1. One who denies the existence of the soul after death; one who denies immortality. Specifically—2. In *theol.*, one who believes that annihilation is the final doom of the [illegible] wicked. Annihilationists are of [illegible] that annihilation will be inflicted by [illegible] upon the wicked, and those who believe that immortality is not a natural attribute [illegible] by God on those who through [illegible] the divine nature.

annihilative (a-nī'hi-lā-tiv), *a.* [< *annihilate* + *-ive*.] Tending to annihilate; destructive.

annihilator (a-nī'hi-lā-tor), *n.* [< *annihilate*, *v.*] 1. One who or that which annihilates.—2. In [illegible], an operator which reduces a given [illegible] expression to zero.—**Fire-annihilator**, a [illegible].

annihilatory (a-nī'hi-lā-tō-ri), *a.* Annihilating: tending to annihilate or destroy.

annite (an'īt), *n.* [< Cape *Ann* + *-ite*^{2}.] A variety of the iron mica lepidomelane, occurring in the granite of Cape Ann, Massachusetts.

anniversarily (an-i-vėr'sa-ri-li), *adv.* In an anniversary manner; at recurring annual periods. [Rare.]

anniversary (an-i-vėr'sa-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *anniversarius*, returning yearly, < *annus*, a year (see *annals*), + *vertere*, turn: see *verse*.] **I.** *a.* Returning with the revolution of the year; annual; yearly: as, an *anniversary* feast.

> The heaven whirled about with admirable celerity, most constantly finishing its *anniversary* vicissitudes. *Ray.*

Anniversary day. (*a*) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a day on which an office is yearly performed for the soul of a deceased person, or on which the martyrdom of a saint is yearly celebrated. (*b*) In the University of Cambridge, commemoration-day, an occasion upon which degrees are conferred since the disuse of the acts. See *act*, *n.*, 5.

II. *n.*; pl. *anniversaries* (-riz). [< ME. *anniversarie*, < ML. *anniversarium*, neut. n., also *anniversaria*, fem. n., prop. adj., < L. *anniversarius*: see the adj.] 1. The annually recurring date of some past event; more generally, a day set apart in each year for some commemorative observance; a day for the annual celebration of some notable event, public or private.

> The primitive Christians met at the place of their [the early martyrs'] martyrdom, . . . to observe the *anniversary* of their sufferings. *Stillingfleet.*

2. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the yearly commemoration of the day of a person's death, by a mass offered for his soul, or such commemoration of his death daily for a year.

> *Anniversary* is an office in the Romish Church, celebrated not only once a year, but which ought to be said daily through the year for the soul of the deceased. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

3. The act of celebrating a day on its annual recurrence; a yearly commemoration, or (rarely) something done or prepared for such commemoration.

> Donne had never seen Mrs. Drury, whom he has made immortal in his admirable *anniversaries*. *Dryden.*

anniverse (an'i-vėrs), *n.* [Short for *anniversary*, as if < L. *anni versus*, the turning of the year; but this phrase does not occur in use, and *versus* is not used in the lit. sense 'a turning.'] Same as *anniversary*.

> [illegible] the Trinity's sacred *anniverse* decreed
> [illegible] on the promised seed.
> *Dryden*, Britannia Rediviva, l. 29.

annodated (an'ō-dā-ted), *a.* [< ML. *annodatus*, pp. of *annodare*, form into a knot, < L. *ad*, to, + *nodus*, knot: see *node*.] In [illegible] in the form of an S, or [illegible] wrapped around anything; [illegible] bent around a staff. [illegible] as synonymous with [illegible], *inwrapped*, [illegible].

[illegible]

anno Domini (an'ō dom'i-nī). [illegible] of *annus*, year [illegible] *Domini*, gen. of *Dominus* [illegible] L. *dominus*, [illegible], *domine*.] In the [illegible] Lord; in the year of the [illegible]. Commonly abbreviated *A. D.*: [illegible] Bunker Hill was fought A. D. (or A. D.) 1775.

anno hegiræ [illegible]. [ML.] In the [illegible] of Mohammed from [illegible], from which the Mohammedan [illegible]. Commonly abbreviated *A. H.*

annoisance [illegible]. [A mod. spelling of [illegible], < ML. *noisance*, nuisance; prob. confused with ME. *anoien*, annoy: see *nuisance*.] In *law*, a nuisance; any injury done to a place by encroachment, or by putting anything thereon that may breed infection.

annominate (a-nom'i-nāt), *v. t.* [Another form of *agnominate*, q. v.] To name; especially, give a punning or alliterative name to. [Rare.]

> How then shall these chapters be *annominated*? *Southey*, Doctor, viii. § 1.

annomination (a-nom-i-nā'shon), *n.* [< L. *annominatio(n-)*, *adnominatio(n-)*, for **adgnominatio(n-)*, usually *agnominatio(n-)*: see *agnomination*.] 1. The use in juxtaposition of words nearly alike in sound, but of different meanings; a paronomasia.—2. Alliteration, or the use of two or more words in succession beginning with the same letter or sound. See *agnomination*.

> Geraldus Cambrensis speaks of *annomination*, which he describes to be what we call alliteration, as the favourite rhetorical figure both of the Welsh and English in his time. *Tyrwhitt*, Chaucer, iii. § 1, note.

> *Annomination* plays an important rôle in their sentence-relation [parasynthetic compounds], especially in the first stage of transfer to a simple active signification. *Amer. Jour. of Philol.*, II. 198.

anno mundi (an'ō mun'dī). [L.: *anno*, abl. of *annus*, year (see *annals*); *mundi*, gen. of *mundus*, world: see *mundane*.] In the year of the world: used in dating events when reckoned from the estimated era of the creation, as narrated in Genesis i. Usually abbreviated *A. M.*: as, the Noachian deluge is said to have occurred A. M. (or A. M.) 1656 (Archbishop Usher's chronology).

annotate (an'ō-tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *annotated*, ppr. *annotating*. [< L. *annotatus*, pp. of *annotare*, *adnotare*, put a note to, write down, < *ad*, to, + *notare*, note, mark, < *nota*, a note: see *note*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To comment upon; remark upon in notes: as, to *annotate* the works of Bacon.

II. *intrans.* To act as an annotator; make annotations or notes.

> Give me leave to *annotate* on the words thus. *J. Ilive*, Orations, p. 26.

annotation (an-ō-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *annotatio(n-)*, *adnotatio(n-)*, < *annotare*, *adnotare*: see *annotate*.] 1. The act of annotating or of making notes.—2. A remark, note, or comment on some passage of a book or other writing: as, *annotations* on the Scriptures.—3†. The first symptoms of the approach of a febrile paroxysm in intermittent fever. = **Syn.** *Comment*, etc. See *remark*, *n.*

annotationist† (an-ō-ta'shon-ist), *n.* [< *annotation* + *-ist*.] An annotator.

annotator (an'ō-tā-tor), *n.* [< L. *annotator*, *adnotator*, < *annotare*, *adnotare*: see *annotate*.] A writer of annotations or notes; a commentator; a scholiast.

> The observation of faults and beauties is one of the duties of an *annotator*, which some of Shakspere's editors have attempted. *Johnson*, Prop. for Printing Shakspere.

annotatory (a-nō'tā-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **annotatorius*, < *annotator*: see *annotator*.] Relating to or containing annotations.

annotine (an'ō-tin), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *annotinus*: see *annotinous*.] **I.** *a.* In *ornith.*, one year old.

II. *n.* A bird which is one year old, or which has molted once.

annotinous (a-not'i-nus), *a.* [< L. *annotinus*, of last year, < *annus*, a year: see *annals*.] In *bot.*, one year old, as branches of the last year.

annotto (a-not'ō), *n.* Same as *arnotto*.

announce (a-nouns'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *announced*, ppr. *announcing*. [< late ME. *anounce*, < OF. *anoncer*, *anoncier*, *anuncier*, mod. F. *annoncer* = Pr. Pg. *annunciar* = Sp. *anunciar* = It. *annunziare*, < L. *annunciare*, prop. *annuntiare*, *adnuntiare*, make known, proclaim, announce, < *ad*, to, + *nunciare*, prop. *nuntiare*, report, give a message, < *nuntius*, a messenger: see *nuncio*. Cf. *denounce*, *enounce*, *pronounce*, *renounce*.] 1. To make known formally; proclaim or make public; publish; give notice of: as, the birth of Christ was *announced* by an angel.—2. To state or intimate the approach, arrival, or presence of.

> I beg your pardon, sir, but I thought you would not choose Sir Peter to come up without *announcing* him. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

> *Announced* by all the trumpets of the sky
> Arrives the snow. *Emerson*, Snow-storm.

3. To make known, indicate, or make manifest to the mind or senses.—4. To pronounce; declare by judicial sentence.

> Who model nations, publish laws, *announce*
> Or life or death. *Prior*, Hymn of Callimachus.

= **Syn.** 1. *Declare*, *Announce*, *Proclaim*, *Publish*, *Promulgate*; to make known, communicate, advertise, report. To *declare* is to make clear, so that there will be no mistake, to many or to few: as, to *declare* war. To *announce* is to make known, in a formal or official way, to many or to few; it is the only one of these words that sometimes has the meaning of making known the approach or future appearance of: as, to *announce* a new book. To *proclaim* is to announce to all, with an endeavor to force it upon general knowledge: when war has been *declared*, it is often *proclaimed*; so, also, it is usual to *proclaim* a blockade. To *publish* is to make public: as, to *publish* the bans. It may be orally or in print, or it may be to satisfy a legal requirement: as, to *publish* a law. To *promulgate* is to publish what is of concern to many, but hitherto has been known to few: as, to *promulgate* an opinion, to *promulgate* the gospel, or officially to *promulgate* a law or edict.

> This, then, is the message which we have heard of him, and *declare* unto you. 1 John i. 5.

> A heated pulpiteer,
> Not preaching simple Christ to simple men,
> *Announced* the coming doom. *Tennyson*, Sea Dreams.

> The heralds blew
> *Proclaiming* his the prize, who wore the sleeve
> Of scarlet. *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

> Tell it not in Gath, *publish* it not in the streets of Askelon. 2 Sam. i. 20.

> A formula for instituting a combined government of these States had been *promulgated*. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 139.

announcement (a-nouns'ment), *n.* [< *announce* + *-ment*, after F. *annoncement*.] The act of announcing or giving notice; that which is announced or made known; proclamation; publication; notification.

announcer (a-noun'sėr), *n.* One who announces or gives notice; a proclaimer.

anno urbis conditæ (an'ō ėr'bis kon'di-tē). [L.; lit., in the year of the city founded: *anno*, abl. of *annus*, a year (see *annals*); *urbis*, gen. of *urbs*, a city (see *urban*); *conditæ*, gen. of *condita*, fem. of *conditus*, pp. of *condere*, set up, establish, found.] In the year from the founding of the city, that is, of Rome, in 753 B. C. according to the usually adopted chronology: used with some ordinal number to indicate a Latin date. Abbreviated *A. U. C.*

annoy (a-noi'), *n.* [Early mod. E. *anoy*, *anoye*, also *ennoy* and abbr. *noy*, < ME. *anoye*, *anuy*, *anuye*, *anui*, discomfort, vexation, weariness, ennui, < OF. *anoi*, *anui*, *enoi*, *enui*, later *ennuy*, annoy, vexation, grief, tediousness, mod. F. *ennui* (> E. *ennui*, q. v.) = Pr. *enoi*, *enuoi* = Sp. *enojo* = Pg. *anojo*, *nojo* = It. *annoja*, *noja* = OIt. *nojo*, orig. (Milanese dial.) *inodio*, < L. *in odio*, lit. in hatred, a phrase used in certain common idiomatic expressions, as *in odio esse*, be hateful (*est mihi in odio*, it is offensive to me), *in odio venire*, become hateful: *in* = E. *in*; *odio*, abl. of *odium*, hatred: see *in* and *odium*.] 1. A disturbed state of feeling arising from displeasing acts or unpleasant circumstances; discomfort; vexation; trouble; annoyance.

> Worse than Tantalus' is her *annoy*. *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 599.

> As thou wert constant in our ills, be joyous in our joy;
> For cold, and stiff, and still are they, who wrought thy
> walls *annoy*. *Macaulay*, Ivry.

2. A thing or circumstance that causes discomfort; an annoyance.

> Good angels guard thee from the boar's *annoy*. *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3.

[Now chiefly poetic; the common word in prose is *annoyance*.]

annoy (a-noi'), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *anoy*, *anoye*, *anoie*, < ME. *anoyen*, *anoien*, *anuyen*, *anuien*, *anyen*, *anuen*, < OF. *anoier*, *enoier*, *anuier*, *enuier*, later *ennuyer*, annoy, vex, weary, irk, mod. F. *ennuyer* (see *ennuyé*) = Pr. *enoiar*, *enuiar* = Sp. Pg. *enojar*, Pg. also *anojar* = It. *nojare*, *annojare*, OIt. *inodiare*; from the noun.] **I.†** *intrans.* 1. To be hateful or troublesome: followed by *to*.—2. [By omission of reflexive pronoun.] To be troubled, disquieted, vexed.

> It that thou *anoie* nat or forthenke nat of al thi fortune. *Chaucer*, Boethius, ii. prose 4.

II. *trans.* To be hateful, troublesome, or vexatious to; trouble, disquiet, disturb, vex, molest, harass, plague; irk, weary, bore, especially by repeated acts: as, to *annoy* a person by perpetual questioning; to *annoy* the enemy by raids: in the passive, followed by *at* or *about*, formerly by *of*.

> It bigan to *anoye* the puple *of* the weie and trauel. *Wyclif*, Num. xxi. 4 (Purv.).

> Against the Capitol I met a lion,
> Who glar'd upon me, and went surly by
> Without *annoying* me. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 3.

> He determined not yet to dismiss them, but merely to humble and *annoy* them. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iv.

Syn. *Molest*, *Plague*, etc. (see *tease*), trouble, disturb, disquiet, vex, irritate, fret, embarrass, perplex.

annoyance (a̤-noi′a̤ns), *n.* [< ME. *anoyance* (rare), < OF. *anoiance*, *anuiance*, < *anoier*, *anuier*, annoy: see *annoy*, *v.*, and *-ance.*] **1.** The act of annoying; vexation; molestation.

> Formidable means of *annoyance*.
> *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

2. The state of being annoyed; a feeling of trouble, vexation, or anger, occasioned by unwelcome or injurious acts or events.

> A careless step leading to accident, or some bungling manipulation, causes self-condemnation with its accompanying feeling of *annoyance* though no one is by.
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 517.

3. That which annoys, troubles, or molests.

> A grain, a dust, a gnat, a wandering hair,
> Any *annoyance* in that precious sense!
> *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 1.

> The . . . exercise of industry . . . tempereth all *annoyances*. *Barrow*, Sermons, III. xix.

Jury of annoyance, a jury appointed to report upon public nuisances. *N. E. D.* [Eng.] =**Syn. 1.** Molestation, vexation.—2. Discomfort, plague.

annoyancer (a̤-noi′a̤n-sėr), *n.* An annoyer. *Lamb.* [Rare.]

annoyer (a̤-noi′ėr), *n.* One who annoys.

annoyful† (a̤-noi′fu̇l), *a.* [< ME. *anoyful*, < *anoye*: see *annoy*, *n.*] Giving trouble; incommoding; molesting.

annoyingly (a̤-noi′ing-li), *adv.* In an annoying manner.

> The *Times* and other papers commented *annoyingly* on "Dog Tear 'em," as Mr. —— has been long nicknamed from his satirical temper and speech.
> *R. J. Hinton*, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 133.

annoyingness (a̤-noi′ing-nes), *n.* [< *annoying* + *-ness.*] The quality of being annoying; vexatiousness.

annoyment (a̤-noi′me̤nt), *n.* [< ME. *annoyment*, < OF. *anoiement*: see *annoy* and *-ment.*] Annoyance.

annoyous† (a̤-noi′us), *a.* [< ME. *anoyous*, *anoious*, *annoyus*, *annuyous*, etc., < OF. *anoious*, *anoios*, *anuieus*, *enuius*, mod. F. *ennuyeux* = Pr. *enoios* = Sp. Pg. *enojoso* = It. *annojoso*: see *annoy*, *n.*, and *-ous.*] Troublesome; annoying.

annoyously† (a̤-noi′us-li), *adv.* [ME. *anoyously*; < *annoyous* + *-ly*².] Annoyingly; vexatiously. *Chaucer*, Boëthius.

annuaire (an-ụ̄-ãr′), *n.* [F.] Same as *annuary*, 1.

annual (an′ụ̄-a̤l), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *annual*, usually *anñuel*, < OF. *anuel*, *annuel*, F. *annuel* = Pr. Pg. *annual* = Sp. *anual* = It. *annuale*, < ML. *annualis*, yearly, LL. a year old, the regular L. adj. being *annalis*, < L. *annus*, a year: see *annals.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, for, or pertaining to a year; yearly: as, the *annual* growth of a tree; *annual* profits; the *annual* motion of the earth.

> A thousand pound a year, *annual* support,
> Out of his grace he adds. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 3.

2. Relating to a year, or to the events or transactions of a year: as, an *annual* report.—**3.** Lasting or continuing only one year, or one season of the year; coming to an end individually within the year: as, *annual* plants or insects.

> An *annual* herb flowers in the first year, and dies, root and all, after ripening its seed.
> *A. Gray*, Botany (ed. 1870), p. 21.

4. Occurring or returning once a year; happening or coming at yearly intervals: as, an *annual* feast or celebration.

> Whose *annual* wound in Lebanon allured
> The Syrian damsels to lament his fate.
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 447.

Annual assay, conference, epact, etc. See the nouns.—**Annual income,** the sum of annual receipts.—**Annual rent,** in *Scots law*, a yearly profit due to a creditor by way of interest for a given sum of money; interest: so called because when, before the Reformation, it was illegal to lend money at interest, the illegality was evaded by a stipulation on the part of the lender for a certain rent yearly from land.—**Annual value** of a piece of property, that which it is worth for a year's use. It includes what ought to be received, whether it is actually received or not, and amounts to the excess thereof above deducted costs or expenses.

II. *n.* **1.** [< ME. *annuel*, n., < OF. *annuel*, < ML. *annuale*, prop. neut. of *annualis*, a.: see above, and cf. *annueler.*] A mass said for a deceased person, either daily during a year from the day of his death, or on the recurrence of the day for a number of years; an anniversary mass; also the fee paid for it. Also called *annal.*—**2.** A yearly payment or allowance; specifically, in Scotland, quit-rent; ground-rent. Also called *ground-annual.*—**3.** A plant or an animal whose natural term of life is one year or one season; especially, any plant which grows from seed, blooms, perfects its fruit, and dies in the course of the same year. Annuals, however, may be carried over two or more years by preventing them from fruiting, as is frequently done with the mignonette. Many species that are perennials in warm climates are only annuals where the winters are severe. Winter annuals, frequent in warm regions with dry summers, germinate from the seed under the rains of autumn, grow through the winter, and die after perfecting seed in the spring.

4. A literary production published annually; especially, an illustrated work issued near Christmas of each year. The name is more especially applied to certain publications handsomely bound, illustrated with plates, and containing prose tales, poems, etc., which were formerly very popular, but are now no longer issued. The first one published in London appeared in 1822, and the last in 1856.

annualist (an′ụ̄-a̤l-ist), *n.* [< *annual*, *n.*, + *-ist.*] An editor of, or a writer for, an annual, or a publication issued annually. *Lamb.*

annually (an′ụ̄-a̤l-i), *adv.* Yearly; each year; returning every year; year by year.

annuary (an′ụ̄-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *annuaire*, < ML. **annuarius* (neut. *annuarium*, an anniversary), < L. *annus*, a year. See *annual.*] **I.**† *a.* Annual.

> Supply anew
> With *annuary* cloaks the wandering Jew.
> *John Hall*, Poems, I. 10.

II. *n.*; pl. *annuaries* (-riz). **1.** An annual publication.

> That standard [of the French meter] is declared, in the *Annuary* of the Bureau des Longitudes, to be equal to 39.37079 British imperial standard inches.
> *Sir J. Herschel*, Pop. Lects., p. 440.

2†. A priest who says annual masses; an annueler.

annueler†, *n.* [ME. *annueler*, < ML. *annualarius*, < *annuale*, an anniversary mass: see *annual*, *n.*] A priest employed in saying annuals for the dead. *Chaucer.*

annuent (an′ụ̄-e̤nt), *a.* [< L. *annuen(t-)s*, ppr. of *annuere*, *adnuere*, nod to, < *ad*, to, + *nuere* (only in comp.), nod, = Gr. *νεύειν*, nod.] **1.** Nodding, as if with the purpose of signifying assent or consent. *Smart* (1849). [Rare.]—**2.** Serving to bend the head forward: specifically applied to the muscles used in nodding.

annuitant (a̤-nū′i-ta̤nt), *n.* [< *annuity* + *-ant.*] One who receives, or is entitled to receive, an annuity.

annuity (a̤-nū′ị-ti), *n.*; pl. *annuities* (-tiz). [< ME. *annuitee*, *annuyte*, < OF. *annuite*, mod. F. *annuité*, < ML. *annuita(t-)s*, an annuity (cf. L. *annua*, an annuity, neut. pl.), < L. *annuus*, yearly, < *annus*, a year. See *annual.*] A periodical payment of money, amounting to a fixed sum in each year, the moneys paid being either a gift or in consideration of a gross sum received. When the payment is continued for a certain period, as 10, 20, or 100 years, it is called a *certain annuity*; when it continues for an uncertain period, a *contingent annuity*; when the period is determined by the duration of one or more lives, a *life annuity*. A *deferred* or *reversionary annuity* is one that does not begin till after a certain period or number of years, or till the decease of a person, or some other future event. An *annuity in possession* is one which has already begun. Governments often raise money upon annuities; that is, for a certain sum advanced, the government contracts to pay a specific sum for life, or for a term of years.—**Annuity Act,** an English statute of 1813 (53 Geo. III., c. 141) which required the registration of all instruments granting annuities, and regulated such grants.—**To grant an annuity,** to make a formal contract or testamentary provision to pay an annuity.

annul (a̤-nul′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *annulled*, ppr. *annulling*. [Early mod. E. also *adnul*, < ME. *annullen*, *anullen*, *adnullen*, < OF. *anuller*, *adnuller*, mod. F. *annuler* = Pr. Pg. *annullar* = Sp. *anular* = It. *annullare*, < L. *annullare*, *adnullare*, bring to nothing, < *ad*, to, + *nullus*, none, *nullum*, nothing: see *null.*] **1.** To reduce to nothing; annihilate; obliterate.

> Light, the prime work of God, to me is extinct,
> And all her various objects of delight
> *Annull'd*. *Milton*, S. A., l. 72.

2. To make void or null; nullify; abrogate; abolish; do away with: used especially of laws, decrees, edicts, decisions of courts, or other established rules, usages, and the like.

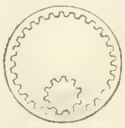
> Do they mean to invalidate, *annul*, or call into question . . . that great body of our statute law? . . . to *annul* laws of inestimable value to our liberties?
> *Burke*, Rev. in France.

> The burgesses now *annulled* the former election of governor and council. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 172.

=**Syn.** 2. *Abolish*, *Repeal*, etc. (see *abolish*); *Nullify*, *Annihilate*, etc. (see *neutralize*); retract, declare null and void, supersede.

annular (an′ụ̄-lä̤r), *a.* [= F. *annulaire* = Pg. *annullar* = Sp. *anular* = It. *anulare*, < L. *annularis*, prop. *ānularis*, relating to a ring, < *annulus*, prop. *ānulus*, a ring: see *annulus.*] **1.** Having the form of a ring; pertaining to a ring.—**2.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, of or pertaining to ringed or ring-like structure or form; annulate; annuloid; annulose.—**Annular auger,** an auger used for cutting an annular channel. The simplest form is a tube with a serrated edge, which is kept centered by a point projecting from a movable plug within, and of the size of, the bore of the tube.—**Annular bit,** a boring-bit which cuts an annular channel without removing the untouched center. It is used in cutting large holes, and in the formation of circular blanks, as for wads, buttons, etc.—**Annular borer,** a tube which serves as a rock- or earth-boring tool, making an annular cutting, and leaving a column of rock or earth in the middle. It is usually armed at the boring extremity with diamonds. See *diamond drill*, under *drill.*—**Annular duct,** or **annular vessel,** in *bot.*, a cylindrical tube of delicate vascular tissue, strengthened at intervals on the inner side by a deposit of material in the form of rings, called *annular markings.*—**Annular eclipse,** in *astron.*, an eclipse of the sun in which a portion of its surface is visible in the form of a ring surrounding the dark body of the moon. This occurs when the moon is too remote from the earth to cover the sun completely, and at the moment when the centers of both sun and moon are nearly in a line with the point on the earth's surface where the observer stands. **Annular engine,** or **annular-cylinder engine,** a direct-action marine engine, having two concentric cylinders; the annular space between them is fitted with a piston, which is attached to a T-shaped cross-head by two piston-rods. The cross-head is formed by two plates, with a space between them in which the connecting-rod vibrates, and its lower end slides within the inner cylinder and is connected with the crank.—**Annular finger,** the ring-finger.

> Then calling for a Bason and a Pin
> He pricks his *annular finger*, and lets fall
> Three drops of blood. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, v. 50.


Annular Gear-wheel.

Annular gear-wheel, a gear-wheel in which the teeth are on the inside of an annulus or ring, while its pinion works within its pitch-circle, turning in the same direction.—**Annular ligament,** in *anat.*: (*a*) The general ligamentous envelop which surrounds the wrist or ankle, and is perforated for the passage of tendons, vessels, and nerves. (*b*) The orbicular ligament which holds the upper end of the radius in the sigmoid cavity of the ulna.—**Annular markings.** See *annular duct*, above.—**Annular micrometer,** a circular micrometer, or ring-micrometer. See *micrometer*.—**Annular pan,** the horizontal ring-shaped pan of certain forms of amalgamators and ore-crushers.—**Annular process** or **protuberance of the brain,** an old name of the pons Varolii: still in use in the form *tuber annulare*. **Annular saw,** a cutting-tool formed of a tube with a serrated end. It is used for cutting button-blanks.—**Annular vault,** in *arch.*, a barrel vault covering a space of which the plan is formed by two concentric circles, or any portion of such a space.—**Annular vessel.** See *annular duct*, above.

annularity (an-ụ̄-lar′ị-ti), *n.* [< *annular* + *-ity.*] The quality or condition of being annular, or ring-shaped.

annularly (an′ụ̄-lä̤r-li), *adv.* In the manner or form of a ring.

annulary (an′ụ̄-lạ̄-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *annularius*, more correctly *ānularius*, pertaining to a ring, < *ānulus*, a ring: see *annulus.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the form of a ring.

> Because continual respiration is necessary, the wind-pipe is made with *annulary* cartilages, that the sides of it may not flag and fall together.
> *Ray*, On the Creation, p. 270.

2. Bearing a ring: specifically said of the ring-finger.

II. *n.*; pl. *annularies* (-riz). The fourth finger, or ring-finger.

> The thumb and *annulary* crossed.
> *Labarte*, Arts of Mid. Ages (trans.), p. 144. (*N. E. D.*)

Annulata (an-ụ̄-lā′tä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *annulatus*: see *annulate.*] **1.** A synonym of *Annelides*, *Annelida*, *Annellata*, *Annulosa*, and *Amphisbænoida.*—**2.** In Gegenbaur's system of classification, a prime division of *Vermes*, divided into two main groups, *Hirudinea* (leeches) and *Annelides*, the latter comprising the two groups of the *Oligochæta* and the *Chætopoda*.

annulate (an′ụ̄-lạ̄t), *a.* [< L. *annulatus*, prop. *ānulatus*, ringed, < *ānulus*, a ring: see *annulus.*] **1.** Furnished with rings, or circles like rings; having belts. Specifically—**2.** In *bot.*, provided with an annulus or with annuli: applied to a capsule, stem, or root encircled by elevated rings or bands. See cut under *annulus.*—**3.** In *her.*, applied to any bearing, such as a cross, whose extremities end in annulets or rings, or which is fretted or interlaced with an annulet. See cut under *angle*, 5. Equivalent forms are *annulettée*, *annuletty.*—**4.** Of or pertaining to the *Annulata* in either sense of that word.—**5.** In *entom.*, having rings or encircling bands of color, or having raised rings.

annulated (an′ụ̄-lā-ted), *a.* **1.** Furnished with rings; annulate. Specifically—**2.** In *zoöl.*, having or consisting of a ring or rings; composed of a series of ringed segments, as a worm; annelid; annuloid.—**3.** In *arch.*, furnished with a projecting annular band or bands.—**Annulated columns,** columns standing free or grouped in clusters and surrounded in one or more places with projecting rings or bands: a form usual in some styles of Pointed architecture.

annulation (an-ụ̄-lā′sho̤n), *n.* [< *annulate* + *-ion.*] **1.** A circular or ring-like formation.—**2.** The act of forming rings; the act of becoming a ring.

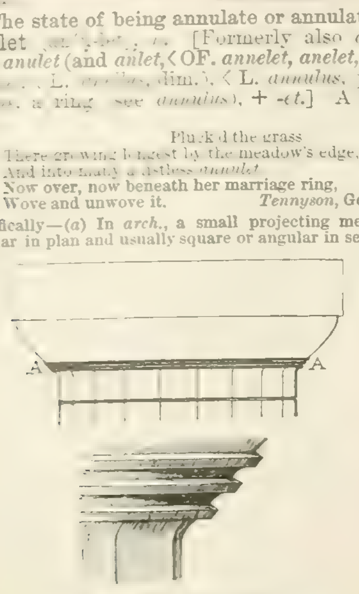
A sketch of the life of a nebula not thus broken up, of its rotation [illegible], and final spheration into a nebu- [illegible]. *The American*, VII. 152.

3. The state of being annulate or annulated.

annulet (an'ū-let), *n.* [Formerly also *annulette*, *anulet* (and *anlet*, < OF. *annelet*, *anelet*, dim. [illegible] L. *anellus*, dim.), < L. *annulus*, prop. *ānulus*, a ring: see *annulus*), + *-et*.] A little ring.

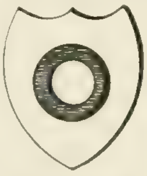
> Pluck'd the grass
> There growing longest by the meadow's edge,
> And into many a listless *annulet*,
> Now over, now beneath her marriage ring,
> Wove and unwove it. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

Specifically—(*a*) In *arch.*, a small projecting member, circular in plan and usually square or angular in section;



Annulets of the Doric Capital.
A, A, annulets, shown enlarged in lower figure.

especially, one of the fillets or bands which encircle the lower part of the Doric capital above the necking: but *annulet* is often indiscriminately used as synonymous with *list*, *listel*, *cincture*, *fillet*, *tenia*, etc. (*b*) In *her.*, a ring borne as a charge. It is also the mark of cadency which the fifth brother of a family ought to bear on his coat of arms. Also called *anlet*. See *cadency*. (*c*) In *decorative art*, a name given to a band encircling a vase or a similar object, whether solidly painted, or in engobe, or composed of simple figures placed close to each other. Compare *frieze*1.



Heraldic Annulet.
(From Berry's "Dict. of Heraldry.")

annulettée, annuletty (an"ū-let-ā', an'ū-let-i), *a.* [< F. **annuletté*, < **annulette*: see *annulet*.] In *her.*, same as *annulate*, 3.

annuli, *n.* Plural of *annulus*.

annulism (an'ụ-lizm), *n.* [< L. *annulus*, a ring (see *annulus*), + *-ism*.] The quality of being annulated, annulose, or annelidan; ringed structure: specifically said in *zoöl.* of an annelid, annulate, or annulose animal.

> Here [among *Sipunculidæ*] radiism sets and *annulism* appears. *E. Forbes*, Hist. Brit. Starfish (1841), p. 243.

annullable (ạ-nul'ạ-bl), *a.* [< *annul* + *-able*.] Capable of being annulled. *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

annulment (ạ-nul'ment), *n.* [< late ME. *anullement*, < OF. **anullement*: see *annul* and *-ment*.] The act of annulling; specifically, the act of making void retrospectively as well as prospectively: as, the *annulment* of a marriage (as distinguished from the granting of a divorce).

annuloid (an'ụ-loid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *annulus*, a ring (see *annulus*), + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Ring-like.—2. Of, pertaining to, or resembling the *Annuloida*. **Annuloid series**, a term applied by Huxley to a gradation of animal forms presented by the *Trichoscolices* and *Annelida* as these are defined by the same author.

II. *n.* One of the *Annuloida*.

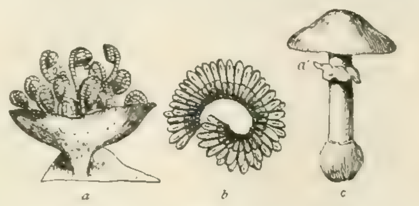
Annuloida (an-ụ-loi'dạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *annulus*, more correctly *ānulus*, a ring (see *annulus*), + *-oida*.] A name applied by Huxley [illegible] a subkingdom of animals, consisting of the [illegible]*da* and *Echinodermata*, an association [illegible]tly modified by the same author. [illegible] *[illegible]ozoa*. [Disused.]

Annul[illegible] (an-ụ-lō'sạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. [illegible] *annulose*.] 1. In some systems [illegible] classification, a term applied [illegible] animals which exhibit annulation [illegible] approximately synonymous [illegible] *Articulata*, or the modern [illegible] with *Arthropoda*, but used [illegible] latitude of [illegible] 2. [illegible] given by Huxley [illegible] to a [illegible] animals consisting of the [illegible], *Myriapoda*, *Insecta*, [illegible]*da*, or crustaceans, spiders, [illegible], true worms, and [illegible] the [illegible] *Arthropoda* [illegible]

annulosan [illegible]'san), *n.* [< *Annulosa* + *-an*.] [illegible] *Annulosa*.

annulose (an'ụ-lōs), *a.* [< NL. *annulosus*, < L. *annulus*, *ānulus*, a ring: see *annulus*.] Furnished with rings; composed of rings: as, *annulose* animals.

annulus (an'ụ-lus), *n.*; pl. *annuli* (-lī). [L., prop. *ānulus*, a ring, esp. a finger-ring, a signet-ring, in form dim. of the rare *ānus*, a ring, prob. orig. **acnus* and identical with *annus*, a circuit, periodical return, a year: see *annals*.] 1. A ring-like space or area contained between the circumferences of two concentric circles.—2. In *anat.*, a ring-like part, opening, etc.: used in Latin phrases. (See below.)—3. In *bot.*: (*a*) The elastic ring which surrounds the spore-case of most ferns. (*b*) In mosses, an elastic ring of cells lying between the lid and the base of the peristome or orifice of the capsule.



Annuli.
a, sporangia of a fern, showing the annulus closed and open; *b*, detached annulus of a moss (*Bryum cæspititium*); *c*, a fungus (*Agaricus*) with annulus, *a'*. (*a* and *b* greatly magnified.)

(*c*) In fungi, the slender membrane surrounding the stem in some agarics after the cap has expanded.—4. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A thin chitinous ring which encircles the mantle in the *Tetrabranchiata*, connecting chitinous patches of the mantle into which the shell-muscles are inserted. (*b*) In *entom.*, a narrow encircling band, generally of color; sometimes a raised ring. —5. In *astron.*, the ring of light seen about the edge of the moon in an annular eclipse of the sun. See *annular eclipse*, under *annular*.

> The sun [at the time of an annular eclipse] will present the appearance of an *annulus* or ring of light around the moon. *Newcomb and Holden*, Astron., p. 173.

Annulus abdominalis or **inguinalis**, in *anat.*, the abdominal ring. See *abdominal*.—**Annulus et baculum**, the ring and pastoral staff, emblems of episcopal authority, the delivery of which by a prince or by the pope was the ancient mode of investiture with bishoprics.—**Annulus ciliaris**, the ciliary muscle.—**Annulus cruralis internus** (internal crural ring), in *anat.*, the weak spot below Poupart's ligament, between the femoral vessels and Gimbernat's ligament, through which a femoral hernia forces its way.—**Annulus duplex**, in *Rom. antiq.*, a double ring given to a soldier for bravery. Double gold rings of the Roman epoch exist in collections, some of them engraved with tokens of victory.—**Annulus ovalis**, in *human anat.*, the raised rim or margin of the fossa ovalis of the heart.—**Annulus piscatoris**, *eccles.*, same as *fisherman's ring* (which see, under *fisherman*).—**Annulus tendinosus**, in *anat.*, the fibrous ring around the edge of the tympanum.—**Annulus tympanicus**, in *anat.*, the ring-like ossification from which is formed the tympanic portion of the temporal bone.

annumerate† (a-nū'mẹ-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *annumeratus*, pp. of *annumerare*, *adnumerare*, count to, add to, < *ad*, to, + *numerare*, count, number: see *numerate* and *number*, *v.*] To add, as to a number previously given; unite, as to something before mentioned. [Rare.]

> There are omissions of other kinds which will deserve to be *annumerated* to these. *Wollaston*, Relig. of Nat., § i.

annumeration† (a-nū-mẹ-rā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *annumeratio(n-)*, *adnumeratio(n-)*, < *annumerare*: see *annumerate*.] The act of annumerating; addition. [Rare.]

Annunciade† (a-nun'ṣi-ād), *n.* [Also *Anunciada*, *Annuntiade*, *Annonciade* (after F. *Annonciade*, formerly *Anonciade*, Sp. *Anunciada*), also *Annunciata* (prop. E. form **Annunciate*), < It. *annunziata*, formerly *annuntiata* (< ML. *annunciata*), the annunciation to the Virgin Mary, and hence a name of the Virgin herself; prop. fem. pp. of *annunziare*, < L. *annuntiare*, announce: see *announce*.] Literally, the Annunciate, that is, the Virgin Mary as receiver of the annunciation; also, the annunciation to the Virgin: used as a designation of various orders. See *annunciation*.

annunciate (a-nun'ṣi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *annunciated*, ppr. *annunciating*. [< ME. *annunciat*, *anunciat*, pp., < L. *annunciatus*, prop. *annuntiatus*, pp. of *annuntiare*: see *announce*.] To bring tidings of; announce. [Rare.]

> Let my death be thus *annunciated*. *Bp. Hall*, Corruptions of Ch. of Rome.

> They do not so properly affirm, as *annunciate* it. *Lamb*, Imperfect Sympathies.

annunciate† (a-nun'ṣi-āt), *pp.* or *a.* [See the verb.] Announced; declared (beforehand).

annunciation (a-nun-ṣi-ā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *annunciacion*, *-cioun*, *annoncyacyon*, < OF. *annonciation*, < L. *annunciatio(n-)*, prop. *annuntiatio(n-)*, *adnuntiatio(n-)*, < *annuntiare*, announce: see *annunciate*, *announce*.] 1. The act of announcing; proclamation; promulgation: as, the *annunciation* of a peace; "the *annunciation* of the gospel," *Hammond*, Sermons, p. 573.

> With the complete establishment of the new religion [Christianity] and the *annunciation* of her circle of dogmas arises an activity, great and intense, within the strict limits she has set. *Jour. Spec. Philos.*, XIX. 49.

Specifically—2. The announcement to Mary, by the angel Gabriel, of the incarnation of Christ.—3. [*cap.*] *Eccles.*, the festival instituted by the church in memory of the announcement to Mary that she should bring forth a son who should be the Messiah. It is solemnized on the 25th of March.—**Order of the Annunciation.** (*a*) The highest order of knighthood (*Ordine supremo dell' Annunziata*: see *Annunciade*) of the ducal house of Savoy, now the royal house of Italy, dating under its present name from 1518, when it superseded the Order of the Collar, said to have been founded by Count Amadeus VI. of Savoy in 1362, but probably older. The medal of the order bears a representation of the annunciation; its collar is decorated with alternate golden knots and enameled roses, the latter bearing the letters *F. E. R. T.*, making the Latin word *fert* (he bears), an ancient motto of the house of Savoy, but variously otherwise interpreted. The king is the grand master of the order. See *knot of Savoy*, under *knot*. (*b*) An order of nuns founded about 1500 at Bourges, France, by Queen Jeanne of Valois, after her divorce from Louis XII. (*c*) An order of nuns founded about 1604 at Genoa, Italy, by Maria Vittoria Fornari.

annunciative (a-nun'ṣi-ạ-tiv), *a.* [< *annunciate* + *-ive*.] Having the character of an annunciation; making an announcement.

> An *annunciative* but an exhortatory style. *Gentleman's Calling*, v. § 13.

annunciator (a-nun'ṣi-ā-tọr), *n.* [L., prop. *annuntiator*, *adnuntiator*, < *annuntiare*: see *annunciate*, *v.*, *announce*.] One who or that which announces; an announcer. Specifically—(*a*) An officer of the Greek Church whose duty it was to inform the people of the festivals which were to be celebrated. (*b*) A mechanical, hydraulic, pneumatic, or electrical signaling apparatus; an indicator; a call. In the mechanical annunciators the pulling of a wire causes a bell to ring and a word or number to be displayed which indicates whence the signal comes. In the hydraulic systems a column of water is used to convey an impulse which gives the signal. In pneumatic annunciators pressure on a bulb or button sends through a pipe a puff of air by which a bell is rung and a number displayed. In the electrical systems the signals are given by closing an electrical circuit by some suitable means. See cut under *indicator*. (*c*) The dial or board on which the signals are displayed.

annunciatory (a-nun'ṣi-ạ-tọ-ri), *a.* Making known; giving public notice.

annus deliberandi (an'us dẹ-lib-ẹ-ran'dī). [L., year of deliberating: *annus*, year (see *annals*); *deliberandi*, gen. gerund of *deliberare*: see *deliberate*.] In *Scots law*, a year allowed for the heir to deliberate as to entering upon the estate.

annus mirabilis (an'us mi-rab'i-lis). [L.: *annus*, year (see *annals*); *mirabilis*, wonderful: see *marvel*, *mirabilis*.] A wonderful year. Specifically applied in English history, as in Dryden's poem of this title, to the year 1666, which is memorable for the great fire of London, for a victory of the British arms over the Dutch, etc.

ano-. [< Gr. ἄνω, upward, < ἀνά, up, etc.: see *ana-*.] A prefix of Greek origin, signifying upward.

Anoa (an'ọ-ạ̈), *n.* [Native name.] 1. [NL.] A genus of bovine ruminant quadrupeds of Celebes, originally taken for antelopes (see *anoine*), represented by the sapi-outan or "cow of the woods," *Anoa depressicornis*, which is a kind of small wild buffalo, having straight low horns, thick at the base and set in line with the forehead. *Ham. Smith*.—2. [*l. c.*] The English name of the same animal. *P. L. Sclater*.

Anobiidæ (an-ọ-bī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anobium* + *-idæ*.] A family of beetles, named from the genus *Anobium*. See *Ptinidæ*.

Anobium (a-nō'bi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄνω, upward (but here with the sense of its original, ἀνά, up, in comp. back, again: see *ana-*), + βίος, life: see *biology*.] A genus of pentamerous coleopterous insects, of the family *Ptinidæ*, having an elongate subcylindric form, 11-jointed antennæ inserted just before the eyes, and deeply excavated metasternum. The genus contains the small dark-colored beetles, about a fourth of an inch long, which are known by the name of "death-watch" from the ticking noise they make. See *death-watch*.

anocarpous (an-ọ-kär'pus), *a.* [< NL. *anocarpus*, < Gr. ἄνω, upward, + καρπός, fruit.] In *bot.*, fructifying on the upper surface of the frond: said of ferns.

anocathartic (an"ō-kạ-thär'tik), *a.* [< Gr. ἄνω, upward, + καθαρτικός, purging: see *cathartic*.] Emetic. *N. E. D.*

anococcygeal (ā″nō-kok-sij′ẹ-al), *a.* [‹ L. *anus* + NL. *coccyx* (*coccyg-*) + *-e-al.*] Pertaining to the anus and to the coccyx: in *anat.*, specifically applied to a ligament connecting the tip of the coccyx with the external sphincter of the anus.

anodal (an′ọ-dal), *a.* [‹ *anode* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the anode or positive pole of a voltaic current.

> Instead of cathodal opening contractions being the last of all to appear, they may precede the *anodal* opening contractions. *Fagge*, Medicine, I. 335.

anode (an′ōd), *n.* [‹ Gr. ἄνοδος, a way up, ‹ ἀνά, up, + ὁδός, way. Cf. *cathode.*] The positive pole of a voltaic current; that pole at which the current enters an electrolytic cell: opposed to *cathode*, the point at which it departs. *Faraday*, 1832.

anodic¹ (a-nod′ik), *a.* [‹ Gr. ἄνοδος, a way up (see *anode*), + *-ic.*] **1.** Proceeding upward; ascending.

> An *anodic* course of nervous influence. *Dr. M. Hall.*

2. Of or pertaining to the anode.

anodic² (a-nod′ik), *a.* [‹ Gr. ἄνοδος, having no way, impassable (‹ ἀν- priv. + ὁδός, way), + *-ic.*] Styptic; anastaltic: applied to medicines.

Anodon (an′ọ-don), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. as if *ἀνόδων, for the usual ἀνόδοντος or ἀνόδους (gen. ἀνόδοντος), without teeth, ‹ ἀν- priv. + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*, q. v.] **1.** Same as *Anodonta*. *Oken*, 1815.—**2.** In *herpet.*, a genus of African serpents, of the family *Dasypeltidæ* or *Rhachiodontidæ*, which have no grooved maxillary teeth. *Sir Andrew Smith*, 1829. Also called *Diodon*, *Rhachiodon*, and *Dasypeltis.*—**3.** In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects.—**4.** [*l. c.*] [‹ *anodont.*] A fresh-water mussel of the genus *Anodonta* (which see).—**5.** [*l. c.*] A snake of the genus *Dasypeltis*: as, the rough *anodon*, *Dasypeltis scabra.*

anodont (an′ọ-dont), *n.* [‹ *Anodonta.*] A mussel of the genus *Anodonta*; an anodon.

Anodonta (an-ọ-don′tä), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. ἀνόδοντος, without teeth: see *Anodon.*] A genus of asiphonate lamellibranchiate mollusks, or bivalves, of the family *Unionidæ*, in which the hinge-teeth are rudimentary or null. The species are very numerous, and are among those called fresh-water mussels or river-mussels. Many species are found in the United States; *A. cygnea*, the swan-mussel, is a common British species. Also called *Anodon* and *Anodontes.*

River-mussel (*Anodonta fragilis*), North Carolina.

Anodontidæ (an-ọ-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Anodon*, 2, + *-idæ.*] A family of serpents, named by Sir Andrew Smith from the genus *Anodon*, 2. See *Dasypeltidæ.*

anodyne (an′ọ-dīn), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *anodin*, *anodine*, ‹ F. *anodin*, *anodyn* = Pg. *anodyno* = Sp. It. *anodino*, ‹ L. *anodynus*, *anodynos*, a., *anodynon*, n., ‹ Gr. ἀνώδυνος, freeing from pain (φάρμακον ἀνώδυνον, L. *medicamentum anodynum*, a drug to relieve pain), ‹ ἀν- priv. + ὀδύνη, dial. ἐδύνη, pain.] **I.** *a.* Having power to relieve pain; hence, soothing to the feelings.

> [It] is, of any outward application I would venture to recommend, the most *anodyne* and safe. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 28.

> The *anodyne* draught of oblivion. *Burke.*

II. *n.* A medicine or drug which relieves pain, as an opiate or a narcotic; hence, figuratively, anything that allays mental pain or distress.

> Mirth and opium, ratafia and tears,
> The daily *anodyne*, and nightly draught,
> To kill those foes to fair ones, time and thought.
> *Pope*, Moral Essays, ii. 111.

> His quiet animal nature acted as a pleasing *anodyne* to my . . . anxiety. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 43.

anodynous (a-nod′i-nus), *a.* [‹ L. *anodynus*: see *anodyne* and *-ous.*] Having the qualities of an anodyne.

Anoëæ (a-nō′ẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Anoüs* + *-eæ.*] A term used by Coues (1862) to distinguish the noddies as a group of terns, typified by the genus *Anoüs*, from the other terns, or *Sterneæ*. See cut under *Anoüs.*

anoëma (an-ọ-ē′mä), *n.* [NL., › F. *anoème*; cf. Gr. ἀνοήμων, without understanding, ‹ ἀ- priv. + νόημα, perception, understanding, ‹ νοεῖν, perceive, think, ‹ νόος, perception, mind: see *nous.*] A name of the *Cobaia aperea*, the guinea-pig or domestic cavy: originally, with F. Cuvier, a generic name of the cavies, and a synonym of *Cavia.*

anoëtic (an-ọ-et′ik), *a.* [‹ Gr. ἀνόητος, inconceivable (‹ ἀ- priv. + νοητός, perceptible), + *-ic*: see *a-*¹⁸ and *noëtic.*] Unthinkable; inconceivable: opposed to *noëtic* (which see). *Ferrier.*

anogenic (an-ọ-jen′ik), *a.* [‹ Gr. ἄνω, upward, + -γενής, produced (see *-gen*), + *-ic.*] In *bot.*, growing upward or inward.

anoie†, **anoiful**†, **anoious**†. Former spellings of *annoy*, etc.

anoil† (a̤-noil′), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *annoil*, *anoyle*, *enoil*, ‹ ME. *anoylen* (with *an-* for *en-* as in the notionally associated *anoint*, perhaps influenced by the native verb *anele*, *aneal*², q. v.), *enoylen*, ‹ OF. *enuiler*, later *enhuiler*, to oil, ‹ ML. *inoleare*, anoint with oil, ‹ L. *in*, on, + *oleum*, oil: see *oil*, and cf. *aneal*².] To anoint with oil; specifically, to administer extreme unction to.

> Children were also christened and men houseled and *annoiled*. *Holinshed*, Chron., II. 302. (*N. E. D.*)

> Pope Innocentius I., in his Epistle i., ch. 8, saith that not only priests, but laymen in cases of their own and others' necessities, may *anoile*. *Bp. Hall*, Works, IX. 89.

anoine (an′ọ-in), *a.* and *n.* [‹ *Anoa* + *-ine*¹.] **I.** *a.* In *zoöl.*, of or pertaining to the genus *Anoa*, formerly regarded as a division of the genus *Antilope*, and called the *anoine* group.

II. *n. pl.* The name given by Hamilton Smith to a group of so-called antelopes, typified by the genus *Anoa* (which see).

anoint (a̤-noint′), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *annoint*, *anoynte*, *enoynt*, also abbrev. *noint* (and in simple form *oint*, q. v.), ‹ ME. *anoynten*, *enoynten* (present forms due to the pp. and pret. *anoynt*, *enoynt*, from the OF. pp.), present also *enoyne*, ‹ OF. *enoindre*, *enuingdre*, pp. *enoint*, ‹ L. *inungere*, prop. *inunguere*, pp. *inunctus*, anoint, ‹ *in*, on, + *unguere*, *ungere*, smear: see *unguent*, *unction*, *oint*, and *ointment.*] **1.** To pour oil upon; smear or rub over with oil or any unctuous substance; hence, to smear with any liquid.

> My head with oil thou didst not *anoint*. Luke vii. 46.

> The bees do *anoint* their hives with the juice of the bitterest weeds, against the greediness of other beasts. *Ford*, Line of Life.

2. To consecrate, especially a king, priest, or prophet, by unction, or the use of oil.

> Thou shalt *anoint* it [the altar] to sanctify it. Ex. xxix. 36.

> I would not see . . . thy fierce sister
> In his *anointed* flesh stick boarish fangs.
> *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 7.

3†. To serve as an ointment for; lubricate.

> And fragrant oils the stiffened limbs *anoint*. *Dryden*, tr. of Virgil.

anoint†. Obsolete past participle of *anoint*. *Chaucer.*

anointed (a̤-noin′ted), *n.* A consecrated one.—**The Lord's anointed**, specifically, the Messiah; by extension, a king, or one ruling by divine right.

anointer (a̤-noin′tėr), *n.* One who anoints.

anointment (a̤-noint′ment), *n.* [‹ *anoint* + *-ment.*] The act of anointing, or the state of being anointed; consecration.

> That sovran lord, who, in the discharge of his holy *anointment* from God the Father, which made him supreme bishop of our souls, was so humble as to say, Who made me a judge or a divider over you? *Milton*, On Def. of Humble Remonst.

anole (an′ōl), *n.* Same as *anoli.*

anoli (an′ọ-li), *n.* A lizard of the genus *Anolis* (which see).

anolian (a-nō′li-an), *a.* and *n.* [See *Anolis.*] **I.** *a.* Belonging to the group of lizards typified by the genus *Anolis.*

II. *n.* A lizard of the genus *Anolis.*

Anoliidæ (an-ọ-lī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Anolis*, *Anolius*, + *-idæ.*] A family of lizards, named from the genus *Anolis* or *Anolius.*

Anolis (an′ọ-lis), *n.* [Formerly also *annolis*; as an individual name, now usually *anoli*; NL. *Anolis*, also *Anolius* (Cuvier), after F. *anolis*, ‹ *anoli*, *anoalli*, native name in the Antilles.] **1.** A genus of pleurodont lacertilians, usually referred to the family *Iguanidæ*, consisting of small American lizards which have palatal as well as maxillary teeth, toes somewhat like those of the gecko, an inflatable throat, and colors changeable as in the chameleon, which in some respects they represent in America. The green anoli, *Anolis principalis*, inhabits the southern United States, and others are found in the warmer parts of America.

2. [*l. c.*] A lizard of the genus *Anolis*; an anoli.

Anolius (a-nō′li-us), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Anolis*, 1. *Cuvier*, 1817.

anomal (a-nō′ma̤l), *n.* [‹ OF. *anomal* (Cotgrave), ‹ LL. *anomalus*: see *anomalous.*] In *gram.*, an anomalous verb or word. [Rare.]

Anomala (a̤-nom′a̤-lä), *n.* [NL., (1, 2) fem. sing., (3) neut. pl. of LL. *anomalus*: see *anomalous.*] **1.** A genus of lamellicorn beetles, of the family *Scarabæidæ*, having 9-jointed antennæ and margined elytra. There are several species, such as the European *A. vitis* and the American *A. lucicola*, injurious to the grape.

2. A genus of bivalve mollusks, of the family *Corbiculidæ*: synonymous with *Egeta.*—**3.** [Used as a plural.] A group of decapod crustaceans, including the *Hippidæ* and *Paguridæ*: an inexact synonym of *Anomura.*

Anomalæ (a̤-nom′a̤-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of LL. *anomalus*: see *anomalous.*] In *ornith.*, in Gloger's arrangement of birds (1834), a suborder of passerine birds, embracing those which are devoid of an apparatus for song. It included what later writers have called *Picariæ.*

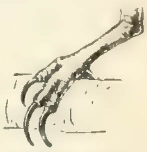
anomali, *n.* Plural of *anomalus.*

Anomalidæ (an-ọ-mal′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Anomala*, 1, + *-idæ.*] A family of coleopterous insects, named from the genus *Anomala.*

anomaliflorous (a-nom″a̤-li-flō′rus), *a.* [‹ NL. *anomaliflorus*, ‹ LL. *anomalus*, irregular, + L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower.] In *bot.*, having irregular flowers.

anomaliped (a̤-nom′a̤-li-ped), *a.* and *n.* [‹ LL. *anomalus* (see *anomalous*) + L. *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot.*] In *ornith.*: **I.** *a.* Syndactylous; having the middle toe united to the exterior by three phalanges, and to the interior by one only. The kingfisher is an example.

II. *n.* A syndactylous bird; a bird whose middle toe is united to the exterior by three phalanges, and to the interior by one only.



Anomaliped Foot of Kingfisher.

anomalipod (a̤-nom′a̤-li-pod), *a.* and *n.* [‹ LL. *anomalus* + Gr. πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*. Cf. *anomaliped.*] Same as *anomaliped.*

anomalism (a̤-nom′a̤-lizm), *n.* [‹ *anomalous* + *-ism.*] An anomaly; a deviation from rule; an irregularity, or instance of departure from usual and correct order. [Rare.]

> The *anomalisms* in words have been so many that some have gone so far as to allow no analogy either in the Greek or Latin tongue. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, p. 30.

anomalist (a̤-nom′a̤-list), *n.* [‹ *anomalous* + *-ist.*] In *Gr. philol.*, one who believes in the conventional or arbitrary origin of language: opposed to *analogist*, or one who argues for its natural origin. *Farrar.*

anomalistic (a̤-nom-a̤-lis′tik), *a.* [‹ *anomalist* + *-ic.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to an anomaly, or to the anomalists.—**2.** In *astron.*, pertaining to the anomaly or angular distance of a planet from its perihelion.—**Anomalistic month.** See *month.*—**Anomalistic revolution**, the period in which a planet or satellite goes through the complete cycles of its changes of anomaly, or from any point in its elliptic orbit to the same again.—**Anomalistic year**, the time (365 days, 6 hours, 13 minutes, and 48 seconds) in which the earth passes through her orbit, which, on account of the precession of the equinoxes, is 25 minutes and 2.3 seconds longer than the tropical year.

anomalistical (a̤-nom-a̤-lis′ti-ka̤l), *a.* Same as *anomalistic.*

anomalistically (a̤-nom-a̤-lis′ti-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In an anomalistic manner.

anomalocephalus (a̤-nom″ä-lō-sef′a̤-lus), *n.*; pl. *anomalocephali* (-lī). [NL., ‹ Gr. ἀνώμαλος, irregular (see *anomalous*), + κεφαλή, head.] One whose head is deformed.

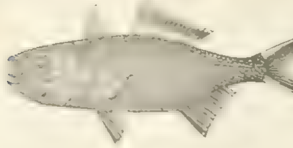
Anomalogonatæ (a̤-nom″a̤-lō-gon′a̤-tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *anomalogonatus*: see *anomalogonatous.*] In Garrod's system of classification, a primary division of birds containing those which have no ambiens. See *Homalogonatæ.*

anomalogonatous (a̤-nom″a̤-lō-gon′a̤-tus), *a.* [‹ NL. *anomalogonatus*, ‹ Gr. ἀνώμαλος, irregular (see *anomalous*), + γόνυ = E. *knee.*] Abnormally kneed; having no ambiens muscle; specifically, pertaining to or resembling the *Anomalogonatæ*. *Garrod.*

anomalopid (a̤-nom-a̤-lop′id), *n.* A fish of the family *Anomalopidæ.*

Anomalopidæ (a̤-nom-a̤-lop′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Anomalops* + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Anomalops.* Only one species, represented on the next page, is known; it inhabits rather deep water in the Pacific ocean.

Anomalops (a̤-nom′a̤-lops), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. ἀνώμαλος, irregular (see *anomalous*), + ὤψ (ὠπ-), eye.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Anomalopidæ*: so called from the remarkable structure manifested by a glandular phosphorescent organ [illegible] the eye. *Kner*, 1868.



Anomalops palpebratus.

anomalous (a-nom'a-lus), *a.* [< LL. *anomalus*, *anomalos*, < Gr. ἀνώμαλος, irregular, uneven, < ἀν- priv. + ὁμαλός, even, < ὁμός, same, common, = E. *same*: see *homo-* and *same*.] Deviating from a general rule, method, or analogy; irregular; abnormal: as, an *anomalous* character; an *anomalous* pronunciation.

[illegible] ship had survived under an *anomalous* [illegible] representatives of the primitive king . . . had become little more than members of the [illegible]. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 485.

The Qurân attaches much importance to prayer, a fact which is somewhat *anomalous* in a system of religion so essentially fatalistic. *Faiths of the World*, p. 324.

Anomalous chords, in *music*, chords which contain extreme sharp or extreme flat intervals. = **Syn.** Unusual, singular, peculiar, odd, exceptional, unaccountable. See *irregular*.

anomalously (a-nom'a-lus-li), *adv.* In an anomalous manner; irregularly; in a manner different from the common rule, method, or analogy.

Yet, somewhat *anomalously*, as it seems, habitual veracity generally goes with inclination to doubt evidence. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 117.

anomalousness (a-nom'a-lus-nes), *n.* [< *anomalous* + *-ness*.] The quality or condition of being anomalous.

One special sympathy worth noting because of its *anomalousness*, is sympathy in yawning. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 511.

anomalure (a-nom'a-lūr), *n.* [< *Anomalurus*.] An animal of the genus *Anomalurus*.

anomalurid (a-nom-a-lū'rid), *n.* A rodent mammal of the family *Anomaluridæ*.

Anomaluridæ (a-nom-a-lū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anomalurus* + *-idæ*.] A remarkable family of flying rodents of Africa; the scale-tailed squirrels. They have a parachute like that of the true flying squirrels, but less extensive, and the under side of the tail is provided with a series of imbricated scales. They have no postorbital processes, a large anteorbital foramen, the molars and premolars together 4 on each side [illegible], that is, 3 or 4 more than are found [illegible]. The animals bear some resemblance to [illegible] *Pteromys*, but have a long hairy tail [illegible] interfemoral membrane. Several species are [illegible] from Fernando Po, and *A. fulgens* [illegible], the latter is about 14 inches in length, [illegible] half as much more, and of a bright [illegible].

Scale-tailed Squirrel (*Anomalurus fulgens*).

[illegible] known as Scale-tailed Squirrels, [illegible] *Anomalurus* [illegible] described [illegible] climbing [illegible] the under side [illegible] with [illegible] of large [illegible] pressed against the trunk of a [illegible] purpose [illegible] up a telegraph-pole. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, V. [illegible]

Anomalurus (a-nom-a-lū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. [illegible] (see *anomalous*) + [illegible].] [illegible] and only genus of the [illegible]. *Waterhouse*, 1842.

anomalus [illegible], *n.*; pl. *anomali* [illegible]. [NL., < LL. [illegible]: see *anomalous*.] [illegible], an inch in length [illegible] beneath the [illegible] and the white of the [illegible] always [illegible].

anomaly [illegible], *n.*; pl. *anomalies* [illegible] irregularity [illegible] see *anomalous*.] 1. [illegible] the common rule or analogy; [illegible] irregular.

There are in human nature, and more especially in the exercise of the benevolent affections, inequalities, inconsistencies, and *anomalies*, of which theorists do not always take account. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 305.

2. In *astron.*, an angular quantity defining the position of a point in a planetary orbit, taken to increase in the direction of planetary motion. In ancient astronomy it was reckoned from apogee; in early modern astronomy, from aphelion, except in cometary orbits; but since Gauss, from perihelion.

3. In *music*, a small deviation from a perfect interval in tuning instruments with fixed notes; a temperament. – **Eccentric anomaly** (*anomalia eccentri*, Kepler), the arc between the major axis and the perpendicular to it through the planet on the circle circumscribing the orbit; now usually defined by the equation $w = u - e \sin u$, where w is the mean, u the eccentric anomaly, and e the eccentricity.—**Mean anomaly**, the angular quantity whose ratio to 360° is as the time since the planet left perihelion to the period of revolution.—**Optical anomaly**, in *crystal.*, a term applied to those optical phenomena, observed in many crystals, which are at variance with what would be expected from the geometrical form of the crystals: for example, the double refraction occasionally observed in the diamond, which, like all isometric crystals, should be isotropic.—**Thermic anomaly**, a name given by Dove to the difference between the mean temperature of a place on the earth's surface and the normal temperature of its parallel.—**True anomaly**. (*a*) In *anc. astron.*, the arc of the zodiac between the apparent place of the center of the epicycle and that of apogee. (*b*) In *mod. astron.*, the angle at the sun between perihelion and the place of a planet.

Anomean, Anomeanism. See *Anomœan*, *Anomœanism*.

anomeomery (an-ō-mē-om'e-ri), *n.* [< Gr. as if *ἀνομοιομέρεια, < ἀνομοιομερής, consisting of unlike parts, not homogeneous, < ἀν- priv. + ὁμοιομερής, consisting of like parts: see *an-*⁵ and *homeomery*.] In the *hist. of phil.*, the Italic form of the doctrine of atoms, which rejected the Anaximandrian principle of homeomery (which see).

Anomia (a-nō'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. ἀνόμοιος, unlike, dissimilar, < ἀν- priv. + ὅμοιος, similar: see *homœo-*, *homeo-*.] **1†.** Same as *Terebratula*.—**2.** A genus of bivalve mollusks, typical of the family *Anomiidæ*, found attached to oysters and other shells. The shape of its species depends more or less upon the surface to which they are affixed. The saddle-shell, *Anomia ephippium*, is well known. There are numerous species, both fossil and recent, the former going back to the Oölite, the latter found in every sea.

anomiid (an-ō-mī'id), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Anomiidæ*.

Anomiidæ (an-ō-mī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anomia* + *-idæ*.] A family of asiphonate lamellibranchiate mollusks, typified by the genus *Anomia*. The typical species have thin, unequal, irregular valves, the flattest of which is deeply notched for the passage of a muscle to a calcareous or chitinous plate by which the shell adheres to other shells.

Anomia acheus.
p, p, muscular impressions.

anomite (an'ō-mīt), *n.* [< Gr. ἄνομος, without law (see *anomo-*), + *-ite*².] **1.** A subspecies of the mica called *biotite* (which see), distinguished by certain optical properties.—**2.** A fossil of the genus *Anomites*; an extinct species of the *Anomiidæ* or some similar shell.

anomo-. [Combining form of Greek ἄνομος, < ἀ- priv. + νόμος, law: see *nome*.] An element in compound words of Greek origin, meaning irregular, unusual.

Anomobranchiata (an″ō-mō-brang-ki-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *anomobranchiatus*: see *anomobranchiate*.] A group of crustaceans: synonymous with *Stomatopoda* (which see). It includes *Mysidæ*, *Squillidæ*, the opossum-shrimps, mantis-shrimps, etc. See cut under *Squillidæ*.

anomobranchiate (an″ō-mō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [< NL. *anomobranchiatus*, < Gr. ἄνομος, irregular, + βράγχια, gills.] Having the branchiæ anomalous or irregular; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Anomobranchiata*.

anomocarpous (an″ō-mō-kär'pus), *a.* [< NL. *anomocarpus*, < Gr. ἄνομος, irregular, + καρπός, fruit.] In *bot.*, bearing unusual fruit. *N. E. D.*

anomodont (an'ō-mō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< *Anomodontia*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Anomodontia*.

II. *n.* One of the *Anomodontia*.

Anomodontia (an″ō-mō-don'shi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἄνομος, irregular, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] In Owen's system of classification (1866), an order of fossil reptiles. [illegible] tympanic pedicle [illegible] the teeth either wanting or limited to [illegible] tusks. The order includes the two groups [illegible] and *Cryptodontia*, the former containing the genus *Dicynodon*, and the latter the genera *Rhynchosaurus* and *Oudenodon*.

2. In Cope's system, a division of theromorphous reptiles (see *Theromorpha*), containing those which have several sacral vertebræ, and the vertebræ not notochordal: contrasted with *Pelycosauria* (which see).

Anomœan, Anomean (an-ō-mē'an), *n.* [< Gr. ἀνόμοιος, unlike, < ἀν- priv. + ὅμοιος, like: see *homœo-*, *homeo-*.] One of an extreme sect of Arians in the fourth century, who held that the Son is of an essence not even similar to that of the Father (whence their name), while the more moderate Arians held that the essence of the Son is similar to that of the Father, though not identical with it. Also called *Aëtian*, *Eudoxian*, and *Eunomian*.

Anomœanism, Anomeanism (an-ō-mē'an-izm), *n.* [< *Anomœan* + *-ism*.] The doctrines of the Anomœans.

Denying alike the homoousian and the homoiousian theory, he [Eunomius] was dialectically probably the ablest and most consistent defender of *Anomœanism*, or the doctrine according to which the Son is essentially or substantially different from the Father. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 667.

anomorhomboid (an″ō-mō-rom'boid), *n.* [< Gr. ἄνομος, irregular, + *rhomboid*, q. v.] An irregular rhomboidal mass, as some crystals.

anomorhomboidal (an″ō-mō-rom-boi'dal), *a.* [< *anomorhomboid* + *-al*.] Resembling an anomorhomboid; consisting of irregular rhomboids.

Anomoura, anomoural, etc. See *Anomura*, etc.

anomphalous (a-nom'fa-lus), *a.* [< Gr. ἀν- priv. + ὀμφαλός, navel.] Having no navel; without an umbilicus.

Anomura (an-ō-mū'rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *anomurus*: see *anomurous*.] A suborder of podophthalmous decapodous crustaceans, intermediate between the macrurous and the brachyurous groups, and embracing forms, such as the hermit-crabs, which have the tail soft and unfitted for swimming or otherwise anomalous. The section is purely artificial, and authors are not agreed upon its limitation. Families usually ranged under it are such as *Paguridæ*, *Hippidæ*, *Raninidæ*, *Dorippidæ*, etc.; the first of these includes the well-known hermit-crabs. Also spelled *Anomoura*.

anomural (an-ō-mū'ral), *a.* [As *anomurous* + *-al*.] Irregular in the character of the tail or abdomen; of or pertaining to the *Anomura*: as, *anomural* crustaceans. Equivalent forms are *anomoural*, *anomuran*, *anomouran*, *anomurous*, *anomourous*.

anomuran (an-ō-mū'ran), *a.* and *n.* [As *anomurous* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *anomural*.

II. *n.* One of the *Anomura*; an anomurous crab, as a hermit-crab.

Also spelled *anomouran*.

anomurous (an-ō-mū'rus), *a.* [< NL. *anomurus*, < Gr. ἄνομος, irregular, + οὐρά, tail.] Same as *anomural*. Also spelled *anomourous*.

On the same island is found another most remarkable and very large terrestrial *Anomourous* Crustacean. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 642.

anomy† (an'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. ἀνομία, lawlessness, < ἄνομος, lawless: see *anomo-*.] A violation of law, especially of divine law; lawlessness.

The delights of the body betray us, through our over-indulgence to them, and lead us captive to *anomy* and disobedience. *Glanville.*

anon (a-non'), *adv.* and *interj.*, orig. *prep. phr.* [< ME. *anon*, *anoon*, *onon*, *onoon*, also *anan*, *onan*, and with dat. term. *anone*, *onane*, etc. (cf. equiv. ME. *in oon*, *in an* = OHG. MHG. *in ein*), < AS. *on ān* (acc.), *on āne* (dat.), in one, together, straightway: *on*, E. *on*; *an*, E. *one*. Cf. *anan*, a mod. dial. form of *anon*.] **1†.** In one and the same direction; straight on.—**2.** Straightway; forthwith; on the instant; immediately.

The same is he that heareth the word, and *anon* with joy receiveth it. Mat. xiii. 20.

Hence, like other words of the same literal meaning, passing into—**3.** Quickly; soon; in a short time; by and by.

Such good men as he which is *anon* to be interred. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., iv. 7.

4. At another time; again; now again.

Sometimes he trots, . . . *anon* he rears upright. *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 279.

The varying lights and shadows of her temper, now so mirthful, and *anon* so sad with mysterious gloom. *Hawthorne*, Marble Faun, ix.

5. As a response, same as *anan*. **Ever and anon**, from time to time; now and then; time after time.

A pouncet-box, which *ever and anon*
He gave his nose, and took't away again.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

anon. An abbreviation of *anonymous.*

Anona (a-nō′nä̤), *n.* [NL., said to be from *menona*, the Malay name.] A genus of trees or shrubs, type of the natural order *Anonaceæ*, of about 50 species, which are, with two or three exceptions, natives of tropical America. *A. squamosa* (sweet sop) grows in the West Indian islands, and yields an edible fruit having a thick, sweet, luscious pulp. *A. muricata* (sour-sop) is cultivated in the West and East Indies; it produces a large pear-shaped fruit, of a greenish color, containing an agreeable slightly acid pulp. The genus produces other edible fruits, as the common custard apple or bullock's-heart, from *A. reticulata*, and the cherimoyer of Peru, from *A. Cherimolia.*

The Sour-sop (*Anona muricata*).

Anonaceæ (an-ọ-nā′sẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anona* + *-aceæ.*] A natural order of tropical or subtropical trees and bushes, with trimerous flowers, indefinite stamens, and numerous carpels, allied to the magnolias, and sometimes abounding in a powerful aromatic secretion. The Ethiopian pepper, sour-sop, sweet-sop, and custard-apple are yielded by these trees. The wood in some genera is extremely elastic and occasionally intensely bitter. *Asimina* is almost the only genus representing the order in the United States.

anonaceous (an-ọ-nā′shius), *a.* [< NL. *anonaceus*: see *Anona* and *-aceous.*] Of or pertaining to the *Anonaceæ.*

anonad (an′ọ-nad), *n.* A plant of the natural order *Anonaceæ. Lindley.*

anon-right†, *adv.* [ME. *anon right*, etc., also *right anon*: see *anon* and *right*, *adv.*] Immediately; at once. *Chaucer.*

anonychia (an-ọ-nik′i-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀν- priv. + ὄνυξ (ὀνυχ-), nail: see *onyx.*] In *teratol.*, absence of the nails.

anonym (an′ọ-nim), *n.* [< F. *anonyme*, < NL. *anonymus* (L. *anonymos*, as designation of a certain plant), < Gr. ἀνώνυμος, nameless, anonymous: see *anonymous*, and cf. *onym*, *pseudonym*, *synonym.*] 1. An anonymous book or pamphlet. —2. An anonymous person.

> The Origin of Species . . . makes an epoch, as the expression of his [Darwin's] thorough adhesion . . . to the doctrine of Development — and not the adhesion of an *anonym* like the author of the "Vestiges."
> *George Eliot*, in Cross's Life, II. ix.

3. In *zoöl.*, a mere name; a name resting upon no diagnosis or other recognized basis. *Coues*, The Auk, I. 321. [Rare.]

Also spelled *anonyme.*

anonyma (a̤-non′i-mä̤), *n.* [NL., fem. of *anonymus*: see *anonymous.*] In *anat.*, the innominate artery.

> The arteries arise from the arch of the aorta, as in man, by an *anonyma*, a left carotid, and left subclavian.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 380.

anonymal (a̤-non′i-ma̤l), *a.* Anonymous. [Rare.]

anonyme, *n.* See *anonym.*

anonymity (an-ọ-nim′i-ti), *n.* [As *anonym* + *-ity.*] The state or quality of being anonymous or without a name, or of not declaring one's name; anonymousness.

> A doughty antagonist in a work of *anonymity*, who proved to be Alexander Hamilton.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXIX. 474.

> If *anonymity* adds to the importance of journalism, secrecy does so still more, for it is more impressive to the imagination.
> *Rae*, Contemporary Socialism, p. 268.

anonymosity (a̤-non-i-mos′i-ti), *n.* [Improp. < *anonymous*: see *-osity.*] The state of being anonymous. [Rare.]

anonymous (a̤-non′i-mus), *a.* [< NL. *anonymus*, < Gr. ἀνώνυμος, nameless, < ἀν- priv. + ὄνομα, Æolic ὄνυμα, name: see *onym.*] 1. Wanting a name; not named and determined, as an animal not assigned to any species. [Rare or technical.]

> These animalcules serve also for food to another *anonymous* insect of the waters.
> *Ray.*

2. Without any name acknowledged, as that of author, contributor, or the like: as, an *anonymous* pamphlet; an *anonymous* subscription.

> Among the manuscripts of the English State Paper Office are three *anonymous* tracts relating to the same period as that covered by the American writings of Captain John Smith and of George Percy.
> *M. C. Tyler*, Hist. Amer. Lit., I. 41.

3. Of unknown name; whose name is withheld: as, an *anonymous* author.

> That *anonymous* person who is always saying the wisest and most delightful things just as you are on the point of saying them yourself.
> *Aldrich*, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 263.

Often abbreviated to *anon.*

anonymously (a̤-non′i-mus-li), *adv.* In an anonymous manner; without a name.

anonymousness (a̤-non′i-mus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being anonymous.

anonymuncule (a̤-non-i-mun′kūl), *n.* [< NL. *anonymus* + dim. *-un-culus*: see *anonym* and *-uncle.*] A petty anonymous writer.

Anonyx (an′ọ-niks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀν- priv. + ὄνυξ, nail: see *onyx.*] 1. In *mammal.*, same as *Aonyx.* —2. A genus of crustaceans. *Kröyer*, 1838.

Anopheles (a-nof′ẹ-lēz), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1818), < Gr. ἀνωφελής, useless.] A genus of true mosquitos (dipterous family *Culicidæ*), distinguished from the typical genus *Culex* by the long palpi of the female. The mosquitos of this genus are the true secondary hosts of the causative organisms of malaria, which undergo their sexual development only in the stomach of an anopheles. From this fact it results that these mosquitos convey the disease from malarial patients to healthy individuals.

anophthalmi, *n.* Plural of *anophthalmus*, 1.

anophthalmia (an-of-thal′mi-ä̤), *n.* [NL.: see *anophthalmus.*] In *teratol.*, congenital absence of the eyeball.

anophthalmus (an-of-thal′mus), *n.*; pl. *anophthalmi* (-mī). [NL., < Gr. ἀνόφθαλμος, without eyes, < ἀν- priv., without, + ὀφθαλμός, eye: see *ophthalmia.*] 1. A person exhibiting anophthalmia on one or both sides.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of adephagous beetles, of the family *Carabidæ*, so named from being eyeless. It contains about 50 species of blind cave-beetles, mostly European, though several are found in the caves of the Ohio valley, such as *A. tellkampfi* of the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky.

Anophyta (an-ọ-fī′tä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἄνω, upward (< ἀνά, up), + φυτόν, a plant, < φύειν, produce, pass. φύεσθαι, grow.] In Endlicher's system of classification, a section of cryptogamic plants, comprising the *Hepaticæ* (liverworts) and *Musci* (mosses).

anophyte (an′ọ-fīt), *n.* A member of the *Anophyta.*

anopia (an-ō′pi-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀν- priv. + ὤψ (ὠπ-), eye.] In *teratol.*, absence or a rudimentary condition of the eyes, attendant on arrested development of the craniofacial axis.

Anopla (an-op′lä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἄνοπλος, unarmed, < ἀν- priv. + ὅπλον, a shield, pl. ὅπλα, arms.] A division of nemertean worms having the proboscis unarmed, whence the name: contrasted with *Enopla* (which see). The *Anopla* include most of the larger and better-known nemerteans.

Anoplognathidæ (an-op-log-nath′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anoplognathus* + *-idæ.*] In Macleay's system of classification, a family of scarabæoid lamellicorn beetles, forming together with *Melolonthidæ* the Latreillean group *Phyllophaga.* The clypeus is thickened in front, and constitutes, either alone or with the labrum, a vertical triangular surface, the point of which is applied to the mentum.

Anoplognathus (an-op-log′nā̤-thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄνοπλος, unarmed, + γνάθος, jaw.] A genus of lamellicorn beetles, of the family *Scarabæidæ*, sometimes giving name to a family *Anoplognathidæ.* It comprises large bronzed beetles of Australia.

anoplonemertean (an-op″lọ-ne-mėr′tẹ-a̤n), *a.* Pertaining to the *Anoplonemertini.*

Anoplonemertini (an-op″lọ-nem-ėr-tī′nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἄνοπλος, unarmed, + NL. *Nemertini*, q. v.] A division of *Nemertea*, containing those nemertean worms which have the proboscis unarmed and the mouth behind the ganglia: distinguished from *Hoplonemertini.* The group is divided into *Schizonemertini* and *Palæonemertini.*

Anoplopoma (an-op-lọ-pō′mä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄνοπλος, unarmed, + πῶμα, a lid, operculum.] A genus of fishes, representing the family *Anoplopomidæ*, differing from most of its relatives in the absence of opercular spines, whence the name. It contains the species known as the candle-fish or beshow. See *candle-fish*, 2.

anoplopomid (an-op-lọ-pom′id), *n.* A fish of the family *Anoplopomidæ.*

Anoplopomidæ (an-op-lọ-pom′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., short for **Anoplopomatidæ*, < *Anoplopoma(t-)* + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, containing only the genus *Anoplopoma*, and related to the *Chiridæ.* The only known species is the *Anoplopoma gimbria*, of the west coast of North America.

anoplothere (an-op′lọ-thēr), *n.* An animal of the genus *Anoplotherium* or family *Anoplotheriidæ.*—**Cervine anoplothere**, the *Dichobune cervinum.* See *Dichobune.*

anoplotheriid (an-op-lọ-thē′ri-id), *n.* A ruminant mammal of the family *Anoplotheriidæ.*

Anoplotheriidæ (an-op″lọ-thẹ-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anoplotherium* + *-idæ.*] A family of fossil ruminant quadrupeds, of the order *Artiodactyla*, formed for the reception of the genus *Anoplotherium*, to which *Eurytherium* has been added by Gervais. Excluding *Dichobune* as the type of a different family, the *Anoplotheriidæ* are characterized by the comparative uniformity of the teeth and the proportionate lengths of the fore and hind limbs, the latter being like those of ordinary walking quadrupeds.

anoplotherioid (an-op-lọ-thē′ri-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Anoplotherium* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Anoplotheriidæ*; resembling the anoplothere.

II. *n.* One of the *Anoplotheriidæ*, or an animal resembling the anoplothere.

Anoplotherioidea (an-op″lọ-thē-ri-oi′dẹ-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anoplotherium* + *-oid-ea.*] A superfamily group of fossil ruminants, by which the *Anoplotheriidæ* and *Dichobunidæ* are together contrasted with the *Oreodontidæ*, being distinguished by having the teeth of both jaws nearly or quite continuous and uniform in size. *Gill.*

Anoplotherium (an-op-lọ-thē′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄνοπλος, unarmed, + θηρίον, wild beast.] The typical genus of the family *Anoplotheriidæ*, containing the anoplothere, *A. commune*, discovered in the Middle Eocene formation of the Paris basin. The animal was about 4½ feet long, with a tail of about the same length. It has also been found in the corresponding Eocene strata of Great Britain. It was named by Cuvier from the fact that its horns never sprouted. Erroneously written *Anaplotherium.*

Anoplura (an-ọ-plö′rä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἄνοπλος, unarmed, + οὐρά, tail.] An aberrant order of degraded parasitic hemipterous insects, or lice: synonymous with *Mallophaga* and *Pediculina* in some uses of these terms. They are apterous and ametabolous, with a mandibulate or haustellate mouth. As a major group, *Anoplura* is divisible into two suborders: (1) the *Haustellata*, which have the mouth produced into a fleshy sucking proboscis armed with hooks, within which are two sharp stylets inclosed in a chitinous sheath; and (2) *Mandibulata*, in which the mouth is provided with mandibles. The former includes the lice proper, as those which are parasitic on man, *Pediculus capitis*, *P. vestimenti*, and *Phthirius pubis*; the latter are chiefly bird-lice, living among feathers. See *louse*, *Pediculina*, and *Mallophaga.*

anopluriform (an-ọ-plö′ri-fôrm), *a.* [< *Anoplura* + *-form.*] Like or related to the *Anoplura*; louse-like.

anopsy¹† (an′op-si), *n.* [< NL. *anopsia*, < Gr. ἀν- priv. + ὄψις, sight: see *optic.*] Want of sight.

> Aristotle, who computeth the time of their *anopsy* or invision by that of their gestation.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., p. 174.

anopsy² (an′op-si), *n.* [< Gr. ἀνά, upward, + ὄψις, sight: see *optic.*] In *pathol.*, upward strabismus.

anorchism (an-ôr′kizm), *n.* [As *anorchous* + *-ism.*] Absence of testes.

anorchous (an-ôr′kus), *a.* [< Gr. ἀν- priv. + ὄρχις, testis.] Having no testes.

anorectous (an-ọ-rek′tus), *a.* [< Gr. ἀνόρεκτος, without appetite, < ἀν- priv. + ὀρεκτός, verbal adj. of ὀρέγειν, long for, desire: see *orexis.*] Without appetite.

anorexia (an-ọ-rek′si-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀνορεξία, want of appetite, < ἀνόρεκτος, without appetite: see *anorectous.*] Want of appetite.

anorexy (an′ọ-rek-si), *n.* Same as *anorexia.*

anorgana (an-ôr′ga̤-nä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀνόργανος, without instruments, < ἀν- priv. + ὄργανον, instrument, organ.] Inorganic objects or bodies.

anorganic (an-ôr-gan′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀν- priv. (*an-*⁵) + *organic.*] Not organic; inorganic.

anorganism (an-ôr′ga̤-nizm), *n.* [< Gr. ἀν- priv. (*an-*⁵) + *organism.*] An inorganic or inanimate body.

> The characteristic phenomena observed in organisms are not observed in *anorganisms.*
> *G. H. Lewes.*

anorganognosy (an-ôr-ga̤-nog′nọ-si), *n.* [< NL. *anorgana*, q. v., + Gr. γνῶσις, knowledge.] Scientific knowledge or study of anorganisms or inorganic objects.

anorganography (an-ôr-ga̤-nog′ra̤-fi), *n.* [< NL. *anorgana*, q. v., + Gr. -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.] A description of anorganisms or inorganic bodies; a treatise on any phenomena of inorganic nature.

anorganology (an-ôr-ga̤-nol′ọ-ji), *n.* [< NL. *anorgana*, q. v., + Gr. -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] The science of inorganic bodies, including geology, mineralogy, meteorology, etc.

anormal (a-nôr′mal), *a.* [= F. Pr. Sp. Pg. *anormal*, < ML. *anormalus*, also *anormalis*, a perversion (taken as < Gr. ἀ- priv. + L. *norma*, rule;

cf. *abnormal*, of LL. *anomalus*, < Gr. *ἀνώμαλος*, irregular: see *anomalous.*] Not according to rule; abnormal; aberrant; anomalous; monstrous.

anorthic (an-ôr'thik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ὀρθός*, straight, right (see *ortho-*), + *-ic.*] 1. Without right angles.—2. In *mineral.*, having unequal oblique axes; triclinic: as, *anorthic* crystals.

anorthite (an-ôr'thīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ὀρθός*, straight (see *ortho-*), + *-ite²*.] A triclinic lime feldspar, found in small transparent crystals on Mount Vesuvius, and existing also as a constituent of some rocks. See *feldspar.*

anorthitic (an-ôr-thit'ik), *a.* [< *anorthite* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or containing anorthite: as, *anorthitic* lavas.

anorthopia (an-ôr-thō'pi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ὀρθός*, straight (see *ortho-*), + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), eye, face.] In *pathol.*, obliquity of vision; squinting. *N. E. D.*

anorthoscope (an-ôr'thō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ὀρθός*, straight (see *ortho-*), + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for producing a peculiar kind of optical illusion by means of two disks rotating rapidly one behind the other. The posterior disk is transparent, and has certain distorted figures painted upon it; the anterior is opaque, but pierced with a number of narrow slits, through which the figures on the posterior disk are viewed. The effect depends on the persistence of impressions on the retina, the instrument being in principle the same as the zoëtrope.

Anorthura (an-ôr-thū'rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄνορθος*, erect (< *ἀνά*, up, + *ὀρθός*, right), + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of very short-tailed wrens, of the family *Troglodytidæ:* a name proposed as a substitute for *Troglodytes* (which see).

anosmia (an-os'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄνοσμος*, also *ἄνοδμος*, without smell, < *ἀν-* priv. + *ὀσμή*, older form *ὀδμή*, smell, < *ὄζειν*, to smell, akin to L. *odor*, smell: see *odor.*] In *pathol.*, a loss of the sense of smell.

anosphresy (an-os'frē-si), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ὄσφρησις*, smell, < *ὀσφραίνεσθαι*, to smell, catch scent of.] Same as *anosmia.*

Anostoma (an-os'tō-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄνω*, up, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of pulmonate gastropods, of the family *Helicidæ*, having the last whorl of the shell turned up toward the spire. The type is *A. ringens* (Linnæus). *Fischer*, 1807.

Anostomatinæ (an-os"tō-ma-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < *Anostomus* (*-mat-*) (the typical genus) + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of fishes, of the family *Characinidæ.* The technical characters are an adipose fin, teeth in both jaws well developed, dorsal fin short, gill-openings rather narrow (the gill-membranes being attached to the isthmus), and nasal openings remote from each other. They are mostly small species from Brazil and Guiana. Also written *Anostominæ.*

another (a-nuᴛʜ'ėr), *a.* and *pron.* [< ME. *another*, usually written *an other;* orig. and still prop. two words, *an other*, not differing in grammatical status from the definite correlative *the other;* in AS. simply *ōther:* see *an*¹ and *other*¹. The uses are simply those of *other* with *an* preceding. The pronominal uses are not divided from the adjective uses.] 1. A second, a further, an additional; one more, one further: with a noun expressed or understood. (*a*) Of the same series.

> *Another* yet? A seventh? I'll see no more.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1.

[The vulgar *tu quoque*, 'you're *another*,' which is part of [illegible] of the streets, is, as might be expected, not [illegible]. *Davies*, Sup. Eng. Gloss.]

> If it were *another* but thou, it were a knaue.
> [illegible] are *an other* your selfe, sir, the lorde us [illegible]
> *Udall*, Roister Doister, iii. [illegible]

'[illegible] friend,' cries Partridge. 'I did not [illegible] ...th; I only said your conclusion was a [illegible]' [illegible] the sergeant, '[illegible] you are come to [illegible] than yourself.'
Fielding, Tom Jones, ix. 6.

(*b*) Of the same kind, nature, or character, [illegible] in substance: used by way of [illegible]

[illegible] Bid *another* [illegible]
[illegible] Alexander [illegible]

2. [illegible] with a noun expressed [illegible] of persons, a different [illegible] one else. [illegible] personality, or [illegible] identical individually.

[illegible]

[*Another* always implies a series of two or more, starting with *one*, which is often necessarily expressed: as, he tried *one*, and then *another;* he went *one* way, and I went *another;* they went out *one* after *another.*

> 'Tis *one* thing for a soldier to gather laurels,—and 'tis *another* to scatter cypress. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vi. 32.

> The public mind was then reposing from *one* great effort and collecting strength for *another.*
> *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.]

One another, originally a mere collocation of *one* (as subject) with *another* (as object), now regarded as a compound pronoun.

> The bishop and the Duke of Gloster's men . . .
> Do pelt so fast at *one another's* pate
> That many have their giddy brains knocked out.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

> This is my commandment, that ye love *one another.*
> John xv. 12.

> Bear ye *one another's* burdens. Gal. vi. 2.

That is: Bear ye (each *one* of you) *another's* burdens. So *each other* (which see, under *each*).

another-gaines†, *a.* Same as *another-gates.* *Sir P. Sidney.*

another-gates† (a-nuᴛʜ'ėr-gāts), *a.* [Orig. gen., 'of another gate,' of another way or fashion: see *another* and *gate*², and *gait.* The last syllable came to be shortened, *another-gets*, whence by erroneous understanding *another-gess, -ghess, -guess*, and by erroneous "correction" (see extract from Landor) *another-guise.* The isolated form *another-gaines*, if not a misprint for *another-gaites*, shows confusion with *another-kins*, q. v.] Of another kind; of a different sort: as, "*another-gates* adventure," *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. iii. 428.

another-guess† (a-nuᴛʜ'ėr-ges), *a.* [A corruption of *another-gates*, q. v.] Same as *another-gates.*

> The truth on't is, she's *anotherghess* Morsel than old Bromia. *Dryden*, Amphitryon, iii.

> No, no, *another-guess* lover than I: there he stands.
> *Goldsmith*, Good-Natured Man, ii.

> Burke uses the word *another-guess*, in which expression are both vulgarity and ignorance. The real term is *another-guise;* there is nothing of guessing. *Landor.*

[See etymology, above.]

another-guise† (a-nuᴛʜ'ėr-gīz), *a.* [An erroneous "correction" of *another-guess*, assumed to be for *another* + *guise*, but really a corruption of *another-gates*, q. v.] Same as *another-gates.*

another-kins, *a.* [Orig. gen., 'of another kind': see *another* and *kind*, and cf. *another-gates.*] Of another kind; of a different sort. [Prov. Eng.]

anotta, anotto (a-not'ä, -ō), *n.* Same as *arnotto.*

Anoura, anouran, etc. See *Anura*, etc.

Anoüs (an'ō-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄνοος*, contr. *ἄνους*, silly, without understanding, < *ἀ-* priv. + *νόος*, contr. *νοῦς*, mind, understanding: see *nous.*] A genus of longipennine natatorial birds, the noddy terns or noddies, of the subfamily *Sterninæ* and family *Laridæ:* synonymous with *Gavia.* It is the type of a group *Anoeæ*, distinguished from other terns in having the tail graduated instead of forked, by the palmation of the toes being very ample, and by other characters. There are several species, found upon all warm and tropical seas. They are of a sooty-brown or blackish color, with white on the top of the head. The best-known species is *A. stolidus.* See *noddy.*

Noddy Tern (*Anous stolidus*).

anoxemia, anoxæmia (an-ok-sē'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., strictly *anoxæmia*, < Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ox*(*ygen*) + Gr. *αἷμα*, blood.] Deficiency of oxygen in the blood. Also *anoxyhemia, anoxyhæmia.*

anoxyhemia, anoxyhæmia (an-ok-si-hē'mi-ä), *n.* Same as *anoxemia.*

ans. An abbreviation of *answer, n.*

ansa (an'sä), *n.*; pl. *ansæ* (-sē). [L.] 1. In *archæol.*, a handle, as of a vase. Bronze and terra-cotta vase handles are often found curiously ornamented, or bearing inscriptions or stamps, while the objects to which they belonged, being of thinner or less durable substance, have perished.—2. *pl.* In *astron.*, the parts of Saturn's ring which are to be seen on each side of the planet when viewed through a telescope: so called because they appear like handles to the body of the planet.—3. In *anat.*, a looped nerve [illegible] nerv[illegible] Ansæ [illegible] [illegible] strands of [illegible] sympathetic cord which sometimes pass in front of and form loops around the subclavian artery.—**Ansa hypoglossi**, in *anat.*, a loop formed from the descendens hypoglossi and a communicans nerve derived from the second and third cervical nerves.—**Ansa lenticularis**, in *anat.*, a fasciculus of white nerve-tissue which passes from the median part of the crusta of the brain under the thalamus to reach the lenticular nucleus.

Bronze Ansa or Handle of a Vase. Roman work, from Pompeii.

ansar, ansarian (an'sär, an-sā'ri-an), *n.* [< Ar. *an-nāçir*, < *al*, the, + *nāçir*, auxiliary.] A helper; an auxiliary; specifically, one of those inhabitants of Medina who befriended Mohammed when he fled thither from Mecca, A. D. 622.

> As for those who led the way, the first of the Mohadjers and the *Ansars*, . . . God is well pleased with them; . . . He hath made ready for them gardens . . . to abide in for aye. *Rodwell*, tr. of the Korân, sura ix., verse 101.

ansate, ansated (an'sāt, -sā-ted), *a.* [< L. *ansatus*, furnished with a handle (< *ansa*, a handle), + *-ed*².] Having a handle or handles, or something in the form of a handle.

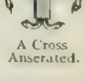
ansation (an-sā'shọn), *n.* [< *ansate* + *-ion.*] The art of making handles, or of fitting them to utensils. *Jour. Brit. Archæol. Ass.*, XV. 69.

anse (ans), *n.* [= F. *anse*, < L. *ansa.*] An ansa (which see); specifically, in old ordnance, one of the curved handles of a cannon.

Anser (an'sėr), *n.* [L., a goose, orig. **hanser*, = G. *gans* = AS. *gōs*, E. *goose*, q. v.] 1. A genus of lamellirostral palmiped birds; the geese. The name is used with varying latitude, sometimes as conterminous with the modern subfamily *Anserinæ*, but oftener of late restricted to the typical species resembling the domestic goose, such as the *Anser cinereus* or *Anser albifrons* of Europe. See *goose.*
2. In *astron.*, a small star in the Milky Way, between the Swan and the Eagle.

Anseranas (an-sėr-ā'nas), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1828), < L. *anser*, goose, + *anas*, duck: see *Anser* and *Anas.*] A genus of geese, having the feet semipalmate. There is but one species, the Australian swan-goose, *Anseranas melanoleuca.*

anserated (an'se-rā-ted), *a.* In *her.*, having the extremities divided and finished with the heads of lions, eagles, serpents, etc.: applied to crosses. Also *gringolé.*



A Cross Anserated.

Anseres (an'se-rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *anser:* see *Anser.*] 1. In the Linnean system (1766), the third order of birds, including all "water-birds," or palmipeds, and equivalent to the series *Natatores* of modern naturalists.—2. An order or suborder of birds corresponding to the *Lamellirostres* of Cuvier, or to the *Chenomorphæ* of Huxley: in this sense of nearly the same extent as the family *Anatidæ*, or lamellirostral birds exclusive of the flamingos.

Anseridæ (an-ser'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anser* + *-idæ.*] The geese; the subfamily *Anserinæ* raised to the rank of a family.

Anseriformes (an"se-ri-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *anser*, goose, + *forma*, shape.] In Garrod's classification, a series of birds approximately equivalent to the Linnean *Anseres.* See *Anseres*, 1.

Anserinæ (an-se-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anser* + *-inæ.*] 1. A group of lamellirostral palmiped birds, more or less exactly equivalent to *Anseres*, 2.—2. A subfamily of the family *Anatidæ*, including the geese as distinguished from ducks, swans, or mergansers.

anserine (an'se-rin), *a.* [< L. *anserinus*, < *anser*, a goose: see *Anser.*] 1. Relating to or resembling a goose, or the skin of a goose: sometimes applied to the skin when roughened by cold or disease (goose-flesh).

> No *anserine* skin would rise thereat,
> It's the cold that makes him shiver.
> *Hood*, The Forge.

Hence—2. Stupid as a goose; foolish; silly.—3. Specifically, in *ornith.*, resembling a goose or duck so closely as to be included in the family *Anatidæ;* being one of the *Anatidæ.* The anserine birds, technically, are not only geese and goose-like species, but swans, ducks, mergansers, etc.

anserous (an'se-rus), *a.* [< L. *anser*, a goose, + *-ous.*] Same as *anserine*, 1 and 2. *Sydney Smith.*

anslaight† (an'slāt), *n.* An incorrect form (perhaps a misprint) of *onslaught.* It occurs only in the passage quoted.

> I do remember yet that *anslaight*, thou wast beaten
> And fled'st before the butler.
> *Fletcher*, Monsieur Thomas, ii. 2.

answer (an'sėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *answere;* < ME. *answer, answar, answere, answare, andswere, andsware*, etc., < AS. *andswaru, ondswaru*, f. (= OS. *antswor*, m., = OFries. *ondser*, f., answer, = Icel. *andsvar*, *annsvar*, neut., answer, response, decision, = Sw. Dan. *ansvar*, responsibility, formerly answer), < *and-*, against, in reply, + **swaru*, f. (= Icel. *svar*, usually in pl. *svör*, neut., answer, = Sw. Dan. *svar*, answer), < **swaran* (only in weak present *swerian*), pret. *swōr*, swear, = Icel. *svara*, answer, respond, = Sw. *svara* = Dan. *svare*, answer, respond, = Goth. *swaran*, swear, prob. orig. 'affirm, assert,' with the subsequent implication, lost in the verb except in Scand., of 'assert in reply': see *and-*, *an-*^{2}, and *swear*. Hence *answer*, *v.*] **1.** A reply, response, or rejoinder, spoken or written, to a question (expressed or implied), request, appeal, prayer, call, petition, demand, challenge, objection, argument, address, letter, or to anything said or written.

> A soft *answer* turneth away wrath. Prov. xv. 1.
>
> I called him, but he gave me no *answer*. Cant. v. 6.
>
> Bacon returned a shuffling *answer* to the Earl's question.
> *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

In particular—(*a*) A reply to a charge or an accusation; a statement made in defense or justification of one's self, with regard to a charge or an accusation; a defense; specifically, in *law*, a pleading on the part of the defendant, responding to the plaintiff's claim on questions of fact: correlative to *demurrer*, which raises only questions of law. The word as used in equity nearly, and as used in recent codes of procedure closely, corresponds to the common-law *plea*. (*b*) The solution of a problem; the result of a mathematical operation; a statement made in response to a question set for examination: implying correctness, unless qualified.

2. A reply or response in act; an act or motion in return or in consequence, either as a mere result due to obedience, consent, or sympathy, or as a hostile procedure in retaliation or reprisal.

> If your father's highness
> Do not . . . .
> Sweeten the bitter mock you sent his majesty,
> He'll call you to so hot an *answer* of it,
> That caves and womby vaultages of France
> Shall chide your trespass, and return your mock
> In second accent of his ordnance.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 4.
>
> And so extort from us that
> Which we have done, whose *answer* would be death
> Drawn on with torture. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 4.

Specifically—(*a*) In *fencing*, the return hit.

> I had a pass with him, rapier, scabbard, and all, . . . and on the *answer*, he pays you as surely as your feet hit the ground. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4.

(*b*) In *fugue-music*, the enunciation of the subject or theme by the second voice.

Often abbreviated to *ans.* and *a.*

=**Syn.** Reply, rejoinder, replication, response, retort, defense.

answer (ȧn′sėr), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *answeare*, *aunswer*, < ME. *answeren*, *answaren*, *andsweren*, *andswaren*, *onsweren*, *onswaren*, *ondsweren*, *ondswaren*, < AS. *andswarian*, *andswerian*, *ondswarian*, *ondswerian* (pret. *andswarode*) = OFries. *ondswera*, *onswera*, *onsera* = Icel. *andsvara*, *annsvara*, mod. *anza* = Sw. *ansvara* = Dan. *ansvare*, answer, account for; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To make answer; speak or write in reply to a question (expressed or implied), request, appeal, petition, prayer, call, demand, challenge, address, argument, letter, or anything said or written; reply; respond: used with *to*, or absolutely.

> Is thy news good, or bad? *Answer to* that.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 5.
>
> Lives he?
> Wilt thou not *answer*, man?
> *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 4.

In particular—(*a*) To reply to a charge or an accusation; make a statement in defense or justification of one's self, with regard to a charge or an accusation; specifically, in *law*, to interpose a pleading responsive to plaintiff's allegations of fact: sometimes used to include also the interposing of a demurrer: formerly sometimes with *with*.

> Well hast thou *answered with* him, Radogan.
> *Greene.*

(*b*) To give a solution of a problem; find the result; give an answer, as to a question set for examination: as, he *answered* correctly in most instances.

2. To reply or respond in act; act or move in response; do something in return for or in consequence of some speech, act, or movement from another source.

> Now play him me, Patroclus,
> Arming to *answer* in a night alarm.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.
>
> *Oct.* Mark Antony, shall we give sign of battle?
> *Ant.* No, Cæsar, we will *answer* on their charge.
> *Shak.*, J. C., v. 1.
>
> Those who till a spot of earth scarcely longer than is wanted for a grave, have deserved that the sun should shine upon its sod till violets *answer*.
> *Marg. Fuller*, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 17.
>
> Do the strings *answer* to thy noble hand? *Dryden.*

3. To speak in behalf of another; declare one's self responsible or accountable, or give assurance or guaranty, for another; be responsible or accountable: used with *for*, rarely absolutely: as, I will *answer for* his safety; I am satisfied, but I cannot *answer for* my partner.

> Go with my friend Moses, and represent Premium, and then, I'll *answer for* it, you'll see your nephew in all his glory. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

4. To act or suffer in consequence of responsibility; meet the consequences: with *for*, rarely absolutely.

> Let his neck *answer for* it, if there is any martial law.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 8.
>
> Every faculty which is a receiver of pleasure has an equal penalty put on its abuse. It is to *answer for* its moderation with its life. *Emerson*, Compensation.

5. To meet, satisfy, or fulfil one's wishes, expectations, or requirements; be of service: with *for*; absolutely, to serve the purpose; attain the end; suit; serve or do (well or ill, etc.).

> Long metre *answers for* a common song,
> But common metre does not *answer* long.
> *O. W. Holmes*, A Modest Request.

6. To conform, correspond; be similar, equivalent, proportionate, or correlative in character, quality, or condition: with *to*.

> As in water face *answereth to* face, so the heart of man to man. Prov. xxvii. 19.
>
> Sizar, a word still used in Cambridge, *answers to* a servitor in Oxford. *Swift.*
>
> In thoughts which *answer to* my own. *Whittier*, Follen.

II. *trans.* **1.** To make answer to; speak or write in reply to; reply or respond to.

> So spake the apostate angel, though in pain; . . .
> And him thus *answer'd* soon his bold compeer.
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 125.

In particular—(*a*) To reply to a charge or an accusation by; make a statement to, or in reply to, in defense or justification of one's self with regard to a charge or an accusation.

> I will . . .
> Send him to *answer* thee, or any man,
> For anything he shall be charg'd withal.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

(*b*) To solve; find the result of; give an answer to, as to a question set for examination: as, he *answered* every question.

2. To say or offer in reply, or in reply to; utter, or enunciate to, by way of response.

> I will . . . watch to see what he will say unto me, and what I shall *answer* when I am reproved. Hab. ii. 1.
>
> That ye may have somewhat to *answer* them which glory in appearance. 2 Cor. v. 12.

3. To reply or respond to in act; act or move in response to or in consequence of: either as a mere result, in obedience to or sympathy with, or as a hostile act in retaliation or reprisal against: as, to *answer* prayer; to *answer* a summons; to *answer* a signal, as a ring at the door: hence, to *answer* the bell, or the door; to *answer* the helm (said of a ship when she obeys her rudder).

> Blood hath bought blood, and blows have *answer'd* blows. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 2.
>
> The woman had left us to *answer* the bell.
> *W. Collins*, Armadale, III. 205.

4†. To be responsible for; be accountable for.

> *Answer* my life my judgment,
> Thy youngest daughter does not love thee least.
> *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1.

5. To act or suffer in consequence of responsibility for; meet the consequences of; atone for; make amends for; make satisfaction for.

> And do him right, that, *answering* one foul wrong,
> Lives not to act another. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 2.
>
> If it were so, it was a grievous fault,
> And grievously hath Cæsar *answer'd* it [orig. *answered for* it]. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2.

6. To meet, satisfy, or fulfil one's wishes, expectations, or requirements with regard to; satisfy (a claim); repay (an expense); serve (the purpose); accomplish (the end); serve; suit.

> This proud king; who studies, day and night,
> To *answer* all the debt he owes unto you.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.
>
> My returns will be sufficient to *answer* my expense and hazard. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 174.
>
> But, come, get to your pulpit, Mr. Auctioneer; here's an old gouty chair of my father's will *answer* the purpose.
> *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

7. To conform to; correspond to; be similar, equivalent, proportionate, or correlative to in quality, attributes, position, etc.

> Your mind's pureness *answers*
> Your outward beauties.
> *Massinger*, The Renegade, iv. 3.
>
> The windows *answering* each other, we could just discern the glowing horizon through them.
> *W. Gilpin*, Tour to Lakes.

8. To meet or confront. [Rare.]

> Thou wert better in a grave, than to *answer* with thy uncovered body this extremity of the skies.
> *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4.

answerable (ȧn′sėr-a̤-bl), *a.* [< *answer* + *-able*.] **1.** Capable of being answered; admitting of a satisfactory reply.

> Unanswerable is a boastful word. His best reasons are *answerable*; his worst are not worthy of being answered.
> *Jeremy Collier*, Moral Subjects.

2. Liable to give an account or to be called to account; responsible; amenable: as, an agent is *answerable* to his principal.

> Will any man argue that . . . he cannot be justly punished, but is *answerable* only to God? *Swift.*
>
> She's to be *answerable* for its forthcoming.
> *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, iv.

3. Correspondent; similar; agreeing; in conformity; suitable; proportionate; correlative; equal. [Obsolescent.]

> It was but such a likeness as an imperfect glass doth give—*answerable* enough in some features, but erring in others. *Sir P. Sidney.*
>
> A faire dining-roome, and the rest of y^e lodgings *answerable*, with a pretty chappell. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 31, 1654.
>
> This revelation . . . was *answerable* to that of the apostle to the Thessalonians. *Milton.*
>
> His Sentiments are every way *answerable* to his Character. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 303.

answerableness (ȧn′sėr-a̤-bl-nes), *n.* **1.** Capability of being answered.—**2.** The quality of being answerable or responsible; liability to be called to account; responsibility.—**3.** The quality of being answerable or conformable; adaptability; agreement.

> The correspondency and *answerableness* which is between this bridegroom and his spouse.
> *Harmar*, tr. of Beza, p. 196.

answerably (ȧn′sėr-a̤-bli), *adv.* In due proportion, correspondence, or conformity; proportionately; suitably.

> Continents have rivers *answerably* larger than islands.
> *Brerewood.*

answerer (ȧn′sėr-ėr), *n.* One who answers; in school disputations, the respondent, that is, one who takes the initiative by propounding a thesis which he undertakes to maintain and defend against the objections of the opponents. See *respondent*.

> The *Answerer* is of opinion, there is nothing to be done, no satisfaction to be had in matters of religion, without dispute; that is his only receipt, his nostrum for attaining a true belief. *Dryden*, Def. of Duchess of York's Paper.

answeringly (ȧn′sėr-ing-li), *adv.* So as to answer; correspondingly.

answer-jobber† (ȧn′sėr-job″ėr), *n.* One who makes a business of writing answers. [Rare.]

> What disgusts me from having anything to do with this race of *answer-jobbers*, is, that they have no sort of conscience in their dealing. *Swift*, Barrier Treaty.

answerless (ȧn′sėr-les), *a.* [< *answer* + *-less*.] **1.** Without an answer; having no answer to give.—**2.** Unanswered: as, *answerless* prayers.—**3.** Containing no sufficient or satisfactory answer; offering no substantial reply, while professing to do so.

> Here is an *answerless* answer, without confessing or denying either proposition. *Abp. Bramhall*, II. 627

4. Incapable of being answered; unanswerable: as, an *answerless* question, argument, etc.

answerlessly (ȧn′sėr-les-li), *adv.* In an answerless manner; with an insufficient answer.

> Answered indeed; but, as he said, . . . *answerlessly*.
> *Bp. Hall*, Married Clergy.

ant^1 (ȧnt), *n.* [Early mod. E. *ante*, *ampte*, < ME. *amte*, *amete*, < AS. *ǣmete*, *ǣmette* (also **ēmete*, > ME. *emete*, *emette*, *emet*, E. *emmet*, q. v.) = OHG. *āmeiza*, MHG. *ameize*, G. *ameise* (MHG. also *emeze*, G. *emse*), ant. Of uncertain origin; perhaps < AS. *ā-*, E. *a-*^{1} (also found accented in AS. *ā-cumba*, E. *oakum*), + **mǣtan* (in deriv. *mettan*, (cut, engrave, hence) paint, depict; cf. *metere*, a stone-cutter, and G. *stein-metz*, a stone-cutter) = OHG. *meizan*, MHG. *meizen*, = Icel. *meita*, cut. The lit. sense would then be 'the cutter or biter off'; unless the term be taken passively, in a sense like that of Gr. ἔντομον or L. *insectum*, insect, lit. 'cut in.' The G. form is commonly referred (through MHG. *emeze*, G. *emse*) to G. *emsig*, MHG. *emzic*, OHG. *emizzig*, *emazzig*, industrious, assiduous, which agrees formally, but not in sense, with AS. *ǣmetig*, *emtig*, E. *empty*, q. v. See *mire*^{2} and *pismire*.] An emmet; a hymenopterous insect of the family *Formicidæ* and the Linnean genus *Formica*, now divided into several genera. Ants live in communities, and the internal economy of their nest or hillock presents an extraordinary example of the results of combined industry. Each community comprises males with four wings, females much larger than the males and possessing wings during the pairing season only, and barren females, called neuters, workers, or nurses, destitute of wings. The females lay their eggs in parcels of six or more. The males and females desert the nest and copulate soon after becoming perfect; but the latter are [illegible] the workers or else found new colonies, with or without help. The male, like the drone-bee, be[illegible] the female. The grubs [illegible] which resemble barley-[illegible]. Under the names [illegible] an article of import in some northern countries for making formic acid; a solution of them in water is used for vinegar in Norway. The young grubs are fed by the females and by the nurses, who also construct the streets and galleries of the colony, and in general perform all the work of the community. There are many kinds of ants, called from the operations they perform mining-ants, carpenters, masons, etc. The [illegible] particularly the honey-dew excreted by aphids; but they also live on fruits, insects and their larvæ, and dead birds and mammals. They are torpid in winter. Those of the same or different species engage in pitched battles, and capture slaves or take larvæ from other nests. Some species have stings, others squirt out an irritant fluid (formic acid). See cut under *Atta*. The name *ant*, or *white ant*, is also given to insects of the neuropterous genus *Termes*. See *termite*.

ant²†, *conj.* An old form of *and*.

ant³†, *n.* A former spelling of *aunt*.

an't¹ (änt or ānt). A colloquial contraction of *are not*, *ere not*, and of *am not*, and with greater license also of *is not*. In the second pronunciation also written *ain't* or *aint*.

an't² (ānt). A dialectal reduction of *ha'n't*, a contraction of *have not* and *has not*. Also written *ain't*, *aint*, like *hain't*, *haint*.

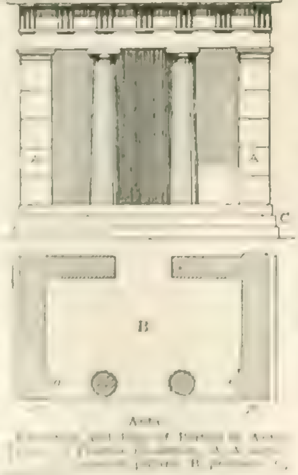
an't³† (ant). A colloquial contraction of *an it*, if it. See *an*², *and*.

ant-. The form of *anti-* before vowels in words taken from or formed according to the Greek, as in *antagonist*. In words formed in English, *anti-* usually remains unchanged before a vowel, as in *anti-episcopal*, etc.

-ant¹. [< ME. *-ant*, *-aunt*, < OF. *-ant*, repr. both L. *-an(t-)s* and *-en(t-)s*, acc. *-ant-em*, *-ent-em*, suffix of ppr. (= AS. *-ende*, ME. *-end*, *-and*, *-ant*, later and mod. E. *-ing*², by confusion with *-ing*¹, suffix of verbal nouns), as in E. *affiant*, < ME. *afia(u)nt*, < OF. *afiant*, < ML. *affidan(t-)s*, ppr. of *affidāre*; E. *tenant*, < ME. *tena(u)nt*, < OF. *tenant*, < L. *tenen(t-)s*, ppr. of *tenēre*. In later F. and E. many words in *-ant*, < L. *-en(t-)s*, were changed to *-ent*, to accord with the L., as in *apparant*, now *apparent*, after L. *apparen(t-)s*; some waver between the *-ant* and *-ent*, as *dependant*, *dependent*, q. v. Words of recent introduction have *-ant*, < L. *-an(t-)s*, and *-ent*, < L. *-en(t-)s*. With adjectives in *-ant*, *-ent*, go nouns in *-ance*, *-ence*, q. v.] A suffix of adjectives, and of nouns originally adjectives, primarily (in the original Latin) a present participle suffix, cognate with the original form (AS. *-ende*) of English *-ing*², as in *dominant*, ruling, *regnant*, reigning, *radiant*, beaming, etc. See *-ent*.

-ant². [*-an* + excrescent *-t*, the *-nt* arising from *-nd*, a dissimilated gemination of *n*.] A corruption of *-an*, of various origin, as in *pageant*, *peasant*, *pheasant*, *truant*, *tyrant*. See these words.

anta¹ (an'tạ̈), *n.*; pl. *antæ* (-tē). [L., a terminal pilaster, < *ante*, before: see *ante-*.] In *arch.*, a pilaster, especially a pilaster in certain positions, as one of a pair on either side of a doorway, or one standing opposite a pillar; specifically, the pilaster used in Greek and Roman architecture to terminate one of the side walls of a [illegible]



Antæ.
[illegible]

anta² [illegible] [Pg. *anta*, < Braz. *anta*.] [illegible] of the common or [illegible] *americanus*.

antacid [illegible] and *a.* [< Gr. ἀντ- for ἀντί, against (see *anti-*), + *acid*.] **I.** *n.* In [illegible] used as a remedy for acidity in the [illegible]

II. *a.* Counteracting acidity.

Also written *anti-acid*.

antacrid (ant-ak'rid), *a.* [< Gr. ἀντ- for ἀντί, against (see *anti-*), + *acrid*.] Having power to correct an acrid condition of the secretions.

antadiform (ant-ad'i-fôrm), *a.* [< Gr. ἀντ- for ἀντί, opposite (see *anti-*), + L. *ad*, toward, + *forma*, form.] In *ichth.*, having an inversely similar contour of the dorsal and inferior outlines, so that if the body, exclusive of the head, could be simply folded lengthwise, the two margins would be found to be nearly coincident: exemplified in the black-bass, wrasses, and many other species. *Gill.*

antæ, *n.* Plural of *anta*¹.

antagoge† (ant-a̤-gō'jē), *n.* A short form of *antanagoge*.

antagonisation, antagonise. See *antagonization*, *antagonize*.

antagonism (an-tag'ọ-nizm), *n.* [< Gr. ἀνταγώνισμα, < ἀνταγωνίζεσθαι, antagonize: see *antagonize*.] **1.** The state of being mutually opposed; mutual resistance or opposition of two forces in action; contrariety of things or principles.

> Among inferior types of creatures *antagonism* habitually implies combat, with all its struggles and pains.
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 498.

2. The act of antagonizing; opposition.

> And, toppling over all *antagonism*,
> So wax'd in pride, that I believed myself
> Unconquerable.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

antagonist (an-tag'ọ-nist), *n.* and *a.* [< LL. *antagonista*, < Gr. ἀνταγωνιστής, an opponent, competitor, < ἀνταγωνίζεσθαι, struggle against, antagonize: see *antagonize*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One who contends with another in combat or in argument; an opponent; a competitor; an adversary.

> *Antagonist* of heaven's Almighty King.
> *Milton*, P. L., x. 387.

> Where you find your *antagonist* beginning to grow warm, put an end to the dispute by some genteel badinage.
> *Chesterfield*, Letters.

> Trade, as all men know, is the *antagonist* of war.
> *Emerson*, War.

2. In *anat.*, a muscle which acts in opposition to another: as, a flexor, which bends a part, is the *antagonist* of an extensor, which extends it. = **Syn. 1.** *Adversary*, *Antagonist*, *Opponent*, etc. (see *adversary*), opposer, rival, assailant.

II. *a.* Counteracting; opposing; combating: as, *antagonist* forces; an *antagonist* muscle.

> The flexors and extensors of a limb, as also the abductors and adductors, have to each other the relation of *antagonist* muscles.

> We find a decisive struggle beginning between the *antagonist* tendencies which had grown up in the midst of this [Aryan] civilization. *J. Fiske*, Amer. Polit. Ideas, p. 126.

antagonistic (an-tag-ọ-nis'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< *antagonist* + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* Contending against; acting in opposition; mutually opposing; opposite.

> Their valours are not yet so combatant,
> Or truly *antagonistic*, as to fight.
> *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

> Those who exercise power and those subject to its exercise,—the rulers and the ruled,—stand in *antagonistic* relations to each other. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 12.

II. *n.* Something that acts in an antagonistic manner; specifically, a muscle whose action counteracts that of another.

> In anatomy those muscles are termed *antagonistics* which are opposed to others in their action, as the extensors to the flexors, etc. *Brande and Cox.*

antagonistical (an-tag-ọ-nis'ti-ka̤l), *a.* Same as *antagonistic*.

antagonistically (an-tag-ọ-nis'ti-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In an antagonistic manner; as an antagonist.

antagonization (an-tag″ọ-ni-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *antagonize* + *-ation*.] Antagonism. Also spelled *antagonisation*.

> This question of *antagonization* could be settled in a manner absolutely final.
> *Howells*, Undiscovered Country, p. 280.

antagonize (an-tag'ọ-nīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *antagonized*, ppr. *antagonizing*. [< Gr. ἀνταγωνίζεσθαι, struggle against, < ἀντί, against, + ἀγωνίζεσθαι, struggle: see *agonize*.] **I.** *trans.* To act in opposition to; oppose; counteract; hinder.

> [illegible] and convex lenses *antagonize*, and, if of equal [illegible] power, neutralize each other.
> *Le Conte*, Sight, p. [illegible]

> [illegible] a fatal dose of strychnia might be so *antagonized* by a dose of chloral as to save life.
> *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. [illegible]

II. *intrans.* To act antagonistically or in opposition. [Rare.]

Also spelled *antagonise*.

antagony† (an-tag'ọ-ni), *n.* [< Gr. ἀνταγωνία, adversity, opposition, < ἀντί, against, + ἀγωνία, a struggle: see *agony*.] Antagonism; opposition.

> The incommunicable *antagony* that is between Christ and Belial. *Milton*, Divorce, i. 8.

antal (an'tal), *n.* [= F. G. *antal*, < Russ. *antalŭ*, Little Russ. and Pol. *antal*, Pol. also *antałek* (barred *l*), < Hung. *antalag*.] A wine-measure used in the Tokay district of Hungary, equal to 14.3 gallons.

antalgic (an-tal'jik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἀντ- for ἀντί, against (see *anti-*), + ἄλγος, pain.] **I.** *a.* Alleviating pain; anodyne. [Rare.]

II. *n.* A medicine or an application fitted or tending to alleviate pain; an anodyne.

antalkali (ant-al'ka̤-li or -lī), *n.*; pl. *antalkalis* or *antalkalies* (-liz or -līz). [< Gr. ἀντ- for ἀντί, against (see *anti-*), + *alkali*, q. v.] A substance which neutralizes an alkali, and is used medicinally to counteract an alkaline tendency in the system.

antalkaline (ant-al'ka-lin or -līn), *a.* and *n.* [< *antalkali* + *-ine*¹.] **I.** *a.* Having the property of neutralizing alkalis.

II. *n.* Same as *antalkali*.

antambulacral (ant-am-bū-lā'kra̤l), *a.* [< Gr. ἀντ- for ἀντί, against (see *anti-*), + *ambulacral*, q. v.] In echinoderms, situated opposite the ambulacral surface, or away from the ambulacra: opposed to *ambulacral*: as, an *antambulacral* row of spines. See cut under *Asteridæ*.

antanaclasis (ant-an-ak'la-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀντανάκλασις, reflection of light or sound, use of a word in an altered sense, lit. a bending back against, < ἀντανακλᾶν, bend back against, reflect, < ἀντί, against, + ἀνακλᾶν, bend back: see *anaclasis*.] **1.** In *rhet.*, a figure which consists in repeating the same word in a different sense: as, while we *live*, let us *live*; learn some *craft* when young, that when old you may live without *craft*.—**2.** In *gram.*, a repetition, after a long parenthesis, of a word or words preceding it: as, shall that heart (which has been thought to be the seat of emotion, and which is the center of the body's life), *shall that heart*, etc.

antanagoge† (ant″an-a̤-gō'jē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀντ- for ἀντί, against, + ἀναγωγή, a taking up: see *anagoge*.] In *rhet.*, a figure which consists in replying to an adversary by recrimination, as when, the accusation made by one party being unanswerable, the accused person charges his accuser with the same or some other crime. Sometimes shortened to *antagoge*.

antaphrodisiac (ant″af-rọ-diz'i-ak), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἀντ- for ἀντί, against, + ἀφροδισιακός, venereal: see *aphrodisiac*.] **I.** *a.* Having the property of extinguishing or lessening the sexual appetite; anaphrodisiac; antivenereal.

II. *n.* A medicine or an application that extinguishes or lessens the sexual appetite; an anaphrodisiac.

Also written *anti-aphrodisiac*.

antaphroditic (ant″af-rọ-dit'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἀντ- for ἀντί, against, + Ἀφροδίτη, Venus: see *Aphrodite*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having power to mitigate or cure venereal disease, as a drug.—**2.** Same as *antaphrodisiac*.

II. *n.* **1.** A drug which mitigates or cures venereal disease.—**2.** Same as *antaphrodisiac*.

antapoplectic (ant″ap-ọ-plek'tik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀντ- for ἀντί, against, + ἀποπληκτικός, apoplectic: see *apoplectic*.] Efficacious against apoplexy.

antarchism (ant'är-kizm), *n.* [< Gr. ἀντ- for ἀντί, against, + ἀρχή, government, + *-ism*. Cf. *anarchism*.] Opposition to all government or restraint of individuals by law. [Rare.]

antarchist (ant'är-kist), *n.* [< *antarchism* + *-ist*.] One who opposes all social government or control of individuals by law. [Rare.]

antarchistic (ant-är-kis'tik), *a.* [< *antarchism*.] Opposed to all government. [Rare.]

antarchistical (ant-är-kis'ti-ka̤l), *a.* Same as *antarchistic*.

Antarctalia (ant-ärk-tā'li-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < LL. *antarcticus*, antarctic, + Gr. ἅλια, an assemblage (with an intended allusion to ἅλς, sea). Cf. *Arctalia*.] In *zoögeog.*, the antarctic marine realm; that zoölogical division of the southern waters of the globe which corresponds to the northern division called *Arctalia*, and covers the antipodal ocean up to the isocryme of 44°. *Gill.*

Antarctalian (ant-ärk-tā'li-an), *a.* [< *Antarctalia* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Antarctalia: as, the *Antarctalian* fauna. *Gill.*

antarctic (ant-ärk′tik), *a.* [Early mod. E. *antartic*, < ME. *antartik*, < OF. *antartique* = It. *antartico*, < LL. *antarcticus*, southern, < Gr. ἀνταρκτικός, southern, < ἀντ- for ἀντί, against, opposite to, + ἀρκτικός, northern, arctic: see *arctic*.] Opposite to the north or arctic pole; relating to the south pole or to the region near it: as, the *antarctic* pole, current, or ocean. **Antarctic circle**, a circle parallel to the equator and distant from the south pole 23° 28′, which is the amount of the obliquity of the ecliptic. This circle separates the south temperate from the south frigid or antarctic zone, and forms the southern boundary of the region within which the sun is always above the horizon at noon and below it at midnight, or would be so were it not for refraction, parallax, and the apparent magnitude of the sun's disk.

Antares (an-tā′rēz), *n.* [< Gr. Ἀντάρης (Ptolemy), < ἀντί, against, corresponding to, similar, + Ἄρης, Ares, Mars: so called because this star resembles in color the planet Mars. See *Ares*.] A red star of the first magnitude, the middle one of three in the body of the Scorpion; *α* Scorpii. See cut under *Scorpio*.

antarthritic (ant-är-thrit′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἀντ- for ἀντί, against, + ἀρθριτικός, gouty: see *arthritic*.] **I.** *a.* Curing or alleviating gout.

II. *n.* A remedy for the gout.

Also written *anti-arthritic*.

antasthmatic (ant-ast-mat′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἀντ- for ἀντί, against, + ἀσθματικός, asthmatic: see *asthmatic*.] **I.** *a.* Having the property of relieving asthma, as a medicine.

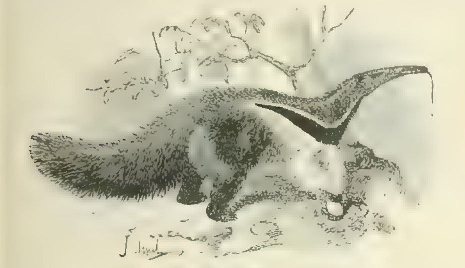
II. *n.* A remedy for asthma.

Also written *anti-asthmatic*.

antatrophic (ant-a-trof′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἀντ- for ἀντί, against, + ἀτροφία, atrophy: see *atrophy*.] **I.** *a.* Efficacious against atrophy or wasting.

II. *n.* A medicine used for the cure of atrophy or wasting.

ant-bear (ȧnt′bãr), *n.* **1.** The great or maned ant-eater of South America, *Myrmecophaga jubata*; the tamanoir.—**2.** The aardvark, ground-pig, or Cape ant-eater of Africa, *Orycteropus capensis*. See *ant-eater*, (*a*) (2).



Ant-bear (*Myrmecophaga jubata*).

ant-bird (ȧnt′bėrd), *n.* **1.** An ant-thrush (which see) or ant-eater; an ant-catcher.—**2.** *pl.* Specifically, the American ant-thrushes, of the family *Formicariidæ*.

ant-catcher (ȧnt′kach″ėr), *n.* A name of the ant-bird or ant-thrush of both hemispheres; any ant-bird. See *ant-thrush*, *Pittidæ*, *Formicariidæ*.

ant-cow (ȧnt′kou), *n.* An aphid, plant-louse, or some similar insect, kept and tended by ants for the sake of the sweet fluid which is secreted in its body and used as food by the ants.

ante¹ (an′tē), *n.* [Appar. < L. *ante*, before, the ante being put before the players.] In the game of poker, the stake or bet deposited in the pool by each player before drawing new cards; also, the receptacle for the stakes.

ante¹ (an′tē), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *anteed*, ppr. *anteing*. [See *ante*¹, *n.*] In the game of poker, to deposit stakes in the pool or common receptacle for them: commonly used in the phrase *to ante up*.

ante² (an′tē), *a.* [< F. *enté*, pp. of *enter*, ingraft, < ML. *impotare*, ingraft, imp.] In *her.*, ingrafted: said of one color or metal broken into another by means of dovetailed, nebulé, embattled, or ragulé edges. Also *enté*.

ante-. [< L. *ante-*, OL. *antid-*, prefix, L. *ante*, OL. *anti*, prep. and adv., before, in place or time, = Gr. ἀντι-, ἀντί, against, opposite to, etc., = Skt. *anti*, over against, = Goth. OS. AS., etc., *and-*: see *and*, *and-*, and *anti-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, originally only in compounds or derivatives taken from the Latin or formed from Latin elements, as in *antecessor*, *antepenultimate*, *antemeridian*, etc., but now a familiar English formative, meaning before, either in place or in time. It forms—(*a*) compound nouns, with the accent on the prefix, in which *ante-* has the attributive force of fore, anterior, as in *antechamber*, *anteroom*, *antedate*, etc.; (*b*) compound adjectives, with the accent on the radical element, in which *ante-* retains its original prepositional force, before, governing the noun expressed or understood, as in *antemundane*, *antediluvian*, *antemeridian*, etc. Such compounds, whether having an adjective termination, as in the examples just cited, or lacking it, as in *ante-war*, are in fact prepositional phrases like the Latin *ante bellum*, *ante mortem* (which are also used as English adjectives). Compare *ante*.

ante-act (an′tē-akt), *n.* [< *ante-* + *act*.] A preceding act. *Bailey.*

anteal (an′tē-al), *a.* [< L. *ante*, before: see *ante-*.] Being before or in front. [Rare.]

ant-eater (ȧnt′ē″tėr), *n.* An animal that feeds upon ants: a name applied to several mammals and birds. Specifically—(*a*) In *Mammalia*: (1) *pl.* The South American edentate quadrupeds of the suborder *Vermilingua* and family *Myrmecophagidæ*, of which there are three genera and several species, having a slender elongated head, perfectly toothless jaws, and a very long extensile tongue, which is covered with viscid saliva, by means of which the insects are caught. The principal species are the ant-bear or tamanoir, or the great or maned ant-eater, *Myrmecophaga jubata*; the collared ant-eater or tamandu, *Myrmecophaga tamandua* or *Tamandua bivittata* or *tetradactyla*; and the little or two-toed ant-eater, *Cyclothurus didactylus*, an arboreal species with a prehensile tail. (2) The African aardvark, ground-pig, or ant-bear, *Orycteropus capensis*, with probably another species, *O. æthiopicus*, of the family *Orycteropodidæ* and suborder *Fodientia*. Both are also known as Cape ant-eaters. See cut under *aardvark*. (3) *pl.* The pangolins or scaly ant-eaters, of the family *Manidæ* and suborder *Squamata*, including some six or eight species of Asia and Africa, of the genera *Manis*, *Pholidotus*, and *Smutsia*. See cut under *pangolin*. (4) *pl.* The Australian marsupials of the genus *Myrmecobius*, as *M. fasciatus*. (5) The monotrematous mammal *Echidna hystrix*, known as the aculeated or porcupine ant-eater, and other species of the genus *Echidna*. See cut under *Echidnidæ*. (*b*) In *ornith.*, an ant-bird, ant-catcher, or ant-thrush. See *ant-thrush*.—**King of the ant-eaters**, a South American bird of the family *Formicariidæ* and genus *Grallaria*; the *Grallaria rex* or *G. varia*, formerly *Turdus rex*.

ante bellum (an′tē bel′um). [L.: *ante*, before; *bellum*, acc. of *bellum*, war: see *ante-* and *bellicose*.] Before the war: often used (joined by a hyphen) attributively.

antebrachia, *n.* Plural of *antebrachium*.

antebrachial (an-tē-brā′ki-al), *a.* [< *antebrachium* + *-al*.] **1.** In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the forearm.—**2.** In *Chiroptera*, situated in front of the axis of the fore limb: applied to the volar membrane which extends from the head to the wrist and forms a small part of the general expansion of the wing. *W. H. Flower.*

Usually, but less correctly, written *antibrachial*.

antebrachium (an-tē-brā′ki-um), *n.*; pl. *antebrachia* (-ä). [NL., < L. *ante*, before (see *ante-*), + *brachium*, the arm: see *brachial*.] The forearm, from the elbow to the wrist. Less correctly written *antibrachium*.

antecedaneous (an″tē-sē-dā′nē-us), *a.* [< *antecede* + *-aneous*, after *succedaneous*, q. v.] Antecedent; having priority in time. [Rare.]

> Capable of *antecedaneous* proof.
> *Barrow*, Sermons, II. xxix.

antecede (an-tē-sēd′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *anteceded*, ppr. *anteceding*. [< L. *antecedere*, go before, precede, in space or time, < *ante*, before (see *ante-*), + *cedere*, go: see *cede*.] To go before in time, and sometimes in place, rank, or logical order; precede.

> It seems consonant to reason that the fabric of the world did not long *antecede* its motion.
> *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, i. 82.

> Primarily certain individual claims, and secondarily the social welfare furthered by enforcing such claims, furnish a warrant for law, *anteceding* political authority and its enactments. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 534.

antecedence (an-tē-sē′dens), *n.* [= F. *antécédence*, < *antécédent*: see *antecedent*.] **1.** The act of going before, or state of being before, in time, place, rank, or logical order; precedence.

> Meanwhile, if we are really to think of freedom as absolute and perfect in man—a perfect freedom from the necessity of any *antecedence*—we ought logically to think of it as free from all influence of God or Devil, as Will, that is, in which the Omnipresent is not present and the Omnipotent has no power. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 7.

2. In *astron.*, an apparent motion of a planet from east to west, or contrary to the order of the signs of the zodiac. = **Syn. 1.** *Precedence*, etc. See *priority*.

antecedency (an-tē-sē′den-si), *n.* The quality or condition of being antecedent.

> Unity is before any multiplied number. Which *antecedency* of unity . . . he [Dionysius] applieth unto the Deity.
> *Fotherby*, Atheomastix, p. 308.

> There is always and everywhere an *antecedency* of the conception to the expression.
> *Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 137.

antecedent (an-tē-sē′dent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *antécédent*, < L. *anteceden(t-)s*, ppr. of *antecedere*, go before: see *antecede*.] **I.** *a.* Being before in time, place, rank, or logical order; prior; anterior: as, an event *antecedent* to the deluge.

> There is a sense of right and wrong in our nature, *antecedent* to and independent of experiences of utility.
> *A. R. Wallace*, Nat. Selec., p. [illegible]

Antecedent signs, in *pathol.*, the precursory symptoms of a disease.—**Antecedent cause**, in *pathol.*, the exciting cause of a disease.—**Antecedent probability**, the probability of a supposition or hypothesis drawn from reasoning or analogy, previous to any observation or evidence which is considered as giving it a posteriori probability. See *antecedently*, 2.—**Antecedent will**, in *metaph.*, the will to do something on condition that something else is done. **Syn.** See *previous*.

II. *n.* **1.** One who or that which goes before in time or place.

> He's everything indeed, . . .
> My *antecedent* or my gentleman-usher.
> *Massinger*, City Madam, ii. 2.

> Variations in the functional conditions of the parents are the *antecedents* of those greater unlikenesses which their brothers and sisters exhibit.
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 86.

2. In *gram.*: (*a*) The noun to which a relative pronoun refers: as, Solomon was the *prince who* built the temple, where the word *prince* is the antecedent of *who*. (*b*) Formerly, the noun to which a following pronoun refers, and whose repetition is avoided by the use of the pronoun.—**3.** In *logic*: (*a*) That member of a conditional proposition of the form, "If A is, then B is," which states, as a hypothesis, the condition of the truth of what is expressed in the other member, termed the *consequent*: in the proposition given the antecedent is "if A is." The whole proposition amounts to the statement that all possible cases of the truth of the antecedent are included among the possible cases of the truth of the consequent. (*b*) The premise of a consequence, or syllogism in the first figure with the major premise suppressed. Thus, the argument, "A syllogism has never existed *in sensu*, therefore it does not exist *in intellectu*," is a consequence, its premise is the *antecedent*, and its conclusion the *consequent*. (*c*) An event upon which another event follows. So used particularly by nominalists. An *invariable antecedent*, with J. S. Mill, is an event upon which another follows according to an invariable rule or uniformity of nature. It does not, therefore, mean (as might be supposed) an event of a kind which antecedes every occurrence of another kind of event. Thus, lightning is not an invariable antecedent of thunder, for thunder does not always follow it; and this although lightning antecedes thunder whenever thunder is heard.

4. In *math.*, the first of two terms of a ratio, or that which is compared with the other. Thus, if the ratio is that of 2 to 3, or of *a* to *b*, 2 or *a* is the *antecedent*.—**5.** In *music*, a passage proposed to be answered as the subject of a fugue.—**6.** *pl.* The earlier events or circumstances of one's life; one's origin, previous course, associations, conduct, or avowed principles.

> We have learned lately to speak of men's *antecedents*: the phrase is newly come up; and it is common to say, "if we would know what a man really now is, we must know his *antecedents*," that is, what he has been in past time.
> *Abp. Trench.*

antecedental (an″tē-sē-den′tal), *a.* Relating to what is antecedent or goes before.—**Antecedental method**, a branch of general geometrical proportion, or universal comparison of ratios.

antecedently (an-tē-sē′dent-li), *adv.* **1.** Previously; at a time preceding.

> We consider him *antecedently* to his creation, while he yet lay in the barren womb of nothing, and only in the number of possibilities. *South.*

2. In advance of any observation of the effects of a given hypothesis; on a priori grounds.

> We are clearly proceeding on the assumption that there is some fixed relation of cause and effect, in virtue of which the means we adopt may be *antecedently* expected to bring about the end we are in pursuit of.
> *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 81.

> The known facts as to the periodicity of sun-spots, and the sympathy between them and the prominences, make it *antecedently* probable that a corresponding variation will be found in the corona. *C. A. Young*, The Sun, p. 230.

antecessive (an-tē-ses′iv), *a.* [< L. as if **antecessivus*, < *antecessus*, pp. of *antecedere*: see *antecede*.] Antecedent. [Rare.]

antecessor (an-tē-ses′or), *n.* [< ME. *antecessour*, < L. *antecessor*, foregoer, teacher or professor of law, predecessor in office (the original of *ancestor*, q. v.), < *antecedere*, go before, pp. *antecessus*: see *antecede*.] **1.** One who goes before; a predecessor. [Now rare.]

> A venerable regard not inferior to any of his *antecessors*.
> *Wood*, Athen. Oxon.

> Much higher than any of its *antecessors*. *Carlyle.*

2. A title given among the Romans—(*a*) to the soldiers who preceded an army and made all necessary arrangements as to camping, supplies, the scouting service, etc.; (*b*) under the later empire, to professors of civil law in the public schools.—**3†.** In *law*, an ancestor; a predecessor; one who possessed certain land before the present possessor or holder.

[illegible] he that possessed the land [illegible] King [illegible] the [illegible].
[illegible], Glossary.

The King's most noble progenitors, and the *antecessors* of [illegible]
[illegible] Hist. Charles I [illegible], iii., note.

[illegible] which speak of the *antecessor* [illegible] the present [illegible]
[illegible] Norman Conquest, V. 11.

antechamber (an′tẹ̄-chām″bėr), *n.* [< *ante-* + *chamber.*] A chamber or an apartment through which access is had to a principal apartment, and in which persons wait for audience. Formerly also spelled *antichamber.*

They both were cast into the dungeon's gloom,
That dismal *antechamber* of the tomb.
Longfellow, Torquemada.

antechapel (an′tẹ̄-chap″el), *n.* [< *ante-* + *chapel.*] An apartment, vestibule, porch, or the like, before the entrance to a chapel; the narthex of a chapel.

Antechinomys (an-te-kī′nō-mis), *n.* [NL. (Krefft), < *ant-* for *anti-* + *Echinomys*, q. v.] A genus of very small insectivorous marsupials, of the family *Dasyuridæ*. *A. lanigera*, inhabiting central parts of Australia, is about 3 inches long and of a sandy-gray color above and white below. Its tail is about 4 inches long, and tufted at the tip. A naked space surrounds the teats, but there is no distinct pouch.

antechoir (an′tẹ̄-kwīr), *n.* [< *ante-* + *choir.*] In *arch.*, a space, more or less inclosed, in front of the choir of a church; a portion of the nave adjoining the choir-screen and separated from the rest of the nave by a railing. Also called *fore-choir*. *Audsley.*

antechurch (an′tẹ̄-chėrch), *n.* [< *ante-* + *church.*] Same as *narthex.*

antecians, antœcians (an-tē′shianz), *n. pl.* [< NL. *antœci*, pl. of *antœcus*, < Gr. ἄντοικος, living on the corresponding parallel of latitude in the opposite hemisphere, < ἀντί, opposite, + οἶκος, a dwelling.] In *geog.*, persons or communities living on corresponding parallels of latitude, on opposite sides of the equator, and on the same meridian. Rarely used in the singular. Also called *antœci.*

antecommunion (an″tẹ-kọ-mūn′yọn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Before communion: as, the *antecommunion* service.

II. *n.* That part of the communion office in the Book of Common Prayer which precedes the communion service proper, and is said on Sundays and other holy days though there be no communion. According to the English rubric, it extends to the end of the prayer for Christ's church militant; according to the American, to the end of the gospel; the service concluding in either case with the blessing.

antecoxal (an-tẹ̄-kok′sạl), *a.* [< L. *ante*, before, + NL. *coxa*, q. v.] In *entom.*, situated in front of a coxa: applied to a piece of the metasternum. See *Cicindelidæ.*

antecursor (an-tẹ̄-kėr′sọr), *n.* [L., a forerunner, < *antecurrere*, run before, < *ante*, before, + *currere*, pp. *cursus*, run: see *current* and *course*. Cf. *precursor.*] One who runs before; a forerunner; a harbinger. *Blount; Bailey; Johnson.*

antecurvature (an-tẹ-kėr′vạ-tūr), *n.* [< *ante-* + *curvature.*] A bending forward: specifically, in *pathol.*, a slight anteflection of the uterus.

antedate (an′tẹ̄-dāt), *n.* [< *ante-* + *date*1, *n.*] 1. A prior date; a date antecedent to another, or to the true or actual date of a document or event. — 2†. Anticipation.

[illegible] my soul these apprehensions, these prechanges, these *antedates*, those jealousies [illegible] a sin, as well as my body of a sickness?
Donne, Devotions, x.

antedate (an′tẹ̄-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *antedated*, ppr. *antedating*. [< *ante-* + *date*1, *v.*] 1. To date before the true time; give an earlier date to than the real one: thus, to *antedate* a deed or bond is to give to it a date anterior to the true time of its execution.

[illegible]

2. [illegible] than; precede in time.

[illegible]

3. [illegible] or give effect to [illegible] of proper time.

[illegible]

antediluvial (an″tẹ̄-di-lū′vi-ạl), *a.* Same as *antediluvian.*

antediluvian (an″tẹ̄-di-lū′vi-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *ante*, before, + *diluvium*, deluge: see *diluvium* and *deluge.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Existing before the flood (the Noachian deluge) recorded in Genesis; relating to the times or events before the Noachian deluge: as, the *antediluvian* patriarchs: by extension, applied to the time preceding any great flood or inundation, as that which is said to have occurred in China in the time of Yao, 2298 B. C. — 2. Belonging to very ancient times; antiquated; primitive; rude; simple: as, *antediluvian* ideas.

The whole system of travelling accommodations was barbarous and *antediluvian*. *De Quincey*, Works, II. 163.

II. *n.* **1.** One who lived before the deluge.

The longevity of the *antediluvians*. *Bentley.*

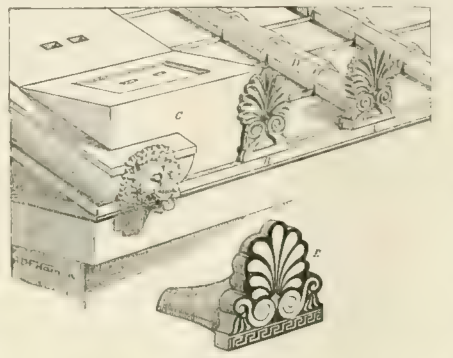
Hence, humorously — 2. One who is very old or very antiquated in manners or notions; an old fogy.

antedorsal (an-tẹ̄-dôr′sạl), *a.* [< *ante-* + *dorsal.*] In *ichth.*, situated in front of the dorsal fin: as, an *antedorsal* plate.

antefact† (an′tẹ̄-fakt), *n.* [< L. *ante*, before, + *factum*, a thing done: see *fact.*] An act, especially a rite or ceremony, which precedes or prefigures an event: opposed to *postfact.*

There is a proper sacrifice in the Lord's supper, to exhibit Christ's death in the post-fact, as there was a sacrifice to prefigure, in the old law, the *ante-fact*.
Copie of the Proceedings of some Divines (1641), p. 2.

antefix (an′tẹ̄-fiks), *n.*; pl. *antefixes*, L. *antefixa* (-fik-sez, an-tẹ̄-fik′sạ̈). [< L. *antefixum*, in pl. *antefixa*, neut. of *antefixus*, fastened before, < *ante*, before, + *fixus*, pp. of *figere*, fasten: see *fix.*] In *class. arch.*, an upright ornament, generally of marble or terra cotta, placed at the eaves of a tiled roof, at the end of the last imbrex or tile of each ridge of tiling, to conceal the joining of the tiles. Antefixes were also often placed at the junction of the imbrices along the ridge of a roof, forming a cresting. In some Roman examples the antefixes were so disposed and combined with water-channels as to serve as gargoyles.



Antefixes.

Upper figure, from the Parthenon, partly restored: *A*, antefix; *B*, false antefix; *C*, acroterium pedestal; *D*, imbrices protecting the joints. Lower figure: *E*, antefix in terra cotta, Berlin Museum.

anteflected (an-tẹ̄-flek′ted), *a.* [< L. *ante*, before, + *flectere*, bend, + *-ed*2.] Same as *anteflexed.*

anteflection (an-tẹ̄-flek′shọn), *n.* [< L. *ante*, before, + *flexio(n-)*, bending, flection: see *flection.*] A bending forward, as of any organ of the body. The term is specially used in relation to the uterus, when this organ is bent forward at the line of junction of its body and cervix. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

anteflexed (an′tẹ̄-flekst), *a.* [< L. *ante*, before, + *flexus*, bent, + *-ed*2.] Bent forward; exhibiting anteflection: said of the uterus. An equivalent form is *anteflected.*

antefurca (an-tẹ̄-fėr′kạ̈), *n.*; pl. *antefurcæ* (-sē). [NL., < L. *ante*, before, + *furca*, > AS. *forc*, E. *fork*, q. v.] In *entom.*, the anterior forked or double apodema which projects from the sternal wall into the cavity of a thoracic somite of an insect.

ant-egg (ant′eg), *n.* 1. The egg of an ant. — 2. In popular language, the larva or pupa of an ant; one of the elongated whitish bodies which ants when disturbed may be seen carrying about. Such larvæ or ant-eggs are a favorite food of many wild birds, and are extensively used in Europe for feeding young poultry and game-birds, and also for making formic acid. Also called *ant-worm*, *ant-rice*, and [illegible].

antegrade (an′tẹ-grād), *a.* [< L. *ante*, before, + *gradus*, step; cf. *antegredi*, go before, precede.] Progressive: opposed to *retrograde.*

antejuramentum (an″tẹ̄-jö-rạ-men′tum), *n.*; pl. *antejuramenta* (-tạ̈). [ML., < L. *ante*, before, + *juramentum*, an oath, < *jurare*, swear: see *jurat.*] In *law*, an oath taken in ancient times by both the accuser and the accused before any trial or purgation. The accuser swore that he would prosecute, and the accused had to swear on the day of ordeal that he was innocent. *Wharton.*

antelocation (an″tẹ̄-lọ̄-kā′shọn), *n.* In *pathol.*, a displacement forward: applied to displacements of the uterus when the whole organ is carried forward, as by distention of the rectum or a post-uterine hematocele.

antelope (an′tẹ̄-lōp), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *antilope*, *antalope*, *anteloppe*, < ME. *antelope*, *antyllope*, *antlop*, < OF. *antelop*, also *antelu*, mod. F. *antilope* = Sp. *antílope* = Pg. *antilope* = D. *antilope* = Dan. *antilope* = G. *antilope* (NL. *antilope*, Pallas, c. 1775), an antelope, < ML. *antalopus*, *anthalopus* (also *talopus*, *calopus*, and *tatula*), < LGr. ἀνθόλοψ (-οπ-), a word of Gr. appearance but prob. of foreign origin, applied to a half-mythical animal located, in the early accounts, on the banks of the Euphrates, and described as very savage and fleet, and having long saw-like horns with which it could cut down trees. This is the animal that figures in the peculiar fauna of heraldry; the present zoölogical application is recent. See *gazel.*] **1.** An animal of the genus *Antilope* or subfamily *Antilopinæ*; especially, the sasin or common Indian antelope, *Antilope cervicapra*. See *Antilope*, *Antilopinæ*, and cut under *sasin*. — **2.** A name sometimes given to the saiga, and to the cabrit or pronghorn. See these words; also *Antilocapra* and *Antilocapridæ*. — **3.** [*cap.*] (Pron. an-tel′ō-pē.) Sometimes incorrectly used for *Antilope*. **Blue antelope.** Same as *blauwbok*. — **Goitered antelope.** Same as *dzeren.*

antelopian (an-tẹ̄-lō′pi-ạn), *a.* Same as *antelopine.*

Antelopidæ (an-tẹ̄-lop′i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Antilopidæ.*

Antelopinæ, *n. pl.* Same as *Antilopinæ.*

antelopine (an′tẹ̄-lō-pin), *a.* [< *antelope* + *-ine*1.] Pertaining to the antelope. An equivalent form is *antelopian.*

antelucan (an-tẹ̄-lū′kạn), *a.* [< L. *antelucanus*, < *ante*, before, + *lux* (*luc-*), light: see *lucid.*] Occurring before daylight; preceding the dawn. Specifically applied to assemblies of Christians held in ancient times before daylight, at first to escape persecution, and afterward from motives of devotion or convenience.

This practice of . . . *antelucan* worship, possibly having reference to the ineffable mystery of the resurrection.
De Quincey, Essenes, i.

ante lucem (an′tē lū′sem). [L.: *ante*, before; *lucem*, acc. of *lux*, light: see *ante-* and *lucid.*] Before the light, that is, before daybreak.

antemeridian (an″tẹ̄-mẹ̄-rid′i-ạn), *a.* [< L. *antemeridianus*, before midday, < *ante*, before, + *meridies*, midday: see *ante-* and *meridian.*] Preceding noon; pertaining to the forenoon.

ante meridiem (an′tē mẹ̄-rid′i-em). [L.: see *antemeridian.*] Before midday: applied to the time between midnight and the following noon. Regularly abbreviated to A. M.

antemetic (ant-ẹ̄-met′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἀντί, against, + ἐμετικός, emetic: see *emetic.*] **I.** *a.* Restraining or allaying vomiting.

II. *n.* A medicine which checks vomiting. Also written *anti-emetic.*

ante mortem (an′tē môr′tem). [L.: *ante*, before; *mortem*, acc. of *mors*, death: see *ante-* and *mortal*. Cf. *post mortem.*] Before death: often used attributively (with a hyphen) in the sense of existing or occurring before or just before death: as, an *ante-mortem* statement or confession.

[illegible] France. From Viollet-le-Duc's Dict. de l'Architecture.

[illegible] esplanade; *B*, castle; *C*, town; *D*, castle moat; *E*, antemural.

antemundane (an-tẹ̄-mun′dān), *a.* [< L. *ante*, before, + *mundus*, the world: see *ante-* and *mundane*.] Existing or occurring before the creation of the world.

> The supreme, great, *antemundane* Father!
> *Young*, Night Thoughts, v. 93.

antemural (an-tẹ̄-mū′ral), *n.* [< L. *antemurale*, an outwork, < *ante*, before, + *murus*, a wall: see *ante-* and *mural*.] In *medieval fort.*, an advanced work defending the approach to a fortified place; a barbacan (which see). The term is sometimes applied to an exterior wall of a castle or fortress. See cut on preceding page.

antenarial (an-tẹ̄-nā′ri-al), *a.* [< L. *ante*, before, + *nares*, nostrils.] Situated in front of the nostrils. *W. H. Flower.*

antenatal (an-tẹ̄-nā′tal), *a.* [< L. *ante*, before, + *natalis*, pertaining to birth: see *ante-* and *natal*.] Happening or being before birth; pertaining or relating to times, occurrences, or conditions previous to birth.

> And many an *antenatal* tomb
> Where butterflies dream of the life to come.
> *Shelley*, Sensitive Plant, ii.

> Some said that he was mad; others believed
> That memories of an *antenatal* life
> Made this where now he dwelt a penal hell.
> *Shelley*, Prince Athanase.

> There has been plenty of theorising as to the nature of the life to come, but the possibility of an *antenatal* existence gets far less attention and far less credit.
> *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 340.

antenated† (an′tẹ̄-nā-ted), *a.* [< L. *ante natus* (see *ante-nati*) + *-ed*².] Born or in existence before the time spoken of.

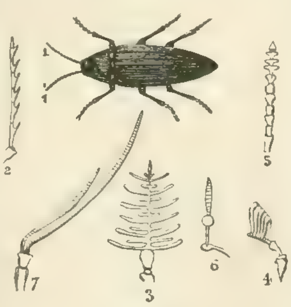
> Something of the Evangelical relish was in them, *antenated*, and in being, before the Gospels were written.
> *Bp. Hacket*, Life of Abp. Williams, ii. 48. (*N. E. D.*)

ante-nati (an-tẹ̄-nā′tī), *n. pl.* [ML., in L. prop. written apart, *ante nati*: *ante*, before; *nati*, pl. of *natus*, born, pp. of *nasci*, be born: see *ante-*, *natal*, and *nascent*.] Those born before a certain time: specifically, in *Eng. law*, applied to Scotsmen born before the accession of James I. to the English throne (1603), who on this account were considered aliens. The *post-nati*, or those born after the accession, claimed the rights of natives of England. In the United States the term is applied to those born in the colonies prior to the Declaration of Independence.

antenave (an′tẹ̄-nāv), *n.* [< *ante-* + *nave*.] In *arch.*, same as *narthex*.

ante-Nicene (an-tẹ̄-nī′sēn), *a.* [< L. *ante*, before, + *Nicænus*, Nicene, < *Nicæa*, < Gr. Νικαια, Nice, a city of Bithynia in Asia Minor.] Anterior to the first general council held at Nice (Nicæa), in the year 325: as, *ante-Nicene* faith. See *Nicene*.—**Ante-Nicene fathers.** See *father*.

antenna (an-ten′ạ̈), *n.*; pl. *antennæ* (-ē). [NL. application of L. *antenna*, also *antemna*, a sail-yard; possibly a corruption, through nautical use, of a form (cf. the perf. part. pass. ἀνατεταμένος, spread out) of Gr. ἀνατείνειν, poet. ἀντείνειν, stretch out, spread out, < ἀνά, back, + τείνειν, stretch.] 1. One of the lateral articulated appendages occurring in pairs on that segment of the head of an arthropod animal, as an insect, which immediately precedes the mouth or mandibular segment; a feeler or 'horn.' They vary greatly in size, shape, and function. The appendages of the head, proceeding forward from the mouth-parts, are: (1) antennæ, (2) antennulæ, (3) ophthalmites or eye-stalks. (*a*) *pl.* In *Crustacea*: (1) Properly, the posterior one of the two pairs of feelers or horns borne upon the head of most crustaceans, as crabs and lobsters, as distinguished from the anterior pair, or antennulæ. From their relative size they are known as the long feelers, in distinction from the antennulæ, or short feelers. When fully developed, the antennæ consist of a number of parts, which, beginning with the base, are named the *basicerite*, the *scaphocerite*, the *ischiocerite*, the *merocerite*, the *carpocerite*, and the (terminal) *procerite*. The last may consist of a long filament with many articulations, sometimes exceeding the whole length of the animal's body. See cuts under *Cypris*, *Cythereidæ*, and *Limnetis*. (2) Loosely, either one of the two pairs of horns or feelers, that is, either the antennæ proper or the antennulæ. (*b*) In *Arachnida*, or spiders, scorpions, etc., a chelicere; one of the pair of chelate or subchelate appendages of the head, situated between and morphologically in front of the large hooked or pincer-like appendages known as pedipalps. They are adapted for seizing and tearing, and sometimes convey a poison-duct. They are homologous with the feelers of crustaceans and insects, and are supposed, in some cases at least, to represent antennulæ as well as antennæ proper. See cuts under *chelicera* and *scorpion*. (*c*) In *Insecta* and *Myriapoda*, a horn or feeler; one of the pair of jointed flexible sensitive appendages of the head, morphologically situated between the mouth-parts and the eyes, though generally appearing in the adult between or before the eyes. These characteristic organs are usually filamentous with many articulations, and are very diverse in form; some of the terms used in describing their shapes are filiform, denticulate, bipinnate, clavate, geniculate. In *Coleoptera*, divisions have been founded upon the shapes of the antennæ, as lamellicorn, clavicorn, longicorn, etc. These organs are almost universally present in some form or other, though occasionally rudimentary and inconspicuous, in which cases the insects are termed *acerous*, as distinguished from *dicerous*. The parts of a well-formed antenna usually recognized are the pedicel, scape, and flagellum or claveola, the last usually composing most of the length of the organ. See *Hymenoptera*, *Insecta*. 2. An analogous organ on the heads of other animals, as a feeler or tentacle, like the eye-stalk of a snail.—3. *pl.* Projecting horns of iron or bronze found on some ancient helmets, perhaps serving only as ornaments, or as badges, or in some cases to stop a blow from glancing downward and striking the shoulder.—**Decussate, deflexed, deformed,** etc., **antennæ.** See the adjectives.



Antennæ

1, 1, filiform antennæ of cucujo firefly of Brazil (*Pyrophorus luminosus*); 2, denticulate antenna; 3, bipinnate; 4, lamellicorn; 5, clavate; 6, geniculate; 7, antenna and antennula of a crustacean.

antennal (an-ten′al), *a.* [< *antenna* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to antennæ; bearing antennæ; antennary.

antennariid (an-te-nā′ri-id), *n.* A fish of the family *Antennariidæ*.

Antennarius pictus.

Antennariidæ (an-ten-ạ-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Antennarius* + *-idæ*.] A family of pediculate fishes with elongate geniculate false arms or pseudobrachia, provided with three distinct bones (actinosts), typified by the genus *Antennarius*. They have a compressed but tumid body; the mouth opens upward; the branchial apertures open in the lower axils of the pectoral fins; there are no pseudobranchiæ; and the dorsal fins are represented by (1) at least one frontal or superior rostral spine or filament, and (2) an oblong soft dorsal. The pectoral members are distinctly geniculated or provided with an elbow-like joint. They are chiefly inhabitants of tropical seas, and the typical species are often called *frog-* or *toad-fishes*.

Antennariinæ (an-ten″ạ-ri-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Antennarius* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of pediculate fishes, of the family *Antennariidæ*, with the head compressed, a rostral spine or tentacle as well as two other robust spines, and a well-developed soft dorsal fin. Four genera are known, the chief of which is *Antennarius*. The typical species are mostly found in coral-groves, where they lurk partially concealed, but one of the best known, *Pterophryne histrio*, inhabits the sargassum-weed of the open seas, and makes in it a nest for its young.

antennariine (an-te-nā′ri-in), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the *Antennariinæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Antennariinæ*.

antennarioid (an-te-nā′ri-oid), *n.* and *a.* [< *Antennarius* + *-oid*.] **I.** *n.* A fish of the family *Antennariidæ*; an antennariid.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Antennariidæ*.

Antennarius (an-te-nā′ri-us), *n.* [NL., < *antenna*, q. v., in allusion to the antenna-like foremost dorsal spine.] A genus of pediculate fishes, typical of the family *Antennariidæ*, used with various limits, but primarily embracing numerous tropical species.

antennary (an-ten′ạ-ri or an′te-nạ̄-ri), *a.* [< NL. *antennarius*, < *antenna*, q.v.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an antenna: as, an *antennary* nerve. Specifically—2. In *entom.*, bearing antennæ: applied to that segment of the head of insects which bears the antennæ.—**Antennary somite,** the segment of the head of an arthropod which bears the antennæ.—**Antennary sternum,** the median inferior piece of the antennary somite.—**Antennary sternite,** in crustaceans, the epistoma (which see). See cuts under *Brachyura* and *Cyclops*.

Antennata (an-te-nā′tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *antennatus*: see *antennate*.] A group of annelids, approximately corresponding to the order *Chætopoda* (which see).

antennate (an-ten′āt), *a.* [< NL. *antennatus*, < *antenna*, q. v.] Having antennæ.

antenniferous (an-te-nif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *antenna* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Bearing antennæ; antennary, as a segment of the head.

antenniform (an-ten′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *antenna* + L. *forma*, form.] Shaped like an antenna; resembling an antenna in any way.

> The cement ducts can be traced to the disks of the *antenniform* organs. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 259.

antennula (an-ten′ụ̄-lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *antennulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of *antenna*, q. v.] 1. A little antenna.—2. A filiform appendage of an antenna, as in some crustaceans.—3. The appendage of the segment or somite of the head of an arthropod in advance of that bearing the antennæ proper; one of the anterior of the two pairs of feelers of the head of a crustacean. Commonly called the *short feeler*. See cuts under *Copepoda*, *Cyclops*, and *Cythereidæ*.

Also *antennule*.

antennulary (an-ten′ụ̄-lạ̄-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to an antennula; bearing antennulæ: as, the *antennulary* somite of the head of a crustacean.

antennule (an-ten′ụ̄l), *n.* [< *antennula*, q. v.] Same as *antennula*.

antenumber (an′tẹ̄-num-bėr), *n.* [< *ante-* + *number*.] A number one less than a given number: used, in the case of objects arranged in periods (as, for example, days are in weeks), to express the fact that the number of objects in a period is one less than the number which, in counting the objects, falls upon an object corresponding to the first: thus, 7 is the *antenumber* of the octave. [Rare.]

> It is to be considered, that whatsoever virtue is in numbers for conducing to consent of notes, is rather to be ascribed to the *ante-number* than to the entire number; as namely, that the sound returneth after six or after twelve [*i. e.*, tones or semitones]; so that the seventh or the thirteenth is not the matter, but the sixth or the twelfth; and the seventh and thirteenth are but the limits and boundaries of the return. *Bacon*, Sylva Sylvanum, § 106.

antenuptial (an-tẹ̄-nup′shal), *a.* [< LL. *antenuptialis*, < L. *ante*, before, + *nuptialis*, nuptial: see *ante-* and *nuptial*.] Occurring, existing, or done before marriage; coming before marriage; preceding marriage: as, an *antenuptial* agreement; *antenuptial* children.

anteocular (an-tẹ̄-ok′ụ̄-lạ̈r), *a.* In *entom.*, in front of the eyes.

anteoperculum (an″tẹ̄-ọ̄-pėr′kụ̄-lum), *n.* [NL., < L. *ante*, before, + *operculum*: see *operculum*.] In *ichth.*, same as *preoperculum*. [Rare.]

anteorbital (an-tẹ̄-ôr′bi-tal), *a.* [< L. *ante*, before, + *orbit*, q. v.] Situated in front of the eyes. Also *antorbital*.—**Anteorbital foramen,** in *mammalian anat.*, an orifice in the cheek-bone, in front of the orbit, transmitting the superior maxillary division of the trifacial nerve, and in some cases, as among rodents, the masseter muscle. It corresponds to the suborbital foramen of human anatomy. It is frequently a formation so large and variable as to afford zoölogical characters, as is the case in the *Rodentia*.—**Anteorbital process,** in *mammalian anat.*, a spur of the frontal bone on the anterior and upper portion of the margin of the orbit.

antepagment (an-tẹ̄-pag′mẹnt), *n.* [< L. *antepagmentum*, also *antipagmentum*, anything applied for ornament, < *ante* (*anti*), before, + *pagmentum*, anything joined or fastened, < *pangere*, older form *pagere*, fasten: see *pact*.] A term used by Vitruvius to designate decorative moldings enriching the jambs and head of a doorway or window. To such a feature the term *architrave* is now commonly applied.

antepagmentum (an″tẹ̄-pag-men′tum), *n.*; pl. *antepagmenta* (-tạ̈). Same as *antepagment*.

antepaschal (an-tẹ̄-pas′kal), *a.* [< *ante-* + *paschal*.] Pertaining to the time preceding the Jewish Passover, or preceding Easter.

> The dispute was very early in the church concerning the observation of Easter; one point whereof was, concerning the ending of the *antepaschal* fast.
> *R. Nelson*, Festivals and Fasts, p. 445.

antepast† (an′tẹ̄-påst), *n.* [< L. *ante*, before, + *pastus*, food, < *pascere*, feed: see *ante-* and *pastel*, *pastor*, *pasture*.] A foretaste; something taken before a meal to stimulate the appetite. [Rare.]

> Were we to expect our bliss only in the satiating our appetites, it might be reasonable, by frequent *antepasts*, to excite our gust for that profuse perpetual meal.
> *Decay of Christ. Piety.*

antepectus (an-tẹ̄-pek′tus), *n.* [NL., < L. *ante*, before, + *pectus*, breast.] In *entom.*, the fore-breast; the under side of the prothorax.

antependium (an-tẹ̄-pen′di-um), *n.*; pl. *antependia* (-ạ̈). [ML., < L. *ante*, before, + *pendere*, hang: see *ante-* and *pendant*.] The hanging by which the front of an altar is covered; one of the kinds of frontal. It is frequently made of silk or velvet, and ornamented with embroidery.

I saw the [illegible] the altar designed for the fam[illegible] Travels, xxviii.

A young woman who would get up at five o'clock in the morning to embroider an *antependium*, and neglect the housekeeping. *Miss Braddon*, Hostages to Fortune, p. 3.

antepenult (an″tē-pē-nult′), *n.* A shortened and [illegible] form of *antepenultima*.

antepenultima (an″tē-pē-nul′ti-mä), *n.* [L., [illegible] (sc. *syllaba*, syllable), the syllable before the penult, < *ante*, before, + [illegible], penult: see *ante-* and *penult*.] The last syllable but two of a word, as *syl* in *monosyllable*.

antepenultimate (an″tē-pē-nul′ti-māt), *a.* and *n.* [< *antepenultima* + *-ate*¹. Cf. *ultimate*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Immediately preceding that one of a series which is next to the last one; being the third from the last of a series: as, the *antepenultimate* joint of a limb.—**2.** Pertaining to the last syllable but two.

II. *n.* The antepenultima.

antephialtic (ant-ef-i-al′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἀντί, against, + ἐφιάλτης, nightmare: see *anti-* and *ephialtes*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to prevent nightmare.

II. *n.* That which prevents or is a remedy for nightmare.

Also written *anti-ephialtic*.

antepileptic (ant-ep-i-lep′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἀντί, against, + ἐπιληπτικός, epileptic: see *anti-* and *epileptic*.] **I.** *a.* Alleviating or curing epilepsy.

II. *n.* A remedy for epilepsy.

Also written *anti-epileptic*.

antepileptical (ant-ep-i-lep′ti-kal), *a.* Same as *antepileptic*.

antepone† (an-tē-pōn′), *v. t.* [< L. *anteponere*, set before, < *ante*, before, + *ponere*, set, place: see *ante-* and *position*.] To set before. *Bailey.*

anteport (an′tē-pōrt), *n.* [< L. *ante*, before, + *porta*, a gate.] **1.** An outer gate or door.—**2.** A hanging before a door.

Also written *antiport*.

anteportico (an′tē-pōr″ti-kō), *n.* [< *ante-* + *portico*, q. v.] An outer porch or portico. [Rare.]

anteposition (an″tē-pō-zish′on), *n.* [< *ante-* + *position*. Cf. *antepone*.] **1.** In *gram.*, the placing of a word before another word which, by ordinary rules, it ought to follow.—**2.** In *bot.*, the non-alternation of the members of contiguous circles in a flower, the corresponding parts being opposite to each other: otherwise called *superposition*.

anteprandial (an-tē-pran′di-al), *a.* [< L. *ante*, before, + *prandium*, a late breakfast, a meal taken early in the day: see *ante-* and *prandial*.] Relating to the time before dinner; occurring before dinner.

antepredicament (an″tē-prē-dik′a-ment), *n.* [< ML. *anteprædicamentum*, < L. *ante*, before, + LL. *prædicamentum*, category.] In *logic*, a doctrine subservient to knowledge of the predicaments. *The Antepredicaments* is a title given by Albertus Magnus and all later logicians to the doctrine of the first part of Aristotle's book on the Categories. These antepredicaments are seven, viz., three definitions, two divisions, and two rules. The definitions are of equivocals, [illegible], and denominatives. The divisions are of [illegible] terms and propositions and the eight [illegible]. The rules are the *dictum de omni et [illegible] dictum*, and that which affirms that the differences of different genera are different. The word had been previously applied in the plural as a name for Porphyry's Introduction to Aristotle's Categories and the doctrine of the predicables therein contained.

antepretonic (an″tē-prē-ton′ik), *a.* [< *ante-* + *pretonic*.] Pertaining to or contained in the syllable before the pretonic syllable.

[illegible] open syllable may have either a heavy [illegible]. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, V. [illegible]

anteprostate (an-tē-pros′tāt), *a.* [< *ante-* + [illegible]] [illegible] in front of the prostate gland.

anteprostatic (an-tē-pros-tat′ik), *a.* Same as [illegible].

anterior [illegible], *a.* [L., compar. adj., as if [illegible], < *ante*, before. Cf. *posterior*, [illegible] *interior*.] **1.** Of [illegible] to the front: the opposite of [illegible] going before; preceding [illegible] prior; earlier.

[illegible]

3. In [illegible] nearer the head, as [illegible] opposed to [illegible] than the head [illegible] itself *anterior* [illegible] by [illegible] the [illegible] side of the body [illegible], as opposed to dorsal; hemal, as opposed to neural: as, the *anterior* pillars of the pharynx; the *anterior* walls of the belly; the *anterior* pillars of the spinal cord.

The two parts into which the iris divides the eye are called the *anterior* and posterior chambers.
Brewster, Optics, p. 288. (*N. E. D.*)

5. In *bot.*, in axillary inflorescence, noting the side most distant from the axis and nearest the subtending leaf or bract: as, the *anterior* side of a flower: otherwise called *inferior* or *lower*. [In all its senses usually followed by *to* before an object.]=**Syn. 2.** See *previous*.

anteriority (an-tē-ri-or′i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *anterioritа(t-)s*, < L. *anterior*: see *anterior*.] The state of being anterior, in advance, or in front; the state of being before in time or situation; priority.

Our poet could not have seen the prophecy of Isaiah, because he lived 100 or 150 years before that prophet; and this *anteriority* of time makes this passage the more observable. *Pope*, Iliad, xix. 93, note.

anteriorly (an-tē′ri-or-li), *adv.* In an anterior manner; before, in time or place; previously, in time; in front, in place. See *anterior*.

The hemispheres [of the brain-cavity of a species of *Coryphodon*] contract *anteriorly* into the very stout peduncles of the olfactory lobes. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XII. 124.

anterolateral (an″te-rō-lat′e-ral), *a.* [< L. **anterus* (see *anterior*) + *lateralis*, lateral: see *lateral*.] Situated or directed anteriorly and to the side. *Huxley.*—**Anterolateral groove**, a name sometimes applied to the line along the spinal cord where the anterior roots of the spinal nerves emerge.

anteroom (an′tē-röm), *n.* [< *ante-* + *room*.] A smaller room before a chief apartment, to which access is had through it; especially, a waiting-room used for the temporary reception of visitors, etc.; an antechamber.

His *ante-rooms* were thronged with clients of all sorts.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S. (1876), VI. 239.

anteroparietal (an″te-rō-pā-rī′e-tal), *a.* [< L. **anterus* (see *anterior*) + LL. *parietalis*, parietal: see *parietal*.] Anterior parietal: applied to one of the gyri of the brain. See *gyrus*.

anteroposterior (an″te-rō-pos-tē′ri-or), *a.* [< L. **anterus* (see *anterior*) + *posterior*, behind: see *posterior*.] Relating to the direction from front to back or from head to tail; cephalocaudal.—**Anteroposterior symmetry**, in *zoöl.*, the view that the anterior and posterior limbs of vertebrates are reversed or symmetrical repetitions of each other, like right and left limbs, and therefore not serially homologous, or parts of a series facing all in one direction, but antitypical homologues or antitypes; antitropy as opposed to syntropy, in viewing intermembral homologies. See *intermembral*.

antesolarium (an″tē-sō-lā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *antesolaria* (-ä). [ML., < L. *ante*, before, + *solarium*: see *solarium*.] A portico, veranda, or other projecting structure in front of the solars or apartments of a medieval dwelling-house. *Audsley.*

antestature† (an′tē-stat-ūr), *n.* [< F. *antestature* = Sp. *antestatura*, < L. *ante*, before, + *statura*, a standing: see *stature*.] In *fort.*, a small intrenchment or work formed hastily of palisades or sacks of earth, for the defense of a post, or of works part of which have been captured.

antesternum (an′tē-stėr-num), *n.*; pl. *antesterna* (-nä). [NL., < L. *ante*, before, + NL. *sternum*: see *sternum*.] In *entom.*, the center of the antepectus; the fore part of the middle of the breastplate of insects.

antestomach (an′tē-stum-ak), *n.* [< *ante-* + *stomach*.] In birds, some distensible portion of the gullet (not a proper crop) in which food is first lodged.

In birds there is no mastication or comminution of the meat in the mouth, but it is immediately swallowed into a kind of *antestomach*, which I have observed in piscivorous birds. *Ray.*

ante-supper† (an′tē-sup-ėr), *n.* [< *ante-* + *supper*.] A course displayed but not partaken of, in anticipation of supper. *N. E. D.*

antetemple (an′tē-tem-pl), *n.* [< *ante-* + *temple*.] The porch or vestibule before the temple at Jerusalem. The term has been used to designate the narthex or vestibule of early Christian churches, and it has been applied to the nave of a church regarded as [illegible] before the chancel or sanctuary and outside of it. [illegible] the proposed [illegible] term [illegible] to be recommended.

antetype (an′tē-tīp), *n.* [As if *ante-* + *type*; but [illegible] *antitype*, q. v.] A prototype; a primitive or early type whence some later form has been [illegible]. See *antitype*.

[illegible] *antetype* [illegible] of the modern kine. *[illegible] Nat. Hist.*, II. [illegible]

antevenient (an-tē-vē′nient), *a.* [< L. *antevenien(t-)s*, ppr. of *antevenire*, come before, < *ante*, before, + *venire* = Gr. βαίνειν = E. *come*.] Preceding; coming before. *Lamb.*

anteversion (an-tē-vėr′shon), *n.* [< L. *anteversio(n-)*, a putting before, < *antevertere*, pp. *anteversus*: see *antevert*.] A turning forward; specifically, in *pathol.*, a displacement of the uterus in which the fundus, or broad upper portion, is turned toward the pubes, while the cervix or neck is tilted up toward the sacrum: opposed to *retroversion*.

antevert (an-tē-vėrt′), *v. t.* [< L. *antevertere*, precede, anticipate, place before, < *ante*, before, + *vertere*, turn: see *verse*.] **1†.** To prevent; avert.

To *antevert* some great danger to the public, . . . we may and must disclose our knowledge of a close wickedness. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience (1654), p. 421.

2. To tip or turn forward; displace in a forward direction, as the uterus.

anteverted (an-tē-vėr′ted), *p. a.* Tipped forward; exhibiting anteversion: said of the uterus.

anth-. [< Gr. ἀνθ-, assimilated form of ἀντ- for ἀντι- before the aspirate.] The form of the prefix *ant-* before the aspirate *h* in words taken from or formed according to the Greek. In words formed in English *anti-* usually remains unchanged before the aspirate, as in *antihypnotic*, *antihysteric*, etc.

anthela (an-thē′lä), *n.*; pl. *anthelæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. ἀνθήλη, the downy plume of the reed (L. *panicula*), < ἀνθεῖν, bloom: see *anther*.] In *bot.*, a form of cymose inflorescence, either unilateral and sickle-shaped or bilateral and fan-shaped, the lateral axes overtopping the central, as in *Juncus tenuis*.

anthelia, *n.* Plural of *anthelion*.

anthelices, *n.* Plural of *anthelix*.

anthelicine (ant-hel′- or an-thel′i-sin), *a.* [< *anthelix* (*-ic-*) + *-ine*¹.] Of or pertaining to the antihelix of the ear: as, the *anthelicine* fossa.

anthelion (ant-hē′- or an-thē′li-on), *n.*; pl. *anthelia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. ἀνθήλιον, neut. of ἀνθήλιος (with ἀντ- changed to ἀνθ- before the rough breathing), later form of ἀντήλιος, opposite to the sun, < ἀντ- for ἀντί, opposite to, + ἥλιος, the sun: see *helio-*. Cf. *aphelion* and *perihelion*.] A solar phenomenon consisting of one or more faint luminous rings around the shadow of the head of an observer when projected at no great distance by the sun when it is near the horizon on a cloud, fog-bank, grass covered with dew, or other moist surface. It is sometimes observed in alpine and polar regions, and is due to diffraction of light.

anthelix (ant′hē- or an′thē-liks), *n.*; pl. *anthelices* (ant-hel′- or an-thel′i-sēz). [< Gr. ἀνθέλιξ, the inner curvature of the ear, < ἀνθ-, ἀντ- for ἀντί, opposite to, + ἕλιξ, helix: see *helix*.] Same as *antihelix*.

anthelminthic (an-thel-min′thik), *a.* and *n.* Same as *anthelmintic*.

anthelmintic (an-thel-min′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *anthelminticum*, < Gr. ἀνθ-, ἀντ- for ἀντί, against, + ἕλμινς (ἑλμινθ-), a worm, esp. a tapeworm, a maw-worm; of uncertain origin.] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, destroying or expelling intestinal worms.

II. *n.* A vermifuge; a drug used for destroying and expelling intestinal worms.

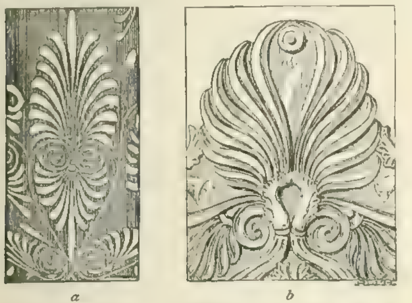
anthem (an′them), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *anthym*; occasionally spelled *anthymne* (simulating *hymn*), also *antheme*, *antemne*; < ME. *antem*, *antim*, *antym*, *anteme*, *antempne*, *antephne*, *antefne*, < AS. *antefen*, < ML. *antifona*, *antiphona*, an anthem, an antiphon: see *antiphon*.] Originally, a hymn sung in alternate parts; in modern usage, a piece of sacred music set to words usually taken from the Psalms or other parts of the Scriptures; a developed motet. There are four kinds: (*a*) *anthems for a double choir*, in which the choirs sing antiphonally; (*b*) *full anthems*, which consist of a chorus only, or of a chorus and verses, in which the chorus occupies the principal place, and the verses (usually set to music in four parts and sung by a part of the choir) are subordinate; (*c*) *verse anthems*, in which solos, duets, and trios are the prominent features, the chorus being subordinate; and (*d*) *solo anthems*, in which a single voice is the prominent feature. The anthem may or may not have an accompaniment for the organ, or for any number of instruments. It has reached its highest development in England.

anthem (an′them), *v. t.* [< *anthem*, *n.*] To celebrate or salute with an anthem or song. [Used only in poetry.]

Sweet birds *antheming* the morn.
Keats, Fancy.

anthemion (an-thē′mi-on), *n.*; pl. *anthemia* (-ä). [< Gr. ἀνθέμιον, a flower, a flower ornament, < ἄνθος, flower: see *anther*.] In *art* and *archæol.*:

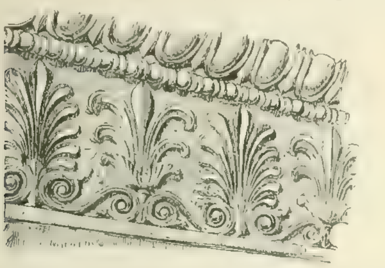
(*a*) A characteristic palmette or honeysuckle ornament, varying in detail, but constant in type, of very frequent occurrence both in single examples and in series, in vase-painting, in architectural sculpture, in jewelry and dress-fabrics, and in all other decorative work of Greek origin from very early times, and later in ornament derived from the Greek. This ornament in its original shape was borrowed by Greek artists from the Orient, and was probably first adopted by the Ionians. It was much used upon antefixes, both sculptured and in terra-cotta, and in the composition of acroteria, particularly those of the tall and slender Greek funeral slabs. (*b*) Any conventionalized flower or foliage ornament, as those common in Oriental embroidery or Persian porcelain.



Anthemia.
a, from a Greek vase; *b*, from the acroterium of an Attic stele.

anthemion-frieze (an-thē′mi-on-frēz), *n.* Same as *anthemion-molding*.

anthemion-molding (an-thē′mi-on-mōl″ding), *n.* In *Gr. art*, a molding or frieze ornamented with a series of anthemia, usually in graceful alternation of two forms. Sometimes the effect is diversified by the introduction of flowers or tendrils more literally expressed, and occasionally birds are represented perching on the tendrils, as in examples at Athens and Argos. The most elegant examples of anthemion-molding are those beneath the capitals of the north porch columns, and forming one of the friezes, of the Erechtheum at Athens.



Anthemion-molding.—Frieze of the Erechtheum.

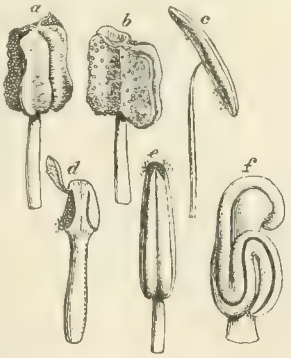
Anthemis (an′the-mis), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἀνθεμις, a flower, also an herb like our camomile (Dioscorides), < ἄνθος, a flower: see *anther*.] A large genus of plants, natural order *Compositæ*, tribe *Anthemideæ*. *A. Cotula* is the mayweed or stinking camomile; *A. nobilis* is the common camomile of Europe and of gardens elsewhere. The flowers contain a bitter principle, which has tonic properties, and yield an essential oil having an aromatic fragrance. They are consequently much used as a light tonic, and also as a fomentation or poultice.

anthemorrhagic (ant″hem-ō-raj′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀνθ-, ἀντ- for ἀντί, against, + αἱμορραγικός, hemorrhagic: see *hemorrhagic*.] Tending to check hemorrhage; hemastatic. Also *anthæmorrhagic* and *antihemorrhagic*.

anthemwise (an′them-wīz), *adv.* [< *anthem* + *wise*[2].] In the manner of an antiphonal anthem; alternately.

> Several quires, placed one over against another, and taking the voice by catches, *anthemwise*, give great pleasure.
> *Bacon*, Masques.

anthemy (an′the-mi), *n.*; pl. *anthemies* (-miz). [< Gr. ἀνθέμιον, equivalent to ἄνθος, a flower: see *anther*.] In *bot.*, a term proposed for any form of flower-cluster.



Anthers.
a, anther of *Aquilegia*, opening; *b*, same, expanded; *c*, versatile anther of *Lilium*; *d*, anther of *Berberis*, opening by valves; *e*, anther of *Solanum*, opening by terminal pores; *f*, sigmoid anther of *Ecbalium*. All magnified.)

anther (an′thėr), *n.* [< NL. *anthēra*, anther, < Gr. ἀνθηρός, flowery, blooming, < ἀνθεῖν, bloom, < ἄνθος, a blossom, a flower, = Skt. *andhas*, herb.] In *bot.*, the essential polliniferous part of a stamen, generally raised upon the extremity of a filament. It is usually a double sac formed by two simple or bilocellate cells, filled with pollen, and each cell opening at maturity by a slit, pore, or valve. The anther is variously attached to the summit of a filament, or may be sessile. Theoretically it is homologous to the blade of a leaf, the two halves of which are represented by the cells, the mid-vein by the connective, and the parenchyma by the pollen. **Adnate anther, cruciate anther**, etc. See the adjectives.

antheral (an′thėr-al), *a.* [< *anther* + *-al*.] Pertaining to an anther or to anthers.

anther-dust (an′thėr-dust), *n.* The dust or pollen of an anther.

antherid (an′thėr-id), *n.* Same as *antheridium*.

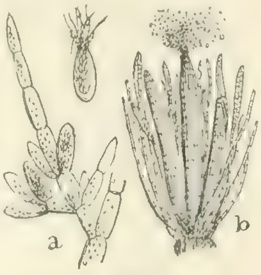
antheridia, *n.* Plural of *antheridium*.

antheridial (an-the-rid′i-al), *a.* [< *antheridium* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to an antheridium.

> The *Antheridial* disk springing from the leaf form.
> *S. B. Herrick*, Plant Life, p. 95.

antheridian (an-the-rid′i-an), *a.* Same as *antheridial*.

antheridium (an-the-rid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *antheridia* (-ä). [NL., < *anthera*, anther, + Gr. dim. -ίδιον.] In *bot.*, the organ in cryptogamic plants which answers to the anther in the phanerogamic series. It assumes various forms and positions in the different groups. Also called *antherid*.



Antheridia.
a, branch of *Fucus*, with antheridia, one separated and antherozoids escaping; *b*, antheridia of a moss surrounded by paraphyses. (Both highly magnified.)

antheriferous (an-the-rif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *anthera* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*: (*a*) Producing anthers. (*b*) Supporting anthers, as the filaments.

antheriform (an′thėr-i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *anthera* + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form of an anther.

antherogenous (an-the-roj′e-nus), *a.* [< NL. *antherogenus*, < *anthera* + L. *-genus*, producing: see *-genous*.] In *bot.*, resulting from the transformation of anthers, as the additional petals in many double flowers: also applied to a double flower resulting from such transformation.

antheroid (an′thėr-oid), *a.* [< *anther* + *-oid*.] Resembling an anther.

antherozoid (an″thėr-ō-zō′id), *n.* [< NL. *anthera*, anther, + *zoöides*, zoöid: see *anther* and *zoöid*.] In *bot.*, the minute body produced in the antheridium of cryptogams by which the female organs are fertilized. The antherozoids are slender spiral threads, with a somewhat thickened apex, which are produced in the antheridial cells; when mature they burst the cell and move freely about. See cut under *antheridium*.

anthesis (an-thē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄνθησις, the full bloom of a flower, < ἀνθεῖν, bloom: see *anther*.] The period or act of expansion in flowers.

> I thereupon carefully inspected both these trees [ginkgo], and found that *anthesis* was so nearly synchronous in the two sexes that I was able on the 5th to pronounce them ready for fertilization.
> *Science*, V. 495.

Anthesteria (an-thes-tē′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [Gr. Ἀνθεστήρια, the feast of flowers, in the month of Ἀνθεστηριών: see *Anthesterion*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, the festival of flowers, the third in order of the Attic feasts in honor of Dionysus. The observance lasted for three days, about the middle of the month of Anthesterion (or toward the 1st of our March), and celebrated the opening of spring and the ripening of the wine of the previous season. The people wore garlands of the brilliant anemones which deck the Attic plain at that season, and certain mystic ceremonies and sacrifices were performed by priestesses in the guise of bacchantes.

Anthesterion (an-thes-tē′ri-on), *n.* [Gr. Ἀνθεστηριών, the time of flowers, < ἄνθος (stem ἀνθε-, orig. ἀνθεσ-), a flower, + term. -τηρι-ών.] The eighth month of the ancient Attic year, containing twenty-nine days, and corresponding to the last part of February and the beginning of March.

anthicid (an′thi-sid), *n.* A beetle of the family *Anthicidæ*.

Anthicidæ (an-this′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anthicus* + *-idæ*.] A family of heteromerous beetles, corresponding to the *Anthicides* of Latreille or the old genus *Notoxus*. They have the anterior coxal cavities open behind; the head strongly constricted at base, and suddenly narrowed behind; no lateral suture of the thorax; perfect tarsi, with distinct claws; normal eyes; the prothorax at base narrower than the elytra; and the hind coxæ not [illegible] y are beetles mostly of small size, genera[illegible] ers, though some species inhabit sandy p[illegible]

Anthicus (an′thi-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀνθικός, like a flower, < ἄνθος, a flower: see *anther*.] A genus of heteromerous beetles, typical of the family *Anthicidæ*, having the thorax unarmed. It contains *Anthicus fuscus* and many other minute species.

Anthidæ (an′thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anthus* + *-idæ*.] The *Anthinæ* (which see), rated as a family.

ant-hill (ȧnt′hil), *n.* [< ME. *amete-hull*, < AS. *æmet-hyll*, *æmett-hyll*: see *ant*[1], *emmet*, and *hill*[1].] A mound or hillock of earth, leaves, twigs, and other substances, formed by a colony of ants for or in the process of constructing their habitation. The ant-hills erected by the termites, or white ants, are among the most extraordinary examples of insect architecture. They are in the form of pyramids or cones of earth, sometimes 10 or 12 feet high, baked in the sun to remarkable hardness and consistency. See *termite*.—**Ant-hill grass**, a name given to a species of fescue-grass, *Festuca sylvatica*, from its frequent occurrence on ant-hills.

ant-hillock (ant′hil″ok), *n.* Same as *ant-hill*.

Anthinæ (an-thī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anthus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of oscine passerine birds; one of two divisions of the family *Motacillidæ*, or wagtails: sometimes made a family *Anthidæ*. The group consists of the pipits, or titlarks, chiefly of the genus *Anthus*, with which the subfamily is nearly conterminous. *Anthinæ* differ from other *Motacillidæ* in having the tail shorter than the wing, with broader feathers, the tarsi relatively shorter, the lateral toes longer, and the hind claw lengthened and straightened. Four or five primaries usually compose the point of the wing, and the coloration is streaky. There are about 50 species, found in most parts of the world. See *Anthus*.

anthine[1] (an′thin), *a.* [< L. *anthinus*, < Gr. ἀνθινός, pertaining to a flower, < ἄνθος, a flower.] Of or pertaining to a flower.

anthine[2] (an′thīn), *a.* [< *Anthinæ*.] In *ornith.*, of or pertaining to the *Anthinæ*, or pipits.

anthobian (an-thō′bi-an), *n.* [< NL. *Anthobii* + *-an*.] A beetle of the group *Anthobii* (which see): so called from living on flowers and leaves.

Anthobii (an-thō′bi-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *anthobius*, a., < Gr. ἄνθος, a flower, + βίος, life.] In some systems of classification (as Latreille's), a group of scarabæoid lamellicorn beetles, closely related to the *Hoplides*, but having the two divisions of the labium produced beyond the mentum, the elytra with rounded tips divaricating from each other, and the antennæ 9- or 10-jointed, the last 3 joints constituting the clavola. There are several genera and many species, chiefly of warm countries, living upon flowers and leaves.

Anthobranchia (an-thō-brang′ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἄνθος, a flower, + βράγχια, gills.] A suborder of nudibranchiate gastropods, with the branchiæ arranged in a rosette about the anus, whence the name. It includes the family *Dorididæ* and related forms. Also called *Pygobranchia*.

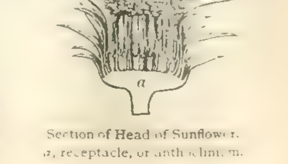
anthobranchiate (an-thō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< *Anthobranchia* + *-ate*[1].] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Anthobranchia*.

II. *n.* A member of the suborder *Anthobranchia*.

anthocarpous (an-thō-kär′pus), *a.* [< NL. *anthocarpus*, < Gr. ἄνθος, a flower, + καρπός, fruit: see *carpel*.] In *bot.*, characterized by thickened floral envelops: applied to certain fruits. Instances of anthocarpous fruits are the checkerberry with a fleshy calyx, the berry of the yew with a cup-like disk, and the strawberry with fleshy torus. The epithet is also applied to such multiple fruits as the mulberry and pineapple, which are dense forms of inflorescence with the fleshy floral envelops matted together about the ovaries, and to the fig, the cone of the pine, etc.

Anthochæra (an-thō-kē′rä), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. ἄνθος, a flower, + χαίρειν, delight.] A genus of honey-birds, of the family *Meliphagidæ* and subfamily *Meliphaginæ*, based upon the mottled honey-eater or brush wattle-bird of Australia (*A. carunculata* or *A. mellivora*), described as specially fond of the banksias, upon the blossoms of which it feeds. It has a peculiar cry, resembling the syllables *googwarruck*, its native name. *Vigors and Horsfeld*, 1826. Formerly also called *Creadion*.

anthoclinium (an-thō-klin′i-um), *n.*; pl. *anthoclinia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. ἄνθος, a flower, + κλίνη, a bed: see *clinic*, etc.] In *bot.*, a



Section of Head of Sunflower.
a, receptacle, or anthoclinium.

name for a receptacle of inflorescence, such as that of [illegible].

Anthocorinæ (an-thok-ō-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anthocoris* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of bugs, of the family *Cimicidæ*, containing chiefly minute, narrowly oval, and narrow-headed species of a shining-black or dull-brown color, marked with white.

Anthocoris (an-thok'ọ-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄνθος, a flower, + κόρις, a bug.] A genus of heteropterous insects, of the family *Lygæidæ*, or giving name to a subfamily *Anthocorinæ* of the family *Cimicidæ*, having the antennæ filiform. It contains small black bugs with reddish and white markings. See cut under *flower-bug*.

anthocyan (an-thō-sī'an), *n.* Same as *anthocyanin*.

anthocyanin, anthocyanine (an-thọ-sī'a-nin), *n.* [< Gr. ἄνθος, a flower, + κύανος, blue, + *-in*². Cf. *cyanin*.] The dissolved coloring matter in blue flowers.

anthodium (an-thō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *anthodia* (-ạ̈). [NL., < Gr. ἀνθώδης: see *anthoid*.] The head, or so-called compound flower, of *Compositæ*.

anthogenesis (an-thọ-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄνθος, a flower, + γένεσις, production.] A mode of reproduction occurring in some of the plant-lice, or *Phytophthiria*, in which there intervenes a form furnishing male and female pupæ from which sexual individuals arise. *Pascoe*, Zoöl. Class., p. 264.

anthography (an-thog'rạ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ἄνθος, a flower, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.] That branch of botany which treats of flowers; a description of flowers.

anthoid (an'thoid), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀνθοειδής, contr. ἀνθώδης, like a flower, < ἄνθος, a flower, + εἶδος, form.] Having the form of a flower; resembling a flower.

antholeucin, antholeucine (an-thọ-lū'sin), *n.* [< Gr. ἄνθος, a flower, + λευκός, white, + *-in*².] The dissolved coloring matter in white flowers.

antholite (an'thọ-līt), *n.* [< Gr. ἄνθος, a flower, + λίθος, a stone.] In *geol.*, an impression on rocks, as on the shales of the coal-measures, resembling, or supposed to resemble, a flower.

anthological¹ (an-thọ-loj'i-kạl), *a.* [< *anthology*¹.] Pertaining to an anthology; consisting of beautiful extracts, especially from the poets.

anthological²† (an-thọ-loj'i-kạl), *a.* [< *anthology*².] Treating of flowers.

anthologist (an-thol'ọ-jist), *n.* [< *anthology*¹ + *-ist*.] The compiler of an anthology.

anthology¹ (an-thol'ọ-ji), *n.*; pl. *anthologies* (-jiz). [< Gr. ἀνθολογία, LGr. also ἀνθολόγιον, a flower-gathering, and hence a collection of small poems, < ἀνθολόγος, gathering flowers, < ἄνθος, a flower, + λέγειν = L. *legere*, gather, read: see *lection*, *legend*, etc., and cf. *anthology*².] **1.** A collection of flowers; a garland. [Rare.]—**2.** A collection of poems, epigrams, and fugitive pieces by various authors. The name was originally given to Greek collections of this nature, and is hence applied to any literary collection similarly made. **3.** In the *Gr. Ch.*, a selection from several of the official service-books of such parts of the services as are most needed by the laity.

anthology²† (an-thol'ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἄνθος, a flower, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] A treatise on flowers.

antholysis (an-thol'i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄνθος, a flower, + λύσις, a breaking up, a loosening, < λύειν, loosen.] In *bot.*, a retrograde metamorphosis of the organs of a flower, as of carpels into stamens, stamens into petals, etc.

anthomania (an-thọ-mā'ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. [illegible], + μανία, mania: see *mania*.] An extravagant fondness for flowers.

Anthomedusa (an-thọ-me-dū'sạ), *n.* [NL., < [illegible] + NL. *medusa*, q. v.] The [illegible] the family *Anthomedusidæ*.

anthomedusid (an″thọ-mẹ-dū'sid), *n.* An [illegible] *Anthomedusidæ*.

Anthomedusidæ (an-thọ-me-dū'si-dē), *n. pl.* [illegible] + *-idæ*.] In [illegible] (which see) [illegible]

A[illegible] ([illegible]-fi-dē), *n. pl.* [illegible], a flower, + [illegible].] A family of *Hexa*[illegible] [illegible] system and [illegible] the tentacles without any circular muscles, the tentacles being consequently non-retractile. Reproductive organs are present on all the numerous complete septa; accessory tentacles are wanting.

Anthomyia (an-thọ-mī'i-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1826; improp. *Anthomya*, Desvoidy, 1830, earlier in a perverted form, *Anthomyza*, Fallen, 1810), < Gr. ἄνθος, a flower, + μυῖα, a fly, akin to L. *musca*, a fly: see *Musca*.] A genus of dipterous insects, typical of the family *Anthomyidæ*: less commonly in the perverted form *Anthomyza*. It includes numerous species; the larvæ of some feed upon garden vegetables. *A. brassicæ* is the cabbage-fly; *A. trimaculata* and *A. radicum* are turnip-flies; *A. tuberosa* attacks potatoes.

Turnip-fly (*Anthomyia radicum*). (Cross shows natural size.) *a*, larva; *b*, pupa, natural size; *c*, pupa, enlarged. (After Curtis.)

Anthomyidæ (an-thọ-mī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anthomyia* + *-idæ*; also in the perverted form *Anthomyzidæ* (*Anthomyzides*, Latreille).] In some systems of classification, a family of dipterous insects, corresponding more or less exactly to the *Anthomyzides* of Latreille: sometimes merged in *Muscidæ*.

Anthomyza (an-thọ-mī'zạ̈), *n.* [NL., a perverted form for *Anthomyia*.] **1.** In *entom.*: (*a*) Same as *Anthomyia*. *Fallen*, 1810. (*b*) A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Swainson*, 1833.—**2.** In *ornith.*, a genus of meliphagine birds, whose type is *A. cæruleocephala* of New Zealand, named by Swainson in 1837. The name, being preoccupied in entomology, was changed to *Anthornis* by G. R. Gray in 1840.

Anthomyzidæ (an-thọ-mī'zi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anthomyza*, 1, + *-idæ*.] Same as *Anthomyidæ*.

Anthomyzides (an-thọ-mī'zi-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. F. pl., equiv. to *Anthomyzidæ*.] In Latreille's system of classification, a subtribe of *Muscides*, corresponding closely to *Anthomyidæ*. It is composed of species having the appearance of common flies, with 4-jointed abdomen, non-vibratile wings, and short antennæ ending in a long or linear joint, with the seta mostly plumose.

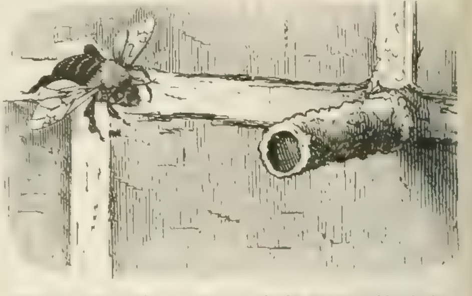
Anthonomus (an-thon'ọ-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνθονόμος, feeding on flowers (found in passive sense ἀνθόνομος (proparoxytone), having its flowers fed on); cf. ἀνθονομεῖν, feed on flowers, < ἄνθος, a flower, + νέμειν, mid. νέμεσθαι, feed, graze.] A genus of *Curculionidæ*, or snout-beetles, comprising numerous species of rather small size, distributed over all parts of the globe except the arctic regions. A few live in the larval state in the galls made by homopterous, dipterous, or hymenopterous insects; others live between the unopened leaves of various trees; while the majority infest the fruit or seed-pods of plants. The apple-curculio, *A. quadrigibbus* (Say), is a familiar example, and is distinguished by the four somewhat prominent tubercles on its elytra and by its bidentate anterior femora. The larvæ of *Anthonomus* are more arched dorsally than most other curculionid larvæ; they undergo transformation within the [illegible] they infest, and they do not enter the ground.

Apple-curculio (*Anthonomus quadrigibbus*). *a*, natural size; *b*, lateral view; *c*, dorsal view.

Anthophila (an-thof'i-lạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *anthophilus*: see *anthophilous*.] In Latreille's system of classification, the melliferous aculeate hymenopterous insects; the bees: a synonym of *Mellifera* (which see). It is commonly divided into the two families *Apidæ* and *Andrenidæ*.

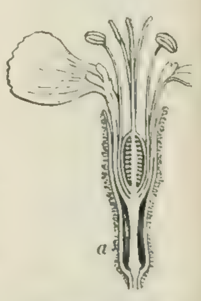
anthophilous (an-thof'i-lus), *a.* [< NL. *anthophilus*, < Gr. ἄνθος, a flower, + φίλος, loving.] **1.** In *entom.*, flower-loving, as a bee.—**2.** Of or pertaining to the *Anthophila*.

Anthophora (an-thof'ō-rạ̈), *n.* [NL., fem. sing. (in sense 2 neut. pl.) of *anthophorus*: see *anthophore*.] **1.** A genus of bees, of the family *Apidæ*; one of several genera which collect pollen by means of the hind tibiæ, and which are known as mason-bees. *A. sponsa* is an example. See *mason-bee*.—**2.** [*l. c.*] Plural of *anthophorum*.



Mason-bee (*Anthophora sponsa*), and tube constructed by the bee.

anthophore (an'thọ-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *anthophorum*, prop. neut. of *anthophorus*, < Gr. ἀνθοφόρος, bearing flowers, < ἄνθος, a flower, + -φόρος, bearing, < φέρειν = E. *bear*¹.] In *bot.*, a form of floral stipe, produced by the elongation of the internode between the calyx and the corolla, and bearing the corolla, stamens, and pistil, as in the catchfly (*Silene*). Also called *anthophorum*.



Anthophore. (From Gray's "Genera of Plants of the United States.")

Section of the flower of *Silene Pennsylvanica*, enlarged, showing the anthophore (*a*) within the calyx, bearing the petals, stamens, and ovary.

anthophorous (an-thof'ọ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *anthophorus*, < Gr. ἀνθοφόρος, bearing flowers: see *anthophore* and *-ous*.] Bearing flowers.

anthophorum (an-thof'ọ-rum), *n.*; pl. *anthophora* (-rạ̈). [NL.] Same as *anthophore*.

anthophyllite (an-thọ-fil'īt), *n.* [< NL. *anthophyllum*, a clove (with allusion to the color), < Gr. ἄνθος, a flower, + φύλλον, leaf, = L. *folium*: see *folio*.] A mineral, allied to amphibole or hornblende, occurring in radiating columnar aggregates. It is orthorhombic in crystallization.

anthophyllitic (an″thọ-fi-lit'ik), *a.* [< *anthophyllite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to anthophyllite, or containing it.

Anthophysa (an-thọ-fī'zạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄνθος, a flower, + φῦσα, a breath, bubble.] A genus of pantostomatous infusorians, of the group *Dimastiga*, containing biflagellate monads which are united in colonies of several zoöids.

Anthoptilidæ (an-thop-til'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anthoptilon* + *-idæ*.] A family of spicateous pennatuloid polyps without rachial pinnules, with polyps sessile on both sides of the rachis in distinct rows, and without cells.

Anthoptilon (an-thop'ti-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄνθος, flower, + πτίλον, feather, wing.] A genus of polyps, representing the family *Anthoptilidæ*.

anthorism (an'thọ-rizm), *n.* [< NL. *anthorismus*, < Gr. ἀνθορισμός, counter-definition, < ἀνθορίζειν, make a counter-definition, < ἀνθ-, ἀντ- for ἀντί, against, counter to, + ὁρίζειν, limit, bound, define: see *horizon*.] In *rhet.*, a description or definition contrary to that which has been given by one's opponent.

anthorismus (an-thọ-riz'mus), *n.* Same as *anthorism*.

anthosiderite (an-thọ-sid'ẹ-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. ἄνθος, a flower, + σιδήρεος, of iron: see *siderite*.] A native silicate of iron, of an ocherous-yellow color, inclining to yellowish-brown, and having a fibrous radiated structure, found in Brazil.

Anthosoma (an-thọ-sō'mạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄνθος, a flower, + σῶμα, a body.] A genus of siphonostomous parasitic crustaceans, giving name to a family *Anthosomidæ*. A species, *A. smithi*, is found upon sharks.

Anthosomidæ (an-thọ-sō'mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anthosoma* + *-idæ*.] A family of siphonostomous parasitic crustaceans, typified by the genus *Anthosoma*.

anthotaxis (an-thọ-tak'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄνθος, a flower, + τάξις, order, < τάσσειν, arrange, order:

see *tactic.*] In *bot.*, the arrangement of flowers on the axis of growth: same as *inflorescence.*

anthotaxy (an'thọ-tak-si), *n.* Same as *anthotaxis.*

anthoxanthin, anthoxanthine (an-thọ-zan'thin), *n.* [< Gr. ἄνθος, a flower, + ξανθός, yellow (see *xanthin*), + *-in*².] The yellow or orange coloring matter of yellow flowers and fruit, a modification of chlorophyl.

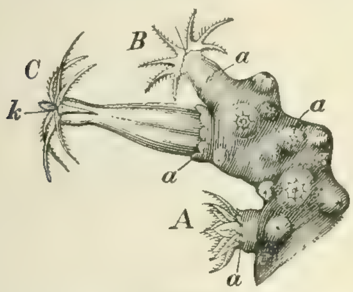
Anthozoa (an-thọ-zō'ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἄνθος, a flower, + ζῷον, pl. ζῷα, an animal: see *zoön.*] The flower-animals, or animal-flowers; a former class or large group of zoöphytes, inexactly equivalent to the modern class *Actinozoa* (which see). By some, who have included the *Polyzoa* under zoophytes, *Anthozoa* has been made the other and prime division of zoophytes, and has been divided into *Hydroida*, *Asteroida*, and *Helianthoida*. The *Anthozoa* have also been divided into *Actiniidæ*, *Zoanthidæ*, *Xeniidæ*, *Alcyoniidæ*, *Pennatulidæ*, *Tubiporidæ*, *Caryophylliidæ*, and *Gorgoniidæ*.

anthozoan (an-thọ-zō'ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Anthozoa* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Anthozoa*; anthozoic.

II. *n.* One of the *Anthozoa*; an anthozoön.

anthozoic (an-thọ-zō'ik), *a.* [< *Anthozoa* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the *Anthozoa*; zoöphytic.

anthozoöid (an-thọ-zō'oid), *n.* [< *Anthozoa* + *-oid.* Cf. *zoöid.*] An individual polyp of a polypidom; an actinozoön of the compound *Actinozoa*, formed by budding in a zoanthodeme; one of the individual zoöids borne upon the cœnosarc of the compound *Zoantharia.* Thus, in a piece of coral each of the numerous little animals which build up the coral mass is an *anthozooid.*



Anthozoöids.

End of a branch of red coral of commerce, *Corallium rubrum*, with three anthozoöids, *A*, *B*, *C*, in different degrees of expansion: *k*, mouth; *a*, that part of the cœnosarc which rises into a cup around the base of each anthozoöid.

anthozoön (an-thọ-zō'on), *n.*; pl. *anthozoa* (-ạ̈). [NL., sing. of *Anthozoa.*] One of the *Anthozoa.*

anthracene (an'thrạ-sēn), *n.* [< *anthrax* (*anthrac-*), coal, + *-ene.*] A hydrocarbon ($C_{14}H_{10}$) found in coal-tar, and extracted from the last portion of the distillate from this substance by chilling and pressure. It is purified by redistillation, and forms white crystalline laminæ which melt at 415° F. It is of great commercial value, being the base from which artificial alizarin is prepared. See *alizarin.* Also written *anthracin.*

anthraceniferous (an"thrạ-sẹ̄-nif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< *anthracene* + *-i-ferous.*] Containing or yielding anthracene.

> By whatever means the crude *anthraceniferous* mass has been obtained, it must be submitted to a process of purification. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 72.

anthraces, *n.* Plural of *anthrax.*

anthracic (an-thras'ik), *a.* [< *anthrax* (*anthrac-*) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the disease anthrax.

Anthracidæ (an-thras'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anthrax* (*Anthrac-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of dipterous insects, of the old group *Tanystomata*, containing the genera *Anthrax*, *Lomatia*, *Bombylius*, etc.: now called *Bombyliidæ* (which see).

anthraciferous (an-thrạ-sif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< Gr. ἄνθραξ (ἀνθρακ-) for *anthracite*, q. v., + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Yielding anthracite: applied to geological strata.

anthracin (an'thrạ-sin), *n.* [< *anthrax* (*anthrac-*) + *-in*².] Same as *anthracene.*

anthracite (an'thrạ-sīt), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. ἀνθρακίτης, a kind of precious stone, fem. ἀνθρακῖτις, a kind of coal; prop. adj., coal-like; < ἄνθραξ (ἄνθρακ-), a (burning) coal, charcoal, stone-coal: see *anthrax.*] **I.** *n.* A variety of mineral coal (see *coal*) containing but little hydrogen, and therefore burning almost without flame. It is nearly pure carbon, containing usually over 90 and sometimes as much as 95 per cent. of that substance. It is hard (hence often called *hard* coal in distinction from *soft* or bituminous coal), breaks with a conchoidal fracture, and has a deep-black color and brilliant luster. It occurs in large quantity in eastern Pennsylvania, where it is extensively mined, and is almost the exclusive fuel used in the large cities and manufactories of New York and New England. It also occurs in the South Wales coal-fields in large quantities, and in many other localities, but is nowhere of so much practical importance as in the eastern United States.

II. *a.* Coal-black: as, the *anthracite* hawk, *Urubitinga anthracina.*

anthracitic (an-thrạ-sit'ik), *a.* [< *anthracite* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, having the nature of, or resembling anthracite.

> In the neighborhood of these [igneous] rocks the coal has been altered into an *anthracitic* material.
> *Huxley*, Physiography, xiv.

anthracitous (an'thrạ-sī-tus), *a.* [< *anthracite* + *-ous.*] Containing or characterized by anthracite. *N. E. D.*

anthracnose (an-thrak'nōs), *n.* [F., prop. **anthraconose*, < Gr. ἄνθραξ, a carbuncle (see *anthrax*), + νόσος, disease.] A disease of grapevines which affects the leaves, the young stems, and the green berries, and is caused by a fungus, *Sphaceloma ampelinum.*

anthracoid (an'thrạ-koid), *a.* [< Gr. ἄνθραξ (ἀνθρακ-) (see *anthrax*) + εἶδος, form.] 1. Resembling or of the nature of anthrax.—2. Resembling the precious stone carbuncle.

anthracokali (an"thrạ-kọ-kā'lī), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄνθραξ (ἀνθρακ-), coal, + NL. *cali, kali*: see *kali, alkali.*] A pharmaceutical preparation made by adding porphyrized anthracite to a boiling solution of caustic potash. Sulphur is sometimes added with the coal. It is used both internally and externally in cases of scrofula, rheumatism, and certain herpetic affections.

anthracolite (an-thrak'ọ-lit), *n.* [< Gr. ἄνθραξ (ἀνθρακ-), coal, + λίθος, stone. Cf. *anthracite.*] Same as *anthraconite.*

anthracomancy (an'thrạ-kọ-man"si), *n.* [< Gr. ἄνθραξ (ἀνθρακ-), a coal, + μαντεία, divination.] Divination by means of burning coals.

anthracometer (an-thrạ-kom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. ἄνθραξ (ἀνθρακ-), charcoal (carbon), + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of carbonic acid present in any gaseous mixture.

anthracometric (an"thrạ-kọ-met'rik), *a.* Of or pertaining to an anthracometer, or to its use.

anthraconite (an-thrak'ọ-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. ἀνθρακών, a heap of charcoal, hot embers (< ἄνθραξ, charcoal), + *-ite*².] The name given to varieties of calcareous spar (calcite), darkly colored by the presence of carbonaceous matter.

Anthracosaurus (an"thrạ-kọ-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄνθραξ (ἀνθρακ-), coal, + σαῦρος, a lizard: see *saurian.*] A genus of extinct amphibians, of the order *Labyrinthodonta*, discovered in the Carboniferous strata of Scotland. The head measured 18 inches in length. *Huxley*, 1863.

anthracosis (an-thrạ-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄνθραξ (ἀνθρακ-), coal, + *-osis.*] A pulmonary affection produced by the inhalation of coal-dust, as by colliers. The particles, taken into the tissues of the lungs, are apt to produce more or less inflammation in the form of bronchitis or diffuse pneumonitis.

anthracothere (an'thrạ-kọ-thēr), *n.* An animal of the genus *Anthracotherium* and family *Anthracotheriidæ.*

anthracotheriid (an"thrạ-kọ-thē'ri-id), *n.* A hoofed mammal of the family *Anthracotheriidæ.*

Anthracotheriidæ (an"thrạ-kọ-thẹ-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anthracotherium* + *-idæ.*] A family of fossil omnivorous artiodactyl mammals, related to the existent pigs and peccaries. It contains two subfamilies, *Hyopotaminæ* and *Anthracotheriinæ* (which see).

Anthracotheriinæ (an"thrạ-kọ-thē-ri-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anthracotherium* + *-inæ.*] The typical subfamily of the *Anthracotheriidæ.* It differs from the other subfamily *Hyopotaminæ* in having the four upper premolars all differentiated from the true molars, and each with a conical crown and a small inner lobe. It contains the genera *Anthracotherium* (Cuvier) and *Elotherium* (Pomel), and perhaps others.

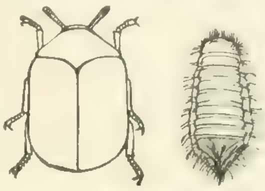
Anthracotherioidea (an"thrạ-kọ-thē-ri-oi'dẹ-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anthracotherium* + *-oidea.*] A superfamily group founded by Gill, 1872, for the reception of the family *Anthracotheriidæ.*

Anthracotherium (an"thrạ-kọ-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄνθραξ (ἀνθρακ-), coal, + θηρίον, a wild beast, < θήρ, a wild beast.] The typical genus of the *Anthracotheriinæ* and *Anthracotheriidæ* (which see): so called from having been found in the Miocene anthracite or lignite of Tuscany.

> The extinct . . . *Anthracotherium* . . . had the typical dental formula [of artiodactyls], and this is preserved in the existing representative of the non-ruminant artiodactyles, the hog. *Owen*, Comp. Anat., III. 343.

anthraquinone (an"thrạ-kwi-nōn'), *n.* [< *anthra*(*cene*) + *quinone.*] A product ($C_{14}H_8O_2$) obtained from anthracene by the action of oxidizing agents. From it alizarin is prepared.

anthrax (an'thraks), *n.*; pl. *anthraces* (an'thrạ-sēz). [< L. *anthrax*, a virulent ulcer, carbuncle, also cinnabar, < Gr. ἄνθραξ, a (burning) coal, a precious stone, a virulent ulcer; origin uncertain.] 1. In *pathol.*, a carbuncle of any sort. See phrases below.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of dipterous insects, giving name to a family *Anthracidæ* (which see): now placed in *Bombyliidæ.*—3. Lithanthrax, or pit- or stone-coal.—**Malignant anthrax**, a destructive infectious disease of brutes, and sometimes of man, which is associated with and seems to depend upon the presence in the blood and tissues of a minute organism, *Bacillus anthracis.* Also called *splenic fever*, *carbuncular fever*, *carbuncle*, *malignant pustule*, *wool sorters' disease*, *charbon*, *milzbrand.*—**Symptomatic anthrax**, an infectious and usually fatal disease, not uncommon in cattle. It is characterized by hemorrhage into the subcutaneous and intermuscular areolar tissues of the limbs, and exhibits a bacillus distinct from the *Bacillus anthracis.* Also called *quarter-evil*, *quarter-ill*, *black-leg*, *black quarter*, *black spaul*, *bloody murrain*, *rauschbrand.*



Anthrenus.

Beetle and pupa, magnified.

Anthrenus (an-thrē'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀνθρήνη, a hornet, wasp; cf. ἀνθρηδών, a hornet, τενθρήνη, τενθρηδών, a hornet, orig. any buzzing insect; cf. *drone.* See *Andrenidæ.*] A notable genus of beetles, of the family *Dermestidæ*, certain species of which are well known as museum pests. Such are *A. varius* (Fabricius) and *A. musæorum*, small gray species spotted with brown, which do great injury to collections of natural history. *A. scrophulariæ*, a larger species, black, red, and white, is known as the carpet-beetle and buffalo-bug, and is very destructive to carpets and other woolen fabrics. See cut under *carpet-beetle.*

anthribid (an'thri-bid), *n.* A beetle of the family *Anthribidæ.*

Anthribidæ (an-thrib'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anthribus* + *-idæ.*] A family of rhynchophorous *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Anthribus.* These snout-beetles have a strong fold on the inner face of each elytron, the pygidium in both sexes undivided and normal, the last spiracle uncovered, the tibiæ not serrate, and the straight antennæ with 10 or 11 joints.

Anthribus (an'thri-bus), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy, 1764), also *Anthribidus* and *Anthotribidus*, appar. < Gr. ἄνθος, a flower; the second element is not clear.] A genus of rhynchophorous beetles, giving name to the family *Anthribidæ.*

anthropic (an-throp'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀνθρωπικός, of man, human, < ἄνθρωπος, a man, a human being; perhaps for *ἄνδρωπος, lit. having a human face or appearance, < ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-), a man, + ὤψ (ὠπ-), face, countenance, eye: see *andro-* and *optic.*] Belonging to man; manlike; sprung from man; human.

> If we leave the region of formulas and go back to the practical effect of religion on human conduct, we must be driven to the conclusion that the future of religion is to be, not only what every real religion has ever been, anthropomorphic, but frankly *anthropic.*
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 451.

anthropical (an-throp'i-kạl), *a.* Same as *anthropic.*

Anthropida (an-throp'i-dạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Anthropoidea.*

Anthropidæ (an-throp'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἄνθρωπος, a man, a human being, + *-idæ.*] The human race, zoölogically rated as a family of the superfamily *Anthropoidea*; the *Hominidæ* (which see). The family contains the single genus and species man (*Homo sapiens*).

anthropo-. [< Gr. ἄνθρωπος, a man, a human being: see *anthropic.*] The first element of many compound words of Greek origin, meaning man.

anthropobiology (an"thrọ-pō-bī-ol'ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἄνθρωπος, man, + *biology.*] Anthropology; the biology of man; the life-history of man, in a broad sense.

> To this extensive study, the old anthropology, . . . we may apply the term *Anthropo-biology*, or the biology of man. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1881, p. 499.

anthropocentric (an"thrọ-pọ-sen'trik), *a.* [< Gr. ἄνθρωπος, man, + κέντρον, center, + *-ic.*] Regarding man as the central fact of creation; assuming man to be the final aim and end of creation.

anthropogenesis (an"thrọ-pọ-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄνθρωπος, man, + γένεσις, generation.] The genesis, origination, or evolution of man: applied both to the development of the individual (ontogenesis) and the development of the race (phylogenesis). Also called *anthropogony*, *anthropogeny.*

anthropogenetic (an"thrọ-pọ-jẹ-net'ik), *a.* [< *anthropogenesis.*] Of or pertaining to anthropogenesis.

anthropogenic (an"thrọ-pọ-jen'ik), *a.* [< *anthropogeny.*] Of or pertaining to anthropogeny.

anthropogenist (an-thrō-poj'e-nist), *n.* [< *an-* [illegible] + [illegible].] An adherent of modern [illegible] respecting anthropogeny.

anthropogeny (an-thrō-poj'e-ni), *n.* [As if < Gr. [illegible], born of man, < [illegible], man, + [illegible], birth.] 1. Same as [illegible].—2. The sum of human knowledge concerning the development of man. Also called *anthropogony*.

[illegible] affecting as it does [illegible] and in which we may well [illegible] literally that *Anthro-* [illegible] brought to the assistance of [illegible].
Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), Pref., p. xxiii.

anthropoglot (an'thrō-pō-glot), *n.* [< Gr. [illegible] ἀνθρωπόγλωσσος, having man's tongue, < [illegible], man, + γλῶσσα = Attic γλῶττα, the tongue: see *gloss*, *glottis*.] An animal which has a tongue resembling that of man, as the parrot.

anthropogony (an-thrō-pog'ǭ-ni), *n.* [< Gr. ἀνθρωπογονία, the begetting of men, the origin of men, < ἄνθρωπος, man, + -γονος, < √ *γεν, produce. Cf. *theogony*.] 1. Same as *anthropogenesis*.

The word *anthropogony*, used first by Josephus, means . . . only "the generation of man."
Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), II. 459.

2. Same as *anthropogeny*, 2.

anthropography (an-thrō-pog'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *anthropographie*, < Gr. ἄνθρωπος + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write, describe. Cf. Gr. ἀνθρωπογράφος, a painter of men, a portrait-painter.] A description of man or of the human race; more particularly, that branch of anthropology which treats of the actual distribution of the varieties of the human race, as distinguished by physical character, institutions, and customs, including language. See *ethnography*.

anthropoid (an'thrō-poid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. [illegible], like a man, in human shape, < ἄνθρωπος, a man, + εἶδος, form, shape.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the superfamily *Anthropoidea*; man-like; human or simian in a zoölogical sense: applied to all monkeys as well as to man, as distinguished from the lemuroid or prosimian *Primates*.—2. More specifically, resembling man, or man-like, as one of the higher monkeys or apes, as distinguished from lower monkeys: applied to the apes of the family *Simiidæ*, as restricted to include only the gorilla, chimpanzee, orang, and gibbon, these being commonly known as the *anthropoid* apes.

The gorilla is now generally regarded as the most human of the *anthropoid* apes. *H. A. Nicholson.*

II. *n.* An anthropoid animal; one of the higher monkeys; an ape.

Chronologically this [called by French archæologists the Epoch of Robenhausen], is regarded as the first epoch of the appearance of man on the globe, the previous implement-using animals being probably *anthropoids*.
Science, IV. 438.

anthropoidal (an-thrō-poi'dal), *a.* Of anthropoid nature or structure. *N. E. D.*

Anthropoidea (an-thrō-poi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *anthropoid*.] In *zoöl.*, one of two suborders, the other being *Lemuroidea*, into which the order *Primates* has been divided. The group [illegible] man and monkeys, as distinguished from the [illegible] characters are [illegible] a cerebrum with [illegible] much developed and wholly or mostly [illegible] cerebellum, a lacrymal foramen within the [illegible] completed by union of the malar and ali[illegible] rounded, with a distinct lobule, and, in the female, strictly pectoral teats, undivided uterus, [illegible]. Also written *Anthropoida*.

Anthropoides (an-thrō-poi'dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. [illegible], like a man: see *anthropoid*.] 1. [illegible], a genus of cranes, of the family [illegible] by Vieillot in 1816 upon the Numidian [illegible] or demoiselle, *A. virgo*. It is some[illegible] extended to [illegible] *A. (Tetrapteryx) paradiseus* or *stanleyanus* [illegible] 1.] In *zoöl.*, a name [illegible] anthropoid apes; [illegible]

anthropolatry (an-thrō-pol'a-tri), *n.* [= F. [illegible] + [illegible], worship [illegible].] The [illegible] of Christ. The word, how[illegible] of the [illegible]

anthropolite (an-throp'ō-līt), *n.* [= F. *anthropolithe*, < Gr. ἄνθρωπος, man, + λίθος, a stone.] A petrifaction of the human body or skeleton, or of parts of the body, produced by the incrusting action of calcareous waters, and therefore not a true fossil.

anthropolithic (an″thrō-pō-lith'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to anthropolites; characterized by the presence of petrified human remains.

This much, however, is certain, that the true development of human culture dates only from the *Anthropolithic* Epoch. *Haeckel*, Evol. of Man (trans.), II. 16.

anthropologic (an thrō-pō-loj'ik), *a.* [< *anthropology* + *-ic*; = F. *anthropologique*.] Of or pertaining to anthropology; of the nature of anthropology.

Such subtle *anthropologic* wisdom as the Ode on the Intimations of Immortality. *Kingsley*, Misc., I. 219.

anthropological (an″thrō-pō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Pertaining or relating to anthropology, or the natural history of man: as, *anthropological* facts; the *Anthropological* Society.

anthropologist (an-thrō-pol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *anthropology* + *-ist*.] One who studies or is versed in anthropology.

anthropology (an-thrō-pol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *anthropologie*, < Gr. as if *ἀνθρωπολογία, a speaking of man, < ἀνθρωπολόγος, speaking of man, < ἄνθρωπος, man, + λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. The science of man or of mankind. It includes the study of man's agreement with and divergence from other animals; of his physical structure and intellectual nature; of the various tribes of men with reference to their origin, customs, etc.; and of the general physical and mental development of the human race. Anthropology thus includes physiology, psychology, sociology, ethnology, etc., putting under contribution all sciences which have man for their object. By some it has been divided into (*a*) *zoological anthropology*, which investigates man's relations to the brute creation; (*b*) *descriptive anthropology*, or *ethnology*, which describes the divisions and groups of mankind; (*c*) *general anthropology*, or, as M. Broca calls it, "the biology of the human race." As a department of systematic theology, anthropology deals with questions relating to the origin, nature, original condition, and fall of man, and especially to the doctrines of sin and free agency.
2. A treatise on the science of man.—3†. Anthropomorphism (which see).

anthropomancy (an'thrō-pō-man″si), *n.* [= F. *anthropomancie*, < Gr. ἄνθρωπος, man, + μαντεία, divination. Cf. *necromancy*.] Divination by inspecting the entrails of a human being.

anthropometer (an-thrō-pom'e-tėr), *n.* [< *anthropometry*. Cf. *geometer*.] One who studies or practises anthropometry.

As he stands before us now, man is an animal . . . exhibiting in his adult form those characteristics which engage the attention of the anatomist, the physiologist, and the *anthropometer*. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1881, p. 499.

anthropometric (an″thrō-pō-met'rik), *a.* [< *anthropometry* + *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to the proportions of the human body; relating to anthropometry.

Over a hundred *anthropometric* observations were taken on individuals of all ages and both sexes. *Science*, III. 168.

anthropometrical (an″thrō-pō-met'ri-kal), *a.* [< *anthropometric* + *-al*.] Same as *anthropometric*.

anthropometrically (an″thrō-pō-met'ri-kal-i), *adv.* In an anthropometric manner; by means of anthropometry.

anthropometry (an-thrō-pom'e-tri), *n.* [= F. *anthropométrie*, < Gr. ἄνθρωπος, man, + -μετρία, < μέτρον, measure.] The measurement of the human body; the department of the science of anthropology which relates to the proportions of the human body, either in individuals or in tribes and races.

Anthropomorpha (an″thrō-pō-môr'fä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *anthropomorphus*: see *anthropomorphous*.] A group of anthropoid apes, the simians, equivalent to the family *Simiidæ*. See *ape*, 3.

anthropomorphic (an″thrō-pō-môr'fik), *a.* [As *anthropomorphous* + *-ic*.] 1. Relating to or characterized by anthropomorphism: as, *anthropomorphic* conceptions of Deity.

We everywhere see fading away the *anthropomorphic* conception of the Unknown Cause.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § [illegible]

The commonly *anthropomorphic* idea of stone [illegible] husbands and wives and even having children [illegible] to the Peruvians and the Lapps.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. [illegible]

2. Resembling man; approaching man in type; anthropoid: as, *anthropomorphic* apes.

anthropomorphical (an″thrō-pō-môr'fi-kal), *a.* Of anthropomorphic character or tendency. [Rare.]

anthropomorphically (an″thrō-pō-môr'fi-kal-i), *adv.* In an anthropomorphic manner; [illegible] as of the human form.

The treatment he has received — either from his fellow-beings or from a power which he is prone to think of *anthropomorphically*. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 518.

anthropomorphism (an″thrō-pō-môr'fizm), *n.* [As *anthropomorphous* + *-ism*.] 1. The ascription of human attributes to supernatural or divine beings; in *theol.*, the conception or representation of God with human qualities and affections, or in a human shape. Anthropomorphism is founded in man's inability to conceive beings above himself otherwise than in his own likeness. It determines the growth and form of all human religions, from the lowest up to the highest: as where the Scriptures speak of the eye, the ear, and the hand of God, of his seeing and hearing, of his remembering and forgetting, of his making man in his own image, etc.

Although Milton was undoubtedly a high Arian in his mature life, he does, in the necessity of poetry, give a greater objectivity to the Father and the Son than he would have justified in argument. He was wise in adopting the strong *anthropomorphism* of the Hebrew Scriptures at once. *Coleridge*, Table-Talk, p. 293.

2. The conception of animals, plants, or nature in general, by analogy with man: commonly implying an unscientific use of such analogy.

Descartes . . . deserted the old moderate view which affirmed that between the highest psychical powers of man and brutes there is a certain natural likeness and analogy, and gave rise to the notion that animals are nothing but wonderfully complex machines — an error naturally resulting in the opposite one now so prevalent — the error, namely, that there is a substantial identity between the brute soul and the soul of man — biological *anthropomorphism*. *Mivart.*

anthropomorphist (an″thrō-pō-môr'fist), *n.* [As *anthropomorphous* + *-ist*.] One who attributes human form or qualities to beings other than man; especially, one who in thought or speech invests the Deity with human form and attributes; an anthropomorphite.

What *anthropomorphists* we are in this, that we cannot let moral distinctions be, but must mould them into human shape! *Emerson*, N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 414.

anthropomorphite (an″thrō-pō-môr'fīt), *n.* and *a.* [< LL. *anthropomorphitæ*, pl., < Gr. *ἀνθρωπομορφῖται, pl., heretics who believed in a God of human form, < ἀνθρωπόμορφος, anthropomorphous: see *anthropomorphous*.] **I.** *n.* One who believes that the Supreme Being exists in human form, with human attributes and passions; an anthropomorphist; specifically, one of an ancient religious sect who held such views. See *Audian*.

Though few profess themselves *anthropomorphites*, yet we may find many amongst the ignorant of that opinion. *Locke.*

= **Syn.** *Anthropomorphite*, *Anthropomorphist*. The former is properly one who attributes a human body to God, the latter one who attributes to him human passions.

II. *a.* Anthropomorphitic.

anthropomorphitic, anthropomorphitical (an″thrō-pō-môr-fit'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< LL. *anthropomorphiticus*, < *anthropomorphitæ*, anthropomorphites: see *anthropomorphite*.] Pertaining to or characterized by anthropomorphism.

anthropomorphitism (an″thrō-pō-môr'fi-tizm), *n.* [< *anthropomorphite* + *-ism*.] The doctrines of anthropomorphites; anthropomorphism.

anthropomorphize (an″thrō-pō-môr'fīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *anthropomorphized*, ppr. *anthropomorphizing*. [As *anthropomorphous* + *-ize*.] To invest with human qualities.

The Pelasgian Zeus became the head of the new Olympus, and a completely *anthropomorphized* god.
The Nation, Sept. 23, 1869, p. 255.

Even with Homer the age of Creation has ceased, the age of criticism and scepticism has begun. At any rate, the gods have strayed far away from the region to which by nature they belong. They have become *anthropomorphized*. *Keary*, Prim. Belief, p. 155.

anthropomorphology (an″thrō-pō-môr-fol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἀνθρωπόμορφος, of human form (see *anthropomorphous*), + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The use of anthropomorphic language. *N. E. D.*

anthropomorphosis (an″thrō-pō-môr-fō'sis or -môr'fō-sis), *n.*; pl. *anthropomorphoses* (-sēz). [< Gr. as if *ἀνθρωπομόρφωσις, < ἀνθρωπομορφοῦν, clothe in human form, < ἀνθρωπόμορφος, in human form: see *anthropomorphous*.] Transformation into human shape. *Baring Gould.*

anthropomorphotheist (an″thrō-pō-môr-fō-thē'ist), *n.* [< Gr. ἀνθρωπόμορφος, of human form, + θεός, God, + *-ist*: see *anthropomorphous* and *theist*.] One who conceives God as having human attributes. *Coues*, Buddhist Catechism, p. 56.

anthropomorphous (an″thrō-pō-môr'fus), *a.* [< NL. *anthropomorphus*, < Gr. ἀνθρωπόμορφος, of human form, < ἄνθρωπος, man, + μορφή, form.]

Anthropomorphic; anthropoid in form: as, an *anthropomorphous* ape. *Huxley.*

anthroponomical (an″thrọ-pọ-nom′i-kạl), *a.* [< *anthroponomy* + *-ical.*] Concerned with the laws which regulate human action. *N. E. D.*

anthroponomy (an-thrọ-pon′ọ-mi), *n.* [= F. *anthroponomie*, < Gr. ἄνθρωπος, man, + νόμος, law: see *nome*².] The science of the laws which govern human action.

anthropopathic (an″thrọ-pọ-path′ik), *a.* [< *anthropopathy* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to anthropopathy; possessing or subject to human passions.

anthropopathical (an″thrọ-pọ-path′i-kạl), *a.* Same as *anthropopathic.*

anthropopathically (an″thrọ-pọ-path′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In an anthropopathic manner; as possessing human passions.

anthropopathism (an-thrọ-pop′a̤-thizm), *n.* [< *anthropopathy* + *-ism.*] 1. The ascription of human passions to supernatural beings, especially to the Supreme Being. Also called *anthropopathy.*—2. An expression containing or implying such ascription.

> Like the Chaldee paraphrasts, he [Abu Said] resolves *anthropopathisms*, employs euphemisms, and makes several minor alterations.
> *T. H. Horne*, Introd. to Study of Holy Scriptures, II. 79.

anthropopathite (an-thrọ-pop′a̤-thīt), *n.* [< *anthropopathy* + *-ite*².] A believer in anthropopathism; one who ascribes human passions to the Deity.

> Man so habitually ascribes to his deities human shape, human passions, human nature, that we may declare him an Anthropomorphite, an *Anthropopathite*, and (to complete the series) an Anthropophysite.
> *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 224.

anthropopathy (an-thrọ-pop′a̤-thi), *n.* [= F. *anthropopathie*, < Gr. ἀνθρωποπάθεια, humanity, < ἀνθρωποπαθής, with human feelings, < ἄνθρωπος, man, + πάθος, feeling, affection, suffering: see *pathos.*] Same as *anthropopathism*, 1.

> In its recoil from the gross *anthropopathy* of the vulgar notions, it falls into the vacuum of absolute apathy. *Hare.*

anthropophagi, *n.* Plural of *anthropophagus.*

anthropophagic (an″thrọ-pọ-faj′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀνθρωποφαγικός (implied in adv. ἀνθρωποφαγικῶς), < ἀνθρωποφάγος: see *anthropophagus.*] Relating to or practising cannibalism.

anthropophagical (an″thrọ-pọ-faj′i-kạl), *a.* Same as *anthropophagic.*

anthropophaginian (an-thrọ-pof-a̤-jin′i-a̤n), *n.* [< *anthropophagus*, q. v., + *-in-ian.*] A man-eater; a cannibal. [Humorous.]

> He'll speak like an *Anthropophaginian* unto thee.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 5.

anthropophagism (an-thrọ-pof′a̤-jizm), *n.* [As *anthropophagous* + *-ism.*] The practice or custom of eating human flesh; cannibalism. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

anthropophagist (an-thrọ-pof′a̤-jist), *n.* [As *anthropophagous* + *-ist.*] One who eats human flesh; a cannibal. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

anthropophagistic (an-thrọ-pof-a̤-jis′tik), *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the anthropophagi; cannibalistic. *Southey.*

> Evidences of [the prehistoric cave-men's] occasional little *anthropophagistic* failings, in the shape of scraped and chipped human bones, . . . are not infrequent.
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 205.

anthropophagite (an-thrọ-pof′a̤-jīt), *n.* [As *anthropophagous* + *-ite*².] A man-eater; a cannibal.

> I should naturally have killed my lion, tempted the appetite of the *anthropophagite*, and brought home a little negro boy. *T. B. Aldrich*, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 178.

anthropophagize† (an-thrọ-pof′a̤-jīz), *v. i.* [As *anthropophagous* + *-ize.*] To feed on human flesh; practise cannibalism. *Cockeram; Blount.* [Rare.]

anthropophagous (an-thrọ-pof′a̤-gus), *a.* [< L. *anthropophagus*, < Gr. ἀνθρωποφάγος, man-eating: see *anthropophagus.*] Man-eating; hominivorous; feeding on human flesh.

anthropophagus (an-thrọ-pof′a̤-gus), *n.*; pl. *anthropophagi* (-jī). [L., < Gr. ἀνθρωποφάγος, man-eating, < ἄνθρωπος, man, + φαγεῖν, eat.] A man-eater; a cannibal; a person who eats human flesh. Commonly in the plural.

> The Cannibals that each other eat,
> The *Anthropophagi.* *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

anthropophagy (an-thrọ-pof′a̤-ji), *n.* [= F. *anthropophagie*, < Gr. ἀνθρωποφαγία, < ἀνθρωποφάγος, man-eating: see *anthropophagus.*] The eating of men; the act or practice of eating human flesh; cannibalism.

> The *anthropophagy* of Diomedes his horses.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

> The extent to which *anthropophagy* has been carried among some nations is, no doubt, mainly due to the indulgence of the appetite once aroused.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 808.

anthropophobia (an″thrọ-pọ-fō′bi-ä), *n.* [< Gr. ἄνθρωπος, man, + -φοβία, < φοβεῖν, fear.] Aversion to man; dread of meeting persons.

> He has *anthropophobia*, being afraid to meet any one about the house. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 144.

anthropophuism (an-thrọ-pof′ụ-izm), *n.* [Prop. **anthropophyism*, < Gr. ἀνθρωποφυής, of man's nature (< ἄνθρωπος, man, + φυή, nature, < φύειν, produce, in pass. grow), + *-ism.*] That conception of the gods which attributes to them the possession of functions and desires similar to those of human beings.

> The Jupiter of Homer is to be regarded . . . as the receptacle and butt of the principal parts of such earthly, sensual, and appetitive elements as, at the time of Homer, *anthropophuism* had obtruded into the sphere of deity.
> *Gladstone*, Studies in Homer, II. 174.

anthropophuistic (an-thrọ-pof-ụ-is′tik), *a.* [As *anthropophuism* + *-ist-ic.*] Relating to or characterized by anthropophuism.

> That introduction of the female principle into the sphere of deity, which the Greeks seem to have adopted, after their *anthropophuistic* manner, with a view to the family order among the Immortals.
> *Gladstone*, Studies in Homer, II. 51.

anthropophysite (an-thrọ-pof′i-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. ἄνθρωπος, man, + φύσις, nature, + *-ite*².] One who ascribes a human nature to the gods. *E. B. Tylor.*

Anthropopithecus (an″thrọ-pọ-pi-thē′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄνθρωπος, man, + πίθηκος, ape: see *Pithecus.*] A genus of anthropoid apes, of the family *Simiidæ* and subfamily *Simiinæ*, containing only the chimpanzee: proposed by De Blainville as a substitute for *Troglodytes* (Geoffroy), preoccupied in ornithology. Both these names are antedated by *Mimetes* (Leach, 1819).

anthroposcopy (an-thrọ-pos′kọ-pi), *n.* [< Gr. ἄνθρωπος, man, + -σκοπία, < σκοπεῖν, view.] The art of discovering or judging of character, passions, and inclinations from the lineaments of the body. *Craig.*

anthroposophist (an″thrọ-pos′ọ-fist), *n.* [< *anthroposophy* + *-ist.*] One furnished with the wisdom of men. *Kingsley.* (*N. E. D.*)

anthroposophy (an-thrọ-pos′ọ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ἄνθρωπος, man, + σοφία, wisdom, < σοφός, wise. Cf. *theosophy.*] Knowledge of the nature of man; acquaintance with man's structure and functions, comprehending anatomy and physiology.

anthropotomical (an″thrọ-pọ-tom′i-kạl), *a.* [As *anthropotomy* + *-ic-al.*] Pertaining to anthropotomy, or the dissection of the human body.

anthropotomist (an-thrọ-pot′ọ-mist), *n.* [As *anthropotomy* + *-ist.*] An anatomist of the human body. *Owen.*

anthropotomy (an-thrọ-pot′ọ-mi), *n.* [< Gr. ἄνθρωπος, a man, + τομή, a cutting, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut. Cf. *anatomy.*] The anatomy or dissection of the human body; human anatomy.

> The os innominatum is represented throughout life in most reptiles by three distinct bones, answering to the iliac, ischial, and pubic portions in *anthropotomy.*
> *Owen*, Comp. Anat.

anthropurgic (an-thrọ-pėr′jik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀνθρωπουργός, making men, < ἄνθρωπος, man, + ἔργον = E. *work*, *n.*] Pertaining to or influenced by the exercise of human power; operated on by man: opposed to *physiurgic* (which see).—**Anthropurgic somatology**, "the science of bodies, so far as man . . . is able to operate upon them." Quoted in Bentham's Works, Int., p. 16.

Anthura (an-thū′rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄνθος, a flower, + οὐρά, tail.] A genus of isopods, typical of the family *Anthuridæ.* *Leach*, 1813.

Anthuridæ (an-thū′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anthura* + *-idæ.*] A family of isopods, typified by the genus *Anthura*, in which the body is slender and vermiform, the antennæ are short and 4-jointed, and the plates of the swimmeret form a kind of capsule.

Anthurium (an-thū′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄνθος, a flower, + οὐρά, a tail.] A large genus of tropical American plants, natural order *Araceæ*, growing epiphytically on forest-trees. The flowers are arranged on a fleshy spike, rising out of a green or often richly colored spathe. Its species are extensively cultivated as ornamental plants in greenhouses.

Anthus (an′thus), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἄνθος, masc., a small bird, prob. the yellow wagtail (tr. *florus* by Gaza), appar. < ἄνθος, neut., a flower.] A genus of oscine passerine birds, of the family *Motacillidæ* and subfamily *Anthinæ*; the pipits or titlarks.

There are numerous species, much resembling one another, all being small, brown, spotted and streaked birds, with slender bill and lengthened hind claw, and the point of the wing formed, in the typical species, by the first four primaries. They are of terrestrial habits, in this and some other respects resembling larks. The best-known European species are *A. pratensis*, the meadow-pipit; *A. arboreus*, the tree-pipit; *A. aquaticus*, the rock-pipit; and *A. richardi.* The most abundant North American pipit is *A. ludovicianus*, very generally distributed throughout the eastern portions of the continent. The Missouri pipit, also called skylark, is *A. spraguei*, common on the western prairies, especially in Dakota, and belongs to a subgenus *Neocorys.* There are several South American species, of the subgenera *Notiocorys* and *Pediocorys.*

Pipit, or Titlark (*Anthus ludovicianus*).

anthypnotic (ant-hip- or an-thip-not′ik), *a.* [< Gr. as if *ἀνθυπνωτικός. See *antihypnotic.*] Same as *antihypnotic.*

anthypochondriac (ant″hip- or an-thip-ō-kon′-dri-ak), *a.* [< Gr. as if *ἀνθυποχονδριακός. See *antihypochondriac.*] Same as *antihypochondriac.*

anthypophora (ant-hi- or an-thi-pof′ọ-rä), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἀνθυποφορά, < ἀνθ-, ἀντ- for ἀντί, against, + ὑποφορά, a putting forward by way of excuse, an objection, < ὑποφέρειν, hold out, bring under, < ὑπό, under, + φέρειν, bear, carry, = E. *bear*¹.] In *rhet.*, a figure which consists in anticipating and refuting objections which might be advanced by an opponent. Also written *antihypophora.*

anthysteric (ant-his- or an-this-ter′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. as if *ἀνθυστερικός. See *antihysteric.*] Same as *antihysteric.*

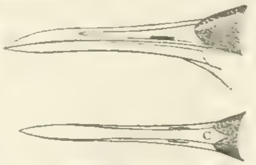
anti-. [< L., etc., *anti-*, < Gr. ἀντι-, prefix, ἀντί, prep., over against, opposite to, against, opposed to, answering to, counter, equal to, = Skt. *anti*, over against, = L. *ante*, in comp. *ante-*, rarely *anti-*, before, = Goth. OS. AS., etc., *and-*: see further under *ante-* and *and-*. In a few words *anti-* represents L. *ante*, *anti-*, as in *anticipate*, *antibrachial.*] A prefix of Greek origin: originally only in compounds or derivatives taken from the Greek or formed of Greek elements, as in *antipathy*, *antinomy*, etc. (the earliest example in English being *antichrist*, which see), but now a familiar English formative, meaning primarily against, opposed to. It forms—(1) Compound nouns (with the accent on the prefix), in which *anti-* has the attributive force of opposed to, opponent, opposite, counter, as in *antichrist*, *antipope*, *antichorus*, *anticyclone*, *antipole*, etc. (2) Compound adjectives (with the accent on the radical element), in which *anti-* retains its original prepositional force, against, opposed to, governing the noun expressed or implied, as in *antichristian*, *antipapal*, *anticlerical*, etc. Such compound adjectives adopt an adjective termination, as in the examples just cited, or omit it, as in *antichurch*, *antislavery*, *antiprohibition*, *antirent*, when it does not exist or is not readily formed. This mixture of adjective and substantive forms makes easy the development, from the compound adjectives, of abstract nouns like *antislavery*, *antiprohibition*, etc. In form these compound adjectives, like *antichristian*, *anticlerical*, *anti-Socinian*, are thus, strictly, made up of *anti-* with a noun and an adjective termination, as *anti-* + *Christ* + *-ian*, *anti-* + *cleric* + *-al*, *anti-* + *Socin(-us)* + *-ian*, etc.; but in effect they are often equivalent to, and for brevity they may be marked as, *anti-* + *Christian*, *anti-* + *clerical*, etc. These compounds are especially applied to persons or parties opposed in opinion or practice to other persons or parties, or to things; in medicine, to remedies producing or intended to produce an effect or condition opposite to or in correction or prevention of that implied in the simple word, as *anticorrosive*, *antipyretic*, *antifat*, etc. In the etymologies following, *anti-* is treated as a mere English formative, and is not referred to the Greek, except when obviously taken, in connection with the radical element, directly from the Greek.

anti-acid (an-ti-as′id), *n.* and *a.* Same as *antacid.*

antiades† (an-tī′a̤-dēz), *n. pl.* [< Gr. ἀντιάδες, pl. of ἀντιάς, a tonsil, esp. when swelled, < ἀντίος, opposite, < ἀντί, against: see *anti-*.] The tonsils.

antiaditis† (an-tī-a̤-dī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀντιάδες, tonsils (see above), + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the tonsils; tonsilitis.

antiæ (an′ti-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < LL. *antiæ*, the hair growing on the forehead, forelock, < L. *ante*, before: see *ante-*.] In *ornith.*, extensions of the feathers on the upper mandible on either side of the base of the culmen. Also called *frontal points*.


Antiæ. *c*, culmen.

anti-albumose (an″ti-al-bū′mōs), *n.* [< *anti-* + *album*(*in*) + *-ose*.] A product of the digestive action of trypsin on an albuminoid. Further digestion converts it into antipeptone.

anti-anarchic (an″ti-a-när′kik), *a.* [< *anti-* + *anarchic*.] Opposed to anarchy or confusion: as, "your *anti-anarchic* Girondins," *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. iv. 2. [Rare.]

anti-aphrodisiac (an″ti-af-rǫ-diz′i-ak), *a.* and *n.* Same as *antaphrodisiac*.

antiar, antjar (an′ti-är), *n.* [Javanese.] **1.** The upas-tree of Java.—**2.** One of the arrow-poisons of Java and the adjacent islands. It is called in full *upas-antiar*, and the active ingredient seems to be a gum resin exuding from incisions made in the *Antiaris toxicaria*. Introduced through the stomach or through a wound, it is a violent poison, producing great prostration, convulsive movements, cardiac paralysis, and death.

antiarin, antiarine (an′ti-a̤-rin), *n.* [< *antiar* + *-in*².] The active principle ($C_{14}H_{20}O_5 + 2H_2O$) of antiar, the upas-poison. Also written *anthiarine*.

Antiaris (an-ti-ā′ris), *n.* [NL., < *antiar*, q. v.] An arboreous genus of plants, natural order

Fruiting branch of the Upas-tree (*Antiaris toxicaria*).

Urticaceæ, suborder *Artocarpeæ*, of the East Indies and Malayan archipelago. It includes the famous upas-tree, *A. toxicaria*, one of the largest trees in the forests of Java, the poisonous qualities of which have been greatly exaggerated. It is harmless except when it has been recently felled or when the bark has been extensively wounded, in which cases the effluvium causes a severe cutaneous eruption. Sacks are made of the bark of *A. innoxia* by soaking and beating the trunk till the bark is loosened and can be removed whole.

anti-arthritic (an″ti-är-thrit′ik), *a.* and *n.* Same as *antarthritic*.

anti-asthmatic (an″ti-ast-mat′ik), *a.* and *n.* Same as *antasthmatic*.

anti-attrition (an″ti-a̤-trish′ǫn), *a.* Same as *antifriction*.

antibabylonianism (an″ti-bab-i-lō′ni-a̤n-izm), *n.* [< *anti-* + *Babylonian* + *-ism*.] Denunciation of the Church of Rome as being the Babylon of the Apocalypse (Rev. xvii. 5). [Rare.]

> [illegible] with his threefold crown,
> [illegible] *antibabylonianisms*.
> *Tennyson*, Sea Dreams.

antibacchic (an″ti-bak′ik), *a.* [< *antibacchius* + [illegible].] Consisting of or of the nature of an antibacchius. *N. E. D.*

antibacchius (an″ti-ba-kī′us), *n.*; pl. *antibacchii* [illegible] [illegible], < *anti-*, [illegible] op-[illegible], a bacchius: see *bacchius*.] In *pros.*, a foot of three syllables, the first two [illegible] short. [illegible] the *bacchius* [illegible]

antibacterial (an″ti-bak-tē′ri-al), *a.* [< *anti-* + [illegible].] [illegible] to the theory that [illegible] caused by the presence of [illegible]

antibasilican (an″ti-ba-zil′i-kan), *a.* [< Gr. [illegible], royal, < [illegible], a king: see *basilica*.] Opposed to royal state and power.

antibilious (an-ti-bil′yus), *a.* [< *anti-* + *bilious*.] Counteractive of bilious complaints: as, *antibilious* pills.

antibiotic (an″ti-bī-ot′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀντί, against, + βιωτικός, of or pertaining to life, < βιοῦν, live, < βίος, life.] Opposed to a belief in the presence or possibility of life. *N. E. D.*

antibrachial, antibrachium. See *antebrachial*, *antebrachium*.

Antiburgher (an′ti-bėr-gėr), *n.* [< *anti-* + *Burgher*, q. v., in the special sense of a seceder who approved of the burgess oath.] A member of one of the two sections into which the Scotch Secession Church was split in 1747, by a controversy on the lawfulness of accepting a clause in the oath required to be taken by burgesses declaratory of "their profession and allowance of the true religion professed within the realm and authorized by the laws thereof." The Antiburghers denied that this oath could be taken consistently with the principles of the church, while the Burghers affirmed its compatibility. The result was that the church was rent in two, each section establishing a communion of its own, known respectively as the General Associate Synod, or Antiburghers, and the Associate Synod, or Burghers. They were reunited in 1820, after seventy-three years of separation, thus constituting the United Secession Church.

antic (an′tik), *a.* and *n.* [Introduced in the reign of Henry VIII., spelled *antick*, *anticke*, *antike*, *antyke*, and later *antique* (with accent on the first syllable), < F. *antique*, ancient, stale, = Pr. *antic* = Sp. *antiguo* = Pg. *antigo* = It. *antico*, ancient, old, < L. *antiquus*, former, earlier, ancient, old, < *ante*, before: see *ante-*, and cf. *ancient*¹. In the 17th century the spelling *antique*, which then first became common, was gradually restricted to the literal sense, with the accent and pronunciation changed in immediate dependence on the F., while *antick*, *antic* was retained in the deflected sense: see *antique*.] **I.** *a.* **1**†. Belonging to former times; ancient; antique.

> The famous warriors of the *anticke* world
> Us'd trophees to erect in stately wize.
> *Spenser*, Sonnets, lxix.

2†. Having existed for a long time; old; aged. —**3**†. Proper to former times; antiquated; old-fashioned.

> Vertue is thought an *antick* piece of formality.
> *Bp. Burnet*, Rochester, p. 170. (*N. E. D.*)

4. Fantastic, grotesque, odd, strange, or ludicrous, in form, dress, gesture, or posture.

> *Grottesca*, a kind of rugged unpolished painters worke, *anticke* worke. *Florio.*

> How strange or odd soe'er I bear myself,
> As I, perchance, hereafter shall think meet
> To put an *antic* disposition on. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5.

> The *antic* postures of a merry-andrew. *Addison.*

> A fourth [Indian] would fondly kiss and paw his companions, and snear in their faces, with a countenance more *antic* than any in a Dutch doll.
> *Beverley*, Virginia, ii. ¶ 18.

> The *antic* and spiry pinnacles that closed the strait were all of white marble. *Blackwood's Mag.*, XXXII. 983.

II. *n.* **1**†. A man of ancient times; an ancient; in plural, the ancients.

> The soles were tied to the upper parte with latchets, as is painted of the *Antikes*.
> *T. N.*, tr. of Conquest W. India, p. 170. (*N. E. D.*)

> Shall there be gallows standing in England when thou art king, and resolution thus fobbed, as it is, with the rusty curb of old Father *Antick* the law? *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2.

2. In *art*, antic work; a composition consisting of fantastic figures of men, animals, foliage, and flowers incongruously combined or run together; a fantastic, grotesque, or fanciful figure. The term is applied to certain ancient sculptures, etc., and to such figures as Raphael's arabesques; and in architecture to figures of griffins, sphinxes, centaurs, etc., introduced as ornaments.

Antic. [illegible]

> A worke of rich entayle and curious mould,
> Woven with *antickes* and wyld imagery.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vii. 4.

3. A grotesque, fantastic, odd, strange, or ludicrous gesture or posture; a fantastic trick; a piece of buffoonery; a caper.

> [illegible] of manners could the Youth put on,
> And fraught with *antics* as the Indian bird
> That writhes and chatters in her wiry cage.
> *Wordsworth*, Excursion, vi.

4. A grotesque pageant; a piece of mummery; a ridiculous interlude; a mask.

> Not long since
> I saw in Brussels, at my being there,
> The Duke of Brabant welcome the Archbishop
> Of Mentz with rare conceit, even on a sudden,
> Perform'd by knights and ladies of his court,
> In nature of an *antic*. *Ford*, Love's Sacrifice, iii. 2.

> We cannot feast your eyes with masks and revels
> Or courtly *antics*. *Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, iii. 1.

5. A buffoon; a clown; a merry-andrew.

> And point like *antics* at his triple crown.
> *Marlowe*, Faustus, iii. 1.

> Fear not, my lord; we can contain ourselves,
> Were he the veriest *antic* in the world.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., i.

antic† (an′tik), *v.*; pret. and pp. *anticked*, ppr. *anticking*. [< *antic*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To make antic or grotesque.

> The wild disguise hath almost
> *Antick'd* us all. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 7.

II. *intrans.* To perform antics; play tricks; cut capers.

antica, *n.* Plural of *anticum*.

anticachectic (an″ti-ka-kek′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< *anti-* + *cachectic*.] **I.** *a.* Efficacious against cachexia, or a disordered bodily condition.

II. *n.* In *med.*, a remedy for cachexia.

antical (an-tī′kal), *a.* Same as *anticous*.

anticardiac (an-ti-kär′di-ak), *a.* [< *anticardium*. Cf. *cardiac*.] Of or pertaining to the anticardium.

anticardium (an-ti-kär′di-um), *n.*; pl. *anticardia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. ἀντικάρδιον, < ἀντί, over against, + καρδία, heart: see *cardiac*.] The hollow at the bottom of the sternum; the epigastrium: also called *scrobiculus cordis*, or, more commonly, the pit of the stomach.

anticarnivorous (an″ti-kär-niv′ǫ-rus), *a.* [< *anti-* + *carnivorous*.] Opposed to feeding on flesh; vegetarian.

anticatarrhal (an″ti-ka̤-tär′a̤l), *a.* [< *anti-* + *catarrhal*.] Efficacious against catarrh.

anticausodic (an″ti-kâ-sod′ik), *a.* Same as *anticausotic*.

anticausotic (an″ti-kâ-sot′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀντί, against, + *καυσωτικός, < καυσόεσθαι, be in a burning fever (E. also *anticausodic*, < Gr. ἀντί, against, + καυσώδης, feverish, < καῦσος + εἶδος, form), < καῦσος, a (burning) bilious fever, < καίειν, burn: see *caustic*.] Efficacious against an inflammatory fever.

anticaustic (an-ti-kâs′tik), *n.* [< *anti-* + *caustic*.] A caustic curve produced by refraction; a diacaustic.

antichamber†, *n.* An old form of *antechamber*.

anticheir (an′ti-kīr), *n.* [Prop. **antichir*, < Gr. ἀντίχειρ (sc. δάκτυλος, finger), the thumb, < ἀντί, over against, + χείρ, the hand.] The thumb, as opposed to the rest of the hand. [Rare.]

antichlor (an′ti-klōr), *n.* [< *anti-* + *chlor*(*ine*), q. v.] In *bleaching*, any substance or means employed to remove or neutralize the injurious effects of the free chlorine left in cotton, linen, or paper which has been bleached by means of alkaline hypochlorites, as chlorid of lime, etc. The neutral and acid sodium sulphites were first used, but they are now superseded by sodium hyposulphite or thiosulphite, which is both cheaper and more efficacious. This antichlor forms, with the chlorine in the cloth, etc., sodium sulphate and chlorate, which are easily removed by washing.

antichloristic (an″ti-klǫ-ris′tik), *a.* [< *antichlor*.] Of or pertaining to an antichlor.

antichresis (an-ti-krē′sis), *n.* [ML., < MGr. ἀντίχρησις, reciprocal usage, < ἀντί, against, in return, + χρῆσις, usage, < χρῆσθαι, use.] In *civil law*, an agreement by which the debtor gives his creditor the use of land or (formerly) slaves, in order thereby to pay the interest and principal of his debt.

antichrist (an′ti-krīst), *n.* [The spelling has been altered to bring it nearer the Latin form; < ME. *antecrist*, *antecrist*, sometimes contr. *ancrist*, < AS. *antecrist*, < LL. *antichristus*, < Gr. ἀντίχριστος, antichrist, < ἀντί, against, + Χριστός, Christ: see *anti-* and *Christ*.] An opponent of Christ; a person or power antagonistic to Christ. [Most commonly with a capital.]

> As ye have heard that *antichrist* shall come, even now are there many *antichrists* . . . He is *antichrist*, that denieth the Father and the Son. 1 John ii. 18, 22.

The word occurs in the Scriptures only in the Epistles of John, but the same person or power is elsewhere referred to (2 Thes. ii. 1-12; 1 Tim. iv. 1-3; 2 Pet. ii. 1). Interpreters of Scripture differ in their understanding of these references. Some suppose them to relate to a lawless but impersonal power, a spirit opposed to Christianity; some to a historic personage or potentate, as Caligula, Titus, the pope, or Luther, some to a great power for evil yet to be manifested and gathered about a central personal agency. Roman Catholic writers commonly interpret the word generically of any adversary of Christ and of the authority of the church, but specifically as the last and greatest persecutor of the Christian church at the end of the world. The name has also been applied to the pretenders to the messiahship, or false Christs (Mat. xxiv. 24), who have arisen at various periods, as being antagonistic to the true Christ. Of these as many as sixty-four have been reckoned, including some of little importance, and also some, as Mohammed, who cannot properly be classed among them.

antichristian (an-ti-kris'ṭiạn), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *antichristianus*, < LGr. ἀντιχριστιανός, < ἀντίχριστος: see *antichrist.* Cf. *Christian.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Antichrist.

They are equally mad who say Bishops are so Jure Divino that they must be continued, and they who say they are so *Antichristian* that they must be put away.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 28.

2. Antagonistic to or opposing the Christian religion.

Babel and Babylon its successor remain in the subsequent Biblical literature as types of the God-defying and *antichristian* systems that have succeeded each other from the time of Nimrod to this day.
Dawson, Origin of World, p. 266.

II. *n.* One opposed to the Christian religion.

antichristianism (an-ti-kris'ṭiạn-izm), *n.* [< *antichristian* + *-ism.*] Opposition to Christianity; conduct or belief opposed to Christianity.

Have we not seen many whose opinions have fastened upon one another the brand of *antichristianism?*
Decay of Christ. Piety.

antichristianity† (an″ti-kris-ṭi-an'ị-ti), *n.* Same as *antichristianism.*

antichristianize (an-ti-kris'ṭiạn-īz), *v. i.* [< *antichristian* + *-ize.*] To antagonize Christianity. [Rare.]

antichronical (an-ti-kron'i-kạl), *a.* [< Gr. ἀντί, against, instead of, + χρόνος, time (see *chronic*), + *-al.* Cf. Gr. ἀντιχρονία, the use of one tense for another: see *antichronism.*] Deviating from the proper order of time; erroneously dated. [Rare.]

antichronically (an-ti-kron'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In an antichronical manner. [Rare.]

antichronism (an-tik'rọ-nizm), *n.* [< Gr. ἀντιχρονισμός, the use of one tense for another, < ἀντί, against, instead of, + χρόνος, time, tense: see *chronic.*] Deviation from the true order of time; anachronism. [Rare.]

Our chronologies are, by transcribing, interpolation, misprinting, and creeping in of *antichronisms*, now and then strangely disordered. *Selden*, Drayton's Polyolbion, iv.

antichthon (an-tik'thon), *n.*; pl. *antichthones* (-thọ-nēz). [< L. *antichthones*, pl., < Gr. ἀντίχθονες, pl., the people of an opposite hemisphere, < ἀντίχθων, sing., an opposite hemisphere; in the Pythagorean system of the universe, ἀντίχθων (sc. γῆ), an opposite or counter earth; < ἀντί, against, opposite to, + χθών, the ground, the earth: see *chthonic.* Cf. *autochthon.*] **1.** In *Pythagorean astronomy*, an imaginary invisible planet continually opposing the earth and eclipsing the central fire, round which it was supposed to revolve, in common with the earth, moon, sun, certain planets, and the fixed stars.

Of the sacred fire, the hearth of the universe, with suns and planets and the earth's double *antichthon* revolving round it, the whole enclosed in a crystal globe with nothing outside, . . . we find no mention in these verses [of Hierocles]. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 268.

2. *pl.* The inhabitants of an opposite hemisphere.

anticipant (an-tis'i-pạnt), *a.* [< L. *anticipan(t-)s*, ppr. of *anticipāre*, anticipate: see *anticipate.*] Anticipating; anticipative: in *pathol.*, applied to periodic diseases whose attacks occur at decreasing intervals.

The first pangs
Of wakening guilt, *anticipant* of hell.
Southey, The Rose.

anticipate (an-tis'i-pāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *anticipated*, ppr. *anticipating.* [< L. *anticipatus*, pp. of *anticipare*, take in advance or before the time, anticipate, < *anti*, an old form of *ante*, before (see *ante-*), + *-cipare*, < *capere*, take; cf. *antecapere*, take before, anticipate, < *ante* + *capere.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To seize or take beforehand.—**2.** To be before in doing something; take action in advance of; precede, prevent, or preclude by prior action.

Here art thou in appointment fresh and fair,
Anticipating time. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5.

Time, thou *anticipat'st* my dread exploits.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

I was determined . . . to *anticipate* their fury, by first falling into a passion myself. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xiv.

3. To take, do, use, etc., before the proper time; precipitate, as an action or event: as, the advocate has *anticipated* that part of his argument.

The revenues of the next year had been *anticipated.*
Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden.

4. To realize beforehand; foretaste or foresee; have a view or impression of beforehand; look forward to; expect: as, I never *anticipated* such a disaster; to *anticipate* the pleasures of an entertainment.

I would not *anticipate* the relish of any happiness, nor feel the weight of any misery, before it actually arrives.
Addison, Spectator, No. 7.

A reign of terror began, of terror heightened by mystery; for even that which was endured was less horrible than that which was *anticipated.*
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

5†. To occupy the attention of before the proper time.

I shall not *anticipate* the reader with farther descriptions of this kind. *Swift.*

=**Syn. 2.** To get the start of, forestall.—**4.** To forecast, count upon, prepare one's self for, calculate upon.

II. *intrans.* To treat of something, as in a narrative, before the proper time.

anticipatedly†, **anticipately**† (an-tis'i-pā-ted-li, -pạt-li), *adv.* By anticipation.

It may well be deemed a singular mark of favor that our Lord did intend to bestow upon all pastors, that he did *anticipately* promise to Peter.
Barrow, The Pope's Supremacy.

anticipation (an-tis-i-pā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *anticipatio(n-)*, a preconception, anticipation, < *anticipare*, anticipate: see *anticipate.*] **1.** The act of being before another in doing something; the act of taking up, placing, or considering something beforehand, before the proper time, or out of the natural order; prior action.—**2.** Foretaste; realization in advance; previous view or impression of what is to happen afterward; expectation; hope: as, the *anticipation* of the joys of heaven.

The remembrance of past, or the *anticipation* of future good or evil, could give me neither pleasure nor pain.
Beattie, Truth, I. ii. § 3.

3. Previous notion; preconceived opinion, produced in the mind before the truth is known; slight previous impression; forecast.

What nation is there, that without any teaching, have not a kind of *anticipation*, or preconceived notion of a Deity? *Derham.*

Many men give themselves up to the first *anticipations* of their minds. *Locke*, Conduct of Understanding, § 25.

4. In *logic*, the term used since Cicero (Latin *anticipatio*) to translate the "prolepsis" (πρόληψις) of the Epicureans and Stoics. It denotes any general notion considered as resulting from the action of memory upon experiences more or less similar. Such a notion is called an anticipation because, once possessed, it is called up in its entirety by a mere suggestion. It thus acquaints us with what has not yet been perceived, by a reference to past perceptions. Hence, with later philosophers, the word denotes knowledge drawn from the mind, independently of experience; the knowledge of axioms or first principles. With Bacon an *anticipation of nature* is a hasty generalization or hypothesis: opposed to an *interpretation of nature.* In Kant's philosophy, anticipation is the a priori knowledge that every sensation must have degrees of intensive quantity.

5. In *med.*, the occurrence in the human body of any phenomenon, morbid or natural, before the usual time.—**6.** In *music*, the introduction into a chord of one or more of the component notes of the chord which follows, producing a passing discord.—**7.** In *rhet.*, prolepsis. =**Syn. 2.** Antepast, preconception, expectation, prevision, foresight, presentiment.

anticipative (an-tis'i-pạ-tiv), *a.* [< L. as if **anticipativus*: see *anticipate* and *-ive.*] Anticipating or tending to anticipate; containing anticipation.

anticipatively (an-tis'i-pạ-tiv-li), *adv.* By anticipation.

The name of his Majesty defamed, the honour of Parliament depraved, the writings of both depravedly, *anticipatively*, counterfeitly imprinted.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, Pref.

anticipator (an-tis'i-pā-tọr), *n.* [< L. as if **anticipator*: see *anticipate* and *-or.*] One who anticipates.

anticipatory (an-tis'i-pạ-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *anticipate* + *-ory.*] Pertaining to, manifesting, or expressing anticipation; anticipative.

Prophecy being an *anticipatory* history.
Dr. H. More, Seven Churches, Pref.

It is very true that the *anticipatory* conditional has to do with practical matters chiefly.
Amer. Jour. Philol., IV. 427, foot-note.

anticivism (an-ti-siv'izm), *n.* [< F. *anticivisme*: see *anti-* and *civism.*] Opposition or hostility to the state or condition of citizenship, or to republicanism; bad citizenship. [Rare.]

Woe to him who is guilty of plotting, of *anticivism*, royalism, etc. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. iii. 2.

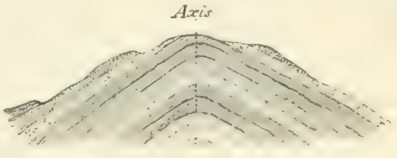
anticlastic (an-ti-klas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. as if *ἀντικλαστικός, < ἀντικλᾶν, bend back, < ἀντί, back, + κλᾶν, break (verbal adj. κλαστός).] An epithet descriptive of the curvature of a surface, such as that of a saddle or the inner surface of an anchor-ring, which intersects its tangent-plane at the point of contact, and bends away from it, partly on one side of it and partly on the other, and has thus in some of its normal sections curvatures oppositely directed to those in others. Opposed to *synclastic* surfaces, which are illustrated by the surface of a sphere or of the outer portion of the anchor-ring.

An interesting case of equilibrium is suggested by what are called rocking stones, where . . . the lower surface of a loose mass of rock is worn into a convex or concave, or *anticlastic* form, while the bed of rock on which it rests in equilibrium may be convex or concave, or of an *anticlastic* form. *Thomson and Tait*, Nat. Phil., I. § 566.

Anticlastic stress, two simple bending stresses of equal amounts in opposite directions round two sets of parallel straight lines perpendicular to one another in the plane of the plate; its effect would be uniform anticlastic curvature. *Thomson and Tait*, Nat. Phil., I. § 638.

anticlimax (an'ti-klī-maks), *n.* [< Gr. ἀντί, opposite to, + κλῖμαξ, a climax: see *climax.*] A figure or fault of style, consisting in an abrupt descent from stronger to weaker expressions, or from the mention of more important to that of less important things: opposed to *climax.*

anticlinal (an-ti-klī'nạl), *a.* and *n.* [As *anticline* + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Inclining in opposite directions from a central axis: applied to stratified rocks when they incline or dip from a central unstratified mass, or when in consequence of crust-movements they have been folded or pressed together so that they dip each way from a central plane, which indicates the line parallel to which the folding has taken place: opposed to *synclinal.* Occasionally *anticlinic* and *anticlinical.*—**Anticlinal line**, or **anticlinal axis**, in *geol.*, the ridge of a wave-like curve from which the strata dip on either side, as from the ridge of a house.



Section of Anticlinal Fold.

II. *n.* In *geol.*, an anticlinal line or axis, or an anticlinal fold; an anticlinal arrangement of strata: opposed to *synclinal.*

Among the old rocks of Wales and other parts of western Britain, it is not uncommon to find the beds thrown into a succession of sharp *anticlinals* and synclinals.
Huxley, Physiog., p. 214.

anticline (an'ti-klīn), *n.* [< Gr. ἀντί, opposite, + κλίνειν, incline. Cf. Gr. ἀντικλίνειν, bend again.] Same as *anticlinal.* [Rare.]

anticlinic, anticlinical (an-ti-klin'ik, -i-kạl), *a.* Same as *anticlinal.* [Rare.]

anticly (an'tik-li), *adv.* In an antic manner; with odd postures and gesticulations; grotesquely. [Rare.]

Scambling, out-facing, fashion-monging boys,
That lie, and cog, and flout, deprave and slander,
Go *anticly*, and show outward hideousness.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 1.

antic-mask (an'tik-måsk), *n.* A mask of antics; an antimask (which see).

Our request is, we may be admitted, if not for a mask, for an *antic-mask.* *B. Jonson*, Masque of Augurs.

anticnemion (an-tik-nē'mi-on), *n.*; pl. *anticnemia* (-ạ̈). [< Gr. ἀντικνήμιον, the shin, < ἀντί, opposite to, + κνήμη, the part of the leg between the knee and the ankle, by medical writers confined to the tibia.] The anterior edge of the tibia; the shin. [Rare.]

anticness (an'tik-nes), *n.* [< *antic* + *-ness.*] The quality or condition of being antic; grotesqueness; oddness, as of appearance.

A port of humorous *anticness* in carriage.
Ford, Fancies, iv. 2.

anticonstitutional (an″ti-kon-sti-tū'shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *anti-* + *constitution* + *-al.*] Opposed to or conflicting with the constitution, as of a state; unconstitutional. [Rare.]

Anticonstitutional dependency of the two houses of parliament on the crown. *Bolingbroke*, On Parties, xix.

anticontagious (an″ti-kọn-tā'jus), *a.* [< *anti-* + *contagious.*] Counteracting or destroying contagion.

anticonvulsive (an″ti-kọn-vul'siv), *a.* [< *anti-* + *convulsive.*] Efficacious against convulsions.

anticorrosive (an′ti-kọ-rō′siv), *n.* [< *anti-* + *corrosive.*] Something used to prevent or remedy corrosion.

> [illegible] . . . to be an excellent *anti-corrosive* [illegible] composed grease or fatty acid, is the [illegible]
> [illegible] *Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 44.

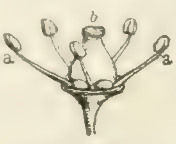
anticosmetic (an″ti-koz-met′ik), *a.* [< *anti-* + *cosmetic.*] Acting against or counteracting the effects of cosmetics.

> [illegible] apply his *anticosmetic* wash to the [illegible].
> *Lord Lyttelton*, Misc. Works, II. 123.

anticourt (an′ti-kōrt), *a.* [< *anti-* + *court.*] Opposed to the court: as, "the *anticourt* party," *Sir J. Reresby*, Memoirs, p. 153. [Rare.]

anticourtier (an′ti-kōr-tịēr), *n.* [< *anti-* + *courtier.*] One who opposes the court, or the acts of a monarch. [Rare.]

anticous (an-tī′kus), *a.* [< L. *antīcus*, that is in front, < *ante*, before: see *ante-*, and cf. *antic*, *antique.*] In *bot.*: (*a*) Facing anteriorly, away from the axis of the plant. (*b*) Turned inward and facing the axis of the flower: applied to anthers, and equivalent to *introrse*. Also *antical*.



Anticous Anthers.

Flower of the grape-vine: *a*, *a*, anthers, turned toward the pistil, *b*.

anticreator (an′ti-krẹ-ā″-tọr), *n.* [< *anti-* + *creator.*] A creator of something of no value. [Rare.]

> Let him ask the author of those toothless satires who was the maker, or rather the *anticreator*, of that universal foolery.
> *Milton*, Apol. for Smectymnuus.

anticum (an-tī′kum), *n.*; pl. *antica* (-kạ̈). [L., neut. of *antīcus*, that is in front: see *anticous.*] In *arch.*, an unnecessary name for the front of a building, as distinguished from *posticum*, the rear of a building, etc. The name has been proposed, but without justification, for the pronaos or for a front porch. [Rare.]

anticyclone (an′ti-sī-klōn), *n.* [< *anti-* + *cyclone.*] A meteorological phenomenon presenting some features which are the opposites of those of a cyclone. It consists of a high barometric pressure over a limited region, the pressure being highest in the center, with light winds flowing outward from the center, and not inward as in the cyclone, accompanied with great cold in winter and with great heat in summer. See *cyclone*.

> *Anticyclones* . . . are now known, by numerous statistical averages, to be characterized by clear weather, cold in winter, warm in summer, with weak outflowing right-handed spiral winds at the surface.
> *Amer. Meteor. Jour.*, III. 117.

> The cyclone and the *anticyclone* are properly to be regarded as counterparts, belonging to one and the same great atmospheric disturbance.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 34.

anticyclonic (an″ti-sī-klon′ik), *a.* [< *anticyclone* + *-ic.*] In *meteorol.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an anticyclone; characterized by high barometric pressure and an outward flow of light winds from a center.

> Any region of relatively low pressure is called cyclonic, and any region of relatively high pressure, *anticyclonic*.
> *Ure*, Dict., IV. 946.

anticyclonically (an″ti-sī-klon′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In an anticyclonic manner; as an anticyclone.

> To circulate *anticyclonically* around the axis of maximum pressure.
> *Nature*, XXX. 46.

antidactyl (an′ti-dak-til), *n.* [< L. *antidactylus*, < Gr. *ἀντιδάκτυλος*, < *ἀντί*, opposite to, + *δάκτυλος*, dactyl: see *dactyl.*] A dactyl reversed; an anapest; a metrical foot consisting of two short syllables followed by a long one, as the [illegible]. See *anapest*.

antidemocratic (an″ti-dem-ọ-krat′ik), *a.* [< *anti-* + *democratic.*] 1. Opposing democracy [illegible] government.—2. In the United States, opposed or contrary to the principles of the Democratic party.

antidemocratical (an″ti-dem-ọ-krat′i-kạl), *a.* [illegible] *cratic*.

An[illegible]rianite (an″ti-dik-ọ-mā′ri-ạn-īt), *n.* [illegible] *anita*, < Gr. *ἀντίδικος*, opponent (< *ἀντί*, against, + *δίκη*, suit or action, [illegible], L. *Maria*, Mary.] One [illegible] which originated in Arabia [illegible] the fourth century, who de[illegible] virginity of Mary, holding [illegible] wife of Joseph, and had [illegible] the birth of Jesus. Also [illegible]

Antidoron [illegible], *n.* [NL., < Gr. [illegible] *anti*, + [illegible] [illegible] applied by [illegible] of Mass, [illegible]

antid[illegible], *n.* [MGr. [illegible]] In the Gr. Ch., bread forming part of the holy loaf, blessed in the prothesis, but not sacramentally consecrated, and distributed at the close of the service to those who have not communicated. A similar practice has prevailed at times in the Western Church, the bread bearing the name of *blessed bread*. See *eulogia*.

antidotal (an′ti-dō-tạl), *a.* [< *antidote* + *-al.*] Pertaining to antidotes; having the quality of an antidote; proof against poison or anything hurtful.

> Animals that can innoxiously digest these poisons become *antidotal* to the poison digested.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

> Snake poison and *antidotal* remedies.
> *The American*, VI. 205.

antidotally (an′ti-dō-tạl-i), *adv.* In the manner of an antidote; by way of antidote.

antidotarium (an″ti-dọ-tā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *antidotaria* (-ạ̈). [ML., neut. (also masc. *antidotarius* (sc. *liber*, book), a treatise on antidotes) of *antidotarius*, < L. *antidotum*: see *antidote.*] 1. A treatise on antidotes; a pharmacopœia.—2. A place where medicines are prepared; a dispensatory. Also called *antidotary*.

antidotary (an-ti-dō′tạ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *antidotarius*: see *antidotarium.*] **I.**† *a.* Same as *antidotal*.

II. *n.*; pl. *antidotaries* (-riz). Same as *antidotarium*, 2.

antidote (an′ti-dōt), *n.* [< F. *antidote*, < L. *antidotum*, also *antidotus*, < Gr. *ἀντίδοτον* (sc. *φάρμακον*, drug), neut., also *ἀντίδοτος* (sc. *δόσις*, dose), fem., an antidote, prop. an adj., < *ἀντί*, against, + *δοτός*, given, verbal adj. of *διδόναι*, give, = L. *dare*, give: see *date.*] 1. A medicine adapted to counteract the effects of poison or an attack of disease.

> Trust not the physician;
> His *antidotes* are poison.
> *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

2. Whatever prevents or tends to prevent or counteract injurious influences or effects, whether physical or mental; a counteracting power or influence of any kind.

> My death and life,
> My bane and *antidote*, are both before me:
> This in a moment brings me to an end;
> But this informs me I shall never die.
> *Addison*, Cato, v. 1.

> One passionate belief is an *antidote* to another.
> *Froude*, Sketches, p. 86.

= **Syn.** Remedy, cure, counteractive, corrective.

antidote (an′ti-dōt), *v. t.* [< *antidote*, *n.*] To furnish with preservatives; preserve by antidotes; serve as an antidote to; counteract. [Rare.]

> Fill us with great ideas, full of heaven,
> And *antidote* the pestilential earth.
> *Young*, Night Thoughts, ix.

antidotical (an-ti-dot′i-kạl), *a.* [< *antidote.*] Serving as an antidote; antidotal. [Rare.]

antidotically (an-ti-dot′i-kal-i), *adv.* By way of antidote; antidotally. [Rare.]

antidotism (an′ti-dō-tizm), *n.* [< *antidote* + *-ism.*] The giving of antidotes.

antidromal (an-tid′rọ-mạl), *a.* In *bot.*, characterized by antidromy.

antidromous (an-tid′rọ-mus), *a.* [< NL. *antidromus*, < Gr. as if **ἀντίδρομος* (cf. *ἀντιδρομεῖν*, run in a contrary direction), < *ἀντί*, against, + *δραμεῖν*, run.] Same as *antidromal*.

antidromy (an-tid′rọ-mi), *n.* [< Gr. as if **ἀντιδρομία*, < **ἀντίδρομος*: see *antidromous.*] In *bot.*, a change in the direction of the spiral in the arrangement of the leaves upon the branches of a stem, or on the successive axes of a sympodial stem. Also called *heterodromy*.

antidysenteric (an″ti-dis-en-ter′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *anti-* + *dysenteric.*] **I.** *a.* Of use against dysentery.

II. *n.* A remedy for dysentery.

antidysuric (an″ti-di-sū′rik), *a.* [< *anti-* + *dysuric.*] Useful in relieving or counteracting dysury.

anti-emetic (an″ti-ẹ-met′ik), *a.* and *n.* Same as *antiemetic*.

antient†, **antientry**†, etc. Former spellings of *ancient*, *ancientry*, etc.

anti-enthusiastic (an″ti-en-thū-zi-as′tik), *a.* [< *anti-* + *enthusiastic.*] Opposed to enthusiasm: as, "the *antienthusiastic* poet's method," *Shaftesbury*.

anti-ephialtic (an″ti-ef-i-al′tik), *a.* and *n.* Same as *antiephialtic*.

anti-epileptic (an″ti-ep-i-lep′tik), *a.* and *n.* Same as *antiepileptic*.

anti-episcopal (an″ti-ẹ-pis′kọ-pạl), *a.* [< *anti-* + *episcopal.*] Opposed to episcopacy.

> Had I gratified their *antiepiscopal* faction at first, [illegible] they would then have found no colourable [illegible] of raising an army.
> *Eikon Basilike*, ix.

anti-evangelical (an″ti-ē-van-jel′i-kạl), *a.* [< *anti-* + *evangelical.*] Opposed to evangelical principles.

antiface (an′ti-fās), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀντί*, opposite, + *face.*] An opposite face; a face of a totally different kind. *B. Jonson.*

antifat (an′ti-fat), *a.* and *n.* [< *anti-* + *fat.*] **I.** *a.* Useful in preventing or counteracting the formation of fat, or in lessening the amount of it.

II. *n.* Any substance which prevents or reduces fatness.

antifebrile (an-ti-feb′ril or -fē′bril), *a.* and *n.* [< *anti-* + *febrile.*] **I.** *a.* Having the property of abating fever; opposing or tending to cure fever; antipyretic.

II. *n.* An antipyretic (which see).

antifebrine (an-ti-feb′rin), *n.* Acetanilide: employed in medicine as an antipyretic.

antifederal, Anti-Federal (an-ti-fed′e-rạl), *a.* [< *anti-* + *federal.*] Opposed to federalism, or to a federal constitution or party.—**Anti-Federal party**, in *U. S. hist.*, the party which opposed the adoption and ratification of the Constitution of the United States, and which, failing in this, strongly favored the strict construction of the Constitution. Its fundamental principle was opposition to the strengthening of the national government at the expense of the States. After the close of Washington's first administration (1793) the name Anti-Federal soon went out of use, Republican, and afterward Democratic Republican (now usually Democratic alone), taking its place. Also called *Anti-Federalist party*.

antifederalism, Anti-Federalism (an-ti-fed′e-rạl-izm), *n.* [< *anti-* + *federal* + *-ism.*] Opposition to federalism; specifically, the principles of the Anti-Federal party.

antifederalist, Anti-Federalist (an-ti-fed′e-rạl-ist), *n.* [< *anti-* + *federal* + *-ist.*] One opposed to federalism; a member of the Anti-Federal party. See *antifederal*.

> In the course of this discussion the *Anti-Federalists* urged the following as their chief objections to adopting the new Constitution: States would be consolidated, and their sovereignty crushed; personal liberty would be endangered, since no security was furnished for freedom of speech and the liberty of the press, nor assurance adequate against arbitrary arrest or forcible seizure and the denial of jury trials in civil cases; standing armies, too, were placed under too little restraint. Making the President re-eligible indefinitely was too much like giving a life tenure to the executive office.
> *Schouler*, Hist. U. S., I. 55.

Anti-Federalist party. Same as *Anti-Federal party* (which see, under *antifederal*).

antiferment (an-ti-fėr′ment), *n.* [< *anti-* + *ferment.*] A substance or agent having the property of preventing or counteracting fermentation.

antifermentative (an″ti-fėr-men′tạ-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *anti-* + *fermentative.*] **I.** *a.* Preventing or fitted to prevent fermentation.

II. *n.* Same as *antiferment*.

antifouling (an-ti-foul′ing), *a.* [< *anti-* + *fouling.*] Adapted to prevent or counteract fouling. Applied to any preparation or contrivance intended to prevent the formation or accumulation of extraneous matter, as barnacles, seaweed, etc., on the immersed portion of ships, or fitted for removing such formations, or the scales from the interior of steam-boilers, powder from the bores of guns, etc.

antifriction (an-ti-frik′shọn), *a.* and *n.* [< *anti-* + *friction.*] **I.** *a.* Preventing friction; specifically, in *mech.*, overcoming or reducing that resistance to motion which arises from friction.

Antifriction bearing, a bearing in which rolling friction is substituted for that of sliding contact; any form of bearing specially designed to reduce friction. **Antifriction block**, a pulley-block with antifriction wheels or roller bearings. **Antifriction box**, the box which contains the rollers or balls of an antifriction bearing.—**Antifriction compositions**, lubricating compounds of oils, fats, or greases, usually combined, where the pressure is great, with certain metallic or mineral substances, as plumbago, sulphur, talc, steatite, etc.—**Antifriction metals**, alloys which offer little frictional resistance to bodies sliding over them, and which are used in machinery for bearings. They are principally compounds of copper, antimony, and tin; zinc or lead, or both, are sometimes added, and less frequently, or in smaller quantities, various other substances.

II. *n.* Anything that prevents friction; a lubricant.

antigalactic (an-ti-ga-lak′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk: see *galactic.*] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, opposed to the secretion of milk, or to diseases caused by the milk. *Dunglison.*

II. *n.* Anything tending to diminish the secretion of milk.

anti-Gallican (an-ti-gal′i-kạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *anti-* + *Gallican*, French: see *Gallican.*] **I.** *a.* Hostile to France or the French, or to anything French; specifically, opposed to the Gallican church. See *Gallican*.

II. *n.* One who is hostile to the French, or to the Gallican church.

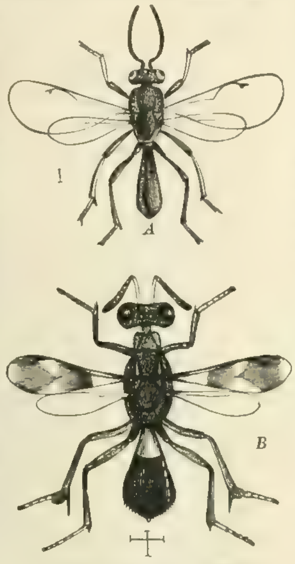
Antigaster (an′ti-gas-tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *γαστήρ*, stomach.] A generic name proposed by Walsh for certain parasitic *Hymenoptera*, of the family *Chalcididæ*, which bend the abdomen back over the thorax. *A. mirabilis* (Walsh) is parasitic in the eggs of one of the katydids, *Microcentrum retinervis.* Synonymous with *Eupelmus* (which see).

antigeny (an-tij′e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀντί*, against, opposite, + *γένος*, race, stock, sex.] Sexual dimorphism. *Pascoe.*

Antignana (ån-tē-nyä′nạ̈), *n.* A white and a red wine, made in the neighborhood of Trieste.

antigorite (an-tig′ọ̄-rīt), *n.* [< *Antigorio* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A variety of serpentine, of a green color and a thin lamellar structure, found in the Antigorio valley in Piedmont.

antigraph (an′ti-gråf), *n.* [< ML. *antigraphum*, < Gr. *ἀντίγραφον*, a transcript, copy, counterpart, neut. of *ἀντίγραφος*, copied in duplicate, < *ἀντί*, corresponding to, counter, + *γράφειν*, write.] A copy or counterpart of a writing, as of a deed.



Katydid-egg Parasite (*Antigaster mirabilis*).
A, male; *B*, female. (Vertical line and cross show natural sizes.)

antigraphy (an-tig′ra-fi), *n.* [For **antigraphe*, < Gr. *ἀντιγραφή*, a defendant's answer; also equiv. to *ἀντίγραφον*, a copy: see *antigraph.*] The making of antigraphs; copying.

antigropelos (an-ti-grop′ẹ̄-los, -lōz), *n. sing.* or *pl.* [Orig. a proprietary name, formed, it is said, < Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *ὑγρός*, moist (see *hygro-*), + *πηλός*, clay, mud; cf. L. *palus*, a marsh: see *paludal.*] Spatterdashes; long riding- or walking-boots for wet weather.

> Her brother had on his *antigropelos*, the utmost approach he possessed to a hunting equipment.
> *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, I. vii.

antiguggler (an-ti-gug′lėr), *n.* [< *anti-* + *guggle.*] A small tube inserted into the mouth of a bottle or carboy to admit air while the liquid is running out, and thereby prevent guggling or splashing of corrosive liquid. *E. H. Knight.*

antihelix (an′ti-hē-liks), *n.*; pl. *antihelices* (an-ti-hel′i-sēz). [< *anti-* + *helix.* See *anthelix*, which is the same word compounded in Greek fashion.] The inner curved ridge of the pinna of the ear. Also *anthelix.* See cut under *ear.*

antihemorrhagic (an″ti-hem-ọ̄-raj′ik), *a.* Same as *anthemorrhagic.*

antihyloist (an-ti-hī′lọ̄-ist), *n.* [< *anti-* + *hyloist.*] One opposed to the doctrines of the hyloists. See *hyloist.*

antihypnotic (an″ti-hip-not′ik), *a.* [< *anti-* + *hypnotic.* See *anthypnotic*, which is the same word compounded in Greek fashion.] Counteracting sleep; tending to prevent sleep or lethargy. Also *anthypnotic.*

antihypochondriac (an″ti-hip-ọ̄-kon′dri-ak), *a.* [< *anti-* + *hypochondriac.* See *anthypochondriac*, which is the same word compounded in Greek fashion.] Counteracting or tending to cure hypochondriac affections and depression of spirits. Also *anthypochondriac.*

antihypophora (an″ti-hi-pof′ọ̄-rạ̈), *n.* [< *anti-* + L. *hypophora*, < Gr. *ὑποφορά*, an objection. See *anthypophora*, which is the same word compounded in Greek fashion.] In *rhet.*, same as *anthypophora.*

antihysteric (an″ti-his-ter′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *anti-* + *hysteric.* See *anthysteric*, which is the same word compounded in Greek fashion.] **I.** *a.* Preventing or curing hysteria.

II. *n.* A remedy for hysteria.

Also *anthysteric.*

anti-icteric (an″ti-ik-ter′ik), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *ἰκτερικός*, < *ἴκτερος*, the jaundice.] In *med.*, a remedy for jaundice. *Dunglison.*

anti-incrustator (an-ti-in′krus-tā-tọr), *n.* A mechanical, chemical, or electrical appliance for preventing the formation of scales in steam-boilers.

anti-induction (an″ti-in-duk′shọn), *a.* Preventing or counteracting electrical induction: as, *anti-induction* devices in telephony.

anti-Jacobin, Anti-Jacobin (an-ti-jak′ọ̄-bin), *a.* and *n.* Opposed to, or one who is opposed to, the Jacobins. See *Jacobin.*

anti-Jacobinism (an-ti-jak′ọ̄-bin-izm), *n.* The principles and practices of the anti-Jacobins.

anti-Lecompton (an″ti-lẹ̄-komp′tọn), *a.* In *U.S. hist.*, opposed to the admission of Kansas under the proslavery constitution framed by the territorial convention held at Lecompton in 1857: applied to a minority of the Democratic party.

antilegomena (an″ti-le-gom′e-nạ̈), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *ἀντιλεγόμενα*, things spoken against, neut. pl. of *ἀντιλεγόμενος*, ppr. pass. of *ἀντιλέγειν*, speak against, dispute: see *antilogy.*] Literally, things spoken against; specifically, those books of the New Testament whose inspiration was not universally acknowledged by the early church, although they were ultimately admitted into the canon. These are the Epistle to the Hebrews, the Epistles of James and Jude, the Second Epistle of Peter, the Second and Third Epistles of John, and the Revelation. They are classed by Roman Catholic theologians as *deuterocanonical* (which see).

antilibration (an″ti-lī-brā′shọn), *n.* [< *anti-* + *libration*, q. v.] The act of counterbalancing, or the state of being counterbalanced, as two members of a sentence; equipoise.

> Having enjoyed his artful antithesis and solemn *antilibration* of cadences.
> *De Quincey*, Whiggism.

antilithic (an-ti-lith′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *λιθικός*, of stone, < *λίθος*, stone.] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, tending to prevent the formation of urinary calculus, or stone in the bladder.

II. *n.* A medicine that tends to prevent the formation of urinary calculi.

Antillean (an-ti-lē′ạn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Antilles, a name usually given to all the islands of the West Indies, the Bahamas excepted.

antilobium (an-ti-lō′bi-um), *n.*; pl. *antilobia* (-ạ̈). [NL., < Gr. *ἀντιλόβιον*, < *ἀντί*, opposite to, + *λοβός*, the lobe of the ear: see *lobe.*] In *anat.*, the tragus, or that part of the external ear which is opposite the lobe. See cut under *ear.*

Antilocapra (an″ti-lọ̄-kā′prạ̈), *n.* [NL., contr. for **antilopocapra*, < *antilope*, antelope, + L. *capra*, a goat.] A genus of ruminants peculiar to North America, constituting the family *Antilocapridæ*, and containing only the cabrit, pronghorn, or so-called American antelope, *Antilocapra americana.* See *Antilocapridæ.* The members of this genus have no larmiers, or metatarsal glands, as in *Cervidæ*, but have a system of eleven odoriferous sebaceous cutaneous glands. They have small hoofs, no false hoofs, slender limbs, a comparatively short and stout neck, erect, pointed ears, large liquid eyes situated directly beneath the base of the horns, extremely short tail, and a harsh, stiff, brittle pelage devoid of felting quality. See *pronghorn.*

Pronghorn (*Antilocapra americana*).

antilocaprid (an″ti-lọ̄-kap′rid), *n.* An antelope of the family *Antilocapridæ.*

Antilocapridæ (an″ti-lọ̄-kap′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Antilocapra* + *-idæ.*] A family of ruminant quadrupeds framed for the reception of the genus *Antilocapra*, containing the so-called American antelope. It is characterized by forked hollow horns supported upon a long bony core or osseous process of the frontal bone, as in the cattle or true hollow-horned ruminants, yet deciduous, being periodically shed and renewed like the antlers of deer. These singular horns are composed of agglutinated hairs hardening into solid corneous tissue, and when sprouting resemble the skin-covered knobs upon the head of the giraffe. There are several remarkable osteological peculiarities of the skull, among them the inclosure of the styloid process of the temporal bone in a sheath formed by an extension of the external auditory meatus.

antilœmic (an-ti-lē′mik), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *λοιμικός*, pestilential, < *λοιμός*, pestilence, plague.] A remedy used in the prevention and cure of the plague. Sometimes written *antiloimic.*

antilogarithm (an-ti-log′ạ-rithm), *n.* [< *anti-* + *logarithm.*] In *math.*: (*a*) The complement of the logarithm of any sine, tangent, or secant up to that of 90 degrees. [Rare.] (*b*) As commonly used, the number corresponding to any logarithm. Thus, according to the common system, 100 is the antilogarithm of 2 because 2 is the logarithm of 100; it is denoted thus: log.$^{-1}$2, log.$^{-1}$a, which may be read: "The number to the log. 2," "the number to the log. a."

antilogarithmic (an-ti-log-ạ-rith′mik), *a.* Pertaining to antilogarithms. **Antilogarithmic table,** one in which, the logarithm of a number being entered as an argument, the number itself is found in the body of the table.

antilogous (an-til′ọ̄-gus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀντίλογος*, contradictory: see *antilogy.*] In *elect.*, an epithet applied to that pole of a crystal which is negative while being electrified by heat, and afterward, while cooling, is positive. See *pyro-electricity.*

antilogy (an-til′ọ̄-ji), *n.*; pl. *antilogies* (-jiz). [< Gr. *ἀντιλογία*, contradiction, < *ἀντίλογος*, contradictory, < *ἀντιλέγειν*, contradict, speak against, < *ἀντί*, against, + *λέγειν*, speak, say.] Self-contradiction; contradiction or inconsistency between different statements by the same person or different parts of the same thing.

> Philosophy was thus again reconciled with nature; consciousness was not a bundle of *antilogies*; certainty and knowledge were not evicted from man. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

> In these *antilogies* and apologies, however, a difference might be perceived: and some of the advocates of Henry appeared less anxious to attack Rome than to defend their prince. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., vi.

Antilope (an-til′ọ̄-pē), *n.* [NL.: see *antelope.*] **1.** A genus of *Antilopinæ* (which see). The term has been used with such latitude in its application to the whole of the group *Antilopinæ*, and, when restricted, has been employed in so many different senses, that it has lost whatever exact meaning it may have possessed originally, and has become a loose, fluctuating synonym of the subfamily name *Antilopinæ.* Even in early usage it appears to have been applied to several different small gazel-like antelopes. It is now commonly restricted to the sasin or Indian antelope, *Antilope cervicapra.* See cut under *sasin.*

2† (an′ti-lōp). [*l. c.*] Obsolete (English) spelling of *antelope.*

Antilopidæ (an-ti-lop′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Antilope* + *-idæ.*] A family of ruminants; the antelopes: sometimes used as a synonym of *Antilopinæ.* Also written *Antelopidæ.*

Antilopinæ (an″ti-lọ̄-pī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Antilope* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of old-world and chiefly African ruminants, the antelopes, a group belonging to the family *Bovidæ.* They differ from cattle in their smaller size, more lithe and graceful form, slenderer legs, which are comparatively longer in the shank, and longer neck, with slenderer vertebræ, uplifting the head. The *Antilopinæ* shade directly into the sheep and goats (*Ovinæ* and *Caprinæ*), being separable from them by no technical character; but the horns usually differ from the forms presented by goats and sheep, though they are so diverse as to be definable by no common character. *Antilopinæ* are specially numerous in species and individuals in Africa, of which continent they are the most characteristic animals. Upward of 50 African species have been described; there are many others in Asia, and a few in Europe. Some 75 species are recognized by naturalists, but probably the number of genuine species is less than this. Several hundred different names, generic, specific, and vernacular, have been applied to these animals; and no authors except mere compilers are agreed upon the division of the group. The antelopes present the utmost diversity of stature, form, and general appearance, ranging from the smallest and most delicate gazels, steinboks, and springboks to the bulky eland, nylghau, or hartbeest, as large as a cow, horse, or stag, and include the singularly misshapen gnu (*Connochætes gnu*). The Rocky Mountain goat, *Haplocerus montanus*, related to the Alpine chamois, *Rupicapra tragus*, and the goral, *Nemorhedus goral*, another goat-like antelope, are also placed in this subfamily. The bubaline or bovine antelopes include the hartbeest (*Alcelaphus caama*), blesbok (*A. albifrons*), and bontebok (*A. pygargus*). Four-horned antelopes belong to the genus *Tetraceros.* The philantomba and coquetoon antelopes, the blauwbok, duyker, etc., are placed in the genus *Cephalophus.* The steinboks are species of *Neotragus*; the singsing, kobus, leche, bohor, etc., are of the genera *Cervicapra*, *Kobus*, and their immediate allies. The gazels are a large group, constituting the genus *Gazella* (or *Dorcas*) and others; they include the springbok (*Antidorcas euchore*), and are Indian, Arabian, and Syrian, as well as African. The sable or equine antelopes constitute the genus *Hippotragus.* The addax is *Addax nasomaculatus.* There are several species of *Oryx*, as *O. leucoryx.* The nylghau is *Boselaphus tragocamelus.* The harnessed antelopes (so called from the stripes on the sides), or the boschboks, are species of *Tragelaphus*, as *T. scriptus*, *T. sylvaticus.* The koodoo is a large antelope with twisted horns (*Strepsiceros kudu*). The eland is *Oreas canna.* The so-called saiga antelope is the type of a different family, *Saigidæ* (which see); the American antelope also belongs to a different family, *Antilocapridæ* (which see). See cuts under *addax*, *eland*, *gazel*, *gnu*, and *Haplocerus.* Also written *Antelopinæ.*

antilopine (an-til′ō-pin), *a.* [< NL. *antilopinus*: see *Antilopinæ*.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Antilope*, or to the group *Antilopinæ*; pertaining or related to an antelope. Specifically [illegible] group of antel[illegible] [illegible] as distin[illegible] [illegible] which see.

antiloquist† (an-til′ō-kwist), *n.* [< *antiloquy*[1] + -ist.] A contradicter.

antiloquy[1]† (an-til′ō-kwi), *n.*; pl. *antiloquies* (-kwiz). [< LL. [illegible], contradiction, < Gr. [illegible], against, + L. *loqui*, speak. Cf. *antiloquy*[2].] Contradiction.

antiloquy[2]† (an-til′ō-kwi), *n.*; pl. *antiloquies* (-kwiz). [< LL. *antiloquium*, L. *anteloquium*, the right of speaking before another, also a proem, preface, < *ante*, before, + *loqui*, speak.] **1.** A preface; a proem. *Boucher.*—**2.** A stage-play[illegible]. *Cockeram.*

antiluetic (an″ti-lū-et′ik), *a.* [< *anti-* + *lues*, q. v., + -*etic*.] Same as *antisyphilitic*.

antilyssic (an-ti-lis′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *λύσσα*, rabies, + -*ic*.] Tending to prevent, alleviate, or cure rabies.

antilytic (an-ti-lit′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *λυτικός*, < *λυτός*, verbal adj. of *λύειν*, loose. Cf. *paralytic*.] Same as *antiparalytic*, (*b*).

antimacassar (an″ti-ma-kas′är), *n.* [< *anti-* + *macassar*, for *Macassar oil*. See *oil*.] An ornamental covering for the backs and arms of chairs, sofas, couches, etc., to keep them from being soiled by oil from the hair; a tidy.

anti-machine (an″ti-ma-shēn′), *a.* [< *anti-* + *machine*.] In *U. S. politics*, opposed to the exclusive management of party politics by an organized body of irresponsible politicians; independent. See *machine*.

antimagistratical† (an″ti-maj-is-trat′i-kal), *a.* Same as *antimagistrical*.

antimagistrical† (an″ti-ma-jis′tri-kal), *a.* [< *anti-* + L. *magister*, a ruler: see *magistrate*.] Opposed to the office of magistrate. *South.*

antimaniacal (an″ti-mā-nī′a-kal), *a.* [< *anti-* + *maniacal*.] Effective against mania.

> With respect to vomits, it may seem almost heretical to impeach their *antimaniacal* virtues. *Battie*, Madness.

Antimarian (an-ti-mā′ri-an), *n.* Same as *Antidicomarianite*.

antimask (an′ti-mask), *n.* [< *anti-* + *mask*.] A secondary or lesser mask, of a ludicrous character, introduced between the acts of a serious mask by way of lightening it; a ludicrous interlude. Also *antic-mask* and *antimasque*.

> Let *antimasks* not be long; they have been commonly of fools, satyrs, baboons, wild men, antiques, beasts, spirits, witches, Ethiops, pigmies, turquets, nymphs, rustics, cupids, statues moving, and the like. As for angels, it is not comical enough to put them in *antimasks*.
> *Bacon*, Masques and Triumphs.

> On the Scene he thrusts out first an *Antimasque* of two bugbears, Novelty and Perturbation.
> *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xx.

Antimason (an-ti-mā′sn), *n.* [< *anti-* + *mason*, for *freemason*, q. v.] One hostile to masonry or freemasonry; specifically, a member of the Antimasonic party.

Antimasonic (an″ti-mā-son′ik), *a.* [< *Antimason* + -*ic*.] Opposed to freemasonry.—**Antimasonic party**, in *U. S. hist.*, a political party which originated in New York State about 1827 in the excitement caused by the supposed murder of William Morgan, of Batavia, New York, in 1826, by freemasons to prevent a [illegible] of the secrets of their order. [illegible] spread to some other States, and a national [illegible], but within about ten years it disappeared, [illegible] the Antimasons becoming Whigs. Its [illegible] that freemasons ought to be ex[illegible] [illegible], because they would necessarily [illegible] to the society more than their obli[illegible]. Its principles were revived in a so[illegible] party, organized in 18[illegible].

antimasonry (an-ti-mā′sn-ri), *n.* [< *anti-* + [illegible] *masonry*, q. v.] Opposition to [illegible]; in particular, the principles and [illegible] of the Antimasonic party. See *Antimasonic*.

antimasque, *n.* See *antimask*.

antimensium (an-ti-men′si-um), *n.*; pl. [illegible]. [ML., < MGr. [illegible], + L. *mensa*, [illegible] [illegible] communion-table [illegible] [illegible] consecrated cloth on [illegible] [illegible] used in places where there is [illegible] [illegible] It takes the place [illegible] [illegible] to a [illegible] [illegible]

antimere [illegible] *n.* [< Gr. [illegible], against, + [illegible] [illegible], a segment or division [illegible] of [illegible] section of one of the axes [illegible] [illegible] all of which are at right angles to the primary or longitudinal axis. When these axes are not differentiated in any way, all antimeres are alike, and are parts arranged around the long prime axis like the spokes and fellies of a wheel around the axis of the hub: a disposition preserved with [illegible] in many of the *Radiata*, among which, for example, the arms of a starfish, the tentacles of a sea-anemone or coral-animalcule, or the rows of ambulacra of a sea-urchin are antimeres. Oftener, however, the transverse axes are differentiated, some being shorter, others longer, giving rise to sides, as right and left, in the direction of the longer transverse axes, in which case right and left parts are antimeres. This constitutes bilateral symmetry. Parts which may be perceived to correspond at opposite poles of the other (shorter) transverse axes, constituting dorsabdominal symmetry, are also antimeres; but this condition is obscure. Likewise, again, parts along the primary longitudinal axis, or at its poles, which may be observed or be conceived to constitute anteroposterior symmetry, are essentially antimeric; but this condition, like dorsabdominal symmetry, is obscure, while the serial succession of like parts along the prime axis, as the rings of a worm, crustacean, or insect, and the double rings of a vertebrate, is so marked that antimeres of this kind are not called antimeres, but *metameres*; such are the ordinary segments, somites, arthromeres, or diarthromeres of any articulate or vertebrate animal. Antimere is therefore practically restricted to such radiating and bilateral parts as are more or less symmetrical with one another. See *endipleural*.

antimeria (an-ti-mē′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀντί*, against, opposite, + *μέρος*, a part.] In *gram.*, a form of enallage in which one part of speech is substituted for another. *F. A. March.*

antimeric (an-ti-mer′ik), *a.* [< *antimere* + -*ic*.] Of or pertaining to an antimere or to antimerism; situated in any transverse axis of a body and symmetrical with something else in the other half of the same axis. See *antimere*.

antimerism (an-tim′e-rizm), *n.* [< *antimere* + -*ism*.] The antimeric condition; the state of an antimere; the quality of being antimeric. See *antimere*.

antimesmerist (an-ti-mez′me-rist), *n.* [< *anti-* + *mesmerism* + -*ist*.] One who is opposed to or does not believe in mesmerism. *Proc. Soc. Psy. Res.*

antimetabole (an″ti-me-tab′ō-lē), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀντιμεταβολή*, < *ἀντί*, against, counter, + *μεταβολή*, mutation: see *metabola*.] In *rhet.*, a figure in which the same words or ideas are repeated in inverse order. The following are examples: "A wit with dunces, and a dunce with wits," *Pope;* "Be wisely worldly, but not worldly wise," *Quarles.*

antimetathesis (an″ti-me-tath′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀντιμετάθεσις*, counter-transposition, < *ἀντί*, against, counter, + *μετάθεσις*, transposition: see *metathesis*.] A rhetorical figure resulting from a reverted arrangement in the last clause of a sentence of the two principal words of the clause preceding; inversion of the members of an antithesis: as, "A poem is a speaking picture; a picture a mute poem," *Crabbe.*

antimeter (an-tim′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An optical instrument for measuring small angles. [Not now used.]

antiminsion (an-ti-min′si-on), *n.*; pl. *antiminsia* (-ä). [< MGr. *ἀντιμίνσιον*: see *antimensium*.] Same as *antimensium*.

antimnemonic (an″ti-nē-mon′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *anti-* + *mnemonic*.] **I.** *a.* Injurious to the memory; tending to impair memory.

II. *n.* Whatever is hurtful to or weakens the memory. *Coleridge.*

antimonarchic (an″ti-mō-när′kik), *a.* [< *anti-* + *monarchic*: = F. *antimonarchique*.] Same as *antimonarchical*. *Bp. Benson.*

antimonarchical (an″ti-mō-när′ki-kal), *a.* [< *anti-* + *monarchical*.] Opposed to monarchy or kingly government.

antimonarchist (an-ti-mon′är-kist), *n.* [< *anti-* + *monarchist*.] An opponent of monarchy.

> Monday, a terrible raging wind happened, which did much hurt. Dennis Bond, a great Oliverian and *antimonarchist*, died on that day; and then the devil took bond for Oliver's appearance. *Life of A. Wood* (1848), p. 82.

antimonate (an′ti-mo-nāt), *n.* [< *antimony* + -*ate*[1].] Same as *antimoniate*.

antimonial (an-ti-mō′ni-al), *a.* and *n.* [< *antimony* + -*al*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to antimony, or partaking of its qualities; composed of antimony, or containing antimony as a principal ingredient. **Antimonial silver.** See *silver*.—**Antimonial wine**, in *med.*, a solution of tartar emetic in sherry wine.

II. *n.* A preparation of antimony; a medicine in which antimony is a principal ingredient.

antimoniate (an-ti-mō′ni-āt), *n.* [< *antimony* + -*ate*[1].] A salt of antimonic acid. Also written *antimonate*.

antimoniated (an-ti-mō′ni-ā-ted), *a.* Combined or impregnated with antimony; mixed or prepared with antimony: as, *antimoniated* tartar.

antimonic (an-ti-mon′ik), *a.* [< *antimony* + -*ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from antimony.—**Antimonic acid**, $HSbO_3 + 2H_2O$, a white powder formerly used in medicine.

antimonide (an′ti-mō-nid or -nīd), *n.* [< *antimony* + -*ide*.] A compound of antimony and a more positive element or metal. Also called *antimoniuret*.

antimoniferous (an″ti-mō-nif′e-rus), *a.* [< *antimony* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Containing or supplying antimony: as, *antimoniferous* ores.

antimonious (an-ti-mō′ni-us), *a.* [< *antimony* + -*ous*.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or containing antimony. *Antimonous* is a variant.

Antimonious acid, $2HSbO_2 + 3H_2O$, a weak acid, of which only the soda salt has been obtained in a crystalline condition.

antimonite (an′ti-mō-nīt), *n.* [< *antimony* + -*ite*[2].] A native sulphid of antimony; stibnite.

antimoniuret (an-ti-mō-nī′ū-ret), *n.* [< *antimoni*(*um*) + -*uret*.] Same as *antimonide*.

antimoniureted, antimoniuretted (an-ti-mō-nī′ū-ret-ed), *a.* [< *antimoniuret* + -*ed*[2].] Combined with antimony: as, *antimoniureted* hydrogen.

antimonopolist (an″ti-mō-nop′ō-list), *n.* [< *anti-* + *monopoly* + -*ist*.] One who is opposed to monopolies; one who desires to restrict the power and influence of great corporations, as tending to monopoly.

antimonopoly (an″ti-mō-nop′ō-li), *a.* and *n.* Opposed to monopolies; the principle of opposition to monopoly.

> The main purpose of the *anti-monopoly* movement is to resist public corruption and corporate aggression.
> *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 87.

antimonous (an′ti-mō-nus), *a.* [< *antimony* + -*ous*.] Same as *antimonious*.

antimony (an′ti-mō-ni), *n.* [< late ME. *antimony* = OF. *antimonie*, mod. F. *antimoine* = Sp. Pg. It. *antimonio* = Sw. Dan. G. *antimonium* = Russ. *antimoniya* = Pol. *antymonium*, etc., < ML. *antimonium*, antimony, a word of unknown origin, simulating a Gr. appearance, perhaps a perversion, through such simulation (*antimonium*, < **atimonium*, < **atimodium*, < **athimodium*?), of the Ar. name (with art. *al-*?) *ethmad*, *othmod*, *uthmud*, earlier *ithmid*, antimony, which is in turn perhaps an accommodation (through **isthimmid*?) of Gr. *στιμμιδ-*, one of the stems of *στιμμι* (*στιμμι-*, *στιμμε-*, *στιμμιδ-*), also *στιμι* and *στίβι* (**στῖβι*?), > L. *stimmi*, *stibi*, and *stibium*, antimony, the Gr. name itself being appar. of foreign or Eastern origin: see *stibium*. False etymologies formerly current are: (1) < F. *antimoine*, < Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *moine*, a monk, as if 'monk's bane'; (2) < Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *μόνος*, alone, as if never found alone; (3) < Gr. *ἀντί*, instead of, + L. *minium*, red lead, "because women used it instead of red lead" as an eye-paint.] Chemical symbol, Sb (Latin *stibium*); atomic weight, 120. A metal of a white color and bright luster which does not readily tarnish, having a specific gravity of 6.7, crystallizing in the rhombohedral system, and in the mass ordinarily showing a crystalline structure and highly perfect cleavage. It conducts both heat and electricity with some readiness, but less perfectly than the true metals, and differs from them also in being brittle like arsenic. It melts at 430° C. (806° F.), and volatilizes slowly at a red heat; when melted in the air it oxidizes readily, forming antimony trioxid, Sb_2O_3. Antimony occurs uncombined in nature to a limited extent, usually in granular or foliated masses, often with a botryoidal or reniform surface. Many compounds of antimony are found in nature, the most important of them being the sulphid, Sb_2S_3, called gray antimony, antimony-glance, or stibnite. Dyscrasite is a compound of antimony and silver. There are also a number of minerals containing antimony, sulphur, and lead (like jamesonite), or antimony, sulphur, and silver (like pyrargyrite or ruby silver), or antimony, sulphur, and copper (like tetrahedrite). The oxysulphid kermesite or red antimony and the oxids cervantite and stibiconite (antimony ocher) are also important minerals. Antimony has few uses in the arts; it enters, however, into a number of very valuable alloys, as type-metal, pewter, Britannia metal, and Babbitt metal, and is used in medicine. Tartar emetic is the tartrate of antimony and potassium. James's powder is a mixture of oxid of antimony and phosphate of lime. **Antimony vermilion**, a sulphid of antimony suggested but never used as a pigment.—**Argentine flowers of antimony**, the tetroxid of antimony.—**Arsenical antimony.** See *allemontite*.—**Black antimony**, antimonious sulphid.—**Butter of antimony.** See *butter*[1].—**Ceruse of antimony.** See *ceruse*.—**Diaphoretic antimony**, a preparation chiefly consisting of potassium antimoniate, made by exposing the neutral antimoniate to the action of carbonic acid gas, or by deflagrating pure antimony with potassium nitrate. It is used in the manufacture of enamels, and was formerly administered as a medicine.—**Glass of antimony.** See *glass*.—**Red antimony ore**, an oxysulphid of antimony. Same as *kermesite*.—**White antimony**, or **antimony white**, native antimony trioxid, [illegible].—**Yellow antimony**, or **antimony yellow**, a preparation of the oxids of lead and antimony, of a deep yellow color, used in enamel and porcelain painting. It is of various tints, and the brilliancy of the brighter hues is not affected by foul air.

antimony-blende (an′ti-mō-ni-blend″), *n.* Same as *kermesite.*

antimony-bloom (an′ti-mō-ni-blöm″), *n.* Same as *valentinite.*

antimony-glance (an′ti-mō-ni-gläns″), *n.* Same as *stibnite.*

antimoralist (an-ti-mor′al-ist), *n.* [< *anti-* + *moralist.*] An enemy to or opponent of morality. *Bp. Warburton.*

antimycotic (an-ti-mī-kot′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *μύκης*, a fungus, + *-ot-ic.*] Destructive to microscopic vegetable organisms, or preventing their development, as carbolic acid.

antinatural (an-ti-nat′ūr-al), *a.* [< *anti-* + *natural.*] Opposed to nature or to common sense; non-natural.

> This happy and *antinatural* way of thinking.
> *Martinus Scriblerus*, v.

anti-Nebraska (an″ti-nē-bras′kä), *a.* In *U. S. hist.*, opposed to the act of 1854 for the organization of Kansas and Nebraska as territories, because of its abrogation of the law of 1820 (the Missouri compromise) prohibiting slavery in new territories formed in that region.—**Anti-Nebraska men,** the members of the coalition of Whigs, Democrats, and Freesoilers opposed to the above-mentioned bill: afterward merged in the Republican party.

antinephritic (an″ti-nef-rit′ik), *a.* [< *anti-* + *nephritic.*] In *med.*, counteracting inflammation of the kidneys.

antinial (an-tin′i-al), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *ἰνίον*, the nape of the neck: see *inion.*] In *anat.*, opposite the occiput: applied to the space between the eyebrows.

antinode (an′ti-nōd), *n.* [< *anti-* + *node.*] A point of a vibrating string where the amplitude of vibration is greatest. It is at the middle of a loop or ventral segment, and half-way between two adjacent nodes. See *node.*

antinomian (an-ti-nō′mi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *antinomi*, antinomians, < Gr. as if **ἀντίνομος*, against the law: see *antinomy.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Denying the obligatoriness of the moral law, as if emancipated from it by the gospel.—**2.** Of or pertaining to the antinomians.

II. *n.* In *theol.*, one who maintains that Christians are freed from the moral law as set forth in the Old Testament by the new dispensation of grace as set forth in the gospel; an opponent of legalism in morals. Antinomianism has existed in three forms: in the early church, as a species of Gnosticism, in the doctrine that sin is an incident of the body, and that a regenerate soul cannot sin; later, in the Reformation, as a reaction against the doctrine of good works in the Roman Catholic Church, in the antagonistic doctrine that man is saved by faith alone, regardless of his obedience to or disobedience of the moral law as a rule of life; finally, as a phase of extreme Calvinism, in English Puritan theology, in the doctrine that the sins of the elect are so transferred to Christ that they become his transgressions and cease to be the transgressions of the actual sinner. The chief exponent of the second form of antinomianism was John Agricola (Germany, 1492–1566); the chief exponent of the third, Tobias Crisp, D. D. (England, 1600–1642). [Often with a capital.]

antinomianism (an-ti-nō′mi-an-izm), *n.* [< *antinomian* + *-ism.*] The tenets of the antinomians. See *antinomian, n.*

antinomic (an-ti-nom′ik), *a.* **1†.** Antinomian.—**2.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of antinomy; containing antinomies; involving a conflict of laws.

antinomical (an-ti-nom′i-kal), *a.* Same as *antinomic.*

> Kant holds that reason is in itself *antinomical.*
> *Caird*, Philos. Kant, p. 590.

antinomist (an-tin′ō-mist), *n.* [< *antinomy* + *-ist.*] An antinomian.

> Great offenders this way are the libertines and *antinomists*, who quite cancel the whole law of God under the pretence of Christian liberty.
> *Bp. Sanderson*, Sermons ad Pop. (1674), p. 298.

antinomy (an-tin′ō-mi), *n.*; pl. *antinomies* (-miz). [< L. *antinomia*, a contradiction between laws, < Gr. *ἀντινομία*, an ambiguity in the law, < **ἀντίνομος*, against the law (cf. ML. *antinomi*: see *antinomian*), < *ἀντί*, against, + *νόμος*, law: see *nome.*] **1.** The opposition of one law, rule, or principle to another.

> It should be noticed that the Westminster Confession expressly teaches the freedom of will as well as foreordination, and leaves the solution of the apparent *antinomy* to scientific theology. *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 162.

2. Any law, rule, or principle opposed to another.

> If God once willed adultery should be sinful, all his omnipotence will not allow him to will the allowance that his holiest people might, by his own *antinomy* or counterstatute, live unreproved. *Milton*, Divorce, ii. 3.

> Humility, poverty, meanness, and wretchedness are direct *antinomies* to the lusts of the flesh.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Great Exemplar, i. § 4.

3. In *metaph.*, according to Kant, an unavoidable contradiction into which reason falls when it applies to the transcendent and absolute the a priori conceptions of the understanding (categories: see *category*, 1), which are valid only within the limits of possible experience. There are four antinomies of the pure reason, according to Kant, relating (1) to the limits of the universe in space and time, (2) to the existence of atoms or the infinite divisibility of matter, (3) to freedom, and (4) to the cosmological argument for a God.

Antiochian (an-ti-ō′ki-an), *a.* [< L. *Antiochīus*, also *Antiochēus*, < Gr. *Ἀντιόχειος*, pertaining to *Ἀντίοχος*, L. *Antiochus*, the name of a philosopher and of several Syrian kings, or to *Ἀντιόχεια*, L. *Antiochīa*, also *Antiochēa*, the name of several cities, particularly Antioch in Syria (now called *Antakia*), founded by Seleucus Nicator, 301 B. C., and named after his father Antiochus. The name *Ἀντίοχος* means 'resistant, holding out against,' < *ἀντέχειν*, resist, hold out against, < *ἀντί*, against, + *ἔχειν*, hold, > *ὀχός*, holding.] **1.** Pertaining to Antiochus of Ascalon (died about 68 B. C.), the founder of a sect of eclectic philosophers who sought to unite the philosophy of Plato with many of the doctrines of Aristotle and the Stoics.—**2.** Of or pertaining to the city of Antioch.—**Antiochian epoch,** the name given to two chronological eras employed in Syria: (*a*) The Cæsarean era of Antioch, commemorating the victory of Pharsalia, fixed by the Greeks in the autumn of 49 B. C., and by the Syrians in the autumn of 48 B. C. (*b*) The mundane era of Antioch, September, 5493 B. C., employed by the Syrian Christians as the date of the creation of the world.

Antiochianism (an-ti-ō′ki-an-izm), *n.* [< *Antiochian* + *-ism.*] The name given to a school of theology which existed in the fourth and fifth centuries: so called because propagated chiefly by the church at Antioch, and also to distinguish it from Alexandrianism. It aimed at a middle course between the rigorously literal and the allegorical interpretation of the Scriptures.

antiodont (an′ti-ō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀντί*, opposite to, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] Having a kind of lophodont dentition in which the folds or ridges of the molar crowns are opposite: opposed to *amœbodont.*

antiopelmous (an″ti-ō-pel′mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀντίος*, set against, + *πέλμα*, the sole.] In *ornith.*, having an arrangement of the flexor tendons of the toes by which the flexor perforans supplies the third toe only, while the flexor hallucis splits into three tendons, passing to the first, second, and fourth toes.

> The synpelmous, the heteropelmous, and the *antiopelmous* arrangements are entirely peculiar to the present order [*Picariæ*]. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, IV. 369.

anti-orgastic (an″ti-ôr-gas′tik), *a.* [< *anti-* + *orgastic.*] Tending to allay excitement or venereal desire.

antipapal (an-ti-pā′pal), *a.* [< *anti-* + *papal.*] Opposed to the pope or to popery.

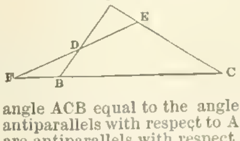
> He charges strictly his son after him to persevere in that *antipapal* schism. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxvii.

antipapistical (an″ti-pā-pis′ti-kal), *a.* [< *anti-* + *papistical.*] Antipapal. *Jortin.*

antiparabema (an-ti-par-a-bē′mä), *n.*; pl. *antiparabemata* (-ma-tä). [MGr. **ἀντιπαράβημα*: see *anti-* and *parabema.*] One of two chapels at the angles of the west front of some Byzantine churches, found especially in Armenian examples, and corresponding to the parabemata of the apsidal end. *J. M. Neale.*

antiparallel (an-ti-par′a-lel), *a.* and *n.* [< *anti-* + *parallel.*] **I.** *a.* Running parallel but in a contrary direction. *Hammond.*

II. *n.* In *geom.*, one of two or more lines which make equal angles with two other lines, but in contrary order. Thus, supposing AB and AC any two lines, and FC and FE two other lines cutting the first so as to make the angle ABC equal to the angle AEF, and the angle ACB equal to the angle ADE; then FC and FE are antiparallels with respect to AB and AC; also these latter are antiparallels with respect to the two former.



antiparalytic (an″ti-par-a-lit′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *anti-* + *paralytic.*] **I.** *a.* In *med.*: (*a*) Effective against paralysis. [Rare.] (*b*) An epithet applied to the secretion of the submaxillary gland on one side when the chorda tympani on the other side has been cut so as to produce a paralytic secretion on that side. In this sense also called *antilytic.*

II. *n.* In *med.*, a remedy for paralysis. [Rare.]

antiparalytical (an″ti-par-a-lit′i-kal), *a.* Same as *antiparalytic.*

antipart (an′ti-pärt), *n.* [< *anti-* + *part.*] The counterpart. [Rare.]

> Turn now to the reverse of the medal, and there we shall find the *antipart* of this divine truth.
> *Bp. Warburton*, Sermons, ii.

Antipasch (an′ti-pask), *n.* [< *anti-* + *pasch.*] Low Sunday; the Sunday after Easter day.

Antipathacea (an″ti-pa-thā′sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Antipathes* + *-acea.*] A suborder of *Actinaria*, composed of the families *Antipathidæ* and *Gerardiidæ*, having the polyps connected by a cœnenchyma secreting a solid sclerobase or horny skeletal axis, and their tentacles simple, conical, and 6 to 24 in number.

Antipatharia (an″ti-pa-thā′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Antipathes* + *-aria.*] A synonym of *Sclerobasica*, as an order of sclerobasic corals having the corallum external and not calcareous.

antipatharian (an″ti-pa-thā′ri-an), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Antipatharia.*

Antipathes (an-tip′a-thēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀντιπαθής*, of opposite feelings or properties: see *antipathy.*] A genus of corals, typical of the family *Antipathidæ* (which see). The species are known as *sea-whips. A. columnaris* is an example.

antipathetic (an″ti-pa-thet′ik), *a.* [< *antipathy*, on type of *pathetic*, q. v.] Having a natural antipathy, contrariety, or constitutional aversion: with *to.*

> Hence I think its [Greek speculation's] influence on the whole was dogmatic, and *antipathetic to* Skepticism.
> *J. Owen*, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 282.

antipathetical (an″ti-pa-thet′i-kal), *a.* Opposed in nature or disposition: with *to.*

> The soil is . . . *antipathetical to* all venomous creatures. *Howell*, Vocal Forest.

antipathic (an-ti-path′ik), *a.* [< NL. *antipathicus*: see *antipathy* and *-ic.*] **1.** Relating to antipathy; opposite; unlike; adverse.—**2.** Exciting antipathy. [Rare.]

> Every one seems to have his *antipathic* animal.
> *Kingsley*, Life, p. 41.

Antipathidæ (an-ti-path′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Antipathes* + *-idæ.*] A family of sclerobasic corals; the black corals, corresponding to the old genus *Antipathes.* They have a branched fibrous axis and a soft friable cœnenchyma, which peels off after death, leaving the axial cœnosarc looking like a dry stick.

antipathise, *v.* See *antipathize.*

antipathist (an-tip′a-thist), *n.* [< *antipathy* + *-ist.*] A person or thing having an antipathy to another, or being the direct opposite of another. [Rare.]

> Sole positive of night!
> *Antipathist* of light.
> *Coleridge*, Sibylline Leaves, II. 281.

antipathize (an-tip′a-thīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *antipathized*, ppr. *antipathizing.* [< *antipathy* + *-ize.*] **I.** *intrans.* To feel antipathy or aversion; entertain or show a feeling, disposition, or opinion characterized by opposition or contrariety: the opposite of *sympathize.* [Rare.]

> I must say I sympathise with Milverton and *antipathise* . . . with Lord Lytton.
> *A. Helps*, Casimir Maremma, p. 39.

II. *trans.* To affect with antipathy or hostility of feeling; render antipathetic. [Rare.]

Also spelled *antipathise.*

antipathous† (an-tip′a-thus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀντιπαθής*, of opposite feeling (see *antipathy*), + *-ous.*] Having a natural contrariety; antipathetic.

> Still she extends her hand,
> As if she saw something *antipathous*
> Unto her virtuous life.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Queen of Corinth, iii. 2.

antipathy (an-tip′a-thi), *n.*; pl. *antipathies* (-thiz). [= F. *antipathie*, < Gr. *ἀντιπάθεια*, < *ἀντιπαθής*, of opposite feeling, < *ἀντί*, against, + *πάθος*, feeling, < *παθεῖν*, suffer, feel.] **1.** Natural aversion; instinctive contrariety or opposition in feeling; an aversion felt at the presence or thought of a particular object; distaste; disgust; repugnance.

> No contraries hold more *antipathy*
> Than I and such a knave. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2.

> Their natural *antipathy* of temperament made resentment an easy passage to hatred.
> *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, ii. 4.

> A rival is the bitterest enemy, as *antipathy* is rather between likes than unlikes.
> *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 122.

2†. A contrariety in the properties or affections of matter, as of oil and water. *Bacon.*—**3.** An object of natural aversion or settled dislike.

> Let him be to thee an *antipathy*,
> A thing thy nature sweats at and turns backward.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, i. 1.

=**Syn.** *Hatred, Dislike, Antipathy, Disgust, Aversion, Reluctance, Repugnance.* *Hatred* is the deepest and most [illegible] except of per- [illegible] [illegible] or [illegible] [illegible] is a dislike that seems constitutional toward persons, things, [illegible] which is [illegible] *antipathy* is opposed [illegible] *Disgust* is the loathing, first of physical taste, then of esthetic taste, then of spiritual taste or moral feeling. *Aversion* is [illegible] something which displeases. [illegible] people have an *aversion* to noise. It is a dislike, settled and generally strong. *Re-* [illegible] derivation imply a natural struggle, as of hesitation or recoil; with *reluctance* it is simply the will holding back in dislike of some proposed act, while with *repugnance* it is a greater resistance or one accompanied with greater feeling, and generally in regard to an act, course, idea, etc., rarely to persons or th[illegible]

> While with perfidious *hatred* they pursued
> [illegible] *Milton*, P. L., i. 308.

> The hint malevolent, the look oblique,
> The obvious satire, or implied *dislike*.
> *Hannah More*, Sensibility.

> Sir Lancelot leant, in half *disgust*
> At love, life, all things, on the window ledge.
> *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

Cowper speaks of some one having "much the same *aversion* to a Papist that some people have to a cat,—rather an *antipathy* than a reasonable *dislike*." *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 99.

> *Reluctance* against God and his just yoke,
> Laid on our necks. *Milton*, P. L., x. 1045.

It is no argument against death that life in full energy has a *repugnance* to it. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 323.

antipatriarch (an-ti-pā′tri-ärk), *n.* [< *anti-* + *patriarch.*] *Eccles.*, one who claims the office and exercises the functions of patriarch in opposition to the canonical occupant of the see.

The Patriarch resides at Damascus, the Latin *Antipatriarch* at Aleppo. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 125.

antipatriotic (an″ti-pā-tri- or -pat-ri-ot′ik), *a.* [< *anti-* + *patriotic.*] Antagonistic to patriots or patriotism, or to one's country.

These *antipatriotic* prejudices are the abortions of folly impregnated by faction. *Johnson*, Taxation no Tyranny, p. 157.

antipeduncular (an″ti-pẹ̄-dung′kụ̄-lär), *a.* [< *anti-* + *peduncular.*] In *bot.*, opposite to or away from a peduncle.

The *antipeduncular* pole of the ovary. *T. Gill.*

antipeptone (an-ti-pep′tōn), *n.* [< *anti-* + *peptone.*] One of the products of the digestion of proteids by the pancreatic fluid; one of the peptones into which an albuminoid body is resolved by the action of pepsin or tripsin.

antiperiodic (an″ti-pē-ri-od′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *anti-* + *periodic.*] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, curative of diseases exhibiting periodicity, especially of intermittent fever.

II. *n.* In *med.*, a remedy for periodic diseases, especially for intermittent fever.

antiperistalsis (an″ti-per-i-stal′sis), *n.* [NL., < *anti-* + *peristalsis.*] Inverted peristaltic action of the intestines by which their contents are carried upward.

antiperistaltic (an″ti-per-i-stal′tik), *a.* [< *anti-* + *peristaltic.*] In *med.*: (*a*) Opposed to or checking peristaltic motion. (*b*) Pertaining to or exhibiting antiperistalsis.

antiperistasis (an″ti-pe-ris′ta-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀντιπερίστασις*, a surrounding so as to compress, a reciprocal replacement, < *ἀντιπεριίστασθαι*, surround, compass, < *ἀντί*, against, + *περι-* [illegible], stand around (> *περίστασις*, a [illegible]), < *περί*, around, + *ἵστασθαι*, *στῆ-* [illegible] Antagonism of natural qualities, [illegible] darkness, heat and cold; specifi- [illegible] contrary qualities by which [illegible] intensified, or the intensifica- [illegible]

Thus, sensible heat is excited in [illegible] in cold water [illegible] applied [illegible] by reaction, increases the heat [illegible]

[illegible] with the [illegible] such an *antiperistasis* [illegible] will [illegible] *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's [illegible]

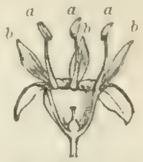
2. [illegible] consisting in granting what [illegible] fact, but denying [illegible]

antiperistatic [illegible] per-i-stat′ik), *a.* [illegible] antiperistasis.

antipestilential [illegible] pes-ti-len′shal), *a.* [illegible] efficacious against the [illegible], or against infection.

Ant[illegible] with [illegible] *Harvey*, [illegible] Plague

antipetalous (an-ti-pet′ạ-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *πέταλον*, leaf, mod. petal.] In *bot.*, a term descriptive of stamens which stand opposite to petals.



Section of Antipetalous Flower of the Buckthorn. *a*, *a*, *a*, stamens; *b*, *b*, *b*, petals, inserted upon the throat of the calyx.

antiphlogistian (an″ti-flọ̄-jis′tian), *n.* [< *anti-* + *phlogistian.*] An opponent of the old chemical theory as to the existence of a substance called phlogiston.

antiphlogistic (an″ti-flọ̄-jis′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< *anti-* + *phlogistic.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** In *chem.*, opposed to the theory of phlogiston (which see): as, the *antiphlogistic* system.—**2.** In *med.*, counteracting inflammation or a feverish state of the system: as, *antiphlogistic* remedies or treatment.—**Antiphlogistic theory**, a theory of combustion first advanced by Lavoisier, who held that in combustion, instead of phlogiston escaping, according to the theory of Stahl, there was a combination with oxygen. The antiphlogistic theory of combustion, modified and enlarged, is the one now universally accepted.

II. *n.* Any medicine or application which tends to check or allay inflammation.

antiphon, antiphone (an′ti-fon or -fōn), *n.* [The earlier E. forms produced mod. *anthem*, q. v.; < ML. *antiphona* (fem. sing.), < Gr. *ἀντίφωνα* (neut. pl.), usually *ἀντίφωνον* (sing.), anthem, prop. neut. of *ἀντίφωνος*, sounding in answer, < *ἀντί*, in return, + *φωνή*, voice: see *phonetic*, and cf. *anthem.*] **1.** A psalm, hymn, or prayer sung responsively or by alternation of two choirs, as in the English cathedral service.—**2.** In the liturgy or mass of both the Eastern and Western churches, as well as in the day-hours and other offices, a series of verses from the Psalms or other parts of Scripture, either in their original sequence or combined from various passages, sung as a prelude or conclusion to some part of the service. It is sometimes especially limited to the verse sung before or after the psalms of the office, the tones of which are determined by the musical mode, according to the Gregorian chant, of their respective antiphons. (See *chant* and *mode.*) Liturgiologists retain a more extended use of the word, making it include various brief responsories as well as longer chants.
3. A scriptural passage or original composition sung as an independent part of the service, and set to more elaborate music; an anthem.—**4.** An echo or a response. [Rare.]

The great synod . . . that is to meet at Hamborough to me sounds like an *antiphone* to the other malign conjunction at Colen. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 376.

To double an antiphon. See *double*.

antiphona, *n.* Plural of *antiphonon*.

antiphonal (an-tif′ọ̄-nạl), *a.* and *n.* [< *antiphon* + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or marked by antiphony or responsive singing; antiphonary.

He [Calvin] thought . . . that the practice of *antiphonal* chanting was superstitious. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 164.

II. *n.* A book of antiphons or anthems; an antiphonary.

antiphonally (an-tif′ọ̄-nạl-i), *adv.* In an antiphonal manner; responsively.

antiphonar (an-tif′ọ̄-nä̤r), *n.* Same as *antiphonary*.

antiphonary (an-tif′ọ̄-nā-ri), *n.* and *a.* [< ML. *antiphonarium*, < *antiphona*: see *antiphon.*] **I.** *n.*; pl. *antiphonaries* (-riz). A book of antiphons. As originally compiled by Pope Gregory the Great, it contained whatever was sung antiphonally in the mass and offices of the Latin Church. The liturgical antiphons, however, that is, those proper to the mass, have long been published in a separate book called the *gradual*. The responsories of the office were also anciently published by themselves in the responsorial, but now, along with the antiphons proper, that is, those associated with the psalms of the office, make up the present antiphonary.

II. *a.* Antiphonal.

Great attention seems to have been paid to the *antiphonary* songs. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 21.

antiphone, *n.* See *antiphon*.

antiphoner† (an-tif′ọ̄-nėr), *n.* [< ME. *antiphonere* (also *antenare*, *amfenare*), < ML. *antiphonarium*: see *antiphonary.*] A book of anthems or antiphons; an antiphonary.

> He Alma Redemptoris herde synge,
> As children lerned hir *antiphonere*.
> *Chaucer*, Prioress's Tale, l. 67.

antiphonetic (an″ti-fọ̄-net′ik), *a.* [< Gr. as if [illegible], < *ἀντιφωνεῖν*, correspond in sound, [illegible], corresponding or answering in sound: see *antiphon*, *anti-*, and *phonetic.*] Corresponding in sound; homophonous: applied to words which rime.

[illegible] and [illegible] Campbell themselves admit "spinach [illegible] perfectly *antiphonetic* to Greenwich." *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 111.

antiphonic (an-ti-fon′ik), *a.* [< Gr. **ἀντιφωνικός* (found only in adv. *ἀντιφωνικῶς*), < *ἀντίφωνον*: see *antiphon.*] Pertaining to or marked by antiphony.

antiphonical (an-ti-fon′i-kạl), *a.* Same as *antiphonic*.

antiphonon (an-tif′ọ̄-non), *n.*; pl. *antiphona* (-nä̤). [Gr.: see *antiphon.*] Same as *antiphon*.

In the Basilian and Chrysostomic Liturgies, the Introit is divided into three *antiphona*. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 364.

antiphony (an-tif′ọ̄-ni), *n.*; pl. *antiphonies* (-niz). [An extended form of *antiphon*, < Gr. as if **ἀντιφωνία*. Cf. *symphony.*] **1.** Alternate or responsive singing, in which a choir is divided into two, each part singing alternate verses of the psalm or anthem: opposed to *homophony*, 2. In *responsorial* singing, on the contrary, one singer alternates with the whole choir, as in the chanting of responsories. See *responsory*.
2. A psalm or an anthem so chanted.

These are the pretty responsories, these are the dear *antiphonies* that so bewitched of late our prelates and their chaplains with the goodly echo they made. *Milton*, Areopagitica.

3. A composition of several verses taken from different psalms and set to music.

antiphotogenic (an″ti-fō-tọ̄-jen′ik), *a.* [< *anti-* + *photogenic.*] Preventing the chemical action of light, as in photography; rendering light non-actinic by excluding the chemical rays.

I do not fix the telescope to the objective, but merely unite the two by means of an *antiphotogenic* tube of red cloth. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, XXIII. 9159.

antiphrasis (an-tif′rạ-sis), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀντίφρασις*, < *ἀντιφράζειν*, express by antithesis or negation, < *ἀντί*, against, + *φράζειν*, speak, > *φράσις*, way of speaking, > E. *phrase.*] In *rhet.*, the use of a word in a sense opposite to its proper meaning, or when its opposite should have been used; irony, used either in sarcasm or in humor.

You now find no cause to repent that you never dipt your hands in the bloody high courts of justice, so called only by *antiphrasis*. *South.*

antiphrastic (an-ti-fras′tik), *a.* [< Gr. **ἀντιφραστικός* (in adv. *ἀντιφραστικῶς*), < *ἀντιφράζειν*, express by antithesis: see *antiphrasis.*] Of or pertaining to antiphrasis.

antiphrastical (an-ti-fras′ti-kạl), *a.* Same as *antiphrastic*.

antiphrastically (an-ti-fras′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of antiphrasis; by antiphrasis.

antiphthisic (an-ti-tiz′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *anti-* + *phthisic.*] **I.** *a.* Tending to check phthisis or consumption.

II. *n.* A medicine intended to check phthisis. *N. E. D.*

antiphysic[1], **antiphysical**[1] (an-ti-fiz′ik, -i-kạl), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *φύσις*, nature (adj. *φυσικός*).] Contrary to nature; unnatural.

antiphysic[2], **antiphysical**[2] (an-ti-fiz′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *φῦσα*, breath, wind in the stomach.] In *med.*, relieving flatulence; carminative.

antiplastic (an-ti-plas′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *πλαστικός*, < *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, mold, form.] **1.** Diminishing plasticity.—**2.** In *med.*, unfavorable to healing; preventing or checking the process of granulation.—**3.** Impoverishing the blood.

antipod†, *n.* An obsolete form of *antipode*.

antipodal (an-tip′ọ̄-dạl), *a.* [< *antipode* + *-al.*] **1.** Pertaining or relating to the antipodes; situated on or belonging to opposite sides of the globe.

The mingling of *antipodal* races. *G. P. Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 104.

Hence—**2.** At the opposite end or extreme; diametrically opposite.

A place so *antipodal* to New England ways and ideas as was Vicksburg in that day. *The Century*, XXIII. 163.

A horseman clatters over the loose planks of the bridge, while his *antipodal* shadow glides silently over the mirrored bridge below. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 19.

Also *antipodic*, *antipodical*.

Antipodal cells, in *bot.*, the two cells which are formed by the nuclei at the base of the embryonal sac and opposite to the nuclei which, after fertilization, become the oospore.—**Antipodal heresy**, the heresy of the antipodists. See *antipodist*.

The positive assertion, with indignant comment, that Virgil (Bishop of Salzburg) was deposed for *antipodal* [illegible] *Prof. De Morgan*, N. and Q., 6th ser., XII. 63.

antipode (an′ti-pōd), *n.*; pl. *antipodes* (-pōdz), usually as Latin *antipodes* (an-tip′ọ-dēz). [Formerly also *antipod*, rarely *antipos*; < L. *antipodes*, pl.: see *antipodes.*] **1.** One of the antipodes, or those who dwell on opposite sides of the globe.—**2.** One who or that which is in opposition to or over against another.

In tale or history your beggar is ever the just *antipode* to your king. *Lamb*, Decay of Beggars.

Balance-loving Nature
Made all things in pairs,
To every foot its *antipode*.
Emerson, Merlin, ii.

antipodean (an-tip-ọ-dē´ạn), *a.* Pertaining to the antipodes; antipodal.

antipodes (an-tip´ọ-dēz), *n. pl.* [L. (in ME. as L.), < Gr. ἀντίποδες, pl. of ἀντίπους, with feet opposite, < ἀντί, opposite, + πούς, pl. πόδες, = E. *foot.*] **1.** Persons living at diametrically opposite points of the globe, so that their feet are directed toward each other; persons who live on the side of the globe opposite to others.

Your *Antipodes* are a good rascally sort of topsie turvy Fellows — If I had a Bumper I'd stand upon my Head and drink a Health to 'em. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 10.

2. Two places on the surface of the globe diametrically opposite to each other; the country or region on the opposite side of the globe.— **3.** Figuratively, things opposed to each other: as a singular, anything diametrically adverse or opposed to another thing belonging to the same general order; a contrary. In the latter sense sometimes used in the singular form *antipode* (which see).

Can there be a greater contrariety unto Christ's judgment, a more perfect *antipodes* to all that hath hitherto been gospel? *Hammond*, Sermons.

Minds, the *antipodes* of each other in temper and endowment, alike feel the force of his [Dante's] attraction.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 39.

antipodic (an-ti-pod´ik), *a.* Same as *antipodal. Ruskin.*

antipodical (an-ti-pod´i-kạl), *a.* [< *antipode* + *-ic-al.*] Same as *antipodal.*

Nor are the inhabitants of the *Antipodical* Paradise less worthy of our admiration.
Blackwood's Mag., XXII. 602.

antipodism (an-tip´ọ-dizm), *n.* [< *antipode* + *-ism.*] The state of being antipodal.

antipodist (an-tip´ọ-dist), *n.* [< *antipode* + *-ist.*] A believer in the antipodes, at the time when such belief was heresy, on account of the orthodox supposition that the whole surface of the earth was a flat expanse.

Some have maintained that the *antipodist* [Virgil, bishop of Salzburg] was a different person from the canonized bishop. *Prof. De Morgan*, N. and Q., 6th ser., XII. 53.

antipoint (an´ti-point), *n.* [< *anti-* + *point.*] One of a pair of foci, real or imaginary, to a plane curve, so related to another pair that if a quadrilateral be drawn having the two foci of each pair at opposite angles, the opposite sides will meet at the circular points at infinity, and consequently be tangent to the curve.

antipoison (an´ti-poi-zn), *n.* [< *anti-* + *poison.*] An antidote for a poison; a counter-poison: as, "poisons afford *antipoisons*," *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., xxviii. 1.

antipole (an´ti-pōl), *n.* [< *anti-* + *pole*2.] The opposite pole; anything diametrically opposed to another.

That *antipole* of all enthusiasm, called "a man of the world." *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xl.

antipope (an´ti-pōp), *n.* [< *anti-* + *pope.*] One who usurps or is elected to the papal office in opposition to a pope held to be canonically chosen. There have been about thirty antipopes, the last of whom was Felix V. (Duke Amadeus VIII. of Savoy), elected by the Council of Basle in 1439.

antiport, *n.* See *anteport.*

antiprimer (an-ti-prī´mėr), *n.* [< *anti-* + *primer*1.] An apparatus designed to prevent the priming or foaming of steam in a boiler, that is, the escape of spray or water with the steam.

antiprism (an´ti-prizm), *n.* [< *anti-* + *prism.*] An auxiliary prism; part of a compound prism placed with its refractive edge in a reversed position. A prism of carbon disulphid is sometimes used in spectrum analysis, consisting of a glass core with sides made of two antiprisms.

antiprostate (an-ti-pros´tāt), *n.* [< *anti-* + *prostate, n.*] One of the two small glands (Cowper's glands) situated before the prostate gland in man and many other mammals. See *prostate.*

antiprostatic (an″ti-pros-tat´ik), *a.* [< *antiprostate* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the antiprostates.

antipruritic (an″ti-prö-rit´ik), *a.* [< *anti-* + *pruritic.*] Tending to relieve itching.

antipsoric (an-tip-sor´ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἀντί, against, + ψωρικός, pertaining to the itch, < ψώρα, the itch.] **I.** *a.* Efficacious in curing the itch.

II. *n.* A remedy for the itch.

antiptosis (an-tip-to´sis), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἀντίπτωσις, < ἀντί, against, + πτῶσις, falling, case, < πίπτειν, fall.] In *gram.*, the use of one case for another.

antiputrefactive (an″ti-pū-trẹ-fak´tiv), *a.* [< *anti-* + *putrefactive.*] Counteracting or preventing putrefaction; antiseptic.

antiputrescent (an″ti-pū-tres´ẹnt), *a.* [< *anti-* + *putrescent.*] Same as *antiputrefactive.*

antipyic (an-ti-pī´ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀντί, against, + πύον, pus, + *-ic.*] Preventing or restraining suppuration.

antipyretic (an´ti-pī-ret´ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἀντί, against, + πυρετός, fever: see *pyretic.*] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, serving as a preventive of or remedy for pyrexia or fever; depressing an abnormally high temperature: as, the new *antipyretic* alkaloid.

II. *n.* A remedy for fever; an antifebrile.

antipyrin, antipyrine (an-ti-pī´rin), *n.* [As *antipyr(etic)* + *-in*2, *-ine*2.] The commercial name of dimethyloxy-quinizin, $C_{11}H_{12}N_2O$, a complex body belonging to the aromatic series. It crystallizes in brilliant scales, which dissolve readily in water. It is a valuable antipyretic.

antiquaria, *n.* Plural of *antiquarium.*

antiquarian (an-ti-kwā´ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *antiquarius* (see *antiquary*) + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to antiquaries or to antiquarianism; connected with the study of antiquities, particularly of such as are comparatively modern, and of such as have interest rather as curiosities than for their inherent or archæological importance: as, an *antiquarian* museum.

The question whether Greece did or did not borrow from this or that barbarian people some rude germs of art which in Greece alone were taught to grow into flowers and fruit has little more than an *antiquarian* interest.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 259.

2. An epithet applied to a size of drawing-paper, 53 × 31 or 52 × 29 inches.

II. *n.* Same as *antiquary*, 1 and 2.

antiquarianism (an-ti-kwā´ri-ạn-izm), *n.* [< *antiquarian* + *-ism.*] **1.** The character or tastes of an antiquary.

I have the seeds of *antiquarianism* in me.
Bp. Hurd, Letter to Warburton.

2. Antiquarian research. It includes the study of the past through relics of all kinds, but denotes especially the study of times which are neither very ancient nor of great general interest, and the collection of bric-à-brac and mere curiosities. It implies taste for old things merely because they are old, independently of any artistic or historic value that they may possess. = **Syn.** *Archæology, Antiquarianism.* See *archæology.*

antiquarium (an-ti-kwā´ri-ụm), *n.*; pl. *antiquaria* (-ä). [NL., neut. of L. *antiquarius:* see *antiquary.* Cf. *aquarium.*] A repository of antiquities. *N. E. D.*

antiquary (an´ti-kwā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *antiquarius*, pertaining to antiquity, an antiquary, ML. also a copier of old books, < *antiquus*, antique, ancient: see *antique* and *-ary.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to antiquity; ancient; antiquarian.

Instructed by the *antiquary* times,
He must, he is, he cannot but be wise.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 3.

II. *n.*; pl. *antiquaries* (-riz). **1.** One versed in the knowledge of ancient things; a student or collector of antiquities: sometimes used in the sense of *archæologist.* See *antiquarianism.*

With sharpen'd sight pale *antiquaries* pore,
Th' inscription value, but the rust adore.
Pope, Ep. to Addison, l. 35.

The simple *antiquary* is not a historian, but it is always a gain when the historian is an *antiquary.*
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 208.

2. A dealer in old books, coins, objects of art, and similar articles. In this and the preceding sense also *antiquarian.*—**3†.** An official custodian of antiquities. This title was bestowed by Henry VIII. upon Leland, his chaplain and librarian, 1533.

antiquate (an´ti-kwāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *antiquated*, ppr. *antiquating.* [< L. *antiquatus*, pp. of *antiquare*, restore to its ancient condition, in LL. make old, < *antiquus*, ancient: see *antique.*] To make old or obsolete; make old and useless by substituting something newer and better.

The growth of Christianity . . . might reasonably introduce new laws and *antiquate* or abrogate some old ones. *Sir M. Hale*, Hist. Common Law of Eng.

Huge charts which subsequent discoveries have *antiquated.* *Lamb*, Elia, p. 9.

antiquate (an´ti-kwāt), *a.* Same as *antiquated, p. a.*

antiquated (an´ti-kwā-ted), *p. a.* **1.** Grown old; obsolete or obsolescent; ill adapted to present use; old-fashioned: said of things: as, an *antiquated* law.

Is it possible that the present age can be pleased with that *antiquated* dialect? *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xviii.

2. Advanced in years; rendered incapable by age; superannuated.

Old Janet, for so he understood his *antiquated* attendant was denominated. *Scott*, Waverley, II. 1.

Syn. *Ancient, Old, Antique,* etc. See *ancient*1.

antiquatedness (an´ti-kwā-ted-nes), *n.* [< *antiquated* + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being antiquated, obsolete, or old-fashioned.

antiquateness† (an´ti-kwāt-nes), *n.* [< *antiquate* + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being antiquated or obsolete.

antiquation (an-ti-kwā´shọn), *n.* [< L. *antiquatio(n-)*, < *antiquare:* see *antiquate, v.*] **1.** The act of antiquating, or the state of being antiquated.

Which must no change nor *antiquation* know.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xv. 164.

2. In *Roman law*, repeal, as of a law; abrogation.

antique (an-tēk´), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *antike, antyke, anticke, antick*, later *antique*, with accent on the first syllable; in the 17th century the forms were gradually discriminated, *antick, antic* being restricted to the sense of 'fantastic,' etc. (see *antic*), while *antique*, with accent shifted in immediate dependence on the F., was restricted to the lit. sense; < F. *antique*, ancient, old, < L. *antiquus, anticus*, former, earlier, ancient, old, < *ante*, before: see *ante-* and *antic.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having existed in ancient times; belonging to or having come down from antiquity; ancient: often specifically referring to Greece and Rome: as, an *antique* statue.

The seals . . . which we know to be *antique.* *Dryden.*

My copper-lamps, at any rate,
For being true *antique*, I bought.
Prior, Alma, iii.

2. Belonging to former times, as contrasted with modern; having the form and characteristics of an earlier day; of old fashion: as, an *antique* robe.

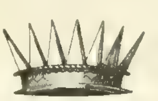
O good old man; how well in thee appears
The constant service of the *antique* world,
When service sweat for duty, not for meed!
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 3.

All the *antique* fashions of the street were dear to him; even such as were characterized by a rudeness that would naturally have annoyed his fastidious senses.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xi.

3†. Fantastic; fanciful; odd; wild; antic. See *antic*, 4.

What fashion'd hats, or ruffs, or suits next year
Our giddy-headed *antique* youth will wear. *Donne.*

4. In *bookbinding*, embossed without gold.— **Antique crown**, in *her.*, a bearing representing a simple crown composed of a circular band with rays simply pointed and of indefinite number. It is always *or*, that is, of gold. Also called *Eastern crown.*— **Antique type.** See II., 3. = **Syn.** *Ancient, Old, Antique*, etc. See *ancient.*


Antique Crown.
(From Berry's "Dict. of Heraldry.")

II. *n.* **1.** The style or manner of ancient times, specifically of Greek and Roman antiquity: used especially of art. In this sense used only in the singular, and preceded by the definite article: as, fond of *the antique;* copied from *the antique.*

2. Any relic of antiquity; specifically, an example of Greek or Roman art, especially in sculpture.

To collect books and *antiques*, to found professorships, to patronize men of learning, became almost universal fashions among the great. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

3. The name given by American type-founders to a style of type of thick and bold face, of the regular Roman model, in which all lines are of equal or nearly equal thickness: called *Egyptian* by British type-founders. The type used for title-words in this dictionary is *condensed antique.*

antiqued (an-tēkt´), *a.* In *bookbinding*, finished in antique style.

antiquely (an-tēk´li), *adv.* In an antique manner.

antiqueness (an-tēk´nes), *n.* The quality of being antique, or of appearing to be of ancient origin and workmanship.

antiquist (an-tē´kist or an´ti-kwist), *n.* [< *antique* (or L. *antiquus*) + *-ist.*] **1.** An antiquary: as, "theoretic *antiquists*," *Pinkerton.* [Rare.]—**2.** A collector of antiques.

antiquitarian (an-tik-wi-tā´ri-ạn), *n.* [< *antiquity* + *-arian.*] An admirer of antiquity; an antiquary. [Rare.]

I shall distinguish such as I esteem to be the hinderers of reformation into three sorts:—1, *Antiquitarians* (for so I had rather call them than antiquaries, whose labours are useful and laudable); 2, Libertines; 3, Politicians.
Milton, Reformation, i.

antiquity (an-tik´wị-ti), *n.*; pl. *antiquities* (-tiz). [< ME. *antiquytee, antiquite*, < OF. *antiquite, antiquiteit*, mod. F. *antiquité* = Pr. *antiquitat* =

Sp. *antigüedad* = Pg. *antiguidade* = It. *antichità*, L. [illegible] : see *antique*.] 1. The [illegible] ancient; ancientness; great age: as, a family of great *antiquity*.

[illegible] *Johnson.*

[illegible] : wind short? . . . and [illegible] with [illegible]

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

2. Ancient times; former ages; times long since past: as, Demosthenes was the most eloquent orator of *antiquity*.

[illegible] the mossy centuries did it [illegible] that stay *antiquity*, of which there is no token left save its cavernous tombs, etc.
Hawthorne, Marble Faun.

3. The ancients collectively; the people of ancient times.

[illegible] and posterity; with *antiquity*, [illegible] studious retirement; and with posterity, in the generous aspirings after future renown.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 29.

That such pillars were raised by Seth all *antiquity* has avowed. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

4. An old person. [Humorous.]

You are a shrewd *antiquity*, neighbour Clench.
B. Jonson.

5. That which is ancient, or belongs to old or ancient times; something left by or peculiar to the ancients: generally in the plural: as, Greek or Egyptian *antiquities*.

The lectures will have for a common object the history and *antiquities* of the country. *Everett*, Orations, II. 111.

antirabic (an-ti-rab'ik), *a.* [< *anti-* + *rabies.*] Pertaining to the prevention of rabies or hydrophobia.

The Russian *antirabic* inoculation institution [in Odessa].
Science, IX. 186.

antiracer (an-ti-rā'sėr), *n.* [< *anti-* + *race*¹ + *-er*¹.] A device for preventing the racing of the screw of a marine propeller when the vessel pitches so as to throw it out of the water.

antirachitic (an″ti-ra-kit'ik), *a.* [< *anti-* + *rachitic.*] Tending to cure rachitis or rickets.

antiremonstrant (an″ti-rę̄-mon'strant), *n.* [< *anti-* + *remonstrant.*] One opposed to remonstrance or to those who remonstrate. Specifically (with a capital), one of that party in the Dutch Calvinistic Church which opposed the Remonstrants or Arminians. They are also called *Counter-remonstrants*. See *remonstrant*.

antirent (an-ti-rent'), *a.* [< *anti-* + *rent.*] Opposed to the payment of rent; opposed, on theoretical grounds, to the exaction of rent for land, etc.: as, *antirent* doctrines.—**Antirent party**, a social and political organization which resisted (about 1840) the collection of rent on certain great manorial estates in the State of New York.

antirenter (an-ti-ren'tėr), *n.* [< *antirent* + *-er*¹.] A person opposed to the payment of rent; specifically, a member of the Antirent party.

Antirrhinum (an-ti-rī'num), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀντί, corresponding to, like, + ῥίς, ῥίν, nose.] A genus of herbs, natural order *Scrophulariaceæ*, natives of the warmer parts of the old world and North America. The flowers of most of the species bear a [illegible] likeness to an animal's snout; hence the name. The snapdragon, *A. majus*, is a familiar garden-plant with showy flowers from the Mediterranean. The Mexican [illegible] is also frequently cultivated.

antisabbatarian (an″ti-sab-a-tā'ri-an), *n.* [< *anti-* + *sabbatarian.*] One who denies the perpetual obligation of the sabbath law, maintaining that it was part of the ceremonial, not of the moral law, and was abolished by Christ; hence, one who opposes strictness in the observance of the sabbath: the opposite of *sabbatarian*. See *sabbatarian*, *sabbath*.

antiscian (an-tish'ian), *n.* [< L. *antiscii*, < Gr. [illegible], with opposite shadows, [illegible] + σκιά, shadow. Cf. *amphiscian*.] [illegible] whose shadow at noon is cast [illegible] contrary to that of an inhabitant [illegible] of the equator living upon the [illegible] See *antœcians*.

[illegible], *n. pl.* [L.: see *antiscian*.]

[illegible] *a.* [< Gr. ἀντί, against, + [illegible] *Scolex*.] Anthelmintic. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

antiscorbutic [illegible] *a.* and *n.* [< [illegible] I. *a.* In *med.*, counteracting [illegible].

II. [illegible] for scurvy, as lemon-juice, [illegible].

antiscorbutical [illegible] *a.* Same [illegible].

antiscriptural [illegible] *a.* [< [illegible] Antagonistic to the [illegible] Scripture, or to the [illegible] doctrines of Scripture.

antiscripturism (an-ti-skrip'tūr-izm), *n.* [< *anti-* + *scripture* + *-ism.*] Opposition to the Scriptures. [Rare.]

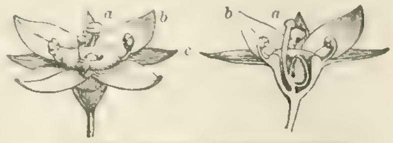
antiscripturist (an-ti-skrip'tūr-ist), *n.* [< *anti-* + *scripture* + *-ist.*] One who denies the truth of Scripture; one who does not accept revelation: as, "atheists and *antiscripturists*," *Boyle*, Style of Holy Scriptures, p. 4. [Rare.]

Anti-Semite (an″ti-sem'īt), *n.* One who seeks by political or other means to lessen the commercial, political, or social influence of the Jews. The name is given especially to those who have participated in the agitation against the Jews in Germany, Russia, and Austria which began about 1878.

Anti-Semitic (an″ti-sę̄-mit'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Anti-Semites.

Anti-Semitism (an″ti-sem'īt-izm), *n.* The agitation conducted by the Anti-Semites or its motives; antagonism to the Jews.

antisepalous (an-ti-sep'a-lus), *a.* [< *anti-* + *sepal* + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, standing opposite to sepals: applied to stamens.



Antisepalous Flower of *Alchemilla vulgaris*.
a, stamens, alternating with the petals (*b*) and opposite to the sepals (*c*).

antisepsis (an-ti-sep'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀντί, against, + σῆψις, putrefaction: see *septic.*] The more or less complete exclusion of living micro-organisms from those bodies or substances in which they produce disease, putrefaction, or fermentation. Such organisms may be destroyed, as by heat or germicides, or excluded, as by coverings or cleanliness, or their activity and multiplication may be restricted, as by the application of antiseptic substances or of cold.

antiseptic (an-ti-sep'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἀντί, against, + σηπτικός, septic: see *septic.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to antisepsis; inimical to the growth and activity of the micro-organisms of disease, putrefaction, or fermentation.—**Antiseptic varnish**, in *painting*, a glazing used to protect such vegetable or animal colors as are likely to fade by exposure to the air.

II. *n.* Anything which destroys the micro-organisms of disease, putrefaction, or fermentation, or which restricts their growth and multiplication. Substances used for this purpose are corrosive sublimate, chlorinated lime, carbolic acid, sulphurous acid, etc. See *disinfectant* and *germicide*.

antiseptically (an-ti-sep'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an antiseptic manner; by the application of antiseptics.

Lister has operated *antiseptically*.
T. Bryant, Surgery, p. 757.

antisepticise, *v. t.* See *antisepticize*.

antisepticist (an-ti-sep'ti-sist), *n.* [< *antiseptic* + *-ist.*] A believer in antiseptic treatment.

antisepticize (an-ti-sep'ti-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *antisepticized*, ppr. *antisepticizing*. [< *antiseptic* + *-ize.*] To treat with antiseptic agents; apply antiseptics to. Also spelled *antisepticise*.

antiseption (an-ti-sep'shon), *n.* [Irreg. < *antiseptic* + *-ion.*] Antisepsis.

antislavery (an-ti-slā've-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< *anti-* + *slavery.*] I. *a.* Opposed to slavery: as, an *antislavery* man; the *antislavery* agitation.

II. *n.* Opposition to slavery.

antislaveryism (an-ti-slā've-ri-izm), *n.* [< *antislavery* + *-ism.*] Opposition to slavery; the doctrines of the antislavery party. [Rare.]

antisocial (an-ti-sō'shal), *a.* [< *anti-* + *social.*] 1. Averse or antagonistic to sociality or social intercourse.—2. Opposed to social order, or the principles on which society is constituted.

antisocialist (an-ti-sō'shal-ist), *a.* [< *anti-* + *socialist.*] Opposed to the doctrines and practices of socialism. *J. S. Mill.*

antispadix (an-ti-spā'diks), *n.* [< *anti-* + *spadix.*] A specialized group of four tentacles on the right side of some male cephalopods, as the nautilus, three of them having their sheaths united and the fourth standing alone. The structure is opposite to the spadix; hence the name.

These four tentacles may be called the *antispadix*.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 674.

antispasis (an-tis'pa-sis), *n.* [< Gr. [illegible], < [illegible], draw in the contrary direction, < [illegible], contrary, + σπᾶν, draw.] In *pathol.*, a revulsion of fluids from one part of the body to another. [Rare.]

antispasmodic (an″ti-spaz-mod'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *anti-* + *spasmodic.*] I. *a.* In *med.*, curative of spasm; checking or curing convulsions.

II. *n.* In *med.*, a remedy for spasm or convulsions, as ether, chloroform, the bromides, etc.

antispast (an'ti-spast), *n.* [< L. *antispastus*, < Gr. ἀντίσπαστος, verbal adj. of ἀντισπᾶν, draw in the contrary direction: see *antispasis.*] In *anc. pros.*, a tetrasyllabic foot, in which the first and last syllables are short and the middle syllables long, as *Clytēmnēstră*. It is a combination of an iambus and a trochee.

antispastic (an-ti-spas'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἀντισπαστικός, able to draw back, < ἀντίσπαστος: see *antispast.*] I. *a.* 1. In *med.*: (*a*†) Causing a revulsion of fluids or humors. (*b*) Counteracting spasm; antispasmodic.—2. Containing or consisting of antispasts: as, an *antispastic* verse.

II. *n.* In *med.*: (*a*†) A medicine supposed to act by causing a revulsion of the humors. (*b*) A remedy that counteracts spasm; an antispasmodic.

antispastus† (an-ti-spas'tus), *n.* [L.] Same as *antispast*. [Rare.]

antisplenetic (an″ti-splę̄-net'ik), *a.* [< *anti-* + *splenetic.*] Acting as a remedy in diseases of the spleen.

antistasis (an-tis'ta-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀντίστασις, a counter-plea, set-off, opposition, < ἀνθίστασθαι, ἀντιστῆναι, withstand, < ἀντί, against, + ἵστασθαι, στῆναι, stand.] In *rhet.*, the justification of an action by the argument that if it had been omitted something worse would have happened.

antistes (an-tis'tēz), *n.*; pl. *antistites* (-ti-tēz). [L., an overseer, a high priest; prop. adj., standing before; < *antistare*, also *antestare*, stand before, < *ante*, before (see *ante-*), + *stare*, stand.] A chief priest or prelate. [Rare.]

Unless they had as many *antistites* as presbyters.
Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

antistrophal (an-tis'trō-fal), *a.* Of or pertaining to antistrophe.

antistrophe (an-tis'trō-fē), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἀντιστροφή, lit. a turning about, < ἀντιστρέφειν, turn about, < ἀντί, against, + στρέφειν, turn. Cf. *strophe.*] 1. A part of an ancient Greek choral ode corresponding to the strophe, which immediately precedes it, and identical with it in meter. It was sung by the chorus when returning from left to right, they having previously sung the strophe when moving from right to left. The strophe, antistrophe, and epode (the last sung by the chorus standing still), in this sequence, were the three divisions of a larger choral passage, which in its turn was treated as a unit and might be used once or repeated a number of times. This structure was occasionally imitated in Latin, and has sometimes been used in modern poetry.

2. In *rhet.*: (*a*) The reciprocal conversion of the same words in consecutive clauses or sentences: as, the master of the servant, the servant of the master. (*b*) The turning of an adversary's plea against him: as, had I killed him as you report, I had not stayed to bury him.

antistrophic (an-ti-strof'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀντιστροφικός, < ἀντιστροφή: see *antistrophe.*] Relating to antistrophe.

antistrophically (an-ti-strof'i-kal-i), *adv.* In inverse order; by antistrophe.

antistrophon (an-tis'trō-fon), *n.* [< Gr. ἀντίστροφος (neut. -ον), turned opposite ways, < ἀντιστρέφειν: see *antistrophe.*] In *rhet.*, the turning of an argument against the one who advanced it.

antistrumatic (an″ti-strö-mat'ik), *a.* [< *anti-* + *strumatic.*] Same as *antistrumous*.

antistrumous (an-ti-strö'mus), *a.* [< *anti-* + *strumous.*] In *med.*, useful as a remedy for scrofulous disorders.

antisyphilitic (an″ti-sif-i-lit'ik), *a.* [< *anti-* + *syphilitic.*] In *med.*, efficacious against syphilis, or venereal poison. Also called *antiluetic*.

Antitactes (an-ti-tak'tēz), *n.*; pl. *Antitactæ* (-tē). [Gr. ἀντιτάκτης, a heretic (see def.), < ἀντιτάσσειν, oppose, resist, < ἀντί, against, + τάσσειν, set in order, range, arrange: see *anti-* and *tactic.*] One of those Gnostics who professed to oppose the will and commands of the Creator, Demiurge, or second Maker (the evil one), and, assuming that it was the latter who gave the decalogue, held that the moral law was not obligatory, and showed their contempt for it by purposely transgressing its commandments: a name given by Clement of Alexandria.

antithalian (an-ti-thā'li-an), *a.* [< *anti-* + *Thalia*, the muse of comedy: see *Thalia.*] Opposed to fun or festivity. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

antitheism (an'ti-thē-izm), *n.* [< *anti-* + *theism.*] Opposition to theism. [Rare.]

antitheist (an'ti-thē-ist), *n.* [< *anti-* + *theist.*] An opponent of theism; one who denies the existence of a personal God. [Rare.]

The verdict of the atheist on the doctrine of a God is only that it is not proven. It is not that it is disproven. He is but an atheist. He is not an *antitheist*.
Chalmers, Nat. Theol., I. 58.

antitheistic (an″ti-thē-is′tik), *a.* [< *antitheist* + *-ic.*] Antagonistic to theism. [Rare.]

That strange burst of *antitheistic* frenzy.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 756.

antitheistical (an″ti-thē-is′ti-kal), *a.* Same as *antitheistic.* [Rare.]

antitheistically (an″ti-thē-is′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an antitheistic manner. [Rare.]

antithenar (an-tith′e-när), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀντί, opposite to, + θέναρ, the part of the hand between the thumb and forefinger.] In *anat.*: (*a*) A muscle which extends the thumb, or opposes it to the hand. (*b*) The adductor muscle of the great toe.

antithesis (an-tith′e-sis), *n.*; pl. *antitheses* (-sēz). [L., < Gr. ἀντίθεσις, opposition (cf. ἀντίθετος, opposed, antithetic), < ἀντιτιθέναι, oppose, set against, < ἀντί, against, + τιθέναι, place, set, > θέσις: see *anti-* and *thesis.*] **1.** Opposition; contrast.

The opposition of ideas and sensations is exhibited to us in the *antithesis* of theory and fact.
Whewell, Hist. Scientific Ideas, I. 4.

2. That which is opposed or contrasted, as one of two opposite judgments or propositions: in this sense opposed to *thesis* (which see). Specifically—**3.** In *rhet.*, a figure consisting in bringing contrary ideas or terms into close opposition; a contrast or an opposition of words or sentiments: as, "When our vices *leave us*, we flatter ourselves we *leave them*"; "The prodigal *robs his heir*, the miser *robs himself*"; "*Excess* of ceremony shows *want* of breeding."

antithet (an′ti-thet), *n.* [< Gr. ἀντίθετον, an antithesis, neut. of ἀντίθετος, opposed, antithetic: see *antithesis.*] An antithetical statement or expression; an instance of antithesis. [Rare.]

It is sometimes true . . . that sunshine comes after storm, . . . but not always; not even often. Equally true is the popular *antithet*, that misfortunes never come single.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xxvi.

antithetic (an-ti-thet′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *antithétique*, < Gr. ἀντιθετικός, contrasting, antithetic, < ἀντίθετος, opposed, < ἀντιτιθέναι: see *antithesis.*] **I.** *a.* Same as *antithetical.*

II. *n.* **1.** A direct opposite.—**2.** *pl.* The doctrine of contrasts. *N. E. D.*

antithetical (an-ti-thet′i-kal), *a.* [As *antithetic* + *-al.*] **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of antithesis; directly opposed or contrasted: as, these conceptions are *antithetical.*

The two great and *antithetical* intellects which New England produced in the eighteenth century were Jonathan Edwards and Benjamin Franklin.
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, I. 6.

2. Containing or abounding in antithesis; characterized by or making use of antithesis.

His [Macaulay's] works overflow with *antithetical* forms of expression. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 29.

antithetically (an-ti-thet′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an antithetical manner; by means of antithesis.

antitoxin (an″ti-toks′in), *n.* [< *anti-* + *toxin.*] A substance which neutralizes the action of a toxin or poisonous ptomaine; specifically, a substance developed in the body of an animal by inoculation with the germs of diphtheria, which enables it to tolerate this poison.

anti-trade (an′ti-trād), *n.* [< *anti-* + *trade* (wind).] A name given to any of the upper tropical winds which move northward or southward in the same manner as the trade-winds, but above them and in the opposite direction. These great aerial currents descend to the surface, after they have passed the limits of the trade-winds, and form the southwest or west-southwest winds of the north temperate, and the northwest or west-northwest winds of the south temperate zone.

antitragi, *n.* Plural of *antitragus.*

antitragic (an-ti-traj′ik), *a.* [< NL. *antitragicus*, q. v.] Pertaining to the antitragus.

antitragicus (an-ti-traj′i-kus), *n.*; pl. *antitragici* (-sī). [NL., < *antitragus*, q. v.] In *anat.*, a muscle of the pinna of the ear, situated upon the antitragus.

antitragus (an-tit′rạ-gus), *n.*; pl. *antitragi* (-jī). [NL., < Gr. ἀντίτραγος, < ἀντί, opposite to, + τράγος, tragus: see *tragus.*] In *anat.*, the process of the external ear, opposite to the tragus, and behind the ear-passage. See cut under *ear.*

antitrinitarian (an″ti-trin-i-tā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *anti-* + *trinitarian.*] **I.** *a.* Opposing the doctrine of the Trinity.

II. *n.* One who denies the doctrine of the Trinity, or the existence of three persons in the Godhead.

Also written *Antitrinitarian, Anti-Trinitarian.*

antitrinitarianism (an″ti-trin-i-tā′ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *antitrinitarian* + *-ism.*] Denial of the doctrine of the Trinity. Also written *Antitrinitarianism, Anti-Trinitarianism.*

antitrochanter (an″ti-trọ-kan′tėr), *n.* [< *anti-* + *trochanter.*] In *anat.*, an articular facet on the ilium against which the trochanter major of the femur abuts, and with which it forms a joint, as in birds. See cut under *sacrarium.*

antitrochanteric (an″ti-trō-kan-ter′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the antitrochanter.

antitropal (an-tit′rọ-pal), *a.* Same as *antitropous.*

antitrope (an′ti-trōp), *n.* [= F. *antitrope*, < NL. *antitropus*, < Gr. ἀντί, against, + -τροπος, < τρέπειν, turn.] A part or an organ of the body set over against another, as one of a pair; a symmetrical antimere: thus, the right and left hands are *antitropes* to each other. Also called *antitype.*

antitropic (an-ti-trop′ik), *a.* [As *antitrope* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to an antitrope, or to antitropy; symmetrically related in position; reversely repeated, so as to form a pair.

antitropous (an-tit′rọ-pus), *a.* [< NL. *antitropus*: see *antitrope.*] In *bot.*, having the radicle pointing directly away from the hilum of the seed, as in all orthotropous seeds: applied to embryos. An equivalent form is *antitropal.*

antitropy (an-tit′rō-pi), *n.* [< *antitrope* + *-y*³.] The character of an antitrope; the state, quality, or condition of being antitropic; reversed repetition of a part or an organ.

antitypal (an′ti-tī-pal), *a.* [< *antitype* + *-al.*] Relating to or of the nature of an antitype.

How am I to extricate my *antitypal* characters, when their living types have not yet extricated themselves?
Kingsley, Yeast, Epil.

We still see remaining an *antitypal* sketch of a wing adapted for flight in the scaly flapper of the penguin.
A. R. Wallace, Nat. Selec., p. 24.

antitype (an′ti-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. ἀντίτυπον, neut. of ἀντίτυπος, corresponding, as the stamp to the die, < ἀντί, against, corresponding to, + τύπος, a model, type: see *type.*] **1.** That which is prefigured or represented by a type, and therefore is correlative with it; particularly, in *theol.*, that which in the gospel is foreshadowed by and answers to some person, character, action, institution, or event in the Old Testament.

It is this previous design, and this preordained connection (together, of course, with the resemblance), which constitute the relation of type and *antitype.*
Fairbairn, Typology, I. 46.

He [Melchizedek] brought forth bread and wine, . . . imitating the *antitype*, or the substance, Christ himself.
Jer. Taylor.

2. In *biol.*, same as *antitrope.*

antitypic (an-ti-tip′ik), *a.* Same as *antitypical.*

A series of *antitypic* groups. *Cope.*

antitypical (an-ti-tip′i-kal), *a.* [< *antitype* + *-ical.* Cf. *typical.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of an antitype.

The writer [of the Epistle to the Hebrews] recognizes the typical, or rather *antitypical*, character of the Tabernacle and its services, as reflecting the archetype seen by Moses in the Mount. *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 100.

antitypically (an-ti-tip′i-kal-i), *adv.* By way of antitype; as an antitype.

antitypous† (an-tit′i-pus), *a.* [< Gr. ἀντίτυπος, resisting: see *antitypy.*] Characterized by antitypy; resisting force; solid.

antitypy (an-tit′i-pi), *n.* [< Gr. ἀντιτυπία, the resistance of a hard body, < ἀντίτυπος, resisting, < ἀντί, against, + -τυπος, < τύπτειν, strike. Cf. *antitype.*] In *metaph.*, the absolute impenetrability of matter.

antivaccinationist (an″ti-vak-si-nā′shọn-ist), *n.* One who is opposed to the practice of vaccination; specifically, a member or an adherent of the Anti-Vaccination Society of Great Britain.

antivaccinist (an-ti-vak′sin-ist), *n.* [< *anti-* + *vaccinist.*] One who is opposed to vaccination. *Imp. Dict.*

antivariolous (an″ti-vạ-rī′ọ-lus), *a.* [< *anti-* + *variolous.*] Preventing the contagion of smallpox.

antivela, *n.* Plural of *antivelum.*

antivelar (an-ti-vē′lạr), *a.* [< *antivelum* + *-ar.*] Pertaining to the antivelum.

antivelum (an-ti-vē′lum), *n.*; pl. *antivela* (-lạ). [NL., < *anti-* + *velum.*] The pedal velum of cephalopods. See extract.

Since, then, in the gastropods the intestine turns to the cerebral side, we have the velum formed on that side; whereas, in the cephalopods, the flexure being on the opposite side, we have what we may call the *antivelum* on the pedal side.
J. F. Blake, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 5th ser., IV.

antivenereal (an″ti-vẹ-nē′rẹ-al), *a.* [< *anti-* + *venereal.*] Counteracting venereal poison; useful as a remedy in venereal disease.

antizymic (an-ti-zim′ik), *a.* [< *anti-* + *zymic.*] Tending to prevent fermentation or putrefaction; antizymotic; antiseptic.

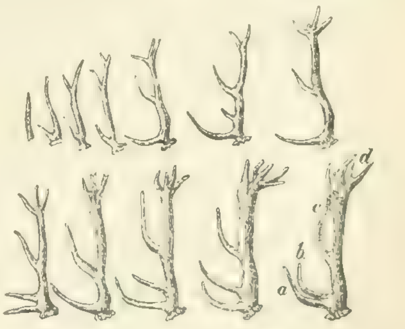
antizymotic (an″ti-zī-mot′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *anti-* + *zymotic.*] **I.** *a.* Preventing or checking fermentation or zymosis; antizymic.

II. *n.* That which prevents fermentation, as in brewing; a preventive of or remedy for zymotic disease.

antjar, *n.* See *antiar.*

ant-king (ȧnt′king), *n.* A name of the South American ant-thrushes of the genus *Grallaria.*

antler (ant′lėr), *n.* [Formerly *auntler, antlier*, corruptly *ankler* (Cotgrave), < ME. *auntelere, hauntelere*, < OF. *antoillier*, later *andoiller* (and *andouiller, endouiller*), prob. < ML. **antocularis* (sc. *ramus*), the branch or tine of a stag's horn before the eye, < L. *ante*, before, + *oculus*, eye: see *ante-* and *ocular*, and cf. *antocular.*] **1.** Originally, the first tine or branch of the horns of a deer.—**2.** Any of the principal tines or branches of a deer's horns: with a descriptive prefix or epithet. (See below.)—**3.** Now, when used absolutely, one of the solid deciduous horns of the *Cervidæ*, or deer family, which are periodically shed and renewed, as distinguished from the permanent hollow horns of other ruminants. Antlers are of all shapes and sizes, from the short simple spikes of some species to the enormous branched or palmate antlers of the stag, elk, or moose. They are secondary sexual organs, developed in connection with the rut, and generally only in the male sex; in some *Cervidæ*, as reindeer, in both sexes. They consist of a modification of true bone, and are therefore radically different from the cuticular or epidermal structures (horns) of other ruminants. During growth they are covered with a modified periosteal and epidermal tissue, abounding in blood-vessels, and furry outside; this is the velvet, affording a copious supply of blood to the rapidly enlarging osseous tissue. When the antlers are full-grown the vascular activity of the velvet ceases, a result mechanically facilitated by the development of the boss or bur at the root of the beam, which to some extent strangulates the blood-vessels. The velvet then withers and shrivels, and peels off in shreds, or is rubbed off by the animal. The horns of the American prongbuck are antlers, inasmuch as they are deciduous and grow in the manner just described; but they are cuticular structures, and otherwise like the horns of cattle. In forestry, the tines of much-branched antlers, as those of the stag, have special names. In the first year the stag has only frontal protuberances, called *bossets*; in the second, a simple *stem* or *snag*, called *spike* in the case of American deer; in the third, a longer stem with one branch, the *brow-antler*; in the fourth, the *bez-*, *bes-*, or *bay-antler*; in the fifth, the *antler royal* is acquired; after which the ends of the stag's horns become more or less palmate, developing the *crown* or *sur-royal*, whence more or fewer points diverge in subsequent years. The total number of 'points,' counting all the tines, may be ten. The main stem of a branched antler is the *beam*; the branches, exclusive of the mere points of the palmated part, are the *tines*. The order of branching is different in different species; in some the division is dichotomous throughout, as in the mule-deer of America. In general, the tines are offsets of a main beam. The reindeer is remarkable for the great size of the brow-antler, which is also usually much larger on one side than on the other. The most palmate antlers are those of the European elk and of the American moose.



Stag's Antler in successive years.
a, brow-antler; *b*, bez-antler; *c*, antler royal; *d*, sur-royal, or crown-antler.

4. Same as *antler-moth.*

antlered (ant′lėrd), *a.* **1.** Having antlers; solid-horned: as, the *antlered* ruminants, distinguished from the horned ruminants.—**2.** Decorated with antlers.

Once more the merry voices sound
Within the *antlered* hall.
O. W. Holmes, Island Hunting-Song.

antler-moth (ant′lėr-môth), *n.* A European species of noctuid moth, *Charæas* (or *Cerapteryx*) *graminis.* The larvæ are very destructive, sometimes destroying the herbage of whole meadows. Also called *antler.*

antlia (ant′li-ä̤), *n.*; pl. *antliæ* (-ē). [L., a machine for drawing water, a pump, < Gr. ἀντλία, the hold of a ship, bilge-water, < ἄντλος, the hold of a ship, bilge-water, a bucket, < ἀνά, up, + *τλᾶν, hold, bear, = L. *tlare, in pp. *tlatus, latus*, associated with *ferre*, bear: see *ablative*.] The spiral tongue or proboscis of lepidopterous insects, by which they pump up the juices of plants. It consists of two greatly elongated maxillæ, which form a long bipartite suctorial tube. When coiled up it forms a flat spiral, lying between the palpi. See cut under *haustellum*. — Antlia Pneumatica, or Antlia, the Air-pump, a constellation in the southern hemisphere, situated between Hydra and Argo Navis.

Antliata (ant-li-ā′tä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *antliatus*: see *antliate*.] A synonym of *Diptera*: a name given by Fabricius to the dipterous insects, from their feeding, like the common fly, by means of a sucker or antlia. The name is no longer in use, the term *antlia* being now applied exclusively to the spiral suctorial proboscis of lepidopterous insects.

antliate (ant′li-āt), *a.* [< NL. *antliatus*, < L. *antlia*.] Furnished with an antlia.

ant-lion (ȧnt′lī′on), *n.* A neuropterous insect of the section *Planipennia*, family *Myrmeleontidæ*, and genus *Myrmeleon*, as, for example, *M. formicarius*. The name is specifically given to the larva, which has attracted more notice than the perfect insect on account of the ingenuity displayed by it in

Ant-lion (*Myrmeleon formicarius*). Perfect insect and larva.

preparing a kind of pitfall for the destruction of insects (chiefly ants). It digs a funnel-shaped hole in the driest and finest sand it can find, working inside the hole and throwing up the particles of sand with its head. When the pit is deep enough, and the sides are quite smooth and sloping, the ant-lion buries itself at the bottom with only its formidable mandibles projecting, and waits for its prey. The moment a victim falls in, the larva seizes it with its mandibles and sucks its juices.

antocular (ant-ok′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *ante*, before, + *oculus*, eye. Cf. *antler*.] Situated in front of the eye; anteocular.

antœci (an-tē′sī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἄντοικοι, pl. of ἄντοικος: see *antecians*.] Same as *antecians*.

antœcians, *n. pl.* See *antecians*.

antonomasia (an-ton-ō-mā′ziä̤), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἀντονομασία, < ἀντονομάζειν, call by another name, < ἀντί, instead of, + ὀνομάζειν, name, < ὄνομα, name, = L. *nomen* = E. *name*.] In *rhet.*, the substitution of an epithet, or of the appellative of some office, dignity, profession, science, or trade, for the true name of a person, as when *his majesty* is used for a king, *his lordship* for a nobleman, or *the philosopher* for Aristotle; conversely, the use of a proper noun in the place of a common noun: as, *a Cato* for a man of severe gravity, or *a Solomon* for a wise man.

antonomastic (an-ton-ọ-mas′tik), *a.* [< *antonomasia*, after Gr. ὀνομαστικός.] Of, pertaining to, or marked by antonomasia.

antonomastical (an-ton-ọ-mas′ti-kạl), *a.* Same as *antonomastic*.

antonomastically (an-ton-ọ-mas′ti-kal-i), *adv.* By means or in the manner of the figure antonomasia.

antonym (an′tọ-nim), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀντώνυμος (cf. ἀντωνυμία, a pronoun), < ἀντί, against, + ὄνομα, ὄνυμα, name, = E. *name*: see *onym*.] A counterterm; an opposite; an antithetical word: the opposite of *synonym*: as, *life* is the antonym of *death*.

antorbital (ant-ôr′bi-tạl), *a.* [< L. *ante*, before, + *orbita*, orbit.] Same as *ante-orbital*.

> [illegible] lateral ethmoidal, processes of the [illegible]
> *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 133.

Antosiandrian (an-to-si-an′dri-an), *n.* [< *anti-* + [illegible].] A name applied to the [illegible] who opposed the doctrines of [illegible].

antozone [illegible], *n.* [< *ant* for *anti-* + [illegible]], form[illegible] believed to be a [illegible] oxygen, [illegible] peculiar [illegible] with ozone and reduces [illegible]. It has been proved to [illegible] H_2O_2.

antozonite [illegible], *n.* [< *antozone* + [illegible]] [illegible] or fluor-spar, [illegible] antozone [illegible] shown [illegible]

antra, [illegible] *antrum*.

antral (an′tral), *a.* [< *antrum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an antrum or sinus; cavernous, as a bone.

antre (an′tėr), *n.* [Prop. *anter* (orig. printed *antar* in first extract), < F. *antre*, < L. *antrum*, < Gr. ἄντρον, a cave. Cf. *antrum*.] A cavern; a cave.

> *Antres* vast, and deserts idle. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

> A vein of gold, . . .
> With all its lines abrupt and angular,
> Out-shooting sometimes, like a meteor-star,
> Through a vast *antre*. *Keats*, Endymion, ii.

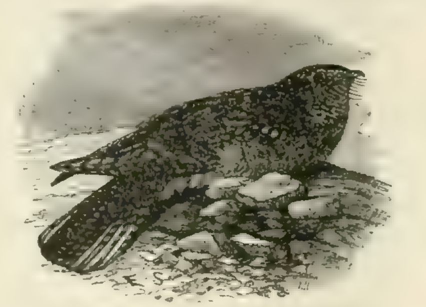
antritis (an-trī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *antrum* (see def.) + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the antrum of the upper maxillary bone. See *antrum*.

antrorse (an-trôrs′), *a.* [< NL. *antrorsus*, < L. **antero-* (appar. base of *anterior*, < *ante*, before) + *versus*, turned, < *vertere*, turn. Cf. *introrse*, *retrorse*, etc.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, bent or directed forward or upward: especially, in *ornith.*, applied to the bristly feathers which fill the nasal fossæ of such birds as crows and jays.

antrorsely (an-trôrs′li), *adv.* Forward; in a forward direction; anteriorly.

antrorsiform (an-trôr′si-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *antrorsus*, forward, + L. *forma*, form.] In *ichth.*, having that form which results from a regular increase in the height of the body forward to the head, as in the gurnard, toad-fish, etc. *T. Gill*, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. (1884), p. 357. See cut under *toad-fish*.

Antrostomus (an-tros′tọ-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄντρον, a cavern, + στόμα, mouth.] A genus of fissirostral and setirostral non-passerine insessorial birds, of the family *Caprimulgidæ*, named from the cavernous mouth, garnished with long rictal vibrissæ. The nostrils are oval with a raised rim, but not tubular; the wings are short and rounded; the tail is long and rounded; the tarsus is short and feathered, the middle claw pectinate; the plumage is very lax and mottled; and the eggs are usually marbled. The type of the genus is the Carolinian chuck-will's-widow (*A. carolinensis*), and the genus is usually made to include all the true night-jars or goatsuckers of America, such as the whippoorwill (*A. vociferus*), the poor-will (*A. nuttalli*), and others of the warmer parts of America related to and resembling the old-world species of *Caprimulgus* proper. *John Gould*, 1838.



Chuck-will's-widow (*Antrostomus carolinensis*).

Antrozous (an-trọ-zō′us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄντρον, a cave, cavern, + ζῷον, animal: see *zoön*.] A remarkable genus of bats, of the family *Vespertilionidæ* and subfamily *Plecotinæ*. They have separate ears, a rudimentary nose-leaf, and the incisors and premolars both only one on each side above and two on each side below. *A. pallidus*, the only species, is a common bat of California and Arizona. *Harrison Allen*, 1862.

antrum (an′trum), *n.*; pl. *antra* (-trä̤). [NL., < L. *antrum*, < Gr. ἄντρον, a cave.] A name of various cavities in the body, but when used alone signifying the antrum Highmorianum (cavity of Highmore, also called *sinus maxillaris*), a cavity in the superior maxillary bone, lined with mucous membrane and communicating with the middle meatus of the nose. — **Antrum buccinosum**, the cochlea of the ear: so called from its resemblance to a whelk, a shell of the genus *Buccinum*. **Antrum pylori**, a small dilatation of the stomach at its pyloric end. Also called *lesser cul de sac*.

antrustion (an-trus′ti-ọn), *n.* [F., < ML. *antrustio(n-)*, prob. < OHG. *an*, on, in, + *trost*, protection, help, also a protector, = E. *trust*, q. v.] One of certain vassals who, early in the seventh century, enjoyed the protection of the Frankish kings and became their companions in the palace and in the field. The antrustions corresponded to the Anglo-Saxon royal thanes, and formed one of the earliest classes of French nobility.

> The military service of the [Frankish] chiefs was paid for by them [the kings] in grants of land . . . The leaders (usually the companions of the king, under the name of *Antrustions*) . . . became possessed of vast domains and corresponding power.
> *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., iii.

antrustionship (an-trus′ti-on-ship), *n.* The office or state of an antrustion: as, "the Frank *antrustionship*," *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 121.

ant-shrike (ȧnt′shrīk), *n.* A passerine bird of the family *Formicariidæ* (which see) and subfamily *Thamnophilinæ*; a South American bush-shrike.

ant's-wood (ȧntz′wu̇d), *n.* A West Indian name of a sapotaceous shrub, *Bumelia cuneata*.

ant-thrush (ȧnt′thrush), *n.* **1.** A South American passerine bird, or ant-bird, of the family *Formicariidæ*, or, in a more restricted sense, of the subfamily *Formicariinæ* (which see). — **2.** A breve; an East Indian bird of the family *Pittidæ*, having little relation with the foregoing; in the plural, the breves or pittas. See *Pittidæ*. — **3.** Originally, as used by the translators of Cuvier, a species of either of the foregoing families, and also of others; any bird of the indeterminate genus *Myothera* of Illiger. Hence the name has usually had no more exact signification than *ant-bird*, or *ant-catcher*, or *ant-eater*, as applied to a bird.

ant-tree (ȧnt′trē), *n.* A name given to species of *Triplaris*, a polygonaceous genus of trees of tropical America, the fistulous branches of which serve for the habitation of ants.

ant-wart (ȧnt′wârt), *n.* Same as *ant-egg*, 2.

ant-worm (ȧnt′wėrm), *n.* Same as *ant-egg*, 2.

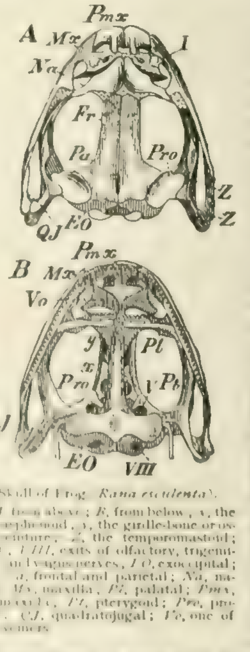
ant-wren (ȧnt′ren), *n.* A South American passerine bird, of the family *Formicariidæ* (which see) and subfamily *Formicivorinæ*. See cut under *Formicivora*.

Anubis (a-nū′bis), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ἄνουβις, < Egypt. *Anepu* or *Anup*, Coptic *Anob* or *Anoub*.] **1.** An Egyptian deity, represented with the head of a dog or jackal, and identified by the later Greeks and Romans with their Hermes or Mercury. — **2.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A generic name of the fennec of Bruce, *Anubis zerda*, a kind of fox, the *Canis zerda* of Gmelin, the *Fennecus zoarensis* of some authors, supposed to be the animal taken for a jackal in certain Egyptian hieroglyphs. (*b*) [*l. c.*] The specific name of a very large kind of baboon, the *Cynocephalus anubis* of western Africa.

Anura[1] (a-nū′rä̤), *n.* [NL., fem. sing. of *anurus*, tailless: see *anurous*.] **1.** A genus of very short-tailed wren-like birds of India, generally referred to the genus *Tesia*. *Hodgson*, 1841. — **2.** A genus of leaf-nosed bats, of the family *Phyllostomatidæ*.

Also written *Anoura*.

Anura[2] (a-nū′rä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *anurus*, tailless: see *anurous*.] An order of *Amphibia*, the *Batrachia salientia*, or batrachians proper, as frogs and toads; salient oviparous amphibians, tailless when adult, provided with well-developed legs, breathing air by lungs, and undergoing complete metamorphosis from the tadpole state, in which they are tailed and limbless, and breathe water by gills. Called *Anura* in distinction from *Urodela*, and *Theriomorpha* in contrast to *Ichthyomorpha*. The vertebræ are diversiform and from 7 to 10 in number. The *Anura* have a well-formed sternum, and a pectoral and a pelvic arch. The skin is naked, and serves to some extent as an organ of respiration; it is shed as in serpents. Small variously disposed teeth are usually present; the tongue is present (in *Phaneroglossa*), or apparently absent (in *Aglossa*). There are upward of 500 species of this very homogeneous group, for which some 130 genera and from 5 to 25 families are adopted by different authors. The typical frogs are of the family *Ranidæ*; the tree-frogs are *Hylidæ*; the toads, *Bufonidæ*; and the aglossal Surinam toad is the type of a family *Pipidæ*. Also written *Anoura*. See cuts under *omosternum*, *Rana*, and *temporomastoid*.



Skull of Frog (*Rana esculenta*).

A, from above; *B*, from below; *x*, the parasphenoid; *y*, the girdle-bone or os en ceinture; *Z*, the temporomastoid; *I*, *V*, *VIII*, exits of olfactory, trigeminal, and vagus nerves; *EO*, exoccipital; *Fr*, *Pa*, frontal and parietal; *Na*, nasal; *Mx*, maxilla; *Pl*, palatal; *Pmx*, premaxilla; *Pt*, pterygoid; *Pro*, prootic; *QJ*, quadratojugal; *Vo*, one of the vomers.

anuran (a-nū′ran), *n.* [< *Anura*[2] + *-an*.] One of the *Anura*. Also written *anouran*.

anuresis (an-ū-rē′sis), *n.* [NL.] Same as *anuria*.

anuria (a-nū′ri-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀν- priv. + οὖρον, urine.] Absence of micturition, whether from suppression or from retention of urine. Also called *anuresis*, *anury*.

Anurida (a-nū′ri-dạ̈), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *οὐρά*, tail, + *-ida.*] A genus of *Collembola*, typical of the family *Anurididæ. A. maritima* is a species found under stones on the seacoast.

Anurididæ (an-ū-rid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anurida* + *-idæ.*] A family of apterous ametabolous collembolous insects, typified by the genus *Anurida*, related to *Poduridæ* and often merged in that family.

Anurosorex (an″ụ-rọ-sō′reks), *n.* [NL., < *anurus*, tailless, + L. *sorex*, shrew: see *anurous* and *Sorex.*] A genus of terrestrial shrews, of the family *Soricidæ*, with 26 white teeth, very small ears, and rudimentary tail. It contains a mole-like species from Tibet, *A. squamipes.*

anurous (a-nū′rus), *a.* [< NL. *anurus*, tailless, < Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *οὐρά*, a tail.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Anura.* Also written *anourous.*

anury (an′ụ-ri), *n.* Same as *anuria.*

anus (ā′nus), *n.* [L., prob. orig. the same as *ānus, annus*, a ring: see *annulus.*] The termination of the digestive tube or alimentary canal; the end of the enteron of any animal; the orifice through which the refuse of digestion is voided. The anus is usually on a part of the body away from the mouth, but it is sometimes coincident with the latter. It is usually a circular orifice, provided with a sphincterial arrangement by which it may be shut; but it is sometimes a cleft or chink, the direction of the axis of which distinguishes zoölogical groups: thus, it is longitudinal in turtles, and transverse in lizards and snakes. In many vertebrates and other animals the anus serves for the discharge of the excretion of the kidneys and of the products of the generative organs, as well as of the refuse of digestion. See *anal.*

-anus. [L., a common adj. suffix, whence E. *-an*: see *-an.*] A suffix of Latin adjectives and nouns thence derived: common in New Latin names, especially specific names.

anvil (an′vil), *n.* [Early mod. E. *anvil, anvill, anvile, anvild, andvile, anvelde, anfeeld, andfelde*, etc., < ME. *andvell, anvylde, anveld, anvylt, anvelt, anfeld, anfelt, anefeld, anefelt*, etc., < AS. *anfilt, anfilte, onfilte*, earliest form *onfilti*, = OD. (dial.) *aenvilte* = OHG. *anafalz*, these, the appar. orig. forms, appearing with variations in OD. *aenbilt, ambilt* (OFlem. also *aenbilckt*), *aenbelt, aenbeld, aenbeeld, aembeld*, mod. D. *aanbeeld, aambeld* = Flem. *aenbeeld, aembeeld* (appar. simulating D. Flem. *beelden*, form) = LG. *anebelte, anebolte, ambult, ambolt* (> Dan. *ambolt*) = OHG. *anabolz* (appar. simulating the synonymous OHG. *anabōz*, MHG. *aneboz*, G. *amboss*, an anvil, a different word, < OHG. *ana-*, G. *an-* (= AS. *an-, on-*, E. *on*), + *bōzan* = AS. *beátan*, E. *beat*), an anvil; perhaps < AS. *an-, on-*, E. *on*, + *-filt, -filte, -filti*, reduced from an orig. type **-faldithi*, with formative **-thi, -th*, < **faldan, fealdan*, = Goth. *falthan* = OHG. *faldan, faltan*, MHG. G. *falten*, fold (with a secondary form in OHG. *falzen*, MHG. G. *falzen*, fold, groove, join; cf. G. *falz-amboss*, a coppersmith's anvil); being thus lit. that on which metals are 'folded,' bent, or welded under the hammer: see *an-*^{1}, *on-*^{1}, and *fold*^{1}. A similar reduction of form occurs in AS. *fylt*, < *fealdeth*, foldeth, *hylt, hielt, hilt*, < *healdeth*, holdeth, and also in AS. *felt*, E. *felt*^{1}, and AS. *hilt*, E. *hilt*, if, as is supposed, they are derived respectively from *fealdan*, fold, and *healdan*, hold; so AS. *gesynto*, < **gasunditha*, health, *inwit* = Goth. *inwinditha*, wickedness.] **1.** An iron block with a smooth face, usually of steel, on which metals are hammered and shaped. The blacksmith's anvil commonly has a conical or pointed horizontal projection called a *beak* or *horn*, for working curved or annular pieces, and holes for the insertion of different sizes and shapes of cutters, swages, etc. The gold-beater's anvil is for the first hammering a simple block of steel, and for the second a block of marble. Anvils for steam-hammers are called *anvil-blocks*, and are of iron faced with steel, and supported on wooden piling.
2. Figuratively, anything on which blows are struck.

The *anvil* of my sword. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5.

3. In *anat.*, one of the small bones of the ear, the incus (which see). See cuts under *ear*^{1} and *tympanic.*—**4.** In *firearms*, the resisting cone, plate, or bar against which the fulminate in a metallic cartridge is exploded. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.—**5.** *Milit.*, a small pennon on the end of a lance. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.—**To be on the anvil**, to be in a state of discussion, formation, or preparation, as when a scheme or measure is forming, but not matured.

Several members, . . . knowing what *was on the anvil*, went to the clergy and desired their judgment. *Swift.*

anvil (an′vil), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *anviled* or *anvilled*, ppr. *anviling* or *anvilling.* [< *anvil, n.*] To form or shape on an anvil. [Rare.]

Armor, *anvill'd* in the shop
Of passive fortitude.
Fletcher (and Massinger ?), Lover's Progress, iv.

anvil-block (an′vil-blok), *n.* [= D. *aanbeeldsblok* = Flem. *aembeeldblok.*] The metal block or anvil upon which a steam-hammer falls.

anvil-cupper (an′vil-kup″ėr), *n.* A machine for making the inner cup or case of a cartridge, which contains the fulminate.

anvil-dross (an′vil-dros), *n.* Protoxid of iron.

anvil-vise (an′vil-vīs), *n.* A compound tool consisting of a vise of which one jaw forms an anvil.

anxietude (ang-zī′ẹ-tūd), *n.* [< LL. *anxietudo*, equiv. to the usual *ănxietas*: see *anxiety.*] Anxiety. [Rare.]

anxiety (ang-zī′ẹ-ti), *n.*; pl. *anxieties* (-tiz). [< F. *anxiété* (Cotgrave), < L. *anxieta(t-)s*, < *anxius*, anxious: see *anxious.*] **1.** The apprehension caused by danger, misfortune, or error; concern or solicitude respecting some event, future or uncertain; disturbance, uneasiness of mind, or care, occasioned by trouble.

To be happy is not only to be freed from the pains and diseases of the body, but from *anxiety* and vexation of spirit. *Tillotson.*

2. In *pathol.*, a state of restlessness and agitation, with general indisposition, and a distressing sense of oppression at the epigastrium. =**Syn. 1.** *Care, Concern, Solicitude*, etc. (see *care*), foreboding, uneasiness, disquiet, inquietude, restlessness, apprehension, fear, misgiving, worry.

anxious (angk′shus), *a.* [< L. *anxius*, anxious, solicitous, distressed, troubled, < *angere*, distress, trouble, choke: see *anguish, angor*, and *anger*^{1}.] **1.** Full of anxiety or solicitude; greatly troubled or solicitous, especially about something future or unknown; being in painful suspense: applied to persons.

Eternal troubles haunt thy *anxious* mind,
Whose cause and cure thou never hop'st to find.
Dryden, tr. of Lucian, iii. 268.

Anxious and trembling for the birth of Fate.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 142.

2. Attended with, proceeding from, or manifesting solicitude or uneasiness: applied to things: as, *anxious* forebodings; *anxious* labor.

His pensive cheek upon his hand reclin'd,
And *anxious* thoughts revolving in his mind.
Dryden.

A small, neat volume of only eighty-seven pages, . . . with a modest and somewhat *anxious* dedication. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., III. 35.

3. Earnestly desirous or solicitous: as, *anxious* to please; *anxious* to do right. *Anxious* is followed by *for* or *about* before the object of solicitude. The former is generally used when the thing is something desired to happen or be done; the latter of a person, creature, or situation: as, *anxious for* his release; *anxious about* his health or *about* him. =**Syn. 1.** Careful, uneasy, unquiet, restless, troubled, disturbed, apprehensive.

anxiously (angk′shus-li), *adv.* In an anxious manner; solicitously; with painful uncertainty; carefully; with solicitude.

anxiousness (angk′shus-nes), *n.* [< *anxious* + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being anxious; great solicitude; anxiety.

She returns [to her cards] with no little *anxiousness.*
Steele, Spectator, No. 79.

any (en′i), *a.* and *pron.* [The pron. is that of the early mod. E. *eny*; < ME. *any, anie, ani, eny, enie, eni* (also contr. *ei, eie, æi, æie*), < AS. *ǣnig*, modified form of **ānig* (which reappears in ME. *ony*, E. dial. and Sc. *ony*, = OS. *ēnig, ēnag* = OFries. *ēnig, ēnich, ienig, eng, ang*, any, = D. *eenig*, any, only, sole, = OHG. *einag*, MHG. *einec, eineg*, G. *einig*, one, only, sole), < *ān*, one, + *-ig*, E. *-y*^{1}: see *one* and *-y*^{1}. *Any* is thus an adj. deriv. of *one*, or rather of its weakened form *an, a*, in an indeterminate unitary or, in plural, partitive use. The emphatic sense 'only' coexists in D. with the indeterminate, and is the only sense in G.] **I.** *a.* In the singular, one, a or an, some; in the plural, some: indeterminately distributed, implying unlimited choice as to the particular unit, number, or quantity, and hence subordinately as to quality, whichever, of whatever quantity or kind; an indeterminate unit or number of units out of many or all. The indeterminate sense grows out of its use in interrogative and conditional sentences: as, has he *any* friend to speak for him? is there *any* proof of that? if you have *any* witnesses, produce them.

Who will shew us *any* good? Ps. iv. 6.

If there be any in this assembly, *any* dear friend of Cæsar's, to him I say, that Brutus' love to Cæsar was no less than his. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2.

[In affirmative sentences, *any*, being indeterminate in application, in effect has reference to every unit of the sort mentioned. and thus may be nearly equivalent to *every*: as, *any* schoolboy would know that; *any* attempt to evade the law will be resisted: so in *any*body, *any* one, *any*thing, etc.

It suffices me to say, in general, . . . that men here, as elsewhere, are indisposed to innovation, and prefer *any* antiquity, *any* usage, *any* livery productive of ease or profit, to the unproductive service of thought.
Emerson, Literary Ethics.

When *any* is preceded by a negative, expressed or implied, the two are together equivalent to an emphatic negative, 'none at all,' 'not even one': as, there has never been *any* doubt about that.

Neither knoweth *any* man the Father, save the Son.
Mat. xi. 27.

It cannot in *any* sense be called a form of solar energy.
Dawson, Nat. and the Bible, p. 130.]

II. *pron.* [By omission of the noun, which is usually expressed in an adjacent clause, or is implied in the context.] In the singular, one, some; in the plural, some: indeterminately distributed in the same uses as the adjective, and used absolutely or followed by *of* in partitive construction: with reference to persons, any one, anybody; in the plural, any persons.

Who is here so rude, that would not be a Roman? If *any*, speak; for him have I offended. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2.

I have not seen you lately at *any of* the places I visit.
Steele, Spectator, No. 348.

[In this sense it might formerly have a possessive.

Yet the brave Courtier . . .
Doth loath such base condition, to backbite
Anies good name for envie or despite.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale.]

any (en′i), *adv.* [< ME. *any, eny, ony*; prop. the instr. case of the adj.] In any degree; to any extent; at all: especially used with comparatives, as *any* better, *any* worse, *any* more, *any* less, *any* sooner, *any* later, *any* longer, etc.

A patrician could not be tribune at Rome, *any* more than a peer can be chancellor of the Exchequer in England.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 301.

Also, in negative and interrogative sentences, used absolutely: as, it didn't rain *any* here; did it hurt him *any?* [Colloq.]

anybody (en′i-bod″i), *pron.* [< *any* + *body*, person.] **1.** Any person; any one: as, has *anybody* been here? I have not seen *anybody*; *anybody* can do that.—**2.** Any one in general; a person of any sort; an ordinary person, as opposed in slight contempt to a *somebody*: in this use with a plural: as, two or three *anybodies.*—**3.** Any one in particular; a person of some consequence or importance, as opposed to a *nobody*: in direct or indirect interrogations: as, is he *anybody?* everybody who is *anybody* was present.

anyhow (en′i-hou), *adv.* [< *any, adv.*, + *how*, in indef. sense. Cf. *somehow, nohow.*] **1.** In any way or manner whatever; howsoever.

They form an endless throng of laws, connecting every one substance in creation with every other, and different from each pair *anyhow* taken. *Whewell.*

2. [Continuatively, as a *conj.*] In any case; at any rate; at all events; however that may be; however: as, *anyhow*, he failed to appear; *anyhow*, I don't believe it can be done.

anything (en′i-thing), *pron.* [< ME. *anything, enything, onything*, usually written apart, *any thing, eny thing*, < AS. *ǣnig thing*: see *any* and *thing.* In mod. use still written apart when the stress is on *thing.*] A thing, indefinitely; something or other, no matter what: opposed to *nothing*: as, have you *anything* to eat? I do not see *anything*; give me *anything.*

It is the proper thing to say *any thing*, when men have all things in their power. *Dryden*, Ded. of the Medal.

[From its indeterminate signification, *anything* is often used colloquially in comparisons, as emphatically comprehensive of whatever simile may suggest itself or be appropriate, especially in the comparative phrases *as . . . as anything, like anything*, equivalent to 'exceedingly,' 'greatly.'

O my dear father and mother, I fear your girl will grow *as* proud *as anything.* *Richardson*, Pamela, II. 57.

His bosom throbb'd with agony, he cried *like anything.*
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 135.]

anything (en′i-thing), *adv.* [< ME. *anything, enything, onything, onythynge*, < AS. *ǣnige thinga*, earliest form *ǣngi thinga*, lit. by any of things: *ǣnige*, instr. of *ǣnig*, any; *thinga*, gen. pl. of *thing*, thing, the noun being taken later as instr. or acc., with agreeing adj.] Any whit; in any degree; to any extent; at all.

Will the ladies be *anything* familiar with me, think you?
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 1.

If anything, if in any degree; if at all; if there is any difference: as, *if anything*, he is a little better to-day.

If anything, we were comparatively deficient in these respects. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 429.

anythingarian [illegible] i-thing-ā'ri-an), *n.* [< *anything* + *-arian*, q. v. Cf. *nothingarian.*] One who is "anything" in belief; one who professes no particular creed; an indifferentist, especially in religious doctrine.

anythingarianism (en'i-thing-ā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [illegible] + *-ism.*] The holding and advocacy of no particular creed; indifferentism.

anyway (en'i-wā), *adv.* [< *any* + *way.*] **1.** In any way or manner; anyhow.

[illegible] dealt in that consider- [illegible] *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

[illegible] *anyway*,
[illegible] of your youth?
Tennyson, To J. S.

2. [Continuatively, as a *conj.*] In any case; at any rate; at all events; anyhow.

[illegible] frightened at first: but *anyway*, [illegible] *W. Black*, White Heather, xiv.

anyways (en'i-wāz), *adv.* [< *any* + *ways*, adv. gen. of *way*, as in *always*, but prob. suggested by *anywise*. Cf. *noways* and *nowise.*] **1.** In any way or manner; anyhow.—**2.** [Continuatively, as a *conj.*] In any case; at any rate; at all events; anyhow. [Colloq. in both senses.]

anywhat†, *pron.* [< *any* + *what*, indef. Cf. *somewhat.*] Anything.

anywhen (en'i-hwen), *adv.* [< *any* + *when*. Cf. *anywhere*, *anyhow.*] At any time; ever: as, "anywhere or *anywhen*," *De Quincey*. [Dialectal or rare.]

There if anywhere, and now if *anywhen*.
R. Bosworth Smith, Carthage, p. 333.

anywhere (en'i-hwãr), *adv.* [< *any* + *where*. Cf. *somewhere*, *nowhere.*] In, at, or to any place: as, to be or to go *anywhere*.

anywhither (en'i-hwiᴛʜ"ėr), *adv.* [< *any* + *whither*. Cf. *anywhere.*] In any direction; to any place.

[illegible] . . . men *anywhither*. *Barrow*, Works, I.

anywise (en'i-wīz), *adv.* [< ME. *anywise*, *anize wise*, in full form *in* or *on any wise*, < AS. *on ænige wisan*, in any manner: see *on*, *any*, and *wise*2, and cf. *otherwise*, *nowise.*] In any way or manner; to any degree.

Neither can a man be a true friend, or a good neighbor, or *anywise* a good relative, without industry.
Barrow, Sermons, III. xix.

Aonian (ā-ō'ni-an), *a.* [< L. *Aonius*, < *Aonia*, < Gr. Ἀονία, a name for Bœotia in Greece.] Pertaining to Aonia, an ancient mythological and poetical name of Bœotia, or to the Muses, who were supposed to dwell there; hence, pertaining to the Muses; poetical. **Aonian fount**, the fountain Aganippe, on a slope of Mount Helicon, the "Aonian mount," sacred to the Muses, hence called the "Aonian maids."

Aonyx (ā-on'iks), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1827), prop. *Anonyx*, < Gr. ἀν- priv. + ὄνυξ, nail, claw.] A genus of otters, including species with the claws rudimentary or obsolete, and the digits much webbed. *A. lalandei* is an African species; *A. leptonyx* [illegible] type of a genus *Leptonyx*, inhabits Java, [illegible] and Sumatra; *A. indentata* is found in India. Also written *Aonyx*.

aor. An abbreviation of *aorist*.

aorist (ā'o-rist), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. ἀόριστος (sc. [illegible], time, tense), the aorist tense, < ἀόριστος, indefinite, unbounded, < ἀ- priv. + ὁριστός, definable, verbal adj. of ὁρίζειν, bound, define: see *horizon*.] **I.** *n.* In *gram.*, a tense of the Greek verb expressing action (in the indicative, past action) without further limitation or implication; hence, also, a tense of like form or like signification in other languages, as the Sanskrit. [illegible] usually called the first and [illegible] form, but not in meaning.

II. *a.* **1.** Indefinite with respect to time.—**2.** [illegible] similar to the aorist.

[illegible] or rather *aorist* participle [illegible] form [illegible] Lectures on Lang., p. 6[illegible]

aoristic [illegible], *a.* [< Gr. ἀοριστικός, < [illegible].] Pertaining to an aorist [illegible] indeterminate as to time.

aoristical [illegible], *a.* Same as *aoristic*.

aoristically [illegible] *adv.* In the manner of an aorist.

[illegible]

aorta [illegible] *aorta* [illegible] giving rise, directly or indirectly, to all the arteries of the body except the pulmonary. The name is chiefly given to such an artery in those higher vertebrates which have a completely four-chambered heart. The aorta commonly gives off immediately the great vessels of the head, neck, and anterior limbs, and ends by forking to supply the posterior limbs. In the embryo it communicates with the pulmonary artery by a duct (ductus arteriosus), which is normally closed at birth. In man the aorta is divided into *ascending*, *transverse*, and *descending* portions. The *ascending* aorta rises and then curves over to the left, forming the *transverse* portion or *arch of the aorta*, whence spring the innominate and left carotid and left subclavian arteries; it then descends upon and a little to the left of the bodies of the vertebræ, forming the *descending* aorta, divided into the *thoracic* aorta above the diaphragm and the *abdominal* aorta below it; it ends usually opposite the fourth lumbar vertebra by bifurcating into the right and left common iliac arteries. The thoracic branches are numerous, but small and chiefly intercostal; the abdominal branches are the cœliac, superior and inferior mesenteric, renal, suprarenal, spermatic, and others. The aorta is provided at its beginning with three semilunar valves, which prevent regurgitation of blood into the heart. See *aortic*, and cuts under *circulation*, *embryo*, *heart*, *thorax*. —**Cardiac aorta.** See extract below.—**Definitive aorta**, the aorta as defined above.—**Primitive aortæ**, the first and paired main arteries of the embryo, connected with the omphalomesenteric vessels. See extract.

The heart of the vertebrate embryo is at first a simple tube, the anterior end of which passes into a cardiac aortic trunk, while the posterior end is continuous with the great veins which bring back blood from the umbilical vesicle. The *cardiac aorta* immediately divides into two branches, each of which ascends, in the first visceral arch, in the form of a forwardly convex aortic arch, to the under side of the rudimentary spinal column, and then runs parallel with its fellow to the hinder part of the body as a *primitive* subvertebral *aorta*. The two *primitive aortæ* soon coalesce, in the greater part of their length, into one trunk, the definitive subvertebral aorta, but the aortic arches, separated by the alimentary tract, remain distinct.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 90.

aortal (ā-ôr'tal), *a.* [< *aorta* + *-al.*] Same as *aortic*. [Rare.]

aortic (ā-ôr'tik), *a.* [< *aorta* + *-ic.*] Belonging or pertaining to the aorta.—**Aortic arch.** (*a*) The permanent arch of the aorta. See *aorta*. (*b*) One of the five or more pairs of arterial arches of the embryo of a vertebrate, formed by forkings of the primitive cardiac aorta, and reuniting to form the primitive and finally the definitive subvertebral aorta, or aorta proper. There is a pair of such aortic arches to each pair of visceral arches of the neck. In the higher vertebrates the two anterior pairs disappear; the third pair is modified into the carotid arteries supplying the head; the fourth pair becomes the arteries supplying the anterior limbs and the permanent arch of the aorta—in man, the innominate and right subclavian on the right side, and the left subclavian and arch of the aorta on the left; in the fifth pair in man the right side is obliterated, and the left forms the permanent pulmonary artery, the descending aorta, and the ductus arteriosus, which is the communication between the fifth and the fourth arches. In branchiate vertebrates most of these arches are permanent, becoming the blood-vessels of the gills.—**Aortic bulb**, the enlargement at the beginning of the cardiac aorta.—**Aortic compressor**, in *surg.*, an instrument, used in cases of amputation at the hip-joint, for compressing the aorta, in order to limit the flow of blood from it to the divided femoral artery.—**Aortic orifice, aortic aperture**, of the diaphragm, the hole of the diaphragm, between its right and left pillars, through which the aorta passes from the thorax into the abdomen; it also gives transit to the thoracic duct and usually to an azygous vein.—**Aortic valves**, the three semilunar valves at the origin of the aorta from the left ventricle of the heart, guarding the orifice and preventing regurgitation into the ventricle.—**Aortic vestibule**, the part of the left ventricle adjoining the root of the aorta.

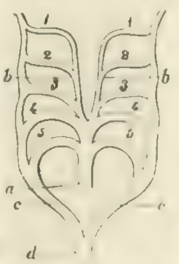


Diagram of primitive Aortic Arches in mammal, bird, and reptiles.

a, common trunk of primitive aorta, dividing into two branches, [illegible] which give off the arches 1–5 on each side, [illegible] *c*, two vessels [illegible] to form *d*, the descending or dorsal aorta.

aortitis (ā-ôr-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *aorta* + *-itis.*] In *med.*, inflammation of the aorta.

aoudad (ä'ö-dad), *n.* [Also *audad* (the spelling *aoudad* being F.), repr. the Moorish name *audad.*] The wild sheep of Barbary; a ruminant of the subfamily *Ovinæ* and family *Bovidæ*, inhabiting northern Africa. It is of a light-brownish color, with very large horns curving outward and backward, and a profusion of long hair hanging from the throat and breast and almost reaching the ground between the fore legs. A full-grown individual stands about 3 feet high at the withers, and its horns sometimes attain a length of 2 feet. The animal is common, is often kept in confinement, and readily breeds in that state. The aoudad is also known as the *bearded argali* and *ruffed moufflon*; it is the *kebsh* of the Arabs, the *mouflon à manchettes* of the French, and the *Ovis tragelaphus* (Desmarest) or *Ammotragus tragelaphus* of naturalists.

[illegible]

aoul (ä'öl), *n.* [Russ. *aulŭ*, a village (of the Caucasians).] Among the people of the Caucasus, a village or a village community; hence, a Tatar camp or encampment.

The *aoul* consisted of about twenty tents, all constructed on the same model, and scattered about in sporadic fashion without the least regard to symmetry.
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 330.

à outrance (ä ö-troṅs'). [F.: see *outrage.*] To excess or to the utmost; with extreme vehemence; without limitation or reserve: as, to fight *à outrance*. Often, incorrectly, *à l'outrance*.

ap (ap), *n.* [W. *ap*, < OW. *map*, mod. W. *mab*, son, orig. **maqui* = Ir. *mac*, son: see *mac.*] Son: a word occurring in Welsh pedigrees and as a prefix in surnames, equivalent to and cognate with *Mac* (which see), as in Welsh *Gruffudd ap Owain*, Griffith, son of Owen, *Aprhys*, *Apthomas*, etc.: in the Anglicized forms of Welsh names often reduced to *P-* or *B-*, as in *Preece*, *Price* (Ap-Rhys, Ap-Rice), *Powell* (Ap-Howell), *Bevan* (Ap-Evan), *Bowen* (Ap-Owen), etc.

ap-1. Assimilated form, in Latin, etc., of *ad-* before *p*, as in *approbation*, *appellate*, etc.; in older English words a "restored" form of Middle English and Old French *a-*, the regular reduced form of Latin *ap-*, as in *appeal*, *appear*, *approve*, etc.

ap-2. The form of *apo-* before a vowel, as in *apagoge*, *apanthropy*, etc.

apace (a-pās'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [ME. *apace*, *apaas*, *apas*, *a pas*, lit. at pace; in pregnant sense, at a good pace, with a quick pace; < *a*3 + *pace.*] **1†.** At a footpace; leisurely.

Vp ryseth fresshe Canacee hirselue,
As rody and bryght as doth the yonge sonne. . . .
And forth she walketh esily *a pas*,
Arrayed after the lusty seson sote [sweet]
Lyghtly, for to pleye and walke on fote.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 388.

2. At a quick pace; with speed; quickly; swiftly; speedily; fast.

He cometh to hym *apaas*. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 465.

Great weeds do grow *apace*. *Shak.*, Rich. III., ii. 4.

Within the twilight chamber spreads *apace*
The shadow of white Death. *Shelley*, Adonais, viii.

Apache-plume (a-pach'ē-plöm), *n.* A name given in New Mexico to the *Fallucia paradoxa*, a low rosaceous shrub with long plumose carpels.

a paesi (ä pä-ā'zē). [It.: *a*, to, with, < L. *ad*, to; *paesi*, pl. of *paese*, country, land: see *pais*, *peasant.*] With landscapes: applied to tapestries, especially of Italian make, majolica, and other objects decorated with landscapes.

apagoge (ap-a-gō'jē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀπαγωγή, a leading away, < ἀπάγειν, lead away, < ἀπό, away, + ἄγειν, drive, lead: see *act*, *n.*] **1.** In *logic*: (*a†*) Abduction (which see). (*b*) The demonstration of a proposition by the refutation of its opposite (from Aristotle's ἡ εἰς τὸ ἀδύνατον ἀπαγωγή, reduction to the impossible): commonly called *indirect proof*.—**2.** In *math.*, a progress or passage from one proposition to another, when the first, having been demonstrated, is employed in proving the next.

apagogic (ap-a-goj'ik), *a.* [< *apagoge* + *-ic.*] Of the nature of or pertaining to apagoge. (*a*) Proving indirectly, by showing the absurdity or impossibility of the contrary: as, an *apagogic* demonstration. (*b*) Using mathematical apagoge.

The *apagogic* geometry of the Greeks.
Encyc. Brit., XV. 629.

apagogical (ap-a-goj'i-kal), *a.* Same as *apagogic*.

apagynous (a-paj'i-nus), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. ἅπαξ, once, + γυνή, woman.] In *bot.*, same as *monocarpous*. [Not used.]

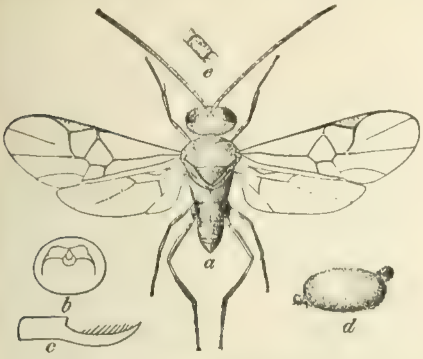
Apalachian, *a.* See *Appalachian*.

Apaloderma (ap a lo-dėr'mä), *n.* See *Hapaloderma*.

apanage, *n.* See *appanage*.

Apanteles (a-pan'te-lēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + [illegible], all complete, perfect, < πᾶς, παν, all,

+ *τέλος*, end, completion, < *τελεῖν*, complete: see *teleology.*] A genus of parasitic *Hymenoptera*, family *Braconidæ*, separated by Förster from *Microgaster* (Latreille). Its species infest various lepidopterous larvæ, and form egg-like cocoons, either singly or in masses, attached to the bodies of their victims. *A. aletiæ* (Riley) preys on the cotton-worm.



Apanteles aletiæ, much enlarged.
a, male fly; *b*, head of larva; *c*, jaw of larva; *d*, cocoon; *e*, section of antenna.

apanthropy (a-pan'thrọ̄-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀπανθρωπία*, < *ἀπάνθρωπος*, unsocial, < *ἀπό*, from, + *ἄνθρωπος*, man: see *anthropic.*] An aversion to the company of men; a love of solitude; in *morbid psychol.*, a species of melancholy marked by a dislike of society.

apar, apara (ap'är, ap'a-rä), *n.* [S. Amer.] The mataco; the tolypeutine or three-banded armadillo of South America (*Dasypus* or *Tolypeutes tricinctus*), a small species capable of rolling itself up into a complete ball. It is also notable for walking on the tips of the fore claws, the two outer toes being much reduced, while the third is greatly developed. There are other species of *Tolypeutes* (which see).

Apar, or three-banded Armadillo (*Tolypeutes tricinctus*).

aparejo (ä-pä-rā'hō), *n.* [Sp., a pack-saddle; a particular use of *aparejo*, preparation, harness, gear, tackle, pl. *aparejos*, apparatus: see *apparel.*] A kind of Mexican saddle formed of leather cushions stuffed with hay, used in the western United States.

aparithmesis (ap-är-ith-mē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀπαρίθμησις*, < *ἀπαριθμεῖν*, count off, count over, < *ἀπό*, off, + *ἀριθμεῖν*, count, < *ἀριθμός*, number: see *arithmetic.*] 1. In *rhet.*, enumeration of parts or particulars.—2. In *logic*, division by parts.

apart^1 (a-pärt'), *adv.* or *a.* [< ME. *apart*, < OF. *a part*, mod. F. *à part* = Pr. *a part* = Sp. Pg. *aparte* = It. *a parte*, < L. *ad partem*: *ad*, to, at; *partem*, acc. of *par(t-)s*, part, side. *Apart* is thus orig. a prep. phr. like E. *aside*, *ahead*, etc., and may like these have a quasi-adj. construction. Cf. *apart*^{2}.] 1. To or at one side; aside; separately; by itself; in distinction (from); independently (of); adjectively, separate. (*a*) In place, motion, or position.

> Lay thy bow of pearl *apart*,
> And thy crystal shining quiver.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

> Artabasus . . . went amongst the Persians in their lodgings, admonishing and exhorting them, sometime *aparts*, and otherwhile altogethers.
> *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, v.

> Death walks *apart* from Fear to-day!
> *Whittier*, Summer by the Lakeside.

> Thou livest still,
> *Apart* from every earthly fear and ill.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 408.

(*b*) In purpose, use, character, etc.: as, to set *apart*, or lay *apart*, for a special purpose.

> The Lord hath set *apart* him that is godly for himself.
> Ps. iv. 3.

(*c*) In thought; in mental analysis: as, to consider one statement *apart* from others; *apart* from a slight error, the answer is right.

> The determination of social morality is *apart* from the assignment of motives for individual morality, and leaves untouched the cultivation of individual perfection.
> *F. Pollock*, Introd. to W. K. Clifford's Lectures.

(*d*) Absolutely: as, jesting *apart*, what do you think of it?—2. In pieces, or to pieces; asunder: as, to take a watch *apart*.

> As if a strong hand rent *apart*
> The veils of sense from soul and heart.
> *Whittier*, The Preacher.

apart^1† (a-pärt'), *v. t.* [< *apart*^{1}, *adv.*] 1. To put apart; set aside.—2. To depart from; quit.

apart^2† (a-pärt'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [Early mod. E. *a parte*, ME. in fuller form *aparty*, *apartie*; < *a*^{3} + *part* or *party*. Cf. *apart*^{1}.] In part; partly.

> That causeth me *a parte* to be hevy in my herte.
> *Caxton*, Reynard (Arber), p. 25. (*N. E. D.*)

a parte ante (ā pär'tē an'tē). [ML.: L. *a* for *ab*, from; *parte*, abl. of *par(t-)s*, part; *ante*, before: see *ante-*.] Literally, from the part before: used with reference to that part of (all) time which, at a given instant, has elapsed.

a parte post (ā pär'tē pōst). [ML.: L. *a* for *ab*, from; *parte*, abl. of *par(t-)s*, part; *post*, after: see *post-*.] Literally, from the part after: used with reference to that part of (all) time which follows a given instant.

aparthrodial (ap-är-thrō'di-al), *a.* [< *aparthrosis*. Cf. *arthrodial.*] Of or pertaining to aparthrosis.

aparthrosis (ap-är-thrō'sis), *n.*; pl. *aparthroses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *ἀπό*, from, + *ἄρθρωσις*, articulation, < *ἄρθρον*, a joint.] 1. In *surg.*, disarticulation.—2. In *anat.*, diarthrosis.

apartment (a-pärt'ment), *n.* [< F. *appartement*, < It. *appartamento*, a room, an apartment, < *appartare*, also spelled *apartare*, separate, withdraw, < *a parte*, apart: see *apart.*] 1. A room in a building; a division in a house separated from others by partitions.—2. *pl.* A suite or set of rooms; specifically, a suite of rooms assigned to the use of a particular person, party, or family.—3. A flat (which see).—4†. A compartment.

apartmental (a-pärt-men'tal), *a.* Of or pertaining to an apartment or to apartments.

apartment-house (a-pärt'ment-hous), *n.* A building divided into separate suites of rooms, intended for residence, but commonly without facilities for cooking, and in this respect different from a *flat*, though the two words are often used interchangeably (see *flat*^{2}): also distinguished from *tenement-house* (which see).

apartness (a-pärt'nes), *n.* The state of being apart; aloofness.

aparty† (a-pär'ti), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* Same as *apart*^{2}.

apass†, *v. i.* [ME. *apassen*, < OF. *apasser*, < *a-* (< L. *ad*, to) + *passer*, pass.] To pass on; pass by; pass away. *Chaucer.*

apastron (ap-as'tron), *n.*; pl. *apastra* (-trä). [NL., < Gr. *ἀπό*, from, + *ἄστρον*, star: see *aster*^{1}.] In *astron.*, that part in the orbit of a double star where it is furthest from its primary.

Apatela (ap-a-tē'lä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀπατηλός*, guileful, wily, < *ἀπάτη*, guile, deceit.] A genus of noctuid moths, containing such species as the North American *A. oblinita*. This moth expands about 1¾ inches, and has gray fore wings dotted with blackish, and white hind wings with small dark spots. The caterpillar is about 1¼ inches long, black, marked with red and yellow; it feeds on the leaves of the apple, peach, raspberry, strawberry, grape, willow, and other vegetation.

Apatelæ (ap-a-tē'lē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Apatela.*] A group of moths, named from the genus *Apatela*.

apatelite (a-pat'e-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀπατηλός*, illusive, deceitful (see *Apatela*), + *-ite*^{2}.] A hydrous sulphate of iron, found in clay, in small friable yellow nodules, at Auteuil, Paris.

apathetic (ap-a-thet'ik), *a.* [< *apathy*, after *pathetic.*] Characterized by apathy; having or exhibiting little or no emotion; devoid of strong feeling or passion; insensible.

> Better the narrow brain, the stony heart,
> The staring eye glazed o'er with sapless days,
> The long mechanic pacings to and fro,
> The set gray life, and *apathetic* end.
> *Tennyson*, Love and Duty.

=**Syn.** Passionless, unmoved, unfeeling, indifferent.

apathetical (ap-a-thet'i-kal), *a.* Same as *apathetic*.

apathetically (ap-a-thet'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an apathetic manner.

apathist (ap'a-thist), *n.* [< *apathy* + *-ist.*] One affected with apathy; one who is destitute of or does not exhibit feeling; specifically, an adherent of the moral philosophy of the Stoics. See *stoicism*. [Rare.]

> Methinks it becomes not a dull *Apathist* to object that we should be disquieted with perpetual feares if any parcel of our happiness should not be lock'd up within our own Breasts. *Bp. Parker*, Platonick Philos., p. 13.

apathistical (ap-a-this'ti-kal), *a.* [< *apathist* + *-ic-al.*] Like an apathist; apathetic. [Rare.]

> Fontenelle was of a good-humored and *apathistical* disposition. *W. Seward*, Anecdotes, V. 252.

apathy (ap'a-thi), *n.* [< L. *apathia*, < Gr. *ἀπάθεια*, insensibility, < *ἀπαθής*, insensible, impassive, < *ἀ-* priv. + *πάθος*, suffering, sensation, < *παθεῖν*, suffer, feel.] Want of feeling; absence or suppression of passion, emotion, or excitement; insensibility; indifference.

> As the passions are the springs of most of our actions, a state of *apathy* has come to signify a sort of moral inertia—the absence of all activity or energy. *Fleming.*

> Blessed, thrice and nine times blessed be the good St. Nicholas, if I have indeed escaped that *apathy* which chills the sympathies of age and paralyzes every glow of enthusiasm. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 294.

=**Syn.** *Indifference*, *Insensibility*, *Impassibility*, *Apathy*, *Stoicism*, *Unconcern*, *Phlegm*, *Calmness*, torpor, coldness, coolness, unfeelingness, lethargy, immobility. (See list under *indifference.*) *Indifference* denotes absence of feeling, passion, or desire toward a particular object: as, *indifference* to pain or ridicule. *Apathy* commonly implies a general want of feeling, a complete indifference in regard to anything, due to want of interest or attention, as in the case of a repressed or sluggish intellect, or of extreme illness or affliction. *Insensibility* and *impassibility* suggest the lack of capacity for feeling, or an absence of susceptibility, being qualities rather than states of mind. *Indifference* arising from *impassibility* relates more particularly to internal, that arising from *insensibility* to external, impressions; the former is, moreover, more profound and radical than the latter. *Indifference* may be an entirely proper state under the circumstances; *insensibility* and *impassibility* are always at least to be pitied; *unconcern* is always and *indifference* sometimes blameworthy, as cold and selfish. *Stoicism* is a studied suppression of feeling, or the concealment especially of painful feeling by force of will. *Unconcern* is absence of solicitude. (See *care.*) *Phlegm* is most suggestive of physical temperament; it is a constitutional dullness or sluggishness, an incapability of being aroused by anything. *Calmness* is a tranquillity resulting from the mastery of the will over passions and feelings that perhaps are strong and keen, and hence is always commendable.

> With the instinct of long habit he turned and faced the battery of eyes with the same cold *indifference* with which he had for years encountered the half-hidden sneers of man. *Bret Harte*, Argonauts, p. 126.

> Unbelief might result from the *insensibility* engendered by a profligate life.
> *G. P. Fisher*, Begin. of Christianity, p. 139.

> I threw myself on my bed, . . . resisting no longer, but awaiting my fate with the *apathy* of despair.
> *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 146.

> The victors set fire to the wigwams and the fort. . . . This last outrage overcame even the *stoicism* of the savage. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 370.

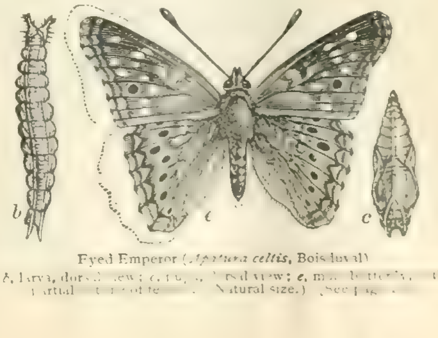
> Still less respectable appears this extreme concern for those of our own blood which goes along with the *unconcern* for those of other blood, when we observe its methods. *H. Spencer*, Sins of Legislators, ii.

> One likes in a companion a *phlegm* which it is a triumph to disturb. *Emerson*, Clubs.

> Sir, 'tis fit
> You make strong party, or defend yourself
> By *calmness*, or by absence; all's in anger.
> *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 2.

apatite (ap'a-tīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀπάτη*, illusion, deceit, + *-ite*^{2}, apatite having been often mistaken for other minerals.] Native calcium phosphate with calcium fluorid or chlorid, generally crystallized in hexagonal prisms, which are sometimes low or even tabular, sometimes elongated, and occasionally of great size. It varies in color from white to green or blue, rarely to yellow or reddish. Apatite occurs in metalliferous veins and in metamorphic and granitic rocks. In Canada and in Norway extensive deposits of it are mined for the sake of its phosphates, which are useful as fertilizers.

Apatornis (ap-a-tôr'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀπάτη*, deceit, + *ὄρνις*, bird.] A genus of extinct Cretaceous birds found in western Kansas. As described by Marsh (1873), they are related to *Ichthyornis*, to which they were first referred. *A. celer*, the typical species, was of about the size of a pigeon.



Eyed Emperor (*Apatura celtis*, Boisduval).
b, larva, dorsal view; *c*, pupa, lateral view; *e*, male butterfly, with partial outline of female. (Natural size.) (See page [illegible])

Apatura (ap-a-tū'rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Ἀπατούρη [illegible] epithet of Aphrodite, as presiding at the festival called Apaturia.] A genus of diurnal lepidopterous insects, belonging to the family *Nymphalidæ*, containing many beautiful butterflies, remarkable for their iridescent colors. The purple emperor, *A. iris*, is a [illegible] the most beautiful of the tribe, with dark wings glancing in certain lights into rich purplish-blue. It is also called the purple high-flier from [illegible] great elevations. [See cut. p. 255.]

Apaturia (ap-a-tū'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [LL., < Gr. Ἀπατούρια (see def.); the origin was unknown to ancient writers, the word being crudely explained from ἀπάτη, deceit, with a story to suit; prob. < ἀ- copulative (a-^{19}) + φρατρία (see *phratria*) in some form assimilated to πατήρ = E. *father*, or perhaps + πατήρ (in comp. -πάτωρ) itself.] In *Gr. hist.*, an annual festival held in states of Ionian origin. At Athens it was celebrated in the month of Pyanepsion (November-December), and was a reunion of the phratriæ or clans, or of all of the same kin, in which matters of common interest were settled, and children born within the year were formally received and registered. The festival lasted three days, and was observed by feasting, sacrifices, and other formalities.

apaumée, *a.* See *appaumée*.

apay†, appay† (a-pā'), *v. t.* [< ME. *apayen, apaien*, etc., < OF. *apaier, apayer, apaer* = Pr. *apagar, apaiar*, appease, < L. *ad*, to, + *pacare*, pacify, < *pax* (*pac-*), peace: see *a*-^{11} and *pay*, and cf. *appease*.] 1. To pay; satisfy; content.

> Sin ne'er gives a fee;
> He gratis comes, and thou art well-*appay'd*,
> As well to hear as grant what he hath said.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 914.

2. To requite; repay.

> *Appay* his wrong with timely vengeance. *Quarles.*

ape (āp), *n.* [< ME. *ape*, < AS. *apa* = Fries. *apa* = D. *aap* (pl. *apen*) = LG. *ape* = OHG. *affo*, MHG. *affe*, G. *affe* = Icel. *api* = Sw. *apa* = Dan. *abe*, ape; not a native Teut. word, but prob. (like Ir. Gael. *ap, apa*, W. *ab, epa*, OBohem. *op*, mod. Bohem. *opice*, Sloven. *opica*, Upper Sorbian *vopica*, ORuss. *opica*, Russ. *obeziyana*) borrowed in very early times (appar. with loss of orig. initial *k*) from the East; cf. Gr. κῆπος, also κῆβος, κεῖπος (see *Cebus*), Skt. *kapi*, ape. The Skt. name is usually referred to Skt. √ **kap, kamp*, tremble.] 1. A monkey; a quadrumanous animal; some animal of the old order *Quadrumana*; a member of one of the modern families *Simiidæ, Cynopithecidæ*, and *Cebidæ*, especially one which attracts attention by mimicking man.—2. More specifically, a tailless monkey; a monkey with a very short tail; a magot, macaque, or pig-tailed baboon: as, the Barbary *ape* (*Inuus ecaudatus*); the Celebes black *ape* (*Cynopithecus niger*).—3. Technically, a man-like monkey; a simian proper, or a member of the modern family *Simiidæ*, forming a kind of connecting link between man and the lower animals, and hence termed *anthropoid* (which see). These apes are catarrhine simians without cheek-pouches or developed tail, and having a dental formula identical with that of man. The species are few, being only the gorilla, chimpanzee, orangs, and gibbons.

4. An imitator; a mimic.

> O sleep, thou *ape* of death. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 2.

> If he be glad, she triumphs; if he stir,
> She moves his way, in all things his sweet *ape*; . . .
> Himself divinely varied without change.
> *Chapman*, Gentleman Usher, iv. 1.

5. A mischievous or silly mimic; hence, a fool; a dupe.

> Thus she maketh Absolon hir *ape*.
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 203.

> Boys, apes, braggarts, Jacks, milksops!
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 1.

Barbary ape, the tailless ape or magot of Barbary, *Maca*[illegible] *Inuus ecaudatus*, a member of the family [illegible] and subfamily *Cynopithecinæ*. Though be[illegible] division of the catarrhine monkeys

Inuus ecaudatus.

as [illegible]

living representative of its tribe within European limits.—**To lead apes in hell**, the employment jocularly assigned to old maids in the next world.

> I must dance barefoot on her wedding-day,
> And, for your love to her, *lead apes in hell*.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1.

To put an ape in one's hood†, to play a trick upon one; dupe one. *Chaucer*.—**To say an ape's paternoster†**, to chatter with cold.

ape (āp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *aped*, ppr. *aping*. [< *ape*, *n.*] To imitate servilely; mimic, as an ape imitates human actions.

> Curse on the stripling! How he *apes* his sire!
> Ambitiously sententious. *Addison*, Cato, i. 2.

> I regret
> That I should *ape* the ways of pride.
> *Bryant*, The Yellow Violet.

= **Syn.** *Mimic*, etc. See *imitate*.

apeak (a-pēk'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [Formerly also *apeek*; < *a*^{3} + *peak*, a point; after F. *à pic*, vertically.] *Naut.*, in a nearly vertical position or relation; pointing upward, or in an up-and-down direction. An anchor is said to be *apeak*, and a ship to be *hove apeak*, when the cable and ship are brought, by the tightening of the former, as nearly into a perpendicular line with the anchor as may be without breaking it from the ground. A yard or gaff is *apeak* when it hangs obliquely to the mast. Oars are *apeak* when their blades are held obliquely upward, as in a boat with an awning, while the crew are awaiting the order to "give way."

ape-baboon (āp'ba-bön″), *n.* A macaque (which see). *W. Swainson.*

ape-bearer (āp'bãr″ėr), *n.* A strolling buffoon with an ape. [Rare.]

> I know this man well: he hath been since an *ape-bearer*.
> *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 2.

Apedicellata (a-ped″i-se-lā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + NL. *pedicellus*, pedicel, + *-ata*.] An order of echinoderms in Cuvier's system of classification. See *Gephyrea*.

apedom (āp'dum), *n.* [< *ape* + *-dom*.] The state of being an ape, or of being apish.

> This early condition of *apedom*.
> *De Quincey*, Works, XIV. 85.

apehood (āp'hůd), *n.* [< *ape* + *-hood*.] Same as *apedom*.

> There's a dog-faced dwarf
> That gets to godship somehow, yet retains
> His *apehood*. *Browning.*

apeire†, *v.* A Middle English spelling of *appair*.

apelet (āp'let), *n.* [< *ape* + *-let*.] A young or little ape: as, "her *apelet* playing about her," *Spectator*. [Rare.]

apellous (a-pel'us), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. + L. *pellis*, a skin.] Destitute of skin.

ape-man (āp'man), *n.* A name given to a hypothetical ape-like man, or speechless primitive man, intermediate in character between the highest anthropoid apes and human beings, and conjectured by Haeckel to have been the progenitor of the human race. See *Alalus*.

Apennine (ap'e-nīn), *a.* [< L. *Apenninus*, also *Appenninus, Apeninus* (sc. *mons*, mountain), an adj. formed, perhaps, from a Celtic word seen in Bret. *penn* = W. *pen* = Ir. *benn* = Gael. *beinn*, a head, height, mountain: see *ben*^{3}.] Appellative of or pertaining to a chain of mountains which extends throughout Italy from the Maritime Alps to the southern extremity of the peninsula.

apepsia (a-pep'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀπεψία, < ἄπεπτος, undigested, < ἀ- priv. + πεπτός, digested, cooked, < πέπτειν, digest, cook: see *peptic*.] Defective digestion; indigestion; dyspepsia.

apepsy (a-pep'si), *n.* Same as *apepsia*.

aper (ā'pėr), *n.* One who apes.

aperçu (a-per-sü'), *n.* [F., glance, sketch, outline, < *aperçu*, pp. of *apercevoir*, perceive, descry, discover: see *apperceive*.] 1. A first view; a hasty glance; a rapid survey.—2. A summary exposition; a brief outline; a sketch.

> Twenty pages suffice to impart the elements of Chinese writing, and a short *aperçu* of the literary history of the country is added to the volume. *Science*, III. 760.

3. A detached view; an isolated perception of or insight into a subject, as into a system of philosophy.

> At best Hegelism can be apprehended only by *aperçus*, and those who try to explain its bottom secrets have not got it. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. [illegible]

aperea (ap-e-rē'ä), *n.* [NL.] A name of the restless cavy, *Cavia aperea*.

aperient (a-pē'ri-ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *aperien(t-)s*, ppr. of *aperire*, open, uncover (opposed to *operire*, close, cover, in comp. *co-operire*, cover, > ult. E. *cover*, q. v.), < *a* for *ab*, off, [illegible] *operire*, < *o-* for *ob*, to), + *-perire*, prob. identical with *-perire* in *comperire*, ascertain, *reperire*, find, being the form in comp. of *parere*, *parire*, get, produce, bring forth: see *parent*. Cf. *apert*.] I. *a.* In *med.*, gently purgative; having the quality of opening the bowels; laxative; deobstruent.

II. *n.* A medicine which gently opens the bowels; a laxative.

Also *aperitive*.

aperiodic (a-pē-ri-od'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. (*a*-^{18}) + *periodic*.] Without periodicity.

> An intermediate stage called the *aperiodic* state is passed through. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 50.

Aperiodic galvanometer. See *galvanometer*.

aperispermic (a-per-i-spėr'mik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. (*a*-^{18}) + *perisperm* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, a term descriptive of a seed that contains no albumen (perisperm); exalbuminous.

aperispermous (a-per-i-spėr'mus), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. (*a*-^{18}) + *perisperm* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, same as *aperispermic*.

aperitive (a-per'i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *apperitive, aperative*, after F. *apéritif* = It. *aperitivo*, < ML. **aperitivus*; fuller form of *apertive*, q. v.] Same as *aperient*.

A per se†. [L.; cf. *& per se*: see *ampersand*.] 1. *A* by itself; *a* as a letter or word.—2. A person or thing of preëminent excellence; A1. *Chaucer.*

> Behold me, Baldwin, *A per se* of my age,
> Lord Richard Nevill, earle by marriage
> Of Warwick. *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 371.

apert† (a-pėrt'), *a.* [< ME. *apert, aperte*, < OF. *apert*, < L. *apertus*, pp. of *aperire*, open: see *aperient*.] Open; evident; undisguised: as, "*apert* confessions," *Fotherby*, Atheomastix, p. 358.

> The proceedings may be *apert*, and ingenuous, and candid, and avowable. *Donne*, Devotions.

apert† (a-pėrt'), *adv.* [< ME. *aperte, apert*; from the adj.] Openly. *Chaucer.*

apertion† (a-pėr'shon), *n.* [< L. *apertio(n-)*, < *aperire*, pp. *apertus*, open: see *aperient*.] 1. The act of opening; the state of being opened. [Rare.]

> Either by ruption or *apertion*. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

2. An opening; a gap; an aperture; a passage.

> *Apertions*, under which term I do comprehend doors, windows, staircases—in short, all inlets or outlets.
> *Sir H. Wotton*, Remains, p. 33.

Apertirostra (a-pėr-ti-ros'trä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *apertus*, open (see *apert*), + *rostrum*, beak.] Same as *Anastomus*, 1. *Vand de Patte.*

apertive† (a-pėr'tiv), *a.* [< F. *apertif*, < ML. **apertivus*, < L. *apertus*, pp. of *aperire*: see *apert* and *-ive*.] 1. Open; manifest.—2. Aperient.

apertly† (a-pėrt'li), *adv.* Openly.

> In all their discourses of him [Richard III.] they never directly nor indirectly, covertly or *apertly*, insinuate this deformity. *Sir G. Buck*, Hist. Rich. III., p. 79.

apertness† (a-pėrt'nes), *n.* Openness; frankness.

apertometer (ap-ėr-tom'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < *apert(ure)* + Gr. μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument used to measure the angular aperture of the object-glass of a microscope.

> Prof. Abbe has also made an important contribution to the practical part of this inquiry by the invention of an *apertometer*. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., Appendix, p. 850.

apertor† (a-pėr'tor), *n.* [L., an opener, a beginner, < *aperire*, pp. *apertus*, open: see *aperient*.] In *anat.*, that which opens; specifically, a muscle that raises the upper eyelid.

apertural (ap'ėr-tūr-al), *a.* [< *aperture* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or containing apertures. [Rare.]

> The inferior or *apertural* side.
> *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 847.

aperture (ap'ėr-tūr), *n.* [< L. *apertura*, an opening, < *apertus*, pp. of *aperire*, open: see *apert* and *aperient*.] 1†. The act of opening out or unfolding.

> Made . . . difficult by the *aperture* and dissolution of distinctions.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Worthy Communicant, Int., p. 8.

2. An opening; a hole, orifice, gap, cleft, or chasm; a passage or perforation; any direct way for ingress or egress.

> An *aperture* between the mountains.
> *W. Gilpin*, Tour to Lakes.

3. In *geom.*, the space between two intersecting right lines.—4. In *optics*, the diameter of the exposed part of the object-glass in a telescope or other optical instrument. The aperture of a microscope is often expressed in degrees; and in this case it is called the *angular* aperture, that is, the angular breadth of the pencil of light which the instrument transmits from the object or point viewed: as, a microscope of 100° *aperture*.—**Abdominal apertures.** See *abdomen*, 1.—**Aperture-sight** (as of a rifle), another name for the *open bead-sight*.—**Branchial aperture.** See *branchial*.

apertured (ap′ėr-ţūrd), *a.* [< *aperture* + *-ed*2.] Provided with an aperture; perforated. [Rare.]

Each half of the coupling is *apertured* near its free end. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., XLVIII. 18.

apery (ā′pe̤-ri), *n.*; pl. *aperies* (-riz). [< *ape* + *-ery.*] 1. A collection of apes; a place where apes are kept.—2. The qualities or tricks of apes; the practice of aping; imitation.

I saw there many women, dressed without regard to the season or the demands of the place, in *apery*, or, as it looked, in mockery, of European fashions. *Marg. Fuller*, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 145.

apes-on-horseback (āps′on-hôrs′bak), *n.* The name of a variety of the common European daisy, *Bellis perennis.*

Apetalæ (a-pet′a̤-lē), *n. pl.* [NL. (sc. *plantæ*), fem. pl. of *apetalus*, without petals: see *apetalous.*] Plants destitute of petals; in the natural system of botany, a division of dicotyledonous plants in which the corolla, and often the calyx as well, is absent. They are also called *Incompletæ*, and are divided into the *Monochlamydeæ*, in which the corolla alone is absent, as in the elm, nettle, etc., and the *Achlamydeæ*, in which the calyx and the corolla are both absent, as in the willow, oak, etc.

apetalous (a-pet′a̤-lus), *a.* [< NL. *apetalus*, without petals, < Gr. ἀ- priv. + πέταλον, a leaf, in mod. bot. a petal: see *petal.*] In *bot.*, having no petals or corolla; pertaining to the *Apetalæ.*

apetalousness (a-pet′a̤-lus-nes), *n.* [< *apetalous* + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being apetalous.

apex (ā′peks), *n.*; pl. *apices* (ap′i-sēz) or *apexes* (ā′pek-sez). [< L. *apex* (*apic-*), point, tip, summit, perhaps < *apere*, fit to, fasten to: see *apt.*] 1. The tip, point, or summit of anything. (*a*) In *bot.*: (1) The end furthest from the point of attachment or base of an organ. (2) An early name for an anther. (*b*) The nucleus, or first whorl, of a univalve shell. (*c*) In *geom.*, the angular point of a cone or conic section; the angular point of a triangle opposite the base.

The stars are the *apexes* of what wonderful triangles! *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 13.

(*d*) In *geol.*, the top of an anticlinal fold of strata. [Pennsylvania coal-mines.] [This term as used in the U. S. Revised Statutes has been the occasion of much litigation. It is supposed to mean something nearly equivalent to *outcrop* (which see); but precisely in what it differs from *outcrop* has not been, neither does it seem capable of being, distinctly made out.] (*e*) In *mining*, the landing-point at the top of a slope. [Pennsylvania coal-mines.]
2. In *Rom. antiq.*, a symbolic ornament which the flamens and some other priests were required by law to wear. It consisted of a small cone of olive-wood surrounded with a lock of wool, and was secured on the head by fillets or adjusted to a cap.—**Apex of the heart**, the lower pointed portion of the heart.

apex-beat (ā′peks-bēt), *n.* The pulsation of the chest-walls over the apex of the heart.

aph-. [Gr. ἀφ-, assimilation of ἀπ- for ἀπο- before the aspirate.] Assimilation of *ap-* for *apo-* before the aspirate, as in *apheresis, aphelion*, etc.

aphacia (a-fā′si-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + φακός, lentil, taken for 'lens': see *lens.*] In *teratol.*, absence of the crystalline lens from the eye. Also written *aphakia.*

aphacic (a-fas′ik), *a.* [< *aphacia* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to aphacia; lacking the crystalline lens. Also written *aphakic.*

aphacous (a-fā′kus), *a.* [< *aphacia* + *-ous.*] Same as *aphacic.* Also written *aphakous.*

aphæresis, aphæretic, etc. See *apheresis*, etc.

aphæreton (a-fer′e-ton), *n.* [< Gr. ἀφαιρετόν, neut. of ἀφαιρετός, taken away, verbal adj. of ἀφαιρεῖν, take away: see *apheresis.*] A part of a matrix or square array of symbols, comprising the whole of certain rows and certain columns and omitting the rest. See *matrix.*

$$\begin{array}{cccccccc} & & a_3 & a_4 & a_5 & & & \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 & b_4 & b_5 & b_6 & b_7 & b_8 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 & c_4 & c_5 & c_6 & c_7 & c_8 \\ & & d_3 & d_4 & d_5 & & & \\ & & e_3 & e_4 & e_5 & & & \\ f_1 & f_2 & f_3 & f_4 & f_5 & f_6 & f_7 & f_8 \\ & & g_3 & g_4 & g_5 & & & \\ & & h_3 & h_4 & h_5 & & & \end{array}$$

Aphæreton.

aphagia (a-fā′ji-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + -φαγια, < -φαγος, < φαγειν, eat, devour.] Inability to swallow.

aphakia, aphakic, etc. See *aphacia*, etc.

Aphalara (a-fal′a̤-rä̤), *n.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. + φάλαρον, part of a helmet.] The typical genus of *Aphalarinæ. Förster*, 1848.

Aphalarinæ (a-fal-a̤-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aphalara* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of phytophthirian insects, of the family *Psyllidæ*, typified by the genus *Aphalara.* The petiolus cubiti is as long as or longer than the discoidal part of the subcosta, and the frontal lobes are absent or are not separated from the vertex.

Aphanapteryx (af-a̤-nap′te̤-riks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀφανής, unseen, obscure (see *aphanite*), + πτέρυξ, a wing.] A genus of recently extinct birds which formerly inhabited Mauritius. They were of ralline affinities, long-billed, incapable of flight, and otherwise abnormal. The tibia was about 5 inches long, the bill nearly as long, and the tarsus 3 inches. A painting of the living bird exists, and many of the bones have been discovered and described.

aphanasia (af-a̤-nā′si-ä̤), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. ἀφανής, unseen, obscure (see *aphanite*), + *-asia*, as in *aphasia*, etc.] Obscurement, as of knowledge; a state of obscuration. [Rare.]

Apollonius of Tyana foresaw even the great *aphanasia*, the fifteen hundred years' eclipse of common sense and reason. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 758.

Aphaneri (a-fan′e̤-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + φανερός, manifest: see *Phaneri.*] A term applied by Maggi to some exceedingly minute organisms found in water, and made visible under the microscope only by the use of various hardening and coloring reagents: contrasted with *Phaneri*, such as bacteria.

The *Aphaneri* are thought to be harmless. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1881, p. 418.

aphanesite (a-fan′e-sīt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. ἀφανής, unseen, obscure, + *-ite*2. Cf. *aphanite.*] A mineral, an arseniate of copper, so named from the difficulty of recognizing it by its crystals: same as *clinoclase.*

Aphaniptera (af-a̤-nip′te̤-rä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *aphanipterus*: see *aphanipterous.*] An aberrant order of dipterous insects, the fleas and chigoes, degraded by parasitism. The abdomen is not distinct from the thorax (which is provided with abortive wings in the form of a pair of minute scales); the mouth is haustellate, consisting of two long mandibles, a slender labrum, sheathing labial palps, and two long maxillary palps; the antennæ are small; the hinder legs are saltatorial; the larvæ are worm-like; and the pupæ are inactive. The order is coextensive with the single family *Pulicidæ*, or fleas and chigoes. See *Pulicidæ* and cut under *chigoe.* Also called *Aphanoptera, Suctoria*, and *Siphonaptera.*

aphanipterous (af-a̤-nip′te̤-rus), *a.* [< NL. *aphanipterus*, < Gr. ἀφανής, indistinct, obscure (see *aphanite*), + πτερόν, a wing, = E. *feather*, q. v.] Of or pertaining to the *Aphaniptera*; characterized by indistinct or abortive wings.

aphanistic (af-a̤-nis′tik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀφανής, indistinct (see *aphanite*), + *-ist-ic.*] In *mineral.*, indistinct: as, *aphanistic* crystallization.

aphanite (af′a̤-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. ἀφανής, indistinct, unseen, obscure (< ἀ- priv. + φανός, apparent, conspicuous, < φαίνειν, show, φαίνεσθαι, appear: see *fancy*), + *-ite*2. See *aphanesite.*] A very fine-grained variety of diorite (which see), or one in which the component minerals, chiefly triclinic feldspar and hornblende, cannot be distinguished with the naked eye.

aphanitic (af-a̤-nit′ik), *a.* [< *aphanite* + *-ic.*] Of the nature of aphanite.

aphanitism (a-fan′i-tizm), *n.* [< *aphanite* + *-ism.*] The condition of being aphanitic; cryptocrystallization.

Aphanoptera (af-a̤-nop′te̤-rä̤), *n. pl.* Same as *Aphaniptera.*

aphanozygous (af-a̤-noz′i-gus), *a.* [< Gr. ἀφανής, indistinct (see *aphanite*), + ζυγόν (= L. *jugum* = E. *yoke*) for ζύγωμα, cheek-bone.] Having the cheek-bones invisible when the skull is viewed from above. *N. E. D.*

Apharyngea (af-a̤-rin′jē̤-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + φάρυγξ, throat (pharynx).] A division of planarians or rhabdocœlous turbellarians, containing such as have no pharynx, and are thus distinguished from the *Pharyngea.*

apharyngeal (af-a̤-rin′jē̤-a̤l), *a.* Having no pharynx: specifically said of the *Apharyngea.*

aphasia (a-fā′zia̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀφασία, speechlessness, < ἄφατος, not uttered, < ἀ- priv. + φατός, uttered, spoken, verbal adj. of φάναι = L. *fari*, speak, say: see *fable, fate, euphemism*, etc.] In *pathol.*, the impairment or abolition of the faculty of using and understanding written and spoken language, independently of any failure of the intellectual processes or any disease or paralysis of the vocal organs. *Ataxic aphasia*, when uncomplicated, is inability to express one's ideas in spoken words, while the patient understands perfectly what is said to him, and reads and writes. The name *amnesic aphasia* has been applied to cases where the patient is unable to recall the word which he wants, though able to speak it when found. *Sensory aphasia* is where the patient fails to comprehend spoken or written words; it comprises word-deafness and word-blindness. Aphasia, especially ataxic aphasia, seems to depend in most cases on a lesion of the inferior frontal convolution, almost always on the left side of the brain. See *agraphia, alalia, alexia, anarthria*, and *aphonia.*

aphasiac (a-fā′zi-ak), *n.* [< *aphasia* + *-ac.*] A person affected with aphasia; an aphasic.

aphasic (a-fā′zik), *a.* and *n.* [< *aphasia* + *-ic.*] I. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling aphasia; suffering from aphasia.

II. *n.* A person affected with aphasia.

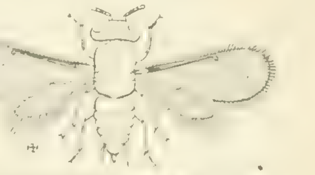
He [the lecturer] spoke next of the frequent retention of some recurring utterance by *aphasics*, such as "Come unto me." *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 176.

aphelexia (af-e-lek′si-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀφελής, even, smooth, plain (see *Aphelinus*), + ἕξις, condition, habit: see *hectic.*] Absence of mind; reverie.

aphelia, *n.* Plural of *aphelion.*

aphelian (a-fē′li-a̤n), *a.* [< *apheli(on)* + *-an.*] Pertaining to the aphelion; furthest from the sun.

Aphelinus (af-e-lī′nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀφελής, smooth, simple, plain, also lit. not stony, < ἀ- priv. + φελλεύς, stony ground.] A genus of minute parasitic hymenopterous insects, of the family *Chalcididæ.* Its species infest either plant-lice or bark-lice, particularly the scale-bearing species (*Diaspinæ*). *A. mytilaspidis* (Le Baron) infests the common mussel-shell bark-louse of the apple-tree.



Aphelinus mytilaspidis. (Cross shows natural size.)

aphelion (a-fē′li-o̤n), *n.*; pl. *aphelia* (-ä̤). [Formerly also *aphelium*, < NL. *aphelion*, earlier and more prop. *aphelium*, formed by Kepler after *apogæum, apogeum* (see *apogee*), < Gr. as if *ἀφήλιον, < ἀπό, from, + ἥλιος, the sun.] That point of a planet's or of a comet's orbit which is most distant from the sun: opposed to *perihelion.*

apheliotropic (a-fē″li-ō̤-trop′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀφ- for ἀπ- for ἀπό, from, + ἥλιος, sun (see *aphelion*), + -τροπικός, < τρέπειν, turn.] In *bot.*, turning away from the light: applied to shoots or other parts of plants: opposed to *heliotropic.*

Apheliotropic movements are comparatively rare in a well-marked degree, excepting the sub-aërial roots. *Darwin*, Movement in Plants, p. 564.

apheliotropically (a-fē″li-ō̤-trop′i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a direction away from the sun.

apheliotropism (a-fē-li-ot′rō̤-pizm), *n.* [< *apheliotropic* + *-ism.*] In *bot.*, a tendency to turn away from the sun or the light: opposed to *heliotropism* (which see). *Darwin.*

Apheliscus (af-e-lis′kus), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. ἀφελής, even, smooth, simple (see *Aphelinus*), + dim. *-iscus.*] A genus of extinct lemuroid or insectivorous mammals, having quadrituberculate lower molars, the fourth lower molar without internal cusp, and the cusps opposite. *A. insidiosus*, the type-species, is from the Wahsatch beds of New Mexico. *Cope*, 1875.

aphemia (a-fē′mi-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + φήμη, a voice, speech, fame (= L. *fama*, > E. *fame*, q. v.), < φάναι, speak. Cf. *aphasia.*] In *pathol.*, aphasia, in its general sense; specifically—(*a*) ataxic aphasia; (*b*) anarthria. See *aphasia* and *anarthria*, 2.

aphemic (a-fem′ik), *a.* [< *aphemia* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or resembling aphemia; characterized by or suffering from aphemia.

aphengescope (a-fen′jes-kōp), *n.* [< Gr. ἀφεγγής, without light, obscure (< ἀ- priv. + φέγγος, light, akin to φάος, φῶς, light), + σκοπεῖν, view.] A modification of the magic lantern for exhibiting opaque objects.

apheresis, aphæresis (a-fer′e-sis), *n.* [< L. *aphæresis*, < Gr. ἀφαίρεσις, a taking away, < ἀφαιρεῖν, take away, < ἀπό, away, + αἱρεῖν, take.] 1. In *gram.*, the omission of a letter or an unaccented syllable from the beginning of a word. Examples in English are *round*, adv., for *around*, *vantage* for *avantage*, *squire* for *esquire*, *'mid* for *amid*, *'pon* for *upon*, etc. The most common form of apheresis is that called *aphesis* (which see).
2†. In *med.*: (*a*) The removal of anything noxious. (*b*) Large and injurious extraction of blood.—3†. In *surg.*, amputation.

apheretic, aphæretic (af-e-ret′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀφαιρετικός, < ἀφαιρετός, verbal adj. of ἀφαιρεῖν: see *apheresis.*] In *gram.*, characterized by apheresis; shortened by the omission of the first syllable: thus, *vantage* is the apheretic form of *advantage.*

apheretically (af-e-ret'i-kal-i), *adv.* After the [illegible]: by omitting the first [illegible] *apheretically*.

aphesis (af'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄφεσις, a letting go, let go, let loose, < ἀφιέναι, let go, send off, < ἀπό, off, + ἱέναι, send.] The gradual and unintentional removal of a short unaccented vowel at the beginning of a word: a special form of apheresis, as in *squire* for *esquire*, *down* for *adown*, etc. *J. A. H. Murray.* (N. E. D.)

apheta (af'e-tạ̈), *n.* [ML., < Gr. ἀφέτης, one who lets go, hence one who lets go a military engine, and, according to Du Cange, one who starts the chariots in a race (cf. ἀφετηρία, the starting-place, MGr. ἀφετοθυρανοίκτης, one who opened the barriers to start the racing-chariots), hence in astrology the planet which starts a human being in his career, < ἄφετος, let off, let loose, verbal adj. of ἀφιέναι, let off: see *aphesis*.] In *astrol.*, the planet dominating the life of the native; the planet which is lord of the house that rules the matter inquired after; the prorogator, significator, or hyleg.

> [illegible] the situation of the *Apheta*, Hyleg, prorogator, significator, or giver of life, for they all have [illegible]
> *Sibley*, Astrology, p. 483.

apheter (af'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. ἀφετήρ, equiv. to ἀφέτης, one who lets off a military engine: see *apheta*.] That which loosens or sets free. [Rare.]

> This katastate is, as it were, the fuse or trigger whose action fires the massive charge of the muscular gun, and might receive the name of *apheter*.
> *M. Foster*, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 20.

aphetic¹ (a-fet'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀφετικός, < ἄφετος, let loose, set free: see *aphesis* and *apheta*.] Produced by or resulting from aphesis.

aphetic² (a-fet'ik), *a.* [< *apheta* + *-ic*.] Same as *aphetical*.

aphetical (a-fet'i-kạl), *a.* [< *aphetic*² + *-al*.] In *astrol.*, pertaining to the apheta, or planet significative of life. **Aphetical places** (translation [illegible]), the places in which the apheta [illegible]. The rules given in Ptolemy's "Tetrabiblos" [illegible] intricate and vague.

aphetically¹ (a-fet'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In an aphetic manner.

aphetically² (a-fet'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In the manner or position of the apheta.

aphetism (af'e-tizm), *n.* [< *aphetic*¹ + *-ism*.] An aphetized form of a word; a form resulting from the loss of a weak initial vowel, as *down* for *adown*.

aphetize (af'e-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *aphetized*, ppr. *aphetizing*. [< *aphetic*¹ + *-ize*.] To render aphetic; shorten by aphesis.

aphid (af'id), *n.* [< *aphis* (*aphid-*).] An aphidian; a plant-louse; a member of the genus *Aphis* or family *Aphididæ* (which see). In the plural, the plant-lice: a general or indeterminate term for the members (*a*) of the genus *Aphis*, (*b*) of the family *Aphididæ*, or (*c*) of the suborder *Phytophthiria*.

Aphides (af'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Aphis*, q. v.] Same as *Aphididæ*.

aphidian (a-fid'i-ạn), *n.* and *a.* [< *Aphis* (*Aphid-*) + *-ian*.] **I.** *n.* An insect of the family *Aphididæ*; an aphid; a plant-louse.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the genus *Aphis* or to the family *Aphididæ*.

aphidid (af'i-did), *n.* One of the *Aphididæ*; an aphid.

> [illegible] actually feeds upon the *aphidids*.
> *Science*, VII. 394.

Aphididæ (a-fid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aphis* (*Aphid-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of hemipterous insects, of the suborder *Phytophthiria*; the true [illegible] typified by the genus *Aphis*, and as [illegible] from the false plant-lice, or *Psyl-* [illegible] phytophthirian insects. They [illegible] Also called [illegible]

A[illegible] *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *aphidius* [illegible] In La- [illegible] second [illegible] insects [illegible] aphid. [illegible]

Aphi[illegible] [NL., [illegible] *Aphi*[illegible]] A [illegible]

group of insects more or less exactly corresponding to Latreille's *Aphidiphagi* (which see). They are small beetles with rounded bodies, strong wings, hard elytra, securiform maxillary palps, and clavate antennæ. See *Coccinellidæ*.

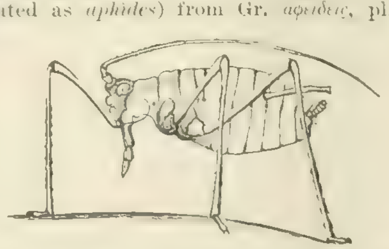
Aphidiphagi (af-i-dif'ạ-jī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *aphidiphagus*: see *aphidiphagous*.] In Latreille's system of classification, the second family of trimerous *Coleoptera*, consisting of the old genus *Coccinella*, and corresponding to the modern family *Coccinellidæ*; the lady-birds; small beetles which habitually feed upon aphids. [Not in use.]

aphidiphagous (af-i-dif'ạ-gus), *a.* [< NL. *aphidiphagus*, < *Aphis* (*Aphid-*) + Gr. -φάγος, < φαγεῖν, eat.] Of or pertaining to the *Aphidiphaga*; hence, preying upon or devouring aphids.

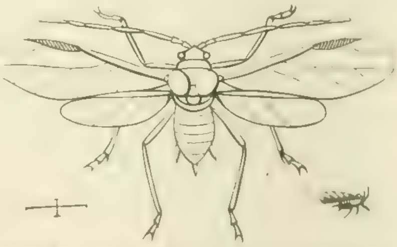
aphidivorous (af-i-div'ọ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *Aphis* (*Aphid-*) + L. *vorare*, devour.] Same as *aphidiphagous*.

aphilanthropy (af-i-lan'thrọ-pi), *n.* [< Gr. ἀφιλάνθρωπος, not loving man, < ἀ- priv. + φιλάνθρωπος, loving man: see *philanthropy*.] **1.** Want of philanthropy; lack of benevolence. [Rare.] —**2.** In *pathol.*, preference of solitude to society, the first stage of melancholia.

Aphis (ā'fis), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), the sing. perhaps from the pl. *aphides* (see *-id*²), which may have been taken (if so, prop. *aphīdes*, but now treated as *aphides*) from Gr. ἀφειδεῖς, pl. of ἀφειδής, unsparing, lavish (as if in allusion to their extreme prolificness or voracity), < ἀ- priv. + φείδεσθαι, spare.] **1.** A genus of small plant-sucking insects, of the family *Aphididæ* and order *Homoptera*. They multiply by parthenogenesis and very rapidly. From a pair of honey-tubes, near the end of the abdomen, they emit a saccharine fluid, known as honeydew and aphis-sugar, which is greedily devoured by ants. They are very destructive to tender plants, upon which they congregate in enormous numbers.



Geranium Plant-louse (*Aphis pelargonii*): the apterous agamogenetic form, magnified; appendages of only one side shown.



Apple-tree Plant-louse (*Aphis mali*) [illegible] cross and small figure show natural sizes.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant-louse. [In this sense the plural *aphides* (af'i-dēz) is used.] — **Woolly aphis.** See *Eriosoma*.

aphis-lion (ā'fis-lī'on), *n.* A name for the larva of a lace-winged fly of the family *Hemerobiidæ*.

aphis-sugar (ā'fis-shůg'ạr), *n.* Honey-dew, a secretion peculiar to insects of the genus *Aphis*, voided from their anal siphuncles.

aphlaston (a-flas'ton), *n.* [Gr. ἄφλαστον.] Same as *aplustre*.

aphlogistic (af-lọ-jis'tik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀφλόγιστος, not inflammable, < ἀ- priv. + φλογιστός, inflammable: see *phlogiston*.] Flameless. **Aphlogistic lamp**, a lamp in which a coil of platinum wire extending above the wick is kept constantly red-hot by the slow combustion of alcohol vapor, heated first by the flame of the wick, but after this is extinguished by the incandescent wire.

aphnology (af-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἄφνος, usually [illegible], revenue, riches, wealth, abundance (cf. Skt. *apnas*, income, property; akin to L. *opes*, wealth, *copia*, plenty, etc.), + [illegible], speak: see *-ology*.] The science of wealth; a treatise on the science of wealth; plutology. [Rare.]

> [illegible] to have been *Aphnology*. [illegible] wealth in the largest [illegible]

Aphodiidæ (af-ō-di'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aphodius* + *-idæ*.] A family of beetles, named by Leach in 1819 from the genus *Aphodius*.

Aphodius (a-fō'di-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄφοδος, excrement, evacuation, and lit. departure, < ἀπό, from, away, + ὁδός, way.] A genus of scarabæoid lamellicorn beetles, related to the dung-beetles of the genus *Geotrupes*, sometimes giving name to a family *Aphodiidæ*. Its species are mostly small, having striate elytra, concealed metathoracic epimera, toothed front tibiæ and spurred hind tibiæ, and 9-jointed antennæ. Over 50 North American species are described, including several introduced from Europe, such as the comparatively large black *A. fossor*.

Aphododeridæ (af″ọ-dọ-der'i-dē), *n. pl.* See *Aphredoderidæ*.

Aphododerus (af-ọ-dod'ẹ-rus), *n.* See *Aphredoderus*.

aphonia (a-fō'ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀφωνία, speechlessness, < ἄφωνος, speechless, voiceless: see *aphonous*.] In *pathol.*, loss of voice through a morbid condition of the larynx or its immediate innervation; dumbness; speechlessness. It is a condition in which one wants to speak and knows how to do so, but cannot produce a vocal sound, though he may whisper. Also *aphony*.

aphonic (a-fon'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *aphonia* + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by aphonia; speechless; dumb.

II. *n.* A person affected with aphonia.

aphonous (af'ọ-nus), *a.* [< Gr. ἄφωνος, voiceless, < ἀ- priv. + φωνή, voice: see *phonic*.] Destitute of voice; voiceless.

aphony (af'ō-ni), *n.* Same as *aphonia*.

aphoria (a-fō'ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀφορία, sterility, dearth, < ἄφορος, not bearing, < ἀ- priv. + φόρος, bearing, < φέρειν = E. *bear*¹.] Sterility; unfruitfulness.

aphorism (af'ọ-rizm), *n.* [= F. *aphorisme*, < Gr. ἀφορισμός, a definition, a short pithy sentence, < ἀφορίζειν, define, mark off, < ἀπό, off, + ὁρίζειν, divide, bound, < ὅρος, a boundary: see *horizon*.] **1.** A definition or concise statement of a principle.

> The *aphorism* . . . formulated by Linnæus in regard to plants. *Quatrefages*, Human Species (trans.), p. 50.

2. A precept or rule expressed in few words; a detached sentence containing some important truth: as, the *aphorisms* of Hippocrates, or of the civil law.

> The three ancient commentators on Hippocrates . . . have given the same definition of an *aphorism*, *i. e.*, "a succinct saying, comprehending a complete statement," or a saying poor in expression, but rich in sentiment.
> *Fleming.*

Syn. *Aphorism*, *Axiom*, *Maxim*, *Precept*, *Dictum*, *Apothegm*, *Saying*, *Adage*, *Proverb*, *Truism*, *Byword*, *Saw*, all concur in expressing a pithy general proposition, usually in one short sentence; but the longer the form the less applicable do these names become. An *aphorism* is a truth, pointedly set forth, relating rather to speculative principles, ethics, or science than to practical matters, and forming a brief and excellent statement of a doctrine: thus, "Moderation is the silken string running through the pearl-chain of all virtues," and "Maladies are cured by nature, not by remedies," are *aphorisms*. "Life is short, and art is long," is from the first *aphorism* of Hippocrates. An *axiom* is a self-evident truth, and is therefore used as a basis for reasoning. "A straight line is the shortest distance between two points" is one of the *axioms* of mathematics; "The greater good is to be chosen before the less" is an *axiom* of morals. The number of axioms is necessarily limited; of aphorisms, maxims, etc., unlimited. A *maxim* is a truth which, while not so definite and necessarily true as an *axiom*, yet equally acceptable to the mind, refers rather to practical than to abstract truth, stating one of the fundamental rules of conduct, civil government, business policy, and the like: as, it is a sound *maxim* that one should risk in speculation no more than he can afford to lose. It suggests a lesson more pointedly and directly than *aphorism*, and differs from *precept* in that a *precept* is a direct injunction, whereas a *maxim* is a mere statement of a truth from which a *precept* may be deduced. It would be a *precept* to say, "In speculation risk no more than you can afford to lose." A *dictum* is not a *precept*, but an opinion given with authority, as from superior knowledge: as, a *dictum* of the critics, a *dictum* of Carlyle's. An *apothegm*, in common matters what an *aphorism* is in higher, is essentially a terse proposition that makes a vivid impression on the mind: thus, "In the adversity of our best friends we always find something that doth not displease us"; this is called by Dean Swift a *maxim*, but is more properly an *apothegm*. "Heaven helps those that help themselves," and

> "He who fights and runs away
> May live to fight another day"
> (*Goldsmith*, Art of Poetry),

are *apothegms*. A *saying* is a lower grade of *apothegm*; each is likely to be found associated with the name of the author: as, the *apothegms* of Socrates, a *saying* of Poor Richard. [illegible] expression current for its own sake, but deriving additional popularity from the celebrity of its author. "Herein is that *saying* true, One soweth, and another reapeth," John iv. 37; "The little and short *sayings* of wise and excellent men are of great value, like the dust of gold, or the least sparks of the diamond" (*Tillotson*). *Adage* and *proverb* are habitual sayings, generally of long standing, embodying the common sense of mankind on ordinary subjects. The *adage* is often the more venerable by age and the more dignified in its character: as, necessity knows no law. A *saying* may easily become a *proverb*. *Proverb* as used in the Bible is often a *saying*: as, "Physician, heal thyself," Luke iv. 23; but in the modern sense *proverb* often appears in some concrete figurative and homely form: as, "Too many cooks spoil the broth"; "Every tub must stand on its own bottom." A *truism* is a truth too obvious to need explanation or proof; it is a word of relative application; what would be a *truism* to one might be an *axiom* or an *aphorism* to another. A *byword* is a cant term or phrase, in every one's mouth like a proverb, but applied in disparagement. *Saw* is a contemptuous term for an expression that is more common than wise, or for a trite or foolish saying reiterated to wearisomeness.

aphorism† (af′ọ̄-rizm), *v. i.* [< *aphorism*, *n.*] Same as *aphorize*. [Rare.]

> There is no art that hath been more cankered in her principles, more soiled and slubbered with *aphorisming* pedantry, than the art of policy.
> *Milton*, Ref. in England, p. 33.

aphorismatic (af″ọ̄-riz-mat′ik), *a.* [< *aphorism* + *-atic*.] Same as *aphorismic*.

aphorismer (af′ọ̄-riz-mėr), *n.* One who expresses himself in aphorisms. [Rare.]

> The tribe of *aphorismers* and politicasters.
> *Milton*, Ref. in England, p. 56.

aphorismic (af-ọ̄-riz′mik), *a.* [< *aphorism* + *-ic*.] Relating to aphorisms; having the form of an aphorism; containing aphorisms. An equivalent form is *aphorismatic*.

> The style of Junius is a sort of metre, the law of which is a sort of balance of thesis and antithesis. When he gets out of this *aphorismic* metre into a sentence of five or six lines long, nothing can exceed the slovenliness of the English.
> *Coleridge*, Table-Talk, p. 264.

aphorist (af′ọ̄-rist), *n.* [< *aphor-ism* + *-ist*.] A writer of aphorisms.

> He took this occasion of farther clearing and justifying what he had written against the *aphorists*.
> *R. Nelson*, Life of Bp. Bull, p. 246.

aphoristic (af-ọ̄-ris′tik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀφοριστικός, fit for defining, sententious, < ἀφορίζειν: see *aphorism*.] Having the character of aphorisms; resembling aphorisms; in the form of an aphorism; stated in short, unconnected sentences; abounding in aphorisms. An *aphoristic style* is one which is fragmentary in its outward form, but methodical in its reasoning.

> The method of the book is *aphoristic*. *De Quincey*.

> The Sanscrit law-books are sometimes in *aphoristic* prose, sometimes in verse, sometimes in a mixture of both.
> *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 10.

aphoristical (af-ọ̄-ris′ti-kạl), *a.* Same as *aphoristic*.

aphoristically (af-ọ̄-ris′ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In or by aphorisms; briefly and pithily.

> These being carried down, seldom miss a cure, as Hippocrates doth likewise *aphoristically* tell us. *Harvey*.

aphorize (af′ọ̄-rīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *aphorized*, ppr. *aphorizing*. [< Gr. ἀφορίζειν: see *aphorism*.] To utter aphorisms; write or speak in aphorisms; especially, make an excessive use of aphorisms. *Coleridge*.

aphract (af′rakt), *a.* [< Gr. ἄφρακτος, old Attic ἄφαρκτος, unfenced, unfortified, < ἀ- priv. + φρακτός, verbal adj. of φράσσειν, fence in, fortify.] Open; undefended or unguarded. [Rare.]

> We find the war galley of the Phœnicians represented on the walls of the palaces unearthed by Layard and his followers in Assyrian discovery. . . . The vessel represented is a bireme war galley which is *aphract*, that is to say, has the upper tier of rowers unprotected and exposed to view.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 805.

aphredoderid (af-re-dod′ẹ-rid), *n.* A fish of the family *Aphredoderidæ*.

Aphredoderidæ (af″re-dọ̄-der′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aphredoderus* + *-idæ*.] A family of teleocephalous fishes having the vent in the neck or breast, the ventral fins post-thoracic and with about 7 rays, but without spines, and a short dorsal fin of 3 or 4 spines in front. In Günther's system of classification, the family represents a primary group of *Acanthopterygii*, characterized by the developed dorsal and anal fins and the position of the vent in front of the ventrals. Two species, called *pirate* or *pirate-perch*, are known to inhabit the fresh waters of North America. Also *Aphododeridæ*.

Aphredoderus (af-re-dod′ẹ-rus), *n.* [NL. (Lesueur, in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1833); a corrupt form, afterward given as *Aphrodederus* (Agassiz), as if < Gr. ἀφρώδης, foamy (< ἀφρός, foam, + εἶδος, form), + δέρη, neck, throat, later as *Aphododerus* (Jordan, 1877) in allusion to the position of the vent, < ἄφοδος, departure, evacuation, excrement (< ἀπό, off, + ὁδός, way), + δέρη, neck, throat.] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Aphredoderidæ*. Also *Aphododerus*.

aphrite (af′rīt), *n.* [< Gr. ἀφρός, foam, froth, + *-ite*².] A subvariety of calcium carbonate or calcite, popularly known as *foam*, *earth-foam*, or *foam-spar*, occurring in small masses, solid, or tender and friable. It is composed of lamellæ or scales of a pearly luster, and has varieties which shade insensibly into argentine.

Aphriza (af′ri-zạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Audubon, 1839), a false formation, < Gr. ἀφρός, foam, + ζῆν, live.] A genus of plover-like birds, of the family *Aphrizidæ*, related to the oyster-catchers and turnstones, having feet with four toes like the latter, and the general appearance and changes of plumage of the sandpipers. It contains only the surf-bird, *A. virgata*. See *surf-bird*.

Aphrizidæ (af-riz′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aphriza* + *-idæ*.] A family of birds, intermediate between *Charadriidæ* and *Hæmatopodidæ*. The typical genus is *Aphriza*. *Coues*, 1884.

Aphrizinæ (af-ri-zī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aphriza* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of birds, containing the genus *Aphriza*; the surf-birds.

aphrizite (af′ri-zīt), *n.* [< Gr. ἀφρίζειν, foam, be foamy (< ἀφρός, foam), + *-ite*².] A variety of black tourmalin.

Aphrodisia (af-rọ̄-diz′i-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [L., < Gr. Ἀφροδίσια, neut. pl. of Ἀφροδίσιος, pertaining to Aphrodite, < Ἀφροδίτη: see *Aphrodite*.] A festival in honor of Aphrodite or Venus periodically celebrated in various localities of ancient Greece. Those of Paphos in Cyprus, of Cythera, and of Corinth were the most famous.

aphrodisiac (af-rọ-diz′i-ak), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἀφροδισιακός, venereal, < Ἀφροδίσιος, pertaining to Aphrodite, < Ἀφροδίτη, Venus: see *Aphrodite*.] **I.** *a.* Exciting venereal desire; increasing the appetite for sexual pleasures; hence, erotic; sensual.

II. *n.* Any drug or preparation which excites sexual desire.

aphrodisiacal† (af″rọ̄-di-zī′ạ-kạl), *a.* Same as *aphrodisiac*.

aphrodisian (af-rọ̄-diz′i-an), *a.* [< Gr. Ἀφροδίσιος: see *aphrodisiac*.] Given up to sexual pleasures; devoted to sensual love.

> They showed me the state nursery for the children of those *aphrodisian* dames, their favourites.
> *C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, lvi.

Aphrodite (af-rọ̄-dī′tē), *n.* [< Gr. Ἀφροδίτη, the goddess of love, Venus; traditionally said to mean 'foam-born,' < ἀφρός, foam, the second element -δίτη being unexplained.] **1.** The Greek goddess of love and beauty, identified by the Romans with their Venus, who was originally a deity of much less importance. By one legend she is fabled (as *Aphrodite Anadyomene*) to have sprung from the foam of the sea. She was the personification of female grace, and from her prototype, the Phenician Astarte, represented the reproductive and germinal powers of nature. **2.** [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of chætopodous annelids, typical of the family *Aphroditidæ* (which see). The species are known as sea-mice; the common sea-mouse is *A. aculeata*. Also written *Aphrodita*. See *sea-mouse*. (*b*) A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1816. (*c*) A genus of bivalve mollusks. Also written *Aphrodita*. *Isaac Lea*.—**3.** [*l. c.*] A variety of meerschaum. It is a hydrous silicate of magnesium.

Aphrodite.
Copy of the Cnidian Statue by Praxiteles, Vatican Museum.

Aphroditidæ (af-rọ̄-dit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aphrodite*, 2 (*a*), + *-idæ*.] A family of free marine chætopodous annelids, of which the genus *Aphrodite* is the type. There are numerous other genera. Also *Aphroditacea*, *Aphroditæ*.

> Another type altogether is shown by the scale-bearing annelids, *Aphroditidæ*; the upper parapodia, or false feet, carry large scales, which lie over the back of the animal and form an imbricated covering, serving the double purpose of protection and respiration.
> *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 230.

Aphrophora (af-rof′ọ̄-rạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀφροφόρος, foam-bearing, < ἀφρός, foam, + -φόρος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*¹.] A genus of homopterous insects, of the family *Cercopidæ*: so called because the larva is enveloped in the frothy or foamy substance known as *cuckoo-spit*. The genus is closely related to *Ptyelus*, and species were formerly placed in *Ptyelus* or *Tettigonia*.

Aphrophorida (af-rọ̄-for′i-dạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aphrophora* + *-ida*.] Same as *Aphrophorinæ*.

Aphrophorinæ (af-rọ̄-fọ̄-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aphrophora* + *-inæ*.] In *entom.*, the froth-bearing hoppers; a subfamily or other division of the great family *Cercopidæ*, represented by the genera *Aphrophora*, *Lepyronia*, *Ptyelus*, and many others, and containing a great many species of medium or small size, very generally distributed over the world, and especially affecting pines and willows.

aphrosiderite (af-rọ̄-sid′ẹ-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. ἀφρός, foam, + σίδηρος, iron, + *-ite*².] A ferruginous chloritic mineral occurring in soft dark-green scales.

aphtha (af′thạ̈), *n.*; pl. *aphthæ* (-thē). [NL., < L. *aphthæ*, pl., < Gr. ἄφθαι, pl. of ἄφθα, an eruption, ulceration, < ἅπτειν, set on fire, inflame.] In *pathol.*, an eruption; an ulceration: used especially in the plural to denote small round ulcers, sometimes becoming confluent, and said in some cases to be preceded by vesicles which break. They occur upon the tongue, gums, inside of the lips, and palate. When *Mycoderma vini* (*Oidium albicans*) is found in these ulcers, the disease is called *thrush*, or *milk-thrush*. Also *aptha*.—**Aphthæ epizoöticæ**, foot-and-mouth disease (which see, under *foot*).

aphthalose (af′thạ-lōs), *n.* [As *aphth(it)al(ite)* + *-ose*.] Same as *aphthitalite*.

Aphthartodocetæ (af-thär″tō-dọ̄-sē′tē), *n. pl.* [< LGr. Ἀφθαρτοδοκῆται, < Gr. ἄφθαρτος, uncorrupted, incorruptible (< ἀ- priv. + φθαρτός, verbal adj. of φθείρειν, destroy, ruin, corrupt), + δοκεῖν, think. Cf. *Docetæ*.] A Monophysite sect which existed from the sixth to the ninth century, or later. They held that the body of Christ was incorruptible even before the resurrection, and that he suffered death only in a phantasmal appearance. From this they are sometimes called *Phantasiasts*, a name more properly belonging to the Docetæ (which see), who denied even the reality of Christ's body.

Aphthartodocetism (af-thär″tō-dọ̄-sē′tizm), *n.* The doctrines of the Aphthartodocetæ.

> Justinian himself lapsed into heresy, by accepting the doctrine that the earthly body of Christ was incorruptible, insensible to the weaknesses of the flesh, a doctrine which had been advanced by Julian, bishop of Halicarnassus, and went by the name of *Aphthartodocetism*.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 796.

aphthitalite (af-thit′ạ-līt), *n.* [< Gr. ἄφθιτος, unchanging, unchangeable (< ἀ- priv. + φθιτός, verbal adj. of φθίειν, commonly φθίνειν, destroy, change), + ἅλς, salt, + λίθος, a stone.] A native potassium sulphate found on Mount Vesuvius in delicate crystallizations. Also called *aphthalose* and *Vesuvius-salt*.

aphthoid (af′thoid), *a.* [< *aphtha* + *-oid*.] Resembling an aphtha or aphthæ.

aphthong (af′thong), *n.* [< Gr. ἄφθογγος, voiceless, < ἀ- priv. + φθόγγος, voice, sound, < φθέγγεσθαι, sound.] A letter or combination of letters which in the customary pronunciation of a word has no sound. [Rare.]

aphthous (af′thus), *a.* [= F. *aphtheux*, < NL. *aphthosus*, < *aphtha*, q. v.] **1.** In *pathol.*, of the nature of or characterized by aphthæ.—**2.** In *bot.*, appearing as if covered with aphthæ.

Aphyllæ (a-fil′ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. (sc. *plantæ*) of *aphyllus*, leafless: see *aphyllous*.] A section of cryptogamic plants without leaves, comprising lichens, fungi, and algæ. Same as *thallogens*. [Not used.]

aphyllose (a-fil′ōs), *a.* Same as *aphyllous*.

aphyllous (a-fil′us), *a.* [< NL. *aphyllus*, < Gr. ἄφυλλος, leafless, < ἀ- priv. + φύλλον = L. *folium*, a leaf.] In *bot.*, destitute of leaves: applied to flowering plants that are naturally leafless, as most *Cactaceæ*, and to thallogenous cryptogams.

aphylly (a-fil′i), *n.* [< NL. **aphyllia*, < Gr. as if *ἀφυλλία, < ἄφυλλος, leafless: see *aphyllous*.] In *bot.*, the state of being aphyllous; an entire suppression of leaves, as ordinarily occurs in most *Cactaceæ*, etc.

apian (ā′pi-an), *a.* [< L. *apianus*, of bees, < *apis*, a bee: see *Apis*¹.] Of or pertaining to bees.

Apiariæ (ā-pi-ā′ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *apiarius*: see *apiarian*.] In Latreille's system of classification, a division of melliferous aculeate hymenopterous insects: opposed to *Andrenetæ*, and corresponding to the modern family *Apidæ* (which see).

apiarian (ā-pi-ā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *apiarius*, relating to bees, a bee-keeper, < *apis*, a bee: see *Apis*¹.] **I.** *a.* Relating to bees, or to bee-keeping.

II. *n.* A bee-keeper; an apiarist.

apiarist (ā′pi-a-rist), *n.* [< *apiary* + *-ist*.] One who keeps an apiary; one who keeps bees, or studies the nature of bees; a bee-keeper or bee-master.

apiary (ā′pi-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *apiaries* (-riz). [< L. *apiarium*, a bee-house, beehive, neut. of *apia-*

[illegible] relating to bees: see *apiarian*.] A place where bees are kept; a stand or shed for bees: a bee-house containing a number of beehives.

apiaster [illegible] [NL., < LL. *apiastra*, the bee-eater, a bird commonly called merops; [illegible] + *-aster*.] In *ornith.*, an old name of the bee-eater; in 1760 made by Brisson a generic name for the bee-eaters; now the specific name of the European bee-eater, *Merops apiaster*. See cut under *bee-eater*.

apical (ap'i-kal), *a.* [< L. *apex* (*apic-*), apex, + *-al.*] Relating to the apex or top; belonging to the pointed end of a cone-shaped body.— Apical cell. [illegible] the single cell which in most [illegible] the growing-point [illegible] a cell at the apex of [illegible] of some embryos, as sponges, the [illegible]

apically (ap'i-kal-i), *adv.* At the apex or tip.

apicated (ap'i-kā-ted), *a.* [< NL. *apicatus* (cf. L. *apicatus*, adorned with an apex or priest's cap, < *apex* (*apic-*): see *apex* and *-ate*1.] Having a conspicuous apex.

apices, *n.* Plural of *apex.*

Apician (a-pis'ian), *a.* [< L. *Apicianus*, < *Apicius.*] Referring to or resembling Apicius, a celebrated Roman epicure in the time of Tiberius; hence, relating to the skilful preparation of delicate viands; dainty in regard to food.

apicifixed (ap'i-si-fikst), *a.* [< L. *apex* (*apic-*), apex, + *fixus*, fixed, + *-ed*2.] In *bot.*, attached by the apex, as an anther (in some cases) to the filament.

apicillary (ap-i-sil'a-ri), *a.* [< NL. as if **apicilla*, dim. of L. *apex* (*apic-*), apex, + *-ary.*] Situated at or near the apex.

apickaback†, **apickback**†, *adv.* Same as *pickaback*.

apiculate (a-pik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *apiculatus*, < *apiculus*, q. v.] In *bot.*, tipped with a short and abrupt point: applied to a leaf or any other part which is suddenly terminated by a distinct point or apiculus.

apiculated (a-pik'ū-lā-ted), *a.* Same as *apiculate*.

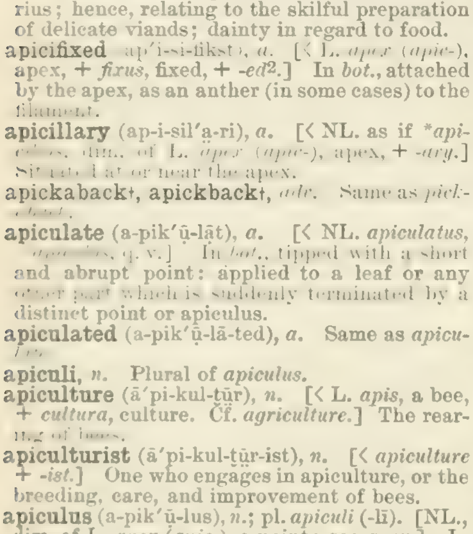
apiculi, *n.* Plural of *apiculus.*

apiculture (ā'pi-kul-tūr), *n.* [< L. *apis*, a bee, + *cultura*, culture. Cf. *agriculture.*] The rearing of bees.

apiculturist (ā'pi-kul-tūr-ist), *n.* [< *apiculture* + *-ist.*] One who engages in apiculture, or the breeding, care, and improvement of bees.

apiculus (a-pik'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *apiculi* (-lī). [NL., dim. of L. *apex* (*apic-*), a point: see *apex.*] In *bot.*, a small point formed by the projection of the midrib beyond its leaf.

Apidæ1 (ap'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Apis*1 + *-idæ.*] A family of melliferous or anthophilous aculeate hymenopterous insects; the typical bees, with the mouth-parts short and stout, as distinguished from the other bees, or *Andrenidæ*, [illegible] long trunk. The family contains *Apis* [illegible] the bumblebees, and many other [illegible] a number of solitary ones, as [illegible] See *bee*, *Apis*1, and [illegible] *carpenter-bee*.



Honey-Bee (*Apis mellifica*), typical of *Apidæ*.
1, [illegible] (slightly [illegible]).

Apidæ2 [illegible] *n. pl.* [NL., < *Apus* + *-idæ.*] [illegible]

apiece [illegible] *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [Early mod. [illegible] *a piece*, *a peece*, *a pece*, [illegible] *pece*, piece; the prep. (*a*3) [illegible] apprehension with the [illegible] extended in meaning: [illegible] piece, article, [illegible]; for each; to each; each: as, [illegible] an orange [illegible]

[illegible]

Ford, Broken Heart, i. 2.

apiece [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

apiin [illegible] [illegible] from parsley by boiling it in water. The filtered solution, on cooling, deposits apiin.

apiked†, *a.* [ME., < *a-* + *piked*, *pyked*, trimmed, lit. picked: see *a-*1 and *pike*, *pick.*] Trimmed; cleaned from dirt.

> Ful fressh and newe here gere *apiked* was.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 365.

apilary (a-pil'a-ri), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. + πῖλος, a cap, + *-ary.*] Characterized by abnormal suppression of the galea or upper lip: applied by Morren to the flowers of certain bilabiate plants, as *Calceolaria*.

apinoid (ap'i-noid), *a.* [< Gr. ἀπινής, without dirt (< ἀ- priv. + πίνος, dirt), + εἶδος, form: see *-oid.*] Free from dirt: sometimes applied to scirrhous cancer, from the cleanliness of the surface of a section.

Apiocrinidæ (ap″i-ō-krin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Apiocrinus* + *-idæ.*] The pear-encrinites, considered as a family of crinoids, typified by the genus *Apiocrinus*. The same or a similar group is variously called *Apiocrinidea*, *Apiocrinitidea*, and *Apiocrinoidea*.

apiocrinite (ap-i-ok'ri-nīt), *n.* [< *Apiocrinus* + *-ite*2.] A pear-encrinite; a member of the genus *Apiocrinus*.

Apiocrinus (ap-i-ok'ri-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄπιον, a pear, + κρίνον, a lily: see *crinoid.*] A genus of brachiate fossil crinoids, or encrinites; the pear-encrinites, or pyriform stone-lilies, of the family *Encrinidæ* and order *Crinoidea*. One of the species is *A. rotundus*. They occur in the Cretaceous and Oölite formations. Originally written *Apiocrinites*.

apioid (ap'i-oid), *n.* [< Gr. ἀπιοειδής, pear-shaped, < ἄπιον, a pear, + εἶδος, form.] A plane curve so drawn that the distance of any point in it from a given fixed point, increased by a constant, positive, and proper fraction of its distance from another given fixed point, gives a positive constant. It is that one of a pair of Cartesian ovals which is within the other. See *Cartesian*.

apiol (ap'i-ol), *n.* [< L. *apium*, parsley, + *-ol.*] An organic substance, forming long, white, brittle, needle-like crystals, extracted by distilling parsley-seeds with water. It melts at 86° F., and boils at about 572° F. It is used as an emmenagogue. Also called *parsley-camphor*.

apiologist (ā-pi-ol'ō-jist), *n.* One versed in apiology.

apiology (ā-pi-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< L. *apis*, a bee (see *Apis*1), + Gr. -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] A systematic or scientific study of bees.

Apiomerinæ (ap″i-ō-me-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Apiomerus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of heteropterous insects, of the family *Reduviidæ*, typified by the genus *Apiomerus*. It is a large group in America, with several species peculiar to the United States.

Apiomerus (ap″i-ō-mē'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄπιον, a pear, + μηρός, thigh.] A genus of heteropterous insects, of the family *Reduviidæ*, typical of a subfamily *Apiomerinæ*. *A. crassipes* (Uhler) is a species widely distributed in the United States.

Apiomerus crassipes.

Apion (ap'i-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄπιον, a pear.] A genus of weevils, of the family *Curculionidæ*, the larvæ of which are specially injurious to clover.

Apioninæ (ap″i-ō-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Apion* + *-inæ.*] In *entom.*, a subfamily of rhynchophorous beetles, of the family *Curculionidæ* or weevils, typified by the genus *Apion*, and characterized by straight antennæ, a lateral fold on the inner surface of the elytra, a horizontal pygidium, and an abdomen alike in both sexes. The species are mostly very small.

Apios (ap'i-os), *n.* [NL., so called from the shape of the tubers; < Gr. ἄπιον, a pear, also a pear-tree; cf. ἄπιος, a pear, ἀπίος, a kind of euphorbia, perhaps the sun-spurge.] A North American genus of leguminous climbing plants, producing edible tubers on underground shoots. The only [illegible] *A. tuberosa*, is a native of the [illegible] and is called *ground-nut* or *wild bean*, its tubers [illegible]

Apis1 (ā'pis), *n.* [L., a bee; perhaps = Gr. [illegible], a gnat; cf. OHG. *imbi*, *impi*, a swarm of bees, MHG. *imb*, *imme*, G. *imme*, a bee.] A [illegible] of melliferous or anthophilous aculeate hymenopterous insects, the type of the family *Apidæ* and of the suborder *Mellifera* or *Anthophila*; the hive-bees. The genus was formerly [illegible] with these groups, but is now by successive detachments of other genera limited to the hive-bee (*Apis mellifica*) and its immediate relatives. See *bee*, and cut under *Apidæ*1.

Apis2 (ā'pis), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ἆπις, < Egypt. *Hapi*, lit. 'hidden.'] The sacred bull of the ancient Egyptians, to which divine honors were paid. The bull sought out by the priests for this purpose was required to be black with a triangular white spot on the forehead, and with numerous other marks which denoted the true Apis.

Apis.
Mummy in the collection of the New York Historical Society.

apish (ā'pish), *a.* [< *ape* + *-ish*1.] Having the qualities of an ape; inclined to imitate in a servile manner; hence, foolishly foppish, affected, or trifling: as, *apish* manners.

> A kinde of birds as it were of an *apish* kinde, ready to imitate what they see done.
> *Holland*, tr. of Camden's Britannia (1637), p. 543.

apishamore (a-pish'a-mōr), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] In the western United States, a saddle-blanket made of the skin of a buffalo-calf.

apishly (ā'pish-li), *adv.* In an apish manner; with silly imitation; foppishly.

> Sin is so *apishly* crafty, as to hide itself under the colours and masks of goodness and honesty.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Artif. Handsomeness, p. 15.

apishness (ā'pish-nes), *n.* [< *apish* + *-ness.*] The quality of being apish; mimicry; foppery: as, "the *apishness* of foreign manners," *Warburton*, Sermons.

> We were not born to revel in the *apishness* of ridiculous expense of time. *Ford*, Line of Life.

Apistes (a-pis'tēz), *n.* [NL., also *Apistus*, < Gr. ἄπιστος, not to be trusted, incredible, < ἀ- priv. + πιστός, to be trusted, verbal adj. of πείθειν, prevail upon, in pass. πείθεσθαι, believe.] A genus of fishes, typical of the subfamily *Apistinæ*.

Apistinæ (ap-is-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Apistes* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of fishes, of the family *Scorpænidæ*, exemplified by the genus *Apistes*, having the vertebræ typical in number (10 abdominal and 14 caudal), and the dorsal fin commencing on the nape or head. They are characteristic of the Indo-Pacific region.

apitpat† (a-pit'pat), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*3 + *pitpat.* Cf. *pit-a-pat.*] With quick beating or palpitation; pit-a-pat.

> Welcome, my bully, my buck; agad, my heart is gone *apitpat* for you. *Congreve*, Old Batchelor, ii. 2.

apivorous (ā-piv'ō-rus), *a.* [< L. *apis*, a bee, + *vorare*, devour.] Bee-eating; feeding on bees.

aplacental (ap-la-sen'tal), *a.* [< NL. *aplacentalis*, < Gr. ἀ- priv. (*a*-18) + *placenta*, q. v.] Having no placenta; implacental: applied to those mammals in which no placenta is developed during gestation. The aplacental mammals comprise the *Monotremata* and *Marsupialia*, the two lowest orders of mammals, including the duck-mole, porcupine ant-eater, kangaroo, etc. The young are born at a much more immature stage of fetal development than in the placental mammals, and are so helpless that they are unable even to suck, and in most cases have to be fixed by the mother herself upon the teats, while the milk is forced into their mouths by a muscle which is spread over the mammary gland.

Aplacentalia (ap″la-sen-tā'li-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *aplacentalis*: see *aplacental.*] Same as *Implacentalia*.

Aplacentaria (ap″la-sen-tā'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *aplacentarius*, < Gr. ἀ- priv. (*a*-18) + *placenta*, q. v. Cf. *aplacental.*] Same as *Implacentalia*.

aplanatic (ap-la-nat'ik), *a.* [Prop. *aplanetic*, < Gr. ἀπλάνητος, not wandering, < ἀ- priv. + πλανητός, wandering: see *planet.*] Without aberration: in *optics*, applied to a lens or combination of lenses, as in a telescope, which brings parallel rays to a focus without spherical or chromatic aberration. **Aplanatic line**, a Cartesian oval: so called because it is the section of a surface refracting light from one focus to another without aberration.

aplanatically (ap-la-nat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an aplanatic manner; as regards aplanatism, or the absence of spherical aberration.

aplanatism (a-plan'a-tizm), *n.* [< *aplanat-ic* + *-ism.*] In *optics*, the condition of being free from spherical aberration.

aplanetic (ap-la-net'ik), *a.* Same as *aplanatic*.

aplanogamete (ap-la-nō-gam'ē-tē), *n.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. + πλάνος, wandering, roaming, + γαμετή, a wife: see *a*-18 and *planogamete*.] In *bot.*, a conjugating cell of the *Conjugatæ*, in distinction from the *planogamete* (the ciliated and mobile zoospore) of the *Zoosporeæ*. See *gamete*.

aplasia (a-plā′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + πλάσις, formation, < πλάσσειν, form, mold.] Defective or arrested development in a tissue or an organ.

aplastic (a-plas′tik), *a.* [< Gr. ἄπλαστος, not capable of being molded (< ἀ- priv. + πλαστός, molded), + *-ic*: see *a-*^{18} and *plastic.*] Not plastic; not easily molded.

aplatisseur (a-pla-tē-sėr′), *n.* [F., < *aplatir* (*aplatiss-*), crush, flatten, < *à* (L. *ad*) + *plat*, flat.] A mill for crushing grain to be used as food for cattle.

Apleuri (a-plö′rī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *apleurus*, < Gr. ἀ- priv. + πλευρά, rib.] A name proposed by Owen for a suborder of ribless plectognathous fishes, consisting of the families *Ostraciontidæ* and *Gymnodontidæ*.

aplite, *n.* See *haplite.*

aplo-. Improper form of *haplo-*, adopted in some zoölogical and botanical names. See *haplo-*.

Aplodes, *n.* See *Haplodes.*

aplomb (a-plôṅ′), *n.* [F., self-possession, assurance, lit. perpendicularity, < *à plomb*, perpendicular, plumb: *à* (< L. *ad*), to; *plomb*, plumb, plummet: see *plumb.*] Self-possession springing from perfect confidence in one's self; assurance.

> The staple figure in novels is the man of *aplomb*, who sits among the young aspirants and desperates, quite sure and compact, and, never sharing their affections or debilities, hurls his word like a bullet when occasion requires, knows his way, and carries his points.
> *Emerson*, Letters and Social Aims, p. 72.

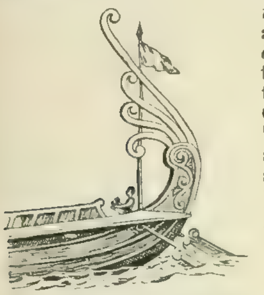
aplome, *n.* See *haplome.*

Aplopappus, *n.* See *Haplopappus.*

aplostemonous, *a.* See *haplostemonous.*

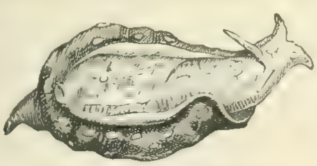
aplotomy, *n.* See *haplotomy.*

aplustre (ap-lus′trē), *n.* [L., also *aplustrum*, chiefly in pl. *aplustria* or *aplustra*; LL. also *amplustre*; < Gr. ἄφλαστον, the characteristic ornaments of the stern of a ship. Cf. *acrostolium.*] The ornament rising above the stern of ancient ships. Though varying much in design, these ornaments were often very graceful, particularly in Greek examples. A usual form was a sheaf or plume of volutes, variously combined. The aplustre rose immediately behind the steersman, and is often represented as supporting a flag. As a conspicuous part of the ship, it was often removed as a trophy by captors. Also called *aphlaston.*


Aplustre of an ancient Greek Ship.

> About two hours later Arrius stood under the *aplustre* of the galley. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 141.

Aplysia (ap-lis′i-ä), *n.* [NL.; cf. L. *aplysiæ*, pl., < Gr. ἀπλυσίαι, pl., prop. gen. sing., ἀπλυσίας σπόγγος, a sponge, so named from its dirty-gray color, < Gr. ἀπλυσία, filthiness, < ἄπλυτος, unwashed, < ἀ- priv. + πλυτός, verbal adj. of πλύνειν, wash.] A genus of gastropodous mollusks, the sea-hares, having an oval oblong form with four tentacles, and somewhat resembling slugs. Its numerous species are remarkable for the function of secreting a fluid of violet color (due to the presence of iodine), which they discharge when molested. One of the best known is *A. depilans*, the depilatory sea-hare, so called because it was supposed that the fluid it discharged was capable of removing hair or preventing its growth. Also written *Laplysia*, by an original mistake (Linnæus, 1767), followed by many writers.


Depilatory Sea-hare (*Aplysia depilans*).

aplysiid (ap-lis′i-id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Aplysiidæ*.

Aplysiidæ (ap-li-sī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aplysia* + *-idæ.*] A family of tectibranchiate gastropods, of which the genus *Aplysia* is the type, having the shell rudimentary or wanting. Besides *Aplysia*, there are several other genera, as *Dolabella* and *Notarchus*, and the species are numerous. Also incorrectly written *Aplysiadæ* and *Aplysidæ*. The same group is also named *Aplysiacea*, *Aplysiana*, and *Aplysianæ*.

apneumatic (ap-nū-mat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀπνεύματος, not blown through (< ἀ- priv. + πνεῦμα(τ-), breath, blowing), + *-ic*: see *a-*^{18} and *pneumatic.*] Uninflated; collapsed: applied to the lungs.

apneumatosis (ap-nū-ma-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀπνεύματος, not blown through (see *apneumatic*), + *-osis.*] An uninflated condition of portions of the lungs, especially that condition of lobular distribution which results from bronchitis. It is chiefly confined to infancy and early childhood.

Apneumona (ap-nū′mō-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *apneumon*: see *apneumonous.*] An order of holothurians; one of two orders into which the class *Holothuroidea* is divisible (the other being *Dipneumona* or *Pneumonophora*). They have no organs of respiration, nor Cuvierian organs. The order contains those holothurians which are hermaphrodite, as *Synapta*. It is divisible into two families, *Synaptidæ* and *Oncinolabidæ*. See cut under *Synapta.*

Apneumones (ap-nū′mō-nēz), *n. pl.* Same as *Apneumona.*

apneumonous (ap-nū′mō-nus), *a.* [< NL. *apneumon*, < Gr. ἀπνεύμων, without lungs (breath), < ἀ- priv. + πνεύμων, lung (πνεῦμα, breath).] Having no respiratory organs; specifically, pertaining to or resembling the *Apneumona*.

Apneusta (ap-nūs′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *apneustus*, < Gr. ἄπνευστος, without breath, < ἀ- priv. + *πνευστός, verbal adj. of πνεῖν, breathe.] A suborder of opisthobranchiate gastropods: a synonym of *Abranchia* or *Dermatopnoa* (which see). See also *Sacoglossa*.

apnœa (ap-nē′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄπνοια, want of wind, < ἄπνοος, without wind, breathless, < ἀ- priv. + πνεῖν, blow, breathe.] In *pathol.*, partial privation or suspension of respiration; want of breath. Specifically, it denotes the inhibition of respiration by the presence of an abnormally great quantity of oxygen in the blood. It is also improperly used by some to denote the opposite condition, that of *asphyxia*.

apnœal (ap-nē′al), *a.* Characterized by apnœa.

apnœic (ap-nē′ik), *a.* Same as *apnœal.*

apo-. [L., etc., *apo-*, < Gr. ἀπο-, prefix, ἀπό, prep., = L. *ab* = Skt. *apa* = AS. *of*, E. *of*, *off*, etc.: see *ab-* and *of*, *off*. Before a vowel the prefix becomes *ap-*, Gr. ἀπ-; before the rough breathing, *aph-*, Gr. ἀφ-.] A prefix of Greek origin, meaning off, from, away from (in respect to place, time, or origin).

apobates (a-pob′a-tēz), *n.*; pl. *apobatæ* (-tē). [Gr. ἀποβάτης, lit. one who dismounts, < ἀποβαίνειν, step off from, dismount, < ἀπό, off, + βαίνειν, verbal adj. βατός, step, go.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a warrior who rode into action on a chariot, standing beside the charioteer, and leaped off and on, according to the exigencies of the fight, while the chariot was in motion. This method of fighting was a tradition in Greece from the heroic age, but in historic times the practice was preserved only in Bœotia and in Athens, particularly as a feature of the Panathenaic procession in the latter state.

> In the Theseion [frieze] . . . there are figures to be found resembling in form, attitude, armour, and dress the *apobatæ*, who leap on to their chariots in the Parthenon frieze.
> *A. S. Murray*, Greek [Sculpture, I. 244.

Apobates.—Frieze of the Parthenon, British Museum.

apoblast (ap′ō-blast), *n.* [< Gr. ἀπό, off, + βλαστός, germ.] In *biol.*, a so-called directive corpuscle; a small temporary body formed in an unimpregnated ovum as a result of cell-division. See extract.

> Resting on the dividing upper sphere are the eight-shaped "directive corpuscles," better called "præseminal outcast cells or *apoblasts*," since they are the result of a cell-division which affects the egg-cell before it is impregnated, and are mere refuse destined to disappear.
> *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 637.

apocalypse (a-pok′a-lips), *n.* [< ME. *apocalipse*, *-lyps*, etc., abbr. *pocalyps*, < L. *apocalypsis*, < Gr. ἀποκάλυψις, an uncovering, revelation, < ἀποκαλύπτειν, uncover, reveal, < ἀπό, from, + καλύπτειν, cover.] Revelation; discovery; disclosure; specifically (with a capital letter), a title of the last book of the New Testament, usually called the book of Revelation, and in the English version the Revelation of St. John the Divine.

apocalypt (a-pok′a-lipt), *n.* [< Gr. as if *ἀποκαλύπτης, a revealer, < ἀποκαλύπτειν, reveal: see *apocalypse*, and cf. *apocalyptist.*] The author of the Apocalypse. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

apocalyptic (a-pok-a-lip′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἀποκαλυπτικός, < ἀποκαλύπτειν: see *apocalypse.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Containing or pertaining to an apocalypse or revelation; specifically, relating to or simulating the book of Revelation in the New Testament.—**2.** Given to the explanation or application of prophecy.

> As if (forsooth) there could not be so much as a few houses fired, . . . but that some *apocalyptic* ignoramus or other must presently find, and pick it out of some abused, martyred prophecy of Ezekiel, Daniel, or the Revelation.
> *South*, Sermons, V. 57.

Apocalyptic number, the number 666, spoken of in Rev. xiii. 18.

II. *n.* Same as *apocalyptist.*

> The divine *apocalyptic.* *Lightfoot*, Misc., p. 107.

apocalyptical (a-pok-a-lip′ti-kal), *a.* Same as *apocalyptic.*

apocalyptically (a-pok-a-lip′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an apocalyptic manner; in, or in relation to, the Apocalypse; by revelation.

apocalypticism (a-pok-a-lip′ti-sizm), *n.* [< *apocalyptic* + *-ism.*] **1.** In *theol.*, the doctrine of the second coming and personal reign of Christ upon the earth: so called from its supposed justification in the Apocalypse or Revelation of St. John. See *millenarianism.*

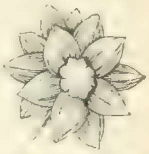
> The old Christian eschatology is set aside; no one has dealt such deadly blows to Chiliasm and Christian *apocalypticism* as Origen. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 842.

2. Excessive fondness for interpreting the prophecies of the Apocalypse; tendency to theorize over-confidently as to the events of the last days, on the ground of a favorite individual or polemical explanation of the Apocalypse.

apocalyptist (a-pok-a-lip′tist), *n.* [As *apocalypt* + *-ist.*] **1.** The writer of the Apocalypse.—**2.** An interpreter of the Apocalypse.

Also *apocalyptic.*

apocarpous (ap-ō-kär′pus), *a.* [< NL. *apocarpus*, < Gr. ἀπό, from, + καρπός, fruit.] In *bot.*, having the carpels of the gynœcium separate. Applied to an ovary or a fruit composed of one or more simple and distinct pistils, as in the *Ranunculaceæ* and many *Rosaceæ*.


Apocarpous Fruit (achenia) of *Thalictrum anemonoides* (rue-anemone).
(Gray's "Genera of Plants of U. S.")

apocatastasis (ap″ō-ka-tas′ta-sis), *n.* [< Gr. ἀποκατάστασις, the period of a star, return, restoration, < ἀποκαθιστάναι, restore, return, reëstablish, < ἀπό, from, + καθιστάναι, establish, < κατά, down, + ἱστάναι, set, cause to stand, = L. *stare*, stand.] Reëstablishment; full restoration; final restitution. Used specifically to denote—(*a*) In *astron.*, the periodic circulation of a planet, as bringing it back to the point from which it had set out. (*b*) In *med.*, the restoration which is indicated by the cessation or subsiding of an abscess or a tumor. (*c*) In *theol.*, the final restitution of all things, in which all the wicked of all time will be fully restored to the favor of God. The doctrine of such a restitution, founded on Acts iii. 21 and other passages of Scripture, has appeared in the Christian church at different times during the past seventeen centuries, and forms an important feature of the creed of modern Universalists. See *restitution.* Also spelled *apokatastasis.*

apocatharsis (ap″ō-ka-thär′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀποκάθαρσις, that which is cleared off, < ἀποκαθαίρειν, clear off, cleanse, < ἀπό, off, + καθαίρειν, cleanse: see *cathartic.*] In *med.*, same as *catharsis.* *Dunglison.*

apocathartic (ap″ō-ka-thär′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἀποκαθαρτικός, clearing off, cleansing, < ἀποκαθαίρειν, clear off: see *apocatharsis.*] **I.** *a.* Same as *cathartic*, 1.

II. *n.* A cathartic.

apochromatic (ap″ō-krō-mat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀπό, from, + χρῶμα(τ-), color, + *-ic.*] An epithet descriptive of an improved form of lens devised by Professor Abbe of Jena, constructed of new kinds of glass which allow of a more perfect correction of chromatic and spherical aberration than has hitherto been possible. The kinds of glass employed are chiefly remarkable in that their dispersion for different parts of the spectrum is nearly proportional; hence a lens constructed of them is not subject to the limitation of an ordinary achromatic lens of being strictly achromatic for two colors only. Another defect of ordinary lenses, that their spherical aberration is not corrected for all rays, is also largely overcome.

> The elimination of these errors realizes an achromatism of higher order than has hitherto been attained. The objectives of this system may be therefore distinguished from achromatic lenses in the old sense of the word by the term *apochromatism*, and may be called *apochromatic* objectives.
> *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, Feb., 1887, p. 23.

apochromatism (ap-ō-krō′ma-tizm), *n.* [< *apochromat-ic* + *-ism.*] The condition of being apochromatic. See above.

apocopate (a-pok′ō-pāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *apocopated*, ppr. *apocopating.* [< *apocope* + *-ate*^{2}.] In *gram.*, to cut off or drop the last letter or syllable of (a word).

apocopate, apocopated (a-pok′ō-pāt, -pā-ted), *p. a.* Cut off: applied—(*a*) in *gram.*, to a word from which the last letter or syllable has been [illegible] removed: (*b*) in [illegible] constituting a continuant, when the first or last member of the series is cut off.

apocope [illegible] [L., < Gr. [illegible], a cutting off, < ἀποκόπτειν, cut off, < ἀπό, off, + κόπτειν, cut.] 1. In *gram.*, the cutting off or omission of the last letter or syllable of a word, [illegible].—2. In *surg.*, a wound with loss of substance; ablation; amputation. —3. [illegible] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of plectospondylous fishes, of the family *Cyprinidæ*. It contains several species of western North America, such as *A. couesi*. *E. D. Cope*, 1871.

apocrenic (ap-ọ-kren'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀπό, from, + [illegible] + *-ic*.] Obtained from springs: used only in the following phrase.— Apocrenic acid, [illegible] brown, [illegible] mineral springs [illegible] together with crenic [illegible] by oxidation.

Apocreos [illegible], *n.* [LGr. [illegible], a season of fasting; cf. ἀποκρεοῦν, abstain from flesh, < Gr. ἀπό, from, + κρέας, flesh.] In the *Gr. Ch.*: (*a*) Sexagesima Sunday: so called because abstinence from flesh begins from that day. (*b*) The week preceding Sexagesima, in some respects analogous to the carnival of western Europe.

apocrisary (a-pok'ri-sā-ri), *n.*; pl. *apocrisaries* [illegible]. Same as *apocrisiary*.

apocrisiary (ap-ọ-kris'i-ạ-ri), *n.*; pl. *apocrisiaries* (-riz). [< LL. *apocrisiarius*, also *apocrisarius*, < Gr. [illegible], an answer, < ἀποκρίνεσθαι, answer, mid. of ἀποκρίνειν, separate, distinguish, < ἀπό, from, + κρίνειν, separate, distinguish, = L. *cernere*, separate, distinguish: see *critic* and *crisis*.] Formerly, the title of various diplomatic or ministerial officers; especially—(*a*) of the representatives of the see of Rome and other chief sees at Constantinople; (*b*) of the papal representatives at the court of Charlemagne and his successors, until the title was given to an imperial officer, after which the former were called legates or nuncios.

apocrustic† (ap-ọ-krus'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἀποκρουστικός, able to drive off, repellent, < ἀπόκρουστος, driven off, verbal adj. of ἀποκρούειν, beat off, drive off, < ἀπό, off, + κρούειν, beat, strike.] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, repelling; astringent.

II. *n.* An astringent and repellent medicine.

apocrypha (ạ-pok'ri-fạ̈), *n. pl.*, also used as *sing.* [In ME. as a quasi-adj., in lit. sense; < LL. *apocrypha*, neut. pl. (sc. *scripta*) of *apocryphus*, < Gr. [illegible], neut. pl. [illegible], sc. γράμματα or βιβλία), hidden, concealed, obscure, recondite, hard to understand; in eccles. use, of writings, anonymous, of unknown or undetermined authorship or authority, unrecognized, uncanonical, spurious, pseudo-; < ἀποκρύπτειν, hide away, conceal, obscure, < ἀπό, away, + κρύπτειν, hide, conceal: see *apo-* and *crypt*.] 1. A writing or statement of doubtful authorship or authenticity: formerly used, in the predicate, as a quasi-adjective.

> [illegible] *Apocrypha* whanne the auctor therof is [illegible].
>
> [illegible] Higden's Polychron., V. 165. (*N. E. D.*)
>
> [illegible] crowns by Right descending [illegible] that we think not only *Apocrypha*, [illegible].
>
> *Locke*, Government, II. i. 11. (*N. E. D.*)

Specifically—**2.** *Eccles.*: (*a*) A name given in the early church to various writings of uncertain origin and authority, regarded by some as inspired, but rejected by most authorities or [illegible] other writings acknowledged [illegible] canonical, [illegible] by the church. [illegible] collection of fourteen books subjoined to the canonical books of the Old Testament [illegible] version of the Bible, as [illegible] now generally omitted. [illegible] graphic books, such as the Apocalypse of Baruch and the Assumption of Moses. The name Apocrypha is also occasionally made to embrace the Antilegomena of the New Testament. The Greek Church makes no distinction among the books contained in the Septuagint. In the Anglican and Lutheran churches, the Apocrypha are read for example of life and instruction of manners, but not for the establishing of any doctrine. See *antilegomena* and *deuterocanonical*.

apocryphal (ạ-pok'ri-fạl), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *apocryphalis*, < LL. *apocrypha*: see *apocrypha*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of doubtful authorship, authenticity, or inspiration; spurious; fictitious; false.

> The *apocryphal* relics of saints and apostles which then burdened the shrines of Greek churches.
>
> *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 185.

Specifically—**2.** *Eccles.*: (*a*) Of doubtful sanction; uncanonical; having no ecclesiastical authority.

> Jerome . . . saith that all writings not canonical are *apocryphal*. *Hooker*.

(*b*) Of or pertaining to the Apocrypha: as, "the *Apocryphal* writers," *Addison*.

II. *n.* A writing not canonical; a book or passage of uncertain source, authority, or credit. [Rare.]

> Nicephorus and Anastasius, . . . because they were interpolated and corrupted, did rank these epistles in the number of *apocryphals*. *Hanmer*, Eccles. Antiq., p. 419.

apocryphalist (ạ-pok'ri-fạl-ist), *n.* [< *apocryphal* + *-ist*.] An advocate of the canonicity of the Apocrypha.

apocryphally (ạ-pok'ri-fạl-i), *adv.* In an apocryphal manner; uncertainly; equivocally; doubtfully.

apocryphalness (ạ-pok'ri-fạl-nes), *n.* [< *apocryphal* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being apocryphal or of uncertain authenticity.

apocryphical† (ap-ọ-krif'i-kạl), *a.* [< *apocrypha* + *-ic-al*.] Apocryphal. *Bp. Bull*, Cor. of Ch. of Rome.

Apocynaceæ (a-pos-i-nā'sẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Apocynum* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of dicotyledonous plants, having for its type the genus *Apocynum*, or dogbane. It is very nearly allied to the order *Asclepiadaceæ*, from which, however, it is distinguished by the fact that its stamens are free from the style and stigma, and its anthers contain granular pollen. The species are largely tropical, and have a milky juice that is often acrid and sometimes very poisonous. India-rubber is obtained from several species in Africa, India, and South America. The order furnishes woods that are used for carving and furniture, several fiber-plants, barks valuable in medicine, and some edible fruits. It includes the ordeal-tree of Madagascar (*Cerbera Tanghin*), the milk-tree of Demerara, the cream-fruit of Sierra Leone, and the periwinkle (*Vinca*), oleander (*Nerium Oleander*), Cape jasmine (*Rhynchospermum*), and plants of the genus *Allamanda* which are cultivated in gardens and greenhouses.

apocynaceous (a-pos-i-nā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *apocynaceus*: see *Apocynaceæ*.] Of or pertaining to the *Apocynaceæ*.

apocyneous (ap-ọ-sin'ē-us), *a.* [< NL. *apocyneus*, < *Apocynum*, q. v.] Same as *apocynaceous*. *Hooker*.

apocynin (a-pos'i-nin), *n.* [< *Apocynum* + *-in*².] A bitter principle derived from dogbane, *Apocynum cannabinum*.

Apocynum (a-pos'i-num), *n.* [NL., < L. *apocynon*, dogbane (*Aconitum lycoctonum*, Linnæus), < Gr. ἀπόκυνον, a plant, *Cynanchus erectus*, < ἀπό, from, away, + κύων (κυν-), a dog, = E. *hound*.] Dogbane, a genus of perennial herbs, type of the natural order *Apocynaceæ* (which see), and including three species, of which two, *A. androsæmifolium* and *A. cannabinum*, are North American. The common name of the latter is *Indian hemp*, from the use of its fibrous and extremely tough bark by the American Indians for making nets, etc.

apod, apode (ap'od, -ōd), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *apus* (*apod-*), < Gr. ἄπους (ἀποδ-), footless, < ἀ- priv. + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* Footless; apodal.

II. *n.* An apodal or apodous animal; an animal without feet, or supposed to have none; a member of one of the several groups called *Apoda* or *Apodes*.

Apoda (ap'ọ-dạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *apus* (*apod-*), < Gr. ἄπους (ἀποδ-), footless: see *apod*.] In *zoöl.*, a name given to various groups of animals. (*a*) As used by Aristotle, the third division of *Zootoca*, or air-breathing animals which bring forth their young alive. It included the whales. [illegible] (*e*) In Claus's arrangement, an order of holothurians, containing the families *Synaptidæ* and *Molpadiidæ*, the last of which constitutes his suborder *Pneumonophora*. (*g*) In Macleay's system of classification, a division of *Annelida*, including those which have no feet or distinct head: opposed to *Polypoda*. It is divided into three groups, the *Lumbricina*, *Nemertina*, and *Hirudinea*, or the earthworms, nemerteans, and leeches. (*h*) An order of *Amphibia*, same as *Gymnophiona* or *Ophiomorpha*, constituted by the family *Cæciliidæ* alone. (*i*) A group of degraded parasitic cirripeds, having a vermiform body, a suctorial mouth, no thoracic or abdominal limbs (and consequently no cirri), and a rudimentary peduncle represented by two separate threads bearing the characteristic antenniform organs. There is but one genus, *Proteolepas* (which see).

apodal (ap'ọ-dạl), *a.* [< *apod* or *Apoda* + *-al*.] Having no feet, or supposed to have none; footless: applied specifically in *zoöl.* to members of the several groups called *Apoda* or *Apodes*, especially to the fishes so called.

apodan (ap'ọ-dạn), *n.* [< *Apoda*.] One of the *Apoda* or *Apodes*.

apodeictic, etc. See *apodictic*, etc.

apodeipnon (ap-ō-dīp'non), *n.* [< Gr. ἀπόδειπνον, the after-supper service, < ἀπό, off, + δεῖπνον, the evening meal.] See *complin*.

apodema (a-pod'e-mạ̈), *n.*; pl. *apodemata* (ap-ọ-dem'ạ-tạ̈). [NL., < Gr. ἀπό, from, off, + δέμας, body, frame.] A name given to the plates of chitin which pass inward from the integuments of crustaceans, and divide as well as support their internal organs. Also *apodeme*.

apodemal (a-pod'e-mạl), *a.* Having the character of an apodema: as, an *apodemal* partition; an *apodemal* chamber. Also *apodematous*.

apodemata, *n.* Plural of *apodema*.

apodematous (ap-ọ-dem'ạ-tus), *a.* Same as *apodemal*.

apodeme (ap'ọ-dēm), *n.* Same as *apodema*.

apoderm (ap'ọ-dėrm), *n.* [< NL. *apoderma*, < Gr. ἀπόδερμα, a hide stripped off, < ἀποδέρειν, skin, flay, < ἀπό, = E. *off*, + δέρειν, skin, flay, = E. *tear*¹. Cf. *derm*.] One of the egg-membranes of the mites called trombidiids, developed only under special conditions.

apoderma (ap-ọ-dėr'mạ̈), *n.*; pl. *apodermata* (-mạ-tạ̈). [NL.] Same as *apoderm*.

Apodes (ap'ọ-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., masc. pl. of *apus* (*apod-*): see *apod*.] **1.** An order of fishes to which very different limits have been assigned. (*a*) In the classification of Linnæus (1758), a group of osseous fishes without ventral fins and comprising a heterogeneous assemblage of representatives of various modern orders. (*b*) In Bloch and Schneider's system (1801), some one of several orders of fishes, the name being repeated under several so-called classes which were distinguished by the number of fins. As thus used, the word was a descriptive rather than a distinctive term. (*c*) In Cuvier's system, a section of the malacopterygians, the name being applied adjectively to such forms as are destitute of ventral fins. The true eels, symbranchiate eels, *Gymnonoti*, typical *Ophidioidea*, and *Ammodytoidea* were referred to this group. (*d*) By various later writers the name was used as a distinctive ordinal name. By T. Muller the *Ophidioidea* and *Ammodytoidea* were eliminated. By Gill, in 1861, the order was restricted to the typical and symbranchiate eels, and later (1884) to the true eels, or teleost fishes with the intermaxillaries atrophied or lost, the supermaxillaries lateral, and the body anguilliform and destitute of ventral fins. These characters are correlated with various others which justify the isolation. The principal families are the *Anguillidæ*, *Ophichthyidæ*, and *Murænidæ*.

2. In De Blainville's system of classification, a division of his *Entomozoaria*; the apodal, as distinguished from the chætopod, entomozoans. It includes the leeches, and is approximately equivalent to the *Hirudinea* of modern naturalists, but contains many intestinal worms.

Apodia (a-pod'i-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἄπους (ἀποδ-), without feet: see *apod*.] In Gegenbaur's system of classification, one of two divisions of *Holothuroidea* (the other being *Eupodia*), established for the reception of the genus *Synapta* and allied forms.

apodictic, apodeictic (ap-ọ-dik'tik, -dīk'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *apodicticus*, < Gr. ἀποδεικτικός, demonstrative, demonstrating, < ἀπόδεικτος, demonstrated, verbal adj. of ἀποδεικνύναι, demonstrate, point out, show, < ἀπό, from, + δεικνύναι, point out, show, = L. *dīcere*, say: see *diction*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Demonstrative; incontestable because demonstrated or demonstrable; of the nature of necessary proof.

> The argumentation is from a similitude, therefore not *apodictical*, or of evident demonstration.
>
> *Dr. J. Robinson*, Endoxa (1658), p. 23.
>
> There is one character which will be considered decisive, and that is the *apodictic* certainty belonging to mathematical conclusions.
>
> *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 202.

2. In *logic*, a term descriptive of a form of judgment in which the connection of subject and predicate is asserted to be necessary: asserting its own necessity. Thus, "Two spheres

whose centers are distant from each other by less than the sum of their radii *must* intersect" would be an *apodictic* judgment. Such judgments may be false. This use of the word appears to have originated with Kant.

II. *n.* The logical doctrine of demonstration and of science.

Apodictic, we may assume, is in like manner the formal study of what constitutes knowledge strictly so called, the nature of the principles on which knowledge rests, the special marks distinguishing it, and the method by which knowledge is framed.
R. Adamson, Encyc. Brit., XIV. 785.

apodictical, apodeictical (ap-ọ̄-dik′ti-kạl, -dīk′ti-kạl), *a.* Same as *apodictic*, *apodeictic*.

apodictically, apodeictically (ap-ọ̄-dik′ti-kạl-i, -dīk′ti-kạl-i), *adv.* **1.** Demonstratively; so as to be evident beyond contradiction.

Kant's marvellous acuteness did not prevent his transcendental from being *apodeictically* resolved into absolute idealism. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Apodictically, we should say, if *a* is the cause of *β*, then all A which possesses *a* possesses *β*; thus reasoning from cause to causatum. *R. Adamson*, Encyc. Brit., XIV. 789.

2. By, or in the manner of, an apodictic judgment. See *apodictic*, 2.

apodid (a-pod′id), *n.* A member of the family *Apodidæ*.

Apodidæ (a-pod′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Apus* (*Apod-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of phyllopod crustaceans, constituted by the genera *Apus*, *Lepidurus*, etc. Sometimes called *Apidæ*, *Apusidæ*. See cut under *Apus*.

apodioxis† (ap″ọ̄-di-ok′sis), *n.* [NL., < LGr. ἀποδίωξις, expulsion, < ἀποδιώκειν, chase away, < ἀπό, away, + διώκειν, chase, pursue.] In *rhet.*, rejection of an argument, with professed scorn or impatience, as irrelevant.

apodixis, apodeixis (ap-ō-dik′sis, -dīk′sis), *n.* [< L. *apodixis*, < Gr. ἀπόδειξις, demonstration, proof, < ἀποδεικνύναι, demonstrate: see *apodictic*.] Full demonstration; absolute proof.

This might taste of a desperate will, if he had not afterwards given an *apodixis*, in the battle, upon what platform he had projected and raised that hope.
Sir G. Buck, Hist. Rich. III., p. 60.

apodon (ap′ọ̄-don), *n.* An improper form of *apodan*.

apodosis (ạ-pod′ọ̄-sis), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἀπόδοσις, a giving back, return, answering clause, < ἀποδιδόναι, give back, < ἀπό, from, away, + διδόναι, give, = L. *dare*, give. Cf. *dose*.] **1.** In *gram.*, the concluding part of a conditional sentence; the consequent which results from or is dependent on the protasis, or condition; the conclusion. Thus, in the sentence, If it rains, I shall not go, the first clause is the *protasis*, the second the *apodosis*. When the protasis is introduced by such conditional conjunctions as *notwithstanding*, *though*, *although*, the apodosis predicates something opposite to what might have been looked for: as, Although we were few in numbers (*protasis*), we overthrew the enemy (*apodosis*). By some grammarians the term is not restricted to conditional sentences, but is extended to others similarly constructed: thus, in a simile the apodosis is the application or latter part.

2. In the *Gr. Ch.*, the last day of a church festival when prolonged throughout several days. It is sometimes coincident with or later than the octave, but generally earlier.

apodous (ap′ọ̄-dus), *a.* [< *apod* + *-ous*.] Footless; apodal.

apodyterium (ap″ọ̄-di-tē′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *apodyteria* (-ạ̈). [L., < Gr. ἀποδυτήριον, < ἀποδύεσθαι, undress one's self, mid. of ἀποδύειν, strip, undress, < ἀπό + δύειν, get into, put on.] An apartment in Greek and Roman baths, or in the palæstra, etc., where the bathers or those taking part in gymnastic exercises undressed and dressed.

apogæum†, apogeum†, apogæon†, apogeon† (ap-ọ̄-jē′um, -on), *n.* [ML., NL.: see *apogee*.] Original forms of *apogee*.

Thy sun in his *apogæon* placed.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, ii. 67.

It is not yet agreed in what time, precisely, the *apogeum* absolveth one degree. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

apogamic (ap-ọ̄-gam′ik), *a.* Same as *apogamous*.

The author could not detect any act of impregnation [in a parasite on the olive], and believes that reproduction is *apogamic*. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, 2d ser., VI. 298.

apogamous (a-pog′ạ-mus), *a.* [< NL. *apogamus*, < Gr. ἀπό, away from, + γάμος, marriage.] In *bot.*, of the nature of or characterized by apogamy.

De Bary thinks that in forms where oögonia are found without male pollinodia they must be considered as representing a distinct *apogamous* species.
Smithsonian Rep., 1881, p. 403.

apogamously (a-pog′ạ-mus-li), *adv.* In an apogamous manner; by apogamy.

Those [spores] which are formed probably or actually without a sexual process — in a word, *apogamously* — but which may be considered . . . to be homologous with those which are actually sexually produced.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 431.

apogamy (a-pog′ạ-mi), *n.* [< NL. *apogamia*, < *apogamus*: see *apogamous*.] In *bot.*: (*a*) Generally, the absence of sexual reproductive power, the plant perpetuating itself only by vegetative means, as buds, bulbs, etc. (*b*) In the higher cryptogams, the immediate development of the perfect plant from the prothallus without the usual intervention of sexual organs.

apogeal (ap-ọ̄-jē′ạl), *a.* [As *apogee* + *-al*.] Relating or pertaining to apogee; in apogee; being furthest from the earth.

Simultaneously the *apogeal* side [of the moon] was turned from the influence of both bodies [earth and sun].
Winchell, World-Life, p. 381.

apogean (ap-ọ̄-jē′ạn), *a.* [As *apogee* + *-an*.] Pertaining to or connected with the apogee: as, *apogean* (neap) tides, which occur when the moon has passed her apogee. Also *apogeic*.

apogee (ap′ọ̄-jē), *n.* [< ML. NL. *apogæum*, *apogēum*, *apogæon*, *apogeon*, < Gr. ἀπόγαιον, ἀπόγειον (sc. διάστημα, distance), a planet's greatest distance from the earth, neut. of ἀπόγαιος, ἀπόγειος, from the land, from the earth (> L. *apogeus*, from the land), < ἀπό, from, + γῆ, poet. γαῖα, earth, land: see *geography*, etc.] **1.** That point in the orbit of a planet or other heavenly body which is at the greatest distance from the earth; especially, that particular point of the moon's orbit. The ancients regarded the earth as fixed in the center of the universe, and accordingly assigned to the sun, with the planets, an apogee; but now that the sun is recognized as the center of our system, the terms *perihelion* and *aphelion* are employed to denote the least and greatest distance of the planets from that orb. Strictly, therefore, the sun is in its apogee when the earth is in its aphelion. In the Ptolemaic astronomy, the *mean* apogee of the epicycle is the point of the epicycle furthest from the center of the equant; the *true* apogee of the epicycle is that point of it furthest from the earth; and the *fixed* apogee of the epicycle is that point of it furthest from the center of the eccentric.

2. Figuratively, the highest or most distant point; climax; culmination.

It [Bruges] had by no means reached its *apogee*, but was to culminate with Venice. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 37.

apogeic (ap-ọ̄-jē′ik), *a.* [As *apogee* + *-ic*.] Same as *apogean*.

apogeotropic (ap″ọ̄-jē-ọ̄-trop′ik), *a.* [< NL. *apogæotropicus*, < Gr. ἀπόγαιος, ἀπόγειος, from the earth, + -τροπικός, turning: see *apogee* and *tropic*.] In *bot.*, characterized by apogeotropism; shooting upward; inclined to turn away from the ground.

The sheath-like cotyledons, whilst young, are strongly *apogeotropic*. *Darwin*, Movement in Plants, p. 499.

apogeotropism (ap″ọ̄-jẹ̄-ot′rọ̄-pizm), *n.* [As *apogeotropic* + *-ism*.] A tendency to turn or bend in opposition to gravity, or upward and away from the earth, as opposed to *geotropism* (which see): said of stems or other parts of plants. *Darwin.*

apogiatura (a-poj-a-tö′rạ̈), *n.* See *appoggiatura*.

Apogon (a-pō′gon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀπώγων, beardless, < ἀ- priv. + πώγων, beard.] **1.** A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, typical of the *Apogonina*. *Lacépède*, 1802. Also called *Amia*. —**2.** A genus of dipterous insects. *Haliday.*

apogonid (ap-ọ̄-gon′id), *n.* A fish of the family *Apogonidæ*; a chilodipterid.

Apogonidæ (ap-ọ̄-gon′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Apogon* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes: same as *Chilodipteridæ* and *Apogonina*.

Apogonina (ap″ō-gọ̄-nī′nạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Apogon* + *-ina*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, the fifth group of *Percidæ*, having the cleft of the mouth oblique or approaching the vertical line, and two dorsal fins. It contains fishes which inhabit the sea or fresh waters and possess deciduous scales which are generally of large size.

apograph (ap′ọ̄-gráf), *n.* [< Gr. ἀπόγραφος, also neut. ἀπόγραφον, a copy, < ἀπόγραφος, copied, < ἀπογράφειν, copy, transcribe, write off, < ἀπό, off, + γράφειν, write.] A copy or transcript.

These [Hebrew manuscripts] have been divided into two classes, autographs and *apographs*. The former, written by the original authors themselves, have long ago perished. The latter, taken from the autographs and multiplied by repeated transcription, exist in considerable numbers.
T. H. Horne, Introd. to Study of Holy Scriptures, II. 88.

apohyal (ap-ō-hī′ạl), *n.* [< Gr. ἀπό, from, + *hy*(*oid*) + *-al*.] In *ornith.*, an element of the hyoidean arch. borne upon the basihyal and bearing the ceratohyal: now usually called the *ceratobranchial*.

apoious (a-poi′us), *a.* [< Gr. ἄποιος, without quality or attribute, < ἀ- priv. + ποῖος, of what nature or sort.] Having no active qualities; neutral, as water or starch.

apojove (ap′ọ̄-jōv), *n.* [= F. *apojove*, < NL. *apojovium*, < Gr. ἀπό, from, + L. *Jov-*, *Jovis*, Jove, Jupiter: see *Jove*.] That point in the orbit of a satellite of Jupiter which is furthest from the planet. *Airy.*

apokatastasis, *n.* See *apocatastasis*.

apolar (a-pō′lạ̈r), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. (*a*-^{18}) + *polar*.] Having no pole: in *anat.*, applied to those nerve-cells which are not known to have, or are supposed not to have, any radiating process.

Results of observation positively prove the existence of two fibres in the case of cells which had previously been regarded as unipolar and *apolar*. *Beale*, Bioplasm, § 243.

apolaustic (ap-ọ̄-lâs′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἀπολαυστικός, agreeable, < ἀπολαυστός, enjoyable, < ἀπολαύειν, enjoy, appar. < ἀπό, off, + *λαύειν, a verb not used.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to taste or enjoyment; agreeable.

Perhaps for brevity and distinctness' sake we may call the first its *apolaustic* and the second its dynamic character. *Mind*, XII. 63.

II. *n.* The philosophy of taste. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Apolemia (ap-ọ̄-lē′mi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL.; formation uncertain.] A genus of physophorous *Siphonophora*, or oceanic hydroids, founded by Eschscholtz in 1829. It is sometimes referred to the family *Agalmidæ*, sometimes made type of a family *Apolemiidæ*. *A. uvaria* is a diœcious species inhabiting the Mediterranean

Apolemiadæ (ap″ọ̄-lẹ̄-mī′ạ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Apolemiidæ*.

Apolemiidæ (ap″ọ̄-lẹ̄-mī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Apolemia* + *-idæ*.] A family of physophorous siphonophores, typified by the genus *Apolemia*.

Apolites (ap-ọ̄-lī′tēz), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. ἀπολίτης, a non-citizen, exile, < ἀ- priv. + πολίτης, a citizen: see *politic*.] **1.** Same as *Pitangus*. *Sundevall*, 1830.—**2.** A genus of *Coleoptera*. *Laporte.*

Apollinarian (ạ-pol-i-nā′ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Apollinaris*, < *Apollo*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Appellative of or pertaining to the votive games instituted at Rome in honor of Apollo, 212 B. C., in order to conciliate his favor in the war against the Carthaginians, and to obtain from him protection for the republic.

II. *n.* One of a religious sect deriving their name from Apollinaris the Younger, bishop of Laodicea, in the fourth century. Apollinaris denied the proper humanity of Christ, attributing to him a human body and a human soul, or vital principle, but teaching that the Divine Reason, or Logos, took in him the place which in man is occupied by the rational principle. Later the sect maintained that even the body of Christ was of one substance with his divinity, that he was incarnate from eternity, and that his divinity suffered on the cross. After breaking up into different sects, the Apollinarians were finally merged in the Monophysites. Also called *Apollinarist*.

Apollinarianism (ạ-pol-i-nā′ri-ạn-izm), *n.* [< *Apollinarian* + *-ism*.] The doctrines of the Apollinarians.

Hefele himself . . . is compelled to admit that Nestorius accurately held the duality of the two natures and the integrity of each, [and] was equally explicitly opposed to Arianism and *Apollinarianism*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 356.

Apollinarist (a-pol-i-nā′rist), *n.* [< ML. *Apollinarista*, < *Apollinaris*: see *Apollinarian*.] Same as *Apollinarian*.

Apolline (ạ-pol′in), *a.* [< L. *Apollineus*, < *Apollo* (*Apollin-*): see *Apollo*.] Related or pertaining to the myths or cultus of Apollo.

Even in *Apolline* oracles, such as the Delphic, the artificial method was employed along with that by inspiration.
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 808.

Apollinic (ap-o-lin′ik), *a.* Same as *Apolline*: as, "*Apollinic* (Delphic) religion," *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 360.

Apollino (a-pol-lē′nō), *n.* [It.] A statue of Apollo in the Tribuna at Florence, in which the god is represented as a youth at rest in an easy and graceful leaning attitude, with the right arm thrown over the head. It is a copy of an original of the fourth century B. C., and is the type of a series of such representations.

Apollo (ạ-pol′ō), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ἀπόλλων, Apollo; a name derived by the Greeks from ἀπολλύναι, destroy (see *Apollyon*); but the origin is uncertain.] **1.** In *Gr.* and later in *Rom. myth.*, one of the great Olympian gods, the son of Zeus (Jupiter) and Leto (Latona), representing the light- and life-giving influence, as well as the deadly power, of the sun, and often identified with the sun-god, Helios. He was the leader of the Muses, god of music, poetry, and healing, and patron of these arts; a mighty protector from evil, all-seeing, and hence the master of prophecy; also the destroyer of the unjust and insolent, and ruler of pestilence. In art he was represented in the full majesty of youthful manhood, in most of his attributions unclothed or but lightly draped, and usually characterized by the bow and arrows, the laurel, the lyre, the oracular tripod, the serpent, or the dol-

[illegible] He [illegible] the Muses, to whom he [illegible]. Apollo [illegible] be noted both [illegible] special titles of which [illegible] art and literature, as

Apollo.

Central figure of the western pediment of the Temple of Zeus at Olympia, 5th century B.C.

Apollo Citharœdus (Apollo who sings to the accompaniment of the lyre), equivalent to *Apollo Musagetes*, the conductor of the Muses; *Apollo Sauroctonus* (the Lizard-killer), etc.—**Apollo Belvedere,** a celebrated antique statue of Apollo now preserved in the Belvedere gallery of the Vatican palace at Rome, and esteemed one of the noblest artistic representations of the human form. It was discovered at Porto d'Anzio, Italy, among the ruins of ancient Antium, near the end of the fifteenth century.—**Delian Apollo,** the Apollo of the central Hellenic sanctuary of Delos. The statue held a bow in one hand, and figures of the three Graces in the other.—**Delphinian Apollo,** Apollo of the dolphin: Apollo as the protector of sailors, navigation, and the marine: identified with the Delphian Apollo, or Apollo of Delphi (Pythian Apollo).—**Phœbus Apollo,** Apollo as the god of radiant light.—**Pythian Apollo,** the Apollo of Delphi, or the Pythian sanctuary; Apollo as the slayer of the monster Python, whom he supplanted on Parnassus.

2. [*l. c.*] In *entom.*, a butterfly, *Papilio apollo.*

Apollonian (ap-o-lō'ni-an), *a.* [< Gr. Ἀπολλώνιος, adj., also proper name, < Ἀπόλλων, Apollo.] 1. Possessing the traits or attributes of Apollo.—2. Devised by or named after Apollonius of Perga, an ancient Greek geometer, celebrated for his original investigations in conic sections. He flourished under Ptolemy Philopator, 222–205 B. C.—**Apollonian parabola, hyperbola, ellipse,** the ordinary conic sections, whose three names are due to Apollonius.

Apollonic (ap-o-lon'ik), *a.* Same as *Apollonian*, 1.

Apollonius's problem. See *problem.*

Apollyon (a-pol'iọn), *n.* [LL., < Gr. Ἀπολλύων, prop. adj. ἀπολλύων, destroying, ppr. of ἀπολλύειν, usually ἀπόλλυμι, destroy utterly, < ἀπό, from, + ὀλλύναι, destroy.] The destroyer: a name given (only in Rev. ix. 11) to the angel of the bottomless pit, answering to the Hebrew *Abaddon.*

apologetic (a-pol-ō-jet'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *apologeticus*, < Gr. ἀπολογητικός, fit for a defense, < ἀπολογεῖσθαι, speak in defense, < ἀπό, from, away, + λογεῖσθαι, speak, < λόγος, speech, < λέγειν, speak: see *apology.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or containing a defense; defending by words or arguments; said or written in defense: as, an *apologetic* essay.—2. Making apology or excuse; manifesting regret for or [illegible] fault, failure, deficiency, imper[illegible] one's own conduct or that of [illegible] an *apologetic* reply; an *apologetic* [illegible] apologetic fathers. [illegible]

II. [illegible]; a defense. [Rare.]

[illegible]

apologetical [illegible] (-et'i-kal), *a.* Same as [illegible]

apologetically [illegible] (-et'i-kal-i), *adv.* [illegible] way of defense [illegible]

apologetics [illegible] *n.* [Pl. [illegible]] [illegible] That branch of [illegible] and defense [illegible]

[illegible]

apologia [illegible]

apologist (a-pol'ō-jist), *n.* [= F. *apologiste*; < *apology.*] 1. One who speaks or writes in defense of anything; one who champions a person or a cause, whether in public address or by literary means; one who makes an apology or defense.

> There is one difficult duty of an historian, which is too often passed over by the party-writer; it is to pause whenever he feels himself warming with the passions of the multitude, or becoming the blind *apologist* of arbitrary power. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., IV. 300.

Specifically—2. *Eccles.*, a defender of Christianity; in particular, one of the authors of the early Christian apologies.

apologize (a-pol'ọ-jīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *apologized*, ppr. *apologizing.* [< *apology* + *-ize.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To make an apology or defense; speak or write in favor of some person or thing; offer defensive arguments.—2. To make an apology or excuse; acknowledge or express regret for a fault: followed by *for*: as, he *apologized for* his delay in replying.

II.† *trans.* To make or write an apology for: defend.

> Therefore the Christians, in his time, . . . were *apologized* by Plinie the second. *Dr. G. Benson.*

Also spelled *apologise.*

apologizer (a-pol'ọ-jī-zėr), *n.* One who apologizes; one who makes apologies or excuses. Also spelled *apologiser.*

apologue (ap'ọ-log), *n.* [< F. *apologue*, < L. *apologus*, < Gr. ἀπόλογος, a story, tale, fable, < ἀπό, from, + λέγειν, speak, λόγος, speech.] A story or relation of fictitious events intended to convey useful truths; a moral fable; an allegory. An *apologue* differs from a *parable* in that the latter is drawn from events which occur among mankind, and is therefore supported by probability, while the former may be founded on supposed actions of brutes or inanimate things, and therefore does not require to be supported by probability. Æsop's fables are good examples of apologues.

apologuer† (ap'ọ-log-ėr), *n.* [< *apologue* + *-er*1.] One who writes apologues; a fabler. *Burton.*

apology (a-pol'ō-ji), *n.*; pl. *apologies* (-jiz). [= F. *apologie*, < LL. *apologia*, < Gr. ἀπολογία, a speech in defense, < ἀπολογεῖσθαι, speak in defense: see *apologetic*, and cf. *apologue.*] 1. Something said or written in defense, vindication, or excuse; specifically, a defense or justification of a doctrine, system, course of conduct, etc., against objections or criticisms.

> I shall neither trouble the reader nor myself with any *apology* for publishing these sermons. *Tillotson.*

> Bishop Watson's "*Apology* for the Bible" is a good book with a bad title. *R. Hall.*

2. An excuse, usually accompanied by an expression of regret, for some fault.

> *Apologies* only account for what they do not alter. *I. D'Israeli.*

3. That which imperfectly serves a given purpose; a temporary substitute; a makeshift.

> He wears a wisp of black silk round his neck, without any stiffener, as an *apology* for a neckerchief. *Dickens.*

4†. An apologue.

> A pretty *apology* of a league that was made betwixt the wolves and the sheep. *Topsell*, Four Footed Beasts, p. 578. (*N. E. D.*)

Syn. 2. *Apology, Excuse, Plea.* *Apology* has in this sense the force of an admission that one has been, at least seemingly, in the wrong; it therefore pleads any extenuating circumstances, or, more often, offers a frank acknowledgment as the best that can be done toward making matters right. *Excuse* may mean a defense, or an explanation simply: as, his *excuse* was quite sufficient; or it may be a mere attempt at justification: as, it was only an *excuse*; or it may be a begging to be released from a claim: as, "they all with one consent began to make *excuse.*" Luke xiv. 18. A *plea* consists, according to the occasion, of an appeal for leniency, or of justificatory or exculpatory argument or persuasion.

> Our English Martyrologer counted it a sufficient *apology* for what needless [illegible] might be found in the first edition of his "Acts and Monuments," that it was hastily rushed up in about fourteen months. *C. Mather*, Introd. to Mag. Chris.

> Working is thy [illegible].
> And I believe it. *Walton* [illegible]

> Hellenic art and philosophy were and remain in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] own right. [illegible]

apolytikion (ap-o-li-tik'i-on), *n.*; pl. *apolytikia* [illegible]. [MGr. [illegible], Gr. [illegible], disposed to acquit, [illegible], loosed, free, verbal [illegible] of [illegible], loose from, let go, dismiss, [illegible], from, + [illegible], loose.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a dismissal hymn.

Apomatostoma (a-pō-ma-tos'tō-mä), *n.* *pl.* [illegible] Gr. [illegible] priv. + [illegible], a lid, + [illegible] [illegible] A suborder of pectinibranchiate or [illegible] mollusks, composed of the [illegible] [illegible], [illegible], and [illegible]. [illegible] 1850. Also written *Apomastoma.* [illegible] 1850.

apomecometer (ap"ō-mẹ̄-kom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. ἀπό, from, away, + μῆκος, length, a long distance, + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument used in measuring heights, constructed on the same principle as the sextant.

apomecometry (ap"ō-mẹ̄-kom'e-tri), *n.* [As *apomecometer* + *-y.*] The art of measuring elevations and distances.

apomorphine (ap-ọ-môr'fin), *n.* [< Gr. ἀπό, from, + *morphia* + *-ine*2.] An artificial alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{17}NO_2$, prepared from morphine. The hydrochlorate is used in medicine as a powerful emetic. It is usually administered hypodermically. Also (as New Latin) *apomorphina, apomorphia, emetomorphia.*

aponeurography (ap"ọ-nū-rog'rạ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ἀπονεύρωσις, aponeurosis, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write, describe.] A description of aponeuroses.

aponeurology (ap"ọ-nū-rol'ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἀπονεύρωσις, aponeurosis, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] 1. The anatomy of aponeuroses.—2. A treatise on aponeuroses.

aponeurosis (ap"ō-nū-rō'sis), *n.*; pl. *aponeuroses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. ἀπονεύρωσις (Galen), the end of a muscle where it becomes tendon, < ἀπονευροῦσθαι, become a tendon, < ἀπό, from, + νεῦρον = L. *nervus*, sinew, tendon, nerve: see *nerve* and *neuralgia.*] In *anat.*, any fascia or fascial structure; especially, the tendon of a muscle when broad, thin, flat, and of a glistening whitish color, or the expansion of a tendon covering more or less of the muscle, or a broad, thin, whitish ligament. The name was given to these structures when they were supposed to be expansions of nerves, any hard whitish tissue being then considered nervous. In present usage *aponeurosis* is nearly synonymous with *fascia*, but is oftener applied to the fascia-like tendons of muscles: as, the *aponeurosis* of the oblique muscle of the abdomen.

aponeurosy (ap-ọ-nū'rọ-si), *n.*; pl. *aponeurosies* (-siz). Same as *aponeurosis.*

aponeurotic (ap"ō-nū-rot'ik), *a.* [< *aponeurosis*: see *-otic.*] Having the nature of an aponeurosis; relating to the thin and expansive sheath of a muscle; fascial; tendinous.

aponeurotomy (ap"ọ-nū-rot'ọ-mi), *n.* [< Gr. ἀπονεύρωσις, aponeurosis, + τομή, a cutting, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut. Cf. *anatomy.*] 1. In *anat.*, dissection of the aponeuroses.—2. In *surg.*, section of aponeuroses.

apoop (a-pöp'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*3 + *poop.*] On the poop; astern.

> She . . . could get along very nearly as fast with the wind ahead, as when it was *a-poop.* *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 96.

apopemptic (ap-ọ-pemp'tik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀποπεμπτικός, valedictory, < ἀποπέμπειν, send off, dismiss, < ἀπό, off, + πέμπειν, send.] Valedictory.

apopetalous (ap-ọ-pet'ạ-lus), *a.* [< NL. *apopetalus*, < Gr. ἀπό, from, + πέταλον, leaf, in mod. bot. petal.] In *bot.*, having the corolla composed of several distinct petals: equivalent to the more common term *polypetalous.*

apophantic (ap-ọ-fan'tik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀποφαντικός, declaratory, < ἀποφαίνειν, declare. Cf. *apophasis.*] Containing or consisting of a declaration, statement, or proposition; declaratory.

apophasis (a-pof'a-sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. ἀπόφασις, a negation, denial, < ἀποφάναι, deny, < ἀπό, from, off, + φάναι = L. *fari*, say.] In *rhet.*, denial of an intention to speak of something which is at the same time hinted or insinuated; paralipsis (which see).

apophlegmatic† (ap"ō-fleg-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἀποφλεγματικόν (Galen); cf. ἀποφλεγματίζειν, promote the discharge of phlegm or mucus: see *apophlegmatism.*] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, having the quality of exciting discharges of phlegm or mucus from the mouth or nostrils.

II. *n.* Anything which promotes the discharge of phlegm or mucus; an expectorant.

apophlegmatism† (ap-ọ-fleg'ma-tizm), *n.* [< LL. *apophlegmatismus*, < Gr. ἀποφλεγματισμός, < ἀποφλεγματίζειν, promote the discharge of phlegm or mucus, < ἀπό, from, + φλέγμα, phlegm, mucus.] 1. Something which excites discharges of phlegm.—2. The action of apophlegmatic medicines.

apophthegm, apophthegmatic, etc. See *apothegm*, etc.

apophyge (a-pof'i-jē), *n.* [NL. (cf. F. *apophyge*, L. *apophygis*), < Gr. ἀποφυγή, lit. an escape, < ἀποφεύγειν, flee away, escape, < ἀπό, from, away, + φεύγειν, flee.] In *arch.*: (*a*) That part of a column of one of the more ornate orders which is molded into a concave sweep where the shaft springs from the base or terminates in the capital. Sometimes called the *scape* or *spring* of the column. See *order.* (*b*) The hollow or scotia beneath the echinus of the Doric capital, occurring in some archaic examples, and relinquished as the style advanced. Also called *apophysis* and *congé*.

apophyllite (a̤-pof′i-līt or ap-ọ̄-fil′īt), *n.* [So named because of its tendency to exfoliate (cf. Gr. *ἀποφυλλίζειν*, strip of its leaves), < Gr. *ἀπό*, off, from, + *φύλλον* (= L. *folium*, a leaf) + *-ite*^{2}.] A mineral allied to the zeolites, occurring in laminated masses or in tetragonal crystals, and having a strong pearly luster on the surface of perfect cleavage, parallel to which it separates readily into thin laminæ. It exfoliates also under the blowpipe. From its peculiar luster it is sometimes called *ichthyophthalmite*, that is, fish-eye stone. It is a hydrated silicate of calcium and potassium, containing also some fluorin.

apophyllous (ap-ọ̄-fil′us), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀπό*, off, from, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, a leaf.] In *bot.*, having distinct leaves; eleutherophyllous: applied to a perianth with distinct sepals and petals: opposed to *gamophyllous*.

apophysary (a-pof′i-sā̤-ri), *a.* [< *apophysis* + *-ary*.] Having the character of an apophysis or outgrowth; apophysial.

In Magas the *apophysary* system is composed of an elevated longitudinal septum reaching from one valve to the other. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 190.

apophysate (a-pof′i-sāt), *a.* [< *apophysis* + *-ate*^{1}.] In *bot.*, having an apophysis.

apophyses, *n.* Plural of *apophysis*.

apophysial (ap-ọ̄-fiz′i-a̤l), *a.* [< *apophysis* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an apophysis; growing out from, as an apophysis.

apophysis (a-pof′i-sis), *n.*; pl. *apophyses* (-sēz). [< Gr. *ἀπόφυσις*, an offshoot, the process of a bone, < *ἀποφύεσθαι*, grow as an offshoot, < *ἀπό*, off, from, + *φύεσθαι*, grow, > *φύσις*, growth: see *physic*.] 1. In *anat.*: (*a*) Any process of bone; an outgrowth of bone; a mere projection or protuberance, which has no independent ossific center, and is thus distinguished from an *epiphysis* (which see); specifically, any process of a vertebra, whether it has such a center, and thus is epiphysial in nature, or not: in the former case, a vertebral apophysis is called *autogenous* or *endogenous*; in the latter, *exogenous*. The principal vertebral apophyses are distinguished as *anapophysis*, *diapophysis*, *epapophysis*, *hemapophysis*, *hypapophysis*, *metapophysis*, *neurapophysis*, *parapophysis*, *pleurapophysis*, and *zygapophysis*. See these words. (*b*) A process or outgrowth of some organ of the body, as the brain: as, *apophysis* cerebri, the pituitary body. See cut under *brain*. (*c*) In chitons, a process of one of the plates, inserted into the mantle. —2. In *bot.*, a swelling under the base of the theca or spore-case of some mosses, as in species of *Splachnum*. See cut under *Andreæa*.—3. In *geol.*, a term applied to the arms which often extend outward in a horizontal direction from the main mass or dike of an intrusive igneous rock.—4. In *arch.*, same as *apophyge*.—**Arthrodial apophysis.** See *arthrodial*.

apoplectic (ap-ọ̄-plek′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *apoplecticus*, < Gr. *ἀποπληκτικός*, apoplectic, < *ἀπόπληκτος*, disabled by a stroke: see *apoplexy*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of the nature of or pertaining to apoplexy; affected with apoplexy: as, an *apoplectic* fit; an *apoplectic* patient.—2. Predisposed or tending to apoplexy: as, an *apoplectic* person; an *apoplectic* habit of body.—3†. Serving to cure apoplexy: as, "*apoplectic* balsam," *Addison*, Travels, Italy.

II. *n.* A person affected with or predisposed to apoplexy.

apoplectical (ap-ọ̄-plek′ti-ka̤l), *a.* Same as *apoplectic*.

apoplectiform (ap-ọ̄-plek′ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *apoplectus*, *apoplecticus* (see *apoplectic*), + *forma*, form.] Resembling apoplexy; of the nature of apoplexy.

In the gravest forms of specific cerebral disease, an *apoplectiform* seizure followed by fatal coma may usher in the attack with no premonitory symptoms.
E. C. Mann, Psychol. Med., p. 63.

apoplex† (ap′ọ̄-pleks), *n.* [< L. *apoplexis*, < Gr. *ἀπόπληξις*, var. of *ἀποπληξία*: see *apoplexy*.] Apoplexy.

Repletions, *apoplex*, intestate death.
Dryden, Juvenal, Sat. i.

How does his *apoplex?*
Is that strong on him still?
B. Jonson, The Fox, i. 1.

apoplexed† (ap′ọ̄-plekst), *a.* [< *apoplex* + *-ed*^{2}.] Affected with apoplexy or paralysis.

Sense, sure, you have,
Else could you not have motion; but, sure, that sense
Is *apoplex'd*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

apoplexious† (ap-ọ̄-plek′shus), *a.* [< *apoplexy* + *-ous*.] Consisting in or having the character of apoplexy: as, "*apoplexious* and other congenerous diseases," *Arbuthnot*.

apoplexy (ap′ọ̄-plek-si), *n.* [< ME. *apoplexie* (and abbrev. *poplexie*), < F. *apoplexie*, < L. *apoplexia*, < Gr. *ἀποπληξία*, apoplexy, < *ἀπόπληκτος*, disabled by a stroke, stricken with apoplexy, verbal adj. of *ἀποπλήσσειν*, disable by a stroke, < *ἀπό*, off, from, + *πλήσσειν*, strike.] In *pathol.*, a sudden loss or impairment of consciousness and voluntary motion, caused by the rupture of a blood-vessel in the brain, an embolism, or other cerebral shock. [Sometimes incorrectly used to denote hemorrhage into the tissues of any organ.]

apora, *n.* Plural of *aporon*.

aporeme (ap′ọ̄-rēm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀπόρημα*, a matter of doubt (also with Aristotle a dialectical syllogism of contradiction), < *ἀπορεῖν*, be in doubt: see *aporetic*.] An argument to show that a question presents a doubt or difficulty.

aporetic (ap-ọ̄-ret′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *aporetique*, < F. *aporetique* (Cotgrave), < Gr. *ἀπορητικός*, inclined to doubt, < *ἀπορεῖν*, be in doubt, < *ἄπορος*, in doubt, at a loss: see *aporia*.] **I.**† *a.* Inclined to doubt or to raise objections.

II. *n.* A skeptic; one who believes that perfect certainty is unattainable, and finds in every object of thought insoluble difficulties.

aporetical (ap-ọ̄-ret′i-ka̤l), *a.* Same as *aporetic*.

aporia (a-pō′ri-ä̤), *n.*; pl. *aporiæ* (-ē). [LL., < Gr. *ἀπορία*, difficulty, doubt, puzzle, < *ἄπορος*, in doubt, doubtful, at a loss, lit. impassable, without passage, < *ἀ-* priv. + *πόρος*, way, passage: see *pore*^{2}.] 1. In *rhet.*, a professed doubt where to begin or what to say on account of the variety of matter.—2. An equality of reasons for and against a given proposition.—3. In *pathol.*, febrile anxiety; uneasiness.

Also *apory*.

aporime†, **aporim**† (ap′ọ̄-rim), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *πόριμος*, finding a way, able to provide, < *πόρος*, way, passage: see *pore*^{2}, and cf. *aporia*.] Same as *aporon*.

Aporobranchia (ap″ọ̄-rō-brang′ki-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄπορος*, without passage (see *aporia*), + *βράγχια*, gills.] 1. In Latreille's system of classification, an order of *Arachnida* having no apparent respiratory apparatus, by which the *Pycnogonidæ* alone were distinguished from other arachnidans: synonymous with *Podosomata* of Leach's system.—2. In De Blainville's system of classification, an order of his *Paracephalophora*, containing the pteropods, which are divided into the *Thecosomata* and *Gymnosomata*. Also *Aporobranchiata*.

aporobranchian (ap″ọ̄-rō-brang′ki-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Aporobranchia*.

II. *n.* One of the *Aporobranchia*.

Aporobranchiata (ap″ọ̄-rō-brang-ki-ā′tä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Aporobranchia* + *-ata*.] Same as *Aporobranchia*, 2.

aporobranchiate (ap″ọ̄-rō-brang′ki-ā̤t), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Aporobranchiata*.

aporon† (ap′ọ̄-ron), *n.*; pl. *apora* (-rä̤). [NL., < Gr. *ἄπορον*, neut. of *ἄπορος*, doubtful, difficult: see *aporia*.] A very difficult or insoluble problem. Also called *aporime*.

Aporopoda (ap-ọ̄-rop′ọ̄-dä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄπορος*, without passage (see *aporia*), + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] In Latreille's system of classification, a prime division of his *Condylopa*, by which the crustaceans, arachnidans, and myriapods are collectively contrasted with *Hexapoda*, or insects proper. It was defined as "insects" with more than six feet and destitute of wings. Savigny also uses the name. It is synonymous with the *Hyperhexapoda* of Westwood.

Aporosa (ap-ọ̄-rō′sä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *aporosus*, not porous (see *aporose*); cf. Gr. *ἄπορος*, without passage: see *aporia*.] A group of corals of the sclerodermic section, having the corallum or calcareous cup solid, and not perforated with minute apertures. *Edwards and Haime*, 1850.

aporose (ap′ọ̄-rōs), *a.* [< NL. *aporosus*, < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + NL. *porosus*, porous, < L. *porus*, pore: see *pore*^{2}.] 1. Not porous.—2. Belonging to the group of corals called *Aporosa*; eporose.

In the simple *aporose* corals the calcification of the base and side walls of the body gives rise to the cup, or theca.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 146.

aporrhaid (ap-ọ̄-rā′id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Aporrhaidæ*.

Aporrhaidæ (ap-ọ̄-rā′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aporrhais* + *-idæ*.] A family of entobranchiate tænioglossate gastropods, of which there are few living species. Its members are characterized by a flat foot, a broad muzzle, elongate tentacles, eyes on the outer sides of the tentacles, teeth in seven longitudinal rows, a turreted shell with the aperture more or less produced in front, and an alate outer lip.

Aporrhais (ap-ọ̄-rā′is), *n.* [NL., in form < Gr. *ἀπορραΐς*, a various reading for *αἱμορροΐς*, a kind of shell-fish: see *hemorrhoid*.] A genus of gastropods with effuse channel-like lip-spines, represented by the pelican's-foot or spout-shell (which see) of northern Europe, and typical of the family *Aporrhaidæ*.

Spout-shell (*Aporrhais pes-pelicani*).

aport (a̤-pōrt′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*^{3} + *port*^{4}.] *Naut.*, to or on the port side of a ship, as in the phrase *hard aport*. *Hard aport!* as a command, instructs the helmsman to turn the tiller to the left or port side of the ship, thus causing the ship to swerve to the right or starboard.

apory (ap′ọ̄-ri), *n.* [< LL. *aporia*: see *aporia*.] Same as *aporia*.

aposaturn (ap′ọ̄-sat-ėrn), *n.* [Also, as NL., *aposaturnium*, < Gr. *ἀπό*, from, + L. *Saturnus*, Saturn. Cf. *apojove*.] The point in the orbit of any one of the satellites of Saturn most remote from the planet. *Airy*.

aposepalous (ap-ọ̄-sep′a̤-lus), *a.* [< NL. *aposepalus*, < Gr. *ἀπό*, from, + NL. *sepalum*, sepal.] In *bot.*, having a calyx composed of distinct sepals; polysepalous.

aposepidin (ap-ọ̄-sep′i-din), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀπό*, away, + *σήπειν*, make rotten (see *septic*), + *-id* + *-in*^{2}.] Same as *leucin*.

aposiopesis (ap″ọ̄-sī-ọ̄-pē′sis), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀποσιώπησις*, < *ἀποσιωπᾶν*, become silent, < *ἀπό*, off, from, + *σιωπᾶν*, be silent.] In *rhet.*, sudden reticence; the suppression by a speaker or writer of something which he seemed to be about to say; the sudden termination of a discourse before it is really finished. The word is also applied to the act of speaking of a thing while pretending to say nothing about it, or of aggravating what one pretends to conceal by uttering a part and leaving the remainder to be understood: as, his character is such — but it is better I should not speak of *that*.

aposiopestic (ap″ọ̄-sī-ọ̄-pes′tik), *a.* [For *aposiopetic*, in irreg. imitation of *aposiopesis*.] Same as *aposiopetic*. [Rare.]

That interjection of surprise . . . with the *aposiopestic* break after it, marked thus, Z——ds.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv. 27.

aposiopetic (ap″ọ̄-sī-ọ̄-pet′ik), *a.* [< *aposiopesis* (*-pet-*) + *-ic*, after LGr. *σιωπητικός*, taciturn.] Pertaining to or of the nature of aposiopesis.

apositia (ap-ọ̄-sit′i-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀποσιτία*, < *ἀπόσιτος*, abstaining from food, < *ἀπό*, away, from, + *σῖτος*, food.] A loathing of food. *Dunglison*.

aposporous (a-pos′pọ̄-rus), *a.* [< NL. *aposporus*, < Gr. *ἀπό*, from, away, + *σπόρος*, seed: see *spore*.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by apospory.

In the *aposporous* Ferns and Mosses and in the Characeæ the oophore is developed as a bud from the sporophore. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 431.

apospory (a-pos′pọ̄-ri), *n.* [< NL. *aposporia, < *aposporus*: see *aposporous*.] In the higher cryptogams, the production of the prothallus immediately from the sporangium without the ordinary intervention of spores, or from the leaf itself, without either sporangium or spore.

apostacy, *n.* See *apostasy*.

apostasis (a-pos′ta̤-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀπόστασις*, in med. a suppurative inflammation, a transition from one disease to another, lit. a standing away from: see *apostasy*.] 1. In *old med.*: (*a*) The termination or crisis of a disease by some secretion or critical discharge, in opposition to *metastasis*, or the termination by transfer to some other part. (*b*) An apostem or abscess. (*c*) The throwing off or separation of exfoliated or fractured bones.—2. In *bot.*, a term proposed by Engelmann for the separation of floral whorls or of parts from each other by the unusual elongation of the internodes.

apostasy (a̤-pos′ta̤-si), *n.*; pl. *apostasies* (-siz). [< ME. *apostasie*, < F. *apostasie*, < LL. *apostasia*, < Gr. *ἀποστασία*, late form for *ἀπόστασις*, a standing away from, a defection, revolt, departure, distance, etc., in med. a suppurative inflammation (see *apostasis*), < *ἀφίστασθαι*, *ἀποστῆναι*, stand away from, < *ἀπό*, away, off, + *ἵστασθαι*, *στῆναι*, stand: see *stasis*.] 1. An abandonment of [illegible] has professed; a total desertion of, or departure from, one's faith, principles, [illegible].—2. [illegible], a total abandonment of the Christian faith.

> [illegible] *apostasy* any kind of [illegible] which still [illegible] *Cath. Dict.*

3. [illegible]: (*a*) A persistent rejection of ecclesiastical authority by a member of the church. (*b*) An abandonment without permission of the religious order of which one is a member. (*c*) A renunciation of the clerical profession by one who has received major orders.—4. In *med.*, same as *apostasis*.

Also spelled *apostacy*.

apostate [illegible], *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *apostate*, [illegible], < LL. [illegible], < OF. *apostate*, F. *apostat*, < LL. *apostata*, < Gr. ἀποστάτης, a deserter, [illegible], apostate, < [illegible], desert: see *apostasy*.] **I.** *n.* 1. One who is guilty of apostasy; one who has forsaken the church, sect, party, profession, or opinion to which he before adhered (used in reproach); a renegade; a pervert.

> [illegible] felt towards those whom [illegible] that peculiar malignity which has, in all [illegible] characteristic of *apostates*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

2. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, one who, without obtaining a formal dispensation, forsakes a religious order of which he has made profession.

=Syn. [illegible], *Convert*, *Proselyte*, etc. See *convert*, and [illegible].

II. *a.* Unfaithful to religious creed, or to moral or political principle; traitorous to allegiance; false; renegade: as, "the *apostate* lords," *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

apostate† (a̤-pos'tāt), *v. i.* [< *apostate*, *n.*] To apostatize.

> [illegible] truly inspired by God, . . . he would [illegible] from his purpose. *Fuller.*

apostatical (ap-os-tat'i-ka̤l), *a.* [< Gr. ἀποστατικός, rebellious, < ἀποστάτης: see *apostate*.] Apostate; guilty of or characterized by apostasy.

> [illegible] and *apostaticall* church. *Bp. Hall.*

> An assembly of prelates, convened by Archbishop Usher in 1626, declared that the religion of Papists is superstitious and idolatrous, their faith and doctrines erroneous and heretical; their Church, in respect to both, *apostatical*. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., vi.

apostatize (a̤-pos'tā̤-tīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *apostatized*, ppr. *apostatizing*. [< ML. *apostatizare*, < LL. *apostata*, apostate: see *apostate* and *-ize*.] To abandon one's profession or church; forsake one's principles; retrograde from one's faith; withdraw from one's party. Also spelled *apostatise*.

> He *apostatized* from his old faith in facts, took to believing [illegible]. *Carlyle.*

> The English certainly were not converted to Christianity [illegible] the Britons *apostatized* to heathendom. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 131.

apostaxis (ap-os-tak'sis), *n.* [< Gr. ἀπόσταξις, < ἀποστάζειν, drip, distil, < ἀπό, away, from, + στάζειν, drip.] 1. In *med.*, the defluxion of any fluid, as of blood from the nose. 2. In *bot.*, an abnormal discharge of the juices of plants, as the gumming of the plum.

apostem†, **aposteme**† (ap'os-tem, -tēm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *apostom* and *apostume* (whence by further corruption *impostume*, *im*[illegible], after OF. *empostume*), < ME. *aposteme*, [illegible], < OF. *aposteme* and *apostume*, < L. *apostema*, < Gr. [illegible], distance, interval, an abscess, < [illegible], stand off, < ἀπό, off, + ἵστασθαι, στῆναι, stand: see *stasis*.] An abscess; a swelling filled with purulent matter. [illegible], and, corruptly, *apostume*, *apos*[illegible], *imposthume*.

apostemate† (a-pos'te-māt), *v. i.* [< ML. *apostematus*, [illegible] *apostemare*, < L. *apostema*: see [illegible].] [illegible] form into an abscess; swell and [illegible].

[illegible] (ap-os-te-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. [illegible] the same.] **I.** *a.* Formed [illegible] festering.

II. [illegible] *apostem*.

[illegible]

a posteriori (ā pos-tē-ri-ō'rī). [ML.: L. *a* for *ab*, from; *posteriori*, abl. of *posterior*, neut. *posterius*, compar. of *posterus*, after, subsequent: see *posterior*.] Literally, from the latter or subsequent; hence, in *logic*, from a consequent to its antecedent, or from an effect to its cause: used of reasoning which follows this order, formerly called *demonstratio quia*, or *imperfect demonstration*. The phrase is also used adjectively: as, *a posteriori* reasoning. As applied by Kant and all modern writers to knowledge, it is equivalent to *from experience* or *empirical*; and it is opposed by him to *a priori*, that is, from the intellect independently of all experience. See *a priori*.

> Inversely, the elaborate Homeric use of Cretan traditional fables furnishes an *a posteriori* argument that Homer did seek this island. *De Quincey*, Homer, i.

aposterioristic (ā-pos-tē″ri-ọ-ris'tik), *a.* [< *a posteriori* + *-ist-ic*.] 1. Empirical; inductive.—2. Having a somewhat empirical or inductive character. [Rare.]

aposthume†, *n.* A corrupt form of *apostem*.

apostil, apostille (a-pos'til), *n.* [< F. *apostille*: see *postil*.] A marginal note or annotation; a comment.

> He scrawled *apostilles* on the margins to prove that he had read with attention. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 249.

apostil (a-pos'til), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *apostiled*, *apostilled*, ppr. *apostiling*, *apostilling*. [< F. *apostiller*; from the noun.] To annotate by marginal observations or comments.

apostille, *n.* See *apostil*.

apostle (a̤-pos'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also by apheresis *postle*, < ME. *apostle*, *apostel*, *apostell*, *apostill*, etc., and by apheresis *postle*, *postel*, < AS. *apostol* = OFries. *apostol*, *apostel* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *apostel*, the ME. form being mixed with OF. *apostle*, later *apostre*, mod. F. *apôtre*, = Pr. *apotro* = Sp. *apóstol* = Pg. It. *apostolo*, < LL. *apostolus*, an apostle, also a notice sent to a higher tribunal or judge (def. 4), = Goth. *apaustaulus*, *apaustulus* = Russ. *apostolŭ* = Pol. *apostol* (barred *l*), etc., an apostle, < Gr. ἀπόστολος, a messenger, ambassador, envoy, eccles. an apostle, a book of lessons from the apostolic epistles (def. 3), lit. one who is sent away, < ἀποστέλλειν, send away, send off, esp. on a mission, < ἀπό, off, away, + στέλλειν, send.] 1. A person sent to execute some important business: among the Jews of the Christian epoch, a title borne by persons sent on foreign missions, especially by those commissioned to collect the temple tribute; specifically adopted by Christ as the official title of twelve of his disciples chosen and sent forth to preach the gospel to the world (Luke vi. 13); afterward applied in the New Testament to others who performed apostolic functions, as Paul and Barnabas, and once to Christ himself (Heb. iii. 1). In the Greek Church this title is given "not only to the Twelve, but to the Seventy Disciples, and to other Apostolic men who were the companions of the Apostles properly so called." (*J. M. Neale.*) In later usage the title has been given to the first Christian missionaries in any part of the world, and to the pioneers of any great moral reform: as, St. Augustine, the *apostle* of the English; St. Boniface, the *apostle* of Germany; St. Francis Xavier, the *apostle* of the Indies; John Eliot, the *apostle* to the Indians; Theobald Mathew, the *apostle* of temperance.

2. In the *Mormon Ch.*, the title of an official whose duty it is to be a special witness of the name of Christ, to build up and preside over the church, and to administer in all its ordinances. There are twelve of these officials who rank next after the president and his two assistants and constitute a Presiding High Council, charged with the general regulation of the affairs of the church and the settlement of important matters.

3. In the liturgy of the early church, and in the modern Greek Church, the lesson from the epistles, usually taken from the writings of St. Paul; also, a book containing these lessons, printed in the order in which they are to be read.—4. In *law*, a brief statement of a case sent by a court whence an appeal has been taken to a superior court. This sense belonged to the Latin *apostoli* under the Roman practice, and was commonly used until a late date in the tribunals of the Roman Catholic Church.

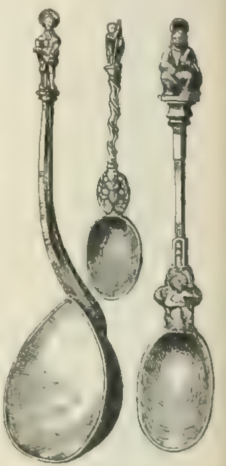
5. *Naut.*, a knighthead or bollard timber where hawsers and heavy ropes are belayed. **Acts of the Apostles** [illegible].—**Apostles' Creed**, an ancient confession of faith, of universal acceptance in the Christian church, [illegible] **Apostles' gems**, in Christian [illegible] to the twelve apostles [illegible] of the New Testament [illegible] St. Peter [illegible] Andrew, sapphire [illegible] except that [illegible] Matthias [illegible] **Apostles' ointment**, an ointment [illegible] composed of twelve ingredients (resins, gums, wax, oil, vinegar, verdigris, etc.), corresponding in number to the apostles.

apostle-mug (a̤-pos'l-mug), *n.* A mug decorated with figures of the twelve apostles, usually in relief, sometimes in high relief, each figure occupying a niche or compartment.

apostleship (a̤-pos'l-ship), *n.* [< *apostle* + *-ship*.] 1. The office or dignity of an apostle.—2. The exercise of the functions of an apostle.—**Apostleship of prayer**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a devout union for the promotion of piety and good works among the faithful, and the furtherance of the general interests of the church, by means of prayer, especially by devotion to the Heart of Jesus. It was founded in the Jesuit house of studies at Valo, diocese of Le Puy, in France, in 1844, and was approved by Pope Pius IX. in 1866, and again finally by Leo XIII. in 1879. It numbers many millions of associates of every condition of life throughout the world.

apostle-spoon (a̤-pos'l-spön), *n.* A spoon having on its handle, usually at the end, the figure of one of the apostles. A set of twelve of these spoons, or sometimes a smaller number, often formed a christening gift in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The old apostle-spoons which still exist are generally of silver gilt.

> Now, by my faith, a fair high
> standing-cup
> And two great *postle-spoons*,
> one of them gilt.
> *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, iii. 2.



Apostle-Spoons

apostolate (a̤-pos'tọ-lā̤t), *n.* [< LL. *apostolatus*, office of an apostle, < *apostolus*, apostle.] 1. The dignity or office of an apostle.

> That the *apostolate* might be successive and perpetual, Christ gave them [the apostles] a power of ordination. *Jer. Taylor*, Episcopacy [Asserted, § 3.

> The ministry originally coincided with the *apostolate*. *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, [I. 60.

Specifically—2. The dignity or office of the pope; the holder of the apostolic see: used as a title in the early middle ages, as the title *Holiness* is employed at the present time.—**Catholic Apostolate**, a name adopted by an ecclesiastical congregation and certain pious societies founded by Vincent Pallotti, a Roman priest, in 1835. Such societies comprise communities of secular priests, with lay brothers attached, devoted to the work of missions; communities of religious women, occupied with the instruction and care of poor girls; and associations of devoted lay men or women of any condition, who by their alms and prayers share in the above-mentioned and other good works.

apostolesse†, *n.* [< ME. *apostolesse*, *apostlesse*, after OF. **apostlesse*, *apostresse*; cf. ML. *apostola*, fem.: see *apostle* and *-ess*.] A female apostle.

Apostolian (ap-os-tō'li-a̤n), *n.* One of a sect of Mennonites in the Netherlands, founded in the seventeenth century by Samuel Apostool, a minister of Amsterdam. Also *Apostoolian*.

apostolic (ap-ọs-tol'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *apostolique*, < LL. *apostolicus* (ML. also *apostolicalis*), < LGr. ἀποστολικός, < Gr. ἀπόστολος: see *apostle*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining or relating to or characteristic of an apostle, or more especially of the twelve apostles; of the apostles or an apostle: as, the *apostolic* age.—2. According to the doctrines of the apostles; delivered or taught by the apostles: as, *apostolic* faith or practice.—3. An epithet of the Christian church, signifying her identity with the primitive church of the apostles. See *apostolicity*.—4. Pertaining to or conferred by the pope: as, *apostolic* privileges; *apostolic* benediction.—**Apostolic benediction.** See *benediction*.—**Apostolic Brethren.** See [illegible], and *Apostolian*.—**Apostolic canons**, certain ordinances and regulations belonging to the first centuries of the Christian church, and incorrectly ascribed to the apostles. A collection of them, containing fifty canons, translated from the Greek by Dionysius Exiguus, appeared in Latin about the year 500, and about fifty years later the Greek text, with thirty-five additional canons, making the whole number eighty-five, was published by John of Antioch; they are all commonly printed at the end of the Apostolic Constitutions.—**Apostolic church.** See *apostolic see*.—**Apostolic Constitutions**, a collection of diffuse instructions, relating to the duties of clergy and laity, to ecclesiastical discipline and to ceremonies, divided into eight books. Unlike the apostolic canons, they seem to have been practically unknown in the West until their publication in the sixteenth century, though existing in ancient MSS. in some libraries; like the canons, they profess to be the words of the apostles, written down by Clement of Rome. Controversy has existed with regard to their precise age, composition and authoritative character. They are now generally supposed to be considerably later than the time of the apostles, but to have been in existence in the main, by the end of the third and the beginning of the fourth century.—**Apostolic council.** See *council*.—**Apostolic fa-**

thers. See *father.*—**Apostolic king,** a title granted by the pope to the kings of Hungary, first conferred on St. Stephen (A. D. 1000), the founder of the royal line of Hungary, for what he accomplished in the spreading of Christianity. The title was renewed by Clement XIII. in 1758, in favor of the Austro-Hungarian royal house, and was abolished in 1848, but was reassumed as *apostolic majesty* in 1851, and restricted to the emperor in his character of king of Hungary in 1868.—**Apostolic see,** a name originally applied to certain churches, particularly to those at Antioch, Rome, and Ephesus, because founded by apostles; now, however, specially appropriated by the Church of Rome, on the ground that it was founded by St. Peter and that its popes are his successors.—**Apostolic succession,** an uninterrupted succession of bishops, and through them of priests and deacons (these three orders of ministers being called the *apostolic orders*), in the church, by regular ordination from the first apostles down to the present day, maintained by the Roman Catholic, Greek, Oriental, and Anglican churches to be historical and to be essential to the transmission of valid orders.—**Catholic Apostolic Church,** a name adopted by the sect popularly known as *Irvingites.* See *Irvingite.*

II. *n.* [*cap.*] **1.** A member of one of various sects (also called *Apostolicals* or *Apostolici*) which professed to revive the doctrine and practice of the apostles. (*a*) One of a sect which in the third and fourth centuries condemned marriage and individual ownership of property. (*b*) A member of an anti-sacerdotal sect of the twelfth century, in Germany and France, which denounced the corruption of the papal hierarchy, and rejected many of the doctrines of the Roman Church. (*c*) One of the Apostolic Brethren of northern Italy, in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, who assumed a vow of poverty, denounced the papacy, and foretold its destruction and the inauguration of a new age under the dispensation of the Holy Ghost. Their first leader, Sagarelli, was put to death in 1300; their second, Dolcino, who made war against the papacy, in 1307.
2. A title of bishops in early times, afterward limited to primates, and finally to the pope.

apostolical (ap-ọs-tol′i-kạl), *a.* and *n.* Same as *apostolic.*—**Apostolical notary.** See *notary.*

apostolically (ap-ọs-tol′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In an apostolic manner.

apostolicalness (ap-ọs-tol′i-kạl-nes), *n.* The quality of being apostolic, or of being in accordance with the doctrines of the apostles.

apostolicism (ap-ọs-tol′i-sizm), *n.* [< *apostolic* + *-ism.*] The quality of being apostolic; profession of apostolic principles or practices.

apostolicity (a-pos-tọ-lis′ị-ti), *n.* [< *apostolic* + *-ity;* formed like *publicity, catholicity,* etc.] The quality of being apostolic; one of the four qualities of the true church as given in the Constantinopolitan Creed, A. D. 381, namely, unity, sanctity, catholicity, *apostolicity.*

Apostoline (a-pos′tọ-lin), *n.* [< ML. *Apostolinus,* < LL. *apostolus,* apostle.] A member of a religious congregation of men established in Milan in the fifteenth century, and following the rule of the Hermits of St. Augustine. They were also called Ambrosians, from the church of St. Ambrose at their mother house, and Apostolic Brethren of the Poor Life, whence they have been sometimes confounded with the Apostolics. (See *Apostolic, n.,* 1 (*c*).) They were for a time merged with the order of Barnabites, and were finally suppressed in the seventeenth century.

Apostoolian (ap-os-tō′li-an), *n.* See *Apostolian.*

apostrophe¹ (a-pos′trọ-fẹ), *n.* [Formerly also *apostrophy* = G. *apostrophe* = F. *apostrophe* = Sp. *apóstrofe* = Pg. *apostrophe* = It. *apostrofe, apostrofa,* < L. *apostrophe,* < Gr. ἀποστροφή, a turning away, < ἀποστρέφειν, turn away, < ἀπό, away, + στρέφειν, turn. Cf. *strophe.*] **1.** In *rhet.,* a digressive address; the interruption of the course of a speech or writing, in order to address briefly a person or persons (present or absent, real or imaginary) individually or separately; hence, any abrupt interjectional speech. Originally the term was applied only to such an address made to one present.

> At the close of his argument, he turned to his client, in an affecting *apostrophe.* *Everett,* Orations, I. 277.

2. In *bot.,* the arrangement of chlorophyl-granules under the action of direct sunlight (*light-apostrophe*), and in darkness (*dark-apostrophe*): in the first case upon the lateral walls of the cells, so that their edges are presented to the light; in the latter, upon the lateral and basal cell-walls: used in distinction from *epistrophe* (which see).

apostrophe² (a-pos′trọ-fẹ), *n.* [In form and pron. confused with *apostrophe¹*; prop. **apostroph* = G. *apostroph* = Sw. Dan. *apostrof* = F. *apostrophe* = Sp. *apóstrofo* = Pg. *apostropho* = It. *apostrofo,* in E. first in LL. form *apostrophus,* < LL. *apostrophus, apostrophos,* < Gr. ἀπόστροφος, the apostrophe, prop. adj. (sc. προσῳδία, accent), of turning away (elision), < ἀποστρέφειν, turn away: see *apostrophe¹*.] **1.** In *gram.,* the omission of one or more letters in a word.—**2.** In *writing* and *printing,* the sign (’) used to indicate such omission. The omission may be (*a*) of a letter or letters regularly written but not sounded, as in *tho'* for *though, liv'd* for *lived, aim'd* for *aimed,* etc.; (*b*) of a letter or letters regularly sounded and written, and omitted only in poetical or colloquial speech, as in *o'er* for *over, don't* for *do not,* etc.; or (*c*) of a letter regularly sounded but not written, as in the possessives *church's, fox's, Jones's,* etc., and so formerly often in similar plurals now written in full, as *churches, foxes, Joneses.* The apostrophe is now extended to all possessives (except of pronouns) as a mere sign of the case, as *boy's, lion's,* etc., also when the suffix is omitted, as in *conscience' sake,* and in plural possessives, as *boys', lions'*; and it is still used in some unusual or peculiar plurals, as many *D. D.'s* and *LL. D.'s,* a succession of *a's,* four *9's,* etc.
3. The sign (’) used for other purposes, especially, single or double, as a concluding mark of quotation, as in "‘Well done,’ said he." See *quotation-mark.*

apostrophic¹ (ap-ọ-strof′ik), *a.* [< *apostrophe¹* + *-ic.*] In *rhet.,* pertaining to, resembling, or of the nature of an apostrophe.

apostrophic² (ap-ọ-strof′ik), *a.* [< *apostrophe²* + *-ic.*] In *gram.,* pertaining to the apostrophe.

apostrophize¹ (a-pos′trọ-fīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *apostrophized,* ppr. *apostrophizing.* [< *apostrophe¹* + *-ize.* Cf. ML. *apostrophare,* > F. *apostropher.*] **I.** *trans.* In *rhet.,* to address by apostrophe.

> There is a peculiarity in Homer's manner of *apostrophizing* Eumæus, and speaking of him in the second person. *Pope,* Odyssey, xiv. 41, note.

II. *intrans.* To make an apostrophe or short digressive address in speaking; speak in the manner of an apostrophe.

Also spelled *apostrophise.*

apostrophize² (a-pos′trọ-fīz), *v. i.* [< *apostrophe²* + *-ize.*] In *gram.*: (*a*) To omit a letter or letters. (*b*) To mark such omission with the sign (’).

apostrophy†, *n.* See *apostrophe¹*.

apostume†, *n.* A corrupt form of *apostem.*

Apotactic (ap-ọ-tak′tik), *n.* Same as *Apotactite.*

Apotactite (ap-ọ-tak′tīt), *n.* [< ML. *Apotactitæ,* pl., < LGr. Ἀποτακτῖται, pl., < Gr. ἀπότακτος, set apart for a special use, specially appointed, verbal adj. of ἀποτάσσειν, set apart, assign specially, < ἀπό, from, + τάσσειν, arrange, ordain: see *tactic.*] One of a community of ancient Christians who, in imitation of the recorded acts of certain of the first followers of Christ, added to the ascetic vows of the Encratites, of whom they were a branch, a renunciation of all personal property: probably the same as the early Apostolics. See *Apostolic, n.,* 1 (*a*).

apotelesm† (a-pot′e-lezm), *n.* [< Gr. ἀποτέλεσμα, result, effect, event, the result of certain positions of the stars on human destiny, < ἀποτελεῖν, complete, accomplish, < ἀπό, from, + τελεῖν, < τέλος, end.] **1.** The result; the sum and substance. *N. E. D.*—**2.** In *med.,* the result or termination of a disease.—**3.** In *astrol.,* the calculation of a nativity. *Bailey.*

apotelesmatic† (ap″ọ-tel-ez-mat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀποτελεσματικός, < ἀποτέλεσμα: see *apotelesm.*] Relating to astrology; pertaining to the casting of horoscopes.

apothec† (ap′ọ-thek), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *apothecke,* and corruptly *apothect, oppatheke,* etc., < OF. *apotheque, apoteque,* displaced in later F. by the borrowed *boutique,* a shop, < Pr. *botica,* later *boutiga,* a shop, = Sp. Pg. *botica,* apothecary's shop, Sp. also *bodega,* a wine-cellar, shop, grocery, Pg. *bodega,* a public house, eating-house, = It. *bottega,* dial. *potega, putiga,* a shop, = D. *apotheek* = G. *apotheke* = Dan. Sw. *apothek,* an apothecary's shop, < L. *apotheca,* a repository, storehouse, warehouse, ML. a shop, store, < Gr. ἀποθήκη, a repository, storehouse, < ἀποτιθέναι, put away, < ἀπό, away, + τιθέναι, put, > θήκη, a case, box, chest: see *apo-* and *theca.*] A shop; especially, a drug-shop.

apothecary (a-poth′ẹ-kā-ri), *n.*; pl. *apothecaries* (-riz). [Early mod. E. also by apheresis *pothecary, poticary,* etc., < ME. *apothecarie, apothicarie,* etc., by apheresis *potecarie, poticarie,* etc., < OF. *apotecaire, apoticaire,* mod. F. *apothicaire,* = Sp. Pg. *boticario,* apothecary, = It. *bottegajo,* a shopkeeper, = D. G. Dan. *apotheker* = Sw. *apothekare,* < LL. *apothecarius,* a warehouseman, ML. a shopkeeper, apothecary, < L. *apotheca*: see *apothec.*] One who practises pharmacy; a skilled person who prepares drugs for medicinal uses and keeps them for sale; a pharmacist. In England and Ireland the term is now specifically applied to a member of an inferior branch of the medical profession, licensed, after examination by the Apothecaries' Company, to practise medicine as well as to sell and dispense drugs. In Scotland, however, as in the United States, an apothecary is simply a pharmacist qualified by examination and license to compound, sell, and dispense medicines. See *druggist.*—**Apothecaries' Act,** an English statute of 1815 (55 Geo. III., c. 194) regulating the business of apothecaries, the examination of drugs, etc.—**Apothecaries' Company,** one of the worshipful companies of London, incorporated by royal charter in 1617. It is empowered to grant a license to practise medicine.—**Apothecaries' Hall,** the hall of the corporation of apothecaries of London, where medicines are prepared and sold under their direction.—**Apothecaries' weight,** the system of weights formerly in Great Britain, and still in the United States, employed in dispensing drugs, differing only in its subdivisions from troy weight. The table is as follows:

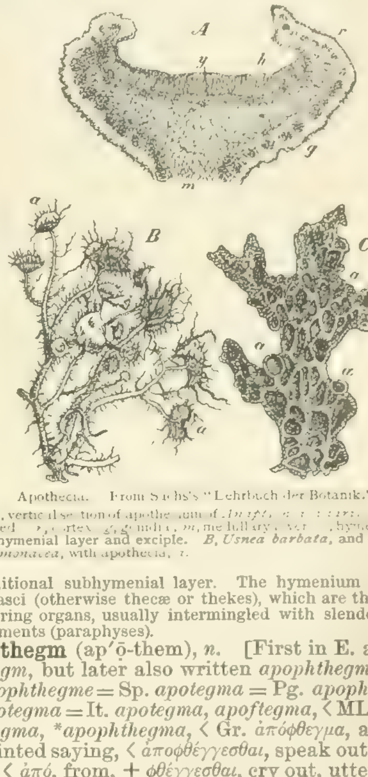
	Ounces.		Drams.		Scruples.		Grains.
1 pound (℔)	12	=	96	=	288	=	5760
1 ounce (℥)			8	=	24	=	480
1 dram (ʒ)					3	=	60
1 scruple (℈)						=	20

apothecia, *n.* Plural of *apothecium.*

apothecial (ap-ọ-thē′sịạl), *a.* [< *apothecium* + *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to an apothecium.

> *Apothecial* reactions for the most part take place either externally on the epithecium or internally on the hymenial gelatin. *Encyc. Brit.,* XIV. 559.

apothecium (ap-ọ-thē′sium), *n.*; pl. *apothecia* (-sịä). [NL., < Gr. ἀποθήκη, a storehouse: see *apothec.*] In *bot.,* the fruit of lichens, usually an open, rounded, shield- or dish-shaped body attached to the surface, as in gymnocarpous lichens, or globular and immersed in the substance of the thallus, as in the angiocarpous series of genera. An apothecium consists of an exciple and the included hymenium. The exciple is composed of a layer of cells (hypothecium) with or without an additional subhymenial layer. The hymenium consists of asci (otherwise thecæ or thekes), which are the spore-bearing organs, usually intermingled with slender erect filaments (paraphyses).



Apothecia. (From Sachs's "Lehrbuch der Botanik.")

A, vertical section of apothecium of *Anaptychia ciliaris,* much enlarged: *r,* cortex; *g, g,* gonidia; *m,* medullary layer; *h,* hymenium; *s,* subhymenial layer and exciple. *B, Usnea barbata,* and *C, Sticta pulmonacea,* with apothecia, *a.*

apothegm (ap′ọ-them), *n.* [First in E. as *apothegm,* but later also written *apophthegm,* = F. *apophthegme* = Sp. *apotegma* = Pg. *apophtegma, apotegma* = It. *apotegma, apoftegma,* < ML. **apothegma,* **apophthegma,* < Gr. ἀπόφθεγμα, a terse, pointed saying, < ἀποφθέγγεσθαι, speak out plainly, < ἀπό, from, + φθέγγεσθαι, cry out, utter.] A short, pithy, instructive saying; a terse remark, conveying some important truth; a sententious precept or maxim. Also spelled *apophthegm.*

> Of [Sir Richard] Blackmore's attainments in the ancient tongues, it may be sufficient to say that in his prose he has confounded an aphorism with an *apophthegm.* *Macaulay,* Addison.

=**Syn.** *Aphorism, Axiom, Maxim,* etc. See *aphorism.*

apothegmatic (ap″ọ-theg-mat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀποφθεγματικός, sententious, < ἀπόφθεγμα, apothegm.] **1.** Pertaining to or having the character of an apothegm; containing an apothegm or apothegms; sententious.—**2.** Given to the use of apothegms.

Also spelled *apophthegmatic.*

apothegmatical (ap″ọ-theg-mat′i-kạl), *a.* Same as *apothegmatic.* Also spelled *apophthegmatical.*

apothegmatist (ap-ọ-theg′mạ-tist), *n.* [< Gr. ἀπόφθεγμα(τ-), apothegm, + *-ist.*] A collector or maker of apothegms. Also spelled *apophthegmatist.*

apothegmatize (ap-ọ-theg′mạ-tīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *apothegmatized,* ppr. *apothegmatizing.* [< Gr. ἀπόφθεγμα(τ-), apothegm, + *-ize.*] To utter apothegms. Also spelled *apophthegmatize.*

apothem, apotheme (ap′ọ-them, -thēm), *n.* [= F. *apothème,* < NL. *apothema,* < Gr. as if *ἀπόθεμα, < ἀποτιθέναι, set off, put aside, deposit: see *apothesis.*] **1.** In *geom.,* a perpendicular let fall from the center of a regular polygon upon one of its sides.—**2.** In *pharmaceutics,* the more or less completely insoluble brownish substance deposited when vegetable infusions, decoctions, tinctures, etc., are subjected to prolonged evap[illegible] with access of air. The substance or substances out of which it is in this way formed constitute the so-called *extractive*.

apothema [illegible], *n.* [NL.: see *apo-* [illegible]]

apotheme, *n.* See *apothem.*

apotheosis (ap-ọ-thē'ọ-sis or ap″ọ-thẹ-ō'sis), *n.*; pl. *apotheoses* (-sēz). [LL., < Gr. ἀποθέωσις, a deification, < ἀποθεοῦν, deify, < ἀπό, from, + θεός, a god.] 1. Deification; consecration; specifically, under the Roman empire, the formal attribution of divine honors to a deceased emperor or other member of the imperial family.

> A [illegible] was introduced, that on the decease of [illegible] who had neither lived nor died like a tyrant, [illegible] by a solemn decree, should place him in [illegible]; and the ceremonies of his *apotheosis* [illegible] with those of his funeral. *Gibbon.*

> In order to invest themselves with a sacred character, the emperors adopted the religious device of an *apotheosis*. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 272.

2. Figuratively, excessive honor paid to any great or distinguished person; the ascription of extraordinary virtues or superhuman qualities to a human being.

> Exerting himself in laudation, almost in *apotheosis*, of the republican heroes and martyrs. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 399.

3. The personification and undue exaltation of a virtue, a sentiment, or an idea.

> The *apotheosis* of chivalry, in the person of their apostle and patron, St. James. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

apotheosize (ap-ọ-thē'ọ-sīz or ap″ọ-thẹ-ō'sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *apotheosized*, ppr. *apotheosizing.* [< *apotheosis* + *-ize.*] 1. To consecrate or exalt to the dignity of a deity; deify.—2. To pay excessive honor or ascribe superhuman qualities to; glorify; exalt.

apothesis (ạ-poth'e-sis), *n.* [NL. (L., in arch., the same as *apophyge*), < Gr. ἀπόθεσις, a laying up, a putting back or away, a storing up, a setting or disposition of a dislocated or fractured limb, also the same as *apodyterium*, q. v., < ἀποτιθέναι, put back or away, < ἀπό, away, + τιθέναι, put, set, place: see *apo-* and *thesis.*] In *surg.*: (*a*) The reduction of a dislocation or fracture. *Hooper.* (*b*) The disposition proper to be given to a fractured limb after reduction. *Dunglison.*

apotome (ạ-pot'ọ-mē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀποτομή, a cutting off, a piece, the larger segment of a tone, < ἀποτέμνειν, cut off, < ἀπό, off, + τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] 1. In *math.*, a term used by Euclid to denote a straight line which is the difference between two straight lines that are rational (in Euclid's sense, that is, are either commensurable with the unit line, or have their squares commensurable with the square on the unit line) and that are commensurable in power only (that is, have their squares commensurable, but are themselves incommensurable). A[illegible] of six incommensurable classes. To define them, let ρ denote the length of the numerical line called [illegible] the whole, and let σ denote the length of the subtrahend line, called by Euclid the adapted line (προσ[illegible]). The apotome is ρ − σ. It is a *first apotome* if [illegible] are commensurable with the unit line. It is a *second apotome* if [illegible] is commensurable with σ [illegible] with the unit line. It is a *third* [illegible] commensurable with σ, but neither [illegible] with the unit line. It is a *fourth* [illegible] commensurable with ρ [illegible] but is com[illegible] the unit line. It is a *fifth apotome* if [illegible] commensurable but σ commensurable with [illegible]. It is a *sixth apotome* if neither ρ [illegible] commensurable with [illegible]. The [illegible] the difference of two rational lines com[illegible] a rational [illegible] the difference [illegible] commensurable in power only, whose [illegible] 2. In the [illegible] Pythagorean musical system, the [illegible] half steps or semitones into [illegible] of whole tone is divided. Its [illegible]

apotomy [illegible], *n.* [illegible] *apotome.*

apotrepa[illegible]

[illegible]

apotropaion (ap″ọ-trọ-pā'yon), *n.*; pl. *apotropaia* (-yạ̈). [NL. prop. **apotropæum*, *-æon*, repr. Gr. ἀποτρόπαιον, neut. of ἀποτρόπαιος, averting evil, < ἀποτροπή, a turning away, averting, < ἀποτρέπειν, turn away, avert: see *apotropous.*] In *Gr. antiq.*, any sign, symbol, or amulet reputed to have the power of averting the evil eye or of serving in any way as a charm against bad luck. In art, the representation of an eye, as on painted vases, was often introduced in this character; and figurines of comic, indecent, or terrifying subjects and caricatures of any other nature also did duty as apotropaia.

apotropous (a-pot'rọ-pus), *a.* [< NL. *apotropus*, < Gr. ἀπότροπος, turned away, < ἀποτρέπειν, turn away, < ἀπό, away, + τρέπειν, turn.] In *bot.*, turned away: applied by Agardh to an anatropous ovule which when erect or ascending has its raphe toward the placenta, or averse from it when pendulous: opposed to *epitropous* (which see).

Apous†, *n.* See *Apus.*

apoxyomenos (a-pok-si-om'e-nos), *n.*; pl. *apoxyomenoi* (-noi). [Gr. ἀποξυόμενος, ppr. mid. of ἀποξύειν, scrape off, < ἀπό, off, + ξύειν, scrape.] In *Gr. antiq.*, one using the strigil; one scraping dust and perspiration from his body, as a bather or an athlete. Famous representations in art are a statue by Polycletus and one by Lysippus.

> My own impression of the relief [at Athens] of *Apoxyomenoi* is that the style had been influenced by Praxiteles. *A. S. Murray*, Greek Sculpture, II. 334, note.

apozem (ap'ọ-zem), *n.* [< L. *apozema*, < Gr. ἀπόζεμα, a decoction, < ἀποζεῖν, boil till the scum is thrown off, < ἀπό, from, + ζεῖν, boil.] In *med.*, a decoction or aqueous infusion of one or more medicinal substances to which other medicaments are added, such as salts or syrups. [Rare.]

apozemical (ap-ọ-zem'i-kạl), *a.* [< *apozem* + *-ical.*] Pertaining to or having the nature of an apozem. [Rare.]

appair† (a-pãr'), *v.* [< ME. *apairen*, *apayren*, *apeiren*, *apeyren*, and by apheresis *pairen*, *peiren*, reduced from *ampairen*, *anpairen*, more correctly *empeiren*, whence later *empair*, mod. *impair*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* To deface; damage; make worse; impair; bring into discredit; ruin.

> It is a synne and eek a gret folye
> To *apeyren* any man or hym defame.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Miller's Tale, l. 39.

II. *intrans.* To degenerate; become weaker; grow worse; deteriorate; go to ruin.

> It shulde not *apaire*. *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 756.

appal, appall (ạ-pâl'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *appalled*, ppr. *appalling.* [Early mod. E. also *appaule*, *apaul*, < ME. *appallen*, *apallen*, < OF. *apallir*, *appallir*, to grow pale, also *apalir*, *appalir* (whence, or according to which, the later-appearing E. *appale*, q. v.), = It. *appallidire*, grow pale, < L. *ad* (> It. *a*, F. *à*), to, + *pallidus*, > It. *pallido*, OF. *pale*, *palle*, mod. F. *pâle*, pale: see *pall*2 and *pale*2.] **I.**† *intrans.* 1. To grow pale or become dim.

> Hir liste nat *appalled* for to be.
> *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 357.

2. To become weak in quality, or faint in strength; fade; fail; decay.

> Then with her wrathful courage gan *appall*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. vi. 26.

> Like the Fire, whose heat doth soon *appale*.
> *Tofte*, Alba, ii. Pref. (*N. E. D.*)

3. To become faint-hearted; lose courage or resolution; become dismayed.—4. To become weak, flat, stale, and insipid; lose flavor or taste, as fermented liquor.

> I *appalle*, as drinke dothe or wyne, when it leseth his colour or ale whan it hath stande longe. *Palsgrave.*

II. *trans.* 1†. To make pale; cause to grow pale; blanch.

> The answer that ye made to me, my dear, . . .
> Hath so *appalled* my countenance.
> *Wyatt*, To his Love.

2†. To cause to become weak or to fail; weaken; reduce.

> But it were for an olde *appalled* wight [illegible]
> *Chaucer*, Shipman's Tale, l. [illegible]

> All other than I *appalled* [illegible] *Thomas* [illegible]

> [illegible] with [illegible] . . . [illegible] *Stow*, Chron., [illegible]

3. To deprave of courage or strength through fear; cause to shrink with fear; confound with fear; dismay; terrify: as, the sight *appalled* the stoutest heart.

> [illegible] *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. [illegible]

> [illegible] *appal*
> [illegible]

4†. To cause to become weak, flat, or stale, or to lose flavor or taste, as fermented liquor.

> Wine of its own nature will not congeal and freeze; only it will lose the strength and become *appalled* in extremity of cold. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny.

appal, appall (ạ-pâl'), *n.* [< *appal*, *appall*, *v.*] A state of terror; affright; dismay; consternation. [Rare.]

> Him [Ajax] viewed the Greeks exulting, with *appal*
> The Trojans. *Cowper*, Iliad, vi.

Appalachian (ap-ạ-lach'i-ạn or -lā'chi-ạn), *a.* [Named from the *Appalaches*, an Indian tribe.] Appellative of or pertaining to a system of mountains in eastern North America, extending from Cape Gaspé, in the province of Quebec, to northern Alabama, and divided into many ranges bearing separate names. The whole system has also been called the Alleghanies, after its most extensive division. The name Appalachian was first applied by the Spaniards to the extreme southern part of the system. Also sometimes spelled *Apalachian*, after the Spanish orthography.—**Appalachian tea**, the American name for the leaves of two plants, *Viburnum cassinoides* and *Ilex Cassine*, sometimes used as a substitute for Chinese tea.

appale† (a-pāl'), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *apale*, < OF. *appalir*, *apalir*; being the same as *appall*, < OF. *apallir*, *appallir*, in closer association with *pale*: see *appal*, *pale*2, *v.*, and *pall*2.] An old spelling of *appal.*

appalement†, *n.* [< *appale* + *-ment.*] An old form of *appalment.*

appall, *v.* and *n.* See *appal.*

appalling (ạ-pâ'ling), *p. a.* Causing or fitted to cause dismay or horror: as, an *appalling* accident; an *appalling* sight.

> All the avenues of enquiry were painted with images of *appalling* suffering, and of malicious dæmons. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 243.

appallingly (ạ-pâ'ling-li), *adv.* In a manner to appal or transfix with fright; shockingly.

appalment (ạ-pâl'mẹnt), *n.* [< *appal* + *-ment.*] The state of being appalled; depression occasioned by fear; discouragement through fear. Also spelled *appallment*, and formerly *appalement.* [Rare.]

> The furious slaughter of them was a great discouragement and *appalement* to the rest. *Bacon*, Hen. VII., p. 35.

appanage (ap'ạ-nạ̄j), *n.* [< F. *appanage*, *appenage* (Cotgrave), *apanage*, now only *apanage* (> E. also *apanage*), < OF. *apaner* = Pr. *apanar*, < ML. **appanare*, *apanare*, furnish with bread, < L. *ad*, to, + *panis* (> F. *pain*), bread.] 1. Originally, in the feudal law of France, that which was granted to the sons of the sovereign for their support, as lands and privileges, and which reverted to the crown on the failure of male heirs. In Scotland, at a later date, appanage was the patrimony of the king's eldest son, upon whose death or succession to the throne it reverted to the crown. In England, the duchy of Cornwall is sometimes regarded as an appanage of the Prince of Wales; in addition, he and other members of the royal family receive from Parliament allowances amounting to £156,000 out of the annual income derived from the hereditary crown lands surrendered to Parliament in the time of William IV.

> France could little afford to see Normandy separated from its body, even though it was to form an *apanage* of one of its own princes. *E. A. Freeman*, Norm. Conq., III. 78.

2. Whatever belongs or falls to one from one's rank or station in life.

> "I prefer respect to admiration," said Flora; "but I fear that respect is not the *appanage* of such as I am." *Disraeli*, Coningsby, iv. 8.

3. A natural or necessary accompaniment; an endowment or attribute.

> Where, save the rugged road, we find
> No *appanage* of human kind.
> *Wordsworth*, Pass of Kirkstone.

4. A dependent territory; a detached part of the dominions of a crown or government: as, India is now only an *appanage* of Great Britain.

Also written *apanage*, and sometimes *appenage.*

appanagist† (ap'ạ-nạ-jist), *n.* [< F. *apanagiste*: see *appanage* and *-ist.*] A prince to whom an appanage was granted. *Penny Cyc.*, II. 144.

apparage†, *n.* [< OF. *aparage*, < *aparer*, < *a*, to, + *par*, equal. Cf. mod. F. *parage*, rank, and E. *peerage.*] Noble extraction; nobility; rank; quality. *N. E. D.*

apparaile†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *apparel.*

apparate† (ap'a-rāt), *n.* Same as *apparatus.*

> [illegible] *apparate* and order for public sacrifices. *Selden*, Miracles, p. [illegible]

apparatus (ap-ạ-rā'tus), *n. sing.* and *pl.*; pl. also rarely *apparatuses* (-ez). [L., pl. *apparatus*, preparation, equipment, gear, < *apparatus*, pp. of *apparare*, *adparare*, prepare, < *ad*, to, + *parare*, make ready, prepare: see *pare* and *prepare.*] An equipment of things provided and adapted as means to some end; especially, a collection, combination, or set of machinery, tools, instru ments, utensils, appliances, or materials intended, adapted, and necessary for the accomplishment of some purpose, such as mechanical work, experimenting, etc.: as, chemical, philosophical, or surgical *apparatus.*

The whole military *apparatus* of the archduke was put in motion. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 17.

Specifically—(*a*) In *physiol.*, a collection of organs which, though differing in structure, all minister to the same function: as, the respiratory *apparatus*; the digestive *apparatus.* (*b*) A collection of materials for any literary work: as, critical *apparatus* for the study of the Greek text of the New Testament.—**Apparatus belli** (Latin), materials of war; ammunition; military stores. **Apparatus Sculptoris** (New Latin), the Sculptor's Workshop, a constellation situated in that region of the heavens which lies immediately to the east of the large star Fomalhaut, or α Piscis Australis. It barely rises above the horizon in the northern hemisphere.

apparel (a̤-par'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *appareled* or *apparelled*, ppr. *appareling* or *apparelling.* [Early mod. E. also *aparel, aparrell*, etc., < ME. *aparailen, apparailen, -aylen, -eilen, -eylen*, etc., and by apheresis *parailen*, < OF. *aparailler, apareiller*, F. *appareiller*, dress, prepare, = Pr. *aparelhar* = Sp. *aparejar* = Pg. *apparelhar* = It. *apparecchiare*, < L. as if **adpariculare*, make equal or fit, < *ad*, to, + **pariculus* (> It. *parecchio* = Pg. *parelho* = Sp. *parejo* = Pr. *parelh* = F. *pareil*, equal, like), dim. of *par*, equal: see *par.*] **1**†. To make ready; prepare; fit out; put in proper order.

> For ther he wolde hire weddying *apparaile.*
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 2473.

2. To dress or clothe; adorn or set off; deck with ornaments.

Behold, they which are gorgeously *apparelled*, and live delicately, are in kings' courts. Luke vii. 25.

It is no greater charity to clothe his body, than *apparel* the nakedness of his soul. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 3.

She did *apparel* her apparel, and with the preciousness of her body made it most sumptuous. *Sir P. Sidney.*

You may have trees *apparelled* with flowers by boring holes in them, putting into them earth, and setting seeds of violets. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 504.

3. To furnish with external apparatus; equip: as, ships *appareled* for sea.

apparel (a̤-par'el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *aparel, aparrel*, etc., and *parel, parrell*, etc., < ME. *aparel, apparail, apareil*, and by apheresis *parel*, < OF. *aparail, apareil, aparel*, preparation, equipment, F. *appareil*, preparation, provision, = Pr. *aparelh* = Sp. *aparejo* = Pg. *apparelho* = It. *apparecchio*; from the verb.] **1**†. Preparation; the work of preparing or providing.—**2**. Things prepared or provided; articles or materials to be used for a given purpose; apparatus; equipment. Specifically—(*a*†) The furniture, appendages, or attachments of a house. (*b*) *Naut.*, the furnishings or equipment of a ship, as sails, rigging, anchors, guns, etc.

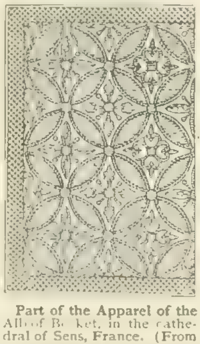
The carpenters were building their magazines of oares, masts, &c., for an hundred gallys and ships, which have all their *aparell* and furniture neere them. *Evelyn*, Diary, June, 1645.

3. A person's outer clothing or vesture; raiment; external array; hence, figuratively, aspect; guise.

> Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
> But not express'd in fancy; rich, not gaudy:
> For the *apparel* oft proclaims the man.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 3.

At publick devotion his resigned carriage made religion appear in the natural *apparel* of simplicity. *Tatler.*

4. *Eccles.*, an ornament of the alb and amice, found as a simple fringe or colored stripe earlier than the tenth century, most extensively employed and elaborate in workmanship during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and still used in the form of pieces of lace sewed upon silk. The apparels of the alb are either oblong quadrangular patches on the wrists and on the skirt before and behind, or bands completely encircling the skirt and wrists. The apparel of the amice is on the outside part, which is turned down like a collar. It was often in orphrey-work adorned with precious stones so disposed as to form sacred emblems.=**Syn. 3.** Raiment, costume, attire, clothes, garb, habiliments.



Part of the Apparel of the Alb of Becket, in the cathedral of Sens, France. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

apparelment†, *n.* [< ME. *apparaillement, aparaylment*, < OF. *apareillement* = Pr. *aparelhamen, aparellamen* = OSp. *aparejamiento* = Pg. *apparelhamento* = It. *apparecchiamento*: see *apparel* and *-ment.*] Equipment; clothing; adornment. *Chaucer*, Boëthius.

apparence†, **apparency**† (a̤-pãr'ens, -e̤n-si), *n.* [ME. *apparence, apparens, aparence, -aunce*, also *apparencie*, < OF. *aparence, aparance*, F. *apparence* = Pr. *apparencia, aparensa* = Sp. *apariencia* = Pg. *apparencia* = It. *apparenza*, < L. *apparentia*, appearance, in ML. also simulation, < *apparen(t-)s*, apparent: see *apparent.* Cf. *appearance.*] **1**. Preparation; making ready.—**2**. Superficial seeming; external semblance; appearance: as, "vain and gaudy *apparencies*," *Bp. Wren.*

Outward *apparance* is no authentic instance of the inward desires. *Middleton*, Family of Love, i. 2.

3. The quality of being apparent to the senses or to the mind; apparentness.—**4**. The position of being an heir apparent. *N. E. D.*

apparent (a̤-par'e̤nt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *apparant, -aunt, aparant*, also by apheresis *parent*, < OF. *aparant, -ent*, F. *apparent* = Pr. *apparent* = Sp. *aparente* = Pg. It. *apparente*, < L. *apparen(t-)s*, ppr. of *apparēre, adparēre*, come in sight, appear: see *appear* and *-ant*¹.] **I.** *a.* **1**. Exposed to the sense of sight; open to view; capable of being seen, or easily seen; visible to the eye; within the range of vision.

> By some *apparent* sign
> Let us have knowledge at the court of guard.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

As we rapidly approached the land the beauty of the scenery became more fully *apparent.* *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. ii.

2. Capable of being clearly perceived or understood; obvious; plain or clear; evident: as, the wisdom of the Creator is *apparent* in his works.

At that time Cicero had vehement suspicions of Cæsar, but no *apparent* proof to convince him. *North.*

3. Having the character of a mere seeming or appearance, in distinction from what is true or real: as, the *apparent* motion of the sun; his anger was only *apparent.*

For the powers of nature, notwithstanding their *apparent* magnitude, are limited and stationary. *Buckle*, Civilization, I. 46.

Culture inverts the vulgar view of nature, and brings the mind to call that *apparent* which it uses to call real, and that real which it uses to call visionary. *Emerson*, Nature.

4†. Probable; likely: as, "the three *apparent* candidates," *H. Walpole.*—**Apparent day**, the real or true solar day, as distinguished from the *mean day.* See *day.*—**Apparent declination**, the declination of the apparent place of a star.—**Apparent diameter of a heavenly body**, the angle which its diameter subtends at the eye, that is, the angle made by lines drawn from the extremities of its diameter to the eye.—**Apparent double point**, in *math.*, a point on a curve in space which appears to be double to an eye placed at a given point.—**Apparent easement.** See *easement.*—**Apparent** or **intentional ens.** See *ens.*—**Apparent figure**, the figure or shape under which an object appears when seen at a distance.—**Apparent horizon.** Same as *visible horizon* (which see, under *horizon*).—**Apparent magnitude.** See *magnitude.* **Apparent noon**, the instant at which the center of the sun crosses the meridian.—**Apparent place of a star**, etc., the place on the celestial sphere where it would appear but for refraction; sometimes the place where it does appear.—**Apparent position**, in *optics*, the position in which an object appears to be when seen through glass, water, or any other diffracting medium, as distinguished from its true position. See *refraction.*—**Apparent right ascension**, the right ascension of the apparent place of a star.—**Apparent time**, the hour-angle of the sun.—**Heir apparent.** See *heir.* =**Syn. 1** and **2.** Clear, distinct, manifest, patent, unmistakable.—**3.** Ostensible.

II.† *n.* An heir apparent.

> *K. Hen.* Draw thy sword in right. . . .
> *Prince.* I'll draw it as *apparent* to the crown,
> And in that quarrel use it to the death.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2.

apparently (a̤-pãr'e̤nt-li), *adv.* **1**. Openly; evidently to the senses or the intellect.

> I would not spare my brother in this case,
> If he should scorn me so *apparently.*
> *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 1.

2. Seemingly; in appearance, whether in reality or not; as far as one can judge: as, he is *apparently* well; only *apparently* friendly.

The motions of a watch, *apparently* uncaused by anything external, seem spontaneous. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 65.

apparentness (a̤-pãr'e̤nt-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being apparent; plainness to the eye or to the mind; visibleness; obviousness.

apparish† (a-par'ish), *v. t.* [Late ME. *apparysshe*, < OF. *apariss-*, stem of certain parts of *aparir, aparer*, < L. *apparēre*, appear: see *appear.*] To appear. *Caxton*, Golden Legend. (*N. E. D.*)

apparition (ap-a̤-rish'o̤n), *n.* [< F. *apparition*, < ML. *apparitio(n-)*, an appearance, epiphany, also attendants, L. only in sense of attendance, attendants, < *apparēre, adparēre*, pp. *apparitus, adparitus*, appear, attend, wait upon, serve: see *appear, apparent*, and *apparitor.*] **1**. The act of appearing or coming into sight; appearance; the state of being visible; visibility.

> When the holy churchman join'd our hands,
> Our vows were real then; the ceremony
> Was not in *apparition*, but in act.
> *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, v. 3.

The sudden *apparition* of the Spaniards. *Prescott.*

Louis XIV. appeared [at Chambord] on several occasions, and the *apparition* was characteristically brilliant. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 39.

2. That which appears or becomes visible; an appearance, especially of a remarkable or phenomenal kind.

Let us interrogate the great *apparition* that shines so peacefully around us. *Emerson*, Nature.

Miss Edgeworth taught a contempt of falsehood, no less in its most graceful than in its meanest *apparitions.* *Marg. Fuller*, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 131.

Specifically—**3**. A ghostly appearance; a specter or phantom: now the usual sense of the word.

Tender minds should not receive early impressions of goblins, spectres, *apparitions*, wherewith maids fright them into compliance. *Locke.*

4. In *astron.*, the first appearance of a star or other luminary after having been obscured: opposed to *occultation.*—**Circle of apparition**, or **of perpetual apparition**, the bounding circle of that part of the heavens which is always visible; that circle of declination which is tangent to the horizon.=**Syn. 3.** *Specter, Phantom*, etc. See *ghost.*

apparitional (ap-a̤-rish'o̤n-a̤l), *a.* [< *apparition* + *-al.*] **1**. Resembling an apparition; having the nature of a phantom; spectral.—**2**. Capable of appearing; endowed with materializing qualities.—**Apparitional soul**, a thin, unsubstantial human image conceived, in certain phases of primitive thought, as the cause of life and mind, capable of quitting the body for a time or altogether, and so leaving it insensible or dead, and when thus absent from it appearing to other individuals asleep or awake.

Closely allied . . . to the primitive notion of the *apparitional soul*, is the belief in the soul's existence after death. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 55.

That the *apparitional* human *soul* bears the likeness of its fleshly body, is the principle implicitly accepted by all who believe it really and objectively present in dream or vision. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 406.

apparitor (a-par'i-to̤r), *n.* [L., a servant, esp. a public servant (lictor, scribe, military aide, priest, etc.), < *apparēre, adparēre*, attend, serve: see *apparition.*] **1**. In *Rom. antiq.*, any officer who attended magistrates and judges to execute their orders.—**2**. Any officer of a civil court, or his servant or attendant.—**3**. Any one who puts in an appearance; an appearer. [Rare.]

The Higher Court . . . in which . . . every Human Soul is an *apparitor.* *Carlyle*, Past and Present, p. 211.

4. *Eccles.*, a messenger or an officer who serves the process of a spiritual court; the lowest officer of an ecclesiastical tribunal.

He swallowed all the Roman hierarchy, from the pope to the *apparitor.* *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

When my great-grandfather wished to read the Bible to his family, . . . one of the children stood at the door to give notice if he saw the *apparitor* coming, who was an officer of the spiritual court. *Franklin*, Autobiog., pp. 8, 9.

5. The beadle in a university, who carries the mace.

appaumée (a-pō-mā'), *a.* [F., < *à* (< L. *ad*, to) + *paume*, the palm of the hand: see *palm.*] In *her.*, open and extended so as to show the palm with thumb and fingers at full length: said of the human hand. Also spelled *apaumée.*

A Right Hand Appaumée.

appay†, *v. t.* See *apay.*

appeach† (a-pēch'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *apeach*, < ME. *appechen, apechen* (and by apheresis *pechen*, > mod. E. *peach*², q. v.), reduced from earlier *empechen*, whence the usual mod. form *impeach*, q. v. Cf. *appair, impair.*] **1**. To impeach.

He did, amongst many others, *appeach* Sir William Stanley, the lord chamberlain. *Bacon*, Hen. VII.

> Nor can'st, nor dar'st thou, traitor, on the plain
> *Appeach* my honour, or thine own maintain.
> *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., l. 300.

2. To censure; reproach; accuse; give accusatory evidence.

> And oft of error did himselfe *appeach.*
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xi. 40.

appeacher† (a-pē'chėr), *n.* [< ME. *apechowre* (Prompt. Parv.), < AF. *enpechour*, OF. *empecheor*: see *appeach* and *-er.*] An accuser.

appeachment† (a-pēch'me̤nt), *n.* [< *appeach* + *-ment.* Cf. *impeachment.*] Accusation; impeachment; charge.

The duke's answers to his *appeachments*, in number thirteen, I find very diligently and civilly couched. *Sir H. Wotton.*

appeal [illegible] Early mod. E. also *apeal*, and [illegible] ME. *appelen*, *apelen*, < OF. *apeler*, F. *appeler* = Pr. *appelar* = Sp. *apelar* = Pg. *appellar* = It. *appellare*, < L. *appellāre*, *adpellāre*, address, [illegible], summon, accuse, accost by name, a secondary form of *appellere*, *adpellere*, bring to, drive to, bring to land, < *ad*, to, + *pellĕre*, drive. Cf. *expel*, *impel*, *propel*, *repel*, and see *repeal*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To call; summon; challenge. [Rare.]

> [illegible] I *appeal* the Norman to the lists. *Scott.*

2. In *law*: (*a*) To remove, as a cause, from a lower to a higher judge or court. See *appeal*, *n.*, 2 (*b*).

> [illegible] importance were *appealed* from the Scul-[illegible]. *Brougham.*

(*b*) Formerly, to charge with a crime before a tribunal; accuse; institute a criminal prosecution against for some heinous offense: with *of* before the offense charged: as, to *appeal* a person *of* felony.

> I *appeal* you *of* murder. *B. Jonson.*

> In November, 1817, William Ashford *appealed* Abraham Thornton, to answer for the alleged murder of appellant's sister. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XI. 252.

> If a Frenchman *appealed* an Englishman, the Englishman had the choice of either mode of trial. *E. A. Freeman*, Norm. Conq., IV. 423.

3†. To address; offer up, as an appeal.

> They both uprose and tooke their ready way
> Unto the church, their praiers to *appele*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. ii. 48.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To call for aid, mercy, sympathy, or the like; make an earnest entreaty, or have the effect of an entreaty.

> Against their merit if this age rebel,
> To future times for justice they *appeal*.
> *Dryden*, Art of Poetry, iii. 755.

> The deepening expression of pain on Philip's face . . . made the deformity *appeal* more strongly to her pity. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, v. 1.

2. In *law*, to refer to a superior judge or court for the decision of a cause depending; specifically, to refer a decision of a lower court or judge to a higher one, for reëxamination and revisal.

> I *appeal* unto Cæsar. Acts xxv. 11.

3. To refer to another person or authority for the decision of a question controverted, or for the corroboration of testimony or facts; in general, to refer to some tribunal explicitly mentioned or implied.

> I *appeal* to the Scriptures in the original. *Horsley*, Sermons, I. i.

> I *appeal* from your customs. I must be myself. *Emerson*, Self-Reliance.

4. To have recourse; resort for proof, decision, or settlement: as, to *appeal* to force.

> Not prevailing by dispute, he *appeals* to a miracle, restoring to sight a blind man whom the Britons could not cure. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iv.

[It, in all senses, with *to* or *unto* before the tribunal whose judgment is asked, and *from* before that whose decision is [illegible].]

appeal (a̤-pēl′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *appel*, *appell*, *apell*; < ME. *apel*, *apel*, *apele*, and by apheresis *pele*, > mod. E. *peal*, q. v.), < OF. *apel*, F. *appel*, appeal; from the verb.] **1.** An address or invocation; a call for sympathy, mercy, aid, or the like; a supplication; an entreaty: as, an *appeal* for help; an *appeal* for mercy.

> When ever yet was your *appeal* denied?
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

2. A proceeding taken to reverse a decision by submitting it to the review of a higher authority: as, an *appeal* to the house from a decision of the chair. In *law*: (*a*) Sometimes used in the above general meaning, so as to include writs of error, certiorari, etc. (*b*) [illegible] removal of a cause or suit from a [illegible] tribunal, in order that the latter [illegible], if it seems needful, reverse [illegible] of the lower. [illegible] (*c*) The mode of procedure by which such removal is effected. (*d*) The right of removal to a higher court. (*e*) Formerly, a vindictive action at the suit of a party injured when the supposed criminal had been previously acquitted on an indictment or pardoned. The appellant raised an action (which had to be brought within a year) and demanded the punishment of the accused, who had to submit to a fresh trial by jury, or demand a trial by wager of battle.

> He was threatened with an *appeal* of murder by the widow of a Protestant clergyman. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxix.

3. A summons to answer to a charge; a challenge.

> Nor shall the sacred character of king
> Be urged to shield me from thy bold *appeal*.
> *Dryden*.

4. A call to another to sanction or witness; a reference to another for proof or decision: as, in an oath a person makes an *appeal* to the Deity for the truth of his declaration.—**5.** Resort or recourse for decision.

> Every milder method is to be tried before a nation makes an *appeal* to arms. *Kent.*

> In the community of nations, the first *appeal* is to physical force. *Macaulay*, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

Commission of Appeals. See *commission*¹.=**Syn. 1.** *Petition*, *Suit*, etc. (see *prayer*), solicitation, application.

appealable (a̤-pē′la-bl), *a.* [< *appeal* + *-able*.] **1.** Capable of being appealed; admitting of appeal; removable to a higher tribunal for decision.

> Pressure on the bench to make as many decisions as possible in a given time tends . . . to engender *appealable* decisions and prolong litigation. *The Century*, XXX. 330.

2. Liable to be accused or called to answer by appeal: applied to persons: as, *appealable* for manslaughter.—**3.** That may be appealed (to). *N. E. D.*

appealant† (a̤-pē′lant), *n.* [< *appeal* + *-ant*¹. Cf. *appellant*.] One who appeals; an appellant.

appealer (a̤-pē′lėr), *n.* [< *appeal* + *-er*¹. Cf. *appellor*.] **1.** One who appeals, or carries his cause to a higher court.—**2.** An appellor; an accuser or informer.

> I should become an *appealer*, or every bishop's espie. *Foxe*, Book of Martyrs (Thorpe).

appealingly (a̤-pē′ling-li), *adv.* In an appealing or entreating manner; beseechingly.

appealingness (a̤-pē′ling-nes), *n.* The quality of being appealing, or of awakening sympathy, pity, or the like.

> Ready sympathy . . . made him alive to a certain *appealingness* in her behaviour towards him. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxxv.

appear (a̤-pēr′), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *apear*, *appere* (and by apheresis *pear*, > mod. dial. *pear*), < ME. *apeeren*, *aperen*, *appieren*, < OF. *aperer*, *apperer* (Roquefort), *aparir*, reg. inf. *aparoir*, *aparoir* = Pr. *aparer* = It. *apparire*, *apparere*, < L. *apparēre*, *adparēre*, appear, < *ad*, to, + *parēre*, appear, come in sight (a secondary form of *parĕre*, produce): see *apparent* and *parent*.] **1.** To come or be in sight; become visible by approach or by emerging from concealment; be exposed to view.

> And God said, . . . Let the dry land *appear*. Gen. i. 9.

> The angel of the Lord *appeared* unto him in a flame of fire out of the midst of a bush. Ex. iii. 2.

> In each cheek *appears* a pretty dimple.
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 242.

2. To stand in presence, as parties or advocates before a court; make appearance.

> We must all *appear* before the judgment seat of Christ. 2 Cor. v. 10.

3. To come or be placed before the public; come to the notice of the public: as, the actor *appeared* only once a week; his history *appeared* in 1880.—**4.** To be obvious; be known, as a subject of observation or comprehension; be clear or made clear by evidence.

> It doth not yet *appear* what we shall be. 1 John iii. 2.

5. To seem; have a certain semblance or appearance; look: as, he *appeared* to be wise; it *appears* to me that this is unsafe; he *appears* very old.

> They disfigure their faces, that they may *appear* unto men to fast. Mat. vi. 16.

> Months to the old man *appear* no longer than weeks to the young man. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., [illegible]

6†. To be understood; be intelligible: as, "Do I now *appear*?" *Colloquial.* **Appearing gratis**, in *law*, [illegible] the act of defendant in coming in [illegible] without waiting [illegible].=**Syn. 5.** *Look*, etc. See *seem*.

appear† (a̤-pēr′), *n.* [< *appear*, *v.*] Appearance.

> Here will I wash it in the morning's dew,
> Which she on every little grass doth strew
> In silver drops against the sun's *appear*.
> *Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 1.

appearance (a̤-pēr′ans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *apperance*, < ME. *apperaunce*, *-ens*; the same as *apparence* (q. v.), conformed to *appear*.] **1.** The act of coming into sight; the act of becoming visible to the eye: as, the *appearance* of the sun above the horizon.—**2†.** The state of being in sight; visibility. [Rare.]

> He's built a bower, made it secure,
> Wi' carbuncle and stane;
> Tho' travellers were never sae nigh,
> *Appearance* it had nane.
> *Young Akin*, in Child's Ballads, I. 180.

3. A coming into presence; the act of presenting one's self: as, his sudden *appearance* surprised me.

> The duke does greet you, general;
> And he requires your haste-post-haste *appearance*,
> Even on the instant. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 2.

4. An object as seen or perceived; a phenomenon; the immediate object of experience.

> The term *appearance* is used to denote not only that which reveals itself to our observation as existent, but also to signify that which only seems to be, in contrast to that which truly is. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., ix.

> Surely, it must be a miraculously active principle that can snatch up from transitoriness and oblivion the variegated play of fleeting and fading *appearances*, and construct therefrom the world of steady experience of which we have knowledge. *Mind*, IX. 350.

5. Something believed to have a supernatural character; an apparition: as, an *appearance* in the sky.—**6.** That which appears or is obvious; outward show or seeming; semblance as apart from reality or substance: as, there is an *appearance* of trouble yonder; *appearances* are against him.

> Judge not according to the *appearance*. John vii. 24.

> Men are governed by opinion: this opinion is as much influenced by *appearances* as by realities. *A. Hamilton*, Works, I. 168.

7. Outward look or aspect; mien; build and carriage; figure: as, a man of noble *appearance*.

> Much have I heard, . . .
> And now am come to see of whom such noise
> Hath walk'd about, and each limb to survey,
> If thy *appearance* answer loud report.
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 1090.

8. *pl.* Indications; look.

> My master heard me with great *appearances* of uneasiness in his countenance. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 3.

9. The act of coming before the public; the act of coming into public notice: as, he made his *appearance* as a historian; the *appearance* of a book.—**10†.** Seeming; probability; likelihood.

> There is that which hath no *appearance*. *Bacon.*

11. In *law*: (*a*) The coming into court of either of the parties to a suit; the being present in court as a party to a pending proceeding; the coming into court of a party summoned in a process, either in person or by his attorney, usually expressed by a formal entry by the proper officer to that effect; the act or proceeding by which a party proceeded against places himself before the court and submits to its jurisdiction. (*b*) In *Scots law*, the stating of a defense in a cause. Where a defender in writing, or by counsel at the bar, states a defense, he is said to have *appeared*. **To put in an appearance**, to appear in person.=**Syn. 3.** Arrival, presence.—**6.** Guise, show, pretense, pretext, color.—**7.** Air, look, manner, demeanor.

appearer (a̤-pēr′ėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which appears, in any sense of that word. [Rare.]

> Owls and ravens are ominous *appearers*, and presignify unlucky events. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 21.

Specifically—**2.** In *law*, one who formally appears (in court, etc.).

appearingly (a̤-pēr′ing-li), *adv.* Apparently; seemingly; according to all outward signs. [Rare.]

> A flourishing branch shall grow out of his *appearingly* sere and sapless root. *Bp. Hall*, Paraph. of Isaiah.

appeasable (a̤-pē′za̤-bl), *a.* [< *appease* + *-able*.] Capable of being appeased, quieted, calmed, or pacified; placable.

> The tumult of a mob, *appeasable* only by . . . bloodshed. *G. P. Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 30.

appeasableness (a̤-pē′za̤-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being appeasable.

appease (a̤-pēz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *appeased*, ppr. *appeasing*. [Early mod. E. also *apease*, *apeace* (conformed to *peace*), *apaise* (and by apheresis *pease*), < ME. *apesen*, *apeisen*, *apaisen*, < OF. *apeser*, *apeisier*, *apaisier* (F. *apaiser* = Pr. *apaziar*), pacify, bring to peace, < *a*, to, + *pais*, *peis*, *pes*, mod. F. *paix*, peace: see *peace*, and cf. *apay*, *appay*, of which *appease* is thus a doublet.]

1. To bring to a state of peace; pacify; quiet by allaying anger, indignation, strife, etc.

O God! if my deep prayers cannot *appease* thee,
But thou wilt be aveng'd on my misdeeds,
Yet execute thy wrath on me alone.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

2. To allay; calm, as an excited state of feeling; remove, as a passion or violent emotion.

The signori . . . earnestly exhorted the principal citizens to use their good offices to soothe the people and *appease* the general indignation. *J. Adams*, Works, V. 70.

The function of official priests was to *appease* the wrath of God or purchase his favor.
Theodore Parker, Sermons, Int.

3. To assuage or soothe, as bodily pain; satisfy, as an appetite or desire: as, to *appease* the smart of a wound, or one's hunger. =**Syn.** To satisfy, hush, quell (see list under *allay*1); propitiate, conciliate.

appeasement (a̤-pēz'ment), *n.* [< *appease* + *-ment.* Cf. OF. (and F.) *apaisement*, > ML. *appeisamentum.*] The act of appeasing, or the state of being appeased, or in peace; pacification. [Rare.]

For its *appeasement* and mitigation.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 223.

Being neither in number nor in courage great, partly by authority, partly by entreaty, they were reduced to some good *appeasement*. *Sir J. Hayward*, Edw. VI., p. 54.

appeaser (a̤-pē'zėr), *n.* One who or that which appeases or pacifies.

appeasive (a̤-pē'ziv), *a.* [< *appease* + *-ive.*] Serving or tending to appease; mitigating; quieting.

appel (a-pel'), *n.* [F.: see *appeal, n.*] In *fencing*, a smart stroke with the blade on the sword of an antagonist on the opposite side to that which he engaged, generally accompanied with a stamp of the foot, used for the purpose of procuring an opening. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict. See *feint.*

appellability (a-pel-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *appellable:* see *-bility.*] The state or quality of being appealable.

appellable (a-pel'a-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **appellabilis*, < *appellare*, appeal: see *appeal*. Cf. *appealable.*] Capable of being appealed; appealable.

appellancy (a-pel'an-si), *n.* [< *appellant:* see *-cy.*] Appeal; capability of appeal. *Todd.*

appellant (a-pel'ant), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *appelant*, < L. *appellan(t-)s*, ppr. of *appellare*, appeal: see *appeal*, and cf. *appealant.*] **I.** *a.* Appealing; relating to appeals; appellate.

The first having an *appellant* jurisdiction over the second. *Hallam.*

II. *n.* **1.** In *law:* (*a*) One who appeals or removes a cause from a lower to a higher tribunal. (*b*†) One who prosecutes another for a crime, such as felony or treason.—**2.** One who looks to any tribunal for corroboration or vindication.—**3**†. One who challenges or summons another to single combat.

This is the day appointed for the combat;
And ready are the *appellant* and defendant.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

Answer thy *appellant*, . . .
Who now defies thee thrice to single fight.
Milton, S. A., l. 1220.

4. *Eccles.*, one of the French clergy who, in the Jansenist controversy, rejected the bull Unigenitus, issued in 1713 by Pope Clement XI. against Quesnel's "Réflexions morales sur le Nouveau Testament," and appealed to the pope "better informed," or to a general council.—**5.** One who appeals or presents a request.

Each of them is now a humble and earnest *appellant* for the laurel. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, Epist. Ded.

appellate (ap'e-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *appellated*, ppr. *appellating.* [< L. *appellatus*, pp. of *appellare*, address, appeal to, sue, accuse, accost, name: see *appeal.*] To call by a name; call; name; entitle. [Rare.]

The vast Pacific Ocean, commonly . . . *appellated* (as the saying is) and annominated the South-sea.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature (1765), I. 465. (*N. E. D.*)

appellate (a̤-pel'ạ̄t), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *appellatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to appeals; having cognizance of appeals: as, an *appellate* court.

Appellate stands in contradistinction to original jurisdiction, and as the latter implies that the case must commence in the Supreme Court, so the former implies that the case must commence in an inferior court, not having final jurisdiction; and, therefore, liable to be carried up to a higher, for final decision. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 321.

II.† *n.* A person appealed or prosecuted for a crime; an appellee.

appellation (ap-e-lā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *appellation*, < L. *appellatio(n-)*, an accosting, an appeal, a naming, < *appellare*, accost, appeal to, name: see *appellate, v.*, and *appeal.*] **1**†. The act of appealing from a lower to a higher court or authority; appeal.

There is such a noise i' the court . . . with their several voices of citations, *appellations*, allegations, certificates, etc. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne.

2†. The act of appealing for aid, sympathy, etc.; entreaty.—**3.** The act of naming; nomenclature.—**4.** The word by which a person or thing is called and known; name; title.—**5.** In *logic*, the acceptation of a term to denote an existing thing. **Formal appellation.** See *formal.* **Syn. 4.** *Designation*, etc. (see *name*, *n.*), cognomen, epithet.

appellative (a̤-pel'a̤-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *appellatif*, < L. *appellativus*, < *appellare*, name, call: see *appeal* and *appellation.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the character of an appellation; serving to name or mark out; serving as a distinctive denomination; denominative: as, hydrochloric is a term *appellative* of a certain acid.—**2.** In *gram.*, common, as applied to a noun; general; denominative of a class: opposed to *proper.*

Nor is it likely he [St. Paul] would give the common *appellative* name of "Books" to the divinely inspired writings, without any other note of distinction.
Bp. Bull, Works, II. 401.

II. *n.* **1.** In *gram.*, a common name in distinction from a proper name; a name standing for a whole class: thus, the word *man* is the *appellative* of the whole human race, *fowl* of all winged animals, *tree* of all plants of a particular class, etc.—**2.** Title; appellation; nickname.

There [in the rosary] also the blessed Virgin Mary, after many glorious *appellatives*, is prayed to in these words.
Jer. Taylor, Diss. from Popery, p. 218.

appellatively (a̤-pel'a̤-tiv-li), *adv.* In an appellative manner; in *gram.*, according to the manner of appellative nouns; in a manner to express whole classes or species: as, the name *Hercules* is sometimes used *appellatively*, that is, as a common name to signify a strong man.

appellativeness (a̤-pel'a̤-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being appellative. *Fuller.*

appellatory (a̤-pel'a̤-tọ̄-ri), *a.* [< L. *appellatorius*, < *appellator*, an appellant, < *appellare*, pp. *appellatus*, appeal: see *appeal.*] Containing an appeal.

An *appellatory* libel ought to contain the name of the party appellant. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

appellee (ap-e-lē'), *n.* [< F. *appelé* (< L. *appellatus*), pp. of *appeler:* see *appeal* and *appellate.*] In *law*, the person against whom an appeal is brought; the respondent in an appeal.

appellor (a̤-pel'ọr), *n.* [ME. *apelour*, and by apheresis *pelour*, < OF. *apelour*, *appelour*, *apeleur*, earlier *apeleor*, *apelor*, < L. *appellator*, acc. *appellatorem*, appellant, < *appellare*, pp. *appellatus*, appeal: see *appeal.*] In *law:* (*a*) The person who institutes an appeal, or prosecutes another for crime. [This term is not now applied to the plaintiff in appeal from a lower court, he being called the *appellant.*] (*b*) One who confesses a felony, and turns king's or state's evidence against his associates. *Wharton.* (*c*) One who challenges a jury. *Wharton.*

appenage, *n.* See *appanage.*

append (a̤-pend'), *v.* [The intrans. use is the earlier, < ME. *appenden*, *apenden*, *appenten*, *apenten*, and by apheresis *penden*, *penten*, < OF. *apendre*, *appendre*, hang up, hang by, depend on, appertain or belong to; in trans. use mod., < F. *appendre*, < ML. *appendere*, intrans., LL. trans., hang, L. *appendĕre*, *adpendĕre*, *appendēre*, weigh, consider, < *ad*, to, + *pendēre*, intrans., hang, *pendĕre*, trans., hang, weigh: see *pendant*, *poise*, and cf. *depend*, *dispend*, *expend*, *spend*, *perpend*, *suspend.*] **I.**† *intrans.* To belong; pertain.

Holy orisoun . . . *appendith* specially to penitence.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

II. *trans.* **1.** To hang or attach as a proper part, possession, or accompaniment, as a pendant; suspend: as, a seal *appended* to a record.

If amulets do work . . . upon those parts whereunto they are *appended*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

Conceive . . . a pig's tail . . . *appended* to the back of the head. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, iii.

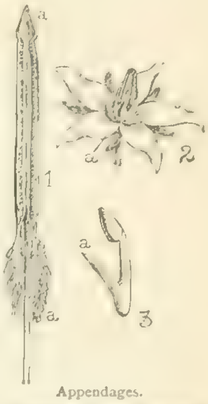
2. To add, as an accessory to the principal thing; subjoin; annex.

One hundred passages from the fathers *appended* in the notes. *J. H. Newman*, Development of Christ. Doct., p. 22.

To hunt out mediocrity and feebleness, and *append* correct dates to their forgotten effusions, is an exercise of philanthropy which is likely to be little appreciated.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 33.

=**Syn.** To join, superadd, affix.

appendage (a̤-pen'dạ̄j), *n.* [< *append* + *-age.*] **1.** That which is appended to something as a proper part of it; a subordinate attached part of anything. Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, any limb, member, or peripheral part of the body diverging from the axial trunk; an appended or appendicular part. See cut under *Appendicularia.* (*b*) In *bot.*, any subsidiary part superadded to another part, as hairs and glands to a stem or leaf or nectaries and corona to the corolla: applied especially to processes of any kind. (*c*) *Naut.*, a small portion of a vessel extending beyond the general form, as shown by the cross-sections and the water-sections. **2.** Something added to a principal or greater thing, though not necessary to it, as a portico to a house.



Appendages.

1, anther of *Inula*; 2, [illegible]; 3, stamen of [illegible]; *a, a, a*, appendages.

Modesty is the *appendage* of sobriety, and is to chastity, to temperance, and to humility, as the fringes are to a garment.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living.

In case of a union, the smaller kingdom would be considered only as an *appendage*, and sacrificed to the interests of the larger. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

=**Syn.** Adjunct, attachment, appurtenance, addition, concomitant.

appendance, appendence (a̤-pen'da̤ns, -de̤ns), *n.* [< F. *appendance*, < *appendre:* see *append*, *appendant*, and *-ance.*] **1.** The condition of being appendant. [Rare.]—**2**†. Something annexed; an appendage.

High titles, rich coats, long pedigrees, large revenues, . . . the just . . . *appendances* of civil greatness.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 29.

appendancy†, **appendency**† (a̤-pen'da̤n-si, -de̤n-si), *n.* [< *appendant*, *-ent:* see *-cy.*] The condition of being appendant.

Abraham bought the whole field, and by right of *appendency* had the cave with it. *Spelman*, De Sepultura, p. 176.

appendant, appendent (a̤-pen'da̤nt, -de̤nt), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *appendant*, ppr. of *appendre:* see *append.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Hanging to; annexed; attached; concomitant: as, a seal *appendant* to a paper.—**2.** In *law*, appended to something by prescription: applied to a right or privilege attached to a principal inheritance: thus, in England, an advowson, that is, the right of patronage or presentation, is said to be *appendant* or annexed to the possession of a manor. —**Appendant advowson.** See *advowson*, 2. **Common appendant.** See *common*, *n.*, 4.

II. *n.* That which belongs to another thing, as incidental or subordinate to it; an adjunct; a dependency.

appendical (a̤-pen'di-ka̤l), *a.* [< *appendix* (*-dic-*) + *-al.*] Of the nature of an appendix. *N. E. D.*

appendicate† (a̤-pen'di-kāt), *v. t.* [< *appendix* (*-dic-*) + *-ate*2.] To append; add to: as, "divers things *appendicated*," *Sir M. Hale.*

appendication† (a̤-pen-di-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *appendicate* + *-ion.*] An appendage or adjunct. *Sir M. Hale.*

appendicatory (a̤-pen'di-kạ̄-tọ̄-ri), *a.* [< *appendicate* + *-ory.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of an appendix. *W. Taylor.*

appendices, *n.* Plural of *appendix.*

appendicitis (a̤-pen"di-sī'tis), *n.* [< L. *appendix* (*-dic-*) + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the vermiform appendix (which see, under *appendix*).

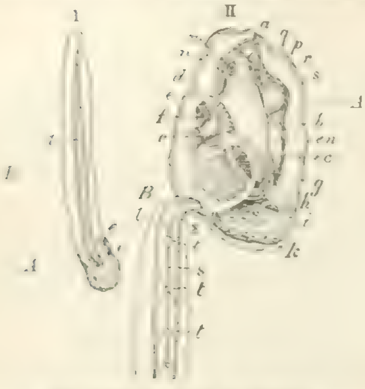
appendicle (a̤-pen'di-kl), *n.* [< L. *appendicula*, dim. of *appendix:* see *appendix.*] A small appendage.

appendicular (ap-en-dik'ụ̄-lär), *a.* [< NL. *appendicularius*, < L. *appendicula:* see *appendicle.*] Having the character of an appendicle; appendiculate: specifically, in *anat.*, opposed to *axial:* thus, the whole skeleton of a vertebrate is divided into the axial and the *appendicular* skeletons, the latter being that of the limbs or appendages.

Appendicularia (ap-en-dik-ụ̄-lā'ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., fem. of *appendicularius:* see *appendicular.*] **1.** The typical genus of the family *Appendiculariidæ.* *A. flabellum* is about one fifth of an inch long, exclusive of the tail, with an oval or flask-shaped body, and has the power of rapidly secreting a mucilaginous cuticular investment in which it becomes incased. **2.** [*l. c.*; pl. *appendiculariæ* (-ē).] A member of the above genus.

The simplest members of the [ascidian] group, and those the structure of which is most readily comprehensible, are the *Appendiculariæ*; minute pelagic organisms which [illegible] propelled, like tadpoles [illegible]

[illegible] Anat. Invert., p. [illegible]



[illegible] magnified.

[illegible] forward in its [illegible] bent [illegible] pharynx, [illegible] anus [illegible] ganglia; en, endoderm; ec, ectoderm.

Appendiculariæ (ap-en-dik-ū-lā'ri-ē), *n. pl.* Same as *Appendiculariidæ*.

appendicularian (ap-en-dik-ū-lā'ri-an), *n.* [< *Appendicularia* + *-an*.] An animal of the genus *Appendicularia*; one of the *Appendiculariidæ*.

appendiculariid (ap-en-dik-ū-lā'ri-id), *n.* A tunicate, or ascidian, of the family *Appendiculariidæ*.

Appendiculariidæ (ap-en-dik″ū-lā-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Appendicularia* + *-idæ*.] A family of tunicates, or ascidians, of a low grade of organization, permanently retaining a form and structure which characterize only the embryonic or larval stage of other ascidians. They are named from the tadpole-like shape and long tail or appendage, by means of which they move about. The family [illegible] *Copelatæ* of some naturalists, as [illegible]

Appendiculata (ap-en-dik-ū-lā'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *appendiculatus*: see *appendiculate*.] A name given by E. R. Lankester to a phylum or prime group of the animal kingdom, including those forms which have lateral jointed appendages and usually a segmented body. It is a loose and inexact synonym of *Arthropoda*, together with *Rotifera* and *Chætopoda*. See *Arthropoda*.

appendiculate (ap-en-dik'ū-lạ̄t), *a.* [< NL. *appendiculatus*, < L. *appendicula*: see *appendicle*.] 1. Provided with appendages; having the character of an appendage or appendages; forming an appendicle. Used especially in botany, being applied [illegible] to leaves, or to organs appended [illegible] etc.: thus the pitcher-like appendage [illegible] the *Nepenthes distillatoria* or pitcher-plant [illegible] *appendiculate*. See cuts under *ap*[illegible]

2. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Appendiculata*.

Appendirostres (a-pen-di-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., contr. for **appendicirostres*, < L. *appendix*, appendage, + *rostrum*, a beak.] In Blyth's system of classification (1849), a group of birds, the hornbills, *Bucerotidæ*, as distinguished from the [illegible], the hoopoes or *Upupidæ*.

appendix (a-pen'diks), *n.*; pl. *appendixes* or [illegible] (-dik-sez or -di-sēz). [< L. *ap*[illegible] *appendic*-, an appendage, appen[illegible] *appendere*, hang: see *append*.] 1. [illegible] appended or added; an adjunct, [illegible] edge, or accessory. [illegible]

[illegible] An addition appended to a [illegible] relating to the main work. [illegible]

[illegible] Appendices epiploicæ [illegible] Appendix cæci [illegible] Appendix vermiformis [illegible] vermiform appendix, a process given off from the cæcum, varying in man from three to six inches in length. See cut under *intestine*. **Appendix vesicæ** (appendage of the bladder), a hernia of the mucous membrane of the bladder through the muscular coat. =Syn. 2. *Appendix, Supplement*. See *supplement*.

appendixious (ap-en-dik'shus), *a.* [< *appendix* + *-ous*. Cf. ML. *appendicius*, supplementary.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an appendix; appendicatory. *Bentham*. [Rare.]

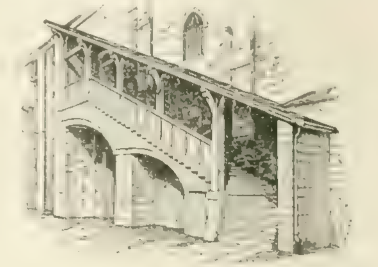
appense (a-pens'), *a.* [< L. *appensus*, pp. of *appendere*: see *append*.] Hanging from above; specifically, in *bot.*, pendulous: applied to ovules attached to the sides or angles of the ovary, and drooping. [Rare.]

appense† (a-pens'), *v. t.* [< OF. *appenser*, append (a seal), < L. as if **appensare*, freq. of *appendere*, pp. *appensus*, append: see *append*.] To append (a seal).

> We haue caused . . . our seale thereunto to be *appensed*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 158. (*N. E. D.*)

appent†, *v. i.* An old form of *append*.

appentice (a-pen'tis), *n.* [< ME. **apentice* (by apheresis *pentis*, *pentice*, whence, by corruption, *penthouse*, q. v.), < OF. *apentis*, F. *appentis*, < ML. *appendicium*, *appenditium*, appentice, < LL. *appendicium*, an appendage, < *appendere*, append: see *append*, *appendix*.] In *arch.*, any lean-to roof; especially, a kind of open shed of a single slope supported on posts or columns, or on brackets let into a wall, or otherwise, to afford protection from the weather to a door, window, flight of steps, etc., over which it projects or forms a hood.



Appentice.
Chapter-house of the Cathedral of Meaux, France.

apperceive (ap-ėr-sēv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *apperceived*, ppr. *apperceiving*. [Early mod. E. also *appercease*, *apparceive*, < ME. *aperceiven*, *aparceiven*, *aparceven*, < OF. *apercevoir*, *apercevoir*, *aparcevoir*, F. *apercevoir* = Sp. *apercibir* = Pg. *aperceber*, < LL. **appercipere*, < L. *ad*, to, + *percipere*, perceive: see *perceive*.] To be conscious of perceiving; comprehend (what is perceived); loosely, to perceive; notice: used specifically of internal perception or self-consciousness. See *apperception*.

apperceiving† (ap-ėr-sē'ving), *n.* [ME. *aperceyvynge*; verbal n. of *apperceive*.] Perception. *Chaucer*.

apperception (ap-ėr-sep'shon), *n.* [< NL. *apperceptio(n-)* (Leibnitz), < LL. **appercipere*, pp. **apperceptus*: see *apperceive* and *perception*.] 1. That act of the mind by which it becomes conscious of its ideas as its own; perception (which see) with the added consciousness that it is "I" who perceive.

> It is well to make a distinction between perception which is the inner state of the monad representing external things, and *apperception* which is consciousness, or the reflexive knowledge of this interior state, which is not given to all souls, nor always to the same soul.
> *Leibnitz*, Nature and Grace, tr. by N. Porter, § 4.

> The Leibnitzo-Wolffians distinguished three acts in the process of representative cognition: (1) the act of representing a (mediate) object to the mind; (2) the representation, or, to speak more properly, representamen, itself as an (immediate or vicarious) object exhibited to the mind; (3) the act by which the mind is conscious immediately of the representative object, and, through it, mediately of the remote object represented. They called the first perception, the last, *apperception*; the second, idea.
> *Sir W. Hamilton*, Reid, p. 876, note.

Hence, by a slight modification—2. With Kant and most English writers, an act of voluntary consciousness, accompanied with self-consciousness: especially in the phrase *pure apperception*.

> [illegible] like Kant's law *apperception* [illegible] of the [illegible] philosophy.
> *H*[illegible], Phil. of Reflection, I. [illegible]

3. In the psychology of Herbart (1776-1841), the coalescence of the remainder of a new presented idea with an older one, by a modification of one or the other.—4. Apprehension; cognition.

> The recognition or *apperception* of these truths by men.
> *Maurice*. (*N. E. D.*)

Active apperception. See *active*.—**Pure apperception,** in the *Kantian philos.*, the bare consciousness of self, the mere "I" or "I think." See *self-consciousness*.—**Unity of apperception,** that unity of consciousness by virtue of which its contents (perceptions, thoughts, etc.) coexist for it; the pure self or "I" to which the contents of one and the same mind must be referred.

apperceptive (ap-ėr-sep'tiv), *a.* [< *apperception*, after *perceptive*.] Pertaining or relating to, or of the nature of, apperception.

> It is after all nothing but our *apperceptive* faculties, potentially idealized, that are made to serve for the consciousness of a universal subject. *Mind*, IX. 351.

Apperceptive union, the uniting of one idea with another by a voluntary act of consciousness.

apperil† (a-per'il), *n.* [< *ap-*1 + *peril*.] Peril; danger; risk.

> Let me stay at thine *apperil*. *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 2.

> Is there no law for a woman that will run upon a man at her own *apperil?* *Middleton*, Michaelmas Term, i. 1.

appersi-and† (ap'ėr-si-and'), *n.* Same as *ampersand*.

> A shrivelled cadaverous piece of deformity in the shape of an izzard or an *appersiand*.
> *Macklin*, Man of the World, iii. 1.

appertain (ap-ėr-tān'), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *appertane*, *apertain*, < ME. *apperteinen*, *aperteinen*, *apertenen*, < OF. *apartenir*, F. *appartenir*, < LL. *appertinere*, belong to, < L. *ad*, to, + *pertinere*, belong, pertain: see *pertain*.] To belong or pertain, as a part (to the whole), a member (to a class), a possession, or an attribute; belong by association or normal relation.

> Hang mournful epitaphs, and do all rites
> That *appertain* unto a burial.
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, iv. 1.

> The Father, to whom in heaven supreme
> Kingdom, and power, and glory *appertains*.
> *Milton*, P. L., vi. 815.

> In giving him to another, it [love] still more gives him to himself. . . . He does not longer *appertain* to his family and society; he is somewhat; he is a person.
> *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 161.

> I am much inclined to suspect that the fossil upon which the genus Ornithopterus has been founded *appertains* to a true Bird. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 232

=**Syn.** See *pertain*.

appertainance (ap-ėr-tā'nans), *n.* [< *appertain* + *-ance*. Cf. *appertenance* and *appurtenance*.] 1. The quality or state of appertaining. [Rare.]

> The noblest elevations of the human mind have in *appertainance* their sands and swamps.
> *Landor*, Imaginary Conversations. (*N. E. D.*)

2. A thing which appertains; an appurtenance.

appertainment (ap-ėr-tān'ment), *n.* [< *appertain* + *-ment*.] That which appertains or belongs; an appurtenance; an external or adventitious attribute. [Rare.]

> We lay by
> Our *appertainments*. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3.

appertenance†, **appertenence**†, **appertinence**†, *n.* Old forms of *appurtenance*.

appertinent† (a-pėr'ti-nent), *a.* and *n.* [Same as *appurtenant*, after the L. *appertinen(t-)s*: see *appurtenant*.] I. *a.* Belonging; properly relating; appurtenant.

> All the other gifts *appertinent* to man.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

II. *n.* That which appropriately belongs to something else; an appurtenance.

> You know how apt our love was, to accord
> To furnish him with all *appertinents*
> Belonging to his honour. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 2.

appete†, *v. t.* [ME. *appeten*, < OF. *appeter*, < L. *appetere*, *adpetere*, strive after, try to get, < *ad*, to, + *petere*, seek, aim at: see *petition*.] To crave or long for; covet; desire. *Chaucer*.

appetence, appetency (ap'ē-tens, -ten-si), *n.* [< F. *appétence*, < L. *appetentia*, < *appeten(t-)s*, *adpeten(t-)s*: see *appetent*.] 1. The act of seeking or craving after that which satisfies the affections, passions, or tastes; desire; inclination; propensity.

> I know not to what else we can better liken the strong *appetence* of the mind for improvement, than to a hunger and thirst after knowledge and truth.
> *Everett*, Orations, II. 277.

> They had a strong *appetency* for reading. *Merivale*.

Specifically—2. Strong natural craving for that which gratifies the senses; appetite; animal desire: as, "lustful *appetence*," *Milton*, P. L., xi. 619.

> The innate aversion to any poison known to modern chemistry can, by persistent disregard, be turned into a morbid *appetency* vehement and persistent in proportion to the virulence of the poison.
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 518.

3. A mental tendency toward an end; a volition or desire.

> I shall occasionally employ the term *appetency* in the [illegible] signification, as a genus comprehending under it both desires and volitions. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

4. Instinctive inclination or natural tendency.

These lacteals have mouths, and by animal selection or *appetency* they absorb such part of the fluid as is agreeable to their palate. *E. Darwin.*

The present example . . . precisely contradicts the opinion that the parts of animals may have been all formed by what is called *appetency*, *i. e.*, endeavour perpetuated, and imperceptibly working its effect through an incalculable series of generations. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., ix.

5. In inanimate things, material or chemical attraction or affinity. = **Syn.** See *appetite*.

appetent (ap′ẹ̄-ten̤t), *a.* [< L. *appeten(t-)s*, ppr. of *appetere*, *adpetere*, strive after, try to get: see *appete*; cf. *appetite*.] **1.** Desiring; very desirous; eagerly longing.

Thirsty and *appetent* after glory. *Sir G. Buck*, Hist. Rich. III., p. 60.

2. Pertaining to desire or volition. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

appetibility (ap″ẹ̄-ti-bil′i̤-ti), *n.* [= F. *appétibilité*, < *appétible*: see *appetible* and *-bility*.] The quality of exciting appetite or desire; attractiveness. [Rare.]

The *appetibility* of the object. *Bramhall.*

appetible (ap′ẹ̄-ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *appétible*, < L. *appetibilis*, desirable, < *appetere*: see *appete* and *-ible*.] Exciting the appetite; worthy of being sought for; desirable. [Rare.]

Power both to slight the most *appetible* objects, and to controul the most unruly passions. *Bramhall*, Against Hobbes.

appetite (ap′ẹ̄-tīt), *n.* [< ME. *appetit*, *apetite*, < OF. *appetit* (F. *appétit*), < L. *appetitus*, desire for, < *appetere*, *adpetere*, pp. *appetitus*, long for, desire: see *appete*, *appetent*.] **1.** An innate or acquired demand or propensity to satisfy a want; desire, especially strong desire; inclination; wish to attain some object or purpose: with *for* (formerly with *of*, *to*, or an infinitive) or absolutely.

She dyd it not for *appetite of* vengeaunce. *Latimer*, Sermon before Edward VI.

If God had given to eagles an *appetite* to swim. *Jer. Taylor.*

As it is best to preserve our natural *appetites* in that tone and degree of strength which nature gives them, so we ought to beware of acquiring *appetites* which nature never gave. *Reid*, Active Powers, p. 128.

It is the glory of God, indeed, to conceal a thing, but not absolutely, or for the sake of concealment. He does it only till a mind and *appetite for* the truth is prepared. *Bushnell*, Sermons for New Life, p. 158.

Specifically—**2.** A desire to supply a bodily want or craving; a desire for food or drink.

> Fairest fruit, that hung to the eye
> Tempting, stirr'd in me sudden *appetite*
> To pluck and eat. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 308.

Instinct enables a spider to entrap his prey, while *appetite* only leads him to devour it when in his possession. *Bowen.*

3. Relish for food; the capacity of taking food with pleasure.

> With hounds and horns go hunt an *appetite*.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, I. vi. 114.

4. Preference; taste; liking: as, to or according to one's *appetite*, that is, as one pleases. [Rare.]—**5.** A thing desired. [Archaic.]

Power being the natural *appetite* of princes. *Swift.*

> The mountains, and the deep and gloomy wood,
> Their colours and their forms,
> Were then to me an *appetite*. *Wordsworth.*

6. A tendency of an inanimate thing analogous to a desire.

The air of itself hath little or no *appetite* of ascending. *Bacon*, Sylva Sylvarum.

Canine appetite. See *canine*. = **Syn.** Appetence, appetency, craving, longing, relish, zest, passion, hunger, thirst, lust.

appetite† (ap′ẹ̄-tīt), *v. t.* [< *appetite*, *n.*] **1.** To desire; long for; deeply want.

A man in his natural perfection is fierce, . . . *appetiting* by generation to bring forth his semblable. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, p. 70.

2. To satisfy the appetite or desire of.

appetition† (ap-ẹ̄-tish′o̤n), *n.* [= F. *appétition*, < L. *appetitio(n-)*, < *appetere*: see *appetite*.] An act of appetite; desire; craving.

We find in animals an estimative or judicial faculty, an *appetition* or aversation. *Sir M. Hale.*

The monad is a simple substance exercising perceptive and appetitive powers, a conscious and active existent. The "simple substance" represents the objective aspect, and becomes the condition of the perceptions and *appetitions* which represent the subjective aspect. *Hodgson*, Phil. of Reflection, ii. 27.

appetitious† (ap-ẹ̄-tish′us), *a.* [< *appetition* + *-ous*.] Pertaining or agreeable to appetite; appetitive; appetizing: as, *appetitious* liking.

Appetitious, passable, and toothsome. *Brief Descr. of Fanaticks*, p. 17.

appetitive (a-pet′i-tiv or ap′ẹ̄-tī-tiv), *a.* [= F. *appétitif*, < L. as if **appetitivus*, < *appetere*: see *appetite* and *-ive*.] **1.** Characterized by or of the nature of appetite.

The will is not a bare *appetitive* power as that of the sensual appetite. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

Pure spontaneity has no alternatives of imperative and *appetitive*. *Hickok*, Science of Mind, p. 278.

2. Appetizing.—**The appetitive faculty**, the sum of all our tendencies toward ends.

appetize (ap′ẹ̄-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *appetized*, ppr. *appetizing*. [< *appet(ite)* + *-ize*; suggested by F. *appétissant*, appetizing.] To give an appetite to; awaken a craving in; increase or whet the appetite of: as, to *appetize* one for his food. [Rare.]

appetizer (ap′ẹ̄-tī-zėr), *n.* That which excites or whets the appetite, as a walk; anything that gives a relish for food.

A glass of vodka, together with caviar, raw salt herring, pickled mushrooms, or some such viand as an *appetizer* before dinner. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 150.

appetizing (ap′ẹ̄-tī-zing), *p. a.* **1.** Exciting an appetite; giving a relish for food: as, "it could not be very *appetizing*," *Mrs. Gaskell.* Hence—**2.** Stimulating or awakening any desire; exciting interest or curiosity.

Men forget that he, too [Tennyson], was once new, unhackneyed, *appetizing*. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 155.

Appian (ap′i-a̤n), *a.* [< L. *Appianus*, < *Appius*, a proper name.] Pertaining to the Appii, an ancient Roman gens, or to one of its members (Appius).—**Appian Way** (Latin *Via Appia*), a celebrated road running from Rome south through Capua to Brundusium (Brindisi), begun by the censor Appius Claudius Cæcus, 312 B. C. It was about 350 miles in length, from 14 to 18 feet in breadth, and, like other Roman roads, was paved with hard stone in irregular blocks, closely fitted together and resting on a firm substructure. It was made with great care, and exists in part at the present time.

applanate (ap′la̤-nāt), *a.* [< NL. *applanatus*, < L. *ad*, to, + *planus*, flat, LL. *planare*, flatten.] In *bot.*, flattened out or horizontally expanded.

Applanate thallus of *Marchantia polymorpha*. *a*, *a*, in fructu.

applaud (a̤-plâd′), *v.* [= F. *applaudir*, OF. *aplaudir* = Sp. *aplaudir* = Pg. *applaudir* = It. *applaudire*, *applaudere*, < L. *applaudere*, LL. also *applodere*, clap the hands together, applaud, < *ad*, to, + *plaudere*, strike, clap. Cf. *explode*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To praise or show approval of by clapping the hands, acclamation, or other significant sign.—**2.** To praise in any way, as by words or actions; commend; approve.

By the gods, I do *applaud* his courage. *Shak.*, Pericles, ii. 5.

Can I do him all the mischief imaginable, and that easily, safely, and successfully, and so *applaud* myself in my power, my wit, and my subtle contrivances? *South*, Sermons, III. 113.

We *applaud* a sensitive honesty which shudders at anything underhand or dishonourable. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 129.

= **Syn.** *Extol*, etc. (see *praise*, *v.*), cheer, cry up, magnify.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To express approval by clapping the hands or by other similar means.—**2.** To give praise; express approval.

> And there he kept the justice of the King
> So vigorously, yet mildly, that all hearts
> *Applauded*. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

applauder (a̤-plâ′dėr), *n.* One who applauds, praises, or commends.

Two hundred and eighty *applauders* at three shillings a day. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. v.

applause (a̤-plâz′), *n.* [= Sp. *aplauso* = Pg. It. *applauso*, < L. as if **applausus*, n., < *applausus*, pp. of *applaudere*, applaud; cf. *plausus*, applause, < *plaudere*, applaud.] **1.** A manifestation of approval by sound; enthusiastic approbation expressed by clapping the hands, acclamation, huzzas, or other means of demonstration; popular laudation.—**2.** Any expression of approbation, appreciation, or delight; commendation; encouragement; approval.

> I humbly am content with human praise;
> A goddess's *applause* would envy raise.
> *Dryden*, Helen to Paris, l. 126.

> Shall he for whose *applause* I strove,
> I had such reverence for his blame—
> See with clear eye some hidden shame,
> And I be lessen'd in his love?
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, li.

3†. An object of approval. *B. Jonson.*

applause† (a̤-plâz′), *v. t.* [< *applause*, *n.*] To applaud; approve.

> And with a general voice *applaused* his death
> As for a special good to Christendom.
> *Chapman*, Alphonsus, ii. 2.

applauseful† (a̤-plâz′fụl), *a.* [< *applause* + *-ful*.] Abounding in plaudits; laudatory; manifesting applause. [Rare.]

> All France and Britain ring with acclamation,
> And with *applauseful* thanks they do rejoice.
> *John Taylor.*

applausion† (a̤-plâ′zho̤n), *n.* Applause.

applausive (a̤-plâ′siv), *a.* [< ML. *applausivus*, propitious, favorable, < L. *applaudere*: see *applaud*, and cf. *applause* and *plausive*.] **1.** Applauding; containing applause; of the nature of applause.

> The soldiers, as you heard, my lord,
> Did fill the air with their *applausive* shouts.
> *Dekker and Webster* (?), Weakest Goeth to the Wall, v. 1.

> Greet her with *applausive* breath.
> *Tennyson*, Vision of Sin.

2†. Worthy of applause. *Chapman.*

apple (ap′l), *n.* [< ME. *apple*, *aple*, *epple*, *appel*, *eppel*, *appil*, *-ul*, *-yl*, < AS. *æppel*, in comp. *æppel-*, *æpel-*, *appel-*, in inflection *æppl-*, *æpl-*, *appl-*, *apl-*, once *æpl-*, = OFries. *appel* (in comp.), NFries. *aple*, *aeple*, north. Fries. *apel*, = D. *appel* = OHG. *aphal*, *aphol*, *aphul*, *afful*, *afful*, *afful*, *apful*, pl. *epfili*, MHG. *apfel*, pl. *epfel*, *apfel*, G. *apfel*, pl. *äpfel*, = Icel. *epli* = Norw. dial. *eple* = OSw. *æpl*, Sw. *äple*, *äpple* (in comp. *äppel-*) = Dan. *æble* (Goth. not recorded), apple; used also, in connection with *eye* (in G. also absolutely), for the pupil of the eye; in AS. also poet. for ball (*īrenum aplum*, with iron balls); in southern Norway also absolutely for *jordeple* = *earth-apple*, potato: a common Teut. word, found also in Celtic (Ir. *abhal*, *ubhal* = Gael. *ubhall* = W. *afal*, OW. *abal* = Corn. Bret. *aval* = Manx *ooyl*) and in Slavic (OBulg. *ablŭko*, *yablŭko*, Bulg. *ablŭka*, *yablŭka* = Sloven. *yabelko*, *yabolka* = Serv. *yabuka* = Bohem. *jablo*, *jablko* = Pol. *jablko* (barred *l*) = Russ. *yabloko* = White Russ. *yabko*), and further in OPruss. *woble* = Lith. *obulas* = Lett. *ābols*, apple; but in all these languages regarded as of foreign origin. The common source of all the forms has been sought in L. *Abella* (It. *Avella*), a town in Campania abounding in fruit-trees and nuts (and hence called *malifera*, apple-bearing, by Virgil), whence *nux Abellana*, a filbert or hazel-nut (see *avellane*), and, it is supposed, **malum Abellanum*, the apple in particular; cf. L. *malum Persicum*, the Persian apple, the peach (whence E. *peach*1, q. v.). In this view *apple*, like *pear*, *peach*, *plum*, *quince*, *apricot*, *cherry*, is of L. (all but *apple* and *pear* being ult. of Gr.) origin.] **1.** The fruit of a rosaceous tree, *Pyrus Malus*, a native probably of central Asia. The tree is now cultivated in nearly all temperate regions, in numerous varieties, and its fruit is in universal use. It was introduced into America from England in 1629, by the governor of Massachusetts Bay. It is scarcely known in its wild state, but as an escape from cultivation its fruit becomes small, acid, and harsh, and is known as the *crab*. The cultivated crab-apple is the fruit of other species of *Pyrus*. See *crab*2.

2. The tree itself, *Pyrus Malus*.—**3.** A name popularly given to various fruits or trees having little or nothing in common with the apple. Among them are: Adam's apple (the lime, a variety of *Citrus medica*, and the plantain, *Musa paradisiaca*); the alligator-apple, *Anona palustris*; the balsam-apple, *Momordica Balsamina*; the wild balsam-apple, *Echinocystis lobata*; the beef- or bull-apple, *Sideroxylon rugosum*; the bitter apple or colocynth, *Citrullus Colocynthis*; the apple of Cain, *Arbutus Unedo*; the cedar-apple, an excrescence upon the juniper caused by a fungus (*Gymnosporangium macropus*); the custard-apple, species of *Anona*, especially, in the West Indies, *A. reticulata*, and, in the East Indies, *A. squamosa*; the devil's or mandrake apple, *Mandragora officinalis*; the egg-apple, or Jew's or mad apple, *Solanum esculentum*; the elephant- or wood-apple, *Feronia elephantum*; the golden apple of Bengal, *Ægle Marmelos*; the kangaroo-apple, *Solanum laciniatum*; the Kei apple, *Aberia Caffra*; the love-apple or tomato, *Lycopersicum esculentum*; the mammee-apple, *Mammea Americana*; the May or Indian apple, *Podophyllum peltatum*; the monkey-apple, *Clusia flava*; the Otaheite apple, *Spondias dulcis*; the apple of Peru, *Nicandra physaloides*; the Persian apple (an early name for the peach); the pineapple, *Ananas sativa*; the pond-apple, *Anona laurifolia*; the prairie-apple, the root of *Psoralea esculenta*; the rose-apple, species of *Eugenia*, especially *E. Jambos*; the seven-year apple, *Genipa clusiæfolia*; the star-apple, *Chrysophyllum Cainito*; the sugar-apple, *Anona reticulata*; the thorn-apple, *Datura Stramonium* and other species. The wild apples of Queensland are the drupaceous fruit of a species of *Owenia*.—**Adam's apple.** See above, and *Adam*.—**Apple of discord**, a cause of envy and contention: in allusion to the story in Greek mythology of a golden apple thrown into an assembly of the gods by the goddess of discord (Eris), bearing the inscription, "For the fairest." Aphrodite (Venus), Hera (Juno), and Pallas (Minerva) became competitors for it, and its adjudication to the first by Paris of Troy, selected by Zeus as umpire, so inflamed the jealousy of Hera and her hatred toward all the Trojan race that she did not sea [illegible] was destroyed.—**Apple of Sodom**, [illegible] Dead Sea apple. [illegible] A fruit said to grow [illegible] described by [illegible] of the ap[illegible] pleased [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. **Apple of the eye.** [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] of their hearts and the [illegible]
[illegible], XXII. 374.

[illegible], precious, or dear. [illegible] Deut. xxxii. 10. [illegible] the apple of *my eye.* *Scott*, Old Mortality, xx.

Winter apple, [illegible] winter, or does not ripen till winter.

apple [illegible] AS. [illegible], used only in [illegible], formed like an apple: [illegible] see the noun.] **I.** *trans.* To give the form of an apple to.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To grow into the form of an apple.

The cabbage turnip is of two kinds; one *apples* above ground, the other in it. *C. Marshall*, Gardening.

2. To gather apples. [Rare in all uses.]

apple-berry (ap′l-ber″i), *n.* A name given in Australia to the pleasant subacid fruit of a twining shrub, *Billardiera scandens*, of the natural order *Pittosporeæ*.

apple-butter (ap′l-but″ėr), *n.* A sauce made of apples stewed in cider.

apple-corer (ap′l-kōr″ėr), *n.* Any device for removing the cores from apples.

apple-curculio (ap′l-kėr-kū″li-ō), *n.* A kind of weevil which infests the apple. See cut under [illegible].

apple-green (ap′l-grēn), *n.* The light-green color of certain apples, as the greening.

apple-headed (ap′l-hed″ed), *a.* Having a head that is round on top, between the ears, instead of [illegible] dogs.

apple-jack [illegible], *n.* [< *apple* + *jack*, used [illegible] *apple-john*.] A liquor [illegible] cider.

apple-john (ap′l-jon), *n.* [< *apple* + *John*, so called, it is said, because it is ripe about St. John's day. Cf. *jenneting*.] A kind of apple, considered to be in perfection when shriveled and withered.

I am withered like an old *apple-John*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3.

apple-mint (ap′l-mint), *n.* A European plant, [illegible] *Mentha*, *M. rotundifolia*.

apple-mose (ap′l-mōs), *n.* A dish made with the pulp of stewed apples and other ingredients. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

apple-moth (ap′l-môth), *n.* The *Tortrix pomonana*, a lepidopterous insect, the larvæ of which live in apples.

apple-parer (ap′l-pãr″ėr), *n.* A machine for paring apples.

apple-pie (ap′l-pī′), *n.* **1.** A pie made of apples [illegible] prepared, inclosed in or covered with paste, and baked.—**2.** An English name for [illegible] herb, *Epilobium hirsutum*.—**Apple-pie bed**, [illegible] [illegible] from the [illegible] [illegible]. **Apple-pie order**, [illegible] everything in the [illegible].

[illegible] why [illegible]
[illegible], III. 6.

[illegible], *n.* A [illegible]-shaped [illegible] instead of a knife to [illegible].

[illegible], *n.* A [illegible]. See [illegible].

[illegible], *n.* The apple [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Marsden [illegible]

[illegible] [< ME. *appeltre*, [illegible]

[illegible]

MHG. *apfalter*, *apfolter*, *affalter* = Icel. *apaldr* = Norw. dial. *apald*, *apall*, *apal*, *aple* = Sw. *apel* = Dan. *abild*, an apple-tree; a word still existing in the E. place-name *Appledore* (< AS. *Apulder*, *Apolder*). The same termination occurs in AS. *mapulder*, *mapuldor*, *mapuldur*, *mapuldern*, a maple-tree: see *maple-tree*.] A tree (*Pyrus Malus*) bearing apples. Its wood is hard, durable, and fine-grained, and much used in turnery. Apple-trees are propagated by seeds, layers, grafting, and budding.

appliable† (a-plī′a-bl), *a.* [< *apply* + *-able*. Cf. *applicable*.] **1.** Capable of being applied; applicable; pertinent; suitable.

All that I have said of . . . heathen idolatry is *appliable* to . . . idolatry of another sort. *South.*

2. Willing to apply one's self; compliant; disposed to listen.

Apte by goodnes of witte, and *appliable* by readines of will to learning. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 38.

appliance (a-plī′ans), *n.* [< *apply* + *-ance*.] **1.** The act of applying, putting to use, or carrying into practice.

The attention to fashion, the tasteful *appliance* of ornament in each portion of her dress, were quite in place with her. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xvi.

2. Something applied as a means to an end, either independently or subordinately; that which is adapted to the accomplishment of a purpose; an instrumental means, aid, or appurtenance: as, the *appliances* of civilization, or of a trade; mechanical, chemical, or medical *appliances* (tools, machinery, apparatus, remedies, etc.); an engine with its *appliances*.

Diseases, desperate grown,
By desperate *appliance* are reliev'd.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 3.

Material *appliances* have been lavishly used; arts, inventions, and machines introduced from abroad, manufactures set up, communications opened, roads made, canals dug, mines worked, harbours formed.
Buckle, Civilization, I. 1.

appliant† (a-plī′ant), *a.* **1.** Favorably inclined: docile; pliant.—**2.** Applicable: with *to*.

applicability (ap″li-ka-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *applicable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being applicable, or fit to be applied; capability of being applied or used; pertinence.

He who has read his Aristotle will be apt to think that observation has on most points of general *applicability* said its last word. *Lowell*, Democracy.

Why need I speak of steam, the enemy of space and time, with its enormous strength and delicate *applicability*. *Emerson*, Works and Days.

applicable (ap′li-ka-bl), *a.* [= F. *applicable* = It. *applicabile*, < L. *applicare*: see *apply*, and cf. *appliable*.] Capable of being applied; fit to be applied; having relevance; suitable; appropriate; pertinent: as, this observation is *applicable* to the case under consideration.

The use of logic, although potentially *applicable* to every matter, is always actually manifested by special reference to some one. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, iii.

applicableness (ap′li-ka-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being applicable; fitness to be applied.

applicably (ap′li-ka-bli), *adv.* In an applicable manner; fittingly.

applicancy† (ap′li-kan-si), *n.* [< *applicant*, in orig. sense 'applying': see *apply* and *-ancy*.] The state of being applicable. *Is. Taylor.*

applicant (ap′li-kant), *n.* [< L. *applican(t-)s*, ppr. of *applicare*, apply: see *apply*.] One who applies; one who makes request; a petitioner; a candidate.

The *applicant* for a cup of water declares himself to be the Messiah. *Plumptre*.

applicate† (ap′li-kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *applicatus*, pp. of *applicare*, apply: see *apply*.] To apply.

The act of faith is *applicated* to the object.
Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, ix.

applicate (ap′li-kāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *applicatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* Applied or put to some use; practical; concrete. [Rare.]

[illegible] which extend the powers of [illegible] *Is. Taylor.*

Applicate number, a number applied in a concrete [illegible].—**Applicate ordinate**, in [illegible] applied at right angles to the axis of any [illegible] by the curve. [Rare.]

II. *n.* [< L. *applicata* (sc. *linea*, line), fem. of *applicatus*: see above.] An ordinate to a [illegible]ection. [Rare.]

application (ap-li-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *application*, < L. *applicatio(n-)*, a joining or attaching [illegible] to, < *applicare*, pp. *applicatus*: see [illegible].] **1.** The act of applying or putting to; [illegible] of laying on: as, the *application* of [illegible] to a diseased limb.—**2.** The thing [illegible] applied: as, the pain was abated by [illegible] *application*.

The rest [physicians] have worn me out
With several *applications*. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 2.

3. The act of making request or of soliciting; the request so made: as, he made *application* to the Court of Chancery.

One Sidney gave his patronage to the *applications* of a poet; the other offered it unasked.
Dryden, Ded. of Don Sebastian.

4. The act of putting to a special use or purpose; adaptation to a specific end.

What we buy in a broom, a mat, a wagon, a knife, is some *application* of good sense to a common want.
Emerson, Compensation.

5. The act of fixing the mind on something; close attention; devotion, as to a pursuit; assiduous effort.

The curate, surprised to find such instances of industry and *application* in a young man who had never met with the least encouragement, asked him if he did not extremely regret the want of a liberal education.
Fielding, Joseph Andrews.

6. The act of applying a general principle, law, or theory to a particular case; the demonstration of the relation of a general principle to an actual state of things; the testing of something theoretical by applying it in practice.

He laid down with clearness and accuracy the principles by which the question is to be decided, but he did not pursue them into their detailed *application*.
Sir G. C. Lewis, Cred. of Early Roman Hist., I. 5.

7. In *law*, appropriation; the act of allotting among several debts a payment inadequate to satisfy all. See *appropriation*, 4 (*b*).—**8.** In *astrol.*, the approach of a planet to any aspect. =**Syn.** 3. Request, solicitation, appeal, petition.—5. *Industry*, *Assiduity*, *Application*, etc. See *assiduity*.

applicationer† (ap-li-kā′shon-ėr), *n.* [< *application* + *-er*¹.] One who makes an application or appeal. *N. E. D.*

applicative (ap′li-kā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *applicatif*, < L. *applicare*: see *apply*, *applicate*, and *-ive*.] Applying; applicatory; practical. *Bramhall.*

applicator (ap′li-kā-tor), *n.* [NL., < L. *applicare*, pp. *applicatus*: see *apply*.] **1**†. One who applies.—**2.** A surgical instrument for applying anything, as caustic or a tent, to a deep-seated part. *E. H. Knight.*

applicatory (ap′li-kā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< *applicate*, *v.*: see *-ory*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Consisting in or fitted for application; serving for application; practical: as, "*applicatory* information," *Bp. Wilkins*, Ecclesiastes. [Rare.]

He therein [the Bible] morning and evening read a chapter, with a little *applicatory* exposition, before and after which he made a prayer.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., iii. 1.

This *applicatory* portion of a sermon, wherever it occurs, is strikingly indicative of the intensity of preaching.
A. Phelps, Theory of Preaching, xxxii.

2†. Making application, appeal, or request. *N. E. D.*

II.† *n.* That which applies; a means of putting to use.

Faith is the inward *applicatory* [of Christ's death], and if there be any outward, it must be the sacraments.
Jer. Taylor, Worthy Communicant, i. § 4.

applied (a-plīd′), *p. a.* [< *apply* + *-ed*².] Put on; put to; directed; employed: said specifically of a science when its laws are employed and exemplified in dealing with concrete phenomena, and in this use distinguished from *abstract* or *theoretical*.—**Applied chemistry, logic, mathematics**, etc. See the nouns.—**Applied work.** See *appliqué*.

appliedly (a-plī′ed-li), *adv.* By or in application. [Rare.]

All superstition whatsoever reflecteth upon religion. It [illegible] in such acts as be of themselves, or *appliedly*, acts of religion and piety.
Bp. Montagu, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 267.

applier (a-plī′ėr), *n.* **1.** One who applies.—**2.** A dental instrument for placing a piece of floss-silk between teeth.

appliment†, *n.* Same as *applyment*.

appliqué (ap-li-kā′), *a.* [< F. *appliqué*, pp. of *appliquer*, put on, < L. *applicare*: see *apply*.] **1.** In modern dress and upholstery, applied or sewed on, or produced in this way. Thus, the [illegible] pattern of [illegible] lace may be sewed [illegible] or embroidered flowers may be secured [illegible] in such a case the pattern or ornament is said to be *appliqué*, and the whole is *appliqué work*. **2.** More generally, said of one material, as metal, fixed upon another, in ornamental work: as, an enameled disk *appliqué* upon a surface of filigree, an ivory figure *appliqué* upon a Japanese lacquer, and the like. [In both senses also used as a noun.]—**Point appliqué**, point lace in which the [illegible], after having been separately made, has been applied to the net which forms the foundation.

applot† (a-plot′), *v. t.* [< *ap-*1 + *plot*1, *v.* Cf. *allot.*] 1. Literally, to divide into plots or plats; plot out.—2. To allot or apportion.

applotment† (a-plot′me̤nt), *n.* [< *applot* + *-ment.* Cf. *allotment.*] A division into plots; apportionment.

applumbature† (a-plum′ba̤-tṳ̄r), *n.* [< ML. *applumbatura*, < L. *applumbatus*, pp. of *applumbare*, solder with lead, < *ad*, to, + *plumbare* (pp. *plumbatus*, > *plumbatura*, a soldering), < *plumbum*, lead: see *plumb.*] A joining or soldering with lead. *Blount.*

apply (a̤-plī′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *applied*, ppr. *applying.* [< ME. *applyen*, *applien*, *aplyen*, *aplien*, < OF. *aplier*, mod. F. *appliquer* = Pr. Sp. *aplicar* = Pg. *applicar* = It. *applicare*, < L. *applicare*, attach to, apply, < *ad*, to, + *plicare*, fold or lay together: see *ply*, *plicate.*] I. *trans.* 1. To lay on; bring into physical proximity or contact: as, to *apply* the hand to the breast; to *apply* medicaments to a diseased part of the body; to *apply* a match to powder.

> 'Beseech you, tenderly *apply* to her
> Some remedies for life. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 2.

> In the gardens of the old Marques Spinola I saw huge citrons hanging on the trees, *apply'd* like our apricots to the walls. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 17, 1644.

2. To bring into contact with particulars or with a particular case, as a principle, law, or rule; bring to bear upon; put into practical operation.

> Quintilian *applied* to general literature the same principles by which he had been accustomed to judge of the declamations of his pupils. *Macaulay*, Athenian Orators.

3. To use or employ for a particular case, or devote to a particular purpose: as, to *apply* a sum of money to the payment of a debt.

> Craft against vice I must *apply*.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2.

4. To connect or associate with, or refer to, some person or thing as applicable or pertinent; use as suitable or relative to some person or thing: as, to *apply* the testimony to the case.

> Great Agamemnon, Nestor shall *apply*
> Thy latest words. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.

> I repeated the verses which I formerly *applied* to him.
> *Dryden*, Fables.

5†. To attribute; refer; ascribe.—6. To give with earnestness or assiduity; employ with attention; devote: as, "*apply* thine heart unto instruction," Prov. xxiii. 12.

> Like Isaac, with a mind *applied*
> To serious thought at ev'ningtide.
> *Cowper*, The Moralizer Corrected.

> Every man is conscious to himself that he thinks, and that which his mind is *applied* about, whilst thinking, is the ideas that are there. *Locke.*

7†. To address or direct.

> Sacred vows and mystic song *applied*
> To grisly Pluto and his gloomy bride. *Pope.*

8†. To be busy about; devote one's self with diligent vigor to; ply (which see).

> He is ever *applying* his business.
> *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

> Whose flying feet so fast their way *applyde*,
> That round about a cloud of dust did fly.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. iv. 37.

9†. To bend (the mind); reflexively, to comply; conform; be subservient to.

> *Apply*
> Yourself to me and the consul, and be wise.
> *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 2.

10†. To visit.

> He *applied* each place so fast.
> *Chapman*, Iliad, xi. 61.

To apply one's self. (*a*) To give the chief part of one's time and attention; dedicate or devote one's self (to a thing): as, to *apply one's self* to the study of botany. (*b*†) To make an application or appeal; have recourse by request; address one's self (to a person).

> I *applied myself* to him for help. *Johnson.*

=**Syn.** 1. To place (on).—3. To appropriate (to).—4. To turn, bend, direct.—6. *Addict*, *Devote*, *Apply*. See *addict*.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To be in close contiguity.—2. To have application; be applicable; have some connection, agreement, analogy, or reference: as, this argument *applies* well to the case; the remarks were not meant to *apply* to you.

> Of the puzzles of the Academy, there is not one which does not *apply* as strongly to Deism as to Christianity, and to Atheism as to Deism.
> *Macaulay*, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

3. To make application or request; ask; have recourse with a view to gain something: as, to *apply* for an office, information, etc.—4. To give attention; turn the mind.

> I have been too ill and too dispirited to *apply* to anything for some weeks past. *Miss Carter*, Letters, II. 60.

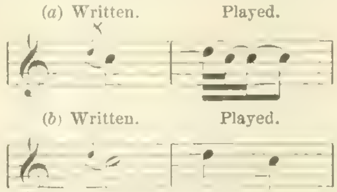
[In all senses used with *to*.]

applyment† (a̤-plī′me̤nt), *n.* [< *apply* + *-ment.*] Application. Also *appliment.*

> Yet there are a sort of discontented creatures that bear a stingless envy to great ones, and these will wrest the doings of any man to their base, malicious *appliment*.
> *Webster*, Ind. to Malcontent.

appoggiato (ȧp-po-jä′tō), *a.* [It., supported, pp. of *appoggiare* (= F. *appuyer*), < ML. *appodiare*, support, prop, < L. *ad*, to, + *podium*, a balcony (> It. *poggio* = F. *pui*, *puy*): see *appui*, *podium.*] In *music*, literally, supported: marking notes which are to be performed so that they shall insensibly glide and melt into one another without any perceptible break.

appoggiatura (ȧp-poj-ä-tö′rä̤), *n.* [It., < *appoggiare*, prop, lean: see *appoggiato.*] In *music*, a small additional note of embellishment, preceding the note with which it is connected, and taking away from that note a portion of its time. It is of two kinds: (*a*) short, which is played as quickly as possible, and (*b*) long, which is given its proper length, the principal note being shortened accordingly. The long appoggiatura was especially used by earlier pianoforte composers to avoid the display of passing notes and suspensions. See *acciaccatura*. Sometimes spelled *apogiatura*.



appoint (a̤-point′), *v.* [Early mod. E. also by apheresis *point*: < ME. *appointen*, *apointen*, < OF. *apointer*, prepare, settle, fix, F. *appointer*, refer a cause, put on a salary (cf. OF. *a point*, to the point), = Pr. *apointar*, *apontar* = Sp. *apuntar* = It. *appuntare*, < ML. *appunctare*, repair, appoint, < L. *ad*, to, + ML. *punctare*, mark by a point, < L. *puncta*, usually *punctum*, a point: see *point.*] I. *trans.* 1†. To make fast or firm; found; establish; secure.

> When he *appointed* the foundations of the earth.
> Prov. viii. 29.

2. To constitute, ordain, or fix by decree, order, or decision; decree; command; prescribe.

> Thy servants are ready to do whatsoever my lord the king shall *appoint*. 2 Sam. xv. 15.

> Unto him thou gavest commandment to love thy way: which he transgressed, and immediately thou *appointedst* death in him and in his generations. 2 Esd. iii. 7.

> There be six wayes *appointed* by the best learned men, for the learning of tonges. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 92.

3. To allot, set apart, or designate; nominate or authoritatively assign, as for a use, or to a post or office.

> These were the cities *appointed* for all the children of Israel. Josh. xx. 9.

> A ship was *appointed* them, which ship they began immediately to fit up, and supply plentifully with all manner of stores for a long stay. *Beverley*, Virginia, i. ¶ 6.

> The ancient [Hindu] law allowed the father who had no prospect of having legitimate sons to *appoint* or nominate a daughter who should bear a son to himself and not to her own husband. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 91.

4. To settle; fix, name, or determine by authority or upon agreement: as, they *appointed* a time and place for the meeting.—5. In *law*, to fix the destination of (property) by designating a person or persons to take the use of an estate created by a preceding deed or will, conferring on the appointor the power so to do. Thus, a testator may give a fund to a child for life, with power to *appoint* the fund to one or more grandchildren. The donee of the power is the appointor, and those designated by the appointor to enjoy the fund are termed the appointees.

6†. To point at by way of censure; arraign: as, "*appoint* not heavenly disposition," *Milton*, S. A., l. 373.—7. To provide with what is requisite; equip.

> You may be armed and *appointed* well.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 2.

> Six hundred cavalry, and three thousand musketeers, all perfectly *appointed*, entered Antwerp at once.
> *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 566.

8†. To agree upon; decide upon or settle definitely.

> She sat allone and gan to caste
> Whereon she wolde *apoynt* hire at the laste.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 691.

=**Syn.** 2. To prescribe, establish, direct.—3. To assign, destine, constitute, create.—7. To furnish, supply.

II. *intrans.* 1. To ordain; resolve; determine.

> The Lord had *appointed* to defeat the good counsel of Ahithophel. 2 Sam. xvii. 14.

2. In *law*, to exercise a power of appointment.

appointable (a̤-poin′ta̤-bl), *a.* [< *appoint* + *-able.*] Capable of being appointed or constituted; subject to appointment or decision.

> That external ceremonies were but exercises of religion, *appointable* by superior powers.
> *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xvi.

appointé (a̤-poin-tā′), *a.* [As if F., in lit. sense 'pointed': see *appointee.*] In *her.*, same as *aiguisé*.

appointee (a̤-poin-tē′), *n.* [< *appoint* + *-ee*1, after F. *appointé*, pp. of *appointer*: see *appoint.*] 1. A person appointed.—2. In *law*, the person who benefits by the execution of a power of appointment. See *appoint*, 5.

appointer (a̤-poin′tėr), *n.* One who nominates, appoints, ordains, or settles. See *appointor*.

appointive (a̤-poin′tiv), *a.* [< *appoint* + *-ive.*] 1. Of or pertaining to appointment; appointing: as, the *appointive* power of the President. —2. Dependent upon the exercise of the power or right to appoint; filled by appointment: opposed to *elective*: as, *appointive* offices.

> In 1873, the question whether the entire judiciary should be *appointive* or elective was again submitted to popular vote. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 203.

appointment (a̤-point′me̤nt), *n.* [< ME. *apoyntment*, and by apheresis *poyntment*, < OF. *apointement*, F. *appointement*, decree, order, in pl. salary, < *appointer*: see *appoint.*] 1. The act of appointing, designating, or placing in office: as, he erred by the *appointment* of unsuitable men.—2. An office held by a person appointed: as, a high *appointment* in the civil service.—3. Stipulation; engagement; assignation; the act of fixing by mutual agreement: as, an *appointment* to meet at six o'clock.

> I shall be with her . . . by her own *appointment*.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2.

4. Anything fixed or established; established order or constitution; decree; ordinance; direction; order; command: as, it is our duty to submit to the divine *appointments*.

> Wheat, salt, wine, and oil, according to the *appointment* of the priests. Ezra vi. 9.

> Do you not think it was a merciful *appointment* that our fathers did not come to the possession of independence, . . . as to a great prize drawn in a lottery?
> *R. Choate*, Addresses. p. 67.

5. Equipment, furniture, outfit, as for a ship, an army, a soldier, etc.; whatever is appointed for use and management; accoutrements: in this sense generally used in the plural.

> We'll set forth,
> In best *appointment*, all our regiments.
> *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1.

> The cavaliers emulated their chief in the richness of their *appointments*. *Prescott.*

6. The act of preparing; preparation. [Rare.]

> Your best *appointment* make with speed;
> To-morrow you set on. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1.

7†. An allowance to a person; a salary or pension, as of a public officer: properly used only in the plural.

> An expense proportioned to his *appointments* and fortune is necessary. *Chesterfield*, Maxims.

8. In *law*, the act of appointing or designating the beneficiary who is to take the use of an estate created under a preceding deed or will. See *appoint*, 5.—**Council of Appointment**, in the government of the State of New York, from 1777 to 1821, a council, consisting of the governor and four senators chosen by the Assembly, in whom was vested the right of appointment to State offices and of removal from them.—**Midnight appointments**, in [illegible] appointments made during the last hours of an administration; specifically, those so made by President John Adams.

appointor (a̤-poin′to̤r), *n.* [< *appoint* + *-or.*] In *law*, one who has official or legal power of appointment. See *appoint*, 5.

apport† (a-pōrt′), *v. t.* [< F. *apporter*, < L. *apportare*, bring to, < *ad*, to, + *portare*, carry: see *port*3.] To bring; carry; produce.

apporter† (a-pōr′tėr), *n.* A bringer in; one who imports anything into a country; an introducer or procurer.

> This makes only the *apporters* themselves, their aiders, abettors, and assistants, traitors.
> *Sir M. Hale*, Hist. Plac. Cor., xx.

apportion (a̤-pōr′sho̤n), *v. t.* [< F. *apportionner* (Cotgrave), < ML. *apportionare*, < L. *ad*, to, + *portio*(*n-*), portion, part: see *portion.*] To divide and assign in just proportion or according to some rule; distribute proportionally; allot: as, to *apportion* undivided rights; to *apportion* time among various employments.

> Money was raised by a forced loan, which was *apportioned* among the people according to the rate at which they had been respectively assessed to the last subsidy.
> *Macaulay*, Nugent's Hampden.

=**Syn.** *Dispense*, *Distribute*, etc. See *dispense*.

apportionate [illegible] [< ML. [illegible] see [illegible]

apportionateness† (a-pōr'shon-āt-nes), *n.* [< *apportionate*, *a.*, + *-ness.*] The state or quality [illegible] proportion.

[illegible] to which it was [illegible] to View of New [illegible]

apportioner [illegible] *n.* One who apportions.

apportionment [illegible] [< [illegible] F. [illegible] ML. [illegible] 1. The act of apportioning [illegible] portions or shares; a dividing and assigning [illegible] portion to each person interested or entitled to [illegible] claim, right, property, or [illegible] — 2. In the United States: (*a*) The distribution of representation in the federal House [illegible] and in the houses of the different [illegible] [illegible] Congress every [illegible] years shall [illegible] [illegible] after stated enumerations made at [illegible] States, or after the federal [illegible] Congress determines [illegible] representatives to population (one to [illegible] of the United States under [illegible] and the State legislatures fix the boundaries of the elective districts accordingly. [The principle of legislative apportionment according to [illegible] recently adopted in the other [illegible] states though in some it is not yet very strictly applied.] (*b*) The allotment of direct taxes on the basis of population: a Congressional power rarely exercised.

apposable (a-pō'za-bl), *a.* [< *appose*¹ + *-able.*] Capable of being apposed or brought together.

appose¹ (a-pōz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *apposed*, ppr. *apposing.* [< F. *apposer*, to lay, put, or add to, destinate, appoint, repr. L. *apponere*, *adponere*, pp. *appositus*, *adpositus* (cf. *apposite*), put or lay at, near, or by, apply to, add, < *ad*, to, + *ponere*, pp. *positus*, put, place, confused [illegible] with *pausare*, F. *poser*, etc.: see *pose*², and cf. *compose*, *depose*, *expose*, *impose*, *propose*, *repose.*] 1. To put or apply (one thing) to or near to (another).

> Atrides . . . food sufficient
> [illegible] *apposed* their hands
> *Chapman*, Iliad, ix. 15.

> His power having wrought
> [illegible] his hand
> [illegible] Alfred of France, i.

2. To bring near or next, as one thing to another; put side by side; arrange in juxtaposition.

> [illegible] the people stand in heaps,
> [illegible] object?
> [illegible] Sir Thomas Wyat, p. 37.

appose²† (a-pōz'), *v. t.* [< ME. *apposen*, *aposen*, OF. *aposer*, *apposer*, with unaccented prefix *a-* for *o-*, prop. ME. *oposen*, *opposen*, < OF. *opposer*; ME. also by apheresis *posen*, mod. E. *pose*³: see [illegible] *pose*, which are now discriminated. *Appose*², though orig. a mere variation of *oppose*, seems to have been regarded as depending on L. *apponere*, E. *appose*¹, in ref. to 'putting' questions 'to' one: see *appose*¹.] 1. To oppose [illegible]; bring objections or difficulties [illegible] to be answered; examine; question; [illegible] puzzle.

> [illegible] other other
> [illegible] doute
> [illegible]

> [illegible] temple
> [illegible]
> [illegible]

> [illegible]
> [illegible]

[illegible] To examine [illegible] with [illegible] See [illegible]

[illegible] *n.* [illegible] An [illegible] England [illegible]

[illegible] 1544.

apposite [illegible] *a.* [< L. [illegible] [illegible] — 2 [illegible]

The common church office was us'd for the King without naming the person, with some other, *apposite to* the necessity and circumstances of the time.
Evelyn, Diary, June, Whitsunday, 1693.

What influence, I say, would these prayers have, were they delivered with a due emphasis, and *apposite* rising [illegible]
Steele, Spectator, No. 147.

3†. Apt; ready in speech or answer: said of persons.

appositely (ap'ō-zit-li), *adv.* In an apposite manner; suitably; fitly; appropriately; pertinently.

appositeness (ap'ō-zit-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being apposite; fitness; propriety; suitableness.

apposition¹ (ap-ō-zish'on), *n.* [=F. *apposition* = Pr. *apposicio* = Sp. *aposicion* = Pg. *apposição* = It. *apposizione*, < LL. *appositio(n-)*, *adpositio(n-)*, a placing by or near, setting before, application, < L. *apponere*, pp. *appositus*: see *appose*¹, *apposite.*] 1. The act of adding to or together; a setting to; application; a placing together; juxtaposition.

The *apposition* of new matter.
Arbuthnot, Choice of Aliments.

Placing in *apposition* the two ends of a divided nerve does not re-establish nervous communication.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 25.

2. In *gram.*: (*a*) The relation to a noun (or pronoun) of another noun, or in some cases of an adjective or a clause, that is added to it by way of explanation or characterization. Thus, "Cicero, the famous *orator*, lived in the first century before Christ"; "On him, their second *Providence*, they hung." In languages that distinguish cases, the noun in apposition is in the same case as the word to which it is apposed. The same term is also used of an adjective that stands to the noun (or pronoun) to which it refers in a less close relation than the proper attributive, being added rather parenthetically, or by way of substitute for a qualifying clause. Thus, "They sang Darius *great* and *good*"; "Truth, *crushed* to earth, shall rise again." Rarely, it is applied to a clause, whether substantive or adjective, that qualifies a noun (or pronoun) in an equivalent manner. Compare *attributive* and *predicative*. (*b*) The relation of two or more nouns (or a noun and pronoun) in the same construction, under the above conditions. *Knights Templars*, *lords justices*, *Paul the apostle*, my *son John's* book (where *son* is also possessive, the sign of the possessive case being required only with the final term), are examples of nouns in apposition; "*I Jesus* have sent mine angel" (Rev. xxii. 16) is an example of a pronoun and noun in apposition.

3†. In *rhet.*, the addition of a parallel word or phrase by way of explanation or illustration of another. *N. E. D.* **Growth by apposition**, in *bot.*, growth in thickness by the repeated formation of laminæ, as of cellulose in the thickening of cell-walls and of starch in the increase of starch-granules.

apposition² (ap-ō-zish'on), *n.* [< OF. *apposition*, var. of *opposition*. See *appose*².] A public disputation or examination: now used only as a name of Speech Day in St. Paul's School, London.

appositional (ap-ō-zish'on-al), *a.* [< *apposition* + *-al.*] 1. Pertaining to apposition, especially grammatical apposition.— 2. In *bot.*, lying together and partly uniting so as to appear like a compound branch: applied to the branches of algæ.

appositionally (ap-ō-zish'on-al-i), *adv.* In apposition; in an appositional way.

appositive (a-poz'i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *appositif*, < L. as if **appositivus*, < *appositus*: see *apposite.*] I. *a.* 1. Apposite: applicable.— 2. In *gram.*, placed in apposition; standing over against its subject in the construction of the sentence.

Appositive to the words going immediately before.
Knatchbull, Annnad. in Libros Novi Test., p. 12.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a word in apposition.

appositorium (a-poz-i-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *appositoria* (-ä). [NL., < L. *appositus*, pp. of *apponere*, *adponere*, put near or by: see *apposite.*] A conical vessel of glass or earthenware, the narrow end of which is placed in a receiver while the larger end receives the neck of a retort: used as a precaution against the breakage of the receiver by contact with the hot neck of a retort during distillation.

appost†, *v. t.* [< F. *apposter* (Cotgrave), < It. *appostare*, < LL. **appositare*, < L. *appositus*: see *apposite.*] To place or arrange with a purpose. *N. E. D.*

appraisal (a-prā'zal), *n.* [< *appraise* + *-al.*] The act of appraising; valuation; appraisement or estimation of value or worth.

appraise (a-prāz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *appraised*, ppr. *appraising.* [< ME. *apraysen*, [illegible] mod. *apprize*², *apprize*³, q. v. [illegible] *praisen*, *preisen*, praise, appraise, < OF. **apreiser*, *apretier*, *aprisier*, *apriser*, price, [illegible] praise, < LL. *appretiare*, value, estimate, [illegible] purchase, < L. *ad*, to, + *pretium* (> OF. *preis*, *pris*), price: see *price* and *praise*, and cf. *apprize*² and *appreciate.*] 1†. To value; prize.

Hur enparel was *apraysut* with prynces of mygte.
Anturs of Arth., st. 29.

2. To value in current money; officially set a price upon; estimate the value of: used especially of the action of a person or persons appointed for the purpose, under direction of law or by agreement of persons interested: as, to *appraise* the goods and estate of a deceased person, or goods taken under a distress for rent. [See note under *appraiser.*]—3. To estimate generally, in regard to quality, service, size, weight, etc.

Greek and Latin literature we shall examine only for the sake of *appraising* or deducing the sort of ideas which they had upon the subject of style. *De Quincey*, Style, iii.

To get at the full worth of Emerson, . . . we must *appraise* him for his new and fundamental quality of genius, not for his mere literary accomplishments, great as these were.
The Century, XXVII. 927.

> The sickly babe, . . .
> Whom Enoch took, and handled all his limbs,
> *Appraised* his weight, and fondled father-like.
> *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

appraisement (a-prāz'ment), *n.* [< *appraise* + *-ment.*] 1. The act of setting a value upon, under some authority or appointment; appraisal. It generally implies resort to the judgment of a disinterested person.—2. The rate at which a thing is valued; the value fixed, or valuation; estimation generally.

appraiser (a-prā'zėr), *n.* One who appraises, or estimates worth of any kind, intellectual, moral, or material; specifically, a person licensed and sworn to estimate and fix the value of goods or estate. [*Appraise*, *appraiser*, *appraisement*, are now generally used, instead of *apprize*, *apprizer*, *apprizement*, although the latter were formerly used by good English authors, as Bacon and Bishop Hall, and are still frequently used in the United States.]

apprecation† (ap-rē-kā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **apprecatio(n-)*, < *apprecari*, *adprecari*, pp. *apprecatus*, pray to, adore, < *ad*, to, + *precari*, pray: see *pray.*] Invocation of blessing; prayer: as, "fervent *apprecations*," *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 404.

apprecatory† (ap'rē-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **apprecatorius*, < *apprecari*: see *apprecation.*] Of the nature of or containing a prayer.

Not so much *apprecatory* as declaratory.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, iii. 9.

appreciable (a-prē'shi-a-bl), *a.* [= F. *appréciable*, < L. as if **appretiabilis*, < *appretiare*: see *appreciate.*] Capable of being appreciated, estimated, or perceived; neither too small nor too great to be capable of estimation or recognition; perceptible.

A twelfth part of the labour of making a plough is an *appreciable* quantity. *J. S. Mill.*

An odour which has no *appreciable* effect on the consciousness of a man has a very marked effect on the consciousness of a dog. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 79.

appreciably (a-prē'shi-a-bli), *adv.* To a degree that may be appreciated or estimated; perceptibly; by a difference that may be remarked; noticeably: as, he is *appreciably* better.

The puffs of an approaching goods engine seem *appreciably* more numerous to the ear than those of a receding one. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 418.

appreciant (a-prē'shi-ant), *a.* [< L. *appretian(t-)s*, ppr. of *appretiare*: see *appreciate.*] Appreciative. [Rare.]

> Such was the man whom Henry, of desert
> *Appreciant* alway, chose for highest trust.
> *Southey*, Ded. of Colloquies.

appreciate (a-prē'shi-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *appreciated*, ppr. *appreciating.* [< L. *appretiatus*, pp. of *appretiare*, value or estimate at a price (> It. *appregiare*, *apprezzare* = Pg. *apreçar* = Sp. Pr. *apreciar* = F. *apprécier*), < *ad*, to, + *pretium*, price: see *price*, and cf. *appraise*, *apprize*².] I. *trans.* 1. To value; set a price or value on; estimate the commercial worth of.—2. To esteem duly; place a sufficiently high estimate on; recognize the quality or worth of: as, his great ability was not *appreciated*.

The [illegible] of a persecuted religion are seldom in a proper temper of mind calmly to investigate or candidly to *appreciate* the motives of their enemies. *Gibbon*.

I [illegible] that young man happy who is content with having acquired the skill which he had aimed at, and [illegible] which the [illegible] of making it *appreciated* shall arrive, knowing well that it will not loiter.
Emerson, Success.

3. To be fully conscious of; be aware of; detect; perceive the nature or effect of.

[illegible] *appreciate* finer differences than art can expose.
Emerson, Works and Days.

[illegible] to believe that [illegible] *appreciate* sounds [illegible] *A. R. Wallace*, Nat. Select., p. 202.

Without study of his forms of metre or his scheme of colours we shall certainly fail to *appreciate* or even to apprehend the gist or the worth of a painter's or a poet's design.
Swinburne, Shakespeare, p. 8.

4. To raise in value; advance the exchange, quotation, or price of: opposed to *depreciate*.

Lest a sudden peace should *appreciate* the money.
G. Ramsay.

= **Syn.** *Value, Prize, Esteem, Estimate, Appreciate. Value* and *estimate* commonly imply a comparison with a standard of commercial worth: as, to *value* a picture at so much; to *estimate* its value at so much. To *prize* is to value highly, generally for other than pecuniary reasons, and suggesting the notion of reluctance to lose. Thus, we *prize* a book for its contents or associations; we *prize* a friend for his affection for us. To *esteem* is sometimes simply to think: as, I *esteem* him a scoundrel; sometimes to value: as, I *esteem* it lightly; sometimes to have a high opinion of or set a high value on: as, I *esteem* him for his own sake; in its highest sense it implies moral approbation. *Estimating* is an act of computation or judgment, and wholly without feeling or moral approbation: as, to *estimate* the size of a room, the weight of a stone, the literary excellence of a book, the character of a person. (See *esteem, n.*, for comparison of corresponding nouns.) *Appreciate* is to set a just value on; it implies the use of wise judgment or delicate perception: as, he *appreciated* the quality of the work. With this perception naturally goes a corresponding intellectual valuation and moral esteem: as, they knew how to *appreciate* his worth. *Appreciate* often implies also that the thing appreciated is likely to be overlooked or underestimated. It is commonly used of good things: as, I *understood* his wickedness; I *realized* or *recognized* his folly; I *appreciated* his virtue or wisdom. Compare such phrases as an *appreciative* audience, a few *appreciative* words, *appreciation* of merit.

The pearls after removal from the dead oysters are "classed" by passing through a number of small brass cullenders. . . . Having been sized in this way, they are sorted as to colour, weighed, and *valued*.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 447.

For so it falls out,
That what we have we *prize* not to the worth.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1.

Though men *esteem* thee low of parentage.
Milton, P. R., i. 235.

The truth is, we think lightly of Nature's penny shows, and *estimate* what we see by the cost of the ticket.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 90.

It will be soon enough to forget them [the ancients] when we have the learning and the genius which will enable us to attend to and *appreciate* them.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 113.

II. *intrans.* To rise in value; become of more value: as, public securities *appreciated* when the debt was funded.

appreciation (ạ-prē-shi-ā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *appréciation*; from the verb: see *appreciate*.] **1.** The act of setting a price or money value on real, personal, or mercantile effects.—**2.** The act of estimating the qualities of things and giving them their due value; clear perception or recognition of the quality or worth of anything; sympathetic understanding.

What sort of theory is that which is not based upon a competent *appreciation* of well-observed facts and their relations?
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 205.

Those who aim to be Christian teachers should be fully armed to contend for the truth, and should have a clear and intelligent *appreciation* of the weapons and tactics which may be employed against it.
Dawson, Nat. and the Bible, p. 15.

3. A rising in value; increase of value.

The *appreciation* of the metal which is our single standard, and the consequent decline in prices, is one of the causes of [the] . . . depression of trade.
Fortnightly Rev., XL. 481.

4. In *Scots law*, the appraisement or valuing of poinded or distrained goods.

appreciative (ạ-prē′shi-ā-tiv), *a.* [< *appreciate* + *-ive*; = F. *appréciatif*, relating to valuation.] Capable of appreciating; manifesting due appreciation: as, an *appreciative* audience.

A ride in the Southern summer moonlight being an ever-enjoyable romance to an *appreciative* nature.
A. W. Tourgée, Fool's Errand, p. 132.

appreciator (ạ-prē′shi-ā-tọr), *n.* [< *appreciate* + *-or*; = F. *appréciateur*.] **1.** One who appreciates.

A discovery for which there was no permanent *appreciator*.
De Quincey, Herodotus.

2. An apparatus for determining the amount of gluten contained in a given quantity of flour.

appreciatory (ạ-prē′shi-ạ-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *appreciate* + *-ory*.] Expressive of admiration; appreciative: as, *appreciatory* words.

appredicate (a-pred′i-kạ̄t), *n.* [< NL. *apprædicatum* (tr. of Gr. προσκατηγορούμενον), < L. *ad*, to, + ML. *prædicatum*, predicate.] The copula in a proposition. See *copula*.

With Aristotle, the predicate includes the copula; and, from a hint by him, the latter has, by subsequent Greek logicians, been styled the *appredicate*.
Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, I. 228.

apprehend (ap-rẹ̄-hend′), *v.* [< OF. *apprehendre*, mod. F. *appréhender*, apprehend, = Pr. *apprehendar* = Sp. *aprehender* = Pg. *apprehender*, the older Rom. forms being contracted, OF. *aprendre*, *apprendre*, mod. F. *apprendre*, learn, con (> E. *apprend*, obs.), = Pr. *aprendre* = Sp. *aprender* = Pg. *aprender* = It. *apprendere*, < L. *apprehendere*, *adprehendere*, pp. *apprehensus*, *adprehensus*, contr. *apprendere*, *adprendere*, pp. *apprensus*, *adprensus*, lay hold upon, seize, understand, comprehend, < *ad*, to, + *prehendere*, contr. *prendere*, seize: see *prehend*, *prize*¹, *apprentice*, and *apprise*¹, and cf. *comprehend*, *reprehend*.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To lay hold of; seize upon; take possession of.

That I may *apprehend* that for which also I am *apprehended* of Christ Jesus.
Phil. iii. 12.

Apprehend your places, he shall be [ready] soon, and at all points.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

There is nothing but hath a double handle, or, at least, we have two hands to *apprehend* it.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, ii. § 6.

2. To take into custody; make prisoner; arrest by legal warrant or authority.

The robber . . . was *apprehended* selling his plunder.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 1.

Hancock and Adams, though removed by their friends from the immediate vicinity of the force sent to *apprehend* them, were apprised, too faithfully, that the work of death was begun.
Everett, Orations, p. 88.

3. To take into the mind; seize or grasp mentally; take cognizance of. (*a*) To perceive; learn by the senses. (*b*) To learn the character or quality of; become acquainted or familiar with.

He seems to hear a Heavenly Friend,
And thro' thick veils to *apprehend*
A labour working to an end.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

(*c*) To imagine, especially an object of desire or dread; form a concrete conception of: frequently opposed to *comprehend* or *attend*.

He *apprehends* a world of figures here,
But not the form of what he should attend.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

(*d*) To understand; take an intelligent view of.

This yet I *apprehend* not; why to those
Among whom God will deign to dwell on earth
So many and so various laws are given.
Milton, P. L., xii. 280.

4. To anticipate; expect; especially, to entertain suspicion or fear of.

All things *apprehending*, nothing understanding.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

O, let my lady *apprehend* no fear.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 2.

A man that *apprehends* death no more dreadfully, but as a drunken sleep.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 2.

5. To hold in opinion; be of opinion concerning. See extract.

When we would express our opinion modestly, instead of saying, "This is my opinion," or "This is my judgment," which has the air of dogmaticalness, we say, "I conceive it to be thus—I imagine or *apprehend* it to be thus."
Reid, Intellectual Powers, p. 19.

= **Syn. 2.** To catch, arrest, capture.—**3.** *Apprehend, Comprehend*; to conceive, perceive, see, know. "We *apprehend* many truths which we do not *comprehend*. The great mystery, for instance, of the Holy Trinity—we lay hold upon it (*ad prehendo*), we hang upon it, our souls live by it; but we do not take it all in, we do not *comprehend* it. It belongs to the idea of God that he may be *apprehended* though not *comprehended* by his reasonable creatures; he has made them to know him, though not to know him all, to *apprehend* though not to *comprehend* him." *Trench.*—**4.** To fear, dread, anticipate (with fear).

II. *intrans.* **1.** To imagine; form a concrete conception of anything; have intellectual perception; catch the idea or meaning.

You *apprehend* passing shrewdly.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1.

Put it into his hand; 'tis only there
He *apprehends*: he has his feeling left.
B. Jonson, The Fox, i. 1.

Men that are in fault
Can subtly *apprehend* when others aim
At what they do amiss.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 2.

To *apprehend* notionally is to have breadth of mind, but to be shallow; to *apprehend* really is to be deep, but to be narrow-minded.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 32.

2. To believe or be of opinion, but without positive certainty: used as a modest way of introducing an opinion: as, all this is true, but we *apprehend* it is not to the purpose.

This, we *apprehend*, is a mistake.
Goldsmith, Versification.

There are sentiments on some subjects which I *apprehend* might be displeasing to the country.
Jefferson, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 437.

3. To be apprehensive; be in fear of a future evil.

It is worse to *apprehend* than to suffer.
Rowe.

apprehender (ap-rẹ̄-hen′dėr), *n.* **1.** One who seizes or arrests.—**2.** One who discerns or recognizes mentally.

apprehensibility (ap-rẹ̄-hen-si-bil′ị-ti), *n.* [< *apprehensible*: see *-bility*.] The capability of being understood, or the quality of being apprehensible.

Simplicity and popular *apprehensibility* will be everywhere aimed at. *Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 6.

apprehensible (ap-rẹ̄-hen′si-bl), *a.* [< LL. *apprehensibilis*, < L. *apprehensus*, pp. of *apprehendere*, apprehend: see *apprehend*.] Capable of being apprehended or understood; possible to be conceived by the human intellect.

It [Greek philosophy] so educated the intellect and conscience as to render the Gospel *apprehensible*, and, in many cases, congenial to the mind.
G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 140.

apprehension (ap-rẹ̄-hen′shọn), *n.* [= F. *appréhension*, < L. *apprehensio(n-)*, < *apprehendere*, pp. *apprehensus*: see *apprehend*.] **1.** The act of seizing or taking hold of; prehension: as, the hand is the organ of *apprehension*. [Rare.]—**2.** The act of arresting or seizing by legal process; arrest; seizure: as, the thief, after his *apprehension*, escaped.

The increase in the number of *apprehensions* for drunkenness.
Rae, Cont. Socialism, p. 345.

3. A laying hold by the mind; mental grasp; the act or faculty (*a*) of perceiving anything by the senses; (*b*) of learning or becoming familiar with anything; (*c*) of forming an image in the imagination (the common meaning in English for three centuries, and the technical meaning in the Kantian theory of cognition); (*d*) of catching the meaning of anything said or written; (*e*) of simple apprehension (which see, below); (*f*) of attention to something present to the imagination.

In *apprehension*, how like a god! *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

They have happy wits and excellent *apprehensions*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 233.

To be false, and to be thought false, is all one in respect of men who act, not according to truth, but *apprehension*.
South.

Apprehension then is simply an understanding of the idea or fact which a proposition enunciates.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 18.

The proper administration of outward things will always rest on a just *apprehension* of their cause and origin.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 215.

Whatever makes a large impression upon the senses is, other things being equal, easy of *apprehension*, even when not of comprehension. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 352.

4. Anticipation of adversity; dread or fear of coming evil; distrust of the future.

The sense of death is most in *apprehension*.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1.

As he was possessed of integrity and honour, I was under no *apprehensions* from throwing him naked into the amphitheatre of life.
Goldsmith, Vicar, iii.

Let a man front the object of his worst *apprehension*, and his stoutness will commonly make his fear groundless.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 215.

Simple apprehension (ML., *simplex apprehensio*, first used by Jean Buridan, in the fourteenth century), in *nominalistic logic*, conception without judgment; the thinking of a name as distinguished from the thinking of a proposition: called *simple* because a term is simple compared with a proposition.—**Synthesis of apprehension,** in the *Kantian philosophy*, that operation of the mind by which the manifold of intuition is collected into definite images. It is called *pure* when the manifold operated upon is that of pure space and time. = **Syn. 3.** Comprehension, understanding, idea, notion.—**4.** *Alarm, Apprehension, Fright*, etc. (see *alarm*), disquiet, dread, anxiety, misgiving, solicitude, nervousness, fearfulness.

apprehensive (ap-rẹ̄-hen′siv), *a.* [= F. *appréhensif*, anxious, < L. *apprehensus*, pp. of *apprehendere*: see *apprehend*.] **1**†. In the habit of seizing; ready to catch or seize; desirous to lay hold of: used literally and figuratively.

I shall be very *apprehensive* of any occasions wherein I may do any kind offices. *Lord Strafford*, Letters, II. 390.

2. Quick to learn or understand; quick of apprehension.

A good sherris-sack . . . ascends me into the brain; . . . makes it *apprehensive*, quick, forgetive, full of nimble, fiery, and delectable shapes. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

An understanding dull'd by th' infelicity
Of constant sorrow is not *apprehensive*
In pregnant novelty. *Ford*, Lady's Trial, iv. 1.

Is there a surer way of achieving the boast of Themistocles, that he knew how to make a small State a great one, than by making it wise, bright, knowing, *apprehensive*, quick-witted, ingenious, thoughtful?
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 111.

3. Realizing; conscious; cognizant. [Rare.]

A man that has spent his younger years in vanity and folly, and is, by the grace of God, *apprehensive* of it.
Jer. Taylor.

4. In a state of apprehension or fear; feeling alarm; fearful.

The leading reformers . . . began to be *apprehensive* for their lives. *Gladstone*, Church and State, vii.

5. Inclined to believe or suspect; suspicious: [illegible] he does not understand me.

[illegible] that his motives were [illegible]

6. Perceptive; feeling; sensitive.

[illegible]

7. In *metaph.*, relating to simple apprehension.

> It yields as a corollary that judgment, that comparison, that the cognition of relativity is implied in every *apprehensive* act. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Apprehensive concept, [illegible] **Apprehensive knowledge,** [illegible]

apprehensively (ap-rẹ̄-hen'siv-li), *adv.* In an apprehensive manner; with apprehension.

apprehensiveness (ap-rẹ̄-hen'siv-nes), *n.* The [illegible] quality of being apprehensive. (*a*) Readiness to understand. (*b*) Fearfulness.

apprend, [illegible] [< F. *apprendre*, < L. *apprendere*, lay hold of: see *apprehend.*] To lay hold of; apprehend.

apprentice (a̤-pren'tis), *n.* [Early mod. E. also [illegible] ME. *apprentice*, *aprentis* (and by apheresis often shortened to *prentice*, *prentis*, mod. E. *prentice*, q. v.), < OF. *apprentis*, *aprentis*, *aprentice* (Rouchi dial. *apprentiche* = Pr. *aprentiz* = Sp. Pg. *aprendiz*, ML. *apprenticius*; mod. F. *apprenti*, as if sing. of *apprentis* as pl.), orig. nom. of *aprentif*, *apprentif*, a learner of a trade, < *apprendre*, *aprendre*, learn, < L. *apprendere*, contr. from *apprehendere*, lay hold of, understand, in ML. and Rom. also learn: see *apprehend.*] **1.** One who is bound by indenture to serve some particular individual or company for a specified time, in order to learn some art, trade, profession, manufacture, etc., in which his master or masters become bound to instruct him. Hence—**2.** A learner in any department; one only slightly versed in a subject; a novice.—**3.** In *old English law*, a barrister of less than sixteen years' standing. After this period he might be called to the rank of serjeant.—**Parish, town, etc., apprentice,** a person bound [illegible] of a parish, town, etc., to [illegible]

apprentice (a̤-pren'tis), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *apprenticed*, ppr. *apprenticing*. [< *apprentice*, *n.*] To bind to or put under the care of a master, for the purpose of instruction in some art, trade, or profession; indenture.

apprenticeage† (a̤-pren'tis-ā̤j), *n.* [Also spelled [illegible] < F. *apprentisage*, now *apprentissage*, < OF. *apprentis*: see *apprentice*, *n.*, and *-age.*] Same as *apprenticeship*.

apprentice-box (a̤-pren'tis-boks), *n.* Same as [illegible]

apprenticehood† (a̤-pren'tis-hůd), *n.* [< *apprentice* + *-hood.*] Apprenticeship.

> Must I not serve a long *apprenticehood*
> To foreign passages? *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 3.

apprenticeship (a̤-pren'tis-ship), *n.* [< *apprentice* + *-ship.*] **1.** The service or legal condition of an apprentice; the method or process of [illegible] knowledge of some trade, art, or profession from the instruction of a master.—**2.** The term during which one is an apprentice.

appressed (a-prest'), *a.* [< L. *appressus*, *adpressus* (pp. of *apprimere*, press to, < *ad*, to, + *premere*, press) + *-ed*².] Pressed closely against; [illegible] to; apposed. A term used in botany [illegible]

[illegible]

apprehendere: see *apprehend.*] Learning; instruction; information; lore.

apprise¹, **apprize**¹ (a̤-prīz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *apprised*, *apprized*, ppr. *apprising*, *apprizing*. [< F. *appris*, *apprise* (< L. *apprensus*), pp. of *apprendre* (< L. *apprendere*), teach, inform, learn: see *apprise*¹, *n.*] To give notice, verbal or written, to; inform; advise: followed by *of* before that of which notice is given: as, we will *apprise* the general *of* an intended attack; he *apprised* his father *of* what he had done.

> He had been repeatedly *apprised* that some of his friends in England meditated a deed of blood. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxi.

> We now and then detect in nature slight dislocations, which *apprize* us that this surface on which we now stand is not fixed, but sliding. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 285.

=**Syn.** Notify, acquaint, warn, tell, mention to.

apprise², *v. t.* See *apprize*².

apprize¹, *n.* and *v.* See *apprise*¹.

apprize², **apprise**² (a̤-prīz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *apprized*, *apprised*, ppr. *apprizing*, *apprising*. [< ME. *aprisen*, < OF. *apriser*, *aprisier* (ME. also *apraysen*, **apreisen*, mod. E. *appraise*, < OF. **apreiser*, *apretier*), < LL. *appretiare*, value, estimate: see *appreciate*, *appraise*, and cf. *prize*², *price*, *praise.*] Same as *appraise*.—**To apprize a heritage,** in *Scots law*, to invest a creditor with the heritable estate of his debtor.

apprizement (a̤-prīz'mẹnt), *n.* [< *apprize*² + *-ment.* Cf. *appraisement.*] Same as *appraisement*.

apprizer (a̤-prī'zėr), *n.* [< *apprize*² + *-er*¹.] Same as *appraiser*.

approach (a̤-prōch'), *v.* [< ME. *aprochen*, *approchen*, < OF. *aprochier*, F. *approcher* = Pr. *apropchar* = It. *approcciare*, < ML. *appropiare*, come near to, < L. *ad*, to, + *propius* (> Pr. *propi* = F. *proche*: see *prochain*), nearer, compar. of *prope*, near. Cf. *approximate.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To come or go near in place or time; draw near; advance nearer; come into presence.

> He was expected then,
> But not *approach'd*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 4.

> He . . . made signs for Rip to *approach* and assist him with the load. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 53.

2. Figuratively, to draw near; approximate; come near in degree: with *to*: as, he *approaches to* the character of an able statesman.

II. *trans.* **1.** To bring near; advance: as, he *approached* his hand to the cup.

> I . . . *approached* my chair by sly degrees to the fire. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, vi.

> Even as a resolved general *approaches* his camp . . . as nearly as he can to the besieged city. *Scott.*

2. To come or draw near to: as, to *approach* the gate.—**3.** Figuratively, to come near to in quality, character, or condition; nearly equal: as, modern sculpture does not *approach* that of the Greeks.

> Such and so extraordinary was the embrodery, that I never saw anything *approaching* it. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 17, 1684.

> He was an admirable poet, and thought even to have *approached* Homer. *Sir W. Temple.*

> In proportion as mankind *approach* complete adjustment of their natures to social needs, there must be fewer and smaller opportunities for giving aid. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 96.

approach (a̤-prōch'), *n.* [< ME. *approche* = F. *approche*; from the verb.] **1.** The act of drawing near; a coming or advancing near.

> Does my *approach* displease his grace? are my eyes
> So hateful to him? *Fletcher*, Wife for a Month, i. 1.

2. Access; opportunity or liberty of drawing near; nearness: as, "the *approach* to kings," *Bacon*.—**3.** Nearness or close approximation in quality, likeness, or character.

> Absolute purity of blood, I repeat, will be found nowhere; but the nearest *approaches* to it must be looked for among those nations which have played the least part in history. *E. A. Freeman*, [illegible]

> We can none the less restore or reconstruct individual old Aryan words with a fair *approach* to accuracy. *J. Fiske*, [illegible]

4. A passage or avenue by which anything is approached; any means of access or approximation.

> The *approaches* to the city of New Orleans from the [illegible] will require [illegible] *Jefferson*, Works, VIII. [illegible]

> [illegible] *C. D. Warner*, Roundabout Journey, [illegible]

5. *pl.* In *fort.*, the works thrown up by besiegers to protect themselves in their advance toward a fortress. Compare *boyau*.—**6.** In *golf*, the [illegible] which a player endeavors to get his ball on to the putting-green.—**Counter approaches,** in *fort.*, works carried on by the besieged against those of the besiegers.—**Curve of equal approach,** in *math.*, a curve along which a body descending by the force of gravity makes equal approaches to the horizon in equal portions of time.—**Method of approaches,** in *algebra*, a method of resolving certain problems by assigning limits and making gradual approximations to the correct answer.—**To graft by approach,** in *hort.*, to inarch.=**Syn.** **1.** Approximation, advent.—**2.** Admittance.

approachability (a̤-prō-cha̤-bil'i̤-ti), *n.* [< *approachable*: see *-bility.*] Approachableness; affability. *Ruskin.*

approachable (a̤-prō'cha̤-bl), *a.* [< *approach* + *-able.*] Capable of being approached; accessible.

approachableness (a̤-prō'cha̤-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being approachable; affability; friendliness.

approacher (a̤-prō'chėr), *n.* One who approaches or draws near.

approaching (a̤-prō'ching), *n.* In *hort.*, the act of ingrafting a sprig or shoot of one tree into another without cutting it from the parent stock. Also called *inarching* and *grafting by approach*.

approachless (a̤-prōch'les), *a.* [< *approach* + *-less.*] Without approach; unable to be approached; inaccessible; forbidding.

approachment (a̤-prōch'mẹnt), *n.* [< *approach* + *-ment.*] The act of approaching; approach; affinity; resemblance in trait or character. [Rare.]

> Ice will not concrete, but in the *approachment* of the air. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

approbate (ap'rọ̄-bāt), *a.* [< L. *approbatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1**†. Approved. *Sir T. Elyot.*—**2.** In *Scots law*, accepted. See the verb.

approbate (ap'rọ̄-bāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *approbated*, ppr. *approbating*. [< L. *approbatus*, pp. of *approbare*, assent to as good, favor, approve: see *approve*¹.] **1.** To express approbation of; manifest a liking for or degree of satisfaction in; express approbation of officially, as of a person's fitness for a public office or employment; approve; pass.

> The cause of this battle every man did allow and *approbate*. *Hall*, Hen. VII., an. 5.

> Mr. Hutchinson *approbated* the choice. *J. Eliot.*

2. To license: as, to *approbate* a person to preach; to *approbate* a man to keep a hotel or other public house. [United States.]—**3.** In *Scots law*, to approve or assent to as valid: chiefly in the following phrase.—**Approbate and reprobate,** in *Scots law*, to attempt to take advantage of one part of a deed while rejecting the rest: as, for example, where a disposition on a death-bed revokes a previous liege poustie conveyance to the prejudice of the heir at law, but still gives the estate past the heir. The heir who abides by the deed in so far as it revokes the liege-poustie deed to his prejudice, while he challenges it on the head of death bed, in so far as it defeats his interest in the estate, is said to *approbate and reprobate* the deed. This, however, is contrary to law, and cannot be done; he must elect between the two alternatives: hence in English law the act is called *election*.

> This is not an ordinary case of election, but I consider that it is not open to her both to *approbate and reprobate* to take benefits under the settlement, and by her will to dispose of property which is comprised therein in a manner not in accordance with its provisions. *Weekly Reporter*, XXXII. 581.

approbation (ap-rọ̄-bā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *approbation*, proof, < L. *approbatio(n-)*, < *approbare*, pp. *approbatus*: see *approve*¹.] **1.** The act of approving or commending; the giving of assent to something as proper or praiseworthy; sanction; approval; commendation.

> The silent *approbation* of one's own breast. *Melmoth*, tr. of Pliny's Letters, i. 8.

> Both managers and authors of the least merit laugh at your pretensions. The public is their critic—without whose fair *approbation* they know no play can rest on the stage. *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

> If the *approbation* of good men be an object fit to be pursued, it is fit to be enjoyed. *D. Webster*, Speech, Senate, May 27, 1834.

2. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the official judgment of a bishop or his representative approving the fitness of a priest for hearing confession. It is distinct from the conferring of jurisdiction or power of absolving, though except in case of danger both are necessary to the valid exercise of the latter [illegible]

3. An official sanction or license formerly required in England, France, etc., for the publication of a book or other writing.—**4**†. Conclusive evidence; proof. *Shak.*—**5**†. Probation; trial; novitiate.

> This day my sister should the cloister enter,
> And there receive her *approbation*.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 3.

=**Syn.** **1.** *Approbation*, *Approval*, liking, commendation; [illegible] consent, concurrence. *Approbation* and *approval* are becoming separated in meaning, *approbation* being used more for the inward feeling, and *approval* more for the formal act.

approbative (ap′rọ-bā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *approbatif*, < L. as if **approbativus*: see *approbate* and *-ive*.] Approving; expressing, implying, or of the nature of approbation.

approbativeness (ap′rọ-bā-tiv-nes), *n.* In *phren.*, ambition; love of praise or desire for fame; pride of character; sensitiveness to the opinions of others. *Fowler and Wells.*

approbator (ap′rọ-bā-tọr), *n.* [L., an approver, < *approbare*, pp. *approbatus*, approve: see *approve*^{1}.] One who approves formally: as, "judges and *approbators*," *Evelyn*, Letter (1669). [Rare.]

approbatory (ap′rọ-bạ-tọ-ri), *a.* [< ML. *approbatorius*, < L. *approbator*: see *approbator*.] Having the nature of sanction; containing or expressing approbation.

> Letters . . . confirmatory and *approbatory*.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 457.

approclivity† (ap-rọ-kliv′i-ti), *n.* [< *ap-*^{1} + *proclivity*.] Proclivity; inclination; tendency.

apprompt^1† (a-prompt′), *v. t.* [< L. *ad*, to, + *promptus*, prompt: see *prompt*.] To prompt; stimulate; encourage: as, "to *apprompt* our invention," *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

apprompt^2†, *v. t.* [< AF. *aprompter*, *apromter*, OF. *enpromter*, F. *emprunter* = Walloon *epronter* = It. *improntare*, borrow, = Wallach. *inprumutà*, give or take in pledge, < LL. **inpromutuare*, < *in promutuum*, in advance (> Wallach. *inprumùt*, a pledge): L. *in*, in, for; *promutuum*, an advance, neut. of *promutuus*, paid beforehand, advanced, < *pro*, beforehand, + *mutuus*, lent: see *mutual*.] To borrow.

approof† (a-pröf′), *n.* [The mod. form is related to *approve* as *proof* to *prove*; ME. *appreffe*, *apref*, < OF. *aprove*, *apreuve*, proof, trial, < *aprover*, prove: see *approve*^{1}, and cf. *proof*.] **1.** The act of proving; trial; test.—**2.** Approval or approbation.

> He was pleased a marriage feast to crown
> With his great presence, and *approof* of it.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, x. 23.

approperate† (a-prop′ẹ-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *approperatus*, pp. of *approperare*, *adproperare*, < *ad*, to, + *properare*, hasten, < *properus*, quick, speedy, < *pro*, forward, + **-parus*, < *parare*, make, prepare: see *pare*, *prepare*.] To hasten. *Cockeram*; *Johnson.*

appropinquate† (ap-rọ-ping′kwāt), *v.* [< L. *appropinquatus*, pp. of *appropinquare*, *adpropinquare*, < *ad*, to, + *propinquare*, bring near, < *propinquus*, near: see *propinquity*.] **I.** *intrans.* To draw near; approach.

II. *trans.* To bring near.

appropinquation† (ap″rọ-ping-kwā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *appropinquatio(n-)*, < *appropinquare*: see *appropinquate*.] **1.** The act of coming into near relation or proximity; a drawing nigh.

> There are many ways of our *appropinquation* to God.
> *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 90.

2. The act of bringing remote things near.

appropinque† (ap-rọ-pingk′), *v. t.* [< L. *appropinquare*: see *appropinquate*.] To approach; get nearer to. [Rare.]

> The clotted blood within my hose . . .
> With mortal crisis doth portend
> My days to *appropinque* an end.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. iii. 590.

appropinquity (ap-rọ-ping′kwi-ti), *n.* [< *ap-*^{1} + *propinquity*, q. v. Cf. *appropinquate*.] The state of being near; propinquity. [Rare.]

apprópre†, *v. t.* [< ME. *apropren*, *appropren*, < OF. *aproprier*, F. *approprier* = Pr. *apropriar* = Sp. *apropiar* = Pg. *apropriar* = It. *appropriare*, < LL. *appropriare*, appropriate: see *appropriate*, *v.*] **1.** To appropriate; set apart for a special purpose; assign; take possession of. Specifically—**2.** *Eccles.*, to annex to a religious corporation.

appropriable (a-prō′pri-a-bl), *a.* [< LL. as if **appropriabilis*, < *appropriare*: see *appropriate*.] Capable of being appropriated, set apart, sequestered, or assigned exclusively to a particular use.

appropriament† (a-prō′pri-a-mẹnt), *n.* [< LL. *appropriare*: see *appropriate* and *-ment*.] Anything properly or peculiarly one's own; a characteristic.

> If you can neglect
> Your own *appropriaments*, but praising that
> In others wherein you excel yourself,
> You shall be much beloved here.
> *Ford*, Love's Sacrifice, i. 1.

appropriate (a-prō′pri-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *appropriated*, ppr. *appropriating*. [< LL. *appropriatus*, pp. of *appropriare*, *adpropriare*, make one's own, < L. *ad*, to, + *proprius*, one's own: see *proper*.] **1.** To take to one's self in exclusion of others; claim or use as by an exclusive right: as, let no man *appropriate* the use of a common benefit.

> To themselves *appropriating*
> The Spirit of God. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 518.

> A man is a knave who falsely, but in the panic of turning all suspicion from himself, charges you or me with having *appropriated* another man's jewel.
> *De Quincey*, Secret Societies, ii.

> The estate I so admired and envied is my own. It is the nature of the soul to *appropriate* all things.
> *Emerson*, Compensation.

2. In general, to take for any use; put to use.

> In solar light the leaves of plants decompose both carbonic anhydride and water, *appropriating* the carbon and the hydrogen of each for their own growth and nutrition.
> *W. A. Miller*, Elem. of Chem., § 351.

3. To set apart for or assign to a particular purpose or use, in exclusion of all other purposes or uses: as, Congress *appropriated* more money than was needed; to *appropriate* a spot of ground for a garden.

> The profits of that establishment [the Post-office] had been *appropriated* by Parliament to the Duke of York.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iii.

4. In *eccles. law*, to annex, as a benefice, to an ecclesiastical corporation, for its perpetual use.

appropriate (a-prō′pri-ạt), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *appropriatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* Set apart for a particular use or person; hence, belonging peculiarly; suitable; fit; befitting; proper.

> It might be thought to be rather a matter of dignity than any matter of diffidence *appropriate* to his own case.
> *Bacon.*

> More *appropriate* instances abound.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 124.

> A warlike, a refined, an industrial society, each evokes and requires its specific qualities and produces its *appropriate* type. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 165.

=**Syn.** Apt, becoming, in keeping, felicitous.

II.† *n.* Peculiar characteristic; attribute; proper function; property.

> The Bible's *appropriate* being . . . to enlighten the eyes and make wise the simple.
> *Boyle*, Style of Holy Scripture, p. 44.

appropriately (a-prō′pri-ạt-li), *adv.* In an appropriate or proper manner; fittingly; suitably.

appropriateness (a-prō′pri-ạt-nes), *n.* The quality of being appropriate or suitable; applicability.

> A hunting-box, a park-lodge, may have a forest grace and the beauty of *appropriateness*. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

appropriation (a-prō-pri-ā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *appropriation*, < LL. *appropriatio(n-)*, < *appropriare*: see *appropriate*.] **1.** The act of appropriating, setting apart, or assigning to a particular use or person in exclusion of all others; application to a special use or purpose; specifically, an act of a legislature authorizing money to be paid from the treasury for a special use.—**2.** Anything appropriated or set apart for a special purpose, as money.

> The specific *appropriations* made by Congress for the mints and assay offices of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886, amounted to $1,169,350.
> *Report of Sec. of the Treasury*, 1886, I. 157.

3†. Acquisition; addition.

> He doth nothing but talk of his horse; and he makes it a great *appropriation* to his own good parts that he can shoe him himself. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 2.

4. In *law*: (*a*) The annexing or setting apart of a benefice to the perpetual use of a spiritual corporation. (*b*) The determining to which of several debts a sum of money paid shall be applied. If the debtor does not designate the appropriation, the creditor may; if neither has done so, and litigation arises, the court may do it.—**Appropriation bill**, a legislative bill proposing appropriations of money for some particular purpose, as for carrying on some department of government.

appropriative (a-prō′pri-ạ-tiv), *a.* [< *appropriate* + *-ive*.] Appropriating; making appropriation; having the power, tendency, or capability of appropriating.

appropriator (a-prō′pri-ā-tọr), *n.* [< LL. as if **appropriator*, < *appropriare*, appropriate.] **1.** One who appropriates or takes to his own use.

> He knew very well that he was the . . . *appropriator* of the money which . . . ought to have fallen to his younger brother. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xliv.

2. In *eccles. law*, one who is possessed of an appropriated benefice. See *appropriate*, *v.*, 4.

approprietary† (ap-rọ-prī′e-tạ-ri), *n.* [Irreg. < *appropriate*, after *proprietary*.] Same as *appropriator*, 2.

approvable (a-prö′va-bl), *a.* [< *approve*^{1} + *-able*.] Capable of being approved; meriting approbation.

approvableness (a-prö′va-bl-nes), *n.* [< *approvable* + *-ness*.] The quality of being approvable.

approval (a-prö′val), *n.* [< *approve*^{1} + *-al*.] The act of approving; approbation; commendation; sanction; ratification.

> A censor . . . without whose *approval* no capital sentences are to be executed. *Sir W. Temple*, Heroic Virtues.

> He was tender, insinuating, anxious for her *approval*, eager to unfold himself to her.
> *Mrs. Oliphant*, Hester, xxii.

=**Syn.** *Approbation*, *Approval* (see *approbation*), acceptance, consent, authorization.

approvance (a-prö′vans), *n.* [< OF. *aprovance*, < **aprover*: see *approve*^{1} and *-ance*.] The act of approving; approbation. [Archaic.]

> The people standing all about,
> As in *approvance*, doe thereto applaud.
> *Spenser*, Epithalamion.

approve^1 (a-pröv′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *approved* (rarely pp. *approven*, after *proven*), ppr. *approving*. [Early mod. E. also *approove*, < ME. *aproven*, *appreoven*, *apreven*, *appreven*, < OF. *aprover*, *approver*, *approuvir*, *appreuver*, *approber*, etc., F. *approuver* = Pr. Sp. *aprobar* = Pg. *approvar* = It. *approvare*, < L. *approbare*, *adprobare*, assent to as good, approve, also show to be good, confirm, < *ad*, to, + *probare*, < *probus*, good: see *prove*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make good; show to be real or true; prove; confirm; attest; corroborate.

> What damned error but some sober brow
> Will bless it, and *approve* it with a text?
> *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 2.

> Wouldst thou *approve* thy constancy? *Approve*
> First thy obedience. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 367.

> The Guardian Angels of Paradise are described as returning to Heaven upon the Fall of Man, in order to *approve* their Vigilance. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 357.

2. To show; prove to be; demonstrate.

> In all things ye have *approved* yourselves to be clear in this matter. 2 Cor. vii. 11.

> 'Tis an old lesson; Time *approves* it true.
> *Byron*, Childe Harold, ii. 35.

3. To sanction officially; ratify authoritatively: as, the decision of the court martial was *approved*.

> And by thy coming certainly *approve*
> The pledge of peace. *Ford*, Honour Triumphant.

4. To pronounce good; think or judge well of; admit the propriety or excellence of; be pleased with; commend: as, on trial the goods were *approved*; to *approve* the policy of the administration.

> Yet their posterity *approve* their sayings. Ps. xlix. 13.

> The deed which closed the mortal course of these sovereigns, I shall neither *approve* nor condemn.
> *Jefferson*, Autobiog., p. 82.

> She wore the colours I *approved*.
> *Tennyson*, The Letters.

5. To manifest as worthy of approval; commend: used reflexively.

> The miracles of Christianity, so far from shocking me, *approve* themselves at once to my intellect and my heart.
> *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 248.

6. To put to the test; prove by trial; try.

> Nay, task me to my word; *approve* me, lord.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

> A hundred knights with Palamon there came,
> *Approv'd* in fight, and men of mighty name.
> *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., l. 1299.

Hence—**7**†. To convict upon trial or by proof.

> He that is *approv'd* in this offence.
> *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3.

Approved bill or **note**, in *com.*, a bill or note drawn by a solvent, trustworthy party, and to which therefore no reasonable objection can be made.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To show itself to be; prove or turn out.—**2.** To think or judge well or favorably; be pleased: usually with *of*.

> I showed you a piece of black and white stuff, just sent from the dyer; which you were pleased to *approve of* and be my customer for. *Swift.*

approve^2 (a-pröv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *approved*, ppr. *approving*. [The form *approve* (NL. *approbare*, *approvare*), confused with *approve*^{1}, is a mod. error, due to a misunderstanding of the earlier forms; prop. *approw*, < late ME. *approwe*, *aprowe*, *aproue*, < OF. *aproer*, *approer*, *approuer*, *apprower* (> ML. *approare*, *appruare*, and later *appruvare*, *approvare*, as above), profit, benefit, improve, < *a* (L. *ad*), to, + *pro*, *pru*, *prou*, *preu*, earliest form *prod* (> ME. *prow*), benefit, advantage, profit: see *prow*^{1} and *prowess*. By a change of prefix, *approve*^{2} has become *improve*, q. v. Cf. *appair*, *impair*.] In *law*, to turn to one's own profit; augment the value or profits of, as of waste land, by inclosing and cultivating; improve.

> As long ago as the thirteenth century the statute of Merton had authorized the lords of manors to *approve*, that is, inclose for their own profit, as much of the waste land as would leave enough uninclosed for the use of the commoners. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 173

approvedly [illegible] In a manner [illegible]; to an approved degree.

approvement¹ [illegible] [< *approve*¹ + [illegible].] 1†. The act of approving; approbation; an expression of assent or preference.

[illegible] *H*[illegible]

[illegible]
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, i. 3.

2. In *law*, the act of becoming an approver or informer; the act of a prisoner who confesses, and accuses his accomplices; the act of turning [illegible].

approvement² (a-pröv'ment), *n.* [Prop. *ap*[illegible], < late ME. [illegible], < OF. [illegible], ML. [illegible], < *aproer*, etc., profit, benefit, improve: see *ap*[illegible]. See *improvement*, q. v.] In [illegible] (*a*) The improvement by the lord of a manor of common or waste lands by inclosing and converting them to his own use. (*b*) The profits of such lands.

approver¹ [illegible] [ME. **approvour*, usually [illegible] only in def. 1; < *approve*¹ + *-er*¹.] 1. One who approves or commends.—2. One who proves or offers to prove; specifically, in *law*, one who confesses a felony, and gives evidence against his accomplice or accomplices; an informer and accuser; one who turns king's or state's evidence.

[illegible] a commission was issued to inquire into the [illegible] men by gaolers to compel them to [illegible]
[illegible] Const. Hist., III. [illegible], note.

approver²† (a-prö'vėr), *n.* [Prop. *apprower* [illegible], < ME. [illegible], *approwour*, *ap*[illegible], < AF. [illegible], OF. **aprouor* (ML. *approuator*, *appruator*, NL. *approbator*), < *aproer*, etc., profit, benefit: see *approve*² and *-er*.] One who manages a landed estate for the owner; a bailiff or steward of a manor; an agent.

approvingly (a-prö'ving-li), *adv.* In a commending manner; in such a way as to imply approval.

approximal (a-prok'si-mal), *a.* [< L. *ad*, to, + *proximus*, next, + *-al*. Cf. *approximate*.] Closely joined: in *anat.*, used with reference to the contiguous surfaces of adjoining teeth.

approximant (a-prok'si-mant), *a.* [< LL. *ap*[illegible], ppr. of *approximare*: see *approximate*.] Approaching in character; approximating. [Rare.]

[illegible] conformant to the apostolical and primitive church. *Sir E. Dering*, Speeches, p. 74.

approximate (a-prok'si-māt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *approximated*, ppr. *approximating*. [< LL. *approximatus*, pp. of *approximare*, < L. *ad*, to, + *proximare*, come near, < *proximus* (for **propsi*[illegible], superl. of *prope*, near: see *proximate*, and cf. *approach*.] I. *trans.* To carry or bring near; advance closely upon; cause to approach in position, quality, character, condition, etc.

[illegible] the inequality of riches to the level of [illegible]
Burke.

II. *intrans.* To come near; approach closely; figuratively, to stand in intimate relation; be remarkably similar.

[illegible] every dominant system . . . to force [illegible] the most hostile and jealous attitude, from the apprehension which they naturally feel, lest, in [illegible], they *approximate* towards it they [illegible] overborne by its authority.
[illegible] Development of Christ. Doctrine, Int.

approximate [illegible] *a.* [< LL. *approxi*[illegible] the verb.] 1. Near in position; [illegible] 3. [illegible] *approximate* value [illegible] formula [illegible]

appro[illegible] *adv.* [illegible] by approximation [illegible]

appro[illegible] *n.* [illegible] approach [illegible] proximity.

The largest capacity and the most noble dispositions are but an *approximation* to the proper standard and true symmetry of human nature. *Is. Taylor.*

Not directly, but by successive *approximations*, do mankind reach correct conclusions.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 147.

2. In *math.* and *phys.*: (*a*) A continual approach to a true result; the process by which the value of a quantity is calculated with continually increasing exactness without ever being actually ascertained. (*b*) A result so obtained; a result which is not rigorously exact, but is so near the truth as to be sufficient for a given purpose.—**Horner's method of approximation** (named for its inventor, W. G. Horner, died 1837), a method of solving numerical equations, the most salient features of which are that each approximate value is obtained from the last by Taylor's theorem, and that the coefficients of the development are calculated by a certain systematic procedure.

approximative (a-prok'si-mā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *approximatif*, < LL. as if **approximativus*, < *approximare*: see *approximate*.] Approaching; coming near, as to some state or result.

approximatively (a-prok'si-mā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an approximative manner; approximately.

appui, appuy (ap-wē'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *appuied*, *appuyed*, ppr. *appuying*. [< F. *appuyer*, OF. *apuyer*, *apouier*, *apoier*, = It. *appoggiare* (see *appoggiato*), < ML. *appodiare*, support, prop, < L. *ad*, to, + *podium*, a support, a balcony, etc., > F. *pui*, *puy*, a hill (*appuye*, a balcony), = It. *poggio*, a hill, bluff, formerly also a horse-block, etc.: see *podium*.] To support; *milit.*, to post, as troops, at a point of support.

appui (ap-wē'), *n.* [F., a support, prop, < *appuyer*, support: see *appui*, *v.*] 1†. A support, stay, or prop.

If a vine be to climb trees that are of any great height, there would be stays and *appuies* set to it.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, I. [illegible].

2. In the *manège*, a reciprocal action between the mouth of the horse and the hand of the rider, the bit and rein forming the line of communication: thus, a horse with a sensitive mouth may be said to have a good *appui*, and the same may be said of the rider if his hand is good.—**Point d'appui** (pwaṅ dap-wē'), point of support, basis; *milit.*, a fixed point at which troops form, and on which operations are based.

appulse (ap'uls or a-puls'), *n.* [< L. *appulsus*, *adpulsus*, driving to, a landing, approach, < *appulsus*, *adpulsus*, pp. of *appellere*, *adpellere*, drive to, < *ad*, to, + *pellere*, drive: see *pulse*, and cf. *impulse*, *repulse*.] 1. The act of striking against or driving upon something; active or energetic approach. [Rare.]

In all consonants there is an *appulse* of the organs.
Holder.

2. In *astron.*, the approach of any planet to a conjunction with the sun or a star.—3†. A coming to land, as of a vessel: as, "the *appulse* of the ark." *J. Bryant*, Mythol., II. 412.

appulsion (a-pul'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **appulsio(n-)*, < *appulsus*: see *appulse*.] The act of striking against; collision; concussion; shock.

appulsive (a-pul'siv), *a.* [< L. *appulsus*: see *appulse* and *-ive*.] Striking against; impinging: as, the *appulsive* influence of the planets.

appulsively (a-pul'siv-li), *adv.* By appulsion.

appurtenance (a-pėr'te-nans), *n.* [Also, less commonly, *appertenance*, *appertinence*, and, with immediate dependence on the verb, *appertainance*, q. v.; < ME. *appertenaunce*, *appartenaunce*, but earlier and usually *appurtenaunce*, *apportenaunce*, *apurtenaunce*, *aportenaunce*, < AF. *apurtenance*, OF. *apertenance*, *apartenance* = Pr. *apartenensa* = It. *appartenenza*, < ML. *appertenentia*, < LL. *appertinere*, belong to, appertain: see *appertain*, *appurtenant*, and *-ance*.] 1. The act, state, or fact of appertaining.—2. That which appertains or belongs to something else; something belonging to another thing as principal; an adjunct; an appendage; an accessory: as, "*appurtenances* of majesty," *Barrow*, Sermons, III. xiv.

The Pope with his *appurtenances* the Prelates.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. [illegible]

Revolution upon revolution, each attended by its *appurtenances* of proscription and persecution and [illegible]
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

3. Specifically, in *law*, a right, privilege, or improvement belonging to a principal property, as a right of pasture in a common attached to an estate, outhouses, gardens, etc., attached to a mansion, and the like.

appurtenance† [illegible] nans), *v. t.* [< *appurtenance*, *n.*] To furnish with by way of appurtenance; supply or equip.

[illegible] are ancient [illegible], strong, and fair, and [illegible] with the appurtenances of wood, water, fish [illegible], and mills. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall.

appurtenant (a-pėr'te-nant), *a.* and *n.* [Also written, less commonly, *appertinent*; < ME. *appertenant*, *apertinent*, *appurtenaunt*, *apurtenant*, etc., < OF. *apertenant*, *apartenant*, < LL. *appertinen(t-)s*, ppr. of *appertinere*, belong to, appertain: see *appertain* and *-ant*¹, and cf. *appurtenance*.] I. *a.* Appertaining or belonging; pertaining; incident or relating to, as a legal right, interest, or property subsidiary to one more valuable or important.

Right of way . . . *appurtenant* to land.
Blackstone, Commentaries, ii. 3.

A part [of land common to a tribe] is allotted in a special way to the chief, as *appurtenant* to his office, and descends from chief to chief according to a special rule of succession. *Edinburgh Rev.*

Common appurtenant. See *common*, *n.*

II. *n.* A thing appertaining to another more important thing; an appurtenance; a belonging.

appuy, *v. t.* See *appui*.

aprank† (a-prank'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*³ + *prank*.] In ostentatious or impertinent fashion.

To set the arms a-gambo and *a-prank*.
J. Bulwer, Chironomia (1644), p. 104.

apraxia (a-prak'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀπραξία, not doing, non-action, < ἄπρακτος, not doing, not to be done, < ἀ- priv. + πρακτός, verbal adj. of πράσσειν, do: see *practice*, *praxis*.] In *pathol.*, loss of the knowledge of the uses of things.

apress†, *v. t.* An old form of *oppress*. *Chaucer.*

apricate (ap'ri-kāt), *v.* [< L. *apricatus*, pp. of *apricari*, bask in the sun, < *apricus*, open to the sun, sunny, prob. < **aperícus*, < *aperire*, open: see *aperient*, and cf. *April*.] I. *intrans.* To bask in the sun. *Boyle.* [Rare.]

II. *trans.* To expose to sunlight. *De Quincey.* [Rare.]

aprication (ap-ri-kā'shon), *n.* [< L. *aprication(n-)*, < *apricari*: see *apricate*.] The act of basking in the sun; exposure to sunlight. *Cockeram.* [Rare.]

The luxury and benefit of *aprication*, or immersion in the sunshine bath. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 209.

apricity† (a-pris'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *apricitas*, < *apricus*, sunny: see *apricate*.] The warmness of the sun in winter. *Cockeram.*

apricock†, *n.* An old spelling of *apricot*.

apricot (ā'pri-kot or ap'ri-kot), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *apricote*, *aprecott*, *abricot*, *abricote*, *abricoct*, etc., with term. after F. *abricot*, also, and earlier, *apricock*, *aprecock*, *apricok*, *abrecock*, *abrecok*, etc. (cf. D. *abrikoos*, Dan. *abrikos*, Sw. *aprikos*, G. *aprikose*), < Pg. *albricoque* = Sp. *albaricoque*, OSp. *albarcoque*, *albercoque*, etc., = It. *albercocca*, *albicocca* (the forms in *apr-*, as in E., G., etc., being due perhaps to a fancied connection with L. *apricus*, sunny (so explained by Minsheu: "q[uasi] *in aprico coctus*," ripened in a sunny place): see *apricate*), < Ar. *al-birqūq*, *al-burqūq*, apricot, < *al*, the, and *burqūq*, < Gr. πραικόκιον, pl. πραικόκια (Dioscorides), later πρεκόκκια, βερικόκκια (whence formerly in It. *bericocche*, pl.—Minsheu), < L. *præcoqua*, apricots, neut. pl. of *præcoquus*, a form of *præcox*, early ripe, precocious, < *præ*, beforehand, + *coquere*, cook: see *precocious* and *cook*¹. The vernacular Ar. name is *mishmish*, *mushmush*, > Pers. *mishmish*; Hind. *khūbānī*.] A roundish,

Apricot (*Prunus Armeniaca*).

pubescent, orange-colored fruit, of a rich aromatic flavor, the produce of a tree of the plum kind, *Prunus Armeniaca*, natural order *Rosaceæ*. Its specific name is due to the belief that it is a native of Armenia, but it is now supposed to be of Chinese origin.

It grows wild in the Himalayas and Northwestern Provinces of India, where its fruit is gathered in great quantities. It was introduced into England in 1524, by the gardener of Henry VIII. The tree rises to the height of from 15 to 20 and even 30 feet, and its flowers appear before its leaves. In cultivation it is often propagated by budding upon plum-stocks. There is a considerable number of varieties, some of them with sweet kernels which may be eaten like almonds. The wild apricot of the West Indies is the *Mammea Americana*; that of Guiana, the *Couroupita Guianensis*. Formerly also spelled *apricock*.

April (ā'pril), *n.* [< ME. *Aprile*, *Aprille*, etc. (AS. rarely *Aprelis*), also and earlier *Averil*, *Averel*, *Averylle*, < OF. *Avrill*, F. *Avril* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *Abril* = It. *Aprile* = D. *April* = MHG. *Aprille*, *Abrille*, *Abrelle*, *Aprill*, G. *April* = Dan. Sw. *April*, < L. *Aprilis* (sc. *mensis*, month), April; usually, but fancifully, regarded as if < **aperilis*, < *aperire*, open, as the month when the earth 'opens' to produce new fruits: see *aperient*.] The fourth month of the year, containing thirty days. With poets, April is the type of inconstancy, from the changeableness of its weather.—**April fool.** See *fool*1.

a priori (ā prī-ō'rī). [L., from something prior or going before: *ā* for *ab*, from; *priori*, abl. of *prior*, neut. *prius*, preceding: see *prior*, *a.*] From the former; from that which precedes; hence, from antecedent to consequent, from condition to conditioned, or from cause to effect. Since the fourteenth century, the phrase *demonstratio a priori* (first found in Albert of Saxony, died 1390) has been commonly employed, instead of the earlier expression *demonstratio propter quid*, to mean proof proceeding from causes or first principles: opposed to *demonstratio a posteriori*, or *demonstratio quia*, which proceeds from effect to cause, and simply proves the fact without showing why it must be as it is. In the eighteenth century *demonstratio a priori* was applied to reasoning from a given notion to the conditions which such notion involves. But since Kant, *a priori*, used as an adjective and frequently placed before the noun, has been applied to cognitions which, though they may come to us in experience, have their origin in the nature of the mind, and are independent of experience.

> Demonstration is perfect, when it proceedeth from the proper cause to the effect, called of the scholemen, *à priore*. *Blundeville*, Arte of Logicke (1599), vi. 19.

> Thus when we argue from the ideas we have of immensity, eternity, necessary existence, and the like, that such perfections can reside but in one being, and thence conclude that there can be but one supreme God, . . . this is an argument *a priori*. *Clarke*.

> General truths, which at the same time bear the character of an inward necessity, must be independent of experience—clear and certain by themselves. They are therefore called *a priori*, while that which is simply taken from experience is said to be, in ordinary parlance, known a posteriori or empirically only.
> *Kant*, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Max Müller.

> As used in a psychological sense, knowledge a posteriori is a synonym for knowledge empirical, or from experience; and, consequently, is adventitious to the mind, as subsequent to, and in consequence of, the exercise of its faculties of observation. Knowledge *a priori*, on the contrary, called likewise native, pure, or transcendental knowledge, embraces those principles which, as the condition of the exercise of its faculties of observation and thought, are, consequently, not the result of that exercise. True it is that, chronologically considered, our *a priori* is not antecedent to our a posteriori knowledge; for the internal conditions of experience can only operate when an object of experience has been presented. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

A priori philosopher, a philosopher who believes in the existence of a priori cognition in the Kantian sense of the term; an apriorist.

apriorism (ā-prī-ō'rizm), *n.* [< *a priori*, as adj., + *-ism*.] 1. A principle assumed as if known a priori: used in a depreciatory sense.

> Unwarrantable *a-priorisms*, . . . pure unproved assumptions. *The American*, VIII. 106.

2. A priori reasoning, as characteristic of a phase of thought or of a thinker.

apriorist (ā-prī-ō'rist), *n.* [< *a priori*, as adj., + *-ist*.] One who believes in the existence of a priori cognition in the Kantian sense of the term. See *a priori*.

> This will be disputed by the *apriorists*.
> *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 182.

aprioristic (ā-prī-ọ-ris'tik), *a.* 1. A priori.—2. Having something of an a priori character: as, *aprioristic* reasoning or tendencies. [Rare.]

apriority (ā-prī-or'ị-ti), *n.* [< *a priori* + *-ity*.] In *philos.*, the character of being underived from experience, or of being a priori.

Aprocta (a-prok'tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *aproctus*: see *aproctous*.] One of two divisions of the *Turbellaria*, in which the digestive cavity is cæcal, having no anal aperture: contrasted with *Proctucha*. See cut under *Dendrocula*.

aproctous (a-prok'tus), *a.* [< NL. *aproctus*, < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *πρωκτός*, anus.] Having no anus; specifically, pertaining to or characteristic of the *Aprocta*.

> The *aproctous* condition, which persists in most of the Platyhelminthes, is passed through by these forms at an early stage in development.
> *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 162.

apron (ā'prun or ā'pėrn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *apern*, *apurn*, earlier *napron*, whence, by misdividing *a napron* as *an apron*, the loss of initial *n*, as in *adder*1, *auger*, *orange*, *ouch*, *umpire*, etc., < ME. *napron*, *naprun*, *napronne*, *naperonn*, < OF. *naperon* (F. *napperon*), < *nape*, *nappe* (F. *nappe*, a cloth, table-cloth), < L. *mappa*, a cloth: see *napery*, *napkin*, and *map*.] 1. A piece of apparel made in various ways for covering the front of the person more or less completely. It is ordinarily used while at work to keep the clothes clean or protect them from injury, for which purpose it is made of cotton or linen, or for blacksmiths, shoemakers, etc., of leather. Aprons of silk or other fine material are sometimes worn by ladies as an article of dress or for ornament. An apron is also part of certain official costumes, as that of an English bishop, and that of freemasons and of members of other secret or friendly societies. 2. Anything resembling an apron in shape or use. (*a*) The leather covering used to protect the lower part of the person while riding in an open carriage. (*b*) A rectangular sheet of lead with a conical projection on the under side, used to cover the vent in heavy guns and field-pieces. Also called *cap*. (*c*) A platform or flooring of plank at the entrance of a dock; the sill. (*d*) In *carp.*, the sill or lower part of a window. (*e*) A strip of lead which directs the drip of a wall into a gutter. (*f*) A piece of leather or boarding used to conduct loose moving material past an opening, as grain in a separator. (*g*) Sheets of lead, or flashing, placed about skylights and at the intersection of dormer windows with the roof. (*h*) The fat skin covering the belly of a goose. [Provincial.] (*i*) In *zool.*, the abdomen of the brachyurous or short-tailed decapod crustaceans, as crabs: so called because it is folded under and closely applied to the thorax. Its width and general shape often distinguish the sexes. 3. In *ship-carp.*, a piece of curved timber placed in a ship just above the foremost end of the keel, to join together the several pieces of the stem. Also called *stomach-piece*. See cut under *stem*.—4. In *mech.*, the piece that holds the cutting-tool of a plane.—5. Any device for protecting a surface of earth from the action of moving water. Examples of such devices are: (*a*) a mattress of brushwood and logs anchored with stones, to protect river-banks from the action of the current; (*b*) the planking or logs placed at the base of a sea-wall, to protect it from the scour of the waves; (*c*) the platform which receives the water that falls over a dam or through a sluice.

apron (ā'prun or ā'pėrn), *v. t.* [< *apron*, *n.*] To put an apron on; furnish with an apron; cover as with an apron.

> The cobbler *aproned* and the parson gowned.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, iv. 197.

aproneer† (ā-prun-ēr'), *n.* [< *apron* + *-eer*.] One who wears an apron; a tradesman or shopman; a mechanic: as, "some surly *aproneer*," *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 238.

apron-lining (ā'prun-lī″ning), *n.* In *joinery*, the piece of boarding which covers the rough apron-piece of a staircase.

apron-man (ā'prun-man), *n.* A man who wears an apron; a laboring man or workman; a waiter or bar-tender.

> You have made good work,
> You, and your *apron-men*. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 6.

apron-piece (ā'prun-pēs), *n.* In *joinery*, a piece of timber fixed into a wall and projecting horizontally, to support the carriage-pieces and joistings in the half-spaces or landing-places of a staircase. Also called *pitching-piece*.

apron-roll (ā'prun-rōl), *n.* In *mach.*, a roll which gives motion to or which supports a traveling apron.

> The upward movement of the drum prevents the skin from being carried around the inner *apron-roll*.
> *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 315.

apron-squire†, *n.* Same as *apple-squire*. *Nashe.* (*N. E. D.*)

apron-string (ā'prun-string), *n.* A string by which an apron is attached to the person.—**Apron-string hold,** in *law*, a tenure of property through one's wife, or during her lifetime alone.—**To be tied to a woman's apron-strings,** to be bound to her as a child is bound to its mother; be unable to break away from her control or influence; be kept subservient to her caprice.

apropos (ap-rọ-pō'), *adv.*, *a.*, and *n.* [< F. *à propos*, to the purpose: *à*, to, with reference to, < L. *ad*, to; *propos*, purpose, < L. *propositum*, a thing proposed: see *purpose* and *propose*.] I. *adv.* 1. To the purpose; opportunely; seasonably.—2. With reference or regard; in respect: followed by *of*.

> Suddenly, and *à propos of* nothing, asking him how it was possible for a man to have three godmothers.
> *W. Black*, Shandon Bells, xxxiii.

3. With reference to that (a thing just mentioned); by the way: used absolutely, to introduce an incidental observation.

> Mr. Brown is now busy upon his work. *Apropos*, I heard very lately that my friend was the author of that fine little pamphlet that has so irretrievably spoiled the credit and sale of that vain simple book of Weston's.
> *Warburton*, To Hurd, Letter xvii.

II. *a.* Opportune; seasonable: to the purpose; pertinent; happy: as, an *apropos* remark.

III. *n.* Pertinency. [Rare.]

Aprosmictus (ap-ros-mik'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀπρόσμικτοι*, not associating, isolated, < *ἀ-* priv. + **πρόσμικτοι*, verbal adj. of *προσμίγνυσθαι*, mingle with, associate, < *πρός*, by, with, + *μιγνύναι*, mingle, mix: see *mix*.] A genus of parrakeets. It includes *A. erythropterus*, the red-winged parrakeet of Australia, and *A. scapulatus*, the king parrakeet. By some the name is given to a subgenus of *Platycercus*.

aprosopia (ap-rọ-sō'pi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀπρόσωπος*, without a face, < *ἀ-* priv. + *πρόσωπον*, face.] In *teratol.*, absence of the greater part of the face, due to arrested development of the mandibular arch.

aproterodont (ap-rọ-ter'ọ-dont), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *πρότερον*, in front, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] In *herpet.*, having no front teeth: applied to the dentition of serpents whose intermaxillaries are toothless.

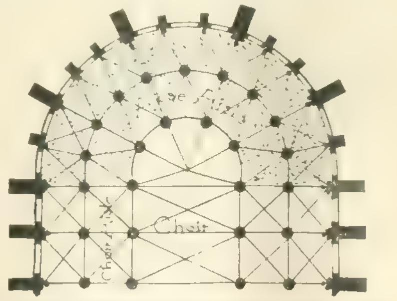
aps (aps), *n.* [A dial. form of *asp*1, q. v.] A common name for white-poplar wood, used for toys, etc. [Eng.]

apse (aps), *n.* [< L. *apsis*, in the architectural sense, as in definition: see *apsis*.] 1. In *arch.*: (*a*) Strictly, any recess, or the termination of a building, of semicircular plan, covered by a semicircular vault or semi-dome; hence, a similar feature of polygonal plan. (*b*) In ordinary use, the termination of the choir or sanctuary of any church, particularly if it presents a superficial resemblance to an apse in the stricter sense, in that it is at least approximately semicircular in plan, and vaulted: commonly equivalent to *chevet*, and applied to the altar extremity of a church, even if of rectangular plan and not vaulted, and including the apse-aisles, chapels, and any other adjunct to the ritual east end of a church. The apse in its origin was a characteristic feature of the ancient Roman basilica, in which it formed the raised tribune for the court magistrates. The throne of the quæstor or presiding judge stood in the center of the chord of the arc of the apse. When the basilicas became Christian churches, the throne was replaced by the high altar, which still occupies this position in Latin churches of the strict basilica type, and has regularly kept it in Oriental churches. Some types of church regularly have secondary apses in other positions than at the eastern end, as at the western end, at the extremities of the transepts or of aisles, etc. See cuts under *basilica* and *bema*. Also *apsis*.

Apse.—Duomo of Pisa, Italy.

2. In *astron.*, same as *apsis*.

apse-aisle (aps'īl), *n.* An aisle which extends around an apse, continuing the lateral aisles of the choir, or choir-aisles.



Apse-aisle.—Original plan of Notre Dame Cathedral, Paris.

apse-chapel (aps'chap″el), *n.* A chapel opening upon an apse or apse-aisle.

apselaphesis [illegible] [NL., < Gr. [illegible] touch [illegible] loss of tactile sensibility.

apsidal [illegible] [< apsis (apsid-) + -al.] 1. In *astron.*, pertaining to the apsides. See [illegible].—2. In *arch.*, [illegible] relating to an apse; [illegible] form of an apse; terminating [illegible].

> [illegible] the Armenian plan [illegible]
> J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 174.

Apsidal chapel. [illegible] terminating in an apse. — Apsidal surface, [illegible] from the fixed point on the perpendicular to the section; then the locus of the extremities of these lines so measured is the apsidal surface.

apsidally (ap'si-dal-i), *adv.* In the form or [illegible] of an apse; with an apse.

> In this difficulty the architect hit upon the happy expedient [illegible] westwards apsidally.
> *Dean Howson*, Handbook of Chester Cathedral, p. 40.

apsides, *n.* Plural of *apsis*.

apsidiole (ap-sid'i-ōl), *n.* [F., commonly *absidiole*, NL. *apsidiola*, dim. of L. *apsis* (*apsid-*), apse.] A small apse; a secondary apse, as one of the apses on either side of the central or main apse in a church of triapsidal plan, or one of the apse-chapels when these project on the exterior of the church, particularly if the projection resembles an apse in shape. Also written *absidiole*.

Ap[illegible] St. Sernin, Toulouse, 12th century.

apsis (ap'sis), *n.*; pl. *apsides* (ap'si-dēz). [L. *apsis* (pl. *apsides*), also *absis* (pl. *absides*) and *absida* (pl. *absidæ*), a round arch or vault, the circle which a star describes in its orbit, a bowl, < Gr. ἀψίς (pl. ἀψῖδες), a loop, wheel, orbit, etc., < ἅπτειν, fasten, bind: see *apt*.] 1. In *astron.*, a point in the eccentric orbit of a planet in which it is either furthest from or nearest to the body about which it revolves. The *higher apsis* is the [illegible] the *lower apsis* the point nearest [illegible] the *line of apsides* [illegible] the line joining [illegible]. These terms were originally applied to [illegible] but are now extended to ellipses. Also [illegible].

2. In *arch.*, same as *apse*.—3. A reliquary or [illegible] the relics of saints are kept, especially one of a form imitating the curves [illegible].

[illegible] *absis*.

apsychical (ap-sī'ki-kal), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. + [illegible] and *psychi-*[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] adapted; [illegible]

[illegible]

> The hands that have grasped dominion and held it have been large and hard; those from which it has slipped, [illegible] apt for the lyre and the pencil.
> *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 251.

2. Suited to its purpose; apposite; pertinent; appropriate; becoming: as, an *apt* metaphor.

> Such *apt* and gracious words,
> That aged ears play truant at his tales,
> And younger hearings are quite ravished.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., ii. 1.

> Expert
> In fitting *aptest* words to things.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lxxv.

> Ludicrous yet *apt* citations
> Of barbarous law Latin.
> *Whittier*, Bridal of Pennacook.

3. Having a tendency; naturally susceptible; liable; likely: as, wheat on moist land is *apt* to blast or be winter-killed.

> It [the harbor] is gay with hundreds of small boats, . . . *apt* to be painted green and adorned with pictures.
> *C. D. Warner*, Roundabout Journey, p. 135.

4. Inclined; predisposed; disposed customarily; prone; ready: as, one who is too *apt* to slander others.

> 'Tis time my hard-mouth'd coursers to control,
> *Apt* to run riot, and transgress the goal.
> *Dryden*, Pythag. Philos., l. 669.

> What makes you thoughtless in your conduct, and *apt* to run into a thousand little imprudences?
> *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

5. Ready; prompt; quick; unusually intelligent; expert; facile: as, a pupil *apt* to learn; an *apt* wit.

> Strong, supple, sinew-corded, *apt* at arms.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

> An *apt* taster knows which wine has the novel flavor.
> *Stedman*, Poets of America, p. 289.

6. Prepared; ready; willing.

> Live a thousand years,
> I shall not find myself so *apt* to die.
> *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 1.

> The paymaster and the attorney stood at hand *apt* with suggestions.
> *C. J. Bellamy*, The Breton Mills, xiv.

7†. Capable of easy explanation; natural; credible.

> That Cassio loves her, I do well believe it;
> That she loves him, 'tis *apt*, and of great credit.
> *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1.

=**Syn.** **1.** *Apt*, *Fit.* "The words *apt* and *fit* might be thought to differ only in this, that the former is of Latin derivation; but *apt* has an active sense, and *fit* a passive sense, a distinction clearly shown by Shakspere, when the poisoner in the play in Hamlet says, 'hands *apt*, drugs *fit*,' and by Wordsworth: 'Our hearts more *apt* to sympathize with heaven, our souls more *fit* for future glory.'" *H. Reed*, Eng. Lit., p. 106.—**2.** Meet, fitting, germane, appropriate.—**3** and **4.** *Apt*, *Likely*, *Liable*, *Subject*, prone. *Apt*, when used in this sense of persons, indicates physical tendency or inward inclination: as, *apt* to catch cold; *apt* to neglect work; when used of things, it similarly indicates natural tendency: as, *apt* to mold. *Likely* may suggest the same idea: as, he is *likely* to do it; it is *likely* to rust; or it may express mere external probability or chance: as, he is *likely* to come at any moment. *Liable* in this connection is properly used only of exposure to evil, being practically equivalent to exposed, or exposed to the danger of: as, *liable* to accident; *liable* to be hurt, that is, exposed to the danger of being hurt; *liable* to censure: in such use it does not express probability or tendency, but merely the possibility of exposure or risk. *Subject* expresses what is likely to happen to a person or thing, and occasionally does happen. *Liable* to disease and *subject* to disease thus convey different ideas. The things to which we are *liable* are determined more by accident or circumstance; the things to which we are *subject* are determined by nature and constitution. *Apt* to be suddenly ill; *liable*, but not *likely*, to die before the physician arrives; *subject* to attacks of epilepsy.

> How *apt* the poor are to be proud!
> *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 1.

> It is the duty of practical good sense to bear in mind that a certain result, though not certain to happen, is *likely* to happen, and that no wise man will put that likelihood out of sight.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. [illegible]

> Till that hour
> Not *liable* to fear, or flight, or pain.
> *Milton*, P. L., vi. 397.

> All human things are *subject* to decay,
> And when fate summons, monarchs must obey.
> *Dryden*, Mac Flecknoe, l. 1.

5. Clever, bright, dexterous.

apt† (apt), *v. t.* [< L. *aptare*, fit, adapt, accommodate, adjust, < *aptus*, fit, etc.: see *apt*, *a.*] To prepare for a definite service; fit; suit for anticipated circumstances; adapt.

> [illegible] shall follow and observe what I will [illegible]
> [illegible]

> [illegible] *apted* to necessary [illegible]
> [illegible]

> He [illegible] top and down in such [illegible]
> [illegible] more temperate.
> *Chapman and Shirley*, Chabot, Admiral of France, [illegible]

aptable† (ap'ta-bl), *a.* [< LL. *aptabilis*, < L. *aptare*, adapt: see *apt*, *v.*, and *able*.] Capable of being fitted or adapted. *Sherwood.*

aptate† (ap'tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *aptatus*, pp. of *aptare*, adapt: see *apt*, *v.*] To make fit.

Aptenodytes (ap"te-no-dī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. [illegible], wingless (< ἀ- priv. + πτηνός, winged, < πέτεσθαι, πτῆναι, fly), + δύτης, diver, < δύειν, dive, sink.] A genus of penguins, formerly coextensive with the family *Spheniscidæ*, and giving name to a family *Aptenodytidæ*, but now usually restricted to two large species, the emperor and king penguins, *A. imperator* and *A. rex*, or *A. forsteri* and *A. pennanti*, distinguished from all others by their great size and long, slender, somewhat curved bill. Both were formerly called the great or Patagonia penguin, *A. patachonica*. Also *Aptenodyta* and *Apterodyta*.

Aptenodytidæ (ap"te-nō-dit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aptenodytes* + *-idæ*.] A family of birds, the penguins, named from the genus *Aptenodytes*: synonymous with *Spheniscidæ* (which see).

Aptera (ap'te-rä), *n. pl.* [NL. (< Gr. ἄπτερα, animals without wings, ἄπτερον, the class of such animals — Aristotle), neut. pl. of *apterus*, < Gr. ἄπτερος, wingless: see *apterous*.] In *zoöl.*, a group to which various limits have been assigned. (*a*) In the Linnean system of classification, the seventh and last order of *Insecta*, including "insects" without wings, that is, crustaceans, arachnidans, myriapods, etc. In 1795 it was divided by Latreille into seven orders: *Suctoria*, *Thysanura*, *Parasita*, *Acephala*, *Entomostraca*, *Crustacea*, and *Myriapoda*. (*b*) In Latreille's system of classification (1817), the fourth of nine orders of *Insecta*, including "wingless forms without gnathites," and containing only the fleas; the *Suctoria* of De Geer, the *Siphonaptera* of Latreille, the *Aphaniptera* of Kirby and modern writers. Used in this sense also by Macleay and others. (*c*) Loosely applied to sundry groups of wingless insects besides fleas, as to the haustellate and mandibulate lice, the thysanurous insects, etc. (*d*) In Gegenbaur's system of classification, one of the two prime divisions of *Hexapoda* or *Insecta* (the other being *Pterygota*), consisting of the two orders *Collembola* and *Thysanura*, containing all apterous ametabolous insects of such forms as *Podura* and *Lipura*, *Campodea* and *Lepisma*, etc. The name is practically synonymous with *Ametabola* (which see).

apteral (ap'te-ral), *a.* [As *apterous* + *-al*.] 1. Destitute of wings.—2. In *arch.*, applied to a temple or other building which has no columns on the flanks, but may have a portico at one or at each end: opposed to *peripteral*, surrounded by columns. See *prostyle* and *amphiprostyle*.

apteran (ap'te-ran), *n.* [As *apterous* + *-an*.] A wingless insect; one of the *Aptera*.

apteria, *n.* Plural of *apterium*.

apterial (ap-tē'ri-al), *a.* [< *apterium* + *-al*.] In *ornith.*, pertaining to an apterium, or to apteria.

apterium (ap-tē'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *apteria* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. ἄπτερος, without feathers: see *apterous*.] In *ornith.*, a tract or space on the skin of a bird where no feathers grow; an unfeathered tract, in distinction from a feather-tract or pteryla (which see). *Nitzsch*; *Sundevall.*

apterous (ap'te-rus), *a.* [< NL. *apterus*, < Gr. ἄπτερος, wingless, without feathers, < ἀ- priv. + πτερόν, a wing, feather, = E. *feather*.] 1. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Wingless; having no wings: applied both to wingless insects belonging to winged groups, and to the wingless stage of winged insects. (*b*) Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Aptera*.—2. In *bot.*, destitute of membranous expansions, as a stem or petiole: opposed to *alate*.

Apteryges (ap-ter'i-jēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Apteryx*.] A superfamily group, made by Newton an order, of ratite birds, based upon and including only the family *Apterygidæ* (which see).

Apterygia (ap-te-rij'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + πτερύγιον, a wing, fin: see *Pterygia*.] A group of mollusks, containing all gastropods with an intromittent male organ, and contrasting with the *Pterygia*, composed of the cephalopods and pteropods. *Latreille*, 1825.

apterygian (ap-te-rij'i-an), *a.* [< Gr. ἀπτέρυγος, wingless (see *Apteryx*), + *-ian*.] 1. Wingless; apterous.—2. Pertaining to the genus *Apteryx*, or to the family *Apterygidæ*.

Apterygidæ (ap-te-rij'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Apteryx* (*Apteryg-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of ratite or struthious birds, of the subclass *Ratitæ* and superorder or superfamily *Apteryges*, constituted by the single genus *Apteryx*. It is characterized by the rudimentary condition of the wings and tail, 4-toed feet, a very long slender bill with terminal nostrils, and many anatomical peculiarities, among them a better development of the diaphragm than in any other bird.

Apteryginæ (ap-te-ri-jī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Apteryx* (*Apteryg-*) + *-inæ*.] The only subfamily of the family *Apterygidæ*. *G. R. Gray*, 1840.

Apteryx (ap'te-riks), *n.* [NL. (cf. Gr. ἀπτέρυξ, wingless), < Gr. ἀ- priv. + πτέρυξ (πτερυγ-), a wing, < πτερόν, a wing, = E. *feather*.] 1. A genus of ratite birds, constituting the family *Apterygidæ*. There are several species or varieties, all inhabiting New Zealand, of which *A. australis* has been longest and best known. *A. mantelli* inhabits Stewart Island, and *A. oweni* the South Island. All are known as kiwis, kiwi-kiwis, or kivi-kivis, from their cry. Also, improperly, *Apternux* and *Apternix*. 2. [*l. c.*] A bird of this genus; a kiwi (which see).

Apteryx mantelli.

aptha (ap'thạ̈), *n.* See *aphtha.*

aptitude (ap'ti-tūd), *n.* [= F. *aptitude*, < ML. *aptitudo*, < L. *aptus*, apt, fit: see *apt*, *a.* Cf. *attitude*, which is a doublet of *aptitude.*] 1. The state or quality of being apt or fit for or suited to a purpose, place, or situation; fitness; suitableness.

> *Aptitude* . . . for the end to which it was aimed.
> *Decay of Christ. Piety.*

2. A natural tendency or acquired inclination; both capacity and propensity for a certain course: as, oil has an *aptitude* to burn; men acquire an *aptitude* to particular vices.

> He that is about children should learn their nature and *aptitudes.* *Locke.*

> The Americans have at all times shown a remarkable *aptitude* for the sea-faring life, and they did not wait for the Declaration of Independence to take measures for the construction of an independent navy.
> *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

3. Readiness in learning; teachableness; quickness to understand and acquire; intelligence; talent.

> He was a boy of remarkable *aptitude.* *Macaulay.*

=Syn. *Faculty, Capacity*, etc. See *genius.*

aptitudinal (ap-ti-tū'di-nạl), *a.* [< ML. *aptitudo* (*aptitudin-*) + *-al*: see *aptitude.*] 1. Relating to an aptitude or aptitudes.—2. Existing in possibility or capacity merely. [Rare.]—**Aptitudinal relation**, a relation which does not require the correlate to exist actually, but only potentially; as, for example, the relation of a desire to its object.

aptitudinally (ap-ti-tū'di-nạl-i), *adv.* In an aptitudinal manner; in a way which reveals aptitude.

aptly (apt'li), *adv.* In an apt or suitable manner. (*a*) With exact correspondence; with fitness; justly.

> I have forgot your name; but, sure, that part
> Was *aptly* fitted, and naturally perform'd.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., i.

(*b*) Suitably; appropriately: of language, pertinently, appositely, or significantly.

> Irenæus very *aptly* remarks. *Addison.*

> Words *aptly* cull'd and meanings well express'd
> Can calm the sorrows of a wounded breast.
> *Crabbe*, The Village.

(*c*) Readily; quickly; cleverly: as, to learn *aptly.*

aptness (apt'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being apt, in any sense of that word.

> The *aptness* of things to their end. *Hooker.*

> What should be the *aptness* of birds, in comparison of beasts, to imitate speech may be inquired. *Bacon.*

> At his first *aptness*, the maternal love
> Those rudiments of reason did improve.
> *Dryden*, Eleonora, l. 218.

Aptornis (ap-tôr'nis), *n.* [NL., short for **apterornis*, < Gr. ἄπτερος, wingless (see *apterous*), + ὄρνις, a bird: see *ornithology.*] A genus of recently extinct ralliform birds, probably of the family *Rallidæ*, related to the extant genus *Ocydromus.* Its remains are found in New Zealand with those of the moa. *A. defossor* and *A. otidiformis* are two species described by Owen in 1871.

aptosochromatism (ap-tō"sō-krō'ma-tizm), *n.* [< Gr. ἀπτώς (ἀπτωτ-), not falling off (cf. ἀπτωσία, stability, firmness: see *aptote*), + *chromatism.*] In *ornith.*, change of color of the plumage without loss or gain of any feathers. *Coues.*

aptote (ap'tōt), *n.* [< LL. *aptotum*, only in pl. *aptota*, < Gr. ἄπτωτον, neut. of ἄπτωτος, without case, undeclined, also as ἀπτώς (ἀπτωτ-), not falling, < ἀ- priv. + πτωτός, verbal adj. of πίπτειν, fall, whence also πτῶσις, case, inflection.] In *gram.*, a noun which has no distinction of cases; an indeclinable noun.

aptotic (ap-tot'ik), *a.* [< *aptote* + *-ic.*] 1. Of or pertaining to an aptote; having no declension.—2. Uninflected; having no grammatical inflections: said of certain languages.

aptychus (ap'ti-kus), *n.*; pl. *aptychi* (-kī). [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + πτυχή, a fold, < πτύσσειν, fold.] In *Cephalopoda*, a plate formed of a shelly substance, found in the terminal chamber of certain fossil mollusks, as ammonites, and regarded by some as an operculum. It was formerly considered to be one of the parts of different animals called trigonellites, lepadites, etc.

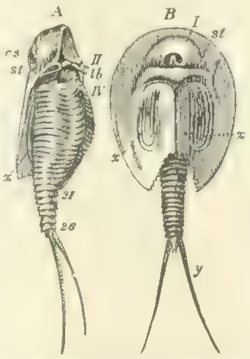
> The *Aptychi* . . . occupy the middle of the posterior wall of the terminal chamber of the Ammonite and have their bases towards its mouth. Nothing is certainly known as to the nature of the *Aptychi* or Anaptychi.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 459.

Apulian (a-pū'li-ạn), *a.* [< L. *Apulia*, *Appulia*, + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to the region called Apulia, in southern Italy, or to its inhabitants. In Roman times Apulia included the region between the Apennines and the Adriatic, south of the Frentani and east of Samnium, and later also the Messapian peninsula. Modern Apulia comprises the provinces Foggia, Bari, and Lecce.

> A hill in the midst of the *Apulian* plain.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 39.

Apulian pottery, a name given to the Italo-Greek pottery found in Apulia and southeastern Italy generally, especially to the vases with red figures on a lustrous black ground, some of the most important examples of which are from this region.

Apus (ā'pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄπους, without feet: see *apod*, *Apoda*, etc.] 1. One of the southern constellations formed in the sixteenth century, probably by Petrus Theodori; the Bird of Paradise. It is situated south of the Triangulum Australe, and its brightest star is of the fourth magnitude. 2. A genus of branchiopodous or phyllopodous entomostracous crustaceans, typical of the family *Apodidæ* or *Apusidæ*: named (in the form *Apous*) by Frisch in 1732. Like nearly all animals which have been miscalled *Apoda* or *Apodes* (footless), they have feet, these organs in the phyllopods ranging from 11 to 60 pairs. The genus is characterized by a large shield-like carapace, or cephalothorax in one piece, covering most of the animal. *A. cancriformis*, called the crab-shelled shrimp, is 2 or 3 inches long, and is noted for its repeated molts (it sheds its skin twenty times in two or three months), and for the vast numerical preponderance of the females, the males having been only recently discovered. 3. In *ornith.*: (*a*) A genus of birds, of the family *Cypselidæ*, established by Scopoli in 1777: equivalent to *Cypselus* of Illiger, 1811. (*b*) [*l. c.*] The specific name of the common swift of Europe, *Cypselus apus.*—4. [*l. c.*; pl. *api* (ā'pī).] In *teratol.*, a monster destitute of posterior limbs, while the anterior are well formed.



Apus glacialis.—*A*, lateral view, the right half of the carapace cut away; *B*, dorsal view; *x*, shell-gland; *y*, caudal filaments; *lb*, labrum; *cs*, cephalostegite, separated at *st* from the rest of the carapace, or omostegite; 21 to 26, the six simple somites preceded by twenty pedigerous somites bearing the foliaceous swimming-feet; *I*, eye; *II*, antennule; *IV* (or *lb*), labrum.

Apusidæ (a-pū'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < *Apus* + *-idæ*: so formed to make literal distinction from *Apodidæ.*] Same as *Apodidæ.*

Apygia (a-pij'i-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + πυγή, buttock.] An order of *Brachiopoda*: a synonym of *Arthropomata* (which see).

Apyrenæmata (a-pī-re-nē'mạ-tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *apyrenæmatus*: see *apyrenematous.*] A division of animals including those in which the blood-corpuscles are not nucleated; those animals which have blood-disks as distinguished from nucleated cells of the blood. The term is practically the same in application as *Mammalia*, though nuclei have been discovered in the form-elements of the blood of a few mammals.

apyrenematous (a-pī-re-nem'ạ-tus), *a.* [< NL. *apyrenæmatus*, < Gr. ἀ- priv. + *pyrenæmatus*: see *a*-^{18} and *pyrenematous.*] Not pyrenematous; having blood which contains disks, or non-nucleated corpuscles, as a mammal.

apyretic (ap-i-ret'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀπύρετος, without fever, < ἀ- priv. + πυρετός, fever. Cf. *apyrexia.*] Without pyrexia or fever: specifically, in *pathol.*, applied to those days in which the intermission of fever occurs in agues, and also to local affections which are not accompanied with fever.

apyrexia (ap-i-rek'si-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀπυρεξία, absence of fever, < ἀπύρεκτος, without fever, < ἀ- priv. + *πυρεκτός, verbal adj. of πυρέσσειν, be in a fever, < πυρετός, fever: see *pyretic*, and cf. *apyretic.*] The absence or intermission of pyrexia or fever; the interval between the paroxysms in intermittent fevers. Also *apyrexy.*

apyrexial (ap-i-rek'si-ạl), *a.* [< *apyrexia* + *-al.*] Relating to or characterized by apyrexia; apyretic.

apyrexy (ap'i-rek-si), *n.* Same as *apyrexia.*

apyrotype (a-pī'rọ-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. ἄπυρος, without fire (see *apyrous*), + *type*, q. v.] Printing-type produced without heat, as by means of dies and pressure, instead of by casting in molds.

apyrous (a-pī'rus), *a.* [< Gr. ἄπυρος, without fire, < ἀ- priv. + πῦρ, fire, = E. *fire*: see *fire* and *pyre.*] Incombustible, or capable of sustaining a strong heat without alteration of form or properties, as asbestos, mica, and talc. Apyrous bodies differ from refractory ones in remaining unchanged even under extreme heat, while the latter may be altered even though not fused by fire.

aq. In *phar.*, an abbreviation of *aqua.*

aqua (ā'kwạ̈), *n.* [L. (> It. *acqua* = Sp. Pg. *agua* = F. *eau*), = Goth. *ahwa*, river, = OHG. *aha*, MHG. *ahe* (G. *Aa*, the name of several rivers) = OS. *aha* = AS. *eā* (for **eah*: see *ey*, island), water, river, = OFries. *ā*, *ē* = Icel. *ā*, water, river, = Sw. *å* = Dan. *aa*, a brook.] 1. Water: a word much used in medical prescriptions written in Latin, and in pharmacy generally, also in old chemistry, to denote a solution, or menstruum of water.—2. In *anat.*, some watery fluid or humor.—**Aqua ammoniæ**, a solution of ammonia gas in water, having the chemical properties of an alkali hydrate.—**Aquæ ductus et aquæ haustus** (conducting of water and drawing of water), in *Scots law*, two servitudes, the former consisting in a right of carrying a watercourse through the grounds of another, and the latter of watering cattle at a river, well, or pond in the ground of another.—**Aqua fortis** (strong water), a name given to weak and impure nitric acid. *Double aqua fortis* contains twice as much acid as single aqua fortis. **Aqua labyrinthi**, the fluid of the labyrinth of the ear; the perilymph, aquula acustica, or liquor Cotunnii.—**Aqua marina.** See *aquamarine.*—**Aqua mirabilis** (wonderful water). (*a*) A preparation of cloves, galangals cubebs, mace, cardamoms, nutmegs, ginger, and spirit of wine, digested twenty-four hours, then distilled. *Johnson.* (*b*) A carminative cordial prepared from oil of pimento (allspice): also called *spiritus pimentæ.* *Dunglison.*—**Aqua Morgagni.** Same as *liquor Morgagni* (which see, under *liquor*).—**Aqua regia** or **aqua regalis** (royal water), a name given to a mixture of one part of nitric acid and three to four parts of hydrochloric acid, from its power of dissolving gold.—**Aqua Tofana**, a poisonous fluid made about the end of the seventeenth century by a woman of Palermo named Tofana or Toffana, who confessed that no fewer than 600 persons had been killed with it. It consisted chiefly, it is supposed, of a strong solution of arsenic obtained by a long boiling of its oxid. Also called *aquetta.*—**Aqua vitæ** (water of life), an old name for alcohol, now familiarly applied to native distilled spirits.

aquæductus (ā-kwẹ̄-duk'tus), *n.* [L.: see *aqueduct.*] In *anat.*, a canal or channel conveying a fluid, or supposed to do so. Also *aqueductus.*—**Aquæductus cochleæ**, the aqueduct of the cochlea, a minute venous channel in the temporal bone, running from the scala tympani of the cochlea to a point just below the internal auditory meatus.—**Aquæductus Fallopii**, the aqueduct of Fallopius, a channel through the temporal bone, leading from the internal auditory meatus and ending at the stylomastoid foramen, transmitting the facial nerve.—**Aquæductus Sylvii**, the aqueduct of Sylvius, the channel of communication between the third and fourth ventricles of the brain. Also called *iter a tertio ad quartum ventriculum.*—**Aquæductus vestibuli**, a small canal running from the vestibule of the ear to the posterior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone. It transmits the ductus endolymphaticus.

aquæmanale (ā"kwẹ̄-mạ-nā'lē), *n.*; pl. *aquæmanalia* (-li-ạ̈). [ML., also *aquimanile*, *aquiminale*, *aquiminile*, LL. *aquiminale*, L. *aquæmanalis*, LL. also *aquiminarium*, < L. *aqua*, water, + *manale*, a ewer, neut. of *manalis*, flowing, < *manare*, flow, trickle, drip.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a pitcher or vessel for pouring out water, used especially for pouring water over the hands into a basin during and after meals.—2. The basin in which, according to an ancient church ceremony, the priest washed his hands before celebrating mass.—3. A kind of water-ewer formerly used in private houses, and frequently made in grotesque forms. The term is now used specifically in this sense.

Aquæmanale of copper, 14th century. It is filled by an opening at the top of the head, the tail forms a handle.

aquafortis (ā-kwạ-fôr'tis), *n.* See *aqua fortis*, under *aqua.*

aquafortist (ā-kwạ-fôr'tist), *n.* [< *aqua fortis* + *-ist.*] One who etches by means of aqua fortis. *N. E. D.*

aquage (ā'kwāj), *n.* [< LL. *aquagium*, aqueduct, < L. *aqua*, water, + *agere*, lead: see *agent.*] In *leveling*: (*a*) The course of a mill-stream before it reaches the pond formed by a dam. (*b*) Any watercourse.

aquamarine [illegible], *n.* [< L. *aqua* [illegible] and *aqua-* [illegible] Hence [illegible]

aqua-meter (ā'kwa-mē'tėr), *n.* [< [illegible] + [illegible].] Same [illegible]

aquapult (ā'kwa-pult), *n.* [< L. *aqua*, water, + *-pult*, as in *catapult*.] A small portable force-[illegible]

aquapuncture [illegible] [< L. *aqua*, water, + LL. *punctura*, puncture.] A form of counter-irritation consisting in the forcible projection of a very fine stream of water against [illegible] part to which it is [illegible] in neuralgia and affections [illegible]

aquarelle (ak-wa-rel'), *n.* [F., < It. *acquerella*, water-color, light rain, *acquerello*, water-color, thin wine, dim. of *acqua* (= F. *eau*), < L. *aqua*, water: see *aqua*.] Water-color painting, or a painting in water-colors.

[illegible] water-color when it was [illegible] when it was called [illegible] *H[illegible]*, Graphic Arts, p. 40.

aquarellist (ak-wa-rel'ist), *n.* [< *aquarelle* + *-ist*.] An artist who works in water-colors; a water-color painter.

aquaria, *n.* Plural of *aquarium*.

aquarian (a-kwā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *aquarius*, pertaining to water (see *Aquarius*), + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to an aquarium. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

II. *n.* [*cap.*] [< ML. *Aquarii*, pl., the Aquarians, < L. *aquarius*: see *Aquarius*.] One who used water instead of wine in the eucharist: a term applied to certain Christians in Africa about the middle of the third century, who, while it was still customary to celebrate the Lord's supper twice a day, though employing wine at the evening eucharist, substituted water for it in the morning in order that the odor of wine might not betray them during the day. They are often confounded with earlier followers of the ascetic Tatian in Syria, called Hydroparastatæ, or Water-drinkers, and reckoned among the Encratites, who used water in [illegible] eucharist because they held the latter to be sinful, regarding it as the evil principle or blood of [illegible]

aquariculture (ā″kwa-ri-kul'tūr), *n.* [< L. *aquarium* + *cultura*, culture.] The culture of aquatic plants in aquariums; the management of an aquarium.

aquarium (a-kwā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *aquariums*, *aquaria* (-umz, -ä). [L., a watering-place for cattle, neut. of *aquarius*: see *Aquarius*.] **1.** An artificial pond, cistern, or place in a garden or elsewhere for cultivating aquatic plants.—**2.** A vessel or series of vessels, constructed chiefly of glass, filled with either fresh or salt water, and supplied with plants, rocks, etc., in which living aquatic animals are kept. Many [illegible] are maintained in connection with [illegible] gardens, or as distinct institutions. Also called *aquavivarium*.

Aquarius [illegible] [L., a water-bearer, [illegible] i. e., water-pourer); prop. adj., pertaining to water, < *aqua*, water: see *aqua*.] **1.** A zodiacal constellation, supposed to represent a man standing with his left hand extended upward, and with his right pouring out of a vase a stream of water which flows into the mouth of the Southern Fish. It contains no star brighter than the third magnitude.—**2.** The Water-bearer; the eleventh sign (marked ♒) of the zodiac, which the sun enters about the 21st of January: so called from the constellation.

aquarter (a-kwôr'tėr), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*³ + *quarter*.] *Naut.*, on the quarter; 45° abaft the beam.

a quartieri (ä kwär-tē-ā'ri). [It.: *a* (< L. *ad*), to, with; *quartieri*, pl. of *quartiere*, a quarter, compartment: see *quarter*.] In *ceram.*, (decorated) in compartments: said especially of anything circular, such as a shield, the rim of a round dish, or the like, which is divided into panels or compartments by radiating lines.

aquatic (a-kwat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *aquaticus*, < *aqua*, water: see *aqua*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to water; watery.—**2.** Living in or frequenting water: as, *aquatic* animals; *aquatic* plants.—**3.** Practised on or in water: as, *aquatic* sports.—**Aquatic birds**, in *ornith.*, specifically, *Aves aquaticæ*, the members of the old orders *Grallatores* and *Natatores*; the wading and swimming birds, taken together. **Aquatic box**, an accessory to the microscope, generally in the form of a glass cell, in which algæ or animalcules are placed for observation.

II. *n.* **1.** A plant which grows in water.—**2.** *pl.* Sports or exercises practised on or in water, as rowing or swimming.

aquatical (a-kwat'i-kal), *a.* Same as *aquatic*. [Rare.]

aquatile† (ak'wa-til), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *aquatile*, < L. *aquatilis*, living or growing in or near water, < *aqua*, water: see *aqua*.] **I.** *a.* Inhabiting water.

The *aquatile* or water frog. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

II. *n.* An aquatic animal or plant.

Aquatilia (ak-wa-til'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *aquatilis*, living in the water: see *aquatile*.] In Fieber's system of classification, a subsection of heteropterous insects, including genuine aquatic species with concealed antennæ, as distinguished from those of the section *Litoralia*.

aquatint (ā'kwa-tint), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *aquatinte*, *aqua-tinta*, < It. *acqua tinta*, lit. dyed water: *acqua*, water (see *aqua*); *tinta*, fem. of *tinto* (< L. *tinctus*), pp. of *tingere*, *tignere*, < L. *tingere*, tint, tinge: see *tint*, *tinge*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** An etching process by which prints imitating the broad flat tints of India ink, bister, or sepia drawings are produced. It was practised by the Abbé St. Non in the eighteenth century, and was perfected by Jean Baptiste Le Prince (1733–1781). In the aquatint process spaces are bitten, instead of lines as in etching (which see). **2.** An engraving executed by the aquatint process.

Also *aquatinta*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to this method of etching.

aquatint (ā'kwa-tint), *v. t.* [< *aquatint*, *n.*] To etch in aquatint.

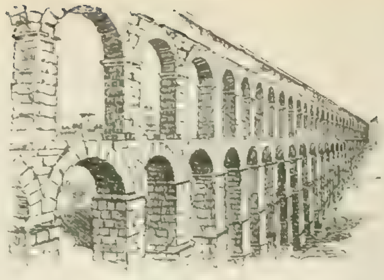
aquatinta (ā″kwa-tin'tä), *n.* Same as *aquatint*.

aquatinter (a'kwa-tin″tėr), *n.* One who practises the art of aquatinting.

aquatinting (ā'kwa-tin″ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *aquatint*.] The art or process of etching in the aquatint method. See *aquatint*.

aquavivarium (ā″kwa-vi-vā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *aquavivaria* (-ä). [< L. *aqua*, water, + *vivarium*, q. v.] Same as *aquarium*, 2.

aqueduct (ak'wē-dukt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *aquaduct*; = F. *aqueduc*, OF. *aqueduct*, < L. *aquæductus*, prop. separated, *aquæ ductus*, a conveyance of water: *aquæ*, gen. of *aqua*, water; *ductus*, conveyance, pipe, canal, < *ducere*, lead, convey: see *aqua* and *duct*.] **1.** A conduit or channel for conducting water from one place to another. [illegible] particularly applied to [illegible] and tunneling for the conducting of water from distant sources to large cities through tubular conduits. Aqueducts were extensively used in the Roman [illegible] and remains of these ancient structures still remain. [illegible] of stone or wood [illegible] over valleys and rivers on [illegible] upon them being [illegible] The aqueduct of Segovia [illegible] One of the most [illegible] of modern times is that of Marseilles, [illegible] the waters of the river Durance [illegible] miles, of which [illegible] and [illegible] length. This aqueduct [illegible] between 1839 and 1847, and supplies water [illegible] so that the environs of Marseilles formerly



Aqueduct of Segovia, Spain.

extremely arid, have become a garden from the plentiful irrigation which is now possible.

2. In *anat.*, same as *aquæductus*.

aqueductus (ak-wē-duk'tus), *n.* [NL.] In *anat.*, same as *aquæductus*.

aqueity† (ā-kwē'i-ti), *n.* [< *aque-ous* + *-ity*.] The essential principle or quality of water; wateriness; aqueousness.

> The *aqueity*,
> Terreity, and sulphureity
> Shall run together again, and all be annulled.
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

aqueous (ā'kwē-us), *a.* [< L. as if **aqueus*, < *aqua*, water: see *aqua*.] Of the nature of water; abounding with water; formed by water; watery: as, an *aqueous* solution.—**Aqueous** or **watery fusion.** See *fusion*. **Aqueous humor** (of the eye), the limpid watery fluid which fills the space between the cornea and the crystalline lens in the eye. See *eye*. **Aqueous rocks**, in *geol.*, mechanically formed rocks, composed of matter deposited by water. Also called *sedimentary* or *stratified rocks*. **Aqueous tint**, in *painting*, a nearly colorless tint.—**Aqueous tissue**, in *bot.*, epidermal or subepidermal layers of cells filled with clear sap, as in most succulent plants. **Aqueous vapor**, the invisible vapor which, taken from the surface of water by evaporation and rising into the atmosphere, returns to the earth in the form of rain, dew, and snow.

aqueousness (ā'kwē-us-nes), *n.* [< *aqueous* + *-ness*.] The quality or state of being aqueous or watery; wateriness.

aquetta (ȧ-kwet'tä), *n.* [It., prop. *acquetta*, dim. of *acqua*, water: see *aqua*.] A celebrated Italian poison, more commonly called *aqua Tofana* (which see, under *aqua*).

aquicultural (ā-kwē-kul'tūr-al), *a.* [< *aquiculture* + *-al*.] Pertaining to aquiculture.

By the republication of these foreign papers the [Fish Commission] Bulletin becomes a guide to the knowledge of what is being done in *aquicultural* enterprise in all parts of the world. *Nature*, XXXIII. 38.

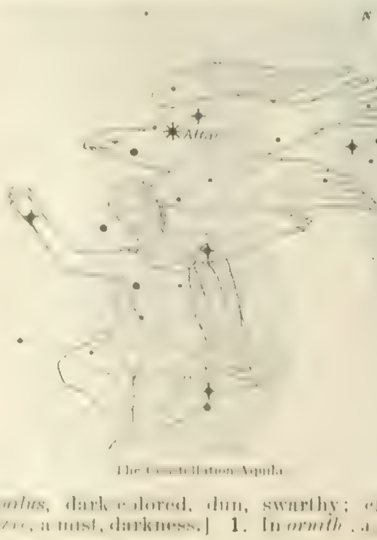
aquiculture (ā'kwē-kul-tūr), *n.* [= F. *aquiculture*, < L. *aqua*, water, + *cultura*, culture.] Culture of the natural inhabitants of water; fish-breeding; pisciculture.

aquiferous (ā-kwif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *aqua*, water, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Conveying water. **Aquiferous canals**, the channels which traverse the foot or other part of many mollusks, as lamellibranchs and odontophores, opening upon the surface by one end, and at the other end in some cases, emptying into blood sinuses, thus establishing communication between the blood and the surrounding water.

These *aquiferous canals*, as they have been termed, appear, in many cases, to open by their inner ends into the blood sinuses. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 491.

aquiform (ā'kwi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *aqua*, water, + *forma*, form.] In the form of water; liquid.

Aquila (ak'wi-lä), *n.* [L., an eagle, hence the legionary standard; prob. fem. of the rare adj.

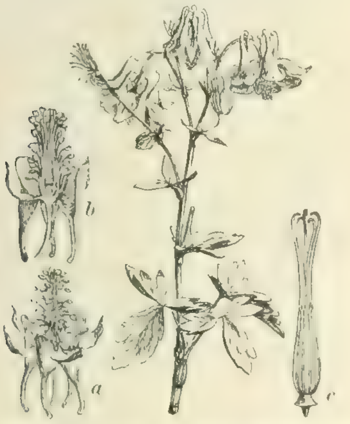


The Constellation Aquila.

aquilus, dark-colored, dun, swarthy; cf. Gr. *ἀχλύς*, a mist, darkness.] **1.** In *ornith.*, a genus of birds established by Brisson in 1760, but having no characters by which it can be exactly defined. The name has been loosely applied to eagles and other large diurnal raptorial birds which have no tooth of the beak. It is now restricted and somewhat definitely applied to eagles having booted tarsi, that is, having the shank more or less completely feathered. Such are the golden eagle, *A. chrysaëtus*, of Europe and North America; the spotted eagle, *A. nævia*, of Asia and Europe; the imperial eagle, *A. heliaca*, of the same region; the Russian eagle, *A. mogilnik*, etc. See cut under *eagle*.—**2.** A northern constellation situated in the Milky Way, nearly south of Lyra, and containing the bright star Altair. It has for its outline the figure of a flying eagle carrying in its talons the boy Antinous, the page of the emperor Hadrian. See cut, p. 284.—**3.** [*l. c.*; pl. *aquilæ* (-lē).] A reading-desk in the form of an eagle.

aquilated† (ak′wi-la-ted), *a.* [< ML. *aquilatus*, adorned with eagles' heads, < L. *aquila*, an eagle: see *Aquila*.] In *her.*, adorned with the heads of eagles: as, a cross *aquilated*.

Aquilegia (ak-wi-lē′ji-ä), *n.* [NL. (ML. *aquilegia*, *aquileia*), said to be < L. *aquila*, an eagle, whose claws the spurs of the petals are supposed to resemble. Cf. L. *Aquileia*, Gr. Ἀκυληΐα, Aquileia, a town of Austria near the Adriatic.] A genus of acrid plants, natural order *Ranunculaceæ*, widely distributed over the temperate parts of the northern hemisphere. The flowers have five flat, elliptical, colored sepals, alternating with as many spurred petals; the fruit consists of five follicles with numerous seeds. The spurred petals with incurved heads have been compared to five pigeons, the sepals representing the wings, and to this the English name *columbine* refers (from Latin *columba*, a pigeon). Several species are common in cultivation, and, as they are prone to sport and hybridize, the varieties of form and color are numerous. There are 10 North American species, in some of which, from the Rocky Mountains and Mexico, the spurs are several inches in length.



Inflorescence of *Aquilegia vulgaris* (garden columbine).
a, flower; *b*, same, cut vertically; *c*, pistils.

Aquilinæ (ak-wi-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aquila* + *-inæ*. Cf. *aquiline*.] A conventional subfamily of *Falconidæ*, containing eagles. It has no assignable technical characters. See *Aquila*, 1.

aquiline (ak′wi-lin or -līn), *a.* [= F. *aquilin*, < L. *aquilinus*, pertaining to an eagle, < *aquila*, an eagle: see *Aquila*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the eagle.

> When mortals lived
> Of stronger wing, of *aquiline* ascent.
> *Young*, Night Thoughts, ix. 967.

2. Resembling an eagle; having the characteristics of an eagle; especially, resembling an eagle's beak; curving; hooked; prominent.

> Terribly arched and *aquiline* his nose.
> *Cowper*, Task, iii.

> Even before objection was made to his presence in the Board . . . the *aquiline* suggestions of Mr. Oakhurst's mien and countenance not only prematurely fluttered the pigeons, but absolutely occasioned much uneasiness among the fish-hawks. *Bret Harte*, Argonauts, p. 130.

aquilon† (ak′wi-lon), *n.* [< F. *aquilon*, < L. *aquilo*(*n-*), the north wind, Boreas; prob. < *aquilus*, dark-colored, dun, swarthy (cf. *Aquila*), with allusion to the dark, stormy weather accompanying the north wind.] The north wind. [Rare.]

> Blow, villain, till thy sphered bias cheek
> Out-swell the colic of puff'd *Aquilon*.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5.

aquiminale, aquimanile (ā-kwi-mi-nā′lē, -ma-nī′lē), *n.* See *aquæmanale*.

aquiminarium (ā-kwi-mi-nā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *aquiminaria* (-ä). Same as *aquæmanale*.

Aquitanian (ak-wi-tā′ni-an), *a.* [< L. *Aquitania*, said to be < Celtic *Aqui*, name of a people, + *tan*, country.] Pertaining to Aquitania, one of the great divisions of ancient Gaul. According to Cæsar, it was bounded by the Garonne, the Pyrenees, and the ocean. Augustus extended it as a Roman province northward to the Loire. It afterward became the Frankish and French duchy (and for some time kingdom) of Aquitaine (held as an appanage of the English crown through intermarriage for about 300 years before 1453), and finally, greatly reduced, the French province of Guienne (a medieval corruption of *Aquitaine*).

aquite†, *v. t.* An old form of *acquit*. *Chaucer.*

Aquitelæ (ak-wi-tē′lē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *aqua*, water, + *tela*, web.] A subdivision of spiders, of the family *Araneidæ*, corresponding to the old genus *Argyroneta* and to the *Nayades* of Walckenaer or the aquatic *Tubitelæ* of Latreille. It contains such species as the diving water-spider, *Argyroneta aquatica*. So called because they spin their webs in the water. See cut under *Argyroneta*.

aquocapsulitis (ā″kwō-cap-sū-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *aqua*, water, fluid, + *capsula*, box, + *-itis*: see *aqua* and *capsule*.] Inflammation of the linings of the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye.

aquometer (ā-kwom′e-tėr), *n.* [The analogical L. form would be **aquimeter*, < *aqua*, water, + *metrum*, measure. Cf. *aquameter*.] A steam-pump which acts both by direct steam-pressure and by vacuum. It has two working chambers, into which steam is alternately admitted. By the condensation of the steam a partial vacuum is formed, to fill which water rushes in. When the chamber is full of water a valve opens, and steam enters and forces the water out into a pressure- or delivery-chamber. The steam condenses as before, causing the inflow of a further supply of water. One chamber is filling while its companion is discharging, thus keeping up a continuous delivery. See *pulsometer* and *vacuum-pump*.

aquose (ā′kwōs), *a.* [= F. *aqueux* = Pg. *aquoso*, < L. *aquosus*, < *aqua*, water: see *aqua*.] Watery; abounding in water. [Rare.]

aquosity (ā-kwos′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *aquosité* = Pg. *aquosidade*, < LL. *aquositas*, moistness, < L. *aquosus*: see *aquose*.] **1.** The abstract essential qualities of water; wateriness as a quality.

> We do not assume that a something called *aquosity* entered into and took possession of the oxide of hydrogen as soon as it was formed, and then guided the aqueous particles to their places in the facets of the crystal, or among the leaflets of the hoar-frost.
> *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 136.

> Life is thus only an abstraction from the properties of living things, just as *aquosity* would be an abstraction from the properties of water. *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 71.

2. The state of being aquose or watery; moisture.

aquula (ak′wö-lä), *n.* [L., also *aquola*, *acula*, a little water, a little stream, dim. of *aqua*, water: see *aqua*.] In *anat.*, a small collection of watery fluid.—**Aquula acustica**, the auditory fluid, the endolymph or perilymph of the labyrinth of the ear.

ar¹ (är), *n.* [< ME. *ar*, pl. *arres*, < AS. *er*, < L. *er*, the name of the letter *r*; < *e*, the usual assistant vowel, + *r*: see *r*.] The name of the letter *R*. Also formerly spelled *arre*.

> There was an V. and thre *arres* togydre in a sute
> With letters other, of whiche I shal reherse.
> *Pol. Poem* in *Archæologia*, XXIX. 31. (*Halliwell.*)

ar², *n.* See *arr¹*.

ar³†, ar⁴†, etc. Obsolete forms of *are¹*, *ere*, *or*, *ore*, etc.

ar-. The assimilated form, in Latin, etc., of *ad-* before *r*; in older English words a restored form of Middle English and Old French *a-*, the regular reduced form of Latin *ar-*, as in *array*, *arrange*, etc.

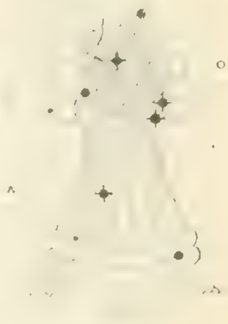
-ar¹. [ME. *-ar*, occasional spelling of *-er¹*, *-ere*.] A suffix of nouns denoting an agent; a variant of *-er¹*, as in *beggar*, *liar*, formerly and properly *begger*, etc.

-ar². [ME. reg. *-er*, < OF. *-er*, *-ier*, *-air*, mod. F. *-ier*, *-aire* = Sp. Pg. *-ario* = It. *-ario*, *-ajo*, < L. *-ār-iu-s*, fem. *-ār-ia*, neut. *-ār-iu-m*, a common adj. and noun suffix, = Goth. *-ar-ei-s* = OHG. *-āri*, *-ari*, MHG. *-ære*, *-er*, G. *-er* = AS. *-ere*, E. *-er*, suffix of nouns of agent: see *-er¹*. The reg. OF. form was *-er*, *-ier*, > ME. *-er*, now restored to *-ar*. The usual mod. F. form is *-aire*. In E. *-ar²* as an adj. suffix appears as *-ary¹*, q. v.] A suffix of Latin origin, occurring in some nouns, as in *bursar*, *medlar*, *mortar*, *vicar*, etc.

-ar³. [ME. reg. *-er*, < OF. *-er*, *-ier*, mod. F. *-ier*, *-aire* = Sp. Pg. *-ar* = It. *-are*, < L. *-aris*, neut. *-are*, equiv. to *-ālis* (E. *-al*), for which it is used when *l* precedes: see *-al*. In E. *-ar³* also appears as *-ary²*, q. v.] A suffix, of Latin origin, (1) of adjectives (and of nouns thence derived), being equivalent to *-al*, for which it is used when *l* precedes, as in *alar*, *polar*, *regular*, *singular*, etc. (see *-al*, and compare *-ar²*); (2) of nouns, as in *altar*, *collar*, *pillar*, *scholar*, etc. In these nouns and other old words *-ar* is an alteration (to suit the Latin) of the Middle English *-er*, from Old French, or (as in *scholar*) from Anglo-Saxon.

ar. In *her.*, a common abbreviation of *argent*.

Ara¹ (a′rä), *n.* [L., an altar.] One of the 15 ancient southern constellations; the Altar. It is situated south of the Scorpion. Its two brightest stars are of the third magnitude.



The Constellation Ara.

Ara² (a′rä), *n.* [NL. (Brisson); appar. a native Braz. name; see def., at end.] A genus of American birds, of the family *Psittacidæ*, the macaws, of large size and gorgeous coloration, with very long cuneate tail and more or less naked face; sometimes made the type of a subfamily *Arinæ*, containing the wedge-tailed American parrots. Leading species are *A. macao*, the red and blue macaw; *A. ararauna*, the blue and yellow macaw; and *A. hyacinthina*, the hyacinthine macaw. It is a synonym of *Macrocercus* (Vieillot, 1816) and *Sittace* (Wagler, 1830). The related forms, *arra*, *arras*, *aracanga*, *araracanga*, *ararauna*, and *arara*, are severally used for species or sections of the genus *Ara*.

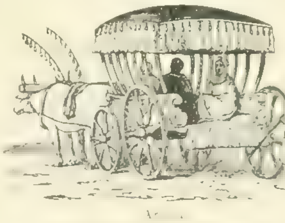
Arab (ar′ab), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *Arabs*, pl. *Arabes* (also *Arabus*, pl. *Arabi*), < Gr. Ἄραψ, pl. Ἄραβες, = Turk. *Arab*, < Ar. *Arab*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A native of Arabia, or a member of the Arabic race (now widely spread in Asia and Africa, and formerly in southern Europe); an Arabian, whether a civilized inhabitant of a city or a dweller in the desert, commonly known as a Bedawi (see *Bedouin*) or nomadic Ishmaelite.—**2.** A neglected outcast of the streets, particularly an outcast boy or girl, often styled a *street Arab*, in allusion to the wandering Arabs.

> When he read about the *street Arabs*, and of the doings of the young fry of thieves, he . . . wiped his eyes, and said, "God bless me!" *Mrs. Riddell.*

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Arabs or to Arabia; Arabic; Arabian: as, an *Arab* steed.

> The delicate *Arab* arch of her feet.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, xvi. 1.

araba¹, arba (a-rä′bä, är′bä), *n.* [Also *aroba*, = Bulg. *araba*, Russ. *arba*, < Hind. Pers. *arāba*, Turk. Ar. *'arabah*, a cart, wheeled vehicle.] A heavy, springless wagon, usually covered with a screen as shelter from the rays of the sun, drawn by oxen or cows, and used throughout northwestern and central Asia, India, Turkey, and Russia, wherever Tatars have settled.

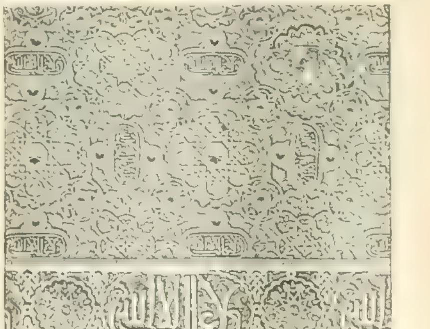


Araba.
From Lewis's "Constantinople."

> Not a single waggon is to be found in the district, and the wooden *arba* is not even known there.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 3.

araba² (ar′a-bä), *n.* [S. Amer.; cf. *guariba*, *guareba*, and *araguato*, names applied to a different species of the same genus.] A howling monkey of the South American genus *Mycetes*, *M. stramineus*. See *howler*.

arabesque (ar-a-besk′), *a.* and *n.* [Also *arabesk*, < F. *arabesque*, < It. *arabesco* (= Sp. Pg. *arabesco*), < *Arabo*, Arab (see *Arab*), + *-esco*: see *-esque*. The arabesque style is so called because



Moorish Arabesque.—Hall of Crowns, Alhambra, Spain.

Arabian artists brought it to high perfection, and were at one time supposed to be its originators.] I. *a.* Arabian or resembling the Arabian in style; specifically, in *art*, relating to or exhibiting the variety of ornament known as arabesque. See II.

> [illegible] of Moorish fashion, and ornamented with *arabesque* needle-work, supplied the place of chairs in this apartment. *Scott*, Kenilworth, I. vi.

II. *n.* 1. A kind of ornament of a capricious and fanciful character, consisting of lines, geometrical figures, fruits, flowers, foliage, etc., variously combined and grouped, and painted, inlaid, or wrought in low relief: used especially for the decoration of walls and ceilings, but also for the decoration of objects of any nature. In the arabesques of the Mohammedans animal forms were rigidly excluded, in accordance with the requirements of their religious law; but the Greeks and Romans, and the Renaissance artists, among them Raphael and his scholars, to whom are due the rich arabesque decorations of the loggie of the Vatican, laid all the kingdoms of nature under contribution. The Greeks undoubtedly derived the idea of pictorial or plastic ornament of this kind from the Oriental stuffs, painted, woven, or embroidered with natural or fabulous forms of plants and animals, which were brought to them by Phenician traders from a very early period.

[illegible] in-Vinculo, Rome.

2. In *bookbinding*, a term used in England for impressed ornamental work on the side of the binding, produced by the pressure of hot plates or rollers upon which the pattern is engraved.

Also spelled *arabesk*.

arabesque (ar-a-besk'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *arabesqued*, ppr. *arabesquing*. [< *arabesque*, *n.*] To enrich with ornament in arabesque.

> [illegible] capital letters, so prettily *arabesqued*. *Eclectic Rev.*

Arabian (a-rā'bi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Arabius*, < Gr. Ἀράβιος, < Ἄραψ: see *Arab*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to Arabia, or to the Arabs: as, *Arabian* science or philosophy.—**Arabian bird,** the phenix (which see); hence used, like that, for any unique or singularly excellent person.

> She [Imogen] is alone the *Arabian bird*; and I
> Have lost the wager. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 7.

II. *n.* 1. A native of Arabia; an Arab.—2. One of a Christian sect of the third century (commonly called *Arabici*) which sprang up in Perea, beyond the Jordan, a region often included in Arabia. According to Eusebius, its members held "that the human soul, as long as the present state of things existed, perished with the body, but that it would be raised again with the body at the time of the resurrection." The point was discussed with them by Origen, at a council, with so much force that they were led to [illegible].

Arabic (ar'a-bik), *a.* and *n.* [ME. *Arabik*, n.; < OF. *Arabic*, < L. *Arabicus*, < Gr. Ἀραβικός, < Ἄραψ, Arab: see *Arab*.] I. *a.* 1. Belonging to Arabia, or to the Arabian race or language.—2. [*l. c.*] Derived from certain species of acacia growing in Arabia and other [illegible] styles of architecture, but applied especially to Egyptian and Oriental examples. This architecture shows in its systems of construction and ornament the profound influence of Persian and Byzantine models, though, as a rule, in architectural science it falls far behind the work of the Byzantine masters. The ovoidoconical dome supported on pendentives is a characteristic feature; the buildings are usually square or polygonal in plan, seldom circular; the roofs are in general flat, and supported by arches resting on columns forming long parallel aisles, and often surrounding a central court. The arches are very commonly of the horseshoe shape developed in Persia, and from the beginning show the pointed form, though it is clear that neither form was adopted for constructive reasons, and that neither influenced the methods of building, much less revolutionized the entire art of architecture, as did the adoption of the pointed arch in western Europe. Walls, particularly interior walls, ceilings, domes, spandrels, etc., are commonly covered with an intricate lacework of arabesques, usually executed in relief on stucco, and often colored with at once great brilliancy and great delicacy. The most noteworthy examples of the style exist in Cairo.—**Arabic figures** or **characters,** the numeral characters 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0, so called as having been introduced into European from Arab use. They were so introduced in the twelfth century, and the work of Leonardo of Pisa, published in 1202, contributed much to their dissemination. They were taken from the Arabic work of Al-Khowarazmi (see *algorism*), who obtained them in India or Afghanistan. The system in its complete form (with the cipher) certainly originated in India; but what the ultimate origin of the characters was, whether they had been previously known in Europe without the cipher, and their history among the Arabians, are matters still in dispute.

II. *n.* The language of the Arabians; a Semitic dialect, belonging (along with the Himyaritic and Abyssinian languages) to the southern branch of the Semitic family, and generally regarded as exhibiting more ancient features than any other Semitic tongue. It is the language of the Koran, the sacred language of Islam, and possesses an immense literature, almost wholly Moslem and later than the time of Mohammed. Many other languages have borrowed largely of its material, from the Persian, Turkish, Hindustani, and Malay on the east to the Spanish on the west.

Arabical† (a-rab'i-kal), *a.* [< *Arabic* + *-al*.] Arabian; Arabic. [Rare.]

Arabically† (a-rab'i-kal-i), *adv.* According to Arabic usage; in Arabic. *N. E. D.*

Arabici (a-rab'i-sī), *n. pl.* See *Arabian*, *n.*, 2.

Arabicize (a-rab'i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Arabicized*, ppr. *Arabicizing*. [< *Arabic* + *-ize*.] To render conformable to Arabic usage.

arability (ar-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *arable*: see *-bility*.] Capability of being cultivated; fitness for cultivation.

> A Domesday hide, which one of our latest archæologists with good reason maintains is variable according to the *arability* or pasturability of the land.
> *The Nation*, Aug. 7, 1879, p. 96.

arabin, arabine (ar'a-bin), *n.* [< *arab-ic* (gum) + *-in*2.] A variety of gum, $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_2+H_2O$, soluble in cold water; arabic acid. It is the principal constituent of gum arabic, which consists of salts of arabin, and is also contained in other similar substances.

arabinose (ar'a-bi-nōs), *n.* [< *arabin* + *-ose*.] A crystallizable sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, prepared by the action of sulphuric acid on arabin.

arabinosic (ar"a-bi-nō'sik), *a.* [< *arabinose* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to arabinose.

Arabis (ar'a-bis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Ἀραβίς, Arabian, < Ἀραβία, Arabia, of which the more important species are natives.] A large genus of plants, of the order *Cruciferæ*; wall- or rock-cress. The species are mostly of little interest or importance; a few are cultivated for ornament in rockwork and flower-borders.

Arabism (ar'a-bizm), *n.* [= F. *arabisme*; < *Arab* + *-ism*; cf. Gr. Ἀραβίζειν, take part with the Arabs.] An idiom or a peculiarity of the Arabic language.

Arabist (ar'a-bist), *n.* [= F. *arabiste*; < *Arab* + *-ist*. Cf. *Arabism*.] One versed in the Arabic language, or in Arabian literature or science.

Arabize (ar'a-bīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Arabized*, ppr. *Arabizing*. [< *Arab* + *-ize*. Cf. Gr. Ἀραβίζειν, take part with the Arabs, < Ἄραψ, Arabs: see *Arab*.] To render Arabic in character; especially, to tinge with Arabisms.

> These Arabs of the Sudan are not true Arabs but to a great extent merely *Arabized* negroes. *Science*, IV. [illegible]

arable (ar'a-bl), *a.* [< F. *arable*, < L. *arabilis*, that can be plowed, < *arare*, plow, = Gr. [illegible] = Goth. *arjan* = Icel. *erja* = AS. *erian*, > E. *ear*, plow: see *ear*3.] Fit for plowing or tillage. Arable land, land which is cultivable by means of the plow, as distinguished from grass-land, woodland, [illegible].

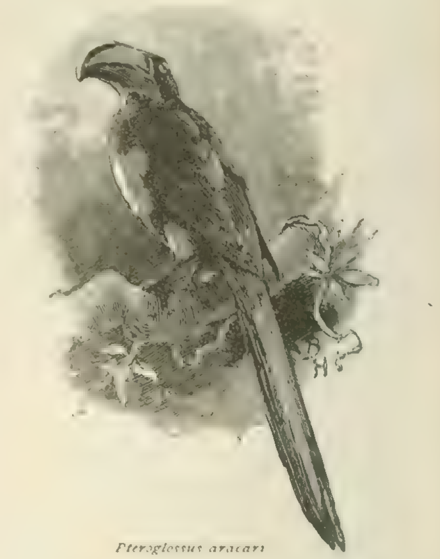
Aracanese (ar-a-ka-nēs' or -nēz'), *a.* and *n.* [< *Aracan* + *-ese*.] I. *a.* Relating or pertaining to Aracan or to its inhabitants.

II. *n.* 1. *sing.* or *pl.* A native or the natives of Aracan, a division of Burma.—2. The language spoken by the inhabitants of Aracan, a dialect of Burmese.

Also spelled *Arakanese*.

aracanga (ar-a-kang'gä), *n.* [Braz.: see *Ara*2.] A kind of macaw, *Psittacus macao* (Linnæus), *P. aracanga* (Gmelin), now *Ara macao*; the red and blue macaw. Also *araracanga*.

aracari (ar-a-kä'ri), *n.* [= Pg. *aracari* (NL. *Aracarius*), from a native name.] 1. A toucan of the genus *Pteroglossus*, differing from the true toucan in being smaller in size, with a less developed beak, and in having more brilliant and variegated plumage. See *Pteroglossus* and *Rhamphastos*. The aracaris breed in the hollows of decayed trees, which they enlarge by means of their beak. The prevailing color of their plumage is green, often varied with spaces or bands of black, or of brilliant red and yellow. They are natives of the warm parts of South America.


Pteroglossus aracari

2. In *ornith.*, the specific name of one of the aracaris, *Pteroglossus aracari*. It was made a generic name by Lesson in 1828, and was Latinized as *Aracarius* by Rafinesque in 1815.

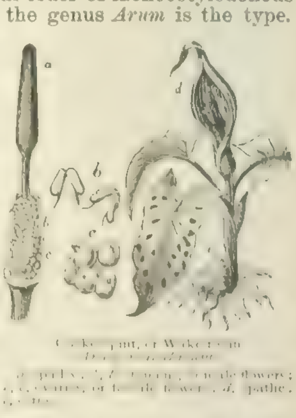
Also spelled *aricari*.

arace1†, *v. t.* [< ME. *aracen*, *arasen*, also *arachen*, < AF. *aracer*, OF. *aracier*, *arachier* (as if < L. **abradicare*), mixed with *erachier*, *esrachier* (mod. F. *arracher*) = Pr. *araizar*, < L. *exradicare*, *eradicare*, uproot, eradicate: see *eradicate*.] To pull up by the roots; pull away by force; tear violently away.

> The children from her arm they gonne *arace*.
> *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 1047.

arace2†, *v. t.* Same as *arase*1.

Araceæ (ā-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arum* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of monocotyledonous plants, of which the genus *Arum* is the type. The species are herbaceous perennials, mostly acaulescent from tuberous or creeping roots but in the tropics often tall rooting climbers. The inconspicuous flowers usually monœcious or diœcious, are crowded upon a spadix surrounded by a spathe, with which it is sometimes confluent. The order includes 98 genera and about 1,000 species, abundant within the tropics, but comparatively rare in temperate regions. The principal genera are [illegible] *Philodendron*, [illegible] and *Pothos*. In temperate North America there are 10 species belonging to 8 genera, of which the most common is the Jack-in-the-pulpit, or Indian turnip, *Arisæma triphyllum*. The skunk-cabbage, *Symplocarpus fœtidus*, and the sweet flag, *Acorus calamus*, are also well-known representatives of the order. The tuberous roots of many species abound in starch and furnish a wholesome food when cooked, or after the acridity has been removed by washing, as in the taro, *Colocasia antiquorum*, which is extensively cultivated in tropical countries. Portland arrowroot is manufactured from the root of *Arum maculatum* (the wake-robin or cuckoo-pint), the species of which are natives chiefly of tropical countries. A principle of acridity generally pervades the family, existing in so strong a degree in some as to render them dangerous poisons, as *Dieffenbachia seguina* of the West Indies and South America, which receives its popular name *dumb-cane* from the fact that when it is chewed the tongue becomes swelled by the acrid juice and the power of speech is destroyed. Many species are cultivated in greenhouses, chiefly as foliage plants, and



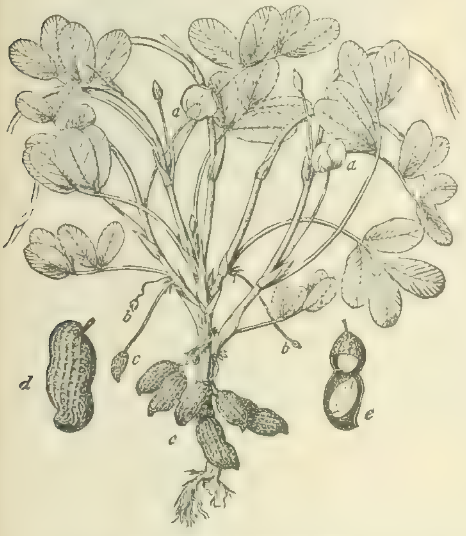
Cuckoo-pint, or Wake-robin (*Arum maculatum*).
a, spadix; *b*, *b*, stamens, or male flowers; *c*, *c*, ovaries, or female flowers; *d*, spathe.

the calla, *Richardia Æthiopica*, is a very common house-plant. Also called *Aroideæ*.

araceous (ā-rā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *araceus*: see *Araceæ*.] Pertaining to the natural order of plants *Araceæ*.

arachidic (ar-a-kid'ik), *a.* [< *Arachis* (*Arachid-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from the earth-nut, *Arachis hypogæa*: as, *arachidic* acid.

Arachis (ar'a-kis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄραχος, ἄρακος, ἀρακίς, some leguminous plant.] A small genus of leguminous plants, natives of Brazil. The genus is remarkable in the order for its elongated pedicel like calyx-tube, and for the manner in which the growing stipe of the ovary bends downward and, attaining a length of 2 or 3 inches, pushes the ovary into the ground, where it begins to enlarge and ripen. The best-known species is *A. hypogæa*, the common peanut or groundnut, which is now cultivated in most warm climates, and is esteemed a valuable article of food. Its pod when mature is oblong, often contracted in the middle, wrinkled, of a pale-yellow color, and contains two seeds of the size of a hazel-nut, sweet in flavor, especially when roasted, and yielding when pressed an oil not inferior to that of olives. The plant grows to the height of 1 or 2 feet.—**Arachis-oil**, the oil expressed from the seeds of *Arachis hypogæa*, the fine limpid nut-oil of commerce, used as a substitute for olive-oil, and largely in soap-making.



Common Peanut (*Arachis hypogæa*).
a, a, flowers; *b, b*, ovaries on lengthened stipes; *c, c*, forming fruit; *d*, ripe pod; *e*, pod opened, showing seeds.

arachnactis (ar-ak-nak'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀράχνη, a spider, + ἀκτίς, a ray.] A name given to the free-swimming young of the genus *Edwardsia* (which see). The term was used as a genus name before the nature of these organisms was determined.

arachnid (a-rak'nid), *n.* One of the *Arachnida*; an arachnidan.

Arachnida (a-rak'ni-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀράχνη, a spider (see *Aranea*), + *-ida*.] In *zoöl.*, a class name used with varying signification. (*a*) In Lamarck's and Latreille's systems of classification, one of three classes into which the Linnean *Insecta* were divided, the other two being *Crustacea* and *Insecta*; primarily divided into *Pulmonaria* and *Trachearia*. (*b*) In Latreille's system, the second class of articulated animals with articulated legs, apterous and ametabolous. It was divided into two orders, *Pulmonaria* and *Trachearia*, the former containing the spiders and scorpions, the latter the false scorpions, harvestmen, and mites. (*c*) A class of the phylum *Arthropoda*, including the spiders, scorpions, false scorpions, harvestmen, and mites, with or without the bear-animalcules and the *Pycnogonida* and *Pentastomida*. They are apterous, ametabolous, articulate animals, with articulated legs. They are decephalized by the blending of the head with the thorax as a cephalothorax, normally bearing 8 legs, and never more; the antennæ are transformed into chelæ when present; the abdomen is usually distinct but not segmented, or if segmented is not distinctly separated from the cephalothorax, and does not bear limbs, the appendages being in the higher forms transformed into spinnerets; the eyes are simple and generally more than two in number; the respiratory apparatus is pulmonary or tracheal, or compounded of these two forms; and their mode of progression is digitigrade. There are about 4,500 species, some of which are fossils occurring in the Silurian and Carboniferous. They are now divided into from six to nine orders. Huxley makes six: *Arthrogastra*, *Araneina*, *Acarina*, *Arctisca*, *Pycnogonida*, *Pentastomida*. Pascoe makes nine: *Scorpiodea*, *Cheliferidea*, *Acaridea*, *Araneidea*, *Phalangidea*, *Phrynidea*, *Solpugidea*, *Arctiscea*, *Pentastomidea* (without *Pycnogonida*). Synonymous with *Acephala*, 3, and *Acera*, 2.

arachnidan (a-rak'ni-dan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Arachnida* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Arachnida*.

II. *n.* One of the *Arachnida*.

arachnidia, *n.* Plural of *arachnidium*.

arachnidial (ar-ak-nid'i-al), *a.* [< *arachnidium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an arachnidium.—**Arachnidial mammilla**, one of the processes into which the ducts of the arachnidium enter; a spinneret.

> Their [the glands'] ducts ultimately enter the six prominent *arachnidial mammillæ*.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 329.

Arachnidial papilla, a minute orifice through which the secretion of an arachnidium is poured out.

arachnidium (ar-ak-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *arachnidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. ἀραχνίδιον, a cobweb, < ἀράχνη, a spider, + dim. -ίδιον.] The characteristic organ of the *Araneida*, or true spiders; the glandular apparatus by which the silky threads forming cobweb are secreted and spun out. Numberless minute glands, provided with separate ducts, secrete the viscid material which hardens into silk when exposed to the air. The glands have been divided into five kinds: aciniform, ampullate, aggregate, tubuliform, and tuberous. Their ducts enter the arachnidial mammillæ, and discharge through orifices in the arachnidial papillæ.

Two Arachnidial Mammillæ, or Spinnerets (*Sp* 1, *Sp* 2) of a Spider (*Mygale cæmentaria*).

arachnitis (ar-ak-nī'tis), *n.* A shortened form of *arachnoiditis*.

arachnoid (a-rak'noid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἀραχνοειδής, like a cobweb, < ἀράχνη, a spider's web, a spider, + εἶδος, form.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the *Arachnida*; arachnidan.—**2.** Like or likened to a cobweb: applied, in *anat.*—(*a*) to the arachnoid of the brain (see II.); (*b*) to the hyaloid membrane or arachnoid of the eye (see II.).—**Arachnoid canal, cavity**, etc. See the nouns.—**Arachnoid membrane.** Same as II., 2.—**Arachnoid tunic.** Same as II., 3.

II. *n.* **1.** A kind of fossil madrepore.—**2.** In *anat.*, the serous membrane enveloping the brain and spinal cord; the middle one of the three cerebrospinal meninges, between the dura mater and the pia mater. It was formerly regarded as consisting of two layers, a visceral layer investing the pia mater and a reflected parietal layer lining the dura mater, the two constituting a shut sac, like other serous membranes, inclosing a cavity called the arachnoid cavity, containing a serous fluid, the arachnoid fluid; but the more modern view regards the arachnoid membrane as a single sheet external to the pia mater and attached to it, but not following it into the sulci and other depressions of the brain. What was formerly called the cavity of the arachnoid is now termed the subdural space. The arachnoid is by some regarded as simply the outermost layer of the pia mater. Also called *arachnoid membrane*, *arachnoidea*, *arachnoides*, and *araneous membrane*.

3. An old and disused name of the hyaline or hyaloid membrane within the eyeball, especially of that portion of it which contributes to form the capsule of the crystalline lens.

arachnoidal (ar-ak-noi'dal), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of the arachnoid, in any sense of the word; arachnoid.

arachnoidea, arachnoides (ar-ak-noi'dē-ä, -dēz), *n.* [NL.] Same as *arachnoid*, *n.*, 2.

arachnoiditis (a-rak-noi-dī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *arachnoidea* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the arachnoid membrane.

arachnological (a-rak-nō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to arachnology.

arachnologist (ar-ak-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *arachnology* + *-ist*.] One versed in arachnology.

arachnology (ar-ak-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἀράχνη, a spider, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The study of the *Arachnida*.

Arachnopoda (ar-ak-nop'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀράχνη, a spider, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] In Dana's system of classification, a division of his suborder *Cormostomata* of *Entomostraca*. The term corresponds with *Araneiformia* or *Pycnogonida* (which see).

Arachnothera (a-rak-nō-thē'rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀράχνη, a spider, + θηρᾶν, hunt.] The typical genus of birds of the subfamily *Arachnotherinæ*. There are numerous species, inhabiting the Indo-Malayan region, such as *A. longirostris*. Also *Arachnotheres*.

Arachnotherinæ (a-rak"nō-thē-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arachnothera* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Nectariniidæ*, containing numerous species, chiefly East Indian and Oceanic, sometimes called spider-catchers, having long slender curved beaks like the sun-birds of the genera *Drepanis*, *Cinnyris*, etc.

arack, *n.* See *arrack*.

aracouchini-resin (ar"a-kö-shē'ni-rez"in), *n.* Same as *acouchi-resin*.

aracuan (ar-a-kwän'), *n.* [Of S. Amer. origin.] A name of one of the guans, *Ortalis aracuan*. Also written *araucuan*.

arad (ar'ad), *n.* [< *Arum* + *-ad*¹.] A plant of the natural order *Araceæ*. *Lindley.*

Aradidæ (a-rad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aradus* + *-idæ*.] A family of heteropterous insects, characterized by their extremely depressed form and brown or fuscous coloration, and divided into *Aradinæ* and *Brachyrhynchinæ*.

> The family *Aradidæ*, which contains the most depressed Heteroptera in existence. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 283.

Aradinæ (ar-a-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aradus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Aradidæ*, having a comparatively long rostrum, the sternum grooved, the end of the abdomen with a thin cleft and lobate margin, and the head with an angular process exterior to the antennæ. It is a large group, generally distributed in America from the arctic regions to the tropics.

Aradus (ar'a-dus), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. ἄραδος, a rumbling (rattling), var. of ἄραβος, a gnashing, chattering (rattling); cf. ἀραβεῖν, rattle, ring, as armor: in allusion to the loose-armored appearance of the insects of this genus.] A genus of heteropterous insects, typical of the subfamily *Aradinæ*. *A. crenatus* is a large species of the United States, half an inch long.

aræometer, etc. See *areometer*, etc.

aræostyle, *a.* See *areostyle*.

aræosystyle, *a.* See *areosystyle*.

aræotic†, *a.* and *n.* See *areotic*.

Aragonese (ar"a-go-nēs' or -nēz'), *a.* and *n.* [< Sp. *Aragonés*, < *Aragon*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Aragon or to its inhabitants.

II. *n. sing.* or *pl.* An inhabitant or the inhabitants of Aragon, one of the great divisions (formerly a kingdom) of Spain, in the northeastern part.

Sometimes spelled *Arragonese*.

aragonite (ar'a-go-nīt), *n.* [< *Aragon*, a division of Spain, + *-ite*².] Calcium carbonate crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. It is identical with calcite in chemical composition, but differs from it in crystalline form and in some of its physical properties; for example, its specific gravity is 2.9, while that of calcite is 2.7. It occurs often in transparent acicular crystals, and also as a deposit from waters carrying lime. A white variety, having a delicate coralloid form, is called *flos ferri* (flower of iron), from the fact of its occurrence with iron ores.

aragu (ar'a-gö), *n.* [Canarese *aragu*, Telugu *arakku*, ult. < Skt. *lakshā*, lac: see *lac*¹.] Crude sticklac. See *sticklac*.

araguato (ar-a-gwä'tō), *n.* [S. Amer.; cf. *araba*².] A kind of howling monkey of South America, of the genus *Mycetes*, *M. ursinus*, or the ursine howler. It is the largest of the new-world monkeys hitherto noticed, its length being nearly 3 feet, while the tail reaches to even a greater length. Like all other members of the family, it is characterized by its discordant and dismal yells, which can be heard at the distance of a mile. See cut under *howler*. Also called *guareba*, *mariba*.

araignée (a-rā-nyā'), *n.* [F. *araignée*, a spider, formerly also a spider's web, < LL. **araneata*, a spider's web, < L. *aranea*, spider: see *Aranea*.] In *fort.*, a kind of underground work consisting of several branches or galleries starting from one point, like a spider's web.

arain†, *n.* [Mod. only dial., also *arran*, *arrand*, < ME. *arain*, *arein*, *arayne*, etc., *irain*, *erayne*, etc., < OF. *araigne*, *aragne*, *iraigne*, *iragne* = Pr. *aranha*, *eranha* = Sp. *araña* = Pg. *aranha* = It. *aragna*, a spider, < L. *aranea*, a spider, a spider's web: see *Aranea*.] A spider.

Arainæ (ar-a-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ara*² + *-inæ*.] Same as *Arinæ*.

araise† (a-rāz'), *v. t.* [< ME. *araisen*, *areisen*, raise up, < *a-* (< AS. *ā-*) + *raisen*, *reisen*, raise: see *a-*¹ and *raise*.] Same as *raise*.

> [A medicine] whose simple touch
> Is powerful to *araise* King Pepin.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 1.

arak, *n.* See *arrack*.

Arakanese, *a.* and *n.* See *Aracanese*.

arake (a-rāk'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*³ + *rake*.] *Naut.*, on the rake; inclined from the perpendicular.

araki (ar'a-ki), *n.* [Cf. *arki*; see *arrack*.] An Egyptian intoxicating drink prepared from the dibs or honey of dates; a kind of arrack.

> My guardians and attendants . . . used to fetch *araki* in a clear glass bottle, without even the decency of a cloth, and the messenger twice returned from these errands decidedly drunk. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 487.

Aralia (a-rā'li-ä), *n.* [NL.; origin unknown.] A genus of plants with small flowers arranged in umbels, and succulent berries, the type of the natural order *Araliaceæ*.

Araliaceæ (a-rā-li-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aralia* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of plants nearly related to the *Umbelliferæ*, from which they are distinguished chiefly by their three- or more celled fruit, simple epigynous disk, usually valvate corolla, and more shrubby habit. The order is most largely represented in warm and tropical countries, and to it belongs the ivy, *Hedera Helix*. Ginseng, which is highly esteemed by the Chinese as a stimulant, is produced by *Panax Schinseng*, a plant found in northern Asia. The ginseng of North America, *Aralia quinquefolia*, is less valued. A species of *Aralia*, *A. nudicaulis*, is used in North America as a substitute for sarsa-

[illegible]

[illegible] [NL., [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] [L.L. as if [illegible] L.L. [illegible], prop- [illegible] L. [illegible], formed [illegible] given to the districts comprehended in Mesopotamia, northern Syria, [illegible] eastern Palestine [illegible] Same as [illegible]

[illegible]

Aramean, Aramæan [illegible], *a.* and *n.* [illegible]: see [illegible].] **I.** *a.* Belonging or relating to the northern division of the Semitic family of languages and peoples, containing the Mesopotamian, the Syrian (extending over Palestine prior to the Christian era), and the Nabatean; Chaldean; Chaldaic; Syrian: in distinction from the western or middle Semitic (Phenician and Hebrew) and the south Semitic (Arabic and Ethiopic).

[illegible] wider extension [illegible] at length extirpated all the independent North Semitic scripts.
[illegible] The Alphabet, I. 283.

II. *n.* **1.** The language of the northwestern Semites, preserved in the Biblical books of [illegible] and Daniel, in the Targums, and in the [illegible] of the Scriptures, together with [illegible] Christian Syriac literature.—**2.** An inhabitant or a native of Aramæa or Syria.

[illegible]
[illegible] XXXII. [illegible]

Arameanism (ar-a-mē´an-izm), *n.* [< *Aramean* + [illegible]] Same as [illegible].

Aramidæ (a-ram´i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aramus* + *-idæ.*] A family of grallatorial birds, confined to the warmer parts of America, and forming [illegible] link between the cranes and the rails, or the gruiform and ralliform birds. [illegible] characters [illegible] the digestive system and [illegible] are those of the rails. There are a pair of cæca, a pair of carotid arteries, and a [illegible]. The family consists of the single [illegible]

Aramides (a-ram´i-dēz), *n.* [NL., < *Aramus* + [illegible]] A genus of American ralliform birds, of the family *Rallidæ* and subfamily *Rallinæ*; the American crakes, or small rails with short bills. [illegible] chiefly of Central and [illegible] sometimes restricted to the group of [illegible] and [illegible] being used for the rest.

Aramism (ar´a-mizm), *n.* [< *Aram-* (in *Aramaic*, etc.) + *-ism.*] An idiom of the Aramean or [illegible] language; a Chaldaism. Also *Ara-* [illegible].

Aramus (ar´a-mus), *n.* [NL.; etym. unknown.] The [illegible] and only genus of the family *Aramidæ*, [illegible] the courlans, carraus, or crying-[illegible] [illegible] with [illegible] feathers and cleft [illegible] The bill is twice as long as the head, slender but strong, compressed, contracted opposite the linear nostrils, grooved about half its [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] spider's [illegible] a spider; [illegible]

[illegible]

2. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

practically synonymous and conterminous with *Dimerosomata* or *Pulmotracheata*. The spiders [illegible] pulmonary sacs combined or not [illegible] The abdomen is not segmented, and is distinctly [illegible] from the cephalothorax; they have no [illegible] as such, but a pair of palps; they have from 2 to 8 simple eyes, and 8 legs of 7 joints each. The abdominal appendages are modified into an arachnidium or spinneret, the apparatus by which cobweb, gossamer, and other kinds of spider-silk are spun from a secretion of glandular organs. There are also always poison-glands connected with the mouth-parts. The division of the group varies with every leading writer as to number of suborders or families and their arrangement, some admitting but two or three families, others several suborders and upward of twenty families, while the diversities of detail are endless. A prime division is into *Dipneumones*, those having two pulmonary sacs (the great bulk of the order), and *Tetrapneumones*, with four; or according to the number of stigmata, those having two pairs (*Tetrasticta*) or only one pair (*Tristicta*); or according to the number of eyes, whether 2, 4, 6, or 8; or, finally, according to the way in which they move about and spin their webs. Some authors adopt three families, *Araneidæ*, *Lycosidæ*, and *Mygalidæ*. Also *Araneidea*, *Araneina*.

[illegible] typical of *Araneida*. [illegible] *II*, [illegible] maxillary feet, [illegible] feet, [illegible] cephalotho- [illegible] palpus [illegible] See also under *chelicera*.

Araneidæ (ar-ā-nē´i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aranea* + *-idæ.*] The spiders, considered as a family; the spinning spiders. The group approaches more or less nearly in extent the order *Araneida*. In some systems the term disappears, being conterminous with the order, which then is divided into numerous families of other names.

araneidan (ar-ā-nē´i-dan), *n.* [< *Araneida* + *-an.*] One of the *Araneida*; any spider. Also *araneid*.

Araneidea (ar-a-nē-i-dē´ä), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Araneida*.

araneiform (a-rā´nē-i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *araneiformis*, < L. *aranea*, a spider, + *forma*, form.] **1.** Spider-like in form; resembling a spider; belonging to the *Araneida*, as distinguished from other arachnidans.—**2.** Of or pertaining to the *Araneiformia*.

Araneiformes (a-rā″nē-i-fôr´mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *araneiformis*: see *araneiform*.] Same as *Araneiformia*.

Araneiformia (a-rā″nē-i-fôr´mi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *araneiformis*: see *araneiform*.] A group of spider-like marine animals: synonymous with *Pycnogonida* (which see). They are sometimes placed with the *Crustacea* in an order or a subclass called *Podosomata*, sometimes in *Arachnida*, sometimes combined with the *Arctisca* in a subclass *Pseudarachna*, and sometimes otherwise disposed of. They have a rudimentary unsegmented abdomen, a suctorial mouth, and 4 pairs of long, jointed legs, but are destitute of respiratory organs. Some are parasitic.

Araneina (a-rā-nē-ī´nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aranea* + *-ina.*] Same as *Araneida*.

araneologist (a-rā-nē-ol´ō-jist), *n.* [< *araneology* + *-ist.*] One skilled in araneology.

araneology (a-rā-nē-ol´ō-ji), *n.* [< L. *aranea*, a spider, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That department of entomology which relates to spiders.

[illegible] were new to the field of American [illegible]
Science, IV. [illegible]

araneose (a-rā´nē-ōs), *a.* [< L. *araneosus*, full of or like spiders' webs, < *aranea*, a spider's web, also a spider: see *Aranea*.] Covered with hairs crossing one another, like the rays in a spider's web; arachnoid.

araneous (a-rā´nē-us), *a.* [As *araneose*, or after L. *araneus*, pertaining to a spider or to a spider's web, < *aranea*, a spider, spider's web: see *araneose*.] **1†.** Full of cobwebs.—**2.** Resembling a cobweb; extremely thin and delicate, like spider's silk or gossamer; covered with [illegible] tangled hairs like cobweb; arachnoid.

Araneous membrane. [illegible]

arango [illegible], *n.* [A native name.] A [illegible] bead made of rough carnelian, generally of [illegible] shape. [illegible] with Africa [illegible]

arapaima [illegible], *n.* [S. Amer. native [illegible]] **1.** The name of the largest known [illegible] fish, *Arapaima gigas*, an inhabitant [illegible] and Guiana, said to attain a length of [illegible] a weight of 400 pounds. It is of economical importance as a food-fish.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of malacopterygian abdominal fishes, of the family *Osteoglossidæ*, remarkable for their size and the mosaic work of their hard bony compound scales. *A. gigas* is an example.

araphorostic, araphostic, *a.* See *arrhaphostic*.

arapunga (ar-a-pung´gä), *n.* [S. Amer. native name.] A South American oscine passerine bird of the family *Cotingidæ* and subfamily *Gymnoderinæ*; the bell-bird, campanero, or averano, *Chasmorhynchus niveus*; one of the fruit-crows, with a long erectile tubular process on the head, rising sometimes to the height of several inches. It is remarkable for its clear, far-sounding notes of a peculiarly resonant or bell-like quality, continued through the heat of the day, when most birds are silent, and therefore readily heard at a great distance.

Arapunga, or Campanero (*Chasmorhynchus niveus*).

The bird is of about the size of a pigeon, and the plumage of the adult is pure white. The native name was made a generic term by Lesson in 1831. The bird is nearly related to the umbrella-birds, *Cephalopterus*.

arara (a-rä´rä), *n.* [Braz. Cf. *Ara*².] A kind of macaw, *Ara macacana*.

araracanga (a-rä-ra-kang´gä), *n.* Same as *aracanga*.

araramboya (ar″a-ram-bō´yä), *n.* [Braz.] A name of the bojobi or dog-headed boa of Brazil, *Xiphosoma caninum*.

ararauna (ar-a-rä´nä), *n.* [Braz.] The blue and yellow macaw, *Psittacus ararauna* (Linnæus), now *Ara ararauna*.

araroba (ar-a-rō´bä), *n.* Same as *chrysarobin*.

arar-tree (är´är-trē), *n.* The sandarac-tree of Morocco, *Callitris quadrivalvis*. See *sandarac-tree*.

arase¹† (a-rās´), *v. t.* [Also written *arace*, < OF. *araser*, raze, demolish, < *a*, to, + *ras*, level: see *a-*¹¹ and *rase*, *raze*, and cf. *erase*.] **1.** To raze; level with the ground.—**2.** To erase.

arase²†, *v. t.* Same as *arace*¹.

arasene, *n.* Same as *arrasene*.

arastra (a-ras´trä), *n.* Same as *arrastre*.

aration (a-rā´shon), *n.* [< L. *aratio(n-)*, < *arare*, pp. *aratus*, plow: see *arable*.] Plowing; tillage. [Rare.]

It would suffice to teach these four parts of agriculture; first *aration*, and all things belonging to it.
Cowley, Works (ed. 1710), II. 710.

aratory (ar´a-tō-ri), *a.* [< ML. *aratorius*, < L. *arator*, plower, < *arare*, pp. *aratus*, plow: see *arable*.] Relating or contributing to tillage.

aratrum terræ (a-rā´trum ter´ē). [ML., a plowgate of land: *aratrum*, a portion of land as much as could be plowed with one plow (a special use of L. *aratrum*, plow, < *arare*, plow: see *arable*); *terræ*, gen. of L. *terra*, land.] In *Scots law*, a plowgate of land, consisting of eight oxgates, because anciently the plow was drawn by eight oxen.

Araucan (a-râ´kan), *n.* Same as *Araucanian*.

Araucanian (ar-a-kā´ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Araucania*, < *Araucanos*, the Araucanians, a tribe of Indians inhabiting the southern parts of Chili.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Araucania, a territory in the southern part of Chili, mainly comprised in the modern provinces of Arauco and Valdivia.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Araucania. The aboriginal Araucanians are a partially civilized people who have never been conquered by Europeans; but [illegible] the portion of them living on the mainland voluntarily submitted to the Chilian government.

Araucaria (ar-â-kā´ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < *Arauc(ania)* + *-aria*.] A genus of *Coniferæ*, the representative of the pine in the southern hemisphere, found in South America, Australia, and some of the islands of the Pacific. The species are lofty evergreen [illegible] with verticillate spreading branches covered with [illegible] narrow, pointed leaves, and bearing large cones [illegible] a single large seed. The species best known in cultivation is *A. imbricata* (the Chili pine or [illegible] puzzle), which is quite hardy. It is a native of [illegible] of southern Chili, where it forms vast forests [illegible] yields a hard durable wood. Its seeds are eaten when roasted. The Moreton Bay pine of Australia, *A. Cunninghamii*, supplies a valuable timber used in making furniture, in house- and boat-building, and in other carpenter-work. A species, *A. excelsa*, abounds on Norfolk Island, attaining a height of 200 feet. See *Norfolk Island pine*, under *pine*.

1. Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria excelsa*). 2. Cone of *Araucaria Cookii*.

araucarian (ar-â-kā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Araucaria* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Related to or having the characters of the genus *Araucaria*.

II. *n.* A tree of the genus *Araucaria*.

The plants of which our coal-seams are composed speak to us of lands covered with luxuriant growths of tree-ferns and *araucarians*. *Geikie*, Ice Age, p. 94.

araucarite (a-râ′ka-rīt), *n.* [< *Araucaria* + *-ite*^{2}.] The name given to fragments of plants found fossilized in strata of different ages, and believed to be related to plants of the living genus *Araucaria*. Trunks occur in the coal-measures in the neighborhood of Edinburgh which have belonged to immense coniferous trees, referred, though with some doubt, to this genus. The fruits and foliage found in the Secondary rocks are certainly closely related to the Australian araucarians.

araught†. Preterit of *areach*.

arauha (a-rä′ö-ạ̈), *n.* The native name of a gigantic spider of the genus *Mygale*, found on the Abrolhos islands, Brazil. It preys on lizards, and even on young chickens. It is probably the bird-spider, *Mygale* (*Avicularia*) *avicularia*, or a related species.

arba, *n.* See *araba*^{1}.

arbaccio (är-bäch′iọ̄), *n.* [It. dial.] A coarse cloth made in Sardinia from the wool of an inferior breed of sheep called the Nuoro. *E. H. Knight.*

Arbacia (är-bā′si-ạ̈), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of sea-urchins of the family *Arbaciidæ*. *A. punctulata* and *A. nigra* are two species, occurring respectively on the eastern and western coasts of North America.

arbaciid (är-bas′i-id), *n.* A sea-urchin of the family *Arbaciidæ*.

Arbaciidæ (är-ba-sī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arbacia* + *-idæ.*] A family of desmostichous or endocyclical echinoids, or regular sea-urchins, intermediate in its general characters between *Cidaridæ* and *Echinidæ*, and having median ambulacral spaces appearing as bare bands. The family is typified by the genus *Arbacia*; another genus is *Cœlopleurus*.

arbalest, arbalester. See *arbalist, arbalister*.

arbalète (är-ba-lāt′), *n.* [F., < OF. *arbaleste*: see *arbalist.*] Same as *arbalist*, 2.

arbalist, arbalest (är′ba̤-list, -lest), *n.* [< ME. *arbelaste, arblast, arblest*, etc. (also *arweblast, arowblaste*, as if connected with *arow*, arrow), < OF. *arbaleste, arbeleste, arbalestre*, F. *arbalète* = Pr. *arbalesta, albalesta*, < LL. *arcubalista, arcuballista*: see *arcubalist.*] 1. A crossbow used in Europe in the chase and in war throughout the middle ages. The bow was made of steel, horn, or other material, and was of such great strength and stiffness that some mechanical appliance was used to bend it and adjust the string to the notch. The lighter arbalists, used in the chase, and generally by horsemen, required a double hook, which the arbalister carried at his girdle. Heavier ones required a kind of lever, or a windlass, or a revolving winch with a ratchet and long handle, to draw them; these appliances were separate from the arbalist, and were carried slung from the shoulder or at the belt. The short and heavy arrow of the arbalist was called a *quarrel*, from its square head, or more commonly a *bolt*, as distinguished from the *shaft* discharged by the longbow. Sometimes stones (see *stone-bow*) and leaden balls were used. The missile of the arbalist was discharged with such force as to penetrate ordinary armor, and the weapon was considered so deadly as to be prohibited by a council of the church except in warfare against infidels. It could, however, be discharged only twice a minute. It was used especially in the attack and defense of fortified places. For similar weapons of other periods than the European middle ages, see *crossbow*. Also *arcubalist*, and formerly *arblast*.

2. In *her.*, a crossbow used as a bearing.

arbalister, arbalester (är′ba̤-lis-tėr, -les-tėr), *n.* [< ME. *arbalester, arbalaster, arblaster*, etc., < OF. *arbalestier*, < ML. *arcubalistarius*: see *arcubalister.*] One armed with the arbalist; a crossbowman; especially, a soldier carrying the arbalist of war. Also *arcubalister*.

Arbalister.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

arbiter (är′bi-tėr), *n.* [= F. *arbitre*, < L. *arbiter*, a witness, judge, lit. one who goes to see, < *ar-* for *ad*, to, + *betere, bitere*, come.] 1. A person chosen by the parties in a controversy to decide their differences; one who decides points at issue; an arbitrator; a referee; an umpire.

The civilians make a difference between *arbiter* and *arbitrator*, the former being obliged to judge according to the customs of the law; whereas the latter is at liberty to use his own discretion, and accommodate the difference in that manner which appears most just and equitable. *Wharton.*

2. In a general sense, a person who has the power of judging and determining absolutely according to his own pleasure; one whose power of deciding and governing is not limited; one who has a matter under his sole authority for adjudication.

Our plan best, I believe, combines wisdom and practicability, by providing a plurality of Counsellors, but a single *arbiter* for ultimate decision. *Jefferson*, Autobiog., p. 44.

The final *arbiter* of institutions is always the conception of right prevailing at the time. *Rae*, Contemporary Socialism, p. 179.

Arbiter elegantiarum (el-ẹ̄-gan-shi-ā′rum). [L.] A judge of the elegancies; an authority in matters of taste. =**Syn.** Arbitrator, umpire, referee, judge; absolute ruler, controller, governor.

arbiter† (är′bi-tėr), *v. t.* [< *arbiter, n.*] To act as arbiter between; judge. *Hall.*

arbitrable† (är′bi-tra̤-bl), *a.* [< Sp. *arbitrable* = Pg. *arbitravel*, < L. as if **arbitrabilis*, < *arbitrari*, arbitrate: see *arbitrate.*] 1. Arbitrary; depending on the will. *Spelman.*—2. Subject to arbitration; subject to the decision of an arbiter, court, judge, or other appointed authority; discretionary.

The value of moneys is *arbitrable* according to the use of several kingdoms. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, i. 1.

arbitrage (är′bi-trāj), *n.* [< F. *arbitrage*, < *arbitrer*, arbitrate: see *arbitrate.*] 1. Arbitration. *R. Cobden.* [Rare.]—2. The calculation of the relative value at the same time, at two or more places, of stocks, bonds, or funds of any sort, including exchange, with a view to taking advantage of favorable circumstances or differences in payments or other transactions; arbitration of exchange.

Arbitrage proper is a separate, distinct, and well-defined business, with three main branches. Two of these, viz., *arbitrage* or arbitration in bullion and coins, and arbitration in bills, also called the arbitration of exchanges, fall within the businesses of bullion dealing and banking respectively. The third, *arbitrage* in stocks and shares, is *arbitrage* properly so called, and so understood, whenever the word is mentioned without qualification among business men, and it is strictly a Stock Exchange business. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 311.

3. The business of bankers which is founded on calculations of the temporary differences in the price of securities, and is carried on through a simultaneous purchase in the cheaper and sale in the dearer market.

arbitrager (är′bi-trā-jėr), *n.* A banker or a broker who engages in arbitrage operations.

arbitrageur (är-bi-tra-zhėr′), *n.* [F.] Same as *arbitrager*.

As a rule, the arbitrage properly known as such is the business of an *arbitrageur*, who is almost always a member of a Stock Exchange or "Bourse," and his arbitrations with very few exceptions are neither in bullion nor in bills, but in Government and other stocks and shares. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 311.

arbitral (är′bi-tra̤l), *a.* [< LL. *arbitralis*, < L. *arbiter*, arbiter.] Relating to arbitration; subject to review and adjudication.—**Decree arbitral.** See *decree*.

arbitrament (är-bit′ra-mẹnt), *n.* [< ME. *arbitrement, arbitriment*, < OF. *arbitrement* = Pr. *arbitramen* = Sp. *arbitramento* = Pg. *arbitramento*, < ML. *arbitramentum*, < L. *arbitrari*, arbitrate: see *arbitrate.*] 1. The power or right to decide for one's self or for others; the power of absolute and final decision.

Liberty, and Life, and Death would soon . . .
Lie in the *arbitrement* of those who ruled
The capital City. *Wordsworth*, Prelude, x.

2. The act of deciding a dispute as an arbiter or arbitrator; the act of settling a claim or dispute which has been referred to arbitration; the absolute and authoritative settlement of any matter.

Want will force him to put it to *arbitrement*.
Massinger, New Way to Pay Old Debts, ii. 1.

This tax was regulated by a law made on purpose, and not left to the *arbitrament* of partial or interested persons. *J. Adams*, Works, V. [illegible]

3. The decision or sentence pronounced by an arbiter. [In this sense *award* is now more common in legal use.]

To discover the grounds on which . . . usage bases its *arbitraments*, baffles, not seldom, our utmost ingenuity of speculation. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 31.

Sometimes spelled *arbitrement*.

arbitrarily (är′bi-trā-ri-li), *adv.* In an arbitrary manner; at will; capriciously; without sufficient reason; in an irresponsible or despotic way.

The Bishop of Dunkeld, who . . . had opposed the government, was *arbitrarily* ejected from his see, and a successor was appointed. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

arbitrariness (är′bi-trā-ri-nes), *n.* The quality of being arbitrary.

Consciousness is an entangled plexus which cannot be cut into parts without more or less *arbitrariness*. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 480.

arbitrarious† (är-bi-trā′ri-us), *a.* [< L. *arbitrarius*: see *arbitrary.*] Arbitrary. *Norris.*

arbitrariously† (är-bi-trā′ri-us-li), *adv.* Arbitrarily. *Barrow.*

arbitrary (är′bi-trā-ri), *a.* [= F. *arbitraire* = Pr. *arbitrari* = Sp. Pg. It. *arbitrario*, < L. *arbitrarius*, of arbitration, hence uncertain, depending on the will, < *arbiter*, arbiter, umpire: see *arbiter.*] 1. Not regulated by fixed rule or law; determinable as occasion arises; subject to individual will or judgment; discretionary.

Indifferent things are left *arbitrary* to us. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 277.

2. In *law*, properly determinable by the choice or pleasure of a tribunal, as distinguished from that which should be determined according to settled rules or the relative rights or equities of the parties. Thus, whether the judge will take and state an account himself, or refer it to an auditor, is a question resting in his arbitrary discretion; whether, also, a particular person is qualified to act as auditor is a question involving judicial or legal discretion.

3. Uncontrolled by law; using or abusing unlimited power; despotic; tyrannical.

For sure, if Dulness sees a grateful day,
'Tis in the shade of *arbitrary* sway.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 182.

Could I prevail upon my little tyrant here to be less *arbitrary*, I should be the happiest man alive. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, v.

Arbitrary power is most easily established on the ruins of liberty abused to licentiousness. *Washington.*

4. Not characterized by or manifesting any overruling principle; fixed, determined, or performed at will; independent of rule or control.

A great number of *arbitrary* signs, various and opposite, do constitute a language. If such *arbitrary* connection be instituted by men, it is an artificial language; if by the Author of Nature, it is a natural language. *Bp. Berkeley.*

They perpetually sacrifice nature and reason to *arbitrary* canons of taste. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

By an *arbitrary* proceeding, I mean one conducted by the private opinions or feelings of the man who attempts to regulate. *Burke.*

5. Ungoverned by reason; hence, capricious; uncertain; unreasonable; varying; changeful: as, an *arbitrary* character.

My disappointments, as a general thing, . . . had too often been the consequence of *arbitrary* preconceptions. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 253.

Arbitrary constant, in *math.*, a quantity which by a differential equation is required to have the same value for all values of the variable, while this constant value remains indeterminate.—**Arbitrary discretion.** See *discretion*.—**Arbitrary function,** in *math.*, a quantity which is required by a partial differential equation to remain unchanged as long as certain variables remain unchanged, but which may vary in any manner with these variables, subject only to the condition of having differential coefficients with respect to them.—**Arbitrary homonyms.** See *homonym*. =**Syn.** Capricious, unlimited, irresponsible, uncontrolled, tyrannical, domineering, imperious.

arbitrate (är′bi-trāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *arbitrated*, ppr. *arbitrating*. [< L. *arbitratus*, pp. of *arbitrari* (> It. *arbitrare* = Pg. Sp. Pr. *arbitrar* = F. *arbitrer*), be a witness, act as umpire, < *arbiter*, umpire: see *arbiter.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To act as an arbitrator, or formal umpire between contestants; mediate.

In the disputes of kings, the weaker party often appealed to the Pope, and thus gave him an opportunity to *arbitrate* or command. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 8.

2. To decide; determine; settle a question or rule otherwise indeterminate.

Some [words] become equivocal by changing their signification, and some fall obsolete, one cannot tell why, for custom or caprice *arbitrate*[s], guided by no law. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 172.

II. [illegible] 1. T[illegible] [illegible]; [illegible]

> Thoughts speculative their unsure hopes relate;
> [illegible]
>
> [illegible] Macbeth, v. 4.

[illegible] Works, I. vi.

> But thou, Sir Lancelot, sitting in my place
> [illegible]
>
> [illegible] Last Tournament.

2. To submit to arbitration; settle by arbitration: as, to [illegible] a dispute regarding wages.

arbitrated (är'bi-trā-ted), *p. a.* Ascertained or determined by arbitrage: as, *arbitrated* rates; [illegible] par of exchange.

[illegible] . . . enabled to utilize all the [illegible] exchanges.

[illegible], Mines of U. S., p. 444.

arbitration (är-bi-trā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *arbitracion*, < OF. *arbitration* = Pr. *arbitracio*, < L. *arbitratio(n-)*, < *arbitrari*, arbitrate, judge: see *arbitrate*.] The hearing and determining of a cause between parties in controversy by a person or persons chosen or agreed to by the parties. This may be done by one person, but it is usual to [illegible] frequently two are nominated, one by each party, the two being authorized in turn to agree upon a third, who is called the umpire (or, in Scotland, sometimes the oversman), and who either acts with them or is called in to decide in case the primary arbitrators differ. The determination of arbitrators or umpires is called an *award*. By the common law an award properly made is binding, but the arbitrators' authority may be revoked before award at the will of either party. Permanent boards of arbitration are sometimes constituted by legislative or corporate authority, but the submission of cases to their decision is always voluntary.

It is not too much to hope that *arbitration* and conciliation will be the means adopted alike by nations and by individuals, to adjust all differences.

N. A. Rev., CXLII. 613.

Arbitration, in International Law, is one of the recognized modes of terminating disputes between independent nations. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 313.

Arbitration bond, a bond by which a party to a dispute [illegible] to abide by the award of arbitrators. —**Arbitration of exchange.** See *arbitrage*, 2. —**Geneva arbitration**, the settlement by arbitration of the dispute between the governments of the United States and Great Britain concerning the Alabama claims: so called because the board of arbitrators held their sessions at Geneva in Switzerland. See *Alabama claims*, under *claim*.

arbitrational (är-bi-trā'shon-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or involving arbitration: as, *arbitrational* methods of settling disputes.—2. Resulting from arbitration or a reference to arbitrators.

Arbitrational settlement of the Alabama claims.

A. Hayward, Ethics of Peace.

arbitrative (är'bi-trā-tiv), *a.* [< *arbitrate* + *-ive*.] Of the nature of arbitration; relating to arbitration; having power to arbitrate: as, "he urged *arbitrative* tribunals," *R. J. Hinton*, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 117.

arbitrator (är'bi-trā-tor), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *arbitratour*, < ME. *arbitrator*, < OF. *arbitratour*, *-eur* (earlier *arbitrour*, *arbitreor*: see *arbitrer*), < LL. *arbitrator*, < *arbitrari*, pp. *arbitratus*, arbitrate: see *arbitrate*.] 1. A person who decides some point at issue between others; one who formally hears and decides a disputed cause submitted by common consent of the parties to arbitration.—2. One who has the power of deciding or prescribing according to his own absolute pleasure; an absolute governor, president, autocrat, or arbiter. See *arbiter*.

> Though heaven be shut,
> And heaven's high *Arbitrator* sit secure.
>
> *Milton*, P. L., ii. 359.

> The end crowns all;
> [illegible] common *arbitrator*, Time,
> [illegible] end it.
>
> *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5.

[illegible] etc. See [illegible], *n.*

arbitratorship (är'bi-trā-tor-ship), *n.* The [illegible] an arbitrator.

arbitratrix (är'bi-trā-triks), *n.*; pl. *arbitratrices* [illegible] [LL., fem. of *arbitrator*: see [illegible].] A female arbitrator.

arbitre†, [illegible]

arbitree†, [illegible]

arbitrement†, [illegible] *arbitrament*.

arbitrer† [illegible] *n.* [Early mod. E. also [illegible] ME. *arbitrour*, [illegible] *trour*, *arbitreour*, *arbitreor*, < LL. *arbitrator*: [illegible].] An arbiter or arbitrator.

[illegible]

arbitress [illegible] [ME. *arbitresse*, [illegible] *arbitre*, an *arbitre* [illegible]

[illegible]

arbitror†, *n.* See *arbitrer*.

arbitry†, *n.* [ME. *arbitrie* (earlier *arbitre*, < OF. [illegible]), < L. *arbitrium*, will, judgment, < *arbiter*, arbiter: see *arbiter*.] 1. Free will; discretion.—2. Arbitration.—3. Judgment; award.

arblast†, *n.* Same as *arbalist*.

arblaster†, *n.* Same as *arbalister*.

Arbogast's method. See *method*.

arbor¹ (är'bor), *n.* [In the derived sense formerly *arber*, *arbre*, < F. *arbre*, OF. *arbre*, *aubre* = Pr. *arbre* = Sp. *arbol* = Pg. *arvore*, formerly *arbor* = It. *albore*, *albero*, *arbero*, poet. *arbore*, a tree, beam, mast, etc., < L. *arbor* (acc. *arborem*), earlier *arbos*, a tree, and hence also a beam, bar, mast, shaft, oar, etc. Cf. the similar development of *beam* and *tree*.] 1. Literally, a tree: used in this sense chiefly in botanical names.—2. In *mech.*: (*a*) The main support or beam of a machine. (*b*) The principal spindle or axis of a wheel or pinion communicating motion to the other moving parts.—**Arbor Dianæ** (tree of Diana, that is, of silver: see *Diana*), in *chem.*, a beautiful arborescent precipitate produced by silver in mercury.—**Arbor Judæ**, in *bot.*, the Judas-tree (which see).—**Arbor Saturni** (tree of Saturn, that is, of lead: see *Saturn*), in *chem.*, an arborescent precipitate formed when a piece of zinc is put into a solution of acetate of lead. **Arbor vitæ.** See *arbor-vitæ*. **Expanding arbor**, in *mech.*, a mandrel in a lathe provided with taper keys or other devices for securing a firm hold, by varying the diameter of the parts or surfaces of the mandrel which bear against the sides of the hollow or the central hole of the object which is to be operated upon.

arbor², **arbour** (är'bor), *n.* [In England the second form is usual. Early mod. E. *arbor*, *arbour*, *arber*, *harbor*, *harbour*, *harber*, *herber*, *herbor*, etc., < ME. *erber*, *erbere*, *herber*, *herbere*, < AF. *erber*, *herber*, OF. *erbier*, *herbier*, a place covered with grass or herbage, a garden of herbs, < ML. *herbarium* in same sense, earlier, in LL., a collection of dried herbs: see *herbarium*, of which *arbor*² is thus a doublet; and cf. *arb*, *yarb*, dial. forms of *herb*. The sense of 'orchard,' and hence 'a bower of trees,' though naturally developed from that of 'a grass-plot' (so *orchard* itself, AS. *wyrt-geard*, *i. e.*, wort- or herb-yard; cf. F. *verger*, an orchard, < L. *viridarium*, a garden, lit. a 'greenery'), led to an association of the word on the one hand with *harbor*, ME. *herbere*, *herberwe*, etc., a shelter, and on the other with L. *arbor*, a tree. Cf. *arboret*² and It. *arborata*, an arbor (Florio).] 1†. A grass-plot; a lawn; a green. [Only in Middle English.]—2†. A garden of herbs or of flowering plants; a flower-bed or flower-garden. —3†. A collection of fruit-trees; an orchard.

> In the garden, as I wene,
> Was an *arber* fayre and grene,
> And in the *arber* was a tre.
>
> *Squire of Lowe Degre*, l. 28.

4. A bower formed by trees, shrubs, or vines intertwined, or trained over a latticework, so as to make a leafy roof, and usually provided with seats; formerly, any shaded walk.

> Those hollies of themselves a shape
> As of an *arbour* took.
>
> *Coleridge*, Three Graves, iv. 24.

arboraceous (är-bo̤-rā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *arboraceus*, < L. *arbor*, a tree.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a tree or trees.—2. Living on or among trees; living in the forests; pertaining to such a life.

Not like Papuas or Bushmen, with *arboraceous* habits and half-animal clicks. *Max Muller*, India, etc., p. 133.

arboral (är'bo̤-ral), *a.* [< *arbor*¹ + *-al*.] Relating to trees; arboreal. [Rare.]

arborary† (är'bo̤-rā-ri), *a.* [< L. *arborarius*, < *arbor*, a tree.] Belonging to trees. *Bailey.*

arborator† (är'bo̤-rā-tor), *n.* [L., a pruner of trees, < **arborare*, pp. **arboratus*, < *arbor*, a tree.] One who plants or prunes trees.

arbor-chuck (är'bor-chuk), *n.* See *chuck*¹.

arbor-day (är'bor-dā), *n.* [< *arbor*¹ + *day*¹.] In some of the United States, a day of each year set apart by law for the general planting of trees wherever they are needed.

The *Arbor-day* idea . . . has been formally adopted already by seventeen of our States.

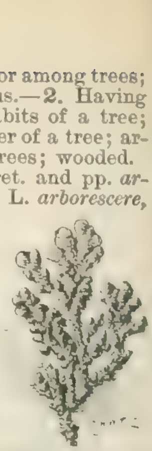
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. [illegible]

arboreal (är-bō'rē-al), *a.* [< L. *arboreus* (see *arboreous*) + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of trees.—2. Living on or among trees; inhabiting or frequenting forests.

arbored¹ (är'bo̤rd), *a.* [< *arbor*¹ + *-ed*².] Furnished with an arbor or axis.

arbored² (är'bo̤rd), *a.* [< *arbor*² + *-ed*².] Furnished with an arbor or bower.

arboreous (är-bō'rē-us), *a.* [< L. *arboreus*, pertaining to trees, < *arbor*, a tree.] 1. Pertaining or belonging to trees; living on or among trees; frequenting forests; arboraceous.—2. Having the form, constitution, and habits of a tree; having more or less the character of a tree; arborescent.—3. Abounding in trees; wooded.



Arborescent Structure in native copper.

arboresce (är-bo̤-res'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *arboresced*, ppr. *arborescing*. [< L. *arborescere*, become a tree, < *arbor*, a tree: see *arbor*¹ and *-esce*.] To become a tree or like a tree; put forth branches.

arborescence (är-bo̤-res'ens), *n.* [< *arborescent*: see *-ence*.] 1. The state of being arborescent.—2. Something, as a mineral or a group of crystals, having the figure of a tree.

arborescent (är-bo̤-res'ent), *a.* [< L. *arborescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *arborescere*: see *arboresce*.] Resembling a tree; tree-like in growth, size, or appearance; having the nature and habits of a tree; branching like a tree; dendritic.

A vegetation of simple structure, if *arborescent* in its habit, might be held sufficiently to correspond with the statement as to the plants of the third day.

Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 107.

By the extension of the division down the pedicels themselves, composite *arborescent* fabrics, like those of Zoophytes, are produced. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 424.

arboret¹ (är'bo̤-ret), *n.* [< L. *arbor*, a tree (see *arbor*¹), + *-et*. Cf. F. *arbret* = It. *alberetto*, formerly *alboretto*, a dwarf tree.] A little tree; a shrub.

> No *arborett* with painted blossomes drest
> And smelling sweete, but there it might be fownd
> To bud out faire, and throwe her sweete smels al arownd.
>
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 12.

arboret²† (är'bo̤-ret), *n.* [= It. *arboreto*, *albereto*, formerly *alboreto*, < L. *arboretum* (see *arboretum*); or perhaps regarded as a dim. of *arbor*², a bower.] A place planted with trees or shrubs; a small grove; an arbor.

> Among thick-woven *arborets* and flowers.
>
> *Milton*, P. L., ix. 437.

arboretum (är-bo̤-rē'tum), *n.*; pl. *arboretums*, *arboreta* (-tumz, -tä). [L., a plantation of trees, < *arbor*, a tree, + *-etum*, denoting place.] A place in which trees and shrubs, especially rare ones, are cultivated for scientific or other purposes; a botanical tree-garden.

arborical† (är-bor'i-kal), *a.* [< L. *arbor*, a tree, + *-ic-al*.] Relating to trees. *Smart.*

arboricole (är-bor'i-kōl), *a.* [= F. *arboricole*, < NL. *arboricola*, < L. *arbor*, a tree, + *colere*, inhabit, dwell.] In *zoöl.*, living in trees; of arboreal habits.

arboricoline (är-bo̤-rik'ō-lin), *a.* In *bot.*, growing upon trees: applied to lichens, etc.

arboricolous (är-bo̤-rik'ō-lus), *a.* Same as *arboricole*.

arboricultural (är″bo̤-ri-kul'tūr-al), *a.* [< *arboriculture* + *-al*.] Relating to arboriculture.

arboriculture (är'bo̤-ri-kul″tūr), *n.* [= F. *arboriculture*, < L. *arbor*, a tree, + *cultura*, cultivation: see *culture*.] The cultivation of trees; the art of planting, training, pruning, and cultivating trees and shrubs.

arboriculturist (är″bo̤-ri-kul'tūr-ist), *n.* [< *arboriculture* + *-ist*.] One who practises arboriculture.

arboriform (är'bo̤-ri-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *arboriforme*, < L. *arbor*, a tree, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a tree.

arborisé (är-bor-ē-zā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *arboriser*: see *arborize*.] Marked with ramifying lines, veins, or cloudings, like the branching of trees: said of agates and other semi-precious stones, and of certain porcelains, lacquers, enamels, etc.

arborist† (är'bo̤-rist), *n.* [< L. *arbor*, a tree, + *-ist*; = F. *arboriste*. Cf. *arborize*. In earlier use associated with *arbor*², *herber*, a garden of herbs; cf. *herborist*.] A cultivator of trees; one engaged in the culture of trees: as, "our cunning *arborists*," *Evelyn*, Sylva, xxviii.

arborization (är″bo̤-ri-zā'shon), *n.* [= F. *arborisation*; < *arborize* + *-ation*.] 1. A growth or an appearance resembling the figure of a tree or plant, as in certain minerals or fossils. —2. In *pathol.*, the ramification of capillary vessels or veinlets rendered conspicuous by distention and injection.

arborize (är'bo̤-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *arborized*, ppr. *arborizing*. [< L. *arbor*, a tree, + *-ize*; = F. *arboriser*, only in pp.; formerly, "to study the nature, to observe the properties of trees" (Cotgrave). Cf. *herborize*, *botanize*.] To give a tree-like appearance to: as, "an *ar*-

borized or moss-agate," *Wright.* Also spelled *arborise.*

arborolatry (är-bo̤-rol'a̤-tri), *n.* [< L. *arbor*, a tree, + Gr. *λατρεία*, worship.] Tree-worship.

> Few species of worship have been more common than *arborolatry.* *S. Hardy*, Eastern Monachism, p. 216.

arborous (är'bo̤-rus), *a.* [< *arbor*^{1} + *-ous.*] Consisting of or pertaining to trees.

> From under shady *arborous* roof.
> *Milton*, P. L., v. 137.

arbor-vine (är'bo̤r-vīn), *n.* [< *arbor*^{1} + *vine.*] A species of bindweed. The *Spanish arbor-vine* of Jamaica is an ornamental species of *Ipomœa*, *I. tuberosa.*

arbor-vitæ (är"bo̤r-vī'tē), *n.* [L., tree of life: see *arbor*^{1} and *vital.*] 1. In *bot.*, a common name of certain species of *Thuja*, a genus belonging to the natural order *Coniferæ. Thuja occidentalis* is the American or common arbor-vitæ, extensively planted for ornament and for hedges.
2. In *anat.*, the arborescent or foliaceous appearance of a section of the cerebellum of the higher vertebrates, due to the arrangement of the white and gray nerve-tissue and their contrast in color. See cut under *corpus.*—**Arbor-vitæ uterinus**, an arborescent appearance presented by the walls of the canal of the neck of the human uterus, becoming indistinct or disappearing after the first gestation.

arbour, *n.* See *arbor*^{2}.

arbrier (är'bri-ėr), *n.* [OF., also *arbreau*, *arbret*, *arbriet*, < *arbre*, a tree, beam: see *arbor*^{1}.] The staff or stock of the crossbow.

arbuscle (är'bus-l), *n.* [< L. *arbuscula*, a little tree, dim. of *arbor*, a tree.] A dwarf tree, in size between a shrub and a tree. *Bradley.*

arbuscular (är-bus'kū-lär), *a.* [< L. *arbuscula*: see *arbuscule.*] Resembling an arbuscule; tufted.

arbuscule (är-bus'kūl), *n.* [< L. *arbuscula*, a little tree: see *arbuscle.*] In *zoöl.*, a tuft of something like an arbuscle, as the tufted branchiæ of an annelid; a tuft of cilia.

arbusta, *n.* Plural of *arbustum.*

arbustive† (är-bus'tiv), *a.* [< L. *arbustivus*, < *arbustum*, a plantation of trees: see *arbustum.*] Containing copses of trees or shrubs; covered with shrubs; shrubby.

arbustum (är-bus'tum), *n.*; pl. *arbustums*, *arbusta* (-tumz, -tä). [L., < *arbos*, *arbor*, a tree: see *arbor*^{1}.] A copse of shrubs or trees; an orchard or arboretum.

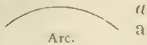
arbute (är'būt), *n.* [Formerly also *arbut*, < L. *arbutus*: see *arbutus.*] The strawberry-tree. See *arbutus*, 3.

arbutean (är-bū'tē-an), *a.* [< L. *arbuteus*, pertaining to the arbutus, < *arbutus*: see *arbutus.*] Pertaining to the arbute or strawberry-tree.

arbutin (är'bū-tin), *n.* [< *arbutus* + *-in*^{2}.] A glucoside ($C_{24}H_{32}O_{14} + H_2O$) obtained from the bearberry (*Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi*) and other plants of the heath family. It forms tufts of colorless acicular crystals soluble in water and having a bitter taste.

Strawberry-tree (*Arbutus Unedo*).

arbutus (commonly är-bū'tus; as a Latin word, är'bū-tus), *n.* [Formerly also *arbute*, *arbut* = F. *arbute* = It. *arbuto*, < L. *arbutus*, the wild strawberry-tree; prob. akin to *arbor*, *arbos*, a tree.] 1. A plant of the genus *Arbutus.*—2. The trailing arbutus (see below).—3. [*cap.*] A genus of evergreen shrubs or small trees of southern Europe and western North America, natural order *Ericaceæ*, characterized by a free calyx and a many-seeded berry. The European *A. Unedo* is called the strawberry-tree from its bright-scarlet berries, and is cultivated for ornament. *A. Menziesii* is the picturesque and striking madroño-tree of Oregon and California, sometimes reaching a height of 80 feet or more. —**Trailing arbutus**, the *Epigæa repens*, a fragrant ericaceous creeper of the United States, blooming in the spring, and also known as *May-flower* (which see).



Arc.

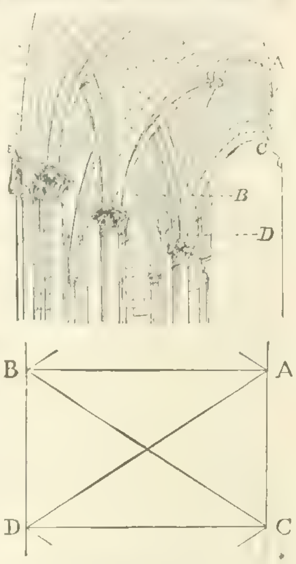
arc^1 (ärk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ark*; < ME. *ark*, *arke*, < OF. (and F.) *arc* = Pr. *arc* = Sp. Pg. It. *arco*, < L. *arcus*, *arquus*, a bow, arc, arch, akin to AS. *earh*, > E. *arrow*, q. v. Doublet, *arch*^{1}.] 1. In *geom.*, any part of a curved line, as of a circle, especially one which does not include a point of inflection or cusp. It is by means of arcs of a circle that all angles are measured, the arc being described from the angular point as a center. In the higher mathematics the word *arc* is used to denote any angular quantity, even when greater than a whole circle: as, an *arc* of [illegible]. See *angle*^{3}.
2. In *astron.*, a part of a circle traversed by the sun or other heavenly body; especially, the part passed over by a star between its rising and setting.

> The brighte sonne
> The *ark* of his artificial day hath ronne
> The fourthe part.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Man of Law's Tale, l. 2.

3. In *arch.*, an arch. [Rare.]

> Turn *arcs* of triumph to a garden gate.
> *Pope*, Moral Essays, iv. 30.

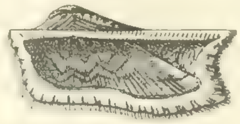
Arc boutant (F.), a flying buttress.—**Arc doubleau** (F.), in *arch.*, the main rib or arch-band which crosses a vault at right angles and separates adjoining bays from each other.—**Arc formeret** (F.), the arch which receives the vaulting at the side of a vaulted bay.—**Arc ogive** (F.), one of the transverse or diagonal ribs of a vaulted bay.—**Complement of an arc.** See *complement.* —**Concentric arcs**, arcs which belong to circles having the same center. **Diurnal arc**, the apparent arc described by the sun from its rising to its setting: sometimes used of stars. —**Elevating arc**, in *gun.*, a brass scale divided into degrees and fractions of a degree, and fastened to the breech of a heavy gun for the purpose of regulating the elevation of the piece; or it is sometimes fixed to the carriage under the trunnions. When secured to the gun itself, a pointer is attached to a ratchet-post in the rear of the piece, and indicates zero when the gun is horizontal.—**Nocturnal arc**, the arc described by the sun, or other heavenly body, during the night.—**Similar arcs**, of unequal circles, arcs which contain the same number of degrees, or are the like part or parts of their respective circles.—**Supplemental arcs.** See *supplemental.*—**Voltaic arc**, in *elect.*, a brilliant band of light, having the shape of an arc, formed by the passage of a powerful electrical current between two carbon-points. Its length varies from a fraction of an inch to two inches, or even more, according to the strength of the current. Its heat is intense, and on this account it is used for fusing very refractory substances. It is also used for illuminating purposes. See *electric light*, under *electric.*



Arcs in vaulting, perspective and plan. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")
A E, *C D*, arcs doubleaux; *A D*, *C E*, arcs ogives; *A C*, *B D*, arcs formerets.

arc^2†, *n.* Obsolete form of *ark*^{2}.

arca (är'kä̤), *n.* [L., a chest, box, safe; in eccles. writers, the ark: see *ark*^{2}.] 1. In the early church: (*a*) A chest for receiving offerings of money. (*b*) A box or casket in which the eucharist was carried. (*c*) A name given by St. Gregory of Tours to an altar composed of three marble tablets, one resting horizontally on the other two, which stand upright on the floor. *Walcott*, Sacred Archæol.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of asiphonate lamellibranch mollusks, typical of the family *Arcidæ* (which see); the ark-shells proper.



Ark-shell (*Arca noæ*), right valve.

arcabucero (Sp. pron. är"kä-bö-thā'rō), *n.* [Sp., = *harquebusier.*] A musketeer; a harquebusier.

> Here in front you can see the very dint of the bullet
> Fired point-blank at my heart by a Spanish *arcabucero.*
> *Longfellow*, Miles Standish, i.

Arcadæ (är'ka-dē), *n. pl.* See *Arcidæ.*

arcade (är-kād'), *n.* [< F. *arcade*, < It. *arcata* = Sp. Pg. *arcada*, < ML. *arcata*, an arcade, < L. *arcus*, arc, bow: see *arc*^{1}, *arch*^{1}, *n.*] 1. Properly, a series of arches supported on piers or pillars. The arcade is used especially as a screen and as a support for a wall or roof, but in all architecture since the Roman it is also commonly used as an ornamental dressing to a wall. In this form it is known as a *blind arcade* or an *arcature*, and is also called *wall-arcade.*
2. A simple arched opening in a wall. [Rare.]—3. A vault or vaulted place. [Rare.]—4. Specifically, in some cities, a long arched passageway; a covered avenue, especially one that is lined with shops.

arcaded (är-kā'ded), *a.* Furnished with an arcade.

Arcade.
Court of Lions, Alhambra, Spain

Arcadian (är-kā'di-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Arcadius*, *Arcadia*, < Gr. *Ἀρκαδία*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to Arcadia, a mountainous district of Greece in the heart of the Peloponnesus, or to its inhabitants, who were a simple pastoral people, fond of music and dancing. Hence—2. Pastoral; rustic; simple; innocent.—3. Pertaining to or characteristic of the Academy of the Arcadians, an Italian poetical (now also scientific) society founded at Rome in 1690, the aim of the members of which was originally to imitate classic simplicity.

Sometimes written *Arcadic.*

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Arcadia.—2. A member of the Academy of the Arcadians. See I.

Arcadianism (är-kā'di-an-izm), *n.* [< *Arcadian* + *-ism.*] Rustic or pastoral simplicity, especially as affected in literature; specifically, in Italian literature about the end of the seventeenth century, the affectation of classic simplicity.

Arcadic (är-kā'dik), *a.* [< L. *Arcadicus*, < Gr. *Ἀρκαδικός.*] Same as *Arcadian.*—**Arcadic poetry**, pastoral poetry.

arcana, *n.* Plural of *arcanum.*

arcane (är-kān'), *a.* [< L. *arcanus*, hidden, < *arcere*, shut up, *arca*, a chest. Cf. *arcanum.*] Hidden; secret. [Rare.]

> The luminous genius who had illustrated the demonstrations of Euclid was penetrating into the *arcane* caverns of the cabalists. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 294.

arcanum (är-kā'num), *n.*; pl. *arcana* (-nä̤). [L., neut. of *arcanus*, hidden, closed, secret: see *arcane.*] 1. A secret; a mystery: generally used in the plural: as, the *arcana* of nature.

> The very *Arcanum* of pretending Religion in all Wars is, That something may be found out in which all men may have interest. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 105.

> Inquiries into the *arcana* of the Godhead. *Warburton.*

> The Arabs, with their usual activity, penetrated into these *arcana* of wealth. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 8.

2. In *alchemy*, a supposed great secret of nature, which was to be discovered by alchemical means; the secret virtue of anything. Hence—3. A secret remedy reputed to be very efficacious; a marvelous elixir.—**The great arcanum**, the supposed art of transmuting metals.

> He told us stories of a Genoese jeweller, who had *the greate arcanum*, and had made projection before him severall times. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 2, 1652.

arcature (är'kā̤-tūr), *n.* [< ML. **arcatura*, < *arcata*: see *arcade.*] In *arch.*: (*a*) An arcade of small dimensions, such as a balustrade, formed by a series of little arches. In some medieval churches open arcatures were introduced beneath the cornices of the external walls, not only as an ornament, but to admit light above the vaulting to the roof-timbers.

Arcature.—Cathedral of Peterborough, England.

(*b*) A blind arcade, used rather to decorate a wall-space, as beneath a row of windows or a cornice, than to meet a necessity of construction.

arc-cosecant (ärk-kō-sē'kant), *n.* In *math.*, an angle regarded as a function of its cosecant.

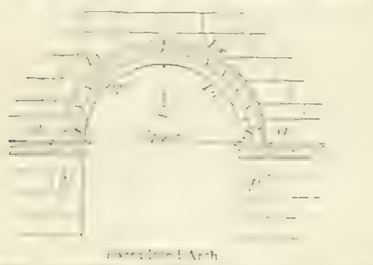
arc-cosine [illegible] In *math.*, an angle [illegible]

arc-cotangent (ärk-kō-tan′jent), *n.* In *math.*, [illegible]

[illegible]

Arcellidæ (är-sel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arcella* + *-idæ.*] A family of *Protozoa*, of the order *Amœ*-[illegible] etc., the members of which are inclosed in a kind of test.

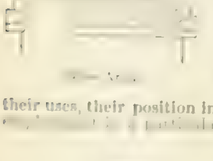
arch[1] (ärch), *n.* [< ME. *arch, arche*, < OF. *arche* (> ML. *archia*), mod. F. *arche*, an arch, fem. form (prob. by confusion with OF. and F. *arche*, ark, < L. *arca*: see *arch*[2]) of OF. and F. *arc*, < L. *arcus*: see *arc*[1].] 1†. In *geom.*, any part of the circumference of a circle or other curve; an arc. See *arc*[1], 1.—2. In *arch.*, a structure built of separate and inelastic blocks, assembled on a curved line in such a way as to retain their position when the structure is supported extraneously only at its two extremities. The separate blocks which compose the [illegible] The extreme or [illegible] and the uppermost [illegible] occupies this position, is [illegible] The under or concave face of the



[illegible] Arch

[illegible] *In*, intrados; [illegible]

assembled voussoirs is called the *intrados*, and the upper or convex face the *extrados*, of the arch. When the curves of the intrados and extrados are concentric or parallel, [illegible] The supports which afford resting and resisting points to the arch are *piers* or *pillars*, which receive the vertical pressure of the arch, and *abutments*, which resist its lateral thrust, and which are properly portions of the wall or other structure above the springing and abreast of the shoulder of the arch. The upper part of the pier upon which the arch rests (technically, the point from which it springs) is the *impost*. The *span* of an arch is the distance between its opposite imposts. The *rise* of an arch is the height of the highest point of its intrados above the line of the imposts; this point is sometimes called the *under side of the crown*, the highest point of the extrados being the *crown*. The *thrust* of an arch is the pressure which it exerts outward. This pressure is practically collected, so far as it is manifested as an active force, at a point which cannot be exactly determined theoretically, but is at about one third of the height of the rise of the arch. The thrust must be counteracted by abutments or buttresses. Arches are designated in two ways: First, in a general manner, according to their properties, their uses, their position in a building, or their exclusive [illegible] in a particular style of architecture. Thus,

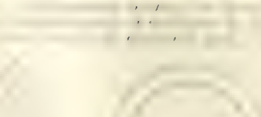


[illegible] Arch.

Semicircular Arch.

[illegible] arches [illegible] Pointed, [illegible] ally, [illegible] that [illegible] pointed,

[illegible]



[illegible]

[illegible] whose intrados outlines form [illegible] the points of which

[illegible] Equilateral Arch.

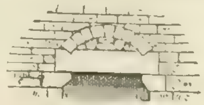
[illegible] A numeral is usually employed to designate [illegible] foils, as a *trefoil arch*, a *cinquefoil arch*, etc.

3. Any place covered with an arch or a vault like an arch: as, to pass through the *arch* of a bridge.—4. Any curvature in the form of an arch: as, the *arch* of the aorta; the *arch* of an eyebrow, of the foot, of the heavens, etc.

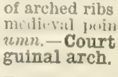
> Whereon a sapphire throne, inlaid with pure
> Amber, and colours of the showery *arch*.
> *Milton*, P. L., vi. 759.

5. In *mining*, a portion of a lode left standing, either as being too poor for profitable working or because it is needed to support the adjacent rock.—6. The roofing of the fire-chamber of a furnace, as a reverberatory or a glass-furnace; hence, sometimes, the fire-chamber itself.

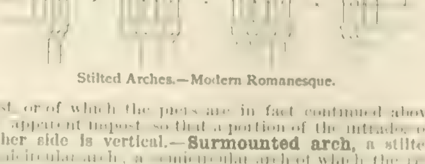
Alveolar arch, aortic arch. See the adjectives.—**Arch of discharge,** an extradosed arch built in the masonry of a wall, over a doorway or any other open or weak place, to transfer pressure from above to points of assured stability on either side. An arch of discharge is generally distinguishable to the eye from the wall in which it is built merely by the position of its stones, or at most by a slight projection beyond the wall surface. **Arch of the fauces.** See *fauces*.—**Axillary arches.** See *axillary*.—**Back of an arch.** See *back*[1].—**Backing of an arch.** See *backing*. **Basket-handle arch,** an elliptical arch, or a three-centered low-crowned arch. **Blind arch,** an arch of which the opening is walled up, often used as an *arch of discharge*. See cut under *arcature*.—**Branchial arch.** See *branchial*.—**Clustered arch,** a number of arched ribs springing from one impost, a form usual in medieval pointed vaulting. See cut under *(clustered) column*.—**Court of Arches.** See *court*.—**Crural** or **inguinal arch.** See *crural*.—**Flat arch,** an arch of which the intrados is straight, the voussoirs being wedge-shaped and assembled in a horizontal line: used especially in brickwork, where the charge to support is not great. **Hemal arch, hydrostatic arch.** See the adjectives.—**Laminated arch,** a beam in the form of an arch, constructed of several thicknesses of planking bent to shape and bolted together: a form of arched beam.—**Mandibular arch, mural arch, neural arch,** etc. See the adjectives.—**Oblique arch.** Same as *skew arch* (which see, below).—**Pectoral arch.** Same as *pectoral girdle* (which see, under *girdle*).—**Pelvic arch.** Same as *pelvic girdle* (which see, under *girdle*).—**Preoral arches, postoral arches.** See the adjectives.—**Recessed arch,** one arch within another. Such arches are sometimes called double, triple, etc., arches, and sometimes compound arches. **Reversed arch,** an inverted arch.—**Ribbed arch,** an arch composed of parallel ribs springing from piers or imposts.—**Rough arch,** an arch formed of bricks or stones roughly dressed to the wedge form.—**Round arch,** a semicircular arch.—**Skeletal arches.** See *visceral arches*, under *visceral*.—**Skew arch,** an arch of which the axis is not perpendicular to its abutments.—**Stilted arch,** an arch of which the true impost is higher than the apparent impost, or of which the piers are in fact continued above the apparent impost so that a portion of the intrados on either side is vertical.—**Surmounted arch,** a stilted semicircular arch, a semicircular arch of which the rise is greater than the radius.—**Triumphal arch,** a monumental arch in honor of an individual or in commemoration of an event. Such arches were first erected under the Roman emperors, and were originally temporary structures, festooned and otherwise decorated, standing at the entrance of a city, or in a street, that a victorious general and his army might pass under them in triumph. At a later period the triumphal arch became a richly sculptured, massive, and permanent structure, having an archway passing through it, and often a smaller arch on either side. The name is at the present day often given to an arch, generally of wood decorated with flowers, evergreens, banners, etc., erected on the occasion of some public celebration or rejoicing. The great arch in a church which gives access to the choir—the chancel arch—is sometimes so called. In early Christian churches, a representation of the Glory or Triumph of Christ sometimes occupied a wall-space above this arch.



Arch of Discharge.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")



Flat Arch.



Stilted Arches.—Modern Romanesque.

[illegible]

> Statues, and trophies, and *triumphal arcs*,
> Gardens, and groves, presented to his eyes.
> *Milton*, P. R., iv. 37.

Twyer arch, an arched opening in a smelting-furnace to admit the blast-pipes.—**Tymp arch,** the arch above the tymp in a blast furnace. See *tymp*.—**Vascular arches.** See *visceral arches*, under *visceral*.—**Visceral arches.** See *visceral*.

arch[1] (ärch), *v.* [< *arch*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cover with a vault, or span with an arch.

> The proud river . . . is *arched* over with . . . a curious pile of stones. *Howell.*

> No bridge *arched* thy waters save that where the trees
> Stretched their long arms above thee and kissed in the breeze.
> *Whittier*, Bridal of Pennacook.

2. To throw into the shape of an arch or vault; curve: as, the horse *arches* his neck.

> Fine devices of *arching* water without spilling.
> *Bacon*, Gardens.

> Beneath our keel the great sky *arched*
> Its liquid light and azure.
> *H. P. Spofford*, Poems, p. 11.

II. *intrans.* To form an arch or arches: as, the sky *arches* overhead.

> The nations of the field and wood . . .
> Build on the wave, or *arch* beneath the sand.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, iii. 102.

arch[2]† (ärch), *n.* [< ME. *arche*, in Scriptural senses, assibilated form of *arc, ark*, < AS. *arc, earc, erc* (see *ark*[2]), merged with the identical OF. *arche, airche*, < L. *arca*, a box, chest: see *arc*[2], *ark*[2].] 1. A box or chest; in plural, archives.

> The civile law . . . was laid up in their *arches*.
> *Holland*, tr. of Livy, IX. xlvi. 349. (*N. E. D.*)

2. The ark of Noah. [The common form in Middle English.]—3. The ark of the covenant.

arch[3] (ärch), *a.* and *n.* [A separate use of the prefix *arch-*, chief, which in many compounds has acquired, from the second member of the compound, or from the intention of the user, a more or less derogatory implication.] **I.** *a.* 1. Chief; principal; preëminent. See *arch-*.

> The tyrannous and bloody act is done;
> The most *arch* deed of piteous massacre
> That ever yet this land was guilty of.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 3.

> Died that *arch* rebell Oliver Cromwell, call'd Protector.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 3, 1658.

2. Cunning; sly; shrewd; waggish; mischievous for sport; roguish: now commonly used of facial expression: as, "so *arch* a leer," *Tatler*, No. 193.

> He had the reputation of an *arch* lad at school. *Swift.*

> So innocent-*arch*, so cunning-simple
> From beneath her gather'd wimple
> Glancing with black-beaded eyes.
> *Tennyson*, Lilian.

> The *archest* chin
> Mockery ever ambush'd in!
> *M. Arnold*, Switzerland.

II.† *n.* A chief; a leader. [Rare.]

> The noble duke my master,
> My worthy *arch* and patron, comes to-night.
> *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 1.

arch-. [< ME. *arch-, arche-*, etc., < AS. *arce-*, also *erce-* and *arce-*, = D. *aarts-* = OHG. *erzi-*, MHG. G. *erz-* = Sw. *ärke-, erke-* = Dan. *ærke-*, *erke-* = Bohem. *arci-, archi-* = Pol. *arcy-, archi-* = Russ. *arkhi-* (ME. *arche-* also partly < OF. *arce-, arche-*, mod. F. *arch-, archi-* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *arce-* (Sp. sometimes *arzo-*) = It. *arce-, arci-*), < L. *archi-* (= Goth. *ark-* in *arkaggilus*, archangel), < Gr. *ἀρχ-, ἀρχι-*, combining form of *ἀρχός*, chief, < *ἄρχειν*, be first, begin, lead, rule, = Skt. √ *arh*, be worthy.] Chief; principal: a prefix much used in composition with words both of native and of foreign origin. See *arch*[3].

archabbot (ärch-ab′ot), *n.* [< *arch-* + *abbot*.] A chief abbot: applied as a specific title to the head of certain monasteries.

archæal† (är-kē′al), *a.* [< *archæus* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to the archæus, or supposed internal cause of all vital phenomena.—2. Caused by the archæus: as, *archæal* diseases. See *archæus*.

archæan (är-kē′an), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀρχαῖος*, ancient: see *archæo-*.] Of or relating to the oldest period of geological time: a name proposed by J. D. Dana, and now generally adopted, for a series of crystalline schists and massive rock lying underneath the most ancient fossiliferous stratified formations. This series is still called by some writers *azoic*, because thus far it has not been found to contain any traces of life. It also includes an undetermined portion of the rocks formerly designated as *primitive*, and by some writers is vaguely used to indicate crystalline rocks of uncertain and often quite recent age. See *azoic* and *primitive*.

archæi, *n.* Plural of *archæus*.

Archælurus (är-kẹ̄-lū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀρχ-, primitive, + αἴλουρος, a cat.] A genus of fossil cats from the Miocene of North America, having 4 upper premolars, 3 lower premolars, and 2 lower molars. *A. debilis* was about as large as the puma. *E. D. Cope*, 1879.

archæo-. [< NL. *archæo-*, < Gr. ἀρχαιο-, stem of ἀρχαῖος, ancient, primeval, < ἀρχή, beginning, < ἄρχειν, be first, begin, lead, rule. Cf. *arch-*.] Ancient; primeval: the first part of a number of compound scientific words. Also written *archeo-*, and, rarely, *archaio-*.

Archæoceti (är″kẹ̄-ọ̄-sē'tī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀρχαῖος, ancient, + κῆτος, whale.] A suborder of cetaceans, framed to include all the fossil forms usually referred to the genus *Zeuglodon* (or *Basilosaurus*): equivalent to *Zeuglodontia* of some naturalists. The dentition is, 3 incisors, 1 canine, and 5 grinders on each side of each jaw, = 36, like that of some seals. The skull is elongated and depressed, and the cervical vertebræ are free.

Archæocidaris (är″kẹ̄-ọ̄-sid'a-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀρχαῖος, ancient, + NL. *Cidaris*, a genus of sea-urchins: see *Cidaris*.] A genus of fossil sea-urchins or cidarids, from Carboniferous and Permian strata, having small hexagonal plates and long spines, either smooth or notched and denticulated.

archæographical (är″kẹ̄-ọ̄-graf'i-kal), *a.* Relating or pertaining to archæography.

archæography (är-kẹ̄-og'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ἀρχαιογράφος, writing of antiquity, < ἀρχαῖος, ancient, + γράφειν, write, describe.] A treatise on antiquity; a description of antiquities in general, or of any particular branch or series.

archæologian, archeologian (är″kẹ̄-ọ̄-lō'ji-ạn), *n.* [< *archæology* + *-an*.] An archæologist.

archæologic, archeologic (är″kẹ̄-ọ̄-loj'ik), *a.* Same as *archæological*.

archæological, archeological (är″kẹ̄-ọ̄-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. ἀρχαιολογικός, < ἀρχαιολογία, archæology.] Pertaining to archæology: as, *archæological* researches.—**Archæological ages** or **periods**. See *age*.

archæologically, archeologically (är″kẹ̄-ọ̄-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an archæological way; in accordance with archæology.

archæologist, archeologist (är-kẹ̄-ol'ọ̄-jist), *n.* A student of ancient monuments; one skilled in archæology.

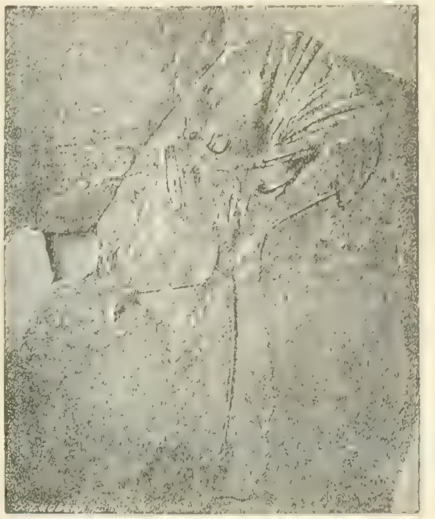
archæologue, archeologue (är'kẹ̄-ọ̄-log), *n.* [= F. *archéologue*, < Gr. ἀρχαιολόγος: see *archæology*.] An archæologist. *The Nation*, Dec. 7, 1876.

archæology, archeology (är-kẹ̄-ol'ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἀρχαιολογία, antiquarian lore, ancient legends or history, < ἀρχαιολόγος, antiquarian, lit. speaking of ancient things, < ἀρχαῖος, ancient, + λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of antiquities; that branch of knowledge which takes cognizance of past civilizations, and investigates their history in all fields, by means of the remains of art, architecture, monuments, inscriptions, literature, language, implements, customs, and all other examples which have survived. Archæology is sometimes taken specifically in the restricted sense of the science of ancient art, including architecture, sculpture, painting, ceramics, and decoration, together with whatever records may accompany and serve to identify them.—**Classical archæology**, the archæology of ancient Greece and Rome.—**Medieval archæology**, the archæology of the middle ages.—**Syn.** *Archæology, Antiquarianism. Antiquarianism* deals with relics of the past rather as objects of mere curiosity or as interesting merely on account of their antiquity; *archæology* studies them as means to a scientific knowledge of the past. See *paleontology*.

archæonomous (är-kẹ̄-on'ọ̄-mus), *a.* [< Gr. ἀρχαιόνομος, old-fashioned, < ἀρχαῖος, ancient, old, + νόμος, law, custom.] Retaining, or deviating little from, a primitive condition; old-fashioned: especially applied by S. Loven to echinoids of the family *Clypeastridæ*. [Rare.]

Archæopterygidæ (är-kẹ̄-op-tẹ-rij'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Archæopteryx* (*-pteryg-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil birds, containing the genus *Archæopteryx*, the only known representative of the subclass *Saururæ* (which see).

Archæopteryx (är-kẹ̄-op'te-riks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀρχαῖος, ancient, + πτέρυξ, a wing, a bird, < πτερόν, a wing, = E. *feather*.] A genus of fossil reptilian Mesozoic birds discovered by Andreas Wagner, in 1861, in the lithographic slates of Solenhofen in Bavaria. It is of Jurassic age, and is notable as the oldest known avian type, and as combining some characters of a lizard with those of a bird. The original fossil consisted only of the impression of a single feather, upon which the name *Archæopteryx* *lithographica* was imposed by Von Meyer. A second specimen from the same formation and locality was named *A. macrura* by Owen. The specific identity of the two can be neither affirmed nor denied, and their generic identity is only presumptive. A third and still more characteristic specimen is identical with the second, and has furnished many additional characters. Members of this genus had teeth, a long, lizard-like tail formed of many vertebræ, and separate metacarpal bones, in combination with a carinate sternum and other features of modern birds. It is thus a unique type of ornithic structure, and represents a distinct subclass of *Aves*. See *Sauruæ*.



Archæopteryx. From slab in British Museum.

archæostoma (är-kẹ̄-os'tọ̄-mạ̈), *n.*; pl. *archæostomata* (är-kẹ̄-ọ-stō'ma-tạ̈). [NL., < Gr. ἀρχαῖος, ancient, + στόμα, mouth.] In *biol.*, a primitive blastopore; a primitive unmodified enteric orifice, both oral and anal: opposed to *deuterostoma*. Also written *archæostome*.

Archæostomata (är″kẹ̄-ọ̄-stō'mạ-tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *archæostomatus*: see *archæostomatous*.] A group of animals retaining or supposed to retain an unaltered oral orifice or archæostoma throughout life; in some systems, a prime division of the great phylum *Vermes*, including the *Rotifera*, *Gephyrea*, *Nemathelminthes*, and *Platyhelminthes* excepting *Cestoidea*: distinguished from *Deuterostomata*.

archæostomatous (är″kẹ̄-ọ̄-stō'mạ-tus), *a.* [< NL. *archæostomatus*, < Gr. ἀρχαῖος, ancient, + στόμα(τ-), mouth.] 1. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Archæostomata*.—2. In *biol.*, having a primitive blastopore or original orifice of invagination of a blastosphere which has undergone gastrulation; retaining an archenteric aperture, as distinguished from any other which may be acquired by a deuterostomatous gastrula: it is the usual state of those gastrulæ which are formed by emboly.

> In the former [process of gastrulation by emboly] the blastopore would be left as the aperture of communication of the endoderm with the exterior; and the result would be the formation of an *archæostomatous* gastrula.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 585.

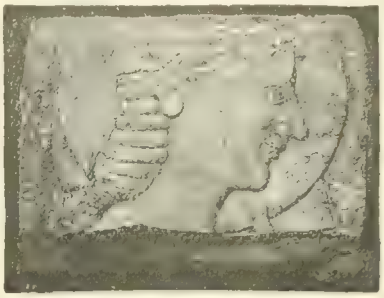
archæostome (är'kẹ̄-ọ̄-stōm), *n.* Same as *archæostoma*.

archæsthetic, archæsthetism, etc. See *archesthetic*, etc.

archæus (är-kē'us), *n.*; pl. *archæi* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. ἀρχαῖος, ancient, primitive, < ἀρχή, beginning, < ἄρχειν, be first: see *archæo-*.] In the philosophy of Paracelsus and other spagyrics, mystics, and theosophists, a spirit, or invisible man or animal of ethereal substance, the counterpart of the visible body, within which it resides and to which it imparts life, strength, and the power of assimilating food. The word is said to have been used by Basil Valentine, a German chemist of the fifteenth century, to denote the solar heat as the source of the life of plants. Paracelsus uses it with the above meaning. It is frequent in the writings of Van Helmont, who explains it as a material preëxistence of the human or animal form *in posse*. He regards the archæus as a fluid, that is, as a semi-material substance, like air, and seems to consider it a chemical constituent of the blood. Paracelsus had particularly made use of the hypothesis of the archæus to explain the assimilation of food. This function of the archæus became prominent in medicine. Van Helmont calls it the door-keeper of the stomach (*janitor stomachi*). There are further divarications of meaning. Also spelled *archeus*.

> As for the many pretended intricacies in the instance of the efformation of Wasps out of the Carcase of a Horse, I say, the *Archei* that formed them are no parts of the Horse's Soul that is dead, but several distinct *Archei* that do as naturally joyn with the Matter of his body, so putrified and prepared, as the Crowes come to eat his flesh.
> *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Atheism, app. xi.

archaic (är-kā'ik), *a.* [= F. *archaïque*, < Gr. ἀρχαικός, antique, primitive, < ἀρχαιος, old, antique: see *archæo-*.] Marked by the characteristics of an earlier period; characterized by archaism; primitive; old-fashioned; antiquated: as, an *archaic* word or phrase.



Greek Archaic Sculpture.

Discobolus, Athens, illustrating the archaic smile and the incorrect placing of the eye in profile.

> A person familiar with the dialect of certain portions of Massachusetts will not fail to recognize, in ordinary discourse, many words now noted in English vocabularies as *archaic*, the greater part of which were in common use about the time of the King James translation of the Bible. Shakspere stands less in need of a glossary to most New Englanders than to many a native of the Old Country.
> *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, Int.

> There is in the best *archaic* coin work [of the Greeks] . . . a strength and a delicacy which are often wanting in the fully developed art of a later age.
> *Head*, Historia Numorum, [Int., lx.

Greek Archaic Sculpture.

Funeral Relief, illustrating the careful but angular and "fluted" treatment of drapery.

The archaic, in *art*, not simply the quality of rudeness or of being primitive, but a rudeness and imperfection implying the promise of future advance. Work that is merely *barbarous* is not properly *archaic*. The archaic style, in an art of sufficient force to have any development, succeeds the first rude attempts of a people to arrive at graphic representation, and exhibits a manifest sincerity and striving to attain truth, until finally the archaic quality disappears little by little as truth is reached in the great art-schools, such as those of Greece and of the Renaissance painters, or as art sinks into lifeless conventionalism before reaching truth, as in the sculpture of Egypt and Mesopotamia.

archaical (är-kā'i-kạl), *a.* [< *archaic* + *-al*.] Relative to an early period or to a fashion long out of date; primitive; antiquated; archaic.

archaically (är-kā'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In an archaic manner.

archaicism (är-kā'i-sizm), *n.* [< *archaic* + *-ism*.] Ancient style or quality; archaism. *N. E. D.*

archaio-. Same as *archæo-*.

archaism (är'kā-izm), *n.* [= F. *archaïsme*, < Gr. ἀρχαϊσμός, an antiquated phrase or style, < ἀρχαΐζειν, copy the ancients, < ἀρχαῖος, old, ancient: see *archæo-*.] 1. The adoption or imitation of that which is antiquated or out of use; especially, the use of archaic words or forms of speech.—2. The quality of being archaic; antiquity of style, manner, or use, as in art or literature; especially, in *art*, the appearance of traces of the imperfect conception or unskilful handling of tools and material belonging to an art before the time of its highest development. See *the archaic*, under *archaic*.

> A select vocabulary corresponding (in point of *archaism* and remoteness from ordinary use) to our Scriptural vocabulary.
> *De Quincey.*

3. That which is archaic; especially, an antiquated or obsolete word, expression, pronunciation, or idiom.

> A permissible *archaism* is a word or phrase that has been supplanted by something less apt, but has not become unintelligible. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 195.

> Doubtless the too free use of *archaisms* is an abuse.
> *G. P. Marsh*, Lectures on Eng. Lang., p. 176.

archaist (är'kā-ist), *n.* [As *archa-ism* + *-ist*.] 1. An antiquary; an archæologist. [Rare.] —2. One who makes use of archaisms in art or in literary expression. *Mrs. Browning.*

archaistic [illegible] + [illegible]] Imitating that which is archaic; exhibiting the attempt to reproduce the characteristics of the archaic; affecting archaism.

[illegible] XXI. [illegible]

Ar[illegible] Bronze Statuette from Verona, in the British Museum, in imitation of Greek work of the sixth century B. C.

archaize (är′kā̤-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *archaized*, ppr. *archaizing*. [< Gr. *ἀρχαΐζειν*: see [illegible].] To [illegible] imitate what is archaic; imitate an olden style; especially, to make use of archaisms in speech.

archaizer (är′kā̤-ī-zėr), *n.* [illegible]; one who affects an archaic style.

[illegible] that [illegible] of an [illegible] XIV. [illegible]

archall†, *n.* An old form of [illegible].

archamœba (är-ka̤-mē′bä̤), *n.* [< Gr. [illegible], first, primitive, + NL. *amœba*.] A hypothetical primitive simple amœba supposed by Haeckel to have made its appearance in the earliest geologic period, and to have been the progenitor of all other amœbæ and also of all higher forms of life.

archamphiaster (är-kam-fi-as′tėr), *n.* [Also *archiamphiaster*; < Gr. [illegible], first, + [illegible], around, + *ἀστήρ*, star. See *amphiaster*.] In *embryol.*, one of the nuclear cleavage figures developed from the germinative vesicle or primordial nucleus at the time the polar cells or globules are expelled from an ovum, at or before the beginning of development.

[illegible] the early stages of the spindle and the a[illegible] as well as [illegible]

Hyatt, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. (1884), p. 55.

archangel (ärk′ān′jel), *n.* [< ME. *archangel*, *archaungel*, etc. (in AS. *heáh-angel*, lit. high angel), < OF. *archangel*, *archangele*, mod. F. *archange* = Pr. *archangel* = Sp. *arcángel* = Pg. *arcanjo*, *archanjo* = It. *arcangelo* = D. *aartsengel* = G. *erzengel* = Sw. *ärkeängel* = Dan. *ærkeengel*; < LL. *archangelus* (= Russ. *arkhangelŭ* = Goth. *arkaggilus*), < Gr. *ἀρχάγγελος*, archangel, chief angel, < [illegible], chief, + *ἄγγελος*, angel: see *arch-* and *angel*.] 1. An angel of the highest order; a chief angel. The word occurs in two passages of the [illegible] iv. 16, and Jude 9. Michael, mentioned in the latter as an archangel, also in Daniel as the spiritual [illegible] of the Jews, and in Rev. xii. 7 as the leader of the heavenly hosts against the dragon and his angels, is the St. Michael of the church calendar. Coming after him in [illegible] others are especially known by name as archangels: Gabriel, the heavenly interpreter and annunciator or herald (Dan. viii. 16, ix. 21; Luke i. 19); Raphael, the guardian angel commemorated in the book of Tobit; and Uriel (2 Esd. iv. 1), the fire or light of God, often mentioned, like the others, in Milton's "Paradise Lost." Three other names are added by tradition to make the number seven (Tobit xii. 15, Rev. viii. 2, where the angels mentioned are taken as archangels), Chamuel, Jophiel or Zophiel, and Zadkiel; and still others are spoken of.

> *For archangels* were the first and most glorious of the w[illegible] they were the morning work of God, and ha[illegible]
>
> *Dryden*, Ded. of Plutarch's Lives.

2. A member of the lowest but one of the nine [illegible] of angels composing the "celestial [illegible]" of Dionysius the pseudo-Areopagite. [illegible] was adopted by Pope [illegible], and is generally accepted [illegible] of the Roman Catholic [illegible]

3. [illegible], *archangelica*.] In bot.: (a) [illegible] of several labiate plants, [illegible] species of [illegible] [illegible] beak, a peaked crest, and [illegible]

archangelic [illegible] [< ML. [illegible]

arch-apostate (ärch′a̤-pos′tāt), *n.* [< *arch-* + *apostate*.] A chief apostate.

arch-apostle (ärch′a̤-pos′l), *n.* [< *arch-* + *apostle*. Cf. ML. *archiapostolus*.] A chief apostle.

Archarchitect (ärch′är′ki-tekt), *n.* [< *arch-* + *architect*.] The supreme Architect; the Creator.

> I'll ne'er believe that the *Archarchitect*
> With all these fires the heavenly arches decked
> Only for show. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas.

arch-band (ärch′band), *n.* A name given by artisans to that portion of an arch or rib which is seen below the general surface of vaulting.

arch-bar (ärch′bär), *n.* 1. Any metallic bar of arched shape, as the iron bar taking the place of a brick arch over the ash-pit door of some furnaces.—2. The upper member of a curved truss.—3. A wrought-iron bar extending from the bolster of a car-truck each way to the top of the journal-boxes. It forms the compression-member of the trusswork which transmits the weight of the body of the car from the truck-bolster to the car-axles.

archbishop (ärch′bish′up), *n.* [< ME. *archbisshop*, *archebiscop*, etc., < AS. *arce-*, *ærce-*, *ercebiscop* (also *heáh-biscop*, lit. high bishop) = OFries. *arcebiskop* = D. *aartsbisschop* = OHG. *erzibiscof*, G. *erzbischof* = Icel. *erkibiskup* = Dan. Sw. *ærkebiskop* = F. *archevêque* = Sp. *arzobispo* = Pg. *arcebispo* = It. *arcivescovo*, < LL. *archiepiscopus*, < LGr. *ἀρχιεπίσκοπος*, chief bishop, < Gr. *ἀρχι-*, chief, + *ἐπίσκοπος*, bishop: see *arch-* and *bishop*.] A title used in the Christian church as early as the fourth century, and regularly given in that and the next four centuries to the bishops of the highest rank, afterward known as patriarchs. It was also occasionally applied in the East to exarchs and metropolitans of sees of exceptional antiquity or dignity, and was sometimes extended in later times to others of the same rank as a special distinction. In the West, from the eighth or ninth century, the title was given to metropolitans of every class, and this is still the use of the Roman Catholic Church. Archbishops have certain rights of honor and jurisdiction over their suffragan bishops (that is, the bishops of the dioceses making up their ecclesiastical province), such as those of calling and presiding over provincial councils, receiving appeals in certain cases, etc.; but these rights, formerly very considerable, are now comparatively limited. At present the archbishop is not always a metropolitan, since there have long been a few archbishoprics without suffragans, and oftener still the title is purely honorary. See *primate*. The insignia of an archbishop in the Roman Catholic Church are the woolen pallium, before receiving which from the pope he cannot exercise the functions of his office, and the double cross borne processionally before him. In the Anglican Church there are four archbishops, two in the Church of England (those of Canterbury and York, the former of whom is metropolitan of all England), and two in the Church of Ireland (those of Armagh and Dublin, the former of whom is primate). The Church of Sweden has one archbishop, whose see is at Upsala. Abbreviated to *abp.*

archbishopess (ärch′bish′up-es), *n.* [< *archbishop* + *-ess*.] The wife of an English archbishop. *Miss Burney.* [Rare.]

archbishopric (ärch′bish′up-rik), *n.* [< ME. *archebischopriche*, *-ryk*, etc., < AS. *arcebiscoprice*, < *arcebiscop*, archbishop, + *rice*, jurisdiction. Cf. *bishopric*.] The titular see or diocese of an archbishop; the province over which an archbishop exercises authority.

arch-board (ärch′bōrd), *n.* In *ship-building*, a plank placed across a ship's stern, immediately under the knuckles of the stern-timbers. On this board the ship's name is sometimes painted.

arch-brick (ärch′brik), *n.* 1. A wedge-shaped brick used in arched work. See *compass-brick*.—2. A hard and partly vitrified brick, taken from one of the arches of a brick-kiln in which the fire is made.

archbutler (ärch′but′lėr), *n.* [< *arch-* + *butler*. The G. equiv. is *erzschenke*, 'arch-skinker.'] A chief butler. Formerly it was the title of an official rank in the Roman-German empire, one of the imperial court-offices connected with the electoral dignity, and held by the King or Elector of Bohemia.

arch-buttress (ärch′but′res), *n.* Same as *flying buttress* (which see, under *buttress*).

archchamberlain (ärch′chām′bėr-lā̤n), *n.* [< *arch-* + *chamberlain*. Cf. ML. *archicamerarius*, < G. *erzkämmerer*, 'arch-chamberer': see *chamberer*.] A chief chamberlain. It was formerly the title of an official rank in the Roman-German empire [illegible] Elector of Brandenburg.

archchancellor (ärch′chän′sel-or), *n.* [< *arch-* + *chancellor*, after F. *archichancelier* = G. *erzkanzler*, < ML. *archicancellarius*, archchancellor.] A chief chancellor: formerly—(a) The title of an officer in the Roman-German empire, held by the electoral archbishop of Mainz, who was [illegible] chancellor of the empire. (b) An honorary [illegible] held by the electoral archbishops of Cologne and Treves, the former [illegible] for Italy and the latter for Burgundy [illegible] the kingdom of Arles).

archchanter† (ärch′chän′tėr), *n.* [< *arch-* + *chanter*. Cf. ML. *archicantor*, chief singer.] The chief chanter or president of the chanters of a church; a choir-leader or precentor.

archchaplain (ärch′chap′lā̤n), *n.* [< *arch-* + *chaplain*, after ML. *archicapellanus*.] In the early French monarchy, the court chaplain, often the same as the papal, or later the imperial, apocrisiary, and identical with the grand almoner and archchancellor. The title became extinct with the Carolingian, or second race of kings, before A. D. 1000.

archchemic (ärch′kem′ik), *a.* [< *arch-* + *chemic*.] Of supreme chemical powers: as, "the *arch-chemic* sun," *Milton*, P. L., iii. 609. [Rare.]

arch-confraternity (ärch′kon″fra-tėr′ni-ti), *n.* In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a chief confraternity having affiliated societies and endowed with special privileges: rarely called *arch-sodality*. See *confraternity*.

archcount (ärch′kount′), *n.* [< *arch-* + *count*2, after ML. *archicomes*, archcount.] A chief count: a title formerly given to the Count of Flanders in consequence of his great riches and power.

archdapifer (ärch′dap′i-fėr), *n.* [Modified (with E. *arch-* for L. *archi-*) from ML. *archidapifer*, < L. *archi-* + *dapifer*, a food-bearer, < *daps*, food, feast, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] The title of an official rank in the Roman-German empire, held by the Elector of the Palatinate; the seneschal.

archdeacon (ärch′dē′kn), *n.* [< ME. *archedeken*, etc., < AS. *arcediacon*, *ercediacon* = D. *aartsdeken* = Icel. *erkidjākn* = Dan. *erkedegn* = F. *archidiacre* = Sp. *arcediano* = Pg. *arcediago* = It. *arcidiacono*, < LL. *archidiaconus*, < LGr. *ἀρχιδιάκονος*, < Gr. *ἀρχι-*, chief, + *διάκονος*, deacon.] A chief deacon; strictly, an ecclesiastic who has charge of the temporal and external administration of a diocese, with jurisdiction delegated from the bishop. The word is found as the title of an ecclesiastical dignitary from the fourth century. In the East it is last found as applied to an ecclesiastical officer of the court of Constantinople under the late Byzantine empire. In the West, from the eighth century, dioceses began to be divided into separate territories, over which rural archdeacons were placed, having under them deans or rural archpriests, charged with the supervision of the parish priests of their respective districts; over these was the general or grand archdeacon of the whole diocese, who took precedence of the archpriest (which see), and held his own court with its officials, distinct from that of the bishop, so that appeals were taken from the former to the latter. The rural archdeacons were often priests, having a cure of souls, as was also the grand archdeacon from the twelfth century. The powers and privileges of this office were gradually restricted, and in the Roman Catholic Church, since the Council of Trent, its place is for the most part supplied by the bishop's vicar-general, between whom and the parish priests are sometimes found the vicars forane, or present rural deans; while the archdeacon of the present day, where the office survives, holds a dignity of honor. In the Church of England each bishop has the assistance of two or more archdeacons, who as his deputies inspect and manage the affairs of the diocese, and perform a variety of duties partly secular and partly ecclesiastical. In two dioceses of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America the title *archdeacon* has been introduced.—**Archdeacon's court.** See *court*.

archdeaconate (ärch′dē′kn-āt), *n.* [< *archdeacon* + *-ate*3, after ML. *archidiaconatus*, archdeacon's office.] The district over which an archdeacon has jurisdiction; an archdeaconry.

archdeaconry (ärch′dē′kn-ri), *n.*; pl. *archdeaconries* (-riz). [< *archdeacon* + *-ry*.] The office, rank, jurisdiction, or residence of an archdeacon. In the Church of England every diocese has one or more archdeaconries; every archdeaconry is divided into rural deaneries, and every rural deanery into parishes.

archdeaconship (ärch′dē′kn-ship), *n.* [< *archdeacon* + *-ship*.] The office of an archdeacon.

archdean (ärch′dēn′), *n.* [< *arch-* + *dean*. Cf. D. *aartsdeken*, archdean.] A chief dean; a superior over other deans. [Sometimes used by Scottish writers for *archdeacon*.]

archdeanery (ärch′dē′ne-ri), *n.*; pl. *archdeaneries* (-riz). [< *archdean* + *-ery*.] The office or jurisdiction of an archdean.

archdiocese (ärch′dī′ō-sēs), *n.* [< *arch-* + *diocese*, after ML. *archidiœcesis*.] The see or diocese of an archbishop.

archdruid (ärch′drö′id), *n.* [< *arch-* + *druid*.] A chief druid.

archducal (ärch′dū′kal), *a.* [< *archduke*; = F. *archiducal*: see *ducal*.] Pertaining to an archduke or an archduchy.

> In the Austrian assembly of states Vienna has as many votes as all the other *archducal* towns together.
>
> *Brougham.*

archduchess (ärch′duch′es), *n.* [< *arch-* + *duchess*, after F. *archiduchesse*. The G. word is *erzherzogin.*] The wife of an archduke; a princess of the reigning family of Austria.

archduchy (ärch′duch′i), *n.*; pl. *archduchies* (-iz). [Formerly also *archdutchy*, < OF. *archduche*, mod. F. *archiduché*, < ML. *archiducatus*: see *arch-* and *duchy*.] The territory or rank of an archduke or archduchess.

archduke (ärch′dūk′), *n.* [< *arch-* + *duke*; = OF. *archeduc*, mod. F. *archiduc*, < ML. *archidux* (-*duc*-), < L. *archi-*, chief, + *dux* (*duc*-), duke: see *arch-* and *duke*. The G. word is *erzherzog*.] A title formerly borne by some of the sovereign princes of Austrasia, Lorraine, and Brabant, but for several centuries held exclusively by the ruler of the archduchy of Austria (afterward emperor of Austria, and now of Austria-Hungary); now only a titular dignity of the princes of the house of Austria, as *archduchess* is of the princesses.—**Archduke's crown.** See *crown*.

archdukedom (ärch′dūk′dum), *n.* [< *archduke* + *-dom*.] The territory or dignity of an archduke or archduchess; an archduchy.

arche1†, *n.* Obsolete form of *arch*1.

arche2†, *n.* See *arch*2.

arché (är-shā′), *a.* [Heraldic F., pp. of **archer*: see *arch*1, *v.*] Same as *arched*, 2.

archebiosis (är″kē̤-bī-ō′sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀρχή*, beginning (see *arch-*), + *βίωσις*, way of life, < *βιοῦν*, pass one's life, < *βίος*, life.] The origination of living from non-living matter; abiogenesis (which see).

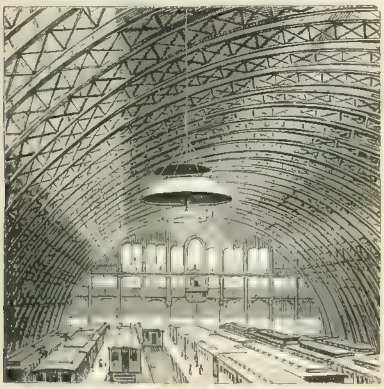
> However the question may eventually be decided as to the possibility of *archebiosis* occurring at the present day amid the artificial circumstances of the laboratory, it cannot be denied that *archebiosis*, or the origination of living matter in accordance with natural laws, must have occurred at some epoch of the past.
> *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 430.

arched (ärcht), *p. a.* [< *arch*1 + *-ed*.] **1.** Made with an arch or curve; covered or spanned with an arch; having the form of an arch; composed of an arch or arches.

> 'Twas pretty, though a plague,
> To see him every hour; to sit and draw
> His *arched* brows, his hawking eye, his curls,
> In our heart's table. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 1.

> All born of our house have that *arched* instep under which water can flow. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, ix.

Specifically—**2.** In *her.*, applied to an ordinary both sides of which are bowed alike in the form of an arch. Also *archy*, *arché*, *archy-flected*, and *concaved*.—**Arched beam**, a beam cut, bent, or built in the form of an arch, usually to secure greater resistance or provide for a longer span than a straight beam would afford. The most important type of arched beam is that which is built up, often called a compound arched beam. Such beams are made in many forms, especially in those of several thicknesses of timber or planks laid upon or alongside of one another and bolted together, and of a truss construction in iron. The arched-beam roof of the St. Pancras railway-station, London, has a span, in the clear, of 240 feet; that of the Grand Central station, New York, has a span of 199 feet 2 inches.—**Arched-beam bridge**, etc., a bridge, etc., in which one or more of the principal members is a compound arched beam. See *bridge*.—**Arched double**, having two arches or bends.


Arched Beams.—Grand Central Station, New York.

archediacre†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *arcediacre*, *archediacre*, mod. F. *archidiacre*, < L. *archidiaconus*, archdeacon: see *archdeacon*.] An archdeacon. *Chaucer's Dream.*

archegay†, *n.* See *assagai*.

archegone (är′kē̤-gōn), *n.* English form of *archegonium*.

archegonia, *n.* Plural of *archegonium*.

archegonial (är-kē̤-gō′ni-al), *a.* [< *archegonium* + *-al*.] Relating or pertaining to an archegonium.

> The flattened fronds . . . bearing upon tiny stalks which rose from the middle vein of the leaf, the female portion of the plant—the *archegonial* disks.
> *S. B. Herrick*, Plant Life, p. 89.

archegoniate (är-kē̤-gō′ni-āt), *a.* [< *archegonium* + *-ate*1.] Having archegonia.

> A female (*archegoniate*) prothallium.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 429.

archegonium (är-kē̤-gō′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *archegonia* (-ä̤). [NL., < Gr. *ἀρχέγονος*, first of a race, original, < *ἀρχε-*, *ἀρχι-*, first (see *archi-*), + *γόνος*, race: see *-gony*.] The pistillidium or female organ of the higher cryptogams, having the same function as the pistil in flowering plants. It is a cellular sac, containing at the bottom a cell, analogous to the embryo-sac of phænogamous plants, which is impregnated by spermatozoids from the male organ (antheridium). From this, after fertilization, the new plant is produced directly, as in the ferns and their allies, or a spore-case is developed, as in the mosses, when new plants follow upon the germination of the spores.

archegony (är-keg′ọ̄-ni), *n.* [< Gr. as if **ἀρχεγονία*, < *ἀρχέγονος*, first of a race: see *archegonium*.] The doctrine of the origin of life; specifically, the doctrine of spontaneous generation; archebiosis; abiogenesis.

> He [Haeckel] considers that, though the doctrine of spontaneous generation (or *archegony*) has not been proved, it is quite possible, and even probable, the arguments against it resting on merely negative results.
> *The Scotsman* (newspaper).

Archegosauria (är″kē̤-gọ̄-sâ′ri-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Archegosaurus*.] A suborder or other group of extinct labyrinthodont amphibians, typified by the genus *Archegosaurus*. The name is a loose synonym of *Labyrinthodontia*.

Archegosaurus (är″kē̤-gọ̄-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀρχηγός*, beginning, originating (< *ἀρχή*, the beginning, + *ἡγεῖσθαι*, lead), + *σαῦρος*, lizard: see *saurian*.] A genus of extinct reptiles related to *Labyrinthodon* (which see), supposed by some to be a larval form of another animal.

Archelminthes (är-kel-min′thēz), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *ἀρχ-*, *ἀρχι-*, first, + *ἕλμινθες*, pl. of *ἕλμινς*, worm.] A hypothetical group of primitive worms, the supposed progenitors of the *Acœlomi*; primitive acœlomatous worms, of which a prothelmis is the conjectured parent form. They are supposed by Haeckel to have been evolved in the primordial geologic epoch in the direct line of descent of the ancestors of the human race. Their nearest living relatives are considered by him to be the *Turbellaria*.

archelogy (är-kel′ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀρχή*, beginning, first principle, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of, or a treatise on, first principles.

> *Archelogy* treats of principles, and should not be confounded with *archæology*, which treats of antiquities.
> *Fleming.*

archemastry†, *n.* [Early mod. E. and ME., also *archimastry*; < *archi-* + *mastery*; perhaps confused with *alchemistry*.] Supreme skill; mastery of applied science or applied mathematics. *N. E. D.*

archemy† (är′ke-mi), *n.* A variant of *alchemy*.

Archencephala (är-ken-sef′a̤-lä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀρχ-*, first, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain: see *encephalon*.] A name proposed by Owen, in 1857, for the highest one of four subclasses into which he divided the class *Mammalia* according to the character of the brain. In this subclass the brain attains its maximum development in complexity, and especially in the relative size of the cerebrum, which is deeply convoluted, largely overlaps both the olfactory lobes and the cerebellum, and has a well-marked hippocampus minor. It includes man alone, and is conterminous with the order *Bimana* of some, or the family *Hominidæ* or *Anthropidæ* of others. All the cerebral characters adduced are shared by the anthropoid apes, and the term is not in use, except as a synonym of a group of the zoölogical value of a modern family.

archencephalic (är″ken-se-fal′ik or -sef′a̤-lik), *a.* [< *Archencephala* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the *Archencephala*; hence, characteristic of the human brain alone.

arch-enemy (ärch′en′e̤-mi), *n.* [< *arch-* + *enemy*.] A chief enemy; specifically, Satan, the devil.

archenteric (är-ken-ter′ik), *a.* [< *archenteron* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an archenteron; having a primitive unmodified enteron.

> The periaxial portion of the *archenteric* space.
> *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XII. 548.

archenteron (är-ken′te̤-ron), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀρχ-*, first, primitive, + *ἔντερον*, intestine: see *enteron*.] The enteron (which see) in its original or primitive undifferentiated state: opposed to *metenteron*.

> The hollow, which we have mentioned above as forming primarily the digestive cavity, is known as the *archenteron* or primitive stomach.
> *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I., Int., p. xi.

archeo-. See *archæo-*.

archer (är′chėr), *n.* [< ME. *archer*, *archere*, *archier*, < OF. *archer*, *archier*, F. *archer* = Pr. *arquier*, *archier* = Sp. *arquero* = Pg. *arqueiro* = It. *arciere*, < ML. *arcarius*, also *arcuarius*, a bowman, < L. *arcus*, a bow: see *arch*1 and *arc*1.] **1.** One who uses a bow; a bowman; specifically, in medieval Europe, one who shot with the longbow (which see) and shaft, as distinguished from an arbalister or crossbowman. In Greek art the archer is generally represented in Oriental dress and armor, and the use of the bow by a native Greek in war is rarely mentioned; but one of the two bowmen of the Ægina temple is dressed and armed as a Greek, and on a Basilicatan vase at Naples (Heydemann, No. [illegible]), of good Greek work, a painting represents three youths, evidently Greeks, shooting with bows and arrows at a cock on a column. Among the Romans archers are rarely mentioned. Throughout the middle ages the archers formed an important part of the armies of Europe; but, as they were drawn wholly from the peasants and townspeople, the nobility and their retainers were often suspicious of them, and the free use of the bow among the common people was often discouraged. In some countries, too, the arbalist was so much preferred that the longbow came little into use. In England large bodies of archers were furnished by towns and counties to the royal armies, and were armed with some degree of uniformity with the steel cap, the gambeson or hauberk, and a short double-edged sword, besides bow and quiver. There is no record of mounted archers in the English armies, but they were common on the continent; the dukes of Burgundy maintained large bodies of them, and King Charles VII. of France had a body-guard of mounted men armed with brigantine or gambeson, and carrying a longbow. From this last organization the name *archers* came to be applied to the body-guard of one of the later kings of France, whose weapon was the harquebuse, which replaced the bow and shafts, and (until the Revolution) to the watchmen or guards of the French cities.

2. Same as *archer-fish*.—**3.** [*cap.*] The constellation Sagittarius.

archeress (är′chėr-es), *n.* [< *archer* + *-ess*.] A female archer. [Rare.]

> She, therefore, glorious *archeress* of heaven.
> *Cowper*, Iliad, ix.

archer-fish (är′chėr-fish), *n.* A name given to three species of the genus *Toxotes* and family *Toxotidæ* (which see), occurring in the East Indian and Polynesian seas. To this fish has been ascribed the power of shooting drops of water to the distance of 3 or 4 feet, with sure aim, at insects, causing them to fall into the water, when it seizes and devours them. This power has been doubted or denied by several ichthyologists. Also called *archer* and *darter-fish*.

Archer-fish (*Toxotes chatareus*).

archeria† (är-kē′ri-ä̤), *n.* [ML., < OF. *archiere*, < *archier*, an archer. Cf. *archery*.] In *medieval fort.*, an aperture through which archers or longbowmen might discharge their arrows. See *loophole*, and compare *balistraria*.

archership (är′chėr-ship), *n.* Skill as an archer.

archery (är′chėr-i), *n.* [< ME. *archerie*, < OF. *archerie*, < *archer*, *archier*, bowman.] **1.** The use of the bow and arrow; the practice, art, or skill of archers; the art of shooting with a bow and arrow.—**2.** Archers collectively.

> That venison free, and Bordeaux wine,
> Might serve the *archery* to dine.
> *Scott*, L. of the L., v. 25.

3. In *old law*, a service of keeping a bow for the lord's defense.

archespore (är′kē̤-spōr), *n.* [< NL. *archesporium*, < Gr. *ἀρχε-*, first, + *σπόρος*, a seed.] In *bot.*, a layer of small cells within the anther, giving rise to the mother-cells of the pollen and to the very delicate lining of the anther-cell. The name is also given to a similar structure in some of the vascular cryptogams. Also called *archesporium*.

archesthetic (är-kes-thet′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀρχ-*, *ἀρχι-*, first, + *αἰσθητός*, verbal adj. of *αἰσθάνεσθαι*, perceive: see *esthetic*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of archesthetism. Also spelled *archæsthetic*.

archestheticism (är-kes-thet′i-sizm), *n.* [< *archesthetic* + *-ism*.] Same as *archesthetism*.

> The hypothesis of *archæstheticism*, then, maintains that consciousness as well as life preceded organism, and has been the *primum mobile* in the creation of organic structure.
> *Science*, IV. 241.

archesthetism (är-kes′the-tizm), *n.* [< *archesthetic* + *-ism*.] The hypothesis of the primitive creative function of consciousness; the hypothesis that consciousness, considered as an attribute of matter, is primitive and a cause of [illegible] (which see). [illegible] cism.

[illegible] XVI. [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [It., a small stick, [illegible] bow: [illegible] consisting of a wire [illegible] stick, used for cutting away clay from a molded piece of pottery.

archetypal (är'kẹ-tī-pạl), *a.* [< *archetype* + [illegible]] [illegible] an archetype; constituting a model or pattern; original: as, "one [illegible]." [illegible]. Also *archetypic*, [illegible].

> [illegible] sat or the [illegible] Christ. Mon., [illegible]

Archetypal idea. [illegible] — Archetypal world, [illegible] by some Platonists to have [illegible] pattern [illegible] to which the [illegible] *world*.

archetype (är'kẹ-tīp), *n.* [Formerly also *archi*-[illegible] F. [illegible], < L. *archetypum*, < Gr. ἀρχέτυπον, a pattern, model, neut. of ἀρχέτυπος, first-molded, as an exemplar or model, < ἀρχε-, [illegible], first, + [illegible] (√ [illegible]), beat, stamp, > τύπος, stamp, mold, pattern, type: see *type*.] 1. A model or first form; the original pattern or model after which a thing is made; especially, a Platonic idea, or immaterial preëxisting exemplar of a natural form.

> [illegible] the coexistence of the Epicurean and Stoical schools, which offered to the world two entirely different *archetypes* of virtue, secured in a very re[illegible] the [illegible] of different kinds of excellence. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 166.

> [illegible] the animal creation, the highest manifestation of life. *Dawson*, Nat. and the Bible, p. 39.

2. In *coining*, the standard weight by which others are adjusted: now called the *prototype*. —3. In *compar. anat.*, a primitive generalized plan of structure assumed to have been subsequently modified or lost by differentiation and specialization: as, the vertebrate *archetype*.— 4. The original form from which a class of related forms in plants or animals may be supposed to have descended. *Darwin.*

archetypic (är-kẹ-tip'ik), *a.* [< *archetype* + *-ic*.] Same as *archetypal*.

archetypical (är-kẹ-tip'i-kạl), *a.* [< *archetype*. Cf. Gr. [illegible], adv.] Same as *archetypal*.

archetypically (är-kẹ-tip'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In an archetypal manner; after the mode or plan of an archetype.

archetypist (är'kẹ-tī-pist), *n.* [< *archetype* + *-ist*.] One who studies early typography. *N. E. D.*

archeus, *n.* See *archæus*.

arch-fiend (ärch'fēnd'), *n.* [< *arch-* + *fiend*; = G. [illegible].] A chief fiend; specifically, the devil.

archi-. [L., etc., < Gr. ἀρχι-, ἀρχε-, first, chief: see *arch-*, the naturalized E. form of the same prefix.] A prefix of Greek origin, the original form of *arch-*, first, chief. See *arch-*.

archiamphiaster (är″ki-am-fi-as'tėr), *n.* Same as [illegible].

archiannelid (är-ki-an'e-lid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Archiannelida*.

II. *n.* One of the *Archiannelida*, as an annelid of the genus *Polygordius*. Also *archiannelidan*.

Archiannelida (är″ki-a-nel'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀρχι-, first, + NL. *Annelida*.] A subclass [illegible] of annelids, supposed [illegible] living representatives of the [illegible] worms. The best known [illegible].

archiannelidan (är″ki-a-nel'i-dạn), *a.* and *n.* I. [illegible] the *Archiannelida*.

II. [illegible] *annelid*.

[illegible]

[illegible]blast [illegible] *Wilhelm His*. [illegible] A name given by His to the epiblast.

archiblastic (är-ki-blas'tik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from the archiblast: applied to those holoblastic eggs which, by equal or palingenetic as well as total segmentation of the yolk (vitellus), produce an archigastrula in germinating.

archiblastula (är-ki-blas'tụ̄-lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *archiblastulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. ἀρχι-, chief, + NL. *blastula*.] In *embryol.*, a hollow and usually globular vesicle, the walls of which consist of a single layer of similar cells, and which by invagination develops an archigastrula.

> Yelk-division is complete and regular, and gives rise to a vesicular morula (*archiblastula* of Haeckel), each cell of which is provided with a flagellate cilium. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 553.

Archibuteo (är-ki-bū'tẹ̄-ō), *n.* [NL., < L. *archi-*, first, + *buteo*, buzzard.] A genus of buzzards, of the family *Falconidæ*, having booted tarsi.

Rough-legged Buzzard (*Archibuteo lagopus*).

A. lagopus, the rough-legged buzzard of Europe and America, is the best-known species. *A. sancti-johannis* is the black buzzard of America, and *A. ferrugineus* the western rough-leg or Californian squirrel-hawk.

archical† (är'ki-kạl), *a.* [< Gr. ἀρχικός, pertaining to rule, < ἀρχή, rule, first place, beginning, < ἄρχειν, rule, be first: see *arch-*.] 1. Of the nature of government; ruling.—2. Chief; primary; primordial.

archicarp (är'ki-kärp), *n.* [< Gr. ἀρχι-, first, + καρπός, fruit.] In *bot.*, same as *ascogonium*.

archicercal (är-ki-sėr'käl), *a.* [< Gr. ἀρχι-, chief, + κέρκος, tail, + *-al*.] Having a wormlike tail without fin-folds, as a fish; exhibiting archicercy, as a fish's tail.

archicercy (är'ki-sėr-si), *n.* [See *archicercal*.] The state of being archicercal; the primitive condition of a fish's tail when it is archicercal. *J. A. Ryder.*

archicytula (är-ki-sit'ụ̄-lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *archicytulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. ἀρχι-, chief, + NL. *cytula*.] In *embryol.*, the parent cell or cytula which results from an archimonerula by the re-formation of a nucleus, and which proceeds, by total and equal or palingenetic segmentation, to develop in succession an archimorula, archiblastula, and archigastrula.

Archidesmidæ (är-ki-des'mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Archidesmus*, < Gr. ἀρχι-, chief, + δέσμα, band), the typical genus, + *-idæ*.] A family of paleozoic fossil myriapods of the archipolypodous type.

archidiaconal (är″ki-dī-ak'ọn-ạl), *a.* [< L. *archidiaconus*, archdeacon: see *archdeacon*.] Pertaining to an archdeacon or to his office: as, an *archidiaconal* visitation.

> This Prelate calls himself Exarch, and claims *Archidiaconal* rights in the whole Diocese. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, I. 93.

archidiaconate (är″ki-dī-ak'ọn-āt), *n.* [< ML. *archidiaconatus*, < L. *archidiaconus*: see *archdeacon* and *-ate*3.] The office or order of archdeacons.

archiepiscopacy (är″ki-ẹ̄-pis'kọ-pā-si), *n.* [As *archiepiscopate* + *-acy*. Cf. *episcopacy*.] The [illegible] or dignity of an archbishop.

archiepiscopal (är″ki-ẹ̄-pis'kọ-pạl), *a.* [< L. *archiepiscopus*, archbishop: see *archbishop*.] Pertaining to an archbishop or to his office: as, [illegible] an *archiepiscopal* see.

> [illegible] before him bearing aloft the [illegible] standard of [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]chiepiscopality (är″ki-ẹ̄-pis-kọ-pal'i-ti), *n.* [< *archiepiscopal* + *-ity*.] The dignity or state of an archbishop; archiepiscopacy. *Fuller.*

archiepiscopate (är″ki-ẹ̄-pis'kọ̄-pāt), *n.* [< ML. *archiepiscopatus, < *archi-* + *episcopatus*: see *archi-* and *episcopate*.] The office or jurisdiction of an archbishop; an archbishopric.

archierey (är-kī'ẹ-ri), *n.* [< Russ. *arkhieréĭ*, < Gr. ἀρχιερεύς, a high priest, < ἀρχ-, ἀρχι-, chief, first, + ἱερεύς (> Russ. *ieréĭ*), a priest, < ἱερός, holy, sacred.] The prelacy: a collective term for the higher orders of ecclesiastics in the Russian Church, including metropolitans, archbishops, and bishops. *Pinkerton.*

archigastrula (är-ki-gas'trö-lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *archigastrulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. ἀρχι-, chief, + NL. *gastrula*.] In *embryol.*, a bell-gastrula; a gastrula which is bell-shaped or has the form of a deep cup, resulting from that method of egg-cleavage and gastrulation supposed to be primitive or palingenetic. It occurs in various animals, from sponges up to the lowest vertebrates. See *metagastrula*, and cut under *gastrulation*.

archigrapher† (är-kig'rạ-fėr), *n.* [< LL. *archigraphus*, < Gr. ἀρχι-, chief, + γράφειν, write. Cf. Gr. ἀρχιγραμματεύς, of same sense and same ultimate origin.] A chief secretary. *Blount.*

archil (är'kil), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *archall*, *archel*, etc., corrupt forms of *orchil* (q. v.), < ME. *orchell*, < OF. *orchel*, *orcheil*, *orseil*, mod. F. *orseille*, < It. *orcella*, *oricello* = OSp. *orchillo*, mod. *orchilla* = Pg. *orzella*; origin undetermined.] 1. A rich violet, mauve, or purple coloring matter obtained from certain lichens, especially the *Roccella tinctoria* and *R. fuciformis*.—2. The lichen from which the dye is obtained. See *Roccella*. It is bruised between stones, moistened with putrid urine, and mixed with quicklime or other alkaline liquor. It first becomes purplish-red in color, and then turns to violet. In the first state it is called archil, and in the second litmus. Dyers rarely use archil by itself, on account of its dearness and the perishableness of its beauty. They employ it to give a bloom to other colors, as pinks, blues, and blacks; but this bloom soon decays. Archil is used for tinting the fluid employed in spirit-thermometers, while litmus is employed by chemists as a test for acidity or alkalinity.

Archil (*Roccella tinctoria*).

Also written *orchil*, and formerly *archall*, *orchal*, *orchel*, *orchella*.

Archilochian (är-ki-lō'ki-ạn), *a.* [< L. *Archilochius*, < Gr. Ἀρχιλόχειος, pertaining to Ἀρχίλοχος, L. *Archilochus*, a poet and satirist of Paros, who lived about 700 B. C.] 1. Pertaining to Archilochus, a Greek poet of Paros, noted for the bitterness and severity of his satire. Hence—2. Severe; ill-natured: as, *Archilochian* bitterness.—3. In *anc. pros.*, noting four stanzas—(1) A dactylic hexameter alternating with a penthemim (called a *lesser Archilochian*) or (2) with an iambelegus. (3) An iambic trimeter alternating with an elegiambus. (4) A verse consisting of four dactyls and three trochees (called a *greater Archilochian*) alternating with an iambic trimeter catalectic.

archilowe (är'ċhi-lou), *n.* [Sc., also *archilogh* and *archilagh*, a corrupt word; according to the Imp. Dict., < D. *her-*, again, + *gelag* (OD. *ghelagh*), share of expense at an inn, = Sc. *laugh*, *lauch*, also *lawin*, *lawing*, tavern-shot, reckoning: see *lawing* and *law*1.] The return which one who has been treated in an inn or tavern sometimes reckons himself bound in honor to make to the company: when he calls for his bottle he is said to give his *archilowe*. [Scotch.]

> I propose that this good little gentleman that seems sae forfoughten, as I may say, in this tulyie, shall send for a tass of brandy, and I'll pay for another by way of *archilowe*. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxviii.

archilute (är'ki-lūt), *n.* [< *archi-* + *lute*1. See *archlute*.] Same as *archlute*.

archimage (är'ki-māj), *n.* [Formerly also, as if It., *archimago*, and as NL. *archimagus*, q. v.] A chief magician or enchanter; a wizard.

> [illegible] of [illegible] and *archimage* had fully imprinted [illegible] countenance. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 162.

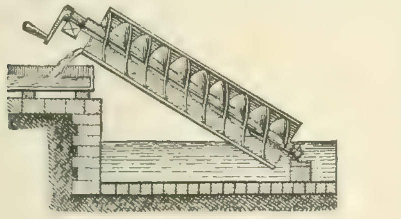
archimagus (är-ki-mā'gus), *n.*; pl. *archimagi* (-jī). [NL., < Gr. ἀρχίμαγος, chief of the magi, < ἀρχι-, chief, + μάγος, one of the magi: see *magus*.] 1. The high priest of the Persian magi, or worshipers of fire.—2. A chief magician; [illegible] archimage.

archimandritate (är-ki-man'dri-tāt), *n.* [< *archimandrite* + *-ate*3.] The dignity, office, or province of an archimandrite.

Greek Archimandrite.

archimandrite (är-ki-man′drīt), *n.* [< ML. *archimandrita*, < LGr. ἀρχιμανδρίτης (Epiphanius), chief of a monastery, < Gr. ἀρχι-, chief, + μάνδρα, a fold, inclosure, eccles. a monastery.] In the *Eastern Church*, an abbot-general, having other abbots (*hegoumenoi*) with their monasteries under his superintendence; also sometimes, especially among the Greeks, the abbot of a single large monastery. In Russia the bishops are selected from among the archimandrites. The title has been retained among those who separated from the Eastern Church and submitted to the pope while still observing the Greek rite (the so-called United Greeks), and their monasteries are now subject to one proto-archimandrite. A congregation of Basilian monks existing in Sicily before the eleventh century has been under the care of an archimandrite apparently from that time. Its head abbey is that of San Salvatore in Messina, and it forms an exempt archimandritate immediately dependent on the pope. In the early church, and sometimes during the middle ages in the Western Church, the word was used vaguely as equivalent to *prelate*.

Archimedean (är″ki-mē′dẹ-ạn or -mẹ-dē′ạn), *a.* [< L. *Archimedēus*, < Gr. Ἀρχιμήδειος, < Ἀρχιμήδης, L. *Archimedes.*] Pertaining to Archimedes, a celebrated mathematician, born at Syracuse in the third century B. C., or to his mechanical inventions.—**Archimedean drill.** See *drill.*—**Archimedean principle**, or **principle of Archimedes.** (*a*) The principle of the equilibrium of the lever; namely, that a lever loaded with two weights, on opposite sides of the fulcrum, is in equilibrium when the weights are inversely proportional to the length of the arms at whose ends they hang, and that the pressure on the fulcrum of the lever is then exactly equal to the sum of the two weights. (*b*) The hydrostatical principle, also discovered by Archimedes, that a body immersed in a fluid loses an amount of weight equal to that of the fluid it displaces.—**Archimedean propeller**, a propeller consisting of a continuous spiral vane on a hollow core running lengthwise of the vessel. It is an amplification and extension of the screw.—**Archimedean railway**, a form of railway in which a continuous shaft rotates on pillars between the lines of rails, and propels the car by means of a screw which engages in a pedestal attached to the car.—**Archimedean screw**, a device for raising water, said to have been invented by Archimedes. It is made by forming a spiral tube within, or by winding a flexible tube spirally about, a cylinder. When the cylinder is placed in an inclined position, and the lower end is immersed in water, its revolution will cause the water to move upward through the spiral chambers. Whatever quantity of water first enters the screw immediately descends by its own weight to the lowest point of the spiral; but this point being always shifted higher up by the revolution of the screw, the water may thus be raised to a considerable height. Also called *water-screw* and *spiral pump.*—**Archimedean solid**, one of the thirteen solids described by Archimedes, which, without being regular, have all their solid angles alike, all their faces regular, and not less than four faces of any one kind: sometimes incorrectly called *semi-regular solids.* They are the *truncated tetrahedron*, the *cuboctahedron*, the *truncated octahedron*, the *truncated cube*, the *rhombicuboctahedron*, the *truncated cuboctahedron*, the *icosidodecahedron*, the *truncated icosahedron*, the *truncated dodecahedron*, the *snub-cube*, the *rhombicosidodecahedron*, the *truncated icosidodecahedron*, and the *snub-dodecahedron.* See these terms.



Archimedean Screw.

archimonerula (är″ki-mọ̄-ner′ọ̈-lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *archimonerulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. ἀρχι-, first, + NL. *monerula.*] In *embryol.*, a term invented by Haeckel and defined by him as a cytod in which the formative and the nutritive yolk are not distinct. It is a special name for the monerula stage of a holoblastic egg which undergoes palingenetic or primitive as well as total cleavage, and the several succeeding stages of which are an archicytula, archimorula, archiblastula, and archigastrula.

archimorula (är-ki-mor′ọ̈-lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *archimorulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. ἀρχι-, first, + NL. *morula.*] In *embryol.*, the morula or mulberry-mass which results from the total and equal segmentation of the vitellus or yolk of an archicytula; a solid, generally globular, mass of cleavage-cells which proceed to develop an archiblastula and archigastrula.

archinephra, *n.* Plural of *archinephron.*

archinephric (är-ki-nef′rik), *a.* [< *archinephron* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to an archinephron or primitive kidney: as, the *archinephric* duct.

archinephron (är-ki-nef′ron), *n.*; pl. *archinephra* (-rạ̈). [NL., < Gr. ἀρχι-, first, + νεφρός, kidney.] In *embryol.*, the primitive or rudimentary, as distinguished from the final definitive, renal excretory organ of an animal; the primitive kidney.

arching (är′ching), *n.* [Verbal n. of *arch*1.] Arched work or formation; the arched portion of a structure.

archipelagian (är″ki-pẹ̄-lā′ji-ạn), *a.* Same as *archipelagic.*

archipelagic (är″ki-pẹ̄-laj′ik), *a.* [< *archipelago* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to an archipelago.

> The *archipelagic* fringe of coast line.
> *Fortnightly Rev.*, XXXIX. 57.

archipelago (är-ki-pel′ạ-gō), *n.* [Early mod. E. *archpelago*, also *archipelage* and *archipelagus* (and abbr. *archipel* = D. G. *archipel*, < F. *archipel* = Pr. *archipel*; cf. early mod. F. *archipelague*) = OSp. *arcipielago*, Sp. *archipielago* = OPg. *arcepelago*, Pg. *archipelago* (cf. Dan. *arkipelag*, *arkipelagus*, Russ. *arkhipelagŭ*, NGr. ἀρχιπέλαγος, ML. *archipelagus*), < It. *arcipelago*, orig. the Ægean sea, lit. the chief gulf or sea (in distinction from minor bodies of water to which the term *pelago*, ML. *pelagus*, was applied), < *arci-* (L., etc., *archi-*), chief, principal, + *pelago* (= Sp. *piélago* = Pg. *pelago*, *pego* = Pr. *peleg*), gulf, abyss, pool, sea, < ML. L. *pelagus*, < Gr. πέλαγος, sea: see *pelagic.*] **1.** [*cap.*] Originally and specifically, the sea which separates Greece from Asia Minor, otherwise called the Ægean sea, studded with a number of small islands. Hence, generally—**2.** Any body of water abounding with islands, or the islands themselves collectively.

Archipolypoda (är″ki-po-lip′ọ̄-dạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀρχι-, first, + *Polypoda*, pl. of *Polypus*, q. v.] A group of fossil myriapods from the Carboniferous formation of Illinois and Great Britain, related to the *Chilognatha*, but having the tergites small and armed with large spines, the sternites proportionally large and bearing crateriform cups, supposed to be possibly gill-supports. The *Archipolypoda* had two legs to each segment, as in the extant *Diplopoda*, and appear to have become extinct in the Paleozoic epoch. Three families have been recognized, *Archidesmidæ*, *Euphorberiidæ*, and *Archiulidæ*.

> Mr. Scudder has proposed the name *Archipolypoda* for a group of fossil myriapods which, while closely related to the *Chilognatha*, show several important points of difference.
> *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 128.

archipolypodan (är″ki-po-lip′ọ̄-dạn), *n.* One of the *Archipolypoda.*

archipolypodous (är″ki-po-lip′ọ̄-dus), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Archipolypoda.*

archippus (är-kip′us), *n.* [NL., in form as Gr. Ἄρχιππος, a proper name.] A butterfly, *Danaus archippus*: the technical specific name used as an English word.

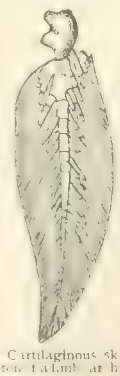
Archiptera (är-kip′tẹ-rạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀρχι-, first, + πτερόν, wing.] In Haeckel's system of classification, an order of hexapodous metabolous winged insects, equivalent to the *Pseudoneuroptera* of other authors.

archipterygium (är″kip-tẹ-rij′i-um), *n.*; pl. *archipterygia* (-ạ̈). [NL., < Gr. ἀρχι-, first, chief, + πτερύγιον, dim. of πτέρυξ, a wing, < πτερόν, a wing, = E. *feather.*] The archetypal form or primitive type of the skeleton of the limbs of vertebrates. It was supposed by Gegenbaur to be most nearly approximated in nature by the pectoral member or fin of the ceratodontids, but this view has not been generally accepted; by others the pectoral member of a primitive selachian is believed to approximately realize the idea.

> I have given the name of *Archipterygium* to the ground-form of the skeleton, which extends from the limb-bearing girdle into the free appendage.
> *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (tr.), p. 473.

archistome (är′ki-stōm), *n.* [< Gr. ἀρχι-, first, + στόμα, mouth.] In *zoöl.*, the primitive elongated blastopore of *Bilateralia.*

> The primitively elongated mouth of the larvæ of Bilateralia, with an extended body-axis, or any derived form of the latter, or wherever there is formed a well-defined, unpaired median neural plate, or where a pair of parallel neural plates or cords are developed, I would call the whole area thus embraced an *archistome.*
> *J. A. Ryder*, Amer. Naturalist, 1885, p. 1117.



Cartilaginous skeleton of a limb or archipterygium of *Ceratodus forsteri*, the large upper piece articulating with the limb-root.

architect (är′ki-tekt), *n.* [= F. *architecte* = It. *architetto*, < L. *architectus*, also *architecton*, < Gr. ἀρχιτέκτων, chief builder, chief artificer, < ἀρχι-, chief, + τέκτων, a worker, esp. in wood, a carpenter, joiner, builder: see *tectonic.*] **1.** A person skilled in the art of building; one who understands architecture, or whose profession it is to form plans and designs of buildings and superintend the execution of them. Hence—**2.** One who plans, designs, or consummates any complex thing: as, the supreme *Architect* of the universe; he is the *architect* of his own fortunes.—**3.** One who contrives, devises, or plots.

> Chief *architect* and plotter of these woes.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., v. 3.

architective (är′ki-tek-tiv), *a.* [< *architect* + *-ive.*] Used in building; proper for building.

architectonic (är″ki-tek-ton′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *architectonique*, < L. *architectonicus*, < Gr. ἀρχιτεκτονικός, pertaining to architecture, fem. ἀρχιτεκτονική, n., architecture, < ἀρχιτέκτων, chief workman: see *architect.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to architecture; hence, pertaining or relating to construction or design of any kind.

> The Archæologist cannot fail to remark how severe, in a true age of art, is the observance of this great *Architectonic* law—how its influence pervades all design—how the pictures on Greek vases, or the richly embossed and chased work of the mediæval goldsmiths, are all adjusted to the form and surface allotted to them by an external necessity.
> *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 34.

2. Skilled in architecture; expert in designing or constructing.—**3.** Relating to the construction of a complete and scientifically arranged theory or system of doctrine.—**4.** Having the same relation to something as that of an architect to his work; designing; controlling; governing; directive.

> In the language of Aristotle, which of these two [Culture and Religion] is the *architectonic* or master-art which prescribes to all the other arts and occupations of life their functions, as the master-builder prescribes their duties to his workmen? *J. C. Shairp*, Culture and Religion, p. 28.

Architectonic idea. See *idea.*—**Architectonic unity**, the unity or union of the parts of a theory or system which springs from the principles upon which the theory or system depends.

II. *n.* **1.** The science of architecture. Also *architectonics.*—**2.** In *logic*, the art of constructing systems.

> By *architectonic* I understand the art of constructing systems. *Kant*, Critique of Pure Reason (tr. by Max Muller).

> Of these two sciences, . . . that which treats of those conditions of knowledge which lie in the nature, not of thought itself, but of that which we think about, . . . has been called . . . *architectonic*, in so far as it treats of the method of building up our observations into system.
> *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, App. No. I. (1866), II. 230.

architectonical (är″ki-tek-ton′i-kạl), *a.* Same as *architectonic.*

> Geometrical and *architectonical* artists.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Misc. Tracts, p. 6.

architectonically (är″ki-tek-ton′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In an architectonic manner; according to true structural principles or fitness.

architectonics (är″ki-tek-ton′iks), *n. pl.* Same as *architectonic*, *n.*, 1.

architector† (är′ki-tek-tọr), *n.* [ML., for L. *architectus*, *architecton*: see *architect.*] **1.** An architect.—**2.** A superintendent.

architectress (är′ki-tek-tres), *n.* [< *architector* + *-ess.*] A female architect. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ. [Rare.]

architectural (är-ki-tek′tụ̄r-ạl), *a.* [= F. *architectural*; < *architecture* + *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to architecture or the art of building; according to the principles of architecture.—**Architectural notation.** See *notation.*

architecturalist (är-ki-tek′tụ̄r-ạl-ist), *n.* [< *architectural* + *-ist.*] A professed student of, or connoisseur in, architecture. *N. E. D.*

architecturally (är-ki-tek′tụ̄r-ạl-i), *adv.* In an architectural manner; with regard to architectural principles; from an architectural point of view.

architecture (är′ki-tek-tụ̄r), *n.* [= F. *architecture* = It. *architettura*, < L. *architectura*, < *architectus*, architect: see *architect.* The Gr. word is ἀρχιτεκτονία, < ἀρχιτέκτων; also ἀρχιτεκτονική: see *architectonic.*] **1.** The art of building, specifically of fine or beautiful building. Architecture includes, in the widest sense, (1) the principles of design and of ornament as applied to building; (2) the science of construction, including the properties of materials and the methods of combining them; and (3) the practice of construction, including estimates of cost and the directing of builders and workmen. The practice of this art requires skill in design, which is the special province of the architect, and skill in execution, which is the special province of the workmen whom the architect employs and directs. It is the function of skill in architectural design to combine in a harmonious scheme the independent and often hostile requirements (1) of use [illegible] arch. [illegible] canons of good taste or the prescriptions of custom or [illegible] ists, each in his place. Architecture is propperly distinguished from mere building by the presence of [illegible] these and other adjectives characterizing architectural [illegible] styles are [illegible] included under the vague and misleading term Gothic [illegible].

Architecture, the art of building, includes two elements, theory and practice. The former comprehends the fine-art side proper, the body of general rules inspired by taste and based on tradition, and the science, which admits of demonstration by means of invariable and absolute formulas. Practice is the application of theory to [illegible] which causes the art and the science to conform to the nature of materials, to [illegible] of a period, or to the necessities [illegible].
[illegible], Dict. de l'Architecture (trans.), I. 116.

We must consider *[illegible]* as the great law which has in all time regulated the growth and affected the form of painting and sculpture, till they attain to a certain period in their development, and free themselves from its [illegible].
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 29.

Architecture and eloquence are mixed arts, whose end is sometimes beauty and sometimes use. *Emerson.*

2. The buildings or other objects produced by architecture as defined above.—3. The character or style of building: as, the *architecture* of Paris.—4. Construction and formative design of any kind.

The formation of the first earth being a piece of divine *architecture*, ascribed to a particular providence.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

Civil architecture, the branch of architecture having to do with buildings for the purposes of civil life.—**Military architecture**, the branch of architecture which has [illegible] military purposes: to some extent coextensive with military engineering.—**Naval architecture**, the science and practice of the designing and construction of ships and of their engines and appurtenances.

architecture (är'ki-tek-ṭūr), *v. t.* [< *architecture*, *n.*] To construct; build. [Rare.]

This was *architectur'd* thus
By the great Oceanus. *Keats*, Fingal's Cave.

Architeuthis (är-ki-tū'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. [illegible], first, chief, + *τευθίς*, squid.] A genus of monster cephalopods, or giant squids, of the family *Ommastrephidæ*, and related to *Ommastrephes* except in size. Several species are described, as *A. [illegible]*, *A. harveyi*, and *A. monachus*. Some specimens are said to attain a total length of upward of 50 feet. These animals furnish the [illegible] for the fabulous monsters known as devil-fishes.

Giant Squid (*Architeuthis [illegible]*). (From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

One of the giant squids, belonging, doubtless, to the genus *Architeuthis*. The whalers have long had accounts of the sperm whale eating [illegible] portions of the arms being vomited by these animals in their death flurry, but science has recognized the existence of these huge monsters for only a few years.
Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 377.

architonnerre (är-shi-to-nėr'), *n.* [F., < Gr. [illegible], chief, + F. *tonnerre*, thunder, thunderbolt, chamber of a gun, etc.), < L. *tonitrus*, thunder.] A form of steam-gun described by Leonardo da Vinci, and supposed to have been [illegible] by Archimedes, which discharged iron [illegible] noise.

architrave (är'ki-trāv), *n.* [= F. *architrave*, < [illegible] L. *archi-* (see *archi-*), chief, + [illegible] L. *trabem*, acc. of *trabs*, a beam.] [illegible] the lower division of an entablature [illegible] which rests immediately [illegible] supports those portions of [illegible] are above it. See cut [illegible] (b) The ornamental [illegible] the extrados of an arch. [illegible] (c) Sometimes [illegible] moldings on the face of [illegible] door, window, or other [illegible] called *antepagment*.—2. [illegible] or other [illegible] [illegible]

architrave [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *[illegible]*

It [the oral ciliated band] was probably primitively a mouth-organ of the ancestral gastrulated *architroch*, similar to the circlet of cilia in the Protozoa ciliata.
Hyatt, Proc. Bost. Soc. N. H., 1884, p. 87.

architypographer (är″ki-tī-pog'ra-fėr), *n.* [< *archi-* + *typographer*.] The chief university printer at Oxford, an office established in 1636. He is the director of the Oxford press. By Laud's statutes, "he is to be a person well instructed in Greek and Latin literature, and of great experience in philological pursuits; and it will be his duty to preside over the operations of printing in the university printing office, and to take care that the printing materials and furniture are all of the choicest in their several kinds. In works issuing from the public press of the university, he is to prescribe the scale of the types, the quality of the paper, and the size of the margins, and to set right the errata of the correctors, and to take diligent care in all other particulars which concern the ornament and perfection of the work." He is also *ex officio* upper bedel in civil law.

Archiulidæ (är-ki-u'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Archiulus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil archipolypodous myriapods. *Scudder*, 1868.

Archiulus (är-ki-ū'lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀρχι-, first, + NL. *Iulus*, q. v.] The typical genus of the family *Archiulidæ*.

archiva† (är-kī'vạ̈), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *archivum*: see *archive*.] Archives.

The Christians were able to make good what they asserted by appealing to those records kept in the Roman *archiva*. *Dr. H. More*, Godliness.

archival (är-kī'val or är'ki-val), *a.* [< *archive*.] Pertaining to archives or records; contained in records.

archive (är'kīv or -kiv), *n.* [< F. *archives*, pl., < L. *archivum*, also *archium* (pl. *archiva*), a place where records are kept, the records themselves, < Gr. ἀρχεῖον, a public building, hence pl. τὰ ἀρχεῖα, the public records there kept, prop. neuter of *ἀρχεῖος, adj., pertaining to office, < ἀρχή, office, government, rule, < ἄρχειν, rule, be first: see *arch-*.] 1. A place where public records or other historical documents are kept: now only in the plural.—2. A record or document preserved in evidence of something; in the plural, documents or records relating to the rights, privileges, claims, treaties, constitutions, etc., of a family, corporation, community, or nation.

A most unpleasant *archive* or register.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 116.

God hath now
Sponged and made blank of crimeful record all
My mortal *archives*. *Tennyson*, St. Simeon Stylites.

The social conditions represented in the Homeric poems cannot be mere figments. By the Greeks they were always regarded as perfectly real, as *archives*, so to speak, from which very definite claims and prerogatives were derived.
Von Ranke, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 121.

=**Syn.** 1. Record-office, registry.—2. Registers, chronicles, annals, muniments.

archivist (är'ki- or är'ki-vist), *n.* [= F. *archiviste* = Sp. It. *archivista*, < ML. *archivista*: see *archive* and *-ist*.] A keeper of archives or records.

The learned *archivist* of the Vatican, whose researches have led to striking results in reference to the foundation of the University of Paris. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 490.

archivolt (är'ki-volt or -vōlt), *n.* [= F. *archivolte*, < It. *archivolto* (cf. ML. *archivoltum*), appar. < *archi-*, chief, + *volto*, *volta*, vault, arch: see *archi-* and *vault*, and cf. *architrave*; but It. *arcovolto* is based on *arco*, arch, + *volto*, *volta*, vault, arch.] An ornamental molding or band of moldings on the face of an arch following the contour of the extrados; an arch-molding. Also called *architrave*. *Archivolt* is sometimes incorrectly used for *soffit*. The term is applied specifically to the arches of any arched construction, upon which, as upon the architrave in columnar construction, rests the weight of the superimposed portion of the edifice. *Viollet-le-Duc.*
Archivolt of a bridge, the curved line formed by the exterior upper edges of the arch-stones in the face of the work.

archlute (ärch'lūt), *n.* [< *arch-* + *lute*¹.] A large bass lute, double-necked like the theorbo and chitarrone, and differing from them in the arrangement of the longer strings. Also written *archilute*.

archly (ärch'li), *adv.* In an arch manner; coyly.

He bow'd, and *archly* smiled at what he said,
Civil but sly. *Crabbe*, Parish Register.

And the glances of the Creole
Were still as *archly* deep.
Whittier, The Slave-ships.

archmagician (ärch-ma-jish'an), *n.* [< *arch-* + *magician*. Cf. *archimage*.] A chief magician; a head wizard.

archmarshal (ärch-mär'shal), *n.* [< *arch-* + *marshal*, = G. *erzmarschall*.] The grand marshal of the old German empire, a dignity which belonged to the Elector of Saxony.

arch-mock† (ärch-mok'), *n.* [< *arch-* + *mock*.] Supreme mockery or bitterest jest; deepest scorn.

O, 'tis the spite of hell, the fiend's *arch-mock!*
Shak., Othello, iv. 1.

arch-molding (ärch'mōl″ding), *n.* [< *arch*¹ + *molding*.] Same as *archivolt*: used especially of medieval architecture.

archness (ärch'nes), *n.* [< *arch*³ + *-ness*.] The quality of being arch; slyness without malice; cunning; waggishness; roguishness; pleasing coyness: as, "dryness and *archness* of humour," *J. Warton*, Pope, p. 68.

There was a mixture of sweetness and *archness* in her manner which made it difficult for her to affront anybody.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p. 44.

archology (är-kol'ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἀρχή, beginning, origin, rule, government (see *arch-*), + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. The doctrine of the origin of things. *N. E. D.*—2. The science of government. *N. E. D.*—3. The theory of first principles of knowledge.

archon (är'kon), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἄρχων, a ruler, orig. ppr. of ἄρχειν, rule, be first: see *arch-*.] 1. A chief magistrate of some states in ancient Greece, and particularly Athens. After the abolition of the title of king in Attica there was chosen a single archon, who exercised for life essentially royal prerogatives. The term of office was afterward reduced to ten years, and in 683 B. C. it was made annual, and the duties of the archonship were distributed among nine persons. The first was the *archōn epōnymos* (name-giving archon), whose functions were executive and judicial, and whose name was given in official acts, etc., to the year of his service; the second was the *archōn basileus* (archon king), whose duties were chiefly religious and ceremonial; the third was the *archōn polemarchos* (archon generalissimo), who was, first in fact and then nominally, commander of the military power; and the remaining six were the *thesmothetæ*, or administrators of justice, whose most important duty it was to pass carefully in review, each year, the whole body of laws of the state, in order to make sure that no errors or contradictions had crept in, that repealed laws had been duly canceled, and that repetition was avoided. It rested with the thesmothetæ, also, to see that all the laws of the republic that were in vigor were strictly enforced, and to bring to trial any public official who had failed in his trust. At the end of their year of office, all the archons, unless they were found guilty of malfeasance, by virtue of their office entered the council of the Areopagus.
2. In the Byzantine empire: (*a*) One of a number of great court officers. (*b*) A title assumed by the Frankish barons who established themselves in Greece after the fourth crusade, in the thirteenth century.—3. In modern Greece, a person in authority, as a magistrate, a presiding officer of some societies, etc.—4. Any ruler or governor.—5. In various Gnostic systems, one of several spiritual powers superior to angels, believed to be the rulers of the several heavens. According to Basilides, the great archon is the highest cosmical power and the creator of the ogdoad or ethereal world, having below him the archon who created and rules the hebdomad or lower planetary heaven. See *archontic*, *hebdomad*, and *ogdoad*.
6. [NL.] In *zoöl.*, the human animal; man, as a member of the group *Archontia*.—7. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1822. (*b*) A genus of coleopterous insects. *Kirby*, 1826.

archonship (är'kon-ship), *n.* [< *archon* + *-ship*.] The office or the term of office of an archon.

On the expiration of the *archonship* of Eryxias, it was resolved that the office should be annual, and that there should be nine persons to execute it.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 475.

archont (är'kont), *n.* [< NL. *archon(t-)*, sing. of *Archontia*, q. v.] A member of the zoölogical group *Archontia*; a man.

archontate (är'kon-tāt), *n.* [< *archon(t-)* + *-ate*³.] The office of an archon, or the term for which an archon was elected. *N. E. D.*

Archontia (är-kon'ti-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *archon*, < Gr. ἄρχων, ruling: see *archon*.] In some zoölogical systems, a prime division of mammals, represented by man alone. It is conterminous with the orders *Archencephala* of Owen, *Bimana* of Blumenbach and Cuvier, and *Dipoda* of others, and with the family *Hominidæ* and genus *Homo*.

Archontic (är-kon'tik), *n.* [< LL. *archonticus*, < Gr. ἀρχοντικός, pertaining to archons (> LGr. οἱ Ἀρχοντικοί, Archontics), < ἄρχων, ruler: see *archon*.] One of a sect of the fourth century, originating in Palestine, apparently an offshoot of the Ophites: so called from their belief, in common with other Gnostic sects, in archons or rulers of the several heavens. They rejected baptism and the eucharist, identified the God of the Jews with the devil, and used to sprinkle their dead with water and oil to render them invisible and put them beyond the reach of the heavenly powers.

Archoplites (är-kop-lī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀρχός, a leader, + ὁπλίτης, heavy-armed: see *hoplite*.] A genus of percoid fishes. A single species, *A. interruptus*, occurs on the Pacific slope of North America. It resembles the rock-bass, has 7 branchiostegal rays, and attains a length of a foot or more. *Gill*, 18[illegible].

archpillar (ärch′pil′är), *n.* [< *arch-* + *pillar.*] A main or principal pillar; a chief support.

> *Archpillar* and foundation of human society.
> *Harmar*, tr. of Beza's Sermons, p. 294.

archpoet (ärch′pō′et), *n.* [< *arch-* + *poet;* tr. of NL. *archipoeta.*] 1. A chief or preëminent poet.—2†. A poet laureate; an official poet.

> The title of archipoeta or *arch-poet.*
> *Pope*, The Poet Laureate.

archpolitician (ärch′pol-i-tish′an), *n.* [< *arch-* + *politician.*] A chief or leading politician; a great political leader. *Bacon.*

archprelate (ärch′prel′āt), *n.* [< *arch-* + *prelate.*] A chief prelate. *Hooker.*

archpresbyter (ärch′pres′bi-tėr), *n.* [< *arch-* + *presbyter.* Cf. *archpriest* and LL. *archipresbyter.*] A chief presbyter. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

archpresbytery (ärch′pres′bi-te-ri), *n.* [< *arch-* + *presbytery.*] The absolute dominion of presbytery; presbytery as exercising supreme or sovereign authority. [Rare.]

> *Arch-presbytery* . . . claiming to itself a lordly power and superintendency, both over flocks and pastors, over persons and congregations no way their own.
> *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, § 13.

archpriest (ärch′prēst′), *n.* [< late ME. *archeprest*, < OF. *archeprestre*, mod. F. *archiprêtre* (cf. G. *erzpriester*), < LL. *archipresbyter* (Jerome), < LGr. *ἀρχιπρεσβύτερος* (Sozomen): see *archi-* and *presbyter.* Cf. Gr. *ἀρχιερεύς*, archpriest, chief priest, in N. T. high priest: see *archierey.*] *Eccles.*, the chief among the priests, called by the Greeks *protopresbyter*, and later *protopope.* As a title it dates from the fourth century, and was originally given to the senior by ordination in a diocese, a rule long strictly observed in the West. The archpriest or dean of the cathedral assisted the bishop in solemn functions and in his spiritual administration, though without ordinary jurisdiction; the rural archpriest or dean had a limited superintendence over the parish priests of his deanery or district of the diocese, and formed with them the rural chapter, as the bishop with his canons formed the cathedral chapter. For relations with other officials, see *archdeacon.* At present, in the Roman Catholic Church, *archpriest* is, for the most part, a title of honor only, the former duties of the office being performed by the auxiliary bishop or the dean of the cathedral chapter. The duties of the rural archpriests, since the Council of Trent, have commonly devolved on the vicars forane, still sometimes called rural deans, or directly on the bishop's vicar-general. In the rare case when rural archpriests and vicars forane are found in the same diocese, the latter have the precedence.

archprimate (ärch′prī′māt), *n.* [< *arch-* + *primate.*] A chief primate. .

> One *arch-primate* or Protestant pope.
> *Milton*, Church Gov., i. 6.

archprophet (ärch′prof′et), *n.* [< *arch-* + *prophet.* Cf. Gr. *ἀρχιπροφήτης*, chief prophet.] A chief prophet; a great prophet. *T. Warton.*

archprotestant (ärch′prot′es-tant), *n.* [< *arch-* + *Protestant.*] A leading or eminent Protestant.

> These *archprotestants* and master ministers of Germany.
> *Stapleton*, Fortress of Faith, p. 9.

archprotopope (ärch′prō′tō-pōp), *n.* [< *arch-* + *protopope.*] The chief of the archpriests or protopopes.

> The *archprotopope* of Susa, where the royal residence was.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 715.

arch-see (ärch′sē′), *n.* [< *arch-* + *see*^{2}.] The see of an archbishop. *Drayton.*

arch-sodality (ärch′sō-dal′i-ti), *n.* [< *arch-* + *sodality.*] An arch-confraternity (which see).

arch-stone (ärch′stōn), *n.* [< *arch*^{1} + *stone.*] 1. A wedge-shaped stone used in the construction of an arch; a voussoir. See cut under *arch.*—2. A flat stone by which the opening into the chamber of some furnaces is covered.

archtraitor (ärch′trā′tor), *n.* [< *arch-* + *traitor.*] A chief traitor: sometimes applied specifically to the devil. *Hakewill.*

archtreasurer (ärch′trez′ūr-ėr), *n.* [< *arch-* + *treasurer.* The G. word is *erzschatzmeister.*] The great treasurer of the German empire, a dignity held by the restored electorate of the Rhine Palatinate from 1648 to 1777, and later by the Elector of Hanover.

archtype (ärch′tīp), *n.* [< *arch-* + *type;* suggested by *archetype*, q. v.] An archetype. *Cartwright.*

archvillain (ärch′vil′ān), *n.* [< *arch-* + *villain.*] A desperate, confirmed villain.

> An *arch-villain* keeps him company.
> *Shak.*, T. of A., v. i.

archvillainy (ärch′vil′ā-ni), *n.* [< *arch-* + *villainy.*] Atrocious villainy. *Beau. and Fl.*

archway (ärch′wā), *n.* [< *arch*^{1} + *way.*] An entrance or a passage under an arch or vault; an opening that is closed in or covered by an arch.

> Through the piers ran *archways* in both directions, so as to open a narrow aisle on each side of the nave and transept.
> *C. E. Norton*, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 53.

Compound archway. See *compound*^{1}.

archwife† (ärch′wīf), *n.* [< *arch-* + *wife.*] A woman of strong, masculine physique; a hardy, masculine woman disposed to rule her husband.

> Ye *archewyves*, stondeth at defence,
> Sin ye be strong as is a greet camaille [camel];
> Ne suffereth nat that men yow don offence.
> *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 1129.

archwise (ärch′wīz), *adv.* [< *arch*^{1} + *wise*^{2}.] In the form or manner of an arch.

> In the fashion of a bow bent *archwise.*
> *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

archy^1 (är′chi), *a.* [< *arch*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] Resembling an arch; having arches; arching. [Rare.]

> Beneath the black and *archy* brows shined forth the bright lamps of her eyes. *Partheneia Sacra* (1633), Pref.

archy^2 (är′chi), *a.* [< F. as if **arché*, arched, pp. of **archer*, v.: see *arch*^{1}, *v.*] In *her.*, same as *arched*, 2.

archy-flected (är′chi-flek-ted), *a.* In *her.*, same as *arched*, 2.

arcid (är′sid), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Arcidæ.*

Arcidæ (är′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arca* + *-idæ.*] A family of asiphonate acephalous bivalves, or lamellibranch mollusks, having equivalve shells with a long row of transverse teeth. The family is a large one of world-wide distribution at the present day, and dates back in geologic time to the Lower Silurian. Its leading genera are *Arca*, *Axinæa* (or *Pectunculus*), *Anomalocardia*, *Cucullæa*, etc.; but the limits of the family vary. The species are very numerous. See cut under *Arca.* Sometimes wrongly spelled *Arcadæ.*

arcifer (är′si-fėr), *n.* [< NL. *arcifer:* see *Arcifera.*] An amphibian of the group *Arcifera.*

Arcifera (är-sif′e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *arcifer* (cf. ML. *arcifer*, an archer), < L. *arcus*, a bow (see *arc*^{1}), + *ferre* = E. *bear*^{1}.] A section of phaneroglossate salient amphibians, with coracoids and precoracoids connected by an arched cartilage (the epicoracoid), that of the one side overlapping that of the other. It includes the true toads (*Bufonidæ*), the tree-toads (*Hylidæ*), and others.

arciferous (är-sif′e-rus), *a.* [As *Arcifera* + *-ous.*] In *zoöl.*, pertaining to or of the nature of the *Arcifera.* Also *arcigerous.*

arcifinious (är-si-fin′i-us), *a.* [< LL. *arcifinius* (also *arcifinalis*), < L. *arx* (*arci-*), a citadel, defense, + *finis*, pl. *fines*, boundary.] 1. Serving both as a boundary and a defense: applied to rivers, mountains, the sea, etc. *Wor. Dict.*—2. Having a frontier which forms a natural defense: as, "*arcifinious* states," *Twiss*, Law of Nations, II. 215. *N. E. D.*

arciform (är′si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *arcus*, a bow, + *forma*, form.] Bow-shaped; curved; arched.—**Arciform fibers**, in *anat.*, the arcuate nerve-fibers, especially the superficial ones, seen on the surface of the upper part of the medulla oblongata.

arcigerous (är-sij′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *arcus*, a bow, + *gerere*, carry.] Same as *arciferous.*

arcitenent† (är-sit′e-nent), *a.* [< L. *arcitenen(t-)s*, holding a bow, < *arcus*, a bow, + *tenen(t-)s*, ppr. of *tenēre*, hold: see *arc* and *tenant.*] Holding or carrying a bow. *Blount.*

arc-light (ärk′līt), *n.* An electric light produced by the voltaic arc; the electric current passing between a pair of carbon-points slightly separated. See *electric* and *voltaic arc.*

arcograph (är′kō-gräf), *n.* [< L. *arcus*, arc, + Gr. *γράφειν*, describe.] An instrument for drawing an arc without the use of a central point. It consists of a thin and pliable strip of wood or metal, the ends of which are attached to a straight bar, which can be shortened or lengthened to form a chord of the required arc. It is used as a templet.

arcosolium (är-kō-sō′li-um), *n.*; pl. *arcosolia* (-ä). [ML., < L. *arcus*, an arch, + *solium*, a seat, throne.] A name given to certain recesses for dead bodies in the Roman catacombs, consisting of a deep niche cut in the rocky wall and arched above, a sarcophagus being hewn from the rock under the arch. The flat cover of the sarcophagus may sometimes have been used as an altar. Such tombs were often richly ornamented.

arc-piece (ärk′pēs), *n.* In *mech.*, a piece serving to adjust the angle of elevation of a cutting-tool.

arc-secant (ärk′sē″kant), *n.* In *math.*, an angle regarded as a function of its secant.

arc-sine (ärk′sīn), *n.* In *math.*, an angle regarded as a function of its sine.

arct† (ärkt), *v. t.* See *art*^{3}.

Arctalia (ärk-tā′li-ä), *n.* [NL., < *arctic* + Gr. *ἁλία*, assemblage (with an intended allusion to *ἅλς*, sea).] In *zoögeog.*, a primary marine realm or zoölogical division of the waters of the globe, embracing the seas of the northern hemisphere as far to the south as floating ice descends. *Gill.*

Arctalian (ärk-tā′li-an), *a.* [< *Arctalia.*] Of or pertaining to Arctalia.

Arctamerican (ärk-ta-mer′i-kan), *a.* [< *Arctic* + *American.*] In *zoögeog.*, same as *Anglogæan:* as, "Anglogæan or *Arctamerican* realm." *Gill.*

arc-tangent (ärk′tan″jent), *n.* In *math.*, an angle regarded as a function of its tangent.

arctation (ärk-tā′shon), *n.* [< F. *arctation*, < L. as if **arctatio(n-)*, < *arctare*, prop. *artare*, pp. *arctatus*, *artatus*, draw close, tighten, < *arctus*, prop. *artus*, close, tight: see *art*^{3}, *article*, *arm*^{1}, etc.] Narrowness or constriction in any sense; in *pathol.*, unnatural contraction of any natural opening, as of the anus; constipation from inflammation. Also called *arctitude.*

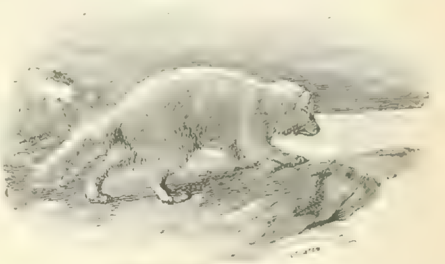
Arctia (ärk′ti-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄρκτος*, a bear (in ref. to the furriness of the caterpillars: see *Arctiidæ*).] A genus of moths, typical of the family *Arctiidæ.* *A.* (or *Euprepia*) *caja* is the common tiger-moth. See cut under *Euprepia.*

arctian (ärk′ti-an), *n.* [< *Arctia* + *-an.*] A moth of the family *Arctiidæ.*

arctic (ärk′tik), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *artic*, *artick*, etc., < ME. *artik*, < OF. *artique*, mod. F. *arctique* = Pr. *artic* = Sp. Pg. *arctico* = It. *artico*, < LL. *arcticus*, northern, < Gr. *ἀρκτικός*, northern, lit. pertaining to the Bear, < *ἄρκτος*, a bear, specifically the constellation Ursa Major; sometimes spelled *ἄρκος*, = Skt. *rikshas* (for **arkshas*) = L. *ursus* (for **urcsus*) = Ir. *art*, a bear: see *ursus.*] 1. Pertaining or related to the northern constellations called the Great and Little Bears; hence, pertaining or relating to the north pole or the northern polar regions; northern: as, the *arctic* circle, region, or sea. Hence—2. Cold; frigid.

> I warn the traveller who goes to see the lovely Madonnas of Bellini to beware how he trusts himself in winter to the gusty, *arctic* magnificence of the Church of the Redentore. *Howells*, Venetian Life, iii.

Arctic circle, a small circle, parallel to the equator, distant from the north pole by an angular quantity equal to the obliquity of the ecliptic, or 23° 28′⅓. This and the *antarctic* circle are called the *polar circles*, and within these lie the frigid zones, at every point within which the sun, theoretically, on at least one day in summer, passes through the north point without setting, and on at least one day in winter does not rise; practically, allowance must be made for the semidiameter and horizontal refraction of the sun.—**Arctic fox**, a small species of fox, *Vulpes lagopus*, of the family *Canidæ*, celebrated for the beauty and fineness of its fur, which is a valuable article of commerce. It is 2 feet in length, and its tail is 1 foot long. It is bluish- or brownish-gray in summer and white in winter. = **Syn.** See *polar.*


Arctic Fox (*Vulpes lagopus*).

arctic-bird (ärk′tik-bėrd), *n.* A name originally given by Edwards to a species of jaeger figured and described by him. It has been applied to two species of *Lestris* or *Stercorarius*, but is identified as the long-tailed jaeger or Buffon's skua, *L.* or *S. longicauda* of some, *S. buffoni* or *S. parasiticus* of others.

arctician (ärk-tish′an), *n.* [< *arctic* + *-ian.*] One who has investigated matters relating to the arctic regions; an arctic explorer. *N. E. D.*

Arctictidinæ (ärk-tik-ti-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arcticti(d-)s* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of carnivorous quadrupeds, of the family *Viverridæ*, containing the binturongs, characterized by the prehensile tail.

Arctictis (ärk-tik′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄρκτος*, a bear, + *ἴκτις*, the yellow-breasted marten.] The typical and only genus of the subfamily *Arctictidinæ:* synonymous with *Ictides.* See *binturong.*

arctiid (ärk′ti-id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Arctiidæ:* as, an *arctiid* moth.

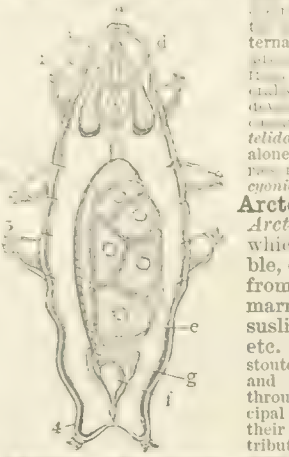
II. *n.* One of the *Arctiidæ;* an arctian.

Arctiidæ (ärk-tī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arctia* + *-idæ.*] A family of lepidopterous insects, belonging to the section *Heterocera;* the tiger-moths. The types of the family are distinguished by the fact that their larvæ are very thickly clothed with long hairs, whence they have obtained the name of *woolly bears.* They feed upon the external parts of plants, and inclose themselves in cocoons when about to undergo their transformations. See cut under *Euprepia.*

Arctipalatales [illegible], *n. pl.* [illegible]

Arctipalates [illegible], *n. pl.* [NL., [illegible] +] [illegible] In [illegible]'s system of [illegible] a group of [illegible] birds, embracing six [illegible] crossbills, rice-birds, and various other conirostral *Passeres*.

Arctisca (ärk-tis'kạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., dim. of [illegible], a [illegible].] The water-bears, or bear-animalcules, otherwise known as [illegible] [illegible], a group of uncertain value and position, formerly associated with the rotifers, but now usually considered an order of [illegible], and located in the vicinity of the *Acarida*. They [illegible] aquatic [illegible] with four pairs of [illegible] [illegible] two [illegible]. The young usually [illegible] the same number of legs as the adult. The *Arctisca* are mostly hermaphrodite, and are oviparous. They are represented by a single family, *Macrobiotidæ*, of which *Macrobiotus* is the leading genus.



A Water-bear, or Bear-animalcule [illegible] [illegible], much magnified. [illegible]; *a*, mouth with [illegible]; [illegible] *d*, [illegible] ovary; *f*, vesicula seminalis; *g*, testis.

Arctiscon (ärk-tis'kon), *n.* [NL.: see *Arctisca*.] The typical genus of *Arctisconidæ*.

arctisconid (ärk-tis-kon'id), *n.* An acarid of the family *Arctisconidæ*.

Arctisconidæ (ärk-tis-kon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arctiscon* + *-idæ*.] A family of atracheate acarids with all 8 legs developed, legs of 3 joints, and without caudal prolongations.

arctitude (ärk'ti-tūd), *n.* [< F. *arctitude*, equiv. to *arctation*, q. v.] Same as *arctation*.

Arctocebus (ärk-tọ-sē'bus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. [illegible], a bear, + [illegible], an ape: see *ape* and *Cebus*.] A remarkable genus of lemurs, having a very short tail, small fore and hind feet, the digits partly webbed, and the index finger rudimentary. *A. calabarensis*, the typical species, inhabits Old Calabar in Africa.

Arctocephalus (ärk-tọ-sef'a-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. [illegible], a bear, + [illegible], head.] A genus of eared seals, of the family *Otariidæ*, suborder *Pinnipedia*. The name is used in various senses by different authors; it formerly included the northern as well as the southern fur-seals, but is now properly restricted to the latter. The species are commonly known as [illegible].

Arctocyon (ärk-tos'i-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄρκτος, a bear, + [illegible], a dog, = E. *hound*.] The typical genus of the family *Arctocyonidæ* of Cenozoic time, having all the molars tuberculate. *A. primævus*, from the Eocene of France, is the oldest [illegible] Tertiary mammal.

arctocyonid (ärk-tọ-sī'ọ-nid), *n.* A carnivorous [illegible] of the family *Arctocyonidæ*.

Arctocyonidæ (ärk″tọ-si-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arctocyon* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil carnivorous [illegible] having 44 teeth, the last upper [illegible] and all the molars [illegible] the genus *Arctocyon* [illegible] Cope in a suborder *Creodonta* [illegible]

A[illegible] [illegible], *n.* [NL., [illegible]] [illegible] [illegible] ng the Eurasian, Indian, and [illegible]

Ar[illegible] [illegible], *n.* [illegible]

[illegible]

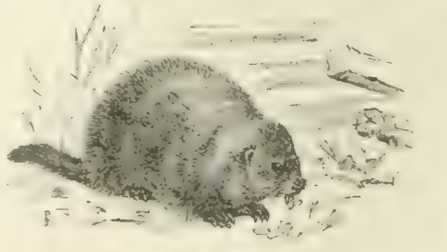
Ar[illegible] [illegible], *a.* [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Gr. [illegible]

Arctoidea (ärk-toi'dẹ-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *arctoid*.] One of three superfamilies of the fissiped or terrestrial carnivorous mammals (the others being *Æluroidea* and *Cynoidea*), including the bears and their relatives, as distinguished from the feline and canine members of the *Feræ fissipedia*. They have the following characters in common, as contrasted with *Æluroidea*: a skull with the paroccipital process not closely applied to the auditory bulla; the mastoid process prominent, projecting behind the external auditory meatus; the carotid canal distinct and in [illegible] [illegible] foramen lacerum posterius, which is distinct from the condyloid foramen; the glenoid foramen generally well defined; a large os penis; Cowper's glands not developed; prostate gland not salient; and no intestinal cæcum. — **Arctoidea musteliformia**, the family *Mustelidæ* alone. — **Arctoidea typica**, the family *Ursidæ* alone. — **Arctoidea procyoniformia**, the racoon-like series including the families *Æluridæ*, *Cercoleptidæ*, *Procyonidæ*, and *Bassarididæ*. See these names.

Arctomyinæ (ärk″tọ-mi-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arctomys* + *-inæ*.] One of two subfamilies into which the squirrel family, *Sciuridæ*, is divisible, containing the terrestrial as distinguished from the arboreal members of the family, as the marmots or woodchucks, the prairie-dogs, the susliks, the ground-squirrels or spermophiles, etc. They are generally distinguished by larger size, stouter form, shorter and less bushy tail, and terrestrial and fossorial habits, but offer a very easy transition through some forms into the true squirrels. The principal genera are *Arctomys*, *Spermophilus*, and *Tamias*; their species are numerous, and are very generally distributed over the northern hemisphere. Also called *Arctomyina*, *Arctomydina*, and *Arctomyina*.

Arctomys (ärk'tọ-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄρκτος, a bear, + μῦς = L. *mus* = E. *mouse*, q. v.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Arctomyinæ*, containing the marmots proper or woodchucks. They have the largest size, stoutest form, shortest tail, and most completely terrestrial and fossorial habits of any of the members of the subfamily. The leading old-world species are *A. marmotta*, the marmot of Europe and Asia, and *A. bobac*, of Russia. The American forms are known as woodchucks, and are *A. monax*, of the Eastern States, and *A. flaviventris* and *A. pruinosus*, of the Western and Northern States.



Woodchuck (*Arctomys monax*).

Arctopithecini (ärk″tọ-pith-ẹ-sī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arctopithecus* + *-ini*.] A synonym of *Mididæ*, used by some as a family name of the marmosets of South America.

> The *Arctopithecini* . . . are small, thickly furred, long-tailed, habitually quadrupedal, Squirrel-like animals, which are found only in South America.
>
> *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 392.

Arctopithecus (ärk″tọ-pi-thē'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄρκτος, a bear, + πίθηκος, an ape.] A genus of marmosets, giving name to the *Arctopithecini*.

Arctostaphylos (ärk-tọ-staf'i-los), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄρκτος, a bear, + σταφυλή, a bunch of grapes.] A genus of evergreen ericaceous shrubs, nearly related to *Arbutus*, and mostly natives of California and Mexico, where the larger species are known as manzanita, and are sometimes from 10 to 20 feet high. The bearberry, *A. Uva-ursi*, is a trailing plant, found in the arctic and mountainous regions of the old and new worlds, and valuable as furnishing an astringent tonic, used chiefly in affections of the bladder. It is the kinnikinic of the Indians of western America.

Arctotherium (ärk-tọ-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄρκτος, a bear, + θηρίον, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil bear-like quadrupeds from the bone-caves of South America, representing a generalized ursine type.

arcturid (ärk-tū'rid), *n.* An isopod of the family *Arcturidæ*.

Arcturidæ (ärk-tū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arcturus* + *-idæ*.] A family of isopod crustaceans, represented by the genera *Arcturus*, *Idotea*, and [illegible], synonymous with *Idoteidæ* (which see).

> [illegible] [illegible] are carried for some time [illegible] the mother.
>
> *Pascoe*, Zool. Class., p. [illegible].

Arcturus (ärk-tū'rus), *n.* [L. (> ME. *Arcture*, [illegible] *Arthurus*), < Gr. Ἀρκτοῦρος, Arcturus, lit. [illegible] of the bear, the Great Bear, + [illegible], guard, keeper, akin to E. *ware*¹, *guard*, etc.] **1.** A yellow star in the northern hemisphere, the fourth in order of brightness in the entire heavens. It is situated between the thighs of Bootes, behind the Great Bear, and is easily found by following out the curve of the bear's tail. In the southern hemisphere it may be recognized by its forming a nearly equilateral triangle with Spica and Denebola. It is called by astronomers α (*alpha*) *Bootæ*. See cut under *Bootes*.

2. [NL.] A genus of isopod crustaceans, of the family *Idoteidæ* or *Arcturidæ*. *Latreille*, 1829.

arcual (är'kụ̄-al), *a.* [< L. *arcus* (see *arc*¹) + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an arc.

Arcuata (är-kụ̄-ā'tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *arcuatus*: see *arcuate*.] A group of crabs, including those of the typical genus *Cancer*.

arcuate (är'kụ̄-ạt), *a.* [< L. *arcuatus*, pp. of *arcuare*, bend like a bow, < *arcus*, bow: see *arc*¹, *arch*¹.] Bent or curved in the form of a bow; arched: as, "oblique and *arcuate* lines," *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 224. — **Arcuate fasciculus**, in *anat.*: (*a*) The longitudinal fibers of the gyrus fornicatus, connecting the frontal and temporosphenoidal convolutions of the brain as well as intermediate points. *Meynert.* (*b*) The uncinate fasciculus of Meynert, passing across the bottom of the Sylvian fissure to connect the frontal and temporosphenoidal convolutions of the brain. *Quain.* — **Arcuate fibers**, in *anat.*, the horizontal arching fibers of the medulla oblongata, pons Varolii, and tegmentum, especially those seeming to originate in the raphe. — **Arcuate ligament**, in *anat.*, the tendinous arch which passes on either side of the back-bone over the psoas magnus and quadratus lumborum muscles, and to which the diaphragm is attached.

arcuated (är'kụ̄-ā-ted), *a.* Same as *arcuate*.

> The inferior edges of the mesenteries are free, and *arcuated* in such a manner as to leave a central common chamber.
>
> *Huxley*, Encyc. Brit., I. 129.

arcuately (är'kụ̄-ạt-li), *adv.* In an arcuate manner.

arcuatile† (är'kụ̄-ạ̈-til), *a.* [< LL. *arcuatilis*, bow-shaped, < *arcuare*, bend like a bow: see *arcuate*.] Bent or curved.

arcuation (är-kụ̄-ā'shọn), *n.* [< LL. *arcuatio(n-)*, an arch, lit. act of bending like a bow, < *arcuare*: see *arcuate*.] **1.** The act of bending; incurvation; the state of being bent; curvedness; crookedness. — **2.** A method of propagating plants by bending branches to the ground and covering portions of them with earth; layering (which see). — **3.** The employment of arches in architectural work; arched work. — **Epistylar arcuation.** See *epistylar*.

arcuature† (är'kụ̄-ạ̈-tụ̄r), *n.* [< L. as if **arcuatura*, < *arcuare*: see *arcuate*.] The curvature of an arch. *Bailey.*

arcubalist (är'kụ̄-bạ-list), *n.* [< LL. *arcubalista*, more correctly *arcuballista*, a ballista furnished with a bow, < L. *arcus*, bow, + *ballista*, a military engine for hurling projectiles: see *ballista*. Contr. forms are *arbalist*, *arblast*, etc.: see *arbalist*.] Same as *arbalist*.

> Richard was killed by the French from the shot of an *arcubalist*.
>
> *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, I. 158.

arcubalister (är″kụ̄-bạ̈-lis'tėr), *n.* [< *arcubalist* + *-er*¹: suggested by LL. *arcuballistarius*, one who used an arcubalist, < *arcuballista*: see *arcubalist*, and cf. *arbalist*, *arblaster*.] Same as *arbalister*.

> King John was espied by a very good *arcubalister*, who said that he would soon despatch the cruel tyrant.
>
> *Camden*, Remains, p. 202.

arcubus†, *n.* One of the numerous variants (simulating Latin *arcus*, a bow) of *harquebuse*.

arcula, *n.* Plural of *arculum*.

Arculirostres (är″kụ̄-li-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. **arculus*, dim. of *arcus*, a bow (cf. *arculum*), + *rostrum*, a beak.] In Blyth's system of classification (1849), a group of birds, the hoopoes, *Upupidæ*, as distinguished from the *Appendirostres* or *Bucerotidæ*, the hornbills.

arculum (är'kụ̄-lum), *n.*; pl. *arcula* (-lạ̈). [L., neut. dim. of *arcus*, a bow.] A small circular cushion used in antiquity by persons bearing weights on their heads, to interpose between the head and the burden. Similar cushions are still in use.

arcus (är'kus), *n.*; pl. *arcus*. [L., a bow, an arch, > E. *arc*¹, *ark*¹, *arch*¹, q. v.] In *anat.*, an arch, bow, or ring. **Arcus adiposus**, the arcus senilis. — **Arcus bicipitalis**, the bicipital arch; the tendinous arch through which the long head of the biceps [illegible] passes. — **Arcus neuralis**, the neural arch. See *neural*. **Arcus occipitalis**, a cerebral gyrus bounded above by the occipital portion of the intraparietal fissure, and embracing what may be regarded as the upper end of the second temporal fissure. — **Arcus palatoglossus**, the anterior pillar of the fauces, in front of the tonsil, formed by the palatoglossus muscle and the mucous membrane covering it. Also called *arcus palatinus anterior*. — **Arcus palatopharyngeus**, the posterior pillar of the fauces behind the tonsil formed by the palatopharyngeus muscle and the mucous membrane covering it. Also called *arcus palatinus posterior*. — **Arcus senilis**, the bow of old age; an opacity occurring in advanced age around the margin of the cornea. **Arcus superciliaris**, a horizontal ridge on the frontal bone, on either side, just above the orbit. **Arcus volaris**, the superficial palmar arch.

Arcyidæ (är-sī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arcys* + *-idæ*.] A family of orbitelarian spiders.

Arcys (är'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄρκυς, a net, a hunter's net, a hair-net: see *arain*, *Aranea*.] The typical genus of spiders of the family *Arcyidæ*. Also spelled *Arkys*.

-ard. [< F. *-ard*, < OHG (MHG. G.) *-hart* (frequently as a suffix in proper names (later also in common nouns), as in *Reginhart*, > OF. *regnard*, F. *renard*, > E. *reynard*, q. v.), < *hart* = E. *hard*.] A suffix in nouns of French origin or of a French type. In personal nouns it usually has a sinister implication, as in *bastard*, *coward*, *dotard*, *dullard*, *drunkard*, *wizard*, etc. In other nouns its force, originally intensive, is now scarcely felt, as in *billiard*, *bombard*, *placard*, *standard*, *tankard*, etc. In *braggard* (also *braggart*) and *standard* (tree) it has taken the place of *-ar*^{1} = *-er*^{1}; in *cockade*, originally *cockard*, and in *costard*, *custard*, originally as if *costate*, *crustate*, the suffixes *-ard* and *-ate*^{1} (*-ade*^{1}) have changed places.

ardash (är'dash), *n.* [Formerly also *ardas*, *ardass*, < F. *ardasse* = Sp. *ardásas*, *ardáses*, < Pers. *ardan*, raw silk.] The European or Levantine name for Persian raw silk of inferior quality. It is called *shirwan* in Persia. *Benjamin*, Persia and the Persians.

ardassine (är-da-sēn'), *n.* [F., pl. *ardassines* (= Sp. *ardasinas*, *ardazinas*, pl.), the finer sort of Persian silk, prop. adj., < *ardasse*: see *ardash*.] The name under which the finest Persian silk for weaving is imported into France. It is popularly called *ablaque*. *Larousse.*

Ardea (är'dē-ạ̈), *n.* [L., a heron; cf. Gr. ἐρωδιός, a heron.] The typical genus of the family *Ardeidæ*, and formerly coextensive with it. It is variously restricted to exclude the bitterns (*Botaurus*) and night-herons (*Nyctiardea*), or to include only the large species intimately related to the common heron of Europe, *A. cinerea*, such as *A. goliath* of Africa; *A. herodias*, the great blue heron of North America; *A. occidentalis*, the great white heron of Florida; *A. cocoi*, the large blue heron of South America, etc. The egrets are sometimes referred to this genus, and sometimes made types of several others.

Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*).

ardeb (är'deb), *n.* [Ar. *irdab*, *urdab* (Mahn).] The principal Egyptian measure of capacity (not used for liquids), legally containing 40¼ imperial gallons, or 5.2 United States (Winchester) bushels, or 183.2 liters. But other ardebs are in use, ranging from little more than half the above up to 284 liters; this, the ardeb of Rosetta, was at one time the commonest. See *artaba*.

Ardeidæ (är-dē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ardea* + *-idæ*.] A family of grallatorial altricial birds, of the order *Herodiones* and suborder *Herodii*; the herons. They have a comparatively small thin body, very long legs and neck, long straight acute bill, ample wings, short broad tail, naked lores, pectinate middle claws, the hind toe not elevated, linear pervious nostrils, and 2, 3, or 4 pairs of powder-down tracts or pulviplumes. The family includes several genera and about 75 species, of most parts of the world, inhabiting seas, lakes, marshes, and rivers, nesting usually in communities in trees and bushes, where they perch with ease by means of their insessorial feet, laying greenish whole-colored eggs, and rearing their young in the nest. The species present a wide range of difference in stature and coloration, but comparatively little in form or structure, the family being a homogeneous one. They are most nearly related to the storks, ibises, and other altricial grallatores, but only distantly to the cranes. They are divisible into three subfamilies: *Ardeinæ*, the true herons; *Botaurinæ*, the bitterns; and *Cancrominæ*, the boatbills. The last-named, however, is often considered a family apart. See cuts under *Ardea*, *bittern*, and *boatbill*.

Ardeinæ (är-dē-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ardea* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of *Ardeidæ*, containing the herons proper, egrets, etc., as distinguished from the bitterns and boatbills. They have 12 tail-feathers, 3 pairs of powder-down feathers or pulviplumes, the tibiæ not feathered to the suffrago, the outer toe not shorter than the inner and moderately curved claws. The species are numerous, inhabiting nearly all parts of the world, but especially warm countries. Leading genera, besides *Ardea*, are *Herodias*, *Garzetta*, *Demiegretta*, *Ardeola*, *Butorides*, and *Nyctiardea*.

ardeine (är'dẹ-in), *a.* [< NL. *ardeinus*, < *Ardea*, q. v.] Heron-like; having the characters of the *Ardeidæ*, or herons.

ardelio†, ardelion†, *n.* [< L. *ardelio*, a busybody, meddler, < *ardere*, be on fire, burn, be eager. Cf. *ardent*.] A busybody; a meddler.

> Striving to get that which we had better be without, *ardelios*, busybodies as we are.
>
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., i. 2. (*N. E. D.*)

ardency (är'dẹn-si), *n.* [< *ardent*: see *-cy*.] **1.** Intense heat: as, "the *ardency* of the sun," *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. 27. Hence—**2.** Warmth of passion or feeling; ardor; eagerness: as, the *ardency* of love or zeal.—**3.** *Naut.*, a tendency of some ships to come quickly to the wind. [Rare.]

ardennite (är-den'īt), *n.* [< *Ardennes*, a high wooded region of France and Belgium, + *-ite*^{2}.] A silicate of manganese and aluminium with 9 per cent. of vanadium pentoxid, found in orthorhombic crystals of a yellow-brown color near Ottrez, in the Ardennes.

ardent (är'dent), *a.* [< ME. *ardent*, *ardant*, *ardaunt*, < OF. *ardant*, burning (ppr. of *arder*, *ardoir*, *ardre*, burn), < L. *arden(t-)s*, ppr. of *ardere*, burn, be eager.] **1.** Hot; burning; red-hot; hence, figuratively, causing a sensation of burning: as, an *ardent* fever.—**2.** Inflammable; combustible: only in the phrase *ardent spirits* (which see, below).—**3.** Having the appearance or quality of fire; flashing; fierce.

> With flashing flames his *ardent* eyes were filled.
>
> *Dryden*, Theodore and Honoria.

4. Having glowing or fiery passions or affections: as applied to the emotions themselves, showing vehemence; passionate; affectionate; zealous: as, *ardent* love or vows; *ardent* zeal.

> Not *ardent* lovers robb'd of all their bliss,
> Not ancient ladies when refused a kiss, . . .
> E'er felt such rage, resentment, and despair
> As thou, sad virgin! for thy ravish'd hair.
>
> *Pope*, R. of the L., iv. 5.

> His form accorded with a mind
> Lively and *ardent*, frank and kind.
>
> *Scott*, L. of the L., ii. 25.

5†. *Naut.*, having a tendency to gripe or come quickly to the wind: said of certain ships.—**Ardent spirits**, distilled alcoholic liquors, as brandy, whisky, gin, rum, etc. They are all produced by the distillation of fermented vegetable juices containing sugar. = **Syn.** 3 and 4. Fiery, intense, eager, keen, fervid, fervent, impassioned, glowing.

ardently (är'dent-li), *adv.* [ME. *ardontliche*; < *ardent* + *-ly*^{2}.] In an ardent manner; with warmth; affectionately; passionately.

ardentness (är'dent-nes), *n.* [< ME. *ardentnesse*.] The state or quality of being ardent; ardency.

Ardeoideæ (är-dẹ-oi'dẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ardea* + *-oideæ*.] A superfamily group of herodionine birds.

Ardeola (är-dē'ọ-lạ̈), *n.* [L., a little heron, dim. of *ardea*, a heron.] A genus of small and somewhat rail-like herons, the squacco herons, of the subfamily *Ardeinæ*. The type is *A. comata* or *A. ralloides*, of Europe; but there are several other species. *J. F. Boie*, 1822.

arder† (är'dėr), *n.* [E. dial. (formerly also written *ardor*, *ardour*, *ardure*, as if of Latin origin), prob. < Icel. *ardhr*, a plow. Cf. L. *aratrum*, a plow (see *aratrum terræ*); Corn. (dial.) *ardar*, a plow, *ardur*, a plowman, W. *arad*, a plow, Gael. Ir. *arach*, a plowshare; all ult. from the same root. See *arable* and *car*^{3}.] **1.** The plowing or fallowing of ground.

> *Arders*; fallowings or plowings of ground. This is the explanation in the Dict. Rust., 1726, in v.
>
> *Halliwell*, Prov. Dict.

2. The state of being plowed.—**3.** Land plowed and left fallow.

Ardetta (är-det'ạ̈), *n.* [NL., dim. of *Ardea*, q. v.] A genus of diminutive herons, of the family *Ardeidæ* and subfamily *Botaurinæ*; the dwarf bitterns. They are scarcely a foot long, have variegated plumage dissimilar in the two sexes, inhabit reedy swamps and marshes, and somewhat resemble rails in appearance and mode of life. There are several species, as the dwarf bittern of Europe, *A. minuta*, and the least bittern of America, *A. exilis*. *G. R. Gray*, 1842.

ardish (är'dish), *n.* [E. Ind.] A style of East Indian decoration for interior walls and ceilings. It is made at Jeypore, British India, and elsewhere, by embedding pieces of glass in plaster, and cutting away the plaster over the glass in ornamental patterns. The effect resembles a blending of white marble and polished silver. *Arnold.*

ardluke (ärd'lūk), *n.* [Said to be Eskimo.] A name of the grampus, *Orca gladiator*.

ardmaer (ärd-mėr'), *n.* [Gael. and Ir. *ardmhaor*, a chief magistrate, < Gael. and Ir. *ard*, high, + *maor*, a bailiff, steward, officer.] The high bailiff or steward under the ardrigh or chief king of ancient Scotland.

ardor, ardour (är'dọr), *n.* [Second form prevalent in England; early mod. E. *ardor*, *ardour*, < ME. *ardure*, *ardeur*, < OF. *ardour*, *ardor*, *ardur*, mod. F. *ardeur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *ardor* = It. *ardore*, < L. *ardor*, a burning, fire, heat, eagerness, < *ardere*, be on fire, burn, be eager. Cf. *ardent*.] **1.** Intense heat: as, the *ardor* of the sun's rays.—**2.** In *pathol.*, a feeling of heat or burning.—**3†.** A bright or effulgent spirit. [Poetical.]

> The winged saint . . . from among
> Thousand celestial *ardours*, where he stood
> Veil'd with his gorgeous wings, up springing light,
> Flew through the midst of heaven. *Milton*, P. L., v. 249.

4. Warmth or heat, as of the passions and affections; eagerness; intensity.

> The wicked enchaufing or *ardure* of this sinne.
>
> *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

> In the heart's attachment a woman never likes a man with *ardour* till she has suffered for his sake.
>
> *Sheridan*, The Duenna, i. 3.

> The *ardour* of Dunstan's temper was seen in the eagerness with which he plunged into the study of letters.
>
> *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 271.

= **Syn.** 4. Fervor, fervency, vehemence, intensity, impetuosity.

ardrigh (är-drē'), *n.* [Gael. and Ir. *ardrigh*, < *ard*, high, + *righ*, a king, = L. *rex* (*reg-*), a king: see *rex*.] In the early history of Ireland and Scotland, a chief monarch or king.

arduity† (är-dū'ị-ti), *n.* [< L. *arduitas*, steepness, < *arduus*, steep: see *arduous*.] Steepness; difficulty; arduousness. *Cockeram.*

arduous (är'dū-us), *a.* [< L. *arduus*, lofty, high, steep, hard to reach, difficult, laborious, = Gael. Ir. Corn. Manx *ard*, high.] **1.** Steep, and therefore difficult of ascent; hard to climb.

> High on Parnassus' top her sons she show'd,
> And pointed out those *arduous* paths they trod.
>
> *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 95.

2. Attended with great labor, like the ascent of acclivities; difficult.

> In every *arduous* enterprise we consider what we are to lose, as well as what we are to gain.
>
> *Burke*, Conciliation with America.

Hence—**3.** Energetic; laborious: said of persons or actions: as, an *arduous* student; *arduous* struggles. = **Syn. 2.** *Difficult*, *Hard*, *Arduous*, laborious, toilsome, herculean, severe. *Difficult* means not easy, attended with obstacles, requiring work, but possible by faithful effort and perseverance: as, a *difficult* problem, question, task, or case in surgery. *Hard* suggests work, like that of digging up *hard* ground, or breaking through *hard* rock; it is stronger than *difficult*. It may also apply to passive suffering: as, a *hard* fate. What is *arduous* requires more energy and endurance, and is less within the reach of common powers, than what is *hard*. Its primitive meaning of steep climbing is still felt in it, and makes it suggestive of severe and protracted effort.

> To explore the history of any language is a task peculiarly *difficult* at this period of the world, in which we are so remote from the era of its construction.
>
> *S. Turner*, Hist. Anglo-Saxons.

> The *hard* causes they brought unto Moses, but every small matter they judged themselves. Ex. xviii. 26.

> Faithful friends are *hard* to find.
>
> *Shak.*, Pass. Pilgrim, l. 403.

> Such an enterprise would be in the highest degree *arduous* and hazardous. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., ii.

> It is often *difficult* to control our feelings; it is still *harder* to subdue our will; but it is an *arduous* undertaking to control the contending will of others.
>
> *Crabb*, English Synonymes, p. 498.

arduously (är'dū-us-li), *adv.* In an arduous manner; with laboriousness.

arduousness (är'dụ̄-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being arduous; difficulty of execution or performance.

ardure†, *n.* An old form of *ardor*.

ardurous (är'dụ̄-rus), *a.* [< *ardure* for *ardor* + *-ous*.] Burning; ardent. [Rare.]

> Lo! further on,
> Where flames th' *ardurous* spirit of Isidore.
>
> *Cary*, tr. of Dante's Paradise, x. 248.

are^1 (är). The present indicative plural of the substantive verb *to be*. See *be*.

are^2 (ãr or är), *n.* [F., < L. *area*, a piece of level ground: see *area*.] In the *metric system*, a unit of superficial or square measure, containing 100 square meters, or 119.6 square yards. Its abbreviation is *a*.

a-re (ä'rā'). [It.: see *gamut*.] The note immediately above the tonic, *ut*, in the grave hexachord of Guido d'Arezzo's musical scale.

area (ā'rẹ-ạ̈), *n.*; pl. *areas*, *areæ* (-ạ̈z, -ē). [L., a piece of level ground, a vacant space, a court, yard, field, threshing-floor; perhaps allied to *arere*, be dry; cf. *arid*. In dial. and vulgar pron. ã'ri: see *airy*^{3}, and cf. *airy*^{2} = *aery*^{2}.] **1.** Any plane surface within boundaries; the super-

[illegible] surface-space; [illegible]. Hence —2. Any particular extent of surface; region; tract: as, the settled area of the United States.—3. The space [illegible] specifically [illegible] the space before windows or a door of a basement story.—4. A bald place on the head; a disease of the hair which causes it to fall off and leave bald patches. [illegible] Area Celsi, [illegible] Area cruralis, [illegible] the crural area [illegible] Area elliptica, [illegible] the elliptical area, [illegible] Area embryonalis, in *embryol.*, the embryonic area; the central thickened portion of that part of the blastodermic vesicle of mammalian embryos which is lined with hypoblast. From this the main body of the animal is developed, while the rest of the blastodermic vesicle goes to form the umbilical vesicle.—**Area germinativa,** in *embryol.*, the germinal [illegible] the first rudiments of an embryo [illegible] of blastospheres; the germinal [illegible] Area intercruralis, in *anat.*, the intercrural area; the space between the crura or peduncles of the brain. Also [illegible] Area of a contour, [illegible] its orthogonal projection on a plane. [illegible] Area ovalis, in *anat.*, the oval area; an elevated space on the inferolateral surface of the cerebellum, on the outer side of the area elliptica.—**Area pellucida,** in *embryol.*, [illegible] the fluid interior of a blastula; a kind of [illegible] Area postpontilis, in *anat.*, the area of the [illegible] the pons Varolii, being [illegible] the metencephalon, including the area elliptica and area ovalis.—**Area præchiasmatica,** in *anat.*, [illegible] of the base of the brain in front of the optic chiasm.—**Area septalis,** in *anat.*, the septal area; the mesal surface of each half of the septum lucidum.—**Areas of Cohnheim,** in *anat.*, the polygonal areas into which the cross-section of a muscle-fiber is seen to be divided. Also called [illegible] *fields of Cohnheim*.—**Area vasculosa,** in *embryol.*, the vascular area about the clear space, when blood-vessels are developed in the mesoblast.—**Area vitellina,** in *embryol.*, the yolk-area beyond the vascular area in meroblastic eggs.—**Blind area, faunal area,** [illegible]

areach†, *v.* [Early mod. E. also *areche, arreach, aretch* (pret. *araught, arraught*), Sc. *areik*, etc., < ME. *arechen*, < AS. *arǣcan* (= OHG. *arreichen*, MHG. G. *erreichen*), reach, reach to, get at, < *a-* + *rǣcan*, reach: see *a-*¹ and *reach*.] I. *trans.* 1. To reach; get at; get; obtain.—2. To reach, hand, or deliver (a thing to a person).

> To whom Y shal *areche* a sop of breed.
> *Wyclif*, John xiii. 26.

II. *intrans.* To reach; stretch; extend.

aread†, arede† (a̤-rēd′), *v. t.* [In mod. use archaic, and of unsettled orthography; also written *aredd, arreed*; < ME. *areden*, < AS. *arǣdan*, *ārēdan* (weak verb, pret. *ārǣdde*, pp. *ārǣded*, *ārǣd*, but orig. strong), determine, decree, explain, interpret, read (= OHG. *arrātan*, MHG. *erraten*, G. *errathen*, guess, conjecture), < *ā-* + *rǣdan*, determine, counsel, read: see *a-*¹ and *read, rede.*] 1. To declare; tell; interpret; explain.

> [illegible] my dremes. *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 289.

> *Areede*, good gentle swaine,
> If in the dale below, or on yon plaine,
> Or is the village situate in a grove
> *W. Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 3.

> *Aread* my counsel aright, and I will warrant thee for the [illegible] *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 136.

2. To counsel; advise; direct; teach.

> [illegible] what I *aread* thee now, Avaunt.
> *Milton*, P. L., iv. 962.

3. To guess; conjecture.

> [illegible] it was to *aread*
> [illegible] all men's view
> [illegible] *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. x. 15.

4. [illegible]

> [illegible], which to *aread* [illegible]
> *John Hall*, Poems, p. 61.

areadt, arede†, *n.* [< *aread*, *v.*] Advice; [illegible]

> [illegible]
> [illegible] *Spenser*, F. Q., [illegible]

arear, [illegible] in its anatomical [illegible]

areal [illegible] L. *arealis*, of [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Areal [illegible]

areality [illegible] [< *areal* + *-ity*.] The [illegible] in respect to [illegible]

arear¹† (a̤-rēr′), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *areare*, and erroneously *arrear*, < ME. *areren*, < AS. *ārǣran*, < *ā-* + *rǣran*, raise, rear: see *a-*¹ and *rear*¹.] 1. To raise; erect; build; rear.—2. To lift up; exalt.—3. To arouse; start; excite; stir up.

arear² (a̤-rēr′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*³ + *rear*²; practically equiv. to *arrear*², *adv.*] In the rear; to the rear. [Rare.]

arear²†, *adv.* and *n.* See *arrear*².

area-sneak (ā′rē̤-ä̤-snēk), *n.* A person who lurks about the areas of dwelling-houses for the purpose of stealing: a sneak-thief.

areason†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *arraison*, < ME. *araisonen, aresonen, aresunen*, < OF. *aresoner, aresonier, araisoner* (mod. F. *arraisonner* = Pr. *arrazonar* = Pg. *arrazoar*), < ML. *arrationare*, reason with, call to account, arraign, < L. *ad*, to, + ML. *rationare*, discourse, reason: see *reason*, and cf. *arraign*¹, a doublet of *areason*.] To question; call to account; arraign.

> Love hym *aresoneth*. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 6224.

areca (ar′ē̤-kä̤), *n.* [Formerly also *areka, areeka, arrequa, crecca*, also *arke, arak, areek, arequ*, < Pg. Sp. *areca*, < Malayalam *ādekka*, Canarese *ādike, adiki*, Tamil *adaikāy*, < *adai*, denoting close arrangement of the cluster, + *kāy*, nut, fruit (Bishop Caldwell, in *N. E. D.*). The first consonant is cerebral *d*, variable to *r*.] 1. A tree of the genus *Areca* and its fruit (betel-nut). See next definition, and *arecа-nut*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of palms, natives of tropical Asia and the Malay archipelago, with pinnate leaves and solid, fibrous-coated nuts. There are about 20 species, the most important of which is the pinang or betel-palm, *A. Catechu*, which furnishes the well known betel-nut. It is one of the noblest palms of India, its slender trunk rising to a height of 80 feet.

areca-nut (ar′ē̤-kä̤-nut), *n.* The betel-nut; the fruit of an East Indian palm, *Areca Catechu*. The nut has long been used by the Asiatics as a masticatory, and is largely cultivated for this purpose, the exports from Ceylon to India alone amounting to nearly 4,000 tons annually. The fruit of the palm is of the shape and size of a hen's egg, consisting of a thick fibrous rind inclosing a nut like a nutmeg, with hard white albumen. This is used either when young and tender or after boiling in water, and is chewed with a little lime in a leaf of the betel-pepper, *Chavica Betle*. It is supposed to sweeten the breath, strengthen the gums, and promote digestion. The powder of the nut is used in pharmacy as a vermifuge.

arede†, areed†, *v.* and *n.* See *aread*.

areek (a̤-rēk′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*³ + *reek*¹.] In a reeking condition.

> A messenger comes all *areek*. *Swift*, To Peterborough.

arefaction† (ar-ē̤-fak′shon), *n.* [= F. *aréfaction*, < L. as if **arefactio(n-)*, < *arefacere*, pp. *arefactus*, make dry, < *arere*, be dry, + *facere*, make.] The act of drying; the state of being dry.

arefy† (ar′ē̤-fī), *v. t.* or *i.* [< L. *arefacere*, but with second element modified: see *arefaction* and *-fy*.] To make or become dry.

> So doth time or age *arefy*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 294.

areise†, *v. t.* [See *araise*.] Same as *raise*.

arena¹ (a̤-rē′nä̤), *n.* [L., sand, a sandy place, beach, arena; more correctly *harena*, OL. *hasena*, *asena* = Sabine *fasena*, sand; not related to *arere*, be dry.] 1. The inclosed space in the central part of the Roman amphitheaters, in which the combats of gladiators or wild beasts took place. It was usually covered with sand or sawdust, to prevent the gladiators from slipping and to absorb the blood, and, for the protection of the spectators from the beasts, was surrounded by a high wall, which was often surmounted by a strong grating.
2. Figuratively, the scene or theater of exertion or contest of any kind: as, the *arena* of war or of debate.

> Rival politicians contending in the open *arena* of public life.
> *Sir G. C. Lewis*, Authority in Matters of Opinion, ix.

3. In *pathol.*, sand or gravel in the kidneys.—4. In *arch.*, the main area of a temple, church, or other building. [Rare and incorrect.]

arena² (är′nä̤). [= E. *are no*, i. e., *are not*; *na* = E. *no*¹, q. v.] Are not. [Scotch.]

> Hang . . . *arena* keept in mind . . . as they used to be. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxiv.

arenaceocalcareous (ar-ē̤-nā″shiō-kal-kā′rē̤-us), *a.* [< *arenaceous* + *calcareous*.] Of the nature of, or consisting of, a mixture of sand and carbonate of lime.

> [illegible] in places where the great cylindrical cast [illegible] formed, the soil consists of very fine *arenaceous* [illegible] lime. *Darwin*, Veg. Mould, p. [illegible]

arenaceous (ar-ē̤-nā′shius), *a.* [< L. *arenaceus*, *harenaceus*, sandy, < *arena*, *harena*, sand: see *arena*¹.] 1. Sandy; abounding in sand; having the properties of sand.—2. Figuratively, dry; arid.

> An *arenaceous* quality in the style, which makes progress wearisome. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 239.

3. Composed largely of sand or sandy particles. (*a*) In *geol.*, applied to rocks: as, *arenaceous* limestone. A rock is said to be *arenaceous* when it contains a considerable amount of quartz-sand, or is largely made up of sandy particles.

> A reddish, softish, somewhat *arenaceous* marly rock.
> *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, ii. 316.

(*b*) In *zoöl.*, specifically applied to those *Foraminifera* whose membranous case becomes hardened by the attachment of foreign substances, as particles of sand or shelly matters.

Arenaria (ar-ē̤-nā′ri-ä̤), *n.* [NL., fem. sing. of L. *arenarius, harenarius*: see *arenarious*.] 1. In *ornith.*: (*a*) [*l. c.*] A disused specific name of several shore-birds or limicoline species of *Scolopacidæ*, as the redshank, *Totanus calidris*. (*b*) A generic name of the turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres*. *Brisson*, 1760. (*c*) A generic name of the sanderling, *Calidris arenaria*. *Meyer*, 1810. (*d*) [*l. c.*] The specific name of the same. *Linnæus*, 1758, and most modern writers.—2. A genus of bivalve mollusks, of the family *Tellinidæ*: synonymous with *Scrobicularia*. *Mühlfeld*, 1811.—3. In *bot.*, an unimportant genus of low herbs, of the natural order *Caryophyllaceæ*, allied to the chickweeds; the sandworts.

Arenariinæ (ar-ē̤-nā-ri-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arenaria*, 1 (*b*), + *-inæ*.] The turnstones, as a subfamily of *Charadriidæ*, taking name from the genus *Arenaria*. See *Arenaria*, 1 (*b*), and *Strepsilas*.

arenarious (ar-ē̤-nā′ri-us), *a.* [< L. *arenarius*, *harenarius*, sandy, < *arena*, *harena*, sand: see *arena*¹.] Sandy; composed wholly or in part of sand: as, *arenarious* soil.

arenated (ar′ē̤-nā-ted), *a.* [< L. *arenatus*, prop. *harenatus*, < *arena*, *harena*, sand: see *arena*¹.] Reduced or ground into sand; mixed with sand.

arenation (ar-ē̤-nā′shon), *n.* [< L. *arenatio(n-)*, *harenatio(n-)*, a plastering with sand, < *arenatus*, *harenatus*, sanded, mixed with sand, < *arena*, *harena*, sand: see *arena*¹.] In *med.*, a sand-bath; the application of hot sand to the body of a diseased person as a remedy.

> The practice of *arenation* or of burying the body in the sand of the sea-shore . . . is very ancient, as also that of applying heated sand to various parts of the body.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 439.

arendalite (a-ren′da-līt), *n.* [< *Arendal* + *-ite*².] A lime and iron epidote from Arendal in Norway, consisting of silica, alumina, iron peroxid, and lime. Also called *acanticone*. See *epidote*.

arendator, *n.* See *arrendator*.

areng, arenga (a-reng′, -gä̤), *n.* [E. Ind.] A valuable sago-palm of the Indian archipelago, *Arenga saccharifera*. It yields a black bristly fiber resembling horsehair, which makes excellent cordage, and is known as *gomuto* or *gomuti fiber*. The trunk affords a considerable amount of sago of good quality, and the abundant saccharine juice from the flower-sheaths is collected for the sake of its sugar and for fermentation.

Arenga saccharifera, with fruit entire and in section

Arenicola (ar-ē̤-nik′ō-lä̤), *n.* [NL., < L. *arena*, *harena*, sand, + *colere*, inhabit, dwell.] The typical and principal genus of the family *Arenicolidæ* (which see); the lobworms or lugworms, which live in the sand of sea-coasts. *A. piscatorum*, a common European species much used by fishermen for bait, burrows a foot or two deep in the sand, is [illegible] inches long, with an eyeless head, and arbuscular [illegible] upon the segments of the middle part of the body.

Arenicoli (ar-ē̤-nik′ō̤-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *arenicolus*, as *Arenicola*, q. v.] A group of sand-loved beetles, corresponding to the families *Geotrypida* and *Trogida* of Macleay.

arenicolid (ar-ẹ̄-nik′ọ̄-lid), *n.* A worm of the family *Arenicolidæ.*

Arenicolida (ar″ẹ̄-ni-kol′i-dạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arenicola* + *-ida*, q. v.] Same as *Arenicolidæ.*

Arenicolidæ (ar″ẹ̄-ni-kol′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arenicola* + *-idæ.*] A family of free marine polychætous or chætopodous and notobranchiate annelids, of which the genus *Arenicola* is the type. Also *Arenicolida, Arenocolidæ.*

arenicolite (ar-ẹ̄-nik′ọ̄-līt), *n.* [< *Arenicola* + *-ite*².] The name given by some paleontologists to peculiar markings observed on various rocks in Wales and Newfoundland, and supposed to be burrows of annelids, or something similar. They have recently been carefully examined by various geologists and paleontologists, and are considered by them as not being of organic origin, but simply markings made by the spray or by water in some other form.

arenicolous (ar-ẹ̄-nik′ọ̄-lus), *a.* [< NL. **arenicolus:* see *Arenicola* and *-ous.*] In *zoöl.*, inhabiting sand, as certain worms. See *Arenicola.*

arenilitic† (a-ren-i-lit′ik), *a.* [< **arenilite*, < L. *arena, harena*, sand (see *arena*¹), + Gr. *λίθος*, a stone.] Pertaining to sandstone; consisting of sandstone: as, *arenilitic* mountains.

arenose (ar′ẹ̄-nōs), *a.* [< L. *arenosus, harenosus*, full of sand, < *arena, harena*, sand: see *arena*¹.] Full of sand; sandy.

arenous (ar′ẹ̄-nus), *a.* [As *arenose.*] Sandy; sand-like.

arenulous† (a-ren′ū-lus), *a.* [< L. *arenula, harenula*, fine sand, dim. of *arena, harena*, sand: see *arena*¹.] Like or full of fine sand.

areocentric (ā″rē-ọ̄-sen′trik), *a.* [< Gr. *Ἄρης*, Mars (the planet), + *κέντρον*, center, + *-ic.*] Having Mars as a center: as, *areocentric* longitude.

areographic (ā-rē-ọ̄-graf′ik), *a.* [< *areography* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to areography.

The *areographic* longitude of the center of the Oculus.
Nature, XXXIII. 42.

areography (ā-rē-og′ra-fi), *n.*; pl. *areographies* (-fiz). [< Gr. *Ἄρης*, Mars (the planet), + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A treatise on or description of the planet Mars.

The *areographies* agree very well with each other in respect to the planet's [Mars's] most important features.
Pop. Sci. Mo. XXVI. 55.

areola (a-rē′ọ̄-lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *areolæ* (-lē). [L., a small open place, dim. of *area:* see *area.*] **1.** In *entom.*, a small, generally angular, inclosed space on a surface, as the spaces between the veinlets in the wing of a dragon-fly, or pale spaces between dark lines which form a network. Also *areolet.*—**2.** In *bot.*, a term sometimes used to designate the meshes of cellular tissue or little distinct angular spaces on a surface.—**3.** In *anat.*: (*a*) Any little cell, area, or space; especially, one of the small interstices in the meshes of areolar tissue and the like, or among minute interlacing vessels, as capillaries. (*b*) The colored circle or halo about the nipple of the human mammary gland, pink in virgins, and brown of various shades in women who have borne children. (*c*) The red ring of inflamed tissue surrounding a pustule. Hence, figuratively—**4.** An aureole.

In some legends of saints we find that they were born with a lambent circle or golden *areola* about their heads.
De Quincey, Works, XV. 39.

5. In decorative art and manufacture, any plate, tile, or flat panel. (*a*) A tile of earthenware, or a plate of marble or stone forming part of a pavement. (*b*) One of the eight plates, rectangular, with arched tops, and richly jeweled and enameled, which make up the circuit of the imperial crown of the Byzantine empire and that of Charlemagne. See *crown.*

Also *areole.*

areolar (a-rē′ọ̄-lạ̈r), *a.* [< *areola* + *-ar.*] Pertaining to an areola or to areolæ; resembling an areola; consisting of or containing areolæ; full of interstices.—**Areolar tissue,** in *anat.*, the light fleecy or flocculent kind of ordinary connective tissue, such as that usually found beneath the skin, consisting of a fine network of white or yellow fibrous tissue so interlaced as to include numberless areolæ in its meshes. Also called *cellular tissue.*

The cellular or *areolar tissue* is so called because its meshes are easily distended and thus separated into cells or spaces which all open freely into one another, and are consequently easily blown up with air, or permeated by fluid. Such spaces, however, do not exist in the natural condition of the body, but the whole [*areolar*] *tissue* forms one unbroken membrane composed of interlacing fibres.
H. Gray, Anat.

areolate (a-rē′ọ̄-lāt), *a.* [< *areola* + *-ate*¹.] Characterized by areolæ; exhibiting areolæ, as the reticulated leaves of plants or the wings of a dragon-fly.

areolated (a-rē′ọ̄-lā-ted), *a.* [< *areolate* + *-ed*².] Marked by or consisting of areolæ; divided into small spaces by intersecting lines.

areolation (ar″ẹ̄-ọ̄-lā′shọn), *n.* [< *areolate* + *-ion.*] **1.** The state of being areolate in character, or of having an areola, or of division into areolæ; the arrangement and form of areolæ, as in the leaves of mosses.—**2.** A set of areolæ taken together as making something areolate.

areole (ar′ẹ̄-ōl), *n.* [= F. *aréole*, < L. *areola.*] Same as *areola.*

areolet (ar′ẹ̄-ọ̄-let), *n.* [< *areole* + *-et.*] **1.** A small areola.—**2.** Same as *areola*, 1.

areology (ā-rẹ̄-ol′ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< *Ἄρης*, Mars (the planet), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The scientific investigation of the substance of Mars.

areometer (ar-ẹ̄-om′e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *aréomètre*, < Gr. *ἀραιός*, thin, not dense, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the specific gravity of liquids; a hydrometer. Also spelled *aræometer.*

areometric (ar″ẹ̄-ọ̄-met′rik), *a.* [As *areometer* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the areometer, or to areometry. Also spelled *aræometric.*

areometrical (ar″ẹ̄-ọ̄-met′ri-kạl), *a.* Same as *areometric.* Also spelled *aræometrical.*

areometry (ar-ẹ̄-om′e-tri), *n.* [As *areometer* + *-y.*] The measurement of the specific gravity of fluids by means of an areometer. Also spelled *aræometry.*

Areopagist (ar-ẹ̄-op′ạ-gist), *n.* [As *Areopagite* + *-ist.*] Same as *Areopagite.*

Areopagite (ar-ẹ̄-op′ạ-gīt), *n.* [< L. *Areopagites*, < Gr. *Ἀρεοπαγίτης*, later *Ἀρειοπαγίτης*, < *Ἀρειόπαγος:* see *Areopagus.*] A member of the council of the Areopagus. Acts xvii. 34.

areopagitic (ar-ẹ̄-op-ạ-git′ik), *a.* [< L. *Areopagiticus*, < Gr. *Ἀρεοπαγιτικός:* see *Areopagus.*] Pertaining to the Areopagus.

Areopagus (ar-ẹ̄-op′ạ-gus), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Ἀρειόπαγος*, not in good use (but cf. *Ἀρεοπαγίτης*, Areopagite), a contr. of *Ἄρειος πάγος*, Mars's Hill: *Ἄρειος*, belonging to *Ἄρης*, Mars (cf. *Arian*¹, and see *Ares*); *πάγος*, a hill.] **1.** A rocky hill in Athens, situated immediately to the west of the Acropolis; hence, the sovereign tribunal or council of elders which held its sittings on this hill from unrecorded antiquity. Though modified several times in its constitution, notably by Solon and Ephialtes, the Areopagus always retained the highest reputation for dignity, justice, and wisdom. Its functions were at once religious, political, and judicial; the scope of its action was thus much wider than that of a supreme court of the present day, extending not only to jurisdiction in cases of homicide and some others in which religion was concerned, and to a general censorship of all affairs of state, but even to the supervision of education, and to certain police and sumptuary regulations. In historic times the Areopagus was constituted of all archons, after their year of office, who had successfully proved themselves guiltless of malfeasance, in accordance with the provisions of law.

The Areopagus at Athens, as seen from the Hill of the Nymphs, the Acropolis in the background.

The *Areopagus*, a primeval tribunal, hallowed by mythic associations, where trials were held under primitive forms, secured to them [the great families] a privileged authority under the sanction of religion.
Von Ranke, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 138.

Hence—**2.** Any body, company, or tribunal of which the decisions, opinions, or criticisms are final or carry great weight: as, the *Areopagus* of public opinion.

The Emperor, instead of drawing the sword for Luxemburg, submitted his case to the *Areopagus* of Europe.
Lowe, Bismarck, I. 436.

areopagy† (ar-ẹ̄-op′ạ-gi), *n.* [< *Areopagus.*] An Areopagus or tribunal.

The . . . *Areopagum* of hell. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

areostyle, aræostyle (a-rē′ọ̄-stīl), *a.* [< L. *aræostylos*, < Gr. *ἀραιόστυλος*, with columns far apart, < *ἀραιός*, thin, not dense, + *στῦλος*, a column, pillar: see *style*².] In *arch.*, having columns placed four diameters, or more than three diameters, apart, from center to center of the columns.

areosystyle, aræosystyle (a-rē-ọ̄-sis′tīl), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀραιός*, thin, not dense, + *σύστυλος*, with columns standing together, < *σύν*, together, + *στῦλος*, column: see *style*².] In *arch.*, having columns coupled or placed in pairs, with an interval generally of one diameter and a half between the centers of the coupled columns, and of more than three diameters between the external columns of the pairs, measured from center to center. See cut under *systyle.*

areotic†, aræotic† (ar-ẹ̄-ot′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀραιωτικός*, of or for rarefying, < *ἀραιοῦν*, rarefy, < *ἀραιός*, rare, thin, not dense.] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, attenuating the humors; efficacious in opening the pores.

II. *n.* A medicine supposed to attenuate the fluids of the body, open the pores, and increase perspiration; an attenuant.

areret†, *v. t.* See *arear*¹.

Ares (ā′rēz), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Ἄρης*, the god of war; perhaps allied to *ἔρις*, strife, quarrel, discord, personified *Ἔρις*, L. *Eris*, a goddess who excites to war, sister and companion of Ares.] In *Gr. myth.*, the god of war, typical particularly of the violence, brutality, confusion, and destruction it calls forth. The corresponding Roman deity was Mars.

Ares.—Statue in the Villa Ludovisi, Rome.

areson†, *v. t.* See *areason.*

arest†, *v.* and *n.* An old form of *arrest*¹.

aret†, arette†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *arret, arrette, arreet*, < ME. *aretten*, < OF. *areter, aretter*, < *a* (< L. *ad*), to, + *reter*, < L. *reputare*, count: see *repute.*] **1.** To reckon; assign; ascribe: with *to.*

The charge which God doth *unto* me *arrett.*
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 8.

2. To charge; impute: with *to* or *upon.*

He that *aretteth upon* God, or blameth God of thyng of which he is hym self gilty. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

aretaics (ar-e-tā′iks), *n.* [< Gr. as if **ἀρεταϊκός*, < *ἀρετή*, virtue.] In *ethics*, same as *aretology.* *Grote.*

arête (a-rāt′), *n.* [F., a ridge, sharp edge, < OF. *areste*, < L. *arista*, ear of corn, spine: see *arrest*² and *arista.*] A sharp ridge or rocky spur of a mountain.

Arethusa (ar-ẹ̄-thū′sạ̈), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Ἀρέθουσα*, the name of several fountains, the most famous being that in the island of Ortygia at Syracuse; fabled to have been a nymph of Arcadia, who, being pursued by the river-god Alpheus, and changed into a stream by Artemis, disappeared under ground, passed beneath the Ionian sea, and reappeared in Ortygia; lit., the Waterer; fem. ppr. of **ἀρέθειν* for *ἄρδειν*, to water.] **1.** In *bot.*, a genus of orchids, consisting of a single species, *A. bulbosa*, a small swamp-plant of North America, with a handsome rosy-purple sweet-scented flower terminating a sheathed scape.—**2.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of acalephs. (*b*) A genus of mollusks. *Montfort*, 1808. (*c*) A genus of reptiles. *Duméril and Bibron*, 1840. (*d*) A genus of crustaceans.

a reticelli (ä rā-tē-chel′lē). [It.: *a* (< L. *ad*), to, with; *reticelli*, pl. of *reticello*, masc., more commonly *reticella*, fem., a small net, dim. of *rete*, < L. *rete*, net: see *rete.*] With reticulations: applied to glassware decorated with fine lines of opaque white buried in the transparent paste and forming net-like designs. The decoration is obtained by making the body of the object of two thicknesses of glass in such a manner that the spiral lines in one form an angle with those in the other.

Aretine [illegible] me of Arezzo in Tuscany.] 1. [illegible] Arezzo in Tuscany. [illegible] —2. [illegible] ing toward azure, and sometimes iron-gray, or with a [illegible]

Aretinian (ar-e-tin′i-an), *a.* [See *Aretine.*] Pertaining to or originated by Guido Aretino (Guido d'Arezzo), a noted Italian musician of [illegible]th century.—**Aretinian syllables**, the [illegible] the [illegible] Baptist [illegible], chosen by Guido d'Arezzo to name the [illegible] D, E, F, G, A [illegible] in the [illegible] full tone [illegible] letters [illegible] Since the intervals [illegible] those between the first [illegible] the syllables have [illegible] names for these tones and [illegible] relations. This application [illegible] When thus used *ut* is generally [illegible] syllable *si* (compare sol-fa, *te*) is added [illegible]

Aretinist (ar′e-tin-ist), *n.* [< *Aretino* + *-ist.*] A profligate of the stamp of Pietro Aretino, an Italian poet (1492–1557), noted for his impudence and profligacy, and for the virulence of his satire.

aretology (ar-e-tol′ǭ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. as if **ἀρε*[illegible] cf. [illegible], discussion or praise of virtue, otherwise jesting, < *ἀρεταλόγος*, a jester, lit. one who talks about virtue), < *ἀρετή*, virtue, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] That part of moral philosophy which treats of virtue, its nature, and the means of attaining it. Also [illegible] *aretaics*. [Rare.]

arettet, [illegible] See *aret.*

arewt, *prep. phr.* as *adv.* An old form of *arow*.

arfvedsonite (är′ved-son-īt), *n.* [Named from J. E. *Arfvedson*, a Swedish chemist.] A mineral related to hornblende, composed of silicates of iron and soda with a little alumina and lime.

arg. In *her.*, an abbreviation of *argent*.

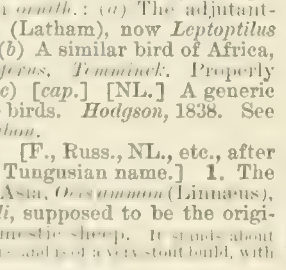
argal[1] (är′gal), *n.* See *argol*[1].

argal[2]† (är′gal), *adv.* A ludicrous corruption of Latin *ergo*, therefore.

> [illegible] *argal*, he . . . shortens not his own life. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

argala (är′ga-lä), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., also *argeelah*, formerly also *argali*, *argill*, *hargill*, repr. Hind. *hargila*.] In *ornith.*: (*a*) The adjutant-bird, *Ardea argala* (Latham), now *Leptoptilus argala*, of India. (*b*) A similar bird of Africa, *Leptoptilus crumeniferus*, *Temminck*. Properly called *marabou*. (*c*) [*cap.*] [NL.] A generic name of both these birds. *Hodgson*, 1838. See *adjutant-bird*, *marabou*.

argali (är′ga-li), *n.* [F., Russ., NL., etc., after the Mongolian and Tungusian name.] 1. The large wild sheep of Asia, *Ovis ammon* (Linnæus), now *Caproris argali*, supposed to be the original stock of the domestic sheep. It stands about [illegible] and is of a very stout build, with enormously thick [illegible] ly curved horns, [illegible]



[illegible] an argali [illegible]

Argand [illegible] r, lamp. [illegible]

Argantidæ [illegible], *n. pl.* [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] oil, which is an important article of food for the inhabitants. Its wood is remarkable for hardness and durability.

Argas (är′gas), *n.* [NL., prob. < Gr. *ἀργός*, contr. of *ἀεργός*, not working, idle; cf. *ἀργήεις*, Doric *ἀργᾶς*, bright, shining.] A genus of mites, of the family *Ixodidæ*, having no eyes. The best-known species is *A. reflexus*, a parasite of birds, especially doves, and known as the *dove-tick*. Other species are *A.* [illegible]

Argasidæ (är-gas′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Argas* + *-idæ.*] A family of ticks, named from the genus *Argas*. Also *Argantidæ*.

Argean (är-jē′an), *a.* [< L. *Argēus*, pertaining to the Argo: see *Argo.*] 1. Pertaining to the ship Argo, or to the constellation of that name. —2. Pertaining to Argeia (Argolis or the district of Argos) in Greece, or to the Argives, the ancient inhabitants of Argos.

argel, arghel (är′gel), *n.* [Syrian.] The leaves of the asclepiadaceous plant *Solenostemma Argel*, used in Egypt for the adulteration of senna. Also written *arguel*.

argema (är′je-mä), *n.*; pl. *argemata* (är-jem′a-tä). [NL., < Gr. *ἄργεμα*, *ἄργεμον*, a small white speck or ulcer, < *ἀργός*, white. Cf. *agrimony.*] 1. A small white ulcer on the cornea.—2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a genus of lepidopterous insects.

Argemone (är-je-mō′nē), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀργεμώνη*, a kind of poppy, named from its supposed medicinal qualities; < *ἄργεμον* or *ἄργεμα*, a small white speck in the eye: see *argema.*] A small genus of plants, natural order *Papaveraceæ*. The species are all ornamental, and natives of America, but are widely naturalized. From the seeds of *A. Mexicana* the Mexicans obtain an oil very useful to painters. Both yellow and white varieties of this species are often cultivated under the name of the horned or prickly poppy.

argent (är′jent), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *argent*, < L. *argentum*, silver, money, = Oscan *aragetom* = Skt. *rajata*, white, silver; cf. Ir. Gael. *airgiod*, silver, money, connected with Ir. Gael. *arg*, white, Gr. *ἀργός*, white, bright, shining; cf. Gr. *ἄργυρος*, silver (with different suffix); Skt. *arjuna*, silver-white, < √ *rij*, shine, *rañj*, color, be red.] I. *n.* 1. Silver, or something resembling it; formerly, in a more general sense, money.

> She shall haue the first day a whole pecke of *argent*.
> *Udall*, Roister Doister, i. 4.

> With that she tore her robe apart, and half
> The polish'd *argent* of her breast to sight
> Laid bare. *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

2. In *her.*, the metal silver: represented conventionally in uncolored drawing or engraving by a plain white surface.

Often abbreviated to *a.*, *ar.*, or *arg.*

Argent comptant†, ready money.

II. *a.* Made of silver; resembling silver; bright like silver; silvery-white.

> Pardon me, airy planet, that I prize
> One thought beyond thine *argent* luxuries!
> *Keats*, Endymion, iii.

argental (är-jen′tal), *a.* [= F. *argental*, < L. *argentum*, silver.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling silver.—**Argental mercury**, a native amalgam of silver.

argentan (är′jen-tan), *n.* [< L. *argentum*, silver, + *-an.*] 1. An alloy of varying proportions of nickel, copper, and zinc; one of the names given as a trade-mark to German silver (which see, under *silver*).—2. A species of French point-lace.

argentate (är′jen-tāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *argentatus*, silvered, < *argentum*, silver.] I. *a.* Silvery, or of a shining white color with a tinge of gray. *A. Gray.*

II. *n.* In *chem.*, a salt of argentic acid.

argentation (är-jen-tā′shon), *n.* [< L. *argentatus*, overlaid with silver: see *argentate.*] An overlaying with silver.

argentea (är-jen′tē-ä), *n.*; pl. *argenteæ* (-ē). [NL., fem. of L. *argenteus*, silvery: see *argenteous.*] A membrane which enters into the formation of the eyeball of some animals, as *Cephalopoda*: so called from its silvery color. [illegible] membrane in which [illegible] *argentea externa* and *argentea interna*. [illegible]

argentei, *n.* Plural of *argenteus*.

argenteous (är-jen′tē-us), *a.* [< L. *argenteus*, silvery, < *argentum*, silver.] Silvery. [Rare.]

argentert, *n.* [Also written *argentier*, < OF. *argentier*, < L. *argentarius*, a money-changer, banker, LL. a silversmith, prop. adj., < *argentum*, silver [illegible]] 1. A money-changer; a banker.—2. A silversmith. *A. Wilson*, Hist. James I.

argenteus (är-jen′tē-us), *n.*; pl. *argentei* (-ī). [L., *nummus*, of silver: see *argenteous.*] A [illegible] silver coin weighing about 80 grains, [illegible] by the emperor Caracalla, and worth [illegible] and a half. It [illegible] supplanted the denarius, from which it may be distinguished by having the head of the emperor radiate. After a short time it became only a copper coin washed with silver.

Obverse. Reverse.

Argenteus of Caracalla, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

argentic (är-jen′tik), *a.* [< NL. *argenticus*, < L. *argentum*, silver.] Containing silver in chemical combination. See *argentous*.

argentier†, *n.* Same as *argenter*.

argentiferous (är-jen-tif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *argentum*, silver, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing or containing silver: as, *argentiferous* ore, veins, etc.

argentific† (är-jen-tif′ik), *a.* [< L. *argentum*, silver, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make: see *-fic.*] Producing silver. [Rare.]

argentify† (är-jen′ti-fī), *v. t.* [< L. *argentum*, silver, + *-ficare*, make: see *-fy.*] To turn into silver.

argentilla (är-jen-til′ä), *n.* [It., formed as a dim. of *argento*, < L. *argentum*, silver.] A Genoese lace, much like point d'Alençon.

Argentina (är-jen-tī′nä), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. **argentinus*, pertaining to silver: see *argentine.*] 1. A genus of malacopterygian fishes, giving name to the family *Argentinidæ*: so called from their silvery scales. *A. sphyræna*, of European waters, is the type.—2. [*l. c.*] A name given to unglazed porcelain, coated with gold, silver, or copper by a process similar to that of electroplating.

argentine (är′jen-tin), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *argentin*, < L. **argentinus*, pertaining to silver (as noun, LL. *Argentinus*, the god of silver money), < *argentum*, silver.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or resembling silver; silvery; argent.

> Celestial Dian, goddess *argentine*.
> *Shak.*, Pericles, v. 2.

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Rio de la Plata (Sp. *plata*, silver), the estuary of the rivers Paraná and Uruguay in South America, or the country called from it the Argentine Republic or Confederation, or Argentina.—**Argentine flowers of antimony.** See *antimony*.—**Argentine glass**, an ornamental glassware having the sheen of silver. It is generally formed by inclosing delicate white silvery incrustations of dry porcelain clay in solid and transparent glass.

II. *n.* 1. A silvery-white slaty variety of calcite, containing a little silica with laminæ usually undulated, found in primitive rocks and frequently in metallic veins.—2. The tetroxid or antimoniate of antimony.—3. The silvery coloring matter of the scales of fishes.—4. A fish of the family *Scopelidæ* or *Maurolicidæ*.—5. White metal coated with silver.—6. [*cap.*] A citizen or an inhabitant of the Argentine Republic. **Sheppey argentine**, *Scopelus pennanti*, a fish of the family *Scopelidæ*, commonly called the *pearl-side*.

argentinid (är-jen′ti-nid), *n.* A fish of the family *Argentinidæ*, as a caplin or eulachon.

Argentinidæ (är-jen-tin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Argentina* + *-idæ.*] A family of malacopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Argentina*. The body is in form, covered with moderate or large scales; the branchiostegal rays are few, and pyloric cæca are few or wanting. The species were universally referred to the family *Salmonidæ* by the older authors, and are still retained in it by many, but they differ in the characters specified and other anatomical peculiarities. The chief representatives are the genera *Argentina*, *Osmerus* (including the smelts), *Mallotus* (caplin), and *Hypomesus*. They are chiefly inhabitants of cold or temperate seas, but some, as the smelts, enter and live in fresh water.

Argentininæ (är-jen-ti-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Argentina* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of fishes, typified by the genus *Argentina*, referred to the family *Salmonidæ*: same as *Argentinidæ*.

argentinoid (är-jen′ti-noid), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Argentinidæ*.

argentite (är′jen-tīt), *n.* [< L. *argentum*, silver, + *-ite*[2].] Silver sulphid, a blackish lead-gray mineral, occurring in crystals, in crusts, and massive. It is a valuable ore of silver, found in the [illegible] rock of many countries. Also called [illegible]

argentobismutite (är-jen-tō-biz′mū-tīt), *n.* [< *argentum* + *bismuth* + *-ite.*] A native sulphid of bismuth and silver. Sometimes called *bismuth-silver*.

argentometer (är-jen-tom′e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *argentum*, silver, + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] A graduated glass tube used in ascertaining the quantity of silver in a solution by the admission of chlorid of sodium.

By means of an *argentometer* the strength of the bath can easily be maintained at a given point.
Silver Sunbeam, p. 196.

argentous (är-jen′tus), *a.* [< L. *argentosus*, < *argentum*, silver.] Pertaining to or containing silver: applied to a compound which contains a larger proportion of silver than the corresponding argentic compound: as, *argentous* oxid, Ag_4O; *argentic* oxid, Ag_2O.

argentry (är′jen-tri), *n.* [< F. *argenterie*, plate, silver plate, < *argent*, silver: see *argent.*] **1**†. Articles formed of silver; silver plate.

Pawning his . . . *argentry* and jewels.
Howell, Letters, i. 2.

2. Silvery appearance. [Rare.]

And there the glittering *argentry*
Ripples and glances on the confluent streams.
Southey.

argentum (är-jen′tum), *n.* [L.: see *argent.*] Silver. In *chem.*, abbreviated *Ag.*—**Argentum mosaicum**, an amalgam of tin, bismuth, and mercury, used for coloring images of plaster of Paris. *E. H. Knight.*

Arges (är′jēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀργής, bright, glancing, ἀργός, bright, white.] **1.** A genus of South American fishes, typical of the family *Argidæ*.—**2.** A genus of trilobites.

arghel, *n.* See *argel.*

arghool (är-göl′), *n.* An Egyptian musical instrument, consisting of two tubes, with a mouthpiece furnished with reeds. Sometimes both tubes are pierced with holes, sometimes only one, the other being used as a drone.

argid (är′jid), *n.* A fish of the family *Argidæ*.

Argidæ (är′ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arges* + *-idæ.*] A family of nematognathous fishes, typified by the genus *Arges*, related to the *Loricariidæ*, but having a naked body and only maxillary barbels. There are about 10 known species, of small size, inhabiting the upper Andean streams and derivatives therefrom.

argil (är′jil), *n.* [< F. *argile*, < L. *argilla*, white clay, < Gr. ἄργιλλα or ἄργιλα, usually ἄργιλλος or ἄργιλος, white clay, < ἀργός, white: see *argent.*] Potters' clay. This word has been used in different senses, and was proposed as a name for alumina when its nature was first discovered. It is now used by technical writers as a distinctive term for clay which is fit for potters' use.

argillaceous (är-ji-lā′shius), *a.* [< L. *argillaceus*, < *argilla*, white clay: see *argil.*] **1.** Of the nature of or resembling clay.—**2.** Containing a considerable amount of clayey matter: as, *argillaceous* earth.—**Argillaceous rocks**, rocks of sedimentary origin, soft in texture, deposited for the most part in thin layers. Clay forms the basis, but with it other substances may be associated, as vegetable matter (carbonaceous shale), iron (clayband ironstone), lime (marl), etc. When the shale is tolerably pure it is readily distinguished by the peculiar odor, termed *argillaceous*, which it emits when breathed on.—**Argillaceous slate or schist**, clay slate, a metamorphic rock which in Scotland is characteristic of the Silurian formation.

argilliferous (är-ji-lif′e̤-rus), *a.* [< L. *argilla*, white clay (see *argil*), + *ferre* = E. *bear*^{1}.] Producing or containing clay or argil.

argillite (är′ji-līt), *n.* [< L. *argilla*, white clay (see *argil*), + *-ite*^{2}.] Argillaceous schist or slate; clay slate (which see, under *clay*).

argillitic (är-ji-lit′ik), *a.* [< *argillite* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to argillite.

argillo (är-jil′ō), *n.* [< L. *argilla*, < Gr. ἄργιλλος, white clay: see *argil.*] A name given to a vitreous compound of which tiles, table-tops, door-knobs, etc., are made.

argilloarenaceous (är-jil″ō-ar-ē̤-nā′shius), *a.* [< *argillous* + *arenaceous.*] Consisting of clay and sand.

argillocalcareous (är-jil″ō-kal-kā′rē̤-us), *a.* [< *argillous* + *calcareous.*] Consisting of clay and calcareous earth.

argillocalcite (är-jil-ō-kal′sīt), *n.* [< *argillous* + *calcite.*] A species of calcareous earth with a large proportion of clay; marl.

argilloferruginous (är-jil″ō-fe-rö′ji-nus), *a.* [< *argillous* + *ferruginous.*] Containing clay and iron, as a mineral.

argilloid (är-jil′oid), *a.* [< L. *argilla* (see *argil*) + *-oid.*] Having an argillaceous or clayey appearance; like argil or clay.

Argillornis (är-ji-lôr′nis), *n.* [NL., < L. *argilla*, white clay (see *argil*), + Gr. ὄρνις, bird.] A genus of fossil birds from the London clay of Sheppey. *A. longipennis* (Owen), of uncertain affinities, is the typical species. The fossil remains indicate a long-winged bird larger than an albatross. *R. Owen*, 1878.

argillous (är-jil′us), *a.* [< ME. *argillous*, < OF. *argillos*, *argillus*, mod. F. *argileux*, < L. *argillosus*, abounding in clay, < *argilla*, white clay: see *argil.*] Consisting of or belonging to clay; clayey.

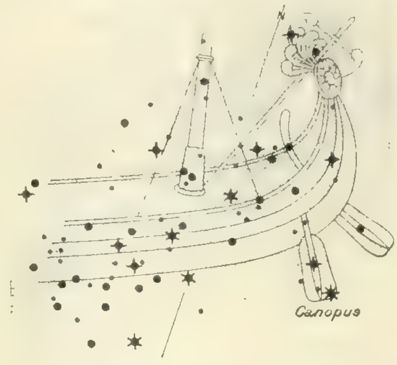
argin†, **argine**†, *n.* [< It. *argine*, perhaps < L. *aggerem*, acc. of *agger*, a mound: see *agger.*] An embankment or rampart in front of a fort.

Argive (är′gīv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Argivus*, < Gr. Ἀργεῖος, pertaining to Ἄργος, Argos.] **I.** *a.* Relating to Argos, the historic capital of Argolis or Argeia in Greece, or to its inhabitants, or to Argolis, the territory of Argos. The Argive race is represented in Homer as the most powerful in Greece, and hence *Argive* is often used as equivalent to *Grecian* or *Greek*.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Argos or of Argolis; a Greek.

argle-bargle (är′gl-bär′gl), *v. i.* [Also *argie-bargie*, *argle-bargin*, etc.; a varied reduplication of *argue.*] To argue obstinately; bandy words; haggle. [Scotch.]

Argo (är′gō), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ἀργώ, name of Jason's ship, lit. the swift; also a constellation named after this ship; < ἀργός, swift, glancing, bright, white: see *argent.*] **1.** In *Gr. myth.*, the name of the ship in which Jason and his fifty-four companions sailed to Colchis in quest of the golden fleece.—**2.** An ancient southern constellation, the largest in the heavens. It contains Canopus, after Sirius the brightest of the fixed stars. By modern astronomers it is commonly divided into four parts by adding the distinctive words *navis*, *carina*, *puppis*, and *velum*, or hull, keel, stern, and sail.



The Constellation Argo.

3. [*l. c.*] In *zoöl.*, the technical specific name of the paper-nautilus, *Argonauta argo*.—**4.** In *conch.*, a genus of nudibranchiate gastropods: synonymous with *Doris*. *Bohadsch.*

argol^1 (är′gol), *n.* [< ME. *argoil*, *argoyle*, AF. *argoil*; origin unknown; appar. ult. < Gr. ἀργός, white.] Unrefined or crude tartar; a hard crust, consisting of potassium bitartrate, formed on the sides of vessels in which wine has been fermented. It is purple or white according to the color of the wine. Argol is used by dyers to dispose the stuffs to take their colors; and the purified bitartrate, called *cream of tartar*, is used in medicine, cooking, and the processes of tinning and silvering. It is also a constituent of most baking-powders. Also written *argal*, *argoll*, *argall*, *orgal*.

argol^2 (är′gol), *n.* [Mongol.] A cake of dried camel's dung, used by the Mongols as fuel.

argolet†, **argoulet**†, *n.* [OF. *argoulet*; origin obscure.] A member of a French corps of light cavalry instituted by Louis XII., similar to the estradiots, and probably armed and drilled in partial imitation of that corps.

argoletier†, *n.* [OF.] Same as *argolet*.

Argolic (är-gol′ik), *a.* [< L. *Argolicus*, < Gr. Ἀργολικός, pertaining to Ἀργολίς, Argolis. See *Argive.*] Belonging to Argolis, the territory of Argos, a district of Greece, in Poloponnesus, between Arcadia and the Ægean sea: as, the *Argolic* Gulf.

argon (är′gon), *n.* [< Gr. ἀργός, lazy, inert.] A gaseous element having a density of nearly 20 and an atomic weight of about 40. It forms nearly one per cent. of the atmosphere, and is also obtained from the gases yielded by the water of some springs, and, with helium (which see), from certain minerals and from meteoric iron. It was first recognized in 1895 by Lord Rayleigh and Professor W. Ramsay, who separated it from the nitrogen with which it had till then been confounded largely because of its chemical inertness, it being more indifferent to reagents than even that element. It has a boiling-point of −187° C., and has been solidified at a temperature of —190° C. It yields two characteristic spectra, marked respectively by certain prominent red and blue lines. Recent experiments indicate that it is not a simple substance.

Argonaut (är′gọ-nât), *n.* [< L. *Argonauta*, < Gr. Ἀργοναύτης, one who sailed in the Argo, < Ἀργώ, Argo, + ναύτης (= L. *nauta*), a sailor, < ναῦς, a ship: see *nave*^{2}, *nautical.*] **1.** One of the heroes who, according to the ancient Hellenic myth, sailed with Jason in the ship Argo to Colchis on the Euxine sea in quest of the golden fleece. This they secured, and Jason also bore back with him and his comrades to Iolcus, amid wonderful adventures, the Colchian king's daughter Medea, the enchantress. Hence—**2.** *pl.* Those who emigrated to California about the time of the discovery of gold there: as, the *Argonauts* of '49.

Argonaut (*Argonauta argo*), female.

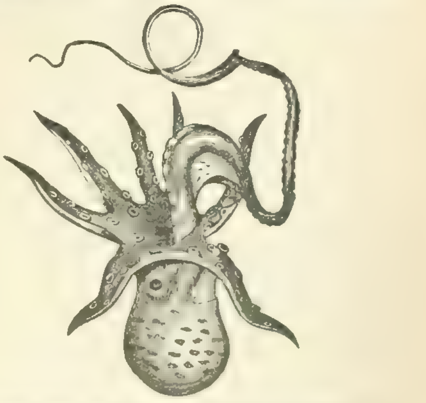
3. [*l. c.*] A cephalopod mollusk, known also as the *paper-nautilus* and *paper-sailor*. The common Mediterranean species, *Argonauta argo*, was fabled to carry its velamentous arms erect as sails, and thereby to be wafted by the winds. The arms are in fact commonly carried appressed to the shell, and progression is effected chiefly backward, as with other cuttlefishes, by the ejection of water through the siphon.

Argonauta (är-gọ-nâ′tạ̈), *n.* [L., an Argonaut: see *Argonaut.*] A genus of cephalopods, typical of the family *Argonautidæ*.

Argonautic (är-gọ-nâ′tik), *a.* [< L. *Argonauticus*, < *Argonauta*, Argonaut.] Of or pertaining to the Argonauts, or relating to their voyage to Colchis: as, the *Argonautic* story. See *Argonaut*, 1.

argonautid (är-gọ-nâ′tid), *n.* A cephalopod of the family *Argonautidæ*.

Argonautidæ (är-gọ-nâ′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Argonauta* + *-idæ.*] A family of octopod cephalopods, represented by the genus *Argonauta*, with an ovoid finless body and the two uppermost arms (in the female) expanded terminally into broad flattish velamenta, which secrete a papery, spiral, single-chambered, involute shell. The family is peculiar in the development of the shell. The only known genus is *Argonauta*. The shells, popularly known as the *argonaut*, *paper-nautilus*, and *paper-sailor*, and common as curiosities, are peculiar to the female, are secreted by the velamentous arms, and are charged with the eggs in the breeding season.



Argonauta argo (male), with hectocotylized arm attached. (Several times smaller than the female, though shown larger.)

Argonauta argo, female, swimming in the direction of the large arrow—the smaller showing the current from the siphon.

argosy (är′gọ-si), *n.*; pl. *argosies* (-siz). [Early mod. E. also *argosie*, *argosey*, *argozee*, *argosea*, also *argose*, *arguze*, and *ragosie*, *rhaguse*, and first in the form *ragusye* (see first quot.), < It. *Ragusea*, pl. *Ragusee*, lit. a vessel of *Ragusa* (in early mod. E. also *Aragouse*, *Arragosa*), a port in Dalmatia on the east coast of the Adriatic sea, noted for its commerce.] A large merchant vessel, especially one carrying a rich freight.

Furthermore, how acceptable a thing this may be to the *Ragusyes*, Hulks, Caravels, and other foreign rich [illegible] of the sea-limits of [illegible] English [illegible], II. 67.

[illegible] with [illegible] sail
[illegible]
[illegible] M. of V., i. 1.

[illegible] Venetian [illegible] Venice [illegible]
[illegible] Hist. [illegible], I. 149.

argot [illegible] [F.; origin obscure.] [illegible] of a class, originally [illegible] and vagabonds, devised for [illegible] and concealment; cant; slang.

[illegible]
[illegible]

Words or expressions in an ancient language, if they [illegible] CLXII. 177.

argoulet, *n.* See *argolet*.

Argozoum [illegible] [NL., appar. < Gr. [illegible], a kind of serpent (cf. [illegible], white, + [illegible], animal.] A genus of gigantic animals, formerly supposed to be birds, now believed to be dinosaurian reptiles, known by their footprints in the Triassic formation of the Connecticut valley. *Hitchcock*, 1848.

arguable (är′gū̦-a-bl), *a.* [< *argue* + *-able*.] Capable of being argued; admitting argument.

> W[illegible] philosophy, they mean something ar[illegible] something [illegible]
> *J. R. S[illegible]*, Natural Religion, p. 184.

argue (är′gū̦), *v.*; pret. and pp. *argued*, ppr. *arguing*. [< ME. *arguen*, *argüen*, < OF. (and mod. F.) *arguer*, < L. *arguere*, declare, show, prove, make clear, reprove, accuse; prob. connected with Gr. ἀργός, white, bright, etc.: see *argent*, and cf. *declare*, lit. make clear.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To bring forward reasons to support or to overthrow a proposition, an opinion, or a measure; use arguments; reason: as, A *argues* in favor of a measure, B *argues* against it.

> With what cunning
> This woman *argues* for her own damnation!
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, iii. 3.

> Yet I *argue* not
> Against Heaven's hand or will, nor bate a jot
> Of heart or hope.
> *Milton*, Sonnets, xvii.

> [illegible] that human reason so seeking for God can [illegible] his power and his divinity, and holds that the true God is not far from every one of us.
> *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 206.

2. To contend in argument; dispute: as, you may *argue* with your friend a week without convincing him.

> For e'en though vanquished, he could *argue* still.
> *Goldsmith*, Des. Vil., l. 212.

> How finely we *argue* upon mistaken facts!
> *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 27.

II. *trans.* 1. To debate or discuss; treat by reasoning; state the reasons for or against: as, the counsel *argued* the cause before the Supreme Court; the cause was well *argued*.

> I must submit
> [illegible] not *argue* it,
> [illegible] I welcome it.
> [illegible], Lover's Progress, iv. 2.

2. To evince; render inferable or deducible; show; imply: as, the order visible in the universe *argues* a divine cause.

> [illegible] yourselves unknown.
> *Milton*, P. L., iv. 830.

> [illegible]
> [illegible]
> [illegible]
> [illegible] Field.

3. [illegible] any way by argument; induce [illegible] of, or in regard to, by [illegible] *argue* [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] about an award. It often means the alternate giving of reasons, especially by two persons. It is often applied to mere bickering, and is in general less dignified than the other words. To *debate* is to interchange arguments in a somewhat formal manner, as in debating societies and legislative bodies. To *discuss* is, by derivation, to shake or knock a subject to pieces in order to find the truth, or the best thing to be done. A *debate*, therefore, may be viewed as a *discussion*, or a *discussion* as a *debate*. Strictly, a *discussion* is an amicable presentation of opinions, not limited, like the others, to affirmative and negative sides of a proposition, and with the expectation on the part of all that the conclusion will be the adoption of no one person's opinion or plan unmodified. To *argue* a point, to *dispute* a position, to *dispute* with a neighbor, to *debate* a motion, to *discuss* a subject or a plan.

> Stubbornly he did repugn the truth
> About a certain question in the law,
> *Argu'd* betwixt the duke of York and him.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

> We might *discuss* the Northern sin
> Which made a selfish war begin;
> *Dispute* the claims, arrange the chances;
> Emperor, Ottoman, which shall win.
> *Tennyson*, To Maurice.

> They [lawyers] found time to *debate* fully all the points of interest raised by a case, whether the solution of them was necessary for the actual decision or not.
> *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 106.

> The archbishop was on his way to a synod where the great question was to be *discussed* whether gas might be used at the altar instead of candles.
> *Froude*, Sketches, p. 43.

arguel, *n.* Same as *argel*.

arguer (är′gū̦-ėr), *n.* [ME. *arguere*; < *argue* + *-er*1.] One who argues; a reasoner; a disputer.

argufier (är′gū̦-fī-ėr), *n.* One who argues or argufies. [Colloq.]

> I have noticed that your people who are pretty well agreed are always the fiercest *argufiers*.
> *W. C. Russell*, Sailor's Sweetheart, i.

argufy (är′gū̦-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *argufied*, ppr. *argufying*. [Improp. < *argue* + *-fy*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To argue, commonly in a pertinacious manner, or for the sake of controversy; wrangle.

> It ain't no use to *argerfy* ner try to cut up frisky.
> *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., p. 15.

2. To have weight as an argument; import; signify.

II. *trans.* 1. To contend about; worry with argument.—2. To signify; mean.

> But what *argufies* all this festivity? 'Tis all vanity and vexation of spirit.
> *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, vi. 41.

[In all uses colloquial or dialectal.]

arguitive (är-gū̦′i-tiv), *a.* [< L. **arguitus*, pp. of *arguere*, argue (see *argue*), + *-ive*.] Having the character or form of an argument. [Rare.]—**Arguitive descent.** See *descent*, 13.

argulid (är′gū̦-lid), *n.* A fish-louse of the family *Argulidæ*.

Argulidæ (är-gū̦′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Argulus* + *-idæ*.] A family of siphonostomous entomostracan crustaceans, typified by the genus *Argulus*. These fish-lice have a flat shield-like body, the cephalothorax coalesced with the abdomen, and the postabdomen rudimentary and bearing two tail-fins. They are parasitic on various fishes, especially fresh-water species, and sometimes attack young fishes in such numbers as to cause their death. The family with some authors constitutes a suborder *Branchiura*.

Argulina (är-gū̦-lī′nạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Argulus* + *-ina*.] The *Argulidæ*, rated as a subfamily.

arguline (är′gū̦-lin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Argulina*.

Argulus (är′gū̦-lus), *n.* [NL., dim. of Gr. ἀργός, contr. of ἀεργός, living without labor, < ἀ- priv. + ἔργον = E. *work*.] A genus of fish-lice, or epizoic entomostracans, the type of the family *Argulidæ*. It is one of the most singular modifications of these parasitic entomostracous crustaceans, and is a common parasite upon the stickleback and various other fishes.

argument (är′gū̦-ment), *n.* [< ME. *argument*, < OF. *argument* (F. *argument*), < L. *argumentum*, proof, evidence, token, subject, contents, < *arguere*, prove, argue: see *argue*.] 1. A statement or fact tending to produce belief concerning a matter in doubt; a premise or premises set forth in order to prove an assumption or conclusion.

> It is an *argument* the times are sore,
> When virtue cannot safely be advanced.
> *B. Jonson*, [illegible] iii. 1.

> [illegible] than *argument*, temptation, threats,
> *Pope*, [illegible] on Man, [illegible]

> The only *argument* available with an east wind is to put on your overcoat.
> *Lowell*, [illegible]

> [illegible] meaning of the word probably [illegible] The usual definition [illegible] *argument* [illegible] of a doubtful matter [illegible] The word [illegible] here means a premise [illegible] according to all the commentators [illegible] *medium* [illegible] logicians have been led [illegible] *argument* the [illegible]

2. The middle term of a syllogism. [See preceding note.]

> *Argument* is the bare proof or mean term which is invented by him that disputeth, to prove the truth of the question; but argumentation is the whole reasoning itself, of what form soever it be, comprehending both the question and also the proof thereof.
> *Blundeville*, 1619.

> *Argument* again, *argumentum*, what is assumed in order to argue something,—is properly the middle notion in a reasoning—that through which the conclusion is established.
> *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. A reasoning; the process by which the connection between that which is or is supposed to be admitted and that which is doubted or supposed to need confirmation is traced or tested.

> In matters of wrong *arguments* do confound sense, when in explanation of right they do sensibly approve it.
> *Ford*, Honour Triumphant, ii.

> The probability which she easily perceives in things thus in their native state would be quite lost if this *argument* were managed learnedly and proposed in mood and figure.
> *Locke.*

> We do not know God by *argument*, by reading books of evidences or books of theology: we know him just as we know the external world,—by experience.
> *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 162.

4. An address or composition made for the purpose of producing belief or conviction by reasoning or persuasion.—5. A series of argumentations for and against a proposition; a debate.—6. The subject-matter or groundwork of a discourse or writing; specifically, an abstract or summary of the chief points in a book or section of a book: as, the *arguments* prefixed to the several books of "Paradise Lost" were an afterthought.

> That the whole *argument* fall within compass of a day's business.
> *B. Jonson*, Ind. to Every Man out of his Humour.

> The abstract or *argument* of the piece is shortly as follows.
> *Jeffrey.*

7†. Matter of contention, controversy, or conversation.

> And sheath'd their swords for lack of *argument*.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 1.

> It would be *argument* for a week, laughter for a month, and a good jest forever.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

> The remembrance of this small vexation
> Will be an *argument* of mirth for ever.
> *Fletcher*, Rule a Wife, iii. 2.

8. In *math.*: (*a*) Of an imaginary quantity, the coefficient of the imaginary unit in its logarithm. (*b*) The angle or quantity on which a series of numbers in a numerical table depends and with which the table is entered. If, for example, a table of the sun's declination were formed corresponding to every degree, etc., of longitude, so that, the longitude being known, the declination might be found opposite to it, then the longitude would be called the *argument* of the table. Tables of double entry have two arguments. In the Ptolemaic astronomy, the *argument*, without qualification, is the angular distance on the epicycle of a planet from the true apogee of the epicycle; and the *equation of the argument* is the angular distance, as seen from the earth, of a planet from the center of the epicycle, the correction to the second inequality. See *equation*.—**Argument from enumeration**, a rude kind of induction in which the inference is made that something is true of a whole class, because it is true of certain members of that class.—**Argument from example.** See *example*.—**Argument from exclusion**, an argument in which, after showing that all causes but one are insufficient to account for a phenomenon, it is urged that the one remaining cause must be the true one.—**Argument of the latitude**, the arc of the orbit reckoned from the ascending node.—**Artificial argument, contentious argument, cumulative argument.** See the adjectives.—**Dilemmatic argument**, one which purports to show that a whole class has a certain character by dividing it into parts, and showing that every part has that character.—**Disjunctive argument**, a reasoning of the form: S is either P or Q; it is not P; hence it must be Q.—**Dissentaneous argument, extrinsic argument**, etc. See the adjectives.—**Hypothetical argument**, an argument one of whose premises is a hypothetical or conditional proposition. It is not identical with *hypothetic inference*. See *hypothetic*.—**Inductive argument**, an argument founded on an induction.—**Negative argument**, an argument which concludes the non-existence of a phenomenon from its not having been observed. (For other phrases, see *argumentum*, *place*, *proof*.) =**Syn.** 3. *Plea*, *Argument*. "*Plea* should be used of the pleadings or of the arraignment before the trial, not of the *argument* at the trial. A *plea* is always addressed to the court; an *argument* may be addressed either to the court or to the jury." *A. S. Hill*, Rhetoric, p. [illegible]

argument† (är′gū̦-ment), *v.* [< ME. *argumenten*, < L. *argumentari*, adduce proof, < *argumentum*: see *argument*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To argue; debate; bring forward reasons. *Chaucer.*

II. *trans.* To make the subject of an argument or debate. *N. E. D.*

argumenta, *n.* Plural of *argumentum*.

argumentable† (är-gū̦-men′ta̤-bl), *a.* [< LL. *argumentabilis*, that may be proved, < L. *argumentari*, adduce as proof: see *argument*, *v.*, and *-able*.] Admitting of argument; capable of being argued.

argumental (är-gū-men'tal), *a.* [< L. *argumentalis*, < *argumentum*: see *argument.*] Belonging to or consisting in argument.

> Thus they dispute, guilding their tongues' report
> With instances and *argumentall* sawes.
> *G. Markham*, Sir R. Grinile (Arb. reprint), p. 49.

> I am at length recovered from my *argumental* delirium.
> *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 95.

argumentation (är"gū-men-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *argumentation*, < L. *argumentatio(n-)*, < *argumentari*, pp. *argumentatus*, adduco as proof: see *argument, v.*] 1. The setting forth of reasons together with the conclusion drawn from them; also, the premises and conclusion so set forth.

> Those scholastic forms of discourse are not less liable to fallacies than the plainer ways of *argumentation.* *Locke.*

> *Argumentation* or reasoning is that operation of the mind whereby we infer one thing, that is, one proposition, from two or more propositions premised. *Watts*, Logic, Int.

2. A course of reasoning; discussion; debate.

> The relation of his meaning to science is essential, but, in orderly *argumentation*, subsequent.
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 619.

=**Syn.** See *reasoning.*

argumentative (är-gū-men'ta-tiv), *a.* [< F. *argumentatif*, < L. as if **argumentativus*, < *argumentatus*: see *argumentation.*] 1. Consisting in argument; containing a process of reasoning; controversial: as, an *argumentative* discourse.

> We are not to dwell upon the mental processes which composed the proof, upon the *argumentative* part of religion; but upon the things proved.
> *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 237.

2. Showing reasons for. [Rare.]

> Another thing *argumentative* of Providence is, etc.
> *Ray*, Works of Creation.

3. Addicted to argument; disputatious: as, an *argumentative* writer; he is very *argumentative.*

argumentatively (är-gū-men'ta-tiv-li), *adv.* In an argumentative manner; with respect to reasoning or arguments.

> Bowles, in losing his temper, lost also what little logic he had, and though in a vague way æsthetically right, contrived always to be *argumentatively* wrong.
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 430.

argumentativeness (är-gū-men'ta-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being argumentative.

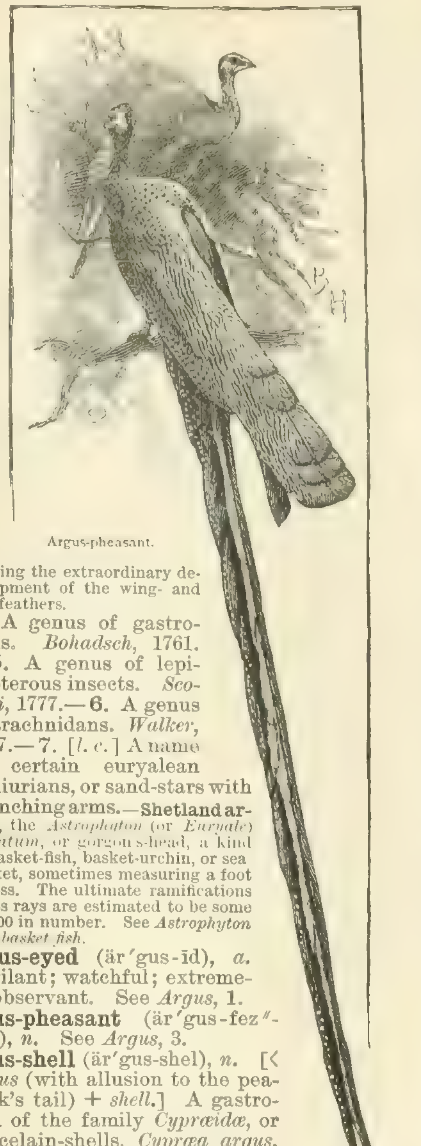
> Thus was the young, vacant mind furnished with much talk about Progress of the Species, Dark Ages, Prejudice, and the like, so that all were quickly enough blown out into a state of windy *argumentativeness.*
> *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 78.

argumentator (är'gū-men-tā"tor), *n.* [LL., < L. *argumentatus*: see *argumentation.*] One who conducts an argument; a reasoner. *N. E. D.*

argumentize† (är'gū-men-tīz), *v. i.* [< *argument* + *-ize.*] To argue; debate; reason: as, "*argumentizing* philosophy," *Mannyngham*, Discourses, p. 34.

argumentum (är-gū-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *argumenta* (-tä). [L.: see *argument.*] An argument. —**Argumentum ad crumenam**, an argument appealing to the purse, or to one's desire to save money. —**Argumentum ad hominem.** See *ad hominem.* **Argumentum ad ignorantiam**, an argument based upon an adversary's ignorance of the matter in dispute. **Argumentum ad invidiam**, an argument appealing to one's hatreds or prejudices.—**Argumentum ad judicium**, an argument addressed to the judgment; a proof drawn from any of the foundations of knowledge or probability. **Argumentum ad verecundiam** (literally, an appeal to one's modesty), an argument from the opinions of men whose views are commonly accepted as authoritative. Also called *argument from authority.*—**Argumentum baculinum**, an appeal to force; club- or lynch-law.—**Argumentum ex concesso**, an argument based on some previous admission.

Argus (är'gus), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ἄργος, < ἀργός, bright.] 1. In *Grecian legend*, a giant of vast strength, held in early times to have four eyes, and later to have eyes without number. Hera set him to guard the heifer Io, and after he was slain by Hermes transferred his eyes to the tail of the peacock. Hence—2. Any observant or sharp-sighted person: as, he is a very *Argus* in watchfulness.—3. In *ornith.*: (*a*) A genus of gallinaceous birds, of the order *Gallinæ* and family *Phasianidæ*, characterized by the enormous development of the secondary feathers of the wings and middle feathers of the tail, the former being adorned with numerous ocelli, likened to the many eyes of Argus. The type is the argus-pheasant (*Phasianus argus*, or *Argus giganteus* or *pavoninus*) of the Malay archipelago. Other species or varieties are the *Argus grayi* of Elliot, from Borneo, the *Argus ocellatus* of Verreaux, and the *Argus bipunctatus*. Other forms of the word, as a genus name, are *Argusanus* and *Argusianus.* (*b*) [*l. c.*] Any species of the genus *Argus*; an argus-pheasant. The common species has a body only about as large as that of a barnyard hen, but sometimes measures 5 or 6 feet in total length, owing to the extraordinary development of the tail-feathers. The inner feathers of the wing are 2 or 3 feet long, and beautifully ocellated with metallic iridescent spots. The general plumage is brown, variegated with lighter and darker tracery. The female is a plain bird, lacking the extraordinary development of the wing- and tail-feathers. 4. A genus of gastropods. *Bohadsch*, 1761. —5. A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Scopoli*, 1777.—6. A genus of arachnidans. *Walker*, 1837.—7. [*l. c.*] A name of certain euryalean ophiurians, or sand-stars with branching arms.—**Shetland argus**, the *Astrophyton* (or *Euryale*) *scutatum*, or gorgon's-head, a kind of basket-fish, basket-urchin, or sea basket, sometimes measuring a foot across. The ultimate ramifications of its rays are estimated to be some 80,000 in number. See *Astrophyton* and *basket fish.*



Argus-pheasant.

Argus-eyed (är'gus-īd), *a.* Vigilant; watchful; extremely observant. See *Argus*, 1.

argus-pheasant (är'gus-fez"ant), *n.* See *Argus*, 3.

argus-shell (är'gus-shel), *n.* [< *argus* (with allusion to the peacock's tail) + *shell.*] A gastropod of the family *Cypræidæ*, or porcelain-shells, *Cypræa argus*, beautifully variegated with ocellated spots. It is an inhabitant of the Pacific ocean.

argutation† (är-gū-tā'shon), *n.* [< *argute*, q. v. Cf. L. *argutatio(n-)*, a creaking, < *argutari*, pp. *argutatus*, creak, make a noise, < *argutus*, clear, sharp, shrill: see *argute.*] Cavil; over-refinement in arguing; quibble; subtlety: as, "frivolous *argutations*," *Bp. Hall*, Myst. of Godliness, 8.

argute (är-gūt'), *a.* [< L. *argutus*, clear, bright, sharp, sagacious, formally pp. of *arguere*, make clear: see *argue.*] 1. Sharp, as a taste; shrill, as a sound.—2. Subtle; ingenious; sagacious; shrewd; keen.

> I will have him, continued my father, . . . vigilant, acute, *argute*, inventive. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy.

> The active preacher, the restless missionary, the *argute* schoolman. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, x.

argutely (är-gūt'li), *adv.* 1. Shrilly.—2. In a sharp or subtle manner; sagaciously; shrewdly. *Sterne.*

arguteness (är-gūt'nes), *n.* 1. Shrillness.—2. Acuteness; wittiness; sagacity; shrewdness.

> This [Seneca] tickles you by starts with his *arguteness*, that [Plutarch] pleases you for continuance with his propriety. *Dryden*, Plutarch, p. 118.

Argynnis (är-jin'is), *n.* [NL., appar. orig. a misprint for *argyreus* or **argyreus*, < Gr. ἀργύρεος, silvery, < ἄργυρος, silver.] A genus of butterflies, of the family *Nymphalidæ*, commonly called fritillaries, the several species of which have the under side of the wings marked with silvery spots. *A. cybele* and *A. myrina* are two familiar North American species.

argyranthemous (är-ji-ran'thē-mus), *a.* [<Gr. ἄργυρος, silver, + ἄνθεμον, a flower.] In *bot.*, having silvery-white flowers. *Craig*, 1847.

argyranthous (är-ji-ran'thus), *a.* [< Gr. ἄργυρος, silver, + ἄνθος, a flower.] In *bot.*, same as *argyranthemous.*

argyraspid (är-ji-ras'pid), *n.* [< Gr. ἀργυράσπιδες, pl., lit. the silver-shielded, < ἄργυρος, silver, + ἀσπίς (ἀσπιδ-), a shield.] A soldier of a chosen body in the army of Alexander the Great, distinguished by carrying shields plated with silver, as a mark of honor. The name was retained after the time of Alexander for soldiers of similar chosen bodies in other Macedonian and Greek armies.

argyria (är-jir'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄργυρος, silver, + *-ia.*] Same as *argyrism.*

argyriasis (är-ji-rī'a-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄργυρος, silver, + *-iasis.*] Same as *argyrism.*

argyric (är-jir'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀργυρικός, of silver, < ἄργυρος, silver, silver money; cf. L. equiv. *argentum*: see *argent.*] In *chem.*, of silver: same as *argentic.*

argyrism (är'ji-rizm), *n.* [(For form, cf. Gr. ἀργυρισμός, a getting money, < ἀργυρίζεσθαι, get money) < Gr. ἀργυρίζειν, be of a silver color, < ἄργυρος, silver, money.] A discoloration of the skin and other parts of the body due to the medicinal use for a considerable time of preparations of silver. It is caused by the deposition of silver or its compounds in a state of minute subdivision in certain tissues. Also *argyria, argyriasis.*

argyrite (är'ji-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. ἀργυρῖτις, silver ore, fem. of ἀργυρίτης, of silver, < ἄργυρος, silver.] In *mineral.*, same as *argentite.*

argyrized (är'ji-rīzd), *a.* [< Gr. ἄργυρος, silver, + *-ize* + *-ed*².] Exhibiting argyrism.

argyrodite (är-jir'ō-dīt), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀργυρώδης, like silver, rich in silver (< ἄργυρος, silver, + εἶδος, form), + *-ite*².] A mineral containing silver, sulphur, and the new element germanium. It occurs in steel-gray crystalline aggregates at Freiberg, Saxony.

Argyroneta (är"ji-rō-nē'tä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄργυρος, silver, + νητός, verbal adj. of νεῖν, spin.] A genus of aquatic spiders, of the family *Agalenidæ* (or *Araneidæ* in a strict sense). The type of the genus is the well-known water-spider or diving-spider, *A. aquatica*, of Europe, which spins a tubular web under water, like a diving-bell, mouth downward, which is then inflated with air carried down in bubbles upon the spider's body and set free beneath the bell.

Argyropelecinæ (är"ji-rō-pel-e-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Argyropelecus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Sternoptychidæ*, represented by the genus *Argyropelecus*, with the abdominal outline abruptly contracted in advance of the anal fin, several produced neural spines constituting a serriform ridge in advance of the dorsal fin, and about nine branchiostegal rays.

Water-spider (*Argyroneta aquatica*).

Argyropelecus (är"ji-rō-pel'e-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄργυρος, silver, + πέλεκυς, hatchet.] The typical genus of fishes of the subfamily *Argyropelecinæ*: so called from the silvery color and somewhat hatchet-like shape.

argyrose (är'ji-rōs), *n.* [F., < Gr. ἄργυρος: see *argent.*] In *mineral.*, same as *argentite.*

arh-, in words of Greek origin. See *arrh-.*

Arhan (är'han), *n.* Same as *Arhat.*

arhapedan (är-hap'e-dan), *n.* A Syrian measure of land, a square of 100 feet on the side.

Arhat (är'hat), *n.* [< Skt. *arhant*, deserving, worthy, fit, ppr. of √ *arh*, deserve, be worthy.] The highest rank of Buddhist saintship; specifically, one of the original five hundred disciples of Gautama Buddha. Also *Arahat, Rahat*, and *Arhan, Rahan.*

arhatship (är'hat-ship), *n.* [< *Arhat* + *-ship.*] The state of an Arhat. Also *arahatship.*

> The central point of primitive Buddhism was the doctrine of *Arahatship*,—a system of ethical and mental self-culture, in which deliverance was found from all the mysteries and sorrows of life in a change of heart to be reached here on earth. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 226.

arhizal, arhizous, *a.* More common but less correct forms of *arrhizal, arrhizous.*

aria (ä'ri-ä or ā'ri-ä), *n.* [It., < L. *aër*, air: see *air*³, also *air*¹.] In *music*: (*a*) A rhythmical and metrical melody or tune for a single voice (rarely for a monophonous instrument), having a vocal or instrumental accompaniment: dis-

[illegible] by being less simple and less purely lyrical. The *aria grande* is the next most elaborate species of solo vocal music [illegible]. (*b*) A distinct form of solo vocal music, distinguished by a clear division into three parts, namely, a principal section, a subordinate section, and a repetition [illegible] alterations, of the first [illegible] known as the *da capo* form. (*c*) A solo movement, whether in strict aria form or not, in an extended vocal work, like an opera or an oratorio: as, the soprano *aria* "I know that my Redeemer liveth." See *air*³, 1.

Arian¹ [illegible] *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *Arrian*; [illegible]; = F. *Arien*, < LL. *Arianus* (< LGr. Ἀρειανός), < *Arīus*, *Arĭus* (improp. *Arrius*), < Gr. Ἄρειος, a man's name, prop. adj., martial, warlike, of Ares or Mars, < Ἄρης, Ares, Mars: see *Ares*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of the doctrines of Arius. See II.—**2.** Adhering to Arius or his doctrines.

II. *n.* In *theol.*, one who adheres to the doctrines of Arius and his school. Arius was a presbyter [illegible] of Alexandria in the fourth century. He [illegible] was begotten of the Father, and therefore not coeternal nor consubstantial with the Father, but created by and subordinate to the Father, though possessing a similar nature. The name Arian is given in theology not only to all those who adopt this particular view of the nature of Christ, but also to all those who, holding to the divine nature of Christ, yet maintain his dependence upon and subordination to the Father in the Godhead. As a class the Arians accept the Scriptures as a divinely inspired and authoritative book, and declare their doctrines to be sustained by its teachings. The doctrine of Arius was authoritatively condemned by the Council of Nice A. D. 325, which decreed that Jesus Christ was "very God of very God; begotten, not made; of one substance with the Father."

Arian², *a.* and *n.* See *Aryan*.

-arian. [< L. *-āri-us* (E. *-ary*¹, *-ar*²) + *-ān-us*, E. *-an*.] A compound suffix of Latin origin, forming adjectives, and thence nouns, from or instead of adjectives or nouns in *-ary*¹. Words so formed refer sometimes to things, as *agrarian*, but chiefly to persons, either in regard to pursuit or occupation, as [illegible], or to age, as *sexagenarian*, *octogenarian*, *centenarian*, etc., or to religious or social belief and practice, as [illegible], *Millenarian*, *necessarian*, *Supralapsarian*, *Unitarian*, *humanitarian*, *utilitarian*, etc. In the last use the termination is extended to words of non-Latin origin, as *anythingarian*, *nothingarian*.

Arianism (ā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [= F. *Arianisme*, < LGr. Ἀρειανισμός, < Ἀρειανίζειν, Arianize.] The doctrines of the Arians. See *Arian*¹, *n.*

Arianize (ā'ri-an-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Arianized*, ppr. *Arianizing*. [< LGr. Ἀρειανίζειν, be an Arian, < Ἀρειανός, Arian: see *Arian*¹.] **I.** *trans.* To render conformable to Arianism; convert to Arianism.

II. *intrans.* To favor or admit the tenets of the Arians; tend toward Arianism: as, an *Arianizing* sect of Christians.

Arianizer (ā'ri-an-ī-zėr), *n.* One who favors, tends toward, or converts others to Arianism.

Arica bark. See *bark*².

aricari (ar-i-kä'ri), *n.* See *aracari*.

Aricia (a-rish'i-ä), *n.* [NL., prob. < L. *Aricia*, a town in Latium, now (It.) *La Riccia*.] The typical genus of the family *Ariciidæ*.

Ariciidæ (ar-i-sī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aricia* + *-idæ*.] A family of free marine annelids, of the order [illegible].

aricin [illegible], *n.* [< *Arica*, the name of a place (formerly in Peru, now in Chili) whence the bark is exported, + [illegible].] An alkaloid found in the bark of some species of *Cinchona*. See *bark*².

arid (ar'id), *a.* [< L. *aridus*, dry, < *arere*, be dry.] [illegible]; parched with heat: hence, figuratively, uninteresting, lifeless, dull, [illegible], etc.

[illegible]

aridity [illegible]

[illegible]

The harsh ascetic mode of treating philosophy by the schoolmen generated a corresponding barrenness, *aridity* and repulsiveness, in the rigid forms of their technical language. *De Quincey*, Style, iv.

I have often been reproached with the *aridity* of my genius. *Poe*, Tales, I. 146.

3. Dullness of mind or situation; depression; tedium.

Strike my soul with lively apprehensions of thy excellences, to bear up my spirit under the greatest *aridities* and dejections. *Norris.*

aridness (ar'id-nes), *n.* Same as *aridity*.

Around and between the ruined cities, and reaching far and wide to the north and east, were blank *aridness* and desolation. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xx.

-arieæ. [NL., fem. pl. of *-arieus*, < L. *-āri-us* + *-e-us*: see *-ary*¹ and *-eous*.] In *bot.*, an ordinal termination, used by some authors in a very few cases instead of the more common *-aceæ*.

Ariel¹ (ā'ri-el), *n.* [In def. 1, < LL. *ariel*, < Gr. ἀριήλ, < Heb. *ariēl*, in the passage cited of uncertain meaning, perhaps 'fire-altar of God' (Gesenius); elsewhere in the Old Testament as a man's name and as an appellation of Jerusalem, where it is taken as 'lion of God.' Hence, in T. Heywood and Milton, the name of an angel, and in Shakspere of an 'airy spirit' (*N. E. D.*). There is an allusion in the poets' use to *aërial*, *airy*¹; hence the application to a heavenly body and to birds.] **1**†. [*l. c.*] An altar. See etymology and quotation.

Forsothe the ylk *ariel* or auter [thilke *ariel*, that is the hiȝere part of the auter, Purv.] of foure cubitis, and fro *ariel* [the auter, Purv.] vn to above, foure corners. *Wyclif*, Ezek., xliii. 15, 16 (Oxf. ed.).

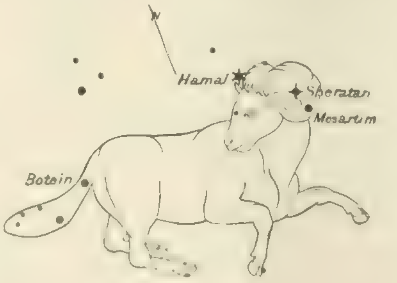
2. The innermost of the satellites of Uranus, discovered by Lassell in 1851. It revolves about its primary in 2½ days.—**3.** [*l. c.*] In *ornith.*, applied to sundry birds of buoyant airy flight: as, the *ariel* swallow, *Chelidon ariel*; the *ariel* petrel, *Procellaria ariel*; the *ariel* toucan, *Rhamphastos ariel*.

ariel² (ā'ri-el), *n.* [< Ar. *aryil*, var. of *ayyil*, a stag, applied in Syria to the gazel (Dozy); cf. Ar. also *iyāl*, a stag.] In *zoöl.*, an Arabian gazel, *Gazella dama*.

They are dainty little antelopes, these gazelles and *ariels* of the Soudan. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 854.

arierban†, *n.* See *arrière-ban*.

Aries (ā'ri-ēz), *n.* [< L. *aries* (*ariet-*), OL. *ares* = Ir. and Gael. *reith*, a ram.] **1.** One of the zodiacal constellations.—**2.** The first sign of the zodiac (marked ♈), which the sun enters at the vernal equinox, March 21st, and leaves April 20th. Owing to the precession of the equinoxes, the constellation Aries has moved completely out of the sign of the same name, which is now occupied by the constellation Pisces.



The Constellation Aries.

3. [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of mammals. *Storr*, 1780.

arietate†, *v. i.* [< L. *arietatus*, pp. of *arietare*, butt, as a ram, < *aries* (*ariet-*), a ram: see *Aries*.] To push or butt like a ram. *Bailey.*

arietation† (ar″i-e-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *arietatio(n-)*, < *arietare*, butt: see *arietate*.] **1.** The act of butting like a ram.—**2.** The act of battering with a battering-ram.

[illegible] *arietation* and ancient [illegible] *Bacon*, [illegible]

3. The act of colliding or conflicting. *Glanville.*

arietiform [illegible], *a.* [< L. *aries*, a sign of the zodiac (see *Aries*), + *forma*, form.] Having the shape of the symbol of the zodiacal sign Aries (♈).

arietine [illegible], *a.* [< L. *arietinus*, < *aries* [illegible], a ram: see *Aries*.] Butting; pertaining to or having the nature of a ram.

[illegible] by their *arietine* leader. [illegible]

arietta (a-ri-et'tä), *n.* [It., dim. of *aria*, q. v.] A short song; an air or a little air.

ariette [illegible], *n.* [F., < It. *arietta*, q. v.] Same as *arietta*.

She hastened to beseech their attention unto a military *ariette*. *Scott.*

aright (a-rīt'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< ME. *aright*, *ariȝt*, *ariht*, etc., < AS. *ārilt*, earlier *on riht*, aright: *on*, E. *a*³; *riht*, E. *right*: see *right*, *n.* The second sense is modern.] **1.** Rightly; in a right way or form; without error or fault.

Nor can a man of passions judge *aright*,
Except his mind be from all passions free.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, iv.

These mingled seeds thy hand shall set *aright*,
All laid in heaps, each after its own kind.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 264.

2. To or toward the right hand. [Rare.]

The affrighted foemen scatter from his spear, *aright*, aleft. *Southey*, Joan of Arc, vi. 308.

Ariina (ar-i-ī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arius* + *-ina*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, a group of *Siluridæ proteropteræ*, with the anterior and posterior nostrils close together and without nasal barbels: synonymous with *Ariinæ*.

Ariinæ (ar-i-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arius* + *-inæ*.] In *ichth.*, a subfamily of siluroid fishes, typified by the genus *Arius*. They have a form resembling that of the North American catfishes, but the anterior nostrils are close to the posterior, and the latter have no barbels. Most species have a bony occipital shield, between which and the dorsal fin is a smaller antedorsal shield; the dentition is variable, but palatine teeth are usually present. About 100 species are known, most of which are inhabitants of the tropical or warm seas. The males of many species carry the eggs, which are of large size, in their mouth, and there hatch them. A few reach a length of nearly 5 feet.

Salt-water Catfish (*Arius felis*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

aril (ar'il), *n.* [= F. *arille* = Sp. *arilla* = Pg. It. *arillo*, < NL. *arillus*, < ML. *arilli* (pl.), dried grapes, < L. *aridus*, dry: see *arid*.] In *bot.*, a term variously applied to the accessory coverings or appendages of seeds. It is sometimes used in a general sense, without regard to form or place of origin, and includes the strophiole, caruncle, and arillode (see these words); but it is usually limited to a more or less nearly complete seed-covering which originates from the funiculus near the hilum, or from the placenta when there is no funiculus. Also *arillus*.

ariled (ar'ild), *a.* Same as *arillate*.

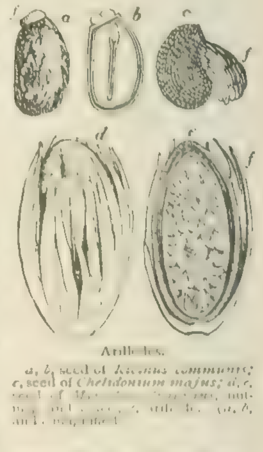
arillate (ar'i-lat), *a.* [< NL. *arillatus*, < *arillus*: see *aril*.] Furnished with an aril, as the fruit of the spindle-tree.

arillated (ar'i-lā-ted), *a.* Same as *arillate*.

arilli, *n.* Plural of *arillus*.

arilliform (a-ril'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *arillus*, aril, + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form of an aril.

arillode (ar'i-lōd), *n.* [< NL. **arillodium*, < *arillus*, aril, + Gr. εἶδος, form.] In *bot.*, a false aril: sometimes applied to a form of aril which originates from the micropyle or raphe instead of at or below the hilum, as in the nutmeg. Also spelled *arilode*.



Arillodes.
a, *b*, seed of *Ricinus communis*; *c*, seed of *Chelidonium majus*; *d*, *e*, seed of [illegible], nutmeg, [illegible] (*a*, *b*, and *c* magnified).

arillus (a-ril'us), *n.*; pl. *arilli* (-ī). [NL.] Same as *aril*.

Arilus (ar'i-lus), *n.* [NL.] A genus of heteropterous hemipterous insects, of the family *Reduviidæ*, formerly including the species of *Prionidus*, as the wheel-bug.

Arimasp (ar'i-masp), *n.* [< L. *Arimaspi*, < Gr. Ἀριμασποί, pl., a 'Scythian' word, said to mean 'one-eyed'; according to Herodotus, 'Scythian,' < [illegible], one, + [illegible], eye; according to Eustathius, < [illegible], one, + [illegible], eye.] One of the Arimaspi, a mythical tribe of Scythians, believed in antiquity to have carried off a hoard of gold which was under the guardianship of griffins. Figures of Arimaspi occur sometimes in Greek art, represented in Oriental dress and fighting griffins.

Arimaspian (ar-i-mas'pi-an), *n.* Same as *Arimasp*.

As when a gryphon through the wilderness . . .
Pursues the *Arimaspian*, who by stealth
Had from his wakeful custody purloin'd
The guarded gold. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 945.

Goat or griffin, Christian or Cockney, Miser or *Arimaspian.* *Blackwood's Mag.*, XXI. 780.

Arinæ (a-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [< *Ara*² + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of birds, of the family *Psittacidæ*, including the wedge-tailed macaws and parrakeets of America. See *Ara*² and *Conurus*. Also written *Arainæ*.

ariolation (ar″i-ọ-lā′shọn), *n.* See *hariolation.*

Arion (a-rī′ọn), *n.* [NL., < L. *Arīon*, < Gr. Ἀρίων, a celebrated cithara-player, said to have been rescued from drowning by a dolphin.] A genus of pulmonate gastropods, by some referred to the family *Limacidæ* and subfamily *Arioninæ*, but now generally considered as the type of a family *Arionidæ*, including several species of slugs, of which *A. ater*, the black slug, is a characteristic example.

In the principal genus, *Arion*, there is a triangular pore at the upper posterior part of the body, which readily separates it from Limax. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 319.

arionid (a-rī′ọn-id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Arionidæ.*

Arionidæ (ar-i-on′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arion* + *-idæ.*] A family of geophilous pulmonate gastropods, resembling the *Limacidæ*, and represented by such genera as *Arion* and *Ariolimax*. Its technical characters are a shell reduced to a small flat plate or granules, a small and shield-like anterior mantle, the jaw entire and transversely ribbed, and teeth of three kinds, the laterals especially differing from those of the *Limacidæ* by their low, wide, and quadrate form. They are confounded with the limacids under the general name of slugs.

Arioninæ (ar″i-ọ-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arion* + *-inæ.*] The slugs of the genus *Arion* and related genera, such as *Ariolimax*, regarded as a subfamily of the *Limacidæ.*

The Limacidæ are divisible into three subfamilies. In the *Arioninæ* the shell may be present, though concealed by the mantle, or it may be represented by a number of calcareous grains scattered through the corresponding portion of the mantle. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 318.

ariose (ar-i-ōs′), *a.* [< It. *arioso*, q. v.] Characterized by melody, as distinguished from harmony. [Rare.]

Mendelssohn wants the *ariose* beauty of Handel; vocal melody is not his forte; the interest of his airs is harmonic. *Foreign Quarterly Rev.*

arioso (å-rẹ̄-ō′sọ̄), *a.* [It., < *aria*, air: see *aria* and *air*³.] In *music*, like an air, as contradistinguished from *recitative*. The word is used especially with reference to recitative passages which are treated more in the smooth and melodious style of airs than in the ordinary style of recitatives. In instrumental music it indicates a flowing vocal style. Prefixed to an air, it denotes a sustained elaborate style, appropriate to the great airs of an opera.

-arious. [Accom. of L. *-arius:* see *-ary*¹ and *-ous.*] A suffix of Latin origin, another form of *-ary*¹, but used only in adjectives, as in *adversarious, arenarious, calcarious* (now erroneously *calcareous*), *gregarious, vicarious*, etc.

arisad†, **arisard**†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A long robe or tunic girded at the waist, worn by women in Scotland as late as 1740. *Planché.* Also *airisad, airisard.*

arise (a̤-rīz′), *v. i.*; pret. *arose*, pp. *arisen*, ppr. *arising.* [< ME. *arisen*, < AS. *ārīsan* (= ONorth. *arrīsa* = OS. *arīsan* = OHG. *ar-, ir-, ur-rīsan* = Goth. *urreisan*, arise), < *ā-* + *rīsan*, rise: see *a-*¹ and *rise*¹.] **1.** To get up from sitting, lying, or kneeling, or from a posture or state of repose, as from sleep or the grave: as, the audience *arose* and remained standing.

I will *arise*, and go to my father. Luke xv. 18.

The king *arose* very early in the morning. Dan. vi. 19.

Arise from the dead, and Christ shall give thee light. Eph. v. 14.

Many bodies of the saints which slept *arose.* Mat. xxvii. 52.

Arise, he said, to conquering Athens go,
There fate appoints an end of all thy woe.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., l. 533.

I dub thee knight.
Arise, Sir Ralph, De Wilton's heir.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 12.

2. To get up from a sitting or session, as of a court; suspend sittings for a time; adjourn: as, the court *arose* at 4 o'clock. [Archaic: see *rise.*]—**3.** To spring up from, or as from, the ground; ascend; mount or move from a lower to a higher place: as, vapors *arise* from humid ground.

The forests were filled with birds; and, at the discharge of an arquebuse, whole flocks would *arise.* *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 76.

From right to left about the flashing mass
Arose a spiral stair, the tower ringing.
C. De Kay, Vision of Nimrod, v.

4. To come into view, as from a hiding-place; specifically, to appear, as the sun or a star, above the horizon: hence, to begin, or be ushered in, as the day.

Arise, fair sun, and kill the envious moon.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 2.

While day *arises*, that sweet hour of prime.
Milton, P. L., v. 170.

5. To come into being or action; come into existence or play; start into prominence or activity; appear; come upon the scene: as, a false prophet has *arisen*; a great wind *arose*; a cry *arose.*

Now there *arose* up a new king over Egypt, which knew not Joseph. Ex. i. 8.

Whence heavy persecution shall *arise*
On all, who in the worship persevere
Of spirit and truth. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 531.

For the mighty wind *arises*, roaring seaward, and I go.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

The idea of a universal and beneficent Creator of the universe does not seem to *arise* in the mind of man until he has been elevated by long-continued culture. *Darwin*, Descent of Man, II. 377.

6. To have a beginning or origin; originate. (*a*) To have or take its rise, as a river; rise, as from a source. (*b*) To result or proceed, as from a cause: as, most of these appalling accidents *arise* from carelessness.

All the powers and capacities of man, being the work of God, must have their proper place in his designs; and the evil in the world *arises* not from their use, but from their misuse. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 110.

7. To come or spring up incidentally, as anything requiring attention: as, other cases can be attended to as they *arise.*

Fortunately, the contingency to which I allude [the necessity of a coup d'état] never *arose.* *E. Dicey*, Victor Emmanuel, p. 124.

8. To rise in hostility; rebel: with *against:* as, the men *arose against* their officers.

When he *arose against* me, I caught him by his beard. 1 Sam. xvii. 35.

[In senses 1–4, 6 (*a*), and 8, *rise* is now more common.] = **Syn.** *Arise, Rise.* The choice between these words was primarily, and still often is, a matter of rhythm. The literal meanings, however, or those which seem literal, have become more associated with *rise*, and the consciously figurative with *arise:* as, he *rose* from his chair; the sun *rose*; the provinces *rose* in revolt; trouble *arose*; "Music *arose* with its voluptuous swell," *Byron*, Childe Harold, iii. 21.

arise† (a̤-rīz′), *n.* [< *arise, v. i.*] Rising.

Upon the *arise* or descent of the stars.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 3.

arish (ar′ish), *n.* [Pers.] A Persian linear measure, equal to 38.364 English inches.

arist†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *ǣrist, ērist, ērest* (= Goth. *urrists*), arising, < *ārīsan*, arise, + *-t*, a common noun formative.] A rising, as from a seat, a bed, or the ground, or from below the horizon: as, "at the sonne *ariste*," *Chaucer*, Astrolabe.

arist†. A shortened form of *ariseth.* *Chaucer.*

arista (a̤-ris′tä̤), *n.*; pl. *aristæ* (-tē). [L., the awn or beard of grain. Cf. *arrest*².] **1.** In *bot.*, an awn (which see).—**2.** In *zoöl.*, an awn or tactile filament at the end of the antenna of an insect, as in some *Diptera.*

The antennæ . . . may . . . be very short and composed of three joints, frequently bearing a tactile hair at the extremity (*arista*). *Claus*, Zoöl. (trans.), I. 573.

aristarch (ar′is-tärk), *n.* [< L. *Aristarchus*, < Gr. Ἀρίσταρχος, a critic of Alexandria, noted for his severity, especially in regard to the Homeric poems.] A severe critic: as, "the *aristarch* Johnson," *Scott*, Abbot, Int.

Aristarchian (ar-is-tär′ki-a̤n), *a.* [< Gr. Ἀριστάρχειος, < Ἀρίσταρχος; or < *Aristarchus* + *-ian.*] Like the ancient critic Aristarchus; severely critical.

aristarchy¹ (ar′is-tär-ki), *n.*; pl. *aristarchies* (-kiz). [< LGr. ἀρισταρχία, < Gr. ἀρίσταρχος, best-ruling, < ἄριστος, best, + ἄρχειν, rule. Cf. *aristocracy.*] Government by the best men; a body of worthy men constituting a government.

aristarchy²† (ar′is-tär-ki), *n.* [< *Aristarchus.*] Severe criticism like that of the ancient critic Aristarchus. [Rare.]

Howbeit, the ground on which I would build his chief praise (to some of the *Aristarchy* and sour censures of these days) requires, first, an apology.
Sir J. Harington, Brief View of Ch. of Eng., p. 153.

aristate (a̤-ris′tāt), *a.* [< LL. *aristatus*, < L. *arista*, awn or beard of grain.] Awned; having a pointed, beard-like process, like that of barley. See cut under *barley.*

aristocracy (ar-is-tok′ra̤-si), *n.*; pl. *aristocracies* (-siz). [< OF. *aristocracie*, F. *aristocratie*, < ML. **aristocratia*, < Gr. ἀριστοκρατία, the rule of the best (cf. ἀριστοκρατεῖσθαι, be governed by the best-born), < ἄριστος, best, + -κρατία, rule, < κρατεῖν, be strong, rule.] **1**†. Government by the best men in the state; a governing body composed of the best men in the state.

He [Periander] reckoned that popular estate . . . best which came nearest unto an *aristocracy* or regiment of wise and noble senate. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 276.

2. A form of government in which the supreme power is exercised by those members of the state who are distinguished by their rank and opulence. When the ruling power is exercised by a very few of this class to the exclusion of all others, the government becomes an oligarchy.

The *aristocracy* of Venice hath admitted so many abuses . . . that the period of its duration seems to approach. *Swift.*

Take away the standing armies, and leave the nobles to themselves, and in a few years they would overturn every monarchy in Europe, and erect *aristocracies.*
J. Adams, Works, IV. 288.

3. A body of persons holding exceptional prescriptive rank or privileges; specifically, a class of hereditary nobility; the nobles of a country and those nearly related to them.

Between the *aristocracy* and the working people had sprung up a middle class, agricultural and commercial. *Macaulay.*

4. Persons noted for superiority in any character or quality, taken collectively: as, the *aristocracy* of wealth or of culture.

aristocrat (ar′is-tọ-krat or a̤-ris′tọ-krat), *n.* [< F. *aristocrate*, a reverse formation from the adj. *aristocratique:* see *aristocratic.*] **1.** A member of the aristocracy or men of rank in a community; hence, a person having the traits supposed to be characteristic of an aristocracy: as, "a born *aristocrat*," *Mrs. Browning.*—**2.** One who favors an aristocracy; one who is an advocate of an aristocratic form of government.

aristocratic (ar″is-tọ-krat′ik), *a.* [< F. *aristocratique*, < Gr. ἀριστοκρατικός, pertaining to aristocracy, < ἀριστοκρατία: see *aristocracy.*] **1.** Pertaining to aristocracy or a ruling oligarchy; consisting in or pertaining to the rule of a privileged class; oligarchic: as, an *aristocratic* constitution; an *aristocratic* government.

The Areopagus was a body of *aristocratic* tendencies, consisting of those who had served the office of archon; its function was to maintain the laws in their integrity.
Von Ranke, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 144.

2. Pertaining to, resembling, or befitting the nobility or men of rank; resembling in manners or character the aristocracy or higher classes in a community: as, *aristocratic* pride; *aristocratic* in sentiment.—**3.** Belonging to an aristocracy.

aristocratical (ar″is-tọ-krat′i-ka̤l), *a.* Same as *aristocratic.*

aristocratically (ar″is-tọ-krat′i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In an aristocratic manner.

aristocraticalness (ar″is-tọ-krat′i-ka̤l-nes), *n.* The quality of being aristocratic.

aristocratism (ar′is-tō-krat-izm or ar-is-tok′ra-tizm), *n.* [< *aristocrat* + *-ism.*] Aristocratic rank, privilege, or character; the state or condition of being aristocratic in rank or feeling; membership of or adherence to a privileged class.

Aristocratism rolls in its carriage, while patriotism cannot trail its cannon. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. i. 2.

aristocratize (ar-is-tok′ra̤-tīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *aristocratized*, ppr. *aristocratizing.* [< F. *aristocratiser*, < *aristocrate:* see *aristocrat* and *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* To render aristocratic.

II. *intrans.* To favor or support aristocracy. [Rare.]

aristocraty† (ar-is-tok′ra̤-ti), *n.* Same as *aristocracy.* *Burton.*

aristodemocracy (ar″is-tō-dẹ̄-mok′ra̤-si), *n.* [< *aristo(cracy)* + *democracy.*] Government by nobles and the commonalty; a government composed of aristocratic and democratic elements combined. *Imp. Dict.*

Aristolochia (ar″is-tọ-lō′ki-ä̤), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἀριστολοχία, also ἀριστολόχεια, an herb promoting child-birth, < ἄριστος, best, + λοχεία, child-birth: see *lochia.*] A large genus of apetalous exogenous plants, the type and principal genus of the natural order *Aristolochiaceæ*, chiefly woody climbers, and very widely distributed. There are about 180 species, of which 7 are found in the United States. They are remarkable for their curious flowers, which vary greatly in form and size, but are all so constructed as to imprison in some way the insects which visit them. The relative position of the anthers and stigmas prevents fertilization without the agency of insects, and self-fertilization even by their aid is, at least in some cases, made impossible by proterogyny. The flowers are usually of a dingy hue.

Dutchman's-Pipe
(*Aristolochia* [illegible]).

[illegible] the largest that are yet [illegible] a foot in breadth. [illegible] to the early [illegible] which [illegible] This and some other European species had formerly a reputation as em[illegible] the Virginia snake-root, or serpentary-root, *A. Serpentaria*, is employed as a stimulating tonic and diaphoretic. The pipe-vine, or Dutchman's-pipe, *A. Sipho*, a native of the Alleghanies, [illegible] leaves, is cultivated as an ornamental climber.

Aristolochiaceæ (ar″is-tō-lo-ki-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [illegible] + *-aceæ*.] A natural order [illegible] plants, character[illegible] many-seeded fruit, [illegible] and a colored, usually irregular, calyx. The principal genera are *Aristolochia* and [illegible] widely distributed through temperate and tropical regions, [illegible] properties. See *Aristolochia*, and cut under *Asarum*.

aristolochiaceous (ar″is-tō-lō-ki-ā′shius), *a.* [illegible] pertaining to the *Aristolochiaceæ*.

aristological (ar″is-tō-loj′i-kal), *a.* Of or per[illegible] aristology. *N. E. D.*

aristologist (ar-is-tol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *aristology* + *-ist*.] One skilled in aristology. *N. E. D.*

aristology (ar-is-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἄριστον, [illegible], + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of dining. *T. Walker.* [Rare.]

Aristonetta (ar″is-tō-net′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄρι-[illegible], best, + νῆττα, a duck, = L. *anas*: see *Anas*.] A genus of sea-ducks, subfamily *Fuliguline*, family *Anatidæ*, named from the excellence of the flesh. The type and only species is the canvasback, *A. vallisneria*. *S. F. Baird*, 1858. See cut under *canvasback*.

Aristophanic (ar″is-tō-fan′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Aristophaneus*, < *Aristophanes*, < Gr. Ἀριστοφάνης, Aristophanes.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the writings or style of Aristophanes, the great comic poet of Athens; shrewd; witty.

II. *n.* [*l. c.*] In *anc. pros.*, same as *first Pherecratic*. See *Pherecratic*.

Aristotelean (ar-is-tot-ē-lē′an), *a.* Same as *Aristotelian*.

Aristotelian (ar″is-tō-tē′li-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Aristotelius*, *-leus*, < Gr. Ἀριστοτέλειος, pertaining to Ἀριστοτέλης, L. *Aristoteles*, Aristotle.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Aristotle (born at Stagira in Macedonia, 384 B. C., died 322 B. C.), the father of logic and the most influential of all philosophers, or to his works, school, or philosophy. See *peripatetic*. **Aristotelian logic**, [illegible] the [illegible] taught in the [illegible] based on the four propo[illegible] S is P; Some S is P; Some S is not P.—**Aristotelian sorites**, a progressive chain of [illegible] is unperturbed; he who is unperturbed is without sorrow; [illegible] happy [illegible] to be prudent [illegible]

> The progressive *sorites* has been called the common or [illegible] Aristotle, though certainly not ignorant of the process of reasoning now called sorites, does not enter upon its con[illegible] *Sir W. Hamilton*.

II. *n.* [illegible] of Aristotle. See *peripatetic*.

Aristotelianism (ar″is-tō-tē′li-an-izm), *n.* [< [illegible] The philosophy of Aris[illegible] [illegible] it to be the kind of thing [illegible]

logical doctrines before him, and although his system is now largely superseded. He holds the only excellent reasoning to be syllogism, and all other kinds of reasoning to be imperfect approximations to syllogism. Particular facts are first and best known to us, but general truths are first and best known in themselves. Science must set out with certain fixed first principles, which are definitions. Knowledge is a development from impressions of sense, to the formation of which reason and experience both contribute. Things are of ten classes, substances, relations, quantities, qualities, etc. See *category*. Different genera are subdivided upon different principles, so that there are no cross-divisions in the real classification of natures. It is possible to so collate passages from Aristotle as to make him appear as an inductive logician; but the whole cast of his mind was such as to lead him to underrate the importance of induction. He lays much stress on the principle of excluded middle, which he treats as a corollary of the principle of contradiction; and he has a general leaning to hard and rather wooden distinctions. The most important of his ethical doctrines are that happiness lies in the working out of one's inwardness, and that every virtue is a golden mean between two vices.

Aristotelic (ar″is-tō-tel′ik), *a.* [< LL. *Aristotelicus*, < Gr. Ἀριστοτελικός, < Ἀριστοτέλης, Aristotle.] Pertaining to Aristotle or to his philosophy.

Aristotle's lantern. See *lantern*.

aristulate (a-ris′tū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *aristulatus*, < *aristula*, dim. of L. *arista*, awn or beard of grain.] In *bot.*, having a short beard or awn. *A. Gray.*

arithmancy (ar′ith-man-si), *n.* [= Sp. *aritmancia* = Pg. *arithmancia*; contr. of *arithmomancy*, q. v.] Same as *arithmomancy*.

arithmantical (ar-ith-man′ti-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to arithmancy. *N. E. D.*

arithmetic (a-rith′me-tik; as adjective, ar-ith-met′ik), *n.* and *a.* [The ME. forms are corrupt: *arsmetike*, *arsmetrik*, *ars metrike*, etc., in simulation of L. *ars metrica*, the metric art; later ME. *arismetrik* (early mod. E. *arithmetricke*, *arithmetick*, after mod. F. and L.), < OF. *arismetique*, mod. F. *arithmétique* = Pr. *arismetica* = Sp. *arismética*, now usually *aritmetica* = Pg. *arithmetica* = It. *aritmetica* = G. Sw. Dan. *arithmetik*, < L. *arithmetica*, < Gr. ἀριθμητική (sc. τέχνη), the science of reckoning, fem. of ἀριθμητικός, of or for reckoning, < ἀριθμεῖν, reckon, number, count, < ἀριθμός, number.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The theory of numbers; the study of the divisibility of whole numbers, the remainders after division, etc. Also called *theoretical* or *higher arithmetic*.—**2.** The art of computation: the most elementary branch of mathematics. This use of the word appears early in the sixteenth century. The art of using Arabic numerals was first called in English *algorism* (which see) or *augrim*, then *practical arithmetic*, lastly *arithmetic* simply or *elementary arithmetic*. *Abstract* arithmetic teaches systems of notation for numbers, the three rules of direct computation, addition, subtraction, and multiplication, and various rules of indirect computation, or computation by successive approximation, such as division, extraction of the square and cube roots, double position, etc. *Practical* arithmetic teaches the various kinds of computation employed in trade.

3† (pron. ar-ith-met′ik). An arithmetician.

Binary (or **dyadic**) **arithmetic, decimal arithmetic, duodecimal arithmetic,** etc. See the adjectives.—**Literal** or **universal arithmetic,** algebra.—**Mental arithmetic,** the simpler branches of arithmetic adapted for mental training through the performance of the operations in the mind without writing the figures.—**Political arithmetic,** the application of arithmetic to political statistics.

II. *a.* A less common form of *arithmetical*.

arithmetical (ar-ith-met′i-kal), *a.* [= F. *arithmétique*, < L. *arithmeticus*, < Gr. ἀριθμητικός: see *arithmetic*.] Pertaining to arithmetic; according to the rules or methods of arithmetic.—**Arithmetical complement,** the [illegible] which a number [illegible] the next higher power of 10 [illegible] for example [illegible] the arithmetical complement of [illegible]—**Arithmetical complement of a logarithm,** the [illegible] when a logarithm [illegible] added to [illegible]—**Arithmetical mean.** See *mean*.—**Arithmetical progression,** [illegible] quantities [illegible] increase or decrease by [illegible] difference [illegible] etc. See *progression*.—**Arithmetical proportion,** the equality of two arithmetical ratios or differences [illegible] the numbers [illegible]—**Arithmetical ratio,** the [illegible] between any two [illegible] terms in an arithmetical progression.—**Arithmetical signs,** the [illegible] symbols used to denote the operations performed on numbers [illegible] relations [illegible] between them [illegible] etc.—**Arithmetical triangle,** the triangle formed by the orderly arrangement of binomial coefficients, thus:

1
1 1
1 2 1
1 3 3 1
1 4 6 4 1
1 5 10 10 5 1
1 6 15 20 15 6 1
1 7 21 35 35 21 7 1
etc., etc.

arithmetically (ar-ith-met′i-kal-i), *adv.* According to the rules, principles, or method of arithmetic.

arithmetician (a-rith-me-tish′an), *n.* [< F. *arithméticien*, < L. *arithmeticus*: see *arithmetical*.] One skilled in arithmetic.

arithmetico-geometrical (ar-ith-met″i-kō-jē-ō-met′ri-kal), *a.* Arithmetical and geometrical: a term descriptive of a kind of mean between two quantities obtained by taking both the arithmetical and the geometrical means of the quantities, then the means of these means, and so on, until the two results become identical. Thus, starting with 2 and 3, we obtain successively the following pairs of means:

	Arithmetical.	Geometrical.
First pair,	2.5	2.449490
Second "	2.474745	2.474615
Third "	2.474680	2.474680

The numbers of the last pair being sensibly equal, 2.474680 is the arithmetico-geometrical mean of 2 and 3. This process, invented by Gauss, is useful in calculating elliptic integrals.

arithmocracy (ar-ith-mok′ra-si), *n.* [< Gr. ἀριθμός, number, + -κρατία, rule: see *-cracy*, and cf. *democracy*.] Rule or government by a majority. [Rare.]

> A democracy of mere numbers is no democracy, but a mere brute *arithmocracy*.
> *Kingsley*, Alton Locke (ed. 1854), Pref.

arithmocratic (a-rith-mō-krat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀριθμός, number, + -κρατικός, < κράτος, rule.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an arithmocracy or rule of numbers. [Rare.]

> American democracy, being merely *arithmocratic*, provides no representation whatsoever for the more educated and more experienced minority.
> *Kingsley*, Alton Locke (ed. 1862), Pref.

arithmograph (a-rith′mō-gråf), *n.* [< Gr. ἀριθμός, number, + γράφειν, write.] A kind of computing-machine.

arithmomancy (a-rith′mō-man-si), *n.* [Also contr. *arithmancy*, q. v., < NL. *arithmomantia*, < Gr. ἀριθμός, a number, + μαντεία, divination.] Divination by numbers. Also *arithmancy*.

arithmometer (ar-ith-mom′e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *arithmomètre*, < Gr. ἀριθμός, number, + μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for performing multiplication and division. The multiplicand is made to appear in one place by setting certain stops or wheels. A handle is then turned, and other motions are made, so as to cause the multiplier to appear in another place. Then the product will be found in a third place. Division and subtraction can be performed in a somewhat similar way. The best-known of these machines is by Thomas of Colmar; the best is by Grant.

arithmo-planimeter (a-rith″mō-plā-nim′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. ἀριθμός, number, + *planimeter*.] A form of planimeter invented by M. Lalanne.

a ritorte (ä rē-tōr′te). [It.: *a* (< L. *ad*), to, with; *ritorte*, pl. of *ritorta*, band, tie, sprig; cf. *retort*.] With bands: said of glassware decorated by means of rods of white or colored glass, generally spiral, sunk in a body of transparent glass, so as to form one mass with it.

-arium. [L. *-ārium*, neut. of *-ārius* (see *-ary*¹, *-ary*²), denoting a thing connected with, chiefly a place for, something, as in L. *aquarium*, a place for watering cattle, *vivārium*, a place for live fish, etc., LL. *herbārium*, a collection of dried plants, etc., such words being transferred to E. unchanged, or with adapted suffix *-ary*, as *aviary*, *estuary*, *salary*, etc.] A suffix, the original Latin neuter form of *-ary*¹, usually in words denoting a place set apart for something, as *aquarium*, *vivarium*, *herbarium*, also (as Latin words) *frigidarium*, *caldarium*; but sometimes used differently, as in *honorarium*.

Arius (ā′ri-us), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. ἄρειος, martial, warlike, < Ἄρης, Mars: see *Arian*¹.] A genus of marine catfishes, giving name to the subfamily *Ariinæ*: synonymous with *Galeichthys* (which see). See cut under *Ariinæ*.

-arius. [L.: see *-arium*, *-ary*¹.] A Latin termination frequent in zoölogical and botanical terms: sometimes used unchanged in English.

ark¹†, *n.* An old spelling of *arc*¹, a bow, arch.

ark² (ärk), *n.* [< ME. *ark*, *arke*, < AS. *earc*, *erc*, *arc* = ONorth. *arc*, *arc* = OFries. *erke* = D. *ark* = OHG. *arka*, *archa*, MHG. G. *arche* = Icel. *ork* = Dan. Sw. *ark* = Goth. *arka* = Sp. Pg. It. *arca* = Pr. *archa* = OF. *arche* (> ME. *arche*: see *arch*²), mod. F. *arche* = Gael. Ir. *airc* = W. *arch*; < L. *arca*, a chest, box, coffer (in Vulgate of Noah's ark and the ark of the covenant), < *arcere*, keep, = Gr. ἀρκεῖν, keep off, suffice.] **1.** A chest, box, coffer, or other close receptacle; a bin or hutch: as, a meal-*ark*. [Obsolete, poetical, or dialectal.]

> Then first of all forth came Sir Satyrane,
> Bearing that precious relicke in an *arke*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. iv. 15.

> Rich *arks* with priceless bones of martyrdom.
> *Tennyson*, Balin and Balan.

2. In *Scrip.*: (*a*) The repository of the covenant or tables of the law. The ark was made of shittim-wood, overlaid within and without with gold. It was about 3¾ feet long by 2¼ feet high and broad, and over it were placed the golden covering or mercy-seat and the two cherubim. The same name is given in modern Jewish synagogues to a repository for the rolls or books used in divine service. (*b*) The large floating vessel in which, according to the account in the Old Testament, Noah and his family were preserved during the deluge. (*c*) The vessel of bulrushes in which the infant Moses was laid.—**3.** In the *Ethiopic Ch.*, a sacred chest, called the *tabout*, serving as an altar.

> I must here speak of that extraordinary appurtenance of the Ethiopic Church, the tabout, or *ark*. It is the belief of that Church that the original ark is preserved in the cathedral of Axum, and, in imitation of that, every parish church is also furnished with an *ark*, which is preserved in the sanctuary, and forms the principal object in ecclesiastical processions.
> *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 185.

4. A large boat used on western American rivers to transport produce to market.—**5.** In *zoöl.*, a name common to the bivalve mollusks of the family *Arcidæ*; an ark-shell.—**6.** An Arabian measure of capacity, equal to the Spanish *fanega*, or 58 quarts; also, a measure of three fourths of this capacity, or 43 quarts.

ark²† (ärk), *v. t.* [< *ark²*, *n.*] To inclose in an ark.

Arkansas stone. See *stone.*

arkansite (är'kan-sīt or är-kan'sīt), *n.* [< *Arkansas* (one of the United States) + *-ite²*.] A variety of brookite from Magnet Cove, Arkansas.

arki (är'ki), *n.* [Ar. *'arqīy*: see *arrack*.] Same as *arrack*.

arkite (är'kīt), *n.* and *a.* [< *ark²* + *-ite²*.] **I.** *n.* One of the persons who were preserved in Noah's ark. *J. Bryant.* [Rare.]

II. *a.* Belonging to Noah's ark. *J. Bryant.* [Rare.]

arkose (är-kōs'), *n.* [F.] Feldspathic sandstone; a rock consisting essentially of more or less consolidated quartzose sand with grains or particles of orthoclase disseminated through it, and frequently containing also some mica and kaolin. The feldspar seems, in some cases, to have been derived from the disintegration of rock containing that mineral; in others, to have resulted from the metamorphism of sandstone containing argillaceous material. The rock to which the name arkose has been given occurs chiefly in the Lower Silurian, Carboniferous, and Triassic formations.

ark-shell (ärk'shel), *n.* [< *ark²* + *shell.*] The shell of a mollusk belonging to the family *Arcidæ* (which see).

arksutite (ärk'sū-tīt), *n.* [< *Arksut* (see def.) + *-ite²*.] A fluorid of aluminium, calcium, and sodium, occurring with cryolite in the Arksut fiord, Greenland.

Arkys (är'kis), *n.* Same as *Arcys.*

arle-penny, arles-penny (ärl'-, ärlz'pen″i), *n.* [< *arle*, *arles* + *penny.*] Same as *arles.*

> Here tak' this gowd and never want
> Enough to gar you drink and rant,
> And this is but an *arle penny*
> To what I afterwards design ye. *Allan Ramsay.*

arles (ärlz), *n.* [North. and Sc., Sc. also *arlis*, *erlis*, < ME. *erles*, appar. < OF. **erle*, **arle*, < L. as if **arrhula*, dim. (cf. OF. *erre*, *arre*, pl. *erres*, *arres*, mod. F. *arrhes*), < L. *arrha*, *arra*, earnest: see *arrha.*] **1.** Earnest-money given in confirmation of a bargain, contract, or agreement: a practice chiefly connected with the hiring of servants and with sales of goods where there is no writing and delivery is postponed. [Scotch and north of England.]—**2.** An earnest or foretaste.

> This ure lauerd [Lord] giueth ham [them] as on *erles* of the eche mede [eternal reward] that schal cume thrafter.
> *Hali Meidenhed* (ed. Cockayne), p. 7.

arlienanse (är'li-ā-nän'sā), *n.* [Sp.] A kind of Spanish linen. *E. H. Knight.*

arling† (är'ling), *n.* [E. dial. (ME. not found), < AS. *ærthling*, *irthling*, *eorthling*, a name for this bird, lit. a *'fieldling,' 'earthling' (cf. *clodbird*, *fallow-smiter*); the name also means a 'farmer': see *earthling.*] A species of bird; the wheatear.

> *Arling*, a bird that appeareth not in winter; a clotbyrde; a smatch. *Baret*, Alvearie. (*N. E. D.*)

arm¹ (ärm), *n.* [< ME. *arm*, < AS. *earm* = ONorth. *arm* = OS. *arm* = OFries. *erm*, *arm*, Fries. *arm* = OD. *aerm*, D. *arm* = OHG. *aram*, MHG. G. *arm*, arm, = Icel. *armr* = Sw. Dan. *arm* = Goth. *arms*, arm, = L. *armus*, shoulder (usually of a brute), = Gr. ἀρμός, joint, shoulder, allied to ἄρθρον, joint, L. *artus*, limb, joint; all < √ **ar*, fit, join. See *arm²*, and cf. *art²*, *art³*, *article*, etc.] **1.** In ordinary language: (*a*) The upper limb of the human body, extending from the shoulder to the hand, and including the latter. (*b*) The same, exclusive of the hand; the upper limb from the shoulder to the wrist. It is divided into upper arm, or arm proper, from the shoulder to the elbow, and lower arm, or forearm, from the elbow to the wrist.—**2.** In *human anat.*, the anterior extremity from the shoulder-joint to the elbow-joint, represented by the extent of the humerus; the brachium, as distinguished from the forearm or antebrachium.—**3.** In *comp. anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) The fore limb of any vertebrate, especially when terminating in a prehensile extremity like a hand, more or less removed from the office of locomotion; the pectoral or thoracic limb; the diverging appendage of the scapular arch or shoulder-girdle; a fore leg, wing, pectoral fin, etc. (*b*) Some diverging or radiating part or organ like or likened to an arm, as the *arm* of a cephalopod, the wing of a pteropod, the brachium of a brachiopod, and the ray of a starfish, sand-star, or crinoid.—**4.** Anything formed on the type of the arm, or resembling an arm in shape, position, or function. (*a*) Any projecting part from a main body, trunk, axis, etc.: as, the *arm* of a lever or of the yard of a ship; an *arm* of the sea; the *arm* of an anchor. (*b*) A rail or projecting support at the sides of a chair, sofa, etc.

5. Figuratively, power; might; strength; authority: as, the secular *arm.* [In this sense the word is often used in the Scriptures.]

> To whom is the *arm* of the Lord revealed? Is. liii. 1.

Hence—**6.** That on which one relies for support or assistance; a prop; a stay.—**Arm in arm,** properly *arm-and-arm*, with arms interlinked.

> I saw my companions passing *arm-in-arm* across the end of one of the long-drawn vistas.
> *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 140.

Arm of a force, arm of a couple, in *mech.* See *moment of a force*, under *moment*. **Babe in arms,** a child so young that it has to be carried in the arms.—**Better arm**†, the right arm. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1650.—**Oral arms,** in acalephs. See *oral*.—**To dagger** or **stab arms**†, a practice once observed among gallants of piercing their arms with daggers so as to draw blood, which they mixed with wine and drank to the health of their mistresses. *Nares.*

> Have I not . . . *stabb'd arms*, and done all the offices of protested gallantry for your sake? *Marston.*

Trailing arm, in *mach.*, an arm which follows the piece to which it is attached.

> In adapting this wheel to multiplex telegraphy, a *trailing arm* is attached to the revolving wheel.
> *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXI. 313.

With open arms, cordially; with eager welcome.

> Even mitred Rochester would nod the head,
> And St. John's self (great Dryden's friends before)
> *With open arms* received one poet more.
> *Pope*, Prol. to Satires, l. 142.

arm¹† (ärm), *v. t.* [< *arm¹*, *n.*] To take by the arm; also, to seize or hold in the arms.

> *Arm* your prize;
> I know you will not lose her.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 3.

> And make him with our pikes and partisans
> A grave. Come, *arm* him. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

arm² (ärm), *n.* [< pl. *arms*, < ME. *armes*, < OF. *armes*, pl. (sing. *arme*), = Pr. *armas* = Sp. Pg. *armas* (sing. *arma*) = It. *armi* (sing. *arme*, sometimes *arma*), < L. *arma* (neut. pl., in ML. sometimes used as fem. sing.), arms, weapons, prop. fittings, equipments; from same source as *armus*, shoulder, etc.: see *arm¹*. Hence *alarm*, q. v.] **1.** *Milit.*: (*a*) A weapon. In this sense most commonly used in the plural, and when used in the singular for the most part referring rather to a particular kind of weapon than to an individual piece.

> If the citadel of poverty and ignorance and vice is to be taken at all, it must be besieged from every point of the compass, . . . and no kind of *arm* must be neglected which will tend to secure the ultimate victory of morality and culture. *Jevons*, Social Reform, p. 2.

(*b*) *pl.* Armor; coverings for the body intended as defenses against weapons of war.

> Look, a prize!
> Three horses and three goodly suits of *arms*,
> And all in charge of whom? a girl: set on.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

(*c*) A branch of the military service, as cavalry or artillery: as, the enemy was strong in artillery, but we were weak in that *arm*.

> The inland Britons being accustomed to rely upon their infantry, and the Continental Gauls being fonder of the cavalry *arm*. *C. Elton*, Orig. of Eng. Hist., p. 118.

Hence—**2.** *pl.* The use of weapons; military occupations; war.

> By sea, by land, thy matchless worth was known,
> *Arms* thy delight, and war was all thy own.
> *Dryden*, Abs. and Achit., l. 841.

3. *pl.* Deeds or exploits of war.

> *Arms* and the man I sing. *Dryden*, Æneid, i. 1.

> The women crowded to the doors to gaze upon him as he passed, so much does prowess in *arms* delight the gentle sex. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 418.

4. In *law*, anything which a man takes in his hand in anger to strike or assault another.—**5.** *pl.* In *bot.*, anything that serves as a defense to a plant, as prickles, thorns, or spines.—**6.** *pl.* In *falconry*, the legs of a hawk from the thigh to the foot.—**7.** *pl.* The heraldic bearings of an individual or a community, consisting of some device in heraldic tinctures (see *tincture*) borne on a shield, generally with the addition of a crest and sometimes with supporters. A description in heraldic terms of shield, crest, etc., is called *blazoning* (which see). The right to bear the arms of the father is inherited by the sons, but in strictness each of the younger sons should add to the paternal shield a label as a mark of cadency; the same right descends to a daughter only if she is her father's heiress. A person inheriting an estate other than the paternal one often assumes the arms of the former possessor, but should in strictness apply to the proper authorities. See *king-at-arms*, *herald*, and *heralds' college*. Arms not paternal may be classed as follows: (*a*) *Arms of dominion*, or the national arms borne by the sovereign, in which generally the bearings inherited by the prince as an individual have come to have a certain national character. (*b*) *Arms of community*, as of a corporation, an episcopal see, or the like. Arms assumed by a republic, as by the United States or by one of the States, partake of the nature of both the preceding. (*c*) *Arms of pretension*, as, specifically, those assumed by a sovereign in assertion of his claim to a realm not actually under his authority, like the fleurs-de-lys of France, which were borne by English sovereigns until 1801. (*d*) *Arms of succession*, denoting inheritance of an estate, as mentioned above. (*e*) *Arms of assumption*, or *assumptive arms*, bearings assumed or granted in consequence of an exploit, as the three feathers with the motto *Ich dien* taken from the slain King John of Bohemia by Edward the Black Prince at the battle of Crécy (1346), and now borne by the Prince of Wales. (*f*) *Arms of alliance*, as where one spouse impales the arms of the other on his or her shield. (*g*) *Arms of office*, arms which are the perquisite or appendage of some public position. In all the above cases except (*a*) and (*b*), a private individual having a right to such arms charges them with the paternal arms, whether by quartering or otherwise. For the origin and history of arms, see *heraldry*.—**Abated arms.** See *abate*.—**Adoptive arms.** See *adoptive*.—**Allusive arms,** in *her.*, a bearing or bearings having immediate reference to the wearer's name: thus, the arms of a person named Lamb or Herring would be termed *allusive*, if they included as a bearing a figure of the animal so named. In this way the name De Loupe may have been given to the first earls of Chester because of their bearing a wolf's head, or the name Arundel may be derived from swallows (French *hirondelles*) borne on the shield. The arms of Bolton are a crossbow-bolt driven through a tun. Castile and Leon had for their chief bearings a castle and a lion respectively. There are many such cases. Also called *allusive heraldry*, *canting heraldry*, *rebus*, and *armes parlantes*.—**Arms-carrying Act.** See *Bill of Rights*, under *bill*.—**Arms of precision,** firearms rifled, furnished with graded sights, accurately prepared bullets, and appliances calculated to enable them to act with precision and rapidity, and at much greater distances than ordinary weapons. The Armstrong gun and the Springfield and Martini-Henry rifles are examples.—**Assize of arms.** See *assize*.—**Assumptive arms.** See above, 7 (*e*), and *assumptive*.—**Coat of arms.** See *coat.*—**Places of arms,** in *fort.*, parts of the covered way opposite the salient and reentering angles of the counterscarp.—**Repeating arms,** arms that can be discharged a number of times without being reloaded.—**Rifled small arms,** rifles, muskets, carbines, pistols, or revolvers, the bores of which are cut with spiral grooves or "rifles."—**Small arms,** all weapons not requiring carriages, as opposed to *artillery*, and including rifles, muskets, bayonets, pistols, revolvers, sabers, and swords; also, sporting weapons.—**Stand of arms,** a complete set of arms for one soldier, consisting of a musket, bayonet, cartridge-box, and belt, with or without a sword.—**To arms!** a warning equivalent to "arm! take to your arms; make ready for battle." (Compare *alarm*.)—**To bear arms,** to do military service; serve as a soldier.

> You have been a soldier, Be a man and bear arms.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, iii. 2.

To be in arms, to be in a state of hostility, or of readiness for war.

> Sir Edward Courtenay and the haughty prelate, . . .
> With many more confederates, *are in arms*.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4.

To be under arms, to be armed and in a state of readiness for fighting.—**To carry, order, present,** etc., **arms.** See the verbs.—**To take** (or **take up**) **arms,** to arm for attack or defense, literally or figuratively.

> Ye will find it a far easier field to wage war against all the armies that ever were or will be on earth, and all the angels of heaven, than to *take up arms* against any truth of God. *Nathaniel Ward*, Simple Cobler.

=**Syn. 1.** (*a*) *Arm*, *Weapon*. *Arm* is especially applied to those things which are designed for fighting and recognized as such; it includes means of defense as well as of offense. *Weapon* applies to any means of offense made for the purpose or (as a scythe, chisel, or hammer) used for the nonce.

arm² (ärm), *v.* [< ME. *armen*, < OF. *armer* (F. *armer*) = Pr. Sp. Pg. *armar* = It. *armare*, < L. *armare*, arm, furnish with weapons, < *arma*, arms: see *arm²*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To furnish or equip with weapons for offense or defense: as, to *arm* the militia.

> On our return to Souhag we met a party of men on foot, who were *armed* with spears, shields, and daggers, and one or two with guns.
> *R. Curzon*, Monast. in the Levant, p. 119.

2. To cover or provide with whatever will add strength, force, or security: as, to *arm* the hilt of a sword; to *arm* a man-of-war with armor-plates.—**3.** To furnish with means of defense; prepare for resistance; fortify.

> *Arm* yourselves likewise with the same mind.
> 1 Pet. iv. 1.

There is no terror, Cassius, in your threats;
[illegible]
[illegible]
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

I [illegible] with all my [illegible]
Shak., [illegible]

4. [illegible] with the requisite appliances or authority for any work or undertaking: as, *arm*- [illegible] stocks, we started out; *armed* with a warrant.—5. To fit or prepare (a thing) for any specific purpose or effective use: as, [illegible]; to *arm* a dressing [illegible].—To arm a lead, [illegible] To arm a magnet, [illegible] To arm a shot, to roll rope-yarns about a cross-bar shot in order to facilitate ramming it home, and also to prevent the ends from catching any accidental inequalities in the bore. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict. [For other phrases, see [illegible]

II. *intrans.* To provide one's self with arms, weapons, or means of attack or resistance; take arms: as, the nations *arm* for war.

Now is it time to *arm*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 7.

The Belgic tribes, alarmed at the approaching danger, *arm* against the universal tyrant.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 11.

armada (är-mā'dạ̈), *n.* [Early mod. E. also erroneously *armado* (also sometimes as It., *ar*- [illegible]; [illegible] = Pr. Pg. *armada* = It. *armata* = F. *armée* (> E. *army*², q. v.), lit. an armed force, army, navy, < ML. *armata*, an armed force, an army, prop. fem. of L. *armatus*, pp. of *armare*, arm: see *arm*², *v.*, and also *army*, which is a doublet.] 1. A fleet of war-ships; a squadron. The *Spanish* or *Invincible* *Armada*, [illegible] large ships, was sent by [illegible] II. [illegible] during the reign of Elizabeth, but was repulsed, and afterward almost entirely destroyed by storms off the Orkney islands and on the western coast of Ireland.

A [illegible] ted sail. *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 4.

2†. A single war-ship.—3. Any armed force; an army.

Nor was the naval unworthy of the land *armada*.
Bulwer, Athens, II. 121. (*N. E. D.*)

armadillo (är-mạ-dil'ō), *n.* [Formerly also *armadillio*, *armadilio*, *armadile*; < Sp. *armadillo* (= Pg. *armadilho*), dim. of *armado*, armed, with reference to its bony shell. Cf. ML. *armadillus*, a kind of sea-fish.] 1. An American edentate quadruped, of the order *Bruta* (or *Edentata*) and suborder *Loricata*, and of the extant families *Tatusiidæ*, *Dasypodidæ*, and *Chlamydophoridæ*, or of the extinct family *Glyptodontidæ*, having a hard shell or carapace like a coat of mail, resulting from a peculiar ossification of the integument and the confluence of numerous small scutes. In the glyptodons the carapace was entire [illegible] and even in some cases covered the belly [illegible]; but in all the living armadillos the shell is divided into an anterior, a posterior, and an entire or variously divided middle part. When the division of the middle part is complete, the animal can roll itself into a ball. The teeth are numerous, but vary in number and other characteristics with the several genera; in the genus *Priodontes* they are a hundred in number. The peba is an armadillo of the family *Tatusiidæ*, the *Tatusia* [illegible] one of the group found as far north [illegible] States. There are other species. The [illegible] armadillo of the family *Dasypodidæ* [illegible] The kabassous [illegible] the three-banded armadillos, [illegible] ng without the tail. All these [illegible]

Armadillo, or Peludo *Dasypus villosus*

2. [illegible] [*cap.*] A [illegible] *Armadillo* [illegible] roll themselves [illegible]

3. A [illegible]

armad [illegible]

armament [illegible], *n.* [L. *armamenta* [illegible] *-ata*, [illegible], arm [illegible] *arm*.] 1. A body of forces equipped for war: used of a land or naval force.

The whole united *armament* of Greece. *Glover.*

It was necessary for him . . . to proceed with his twenty men-of-war to the Mediterranean, while his superiors, with the rest of the *armament*, returned to the Channel.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xx.

2. Munitions of war; especially, the number and weight of all the guns which a ship of war carries. Within a comparatively short period remarkable changes have occurred in the size and weight of the armament of war-vessels. In the United States, before the civil war, the usual armament for both forts and vessels consisted of 32-pounders. The war led to the construction and use of 15-inch smooth-bore guns, weighing 50,000 pounds, and afterward of 20-inch guns, weighing 100,000 pounds. Rifling was introduced in 1859, and is now universally employed, reliance being placed upon the piercing power of elongated projectiles moving at a great velocity and fired from rifled guns. The United States battle-ship "Kearsarge" (1898) carries four 13-inch, four 8-inch, fourteen 5-inch, and twenty-six quick-fire guns. In the British navy, the "Warrior," in 1861, was provided with 4¾-ton guns; but the weight of metal was successively increased up to the 80-ton guns of the "Inflexible" (1876) and the 111-ton guns of the "Sans Pareil" (1887). The "Magnificent" (1894), the latest type, is armed with four 12-inch guns, twelve 6-inch guns, and twenty-eight smaller quick-fire guns. The more recent ships of other nations have similar armaments.

armamentarium (är"mạ-men-tā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *armamentaria* (-ạ̈). [L.] An armamentary.

The physiological investigation of new remedies for the purpose of enriching the *armamentarium* of the physician.
Therapeutic Gazette, IX. 24.

armamentary (är-mạ-men'tạ-ri), *n.*; pl. *armamentaries* (-riz). [< L. *armamentarium*, an arsenal, armory, < *armamenta*, equipments: see *armament*.] An armory; a magazine or an arsenal. *Bailey.*

armarian (är-mā'ri-ạn), *n.* [< ML. *armarius*, < *armarium*, a bookcase, library: see *armary*.] A librarian. See extract. [Rare.]

Armarian, an officer in the monastic libraries who had charge of the books to prevent them from being injured by insects, and especially to look after bindings. He had also to keep a correct catalogue.
Chambers's Journal, No. 276, p. 239. (*N. E. D.*)

armary†, *n.* [< ME. *armarie* (Wyclif), < L. *armarium*, a chest, safe, or closet, a repository, in ML. esp. a bookcase, library, lit. a place for arms or tools. Cf. *armory*³, and *armory*¹, a different word, of the same ult. origin, with which *armary* was confused.] 1. A library: used by Wyclif in the plural for books, writings.

Thou shalt find write in *armaries* [Vulgate, *in commentariis*]. *Wyclif*, Ezra iv. 15.

2. An armory. *Leland*, Itin., IV. 54. (*N. E. D.*)

armata¹† (är-mā'tạ̈), *n.* Obsolete form of *armada*.

Armata² (är-mā'tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *armatus*, armed: see *armada*.] A group of gephyreans having setæ and a double blood-vascular system: synonymous with *Chætifera*. It consists of the families *Echiuridæ* and *Sternaspidæ*.

armature (är'mạ-ṭūr), *n.* [= F. *armature* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *armadura* = It. *armadura*, *armatura*, < L. *armatura*, armor, equipment, armed troops, < *armatus*, pp. of *armare*, arm: see *arm*², *v.* Doublet, *armor*, q. v.] 1†. Military equipment; especially, defensive armor.—2. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) Any part or organ of an animal serving as a means of defense or offense.

Others armed with hard shells; others with prickles; others having no such *armature*. *Ray*, On Creation.

It is remarkable that man, who is endowed with reason, is born without *armature*.
Derham, Physico-Theology, iv. 14.

(*b*) Any apparatus or set of organs without reference to defense; an equipment; an appanage: as, the genital or the anal *armature*.

All the crayfishes have a complete gastric *armature*.
Huxley, Crayfish, p. [illegible]

3. In *bot.*, the hairs, prickles, etc., covering an organ.—4†. A body of armed troops.

Ground fit for the archers and light *armature*.
Raleigh, Hist. of World, v. 6.

5. In *arch.*, any system of bracing in timber or metal, as the iron rods used to sustain slender columns, to hold up canopies, etc. The term [illegible] to the iron framework by which lead [illegible] windows.

6. A piece of soft iron applied simply by contact to the two poles of a magnet or electromagnet as a means of maintaining the magnetic power undiminished. In dynamo-electric [illegible] (under *electric*) the armature is a cylinder or ring of laminated soft iron wound with coils of insulated copper wire. The armature is rotated rapidly [illegible] the opening of windows of the [illegible]

armazine, *n.* See *armozeen*.

arm-band (ärm'band), *n.* A piece of crooked iron attached to a rail or to a stone block fixed against the walls in barrack-rooms, to retain the soldiers' muskets when not in use.

arm-board (ärm'bōrd), *n.* A graining-board used in leather-working, made of the outer bark of the cork-oak, without grooves.

arm-bone (ärm'bōn), *n.* A bone of the arm or fore limb; especially, the bone of the upper arm; the humerus.

arm-chair (ärm'chãr), *n.* A chair with arms to support the elbows.

arm-chest (ärm'chest), *n.* 1. *Naval*, a box placed on the upper deck, or in the tops, to contain a ready supply of rifles, pistols, or cutlasses.—2. A similar box or chest used in the military service for the transportation of small arms.

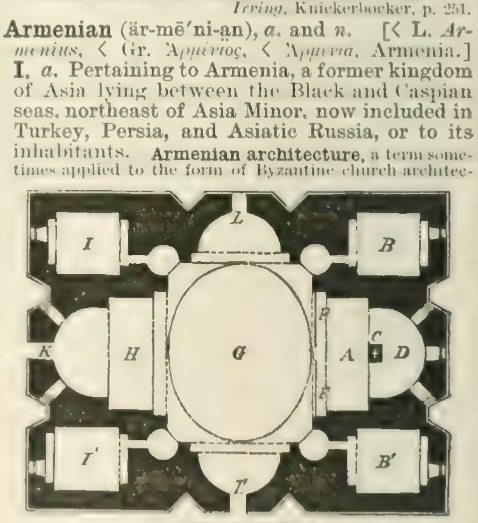
armed (ärmd), *p. a.* [< *arm*² + *-ed*².] 1. Bearing arms; furnished with means of offense and defense: as, an *armed* force or ship; "the *armed* rhinoceros," *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4.—2. Supported by arms; carried on or maintained by force or readiness for military action: as, an *armed* inroad; *armed* peace or neutrality.

I shall not attempt to collect the duties and imposts by any *armed* invasion of any part of the country.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 132.

3. In *her.*, having the beaks, talons, horns, or teeth, or, of an arrow or lance, having the head, of the color specified: as, a lion gules *armed* or. The word is not used for the horns of a hart or buck. See *attired*.—4. In *phys.*, furnished with an armature or a piece of iron so as to connect the poles, as a horseshoe magnet.—5. In *bot.*, having prickles or thorns.—**Armed at all points.** (*a*) Completely equipped with offensive and defensive arms, according to the fashion of the time: equivalent to the French *armé de pied en cap*. See cuts under *armor*. (*b*) In *her.*, dressed in complete plate-armor, but having the vizor open: said of a warrior used as a bearing or supporter.—**Armed in flute.** See *flute*².—**Armed neutrality**, the maintenance by a nation of an armed force held ready to repel any aggression on the part of belligerent nations between which it is neutral.—**Armed peace**, the condition of a country which in time of peace maintains its military establishments on a war footing, so as to be ready for war at any moment.—**Armed ship**, a merchant ship taken into the service of a government for a particular occasion, and armed like a ship of war.—**Armed to the teeth**, very fully or completely armed.

On the ramparts of the fort stood Nicholas Koorn, *armed to the teeth*, flourishing a brass hilted sword.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 251.

Armenian (är-mē'ni-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Armenius*, < Gr. Ἀρμένιος, < Ἀρμενία, Armenia.] I. *a.* Pertaining to Armenia, a former kingdom of Asia lying between the Black and Caspian seas, northeast of Asia Minor, now included in Turkey, Persia, and Asiatic Russia, or to its inhabitants. **Armenian architecture**, a term sometimes applied to the form of Byzantine church architecture usual in Armenia. The typical plan of such churches maintains a strict symmetry between the apsidal and western ends, having antiparabemata to correspond with the parabemata, and omitting the narthex. The central dome is often represented by a lofty tower.—**Armenian blue.** See *blue*.—**Armenian bole.** See *bole*².—**Armenian cement**, a cement made by soaking isinglass in water until it becomes soft, and then mixing it with spirit in which a little gum mastic and ammoniacum have been dissolved. It is used to unite pieces of broken glass, to repair precious stones, and to cement them to watch-cases and other ornaments.—**Armenian Church**, the ancient national church of Armenia. It maintains that it was founded as early as A. D. [illegible], but while traces of Christianity are found previously to the fourth century, the conversion of the country as a whole was the work of St. Gregory the Illuminator, who began his evangelistic labors about the year [illegible], and from his name it is sometimes known as the Gregorian Church. The Armenian Church has for the most part remained estranged from the orthodox Greek Church since the latter part of the 5th century, when it rejected the decrees of the Council of Chalcedon (A. D. 451). It has therefore been credited



Armenian Architecture.
Typical Church Plan, St. Hripsimeh, near Etchmiadzin.
[illegible] *B*, *B'*, parabemata; *E*, prothesis; [illegible] *D*, apse; *H*, [illegible] occupying the place of the narthex; [illegible] *G*, nave; *I*, *I'*, antiparabemata; *K*, [illegible] entrance; *L*, north door; *L'*, south door.

with holding Monophysite or Eutychian doctrine, but many authorities held that the differences arose from misunderstandings occasioned by the incapacity of the Armenian language to express the finer distinctions of Greek terminology. The Armenian Church accepts all the first seven ecumenical councils, with the exception of that of Chalcedon, the doctrines of which they seem, however, to hold under a different phraseology. Their doctrines and usages closely resemble those of the Greek Church, with the exception of their use of unleavened bread and of an unmixed chalice in the eucharist. The priesthood is hereditary. The bishops are governed by four patriarchs, the primate being the catholicos, who resides in the monastery of Etchmiadzin, a short distance north of Mount Ararat. Since the fifteenth century a large number of the Armenians have joined the Roman Catholic Church and are known as *United Armenians.* A separate Armenian Protestant Church has also recently been formed.—**Armenian era, liturgy,** etc. See the nouns.—**Armenian stone,** a soft blue carbonate of copper; also, a commercial name for lapis-lazuli.

II. *n.* **1.** A native of Armenia.—**2.** *Eccles.*, an adherent of the Armenian Church.—**3.** The Armenian language.

Armeno-Turkish (är-mē″nō-tėr′kish), *n.* The Turkish language as written by Armenians in Turkey, with letters of the Armenian alphabet.

armental† (är-men′tạl), *a.* [< L. *armentalis*, < *armentum*, old form *armenta*, cattle for plowing, collectively a herd, drove; prob. contr. from **arimentum*, < *arare*, plow: see *arable*.] Of or belonging to a drove or herd. *Bailey.*

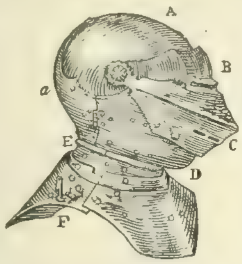
armentine†, *a.* [< L. *armentum*, a herd (see *armental*), + *-ine*2.] Same as *armental.* *Bailey.*

armentose† (är-men′tōs), *a.* [< L. *armentosus*, abounding in herds, < *armentum*, herd: see *armental.*] Full of great cattle; abounding with herds or beasts. *Bailey.*

armer (är′mėr), *n.* [< *arm*2 + *-er*1.] One who arms or supplies with arms; one who equips.

> Builders and *armers* of vessels [of war].
> *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 160.

armet (är′met), *n.* [F., OF. also *armette*, *armeret*, dim. of *armes*, armor.] The most complete and perfect defensive head-covering of the middle ages, introduced about 1450, and remaining in use until the abandonment of the closed headpiece, more than a century later. It was lighter than the heaume and even the basinet, and was a better protection than the sallet. (See these words.) It fitted the head well, allowed of some movement, and had openings for sight and breathing. It was forged in many parts, which fitted together accurately and were secured by hinges, hooks, and the like, and when closed was very rigid and firm.



Steel Armet, about A. D. 1450.

A, calotte or cap; *a*, neck-guard riveted to *A*, and having a prolongation upward to the crown; *B*, upper vizor, or umbril, with sight- or eye-hole; *C*, vizor with opening for breathing; *D*, aventaile, opening sidewise on hinges; *E*, rim of the gorgerin (it has a groove between two ridges, which groove receives the lower edge of the armet proper); *F*, one of two upright pins upon which the pauldrons are adjusted. The gorgerin is of three pieces, movable upon one another, and all riveted to a leather band beneath.

armful (ärm′fůl), *n.* [< *arm*1 + *full.*] As much as the arms can hold; what one holds in one's arms or embrace.

> 'Tis not the wealth of Plutus, nor the gold
> Lock'd in the heart of earth, can buy away
> This *armful* from me. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, iv. 1.
>
> I stood where Love in brimming *armfuls* bore
> Slight wanton flowers and foolish toys of fruit.
> *D. G. Rossetti*, Sonnets, xiv.

arm-gaunt†, *a.* [An isolated form, appar. < *arm*1 (or *arm*2, *arms*) + *gaunt*, as if 'with gaunt limbs,' or 'worn with military service'; in either case a violent formation. Perhaps merely a scribe's or printer's sophistication of some word which must be left to conjecture.] An epithet of disputed meaning, applied by Shakspere to a horse, and in some editions changed to *arrogant.*

> So he nodded,
> And soberly did mount an *arm-gaunt* steed,
> Who neigh'd so high, that what I would have spoke
> Was beastly dumb'd by him. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 5.

arm-great†, *a.* [ME. *arm-gret*; < *arm*1 + *great.*] As thick as a man's arm.

> A wrethe of gold, *arm-gret*, of huge wighte,
> Upon his heed. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1287.

arm-guards (ärm′gärdz), *n. pl.* A general name of plate-armor for the defense of the arms. It corresponds to *brassart* (which see) and to the French *garde-bras.* See also *bracelet*, *vambrace*, and *rerebrace.*

armhole (ärm′hōl), *n.* [< ME. *armhole*, corruptly *harmole*; < *arm*1 + *hole.*] **1.** The cavity under the shoulder; the armpit. [Now rare.]

> Tickling is most in the soles of the feet, and under the *armholes*, and on the sides. The cause is the thinness of the skin in these parts, joined with the rareness of being touched there. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

2. A hole in a garment for the arm.

armiak (är′myak), *n.* [< Russ. *armyakŭ*, of Tatar origin.] **1.** A stuff woven of camel's hair by the Tatars.—**2.** In Russia, a plain caftan or outer garment. made of armiak or a similar material, worn by the peasantry.

armiferous (är-mif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *armifer*, < *arma*, arms, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] Bearing arms. *Blount.*

armiger (är′mi-jėr), *n.* [L., armor-bearer, < *arma*, arms, + *gerere*, bear, carry.] **1.** An armor-bearer to a knight; a squire; the second in rank of the aspirants to chivalry or knighthood.—**2.** One who has a right to armorial bearings: formerly used after the proper name by a person possessing such right, but no higher title: thus, "John Bolton, *armiger*," is nearly equivalent to "John Bolton, gentleman." In Shakspere, *armigero.*

> A gentleman born, master parson; who writes himself *armigero*; in any bill, warrant, quittance, or obligation, *armigero.* *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 1.
>
> This young *armiger* must be the too attractive cynosure to our poor little maiden.
> *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, li.

armigeral (är-mij′ẹ-rạl), *a.* [< *armiger* + *-al.*] Of the class of squires; genteel.

> I am exempted at present from residence, as preacher to the Foundling Hospital; had it been otherwise, I could, I think, have lived very happily in the country, in *armigeral*, priestly, and swine-feeding society.
> *Sydney Smith*, to Francis Jeffrey.

armigero (är-mij′ẹ-rō), *n.* [= Sp. *armígero*, a squire, = Pg. *armigero*, a page, < L. *armiger*: see *armiger.*] Same as *armiger*, 2.

armigerous (är-mij′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *armiger* (later, but rarely, *armigerus*), bearing arms: see *armiger.*] Entitled to bear heraldic arms.

> They belonged to the *armigerous* part of the population. *De Quincey*, Works, VII. 45.

armil (är′mil), *n.* [< late ME. *armille*, < OF. *armille*, < L. *armilla*, a bracelet, armlet, hoop, ring, dim. prob. of *armus*, shoulder, upper arm: see *arm*1.] **1.** An ancient astronomical instrument consisting of a ring fixed in the plane of the equator, sometimes crossed at right angles by another ring fixed in the plane of the meridian. In the first case it was an *equinoctial armil*, in the second a *solstitial armil.* Also called *armilla.* See *armillary.*

> With the advance of geometrical conceptions there came the hemisphere of Berosus, the equinoctial *armil*, the solstitial *armil*, and the quadrant of Ptolemy—all of them employing shadows as indices of the sun's position, but in combination with angular divisions.
> *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 172.

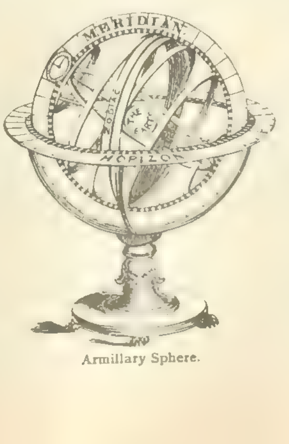
2. Same as *armilla*, 1.

> The *armil*, or bracelet, was looked upon by the Anglo-Saxons as one among the badges of royalty.
> *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 436, note.

armilausa (är-mi-lâ′sạ̈), *n.*; pl. *armilausæ* (-sē). [LL.; origin uncertain; said by Isidore to be a contr. of **armiclausa*, < *armus*, shoulder, + *clausus*, pp. of *claudere*, shut in: see *arm*1, *clause*, and *close.*] **1.** A kind of Roman military tunic.—**2.** A garment worn in England and on the Continent during the middle ages, probably differing in shape at different times. Meyrick describes it as "a body garment the prototype of the surcoat"; but it seems always to have been an outer garment, and even worn over the armor.

armilla (är-mil′ạ̈), *n.*; pl. *armillæ* (-ē). [L.: see *armil.*] **1.** In *archæol.*, a bracelet or armlet: as, a Roman or Frankish *armilla.* Also called *armil.*—**2.** In *mach.*, an iron ring, hoop, or brace, in which the gudgeons of a wheel move.—**3.** In *anat.*, the annular ligament of the wrist which binds together the tendons of the hand.—**4.** Same as *armil*, 1.—**5.** In *ornith.*, a colored ring encircling the tibia of a bird just above the heel-joint. [Little used.]

armillary (är′mi-lạ̄-ri), *a.* [< L. *armilla*, an armlet, ring, etc.: see *armil.*] Resembling a bracelet or armilla; consisting of rings or circles.—**Armillary sphere,** an arrangement of rings, all circles of a single sphere, intended to show the relative positions of the principal celestial circles. The whole revolves upon its axis within a horizon divided into degrees and movable in every direction upon a brass supporter. There are two kinds of armillary sphere, one with the earth and one with the sun in the center, called respectively the sphere of Ptolemy and the sphere of Copernicus. Since the main use of such a contrivance is to give an accurate representation of the apparent motions of the solar system, the former is the one most used, the latter having little practical value.



Armillary Sphere.

armillate (är′mi-lāt), *a.* [< L. *armillatus*, < *armilla*, bracelet: see *armil.*] Wearing a bracelet. *Ash.*

armillated (är′mi-lā-ted), *a.* Wearing bracelets. *Cockeram.*

armillet† (är′mi-let), *n.* [< OF. *armillet*, dim. of *armille*: see *armil*, *armilla.*] A small armilla or armlet. See *armilla.*

armin†, *n.* [Cf. *armil*, *armilla.*] A kind of ornament for the pike. It appears to have been a piece of stuff sewed around the staff, perhaps to afford a firm hold for the hand.

armine1†, *n.* [Perhaps for **arming* (of which, however, no record is found for 400 years preceding), < early ME. *erming*, < AS. *earming*, a wretched person, < *earm*, wretched, miserable, poor, = OS. *arm* = OFries. *erm*, *arm* = D. *arm*, OHG. *aram*, MHG. G. *arm* = Icel. *armr* = Sw. Dan. *arm* = Goth. *arms*, wretched, miserable. See *yearn*2.] A beggar; a mendicant.

> *Luce.* So young an *armine!*
> *Flow.* *Armine*, sweetheart, I know not what
> You mean by that, but I am almost a beggar.
> *London Prodigal* (1605).

armine2†, armined†. Obsolete forms of *ermine*, *ermined.*

arming (är′ming), *n.* [< ME. *armyng*; verbal n. of *arm*2, *v.*] **1.** The act of taking arms or furnishing with arms: as, an extensive *arming* of the people.—**2†.** In *her.*, a coat of arms.

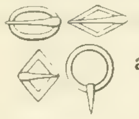
> When the Lord Beaumont, who their *armings* knew,
> Their present peril to brave Suffolk shews. *Drayton.*

3. *Naut.*: (*a*) A piece of tallow placed in a cavity at the lower end of a sounding-lead to bring up a sample of the sand, mud, etc., of the sea-bottom.

> On the *arming* from an eight-fathom cast there was a perfect impression of an Astræa, apparently alive.
> *Darwin*, Coral Reefs, p. 11.

(*b*) *pl.* A kind of boarding-nettings. (*c*) *pl.* Red dress-cloths formerly hung fore and aft outside the upper works on holidays: still used by some nations. *Smyth.*

arming-buckle† (är′ming-buk″l), *n.* **1.** A buckle used in defensive armor.—**2.** In *her.*, such a buckle, generally having the shape of a lozenge, used as a bearing.



Four Varieties of Heraldic Arming-Buckles.

arming-doublet† (är′ming-dub″let), *n.* A doublet used in military dress, forming an essential part of the harness of a light-armed foot-soldier in the middle ages and later. It is probable that it was a very close-fitting garment worn under the corselet. The general use of it seems to have suggested a style or cut in elegant costume, as we read of arming-doublets of costly material.

> That every man have an *arming-doublet* of fustian or canvas. *Duke of Norfolk's Orders*, Hen. VIII., an. 36.
>
> An *arming-doublet* of crimson and yellow satin . . . with threads of Venice gold.
> *Inventory Henry VIII.*, 1542, quoted by Planché.

arming-point† (är′ming-point), *n.* A point used in fastening together parts of a suit of armor.

arming-press (är′ming-pres), *n.* A small hand-power stamping-press used by bookbinders. Its earliest employment was in stamping heraldic arms on the sides of books, whence its name. In the United States this form of press is known as a *stamping-press* or *embossing-press.*

arming-spear† (är′ming-spēr), *n.* A spear used in war.

arming-sword† (är′ming-sōrd), *n.* A sword made especially for use in battle, as distinguished from one worn as a part of military dress or uniform in time of peace, and from that used in tourneys or the like.

> A helmett of proofe shee strait did provide,
> A strong *arming-sword* shee girt by her side.
> *Percy's Reliques.*

Arminian (är-min′i-ạn), *n.* and *a.* [< NL. *Arminianus*, < *Arminius*, Latinized from the name of *Harmensen.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** One of a Christian sect named from James Arminius (Jacobus Harmensen), a Protestant divine of Leyden, Netherlands (1560–1609). Its members were also called *Remonstrants*, from a statement of their views in the form of a remonstrance presented to the States-General in 1610. They separated from the Calvinists, objecting to their doctrine of predestination. The sect as a distinct organization is chiefly confined to the Netherlands, where it numbers only about twenty congregations and a few thousand adherents.

2. A believer in the Arminian doctrines. These doctrines are: (1) Conditional election and reprobation, in opposition to absolute predestination as taught by [illegible] that the atonement [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by the [illegible] all opponents of Calvinism are still [illegible] as Arminians. In the Church of Eng- [illegible] Wesley [illegible] Arminians. [illegible]

II. *a.* Pertaining to Arminius or to his doctrines.

Arminianism (är-min'i-an-izm), *n.* [< *Arminian* + *-ism*; = F. *[illegible]*.] The peculiar [illegible] of the Arminians.

Arminianize (är-min'i-an-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. [illegible], ppr. *Arminianizing*. [< *Arminian* + *-ize*.] I. *trans.* To make Arminian; tinge or [illegible] with Arminian doctrines.

II. *intrans.* To teach Arminianism.

armipotence (är-mip'ō-tens), *n.* [< LL. *armipotentia*, < L. *armipoten(t-)s*: see *armipotent*.] Puissance in arms. *Bailey.*

armipotent (är-mip'ō-tent), *a.* [< ME. *armypotent*, < L. *armipoten(t-)s*, powerful in arms, < *arma*, arms, + *poten(t-)s*, powerful: see *potent*.] Powerful in arms; mighty in battle. [Rare.]

> The temple of Mars *armypotente*.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1124.

> The [illegible] linguist and the *armipotent* soldier.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3.

> Who dost pluck
> With hand *armipotent* from forth blue clouds
> [illegible]
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 1.

armisonant† (är-mis'ō-nant), *a.* [< L. *arma*, arms, + *sonan(t-)s*, ppr. of *sonare*, sound (see [illegible]); suggested by *armisonous*, q. v.] Same as *armisonous*. *Ash.*

armisonous† (är-mis'ō-nus), *a.* [< L. *armisonus*, < *arma*, arms, + *sonare*, sound: see *sound*⁵, [illegible] L. *[illegible]*.] Sounding or rustling with arms or armor. *Bailey.*

armistice (är'mis-tis), *n.* [< F. *armistice* = Sp. Pg. *[illegible]* = It. *armistizio*, < NL. *armistitium*, a cessation of hostilities, < *arma*, arms, + *-stitium*, < *-stitus*, a standing, pp. of *sistere*, cause to stand, [illegible], reduplicated from *stare*, stand: see *[illegible]*, *stand*. Cf. *solstice*, *interstice*.] A temporary suspension of hostilities by convention or agreement of the parties; a truce.

> But, while an *armistice* is an interval in war and supposes [illegible] a state of amity and [illegible] recommence hostilities [illegible] the questions of the war [illegible] its terms that redress of [illegible] so that the intention is renounced of seeking to obtain it.
> [illegible], Introd. to Inter. Law, § 150.

armless¹ (ärm'les), *a.* [ME. *armles*; < *arm*¹ + [illegible].] Without arms. In [illegible] specifically applied [illegible]

armless² (ärm'les), *a.* [< *arm*² + *-less*.] Destitute of weapons; defenseless.

> [illegible] and open. *Howell*, Letters, [illegible]

armlet (ärm'let), *n.* [< *arm*¹ + *-let*, dim. suffix, [illegible] prob. by *armillet*, q. v. Cf. *bracelet*.] 1. A little arm: as, an *armlet* of the sea.—2. An ornament for the arm; specifically, a metal band or ring worn upon the [illegible].—3. That part of a dress [illegible] the shoulder.

[illegible]

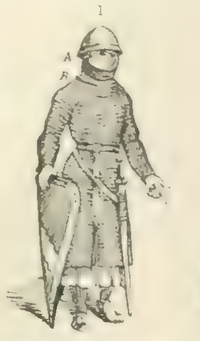
armoire [illegible], *n.* [F.: see *[illegible]*.] An [illegible] wardrobe or [illegible] cupboard, [illegible]; especially, one which [illegible] with doors [illegible] to [illegible] and roomy [illegible].

armoire [illegible], *n.* [F.] An old form of [illegible]

[illegible]

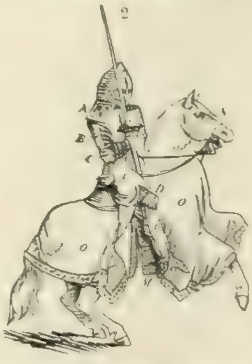
armonyak [illegible], *n.* An old corruption of *[illegible]*. *Chaucer.*

armor, armour (är'mọr), *n.* [Second form [illegible]; < ME. *armour*, *armure*, [illegible] < OF. *armure*, armor (often in pl. *armures, armurs, armeris, armeres*, weapons), < OF. *armure*, *armeüre*, F. *armure* = Sp. Pg. *armadura* = It. *armadura*, *armatura*, armor, < L. *armatura*, armor: see *armature*.] 1. Defensive arms; any covering worn to protect the person against offensive weapons. All available materials that offer some resistance to edge or point have, at various epochs and among various peoples, been put to use for this purpose, as thick skins, garments of linen or of silk, stuffed with vegetable fiber, or made of many thicknesses of material, thin plates of horn or metal, sewed to some textile fabric and lapping over one another like scales, etc. Usually the headpiece was the first piece of armor to be made in solid metal. (See *helmet*.) The Greeks had a solid cuirass from a very early period. (See *cuirass* and *thorax*.) This, with the helmet and the greaves (see *greave*), constituted the whole armor of the heavy armed Greek warrior of historic times. The Roman legionary was in general similarly armed, sometimes wearing only one greave. Chain-mail was introduced in the armor of the Roman soldiery. The Norman invaders of England in 1066 wore a conical helmet with a nasal or strong protecting piece of iron coming down over the nose, and long gowns of stuff to which were sewed rings or plates of metal, and the leaders had leg-coverings of similar make. A century later chain-mail was in common use. The knights of the time of Richard I. of England (Cœur de Lion, 1189–1199) wore a long hauberk of chain-mail, reaching to the knee or below, with long sleeves closed at the ends so as to form gloves, and with openings in the sides through which the hands could be passed, leaving the gloves hanging down from the wrist; hose of the same make, either covering the feet or worn with shoes of strong leather; or sometimes long hose of leather laced or buckled like modern long gaiters. A hood, called the camail, sometimes of chain-mail, sometimes of leather, covered the head and descended to the shoulders, and upon this rested the iron helmet, either of conical form or rounded or acorn-shaped, without vizor, pressing on the head at its lower edge, where it was often secured to the camail, and rising above the crown of the head. Very rarely in this reign a closed helmet was used, as seen on a seal of King Richard I.; helmets of this form became common early in the reign of Henry III. (1216–1272). By the time of Henry IV. (1399–1413) and his invasion of France (1411), the knight was completely clothed in armor of plates, chain-mail being used at the junction of the limbs with the body, at the elbow- and knee-joints, and for a hood covering the top of the corselet. Finally, under Henry VI. (1422–1461), at about the time that the English were driven out of France (1453), the suit of armor reached its complete development, being forged of thin steel to fit the body and limbs, weighing not over 60 or 70 pounds in all, and allowing of free movement. This, however, was extremely costly. The armor worn in jousts and tournaments was very different after the twelfth century from that worn in war, being heavier, and neither allowing the knight to dismount without assistance nor affording him adequate protection if dismounted. For war, in spite of the general adoption of firearms, armor, though not investing the whole body, continued to be worn by officers and mounted men until the close of the seventeenth century, in the wars of Louis XIV.'s reign, and, indeed, survives to this day in the helmets and cuirasses of certain corps of cavalry. (The cuts are from Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")



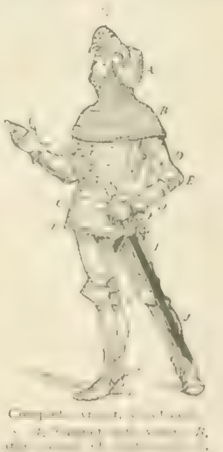
Complete Armor of 1195–1265.

1. Conical helmet set upon the hood; *A*, hood of leather; *B*, camail of chain-mail secured to the hood. This is here separate from the hauberk, though it was often a part of it. The hauberk of mail reaches to the knees and is divided before and behind; the gambeson has a long skirt, and is worn under the hauberk and divided in the same way; the belt is only a leather strap with buckle; the shield is triangular and very much rounded or bowed sidewise, and straight lengthwise; the hose, or chausses, are of mail, and the shoes of leather. The broigne was often worn instead of the hauberk; the closed helmet, rarely. The chausses often covered the feet, replacing the shoes.

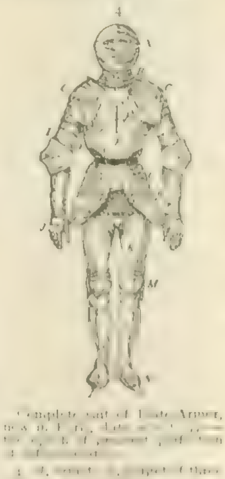


Armor and Equipment for man and horse, about 1290.

2. A heaume or large helmet, worn over a steel cap (mortier or secret). It had no vizor nor aventaile, but was worn only in fight, and rested directly upon the armor of the neck. *A*, ailette (one on each shoulder); *B*, rerebrace; *C*, cubitière, or elbow-guard; *D*, genouillère, or knee-guard; *E*, greave, or bainberg; *F*, surcoat of stuff worn over the armor; *M*, barbs of the same make as the body-armor of the rider; *N*, chamfron of hammered iron; *O*, housings of stuff affording considerable protection. The armor of the body and limbs of the rider is of the fashion called banded mail; that for the body, therefore, is not properly a hauberk, perhaps a broigne.



Complete [illegible] *B*, [illegible] corselet of separate plates of [illegible]



Complete Suit of Plate Armor, [illegible]

[illegible] with the [illegible] plate removable when the wearer [illegible]

2. The metallic sheathing, intended as a protection against projectiles, for a ship of war or the exposed face of a fortification.—3. Figuratively, a defensive covering of any kind; that which serves as a protection or safeguard; a bulwark: used in *zoöl.* and *bot.* of the protective envelop or cover of an animal or a plant, as the scales of a fish or the plates of a crocodile.

> There is no *armor* against fate. *Shirley.*

> In one species [hornbills] the bill *armor* resembles somewhat the great recurved horn of the rhinoceros.
> *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 73.

> In Europe the cables contain from five to seven wires, each insulated with gutta-percha, and the whole protected with an *armor* of iron wires or iron pipe.
> *Greer*, Dict. of Electricity, p. 162.

4. In *magnetism*, same as *armature*, 6. [Rare.]

Mascled armor. See *mascled*. **Submarine armor,** a water-tight covering worn by a diver; a diving dress. The essential part of the armor is a metal helmet, large enough to permit free movement of the head within, provided with windows for outlook, and connected with a breastplate which prevents any compression of the lungs. The remainder of the suit is of india-rubber. Pure air is pumped through a tube opening into the helmet and is projected against the windows, removing the moisture which condenses upon them; it then becomes diffused and is breathed, the impure air passing out through a similar tube. Weights are attached to the waist, and leaden soles to the shoes. A signal-line affords communication with attendants above.

armor, armour (är'mọr), *v. t.* [< *armor*, *n.*] To cover with armor or armor-plate.

> The trees were yet growing and the iron unmined with which a navy was to be built and *armored*.
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 152.

armor-bearer (är'mọr-bãr″ėr), *n.* In ancient and feudal times, one who carried the armor or weapons of another.

armored, armoured (är'mọrd), *p. a.* [< *armor* + *-ed*².] 1. Equipped with arms or armor.—2. Covered with armor, as a ship or the face of a fortification; armor-plated.

> The "Stonewall" was a ram with *armored* sides.
> *J. R. Soley*, Blockade and Cruisers, p. 221.

> Fishes (*Cephalaspida*) whose peculiar *armoured* forms point to a low stage of organization.
> *Claus*, Zoology (trans.), p. 177.

armorer, armourer (är'mọr-ėr), *n.* [Second form now usual in England; < ME. *armorer*, *armurer*, *armurer*, < AF. *armurer*, OF. *armurier* (F. *armurier*), < *armure*, armor: see *armor* and *-er*.] 1. Formerly, a maker of or an expert in armor; hence, one who had the care of the arms and armor of a knight or man-at-arms, and equipped him for action.

> The *armourers*, accomplishing the knights,
> With busy hammers closing rivets up,
> Give dreadful note of preparation.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. (cho.).

> Riding further past an *armorer's*,
> Who, with back turn'd, and bow'd above his work,
> Sat riveting a helmet on his knee. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

2. In modern use, a manufacturer or custodian of military arms; specifically, one who has the supervision of any collection or equipment of arms. The armorer of a ship has charge of the arms,

and sees that they are kept in a condition fit for service. In the British army an armorer is attached to each troop of cavalry and to each company of infantry, to clean the arms.

armor-grating (är′mor-grā″ting), *n.* In many war-ships, especially in ironclads, one of several deep iron gratings which are fitted around the bottom of the funnel and across its throat, to protect the boilers and uptakes from shot and shell during an engagement.

armorial (är-mō′ri-al), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *armorial*; < *armory*^{2} + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Belonging to heraldry, or to heraldic bearings.

> *Armorial* signs of race and birth. *Wordsworth.*

Armorial bearings. See *arm*^{2}, 7.

> He was surrounded by his courtiers, with their stately retinues, glittering in gorgeous panoply, and proudly displaying the *armorial bearings* of their ancient houses.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 15.

II. *n.* A book containing heraldic bearings and devices; a dictionary of the arms rightly borne by the persons named in it.

Armoric (är-mor′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Armoricæ*, pl., later *Armorica*, sing., said to be < Celtic *ar* (W. *ar* = Ir. *ar* = Gael. *air*), on, upon, + *mor* (W. *môr* = Ir. and Gael. *muir*), the sea, = L. *mare*, sea, = E. *mere*, lake: see *mere*^{1}.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to ancient Armorica, the region in the western extremity of France now called Bretagne or Brittany. See *Breton.*

II. *n.* The language of the inhabitants of lower Brittany, one of the Celtic dialects which have remained to the present time. It is a member of the Cymric group, of which the closely allied Welsh is the only other living member.

Armorican (är-mor′i-kan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *Armoric.*

II. *n.* A native of Armorica or Brittany.

armoried (är′mor-id), *a.* [< *armory*^{2} + *-ed*^{2}.] Decked with armorial bearings.

armorist (är′mor-ist), *n.* [< F. *armoriste*, < *armoiries*, coat of arms: see *armory*^{2} and *-ist.*] One skilled in armory or heraldic arms.

armor-plate (ar′mor-plāt), *n.* A metallic plate, usually of iron or steel, intended to be attached to the side of a ship or the outer wall of a fort, with the view of rendering it shot-proof. A protection of iron for ships was proposed in the early part of the present century, but the first practical application of it was probably to the French floating batteries used in the Crimean war. The success of these led the French to construct "La Gloire," the first of the so-called ironclads, completed in 1861. This vessel, which had 4-inch wrought-iron plates over a backing of about 3 feet in thickness, was speedily followed in 1861 by the "Warrior" and other ships of the same class built by the British government, with 4½-inch plates over 18 inches of teak backing. Both the thickness and the resisting power of the armor have been increased as more powerful ordnance has been invented. So-called "compound armor-plates" were early adopted, consisting of a hard steel face welded upon a soft iron back. This proving to be too brittle, better results were obtained by oil-tempering the face of a homogeneous steel plate. The most notable advances, however, in the manufacture of armor-plate have been due to the use of nickel-steel, and the invention of the process of face-hardening known as *harveyizing* (which see). Upon the latter various improvements have been made. In recent foreign ships the maximum thickness of armor-plate is about 18 inches. In the United States navy the maximum thickness varies in the monitors from 10 to 18 inches, and in the latest battle-ships (as the "Kearsarge," 1898) it is 17 inches. See *ironclad.*—**Armor-plate cradle**, a device used for bending armor-plate. It is placed near the furnace, and the plate is laid within it while hot. The bed is formed by numerous cross-bars of iron, so placed that their upper edges correspond to the curve desired in the finished plate. Bars are similarly placed above the plate, and the bending is effected by driving wedges between the upper bars and the upper surface of the plate, which is thus forced down upon the bed-bars.

armor-plated (är′mor-plā″ted), *a.* Covered or protected by iron plates, as a vessel for naval warfare; iron-clad.

armor-shelf (är′mor-shelf), *n.* An iron shelf or ledge projecting from the sides of an armored war-vessel, and forming a support upon which the armor-plate and armor-backing rest.

armory^{1} (är′mor-i), *n.*; pl. *armories* (-iz). [In England usually spelled *armoury*; early mod. E. *armory*, *armoury*, *armery*, sometimes *arnfary*, < ME. *armorye*, *armerie*, *armurie*, < *armure*, armor (see *armor* and *-y*), but practically equiv. to and later often written as if *arm* + *-ery*, a place for arms, arms collectively: see *arm*^{2} and *-ery.* Cf. OF. *armeurerie*, *armoirie*, mod. F. *armurerie*, an armory, arsenal. The word has been confused to some extent with *armory*^{2}.] **1.** Arms or armor collectively; a collection of arms or armor.

> Blue-eyed maid, thy spear;
> Thy club, Alcides: all the *armoury*
> Of heaven is too little! *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iv. 5.

> Celestial *armoury*, shields, helms, and spears.
> *Milton*, P. L., iv. 550.

> What a range of abstract thought, what an *armory* of dialectic weapons, . . . do the epistles of the learned Paul exhibit! *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., p. 227.

2. A place where arms and instruments of war are kept. In the United States the State militia are usually provided with armories, which include also offices, drill-rooms, etc.

3. A place where arms and armor are made; an armorer's shop; an arsenal. [U. S.]—**4.** The craft of an armorer.

armory^{2} (är′mor-i), *n.*; pl. *armories* (-iz). [In England usually spelled *armoury*; early mod. E. *armory*, *armoury*, *armery*, < late ME. *armorye*, *armoirie*, < OF. *armoirie*, *armoierie*, in pl. *armoiries*, arms, cognizances, scutcheons, < *armoier*, *armoyer*, *armoicor*, *armoirer*, one who blazons arms, < *armoier*, *armoyer* (mod. F. *armorier* = It. *armeggiare*), blazon arms, < *armes*, arms: see *arm*^{2}. Cf. *armory*^{1}.] **1.** The science of blazoning arms; the knowledge of coat-armor; heraldry.—**2.** An armorial ensign; a crest or heraldic emblem; arms.

> Henry VII. united, by the marriage of Elizabeth of York, the white rose and the red, the *armories* of two very powerful families.
> *Sir H. Wotton*, Panegyric of Charles I.

3†. Ensigns of war; colors.

armory^{3}†, *n.* [After *armory*^{1} and F. *armoire* (see *armoire*), ult. < L. *armarium*, whence indirectly *ambry* and directly *armary*: see *ambry* and *armary*, and cf. *armory*^{1}.] A cupboard; an ambry.

armosie†, *n.* A variant of *armozeen.*

armour, armoured, etc. See *armor*, etc.

armozeen, armozine (är-mo̤-zēn′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *armazine*, *armesine*, < OF. *armesin*, F. *armoisin* = It. *ermesino*, < ML. *ermesinus*; origin unknown.] A kind of taffeta or plain silk, used for women's and also for men's wear in the eighteenth century and earlier.

armpit (ärm′pit), *n.* [< ME. *armepytt*; < *arm*^{1} + *pit*^{1}.] The hollow place or cavity under the shoulder; the axilla.

arm-rack (ärm′rak), *n.* A frame or fitting for the stowage of arms.

arm-rest (ärm′rest), *n.* Something designed as a rest for the arm; specifically, that portion of a choir-stall which is designed to support the arms of the occupant when he is in either a leaning or a standing posture; also, the carved end of a bench, as in a church-pew.

arm-saw (arm′sâ), *n.* Same as *hand-saw.* See *saw.*

arm-scye (ärm′sī), *n.* Same as *scye.*

arm's-end† (ärmz′end), *n.* The end of the arm; a good distance off. *Dryden.*

arm's-length (ärmz′length), *n.* A space equal to the length of the arm.—**To keep at arm's-length**, figuratively, to keep off or at a distance; not to allow to come into close contact or familiarity.—**To work at arm's-length**, to work disadvantageously or awkwardly.

arm-sling (ärm′sling), *n.* A sling of linen or other fabric for supporting the forearm when fractured or otherwise injured.

arm-span (ärm′span), *n.* The span or reach of one's arm; an arm's-length.

> Not too wide for the *armspan* of the silverer.
> *Workshop Receipts*, I. 313.

arm's-reach (ärmz′rēch), *n.* The reach of the arm; the distance to which the arm can reach: as, to be within *arm's-reach.*

armstrong (ärm′strong), *n.* [< *arm*^{1} + *strong.*] A local English name of the common knot-grass, *Polygonum aviculare.*

Armstrong gun. See *gun.*

arm-sweep (ärm′swēp), *n.* The length of reach or sweep of an arm. *Browning.* [Poetical.]

armulet† (är′mū̦-let), *n.* A form of *armillet* or of *armlet.* [Rare.]

armure (är′mūr), *n.* **1†.** The regular Middle English form of *armor. Chaucer.*—**2.** A woolen or silk fabric woven with a surface-ridge forming a small pattern, as a diamond, etc.

army^{1} (är′mi), *a.* [< *arm*^{1}, *n.*, + *-y*^{1}.] Consisting of or abounding in arms or branches; branching; spreading. [Rare.]

> Though large the forest's monarch throws
> His *army* shade. *Burns.*

army^{2} (är′mi), *n.*; pl. *armies* (-miz). [Early mod. E. also *armie*, < ME. *armye*, *armeye*, *armee*, < OF. *armee*, mod. F. *armée* = Sp. Pg. *armada* = It. *armata*, < ML. *armata*, an armed force, army, prop. fem. of L. *armatus*, pp. of *armare*, arm, < *arma*, arms: see *arm*^{2}, and cf. *armada*, *armata*, doublets of *army.*] **1†.** An armed expedition.

> In the Grete See
> At many a noble *armee* hadde he be.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., 59.

2. A large body of men trained and armed for war, and organized in companies, battalions, regiments, brigades, or similar divisions, under proper officers. In general, an army in modern times consists of infantry and cavalry, with artillery, although the union of the three is not essential to its constitution, the two latter being adjuncts to the infantry. Armies are designated, according to their objects, duties, field of operations, etc., as *offensive* or *defensive*, *covering*, *blockading*, *besieging*, *standing* or *regular*, army of *obstruction*, army of *observation*, army of *invasion*, army of *occupation*, army of *reserve*, etc. The forces employed in the large war-fleets of former times were called *naval armies.*

> The essential characteristics of an *army*, by which it is distinguished from other assemblages of armed men, are its national character—that is, its representing more or less the will and the power of the nation or its rulers—and its organization. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 559.

3. A great number; a vast multitude.

> The locust, . . . the cankerworm, and the caterpillar, and the palmerworm, my great *army* which I sent among you. Joel ii. 25.

> The noble *army* of martyrs. *Book of Common Prayer.*

Army Acts, a series of English statutes passed each year to provide for the army.—**Army Regulations**, the title of a work issued by the United States government, containing the acts of Congress and the rules of the commander-in-chief for the management of the army both in peace and in war.—**Grand Army of the Republic.** See *republic.*

Salvation Army. See *salvation.*—**Standing army**, a permanently organized military force kept up by a country.

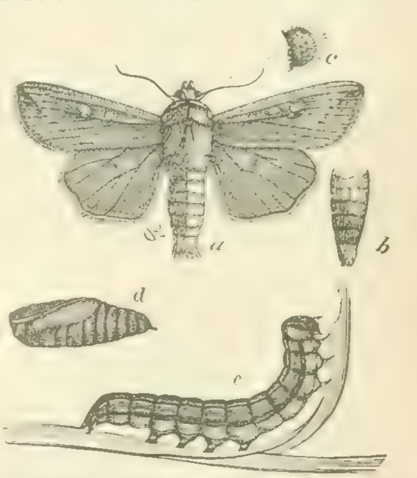
army-cloth (är′mi-klôth), *n.* Cloth from which soldiers' uniforms are made.

army-corps (är′mi-kōr), *n.* [< *army*^{2} + *corps*; a translation of F. *corps d'armée.*] A corps which is made up of several divisions, and embraces every arm of the service, thus forming an army complete in itself, and placed under the command of a general officer of higher rank than a divisional officer. In the British army three divisions make an army-corps. Sometimes abbreviated *A. C.* See *division.*

army-list (är′mi-list), *n.* **1.** An English publication (as title, *Army List*), issued periodically, containing a list of the officers in the army, the stations of regiments, etc. In the United States there is a similar list, called the *Army Register.*—**2.** Figuratively, the officers whose names are recorded in the list.

> They ride and walk with half the *army-list*, . . . and yet the Miss O'Gradys are Miss O'Gradys still.
> *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xliii.

army-worm (är′mi-wėrm), *n.* A name given to the larva of *Leucania unipuncta* (Harris) on account of the immense numbers in which it sometimes marches over a country, completely stripping it of all the grasses and young grain in its way. It undergoes transformation in the ground. The parent moth has a conspicuous white dot on the disk of the front wings.



Army-worm (*Leucania unipuncta*), about natural size.
a, male moth; *b*, abdomen of female; *c*, eye; *d*, pupa; *e*, caterpillar.

arn (ärn), *n.* [Sc., perhaps a reduction of *allern*, *aldern*, of alder; or else of Gael. *fearn*, alder, = Ir. *fearn*, alder, = W. *gwern*, alder-trees.] The alder, *Alnus glutinosa.*

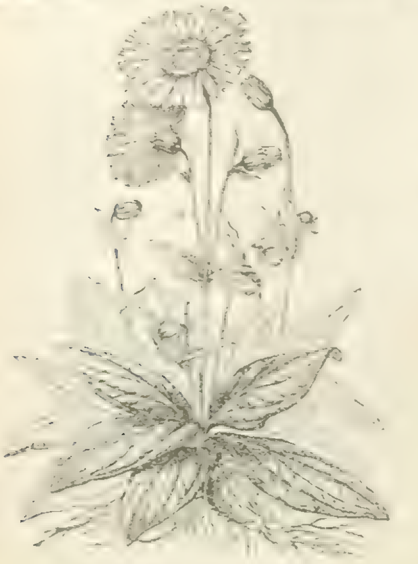
arna (är′nä), *n.* [Hind. *arnā*, fem. *arnī.*] A name of the wild Indian buffalo, *Bos bubalus* or *Bubalus arni*, notable for its size and the length of its horns. Also *arnee*, *arni.*

arnatto (är-nat′ō), *n.* Same as *arnotto.*

Arnaut (är-nout′), *n.* [Also as F., *Arnaout* = G. *Arnaut* = Serv. *Arnaut*, *Arnautin*, Bulg. *Arnautin*, < Turk. *Arnaut*, < NGr. Ἀρναβίτης, transposed from Ἀρβανίτης for *Ἀλβανίτης, < ML. *Albanus*, an Albanian, + *-ίτης*, E. *-ite*^{2}.] A native of Albania; an Albanian.

arnee, arni (är′nē), *n.* Same as *arna.*

arnica (är′ni-kä), *n.* [NL., origin unknown: perhaps a perversion of *Ptarmica*, q. v.] 1. A plant of the genus *Arnica*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of perennial herbs, natural order *Compositæ*, natives of the northern temperate and



Mountain Arnica (*Arnica montana*).

arctic zones, with showy yellow flowers and opposite leaves. The most important species, *A. montana*, of the mountainous regions of central Europe, has long been a popular remedy in Germany. *A. alpina* is found in the arctic regions in all parts of the world; one species is common to the Atlantic States, and a dozen others are natives of western North America. 3. A tincture of the roots or flowers of *A. montana*, much used as an external application in wounds and bruises, and internally as a stimulant in debilitated states.

arnicin, arnicine (är′ni-sin), *n.* [< *arnica* + *-in*2.] An acrid bitter principle in the flowers and roots of *Arnica montana*.

Arnoldist (är′nǫld-ist), *n.* [< *Arnold* + *-ist.*] A disciple of Arnold of Brescia, who in Italy in the twelfth century preached against the ambition and luxury of ecclesiastics, not sparing the pope himself. He maintained the subordination of the ecclesiastical to the temporal power, and proclaimed the necessity of both a civil and an ecclesiastical revolution. In 1146 he put himself at the head of a temporarily successful insurrection against the temporal power of the pope. He was put to death in 1155.

Arnold's ganglion, nerve. See the nouns.

arnot, arnott, *n.* See *arnut*.

arnotto (är-not′ō), *n.* [In various other forms, *arnatto, anatto, anotto, anotta, annatto, annotto, annotta*; prob. a native Amer. name.] 1. *Bixa*

[illegible]

[illegible] made into cakes. It is employed as a dye for silken, woolen, and cotton stuffs, as an auxiliary in giving a deeper shade to simple yellows, and also as a coloring ingredient for butter, cheese, and chocolate, and for varnishes and lacquers.

arnut, arnot (är′nut, -not), *n.* [E. dial., = *earthnut*, q. v. Cf. *arling* for *earthling*.] The earthnut (which see). Also spelled *arnott*.

aroeira (ar-ǫ-ā′rä̤), *n.* [Braz.] The native name of a small anacardiaceous tree of Brazil, *Schinus terebinthifolius*, the resin obtained from which, and also the bark and leaves, are used as a remedy for rheumatism and other complaints.

aroid (ar′oid), *n.* [< *Arum* + *-oid.*] One of the *Aroideæ* or *Araceæ*.

Aroideæ (a-roi′dę̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arum* + *-oideæ*.] Same as *Araceæ*.

aroint, aroynt (a̤-roint′), *v.* [Found only in the expression "*Aroint* thee, witch!" in two passages of Shakspere, and in modern imitations, being prob. Shakspere's own adaptation (*aroynt*, after *around* (see below), or with an unoriginal introductory syllable due perhaps to forcible utterance, or perhaps merely metrical, for **roynt, rynt*, the diphthong *oy, oi* being then and still dial. often equiv. to *y*, ī) of an E. dial. (Cheshire) proverb, "'*Rynt* you, witch,' quoth Bessie Locket to her mother," so recorded by Ray in 1693, but prob. in use in Shakspere's time. (If original with him, it could not have passed into popular speech so early as 1693.) The proverb, which bears the marks of local origin, from some incident long forgotten, contains a particular use of the same verb that occurs in E. dial. *ryntye* (given by Ray in connection with the proverb), *ryndta* (Thoresby, 1703), *rynt thee*, an expression "used by milkmaids in Cheshire to a cow when she has been milked, to bid her get out of the way" (Clark and Wright, ed. Shak., l. c., note), that is, *round ye, round thee*, move round, turn about; *rynd, rynt*, being a dial. form of *round*: see *round*2.] **I.** *intrans.* An interjectional imperative, equivalent, in the passages quoted, to *avaunt!* begone! See etymology.

> "*Aroint* thee, witch!" the rump-fed ronyon cries.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 3.

> He met the night-mare and her nine-fold;
> Bid her alight,
> And her troth plight,
> And *aroint* thee, witch, *aroint* thee!
> *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4.

II. *trans.* To say "aroint" to; bid begone.

> Whiskered cats, *arointed*, flee.
> *Mrs. Browning*, To Flush, xviii.

> That Humbug, whom thy soul *aroints*.
> *Browning*, Two Poets.

arolium (a-rō′li-um), *n.*; pl. *arolia* (-ä). [NL.] An appendage of the tarsus of some insects, as the *Trichoptera*, or caddis-flies.

> A short cushion [plantula] and two membranous *arolia*.
> *Pascoe*, Zool. Class., p. 120.

arolla (a-rol′ä̤), *n.* The Swiss stone-pine, *Pinus Cembra*.

aroma (a̤-rō′mä̤), *n.*; pl. *aromas* (-mäz), sometimes *aromata* (-ma̤-tä̤). [Early mod. E. *aromate*, < ME. *aromat*, < OF. *aromat*, mod. F. *aromate*; mod. E. directly < L. *aroma*, < Gr. ἄρωμα (ἀρωματ-), any spice or sweet herb; perhaps orig. the smell of a plowed field, and so identical with ἄρωμα, a plowed field, arable land, < ἀροῦν, plow, = L. *arare*, plow: see *arable*.] 1†. Spice: usually in the plural, spices. *N. E. D.*—2. An odor arising from spices, plants, or other substances, more especially an agreeable odor; fragrance; spicy perfume.

> The air had the true northern *aroma*.
> *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 276.

3. Figuratively, a characteristic but subtle quality; a pervasive charm or flavor.

> The subtle *aroma* of genius. *Saturday Rev.*

> A happy surprise awaits those who come to the study of the early literature of New England with the expectation of finding it altogether arid in sentiment, or void of the spirit and *aroma* of poetry.
> *M. C. Tyler*, Hist. Amer. Lit., I. 264.

Syn. 2. *Perfume, Fragrance*, etc. See *smell, n.*

aromatic (ar-ǫ-mat′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *aromatick, -ique*, < ME. *aromatyk*, < OF. *aromatique*, < LL. *aromaticus*, < Gr. ἀρωματικός, < ἄρωμα, spice, sweet herb: see *aroma*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Giving out an aroma; fragrant; sweet-scented; odoriferous; of spicy flavor.

> [illegible]

2. Caused by an aroma or fragrant odor.

> Die of a rose in *aromatic* pain.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, i. 200.

3. In *chem.*, an epithet formerly applied to a small group of organic bodies, of vegetable origin, which had an aromatic smell and taste; now applied to all those compounds which are derived from the hydrocarbon benzene, C_6H_6. They are distinguished from those of the fatty series by not being derived from methane, CH_4, and by the fact that hydrogen in the aromatic hydrocarbons is easily directly replaced by another univalent element or radical, while in compounds of the fatty series it is not. They generally contain more carbon, also, than the compounds of the fatty series.—**Aromatic vinegar**, a volatile and powerful perfume made by adding the essential oils of lavender, cloves, etc., and often camphor, to strong acetic acid. It is an excitant in fainting, languor, and headache.

II. *n.* A plant, drug, or medicine which yields a fragrant smell, as sage, certain spices and oils, etc.

aromatical (ar-ǫ-mat′i-ka̤l), *a.* Same as *aromatic*.

aromatically (ar-ǫ-mat′i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* With an aromatic or agreeable odor or taste; fragrantly.

aromatite (a̤-rō′ma̤-tīt), *n.* [< L. *aromatites*, a precious stone of the smell and color of myrrh, aromatic wine, < Gr. ἀρωματίτης, aromatic, < ἄρωμα, spice: see *aroma*.] 1. A bituminous stone, in smell and color resembling myrrh.—2. A factitious wine, containing various aromatics.

aromatization (a̤-rō″ma̤-ti-zā′shǫn), *n.* [< *aromatize* + *-ation*.] The act of rendering aromatic; aromatic flavoring.

aromatize (a̤-rō′ma̤-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *aromatized*, ppr. *aromatizing*. [< late ME. *aromatysen*, < OF. *aromatiser*, < LL. *aromatizare*, < Gr. ἀρωματίζειν, spice, < ἄρωμα, spice, sweet herb: see *aroma*.] To render aromatic or fragrant; give a spicy flavor to; perfume.

aromatizer (a̤-rō′ma̤-tī-zėr), *n.* One who or that which aromatizes; that which communicates an aromatic quality.

> *Aromatizers* to enrich our sallets. *Evelyn*, Acetaria, vi.

aromatous (a̤-rō′ma̤-tus), *a.* [< *aroma*(*t*-) + *-ous*.] Containing an aromatic principle; aromatic.

Aromochelyina (ar-ǭ-mok″ę-li-ī′nä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aromochelys* + *-ina*.] A subfamily of turtles (the stinkpots), typified by the genus *Aromochelys*, referred by Gray to his family *Chelydradæ*. They have a cruciform plastron of 11 shields, of which the gular pair is united and linear. *A. odorata* is the common stinkpot of the United States.

Aromochelys (ar-ǭ-mok′ę-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄρωμα, in mod. sense 'sweet smell,' + χέλυς, a tortoise.] A genus of terrapins, including the stinkpot of North America, *A. odorata*, typical of the subfamily *Aromochelyina*.

arondie, arondy, *a.* Variants of *arrondi*.

Aronhold's theorems. See *theorem*.

aroom†, *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< ME. *aroum, a roume, on rum: a, on*, E. *a*3, to or at; *roum, rum*, space, E. *room*: see *a*3 and *room*.] To or at a distance; abroad; apart.

> I *aroume* was in the felde.
> *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 540.

aroph (ar′of), *n.* [Said to be < ML. *aro*(*ma*) *ph*(*ilosophorum*), aroma of the philosophers.] 1. A name formerly given to saffron.—2. A chemical preparation concocted by Paracelsus, used as a remedy for urinary calculus.

arose (a̤-rōz′). Preterit of *arise*.

a rotelle (ä rō-tel′le). [It.: *a* (< L. *ad*), to, with; *rotelle*, pl. of *rotella*, a small wheel, disk, dim. of *rota*, a wheel: see *rota*.] With disks, roundels, or rosettes: used in works on decorative art in describing objects so ornamented: as, "an amphora with handles *a rotelle*" (*Birch*), that is, having handles which, rising above the lip of the vase, form a circular ornament, often filled with a mask.

around (a̤-round′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* and *prep.* [ME. *around, arounde, a round*; < *a*3 + *round*2, *n.* Hence by apheresis *round*2, *adv.* and *prep.*] **I.** *adv.* 1. In a circle or sphere; round about; on every side: as, a dense mist lay *around*.

> The gods of greater nations dwell *around*,
> And on the right and left the palace bound.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 223.

> And naught above, below, *around*,
> Of life or death, of sight or sound.
> *Whittier*, New England Legend.

2. From place to place; here and there; about: as, to travel *around* from city to city. [U. S.] —3. About; near: as, he waited *around* till the fight was over. [U. S.]

II. *prep.* 1. About; on all sides; encircling; encompassing.

> A harmless flame arose, which gently spread
> *Around* his brows. *Dryden*, Æneid.

> *Around* us ever lies the enchanted land,
> In marvels rich to thine own sons displayed.
> *Jones Very*, Poems, p. 52.

2. From place to place; at random: as, to roam *around* the country. [U. S.]

aroura, *n.* See *arura.*

arousal (a̤-rou′za̤l), *n.* [< *arouse* + *-al.*] The act of arousing or awakening; the state of being aroused or awakened.

The *arousal* and activity of our better nature. *Hare.*

Cognition of these relations [between the organism and some noxious agent] will determine the *arousal* of some antagonistic feeling. *Mind*, IX. 342.

arouse (a̤-rouz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *aroused*, ppr. *arousing.* [< *a-*^{1} + *rouse*^{1}, after *arise, rise,* etc.] To excite into action; stir or put in motion or exertion; awaken: as, to *arouse* attention; to *arouse* one from sleep; to *arouse* dormant faculties.

> Crying with full voice,
> "Traitor, come out, ye are trapt at last," *aroused*
> Lancelot. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

They [the women of Goethe] satisfy for the present, yet *arouse* an infinite expectation.
Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 129.

=**Syn.** To rouse, wake up, awaken, animate, incite, stimulate, kindle, warm.

arouse (a̤-rouz′), *n.* [< *arouse, v.*] The act of arousing; an alarm. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

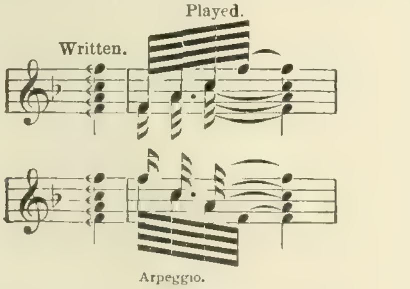
arouser (a̤-rou′zėr), *n.* One who or that which arouses.

arow (a̤-rō′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [ME. *arowe, a-rowe, o rowe, arawe* (early mod. E. also *arew*, < ME. *arewe, areawe*); < *a*^{3} + *row*^{2}.] In a row; one after the other.

> Her teeth *arew*,
> And all her bones might through her cheekes be red.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. xii. 29.
>
> And twenty, rank in rank, they rode *arowe.*
> *Dryden*, Flower and Leaf, l. 249.

arpeggiation (är-pej-i-ā′sho̤n), *n.* Playing in arpeggios.

arpeggio (är-pej′ō̤), *n.* [It., lit. harping, < *arpeggiare*, play on the harp, < *arpa*, harp, < ML. *arpa*, also *harpa*, harp: see *harp.*] 1. The sounding of the notes of an instrumental chord in rapid succession, either upward or (rarely) downward, as in harp-playing, instead of simultaneously.—2. A chord thus sounded; a broken chord.



Arpeggio.

Sometimes written *harpeggio.*

arpen† (ar′pen), *n.* Same as *arpent.*

arpennus† (är-pen′us), *n.*; pl. *arpenni* (-ī). [ML., also *arpennum, -a, -is,* etc.: see *arpent.*] Same as *arpent. Bouvier.*

arpent (är′pent; F. pron. är-poṅ′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *arpen, arpine;* < F. *arpent* = Pr. *arpen, aripin* = Sp. *arapende*, < ML. *arpennus, arpenna, arpendus, arpendium,* etc., < LL. *arapennis*, L. *arepennis*, a word of Celtic origin. Columella (5, 1, 6) says: "Galli . . . semijugerum quoque *arepennem* vocant." The *semijugerum* was equal to 14,400 square feet.] An old French measure for land. By a royal edict of 1669, it must contain 100 perches of 22 feet each (linearly), or 48 400 square feet. This was called the *arpent royal, arpent d'ordonnance*, or *arpent des eaux et forêts.* The common arpent had 40,000 square feet, the arpent of Paris 32,400, these being based on perches of 20 and 18 feet. The following are the areas in ares: arpent of Paris, 34.1887; common arpent, 42.2083; royal arpent, 51.0720; English acre, 40.4678. The arpent is still used in Louisiana, and in the province of Quebec. Formerly also *arpen, arpine.*

> If he be master
> Of poor ten *arpines* of land forty hours longer,
> Let the world repute me an honest woman.
> *Webster*, Devil's Law-Case, iii. 3.

arpentator† (är′pen-tā-to̤r), *n.* [NL., < ML. *arpentum*, one of the numerous variants of L. *arepennis:* see *arpent.*] A measurer or surveyor of land. *Bouvier.*

arpine† (är′pin), *n.* Same as *arpent.*

arquata (är-kwā′tä), *n.* [NL., prop. *arcuata*, fem. of L. *arcuatus:* see *arcuate.*] An old name of the curlew, *Numenius arquatus*, from its long arcuate bill. Also written *arcuata.*

arquated (är′kwā-ted), *a.* [For *arcuated:* see *arcuate.*] Shaped like a bow; arcuate. [Rare.]

arquebus, arquebuse, arquebusier. See *harquebus, harquebusier.*

arquerite (är′ke-rīt), *n.* [< *Arqueros*, near Coquimbo, a seaport town of Chili, + *-ite*^{2}.] A mineral silver amalgam, occurring in small octahedrons and in arborescent forms. It contains 86 per cent. of silver, and is the chief ore of the rich silver-mines of Arqueros.

arquifoux (är′ki-fö), *n.* Same as *alquifou.*

arr^1 (är), *n.* [E. dial., < ME. *arre, erre,* < Icel. *örr, ör* = Sw. *ärr* = Dan. *ar*, a scar.] A scar. Also spelled *ar.* [Prov. Eng.]

arr^2†, *v. t.* [< ME. *arren* = LG. *arren*, vex, < *arre* = AS. *ierre, yrre, eorre*, anger, as adj. angry; cf. Dan. *arrig*, angry, which, however, is commonly associated with Dan. Norw. Sw. *arg*, wicked, bad, = G. *arg* = AS. *earg*, timid, cowardly.] To anger; vex; worry.

He *arred* both the clergy and the laity.
N. Bacon, Hist. Discourse, xiv. 216. (*N. E. D.*)

arr^3†, *v. i.* [< late ME. *arre;* cf. E. dial. *narr, nurr*, imitative; cf. "*R* is the dog's letter, and hurreth in the sound" (B. Jonson): see *hurr.*] To snarl as a dog.

A dog is . . . fell and quarrelsome, given to *arre* and war upon a very small occasion.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch's Morals, p. 726.

arra†, *n.* See *arrha.*

arracacha (ar-a̤-kach′ä), *n.* [< Sp. *aracacha* (> NL. *Arracacia*), of S. Amer. origin.] A name given by the natives of western South America to several kinds of plants with tuberous roots, and especially to a species of the umbelliferous genus *Arracacia, A. esculenta*, which is extensively cultivated in the Andes, and has become naturalized in Jamaica. The roots are divided into several lobes of the size of a carrot, which when boiled have a flavor between that of the parsnip and that of the chestnut. It is said to be more prolific and nutritious than the potato. The name is also given to a tuber-bearing species of the *Oxalis, O. crenata.*

arrace^1†, *v. t.* See *arace*^{1}, *arase*^{1}.

arrace^2†, *n.* See *arras*^{1}.

arrach†, *n.* See *orach.*

arrache†, *v. t.* See *arace*^{1}.

arraché (ar-a-shā′), *a.* [F., pp. of *arracher*, uproot: see *arace*^{1}.] In *her.*, torn up by the roots: applied to plants used as bearings, and to whatever has the appearance of having been severed by violence. *Erased* is now in more general use.

arrack (ar′a̤k), *n.* [Better spelled *arack*, formerly *arak, arac;* now commonly shortened to *rack;* = F. *arack* = Sp. *arac* = Pg. *araca, araque*, < Hind. *arak*, Tamil *araku, aruki*, < Ar. *'araq*, sweat, spirit, juice, essence, distilled spirits, *'arqiy*, arrack, brandy; < *'araqa*, sweat, perspire. The forms *arak, arki* (Tatar), and *araki* (Egyptian) are from the same source, the name being applicable to any spirituous liquor.] Originally the name of a strong liquor made in southern Asia from the fermented juice of the date, but used in many parts of Asia and eastern Africa for strong liquors of different kinds. It is made in Goa from the sap of the cocoa-palm, and in Batavia from rice; and the arrack of eastern and northern India is a sort of rum distilled from molasses. See *raki.*

A servant brought in a silver tray, upon which were large glasses of the abominable spirit called *arrack*, each of which was supposed to be emptied at a draught.
O'Donovan, Merv, xi.

Arragonese, *n.* and *a.* See *Aragonese.*

arrah (ar′ä̤), *interj.* A common Anglo-Irish expletive, expressing excitement, surprise, etc.

arraign^1 (a̤-rān′), *v. t* [< ME. *araynen, arenen*, < AF. *araïner, areiner, arener*, < OF. *aranier*, earlier *araisnier, areisnier* (later *araisoner, arcisoner, aresoner*, etc., > ME. *aresonen:* see *areason*), < ML. *arrationare*, call to account, arraign, < L. *ad*, to, + ML. *rationare*, reason: see *reason* and *ratio.* Cf. *deraign*^{1}.] 1. In *law*, to call to or set at the bar of a court, in order to plead guilty or not guilty to the matter charged in an indictment or information. This term is unknown in the law of Scotland, except in trials for high treason, in which the forms of procedure in England and Scotland are the same. Hence—2. To call in question for faults, before any tribunal; call before the bar of reason or of taste; accuse or charge in general.

> They *arraign'd* shall sink
> Beneath thy sentence. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 331.
>
> Is there not something in the pleading eye
> Of the poor brute that suffers, which *arraigns*
> The law that bids it suffer? *O. W. Holmes*, Rights.

=**Syn.** *Accuse, Charge, Indict.* See *accuse.*

arraign^1 (a̤-rān′), *n.* [< *arraign*^{1}, *v.*] Arraignment: as, the clerk of the *arraigns. Blackstone.*

arraign^2† (a̤-rān′), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *arraine, araine*, < AF. *arraigner, arainer*, the latter an error for *aramer* (> ML. *arramare*), OF. *aramier, aramir* = Pr. *aramir* = OCat. *aremir*, < ML. *adramire, adhramire, adchramire, agramire, arramire*, etc., < L. *ad*, to, + **hramire*, prob. orig. with a sense subsequently lost in the technical use, < Goth. *hramjan, us-hramjan*, crucify, lit. hang (cf. OHG. *rama*, MHG. *rame, ram*, G. *rahmen* = D. *raam* = Dan. *ramme* = Sw. *ram*, frame, support), = Gr. *κρεμᾶν, κρεμαννύναι*, hang.] In *old law*, to appeal to; claim; demand: in the phrase *to arraign an assize*, to demand, and hence to institute or prepare, a trial or an action.

arraigner (a̤-rā′nėr), *n.* [< *arraign*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] One who arraigns or accuses.

The ordinary name for the Iconoclasts is the *arraigners* of Christianity. *Milman*, Latin Christianity.

arraignment (a̤-rān′me̤nt), *n.* [< *arraign*^{1} + *-ment.*] 1. In *law*, the act of arraigning; the act of calling and setting a prisoner before a court to answer to an accusation. The form usually includes calling the prisoner, sometimes requiring him to stand or hold up his hand by way of identification, reading the indictment to him, and asking him whether he pleads guilty or not guilty.

2. Accusation before any tribunal, as that of reason, taste, etc.; a calling in question for faults; accusation.

But this secret *arraignment* of the king did not content the unquiet prelate. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, viii. 8.

The sixth satire . . . seems only an *arraignment* of the whole sex. *Dryden*, Ded. of Æneid.

=**Syn.** 1. Prosecution, impeachment, indictment.

arrameur†, *n.* [AF., < *arramer, aramer*, < OF. *arramir, aramir* = Pr. *aramir*, < ML. *arramire, adhramire*, etc., pledge, promise, appoint: see *arraign*^{2}.] A port-officer who superintended the loading and unloading of vessels.

arran (ar′a̤n), *n.* [E. dial.: see *arain.*] A spider. Also called *arrand.* [Prov. Eng.]

arrand^1†, *n.* An old form of *errand.*

arrand^2†, *a.* An old form of *arrant.*

arrand^3 (ar′a̤nd), *n.* Same as *arran.* [Prov. Eng.]

arrange (a̤-rānj′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *arranged*, ppr. *arranging.* [< ME. *arayngen, arengen*, < OF. *arangier, arengier*, F. *arranger*, put into a rank, arrange, < *a-* (< L. *ad*, to) + *rangier, rengier*, range, put into a rank, < *rang, reng, renc*, F. *rang*, a rank: see *rank*^{2} and *range.*] I. *trans.* 1. To put in proper order; dispose or set out conformably to a plan or purpose; give a certain collocation to; marshal: as, to *arrange* troops for battle.

Arrange the board and brim the glass.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cvii.

When we come to *arrange* our shapes and our measurements [in biological investigations], we find a certain number of identities, and a certain number of variations.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 296.

2. To adjust; settle; come to an agreement or understanding regarding: as, to *arrange* the terms of a bargain.

Matters, therefore, were happily *arranged.* The baron pardoned the young couple on the spot.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 209.

3. In *music*, to adapt or alter so as to fit for performance by other voices or instruments than those designed by the composer: as, to *arrange* an opera for the piano. =**Syn.** 1. To array, classify, group, dispose, sort.—2. To fix upon, determine, agree upon, draw up; to devise, organize, construct, concoct.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make preparations; carry out beforehand such negotiations or make such disposition in regard to some matter as may be necessary: as, to *arrange* about a passport, or for supplies; *arrange* with a publisher.—2. To come to an agreement or understanding in regard to something; make a settlement.

We cannot *arrange* with our enemy in this conjuncture, without abandoning the interest of mankind.
Burke, A Regicide Peace.

arrangeable (a̤-rān′ja̤-bl), *a.* [< *arrange* + *-able.*] Capable of being arranged.

Fishes have crania made up of bones that are no more clearly *arrangeable* into segments like vertebræ than are the cranial bones of the highest mammal.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 210.

arrangement (a̤-rānj′me̤nt), *n.* [< F. *arrangement:* see *arrange* and *-ment.*] 1. The act of arranging or putting in proper order; the state of being put in order; disposition in suitable form. Specifically, in the *fine arts*, the combining of parts in a manner conformable to the character and aim of the design; composition.

The freedom of syntactical *arrangement* which was possessed by the Anglo-Saxon is irrecoverably gone.
G. P. Marsh, Origin of Eng. Lang., p. 111.

2. That which is disposed in order; a system of parts disposed in due order; any combination of parts or materials.

The interest of that portion of social *arrangement* is in the hands of all those who compose it. *Burke.*

3. The style or mode in which things are arranged.

[illegible] several *arrangements.* [illegible] p. 97.

4. [illegible] or negotiation: previous disposition or plan; preparation: [illegible]: as, we have made *arrange*-[illegible].

[illegible] the funeral [illegible], p. 123.

[illegible]

[illegible], p. 74.

5. [illegible] adjustment by agreement: as, [illegible] dispute.—6. In *music:* (*a*) The adaptation of a composition to voices or instruments, or to a purpose, for which it was not originally designed. (*b*) A piece so [illegible]: as, an orchestral *ar*-[illegible] opera, or the like. =Syn. 1. Classification, distribution.—2. Structure, form.

arranger (a̤-rān′jėr), *n.* One who arranges or [illegible].

arrant (ar′a̤nt), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *arraunt*, [illegible] spelling of *errant, erraunt, errand*, roving, wandering, which, from its common use in the term *arrant* or *errant thief*, that is, a roving robber, one outlawed, proclaimed and notorious as such, came to be used apart from its lit. sense as an opprobrious intensive with terms of abuse, as *rogue, knave, traitor, fool*, etc., but often also without opprobrious force. See *errant.*] **1†.** Wandering; itinerant; vagrant; errant: as, a knight *arrant;* an *arrant* preacher: especially in *thief arrant* or *arrant thief*, a roving, outlawed robber; a highwayman. Now written *errant.*—**2.** Notorious; manifest; unmitigated; downright: in a bad sense (derived from the noun qualified): as, an *arrant* rogue; an *arrant* coward; *arrant* nonsense.

> I [illegible] an *arrant* laziness in my soul. *Fuller.*

> As *arrant* a "Screw"
> In money transactions as ever you knew.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 46.

> It was easy to see through all his piety that he was an [illegible] at the bottom.
> *Smollett*, Gil Blas, VIII. iii. (*N. E. D.*)

3. Thorough; downright; genuine: in a good sense.

> An *arrant* honest woman. *Burton*, Anat. Mel., p. 617.

=Syn. 2. Utter, rank, consummate, perfect.

arrantly (ar′a̤nt-li), *adv.* In an arrant manner; notoriously; impudently: in a bad sense.

> [illegible] are as *arrantly* hired out as mourning [illegible]. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

arras¹ (ar′a̤s), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *arrace, arrasse*, < ME. *arras*, orig. cloth (or cloths) of Arras, F. *draps d'Arras*) (= It. *arazzo* = Pr. *raz*), < F. *Arras*, the capital of the department of Pas-de-Calais, in the north of France, where this article was manufactured. The name *Arras* is corrupted from the name of the *Atrebates* (L.), a people of Belgic Gaul.] Tapestry; specifically, that used for hangings covering the walls of a room. The original expression *cloth of Arras* was probably [illegible] to distinguish arras tapestry [illegible]. Sometimes used as an adjective.

> [illegible] another word for a King's ransom unless [illegible] perfumed and covered with *cloth of arras.*
> *Marlowe*, Faustus, ii. 2.

> [illegible] many a scrambling meal,
> In corners, behind *arrases*, on stairs.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman Hater, iii. 1.

> [illegible] curtain, it has contenters [illegible] temporary stay, [illegible]
> [illegible] Melancholy, ii. 2.

> [illegible] *arras* [illegible]
> *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

[illegible] form of *orris*, q. v.] A kind [illegible] made of the root of the [illegible].

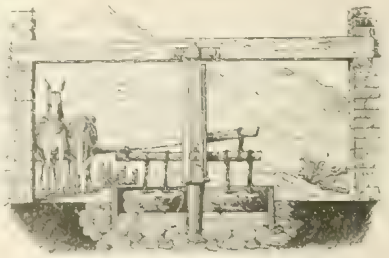
[illegible] *n.* [< *arras*¹ + *-ed*².] Hung [illegible].

[illegible] *n.* [< *arras*¹ + [illegible].] A [illegible] with a central [illegible] and a [illegible] of wood [illegible]. Also spelled [illegible].

arrastra [illegible]. Same as [illegible].

arrastre [illegible] *n.* [Sp., [illegible]] [illegible]

To these arms masses of rock are fastened by chains and dragged over the ore, which is placed on a bed of flat stones laid within a circular inclosure, usually about 12 feet in diameter. Also written *arrastra, arastra.*



Mexican Arrastre.
(From Pepper's "Play-Book of Metals.")

arraswise (ar′a̤s-wīz), *adv.* Erroneous form of *arriswise.*

arratel (år-rä′tel), *n.* [Pg.: see *arrel.*] The Portuguese pound. It exceeds the pound avoirdupois by about one per cent. The following are the values in grams: Pound avoirdupois, 453.593; arratel, in Lisbon, 459; in Funchal, 458.547; in Rio de Janeiro, 458.75.

arraught†. For *araught*, preterit of *areach.*

array (a̤-rā′), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *aray, arraie*, < ME. *arayen, araien, areyen*, < AF. *arayer, araier*, OF. *areyer, areier, areer*, later *aroyer, arroyer* = Pr. *aredar* = Sp. *arrear* (obs.) = Pg. *arreiar* = It. *arredare*, < ML. *arredare*, put in order, order, array, < L. *ad*, to, + ML. **redum* (> OF. *rei, rai, roi*), preparation, order, of Teut. origin; cf. AS. *gerǣde, gerēde*, preparation, equipment (Icel. *reidhi*, rigging, harness, *reidha*, implements, outfit; Sw. *reda* = Dan. *rede*, order), < *gerǣde* = OFries. *rēde, rēd* = Goth. *garaids*, ready, prepared: see *ready.* Cf. *curry*¹.] **1.** To place or dispose in order, as troops for battle; marshal; draw up in hostile order: often used figuratively.

> They were more ignorant in ranging and *arraying* their battles. *Bacon*, Vicissitude of Things.

> The stronger our conviction that reason and Scripture were decidedly on the side of Protestantism, the greater is the reluctant admiration with which we regard that system of tactics against which reason and Scripture were *arrayed* in vain. *Macaulay*, Ranke's Hist. of Popes.

2. To deck or dress; adorn with dress, especially with dress of an ornamental kind.

> *Array* thyself with glory and beauty. Job xl. 10.

> Morn by morn, *arraying* her sweet self
> In that wherein she deem'd she look'd her best.
> *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

> And there the fallen chief is laid,
> In tasselled garbs of skins *arrayed*,
> And girded with his wampum-braid.
> *Whittier*, Funeral Tree of Sokokis.

3. In *law*, to set (a jury) in order for the trial of a cause; to call (the jury) man by man.—**4.** To envelop; wrap. [Rare.]

> In gelid caves with horrid glooms *arrayed.*
> *Judge Trumbull.*

=Syn. 1. To arrange, range, marshal, draw up.—2. *Adorn, Ornament, Decorate*, etc. (see *adorn*); clothe, invest.

array (a̤-rā′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *aray, arraie*, < ME. *aray, arai, araie*, < AF. *arai, arrai*, OF. *arrei*, later *aroi*, F. *arroi* = Pr. *arrei* = Sp. *arreo* = Pg. *arreio* = It. *arredo;* cf. ML. *arredium*, equipment, furniture; from the verb: see *array*, *v.*] **1.** Regular order or arrangement; disposition in regular lines; specifically, disposition of a body of men for attack or defense: as, troops in battle *array.*—**2.** An orderly collection or assemblage; especially, a body of men in order of battle or prepared for battle; hence, military force; soldiery; troops.

> A gallant *array* of nobles and cavaliers. *Prescott.*

> What was that mighty *array* which Elizabeth reviewed at Tilbury? *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng.

3. A display; an imposing series of things exhibited.

> Nothing could well be lovelier than this *array* of Doric temples and ruins of temples.
> *C. D. Warner*, Roundabout Journey, p. 9.

4. Dress; garments disposed in order upon the person; raiment or apparel.

> [illegible] day
> [illegible] and dressed herself in rich *array.* [illegible]

5†. Preparation; special arrangement of things.

> He had [illegible] al the *array.*
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. [illegible]

6†. Situation; circumstances; position; plight.

> [illegible] *array*
> [illegible]
> *Chaucer*, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. [illegible]

7. In *law:* (*a*) The body of persons summoned to [illegible] upon a jury. (*b*) The act of impaneling a jury; that is, the act of the proper officer setting a jury in order for the trial of a cause, or calling it man by man. (*c*) The jury impaneled.

> Challenges are of two kinds; first, to the *array*, when exception is taken to the whole number impaneled; and secondly, to the polls, when individual jurymen are objected to. *A. Fonblanque, Jr.*, How we are Governed, xvii.

8. Formerly, in England, the muster of a county for military purposes; the men so mustered: as, a commission of *array.* See *commission.*

> Yᵉ Parliament had extreamely worried him for attempting to put in execution yᵉ commission of *aray*, and for which the rest of his collegues were hanged by yᵉ rebells.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, March 23, 1646.

> Previous to the reign of Henry VIII., in order to protect the kingdom from domestic insurrections or the prospects of foreign invasions, it was usual from time to time for our princes to issue commissions of *array.* *Wharton.*

9. In *math.*, a collection of quantities arranged in a rectangular block; a matrix.—**Challenge to the array.** See *challenge.*

arrayal (a̤-rā′a̤l), *n.* [< *array* + *-al.*] The process of arraying; muster of a force; array. *N. E. D.*

arrayer (a̤-rā′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *araier, arraiour*, < OF. *araieor, areeor*, < *areer, araier*, array: see *array*, *v.*] **1.** One who arrays.—**2.** In *Eng. hist.*, an officer who had a commission of array to put the soldiers of a county in a condition for military service.

arrayment (a̤-rā′ment), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *arraiment, arayment*, < ME. *araiment*, < AF. *araiement*, OF. *areement*, < *araier*, etc., array: see *array* and *-ment*, and the abbr. form *raiment.*] **1.** The act of arraying.—**2†.** That in which one is arrayed; raiment.

> Sheep clothed in soft *arrayment.* *Quarles.*

arre¹, *n.* See *ar*¹.

arre²†, *v. i.* See *arr*³.

arreach†, *v.* See *areach.*

arrear¹†, *v.* See *arear*¹.

arrear²† (a̤-rēr′), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *arear, arrere*, < ME. *arere, a rere*, < OF. *arere, ariere*, mod. F. *arrière* = Pr. *areire, arreire*, < ML. *ad retro:* L. *ad*, to; *retro* (> OF. *riere*), backward: see *retro-* and *rear*³.] Backward; into or toward the rear; back; behind.

> Forst him back recoyle and reele *areare.*
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. iv. 5.

arrear² (a̤-rēr′), *n.* [ME. only in phr. *in ariere*, in time past; < *arrear*², *adv.* The older noun is *arrearage*, q. v.] **1.** The state of being behind or behindhand: as, his work is in *arrear.*

> Spain, though at least a generation in *arrear* of England, was after our own the first modern European country to attain to . . . a national dramatic literature.
> *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., Int., xxvii.

2†. The rear.

> The *arrear* consisting of between three and four thousand foot. *Heylin*, Hist. Reformation, p. 92.

3. That which is behind in payment; a debt which remains unpaid, though due: generally used in the plural and implying that a part of the money is already paid: as, *arrears* of rent, wages, or taxes.

> For much I dread due payment by the Greeks
> Of yesterday's *arrear.* *Cowper*, Iliad, iii.

> My approval is given in order that every possible facility may be afforded for the prompt discharge of all *arrears* of pay due to our soldiers and sailors.
> *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 332.

arrearage (a̤-rēr′āj), *n.* [< ME. *arerage, arrerage*, < OF. *arerage, arrerage, arrierage*, mod. F. *arrérages*, pl., < OF. *arere, ariere*, back: see *arrear*², *adv.*, and *-age*, and cf. *advantage.*] **1.** The state or condition of being behindhand or in arrears.

> I have employment for thee, such a one
> As shall not only pay my services,
> But leave me in *arrearage.*
> *Shirley*, Grateful Servant, i. 2.

2. Arrears; amount or amounts outstanding or overdue; any sum of money remaining unpaid after previous payment of a part.

> The old *arrearages* . . . being defrayed.
> *Howell*, Vocal Forest.

> Our pleasure is, that all *arrearages*
> Be paid unto the captains.
> *Massinger*, The Picture, ii. 2.

arrearance† (a̤-rēr′a̤ns), *n.* [< *arrear*² + *-ance.*] Same as *arrearage.*

arrect† (a̤-rekt′), *v. t.* [< L. *arrectus*, pp. of *arrigere*, set up, raise, erect, < *ad*, to, + *regere*, keep straight, direct.] **1.** To raise or lift up; make erect.

> Having their ears perpetually exposed and *arrected.*
> *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, xi.

2. To direct.

> *Arrecting* my sight towards the zodiake.
> *Skelton*, Poems, p. 9.

3. To impute.

> Therefore he *arrecteth* no blame . . . to them.
> *Sir T. More*, Works, fol. 271.

arrect, arrected (a-rekt′, a-rek′ted), *a.* [< L. *arrectus:* see the verb.] **1**†. Erect; erected. —**2**†. Attentive, as a person listening.

> Eager for the event,
> Around the beldame all *arrect* they hang.
> *Akenside*, Pleasures of Imagination, i. 269.

3. In *bot.*, pointing upward; brought into an upright position. *A. Gray.*

arrectary† (a-rek′ta̤-ri), *n.* [< L. *arrectarius*, perpendicular, neut. pl. *arrectaria*, the upright posts of a wall, < *arrectus*, erect: see *arrect.*] A beam or post standing upright, as opposed to one which is horizontal.

> The *arrectary* or beam of his cross.
> *Bp. Hall*, Works, II. 278.

arrector (a-rek′to̤r), *n.* [NL., < L. *arrigere*, pp. *arrectus*, set up erect: see *arrect, v.*] That which arrects; an erector.—**Arrector pili**, in *anat.*, the erector of the hair, a small strip of unstriated muscle running from the lower part of the hair-follicle toward the surface of the skin, and by contraction, under the influence of fright or cold, causing the hair to stand straight up or "on end," at the same time so raising the surface just around the orifice as to occasion goose-flesh or horripilation.

arreed†, *v. t.* See *aread.*

arrel (ar′el), *n.* [Sp., also *arrelde* (> Basque *arraldea*, a weight of 10 pounds); Sp. *arrate*, Pg. *arratel*, a weight of 16 ounces (see *arratel*); < Ar. *al*, the, + *ratl*, a weight of 12 ounces.] A weight of 4 pounds, used in Spain.

Arremon, *n.* See *Arrhemon.*

arrendation (ar-en-dā′sho̤n), *n.* Same as *arrentation.*

arrendator (ar′en-dā-to̤r), *n.* [Also *arendator*, < Russ. *arendatorŭ*, < ML. *arrendator, arendator*, a farmer of the revenue, < *arrendare, arendare, arrentare*, let for a rent, farm the revenue: see *arrent.*] One who farms the revenues in certain Russian governments.

arrenotokous, *a.* See *arrhenotokous.*

arrent (a-rent′), *v. t.* [< OF. *arrenter, arentir* (ML. *arrentare, arrendare, arendare*), < *a* (L. *ad*, to) + *rente*, rent: see *arrendator* and *rent.*] To let for a rent; especially, in *old Eng. law*, to let out for inclosure, as land in a forest. See *arrentation.*

arrentation (ar-en-tā′sho̤n), *n.* [Also *arrendation*, < ML. *arrentatio(n-), arrendatio*, < *arrentare, arrendare:* see *arrent.*] In *old Eng. law*, the action or privilege of arrenting; the giving of permission by the lord of the manor to the tenant of land in a forest to inclose it with a small ditch and low hedge, in consideration of a yearly rent. Also written *arrendation.*

arreption† (a-rep′sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *arreptus*, pp. of *arripere*, snatch, seize to one's self, < *ad*, to, + *rapere*, snatch, seize: see *rapacious, rapture.*] The act of taking away.

> This *arreption* was sudden, yet Elisha sees both the chariot and the horses, and the ascent.
> *Bp. Hall*, Rapture of Elijah.

arreptitious^1† (ar-ep-tish′us), *a.* [< LL. *arrepticius, arreptitius*, seized in mind, inspired, delirious, < L. *arreptus*, pp. of *arripere*, snatch, seize: see *arreption.*] Snatched away; hence, seized or possessed; frantic; crack-brained; mad.

> Odd, *arreptitious*, frantick extravagances.
> *Howell*, Letters (1650), I. 475.

arreptitious^2† (ar-ep-tish′us), *a.* [As if < L. *arreptus*, pp. of *arrēpere*, creep toward, steal softly to (< *ad*, to, + *rēpere*, creep: see *reptile*), + *-itious;* but appar. a mistaken def. of preceding.] Creeping or having crept in privily. *Blount; Bailey.*

arrest^1 (a̤-rest′), *v. t.* [< ME. *aresten, arresten* (also by apheresis *resten*, > mod. dial. *rest*), < OF. *arester*, F. *arrêter* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *arrestar* = It. *arrestare*, < ML. *arrestare*, stop, restrain, < L. *ad*, to, + *restare*, stay back: see *rest*^{2}.] **1.** To stop forcibly; check or hinder the motion or action of: as, to *arrest* the current of a river; to *arrest* the course of justice.

> Ascribing the causes of things to secret proprieties hath *arrested* and laid asleep all true inquiry. *Bacon.*

> With the progress of adaptation each [human being] becomes so constituted that he cannot be helped without in some way *arresting* a pleasurable activity.
> *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 96.

2. To take, seize, or apprehend by virtue of a legal warrant or official authority; take into custody: as, to *arrest* one for a crime or misdemeanor. [Shakspere most commonly construes this verb with *of*, like *accuse:* as, "*of* capital treason we *arrest* you here," Rich. II., iv. 1.]

> According to law no Englishman could be *arrested* and detained in confinement merely by the mandate of the sovereign. *Macaulay.*

3. To seize and fix; engage; secure; catch; take: as, to *arrest* the eyes or the attention.

> *King.* If you prove it, I'll repay it back,
> Or yield up Aquitain.
> *Prin.* We *arrest* your word.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., ii. 1.

> The appearance of such a person in the world, and at such a period, ought to *arrest* the consideration of every thinking mind. *Buckminster.*

4†. To rest or fix.

> We may *arrest* our thoughts upon the divine mercies.
> *Jer. Taylor.*

5. In *Scots* and *admiralty law*, to seize (property) for debt or the satisfaction of a claim; attach or levy upon.=**Syn. 1.** To stay, interrupt, delay, detain.—**2.** To capture, lay hold of, take up, take prisoner.

arrest^1 (a̤-rest′), *n.* [< ME. *arest*, < OF. *arest*, stoppage, delay, restraint; from the verb: see *arrest*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** The act of stopping, or the state of being stopped; suspension of movement or action: as, an *arrest* of the vital functions; "the stop and *arrest* of the air," *Bacon.*—**2**†. Self-restraint; self-command.

> In noble corage oughte ben *areste*,
> And weyen everything by equytee.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 396.

3. Any seizure or taking by force, physical or moral; hindrance; interruption; stoppage; restraint.

> To the rich man who had promised himself ease for many years, it was a sad *arrest* that his soul was surprised the first night. *Jer. Taylor.*

> I could . . . mingle my teares with you, . . . but when I consider the necessity of submitting to the divine *arests*, I am ready to dry them againe, and be silent.
> *Evelyn*, To his Brother, G. Evelyn.

4. In *mach.*, any contrivance which stops or retards motion.

> The *arrest* consists of a fly vane, or escapement with wings, mounted on one of the arbors of the clock-work acting on the wheel. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, XXII. 8974.

5. In *law*, the taking of a person into custody of the law, usually by virtue of a warrant from authority. An arrest is made by seizing or touching the body or otherwise taking possession of it. By the law of some jurisdictions, arrest is allowed in civil cases for the purpose of enforcing the payment of debts or preventing a defendant from eluding an obligation. In criminal or penal cases arrest is made for the purpose of compelling the person charged with a crime or an offense to appear and submit to justice. In civil cases it cannot be legally effected except by virtue of a precept or writ issued out of some court, but this is often dispensed with in criminal cases. Arrest in civil cases is of two kinds, viz., that which takes place before trial, and is called *arrest on mesne process*, and that which takes place after trial and judgment, and is called *arrest on final process*, or *arrest in execution.* **6.** In *admiralty law*, the taking of a ship into custody by virtue of a warrant from a court.—**7.** In *Scots law*, attachment; seizure of property, funds, etc., by legal process, as for debt or the satisfaction of a claim.—**Arrest of judgment**, in *law*, the staying or stopping of a judgment after verdict, for causes assigned. Courts have at common law power to arrest judgment for intrinsic causes appearing upon the face of the record, as when the declaration varies from the original writ, when the verdict differs materially from the pleadings, or when the case laid in the declaration is not sufficient in point of law to found an action upon. The motion for this purpose is called a motion in *arrest of judgment.* Modern practice largely supersedes these motions by requiring such defects to be objected to before judgment.—**Breach of arrest.** See *breach.*

arrest^2 (a̤-rest′), *n.* [< OF. *arreste, areste*, mod. F. *arête*, awn, beard, fishbone, arrest, < L. *arista:* see *arista* and *arris.*] A mangy tumor on the back part of the hind leg of a horse. Also called *rat-tail.*

arrestable (a̤-res′ta̤-bl), *a.* [< *arrest*^{1} + *-able.*] **1.** Liable to be arrested or apprehended.—**2.** In *Scots law*, attachable; subject to seizure at the suit of a creditor of the owner, by a process in the nature of attachment or garnishment: applied to property, funds, etc.

> Burgh customs still stand in the peculiar position of being neither adjudgeable nor *arrestable;* they are therefore bad security. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 63.

arrestation (ar-es-tā′sho̤n), *n.* [= F. *arrestation*, < ML. *arrestatio(n-)*, < *arrestare*, arrest: see *arrest*^{1}, *v.*] The act of arresting; an arrest or seizure. [Rare.]

> The *arrestation* of the English residing in France was decreed by the National Convention.
> *H. M. Williams*, Letters on France, I. i.

arrestee (a̤-rest-ē′), *n.* [< *arrest* + *-ee*^{1}.] In *Scots law*, the person in whose hands an arrestment is laid.

arrester, arrestor (a̤-res′tėr, -to̤r), *n.* [ME. *arester;* < *arrest*^{1} + *-er*^{1}, *-or.* Cf. ML. *arrestator.*] **1.** One who or that which arrests.—**2.** In *Scots law*, the person at whose instance an arrest is made. See *arrest, n.*, 7. [*Arrestor* is the form usual in legal documents.]

arrestive (a̤-res′tiv), *a.* [= OF. *arrestif;* < *arrest*^{1} + *-ive.*] **1.** Serving or tending to arrest. —**2.** In *gram.*, marking an arrest, restriction, or qualification of thought: applied to conjunctions like *but, yet, however*, etc. *Bain*, Eng. Grammar.

arrestment (a̤-rest′me̤nt), *n.* [< OF. *arestement*, < *arester*, arrest: see *arrest*^{1}, *v.*, and *-ment.*] **1.** The act of arresting or stopping; obstruction; stoppage.

> The first effect is *arrestment* of the functions of the spinal cord. *Sir R. Christison*, Poisons, I. i. § 2.

> The fall of man would produce an *arrestment* in the progress of the earth in that last great revolution which would have converted it into an Eden.
> *Dawson*, Origin of World, p. 229.

2. In *Scots law:* (*a*) A process by which a creditor may attach money or movable property which a third person holds for behoof of his debtor. It bears a general resemblance to foreign attachment by the custom of London. See *attachment.* (*b*) The arrest or detention of a criminal till he finds caution or surety to stand trial, or the securing of a debtor until he pays the debt or gives security for its payment.—**Breach of arrestment.** See *breach.*

arrestor, *n.* See *arrester.*

arret^1†, *v. t.* See *aret.*

arret^2† (a-rā′ or a-ret′), *n.* [< F. *arrêt*, < OF. *arest*, arrest: see *arrest*^{1}, *n.*] The decision of a court, tribunal, or council; a decree published; the edict of a sovereign prince: applied to the judgments and decisions of courts and tribunals in France.

arrha (ar′ä), *n.*; pl. *arrhæ* (-ē). [L., also *arrhabo*, and later *arra, arrabo*, < Gr. ἀρραβών, earnest-money. Cf. *arles.*] Earnest-money paid to bind a bargain or contract; a pledge. Formerly also spelled *arra.*

arrhal (ar′a̤l), *a.* [< *arrha* + *-al.*] Of the nature of earnest-money; given as a pledge.

arrhaphostic (ar-a̤-fos′tik), *a.* [Badly formed < Gr. ἄρραφος, seamless, < ἀ- priv. + ῥαφή, a seam, < ῥάπτειν, sew.] Seamless. *Clarke.* Also written *araphostic, araphorostic.* [Rare.]

Arrhemon (a-rē′mon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀρρήμων, without speech, silent, < ἀ- priv. + ῥῆμα, a word, < ῥεῖν, speak.] A genus of Central and South American oscine passerine birds, of the family *Tanagridæ*, including a group of several species of tanagers with stout bills, like *A. silens*, the type. Also *Arremon, Buarremon.*

Arrhemoninæ (a-rē-mō-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arrhemon* + *-inæ.*] A group of tanagrine birds, named by Lafresnaye from the genus *Arrhemon.*

arrhenotokous (ar-e-not′o̤-kus), *a.* [Better **arrhenotocous*, < Gr. ἀρρενοτόκος, bearing male children, < ἄρρην (ἀρρενο-), male, + τίκτειν, τεκεῖν, bear.] Producing males only: applied by Leuckart and Von Siebold to those parthenogenetic female insects which produce male progeny: opposed to *thelytokous.* Also spelled *arrenotokous.*

> The terms *arrenotokous* and thelytokous have been proposed by Leuckart and Von Siebold to denote those parthenogenetic females which produce male and female young respectively. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 384.

arrhenotoky (ar-e-not′o̤-ki), *n.* [As *arrhenotokous* + *-y.*] The producing of males only: a form of parthenogenesis. See *arrhenotokous.*

arrhephore (ar′e-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. Ἀρρηφόρος, commonly in pl., Ἀρρηφόροι (see def.); of uncertain origin.] One of four young girls of noble birth who were chosen annually in ancient Athens to dwell on the Acropolis and attend the priestess of Athena Polias. They played a ceremonial part in the festival of the Arrhephoria, on the night before which they bore baskets or vases of unknown contents from the Acropolis to an underground sanctuary near the peribolos of Aphrodite in the Gardens.

Arrhephoria (ar-e-fō′ri-a̤), *n. pl.* [Gr. Ἀρρηφόρια: see *arrhephore.*] An ancient Athenian festival celebrated in the month of Skirophorion (June). It was connected with the Panathenaic festival, and was the occasion of the ceremonial induction into their annual office, with a splendid procession to the Acropolis, of the four young priestesses of Athena called *arrephores.*

arrhinencephalia (ar-in-en-se-fā′li-a̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄρρις (ἀρριν-), without power of scenting (< ἀ- priv. + ῥίς, ῥιν-, nose), + ἐγκέφαλος, the brain: see *encephalon.*] In *teratol.*, congenital absence of one or (usually) both sides of the olfactory lobe (rhinencephalon), accompanied with more or less dwarfing or absence of adjacent structures. Also spelled *arhinencephalia.*

arrhizal (a-rī′za̤l), *a.* [As *arrhizous* + *-al.*] Same as *arrhizous.*

arrhizous (a-rī′zus), *a.* [< NL. *arrhizus*, < Gr. ἄρριζος, without roots, < ἀ- priv. + ῥίζα, a root.] Having no root: applied to parasitical plants which have no root, but adhere to other plants [illegible] of their [illegible], and derive their [illegible] from them: also to mosses and [illegible] destitute of rhizoids. Also [illegible]

Arrhyn[illegible] [NL., neut. pl. [illegible] priv. + [illegible], snout.] [illegible] proboscideous *Turbellaria*, having no frontal proboscis, but provided with [illegible] presenting distinct sexes. Also [illegible]

arrhythmia [illegible] [NL., < Gr. [illegible]ρυθμία, want of rhythm, < ἄρρυθμος, without rhythm: see *arrhythmous*.] In *pathol.*, irregularity. Also spelled *arhythmia*. **Arrhythmia cordis**, [illegible]

arrhythmic (a-rith'mik), *a.* [As *arrhythmous* + *-ic*: see *a-*¹⁸ and *rhythmic*.] Not rhythmic; wanting rhythm or regularity: used specifically, in *pathol.*, of the pulse. Also spelled *arhythmic*. *N. E. D.*

arrhythmical (a-rith'mi-kal), *a.* Same as *arrhythmic*. Also spelled *arhythmical*.

arrhythmically (a-rith'mi-kal-i), *adv.* In a style without rhythm. Also spelled *arhythmically*.

arrhythmous (a-rith'mus), *a.* [< Gr. ἄρρυθμος, without rhythm, out of time, < ἀ- priv. + ῥυθμός, rhythm.] Same as *arrhythmic*. Also spelled *arhythmous*.

arrhythmy (a-rith'mi), *n.* [< NL. *arrhythmia*, q. v.] Want of rhythm. Also spelled *arhythmy*. [Rare.]

arriage (ar'āj), *n.* [Sc., a contr. of *average*¹, q. v.] In *Scots law*, an indefinite service performed by horses, formerly required from tenants, but now abolished. Used chiefly in the phrase *carriage and arriage*.

> [illegible] monastery is said to have possessed nearly two thousand pounds in yearly money-rent, . . . capons and poultry, butter, salt, *carriage and arriage*, peats and kain, wool and ale. *Scott*, Monastery, Int.

arride† (a-rīd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *arrided*, ppr. *arriding*. [< L. *arridere*, please, be favorable to, smile at or upon, < *ad*, to, + *ridere*, laugh: see *ridicule*.] To please; gratify.

> *Fast.* By the heavens, his humour *arrides* me exceedingly.
> [illegible] you!
> *Fast.* Ay, pleases me.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

> The flattering sycophant is the fawning spaniel, that [illegible] trained to fetch and carry, to spring the covey of his master's lusts, and to *arride* and deride him. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, III. 119.

> Above all thy rarities, old Oxenford, what do most *arride* and solace me are thy repositories of mouldering learning. *Lamb*, Oxford in Vacation.

arrident† (a-rī'dent), *a.* [< L. *arriden(t-)s*, ppr. of *arridere*: see *arride*.] Pleasing; gratifying.

arrière (a-rēr'; F. pron. ar-iãr'), *n.* [F., < OF. *ariere*, *arere*, > ME. *arere*, mod. E. *arrear*². *Arrière* is thus the mod. F. form of *arrear*², restored in E. from the earlier form, or adopted [illegible], in special phrases: see *arrear*² and *rear*³.] Arrear or rear. [Now rarely used except in [illegible] as shown, it is his [illegible]]

> [illegible] such wreck- [illegible] Nov. [illegible] (*N. E. D.*)

Volant en arrière, in [illegible] of a bird, represented as [illegible]

arrière-ban (a-rēr'ban; F. pron. ar-iãr-boṅ'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *arrier-*, *arrear-*, *arere-*[illegible], *rere-band*, *arrier-ban*, simulating [illegible] < F. *arrière-ban*, OF. [illegible] a corruption (due to a supposed [illegible], mod. *arrière*, rear, be-[illegible] ML. [illegible] OHG. [illegible] MHG. [illegible] MHG. [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] *fiefs*.]

arrière-[illegible], *n.* [illegible]

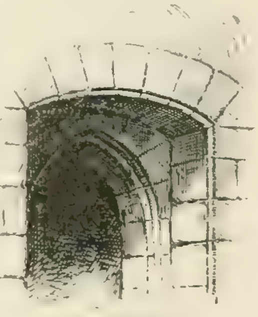
arrière-[illegible], *n.* A fee or fief [illegible] a fee, or a fee held of [illegible]

arrière-fief (a-rēr'fēf), *n.* Same as *arrière-fee*.

arrière-pensée (a-rēr'poṅ-sā'), *n.* [F., < *arrière*, rear, behind, + *pensée*, thought: see *pensive*.] A thought kept back or dissembled; a mental reservation.

arrière-vassal (a-rēr'vas''al), *n.* An under-vassal; the vassal of a vassal.

arrière-voussure (ar-iãr''vö-sūr'), *n.* A rear vault; an arch or a vault placed within the opening of a window or door, and differing from it in form, to increase the size of the aperture internally, to receive a charge from above, or to form an architectural junction between interior and exterior forms.



Arrière-Voussure.

arriero (ar-ē-ā'rō), *n.* [Sp. (= Pg. *arrieiro*), a muleteer, < *arre* (> Pr. *arri* = It. *arri*), OSp. *farre*, a cry used to mules and horses; prob. of Ar. origin.] A muleteer.

arris (ar'is), *n.* [Also written *aris*, formerly *arriss*, E. dial. (North.) *arridge*, the edge of anything that is liable to hurt (Halliwell); < OF. *areste* (F. *arête*), < L. *arista*, an ear or beard of grain, in ML. also a bone of a fish, exterior angle of a house: see *arista* and *arrest*².] **1.** A sharp edge, as of a squared stone or piece of wood. Specifically—**2.** In *arch.*, the line, edge, or hip in which the two straight or curved surfaces of a body, forming an exterior angle, meet; especially, the sharp ridge between two adjoining channels of a Doric column.

arris-fillet (ar'is-fil''et), *n.* A triangular piece of wood used to raise the slates of a roof against the shaft of a chimney or a wall, to throw off the rain more effectually. Also called *tilting-fillet*.

arris-gutter (ar'is-gut''ėr), *n.* A wooden gutter of the form of the letter V, fixed to the eaves of a building. *Gwilt.*

arrish, arish (ar'ish), *n.* [E. dial., = *ersh*, dial. form of *eddish*, q. v.] A corn- or wheat-field which has been harvested; stubble; eddish. [Devonshire, Eng.]

arrision† (a-rizh'on), *n.* [< L. *arrisio(n-)*, < *arrisus*, pp. of *arridere*, smile upon: see *arride*.] The act of smiling upon or at. *Blount.*

arris-piece (ar'is-pēs), *n.* In *ship-carp.*, one of the portions of a built mast beneath the hoops.

arris-rail (ar'is-rāl), *n.* In *carp.*, a rail of triangular section, generally formed by slitting diagonally a strip of square section. The broadest surface forms the base.

arriswise (ar'is-wīz), *adv.* [< *arris* + *-wise*.] **1.** Diagonally: said of an arrangement of tiles or slates so that one angle points downward. —**2.** In *her.*, with one angle projecting toward the spectator: said of any bearing of a rectangular form so placed that one corner is in front, and the top and two of the sides are shown.

An Altar Arris-wise.

Erroneously written *arrasewise*.

arrivage† (a-ri'vāj), *n.* [ME. *arryvage*, *arivage*, < OF. *arivage*, mod. F. *arrivage* = Sp. *arribaje*, < ML. *arribaticum*, *arripaticum*, < **arripare* (> OF. *ariver*), come to shore, arrive: see *arrive* and *-age*.] **1.** Landing; arrival. *Chaucer.*—**2.** That which happens or befalls one; lot or fate.

arrival (a-rī'val), *n.* [< ME. *arrivaile*, [illegible], AF. [illegible] = Pr. *arribalh*, *arribadh*, [illegible] and *-al*.] **1.** The act of arriving, as in coming to land or to the end of a journey; [illegible] coming to a destination, or some definite place.

> [illegible]
> [illegible]
> [illegible]
> [illegible] Conf. Amant. [illegible]

2. The person or thing which arrives: as, a [illegible] of *arrivals*.

> To-day the Lady Psyche will harangue
> The fresh *arrivals*. *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

3. The reaching or attainment of any object or state by effort, or in natural course: as, *arrival* at a just conclusion.

arrivance† (a̤-rī'va̤ns), *n.* [< *arrive* + *-ance*.] **1.** The act or fact of arriving; arrival.

> Its [an animal's] sudden *arrivance* into growth and maturitie. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 9.

2. Persons who arrive; arrivals collectively.

> For every minute is expectancy
> Of more *arrivance* [*arrivancie* in early eds.].
> *Shak.* (ed. Leopold), Othello, ii. 1.

arrive (a̤-rīv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *arrived*, ppr. *arriving*. [< ME. *ariven*, *aryven*, < OF. *ariver*, *arriver*, F. *arriver* = Pr. *aribar*, *arivar* = Sp. Pg. *arribar* = It. *arrivare*, arrive, *arripare*, come to shore, < ML. **arribare*, **arripare*, reach, come to shore, earlier *adripare*, bring to shore, < L. *ad*, to, + *ripa*, shore, bank.] **I.**† *trans.* **1.** To bring (a ship or its passengers) to shore; land.

> Some points of wind . . . may as soon Overturn as *Arrive* the ship.
> *W. Brough*, Sacr. Princ. (1659), p. 486. (*N. E. D.*)

> When Fortune . . . had *arrived* me in the most joyful port. *G. Cavendish.*

2. To reach.

> Ere he *arrive* the happy isle. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 409.

3. To come to; happen to.

> Lest a worse woe *arrive* him. *Milton*, Civil Power.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To come to or reach a certain point in the course of travel: with *at*: as, we *arrived at* Havre-de-Grace.

> When *at* Collatium this false lord *arrived*,
> Well was he welcomed by the Roman dame.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 50.

2. To reach a point or stage by progressive advance; attain to a certain result or state: with *at*, formerly sometimes with *to*: as, to *arrive at* an unusual degree of excellence; to *arrive at* a conclusion.

> The Greek language was *arrived to* its full perfection.
> *Dryden*, Pref. to Troilus and Cressida.

> They *arrive at* a theory from looking at some of the phenomena; and the remaining phenomena they strain or curtail to suit the theory. *Macaulay*, On History.

3. To happen or occur: with *to*.

> Happy! *to* whom this glorious death *arrives*. *Waller.*

> The lot of humanity is on these children. Danger, sorrow, and pain *arrive to* them, as *to* all.
> *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 168.

arrive† (a̤-rīv'), *n.* [< *arrive*, *v.*] Arrival.

> How should I joy of thy *arrive* to hear!
> *Drayton*, Brandon to Mary.

> Wonder at the safe *arrive*
> Of this small vessel, which all weathers drive.
> *Middleton*, Triumphs of Truth.

arroba (a-rō'bä), *n.* [Formerly also *aroba*, *arobe*, *arob*, < Sp. Pg. *arroba*, < Ar. *ar-rob'*, < *al*, the, + *rob'*, fourth part (of a hundred-weight), a quarter, < *arba'a*, four.] **1.** A Spanish and Portuguese unit of weight. The following table shows the number of avoirdupois and local pounds it contains and its equivalent in kilograms:

Places.	Local Pounds.	Av. Pounds.	Kilos.
Saragossa	36	27.390	12.424
Lisbon, Rio de Janeiro	32	32.381	14.688
Barcelona	26	22.985	10.426
Valencia	36	28.272	12.824
Paraguay	25	27.410	12.433
Castile, Buenos Ayres, Chili, Mexico, etc.	25	25.317	11.484
Alicante	24 and 36	28.254	12.816

There was also formerly in use in Valencia a small *arroba* of 10.687 kilograms.

2. A measure for wine, spirits, and oil in Spanish countries, arising from the Moorish practice of weighing those liquids; the cantara. There are two measures of this name. The commoner, the *arroba mayor*, contains in liters: in Castile, Cadiz, 16.137; in Bolivia, 16.073; in Malaga, 15.85; in Havana, 15.44; in Alicante, [illegible]; in Valencia, 11.48[illegible]. The *arroba menor*, in Madrid, is equivalent to [illegible] pounds of water or [illegible] it was divided into [illegible] libras. Wine was sold by a [illegible] pounds to the arroba.

arrode† (a-rōd'), *v. t.* [< L. *arrodere*, gnaw at, < *ad*, to, at, + *rodere*, gnaw: see *rodent*, and cf. *corrode*, *erode*.] To gnaw or nibble at. *Bailey.*

arrogance (ar'ọ̄-gans), *n.* [< ME. *arrogance*, *arrogaunce*, < OF. *arrogance*, < L. *arrogantia*, < *arrogan(t-)s*, ppr. of *arrogare*: see *arrogate*.] The condition or quality of being arrogant; a manifest feeling of personal superiority in rank, power, dignity, or estimation; the exalting of one's own worth or importance to an undue degree; pride with contempt of others; presumption.

> Pride hath no other glass
> To show itself, but pride; for supple knees
> Feed *arrogance*, and are the proud man's fees.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3.

Syn. *Pride*, *Arrogance*, *Presumption*, *Assumption*, *Haughtiness*, *Disdain*, *Loftiness*, *Superciliousness*, *Insolence*, lordliness, self-importance, imperiousness, swagger. (See *pride*.) *Pride* and *disdain* are the only words in the list that may have a good meaning when applied to persons: as, *pride* in one's country; *disdain* of a base suggestion. *Pride* primarily respects the temper of the mind, not being necessarily manifested or directed toward others; it is the general term for an unreasonable estimate of one's own superiority in any respect. As it comes into relation and action, it may receive other titles. Thus, *arrogance* is, at its simplest, *pride* with contempt of others, and is essentially the same as *disdain*. In action, *arrogance* is the assertion of exorbitant claims to rank, dignity, estimation, homage, power, etc. *Presumption* is often used for *arrogance*, but more properly expresses a self-conceited and self-important forwardness to run risks, take liberties, and crowd in where one does not deserve to be. *Presumption* helps itself to what it wants, while *arrogance* claims from others, and feeds its *pride* by seeing them yield. *Presumption* is less selfish than *arrogance*, but more conceited and headstrong. *Assumption* has added to its other meanings a bad sense, kindred to *presumption*; it means a disposition to do what does not belong to one to do, and sometimes to claim to be more than one is. *Haughtiness*, like *disdain* and *loftiness*, dwells upon the inferiority of others quite as much as upon its own elevation; it is equally applicable to spirit and to manner. *Disdain* is a mingling of lofty contempt with aversion, abhorrence, or indignation. *Superciliousness*, as befits its derivation, is chiefly applied to manner; it is a manifested haughtiness. *Insolence* is exhibited not only in manner, but in conduct and language; it is pride or haughtiness, shown in contemptuous or overbearing treatment of others, especially by words; from an equal or an inferior it is an outrageous kind of impertinence. See *impudence*, *egotism*, and *scorn*.

> I know you proud to bear your name,
> Your *pride* is yet no mate for mine,
> Too proud to care from whence I came.
> *Tennyson*, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

> Turbulent, discontented men of quality, in proportion as they are puffed up with personal *pride* and *arrogance*, generally despise their own order. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

> But most it is *presumption* in us, when
> The help of Heaven we count the act of men.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 1.

> His usual air of haughty *assumption*.
> *Scott*, Waverley, xlix.

> I own that there is a *haughtiness* and fierceness in human nature which will cause innumerable broils, place men in what situation you please. *Burke.*

> Good nature produces a *disdain* of all baseness, vice, and folly. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 242.

> The *loftiness* of man shall be bowed down. Isa. ii. 17.

> Sometimes, it is true, the giraffe stoops to mammalian levels; but there is something so lofty even in its condescension that the very act of bending enhances the *haughtiness* of its erect posture, and suggests that it does it from policy. To be always keeping state, and forever in the clouds, might make shorter animals accuse it of acting *superciliously*. *P. Robinson*, Under the Sun, p. 182.

> The *insolence* of the aggressor is usually proportioned to the tameness of the sufferer. *Ames*, Works, II. 96.

arrogancy (ar′ọ-ga̤n-si), *n.* [See *arrogance*.] **1.** The quality of being arrogant; arrogance: as, "presumptuous *arrogancy*," *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 77.

> His *arrogancy* and his impudence, in commending his own things. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 1.

2. A piece of arrogance; an arrogant act.

> That most odious of all repulsive *arrogancies*—Phariseeism. *Harper's Mag.*, LXIX. 472.

arrogant (ar′ọ̄-ga̤nt), *a.* [< ME. *arrogant*, *arrogaunt*, < OF. *arrogant*, < L. *arrogan(t-)s*, assuming, arrogant, insolent, ppr. of *arrogare*, assume, etc.: see *arrogate*.] **1.** Making or having the disposition to make unwarrantable claims of rank or estimation; giving one's self an undue degree of importance; aggressively haughty; full of assumption: applied to persons.

> *Arrogant* Winchester? that haughty prelate?
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 3.

2. Characterized by arrogance; proceeding from an overestimate of one's importance or superiority to others: applied to things: as, *arrogant* claims.

> The speech of Themistocles, the Athenian, which was haughty and *arrogant*, in taking so much to himself, had been a grave and wise observation and censure, applied at large to others. *Bacon*, True Greatness.

> Surely etiquette was never maintained in a more *arrogant* manner at the court of Louis XIV.
> *Marg. Fuller*, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 268.

> His [Lord Clarendon's] temper was sour, *arrogant*, and impatient of opposition. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng.

=**Syn.** *Authoritative*, *Magisterial*, *Dogmatic*, etc. (see *magisterial*), proud, assuming, overbearing, presumptuous, supercilious, lordly, cavalier, important, swelling, blustering, grand, disdainful, overweening.

arrogantly (ar′ọ̄-ga̤nt-li), *adv.* In an arrogant manner; with undue pride and contempt of others; with haughty presumption.

> Godwin and his Sons bore themselves *arrogantly* and proudly towards the King, usurping to themselves equal share in the Government. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

arrogantness (ar′ọ̄-ga̤nt-nes), *n.* Arrogance.

arrogate (ar′ọ̄-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *arrogated*, ppr. *arrogating*. [< L. *arrogatus*, *adrogatus*, pp. of *arrogare*, *adrogare*, ask of, adopt, appropriate, assume, < *ad*, to, + *rogare*, ask: see *rogation*. The form *adrogate* is confined to the legal sense.] **1.** To claim or demand unduly or presumptuously; lay claim to in an overbearing manner: as, to *arrogate* power or dignity to one's self.

> Who, not content
> With fair equality, fraternal state,
> Will *arrogate* dominion undeserved
> Over his brethren. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 27.

> A man possessed of such warm imagination commands all nature, and *arrogates* possessions of which the owner has a blunter relish. *Goldsmith*, Tenants of the Leasowes.

> Even the spiritual supremacy *arrogated* by the Pope was, in the dark ages, productive of far more good than evil.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

2. To lay claim to on behalf of another: as, to *arrogate* to the crown the privilege of issuing writs.

> To antiquity we *arrogate* many things, to ourselves nothing. *Coleridge*, The Friend, I. 12. (*N. E. D.*)

3. In *Rom. law*, same as *adrogate*.

arrogation (ar-ọ-gā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *arrogatio(n-)*, a taking to one's self, < *arrogare*, take to one's self: see *arrogate*, and cf. *adrogation*.] **1.** The act of arrogating, or making unjust or unwarrantable claims or demands; the act of taking more than one is justly entitled to.

> Where selfness is extinguished, all manner of *arrogation* must of necessity be extinct.
> *Dr. H. More*, Song of the Soul, p. 372, note.

2. In *Rom. law*, same as *adrogation*.

arrogative (ar′ọ̄-gạ-tiv), *a.* [< *arrogate* + *-ive*.] Making undue claims and pretensions; arrogant. *Dr. H. More.*

arrollo (a-rō′lyō), *n.* Same as *arroyo*.

arrondi, arrondee (a-ron′di, -dē), *a.* [< F. *arrondi* (fem. *arrondie*), rounded, pp. of *arrondir*, make round, < *à* (< L. *ad*, to) + *rond*, round: see *round*^{2}.] In *her.*, rounded off: applied to a bearing, especially a cross, the extremities of which are rounded. Also written *arondie*, *arondy*.—**Battled arrondi.** See *battled*^{2}.—**Bend arrondi, fesse arrondi**, etc. See the nouns.

arrondissement (a-rôṅ-dēs′moṅ), *n.* [F., lit. a rounding, < *arrondiss-*, stem of certain parts of *arrondir*, make round: see *arrondi*.] In France, the largest administrative division of a department. The 87 departments are divided into 362 arrondissements. Each arrondissement is divided into cantons, and each of the latter into communes.

arrope (a-rōp′; Sp. pron. ä-rō′pā), *n.* [Sp. (= Pg. *arrobe*), < *arropar* (= Pg. *arrobar*), mix wine in a state of fermentation with boiled wine, lit. clothe, < *ar-* (< L. *ad*, to) + *ropa* = Pg. *roupa*, OPg. *rouba*, clothing, robe: see *robe*.] A sort of liquor used for increasing the body and darkening the color of sherry, made by boiling down must to one fifth or one sixth of its original quantity.

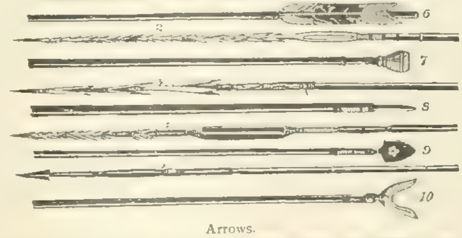
arrose† (a-rōz′), *v. t.* [< F. *arroser*, sprinkle, water, ult. < LL. *adrorare*, bedew, < L. *ad*, to, + *rorare*, distil dew, < *ros* (*ror-*), dew.] To bedew; sprinkle; wet; drench.

> The blissful dew of heaven does *arrose* you.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 4.

arrosion† (a-rō′zhọn), *n.* [< L. as if **arrosio(n-)*, < *arrodere*, pp. *arrosus*, gnaw at: see *arrode*.] A gnawing at. [Rare.]

> This *arrosion* of the nailes, . . . the property of men inraged with choler. *J. Bulwer*, Chirologia, p. 160. (*N. E. D.*)

arrow (ar′ō), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *arrowe*, *arowe*, < ME. *arow*, *aro*, *aru*, *arw*, *aruwe*, *arewe*, *arwe*, < AS. (1) *arwe*, fem., (2) *earh*, neut., = Icel. *ör* (gen. *örvar*), an arrow, = Goth. deriv. *arhwazna*, a dart (Gr. *βέλος*), prob. orig. 'that which belongs to the bow' (a 'bow-dart' as distinguished from a missile thrown by hand?), < **arhw* = L. *arquus*, *arcus*, a bow, whence E. *arc*^{1}, *arch*^{1}, and deriv. *archer*, q. v.] **1.** A slender, generally pointed, missile weapon made to be shot from a bow. Arrows have nearly universally been made with a light, straight shaft of wood, fitted with feathers at the nock-end to steady the flight, and with a pointed head of various forms, often barbed so as to remain fixed in the object pierced. Those used in the middle ages rarely had barbed heads; sometimes the head was flat, sometimes conical, and fitted to the shaft like the ferrule of a walking-stick. The arrow-heads of the North American Indians were of flint, obsidian, or other hard stone, or of bone, as well as of metal, and were often barbed. They were secured to the shaft by lashings of hide or sinew. Arrow-heads intended to be poisoned, as among South American Indians, are said to be fastened lightly, so as to leave the shaft and remain in the wound. The feathers at the butt of the shaft seem to have been generally used in all ages, and are so set, or are of such a form, as to give to the arrow a rotary movement, like that of a rifle-ball. The arrow of the crossbow is called a *bolt* or *quarrel* (which see).



Arrows.

1-5, from New Ireland and the Solomon group of islands. The longest is 4 feet 11 inches, the shortest 4 feet 1 inch. There are no feathers. In 3 the barbs are cut in the shaft, [illegible] of bone, in 4 of ratan, in 1 and 2 the barbs are made of thorns, in 5 the head is a small piece of bamboo. 6-10 are Japanese arrows of a late epoch.

European 15th-century Arrow.

It is 2 feet 4 inches long, and has three feathers. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

2. Anything resembling an arrow. (*a*) In *surv.*, a small pointed iron rod, or a stick shod with iron, stuck into the ground to mark a chain's length. (*b*) In *fort.*, a work placed at the salient angles of a glacis, communicating with the covert way. (*c*) A figure used in maps, architectural drawings, etc., to indicate direction, as of winds, currents, rivers. In maps, an arrow or half-arrow, pointing north, serves to fix the points of the compass. (*d*) An arrow-shaped ornament, as for the hair. **Broad arrow.** See *broad*.

arrow (ar′ō), *v. i.* [< *arrow*, *n.*] **1.** To grow up into a long pointed stalk like an arrow.

> The West Indian planter must prevent his sugar-canes from *arrowing*. *Simmonds' Colonial Mag.*

2. To move swiftly, as an arrow. [Rare.]

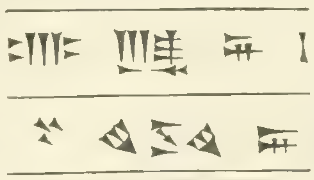
> About an hour ago did we . . . see that identical salmon . . . *arrowing* up the Tay.
> *Blackwood's Mag.*, XXII. 446.

arrow-grass (ar′ō-gräs), *n.* A common name of plants of the genus *Triglochin*, especially of the common *T. palustre*. It is also sometimes applied generally to the members of the tribe *Juncagineæ*, to which *Triglochin* belongs, now usually included in the natural order *Naiadaceæ*.

arrow-head (ar′ō-hed), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** The head of an arrow.—**2.** An aquatic plant of the genus *Sagittaria*: so called from the shape of the leaves. See *Sagittaria*.—**3.** A belemnite.

II. *a.* Written with arrow-headed characters: as, an *arrow-head* inscription.

arrow-headed (ar′ō-hed″ed), *a.* Shaped like the head of an arrow.—**Arrow-headed characters**, alphabetical, syllabic, and ideographic combinations of a triangular, arrow-head-like, or wedge-like figure; hence, also called *cuneiform* (wedge-shaped) and *nail-headed characters*. See *cuneiform*.



Assyrian Arrow-headed Characters.

arrowleaf (ar′ō-lēf), *n.* A South American aquatic plant, the *Sagittaria Montevidensis*, with large, arrow-shaped leaves.

arrowlet (ar′ō-let), *n.* [< *arrow* + *-let*.] A little arrow. *Tennyson.* [Poetic.]

arrowroot (ar′ō-röt), *n.* [< *arrow* + *root*^{1}; from the use of the fresh roots or tubers to absorb poison from wounds inflicted by poisoned arrows.] A starch obtained from the horizontal rhizomes of several species of *Maranta*. It is much used as food and for other purposes, and is obtained from the West Indies. The species from which arrowroot is most commonly made is *M. arundinacea*, hence called the *arrowroot-plant*. Other starches than that of *Maranta* are occasionally sold under the name of arrowroot. *Brazilian arrowroot*, or tapioca-meal, more usually known as *cassava*, is obtained from the fleshy root of *Manihot utilissima*, after the poisonous juice has been removed; *East Indian arrowroot*, from the large root-stocks of *Curcuma angustifolia*; *Chinese arrowroot*, from the creeping rhizomes of *Nelumbium speciosum*; *English arrowroot*, from the potato; *Portland arrowroot*, from the corms of *Arum maculatum*; and *Oswego arrowroot*, from Indian corn.

Arrowroot-Plant (*Maranta arundinacea*).
a, *a*, rhizomes.

arrow-shaped (ar′ō-shāpt), *a.* Shaped like an arrow; sagittate: applied in *botany* to auriculate lanceolate leaves which have the basal lobes elongated, acute, and turned downward.

arrow-stone ([illegible]-stōn), *n.* A belemnite.

arrow-tie ([illegible]), *n.* [< *arrow* (in allusion to [illegible] fastening) + *tie*.] A tie of hoop-iron used in baling cotton.

arrow-wood ([illegible]), *n.* A name given in the United States to several species of shrubs [illegible] used by the Indians for making [illegible] *Viburnum dentatum* and *V.* [illegible], [illegible] *atropurpureus*, *Cornus* [illegible], and in the western territories *Tessaria* [illegible]. See cut under *Cornus*.

arrow-worm (ar'ō-wėrm), *n.* An animal of the genus *Sagitta* (which see).

arrowy (ar'ō-i), *a.* [< *arrow* + *-y*1.] Resembling an arrow or arrows, as in shape or in rapidity and directness of motion.

> [illegible]
> [illegible] air. *Gray*, Fatal Sisters.
> [illegible] of his [illegible].
> *Cowper*, Task, vi. 782.
>
> [illegible] released
> [illegible] flight.
> *J. Baillie.*

arroyo (a-roi'ō), *n.* [Sp., OSp. *arrogio*, = Pg. [illegible], < ML. *arrugium*: cf. ML. *rogium*, *rogia*, a stream for irrigation (Diez); origin unknown.] A watercourse; a rivulet. [Southwestern United States.] Also *arrollo*.

> Down the *arroyo*, out across the mead,
> By heath and hollow, sped the flying maid.
> *Bret Harte.*

Arsacid, Arsacidan (är-sas'id, -i-dạn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Arsacidæ, rulers of Parthia from about 250 B. C., and afterward of the Parthian empire (see *Parthian*), till A. D. 226. The Arsacid dynasty was founded by a chief named Arsaces, who revolted from Antiochus II. of Syria; and all his successors, about thirty, added his name to their own. A branch of the Arsacidæ reigned in Armenia from about [illegible] B. C. to A. D. [illegible].

arschin, *n.* See *arshin*.

arse (ärs), *n.* [< ME. *ars*, *ers*, < AS. *ears*, *ærs* = OFries. *ers* = D. *aars*, *naars* = OHG. MHG. *ars*, G. *arsch* = Icel. *ars*, also *rass* = Sw. *ars* = Dan. *ars*, *arts* = Gr. ὀρρος for *ὀρσος, the rump.] The buttocks or hind part of an animal. [Now only in vulgar use.]

arse-foot† (ärs'fůt), *n.* [< *arse* + *foot*, from the position of the feet in birds of the grebe family, which seem to be inserted opposite the anus. Once used by writers of repute, as by Willughby and Ray, 1678.] An early British name of the great crested grebe, *Podiceps* or *Podicipes cristatus*, and of other birds of the same genus. Also spelled *arsfoot*.

arsenal (är'se-nạl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *arcenal*, *arsinal*, *arcenal*, *arzenale*, *archinale*, etc., from It. and F.; cf. F. *arsenal*, formerly *arcenal* = It. *arsenale*, *arzenale*, *arzanale* = Sp. Pg. *arsenal* (MGr. ἀρσηνάλης), with suffix *-al*, *-ale*, a simpler form appearing in ML. *arsena*, It. *arzenà*, *arzanà*, F. (16th cent.) *arsena*, *arsenac*, arsenal, dockyard; cf. It. *darsena*, dial. *tirzanà* = Sp. *dársena* = Pg. *taracena*, *tarazena*, *tercena* = F. *darse*, *darsine*, a dock; also Sp. *atarazana*, also *atarazanal*, an arsenal, rope-walk, dockyard; < Ar. *dār-aç-çinā'ah*, lit. house of construction, < *dār*, house, + *al*, the, + *çinā'ah*, art, trade, industry, < *çāna'a*, make, fabricate.] **1.** A repository or magazine of arms and military stores of all kinds, whether for land or naval service.—**2.** A public establishment where naval and military engines or warlike equipments are manufactured. Hence—**3.** Figuratively, a repository of any kind of equipment.

> [illegible] find no weapon in the whole rich *arsenal* of [illegible] which defends the truth of the [illegible] more powerfully than the comparison [illegible] of the various Vertebrates.
> *Haeckel*, Evol. of Man (trans.), II. 276.

ar[illegible], *n.* See *arseniate*.

Arsenian (är-sē'ni-ạn), *n.* One of a party in [illegible] Church, in the thirteenth century, [illegible] leader Arsenius, patriarch of [illegible] who excommunicated the emperor [illegible] Palæologus for putting out the [illegible] Lascaris, a minor and heir to the [illegible] of Arsenius [illegible] the conference [illegible]

arsenia[illegible] ([illegible]'a-sis), *n.* [NL., [illegible]] In *pathol.*, the morbid state [illegible] of arsenic. Also called *arsenicism*.

arseniate, arsenate (är-sē'ni-āt, är'se-nāt), *n.* [[illegible]] A [illegible] formed by the [illegible] acid with any base.

arse[illegible] ([illegible]) [illegible] [Early mod. E. also *arnick*, *arsnick*, < ME. *arsenik*, *arsnek*, < OF. *arsenic*, mod. F. *arsenic* = Sp. *arsénico* = Pg. It. *arsenico*, < L. *arsenicum*, *arrenicum*, *arrhenicum*, < Gr. ἀρσενικόν, yellow arsenic, orpiment, lit. 'masculine,' being neut. of ἀρσενικός, ἀρρενικός, masculine, < ἄρσην, ἄρρην, male, also strong, = Zend *arshan*, a man, male. The name is said to refer to the powerful qualities of arsenic.] **I.** *n.* **1†.** A yellow mineral, called specifically *yellow arsenic*; the trisulphid of the element to which it has given its name; orpiment. [The original use.]—**2.** Chemical symbol, As; atomic weight, 75. A chemical element having a grayish-white color, a metallic luster, and a specific gravity of 5.727. Under ordinary pressure it does not melt, but at 356° F. it passes from the solid state into vapor of a lemon-yellow color. It tarnishes rapidly in moist air at ordinary temperature, and heated in air is oxidized to arsenic trioxid, As_2O_3. Arsenic occurs in nature uncombined, but much more commonly in combination. The chief ores are the two sulphids, realgar (As_2S_2) and orpiment (As_2S_3), arsenical pyrites or mispickel (FeSAs), and arsenides of iron, nickel, and cobalt. Most of the arsenic of commerce is prepared in Bohemia and Saxony or in England. Arsenic itself is little used in the arts. Its salts, however, have great commercial importance. With oxygen arsenic forms two compounds, the more important of which is arsenic trioxid (As_2O_3), a violent poison, the ratsbane, white arsenic, or simple arsenic of the shops. It is prepared by a process of sublimation from arsenical ores, and is sold as a white crystalline powder or in glassy translucent masses, which are odorless, nearly tasteless, and slightly soluble in water. The most reliable antidote is freshly prepared hydrated sesquioxid of iron, which should be given in considerable quantity after the stomach has been freed from the poison as completely as possible by an emetic given with bland liquids, such as milk, flour and water, or white of egg and water, which serve to envelop the poison and effect its complete ejection from the stomach. In the absence of hydrated sesquioxid of iron, large quantities of a paste made of chalk or magnesia and castor-oil may be used. Arsenic trioxid is used in medicine, especially in the treatment of certain nervous and skin diseases, and in the arts as the basis for preparing arsenical salts and certain pigments, and largely in the manufacture of glass. Arsenic has two oxygen acids, whose salts are the arseniates and arsenites. Free arsenious acid is not known. Arsenic acid occurs in commerce as a thick acid liquid, and is largely used in the manufacture of aniline red, and sodium arseniate is much used in calico-printing. Arsenic disulphid (As_2S_2) occurs native as realgar (see *realgar*), and is made artificially under the name of *ruby sulphur*. Both the native and the artificially prepared sulphids are used as pigments, as is also arsenic trisulphid (As_2S_3), or orpiment, also called *king's yellow*.
3. The popular name of arsenic trioxid (As_2O_3), the preparation of arsenic usually retailed in trade. See above.

II. *a.* Containing arsenic; specifically, containing arsenic in smaller proportion than arsenious compounds. See *arsenious*.—**Arsenic acid** (H_3AsO_4), an acid formed from arsenic oxid.—**Arsenic oxid, arsenic pentoxid** (As_2O_5), a compound of oxygen and arsenic having a larger proportion of oxygen than of arsenious oxid. Often improperly called *arsenic acid*.

arsenical (är-sen'i-kạl), *a.* [= F. *arsenical*; < *arsenic* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to arsenic; containing arsenic.—**Arsenical antimony.** See *allemontite*.—**Arsenical minerals,** a family or class of minerals in which arsenic acts the part of the electronegative element.—**Arsenical pyrites.** See *arsenopyrite* and *löllingite*.—**Arsenical silver,** an ore of silver containing arsenic.

arsenicalize (är-sen'i-kạl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *arsenicalized*, ppr. *arsenicalizing*. [< *arsenical* + *-ize*.] To give an arsenical character to; treat with arsenic; arsenicate.

> The preceding [patch] *arsenicalized*.
> *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, XXII. 8803.

arsenicate (är-sen'i-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *arsenicated*, ppr. *arsenicating*. [< *arsenic* + *-ate*2.] To combine with arsenic; treat with arsenic. Also *arsenicize*, *arsenicise*.

arsenic-black (är'se-nik-blak), *n.* The name given in commerce to a mixture of powdered arsenic, charcoal, iron-filings, and lime.

arsenic-furnace (är'se-nik-fėr"nās), *n.* A furnace for decomposing arsenical pyrites by heat and condensing the fumes: used in the manufacture of white arsenic.

arsenic-glass (är'se-nik-glȧs), *n.* Glass colored with arsenic. It is usually semi-opaque, and of an opaline-white color.

arsenicise, *v. t.* Same as *arsenicate*.

arsenicism (är-sen'i-sizm), *n.* [< *arsenic* + *-ism*.] Same as *arseniasis*.

arsenicize (är-sen'i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *arsenicized*, ppr. *arsenicizing*. [< *arsenic* + *-ize*.] Same as *arsenicate*: as, "*arsenicising* agents." *Ure*, Dict., I. 265. Also spelled *arsenicise*.

arsenicophagy (är-sen-i-kof'ạ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. [illegible], for mod. *arsenic*, + -φαγία, < φαγεῖν, eat.] The practice of eating arsenic.

arsenide (är'se-nid or -nīd), *n.* [< *arsen(ic)* + *-ide*2.] A compound of arsenic and a metallic base. Also called *arseniuret*, *arsenuret*.

arseniferous (är-se-nif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< *arsen(ic)* + *-i-ferous*.] Bearing or containing arsenic: as, *arseniferous* substances; *arseniferous* zinc.

arsenillo (är-se-nil'ō), *n.* [A quasi-Sp. form, < *arsénico*, arsenic, + dim. *-illo*.] The commercial name of a granular form of atacamite from Chili.

arsenious (är-sē'ni-us), *a.* [< *arsen(ic)* + *-i-ous*.] Pertaining to or containing arsenic. **Arsenious acid** ($HAsO_2$), an acid formed from arsenious oxid. **Arsenious oxid, arsenic trioxid** (As_2O_3), a compound of oxygen and arsenic having a smaller proportion of oxygen than arsenic oxid. Also called *white arsenic*, and often improperly *arsenious acid*. See *arsenic*.

arsenite (är'se-nīt), *n.* [< *arsen(ic)* + *-ite*2.] A salt formed by the union of arsenious oxid with a base.

arseniuret, arsenuret (är-sē'niū-ret, är-sen'ụ-ret), *n.* [< *arsen(ic)* + *-uret*.] Same as *arsenide*.

arseniureted, arseniuretted (är-sē'niū-ret-ed), *a.* [< *arseniuret* + *-ed*2.] Combined with arsenic so as to form an arseniuret.—**Arseniureted hydrogen** (AsH_3), also called *arsine*, a gas generated by fusing arsenic with its own weight of granulated zinc, and decomposing the alloy with strong hydrochloric acid. It is colorless, has a fetid odor like that of garlic, and is exceedingly poisonous when breathed. The hydrogen of this compound may be replaced wholly or in part by organic radicals forming bodies analogous to amines and phosphines, as trimethyl arsine, $(CH_3)_3.As$.

arsenoblast (är-sen'ọ-blast), *n.* [< Gr. ἄρσην, male, + βλαστός, germ.] In *biol.*, a male genoblast. *Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1884, p. 147.

arsenolite (är-sen'ọ-līt), *n.* [< *arsen(ic)* + *-lite*.] Native arsenic trioxid, crystallizing in isometric octahedrons.

arsenopyrite (är"se-nō-pī'rīt), *n.* [< *arsen(ic)* + *pyrite*.] A mineral containing arsenic, sulphur, and iron. Its color is tin-white, and it commonly occurs in a massive, though sometimes in a crystallized, form. The ordinary white arsenic is mostly obtained by roasting this ore. It is common in Cornwall, Saxony, and Silesia, and is also found in Canada. Also called *arsenical pyrites* and *mispickel*.

arsenuret, *n.* See *arsenide*.

arse-smart (ärs'smärt), *n.* [< *arse* + *smart*, *n.* See *smartweed*.] A plant, *Polygonum Hydropiper*, also called *smartweed* (which see).

arsfoot†, *n.* See *arse-foot*.

arsheen, *n.* See *arshin*.

arshin, arshine (är-shēn'), *n.* [Also spelled *arsheen*, Russ. *arshinŭ*, Bulg. Serv. *arshin*, repr. Turk. Pers. *arshin*; of Tatar origin.] A measure of length in Turkey and Persia, and formerly in Russia. The Turkish arshin was equal to 70.865 centimeters, but the name is now given in Constantinople to the meter (100 centimeters = 39.37 inches), through the influence of the Persian arshin of 104 centimeters. The Russian arshin was equal to 71.119 centimeters, or about 28 inches.

arsine (är'sin), *n.* [< *ars(enic)* + *-ine*2.] Arseniureted hydrogen (which see, under *arseniureted*).

arsis (är'sis), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἄρσις, a raising, elevation, < αἴρειν, raise, lift up.] **1.** In *pros.*: (*a*) Originally, the metrically unaccented part of a foot, as opposed to the *thesis* or part which receives the ictus or metrical stress. (*b*) In prevalent modern usage, that part of a foot which bears the ictus or metrical accent, as opposed to the metrically unaccented part, called the *thesis*. According to the original Greek usage, *arsis* denoted the raising of the foot in dancing, or of the hand in beating time, and therefore the unaccented part of the metrical foot, and *thesis* the fall of the foot or of the hand in dancing or beating time, and therefore the accented part of the prosodial foot. Latin writers show great confusion in the application of these terms, sometimes employing them in conformity with Greek usage, sometimes interchanging their meaning, sometimes assigning still other meanings to them. Some modern writers have employed them with their original Greek significations, as given above under (*a*), but the meanings given under (*b*), and believed to be supported by the Latin writers, are those generally adopted at the present time.
2. In *physiol. acoustics*, a periodical increase in the intensity of a sound, producing a rhythmical effect.

arsmetrik†, *n.* A Middle English form of *arithmetic*. *Chaucer*.

arson1 (är'sọn), *n.* [< OF. *arson*, *arsoun*, *arsun* (as if < L. **arsio*, **arsion-*), a burning, < *arder*, *ardoir* (pp. *ars*), burn, < L. *ardere* (pp. *arsus*), burn: see *ardent*.] In *law*, the malicious burning of a dwelling-house or outhouse of another. By the common law it is a felony, and if any person be in the building at the moment of firing it is a capital offense. By statute the definition has been extended so as to include the burning of other property besides that above specified, or of one's own property. In Scotland called *wilful fire-raising*.

arson2**†** (är'sọn), *n.* [< ME. *arsoun*, *arsun*, < OF. *arcun*, *arçon*, *archon*, mod. F. *arçon* = Sp. *arzon* = Pg. *arção* = It. *arcione*, < ML. *arcio(n-)*, also *arco*(*n*-), and corruptly *arctio*(*n*-), a saddle-bow, < L. *arcus*, a bow: see *arc*^{1}, *arch*^{1}.] A saddle-bow; sometimes, a saddle.

arst†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *erst*. *Chaucer.*

arsy-versy† (är′se-vėr-si), *adv.* [Also *arse-versy*, *arsie-versie*, *arsy-varsy*, a humorous riming compound of E. *arse* + L. *versus*, turned. Cf. *topsy-turvy*, etc.] In a reverse manner or way; backward; in a preposterous position; upside down; topsy-turvy: as, "the world goes *arsie-versie*," *Benvenuto*, Passengers' Dialogues.

> I took the pen first of the lawyer, and turning it *arsy-versy*, like no instrument for a ploughman, our youngster and the rest of the faction burst into laughter at the simplicity of my fingering.
> *Middleton*, Father Hubbard's Tales.

art^{1} (ärt), *v.* [< ME. *art*, *ert*, < AS. *eart*=ONorth. *art*, *arth*: see *be*.] The second person singular, indicative mood, present tense, of the verb *be* (which see).

art^{2} (ärt), *n.* [< ME. *art*, *arte*, < OF. *art*, F. *art* = Sp. Pg. It. *arte*, < L. *ar*(*t*-)*s*, acc. *artem*, skill, prob. orig. skill in fitting or joining; akin to *artus*, a joint, *arma*, arms, *armus*, shoulder-joint, etc., < √ **ar*, join: see *article*, *arm*^{1}, *arm*^{2}.] **1.** The combination or modification of things to adapt them to a given end; the employment of given means to effect a purpose.

> With each gift of nature and of *art*.
> *Pope*, Moral Essays, i. 192.

> Mr. Mill says, "*Art* is but the employment of the powers of nature for an end." Yes; but the employment is the *art*. That use or employment of the natural elements is precisely the function of the intelligence and the will, which differs from nature, in its proper sense, as the active differs from the passive. *Edinburgh Rev.*

2. Skill; dexterity; an especial facility in performing any operation, intellectual or physical, acquired by experience or study; knack.

> There is *art* in roasting eggs. *Old adage.*

> Russell had the *art* of writing letters that exploded like bomb-shells in the midst of some controversy.
> *J. McCarthy*, Hist. Own Times, xx.

3. Artfulness; cunning.

> She hath no faults, who hath the *art* to hide them.
> *Webster*, White Devil, v. 2.

> *Queen.* More matter, with less *art*.
> *Pol.* Madam, I swear, I use no *art* at all.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

4. A system of rules and traditional methods for facilitating the performance of certain actions; acquaintance with such rules or skill in applying them, as in any manual trade or handicraft, technical profession, or physical accomplishment: as, the *art* of building or of engraving; the healing *art;* the *art* of music or of dancing; the practical or the elegant *arts:* in this sense opposed to *science*.

> The object of science is knowledge; the objects of *art* are works. In *art*, truth is the means to an end; in science, it is only the end. Hence the practical *arts* are not to be classed among the sciences. *Whewell.*

> Theorists, by an observation of particulars and by generalizing on them, attempt to construct a system of scientific propositions with respect to a certain subject; upon which system a set of rules intended for the guidance of practice may be founded. These rules form an *art*.
> *Sir G. C. Lewis*, Authority in Matters of Opinion, iii.

5. [It. *arte*.] An organized body of men practising a given trade, and carrying out an established system of rules and traditions; a guild.

> The city [Florence] was first divided into *arts*, in the time of Charles I. . . . These *arts* or companies . . . were at first but twelve, but afterwards they were increased to twenty-one, and arrived at such power and authority that in a few years they wholly engrossed the government of the city. . . . Seven of them were called the greater *arts*, and fourteen the less.
> *J. Adams*, Works, V. 54.

> A portion of the taxes was assigned to the work [building the Duomo, 1331], and the charge of it was committed to the *Art* of Wool; that is, to the corporation of the dealers in wool, the richest and most powerful of the *Arts* of Florence.
> *C. E. Norton*, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 211.

6. A branch of learning regarded as an instrument of thought, or as something the knowledge of which is to be acquired in order to be applied or practised: chiefly in the plural, and in such phrases as master of *arts*, faculty of *arts*, etc. Formerly in the universities the seven *liberal arts* were the Roman trivium, grammar, logic, and rhetoric, and the Pythagorean quadrivium, arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy. But by *art*, in the middle ages, was usually meant logic, that being the principal study in the faculty of arts.

7. Esthetics; the science and theory of beauty in perception and expression.

> *Art* is simply the harmonic expression of human emotion. *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 29.

8. Artistic or esthetic quality; the exhibition of the power of perceiving the beautiful and of expressing it in artistic forms: as, a picture skilfully painted, but devoid of *art*.—**9.** The actual production or construction of objects beautiful in form, color, or sound; the practical application of esthetic principles, as in the departments of production specifically called the *fine arts* (which see, below); especially, painting and sculpture.

> Nothing is better founded than the famous aphorism of rhetoricians, that the perfection of *art* consists in concealing *art*. *Campbell.*

Art and part, in *Scots law*, instigation; abetment.

> By *art* is understood the mandate, instigation, or advice that may have been given towards committing the crime; *part* expresses the share that one takes to himself in it by the aid or assistance which he gives the criminal in the execution of it. *Erskine.*

Bachelor of Arts. See *bachelor*.—**Black art**, necromancy; sorcery; the fancied power of performing wonderful feats by preternatural means, especially means derived from the assistance of the powers of evil: opposed to *white art* or *white magic*, that is, innocent magic. [*Black art* is a kind of translation of Middle Latin *nigromantia*, magic, a corruption, due to confusion with Latin *niger*, black (see *negro*), of *necromantia*, from the Greek νεκρομαντεία, necromancy. The confusion was assisted by the common practice of painting the devil black.]—**Decorative art**, that branch of art which has for its primary object merely the pleasure of the eye, especially in decoration which is subservient to architectural features or to form, as in ceramics.—**Faculty of arts**, the lowest and fundamental faculty of the four in the old universities; the faculty of philosophy, which had charge of students upon their first entrance and until they took the degree of master of arts. When a boy could read, write, and had mastered the elements of Latin grammar, he was considered ready to begin his studies in logic at the university. The instruction in the faculty of arts was sharply separated from the tests preliminary to the conferring of degrees. In the middle ages the subjects of the ordinary lectures were Priscian's grammar, the Isagoge of Porphyry, Aristotle's Organon, and the De Divisione and three books of the Topics of Boëtius, while the extraordinary lectures related to rhetoric, ethics, and a little geometry and astronomy. Frequent disputations constituted the only exercises for the scholars; and the masters disputed in public once a week. The degrees conferred at the recommendation of the faculty of arts were those of bachelor and master. In Paris the degree of licentiate was a distinct one intermediate between the others. The baccalaureate or determinance was not originally a degree. Upon the reform of the universities in the sixteenth century logic gave place to the humanities, and during the present century natural science has had a more considerable place in the instruction.—**Fine arts**, those arts which seek expression through beautiful modes; specifically, architecture, sculpture, painting, and engraving.—**Hermetic art.** See *hermetic*.—**Master of Arts.** See *master*.—**Military art.** See *military*, *a.*—**Plastic art** or **arts**, sculpture, including all subordinate or related arts by which objects are represented in the round or in relief.—**Work of art**, anything in the formation or into the accomplishment of which art in any sense has entered; specifically, a production of any one of the fine arts, but especially of one of the imitative members of the group, as a statue or a painting.

> That is best which lieth nearest;
> Shape from that thy *work of art*.
> *Longfellow*, Gaspar Becerra.

=**Syn. 2.** Aptitude, readiness, address, tact, adroitness, contrivance.—**3.** Shrewdness, subtlety, cunning, artifice, deceit, duplicity.—**4.** *Art*, *Science*. The essential difference between an *art* and a *science* is in aim. "*Science* and *art* may be said to be investigations of truth, but *science* inquires for the sake of knowledge, *art* for the sake of production." (*Karslake*.) Hence, they differ somewhat in that with which they are concerned. "An *art* directly and immediately concerns itself with a faculty. . . . It fastens upon that, and keeps it ever in its view as it teaches how that may be developed, trained, and guided. A *science*, on the other hand, regards rather the product of [a] faculty, and, keeping its view directly upon that, proceeds to unfold its nature and proper characteristics." (*H. N. Day*, Art of Discourse, § 1.) Incidental to this difference is a difference in method, *science* being analytic and critical, while *art* is synthetic and constructive. In the matter which makes up the body of the two, an *art* involves the means of discipline in the use of the knowledge which may have been furnished by a corresponding *science*. The same branch of knowledge may be regarded as either a *science* or an *art*. It may be viewed theoretically, as seeking, coördinating, arranging, and systematizing knowledge, and by observation, comparison, abstraction, and generalization deducing laws; or as, with more or less reference to such preparatory work, framing rules which are the lessons of experience, and are designed to facilitate work or give it superior excellence. The more complete the scientific basis of an art, the more perfect the art. There is a secondary use of the word *science* by which it stands for an art that thus rests upon a science, as in the following:

> The fundamental conception of the occupation of the architect embraces the two ideas of *science* and *art*. Architecture as an *art* is the work of the skilled hand; as a *science*, it is that of the informed and cultivated brain.
> *Edinburgh Rev.*

art^{3}†, *v. t.* [ME. *arten*, *erten*, < OF. *arter* = Sp. *artar* (obs.) = Pg. *arctar* = It. *artare*, < L. *artare*, ML. often erroneously *arctare*, compress, contract, draw close, < *artus*, drawn close, prop. fitted; pp. of **arere*, √ **ar*, fit, join: see *art*^{2}, *article*, *arm*^{2}, etc.] **1.** To force; compel; constrain.

> Love *arted* me to do my observaunce
> To his estate. *Court of Love*, l. 46.

2. To induce; incite.

> What to *arten* hire to love he sought.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 388.

Also written *arct*.

-art. A suffix, another form of *-ard*, as in *braggart*.

artaba (är′ta̤-bä̤), *n.* [LL., < Gr. ἀρτάβη.] A measure of capacity which appears to have originated in Egypt, where it had under the Pharaohs a capacity of 36.176 liters. A Persian measure of the same name had, according to Herodotus, about the same capacity. The Romans reduced its volume to 27.132 liters (according to some, to 29.23 or 29.36 liters). The Arabic and modern Persian measures have evidently been doubled, having respectively 66.096 and 65.238 liters.

Artamia (är-tā′mi-ä̤), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Artamus*, 1.

Artamidæ (är-tam′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Artamus* + *-idæ*.] A family of oscine passerine birds, the swallow-shrikes or wood-swallows, closely related to the *Dicruridæ*, and by some combined with that family. The species are chiefly East Indian and Polynesian. Leading forms, besides *Artamus*, are *Oriolia*, *Pseudochelidon*, and *Analcipus*.

artamockes†, *n.* The mocking-bird, *Mimus polyglottus*.

> *Artamockes*, the linguist, a bird that imitateth and useth the sounds and tones of almost all the birds in the countrie. *Harriott*, Virginia (1588).

Artamus (är′ta̤-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄρταμος, a butcher, a cook.] **1.** The typical genus of the family *Artamidæ*, and nearly conterminous therewith. *Vieillot*, 1816. Also called *Artamia*.—**2.** A genus of arachnidans. *Koch*, 1837.

arted† (är′ted), *a.* [< *art*^{2} + *-ed*^{2}.] Skilled.

> Those that are thoroughly *arted* in navigation.
> *Feltham*, Resolves (ed. 1670), I. xii.

> It hath been counted ill for great ones to sing, or play, like an *arted* musician.
> *Feltham*, Resolves (ed. 1670), I. lxxxviii.

artefact, *n.* and *a.* See *artifact*.

artefactum (är-tẹ-fak′tum), *n.* Same as *artifact*.

artelrie†, *n.* A Middle English form of *artillery*. *Chaucer.*

Artemia (är-tē′mi-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄρτημα, that which hangs, as an ear-ring, etc., < ἀρτᾶν, hang upon, fasten to.] A genus of phyllopod or branchiopod entomostracous crustaceans, of the family *Branchipodidæ*. The animals are notable as inhabiting saline waters, the other forms of the group being found in fresh water. *A. salina*, a common British species, is known as the *brine-shrimp* or *brine-worm*.

Artemis (är′tẹ-mis), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ἄρτεμις. The origin of the name is undetermined.] **1.** In *Gr. myth.*, one of the great Olympian deities, daughter of Zeus (Jupiter) and Leto (Latona), and twin sister of Apollo. She may be regarded as a feminine form of Apollo. She chastised evil with her keen shafts and with deadly sickness, and also protected mortals from danger and pestilence. Unlike Apollo, she was not connected with poetry or divination, but, like him, she was a deity of light, and to her was attributed authority over the moon, which belonged more particularly to her kinswomen Hecate and Selene. In art, Artemis is represented as a virgin of noble and severe beauty, tall and majestic, and generally bearing bow and quiver as the huntress or mountain goddess. She was identified by the Romans with their Diana, an original Italian divinity.

Artemis (Diana) the Huntress.—Louvre Museum.

2. [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of siphonate lamellibranch bivalves, of the family *Veneridæ*, having the pallial margin sinuous. (*b*) A genus of coleopterous insects. *Mulsant*, 1851.—**Ephesian Artemis.** See *Diana*.

Artemisia (är-tẹ-miz′i-ä̤), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἀρτεμισία, an herb like wormwood; prob. < Ἀρτεμίσιος, pertaining to Ἄρτεμις: see *Artemis*.] A very large genus of plants, of the natural order *Compositæ*, abundant in dry regions, and mostly of the northern hemisphere. The genus is allied to [illegible] of low shrubs and [illegible] and furnishes a volatile oil that is [illegible] plains, the first especially covering large areas in the val- [illegible]

artemod [illegible]. [illegible] as goddess [illegible] + [illegible].] Lunar od: the odic [illegible]. *[illegible] von Reichenbach*.

artert (är'tėr), *n.* [< OF. *artre*, a moth; *artre grise de bois*, a wood-louse (Cotgrave); also *arte*, and *artiron*, *artison*, *artuison*, mod. F. *artison*, a wood-worm. Cf. *art-worm*.] A wood-worm. Also called *art-worm*.

arteria (är-tē'ri-ạ̈), *n.*; pl. *arteriæ* (-ē). [L.: see *artery*.] In *anat.*, an artery: now mostly superseded by the English form of the word. Some of the principal arteries in the names of which the Latin form is still used are: *Arteria anastomotica*, one of the branches of the brachial or femoral artery, forming anastomoses [illegible] or knee; [illegible] or [illegible] proper artery of the cochlea or of the [illegible], the artery of the ascending, transverse, and descending colon respectively; *arteria comes*, a companion artery of a nerve, as [illegible], the proper gastric artery, a branch of the cœliac axis; *arteria* [illegible], *pollicis*, [illegible] great toe, index finger, tongue, penis, foot, thumb, and shoulder-blade respectively; *arteria gastro-duodenalis*, *arteria gastro-epiploica*, two arteries of the stomach and associate parts; *arteria innominata*, innominate artery, or anonyma, the first great arterial branch of the arch of the aorta, on the right side; [illegible] large and small pancreatic arteries, and the superior and inferior arteries of the pan- [illegible] *princeps cervicis, pollicis*, the principal branch of the occipital artery for the back of the neck, and the principal artery of the thumb, respectively; [illegible] *superior et inferior, cervicis, femoris*, the superior and inferior deep branches of the brachial artery, the deep cervical branch of the first intercostal artery, and the deep branch of the femoral artery, respectively; *arteria sacra media*, the middle sacral artery, the continuation of the abdominal aorta after giving [illegible], a small [illegible] of the thumb, a branch of the radial, usually continuous with the superficial palmar arch; *ar-* [illegible] a branch of the thyroid axis which [illegible] of the neck and ends in the posterior scapular artery.—**Arteria aspera**, the asper or rough [illegible] the windpipe or trachea.

arteriact (är-tē'ri-ak), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἀρτηριακός, pertaining to the windpipe, fem. ἡ ἀρτηριακή, a medicine therefor, < ἀρτηρία, windpipe: see *artery*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the windpipe.

II. *n.* A medicine prescribed in diseases of the windpipe. *Dunglison.*

arteriæ, *n.* Plural of *arteria*.

arterial (är-tē'ri-ạl), *a.* [= F. *artériel*, < NL. *arterialis*, < L. *arteria*, artery: see *artery*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to an artery or to the arteries: as, *arterial* action.—**2.** Contained in an artery: as, *arterial* blood.—**3.** Having a main channel and many branches or ramifications, like the arteries: as, *arterial* drainage. **Arterial blood**, [illegible] through the arteries after having been [illegible]. It is distinguished from venous [illegible] by its brighter florid red color due to the [illegible] oxygen.—**Arterial cone.** (*a*) The upper left [illegible] of the right ventricle from which the pul- [illegible]. Also called [illegible]. (*b*) In [illegible] vertebrates, the part which [illegible] the present vessel [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] which [illegible] and [illegible]. **Arterial navigation**, navigation by [illegible]

[illegible], **arterialise.** See *arterialize*, [illegible]

arterialization ([illegible]-ri-al-i-zā'shon), *n.* [[illegible].] The process of making arterial; [illegible] of venous [illegible] arterial [illegible] passage through the lungs, by [illegible] carbon dioxid and [illegible] from the air. [illegible]

arterialize ([illegible]), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *arterialized*, ppr. *arterializing*. [< *arterial* + [illegible].] To convert [illegible]

arterially ([illegible]), *adv.* [illegible] the manner [illegible] of arteries.

arteriocapillary (är-tē″ri-ō-kap'i-lā-ri), *a.* [< *arterial* + *capillary*.] Pertaining to arteries and capillaries.—**Arteriocapillary fibrosis**, the increase of connective tissue in the walls of arteries and capillaries.

arteriococcygeal (är-tē″ri-ō-kok-sij'ẹ-ạl), *a.* [< *arterial* + *coccygeal*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to arteries and to the coccyx: specifically applied to the glomerulus arteriococcygeus, or Luschka's gland. See *gland* and *glomerulus*.

arteriogram (är-tē'ri-ọ-gram), *n.* [< Gr. ἀρτηρία, artery, + γράμμα, a writing.] A sphygmographic tracing or pulse-curve from an artery; a sphygmogram taken from an artery.

arteriography (är-tē-ri-og'rạ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ἀρτηρία, artery, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write, describe.] A description of the arterial system.

arteriola (är-tē-ri'ō-lä), *n.*; pl. *arteriolæ* (-lē). [NL.] In *anat.*, a little artery; an arteriole.—**Arteriolæ rectæ**, small straight arteries supplying the medullary pyramids of the kidneys.

arteriole (är-tē'ri-ōl), *n.* [= F. *artériole*, < NL. *arteriola*, dim. of L. *arteria*, artery.] A small artery.

> The minute arteries, the *arterioles* of some distant organ like the brain. *B. W. Richardson*, Prevent. Med., p. 407.

arteriology (är-tē-ri-ol'ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἀρτηρία, artery, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of or a treatise on the arteries.

arteriosclerosis (är-tē″ri-o-sklẹ-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀρτηρία, artery, + σκλήρωσις, hardening: see *sclerosis*.] The increase of connective tissue in the walls of arteries, especially in the intima.

arteriotome (är-tē'ri-ọ-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. as if *ἀρτηριοτόμος: see *arteriotomy*.] In *surg.*, an instrument for opening an artery.

arteriotomy (är-tē-ri-ot'ọ-mi), *n.* [< LL. *arteriotomia*, < Gr. ἀρτηριοτομία, the cutting of an artery (cf. ἀρτηριοτομεῖν, cut an artery), < ἀρτηρία, artery, + τομός, verbal adj. of τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] **1.** In *surg.*, the opening of an artery by the lancet or other instrument, for the purpose of letting blood.—**2.** That part of the science of anatomy which treats of the dissection of the arteries.

arteriovenous (är-tē″ri-ō-vē'nus), *a.* [< L. *arteria*, artery, + *vena*, vein: see *venous*.] Pertaining to an artery and a vein.—**Arteriovenous aneurism.** See *aneurism*.

arteritis (är-tẹ-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀρτηρία, artery, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of an artery or of the arteries.

artery (är'tẹ-ri), *n.*; pl. *arteries* (-riz). [< ME. *arterie* (early mod. E. also *arter*, *artere*, *artier*, *arture*, etc., < OF. *artere*, mod. F. *artère* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *arteria*), < L. *arteria*, the windpipe, an artery, < Gr. ἀρτηρία, an artery as distinct from a vein; but commonly the arteries were regarded as air-ducts (the name being supposed to come from ἀήρ, air), because found empty after death, and seem to have been conceived as ramifications of the windpipe; orig. the windpipe; perhaps < αἴρειν, ἀείρειν, raise, lift up; cf. *aorta*, from the same source.] **1†.** The trachea or windpipe.

> Under the *artery* or windpipe is the mouth of the stomach. *Sir H. Holland.*

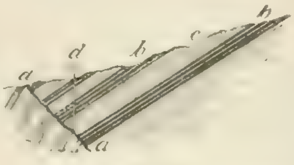
2. One of a system of cylindrical, membranous, elastic, and muscular vessels or tubes, which convey the blood from the heart to all parts of the body by ramifications which as they proceed diminish in size and increase in number, and terminate in minute capillaries which unite the ends of the arteries with the beginnings of the veins. There are two principal arteries: the *aorta*, which rises from the left ventricle of the heart and ramifies through the whole body, and the *pulmonary artery*, which conveys venous blood from the right ventricle to the lungs to undergo arterialization. Most arteries are composed of three coats: an outer or fibrous, of condensed connective tissue well supplied with blood-vessels and nerves; a middle or elastic, consisting chiefly of circular, non-striated, muscular fibers; and an inner, thin, smooth, and dense, composed, from without inward, of an elastic [illegible], a layer of connective tissue, and [illegible] the outer coat is the (*tunica*) [illegible], the middle, the (*tunica*) *media*, the inner the (*tunica*) *intima*. The arteries in the human body which [illegible] names are about [illegible] in number. They range in caliber from more than the thickness of a finger to microscopic dimensions.

3. A main channel in any ramifying system of communication, as in drainage. **Artery claw**, [illegible] for holding an artery. **Artery of the bulb**, [illegible] important to [illegible] the [illegible] opposite the bulb of the urethra. **Axillary artery, coronary artery, nutrient artery,** radial artery, etc. See the adjectives.

artery (är'tẹ-ri), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *arteried*, ppr. *arterying*. [< *artery*, *n.*] To supply with arteries; figuratively, to traverse like arteries.

> Great rivers that *arteried* every State.
> *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 491.

Artesian (är-tē'zịan), *a.* [< F. *artésien*, properly pertaining to *Artois*, OF. *Arteis*, anciently *Artesium*, in France.] Pertaining to Artois, an ancient province of northern France, corresponding to the modern department of Pas-de-Calais.—**Artesian well**, a name (usually without a capital letter) given to a peculiar kind of bored well from its long use in Artois.



Artesian Well

a, *a*, fault filled with clay and impervious to water; *b*, *c*, impermeable strata; *e*, permeable strata; *d*, artesian boring and well.

In an artesian well proper the water rises to the surface and overflows. The geological conditions permitting this are not general, since it is necessary that the region should have a more or less complete basin structure, and that there should be a series of permeable covered by impermeable beds. In the United States any deep bored well is called *artesian*, even if the water has to be pumped from a considerable depth. Artesian wells vary in depth from less than 100 to nearly 4,000 feet, some of the deepest borings being for petroleum.

artful (ärt'fůl), *a.* [< *art*2 + *-ful*.] **1.** Done with or characterized by art or skill. [Rare.]

> Our psalms with *artful* terms inscribed.
> *Milton*, P. R., iv. 335.

> No one thinks when he looks at a plant, what restless activity is at work within it, for the cells perform their *artful* labor in stillness. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 185.

2†. Artificial, as opposed to *natural*; produced or producing by art: as, "too *artful* a writer," *Dryden*, Life of Virgil.—**3.** Skilful. (*a*) Of persons, skilful in adapting means to ends; adroit. (*b*) Of things, skilfully adapted; ingenious; clever. Hence—**4.** Cunning; crafty; practising or characterized by art or stratagem: as, "the *Artful* Dodger," *Dickens*, Oliver Twist.

> Fair to no purpose, *artful* to no end.
> *Pope*, Moral Essays, iv. 116.

=**Syn. 4.** *Cunning*, *Artful*, *Sly*, etc. (see *cunning*), deceitful, politic, shifty, insidious.

artfully (ärt'fůl-i), *adv.* In an artful manner. (*a*) With art or skill: as, colors *artfully* distributed on the canvas. [Rare.] (*b*) With cunning or craft; craftily; cunningly.

> Whether this motion was honestly made by the Opposition . . . or *artfully* made by the courtiers, . . . it is now impossible to discover. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

artfulness (ärt'fůl-nes), *n.* The quality of being artful; craft; cunning; address.

arthent (är'thẹn), *a.* An old form of *earthen*.

arthra, *n.* Plural of *arthron*.

arthral (är'thrạl), *a.* [< *arthron* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an arthron or articulation; articular: as, "the *arthral* surface of the ilium," *Wilder and Gage*.

arthralgia (är-thral'ji-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄρθρον, joint, + ἄλγος, pain.] Pain in a joint; specifically, neuralgia in a joint.

arthralgic (är-thral'jik), *a.* Pertaining to arthralgia.

arthrembolus (är-threm'bọ-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀρθρέμβολον, an instrument for setting limbs, < ἄρθρον, a joint, + ἐμβολή, a putting in place, the setting of a limb, < ἐμβάλλειν, thrust in: see *embolus*.] In *surg.*, an instrument formerly used in the reduction of dislocations. *Dunglison.*

arthria, *n.* Plural of *arthrium*.

arthritic (är-thrit'ik), *a.* [(ME. *artetike*, < OF. *artetique*) < L. *arthriticus*, < Gr. ἀρθριτικός, of the joints, gouty, < ἀρθρῖτις: see *arthritis*.] Pertaining to the joints, or to arthritis, or specifically to the gout; affecting the joints.

> Pangs *arthritic*, that infest the toe
> Of libertine excess. *Cowper*, The Task, i.

arthritical (är-thrit'i-kạl), *a.* Same as *arthritic*.

arthritis (är-thrī'tis), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἀρθρῖτις (sc. νόσος, disease), joint-disease, gout, prop. fem. adj., of the joints, < ἄρθρον, a joint: see *arthron*.] Inflammation of a joint. **Arthritis deformans**, rheumatoid arthritis in which considerable deformity is produced. See *rheumatoid*.

arthrium (är'thri-um), *n.*; pl. *arthria* (-ạ̈). [NL., < Gr. as if *ἀρθρίον, dim. of ἄρθρον, a joint.] In *entom.*, the minute penultimate tarsal joint of many *Coleoptera*.

arthrobranchia (är-thrọ-brang'ki-ạ̈), *n.*; pl. *arthrobranchiæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. ἄρθρον, a joint, + βράγχια, gills.] In *Crustacea*, a distinct respiratory appendage of the maxillipeds. *Huxley.*

arthrocace (är-throk'ạ-sē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄρθρον, a joint, + κάκη, badness, vice, < κακός, bad.] Caries of a joint. *Billroth.*

arthrocacology (är″thrọ-ka-kol'ọ-ji), *n.* [< *arthrocace* + *-ology*, q. v.] The sum of human knowledge concerning diseases of the joints.

arthroderm (är'thrọ-dėrm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *δέρμα*, skin.] The crust or body-wall of an articulate animal, as the shell of a crab or the integument of an insect. *A. S. Packard.*

arthrodia (är-thrō'di-ä), *n.*; pl. *arthrodiæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *ἀρθρωδία*, a particular kind of articulation, < *ἀρθρώδης*, articulated, < *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *εἶδος*, form.] A gliding joint; a movable articulation formed by plane or nearly plane surfaces which slide upon each other to some extent, as in the articulations of the carpus: a form of diarthrosis. Also called *adarticulation.*—**Double arthrodia.** Same as *amphidiarthrosis.*

arthrodial (är-thrō'di-al), *a.* [< *arthrodia* + *-al.*] 1. Pertaining to or characterized by an arthrodia.—2. Of or pertaining to arthrosis; concerned in the jointing or articulation of parts, especially of limbs.—**Arthrodial apophysis,** in *Crustacea*, that process of an endosternite or endopleurite which enters into the formation of an articular cavity of a limb.

> The endopleurite . . . divides into three apophyses, one descending or *arthrodial*, and two which pass nearly horizontally inward. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 269.

arthrodic (är-throd'ik), *a.* Same as *arthrodial.*

arthrodynia (är-thrọ-din'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] Pain in a joint; arthralgia.

arthrodynic (är-thrọ-din'ik), *a.* [< *arthrodynia* + *-ic.*] Relating to arthrodynia, or pain in a joint; arthralgic.

Arthrogastra (är-thrọ-gas'trä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *γαστήρ*, belly.] A division of the class *Arachnida*, including the scorpions and their allies, as distinguished from spiders and mites. See cut under *Scorpionidæ.*

> The *Arthrogastra*, or scorpions and pseudo-scorpions, exhibit, in many respects, extraordinarily close resemblances to the Merostomata among the Crustacea. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 320.

Arthrogastres (är-thrọ-gas'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Arthrogastra.*] Same as *Arthrogastra.*

arthrography (är-throg'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write, describe.] In *anat.*, a description of the joints.

arthrology (är-throl'ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] 1. The knowledge of the joints; that part of anatomy which relates to the joints.—2†. Finger-speech for the deaf and dumb; dactylology.

arthromere (är'thrọ-mēr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a member, joint, + *μέρος*, a part.] In *zoöl.*, the ideal single ring of a series of which any articulate animal is composed; a zoönule, zoönite, or somite of an articulated invertebrate animal. The typical arthromere consists of a tergite, a pair of pleurites, and a sternite, or an upper piece, two lateral pieces, and an under piece.

arthron (är'thron), *n.*; pl. *arthra* (-thrä). [NL., < Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a joint (of the body); in grammar, the article; akin to equiv. L. *artus*: see *artus* and *article.*] In *anat.*, a joint or an articulation of any kind.

arthroneuralgia (är"thrọ-nū-ral'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + NL. *neuralgia.*] Neuralgia of a joint.

arthropathy (är-throp'a-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *πάθος*, suffering.] Disease of a joint.

arthrophragm (är'thrọ-fram), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *φράγμα*, a fence, screen, < *φράσσειν*, fence in, stop up. Cf. *diaphragm.*] An articular diaphragm; a septum or partition between certain articulations, as in the crawfish. See extract.

> All four apodemes lie in the ventral half of the somite and form a single transverse series; consequently there are two nearer the middle line, which are termed the endosternites, and two further off, which are the endopleurites. The former lie at the inner, and the latter at the outer ends of the partitions or *arthrophragms* . . . between the articular cavities for the basal joints of the limbs, and they spring partly from the latter and partly from the sternum and the epimera respectively. *Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 158.

arthropleura (är-thrọ-plö'rä), *n.*; pl. *arthropleuræ* (-rē). [NL.] Same as *arthropleure.*

arthropleure (är'thrọ-plör), *n.* [< NL. *arthropleura*, < Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *πλευρά*, side.] The pleural, lateral, or limb-bearing portion of the arthroderm of articulated animals; the portion of any arthromere between the tergite and the sternite.

arthropod (är'thrọ-pod), *n.* and *a.* [< NL. *arthropus* (*-pod-*), pl. *arthropoda*, q. v., < Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] **I.** *n.* A jointed invertebrate animal with jointed legs; one of the *Arthropoda.*

II. *a.* Arthropodous; pertaining to or having the characters of the *Arthropoda.*

> Among the Crustacea the simplest stage of the *Arthropod* body is seen in the Nauplius-form. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 234.

Arthropoda (är-throp'ọ-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *arthropus* (*-pod-*): see *arthropod.*] 1. One of two prime divisions (*Anarthropoda* being the other) into which a subkingdom *Annulosa* has been divided. It contains bilateral segmented animals with articulated legs, and approximately corresponds to the "articulated animals with articulated legs" of Cuvier, as contrasted with his other division (*Annelides*) of *Articulata*, or with the *Condylopoda* of Latreille or with the *Gnathopoda* or *Arthrozoa* of some other naturalists. 2. In more modern and exact usage, one of the phyla, subkingdoms, or main types of the *Metazoa*, containing the articulated, invertebrate, non-ciliated animals with articulated limbs, a ganglionic nervous system, oviparous reproduction, and generally separate sexes. The phylum is divided by nearly common consent into the four great classes *Insecta*, *Myriapoda*, *Arachnida*, and *Crustacea*, and contains the vast majority (about four fifths) of the animal kingdom, in numbers both of species and of individuals.

> The *Arthropoda*, with more than 200,000 species, vary to such an extent that little can be said applicable to the whole group. Of all Invertebrata they are the most advanced in the development of the organs peculiar to animal life, manifested in the powers of locomotion, and in the instincts which are so varied and so wonderful in the insect class. *Pascoe*, Zool. Class., p. 70.

arthropodan (är-throp'ọ-dan), *a.* [< *arthropod* + *-an.*] Same as *arthropodous.*

arthropodous (är-throp'ọ-dus), *a.* [< *arthropod* + *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to the *Arthropoda*; having jointed legs (among invertebrates); condylopodous; arthrozoic. Also *gnathopodous.*

Arthropomata (är-thrọ-pō'ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *πῶμα*, pl. *πώματα*, a lid.] One of two orders into which the class *Brachiopoda* is generally divided, the other being *Lyopomata*: synonymous with *Apygia* and *Articulata* (*b*).

arthropomatous (är-thrọ-pō'ma-tus), *a.* [< *Arthropomata* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Arthropomata.*

Arthropteridæ (är-throp-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arthropterus* + *-idæ.*] A family of heteropterous insects, chiefly of the Orient, Africa, and the Pacific islands, including a large number of flat wide forms, mostly of a polished black color variously marked with yellow.

arthropterous (är-throp'te-rus), *a.* [< NL. *arthropterus*, adj., < Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *πτερόν*, a wing, fin.] Having jointed rays, as a fin of a fish.

Arthropterus (är-throp'te-rus), *n.* [NL.: see *arthropterous.*] 1. The typical genus of the family *Arthropteridæ*. *Macleay*, 1839.—2. A genus of fishes. *Agassiz*, 1843.

arthroses, *n.* Plural of *arthrosis.*

arthrosia (är-thrō'zi-ä), *n.* [NL. (cf. *arthrosis*), < Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a joint.] Arthritis.

arthrosis (är-thrō'sis), *n.*; pl. *arthroses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *ἄρθρωσις*, a jointing, < *ἀρθρόειν*, *ἀρθροῦν*, fasten by a joint, < *ἄρθρον*, a joint.] In *anat.*: (*a*) A suture; an articulation; a joining or jointing of bones or cartilages otherwise than by ankylosis. Arthrosis is divisible into three principal categories: (1) Synarthrosis; (2) amphiarthrosis; (3) diarthrosis. See these words. (*b*) The result of articulation; a joint; an arthron; a node.

arthrospore (är'thrọ-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *σπόρος*, seed.] In *bot.*, one of a number of spores united together in the form of a string of beads, formed by fission, and characteristic of various low fungi and algæ.

arthrosporic (är-thrọ-spor'ik), *a.* Same as *arthrosporous.*

arthrosporous (är-thros'pọ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *arthrosporus*: see *arthrospore* and *-ous.*] Producing arthrospores.

arthrosterigma (är"thrọ-stẹ-rig'mä), *n.*; pl. *arthrosterigmata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *στήριγμα*, a support, < *στηρίζειν*, set fast, support, prop, < √ **στα*, stand.] In *bot.*, the jointed sterigma which occurs in the spermagonium of many lichens.

Arthrostraca (är-thros'tra-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *ὄστρακον*, a shell.] 1. In Gegenbaur's system of classification, one of two prime divisions of malacostracous crustaceans (the other being *Thoracostraca*), corresponding approximately to the edriophthalmous or sessile-eyed crustaceans of other authors, and divided into the three orders *Amphipoda*, *Læmodipoda*, and *Isopoda*.—2. In Burmeister's system of classification, one of three orders of *Crustacea* (the other two being *Aspidostraca* and *Thoracostraca*), divided into nine lesser groups.

arthrostracous (är-thros'tra-kus), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Arthrostraca.*

arthrotome (är'thrọ-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *τομός*, cutting: see *anatomy.*] A cartilage-knife; a strong scalpel, two-edged for a part of its cutting length, and having a roughened steel handle continuous with the blade. It is used in dissection for cutting cartilage, disarticulating joints, and other rough work.

> Any thick-bladed scalpel may be ground into a tolerable *arthrotome.* *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 63.

arthrotomy (är-throt'ọ-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *τομή*, a cutting: see *anatomy.*] In *surg.*, incision into a joint.

Arthrozoa (är-thrọ-zō'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] One of six series of animals into which the *Metazoa* have been divided: equivalent to *Arthropoda* together with *Nematoscolices* and probably *Chætognatha.*

arthrozoic (är-thrọ-zō'ik), *a.* Relating to or having the characters of the *Arthrozoa.*—**Arthrozoic series,** a gradation of animals represented by the *Nematoscolices* and *Arthropoda*, from the lowest nematoids to the highest arthropods. *Huxley.*

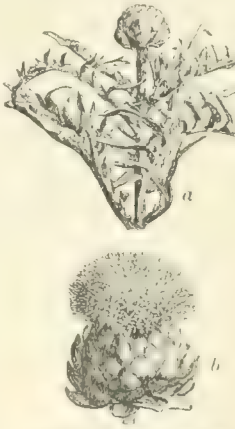
Arthurian (är-thū'ri-an), *a.* [< *Arthur*, ML. form *Arthurus*, representing W. *Artur.*] Of or pertaining to King Arthur, one of the last Celtic chiefs of Britain (the hero of a great literature of poetic fable, and whose actual existence has been questioned), or to the legends connected with him and his knights of the Round Table.

> *Arthurian* legend is not, and never has been, to the English national mind what the myths which supplied the subjects of Attic tragedy were to the Greek. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 122.

artiad (är'ti-ad), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. *ἄρτιος*, even, + *-ad*¹.] **I.** *n.* 1. In *chem.*, an atom whose quantivalence is expressed by an even number, as the atoms of sulphur, oxygen, etc. See *perissad.*—2. In *zoöl.*, an even-toed ungulate quadruped; a cloven-footed ruminant animal; one of the *Artiodactyla*: opposed to *perissad.* See cut under *Artiodactyla.*

II. *a.* In *chem.*, having the nature of an artiad: as, oxygen is an *artiad* element.

artichoke (är'ti-chōk), *n.* [Introduced in the 16th century, the two normal forms (after the It.) *artichocke*, *archichock*, mixing with *artichou*, *artichowe*, *artichau*, *artichault*, etc., after the F., in numerous forms, varying initially *arti-*, *arte-*, *arto-*, *harti-*, *harte-*, *archi-*, *archy-*, *arch-*, and terminally *-chok*, *-choke*. *-chock*, *-choak*, *-chough*, *-chooke*, etc. (simulating E. *heart*, L. *hortus*, garden, E. *choke*, as if that which 'chokes' the garden or the heart); cf. D. *artisjok*, Dan. *artiskok*, Sw. *ärtskocka*, G. *artischocke*, Russ. *artishokŭ*, Bohem. *artichok*, *artychok*, Pol. *karčzock*, with F. *artichaut* (formerly also *artichau*, *-chault*, *-chaud*, *-chou*, etc.), ML. *articoccus*, *articoctus*, *articactus*, all from Sp. or It.; < It. (north. dial.) *articiocco*, *arciciocco*, *archiciocco*, *arciocco*, also *arcicioffo*, *archicioffo*, for **alcarcioffo*; also simply *carciocco*, *carcioffo*, mod. It. *carcioffo*, *carciofo*, Sp. *alcarchofa*, now *alcachofa*, *alcachofera*, Pg. *alcachofra*, < Sp. Ar. *al-kharshōfa* (Pedro de Alcalá), *al-kharshūf* (Bocthor), < Ar. *al*, the, + *kharshōfa*, *kharshūf* (with initial *khā*, 7th letter), also *harshūf* (in Bagdad—Newman), *harshaf* (Freytag; Pers. *harshaf*—Richardson) (with initial *hā*, 6th letter), an artichoke. The Ar. *ardi-shaukī* (Diez), *erdushauke* (in Aleppo—Newman), Pers. *ardashāhi*, Hind. *hāthī chak*, are adaptations of the European forms (appar. simulating Ar. *ardh*, *erdh*, Pers. *ard*, *arz*, ground, earth, Ar. *shauk*, thorn, Pers. *shāh*, king, Hind. *hāthī*, an elephant).] The *Cynara Scolymus*, a plant of the natural order *Compositæ*, somewhat resembling a thistle, with large divided prickly leaves. The erect flower-stem terminates in a large round head of numerous imbricated oval spiny scales which surround the flowers. The fleshy bases of the scales with the large receptacle are used as food. Artichokes were introduced into



Artichoke (*Cynara Scolymus*).
a, top of plant; *b*, flowering head.

[illegible] ary.—**Jerusalem artichoke**, [illegible] sunflower-ar- [illegible] sunflower. [illegible] Mississippi valley. It was [illegible] at an early date [illegible] qualities as [illegible] believed to be a [illegible] that its true name [illegible]

article [illegible] [< ME. *article*, < OF. *arti-* [illegible] = Sp. *articulo* = Pg. *articulo* [illegible] = It. *articolo*, *articulo*, < L. *articulus*, a joint, limb, member, part, division, [illegible] grammar, a point of time; [illegible] a joint, akin to Gr. [illegible], a [illegible], fit, join: see *arm*¹, *arm*², *art*², etc.] **1†.** A joint connecting two parts of the body.—**2.** One of the parts thus connected; a jointed segment or part.

[illegible] the whip-scorpion] is the long- [illegible] is broken up into a long series of [illegible]. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 122.

3. In *bot.*, the name formerly given to that part of a stalk or stem which is between two joints. Hence—**4.** A separate member or portion of anything. In particular—(*a*) A clause, item, point, or particular in a contract, treaty, or other formal agreement; a condition or stipulation in a contract or bargain: as, *articles* of association; *articles* of apprenticeship.

'Tis direct
Against our *articles*.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, v. 2.

(*b*) A distinct proposition in a connected series; one of the particulars constituting a system: as, the Thirty-nine *Articles*; the *articles* of religion.

A Minister should preach according to the *Articles* of Religion Established in the Church where he is.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 72.

[illegible] to my creed's one *article*.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 256.

(*c*) A separate clause or provision of a statute: as, the act of the six *articles* (see below). (*d*) A distinct charge or count: as, *articles* of impeachment. (*e*) A distinct item in an account or a list. (*f*) One of a series of regulations: as, the *articles* of war.—**5.** A literary composition on a specific topic, forming an independent portion of a book or literary publication, especially of a newspaper, magazine, review, or other periodical: as, an *article* on war, or on earthquakes and their causes.—**6.** A material thing as part of a class, or, absolutely, a particular substance or commodity: as, an *article* of merchandise; an *article* of clothing; salt is a necessary *article*.—**7.** A particular immaterial thing; a matter.

When nature has bestowed a show of nice attention in the features of a man, he should laugh at it as misplaced. I [illegible], who in this vain *article*, perhaps might [illegible].
Sheridan, The Rivals, iii. 2.

8†. A concern; a piece of business; a subject. —**9.** A point or nick of time joining two successive periods; a juncture; a moment; the moment or very moment. [Now rare or obsolete except in the phrase *in the article of death* (which see, below).]

Could my breath
Now execute 'em, they should not enjoy
An *article* of time.
B. Jonson, Catiline, v. 6.

[illegible] coming to Hick's Hall upon the *article* of [illegible] trial was said to have had no little influence on the jury and all the bench to his prejudice.
Evelyn.

[illegible] lying just in the *article* of falling.
Wollaston, Relig. of Nat., v. 39.

10. The number 10, or any number ending in [illegible]. **11.** In *gram.*, a word used attributively [illegible] the application of a noun to [illegible] set of individuals, and also [illegible] whether the noun used signifies [illegible] any one of the class which [illegible] definitely a specific object of [illegible] are regarded as a distinct [illegible] in English [illegible] was originally the same word [illegible] an unemphatic [illegible] [illegible]

as, ἀνὴρ ὁ ἀγαθός, literally, man *the* good, for (the) man who (is) good, that is, the good man.]—**Articles of association**, or **articles of incorporation**, the certificate filed, in conformity with a general law, by persons who desire to become a corporation, and setting forth the rules and conditions upon which the association or corporation is founded.—**Articles of Confederation.** See [illegible].—**Articles of faith**, the main or essential points of religious belief; specifically, an authoritative and binding statement of such points as held by a particular church or denomination; a doctrinal creed.—**Articles of impeachment**, the accusations in writing which form the basis of an impeachment trial. They take the place of the *indictment* in ordinary criminal, and of the *declaration* or *complaint* in civil, actions.—**Articles of Perth**, five articles agreed upon at a General Assembly of the Church of Scotland convened by James VI. in 1618, enjoining certain episcopal observances, such as the observance of feast-days, kneeling at the Lord's supper, etc. They were ratified by the Scotch Parliament in 1621, and became a subject of bitter controversy between the king and the people.—**Articles of the peace**, an obligation to keep the peace for a certain time, under a penalty, and with or without sureties, imposed upon an individual against whom some one has exhibited a complaint that there is just cause to fear that the party complained of will burn the complainant's house or do him some bodily harm, or procure a third person to do it.—**Articles of Schmalkald**, articles of Protestant faith drawn up by Luther, and submitted to a meeting of electors, princes, and states at Schmalkald (or Schmalkalden), Germany, in 1537, designed to show how far the Protestants were willing to go in order to avoid a rupture with Rome. —**Articles of war**, a code of regulations for the government and discipline of the army and navy. In Great Britain they are embodied in the Mutiny Act, which is passed every year. The articles of war of the United States are 128 in number; anything relating to the army not comprehended therein is published in general orders or in established regulations, issued from time to time by the War Department, copies of which are furnished and read to the troops.—**City article.** See *city*.—**In the article of**, in the matter of; as regards.

As he [T. L. K. Oliphant] views matters, we have been steadily going down hill, *in the article of* our mother-tongue.
F. Hall, N. A. Rev., CXIX. 321.

In the article of death (Latin, *in articulo mortis*), at the moment of death; in the last struggle or agony.

In the article of death, I give you my thanks, and pray for you.
Steele, Tatler, No. 82.

Lords of the Articles. See *lord*.—**Marriage articles.** See *marriage*.—**Memorandum articles.** See *memorandum*.—**The Five Articles and the Five Points**, statements of the distinctive doctrines of the Arminians and Calvinists respectively, the former promulgated in 1610 in opposition to the restrictive principles of the latter, which were sustained by the Synod of Dort in 1619, and are the following: particular predestination, limited atonement, natural inability, irresistible grace, and the perseverance of saints. The discussion of these differences at that time is sometimes called the *quinquarticular controversy*.—**The Lambeth Articles**, nine articles drawn up in 1595 at Lambeth, England, intended to embody the Calvinistic doctrine respecting predestination, justification, etc. They were never approved by the church in any regular synod, and therefore possess no ecclesiastical authority.—**The Six Articles**, sometimes called the "whip with six strings," articles imposed by a statute (often called the Bloody Statute) passed in 1539, in the reign of Henry VIII. They decreed the acknowledgment of transubstantiation, the sufficiency of communion in one kind, the obligation of vows of chastity, the propriety of private masses, celibacy of the clergy, and auricular confession. Acceptance of these six doctrines was made obligatory on all persons under the severest penalties. The act, however, was relaxed in 1544, and repealed by the Parliament of 1549. —**The Thirty-nine Articles**, a statement of the particular points of doctrine, thirty-nine in number, maintained by the Church of England, first framed by an ecclesiastical commission in forty-two articles (1552), and revised and promulgated in thirty-nine articles by a convocation held in London in 1562–63. With some alterations they were adopted by the Church of Ireland in 1635, and by the Scottish Episcopal Church in 1804, and, with certain modifications, by the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States in 1801.—**The Twenty-five Articles**, the doctrinal basis of the Methodist Episcopal Church, substantially the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England, with the omission of the 3d, 8th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 23d, 26th, 29th, 33d, 34th, and 37th. They were originally framed by John Wesley, and, with some modification, were adopted, substantially as now held, in 1784.

article (är'ti-kl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *articled*, ppr. *articling*. [< *article*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To state in detail; particularize; specify. [Rare.]

If all his errors and follies were *articled* against him.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living (ed. 1727), p. [illegible].

2. To accuse or charge by an exhibition of articles or accusations. [Rare.]

What I have *articled* against this fellow
I justify for truth. *Middleton*, Spanish Gipsy, v. 1.

3. To bind by articles of covenant or stipulation: as, to *article* an apprentice.

II.† *intrans.* To agree by articles; stipulate.

Came Sir John Kiviet to *article* with me about his brick work.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 7, [illegible].

They have so *articled* with us.
Massinger, The City Madam, ii. 3.

Then he *articled* with her that he should go away when he pleased.
Selden, Table-Talk.

articular (är-tik'ū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *articularis*, pertaining to the joints, < *articulus*, a joint: see *article*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Belonging to or affecting an articulation or joint; entering into the composition of an articulation: as, the *articular* surface of a bone; an *articular* cartilage; an *articular* disease.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, articulate; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Articulata*. [Rare.]—**Articular bone.** Same as *articulare*.—**Articular eminence of the temporal bone**, the cylindrical elevation forming the anterior root of the zygoma in front of the glenoid fossa; the preglenoid process.—**Articular process of the lower jaw**, the process which is capped by the condyle. Also called *condyloid process*.

II. *n.* Same as *articulare*.

articulare (är-tik-ū-lā'rē), *n.*; pl. *articularia* (-ri-ä). [NL., neut. of L. *articularis*: see *articular*.] A bone of the lower jaw of vertebrates below mammals, by means of which the jaw or mandible articulates with its suspensorium. See cuts under *acrodont*, *Cyclodus*, and *Gallinæ*.

articularly (är-tik'ū-lär-li), *adv.* **1.** In an articular manner.—**2.** Articulately; article by article; in detail. *Huloet.*

articulary (är-tik'ū-lā-ri), *a.* Articular.

Articulated by a double *articulary* head with the mastoid and posterior frontal. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 642.

Articulata (är-tik-ū-lā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *articulatus*, jointed: see *articulate*.] In *zoöl.*, a name variously applied. (*a*) In Cuvier's system of classification, the third prime division of the animal kingdom, including all segmented invertebrates in which the body is made up of a series of rings (metameres), is endowed with a ganglionated nervous system, and possesses distinct respiratory organs. It is divided into five classes, *Crustacea*, *Arachnida*, *Insecta*, *Myriapoda*, and *Annelides*. This division corresponds to the *Annulosa* of some zoölogists, but neither of these terms is now recognized by leading naturalists. Cuvier's first four classes of *Articulata* are now made the phylum *Arthropoda*, while his *Annelides* are referred to another phylum, *Vermes*. (*b*) One of two orders of *Brachiopoda*, sometimes styled the *Arthropomata* (which see), the other order being called *Inarticulata*. It corresponds to the arthropomatous *Brachiopoda*, containing those brachiopods in which the shell is hinged, the mantle-lobes are not entirely free, and the intestine is cæcal. (*c*) One of two divisions of cyclostomatous polyzoans, containing the families *Salicornariidæ* and *Cellulariidæ*: opposed to *Inarticulata*. (*d*) One of two divisions of cyclostomatous polyzoans, represented by the family *Crisiidæ*. Also called *Radicata*. (*e*) One of two divisions of crinoids, the other being *Tessellata*.

articulate (är-tik'ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *articulated*, ppr. *articulating*. [< L. *articulatus*, pp. of *articulare*, divide into joints or members, utter distinctly, articulate, < *articulus*, a joint, article, etc.: see *article*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To joint; unite by means of a joint: as, two pieces loosely *articulated* together. See *articulation*, 2.

Plants . . . have many ways of *articulating* their parts with one another. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 215.

The delicate skeleton of admirably *articulated* and related parts which underlies and sustains every true work of art, and keeps it from sinking on itself a shapeless heap, he [Carlyle] would crush remorselessly to come at the marrow of meaning. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 123.

2. To utter articulately; produce after the manner of human speech.

The dogmatist knows not by what art he directs his tongue in *articulating* sounds into voices.
Glanville, Scep. Sci.

3. To utter in distinct syllables or words.—**4†.** To formulate or set forth in articles; draw up or state under separate heads.

These things, indeed, you have *articulated*,
Proclaim'd at market-crosses, read in churches.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

=Syn. 2 and 3. *Pronounce*, *Enunciate*, etc. (see *utter*); speak.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To form an articulation (with); connect (with): as, the ulna *articulates* with the humerus.—**2.** To utter articulate sounds; utter distinct syllables or words: as, to *articulate* distinctly.

It was the eager, inarticulate, uninstructed mind of the whole Norse people, longing only to become articulate, to go on *articulating* ever farther. *Carlyle.*

3†. To enter into negotiations; treat; come to or make terms.

Send us to Rome
The best, with whom we may *articulate*,
For their own good, and ours. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 9.

articulate (är-tik'ū-lāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *articulatus*, jointed, distinct (applied particularly to utterance), pp. of *articulare*: see *articulate*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Jointed; segmented; articulated: as, an *articulate* limb; an *articulate* animal.—**2.** Specifically, having the character of the *Articulata*.—**3.** Jointed by syllabic division; divided into distinct successive parts, like joints, by the alternation of opener and closer sounds, or the intervention of consonantal utterances (sometimes also of pause or hiatus) between vowel sounds: said of human speech-utterance, as distinguished from other sounds made by

human organs, and from the sounds made by the lower animals. The terms *articulate*, *articulation*, etc., as applied to human utterance, are not seldom misunderstood and wrongly used as if the "jointing" intended were that of the physical organs of utterance, a narrowing or closing of the organs at some point or points. Such action, however, belongs to all utterance, articulate or inarticulate, whether of man or of the other animals. See *consonant*, *syllable*, *vowel*.
Hence—**4.** Clear; distinct.

> La Fosseuse's voice was naturally soft and low, yet 'twas an *articulate* voice. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, v. 1.

> The sentiment of Right, once very low and indistinct, but ever more *articulate*, because it is the voice of the universe, pronounces Freedom.
> *Emerson*, West Indian Emancipation, p. 175.

5. Formulated or expressed in articles, or in separate particulars. [Rare.]

> Total changes of party and *articulate* opinion. *Carlyle*.

6†. Consisting of tens: as, *articulate* numbers. —**Articulate adjudication.** See *adjudication*.

II. *n.* One of the *Articulata*.

articulately (är-tik'ụ-lạ̄t-li), *adv.* **1.** In a jointed manner; by joints: as, parts of a body *articulately* united.—**2.** In an articulate manner; with distinct utterance of syllables or words.

> Is it for nothing the wind sounds almost *articulately* sometimes—sings as I have lately heard it sing at night?
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxiv.

3. Article by article; in detail.

> I had *articulately* set down in writing our points.
> *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., ix. 116.

articulateness (är-tik'ụ-lạ̄t-nes), *n.* The quality or condition of being articulate.

articulation (är-tik-ụ-lā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *articulatio*(*n*-), a putting forth of new joints, as a vine, a disease of the vine at the joints, lit. a jointing, < *articulare*, joint, articulate: see *articulate*.] **1.** The act of articulating, or the state of being articulated. (*a*) The act of putting together so as to form a joint or joints. (*b*) The uttering of articulate sounds.—**2.** In a concrete sense: (*a*) In *anat.*, a joint, as the joining or juncture of bones or of the movable segments of an arthropod. The articulations of bones are of three kinds: (1) *Diarthrosis*, or a movable connection with a synovial cavity, including enarthrosis, or the ball-and-socket joint; arthrodia, or the gliding joint; ginglymus, or the hinge-joint; the trochoid, or the wheel-and-axle joint, otherwise called *diarthrosis rotatorius;* and the condyloid, or saddle-joint. (2) *Synarthrosis*, immovable connection, including suture, gomphosis, and symphysis (see these words). (3) *Amphiarthrosis*, an articulation with slight but not free motion, as between the vertebral centra. (*b*) In *bot.*: (1) A joint; a place where separation takes place spontaneously, as at the point of attachment of a deciduous organ, such as a leaf or the pedicel of a flower, or easily, as at the divisions of the stem of the horsetail. (2) A node: applied either to the thickened joint-like part of the stem where a leaf is placed or to the space between two such points. (*c*) In *gram.*, an articulate sound or utterance; especially, a consonant, as ordinarily affecting and marking syllabic division.—**Acromioclavicular articulation.** See *acromioclavicular*.—**Articulation of a science,** the system upon which its parts are put together.—**Articulation school** or **class,** a school or class in which the deaf and dumb are taught to speak. **Clavate articulation.** See *clavate*.—**Harmonic articulation.** See *harmonic*.

articulative (är-tik'ụ-lạ̄-tiv), *a.* [< *articulate* + *-ive*.] Pertaining or relating to articulation.

articulator (är-tik'ụ-lā-tọr), *n.* [< *articulate*, *v. t.*, + *-or*.] **1.** One who articulates. (*a*) One who utters or pronounces words. (*b*) One who articulates bones or mounts skeletons.—**2.** An apparatus for obtaining the correct articulation of artificial sets of teeth.—**3.** A contrivance for preventing or curing stammering.—**4.** An attachment to the telephone, producing regularity of vibrations and smoothness of tone.

articulatory (är-tik'ụ-lạ̄-tọ̄-ri), *a.* [< *articulate* + *-ory*.] Pertaining to the articulation of speech.

articulus (är-tik'ụ-lus), *n.*; pl. *articuli* (-lī). [L., a joint: see *article*.] A joint; specifically, one of the joints of the stem of a crinoid.

artier†, *n.* An old form of *artery*. *Marlowe*.

artifact (är'ti-fakt), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *ar*(*t*-)*s*, art, + *factus*, made: see *fact*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Anything made by art; an artificial product.—**2.** A natural object modified by human art.

Also *artefactum*.

II. *a.* Not natural, but produced by manipulation, as some microscopic feature in a hardened tissue.

Also spelled *artefact*. [Rare in all senses.]

artifex (är'ti-feks), *n.* [L.: see *artifice*.] An artificer. [Rare.]

artifice (är'ti-fis), *n.* [< F. *artifice*, skill, cunning, < L. *artificium*, a craft, employment, art, cunning (cf. *artifex* (*artific*-), artist, master in any occupation), < *ar*(*t*-)*s*, art, skill, + *facere*, make.] **1†.** The art of making.

> Strabo affirmeth the Britons were so simple, that though they abounded in milk, they had not the *artifice* of cheese.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., p. 312.

2†. An ingenious or skilfully contrived work.

> The material universe, which is the *artifice* of God, the *artifice* of the best mechanist.
> *Cudworth*, Morality, iv. 2, § 13.

> Morality is not the *artifice* of ecclesiastics or politicians.
> *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLIII. 558.

3. Skill in designing and employing expedients; artful contrivance; address; trickery.

> His [Congreve's] plots are constructed without much *artifice*. *Craik*, Hist. Eng. Lit., II. 257.

4. A crafty device; an ingenious expedient; trick; shift; piece of finesse.

> Those who were conscious of guilt employed numerous *artifices* for the purpose of averting inquiry.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxi.

=**Syn.** *Artifice*, *Manœuver*, *Stratagem*, *Wile*, *Trick*, *Ruse*, *Finesse*, device, contrivance, cunning, craft, deception, cheat, fraud, guile, imposition, dodge, subterfuge, double-dealing. These words generally imply a careful endeavor to compass an end by deceiving others, not necessarily, however, with evil intent. They all imply management and address. An *artifice* is prepared with art or care; it is craftily devised. *Manœuver* suggests something more elaborate or intricate, a carefully contrived movement or course of action for a definite purpose; it is the quiet or secret marshaling of one's intellectual or other resources to carry a point. *Stratagem* is, like *manœuver*, a figurative term drawn from war; it is upon a larger scale what *wile* is upon a smaller, a device to deceive one who is the object of an imagined warfare, so that we may catch him at a disadvantage and discomfit him, or, more generally, a carefully prepared plan to carry one's point with another—to capture it or him, so to speak. A *wile* may be peculiarly coaxing or insinuating. *Trick* is the lowest and most dishonorable of these words; it may be a low or underhand act, in violation of honor or propriety, for the purpose of cheating, or something as bad. A *ruse* is a deception of some elaborateness, intended to cover one's intentions, help one to escape from a predicament, etc.; it is a plausible way of bringing about what we desire to happen, without apparent interference on our part. *Finesse* is subtlety in action; it is a more delicate sort of *artifice*. See *artful*, *evasion*, and *fraud*.

> A favorite *artifice* [with Venetian beggars] is to approach Charity with a slice of polenta in one hand, and, with the other extended, implore a soldo to buy cheese to eat with the polenta. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xx.

> Pope completely succeeded [in startling the public] by the most subtile *manœuvres* imaginable.
> *I. D'Israeli*, Quar. of Auth., II. 100.

> This gold must coin a *stratagem*,
> Which, cunningly effected, will beget
> A very excellent piece of villainy.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 3.

> Who can describe
> Women's hypocrisies! their subtle *wiles*,
> Betraying smiles, feigned tears, inconstancies!
> *Otway*, Orpheus.

> But, Valentine being gone, I'll quickly cross,
> By some sly *trick*, blunt Thurio's dull proceeding.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 6.

> The departure of the Mahrattas was a *ruse*. . . . Their object in leaving the Carnatic was to blind Chunder Sahib, and in this they fully succeeded.
> *J. T. Wheeler*, Short Hist. Ind., p. 237.

> [Montluc] was not provided with the usual means which are considered most efficient in elections, nor possessed the interest nor the splendor of his powerful competitors; he was to derive all his resources from diplomatic *finesse*.
> *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., IV. 261.

artificer (är-tif'i-sėr), *n.* [< ME. *artificer* (cf. mod. F. *artificier*, maker of fireworks, < ML. *artificiarius*, artist, artisan), < L. *artificium*: see *artifice* and *-er*¹.] **1.** A maker; a constructor; a skilful or artistic worker; a handicraftsman; a mechanic.

> But till some genius as universal as Aristotle shall arise, who can penetrate into all arts and sciences without the practice of them, I shall think it reasonable that the judgment of an *artificer* in his own art should be preferable to the opinion of another man, at least when he is not bribed by interest, or prejudiced by malice.
> *Dryden*, Ded. of All for Love.

> Horrible ant-heaps, thick with their *artificers*.
> *R. L. Stevenson*, The Dynamiter, p. 251.

2. One who contrives or devises; an inventor; especially, an inventor of crafty or fraudulent artifices: as, "*artificer* of fraud," *Milton*, P. L., iv. 121; "*artificer* of lies," *Dryden*; "let you alone, cunning *artificer*," *B. Jonson*.—**3.** *Milit.*, a soldier-mechanic attached to the artillery and engineer service, whose duty it is to construct and repair military materials.—**4†.** One who uses artifice; an artful or wily person. —**Artificers' knot,** a knot consisting of two half-hitches that jam tight when pulled. See *knot*.

artificial (är-ti-fish'al), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *artificial*, < L. *artificialis*, of or belonging to art, < *artificium*, art, skill, theory, system, etc.: see *artifice*.] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Of or pertaining to art; in accordance with the rules of art; technical.—**2.** Contrived with skill or art; artistically done or represented; elaborate.

> It [a picture] tutors nature: *artificial* strife
> Lives in these touches, livelier than life.
> *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1.

> Some birds build highly *artificial* nests. *Coues*.

3. Made or contrived by art, or by human skill and labor: opposed to *natural:* as, *artificial* heat or light; an *artificial* magnet.

> That is the pattern of his father's glory:
> Dwell but amongst us, industry shall strive
> To make another *artificial* nature,
> And change all other seasons into ours.
> *Dekker and Ford*, Sun's Darling, iv. 1.

> All *artificial* sources of light depend upon the development of light during incandescence. *Lommel*, Light, p. 2.

4. Made in imitation of or as a substitute for that which is natural or real: as, *artificial* pearls or diamonds; *artificial* flowers.—**5.** Feigned; fictitious; assumed; affected; constrained; not genuine or natural: said of things.

> I can . . .
> Wet my cheeks with *artificial* tears,
> And frame my face to all occasions.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

> O let them [the linnets] ne'er with *artificial* note,
> To please a tyrant, strain the little bill,
> But sing what Heaven inspires, and wander where they will.
> *Beattie*.

> The whole *artificial* dialect of books has come into play as the dialect of ordinary life. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

6. Full of affectation; not natural: said of persons.

> Cities force growth, and make men talkative and entertaining, but they make them *artificial*. *Emerson*, Farming.

7†. Artful; subtle; crafty; ingenious.

> We, Hermia, like two *artificial* gods,
> Have, with our needles, created both one flower.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2.

Artificial argument, in *rhet.*, an argument invented by the speaker, in distinction from laws, authorities, etc., which are called *inartificial* arguments or proofs. **Artificial caoutchouc.** See *caoutchouc*.—**Artificial cinnabar.** See *cinnabar*. **Artificial classification,** in *nat. hist.*, a method of arrangement by a few prominent points of resemblance or difference, without reference to natural affinities, the chief object being convenience and facility of determination. **Artificial day.** See *day*.—**Artificial gems,** imitations of gems, made of a kind of glass called paste or strass, mixed with metallic oxids capable of producing the desired color.—**Artificial harmony.** See *harmony*.—**Artificial horizon.** See *horizon*. **Artificial light,** any light except what proceeds from the heavenly bodies.—**Artificial lines,** on a sector or scale, lines so contrived as to represent the logarithmic sines and tangents, which, by the help of the line of numbers, solve with tolerable exactness questions in trigonometry, navigation, etc.—**Artificial marble.** See *marble*. **Artificial meerschaum.** See *meerschaum*.—**Artificial mineral,** a mineral made in the laboratory, not by processes of nature alone. **Artificial mother.** See *brooder*.—**Artificial numbers,** logarithms.—**Artificial person.** See *person*.—**Artificial printing,** a method of printing from an etched plate in which the print owes more or less of its tone to the way in which the ink has been spread over the plate, whether by playing over the surface with a soft muslin rag rolled together, by tinting with a stiff rag, or by wiping with the rag only. In artificial printing difference of tone is also obtained by increasing or diminishing the pressure, and by variety of texture in the muslin rags used. Also called *artistic printing*.—**Artificial sines, tangents,** etc., the logarithms of the natural sines, tangents, etc.=**Syn. 3.** Manufactured. —**4** and **5.** Sham, pretended, spurious.—**4-6.** *Unnatural*, etc. See *factitious*.

II. *n.* **1.** A production of art. *Sir W. Petty*. [Rare.]—**2†.** An artificer; an artisan.

> No, sir, ye are deceived. I am no peasant; I am Bunch the botcher: peasants be ploughmen; I am an *artificial*.
> *Webster* (?), Weakest Goeth to the Wall, iii. 5.

artificiality (är-ti-fish-i-al'ị-ti), *n.*; pl. *artificialities* (-tiz). [< *artificial* + *-ity*.] **1.** The quality of being artificial; appearance of art; insincerity.

> It is a curious commentary on the *artificiality* of our lives, that men must be disguised and masked before they will venture into the obscure corners of their individuality, and display the true features of their nature.
> *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 55.

2. That which is artificial; an artificial thing or characteristic.

artificialize (är-ti-fish'ạl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *artificialized*, ppr. *artificializing*. [< *artificial* + *-ize*.] To render artificial. [Rare.]

> It has *artificialized* large portions of mankind.
> *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., ii. 12.

artificially (är-ti-fish'ạl-i), *adv.* **1.** In an artificial manner; by art or human skill and contrivance.

> The entire spot, church, mansion, cottages, and people, form a piece of ancient England *artificially* preserved from the intrusion of modern ways.
> *Froude*, Sketches, p. 233.

2†. With good contrivance; with skill or ingenuity.

> A grove of stately trees, amongst which are sheepe, shepherds and wild beasts, cut very *artificially* in a grey stone. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 17, 1644.

> The spider's web, finely and *artificially* wrought.
> *Tillotson*, Sermons, I. xv.

3. [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

artificialness [illegible] The quality [illegible]

artificious† (är-ti-fish'us), *a.* [< F. *artificieux*, < L. *artificiosus*, made with art, artificial, < *artificium*, [illegible]] Same as [illegible]

artilize [illegible] pp. [illegible], ppr. *artilizing*. [< OF. *artialiser*, make artificial [illegible] + [illegible]: see *art*, *-al*, *-ize*, and cf. *natur-al-ize*. Cf. also OF. *artiller*, fortify, equip, also prepare or do [illegible] [illegible] [Rare.]

[illegible]

artiller, [illegible] ME. also [illegible], < OF. *artiller*, *artillier*, *arteiller* (also *articulier*, after the ML.) = Sp. *artillero* = Pg. *artilheiro* = It. *artigliere* (ML. reflex *artillerus*, etc.), < ML. **articularius* (cf. OF. *artiller*, *artillier*, fortify, equip, provide with artillery, also prepare or do with art, = Sp. [illegible] = Pg. *artilhar* = It. *artigliare*, [illegible] with artillery, < ML. **articulare*), < ML. *articula*, art, *articulum*, art, artifice, skill, dim. of L. *ar(t-)s*, art. Cf. *engine* and *gin*⁴, ult. < L. *ingenium*, genius, skill. The word has also been referred to L. *articulus* (> OF. *arteil*, *artoil*), a joint, dim. of L. *artus*, a joint, which is closely related.] A maker of implements of war, especially, a bowyer.

artillerist (är-til'e̤-rist), *n.* [< *artillery* + *-ist*.] 1. A person skilled in designing and constructing artillery.

> Our *artillerists* have paid more attention . . . to the destructive properties . . . of cannon than to . . . range.
> *R. A. Proctor*, Light Science, p. 256.

2. One skilled in the use of artillery; a gunner; an artilleryman.

artillery (är-til'e̤-ri), *n.* [< ME. *artylerye*, *artylrie*, *artilrie*, *artelrie*, etc., < OF. *artillerie*, [illegible] = Pr. *artilharia* = Sp. *artilleria* = Pg. *artilharia* = It. *artiglieria* (ML. reflex *artillaria*, *artilleria*), < ML. as if **articularia*, fem. abstract to **articularius*: see *artiller* and *-ery*.] 1†. Implements of war: in this sense formerly with a plural.

> [illegible] have castles and other maner edifices and armure, and *artilries*.
> *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

In particular—2†. Engines for discharging missiles, as catapults, bows, crossbows, slings, etc.

> And Jonathan gave his *artillery* unto his lad, and said unto him, Go, carry them to the city. 1 Sam. xx. 40.

> The Parthians, having all their hope in *artillery*, overcame the Romans sooner than the Romans them. *Ascham*.

3. In modern use, properly, all firearms discharged from carriages, in contradistinction to *small arms*, which are discharged from the hand; cannon; ordnance. Guns, howitzers, and [illegible] the three kinds of artillery employed in the [illegible] of the United States. They are classified as [illegible], according to their character, and as [illegible], according to their [illegible]. See phrases below.

Hence—4. The particular troops employed in the service of such firearms.—5. The science which treats of the use and management of ordnance.—**Artillery fire.** See *fire*.—**Field-artillery.** [illegible] but often used specifically for [illegible].—**Flying artillery**, [illegible] for very rapid evolution, the [illegible] being carried [illegible] to be drawn [illegible] from one [illegible] to another.—**Foot-artillery.** [illegible] on foot, [illegible].—**Heavy artillery**, all artillery not [illegible].—**Horse-artillery**, [illegible] which the [illegible].—**Light artillery**, [illegible]

[illegible] artillery. [illegible]

[illegible] **Royal regiment of artillery** [illegible]

[illegible] which in respect [illegible]

[illegible] artillery [illegible]

[illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible] **Siege-artillery**, artillery used in attacking fortified places, and, when it accompanies armies in their [illegible], is [illegible] mounted on carriages for transportation; when employed in the defense of field-works it is sometimes called *garrison-artillery*.—**Train of artillery**, [illegible] mounted on carriages, [illegible] and ready for marching.

artillery-carriage (är-til'e̤-ri-kar'ā̤j), *n.* See *gun-carriage*.

artillery-level (är-til'e̤-ri-lev"el), *n.* An instrument for indicating the angle of elevation which it is desired to give to a piece of artillery in aiming. It is made to stand on the piece, and [illegible] by means of a pendulous pointer, the angle made by the axis of the piece with the horizon.

artilleryman (är-til'e-ri-man), *n.*; pl. *artillerymen* (-men). [< *artillery* + *man*.] One who serves a piece of artillery or cannon; a soldier in the artillery corps.

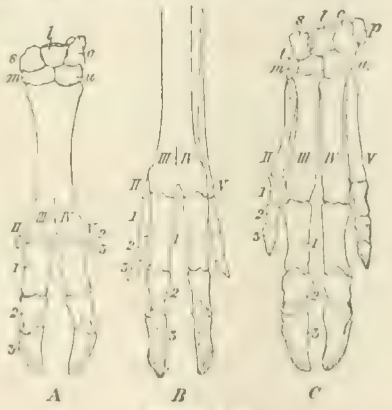
artillery-plant (är-til'e̤-ri-plant), *n.* A name given to some cultivated species of *Pilea*, as *P. serpyllifolia* and *P. muscosa*, natives of tropical America. The name has allusion to the forcible discharge of the pollen from the anthers by the sudden straightening of the elastic filaments.

artimorantico (är-ti-mōr-än-tē'kō̤), *n.* An alloy imitating old gold, composed of tin, bismuth, sulphur, and copper.

artiodactyl, artiodactyle (är"ti-ō̤-dak'til), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *artiodactylus*, < Gr. ἄρτιος, even in number, complete, perfect, exact (< ἄρτι, just, exactly, just now, < √ *ἀρ, join, fit, redupl. pres. [illegible]: see *art*³, *arm*², etc.), + δάκτυλος, a finger, toe: see *dactyl*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Artiodactyla*; cloven-footed; even-toed. Also *artiodactylous*.

II. *n.* One of the *Artiodactyla*.

Artiodactyla (är"ti-ō̤-dak'ti-lä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *artiodactylus*: see *artiodactyl*.] An order or a suborder of ungulate or hoofed mammals which are cloven-footed or even-toed and have hoofs in pairs (either two or four), as all ruminants (*Bovidæ*, *Cervidæ*, etc.) and hog-like ungulates (*Hippopotamidæ*, *Suidæ*, etc.): opposed to odd-toed ungulates or *Perissodactyla*, as the horse, rhinoceros, tapir, etc. The character indicated in the name is only one expression of a wide difference which exists between all the living ungulates of the two series named, though various extinct forms go far toward bridging over the gap between them. The functional digits of the *Artiodactyla* are the third and fourth of the typical pentadactyl foot, forming the pair of large true hoofs, in addition to which there may be present a pair (second and fifth) of smaller hoofed digits, the false hoofs. The metacarpals and metatarsals are correspondingly modified, in typical cases by the reduction of the lateral ones (second and fifth) and the ankylosis of the enlarged third and fourth into a stout single cannon-bone.



Artiodactyl Feet.

[illegible]

There are also modifications of the carpal and tarsal bones. The femur has a third trochanter. The dorsolumbar vertebræ are in general 19 (dorsal 12 to lumbar 7). The [illegible] more or less flattened toward their ends, and in the ruminants bear no teeth. The stomach [illegible] and complex. The group [illegible] all the [illegible] animals domesticated from time immemorial, as the ruminants and the pig; all the wild ruminants, as the deer and [illegible], and the peccaries and hippopotamus.

artiodactyle, *a.* and *n.* See *artiodactyl*.

artiodactylous (är"ti-ō̤-dak'ti-lus), *a.* [As *artiodactyl* + *-ous*.] Same as *artiodactyl*.

artisan (är'ti-zan, in England often är-ti-zan'), *n.* [Also *artizan*; < F. *artisan*, earlier *artisien*, [illegible], = Sp. *artesano* = Pg. *artesão* = It. *artigiano* (ML. reflex *artesanus*), < ML. **artitianus*, < L. *artitus*, skilled, pp. of *artire*, instruct in arts, < *ar(t-)s*, art, skill: see *art*².] 1. One skilled in any art, mystery, or trade; a handicraftsman; a mechanic.

> The painter who is content with the praise of the world in respect to what does not satisfy himself, is not an artist, but an *artisan*. *Allston*.

> The soldier was on a sudden converted into an *artisan*, and, instead of war, the camp echoed with the sounds of peaceful labor. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., I. 15.

2†. One skilled in a fine art; an artist.

> Best and happiest *artisan*,
> Best of painters. *Guardian*.

artist (är'tist), *n.* [< F. *artiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *artista*, < ML. *artista*, < L. *ar(t-)s*, art: see *art*² and *-ist*.] 1†. A person of especial skill or ability in any field; one who is highly accomplished; especially, one versed in the liberal arts.

> The wise and fool, the *artist* and unread.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.

> Some will make me the pattern of ignorance for making this Scaliger [Julius Cæsar] the pattern of the general *artist*, whose own son Joseph might have been his father in many arts. *Fuller*.

2. One skilled in a trade; one who is master of a manual art; a good workman in any trade: as, a tonsorial *artist*. [Obsolete, colloquial, or vulgar.]

> When I made this an *artist* undertook to imitate it, but using another way, fell much short. *Newton*.

> "You shall have no cause to rue the delay," said the smith, "for your horse shall be better fed in the meantime than he hath been this morning, and made fitter for travel." With that the *artist* left the vault, and returned after a few minutes interval. *Scott*, Kenilworth, I. ix.

3. One who practises any one, or any branch, of the fine arts; specifically, a painter or a sculptor.

> Miss Sharp's father was an *artist*, and in that quality had given lessons of drawing in Miss P.'s school.
> *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, I. ii.

> Love, unperceived,
> A more ideal *artist* he than all,
> Came, drew your pencil from you.
> *Tennyson*, Gardener's Daughter.

4. A member of one of the histrionic professions, as an actor, a tenor, or a dancer.—5. In universities, a student in the faculty of arts.—6†. One who practises artifice; a trickster.

artiste (är-tēst'), *n.* [F., an artist: see *artist*.] One who is peculiarly dexterous or skilful in the practice of some art not one of the fine arts; one who makes an art of his employment, as a dancer, a hair-dresser, or a cook: same as *artist*, 2 and 4.

artistic (är-tis'tik), *a.* [< F. *artistique*, < *artiste*: see *artist* and *-ic*.] Pertaining to art in any sense, or to artists; characterized by or in conformity with art or with an art; displaying perfection of design or conception and execution; specifically, pertaining to or characterized by art in the esthetic sense; pertaining to one of the fine arts.

> To be *artistic*, that is, to excite the feeling of beauty effectually, the notes [of a song] must not be all forte or all piano; and the execution is the finer the more numerous the gradations—supposing these are such as to satisfy other requirements. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 537.

Artistic printing, in *etching*, same as *artificial printing* (which see, under *artificial*).

artistical (är-tis'ti-kạl), *a.* 1. Same as *artistic*.—2†. Produced by art; artificial.

artistically (är-tis'ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In an artistic manner.

artist-like (är'tist-līk), *a.* 1. Befitting an artist.—2. Executed in the manner of an artist; conformable to the rules of art.

> To this day, though we have more finished drawings, we have no designs that are more *artist-like*.
> *Whewell*, Hist. Induct. Sciences, xvii. 2.

artistry (är'tis-tri), *n.* [< *artist* + *-ry*: see *-ery*.] 1. Artistic pursuits collectively. *Browning*.—2. Artistic workmanship or effect; artistic quality.

> The scene overbowered by these heavenly frescoes, moldering there in their airy *artistry*!
> *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 203.

Artium Baccalaureus (är'ti-um bak-ạ-lâ'rē̤-us). [ML., NL.] Bachelor of Arts. See *bachelor*.

Artium Magister (är'ti-um mạ-jis'tėr). [ML., NL.] Master of Arts. See *master*.

artize† (är'tīz), *v.* [< *art*² + *-ize*.] I. *trans.* To form by art.

II. *intrans.* To live by or exercise an art. *Florio*.

artless (ärt'les), *a.* [< *art*² + *-less*.] 1. Unskilful; wanting art, knowledge, or skill.

> The high-shoed plowman, should he quit the land, . . .
> Artless of stars and of the moving sand.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Persius, Satires, v. 140.

> In early times very little that resembles modern joinery was known; every part was rude, and joined in the most *artless* manner. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 185.

2. Without knowledge of art; ignorant of the fine arts. [Rare.]

And as for Mr. Ruskin's world of art being a place where he may take life easily, woe to the luckless mortal who enters it with any such disposition. . . . The poor wanderer soon begins to look back with infinite longing to the lost paradise of the *artless*.
H. James, Jr., Portraits of Places, p. 68.

3. Showing no artistic skill; inartistic; rude. [Rare.]

Had it been a practice of the Saxons to set up these assemblages of *artless* and massy pillars, more specimens would have remained. *T. Warton*, Hist. of Kiddington.

4. Free from guile, craft, or stratagem; simple; sincere; unaffected; undesigning; unsophisticated: as, an *artless* mind.

The little *artless* Rosey warbled on her pretty ditties.
Thackeray, The Newcomes, II. 58.

=Syn. 4. Guileless, open, candid, frank, natural, unaffected, ingenuous, simple-minded, naive, honest.

artlessly (ärt'les-li), *adv.* In an artless manner. (*a*) Without art or skill. [Rare.] (*b*) Without guile; naturally; sincerely; unaffectedly.

Some buds she arranged with a vast deal of care,
To look as if *artlessly* twined in her hair.
Lowell, Fable for Critics.

artlessness (ärt'les-nes), *n.* The quality of being artless; simplicity; sincerity; unaffectedness.

artly† (ärt'li), *a.* [< *art*² + -*ly*¹.] Artistic; skilful; artful. [Rare.]

Their *artly* and pleasing relation.
Chapman, Odyssey, ix. 212.

artocarpad (är-tọ-kär'pad), *n.* A member of the tribe *Artocarpeæ*. *Lindley.*

Artocarpeæ (är-tọ-kär'pẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Artocarpus*, q. v.] A tribe of trees or shrubs under the natural order *Urticaceæ*, but by some botanists retained as a distinct order, characterized generally by a milky juice, small unisexual flowers numerous upon a fleshy receptacle, erect anthers, and pendulous ovules. There are about 25 genera, including the fig (*Ficus*), the cow-tree (*Brosimum*), the upas (*Antiaris*), the india-rubber tree of Central America (*Castilloa*), and the breadfruit (*Artocarpus*). The tribe is mostly tropical, and is represented in the United States only by a few species of *Ficus* in southern Florida.

artocarpous, artocarpeous (är-tọ-kär'pus, -pẹ-us), *a.* [< NL. *Artocarpus* + -*ous*, -*eous*, q. v.] Relating to the *Artocarpeæ*, or to the breadfruit-tree.

Artocarpus (är-tọ-kär'pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄρτος*, bread (of unknown origin), + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of tropical trees, natural order *Urticaceæ*, tribe *Artocarpeæ*. Many species are known, some of which in the forests of Bengal and Malabar yield valuable timber, called *angili-wood*. The most important species is *A. incisa*, the breadfruit-tree of the South Sea islands. See *breadfruit-tree*. The jaca-tree or jack-tree, *A. integrifolia*, is the breadfruit of tropical Asia, where it is extensively used for food. See *jackfruit*.

artolater†, *n.* [< Gr. *ἄρτος*, bread, + -*λάτρης*, worship. See *artolatry*.] A worshiper of bread.

artolatry† (är-tol'ạ-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄρτος*, bread, + *λατρεία*, worship.] The worship of bread, especially in the mass or eucharist.

artole (är'tọ-lē), *n.* An East Indian weight, equal to 90 grains troy.

artophorion (är-tọ-fō'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *artophoria* (-ạ̈). [Gr. *ἀρτοφόριον*, a pyx, a bread-basket (cf. *ἀρτοφόρος*, holding bread), < *ἄρτος*, bread, + -*φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*¹.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a pyx. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i.

artotype (är'tọ-tīp), *n.* [Irreg. < *art*² + *type*.] A form of photolithograph printed in ink from a photographic plate in bichromated gelatin.

artotypy (är'tọ-tī-pi), *n.* The art or process of making artotypes.

Artotyrite (är-tọ-tī'rīt), *n.* [< LL. *Artotyritæ*, pl., < Gr. *ἀρτότυρος*, bread and cheese, < *ἄρτος*, bread, + *τυρός*, cheese. Cf. *butter*.] One of a sect in the primitive church who used bread and cheese in the eucharist, alleging that the first oblations of man were the fruits of the earth and the produce of their flocks. They admitted women to the priesthood and to the episcopate.

artsman (ärts'mạn), *n.*; pl. *artsmen* (-men). [< *art's*, poss. of *art*², + *man*. Cf. *craftsman*.] A man skilled in an art or in the arts; especially, a learned man; a scholar. [Archaic.]

The pith of all sciences which maketh the *artsman* differ from the inexpert is in the middle proposition.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. xiii. § 2.

The triumphs of an *artsman*
O'er all infirmities.
Massinger, Emperor of the East, iv. 4.

No *artsman* is literally without conscious and systematized; selected knowledge, which is science; and no scientific man can remain absolutely inoperative.
Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 195.

art-union (ärt'ū-nyọn), *n.* An association or society the object of which is to cultivate art, to aid in extending the knowledge of and love for the arts of design, or to give encouragement and aid to artists. The method employed by associations called art-unions has been usually the distribution of works of art by lot among subscribers to their funds, this distribution being the chief inducement for subscription. Such art-unions were at one time numerous in the United States, but they were generally declared by the courts to be of the nature of lotteries, and therefore illegal.

artus (är'tus), *n.*; pl. *artus*. [L., a joint, a limb: see *article*.] In *anat.*, a limb; a member; an extremity. **Artus abdominalis, artus pelvicus, artus posticus,** the abdominal, pelvic, or hind limb. —**Artus anticus, artus pectoralis,** the fore limb, or pectoral limb.

art-worm†, *n.* [As *art*(*er*) + *worm*.] Same as *arter*.

Arum (ā'rum), *n.* [L., also *aron*, < Gr. *ἄρον*, the wake-robin.] **1.** A genus of plants, natural order *Araceæ*, natives of Europe and of regions bordering on the Mediterranean. The only British species is *A. maculatum* (wake-robin, cuckoo-pint, or lords-and-ladies), the root of which yields a starch known as Portland sago or arrowroot. See also cut under *Araceæ*. — **2.** [*l. c.*] A name given in the United States to plants belonging to the order *Araceæ*, but not to the genus *Arum* (although some of them were formerly so classed), as the arrow-arum (*Peltandra Virginica*), the dragon-arum (*Arisæma Dracontium*), and the water-arum (*Calla palustris*).

Wake-robin (*Arum maculatum*).

Arundelian (ar-un-dē'lyạn), *a.* Pertaining to an Earl of Arundel, particularly to Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel and of Norfolk (1592–1646). — **Arundelian** or **Arundel marbles.** See *marble*.

arundiferous (ar-un-dif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *arundifer*, *harundifer*, cane-bearing, < *harundo*, reed, cane, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Producing reeds or canes.

arundinaceous (a-run-di-nā'shius), *a.* [< L. *arundinaceus*, *harundinaceus*, like a reed, < *harundo* (-*din*-), a reed, cane.] Pertaining to a reed; resembling a reed or cane.

Arundinaria (a-run-di-nā'ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < *Arundo* (*Arundin*-) + -*aria*.] A genus of tall woody grasses, allied to the bamboo, including about 25 species of America and Asia. *A. macrosperma*, the cane of the southern United States, and *A. tecta*, the small or switch cane, are the only bambusaceous species that are found in North America north of Mexico. The cane ranges from Texas to Kentucky and Virginia, occupying rich river-bottoms and forming dense cane-brakes. It grows to a height of from 10 to 40 feet, rarely producing seed. It is used for fishing-rods and various other purposes, and cattle and hogs are fond of the young plants and the seeds.

arundineous (ar-un-din'ẹ̄-us), *a.* [< L. *arundineus*, *harundineus*, reedy, like a reed, < *harundo* (-*din*-), a reed.] Resembling a reed; reedy.

Arundinicola (a-run-di-nik'ọ-lạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *arundo*, *harundo* (-*din*-), reed, + *colere*, inhabit.] A genus of South American clamatorial passerine birds, of the family *Tyrannidæ*. *A. leucocephala* and *A. dominicana* are two Brazilian species. *Lafresnaye*, 1839.

arundinose (a-run'di-nōs), *a.* [< L. *arundinosus*, better *harundinosus*, abounding in reeds, < *harundo* (-*din*-), a reed.] Abounding in reeds.

Arundo (a-run'dō), *n.* [L. *arundo*, better *harundo*, a reed.] A genus of tall reedy grasses, with large, dense flowering panicles. There are 6 or 7 species, widely distributed over the globe, of which *A. Donax* is the most common, a native of the south of Europe, Egypt, and the East, and also found in the warmer parts of America. It is sometimes cultivated, and attains a height of 9 or 10 feet, or even more, with broad and long leaves. Its canes or stems are imported from Spain and Portugal for the use of weavers and for fishing-rods.

arura (a-rö'rạ̈), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄρουρα*, tilled or arable land, ground, a measure of land in Egypt, < *ἀρόειν*, plow, = L. *arare*, plow: see *arable*.] An ancient Egyptian measure of surface, according to Herodotus the square of 100 cubits, which would be 27.35 ares, or 0.676 of an English acre. Under Roman rule in Egypt another arura was established, equal to 2 jugera, which was $\frac{16}{9}$ of the old arura. Also spelled *aroura*.

aruspex, aruspice (a-rus'peks, -pis), *n.*; pl. *aruspices* (-pi-sēz). See *haruspex*.

aruspicy (a-rus'pi-si), *n.* See *haruspicy*.

arval¹, **arvel** (är'vạl, -vel), *n.* and *a.* [Now only dial., also *arvil* and *arvill*, formerly *arvall*, *arvell*, < ME. *arvell* (cf. equiv. W. *arwyl*, appar. adapted from the E.), appar. < Icel. *erfiöl* = OSw. *arvöl* = Dan. *arveöl*, a wake, a funeral feast (cf. Icel. *erfi* and *erfdha-öldr*, the same), < Icel. *arfr* (= Sw. *arf* = Dan. *arv* = AS. *erfe*, *yrfe*), inheritance, + *öl*, an ale, a feast: see *ale*, and cf. *bridal*.] **I.** *n.* A funeral feast; a wake.

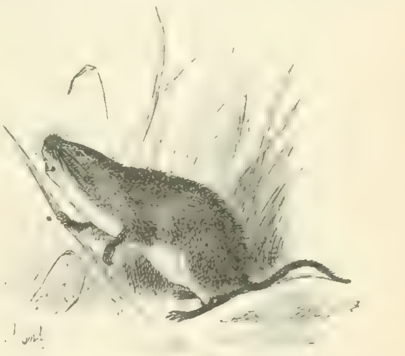
II. *a.* Connected with or relating to funeral celebrations.

The marriage and *arval* gatherings after the summer.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 620.

arval² (är'vạl), *a.* [< L. *arvalis*, < *arvum*, a field, prop. neut. of *arvus*, that has been plowed, < *arare*, plow: see *arable*.] Pertaining or relating to arable or plowed land.—**Arval Brethren** or **Brothers** (Latin, *Fratres Arvales*), a college nominally of twelve priests in ancient Rome, who offered sacrifices, with a fixed ceremonial, to the rural goddess Dia. The lists of them never give more than nine names, but the college was supposed to have been instituted by Romulus with twelve members, consisting of himself and his eleven foster-brothers, sons of his nurse Acca Laurentia. One of their principal duties was the annual performance of the public ambarvalia on the borders of the country, at the same time with the private ones. See *ambarvalia*. The college existed till about A. D. 400.

arvel, *n.* and *a.* See *arval*¹.

Arvicola (är-vik'ọ-lạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *arvum*, a field, arable land (see *arval*²), + *colere*, inhabit.] The central and typical genus of the subfamily *Arvicolinæ*, containing the great bulk of the species which have perennial prismatic molars, ungrooved incisors, and no special peculiarity of the tail or claws. The best-known species are the water-vole and field-vole of Europe, *A. amphibius* and *A. agrestis*, and several meadow-mice of North America, as *A. riparius*, *A. austerus*, and *A. pinetorum*.


Meadow-mouse (*Arvicola riparius*).

arvicolid (är-vik'ọ-lid), *n.* Same as *arvicoline*.

Arvicolidæ (är-vi-kol'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arvicola* + -*idæ*.] The *Arvicolinæ*, rated as a family. *Waterhouse*, 1840.

Arvicolinæ (är-vik-ọ-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arvicola* + -*inæ*.] One of several subfamilies into which the family *Muridæ* is divided. It contains those murine rodents which (except *Evotomys*) have the following characters: perennially growing, prismatic, rootless molars, with flat crowns and serrate periphery; incisors usually broader transversely than in the opposite direction; the root of the under incisor sometimes causing a protuberance on the inner side of the mandibular ramus between the condyloid process and the strong hamulate angle of the mandible, which latter attains the level of the molar crowns; the zygomata high and wide, not dipping to the level of the arched palate, and the nasal bones not produced beyond the premaxillaries; and the dental formula of 16 teeth, there being 1 incisor and 3 molars on each side of each jaw, without any canines or premolars. The *Arvicolinæ* are specially characteristic of the northern hemisphere, and are very abundant in high latitudes. They include all kinds of voles or field-mice properly so called, the water-rat of Europe, the meadow-mice of America, the lemmings, the muskrat, etc. The leading genera are: *Evotomys* (Coues), *Arvicola* (Lacépède) with its several subdivisions, *Synaptomys* (Baird), *Myodes* (Pallas), *Cuniculus* (Wagler), and *Fiber* (Cuvier). The species are very numerous.

arvicoline (är-vik'ọ-lin), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *arvicolinus*: see *Arvicolinæ*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Inhabiting fields.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, having the characters of the *Arvicolinæ*.

II. *n.* A rodent of the subfamily *Arvicolinæ*. Also called *arvicolid*.

arvicolous (är-vik'ọ-lus), *a.* Same as *arvicoline*, 1.

arwe†, *n.* A Middle English form of *arrow*. *Chaucer.*

ary (ãr'i or er'i), *a.* [Formerly also *ery*, a modification of *e'er a* for *ever a* (with *ever* in a generalizing sense) toward *any*, of which *ary* is now regarded as a dial. form. Cf. the negative *nary*.] Any: as, I haven't seen *ary* one of them. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

-ary[1]. [L. -ārius (fem. -āria, neut. -ārium), > It. [illegible], Sp. Pg. -ario, OF. reg. -ier, usually [illegible], ME. -er, E. -er, q. v.; in some cases -ar[2], q. v.), later partly restored *-arie*, mod. F. *-aire*. Cf. *-ary*[2].] A suffix of Latin origin, occurring (1) in adjectives, as in *arbitrary*, *contrary*, *primary*, *secondary*, *sumptuary*, etc., and (2) in nouns denoting either (*a*) persons, as *antiquary*, *apothecary*, *notary*, *secretary*, etc., or (*b*) things, as books, writings, etc., as in *dictionary*, *glossary*, *breviary*, *diary*, *vocabulary*, *formulary*, etc., or (*c*) places, repositories, etc., as in [illegible], *piscary*, *library*, *reliquary*, [illegible], etc.

-ary[2]. [L. *-āris* (neut. *-āre*), > It. *-are*, Sp. Pg. *-ar*, OF. reg. *-er*, *-ier* (> ME. *-er*, mod. E. restored *-ar*[3], q. v.), later *-aire*, mixed with *-aire*, E. *-ary*[1].] A suffix of Latin origin, another form of *-ar*[3], occurring in adjectives, as *auxiliary*, *capillary*, *exemplary*, *military*, *salutary*, etc., some of which are also used as nouns, as *auxiliary*, *capillary*, *military*, etc.

Arya (är'yä), *n.* [Skt. *Ārya*: see *Aryan*.] Same as *Aryan*.

> Besides these *Aryas* there were also the Dasyus, of whom we learn little but that they were dark in complexion and constantly at war with the *Aryas*.
> *J. Robson*, Hinduism, p. 13.

Aryan (är'yan or ar'ian), *a.* and *n.* [Also written *Arian*, after L. *Arianus*, belonging to *Ariana* or *Aria*, Gr. Ἀρεία, Ἀρία, or Ἄρια, the eastern part of ancient Persia, < Skt. *Ārya*, the name by which the Sanskrit-speaking immigrants into India called themselves, in distinction from the aborigines of the country, whom they called *Dasyu*, *Sūdra*, etc. The ancient Persians gave themselves the same title (OPers. *Ariya*, Zend *Airya*); and it appears in the name of their country, *Airyana* or *Īrān*: see *Iranic*. There are no traces of the word to be found outside of these two races. Its origin is obscure and disputed; there is no probability that it has anything to do with a root **ar*, plow.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Aryans or to their speech. See II.

> Our faith, our customs, our language, were all but fragments of the primitive *Aryan* stock common to Rome and Germany.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 118.

II. *n.* **1.** A member of the eastern or Asiatic division of the Indo-European family, occupying the territories between Mesopotamia and the Bay of Bengal, in the two subdivisions of Persia, or Iran, and India. [This is the older, more scientific, and still widely current use of the word. More recent, but increasingly popular, is the second use.] —**2.** An Indo-European or Indo-German or Japhetite; a member of that section of the human race which includes the Hindus and Iranians (Persians) as its eastern or Asiatic division, and the Greeks, Italians, Celts, Slavonians, and Germans or Teutons as its western or European division. The languages of all these branches or groups of peoples are akin; that is to say, they are descendants of one original tongue, once spoken in a limited locality by a single community, but where or when it is impossible to say.

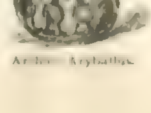
> Many words still live in India and England that have witnessed the first separation of the northern and southern *Aryans*, and these are witnesses not to be shaken by any cross-examination. The terms for God, for house, for father, mother, son, daughter, for dog and cow, for heart and tears, for axe and tree, identical in all the Indo-European idioms, are like the watchwords of soldiers. We challenge the seeming stranger; and whether he answer with the lips of a Greek, a German, or an Indian, we recognize him as one of ourselves. There was a time when the ancestors of the Celts, the Germans, the Slavonians, the Greeks and Italians, the Persians and Hindus, were living together beneath the same roof, separate from the ancestors of the Semitic and Turanian races. *Max Müller*.

Aryandic (är-yan'dik), *a.* Originating with [illegible] Persian satrap of Egypt, condemned [illegible] for coining silver finer than [illegible] great king himself. **Aryandic coin**, [illegible]

Aryanize [illegible] or ar'ian-īz), *v. t.*; pret. [illegible], ppr. *Aryanizing*. [< *Aryan* [illegible]] To render Aryan in character or appearance; impart Aryan peculiarities to. [Rare.]

> [illegible]

aryballus [illegible], *n.*; pl. *aryballi* [illegible] or purse made so as to draw [illegible] In [illegible] Greek vase. [illegible]



Archaic Aryballus.

rounded by a broad flat rim, used like the alabastrum in anointing the body with oil.

aryepiglottic (ar″i-ep-i-glot'ik), *a.* [< *ary*(*tenoid*) + *epiglottic*.] Same as *aryteno-epiglottic*.

> Folds of mucous membrane, extending from the epiglottis to the arytenoid cartilages, are the *aryepiglottic* ligaments.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 93.

aryepiglottidean (ar-i-ep″i-glo-tid'ẹ̄-ạn), *a.* Same as *aryteno-epiglottic*.

aryteno-epiglottic (ar-i-tē″nō-ep-i-glot'ik), *a.* [< *aryteno*(*id*) + *epiglottic*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the arytenoid cartilages and the epiglottis.—**Aryteno-epiglottic fold**, one of two folds of mucous membrane passing from the tips of the arytenoid cartilages and the cornicula laryngis to the lateral margins of the epiglottis.

aryteno-epiglottidean (ar-i-tē″nō-ep″i-glo-tid'ẹ̄-ạn), *a.* [< *aryteno-epiglottideus* + *-an*.] Same as *aryteno-epiglottic*.

aryteno-epiglottideus (ar-i-tē″nō-ep″i-glo-tid'-ẹ̄-us), *n.*; pl. *aryteno-epiglottidei* (-ī). [NL.] The name of one of two pairs of small muscles of the larynx extending from the arytenoid cartilages to or toward the epiglottis.—**Aryteno-epiglottideus inferior**, muscular fibers arising from the arytenoid cartilages and spreading out upon the laryngeal pouch, which is compressed by the action of the muscle. Also called *compressor sacculi laryngis*.—**Aryteno-epiglottideus superior**, a few muscular fibers extending from the apex of the arytenoid cartilages to the aryteno-epiglottidean fold of mucous membrane.

arytenoglottidean (ar-i-tē″nō-glo-tid'ẹ̄-ạn), *a.* Same as *aryteno-epiglottic*.

arytenoid (ar-i-tē'noid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *arytænoides*, < Gr. ἀρυταινοειδής, < ἀρύταινα, fem. form of ἀρυτήρ, a ladle or cup (< ἀρύειν, draw water), + εἶδος, form.] **I.** *a.* Ladle- or cup-shaped: in *anat.*, applied to two small cartilages at the top of the larynx, and also to the muscles connected with these cartilages.—**Arytenoid cartilages.** See *cartilage*.—**Arytenoid gland.** See *gland*.—**Arytenoid muscle.** Same as *arytenoideus*.

II. *n.* An arytenoid cartilage.

arytenoidal (ar″i-tẹ̄-noi'dạl), *a.* Same as *arytenoid*.

arytenoideus (ar″i-tẹ̄-noi'dẹ̄-us), *n.*; pl. *arytenoidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *arytenoid*.] The arytenoid muscle, a muscle of the larynx passing transversely behind the arytenoid cartilages from one to the other.—**Arytenoideus major**, the arytenoideus.—**Arytenoideus minor.** Same as *arytenoideus obliquus*. **Arytenoideus obliquus**, two small oblique bundles of muscular fibers crossing behind the arytenoid cartilages, regarded as parts of the aryteno-epiglottidean muscles.—**Arytenoideus transversus**, the arytenoideus.

as[1] (az), *adv.*, *conj.*, and *pron.* [< ME. *as*, *ase*, *als*, *alse*, *also*, *alsa*, *alswa*, *al so*, *al swa*, < AS. *alswā*, *ealswā*, *eal swā* (= OS. *alsō* = OFries. *as*, *ase*, *asa*, *als*, *alse*, *alsa* = D. *als* = OHG. *alsō*, MHG. *alsō*, *alse*, G. *alsō*, *als*), lit. 'all so,' wholly so, quite so, just so, being the demonstrative adv. *so*, qualified by the intensive adv. *all*. As a demonstrative, the word retains its full form (see *also*); as a relative or correlative, the word, through weakening of force and accent, has been reduced to *as*. *As* is thus historically *so* with an absorbed intensive, whose force has disappeared; and it has all the relational uses of *so*, the differences being only idiomatical. The peculiar form and uses of *as* have arisen out of the correlation *so* . . . *so* (AS. *swā* . . . *swā*, or, without separation, *swā swā*), in which both terms were orig. demonstrative. The second term passed into the relative use, and the first, remaining demonstrative, was strengthened by the adv. *all* (AS. *eal swā* . . . *swā*). The second term, as a relative, became weak in accent, and, after assuming the prefix *all* in conformity to the first, was gradually reduced, through *also*, *alse*, *als*, *ase*, to *as*, to which, in turn, the first term in many constructions conformed. The resulting correlations *so* . . . *so*, *so* . . . *as*, *as* . . . *so*, *as* . . . *as*, through involution of uses, transposition of clauses, and ellipsis of one or the other term, extending often to the whole clause, present in mod. E. a complication of constructions which cannot be fully exhibited except at great length, and in connection with the earlier uses. They are also involved with the kindred correlations *such* . . . *as* (*such* being historically *so*, with an absorbed relational suffix) and *same* . . . *as*, in which the relative conj. *as* varies with *that*, and leads to the use of *as* as a simple relative pronoun.] **I.** *adv.* (*demonstrative* or *antecedent*). The antecedent in the correlation *as* . . . *so*, or *as* . . . *as*: In that degree; to that extent; so far. The correlation *as* . . . *so* is obsolete; *as* . . . *as* is in exceedingly common use, being, besides *like*, the regular formula of comparison to express likeness or equality: as, *as* black *as* jet, *as* cold *as* ice, *as* wise *as* Solomon, etc.; the verb in the relative clause, when the same as in the principal clause, being usually omitted: as, it is *as* cold *as* ice (sc. is); come *as* soon *as* you can (sc. come).

> He was *al so* [var. *also*, *als*, *as*] fresche *as* is the moneth of Mai.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 92.

> Lo! whiche sleightes and subtiltees
> In wommen ben! for ay *as* bisy *as* bees
> Ben they, vs sely men for to deceyve.
> *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, Prol., l. 4.

> We [Americans] use these words [faith and hope] as if they were *as* obsolete *as* Selah and Amen.
> *Emerson*, Man the Reformer.

The relative clause is often omitted, especially in colloquial speech, being inferred from the antecedent: as, this will do *as* well (sc. *as* that); I would *as* lief walk (sc. *as* ride).

> The bad man shall attend *as* bad a master.
> *Fletcher*, Wife for a Month, v. 3.

> I will be temperate
> In speaking, and *as* just in hearing.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, iv. 3.

> These scruples to many perhaps seem pretended, to others, upon *as* good grounds, may seem real.
> *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xi.

> The appointment of a regular wit has long ceased to be a part of the economy of a morning paper. Editors find their own jokes, or do *as* well without them.
> *Lamb*, Newspapers 35 Years Ago.

II. *conj.* (*conjunctive* or *relative adv.*). **1.** The consequent in the correlations *as* . . . *as*, *so* . . . *as*, *such* . . . *as*, *same* . . . *as*, etc., expressing quantity, degree, proportion, manner, etc. The relative uses are as exhibited in I. (where see examples). Through ellipsis of the antecedent, it enters into many peculiar idiomatic phrases.

> No, 'tis not *so* deep *as* a well, nor *so* wide *as* a church-door; but 'tis enough, 'twill serve.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 1.

> His resolutions were *as* fained *as* his vows were frustrate.
> *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxv.

> The results of this campaign were *as* honorable to Spain *as* they were disastrous and humiliating to Louis the Twelfth.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 13.

The clauses may be transposed for emphasis.

> *As* thy days, *so* shall thy strength be. Deut. xxxiii. 25.

> *As* it is in particular persons, *so* it is in nations.
> *Bacon*, Atheism.

The antecedent *as* is often, and *so* is usually, omitted: as, black *as* jet; cold *as* ice; do *as* you like.

> The motions of his spirit are dull *as* night,
> And his affections dark *as* Erebus.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1.

> I desire no titles,
> But *as* I shall deserve 'em.
> *Fletcher* (*and another?*), Prophetess, ii. 3

> Black it stood *as* night,
> Fierce *as* ten furies, terrible *as* hell.
> *Milton*, P. L., ii. 671.

> I live *as* I did, I think *as* I did, I love you *as* I did.
> *Swift*.

> It is in criticism, *as* in all other Sciences and Speculations.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 291.

In parenthetical clauses involving a concession, the relative *as* (the antecedent being omitted) may be equivalent to *though*: as, late *as* it was, we set forth on our journey.

> Trite *as* the counsel was, . . . in this emergency it was to me as if an angel had spoken.
> *Lamb*, Amicus Redivivus.

> Neither the arguments nor entreaties of his friends, backed *as* they were by the avowed wishes of his sovereign, could overcome his scruples.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

In parenthetical clauses involving a contrast or negation as to fact with the principal clause, *as* approaches an adversative sense, being nearly equivalent to *but*.

> Had I but time, (*as* this fell sergeant, Death,
> Is strict in his arrest,) O, I could tell you,—
> But let it be.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

> I must confess I lov'd her; *as* who would not?
> *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, v. 7.

In subordinate clauses involving a supposition, *as* is conditional, being equivalent to *as if*, *as though*, which are the ordinary forms. This use is now rare or only poetical except in the independent phrase *as it were*. (See phrases below.)

> It lifted up its head, and did address
> Itself to motion, like *as* it would speak.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2.

> And all at once their breath drew in,
> *As* they were drinking all.
> *Coleridge*, Ancient Mariner, l. 165.

> The young lambs bound
> *As* to the tabor's sound.
> *Wordsworth*, Intimations of Immortality.

The clause introduced by *as* may be reduced by ellipsis of its verb and other elements to one or two important words, leaving *as* as a quasi connective: (*a*) Between an adverb or adverbial phrase in the principal clause and an adverb or adverbial phrase constituting the subordinate clause.

> It suffices me to say . . . that men here, *as* elsewhere, are indisposed to innovation.
> *Emerson*, Lit. Ethics.

(*b*) Between the principal verb or its subject and the subordinate subject or object, which becomes equivalent to a predicate appositive or factitive object after the principal verb, *as* meaning 'after the manner of,' 'the same as,' 'like,' 'in the character or capacity of,' etc.: as, the audience rose *as* one man; all these things were *as* nothing to him; he has been nominated *as* a candidate. Hence in constructions where the appositive clause depends directly upon the noun: as, his career *as* a soldier was brilliant; his reputation *as* a scholar stands high: and so in naming phases of a general subject: as, Washington *as* a general; man *as* a thinker. The construction as a quasi-predicate appositive or factitive object after a principal verb is usual after verbs of seeming or regarding.

Evil was embrac'd for good, wickedness honour'd and esteem'd *as* virtue. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

That law which concerneth men *as* men. *Hooker*, Eccles. Pol.

This gentleman was known to his contemporaries *as* a man of fortune, and *as* the author of two successful plays. *Macaulay*.

Our age is bewailed *as* the age of Introversion. *Emerson*, Amer. Scholar.

The subordinate clause introduced by *as* is often not dependent grammatically upon the principal verb, but serves to restrict or determine the scope of the statement as a whole. Such clauses are parenthetical, and usually elliptical, some of them, as *as usual* and *as a rule*, having almost the idiomatical unity of an adverbial phrase.

The streets were narrow, *as* is usual in Moorish and Arab cities. *Irving*, Granada, p. 2.

In certain emphatic formulas, *as* ('even as') introduces a solemn attestation ('as truly or surely as') or adjuration ('in a manner befitting the fact that'), approaching a causal sense, 'since, because.' (See 2, below.)

But truly *as* the Lord liveth, and *as* thy soul liveth, there is but a step between me and death. 1 Sam. xx. 3.

Now, *as* you are a Roman, tell me true. *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3.

As ever thou lov'st valour, or wear'st arms
To punish baseness, shew it!
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iv. 4.

2. Of reason: Since; because; inasmuch as.

He who would persuade us of his sorrow for the sins of other men, *as* they are sins, not *as* they are sin'd against himself, must give us first some testimony of a sorrow for his own sins. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, viii.

As the wind was favorable, I had an opportunity of surveying this amazing scene. *Bp. Berkeley*.

3. Of time: When; while; during the time that.

And whistled *as* he went for want of thought. *Dryden*, Cymon and Iphigenia, l. 85.

As day broke, the scene of slaughter unfolded its horrors. *Irving*, Granada, p. 97.

4. Of purpose or result: The consequent in the correlations *so . . . as, such . . . as:* To such a degree that; in such a manner that: followed by an infinitive or, formerly, by a finite verb (but in the latter construction *that* has taken the place of *as*).

So many examples *as* filled xv. bookes. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 157.

The relations are *so* uncertain *as* they require a great deal of examination. *Bacon*.

Indeed the prospect of affairs here is *so* strange and melancholy, *as* would make any one desirous of withdrawing from the country at any rate. *Hume*.

With a depth *so* great *as* to make it a day's journey from the rear to the van, and a front *so* narrow *as* to consist of one gun and one horseman. *Kinglake*, Crimea, III. ix.

5. Of mere continuation, introducing a clause in explanation or amplification of a word or statement in the principal clause, especially in giving examples: For example; for instance; to wit; thus.

Winter birds, *as* woodcocks and fieldfares. *Bacon*.

A simple idea is one idea; *as* sweet, bitter. *Locke*.

6. In dependent clauses: That. Formerly *as* was often attached, like *that*, to the adverbs *there, then, where, when*, etc., to make them distinctly relative. These forms are now obsolete, except *whereas*, which remains in a deflected sense. See *whereas*. From this interchange with *that* followed the use of *as* for *that*, in introducing an object clause after *say, know, think*, etc., varying with *as that* and *as how:* only in dialectal use: as, I don't know *as* I do', and I don't know *as'* I do, the sense varying with the accent. [Colloq., New Eng.]

"Dunnow'*z* I know:" the nearest your true Yankee ever comes to acknowledging ignorance. *Lowell*, Introd. to Biglow Papers, 2d ser.

7. After comparatives: Than. [Now only prov. Eng.; cf. G. *als*, the regular construction after comparatives.]

How may the herte be more contryte and meke *as* whan of very contrycion . . . we aske mercy and forgyueness of almyghty god? *Bp. Fisher*, I. 210.

Darkness itself is no more opposite to light *as* their actions were diametricall to their words. *Howell*, Parly of Beasts, p. 48.

I rather like him *as* otherwise. *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well.

8. Before certain adverbs and adverbial phrases, including prepositional phrases: Even; just: restricting the application to a particular point: as, *as* now, *as* then, *as* yet, *as* here, *as* there, etc. [Now only dialectal, except *as yet*. See phrases below.]

There is no Christian duty that is not to be seasoned and set off with cheerishness—which in a thousand outward and intermitting crosses may yet be done well, *as* in this vale of tears. *Milton*.

Before punishment he was to be heard *as* to-morrow. *Warburton*.

Before prepositional phrases *as* becomes attached in thought to the preposition, making practically a new prepositional unit. See *as anent, as concerning, as for*, etc., below. **As anent, as concerning, as touching,** more commonly **as for, as to,** so far as it concerns; as regards; as respects; in regard to; in respect to: introducing a particular point or subject of thought.

And in regard of causes now in hand,
Which I have open'd to his grace at large,
As touching France. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 1.

Sir A. Jack! Jack! what think you of blooming, love-breathing seventeen?
Abs. As to that, sir, I am quite indifferent. If I can please you in the matter, 'tis all I desire.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iii. 1.

As if, as though, as it would be if, or supposing that.

It seemed to the affrighted inhabitants *as if* the fiends of the air had come upon the wings of the wind, and possessed themselves of tower and turret. *Irving*, Granada, p. 21.

Blinded alike from sunshine and from rain,
As though a rose should shut and be a bud again.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes.

As it were, as if it were so; in some sort; so to speak: a parenthetical clause indicating that a statement or comparison is admitted to be inexact, though substantially correct for the purpose intended.

Brutus, that expell'd the kings out of Rome, was for the time forc't to be, *as it were*, a king himself till matters were set in order as in a free Commonwealth. *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

As much, what amounts to the same thing; the same.

But if you laugh at my rude carriage
In peace, I'll do *as much* for you in war
When you come thither.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, i. 1.

As well (as), just as much (as); equally (with); in addition (to); besides: as, that is true, but it is true of the other *as well;* this is the case with manufacturing *as well as* with agricultural interests.

In order to convict Peacham it was necessary to find facts *as well as* law. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

As who, as one who; as if one: as, *as who* should say.—**As yet,** so far; up to this time; hitherto.—**Forasmuch, inasmuch.** See these words.

III. *rel. pron.* That; who; which: after *such* or *same*, and introducing an attributive clause: as, he did not look for *such* a result *as* that; he traveled the *same* route *as* I did.

They fear religion with *such* a fear *as* loves not. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

[In this use also formerly after *that, this, what;* now dialectally or vulgarly also after a personal pronoun, or, by omission, as a simple relative dependent on a noun.

That gentleness
And show of love *as* I was wont to have.
Shak., J. C., i. 2.

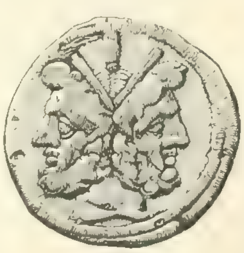
Under these hard conditions, *as* this time
Is like to lay upon us. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2.

Here I do bequeathe to thee
In full possession half that Kendal hath,
And what *as* Bradford holds of me in chief.
Old Play (Dodsley, II. 47).

Take the box *as* stands in the first fire-place. *Dickens*, Pickwick Papers.]

as^{2} (az), *v.* An obsolete and dialectal or colloquial form of *has:* in colloquial speech often further reduced to *'s:* as, *who's* been here?

As^{3} (as), *n.*; pl. *Æsir* (ā'sėr). [Icel. *āss*, pl. *æsir*, a god, demigod, = Goth. **ans* (inferred from the Latinized plural form in Jornandes, about A. D. 552: "Gothi proceres suos quasi qui fortuna vincebant non pares homines sed semideos, id est *anses*, vocavere") = AS. *ōs*, found as the name of the rune for *ō*, and twice in doubtful gen. pl. *ēsa:* otherwise only in compound proper names, = OHG. **ans* in like compounds: AS. *Ōswold*, Oswald, *Ōsrīc* (= OHG. *Ansarīh*), Osric, *Ōswine*, Oswin, *Ōsbeorn* = Icel. *Āsbjörn*, Osborn, OHG. *Anselm*, Anselm, etc.] In *Norse myth.*, one of the gods, the inhabitants of Asgard. See *Asgard*.



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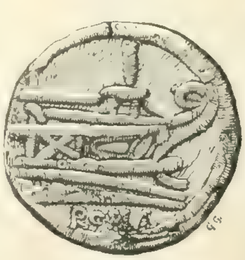


Reverse.

Roman As in the British Museum.

as^{4} (as), *n.*; pl. *asses* (as'ez). [L., a unit, one pound of money, etc., usually derived from ἄς, said to be the Tarentine form of Gr. εἰς, one; but this derivation is very doubtful. See *ace*.] **1.** In Latin, an integer; a whole or single thing; especially, a unit divided into twelve parts. Thus, the *jugerum* was called an *as*. Hence—**2.** As a unit of weight, 12 ounces (L. *unciæ*, twelfths); the libra or pound, equal to 325.8 grams, or 5,023 grains.—**3.** A copper coin, the unit of the early monetary system of Rome. It was first coined in the fourth (according to Mommsen, the fifth) century B. C., and was at first nominally of the weight of a libra or pound, that is, 12 ounces. It was gradually reduced in weight, about 269 B. C. weighing 4 ounces, and about 250 B. C. 2 ounces. In 80 B. C., after having fallen to half an ounce, it ceased to be issued. The smaller copper coins forming the divisions of the *as* were named *semis* (half of the as), *triens* (third), *quadrans* (fourth), *sextans* (sixth), and *uncia* (twelfth). The constant obverse type of the as has the double head of Janus; the reverse, a prow. Its subdivisions bore various devices. Coins struck on the same system (called the *libral* system) were issued in other parts of Italy from the fourth century B. C. See *æs grave*, under *æs*.

as^{5}, *n.* [ME. *as*, etc. (see *ace*); in def. 2 = D. *aas* = Sw. *ass* (*ess*, ace) = G. *ass*, in technical sense < L. *as:* see *as*^{4}.] **1†.** Obsolete form of *ace*. *Chaucer*.—**2.** An old Swedish and Dutch unit of weight, equal to 4.8042 centigrams, or about three quarters of a troy grain. See *asducat* and *ass*^{3}.

As. Chemical symbol of *arsenic*.

A. S. An abbreviation of *Anglo-Saxon*.

as-^{1}. [L. *as-*, assimilated form of *ad-* before *s*. The reg. OF. and ME. form was *a-*, later restored to *as-*, as in *assent, assign*, etc.] An assimilated form of *ad-* before *s*, as in *assimilate, assert, assume*, etc.

as-^{2}. [L. *ab-*, reduced in OF. and ME. before a consonant to *a-*, erroneously restored to *as-* before *s*.] An erroneously restored form of *a-*, originally Latin *ab-*, in *assoil, assoilzie*, from the Latin *absolvere*, absolve.

as-^{3}. [ME. and OF. *as-*, var. of *es-*, < L. *ex-*: see *es-, ex-*.] A variant of *es-*, Latin *ex-*, in *assart, assay, astonish*, obsolete *ascape, aschew, assaumple*, etc.; now represented also, or only, by *es-*, as in *escape, eschew*, or *s-*, as in *scape, sample*. See *es*.^{1}

asa (as'ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Pers. *āzā*, mastic: see *asafetida*.] A name for certain drugs, originally used separately with the Latin adjectives *dulcis* and *fetida* (*fœtida*), now joined to them as a prefix. See below. Also spelled *assa*.

asadulcis (as-a̤-dul'sis), *n.* [NL., lit. sweet gum, < *asa*, gum, + L. *dulcis*, sweet.] The *laser* or *laser Cyrenaicum* of the ancients, a very highly esteemed drug, usually supposed to have been a gummy accretion from *Thapsia Garganica*, an umbelliferous plant of northern Africa and southern Europe. It was believed by some to be the same as benzoin, to which the name (*asa dulcis* or *odorata*) is still sometimes applied. The drug now obtained from this plant is used as an active irritant.

asafetida, asafœtida (as-a̤-fet'i-dä̤), *n.* [NL., formerly also *azafedida*, < *asa* + L. *fetida, fœtida*, fem. of *fetidus, fœtidus*, stinking: see *asa* and *fetid*.] A fetid inspissated sap from Persia and Afghanistan, the concrete juice from the roots of several large umbelliferous plants of the genus *Ferula*, especially *F. Narthex* (*Narthex Asafœtida*) and *F. Scorodosma* (*Scorodosma fœtida*). The drug has a powerful and persistent alliaceous odor and bitter acrid taste, and consists of resin, gum, and an essential oil which contains sulphur. It is used as an antispasmodic, and in India and Persia also as a condiment. Also spelled *assafœtida*.

Asaphes (as'a̤-fēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀσαφής, obscure, not clear, < ἀ- priv. + σαφής, clear.] **1.** A genus of very minute parasitic ichneumon-flies, which prey on, and keep in check, the aphids, so destructive to crops and fruits. The female punctures the wingless female aphids with her oviduct, and lays an egg in each puncture. The egg hatches, becomes a maggot, and eats out the inside of the aphid. **2.** A genus of coleopterous insects. *Kirby*, 1837.

asar (ä'sä̤r), *n.* [Pers.] A Persian gold coin, equal in value to about $1.60.

asarabacca (as″a̤-ra̤-bak'ä̤), *n.* [Formerly also *asaraback*, and erroneously *asarabecca*, < L. *asarum* (see *Asarum*) + *bacca, baca*, berry.] A common name of a European plant, a species of *Asarum, A. Europæum*. See *Asarum*. Also spelled *asarabaca*.

asarin, asarine (as'a̤-rin), *n.* [< *Asarum* + *-in*^{2}.] **1.** A volatile crystallizable solid ($C_{20}H_{26}O_5$) obtained from the plant *Asarum Europæum*, having an aromatic taste and smell like camphor.—**2.** A bitter principle obtained from the plant *Asarum Europæum*.

asarone (as'a̤-rōn), *n.* [< *Asarum* + *-one*.] Same as *asarin*, 1.

Asarum (as'[illegible]), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἄσαρον, asa-[illegible]] A genus of apetalous exogenous [illegible] *stolochiaceæ*, low, stemless herbs, with dull-brownish flowers and aromatic root-stock. The [illegible] northern temperate zone. The [illegible]

asbestic (as-bes'tik), *a.* [illegible] + -ic.] Re-[illegible] asbestos. Also asbestous.

asbestiform (as-bes'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *asbestos* + *forma*, shape.] Having the form or appearance of asbestos.

asbestine (as-bes'tin), *a.* [< Gr. ἀσβέστινος, < [illegible] asbestos.] Pertaining to asbestos, or partaking of its nature and qualities; incombustible.

asbestinite (as-bes'tin-īt), *n.* [< *asbestine* + -ite2.] Actinolite or strahlstein. **Calciferous asbestinite**, a variety of steatite.

asbestoid (as-bes'toid), *a.* [< *asbestos* + *-oid.*] Resembling asbestos.

asbestos, asbestus (as-bes'tos, -tus), *n.* [Also *asbest* (< F. *asbeste*), *abbest*, *abest* (< OF. *abeste*), also, and in ME., *asbeston*, *abeston*, *abiston*, *albeston*, etc., and in other corrupt forms (in earlier use only in sense 1), < L. *asbestos*, used by Pliny in ref. to the mineral asbestos, which he believed to be vegetable (see def. 2), < Gr. ἄσβεστος, applied by Dioscorides to unslaked lime, lit. inextinguishable, unquenchable, < ἀ- priv. + σβεστός, verbal adj. of σβεννύναι, extinguish, quench.] 1†. A fabulous stone, which, once set on fire, could not be quenched: a notion due to observation of the effect of cold water in heating quicklime.

> My mind is like to the *Asbeston* stone,
> Which, if it once be heat in flames of fire,
> Denieth to becommen cold again.
> *Greene*, Alphonsus, ii.

2. A supposed kind of flax, alleged to be incombustible. [An erroneous notion of the mineral. See 3.]—3. A fibrous variety of amphibole or hornblende, composed of separable filaments, with a silky luster; also, in popular use, a similar variety of serpentine called *chrysotile*. Its fibers are sometimes delicate, flexible, and elastic, sometimes stiff and brittle, and when reduced to powder are soft to the touch. Its colors are various shades of white, gray, or green, passing into brown, red, or black. It is incombustible, and is therefore used for making lamp-wicks, paper, firemen's clothing, building materials, twine, and rope for packing steam-joints and pistons; it is also prepared as a cement for protecting heated surfaces, roofs, and floors, and for various fireproofing purposes. It is mined in Canada, Vermont, Virginia, South Carolina, and on Staten Island, New York. Some varieties are compact, and take a fine polish; others are as loose as flax or silk wool. *Ligniform asbestos* or [illegible] is a variety presenting an irregular filamentous structure, like wood. Other varieties of hornblende asbestos are *rock-cork*, *mountain-leather*, [illegible] A fine variety is called *amianthus*. [illegible] **Blue asbestos**, the mineral crocidolite [illegible]

asbestos-stove (as-bes'tos-stōv), *n.* A gas-stove with asbestos spread over the burners, making them an incandescent radiator.

asbestous (as-bes'tus), *a.* [< *asbestos* + *-ous.*] [illegible]

asbestus, *n.* See *asbestos*.

asbolan, asbolane (as'bō-lan, -lān), *n.* [< Gr. [illegible], soot (cf. [illegible], soot.] [illegible] Earthy cobalt; a wad containing [illegible]. It is used in the manufacture [illegible] Also called *asbolite*.

asbolin, asboline (as'bo-lin), *n.* [illegible] the nitrogenous matter, [illegible] obtained from the soot of wood.

asbolite [illegible], *n.* [illegible]

Ascalabotæ [illegible], *n. pl.* [NL.] [illegible] of the genus [illegible] of the [illegible] *Gecko* and [illegible]

Ascalabotes [illegible], *n.* [NL.] [illegible] lizard [illegible] *Gecko* [illegible]

Ascalaphidæ (as-ka-laf'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ascalaphus* + *-idæ.*] A family of planipennine neuropterous insects, related to the ant-lions (*Myrmeleontidæ*), and characterized by long clavate antennæ and a comparatively short body. It corresponds to the genus *Ascalaphus* of Fabricius.

Ascalaphus (as-kal'a-fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀσκάλαφος, an unknown bird, supposed to be a kind of owl.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Ascalaphidæ*.—2. [*l. c.*] The specific name of a horned owl, *Bubo ascalaphus*, of Europe and Africa.

Ascalopax (as-kal'ō-paks), *n.* [NL. Cf. Gr. ἀσκαλώπας (sic), a bird, supposed to be the same as σκολόπαξ: see *Scolopax*.] In *ornith.*: (*a*) An old form of *Scolopax*. (*b*) A synonym of *Gallinago*.

ascan (as'kan), *a.* [< *ascus* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to an ascus. *N. E. D.*

ascance1†, *adv.* See *askance*1.

ascance2†, **ascancest**, *conj.* See *askance*2.

ascant†, *adv.* See *askant*.

ascarid (as'ka-rid), *n.* One of the *Ascaridæ*.

Ascaridæ (as-kar'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ascaris* + *-idæ.*] A family of worms, of the order *Nematoda* and class *Nemathelmintha*, containing several genera of round-worms, or thread-worms, which are intestinal parasites of man and other animals. They have a cylindrical elastic body, tapering toward each end, and a trivalved head. The leading genera are *Ascaris* and *Oxyuris*. See cut under *Oxyuris*.

Ascaris (as'ka-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀσκαρίς, a worm in the intestines.] 1. A genus of round-worms, typical of the family *Ascaridæ*, infesting the small intestines. The best-known species, *A. lumbricoides*, is so called from its resemblance to an earth-worm in size, shape, and general appearance. It has a cylindrical body, with ends of equal size, a somewhat conoidal head, with trilabiate terminal mouth, and a filiform penis; the genital pore of the female is in the anterior part of the body. The female attains a length of from 12 to 14 inches; the male is less than half as long.
2. [*l. c.*; pl. *ascarides* (as-kar'i-dēz).] A thread-worm or pinworm of the rectum, formerly placed in this genus, now referred to a different genus, *Oxyuris* (which see).

ascaunce1†, *adv.* See *askance*1.

ascaunce2†, **ascauncest**, *conj.* See *askance*2.

ascend (a-send'), *v.* [< ME. *ascenden*, *assenden*, < L. *ascendere*, *adscendere*, go up, climb up to, < *ad*, to, + *scandere*, climb: see *scan*, and cf. *descend*, *transcend*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To move upward; mount; go up; rise, whether in air or water, or upon a material object.

> In our proper motion we *ascend*
> Up to our native seat: descent and fall
> To us is adverse.
> *Milton*, P. L., ii. 75.

2. To rise, in a figurative sense; proceed from an inferior to a superior degree, from mean to noble objects, from particulars to generals, etc.

> By these steps we shall *ascend* to more just ideas of the glory of Jesus Christ. *Watts*, Improvement of Mind.

> 'Tis sometimes questioned whether morals have not declined as the arts have *ascended*.
> *Emerson*, Works and Days.

3. To slope upward.—4. To go backward in the order of time; proceed from modern to ancient times: as, our inquiries *ascend* to the remotest antiquity.—5. To rise, as a star; appear above the horizon.

> Higher yet that star *ascends*.
> *Sir J. Bowring*, Watchman, Tell us of the Night.

6. In *music*, to rise in pitch; pass from any tone to one more acute. =**Syn.** To mount, soar, climb.

II. *trans.* 1. To go or move upward upon; climb: as, to *ascend* a hill or ladder; to *ascend* a tree.

> We returned to the great tower and *ascended* the steep flight of steps which led to its door of entrance.
> *R. Curzon*, Monast. in the Levant, p. 77.

2. To move upward along; go toward the source of: as, to *ascend* a river. =**Syn.** To mount, climb, scale.

ascendable (a-sen'da-bl), *a.* [< *ascend* + *-able.*] Capable of being ascended. Also written *ascendible*.

ascendance, ascendence (a-sen'dans, -dens), *n.* Same as *ascendancy*. [Rare.]

> [illegible] *ascendance* on the mind.
> *Fielding*, Joseph Andrews, ix.

ascendancy, ascendency (a-sen'dan-si, -den-si), *n.* [< *ascendant*, *-ent*, + *-ancy*, *-ency*.] The state of being in the ascendant; governing or controlling influence; domination.

> The great battle was the way in which the first Decius [illegible] to Rome, marks the last struggle of Rome's immediate kinsfolk against her *ascendency*.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 347.

=**Syn.** *Influence*, *Authority*, *Ascendancy*, etc. (see *authority*), mastery, dominion, superiority, advantage, upper hand.

ascendant, ascendent (a-sen'dant, -dent), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *ascendent*, *assendent*, n. (the form *ascendant* being later, after F. *ascendant*), < L. *ascenden(t-)s*, ppr. of *ascendere*, go up, rise, ascend: see *ascend*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Proceeding upward; rising; mounting.—2. Superior; predominant; surpassing: as, "an *ascendant* spirit over him," *South*.—3. In *astrol.*, rising over the horizon, or nearly so.

> The constellation of Pegasus . . . is about that time *ascendant*.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

4. In *bot.*, same as *ascending*.—5. In *her.*, rising or issuing upward (the reverse of *issuant*): as, rays of the sun *ascendant* from the bottom of the shield, from a fesse, etc.

II. *n.* 1. In *astrol.*, the point of the ecliptic or the sign of the zodiac that is situated on the eastern horizon at any particular moment, as at the moment of birth or of the propounding of any question; the horoscope. The *house of the ascendant* includes that part of the zodiac which extends from 5° above the horizon to 25° below it. The *lord of the ascendant* is the planet that rules the ascendant. This planet is generally the significator of the querent, and the decision of the question depends upon its aspects. Hence, *to be in the ascendant* signifies to have commanding power or influence, to occupy a ruling position; and *lord of the ascendant*, one who has possession of such power or influence: as, to rule, for a while, *lord of the ascendant*.

> The *assendent* sothly, as wel in alle nativitez as in questiouns and eleccions of tymes, is a thing which that thise Astrologiens gretly obseruen; wher-fore me semeth conuenient sin that I speke of the *assendent*, to make of it special declaratioun. The *assendent* sothly, to take it at the largest, is thilke degree that assendeth at any of thise forseide tymes upon the est Orisonte; and there-fore, gif that any planet assende at that same tyme in thilke forseide degre of his longitude, Men seyn thilke planete is in horoscope.
> *Chaucer*.

> Sciences that were then in their highest *ascendant*.
> *Sir W. Temple*.

> Marlborough had not, when Popery was *in the ascendant*, crossed himself, shrived himself, done penance, taken the communion in one kind, and, as soon as a turn of fortune came, apostatized back again.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xx.

2. Superiority or commanding influence; predominance: especially in the phrase *to gain the ascendant over* one.

> What star I know not, but some star, I find,
> Has given thee an *ascendant* o'er my mind.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Persius, Satires, v. 66.

> She had art enough to gain an entire *ascendant* over the king.
> *Goldsmith*, Voltaire.

> The secular authority, long unduly depressed, regained the *ascendant* with startling rapidity.
> *Macaulay*, Von Ranke.

3. An ancestor, or one who precedes in genealogy or degrees of kindred: opposed to *descendant*.

> The succession of *ascendants* of the deceased, of his male paternal ancestors, if any survived him.
> *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 111.

4. In *arch.*, one of the two sides or vertical members of the chambranle of a door or window.

ascendence, ascendency, ascendent. See *ascendance*, etc.

ascender (a-sen'dėr), *n.* 1. One who ascends. —2. An ascending letter. See *ascending*.

ascendible (a-sen'di-bl), *a.* [< L. *ascendibilis* (also, from pp. *ascensus*, LL. *ascensibilis*), < *ascendere*, ascend: see *ascend* and *-ible*, and cf. *ascendable*.] Same as *ascendable*.

ascending (a-sen'ding), *p. a.* 1. Proceeding from a lower position to a higher; rising; moving upward; figuratively, proceeding from the less to the greater; proceeding from a later to an earlier time; rising from grave to acute. —2. In *bot.*, growing upward, as the stem of a plant, which is called the *ascending axis*. Commonly restricted to the sense of growing up obliquely or in a curve from the base, in distinction from *erect* and from *decumbent* or *horizontal*. – **Acute ascending paralysis.** See *paralysis*. – **Ascending latitude**, the latitude of a planet when moving toward the north pole. – **Ascending letter**, in *type-founding*, a letter which reaches to the extreme upper part of the body of the type. In Roman type of the minuscule or "lower case" form the ascending letters are b, d, f, h, i, j, k, l, t. All capitals are ascending letters. – **Ascending node**, that point of a planet's orbit at which it passes the ecliptic to proceed northward. It is also called the *northern node*. – **Ascending ovule**, in *bot.*, an ovule that is attached above the base of the ovary and directed upward. – **Ascending rhythm**, in *pros.*, a rhythm or movement composed of feet in which the metrically accented part (commonly called the *arsis*) follows the metrically unaccented part (commonly called the *thesis*), as an iambic or anapestic rhythm: opposed to *descending rhythm*, such as the trochaic or dactylic. – **Ascending signs**, the signs Capricornus, Aquarius, Pisces, Aries, Taurus, and Gemini: so called because the sun while in them is approaching the north celestial pole, which is to our view elevated.—**Ascending vessels**, in *anat.*, those vessels which carry the blood upward or toward the superior parts of the body.

ascension (a-sen'shon), *n.* [< ME. *ascensioun*, *assensioun*, < L. *ascensio(n-)*, a rising, ascension, < *ascendere*, pp. *ascensus*, rise, ascend: see *ascend*.] 1. The act of ascending; a rising; specifically, the bodily passing from earth to heaven of Christ, in the presence of his disciples (Mark xvi. 19; Luke xxiv. 50, 51; Acts i. 1-11).—2. [*cap.*] The day on which the ascension of Christ is commemorated in the church; Ascension day.—3†. That which rises or ascends; a fume.

Men err in the theory of inebriation, conceiving the brain doth only suffer from vapourous *ascensions* from the stomach. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

4. In *astron.*, the rising of a star or point above the horizon on the celestial sphere.—5. A going back in time, or in the order of genealogical succession; ascent.—**Apparent right ascension.** See *apparent*.—**Ascension day**, the fortieth day after Easter, on which the ascension of Christ is commemorated; sometimes called *Holy Thursday*. **Oblique ascension†**, of a star, in *astron.*, an arc of the equator intercepted between the vernal equinox or first point of Aries and that point of the equator which comes to the horizon at the same time with the star.—**Right ascension.** (*a*) In *old astron.*, vertical rising.

The signes of *riht assencioun* ben fro the heued of cancer to ye ende of sagittare, and thise signes arisen more upriht. *Chaucer.*

(*b*) In *mod. astron.*, the *right ascension* of a star or point of the sphere is the arc of the equator intercepted between its circle of declination and the vernal equinox or first point of Aries, reckoned toward the east. This meaning is derived from the conception of an observer at a point on the earth's equator where all the stars rise vertically.

ascensional (a-sen'shon-al), *a.* [< *ascension* + *-al*.] Relating to ascension or ascent; ascending or rising up.

That idea [of the gun-cotton rocket] was to place a disk or short cylinder of the gun-cotton in the head of a rocket, the *ascensional* force of which should be employed to carry the disk to an elevation of 1,000 feet or thereabouts. *Tyndall*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 281.

Ascensional difference†, in *astron.*, the difference between the right and the oblique ascension of the same point on the surface of the sphere: used chiefly as expressing the difference between the time of the rising or setting of a body and six o'clock, or six hours from its meridian passage.

ascensive (a-sen'siv), *a.* [< L. *ascensus* (pp. of *ascendere*: see *ascend*) + *-ive*.] 1. Characterized by an ascending movement; tending to ascend; rising; tending to rise, or causing to rise. *Sir T. Browne.*—2. In *gram.*, increasing force; intensive; augmentative. [Rare.]

ascent (a-sent'), *n.* [< *ascend*; formed like *descent*, F. *descente*, < *descend*, F. *descendre*.] 1. The act of rising or ascending; upward movement: as, the *ascent* of vapors, or of a balloon.

To him with swift *ascent* he up return'd. *Milton*, P. L., x. 224.

Hence—2. A rising from a lower to a higher state, degree, or grade; advancement.

As to the genesis of man and the universe, the less cultured tribes claimed to be an *ascent* from birds, fishes, snakes. *Faiths of the World*, p. 252.

3. The act of climbing or traveling up; the act of advancing from a lower to a higher position; a going up, as up a mountain, river, stairway, etc.—4. An eminence; a hill or high place.

Depressed valleys and swelling *ascents*. *Bentley.*

5. The way by which one ascends; the means of ascending; acclivity; upward slope.

It was a rock . . .
Conspicuous far; winding with one *ascent*.
Milton, P. L., iv. 545.

Next the proud palace of Salerno stood
A mount of rough *ascent*, and thick with wood.
Dryden, Sig. and Guis., l. 102.

Clambering up the very steep *ascent*, I took my place upon the ramparts to watch the sunrise over the plain. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xxiv.

6. The angle made by an ascending line or surface with the horizontal line or plane: as, the road has an *ascent* of five degrees.—7. A proceeding upward or backward in time or in logical order of succession.

The *ascents* from particular to general are all successive, and each step of this *ascent* requires time and labour. *J. S. Mill*, System of Logic.

Line of ascent, in *genealogy*, ancestry.

They [ancient Hindu law-teachers] say hardly anything of Inheritance as now understood, save in the direct *line of descent or ascent*. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 112.

ascertain (as-ėr-tān'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. and late ME. *ascertaine*, *assertaine*, *assartaine*, *-tayne*, etc., with *asser-*, *ascer-*, in erroneous simulation of words like *assent*, *ascend*, etc., earlier ME. *acertainen*, *acerteinen*, < OF. *acertainer*, *acerteiner*, make certain, < *a*, to, + *certain*, certain: see *a-*^{11} and *certain*. The word is thus etymologically *a-*^{11} + *certain*, and was so pronounced in early mod. E.] 1. To make certain; determine; define or reduce to precision by removing doubt, obscurity, or ambiguity; establish; prove. [Archaic.]

The two first lines of the following book seem to *ascertain* the true meaning of the conclusion of this. *Cowper.*

In 1695 he [Moyle] was chosen to represent the borough of Saltash in parliament; a circumstance which *ascertains* the piece before us to have been written subsequent to that period. *Malone*, note in Dryden's Life of Lucian.

We must look somewhat deeper, would we learn why a book which now tries our patience was not undeserving of those multiplied editions which have *ascertained* its popularity. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 327.

2. To find out by trial, examination, or experiment, so as to know as certain; acquire an accurate knowledge of: as, to *ascertain* the weight of a commodity or the purity of a metal.

To pass to *ascertained* facts, there actually are words which were ventured many generations ago, but, for some reason or other, were not taken up, . . . and yet are now familiar to everybody. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 131, note.

3. To make sure of; insure. [Archaic.]

The ministry, in order to *ascertain* a majority in the House of Lords, persuaded the queen to create twelve new peers. *Smollett.*

4†. To make certain or sure; certify; assure; inform. [Rare.]

I am desirous of arranging with you such just and practicable conditions as will *ascertain* to you the terms at which you will receive my part of your debts. *Jefferson*, in Morse, p. 334.

Muncer assured them that the design was approved of by Heaven, and that the Almighty had in a dream *ascertained* him of its effects. *Robertson.*

5. To establish with certainty; render invariable, or not subject to caprice; fix. [Rare.]

The mildness and precision of their laws *ascertained* the rule and measure of taxation. *Gibbon.*

ascertainable (as-ėr-tā'na-bl), *a.* [< *ascertain* + *-able*.] 1†. Capable of being determined or made certain.—2. Capable of being ascertained or found out by trial, experiment, investigation, inquiry, etc.

ascertainer (as-ėr-tā'nėr), *n.* One who ascertains.

ascertainment (as-ėr-tān'ment), *n.* [< *ascertain* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of fixing or determining; a reducing to certainty. [Archaic.]—2. The act of attaining certainty; the acquirement of certain knowledge concerning something; a finding out.

Our ancestors guided their course by the stars, without knowing much about the stars; the *ascertainment* of a few relative positions sufficed. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 2.

We can proceed in the *ascertainment* of internal truths as we proceed in the *ascertainment* of external ones. *H. Spencer.*

ascetery (a-set'e-ri), *n.*; pl. *asceteries* (-riz). [< LGr. *ἀσκητήριον*, < *ἀσκητής*, a monk: see *ascetic*.] Originally, a dwelling-place of ascetics; a monastery; now, in certain religious houses, a common meeting-place for spiritual exercises and reading.

ascetic (a-set'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀσκητικός*, ascetic, laborious; as noun, a hermit, an ascetic; < *ἀσκητής*, one who exercises, an athlete, eccles. a monk or hermit, < *ἀσκεῖν*, work, exercise, eccles. mortify the body.] **I.** *a.* 1. Practising special acts of self-denial as a religious exercise; seeking holiness through self-mortification; hence, rigidly abstinent and self-restrained as to appetites and passions.

He was for his life so exact and temperate that I haue heard he had never been surprised by excesse, being *ascetic* and sparing. *Evelyn*, Diary.

Genius is always *ascetic*; and piety and love. Appetite shows to the finer souls as a disease. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 210.

Hence—2. Unduly strict or rigid in religious exercises or mortifications; severe; austere.

A constant *ascetic* course of the severest abstinence and devotion. *South*, Sermons (ed. 1737), II. 31.

A dominant religion is never *ascetic*. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

3. Pertaining to or resembling the ascetics.

II. *n.* 1. In the early Christian church, one who practised unusual self-denial and devotion; in modern usage, also one who retires from the customary business of life and engages in pious exercises; a hermit; a recluse.

He that preaches to man should understand what is in man; and that skill can scarce be attained by an *ascetic* in his solitudes. *Atterbury.*

2. *pl.* [*cap.*] The title of certain books on devout exercises: as, the *Ascetics* of St. Basil.

ascetical (a-set'i-kal), *a.* [< *ascetic* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the practice of rigid self-denial and the mortification of the body as a means of attaining virtue and holiness; ascetic.—**Ascetical theology**, a name given to the science which treats of virtue and perfection and the means by which they are to be attained. *Cath. Dict.*

ascetically (a-set'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an ascetical manner; by the practice of asceticism; as an ascetic; to or toward asceticism: as, persons *ascetically* inclined.

asceticism (a-set'i-sizm), *n.* [< *ascetic* + *-ism*.] 1. The life or practice of an ascetic; the principles and historic course of the ascetics. In ancient Greece *asceticism* (*ἄσκησις*) meant the discipline undergone by athletes while training. In the schools of the Stoics the same word was applied to the controlling of the appetites and passions and the practice of virtue. Among Christians, through contact with the Alexandrian school of philosophy, the word early came into use with a similar meaning, namely, the habitual use of self-discipline, such as had been practised by individuals and even by communities among the Jews. The object of this discipline was to control and subdue the bodily nature with its passions and desires as the stronghold of evil inherent in man since the fall of Adam, the means used being fasting, celibacy, poverty, penance, and solitude, a mode of life which developed in the course of a few centuries into monasticism. Similar and even greater austerities have been practised from very early times by many among various pagan nations and in connection with various religious systems, such as Hinduism, Buddhism, etc., under the influence of the idea that matter is essentially evil, and that an approach to ideal good or an escape from the evils of existence can be effected only by subduing or torturing the body.

Asceticism again—including under this term . . . all efforts to withdraw from the world in order to cultivate a higher degree of sanctity—belongs naturally to a society which is somewhat rude, and in which isolation is frequent and easy. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, i. 136.

2. In *theol.*, the theory or systematic exposition of the means, whether negative, as self-denial and abstinence, or positive, as the exercise of natural and Christian virtues, by which a complete conformity with the divine will may be attained. See *ascetical theology*, under *ascetical*. =**Syn.** *Self-sacrifice*, *Austerity*, etc. See *self-denial*.

ascham (as'kam), *n.* [After Roger *Ascham*, who in 1545 published "Toxophilus," a celebrated treatise on archery.] A cupboard or case to contain bows and sometimes arrows and other implements of archery. *Encyc. Brit.*

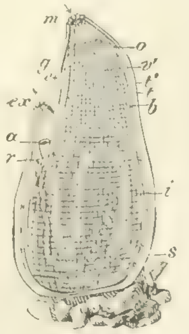
Aschiza (as-kī'zä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *σχίζα*, a cleft: see *schism*.] In Brauer's system of classification, a division of cyclorhaphous dipterous insects or flies, of the suborder *Cyclorhapha*, containing the families *Syrphidæ*, *Platypezidæ*, *Phoridæ*, and *Pipunculidæ*, thus collectively contrasted with *Schizophora* (which see).

Aschizopoda (as-ki-zop'ọ-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *σχίζα*, a cleft, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] A division of macrurous decapodous crustaceans, embracing most of the group, as distinguished from the *Schizopoda* or opossum-shrimps.

asci, *n.* Plural of *ascus*.

ascian (as'ian), *n.* [< L. *ascius*, < Gr. *ἄσκιος*, without shadow, < *ἀ-* priv. + *σκιά*, shadow.] A person who casts no shadow at noon. The inhabitants of the torrid zone alone fulfil this condition, having the sun twice a year in their zenith at noon.

Ascidia (a-sid'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Ascidium*, q. v.] 1. A class of animals connecting the molluscoid invertebrates with the *Vertebrata*; the tunicates, tunicaries, or sea-squirts, otherwise called *Tunicata*, *Ascozoa*, *Urochorda*, or *Protovertebrata* (in part); the ascidians. They are asymmetrical marine animals, simple or compound, fixed or free, with a monoganglionic nervous system, tubular heart, and no foot. The integument is a leathery sac, with two orifices, oral and anal. The young are free-swimming and tadpole-like, and in this larval condition show traces of vertebrate affinities in the possession of a urochord, or notochord of the tail, a condition retained permanently in one family, the *Appendiculariidæ*. They are found at low-water mark on the sea-beach, and, attached to stones, shells, and fixed objects, are dredged from deep water. An ascidian presents externally the appearance of a wine-jar or double-necked bottle, the one aperture of the bottle corresponding to the mouth and the other to the vent or excretory aperture. A feature in the organization of these animals is that a large proportion of the tough outer case or test is composed of cellulose, a starchy substance highly characteristic of plants. The mouth-opening leads into a large branchial sac or breathing-sac; and from the bottom of this sac the digestive system, consisting of stomach and intestine, is continued, the intestine opening into a second sac, the atrial chamber. This latter cavity opens externally by the second aperture of the body, and also emits the effete water which



Ascidia mentula.

a, termination of intestine; *b*, branchial sac; *ex*, excurrent or anal orifice; *g*, ganglion; *i*, intestine; *m*, mouth; *o*, tentacular fringe; *r*, reproductive organ; *s*, stomach; *t'*, test, or outer tunic; *t*, inner tunic; *v*, ventral sinus; *v'*, dorsal sinus.

[illegible] A single nervous mass [illegible] nervous system this mass [illegible] of the body. Male [illegible] partial common circulation of blood. The species are [illegible] China and on the shores of the Mediterranean. The *Ascidia* are divisible into two orders not well defined, [illegible] containing the *Salpidæ* and *Doliolidæ*, the other the rest [illegible] See cuts under [illegible]. 2. [illegible] singular.] Less proper form of *Ascidium*.—3. [*l. c.*] Plural of *ascidium*, 2.

Ascidiacea [illegible], *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ascidium* + -*acea*.] Same as *Ascidioida*, 2.

Ascidiæ [illegible], *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Ascidia*, 2.] 1. In [illegible]'s system of classification, a [illegible], embracing the true ascidians as distinguished from the *Pyrosomatidæ*, *Doliolidæ*, and *Salpidæ*. It contains three groups, [illegible], or the simple, social, and compound ascidians. 2. Same as *Ascidia*, 1.

ascidian (a-sid′i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Ascidium* + -*an*.] I. *a.* Of or belonging to the *Ascidia* or *Tunicata*.

II. *n.* One of the *Ascidia* or *Tunicata*; a sea-squirt.

ascidiarium (a-sid-i-ā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *ascidiaria* (-ä). [NL., < *Ascidium* + -*arium*.] A compound ascidian, consisting of two or more individual ascidiozoöids. See cut under *cyathozoöid*.

> It [a fixed ascidian] may remain simple, or it may develop buds and give rise to a compound organism or *Ascidiarium*, consisting of many Ascidiozooids united together.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 514.

ascidiate (a-sid′i-āt), *a.* [< *Ascidium* + -*ate*¹.] Shaped like a small bottle, or like an ascidian.

Ascidicola (as-i-dik′ō-lä), *n.* [NL., < *Ascidium* + L. *colere*, inhabit.] The typical genus of the family *Ascidicolidæ*.

Ascidicolidæ (a-sid-i-kol′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ascidicola* + -*idæ*.] A family of copepod entomostracous crustaceans, parasitic upon ascidians.

ascidiform (a-sid′i-fôrm), *a.* [< *Ascidium* + L. *forma*, shape.] 1. Shaped like an ascidian; bottle-shaped.—2. Having the structure of an ascidian; related to the *Ascidia*.

Also *ascidiiform*.

ascidiid (a-sid′i-id), *n.* One of the *Ascidiidæ*.

Ascidiidæ (as-i-dī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ascidia*, 2, + -*idæ*.] A family of solitary ascidians, typically with the branchial aperture 8-lobed, the atrial 6-lobed, the branchial sac not folded, the tentacles simple, and the genitalia in close connection with the mantle. It is the typical family of the ascidians proper, including the simple forms, as *Molgula*, *Cynthia*, *Ascidia* or *Phallusia*, etc., as distinguished from the social and compound forms, and contains many species. See cut under *Ascidia*.

ascidiiform (a-sid′i-i-fôrm), *a.* Same as *ascidiform*.

ascidioid (a-sid′i-oid), *a.* [< *Ascidium* + -*oid*.] Of or resembling an ascidian: as, an *ascidioid* form. *Huxley*.

Ascidioida (a-sid-i-oi′dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ascidia*, *Ascidium*, + -*oida*.] 1. Same as *Ascidia*, *Ascozoa*, or *Tunicata*, as a class or phylum of animals.—2. An order of *Ascidia*, conterminous with *Ascidiæ* (which see). Also called *Ascidiacea*.

ascidiology (a-sid-i-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< *Ascidium* + -*ology*.] That department of zoölogy which treats of the ascidians or tunicates.

ascidiozoöid (a-sid″i-ō-zō′oid), *n.* [< *Ascidium* + *zoöid*.] One of the zoöids or individual [illegible] which collectively constitute a compound [illegible] or ascidiarium (which see). See cuts under *cyathozoöid* and *Doliolidæ*.

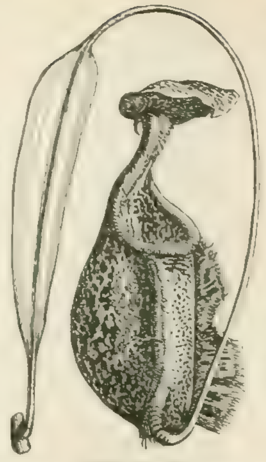
> [illegible] of social Tunicata, many ascidiozooids, [illegible] by a common [illegible] in a [illegible] [illegible] from [illegible]
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. [illegible]

Ascidium [illegible], *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀσκίδιον, [illegible] leathern bag, a wine-skin: see [illegible]] [illegible] A genus [illegible] of the principal family of [illegible], some of whose species are [illegible]: synonymous [illegible] *ascidia* [illegible] shaped, or pitcher-[illegible] from the [illegible] of other organ, [illegible] growth of some part [illegible] Same as *ascus*. [illegible]

asciferous (a-sif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *ascus*, q. v., + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Having asci.

> There is a parallelism between the fructification of lichens and the [illegible] section of fungi.
> [illegible] *Bot.*, XIV. [illegible]

ascigerous (a-sij′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *ascus*, q. v., + L. *gerere*, bear.] In *bot.*, bearing asci, as lichens and ascomycetous fungi. See *ascus*, and compare *acrosporous*.



Ascidium of a Plant.

Leaf of pitcher-plant *Nepenthes*, with a winged petiole and terminating in an operculate pitcher. From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique."

ascites (a-sī′tēz), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἀσκίτης (sc. νόσος, disease), a kind of dropsy, < ἀσκός, a leathern bag, a bladder: see *ascus*.] In *pathol.*, a collection of serous fluid in the peritoneal cavity; dropsy of the belly.

ascitic (a-sit′ik), *a.* Relating to ascites; dropsical.

ascitical (a-sit′i-kal), *a.* Same as *ascitic*.

ascititious (as-i-tish′us), *a.* Same as *adscititious*.

asclent (as-klent′), *adv.* A Scotch form of *aslant*.

asclepiad (as-klē′pi-ad), *n.* [< L. *Asclepiadeum* (sc. *metrum*), < Gr. Ἀσκληπιάδειος (sc. στίχος, meter), the meter of Ἀσκληπιάδης, a Greek poet, lit. descendant of Asclepius, < Ἀσκληπιός, Asclepius: see *Asclepias*.] 1. [*cap.*] In *anc. pros.*, an Asclepiadic (verse or line).—2. In *bot.*, a member of the order *Asclepiadaceæ*.—3. [*cap.*] One of the Asclepiads (which see).

Asclepiadaceæ (as-klē″pi-a-dā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Asclepias* (-*ad*-) + -*aceæ*.] A natural order of gamopetalous exogenous plants, with pollen in waxy masses, the pollinia attached in pairs to glandular appendages of the stigma, the fruit a pair of follicles, and the seed comose. They are mainly tropical, many of them African and Indian twining shrubs, usually with milky juice, which often has strong emetic and purgative qualities. It includes the milkweed (*Asclepias*), carrion-flower (*Stapelia*), wax-plant (*Hoya*), and other handsome greenhouse plants, the Indian sarsaparilla (*Hemidesmus Indicus*), and several fiber-plants, as species of *Calotropis* and *Marsdenia*, a species of the latter genus yielding a blue dye resembling indigo.

asclepiadaceous (as-klē″pi-a-dā′shius), *a.* Belonging to the *Asclepiadaceæ*.

Asclepiadæ (as-klē-pī′a-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Asclepiads*.] Same as *Asclepiads*.

Asclepiadean (as-klē″pi-a-dē′an), *a.* [< L. *Asclepiadeus* (see *asclepiad*) + -*an*.] In *anc. pros.*, consisting or composed of Asclepiadics.

> In his combinations of the *Asclepiadean* [meter] we note the grave and thoughtful temperance of tone which pervades those in which the three *Asclepiadean* lines are combined with one Glyconic.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 165.

Asclepiadean strophe, a strophe or stanza composed of Asclepiadics with or without other verses, such as Glyconics and Pherecratics.

Asclepiadic (as-klē-pi-ad′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *asclepiad* + -*ic*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Asclepiad or Asclepiadic, a kind of verse.

II. *n.* In *anc. pros.*, a verse consisting of a spondee, two (or three) choriambi, and an iambus; or, according to other authorities, a logaœdic verse consisting of a basis, three cyclic dactyls, of which the second is syncopated (or five cyclic dactyls, of which the second and fourth are syncopated), and a trochaic dipody catalectic. The shorter form is called the *lesser*, the longer the *greater*, *Asclepiadic*.

Mæce | nas atavis | edite re | gibus.
Mæce | nas ata- | vis | edite | regibus.

Tu ne | quæsieris | scire nefas | quem mihi quem | tibi.
Tu ne | quæsie | ris | scire ne | fas | quem mihi | quem tibi

Asclepiads (as-klē′pi-adz), *n. pl.* [< Gr. Ἀσκληπιάδαι, pl. of Ἀσκληπιάδης, a descendant of Asclepius.] An order of Greek physicians, priests of Asclepius or Æsculapius, the god of medicine, whose descendants they claimed to be. They practised medicine under the reputed inspiration of that deity, and were bound by oath not to reveal the secrets of their art. Also *Asclepiadæ*.

> From these primitive clinical records, the half priestly [illegible] of the *Asclepiads* compiled the data upon which the earliest generalisations of medicine, as an inductive science, were based.
> *Huxley*, Biol. Sci. and Med.

Asclepias (as-klē′pi-as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀσκληπιάς, an uncertain plant, < Ἀσκληπιός, Doric Ἀσκλαπιός, Asclepius, > L. *Æsculapius*, Æsculapius, the tutelary god of medicine.] A large genus of North American herbs, natural order *Asclepiadaceæ*, popularly known as milkweed or silkweed. The plants are perennial herbs with milky juice, mostly upright with opposite or verticillate leaves, the flowers in umbels, and the seeds tufted with long silky hairs. Of the more than 70 species, nearly 50 are found within the United States. The butterfly-weed or pleurisy-root, *A. tuberosa*, has diaphoretic and mild purgative properties. The bastard ipecacuanha of the West Indies, *A. curassavica*, is a powerful emetic. Some of the species afford an excellent fiber.

ascocarp (as′kō-kärp), *n.* [< Gr. ἀσκός, a bag (see *ascus*), + καρπός, fruit.] The developed fructification in *Ascomycetes*, consisting of asci and ascophores.

ascogenous (as-koj′e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. ἀσκός, a bag (see *ascus*), + -γενής, producing: see -*genous*.] In *bot.*, producing asci: applied to the hyphæ upon which asci are developed in the ascomycetous fungi.

ascogone (as′kō-gōn), *n.* Same as *ascogonium*.

ascogonium (as-kō-gō′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *ascogonia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. ἀσκός, a bag (see *ascus*), + -γονος, producing: see -*gony*.] The female organ in certain of the lower cryptogams, which after fertilization develops asci. Also called *carpogonium* and *archicarp*.

Ascomycetes (as″kō-mī-sē′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀσκός, a bag (see *ascus*), + μύκης, pl. μύκητες, a mushroom, akin to L. *mucus*: see *mucus*.] A family of fungi characterized by the formation of free spores within elongated cells (asci), often associated with alternation of generation. It includes a great variety of forms, such as the microscopic yeast-fungi or ferments, various mildews, ergot, the subterranean truffles, the morels, helvellas, etc., which represent the several orders *Saccharomycetes*, *Perisporiaceæ*, *Pyrenomycetes*, *Tuberaceæ*, and *Discomycetes*. Most of the lichens are now also generally considered as belonging to this family. See cut under *ascus*.

ascomycetous (as″kō-mī-sē′tus), *a.* [< *Ascomycetes* + -*ous*.] Of or pertaining to the *Ascomycetes*.

Ascomyzon (as-kō-mī′zon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀσκός, a bag (see *ascus*), + μύζων, ppr. of μύζειν, suck in.] The typical genus of the family *Ascomyzontidæ*.

Ascomyzontidæ (as″kō-mī-zon′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ascomyzon*(*t*-) + -*idæ*.] A family of parasitic epizoic crustaceans, of the order *Siphonostoma*.

ascon (as′kon), *n.*; pl. *ascons*, *ascones* (-konz, as-kō′nēz). [NL., < Gr. ἀσκός, a bag: see *ascus*.] One of the *Ascones*; a sponge having the characters of the *Ascones*.

Ascones (as-kō′nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *ascon*.] A group of the lowest and simplest chalk-sponges, having a ventricle with walls so thin that the inhalent pores open directly into the ventricular cavity: distinguished from *Leucones* and *Sycones*. See *Olynthus*.

Asconidæ (as-kon′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *ascon* + -*idæ*.] A family of *Calcispongiæ*, the same as *Ascones*.

ascophore (as′kō-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. ἀσκοφόρος, bearing wine-skins, < ἀσκός, a bag (see *ascus*), + -φορος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*¹.] In *bot.*, the ascus-bearing form or stage of development in some groups of the *Ascomycetes*. See cut under *ascus*.

ascophorous (as-kof′ō-rus), *a.* [As *ascophore* + -*ous*.] In *bot.*, bearing an ascus or asci: applied to the hyphæ in lichens, which develop asci at the end of the branches.

ascospore (as′kō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. ἀσκός, a bag, + σπόρος, seed: see *ascus* and *spore*.] In *bot.*, one of a cluster of spores borne within an ascus.

> The characteristic form of reproduction of the Ascomycetes is by *ascospores* formed within asci by free cell-formation.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 833.

ascosporous (as-kos′pō-rus), *a.* [As *ascospore* + -*ous*.] Having ascospores: as, "*ascosporous* fungi," *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 162.

Ascozoa (as-kō-zō′ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀσκός, a bag (see *ascus*), + ζῷον, an animal.] A name of the tunicates or ascidians: synonymous with *Ascidia*, 1 (which see).

ascozoan (as-kō-zō′an), *n.* [< *Ascozoa* + -*an*.] One of the *Ascozoa*; an ascidian or tunicate.

ascozoic (as-kō-zō′ik), *a.* [< *Ascozoa* + -*ic*.] Of or pertaining to the *Ascozoa*; tunicate; ascidian.

ascribable (as-krī′ba-bl), *a.* [< *ascribe* + -*able*.] Capable of being ascribed or attributed; attributable.

ascribe (as-krīb′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ascribed*, ppr. *ascribing*. [Altered to *ascribe* (after L.) from early mod. E. *ascrive*, < ME. *ascriven*, < OF. *ascrire* (*ascriv-*) = It. *ascrivere*, < L. *ascribere*, annex by writing, add to a writing, enroll, enter in a list, impute, attribute, < *ad*, to, + *scribere*, write: see *scribe*.] **1†.** To add in writing; append (one's name) to a document, etc.; subscribe.

> The *ascribing* of my name would . . . have substracted from . . . the weight of those discourses.
> *Nethersole*, Self-Cond., p. 3. (*N. E. D.*)

2†. To inscribe or dedicate.

> The secound pillor called Dorica, being *ascribed* to Hercules. *Shute*, Archit., C ij. b. (*N. E. D.*)

3†. To enroll or register.

> He would long since have been *ascribed* a member there.
> *Aubrey*, in Letters of Emin. Pers. (Bliss), II. 632. (*N. E. D.*)

4. To attribute, impute, or refer, as to a cause or source; assign; set down: as, losses are often to be *ascribed* to imprudence.

> This Speech is, I think, the finest that is *ascribed* to Satan in the whole Poem. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 321.

> But many atrocious proceedings must, doubtless, be *ascribed* to heated imagination, to perverted principle, to a distaste for what was vulgar in morals, and a passion for what was startling and dubious. *Macaulay*, On History.

5. To attribute, as a quality or an appurtenance; consider or allege to belong.

> I . . . will *ascribe* righteousness to my Maker.
> Job xxxvi. 3.

> They have *ascribed* unto David ten thousands, and to me they have *ascribed* but thousands. 1 Sam. xviii. 8.

=**Syn.** *Attribute*, *Refer*, etc. See *attribute*.

ascript† (as′kript), *a.* [< L. *ascriptus*, *adscriptus*, pp. of *ascribere*, *adscribere*, annex by writing: see *ascribe*, *adscript*.] Registered; enrolled.

ascription (as-krip′shon), *n.* [< L. *ascriptio*(*n-*), an addition in writing, lit. the act of ascribing, < *ascribere*, pp. *ascriptus*, add to a writing: see *ascribe*.] **1.** The act of ascribing, imputing, or affirming to belong, to be due, etc.

> Self-abnegations often repeated imply on the part of the actor a tacit *ascription* of relative selfishness to others who profit by the self-abnegations.
> *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 96.

2. An expression ascribing; words in which one ascribes.

> Offering up the *ascriptions* justly due to Him for such singular deliverances and blessings.
> *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 391.

Also rarely *adscription*.

ascriptitious (as-krip-tish′us), *a.* [< L. *ascripticius*, enrolled as a citizen, soldier, etc. (*ascripticii servi*, slaves bound to the soil), < *ascriptus*, pp. of *ascribere*, enroll: see *ascribe*, *ascript*.] **1.** Bound or attached to the soil: applied to villeins under the feudal system, who were annexed to the freehold and transferable with it. —**2.** Added, as to a list; enrolled.

> An *ascriptitious* and supernumerary god.
> *Farindon*, Sermons, p. 82.

Also rarely *adscriptitious*.

ascry†, *v.* [Early mod. E., < ME. *ascrien*, *ascryen*, *askryen*, < AF. **ascrier* (later ME. *escrien*, < OF. *escrier*, mod. F. *écrier*), < *es-* (< L. *ex*), out, + *crier*, cry. Cf. *escry*, and by apheresis *scry*, doublet of *ascry*: see *as-*³, *es-*¹, and *cry*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To call forth or out; call upon; challenge.—**2.** To descry.

II. *intrans.* To cry out, shout, or exclaim.

ascry†, *n.* [< *ascry*, *v.*] Outcry; clamor; shouting.

> *Ascry* aros at skarmyssh al withoute.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 611.

ascula (as′kū-lä), *n.*; pl. *asculæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of *ascus*.] **1.** That stage of the young of sponges (as *Olynthus*, *Sycon*, *Haliphysema*) in which, after ceasing to be a free-swimming embryo, and before it has changed into adult form by the development of spiculæ in the ectoderm, or other modifications, it becomes attached to some support. *Haeckel*.—**2.** The first period of attachment of certain sponges, namely, that in which the sponge has lost or is losing its collar, opening the primitive cloacal collar, and forming the first central cavity without lateral ampullæ. It corresponds to the protospongian stage of Haeckel. *Hyatt.*

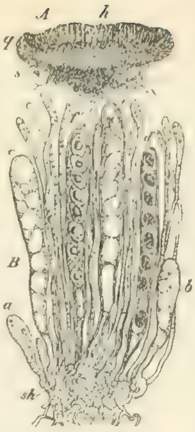
ascus (as′kus), *n.*; pl. *asci* (as′ī). [NL., < Gr. ἀσκός, a leathern bag, bottle, bladder, wine-skin: see *Ascidium*, *Ascidia*, etc.] **1.** In *bot.*, the spore-case of lichens and ascomycetous fungi, consisting of a single cell, usually the swollen terminal cell of a branch of a hypha, from the protoplasm of which the spores (typically 8) are produced. Also called *ascidium* and *theca*.—**2.** In *archæol.*, same as *askos*.

ascyphous (as′i-fus), *a.* [< Gr. ἄσκυφος, without a cup, < ἀ- priv. + σκύφος, a cup.] In *bot.*, having no scyphi: applied to lichens without cup-shaped bodies (scyphi) bearing the organs of fructification.

as-ducat (as′duk″at), *n.* An old German unit of weight, used in Saxony, equal to 5.2875 centigrams, or five sixths of a troy grain.

asea (a-sē′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*³ + *sea*. Cf. *aland*¹.] At sea; on the sea; to the sea.

aseel (a-sēl′), *n.* [E. Ind.] A variety of the common hen, similar to the Malay. It is of medium size, and is esteemed in the East Indies for its pugnacity.



Asci.

A, Section of *Peziza convexula*, magnified: *s*, tissue of the fungus, surrounding by its margin (*q*) the hymenium (*h*), which contains the asci. *B*, A group of asci (*a b*), highly magnified: *sh*, subhymenial layer of hyphæ. (From Sachs's "Lehrbuch der Botanik.")

aseismatic (a-sīs-mat′ik), *a.* [< *a-*¹⁸ + *seismatic*.] Not seismatic; free from shock; mitigating the effects of earthquake-shocks: applied to certain contrivances designed to secure stability, as of lighthouses and other structures during earthquakes: as, *aseismatic* joints; *aseismatic* tables.

aseity (a-sē′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *aséité*, < ML. *aseitas*, the state of being of one's self, independent existence, < L. *a se*, of one's self: *a* for *ab*, of, from; *se*, self: see *se*.] The mode of being of that which is underived from anything else; independent existence; existence by self-origination.

> By what mysterious light have you discovered that *aseity* is entail'd on matter?
> *Gentleman Instructed* (ed. 1732), p. 425.

> The absolute being and *aseity* of God. *W. R. Smith.*

Aselli, *n.* Plural of *Asellus*, 1.

asellid (a-sel′id), *n.* An isopod of the family *Asellidæ*.

Asellidæ (a-sel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Asellus* + *-idæ*.] A family of isopodous crustaceans, of which the genus *Asellus* is the type. It also contains the genus *Limnoria*, of which the species *L. terebrans*, the gribble, is destructive to submerged wood. Other genera are *Iæra* and *Munna*. Its various forms inhabit both fresh and salt water.

Asellota (as-e-lō′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Asellus* + *-ota*.] A synonym of *Asellidæ*.

Asellus (a-sel′us), *n.* [L., dim. of *asinus*, an ass: see *ass*¹.] **1.** [Pl. *Aselli* (-ī).] A name given to each of the two stars γ and δ Cancri, lying east of the quadrangle of that constellation.—**2.** [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Asellidæ*. *A. aquaticus*, the water hog-louse, is a common form in fresh water.

asemia (a-sē′mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄσημος, having or giving no sign, < ἀ- priv. + σῆμα, a sign.] In *pathol.*, the loss of the power of forming or understanding any sign or symbol of thought, whether spoken, written, or acted. Also called *asymbolia*.

asepsis (a-sep′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + σῆψις, putrefaction.] Absence of living germs of disease, putrefaction, or fermentation.

asepta (a-sep′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *aseptus*, < Gr. ἄσηπτος, not liable to decay: see *aseptic*.] Things not liable to putrefy.

aseptic (a-sep′tik), *a.* [< Gr. ἄσηπτος, not liable to decay, < ἀ- priv. + σηπτός, septic: see *septic*.] Free from the living germs of disease, fermentation, or putrefaction.

asepticity (as-ep-tis′i-ti), *n.* [< *aseptic* + *-ity*.] The character or quality of being aseptic.

> These are absence of damp soil, *asepticity* of the air, and dryness of the atmosphere. *Med. News*, XLVII.

asepticize (a-sep′ti-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *asepticized*, ppr. *asepticizing*. [< *aseptic* + *-ize*.] To render free from living germs of disease, fermentation, or putrefaction.

asexual (a-sek′sū-al), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. (*a-*¹⁸) + *sexual*.] **1.** Not sexual; not sexed; having no sex, as a species or other group of animals which have no sexual system or organs.—**2.** Neuter; being of neither sex, as some individuals of species in which other individuals are male or female, or as some stages in the growth of individuals which later develop into male or female.—**3.** Effected or produced by other than sexual processes; agamic; agamogenetic: as, *asexual* reproduction.

> Little colonies of these parasites, the Cuninæ, ultimately develop into medusæ. Here is an *asexual* multiplication, but no true alternation of generation. *Science*, VII. 264a.

Asexual reproduction, any process of propagation that is not effected by means of sexual organs, as, in *bot.*, in many of the cryptogams, by cell-division, etc., and in phanerogams when propagation is carried on by buds, offshoots, bulbs, etc.

asexually (a-sek′sū-al-i), *adv.* In an asexual manner; agamically; agamogenetically.

> For what are the phænomena of Agamogenesis, stated generally? An impregnated egg develops into an asexual form, A; this gives rise *asexually* to a second form or forms, B, more or less different from A. B may multiply *asexually* again; in the simpler cases, however, it does not, but, acquiring sexual characters, produces impregnated eggs from whence A once more arises.
> *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 311.

Asgard (as′gärd), *n.* [< Icel. *ásgardhr*, < *áss*, a god, + *gardhr*, an inclosure, = E. *yard*²: see *As*³, *garth*¹, and *yard*².] In *Norse myth.*, the abode of the twelve gods and twenty-six goddesses, and of heroes slain in battle, formed of the eyebrows of the giant Ymer. In the midst of Asgard were the plain of Ida (Idavollr), where the gods assembled in council, and Odin's throne (Hlidskjalf). The several gods and goddesses had their own dwellings, and Valhalla (Odin's hall), Gladsheim (the special hall of the gods), and Vingolf (that of the goddesses) were common meeting-places for them all. Asgard was connected with Midgard (the earth) by the bridge Bifrost.

ash¹ (ash), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *asch*, *assh*, *esche*, etc., < AS. *æsc* = D. *esch* = OHG. *asc*, MHG. *asch*, m., G. *esche*, f., = Icel. *askr* = Dan. Sw. *ask* = OBulg. *yasika* = Lith. *usis*, the ash.] **I.** *n.* **1.** In *bot.*: (*a*) The popular name of trees belonging to the genus *Fraxinus* (which see). The common ash of Europe, *F. excelsior*, is native through the greater part of Europe, northern Africa, and some parts of Asia. It is a handsome ornamental tree, and is exceedingly valuable for its timber, which is close-grained and remarkably tough and elastic. It was therefore in early times the chief material in the construction of bows and spears, and is now largely used wherever these qualities are needed. In its younger state the tree is called ground-ash, and a variety is well known in cultivation as weeping-ash. The flowering ash, *F. Ornus*, is a small tree of southern Europe, sometimes cultivated for ornament. It yields a saccharine exudation, which forms the best known and most important of the various kinds of manna. In the United States several species of the genus are commonly known under the name, as the black ash, ground-ash, or hoop-ash, *F. sambucifolia*; the blue ash, *F. quadrangulata*; the green ash, *F. viridis*; the red ash, *F. pubescens*; the water-ash, *F. platycarpa*; and the white ash, *F. Americana*. The last is the most valuable; its wood closely resembles that of the European ash, and is used for similar purposes. (*b*) The name (with some adjunct) of various trees or shrubs of other genera, generally from some resemblance in foliage or qualities of the wood to the common ash. (See below.) (*c*) Also, in parts of England, the name of some herbaceous plants, chiefly umbelliferous, as the ground-ash, or ashweed, *Ægopodium Podagraria* and *Angelica sylvestris*, and the sweet ash, *Anthriscus sylvestris*.—**2.** The wood of the ash-tree; hence, something made of ash, as the shaft of a lance or spear.

> My grained *ash* a hundred times hath broke.
> *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5.

Ash of Jerusalem, an old English name for woad or dyer's weed, *Isatis tinctoria* and *Reseda luteola*.—**Bitter ash**, a West Indian name of the quassia-tree, *Picræna excelsa*.—**Cape ash**, the *Ekebergia capensis*, a large meliaceous tree of southern Africa, furnishing valuable timber.—**Poison ash**, the poison sumac, *Rhus venenata*.—**Prickly ash**, a name given to species of *Xanthoxylum* (*X. Americanum*, *X. Clava-Herculis*, the latter also called *sea-ash*).—**Quaking ash**, in Scotland, the aspen.—**Red ash**, of Australia, the *Alphitonia excelsa*, a tall rhamnaceous tree with very hard wood.—**Wild ash**, an old English name for the mountain-ash.—**Yellow ash**, a leguminous tree of the United States, *Cladrastis tinctoria*. See *yellow-wood*. (See also *hoop-ash*, *mountain-ash*, *wafer-ash*.)

II. *a.* Pertaining to or like the ash; made of ash.

ash² (ash), *n.* [E. dial. pl. *axen*, Sc. *as*, *ass*, pl. *asses*; < ME. *ash*, *ashe*, *asche*, *aische*, *esche*, *asse*, *aske*, *axe*, pl. *ashes*, *asches*, *askes*, *axes*, and with older term. *ashen*, *aschen*, *asken*, *axen*, < AS. *asce*, *æsce*, *axe*, pl. *ascan*, *æscan*, *axan*, *æxan*, = D. *asch* = OHG. *asga*, *asca*, MHG. *asche*, *esche*, G. *asche* = Icel. Sw. *aska* = Dan. *aske* = Goth. *azgô*, ash.] **1.** What remains of a body that is burned; the incombustible residue of organic substances (animal or vegetable) remaining after combustion; in common usage, any incombustible residue of materials used as fuel: usually in the plural. As a commercial term, the word generally means the ashes of vegetable substances, from which are extracted the alkaline matters called pot-ash, pearlash, kelp, barilla, etc.

> The *ash* of tobacco. *Donne*, Polydoron (1631), p. 142.

> A residue consisting of carbon, or carbon and *ash*. *Ure.*

2. Fine material thrown out of a volcano in eruption. It is not, like ordinary ashes, a residuum of the combustion of a substance containing carbonaceous mingled with inorganic matter, but is finely pulverized lava, derived in part from the actual tearing asunder of [illegible] all into water, they assume a stratified form. [illegible]

3. [illegible] of the human body when burned; hence, a dead body or corpse; mortal remains.

> [illegible]
> Thou bloodless remnant of that royal blood!
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 2.

Black ashes, [illegible] Blue ashes, [illegible] [illegible] ashes, [illegible] Dust and ashes, [illegible] Ultramarine ashes. [illegible]

ash- [illegible] [illegible] *ash*^{2}, *n.*] 1. To strew or sprinkle with ashes.

> They *ash* and powder their pericraniums.
> [illegible] Letters, [illegible]

2. [illegible] ashes.

> The folded filter paper brought into a scorifier and [illegible] VIII. 78.

ashame [illegible] [< (1) ME. *aschamen*, [illegible] AS. [illegible] (= MHG. [illegible], G. [illegible]); mixed with (2) ME. [illegible], < AS. *gescamian*, [illegible] (= Goth. *gaskaman*, refl.), and (3) ME. [illegible], < AS. *ofscamian* (the last two in ME. only in pp.); < AS. *ā-* (E. *a*-^{1}), AS. *ge-* (E. *a*-^{6}), or AS. *of-* (E. *a*-^{4}), respectively, + [illegible], shame: see *a*-^{1}, *a*-^{6}, *a*-^{4}, and *shame*, *v.*] I.† *intrans.* To feel shame; be ashamed.

II. *trans.* To shame; make ashamed. [Now rarely used except in the past participle *ashamed*, with the force of an adjective.]

> It should humble, *ashame* and grieve us.
> *Barrow*, Works, II. 417.

ashamed (a-shāmd′), *p. a.* [< (1) ME. *ashamed*, [illegible] AS. *ascamod*, mixed with (2) ME. [illegible] AS. *gescamod*, and (3) ME. *of*-[illegible], AS. *ofscamod*; pp. of the preceding verb.] 1. Affected or touched by shame; abashed or confused by guilt or a conviction of some wrong action, indecorous conduct, or other impropriety: hardly used attributively: followed by *of*, or by a dependent clause with *that*.

> They shall be turned back, they shall be greatly *ashamed*, that trust in graven images. Is. xlii. 17.

> I feel sufficiently my folly's penance,
> [illegible] that shame a thousand sorrows
> Feed on continually. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, v. 7.

> Those who base their hopes for the future on the glori- [illegible] the Bible need not be *ashamed* of its story of the past. *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 181.

> "Thy name?" . . .
> "Ashamed am I that I should tell it thee.
> My pride is broken: men have seen my fall."
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

2. Reluctant through fear of shame: followed by an infinitive: as, I am *ashamed* to offer it, it is so little.

> I cannot dig; to beg I am *ashamed*. Luke xvi. 3.

> He was not *ashamed* to answer that he could not live out [illegible] *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng.

ashamedly (a-shā′med-li), *adv.* With shame.

ashamedness (a-shā′med-nes), *n.* The state of being ashamed.

Ashantee, Ashanti (a-shan′tē), *n.* and *a.* [Native name.] I. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Ashantee, a state in western Africa.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to Ashantee.

ash-barberry (ash′bär″ber-i), *n.* A name given [illegible] species of barberry (*Berberis*) [illegible] the section *Mahonia*.

ash-bed [illegible], *n.* In the manufacture of [illegible] layer of ashes placed near the fire [illegible] is melted. [illegible]

ash-bin [illegible], *n.* A receptacle for ashes [illegible]

ash-cake [illegible], *n.* A cake baked on or in [illegible]

ash-candles [illegible], *n. pl.* [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible]

ash-color [illegible], *n.* The color of ashes [illegible]

ash-colored [illegible], *a.* Of the color of [illegible]

ashen^1 [illegible], *a.* [< ME. [illegible]

ashen^2 (ash′en or ash′n), *a.* [< *ash*^{2} + *-en*^{2}.] Consisting of or resembling ashes; ash-colored: as, "the *ashen* hue of age," *Scott*, Marmion, vi. 14.

ashen^3†, *n.* Obsolete plural of *ash*^{2}. *Chaucer.*

ashery (ash′e-ri), *n.*; pl. *asheries* (-riz). [< *ash*^{2} + *-ery*.] 1. A place for ashes; an ash-hole.—2. A manufactory of potash or pearl-ash.

ashet (ash′et), *n.* [Sc., earlier *asset*, < F. *assiette*, a plate.] A large platter or dish, generally of an oval shape, on which meat is brought to the table. [Scotch.]

ash-fire (ash′fīr), *n.* A slow fire of live coals banked or covered with ashes, used in chemical operations, and by bakers and others.

ash-fly (ash′flī), *n.* The oak-fly, *Cynips quercus-folii*.

ash-furnace (ash′fėr″nās), *n.* A kind of furnace or oven in which the materials for glass-making are fritted.

ash-hole (ash′hōl), *n.* A repository for ashes; the lower part of a furnace; an ash-bin.

ashine (a-shīn′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*^{3} + *shine*.] Shining; bright; luminous.

> His hard features . . . all agrin and *ashine* with glee.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, iii.

Ashkenazic (ash-kē-naz′ik), *a.* Pertaining or relating to the Ashkenazim. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 292.

Ashkenazim (ash-kē-naz′im), *n. pl.* [Heb.] German-Polish Jews, as distinguished from the Sephardim or Spanish-Portuguese Jews. They form about 90 per cent. of the Jewish race, and differ from the Sephardim in liturgy and in pronunciation of Hebrew, but not in doctrine.

ash-key (ash′kē), *n.* [< *ash*^{1} + *key*^{1}. Cf. *maple-key*.] The key or samara of the ash-tree; the pericarp of the ash; in *her.* (in the plural), a representation of the keys or samaras of the ash-tree, used as a bearing. Also called *ash-candles*.

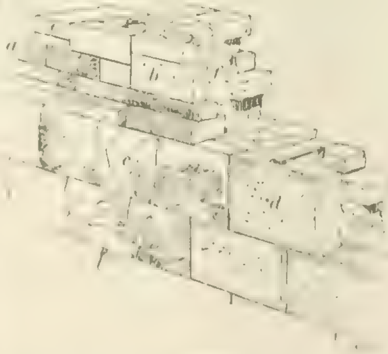
Ash-Keys.

ashkoko (ash-kō′kō), *n.* A native name in Abyssinia of the cony, a species of *Hyrax*. *Bruce.* Also called *ganam* and *wabber*. See *cony*, 2.

ashlar, *n.* See *ashler*.

ash-leach (ash′lēch), *n.* A hopper in which ashes are placed during the process of the removal of their soluble salts by lixiviation.

ashler, ashlar (ash′lėr, -lär), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *astler*, *asler*, etc., < ME. *asheler*, *ascheler*, *achiler*, < OF. *aiseler*, ashler, < OF. *aiselle*, *aissele*, *aisselle*, < ML. *assella*, a little board or shingle (cf. L. *assula*, a chip, shingle), dim. of L. *assis* (> It. *asse* = F. *ais*), a board, plank, also spelled *axis*, and the same word as *axis*, axis: see *axis* and *astel*.] 1. A block of building-stone, rough as it is brought from the quarry; such stones collectively.—2. In *masonry*, a squared stone, as distinguished from a stone which is of irregular shape; such stones collectively.



Ashler.

a, random range quarry-faced ashler; [illegible] *e*, header in ashler [illegible]

> [illegible] they are commonly called [illegible] on the surface [illegible] may require. [illegible] IV. [illegible]

3. Masonry constructed of ashler. When the [illegible] [illegible] than one foot in breadth. *Bastard ashler* is an ashler face [illegible] *chiseled* or *boasted*, when wrought with a narrow tool; *pointed*, when wrought with a tool still narrower; *rusticated*, or *quarry-faced*, when the joints only are hewn, the face of the stone being left irregular; *prison rustic*, when pitted into deep holes; *herring-bone*, when tooled obliquely in alternate directions; and *nigged*, when dressed with a pointed hammer.

> The *ashler* buttress braves its force,
> And ramparts frown in battled row.
> *Scott*, Cadyow Castle.

Droved ashler, a Scotch name for ashler of inferior quality, whether chiseled or random-tooled.

ashlering (ash′lėr-ing), *n.* [< *ashler* + *-ing*^{1}.] 1. In *carp.*, short upright pieces to which laths are nailed, extending from the floor-beams to the rafters in garrets.—2. In *masonry*, ashler used as a facing to the body of a wall; bastard ashler.

ashore (a-shōr′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*^{3} + *shore*^{1}.] 1. On shore; on or to the land adjacent to water: as, bring the goods *ashore*; the ship was driven *ashore*.—2. On land: opposed to *aboard* or *afloat*: as, the captain of the ship remained *ashore*.

ash-pit (ash′pit), *n.* 1. A place of deposit for ashes and house-rubbish generally.—2. The place where the cinders fall under a furnace or fireplace.

ash-plate (ash′plāt), *n.* The rear plate of a furnace.

ashrafi (ash-raf′i), *n.* [Pers. *ashrafī*.] A Persian gold coin, weighing rather more than 53 grains, and worth about $2.43.

ash-shoot (ash′shöt), *n.* A tube leading upward from the stoke-hole of a ship to the deck, through which the ashes are lifted. The shoot is also utilized as a ventilating shaft.

Ashtaroth (ash′ta-roth), *n.* [Heb.] Plural of *Ashtoreth*.

Ashtoreth (ash′tō-reth), *n.* [Written *Astoreth* by Milton: a Heb., orig. Phenician, name, equivalent to the Assyrian *Ishtar*.] Same as *Astarte*.

Ashura (ash′ö-rä), *n.* [Ar. *'ashir*, tenth, < *'ashara*, ten.] A voluntary fast-day observed by the Mohammedans on the 10th day of the month Muharram. *Hughes.*

Ash Wednesday (ash wenz′dā). [ME. *asche-*, *ask-*, *ax-wednesday*; *ash*^{2} and *Wednesday*.] The first day of Lent. It is named from a custom in the Western Church of sprinkling ashes on the heads of penitents admitted to penance on that day. The origination of this ceremony is generally attributed to Gregory the Great. According to the present rite in the Roman Catholic Church, the ashes are consecrated on the altar, sprinkled with holy water, signed with the cross, and then strewn on the heads of the clergy and people, the priest repeating, "Memento quod cinis es, et in cinerem reverteris" (Remember that thou art dust, and wilt to dust return).

ashweed (ash′wēd), *n.* [Formerly also *ashe-*, *ash-weed*; < *ash*^{1} + *weed*^{1}.] The goutwort, *Ægopodium Podagraria*.

ashy (ash′i), *a.* [ME. *asshy*, *asky*; < *ash*^{2} + *-y*.] 1. Belonging to, consisting of, or resembling ashes; hence, ash-colored; pale.

> A timely-parted ghost,
> Of *ashy* semblance, meagre, pale, and bloodless.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

2. Sprinkled with ashes. *Chaucer.*

Asian (ā′shian or ā′zhian), *a.* [< L. *Asianus*, < Gr. Ἀσιανός, < Ἀσία, Asia, a town in Lydia, then the region around, extended to mean what is now known as Asia Minor; in Pliny *Asia* is used, as now, for the whole continent. The origin of the name Ἀσία is unknown.] Pertaining to Asia, a continent extending from Europe eastward to the Pacific ocean, and from the frozen ocean on the north to the Indian ocean on the south.

Asianic (ā-shi- or ā-zhi-an′ik), *a.* [< *Asian* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to Asia Minor.

> A syllabic writing, evidently of immense antiquity, which prevailed throughout the whole of Asia Minor, and which has been designated by Professor Sayce as the *Asianic* syllabary. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, II. 116.

2. Pertaining to or characterized by Asianism, or a florid and inflated style of literature.

Asianism (ā′shian- or ā′zhian-izm), *n.* [< *Asian* + *-ism*.] A florid and inflated style of oratory or rhetorical treatment, such as was characteristic of the Asiatic Greeks in the three centuries preceding the Christian era.

Asiarch (ā′shi-ärk), *n.* [< LL. *Asiarcha*, < Gr. [illegible], < Ἀσία, Asia, the province so called, + [illegible], rule, govern.] In the Roman province of Asia, one of the presidents of the provincial games. The Asiarchs were chosen annually, and celebrated the games wholly or in part at their own expense.

> It was probably the policy of the Romans to encourage centralization in the religious organisation of their provinces, and the titles 'Archiereus of Asia' and *Asiarch* were probably introduced by them into Asia Minor.
> *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 165.

Asiatic (ā-shi- or ā-zhi-at'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Asiaticus*, < Gr. Ἀσιατικός, < Ἀσία, L. *Asia*, Asia: see *Asian*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Belonging to or characteristic of Asia or its inhabitants.—**2.** Characterized by Asianism. **Asiatic cholera.** See *cholera*.—**Asiatic pills,** in *med.*, pills of arsenious oxid and black pepper.

II. *n.* A native of Asia.

Asiaticism (ā-shi- or ā-zhi-at'i-sizm), *n.* [< *Asiatic* + *-ism*.] Something characteristic of Asiatics; specifically, Asiatic, as distinguished from European, modes of thought and life. [Rare.]

The great struggle between Protestantism and *Asiaticism*. *New Eng. Jour. of Education*, XX. 75.

Asiaticization (ā-shi- or ā-zhi-at"i-si-zā'shon), *n.* [< *Asiaticize* + *-ation*.] The act of rendering Asiatic, or of permeating with Asiaticism. [Rare.]

The *Asiaticization* of European life.
J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 117.

Asiaticize (ā-shi- or ā-zhi-at'i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Asiaticized*, ppr. *Asiaticizing*. [< *Asiatic* + *-ize*.] To render Asiatic; tinge or imbue with Asiatic ideas, customs, etc. [Rare.]

The close of the seventeenth century, which marks the culmination of the *Asiaticizing* tendency in Europe, saw despotism, both political and religious, firmly established in France, and Spain, and Italy, and in half of Germany.
J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 119.

Asida (as'i-dä̤), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of beetles of the subfamily *Asidinæ*, containing numerous wingless species with ovate bodies, inhabiting desert regions of Europe and North America.

aside (a̤-sīd'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* and *prep.* [< ME. *aside*, *a side*, *on side*, *on syd* (also with adverbial gen. suffix, *asides*, *asidis*, *asydis*): see *on*, *a*^{3}, and *side*^{1}.] **I.** *adv.* **1.** On or to one side; to or at a short distance; apart; away from some normal direction or position: as, to turn or stand *aside*; to draw a curtain *aside*.

Thou shalt set *aside* that which is full. 2 Ki. iv. 4.

He took him *aside* from the multitude. Mark vii. 33.

The flames were blown *aside*.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., l. 1639.

2. Apart or separately (from); in a state of withdrawal or exclusion (from). [A use of *aside* for *apart* nearly or quite peculiar to the United States.]

I give thee love as God gives light,
Aside from merit or from prayer.
R. T. Cooke, Poems, p. 76.

That we agree with him [Emerson], or that he always agrees with himself, is *aside* from the question.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 197.

3. Out of one's thoughts, consideration, or regard; away; off: as, to lay *aside* one's animosity; to put one's cares *aside*.

Without laying *aside* that dauntless valour which had been the terror of every land from the Elbe to the Pyrenees. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

Books can only reveal us to ourselves, and as often as they do us this service, we lay them *aside*.
Thoreau, Letters, p. 153.

No man can put abstract notions more entirely *aside* than he. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 596.

4. So as not to be heard by some one present: chiefly a dramatic use. Thus, on the stage, to utter a speech *aside*, is to utter it in such a manner that it is assumed not to be heard by the other characters, or to be heard only by those for whom it is intended.

O dear, madam, you are not to say that to her face!—*aside*, ma'am, *aside*.—The whole scene is to be *aside*.
Sheridan, The Critic, iii. 1.

II. *prep.* By the side of; beside. [Rare, except in old English and Scotch.]

Here slake your thirst *aside* their liveliest rill. *Landor.*

aside (a̤-sīd'), *n.* [< *aside*, *adv.*] Something spoken and not heard, or supposed not to be heard, by some one or more present; especially, a remark uttered by an actor on the stage, and assumed not to be heard by the other characters on the stage, or to be heard only by those for whom it is intended.

asiderite (a-sid'ẹ-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. + σιδερίτης, of iron: see *a*-^{18} and *siderite*.] A meteoric stone which contains no metallic iron. See *meteorite*.

Asidinæ (as-i-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Asida* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of atracheliate heteromerous beetles, of the family *Tenebrionidæ*, typified by the genus *Asida*.

Asilici (a-sil'i-sī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Asilus*.] A name given by Latreille to a group of tetrachætous brachycerous dipterous insects, corresponding most nearly to the modern family *Asilidæ*, or hornet-flies. Latreille divided the Linnean genus *Asilus* into two groups, which he called *Asilici* and *Hybotini*.

Asilidæ (a-sil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Asilus* + *-idæ*.] A family of dipterous insects, or flies, belonging to the group *Tetrachætæ* of the suborder *Brachycera*; the hornet-flies, very active, predacious, and voracious, preying upon other insects, and making a humming noise in flight.

Asilus (a-sī'lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *asilus*, a gadfly, horse-fly.] **1.** A genus of two-winged flies, of the family *Asilidæ*, popularly known as hornet-flies, robber-flies, or hawk-flies. They are large, rather slender bodied flies, having strong legs and a remarkably strong beak with which they pierce their prey. They destroy caterpillars, grasshoppers, and even honey-bees. Their larvæ live under ground. **2.** In *ornith.*: (*a*) [*l. c.*] An old name (Gesner, 1555, to Brisson, 1760) of the willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*. (*b*) A genus of such warblers. *Bechstein*, 1802.

Robber-fly (*Asilus sericeus*, Say), natural size.

Asimina (a-sim'i-nä̤), *n.* [NL. (cf. Canadian F. *acimine*, the fruit; *aciminier*, the tree), < *asimina*, the northern Algonkin corruption of southern Illinois *rassimina* (pl.), the name of the fruit, prob., as Dr. Trumbull suggests, < *rassa*, a sleeve, + *min*, pl. *mina*, fruit; from its shape.] An anonaceous genus of shrubs of the Atlantic and Gulf States, including half a dozen species. Of these the most widely distributed is the common papaw, *A. triloba*, which becomes a small tree and bears a large edible fruit. The others are low shrubs, confined to the Gulf States. Some doubtful species are also credited to Mexico and the West Indies.

asinary† (as'i-nạ-ri), *a.* [< L. *asinarius*, < *asinus*, an ass: see *ass*^{1}.] Asinine. *Bailey.*

asinego† (as-i-nē'gō), *n.* [Also *asinico*, Sp. *asnico*, a little ass, dim. of Sp. Pg. *asno*, < L. *asinus*: see *ass*^{1}.] **1.** A little ass.—**2.** A foolish fellow.

Thou sodden-witted lord! thou hast no more brain than I have in mine elbows; an *assinego* may tutor thee.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 1.

Also spelled *assinego*.

asinine (as'i-nīn or -nin), *a.* [< L. *asininus*, < *asinus*, an ass: see *ass*^{1}.] **1.** Belonging to or characteristic of the ass.—**2.** Having the qualities attributed to the ass; stupid; obstinate; obtrusively silly; offensively awkward.

This one act . . . proclaims his *asinine* nature.
B. Jonson, The Devil is an Ass, i. 6.

The gravest historians of the Netherlands often relieved their elephantine labors by the most *asinine* gambols.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 88.

asininity (as-i-nin'i̤-ti), *n.* [< *asinine* + *-ity*. Cf. ML. *asinitas*, stupidity.] The quality of being asinine; obstinate stupidity.

The elephant's discourse
Will neutralize the stupid *asininity*.
The Century, XXVII. 960.

asinus (as'i-nus), *n.* [L., an ass: see *ass*^{1}.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Specifically, the ass, *Equus asinus*. (*b*) [*cap.*] Generically, a subgenus of *Equus*, including the asses, as the hemione, onager, quagga, zebra, etc.

asio (ā'si-ō), *n.* [NL., < L. *asio* (in Pliny, with var. reading *axio*), a horned owl.] An old name of a horned owl. It was made a genus by Brisson, 1760, having as type the common long-eared owl of Europe, *A. otus*, and the name has been given with little discrimination to sundry horned or eared owls. Now usually: (*a*) [*cap.*] A genus comprehending only *A. otus* and its immediate relatives, as *A. wilsonianus* of North America, *A. accipitrinus*, the short-eared owl, etc. See cut under *owl*. (*b*) The specific name of the small red or gray owl of North America, *Strix asio* (Linnæus), now *Scops asio*.

Asiphonata (a-sī-fọ-nā'tä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *asiphonatus*: see *asiphonate*.] An order of acephalous lamellibranchiate mollusks, containing headless bivalves without respiratory tubes or siphons like those which in the *Siphonata* convey water from the gills, and having the lobes of the mantle free. Most of the *Asiphonata* are fixed, the foot being small or wanting, and many secrete a byssus. The order includes in general those bivalves best known and most useful and valuable to man, as oysters, pearl-oysters, scallops, mussels, unios, etc., and is now divided into about 12 families. Synonymous with *Atrachia*. Also *Asiphonia*, *Asiphoniata*, *Asiphonida*.

asiphonate (a-sī'fọ-nāt), *a.* [< NL. *asiphonatus*, < Gr. ἀ- priv. + σίφων, siphon: see *a*-^{18} and *siphonate*.] Not possessing a respiratory tube or siphon: opposed to *siphonate*; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Asiphonata*. *H. A. Nicholson.* Also *asiphoniate* and *esiphonate*.

Asiphonia (as-i-fō'ni-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Asiphonata*.

Asiphoniata (as-i-fō-ni-ā'tä̤), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Asiphonata*.

asiphoniate (as-i-fō'ni-āt), *a.* Same as *asiphonate*.

Asiphonida (as-i-fon'i-dä̤), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Asiphonata*.

-asis. See *-iasis*.

asitia (a-sish'iä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀσιτία, want of food or of appetite, < ἄσιτος, without food, < ἀ- priv. + σῖτος, food.] Loss of appetite; loathing of food.

ask^1 (ask), *v.* [E. dial. also *ax* and *ass* (pret. *ast*); < ME. *asken*, *esken*, assibilated *ashen*, *assen*, *eshen*, *essen*, transposed *axen*, *acsen*, *acsien*, *oxien*, < AS. *āscian*, often transposed *ācsian*, *āxian*, *ahsian*, = OS. *ēscon* = OFries. *askia* = D. *eischen* = OHG. *eiscōn*, MHG. *eischen*, G. *eischen*, *heischen* = Sw. *äska* = Dan. *æske*, ask (cf. Icel. *æskja*, wish: see *wish*), = OBulg. *iskati* = Bohem. *jiskati* = Russ. *iskatĭ* = Lith. *jeshkoti* = Lett. *ēskāt*, seek; cf. Skt. √ *ish*, seek, desire.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To request; seek by words to obtain; petition for: commonly with *of*, in the sense of *from*, before the person to whom the request is made.

Ask counsel . . . *of* God. Judges xviii. 5.

2. To demand, expect, or claim: with *for*: as, what price do you *ask*, or *ask for* it?

Ask me never so much dowry. Gen. xxxiv. 12.

3. To solicit from; request of: with a personal object, and with or without *for* before the thing desired: as, I *ask* you a great favor; to *ask* one *for* a drink of water.

I came near, . . . and *asked* him the truth of all this.
Dan. vii. 16.

4. To require as necessary or useful; demand; exact.

The exigence of a state *asks* a much longer time to conduct the design to maturity. *Addison.*

To find the medium *asks* some share of wit,
And therefore 'tis a mark fools never hit.
Cowper, Conversation.

5. To interrogate or inquire of; put a question to.

He is of age, *ask* him. John ix. 21.

6. To inquire concerning; seek to be informed about: as, to *ask* the way; to *ask* a question.

Here kennell'd in a brake she finds a hound,
And *asks* the weary caitiff for his master.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 914.

7. To invite: as, to *ask* guests to a wedding or entertainment.—**To ask in church,** to publish banns of marriage. [The verb *ask* is used in this phrase because the publication is really an inquiry whether any one can state any valid objection to the marriage.]=**Syn. 1** to **4.** *Ask*, *Request*, *Beg*, *Demand*, *Claim*, *Require*, *Solicit*, *Beseech*, *Entreat*, *Crave*, *Supplicate*, *Implore*, *Importune*. *Ask* is the generic word in this list; it implies neither that what is asked must be rendered, nor, on the other hand, that it would be a favor. *Demand*, *claim*, and *require* ask imperatively or authoritatively; the others call for a favor with different degrees of urgency or humility. *Beseech*, *solicit*, *entreat*, *importune*, and sometimes *beg*, imply great urgency; *crave*, *supplicate*, and *implore* imply great urgency and great dependence or humility. *Request* is a little more formal or carefully civil than *ask*: as, your attendance is *requested*. *Beg* is primarily to ask as a beggar; sometimes, by the hyperbole of social usage, to ask as a favor, real or professed: as, I *beg* your pardon. *Demand* and *claim* more often refer to things; *require* applies more often to action: as, he *demanded* his share; he *claimed* the whole; he *required* me to come; he *required* some proof to back my demand and substantiate my claim. *Solicit* is urgent, but less so than the words that follow it: as, he *solicited* my vote. *Beseech* is most applicable to the act of asking on the ground of pure favor. *Entreat* implies continued appeal or representations of a moving kind. *Crave* is almost or quite abject; like *beg*, it has been taken into polite forms of speech, and in that use robbed of most of its force. *Supplicate* and *implore* are, figuratively, modes of prayer, as to a superior being; they imply urgent or desperate appeal, perhaps in many words. To *importune* is generally to beg in a persistent, wearying way, with urgency, but perhaps without especial dependence or humility.

To *ask* and have, command and be obeyed.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine, I. iv. 3.

To-night we hold a solemn supper, sir,
And I'll *request* your presence. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1.

These matters could not be thus carri'd without a *begg'd* and borrow'd force from worldly authority.
Milton, Church-Government, ii. 3.

It is only when the reasonable and the practicable are denied that men *demand* the unreasonable and impracticable. *Lowell*, Democracy.

Since the knight
Came not to us, of us to *claim* the prize,
Ourselves will send it after.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

The guards opened the doors, we were told that we could proceed no further, and were *required* to alight.
Froude, Sketches, p. 41.

The port . . . was crowded with those who hastened to *solicit* permission to share in the enterprise.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 40.

[illegible] had loved,
[illegible] and [illegible] love.
[illegible] Earthly Paradise, II. [illegible]

[illegible] and miss Thee so,
[illegible] that [illegible]
Mrs. [illegible], Comfort.

[illegible] thee I lift
[illegible] hands, and eyes, and heart, and crave of thee a gift.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 130.

[illegible] we have remonstrated, we have *supplicated*, we have prostrated ourselves before the throne, and have *implored* its interposition to arrest the tyran[illegible] the ministry and Parliament.
Patr. [illegible]

Did they hear me, would they listen, did they pity me *supplicating?*
Shall I heed them in their anguish? shall I brook to be [illegible]
T[illegible], Boadicea.

Implore your help in these pathetic strains.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 232.

Importune him for my moneys; be not ceas'd
With slight denial. *Shak.*, T. of A., ii. 1.

5 and 6. *Ask, Inquire, Question, Interrogate.* Ask is here also the generic word; it is simple and informal. *Inquire* may be used in the endeavor to be civil, or it may express a more minute examination into facts: as, to *inquire* (into, as to) the causes of discontent. To *question* in this sense implies the asking of a series of questions, it being supposed that the truth is hard to get at, through ignorance, reluctance, etc., in the person questioned. *Interrogate* is [illegible] the same as *question*, but more formal: as, to *question* a child or servant about his conduct; to *interrogate* a witness, an applicant for office, etc. *Questioning* or *interrogation* might be resented where *asking*, *asking* a question, or *inquiring* would meet with a friendly response.

If we encountered a man of rare intellect, we should *ask* him what books he read.
Emerson, Letters and Social Aims.

I promis'd to *inquire* carefully
About a schoolmaster for the fair Bianca.
Shak., T. of the S. i. 2.

But since I heard him make reply
Is many a weary hour,
'T were well to *question* him, and try
If yet he keeps the power.
Tennyson, The Talking Oak.

T[illegible] and to [illegible] to ask repeatedly, and in the latter case more authoritatively than in the former. *Crabb*, English Synonymes, p. 102.

II. *intrans.* 1. To request or petition: with *for* before the thing requested: as, *ask for* bread.

Your committee *ask for* candor and justice; they do not *ask for* adhesion to any system.
Sumner, Prison Discipline.

Explore the thought, explain the *asking* eye.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 412.

2. To inquire or make inquiry; put a question: often followed by *after* or *about*, formerly also by *of*.

Wherefore is it that thou dost *ask after* my name?
Gen. xxxii. 29.

ask² (ask), *n.* [E. dial. also *asker*, *ascar*, *askerd*, *askard*, < ME. *aske*, spelled once *arske*, < AS. *āthexe* (found but once, in a gloss), appar. contr. from **agithexe* = OS. *egithassa* = OD. *eggedisse*, *egdis*, later *hagedisse*, *haeghdisse*, now *hagedis*, *haagdis* (simulating D. *haag* = E. *haw*², hedge) = OHG. *egidehsa*, MHG. *egedehse*, G. *eidechse*, a newt; appar. a compound, but of uncertain formation; perhaps < AS. **agi*, *ege* = OS. *egi* = OHG. *egi* = Goth. *agis*, fear (see *awe*¹), + *-thexe*, OHG. *-dehsa*, repr. a Teut. √ **thaks*, make, fashion (seen also in OHG. MHG. *dahs*, G. *dachs*, a badger, OHG. *dehsala*, MHG. *dehsel*, a hatchet, ax, in Gr. *τέκτων*, a carpenter, artisan, *τόξον*, a bow, etc.: see *tectonic*, *architect*, *toxic*), = Skt. √ *taksh*, make, fashion; the sense 'awe- or fear-maker' suiting the popular dread of lizards and other reptiles.] A newt. [Prov. Eng. and [illegible]]

aska [illegible], *n.* [Russ. *aska*.] A warm cap [illegible] top and without ear-pieces, worn [illegible] peasantry.

askance [illegible], *adv.* [First in early mod. [illegible] *ascance*, *askaunce*, *ascaunce*, [illegible], *asconce*, *a scance*, *a scance*, in [illegible] form (Palsgrave, 1530) *a* [illegible] later variant *askant*, q. v. Ori[illegible] Cf. *asquint*, *asklent*, *aslant*, and [illegible] sidewise; obliquely; out of the corner of the eye; askant.

[illegible] the knocker [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] *askance* a [illegible]
Tennyson, [illegible]

askance [illegible]; pret. and pp. [illegible] *askance*¹, *adv.*] [illegible] [Rare.]

[illegible]

askance [illegible], *adv.* and *conj.* [ME. *a cance*, [illegible] *ances*, *ascaunce*, of uncertain origin; perhaps < OF. **as cances*: *as*, < L. *ad illas*, to the; *cances*, pl. of *cance*, unassibilated (Picard) form of *cheance*, > ME. *chance*, *chaunce*, E. *chance*. Cf. *perchance*.] **I.** *adv.* Perhaps.

Ascaunce that craft is so lyght to lere?
Chaucer, Yeoman's Tale, l. 838.

II. *conj.* As if; as if (saying).

And wroot the names . . .
Ascaunce [var. *askaunce*] that he wolde for hem preye.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 37.

Keeping a countenance *ascances* she understood him not. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia.

Therewith he raysed his heavy head alight,
Askaunces, Ha! indeed and thinkest thou so.
Gascoigne, Flowers. (*N. E. D.*)

askant (a-skant'), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *ascant*, *askaunt*, *ascaunt*, later form of *askance*¹. Cf. *aslant* or *asquint*.] Sidewise; askance.

With an eye *askant*. *Cowper*, Iliad, xi. 657.

asker¹ (ȧs'kėr), *n.* [ME. *asker*, *askere*; < *ask*¹ + *-er*¹.] One who asks; a petitioner; an inquirer.

To give to every *asker*. *Hammond*, Works, I. 99.

Every *asker* being satisfied.
Sir K. Digby, The Nature of Bodies.

asker² (as'kėr), *n.* [E. dial. also *ascar*, *askard*, *ascard*, *askerd*, *askal*, etc.: see *ask*².] Same as *ask*². [Prov. Eng.]

askew (a-skū'), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *askue*, *ascue*, *a skew*; appar. < *a*³ + *skew*, q. v. Cf. equiv. Icel. *ā skā*.] In an oblique position; obliquely; awry; out of the proper position or arrangement; hence, askance; sidelong.

When ye lowre, or looke on me *askew*,
Then doe I die. *Spenser*, Sonnets, vii.

He [Kepler] found that this planet [Mars] moved in an ellipse or oval curve round the sun, which was situated rather *askew* near the middle.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 78.

askile†, *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [Appar. < *a*³ + **skile*, appar. of Scand. origin, repr. by AS. *sceolh*, *sceol-*, *scyl-* (cf. in comp. *sceolh-ēge*, *scyl-ēgede* = Icel. *skjōleygr* = Sw. *skelögd* = Dan. *skelöjet*, squint-eyed) = Icel. *skjālgr* = Sw. dial. *skjalg* = D. *scheel* = OHG. *scelah* (*scelh-*), MHG. *schelch*, *schel*, G. *scheel*, *schel*, oblique, squinting; hence Icel. *skæla* = Sw. *skela* = Dan. *skele*, make a wry face.] Askant. *Bp. Hall.*

asking (ȧs'king), *n.* [< ME. *askinge*, *axunge*, etc., < AS. *āscung*, *āxung*, < *āscian*, ask: see *ask*¹.] 1. The making of a request; a petition: as, it may be had for the *asking*.—2. Proclamation or publication in church of banns of marriage. See *to ask in church*, under *ask*¹.

askingly (ȧs'king-li), *adv.* In an entreating manner; with expression of request or desire. [Rare.]

How *askingly* its footsteps toward me bend!
It seems to say, "And have I then one friend?"
Coleridge, Young Ass (ed. 1796).

asklent (a̤s-klent'), *adv.* A Scotch form of *aslant*.

askos (as'kos), *n.* [Gr. *ἀσκός*, a wine-skin: see *ascus*.] In *classical archæol.*, a vase imitating more or less closely the form of a wine-skin. Such vases, of Etruscan or Greek workmanship, are of not uncommon occurrence in Italy, and are often provided with a foot and a handle. Also *ascus*.

asla (as'lä), *n.* An ancient Persian measure of land, probably a plethra (which see).

aslake† (a̤-slāk'), *v. i.* and *t.* [< ME. *aslaken*, < AS. *āslacian*, slacken, loosen, remit, < *ā-* + *slacian*, slake: see *a-*¹ and *slake*.] 1. To abate; diminish.

The water schal *aslake* and gon away.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 367.

Shal . . . thy hauty lookes quench my kindeled loue, or thy gallant shew *aslake* my good wil?
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 179.

2. To moderate; mitigate; appease; satisfy.

Atte laste *aslaked* was his mood.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 902.

When mourning altars, purgd with enmies life,
The black infernall Furies doen *aslake*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 36.

The beast that prowls about in search of blood,
Or reptile that within the treacherous brake
Waits for the prey, upcoiled, its hunger to *aslake*.
Southey, Paraguay, i. 14.

aslani (as-lä'ni), *n.* [Turk., < *aslan*, *arslan*, a lion.] A Turkish silver coin, worth from 115 to 120 aspers. See *asper*².

aslant (a-slant'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.*, and *prep.* [ME. *aslante*, *o slante*, *aslonte*, earlier *on slonte*, *on slent*, < *a*³, on, + *slant*. Cf. Sc. *asklent*, *asclent*.] **I.** *adv.* or *a.* In a slanting or sloping direction; oblique; obliquely; not perpendicularly or at right angles.

The shaft drove through his neck *aslant*. *Dryden.*

As with his wings *aslant*
Sails the fierce cormorant.
Longfellow, Skeleton in Armor.

II. *prep.* Slantingly across; athwart.

There is a willow grows *aslant* a brook.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7.

The swelling upland where the side-long sun
Aslant the wooded grove at evening goes.
Longfellow, Spirit of Poetry.

asleep (a̤-slēp'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [Also *on sleep* (Acts xiii. 36); ME. *aslepe*, *aslape*, *onslæpe*, etc., < AS. *on slǣpe*, in sleep; < *a*³ + *sleep*.] 1. In or into a state of sleep: as, to fall *asleep*.

He [Sisera] was fast *asleep*. Judges iv. 21.

By whispering winds soon lull'd *asleep*.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 116.

And there within the hollow lay . . .
Aslaug the golden-headed child,
Asleep and rosy.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 32.

2. Figuratively—(*a*) Dead; in or into a state of death: chiefly in the Scriptures and religious literature.

Concerning them which are *asleep*, . . . sorrow not.
1 Thes. iv. 13.

(*b*) Dormant; inactive; idle.

During this inquisition Julia's tongue
Was not *asleep*. *Byron*, Don Juan, i. 145.

3. Having a peculiar numb feeling, accompanied by or passing off with a prickly tingling sensation. This condition is produced usually by prolonged pressure on the nerve-trunks, and consequently is most frequent in the arms and legs.

His legge . . . was all *aslepe*, and in a manner sterke stiff. *Udall*, tr. of Erasmus's Apophthegms, p. 235.

4. *Naut.*, said of sails when the wind is just strong enough to distend them and prevent them from shaking.

aslope (a̤-slōp'), *pp.*, or *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< late ME. *a slope*, either < *a*³ + *slope*, *n.*, or else for *aslope*, *aslopen*, 'slipped away,' < AS. *āslopen*, pp. of *āslūpan*, slip away, < *ā-* + *slūpan*, slip: see *a-*¹ and *slope*, *a.* and *n.*, and *slip*. Cf. *alight*¹, of similar double formation.] In or into an inclined or slanting position or direction; with leaning or inclination; deflected from the perpendicular; with declivity or descent, as a hill.

Set them not upright, but *aslope*. *Bacon*, Essays.

aslug† (a̤-slug'), *adv.* [< *a*³ + *slug*¹.] In a sluggish manner. [Rare.]

His boat
That comes *aslug* against the stream.
Fotherby, Atheomastix, ii. 12.

-asm. [< Gr. *-ασμός*, < *-άζειν*, after *-ι-*, equiv. to *-ισμός*, < *-ίζειν*: see *-ism*, and cf. *-ast*.] A suffix of Greek origin, occurring instead of *-ism* after *-i-*, as in *enthusiasm*, *miasm*, etc.

asmanite (as'ma̤n-īt), *n.* A form of silica found in some meteorites. It has been supposed to be orthorhombic in crystallization, but is probably identical with tridymite.

Asmannshäuser (ȧs-mȧnz-hoi'zėr), *n.* A brand of wines made at Asmannshausen, in Nassau on the Rhine. These wines are both red and white, the former being in especial repute for its excellent flavor and color, though not keeping well.

asmatography† (as-ma̤-tog'ra̤-fi), *n.* [< LGr. *ἀσματογράφος*, writing songs, < *ἀσματογραφεῖν*, write songs, < Gr. *ᾆσμα*(*τ-*), a song (< *ᾄδειν*, sing, > ult. E. *ode*, q. v.), + *γράφειν*, write.] The art of composing songs.

asmear (a̤-smēr'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*³ + *smear*.] Smeared over; bedaubed.

I came into Smithfield, and the shameful place, being all *asmear* with filth, and fat, and blood, and foam, seemed to stick to me. *Dickens*, Great Expectations, xx.

Asmonean, Asmonæan (as-mō̤-nē'a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *Asmonæus* or *Asmoneus*, representing Heb. *Khasmon*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Asmoneus or Asmonæus, a reputed ancestor of Mattathias, the first of the Maccabees and the father of Judas Maccabæus, who lived about 165 B. C.; hence, pertaining to the Maccabees. See *Maccabean*.

II. *n.* One of the family of Asmoneus; a Maccabean.

asoak (a̤-sōk'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*³ + *soak*.] In or into a soaked or soaking condition; thoroughly wet.

asocial (a-sō'sha̤l), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. (*a-*¹⁸) + *social*.] Unsocial; antagonistic to society.

As new morbid elements are formed in the disintegrating processes of disease, the ravages of which they thereupon accelerate, so new products of an *asocial* or antisocial kind are formed in the retrograde metamorphosis of the human kind. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 241.

asomatous (a-sō'ma̤-tus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀσώματος*, without a body, < *ἀ-* priv. + *σῶμα(τ-)*, body.] Without a material body; incorporeal. [Rare.]

Asopia (a-so'pi-ä), *n.* [NL.; cf. *Asopus.*] A genus of pyralid moths. *A. farinalis* is the meal-moth.

Asopinæ (as-ọ̄-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Asopus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of heteropterous insects, typified by the genus *Asopus.* Also *Asopina.*

Asopus (a-sō'pus), *n.* [NL., appar. < L. *Asōpus,* Gr. Ἀσωπός, name of several rivers and of a river-god.] A genus of heteropterous insects, of the family *Pentatomidæ.*

asor (as'ôr), *n.* [Heb.] A ten-stringed musical instrument of the Hebrews, played with a plectrum, and supposed to have borne some resemblance to the nebel. *S. K. Handbook Mus. Inst.*, p. 19.

asp^1 (asp), *n.* [< ME. *asp, aspe, espe,* < AS. **æsp, æspe, aspe, espe,* transposed *æps,* = D. *esp* = OHG. *aspa,* MHG. *aspe,* G. *espe* = Icel. *ösp,* asp, *espi,* aspen wood, = Dan. Sw. *asp,* asp; origin unknown. The E. form *aspen* is prop. an adj.: see *aspen.*] A European tree of the poplar family, *Populus tremula.* In America a similar species, *P. tremuloides,* is known as the quaking asp, or aspen. The white poplar, *P. alba,* is also sometimes called the *white asp.* The form *aspen* is also common.

asp^2 (asp), *n.* [In ME. as L., *aspis;* OF. *aspe* = Pr. *aspic* (> F. *aspic,* > E. *aspic*^{1}, q. v.) = Sp. *aspid, aspide* = Pg. It. *aspide,* < L. *aspis* (*aspid-*), < Gr. *ἀσπίς* (*ἀσπιδ-*), an asp, Egyptian viper.] **1.** A very venomous serpent of Egypt, celebrated in connection with the story of Cleopatra's suicide. It is identified with greatest probability with the horned viper, of the genus *Cerastes,* a snake about 15 inches long. The name has also been commonly applied to the *Naja haje,* a species attaining a length of 3 or 4 feet, related to and resembling the Indian cobra, *Naja tripudians.* It is of a mottled green and brown color, with the skin of the neck dilatable, though less so than that of the true cobra. This serpent is of frequent occurrence along the Nile, and is the sacred serpent of ancient Egypt, represented commonly in art as a part of the head-dress of kings and divinities, and often connected with their emblems, as a symbol of royal power. In archæology it is usually known as the *uræus.* **2.** The common viper or adder of Europe, a feebly poisonous serpent, formerly named *Vipera communis,* now *Pelias berus,* of the family *Viperidæ.* See cut under *adder.*—**3.** A name of sundry other poisonous serpents.

Aspic and *aspick* are obsolete or poetic forms.

Asp (*Naja haje*).

Asp, as an Egyptian royal symbol.—Seti I., father of Rameses II.

Aspalacidæ (as-pa̤-las'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Spalacidæ.*

Aspalacinæ (as-pal-a̤-sī'nē), *n. pl.* Same as *Spalacinæ.*

aspalathus (as-pal'a̤-thus), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀσπάλαθος,* a prickly shrub yielding a fragrant oil.] **1.** An unknown aromatic thorny shrub mentioned in the Apocrypha and by some of the old herbalists.

> I gave a sweet smell like cinnamon and *aspalathus.*
> Ecclus. xxiv. 15.

2. [*cap.*] The South African broom, a large genus of African plants, natural order *Leguminosæ,* with small heath-like leaves, and generally with yellow flowers.

Aspalax (as'pa̤-laks), *n.* Same as *Spalax.*

asparagi (as-par'a̤-jī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *asparagus.*] In *bot.*, scaly shoots from under ground, as in asparagus. Also called *turions.*

asparagic (as-pa̤-raj'ik), *a.* [< *asparagus* + *-ic.*] Same as *aspartic.*

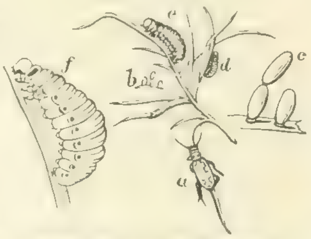
asparagin, asparagine (as-par'a̤-jin), *n.* [< *asparagus* + *-in*^{2}, *-ine*^{2}.] A crystallized substance ($C_4H_8N_2O_3$) found in the juice of asparagus, beets, and other vegetables, in the sprouts of cereals, and in leguminous seeds during germination. It is an amide of aspartic acid, and forms compounds with both acids and bases. Sometimes called *althein* or *asparamid.*

asparaginous (as-pa̤-raj'i-nus), *a.* [< *asparagus* + *-in*^{2} + *-ous.*] Belonging to asparagus; resembling asparagus; specifically, having tender edible shoots like those of asparagus: as, *asparaginous* plants.

asparagus (as-par'a̤-gus), *n.* [< L. *asparagus,* < Gr. *ἀσπάραγος,* Attic *ἀσφάραγος,* asparagus; said to be of Pers. origin. In ML. by apheresis also *sparagus, sparagi,* > It. *sparagio,* OF. *esperage,* > early mod. E. *sperage, sparage, sperach.* The ML. form *sparagus* was in E. altered by popular etymology into *sparagrass* and *sparrow-grass* (sometimes simply *grass*), which were until recently in good literary use.] **1.** A plant of the genus *Asparagus,* especially *A. officinalis.*—**2.** [*cap.*] A large genus of plants of the old world, natural order *Liliaceæ.* That which is cultivated in gardens, the common asparagus, or *Asparagus officinalis,* has a much-branched stem rising from thick and matted perennial root-stocks, and small greenish-yellow flowers. The narrow thread-like so-called leaves are in reality branchlets growing in clusters in the axils of the true but scale-like leaves. The roots have a bitterish mucilaginous taste, and the stalk is in some degree aperient and deobstruent, but not very efficacious. The part eaten is the turion, or young shoot covered with scales in place of leaves. The sprouts contain the crystalline substance called *asparagin.* **French** or **Prussian asparagus,** a name in some parts of England for the fleshy spike of *Ornithogalum Pyrenaicum.*

asparagus-bean (as-par'a̤-gus-bēn), *n.* See *bean*^{1}, 1.

asparagus-beetle (as-par'a̤-gus-bē"tl), *n.* A name given to two species of leaf-beetles (*Crioceridæ*) of the genus *Crioceris, C. asparagi* (Linnæus) and *C. duodecimpunctata* (Linnæus), which prey upon the asparagus-plant. Both species were imported into the United States from Europe. Both the beetles and their larvæ feed upon the asparagus-plant, but the damage is principally done by the larvæ. *C. asparagi* is blackish beneath, the thorax being reddish above, and the elytra ornamented with yellowish spots of varying extent. *C. duodecimpunctata* is nearly uniformly reddish, the elytra having twelve small black spots. The larvæ of the two species resemble each other closely; they are nearly cylindrical, tapering somewhat toward the head, shining, and of a dirty olive-green color.



Asparagus-beetle (*Crioceris asparagi*).
a, b, d, and *e,* beetle, eggs, and larvæ, natural size; *c* and *f,* eggs and larva, enlarged.

asparagus-stone (as-par'a̤-gus-stōn), *n.* A yellowish-green variety of the mineral apatite, occurring in Spain in small transparent crystals.

asparamide (as-par'a̤-mid), *n.* [< *aspar(agin)* + *amide.*] Same as *asparagin.*

asparginic (as-pär-jin'ik), *a.* [< *aspar(a)gin* + *-ic.*] Same as *aspartic.*

asparmate (as-pär'māt), *n.* [< *aspar(a)m(ide)* + *-ate*^{1}.] Same as *aspartate.*

aspartate (as-pär'tāt), *n.* [< *aspart(ic)* + *-ate*^{1}.] Any salt of aspartic acid.

aspartic (as-pär'tik), *a.* [< *aspar(agin)* + *-t-ic.*] Pertaining to or obtained from asparagin. Also *asparagic, asparginic.*—**Aspartic acid,** $C_4H_7NO_4$, a crystalline acid derived from asparagin.

aspe†, *n.* An old spelling of *asp*^{1} and *asp*^{2}.

aspect (as'pekt, formerly as-pekt'), *n.* [< ME. *aspect,* < L. *aspectus,* seeing, look, appearance, countenance, < *aspicere,* look, behold, < *ad,* to, + *specere,* look: see *species* and *spy.*] **1.** The act of seeing, or of looking at anything; view; gaze; glance; look. [Archaic.]

> Some other mistress hath thy sweet *aspects.*
> *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 2.

> His *aspect* was bent on the ground. *Scott.*

> Meeting the cold *aspect* of Duty.
> *O. W. Holmes,* Autocrat, xi.

2. Countenance; look or particular appearance of the face; mien; air: as, a mild or severe *aspect.*

> Wiser princes patron the arts, and carry an indulgent *aspect* unto scholars. *Sir T. Browne,* Religio Medici, ii. 3.

> Yet, had his *aspect* nothing of severe,
> But such a face as promis'd him sincere.
> *Dryden,* Character of Good Parson, i. 12.

3. Appearance to the eye or mind; look: as, the physical *aspect* of the country.

> And then our arms, like to a muzzled bear,
> Save in *aspect,* have all offence seal'd up.
> *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1.

> How sweet, how fair, and lovely her *aspects* are!
> Her eyes, like bright Eoan flames, shoot through me.
> *Fletcher* (*and another?*), Prophetess, iii. 3.

> What a collegiate *aspect* has that fine Elizabethan hall, where the fountain plays! *Lamb,* Old Benchers.

4. One of the ways in which a thing may be viewed or contemplated: as, to present an object or a subject in its true *aspect;* in a double *aspect;* a favorable *aspect.*

> Something loftier, more adorned,
> Than is the common *aspect,* daily garb,
> Of human life. *Wordsworth,* Prelude, v.

> Undoubtedly we have a right to make new words, as they are needed by the fresh *aspects* under which life presents itself here in the New World; and, indeed, wherever a language is alive, it grows.
> *Lowell,* Introd. to Biglow Papers, 1st ser.

5. Practical bearing or reference. [Rare.]

> The *aspect* of atonement is obviously toward creatures, working effects on them, not on God.
> *J. Gilbert,* Christ. Atonement, p. 167. (*N. E. D.*)

6. View commanded; prospect; outlook.

> This town has a good *aspect* toward the hill from whence we descended. *Evelyn.*

[Now used in this sense mainly with reference to the points of the compass: as, a house has a southern *aspect* or exposure.]

7. In *astrol.*, the relative positions of the planets as they appear at any given time to an observer upon the earth; the combined look of the heavenly bodies from the earth. The aspects are nine in number: (1) semisextile, a difference of longitude of 30°; (2) semisquare, of 45°; (3) sextile, of 60°; (4) quintile, of 72°; (5) square or quartile, of 90°; (6) trine, of 120°; (7) sesquiquadrate, of 135°; (8) biquintile, of 144°; (9) opposition, of 180°. To these may be added conjunction, which occurs when the planets have the same longitude. *Good aspects* are the semisextile, sextile, quintile, trine, and biquintile. *Bad aspects* are the semisquare, square, sesquiquadrate, and opposition. *Mundane aspects* are such as are formed by the houses in horary astrology and by the semiarcs of the planets in nativities.

> The glorious planet, Sol, . . . whose med'cinable eye
> Corrects the ill *aspects* of planets evil.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.

> We, that behold the sad *aspects* of heaven,
> Leading sense-blinded men, feel grief enough
> To know, though not to speak, their miseries.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, iii. 3.

8. In *her.*, the position of an animal with reference to the spectator.—**Ambulacral aspect.** See *ambulacral.*—**Aspect of a plane,** in *math.*, the direction of its normal.—**In full aspect.** Same as *affronté,* 2.—**In trian aspect,** in a position between *affronté* and *passant.* **Mesial aspect.** See *mesial.*

aspect† (as-pekt'), *v. t.* [< L. *aspectare,* look at, view, freq. of *aspicere,* look at: see *aspect, n.*] To behold; look upon.

> Happy in their mistakes those people whom
> The northern pole *aspects.*
> *Sir W. Temple,* tr. of Lucan, in Heroic Virtue.

aspectable (as-pek'ta̤-bl), *a.* [< L. *aspectabilis,* that may be seen, < *aspectare,* see, look at: see *aspect, v.*] **1.** Capable of being seen; visible.

> What is in this *aspectable* world? *Ray,* Creation.

2. Fair or fit to be seen.

> Via Vittoria, the *aspectable* street
> Where he lived mainly.
> *Browning,* Ring and Book, I. 57.

[Rare in both senses.]

aspectant (as-pek'ta̤nt), *a.* [< L. *aspectan(t-)s,* ppr. of *aspectare:* see *aspect, v.*] In *her.*, same as *affronté,* 2.

aspected (as-pek'ted), *p. a.* [< *aspect* + *-ed*^{2}.] **1**†. Looked at; viewed.—**2.** Having an aspect or look. [Rare.]

> Your lawyer's face, a contracted, a subtile, and intricate face, full of quirks and turnings, a labyrinthean face, now angularly, now circularly, every way *aspected.*
> *B. Jonson,* Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

aspecting (as-pek'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *aspect.*] Same as *affronté,* 2.

aspection† (as-pek'sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *aspectio(n-),* < *aspicere,* look at: see *aspect, n.*] The act of viewing or looking upon; view.

> A Moorish queen, upon *aspection* of the picture of Andromeda, conceived and brought forth a fair one.
> *Sir T. Browne.*

aspector (as-pek'to̤r), *n.* [< L. as if **aspector,* < *aspicere,* look at: see *aspect, n.*] A beholder; a spectator. *J. Davies.* [Rare.]

> The first-mentioned [galvanism] may contract a muscle, or relax the rigidity of an eye-lid, but it is the second [animal magnetism] that throws the diligent *aspector* into paroxysms. *Jon Bee,* Ess. on Samuel Foote.

aspen (as'pen), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *aspen,* < AS. **æspen* (not authenticated; = OFries. *espen* = D. *espen* = G. *espen,* a.), < **æsp, æspe,* asp, + *-en:* see *asp*^{1} and *-en*^{2}.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the tree named asp.

> Nor *aspen* leaves confess the gentlest breeze. *Gay.*

2. Tremulous, like an aspen-leaf; quivering.

II. *n.* [A mod. substantive use of the adj., prob. due to such phrases as *aspen leaf, aspen tree, aspen wood,* etc., regarded as compounds; cf. *linden* for *lind.*] Same as *asp*^{1}. [*Aspen* is

[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 51.

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

asper[1]† (as′pėr), *a.* [< ME. *aspre, aspere*, < OF. [illegible] : [illegible] savage. [illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible] Nat. Hist. [illegible]

asper[1] (as′pėr), *n.* [Short for L. *spiritus asper*, [illegible], rough breathing: see *spirit* and *asper*[1], *a.*] In *Gr. gram.*, a sign (ʽ) placed before or over an initial vowel or *ρ* to show that it is aspirated, that is, pronounced as if *h* preceded it; the rough breathing. [illegible] = [illegible] = *h* [illegible]. In Latin and [illegible] aspirated [illegible], the *h* being silent in the modern pronunciation.]

asper[2] (as′pėr), *n.* [= F. *aspre* = It. *aspero*, < ML. [illegible], *asprum*, < MGr. ἄσπρον, prop. neut. of ἄσπρος, white. In Turkish this coin is called *aqcha*, lit. whitish, < *aq*, white, + *-cha, -ja*, equiv. to E. *-ish*[1].] An old Egyptian and Turkish silver coin: now only a money of account. A piaster is considered equal to [illegible] current ones. One current asper is equal to [illegible] tenths of a United States mill.

> Demanded of me,
> For what I valued at so many *aspers*,
> A thousand ducats.
> *Massinger*, The Renegado, i. 3.

aspera (as′pe̤-rä̤), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *asper*, rough.] Same as *asper-artery*.

asper-artery (as′pėr-är″te̤-ri), *n.* [< L. *aspera arteria*, or *arteria aspera*, a tr. of Gr. ἀρτηρία τραχεῖα, lit. rough artery: see *asper*[1], *artery*, and [illegible].] The trachea or windpipe. *Coues.*

asperate (as′pe̤-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *asperatus*, pp. of *asperare*, roughen, < *asper*, rough: see *asper*[1].] To make rough or uneven in surface, sound, etc. [Rare.]

> The level surface of clear water being by agitation *asperated*.
> *Boyle*, Works, I. 683.

asperation (as-pe̤-rā′sho̤n), *n.* [< *asperate* + *-ion*.] A making rough. *Bailey.*

asperge (as-pėrj′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *asperged*, ppr. *asperging*. [= F. *asperger*, < L. *aspergere*, sprinkle, < *ad*, to, + *spargere*, sprinkle: see *sparse*, and cf. *asperse*.] To sprinkle.

> Each thing in order, as before,
> His pious hands array,
> *Asperge* the shrine; and then once more
> He takes his cheerful way.
> *Bulwer*, tr. of Schiller's Fridolin.

aspergeoire†, *n.* [OF., also *aspergoir* (mod. F. *aspersoir*); cf. ML. *aspergerium*; < L. *aspergere*, sprinkle: see *asperge*, and cf. *aspergillus*.] Same as *aspersorium*, 1.

asperges (as-pėr′jēz), *n.* [LL., prop. second pers. sing. future ind. of L. *aspergere*, sprinkle: see *asperge*.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*: (*a*) An antiphon, taken from the Miserere, intoned by the celebrant and sung by the choir before the solemn mass on Sundays, during which the priest sprinkles with holy water the altar, clergy, and people. With some modifications, the same rite is practised in the Greek and Oriental churches. (*b*) The sprinkling performed by the priest during the antiphon.

aspergill (as′pėr-jil), *n.* [< ML. *aspergillus*, [illegible].] Same as *aspersorium*, 1.

aspergilla, *n.* Plural of *aspergillum*.

aspergilli, *n.* Plural of *aspergillus*.

aspergilliform (as-per-jil′i-fôrm), *a.* [< ML. [illegible], + L. *forma*, shape.] 1. [illegible] aspergillus or sprinkler.—2. [illegible] ped; made up of numerous [illegible]

aspergillum (as-pėr-jil′um), *n.*; pl. *aspergilla* [illegible] *aspergillus*.] 1. Same as *aspersorium* [illegible] 2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of [illegible] watering-pot shells, of a family [illegible] synonym of *Brechites* [illegible]

aspergillus [illegible] (′us), *n.*; pl. *aspergilli* [illegible] < L. *aspergere*, sprinkle [illegible] 1. Same as [illegible] [NL.] A genus of [illegible] several of the [illegible]

[illegible]

Asperifoliæ (as-per-i-fō′li-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *asperifolius*: see *asperifolious*.] Same as *Boraginaceæ*.

asperifoliate (as-pėr-i-fō′li-āt), *a.* [< NL. *asperifoliatus*, < L. *asper*, rough, + *folium*, leaf: see *asper*[1] and *foliate*.] Having leaves rough to the touch.

asperifolious (as″pėr-i-fō′li-us), *a.* [< NL. *asperifolius*: see *asperifoliate*.] Same as *asperifoliate*.

asperity (as-per′i̤-ti), *n.*; pl. *asperities* (-tiz). [Early mod. E. *asperitie*, < ME. *asprete*, < OF. *asprete*, mod. F. *âpreté* and *aspérité*, < L. *asperita(t-)s*, roughness, < *asper*, rough: see *asper*[1].] 1. Roughness of surface; unevenness: opposed to *smoothness*.

> The pores and *asperities* of dry bodies.
> *Boyle*, Works, I. 683.

> Four thousand pioneers were sent in advance . . . to conquer, in some degree, the *asperities* of the road.
> *Irving*, Granada, p. 320.

2. Roughness of sound; harshness of pronunciation.

> Those dissonances and *asperities* which still adhered to . . . our diction. *T. Warton*, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, iii. 62.

3. Harshness of taste; sourness.

> The *asperity* of tartarous salts. *Bp. Berkeley*, Siris, § 86.

4. Roughness or ruggedness of temper; crabbedness; bitterness; severity: as, to chide one with *asperity*; "*asperity* of character," *Landor*.

> It could only have been the strong political feeling of Warton which could have induced him to censure the prose of Milton with such *asperity*.
> *I. D'Israeli*, Quar. of Auth., p. 261.

> A royalist, . . . without any of that political *asperity* which is as unwomanly as a long beard.
> *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

5. Disagreeableness; unpleasantness; difficulty: as, "the acclivities and *asperities* of duty," *Barrow*, Sermons, III. xlii.

> The allurements of praise and the *asperities* of censure.
> *Sumner*, Fame and Glory.

=Syn. 4. *Acrimony, Harshness*, etc. See *acrimony*.

asperly† (as′pėr-li), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *asprely*, < ME. *asperly*; < *asper*[1] + *-ly*[2].] Roughly; sharply; vigorously.

> Enforced their enemies to strike on land, and there assaulted them so *asprely*.
> *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 17.

aspermatism (as-pėr′ma-tizm), *n.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. + σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + *-ism*.] 1. Absence of seminal secretion.—2. The non-emission of semen in the sexual orgasm, owing to its reflux into the bladder.

aspermatous (as-pėr′ma̤-tus), *a.* Same as *aspermous*.

aspermous (as-pėr′mus), *a.* [< NL. *aspermus*, < Gr. ἄσπερμος, seedless, < ἀ- priv. + σπέρμα, seed: see *sperm*.] In *bot.*, destitute of seed.

aspernation† (as-pėr-nā′sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *aspernatio(n-)*, < *aspernari*, pp. *aspernatus*, disdain, spurn, neglect, < *ab*, from, + *spernari*, despise, spurn.] 1. A despising, etc. *Bailey*, 1731.—2. Neglect; disregard. *Johnson.*

asperness†, *n.* [ME. *asprenesse*; < *asper*[1] + *-ness*.] Harshness; severity. *Chaucer.*

asperous† (as′pėr-us), *a.* [< L. *asper*, rough (see *asper*[1]), + *-ous*.] Rough to the touch; uneven; harsh; severe.

asperse (as-pėrs′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *aspersed*, ppr. *aspersing*. [< L. *aspersus*, pp. of *aspergere*, besprinkle, bespatter: see *asperge*.] 1. To besprinkle; scatter over.

> *Asperse* and sprinkle the attendants.
> *J. Heath*, Flagellum, p. 159.

> The mourners returning from a Roman funeral, *aspersed* with water and stepping over fire, were by this double process made pure. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 398.

2. To bespatter with foul reports or false and injurious charges; tarnish in point of reputation or good name; slander; calumniate.

> With blackest crimes *aspersed*. *Cowper*, Iliad, vi.

> What perplexed us most, was to think who could be so base as to *asperse* the character of a family so harmless as ours. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xiv.

Syn. 2. *Asperse, Defame, Calumniate, Slander, Malign, Traduce, Libel, Vilify*, decry, depreciate, disparage, slur, run down, lampoon, blacken. These words are all descriptive of attempts to injure reputation by false statements. They all apply primarily and chiefly to persons. There is often little or no difference between them. *Asperse* is, literally, to bespatter, as with mud or dirt; it sometimes expresses injury to reputation by indirect insinuation. *Defame* is, literally, to lower the fame or repute of, to bring [illegible] infamy; to make charges that are more open and [illegible] than aspersions. *Calumniate*, *slander*, and [illegible] represent the most deliberate and deadly assault [illegible] reputation. The *calumniator* is most often the [illegible] of the falsehoods he circulates. The *slanderer* is [illegible] and more secret, his work being generally [illegible] the back of the injured person. The *maligner* is [illegible], malevolent, or *malign* in his motives. To *traduce* is to misrepresent, to show in an odious light. *Libel* and *slander* are the words most used in speaking of injury to reputation in its relation to the possible recovery of damages at law. To *libel*, therefore, often suggests the pecuniary loss by defamation; *libel* is strictly effected by publication, while *slander* is strictly by word of mouth. *Vilify* is, literally, to make one (seem) vile; it suggests a defamation of the coarser and more abusive sort. See *decry*.

> I am not sure . . . whether I ought not to call you out for *aspersing* the honour of the family.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 35.

> Whenever you would ruin a person or a government, you must begin by spreading calumnies to *defame* them.
> Quoted by *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 75.

> One trade or art, even those that should be the most liberal, make it their business to disdain and *calumniate* another. *Bp. Sprat.*

> Thou sittest and speakest against thy brother; thou *slanderest* thine own mother's son. Ps. l. 20.

> You *malign* our senators, for that
> They are not such as you. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1.

> If I am
> *Traduc'd* by ignorant tongues, . . .
> 'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough brake
> That virtue must go through.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 2.

> His [Dr. Kendrick's] virulent attack on Johnson's Shakespeare may be preserved for its total want of literary decency. . . . He *libelled* all the genius of the age, and was proud of doing it. *I. D'Israeli*, Cal. of Auth., p. 217.

> When I find the first of men, in rank and genius, hating one another, and becoming slanderers and liars in order to lower and *vilify* an opponent, . . . I look back in vain on any barbarous people for more barbarism.
> *Landor*, Peter the Great and Alexis.

aspersed (as-pėrst′), *p. a.* In *her.*, same as *semé*.

asperser (as-pėr′sėr), *n.* 1. An aspersorium.—2. One who asperses or vilifies another.

aspersion (as-pėr′sho̤n), *n.* [= F. *aspersion*, < L. *aspersio(n-)*, a besprinkling, < *aspergere*, besprinkle: see *asperse*, *asperge*.] 1. A sprinkling, as of or with water.

> No sweet *aspersion* shall the heavens let fall
> To make this contract grow. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

> To season a surly discourse with a more pleasing *aspersion* of love matters. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 424.

> Ximenes, unable to administer the rite to each individually, was obliged to adopt the expedient familiar to the Christian missionaries, of christening them en masse by *aspersion*; scattering the consecrated drops from a mop, or hyssop, as it was called, which he twirled over the heads of the multitude. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 6.

2. The making of calumnious reports, imputations, or charges; a derogatory assertion or criticism; calumny; censure.

> There, sir, an attack upon my language! what do you think of that?—an *aspersion* upon my parts of speech!
> *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii. 3.

> Every candid critic would be ashamed to cast wholesale *aspersions* on the entire body of professional teachers.
> *Grote*, Hist. Greece, II. 67.

aspersive (as-pėr′siv), *a.* [< *asperse* + *-ive*.] Tending to asperse; defamatory; calumnious; slanderous.

aspersively (as-pėr′siv-li), *adv.* In an aspersive manner; by way of aspersion.

aspersoir (as-per-swor′), *n.* [F., < ML. *aspersorium*.] Same as *aspersorium*.

Aspersorium.

aspersorium (as-pėr-sō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *aspersoria* (-ä̤). [ML., < L. *aspergere*, pp. *aspersus*, besprinkle: see *asperse*.] 1. A brush, or oftener a metallic instrument, used by the priest in Roman Catholic churches for sprinkling holy water. Also called *aspergillus*, *aspergillum*, *aspergill*.—2. A holy-water stoup or font. *Parker*, Concise Glossary. [Not in common Middle Latin use.]

aspersory (as-pėr′sō-ri), *a.* [< *asperse* + *-ory*. Cf. *aspersorium*.] Tending to asperse; defamatory.

asphalt (as′falt or as-falt′), *n.* [Also written as F., *asphalte*, and as NL., *asphaltum*, formerly also *asphaltus, -os, -a*, and as It., *aspalto*; in ME. spelled *aspalt*, once *aspaltoun*; < OF. *aspalt* = Pr. *asphalt* = Sp. *asfalto* = It. *aspalto*, *asfalto*, < Gr. ἄσφαλτος, asphalt, bitumen; a word of undetermined foreign origin.] 1. Same as *asphaltum*.—2. A bituminous material, employed for the covering of roofs and arches, for the lining of tanks, for pavement and flooring, and as a cement. See *asphaltum*. In the United States the substance so named is commonly made of refuse tar from gas-houses, mixed with slaked lime and gravel. Also called *asphaltic cement*.
3. A thick solution of the finest asphaltum in spirits of turpentine, used by opticians. It is used for making cells on pieces of glass, in which objects may be preserved in liquid, for examination with the microscope.
Asphalt-furnace, a portable furnace in which asphalt cement is heated for use in roofing, paving, etc.—**Asphalt stone, asphalt rock.** See *asphaltum*.—**Asphalt tiling**, a mosaic of china or glass bedded in asphalt, and made in the form of flooring-tiles.—**Asphalt varnish**, a black var-

nish composed of 3 parts of asphalt, 4 of boiled linseed-oil, and from 15 to 18 of oil of turpentine.—**Mexican asphalt.** Same as *chapapote.*

asphalt (as-falt′), *v. t.* [< *asphalt, n.*] To cover or treat with asphalt.

asphalter (as-fal′tėr), *n.* One who covers (as a path or a roof) with asphalt.

asphaltic (as-fal′tik), *a.* [< *asphalt* + *-ic.*] Of the nature of or containing asphalt; bituminous.—**Asphaltic cement** or **asphaltic mastic.** Same as *asphalt*, 2.

asphalting (as-fal′ting), *n.* The process of covering or paving with asphalt.

> In Paris . . . *asphalting* is still extensively practiced in the more spacious thoroughfares.
> *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc., p. 112.

asphaltite (as-fal′tīt), *a.* [< L. *Asphaltites*, a term applied especially to the Dead Sea; < Gr. ἀσφαλτίτης, of asphalt, < ἄσφαλτος, asphalt.] Asphaltic; bituminous.

asphaltos† (as-fal′tos), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄσφαλτος: see *asphalt.*] Same as *asphalt.*

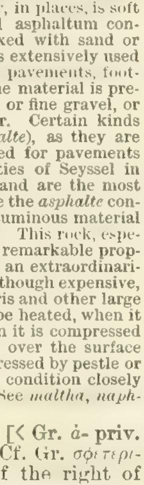
asphaltotype (as-fal′tọ-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. ἄσφαλτος, bitumen, + τύπος, type.] A negative photograph produced, by the process of Niepce, on a plate coated with a film of bitumen. See *photography.*

asphaltum (as-fal′tum), *n.* [NL.: see *asphalt.*] One of the so-called bituminous substances which are widely diffused over the earth, and are of great practical importance. See *bitumen* and *bituminous.* The asphaltums of various localities differ from each other considerably in chemical composition, as is proved by their different chemical reactions. They all agree, however, in being amorphous, in having the luster and general appearance of pitch (whence the name of *mineral pitch*, often applied to them), in melting at about the temperature of boiling water, and in taking fire when heated and burning with a bright but smoky flame. They differ essentially from coal in being more or less soluble in various reagents, such as oil of turpentine, ether, and alcohol. Asphaltum seems, in most cases at least, to have resulted from the hardening of the more liquid forms of bituminous substances, namely, maltha and petroleum, which have oozed out upon the surface and become inspissated by oxygenation or evaporation of their more volatile portions, or by both causes combined. The most interesting locality of asphaltum is the so-called "pitch-lake" in the island of Trinidad, about a mile and a half in circumference, and filled with asphaltum, which near the shore is quite solid, but nearer the center, in places, is soft and bubbling. Most of what is called asphaltum consists of this material more or less mixed with sand or other mineral substances. Asphaltum is extensively used in a variety of ways, and especially for pavements, foot-walks, and roofing. For this purpose the material is prepared by mixing it while hot with sand or fine gravel, or by causing it to be absorbed by paper. Certain kinds of asphaltic rock, or asphalts (F. *asphalte*), as they are frequently called, are peculiarly adapted for pavements or other special purposes. The localities of Seyssel in France and Val de Travers in Switzerland are the most important of this kind. At each of these the *asphalte* consists of limestone impregnated with bituminous material to the amount of from 4 to 16 per cent. This rock, especially that from Val de Travers, has the remarkable property of forming, without any admixture, an extraordinarily durable and elastic roadway, and is, although expensive, extensively used for that purpose in Paris and other large cities of Europe. The rock has only to be heated, when it crumbles to powder, in which condition it is compressed in molds into blocks, or simply spread over the surface required to be covered, and packed or pressed by pestle or roller, when, after cooling, it assumes a condition closely resembling that of the original rock. See *maltha, naphtha*, and *petroleum.* Also *asphalt.*

aspheterism (as-fet′ẹ-rizm), *n.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. + σφέτερος, one's own, + *-ism.* Cf. Gr. σφετερισμός, appropriation.] Denial of the right of private property; the principle of communism. *Southey.* [Rare.]

aspheterize (as-fet′ẹ-rīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *aspheterized*, ppr. *aspheterizing.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. + σφέτερος, one's own, + *-ize.* Cf. *spheterize.*] To practise aspheterism. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

asphodel (as′fọ-del), *n.* [< L. *asphodelus*, < Gr. ἀσφοδελός, king's-spear, a plant of the lily kind; as adj., ἀσφοδελὸς λειμών, in Homer, the asphodel meadow of the dead; origin unknown. The E. forms *affodil, daffodil, daffodilly*, etc., are corruptions of *asphodel:* see *daffodil.*] A name of various species of *Asphodelus*, a genus of plants, natural order *Liliaceæ*, natives of southern Europe. The yellow asphodel or king's-spear, *A. luteus*, is the handsomest and best-known species, though others are sometimes cultivated for ornament. The asphodel of the earlier English and French poets is the daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus.* In *Gr. myth.* the asphodel was the peculiar plant of the dead, its pale blossoms covering the meadows of Hades. It received this attribution, perhaps, because in Greek lands it is a very common weed, plentiful in barren and desert places and about tombs.



Branched Asphodel (*Asphodelus ramosus*).

> The banks of *asphodel* that border the river of life.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, iv.

Bog-asphodel, the name of species of *Narthecium, N. ossifragum* and *N. Americanum.* **False asphodel**, the American name of plants of the genus *Tofieldia.* **Scotch asphodel**, *Tofieldia palustris.*

asphyctic (as-fik′tik), *a.* [< Gr. ἄσφυκτος, without pulsation (see *asphyxia*), + *-ic.*] 1. Pertaining to asphyxia.—2. Pulseless.

asphyxia (as-fik′si-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀσφυξία, a stopping of the pulse, < ἄσφυκτος, without pulsation, < ἀ- priv. + σφύζειν (√ *σφυγ), pulsate, throb.] 1†. Originally, absence of pulse.—2. The extreme condition caused by lack of oxygen and excess of carbon dioxid in the blood, brought about by any sufficient interference with respiration, as in choking, drowning, or paralysis of the muscles of respiration. Also *asphyxy.* **Local asphyxia.** See *Raynaud's disease.*

asphyxial (as-fik′si-ạl), *a.* [< *asphyxia* + *-al.*] Relating to asphyxia; resulting from or indicating asphyxia: as, *asphyxial* symptoms.

asphyxiant (as-fik′si-ạnt), *n.* [< *asphyxia* + *-ant*1.] Any poisonous chemical substance which produces asphyxia.

asphyxiate (as-fik′si-at), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *asphyxiated*, ppr. *asphyxiating.* [< *asphyxia* + *-ate*2.] To produce asphyxia in; suffocate, or deprive of oxygen to the extent of producing death or very serious symptoms.

> The deprivation of oxygen, and the accumulation of carbonic acid, cause injury long before the *asphyxiating* point is reached. *Huxley and Youmans*, Physiol., § 128.

asphyxiation (as-fik-si-ā′shọn), *n.* [< *asphyxiate* + *-ion.*] The act of causing asphyxia; a state of asphyxia.

asphyxiative (as-fik′si-ạ̄-tiv), *a.* [< *asphyxiate* + *-ive.*] Suffocating; producing asphyxia or suffocation.

asphyxy (as-fik′si), *n.* See *asphyxia.*

aspic1, **aspick** (as′pik), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *aspike*; < F. *aspic*, < Pr. *aspic*, < L. *aspis* (*aspid-*), an asp: see *asp*2.] 1. A venomous serpent: same as *asp*2, but used chiefly in poetry.

> They shall find
> That, to a woman of her hopes beguil'd,
> A viper trod on, or an *aspic*, 's mild.
> *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, iv. 1.
>
> Thereto she pointed with a laugh,
> Showing the *aspick's* bite. *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

2†. A piece of ordnance of small caliber.

aspic2 (as′pik), *n.* [Early mod. E. *aspicke*, < F. *aspic*, in *huile d'aspic* for *huile de spic* (so first in E., "oil of aspicke"); *spic*, lavender spike, orig. spikenard: see *spike.*] The great lavender, *Lavandula spica.* See *lavender.*

aspic3 (as′pik), *n.* [F.; perhaps < *aspic*, an asp (see *aspic*1), with allusion to its coolness, there being a French proverbial saying, "Cold as an *aspic*" (Littré); or perhaps from the (supposed) custom of flavoring or seasoning this dish with spikes of lavender: see *aspic*2.] In *cookery*, a side dish consisting of a clear, savory meat-jelly containing fowl, game, fish, etc.

aspick, *n.* See *aspic*1.

aspiculate (as-pik′ụ̄-lạ̄t), *a.* Same as *aspiculous.*

aspiculous (as-pik′ụ̄-lus), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. + L. *spiculum*, a point: see *spiculum.*] Having no hard spicula.

Aspidisca (as-pi-dis′kạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀσπιδίσκη, fem. form of ἀσπιδίσκος, a boss, dim. of ἀσπίς (ἀσπιδ-), a shield.] 1. A genus of ciliate infusorians, type of the family *Aspidiscidæ.* *Ehrenberg*, 1830.—2. A genus of lepidopterous insects.

Aspidiscidæ (as-pi-dis′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aspidisca*, 1, + *-idæ.*] A family of hypotrichous *Ciliata.*

Aspidium (as-pid′i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀσπίδιον, a little shield, dim. of ἀσπίς (ἀσπιδ-), a shield.] 1. A genus of ferns variously limited, but in its broad sense including all those in which the dot-like sori are covered by a roundish, peltate, or reniform indusium. Those with a reniform indusium, attached by the sinus, are often separated as the genus *Nephrodium.* When the indusium is abortive or obliterated, the species are not distinguishable from forms of *Polypodium.* The genus is cosmopolitan, including nearly 300 species, which vary greatly in size, texture, venation, and division of the fronds. About 40 species are found within the United States. The common species are usually known as wood-ferns or shield-ferns. See *shield-fern.*
2. A genus of hymenopterous insects. Also *Aspidion.*

Aspidobranchia (as″pi-dọ-brang′ki-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀσπίς (ἀσπιδ-), a shield, + βράγχια, gills.] A group of prosobranchiate gastropods, approximately equivalent to *Scutibranchia, Rhipidoglossa*, or *Chiastoneura.* It includes such families as *Fissurellidæ, Haliotidæ*, etc. Also *Aspidobranchiata.*

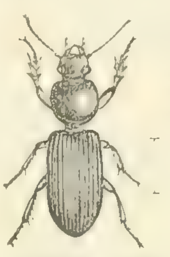
Aspidochirotæ (as″pi-dọ̄-kī-rō′tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀσπίς (ἀσπιδ-), a shield, + χείρ, a hand.] A group of ordinary pedate holothurians or sea-cucumbers, with peltate tentacles: equivalent to the family *Holothuriidæ:* contrasted with *Dendrochirotæ* (which see). Also spelled *Aspidocheirotæ.*

> In the *Aspidochirotæ*, or holothurians with disk- or shield-shaped tentacles furnished with tentacular ampullæ, the left respiratory tree is bound to the body-walls, there are no retractor muscles to the pharynx, and Cuvierian organs are present. These are the highest type of Holothuroidea, and are mainly tropical in their distribution. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 182.

aspidochirote (as″pi-dọ̄-kī′rōt), *a.* Pertaining or belonging to the *Aspidochirotæ.* Also spelled *aspidocheirote.*

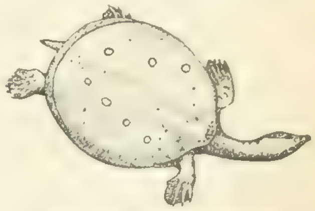
Aspidogaster (as″pi-dọ-gas′tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀσπίς (ἀσπιδ-), a shield, + γαστήρ, stomach.] A genus of *Trematoda*, or fluke-worms, parasitic in the pericardial cavity of the fresh-water mussel. *A. conchicola* is an example. See cut under *Trematoda.*

Aspidoglossa (as″pi-dọ-glos′ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀσπίς (ἀσπιδ-), a shield, + γλῶσσα, a tongue (ligula).] A genus of beetles, family *Carabidæ*, of the group *Scaritini.* About 20 species are known, mostly from Central or South America. One, *A. subangulata* (Chandler), occurs in the more southern portion of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. It is an elongate, convex, and shining insect, nearly 8 millimeters in length, with very stout fossorial legs, and deeply crenulatostriate elytra. Its color is black with a greenish tinge, but the antennæ, legs, and apex of the elytra are reddish. It is found on moist ground, where it preys on soft-bodied insects.



Subangular Ground-beetle (*Aspidoglossa subangulata*). Vertical line shows natural size.

Aspidonectes (as″pi-dọ̄-nek′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀσπίς (ἀσπιδ-), a shield, + νήκτης, a swimmer, < νήχειν, swim.] A genus of leather-back or soft-shelled turtles. *A. spinifer* is a common carnivorous voracious species of North America.



Leather-back Turtle (*Aspidonectes spinifer*).

Aspidophora (as-pi-dof′ọ̄-rạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *aspidophorus*, adj.: see *Aspidophorus.*] 1. In Latreille's system of classification, a section of his phyllopodous branchiopods, containing the genera *Apus* and *Lepidurus*, and equivalent to the modern family *Apodidæ* of the order *Phyllopoda.* Also *Aspidiphora.* See *Podostomata.*—2. In Allman's system of classification, a suborder of polyzoans constituted for the reception of *Rhabdopleura.*

Aspidophorus (as-pi-dof′ọ̄-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀσπιδοφόρος, shield-bearing, < ἀσπίς (ἀσπιδ-), a shield, + -φόρος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*1.] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes armed with shield-like scales: synonymous with *Agonus.*

aspidorhynchid (as″pi-dọ-ring′kid), *n.* A fish of the family *Aspidorhynchidæ.*

Aspidorhynchidæ (as″pi-dọ-ring′ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aspidorhynchus*, 1, + *-idæ.*] In Günther's system of classification, a family of lepidosteoid fishes with an elongated body covered with ganoid scales, a series of enlarged scales along the sides, jaws prolonged into a beak, the vertebral column homocercal, the fins furnished with fulcra, and the dorsal fin opposite the anal. The species are extinct; they lived during the Mesozoic epoch.

Aspidorhynchus (as″pi-dọ̄-ring′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀσπίς (ἀσπιδ-), a shield, + ῥύγχος, a snout, a beak.] 1. The typical genus of *Aspidorhynchidæ.* *Agassiz*, 1833.—2. A genus of reptiles.—3. A genus of worms.

Aspidostraca (as-pi-dos′trạ-kạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀσπίς (ἀσπιδ-), a shield, + ὄστρακον, a shell.] In Burmeister's system of classification, one of three orders of *Crustacea*, divided into five suborders called *Parasita, Lophyropoda, Phyllopoda, Cirripedia*, and *Pœcilopoda.* See these words.

aspie†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *espy.*

Aspila (as′pi-lạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄσπιλος, spotless, < ἀ- priv. + σπίλος, spot, speck.] 1. A genus [illegible] by Guénée. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] coleopterous in- [illegible]

aspine† (as'pin or -pīn), *a.* [Irreg. < *asp*² + *-ine*¹.] Of or pertaining to an asp; snaky: as, "*aspine* venom," [illegible]

aspirant (a-spīr'ant or as'pi-rant), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *aspirant*, a candidate (prop. ppr.), < L. *aspiran(t-)s*, ppr. of *aspirare* (> F. *aspirer*), aspire: see *aspire*.] **I.** *n.* One who aspires; one who seeks advancement, elevation, or preference.

> [illegible] the name and honours of an Eng- [illegible] *Bp. Hurd.*

> [illegible] were her dowry; and she was claimed by four separate *aspirants*. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 196.

II. *a.* 1. Aspiring; ambitious: as, "our *aspirant* souls," *Mrs. Browning.*—2. Ascending; mounting up: as, *aspirant* flames. [Rare in both uses.]

aspirate (as'pi-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *aspirated*, ppr. *aspirating*. [< L. *aspiratus*, pp. of *aspirare*, give the *h*-sound to, breathe or blow upon: see *aspire*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To pronounce with a breathing or an audible emission of breath; pronounce with such a sound as that of the letter *h*: as, we *aspirate* the words *horse* and *house*, but not *hour* and *honor*; cockneys often *aspirate* words beginning with a vowel.

> [illegible] *aspirated* — that is to say, had an audible bit of an *h* pronounced after them. *Whitney*, Lang. and Study of Lang., p. 93.

2. To remove by aspiration.—**Aspirating winnowing-machine**, one in which aspiration or suction [illegible] blast. See *aspirator*.

II. *intrans.* To be uttered with an aspirate or strong breathing. [Rare.]

> Where a vowel ends a word, the next begins either with a [illegible] or what is its equivalent; for our *w* and *h* [illegible] *Dryden.*

aspirate (as'pi-rāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *aspiratus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* Pronounced with the aspirate or rough breathing; pronounced with the *h*-sound, or with a strong emission of breath.

> The Zend often showing an *aspirate* mute where the Sanskrit has the unaspirate, and vice versâ. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 172.

> They are not *aspirate*, i. e., with such an aspiration as *h*. *Holder*, Elem. of Speech.

II. *n.* An aspirated sound, or a sound like our *h*; a sound with which the *h*-sound is combined, or which corresponds historically to a sound of this nature: thus, the Sanskrit *kh*, *gh*, *bh*, etc., and the Greek *ch*, *th*, *ph* (χ, θ, φ) are called *aspirates*, as are also the English *f*, *th*, which are more properly called breathings or spirants; also, a character or combination of characters representing a sound thus described, as the letter *h*, the Greek rough breathing, etc.

aspirated (as'pi-rā-ted), *p. a.* Same as *aspirate*.

aspiration (as-pi-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. *aspiratio(n-)*, a breathing upon, aspiration of a sound, the aspirate letter *h*, < *aspirare*: see *aspirate*, *v.*] 1. The act of aspirating or breathing; a breath.

> [illegible] tuned breezes and gentle *aspirations* [illegible]

2. [illegible] sound; a phonetic breathing.

> [illegible]

3. The act of aspiring or ardently desiring; an [illegible] chiefly after what is [illegible]

> [illegible]

4. [illegible]; contemplation.

> [illegible]

5. [illegible] the body, by means of a hollow needle or trocar connected with a suction-syringe.—6. Suction: the act or process of drawing air through (by some method of exhaustion), as opposed to the act or process of forcing it through—that is, to a blast.

> [illegible] there are other kinds of apparatus in which the principle of *aspiration*, or drawing currents of air through the grain, is now extensively employed. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 344.

=Syn. 3. Longing, yearning.

aspirator (as'pi-rā-tor), *n.* [NL., < L. *aspirare*, breathe or blow upon: see *aspirate* and *aspire*.] **1.** An apparatus for creating a vacuum by the action of a moving fluid. A common form is that of a simple vessel filled with water and connected with the receptacle to be drained of air. On permitting the water to escape below, a partial vacuum is formed above it. **2.** A surgical instrument, consisting of a hollow needle, or trocar, connected with a suction-syringe, used in removing fluids from the cavities of the body.—**3.** A form of winnowing-machine employing aspiration instead of a blast. See *aspiration*, 6.

aspiratory (a-spīr'a-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **aspiratorius*, < *aspirare*, breathe upon: see *aspirate* and *-ory*.] Pertaining to breathing; suited to the inhaling of air.

aspire (a-spīr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *aspired*, ppr. *aspiring*. [< late ME. *aspire*, < F. *aspirer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *aspirar* = It. *aspirare*, < L. *aspirare*, *adspirare*, breathe or blow upon, desire to reach, < *ad*, to, + *spirare*, breathe, blow: see *spirit*. Cf. *conspire*, *expire*, *inspire*, *perspire*, *respire*, *suspire*, *transpire*.] **I.**† *trans.* **1.** To breathe to or into.

> To spreade his beames vpon vs, and *aspire* hys breth into vs. *Sir T. More*, Apol., xlix. (*N. E. D.*)

2. To breathe forth or exhale. *Shenstone.*

> Whose notes the air *aspire*
> Of th' old Egyptian or the Thracian lyre.
> *B. Jonson*, Golden Age Restored.

3. To breathe after; seek with eagerness to attain to; long or try to reach; attempt.

> Who dare *aspire* this journey? *Donne*, Poems, p. 184.

4. [See II., 2.] To mount or soar to; attain.

> That gallant spirit hath *aspir'd* the clouds.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 1.

> Come, there was never any great thing yet
> *Aspired*, but by violence or fraud.
> *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 3.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be eagerly desirous; aim ambitiously, especially at something great or noble; be ambitious: followed by an object with *to* or *after*, or by an infinitive: as, to *aspire* to a crown or *after* immortality.

> *Aspiring* to be gods, if angels fell,
> *Aspiring* to be angels, men rebel.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, i. 127.

> He *aspired* to see
> His native Pisa queen and arbitress
> Of cities. *Bryant*, Knight's Epitaph.

2. [Partly influenced by association with *spire*.] To rise up as an exhalation, or as smoke or fire; hence, to mount or ascend; tower up or rise high.

> Whose flames *aspire*,
> As thoughts do blow them, higher and higher.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 5, song.

aspire† (a-spīr'), *n.* [< *aspire*, *v.*] Aspiration; ardent wish or desire.

> And mock the fondling for his mad *aspire*. *Chapman.*

aspirement† (a-spīr'ment), *n.* [< *aspire* + *-ment*.] The act of aspiring; aspiration.

> By which *aspirement* she her wings displays
> *Ant. Brewer* (?), Lingua, iii. 8.

aspirer (a-spīr'ėr), *n.* One who aspires; an aspirant.

aspiring (a-spīr'ing), *p. a.* **1.** Animated with an ardent desire, as of power, importance, or excellence; ambitious; soaring: as, "*aspiring* nobles," *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

> *Aspiring* beggary is wretchedness itself.
> *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

> Ere he filled with loves, hopes, longings, this *aspiring* heart of man *Lowell*, Anti-Apis.

2. Rising; towering or soaring.

> In one destruction dooms the *aspiring* wall
> *Pope*, Iliad, xii. [illegible]

aspiringly (a-spīr'ing-li), *adv.* In an aspiring manner; soaringly; ambitiously.

aspiringness (a-spīr'ing-nes), *n.* The state of being aspiring; ambitiousness. [Rare.]

aspis (as'pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀσπίς, an asp, the Egyptian cobra: see *asp*².] 1. Same as *asp*² or *aspic*¹. Also used as a generic term. 2. [*cap.*] A genus of coleopterous insects. *Germar.*—3. [*cap.*] A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Treitschke*, 1829.

aspish (as'pish), *a.* [< *asp*² + *-ish*.] Of or pertaining to asps; snaky. *N. E. D.*

Aspisoma (as-pi-sō'mä), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. ἀσπίς, a shield, + σῶμα, body.] A genus of South American fireflies, of the family *Telephoridæ*, belonging to the malacodermatous division of pentamerous *Coleoptera*. *A. lineatum* is the common firefly of the Amazon region.

Asplanchna (as-plangk'nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄσπλαγχνος, without bowels, < ἀ- priv. + σπλάγχνα, bowels.] A genus of free *Rotifera*, having a rounded sac-like body, devoid of appendages, and possessing neither anus nor intestine, whence the name. The genus is typical of the family *Asplanchnidæ*.

asplanchnic (as-plangk'nik), *a.* [< Gr. ἄσπλαγχνος, without bowels (see *Asplanchna*), + *-ic*.] Having no intestine or alimentary canal; anenterous.

asplanchnid (as-plangk'nid), *n.* A rotifer of the family *Asplanchnidæ*.

Asplanchnidæ (as-plangk'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Asplanchna* + *-idæ*.] A family of rotifers having the trochal disk rounded, the wreath single and marginal, the trophi incudate, and no intestine, anus, or foot. *Asplanchna* is the leading genus.

Asplenium (as-plē'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀσπλήνιον, also σπλήνιον, usually ἄσπληνον (> L. *asplenum*), spleenwort, supposed to be a cure for the spleen, < ἀ- euphonic + σπλήν, spleen: see *spleen*.] A genus of ferns characterized by linear or oblong sori lying on the veins (which are free in most species) and obliquely to the costa, the involucre being conformable to the sorus and opening toward the costa when single. It is the largest genus of the order (*Filices*) excepting *Polypodium*, and its species are found in all parts of the world, wherever ferns grow. It includes very varied forms. Many of the species are evergreen, and some are cultivated for their beauty. Among the more common species, generally known as spleenwort, are the lady-fern (*A. Filix-fœmina*), black maidenhair (*A. Trichomanes*), distributed around the globe, wall-rue (*A. Ruta-muraria*), and ebony spleenwort (*A. ebeneum*).

aspodil†, *n.* An obsolete and corrupt form of *asphodel* (*Asphodelus ramosus*). Also *aspod-flower*. *Holme*, 1688.

asporous (a-spō'rus), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. + σπόρος, seed: see *spore*.] Without spores; not developing spores.

> In the case of the simplest and most minute Schizomycetes (Micrococcus, etc.) no definite spores have been discovered; any one of the vegetative micrococci may commence a new series of cells by growth and division. We may call these forms *asporous*, at any rate provisionally. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 404.

asport (as-pōrt'), *v. t.* [< L. *asportare*, carry away, < *abs*, away (see *ab-*), + *portare*, carry.] To carry away; especially, to remove feloniously. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

asportation (as-pōr-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *asportatio(n-)*, a carrying away, < *asportare*, pp. *asportatus*: see *asport*.] **1.** A carrying away or off. [Rare.]

> Aubrey, whose "Miscellanies" were published in 1696, had no doubts whatever as to the physical *asportation* of the witch. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 115.

2. In *criminal law*, the felonious removal of goods from the place where they were deposited. It may be theft, though the goods be not carried from the house or apartment.

aspret, *a.* A Middle English form of *asper*¹.

Aspredinæ (as-prē-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aspredo* + *-inæ*.] Same as *Aspredinina* or *Aspredinidæ*. *Swainson*, 1839.

aspredinid (as-pred'i-nid), *n.* A fish of the family *Aspredinidæ*.

Aspredinidæ (as-prē-din'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aspredo* (*-din-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of nematognathous fishes, exemplified by the genus *Aspredo*, containing a few fresh-water catfishes of South America. They have no operculum, no adipose fin, no spine in the dorsal fin, reduced gill-openings, small eyes and mouth, and 6 to 8 barbels. The skin is either smooth or tuberculous.

Aspredinina (as″prē-di-nī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aspredo* (*-din-*) + *-ina*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, a group of *Siluridæ proteropodes*, with the anterior and posterior nostrils remote from each other, the lower lip not reverted, and the humerocubital process much developed and prolonged: synonymous with the family *Aspredinidæ*.

Aspredo (as-prē'dō), *n.* [NL., < L. *aspredo*, roughness, < *asper*, rough: see *asper*¹.] A genus of nematognathous fishes, typical of the family *Aspredinidæ*.

asprely†, *adv.* See *asperly*.

aspreness†, *n.* See *asperness*.

asprino (as-prē'nō), *n.* [It., prop. dim. of *aspro*, sour, sharp, < L. *asper*: see *asper*¹.] A white wine made in the neighborhood of Rome. The best-known quality is sparkling.

aspy†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *espy.*

asquat (a̤-skwot′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< a^3 + *squat.*] In or into a squatting posture.

Sitting *asquat* between my mother and sister. *Richardson.*

asquint (a̤-skwint′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< ME. *asquint, a squynte,* appar. < a^3 + **squint* (cf. D. *schuinte,* slope, slant); but *squint* is not found in ME., the mod. form *squint, adv.* and *a.,* having come by apheresis from *asquint:* see *squint.*] 1. To or out at the corner or angle of the eye; obliquely; toward one side; not in the straight line of vision; askance; furtively.

Who look *asquint* or shut their eyes. *Swift.*

Edifices, . . . with all their costliness, looking somewhat *asquint* on the visitor, as if questioning his right to enter them. *Alcott,* Tablets, p. 70.

2. In the condition of squinting; oblique.

The eye is muddy and sometimes *asquint.*
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 126. (*N. E. D.*)

asquirm (a̤-skwėrm′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< a^3 + *squirm.*] On the squirm; squirming. *Howells.*

ass^1 (ȧs), *n.* [< ME. *as, ass, asse,* < AS. *assa,* m. (fem. *assen,* not **asse*), an isolated form, perhaps adapted from ONorth. *assald, asald, asal* (which is from the Celtic), the earlier form, of the common Teut. type, being *esol, esul* = OS. *esil* = D. *ezel* (> E. *easel,* q. v.) = OHG. *esil,* MHG. G. *esel* (> Dan. *esel, æsel*) = Goth. *asilus* (cf. Ir. and Gael. *asal* = Manx *assyl,* and OBulg. *osĭlŭ* = Bohem. *osel* = Pol. *osiel, osioł* (barred *l*) = Russ. *oselŭ* = Lith. *asilas* = OPruss. *asilis*), prob. the same, with variant termination, as Icel. *asni,* m., *asna,* fem., = Sw. *åsna* = Dan. *asen* (cf. W. *asyn* = Corn. *asen* = Bret. *azen*); all appar. (the Slav. and Lith. forms through Teut.) < L. *asinus* (> It. *asino* = Sp. Pg. *asno* = Pr. *asne* = OF. *asne,* F. *âne*) = Gr. ὄνος (orig. *ὄσνος?), an ass; perhaps ult. of Semitic origin; cf. Heb. *āthōn,* a she-ass. Cf. G. *assel,* esp. in comp. *keller-assel* (also *keller-esel*), a wood-louse, so named from its color, < L. *asellus,* a little ass, dim. of *asinus;* cf. Gr. ὄνος, a wood-louse.] 1. A solidungulate quadruped of the family *Equidæ,* the *Equus asinus.* This animal has long ears, a short mane, and a tail covered with long hairs at the end. It is usually ash-colored, with a black cross over the shoulders, formed by a longitudinal and a transverse dark streak. The tame or domestic ass is patient, and carries a heavy burden. It is slow, but very sure-footed, and for this reason very useful on rough, steep, and hilly ground. The ass is supposed to be a native of central Asia (by Darwin and others, of Abyssinia), where vast troops roam over the great deserts in a wild state. The wild ass is a fine fleet animal, and is accounted the noblest game in Persia, where its flesh is prized as venison is with us. The domesticated ass has become the type of obstinacy and stupidity. See *jackass.* 2. Any wild species of the subgenus *Asinus,* as the dziggetai or hemione, onager, etc.—3. A dull, heavy, stupid fellow; a dolt; a fool; a blockhead.

If this be not a fit of some violent affection, I am an *ass* in understanding. *Ford,* Love's Sacrifice, ii. 2.

4. A post in the bridge of a pulp-vat on which the mold is placed to drain.—**Asses' bridge** (*pons asinorum*), a name humorously given to the fifth proposition of the first book of Euclid's Elements of Geometry. See *pons asinorum.*—**Feast of asses.** See *feast.*—**The Two Asses,** the stars γ and δ of the constellation Cancer, on either side of the nebula Præsepe. See *Asellus. N. E. D.*

ass^2 (äs), *n.* [Scotch form of *ash*^{2}.] Ashes.

ass^3 (äs), *n.* A unit of weight in use in different parts of Germany until the adoption of the metric system. It was equal to 5 centigrams, or three quarters of a grain troy.

assacu (as′a-kö), *n.* [Braz.] A euphorbiaceous tree of South America, *Hura crepitans,* the bark and sap of which contain a very acrid poisonous principle. Applied to the skin the milky sap produces a pustular eruption; the natives prepare from it a poisonous drink, also used as an anthelmintic. The seeds are most violently purgative. A decoction of the bark is used as a remedy for elephantiasis, and the pounded leaves are used for rheumatism.

assafetida, *n.* See *asafetida.*

assagai (as′a̤-gī), *n.* [Also written *assegai, assagay, assegay,* and formerly *assagaie, azagaia* (also *zagaye, zagaie,* < F. *zagaie*), and early mod. E. *archegaye* (< F. *archegaie, archigaie, arcigaye*); < F. *azegaye, azagaye,* < Pg. *azagaia,* Sp. *azagaya* (Sp. formerly also without the art., *zagaya,* > It. *zagaglia,* F. *zagaie,* above), < Ar. *az-zaghāyah,* < *al,* the, + *zaghāyah,* a spear: a native Berber word. Cf. *lancegay.*] A slender spear or lance of hard wood, usually having an iron head: now most commonly applied to the throwing-spear or javelin used in battle by the natives of South Africa, especially the Zulus and Kafirs. Also spelled *assegai.*

assagai (as′a̤-gī), *v. t.* [< *assagai, n.*] To strike or kill with an assagai. Also spelled *assegai.*

Upon a signal the Zulus rushed upon their unarmed guests, and *assagaied* them to the last man.
Westminster Rev., CXXVI. 173.

assagai-wood (as′a̤-gī-wůd), *n.* The wood of a cornaceous tree of southern Africa, *Curtisia faginea,* of which the Zulus make their spears.

assai^1 (ȧs-sä′i), *adv.* [It., very, much, enough, < ML. *ad satis:* L. *ad,* to; *satis,* enough. See *asseth, assets.*] In *music,* very: as, *allegro assai,* very quick; *adagio assai,* very slow.

assai^2 (a-sī′), *n.* [Braz.] A native name in Brazil of several species of palms of the genus *Euterpe* (which see). The *assai-rani* (that is, false euterpe) is the *Geonoma Camana.* *Assai-i* is a drink prepared from the nuts of *E. oleracea.*

assail (a̤-sāl′), *v. t.* [< ME. *assailen, asailen* (later often by apheresis *saile*), < OF. *asaillir, asalir,* later *assaillir* = Pr. *asalir, assalhir* = It. *assalire,* < ML. *assalire, adsalire,* assail, for L. *assilire, adsilire,* leap upon, < *ad,* to, + *salire,* leap, jump, rush forth: see *salient.* Cf. *assault.*] 1. To fall upon with violence; assault; attack.

With greedy force he gan the fort t' *assail.* *Spenser.*

The covert of some enclosed ground in the rear enabled a party to steal round and *assail* them unexpectedly in flank. *R. W. Dixon,* Hist. Church of Eng., III. 74.

2. To attack with reasoning, arguments, censure, abuse, criticism, appeals, entreaties, or anything that bears upon the mind or feelings: as, to *assail* an obnoxious person with jeers.

The prince next *assailed* the baron upon the subject of settling his estate on his daughter. *Scott.*

The really efficient weapons with which the philosophers *assailed* the evangelical faith were borrowed from the evangelical morality. *Macaulay,* Von Ranke.

The metaphysical doctrine *assailed* by Hume tended, when carried to its logical extreme, to identify reality with reason. *Leslie Stephen,* Eng. Thought, i. § 64.

3. To fall upon; bring something to bear upon or against; come in contact with: as, the ship was *assailed* by a severe storm.

Sit down awhile,
And let us once again *assail* your ears.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1.

When trouble did thee sore *assail,*
On me then didst thou call. *Milton,* Ps. lxxxi.

=**Syn.** 1. *Attack, Set upon, Fall upon, Assail, Assault.* *Attack,* literally to fasten to, is the most general of these words. *Set upon* and *fall upon* have the vigor of short and familiar words, and they express a sudden, energetic attack. *Assail* and *assault,* literally to leap or spring at, are to attack vehemently and perhaps suddenly. *Assault* is the stronger of the two, and is especially used of attacks with personal violence, as with fists, stones, etc. All five of these words may be extended to warfare, and to contests and struggles of any kind.

This king's [Menephtah's] first experience in war was against an army of wider nationality than had ever before *attacked* Egypt. *H. S. Osborn,* Ancient Egypt, p. 74.

He look'd, and more amazed
Than if seven men had *set upon* him, saw
The maiden standing in the dewy light.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

My lord is weary with the fight before,
And they will *fall upon* him unawares.
Tennyson, Geraint.

The indignation which arms itself with secret forces does not awaken until we are pricked and stung and sorely *assailed.* *Emerson,* Compensation.

Then they *assaulted* one of the gates, which they burned: but only to find that the defenders had raised a more formidable barrier behind it.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., III. 64.

assailable (a̤-sā′la̤-bl), *a.* [< *assail* + *-able.*] Capable of being assailed, attacked, or invaded.

He lived among a generation of sinners, whose consciences were not *assailable* by smooth circumlocutions, and whose vices required the scourge and the hot iron.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., II. 86.

assailant (a̤-sā′la̤nt), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *assaillant,* ppr. of *assaillir:* see *assail* and *-ant*^{1}.] **I.** *a.* 1. Assaulting; attacking; invading with violence. *Milton.*—2. In *her.,* same as *salient.*

II. *n.* One who assails, attacks, or assaults.

The wise man throws himself on the side of his *assailants.* It is more his interest than it is theirs to find his weak point. *Emerson,* Compensation.

assailer (a̤-sā′lėr), *n.* [< ME. *assailour, assailyour,* < OF. *assailleor,* < *assaillir:* see *assail.*] One who assails.

assailment (a̤-sāl′ment), *n.* [< *assail* + *-ment.*] An assault; an attack. [Rare.]

His most frequent *assailment* was the headache.
Johnson, Pope.

assai-palm (a-sī′päm), *n.* Same as *assai*^{2}.

assamar (as′a̤-mär), *n.* [< L. *assus,* roasted, + *amarus,* bitter.] A bitter substance produced by roasting in the air such substances as sugar, meat, bread, grain, etc., until they turn brown. *Baron von Reichenbach.*

Assamese (as-a̤-mēs′ or -mēz′), *a.* and *n.* [< *Assam* + *-ese.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Assam or its inhabitants.

II. *n. sing.* and *pl.* A native or the natives of Assam, an eastern province of British India adjoining Burma and Tibet.

assapan†, **assapanic**† (as-a̤-pan′, -ik), *n.* [N. Amer. Ind.] The native name of the American flying-squirrel, *Sciuropterus volucella.* Also *assapanick, assaphan.*

assart (a-särt′), *v. t.* [< AF. *assarter,* OF. *essarter,* < ML. *exartare, exsartare* (freq. of **exsarire*), grub up, < *ex,* out, + *sartare* for **saritare,* freq. of L. *sarire, sarrire,* pp. *sarritus,* hoe, weed, grub.] In *Eng. law,* to grub up (trees and bushes); clear (wood-land).

assart (a-särt′), *n.* [Now also *essart;* < AF. *assart,* OF. *essart* (> law L. *assarta, assartus, essartum*), < ML. *exartum,* prop. neut. of **exartus,* pp. of **exarire,* **exsarire:* see *assart, v.*] In *Eng. law:* (*a*) The act of grubbing up trees and bushes in a forest. This act, as destroying thickets and coverts, was in some circumstances forbidden by law. (*b*) A tree grubbed up by the roots. (*c*) A piece of land cleared, as by grubbing.

In those districts, and in many others in the neighbourhood, the copyhold lands which have been reclaimed from the forest-waste are known as "*assart*-lands."
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 192.

assary†, *n.* [< Gr. ἀσσάριον.] The Roman copper coin called *as.*

assassin (a̤-sas′in), *n.* [< F. *assassin* = Pr. *assassin* = Sp. *asesino* = Pg. It. *assassino,* < ML. *assassinus,* prop. one of the *Assassini, Assasini, Assessini, Ascisini* (also *Asasi, Haussasi;* cf. OF. *Assacis, Hassasis,* MGr. Χασίσιοι, pl., from the Ar. sing.), < Ar. *Hashshāshīn* and *Hashīshiyyīn,* the order or sect of the Assassins, lit. hashish-eaters (so called because the agents selected to do murder were first intoxicated with hashish), pl. of *hashshāsh* and *hashīshiyy,* hashish-eater, < *hashīsh,* hashish: see *hashish.*] 1. [*cap.*] One of the Assassins, a military and religious order in Syria, founded in Persia by Hassan ben Sabbah about the year 1090. A colony migrated from Persia to Syria, settled in various places, with their chief seat on the mountains of Lebanon, and became remarkable for their secret murders in blind obedience to the will of their chief. Their religion was a compound of Magianism, Judaism, Christianity, and Mohammedanism. One article of their creed was that the Holy Spirit resided in their chief and that his orders proceeded from God himself. The chief of the sect is best known by the denomination *old man of the mountain* (Arabic *sheikh al jebal,* chief of the mountains). These barbarous chieftains and their followers spread terror among nations far and near for almost two centuries. In the time of the crusades they mustered to the number of 50,000, and presented a formidable obstacle to the arms of the Christians. They were eventually subdued by the sultan Bibars about 1272. 2. One who undertakes, for a reward previously agreed on, to put another person to death by surprise or secret assault; hence, one who kills, or attempts to kill, by treacherous violence; a murderer.—3†. [With allusion to its 'killing' effect.] A breast-knot, or similar decoration worn in front. *Ladies' Dict.,* London, 1694.

assassin† (a̤-sas′in), *v. t.* [< F. *assassiner,* assassinate, worry, vex, = It. *assassinare,* assassinate, < ML. *assassinare;* from the noun.] To murder; assassinate.

With him that *assassines* his parents.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, p. 502.

assassinacy† (a̤-sas′i-na̤-si), *n.* [< *assassina*(*te*) + *-cy.*] The act of assassinating. *Hammond.*

assassinant† (a̤-sas′i-na̤nt), *n.* [< F. *assassinant,* ppr. of *assassiner:* see *assassin, v.*] An assassin.

assassinate (a̤-sas′i-nāt), *v.;* pret. and pp. *assassinated,* ppr. *assassinating.* [< ML. *assassinatus,* pp. of *assassinare:* see *assassin, v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To kill or attempt to kill by surprise or secret assault; murder by sudden or treacherous violence.

Help, neighbours, my house is broken open, . . . and I am ravished and like to be *assassinated.* *Dryden.*

2†. To assault; maltreat.

Such usage as your honourable lords
Afford me, *assassinated* and betray'd.
Milton, S. A., l. 1109.

3. Figuratively, to blight or destroy treacherously; overthrow by foul or unfair means: as, to *assassinate* a person's character or reputation.=**Syn.** 1. *Slay, Murder,* etc. See *kill.*

II. *intrans.* To commit murder by assassination.

Where now no thieves *assassinate.*
Sandys, Paraphrase of Judges v.

[illegible] *assassinatus*, < *assassinare*: [illegible].] 1. Assassination; murder- [illegible]

assassination (a̤-sas-i-nā'sho̤n), *n.* [< *assassi-* [illegible]] murdering by surprise or secret assault; murder by treacherous violence.

assassinative (a̤-sas'i-nā̤-tiv), *a.* [< *assassinate* + [illegible].] [illegible]

assassinator (a̤-sas'i-nā-to̤r), *n.* 1. An assassin.—2. In *canon law*, one who hires another to kill a third person by surprise or secret assault. [illegible] when the attempted assassination fell short of its effect. The law was first made against those employing infidels to [illegible] immediately and a fortiori [illegible] as against any person, whether [illegible] who was allowed to live in the state. The peculiar malice of the crime was placed in its being secret murder for hire. Technically it was unknown to [illegible]

assassinous† (a̤-sas'i-nus), *a.* [< *assassin* + *-ous*.] Murderous; treacherous.

[illegible]

assation† (a-sā'sho̤n), *n.* [< F. *assation*, < ML. **assatio(n-)*, < LL. *assare*, roast, < L. *assus*, roasted, perhaps for *arsus*, pp. of *ardere*, burn, be on fire.] A roasting.

[illegible]
Burton, Anat. of Mel.

assault (a̤-sâlt'), *n.* [The *l* has been restored, as in [illegible], etc.; < ME. *assaut*, *asaut*, *asaute* (also by apheresis *saut*, later *sault*), OF. *assaut*, *assalt*, *asalt*, F. *assaut* = Pr. *assaut* = Sp. *asalto* = Pg. It. *assalto*, < ML. *assaltus*, assault, attack, < *assalire*, assail: see *assail*.] 1. An attack or violent onset with physical means; an onslaught; especially, a sudden and vigorous attack on a fortified post.

> Able to resist
> [illegible] and quench his fiery darts.
> *Milton*, P. L., xii. 492.

> In military art . . . more is oftentimes effected by regular approaches than by an open *assault*.
> *Washington*, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 454.

Specifically—2. In *law*, an unlawful attack upon the person of another; an attempt or offer to do violence to another, coupled with present ability to effect it, but irrespective of whether the person is touched or not, as by lifting the fist or a cane in a threatening manner. If the [illegible] the act is called *assault and battery*. In [illegible] this distinction is not regarded. Assaults are [illegible]

3. An attack with other than physical force, as by means of legislative measures, by arguments, invective, appeals, etc.: as, an *assault* upon the constitution of government; an *assault* upon one's reputation.

> I [illegible] that her spirit had been invincible against all *assaults* of affection. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 3.

Assault of [illegible] **at arms**, the attack made upon each other [illegible] in military exercise.—Syn. [illegible]

assault (a̤-sâlt'), *v. t.* [< late ME. *assaute*, [illegible] (and by apheresis *saute*, later *sault*), < OF. [illegible] = Sp. *asaltar* = Pg. *assaltar* = It. *assaltare*, < ML. *assaltare*, < L. *ad*, [illegible] *saltare*, leap: see the noun.] 1. To [illegible] physical means; fall upon with violence [illegible] a hostile intention: as, to *assault* a town.

[illegible]
Shak., Othello, v. 2.

2. In *law*, to attempt or offer to [illegible] with present [illegible] 3. To attack [illegible] physical force; assail with arguments [illegible]

[illegible] of babes new born . . .

[illegible]

assaultant (a̤-sâl'ta̤nt), *a.* [< OF. *assaultant*, [illegible] of *assaulter*: see *assault*, and cf. *assailant*.] Same as *assailant*, 1.

assaulter (a̤-sâl'tėr), *n.* One who assaults or violently attacks; an assailant.

assaut†, *n.* Older spelling of *assault*.

assay (a̤-sā'), *n.* [< ME. *assay*, *assai*, *asaye*, *asaie* (and by apheresis *say*), < OF. *assai*, *assay* = Pr. *assai*, *essay* = Cat. *assatg* = Sp. *asayo* = It. *assaggio*, *saggio*; also, with variation of the same prefix, OF. *essai* (> E. *essay*, q. v.) = Pr. *essai* = Cat. *ensatg* = Sp. *ensayo* = Pg. *ensaio* (ML. reflex *exsagium*, *assaium*, *essagium*, *essayum*), < LL. *exagium*, a weighing (cf. *examen* (for **exagmen*), a weighing, examination), < **exagere*, *exigere*, weigh, try, prove, measure, examine: see *examen*, *examine*, and *exigent*, and cf. the doublet *essay*. For the prefix, see *as-*^{3}, *es-*^{1}, *ex-*.] 1†. Examination; trial; attempt; essay.

> Neither is it enough to have taken a slender taste or *assay* thereof. *Udall*, Pref. to Luke.

> This cannot be,
> By no *assay* of reason. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

> He hath made an *assay* of her virtue.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1.

Hence—2†. Trial by danger; risk; adventure.

> Through many hard *assayes* which did betide.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. i. 35.

3†. Trial; tribulation; affliction.

> She heard with patience all unto the end,
> And strove to maister sorrowfull *assay*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vii. 27.

4. The trial of the purity, weight, etc., of metals or metallic substances, as ores and alloys; any operation or experiment for ascertaining the quantity of a precious metal in an ore or a mineral, or in coin or bullion. See *assaying*.—5. The substance to be assayed. *Ure*.—6. In *law*, an examination of weights and measures by the standard. *Cowell*.—7. Formerly, the act or custom of tasting the food or drink intended for another, as a king, before presenting it.—8†. Value; ascertained purity: as, "stones of rich *assay*," *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. x. 15.—**Annual assay**, an annual official trial of gold and silver coin to ascertain whether the standard of fineness and weight of coinage is maintained.—**At all assays**†. (*a*) At every trial or in every juncture; always. (*b*) At all hazards; ready for every event.—**Cup of assay**, the small cup with which the assay of wine, etc., was made. (See 7.)—**Put it in assay**†, make the trial or experiment.—**Syn. 4.** *Assay*, *Analysis*. *Assay* is the *analysis* of metals, and is thus a word of narrower signification than *analysis* (which see).

assay (a̤-sā'), *v.* [< ME. *assayen*, *asayen*, *asaien* (later also by apheresis *saye*, *say*), < OF. *assayer*, *asaier* = Pr. *assaiar*, *assatjar* = Sp. *asayar* = It. *assaggiare*; also, with variation of the same prefix, OF. *essayer* (> E. *essay*, q. v.) = Pr. *essaiar*, *ensaiar* = Cat. *ensajar* = Sp. *ensayar* = Pg. *ensaiar*; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To examine by trial; put to test or trial; try the effect or merit of: as, to *assay* armor. [Obsolete or poetical.]

> Soft words to his fierce passion she *assay'd*.
> *Milton*, P. L., x. 865.

> Here, too, our shepherd-pipes we first *assay'd*.
> *M. Arnold*, Thyrsis.

Specifically—2. To make trial of or analyze, as an ore or metallic compound, with the view of determining the proportion of a particular metal present in it.—3. To attempt; endeavor; essay: often with an infinitive as object.

> The first part I have told you in the three sermons past, in which I have *assayed* to set forth my plough, to prove what I could do. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

> She hath *assay'd* as much as may be proved.
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 608.

> [Hen. VIII.] effected no more than what his own predecessors desired and *assayed* in ages past.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 5.

[In this sense *essay* is now commonly used.]

4†. To endeavor to influence.

> Implore her in my voice, that she make friends
> To the strict deputy; bid herself *assay* him.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 3.

5†. To affect; move.

> When the hart is ill *assayde*.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., August.

II. *intrans.* To make an attempt or endeavor; try. [Now more commonly *essay*.]

assayable (a̤-sā'a-bl), *a.* [< *assay* + *-able*.] Capable of being assayed or tested.

assay-balance (a̤-sā'bal"ans), *n.* A very accurate balance used by assayers.

assayer (a̤-sā'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *assayer*, *assaiour*, [illegible], < AF. *assaiour*, *assaiour*; see *assay* and *-er*^{1}.] 1†. One who tries, tests, or attempts.—2. One who assays metals; one who examines [illegible] ores or alloys for the purpose of determining the quantity of any particular metal, particularly of gold or silver, present in them.

Specifically—3. An officer of the mint, whose duty is to test bullion and coin.

assay-furnace (a̤-sā'fėr"nās), *n.* A simple form of furnace and muffle for heating metals in cupels.

assaying (a̤-sā'ing), *n.* The act or art of testing metals, ores, or alloys in order to ascertain the quantity of gold or silver or any other metal present in them. There are two modes of assaying, one of which is sometimes employed to corroborate the other. The one is called the *humid* or *wet* process, in which the solution of the metals is effected by means of acids, after which those sought for are precipitated by proper reagents. The other is called the *dry* process, and is performed by the agency of fire. The first is generally employed for the purpose of estimating the quantity of gold or silver in an alloy, and the second is chiefly applied to ores. Tests are also made by comparison of specific gravities, and by the color of the streak or trace made by rubbing the ore upon a rough surface. In Great Britain each article of silver or gold plate is assayed at Goldsmiths' Hall previously to being sold, in order to determine the exact richness of the metal of which it is made. See *hall-mark*.

assay-master (a̤-sā'mȧs"tėr), *n.* 1. An assayer; a chief officer appointed to try the weight and fineness of the precious metals.—2. An officer appointed, in the provincial period in Massachusetts, to test the quality of potash and pearlash intended for export, or the composition of the worms and still-heads used in distilling.

assay-office (a̤-sā'of-is), *n.* A laboratory where ores or metals are assayed.

asse^1†, *n.* Obsolete spelling of *ass*^{1}.

asse^2 (as), *n.* A name of the caama, a small African fox, *Vulpes caama*.

asseal†, *v. t.* [< ME. *asselen*, *aselen*, var. of *enselen*: see *enseal*.] Same as *enseal*.

ass-ear (ȧs'ēr), *n.* An old name for the comfrey, *Symphytum officinale*.

assectation† (as-ek-tā'sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *assectatio(n-)*, attendance, < *assectari*, pp. *assectatus*, attend upon, < *ad*, to, + *sectari*, follow, attend, freq. of *sequi*, follow: see *sequent*.] Attendance or waiting upon; a following. *Blount*; *Bailey*.

assecurance† (as-ẹ-kūr'ans), *n.* [< ML. *assecurantia*, assurance, < *assecurare*, assure: see *assecure*.] Assurance. *Sheldon*, Miracles, p. 320.

assecuration† (as"ẹ-kụ-rā'sho̤n), *n.* [< ML. *assecuratio(n-)*, < *assecurare*, pp. *assecuratus*, assure: see *assecure*.] Assurance; a making secure or sure.

> How far then reaches this *assecuration*? so far as to exclude all fears, all doubting? *Bp. Hall*, Sermons, xliii.

assecure† (as-ẹ-kūr'), *v. t.* [< ML. *assecurare*, assure, < L. *ad*, to, + *securus*, secure, sure. Doublet, *assure*, q. v.] To make secure; make sure or certain.

> Sin is not helped but by being *assecured* of pardon.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Pol., vi. 6.

assecution† (as-ẹ-kū'sho̤n), *n.* [< L. as if **assecutio(n-)*, < *assecutus*, pp. of *assequi*, follow up, reach, obtain, < *ad*, to, + *sequi*, follow: see *sequent*.] An obtaining or acquiring.

> His first [benefice] . . . is immediately void by his *assecution* of a second. *Ayliffe*, Parergon, p. 115.

assegai, *n.* and *v.* See *assagai*.

assege†, *v.* and *n.* See *assiege*.

asseize†, *v. t.* To seize. *Marlowe*. [Rare.]

asself (a-self'), *v. t.* [< *as-*^{1} + *self*.] 1. To take to one's self; appropriate; adopt.—2. To assimilate: as, to *asself* aliment. [Rare in both uses.]

assemblage (a̤-sem'blā̤j), *n.* [< F. *assemblage*, < *assembler*, assemble: see *assemble*^{1} and *-age*.] 1. The act of assembling or the state of being assembled; association.

> In sweet *assemblage* every blooming grace. *Fenton*.

2. A collection of individuals or of particular things: as, an *assemblage* of noted men; an *assemblage* of various materials.—3. The act of fitting together, as parts of a machine; in *carp.* and *joinery*, a union of parts or pieces by framing, dovetailing, etc. See *assembling*.

> The exterior plank [*i. e.*, planking] of our large wooden war-ships was divided into a number of distinct *assemblages*, each having a special designation.
> *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 212.

assemblance^1† (a-sem'bla̤ns), *n.* [< OF. *assemblance*, < It. *assembranza*: see *assemble*^{1} and *-ance*.] An assemblage; an assembly.

> To weete the cause of their *assemblaunce* wide.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. iv. 21.

assemblance^2† (a̤-sem'bla̤ns), *n.* [< OF. *assemblance* (Roquefort), < *assembler*, resemble: see *assemble*^{2} and *-ance*.] Representation; likeness; semblance.

> Care I for the [illegible] big *assemblance* of a man? Give me the spirit. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

assemblation†, *n.* A gathering; a meeting. *Roger North*, Examen. [Rare.]

assemble^1 (a̤-sem'bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *assembled*, ppr. *assembling*. [< ME. *assemblen, asemblen, assemlen, asemlen*, < OF. *asembler, assembler, assambler* = Pr. *assemblar, asemblar, asemlar* = OSp. *asemblar* = It. *assemblare, assembrare*, < ML. *assimulare*, bring together (in L. the same as *assimilare*: see *assemble*^{2}), < L. *ad*, to, + *simul*, together. Also by apheresis *semble*^{1}. Cf. *assemble*^{2}.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To collect into one place or body; bring or call together; convene; congregate.

> Thither he *assembled* all his train. *Milton*, P. L., v. 767.

2. To fit together. See *assembling*, 2.—**3†.** To join or couple, as one with another, or as in sexual intercourse. =**Syn. 1.** To convene, collect, congregate, muster, convoke.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To meet or come together; convene, as a number of individuals: as, "the churls *assemble*," *Dryden*, Æneid, vii.—**2†.** To meet in battle; fight.=**Syn. 1.** To gather, get together, muster, convene.

assemble^1† (a̤-sem'bl), *n.* [< *assemble*^{1}, *v.* Cf. *assembly*.] An assembly.

assemble^2† (a̤-sem'bl), *v. t.* [Late ME. *assamble*; < OF. *assembler*; cf. Pg. *assemelhar, assimilar* = It. *assimigliare*, resemble; < L. *assimulare, assimilare*, make like, consider like, compare, < *ad*, to, + *similis*, like (related to *simul*, together; cf. *assemble*^{1}): see *assimilate*. Also by apheresis *semble*^{2}.] **1.** To be similar to; resemble.

> For the world *assembleth* the see.
> *Caxton*, Golden Legend, p. 114. (*N. E. D.*)

2. To liken or compare.

> Bribes may be *assembled* to pitch.
> *Latimer*, Sermons before Edw. VI. (Arber), p. 151.

assembler (a̤-sem'blėr), *n.* **1.** One who assembles.—**2.** Specifically, a workman who assembles or fits together the different parts of a machine, as of a watch. See *assembling*, 2.—**3†.** One who takes part in an assembly; a member of an assembly.

assembling (a̤-sem'bling), *n.* **1.** A collecting or meeting together.

> Not forsaking the *assembling* of ourselves together, as the manner of some is. Heb. x. 25.

2. The act of fitting together parts of machines and instruments, such as sewing-machines, guns, microscopes, watches, etc., especially when duplicate parts are so exactly made as to be interchangeable.

assembling-bolt (a̤-sem'bling-bōlt), *n.* A screw-bolt for holding together the several parts of a machine or tool.

assembly (a̤-sem'bli), *n.*; pl. *assemblies* (-bliz). [< ME. *assemble, assemblaye, assemblee*, < OF. *assemblee*, F. *assemblée* (= Sp. *asamblea* = Pg. *assemblea*), meeting, coming together, < *assembler*, meet: see *assemble*^{1}.] **1.** The act of assembling, or the state of being assembled or gathered together.

> A Triennial Bill enforced the *assembly* of the Houses every three years, and bound the sheriffs and citizens to proceed to election if the Royal writ failed to summon them. *J. R. Greene*, Short Hist. Eng., p. 524.

2. A company of persons gathered together in the same place, and usually for the same purpose, whether religious, political, educational, or social; an assemblage.

> At length there issued from the grove behind
> A fair *assembly* of the female kind.
> *Dryden*, Flower and Leaf, l. 154.

> Another *assembly*, composed of representatives chosen by the people in all parts, gives free access to the whole nation, and communicates all its wants, knowledge, projects, and wishes to government. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 288.

> The Popular *Assembly* and the Popular Court of Justice are in principle the same institution; they are gatherings of the freemen of the community for different public purposes. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 173.

3. Specifically—(*a*) [*cap.*] The name given to the lower house of the legislature in several of the United States and in some of the British colonies. (*b*) A company of persons of both sexes met for dancing; a ball; especially, a ball the expenses of which are defrayed by the subscriptions of those who take part in it.

> Her girls . . . appeared perseveringly at the Winchester and Southampton *assemblies*; they penetrated to Cowes for the race-balls and regatta-gaieties there.
> *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxxix.

4. *Milit.*: (*a*) The second beating of the drum before a march, upon which the soldiers strike their tents. (*b*) A drum-beat or bugle-call to bring troops together at an appointed place.

> Lagache . . . thought it best to test the loyalty of the dragoons by sounding the *assembly*.
> *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXIII. 100.

5†. An assemblage or collection of inanimate objects.

> To Venice herself, or to any of the little *assembly* of islands about her. *Howell*, Letters, i. 1.

Assembly of Divines at Westminster, commonly called the *Westminster Assembly*, a convocation summoned by the Long Parliament to advise "for the settling of the government and the liturgy of the Church of England." Most of its members were Presbyterians, and nearly all were Calvinists. It met July 1, 1643, and continued its sessions till February 22, 1649. The chief fruits of its labors were the Directory of Public Worship, the Confession of Faith, and the Larger and Shorter Catechisms, which were rejected in England, but established in Scotland. **Black Assembly**, in the University of Cambridge, the great convocation. **General Assembly.** (*a*) The highest ecclesiastical tribunal of churches of the Presbyterian order, meeting annually, and composed of ministers and ruling elders delegated by each presbytery within their respective national bounds. (*b*) In many of the United States, the collective title of the legislature. (*c*) In New Jersey, the lower house of the legislature.—**Legislative Assembly.** (*a*) The collective title of the legislature in the State of Oregon and the territories of the United States; also, the title of the lower house or of the single legislative body in many of the British colonies. (*b*) In *French hist.*, the legislative bodies of 1791–2, 1849–51, as distinguished from the National Assembly of 1789–1791. **National Assembly**, in *French hist.*, the first of the revolutionary assemblies, in session 1789–1791. The States General, elected in 1789, were opened May 5, 1789, and in June the third estate assumed the title of National Assembly and absorbed the two remaining estates. Its chief work was the formation of the constitution, whence it is also called the *Constituent Assembly*.

assemblyman (a̤-sem'bli-man), *n.*; pl. *assemblymen* (-men). [< *assembly* + *man*.] A member of a legislative assembly. [U. S.]

assembly-room (a̤-sem'bli-röm), *n.* A room in which persons assemble, especially for dancing. See *assembly*.

assen^1†, *n.* An obsolete plural of *ass*^{1}. *Chaucer.*

assen^2†, *n.* An obsolete plural of *ash*^{2}.

assent (a̤-sent'), *v.* [< ME. *assenten, asenten* (later also by apheresis *sente*), < OF. *asenter, assenter* (< L. *assentari, adsentari*, irreg. freq. of *assentiri*), also *assentir*, F. *assentir*, < L. *assentire*, more frequently deponent, *assentiri*, assent to, approve, consent, < *ad*, to, + *sentire*, feel, > E. *sent*, now spelled improp. *scent*: see *scent* and *sense*, and cf. *consent, dissent*, and *resent*.] **I.** *intrans.* To admit a proposition as true; express an agreement of the mind to what is alleged or proposed; concur; acquiesce: with *to* before an object.

> The Jews also *assented*, saying that these things were so. Acts xxiv. 9.

> We cannot *assent to* a proposition without some intelligent apprehension of it; whereas we need not understand it at all in order to infer it.
> *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 6.

=**Syn.** To agree, subscribe.

II.† *trans.* To agree to; approve; determine.

> Here wyfes wolde it wel *assente*.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 374.

assent (a̤-sent'), *n.* [< ME. *assent, asent*, < *assenten, asenten*, the verb: see *assent*, *v.*] **1.** The act of the mind in admitting or agreeing to the truth of a proposition proposed for acceptance.

> Faith is the *assent* to any proposition on the credit of the proposer. *Locke.*

2. Consent; concurrence; acquiescence; agreement to a proposal: as, the bill before the house has the *assent* of a great majority of the members.

> Without the king's *assent* or knowledge,
> You wrought to be a legate.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

> No parish-business in the place could stir,
> Without direction or *assent* from her.
> *Crabbe*, The Parish Register.

3. Accord; agreement; approval.

> Virtue engages his *assent*,
> But Pleasure wins his heart.
> *Cowper*, Human Frailty.

> Too many people read this ribaldry with *assent* and admiration. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xx.

4†. Opinion.

> Thou art oon of his *assent*.
> *Chaucer*, Pardoner's Tale, l. 296.

Royal assent, in England, the approbation given by the sovereign in Parliament to a bill which has passed both houses, after which it becomes law. This assent may be given in two ways: (*a*) In person, when the sovereign comes to the House of Peers, the Commons are sent for, and the titles of all the bills which have passed are read. The royal assent is declared in Norman-French by the clerk of the Parliament. (*b*) By letters patent under the great seal, signed by the sovereign, and notified in his or her absence. A money-bill, or bill of supply, passed by the House of Commons, is presented by the Speaker for the royal assent. =**Syn.** *Assent, Consent, Concurrence, Acquiescence*, acceptance, adherence. *Assent* is primarily an act of the understanding; *consent* is distinctly the act of the will: as, I *assent* to that proposition; I *consent* to his going. Baxter speaks of justifying faith as the *assenting* trust of the understanding and the *consenting* trust of the will. *Assent* is not yet altogether excluded from the field of the will, but tends to express a feebler action of the will than it formerly did, or than *consent* does. Compare Luke xxiii. 24 (margin), "Pilate *assented* that it should be as they required," with the formal *consent* in the royal *assent* to a bill. *Concurrence* is a running of minds in the same channel, an agreement in opinion or decision. *Acquiescence* is a state or act of quiet submission to a decision, an act, or the prevalence of an opinion, because it is near enough to one's wishes, or not worth resisting, or impossible to resist, but not because it is entirely acceptable.

> *Assent* I have described to be a mental assertion; in its very nature then it is of the mind, and not of the lips.
> *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 11.

> If any faction of men will require the *assent* and *consent* of other men to a vast number of disputable and uninstituted things, and, it may be, a mathematical falsehood among the first of them, and utterly renounce all Christian communion with all that shall not give that *assent* and *consent*, we look upon those to be separatists; we dare not to be so narrow-spirited.
> *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., Int. to iii.

> The necessity, under which the jury is placed, to agree unanimously, in order to find a verdict, acts as the predisposing cause of *concurrence* in some common opinion.
> *Calhoun*, Works, I. 66.

> The showman rubs his brow impulsively. . . . but finally, with the inevitable *acquiescence* of all public servants, resumes his composure and goes on.
> *Hawthorne*, Main Street.

assentant† (a̤-sen'tant), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *assentaunt*, < OF. *assentant*, assentant, ppr. of *assenter*: see *assent*, *v.*, and *-ant*^{1}. Doublet, *assentient*.] **I.** *a.* Assenting; agreeing.

II. *n.* One who assents or agrees.

assentation (as-en-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *assentatio(n-)*, flattery, servile assent, < *assentari*, pp. *assentatus*, flatter, assent in everything, irreg. freq. of *assentiri*, assent, agree: see *assent*, *v.*] The act of assenting; especially, obsequious assent to the opinion of another; flattery; adulation.

> It is a fearful presage of ruin when the prophets conspire in *assentation*. *Bp. Hall*, Death of Ahab.

> Words smooth and sweeter-sounded are to be used, rather than rough or harsh, as adore for worship, *assentation* for flattery. *Instructions for Oratory* (1682), p. 25.

assentator† (as'en-tā-tor), *n.* [< L. *assentator*, < *assentari*, flatter: see *assentation*.] One who assents or consents; especially, one who assents obsequiously; a flatterer. *Sir T. Elyot.*

assentatorily† (a̤-sen'ta-tō-ri-li), *adv.* In the manner of an assentator; with adulation or obsequiousness. *Bacon.*

assentatory† (a̤-sen'ta-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. **assentatorius* (implied in adv. *assentatorie*), < *assentator*, a flatterer: see *assentator*.] Pertaining to or characterized by assentation; flattering; adulatory.

assenter (a̤-sen'tėr), *n.* One who assents. See *assentor*.

assentient (a̤-sen'shient), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *assentien(t-)s*, ppr. of *assentiri*, assent: see *assent*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Assenting; yielding assent. *Quarterly Rev.*

II. *n.* One who assents; an assenter. *North British Rev.*

assentingly (a̤-sen'ting-li), *adv.* In a manner expressing assent; by agreement.

assentive (a̤-sen'tiv), *a.* [< *assent* + *-ive*.] Giving assent; complying. *Savage.* [Rare.]

assentment† (a̤-sent'ment), *n.* [< OF. *assentement*, < ML. *assentimentum*, assent, < L. *assentiri*, assent: see *assent*, *v.*, and *-ment*.] Assent; agreement. *Sir T. Browne.*

assentor (a̤-sen'tor), *n.* [< *assent* + *-or*; the usual legal form; cf. *assenter*.] One who assents; specifically, one of the eight voters who indorse the nomination, by a proposer and seconder, of a candidate for election to the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, as required by law.

assert (a̤-sėrt'), *v. t.* [< L. *assertus*, pp. (ML. *assertare*, freq.) of *asserere, adserere*, join to, *adserere aliquem manu* (or simply *adserere*) *in libertatem* or *in servitutem*, declare one free or a slave by laying hands upon him, hence free from, protect, defend, lay claim to, assert, declare, < *ad*, to, + *serere*, join, range in a row, = Gr. *εἴρειν*, bind, fasten: see *series* and *serried*.] **1†.** To bring (into freedom); set (free). [The original Latin use, *asserere in libertatem*.]

> The people of Israel, being lately oppressed in Egypt, were *asserted* by God into a state of liberty.
> *Bp. Patrick*, on Num. xxiii. 2.

2. To vindicate, maintain, or defend by words or measures; support the cause or claims of; vindicate a claim or title to: now used only of immaterial objects or reflexively: as, to *assert* our rights and liberties; he *asserted* himself boldly.

> I could and would myself *assert* the British from his scandalous pen. *Fuller.*

> Often, in the parting hour,
> Victorious love *asserts* his power
> O'er coldness and disdain.
> *Scott*, Marmion, v. 7.

3. [illegible] : affirm : asseverate : aver : [illegible].

[illegible] that [illegible] Nature [illegible]

[illegible] thrust one's self forward unduly or obtrusively.

[illegible] his nature [illegible] Man [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible]

=Syn. 2. [illegible] supports a cause or claim aggressively: its meaning is well [illegible] that is make your influence felt. To *defend* is primarily to drive back assaults. To *maintain* is to hold up to the full amount, defending from diminution: as, to *maintain* the [illegible]. To [illegible] is to rescue, as from diminution, dishonor, or censure: as, to "*vin*-[illegible]." *Pope*, Essay on Man, i. 16.

> And as my vassals, to their utmost might,
> Assist my person, and *assert* my right.
> *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., l. 1,000.

[illegible] to think rather of *defending* myself, than assaulting others.
Dryden, Pref. to Mock Astrologer.

> I will *maintain*
> My truth and honour firmly. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

If it should at any time so happen that these rights should be invaded, there is no remedy but a reliance on the courts to protect and *vindicate* them.
D. Webster, Convention to Revise the Const., 1821.

3. *Assert, Affirm, Declare, Aver, Asseverate* (see *declare*), allege, protest, avow, lay down. (See *protest*.) *Assert* seems to expect doubt or contradiction of what one says. *Affirm* strengthens a statement by resting it upon one's reputation for knowledge or veracity: as, "she [Rhoda] constantly *affirmed* that it was even so," Acts xii. 15. *Declare* makes public, clear, or emphatic, especially against contradiction. *Aver* is positive and peremptory. *Asseverate* is positive and solemn.

We can *assert* without assenting.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 11.

It is a pure impertinence to *affirm* with oracular assurance what might perhaps be admissible as a suggestion offered with the due diffidence of modest and genuine scholarship. *Swinburne*, Shakespeare, p. 23.

> Our Hebrew songs and harps, in Babylon
> That pleased so well our victors' ear, *declare*
> That rather Greece from us these arts derived.
> *Milton*, P. R., iv. 337.

> Then all *averred* I had killed the bird
> That brought the fog and mist.
> *Coleridge*, Ancient Mariner, ii.

It is impossible to calculate the good that such a work would have done if half which is *asseverated* had only been proved. *J. J. Blunt.*

assertable (a-sėr'ta-bl), *a.* [< *assert* + *-able*.] Capable of being asserted or maintained. Also *assertible*.

assertation† (as-ėr-tā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *assertatio(n-)*, < *assertare*, pp. *assertatus*, assert: see *assert*.] An assertion. *Sir T. More.*

assertative (a-sėr'ta-tiv), *a.* [< *assert* + *-ative*.] Assertive.

asserter (a-sėr'tėr), *n.* **1.** One who asserts or maintains; a champion or vindicator.

Harmodius and Aristogiton had assassinated Hipparchus from a private revenge; but they were now called *asserters* of public liberty. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 488.

2. One who asserts or declares; one who makes a positive declaration.

Also *assertor*.

assertible, *a.* [< *assert* + *-ible*.] See *assertable*.

assertion (a-sėr'shon), *n.* [< L. *assertio(n-)*, declaration, < *asserere*, assert: see *assert*.] 1†. The act of setting free; liberation.—2. The act of maintaining a cause or a claim: as, the *assertion* of one's rights.—3. The act of [illegible] something to be true.

[illegible] supported by facts [illegible] *Junius.*

4. A [illegible] declaration or averment; an unsupported statement or affirmation: as, his *assertion* [illegible] to be false.

[illegible] from [illegible] is a word [illegible]
H. Newman, [illegible]

[illegible]

=Syn. [illegible] defense, maintenance [illegible] 3 and 4. [illegible]

assertion[illegible] *a.* [illegible] of the nature of an [illegible] an assertion. [illegible]

assertive [illegible] *a.* [< ML. [illegible] L. *assertus* [illegible] and *-ive*.] Positive; dogmatic; affirming confidently; peremptory; affirmed.

[illegible] *Glanville.*

assertively (a-sėr'tiv-li), *adv.* In an assertive manner; affirmatively.

assertiveness (a-sėr'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being assertive, or self-assertive.

As for this *assertiveness*, one should admire it; it tends to the virtue of contentment.
W. Shepherd, Prairie Experiences, p. 114.

assertor (a-sėr'tor), *n.* [< L. *assertor*, declarer, advocate, defender, < *asserere*: see *assert*.] See *asserter*.

assertorial (as-ėr-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< LL. *assertorius* (see *assertory*) + *-al*.] Asserting a fact as true, but not holding it to be necessary. See *assertory*, the common form.

assertorially (as-ėr-tō'ri-al-i), *adv.* In an assertorial manner; as an assertion.

assertoric, assertorical (as-ėr-tor'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *assertor* + *-ic, -ic-al*.] Asserting; assertory; assertive: as, an *assertoric* judgment. See *assertory*.

assertory (a-sėr'tō-ri), *a.* [< LL. *assertorius*, < L. *assertor*: see *assertor*.] Affirming; maintaining; declaratory; affirmative; assertive.

We have not here to do with a promissory oath: . . . it is the *assertory* oath that is now under our hand.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, ii. 5.

An *Assertory* Oath is made to a Man before God, and I must swear so, as man may know what I mean.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 77.

Assertory proposition, in *logic*, a proposition stating something to be true, but not stating it as necessary.

assertress (a-sėr'tres), *n.* [< *asserter* + *-ess*.] A female who asserts.

asserve† (a-sėrv'), *v. t.* [< L. *asservire*, serve, aid, < *ad*, to, + *servire*, serve: see *serve*.] To help; serve; second. *Bailey.*

asservile† (a-sėr'vil), *v. t.* [< *as-*¹ + *servile*.] To render servile or obsequious.

[I] am weary of *asserviling* myself to every man's charity.
Bacon, v. 240 (Ord MS.).

asses, *n.* Plural of *as*⁴ and of *ass*¹.

assess (a-ses'), *v. t.* [< late ME. *assesse*, also *accesse* (whence by apheresis *sess, cess*), < OF. *assesser*, < ML. *assessare*, fix a rate, impose a tax, freq. of L. *assidere*, pp. *assessus*, sit beside, be assessor to a judge, in ML. fix a rate, impose a tax, assess (cf. *assessor*), < L. *ad*, to, + *sedere*, sit, = E. *sit*. Cf. *assize*.] **1.** To set, fix, or charge a certain sum upon, by way of tax: as, to *assess* each individual in due proportion.

His method of raising supplies was to order some rich courtier to pay a sum, and then sell this order to some speculator with the power of torturing the person *assessed*.
Brougham.

2. To estimate the value or amount of (property or income) as a basis for taxation.—3. To set, fix, or determine: as, it is the province of a jury to *assess* damages.

assess† (a-ses'), *n.* [< *assess*, *v.*] Assessment.

assessable (a-ses'a-bl), *a.* [< *assess* + *-able*.] Capable of being assessed; liable to assessment.

assessably (a-ses'a-bli), *adv.* By assessment.

assession (a-sesh'on), *n.* [< L. *assessio(n-)*, a sitting by or near, < *assidere*, sit by or near: see *assess*, *v.*] A sitting beside or together; a session. [Rare.]

assessionary (a-sesh'on-ā-ri), *a.* [< *assession* + *-ary*.] Of or pertaining to an assession or to assessors: as, "at the *assessionary* court," *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall. [Rare.]

assessment (a-ses'ment), *n.* [< ML. *assessamentum*, < *assessare*, assess: see *assess* and *-ment*. Also by apheresis *sessment*.] **1.** The act of assessing, determining, or adjusting the amount of taxation, charge, damages, etc., to be paid by an individual, a company, or a community.—2. The amount so determined; the tax or specific sum charged upon a person or property: as, an *assessment* upon stockholders to pay corporate debts.—3. An official valuation of property, profits, or income, for purposes of taxation.—4. The value thus ascertained or assigned. **Commissioners of estimate and assessment.** See *commissioner*.—**Political assessments**, in the United States, contributions of money levied by political committees upon the office-holders and candidates belonging to their respective parties, in order to defray the expenses of a political canvass.—**Union Assessment Acts**, English statutes of [illegible] and [illegible] which relate to the poor-rates and secure a uniform valuation of parishes in England. =**Syn.** *Impost, Rates*, etc. See *tax*.

assessor (a-ses'or), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *assessour*, < ME. *assessour*, < OF. *assessour*, mod. F. *assesseur* = Pr. *assessor* = Sp. *asesor* = Pg. *assessor* = It. *assessore*, < L. *assessor*, an assistant judge, in ML. also an assessor of taxes, lit. one who sits by another, < *assidere*, sit by: see *assident*, *assess*.] **1.** One who sits by another; hence, one who shares another's position, rank, or dignity; an associate in office.

Don Quixote, . . . or his *assessors*, the curate and the barber. *T. Warton*, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, I. 336.

2. An inferior officer of justice, who sits to assist a judge as a law authority; in Scotland, the legal adviser of a magistrate, with judicial powers.

> Minos the strict inquisitor appears,
> And lives and crimes with his *assessors* hears.
> *Dryden*, Æneid, vi.

3. In England, a person chosen to assist the mayor and aldermen of a borough in matters concerning elections.—4. In some universities, as the Scotch, the title of the elected members of the university court or supreme governing body of the university.—5. One appointed to make assessments, especially for purposes of taxation.—**Assessor of the vice-chancellor**, in English universities, a deputy of the vice-chancellor appointed by him to hear causes and to be his vicegerent in court.—**Nautical assessors.** See *nautical*.

assessorial (as-e-sō'ri-al), *a.* [< *assessor* + *-ial*.] Pertaining to an assessor, or to a court of assessors.

assessorship (a-ses'or-ship), *n.* [< *assessor* + *-ship*.] The office of assessor.

Be this as it may, his progress from the passive Auscultatorship towards any active *Assessorship* is evidently of the slowest. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 86.

asset (as'et), *n.* See *assets*.

asseth†, *n.* [ME., also *aseth, aseeth, asethe, assethe, assetz*, etc. (= Sc. *assyth*), < OF. *asset, aset, asez, assez*, in the phrase *fere aset, aset fere* (< L. (*ad*) *satis facere*), make amends, lit. do enough: see *asset, assets*, the same word, of later and different use in E.] Satisfaction; amends.

We may noghte be assoylede of the trespase bot if make *assethe* in that that we may.
Religious Pieces (ed. Percy), p. 6.

> Yit never shal make his richesse
> *Asseth* unto his greedynesse.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 5600.

assets (as'ets), *n. pl.*, orig. *sing.* [< AF. *assetz, asetz* (OF. *assez, asez, asset, aset*, mod. F. *assez* = Pr. *assatz* = OSp. *asaz* = Pg. *assaz, assas* = It. *assai*), enough, in the law phrase *aver assetz*, have enough, taken into E. as 'have assets'; < ML. *ad satis*, lit. up to enough, equiv. to L. *satis*, enough: see *satisfy*.] **1.** In *law*: (*a*) Sufficient estate; property sufficient in the hands of an executor or heir to pay the debts or legacies of the testator or ancestor to satisfy claims against it. (*b*) Any goods or property or right of action properly available for the payment of a bankrupt's or a deceased person's obligations or debts: generally used to signify resources for the payment of debts, etc. Assets are *real* or *personal*. *Real assets* are lands such as descend to the heir, subject to the fulfilment of the obligations of the ancestor; *personal assets* are the money or goods of the deceased or insolvent, or debts due to him, which come into the hands of the executor or administrator, or which he is to collect or convert into money.

2. Property in general; all that one owns, considered as applicable to the payment of his debts: as, his *assets* are much greater than his liabilities.—3. [As a singular, *asset*.] Any portion of one's property or effects so considered: as, these shares are a valuable *asset*. **Equitable assets.** See *equitable*.—**Marshaling assets.** See *marshal*, *v.*

assever† (a-sev'ėr), *v. t.* [< L. *asseverare*, assert strongly, speak in earnest, < *ad*, to, + *severus*, earnest, serious, severe: see *severe*.] To asseverate.

Anselmus . . . not only *assevereth* it, but also endeavoureth . . . to set out the true . . . proportion of it.
Fotherby, Atheomastix, p. 317.

asseverate (a-sev'ėr-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *asseverated*, ppr. *asseverating*. [< L. *asseveratus*, pp. of *asseverare*: see *assever*.] To affirm or aver positively, or with solemnity.

> Charity nigh chokes
> Ere swallow what they both *asseverate*;
> Though down the gullet faith may feel it go.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 85.

=**Syn.** *Assert, Affirm, Declare*, etc. (see *assert*); to say, allege, protest, insist, maintain.

asseveration (a-sev-e-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. *asseveratio(n-)*, an earnest declaration, < *asseverare*, pp. *asseveratus*, assever: see *assever*.] **1.** The act of asseverating; positive affirmation or assertion; solemn declaration.

My God! cried the monk, with a warmth of *asseveration* which seemed not to belong to him.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 21.

2. That which is asseverated; an emphatic assertion.

He (Leeds) denied with the most solemn *asseverations* that he had taken any money for himself.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxi.

asseverative (a̤-sev′ėr-ā̤-tiv), *a.* [< *asseverate* + *-ive.*] Pertaining to or characterized by asseveration.

Jean Thompson looked at his wife, whose applause he prized, and she answered by an *asseverative* toss of the head. *G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 71.

asseveratory (a̤-sev′ėr-ā̤-tō̤-ri), *a.* [< *asseverate* + *-ory.*] Of the nature of an asseveration; solemnly or positively affirming or averring.

After divers warm and *asseveratory* answers made by Mr. Atkins, the captain stopped short in his walk. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 247.

ass-head (ȧs′hed), *n.* One who is dull, like the ass; one slow of apprehension; a blockhead.

Will you help an *ass-head*, and a coxcomb, and a knave? a thin-faced knave, a gull? *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1.

assibilate (a-sib′i-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *assibilated*, ppr. *assibilating*. [< L. **assibilatus*, pp. of *assibilare*, whisper at or to, < *ad*, to, + *sibilare*, whisper: see *sibilant*. The E. sense of *assibilate* depends on that of *sibilant*.] To render sibilant, as a sound; change into a sibilant or hissing sound; alter, as a sound, by the phonetic process called assibilation. The term may be applied to the whole word so affected: as, *church* is an *assibilated* form of *kirk*.

assibilation (a-sib-i-lā′shọn), *n.* [< *assibilate*.] The act of making sibilant; specifically, in *philol.*, the change of a dental or guttural (or a labial) mute into a sibilant (*s, z, sh, zh, ch = tsh, j = dzh*), or into a sound approaching that of a sibilant, as for instance a palatal. This change usually results from a tendency to accommodate the mute to an immediately succeeding *e*, *i*, or *y* sound. Thus, *t* in the Latin *natio* becomes *z* (= *ts*) in the Italian *nazione*, and is pronounced *s* in the French *nation* and *sh* in the English *nation*. Similarly, the English *t* approaches or assumes the sound of *ch* before the *y*-sound contained in long *u* in *nature*, *virtue*, etc.

Assidean (as-i-dē′ạn), *n.* [Also *Assidæan*, *Asidæan*; < ML. *Assidei* (confused with L. *assidui*, as if 'assiduous, zealous'), prop. *Asidæi*, < Gr. Ἀσιδαῖοι, repr. Heb. *hasīdīm*, lit. pious ones (usually translated "saints" in the English Bible), < *hāsad* (initial *heth*), be pious. The form *Chasidean* is approximated to the Heb.] 1. One of a sect of orthodox Jews, opposed to Greek innovations. They were among the first to join Mattathias, the father of the Maccabees, in defending the purity of their religion and the liberties of their country.
2. One of a mystical sect of Polish Jews which originated in the eighteenth century.

Also called *Chasidean*.

assident (as′i-dẹnt), *a.* [< L. *assiden(t-)s*, ppr. of *assidere*, sit by or near, < *ad*, to, + *sedere* = E. *sit*. See *assess* and *assiduous*.] Accompanying; concomitant.—**Assident** or **accessory signs** or **symptoms**, in *pathol.*, signs or symptoms such as usually, though not invariably, attend a disease: distinguished from *pathognomonic* signs, which always attend it.

assiduate† (a-sid′ṳ-āt), *a.* [< LL. **assiduatus*, pp. of *assiduare*, apply constantly, < L. *assiduus*, assiduous: see *assiduous*.] Constant; continual; assiduous.

By love's *assiduate* care and industry. *Middleton*, Micro-Cynicon, i. 3.

assiduity (as-i-dū′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *assiduities* (-tiz). [= F. *assiduité*, < L. *assiduita(t-)s*, < *assiduus*: see *assiduous*.] 1. Constant or close application to any business or occupation; diligence.

I have, with much pains and *assiduity*, qualified myself for a nomenclator. *Addison.*

By marvellous *assiduity*, he [Pickering] was able to lead two lives, one producing the fruits of earth, the other those of immortality. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 140.

2. Solicitous care of a person or persons; constant personal attention: usually in the plural.

Far from their native home, no tender *assiduities* of friendship . . . relieve their thirst, or close their eyes in death. *R. Hall*, Modern Infidelity.

Hence—3†. Sycophantic attention; servility.

The obsequiousness and *assiduity* of the court. *Sir R. Naunton*, Fragmenta Reg. (1808), p. 229.

=**Syn.** 1. *Industry, Assiduity, Application, Diligence, Constancy, Perseverance, Persistence*, care, attention, watchfulness, sedulousness, patience. *Diligence* in labor often conveys the idea of quickness. *Industry* keeps at work, leaving no time idle. *Assiduity* (literally, a sitting down to work) sticks quietly to a particular task, with the determination to succeed in spite of its difficulty, or to get it done in spite of its length. *Application*, literally, bends itself to its work, and is, more specifically than *assiduity*, a steady concentration of one's powers of body and mind: as, he was a man of extraordinary powers of *application*; Newton attributed all his own success to *application*. *Diligence* is, literally, fondness for one's work, and so, by a natural transfer, industry that is alert. *Constancy* is the power to continue unchanged, as in affection, or to hold on in any particular course or work; it goes more deeply into character than the others. *Perseverance* suggests obstacles from without or within which are steadily met, and is morally neutral. *Persistence* may be good, but it is more often an evil perseverance, as obstinacy or a determination to carry one's point against unwillingness or refusal on the part of others. We speak of plodding *industry*, patient *assiduity*, steady *application*, great *diligence*, unshaken *constancy*, undaunted *perseverance*, *persistence* that will not take No for an answer.

He [Richardson] advanced rapidly by *industry* and good conduct, was taken into partnership, and ultimately became the head of an extensive business. *Welsh*, Eng. Lit., II. 146.

He was distinguished among his fellow students . . . by the *assiduity* with which he often prolonged his studies far into the night. *Macaulay*, Addison.

A man of judgment and *application* will succeed incomparably better in composing the Tables to his own writings than a stranger can. *Boyle.*

Diligence and accuracy are the only merits which an historical writer may ascribe to himself. *Gibbon.*

The careful search . . .
Is made with all due *diligence*.
Shak., Pericles, iii. (cho.).

True *constancy* no time, no power can move. *Gray.*

All the performances of human art, at which we look with praise or wonder, are instances of the resistless force of *perseverance*. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 43.

Full-arm'd upon his charger all day long
Sat by the walls, and no one open'd to him.
And this *persistence* turn'd her scorn to wrath.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

assiduous (a̤-sid′ṳ-us), *a.* [< L. *assiduus*, sitting down to, constantly occupied, unremitting, < *assidere*, sit at or near: see *assident*.] 1. Constant in application; attentive; devoted: as, a person *assiduous* in his occupation; an *assiduous* physician or nurse.

The most *assiduous* tale-bearers . . . are often half-witted. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. Constant; unremitting: applied to actions.

In some places the deep sand could with difficulty be forced by *assiduous* tillage to yield thin crops of rye and oats. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

To weary him with my *assiduous* cries.
Milton, P. L., xi. 310.

His character, . . . as displayed in his works, repays the most *assiduous* study. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., II. 74.

=**Syn.** 1. Sedulous, diligent, active, busy, constant, patient, persevering, laborious, unceasing, indefatigable, untiring. See *assiduity*.

assiduously (a̤-sid′ṳ-us-li), *adv.* In an assiduous manner; diligently; attentively; with earnestness and care.

Many persons have attained a marvellous proficiency in falsehood, and tell lies as *assiduously* as a friar does his beads. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 121.

assiduousness (a̤-sid′ṳ-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being assiduous; constant or diligent application.=**Syn.** See comparison under *assiduity*.

assiege†, *v. t.* [< ME. *asegen*, < OF. *aseger*, *asseger*, *asegier*, F. *assiéger* = Pr. *asetjar* = Sp. *asediar* = Pg. *assediar* = It. *assediare*, < ML. *assediare*, besiege, beset, < *assedium*, a siege, < L. *ad*, to, by, + *-sedium*, as in L. *obsidium*, a siege (*ob*, before, in front of), < *sedere* = E. *sit*. Cf. *besiege* and *siege*.] To besiege.

The Grekes . . . the cite long *assegeden*. *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 60.

On th' other syde, th' *assieged* Castles ward
Their stedfast stonds did mightily maintaine.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 15.

assiege†, *n.* [< *assiege*, *v.*] A siege.

Al the *assege* of Thebes. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 107.

assiegement†, *n.* [< *assiege* + *-ment*.] A siege or state of siege; a beleaguering.

assientist (as-ẹ̄-en′tist), *n.* [< Sp. *asentista*, < *asiento*: see *assiento*.] One connected with the furnishing of slaves by assiento. *Bancroft.*

assiento (as-ē-en′tō), *n.* [< Sp. *asiento*, formerly *assiento*, a seat, seat in a court, a contract, treaty, < *asentar*, formerly *assentar* (= Pg. *assentar* = It. *assentare*), place in a seat, adjust, make an agreement, < ML. as if **assedentare*, cause to sit, < L. *ad*, to, + *seden(t-)s*, ppr. of *sedere* = E. *sit*.] Formerly, an exclusive contract made by Spain with foreign powers or merchants for the supply of African slaves to its American possessions. The last assiento, held by British merchants under the treaty of Utrecht, 1713, was abrogated or relinquished in 1750.

assign (a̤-sīn′), *v. t.* [< ME. *assignen*, *asignen*, < OF. *assigner*, *asigner*, < L. *assignare*, mark out, appoint, assign, distribute, allot, < *ad*, to, + *signare*, mark, < *signum*, mark, sign: see *sign*.] 1. To set apart; make over by distribution or appropriation; apportion; allot.

The priests had a portion *assigned* them. Gen. xlvii. 22.

Mr. Buckle's fundamental error lay in the attempt to *assign* distinct parts to elements of human nature that in reality cannot be separated. *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 217.

To each [province] was *assigned* a governor experienced in the law who dealt with taxation and finance. *C. Elton*, Orig. of Eng. Hist., p. 336.

2. To point out; show; designate; specify.

All as the Dwarfe the way to her *assynd*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 28.

It is not easy to *assign* a period more eventful. *De Quincey.*

With the help of the scale of numbers, then, any *assigned* continuous quantity will serve as a standard by which the whole scale of quantities may be represented. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 338.

3. To give, furnish, or specify: as, to *assign* a reason for anything.—4. To appoint; select for a duty or office: as, the officer *assigned* to the charge of a military department.

Knights *assigned* to enforce the oath of peace and the hue and cry appear as early as the year 1195. Their designation as *assigned* seems to prove that they were royal nominees and not elected officers; but their early history is obscure. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., II. 283.

5. To ascribe; attribute; refer.

There are many causes to which one may *assign* this light infidelity. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 448.

6. In *law*: (*a*) To transfer or make over to another the right one has in any object, as in an estate, chose in action, or reversion, especially in trust for the security of creditors: rarely applied to testamentary transfers. (*b*) To show or set forth with particularity: as, to *assign* error in a writ; to *assign* false judgment. (*c*) To point out or substantiate as a charge: as, perjury cannot be *assigned* on an oath taken without the jurisdiction of the officer administering it.—**To assign dower**, to allot or portion out to a widow the part of land forming her dower therein; to fix the boundaries of the widow's share in an estate.—**To assign in bankruptcy**, to transfer property to and vest it in assignees for the benefit of the creditors.=**Syn.** 1. *Dispense, Distribute*, etc. (see *dispense*).—3. *Adduce, Allege*, etc. (see *adduce*); to determine, give, name, present.

assign† (a̤-sīn′), *n.*¹ [< *assign*, *v.*] 1. Assignment; appointment.—2. Design; purpose; object.

He aim'd at high designs, and so attain'd
The high *assigns* to which his spirit aim'd.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

assign (a̤-sīn′), *n.*² [The same, with loss of the final syllable, as *assignee*, < ME. *assigne* (three syllables), < OF. *assigne*, prop. pp. of *assigner*, assign: see *assign*, *v.*] 1. A person to whom the property or interest of another is or may be transferred: as, a deed to a man and his heirs and *assigns*.

Scrooge was his sole executor, his sole administrator, his sole *assign*. *Dickens*, Christmas Carol, i.

The exclusive right of frequenting all the countries that might be found was reserved to them [John Cabot and his sons] and to their *assigns*. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 8.

[*Assign* is a broader word than *assignee*. The *assignees* of a person are usually understood to mean those who take immediately from him, by his assignment; the *assigns* of a person include all who acquire title under his transfer, immediately or remotely.]

2†. A thing pertaining to something else; an appurtenance; an appendage. [Affected.]

Six French rapiers and poniards, with their *assigns*, as girdle, hangers, or so. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

assignability (a̤-sī-na̤-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *assignable*: see *-bility*.] Capability of being assigned.

assignable (a̤-sī′na̤-bl), *a.* [= F. *assignable*; < *assign* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being allotted, appointed, or assigned: as, an *assignable* note or bill.—2. Capable of being specified, shown, designated, or expressed with precision: as, an *assignable* reason; an *assignable* magnitude.

His [a soldier's] fighting condition was needed not on one or two days consecutively, but on many days, and not against a day punctually *assignable*, but against a season or period perhaps of months. *De Quincey*, Plato.

While on the one hand industry is limited by capital, so on the other every increase of capital gives, or is capable of giving, additional employment to industry; and this without *assignable* limits. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., I. 82.

3. Capable of being attributed; attributable.—4. In *law*, predicable; capable of being pointed out or substantiated: as, perjury is not *assignable* of testimony on an immaterial point.

assignably (a̤-sī′na̤-bli), *adv.* In an assignable manner.

assignat (as′ig-nat; F. pron. a-sē-nyä′), *n.* [F., < L. *assignatus*, pp. of *assignare*, assign, allot: see *assign*, *v.*] 1. One of the notes forming the paper currency issued in France during the revolution from 1789 to 1796. The assignats were based on the security of the confiscated church lands, and afterward of all the national domains and other property. They were issued to the amount of over forty-five billion francs, and before they were withdrawn deteriorated to less than one three-hundredth of their face value.
2. In *French law*, the assignment of an annuity on an estate, by which the annuity is based on the security of the latter: now little used.

assignation (as-ig-nā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *assignation*, < L. *assignatio(n-)*, assignment, allotment, < *assignare*, pp. *assignatus*: see *assign*, *v.*] 1. The act of assigning or allotting; the act of fixing or specifying.

The *assignation* of particular names to denote particular objects. *Adam Smith*, Origin of Languages.

2. [illegible] place for meeting [illegible] —3. [illegible] —4†. [illegible]

[illegible] [< F. assigné, pp. of assigner [illegible]] A person to whom [illegible] right or interest is transferred [illegible] or in trust. [illegible] —Assignee in bankruptcy, or assignee in insolvency [illegible]

assigner [illegible], *n.* One who assigns, appoints, or allots. See *assignor*. [Rare.]

assignment [illegible] [< ME. *assignement* [illegible], < ML. *assignamentum*, [illegible] see *assign*, *v.*, and *-ment*.] 1. The act of apportioning or allotting; allotment.—2. The act of setting apart, appointing, designating, or specifying.

> [illegible] public is the public *assignment* thereof unto such duties. *Hooker.*

3. That which has been assigned, as a particular task or duty.—4. Specifically, in *law*: (*a*) The transference of a right or an interest. See [illegible]. (*b*) A pointing out or setting forth: as, the *assignment* of error.—5. The writing by which an interest is transferred.—6†. An allotment, allowance, or pension; a sum allowed.—7. Formerly, in Australia, the allotting of convicts as unpaid servants to colonists, in order to relieve the authorities of the expense of the convict establishments.

> The expense of the Australian convict establishments was enormous, and some change in system was inevitable. These were the conditions that brought about the plan of *assignments*, in other words, of freely lending the convicts to any one who would relieve the authorities of the burdensome charge. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 750.

Assignment of dower. See [illegible].—**Assignment of errors.** See [illegible].—**General assignment** (more fully, [illegible] *for the benefit of creditors*), an assignment of all the assignor's property not exempt from execution, [illegible] creditors.—**New assignment**, a method of pleading at common law to which the plaintiff was obliged to resort in his replication, for the purpose of setting the defendant right where the latter, through misapprehension of the real cause of complaint as stated in the declaration, had been led to apply his plea to a different matter from that which the plaintiff had in view. *Stephen.* Also called *novel assignment*.

assignor (as-i-nôr′), *n.* In *law*, one who makes an assignment, or assigns an interest.

assilag (as′i-lag), *n.* [E. dial.] A local British name of the petrel, *Procellaria pelagica*. *Montagu.*

assimilability (a-sim″i-la-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *assimilable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being assimilable. *Coleridge.*

assimilable (a-sim′i-la-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *assimilabilis*, that can be made like, < L. *assimilare*: see *assimilate*.] **I.** *a.* Capable of being assimilated, in any sense of that word.

II. *n.* That which can be assimilated. [Rare.]

> Meeting no *assimilables* wherein to re-act their natures. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 19.

assimilate (a-sim′i-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *assimilated*, ppr. *assimilating*. [< L. *assimilatus*, pp. of *assimilare*, *adsimilare*, mixed with *assimulare*, *adsimulare*, make alike, compare, more frequently imitate, feign, simulate; < *ad*, to, + [illegible], related to *simul*, together): see [illegible]. To an erroneous supposition [illegible] used *assimulare* for the sense [illegible] and *assimilare* for the sense 'compare' [illegible] the existence of the corresponding [illegible] *assimulate* and *assimilate*, with the [illegible] of sense: see *assimulate*. Cf. [illegible], < L. *assimilare*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. [illegible]; cause to resemble.

[illegible]

2. [illegible]

3. To [illegible] sorb and incorporate into the system; incorporate with organic tissues: as, to *assimilate* food. Hence, in general, to appropriate and incorporate, as the [illegible] ideas cannot be *assimilated* by the mind.

5. To bring into conformity; adapt.

> [illegible] truths thus obtained from theology are [illegible] the mind and *assimilated* by the imagination [illegible]. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. [illegible].

6. To conform to; make one's own; adopt.

> [illegible] with which she *assimilates* the city life when in [illegible] it a part of her imaginative tapestry, is a sign of the power to which she has grown. *Marg. Fuller*, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 274.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become similar; become like something or somebody else; harmonize.

> [illegible] but put them in relationship, and no division into castes, no differences of wealth, can prevent men from *assimilating*. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 254.

> A people whose differences of religion, language, and general habits made them not only incapable of *assimilating* with their Christian neighbors, but almost their natural enemies. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 15.

2. To be taken into and incorporated with another body; be converted into the substance of another body, as food by digestion.

> For whatsoever *assimilateth* not to flesh turneth either to sweat or fat. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 899.

3. To perform the act of converting anything, as food, into the substance of that which converts it: as, "birds *assimilate* . . . less than beasts," *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 680.

> No organs which are destitute of chlorophyll can *assimilate*. *Sachs*, Botany (trans.), p. 626.

assimilateness (a-sim′i-lāt-nes), *n.* [< **assimilate*, *a.* (< L. *assimulatus*, pp.), + *-ness*.] Likeness. *Bailey.*

assimilation (a-sim-i-lā′shon), *n.* [= F. *assimilation*, < L. *assimilatio(n-)*, *assimulatio(n-)*, a being similar, < *assimilare*, *assimulare*: see *assimilate*.] The act or process of assimilating or of being assimilated. Specifically—(*a*) The act or process of making or becoming like or identical; the act or process of bringing into harmony: followed by *to* or *with*.

> It is as well the instinct as duty of our nature to aspire to an *assimilation with* God. *Decay of Christ. Piety.*

> In this long stillness the fusion of conquerors and conquered, the Christianization and civilization of the Norman, his *assimilation* in political and social temper *to* the France beside him, went steadily on. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 374.

(*b*) In *physiol.*, the act or process by which organisms convert and absorb nutriment, so that it becomes part of the fluid or solid substances composing them.

> To these preparatory changes, which fit the crude food materials for protoplasmic food, the general name of *assimilation* has been given. *Bessey*, Botany, p. 178.

> Plants and animals increase by *assimilation* and transformation, minerals by attraction and aggregation. *Page.*

(*c*) In *pathol.*, the supposed conversion, according to an obsolete theory, of the fluids of the body to the nature of any morbific matter. (*d*) In *philol.*, the act or process by which one alphabetic sound is rendered like, or less unlike, another neighboring sound; a lightening of the effort of utterance by lessening or removing the discordance of formation between different sounds in a word, or in contiguous words. The kinds and degrees of assimilation are very various, and include a large part of the historical changes in the phonetic form of words. Examples are *assimilate* from L. *ad similare*, *correction* from L. [illegible] and so on.—**Little assimilations**, in Oxford, a meeting of the masters and two proctors, called by the vice-chancellor in the congregation house, on the ringing of the little bell. This meeting is authorized to read, approve, and seal any letters concerning the public laws of the university, written conformably to the decrees of Convocation, and also to set seal to decrees of Convocation, and to despatch minor matters.

assimilative (a-sim′i-lā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *assimilatif*; < *assimilate* + *-ive*.] Characterized by assimilation; capable of assimilating or of causing assimilation: as, *assimilative* substances or organs.

> [illegible] birds are still more remarkably protected by their *assimilative* hues. *A. R. Wallace*, Nat. Select., p. [illegible].

> A book [illegible] as *assimilative* as that of Hunt or Lamb. *Stedman*, Poets of America, p. [illegible].

assimilatory (a-sim′i-la-tō-ri), *a.* [< *assimilate* + *-ory*.] Tending to assimilate; producing assimilation; assimilative: as, *assimilatory* organs.

> [illegible] *S. B. Herrick*, Plant Life, p. [illegible].

Assiminia [illegible], *n.* [NL.] A genus of [illegible] gastropods, giving name to the family [illegible], by some referred to the family *Littorinidæ*, or periwinkles. Also spelled [illegible].

assiminiid [illegible], *n.* A gastropod of the family [illegible].

Assiminiidæ [illegible], *n. pl.* [NL., [illegible] + *-idæ*.] A family of [illegible] gastropods, typified by the genus *Assiminia*. The eyes are at the tips of special peduncles which are connate with the tentacles. The shell is conical, with an oral aperture. Progression is effected by a looping movement, the rostrum and small foot being alternately applied to the ground. The species are of small size, and terrestrial or amphibious.

assimulate† (a-sim′ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *assimulated*, ppr. *assimulating*. [< L. *assimulatus*, pp. of *assimulare*, *adsimulare*, also *assimilare*, *adsimilare*, make alike, feign, counterfeit, etc.: see *assimilate*. Cf. *assemble*², also ult. < L. *assimulare*.] To feign; simulate. *Coles*, 1717.

assimulation† (a-sim-ū-lā′shon), *n.* [< L. *assimulatio(n-)*, *adsimulatio(n-)*, < *assimulare*, etc.: see *assimulate*.] A counterfeiting; simulation.

assinego†, *n.* See *asinego*.

assis (as′is; F. pron. a-sē′), *a.* [F., pp. of *asseoir*, sit: see *assize*.] In *her.*, sitting; same as *sejant*.

assise†, *n.* and *v. t.* See *assize*.

assiser, *n.* See *assizer*.

assish (às′ish), *a.* [< *ass*¹ + *-ish*¹.] Pertaining to or resembling an ass; asinine; absurdly stupid or obstinate: as, "the *assish* kind," *Udall*, Luke xix.; "an *assish* phrase," *Mrs. Cowden Clarke*.

assisor, *n.* See *assizer*.

assist (a-sist′), *v.* [< F. *assister* (= Sp. *asistir* = Pg. *assistir* = It. *assistere*), help, attend, etc., < L. *assistere*, stand at or by, < *ad*, at, to, + *sistere*, place, stand, a redupl. form of *stare*, stand: see *stand*. Cf. *consist*, *desist*, *insist*, *persist*, *resist*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To attend; be present at or with; take part with.

> The king and prince at prayers! let's *assist* them. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 1.

2. To help; aid; succor; give support to in some undertaking or effort, or in time of distress.

> *Assist* her in whatsoever business she hath need of you. Rom. xvi. 2.

> Soon after Christianity had achieved its triumph, the principle which had *assisted* it began to corrupt it. *Macaulay*, Milton.

3. To be associated with as an assistant. =**Syn.** 2. To second, back, support, further, sustain, serve; befriend, relieve.

II. *intrans.* 1. To lend aid or help.

> In every turn of state, without meddling on either side, he [Lord Leicester] has always been favourable and *assisting* to oppressed merit. *Dryden*, Ded. of Don Sebastian.

> God . . . constituted several ranks and qualities of men, that they might mutually *assist* to the support of each other. *R. Nelson*, Fasts and Festivals.

2. To be present, as at a public meeting; take part, as in a ceremony or discussion. [A Gallicism.]

> It would require the pen of Tacitus (if Tacitus had *assisted* at this assembly) to describe the various emotions of the senate. *Gibbon.*

> In our age all the nation may be said to *assist* at every deliberation of the Lords and Commons. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

3. In *euchre*, to order the adoption of the suit to which the card turned up as trump belongs, when this order is given by the partner of the dealer.

assistance (a-sis′tans), *n.* [Early mod. E. and ME. *assistence*, later, after F., *assistance*, < ML. *assistentia*, < L. *assistere*: see *assist* and *assistant*.] 1. (*a*) A being present; presence; attendance. (*b*) The persons present; spectators; audience. [In these uses obsolete, or in conscious imitation of the French.]—2. Help; aid; furtherance; succor; a contribution in aid, by bodily strength or other means.

> Where we do reign, we will alone uphold,
> Without the *assistance* of a mortal hand.
> *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 1.

3†. An assistant or helper; assistants collectively.

> Wat Tyler [was] killed by valiant Walworth . . . and his *assistance* . . . John Cavendish. *Fuller.*

Hence, specifically—4. In *Eng. common law* and *Amer. colonial law*, a general name for a somewhat undefined body of subordinate parish or town officers or auxiliaries, apparently including, as sometimes used, the ex-officers, in their customary function of advisers.—**Court of assistance.** See *court*.—**Divine assistance**, in Cartesian philosophy, the act of God in moving the body when the soul forms a volition. See *occasionalism*.—**Writ of assistance.** (*a*) A writ commanding the sheriff to put [illegible] in possession the successful party in a decree of chancery awarding possession of land: so called because it was [illegible] the execution of the decree. (*b*) In *Amer.* [illegible], a writ issued by a superior colonial court, on alleged [illegible] of the English Court of Exchequer, authorizing [illegible] of the crown in the process of executing the [illegible] to summon assistance and enter and search [illegible]. The attempt to use such writs in Massa[illegible] was one of the abuses which led to the Revolution. =**Syn.** 2. Aid, support, backing, relief.

assistant (a̤-sis′tạnt), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. and ME. *assistent*, later, after F., *assistant*, = Sp. *asistente* = Pg. It. *assistente*, < L. *assisten(t-)s*, ppr. of *assistere*: see *assist* and *-ant*1, *-ent*.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Standing by; present; accompanying.

> Christ hath promised in both sacraments to be *assistent* with us. *Cranmer*, Sacrament, p. 45. (*N. E. D.*)

> No prophane thing ought to have accesse, nothing to be *assistant* but sage and Christianly Admonition, brotherly Love, flaming Charity, and Zeale. *Milton*, Ref. in Eng., ii.

2. Present to help; helpful; aiding or fitted to aid and support; auxiliary: with *to*.

> Mutually and greatly *assistant to* each other.
> *Beattie*, Moral Science, i. 1.

Assistant engine, a steam or hydraulic motor used to control the reversing-gear of a marine engine, or to turn the shaft when the main engine is at rest. See *engine*.—**Assistant form.** See *form*.

II. *n.* 1†. One who stands by; a bystander; one who takes part in anything: usually in the plural.

> The growing circumference was observed with astonishment by the *assistants*. *Gibbon*, Decline and Fall, II. 11.

2. One who stands by to help; one who helps; a helper; an auxiliary; specifically, one who is associated with another as an auxiliary in carrying on some systematic work or undertaking, or in discharging the duties of an office: as, the harbor-master and his *assistants*; a bookkeeper's *assistant*.—3. An official auxiliary to the father-general of the Jesuits. Erroneously called *adjutant-general*.—4†. [Sp. *asistente*.] The chief officer of justice at Seville.

> The *assistant* sits to-morrow.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Spanish Curate, iii. 1.

5. In the Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth colonies, one of the elected councilors who constituted the governor's council and the upper house of the legislature. The number of assistants in the former was eighteen; in the latter, originally five, later seven.—6. In *dyeing*, a substance, such as tartaric acid, acetate of lime, or sulphate of soda, added to the dye-bath, to effect a brightening of the color.—**Court of Assistants.** See *court*.

assistantly† (a̤-sis′tạnt-li), *adv.* In a manner to give aid. *Sternhold.*

assistantship (a̤-sis′tạnt-ship), *n.* The office or position of assistant.

assistency† (a̤-sis′tẹn-si), *n.* Helpfulness; assistance.

assister (a̤-sis′tėr), *n.* 1. One who stands by; one who takes part in anything, as a public ceremony or assembly. [Archaic.]—2. An assistant.

Also spelled *assistor*.

assistless (a̤-sist′les), *a.* [< *assist* + *-less*. Cf. *resistless*.] Without aid or help; helpless. [Rare.]

> Stupid he stares, and all *assistless* stands.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xvi. 970.

assistor (a̤-sis′tọr), *n.* [< *assist* + *-or*.] Same as *assister*: used in legal documents.

assize (a̤-sīz′), *n.* [< ME. *assize*, *assise*, *asise*, *assys*, also corruptly *acise*, *accise* (> mod. *excise*, q. v.), and by apheresis *sise*, *syse* (> mod. E. *size*, q. v.); < OF. *assise*, *asise*, a sitting, session, esp. of a court, judgment, appointment, settlement, assessment, impost, tax, etc., prop. fem. of *asis*, *assis*, pp. of *aseir*, later and mod. F. *asseoir*, < L. *assidere*, sit by as assistant or assessor, hence in ML. and OF., etc., appoint, settle, assess, etc.: see *assident*, *assess*.] 1†. Originally, a sitting or session of a legislative body or court.

> Frequent *assizes* were held, and as of old, when the sword of justice was sharpened, the receipts of the Treasury increased. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 682.

Hence—2†. An edict, ordinance, or enactment made at such a session or sitting, or issued by such a body. Specifically, in *Eng. hist.*: (*a*) An ordinance fixing the weight, measure, and price of articles of general consumption sold in market: as, the *assize* of measures in the reign of Henry II., and the *assize* of bread and ale (51 Hen. III.). Hence—(*b*) The standard weights and measures appointed to be kept in any district: as, the custody of the *assize*. (*c*) In a more general sense, measurement; dimensions; a measure of rating.

> I saw a stately frame,
> An hundred cubits high by just *assize*.
> *Spenser*, Visions of Bellay, st. 2.

3. A jury, or trial by jury: now used only in Scotland with reference to criminal causes. See *grand assize*, below.—4†. A name given to certain writs commanding juries to be summoned for the trial of causes: as, *assize* of novel disseizin, the ancient common-law remedy for the recovery of the possession of lands.—5†. The verdict of a jury in such a case.—6. The periodical session held by royal commission by at least one of the judges of the superior courts directed to take the *assizes* or verdicts of a particular jury (anciently called the *assize*), in each of the counties of England and Wales (with the exception of London and the parts adjoining), for the purpose of trying issues nisi prius and jail-delivery for criminal cases: popularly called the *assizes*. [This is the only sense in which the word is now used in law.] The commission by which assizes are held is either general or special. A general commission is issued twice a year to the judges of the High Court of Justice, two judges being usually assigned to each circuit. A special commission is granted to certain judges to try certain causes and crimes.

7. In a more general sense, any court or session of a court of justice.—8†. Situation; place.—9. Judgment: as, the last or great *assize* (that is, the last judgment or last day).

Sometimes spelled *assise*.

Assize of arms, the name under which reference is often made to several statutes or ordinances in early English history, requiring all freemen to provide, according to their estate and degree, arms to enable them to keep the peace and to serve in the field, and also providing for assizes or assessments by juries of the equipment required of each person. Specifically, an ordinance or statute of 1181 (27 Hen. II.) for this purpose.

> In 1181, he [Henry II.] issued the *Assize of Arms*, by which he directed the whole of the freemen of the country to provide themselves with armour according to their means, and the inquiry by oath of legal juries to determine the liability of each. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 146.

Assize of Clarendon, an English ordinance issued in 1166 (12 Hen. II.), which introduced changes into the administration of justice.—**Assize of Northampton**, an English ordinance, a reissue and expansion of the Assize of Clarendon, issued at Northampton in 1176 (22 Hen. II.), drawn up in the form of instructions to the judges. The new articles relate to tenure, reliefs, dower, etc.—**Assize of novel disseizin.** See *disseizin*.—**Assizes Act**, an English statute of 1830 (11 Geo. IV. and 1 Wm. IV. c. 70), affecting the constitution of the common-law courts in England and Wales and the practice in them.—**Assizes of Jerusalem**, two codes of laws, drawn up under the authority of Godfrey de Bouillon, the first crusading king of Jerusalem, and in force under the Christian sovereignty in Jerusalem and in Cyprus. One code had jurisdiction over the nobility, the second over the common people. Both were conceived with a wisdom and enlightenment beyond their age, and were based on contemporary French law and customs.—**Grand assize**, formerly, in England, a form of trial in certain cases by a jury of sixteen persons, which took the place of trial by judicial combat. It was abolished in 1839.—**Maiden assize.** See *maiden*.—**Maritime Assizes of Jerusalem**, a body of maritime laws constituting a part of the Assizes of Jerusalem.—**Rents of assize**, the established rents of the freeholders and ancient copyholders of a manor; rents which cannot be changed.

assize† (a̤-sīz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *assized*, ppr. *assizing*. [< ME. *assisen*, < AF. *assiser*, from the noun: see *assize*, *n.*] 1†. In a general sense, to fix; appoint.

> Thou shalt have day and time *assised*.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant.

2†. To fix the rate of; assess, as taxes.—3. To fix the weight, measure, or price of, by an ordinance or authoritative regulation.

> The liberty of *assizing* bread has been used at Clyderhou and Rochdale as annexed and belonging to the market and fair. Quoted in *Baines's* Hist. Lancashire, II. 14.

assizement (a̤-sīz′mẹnt), *n.* [< *assize*, *v.*, + *-ment*.] An inspection of weights and measures, and of the quality of commodities, legalized by statute.

assizer (a̤-sī′zėr), *n.* [< ME. *assisour* (and by apheresis *sisour*, > mod. E. *sizar*, q. v.), < AF. *assisour*, < *assiser*: see *assize*, *v.*, and *-er*1, *-or*.] 1. In *Eng. hist.*, a member of a grand assize (which see, under *assize*).—2. In Scotland, a juror.—3†. One who had custody of the assize or standards of weight and measure; one who fixed the assize of bread and ale, or other articles of general consumption.

Also spelled *assizor*, *assiser*, *assisor*.

assize-sermon (a̤-sīz′sėr″mọn), *n.* In England, a sermon preached to the judges, barristers, and others attending the assizes.

assizor, *n.* See *assizer*.

assobert, *v. t.* [< ME. *assobren*, < L. *as-* for *ad-* + LL. *sobriare*, sober: see *sober*, *v.*] To keep or make sober.

> And thus I rede, thou *assobre*
> Thyne herte, in hope of such a grace.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., vi.

associability (a̤-sō-shia̤-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *associable*: see *-bility*.] 1. The quality of being associable.

> The *associability* of feelings with those of their own kind, group within group, corresponds to the general arrangement of nervous structures into great divisions and sub-divisions. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 116.

2. In *pathol.*, the property of suffering changes by sympathy, or of being affected by the condition of other parts of the body.

associable (a̤-sō′shia̤-bl), *a.* [= F. *associable*, < L. as if **associabilis*, < *associare*, associate: see *associate*.] 1. Capable of being joined or associated; capable of forming part of a combination or association.

> Different classes of relations [feelings] were observed to be revivable in different degrees, which implies that, other things equal, they are *associable* in different degrees.
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 117.

2. Capable of being made an associate; companionable; social.—3. In *pathol.*, liable to be affected sympathetically, or to receive from other parts like feelings and affections.

associableness (a̤-sō′shia̤-bl-nes), *n.* Associability.

associate (a̤-sō′shi-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *associated*, ppr. *associating*. [< L. *associatus*, pp. of *associare*, join to, unite with, < *ad*, to, + *sociare*, join, < *socius*, joined with, allied, following (as a noun, a companion): see *social*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To join in company, as a friend, companion, partner, confederate, or the like; join or connect intimately; unite; combine; link: followed by *with* (formerly sometimes by *to*): as, to *associate* others *with* us in business or in an enterprise; particles of earthy matter *associated with* other substances.

> He succeeded in *associating* his name inseparably *with* some names which will last as long as our language.
> *Macaulay.*

> Just as the older female deities were *associated* in their worship *with* heaven and the heavenly bodies, *with* seasons of the year and *with* sacred places, so is the more modern goddess [the Virgin Mary].
> *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 215.

2†. To keep company with; attend.

> Friends should *associate* friends in grief and woe.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., v. 3.

> To-morrow I will *associate* you to court myself.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

3. To make an associate of; admit to association or membership: with *to*: as, "he was *associated to* the Royal Academy," *Southey*. [Rare.]—**Associated functions.** See *function*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To have intercourse; be an associate or associates: implying intimacy: as, congenial minds are disposed to *associate*.

> It was once degradation intensified for a Norman to *associate* with a Saxon. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 85.

2. To join in or form a confederacy or association.

> The clergy of a district in the diocese of Lincoln *associated* lately for the purpose of forming an estimate of the state of religion within their own limits.
> *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, iii.

3. In general, to unite, as in action, with a person or thing, or to coexist in organic dependence, as the parts of the body.

associate (a̤-sō′shi-ạt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *associatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* 1. Joined in interest, object or purpose, office or employment; combined together; joined with another or others: as, an *associate* judge or professor; "my *associate* powers," *Milton*, P. L., x. 395.—2. In *pathol.*, connected by habit or sympathy: as, *associate* movements, that is, movements which occur sympathetically, in consequence of preceding motions: thus, convergence of the eyes is associated with contraction of the pupils.

II. *n.* 1. A companion; one who is on terms of intimacy with another; a mate; a fellow.

> Sole Eve, *associate* sole, to me beyond
> Compare above all living creatures dear!
> *Milton*, P. L., ix. 227.

2. A partner in interest, as in business; a confederate; an accomplice; an ally: as, "their defender and his *associates*," *Hooker*.—3. One who shares an office or a position of authority or responsibility; a colleague or coadjutor.—4. One who is admitted to a subordinate degree of membership in an association or institution: as, an *Associate* of the Royal Academy, or of the National Academy of Design.—5. Anything usually accompanying or associated with another.

> The one [idea] no sooner . . . comes into the understanding than its *associate* appears with it.
> *Locke*, Human Understanding, ii. 33.

=**Syn.** **1** and **2**. *Associate, Friend, Companion, Comrade, Fellow, Partner, Ally, Colleague, Coadjutor, Confederate.* *Associate* is the most general word for persons who are connected in life, work, etc.; it is special only in suggesting an alliance of some permanence. *Friend* is the most general word for persons who, through community of life or otherwise, have kindly feelings toward each other. *Companion*, literally a messmate, applies where the persons are much thrown together, but are not united by any strong tie; hence it is not a good synonym for *husband* or *wife*. "Many men may be admitted as *companions* who would not be altogether fit as *associates*," *Crabb*, Eng. Synonymes.

[illegible] companion: it implies [illegible] degree of friendship: [illegible] has nearly lost its early [illegible] the later mean- [illegible] a better [illegible] [illegible] in this [illegible] may [illegible] or is a companion [illegible] [illegible] A [illegible] is one who takes part with others, especially in business or in [illegible] Formerly *ally* was nearly [illegible] but it is now applied chiefly to states or rulers in their public capacity: as, the [illegible] A [illegible] is an associate for [illegible] some other: it is, like *coadjutor*, properly applicable only to one engaged in labor or [illegible] dignified: as, Senators A [illegible] and his *colleagues*. A *confederate* is one somewhat formally associated with others, now usually, when applied to private relations, for a bad [illegible]

> A nice and subtle happiness, I see,
> Thou to thyself proposest, in the choice
> Of thy *associates*, Adam! *Milton*, P. L., viii. 401.

> [illegible] *friend* in thy young years whose conditions and qualities will please thee after thou comest to more discretion and judgment. *Raleigh*, To his Son.

> One that has well digested his knowledge, both of books and men, has little enjoyment but in the company of a few [illegible] *Hume*, Essays.

> Thus he moved the Prince
> To laughter and his *comrades* to applause.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

> I and my *fellows*
> Are ministers of fate. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 3.

> Myself and other noble *friends*
> Are *partners* in the business. *Shak.*, Cymb., i. 7.

> The *allies*, after conquering together, return thanks to God separately each after his own form of worship.
> *Macaulay*, Gladstone's Church and State.

> The patricians prevailed upon some of the tribunes to dissent from their *colleagues*. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 534.

> Whose political sagacity, like that of his illustrious *coadjutor*, read the fate and interests of nations.
> *Story*, Speech, Cambridge, Aug. 31, 1826.

> I had forgot that foul conspiracy
> Of the beast Caliban, and his *confederates*,
> Against my life. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

associateship (a-sō'shi-āt-ship), *n.* [< *associate* + *-ship*.] The position or office of an associate. [Rare.]

association (a-sō-si-ā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *association*, < ML. *associatio(n-)*, a society, < L. *associare*, associate: see *associate*, *v.*] 1. The act of associating or the state of being associated. (*a*) Connection of persons or things; union.

> Self-denial is a kind of holy *association* with God.
> *Boyle*, Seraphic Love, iii.

> There are many objects, of great value to man, which cannot be attained by unconnected individuals, but must be attained, if attained at all, by *association*.
> *D. Webster*, Speech, Pittsburgh, July, 1833.

> The very common *association* between seeing clearly and [illegible] is a law or a frailty of our nature not sufficiently understood. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 135.

(*b*) A union or connection of ideas. See *association of ideas*, below.

> The words which we use are so enwrapped in an atmosphere of subtle *associations* that they are liable to sway the direction of our thoughts in ways of which we are often unconscious. *J. Fiske*, Idea of God, p. 151.

2. An organized union of persons for a common purpose; a body of persons acting together for the promotion of some object of mutual interest or advantage; a partnership, corporation, or society: as, the *Association* for the Advancement of Science; a political or charitable *association*.

> The old company . . . was able, with the help of its Tory friends, to prevent the rival *association* from obtaining similar privileges. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xx.

Articles of association or **incorporation**. See *article*.— **Association of ideas** (an expression invented by [illegible]), or **mental association**, in *psychol.*, the tendency of a sensation, perception, feeling, volition, or thought to [illegible] others which have previously co- [illegible] with it or with states similar to [illegible] of a friend is associated with his per- [illegible] place of residence and room, and [illegible] into [illegible] [illegible] these associated ideas. The general [illegible] variously stated by [illegible] [illegible] to be those of [illegible] and [illegible] recall ideas which have been [illegible] and also those which are similar to [illegible] the principles of [illegible] The doctrine of [illegible] in the history of [illegible] English [illegible] [illegible] *and extension* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the extension [illegible] [illegible] A[illegible] [illegible]phy, the doctrine [illegible] [illegible] Evangelical Association [illegible] Association [illegible] [illegible]rable association, [illegible] Voluntary association, [illegible]

law, a society which is unincorporated, but is not a partnership, in that the members are not agents for one another. =**Syn.** 2. Combination, company, club, lodge, fraternity.

associational (a-sō-si-ā'shọn-al), *a.* [< *association* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to an association.—2. Pertaining to the psychological doctrine of association or associationism.

associationalism (a-sō-si-ā'shọn-al-izm), *n.* Same as *associationism*.

associationalist (a-sō-si-ā'shọn-al-ist), *n.* and *a.* Same as *associationist*.

associationism (a-sō-si-ā'shọn-izm), *n.* [< *association* + *-ism*.] 1. The psychological theory which regards the laws of association as the fundamental laws of mental action and development. See *association of ideas*, under *association*.—2. Same as *Fourierism*.

Also *associationalism*.

associationist (a-sō-si-ā'shọn-ist), *n.* and *a.* [< *association* + *-ist*.] I. *n.* 1. One who advocates the psychological doctrine of associationism.—2. One who supports the doctrine of association advocated by Fourier and known as *Fourierism* (which see).

II. *a.* Pertaining to associationism, in either sense of that word.

Also *associationalist*.

associative (a-sō'shi-ā-tiv), *a.* [< *associate* + *-ive*.] 1. Pertaining to or resulting from association; capable of associating; tending to associate or unite; characterized by association: as, "the *associative* faculty," *Hugh Miller*.

> Onomatopœia, in addition to its awkwardness, has neither *associative* nor etymological application to words imitating sounds.
> *J. A. H. Murray*, 9th Ann. Add. to Philol. Soc.

2. In *math.*, applied to an operation which gives the same result whether it first unites two quantities A and B, and then unites the result to a third quantity C, or whether it first unites B and C, and then unites the result to A, the order of the quantities being preserved. Thus, addition and multiplication are said to be associative, on account of the general formulas,

$$(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$$
$$(a \cdot b) \cdot c = a \cdot (b \cdot c).$$

In the same sense, mathematicians often use the expressions *associative formula*, *associative principle*. **Associative algebra**, a system of algebra in which multiplication is associative.

associativeness (a-sō'shi-ā-tiv-nes), *n.* The property of being associative, especially in the mathematical sense.

associator (a-sō'shi-ā-tọr), *n.* 1. One who or that which associates or connects together.—2†. An associate or partner in any scheme; a confederate.

> Our late *associators* and conspirators have made a third copy of the League. *Dryden*, Post. to Hist. of League.

assogue†, *n.* [< F. *assogue*, < Sp. *azogue* (in same sense), lit. quicksilver: see *azogue*.] A Spanish galleon transporting quicksilver to America for use in the mines.

assoil¹ (a-soil'), *v. t.* [< ME. *assoilen*, *asoilen*, *assoilien*, *asoilien*, *assoylen*, etc., = Sc. *assoilzie*, formerly *assoilyie*, *assoilze* (where *lz*, *lʒ*, *ly* represent the F. *ll mouillées*), < OF. *assoiler*, *assoillier*, *asolier*, also *asoldre*, *assoldre*, *assoudre*, etc., < L. *absolvere*, absolve, loosen: see *absolve*, of which *assoil* is thus a doublet.] 1†. To solve; clear up.

> To *assoil* this seeming difficulty.
> *Waterland*, Scripture Vindicated, iii. 63.

2. To release; set free; acquit; pardon; absolve. [Archaic.]

> At my own tribunal stand *assoil'd*. *Tuke*.

> To some bishop we will wend,
> Of all the sins that we have done,
> To be *assoiled* at his hand. *Percy's Reliques*.

3†. To remove; dispel.

> Seeking him that should her paine *assoyle*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. v. 30.

assoil²† (a-soil'), *v. t.* [< *as-*¹ + *soil*¹.] To soil; stain.

> Whate'er he be
> Can with unthankfulness *assoil* me, let him
> Dig out mine eyes, and sing my name in verse.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

assoilment† (a-soil'ment), *n.* [< *assoil*¹ + *-ment*.] The act of assoiling; absolution. *More*.

assoilyie, assoilzie (a-soil'ye), *v. t.* Scotch forms of *assoil*¹.

> God *assoilzie* him for the sin of bloodshed.
> *Scott*, Ivanhoe, II. vi.

assonance (as'ō-nans), *n.* [< F. *assonance* (= Sp. *asonancia* = Pg. *assonancia*), < *assonant*: see *assonant*, *a.*] 1. Resemblance of sounds.

> The disagreeable *assonance* of "sheath" and "sheathed."
> *Steevens*.

> The combination of cadenced sentences with antithetical alliteration, intersprinkled with *assonances* of every kind and their inevitable offspring, the uncalled-for pun, was by him [Lyly] first introduced into English prose.
> *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 157.

> Homer, like Dante and Shakespeare, like all who really command language, seems fond of playing with *assonances*.
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 327.

Specifically—2. In *pros.*, a species of imperfect rime, or rather a substitute for rime, especially common in Spanish poetry, consisting in using the same vowel-sound with different consonants, and requiring the use of the same vowels in the assonant words from the last accented vowel to the end of the word: thus, *man* and *hat*, *penitent* and *reticence*, are examples of assonance in English.

> There are some traces of the employment of rhyme and *assonance* in mere popular literature at a very remote period. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., p. 505.

3. Agreement or harmony of things. [Rare.] =**Syn.** *Paronomasia*, etc. See *pun*.

assonanced (as'ō-nanst), *a.* [< *assonance* + *-ed*².] Characterized by assonance; assonant.

> The lines are, in the earlier examples, *assonanced*,—that is to say, the vowel sound of the last syllables is identical, but the consonants need not agree.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 638.

assonant (as'ō-nant), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *assonant* (= Sp. *asonante* = Pg. *assonante*), < L. *assonan(t-)s*, ppr. of *assonare*, sound to, respond to: see *assonate* and *sonant*.] I. *a.* 1. Having a resemblance of articulate sounds.

> Landor's blank verse . . . is . . . terse, yet fluent, *assonant*, harmonious. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 46.

2. In *pros.*, pertaining to or characterized by assonance.

II. *n.* 1. A word resembling another in sound. Specifically—2. In *pros.*, a word forming an assonance with another word. See *assonance*, 2.

assonantal (as-ō-nan'tal), *a.* Of or pertaining to assonance; of the nature of an assonant.

assonantic (as-ō-nan'tik), *a.* Same as *assonantal*.

assonate (as'ō-nāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *assonated*, ppr. *assonating*. [< L. *assonare*, sound to, respond to, < *ad*, to, + *sonare*, sound: see *sonant*.] To correspond in sound; rime in assonance; be assonant.

assort (a-sôrt'), *v.* [< late ME. *assorte*, < OF. *assorter* = OIt. *assortare*, < ML. *assortare* (mod. F. *assortir* = Sp. *asortir* = It. *assortire*, < ML. as if **assortire*, after L. *sortiri*, cast lots, allot, distribute, select: see *sort*, *v.*); < L. *ad*, to, + *sor(t-)s*, lot, condition, sort: see *sort*.] I. *trans.* 1. To separate and distribute into classes, sorts, or kinds; part into lots; arrange; classify: as, to *assort* goods.—2. To furnish with a suitable assortment or variety of goods; make up of articles likely to suit a demand: as, to *assort* a cargo; "well-*assorted* warehouses," *Burke*.—3. To make of the same sort; adapt or suit.

> No way *assorted* to those with whom they must associate. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

II. *intrans.* 1. To agree in sort or kind; be accordant or matched: as, the two kinds *assort* well or ill.—2. To associate; consort.

> *Assort* no more with the menials of the goddess.
> *Bulwer*.

assorted (a-sôr'ted), *p. a.* 1. Consisting of selected kinds; arranged in sorts or varieties.

> Our cargo was an *assorted* one; that is, it consisted of everything under the sun.
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 85.

2. Matched; fitted; suited: as, a well-*assorted* pair.

assortment (a-sôrt'ment), *n.* [< *assort* + *-ment*. Cf. F. *assortiment*, < *assortir*.] 1. The act of assorting or distributing into sorts, kinds, or classes, or of selecting and suiting.—2. A collection of things assorted: as, an *assortment* of goods; "an *assortment* of paintings," *Coxe*.—3. A class or group into which objects are assorted.

> Those classes and *assortments* . . . called genera and species. *Adam Smith*, Mor. Sent., II. 407 (1797). (*N. E. D.*)

assot† (a-sot'), *v.* [< ME. *assoten*, < OF. *assoter*, *asoter*, < *a* (L. *ad*, to) + *sot*, foolish: see *sot*.] I. *intrans.* To be or become infatuated or like a fool.

II. *trans.* To infatuate; deceive; befool.

> That monstrous error which doth some *assott*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. x. 8.

assoyle†, *v. t.* See *assoil*¹.

ass's-ear (äs'ez-ēr), *n.* A fine iridescent shell, *Haliotis asininus*, used in the manufacture of buttons, for inlaying woodwork, and for other purposes.

ass's-foot (ȧs'ez-fu̇t), *n.* Same as *coltsfoot.*

assuade (a̤-swād'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *assuaded*, ppr. *assuading.* [< L. *as-* for *ad-* + *suadere*, advise: see *suasion*, and cf. *persuade.*] To present as advice; urge persuasively. *N. E. D.*

assuage (a̤-swāj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *assuaged*, ppr. *assuaging.* [Early mod. E. also *asswage*, *aswage*, and by apheresis *swage*; < ME. *asuagen*, *aswagen*, < OF. *asouager*, *asuager*, *asoager* = Pr. *assuaviar*, *asuaviar*, < ML. as if **assuaviare*, < L. *ad*, to, + *suavis*, sweet: see *suave* and *sweet.* Cf. *abridge*, < L. *abbreviare*; *allege*^{2}, < LL. *alleviare*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* To soften, in a figurative sense; allay; mitigate, ease, or lessen, as pain or grief; moderate; appease or pacify, as passion or tumult.

> Yet he with strong perswasions her *asswaged*,
> And wonne her will to suffer him depart.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. vi. 43.

> Refreshing winds the summer's heats *assuage.*
> *Addison.*

For the first time in history, she [the church] inspired thousands to devote their entire lives, through sacrifice and danger, to the single object of *assuaging* the sufferings of humanity. *Welsh*, Eng. Lit., I. 81.

=**Syn.** *Alleviate*, *Relieve*, *Mitigate*, etc. (see *alleviate*); to appease, mollify, temper (see lists under *alleviate* and *allay*^{1}).

II.† *intrans.* To abate or subside; grow less: as, "let thin hert *assuage*," *Gower*; "the waters *asswaged*," Gen. viii. 1.

assuagement (a̤-swāj'mẹnt), *n.* [< OF. *asuagement*, < *asuager*: see *assuage* and *-ment.*] **1.** The act of assuaging; mitigation; abatement. *Spenser.*—**2.** An alleviative; a sedative.

assuager (a̤-swā'jėr), *n.* One who assuages or allays; that which mitigates or abates.

assuasive (a-swā'siv), *a.* and *n.* [< *as-*^{1} + *suasive*, as in *persuasive*, with reference to *assuage.*] **I.** *a.* Softening; mitigating; tranquilizing; soothing. [Rare.]

> Music her soft *assuasive* voice applies.
> *Pope*, St. Cecilia's Day, l. 25.

II. *n.* A soothing medicine or application.

assubjugate† (a-sub'jö-gāt), *v. t.* [< *as-*^{1} + *subjugate.*] To reduce to subjugation; put into a low or unworthy position; debase. [Rare.]

> No, this thrice worthy and right valiant lord
> Must not . . . *assubjugate* his merit . . .
> By going to Achilles. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3.

assuefaction† (as-wẹ̄-fak'shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **assuefactio*(*n-*), < *assuefacere*, pp. *assuefactus*, make accustomed to, habituate, < *assuetus*, pp. of *assuescere*, accustom (see *assuete*), + *facere*, make.] The act of accustoming; the state of being accustomed; use; habituation.

Right and left, as part inservient unto the motive faculty, are differenced by degrees, by use, and *assuefaction.* *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 6.

assuete†, *a.* [< L. *assuetus*, pp. of *assuescere*, accustom, habituate, < *ad*, to, + *suescere*, inceptive of **suere*, be wont: see *custom.*] Accustomed; practised. *Blount.*

assuetude† (as'wẹ̄-tūd), *n.* [< L. *assuetudo*, custom, < *assuetus*, pp.: see *assuete.* Cf. *desuetude.*] Custom; habit; habitual use.

Assuetude of things hurtful doth make them lose their force to hurt. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 67.

assumable (a̤-sū'ma̤-bl), *a.* [< *assume* + *-able.*] Capable of being assumed or taken for granted.

assumably (a̤-sū'ma̤-bli), *adv.* As may be assumed; presumably.

The Macfarlane Highlanders, who were armed *assumably* with target and broadsword. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XII. 40.

assume (a̤-sūm'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *assumed*, ppr. *assuming.* [< L. *assumere*, take to one's self, take up, receive, accept, claim, assume, < *ad*, to, + *sumere*, take, contr. from **subimere*, < *sub*, under, + *emere*, take, buy: see *emption*, *emptor*, *redeem.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To take into relation or association; adopt; take in; admit: as, "Enoch and Elias were *assumed* up into heaven," *Abp. Abbot.* See *assumption*, 5. [Archaic.]

The sixth was a young knight . . . *assumed* into that honourable company. *Scott.*

2. To take upon one's self; undertake: as, to *assume* the responsibility of a proceeding; to *assume* office; to *assume* an obligation.

> *Assume* thy wingèd throne, thou Vesper of our throng!
> *Shelley*, Adonais, st. 46.

Among those subject kings whom the Assyrians had established in Egypt the descendants of the first Necho *assumed*, after the fall of Nineveh, the position of independent sovereigns. *Von Ranke*, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 83.

3. To take or put on one's self; invest one's self with: as, to *assume* the garb of a mendicant, or the figure of an animal; to *assume* a severe aspect; "to *assume* man's nature," *Milton*, P. L., iii. 303.

> They say the devil can *assume* heaven's brightness,
> And so appear to tempt us.
> *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, iii. 6.

Caroline . . . had persuaded Mrs. Pryor to *assume* her bonnet and summer shawl, and to take a walk with her. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxi.

Society never *assumed* the military type in England which it *assumed* upon the continent. *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 123.

Wheat quickly *assumes* new habits of life. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 333.

4. To apply to one's self; appropriate.

His majesty might well *assume* the complaint of King David. *Clarendon.*

His Holiness the Pope, by virtue of being Christ's Vicegerent upon earth, piously *assumed* to himself a right to dispose of the territories of infidels as he thought fit. *A. Hamilton*, Works, II. 68.

Hastings had ceased to difference his arms as a cadet, and *assumed* them unbroken. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 687.

5. To take for granted or without proof; suppose as a fact; postulate: as, to *assume* a principle in reasoning.

Generally it may be *assumed* that rhetoric will not survive the age of the ceremonious in manners and the gorgeous in costume. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

If the step from mechanics to chemistry is known, has been proved, and is admitted, that from chemistry to life is *assumed*, and *assumed* without the slightest reason. *Beale*, Protoplasm, p. 117.

6. To take fictitiously; pretend to possess; take in appearance: as, to *assume* the garb of humility.

> *Assume* a virtue, if you have it not.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

7†. To claim.

> Like a bold champion I *assume* the lists.
> *Shak.*, Pericles, i. 1.

=**Syn.** 6. To affect, feign, counterfeit.

II. *intrans.* To be arrogant; claim more than is due; presume.

assumedly (a̤-sū'med-li), *adv.* As is or may be assumed or taken for granted; presumably.

assument† (a-sū'mẹnt), *n.* [< LL. *assumentum*, a piece sewed on, < L. *assuere*, sew on, < *ad*, to, + *suere*, sew, = E. *sew*, q. v.] A piece sewed on; a patch; an addition.

The *assument* or addition Dr. Marshall never could find anywhere but in this Anglo-Saxonick translation. *J. Lewis*, Hist. of Eng. Bibles, p. 9.

assumer (a̤-sū'mėr), *n.* One who assumes; an arrogant person.

These high *assumers* and pretenders to reason. *South.*

To swear at the mention of *assumers* and pretenders to baronetcies. *The Atlantic*, LII. 365.

assuming (a̤-sū'ming), *p. a.* Taking or disposed to take upon one's self more than is just; disposed to attribute to one's self undue importance; haughty; arrogant.

> His haughty looks and his *assuming* air
> The son of Isis could no longer bear. *Dryden.*

A virtue that might repress the most *assuming.* *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 3.

=**Syn.** Bold, forward, presuming, self-confident.

assuming† (a̤-sū'ming), *n.* Presumption.

The vain *assumings* of some. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster.

assumingly (a̤-sū'ming-li), *adv.* In an assuming manner; arrogantly.

assumpsit (a-sump'sit), *n.* [L., he undertook; third pers. sing. perf. ind. of *assumere*, assume, undertake: see *assume.*] In *law*: (*a*) An action lying for the recovery of damages sustained through the breach of a simple contract (that is, a promise not under seal), in which the plaintiff alleges that the defendant *assumpsit*, that is, promised or undertook, to perform the act specified. In England and in most of the United States this, like the other common-law forms of action, has been superseded by statute. Hence—(*b*) An actionable promise, express or implied by law.

assumpt† (a-sumpt'), *v. t.* [< L. *assumptus*, pp. of *assumere*, take up: see *assume.*] **1.** To take up; raise. See *assume*, *v. t.*, 1.

She was *assumpted* into the cloud. *Hall*, Hen. VIII., an. 14.

2. To assume, as a proposition or premise.

Supposition *assumpted* is when a manifest supposition is *assumpted* to prove another thing withal, as . . . the disputer will *assumpt* this assertion, which saith that of false things there is no certain knowledge, and truth is not known but of true things. *Blundeville*, 1619.

3. To assume, as a property, attribute, etc.

I do grant it to be Christ's true body and flesh by a property of the nature *assumpted* to the Godhead; yea, and we do really eat and drink His flesh and blood after a certain real property. *Ridley*, in R. W. Dixon's Hist. Church of Eng., xvi., note.

4. To take to one's self; put on; assume.

And *assumpted*, or tooke to his Arms . . . a Crosse Silver, in a field vert. *Bossewell*, Armorie, p. 22. (*N. E. D.*)

assumpt† (a-sumpt'), *n.* [< L. *assumptum*, neut. of *assumptus*, pp., assumed: see *assumpt*, *v.*] That which is assumed; an assumption.

The sum of all your *assumpts.* *Chillingworth*, Relig. of Protestants, i. 1.

assumption (a̤-sump'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *assumpcioun*, *assumptioun* (of the Virgin Mary), < ML. *assumptio*(*n-*), a taking up (into heaven); L., a taking up, adoption, the minor proposition of a syllogism; < *assumere*, pp. *assumptus*, take up, etc.: see *assume.*] **1.** The act of taking to one's self; a taking upon one's self; undertaking.

Since the *Assumption* of our flesh, we know what shape to picture God in. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 55.

An *assumption* of power not conferred by the Constitution and laws. *D. Webster*, Speech, Senate, May 7, 1834.

2. The act of taking for granted, or supposing without proof; supposition.

The *assumption* of a final cause in the structure of each part of animals and plants is as inevitable as the *assumption* of an efficient cause for every event. *Whewell*, Nov. Org. Renovatum, p. 105.

3. The thing supposed; a postulate or proposition assumed.

Let well-weighed considerations, not stiff and peremptory *assumptions*, guide thy discourses. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., ii. 3.

In fact, the putting of limits to human conception must always involve the *assumption* that our previous experience is universally valid in a theoretical sense; an *assumption* which we have already seen reason to reject. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 155.

4. In *logic*, the minor premise in a categorical syllogism.

Still more objectionable are the correlative terms proposition and *assumption* as synonymous for the major and minor premises. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic.

[This use of the word, originating with Cicero (Latin *assumptio*), was revived in the sixteenth century, and is common in modern Latin, but is rare in English.]

5. The taking up of a person into heaven; specifically, the traditional anticipated resurrection or bodily taking up into heaven of the Virgin Mary after her death, celebrated by the Roman Catholic, Greek, and Oriental churches by the feast of the Assumption on the 15th of August.—**6.** Adoption, or making use of.

It is evident that the prose psalms of our liturgy were chiefly consulted and copied by the perpetual *assumptions* of their words and combinations. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 172.

7. In *law*, the agreement of the transferee of property to pay obligations of the transferror which are chargeable on it.—**8.** A conceited disposition, characterized by a tendency to claim more than is one's due; presumption.

The priest, however arrogant his *assumption*, makes a civil salute. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 343.

Arms of assumption. See *arm*^{2}, 7, and *assumptive arms*, under *assumptive*.—**Assumption clause.** See *clause*.—**Deed of assumption**, in *Scots law*, a deed executed by trustees under a trust deed or deed of settlement, assuming a new trustee or trustees. =**Syn.** 2 and 3. Conjecture, hypothesis, theory, postulate.—8. *Pride*, *Presumption*, etc. (see *arrogance*); officiousness, forwardness, self-confidence, self-conceit, face.

assumptious (a̤-sump'shus), *a.* [< *assumption* + *-ous.* Cf. *presumptuous.*] Assuming; presumptuous. [Rare.]

assumptive (a̤-sump'tiv), *a.* [< L. *assumptivus*, taken in addition, < *assumptus*, pp. of *assumere*, take, assume: see *assume.*] **1.** Capable of being assumed; assumed.

Writing under an *assumptive* character. *Wycherly*, Plain Dealer, Pref.

2. Marked or characterized by assumptions.

Trivial, scholastic, and *assumptive* methods. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 312.

Assumptive arms, in *her.*: (*a*) Formerly, arms not paternal, assumed in consequence of an exploit. (*b*) Now, arms which a person has a right, with the approbation of his sovereign and of the heralds, to assume. (*c*) Armorial bearings improperly assumed. [Rare in last use.] Also called *arms of assumption.*

assumptively (a̤-sump'tiv-li), *adv.* In an assumptive or assumed manner; by way of assumption.

assurable (a̤-shör'a̤-bl), *a.* [< *assure* + *-able.*] Capable of being assured; suitable for insurance: as, an *assurable* property.

assurance (a̤-shör'ans), *n.* [< ME. *assuraunce*, < OF. *asseürance*, F. *assurance* = Sp. *aseguranza* = It. *assecuranza* (= E. *assecurance*, q. v.), < ML. *assecurantia*, < *assecurare*, assure: see *assure* and *-ance.*] **1.** The act of assuring; a formal or earnest statement intended to produce belief or conviction; a positive declaration intended to give confidence: as, I trusted to his *assurances.*

[illegible]

3. [illegible]

[illegible]

4. [illegible] evidence of the title [illegible] property.—5. Insur- [illegible] payment of a sum [illegible] event, as loss or death.

[illegible] the principle and [illegible] XIII. 169.

6. Certain proof; clear evidence; positive demonstration; undeniable grounds for belief or trust; assuredness.

[illegible] assurance unto all men, in that he hath raised him from the dead. Acts xvii. 31.

> A [illegible] indeed,
> Where every god did seem to set his seal,
> To give the world assurance of a man.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

> I feel desires
> That give assurance of their own success,
> And that, infus'd from Heav'n, must thither tend.
> *Cowper*, The Task, v.

A brightness, like that of the eyes of some smaller animals, which gives *assurance* of life, but of a life foreign and [illegible]. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 44.

7. Firm persuasion; full confidence or trust; freedom from doubt; certain expectation; the utmost certainty.

[illegible] with a true heart, in full *assurance* of faith. Heb. x. 22.

> I'll make assurance double sure,
> And take a bond of fate. *Shak.* Macbeth, iv. 1.

[illegible] very widely . . . among mankind [illegible] a lost or forfeited life of perfection [illegible] a dim expectation or the firm *assurance* [illegible] of perfection and happiness. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 197.

Especially—8. Firmness of mind; undoubting steadiness; intrepidity; courage.

[illegible] meet danger with *assurance*. *Knolles.*

He is wanting in neither personal courage, *assurance*, nor promptitude, but he abuses these virtues by using them in the service of vice. *F. Robinson*, Under the Sun, p. 31.

9. Freedom from timidity or bashfulness; laudable confidence; self-reliance.

Conversation with the world will give them knowledge and *assurance*. *Locke.*

I have been often surprised that you, who have seen so much of the world . . . could never yet acquire a requisite share of *assurance*. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, ii.

10. Excess of boldness; impudence: as, his *assurance* is intolerable.

Immoderate *assurance* is perfect licentiousness. *Shenstone.*

Upon my soul, Jack, thou art a very impudent fellow! [illegible], I think I never saw a piece of more consummate *assurance*! *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 2.

Chamber of assurance. See *chamber*. **Collateral assurance.** See *collateral*. **Common assurances.** See *common*.—**Further assurance.** See *further*.=**Syn.** 2. *Pledge*, etc. See *promise*.—10. Effrontery, presump-[illegible]

assure (a-shör'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *assured*, ppr. *assuring*. [< ME. *assuren*, *asuren*, *asseuren*, < [illegible], mod. F. *assurer* = Pr. *assegurar* = [illegible] Pg. *assegurar* = It. *assecurare* (= [illegible]), < ML. *assecurare*, assure, < L. [illegible] (> OF. *segur*, *seur*), secure, *sure*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make [illegible] convince or make confident, [illegible] declaration, or other evidence: [illegible] of one's favor or love.

[illegible]

2. To [illegible] to; assert [illegible] by assertion [illegible] truth.

[illegible]

3. To secure or confirm; make sure to be or to continue: give certainty or stability to: as, to *assure* a person's position or possessions.

> [illegible] by constant loyalty.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

> My penance hath not slacken'd, though my pardon
> [illegible] *Milton*, S. A., l. 739.

So irresistible an authority cannot be reflected on without [illegible] awful reverence, even by those whose piety [illegible] to them. *H. Rogers.*

4. To free from obscurity, ambiguity, or uncertainty.

> So reason's glimmering ray
> Was lent, not to *assure* our doubtful way,
> But guide us upward to a better day.
> *Dryden*, Religio Laici.

5. To embolden; make confident.

And hereby we . . . shall *assure* our hearts before him. 1 John iii. 19.

6†. To affiance; betroth.

This drudge, or diviner, laid claim to me; called me Dromio; swore I was *assured* to her. *Shak.*, C. of E., iii. 2.

7. To insure, as against loss.=**Syn.** *Insure*, *Assure* (see *insure*), to asseverate to, encourage, vouch to, warrant.

II.† *intrans.* 1. To confide; trust.

> Therfore as frend fullych in me *assure*.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 680.

2. To promise; pledge one's self. *Chaucer.*

assured (a̤-shörd'), *p. a.* 1. Certain; sure; indubitable; undoubted: as, "an *assured* experience." *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

> We dare not leave his fortunes,
> Though most *assured* death hung round about us.
> *Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

In history, as in tragedy, the master's hand has not yet come to its full stretch and skill; its touch is not yet wholly *assured*, its work not yet wholly blameless. *Swinburne*, Shakespeare, p. 50.

2. Bold; confident; self-possessed.

He looked frank, unconstrained, something *assured*, but not bordering upon assurance. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 15.

He . . . came forth with an *assured* air and bade defiance to the messenger. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xx.

3†. Affianced. *Shak.*—4. Insured; having one's life or goods insured.

assuredly (a̤-shör'ed-li), *adv.* 1. Certainly; indubitably.

Assuredly Solomon thy son shall reign. 1 Ki. i. 13.

2. With assurance; confidently; impudently.

> The more
> Actions of depth and danger are considered,
> The less *assuredly* they are performed.
> *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 3.

assuredness (a̤-shör'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being assured; certainty; full confidence.

assurer (a̤-shör'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which assures, or gives assurance; specifically, an insurer or underwriter.—2. One who takes out a policy of insurance; one who is assured.

assurgency (a-sėr'je̤n-si), *n.* [< *assurgent*.] The tendency or disposition to rise. [Rare.]

The continual *assurgency* of the spirit through the body. *Coleridge*, Lit. Rem. (1839), IV. 167.

assurgent (a-sėr'je̤nt), *a.* [< L. *assurgen(t-)s*, ppr. of *assurgere*, rise up, ascend, < *ad*, to, + *surgere*, rise: see *surge*.] Rising; ascending. Specifically—(*a*) In *her.*, applied to a bearing when depicted as rising out of the sea, as the sun. (*b*) In *bot.*, rising in a curve to an erect position; ascending. Also *adsurgent*. **Assurgent leaves**, leaves first bent down, but rising erect toward the apex.

assuringly (a̤-shör'ing-li), *adv.* In an assuring manner; in a way to give confidence.

asswage†, *v.* An old spelling of *assuage*.

Assyrian (a̤-sir'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Assyrius*, < Gr. Ἀσσύριος, pertaining to Ἀσσυρία, Assyria.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to Assyria or to its inhabitants. **Assyrian architecture**, the most important branch of the architecture of Mesopotamia, developed in Assyria during the period of its supremacy. Its chief monuments were the royal palaces, which were of enormous extent, and constructed of massive walls of sun-dried brick on great mounds of clay, of which they have now virtually become a part, owing to the disintegrating influence of time and the elements upon their friable materials. They were never more than one or two stories high, owing to the limited endurance of the unbaked bricks, and consisted chiefly of corridors and long, narrow halls, either arched over with brick or closed in with ceilings of wood, and surrounding open courts. The entrances were of imposing height and width, ornamented with colossal stone figures of winged human-headed bulls or lions, or other mythological conceptions. The interior walls were commonly lined with a revetment of soft alabaster slabs, on which were carved in low relief the remarkable series of sculptures which have preserved the record of Assyrian [illegible] character and customs. Color in somewhat [illegible] was generally employed upon the sculptures [illegible] the wall [illegible]. The temple in Assyria was [illegible] to the palace, the opposite being the case in Babylonia. **Assyrian art**, one of the later branches of Mesopotamian art, parallel to the later Babylonian. Its [illegible] presented in its lavish [illegible] architectural decoration in low relief. In its first period, culminating in the ninth century B. C., it displayed great vigor and truth in its interpretation of nature, particularly in its portrayal of animal forms. Later it suffered a decline until the close of Assyrian supremacy, toward the end of the seventh century B. C. Its human figures never have the life and force of its animals, but are heavy and conventional. It is marked by great minuteness of detail, ornaments, texture of fabrics, etc., being carefully rendered. In metal-work of all kinds the Assyrian craftsmen took a high place, and they excelled also in gem-engraving.

Assyrian Sculpture.
Relief from Koyunjik, in the British Museum. King Assur-bani-pal pouring a libation. About 625 B. C.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Assyria, an ancient country of Asia, east of the river Tigris, long at the head of the powerful Assyrian empire, including Babylonia and other neighboring countries.—2. The language of the Assyrians, which has been preserved by and largely recovered from their cuneiform inscriptions. See *cuneiform*.

Assyriological (a̤-sir″i-ọ-loj'i-ka̤l), *a.* Pertaining to Assyriology.

The latest results of *Assyriological* research. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IV. 343.

Assyriologist (a̤-sir-i-ol'ọ-jist), *n.* [< *Assyriology* + *-ist*.] A student of Assyriology; one versed in Assyriology.

Assyriologue (a̤-sir'i-ọ-log), *n.* [= F. *Assyriologue*, < Gr. Ἀσσυρία + -λόγος, < λέγειν: see *Assyriology*.] An Assyriologist.

Assyriology (a̤-sir-i-ol'ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. Ἀσσυρία + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of Assyrian antiquities; that branch of knowledge which includes the history, language, etc., of ancient Assyria.

assyth†, *n.* A Scotch form of *asseth*.

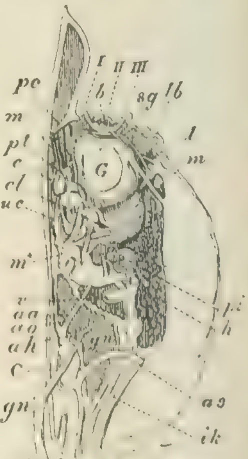
assythment (a-sīth'me̤nt), *n.* [Sc., also by apheresis *sithement*, < *assyth*, *sithe*, + *-ment*.] In *Scots law*, an indemnification due from a person guilty of murder to the heirs of the person murdered. Where the criminal has suffered the penalty of the law, no claim for assythment lies.

-ast. [< Gr. -αστής, < -άζειν, after -ι-, equiv. to -ιστής, < -ίζειν: see *-ist*, *-ize*.] A suffix of Greek origin, occurring instead of *-ist* after *-i-*, as in *chiliast*, *enthusiast*, etc.

astacian (as-tā'shian), *n.* [< *Astacus* + *-ian*.] An animal of the genus *Astacus* or family *Astacidæ*, as a crawfish or lobster.

astacid (as'ta-sid), *n.* One of the *Astacidæ*.

Astacidæ (as-tas'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Astacus* + *-idæ*.] A family of macrurous decapod crustaceans represented by the crawfish and lobster. Among fluviatile forms, the best known are *Astacus* and *Cambarus*, the former containing the river crawfish, *A. fluviatilis*, and the latter numerous species of North



Structure of the Crawfish (*Astacus*).
I, *II*, *III*, sternites of first, second, and third somites; *c*, heart; *G*, membranous part of stomach; *lb*, labrum; *l*, metastoma; *c*, cardiac ossicle; *pt*, pterocardiac do.; *m*, urocardiac do.; *cl*, lateral cardiac do.; *p*, cardio-pyloric valve; *pi*, inferior pyloric valvular apparatus; *m*, anterior gastric muscle; *m'*, insertion of posterior do.; *pc*, procephalic process; *h*, opening of hepatic duct; *v*, pyloric cæcum; *ik*, intestine; *gn*, testis; *gn'*, *gn''*, vas deferens; *ao*, ophthalmic artery; *aa*, antennary do.; *ah*, hepatic do.; *as*, sternal do.; *ap*, superior abdominal do.; *C*, cerebral ganglia; *sg*, azygous visceral nerve.

America, among them the blind crawfish of the Mammoth Cave, *C. pellucidus*. The lobster is *Homarus marinus*, or *H. americanus*. *Nephrops* is another genus of this family. See cut under *Astacus*.

Astacina (as-ta̤-sī′nä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Astacus* + *-ina.*] A group of macrurous decapod crustaceans corresponding more or less nearly with *Astacini* or *Astacidæ.*

astacine (as′ta̤-sin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Astacus* + *-ine*^{1}.] I. *a.* Having the characters of a crawfish; pertaining to the *Astacidæ.*

II. *n.* One of the *Astacidæ*, as a crawfish.

> The problem whether the crustacean in question was a marine *Astacine* or a true Homarine might be very hard to solve. *Huxley*, Crayfish, vi.

Also *astacoid.*

Astacini (as-ta̤-sī′nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Astacus* + *-ini.*] In Latreille's system of classification, the third section of macrurous decapod crustaceans, containing a number of forms now distributed in several families and at least two suborders. His subsection of the same name corresponds more nearly to the modern family *Astacidæ* (which see).

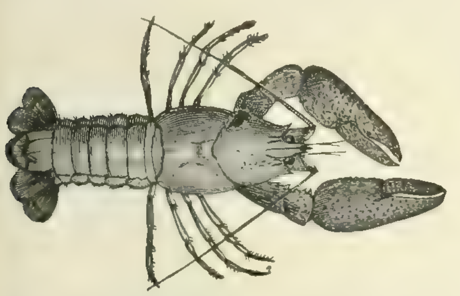
astacite (as′ta̤-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. ἀστακός, a lobster, a crawfish, + *-ite*^{2}.] A petrified or fossil crawfish, or other similar crustaceous animal. Also *astacolite.*

astacoid (as′ta̤-koid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Astacus* + *-oid.*] Same as *astacine. Huxley.*

Astacoidea (as-ta̤-koi′dē-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Astacus* + *-oidea.*] A superfamily group or series of macrurous decapod crustaceans.

astacolite (as-tak′ō̤-līt), *n.* [< Gr. ἀστακός, a lobster, a crawfish, + λίθος, a stone.] Same as *astacite.*

Astacus (as′ta̤-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀστακός, a lobster, a crawfish.] The typical genus of the family *Astacidæ*, and one of the two leading genera of fluviatile crawfishes, the other being *Cambarus.*


River-Crawfish (*Astacus fluviatilis*). (From Huxley's "Crayfish.")

astarboard (a̤-stär′bōrd), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*^{3} + *starboard.*] At or to the starboard or right-hand side of a ship when looking forward.

astare (a̤-stãr′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*^{3} + *stare*^{1}.] Staring.

astart† (a-stärt′), *v.* [< ME. *asterten, asteorten, asturten*, startle, start up, escape, < *a-* (< AS. *ā-*) + *sterten*, etc., start: see *a-*^{1} and *start*^{1}.] I. *trans.* 1. To escape; escape from.

> Every tere which that Creseyde *asterte.*
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 1070.

2. To cause to start; startle.

> No daunger there the shepheard can *astert.*
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., Nov.

II. *intrans.* 1. To start up.

> Out of her bed she did *astart*,
> As one with vew of ghastly feends affright.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. ii. 29.

2. To be escaped from.

> She hadde the herte,
> And who hath that may not *asterte.*
> *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 1153.

Astarte (as-tär′tē̤), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ἀστάρτη, representing Phen. *Ashtareth:* see *Ashtoreth.*] 1. The principal female divinity of the Phenicians, properly a chaste deity, goddess of the moon or of the heavens, but frequently confounded with the unchaste Ashera. She was the same as the Assyrian Istar. Also called *Ashtoreth* (*Ashtareth, Astoreth*), and, incorrectly, *Ashtoroth* (*Ashtaroth*), a plural form of *Ashtoreth.*

> Mooned *Ashtaroth*,
> Heaven's queen and mother both.
> *Milton*, Nativity, l. 200.

> With these in troop
> Came *Astoreth*, whom the Phœnicians call'd
> *Astarte*, queen of heaven, with crescent horns.
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 439.

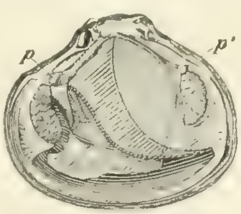
2. The moon.

> *Astarte's* bediamonded crescent,
> Distinct with its duplicate horn.
> *Poe*, Ulalume.

3. [NL.] A genus of bivalve shells, formerly of great extent and referred to a family *Cyprinidæ*, now restricted and made the type of a family *Astartidæ.*

Astarte sulcata.

Astartidæ (as-tär′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Astarte*, 3, + *-idæ.*] In some systems of zoölogical classification, a family of dimyarian bivalves, with solid equal valves, an external ligament, cardinal teeth, and also lateral teeth on each valve, the pallial line entire, the muscular scars ovate, and a distinct pedal scar above the anterior muscular one. The typical species are chiefly inhabitants of the northern seas, but members of the same family are found in most other seas.



Astarte borealis semisulcata.
p, p′, anterior and posterior pedal muscle.

Astasia (as-tā′si-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀστασία, unsteadiness, inconstancy, < ἄστατος, unsteady: see *astatic.*] A genus of eustomatous flagellate infusorians, typical of the family *Astasiidæ*, having a distinct tubular pharynx. It contains such species as *A. trichophora*, found in marsh-water.

astasiid (as-tas′i-id), *n.* An infusorian of the family *Astasiidæ.*

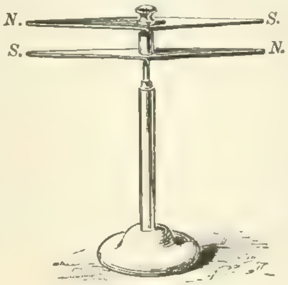
Astasiidæ (as-ta̤-sī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Astasia* + *-idæ.*] A family of animalcules, mostly free-swimming, exceedingly plastic and variable in form, bearing a single terminal flagellum, and having the oral aperture distinct and the endoplasm colorless.

astate†, *n.* An obsolete form of *estate.*

astatic (as-tat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἄστατος, not standing still, unstable, unsteady, < ἀ- priv. + στατός, verbal adj. of ἱστάναι, stand: see *a-*^{18} and *static.*] 1. Unstable; unsteady.

> The house was rested, at each of its piers, upon a handful of cast-iron shot, each one fourth of an inch in diameter. By this means the building has been made *astatic.*
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 566.

Hence—2. In *phys.*, having no tendency to take a definite (fixed) position; without directive power: used especially of a magnetic needle whose directive property has been neutralized. A needle may be rendered astatic in various ways, but most simply by the proximity of another needle of the same intensity fixed parallel to it, and with the poles reversed, the north pole of the one being adjacent to the south pole of the other. In this position the needles neutralize each other, and are therefore unaffected by the magnetism of the earth, though they are still subject to the influence of an electric current properly situated. Such needles were formerly employed in the electric telegraph, and they form an essential part of the astatic galvanometer.



Astatic Needles.

astatically (as-tat′i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In an astatic manner.

astaticism (as-tat′i-sizm), *n.* [< *astatic* + *-ism.*] The state or quality of being astatic.

> The nominal sensitiveness of a galvanometer can be increased to any extent by increasing the *astaticism* of the needle. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXXII. 90.

astatize (as′ta̤-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *astatized*, ppr. *astatizing.* [< *astat-ic* + *-ize.*] To render astatic.

> The deflexion of a properly *astatized* needle suspended inside the globe. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 267.

astatizer (as′ta̤-tī-zėr), *n.* A device for rendering the needle of a galvanometer astatic.

astay (a̤-stā′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*^{3} + *stay*^{1}.] *Naut.*, said of the anchor when, in heaving in, the cable forms such an angle with the surface of the water as to appear to be in a line with the stays of the ship.

asteatodes (as-tē-a̤-tō′dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + στεατώδης, like tallow or fat, < στέαρ (στεατ-), tallow or fat, + εἶδος, form.] Same as *asteatosis.*

asteatosis (as-tē-a̤-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + στέαρ (στεατ-), tallow or fat, + *-osis.*] In *pathol.*, defective secretion of sebaceous matter by the glands of the skin.

asteer (a̤-stēr′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [Sc., = *astir*, q. v.] In or into a state of stir; stirring. [Scotch.]

asteism (as′tē̤-izm), *n.* [< Gr. ἀστεϊσμός, clever talk, < ἀστεΐζεσθαι, talk cleverly, < ἀστεῖος, clever, witty, lit. of the town, < ἄστυ, town. Cf. *civil*, < L. *civis*, a citizen; *urbane*, < L. *urbs*, a city.] In *rhet.*, polite irony; a polite and ingenious manner of deriding another.

astel (as′tel), *n.* [< ME. *astelle*, < OF. *astelle* = Pr. *astela*, < L. **astella*, for *astula*, a form of *assula*, a thin board, a shingle, dim. of *assis*, a board: see *ashler.*] A ceiling of boards overhead in a mining-drift, designed to protect the men when at work from falling rocks. [Eng.]

aster^{1} (as′tėr), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἀστήρ, a star (also a plant, prob. *Aster Atticus;* cf. ἄστρον (> L. *astrum*), a star, a constellation, usually in pl. ἄστρα, the stars), = E. *star*, q. v.] 1†. A star. [Rare.]—2. A plant of the genus *Aster.*—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A large genus of plants, natural order *Compositæ*, natives of Europe, Asia, and America, but chiefly of North America, about 120 species occurring in the United States. They are mostly perennial, flowering in late summer and autumn, on which account they are often called in England Michaelmas or Christmas daisies. The ray-flowers vary from white to lilac-blue or purple, the center being yellow, changing sometimes to purple. Many of the species resemble one another closely, and in no genus is the satisfactory determination of the species more difficult. 4. A name of plants of some allied genera, as the Cape *aster* (*Agathæa amelloides*), the China *aster* (*Callistephus Chinensis*), the false *aster* (*Boltonia*), the golden *aster* (*Chrysopsis*), and the white-topped *aster* (*Sericocarpus*).—5. In *biol.*, a karyokinetic figure intervening in time between the rosette and the diaster during the changes in the nucleus of a cell. See *diaster* and *karyokinesis.*

Aster^{2} (as′tėr), *n.* In *ornith.*, same as *Astur.*

-aster. [L. *-aster*, dim. suffix, as in *parasitaster*, a bit of a parasite, *Antoniaster*, a little Antony, *oleaster*, wild olive, *pinaster*, wild pine, *surdaster*, deafish, etc.] A suffix of Latin origin, forming contemptuous diminutives, as in *criticaster, poetaster.* It occurs without recognized diminutive force in *pinaster, oleaster* (which see).

Asteracanthiidæ (as″te̤-ra̤-kan-thī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Asteracanthion* + *-idæ.*] A family of ordinary starfishes, of the order *Asteroidea.*

Asteracanthion (as″te̤-ra̤-kan′thi-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀστήρ, a star, + ἄκανθα, a spine.] A genus of starfishes, typical of the family *Asteracanthiidæ. A. rubens* is a common British species, the "five-finger" of the oystermen.

Asteracanthus (as″te̤-ra̤-kan′thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀστήρ, a star, + ἄκανθα, a spine.] A genus of placoid fossil fishes, occurring in the Oölite and Lias formations.

Asteraceæ (as-te̤-rā′sē̤-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aster*^{1}, 3, + *-aceæ.*] Same as *Compositæ.*

asteria (as-tē′ri-a̤), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἀστήρ, a star. Cf. *Asterias.*] A variety of sapphire, not perfectly transparent, but showing, when cut round, a stellar opalescence in the direction of the vertical axis of the crystal. Also called *oculus cati.*

Asteriadæ (as-te̤-rī′a̤-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Asterias*, 1, + *-adæ.*] 1. Same as *Asteriidæ.*—2. Some other and major group of starfishes.

asterial (as-tē′ri-a̤l), *a.* [< Gr. ἀστέριος, starry, < ἀστήρ, a star.] Relating to or connected with the stars.

> If the deep learn'd *asterial* quacks
> Paint Time to life in almanacks,
> He has on brow a lock of hair,
> But all his head beside is bare.
> *T. Ward*, England's Reformation, p. 298.

asterialite (as-tē′ri-a̤-līt), *n.* [< *Asterias*, 1, + *-lite.*] A fossil starfish.

Asterias (as-tē′ri-as), *n.* [NL., < L. *asterias*, < Gr. ἀστερίας, a fish, lit. starry, < ἀστήρ, a star.] 1. The genus of starfishes which is typical of the family *Asteriidæ.*—2. [*l. c.*] In *ornith.*, an old and disused name of the goshawk, goosehawk, or starhawk. See *Astur.*

Common Starfish *Asterias forbesi*.

asteriated (as-tē′ri-ā-ted), *a.* [< Gr. ἀστέριος, [illegible] exhibiting the property [illegible] sapphire. See [illegible].

asterid [illegible] *n.* [< *asterias.*] A starfish: [illegible] genus *Asterias*, or family *Asteriidæ*, or some other division of the order *Asteroidea* [illegible] and *asteridian*.

Asterida (as-ter'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Asterias*, 1, + *-ida.*] In Gegenbaur's system of classification, an order of the class *Asteroida*, including the typical starfishes.

Asteridæ (as-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Asterias*, 1, + *-idæ.*] 1. Same as *Asteriidæ.*—2. Some superfamily group of starfishes, more or less exactly equivalent to *Asteroidea* (which see).

asteridan (as-ter'i-dan), *n.* Same as *asterid.*

Asteridea (as-te-rid'ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Asterias*, 1, + *-idea.*] A superfamily group of starfishes. [illegible] the starfishes and [illegible].

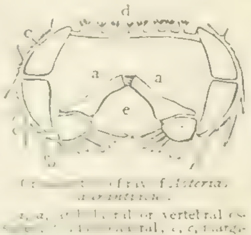
asteridian [illegible] *n.* and *a.* [< *asterid* + *-ian.*] I. *n.* Same as *asterid.*

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Asteriidæ.*

> [illegible] the class [illegible] have been hinted at by King. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 188.

asteriid (as-tē'ri-id), *n.* A starfish of the family *Asteriidæ.*

Asteriidæ (as-te-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Asterias*, 1, + *-idæ.*] A family of echinoderms, of the order *Asteroidea*, the starfishes, class *Asteroidea* or *Stellerida*, represented by such genera as *Asterias* or *Astropecten* and *Luidia*, having four rows of pedicellate feet in each ray. Also *Asteridæ*, and, less correctly, *Asteriadæ.*



[illegible] of *Asterias* [illegible].

a, a, [illegible] or vertebral [illegible] c, c, [illegible] i, paxillæ upon antambulacral surface.

Asterina (as-te-rī'nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. [illegible], a star, + *-ina.*] The typical genus of starfishes of the family *Asterinidæ*. *A. gibbosa* is the gibbous starlet.

> *Asterina* is a large genus, almost world-wide in its distribution. The skeleton is formed of imbricated or overlapping and notched ossicula. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 159.

asterinid (as-ter'i-nid), *n.* A starlet of the family *Asterinidæ.*

Asterinidæ (as-te-rin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Asterina* + *-idæ.*] A family of starfishes, containing the starlets of the genera *Asterina*, *Asteriscus*, *Goniaster*, etc.

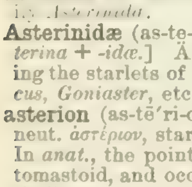
asterion (as-tē'ri-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀστέριος, neut. ἀστέριον, starry, starlike, < ἀστήρ, a star.] In *anat.*, the point where the lambdoid, parietomastoid, and occipitomastoid sutures of the skull meet.

Asteriscus (as-te-ris'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀστερίσκος, a little star: see *asterisk.*] 1. A genus of starfishes, of the family *Asterinidæ*: synonymous with *Palmipes*. The species are known as sea-stars.—2. [*l. c.*] An otolith lodged, in most fishes, in a diverticulum of the vestibule, beneath the ampulla of the posterior canal.

asterisk (as'te-risk), *n.* [< LL. *asteriscus*, < Gr. [illegible], a little star, an asterisk, used in manuscripts to mark passages, dim. of ἀστήρ, a star: see *aster*^{1}.] 1. The figure of a star (*), used in printing and writing—(*a*) as a reference [illegible] or note in the margin; (*b*) to distinguish words or phrases as conjectural, theoretical, [illegible], obscure, or as having some [illegible] character; (*c*) to mark the omission of letters; and (*d*) arbitrarily, as a [illegible]tion.—2. Something in the [illegible] resembling an asterisk.

> [illegible]

3. In the [illegible], a frame consisting of two [illegible] crossing each other at right angles, placed on the paten [illegible] over the [illegible] of the eucharist [illegible] contact with the [illegible] veil.



[illegible]

asterism (as'te-rizm), *n.* [< Gr. ἀστερισμός, a marking with stars, a constellation, < ἀστερίζειν, mark with stars, < ἀστήρ, a star, = E. *star.*] 1. A group of stars: formerly equivalent to *constellation*, but now appropriated to any small cluster of stars, whether a part of a constellation or not.

> All set in number and in perfect form,
> Even like the *Asterisms* fix'd in heaven.
> *Chapman*, Blind Beggar.

> Any one who studies the heavens will recognize the fact that the larger constellations have been robbed of their just proportions to form the smaller *asterisms*.
> *R. A. Proctor*, Light Science, p. 335.

2. An asterisk, or mark of reference. [Rare.]—3. Three asterisks placed thus, $^{*}{}_{*}{}^{*}$, or thus, $_{*}{}^{*}{}_{*}$, before a passage, to direct attention to it.—4. An optical property exhibited by some crystallized minerals which show a star-shaped luminous figure when viewed by reflected light, as the asteriated sapphire, or by transmitted light, as some kinds of phlogopite. In the former case it is due to certain peculiarities of internal structure, in the latter to the inclusion of symmetrically arranged acicular crystals.

astern (a-stėrn'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*^{3} + *stern*^{2}.] 1. At or toward the hinder part of a ship: as, to go *astern.*—2. Behind, at any indefinite distance: as, the ship was far *astern* of us.

> Captain Terry . . . put off in his boat at sunset for his ship, which was now six or eight miles *astern.*
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 36.

3. In the direction of the stern; backward; back; to the rear: said of a ship: as, the current drove us far *astern.*—**To back astern**, to move stern foremost: go astern: said of a ship.—**To be astern of the reckoning**, to be behind the position given for a vessel by the reckoning.—**To fall astern.** See *fall.*

asternal (a-stėr'nal), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. + στέρνον, sternum.] 1. Having no sternum or breast-bone, as a serpent. [Rare.]—2. Not reaching to or connected with the sternum: as, *asternal* ribs, that is, floating ribs, ribs which do not articulate with the breast-bone.

Asterodactylidæ (as″te-rō-dak-til'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Asterodactylus* + *-idæ.*] A family of salient amphibians: synonymous with *Pipidæ* (which see). Also *Asterodactyloidæ* and *Astrodactylidæ.*

Asterodactylus (as″te-rō-dak'ti-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀστήρ, a star, + δάκτυλος, finger.] A genus of salient amphibians: synonymous with *Pipa* (which see).

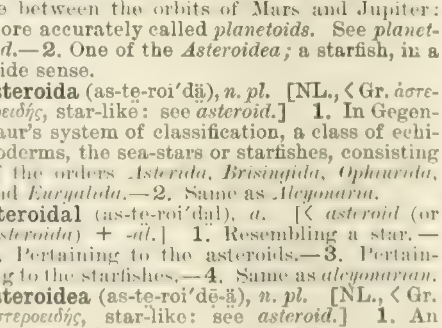
asteroid (as'te-roid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἀστεροειδής, star-like, < ἀστήρ, a star, + εἶδος, form.] I. *a.* 1. Star-like.—2. Having a flower like an aster.

II. *n.* 1. One of the small planets, 465 or more in number, which (with one known exception) lie between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter: more accurately called *planetoids*. See *planetoid.*—2. One of the *Asteroidea*; a starfish, in a wide sense.

Asteroida (as-te-roi'dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀστεροειδής, star-like: see *asteroid.*] 1. In Gegenbaur's system of classification, a class of echinoderms, the sea-stars or starfishes, consisting of the orders *Asterida*, *Brisingida*, *Ophiurida*, and *Euryalida.*—2. Same as *Alcyonaria.*

asteroidal (as-te-roi'dal), *a.* [< *asteroid* (or *Asteroida*) + *-al.*] 1. Resembling a star.—2. Pertaining to the asteroids.—3. Pertaining to the starfishes.—4. Same as *alcyonarian.*

Asteroidea (as-te-roi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀστεροειδής, star-like: see *asteroid.*] 1. An order of echinoderms, the starfishes: so called from their star-like form. They have a more or less [illegible] of pentagonal disk; lobes continuous with the disk, receiving prolongations of the viscera, and bearing [illegible] feet with suckers as locomotory organs, and an [illegible] madreporic body. The group includes several families, as *Brisingidæ*, *Pterasteridæ*, *Astropectinidæ*, *Asterinidæ*, *Goniasteridæ*, *Linckiidæ*, and *Asteriidæ*, or the starfishes proper as distinguished from the sand-stars and other echinoderms of the class *Stellerida* (which see). They have a coriaceous skin, in which are implanted spines or tubercles. The body is expanded into arms, the under surface of which is marked with grooves, radiating from the center, and pierced with rows of holes, whence issue tentacular feet, by means of which the animals move. Most have 5 arms or rays, but some have more, varying from 8 to 30. They have the power of reproducing these arms if they are broken off; and if an entire arm, with a small portion of the body attached to it, is torn off, it forms a new and perfect animal. The mouth is in the inferior center of the rays, is not provided with teeth, and leads by a short gullet into a large stomach, from which a pair of lateral tubes are prolonged into each ray. A distinct intestine and anus may or may not be present. The animals feed chiefly on mollusks.

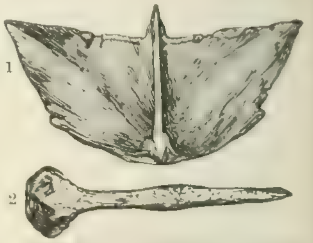


Development of Asterid Larvæ.

[illegible]

2. A class of echinoderms, containing the sand-stars or ophiurians together with the starfishes, and more or less exactly equivalent to *Stellerida* (which see).—3. Same as *Alcyonaria.*

Asterolepis (as-te-rol'e-pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀστήρ, a star, + λεπίς, a scale.] A genus of gigantic primitive fishes, now found only in a fossil state in the Old Red Sandstone. From their remains it would seem that these fishes must sometimes have attained the length of 18 or 20 feet.



1, hyoid plate of *Asterolepis*, 1-8th natural size; 2, internal ridge of hyoid plate, 1-4th natural size.

asterophrydid (as″te-rof'ri-did), *n.* One of the *Asterophrydidæ.*

Asterophrydidæ (as″te-rō-frid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Asterophrys* + *-idæ.*] A family of arciferous salient amphibians with maxillary teeth, dilated sacral diapophyses (the coccyx being connected with one or two condyles or sacral vertebræ), and opisthocœlian vertebræ. It is a small group of toad-like animals.

Asterophrys (as-te-rof'ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀστήρ, a star, + ὀφρύς, eyebrow: see *brow.*] A genus of arciferous amphibians of New Guinea, typical of the family *Asterophrydidæ.*

asterophyllite (as″te-rō-fil'īt), *n.* [< NL. *Asterophyllites.*] A member of the genus *Asterophyllites.*

Asterophyllites (as″te-rō-fi-lī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀστήρ, a star, + φύλλον, a leaf, + λίθος, a stone.] A genus of fossil plants; star-leaf: so called from the stellated disposition of the leaves around the branches. They abound in the coal measures, and are believed to be the branches of the *Calamites* or *Calamodendron.*

astert†, *v.* See *astart.*

asthenia (as-the-nī'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀσθένεια, weakness, < ἀσθενής, without strength, < ἀ- priv. + σθένος, strength.] 1. In *pathol.*, debility; want of strength. Also *astheny.*—2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a genus of insects.

asthenic (as-then'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀσθενικός, weak, < ἀσθενής: see *asthenia.*] Of the nature of asthenia; characterized by or suffering from asthenia or debility; weak.

asthenology† (as-the-nol'ǭ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἀσθενής, weak (see *asthenia*), + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] The doctrine of diseases connected with debility.

asthenopia (as-the-nō'pi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀσθενής, weak (see *asthenia*), + ὤψ (ὠπ-), eye.] Weakness of the eyes. Two forms are especially important: (*a*) *accommodative asthenopia*, which is the result of the exhaustion of the ciliary muscle, as in hypermetropia; and (*b*) *muscular asthenopia*, which is the result of some exhaustion of the external muscles of the eye, usually the internal rectus.

asthenopic (as-the-nop'ik), *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or suffering from asthenopia.

> For reading, the manifest hypermetropia should be corrected, the strength of the glasses being increased as often as *asthenopic* symptoms reappear.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 785.

Asthenurus (as-the-nū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀσθενής, weak (see *asthenia*), + οὐρά, tail.] 1. In *ornith.*, a genus of woodpeckers: synonymous with *Picumnus*. *Swainson*, 1827.—2. In *ichth.*, a genus of fishes.

astheny (as'the-ni), *n.* Same as *asthenia*, 1.

asthma (ast'mä or as'mä), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *astma*, *asma*, < ME. *asma*, *asmy*, < ML. *asma*, *asthma*, < Gr. ἆσθμα, asthma, panting, < ἄζειν, also [illegible], breathe hard, pant, < [illegible], breathe, blow, = Goth. *waian* = AS. *wāwan* = OHG. *wājan*, MHG. *wæjen*, G. *wehen* = Skt. √ *vā*, blow. From the same root, in Gr., come *air*^{1}, *aura*, *aula*, *atmo-*, etc., and in Teut., *wind*^{2}, q. v.] A paroxysmal disorder of respiration, characterized by labored breathing, sibilant rales, a feeling of constriction in the chest, and cough. The essential feature of the attacks is the contraction of the bronchial tubes through spasm of the muscles in their walls. The name is sometimes loosely applied to other dyspneic conditions. **Hay asthma.** Same as *hay fever* (which see).

asthmatic (ast- or as-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *asthmaticus*, < Gr. ἀσθματικός, < ἄσθμα(τ-), asthma: see *asthma*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to asthma: as, *asthmatic* symptoms.—**2.** Affected by asthma: as, an *asthmatic* patient.

> He reads from paper and book,
> In a low and husky *asthmatic* tone.
> *Whittier*, Demon of the Study.

II. *n.* A person troubled with asthma.

asthmatical (ast- or as-mat'i-ka̤l), *a.* Same as *asthmatic*.

asthmatically (ast- or as-mat'i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In an asthmatic manner; as an asthmatic.

Asthmatos (ast'ma̤-tos), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄσθμα(τ-), panting, asthma: see *asthma*.] A genus of cilioflagellate infusorians, having at the anterior end a single flagellum in the midst of a circlet of cilia. *A. ciliaris* is found in the mucus of the nose in cases of hay fever, and is supposed to cause the complaint.

astichous (as'ti-kus), *a.* [< NL. *astichus*, < Gr. ἀ- priv. + στίχος, a row.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, not arranged in ranks or rows.

astigmatic (as-tig-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. + στίγμα(τ-), a point, + *-ic*: see *a-*^{18}, *stigma*, and *stigmatic*.] Pertaining to or exhibiting astigmatism.

astigmation (as-tig-mā'sho̤n), *n.* Same as *astigmatism*.

astigmatism (as-tig'ma̤-tizm), *n.* [Also *astigmism*, q. v.; < Gr. ἀ- priv. + στίγμα(τ-), a point, + *-ism*.] **1.** In *ophthal.*, a defect in the refractive apparatus of the eye, the curvature of the refracting surfaces being greater along certain meridians than along others, so that rays of light proceeding from an external point do not converge to a point upon the retina, but to a line.—**2.** A similar defect in a lens.

astigmism (as-tig'mizm), *n.* [See *astigmatism*, which is "etymologically the better word," notwithstanding the extract.] Same as *astigmatism*.

> The late eminent scholar, Dr. Whewell, who had originally suggested the word astigmatism, . . . approves of *astigmism* as being etymologically the better word.
> Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 344.

astigmometer (as-tig-mom'e-tėr), *n.* [< *astigm(atism)* + Gr. μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for measuring astigmatism.

> Zehender describes a new *astigmometer*, consisting of two pasteboard tubes, one of which fitted into the other and could be revolved around its long axis.
> *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, XL. 218.

astigmometry (as-tig-mom'e-tri), *n.* [< *astigm(atism)* + Gr. -μετρία, < μέτρον, a measure.] The measurement of astigmatism.

astipulate† (as-tip'ṳ̄-lāt), *v.* [< L. *astipulatus*, pp. of *astipulari*, *adstipulari*, agree with, < *ad*, to, + *stipulari*, stipulate: see *stipulate*.] **I.** *intrans.* To make a stipulation; agree.

> All, but an hateful Epicurus, have *astipulated* to this truth.
> *Bp. Hall*, Invisible World, ii. § 1.

II. *trans.* To assent or agree to.

astipulation† (as-tip-ṳ̄-lā'sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *astipulatio(n-)*, < *astipulari*, *adstipulari*, agree with: see *astipulate*.] **1.** Agreement; concurrence.

> Gracing himself . . . with the *astipulation* of our reverend Jewell. *Bp. Hall*, Honour of Married Clergy, ii. § 8.

2. Assent.

astir (a̤-stėr'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [= Sc. *asteer*, earlier *on steir*; < *a*^{3} + *stir*.] On the stir; on the move; stirring; active.

> For the Nantes youth, the Angers youth, all Brittany was *astir*.
> *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. iv. 2.

> Permeated and tinged and all *astir* with the principle of equality.
> *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 162.

Astoma (as'tō̤-mä̤), *n.* [NL., fem. sing. or neut. pl. of *astomus*, < Gr. ἄστομος, mouthless: see *astomous*.] **1.** [NL., fem. sing.] A spurious genus of mites, the six-legged larval form of acarines of the family *Trombidiidæ*, retained as a distinctive name of this stage.—**2.** [NL., neut. pl.] In Cuvier's system of classification, a general name for those acalephs or medusæ which have no central mouth, no ramifications of the peduncle, and no cavities for the ovaries. [Not in use.]

Astomata (as-tō'ma̤-tä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *astomatus*: see *astomatous*.] That one of the two groups into which the *Protozoa* are divided, with reference to the presence or absence of a mouth, in which the mouth is wanting. The group comprises two classes, *Gregarinida* and *Rhizopoda*. See *Protozoa*.

astomatous (as-tō'ma̤-tus), *a.* [< NL. *astomatus*, < Gr. ἀ- priv. + στόμα(τ-), mouth.] **1.** Not possessing a mouth; specifically, belonging or pertaining to the *Astomata*.—**2.** In *bot.*, without an aperture; specifically, without stomata or breathing-pores.

astomous (as'tō-mus), *a.* [< NL. *astomus*, < Gr. ἄστομος, mouthless, < ἀ- priv. + στόμα, mouth.] Without a stoma or mouth; astomatous: applied to mosses in which the capsule does not open regularly by an operculum, but bursts irregularly, as in *Phascum* and its allies. *A. Gray.*

aston†, **astone**†, **astun**†, *v. t.* [< ME. *astonen*, *astunen*, *astoonen*, *astounen* (later and rarely *astoyne*), also *astonien*, *astunien* (whence later and mod. *astony*, q. v., and by extension *astonish*, q. v.), oftenest in the pp. *astoned*, *astuned*, *astouned* (whence in mod. E. a new inf. *astound*, q. v.), also *astonied* (see *astony*); of uncertain origin: either (1) in the earlier normal form **astunien*, < AS. **āstunian* (not found), < *ā-* + *stunian*, resound (not verified in the later sense of 'stun with a noise,' *stun* in this sense being possibly by apheresis from *astun*); cf. Swiss *stūnen*, > NHG. *staunen* (in comp. *erstaunen* = AS. **āstunian*?), astonish; or (2) < OF. *estoner*, *estuner*, *estonner*, mod. F. *étonner*, stun, astonish, < L. as if **extonare*, equiv. to *attonare*, chiefly in pp. *attonitus*, strike with a thunderbolt, stun, astonish, < *ex*, out (*ad*, to), + *tonare*, thunder: see *as-*^{3}, *ex-*, and *thunder*. The indications point to an orig. AS. word, merged in ME. with the etymologically different but formally and notionally equiv. OF. word. The forms *aston*, *astone*, *astun*, *astony*, *astonish*, and *astound* are thus variations of the same word. The normal mod. form is *astun* (a̤-stun'), or with further development *astound*, the only form, besides *astonish*, in actual use.] To confound; astonish; amaze; bewilder; dismay. *Chaucer.*

> On the solid ground
> He fell rebounding breathless, and *astunn'd*
> His trunk extended lay.
> *Somerville*, Hobbinol, ii. 384.

astoniedness†, *n.* [< *astonied* + *-ness*.] The state of being astonished.

astonish (a̤-ston'ish), *v. t.* [First in early mod. E.; either < *aston*, *astone*, or *astony*, + *-ish*^{2}, used (as in *distinguish* and *extinguish*) in imitation of words like *abolish*, *banish*, *cherish*, etc., where *-ish* represents *-iss-* in certain parts of F. verbs; or perhaps from an actual OF. **estonnir* (**estoniss-*), indicated in *estonissement*, astonishment (Palsgrave).] **1**†. To stun, as with a blow; benumb; give a stupefying shock to.

> Or as a thunder-clap, or cannons' noyse,
> The power of hearing doth *astonish* quite.
> *Sir J. Davies*, Immortal. of Soul.

> The knaves that lay in wait behind rose up and rolled down two huge stones, whereof the one smote the king upon the head, the other *astonished* his shoulder.
> *Holland*, tr. of Livy, xlii. 15.

2†. To stun or strike dumb with sudden fear; confound.

> It is the part of men to fear and tremble,
> When the most mighty gods, by tokens, send
> Such dreadful heralds to *astonish* us.
> *Shak.*, J. C., i. 3.

3. To strike or impress with wonder, surprise, or admiration; surprise; amaze.

> Thou hast *astonish'd* me with thy high terms.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 2.

> The student of Nature wonders the more and is *astonished* the less, the more conversant he becomes with her operations. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 260.

> What shall we say of the ocean telegraph, that extension of the eye and ear, whose sudden performance *astonished* mankind? *Emerson*, Works and Days.

=**Syn. 3.** *Surprise*, *Amaze*, etc. (see *surprise*); startle, shock.

astonishable† (a̤-ston'ish-a̤-bl), *a.* [< *astonish* + *-able*.] Astonishing.

astonishedly (a̤-ston'isht-li), *adv.* In an astonished manner. [Rare.]

astonisher (a̤-ston'ish-ėr), *n.* One who or that which astonishes.

astonishing (a̤-ston'ish-ing), *p. a.* Causing or fitted to cause astonishment; amazing; wonderful. =**Syn.** Amazing, surprising, wonderful, marvelous.

astonishingly (a̤-ston'ish-ing-li), *adv.* In an astonishing manner; to an astonishing degree.

astonishingness (a̤-ston'ish-ing-nes), *n.* The quality of exciting astonishment. [Rare.]

astonishment (a̤-ston'ish-me̤nt), *n.* [< *astonish* + *-ment*. Cf. OF. *estonissement* (Palsgrave).] **1.** The state of being astonished. (*a*†) The state of being stunned or benumbed.

> A coldness and *astonishment* in his loins, as folk say.
> *Holland.*

(*b*†) Confusion of mind from sudden fear or other emotion; consternation.

> *Astonishment* is that state of the soul in which all its motions are suspended with some degree of horror.
> *Burke*, Sublime and Beautiful.

(*c*†) Passion; excitement; frenzy.

> Furious ever I knew thee to be,
> Yet never in this strange *astonishment*. *Spenser.*

(*d*) Great surprise or wonder; amazement.

> We found, with no less wonder to us than *astonishment* to themselves, that they were the two valiant and famous brothers. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. A cause or matter of consternation.

> Thou shalt become an *astonishment*, a proverb and a byword among all nations. Deut. xxviii. 37.

> Those imaged, to the pride of kings and priests,
> A dark yet mighty faith, a power as wide
> As is the world it wasted, and are now
> But an *astonishment*.
> *Shelley*, Prometheus Unbound, iii. 4.

=**Syn. 1.** Amazement, admiration, awe.

astony (as-ton'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *astonied*, ppr. *astonying*. [< ME. *astonien*, rarely *astunien*: see *aston*.] **1**†. To stun, as with a blow.

> The captain of the Helots . . . strake Palladias upon the side of his head that he reeled *astonied*.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i. 23.

2. To astonish; terrify; confound. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> And when I heard this thing, I rent my garment and my mantle, . . . and sat down *astonied*. Ezra ix. 3.

> *Astonying* with their suddenness both their friends and their enemies. *Knolles.*

> And I *astonied* fell and could not pray. *Mrs. Browning.*

astore†, *v. t.* [< ME. *astoren* (and by apheresis *storen*, > mod. E. *store*), < OF. *estorer*, *estaurer*, < L. *instaurare*, repair, renew: see *instauration* and *store*.] To store; furnish with stores.

> Ful riche he was *astored* prively.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 609.

Astoreth (as'tō-reth), *n.* [See *Ashtoreth*.] Same as *Astarte*.

astound† (a̤-stound'), *p. a.* [Early mod. E. also *astown'd*, < ME. *astouned*, *astoned*, *astuned*, pp. of *astounen*, *astonen*, *astunen*, astonish: see *aston*, *astony*, and cf. *astound*, *v.*] Astonished; confounded. See *aston*.

> The elf therewith *astound*
> Upstarted lightly. *Spenser.*

astound (a̤-stound'), *v.* [As an inf. this form is late, being due in part to the pp. *astound*, *astouned*, and in part perhaps to the frequent dissimilated gemination of final *-n* into *-nd*, as in *sound* for *soun*, etc.; so dial. *drownd* for *drown*, pp. *drownded* for *drowned*.] **I.** *trans.* To astonish greatly; strike dumb with amazement; amaze; alarm.

> These thoughts may startle well, but not *astound*
> The virtuous mind. *Milton*, Comus, l. 210.

> In the architecture and embellishments of the chamber, the evident design had been to dazzle and *astound*.
> *Poe*, Tales, I. 375.

=**Syn.** *Surprise*, *Astonish*, *Amaze*, etc. (see *surprise*); confound, stagger, dumfounder, stupefy, shock.

II. *intrans.* To cause astonishment; amaze; stun.

> The lightnings flash a larger curve, and more
> The noise *astounds*. *Thomson*, Summer, l. 1138.

astounding (a̤-stoun'ding), *p. a.* Causing or fitted to cause surprise or wonder; causing amazement; highly astonishing.

> The third is your soldier's face, a menacing and *astounding* face. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels.

> His [Comte's] *astounding* self-conceit was more akin to that which may be seen in lunatic asylums than to anything which is known to have been manifested by persons in a state of health. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 142.

astoundingly (a̤-stoun'ding-li), *adv.* In an astounding or amazing manner; amazingly.

astoundment (a̤-stound'me̤nt), *n.* [< *astound* + *-ment*.] Amazement. [Rare.]

> To the *astoundment* of the young urchins, my contemporaries. *Lamb*, Old Benchers.

astraddle (a̤-strad'l), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*^{3} + *straddle*: see *straddle*.] In a straddling position; with one leg on each side of something; astride: as, to sit *astraddle*.

Astræa (as-trē'ä̤), *n.* [< L. *Astræa*, < Gr. Ἀστραία, the goddess of justice, lit. starry, fem. of ἀστραῖος, starry, < ἄστρον, a star: see *astral*.] **1.** A name sometimes given to the sign Virgo.—**2.** The 5th planetoid, discovered at Driesen by Henke in 1845.—**3.** [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of fixed coralligenous zoöphytes, or stone-corals, typical of the family *Astræidæ*, or star-corals. See *star-coral*.

Also spelled *Astrea*.

Astræacea (as-trē̤-ā'sē̤-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Astræa* + *-acea*.] In Verrill's system of classifi-

[illegible] the third suborder of the order Madre- [illegible] polyps mostly [illegible] disk; the coral mural, septal, and endothecal, with verti- [illegible] turbinated forms [illegible]. The families referred to the [illegible] Madreporidæ, [illegible] Astræidæ, [illegible] Also written Astræacea.

astræan (as-trē′an), *a.* 1. See *astrean*.—2. [illegible] resembling the genus *Astræa*.

[illegible] the cliff of coral limestone [illegible] Astræan coral [illegible] *Roy. Soc. Edin.*, XXXII. 58.

astræid (as-trē′id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *astræan*, 2.

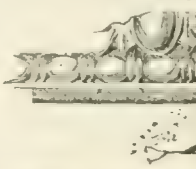
The large *astræid* and brain corals imbedded in the up- [illegible] only half the size of those [illegible] *Roy. Soc. Edin.*, XXXII. 551.

II. *n.* A coral of the family *Astræidæ*.

Astræidæ (as-trē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Astræa* + *-idæ*.] A family of aporose sclerodermatous corals, of the order *Sclerodermata*, class *Actinozoa*; the star-corals: so called from the radiated or star-like arrangement of their tentacles. The family is a large and important one, containing several genera, the animals of which largely contribute to the formation of coral reefs. Its limits vary with different authors. Also spelled *Astreidæ*.

astræiform (as-trē′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Astræa* + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling a star-coral; having the characters of the *Astræidæ* or star-corals: as, "*astræiform* in shape," *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 383.

astragal (as′tra-gal), *n.* [< *astragalus*, q. v.] 1. In *arch.*: (*a*) A small convex molding cut into the form of a string of beads, used in classical architecture, especially in connection with the egg-and-dart molding and between the faces of different projections of Ionic and Corinthian epistyle and coffering beams. (*b*) A small plain convex molding, usually with a fillet beneath it, sometimes between two fillets, used between the capital and the shaft of classic orders, except the Greek Doric, and in many other positions in classic, medieval, and later styles. See cut under *column*. Also called *bead*.—2. A convex molding encircling a cannon near the mouth: not present on modern guns.—3. In *carp.*, one of the rabbeted bars which hold the panes of a window.—4. In *anat.*, the astragalus.


Astragal in Greek Architecture.

astragalar (as-trag′a-lär), *a.* [< *astragalus* + *-ar*.] Pertaining to the astragalus.

astragali, *n.* Plural of *astragalus*.

Astragalinus (as-trag-a-lī′nus), *n.* [NL., < *astragalus* + *-inus*.] An old and disused name of some European siskin, linnet, or thistle-bird. In 1851 it was used by J. Cabanis as a genus name of the American goldfinches, such as *A. tristis*, the common goldfinch or thistle-bird of the United States, *A. psaltria*, the Arkansas goldfinch, etc.

astragalocalcanea, *n.* Plural of *astragalocalcaneum*.

astragalocalcaneal (as-trag″a-lō-kal-kā′nē-al), *a.* Pertaining to the astragalocalcaneum.

astragalocalcaneum (as-trag″a-lō-kal-kā′nē-um), *n.*; pl. *astragalocalcanea* (-ä). [< *astragalus* + *calcaneum*.] A bone of the tarsus representing both the astragalus and the calcaneum, [illegible] lizards and birds. It is supposed also to include [illegible] in some cases at least, and thus to represent [illegible] proximal row of tarsal bones. In some [illegible] of the genus [illegible] it is very large, [illegible] extended transversely, but little back- [illegible], articulated with the tibia, fibula, and [illegible]

astragaloid (as-trag′a-loid), *a.* [< *astragalus* [illegible]] [illegible] *anat.*, of or pertaining to the astragalus.

astragalomancy (as-trag′a-lō-man-si), *n.* [< [illegible] die, + [illegible], divination; cf. [illegible] a diviner from [illegible], a [illegible]: see *astragalus*.] Divination by means of small bones or dice.

astragalonavicular (as-trag″a-lō-na-vik′ū-lär), *a.* [< *astragalus* + *navicular*.] **I.** *a.* [illegible] of a tarsal bone [illegible] supposed to represent [illegible] navicular bone combined, [illegible]

Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. [illegible]

II. *n.* [illegible] the tarsus. See I.

[illegible]

Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. [illegible]

astragaloscaphoid (as-trag″a-lō-skaf′oid), *a.* [< *astragalus* + *scaphoid*.] Pertaining to both the astragalus and the scaphoid or navicular bone; connecting these two bones: as, the *astragaloscaphoid* ligament.

astragalotibial (as-trag″a-lō-tib′i-al), *a.* [< *astragalus* + *tibial*.] Pertaining to both the astragalus and the tibia: as, *astragalotibial* articulation.

astragal-plane (as′tra-gal-plān), *n.* In *joinery*, a bench-plane of the shape necessary to form astragals.

astragal-tool (as′tra-gal-töl), *n.* A turning-chisel with a concave face for cutting astragals.

astragalus (as-trag′a-lus), *n.*; pl. *astragali* (-lī). [L., < Gr. ἀστράγαλος, one of the vertebræ, the ball of the ankle-joint, a die, an architectural molding, a leguminous plant; prob. from same root as ὀστέον, a bone. Cf. *osteo-*.] 1. In *anat.*, the tibiale, or innermost one of the proximal row of tarsal bones. In mammals it articulates with the tibia and enters into the tibiotarsal or ankle-joint; in birds it is ankylosed with the tibia, forming more or less of the tibial condyles, and entering into the mediotarsal or so-called tibiometatarsal joint or heel-joint. In man and some other mammals it is known as the talus, huckle-bone, ankle-bone, or sling-bone, being the uppermost bone of the tarsus, and chiefly or entirely receiving the weight of the body, in so far as this is borne upon the foot or hind foot. See cuts under *Dromæus*, *foot*, and *hock*[1].

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A very large genus of plants, natural order *Leguminosæ*, mostly low herbs, found in all parts of the world except Australia and South Africa. Over 1,000 species are known in the old world, and about 200 in North America, chiefly west of the Mississippi. Very few are of any value. *A. gummifer* and a group of allied species, low spiny shrubs of Asia Minor, Syria, and Persia, are the source of the gum tragacanth of commerce. Some of the same species also yield a sort of manna. *A. Bæticus* is cultivated in some part of Europe for its seeds, which are used as a substitute for coffee. In the United States several species are known as 1 coweed, and are poisonous to animals eating them.

astrain (a-strān′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3] + *strain*.] On the strain; straining.

astrakhan (as′tra-kan), *n.* [< *Astrakhan* (Russ. *Astrakhanŭ*), a city and government (province) of Russia.] 1. A name given to skins with a curled wool (the pelts of young lambs) obtained from Astrakhan in European Russia.—2. A rough fabric with a long and closely curled pile in imitation of the fur.

astrakhanite (as′tra-kan-īt), *n.* [< *Astrakhan* + *-ite*[2].] A variety of blödite from the salt lakes of Astrakhan.

astral (as′tral), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *astralis*, < L. *astrum*, a star, < Gr. ἄστρον, a star, a constellation, < ἀστήρ, a star, = E. *star*: see *aster*[1] and *star*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Belonging to the stars; starry.

Astral showers covered the heavens.
Palsgrave, Norm. and Eng., III. 331. (*N. E. D.*)

2. Specifically, in *theosophy*, an epithet descriptive of a supersensible substance supposed to pervade all space and enter into all bodies; odic; biogenic.—**Astral body**, in *theosophy*, a living form composed of astral fluid; a ghost, wraith, or double; an astral.—**Astral fluid**, od; biogen. See these words.—**Astral lamp**, a lamp with an annular reservoir for oil, which is connected with the wick-tube by two small tubes. These tubes offer the only obstruction to the passage of all rays which fall between the reservoir and the stem of the lamp-stand, the shadow cast by lamps of the ordinary construction being thus in great measure avoided.—**Astral spirits**, spirits believed, in the middle ages, to people the stars. They were variously conceived as fallen angels, souls of departed men, or spirits originating in fire, and hovering between heaven and earth, and between earth and hell.

II. *n.* In *theosophy*, an astral form or body.

Two or more *astrals* will make this journey together.
A. P. Sinnett.

astrand (a-strand′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3] + *strand*.] Stranded.

The tall ship, whose lofty prore
Shall never stem the billows more,
Deserted by her gallant band,
Amid the breakers lies *astrand*
Scott, L. of the L., vi. 13.

astranget, *v. t.* An old spelling of *estrange*.

Astrapæus (as-tra-pē′us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀστραπαῖος, of lightning, < ἀστραπή, lightning.] A genus of brachelytrous beetles, of the family *Staphylinidæ*.

astraphobia (as-tra-fō′bi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀστραπή, var. of ἀστεροπή, στεροπή, thunder and lightning, + -φοβία, < φόβος, fear.] In *pathol.*, morbid dread of thunder and lightning.

Astrapia (as-trap′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀστραπαῖος, var. of ἀστεροπαῖος, of lightning, < ἀστραπή, lightning.] A genus of sturnoid passerine birds of New Guinea, sometimes located in the family *Sturnidæ* next to *Manucodia*, sometimes referred to the *Paradiseidæ*, having a very long graduated tail, like a magpie's, paired lateral crests on the head, and the whole plumage brilliantly iridescent. *A. nigra*, or *A. gularis*, is the paradise-pie, also known as the incomparable.

astraught† (as-trât′), *p. a.* [Substituted for *distraught*, q. v.] Distracted; distraught; aghast. *Golding.*

astraunge† (as-trânj′), *v. t.* An old form of *estrange*.

astray† (a-strā′), *v. i.* [< ME. *astraien*, only in pp. *astraied* (after OF. *estraié*, *estrayé*, whence also appar. the ME. adj.: see *astray*, *a.*), or by apheresis *straien* (> E. *stray*), < OF. *estraier*, stray, prob. = Pr. *estraguar*, < late ML. *extravagare*, < L. *extra*, without, out, + *vagare*, wander: see *extravagant*. See *estray* and *stray*, which are doublets of *astray*.] To go out of the right way; go astray; stray.

astray (a-strā′), *adv.* and *a.* [< ME. *astray*, *astraie*, *astraye* (also, and earlier in recorded date, by expansion and adaptation, *o strai*, *on stray*, *on the straye*; mod. E. as if *a*[3] + *stray*), also *astrayey*, < OF. *estraié*, *estrayé*, strayed (cf. ME. *astraied*), pp. of *estraier*, *estrayer*, go astray: see *astray*, *v.* The word is thus orig. a p. a., later assimilated to the form of a prep. phr. like *asleep*, etc. Cf. *alight*[1] and *aslope*.] Out of the right way or proper place, either literally or figuratively; wandering.

Thou shalt not see thy brother's ox or his sheep go *astray*, and hide thyself from them. Deut. xxii. 1.

The guides would purposely lead the Castilians *astray*, and involve them in morasses. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 42.

With eyes *astray*, she told mechanic beads.
Lowell, Cathedral.

astre†, *n.* [E. dial. *auster*, in *austerland*, q. v., early mod. E. *astire*, **astere*, < ME. **astre*, < OF. *astre*, *aistre* (ML. *astrum*), mod. F. *âtre*, a hearth; origin unknown.] A hearth; a home.

Astrea, *n.* See *Astræa*.

astrean (as-trē′an), *a.* [< L. **astræus*, < Gr. ἀστραῖος, pertaining to a star, < ἄστρον, a star.] Of or belonging to the stars. Also spelled *astræan*. [Rare.]

Every Star in Heaven is coloniz'd and replenish'd with *Astrean* Inhabitants. *Howell*, Letters, iii. 9.

astreated (as′trē-ā-ted), *p. a.* [< LL. as if **astreatus*, pp. of **astreare*, only in ppr. *astreans*, gleam like a star, < *astrum*, a star: see *astral*.] Furnished with star-like ornaments. *Imp. Dict.*

Astreidæ, *n. pl.* See *Astræidæ*.

astrelabie†, *n.* One of various Middle English spellings of *astrolabe*.

Astrelata (as-trel′a-tä), *n.* See *Œstrelata*.

astrict (as-trikt′), *v. t.* [< L. *astrictus*, pp. of *astringere*, draw close: see *astringe*.] 1†. To bind fast; confine. *Hall.*—2. In *Scots law*, to limit. See *astriction*, 3.—3. To constrict; contract. [Rare.]

The solid parts were to be relaxed or *astricted*.
Arbuthnot, Aliments.

4. To constrain; restrict. [Rare.]

The mind is . . . *astricted* to certain . . . forms of thought. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xl.

Formerly also *adstrict*.

astrict† (as-trikt′), *a.* [< L. *astrictus*, pp.: see the verb.] Brought into small compass; compendious; concise.

astricted (as-trik′ted), *p. a.* Restricted. See *astriction*, 3. Formerly also *adstricted*.

astriction (as-trik′shon), *n.* [< L. *astrictio(n-)*, a power of contracting, < *astringere*, pp. *astrictus*, contract: see *astringe*.] 1†. Restriction; obligation.

Of marriage he is the author and the witness; yet hence will not follow any divine *astriction* more than what is subordinate to the glory of God, and the main good of either party. *Milton*, Divorce, viii. (Ord MS.).

2. In *med.*: (*a*) The act of binding close or compressing with ligatures. (*b*) A contraction of parts by applications; the stopping of hemorrhages. (*c*) Constipation.—3. In *Scots law*, the obligation imposed by the servitude of thirlage, by which certain lands are restricted to the use of a particular mill for the grinding of grain. See *thirlage*.

Formerly also *adstriction*.

astrictive (as-trik′tiv), *a.* [< L. *astrictus*, pp. (see *astrict*), + *-ive*; = F. *astrictif*.] 1. Binding; obligatory.—2. Tending to contract or draw together; astringent; styptic.

Being sodden, it is *astrictive*, and will strengthen a weak stomach. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xx. 8.

Formerly also *adstrictive*.

astrictiveness (as-trik′tiv-nes), *n.* [< *astrictive* + *-ness*.] The quality of being astrictive. Formerly also *adstrictiveness*.

astrictory† (as-trik′tọ̄-ri), *a.* [< L. *astrictorius*, binding, < *astrictus*, pp. of *astringere*: see *astringe*.] Astringent; binding; apt to bind.

astride (ạ-strīd′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*3 + *stride*.] With one leg on each side of some object; with the legs wide apart.

> Placed *astride* upon the bars of the palisade. *Scott.*

astriferous† (as-trif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *astrifer*, star-bearing, < *astrum*, a star, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] Bearing or containing stars. *Blount.*

astrigerous† (as-trij′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *astriger*, star-bearing, < *astrum*, a star, + *gerere*, bear.] Bearing stars. *Bailey.*

astrild (as′trild), *n.* [< *Astrilda*, *Estrelda*: see *Estrelda*.] A bird of the genus *Estrelda* (which see): as, the gray *astrild*, *Estrelda cinerea*.

astringe (as-trinj′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *astringed*, ppr. *astringing*. [Early mod. E. also *adstringe*, < L. *astringere*, *adstringere*, draw close, contract, < *ad*, to, + *stringere*, bind fast, strain: see *astrict*, and *stringent*, *strict*, and *strain*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To compress; bind together; constrict. [Rare.]

> Which contraction . . . *astringeth* the moisture of the brain, and thereby sendeth tears into the eyes.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 714.

2†. Figuratively, to oblige; constrain; bind by obligation.

II. *intrans.* To become solid; congeal. *Holland.*

astringency (as-trin′jen-si), *n.* [= F. *astringence*; < *astringent*: see *-ence*, *-ency*.] The quality of being astringent; especially, that property in certain substances by which they cause contraction of soft or relaxed parts of the body: as, the *astringency* of acids or bitters.

astringent (as-trin′jent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *astringent*, < L. *astringen(t-)s*, *adstringen(t-)s*, ppr. of *astringere*, *adstringere*, draw close, contract: see *astringe*.] **I.** *a.* Binding; contracting; constrictive; styptic.

> A strengthening and *astringent* diet.
> *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

II. *n.* A substance which contracts the tissues and canals of the body, condensing the soft solids, and thereby checking or diminishing excessive discharges, as of blood. The chief astringents are the mineral acids, alum, lime-water, chalk, salts of copper, zinc, iron, lead, and silver, and among vegetables catechu, kino, oak-bark, and galls. Vegetable astringents owe their efficacy to the presence of tannin.

Formerly also *adstringent*.

astringently (as-trin′jẹnt-li), *adv.* In an astringent manner.

astringer (as′trin-jėr), *n.* See *austringer*.

astrite (as′trīt), *n.* [< LL. *astrites*, also *asterites*, < Gr. ἀστερίτης, a brilliant precious stone, < ἀστήρ, a star: see *aster*1.] Any radiated or star-like fossil, as one of the detached articulations of fossil encrinites; star-stone. See *encrinite*. Also *asterite* and *astroite*.

astro-. [< Gr. ἀστρο-, combining form of ἄστρον, a star: see *astral* and *aster*1.] The initial element in many compound scientific terms of Greek origin, meaning star.

Astrocaryum (as-trọ̄-kā′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄστρον, a star, + κάρυον, a nut.] A genus of palms from 10 to 40 feet in height, with beautiful pinnated leaves, inhabiting the tropical parts of America. The stems are covered with stiff and sharp spines, often a foot in length. The seed is inclosed in a hard stony nut, and that is enveloped by a fleshy fibrous pericarp. The cattle of the upper Amazon feed on the fleshy pericarp of *A. Murumuru*. The wood of *A. Ayri* is much used for bows and for other purposes, and the fibers of the leaves of *A. Tucuma* are used for fishing-nets.

astrofel†, astrophel†, *n.* [Found only in Spenser as quoted. It is in the first instance appar. a manipulated form of *asphodel* (*affodil*, *daffodil*) simulating L. *astrum*, a star, and *fel*, gall ('bitter'). In the second instance the name is professedly taken from "*Astrophel*" (Sir Philip Sidney), the subject of the elegy of that name and of another elegy (by Matthew Roydon) printed with it; in the latter also written *Astrophill* ("Our *Astrophill* did Stella love"), as if < Gr. ἄστρον, L. *astrum*, a star ('Stella,' 'starlight'), + φίλος, loving.] A name applied by Spenser to some bitter herb.

> My little flocke, whom earst I lov'd so well,
> And wont to feede with finest grasse that grew,
> Feede ye hencefoorth on bitter *Astrofell*,
> And stinking Smallage, and unsaverie Rew.
> *Spenser*, Daphnaida, l. 346.
>
> That hearbe of some Starlight is cald by name,
> Of others Penthia, though not so well:
> But thou, where ever thou doest finde the same,
> From this day forth do call it *Astrophel*.
> *Spenser*, Astrophel, l. 196.

astrogeny (as-troj′e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. ἄστρον, a star, + -γένεια, generation: see *-geny*.] The theory of the creation or evolution of the celestial bodies; stellar cosmogony. *H. Spencer.* Also *astrogony*.

astrognosy (as-trog′nọ̄-si), *n.* [< Gr. ἄστρον, a star, + γνῶσις, knowledge: see *gnostic*.] Knowledge of the stars, especially of the fixed stars, in respect to their names, magnitudes, situations, etc.

astrogonic (as-trọ̄-gon′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to astrogony or astrogeny.

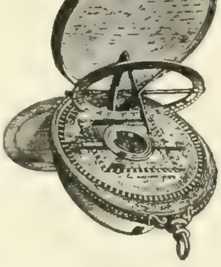
astrogony (as-trog′ọ̄-ni), *n.* [< Gr. ἄστρον, a star, + -γονία, generation: see *-gony*.] Same as *astrogeny*.

astrography (as-trog′rạ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ἄστρον, a star, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write, describe.] A description of, or the art of describing or mapping, the stars.

astroid (as′troid), *n.* [< Gr. ἀστροειδής, star-like, < ἄστρον, a star, + εἶδος, form, likeness. Cf. *asteroid*.] **1.** In *her.*, same as *mullet*.—**2.** A plane curve of the sixth class and fourth order, having two conjugate diameters of a conic and the line at infinity as inflectional tangents.

astroite (as′trọ̄-īt), *n.* [< L. *astroites* (Pliny), an unknown precious stone, < Gr. *ἀστροΐτης, < ἄστρον, a star. Cf. *astrite*.] Same as *astrite*.

astrolabe (as′trọ̄-lāb), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *astrolaby*, *astroloby*, etc., < ME. *astrolabe*, *astrolabie*, *astrelabie*, *astrolabre*, etc., < OF. *astrelabe*, mod. F. *astrolabe*, < ML. *astrolabium*, < Gr. ἀστρολάβον (sc. ὄργανον, instrument), an astrolabe, prop. neut. of *ἀστρολάβος, lit. taking stars, < ἄστρον, a star, + λαμβάνειν, λαβεῖν, take.] **1.** An obsolete astronomical instrument of different forms, used for taking the altitude of the sun or stars, and for the solution of other problems in astronomy. The name was applied to any instrument with a graduated circle or circles, but more especially to one intended to be held in the hand. Some astrolabes were armillary spheres of complicated construction, while others were planispheres intended to measure the altitude only. One of the most important uses of the astrolabe was in navigation, for which it was superseded by Hadley's quadrant and sextant.



Sir Francis Drake's Astrolabe.
Royal Naval College, England.

> My art cannot err;
> If it does, I'll burn my *astrolabe*.
> *Massinger*, City Madam, ii. 2.

2. A stereographic projection of the sphere, either upon the plane of the equator, the eye being supposed to be in the pole of the world, or upon the plane of the meridian, the eye being in the point of intersection of the equinoctial and the horizon.

astrolaby†, *n.* Same as *astrolabe*.

astrolatry (as-trol′ạ-tri), *n.* [= F. *astrolâtrie*, < Gr. ἄστρον, a star, + λατρεία, worship: see *latria*. Cf. *idolatry*.] Worship of the heavenly bodies, as stars, the sun, etc.

astrolithology (as″trọ̄-li-thol′ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἄστρον, a star, + λίθος, a stone, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*. Cf. *lithology*.] The scientific study of aërolites or meteoric stones.

astrologer (as-trol′ọ̄-jėr), *n.* [< ME. *astrologer*, *-ere* (with suffix *-er* as in *astronomer*, etc.; cf. *astrologian*), < L. *astrologus*, < Gr. ἀστρολόγος, an astronomer, later an astrologer: see *astrology*.] **1†.** An astronomer; an observer of the stars.

> A worthy *astrologer*, by perspective glasses, hath found in the stars many things unknown to the ancients. *Raleigh.*

2. One who professes to determine the influence of the stars on persons, events, qualities, etc.

> *Astrologers* that future fates foreshow. *Pope.*

astrologian† (as-trọ̄-lō′ji-ạn), *n.* [< ME. *astrologien*, < OF. *astrologien* = Pr. *astrologian*, < LL. *astrologia*, astrology; L., astronomy: see *astrology* and *-an*.] Same as *astrologer*.

astrologic (as-trọ̄-loj′ik), *a.* Same as *astrological*: as, "no *astrologic* wizard," *Dryden*.

astrological (as-trọ̄-loj′i-kạl), *a.* [< Gr. ἀστρολογικός, < ἀστρολογία: see *astrology*.] Pertaining to astrology; professing or practising astrology.

astrologically (as-trọ̄-loj′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In an astrological manner; by means of or according to astrology.

astrologize (as-trol′ọ̄-jīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *astrologized*, ppr. *astrologizing*. [< *astrology* + *-ize*.] **I.** *intrans.* To practise astrology.

II. *trans.* To ascertain by means of astrology. Also spelled *astrologise*.

astrologue† (as′trọ̄-log), *n.* [Early mod. E. and ME. *astrolog*, < F. *astrologue*, < L. *astrologus*, < Gr. ἀστρολόγος: see *astrology*.] An astrologer. *D'Urfey.*

astrology (as-trol′ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< ME. *astrology*, *astrologie*, < OF. *astrologie* = Sp. *astrologia* = Pg. It. *astrologia*, < L. *astrologia*, < Gr. ἀστρολογία, astronomy, later astrology, < ἀστρολόγος, an astronomer, lit. speaking about stars, < ἄστρον, a star, + λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] **1.** The science or doctrine of the stars; practical astronomy; astronomy in its earliest form. The term is now restricted in meaning to the pseudo-science or art properly called *mundane astrology*, which assumes that the heavenly bodies exert, according to their relative positions at certain times, a direct influence upon human life and destiny, and which proposes to determine in any given case what this influence is, and thus to foretell the future. Thus, one's temperament was ascribed to the planet under which he was born, as *saturnine* from *Saturn*, *jovial* from *Jupiter*, *mercurial* from *Mercury*, etc.; and the virtues of herbs, gems, and medicines were supposed to be due to their ruling planets.

2†. An old name for the plant bistort, *Polygonum Bistorta*.—**Horary astrology**, that branch of the art which shows how to answer questions by the figure of the heavens at the moment when the question arises.—**Judicial astrology**, that branch of astrology which professes to foretell human affairs. The practice of judicial astrology was forbidden under the severest penalties by the Jewish, Roman, and canon laws, as implying idolatry or heresy (equivalent to high treason), and falling under the greater excommunication.—**Natural astrology.** (*a*) Astrology applied to determining the destiny of a person from the configuration of the planets at his birth. (*b*) That branch of astrology which professes to predict natural effects, as changes of the weather, winds, storms, etc.

Astrolophida (as-trọ̄-lof′i-dạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄστρον, a star, + λόφος, a crest, + *-ida*.] A genus of radiolarians, representing a special family, the *Astrolophididæ*.

Astrolophididæ (as″trọ̄-lọ̄-fid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Astrolophida* + *-idæ*.] A family of acantharian radiolarians with a skeleton having a varying number of spicules irregularly distributed, consisting of the genera *Astrolophida* and *Litholophida*: synonymous with *Actinellida*. *Haeckel.*

astromancy (as′trọ̄-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. ἀστρομαντεία, < ἄστρον, a star, + μαντεία, divination.] Divination by means of the stars; astrology.

astrometeorological (as″trō-mē″tẹ-ọ-rọ-loj′i-kạl), *a.* Of or pertaining to astrometeorology.

astrometeorologist (as″trō-mē″tẹ-ọ̄-rol′ọ̄-jist), *n.* One who believes in or practises astrometeorology.

astrometeorology (as″trō-mē″tẹ-ọ̄-rol′ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἄστρον, a star, + μετεωρολογία, meteorology: see *meteorology*.] **1.** The pretended art of foretelling the weather and its changes from the aspects and configurations of the moon and stars: a branch of natural astrology.—**2.** Prognostication of the weather from the appearance of the heavenly bodies.

astrometer (as-trom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. ἄστρον, a star, + μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument designed to measure the relation, brightness, or apparent magnitude of the stars. It was invented by Sir John Herschel. By it an image of Jupiter, the moon, or some other object of recognized brightness is brought into direct comparison with a star, so that star and image are seen in the same direction. By adjusting the distance of the image so that it appears equal in brightness to the star, and by measuring this distance, the luster of the star is readily determined.

astrometry (as-trom′e-tri), *n.* [< Gr. ἄστρον, a star, + -μετρία, < μέτρον, a measure.] The art of determining by measurement the apparent relative magnitude of the stars.

Astronesthes (as-trọ̄-nes′thēz), *n.* [NL., irreg. < ἄστρον, a star, + ἐσθής, clothing.] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Astronesthidæ*.

Astronesthidæ (as-trọ̄-nes′thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Astronesthes* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes, represented by the genus *Astronesthes*. They have a claviform body; the supramaxillaries as well as intermaxillaries enter into the upper arch of the mouth; a hyoid barbel is developed; the dorsal fin is in advance of the anal; and there is an adipose fin.

astronomer (as-tron′ọ̄-mėr), *n.* [< ME. *astronomer*, earlier *astronomyer* (with suffix *-er*; cf. *astronomian*), < L. *astronomia*: see *astronomy* and *-er*1, and cf. *astrologer*.] **1.** One who is versed in astronomy; a scientific observer of the stars; a student of the laws of the heavenly bodies, or the principles by which their motions are regulated, with their various phenomena.—**2†.** An astrologer: as, "*astronomers* foretell it," *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 1.—**Astronomer Royal**, the official title of the astronomer in charge of any one of the royal observatories of Great Britain, especially of the Greenwich observatory.

astronomian [illegible] [< ME. *as-* [illegible] = [illegible] and [illegible].] An [illegible] knowledge of the stars.

> *Astronomians* came from the East. *Wyclif*, Mat. ii. 1.

astronomic (as-trọ̄-nom′ik), *a.* [= F. *astronomique*, < L. *astronomicus*, < Gr. *ἀστρονομικός*, < [illegible].] Of or pertaining to astronomy: as, *astronomic* facts.

astronomical (as-trọ̄-nom′i-kal), *a.* [< *astro*- [illegible] + [illegible].] [illegible] or related to astronomy: connected with or relating to astronomic observation or research.—**Astronomical chronology.** [illegible]—**Astronomical clock.** [illegible] which keeps sidereal time.—**Astronomical column, day, horizon,** etc. See the nouns.—**Astronomical lantern.** [illegible] which a [illegible]—**Astronomical signs,** the signs [illegible]—**Astronomical year.** [illegible].

astronomically (as-trọ̄-nom′i-kal-i), *adv.* In [illegible] manner: by means of astronomy; [illegible] to astronomic principles or [illegible].

astronomicon† (as-trọ̄-nom′i-kon), *n.* [< Gr. [illegible], of [illegible]: see *astro*-[illegible].] A treatise on the stars.

astronomics (as-trọ̄-nom′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *astronomic*: see *-ics*.] Astronomy.

> The laws of Gravitation, Statics, Acoustics, Chemics, [illegible] *Astronomics* . . . are all [illegible]
> *G. D. [illegible]*, Creative Week, p. 210, App.

astronomize (as-tron′ọ̄-mīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *astronomized*, ppr. *astronomizing*. [< Gr. *ἀστρονομίζειν*, study astronomy, be an astronomer, < *ἀστρονόμος*, astronomer: see *astronomy*.] To study astronomy; apply the principles of astronomy. Also spelled *astronomise*.

> [illegible]
> *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., ii. 7.

astronomy (as-tron′ọ̄-mi), *n.* [< ME. *astronomie*, *astronemie* (also contr. *astrony*), < OF. *astronomie*, < L. *astronomia*, < Gr. *ἀστρονομία*, astronomy, < *ἀστρονόμος*, an astronomer, lit. 'star-arranging' (with ref. to classifying or mapping the stars or constellations), < *ἄστρον*, a star, + *νέμειν*, distribute, arrange: see *nome*.] **1.** The science which describes the heavenly bodies and explains their apparent motions, etc. That [illegible] which gives a description of the [illegible] periods of revolution, and other phenomena [illegible] is called *descriptive astronomy*; that [illegible] how to observe their motions, figures, periodical revolutions, distances, etc., and how to use the [illegible] is called *practical astronomy*; and that part which explains the causes of their motions, and [illegible] the laws by which those causes operate, is [illegible].

2†. Astrological skill.

> Not from the stars do I my judgment pluck,
> [illegible] *astronomy*.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, xiv.

Nautical astronomy. See *nautical*.

Astropecten (as-trọ̄-pek′ten), *n.* [NL., < Gr. [illegible], star, + L. *pecten*, comb: see *Pecten*.] A genus of starfishes, typical of the family *Astropectinidæ*.

Astropectinidæ (as″trọ̄-pek-tin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Astropecten* (*-tin-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of starfishes, typified by the genus *Astropecten*. [illegible] ventral [illegible] anus, no interbrachial system, and the ambu- [illegible] includes the genera [illegible].

[illegible], *n.* See [illegible].

Astrophiura (as″trọ̄-fi-ū′rạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. [illegible] + NL. *Ophiura*, q. v.] A genus [illegible] representing a generalized form, [illegible] family *Astrophiuridæ*.

Astrophiuridæ [illegible], *n. pl.* [NL., [illegible] *-idæ*.] A family of [illegible] typified by [illegible].

[illegible]

astrophotometry [illegible], *n.* [illegible] *photography*.] [illegible] to the [illegible] the moon [illegible] and the constellations, and [illegible].

astrophotometer [illegible] (as-trọ̄-fọ̄-tom′e-tėr) [illegible] A [illegible] the brightness of [illegible].

astrophotometrical [illegible] trọ̄-fọ̄-tọ̄-met′ri-kal), [illegible] astrophotometer or [illegible] use; obtained or made by means of the astrophotometer.

astrophyllite (as-trọ̄-fil′īt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄστρον*, a star, + *φύλλον*, a leaf, + *-ite*².] A mineral of a bronze- or gold-yellow color and micaceous structure, sometimes found in tabular triclinic crystals. It is a silicate of iron and manganese, with [illegible], sodium, and also some titanium. It is found in Norway and in Colorado.

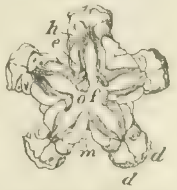
astrophysical (as-trọ̄-fiz′i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄστρον*, star, + *φυσικός*, physical: see *physical*.] Pertaining to astronomical physics.

> We need, and ought to have, a continuous record of the state of the solar surface, such as it is hoped may be secured by the cooperation of the new *astrophysical* observatories at Potsdam and Meudon.
> *C. A. Young*, The Sun, p. 166.

astrophysics (as′trō-fiz″iks), *n.* Astronomical physics.

Astrophytidæ (as-trọ̄-fit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Astrophyton* + *-idæ*.] A family of ophiurians, of the order *Ophiuroidea*, containing those which have branching arms. It corresponds to the *Euryaleæ*.

Astrophyton (as-trof′i-ton), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄστρον*, star, + *φυτόν*, plant.] The typical genus of the family *Astrophytidæ*, containing the gorgon's-head, basket-fish, or sea-basket, *Astrophyton scutatum*.



Oral Skeleton of *Astrophyton*, an ophiurian, seen from within.

d, d, vertebral or axial ossicles of ray; *e*, interambulacral pieces; *f*, torus angularis; *h*, position of nervous collar; *m*, peristomial plates; *o*, pala angularis.

Astrorhiza (as-trọ̄-rī′zạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄστρον*, star, + *ῥίζα*, root.] A genus of foraminiferous rhizopods, typical of the family *Astrorhizidæ* and the subfamily *Astrorhizinæ*. The species are of considerable size.

Astrorhizidæ (as-trọ̄-riz′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Astrorhiza* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhizopods with the test invariably composite, usually of large size and monothalamous, often branched or radiate, sometimes segmented by constriction of the walls, but seldom or never truly septate. The polythalamous forms are never symmetrical.

Astrorhizinæ (as″trọ̄-ri-zī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Astrorhiza* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Astrorhizidæ*, characterized by thick walls composed of sand or mud but slightly cemented.

astroscope (as′trọ̄-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄστρον*, a star, + *σκοπεῖν*, view: see *astroscopy*.] An astronomical instrument composed of two cones on the surfaces of which the constellations with their stars are delineated. It was formerly used as a substitute for the celestial globe.

astroscopy† (as-tros′kọ̄-pi), *n.* [< MGr. *ἀστροσκοπία*, observation of the stars, < Gr. *ἄστρον*, a star, + *-σκοπία*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Observation of the stars.

astrotheology (as″trō-thẹ̄-ol′ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄστρον*, a star, + *θεολογία*, theology: see *theology*.] Natural theology founded on the observation of the celestial bodies. *Derham.*

astructive† (as-truk′tiv), *a.* [< L. *astructus*, pp. of *astruere*, build in addition, add (< *ad*, to, + *struere*, heap up, pile), + *-ive*. Cf. *destructive*.] Building up; erecting; constructive: opposed to *destructive*.

> The true method of Christian practice is first destructive, then *astructive*. . . . "Cease to do evil, learn to do well."
> *Bp. Hall*, Sermons, Rom. xii. 2.

astrut (ạ-strut′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [ME. *astrut*, *astrout*, *astrote*, *o strut*, *on strut*; < *a*³ + *strut*.] Strutting; pompous. [Rare.]

> Inflated and *astrut* with self-conceit.
> *Cowper*, Task, v. 268.

astucious (as-tū′shus), *a.* [< F. *astucieux*, astute, < *astuce*, astuteness, < L. *astutia*, astuteness, < *astutus*, astute: see *astute*.] Astute; subtle; designing. Also spelled *astutious*.

> [illegible] . . . like all *astucious* persons [illegible] looking into the hearts of others [illegible] concealing his [illegible]
> *Scott*, Quentin Durward, ix.

astuciously (as-tū′shus-li), *adv.* Astutely.

astucity (as-tū′si̤-ti), *n.* [< *astuci-ous* + *-ty*.] The quality of being astute; astuteness.

> With *astucity*, with wittiness, with audacity.
> *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. i. [illegible]

astunt, *v. t.* See *aston*.

Astur (as′tėr), *n.* [LL. *astur*, ML. also *astor*, [illegible], etc., a goshawk: see *austringer*.] A [illegible] of hawks, formerly called star-hawks or goose-hawks, now goshawks, of large size, with short rounded wings, long tail, moderately long [illegible] the beak festooned but not toothed. [illegible] goshawk is *A. palumbarius*; the American is *A. atricapillus*; there are other species, grading in size down to the species of *Accipiter*, so that the limits of the genus are indefinite. The word has been used with much latitude for various hawks and hawk-like birds. Also spelled *Aster*.

American Goshawk (*Astur atricapillus*).

Asturian (as-tū′ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< Sp. *Asturiano*, < *Asturias*, Asturia, < L. *Asturia*, the country of the Astures, in Hispania Tarraconensis, < *Astur*, an Asturian. Cf. *Astura*, a river in Asturia, now the *Esla*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to ancient Asturia or modern Asturias, a northwestern province of Spain, on the bay of Biscay.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Asturia.

Asturina (as-tụ̄-rī′nạ̈), *n.* [NL., < *Astur* + *-ina*.] A genus of comparatively small American hawks, of the buteonine division, the adults of which have somewhat the pattern of plumage of the goshawks, to which, however, they are not specially related: synonymous with *Asturisca* (Sundevall, 1872). One species, *A. plagiata*, occurs in the United States, and there are several others in the warmer parts of America.

Asturinæ (as-tụ̄-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Astur* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily or other group of hawks having the genus *Astur* as its central figure: synonymous with *Accipitrinæ*. The name is used with great latitude, and is incapable of exact definition. In Sundevall's classification, for example, it is a family of his *Hemerodeirpages*, more than coextensive with *Falconidæ*.

asturine (as′tėr-in), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *asturinus*: see *Astur* and *-ine*¹.] **I.** *a.* Like or likened to a hawk, especially of the genus *Astur*; accipitrine.

II. *n.* An American hawk of the genus *Asturina*.

Asturisca (as-tụ̄-ris′kạ̈), *n.* [NL., < *Astur* + dim. *-isca*.] Same as *Asturina*.

astute (as-tūt′), *a.* [< L. *astutus*, cunning, crafty, < *astus*, cunning, craft.] Of keen penetration or discernment; cunning; sagacious.

> That *astute* little lady of Curzon Street. *Thackeray.*

> Mighty clever you gentlemen think you are! . . . Acute and *astute*, why are you not also omniscient?
> *Charlotte Bronte*, Shirley, xx.

Syn. *Sagacious*, *Sage*, *Knowing*, *Astute*, *Subtle*. *Sagacious* and *sage* are used only in good senses, and when applied to persons generally suggest the wisdom of age or experience. The *knowing* man has wide knowledge and often penetration. The word *knowing* has also a humorous cast: as, he gave me a *knowing* wink; it may be used ironically: as, he is a little too *knowing*, that is, he thinks he knows more than he does; it may be used of knowing more than one has a right to know; it sometimes suggests a disposition to make ill use of knowledge: as, a *knowing* leer. *Astute* is often the same as *sagacious*, but is susceptible of an unfavorable sense in the direction of a narrow shrewdness, slyness, or cunning; it often means a *sagacity* that knows how to be silent; it is frequently applied to looks. *Subtle*, in its good sense, implies great acuteness, delicacy, or refinement in mental action: as, a *subtle* reasoner. For its bad sense, see *cunning*.

> Another effect of public instability is the unreasonable advantage it gives to the *sagacious*, the enterprising, and the moneyed few, over the industrious and uninformed mass of the people. *A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. 62.

> Let time, that makes you homely, make you *sage*.
> *Parnell*, To an Old Beauty, l. 35.

> Not every one, *knowing* as he may be, knows when his question is answered. *Alcott*, Table-Talk, p. 84.

> No ambassadors to Western Courts were so instructed, so decorous, so proud, so *astute* as the Venetian ambassadors. *D. G. Mitchell*, Bound Together, ii.

> A *subtle* disputant on creeds.
> *Byron*, Napoleon Bonaparte.

astutely (as-tūt′li), *adv.* In an astute manner; shrewdly; sharply; cunningly.

astuteness (as-tūt′nes), *n.* The quality of being astute; cunning; shrewdness.

> All so smooth and fair,
> Even Paul's *astuteness* sniffed no harm i' the world.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 115.

astylar (a-stī′lär), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄστυλος*, without pillars or columns (< *α-* priv. + *στῦλος*, a column: see *style*²), + *-ar*.] In *arch.*, having no columns.

astyllen† (as-til'en), *n.* [E. dial.; etym. obscure.] A small temporary dam or partition, made either of branches or twigs interlaced, or perhaps sometimes of a simple piece of board, and used either to check the flow of water under ground or to separate ore from refuse or attle on the surface. [Eng.]

asunder (a̤-sun'dėr), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< ME. *a sundir, o sunder, on sunder*, etc., < AS. *on sundran*, apart: see *a*^{3} and *sunder*.] 1. In or into a position apart; apart or separate, either in position or in direction: said of two or more things: as, wide as the poles *asunder*.

> The vanguard and rear-guard were above half a league *asunder*, with the cavalgada between them.
> *Irving*, Granada, p. 78.

2. In or into a divided state; into separate parts; in pieces: as, to tear, rend, break, burst, or cut *asunder*.

> The Lord . . . hath cut *asunder* the cords of the wicked.
> Ps. cxxix. 4.

> What a plaguing thing it is to have a man's mind torn *asunder* by two projects of equal strength.
> *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 31.

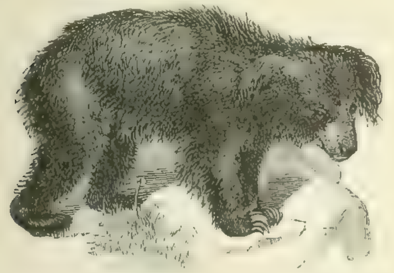
> Ties the strongest, influences the sweetest, seem falling *asunder* as smoking flax. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 405.

3. Separately; apart. [Archaic.]

> It was impossible to know them *asunder*.
> *Defoe*, Plague, p. 264.

asura (as'ö-rä), *n.* [< Skt. *asura*, spiritual; as a noun, a spirit, later a demon (Hind. *asur*); < √ *as*, be, with which are connected E. *am, are*: see *be, ens.*] In *Hindu mythol.*, one of a class of demons in perpetual hostility to the gods: parallel to a Titan or an afrit.

aswail (as'wāl), *n.* [E. Ind.] The native name of the sloth-bear of India, *Melursus* or *Prochilus labiatus*. It is an uncouth, unwieldy animal, with very long black hair, and inoffensive when not attacked. Owing to its exceeding sensitiveness to heat, it confines itself to its den during the day. It never eats vertebrate animals except when pressed by hunger, its usual diet consisting of roots, bees' nests, grubs, snails, ants, etc. Its flesh is used for food, and its fat is highly valued for the lubrication of the delicate steel-work in gun-locks. When captured young it is easily tamed, and can be taught to perform many curious tricks.



Aswail, or Sloth-bear (*Prochilus labiatus*).

aswarm (a̤-swârm'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*^{3} + *swarm*.] In a swarm; swarming.

> Carnival-time,—another providence!
> The town *a-swarm* with strangers.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 73.

aswash†, *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [Early mod. E., also *aswasshe, a sosshe, ashosshe*: < *a*^{3} + **swash*, of obscure origin.] Slantingly; aslant; oblique; (of looking) askant and with scorn. *Cotgrave.*

asway (a̤-swā'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*^{3} + *sway*.] In a swaying state; rocking from side to side.

aswevet, *v. t.* [ME. *asweven*, stupefy, < AS. *āswebban*, soothe, still, put to death, < *ā-*, intensive, + *swebban*, put to sleep, < *swefan*, sleep: see *sweven*.] To stupefy, as by terror.

> So astonyed and *asweved*,
> Was every vertu in my heved.
> *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 549.

aswim (a̤-swim'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*^{3} + *swim*.] Swimming; overflowing; afloat.

aswing (a̤-swing'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*^{3} + *swing*.] In a swinging state; asway.

aswoon (a̤-swön'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< ME. *aswoun, aswown, aswoune, aswowne*, also *a swoune, on swoune, in swoune*, taken, as in mod. E., as prep. with noun (*a*^{3} + *swoon*), but originating in *aswowen* for *iswowen*, the fuller form of *aswowe, iswowe*, orig. pp.: see *aswough*. Cf. *aslope, alight*^{1}.] In a swoon.

> And with this word she fell to ground
> *Aswoon.* *Gower*, Conf. Amant., iv.

> Because I fell *aswoon*,
> I think you'll do the like.
> *Robin Hood and the Beggar*, in Child's Ballads, V. 203.

aswooned (a̤-swönd'), *adv.* or *a.* [< ME. *aswoned, iswouned*, occasional var. of *aswoune*, etc.: see *aswoon* and *aswound*.] Aswoon.

aswought†, *adv.* or *a.*, orig. *p. a.* [ME., also *aswogh, aswowe, iswowe, iswoȝe*, < AS. *geswogen*, senseless, swooned (cf. *geswogung*, swooning), pp. of *swōgan*, overgrow, choke: see *swough*.] In a swoon; aswoon.

aswound†, *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*^{3} + *swound* for *swoon*: see *swound*, and cf. *aswoon, aswooned*.] In a swoon; aswoon.

asyle† (a-sīl'), *n.* [< ME. *asile*, < F. *asile*, < L. *asylum*: see *asylum*.] An old form of *asylum*.

asylum (a̤-sī'lum), *n.* [< L. *asylum*, a sanctuary, asylum, < Gr. ἄσυλον, an asylum, neut. of ἄσυλος, safe from violence, < ἀ- priv. + σύλη, also σῦλον, a right of seizure, perhaps related to σκῦλον = L. *spolium*, spoil: see *spoil*.] 1. A sanctuary or place of refuge where criminals and debtors formerly sought shelter from justice, and from which they could not be taken without sacrilege.

> So sacred was the church to some that it had the right of an *asylum* or sanctuary. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

Hence—2. Inviolable shelter; protection from pursuit or arrest; security of the person: as, the right of *asylum*, that is, of furnishing such protection. Most Grecian temples had anciently this right, and the custom, following Jewish analogies, passed into the Christian church. From the fourth century the churches had widely extended rights of asylum, but modern legislation has nearly everywhere ended the custom. (See *sanctuary*.) In *international law*, the right of asylum was formerly claimed for the houses of ambassadors. The term now specifically signifies the right of one state to receive and shelter persons accused of crimes, or especially of political offenses, committed in another. See *extradition*.

3. Any place of retreat and security.

> Earth has no other *asylum* for them than its own cold bosom. *Southey.*

Specifically—4. An institution for receiving, maintaining, and, so far as possible, ameliorating the condition of persons suffering from bodily defects, mental maladies, or other misfortunes: as, an orphan-*asylum*; an *asylum* for the blind, for the insane, etc.; a magdalen *asylum*.

asymbolia (as-im-bō'li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + σύμβολον, symbol.] Same as *asemia*.

asymmetral† (a-sim'e-tra̤l), *a.* Same as *asymmetrous*.

asymmetric (as-i-met'rik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. (*a*-^{18}) + *symmetric*. Cf. *asymmetrous*.] Destitute of symmetry; not symmetrical. **Asymmetric system**, in *crystal.*, same as *triclinic system*: so called from the fact that the crystals belonging to it are without a plane of symmetry. See *crystallography*.

> Many substances contain an *asymmetric* carbon atom, but are optically inactive. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 314.

asymmetrical (as-i-met'ri-ka̤l), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. (*a*-^{18}) + *symmetrical*. Cf. *asymmetric*.] 1. Not symmetrical; unsymmetrical.

> In some Cetacea, the bones about the region of the nose are unequally developed, and the skull becomes *asymmetrical*. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 30.

2†. In *math.*, not having commensurability; incommensurable.—3. Inharmonious; not reconcilable. *Boyle.* [Rare.]

asymmetrically (as-i-met'ri-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In an asymmetric manner; without symmetry.

asymmetrous† (a-sim'e-trus), *a.* [< Gr. ἀσύμμετρος, incommensurable, disproportionate, < ἀ- priv. + σύμμετρος, commensurate: see *symmetric*.] 1. Incommensurate; incommensurable.—2. Asymmetrical.

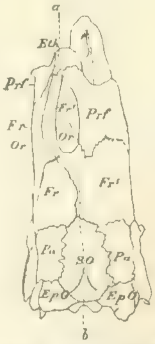
Also *asymmetral*.

asymmetry (a-sim'e-tri), *n.*; pl. *asymmetries* (-triz). [< Gr. ἀσυμμετρία, incommensurability, disproportion, < ἀσύμμετρος: see *asymmetrous*. Cf. *symmetry*.] 1. Want of symmetry or proportion.

> In the Flat-fishes (*Pleuronectidæ*), the skull becomes so completely distorted that the two eyes lie on one side of the body. . . . In certain of these fishes, the rest of the skull and facial bones, the spine, and even the limbs, partake in this *asymmetry*. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 30.

2†. The want of a common measure between two quantities; incommensurability. *Barrow.*

asymphynote (a-sim'fi-nōt), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. (*a*-^{18}) + *symphynote*.] Not soldered together at the back, that is, at the hinge: the opposite of *symphynote* (which see): applied to those unios or river-mussels which have the hinge free and the valves consequently movable, as is usual in the genus *Unio*. *Dr. Isaac Lea.*

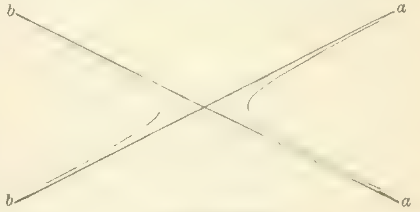


Asymmetry of Skull of Plaice (*Platessa* [illegible]), from above. The dotted line *a b*, the true [illegible] line.

Or, *Or*, position of the two eyes in their orbits; *Eth*, ethmoid; *Prf*, prefrontal; *Fr*, left, and *Fr'*, right frontal; *Pa*, parietal; *SO*, supra-occipital; *EpO*, epiotic.

asymptote (as'im-tōt), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἀσύμπτωτος, not close, not falling together, < ἀ- priv. + σύν, together, + πτωτός, falling, apt to fall, < πίπτειν, fall; cf. συμπίπτειν, fall together, meet.] I. *a.* In *math.*, approaching indefinitely close, as a line to a curve, but never meeting. See II.

II. *n.* A straight line whose distance from a curve is less than any assignable quantity, but which does not meet the curve at any finite distance from the origin. The asymptote is often defined as the tangent to the curve at an infinite distance, and this definition answers for Euclidean space; but, in view of non-Euclidean hypotheses, it is preferable to define it as a common chord of the curve and the absolute (which see), and thus as not necessarily a tangent.



ab, *a'b'*, Asymptotes.

asymptotic (as-im-tot'ik), *a.* Same as *asymptotical*.

asymptotical (as-im-tot'i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *asymptotic* + *-al*.] Belonging to or having the character of an asymptote; approaching indefinitely near, but never meeting.

> In these perpetual lines and curves ran the *asymptotical* negotiation from beginning to end—and so it might have run for two centuries without hope of coincidence.
> *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 455.

Asymptotical lines or curves, lines or curves which approach indefinitely close, but never meet.

asymptotically (as-im-tot'i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In an asymptotical manner; in a manner so as gradually to approach indefinitely near, though never to meet.

> The theory is not a thing complete from the first, but a thing which grows, as it were, *asymptotically* towards certainty. *Tyndall.*

> The curve approaches . . . *asymptotically*.
> *G. M. Minchin*, Statics, I. 180.

asynartete (a-sin'ä̤r-tēt), *a.* [< Gr. ἀσυνάρτητος, not united, disconnected, of differing meters, < ἀ- priv. + *συνάρτητος (cf. συνάρτησις, a junction), verbal adj. of συναρτᾶν, hang up with, connect, < σύν, together, + ἀρτᾶν, join, fasten, related to ἄρθρον, joint, L. *artus*, joint, etc.: see *arthritic, article, arm*^{1}, etc.] 1. Disconnected; not fitted or adjusted.—2. In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) With interior catalexis at the end of a colon; procatalectic or dicatalectic: as, an *asynartetic* verse, meter, or period. (*b*) Composed of cola of different kinds of feet; episynthetic. [Used in this latter sense (*b*) by most modern writers since Bentley, the former sense (*a*), however, being restored by some writers in accordance with ancient authority.] Also *asynartetic*.

asynchronism (a-sin'krọ-nizm), *n.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. (*a*-^{18}) + *synchronism*.] Want of synchronism or correspondence in time.

asynchronous (a-sin'krọ-nus), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. (*a*-^{18}) + *synchronous*.] Not coinciding in time.

asyndetic (as-in-det'ik), *a.* [< *asyndeton* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or characterized by asyndeton.

asyndeton (a-sin'de-ton), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἀσύνδετον, asyndeton, neut. of ἀσύνδετος, unconnected, without conjunction, < ἀ- priv. + σύνδετος, bound together, < συνδεῖν, bind together, < σύν, together, + δεῖν, bind.] In *rhet.*, a figure of speech consisting in the omission of connectives, as in the following passage:

> Heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, cast out devils. Mat. x. 8.

It is the opposite of *polysyndeton*, which is a multiplication of connectives.

asyntactic (as-in-tak'tik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀσύντακτος, not ranged together, ungrammatical (< ἀ- priv. + σύντακτος, verbal adj. of συντάσσειν, put in order together: see *syntax*), + *-ic*.] Loosely put together; irregular; ungrammatical. *N. E. D.*

asystaton† (a-sis'ta̤-ton), *n.* [< Gr. ἀσύστατος, incoherent, incongruous, < ἀ- priv. + σύστατος, verbal adj. of συνιστάναι, hold together, < σύν, with, + ἱστάναι, cause to stand, mid. ἵστασθαι, stand.] The sophism of the liar (which see, under *liar*). Formerly erroneously *assistation*.

[illegible] a form of evil [illegible] consist- [illegible] that [illegible] He that [illegible]

asystole (a-sis'tō-lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + [illegible].] In *pathol.*, that condition [illegible] heart remains continuously filled with blood on account of the inability of the left ventricle to discharge more than a small part of its contents. Also called [illegible].

asystolic [illegible], *a.* [< *asystole* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to asystole; characterized by or affected with asystole.

asystolism (a-sis'tō-lizm), *n.* [< *asystole* + [illegible].] Same as *asystole*.

asyzygetic (a-siz-i-jet'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. + [illegible].] Not connected by a syzygetic relation.

at (at), *prep.* [< ME. *at*, sometimes *att*, *atte*, *et*, < AS. *æt* = OS. *at* = OFries. *et* (in combination also *at*, *it*) = OHG. *az* = Icel. *at*, mod. *ath* = Sw. *at* = Dan. *ad* = Goth. *at* = L. *ad* (> It. *a* = Sp. *á* = Pg. *a* = F. *à*), to, at, = Skt. *ādhi*, unto, on. This prep. is most nearly equiv. to *to*, without the orig. implication of motion. In many constructions the two prepositions interchange. In many E. dialects *at* has partly, and in Scand. has wholly, displaced *to*, while on the other hand in G. *to* (*zu*) has wholly displaced *at*. In L. and Rom. the form cognate with *at* covers all the uses of *to* as well as of *at*, and extends partly over the field of *with*.] A preposition of extremely various use, primarily meaning to, without implication, in itself, of motion. It expresses position attained by motion to, and hence contact, contiguity, or coincidence, actual or approximate, in space or time. Being less restricted as to relative position than other prepositions, it may in different constructions assume their office, and so become equivalent, according to the context, to *in*, *on*, *near*, *by*, *about*, [illegible], etc.

1. Of simple local position: (*a*) With verbs of rest (*be*, *live*, etc.): In, on, near, by, etc., according to the context: denoting usually a place conceived of as a mere point: as, *at* the center, *at* the top, *at* the corner, *at* the end, *at* the next station, *at* the bend of the river, *at* the north pole, *at* No. 48 Main street, etc. So with names of towns, etc.: as, *at* Stratford, *at* Lexington, etc.; but if the city is of great size *in* is commonly used: as, *in* London, *in* Paris, *in* New York; unless, again, the city is considered as a mere geographical point: as, our financial interests center *at* New York. The place implied by *at* may be left indeterminate, with a reference rather to condition than to mere location: as, *at* school, *at* college, *at* court, *at* sea, etc. *At* may also express personal proximity: as, *at* one's side, *at* one's heels, *at* one's elbow, etc. *At hand*, near by, has lost its personal reference.

> I don't believe there's a circulating library in Bath I ha'n't been *at*. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 2.

> Muley Abul Hassan *at* the head of a powerful force, had sallied from Granada. *Irving*, Granada, p. 20.

> He [Don Juan de Vera] was armed *at* all points, gallantly mounted, and followed by a moderate but well-appointed retinue. *Irving*, Granada, p. 10.

(*b*) With verbs of motion: (1) Through, by (implying a starting-point or a point where a thing enters or departs): as, to enter *at* the window, to go out *at* the back door. (2) From (implying a source from which a thing comes or where it is sought): as, to receive ill treatment *at* their hands. (3) To, toward (implying a stopping-point, a position attained or aimed at): as, to come *at*, to get *at*, to aim *at*, fire *at*, shoot *at*, drive *at*, point *at*, look *at*, shout *at*, reach *at*, snatch *at*, clutch *at*, etc.; also be *at* when it implies effort directed toward a thing.

> [illegible] they will come an end that all these [illegible] *at* God's hand. *Milton*, Def. of Humb. Remonstrants.

> [illegible] of coming *at* a true theory of society [illegible] to the nature of the component [illegible]. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. [illegible]

> [illegible] *at* [illegible] *Sheridan* [illegible]

> In spite of his former submissions and promises, Lati- [illegible] *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., iii.

> [illegible] *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, p. [illegible]

2. Of [illegible] position, state, condition, [illegible] employment, etc., in a great variety [illegible] from the local sense: as, [illegible], *at* work, *at* [illegible], *at* length, *at* odds, *at* [illegible], *at* pleasure, *at* disposal, etc.

> [illegible] *Fletcher* (*and another*), False One, i. 1.

> Really, sir, you have the advantage of me:—I don't remember ever to have had the honour — my name is Saunderson, *at* your service. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, v. 2.

> Success would place a rich town *at* their mercy. *Irving*, Granada, p. 35.

> The ship in which he [Goldsmith] had taken his passage, having got a fair wind while he was *at* a party of pleasure, had sailed without him. *Macaulay*, Goldsmith.

3. Of relative position: implying a point in an actual or possible series, and hence used of degree, price, time, order, occasion, etc.: as, *at* the beginning, *at* the third house from the corner, *at* nine years of age, *at* seventy degrees in the shade, *at* four dollars a yard, *at* ten cents a pound, *at* half past six, *at* midnight, *at* first, *at* last, etc.

> I'll take them *at* your own price. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

> *At* present, if you please, we'll drop the subject. *Sheridan*, The Duenna, i. 3.

> In passing through the gate of Elvira, however, he accidentally broke his lance against the arch. *At* this, certain of his nobles turned pale, for they regarded it as an evil omen. *Irving*, Granada, p. 108.

[In all uses, especially in those last mentioned, *at* is very frequent in idiomatical phrases: as, *at all*, *at most*, *at least*, *at last*, *at length*, *at any rate*, *at stake*, *at one*, *at once*, *at large*, *at present*, etc., for which see the principal words, *all*, *most*, *least*, etc.]

4†. With the infinitive: To.

> Faire gan him pray
> *At* ride thurgh Ingland.
> *Minot*, Poems (ed. Ritson), p. 40.

[Now only dialectal, but common in Middle English, and the regular use in Scandinavian, to which the English use is due. A relic of this use remains in *ado*, originally *at do*. See *ado*.]

'at (at), *pron.* and *conj.* An obsolete and dialectal form of *that*.

at-¹. [ME. *at-*, < AS. *æt-*, being the prep. *æt*, E. *at*, in comp. with a verb (with the accent on the verb) or with derivatives of a verb (with the accent on the prefix).] A prefix of Anglo-Saxon origin, meaning at, close to, to: common in Middle English, but now obsolete. A relic of it remains in *twit*, originally *at-wite*. In *atone*, the *at-* is not properly a prefix, but is the preposition merged with its object.

at-². [L. *at-*, assimilated form of *ad-* before *t*; in OF. and ME. reg. reduced to *a-*, later restored to *at-*, as in *attain*, *attainder*, etc.] An assimilated form of *ad-* before *t*, as in *attract*, *attend*, etc.

-ata¹. [L. *-āta*, fem. sing. of *-ātus* = E. *-ed*²: see *-ate*¹, and cf. *-ade*¹.] A suffix in New Latin (and Italian) nouns, some of which are found in English, as *armata*.

-ata². [L. *-āta*, neut. pl. of *-ātus* = E. *-ed*²: see *-ate*¹.] A suffix in New Latin names of zoölogical divisions, properly adjectives, agreeing with *animalia* understood: as, *Articulata*, jointed animals; *Annulata*, ringed animals, etc.

atabal (at'a-bal), *n.* [Formerly also *attaball*, *atabalie* = F. *attabale* = It. *ataballo*, < Sp. *atabal*, = Pg. *atabale*, < Ar. *at-tabl*, < *al*, the, + *tabl*, drum: see *tabor*, *tambour*, and *timbal*.] A Moorish tambour.

> Don John gave orders for trumpet and *atabal* to sound the signal for action. *Prescott.*

atacamite (a-tak'a-mīt), *n.* [< *Atacama* + *-ite*²; having been first found in Atacama, a province of Chili.] A mineral consisting of the hydrated oxychlorid of copper. It exists abundantly in some parts of South America, as Atacama, in Australia, near Ambriz on the west coast of Africa, and in Arizona in the western United States. It occurs massive, or in small prismatic crystals of a bright emerald-green or blackish-green color. A granular form from Chili is called *arsenillo*. It also appears on copper long exposed to the air or sea-water.

atactic (a-tak'tik), *a.* [< Gr. ἄτακτος, without order, < ἀ- priv. + τακτός, verbal adj. of τάσσειν (ταγ-), arrange, order: see *tactic*.] Disconnected; without arrangement or order: in *gram.*, opposed to *syntactic*: as, an *atactic* sentence. [Rare.]

> Porcelain images of "Josh" will find niches in Protestant meeting-houses, New England ancestral tablets will be inscribed in perpendicular columns of *atactic* characters. *H. C. Trumbull*, Ancestral Worship.

at-after†, *prep.* [ME., < *at* + *after*.] After.

> *At-after* soper fille they in tretee.
> *Chaucer*, Franklin's Tale, l. [illegible]

atagas, *n.* [See *attagas*.] Same as *attagen*.

atagen, *n.* See *attagen*.

ataghan (at'a-gan), *n.* Same as *yataghan*.

atak (at'ak), *n.* [Native name.] The harp-seal of Greenland, *Pagophilus grœnlandicus*.

ataket, *v. t.* [ME., < *a*-¹ + *take*.] To overtake.

> At Boughton under Blee us gan *atake*
> A man that clothed was in clothes blake.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 3.

ataman (at'a-man), *n.* [Russ. *atamanŭ* = Pol. *ataman*, also *hetman*: see *hetman*.] Same as *hetman*.

> Any member could be chosen chief of his kurén, and any chief of a kurén could be chosen *Ataman*. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 356.

atamasco (at-a-mas'kō), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] An amaryllidaceous bulbous plant, *Zephyranthes Atamasco*, of the southern United States, with a low scape bearing a single white, lily-like flower.

atamasco-lily (at-a-mas'kō-lil"i), *n.* Same as *atamasco*.

ataraxia (at-a-rak'si-a), *n.* [< Gr. ἀταραξία, calmness, < ἀτάρακτος, calm, impassive, < ἀ- priv. + ταρακτός, verbal adj. of ταράσσειν, disturb.] Freedom from the passions; calmness of mind; stoical indifference: a term used by the Stoics and Skeptics.

> Their *ataraxia* and freedom from passionate disturbances. *Glanville*, Scep. Sci.

> Gotama's *Ataraxia* is supreme and utter immobility. The mystic quietism which determines nothing, denies nothing. *J. Owen*, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 416.

ataraxy (at'a-rak-si), *n.* Same as *ataraxia*.

atastet, *v. t.* [ME., < OF. *ataster*, < *a-* + *taster*, taste: see *a-* and *taste*.] To taste.

> But now is tyme that thou drynke and *atast*[*e*] some softe and delitable things. *Chaucer*, Boethius, ii. prose 1.

ataunt (a-tänt'), *adv.* [< ME. *ataunt*, *atount*, < OF. *autant*, *altant* (mod. F. *autant*), as much, so much, < *al*, another (thing) (< L. *aliud*, neut. of *alius*, other), + *tant*, so much, < L. *tantum*, neut. of *tantus*, so much.] **1†.** As much as possible.

> A dronglew [var. dronken] fole that sparythe for no dispence
> To drynk *a-taunte* til he slepe at tabille.
> *Lydgate*, Order of Fools, l. 92.

2. *Naut.*, with all sails set; fully rigged.—**All ataunt**, or **all ataunto**, said of a vessel when fully rigged, with all the upper masts and yards aloft.

ataunto (a-tân'tō), *adv.* Same as *ataunt*, 2.

atavic (a-tav'ik), *a.* [= F. *atavique*; < L. *atavus* (see *atavism*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to atavism; characterized by or exhibiting atavism; reversionary.

atavism (at'a-vizm), *n.* [= F. *atavisme*, < L. *atavus*, a great-grandfather's grandfather, an ancestor (< *at-*, an element of undetermined origin, + *avus*, a grandfather), + *-ism*.] **1.** In *biol.*, reversion, through the influence of heredity, to ancestral characters; resemblance exhibited by a given organism to some remote ancestor; the return to an early or original type by its modified descendants; restoration of structural characters which have been lost or obscured. *Atavism*, to some slight extent, is witnessed in the human race, when children exhibit some peculiarity of grandparents, or of still more remote progenitors, which has skipped one or more generations.

> Of the 11.6% of children born with eyes of other than the parental color, a part must be attributed to *atavism*, that is, to intermittent heredity. *Science*, IV. 367.

2. In *pathol.*, the recurrence of any peculiarity or disease of an ancestor in remote generations.

atavistic (at-a-vis'tik), *a.* [As *atav-ism* + *-istic*.] Pertaining to or characterized by atavism; atavic.

> Theoretically we may decompose that force which determines human actions and, through them, social phenomena, into its two component forces, the social and the *atavistic* influence. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 275.

atavistically (at-a-vis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an atavistic manner; in atavistic examples.

> But, after the lapse of thousands of years, the fusions are incomplete, and the ancient types crop out *atavistically* everywhere. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 253.

ataxaphasia (a-tak-sa-fā'ziä), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. ἀταξία, disorder (see *ataxia*), + ἀφασία, speechlessness: see *aphasia*.] Same as *ataxic aphasia*. See *aphasia*.

ataxia (a-tak'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀταξία, disorder, < ἄτακτος, disorderly, < ἀ- priv. + τακτός, verbal adj. of τάσσειν, order, arrange: see *tactic*.] In *pathol.*, irregularity in the functions of the body or in the course of a disease; specifically, inability to coördinate voluntary movements. Also *ataxy*.—**Friedreich's ataxia**, a form of ataxia usually affecting several members of a family, and developing at an early age. Usually it begins in the legs and extends to the arms, is accompanied with jerky movements of the head, disturbance of articulation, loss of knee-jerk, and is characterized anatomically by sclerosis of the posterior and lateral columns of the cord. Also called *hereditary ataxia*.—**Locomotor ataxia**, a disease characterized clinically by want of power to coördinate voluntary movements, by violent shooting pains, especially in the legs, absence of knee-jerk, atrophy of the optic nerve, paræsthesia and anæsthesia in certain parts, dysuria, and functional sexual disorders; anatomically, by a sclerosis of the posterior columns of the spinal cord. Also called *progressive locomotor ataxia* and *tabes dorsalis*.

ataxic (a-tak'sik), *a.* [< *ataxia* + *-ic.*] In *pathol.*, of or pertaining to ataxia; characterized by irregularity in function or course; irregular.

> Soon *ataxic* nervous symptoms declared themselves.
> *O. W. Holmes*, A Mortal Antipathy, xiv.

Ataxic aphasia. See *aphasia.* – **Ataxic fever,** a term applied by Pinel to fevers attended with great weakness.

ataxy (a-tak'si or at'ak-si), *n.* [Formerly also, as F., *ataxie*, < NL. *ataxia*, q. v.] **1†.** Want of order; disturbance.

> Three ways of church government I have heard of, and no more; the Episcopal, the Presbyterial, and that new-born bastard Independency: . . . the last of these is nothing but a confounding *ataxy.*
> *Sir E. Dering*, Speeches, p. 141.

2. In *pathol.*, same as *ataxia.*

atazir†, *n.* [ME., < Sp. *atazir*, *atacir*, < Ar. **at-tathīr*, < *al*, the, + *tathīr* (> Pers. *tasīr*), impression, effect, influence, < *athara*, leave a mark, *athar*, *ethr*, a mark, trace, footstep.] In *astrol.*, according to modern authorities, the (evil) influence of a star upon other stars or men. But the Arabian astrologer Haly distinctly states (Comment. on Ptolemy's Opus Quadripartitum, iii. 10) that it means the direction of hyleg. This, according to the method of Messahallah, determines the duration of life.

> Infortunat ascendent tortuous,
> Of which the lord is helpless falle, allas!
> Out of his angle into the derkest hous.
> O Mars, O *Atazir*, as in this cas!
> *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 172. (*Skeat.*)

atche (at'che), *n.* [Turk. *aqcha:* see under *asper*^{2}.] A small Turkish coin, somewhat less than a cent in value.

atchison (ach'i-son), *n.* [Sc.; also spelled *atcheson;* < *Atchison*, a Sc. form of *Atkinson*, name of an Englishman who was master of the Scottish mint in the reign of James VI. (James I. of England).] A billon coin, or rather a copper coin washed with silver, struck in Scotland in the reign of James VI., of the value of eight pennies Scots, or two thirds of an English penny. *Jamieson.*

atchorn, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *acorn.*

ate^{1} (āt). Preterit of *eat.*

Ate^{2} (ā'tē), *n.* [< Gr. Ἄτη, a personification of ἄτη, infatuation, reckless impulse, sin, ruin, dial. *αὐάτα*, orig. **ἀϝάτη*, < *ἀάειν*, orig. **ἀϝάειν*, hurt, damage.] In *Gr. myth.*, an ever-present evil genius leading men on to crime; the goddess of blundering mischief; a personification of the reckless blindness and moral distortion inflicted by the gods in retribution for presumption and wickedness, typifying the self-perpetuating nature of evil.

-ate^{1}. [ME. reg. *-at*, < OF. *-at*, a later "learned" form of vernacular *-e* (*-é*), fem. *-ee* (*-ée*), = Sp. Pg. *-ado*, fem. *-ada*, = It. *-ato*, fem. *-ata*, < L. *-ātus*, fem. *-āta*, neut. *-ātum* (stem *-āto-*), pp. and adj. suffix, being *-tu-s* (= Gr. *-το-ς* = E. *-d*^{2}, *-ed*^{2}), added to stem of verbs in *-ā-re* (It. *-are*, Sp. Pg. *-ar*, F. *-er*). This suffix also appears as *-ade*^{1}, *-ado*, *-ato*, *-ee*, *-y*, etc. Latin adjectives and participles in *-ātus* were usable as nouns, in masc. of persons, as *legātus*, one deputed, a legate, ML. *prælātus*, one preferred, a prelate, etc., in neut. of things, as *mandātum*, a thing commanded, a mandate, etc. See *-ate*^{2} and *-ate*^{3}.] A suffix of Latin origin: (*a*) In adjectives, where *-ate* is equivalent to and cognate with English *-ed*^{2}, *-d*^{2}, *-t*^{2}, in perfect participles and participial adjectives, the native English suffix being often added to *-ate* when a verb in *-ate*^{2} exists, as in *desolate* or *desolat-ed*, *accumulate* or *accumulat-ed*, *situate* or *situat-ed*, etc. In many instances the adjective is not accompanied by a verb in *-ate*, as *innate*, *ornate*, *temperate*, etc.; this is especially true of botanical descriptives, as *acuminate*, *crenate*, *cuspidate*, *hastate*, *lanceolate*, *serrate*, etc. (*b*) In nouns, of persons, as *legate*, *delegate*, *reprobate*, etc., or of things, as *mandate*, *precipitate*, etc.; especially, in *chem.*, in nouns denoting a salt formed by the action of an acid on a base, as in *acetate*, *nitrate*, *sulphate*, etc., the suffix being added to the stem (often shortened) of the name of the acid. [The corresponding New Latin forms are *acetatum*, *nitratum*, *sulphatum*, etc., but often erroneously *acetas*, *nitras*, *sulphas*, genitive *acetatis*, etc., by confusion with *-ate*^{4}.]

-ate^{2}. [L. *-ātus*, *-āta*, *-ātum*, pp. suffix of verbs in *-ā-re* (see *-ate*^{1}), with supine in *-ātum* (stem *-ātu-*), to which, instead of the pp. stem, such verbs are often referred. In this dictionary E. verbs in *-ate* (and so verbs in *-ete*, *-ite*) are reg. referred to the L. pp. *-ātus* (*-etus*, *-itus*), intimating that such verbs are taken from or formed according to the L. pp. stem, though with the force of the inf. From L. participles in *-tus* (*-ā-tus*, of the 1st conjugation, *-ē-tus*, *-i-tus*, of the 2d, *-tus*, *-sus*, of the 3d, *-ī-tus*, of the 4th), and from thence-formed frequentatives, which became very numerous in LL. and ML., arose many verbs in OF. and ME., based, or appar. based, on L. participles, coinciding thus with adjectives and nouns from such participles. These, with verbs of other origin agreeing in form with adjectives, have made it a rule in E. that any adj. may be made a verb; hence adjectives in *-ate*^{1} are usually accompanied by a verb in *-ate*^{2}, and new verbs from L. verbs of the 1st conjugation are reg. formed in *-ate*, whether a corresponding adj. exists or not; and *-ate*^{2}, as a recognized verb-formative, may be suffixed to other stems of any origin, as in *felicitate*, *capacitate*, *substantiate*, *assassinate*, *camphorate*, etc., based on *felicity*, *capacity*, *substance*, etc., of Latin origin, *assassin*, *camphor*, etc., of other origin. Owing to the preponderance of verbs in *-ate* over adjectives in *-ate*, such verbs are in this dictionary placed before the adjectives, even when the adjectives are of earlier date.] A suffix of Latin origin, a common formative in verbs taken from the Latin, as in *accumulate*, *imitate*, *militate*, etc., or formed in English, either on Latin stems, as in *felicitate*, *capacitate*, etc., or on stems of other origin. See etymology.

-ate^{3}. [< ME. *-at*, < OF. *-at*, a later "learned" form of vernacular *-e* (*-é*) (as in *duché*, E. *duch-y*, q. v.), = Sp. Pg. *-ado* = It. *-ato*, < L. *-ātus* (stem *-ātu-*), forming nouns of the 4th declension from nouns, but formed as if from verbs in *-ā-re*, with suffix *-tu-*, parallel with *-to-*, suffix of pp. (hence the similarity to pp. *-ātus*, E. *-ate*^{1}, q. v.), as in *consulātus*, *magistrātus*, *pontificātus*, *senātus*, LL. *episcopatus*, etc., with senses as in corresponding E. words.] A suffix of Latin origin, denoting office, an office, a body of officers, as in *consulate*, *pontificate*, *decemvirate*, *senate* (Latin *senātus*, from *senex*, an old man), *episcopate*, etc., and sometimes a single officer, as *magistrate* (Latin *magistrātus*, properly magistracy, also a magistrate), the suffix in the last use being equivalent to *-ate*^{1} in *legate*, etc., and to *-ate*^{4} in *primate*, etc.

-ate^{4}. [< L. *-as* (*-at-*), as in *magnas* (gen. *magnātis*) (parallel to *magnatus*), *primas* (prop. adj.), etc.] A suffix of Latin origin, practically equivalent to *-ate*^{1} in nouns, and *-ate*^{3} (in *magistrate*), as in *magnate*, *primate*, and (in Latin plural) *penates*, *optimates.*

-ate^{5}. [< L. *-āta*, < Gr. *-ατης*, a noun suffix, ult. = L. *-ātus*, which differs in the inflexive syllable.] A suffix of Greek origin, occurring unfelt in *pirate* (which see).

atechnic (a-tek'nik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἄτεχνος*, without art, < *ἀ-* priv. + *τέχνη*, art: see *a-*^{18} and *technic.*] **I.** *a.* Without technical knowledge, especially of art.

II. *n.* A person without technical knowledge, especially of art.

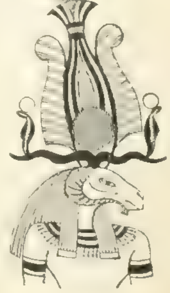
> In every fine art there is much which is illegible by *atechnics*, and this is due to the habits of interpretation into which artists always fall. *North British Rev.*

atechnical (a-tek'ni-kal), *a.* Free from technicality; popular: as, *atechnical* treatment of a technical subject.

atechny (a-tek'ni), *n.* [= F. *atechnie*, < Gr. *ἀτεχνία*, < *ἄτεχνος*: see *atechnic.*] Ignorance of art; unskilfulness. *N. E. D.*

atees (ā'tēs), *n.* [E. Ind.] The native Indian name of the tuberous root of *Aconitum heterophyllum*, which is used as an antiperiodic and a tonic. In some sections the same name is given to the root of *A. Napellus*, and to several other drugs.

atef (ä'tef), *n.* [Egypt.] Father: an ancient Egyptian title and component of proper names. Also written *atf.*—**Atef-crown,** in *Egypt. antiq.*, a symbolic headdress uniformly borne by the deities Khnum and Osiris, sometimes by other gods, such as Sebek, Thoth, Harmachis, etc., and occasionally assumed by kings, as the Rameses. It consisted regularly of the tall conical white cap of upper Egypt, flanked with a pair of long ostrich-plumes, and having the solar disk and uræus in front, and was probably emblematic of the sovereignty of Egypt under the attributes of light, truth, and divinity. The conical cap is sometimes omitted in works of art. The atef is often mentioned in the "Book of the Dead," and is frequently represented in frescos, bas-reliefs, and statues.


Atef-crown borne by the deity Khnum.

ategar†, *n.* See *atgar.*

atelectasis (at-e-lek'ta-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀτελής*, incomplete, + *ἔκτασις*, extension, < *ἐκτείνειν*, extend, < *ἐκ*, *ἐξ*, out, + *τείνειν*, stretch, = L. *extendere:* see *extend.*] Imperfect dilatation, especially of the air-cells of the lungs of newly born children.

> There is a class of cases in which a child is born alive, but its lungs remain in the fœtal condition, *i. e.*, they present no appearance of having received air by the act of breathing. These are cases of *atelectasis.*
> *A. S. Taylor*, Med. Jour., XLV. 464.

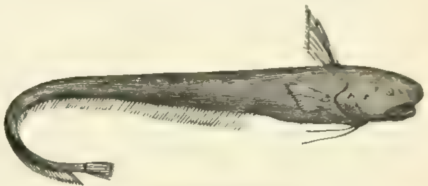
atelectatic (at"e-lek-tat'ik), *a.* [< *atelectasis* (*-tat-*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or characterized by atelectasis.

ateleocephalous (a-tel"ē-ō-sef'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀτελής*, incomplete, + *κεφαλή*, head.] In *zoöl.*, having the cranium more or less imperfect: said of certain fishes: opposed to *teleocephalous.*

ateleopodid (a-tel-ē-op'ō-did), *n.* A fish of the family *Ateleopodidæ.*

Ateleopodidæ (a-tel"ē-ō-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ateleopus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of teleocephalous fishes, represented by the genus *Ateleopus.* It is characterized by an elongated tail, tapering backward but provided with a narrow caudal fin, antemedian anus, moderate suborbitals, inferior mouth, thoracic ventral fins reduced to double or simple filaments, a short anterior dorsal fin only, and a long anal fin continuous with the caudal.

Ateleopus (at-e-lē'ō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀτελής*, imperfect, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Ateleopodidæ:* so named from the imperfect ventral fins.


Ateleopus japonicus.

ateleost (a-tel'ē-ost), *n.* A fish of the subclass *Ateleostei.*

Ateleostei (a-tel-ē-os'tē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀτελής*, incomplete, + *ὀστέον*, a bone. See *Teleostei.*] A subclass of fishes contrasting with the *Teleostei* and distinguished by the reduction of the bones of the skull and branchial skeleton, proposed for the order *Lyomeri.*

ateleosteous (a-tel-ē-os'tē-us), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ateleostei.*

Ateles (at'e-lēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀτελής*, incomplete, imperfect, < *ἀ-* priv. + *τέλος*, end, completion.] A genus of American platyrrhine monkeys, of the family *Cebidæ* and subfamily *Cebinæ;* the spider-monkeys or sapajous, with attenuate bodies, very long slender limbs, and long powerfully prehensile tails: so called because the thumb is rudimentary. There are several species, among them the northernmost representatives of the *Quadrumana* in America. Also called *Atelochirus.*

atelier (at-e-lyā'), *n.* [F., formerly *attelier*, *hastelier;* of disputed origin.] A workshop; specifically, the workroom of a sculptor or painter; a studio.

> Modern sculptors . . . too often execute colossal works in cramped *ateliers*, where the conditions of light are wholly different from those of the site for which the statue is destined. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 347.

ateline (at'e-lin), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀτελής*, imperfect, + *-ine*^{2}.] An oxychlorid of copper allied to atacamite, occurring at Vesuvius, and derived from the alteration of the copper oxid tenorite.

atelite (at'e-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀτελής*, imperfect, + *-ite*^{2}.] Same as *ateline.*

Atellan (a-tel'an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Atellanus*, pertaining to *Atella*, an ancient town of the Osci, in Campania; hence *fabulæ* (or *fabellæ*) *Atellanæ*, Atellan plays: see def.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling in character the farces or dramas called *fabulæ Atellanæ;* farcical; ribald. See II. Also spelled *Atellane.*

> Their . . . *Atellan* way of wit.
> *Shaftesbury*, Characteristics, II. 170.

> These *Atellane* plays . . . seem to have been a union of high comedy and its parody. . . . They were not performed by regular actors (histriones), but by Roman citizens of noble birth, who were not on that account subjected to any degradation. *W. Smith.*

II. *n.* **1.** One of a class of farces or dramatic pieces (*fabulæ Atellanæ*) in vogue among the ancient Osci, and early introduced into Rome. The personages of these pieces were always the same, and the wit was very broad. It is probable that their perpetuation in rural districts was the origin of Punchinello and the other Italian rustic masks. See I.

2. A satirical or licentious drama: as, "*Atellans* and lascivious songs," *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 425.

Atellane (a-tel'ān), *a.* Same as *Atellan.*

atelocardia [illegible] [NL., < Gr. [illegible] = E. *heart*.] In [illegible] of the heart.

atelocheilia [illegible] [NL., < Gr. [illegible], a lip.] In [illegible], imperfect development of the lip. Also spelled [illegible].

Atelochirus [illegible], *n.* [NL., < Gr. [illegible] hand.] Same as [illegible]. Also spelled [illegible].

atelo-encephalia [illegible], *n.* [NL., < Gr. [illegible], imperfect, + [illegible], the brain: see *encephalon*.] In *teratol.*, imperfect [illegible] encephalon.

ateloglossia [illegible], *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀτελής, imperfect, + γλῶσσα, tongue.] In *teratol.*, imperfect development of the tongue.

atelognathia (at″e-log-nā′thi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. [illegible], imperfect, + [illegible], the jaw.] In *teratol.*, imperfect development of the jaw.

atelomyelia (at″e-lọ̄-mī-ē′li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀτελής, imperfect, + μυελός, marrow.] In *teratol.*, imperfect development of the spinal cord.

ateloprosopia (at″e-lọ̄-pro-sō′pi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀτελής, imperfect, + πρόσωπον, the face: see *Prosopis*.] In *teratol.*, imperfect development of the face.

atelorachidia (at″e-lọ̄-ra-kid′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀτελής, imperfect, + ῥάχις, back-bone.] In *teratol.*, imperfect development of the spinal column.

Atelornis (at-e-lôr′nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀτελής, imperfect, + ὄρνις, bird.] A genus of Madagascan ground-rollers, family *Coraciidæ* and subfamily *Brachypteraciinæ*. *A. pittoides* is a typical species, of gorgeous colors and terrestrial nocturnal habits.

atelostomia (at″e-lọ̄-stō′mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. [illegible], imperfect, + στόμα, mouth: see *stoma*.] In *teratol.*, imperfect development of the mouth.

a tempo, a tempo primo (ä tem′pọ̄, prē′mọ̄). [It., lit. to time, to the first time: *a*, < L. *ad*, to; *tempo*, < L. *tempus*, time (see *tempo*); *primo*, < L. *primus*, first: see *prime*.] In *music*, a direction, after any change of movement, as by acceleration or retardation, that the original time be restored. See *a battuta*.

a tempo giusto (ä tem′pọ̄ jös′tọ̄). [It., lit. to just time: *a tempo* (see *a tempo*); *giusto*, < L. *justus*, just: see *just*¹.] In *music*, a direction to sing or play in an equal, just, or strict time. It is seldom used except when the time has been interrupted, as during a recitative, to suit the action and passion of the piece.

Ateuchus (a-tū′kus), *n.* [NL., lit. without armor, in allusion to the absence of a scutellum, < Gr. ἀτευχής, unarmed, unequipped, < ἀ- priv. + τεῦχος, pl. τεύχεα, arms, armor, prop. implements, < τεύχειν, make, produce.] A genus of lamellicorn beetles, of the family *Scarabæidæ*. *A. sacer* seems to have been the sacred beetle, or scarabæus, [illegible] monuments, ornaments, amulets, etc., [illegible] a figure either in porcelain or carved out of [illegible] was placed in the bosom of every [illegible] as a symbol of and prayer for resurrection.

atf [illegible], *n.* Same as [illegible].

atgar†, *n.* [Also improp. *ategar*, repr. AS. *æt-gār*, also *ætgāra* (only in glosses), (= OFries. [illegible] = OHG. [illegible] = Icel. *atgeirr*, a spear, < *at-*, appar. the prep. *at*, at, + *gār*, a spear: see *gar*¹, *garfish*, *gore*².] A kind of spear or lance formerly in use.

Athabaskan [illegible], *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Belonging to a certain great family of North American Indian languages and tribes, occupying [illegible] extent of country south from the [illegible], between Hudson's Bay and the [illegible] Mountains, with outlying members also [illegible] the mountains, as far south as Mexico, [illegible] Apaches and Navajos.

II. [illegible] member of the [illegible] of this [illegible].

[illegible] *Athabascan*, *Athapascan*.

athalamous [illegible], *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. + [illegible], see *thalamus*.] In [illegible] applied to lichens [illegible] [illegible].

Athalia [illegible], *n.* [NL., [illegible] [illegible], be fresh or luxuriant.] A [illegible]

athalline (a-thal′in), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. + [illegible], a frond: see *thallus*.] In *bot.*, without a thallus; characterized by the absence of a thallus.

athamantin (ath-a̤-man′tin), *n.* [< *Athamanta* (see def.) + *-in*².] In *chem.*, a substance ($C_{24}H_{30}O_7$) produced from the root and seeds of the *Athamanta Oreoselinum* and other species of the same genus of European and Asiatic umbelliferous herbs. It has a rancid soapy odor, and a slightly bitter acrid taste. *H. Watts.*

athamaunt†, *n.* An old form of *adamant*.

athanasia (ath-a̤-nā′si-ä), *n.* [< Gr. ἀθανασία, immortality (> ML. *athanasia*, tansy), < ἀθάνατος, immortal, < ἀ- priv. + θάνατος, death.] **1.** Deathlessness; immortality. Also *athanasy*.—**2**†. The herb tansy. See *tansy*.

Athanasian (ath-a̤-nā′s̤ia̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *Athanasius*, < Gr. Ἀθανάσιος, a proper name, < ἀθάνατος, immortal.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Athanasius (about 296 to 373), bishop of Alexandria.—**Athanasian creed**, a creed formerly ascribed to Athanasius, but whose real authorship is unknown. It is an explicit assertion of the doctrines of the Trinity (as opposed to Arianism) and of the incarnation, and contains what are known as the "damnatory clauses" in the concluding formulas of the two parts, viz.: "Whosoever will be saved, before all things it is necessary that he should hold the catholic faith; which faith, except every one do keep whole and undefiled, without doubt he shall perish everlastingly"; and "This is the catholic faith; which except a man believe faithfully he cannot be saved." This creed is retained in the service of the Church of England, but not in that of the American Episcopal Church.

II. *n.* A follower of Athanasius or a believer in his creed.

Athanasianism (ath-a̤-nā′s̤ia̤n-izm), *n.* [< *Athanasian* + *-ism*.] The principles or doctrines of the Athanasian creed.

Athanasianist (ath-a̤-nā′s̤ia̤n-ist), *n.* [< *Athanasian* + *-ist*.] An Athanasian.

athanasy (a-than′a̤-si), *n.* Same as *athanasia*, 1.

> Time brings to obscure authors an odd kind of reparation, an immortality not of love and interest and admiration, but of curiosity merely. . . . Is not then a scholastic *athanasy* better than none?
>
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 340.

athanor (ath′a̤-nôr), *n.* [Late ME. also *athenor* (cf. F. *athanor*), < Sp. *atanor*, a siphon or pipe for conveying water, < Ar. *at-tannūr*, < *al*, the, + *tannūr*, < Heb. or Aramaic *tannūr*, an oven or furnace, < *nūr*, fire.] A self-feeding digesting furnace formerly used by alchemists. It was so made as to maintain a uniform and durable heat.

Athecata (ath-ē-kā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *athecatus*, not sheathed: see *athecate*.] A name of the gymnoblastic hydroid hydrozoans, which are not sheathed, that is, have no gonangia and no hydrothecæ: a synonym of *Gymnoblastea* (which see).

athecate (ath′ẹ̄-kāt), *a.* [< NL. *athecatus*, < Gr. ἀ- priv. + θήκη, a sheath: see *theca*.] Not sheathed; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Athecata*.

atheism (ā′thẹ̄-izm), *n.* [= F. *athéisme* = Pg. *atheismo* = Sp. It. *ateismo*, < NL. **atheismus*, < Gr. ἄθεος, without a god, denying the gods, < ἀ- priv. + θεός, a god. The Gr. term for atheism was ἀθεότης.] **1.** The doctrine that there is no God; denial of the existence of God.

> *Atheism* is a disbelief in the existence of God — that is, disbelief in any regularity in the universe to which man must conform himself under penalties.
>
> *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. [illegible]

2. The denial of theism, that is, of the doctrine that the great first cause is a supreme, intelligent, righteous person.—**3.** A practical indifference to and disregard of God; godlessness. In the first sense above given *atheism* is to be distinguished from *pantheism*, which denies the personality of God, and from *agnosticism*, which denies the possibility of positive knowledge concerning him. In the second sense it includes both pantheism and agnosticism.

atheist (ā′thẹ̄-ist), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *athéiste* = Pg. *atheista* = Sp. It. *ateista*, < NL. *atheista*, < Gr. ἄθεος: see *atheism*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One who denies the existence of God, or of a supreme intelligent being.

> Well, monarchies may own religion's name,
> But states are *atheists* in their very frame.
>
> *Dryden*, Prol. to Amboyna, l. [illegible]
>
> By night an *atheist* half believes a God.
>
> *Young*, Night Thoughts, v. [illegible]

2. A godless man; one who disregards his duty to God. =Syn. [illegible]

II. *a.* Godless; atheistic: as, "the *atheist* crew," *Milton*, P. L., vi. 370.

atheistic (ā-thẹ̄-is′tik), *a.* [< *atheist* + *-ic*.] **1.** Pertaining to or characteristic of atheists; involving, containing, or tending to atheism: as, *atheistic* doctrines or beliefs; an *atheistic* tendency.—**2.** Denying the existence of God; godless; impious: applied to persons: as, "*atheistic* gainsayers," *Ray*, Works of Creation. =Syn. Godless, Ungodly, etc. See *irreligious*.

atheistical (ā-thẹ̄-is′ti-ka̤l), *a.* Marked by or manifesting atheism; atheistic.

> I was present, very seldom going to the publiq theaters for many reasons, now as they were abused to an *atheistical* liberty. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 18, 1666.

atheistically (ā-thẹ̄-is′ti-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In an atheistic manner; impiously.

> I entreat such as are *atheistically* inclined to consider these things. *Tillotson*.

atheisticalness (ā-thẹ̄-is′ti-ka̤l-nes), *n.* The quality of being atheistic; irreligiousness.

> Purge out of all hearts profaneness and *atheisticalness*.
>
> *Hammond*, Works, I. 500.

atheize (ā′thẹ̄-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *atheized*, ppr. *atheizing*. [< Gr. ἄθεος (see *atheism*) + *-ize*.] **I.**† *intrans.* To discourse as an atheist.

> We shall now make diligent search and inquiry, to see if we can find any other philosophers who *atheized* before Democritus and Leucippus.
>
> *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 111.

II. *trans.* To render atheistic. [Rare.]

> They endeavoured to *atheize* one another.
>
> *Bp. Berkeley*, Minute Philosopher, ii.

atheizer (ā′thẹ̄-ī-zėr), *n.* One who atheizes, or renders atheistic. *Cudworth.* [Rare.]

athel¹†, *n.* [Early ME., < AS. *æthelu*, *æthelo*, pl., = OS. *adhal* = OFries. *ethel-*, *edel-* (in comp. and deriv.) = D. *adel* = OHG. *adal*, MHG. *adel*, race, family, ancestry, esp. noble ancestry, nobility, G. *adel*, nobility, = Icel. *adhal*, nature, disposition, family, origin, in comp. chief-, head- (mod. also nobility, = Sw. Dan. *adel*, nobility, a sense due to the G.), = Goth. **athal* (as in the proper name **Athalareiks* (> ML. *Athalaricus*) = AS. *Æthelrīc*); not found outside of Teut. Hence, *athel*² and *atheling*, q. v., and *ethel*, patrimony (see *ethel*). In mod. E. only in proper names, historical or in actual use, of AS. or OHG. origin, as *Ethel*, *Ethelbert*, *Athelbert* = *Albert*, *Ethelred*, *Audrey* (*St. Audrey*, > *t-awdry*, q. v.), etc.] Race; family; ancestry; noble ancestry; nobility; honor.

> Her wes Arthur the king *athelen* bidæled [deprived].
>
> *Layamon*, III. 453.

athel²†, *a.* and *n.* [ME., also *ethel*, *æthel*, and prop. *athele*, *ethele*, *æthele* (in northern writers often *hathel*, etc.), < AS. *æthele*, *ethele* = OS. *edili* = OFries. *ethel*, *edel* = D. *edel* = OHG. *edili*, MHG. *edele*, G. *edel* = Icel. *edhal-*, *edhla-* (in comp.) = Sw. *ädel* = Dan. *ædel* (the Scand. after G.), noble, of noble family; from the noun: see *athel*¹.] **I.** *a.* Noble; illustrious; excellent.

> Lutele children in the cradele,
> Both chorles an ek *athele*.
>
> *Owl and Nightingale*, l. 631.

II. *n.* A noble; a chief; often simply a man.

> His *hathel* on hors watz thenne
> That bere his spere & launce.
>
> *Sir Gawayne and the Grene Knight* (ed. Morris), l. 2065.

atheling (ath′el-ing), *n.* [In mod. use, as a historical term, also written *etheling* and *ætheling*, repr. ME. *atheling*, < AS. *ætheling* (= OS. *edhiling* = OFries. *etheling*, *edling* = OHG. *adaling*, ML. *adalingus*, *adelingus*), < *æthelu*, noble family (see *athel*¹), + *-ing*, a patronymic suffix. The word survives in the place-name *Athelney*, AS. *Æthelinga īg*, lit. princes' island.] In *Anglo-Saxon hist.*: (*a*) A crown prince or heir apparent; one of the royal family. (*b*) A nobleman. Originally none but Anglo-Saxon princes were called athelings, and the atheling was the eldest son of the king or nearest heir to the throne, to which, however, he did not necessarily succeed; but the term was afterward extended to all who held noble rank. Also written *etheling*, *ætheling*.

> An English community [A. D. 500-600] knew but two orders of men, the ceorl or the freeman, and the eorl or the noble. The freeman was the base of the village society. He was the "free-necked man," whose long hair floated over a neck which had never bowed to a lord. . . . But the social centre of the village was the eorl, or, as he was sometimes called, the *ætheling*, whose homestead rose high above the lowlier dwellings of the ceorls.
>
> *J. R. Green*, Making of England, p. 173.
>
> One or two rebellions are mentioned, headed by *Æthelings* or men of the royal house.
>
> *E. A. Freeman*, Old Eng. Hist., p. 71.

Athena (a-thē′nä), *n.* Same as *Athene*, 1.

Athenæum, Atheneum (ath-ẹ-nē′um), *n.* [L. *Athenæum*, < Gr. Ἀθήναιον, a temple of Athene, < Ἀθήνη, Athene: see *Athene*.] **1.** A temple or a place dedicated to Athene, or Minerva; specifically, an institution founded at Rome by Hadrian for the promotion of literary and scientific studies, and imitated in the provinces.—**2.** [*l. c.*; pl. *athenæa*, *athenea* (-ä).] In modern times, an institution for the encouragement of literature and art, often possessing a library for the use of those entitled to its privileges.

Athene (a̤-thē′ne̤), *n.* [L., also *Athena*, < Gr. Ἀθήνη, Doric Ἀθάνα, also (prop. an adj. form) Ἀθηναίη, Æolic Ἀθαναία, Ἀθανάα, Attic Ἀθηναία, contr. Ἀθηνᾶ, a name of uncertain origin, associated with that of Ἀθῆναι, Athens.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, the goddess of knowledge, arts, sciences, and righteous war; particularly, the tutelary deity of Athens: identified by the Romans with Minerva. She personified the clear upper air as well as mental clearness and acuteness, embodying the spirit of truth and divine wisdom, and was clothed with the ægis symbolizing the dark storm-cloud, and armed with the resistless spear the shaft of lightning. Also *Athena*. 2. [NL.] In *ornith.*, an extensive genus of owls, related to *A. noctua* of Europe, including small earless species. The name is used by different authors with great latitude, and is not susceptible of exact definition. It was first used for a genus of birds by Boie, 1822.

Athene. – The Minerva Farnese, Museo Nazionale, Naples.

Atheneum, *n.* See *Athenæum*.

Athenian (a̤-thē′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. as if **Athenianus*, equivalent to *Atheniensis*, < *Athenæ*, < Gr. Ἀθῆναι, Athens, traditionally named after Ἀθήνη, Athene.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Athens, anciently the metropolis of Attica in Greece, and now the capital of the kingdom of Greece.

II. *n.* A native or citizen of Athens.

atheologian† (ā″thē-ō-lō′ji-an), *n.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. (*a-*^{18}) + *theologian*.] One who is not a theologian; one who has no knowledge of theology; an ignorant theologian.

> They . . . [the Jesuits] are the only *atheologians* whose heads entertain no other object but the tumult of realms.
> *Sir J. Hayward*, Answer to Doleman, ix.

atheological (ā″thē-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. (*a-*^{18}) + *theological*.] Untheological; contrary to theology.

> In the curt *atheological* phrase of the Persian Lucretius, "one thing is certain, and the rest is lies."
> *Swinburne*, Shakespeare, p. 233.

atheology† (ā-thē-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. (*a-*^{18}) + *theology*. Cf. *atheous*.] 1. Lack or absence of theological knowledge; opposition to theology.—2. Atheism.

> Several of our learned members have written many profound treatises on anarchy, but a brief, complete body of *atheology* seemed yet wanting.
> *Swift*, On Collins's Discourse.

atheous (ā′thē-us), *a.* [= Pg. *atheo* = Sp. It. *ateo*, an atheist, < L. *atheus*, *atheos*, < Gr. ἄθεος, without a god, godless: see *atheism*.] 1†. Atheistic; ungodly.

> The hypocrite or *atheous* priest. *Milton*, P. R., i. 487.

2. Having no reference to God; irrespective of divine existence or power.

> "All physical science, properly so called, is compelled by its very nature to take no account of the being of God: as soon as it does this, it trenches upon theology, and ceases to be physical science." And so, coining a discriminating word to express this, he [the Bishop of Carlisle] would say that science was *atheous*, and therefore could not be atheistic. *Science*, III. 132.

Athericera (ath-ē̤-ris′e̤-rä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀθήρ, awn or beard of an ear of corn, + κέρας, a horn.] In Latreille's system of classification, the fifth family of dipterous insects, nearly equivalent to the dichætous division of brachycerous *Diptera*, but including the *Syrphidæ*. The division corresponded to the Linnean genera *Conops* and *Œstrus*, with most of the species of *Musca*, including the bot-flies and drone-flies with the flies proper. [Not in use.]

athericerous (ath-ē̤-ris′e̤-rus), *a.* [< *Athericera* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or resembling the *Athericera*.

Atherina (ath-e̤-rī′nä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀθερίνη, a kind of smelt.] A genus of abdominal acanthopterygian fishes, typical of the family *Atherinidæ*, containing the sand-smelts. *A. presbyter*, the common British atherine or sand-smelt, is a fish about 6 inches long, used as food.

atherine (ath′e̤-rin), *n.* [< *Atherina*.] A fish of the genus *Atherina*; a sand-smelt.

atherinid (ath-e̤-rin′id), *n.* A fish of the family *Atherinidæ*.

Atherinidæ (ath-e-rin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Atherina* + *-idæ*.] The atherines or sand-smelts; a family of abdominal acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Atherina*, to which varying limits have been ascribed by different writers. In Günther's system the *Atherinidæ* are a family of *Acanthopterygii mugiliformes* having vertebræ in increased number and the dentition feeble or of moderate strength, and including the tetragonurids as well as the atherinids proper. In more recent systems they are a family of *Percesoces* with more than 24 vertebræ, cycloidal scales, dorsal fins two in number and separate, and feeble dentition. The species are mostly small; those found in America are known as *friars*, or are confounded with the *Osmeri* under the name of *smelts*.

atherinidan (ath-e̤-rin′i-da̤n), *n.* A fish of the family *Atherinidæ*; an atherinid. *Sir J. Richardson.*

Atherinina (ath″e̤-ri-nī′nä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Atherina* + *-ina*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, the first subfamily of *Atherinidæ*, characterized by feeble dentition, cycloidal scales, the separation of the first dorsal fin from the second, the presence of an air-bladder, and the absence of pyloric appendages: same as *Atherinidæ* of recent systems.

atherinoid (ath′e̤-ri-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Atherina* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Having the characters of the *Atherinidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Atherinidæ*; an atherinid.

athermancy (a-thėr′ma̤n-si), *n.* [< Gr. ἀθέρμαντος, not heated: see *athermanous* and *-cy*.] The power or property of stopping radiant heat; impermeableness to radiant heat. It corresponds to *opacity* in the case of light.

athermanous (a-thėr′ma̤-nus), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. + θερμαίνειν (θερμαν-), heat, impart heat (cf. ἀθέρμαντος, not heated), < θερμός, hot (θέρμη, heat): see *thermo-*.] Impermeable to radiant heat; having the power of stopping radiant heat; opaque to heat.

athermous (a-thėr′mus), *a.* [< Gr. ἄθερμος, without warmth, < ἀ- priv. + θερμός, hot, θέρμη, heat.] Same as *athermanous*.

atheroma (ath-e-rō′mä̤), *n.*; pl. *atheromata* (-ma̤-tä̤). [NL., < Gr. ἀθήρωμα(τ-), a tumor full of gruel-like matter, < ἀθήρη, a form of ἀθάρη, groats or meal, a porridge made therefrom.] 1. A name given to various kinds of encysted tumors, the contents of which have the appearance of bread-sauce.—2. The formation of thickened patches of the inner coat of an artery (much more rarely of a vein), constituting flattened cavities which contain a pasty mass exhibiting fat-globules, fatty acid crystals, cholesterin, more or less calcareous matter, etc. The endothelial film separating this from the blood may give way, and an atheromatous ulcer be formed. Also *atherome*.

atheromatous (ath-e-rō′ma̤-tus), *a.* [< *atheroma(t-)* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or resembling atheroma; having the qualities of atheroma.

atherome (ath′e-rōm), *n.* Same as *atheroma*.

Atherura (ath-e-rö′rä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀθήρ, the beard of an ear of corn, + οὐρά, tail.] A genus of hystricomorph rodents, of the family *Hystricidæ*; the brush-tailed porcupines: so called because the tail ends in a pencil of flattened scaly bristles. The best-known species are *A. fasciculata*, the Malacca porcupine of India, and the African *A. africana*. There are several others. Also *Atherurus*.

atherure (ath′e-rör), *n.* [< *Atherura*.] A brush-tailed porcupine; a species of the genus *Atherura*.

Atherurus (ath-e-rö′rus), *n.* Same as *Atherura*.

atheticize (a-thet′i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *atheticized*, ppr. *atheticizing*. [Irreg. < Gr. ἄθετος, set aside, invalid, + *-ic* + *-ize*. Cf. *athetize*.] Same as *athetize*. *Beverley.*

athetize (ath′e-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *athetized*, ppr. *athetizing*. [< Gr. ἀθετεῖν, set aside, reject as spurious (< ἄθετος, set aside, invalid, without place or position, < ἀ- priv. + θετός, verbal adj. of τι-θέ-ναι, put, place: see *thesis*, etc.), + *-ize*.] To set aside; reject as spurious.

> He [Walter Leaf, in his edition of the Iliad] *athetizes* but 63 lines in A. M. *Amer. Jour. of Philol.*, VII. 378.

athetoid (ath′e-toid), *a.* Of or resembling athetosis: as, *athetoid* movements.

athetosis (ath-e-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄθετος, without place (see *athetize*), + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, a condition in which the hands and feet cannot be maintained in any position in which they are placed, but continually perform involuntary, slow, irregular movements.

athink†, *v. impers.* [ME. *athinke*, reduced form of *ofthinke*, < AS. *ofthyncan*, impers., < *of-* + *thyncan*, seem: see *a-*^{4} and *think*.] To repent; grieve.—**Me athinketh**†, it repents me.

> *Me athinketh* that I schal reherce it here.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Miller's Tale, l. 62.

athirst (a̤-thėrst′), *a.* [< ME. *athurst*, also *athreste* and *afurst*, contr. from *ofthurst*, *ofthyrst*, < AS. *ofthyrsted*, very thirsty, pp. of *ofthyrstan*, thirst, < *of-* (intensive) + *thyrstan*, pp. *thyrsted*, thirst: see *a-*^{4} and *thirst*, *v.*] 1. Thirsty; wanting drink.

> When thou art *athirst*, go unto the vessels, and drink.
> Ruth ii. 9.

2. Figuratively, having a keen appetite or desire.

> Their bounding hearts alike
> *Athirst* for battle. *Cowper*, Iliad.

athlete (ath′lēt), *n.* [< L. *athleta*, < Gr. ἀθλητής, a combatant, contestant in the games, < ἀθλεῖν, contend, < ἆθλος, a contest, esp. for a prize (neut. ἆθλον, the prize of contest), contr. of *ἄϝεθλος, prob. < ἀ- + √ *ϝεθ (= E. *wed*, pledge: see *wed*) + formative -λο-ς.] 1. In *Gr. antiq.*, one who contended for a prize in the public games. Hence—2. Any one trained to exercises of agility and strength; one accomplished in athletics; a man full of strength and activity.

> Here rose an *athlete*, strong to break or bind
> All force in bonds that might endure.
> *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

athletic (ath-let′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *athleticus*, < Gr. ἀθλητικός, < ἀθλητής, athlete: see *athlete*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to athletes or to the exercises practised by them: as, *athletic* sports. Hence—2. Strong; robust; vigorous; physically powerful and active.

> That *athletic* soundness and vigour of constitution which is seen in cottages, where Nature is cook and Necessity caterer. *South.*

II. *n.* An athlete. [Rare.]

athletically (ath-let′i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a strong, robust, or athletic manner.

athleticism (ath-let′i-sizm), *n.* [< *athletic* + *-ism*.] The act or practice of engaging in athletic exercises; devotion to athletics.

athletics (ath-let′iks), *n.* [Plural of *athletic*.] The art or practice of athletic games or exercises; the system of rules or principles employed for physical training, as in running, rowing, boxing, gymnastics, etc.

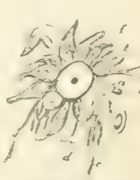
athletism (ath′lē-tizm), *n.* [< *athlete* + *-ism*.] The character or profession of an athlete.

Athole brose. See *brose*.

Athorybia (ath-ō̤-rib′i-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + θόρυβος, noise, murmur, confusion.] A genus of oceanic hydrozoans, type of the family *Athorybiidæ*. *A. rosacea* inhabits the Mediterranean.

Athorybiadæ (ath″ō̤-ri-bī′a̤-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Athorybiidæ*.

Athorybiidæ (ath″ō̤-ri-bī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Athorybia* + *-idæ*.] A family of physophorous oceanic *Hydrozoa*, of the order *Siphonophora*, having a bundle of hydrophyllia instead of a swimming-column, and resembling a larval stage of some other *Physophora*.



Athorybia rosacea, seen from above.

a, polypites; *b*, tentacles, with *c*, their sacculi; *d*, hydrophyllia; *f*, pneumatophore.

athree†, *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [ME., also *a thre*; < *a*^{3} + *three*.] In three parts. *Chaucer.*

athrepsia (a-threp′si-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + θρέψις, nourishment, < τρέφειν, nourish.] In *pathol.*, a profound disturbance of nutrition in children, due to neglect of hygiene and insufficient or improper food.

athrob (a̤-throb′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*^{3} + *throb*.] In or into a throbbing or palpitating state or manner; throbbing.

> [Language] is a mere dead body without a soul till some man of genius set its arrested pulses once more *athrob*.
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 258.

athwart (a̤-thwârt′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* and *prep.* [Early mod. E. also *athirt*, Sc. *athourt*, *athort*,

[< ME. [illegible] + [illegible]. Cf. *overthwart*.] **I.** [illegible] **1.** Crosswise; from side to side; transversely.

> [illegible] pav'd four main roads [illegible] the breadth of the island, and tw[illegible]
> *Milton*, Hist. [illegible]

2. In [illegible] to the proper or expected [illegible]; in a manner to cross and perplex; crossly; wrongly; wrongfully. [Rare.]

> The baby beats the nurse, and quite athwart
> Goes all decorum. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 4.

II. *prep.* **1.** Across; from side to side of.

> A pine,
> Rock-rooted, stretch'd *athwart* the vacancy
> Its [illegible]. *Shelley*, Alastor.

> The Fosse Way was one of the two great lines of communication [illegible] Britain from the northeast to the [illegible]. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 1[illegible].

2. *Naut.*, across the line of a ship's course.—**3.** In opposition to; against; contrary to.

> I have seen this present work, and find nothing *athwart* the Catholick faith and good manners.
> *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 11.

Athwart hawse, said of a ship when she lies or sails across the stem of another, whether near or at some distance.

> We soon saw two sails to windward, going directly *athwart* our *hawse*.
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 10.

Athwart the forefoot, said of the flight of a cannon-ball fired across a ship's course before her bows, as a command to her to bring to.

athwartships (a-thwârt'ships), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *athwart* + *ship* + adv. gen. suffix *-s*.] Athwart the ship; crosswise of the ship.

> The foretopsail, which had been double reefed, split in two *athwartships*, just below the reef-band, from earing to earing. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 254.

athymia† (a-thim'i-ä), *n.* [< Gr. ἀθυμία, want of courage or spirit, < ἄθυμος, wanting courage or spirit, < ἀ- priv. + θυμός, courage, spirit, breath, < [illegible], rush, rage, be eager.] Lowness of spirits; despondency; melancholy.

-atic¹. [< F. *-atique* (vernacularly *-age*, > E. *-age*, q. v.) = Sp. Pg. It. *-atico*, < L. *-āticus*, a compound adj. suffix, being *-ic-us*, E. *-ic*, suffixed to a pp. stem in *-āt-*: see *-ate*¹, *-ic*, and *-age*.] A compound suffix of some adjectives of Latin origin, as *aquatic*, *erratic*, *lymphatic*, etc., some of which are also used as nouns, as *fanatic*, *lunatic*, etc. [See remark under *-atic*².]

-atic². [< F. *-atique* = Sp. Pg. It. *-atico*, < L. *-aticus*, < Gr. *-ατ-ικ-ός*, being *-ικ-ός*, E. *-ic*, suffixed to a noun stem in *-ατ-*, nom. *-α*, or *-αρ*, or *-ατ-ης*: see *-ate*⁵ and *-ic*.] A compound termination of adjectives taken from or formed after Greek, as *grammatic*, *hepatic*, *pneumatic*, some accompanying English nouns in *-ma* or *-m*, as *dramatic*, *problematic*, etc., or in *-ate*⁵, as *piratic*, etc. Most adjectives of this termination (and also some ending in *-atic*) may take (often preferably) the additional syllable *-al*, with very slight if any change of meaning. [See *-al* and *-ical*.]

-atile. [= F. *-atile*, < L. *-ātilis*, a compound adj. suffix, being *-ilis*, E. *-ile* or *-le*, suffixed to a pp. stem in *-at-*: see *-ate*¹ and *-ile*.] A suffix of some adjectives of Latin origin, as *aquatile*, *fluviatile*, etc.

atilt (a-tilt'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*³ + *tilt*¹, *n.*] **1.** Tilted up; set on tilt, literally or figuratively.

> Speak, if not, this stand
> Of royal blood shall be abroach, *atilt*, and run
> Even to the lees of honour.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, v. 1.

> The little bird sits at his door in the sun,
> *Atilt* like a blossom among the leaves.
> *Lowell*, Sir Launfal, i.

2. In the manner of a tilter; in the position or with the action of a man making a thrust: as, to ride or run *atilt*.

atimy (at'i-mi), *n.* [< Gr. ἀτιμία, disgrace, loss of civil rights, dishonor, < ἄτιμος, dishonored, [illegible] civil rights, < ἀ- priv. + τιμή, honor, [illegible].] In *Gr. antiq.*, disgrace; suspension of the civil rights of a person in punishment for [illegible] offenses; outlawry; civil disfranchisement; degradation. It [illegible] privileges of the citizen [illegible] of property.

-ation. [illegible] *-ation* = Sp. *-acion* [illegible], *-ationem*, acc. *-ationem* [illegible] q. v., suffixed to the [illegible] verbs in *-ā-re*, or, in other words, *-io(n-)* [illegible] pp. stem *-at-* [illegible] *-tion*, *-ion*, and *-ate*¹. The [illegible] this was *-acion*, *-acioun*, [illegible] restored *-ation*, ME. [illegible] ME. *-aison*, [illegible], unrecognized, in *orison*, *venison*, which have differentiated doublets in *oration*, *venation* (obs.).] A suffix of Latin origin, occurring in nouns of action, etc. These nouns are properly abstract nouns equivalent to English nouns in *-ing*, and are (*a*) taken directly from the Latin, as *citation*, *commendation*, *creation*, *education*, *liberation*, etc., and formed in Latin (*commendatio*, etc.) from the verbs represented in English either by forms without suffix (from the Latin infinitive), as *cite*, *commend*, etc., or by forms in *-ate* (from the Latin perfect participle), as *create*, *educate*, *liberate*; or (*b*) formed in modern speech, whether from verbs without suffix, as in *fixation*, *quotation*, etc., from *fix*, *quote*, etc., or from verbs in *-ate*, as *concentration*, *desiccation*, from *concentrate*, *desiccate*, etc., or from verbs of non-Latin origin, as *starvation*, *flirtation*, these being the earliest formations (in the middle of the eighteenth century) in *-ation* from verbs of native origin (*starve*, *flirt*). Some words in *-ation* have no accompanying verb in English, as *constellation*, *lunation*, *negation*, etc.

-atious. [< *-ati(on)* + *-ous*, like *-itious*, < *-iti(on)* + *-ous*.] A compound adjective suffix, consisting of *-ous* added to a reduced form of *-ation*, and serving to form adjectives from nouns in *-ation*, as *disputatious* from *disputation*.

atiptoe (a-tip'tō), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*³ + *tiptoe*.] **1.** On tiptoe.—**2.** Figuratively, in a state of high expectation or eagerness.

-ative. [= F. *-atif*, fem. *-ative*, < L. *-āt-īvus*, being *-īvus*, E. *-ive*, suffixed to the pp. stem in *-āt-*, E. *-ate*¹, *-ate*².] A compound adjective suffix of Latin origin, consisting of *-ive* added to the stem represented by *-ate*², and accompanying verbs with suffix *-ate*², as in *demonstrative*, *relative*, etc., from *demonstrate*, *relate*, etc., or verbs without a suffix, as in *laudative*, etc., from *laud*, etc., or standing without corresponding verbs in English, as in *amative*, *hortative*, *lucrative*, etc.: especially frequent in grammatical terms, as in *vocative*, *locative*, *ablative*, etc., all used also as nouns. It is also found in a few other nouns, as in *prerogative*, *donative*. It is added rarely to verbs of non-Latin origin, as in *talkative*, *babblative*, and used in colloquial or slang expressions like *go-ahead-ative*. English formations in *-ative*, from verbs in *-ate*², retain the accent of the verb, as *decorative*.

Atlanta (at-lan'tä), *n.* [NL., < L. *Atlanticus*, Atlantic: see *Atlantic*, *a.*] A genus of mollusks, typical of the family *Atlantidæ*, having the twisted visceral sac inclosed in a dextral spiral shell, and the foot provided with an operculum. *A. peroni* is a Mediterranean species.

atlantad (at-lan'tad), *adv.* [< *atlas* (*atlant-*) + *-ad*³.] In *anat.*, toward the atlas, or the upper part of the body.

atlantal (at-lan'tal), *a.* [< NL. *atlantalis*, < *atlas*¹, 3, q. v.] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the atlas.—**Atlantal foramen** (foramen atlantale), a hole through the fore-border of the atlas of many animals for the transmission of the suboccipital nerve and vertebral artery. In man it is present only exceptionally, and is generally represented by a groove.

Atlantean (at-lan-tē'an), *a.* [< L. *Atlanteus*, < Gr. Ἀτλάντειος, pertaining to Ἄτλας, Atlas; Ἀτλαντίς, Atlantis, is properly fem. adj. < Ἄτλας (Ἀτλαντ-): see *atlas*¹.] **1.** Pertaining to Atlas; resembling Atlas.

> Sage he stood,
> With *Atlantean* shoulders, fit to bear
> The weight of mightiest monarchies.
> *Milton*, P. L., ii. 306.

2. Pertaining to the island Atlantis of Plato and Strabo, fabled to exist in the ocean of the far West, or to Bacon's ideal commonwealth of that name.

Sometimes written *Atlantian*.

Atlantes.
(Otto-Heinrich's Palace, Heidelberg Castle, Baden.)

atlantes (at-lan'tēz), *n. pl.* [< Gr. Ἄτλαντες, pl. of Ἄτλας, Atlas: see *atlas*¹.] In *arch.*, figures or half figures of men used in place of columns or pilasters, to support an entablature. They were called *telamones* by the Romans. Female figures so employed are called *caryatides* or *canephoræ*. See *atlas*¹, 2.

Atlantian (at-lan'ti-an), *a.* See *Atlantean*.

Atlantic (at-lan'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Atlanticus*, < Gr. Ἀτλαντικός, pertaining to Atlas, < Ἄτλας (Ἀτλαντ-), Atlas, (1) the Titan (see *atlas*¹), or (2) the mountain-range in northwestern Africa named from the Titan, being regarded as the pillar of heaven; τὸ Ἀτλαντικὸν πέλαγος, the Atlantic ocean, named from Mount Atlas.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or descended from Atlas: as, "the seven *Atlantic* Sisters" (the Pleiades), *Milton*, P. L., x. 674.—**2.** Appellative of or pertaining to that division of the ocean which lies between Europe and Africa on the east and America on the west.

II. *n.* The Atlantic ocean.

atlantid (at-lan'tid), *n.* A heteropod mollusk of the family *Atlantidæ*.

Atlantidæ (at-lan'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. Ἄτλας (Ἀτλαντ-), Mount Atlas, taken for Africa (see *Atlantic*), + *-ιδαι*, -idæ. In sense 2, < *Atlanta* (q. v.) + *-idæ*.] **1.** One of the three great divisions into which some ethnologists divide the human race, including the tribes of Africa and the Semitic peoples of Asia.—**2.** A family of heteropodous mollusks, typified by the genus *Atlanta*. They are free-swimming pelagic forms, of warm seas, with a small, thin, keeled, spiral shell and calcareous operculum. Besides the type, *Atlanta*, the family contains the genus *Oxygyrus*.

Atlantides (at-lan'ti-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., < Gr. Ἀτλαντίδες, pl. of Ἀτλαντίς, fem. patron., daughter of Ἄτλας (Ἀτλαντ-), Atlas: see *atlas*¹.] **1.** A name given to the Pleiades, which were fabled to be the seven daughters of Atlas who were translated to heaven.—**2.** The inhabitants of the legendary island of Atlantis.

Atlantis (at-lan'tis), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ἀτλαντίς: see *Atlantic*.] A mythical island of vast extent, mentioned by Plato and other ancient writers, and placed by them in the far West.

atlanto-epistropheal (at-lan"tō-ep"i-strō-fē'al), *a.* [< *atlas* (*atlant-*) + *epistrophæus* + *-al*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the atlas and epistrophæus or axis.

atlanto-occipital (at-lan"tō-ok-sip'i-tal), *a.* [< *atlas* (*atlant-*) + *occiput* (*occipit-*) + *-al*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the atlas and the occipital bone.

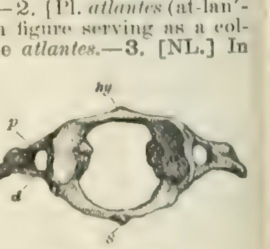
atlanto-odontoid (at-lan"tō-ō-don'toid), *a.* [< *atlas* (*atlant-*) + *odontoid*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the atlas and the odontoid process of the axis.

atlantosaurid (at-lan-tō-sâ'rid), *n.* A dinosaurian reptile of the family *Atlantosauridæ*.

Atlantosauridæ (at-lan-tō-sâ'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Atlantosaurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of sauropodous dinosaurian reptiles with a pituitary canal, the ischia directed downward and meeting at the middle, a hollow sacrum, and the anterior and caudal vertebræ excavated by lateral cavities. It is a group of gigantic Jurassic herbivorous lizards. *O. C. Marsh.*

Atlantosaurus (at-lan-tō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Ἄτλας (Ἀτλαντ-), in allusion to their size, + σαῦρος, lizard.] A genus of dinosaurians the species of which were of gigantic size; the type of the family *Atlantosauridæ*.

atlas¹ (at'las), *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *atlas* = It. *atlante* = G. Dan. Sw. *atlas*, atlas (def. 4), < L. *Atlas* (*Atlant-*), < Gr. Ἄτλας (Ἀτλαντ-), in myth. a member of the older family of gods, who bore up the pillars of heaven; later, one of the Titans, condemned to bear up the heavens, or, in other forms of the legend, the earth: the name was also given to Mount Atlas (see *Atlantic*), to a statue serving as a column (def. 2), and to one of the cervical vertebræ (def. 3); appar. < ἀ- euphonic + √ *τλα (τλῆναι), endure, = L. √ *tla, in *tlatus*, *latus*, pp. (associated with *ferre* = E. *bear*¹, hold up, carry), and in *tollere*, lift, *tolerare*, endure: see *ablative* and *tolerate*.] **1.** [*cap.*] One who supports a heavy burden; a mainstay; a 'pillar.'—**2.** [Pl. *atlantes* (at-lan'tēz).] A male human figure serving as a column or pilaster. See *atlantes*.—**3.** [NL.] In *anat.*, the first cervical vertebra, by which the skull articulates with the spinal column: so called because it supports the head, as Atlas was fabled to uphold the sky. It is one of the most modified and specialized of the vertebræ, often having no centrum, as such, but a hypapophysis instead, large transverse processes or lateral masses, and the other processes small



Human Atlas.

r, rudiment of neural spine in the neural arch; *d*, tubercular process, or diapophysis proper; and *p*, capitular process or parapophysis: these two making the so-called transverse process; the vertebrarterial foramen; *hy*, hypapophysis, in place of a centrum; *a*, articular surface for occipital condyle.

or wanting. The general form of the bone is annular; it revolves about a pivot furnished by the odontoid process of the axis, and follows the rotatory movements of the head upon the neck. It is commonly ankylosed with the axis in *Cetacea*. See *ankylosis*.

4. A bound collection of maps. The word was first used in this sense by Mercator in the sixteenth century, in allusion to the Atlas of mythology, whose figure, represented as bearing a globe on his shoulders, was given on the title-page of such works.

Hence—5. A volume of plates or tables illustrative or explanatory of some subject.—6. A size of writing- or drawing-paper, 26 by 33 or 34 inches.—7. [NL.] In *entom.*, a large lamellicorn beetle of the family *Scarabæidæ;* the atlas beetle, *Chalcosoma atlas*, about 3 inches long, and of a brilliant metallic-green color.

atlas^{2} (at′lạs), *n.* [= Sp. *atlas* = G. *atlass* = Sw. *atlas* = Dan. *atlas, atlask*, satin, < Hind. *atlas*, < Ar. *atlas*, satin, < *atlas*, smooth, bare, blank, < *talasa*, make smooth, delete.] A kind of satin: a word formerly used in the Levant and in India.

atlas-folio (at″lạs-fō′liō), *n.* [< *atlas*^{1}, 6, + *folio.*] A large square folio size of books.

atlo-axoid (at″lō-ak′soid), *a.* In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the atlas and axis, the first and second cervical vertebræ.—**Atlo-axoid ligament**, one of three ligaments, anterior, lateral, and posterior, connected with both the axis and the atlas.

atloid (at′loid), *a.* [< *atlas*^{1}, 3, + *-oid.*] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the atlas; atlantal: usually as the second element of a compound: as, *occipito-atloid* ligaments.

atmidometer (at-mi-dom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. ἀτμίς (ἀτμιδ-), vapor (< ἀτμός, steam, vapor), + μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument invented by Babington for measuring the evaporation from water, ice, or snow. *E. H. Knight.* See *atmometer.*

atmo-. [< Gr. ἀτμός, vapor, steam (= Skt. *ātman*, breath, = AS. *ǣthm* = OS. *āthom* = OFries. *ēthma* = D. *adem* = OHG. *ādum, ātum*, MHG. *atem, aten*, G. *atem, athem, odem*, also (prop. dial.) *oden*, breath), perhaps from the root repr. by Skt. √ *vā*, Gr. ἀῆναι (√ *Ϝa), blow, and so related to ἀήρ, air, ἆσθμα, asthma, etc., and to E. *wind*^{2}: see *air*^{1}, *asthma*, and *wind*^{2}.] The first element, meaning vapor, in some compound words of Greek origin.

atmological (at-mọ-loj′i-kạl), *a.* [< *atmology* + *-ic-al.*] Pertaining to atmology.

> A classification of clouds can then only be consistent and intelligible when it rests on their *atmological* conditions. *Whewell*, Hist. Induct. Sciences, x. 2.

atmologist (at-mol′ọ-jist), *n.* [< *atmology* + *-ist.*] One skilled in atmology; a student of atmology.

> The *atmologists* of the last century.
> *Whewell*, Nov. Org. Renovatum, III. ix. § 8.

atmology (at-mol′ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἀτμός, steam, vapor, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] That branch of science which treats of the laws and phenomena of aqueous vapor.

> The relations of heat and moisture give rise to another extensive collection of laws and principles, which I shall treat of in connection with themistics, and shall term *atmology.* *Whewell*, Hist. Induct. Sciences, x., Int.

atmolysation, etc. See *atmolyzation*, etc.

atmolysis (at-mol′i-sis), *n.* [< Gr. ἀτμός, vapor, + λύσις, a loosing, < λύειν, loose.] A method of separating mixed gases or vapors of unequal diffusibility by confining the mixture in a vessel of porous material, such as graphite, placed in a vacuum. See *atmolyzer.* This method was first made known in 1863 by its discoverer, Professor T. Graham, master of the English mint.

atmolyzation (at″mọ-li-zā′shọn), *n.* The separation of mixed gases by atmolysis. Also *atmolysation.*

atmolyze (at′mọ-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *atmolyzed*, ppr. *atmolyzing.* [< *atmolysis.* Cf. *analyze*, < *analysis.*] To separate, as gases or vapors, by atmolysis. Also *atmolyse.*

atmolyzer (at′mọ-lī-zėr), *n.* An instrument for separating gases. It consists of a porous pipe surrounded by an air-tight cylinder connected with an aspirator, the lighter gases passing through the pores of the pipe, the heavier remaining in it. Also *atmolyser.*

atmometer (at-mom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. ἀτμός, vapor, + μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument, invented by Sir John Leslie, for measuring the amount of evaporation from a humid surface in a given time; an evaporometer. It consists of a thin hollow ball of porous earthenware, to which is joined a graduated glass tube. The ball and the tube are filled with water, the top of the tube is closed, and the instrument is exposed to the free action of the air. As the water transudes through the porous substance, and is removed in the form of vapor by the air, the extent of evaporation is shown by the sinking of the water in the graduated tube.

atmosphere (at′mọs-fēr), *n.* [= F. *atmosphère* = Pg. *atmosphera* = Sp. *atmósfera* = It. *atmosfera* = Sw. *atmosfer* = Dan. *atmosfære* = G. *atmosphäre*, < NL. *atmosphæra*, < Gr. ἀτμός, vapor, + σφαῖρα, sphere: see *sphere.*] 1. The aëriform fluid which surrounds the earth, and extends to an undetermined height above its surface; the air. It is a mechanical mixture of 79 parts by volume of nitrogen and 21 of oxygen, with nearly one per cent. of argon, a trace of carbon dioxid, and a variable quantity of aqueous vapor, ammonia, ozone, and organic matter. The composition of the normal atmosphere varies but slightly in different localities, although near towns it usually contains impurities, such as sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid, etc. The movements of the atmosphere constitute the winds, and in it are formed or produced clouds, rain, and snow. Its density is greatest at the earth's surface, and decreases as the height above the earth increases. The atmosphere, like other bodies, gravitates toward the earth, and therefore has weight and exerts pressure. Its average weight at the level of the sea is about 15 pounds (14.7) to the square inch.

2. A conventional unit of atmospheric pressure. An atmosphere is in English use the pressure of a vertical column of 30 inches of mercury at the freezing-point at London; in French use it is the pressure of 760 millimeters of mercury at the freezing-point at Paris. For the absolute atmosphere in the C. G. S. (centimeter-gram-second) system, see *absolute.* The weight of the atmosphere to the square inch is commonly employed as a convenient unit for pressures arising from other causes, such as the weight of liquids, the force of steam, etc.: thus, a pressure in a steam-boiler of 3 atmospheres means a pressure equal to 45 pounds per square inch.

> The apparatus . . . was of great simplicity, all of glass, capable of resisting the pressure of many *atmospheres.*
> *Science*, VIII. 56.

3. The gaseous envelop surrounding any of the heavenly bodies.

> No sound, either loud or soft, could be heard by any inhabitant of the moon, because the moon practically has no *atmosphere.* *J. N. Lockyer*, Spect. Anal., p. 22.

4. Any gaseous medium.

> For an *atmosphere* of any gas at uniform temperature, the height at which the density would be halved is the height of the homogeneous atmosphere for that gas, multiplied by .69315; the gas is assumed to obey Boyle's law.
> *J. D. Everett*, Units and Phys. Const., p. 41.

5†. An assumed outer envelop of force, effluvia, etc., surrounding a body: as, an electrical *atmosphere.*—6. Figuratively, intellectual or moral environment; pervading influence.

> By the hearth the children sit
> Cold in that *atmosphere* of Death.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xx.

Absolute atmosphere. See *absolute.*—**Electric atmosphere.** See *electric aura*, under *aura*^{1}.

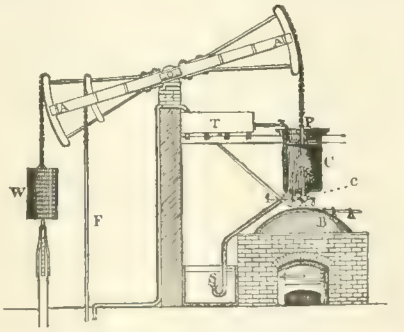
atmospheric (at-mọs-fer′ik), *a.* [< *atmosphere* + *-ic.* Cf. *spherical.*] 1. Pertaining to, existing in, or consisting of the atmosphere: as, *atmospheric* air or vapors.

> Quarantine cannot keep out an *atmospheric* disease.
> *Coleridge*, Table-Talk.

2. Dependent on the atmosphere.

> I am an *atmospheric* creature. *Pope.*

3. Caused, produced, or operated on by the atmosphere: as, rust is an *atmospheric* effect.—**Atmospheric churn**, a churn of various forms, in which atmospheric air is driven into the milk in order to agitate it, and also in order to obtain the specific effect of the air upon the milk in aggregating the oleaginous globules.—**Atmospheric currents.** See *current.*—**Atmospheric engine**, a variety of steam-engine in which the steam is admitted only to the under side of the piston and for the up-stroke, the down-stroke being effected by the pressure of the atmosphere caused by the formation of a vacuum under the piston through the condensation of the steam. This engine, invented by Papin in 1695, was first made a practical success by Newcomen, and was subsequently greatly improved by Watt, through the addition of a separate condenser and air-pump.—**Atmospheric governor**, an apparatus for controlling the movements of machinery by the use of air under pressure.—**Atmospheric hammer.** (*a*) A hammer driven by means of compressed air, as the steam-hammer is operated by steam. See *steam-hammer.* (*b*) A hammer in which an atmospheric spring is employed. The hammer-head is connected by a rod with a piston working in a cylinder to which air is admitted at the center of its length. A reciprocating motion is given to the cylinder, and by means of the air confined between its other end and the piston a corresponding motion is given to the piston-head connected with it.—**Atmospheric line.** (*a*) In a diagram of steam-pressure, a line drawn by the pencil when the steam is shut off from the piston of the indicator, and thus under the pressure of the atmosphere alone. The height of the steam-line above this shows the pressure of the steam, and the depth of the vacuum-line below shows the degree of condensation which is then taking place in the engine. (*b*) *pl.* Dark lines in the solar spectrum produced by the absorption of part of the solar radiation by the terrestrial atmosphere. See *spectrum.*



Newcomen's Atmospheric Steam-engine.

A, A, working-beam; *B*, boiler from which steam is admitted through the steam-cock, *c*, to the cylinder *C*; *F*, rod, serving to lift a small pump; *i*, injection-cock; *P*, piston; *S*, blow-valve, or snifting-valve; *T*, tank; *W*, weights.

> In addition to the lines of Fraunhofer, indubitably belonging to the sun, there are many other dark lines in the solar spectrum which originate from the absorptive action of the terrestrial atmosphere, and are therefore called *atmospheric lines.* *Lommel*, Light (trans.), p. 166.

Atmospheric pressure. See *atmosphere*, 2.—**Atmospheric pump**, a pump in which the water is forced into the suction-pipe by atmospheric pressure.—**Atmospheric railway**, a railway so constructed that the motive power is derived from the pressure of the atmosphere acting on a piston working in a continuous iron tube of uniform bore laid from one place to another, the pressure being created by exhausting the air from that end of the tube toward which it is desired that the piston should advance, or by forcing in air behind it, or by both methods at once. The system has not been found suitable for the ordinary purposes of a railway, though it is successfully worked for the conveyance of letters, telegrams, and light packages. See *pneumatic despatch*, under *pneumatic.*—**Atmospheric spring**, a spring formed by the elasticity of a confined body of air.—**Atmospheric stamp**, a stamp operated in the same manner as an atmospheric hammer (which see, above).—**Atmospheric tides**, diurnal oscillations of the atmosphere, produced by the attractions of the sun and moon, like the tides of the ocean, and indicated by minute variations of pressure on the barometer.

atmospherical (at-mọs-fer′i-kạl), *a.* Same as *atmospheric.*

atmospherically (at-mọs-fer′i-kạl-i), *adv.* As, or as regards, the atmosphere; by atmospheric force or influence.

atmostea, *n.* Plural of *atmosteon.*

atmosteal (at-mos′tẹ̄-ạl), *a.* [< *atmosteon* + *-al.*] Pertaining to an atmosteon; pneumatic, as a bone.

atmosteon (at-mos′tẹ̄-on), *n.*; pl. *atmostea* (-ạ̈). [NL., < Gr. ἀτμός, air, + ὀστέον, bone.] In *ornith.*, an air-bone; a scleroskeletal ossification of a membranous tube or canal conveying air into the interior of a bone of a bird.

> The siphon-like tube which conveys air from the outer ear-passage to the hollow of the mandible may ossify, . . . resulting in a neat tubular "air-bone" or *atmosteon.*
> *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 168.

atocha-grass (a-tō′chạ̈-gràs), *n.* [Sp. *atocha*, esparto-grass.] A name sometimes given to the esparto-grass, *Stipa tenacissima.*

atok (a-tok′), *n.* [Peruv.] The native name of a kind of skunk, of the genus *Conepatus*, found in Peru, originally described by Humboldt as *Gulo quitensis.* Also called *zorra.*

atoll (a-tol′ or at′ol), *n.* [Formerly *atollon;* the name of such islands in the Maldive group; prob. < Malayalam *adal*, closing, uniting (Yule).] A coral island, consisting of a strip or ring of coral surrounding a central lagoon. Such islands are very common in the Pacific ocean. They often present an exceedingly picturesque appearance, a comparatively narrow strip of coral rock thinly coated with soil, and covered with a vigorous growth of cocoanut-, pandanus-, and breadfruit-trees, inclosing a large still sheet of water, usually of considerable depth, and often well supplied with fish. The circle of coral is sometimes complete, showing no apparent communication between the inclosed lagoon and the surrounding sea; but generally it is interrupted, and presents one or more openings suitable for the passage of boats.

atollon†, *n.* See *atoll.*

atom (at′ọm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *atome, attom* (and as L. *atomus, atomos*, with pl. *atomi*, sometimes *atomie*, > E. sing. *atomie, atomy*^{1}, q. v.), < ME. *attome, atome*, < F. *atome* = Sp. *átomo* = Pg. It. *atomo* = G. Dan. Sw. *atom*, < L. *atomus*, < Gr. ἄτομος, an atom, prop. adj., indivisible, that cannot be cut, < ἀ- priv. + τομός, verbal adj. of τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut: see *tome.*] 1. An extremely minute particle of matter: a term used generally with certain philosophic or scientific limitations. (*a*) A hypothetical particle of matter so minute as to admit of no division; an ultimate indivisible particle of matter. See *atomic philosophy*, under *atomic.*

> No *atoms* casually together hurl'd
> Could e'er produce so beautiful a world.
> *Dryden*, Epistles, i. 31.

(*b*) A particle of matter assumed not to be divided under the circumstances considered; a molecule.

> An *atom* means something which is not divided in certain cases that we are considering.
> *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 186.

(*c*) In *chem.* and *physics*, the unit of matter; the smallest mass of an element that exists in any molecule. The number of kinds of atoms is the same as the number of the elements. All atoms of the same element have the same constant weight. They are for the most part combined with other atoms, either of the same or of a different kind, forming molecules, and are indivisible by chemical [illegible] the chemical unit [illegible] properties of that matter; but [illegible]

[illegible] 2. Anything extremely small; a minute quantity: as, he has not an *atom* of sense. — 3. The smallest division of time, equal to [illegible]. — 4. Anything indivisible: an individual. =Syn. [illegible]

atom† (at'ọm), *v. t.* [< *atom, n.*] To reduce to atoms; atomize.

> [illegible] instantly to hail.
> *Drayton*, Elegies, i.

atomatic (at-ọ-mat'ik), *a.* [< *atom* + *-atic.*] [illegible]

atomic (a-tom'ik), *a.* [< *atom* + *-ic*; = F. *atomique.*] 1. Pertaining to atoms; consisting of atoms.

> [illegible]
> *Whewell*, Hist. Scientific Ideas.

> The gods, the gods!
> If all be atoms, how then should the gods,
> Being *atomic*, not be dissoluble.
> Not follow the great law? *Tennyson*, Lucretius.

2. Extremely minute. — **Atomic** or **molecular heats of bodies**, the products of the specific heats of bodies [illegible]. These products are nearly the [illegible] compounds of like [illegible] the products of the specific heats [illegible] in different classes of compounds. — **Atomic** or **atomistic philosophy**, a system [illegible] by Leucippus and Democritus, which taught that the ultimate constituents of all things are indivisible particles or atoms, which differ from one another in form and position; whether also in quality of material was disputed among the atomists. From the diverse combination and motions of these atoms all things, including the soul, were supposed to arise. The atomistic philosophy [illegible] details by the Epicureans, particularly by Lucretius, and was the first complete system of materialism. It is the basis of the modern physical *atomic theory*, but, apart from the numerous special modifications which the progress of modern science has rendered necessary, it differs from it essentially in this, that the ancient atomism was a philosophy of the universe, while modern atomism is, primarily at least, merely a physical theory of the inner structure of matter, constructed for the convenience of physical research. — **Atomic theory**, or **doctrine of definite proportions**, in *chem.*, the hypothesis that all chemical combinations take place between the ultimate particles or atoms of bodies, and that these unite either atom with atom or in proportions expressed by some simple multiple of the number of atoms. — **Atomic volume**, in *chem.*, the space occupied by a quantity of an element in the solid state proportional to its atomic weight, and expressed by the quotient of the specific gravity divided by the atomic weight. — **Atomic weight**, in *chem.*, the number expressing the relative weight of one atom of an element compared with the weight of some unit, usually that of the hydrogen atom, which is the lightest at present known. The atomic weights of the other elements, therefore, express how many times the atoms of these elements are heavier than the atom of hydrogen. See *element*.

atomical (a-tom'i-kal), *a.* Same as *atomic.*

atomically (a-tom'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an atomic manner; from an atomic point of view; regarded as an atom, or as made up of atoms.

atomician (at-ọ-mish'an), *n.* [< *atomic* + *-ian.*] An adherent of the atomic philosophy or theory. See *atomic.*

atomicism† (a-tom'i-sizm), *n.* [< *atomic* + *-ism.*] Atomism.

atomicity (at-ọ-mis'i-ti), *n.* [< *atomic* + *-ity.*] In *chem.*, same as *equivalency* and *quantivalency.*

> The number of bonds possessed by an element, or its *atomicity*, is apparently, at least, not a fixed and invariable [illegible].
> *E. Frankland*, Exper. in Chem., p. 9.

atomisation, etc. See *atomization*, etc.

atomism (at'ọm-izm), *n.* [< *atom* + *-ism*; = F. *atomisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *atomismo.*] 1. The [illegible] physical theory of atoms; [illegible] philosophy or atomic theory. See *atomic.*

> [illegible] for that supposes atoms, [illegible]
> *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaphys., II. 528, App.

> The result of *atomism* in any form, dealing with any [illegible]
> [illegible]

2. [illegible] existing as an atom, or [illegible], or [illegible] of atoms or [illegible]

atomist [illegible], *n.* and *a.* [< *atom* + *-ist*; = F. [illegible] = Sp. Pg. It. *atomista.*] I. *n.* One who [illegible] propounds the [illegible] theory.

II. [illegible] *atomic.*

> [illegible]
> [illegible]

atomistic [illegible], *a.* [< *atomist* + *-ic.*] 1. Pertaining to atoms or the atomists.

> It is the object of the mechanical *atomistic* philosophy to [illegible] synthesis with synartesis.
> *Coleridge*, Friend, I. 121.

2. Consisting of atoms. **Atomistic philosophy.** See *atomic philosophy*, under *atomic.*

atomistical (at-ọ-mis'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *atomistic.*

atomistically (at-ọ-mis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an atomistic manner; as composed of distinct atoms.

atomization (at"ọm-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *atomize* + *-ation.*] The process of atomizing or the state of being atomized; specifically, in *med.*, the reduction of liquids to the form of spray for inhalation or for application to the throat or nasal passages, and for other purposes. Also spelled *atomisation.*

atomize (at'ọm-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *atomized*, ppr. *atomizing.* [< *atom* + *-ize.*] I.† *intrans.* To speculate respecting atoms. *Cudworth.*

II. *trans.* To reduce to atoms; reduce to very small particles, as a liquid; spray.

Also spelled *atomise.*

atomizer (at'ọm-ī-zėr), *n.* One who or that which atomizes or reduces to atoms or very small particles; specifically, an apparatus designed to reduce a liquid to spray for disinfecting, cooling, perfuming, medicinal, and other purposes. Also spelled *atomiser.*

atomology (at-ọ-mol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἄτομος, atom, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] The metaphysical doctrine of atoms. See *atomic.*

atomy[1] (at'ọm-i), *n.*; pl. *atomies* (-iz). [Early mod. E. also *atomie, attomye*, < *atomie*, prop. *atomi*, pl. of *atomus*, prop. the L. form then in current use along with *atom*, the form *atomy* being regarded appar. as a dim. Cf. *atomy*[2].] 1. An atom; a mote.

> Should he or hell
> Affront me in the passage of my fate,
> I'd crush them into *atomies.*
> *Ford*, Love's Sacrifice, iii. 3.

> From the outer day,
> Betwixt the close-set ivies came a broad
> And solid beam of isolated light,
> Crowded with driving *atomies.*
> *Tennyson*, Lover's Tale, ii.

2. A tiny being; a pygmy.

> Drawn with a team of little *atomies.*
> *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 4.

> Epicurus makes them [souls] swarms of *atomies*,
> Which do by chance into our bodies flee.
> *Sir J. Davies*, Immortal. of Soul.

atomy[2] (at'ọm-i), *n.*; pl. *atomies* (-iz). [Formerly also *atamy* and *natomy*, for *anatomy*, mistakenly divided *an atomy.*] 1. An anatomy; a skeleton. — 2. A very lean person; a walking skeleton.

> Thou *atomy*, thou. *Shak.* (ed. Leopold), 2 Hen. IV., v. 4.

atonable (a-tō'na-bl), *a.* [< *atone* + *-able.*] Capable of being atoned for; reconcilable.

atone†, *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [ME., also *attone*, earlier *atoon, aton, at one, at on*, lit. at one, agreed. In mod. use written as two words, *at one*: see *at* and *one.* In *at-one*, as in *al-one* and *on-ly*, *one* preserves its proper pronunciation (ōn), the usual pronunciation (wun) being a modern (16th century) corruption, which has not affected the compounds.] 1. At one; reconciled.

> Make the wel *at on* with him . . . and dred the of the dome.
> *Early Eng. Psalter*, p. [illegible]

> *Aton* he was with the king. *King Horn.*

> If gentil men, or othere of his contree,
> Were wrothe, she wolde bringen hem *atoon.*
> *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 381.

2. Together; at once.

> All his sences seemd berefte *attone.*
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. i. [illegible]

atone (a-tōn'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *atoned*, ppr. *atoning.* [< *atone, adv.*, q. v.] I. *intrans.* 1†. To be at one; agree; be in accordance; accord.

> He and Aufidius can no more *atone*
> Than violentest contrariety. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 6.

2. To make reparation, amends, or satisfaction, as for an offense or a crime, or for an offender: with *for.*

> [illegible] men fell, and blood *atoned for* blood. *Pope.*

> The country not *atoning for* their former conduct by any act of popular measure. *Junius.*

> So it sometimes happens that a single bright and generous act serves to *atone for* the sins of years.
> *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. [illegible]

3. To make up, as for errors or deficiencies; be a set-off or palliative.

> Or where the pictures for the page *atone*,
> And Quarles is saved by beauties not his own.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, i. [illegible]

II.† *trans.* 1. To bring into concord; reconcile, as parties at variance.

> I would do much
> To *atone* them, for the love I bear to Cassio.
> *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 1.

> I am just at that hour
> Upon some late conceived discontents
> To *atone* me to my father.
> *Webster*, Cure for a Cuckold, i. 2.

> Tigers and lions, boars and raging bulls,
> Hath he *aton'd* with leopards and wolves.
> *Ford*, Fame's Memorial.

2. To put in accordance; harmonize.

> To *atone* your fears
> With my more noble meaning.
> *Shak.*, T. of A., v. 5.

3. To unite in forming.

> The Four Elements, who joined
> With the Four known Complexions, have *aton'd*
> A noble league, and severally put on
> Material bodies.
> *Dekker and Ford*, The Sun's Darling, v. 1.

4. To conciliate; appease.

> So heaven, *atoned*, shall dying Greece restore.
> *Pope*, Iliad, i. 89.

5. To expiate; answer or make satisfaction for.

> Soon should yon boasters cease their haughty strife,
> Or each *atone* his guilty love with life. *Pope.*

[Although *atone* as a transitive verb is essentially obsolete, it is used occasionally by modern writers in several of the senses above given.]

atone-maker†, *n.* [< *atone, adv.*, + *maker.*] One who makes reconciliation or atonement; a reconciler; a mediator.

> One God, one mediatour, that is to say, aduocate, intercessor, or an *atonemaker*, between God and man.
> *Tyndale*, Works, p. 158.

atonement (a-tōn'ment), *n.* [< *atone, v.*, + *-ment*; but the noun is found earlier than the verb, arising perhaps from the phrase *at onement*: see *onement.*] 1†. Reconciliation after enmity or controversy; settlement, as of a difference; concord.

> Hauying more regarde to their old variaunce than their newe *attonement.* *Sir T. More*, Descrip. of Rich. III.

> If we do now make our *atonement* well,
> Our peace will, like a broken limb united,
> Grow stronger for the breaking.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

2. Satisfaction or reparation made for wrong or injury, either by giving some equivalent or by doing or suffering something which is received in lieu of an equivalent.

> O when did a morning shine
> So rich in *atonement* as this
> For my dark-dawning youth?
> *Tennyson*, Maud, xix. 2.

3. In *theol.*, the reconciliation of God and man by means of the life, sufferings, and death of Christ.

> For God was in Christ, and made agrement bitwene the worlde and hym sylfe, and imputed not their synnes vnto them; and hath committed to vs the preachynge of the *atonement.* *Tyndale*, 2 Cor. v. 19.

> When we were enemies we were reconciled to God by the death of his Son; . . . we also joy in God through our Lord Jesus Christ, by whom we have now received the *atonement.* Rom. v. 10, 11.

This doctrine assumes that sin has made a spiritual separation between God and the human soul. Different systems of theology explain differently the method of reconciliation, and therefore use the word *atonement* with different meanings. The early fathers generally stated the doctrine in the terms of Scripture, and it was not until the time of the Reformation that the differences in philosophical statement were clearly marked. The modern statements may be grouped under four general heads, as follows: (*a*) A reparation or satisfaction for sin made by the sufferings of Christ as a substitute for the sinner, and in lieu of the punishment to which the sinner was justly amenable. Such satisfaction is regarded as necessary either (1) to satisfy the justice of God, and so make forgiveness possible, or (2) to satisfy the law of God produce the public impression which punishment would have produced, and so make forgiveness safe. The former is known as the *satisfaction*, the latter as the *governmental theory.*

> The word *atonement*, in its original sense, always denotes some amends, or satisfaction, for the neglect of some duty, or the commission of some fault; a satisfaction with which, when supposed to be complete, the person injured ought reasonably to be contented, and to demand of the offender nothing more on account of his transgression. *Dwight*, Theology, lv.

> Taking the term *atonement* in its technical signification to denote the satisfaction of divine justice for the sin of man, by the substituted penal sufferings of the Son of God, we shall find a slower scientific unfolding of this great cardinal doctrine than of any other of the principal truths of Christianity.
> *Shedd*, Hist. Christian Doctrine, v. 1.

(*b*) The entrance of God into humanity, that he may thereby drive out sin and make the human race at one with himself.

> Supposing the Father's will to be a will to all good; the Son of God, being one with him, and Lord of man, to obey and fulfil in our flesh that will by entering into the lowest condition into which man had fallen through their sin; this Man to be, for this reason, an object of continual complacency to his Father, and that complacency to be fully drawn out by the death of the cross; his death to be a sacrifice, the only complete sacrifice ever offered, the entire surrender of the whole spirit and

body to God; is not this in the highest sense *atonement?* is not the true root of humanity revealed? is not God in him reconciled to man? *Maurice*, Theol. Essays.

It [the new theology] holds to the *atonement* as a divine act and process of ethical and practical import – not as a mystery of the distant heavens and isolated from the struggle of the world, but a comprehensible force in the actual redemption of the world from its evil. *T. T. Munger*, The Freedom of Faith.

The majority of orthodox divines, whether in the Roman Catholic or the Protestant churches, ordinarily hold one of the above views or a combination formed from them. In general, the former opinion (*a*) is held in the Calvinistic school of theology, the latter opinion (*b*) in the more modern Broad Church school. (*c*) In *Unitarian theology*, the moral result produced by the influence exerted on mankind by the life and death of Christ, leading men to repentance and to God. This is sometimes known as the *moral influence* theory of the atonement.

Even though we should reject all the Orthodox theories about *atonement*, we may accept the fact. We can believe that God in Christ does reconcile the world to himself,—does create a sense of pardoned sin,—does remove the weight of transgression,—does take away the obstacle in our conscience,—does help us into a living faith, hope, peace, joy. *J. F. Clarke*, Orthodoxy, p. 250.

(*d*) In *New Church* (Swedenborgian) *theology*, the union and accord of flesh and spirit in man, and so the union and accord of man with God by a spiritual change wrought in the individual.

This is what is understood in the New Church by the *atonement*, or at-one-ment, . . . a bringing at one of the human and the divine, or, as the apostle says, "making in himself of twain one new man." And the purpose of this *atonement* was, that the Lord might ever after be able to bring our external or natural at one with our internal or spiritual man – goodness at one with truth in our minds, – and so bring us into complete spiritual union or at-one-ment with himself. *B. F. Barrett*, Doctrine of the New Church.

Doctrine of blood atonement, the doctrine, attributed to the Mormon Church, that the killing of an apostate or of one in danger of apostasy is a deed of love, since it makes atonement for the sin of apostasy, and so makes possible God's forgiveness of it.

atoner (a̤-tō'nėr), *n.* One who makes atonement.

atones†, *adv.* [Early mod. E. and ME., prop. separate, *at ones:* now written *at once:* see *at* and *once*.] 1. At once; immediately.

Love me al *atones*. *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 94.

2. At one and the same time.

Curious enditing and hard sentence is ful hevy *atones* for swich a child to lerne. *Chaucer*, Prol. to Astrolabe.

atonic (a-ton'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἄτονος, (*a*) not stretched, relaxed, languid, < ἀ- priv. + τείνειν, stretch; (*b*) without accent, < ἀ- priv. + τόνος, accent, < τείνειν, stretch: see *a*-^{18} and *tonic*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** In *pathol.*, characterized by atony, or want of tone or power: as, an *atonic* disease.—**2.** In *philol.*: (*a*) Unaccented. (*b*) Produced by the breath alone; surd.—**Atonic dyspepsia,** defective digestion, independent of inflammation or other recognizable lesions of the digestive organs.

II. *n.* **1.** In *med.*, a drug capable of allaying organic excitement or irritation. [Rare.]—**2.** In *philol.*: (*a*) A word or syllable that has no accent.

A single unaccented syllable is called an *atonic*. *F. A. March*, Anglo-Saxon Grammar, p. 222.

(*b*) An elementary sound produced by the breath; a surd consonant; a breathing.

atony (at'ọ̄-ni), *n.* [= F. *atonie*, < NL. *atonia*, < Gr. ἀτονία, languor, < ἄτονος, languid: see *atonic*.] In *pathol.*, a want of tone; defect of muscular power; weakness of any organ, particularly of one that is contractile; debility.—**Atony of the bladder,** in *pathol.*, loss by the muscular fibers in the walls of the bladder of the power to contract and expel the urine.

atop (a̤-top'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*^{3} + *top*.] On or at the top.

'Tis but to shew that you can place sometimes
Your modesty *a-top* of all your virtues.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, iv. 1.

Despots *atop*, a wild clan below,
Such is the Gaul from long ago.
Lowell, Villa Franca.

atopite (at'ọ̄-pīt), *n.* [< Gr. ἄτοπος, unusual, out of place (< ἀ- priv. + τόπος, place: see *topic*), + *-ite*^{2}.] A calcium antimonate said to occur in Sweden in yellow or brown isometric octahedrons.

-ator. [L. *-ātor*, term. of nouns of agent, being the agent-suffix *-tor* (Gr. *-τηρ*, *-τωρ*, Skt. *-tar*, *-tār*) (E. *-or*) added to the stem in *-a* of verbs in *-ā-re*. This termination was reg. reduced in OF. to *-eor*, *-eour*, whence in ME. *-eour* (as in *saveour*, mod. E. *saviour*), commonly *-or*, *-our*, mod. E. *-or*, *-er*, as in *appellor*, *arbitror* or *arbitrer*, *accuser*, etc., from L. nouns in *-ator*, the term. being merged with *-er* of AS. origin.] A termination of nouns of agent taken directly from the Latin, as *creator*, *educator*, *liberator*, or formed in English or New Latin, as *detonator*, *corrugator*, etc., from verbs of the Latin first conjugation, which have in English the suffix *-ate*^{2}. It also occurs in some nouns derived from nouns without an intermediate verb, as *gladiator*, *senator*.

-atory. [< L. *-ātorius*, being *-ius* added to nouns in *-ator*.] A termination of adjectives, of Latin origin, in form from nouns in *-ator*, but in sense often to be referred to the original verb, as in *amatory*, *accusatory*, *declamatory*, *exclamatory*, *nugatory*, etc. When from English nouns in *-ator*, the termination is *-ator* + *-ial*, as *senatorial*, etc.

atour^{1} (a̤-tōr'), *prep.* and *adv.* [Sc., also written *attour*, *atower*, < ME. (Scotch) *atour*, *atoure*, *at-oure*, < *at* + *our*, *ower*, over: see *at* and *over*; for the combination, cf. *at-after*.] **I.** *prep.* **1.** Of place, over.—**2.** Of number or quantity, over; beyond; more than.

II. *adv.* Over and above; besides. **By and atour** (prep. and adv.), also **by atour** (adv.), over and above. [Scotch in all uses.]

atour^{2}**†**, *n.* See *attour*^{2}.

atrabilarian (at'ra-bi-la'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *atrabilarius*, < L. *atra bilis*, black bile: see *atrabile* and *bile*^{2}.] **I.** *a.* Affected with melancholy, which the ancients attributed to black bile; atrabilious.

The *atrabilarian* constitution, or a black, viscous, pitchy consistence of the fluids. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

II. *n.* A person of an atrabiliar temperament; a hypochondriac. *Disraeli.*

atrabilarious (at"ra̤-bi-lā'ri-us), *a.* [< ML. *atrabilarius:* see *atrabilarian*.] Same as *atrabilarian*.

Christopher Glowry, Esquire, . . . was naturally of an *atrabilarious* temperament, and much troubled with those phantoms of indigestion which are commonly called blue devils. *Peacock*, Nightmare Abbey, i.

atrabilariousness† (at"ra̤-bi-lā'ri-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being atrabilious or melancholy.

atrabile†, *n.* [< F. *atrabile*, formerly *atrebile*, = Sp. *atrabilis* = Pg. *atrabilis* = It. *atrabile*, < L. (formerly also in E.) *atra bilis* (tr. Gr. μελαγχολία: see *melancholy*), lit. black bile: *atra*, fem. of *ater*, black; *bilis*, bile: see *bile*^{2}.] Black bile; melancholy: from the supposition that melancholy is due to a preponderance of the so-called "black bile," an imagined secretion of the renal or atrabiliary glands.

atrabiliar, atrabiliary (at-ra̤-bil'i-är, -ạ̄-ri), *a.* [< NL. **atrabiliarius*, < L. *atra bilis*, black bile: see *atrabile*.] Melancholic or hypochondriacal; atrabilious. See *atrabile*.

Complexion of a multiplex *atrabiliar* character, the final shade of which may be the pale sea-green. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. iv. 4.

Atrabiliary capsules, glands. See *capsule*, *gland*.

atrabilious (at-ra̤-bil'ius), *a.* [< L. *atra bilis:* see *atrabile*, and cf. *bilious*.] Affected as if by black bile; melancholic or hypochondriacal; splenetic. See *atrabile*.

A hard-faced, *atrabilious*, earnest-eyed race, stiff from long wrestling with the Lord in prayer, and who had taught Satan to dread the new Puritan hug. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers.

atracheate (a-tra'kẹ̄-āt), *a.* [NL. *atracheatus*, < Gr. ἀ- priv. (*a*-^{18}) + NL. *trachea*.] Having no tracheæ or spiracles, as some arthropods, such as crustaceans.

Atrachelia (at-ra̤-kē'li-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀτράχηλος, without neck, < ἀ- priv. + τράχηλος, neck.] A division of heteromerous beetles, having the head not exserted nor narrowed behind, the antennæ linear or subclavate, and the claws undivided, sometimes serrate or pectinate: opposed to *Trachelida*. The group is chiefly composed of the family *Tenebrionidæ*, which are plant-eating terrestrial beetles having mostly connate elytra and no lower wings.

atracheliate (at-ra̤-kē'li-āt), *a.* [< *Atrachelia* + *-ate*^{1}.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Atrachelia*.

Atrachia (a-trā'ki-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + τραχεῖα, trachea: see *trachea*.] A division of *Lamellibranchiata:* a synonym of *Asiphonata* (which see).

atractaspidid (at-rak-tas'pi-did), *n.* A serpent of the family *Atractaspididæ*.

Atractaspididæ (a-trak-ta-spid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Atractaspi(d-)s* + *-idæ*.] A family of venomous African serpents, suborder *Solenoglypha* (sometimes referred to *Viperidæ*), having extremely long venom-fangs.

Atractaspis (at-rak-tas'pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄτρακτος, a spindle, an arrow, + ἀσπίς, a serpent: see *asp*^{2}.] A genus of venomous serpents, typical of the family *Atractaspididæ*. *A. irregularis* and *A. corpulentus* are two African species, from Angola and Liberia respectively.

atractenchyma (at-rak-teng'ki-mä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄτρακτος, a spindle, + ἔγχυμα, an infusion.] In *bot.*, a tissue composed of spindle-shaped cells.

atrament (at'ra̤-ment), *n.* [< L. *atramentum*, black ink, < *ater*, black.] Blacking; ink; any black fluid, as the ink of the cuttlefish.

atramentaceous† (at"ra̤-men-ta'shius), *a.* [< *atrament* + *-aceous*.] Of the nature of ink; black as ink. *Derham.*

atramental (at-ra̤-men'tal), *a.* [< *atrament* + *-al*.] Inky; black like ink. *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.] Also *atramentous*.

atramentarious (at'ra̤-men-tā'ri-us), *a.* [< LL. **atramentarius*, used only as neut. noun *atramentarium*, an inkstand, < L. *atramentum*, ink: see *atrament*.] Like ink; suitable for making ink. Thus, the sulphate of iron, or copperas, is called *atramentarious* from its use in the manufacture of ink.

atramentous (at-ra̤-men'tus), *a.* [< *atramen* + *-ous*.] Same as *atramental*.

Whenever provoked by anger or labour, an *atramentous* quality of most malignant nature was seen to distil from his lips. *Swift*, Battle of the Books.

atred†, *a.* [< L. *ater*, black, + *-ed*^{2}. Cf. L. *atratus*, clothed in black.] Tinged with a black color.

Yellow choler or *atred*. *Whitaker*, Blood of the Grape, p. 76.

atrede†, *v. t.* [ME., < *at-*, from, + *reden*, advise: see *read*, *rede*.] To surpass in counsel.

Men may the olde atrenne, but nat *atrede*. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1591.

atrent†, *v. t.* [< ME. *atrennen*, < *at-*, from, + *rennen*, run.] To outrun. *Chaucer.*

atresia (a-trē'si-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄτρητος, not perforated, < ἀ- priv. + τρητός, perforated (> τρῆσις, opening, orifice), verbal adj. of τετραίνειν (√ *τρα), bore, pierce.] The state or condition of being closed or imperforate; specifically, absence of a natural opening or passage: chiefly used in medicine and surgery.

atresial (a-trē'si-a̤l), *a.* Characterized by atresia; imperforate.

atria, *n.* Plural of *atrium*.

atrial (ā'tri-a̤l), *a.* [< *atrium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an atrium.—**Atrial aperture, opening,** or **orifice,** the communication of the atrial cavity with the exterior. It forms one of the two apertures (the other being the oral) with which ascidians or sea-squirts are provided, and through which water may be squirted by the contraction of the muscular walls of the body. See cuts under *Appendicularia*, *Doliolidæ*, and *Tunicata*.—**Atrial canal,** the cavity of an atrium.

Each stigma leads into a funnel-shaped *atrial canal*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 512.

Atrial membrane, the third tunic of ascidians; a delicate membrane of two layers, parietal and visceral, like a peritoneum, lining the atrium.

The *atrial membrane* forms a bilobed sac, one lobe extending on each side of the pharynx, and opens outward by the atrial aperture; it communicates by the stigmata with the interior of the branchial sac, and, by the anal and genital openings, it receives the fæces and genital products. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 517.

Atricha (at'ri-kä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἄτριχος, poet. for ἄθριξ, without hair, < ἀ- priv. + θρίξ (τριχ-), hair.] **1.** A division of the *Nematorhyncha*, containing those forms which are devoid of cilia, as the genus *Echinoderes*. They are distinguished from *Gastrotricha*, which are ciliated on the ventral surface of the body.

2. A name given to certain protozoans, or lobose rhizopods having no permanent processes: an inexact synonym of *Amœboidea*.

Atrichia (a-trik'i-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄτριχος, poet. for ἄθριξ, without hair: see *Atricha*.] **1.** The typical and only genus of the family *Atrichiidæ*. *A. clamosa* is the scrub-bird of Australia. *J. Gould*, 1844. Also called *Atrichornis*.—**2.** A genus of dipterous insects.

Atrichiidæ (at-ri-kī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Atrichia*, 1, + *-idæ*.] A remarkable family of anomalous oscine passerine birds, forming with *Menuridæ* one of the major groups of birds, *Passeres abnormales*. It contains the Australian scrub-birds of the genus *Atrichia*, which have the syrinx differently constructed from that of normal oscines. Also called *Atrichornithidæ*.

Atrichornis (at-ri-kôr'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄτριχος, without hair (see *Atricha*), + ὄρνις, a bird.] Same as *Atrichia*, 1.

Atrichornithidæ (at"ri-kôr-nith'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Atrichornis* (*-ornith-*) + *-idæ*.] Same as *Atrichiidæ*.

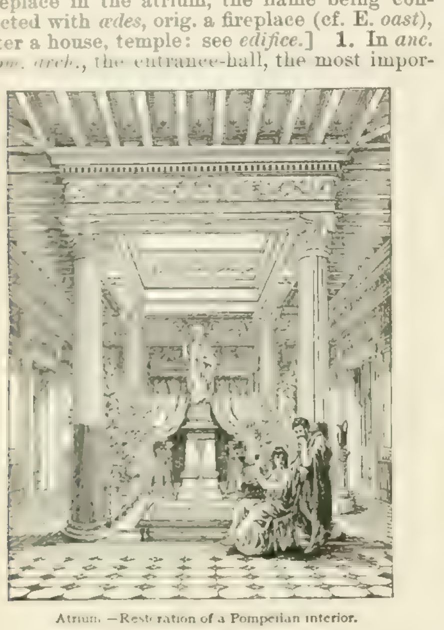
atrichosis (at-ri-kō'sis), *n.* [< Gr. ἄτριχος, without hair (see *Atricha*), + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, failure to develop hair.

atrioventricular (ā"tri-ō-ven-trik'ū-lär), *a.* [< *atrium*, 3, + *ventricular*.] Pertaining to the [illegible] and ventricular cavities of the heart: as, the *atrioventricular* valve.

atrip (a-trip'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< a^3 + [illegible]] (*a*) Just raised from the [illegible]: said of an anchor. (*b*) [illegible] sheeted home, and ready [illegible] of sails. (*c*) Swayed up, ready to have the stops cut for crossing: said of yards. (*d*) Having the fid loosed: said of [illegible].

Atriplex (at'ri-pleks), *n.* [L., also *atriplexum*, [illegible] Gr. [illegible], also written [illegible]; origin obscure.] A large genus of plants, natural order *Chenopodiaceæ*, mostly mealy or scurfy herbs or low shrubs, growing usually in saline localities, and of very [illegible]. The garden orach, *A. hortensis*, is [illegible] as a salad, and a variety with [illegible]. A number of shrubby species [illegible] the dry and alkaline portions of [illegible], and are generally known as [illegible]. It also includes some other *Cheno*-[illegible].

atrium (ā'tri-um), *n.*; pl. *atria* (-ä). [L., in senses 1 and 2, also a hall in general; said to have been orig. the kitchen, and so called because blackened with smoke, < *ater*, black; but perhaps the reference is to the hearth or fireplace in the atrium, the name being connected with *ædes*, orig. a fireplace (cf. E. *oast*), later a house, temple: see *edifice*.] **1.** In *anc. Rom. arch.*, the entrance-hall, the most important and usually the most splendid apartment of the house. At an early period, and later among the poor, the atrium was used not only as a ceremonial room, but as a reception-room and for general domestic purposes as cooking and dining. In it were placed the ancestral images and heirlooms, the marriage-couch, the *focus* or hearth, and generally a small altar. Later, among the wealthy, and when separate apartments were built for kitchen and dining-room, chapel of the lares, etc., it was reserved as a general reception- and show-room. It was lighted by an opening in the roof, called the *compluvium*, toward which the roof sloped, so as to conduct the rain-water into a cistern in the floor, called the *impluvium*.



Atrium.—Restoration of a Pompeian interior.

2. A hall or court resembling in arrangement an atrium proper, as at the entrance of some classical or early Christian public buildings, etc.—**3.** [NL.] In *anat.*, an auricle of the heart, or some equivalent venous cardiac cavity.

In all the other vertebrates [than *Amphioxus*] there is a heart with at fewest three chambers (sinus venosus, *atrium*, ventricle). *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 67.

4. [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The chamber or cavity [illegible], communicating with the exterior, [illegible] the cavity of the alimentary canal. [illegible] cut under *Tunicata*.

[illegible] into which the fæces and genital products [illegible]. *Huxley*, [illegible], p. [illegible]

(*b*) [illegible] saccular diverticulum of the [illegible], the *atrium* [illegible], a [illegible] given off from the [illegible] and [illegible], and connected [illegible] bladder.

atroce, [illegible] *atroce*, < L. *atrox* [illegible] *atrocious*.] Atrocious.

atro[illegible] ([illegible]-rū'le-us), *a.* [< L. [illegible] blue: see *cerulean*.] [illegible] color, as an insect.

atr[illegible], *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of [illegible]-*bous*.] **1.** Ciliated embryos of [illegible] annelids, in which the [illegible] around the body, le[illegible]ing each end free of cilia, excepting, in some cases, a tuft on the head. See *mesotrocha*, *telotrocha*.—**2.** [*cap.*] In *Rotifera*, a group of wheel-animalcules having no cilia and the lobes highly modified in shape; the wheelless rotifers.

atrochous (at'rọ̄-kus), *a.* [< NL. *atrochus*, < Gr. ἀ- priv. + τροχός, anything round or circular, a wheel, etc., < τρέχειν, run.] **1.** Of or pertaining to atrocha; having cilia disposed as in those annelidan larvæ called *atrocha*.—**2.** Wheelless, as a rotifer.

atrocious (a-trō'shus), *a.* [< L. *atrox* (*atroc-*), cruel, fierce, horrible, < *ater*, black: see *atroce* and *-ous*.] **1.** Manifesting or characterized by atrocity; extremely heinous, criminal, or cruel; enormously or outrageously wicked.

Revelations . . . so *atrocious* that nothing in history approaches them. *De Quincey.*

In spite of the canon law, which forbade a churchman to take any part in matters of blood, the archbishop signed the warrant for the *atrocious* sentence. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

2†. Very grievous; violent: as, *atrocious* distempers.—**3.** Very bad; execrable: as, an *atrocious* pun. [Colloq.]=**Syn. 1.** *Wicked, Scandalous, Shocking, Flagrant, Heinous, Infamous, Outrageous, Atrocious, Monstrous,* horrible, villainous, flagitious, diabolical, agree in expressing great and intentional badness, calling for strong abhorrence. Because they are used with feeling, the recognition of their differences is not always practicable. *Flagrant* and *heinous* are hardly applicable to persons; the others apply to persons or things. *Wicked* is the generic word, and is the lightest where all are strong; it is the one that is most common in a playful use, yet it is at times an intense word, as forcible as any of the others, though less definite. *Scandalous* means offensive to decency, and so disgraceful. That which is *shocking*, literally, gives a sudden and heavy blow, and hence produces a corresponding feeling of horror or disgust, or both. That which is *flagrant*, literally, flames into notice, and hence is glaring, striking, and so notorious, enormous in badness. *Heinous* means hateful, and hence aggravated. That which is *infamous* is worthy of a total loss of reputation, and hence has a reputation or character of the worst kind, especially for baseness. *Outrageous* means attended with outrage, doing outrage, especially outraging decency, going beyond all bounds, like the acts of a madman. *Atrocious* is primarily fierce or cruel, savage, bloody, and wicked, enormously wicked, hence violating the first principles of humanity or of human nature. That which is *monstrous* is so bad as to be out of the course of nature; a prodigy or miracle of badness. See *abandoned*, *criminal*, *irreligious*, and *nefarious*.

As even here they talked at Almesbury
About the good King and his *wicked* Queen.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

So the king arose and went
To smoke the *scandalous* hive of those wild bees
That made such honey in his realm.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

In this dreadful manner was one who had been till then of an excellent character hurried on, from a single, and seemingly slight, indulgence, into the depth of the grossest and most *shocking* villanies. *Secker*, Sermons, I. xxv.

The offenses which prompt strong invective have been far more numerous and *flagrant* in his [Sydney Smith's] own country than in ours. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 139.

The object of this society [Abolition] is now, as it has always been, to convince our countrymen, by arguments addressed to their hearts and consciences, that slaveholding is a *heinous* crime. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 98.

There is no crime more *infamous* than the violation of truth. *Johnson.*

This ill day
A most *outrageous* fit of madness took him.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

It is a war base in its object, *atrocious* in its beginning, immoral in all its influences.
Sumner, Speech against Mexican War, Nov. 4, 1846.

Pliny assures us that the most *monstrous* of all criminals was the man who first devised the luxurious custom of wearing golden rings. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 157.

atrociously (a-trō'shus-li), *adv.* In an atrocious manner; with great cruelty or wickedness.

atrociousness (a-trō'shus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being atrocious; atrocity.

The *atrociousness* of the crime made all men look with an evil eye upon the claim of any privilege which might prevent the severest justice.
Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., iii. [illegible]

atrocity (a-tros'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *atrocities* (-tiz). [Early mod. E. *atrocyte*, < F. *atrocité*, < L. *atrocita(t-)s*, cruelty, hatefulness, < *atrox*, cruel, etc.: see *atrocious*.] **1.** The state or quality of being atrocious; enormous wickedness; extreme criminality or cruelty.

They desired justice might be done upon offenders, as the *atrocity* of their crimes deserved. *Clarendon.*

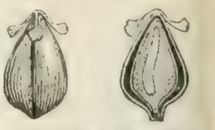
Burke was the only man in England in whom the prosecution of Indian delinquency and *atrocity* was a fixed passion as well as a fixed principle.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., II. 318.

2. A specific act of extreme heinousness or cruelty; an atrocious deed.

The *atrocities* which attend victory. *Macaulay.*

Atropa (at'rō-pä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Ἄτροπος, one of the Fates, who cut the thread of life, lit. the inflexible, < ἄτροπος, unchangeable, < ἀ- priv. + τρέπειν, turn: see *trope*.] A genus of plants, natural order *Solanaceæ*, of a single species, *A. Belladonna*, the deadly nightshade, a native of Europe and western Asia. See *belladonna*.

atropal (at'rọ̄-pal), *a.* [< Gr. ἄτροπος, inflexible, not to be turned: see *Atropa*.] In *bot.*, erect; orthotropous: said of an ovule. Also *atropous*.



Fruit of Dock (*Rumex*).—Section shows erect (atropal) seed. From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique."

atrophiated (a-trō'fi-ā-ted), *a.* [< *atrophy* + *-ate*^{2} + *-ed*^{2}.] Atrophied. [Rare.]

atrophic (a-trof'ik), *a.* [< *atrophy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to atrophy; characterized by atrophy; exhibiting or undergoing atrophy: as, an *atrophic* process; an *atrophic* organ.

atrophied (at'rọ̄-fid), *p. a.* [< *atrophy* + *-ed*^{2}.] Exhibiting or affected with atrophy; wasted.

In many instances special muscles, or sets of muscles, are *atrophied* from want of use.
B. W. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 232.

The distrust of one's own *atrophied* faculties of loving.
E. S. Phelps, Beyond the Gates, p. 105.

atrophy (at'rọ̄-fi), *n.* [= F. *atrophie*, < LL. *atrophia*, < Gr. ἀτροφία, wasting, lack of nourishment, < ἄτροφος, not well fed, < ἀ- priv. + τρέφειν, nourish, feed.] **1.** A wasting of the body, or of a part of it, owing to defective nutrition.

There is no demand for the labour of the poor; the fable of Menenius ceases to be applicable; the belly communicates no nutriment to the members; there is an *atrophy* in the body politic.
Macaulay, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

2. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, arrested development of an organ due to stoppage of growth at any stage by the operation of causes either external to or inherent in the organism.—**Brown atrophy**, a very common degeneration of muscle in a heart hypertrophied as a result of valvular disease or of old age. The heart, frequently of increased consistence, is dark red-brown, and its fibers contain pigment, accumulated especially about the nuclei.—**Cruveilhier's atrophy**, progressive muscular atrophy.

atrophy (at'rọ̄-fi), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *atrophied*, ppr. *atrophying*. [< *atrophy*, *n.*] To waste away.

As the fruit ripens one of them almost always *atrophies*.
G. Allen, Colin Clout's Calendar, p. 121.

The tail gradually shrinks and *atrophies*.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), p. 120.

atropia (a-trō'pi-ä), *n.* [NL., < *Atropa*.] Same as *atropin*.

atropic (a-trop'ik), *a.* [< *atropia* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to atropin.

atropin, atropine (at'rọ̄-pin), *n.* [< NL. *atropina*, < *Atropa* + *-ina*: see *-in*^{2}.] A crystalline alkaloid ($C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$) obtained from the deadly nightshade, *Atropa Belladonna*. It is very poisonous, and produces temporary dilatation of the pupil. Also *atropina* and *atropia*.

atropina (at-rọ̄-pī'nä), *n.* [NL.] Same as *atropin*.

atropine, *n.* See *atropin*.

atropinise, *v. t.* See *atropinize*.

atropinism (at'rọ̄-pin-izm), *n.* [< *atropin* + *-ism*.] Same as *atropism*.

atropinize (at'rọ̄-pin-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *atropinized*, pp. *atropinizing*. [< *atropin* + *-ize*.] To poison or affect with atropin. Also sometimes spelled *atropinise*.

atropism (at'rọ̄-pizm), *n.* [< *atropia* + *-ism*.] The morbid state produced by atropin, characterized by dilated pupil, frequent pulse, dryness of mouth and skin, hallucinations, and delirium. Also *atropinism*.

atropization (at″rọ̄-pi-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *atropize* + *-ation*.] That state of the body, or of any of its organs, produced by the introduction of atropin.

atropize (at'rọ̄-pīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *atropized*, ppr. *atropizing*. [< *atropia* + *-ize*.] To add atropin to; affect with atropin.

Atropos (at'rọ-pos), *n.* [NL., < L. *Atropos*, < Gr. Ἄτροπος, one of the Fates: see *Atropa*.] **1.** A genus of neuropterous insects, of the family *Psocidæ*: synonymous with *Troctes*. *A. pulsatorius* shares with certain beetles the popular name of *death-watch*, and is a great pest in entomological collections.

2. A genus of venomous serpents. *Wagler*, 1830. [Not in use.]—**3.** A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Oken*, 1815.

atropous (at'rọ-pus), *a.* [< Gr. ἄτροπος, not to be turned: see *Atropa*.] Same as *atropal*.

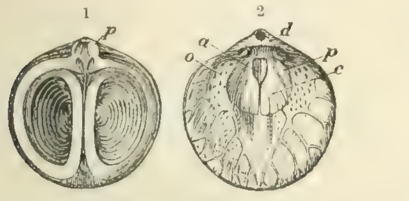
atrous (ā'trus), *a.* [< L. *ater*, black, + *-ous.*] Intensely black. [Rare.]

atry (a̤-trī'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [Appar. < *a*3 + *try*: see *try-sail.*] *Naut.*, with the sails so arranged that the bow is kept to the sea: said of a ship in a gale.

Atrypa (a-trī'pä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + τρῦπα, a hole.] A genus of brachiopods, typical of the family *Atrypidæ.* *Dalman*, 1828.

atrypid (a-trī'pid), *n.* A brachiopod of the family *Atrypidæ.*

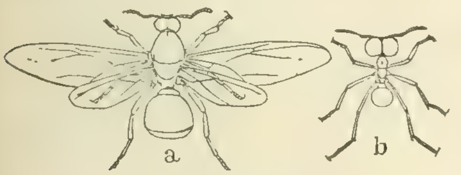
Atrypidæ (a-trip'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Atrypa* + *-idæ.*] A family of fossil arthropomatous brachiopods with the brachial appendages rigid and spirally coiled toward the center of the shell, and completely supported by spiral lamellæ, the valves generally subovate or trilobed, the foramen beneath a produced beak completed by a deltidium, and the shell-substance fibrous and impunctate.



Atrypa reticularis.

1. Dorsal valve: *p*, hinge-plate. 2. Ventral valve: *a*, impressions of abductor muscles; *c*, cardinal muscle; *p*, pedicle muscle; *o*, ovarian sinus; *d*, deltidium.

Atta (at'ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *Atta*, a surname for persons who walk on the tips of their shoes; cf. *atta* = Gr. ἄττα, a childish word for father, used familiarly in addressing an old man. Cf. Goth. *atta*, father.] A genus of hymenopterous insects, of the suborder *Heterogyna* and family *Formicidæ*, or ants. They have very short palps, and the heads of the workers are thick. *A. cephalotes* is a West Indian species called the *visiting ant*, and *A. fervens* is the red ant of Texas.



Texas Red Ant (*Atta fervens*).
a, queen; *b*, worker.

attaball, *n.* See *atabal.*

attac, *n.* See *adag.*

attacca (ȧt-tȧk'kä̤). [It., impv. of *attaccare*, join, fasten, tie, = F. *attacher*: see *attach* and *attack.*] In *music*, begin! a direction to proceed with a succeeding movement immediately, without pause.

attach (a̤-tach'), *v.* [< ME. *attachen*, *atachen* (only in the legal sense, the lit. sense being of mod. adoption), < OF. *atacher*, *atachier*, later and mod. F. *attacher* (also without assibilation OF. *ataquer*, mod. F. *attaquer*, > E. *attack*, q. v.) (= Pr. *attacar* = Sp. Pg. *atacar* = It. *attaccare*: see *attacca*), fasten, join, lit. tack to, < *a-* (< L. *ad*, to) + **tac* (not found in OF.), Genevese *tache* = Sp. Pg. *tacha* = It. *tacca*, < Bret. *tach*, a nail, = Ir. *taca*, a nail, peg, = Gael. *tacaid*, a nail, tack, etc.: see *tack*1, and cf. *detach.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** In *law*, to take by legal authority. (*a*) To take bodily; arrest in person: now applied only to arrest of a person by civil process to answer for a contempt of court or disregard of its mandate, but formerly to arrests of all kinds: with *for*, also formerly with *of*.

> There were two or three *attached for* the same robbery.
> *Latimer*, 4th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

> *Of* capital treason I *attach* you both.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

(*b*) To take (real or personal property) by legal warrant, to be held for the satisfaction of the judgment that may be rendered in a suit. See *attachment.*

2†. To lay hold of; seize.

> Then, homeward, every man *attach* the hand
> Of his fair mistress. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 3.

3. To take, seize, or lay hold on, by moral force, as by affection or interest; fasten or bind by moral influence; win: as, his kindness *attached* us all to him.

> Songs, garlands, flowers,
> And charming symphonies *attach'd* the heart
> Of Adam. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 595.

4. To tack or fix to; fasten in any manner, as one thing to another, by either natural or artificial means; bind; tie; cause to adhere.

> The next group consists of those Rotifera which seldom or never *attach* themselves by the foot, but swim freely through the water. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 453.

> Such temperaments . . . *attach* themselves, like barnacles, to what seems permanent.
> *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 67.

5. Figuratively, to connect; associate: as, to *attach* a particular significance to a word.

> He *attaches* very little importance to the invention of gunpowder. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

6. To join to or with in action or function; connect as an associate or adjunct; adjoin for duty or companionship: as, an officer is *attached* to such a ship, regiment, battalion, etc.; our regiment is *attached* to the 1st brigade; this man is *attached* to my service; he *attached* himself to me for the entire journey.—**Attached column**, in *arch.*, same as *engaged column* (which see, under *column*). = **Syn. 1.** To seize, distrain, distress.—**3.** To win, gain over, engage, charm, endear one's self to, captivate.—**4.** *Add*, *Affix*, *Annex*, etc. See *add.*—**5.** To attribute.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To adhere; pertain, as a quality or circumstance; belong or be incident: with *to*.

> The fame of each discovery rightly *attaches to* the mind that made the formula which contains all the details, and not to the manufacturers who now make their gain by it.
> *Emerson*, Success.

> *To* the healthful performance of each function of mind or body *attaches* a pleasurable feeling.
> *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 92.

2. To be fixed or fastened; rest as an appurtenance: with *on* or *upon*.

> Blame *attached upon* Lord Aberdeen's Cabinet for yielding. *Kinglake*, Crimea, I. 491. (*N. E. D.*)

3. To come into operation; take or have effect.

> After the risk [in marine insurance] has once commenced, the whole premium is earned, even though the voyage should not be prosecuted. . . . But if the risk should not commence at all, or in technical phrase, if the "policy should not *attach*," the premium must be returned to the assured. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 185.

attach† (a̤-tach'), *n.* [< *attach*, *v.*] **1.** An attachment.

> I am made the unwilling instrument
> Of your *attach* and apprehension.
> *Heywood*, Woman Killed with Kindness.

2. An attack.

attachable (a̤-tach'a̤-bl), *a.* [< *attach* + *-able.*] **1.** Capable of being attached, legally or otherwise; liable to be taken by writ or precept.—**2.** Capable of being fastened or conjoined as an adjunct or attribute.

attaché (a-ta-shā'), *n.* [F., prop. pp. of *attacher*, attach: see *attach.*] One attached to another, as a part of his suite or as one of his attendants; specifically, one attached to an embassy or a legation at a foreign court.

> George Gaunt and I were intimate in early life: he was my junior when we were *attachés* at Pumpernickel together. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xlvii.

attachedly (a̤-tach'ed-li), *adv.* With attachment. [Rare.]

attachment (a̤-tach'mẹnt), *n.* [< ME. *attachment* (in sense 1), < *attachen*, attach; in other senses < F. *attachement*, < *attacher*: see *attach.*] **1.** The act of attaching; specifically, in *law*, a taking of the person, goods, or estate by a writ or precept in a civil action, to secure a debt or demand, or to compel to appear in court, or to punish for contempt. In American usage, *attachment*, when used in reference to property, means the taking of the defendant's property into custody by the law, by a summary process from a court, in advance of the trial of the merits of the case, as security for the payment of any judgment that may be recovered. The grounds of granting it are usually evidence of fraud or fraudulent disposal of property, or apprehension of absconding, etc. When used in reference to the person, it means the taking of the person into custody to answer to a charge of contempt of court. *Foreign attachment* is the taking, from the hands or control of a third person within the jurisdiction, of the money or goods or rights of action of a debtor who is not within the jurisdiction. Any person who has goods or effects of a debtor is considered in law as the agent, attorney, factor, or trustee of the debtor; and an attachment served on such person binds the property in his hands to respond to the judgment against the debtor. The process of foreign attachment has existed from time immemorial in London, Bristol, Exeter, Lancaster, and some other towns in England, and by the Common Law Procedure Act of 1854 has been made general. It is also sometimes known as *garnishment*, in Scotland as *arrestment*, and in New England as *trustee process.*

2. The writ or process directing the person or estate of a person to be taken, for the purposes above stated.—**3.** The act or state of being attached, fastened on, or connected.—**4.** Close adherence or affection; regard; any passion or affection that binds a person to another person or to a thing.

> The *attachment* of the people to the institutions and the laws under which they live is . . . at once the strength, the glory, and the safety of the land.
> *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 276.

> Cromwell had to determine whether he would put to hazard the *attachment* of his party, the *attachment* of his army, . . . to save a prince whom no engagement could bind. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

> The hereditary *attachments* of those kings [English] lay in Anjou and Aquitaine far more than in England, or even in Normandy. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 159.

5. That which attaches one thing to another, or a person to an object: as, the *attachments* of a muscle; the *attachments* of home.—**6.** That which is attached to a principal object; an adjunct: as, the æolian *attachment* to the piano; an *attachment* to a sewing-machine.—**Æolian attachment.** See *Eolian*1. **Court of Attachments.** See *court.*—**Syn. 4.** *Predilection*, *Affection*. See *love.*—**6.** Appendage, appurtenance, addition.

attachment-screw (a̤-tach'mẹnt-skrö), *n.* A binding-screw.

attack (a-tak'), *v.* [Formerly also *attacque*, *attaque*; < F. *attaquer*, OF. *ataquer*, unassibilated form (perhaps < Pr. *attacar* or It. *attaccare*) of *attacher*, join, fasten: see *attach.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To assault; fall upon with force; assail, as with force and arms; begin hostilities against.

> The strong tribe, in which war has become an art, *attack* and conquer their neighbors, and teach them their arts and virtues. *Emerson*, War.

2. To endeavor to injure, overthrow, or bring into discredit by any act or proposal, or by unfriendly words or writing, whether by satire, calumny, criticism, or argument: as, to *attack* a religious belief or a legislative measure; to *attack* a man or his opinions in a newspaper.

> The people's interest is the only object that we have any right whatever to consider in deciding the question, whether or not the present state of things shall be submitted to or *attacked.* *Brougham.*

3. To make an onset or attempt upon, in a general sense; begin action upon or in regard to; set about or upon: as, to *attack* a piece of work or a problem, or (humorously) the dinner.—**4.** To begin to affect; come or fall upon; seize: said of diseases and other destructive agencies: as, yesterday he was *attacked* by fever; caries *attacked* the bones; locusts *attacked* the crops. Specifically—**5.** In *chem.*, to cause to decompose or dissolve.

> The bodies are of a siliceous character, for they are not destroyed by ignition, nor *attacked* by hydrochloric acid.
> *Science*, VII. 218.

=**Syn. 1.** *Set upon*, *Fall upon*, etc. (see *assail*), assault, beset, besiege, beleaguer, charge upon, engage, challenge, combat.—**2.** To impugn, criticize, censure.

II. *intrans.* To make an attack or onset: as, the enemy *attacked* with great boldness.

> Those that *attack* generally get the victory.
> *Cane*, Campaigns.

attack (a̤-tak'), *n.* [= F. *attaque*; from the verb.] **1.** A falling on with force or violence, or with calumny, satire, or criticism; an onset; an assault.

> I wish that he [Mr. Sumner] may know the shudder of terror which ran through all this community on the first tidings of this brutal *attack.*
> *Emerson*, Assault upon Mr. Sumner.

2. Battle generally; fight. [Rare.]

> Long time in even scale
> The battel hung; till Satan, . . .
> . . . ranging through the dire *attack*, . . .
> Saw where the sword of Michael smote, and fell'd
> Squadrons at once. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 248.

3. An onset of any kind; the initial movement in any active proceeding or contest, as a game of chess, cricket, etc.; in *music*, specifically, the act (with reference to the manner) of beginning a piece, passage, or phrase, especially by an orchestra.—**4.** The aggressive part of the art of fencing: opposed to *defense.*

> *Attacks* are made in three ways:—first, by a quick thrust proceeding merely from the wrist, the arm at the same time being elevated and advanced, with the point directed towards the adversary's breast; secondly, by what is technically called an extension; and lastly, by longeing and recovering. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 70.

5. A seizure by a disease; the onset of a disease.—**Attack of a siege**, an assault upon an enemy's field or permanent fortifications, by means of parallels, galleries, saps, trenches, mines, enfilading-, counter-, or breaching-batteries, or by storming parties.—**To deliver an attack.** See *deliver*1. = **Syn. 1.** *Charge*, *Onslaught*, etc. See *onset.*

attackable (a̤-tak'a̤-bl), *a.* [< *attack* + *-able*; = F. *attaquable.*] Capable of being attacked, assailable.

attacker (a̤-tak'ėr), *n.* One who attacks or assaults; an assailant.

attagas (at'a̤-gas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀτταγᾶς, a bird described as of a reddish color and spotted on the back; prob. a kind of partridge. See *attagen.*] Same as *attagen.*

attagen (at'a̤-jen), *n.* [L., also *attagena*, < Gr. ἀτταγήν, also ἀτταγῆς, a bird (appar. different from the ἀτταγᾶς), prob. a kind of grouse, the francolin, classed with the partridge, pheasant, [illegible] partridge of [illegible].—2. A [illegible] European birds. [illegible] *Syrrhaptes* (Illiger, 1811), the only [illegible] rope, etc., is the type.

Also [illegible].

Attageninæ [illegible], *n. pl.* [NL., < *Attagen* [illegible] is the form used by [illegible].] In G. R. Gray's system of classification (1871), a subfamily of totipalmate birds, named from Moehring's genus *Attagen* (1752), equivalent to the family *Tachypetidæ* of authors in general; the frigate-birds or man-of-war birds. See *Fregatidæ*.

attaghan†, *n.* Same as *ataghan*.

attain (a-tān'), *v.* [< ME. *attainen, atteinen, atainen, ateinen*, etc., < OF. *ataindre, ateindre* (*ataign-, ateign-*), F. *atteindre* = Pr. *ateigner, atenher* = It. *attignere, attingere*, attain, < L. *attingere*, touch upon, attain, < *ad*, to, + *tangere*, touch: see *tangent*. Cf. *attainder* and *attaint*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To touch; strike; hit.—2†. To touch upon; mention.—3†. To convict; condemn. Compare *attaint*, *v.*, 3-5.—4. To come so near as to touch; reach, achieve, or accomplish (an end or object) by continued effort; come into possession of; acquire; gain.

> [illegible] we seek we never shall *attain*.
> *M. Arnold*, Self-Deception.

5. To come to or arrive at (a place); reach (a place, time, or state).

> Canaan he now *attains*. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 135.

> He has scarce *attained* the age of thirty.
> *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

6. To reach in excellence or degree; equal.

> [illegible] the first precedent, if it be good, is seldom *attained* by [illegible]. *Bacon*.

7†. To overtake; come up with: as, "not *attaining* him in time," *Bacon*.—8†. To come to know; experience. *Chaucer*. =**Syn. 4.** *Attain, Obtain, Procure*, reach, achieve, get possession of, carry. (See lists under *acquire* and *accomplish*; also note under *attainable*.) *Attain* involves the idea of considerable effort, while *obtain* does not necessarily imply effort at all, and *procure* only a small degree of it: thus, we may *obtain* property by inheritance; we may *procure* a book by purchase, but we can *attain* an end only by exertion. *Attain* generally has higher or more abstract objects than *obtain* or *procure*: as, to *obtain* an office or a patent; to *procure* a chair; to *attain* eminence; *attain* one's end. In these cases it would be ludicrous to use *attain* in place of *obtain* or *procure*.

> The Khans or story-tellers in Ispahan, *attain* a controlling power over their audience, keeping them for many hours attentive to the most fanciful and extravagant adventures. *Emerson*, Eloquence.

> Some pray for riches; riches they *obtain*;
> But, watch'd by robbers, for their wealth are slain.
> *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., l. 424.

> Have you a catalogue
> Of all the voices that we have *procur'd*,
> Set down by the poll? *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 3.

II. *intrans.* 1. To reach; come or arrive by motion, bodily or mental exertion, or efforts of any kind: followed by *to* or *unto*.

> Such knowledge is too wonderful for me; it is high; I cannot *attain* unto it. Ps. cxxxix. 6.

2†. To pertain; have relation. *Chaucer*.

attain† (a-tān'), *n.* [< *attain*, *v.*] Something [illegible] *Glanville*.

attainability (a-tā-na-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *attainable*: see *-bility*.] Attainableness. *Coleridge*.

attainable (a-tā'na-bl), *a.* [< *attain* + *-able*.] Capable of being attained.

[illegible]

attainableness (a-tā'na-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being attainable.

attainder (a-tān'dėr), *n.* [< late ME. *attayndere*, < OF. *ataindre, ateindre*, attain, touch upon, affect, accuse, attack, attaint, convict; the inf. used as a noun. The idea of taint, stain, or corruption has been erroneously connected with this word: see *attaint*.] 1. The act of attainting, or the state of being attainted; the legal consequence of judgment of death or outlawry pronounced in respect of treason or felony: as, a bill of *attainder*; to remove an *attainder*. The consequence by the common law included forfeiture of lands, tenements, and hereditaments, incapability of suing in a court of justice, or of performing any of the duties or enjoying any of the privileges of a free citizen, and "corruption of blood," rendering the person affected incapable of inheriting property or transmitting it to heirs.

> An act of *attainder* was carried against him, as one who had been indicted for piracy and murder, and had fled from justice. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 188.

2. A bringing under some disgrace, stain, or imputation; the state of being in dishonor.

> So to the laws at large I write my name:
> And he that breaks them in the least degree
> Stands in *attainder* of eternal shame.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 1.

attaindry†, *n.* An obsolete form of *attainder*.

attaindure†, *n.* [A mixture of *attainder* and *attainture*.] An obsolete form of *attainder*.

attainment (a-tān'ment), *n.* [< *attain* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of attaining; the act of arriving at or reaching; the act of obtaining by exertion or effort.

> The *attainment* of every desired object.
> *Sir W. Jones*, Hitópadesa.

2. That which is attained, or obtained by exertion; acquisition; acquirement.

> Formerly the natural impulse of every man was, spontaneously to use the language of life; the language of books was a secondary *attainment* not made without effort. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

> Smatterers, whose *attainments* just suffice to elevate them from the insignificance of dunces to the dignity of bores. *Macaulay*, Mill on Government.

= Syn. 2. *Acquirements, Acquisitions*, etc. See *acquirement*.

attainor†, *n.* [< *attain* + *-or*, after AF. *atteignour*.] One of the jurors in the process called *attaint* (which see).

attaint (a-tānt'), *v. t.* [< ME. *ataynten, ateynten, atteinten*, etc., an inf. due to *ataynt, atteint*, pp. of *ataynen*, etc., after OF. *ateint*, pp. of *ateindre*: see *attain* and *attainder*. Later erroneously associated with *taint*, stain, corruption, to which some of the senses are due.] 1†. To touch; hit in tilting.—2†. To attain; ascertain.—3†. To convict (a jury) of having given a false verdict.—4. To affect with attainder; pass judgment on, as on one found guilty of a crime, as felony or treason, involving forfeiture of civil privileges.

> I dare undertake, that at this day there are more *attainted* landes, concealed from her Majestie, then she hath now possessions in all Ireland.
> *Spenser*, Present State of Ireland.

> I must offend before I be *attainted*.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., ii. 4.

> No attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person *attainted*.
> *Constitution of U. S.*, iii. 3.

5†. To accuse: with *of*: as, to *attaint* a person *of* sorcery.

> He was *attainted* . . . *of* high treason.
> *Goldsmith*, Bolingbroke.

6†. To affect with any passion or emotion.

> This noble woman . . . *attainted* with extreme sorrow.
> *Historia Anglica* (trans.).

7. To taint; disgrace; cloud with infamy; stain; corrupt.

> Lest she with blame her honour should *attaint*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. i. 5.

> That the pleasure is of an inferior order, can no more *attaint* the idea or model of the composition, than it can impeach the excellence of an epigram that it is not a tragedy. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

attaint† (a-tānt'), *p. a.* [The older pp. of *attain*, *v.*] 1. Attainted; convicted.—2. Tainted; corrupted; infected; attacked.

> My tender youth was never yet *attaint*
> With any passion. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 5.

Auterfoits attaint. See *autrefois*.

attaint (a-tānt'), *n.* [< *attaint*, *v.*] 1†. The act of touching or hitting; specifically, in *tilting*, a hit. [Archaic.]

> [illegible] *attaint*.
> *Scott*, Monastery, [illegible]

2. A blow or wound on the leg of a horse caused by overreaching.—3. An ancient legal process instituted for reversing a false verdict given by a jury; conviction of a jury for giving such a verdict.—4. In *old law*: (*a*) A conviction. (*b*) Impeachment.—5†. Infection; injurious or deleterious action.

> The marrow-eating sickness, whose *attaint*
> Disorder breeds. *Shak.*, V. and A., l. 741.

6. Attainder.

> It was a point of honour with his [Bismarck's] Government that the captive royalists should at every cost almost be set free, without *attaint* of life or fortune.
> *Lowe*, Bismarck, I. 220.

7†. A stain, spot, or taint; hence, a disgrace; an imputation involving dishonor.

> What simple thief brags of his own *attaint*?
> *Shak.*, C. of E., iii. 2.

attaintment† (a-tānt'ment), *n.* [< *attaint* + *-ment*.] The act or state of being attainted or affected with attainder; conviction; arrest; impeachment.

> When this man was attainted there, and they had liberty to say nay to his *attaintment* if they would, sure I am the most allowed it, and else it would not have gone forward. *Latimer*, quoted in Dixon's Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

attainture† (a-tān'tūr), *n.* [< *attaint* + *-ure*.] 1. Same as *attaintment*.

> Her *attainture* will be Humphrey's fall.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 2.

2. Imputation; stain.

> Without the least *attainture* of your valour.
> *Chapman*, Byron's Tragedy, iii. 1.

attake†, *v. t.* See *atake*.

attal (at'al), *n.* Same as *attle*¹.

Attalea (a-tā'lē-ä), *n.* [NL., named with allusion to the beauty of the trees, < L. *Attalus*, < Gr. Ἄτταλος, Attalus, the name of three kings of Pergamum; Attalus I. and II. were noted for their wealth and liberality.] A genus of palms, allied to the cocoanut, natives of tropical America, and distinguished by the fact that the nut contains three cells, each inclosing a single seed. There are about 20 species. The nuts, which hang in great clusters, are egg-shaped, with a very hard and thick pericarp inclosing the edible oily kernels. The pinnate leaves are very large, and are often used for thatching and other purposes. The fibers of the leaf-stalks of *A. funifera* are made into ropes and brooms. The seeds are nuts called coquilla-nuts; they are 3 or 4 inches long, brown in color, hard, and of sufficient thickness to be turned into door-handles, small cups, etc. The cohune palm, *A. Cohune*, is the largest palm that is found in Guatemala and Honduras.

attalica (a-tal'i-kä), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *Attalicus*, < *Attalus*, < Gr. Ἄτταλος.] Cloth of gold: a name derived from its supposed introduction under King Attalus of Pergamum.

attaman (at'a-man), *n.* Same as *hetman*.

attame¹† (a-tām'), *v. t.* [< *at-* + *tame*, *v.*] To tame; overcome. *Sylvester*.

attame²†, *v. t.* [< ME. *attamen, atamen*, open, broach, begin, injure, < LL. *attaminare*, touch, attack, dishonor, < L. *ad*, to, + **taminare*, touch: see *contaminate*.] 1. To broach or open (a cask, etc.). *Chaucer*.—2. To begin; venture upon; undertake.

> Ryght anon his tale he hath *attamed*.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 52.

attaminate† (a-tam'i-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *attaminatus*, pp. of *attaminare*, contaminate: see *attame*².] To contaminate. *Blount*.

attap (at'ap), *n.* [Native name; also written *atap* and *adap*.] The *Nipa fruticans*, a nearly stemless palm of the tidal forests of the East Indian archipelago. Its smooth pinnate leaves are from 15 to 30 feet long, very thick and strong, and are extensively used for thatching.

> The roof is thatched with the common Buttam *attaps* in the same way as Malay houses.
> *Jour. Anthrop. Inst.*, XV. 293.

attaque†, *v.* and *n.* A former spelling of *attack*.

attar (at'ar), *n.* [Also written *atar, ottar*, and *otto*; < Pers. *'atar*, Hind. *atr*, < Ar. *'itr*, fragrance, perfume, esp. of roses (Pers. *'atar-gul*, attar of roses), < *'atara*, smell sweet.] In the East Indies, a general term for a perfume from flowers. In Europe it generally denotes only the *attar* or *otto of roses*, an essential oil made in Turkey and various other eastern countries, chiefly from the damask rose, *Rosa Damascena*. The yield is very small, 100 pounds of rose-leaves yielding less than an ounce of attar. The principal source of the attar of commerce is in the vicinity of Kazanlik, on the southern side of the Balkan mountains, in Eastern Rumelia. The pure oil solidifies at a temperature between 60° and 65° F. It is a well-known perfume, but the odor is agreeable only when diluted, being too powerful when it is concentrated. It is largely used in the scenting of snuff. Also written *ottar*, *otto*.

attask† (a-task'), *v. t.* [< *at-* + *task*.] To task; tax; reprove; blame.

> You are much more *attask'd* for want of wisdom,
> Than prais'd for harmful mildness. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

attaste†, *v.* [ME. *ataste*, < OF. *ataster*, taste, < *a-* (L. *ad*) + *taster*, taste: see *taste*.] **I.** *trans.* To taste. *Chaucer.*

II. *intrans.* To taste (of).

> Ye shullen *ataste* both thowe and shee
> Of thilke water. *Lydgate.*

atte†. Middle English assimilation of *at the*. *Chaucer.*

Attelabidæ (at-e-lab'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Attelabus* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhynchophorous beetles. See *Attelabinæ*.

Attelabinæ (at″e-la̤-bī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Attelabus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Curculionidæ*, typified by the genus *Attelabus*, containing weevils with the abdomen alike in both sexes, the mandibles pincer-like, the elytra without a fold on the inner surface, and no labium. The group is sometimes raised to the rank of a family under the name *Attelabidæ*.

Attelabus (a-tel'a̤-bus), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀττέλαβος*, Ionic *ἀττέλεβος*, a kind of locust without wings.] A genus of weevils, typical of the family *Attelabidæ*. *A. rhois* is a reddish pubescent species with a short proboscis, infesting the hazel in the northeastern parts of the United States.

attemper (a-tem'pėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *attempren*, *atempren*, < OF. *atemprer*, < L. *attemperare*, fit, adjust, accommodate, < *ad*, to, + *temperare*, control, moderate, temper: see *temper*, *v.*] **1.** To reduce, modify, or moderate by mixture: as, to *attemper* spirits by diluting them with water.

> Nobility *attempers* sovereignty. *Bacon.*

2. To soften, mollify, or moderate: as, to *attemper* justice with clemency.

> Those smiling eyes *attemp'ring* every ray.
> *Pope*, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 63.

> Those [influences] which, in older and more normally constituted communities, modify and *attemper* Mammon-worship. *The American*, IV. 65.

3. To mix in just proportion; regulate.

> God hath so *attempered* the blood and bodies of fishes.
> *Ray*, Works of Creation.

> Pure of blame,
> In praise and in dispraise the same,
> A man of well-*attemper'd* frame.
> *Tennyson*, Duke of Wellington.

4. To accommodate; fit or make suitable.

> The joyous birdes, shrouded in chearefull shade,
> Their notes unto the voice *attempred* sweet.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xii. 71.

> Arts *attempered* to the lyre. *Pope.*

[In all its uses nearly obsolete, *temper* being generally used.]

attemperament (a-tem'pėr-a-ment), *n.* A tempering or mixing in due proportions. Also *attemperment*.

attemperance† (a-tem'pėr-ans), *n.* [< ME. *attemperaunce*, < OF. *atemprance*, < *atemprer*, attemper. Cf. *temperance*.] Temperance.

attemperate (a-tem'pėr-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *attemperated*, ppr. *attemperating*. [< L. *attemperatus*, pp. of *attemperare*, attemper: see *attemper*.] **1†.** To attemper; regulate.

> If any one do . . . *attemperate* his actions accordingly.
> *Barrow*, Math. Lectures, iv.

2. In *brewing* and *distilling*, to regulate the temperature of, as the wort.

attemperate† (a-tem'pėr-āt), *p. a.* [< L. *attemperatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** Tempered; proportioned; suited.

> Hope must be proportioned and *attemperate* to the promise. *Hammond*, Pract. Catechism.

2. Moderate; equable; mild: applied to climate.

attemperation (a-tem-pe̤-rā'sho̤n), *n.* [< *attemperate*, *v.*] **1†.** The act of attempering, regulating, adjusting, or accommodating. *Bacon.*—**2.** The act of regulating the temperature of the wort in brewing and distilling.

attemperator (a-tem'pėr-ā-to̤r), *n.* [< *attemperate*, *v.*, + *-or*.] In *brewing* and *distilling*, a contrivance for regulating the temperature of the wort during the progress of fermentation.

attemperly†, *adv.* See *attemprely*.

attemperment (a-tem'pėr-me̤nt), *n.* [< *attemper* + *-ment*.] Same as *attemperament*.

attempre†, *a.* [ME., also *atempre*, < OF. *atempre*, pp. of *atemprer*, attemper: see *attemper*.] Temperate.

> *Attempre* diete was all hire physike. *Chaucer.*

attemprely†, *adv.* [ME., also *attemperly*, < *attempre* + *-ly*, -ly^2.] In a temperate manner. *Chaucer.*

attempt (a̤-tempt'), *v. t.* [< OF. *atempter*, *attenter*, mod. F. *attenter* = Pr. *attentar* = Sp. *atentar* = Pg. *attentar* = It. *attentare*, < L. *attemptare*, more correctly *attentare*, try, solicit, < *ad*, to, + *temptare*, more correctly *tentare*, try: see *tempt*.] **1.** To make an effort to effect or do; endeavor to perform; undertake; essay: as, to *attempt* a bold flight.

> The wise and prudent conquer difficulties by daring to *attempt* them. *Rowe.*

> Something *attempted*, something done,
> Has earned a night's repose.
> *Longfellow*, Village Blacksmith.

2. To venture upon: as, to *attempt* the sea.—**3†.** To make trial of; prove; test: as, "well-*attempted* plate," *Fairfax*.—**4†.** To try with afflictions. *Jer. Taylor.*—**5†.** To endeavor to obtain or attract.

> This man of thine *attempts* her love.
> *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1.

6. To try to win or seduce; tempt; entice.

> He will never . . . *attempt* us again.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2.

> It made the laughter of an afternoon,
> That Vivien should *attempt* the blameless king.
> *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

7. To attack; make an effort against; assail: as, to *attempt* the enemy's camp; to *attempt* a person's life.

> Muster
> Our soldiers up; we'll stand upon our guard;
> For we shall be *attempted*.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, i. 2.

> Calumny never dared to suspect her morals, or *attempt* her character. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 3.

=**Syn. 1.** *Attempt*, *Essay*, *Undertake*, *Endeavor*, *Strive*, *Struggle*, seek, aim. The italicized words agree in expressing the beginning of a task, physical or intellectual, which is difficult and often impossible. They are arranged in the order of strength. *Attempt* is to try with some effort. *Essay* is sometimes to try in order to see if a thing can be done or attained, and sometimes simply to attempt: as, "which the Egyptians *assaying* to do were drowned," Heb. xi. 29. *Undertake* is, literally, to take a task upon one's self, perhaps formally, and hence to go about a task with care and effort. *Endeavor* is to try with more earnestness, labor, or exertion. *Strive* is to work hard and earnestly, doing one's best. *Struggle* is to tax one's powers to the extent of fatigue, pain, or exhaustion. The first three words are more appropriate for a single effort, the other three for continuous or continual efforts.

> None are very violent against it [writing plays in verse] but those who either have not *attempted* it, or who have succeeded ill in their attempt.
> *Dryden*, Ded. of Ess. on Dram. Poesy.

> Instinct led him [Tennyson] to construct his machinery before *essaying* to build. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 155.

> I will . . . *undertake* one of Hercules' labours.
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1.

> In what I did *endeavour*, it is no vanity to say, I have succeeded. *Dryden*, Annus Mirabilis.

> A certain truth possesses us, which we in all ways *strive* to utter. *Emerson*, Clubs.

> O limed soul, that, *struggling* to be free,
> Art more engag'd! *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 3.

attempt (a̤-tempt'), *n.* [< *attempt*, *v.*] **1.** A putting forth of effort in the performance or accomplishment of that which is difficult or uncertain; essay, trial, or endeavor; effort.

> The *attempt*, and not the deed,
> Confounds us. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 2.

> By his blindness maim'd for high *attempts*.
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 1221.

2. An effort to accomplish something by force or violence; an attack or assault: as, an *attempt* upon one's life.

> Foreign *attempts* against a state and kingdom
> Are seldom without some great friends at home.
> *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, i. 1.

3†. Temptation.

> To avoid
> The *attempt* itself intended by our foe.
> For he who tempts, though in vain, at least asperses
> The tempted with dishonour foul. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 295.

4. In *law*, an act done in part execution of a design to commit a crime. *Judge May.* Mere solicitation or preparation, without a step taken toward the actual commission, is not a criminal *attempt*. =**Syn.** Undertaking, effort, endeavor, enterprise, experiment.

attemptability (a̤-temp-ta̤-bil'i̤-ti), *n.* [< *attemptable*: see *-bility*.] **1.** The quality of being attemptable.—**2.** A thing that may be attempted. [Rare.]

> Short way ahead of us it is all dim; an unwound skein of possibilities, of apprehensions, *attemptabilities*, vague-looming hopes. *Carlyle*, Heroes (1858), p. 35.

attemptable (a̤-temp'ta̤-bl), *a.* [< *attempt* + *-able*.] Capable of being attempted, tried, or attacked; likely to yield to an attempt or attack.

> Less *attemptible* than any the rarest of our ladies in France. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 5.

attemptate† (a̤-temp'tāt), *n.* [< OF. *attemptat*, mod. F. *attentat*: see *attentate*.] An attempt or endeavor; especially, a violent or criminal attempt or attack; assault; outrage.

> He called . . . for redress of the *attemptates* committed by the Greams. *Strype*, Eccles. Mem., IV. 364. (*N. E. D.*)

> For the better defense of his highness's loving subjects in the same shires in case of any invasion or other *attemptate* by foreign enemies.
> *Somerset*, quoted in Dixon's Hist. Church of Eng., xv., note.

attempter (a̤-temp'tėr), *n.* **1.** One who attempts, tries, or endeavors.—**2.** One who attacks or assails; an assailant.

> Against the *attempter* of thy Father's throne.
> *Milton*, P. R., iv. 603.

3†. A tempter. *Milton.*

attemptive (a̤-temp'tiv), *a.* [< *attempt* + *-ive*.] Ready to attempt; enterprising; venturous. *Daniel.*

attend (a̤-tend'), *v.* [< OF. *atendre*, F. *attendre*, wait, reflex. expect, = Sp. *atender* = Pg. *attender* = It. *attendere*, < L. *attendere*, stretch toward, give heed to, < *ad*, to, + *tendere*, stretch: see *tend*, and cf. *attempt*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To fix the mind upon; listen to; have regard or pay heed to; consider. [Archaic. See II., 1.]

> The diligent pilot . . . doth not *attend* the unskilful words of a passenger. *Sir P. Sidney.*

> The crow doth sing as sweetly as the lark
> When neither is *attended*. *Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1.

> Their hunger thus appeased, their care *attends*
> The doubtful fortune of their absent friends.
> *Dryden.*

2. To accompany or be present with, as a companion, minister, or servant, or for the fulfilment of any duty; wait upon.

> The fift had charge sick persons to *attend*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. x. 41.

> Let one *attend* him with a silver bason.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., i.

> You shall have men and horses to *attend* you,
> And money in your purse.
> *Fletcher*, Rule a Wife, ii. 3.

3. To be present at or in for purposes of duty, business, curiosity, pleasure, etc.: as, to *attend* a meeting.—**4.** To accompany or follow in immediate sequence, especially with a causal connection: said of things: as, a cold *attended* with fever; a measure *attended* with bad results.

> A correspondent revolution in things will *attend* the influx of the spirit. *Emerson*, Nature.

5†. To wait or stay for; expect, as a person or an event.

> Thy intercepter, . . . bloody as the hunter, *attends* thee at the orchard end. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4.

> The trumpets, next the gate, in order plac'd,
> *Attend* the sign to sound the martial blast.
> *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., l. 1741.

6†. To be in store for; await.

> The state that *attends* all men after this. *Locke.*

> One fate *attends* us, and one common grave.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Lucretius, iii. 304.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To give attention; pay regard or heed: followed by *to*: as, my son, *attend to* my words.

> *Attend to* the voice of my supplications. Ps. lxxxvi. 6.

> It will be sufficient for me if I discover many Beauties or Imperfections which others have not *attended to*.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 262.

2. To be present, in pursuance of duty, business, or pleasure; especially, act as an attendant: absolutely, or with *on* or *upon*, or *at*: as, who *attends* here? to *attend upon* a committee; to *attend at* such a church. Hence—**3.** To fix the mind in worship: with *on* or *upon*.

> That ye may *attend upon* the Lord without distraction.
> 1 Cor. vii. 35.

4. To be consequent; wait: with *on* or *upon*.

> It is good that a certain portion of disgrace should constantly *attend on* certain bad actions.
> *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

5†. To stay; wait; delay.

> For this perfection she must yet *attend*,
> Till to her Maker she espoused be.
> *Sir J. Davies*, Immortal. of Soul.

attend† (a̤-tend'), *n.* [< *attend*, *v.*] Attendance.

> Stars have made your fortunes climb so high,
> To give *attend* on Rasni's excellence.
> *Greene and Lodge*, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

attendance (a̤-ten'da̤ns), *n.* [< ME. *attendaunce*, < OF. *atendance* = Pr. *atendensa*, < ML. *attendentia*, < L. *attenden(t-)s*, ppr. of *attendere*: see *attend* and *-ance*.] **1.** The act of attending or attending on. (*a*) The act of waiting on or serving; the state of being present for purposes of duty, business, pleasure, etc.; service; ministry.

> No man gave *attendance* at the altar. Heb. vii. 13.

> Lindamira, a lady whose . . . constant *attendance* at church three times a day had utterly defeated many malicious attacks upon her reputation.
> *Fielding*, Joseph Andrews.

> The other, after many years' *attendance* upon the duke, was now one of the bed-chamber to the prince.
> *Clarendon.*

(*b*†) Attention; regard; careful application of mind.

> Give *attendance* to reading. 1 Tim. iv. 13.

(*c*†) A waiting on, as in expectation.

[illegible] is the languish- [illegible]

H[illegible]

[illegible] attending for any pur- [illegible] is requested.

[illegible] as [illegible]

M[illegible], Hist. Eng. [illegible]

3†. Attendants collectively; persons waiting on one to render him service; a train; a retinue.

[illegible]

attendancy† (a-ten′dan-si), *n.* 1. Attendance; [illegible] *T*[illegible].

[illegible] and there [illegible] what honour is fit [illegible]

[illegible] Pol., vii. § 20 (Ord MS.)

2. Relation; relative position.

[illegible] they have to other [illegible]

[illegible], Maxims of the Law, xxiv.

attendant (a-ten′dant), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *attendant*, [illegible], ppr. of *attendre*, wait: see *attend* and *-ant*¹.] **I.** *a.* 1. Accompanying; being present or in attendance.

Other suns perhaps,
With their *attendant* moons, thou wilt descry.
Milton, P. L., viii. 149.

2. Accompanying, connected, or immediately following as consequential: as, intemperance, with all its *attendant* evils.

Those bodily pains and sufferings which . . . are but [illegible] upon any disorder of the fancy.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 183.

3†. In *law*, depending on or connected with something or some person; owing duty or service. **Attendant keys**, in *music*, same as *relative keys.* [illegible]

II. *n.* 1. One who attends or accompanies another, in any character; especially, one who belongs to a train or retinue; a follower.

Brave *attendants* near him. *Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., i.

The Furies, they said, are *attendants* on justice, and if the sun in heaven should transgress his path, they would punish him. *Emerson*, Compensation.

2. One who attends on or waits the pleasure of another, as a suitor or the like.

[illegible] *attendant* quick despatch is a civility.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

Specifically—3. In *law*, one who owes a duty or service to, or depends on, another.—4. One who is present, as at a public meeting, for any purpose.

He was a constant *attendant* at all meetings relating to charity. *Swift.*

5. That which accompanies or is consequent on anything.

He that early arriveth unto the parts and prudence of age, is happily old without the uncomfortable *attendants* [illegible] *Sir T. Browne*, Letter to a Friend.

An extreme jealousy of power is the *attendant* on all popular revolutions, and has seldom been without its evils. *A. Hamilton*, Continentalist, No. 1.

Master attendant, an officer of an English dockyard, generally a staff commander, whose duty it is to inspect [illegible] vessels, care for ships in ordinary, and generally to assist the superintendent. = **Syn. 1.** Associate, escort, retainer.—**5.** Accompaniment, concomi- [illegible]

attender (a-ten′dėr), *n.* 1. One who attends [illegible].

[illegible] to judgment makes the *attender* [illegible]
M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, i.

2. An attendant; a companion.

attendingly (a-ten′ding-li), *adv.* With atten- [illegible].

attendment† (a-tend′ment), *n.* [< *attend* + *-ment.*] An accompanying circumstance: as, [illegible] *attendments* of hell." *Sir T.* [illegible] Err., vii. 16.

[illegible] ten′dres), *n.* [< *attender* + *-ess.*] [illegible] attendant. *Fuller.*

[illegible] *v. t.* [A later form of *at*-[illegible] L. *attentare*: see *attempt.*] [illegible]

[illegible] *a.* and *n.* [< L. *attentus*, pp. [illegible] attend: see *attend.*] **I.** *a.* Atten- [illegible] "an *attent* ear." [illegible]

[illegible] 40.

[illegible]

II. [illegible] ME. *attente*, *atente*, < OF. *atente*, [illegible] = Pr. *atenta*, prop. pp., < L. [illegible], pp. of *attendere* [illegible]

[illegible]

attentate†, attentat† (a-ten′tāt, -tat), *n.* [< F. *attentat*, crime, < ML. *attentatum*, crime, attempt, neut. of L. *attentatus*, pp. of *attentare*, attempt: see *attempt.*] 1. A criminal attempt.

Attached [illegible] at so damnable an *attentate*.
Foxe's Storehouse, p. 154 (Ord MS.).

2. In *law*: (*a*) A proceeding in a court of judicature after an inhibition is decreed. (*b*) A thing done after an extra-judicial appeal. (*c*) A matter improperly innovated or attempted by an inferior judge.

attention (a-ten′shon), *n.* [< ME. *attencioun*, < F. *attention*, < L. *attentio(n-)*, < *attendere*, pp. *attentus*, attend, give heed to: see *attend.*] 1. Active direction of the mind upon an object of sense or of thought, giving it relative or absolute prominence: it may be either voluntary or involuntary.

When the ideas that offer themselves are taken notice of, and, as it were, registered in the memory, it is *attention*. *Locke*, Human Understanding, ii. 19.

In the relation of events, and the delineation of characters, they have paid little *attention* to facts, to the costume of the times of which they pretend to treat, or to the general principles of human nature.
Macaulay, On History.

A trained pianist will play a new piece of music at sight, and perhaps have so much *attention* to spare that he can talk with you at the same time.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 308.

2. The power or faculty of mental concentration.

In the childhood of our race and of each one of us, the *attention* was called forth by the actions upon us of external nature. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 18.

3. Consideration; observant care; notice: as, your letter has just arrived, and will receive early *attention.*—4. Civility or courtesy, or an act of civility or courtesy: as, *attention* to a stranger; in the plural, acts of courtesy indicating regard: as, his *attentions* to the lady were most marked.—5. In *milit. tactics*, a cautionary word used as a preparative to a command to execute some manœuver: as, *attention*, company! right face! = **Syn. 1.** Notice, heed, mindfulness, observance; study.—**4.** Politeness, deference.

attentive (a-ten′tiv), *a.* [< F. *attentif*, < L. as if **attentivus*, < *attendere*, pp. *attentus*, attend: see *attend*, *attent*, and *-ive.*] 1. Characterized by or of the nature of attention; heedful; intent; observant; regarding with care; mindful: as, an *attentive* ear or eye; an *attentive* listener; an *attentive* act.

Like Cato, give his little senate laws,
And sit *attentive* to his own applause.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 210.

They know the King to have been always their most *attentive* scholar and imitator. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxiv.

2. Characterized by consideration or observant care; assiduous in ministering to the comfort or pleasure of others; polite; courteous: as, *attentive* to the ladies.

Herbert proved one of the most *attentive* guards on the line. *G. A. Sala.*

= **Syn.** Regardful, watchful, circumspect, wary, careful, thoughtful, alert.

attentively (a-ten′tiv-li), *adv.* [< *attentive* + *-ly*²; ME. *attentifly* (Wyclif).] In an attentive manner; heedfully; carefully; with fixed attention.

attentiveness (a-ten′tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being attentive; heedfulness; attention.

attently† (a-tent′li), *adv.* Attentively. *Barrow.*

attentor† (a-ten′tor), *n.* [< L. as if **attentor* (cf. ML. *attensor*, an observer), < *attendere*, pp. *attentus*, attend.] A listener.

Let ballad rhymers for their galled wits
Seem to their patrons, making pur[illegible]less mirth
To gross *attentors* by their hirèd writs.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

attenuant (a-ten′ū-ant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *atténuant*, < L. *attenuan(t-)s*, ppr. of *attenuare*, make thin: see *attenuate.*] **I.** *a.* Attenuating; making thin, as fluids; diluting; rendering less dense and viscid.

[illegible] that is *attenuant*
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. [illegible]

II. *n.* A medicine which increases the fluidity of the humors; a diluent.

attenuate (a-ten′ū-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *attenuated*, ppr. *attenuating*. [< L. *attenuatus*, pp. of *attenuare* (> It. *attenuare* = Pr. *attenuar* = Sp. Pr. *atenuar* = F. *atténuer*), make thin, weaken, lessen, < *ad*, to, + *tenuare*, make thin, < *tenuis*, thin, = E. *thin*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make thin or slender; reduce in thickness; wear or draw down: as, an *attenuated* thread or wire.

He pities his long, clammy, *attenuated* fingers.
Lamb, The Convalescent.

2. To reduce by comminution or attrition: make small or fine: as, extremely *attenuated* particles of dust or flour.

This uninterrupted motion must *attenuate* and wear away the hardest rocks. *Chaptal* (trans.), 1791.

3. To make thin or rare; reduce in density; increase the fluidity or rarity of.

The earliest conception of a soul is that of an *attenuated* duplicate of the body, capable of detachment from the body, yet generally resident in it.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XV. 37.

The finer part belonging to the juice of grapes, being *attenuated* and subtilized, was changed into an ardent spirit. *Boyle.*

4. To lessen in complexity or intensity; reduce in strength or energy; simplify; weaken: as, the *attenuated* remedies of the homeopathists.

To undersell our rivals . . . has led the manufacturer to *attenuate* his processes, in the allotment of tasks, to an extreme point. *Is. Taylor.*

If correctly reported, Pasteur is convinced that he has discovered means by which the virus of hydrophobia can be *attenuated*, and that, by the inoculation of the *attenuated* virus, individuals may be rendered, for the time being, insusceptible to the disease. *Science*, VI. 399.

5. Figuratively, to weaken or reduce in force, effect, or value; render meager or jejune; fine down.

We may reject and reject till we *attenuate* history into sapless meagreness.
Sir F. Palgrave, Eng. and Normandy, I. 533.

Men of taste are so often *attenuated* by their refinements, and dwarfed by the overgrown accuracy and polish of their attainments.
Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, p. 181.

Mentschikof tried to *attenuate* the extent and effect of his demands. *Kinglake.*

6†. To lessen; diminish: said of number. *Howell.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To become thin, slender, or fine; diminish; lessen.

The attention *attenuates* as its sphere contracts.
Coleridge.

2. In *brewing* and *distilling*, to undergo the process of attenuation. See *attenuation*, 4.

attenuate (a-ten′ū-āt), *a.* [< L. *attenuatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Slender; thin.—2. In *bot.*, tapering gradually to a narrow extremity.—3. Of thin consistency; dilute; rarefied.

Spirits *attenuate*, which the cold doth congeal and coagulate. *Bacon.*

A series of captivating bubbles, each more airy and evanescent, each more *attenuate* and fantastic, than its glittering brother. *H. James*, Subs. and Shad., p. 345.

attenuation (a-ten-ū-ā′shon), *n.* [< L. *attenuatio(n-)*, < *attenuare*: see *attenuate*, *v.*] 1. The act or process of making slender, thin, or lean; the state of being thin; emaciation; reduced thickness or proportions.

Age had worn to the extreme of *attenuation* a face that must always have been hard-featured.
R. T. Cooke, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 26.

2. The act of making fine by comminution or attrition.

The action of the air facilitates the *attenuation* of these rocks. *Chaptal* (trans.), 1791.

3. The act or process of lessening in complexity or intensity; reduction of force, strength, or energy; specifically, in *homeopathy*, the reduction of the active principle of medicines to minute or infinitesimal doses.—4. The act of making thin or thinner, as a fluid, or the state of being thin or thinned; diminution of density or viscidity: as, the *attenuation* of the humors; specifically, in *brewing* and *distilling*, the thinning or clarifying of saccharine worts by the conversion of the sugar into alcohol and carbonic acid.

The decrease in density [of the beer worts] is called *attenuation*. *Thausing*, Beer (trans.), p. 707.

atter¹† (at′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *atter*, < AS. *āttor*, *attor*, more correctly *ātor*, *āter*, poison, = OS. *ettar*, *ettar* = D. *etter* = OHG. *eitar*, *eitter*, MHG. G. *eiter*, poison, pus, = Icel. *eitr* = Sw. *etter* = Dan. *edder*, *adder*, poison, connected with OHG. MHG. *eiz*, a boil, sore; cf. Gr. οἶδος, οἴδημα, a tumor, swelling: see *œdema.*] Poison; venom; pus. *Holland.*

atter²† (a-tėr′), *v. t.* [< F. *atterrer*, < ML. *atterrare*, prostrate, cast down, carry earth from one place to another, < L. *ad*, to, + *terra*, earth. Cf. *inter.*] To place upon or in the earth; cast down to the earth; humble; subdue. Also written *atterr*.

Atterrs the stubborn and attracts the prone.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas.

atterate†, atteration†. See *atterrate, atterration.*

attercop (at′ėr-kop), *n.* [= Sc. *ettercap*; < ME. *attercop, attercoppe*, < AS. *ātterc͡oppe* (= Dan. *edderkop*), a spider, < *ātor*, poison (see *atter*¹), + **coppe*, < *cop*, head, round lump, or *copp*, a cup: see *cob*¹, *cobweb*, *cop*¹, and *cup*.] 1. A spider. [Old and prov. Eng.]—2. Figuratively, a peevish, testy, ill-natured person. [North. Eng.]

atterly† (at′ėr-li), *a.* [< ME. *atterlich*, < AS. *ātorlīc* (= OHG. *eitarlīh*), poisonous, < *ātor*, poison, + *-lic*: see *atter*¹ and *-ly*¹.] Poisonous; attery.

atterminal, *a.* See *adterminal.*

atterr†, *v. t.* See *atter*².

atterrate†, atterate† (at′e̤-rāt), *v. t.* [< ML. *atterratus*, pp. of *atterrare*, carry earth from one place to another: see *atter*².] To fill up with earth, especially with alluvium.

> *Atterated* by land brought down by floods.
> *Ray*, Diss. of World, v.

atterration†, atteration† (at-e̤-rā′sho̤n), *n.* [< *atterrate, atterate.*] The process of filling up with earth; especially, the formation of land by alluvial deposits.

attery†, attry†, *a.* [< ME. *attri*, < AS. *ǣttrig*, *ǣtrig*, poisonous (= OHG. *eitarig*), < *ǣttor, ātor*, poison: see *atter*¹.] Poisonous; pernicious.

> Than cometh also of ire *attry* anger.
> *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

attest (a̤-test′), *v.* [= F. *attester*, OF. *atester* = Sp. *atestar* = Pg. *attestar* = It. *attestare*, < L. *attestari*, bear witness to, < *ad*, to, + *testari*, bear witness, < *testis*, a witness: see *testify*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To bear witness to; certify; affirm to be true or genuine; declare the truth of in words or writing; especially, affirm in an official capacity: as, to *attest* the truth of a writing; to *attest* a copy of a document.

> The most monstrous fables . . . *attested* with the utmost solemnity. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xvi.

> This sale of a tract, twelve miles square, was formally *attested* at Manhattan. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., II. 44.

2. To make evident; vouch for; give proof or evidence of; manifest.

> The birds their notes renew, and bleating herds
> *Attest* their joy, that hill and valley rings.
> *Milton*, P. L., ii. 495.

> The rancor of the disease *attests* the strength of the constitution. *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

3. To call to witness; invoke as knowing or conscious. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> The sacred streams which heaven's imperial state
> *Attests* in oaths, and fears to violate. *Dryden.*

4. To put upon oath; swear in.

> If a proposed recruit, when taken before a justice of the peace, . . . should change his mind, he is dismissed upon paying a fine of twenty shillings, popularly called smart money; but if he does not, he is *attested*, and after that, should he abscond, he is considered and punished as a deserter. *A. Fonblanque, Jr.*

Attesting witness, a person who signs his name to an instrument to prove it, and for the purpose of identifying the maker or makers. = **Syn. 1.** To confirm, corroborate, support, authenticate, prove.

II. *intrans.* To bear witness; make an attestation: with *to*: as, to *attest to* a statement or a document.

attest (a̤-test′), *n.* [< *attest, v.*] Witness; testimony; attestation. [Now chiefly used at the end of a document, as introductory to the name of one authenticating it by his signature.]

> There is a credence in my heart,
> An esperance so obstinately strong,
> That doth invert the *attest* of eyes and ears.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 2.

attestation (at-es-tā′sho̤n), *n.* [< F. *attestation*, < LL. *attestatio(n-)*, < L. *attestari*, pp. *attestatus*: see *attest, v.*] 1. The act of attesting; a declaration, verbal or written, in support of a fact; evidence; testimony.

> The applause of the crowd makes the head giddy, but the *attestation* of a reasonable man makes the heart glad.
> *Steele*, Spectator, No. 188.

> I would not willingly spare the *attestation* which they took pleasure in rendering to each other's characters.
> *Everett*, Orations, I. 146.

2. The administration of an oath, as to a military recruit. See *attest*, 4.—**Attestation clause**, a clause usually appended to wills, after the signature of the testator and before that of the witnesses, reciting the due performance of the formalities required by the law.

attestative (a̤-tes′ta̤-tiv), *a.* [< L. *attestatus*, pp. of *attestari* (see *attest, v.*), + *-ive*.] Of the nature of attestation; corroborative: as, *attestative* evidence.

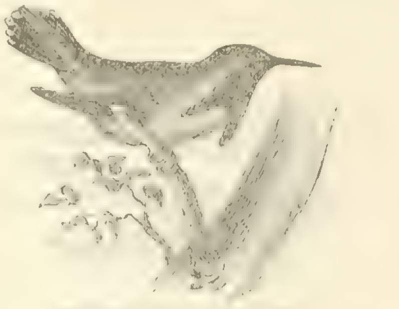
attestator (at′es-tā-tor), *n.* [= It. *attestatore*, < L. as if **attestator*, < *attestare*, pp. *attestatus*: see *attest, v.*] An attester.

attester, attestor (a̤-tes′tėr, -to̤r), *n.* One who attests or vouches for. [*Attestor* is the common form in legal phraseology.]

attestive (a-tes′tiv), *a.* [< *attest* + *-ive*.] Giving attestation; attesting. [Rare.]

attestor, *n.* See *attester.*

Atthis (at′this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Ἀτθίς, Attic, Attica.] A genus of diminutive humming-birds, having the metallic scales of the throat prolonged into a ruff, as in *A. heloisæ*, the Attic humming-bird of the southwestern United States.

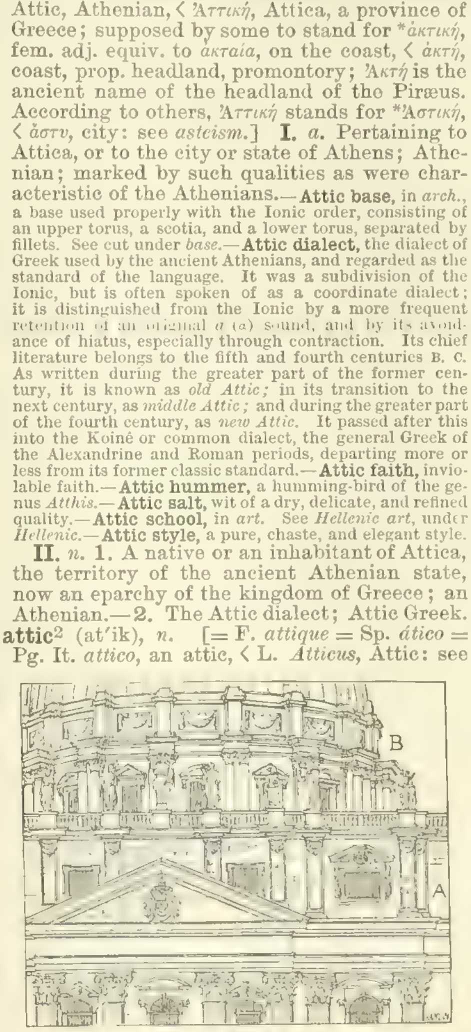


Attic Humming-bird (*Atthis heloisæ*).

Attic¹ (at′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Attique* = Sp. *Ático* = Pg. It. *Attico*, < L. *Atticus*, < Gr. Ἀττικός, Attic, Athenian, < Ἀττική, Attica, a province of Greece; supposed by some to stand for **ἀκτική*, fem. adj. equiv. to *ἀκταία*, on the coast, < *ἀκτή*, coast, prop. headland, promontory; Ἀκτή is the ancient name of the headland of the Piræus. According to others, Ἀττική stands for *Ἀστική, < *ἄστυ*, city: see *asteism*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Attica, or to the city or state of Athens; Athenian; marked by such qualities as were characteristic of the Athenians.—**Attic base**, in *arch.*, a base used properly with the Ionic order, consisting of an upper torus, a scotia, and a lower torus, separated by fillets. See cut under *base*.—**Attic dialect**, the dialect of Greek used by the ancient Athenians, and regarded as the standard of the language. It was a subdivision of the Ionic, but is often spoken of as a coordinate dialect; it is distinguished from the Ionic by a more frequent retention of an original *a* (*ā*) sound, and by its avoidance of hiatus, especially through contraction. Its chief literature belongs to the fifth and fourth centuries B. C. As written during the greater part of the former century, it is known as *old Attic*; in its transition to the next century, as *middle Attic*; and during the greater part of the fourth century, as *new Attic*. It passed after this into the Koinê or common dialect, the general Greek of the Alexandrine and Roman periods, departing more or less from its former classic standard.—**Attic faith**, inviolable faith.—**Attic hummer**, a humming-bird of the genus *Atthis*.—**Attic salt**, wit of a dry, delicate, and refined quality.—**Attic school**, in *art*. See *Hellenic art*, under *Hellenic*.—**Attic style**, a pure, chaste, and elegant style.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Attica, the territory of the ancient Athenian state, now an eparchy of the kingdom of Greece; an Athenian.—2. The Attic dialect; Attic Greek.

attic² (at′ik), *n.* [= F. *attique* = Sp. *ático* = Pg. It. *attico*, an attic, < L. *Atticus*, Attic: see *Attic*¹, and extract below.] 1. In *arch.*, a low story surmounting an entablature or the main cornice of a building. Also called *attic story.*



Attic of St. Peter's, Rome.
A, attic of the main edifice; *B*, attic of the dome.

> The term [*attic*] appears to have been introduced by the architects of the seventeenth century, with the intention of conveying [falsely] the idea that the feature to which it alluded was constructed or designed in the Athenian manner. *Audsley*, Dict. of Architecture.

2. A room in the uppermost part of a house, immediately beneath the roof or leads; a garret.

> They stare not on the stars from out their *attics*.
> *Byron*, Beppo, st. 78.

Attic order, a name sometimes given to small pillars or pilasters decorating the exterior of an attic.

Attical† (at′i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *Attic*¹ + *-al*.] Pertaining to Attica or Athens; Attic; pure; classical. *Hammond.*

attice†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *attise*, < ME. *atisen, atysen*, < OF. *atisier, aticier, atiser*, mod. F. *attiser* = Pr. Sp. *atizar* = Pg. *atiçar* = It. *attizzare*, < L. as if **attitiare*, stir the fire, < *ad*, to, + *titio(n-)*, a firebrand; cf. ML. *titionari* = F. *tisonner*, stir the fire. Cf. *entice*.] To instigate; allure; entice.

atticement†, *n.* Instigation; enticement. *Caxton.*

Atticise, *v.* See *Atticize.*

Atticism (at′i-sizm), *n.* [< Gr. Ἀττικισμός, a siding with Athens, Attic style, < Ἀττικίζειν, Atticize: see *Atticize*.] 1. A peculiarity of style or idiom belonging to the Greek language as used by the Athenians; Attic elegance of diction; concise and elegant expression.

> They thought themselves gallant men, and I thought them fools, they made sport, and I laught, they mispronounc't and I mislik't, and to make up the *atticisme*, they were out, and I hist. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

> An elegant *atticism* which occurs Luke xiii. 9: "If it bear fruit, well." *Abp. Newcome*, Eng. Biblical Trans., p. [illegible]

2. A siding with, or favoring the cause of, the Athenians.

> Put to death by Peisander for *atticism*.
> *Hobbes*, tr. of Thucydides, viii. 38.

Atticist (at′i-sist), *n.* One who affects Attic style.

Atticize (at′i-sīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Atticized*, ppr. *Atticizing*. [= L. *Atticissare*, < Gr. Ἀττικίζειν, side with the Athenians, speak Attic, < Ἀττικός, Attic, Athenian: see *Attic*¹.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To use Atticisms or idioms peculiar to Attic Greek.—2. To favor or side with the Athenians. *Dean Smith.*

II. *trans.* To make conformable to the language or idiom of Attica.

Also spelled *Atticise.*

attid (at′id), *n.* A jumping-spider; a member of the family *Attidæ.*

Attidæ (at′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Attus* + *-idæ*.] A family of saltigrade dipneumonous araneids with a short body, flattened cephalothorax, and eyes usually in three transverse rows; the jumping-spiders. Their chief characteristic is that the median foremost pair of eyes are much larger and the hindmost pair smaller than the others. They spin no webs, but capture their prey by leaping upon it. The species are very numerous.

Attidian (a-tid′i-a̤n), *a.* Of or pertaining to the ancient town of Attidium in Umbria.—**Attidian Brethren**, a corporation of twelve priests in ancient Umbria, who had authority over a considerable region, and who are known only from the Eugubine tables, the Umbrian inscriptions on which are records of their acts. See *Eugubine.*

attiguous† (a-tig′ū̦-us), *a.* [< L. *attiguus*, touching, contiguous, < *attigere*, older form of *attingere*, touch: see *attinge*, and cf. *contiguous*.] Near; adjoining; contiguous.

attiguousness† (a-tig′ū̦-us-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being attiguous. *Bailey.*

attihawmeg (at-i-hâ′meg), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] A kind of whitefish, of the genus *Coregonus* and family *Salmonidæ*, abundant in the great lakes of North America, and a delicious food-fish.

Attila (at′i-lạ̈), *n.* [NL., named from *Attila*, king of the Huns.] In *ornith.*, a genus of South American tyrant flycatchers, family *Tyrannidæ*, sometimes giving name to a subfamily *Attilinæ*. *A. cinerea* is the type, and about 12 other species are included in the genus.

attinge† (a-tinj′), *v. t.* [< L. *attingere*, older form *attigere*, touch, border upon, be near, < *ad*, to, + *tangere*, touch: see *tangent*.] To touch; come in contact with; hence, affect; influence.

attire (a̤-tīr′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *attired*, ppr. *attiring*. [Also by apheresis *tire* (see *tire*⁴); < ME. *atiren, atyren*, < OF. *atirer*, earlier *atirier* (= Pr. *atieirar*), put in order, arrange, dress; < *a tire* (= Pr. *a tieira*), in order, in a row: *a* (< L. *ad*), to; *tire, tiere* (= Pr. *tieira, tiera* = It. *tiera*), order, row, file, dress: see *tier*².] To dress; clothe; array; adorn.

> With the linen mitre shall he [Aaron] be *attired*.
> Lev. xvi. 4.

> His shoulders large a mantle did *attire*,
> With rubies thick, and sparkling as the fire.
> *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., i. [illegible]

> The woman who *attired* her head.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

attire (a̤-tīr′), *n.* [Also by apheresis *tire* (see *tire*⁴, *n.*); < ME. *atire, atir, atyr*, dress, equipment; from the verb.] 1. Dress; clothes; garb; apparel.

> Earth in her rich *attire*
> Consummate lovely smiled.
> *Milton*, P. L., vii. 501.

2. [illegible] article of apparel. [illegible]

3. *pl.* In *her.*, the horns of a hart, when used as a bearing.—4†. In *bot.*, the stamens collectively.

[illegible] the stamens, as being the [illegible]
[illegible], Ere., IV. [illegible]

=**Syn.** 1. Raiment, array, costume, suit, toilet, wardrobe.

attired (a-tīrd′), *p. a.* In *her.*, having horns: [illegible] *attired* or" means a red stag having horns of gold: used only of the hart and buck. See *armed*, 3.

attirement (a-tīr′ment), *n.* [< *attire* + *-ment.*] Dress; apparel; attire. [Obsolete or rare.]

attirer (a-tīr′ėr), *n.* One who dresses or adorns with attire.

attirewoman (a-tīr′wum″an), *n.*; pl. *attirewomen* (-wim″en). Same as *tirewoman*.

attiring (a-tīr′ing), *n.* 1. The act of dressing or decking.—2†. Attire; dress; array.

Each tree in his best *attiring*.
Sir P. Sidney, Astrophel and Stella.

Specifically—3†. A head-dress. *Huloet.*—4. The attires of a stag.

attitlet, *v. t.* [< ME. *attitlen*, < OF. *atiteler*, later *atitrer*, mod. F. *attitrer*, < LL. *attitulare*, name, entitle, < L. *ad*, to, + LL. *titulare*, give a title, < L. *titulus*, title: see *title*. Cf. *entitle*.] To name; name after. *Gower.*

attitude (at′i-tūd), *n.* [< F. *attitude*, < It. *attitudine*, attitude, aptness, < ML. *aptitudo* (*aptitudin-*), aptitude: see *aptitude*.] 1. Posture or position of the body, or the manner in which its parts are disposed; especially, a posture or position as indicating emotion, purpose, etc., or as appropriate to the performance of some act.

The demon sits on his furious horse as heedlessly as if he were reposing on a chair. . . . The *attitude* of Faust, on the contrary, is the perfection of horsemanship.
Macaulay, Dryden.

There sat my lords,
Here sit they now, so may they ever sit
In easier *attitude* than suits my haunch!
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 237.

Hence—2. Any condition of things or relation of persons viewed as the expression of, or as affecting, feeling, opinion, intentions, etc.

England, though she occasionally took a menacing *attitude*, remained inactive. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., ii.

If we were to estimate the *attitude* of ecclesiastics to sovereigns by the language of Eusebius, we should suppose that they ascribed to them a direct Divine inspiration, and exalted the Imperial dignity to an extent that was before unknown. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 277.

To strike an attitude, to assume an emotional posture or pose in a theatrical manner, and not as the instinctive or natural expression of feeling.=**Syn.** *Position*, *Pose*, etc. See *posture*.

attitudinal (at-i-tū′di-nal), *a.* [< *attitude* (It. *attitudine*) + *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to attitude.

attitudinarian (at″i-tū-di-nā′ri-an), *n.* [< *attitude* (It. *attitudine*) + *-arian.*] One who studies or practises attitudes.

Attitudinarians and face-makers; these accompany every word with a peculiar grimace and gesture. *Cowper.*

attitudinarianism (at″i-tū-di-nā′ri-an-ism), *n.* The use of affected attitudes; insincerity of expression.

attitudinise, attitudiniser. See *attitudinize*, *attitudinizer*.

attitudinize (at-i-tū′di-nīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *attitudinized*, ppr. *attitudinizing.* [< *attitude* (It. *attitudine*) + *-ize.*] 1. To pose; strike or practise attitudes.

[illegible] the most picturesque figure was put to [illegible] at the harp. *Mrs. H. More*, Cœlebs, ix.

2. To be affected in deportment or speech.

Also spelled *attitudinise*.

attitudinizer (at-i-tū′di-nī-zėr), *n.* One who poses, or strikes attitudes. Also spelled *attitudiniser*.

att[illegible] [Also written *attle*, *addle*, *adall*; [illegible]; perhaps the same as *addle*¹, [illegible]; see *addle*¹.] [illegible] ally, the refuse or rubbish [illegible] after the ore has been [illegible] material obtained [illegible]; [illegible] Cornish, but [illegible] in both [illegible]

att[illegible] An obsolete form of [illegible]

att[illegible] [illegible] [ME.] [illegible] prepared [illegible] [illegible] and then [illegible] [illegible] water.

attollens (a-tol′enz), *ppr.* used as *n.*; pl. *attollentes* (at-o-len′tēz). [NL., < L. *attollens*, ppr.: see *attollent*.] In *anat.*, an attollent muscle; a levator.—**Attollens aurem**, a muscle which raises the ear: [illegible]. **Attollens oculi**, an old name of the superior rectus muscle of the eyeball.

attollent (a-tol′ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *attollen(t-)s*, ppr. of *attollere*, lift up, raise, < *ad*, to, + *tollere*, lift, related to *tolerare*, bear: see *tolerate*.] I. *a.* Lifting up; raising: as, an *attollent* muscle.

II. *n.* A muscle which raises some part, as the ear; a levator; an attollens.

attollentes, *n.* Plural of *attollens*.

attonable, *a.* See *atonable*.

attonet, *adv.* See *atone*.

attorn (a-tėrn′), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *atturn*; < OF. *attorner*, *atorner*, *aturner*, *atourner* (> ML. *attornare*), transfer into the power of another, < *a* (< L. *ad*), to, + *tourner*, *turner*, turn: see *turn*. Cf. *attorney*.] I. *trans.* 1. To turn over to another; transfer; assign.—2. In *old Eng. law*, to turn or transfer, as homage or service, to a new possessor, and accept tenancy under him.

II. *intrans.* 1. In *feudal law*, to turn or transfer homage and service from one lord to another. This was the act of feudatories, vassals, or tenants upon the alienation of the estate.

2. In *modern law*, to acknowledge being the tenant of one who was not the landlord originally, but claims to have become such.

attorney¹ (a-tėr′ni), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *atturney*, *atturny*; < ME. *atturny*, *attourney*, *aturneye*, *aturne*, < OF. *atorne*, *attorne* (ML. *attornatus*), pp. of *atorner*, *aturner*, transfer into the power of another: see *attorn*.] 1. One who is appointed by another to act in his place or stead; a proxy.

I will attend my husband, be his nurse,
Diet his sickness, for it is my office,
And will have no *attorney* but myself.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

Specifically—2. In *law*, one who is appointed or admitted in the place of another to transact any business for him. An *attorney in fact*, sometimes called a *private attorney*, is an attorney authorized to make contracts and do other acts for his principal, out of court. For this purpose a written authority is usual, but verbal authority is in general sufficient. For the performance of some acts, however, as conveyance of land, transfer of stock, etc., a formal power of attorney is necessary. An *attorney at law*, sometimes called a *public attorney*, is a person qualified to appear for another before a court of law to prosecute or defend an action on behalf of such other. The term was formerly applied especially to those practising before the supreme courts of common law, those practising in chancery being called *solicitors*. Under the present English system, all persons practising before the supreme courts at Westminster are called *solicitors*. In England attorneys or solicitors do not argue in court in behalf of their clients, this being the part of the *barristers* or *counsel*; their special functions may be defined to be: to institute actions on behalf of their clients and take necessary steps for defending them; to furnish counsel with the necessary materials to enable them to get up their pleadings; to practise conveyancing; to prepare legal deeds and instruments of all kinds; and generally to advise with and act for their clients in all matters connected with law. An attorney, whether private or public, may have *general* powers to act for another, or his power may be *special*, and limited to a particular act or acts. In the United States the term *barrister* is not used, the designation of a fully qualified lawyer being *attorney and counselor at law*. When employed simply to present a cause in court, an attorney is termed *counsel*. In Scotland there is no class of practitioners of the law who take the name of *attorneys*. See *advocate*, 1.

3. The general supervisor or manager of a plantation. [British West Indies.] **District attorney.** See *district*. **Scotch attorneys**, a name given in Jamaica to species of *Clusia*, woody vines which twine about the trunks of trees and strangle them.

attorney¹† (a-tėr′ni), *v. t.* [< *attorney*¹, *n.*] 1. To perform by proxy.

Their encounters, though not personal, have been royally *attorneyed*. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 1.

2. To employ as a proxy.

I am still
Attorneyed at your service.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1.

attorney² (a-tėr′ni), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *atturney*, < ME. *atorne*, < OF. *attornee*, *atournee*, prop. fem. pp. (ML. **attornata*) of *atourner*, attorn: see *attorn*, and cf. *attorney*¹.] The appointment of another to act in one's stead; the act of naming an attorney: now used only in the following phrase. **Letter, warrant, or power of attorney**, an instrument by which one person authorizes another to do some act or acts for him, [illegible] to execute a deed, to collect rents or debts, to [illegible]

attorney-general (a-tėr′ni-jen″e-ral), *n.*; pl. *attorneys-general*. [< *attorney*¹ + *general*, *a.*] 1. The first ministerial law-officer of a state. [illegible] in all legal proceedings in which the state is a party, and is regarded as the [illegible] of the executive. In England the attorney-general is specially appointed by letters patent. In the United States he is a member of the cabinet appointed by the President, has the general management of the departments of justice throughout the country, advises the President and departments on questions of law, and appears for the government in the Supreme Court and Court of Claims. The individual States of the Union also have their attorneys-general. See *department*.

2. In England, the title of the king's (or queen's) attorney in the duchies of Lancaster and Cornwall and the county palatine of Durham. *N. E. D.*—3. Formerly, an attorney having general authority from his principal.

attorney-generalship (a-tėr′ni-jen″e-ral-ship), *n.* [< *attorney-general* + *-ship.*] The office of or term of service as attorney-general.

attorneyism (a-tėr′ni-izm), *n.* [< *attorney*¹ + *-ism.*] The practices of attorneys; the unscrupulous practices frequently attributed to attorneys or lawyers. *Carlyle.*

attorneyship (a-tėr′ni-ship), *n.* [< *attorney*¹ + *-ship.*] The office of an attorney, or the period during which the office is held; agency for another.

Marriage is a matter of more worth
Than to be dealt in by *attorneyship*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 5.

attornment (a-tėrn′ment), *n.* [< OF. *attornement* (ML. *attornamentum*), < *attorner*: see *attorn* and *-ment*.] In *old Eng. law*, the act of a feudatory, vassal, or tenant, by which he consented, upon the alienation of an estate, to receive a new lord or superior, and transferred to him his homage and service; the agreement of a tenant to acknowledge as his landlord one who was not originally such, but claimed to have become such.

The necessity for *attornment* was done away with by 4 Anne, c. 16. *Digby*, Real Prop., v. § 3, 227. (*N. E. D.*)

attour¹, *prep.* and *adv.* See *atour*¹.

attour²†, **atour**²†, *n.* [ME., also *aturn*, < OF. *atour*, older form *atourn*, *aturn*, dress, attire, < *atourner*, *atorner*, turn, prepare, same as *atorner*, attorn: see *attorn*.] Attire; dress; specifically, head-dress: as, "her rich *attour*," *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 3718.

attract (a-trakt′), *v.* [< L. *attractus*, pp. of *attrahere*, draw to, attract, < *ad*, to, + *trahere*, draw: see *tract*¹.] I. *trans.* 1†. To draw in, to, or toward by direct mechanical agency or action of any kind.—2. To draw to or toward (itself) by inherent physical force; cause to gravitate toward or cohere with.

It is a universal physical law that every particle of the universe *attracts* every other particle with a certain force.
W. L. Carpenter, Energy in Nature, p. 21.

3. To draw by other than physical influence; invite or allure; win: as, to *attract* attention; to *attract* admirers.

Adorn'd
She was indeed, and lovely, to *attract*
Thy love. *Milton*, P. L., x. 152.

At sea, everything that breaks the monotony of the surrounding expanse *attracts* attention.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 19.

=**Syn.** 3. To entice, fascinate, charm.

II. *intrans.* 1. To possess or exert the power of attraction: as, it is a property of matter to *attract*.—2. Figuratively, to be attractive or winning: as, his manners are calculated to *attract*.

attract† (a-trakt′), *n.* [< *attract*, *v.*] Attraction; in plural, attractive qualities; charms.

What magical *attracts* and graces!
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. i. 1037.

attractability (a-trak-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *attractable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being attractable, or of being subject to the law of attraction.

Thou wilt not find a corpuscle destitute of that natural *attractability*. *Sir W. Jones*, Asiatic Researches, IV. 178.

attractable (a-trak′ta-bl), *a.* [< *attract* + *-able*.] Capable of being attracted; subject to attraction.

attracter (a-trak′tėr), *n.* One who or that which attracts. Also spelled *attractor*.

attractic†, **attractical**† (a-trak′tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [< *attract* + *-ic*, *-ical*.] Having power to attract; attractive.

Some stones are endued with an electrical or *attractical* virtue. *Ray*, Works of Creation (1714), p. 93.

attractile (a-trak′til), *a.* [< *attract* + *-ile*.] Having the power to attract; attractive.

attractingly (a-trak′ting-li), *adv.* By way of attraction; so as to attract.

attraction (a-trak′shon), *n.* [= F. *attraction*, < L. *attractio(n-)*, < *attrahere*, attract: see *attract*.] 1. The act, power, or property of attracting. Specifically—(*a*) In *phys.*, the force through which particles of matter are attracted or drawn toward one another; a component acceleration of particles toward one another, according to their distance. Such attraction is a mutual action which in some form all bodies, whether at rest or in motion, exert upon one another. The attractive force with which the atoms of different bodies in certain cases tend to unite, so as to form a new body or bodies, is called *chemical affinity;* that which binds together the molecules of the same body is called *cohesion;* those of different bodies, *adhesion.* Connected with the last named forces is *capillary attraction*, by which liquids tend to rise in fine tubes or small interstices of porous bodies. In all the cases mentioned the forces act only through very small distances. When bodies tend to come together from sensible distances, the force being directly proportional to the product of their masses and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between them, the attraction is called *gravitation*, as when the earth attracts and is attracted by a falling body, or attracts and is attracted by the moon, etc ; or *magnetism*, as when exerted between the unlike poles of a magnet ; or *electricity*, as when dissimilarly electrified bodies attract one another. See *capillary, chemical, cohesion, electricity, gravitation, magnetism.* (*b*) The power or act of alluring, winning, or engaging; allurement; enticement: as, the *attraction* of beauty or eloquence.

> Setting the *attraction* of my good parts aside, I have no other charms. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2.

2. That which attracts feeling or desire; a charm; an allurement.

> She, questionless, with her sweet harmony,
> And other chosen *attractions*, would allure.
> *Shak.*, Pericles, v. 1.

> It is probable that pollen was aboriginally the sole *attraction* to insects.
> *Darwin*, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 402.

Center of attraction. See *center.*—**Heterogeneous attraction.** See *heterogeneous.*—**Molecular attraction.** See *molecular.* =**Syn. 2.** Attractiveness, fascination, enticement.

attractionally (a̤-trak′shon-al-i), *adv.* By means of attraction.

> The advance and retreat of the water react *attractionally* upon the plummet in a very marked degree.
> *The American*, VI. 172.

attractive (a̤-trak′tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *attractif, -ive*, = It. *attrattivo*, < L. as if **attractivus:* see *attract* and *-ive.*] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Having the power or faculty of drawing in, to, or toward by mechanical agency or action.—**2.** Having the quality of attracting by inherent force; causing to gravitate to or toward: as, the *attractive* force of bodies.

> A repulsive force is positive; an *attractive*, which diminishes the distance between two masses, is negative.
> *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 168.

3. Having the power of charming or alluring by agreeable qualities; inviting; engaging; enticing.

> For contemplation he and valour form'd,
> For softness she and sweet *attractive* grace.
> *Milton*, P. L., iv. 298.

> For hers was one of those *attractive* faces,
> That when you gaze upon them, never fail
> To bid you look again. *Halleck*, Fanny.

II.† *n.* That which draws or incites; allurement; charm.

> The dressing
> Is a most main *attractive.*
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

> The gospel speaks nothing but *attractives* and invitation. *South*, Sermons.

attractively (a̤-trak′tiv-li), *adv.* In an attractive manner; with the power of attracting or drawing to: as, to smile *attractively.*

attractiveness (a̤-trak′tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being attractive or engaging.

> The same *attractiveness* in riches.
> *South*, Sermons, VII. xiv.

attractivity (a̤-trak-tiv′i̤-ti), *n.* [< *attractive* + *-ity.*] Attractive power or influence.

attractor, *n.* See *attracter.*

attrahens (at′ra̤-henz), *ppr.*, used also as *n.*; pl. *attrahentes* (at-ra̤-hen′tēz). [NL., < L. *attrahens*, ppr.: see *attrahent.*] In *anat.*, drawing forward, or that which draws forward; attrahent: the opposite of *retrahens.* Chiefly in the phrase *attrahens aurem*, the name of a small muscle whose action tends to draw the ear forward.

attrahent (at′ra̤-hent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *attrahen(t-)s*, ppr. of *attrahere*, attract: see *attract.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Drawing to; attracting.—**2.** In *anat.*, same as *attrahens.*

II. *n.* **1†.** That which draws to or attracts, as a magnet. *Glanville.*—**2.** In *med.*, an application that attracts fluids to the part where it is applied, as a blister or a rubefacient; an epispastic.

attrahentes, *n.* Plural of *attrahens.*

attrap¹† (a-trap′), *v. t.* [< F. *attraper*, OF. *atraper*, trap, insnare, < *a* (< L. *ad*) + *trappe*, trap: see *trap*¹.] To insnare.

> He [Richard III.] was not *attrapped* either with net or snare. *Grafton*, Hen. VII., an. 17.

attrap²† (a-trap′), *v. t.* [< *at-*² + *trap*³, *v.*] To furnish with trappings; deck.

> For all his armour was like salvage weed
> With mosse bedight, and all his steed
> With oaken leaves *attrapt.*
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. iv. 39.

attrectation† (at-rek-tā′shon), *n.* [< L. *attrectatio(n-)*, < *attrectare*, handle, pp. *attrectatus*, < *ad*, to, + *tractare*, handle, freq. of *trahere*, pp. *tractus*, draw. Cf. *attract.*] A touching; a handling; frequent manipulation.

attributable (a̤-trib′ū-ta-bl), *a.* [< *attribute* + *-able.*] Capable of being or liable to be ascribed, imputed, or attributed; ascribable; imputable: as, the fault is not *attributable* to the author.

> Hibernation, although a result of cold, is not its immediate consequence, but is *attributable* to that deprivation of food and other essentials which extreme cold occasions.
> *Sir J. E. Tennent*, Ceylon, ii. 4.

attribute (a̤-trib′ūt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *attributed*, ppr. *attributing.* [< L. *attributus*, pp. of *attribuere*, assign, < *ad*, to, + *tribuere*, give, assign, bestow: see *tribute.*] To ascribe; impute; consider as belonging or as due; assign.

> The merit of service is seldom *attributed* to the true and exact performer. *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 6.

> Narrow views of religion tend to *attribute* to God an arbitrary and capricious action, not in harmony with either science or the Bible. *Dawson*, Nat. and the Bible, p. 12.

> He does not hesitate to *attribute* the disease from which they suffered to those depressing moral influences to which they were subjected. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 2.

> The burning of New York was generally *attributed* to New England incendiaries. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

=**Syn.** *Attribute, Ascribe, Refer, Impute, Charge*, have two meanings in common: they may assign some attribute, quality, or appurtenance to a person or thing, or they may connect different things, as an effect with its cause. *Refer* is the weakest. *Attribute* is stronger: as, to *attribute* omniscience to God; to *attribute* failure to incompetence. *Ascribe*, being most manifestly figurative, is the strongest and most common; it is rarely used in a bad sense. That which is *imputed* in the first sense named is generally but not always bad: as, to *impute* folly to a man. To *impute* anything good seems an archaic mode of expression. *Impute* is not very common in the second sense: as, to *impute* one's troubles to one's follies. The theological meaning of *impute*, that of laying to a person's account something good or bad that does not belong to him, has affected but little the popular use of the word. That which is *charged*, in either of the senses named, is bad: as, "His angels he *charged* with folly," Job iv. 18; I *charged* it to their youth and inexperience. The word is a strong one, on account of its connection with legal processes, etc.

> The singular excellence to which eloquence attained at Athens is to be mainly *attributed* to the influence which it exerted there. *Macaulay*, Athenian Orators.

> I have never yet encountered that bitter spirit of bigotry which is so frequently *ascribed* to Mohammedans.
> *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 24.

> The salts, predominant in quick lime, we *refer* rather to lixiviate than acid. *Boyle*, Colours.

> I desire that what I have said may not be *imputed* to the colonies. I am a private person, and do not write by their direction. *Franklin*, Life, p. 387.

> What you have *charg'd* me with, that have I done,
> And more, much more. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

attribute (at′ri-būt), *n.* [< L. *attributum*, predicate, attribute, lit. what is ascribed, neut. of *attributus*, pp. of *attribuere*, ascribe, attribute: see *attribute, v.*] **1.** In *logic*, that which is predicated or affirmed of a subject; a predicate; an accident.

> A predicate, the exact limits of which are not determined, cannot be used to define and determine a subject. It may be called an *attribute*, and conveys not the whole nature of the subject, but some one quality belonging to it.
> *Abp. Thomson*, Laws of Thought, p. 120.

> The term *attribute* simply directs the attention to the fact that we attribute to, or affirm of, a being something that we distinguish from itself.
> *N. Porter*, Human Intellect, § 642.

2. A character inseparable from its subject.

> By this word *attribute* is meant something which is immovable and inseparable from the essence of its subject, as that which constitutes it, and which is thus opposed to *mode.* *Descartes.*

> Some necessary marks belong to things as reasons of other marks of the same things, others as consequences of other marks. . . . The latter are called *attributes.*
> *Kant.*

3. A characteristic or distinguishing mark; especially, an excellent or lofty quality or trait: as, wisdom and goodness are his *attributes.*

> *Serv.* . . . with him the mortal Venus, the heart-blood of beauty, love's invisible soul.
> *Pan.* Who, my cousin Cressida?
> *Serv.* No, sir, Helen: could you not find out that by her *attributes?* *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 1.

> The term *attribute* is a word properly convertible with *quality*, for every *quality* is an *attribute*, and every *attribute* is a *quality*; but custom has introduced a certain distinction in their application. *Attribute* is considered as a word of loftier significance, and is, therefore, conventionally limited to qualities of a higher application. Thus, for example, it would be felt as indecorous to speak of the *qualities* of God, and as ridiculous to talk of the *attributes* of matter. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., I. 151.

4. In the *fine arts*, a symbol of office, character, or personality: thus, the eagle is the *attribute* of Jupiter.

> The ladder is a striking *attribute* for the patriarch Jacob and the harp for King David. *Fairholt.*

> Persephone is recognised by the lofty modius, or corn-measure, on her head, the *attribute* of the Chthonian deities. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 87.

5†. Reputation; honor.

> Much *attribute* he hath; and much the reason
> Why we ascribe it to him. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3.

6. In *gram.*, an attributive word; a word denoting an attribute.—**Symbolical attributes.** See *symbolical.* **Syn. 1-3.** *Property, Characteristic*, etc. See *quality.*

attribution (at-ri-bū′shon), *n.* [= F. *attribution*, < L. *attributio(n-)*, < *attribuere*, attribute: see *attribute, v.*] **1.** The act of attributing, in any sense; ascription.

> His [God's] relative personality is shadowed forth by the *attribution* to him of love, anger, and other human feelings and sentiments. *Dawson*, Orig. of World, p. 12.

2. That which is ascribed; attribute.

> If speaking truth,
> In this fine age, were not thought flattery,
> Such *attribution* should the Douglas have,
> As not a soldier of this season's stamp
> Should go so general current through the world.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

3. Authority or function granted, as to a ruler, minister, or court.

> It is not desirable that to the ever-growing *attributions* of the government so delicate a function should be superadded. *J. S. Mill.*

attributive (a̤-trib′ṳ̄-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *attributif*, < L. as if **attributivus*, < *attribuere*: see *attribute.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or having the character of attribution: as, the *attributive* use or relation of certain words; *attributive* qualities or insignia; an *attributive* judgment (in logic).—**2.** In *gram.*, pertaining to or expressing an attribute; used (as a word) in direct description without predication: as, a *bad* pen, a *burning* house, a *ruined* man. An attributive word is to be distinguished from a *predicative:* as, the pen is *bad;* the man is *ruined;* and from an *appositive:* as, the pen, *bad* as it is, might be worse; this man, *ruined* by another's misconduct, is in misery. All adjective words, as proper adjectives, adjective pronouns, and participles, may be used attributively; also nouns: as, a *pine* table; a *gold* ring; my *hunter* friend; the young *soldier*-boy. The relation of an adverb to the adjective qualified by it is also by some called attributive.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a word expressing an attribute; an adjective, or a phrase or clause performing the function of an adjective, which describes a noun without being part of the assertion or predication made about it.

attributively (a̤-trib′ṳ̄-tiv-li), *adv.* In an attributive manner; specifically, in *gram.*, as attribute or attributive; in direct ascription of quality or circumstance without predication.

attrist† (a-trist′), *v. t.* [< F. *attrister*, sadden, < *à* (< L. *ad*, to) + *triste*, < L. *tristis*, sad.] To grieve; sadden.

> How then could I write when it was impossible but to *attrist* you? when I could speak of nothing but unparalleled horrors. *Walpole*, Letters, IV. 525.

attrite (a-trīt′), *a.* [< L. *attritus*, pp. of *atterere*, rub away, wear, < *ad*, to, + *terere*, rub: see *trite.*] **1†.** Worn by rubbing or friction. *Milton.*—**2.** In *theol.*, imperfectly contrite or repentant. See *attrition*, 3.

> He that was *attrite* being, by virtue of this [the priest's] absolution, made contrite and justified.
> *Abp. Ussher*, Ans. to a Jesuit, v.

attriteness† (a-trīt′nes), *n.* The state of being attrite; the state of being much worn.

attrition (a̤-trish′on), *n.* [= F. *attrition*, < LL. *attritio(n-)*, a rubbing, < L. *attritus*, pp. of *atterere*, rub: see *attrite.*] **1.** The rubbing of one thing against another; mutual friction: as, the abrasion of coins by *attrition.*—**2.** The act of wearing away by rubbing; the state of being worn down or smoothed by friction; abrasion.

> The change of the aliment is effected by the *attrition* of the inward stomach and dissolvent liquor assisted with heat. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

> These were people trained by *attrition* with many influences. *E. S. Phelps*, Beyond the Gates, p. 119.

3. In *theol.*, imperfect contrition or repentance, with real detestation of sin, and a true purpose of amendment, arising from those supernatural motives of faith which are lower than charity, or the true love of God for his own infinite perfections. Such motives are a love of justice for its own sake, the intrinsic shamefulness of sin, the fear of divine punishment, etc. *Attrition* remits sin only when complemented by the grace conferred through sacramental absolution. See *contrition.*

[illegible]

attrition-mill (a-trish'on-mil), *n.* A mill, [illegible] grain is [illegible] with the sides.

[illegible] [L., a rubbing [illegible] For the sense here given, cf. *detritus.*] Matter reduced to powder [illegible]

[illegible]

attune [illegible] 1. To [illegible] accordant: as, to *attune* the voice to a harp.

[illegible]

2. Figuratively, to arrange fitly; make accordant; bring into harmony: as, to *attune* our [illegible].

> [illegible] their souls to holy musings. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iv. 5.

> [illegible] XXVII. 776.

3. To make musical. [Rare.]

> Vernal airs,
> Breathing the smell of field and grove, *attune*
> The trembling leaves. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 265.

attune (a-tūn'), *n.* [< *attune*, *v.*] Harmony of sounds: accord. *Mrs. Browning.*

attunement (a-tūn'ment), *n.* [< *attune* + *-ment.*] The act of attuning. [Rare.]

atturn†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *attorn.*

atturney†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *attorney.*

Attus (at'us), *n.* [NL.; cf. *Atta.*] 1. A genus of spiders, typical of the family *Attidæ.*—2. A genus of hemipterous insects.

attypic, attypical (a-tip'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *at-*^{2} + *typic*, *-al.*] In *zoöl.*, of the particular character acquired, or in process of acquisition, by specialization, from a more generalized type, as from a prototype or archetype: opposed to *etypical.*

> *Attypical* characters are those to the acquisition of wh[illegible] in fact, we find that forms, in their journey to a specialized condition, tend. [illegible] Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci., XX. 293.

attypically (a-tip'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an attypic manner.

atumble (a-tum'bl), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*^{3} + *tumble.*] In a tumbling condition.

-atus^1. [L. *-atus*, fem. *-ata*, neut. *-atum*: see *-ate*^{1}.] A Latin termination, the original of *-ate*^{1}, *-ate*^{2}, *-ade*^{1}, *-ee*^{1}, etc., the suffix of perfect participles of the Latin first conjugation, and of adjectives similarly formed. It occurs frequently in New Latin specific names in botany, zoölogy, etc.

-atus^2. [L. *-atus* (*-atu-*), in nouns of the 4th declension, < *-āt-*, pp. stem (see *-atus*^{1}), + stem vowel *-u-*. The Eng. form of this suffix is *-ate*: see *-ate*^{3}.] A termination of Latin nouns, many of which have been adopted unaltered in English, as *apparatus*, *afflatus*, *flatus*, etc. Such terms, if they have a plural, retain the Latin form [illegible], or, rarely, take an English plural, as [illegible].

atwain† (a-twān'), *adv.* [< ME. *atwayne*, *a-twayne*; < *a*^{3} + *twain.* Cf. *atwin* and *atwo.*] In twain; asunder.

> A fickle maid full pale,
> Tearing of papers, breaking rings *a-twain*,
> [illegible] wind and rain.
> *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 6.

atweel (at-wēl'). [Sc., appar. contr. from *I* [illegible], I know well: *wat*, = E. *wot*; *weel* = E. [illegible] I wot well. [Scotch.]

> [illegible]

[illegible] (a-twēn'), *prep.* and *adv.* [< ME. [illegible] < *a-* + *-tween*, [illegible] to *between*, [illegible]; in or into an intervening [illegible] English and Scotch.]

> [illegible]

atw[illegible] [ME., also *atwinne*, [illegible] + *twin.* [illegible] apart; asunder.

> [illegible]

atwirl [illegible] *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [illegible] twirling.

> [illegible]

atw[illegible] *p. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [illegible] twisted; tangled [illegible]

atw[illegible] [illegible] mod. E. [illegible] < *at*, at, + *witan*, blame: see *wite.* Hence by apheresis mod. E. *twit.*] To blame; reproach; twit.

atwitter (a-twit'ėr), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*^{3} + *twitter.*] In a twitter.

atwix†, **atwixen**†, **atwixt**†, *prep.* [ME. *atwix*, [illegible], *atwixt*, etc.; < *a-* + *-twixen*, *twixt*: equiv. to *betwixen*, *betwixt*, q. v.] Betwixt; between.

> *Atwixen* sonne and see. *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 886.

atwo†, *adv.* [ME., < AS. *on twa*, *on tu*: see *a*^{3} and *two.*] In two.

> An axe to smite the cord *atwo.*
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 383.

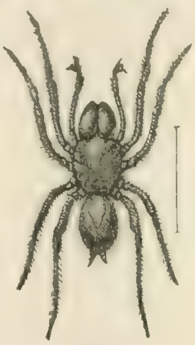
Atwood's machine. See *machine.*

atypic (a-tip'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἄτυπος, conforming to no distinct type (of illness) (< ἀ- priv. + τύπος, type). + *-ic*: see *a-*^{18} and *typic.*] 1. Having no distinct typical character; not typical: not conformable to the type.—2. Producing a loss of typical characters. *Dana.*

atypical (a-tip'i-kal), *a.* [< *atypic* + *-al.*] Same as *atypic.*

atypically (a-tip'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an atypic manner.

Atypinæ (at-i-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Atypus*, 1, + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Theraphosidæ* or *Mygalidæ* distinguished by the development of six spinners, typified by the genus *Atypus.*



Atypus sulzeri. (Vertical line shows natural size.)

Atypus (at'i-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄτυπος, conforming to no distinct type, < ἀ- priv. + τύπος, type: see *type.*] 1. A genus of spiders, of the family *Theraphosidæ* or *Mygalidæ*, having six arachnidial mammillæ or spinnerets. *A. piceus* is a European species which digs a hole in the ground and lines it with silk. The genus with some authors gives name to a subfamily *Atypinæ.* 2. A genus of fishes, now called *Atypichthys. Günther*, 1860.

au^1. [< ME. *au*, *aw*, or *a* before a guttural, nasal, or *l* (*aȝ*, *ah*, *al* (*aul*), etc.), of AS. or OF. or L. origin.] A common English digraph representing generally the sound of "broad a" (â), but often also ä. It occurs only exceptionally, and by conformation with Romanic analogies, in words of Anglo-Saxon origin, as in *aught*, *taught*, *daughter*, *haulm* = *halm*, *baulk* = *balk* (and formerly as a variant, medially, with *aw*, as in *baul*, *hauk*, etc., for *bawl*, *hawk*, etc.). In words of Old French (and ultimately Latin) origin it represents an original *al*, now sometimes *aul* as in *fault*, *assault*, etc., or *a* before a nasal, as in *aunt*, *haunch*, *launch*, etc. (but in most such words now usually simplified to *a*, as in *grand*, *grant*, *lance*, etc.). It is frequently of Latin origin, as in *audit*, *cause*, *laud*, etc., or of Greek origin, as in *caustic.* In words from recent French it may have the present F. sound (ō) as in *hauteur*, *au fait*, etc. In words of German and usually of other foreign origin, it has its analytical value (ä + ů), corresponding to English *ou* in *sour*, as in *sauerkraut*, *ablaut*, *umlaut.* Formerly *au* and *aw* were used almost indifferently; but now *au* is never final in English words, while *aw* is rarely medial, except in a few familiar words, as in *hawk*, *bawl*, but regularly final, as in *awe*, *saw*, *claw*, etc. See *aw.*

au^2 (ō). [F., < OF. *au*, *o*, *ou*, earlier *al*, contr. of *a le* = Sp. Pg. *al* = It. *all*, *allo*, < L. *ad illum* (m.) or *ad illud* (neut.): *ad*, to, with acc. of *ille*, that, in Rom. the def. art. 'the.' The corresp. fem. is *a la*, q. v.] To the; at the; with the: the dative of the French definite article, occurring in some phrases frequently used in English, as *au fait*, *au fond*, *au revoir*, etc.

Au. The chemical symbol of gold (L., *aurum*).

aubade (ō-bäd'), *n.* [F., < *aube*, dawn (< L. *alba*, fem. of *albus*, white; cf. *aube* = *alb*^{1}), after Sp. *albada*, aubade, < *alba*, dawn: see *alb*^{1}.] 1. In troubadour and similar music, a song or piece to be performed in the open air in the early morning, usually addressed to some special person; a musical announcement of dawn. See *serenade.*

> There he lingered till the crowing cock,
> The Alectryon of the farmyard and the flock,
> Sang his *aubade* with lusty voice and clear
> *Longfellow*, Wayside Inn, Emma and Eginhard.

2. In *modern music*, a rarely used title for a short instrumental composition in lyric style.

aubain (ō-bān'; F. pron. ō-bań'), *n.* [F., < ML. *albanus*, an alien, < L. *alibi*, elsewhere, + *-anus*: see *alibi.*] A non-naturalized foreigner, subject to the right of aubaine. *N. E. D.*

aubaine (ō-ban'), *n.* [F., < *aubain*: see *aubain.*] Succession to the goods of a stranger not naturalized. The *droit d'aubaine* in France was a right of the king to the goods of an alien dying within his realm, the king standing in the place of the heirs. This right was abolished in 1819.

aubet, *n.* [F., < L. *alba*, alb: see *alb*^{1}.] Obsolete form of *alb*^{1}. *Fuller.*

auberge (â'bėrj; F. pron. ō-bārzh'), *n.* [F., < OF. *alberge* (= Pr. *alberc* = Sp. *albergue* = It. *albergo*, an inn), earlier *helberge*, orig. *herberge*, a military station, < MHG. *herberge*, OHG. *heriberga*, a camp, lodging, G. *herberge*, an inn: see *harbinger* and *harbor*^{1}.] An inn. *Beau. and Fl.*

aubergine (â'bėr-jin; F. pron. ō-bār-zhēn'), *n.* [F., dim. of *auberge*, *alberge*, a kind of peach, < Sp. *albérchigo*, *albérchiga* (= Pg. *alperche*), a peach, < Ar. *al*, the, + Sp. *pérsigo*, *prisco* = Pg. *pecego* = F. *péche* (> E. *peach*^{1}), < L. *persicum*: see *peach*^{1}. The Sp. forms touch those of *apricot*: see *apricot.*] The fruit of the egg-plant, *Solanum Melongena*: the brinjal.

aubergist, aubergiste (â'bėr-jist; F. pron. ō-bār-zhēst'), *n.* [< F. *aubergiste*, inn-keeper, < *auberge*: see *auberge.*] The keeper of an auberge; an inn-keeper; a tavern-keeper; a landlord or landlady: as, "the *aubergiste* at Terni," *Smollett.*

aubin (ō-bań'), *n.* [F., < OF. *haubin*, *hobin*, an ambling nag: see *hobby.*] In the *manège*, a kind of broken gait, between an amble and a gallop, commonly called a "Canterbury gallop," and accounted a defect.

auburn (â'bėrn), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *auborn*, *abourne* (also *abrown*, *abroun*, *abrune*, simulating *brown*), < ME. *auburne*, *aeburne* (defined "*citrinus*," i. e., citron-colored, in Prompt. Parv.), < OF. *auborne*, *alborne* = It. *alburno*, auburn, < ML. *alburnus*, whitish, < L. *albus*, white. Cf. *alburn*, *alburnum.*] I. *a.* Originally, whitish or flaxen-colored; now, reddish-brown: generally applied to hair.

> That whitish colour of a woman's hair called an *aburn* colour. *Florio.*

II. *n.* An auburn color.

> He's white-haired,
> Not wanton white, but such a manly colour,
> Next to an *auburn.*
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, iv. 2.

A. U. C. Abbreviation of Latin *ab urbe condita* or *anno urbis conditæ* (which see).

Auchenia (â-kē'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. αὐχήν, neck: in allusion to the long neck of the llama.] A genus of ruminants, of the family *Camelidæ*, representing in the new world the camels of the old, but having no hump. The genus includes four important and well known quadrupeds indigenous to South America, namely, the llama (*A. llama*), the guanaco (*A. huanaco*), the alpaca (*A. pacos*), and the vicugna (*A. vicugna*). The second of these is by some supposed to be the wild stock of the llama, which is now known only in domestication. See cuts under *alpaca*, *guanaco*, *llama*, and *vicugna.*

auchenium (â-kē'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *auchenia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. αὐχήν, neck.] In *ornith.*, the lower back part of the neck; the scruff of the neck, just below the nape. *Illiger*; *Sundevall.* [Little used.]

Auchenorhynchi (â-kē-nō-ring'kī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. αὐχήν, neck, + ῥύγχος, snout.] A group of hemipterous insects: synonymous with *Homoptera.*

auchlet (âch'let), *n.* [Sc., < *aucht*, = E. *eight*, + *lot*, part. Cf. *firlot.*] In Scotland, a measure equal to the eighth part of a boll.

aucht^1 (ächt), *v.* Same as *aught*^{2}. [Scotch.]

aucht^2 (ächt), *a.* and *n.* Same as *aught*^{4}. [Scotch.]

au courant (ō kö-roń'). [F.: *au*, with the (see *au*^{2}); *courant*, current (see *courant*, *current*).] Literally, in the current, that is, of events; well informed in regard to any event or subject.

auctificial†, *a.* Same as *auctive.* *Coles.*

auction (âk'shon), *n.* [< L. *auctio*(*n-*), an increasing, a sale by auction, < *augere*, pp. *auctus*, increase, = E. *eke*, *v.*, q. v.] 1†. The act of increasing; increase; growth. *Bailey.*—2. A public sale in which each bidder offers an increase on the previous bid, the highest bidder becoming the purchaser. Called in Scotland a *roup.* Goods may be said to be sold either *at* or *by* auction, the former use prevailing in the United States and the latter in Great Britain.

> The old books would have been worth nothing at an *auction.* *Hawthorne*, Old Manse, I.

3†. The property or goods put up for sale at auction.

> Ask you why Phryne the whole *auction* buys?
> Phryne foresees a general excise.
> *Pope*, Moral Essays, iii. 119.

Auction by inch of candle, an old method of selling by auction, still sometimes practised, in which a small piece of candle is lighted at the beginning of a sale, and the highest bid made before the wick falls is successful.—**Dutch auction.** See *Dutch.*

auction (âk′shọn), *v. t.* [< *auction, n.*] To sell by auction: commonly used with *off*.

A catalogue deals with articles to be *auctioned*.
The American, VII. 134.

auctionary (âk′shọn-ạ̄-ri), *a.* [< L. *auctionarius*, < *auctio(n-)*, an auction. Cf. *auctioneer*.] Pertaining or relating to an auction or public sale.

With *auctionary* hammer in thy hand.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, vii.

auctioneer (âk-shọn-ēr′), *n.* [< *auction* + *-eer*. Cf. L. *auctionarius*, under *auctionary*.] One whose business is to offer goods or property for sale by auction; the crier who calls for bids and strikes the bargain at an auction; a person licensed to dispose of goods or property by public sale to the highest bidder.

auctioneer (âk-shọn-ēr′), *v. t.* [< *auctioneer, n.*] To sell by auction.

Estates are landscapes, gaz'd upon awhile,
Then advertis'd, and *auctioneer'd* away.
Cowper, Task, iii. 756.

auction-pitch (âk′shọn-pitch), *n.* See *pitch*¹.

auction-pool (âk′shọn-pöl), *n.* In *betting*, a pool in which the highest bidder has the first choice, the second, third, etc., choices being then sold, and the remainder, comprising those most unlikely to win, being "bunched" and sold as "the field," the winner taking the entire pool thus formed.

auctive† (âk′tiv), *a.* [< L. *auctus*, pp. of *augere*, increase (see *auction*), + *-ive*.] Increasing; serving to increase. *Coles*, 1717.

auctor†, *n.* An obsolete form of *author*.

auctorial (âk-tō′ri-ạl), *a.* [< L. *auctor* (see *author*) + *-ial*. Cf. *authorial*.] Of or pertaining to an author.

There is more than people think in the gratification of the *auctorial* eye, and the reflection that good writing will be handsomely placed before the public.
The Century.

auctour†, *n.* An obsolete form of *author*. *Chaucer*.

aucuba (â′kū-bạ̈), *n.* [NL., prob. < Jap. *aoki*, green, + *ba* = *ha*, a leaf.] **1.** A shrub of the genus *Aucuba*.—**2.** [*cap.*] A genus of plants, natural order *Cornaceæ*, consisting of six species from eastern Asia. They are branching shrubs, with smooth opposite leaves and small unisexual flowers. *A. Japonica* has long been in cultivation, and is prized for its mass of glossy leathery green leaves, mottled with yellow, and its coral-red berries.

aucupate (â′kū-pāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *aucupated*, ppr. *aucupating*. [< L. *aucupatus*, pp. of *aucupari*, go bird-catching, < *auceps* (*aucup-*), a bird-catcher, contr. of **aviceps*, < *avis*, a bird (see *Aves*), + *capere*, take: see *capable*.] Literally, to go bird-catching; hence, to lie in wait for; hunt after; gain by craft.

To *aucupate* benefices by cajoling the Patrons.
Gentleman's Mag., CIV. 66. (*N. E. D.*)

aucupation† (â-kū-pā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *aucupatio(n-)*, < *aucupari*: see *aucupate*.] **1.** The art or practice of taking birds; fowling; bird-catching. *Blount*.—**2.** Hunting in general. *Bullokar*.

aud (âd), *a.* [Cf. *auld*.] A dialectal form of *old*. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

audacious (â-dā′shus), *a.* [= F. *audacieux*, < *audace*, boldness, < L. *audacia*, boldness, < *audax* (*audac-*), bold, < *audēre*, be bold, dare.] **1.** Bold or daring; spirited; adventurous; intrepid.

She that shall be my wife, must be accomplished with courtly and *audacious* ornaments.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, ii. 3.

Her sparkling eyes with manly vigour shone,
Big was her voice, *audacious* was her tone.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Iphis and Ianthe.

Since the day when Martin Luther posted his *audacious* heresies on the church-door at Wittenberg, a great change has come over men's minds. *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 268.

2. Unrestrained by law, religion, or propriety; characterized by contempt or defiance of the principles of law or morality; presumptuously wicked; shameless; insolent; impudent: as, an *audacious* traitor; an *audacious* calumny; "*audacious* cruelty," *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3. =**Syn. 1.** Intrepid, foolhardy, rash.—**2.** Shameless, unabashed, presumptuous.

audaciously (â-dā′shus-li), *adv.* In an audacious manner; with excess of boldness or insolence.

The strongest, the best, the most *audaciously* independent of us, will be conscious, as age assaults us, of our weakness and helplessness.
R. T. Cooke, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 260.

audaciousness (â-dā′shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being audacious; boldness; reckless daring; impudence; audacity.

audacity (â-das′ị-ti), *n.*; pl. *audacities* (-tiz). [< ME. *audacite*, < L. as if **audacita(t-)s*, boldness, < *audax* (*audac-*), bold: see *audacious*.] **1.** Boldness; daring; confidence; intrepidity.

The freedom and *audacity* necessary in the commerce of men.
Tatler.

No Homer sang these Norse sea-kings; but Agamemnon's was a small *audacity*, and of small fruit in the world to some of them—to Rolf's of Normandy for instance.
Carlyle.

2. Reckless daring; venturesomeness.

A touch of *audacity*, altogether short of effrontery, and far less approaching to vulgarity, gave as it were a wildness to all that she did.
Scott, The Abbot, iv.

3. Audaciousness; presumptuous impudence; effrontery: in a bad sense, and often implying a contempt of law or moral restraint: as, "arrogant *audacity*," *Joye*, Expos. of Daniel, vii.—**4.** An audacious person or act. [Rare.] =**Syn. 2.** Hardihood.—**3.** Presumption, coolness.

Audian (â′di-ạn), *n.* A follower of Audius or Audæus, a Syrian layman in Mesopotamia, who in the fourth century founded a sect holding anthropomorphitic views, and was irregularly ordained a bishop.

Audianism (â′di-an-izm), *n.* The peculiar doctrinal system of Audius and the Audians.

In addition to strict asceticism, it consisted mainly in a literal interpretation of Gen. i. 26, 27, reasoning from the constitution of man to the nature of God.

audibility (â-di-bil′ị-ti), *n.* [< *audible*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being audible.

The note itself is possibly too feeble for *audibility*.
J. E. H. Gordon, Elect. and Mag., II. 92.

audible (â′di-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *audibilis*, that may be heard, < L. *audire*, hear: see *audient*.] **I.** *a.* Capable of being heard; perceivable by the ear; loud enough to be heard: as, an *audible* voice or whisper.

To man's eares not *audible*. *Sir T. More*.

Even that stubborn church which has held its own against so many governments, scarce dared to utter an *audible* murmur.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., i.

II.† *n.* That which may be heard.

Visibles are swiftlier carried to the sense than *audibles*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 273.

audibleness (â′di-bl-nes), *n.* Audibility.

audibly (â′di-bli), *adv.* In an audible manner; so as to be heard.

audience (â′di-ẹns), *n.* [< ME. *audience*, < OF. *audience* (vernacularly *oiance*), mod. F. *audience* = Sp. Pg. *audiencia* = It. *audienza*, *audienzia*, < L. *audientia*, attention, hearing, < *audien(t-)s*, ppr. of *audire*, hear: see *audient*.] **1.** The act or state of hearing or attending to words or sounds; the act of listening.

His look
Drew *audience*, and attention still as night.
Milton, P. L., ii. 308.

2. Liberty or opportunity of being heard; liberty or opportunity of speaking with or before, as before an assembly or a court of law; specifically, admission of an ambassador, envoy, or other applicant to a formal interview with a sovereign or other high officer of government.

Were it reason to give men *audience*, pleading for the overthrow of that which their own deed hath ratified?
Hooker.

That day Sir Lancelot at the palace craved
Audience of Guinevere.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

3. A hearing; an interview or conference.

This conversation was not ended under five *audiences*, each of several hours. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 6.

4. An auditory; an assembly of hearers.

Still govern thou my song,
Urania, and fit *audience* find, though few.
Milton, P. L., vii. 31.

5. [Sp. *audiencia*, commonly used in English writing without translation.] In Spain and Spanish countries, a name given to certain courts, also collectively to certain law-officers appointed to institute a judicial inquiry.

Among those of the former class was the president, Deza, with the members of the *audience*, and the civil authorities in Granada. *Prescott*.

6. In England, an abbreviation for *audience-court* (which see). =**Syn. 4.** See *spectator*.

audience-chamber (â′di-ẹns-chām″bėr), *n.* An apartment for an audience or a formal meeting.

audience-court (â′di-ẹns-kōrt), *n.* An ecclesiastical court, now disused, held by the archbishops of Canterbury and York or by auditors in their behalf. That held by the Archbishop of Canterbury had equal authority with the Court of Arches, though of less dignity, and is now merged in it.

audiencia (Sp. pron. ou-dē-en-thē′ä), *n.* [Sp.] See *audience*, 5.

audiendo et terminando (â-di-en′dō et tėr-mi-nan′dō). [ML., for hearing and deciding; dat. ger. of L. *audire*, hear (see *audient*), and of *terminare*, end, decide (see *terminate*). Cf. *oyer and terminer*, under *oyer*.] In *law*, a writ or commission to certain persons for appeasing and punishing any insurrection or great riot.

audient (â′di-ẹnt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *audien(t-)s*, ppr. of *audire* (> It. *udire* = Sp. *oir* = Pg. *ouvir* = Pr. *ausir* = OF. *odir*, *oir* (AF. *oyer*, > E. *oyer*, q. v.), mod. F. *ouir*), hear; cf. Gr. *αἰειν*, hear: see *hear* and *ear*¹.] **I.** *a.* Hearing; listening. *Mrs. Browning*.

II. *n.* **1.** A hearer.

The *audient* of her sad story felt great motions both of pity and admiration for her misfortune.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, iv. 2.

2. In the *early church*: (*a*) One not yet baptized, but receiving instruction preparatory to baptism; a catechumen of the first stage. Such persons were permitted to hear the psalms, lessons, and sermon, but were not present at the more sacred services which followed. (*b*) In the *Eastern Church*, according to the systematic classification of penitents in force at the close of the third century, but becoming obsolete early in the fifth, one of the second class of public penitents, occupying a station higher than that of the weepers and lower than that of the prostrates. The audients were not allowed to enter the body of the church but heard the opening prayers and lessons, standing in the narthex, which was also the place of the catechumens, and, like them, had to depart before the offertory and anaphora. See *penitent*. Also called *auditor*.

audile (â′dil), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *audire*, hear (see *audient*), + *-ile*.] One in whose mind auditory images are predominant, or especially distinct.

Stricker, a motile, declares that it is impossible to represent to ourselves other vowels while pronouncing any particular one, say *a*: he can only represent them as motor images which clash with the motor presentation. M. Paulhan, an *audile*, declares he can easily do what Stricker declares impossible, for he can represent the auditory images of *i* and *u* while the motor presentation of *a* is being presented. *Mind*, XI. 415.

audiometer (â-di-om′e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *audire*, hear, + *metrum*, < Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument designed to gage the power of hearing and record it upon an arbitrary scale.

audiometric (â″di-ọ-met′rik), *a.* Of or pertaining to audiometry.

audiometry (â-di-om′e-tri), *n.* [As *audiometer* + *-y*.] The testing of the sense of hearing, especially by means of the audiometer.

audiphone (â′di-fōn), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *audire*, hear, + Gr. *φωνή*, a sound.] An instrument for counteracting deafness by collecting the sound-waves and transmitting the vibrations to the auditory nerves through the bony part of the head. It consists of a diaphragm, or plate, which is held in contact with the upper teeth, and is vibrated by sound-waves.

audit (â′dit), *n.* [< L. *auditus*, a hearing, < *audire*, pp. *auditus*, hear: see *audient*.] **1**†. Audience; hearing.

With his Orisons I meddle not, for hee appeals to a high *Audit*. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, v.

Whoso seeks an *audit* here
Propitious, pays his tribute, game or fish.
Cowper, Task, iv. 610.

2. Official examination and verification of accounts or claims; an examination into accounts or dealings with money or property; especially, an examination of accounts by proper officers, or persons appointed for that purpose, who compare the charges with the vouchers, examine witnesses, and state the result.

The rule of insisting on a proper *audit* of account was a corollary from the practice of appropriating the supplies to particular purposes. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 694.

Hence—**3.** A calling to account; an examination into one's actions.

You must prepare against to-morrow for your last suffering here, and your great *audit* hereafter. *Scott*.

4. An account or a statement of account; a balance-sheet.

And, how his *audit* stands, who knows, save heaven?
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 3.

5†. A periodical auditing or settlement of accounts; hence, receipts; revenues.

I knew a nobleman in England that had the greatest *audits* of any man in my time: a great grazier, a great sheep-master, a great timber-man, &c. *Bacon*, Riches.

Commissioners of audit, formerly called *auditors of the Exchequer*, in England, officers appointed to call on all public accountants to account for money or stores intrusted to them, and to check the accounts of the ordnance, army, and navy, and the land-revenue. The establishment consists of a chairman and five commissioners, a secretary, and numerous subordinates.

audit (â′dit), *v.* [< *audit, n.*] **I.** *trans.* To make audit of; examine and verify by reference to vouchers, as an account or accounts: as, to *audit* the accounts of a treasurer.

In 1406 the commons, who objected to making a grant until the accounts of the last grant were *audited*, were told by Henry that kings do not render accounts.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 694.

[illegible] the Repub- [illegible]

II. *intrans.* To examine into the correctness [illegible].

[illegible]

audit-ale [illegible]. A specially excellent [illegible] certain colleges in the English universities, originally for use on audit-[illegible].

[illegible] were audited, and the very best ale was brought out for [illegible]. The audit-ale was first [illegible] that day [illegible].

Observing from the goose on the table and the *audit-ale* which was circling in the loving-cup that it was a feast. *Farrar.*

audita querela (â-dī'tä kwe-rē'lä). [L. (NL.), the complaint having been heard: *audita*, fem. of *auditus*, pp. of *audire*, hear; *querela*, complaint: see *audient* and *quarrel*¹.] In *law*, a form of action in which the judgment debtor strives to recall or prevent execution on a judgment to which he claims a valid defense; the writ by which such action is begun. [Now generally superseded.]

audit-house (â'dit-hous), *n.* A building or room appended to an English cathedral, in which the business belonging to the cathedral is transacted.

audition (â-dish'on), *n.* [< L. *auditio(n-)*, a hearing, listening, < *audire*, pp. *auditus*, hear: see *audient*.] **1.** The act of hearing; a hearing or listening; the sensation from an impression on the auditory nerve by the vibrations of the air produced by a sonorous body.

It is generally admitted that the *audition* of speech in the telephone is the result of repetitions, by the diaphragm in the receiving instrument, . . . of the vibrations produced in the transmitter. Quoted in *G. B. Prescott's* Elect. Invent., p. 288.

2. The sense of hearing; hearing, as a physiological function or faculty; one of the five special senses.—**3.** Something heard. [Rare.]

I went to hear it, the Cock-Lane Ghost, for it is not an apparition, but an *audition*. *Walpole*, Letters, II. [illegible]

Ossicles of audition. See *ossicle*.

auditive (â'di-tiv), *a.* [< F. *auditif*, < L. as if **auditivus*, < *auditus*, pp. of *audire*, hear: see *audient*.] Of or pertaining to the sense of hearing; concerned with the power of hearing; auditory.

His heart is fixed and busily taken up in some object, . . . and the ears, like faithful servants attending their master, the heart, lose the act of that *auditive* organ by some suspension, till the heart hath done with them. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. [illegible]

audit-office (â'dit-of"is), *n.* An office where accounts are audited: as, a railway *audit-office*; specifically, in England, the office where the commissioners for auditing the public accounts of the United Kingdom transact their business. The general audit-office is under the immediate control of the lords of the treasury.

auditor (â'di-tor), *n.* [< ME. *auditour* (AF. *au*-[illegible], OF. *auditeur* — Roquefort), < L. *auditor*, a hearer, in ML., specifically, a judge, commissioner, notary, examiner of accounts, etc., < *audire*, hear: see *audient* and *audit*.] **1.** A hearer; one who listens to what is said; a member of an auditory.

[illegible] *auditor*, [illegible]

I [illegible] with the [illegible] of a humble [illegible] *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 10.

2. [illegible] *audient*, *n.*, 2.—**3.** A person ap-[illegible] authorized to examine an account or accounts, compare the charges with the [illegible] parties and [illegible], allow [illegible], and state the result. [illegible]

pope: as, *auditor* of the apostolic chamber; *auditor* of the pope; *auditors* of the Roman rota (which see).—**Auditor of the Court of Session**, in Scotland, a crown officer to whom suits in which expenses are found due may be remitted in order that the costs may be taxed.—**Auditors of the Exchequer.** See [illegible] of audit, under *audit*.

auditoria, *n.* Plural of *auditorium*.

auditorial (â-di-tō'ri-al), *a.* [Cf. LL. *auditorialis*, pertaining to a school (*auditorium*), ML. *auditorialis scholasticus*, an advocate; < LL. *auditorius*, auditory, < L. *auditor*, a hearer: see *auditory*.] **1.** Auditory. *Sir J. Stoddart.* [Rare.]—**2.** Of or pertaining to an auditor of accounts, or to audits.

auditorium (â-di-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *auditoriums*, *auditoria* (-umz, -ä). [L., a court of justice, a hall of audience, a school, assembled hearers, in ML. also a reception-room in a monastery; neut. of LL. *auditorius*, of or for hearing: see *auditory*, *a.*] **1.** In a church, theater, public hall, or the like, the space allotted to the hearers or audience.—**2.** In monasteries, an apartment for receiving visitors; a parlor or reception-room.

auditorship (â'di-tor-ship), *n.* The office of auditor.

auditory (â'di-tō-ri), *a.* [< LL. *auditorius*, of or for hearing, < L. *auditor*, a hearer, < *audire*, pp. *auditus*, hear: see *audient*.] **1.** Pertaining to hearing or to the sense or organs of hearing: as, the *auditory* nerve.—**2.** Pertaining to an auditorium; designed for an audience: as, the *auditory* part of a theater. [Rare.]—**Auditory artery**, a branch of the basilar artery which accompanies the auditory nerve and supplies the labyrinth of the ear.—**Auditory canal**, the meatus auditorius externus and internus. See *meatus*, and cut under *ear*.—**Auditory crest, auditory hairs, auditory plate**, in cephalopods. See extracts.

The terminations of the auditory nerves either form the *auditory plate*, which is a thickened portion of the epithelium, from which the cells send hair-like processes (*auditory hairs*) (Sepia); or an *auditory crest*, which generally takes a curved direction, and which is likewise covered by modified epithelium. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 357.

Cells bearing or developed into long *auditory hairs*, which are to be regarded as the peripheral end organs of the vestibular branches of the auditory nerve. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 592.

Auditory duct (ductus cochlearis or ductus auditorius), a term applied to the interval between the membrana tectoria and the membrana basilaris of the human cochlea.—**Auditory nerve**, the special nerve of hearing, which enters the ear-parts by the meatus auditorius internus, and is distributed to the membranous labyrinth. In Willis's enumeration it was known as the *portio mollis* of the seventh cranial nerve; now it is generally reckoned as the eighth cranial nerve. Also called the *acoustic nerve*. See cut under *brain*.—**Auditory ossicles.** See *ossicle*.—**Auditory process**, or **external auditory process**, the projecting border of the external auditory meatus to which the cartilage of the ear is attached.—**Auditory vesicle**, the vesicle formed in the embryo by the involution of the epiblast on either side of the head; the rudiment of the membranous labyrinth of the ear.—**Internal auditory foramen.** See *foramen*.

auditory (â'di-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *auditories* (-riz). [< L. *auditorium*: see *auditorium*.] **1.** An audience; an assembly of hearers, as in a church, lecture-room, theater, etc.

He had not the popular way of preaching, nor is in any measure fit for our plaine and vulgar *auditorie*, as his predecessor was. *Evelyn*, Diary, Mar. [illegible]

Having entered his court, he [Bacon] addressed the splendid *auditory* in a grave and dignified speech. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

2. A place for hearing or for the accommodation of hearers; an auditorium; specifically, in a church, the nave, in which the hearers or congregation are assembled.

When Agrippa and Bernice entered into the *auditory*. *Wyclif*, Acts xxv. [illegible]

3†. A bench on which a judge sits to hear causes.—**4**†. A lecture-room; a philosophical school. *N. E. D.*

auditress (â'di-tres), *n.* [< *auditor* + *-ess*.] A female hearer.

Adam relating, she sole *auditress*. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 51.

auditual (â-dit'ū-al), *a.* [< L. *auditus* (*auditu*-), hearing (see *audit*, *n.*), + *-al*.] Relating to hearing; auditory. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

auft (âft), *n.* The older form of *oft*.

[illegible] *auft* [illegible] *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., [illegible]

au fait (ō fā). [F.: lit., to the point or fact: *au*, to the (see *au*²); *fait*, < L. *factum*, fact: see *feat* and *fact*.] Up to the mark; fully skilled or accomplished; expert; possessing or showing the readiness or skill of an adept: followed by *at* or *in*: as, he is quite *au fait at* the game.

[illegible] *au fait* [illegible] *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. xiii.

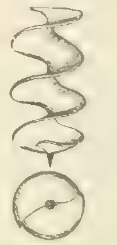
au fond (ō fôn). [F.: *au*, at the (see *au*²); *fond*, bottom: see *fund*.] At bottom; essentially.

Petrarch was timid. Laura was a woman of sense, and yet, like all women, *au fond*, a coquette. *C. D. Warner*, Roundabout Journey, p. 9.

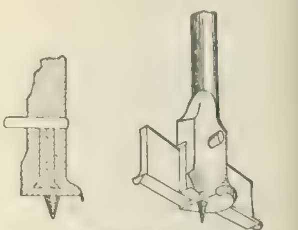
auget, augest, aux†, *n.* [It. Sp. Pg. *auge*, acme, summit, ML. *auges*, *aux*, < Ar. Pers. *auj*, top, summit, altitude, zenith, ascendant of a planet.] In *old astron.*: (*a*) Properly, the apogee of a planet, or the longitude of the apogee. (*b*) Either apsis of the orbit. (*c*) The culmination or point of culmination.

Augean (â-jē'an), *a.* [< L. *Augeas*, *Augias*, < Gr. Αὐγέας, Αὐγείας, king of Elis (see def.), according to one tradition a son of the Sun and Naupidame; prob. < αὐγή, splendor, sunlight.] Of or pertaining to Augeas or Augeias, one of the Argonauts, and afterward king of Elis, or resembling his stables; hence, very filthy.—**Augean stable**, in *Gr. myth.*, a stable in which this king kept 3,000 oxen, and which had not been cleaned for thirty years, so that the task of cleaning it had come to be deemed impracticable. Hercules accomplished the task in a single day, by turning the river Alpheus through the stable. Hence, cleansing the Augean stable has become a synonym for the removal of long-standing nuisances, abuses, and the like.

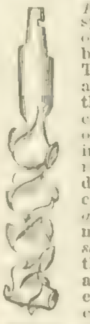
auger (â'gėr), *n.* [Initial *n* has been lost, as in *adder*, *umpire*, etc.; early mod. E. also *augre*, *augor*, etc., and, with orig. *n*, *nauger*, < ME. *nauger*, *naugor*, earlier *navegor*, < AS. *nafogār*, *nafegār* (= D. *avegaar*, *eveger*, *egger* = LG. *naviger*, *näviger* = OHG. *nabagēr*, *nabigēr*, transposed *nagibēr*, MHG. *nabeger*, *negeber*, *negber*, G. *näber*, *neber* = Icel. *nafarr* (for **nafgeirr*?), Sw. *nafvare* (for **nafgare*); cf. Finn. *napakaira*, < Teut.), < *nafu*, nave, + *gār*, a borer, spear: see *nave*¹, *gar*¹, and *gore*².] **1.** An instrument for boring holes larger than those bored by a bit or gimlet. It consists of an iron shank ending in a steel bit, and a handle placed at right angles with the shank. The augers formerly made with a straight channel or groove are called *pod-augers*; augers of the modern form, with spiral channels, are called *screw-augers*. The ordinary screw-auger is forged as a paralleled blade of steel, which is twisted while red-hot. The end terminates in a worm, by which the auger is gradually drawn into the work, like the gimlet. Another form is that of a cylindrical shaft, around which is brazed a single fin or rib, the end being made into a worm, and immediately behind the worm a small diametrical mortise is formed for the reception of a detached cutter, which exactly resembles the chisel-edge of the center-bit. *Expanding augers* have cutters susceptible of radial adjustment for boring holes of different sizes. In the *slotting-auger*, used for channels, mortises, etc., the cutting lips are upon the side of the auger as well as at the end, and the piece to be grooved is fed against them laterally. Mortises are cut by causing the auger to penetrate to the proper depth, and then feeding the work laterally to the required length. The two rounded ends of the mortise are then squared with a chisel. The *square-hole auger* is an auger revolving within a rectangular tube or boring, whose lower edge is sharpened to cut away the remaining substance of the square circumscribing the round hole which the auger bores a little in advance.



Cook's Auger.

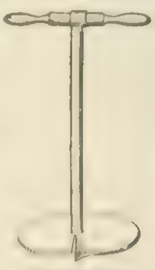


Expanding Auger.

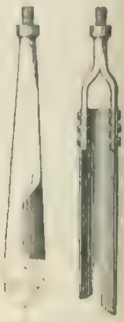


Slotting-Auger.

2. An instrument for boring the soil. Such an instrument used in setting posts is called a *post-hole auger*, and one for ascertaining the nature of the subsoil, the presence or absence of water, etc., is called specifically an *earth-boring auger*. Augers for the latter use are of various kinds, but they all consist of three parts: namely, a handle by which two or more men can work the instrument, the bit, mouth, or cutting piece, and rods for connecting the handle with the bit or cutting-piece.—**Annular auger.** See *annular*.



Post-hole Auger.



Earth-boring Augers.

auger-bit (â'gėr-bit), *n.* A small auger used with a brace or bit-stock.

auger-faucet (â'gėr-fâ"set), *n.* A faucet with an auger attached. By means of the auger a hole is bored nearly through the wood of the cask, or the like, in which the faucet is to be inserted, and the faucet is then fixed by a single blow. The auger is withdrawn through the faucet by a rack and pinion.

auger-gage (â'gėr-gāj), *n.* A collar, sleeve, or clamp attached to the shank of an auger, to prevent it from penetrating beyond the desired point.

auger-hole (â'gėr-hōl), *n.* A hole made by an auger.

> Hid in an *auger-hole.* Shak., Macbeth, ii. 3.

auger-shell (â'gėr-shel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Terebra* and family *Terebridæ*. See cut under *Terebra*.

auger-stem (â'gėr-stem), *n.* The iron rod or bar to which the bit is attached in rope-drilling.

auger-twister (â'gėr-twis"tėr), *n.* A machine for twisting the blanks for screw-augers.

augest†, *n.* See *auge*.

auget (â'jet; F. pron. ō-zhā'), *n.* [F., dim. of *auge*, a trough, < L. *alveus*, a trough, channel, hollow: see *alveus*.] *Milit.*, a small trough extending from the chamber of a mine to the extremity of a gallery, to protect from dampness a saucisson or tube filled with powder.

augh (â; Sc. pron. âch), *interj.* [Cf. *aw*, *ah*, *oh*.] An exclamation of disgust. [U. S. and Scotch.]

aught1 (ât), *n.* or *pron.* [In two forms: (1) *aught*, < ME. *aught*, *aught*, *auht*, *aght*, *agt*, *aht*, < AS. *awiht*, *awuht*, with vowel shortened from orig. long, *āwiht*; (2) *ought*, < ME. *ought*, *ouht*, *oght*, *ogt*, *oht*, < AS. *āwiht*, *āwuht*, contr. *āht*, with labialized vowel, *ōwiht*, *ōwuht* (= OS. *ēowiht* = OFries. *āwet*, *āet* = D. *iets* = OHG. *eowiht*, *iowiht*, *iewiht*, MHG. *ieht*, *iht*, *iewet*, *iet*), < *ā*, ever, in comp. a generalizing prefix, + *wiht*, wight, whit, thing: lit. 'ever a whit': see *ay*1 and *whit*, *wight*, and cf. the negative *naught*, *nought*, 'never a whit.' There is no essential difference between the two spellings *aught* and *ought*; the former is now preferred.] Anything whatever; any part: used in interrogative, negative, and conditional sentences.

> Is there *aught* else, my friends, I can do for you?
> Addison, Cato, iv. 4.
>
> Unfaith in *aught* is want of faith in all.
> Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

aught1**†** (ât), *adv.* [< ME. *aught*, etc.; prop. acc. of the noun.] In any respect; in any way; at all; by any chance.

> Can he *aught* telle a mery tale or tweye?
> Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 44.
>
> Thereon mused he
> If that the childes moder were *aught* she
> That was his wyf.
> Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 936.

aught2**†**, *v.* An obsolete form of *ought*2.

aught3**†** (ât), *n.* [Now only in Sc., written *aucht* (ächt), < ME. *aught*, *aughte*, *auchte*, *aght*, *auhte*, *ahte*, etc., < AS. *æht*, pl. *æhta* (= OHG. *ēht* = Goth. *aihts*, property, = Icel. *ætt*, family), with formative *-t*, < *āgan* (pret. *āhte*), have, hold, own: see *ought*2 and *owe*.] Possession; property.

> The surest gear in their *aught*.
> Scott, Quentin Durward, I. vii.

aught4 (ât, ächt), *a.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *eight*1.

aughtwhere† (ât'hwãr), *adv.* [< *aught*1, *adv.*, + *where*.] Anywhere. *Chaucer.*

augite (â'jīt), *n.* [= F. *augite*, < L. *augites*, a precious stone, < Gr. **αὐγίτης*, < *αὐγή*, brightness, sunlight.] The dark-green to black variety of pyroxene characteristic of basic eruptive rocks like basalt. It differs from other varieties of pyroxene in containing a considerable proportion of alumina. The name is sometimes used to include the whole species. See *pyroxene*.

augitic (â-jit'ik), *a.* [< *augite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to augite; resembling augite, or partaking of its nature and characters; composed of or containing augite.—**Augitic porphyry**, a rock with a dark-gray or greenish base, containing conspicuous crystals of augite and Labrador feldspar.

auglettet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *aglet*.

augment (âg'ment), *n.* [< ME. *augment*, < OF. *augment* = Pg. *augmento* = Sp. It. *aumento*, < L. *augmentum*, increase, growth, < *augere*, increase: see *auction*.] **1†.** Increase; enlargement by addition; augmentation.

> This *augment* of the tree. I. Walton, Complete Angler.

2. In *gram.*, an addition at the beginning of certain past indicative tenses of the verb in a part of the Indo-European languages. In Sanskrit it is always *á*; in Greek it is ἐ- (ἐ) before a consonant (syllabic augment), but an initial vowel is lengthened (η, ει) (temporal augment). The same name is sometimes given to other prefixed inflectional elements, as to the *ge-* of the German perfect participle (*gebracht*, brought).

> Another form, which we may call the preterito-present, unites the *augment* of the past and the ending of the present tense. Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 354.

3. In *pathol.*, the period of a fever between its commencement and its height. [Rare.]

augment (âg-ment'), *v.* [< ME. *augmenten*, < OF. *augmenter*, earlier *aumenter* = Sp. *aumentar* = Pg. *augmentar* = It. *aumentare*, < LL. *augmentare*, increase, < L. *augmentum*, an increase: see *augment*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To increase; enlarge in size or extent; swell: as, to *augment* an army by reinforcement; impatience *augments* an evil.

> Be it your care
> To *augment* your heap of wealth.
> Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, i. 2.
>
> Though fortune change, his constant spouse remains:
> *Augments* his joys or mitigates his pains.
> Pope, January and May, l. 42.
>
> The general distress did but *augment* the piety and confirm the fortitude of the colonists.
> Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 284.

2. In *gram.*, to add an augment to.

> Most [Greek] verbs beginning with a consonant *augment* the imperfect and aorist by prefixing ε.
> Goodwin, Greek Gram., § 101.

3. In *her.*, to make an honorable addition to, as a coat of arms.

> Henry VIII. granted to the earl of Surrey to *augment* his arms with a demi-lion, gules, pierced through the mouth with an arrow. Encyc. Brit., XI. 690.

Augmented interval. See *interval*.—**Augmented surface**, a term first used by Rankine to denote an immersed or wetted surface sufficiently greater than the actual surface of a vessel to give, when substituted for the actual quantity in estimations of the speed of a vessel, results which conform to the actual performance.

II. *intrans.* To become greater in size, amount, degree, etc.; increase; grow larger.

> The winds redouble and the streams *augment.*
> Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i. 466.
>
> Her fears *augmented* as her comforts fled.
> Crabbe, Tales of the Hall.

augmentable (âg-men'ta-bl), *a.* [< *augment* + *-able*.] Capable of being augmented or increased.

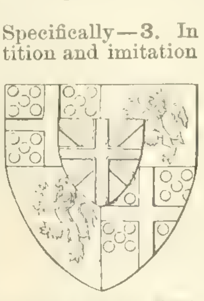
augmentation (âg-men-tā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *augmentatio(n-)*, < LL. *augmentare*, pp. *augmentatus*, augment: see *augment*, *v.*] **1.** The act of increasing or making larger by addition, expansion, or dilatation; the act of adding to or enlarging; the state or condition of being made larger.

> Bacon, holding that this method was insufficient and futile for the *augmentation* of real and useful knowledge, published his Novum Organon.
> Whewell, Nov. Org. Renovatum, Pref.

2. That by which anything is augmented; an addition: as, the *augmentation* amounted to $500 a year.

> He does smile his face into more lines than are in the new map with the *augmentation* of the Indies.
> Shak., T. N., iii. 2.

Specifically—**3.** In *music*, where much repetition and imitation of themes is required, the modification of a theme or subject by systematically increasing the original time-value of all its notes.—**4.** In *her.*, an additional charge to a coat-armor, granted as a mark of honor to an armiger. It is borne on an ordinary or subordinary in such a way as to be evidently an addition to the paternal coat, and in ancient times was more rarely used as an addition to the bearings on the field. Also called *addition*.



Arms of first Duke of Wellington with the augmentation granted to him, viz., *an inescutcheon of England*. (From Boutell's "Heraldry.")

5. In *pathol.*, same as *augment*, 3.—**Augmentation Court**, in England, a court established by Henry VIII. to augment the revenues of the crown by the suppression of monasteries. It was dissolved on the accession of Queen Mary.—**By augmentation**, in England, a phrase formerly used in the army-promotion lists to signify that an officer's appointment had been conferred by the creation of a new patent, not by the purchase of an old one.—**Process of augmentation**, in Scotland, a process in the teind court, raised by the minister of a parish against the titular and heritors, for the purpose of obtaining an augmentation of his stipend.

augmentationer (âg-men-tā'shon-ėr), *n.* An officer belonging to the Augmentation Court (which see, under *augmentation*).

> Here now I speak to you my masters, minters, *augmentationers.* Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

augmentative (âg-men'ta-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *augmentatif*, < LL. as if **augmentativus*, < *augmentare*, pp. *augmentatus*: see *augment*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the quality or power of augmenting.—**2.** In *gram.*, expressing augmentation or increase in the force of the idea conveyed: applied both to words and to affixes which effect this.

II. *n.* A word formed to express increased intensity of the idea conveyed by it, or an affix which serves this purpose.

Also *augmentive*.

augmentatively (âg-men'ta-tiv-li), *adv.* So as to augment or increase; in the manner of an augment.

augmenter (âg-men'tėr), *n.* One who or that which augments.

augmentive (âg-men'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *augment* + *-ive*.] Same as *augmentative*.

augmentless (âg'ment-les), *a.* [< *augment* + *-less*.] Without an augment. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 276.

augoert†, augret†, *n.* Obsolete spellings of *auger*.

au gratin (ō gra-taṅ'). [F.] With the burnt part: done brown.

augrim†, *n.* A Middle English form of *algorism*.

augrim-stones†, *n. pl.* Stones used as counters in arithmetical calculations, some standing for units, others for tens, etc.

> His *augrim-stoones*, leyen faire apart.
> Chaucer, Miller's Tale.

Augsburg Confession. See *confession*.

augur (â'gėr), *n.* [< ME. *augur*, < L. *augur*, earlier *auger*, of uncertain origin, perhaps < *avis*, a bird (cf. *au-spex* and *au-cupation*), + *-gur*, connected with *garrire*, talk, chatter.] **1.** Among the ancient Romans, a functionary whose duty it was to observe and to interpret, according to traditional rules, the auspices, or reputed natural signs concerning future events. These auspices were studied, with a fixed ceremonial, in the following classes of phenomena: (1) signs from the heavens, including thunder and lightning, and other meteorological manifestations; (2) signs from the direction of flight or the various cries of birds; (3) signs from the manner of eating of domestic hens kept for this purpose; (4) signs from the movements and attitudes of animals; (5) evil omens from various fortuitous incidents, such as the fall of any object, the gnawing of a mouse, the creaking of a chair, etc., occurring during the augural ceremonies, or when these were about to begin. The official or public augurs, who constituted a college, probably founded by Numa, were originally three in number. By the time of Tarquin they had been increased to six. After 300 B. C. the number became nine, of whom five must be plebeians. Sulla made the number fifteen; Julius Cæsar, sixteen, not including his own official membership in his character of perpetual chief priest and dictator; and toward the close of the empire the number was still further increased. The augurs wore the sacerdotal prætexta, or toga with a broad purple border, and their distinctive emblem was the curved rod called the *lituus*, with which they marked out the limits of the templum or boundary within which the omens with which they had to do were to be observed. Before any public business or ceremony was undertaken the augurs decided whether the auspices were propitious, or whether unfavorable omens demanded interruption or delay; they conducted the inauguration or exauguration of priests, temples, and places, such as new settlements, and fixed the times of movable festivals. In the engraving, the figure holds the lituus in his right hand, while one of the sacred fowls appears at his feet.

Augur.
(From a Roman bas-relief.)

Hence—**2.** One who pretends to foretell future events by omens; a soothsayer; a prophet; one who bodes, forebodes, or portends.

> *Augur* of ill, whose tongue was never found
> Without a priestly curse or boding sound.
> Dryden, Iliad, i. 155.

augur (â'gėr), *v.* [= F. *augurer* = Sp. Pg. *augurar* = It. *augurare*, < L. *augurari*; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To prognosticate from signs, omens, or indications; predict; anticipate: with a personal subject.

> I did *augur* all this to him beforehand.
> B. Jonson, Poetaster, i. 1.
>
> I *augur* everything from the approbation the proposal has met with. Sir J. Herschel.

2. To betoken; forebode: with a non-personal or impersonal subject.

> Sooth was my prophecy of fear;
> Believe it when it *augurs* cheer.
> Scott, L. of the L., iv. 11.

=**Syn. 2.** To portend, presage, foreshadow, be ominous of.

II. *intrans.* 1. To conjecture from signs or omens.

[illegible]

2. [illegible] : with [illegible] or *at*.

[illegible]

augural [illegible] [< L. *auguralis*, [illegible] augur.] Pertaining to an augur, or to the duties or profession of an augur; of or pertaining to divination; ominous: [illegible] *Cowper*.

augurate¹† (â'gū-rāt), *v. t.* or *i.*; pret. and pp. [illegible] [< L. [illegible] augur: see *augur*, *n.*, and [illegible].] [illegible] by augury; predict; [illegible]

[illegible]

augurate² (â'gū-rāt), *n.* [< L. *auguratus*, the office of augur, < *augur*: see *augur*, *n.*, and [illegible].] [illegible] augur; augurship.

auguration† (â-gū-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. *auguratio(n-)*, < *augurari*, pp. *auguratus*, augur: see *augur*, *v.*] The practice of augury, or the foretelling of events by signs or omens: as, "tripudiary *augurations*," *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 11.

augure¹†, *n.* [For *auger, for *algere, appar. < D. *aalgeer, aalger, elger*, < *aal* (= E. *eel*) + *-ger* (= AS. *gār*), a spear: see *gar¹*, *gore²*.] An eel-spear.

augure²†, *n.* [Also *augur*, < OF. *augure*, < L. *augurium*: see *augury*.] Augury.

augurer† (â'gėr-ėr), *n.* An augur. *Shak.*

augurial (â-gū'ri-al), *a.* [< L. *augurialis*, collateral form of *auguralis*: see *augural*.] Of or pertaining to augurs or augury; augural.

[illegible] the staff, it is an *augurial* relic. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

augurism† (â'gėr-izm), *n.* [< *augur* + *-ism*.] Augury.

augurist† (â'gėr-ist), *n.* [< *augur* + *-ist*. Cf. [illegible].] An augur.

augurize† (â'gėr-īz), *v. t.* or *i.* [< *augur* + *-ize*.] To augur; act as an augur.

augurous† (â'gėr-us), *a.* [< *augur* + *-ous*.] Predicting; foretelling; foreboding.

Pressing in their *augurous* hearts.
Chapman, Iliad, xviii. 191.

augurship (â'gėr-ship), *n.* [< *augur* + *-ship*.] The office or period of office of an augur.

augury (â'gū-ri), *n.*; pl. *auguries* (-riz). [< ME. *augury*, < OF. *augurie* (ME. also *augure*, < OF. *augure*) = Sp. Pg. It. *augurio*, < L. *augurium*, divination, prognostication, omen, < *augur*, augur: see *augur*, *n.*] 1. The art or practice of foretelling events by signs or omens.

She knew by *augury* divine.
Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

The throne and sceptre of Ithaca were to be disposed by [illegible], by the will of Jove, signified by some omen.
J. Adams, Works, IV. [illegible]

2. That which forebodes; that from which a prediction is drawn; an omen or significant token.

[illegible] *augury* [illegible] she drew.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 441.

[illegible] *augury* [illegible] the peace and friendship which now exist between the two nations will be . . . perpetual.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 462.

3. Figuratively, indication; presage; promise.

[illegible] school . . . gave *augury* of his future [illegible] *Sumner*, John Pickering.

[illegible] etc. [illegible]

august¹ [illegible], *a.* [< F. *auguste* = Sp. Pg. [illegible], < L. *augustus*, venerable, worthy of [illegible] as a title by Octavius Cæsar [illegible] successors, perhaps orig. 'consecrated [illegible] *augur*, augur (cf. [illegible], < L. [illegible]; but usually associated with [illegible], extol: see [illegible].] 1. [illegible] and admiration; [illegible] or stately; sublime; magnificent; [illegible]

[illegible]

2. [illegible] hopeful; eminent. Syn. [illegible]

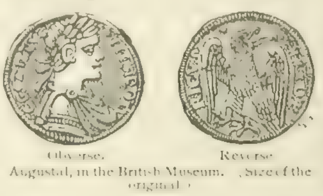
August² [illegible] [< ME. *August*, [illegible], med. [illegible] G. Dan. *August* [illegible] = Gr. *Aὐγουστος*, < L. *Augustus* (sc. *mensis*, month), August; so named by the emperor Augustus Cæsar (see *august¹*) in his own honor, following the example of Julius Cæsar, who gave his name to the preceding month, July. The earlier name of August was *Sextilis* (< *sextus* = E. *sixth*, it being the sixth month in the old calendar).] The eighth month of the year, containing thirty-one days, reckoned the first month of autumn in Great Britain, but the last of summer in the United States. See *month*.

august² (â'gust), *v. t.* [= F. *aoûter*, ripen, = Sp. *agostar*, be parched, dial. plow land in August, pasture cattle on stubble in summer (see *agostadero*); from *August²*, *n.*] 1†. To make brown or sunburnt. *Evelyn.*—2. To ripen; bring to fruition. [Poetical.]

He for . . . dear nations toiled,
And *augusted* [illegible] heavenly hopes.
Bailey, Mystic, l. 50. (*N. E. D.*)

augusta (â-gus'tä), *n.* [See *august¹*.] A name given in Central America to a valuable timber-tree, the botanical relations of which are unknown.

augustal (â-gus'tal), *n.* [< L. *Augustalis*, relating to Augustus, the title assumed by the emperors, < *augustus*, venerable: see *august¹*.] 1. Under the ancient Roman empire: (*a*) A priest of the lares at the cross-roads, an office first established by Augustus. (*b*) A priest of a college or brotherhood (*sodales Augustales*) of members of the imperial house and some other persons of high rank, whose duty it was to maintain the religious rites of the Julian family: instituted by Tiberius. (*c*) A member of a private college or corporation, of which there were many in Rome and throughout the provinces, formed to do reverence, by religious ceremonies and otherwise, to the memory of Augustus, and, at a later date, to pay divine honors to the reigning emperor also. The office of augustal became hereditary, and carried with it the assessment of certain public dues, and the giving to the public of stated feasts and shows. The augustals wore distinctive ornaments, had places of honor in the theaters, and enjoyed other privileges. (*d*) Under the early empire, a general name for subaltern officers of the legion.—2. The name of an Italian gold coin, weighing from 30 to 40 grains, issued in the thirteenth century by the emperor Frederick II. as king of Sicily. It bears a resemblance to gold coins of the ancient Roman empire.



Obverse. Reverse.
Augustal, in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

augustalis (â-gus-tā'lis), *n.*; pl. *augustales* (-lēz). Same as *augustal*, 2.

Augustan (â-gus'tan), *a.* [< L. *Augustanus*, pertaining to *Augustus*, or to cities named *Augusta*: see *August²*.] 1. Pertaining to the Emperor Augustus (31 B. C. to A. D. 14): as, the *Augustan* age. The Augustan age was the most brilliant period in Roman literature; hence the phrase has been applied by analogy to similar periods in the literary history of other countries. Thus the reign of Louis XIV. has been called the *Augustan* age of French literature, while that of Queen Anne has received this distinction in English.

2. Pertaining to the town Augusta Vindelicorum, now Augsburg, in Bavaria: as, the *Augustan* Confession, commonly called the Augsburg Confession. See *confession*.

Augustin, Augustine (â-gus'tin or â'gus-tin), *n.* [< L. *Augustinus*, a proper name, < *Augustus*, name of Roman emperors: see *August²*. The name *Austin* is a contraction of *Augustin*.] A name formerly given to a member of one of the monastic fraternities following the rule of St. Augustine. See *Augustinian*. **Augustine disputation**, a disputation formerly held at Oxford on the [illegible] of St. Augustine.

Augustinian (â-gus-tin'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Augustinus*, Augustine.] I. *a.* Relating or pertaining to St. Augustine or his doctrines, or to the order of monks following his rule.

II. *n.* 1. A member of one of several religious orders deriving their name and rule from St. Augustine. The regular canons of St. Augustine, or Austin Canons, were introduced into Great Britain soon after 1100, and had houses at Pontefract, Scone, Holyrood, etc. The hermits of St. Augustine, or Austin Friars, now known as Augustinians, form one of the four mendicant orders of the Roman Catholic Church; they were gathered into one body from several congregations in the middle of the thirteenth century. A reformed branch of this order is known as the *barefooted Augustinians*. There have also been various congregations of nuns called by this name; and many others follow the rule of St. Augustine, as the Hospital Sisters of the Hôtel-Dieu in France, Canada, etc. 2. In *theol.*, one who adopts the views of St. Augustine, especially his doctrines of predestination and irresistible grace. See *grace*.—3. One of a sect of the sixteenth century, which maintained that the gates of heaven will not be open till the general resurrection.

Augustinianism (â-gus-tin'i-an-izm), *n.* [< *Augustinian* + *-ism*.] 1. The doctrines of St. Augustine.—2. The rules and practice of the Augustinians.

augustly (â-gust'li), *adv.* In an august manner; majestically.

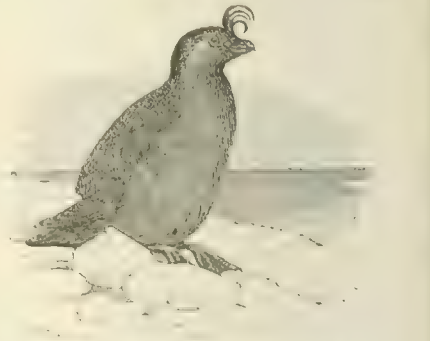
augustness (â-gust'nes), *n.* The quality of being august; dignity of mien; grandeur; magnificence.

He was daunted at the *augustness* of such an assembly.
Shaftesbury.

auk¹ (âk), *n.* [Also written *awk*, E. dial. *alk*, < Icel. *alka*, *alka* = Sw. *alka* = Dan. *alk*: > NL. *Alca*, q. v.] A diving bird belonging to the family *Alcidæ* and the order *Pygopodes*, characterized by having 3 toes, webbed feet, and short wings and tail. Originally the name was specifically applied to the great auk, or garefowl, *Alca impennis*, which became extinct about 1844, notable as the largest bird of the family and the only one deprived of the power of flight by reason of the smallness of its wings, though these were as perfectly formed as in other birds. It was about 30 inches long, the length of the wing being only about 6 inches. Its color was dark brown above and white below, with a large white spot before the eye. It abounded on both coasts of the North Atlantic, nearly or quite to the arctic circle, and south on the American side to Massachusetts. The name came to be also specifically applied to the razor-billed auk, *Alca* or *Utamania torda*, a similar but much smaller species, about 15 inches long, with a white line instead of a spot before the eye; and finally, as a book-name, it was made synonymous with *Alcidæ*. Several North Pacific species still bear the name, as the rhinoceros auk (*Ceratorhina monocerata*), the crested auk (*Simorhynchus cristatellus*), etc.; but other special names are usually found for most of the birds of this family, as *puffin*, *murre*, *guillemot*, *dovekie*, *auklet*, etc. There are about 24 species belonging to the family. See *Alca*, *Alcidæ*.

auk²†, *a.* Same as *awk¹*.

auklet (âk'let), *n.* [< *auk* + dim. *-let*.] A little auk. Specifically applied to several small species of *Alcidæ*, of the genera *Simorhynchus*, *Ombria*, and *Ptychoramphus*, as the crested auklet, *Simorhynchus cristatellus*, the parrakeet auklet, *Ombria psittacula*; the Aleutian auklet, *Ptychoramphus aleuticus*.



Crested Auklet (*Simorhynchus cristatellus*).

aul (âl), *n.* [E. dial., a reduction of *alder¹*.] The alder.

When the bud of the *aul* is as big as the trout's eye,
Then that fish is in season in the river Wye.
Local Eng. proverb.

aula (â'lä), *n.*; pl. *aulæ* (-lē). [L., a hall, a court, < Gr. *αὐλή*, a hall, a court, orig. an open court, prob. as being open to the air, < *ἄηναι*, blow: see *air¹*, *aura*, and *asthma*; cf. *αὐλός*, a pipe, flute.] 1. A court or hall.—2. [NL.] In *anat.*, the anterior portion of the third ventricle of the brain, corresponding to the cavity of the primitive prosencephalon; a mesal portion of the common ventricular cavity of the brain; in the amphibian brain, the ventricle of the unpaired cerebral rudiment.—3. [NL.] In *zoöl.*, the cavity of a colony of infusorians, as members of *Volvox* or *Eudorina*. *A. Hyatt.*—**Aula Regia** or **Regis** (Royal or King's Court), a court established by William the Conqueror in his own hall, whence the name. It was composed of the great officers of state resident in the palace, of the king's justiciars, and the greater barons. It formed an advisory body consulted by the king in matters of great importance. Also called *Curia Regis*. See *curia*, 2.

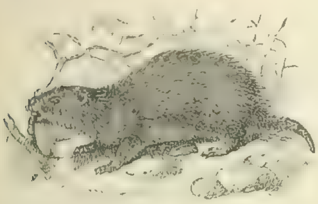
Aulacantha (â-la-kan'thä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αὐλός*, pipe, tube, + *ἄκανθα*, a spine.] A genus of radiolarians, representing a peculiar family, the *Aulacanthidæ*. *Haeckel*, 1860.

aulacanthid (â-la-kan'thid), *n.* A radiolarian of the family *Aulacanthidæ*.

Aulacanthidæ (â-la-kan′thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aulacantha* + *-idæ.*] A family of tripyleans or acantharian radiolarians, with a skeleton consisting of a superficial pallium of five tangential tubes and a number of strong radial spicules, simple or branched, which pierce the mantle. They are deep-sea organisms, and are divided into a number of genera, as *Aulacantha*, *Aulospathis*, *Auloraphis*, *Aulodendrum*, etc. *Haeckel.*

aulacode (â′la-kōd), *n.* [< *Aulacodus.*] A spiny ground-rat of the genus *Aulacodus.*

Aulacodus (â-la-ko′dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. αὖλαξ, a furrow, + ὀδούς, tooth.] 1. A genus of rodents, of the family *Octodontidæ* and subfamily *Echimyinæ*, including one African species, *A. swinderianus*, Swinder's aulacode, the ground-pig. It is a large burrowing animal, about 2 feet long, with a stout body, short limbs, ears, and tail, flattened and channeled bristly hairs like spines, and triply grooved teeth.


Ground-pig (*Aulacodus swinderianus*).

2. A genus of coleopterous insects. *Eschscholtz*, 1832.

aulæ, *n.* Plural of *aula.*

aularian (â-lā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *aularis*, < L. *aula*, hall.] **I.** *a.* Relating to a hall.

II. *n.* At English universities, especially Oxford, a member of a hall, as distinguished from a collegian.

aulary (â′la-ri), *a.* [< ML. *aularis:* see *aularian.*] Same as *aularian.*

aulatela (â-la-tē′lä), *n.*; pl. *aulatelæ* (-lē). [NL., irreg. < *aula* (see *aula*) + L. *tela*, a web.] In *anat.*, the atrophied or membranous roof of the aula. See *aula*, 2.

aulbe†, *n.* An obsolete form of *alb*^{1}.

auld (âld), *a.* [Sc., = E. *old*, q. v.] Old.

> Take thine *auld* cloak about thee.
> Quoted in *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3.

Auld birkie. See *birkie.*—**Auld lang syne.** [*Auld* = E. *old*; *lang* = E. *long*; *syne* = E. *since*: see *syne.*] A Scotch phrase denoting days or times long since past, especially happy times. **Auld wives' tongues**, an old name of the asp, *Populus tremula.* "This tree is the matter whereof women's toongs were made, as the poets and some others report, which seldom cease wagging." *Gerard.*

Auldana (âl-dā′nä), *n.* An Australian red wine.

auld-farand, auld-farrant (âld-fä′rand, -rant), *a.* [Sc., < *auld* + *farand.*] Having the ways or thoughts of an old person; resembling an old or at least a grown-up person; hence, sagacious; wily; knowing more than was expected: most frequently applied to children. [Scotch.]

aulen (â′len), *a.* [E. dial., a reduction of *aldern.* Cf. *aul.*] Aldern; of alder. [Prov. Eng.]

auletes (â-lē′tēz), *n.*; pl. *auletai* (-tī). [Gr. αὐλητής, < αὐλεῖν, play on the flute, < αὐλός, a flute, a pipe, tube, < ἄηναι, blow. Cf. *aula.*] In ancient Greece, a flute-player.

> Before him on the right stands an *auletes.*
> *Cat. of Vases in Brit. Museum*, II. 86.

auletic (â-let′ik), *a.* [< L. *auleticus*, < Gr. αὐλητικός, of or for the flute (cf. αὐλητής, a flute-player), < αὐλεῖν, play on the flute: see *auletes.*] Pertaining to instruments of the flute kind.

> It is true that the ancients also had an instrumental music separate from poetry; but while this in modern times has been coming more and more to be the crown of musical art, it was confined in antiquity to the kitharistic and *auletic* nomes. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 90.

auletris (â-lē′tris), *n.*; pl. *auletrides* (-tri-dēz). [Gr. αὐλητρίς, fem. of αὐλητής: see *auletes.*] In ancient Greece, a female flute-player.

> In the centre an *auletris*, looking to the right, playing on the double flute.
> *Cat. of Vases in Brit.* [*Museum*, II. 15.

Auletris.—Performer on the double flute or diaulos. (From a Greek red-figured vase, 5th century B. C.)

aulic (â′lik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *aulicus*, < Gr. αὐλικός, of the court, < αὐλή, court: see *aula.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to a royal court. In the old German empire, the Aulic Council was the personal council of the emperor, and one of the two supreme courts of the empire which decided without appeal. It was instituted about 1502, and organized under a definite constitution in 1559, modified in 1654. It finally consisted of a president, a vice-president, and eighteen councilors, six of whom were Protestants; the unanimous vote of the latter could not be set aside by the others. The Aulic Council ceased to exist on the extinction of the German empire in 1806. The title is now given to the Council of State of the Emperor of Austria. Also *aulical.*

2. [< *aula*, 2.] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the aula. *Wilder.*

II. *n.* Formerly, in the University of Paris, the ceremony of conferring the degree of doctor in theology, including a harangue by the chancellor and a disputation upon a thesis written and defended by the candidate: so called because it was held in the great hall of the archbishopric.

aulical (â′li-kal), *a.* Same as *aulic*, 1.

aulicism (â′li-sizm), *n.* [< *aulic* + *-ism.*] A courtly phrase or expression.

aulin (â′lin), *n.* [Also written *allin*, *allen*, *allan*; according to Edmonston (Shetland Gloss.) < Icel. "*alinn*, a parasite" (cf. the specific name *parasiticus*), prop. one fed, being pp. of *ala*, bear, nourish, feed: see *alie*^{1} and *all.*] The arctic gull, *Stercorarius parasiticus*, also called *dirty-allen*, *scouty-aulin* or *aulin-scouty*, and *skait-bird.* See *scouty-aulin* and *skait-bird.*

aulin-scouty (â′lin-skou″ti), *n.* Same as *aulin.*

auliplexus (â-li-plek′sus), *n.*; pl. *auliplexus* or *auliplexuses* (-ez). [NL., < *aula*, 2, + *plexus.*] In *anat.*, the aulic portion of the diaplexus; that part of the choroid plexus which is in the aula. See *aula*, 2. *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 473.

aulmoniere†, *n.* See *aumônière.*

auln†, *n.* See *aune.*

aulnage†, *n.* See *alnage.*

aulnager†, *n.* See *alnager.*

aulophyte (â′lō-fīt), *n.* [< Gr. αὐλός, a pipe, tube, + φυτόν, a plant.] A plant living within another, but chiefly for shelter, not parasitically, as some minute algæ.

Aulopora (â-lop′ō-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. αὐλός, a pipe, + πόρος, a pore.] A genus of fossil sclerodermatous corals, of the group *Tubulosa*, giving name to a family *Auloporidæ.*

aulorhynchid (â-lō-ring′kid), *n.* A fish of the family *Aulorhynchidæ.*

Aulorhynchidæ (â-lō-ring′ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aulorhynchus* + *-idæ.*] A family of hemibranchiate fishes, with an elongated subcylindrical body, elongated tubiform snout, sides with rows of bony shields, and subthoracic ventral fins having a spine and four rays each.

Aulorhynchus (â-lō-ring′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. αὐλός, a flute, pipe, + ῥύγχος, snout.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Aulorhynchidæ.* *A. flavidus*, the only known species, occurs on the Pacific coast of the United States.

Aulosphæra (â-lō-sfē′rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. αὐλός, a pipe, + σφαῖρα, sphere.] A genus of radiolarians, typical of the family *Aulosphæridæ.*

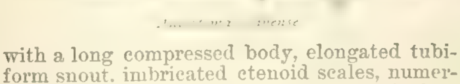
Aulosphæridæ (â-lō-sfē′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aulosphæra* + *-idæ.*] A family of tripylean or acantharian radiolarians, with a fenestrated shell composed in a peculiar fashion of hollow tubes. It is a group of several deep-sea genera, as *Aulosphæra*, *Aulophlegma*, etc. *Haeckel.*

Aulostoma (â-los′tō-mä), *n.* [NL. (prop. fem. of *Aulostomus*; cf. *Aulostomus*), < Gr. αὐλός, a pipe, + στόμα, mouth: see *auletes* and *stoma.*] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Aulostomidæ.* Also *Aulostomus.*

Aulostomatidæ (â″lō-stō-mat′i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Aulostomidæ.*

aulostomid (â-los′tō-mid), *n.* A fish of the family *Aulostomidæ.*

Aulostomidæ (â-lō-stō′mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aulostoma* + *-idæ.*] A family of hemibranchiate fishes, typified by the genus *Aulostoma*, with a long compressed body, elongated tubiform snout, imbricated ctenoid scales, numerous dorsal spines, and abdominal spineless ventral fins. Several species are known as inhabitants of tropical and warm seas. Also *Aulostomatidæ.*


Aulostoma chinense.

aulostomidan (â-lō-stō′mi-dan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Aulostomidæ.*

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Aulostomidæ*; an aulostomid. *Sir J. Richardson.*

Aulostomus (â-los′tō-mus), *n.* [NL., masc.: see *Aulostoma.*] Same as *Aulostoma.*

aum^1 (âm), *n.* A dialectal form of *elm.* [North. Eng.]

aum^2 (âm), *n.* See *aam.*

aum^3 (âm), *n.* A dialectal form of *alum.* [North. Eng.]

aum^4, *n.* See *om.*

aumail†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *amel.*

aumbry†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ambry.*

aumelet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *omelet.*

aumener^1†, *n.* An obsolete form of *almoner*^{1}.

aumener^2†, *n.* An obsolete form of *almoner*^{2}.

aumery†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ambry.*

aumone (â′mōn), *n.* [< F. *aumône*, < OF. *almosne*, < LL. *eleemosyna*, alms: see *alms* and *almoin.*] In *law*, alms.—**Tenure in aumone**, a tenure by which lands are given in alms to some church or religious house.

aumônière, aulmoniere† (ō-mō-ni-ãr′), *n.* [F.: see *almoner*^{2}.] A pouch or purse, often richly embroidered, carried at the girdle by persons of rank during the middle ages. The name is also given to a bag or pouch similarly worn by women at the present day.

aumuce, *n.* See *amice*^{2}.

auncel†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ancel*, < ME. *auncel*, *auncelle*, *aunselle*, also *auncere*, *aunsere*, < AF. *auncelle*, *aunselle*, appar. (by mistaking the initial *l* for the article *l'*, *la*) for **launcelle*, < It. *lancella*, a little balance, dim. of *lance*, a balance, < L. *lanx*, acc. *lancem*, a plate, a scale of a balance: see *lance*^{2}, *launce*^{2}, and *balance.*] A kind of balance for weighing anciently used in England, apparently that variety of the steelyard commonly known as the Danish steelyard, which has a movable fulcrum and a fixed weight, the forefinger often serving as the fulcrum. It was very inaccurate, and was therefore prohibited by statute. In many parts of England the term *auncel-weight* is still used to signify weight, as of meat, which has been estimated by the hand without scales.

aunder†, *n.* A dialectal form of *undern.*

aundiron†, *n.* An obsolete form of *andiron.*

aune (ōn), *n.* [F., < OF. *alne*, ell: see *alnage* and *ell.*] A French cloth-measure, now superseded as a standard measure by the meter. The use of the *aune métrique*, *nouvelle*, or *usuelle*, equal to 1⅕ meters or 47¼ English inches, established in 1812, was forbidden after 1839. The old measure of this name varied at different places: at Rouen it was the same as the English ell, 45 inches; at Paris, 46¾ inches; at Lyons, 47¾ inches; at Calais, 68½ inches. Formerly written *auln.*

aunge†, aungel†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *ange*, angel: see *angel.*] Obsolete forms of *angel.*

aunt (änt), *n.* [< ME. *aunte*, *aunt*, < OF. *ante*, *aunte* (F. *tante*) = Pr. *amda* = It. dial. *amida*, *ameta*, < L. *amita*, aunt; cf. Icel. *amma*, grandmother: see *amma*^{1}. For the change of *mt* to *nt*, cf. *ant*^{1}.] 1. The sister of one's father or mother; also, in address or familiar use, the wife of one's uncle.—2†. Formerly used by alumni of Oxford and Cambridge as a title for the "sister university." *N. E. D.*—3†. An old woman; an old gossip.

> The wisest *aunt* telling the saddest tale.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 1.

4†. A procuress; a loose woman.

> Summer songs for me and my *aunts*,
> While we lie tumbling in the hay.
> *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 2.

Aunt Sally. (*a*) In England, a favorite game at race-courses and fairs. A wooden head is set on a pole, and a clay pipe is placed in the mouth or nose. The game consists in endeavoring to smash the pipe by throwing sticks or other missiles at it. (*b*) The head so used.

aunter†, *n.* The common Middle English form of *adventure*, *n.*

aunter†, auntre†, *v. i.* and *t.* The common Middle English forms of *adventure*, *v.*

> I wol arise and *auntre* it by my fay.
> *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 290.

auntie, *n.* See *aunty.*

auntrous†, *a.* The common Middle English form of *adventurous.* *Chaucer.*

aunty, auntie (än′ti), *n.* Familiar diminutive forms of *aunt.*

aura^1 (â′rä), *n.* [L., a breeze, a breath of air, the air, < Gr. αὔρα, air in motion, a breeze, < ἄηναι, breathe, blow. Cf. *aula*, and see *air*^{1}.] 1. A supposed influence, force, or imponderable matter proceeding from a body and surrounding it as an atmosphere; specifically, an imponderable substance supposed to emanate from all living things, to consist of the subtle essence of the individual, and to be a means of manifesting what is called animal magnetism, and also a medium for the operation of alleged mesmeric, clairvoyant, and somnambulic powers. Also called *nerve-aura*, or *nervaura.* Hence—2. Figuratively, atmosphere; air; character, etc.

[illegible] extent the [illegible] than with [illegible]

Charles G. Whiting, in Merriam's Life of Bowles, II. 69.

3. A peculiar sensation resembling that pro-[illegible] current of air. See *epileptic aura*, [illegible] — **Electric aura**, [illegible]
Epileptic aura (aura epileptica), primarily, a sensation, [illegible] part of the body [illegible] epilepsy [illegible] eral sense, any disturbance of consciousness or local motor symptoms immediately preceding an epileptic spasm. — **Hysteric aura**, a similar sensation preceding an at-[illegible]

aura² [illegible] [NL., appar. adapted (with ref. to *aura*¹) from a S. Amer. native name. The form *ouroua* is given by Barrère as the native name in Guiana.] An old native name of any South American vulture excepting the condor; an urubu, tzopilotl, gallinazo, turkey-buzzard, or carrion-crow. It was early Latinized in the form [illegible] was adopted by Linnæus as the specific name of his *Vultur aura*, and is now used as the specific [illegible] turkey-buzzard, *Cathartes aura*. See cut under [illegible].

aural¹ (â'ral), *a.* [< L. *aura* (see *aura*¹) + *-al.*] Pertaining to the air or to an aura.

aural² (â'ral), *a.* [< L. *auris*, = E. *ear*¹, + *-al.*] 1. Relating to the ear: as, the *aural* orifice; *aural* surgery.—2. Perceived by the ear; learned by hearing; auricular.

That *aural* acquaintance with Latin phrases which the unlearned might pick up from pulpit quotations constantly interpreted by the preacher, could help them little when they saw written Latin. *George Eliot*, Romola, lxiii.

auramine (â'ra-min), *n.* [< *aurum* + *amine.*] A coal-tar color used in dyeing. It is the hydrochlorid of tetra-methyl-diamido-benzo-phenon-imide. It yields a pure and brilliant yellow on cotton, wool, and silk.

aurantia (â-ran'shi-ä), *n.* [NL., < *aurantium*, an orange: see *orange*.] A coal-tar color used in dyeing. It is the ammonium salt of hexa-nitro-diphenylamine. It produces shades of orange, but is only applied to wool and silk. It has been said that this dye has poisonous properties, occasioning skin-eruptions.

Aurantiaceæ (â-ran-ti-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *aurantium*, an orange (see *orange*), + *-aceæ.*] See *Aurantieæ*.

aurantiaceous (â-ran-ti-ā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *aurantiaceus*: see above.] Of or belonging to the *Aurantiaceæ*.

Aurantieæ (â-ran-tī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *aurantium* (see *orange*) + *-eæ.*] A tribe in the natural order *Rutaceæ*, trees or shrubs, distinguished from the rest of the order by their perfect flowers and by their fruit, a large berry with exalbuminous seeds. It has often been classed as a distinct order, the *Aurantiaceæ*. There are about a dozen genera, indigenous to tropical Asia, of which the most familiar are *Citrus*, yielding the orange, etc.; *Limonia* (which see); and *Ægle*, the bhel-tree.

aurate¹ (â'rāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *auratus*, overlaid with gold, of gold, pp. of *aurare*, overlay with gold, < *aurum*, gold: see *aurum* and *-ate*¹.] I. *a.* Resembling gold: gold-colored; gilded. [Rare.]

II. *n.* 1. A kind of pear.—2. A combination of auric acid with a base: as, potassium *aurate*.

aurate² (â'rāt), *a.* [< L. *auris*, = E. *ear*¹, + *-ate*¹. Equiv. to *aurited*, q. v.] Eared; having ears, as the scallop-shell.

aurated¹, aurated² (â'rā-ted), *a.* Same as *aurate*¹, *aurate*².

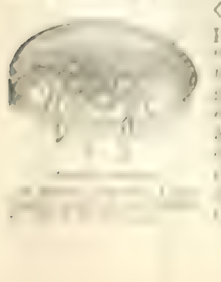
auré (ō-rā'), *a.* [Heraldic F., = *aurate*¹.] In *her.*, sprinkled with drops or spots of gold. [illegible] termed *gutte d'or*. See *gutte*.

aureate (â'rē-āt), *a.* [Early mod. E. *aureat*, < [illegible], adorned with gold, < L. *aureus*, [illegible] *aurum*, gold: see *aurum*.] Golden; [illegible] yellow, as a flower.

aurei, *n.* Plural of *aureus*.

aureity (â-rē'i-ti), *n.* [< *aure-ous* + *-ity*.] The [illegible] properties of gold; goldenness. *Cole-*[illegible]

aurelia [illegible], *n.* [NL., < It. [illegible] [illegible] of *aurelio*, [illegible], < L. **aurelius* (only as a proper name, *Aurelius*, [illegible]) [illegible] lepidopterous insect [illegible] *chrysalis*.—2. [*cap.*] [illegible] genus of pelagic dis-[illegible]orous *Hydromedusæ*, typical of the family *Aureliidæ*, characterized by having branched radial vessels and the edge of the disk fringed with small tentacles. *A. aurita* is the type-species, found in European seas, the old *Medusa aurita* of Linnæus. *A. flavidula* occurs on the coast of North America. The name is synonymous with *Medusa* regarded as a genus and in its most restricted sense.


[illegible]

In the study of the sunfish (*Aurelia*) we are able to see plainly the prominent differences between jelly-fishes as a group and polyps as a group.
Pop. Sci. Mo., July, 1878, p. 318.

3. The adult state of any medusa, or the perfected stage of a medusiform zoöid.

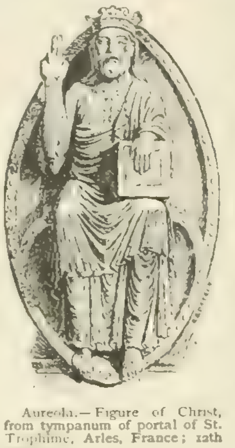
aurelian (â-rē'lyan), *a.* and *n.* [< *aurelia*, 1, + *-an.*] I.† *a.* In *entom.*, like or pertaining to the aurelia: as, the *aurelian* form of an insect.

II. *n.* An entomologist devoted to the study of lepidopterous insects only.

With the exception of a few *Aurelians*, as the students of Lepidoptera were then [1853] termed.
J. O. Westwood, 1883.

Aureliidæ (â-rē-lī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aurelia*, 2, + *-idæ.*] A family of pelagic *Discophora*, containing the genus *Aurelia*.

aureola (â-rē'ō-lä), *n.* [L., fem. of *aureolus*, of gold, dim. of *aureus*, of gold, < *aurum*, gold: see *aurum*.] 1. In representations of the Deity, the Virgin Mary, saints, martyrs, etc., a radiance or luminous cloud emanating from and surrounding the whole figure. If the figure is represented in an erect position, the aureola is usually oval, or of the form known as the *vesica piscis* (fish's bladder); if the figure is sitting, the aureola often approaches a circular form. *Aureola*, *nimbus*, and *glory* are frequently confounded, though technically quite distinct. See *nimbus* and *glory*.


Aureola.—Figure of Christ, from tympanum of portal of St. Trophime, Arles, France; 12th century.

There are some poets whom we picture to ourselves as surrounded with *aureolas*.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 114.

2. Anything resembling an aureola. Specifically—(*a*) In *astron.*, the ring of light seen around the moon in total eclipses of the sun. (*b*) In *meteor.*, a kind of halo surrounding a shadow cast upon a cloud or fog-bank or dew-covered grass: often observed by aëronauts on the upper surface of clouds. Also called a *glory*.

3. In *Rom. Cath. theol.*, a higher reward added to the essential bliss of heaven as a recompense for a special spiritual victory gained by the person to whom it is attributed: as, the *aureola* of virgins, martyrs, doctors, etc.

aureole (â'rē-ōl), *n.* [< ME. *aureole* (cf. F. *auréole*), < L. *aureola*: see *aureola*. Cf. *oriole*.] A luminous emanation or cloud surrounding a figure or an object; an aureola.

Fair shines the gilded *aureole*
In which our highest painters place
Some living woman's simple face.
D. G. Rossetti, Jenny.

And round the grisly fighter's hair the martyr's *aureole* bent! *Whittier*, Brown of Ossawatomie.

When the electric arc is produced between carbons in vacuo a beautiful glow is obtained, the negative pole being surrounded by a blue *aureole*, and the positive by a stratified pale-blue light. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 583.

aureole (â'rē-ōl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *aureoled*, ppr. *aureoling*. [< *aureole*, *n.*] To surround or invest with an aureole.

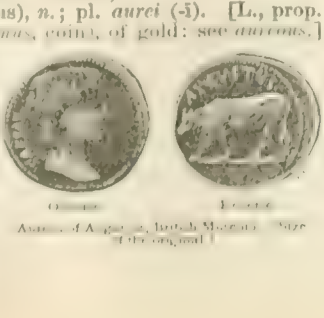
aureolin (â-rē'ō-lin), *n.* [< L. *aureolus*, dim. of *aureus*, golden, yellow (see *aureous*), + *-in*².] A trade-name for the pigment cobalt yellow (which see, under *yellow*).

aureosin (â-rē'ō-sin), *n.* [< L. *aurum*, gold, + *eosin*.] A coal-tar color used in dyeing. It is a [illegible] fluorescein (which see). It dyes light rose shades on silk, giving a greenish-yellow reflection.

aureous (â'rē-us), *a.* [< L. *aureus*, of gold, golden, < *aurum*, gold: see *aurum*.] Of a golden-yellow color.

aures, *n.* Plural of *auris*, 1.

aureus (â'rē-us), *n.*; pl. *aurei* (-ī). [L., prop. adj., (sc. *nummus*, coin), of gold: see *aureous*.] A Roman gold coin equivalent [illegible] 100 [illegible] or 25 denarii, first [illegible] in the first cen-[illegible] and issued under the empire till the reign of Constantine I., who substituted for it the gold solidus. In the time of Augustus the aureus weighed about 120 grains and was worth about $5.02. Its weight and standard were afterward reduced.


Obverse. Reverse.
Aureus of Augustus, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

au revoir (ō rė-vwor'). [F.: *au* (see *au*²); *revoir*, < L. *revidere*, see again, < *re-*, again, + *videre*, see: lit. to the reseeing (inf. used as n.).] Until we meet again; good-by for the present.

auri-argentiferous (â″ri-är-jen-tif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *aurum*, gold, + *argentum*, silver, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹: see *aurum* and *argentiferous*.] Bearing or containing both gold and silver.

There are found in the lower levels pockets of *auri-argentiferous* ore. *L. Hamilton*, Mex. Handbook, p. 128.

auric¹ (â'rik), *a.* [< L. *aurum*, gold (see *aurum*), + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to gold. **Auric oxid**, or **gold trioxid**, Au_2O_3, is a blackish-brown powder, the highest known oxid of gold.

auric² (â'rik), *a.* [< *aura*¹ + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the aura; aural. See *aura*¹.

aurichalc (â'ri-kalk), *n.* See *orichalc*.

aurichalcite (â-ri-kal'sīt), *n.* [< L. *aurichalcum* (see *orichalc*) + *-ite*².] A hydrous carbonate of copper and zinc occurring in transparent verdigris-green to sky-blue needle-shaped crystals, also in laminated or granular masses. When reduced it yields a gold-colored alloy of copper and zinc. Buratite is a variety which was supposed to be singular in containing calcium.

aurichalcum (â-ri-kal'kum), *n.* See *orichalc*.

auricle (â'ri-kl), *n.* [< L. *auricula*, the external ear, the ear, dim. of *auris* = E. *ear*¹, q. v.] 1. The pinna of the external ear; that part of the organ of hearing which projects from the side of the head. See *pinna*, and cut under *ear*. Also *auricula*.—2. A chamber or one of the chambers of the heart into which the blood comes from the veins, and from which it passes into the ventricle or one of the ventricles. In the mammalian, avian, and reptilian heart there are two auricles, the right and the left. The name is sometimes used in a more special sense to designate an ear-like portion or appendage (appendix auriculæ) of each of these chambers; the remainder is then distinguished as the *sinus*. The right auricle receives venous blood from the venæ cavæ; the left auricle receives arterial blood from the lungs through the pulmonary veins. See cuts under *heart* and *lung*.

3. Something, or some part of a thing, like or likened to an ear: variously applied, chiefly in botany, zoölogy, and comparative anatomy. Specifically—(*a*) In *entom.*, an appendage of the planta of certain insects, as bees. (*b*) In echinoderms, an auricula. See *auricula*, 4. (*c*) In *bot.*, an ear-shaped or ear-like appendage; the inflated lower lobe or appendage of the leaves of some *Hepaticæ*.

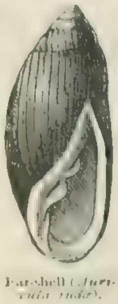
4. An instrument applied to the ears to assist in hearing; a kind of ear-trumpet.

auricled (â'ri-kld), *a.* [< *auricle* + *-ed*².] Having ears or auricles; having appendages resembling ears; in *bot.*, same as *auriculate*.

auricomous (â-rik'ō-mus), *a.* [< L. *auricomus*, with golden hair, < *aurum*, gold, + *coma*, hair: see *aurum* and *coma*².] Having golden hair; yellow-haired.

auricula (â-rik'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *auriculæ* (-lē). [L., the external ear, the ear: see *auricle*.] 1. In *bot.*, a garden flower derived from the yellow *Primula Auricula*, found native in the Swiss Alps, and sometimes called bear's-ear from the shape of its leaves. It has been cultivated for centuries by florists, who have succeeded in raising from seed a great number of beautiful varieties.

2. Same as *auricle*, 1.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of phytophagous or plant-eating pulmonate gastropods, typical of the family *Auriculidæ*. *A. judæ* and *A. midæ* are examples. They are known as *ear-shells*.—4. [NL.] In echinoderms, one of the perforated processes into which the ambulacral and sometimes the interambulacral plates are produced, and which arch over the interior of the ambulacra, as in the typical echini, or sea-urchins. See cut under *Echinoidea*.


Ear-shell (*Auricula midæ*).

auricular (â-rik'ū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *auricularis*, < L. *auricula*, the ear: see *auricle*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to the ear, or to the auricle of the ear; aural: as, the *auricular* nerve.—2. Used in connection with the ear: as, an *auricular* tube (which see, below).—3. Addressed to the ear; privately confided to one's ear, especially the ear of a priest: as, *auricular* confession.—4. Recognized or perceived by the ear; audible.

You shall . . . by an *auricular* assurance have your satisfaction. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2.

5†. Communicated or known by report; hearsay.

> *Auricular* traditions and feigned testimonies.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 326.

6. Known or obtained by the sense of hearing: as, *auricular* evidence.—**7.** Ear-shaped; auriculate; auriform: as, the *auricular* articulating surface of the human ilium.—**8.** In echinoderms, of or pertaining to the auriculæ: as, an internal *auricular* process.—**9.** Pertaining to the auricle of the heart.—**Anterior auricular arteries,** two or more branches of the temporal artery supplying the external ear.—**Anterior auricular veins,** small veins from the external ear emptying into the temporal vein.—**Auricular feathers,** in *ornith.*, the special set of feathers, usually of peculiar structure, which overlie and defend the outer opening of the ear.—**Auricular finger,** the little finger: so called from the fact that it is most easily introduced into the ear.—**Auricular foramen,** the mouth of the external auditory meatus of the ear.—**Auricular nerves,** various small nerves derived from the great auricular, the auriculotemporal, the facial, the second cervical, the small or sometimes the large occipital, and the vagus nerves, which supply the integument and other parts of the external ear and its vicinity.—**Auricular point,** in *anat.*, the center of the auricular foramen.—**Auricular radii,** in *craniom.*, radii drawn from the projection of the auricular point on the median plane to the projections of other points of the skull. See *craniometry*.—**Auricular tube,** a speaking-tube, either portable for the use of deaf persons, or extending between different parts of a building for the conveyance of messages.—**Auricular witness,** a witness who relates what he has heard.—**Deep auricular artery,** a small branch from the internal maxillary artery, supplying the external meatus of the ear.—**Great auricular nerve,** the auricularis magnus, a nerve arising from the second and third cervical nerves, and distributed to the external ear and adjacent parts.—**Posterior auricular artery,** a branch of the external carotid artery, supplying parts in the region of the ear.—**Posterior auricular vein,** a vein which, descending behind the pinna of the ear from the side of the head, joins the external jugular vein.

II. *n.* **1.** *pl.* In *ornith.*, the auricular feathers.—**2.** The auricular or little finger. See *auricular finger*, above.

auriculares, *n.* Plural of *auricularis*.

auricularia (â-rik-ụ-lā′ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < *auricula*, 4, + *-aria*.] **1.** [Pl. *auriculariæ* (-ē).] A term applied to an early stage of the development of the embryo of certain echinoderms, as those of the genera *Holothuria*, *Synapta*, etc., when it is ciliated. See *Holothuridea*. [It is a generic name given by Müller through a mistake as to the nature of these larvæ.]—**2.** [*cap.*] In *conch.*, a generic name variously used: as, (*a*) by De Blainville for a genus of acephalous mollusks; (*b*) by Fabricius for a genus of gastropods.

auricularian (â-rik-ū-lā′ri-an), *a.* [< *auricularia* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to an auricularia; echinopædic.

auricularis (â-rik-ụ-lā′ris), *n.*; pl. *auriculares* (-rēz). [NL.: see *auricular*.] The little finger. See *auricular finger*, under *auricular*.

auricularly (â-rik′ụ-lạ̈r-li), *adv.* **1.** In an auricular manner; specifically, in a secret manner; by whispers.

> These will soon confess, and that not *auricularly*, but in a loud and audible voice. *Decay of Christ. Piety*, vii. § 4.

2. By means of auricles.

auriculate, auriculated (â-rik′ụ-lạ̄t, -lā-ted), *a.* [< NL. *auriculatus*, < L. *auricula*: see *auricle*.] **1.** Ear-shaped; like or likened to an auricle; auriform.—**2.** Having ears; provided with ears, auricles, or ear-like parts: in *bot.*, said of a leaf with a pair of small blunt projections or ears at the base.—**Auriculate antennæ,** in *entom.*, antennæ in which one of the basal joints is expanded laterally in a concave plate, as in certain aquatic beetles.—**Auriculate elytra,** in *entom.*, elytra produced laterally at the humeral angles into a free lobe.

auriculid (â-rik′ụ-lid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Auriculidæ*.

Auriculidæ (â-ri-kū′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Auricula*, 3, + *-idæ*.] A family of pulmonate gastropods with contractile tentacles, eyes sessile at the inner or hinder bases of the tentacles, rugose teguments, and a spiral shell whose partitions are generally absorbed, and whose columella is plicated. The family is divided into subfamilies and many genera. Some of the species frequent banks, generally within tide-limits, others marshes and wet woods, and a few (of the genus *Carychium*) are almost exclusively terrestrial. See cut under *Pythia*.

auriculobregmatic (â-rik″ụ-lō-breg-mat′ik), *a.* [< *auricula* + *bregma(t-)* + *-ic*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the auricular point and the bregma.—**Auriculobregmatic line,** a line drawn from the projection of the auricular points on the median plane of the skull to the bregma. See *craniometry*.

auriculo-orbicularis (â-rik″ụ-lō-ôr-bik-ụ-lā′ris), *n.* [NL., < *auricula* + *orbicularis*.] A muscle of the hedgehog connecting the pinna of the ear with the orbicularis panniculi, which it antagonizes.

auriculoparotidean (â-rik″ụ-lō-pạ-rọ-tid′ẹ̄-an), *a.* [< *auricula* + *parotid* + *-ean*.] Pertaining to the auricle of the ear and the parotid gland: specifically applied to a nerve which supplies those parts.

auriculotemporal (â-rik″ū-lō-tem′pọ-rạl), *a.* [< *auricula* + *temporal*.] Pertaining to the ear and the temporal region: specifically applied to a branch of the inferior maxillary nerve which supplies the external ear and adjacent regions.

auriculoventricular (â-rik″ụ-lō-ven-trik′ụ-lạ̈r), *a.* [< *auricula* + *ventricular*.] Pertaining both to the auricles and to the ventricles of the heart: as, the *auriculoventricular* orifice. See cut under *heart*.—**Auriculoventricular valves.** See *valve*.

auriferous (â-rif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *aurifer*, gold-bearing, < *aurum*, gold, + *ferre* = E. *bear*^{1}.] Yielding or producing gold; containing gold: as, *auriferous* quartz; *auriferous* strata.

> Mountains big with mines,
> Whence many a bursting stream *auriferous* plays.
> *Thomson*, Summer, l. 648.

aurific (â-rif′ik), *a.* [< L. *aurum*, gold, + *facere*, make.] Capable of transmuting substances into gold; gold-making.

> Some experiments made with an *aurific* powder.
> *Southey*, The Doctor, clxxxvi.

auriflamma, auriflamme (â-ri-flam′ạ̈, â′ri-flam), *n.* [< ML. *auriflamma*, lit. golden flame, < L. *aurum*, gold, + *flamma*, flame.] The ancient royal banner of France. See *oriflamme*.

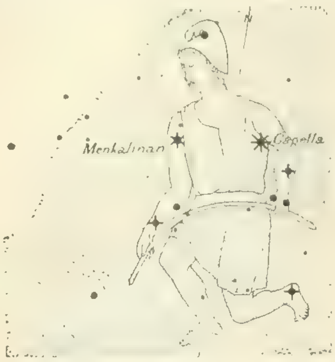
auriform (â′ri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *auris*, the ear, + *forma*, form.] Ear-shaped; having the form of the external human ear: as, an *auriform* shell.

aurifrisia (â-ri-friz′i-ạ̈), *n.* Same as *auriphrygia*.

aurifrisiate (â-ri-friz′i-āt), *a.* Same as *auriphrygiate*.

aurify (â′ri-fī), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *aurified*, ppr. *aurifying*. [< L. *aurum*, gold, + *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] To turn into or become gold.

Auriga (â-rī′gạ̈), *n.* [L., a charioteer; as constellation, the Wagoner; perhaps < *aurea*, bridle (cf. *oreæ*, the bit of a bridle, < *os* (*or-*), the mouth: see *os*^{1}), + *agere*, drive; otherwise < **aurus* (not found, supposed to mean 'a horse,' = Gr. *αὖρος*, swift) + *agere*, drive: see *act*, *v.*] **1.** A northern constellation containing the splendid star Capella; the Charioteer or Wagoner. It is supposed to represent a charioteer kneeling in his vehicle. He is often represented with a kid on his left shoulder, this being doubtless an ancient constellation-figure coincident in position with the Charioteer.



The Constellation Auriga.

2. [*l. c.*] [NL.] A name of the fourth lobe of the liver. [Rare.]

aurigal (â′ri-gạl), *a.* [< LL. *aurigalis*, < L. *auriga*: see *Auriga*.] Pertaining to a chariot or carriage. [Rare.]

aurigation (â-ri-gā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *aurigatio(n-)*, < *aurigare*, pp. *aurigatus*, be a driver, < *auriga*, a driver: see *Auriga*.] The act or practice of driving a chariot or coach. [Rare.]

> If a man indulges in the vicious habit of sleeping, all the skill in *aurigation* of Apollo himself, with the horses of Aurora to execute his notions, avail him nothing.
> *De Quincey*, Eng. Mail-Coach.

aurigerous (â-rij′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *aurum*, gold, + *gerere*, bear.] Gold-bearing.

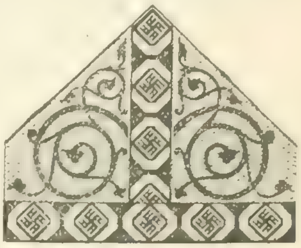
aurigraphy (â-rig′rạ-fi), *n.* [< ML. *aurigraphia*, < *aurigraphus*, one who writes in golden characters, < L. *aurum*, gold, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] The art or practice of writing in golden characters. *Blount.*

aurilave (â′ri-lāv), *n.* [< L. *auris*, the ear, + *lavare*, wash: see *auricle* and *lave*^{2}.] An ear-brush. *E. H. Knight.*

aurin, aurine (â′rin), *n.* [< L. *aurum*, gold, + *-in*^{2}.] The commercial name for impure rosolic acid (which see, under *rosolic*), one of the coal-tar colors. In its pure state it forms ruby-red crystals with a blue fluorescence. Owing to its fugitiveness, it is seldom used in dyeing, but it is still used in printing calicoes and woolens and for pigments. It produces orange-red colors.

> *Aurine* dyes shades more inclining to orange than coralline.
> *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 228.

auriphrygia (â-ri-frij′i-ạ̈), *n.* [< ML. **auriphrygia*, *aurifrigia*, also spelled *aurifrisia*, *aurifresia*, also *aurifrygium*, also simply *phrygium*, *frigium*, gold embroidery, < L. *aurum Phrygium*, lit. Phrygian gold; the Phrygians were noted for their skill in embroidering with gold: see *aurum* and *Phrygian*. From the same source, through the French, come *orfrays*, *orfray*, *orphrey*, q. v.] Properly, gold embroidery; *eccles.*, an ornamental band on various vestments; an orphrey: used especially of the orphrey of a miter, which is a richly adorned band around its lower edge. Also *aurifrisia*.



Miter with Auriphrygia, or Auriphrygiate Miter, 12th century.
(From "L'Art pour Tous.")

auriphrygiate (â-ri-frij′i-āt), *a.* [< ML. **auriphrygiatus*, *auriphrigiatus*, *aurifrisiatus*, *aurifriceatus*, etc., < **auriphrygia*: see *auriphrygia*.] Embroidered with gold; provided with an auriphrygia. Also *aurifrisiate*.

> Nor wore he mitre here, precious or *auriphrygiate*.
> *Southey*, Roderick, xviii.

auripigment, auripigmentum (â-ri-pig′ment, â″ri-pig-men′tum), *n.* [L. *auripigmentum*, < *aurum*, gold, + *pigmentum*, pigment: see *aurum* and *pigment*. From the L., through F., comes *orpiment*.] Same as *orpiment*.

auris (â′ris), *n.*; pl. *aures* (â′rēz). [L., = E. *ear*^{1}, q. v.] **1.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, an ear; the outer ear or auricle.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] In *conch.*, a genus of ear-shells: synonymous with *Haliotis*.

auriscalp (â′ri-skalp), *n.* [< *auriscalpium*.] An instrument for cleaning the ears; an ear-pick; also, a similar instrument used in surgical operations on the ear.

auriscalpium (â-ri-skal′pi-um), *n.*; pl. *auriscalpia* (-ạ̈). [NL., < L. *auris*, = E. *ear*^{1}, + *scalpere*, scrape, scratch: see *scalpel*.] **1.** Same as *auriscalp*.—**2.** [*cap.*] In *conch.*, a genus of bivalve mollusks.

auriscope (â′ri-skōp), *n.* [< L. *auris*, = E. *ear*^{1}, + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view, look at.] An instrument for examining and exploring the ear.

auriscopy (â-ris′kō-pi), *n.* [< L. *auris*, = E. *ear*^{1}, + Gr. *-σκοπία*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view, look at.] The use of the auriscope.

aurist (â′rist), *n.* [< L. *auris*, = E. *ear*^{1}, + *-ist*.] One who treats disorders of the ear; an otologist.

> In England the medical profession is divided into physicians, surgeons, apothecaries, accoucheurs, oculists, *aurists*, dentists.
> *Sir G. C. Lewis*, Authority in Matters of Opinion, v.

aurite (â′rīt), *a.* Same as *aurited*.

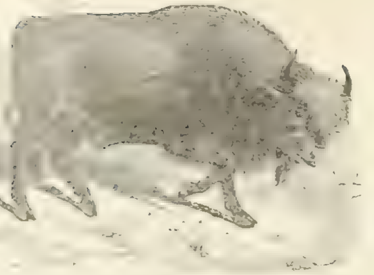
aurited (â′ri-ted), *a.* [< L. *auritus*, = E. *eared*, < *auris* = E. *ear*^{1}. Cf. *aurated*^{2}.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, eared; auriculate; having lobes or appendages like an ear.

aurivorous (â-riv′ọ-rus), *a.* [< L. *aurum*, gold, + *vorare*, devour.] Gold-devouring. *Walpole.*

aurocephalous (â-rō-sef′ạ-lus), *a.* [< L. *aurum*, gold, + Gr. *κεφαλή*, head.] In *zoöl.*, characterized by a gold-colored head.

aurochs (â′roks), *n.* [G., also *auerochse*, < MHG. *ūrochse*, < OHG. *ūrohso*, < *ūr*, a wild ox (= AS. *ūr* = Icel. *ūrr*; cf. L. *urus* = Gr. *οὖρος*, from Teut.), + *ohso*, G. *ochse*, *ochs* = E. *ox*: see *urox* and *urus*.] A species of wild ox or buffalo, the *bonasos* of Aristotle, *bison* of Pliny, the European bison, *Bos* or *Bison bonasus* of modern naturalists. This animal was once abundant in many parts of the continent of Europe, especially in the neighborhood of large forests. The spread of population has nearly exterminated it, and were it not for the protection afforded by the emperor of Russia to a few herds which inhabit the forests of Lithuania and of Kuban in the Caucasus, it would soon become extinct. Also called *urochs*, *urox*, and, wrongly, *auroch* and *aurock*. See *urus*.

The relationships of the *aurochs* to the American bison, while very close, do not warrant that specific identity



Aurochs (*Bison bonasus*).

[illegible] The [illegible] and [illegible] less shaggy [illegible]

Aurocores [illegible], *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *au*-[illegible] + [illegible], a bug.] Literally, the [illegible]: a group of heteropterous hemipterous insects, the same as *Geocores*, the name *Aurocores* being considered more appropriate by Westwood, who proposed it as a substitute. See [illegible].

Aurocorisa [illegible]-rō-ko-rī'zạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as [illegible].

aurocyanide (â-rọ̄-sī'ạ-nid or -nīd), *n.* [< L. [illegible], gold, + E. *cyanide*.] In *chem.*, a double cyanide, one of the bases of which is gold: as, potassium *aurocyanide*, KAu(CN)$_4$.

aurora (â-rō'rạ̈), *n.* [L., the dawn, the goddess of the dawn, earlier **Ausosa*, = Gr. *ἀβώρ* (Laconian), [illegible] (Æolic), [illegible] (Doric), [illegible] (Ionic), ἕως (Attic), the dawn, goddess of dawn (related to [illegible]), = Skt. *ushas*, **ushāsa*, dawn), < √ *us*, burn, = Gr. [illegible] = L. *urere*, burn. To the same source are referred L. *aurum*, gold, *auster*, south wind, Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, E. *east*, etc.: see *east*.] 1. The rising light of the morning; the dawn of day, or morning twilight.—2. [*cap.*] In *Rom. myth.*, the goddess of the dawn; called Eos by the Greeks. The poets represent [illegible] the ocean in a chariot, her rosy [illegible]

3. The aurora borealis or the aurora australis (the polar lights).

> The most probable theory of the *aurora* is that originally due to Franklin, namely, that it is due to electric discharges in the upper air.
>
> *S. P. Thompson*, Elem. Lessons in Elect. and Mag., p. 264.

4. A reddish color produced by dyeing with arnotto.—**Aurora australis**, the aurora of the southern hemisphere, a phenomenon similar to the aurora of the north.—**Aurora borealis**, the boreal or northern aurora; the northern lights or streamers; a luminous meteoric phenomenon appearing at night. It usually manifests itself by streams of light ascending toward the zenith from a dusky line of cloud or haze, a few degrees above the horizon, and stretching from the north toward the west and east, so as to form an arc, with its ends on the [illegible]; sometimes it appears in detached places, at other times it covers almost the whole sky. As the streams of light have a tremulous motion, they are called in many places "the merry dancers." They assume many shapes and a variety of colors, from a pale red or yellow to a deep red or blood-color; and in the northern latitudes they serve to illuminate the earth and cheer the gloom of the long winter night. The appearance of the aurora borealis [illegible] artificial electricity that there is every reason to believe that their causes [illegible]. When electricity passes through rarefied air it exhibits a diffused luminous stream which has all [illegible] polaris, [illegible]

aur[illegible] [illegible] 1. Of [illegible] the dawn [illegible]

[illegible] hence, roseate.

3. P[illegible]ing to the polar aur[illegible]

4. In *geol.*, appellative of the second of Professor H. D. Rogers's fifteen divisions of the Paleozoic strata in Pennsylvania. As applied by him it included all the divisions of the Lower Silurian between the Potsdam sandstone and the Hudson River group, according to the now generally adopted nomenclature of the New York Geological Survey.

aurorally (â-rō'rạl-i), *adv.* 1. As the dawn; roseately: as, "to blush *aurorally*," *Browning*, Red Cotton Night-cap, l. 117.—2. In the manner of the polar aurora.

aurora-shell (â-rō'rạ̈-shel), *n.* The shell of the *Haliotidæ*; an ear-shell, sea-ear, ormer, or abalone (which see). See also *Haliotis*.

aurorean (â-rō'rẹ̄-ạn), *a.* [< *aurora* + *-ean*.] Belonging to or resembling the dawn.

> At tender eye-dawn of *aurorean* love.
>
> *Keats*, Ode to Psyche.

aurorium (â-rō'ri-um), *n.* See the extract.

> Still awaiting discovery by the fortunate spectroscopist are the unknown celestial elements *aurorium*, with a characteristic line at 5,570.7, and nebulum, having two bright lines at 5,007.05 and 4,959.02.
>
> *Sir W. Crookes*, Address to the Brit. Assoc., 1898.

aurotellurite (â-rọ̄-tel'ụ̄-rīt), *n.* [< L. *aurum*, gold, + NL. *tellurium* + *-ite*^{2}: see *aurum* and *tellurite*.] An ore of tellurium containing gold and silver; sylvanite.

aurous (â'rus), *a.* [< L. *aurum*, gold, + *-ous*. Cf. LL. *aurosus*, golden.] Of or pertaining to gold: in *chem.*, a term applied to an oxid of gold (Au_2O) whose molecule contains two atoms less of oxygen than auric oxid. See *auric*^{1}.

aurum (â'rum), *n.* [L. (= Sabine *ausum*), in colloq. speech *orum* (> It. Sp. *oro* = Pg. *ouro* = F. *or*: see *or*^{3}), gold; related to *aurora*, *aurelia*, *auster*, etc.: see *aurora*.] Gold. Its chemical symbol is Au.—**Aurum fulminans**, gold dissolved in aqua regia or nitromuriatic acid, and precipitated by ammonia; fulminating gold. This precipitate is of a brown-yellow or orange color, and when exposed to a moderate heat, or struck, detonates with considerable noise. It is probably an ammonium aurate, $Au(NH_4)O_2.NH_3$.—**Aurum graphicum**, the mineral sylvanite.—**Aurum mosaicum** or **musivum**, mosaic gold, a yellow gold-like alloy, containing about equal quantities of copper and zinc, used both in the mass and as a bronzing powder.—**Aurum potabile**, literally, "drinkable gold"; a cordial or medicine formerly much esteemed. It was said to consist of "Gold itself, totally reduced, without Corrosive, into a blood-red, gummie or Honey-like substance." *Phillips* (1678). "Gold made liquid, or fit to be drunk; or some rich Cordial Liquor, with pieces of Leaf-gold in it." *Kersey* (1708).

> Monsr. Roupel sent me a small phial of his *aurum potabile*, with a letter shewing the way of administering it, and ye stupendous cures it had don at Paris.
>
> *Evelyn*, Diary, June 27, 1653.

auscult (âs-kult'), *v. t.* [< L. *auscultare*, listen: see *auscultate*.] Same as *auscultate*. [Rare.]

auscultate (âs'kul-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *auscultated*, ppr. *auscultating*. [< L. *auscultatus*, pp. of *auscultare*, listen.] To listen to; give ear to; specifically, in *pathol.*, to examine by auscultation.

auscultation (âs-kul-tā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *auscultatio(n-)*, a listening, < *auscultare*, listen: see *auscultate*.] 1. The act of listening or harkening. [Rare.] *F. Hicks*, tr. of Lucian.

2. In *pathol.*, a method of distinguishing the state of the internal parts of the body, particularly of the thorax and abdomen, by observing the sounds arising in the part, either through the direct application of the ear to the adjacent external surface (immediate auscultation) or by applying the stethoscope over the part and listening through it (mediate auscultation). See *stethoscope*. Auscultation may be used with more or less advantage in all cases where morbid sounds are produced, but its general applications are: auscultation of respiration; auscultation of the voice; auscultation of the cough; auscultation of sounds foreign to all these, but sometimes accompanying them; auscultation of the action of the heart; obstetric auscultation.

auscultative (âs-kul'tạ-tiv), *a.* [< *auscultate* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of auscultation.

auscultator (âs'kul-tā-tọr), *n.* [L., a listener, < *auscultare*, see *auscultate*.] 1. A listener; specifically, one who practises auscultation.

2. An instrument used in listening to the sounds within the thorax; a stethoscope.—3. In Germany, a member of a college of officials who attends its sessions as a student but is not entitled to a vote; specifically, in Prussia, before 1869, one who had passed the first examination and begun his judicial career at a college of law. See *referendar*.

> [illegible] examination he has come through triumphantly, [illegible] that the Examen [illegible] sum need not have frightened him: but though he is [illegible] an *Auscultator* of respectability, what avails it?
>
> *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. [illegible]

auscultatorship (âs'kul-tā-tọr-ship), *n.* [< *auscultator*, 3, + *-ship*.] The office of or period of service as auscultator. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 86.

auscultatory (âs-kul'tạ-tọ̄-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **auscultatorius*, < *auscultator*.] Pertaining to auscultation; auscultative.

auset†, *adv.* Obsolete dialectal form of *also*.

ausier, *n.* A dialectal form of *osier*.

auslaut (ous'lout), *n.* [G., < *aus*, denoting completion or termination (= E. *out*), + *laut*, a sound (= E. *loud*). Cf. *inlaut*, *ablaut*, *umlaut*.] In *philol.*, the final sound of a word.

Ausonian (â-sō'ni-ạn), *a.* [< L. *Ausonia*, poet. name of Italy, prop. applied to middle and lower Italy, < *Ausones* (Gr. Αὔσονες), a name given to the primitive inhabitants of middle and lower Italy.] Of or pertaining to Italy or the Italians. *Longfellow*. [Poetical.]

auspex (âs'peks), *n.*; pl. *auspices* (âs'pi-sēz). [L. *auspex* (*auspic-*), a diviner, contr. < **avispex*, < *avis*, a bird, + *specere* (*spicere*), view: see *species*.] One who divines by observing the motions, cries, etc., of birds; a diviner in general; an augur.

auspical† (âs'pi-kal), *a.* [< L. *auspicalis*, < *auspex*, a diviner: see *auspex*.] Auspicatory; pertaining to omens or auspices. *Blount*.

auspicate (âs'pi-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *auspicated*, ppr. *auspicating*. [< L. *auspicatus*, pp. of *auspicari*, make a beginning for the sake of a good omen, begin, prop. take the auspices, act as auspex, < *auspex*, a diviner: see *auspex*. Cf. *augurate*.] 1. To be an augury of; foreshow.

> Long mayst thou live, and see me thus appear,
> As ominous a comet, from my sphere,
> Unto thy reign, as that did *auspicate*
> So lasting glory to Augustus' state.
>
> *B. Jonson*, King James's Coronation Entertainment.

> There are yet other special auguries of this great change, *auspicating*, in the natural Progress of Man, the abandonment of all International Preparations for War.
>
> *Sumner*, Orations, I. 111.

2. To initiate or inaugurate with ceremonies calculated to insure good luck. This meaning of the word was borrowed from the Roman practice of taking the auspices before undertaking any important business.

> If we are conscious of our situation, and glow with zeal to fill our place as becomes our station and ourselves, we ought to *auspicate* all our public proceedings on America with the old warning of the Church, *Sursum corda!*
>
> *Burke*, Conciliation with America.

> To *auspicate* . . . the . . . concern and set it agoing with a lustre.
>
> *Lamb*, Ellistoniana.

3. To begin or introduce in a favorable or auspicious manner. [Rare.]

> The London company merits the praise of having *auspicated* liberty in America. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 125.

auspicator (âs'pi-kā-tọr), *n.* [< L. as if **auspicator*, < *auspicari*: see *auspicate*.] An augur.

auspicatory (âs'pi-kạ-tọ̄-ri), *a.* [< *auspicate*.] Of or belonging to auspices or omens.

auspice (âs'pis), *n.* [< F. *auspice*, pl. *auspices*, < L. *auspicium*, divination from the flight of birds, a sign, omen, < *auspex*, a diviner: see *auspex*.] 1. An augury from birds; an omen or a sign in general: as, to take the *auspices*; an *auspice* of good fortune.

> The tribunes were at first elected in the curiæ, where the vote of the poorest citizen was equal to that of the most wealthy. But, even here, the patricians, besides their great influence, had a negative on all proceedings, [illegible] the *auspices*.
>
> *J. Adams*, Works, IV. [illegible]

> We then strive, as far as our poor philosophy can do it, to read the country's reverend *auspices*.
>
> *Everett*, Orations, p. 12.

2. Protection or lead; favoring or propitious influence; patronage: especially in the phrase *under the auspices* (of).

> Great father Mars, and greater Jove,
> By whose high *auspice* Rome hath stood
> So long.
>
> *B. Jonson*, Catiline, ii. 1.

3. A circumstance or conjunction of circumstances betokening success: as, his career was begun under the fairest *auspices*. [In all senses nearly always used in the plural.]

auspices, *n.* Plural of *auspex* and of *auspice*.

auspicial (âs-pish'al), *a.* [< L. *auspicium*, auspice, + *-al*.] 1. Relating to auspices or omens: as, *auspicial* rites. [Rare.]—2. Fortunate; auspicious. [Rare.]

auspicious (âs-pish'us), *a.* [< L. *auspicium*, auspice, + *-ous*.] 1. Of good omen; betokening success, or a favorable issue; prognosticating good; favorable.

> [illegible] omens from the past and the present cheer us for the future. *Sumner*, True Grandeur of Nations.

2. Prosperous; fortunate: applied to persons.

Auspicious chief! thy race in times to come
Shall spread the conquests of imperial Rome.
Dryden.

3. Favorable; kind; propitious: applied to persons or things.

Fortune play upon thy prosperous helm,
As thy *auspicious* mistress!
Shak., All's Well, iii. 3.

No day could be more *auspicious* to the undertaking
D. Webster, Speech, Bunker Hill Monument.

4†. Showing joy; happy. [Rare.]

With one *auspicious* and one dropping eye.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

=**Syn.** Bright, golden, lucky, promising. See *propitious*.

auspiciously (âs-pish'us-li), *adv.* In an auspicious manner; with favorable omens; happily; prosperously; favorably; propitiously.

I looked for ruin; and encrease of honour
Meets me *auspiciously*. *Middleton*, Witch, iv. 1.

auspiciousness (âs-pish'us-nes), *n.* The quality of being auspicious; a state of fair promise; prosperity.

auster (âs'tėr), *n.* [L., the south wind; akin to *aurora*, the dawn, and *urere*, burn: see *aurora* and *aurum*.] **1.** The south wind (commonly with a capital, as a proper name): as, "drizzly *Auster*," *Thomson*, Castle of Indolence, lxxvi. Hence—**2†.** The south.

austere (âs-tēr'), *a.* [< ME. *austere*, < OF. *austere*, < L. *austerus*, harsh, sour, tart, severe, < Gr. *αὐστηρός*, dry, harsh, bitter, < *αὖος*, Attic *αὖος*, dry, withered, sear; related to E. *sear*, *sere*, dry: see *sear*^{1}, *sere*^{1}.] **1.** Sour; harsh; rough to the taste: applied to things: as, *austere* fruit or wine; "sloes *austere*," *Cowper*, Task, i. 122.

An *austere* grape
That hast no juice but what is verjuice in him!
B. Jonson, Staple of News, v. 1.

2. Severe; harsh; rigid; rigorous; stern: applied to persons and things: as, an *austere* master; an *austere* look.

A stern lady, and *austere*, not only in her manners, which made most people dislike her, but also in the character of her understanding and morals.
De Quincey, Secret Societies, i.

But what chiefly distinguished the army of Cromwell from other armies was the *austere* morality and the fear of God which pervaded all ranks. *Macaulay.*

3. Grave; sober; serious: as, *austere* deportment.

There lived a Lady, wise, *austere*, and nice,
Who show'd her virtue by her scorn of vice.
Crabbe, Parish Register.

Priest and sage, with solemn brows *austere*.
Whittier, Last Walk in Autumn.

4. Severely simple; unadorned. =**Syn. 2.** *Austere, Severe, Stern, Hard, Harsh, Strict, Rigorous, Rigid*, stiff, uncompromising, relentless, may characterize a person's dealings with himself or with others. *Austere* is the most individual word in the list; it still suggests the etymological sense of dryness and hardness of nature. As applied to manner of life, it implies self-mortification, refusal of pleasure, or the self-infliction of pain, for the purpose of self-discipline. The *austere* man may treat others as he treats himself; an *austere* manner is of a corresponding sort. There is no suggestion of hypocrisy or self-righteousness in the word, nor does it go so far as asceticism (see *self-denial*). *Severe* starts from the notion of seriousness or freedom from levity, but extends through a wide range, covering most of the meanings of the other words. *Stern*, while primarily meaning fixed in facial expression, applies to almost anything to which *severe* can apply. *Hard* is of the same character, but starts from the notion of physical hardness, proceeding thence to mean difficult to endure, unfeeling, etc. *Harsh* primarily expresses physical roughness, as a *harsh* touch, and retains some figurative suggestion akin to that idea. *Strict* is drawn close, tense, not relaxed, observing exact rules for one's self or requiring such observance from others. *Rigorous* means, literally, stiff, and hence allowing no abatement or mitigation; inflexible; unsparing. *Rigid* is the same as *rigorous*, but with somewhat more of the original figurativeness than in *rigorous*; both are opposed to *lax* or *indulgent*. *Rigid* is more often used of unnecessary, overwrought, or narrow-minded strictness than *rigorous*. We speak of *austere* morality; a *severe* aspect, treatment, tone; a *stern* rebuke; a *hard* master, voice, judgment; *harsh* enforcement of laws; *strict* rules, discipline, repression of mischief; *rigorous* justice; *rigid* adherence to petty restrictions. See *acrimony*.

He [Plutarch] was not so *austere* as to despise riches, but being in possession of a large fortune, he lived, though not splendidly, yet plentifully. *Dryden*, Plutarch.

For in their looks divine
The image of their glorious Maker shone,
Truth, wisdom, sanctitude *severe* and pure,
Severe, but in true filial freedom placed.
Milton, P. L., iv. 293.

Wrapped in his sad-colored cloak, the Day like a Puritan standeth
Stern in the joyless field, rebuking the lingering color.
B. Taylor, Home Pastorals.

The common executioner,
Whose heart the accustom'd sight of death makes *hard*.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5.

Be sometimes lovely like a bride,
And put thy *harsher* moods aside,
If thou wilt have me wise and good.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lix.

Strict statutes and most biting laws.
Shak., M. for M., i. 4.

I have heard
Your grace hath ta'en great pains to qualify
His *rigorous* course. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

Sternly he pronounced
The *rigid* interdiction. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 334.

austerely (âs-tēr'li), *adv.* In an austere manner; severely; rigidly; harshly.

Whatever hypocrites *austerely* talk
Of purity. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 744.

In the wonder whether a door so grimly bolted and *austerely* barred could possibly open into a hotel, with cheerful overcharges for candles and service.
Howells, Venetian Life, ii.

austereness (âs-tēr'nes), *n.* [ME. *austernesse* (Wyclif); < *austere* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being austere; harshness in taste; severity in manners; austerity.

For a subject
Towards his prince, in things indifferent
To use th' *austereness* of a censuring Cato
Is arrogance, not freedom.
Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, v. 1.

austerity (âs-ter'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *austerities* (-tiz). [< ME. *austerite*, < OF. *austerite*, F. *austérité*, < ML. *austerita(t-)s*, < L. *austerus*, austere: see *austere*.] **1†.** Harshness or astringency of taste.

The sweetness of the ripened fruit is not the less delicious for the *austerity* of its crude state.
Horsley, Sermons, II. xxviii.

2. Severity of manner, life, etc.; rigor; strictness; harshness of treatment or demeanor.

But the *austerity* of Dante will not condescend to the conventional elegance which makes the charm of French.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 23.

There is no show of mercy in him. He carried his *austerity* beyond the bounds of humanity.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 20.

3. Severe or rigorous simplicity; absence of adornment or luxury.

The Baptist we know was a strict man, remarkable for *austerity* and set order of life.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

4. Severe or ascetic practices: chiefly in the plural: as, the *austerities* of the Flagellants.

The *austerities* and the blameless purity of Ximenes's life had given him a reputation for sanctity throughout Spain. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

= **Syn.** *Self-sacrifice, Asceticism*, etc. (see *self-denial*); sternness, harshness. See comparison under *austere*.

austerland (âs'tėr-land), *n.* [E. dial., < **auster* = *astre*, hearth (see *astre*), + *land*.] Land which had a house upon it in ancient times. *Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 191. [Local Eng.]

Austin (âs'tin), *a.* [< ME. *Austyn*, contr. of *Augustin*, q. v.] Same as *Augustinian*: as, *Austin* friars. See *Augustin*.

austral (âs'tral), *a.* [< ME. *austral* = F. Sp. Pg. *austral* = It. *australe*, < L. *australis*, southern, < *auster*, the south wind: see *auster*.] Southern; lying in or pertaining to the south: as, *austral* lands; the *austral* signs of the zodiac.—**Austral pole**, the name given by French authors to that pole of a magnet which points to the north, and is called the north pole by English and American writers. So, also, what is termed the south pole by the latter is termed the *boreal* pole by the former.—**Austral signs**, the last six signs of the zodiac, or those south of the equator.

Australasia (âs-tra-lā'shạ̈ or -zhạ̈), *n.* [NL., < *austral*, southern (cf. *Australian*), + *Asia*.] **1.** In *geog.*, a general name for Australia, Papua, Tasmania, and the neighboring islands.—**2.** In *zoögeog.*, a division comprising the islands and insular groups south of Asia: synonymous with *Austrogæa*.

Australasian (âs-tra-lā'shan or -zhan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Australasia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating to Australasia.—**2.** In *zoögeog.*, of or pertaining to that primary faunal area of the earth's land-surface which extends from Wallace's line (which separates Celebes from Borneo and Lombok from Bali) to Tasmania.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Australasia.

australene (âs'tra-lēn), *n.* [< L. *australis*, in *Pinus australis*, the American southern pine, the chief source of the turpentine.] A liquid hydrocarbon ($C_{10}H_{16}$), the chief constituent of English and American oil of turpentine, obtained by neutralizing turpentine-oil with an alkaline carbonate, and by subsequent distillation. It is dextrogyrate.

Australian (âs-trā'lian), *a.* and *n.* [< *Australia*, the NL. term for the earlier *Australis terra*, lit. southern land: see *austral*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Australia, a large island, often classed as a continent, south of Asia.—**Australian ballot.** See *ballot*. **Australian beech.** See *beech*^{1}.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Australia; specifically, a member of the aboriginal race of Australia.

Australioid (âs-trā'li-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Australia* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* In *ethnol.*, of the type of the aborigines of Australia and of some of the native races of the Deccan. The Australioid races form a group of the *Leiotrichi* (which see), having dark eyes and skin, wavy black hair, and long prognathous skulls with well-developed superciliary ridges.

II. *n.* A member of the Australioid group of men.

Also *Australoid*.

australize† (âs'tra-līz), *v. i.* [< *austral* + *-ize*.] To point southward, or to the south magnetic pole, as a magnet.

They [steel and iron] do septentrionate at one extreme, and *australize* at the other.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 2.

Australoid (âs'tra-loid), *a.* and *n.* Australioid.

Austrasian (âs-trā'siạn or -ziạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to Austrasia, the eastern or Teutonic portion of the Frankish empire under the Merovingians.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Austrasia.

Austrian^1 (âs'tri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Austria*, a ML. form of OHG. *Ōstarrīhhi*, G. *Oesterreich*, Austria, lit. eastern kingdom (so called relatively to the western dominions of Charlemagne), < OHG. *ōstar*, eastern, + *rīhhi* = AS. *rīce*, kingdom, E. *-ric* in *bishopric*, etc.: see *east* and *-ric*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the archduchy of Austria, or to the Cisleithan division of the dual Austro-Hungarian monarchy, or to the collective dominions of the house of Hapsburg.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of the archduchy of Austria, the nucleus of the Hapsburg dominions, comprising the crown lands of Upper and Lower Austria.—**2.** A native or an inhabitant of the Cisleithan division of Austria-Hungary, which comprises all the crown lands of the dual empire except Hungary, Croatia with Slavonia, and Fiume.—**3.** A native or an inhabitant of any part of the dominions of the house of Hapsburg, known since 1867 as Austria-Hungary.

austrian^2**†** (âs'tri-ạn), *a.* [< L. *auster*, the south wind, south (see *auster*), + *-ian*.] Southern; austral.

austrine† (âs'trin), *a.* [< L. *austrinus*, southern, < *auster*, the south wind: see *auster*.] South; southerly; southern. *Bailey.*

austringer (âs'trin-jėr), *n.* [Also written *ostringer* and *astringer*, early mod. E. *ostreger*, < ME. *ostreger*, < OF. *ostruchier*, *austruchier* (*autrucier*, *autoursier*—Roquefort) (ML. reflex *astorerius*), < ML. **austrucarius*, one whose business it was to breed and fly goshawks, < **austrucus*, *austurcus*, *astruco*, *asturco*, *austurgo*, *asturgo*, *asturgius*, *ostorius*, etc., variations (perhaps due in part to confusion with certain forms of *ostrich*, q. v.) of *austur*, *astur*, *astor*, LL. *astur* (> It. *astore* = Pg. *açor* = OSp. *aztor*, Sp. *azor* = Pr. *austor* = OF. *austour*, *ostor*, *hostur*, mod. F. *autour*), a goshawk: see *Astur*. The *n* is inserted, as in *porringer*, *passenger*, *messenger*, etc.] A keeper and trainer of goshawks.

Austrocolumbia (âs″trō-kō-lum'bi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *auster*, the south wind, south, + NL. *Columbia*, applied to America.] In *zoögeog.*, a primary division of the earth's land-surface with reference to its fauna, which consists of all the American continent south of Mexico.

Austrocolumbian (âs″trō-kọ-lum'bi-ạn), *a.* [< *Austrocolumbia*.] Of or pertaining to Austrocolumbia: as, the *Austrocolumbian* fauna.

Austrogæa (âs-trọ-jē'ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *auster*, the south wind, south, + Gr. *γαῖα*, the earth.] In *zoögeog.*, that prime zoölogical division or realm of the earth's land-surface which comprises Australia and its immediately outlying islands, and the Austromalayan archipelago. It is bounded on the west by Wallace's line, and includes Papua or New Guinea and the Solomon islands on the east and Tasmania on the south.

Austrogæan (âs-trọ-jē'ạn), *a.* [< *Austrogæa* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Austrogæa: as, the *Austrogæan* fauna.

Austro-Hungarian (âs″trō-hung-gā'ri-ạn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Austria-Hungary.

Austromalaya (âs″trō-mạ-lā'yạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *auster*, the south wind, + NL. *Malaya*.] In *zoögeog.*, the first subregion of the great Australasian region, including Papua and the islands zoölogically pertaining thereto. On the west the boundary passes between Borneo and Celebes, and thence along Wallace's line between Lombok and Bali; eastward it extends to include San Christoval. It lies entirely north of Australia.

Austromalayan (âs″trō-mạ-lā'yạn), *a.* [< *Austromalaya* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Austromalaya.

austromancy ([illegible]-trō-man-si), *n.* [< L. *auster*, [illegible] + Gr. [illegible], divination, < [illegible], a diviner: see *Mantis*.] [illegible] observation of the winds.

aut-. [illegible]

autacanthid ([illegible]-thid), *a.* [< Gr. [illegible] + [illegible].] In *zoöl.*, having the greater number of the intermediate spines on special plates or local modifications of the integument: applied to a starfish: opposed to [illegible].

autæsthesy, autesthesy (â-tes'thē-si), *n.* [< Gr. [illegible], self, + [illegible], perception: see *æsthesia, esthetic*.] Self-consciousness. *N. E. D.*

autamœba [illegible], *n.* [NL., < Gr. [illegible], self, + NL. [illegible].] A term applied by Haeckel, without exact zoölogical signification, to any simple amœba form regarded as the nearest living representative of a hypothetical primitive amœba or archamœba.

autantitypy (â-tan-tit'i-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *ἀντιτυπία*, resistance: see *antitypy*.] Absolute incompressibility: attributed by many metaphysicians to matter.

Autarachnæ (â-ta-rak'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. [illegible], self, + [illegible], spider.] In Gegenbaur's system of classification, a division of *Arachnida*, the arachnids themselves, or *Arachnida* proper, consisting of spiders, scorpions, mites, etc., as distinguished from the *Pseudarachnæ* (*Tardigrada*, *Pycnogonida*). Gegenbaur divides the [illegible] into four groups, *Arthrogastres*, *Araneæ*, [illegible], and [illegible]. See these words.

autarchy[1] (â'tär-ki), *n.*; pl. *autarchies* (-kiz). [< Gr. [illegible], absolute power, < [illegible], absolute, < *αὐτός*, self, + *ἄρχειν*, rule.] Absolute power; autocracy; self-government.

> A certain government called an *autarchy*, of which he [illegible] the only [illegible].
> *J. Washington*, tr. of Milton's Def. Pop.

autarchy[2]† (â'tär-ki), *n.* [Prop. **autarcy*, < Gr. [illegible], self-sufficiency, < [illegible], self-sufficient, < [illegible], self, + [illegible], suffice.] Self-sufficiency; independence.

> [illegible] the principal part of God's image, [illegible] resembleth most the *autarchy* and self-sufficiency of God. *S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 98.

autem†, *n.* [Obsolete slang.] A church.

autert†, *n.* Middle English form of *altar*. *Chaucer.*

auter droit (ō'tėr drwo or droi). [OF. (mod. F. *autre droit*): *auter*, *autre*, *altre*, etc., < L. *alter*, other; *droit*, < ML. *drictum*, *directum*, right, neut. of L. *directus*, straight, direct: see *alter* and *direct*.] In *law*, another (another's) right: thus, one who acts not on his own behalf, but as trustee or representative of another, is said to act in *auter droit*.

auterfoits (ō-tėr-fwo' or -foi'), *adv.* [OF. (mod. F. *autrefois*), at another time, < *auter*, *autre*, *altre* (see *auter droit*), + *foits*, *fois* = Pr. *fes* = It. *vece*, time, turn, < L. *vice*, in place of, in turn: see *vice*[2], *vicar*.] In *law*, formerly: a term introduced into the plea of former trial as a bar to a second prosecution for the same offense.—**Auterfoits acquit** (formerly acquitted), the plea of former acquittal.—**Auterfoits attaint** (formerly attainted), the plea of former attaint.—**Auterfoits convict** (formerly convicted), the plea of former conviction.

auter vie (ō'tėr vē). [OF.: *auter* (see *auter droit*) + *vie*, < L. *vita*, life: see *vital*.] In *law*, another (another's) life.—**Tenant pour auter vie**, [illegible] estate for the life of another.

authentic (â-then'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *authentick*, *autentic*, etc., < ME. *autentike*, *auctentyke*, < OF. *autentique* (mod. F. *authentique*, being changed, like the E. word, to [illegible] L. spelling) = Pg. *authentico* = Sp. [illegible] = It. *autentico*, < LL. *authenticus*, < Gr. [illegible], warranted, authentic, original, [illegible] original authority, < [illegible], contr. [illegible], one who does anything with [illegible], the real author of any act, [illegible] found also in [illegible], fellow workman, of uncertain [illegible] < [illegible], < [illegible], one [illegible] form of [illegible] L. [illegible], pp. of [illegible]. Cf. *effendi*, [illegible].] I. *a.* 1†. Having authority; possessing inherent authority; duly authorized; [illegible]

> [illegible]

2. [illegible] origin; being what it purports to be; [illegible] to *pretended* or *imaginary* [illegible] *apocryphal*, or *counterfeit* [illegible] documents.

> As there is but one God, but one hope, but one anchorage for man, so also there can be but one *authentic* faith, but one derivation of truth, but one perfect revelation. *De Quincey*, Essenes, iii.

3. In *law*, executed with all due formalities; executed by the proper person and legally attested before the proper authorities: as, an *authentic* deed.—4. Entitled to acceptance or belief; reliable; trustworthy; of established credit, credibility, or authority: as, an *authentic* tale, book, writer.

> Origen, a most *authentic* author in this point.
> *Brevint*, Saul and Samuel, p. 77.

> Of the manner in which the ruin of Nineveh was brought about we have nowhere any *authentic* record.
> *Von Ranke*, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 82.

> That this mere dream is grown a stable truth
> To-night's feast makes *authentic*.
> *Browning*, In a Balcony.

5†. Original; first-hand, as opposed to *copied* or *transcribed*.—6. Own; proper; properly belonging to one's self. [Archaic.]

> It were extreme partiality and injustice, the flat denial and overthrow of herself [Justice], to put her own *authentic* sword into the hand of an unjust and wicked man.
> *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

> Men are ephemeral or evanescent, but whatever page the *authentic* soul of man has touched with her immortalizing finger, no matter how long ago, is still young and fair as it was to the world's gray fathers.
> *Lowell*, Oration, Harvard, Nov. 8, 1886.

7. In *music*, having an immediate relation to the key-note or tonic: in distinction from *plagal*, which has a corresponding relation to the fifth or dominant in the octave below the key-note.

Authentic act, in *civil law*, an act or deed performed before and attested by a notary or other proper magistrate.—**Authentic cadence**, same as *perfect cadence* (which see, under *cadence*).—**Authentic melodies.** See *melody*.—**Authentic modes** or **tones.** See *mode*.—**Syn. 2** and **4.** *Authentic*, *Genuine*, correct, trustworthy, reliable, credible. When applied to a written document or a book, *authentic* indicates that it is reliable as narrating real facts; *genuine*, that we have it as it left its author's hands: as, an *authentic* history; a *genuine* text. *Authentic* is thus equivalent to trustworthy, reliable; *genuine*, to unadulterated. The "Memoirs of a Cavalier" is a *genuine* work of Defoe's, for it was written by him, but it is not an *authentic* work, although so plausibly assuming the tone of real biography that it "deceived even the great Chatham into citing the volume as an *authentic* narrative" (*Backus*, Revision of Shaw's Eng. Lit., p. 250).

> A *genuine* book is that which was written by the person whose name it bears; . . . an *authentic* book is that which relates matters of fact as they really happened. A book may be *authentic* without being *genuine*, and *genuine* without being *authentic*. *Bp. Watson.*

II.† *n.* [< LL. *authenticum*, ML. also *authentica*, the original (of a document), neut. or fem. of *authenticus*: see I.] 1. An authoritative or genuine document or book.—2. An original, as opposed to a copy or transcript.

> *Authentics* and transcripts. *Fuller*, Church Hist., I. 42.

The Authentics, in *civil law*, a Latin translation from the Greek of the novels or new constitutions of Justinian, made by an anonymous author. So called as an unabridged translation of the novels, to distinguish it from the epitome made by Julian.

authentical (â-then'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *authentic*.

> The hopes thou dost conceive
> Of thy quick death, and of thy future life,
> Are not *authentical*. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 6.

> His testimony will be *authentical*. *Beau. and Fl.*

> This, the squire confessed, with some little hesitation, was a pheasant pie, though a peacock pie was certainly the most *authentical*. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 277.

authentically (â-then'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an authentic manner. (*a*) With the requisite or genuine authority. (*b*) With certainty.

> He [Coleridge] was the man of all his generation to whom we should most unhesitatingly allow the distinction of genius, that is, of one *authentically* possessed from time to time by some influence that made him better and greater than himself. *Lowell*, Coleridge.

(*c*) Actually; really.

> Not yet *authentically* decided. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

authenticalness (â-then'ti-kal-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being authentic or trustworthy; the quality of being of good authority; authenticity.

> They did not at all rely on the *authenticalness* of the text.
> *Barrow*, Works, I. 357.

2. The quality of being genuine or what it purports to be; genuineness; authenticity.

> Nothing can be more pleasant than to see virtuosos about a cabinet of medals, descanting upon the value, rarity, and *authenticalness* of the several pieces.
> *Addison*, Ancient Medals.

[In both uses obsolete or obsolescent.]

authenticate (â-then'ti-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *authenticated*, ppr. *authenticating*. [< ML. *authenticatus*, pp. of *authenticare*, confirm, < LL. *authenticus*, authentic: see *authentic*.] 1. To render authentic; give authority to by the proof, attestation, or formalities required by law or sufficient to entitle to credit.

> The king serves only as a notary to *authenticate* the choice of judges. *Burke.*

> Precisely as our researches are fortunate, they *authenticate* themselves as privileged; and in such a chase all success justifies itself. *De Quincey*, Essenes, i.

> He [God] *authenticates* this instinctive yearning in the creature after selfhood, in order that the latter . . . may effectually aspire to the knowledge and obedience of those laws of Divine order which alone give him rest.
> *H. James*, Subs. and Shad., p. 61.

2. To prove authentic; establish as correct or genuine.

> I have *authenticated* two portraits of that prince.
> *Walpole*, Anecdotes of Painting, I. ii.

> There is little more left for Biblical research. The few places which can be *authenticated* are now generally accepted. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 72.

> On June 18, 1858, about 3,000 volumes, and in 1858, 265 other volumes of non-parochial registers, were *authenticated*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 305.

3. To establish as true or worthy of belief: as, to *authenticate* a statement.

> One of the best *authenticated* ghost stories in existence.
> *Mem. of R. H. Barham*, in Ingoldsby Legends.

authenticate† (â-then'ti-kāt), *a.* [< ML. *authenticatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Authenticated.

authentication (â-then-ti-kā'shon), *n.* [< *authenticate* + *-ion*.] The act of authenticating, verifying, or establishing the authoritativeness, genuineness, validity, credibility, or truth of anything; specifically, in *law*, the official attestation of a written instrument.

> The *authentication* of every little detail in the text.
> *The American*, VIII. 315.

authenticity (â-then-tis'i-ti), *n.* [< *authentic* + *-ity*; = F. *authenticité*.] The quality of being authentic, or entitled to acceptance as authoritative, genuine, true, or correct: as, the *authenticity* of the Scriptures or of a document; the *authenticity* of a portrait; the *authenticity* of a statement.

> We compare the narrative with the account of the times when it was composed, and are left satisfied with the *authenticity* of its leading anecdotes.
> *Milman*, Latin Christianity, i. 3.

authenticly† (â-then'tik-li), *adv.* Authentically.

> He could learn no way so *authenticly* as from this testimony. *Whiston*, tr. of Josephus, Antiq., i.

authenticness (â-then'tik-nes), *n.* Authenticity. [Rare.]

> The *authenticness* of that decree.
> *Hammond*, Works, II. 106.

author (â'thor), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *authour*, *auctour*, *auctor*, and prop. *autor*, < ME. *autour*, *autor* (later *auctour* or *auctor*, after the L.), < AF. *autour*, OF. *autor*, later and mod. F. *auteur* = Pr. *auctor*, *actor* = Sp. Pg. *autor* = It. *autore*, < L. *auctor* (in ML., and hence in E., corruptly *author*, prob. through the influence of LL. *authenticus* and its derivatives; cf. ML. *authorisare*, authorize, confirm, var. *authoricare*, synonymous with *authenticare*, confirm; *authorabilis*, synonymous with *authenticus*, etc.), an originator, < *augere*, cause to grow, increase: see *auction*.] 1. The beginner, former, or first mover of anything; he to whom something owes its origin; originator; creator; efficient cause: as, God is the *author* of the universe.

> The law, the *author* . . . whereof is . . . God.
> *Hooker.*

> The serpent *autor* was, Eve did proceed;
> Adam not *autor*, *auctor* was indeed. *Vicars.*

> He was become the *Authour* of a Sect ever after to be called Lutherans. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 33.

> Thus King Latinus in the third degree
> Had Saturn *author* of his family. *Dryden.*

2. Cause: applied to things. [Rare.]

> That which is the strength of their amity shall prove the immediate *author* of their variance.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 6.

3. The original composer of a book or writing of any kind, as distinguished from a compiler, translator, editor, or copyist.

> An *author* has the choice of his own thoughts, which a translator has not. *Dryden.*

[Often used elliptically for the literary production itself: as, the statement occurs in Pliny and other ancient *authors*.]—4†. An editor: as, the *author* of the Gentleman's Magazine. [Rare.]—5†. A person who authorizes a statement; an authority; an informant.

> Look upon him;
> Such holy men are *authors* of no fables.
> *Fletcher (and Massinger?)*, Lovers' Progress, v. 2.

6. In *Scots law*, one from whom a title to property is derived either by inheritance or otherwise; especially, one from whom title is de-

rived by purchase or otherwise than by way of descent.

author† (â'thọr), *v. t.* [< *author, n.*] 1. To occasion; effect; do.

Execrable slaughter! what hand hath *authored* it?
Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, iii. 4.

Do you two think much
That he thus wisely and with need consents
To what I *author* for your country's good,
You being my tutor, you my chancellor?
Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, iii. 1.

2. To be authority for; vouch for.

More of him I dare not *author*.
Massinger and Field, Fatal Dowry, iv. 2.

authoress (â'thọr-es), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *authouress, authresse, auctresse, auctrice*, < late ME. *auctorice*: see *author* and *-ess*.] A female author, in any sense of that word. [*Author* is commonly used for both sexes, except in case of special discrimination.]

authorhood (â'thọr-hůd), *n.* [< *author* + *-hood*.] The state of being an author (of books); the province of an author; authorship.

authorial (â-thō'ri-ạl), *a.* [< *author* + *-ial*. Cf. *auctorial*.] Pertaining to an author (of books). Also *autorial*.

Must we then bow to *authorial* dignity, and kiss hands because they are inked?
I. D'Israeli, Lit. Char. Men of Genius, p. 145.

Testing the *autorial* power. *Poe*, Marginalia, cvi.

authorisable, authorisation, etc. See *authorizable*, etc.

authorism (â'thọr-izm), *n.* [< *author* + *-ism*.] Authorship; the position or character of an author. [Rare.]

He [Burke] is a sensible man, but has not worn off his *authorism* yet, and thinks there is nothing so charming as writers, and to be one. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 90.

authoritarian (â-thor-i-tā'ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *authority* + *-arian*.] I. *a.* Favoring the principle of authority, as opposed to that of individual freedom.

The loyalists, who sympathized most strongly with . . . his *authoritarian* views. *Athenæum*, No. 3068, p. 202.

II. *n.* One who supports the principle of authority, as opposed to that of individual freedom.

By looking only at the beginning and end of his career, . . . an imaginary Napoleon has been obtained who is . . . a lover of liberty, not an *authoritarian*.
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 226.

authoritative (â-thor'i-tạ̄-tiv), *a.* [< *authority* + *-ative*. Cf. ML. *auctoritativus*.] 1. Having due authority; having the sanction or weight of authority; entitled to credence or obedience: as, "*authoritative* teaching," *Barrow*.

The Law of Duty remains indeed *authoritative*, but its authority seems scarcely so awful and unique as formerly.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 112.

Anselm was compelled to publish an *authoritative* edition of his *Monologium*, because so many copies of it were already in circulation from notes of lectures.
C. H. Pearson, Early and Mid. Ages of Eng., xxxv.

2. Having an air of authority; positive; peremptory; dictatorial.

The mock *authoritative* manner of the one and the insipid mirth of the other. *Swift*, Examiner.

Dogmatic and *authoritative* by nature and education, he hardly comprehended the meaning of toleration in matters of religion. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., II. 90.

=**Syn.** 2. *Authoritative, Magisterial*, etc. (see *magisterial*), commanding.

authoritatively (â-thor'i-tạ̄-tiv-li), *adv.* In an authoritative manner. (*a*) With due authority.

I think it [the law of repetition] is even more *authoritatively* present in the minds of most great composers than the law of principality. *Ruskin*, Elem. of Drawing.

(*b*) With a show of authority.

authoritativeness (â-thor'i-tạ̄-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being authoritative; an acting by authority; authoritative appearance.

authority (â-thor'ị-ti), *n.*; pl. *authorities* (-tiz). [Early mod. E. also *autoritie, auctoritie*, etc., < ME. *autorite, auctorite*, < OF. *autoritet*, F. *autorité* = Pr. *auctoritat* = Sp. *autoridad* = Pg. *autoridade* = It. *autorità*, < L. *auctorita(t-)s*, counsel, will, decree, liberty, power, weight, authority, < *auctor*, author, originator: see *author*.] 1. Power or admitted right to command or to act, whether original or delegated: as, the *authority* of a prince over subjects and of parents over children; the *authority* of an agent to act for his principal. In *law*, an authority is general when it extends to all acts, or all connected with a particular employment, and special when confined to a single act.

By what *authority* doest thou these things, and who gave thee this *authority?* Mark xi. 28.

If law, *authority*, and power deny not,
It will go hard with poor Antonio.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2.

If his conscience were so narrow and peculiar to it selfe, it was not fitt his *Autority* should be so ample and Universall over others. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, ii.

2. The power derived from opinion, respect, or long-established reputation; influence conferred by character, office, station, mental superiority, or the like; credit: as, the *authority* of age or example; the *authority* of Aristotle.

But the mortallest enemy unto knowledge, and that which hath done the greatest execution upon truth, hath beene a peremptory adhesion unto *Authority*, and especially the establishing of our beliefe upon the dictates of Antiquities. For (as every capacity may observe), most men of Ages present, so superstitiously do look upon Ages past, that the *Authorities* of the one exceed the reasons of the other. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err. (1646), i. 20.

Truth, wisdom, sanctitude severe and pure, . . .
Whence true *authority* in men. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 295.

3†. Power in a general sense.

The . . . corrigible *authority* of this lies in our wills.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

4. A person or persons, or a body, exercising power or command: generally in the plural: as, the civil and military *authorities*.—5. The outward marks of authority; especially, the expression of authority in the countenance.

Kent. You have that in your countenance which I would fain call master.
Lear. What's that?
Kent. *Authority*. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

6. That to which or one to whom an appeal or reference may be made in support of any opinion, action, or course of conduct. (*a*) Testimony; witness; that which or one who testifies.

Something I have heard of this, which I would be glad to find by so sweet an *authority* confirmed. *Sir P. Sidney*.

Had seen . . .
Jesus, Messiah, Son of God declared,
And on that high *authority* had believed.
Milton, P. R., ii. 5.

(*b*) Weight of testimony; credibility: as, a historian of no *authority*; "*authority* of the Scriptures," *Hooker*.

The registers of the English Peerage are of far higher *authority* than any other statistical documents.
Macaulay, Sadler's Law of Population.

(*c*) One who possesses adequate knowledge of a subject, and whose opinions or statements may be relied on; an expert; a standard author or his writings: as, an *authority* in matters pertaining to geology.

This practice we may learn, from a better and more ancient *authority* then any heathen writer hath to give us. *Milton*, Church-Government, Pref.

(*d*) In *law*, a precedent; a judicial decision; an official declaration or opinion, such as ought to be followed in similar cases. (*e*) Justification; countenance; warrant.

Thieves for their robbery have *authority*,
When judges steal themselves.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 2.

Argument from authority. Same as *argumentum ad verecundiam* (which see, under *argumentum*). **Constituted authorities,** the magistrates or governors of a nation, people, municipality, etc.—**General authority,** the authority of a general agent, intended to apply to all matters which arise in the course of business, as distinguished from special instances, though it may be limited to a particular business and to a particular place. =**Syn.** 1. Rule, dominion, government; warrant, permission, authorization.—2. *Influence, Authority, Ascendancy, Control, Sway, Domination*, may all apply to persons or things, but seem primarily to belong to persons. *Influence* and *authority* imply moral power; the others may do so, and are considered to do so here. The words are arranged in the order of their strength. *Influence* may be small; it is wholly apart from the power of office; the word expresses the extent to which one affects the conduct or character of others simply by their deference to him on account of his station, wealth, ability, character, etc. *Authority* is, in this connection, influence amounting to a recognized right to command: as, the *authority* of age, wisdom, experience. It is presumably rightful, while the other words often express undue or unwholesome weight or power. *Ascendancy* is overmastering influence, supremacy by influence; the word is often used in a bad sense: as, the *ascendancy* of cunning over simplicity. *Control* is complete or successful and continued authority: as, his *control* over the convicts was maintained without resort to force. *Sway* is, by its derivation, control over that which may be viewed as a weighty or massive object; hence, a solid or powerful or controlling influence. *Domination*, as it may be an absolute and tyrannical rule, may also be an absolute and tyrannical influence or ascendancy: as, he was really under the *domination* of those whom he thought his servants or tools.

Mourn for the man of amplest *influence*,
Yet clearest of ambitious crime.
Tennyson, Duke of Wellington, iv.

In the absolute *authority* accorded [by the Romans] to the father over the children we may trace the same habits of discipline that proved so formidable in the field.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 181.

The application of gunpowder to the art of war has for ever settled the long conflict for *ascendancy* between civilization and barbarism, in favor of the former.
Calhoun, Works, I. 88.

Government . . . has a general superintending *control* over all the actions and over all the publicly propagated doctrines of men. *Burke*, Unitarians, May 11, 1792.

Horrible forms of worship that of old
Held, o'er the shuddering realms, unquestioned *sway*.
Bryant, The Ages, xxv.

They rose and took arms to resist Ordogno, son of Alfonsus III., whose *domination* was too severe for them.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 310.

authorizable (â'thọr-ī-zạ-bl), *a.* [Early mod. E. *auctorizable*; < ML. *authorisabilis, auctorizabilis*, etc., < *auctorizare*: see *authorize* and *-able*.] That may be authorized: as, "a censure *authorizable*," *Hammond*, Works, I. 242. Also spelled *authorisable*.

authorization (â"thọr-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *autorisation*, < ML. *auctorizatio(n-)*, < *auctorizare*, pp. *auctorizatus*: see *authorize*.] The act of authorizing; the act of giving authority or legal power; establishment by authority: as, "the *authorization* of laws," *Motley*. Also spelled *authorisation*.

authorize (â'thọr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *authorized*, ppr. *authorizing*. [Early mod. E. also *auctorize*, < ME. *auctorisen, autorisen*, < OF. *auctoriser*, later *authoriser*, mod. F. *autoriser* = Pr. *authorisar* = Sp. *autorizar* = Pg. *autorisar* = It. *autorizzare*, < ML. *auctorisare, auctorizare, authorisare*, etc., < L. *auctor*, author: see *author* and *-ize*.] 1. To give authority, warrant, or legal power to; empower (a person): as, to *authorize* commissioners to settle the boundary of a state.—2. To give authority for; approve of and permit; formally sanction (an act or a proceeding).

The report of the commission was taken into immediate consideration by the estates. They resolved, without one dissentient voice, that the order signed by William did not *authorize* the slaughter of Glencoe.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxi.

The money, then, is borrowed on the credit of the United States—an act which Congress alone is competent to *authorize*. *D. Webster*, Speech, Senate, May 7, 1834.

3†. To make authoritative or valid; legalize; validate.

She shall *authorize*
Our undertakings to the ignorant people,
As if what we do were by her command.
Fletcher (and another), False One, v. 2.

4. To establish by authority or usage: as, an *authorized* idiom.—5. To warrant; vouch for. [Rare.]

A woman's story, at a winter's fire,
Authoris'd by her grandam.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4.

6†. To support (one's self) upon the authority (of).

The Historian . . . *authorizing* himself, for the most part, upon other histories.
Sir P. Sidney, Def. of Poesie (Arber), p. 31.

Also spelled *authorise*.

authorizer (â'thọr-ī-zėr), *n.* One who authorizes. Also spelled *authoriser*.

authorlet (â'thọr-let), *n.* [< *author* + dim. *-let*.] A petty author. *Blackwood's Mag.* [Rare.]

authorling (â'thọr-ling), *n.* [< *author* + dim. *-ling*.] A petty author. [Rare.]

Oh thou poor *authorling!* Reach a little deeper into the human heart! *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iv. 1.

authorly (â'thọr-li), *a.* [< *author* + *-ly*1.] Belonging to an author; authorial. [Rare.]

He keeps his own *authorly* secrets.
Cowper, Letter to Unwin.

authorship (â'thọr-ship), *n.* [< *author* + *-ship*.] 1. The source or cause of anything that may be said to have an author; origination; causation: as, the *authorship* of an invention or of a political movement; a book whose *authorship* is unknown.—2. The state of being an author; the occupation of writing books.

If the formalists of this sort were erected into patentees with a sole commission of *authorship*, we should undoubtedly see such writing in our days as would either wholly wean us from all books in general, or at least from all such as were the product of our own nation.
Shaftesbury, Characters (ed. 1869), I. 347.

auto (ou'tō), *n.* [Sp. Pg., < L. *actus*, an act: see *act, n.*] 1. In *Spanish literature*, a play.

The miracle-plays of the people attained a high degree of excellence in the *autos* or sacred Christmas plays of Gil Vicente (1470-1536). *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 556.

2. In *Spanish law*: (*a*) An order; a decree; a sentence; a decision. (*b*) *pl.* The pleadings and proceedings in a lawsuit.—3. An auto de fe.

auto-. [< Gr. *αὐτο-* (before a vowel *αὐτ-*, which before a rough breathing becomes *αὐθ-*), stem of *αὐτός*, self (myself, thyself, himself, etc.).] An element in compound words of Greek origin, meaning self, of itself (natural), of one's self (independently), of nothing but . . . , etc.: very common in English and other modern languages, especially in scientific terms.

autobiographer (â"tọ-bī-og'rạ-fėr), *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *biographer*.] One who writes an account of his own life.

"And yet, O man born of Woman," cries the *Autobiographer*, with one of his sudden whirls, "wherein is my case peculiar?" *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 58.

autobiographic (â-tō-bī-ō-graf'ik), *a.* Of the nature of autobiography.

[illegible] . . . *autobiographer.*
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. [illegible]

autobiographical (â-tō-bī-ō-graf'i-kal), *a.* 1. [illegible] to autobiography: character[illegible] autobiographic tendency.—2. Same as *autobiographic.*

autobiographically (â-tō-bī-ō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an autobiographic manner.

autobiographist (â-tō-bī-og'ra-fist), *n.* [< *autobiography* + *-ist.*] Same as *autobiographer.* [Rare.]

autobiography (â-tō-bī-og'ra-fi), *n.*; pl. *autobiographies* [illegible]. [< Gr. αὐτός, self, + *biography.*] A biography or memoir of a person written by himself.

autocar (â'tō-kär), *n.* [< *auto(-mobile)* + *car.*] An automobile car; a car which contains in itself a motor with its source of power.

autocarpian, autocarpic (â-tō-kär'pi-an, -pik), *a.* Same as *autocarpous.*

autocarpous (â-tō-kär'pus), *a.* [< Gr. αὐτός, self (in comp. sometimes, as here, meaning 'of nothing but . . . ,' 'of mere . . .'), + καρπός, fruit. The Gr. αὐτόκαρπος means only 'self-fructifying.'] In *bot.*, consisting of pericarp alone; having no adnate parts (*Gray*): applied to fruits which are free from the perianth. Same as *superior.*

autocephalic (â"tō-se-fal'ik or â-tō-sef'a-lik), *a.* [As *autocephal-ous* + *-ic.*] Autocephalous; autonomous.

autocephalous (â-tō-sef'a-lus), *a.* [< LGr. αὐτοκέφαλος, < Gr. αὐτός, self, + κεφαλή, head.] 1. Having a head or chief of its own; independent of jurisdiction: applied to a church.

The Russian Church became *autocephalous*, and its patriarch had immense power. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 157.

2. Acting as an independent head; having primary jurisdiction: as, an *autocephalous* bishop or metropolitan.

We have seen Greece proclaim its Holy Governing Synod *autocephalous.* *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 10.

autochronograph (â-tō-kron'ō-gráf), *n.* [< Gr. αὐτός, self, + *chronograph.*] An instrument for instantaneously and automatically recording time.

autochthon (â-tok'thon), *n.*; pl. *autochthons, autochthones* (-thonz, -tho-nēz). [< L. *autochthones*, pl., < Gr. αὐτόχθων, pl. αὐτόχθονες, aborigines, primitive inhabitants, lit. sprung from the land itself (it was the belief of the ancient Athenians and some other Greeks that they sprang originally from the soil on which they lived), < αὐτός, self, + χθών, land, earth.] 1. Literally, one sprung from the land he inhabits; hence, one of the primitive inhabitants of a country; a member of the race found in a country when first known; an aboriginal inhabitant.

Whoever the artist may have been, it [a statue] is undoubtedly a very able conception, the figure seeming to rise from the earth, just as an *autochthon* would be thought to rise. *A. S. Murray*, Greek Sculpture, I. 224, note.

Their own traditions appear to have made them [the Pelasgians] *autochthones*, or aboriginals, and it would seem that they believed the re-peopling of the earth after the flood to have begun in their country.
G. Rawlinson, Origin of Nations, p. 67.

2. *pl.* The primitive animals or plants of a country or region, especially in geological time. [Rare.]

autochthonal (â-tok'tho-nal), *a.* [< *autochthon* + *-al.*] Autochthonic; aboriginal: as, *autochthonal* peoples.

autochthones, *n.* Plural of *autochthon.*

autochthonic (â-tok-thon'ik), *a.* [< *autochthon* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to an autochthon; [illegible] to or sprung from the soil; aboriginal; [illegible].

[illegible] of the country [were] driven, like the [illegible] Indians [illegible]
[illegible]

autochthonism (â-tok'tho-nizm), *n.* [< *autochthon* + *-ism.*] Birth from the soil.

[illegible]

autochthonous (â-tok'tho-nus), *a.* [illegible] Pertaining to autochthons; sprung from the soil; aboriginal [illegible]

[illegible] religion [illegible] not of those founded in later times by individual prophets or reformers. *Max Muller*, India, p. 116.

One would almost be inclined to think from Herr Stahr's account of the matter, that Lessing had been an *autochthonous* birth of the German soil, without intellectual ancestry or helpful kindred.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 301.

2. In *pathol.*, not extraneous; originating at the place where found.

autochthonously (â-tok'tho-nus-li), *adv.* In an autochthonous manner.

The larger number of maladies do not arise *autochthonously* or "under a whole skin." *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 361.

autochthony (â-tok'tho-ni), *n.* [< *autochthon* + *-y.*] The condition of being autochthonous.

The practice of describing legendary heroes and men of ancient lineage as earth-born, γηγενεῖς, strengthened greatly the doctrine of *autochthony*, and nowhere so much as in Attica. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 141.

autoclave (â'tō-klāv), *n.* [F., self-regulating, a digester, < Gr. αὐτός, self, + L. *clavis*, a key (or *clavus*, a nail?).] A kind of stewpan, the lid of which is kept close and steam-tight by the steam proceeding from the contents of the pan. It is an application to culinary purposes of Papin's digester. See *digester.*

autocracy (â-tok'ra-si), *n.*; pl. *autocracies* (-siz). [< F. *autocratie*, < Gr. αὐτοκράτεια, absolute power, < αὐτοκρατής, absolute, ruling by one's self: see *autocrat.*] 1†. The power of determining one's own actions; independent or self-derived power; self-government; self-rule.

Man's will, that great seat of freedom, that, with a kind of *autocracy* and supremacy within itself, commands its own actions. *South*, Sermons, VII. i.

It [the divine will] moves, not by the external impulse or inclination of objects, but determines itself by an absolute *autocracy.* *South*, Sermons, VIII. x.

2. Uncontrolled or unlimited authority over others, invested in a single person; the government or power of an absolute monarch.

At least from the days of Hildebrand the mind of Europe had become familiarized with the assertion of those claims which in their latent significance amounted to an absolute irresponsible *autocracy.*
Milman, Latin Christianity, ix. 1.

3†. In *med.*, action of the vital powers toward the preservation of the individual. = **Syn.** 2. *Tyranny, Absolutism*, etc. See *despotism.*

autocrat (â'tō-krat), *n.* [< F. *autocrate*, < Gr. αὐτοκρατής, ruling by one's self (cf. αὐτοκράτωρ, an autocrat: see *autocrator*), < αὐτός, self, + κράτος, power, < κρατύς, strong, = Goth. *hardus* = E. *hard*: see *hard.*] 1. An absolute prince or sovereign; a ruler or monarch who holds and exercises the powers of government as by inherent right, not subject to restrictions: as, "the *autocrat* of all the Russias," a title assumed by the emperor of Russia.—2. One who is invested with or assumes unlimited authority in any relation: as, "The *Autocrat* of the Breakfast-Table" (title of a book), *O. W. Holmes.*

autocratic (â-tō-krat'ik), *a.* [< *autocrat* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of autocracy; absolute; holding independent and unlimited powers of government.

The Russian government is *autocratic*, inasmuch as over the larger part of the country it has simply succeeded to the position of the Mongolian khans, who from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century held the Russian people in subjection. *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 43.

autocratical (â-tō-krat'i-kal), *a.* Same as *autocratic.*

autocratically (â-tō-krat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an autocratic manner.

autocrator (â-tok'ra-tor), *n.* [< Gr. αὐτοκράτωρ, one's own master, an absolute ruler: see *autocrat.*] An autocrat; a dictator. [Rare.]

The picturesque spiked Macedonian helmet with a goat's horn and cheek piece which occupies the reverse [of a coin], on which is written after "King Tryphon" the strange title *autocrator.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 619.

autocratorical (â-tō-kra-tor'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. αὐτοκρατορικός, < αὐτοκράτωρ: see *autocrator.*] Pertaining to an autocrat or autocrator; supreme; absolute: as, *autocratorical* power. [Rare.]

autocratrice (â-tok'ra-tris), *n.* [F.] Same as *autocratrix.*

autocratrix (â-tok'ra-triks), *n.*; pl. *autocratrices* (â-tok-ra-trī'sēz). [NL. (cf. MGr. [illegible]), fem. of *autocrator.*] A female sovereign who is independent and absolute: a title sometimes given to a reigning empress of Russia. [Rare.]

autocratship (â'tō-krat-ship), *n.* [< *autocrat* + *-ship.*] The office of autocrat.

auto da fe (ou'tō dä fā); pl. *autos da fe* (ou'tōs). [Pg. *auto da fé* = Sp. *auto de fe* (Pg. *da*, < *de a*, where *a* is the fem. art., < L. *illa*).] Same as *auto de fe.* [This Portuguese form, commonly written *auto da fe* or *auto-da-fé*, was the first introduced, and has been most used in English literature.]

auto de fe (ou'tō dā fā); pl. *autos de fe* (ou'tōs). [Sp., lit. act (judicial process, judgment) of faith: *auto*, < L. *actum*, an act; *de*, < L. *de*, from, of; *fe* = Pg. *fé*, < L. *fidem*, acc. of *fides*, faith: see *act, n., de*², *fay*³, and *faith.* Cf. *auto da fe.*] The public declaration of the judgment passed on accused persons who had been tried before the courts of the Spanish Inquisition, and by extension the infliction of such penalties as had been prescribed in the sentence. The declaration of judgment was usually made with much solemnity, in an open place, and included the acquittals, reception to retraction, official admonition, and sentence of punishment for the crimes within the competency of the court. These crimes were public profession of heresy, apostasy, witchcraft, seduction by ecclesiastics, bigamy, unnatural crimes, church-robbery, blasphemy, usury, and, in general, crimes of or against the officers of the Inquisition itself. Those convicted were brought from prison, dressed in the sanbenito, or robe of defamed criminals, which was worked with a cross and other designs, sometimes with grotesque scenes of infernal characters or torments, and varied in its color and pattern in accordance with the severity of the sentence to be passed. Each offender was called by name, his crime specified, and its punishment declared, after which all were delivered up to the civil officials. Here the auto proper finished; but as the execution of those penalties that were of capital or corporal nature immediately followed, the name was extended to this part, as applied to which it has become popularly accepted. Such punishments were flogging, the pillory, branding or maiming, and death by hanging or burning, according to the prescriptions of the imperial or Caroline code.

autodidact (â'tō-di-dakt"), *n.* [< Gr. αὐτοδίδακτος, self-taught, < αὐτός, self, + διδακτός, verbal adj. of διδάσκειν, teach: see *didactic.*] A self-taught person. [Rare.]

autodidactic (â"tō-di-dak'tik), *a.* [< *autodidact* + *-ic.*] Self-taught. [Rare.]

He [Menzel] was from the beginning an *auto-didactic* realist; he drew and painted as he saw — not as others taught him how they had seen.
Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 293.

autodynamic (â"tō-di-nam'ik), *a.* [< Gr. αὐτοδύναμος, powerful of itself, < αὐτός, self, + δύναμις, power: see *dynamic.*] Having power or force in itself.—**Autodynamic elevator**, a hydraulic machine in which the weight of a falling column of water is made to raise a smaller column to a height exceeding that of the first.

autœcious (â-tē'shus), *a.* [< Gr. αὐτός, self, + οἶκος, dwelling.] In *bryology*, having both male and female inflorescence on the same plant: monœcious. Three modifications are cladautœcious, goniautœcious, and rhizautœcious. Also written *autoicous.*

autogamous (â-tog'a-mus), *a.* [< Gr. αὐτός, self, + γάμος, marriage; cf. αὐτόγαμος, willingly married.] Self-fertilized: applied to flowers which are fertilized by their own pollen, in distinction from *anemophilous* and *entomophilous* flowers, in which one flower is fertilized by pollen from another through the intervention of the wind or of insects.

autogamy (â-tog'a-mi), *n.* [< Gr. αὐτός, self, + -γαμία, < γάμος, marriage. Cf. *autogamous.*] In *bot.*, close fertilization, or self-fertilization; the fertilization of a flower by its own pollen. See *allogamy.*

autogeneal† (â-tō-jē'nē-al), *a.* [< Gr. αὐτογενής: see *autogenous.*] Self-begotten; autogenous. *Waterhouse.*

autogeneous (â-tō-jē'nē-us), *a.* Same as *autogenous.*

autogenesis (â-tō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. αὐτός, self, + γένεσις, production.] Self-production; production independent, (*a*) in organisms, of parent organisms; (*b*) in tissues, of parent tissues; and (*c*) in disease, of previous cases of zymotic disease.

autogenetic (â"tō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [< *autogenesis*: see *genetic.*] Self-producing; pertaining to autogenesis.

There was no doubt . . . of the existence of *autogenetic* puerperal fever. *Brit. Med. Jour.*, No. 1319.

autogenetically (â"tō-jē-net'i-kal-i), *adv.* By autogenesis, or autogenetic processes.

Some septic poison, either from without or *autogenetically*, might cause the same. *Brit. Med. Jour.*, No. 1319.

autogenic (â-tō-jen'ik), *a.* [As *autogen-ous* + *-ic.*] Self-produced; independent of a medium: specifically applied to a process of soldering in which pieces of metal are united by fusing the parts to be joined. See *autogenous.*

Platinum workers . . . have long learned to unite two platinum seams by the *autogenic* process — the local fusing of the two contiguous parts in the oxyhydrogen flame. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 190.

autogenous (â-toj′e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *αὐτογενής*, self-produced, < *αὐτός*, self, + *γένος*, kind, race, offspring: see *genus*, *-genous*.] 1. Self-produced; self-generated; coming forth independently. Specifically, in *anat.*, endogenous: applied to those processes or parts of a bone which arise from an independent or separate center of ossification, as distinguished from mere exogenous outgrowths. Thus the epiphyses of a bone are *autogenous*, apophyses may be either *autogenous* or *exogenous*.

The centrum and several of the apophyses of a vertebra are *autogenous*, while other apophyses are exogenous. *Owen.*

2. Same as *autogenic*.

Also *autogeneous*.

Autogenous soldering, the process of uniting pieces of metal by the fusion of part of their own substance, without the use of a special solder. It is performed by means of the airohydrogen or oxyhydrogen blowpipe and by electricity.

autogenously (â-toj′e-nus-li), *adv.* 1. In an autogenous manner.

The anterior, or more properly inferior, bar of the transverse process of the seventh, and occasionally of some of the other cervical vertebræ in Man, is *autogenously* developed. *W. H. Flower*, Osteology, p. 20.

2. By the autogenous process of soldering.

This battery is constructed of a case of insulite, having a lid of the same material *autogenously* soldered in. *J. W. Queen*, Elect. Catalogue, 1883, p. 16.

autogeny (â-toj′e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτογενής* (see *autogenous*): see *-geny*.] Autogenesis; autogony; spontaneous generation.

autogony (â-tog′ọ-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτογόνος*, self-produced, self-producing, < *αὐτός*, self, + *-γονος*, produced: see *-gony*.] The generation of simple organisms from a lifeless fluid; abiogenesis.

autograph (â′tọ-gràf), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *autographe*, < L. *autographus*, < Gr. *αὐτόγραφος*, written with one's own hand, < *αὐτός*, self, + *γράφειν*, write.] **I.** *a.* Written by one's self; in one's own handwriting: as, an *autograph* letter.

II. *n.* [< F. *autographe*, < LL. *autographum*.] 1. A person's own handwriting; something written by a person's own hand; an original manuscript or signature.

Autographs of famous names were to be seen in faded ink on some of their fly leaves. *Hawthorne*, Old Manse, I.

2. An autographic press (which see, under *press*).

autograph (â′tọ-gràf), *v. t.* [< *autograph*, *n.*] 1. To write with one's own hand.—2. To write one's autograph on or in.—3. To copy or produce in autograph, or by an autographic process. See *autographic*.

Announcements and notices of various kinds, whether printed, engraved, lithographed, or *autographed*. *U. S. Postal Guide*, July, 1879.

It contains 80 *autographed* pages out of the 1,100 of which the whole work will consist. *Trubner's American and Oriental Lit. Record*, X. 4.

autographal† (â-tog′rạ-fal), *a.* [< *autograph* + *-al*.] Autographic. *Bennet.*

autographic (â-tọ-graf′ik), *a.* [< *autograph* + *-ic*; = F. *autographique*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of an autograph; contained in or furnished by one's own handwriting: as, *autographic* authority; *autographic* evidence.—2. Relating to or used in the process of autography: as, *autographic* ink; *autographic* paper.—3. Self-recording: applied to a form of telegraph. See below.—**Autographic press.** See *press*.—**Autographic process.** (*a*) In the *fine arts*, any process by means of which an artist's work is exactly preserved in mechanical reproductions, as in an autotype or a photo-engraving. (*b*) A general term applied to those chemical and mechanical processes in which a writing or drawing is made with a peculiar ink, and then transferred to the stone, plate, or other matrix from which it is to be printed.—**Autographic telegraph**, an instrument for transmitting a telegraphic despatch written in insulating ink upon a metallic paper, and reproducing it with absolute exactness on another prepared paper. The instrument may be used for transmitting portraits or other figures, diagrams, etc.

autographical (â-tọ-graf′i-kạl), *a.* Same as *autographic*.

autographically (â-tọ-graf′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In an autographic manner; by means of autographic writings; in autograph.

And had "shaken hands *autographically*" with him across the Atlantic. *D. Hill*, Life of Irving, p. 150.

autography (â-tog′rạ-fi), *n.* [< *autograph* + *-y*; = F. *autographie*.] 1. The act of writing with one's own hand; autographic writing.—2. That department of diplomatics, or the study and decipherment of old writings, which is concerned with autographs.—3. A process in lithography by which copies of a writing, drawing, etc., are produced in facsimile.

autoicous (â-toi′kus), *a.* Same as *autœcious*.

auto-inoculability (â″tō-in-ok″ū-la-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *auto-inoculable*: see *-bility*.] Capacity for auto-inoculation.

auto-inoculable (â″tō-in-ok′ụ-lạ-bl), *a.* [< Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *inoculable*.] Possessing the power of auto-inoculation; capable of being propagated by auto-inoculation: as, an *auto-inoculable* disease.

auto-inoculation (â″tō-in-ok-ụ-lā′shọn), *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *inoculation*.] The inoculation of a healthy part of the body with the virus from a diseased part of the same person, as from a chancroid.

auto-insufflator (â-tō-in′suf-lā-tọr), *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *insufflator*.] An instrument used for administering to one's self a medicinal powder.

autokinesy†, *n.* [< LGr. *αὐτοκινησία*, Gr. *αὐτοκίνησις*, self-movement, < *αὐτοκίνητος*, self-moved: see *autokinetical*.] Self-movement; spontaneous motion. *Cudworth.*

autokinetical† (â″tọ-ki-net′i-kạl), *a.* [< Gr. *αὐτοκινητικός*, < *αὐτοκίνητος*, self-moved, < *αὐτός*, self, + *κινεῖν*, move: see *kinetic*.] Self-moving. *Dr. H. More.*

autolaryngoscope (â″tō-lạ-ring′gọ-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *laryngoscope*.] An instrument, consisting of a combination of mirrors, by which one may inspect his own larynx. *E. H. Knight.*

autolaryngoscopy (â″tō-lar-ing-gos′kō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *laryngoscopy*.] The inspection of one's own larynx by means of an autolaryngoscope.

autolatry (â-tol′ạ-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *λατρεία*, worship.] Self-worship.

autology (â-tol′ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The scientific study of one's self.

Autolytus (â-tol′i-tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *λυτός*, verbal adj. of *λύειν*, loose.] A genus of chætopodous annelids, of the family *Syllidæ*: a synonym of *Syllis*. *A. prolifer* is an asexual form, the opposite sexual forms of which have been called *Polybostrichus* and *Sacconereis*.

Autolytus cornutus.

automa†, *n.* An erroneously assumed singular of *automata*. See *automaton*.

It is an *automa*, runs under water,
With a snug nose, and has a nimble tail
Made like an augur.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iii. 1.

automalite, *n.* See *automolite*.

automata, *n.* Plural of *automaton*.

automatal† (â-tom′a-tal), *a.* [< *automaton* + *-al*.] Same as *automatic*. [Rare.]

automath (â′tọ-math), *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτομαθής*, self-taught, < *αὐτός*, self, + *μανθάνειν*, *μαθεῖν*, learn: see *mathematics*.] One who is self-taught. [Rare.]

automatic (â-tọ-mat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *αὐτόματος*, self-moving (see *automaton*), + *-ic*.] 1. Acting as an automaton. (*a*) Having the power of self-motion; self-acting: as, *automatic* machinery. (*b*) Done unconsciously or from force of habit; mechanical, as opposed to voluntary.

2. Conducted or carried on by self-acting machinery.

It is in our modern cotton and flax mills that *automatic* operations are displayed to most advantage. *Ure*, Dict., I. 274.

3. In *physiol.*: (*a*) Not voluntary; not under the control of, or not effected by, volition: said of certain muscular actions.

Let me briefly notice some of our other *automatic* actions. In the act of swallowing, which properly begins at the back of the throat, the "swallow" lays hold of the food or the drink brought to it by the muscles of the mouth and carries this down into the stomach. We are quite unconscious of its passage thither unless we have taken a larger morsel or something hotter or colder than ordinary. This is an instance of purely *automatic* action. *W. B. Carpenter.*

In animals, too, to a far greater extent than in plants, is the *automatic* activity which always resides in protoplasm itself transmitted by the mechanism of the organization to different parts of the organism or to the whole of it. *L. F. Ward*, Dynam. Sociol., I. 353.

(*b*) Not reflex: said, for example, of certain activities of ganglion-cells.—**Automatic brake.** See *brake*.—**Automatic coupling.** See *coupling*.—**Automatic mallet.** Same as *dental hammer* (which see, under *hammer*).—**Automatic theory.** Same as *automatism*, 2.

automatical (â-tō-mat′i-kạl), *a.* 1. Same as *automatic*.—2. Having reference to or connected with automatic things.

automatically (â-tọ-mat′i-kạl-i), *adv.* 1. In an automatic manner; mechanically; unconsciously.

He went on rowing idly, half *automatically*. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 13.

We know that a frequently repeated act of muscular skill finally comes to be done almost *automatically* and with little intervention of consciousness. *Science*, IV. 473.

2. By automatic means; by its own action.

An *automatically* working machine. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 55.

Automatically keeping its temperature uniform. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXI. supp. 7.

automaticity (â″tọ-mạ-tis′ị-ti), *n.* The state of being automatic; automatic action. *Martin*, Human Body (3d ed.), p. 23.

automatism (â-tom′ạ-tizm), *n.* [< *automaton* + *-ism*. Cf. Gr. *αὐτοματισμός*, that which happens of itself, a chance.] 1. Automatic or involuntary action: in *pathol.*, sometimes specifically applied to such purposeless actions as are often exhibited by patients after an epileptic fit.

In considering the body as the instrument of the mind, I shall show you, first, the large amount of *automatism* in the human body. *W. B. Carpenter.*

2. The doctrine that animals, especially those below man, are automata, in the sense that all the phenomena exhibited by them are results of physical laws; especially, the doctrine of Descartes that animals are devoid of consciousness.—3. The faculty of independently originating action or motion. [From the original sense of *automaton*.] *N. E. D.*

automatist (â-tom′ạ-tist), *n.* [< *automaton* + *-ist*. Cf. LGr. *αὐτοματιστής*, one who refers all things to chance.] 1. One who makes automata.—2. One who believes that animals (sometimes including man) are automata. See *automatism*, 2.

Though not a declared *automatist*, however, Mr. Spencer is by virtue of his general philosophy a necessarian. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 768.

automatize (â-tom′ạ-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *automatized*, ppr. *automatizing*. [< *automaton* + *-ize*. Cf. Gr. *αὐτοματίζειν*, act of one's self, introduce the agency of chance, happen by chance.] To make an automaton or a self-acting machine of.

A God-created man, all but abnegating the character of man; forced to exist, *automatised*, mummy-wise, . . . as Gentleman or Gigman. *Carlyle*, Diamond Necklace, i.

automaton (â-tom′ạ-ton), *n.*; pl. *automata*, *automatons* (-tạ̈, -tonz). [Formerly also *automatum*, < L. *automaton*, *automatum*, < Gr. *αὐτόματον*, neut. of *αὐτόματος*, acting of one's self, self-moving, spontaneous, < *αὐτός*, self, + **ματός* (> *ματεύειν*, seek, strive to do), verbal adj. of √**μα* (perf. *μέμαα*), strive after, move.] 1. That which is self-moving, or has the power of spontaneous movement, but is not conscious.

So great and admirable an *automaton* as the world. *Boyle*, Works, V. 251.

Specifically—2. A self-acting machine, or one which is actuated in such a manner as to carry on for some time certain movements without the aid of external impulse. In this respect clocks and watches, with a vast number of other machines, may be denominated automata; but the term more specifically denotes an apparatus in which the purposely concealed power is made to imitate the voluntary or mechanical motions of living beings, such as men, horses, birds, fishes, etc.

3. A living being acting mechanically or as a mere machine, especially without consciousness; a person or an animal whose actions are purely involuntary or mechanical. See *bestial automaton*, below.

Obedience,
Bane of all genius, virtue, freedom, truth,
Makes slaves of men, and of the human frame
A mechanized *automaton*. *Shelley*, Queen Mab, iii.

4. A person who acts in a monotonous routine manner, without active intelligence, especially without being fully aware of what he is doing.—**Automaton balance**, a machine for weighing planchets and coin, and sorting the pieces automatically, according to their weight, as full, light, or heavy.—**Bestial automaton**, in the Cartesian philosophy, a brute, as supposed to be devoid of consciousness and sensibility.—**Spiritual automaton**, a mind not possessing free will, but subject to necessity.

automatous† (â-tom′ạ-tus), *a.* [< Gr. *αὐτόματος*, automatic (see *automaton*), + *-ous*.] Automatic.

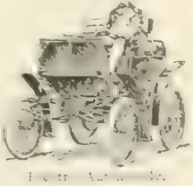
Clocks or *automatous* organs, whereby we now distinguish of time, have found no mention in any ancient writers. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 18.

autometric (â-tọ-met′rik), *a.* Of or pertaining to autometry.

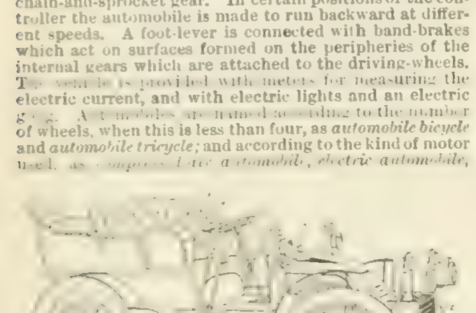
autometry (â-tom′e-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] Self-measurement; self-estimation. *N. E. D.*

automobile (â-tọ-mō′bil), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + L. *mobilis*, mobile.] **I.** *a.* Self-moving, or self-movable; changing its own place, or a[illegible] its own place: as, an [illegible].

II. *n.* A self-moving vehicle designed to travel on common roads; specifically, a wheeled vehicle for use on roads without rails, which carries in itself a mechanical motor, with its source of [illegible] travel [illegible] drays. [illegible] are built for nearly every variety of ordinary vehicles, such as carriages [illegible], omnibuses, merchants' delivery-wagons, and drays. Automobiles are usually provided with [illegible] tires and ball-bearings. The four-wheel [illegible] a type of these vehicles. The front wheels are turned by a steering-handle, and the rear or driving wheels are connected with an electric motor on the rear axle through the medium of a balance or compensating gear, so that one wheel may revolve slower than the other in turning the vehicle. The motor derives its power from a battery of storage cells within the body of the vehicle, which are coupled in parallel or in series for various speeds by means of a controller placed under the vehicle, and shifted from one position to another by a hand-lever, to which it is connected by a chain-and-sprocket gear. In certain positions of the controller the automobile is made to run backward at different speeds. A foot-lever is connected with band-brakes which act on surfaces formed on the peripheries of the internal gears which are attached to the driving-wheels. The vehicle is provided with meters for measuring the electric current, and with electric lights and an electric gong. Automobiles are named according to the number of wheels, when this is less than four, as *automobile bicycle* and *automobile tricycle;* and according to the kind of motor used, as *compressed-air automobile*, *electric automobile*, *petroleum automobile*, and *steam automobile*. **Compressed-air automobile**, an automobile which is propelled by an air-motor. **Electric automobile**, an automobile which is propelled by an electric motor. **Petroleum automobile**, an automobile which is propelled by a motor of the gas-engine type that uses petroleum, or such derivatives of petroleum as gasolene or naphtha. Variation of speed is obtained by the use of a change-gear between the motor and the driving-wheels, by choking the supply of gases to or their exhaust from the engine, or by the use together of two or more of these methods.— **Steam-automobile**, an automobile which is propelled by a steam-engine. *Steam-automobiles* are also called *steam-carriages* or *steam-wagons*.



Electric Automobile.



[illegible] Automobile.

A, [illegible]; *B*, [illegible]; *C*, steering-wheel; *D*, horn; *E*, radiator; *F*, starting-handle.

automobile (â-tọ-mō'bil), *v. i.* To ride in an automobile vehicle. [Recent.] *Cosmopolitan*, XXV. 485.

automobilism (â-tọ-mō'bil-izm), *n.* The use of automobile vehicles. [Recent.]

> A departure in *automobilism* which they believe to be of the [illegible] practical value from a commercial standpoint.
> *Bicycling World*, XXXVIII, 118.

automobilist (â-tọ-mō'bil-ist), *n.* One who [illegible] an automobile vehicle.

automolite (â-tom'ọ-līt), *n.* [< Gr. [illegible], a [illegible] (prop. adj., going of one's self, < [illegible], [illegible], go, or come), + *-lite*.] A name [illegible] given to gahnite, from the fact that [illegible] a large proportion of zinc oxid, [illegible] no resemblance to an ore. See [illegible] spelled *automalite*.

automorphic (â-tọ-môr'fik), *a.* [< Gr. [illegible] taken as 'formed upon [illegible] pattern,' < [illegible], self, + [illegible].] [illegible] or conceived after the pattern [illegible] one's self. *H. Spencer*, Study of [illegible].

automorphically (â-tọ-môr'fi-kal-li), *adv.* In [illegible] manner. *H. Spencer*.

automorphism (â-tọ-môr'fizm), *n.* [As [illegible].] The ascription of [illegible] another, or the [illegible] explaining their [illegible] furnished by the knowledge of [illegible].

autonomic [illegible], *a.* [As *autonom-ous* + *-ic.*] Relating to autonomy; having the power of self-government; autonomous; self-governing; independent.

autonomist (â-ton'ọ-mist), *n.* [< *autonomy* + *-ist.*] One who advocates or favors the principle of autonomy; one who desires home rule, or self-government of the community to which he belongs, or of any community.

autonomous (â-ton'ọ-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *αὐτόνομος*, independent, of one's own free will, < *αὐτός*, self, + *νέμειν*, hold sway, > *νόμος*, law: see *nome*.] 1. Of or pertaining to autonomy or an autonomy.—2. Independent in government; having the right of self-government.

> The few brave men who seven years back first unsheathed their yataghans amid the hills of Herzegovina did not carry with them a scheme for . . . an *autonomous* province of Eastern Roumelia.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 445.

3. Subject to its own laws; specifically, in *biol.*, independent of any other organism; not a form or stage of development of some other organism.

autonomously (â-ton'ọ-mus-li), *adv.* In an autonomous manner; from one's own choice.

autonomy (â-ton'ọ-mi), *n.*; pl. *autonomies* (-miz). [< Gr. *αὐτονομία*, independence, < *αὐτόνομος*, independent: see *autonomous*.] 1. The power or right of self-government, whether in a community which elects its own magistrates and makes its own laws, or in an individual who acts according to his own will.—2. A self-governing community.—3. An autonomous condition; the condition of being subject only to its own laws; especially, in *biol.*, organic independence.—4. In the *philos. of Kant*, the doctrine that the moral law is one which reason imposes upon itself a priori, that is, independently of sense and sense-experience, and is therefore absolute and immutable: opposed to *heteronomy* (which see).

autonym (â'tọ-nim), *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *ὄνομα*, dial. *ὄνυμα*, name.] 1. One's own name; a real name: opposed to *pseudonym* and *anonym*.—2. That which bears one's own name, as a book published under the author's real name.—3. The self-same name; one and the same name for two or more things; a homonym. [Rare.]

autopathic (â-tọ-path'ik), *a.* [< *autopathy* + *-ic.*] In *pathol.*, dependent on the original structure and developmental tendencies of the individual; endopathic, as opposed to *exopathic:* applied to certain forms of disease.

autopathy (â-top'a-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτοπάθεια*, one's own feeling or experience, < *αὐτοπαθής*, speaking from one's own feeling or experience, < *αὐτός*, self, + *πάθος*, feeling, suffering.] Egoistic sentiment or feeling; exclusive self-consideration.

Autophagi (â-tof'a-jī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *autophagus*, self-feeding: see *autophagous*.] In *ornith.*, a name of the precocial birds which are able to run about and feed themselves as soon as they are hatched: synonymous with *Ptilopædes* or *Dasypædes*.

autophagous (â-tof'a-gus), *a.* [< NL. *autophagus*, self-feeding, < Gr. *αὐτοφάγος*, self-devouring, < *αὐτός*, self, + *φαγεῖν*, eat, devour.] 1. Self-devouring.—2. Self-feeding; capable of feeding itself, as a precocial bird: equivalent in application (but not in meaning) to *hesthogenous* or *ptilopædic*, and opposed in meaning to *heterophagous* (which see).

autophagy (â-tof'a-ji), *n.* [= F. *autophagie;* as *autophag-ous* + *-y.*] The act of feeding upon one's self.

autophoby (â'tọ-fō-bi), *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *-φοβία*, fear: see *-phobia*.] Fear of referring to one's self; fear of being egotistical. *Hare.* [Rare.]

autophon (â'tọ-fon), *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτόφωνος*, self-sounding, < *αὐτός*, self, + *φωνή*, voice, sound.] A form of barrel-organ, of which the tunes are determined by perforations in a sheet of millboard cut to correspond with the desired notes. *E. H. Knight.*

autophony (â-tof'ọ-ni), *n.* [< NL. *autophonia* (a form as if < Gr. *αὐτοφωνία*, the voice itself), < Gr. *αὐτόφωνος*, self-sounding: see *autophon*.] In *auscultation*, the character of the sound of the auscultator's own voice when his head is pressed against the chest of the patient. When there is a large cavity this sound may be rendered of greater intensity than is normal.

autophthalmoscope (â-tof-thal'mọ-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *ophthalmoscope*.] An instrument by which one may inspect the interior of one's own eyes.

autophyllogeny (â"tọ-fi-loj'e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *φύλλον*, leaf, + *-γένεια*, production: see *-geny*.] A term proposed by Morren for the abnormal growth of leaves from leaves.

autopisty (â'tọ-pis-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτόπιστος*, credible in itself, < *αὐτός*, self, + *πιστός*, credible, worthy of belief, < *πείθειν*, *πιθεῖν*, persuade.] Worthiness of belief from internal evidence; the quality of credibility existing in a statement itself, independently of external evidence or corroboration. [Rare.]

autoplast (â'tọ-plast), *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτόπλαστος*, self-formed, < *αὐτός*, self, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form.] In *embryol.*, an autogenous cell, that is, a cell which appears to take form spontaneously in the yolk of an ovum, not by fission or the regular process of cleavage of the vitellus.

autoplastic (â-tọ-plas'tik), *a.* Pertaining to autoplasty.

autoplasty (â'tọ-plas-ti), *n.* [As *autoplast* + *-y.*] In *surg.*, an operation by which lesions accompanied with loss of substance are repaired by means of healthy portions of tissue taken from another part of the patient, and made to supply the deficiency. See *rhinoplasty*.

autopolygraph (â-tọ-pol'i-gráf), *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *polygraph*.] An autographic printing process. *E. H. Knight.*

autopsia† (â-top'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αὐτοψία*, a seeing with one's own eyes, < *αὐτοπτος*, seen by one's self, < *αὐτός*, self, + *ὀπτός*, seen (cf. *ὄψις*, sight): see *optic*.] Same as *autopsy*, 1.

> It is no small undertaking for a man . . . to begin a natural history from his own *autopsia*. *Gilbert White.*

autopsic (â-top'sik), *a.* [< *autopsia* + *-ic.*] 1. Same as *autoptic*.—2. In *med.*, pertaining to or obtained by means of an autopsy.

autopsical (â-top'si-kal), *a.* Same as *autopsic*.

autopsically (â-top'si-kal-i), *adv.* Same as *autoptically*.

autopsy (â'top-si), *n.* [< *autopsia*, q. v.] 1. A seeing for one's self; personal ocular observation, inspection, or examination. Specifically—2. In *pathol.* and *anat.*, dissection and inspection of a dead body to discover the cause of death, or the site and character of the disease of which the person died; post-mortem examination; a post-mortem.

autoptic (â-top'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *αὐτοπτικός*, < *αὐτοπτος*, seen by one's self: see *autopsia*.] Seen with one's own eyes; relating to or based on autopsy or personal observation: as, *autoptic* evidence. Also written *autopsic*.

autoptical (â-top'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *autoptic*.

autoptically (â-top'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an autoptic manner; by ocular view or one's own observation. Also written *autopsically*.

autor†, *n.* An obsolete form of *author*.

autorial†, *a.* An obsolete form of *authorial*.

autority†, *n.* An obsolete form of *authority*.

autoschediasm (â-tọ-skē'di-azm), *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτοσχεδίασμα*, work done offhand (cf. *αὐτοσχεδιασμός*, extemporaneous speaking), < *αὐτοσχεδιάζειν*: see *autoschediaze*.] An offhand act or performance; something hastily improvised.

autoschediastic (â"tọ-skē-di-as'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *αὐτοσχεδιαστικός*, offhand, extemporaneous, < *αὐτοσχεδιαστής*, one who acts or speaks offhand, < *αὐτοσχεδιάζειν*, do, act, or speak offhand: see *autoschediaze*.] Slight; hasty; not fully considered; done hastily or on the spur of the moment.

autoschediastical (â"tọ-skē-di-as'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *autoschediastic*. *Dean Martin.*

autoschediaze (â-tọ-skē'di-āz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *autoschediazed*, ppr. *autoschediazing*. [< Gr. *αὐτοσχεδιάζειν*, do, act, or speak offhand, < *αὐτοσχέδιος*, offhand, < *αὐτός*, self, + *σχέδιος*, near, sudden, offhand: see *schediastic*.] To improvise or extemporize.

autoscope (â'tọ-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument invented by Coccius for the self-examination of the eye. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

autoscopy (â-tos'kọ-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *-σκοπία*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view.] In *med.*, the examination of one's self, as by the autoscope or the autolaryngoscope.

autositarius (â"tọ-si-tā'ri-us), *n.*; pl. *autositarii* (-ī). [NL., as *autosite*, q. v., + *-arius*.] In *teratol.*, either part of a double monster which is formed by the junction of two equally developed individuals, as by means of the umbilicus.

autosite (â'tō-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. αὐτόσιτος, bringing one's own provisions, < αὐτός, self, + σῖτος, food.] In *teratol.*, that twin in an unequal double monster which furnishes nutriment to the other, the latter being called the *parasite* or *parasitic twin*.

autostylic (â-tō-stī'lik), *a.* [< Gr. αὐτόστυλος, resting on natural columns, < αὐτός, self, + στῦλος, column: see *style*^{2}.] In *anat.*, having no separate suspensorium or distinct suspensory apparatus of the lower jaw.

autotemna, *n.* Plural of *autotemnon*.

autotemnic (â-tō-tem'nik), *a.* [< *autotemnon* + *-ic.*] Same as *autotemnous*. *Hyatt.*

autotemnon (â-tō-tem'non), *n.*; pl. *autotemna* (-nä). [NL., irreg. (better **autotomon*) < Gr. αὐτός, self, + τέμνειν, cut.] In *biol.*, a cell considered as an organism capable of self-division. [Rare.] *Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1884, p. 143.

autotemnous (â-tō-tem'nus), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. αὐτός, self, + τεμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut, + *-ous.*] Self-dividing; capable of spontaneous fission: applied to a cell or autotemnon which propagates itself by fission and not by impregnation. Common tissue-cells of all kinds are autotemnous, as are spermatocysts and spermatozoa, and also ova that divide before the union of male and female nuclei. Division subsequent to such union constitutes an embryo. The protozoans are autotemnous while growing by fission, but are embryos or form-spores thereafter. Also *autotemnic*.

autotheism (â'tō-thē-izm), *n.* [< Gr. αὐτόθεος, very God, < αὐτός, self, + Θεός, God.] 1. The doctrine of the self-existence of God; specifically, the ascription of self-existence to the second person of the Trinity. [Rare.]—2. Assumption of divine powers; self-deification; excessive self-esteem. *Nineteenth Century.*

autotheist (â'tō-thē-ist), *n.* [< *autothe-ism* + *-ist.*] 1. One who believes in autotheism.—2. One who ascribes to himself the possession of divine powers.

> He begins to mistake more and more the voice of that very flesh of his, which he fancies he has conquered, for the voice of God, and to become without knowing it an *autotheist*.
> *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, Pref.

autotomic (â-tō-tom'ik), *a.* [< Gr. αὐτός, self, + τομός, cutting, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] Self-intersecting, as a line or trace. *N. E. D.*

autotype (â'tō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. αὐτός, self, + τύπος, a stamp, type.] 1. The trade-name of a certain photographic process for producing permanent prints in a carbon pigment. It is much used for reproducing works of art.—2. A picture made by this process.—3. A copy; a reproduction in facsimile. *Kingsley.*

autotype (â'tō-tīp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *autotyped*, ppr. *autotyping*. [< *autotype, n.*] To reproduce by means of the autotype process, or in facsimile.

autotypic (â-tō-tip'ik), *a.* Pertaining to an autotype, or produced by the autotype process.

autotypography (â"tō-tī-pog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. αὐτός, self, + *typography*.] Any process by means of which drawings, manuscripts, etc., can be transferred directly to a plate or material from which impressions can be taken; especially, a process by which autographs executed in a special ink are transferred to a plate of zinc, which is then etched and prepared for printing on an ordinary press. See *zincography*.

autrefois, *adv.* See *auterfoits*.

autumn (â'tum), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *autome*, < ME. *autumpne*, < OF. *autompne*, mod. F. *automne* = Sp. *otoño* = Pg. *outono* = It. *autunno*, < L. *autumnus*, less correctly *auctumnus*, autumn, perhaps related to *avere*, be well, Skt. √ *av*, satisfy one's self. The old derivation from *augere*, increase, is not now accepted.] 1. The third season of the year, or the season between summer and winter: often called *fall*, as being the time of the falling of the leaves. Astronomically it begins at the autumnal equinox, about the 22d of September, when the sun enters Libra, and ends at the winter solstice, about the 21st of December, when the sun enters Capricorn. In popular language autumn is regarded in North America as comprising September, October, and November, but in Great Britain, August, September, and October.
Figuratively—2. A period of maturity, or of incipient decay, abatement, or decline: as, the *autumn* of life.

> Dr. Preston was now entering into the *autumn* of the duke's favour.
> *Fuller.*

autumnal (â-tum'nal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *autumnalis, auctumnalis*, < *autumnus*: see *autumn* and *-al.*] I. *a.* 1. Belonging to autumn; produced or gathered in autumn: as, *autumnal* fruits. Figuratively—2. Belonging to a period corresponding to autumn in the year; hence, past the middle stage of life: as, "an *autumnal* matron," *Hawthorne.*—**Autumnal equinox**, the time when the sun crosses the equator as he proceeds southward. This happens about the 22d of September. See *equinox*.—**Autumnal plumage**, in *ornith.*, the plumage acquired by a bird after the first molt, when that in which the bird leaves the nest is exchanged for another; the plumage of an annotine; also, that subsequently acquired each autumn by such birds as molt at that season as well as in spring, or have what is termed the double molt.—**Autumnal signs**, the signs Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittarius, through which the sun passes during the autumn, astronomically considered.

II. *n.* A plant that flowers in autumn.

autumn-bells (â'tum-belz), *n.* A name given to a European gentian, *Gentiana Pneumonanthe*, from its bell-shaped flowers and their season of opening.

autumnian (â-tum'ni-an), *a.* [< *autumn* + *-ian.*] Autumnal. [Rare.]

> Methinks already
> I grasp best part of the *autumnian* blessing.
> *Middleton*, Michaelmas Term, Ind.

autumnity (â-tum'ni-ti), *n.* [< L. *autumnitas*, the season of autumn, harvest, < *autumnus*, autumn.] The season of autumn; quality or condition characteristic of autumn. [Rare.]

> Draughts of sweet *autumnity*. *Bp. Hall*, Satires, iii. 1.

autunite (â'tun-īt), *n.* [< *Autun*, a city in Burgundy, France, + *-ite*^{2}.] A native hydrous phosphate of uranium and calcium, occurring in tabular crystals, nearly square in form, and of a citron or sulphur-yellow color. It is usually found with other uranium minerals, often as a result of the decomposition of uraninite or pitch-blende. It is closely related to the phosphate of uranium and copper, torbernite or copper uranite, in distinction from which it is called *lime uranite*, and also simply *uranite*.

auturgy (â'tėr-ji), *n.* [< Gr. αὐτουργία, < αὐτός, self, + ἔργον, work. Cf. *chirurgeon.*] Work with one's own hands; self-action. [Rare.]

Auvergnat (F. pron. ō-vār-nyä'), *n.* [F., < *Auvergne.*] 1. A native or an inhabitant of Auvergne, a former province in the central part of France, nearly corresponding to the modern departments of Cantal and Puy-de-Dôme.—2. A French wine of a deep-red color, made near Orleans: so called from the name of the variety of grape.

auxt, *n.* See *auge*.

auxanometer (âk-sa-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. αὐξάνειν, grow, + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring, or for measuring and recording, the growth of plants. In the *arc auxanometer* this is done with the aid of an index moving over a vertical arc of a circle.

Auxerre (ō-zār'), *n.* [F.] A general name often given to the Burgundy wines produced near the city of Auxerre, in the department of Yonne.

auxesis (âk-sē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. αὔξησις, increase, amplification, < αὔξειν, αὐξάνειν (cf. L. *augere*), increase, = E. *wax*: see *auction* and *wax*^{1}.] 1. In *rhet.*, amplification; exaggeration; hyperbole; the use of a more unusual and high-sounding word for the ordinary and proper word.—2. In *math.*, the ratio in which the element of a figure has to be magnified to make it conform to the corresponding element of a conformable figure.

auxetic (âk-set'ik), *a.* [< Gr. αὐξητικός, < αὐξητός, verbal adj. of αὐξάνειν, increase: see *auxesis.*] Pertaining to auxesis; amplifying; increasing.

> This *auxetic* power of the preposition.
> *Dr. Hutchinson*, Sermon on Cerem. Law, p. 8, note.

auxetically (âk-set'i-kal-i), *adv.* By auxesis or amplification.

auxiliant† (âg-zil'iant), *a.* [< L. *auxilian(t-)s*, ppr. of *auxiliari*, help: see *auxiliate.*] Auxiliary; affording help or assistance.

auxiliar (âg-zil'iạr), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *auxiliaris*, helping, aiding, < *auxilium*, help, aid, < *augere*, increase.] I. *a.* Helping; auxiliary.

> Ostorius, though yet not strengthen'd with his Legions, causes the *auxiliar* Bands, his Troops also allighting, to assault the rampart. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

> There Athens sat, as in the foretime, on her citadel rock, in sight of her *auxiliar* sea, crowned, garlanded, wanton. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 180.

II. *n.* An auxiliary: usually in the plural, auxiliary troops.

> My *auxiliars* and allies.
> *Sir H. Taylor*, Ph. van Art., II., v. 1.

> Mighty were the *auxiliars* which then stood
> Upon our side, we who were strong in love!
> Bliss was it in that dawn to be alive,
> But to be young was very heaven!
> *Wordsworth*, French Revolution.

[Archaic in both uses.]

auxiliarly (âg-zil'iạ̈r-li), *adv.* By means of aid or help. *Coleridge.*

auxiliary (âg-zil'iạ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *auxiliarius*, equiv. to *auxiliaris*, helping: see *auxiliar.*] I. *a.* Helping; aiding; assisting; giving support or succor; hence, subsidiary; additional: as, *auxiliary* troops; *auxiliary* engines.—**Auxiliary bishop, auxiliary buffer-spring, auxiliary chaplain**, etc. See the nouns.—**Auxiliary circle**, in *conic sections*, a circle having its center at the center of a conic, which it touches at the extremities of the transverse diameter.—**Auxiliary quantity**, in *math.*, a quantity introduced to simplify or facilitate an operation, as may be done in equations or trigonometry.—**Auxiliary scales**, in *music*, the six keys or scales consisting of any key major, with its relative minor, and the attendant keys of each.—**Auxiliary screw.** See *screw*.—**Auxiliary verb**, a verb that assists in the conjugation of other verbs. See II., 3.

II. *n.*; pl. *auxiliaries* (-riz). [< L. *auxiliarius*, n.] 1. A helper; an assistant; a confederate in some action, enterprise, or undertaking; an aid of any kind.

> Aquatint is seldom practiced by itself; it is rather an *auxiliary* to line-etching. *P. G. Hamerton.*

Specifically—2. *pl.* Foreign troops in the service of a nation at war.

> The Eleians often engaged as *auxiliaries* in the wars of other states, on pretence of asserting the cause of religion.
> *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 512.

3. In *gram.*, a verb used in forming, with the infinitive and participles of other verbs, phrases having the value of, or a value analogous to that of, modes and tenses: thus, I *do* love, I *have* loved, I *shall* love, I *am* loved.—4. In *math.*, an auxiliary quantity (which see, under I.).

auxiliate† (âg-zil'iāt), *v. t.* [< L. *auxiliatus*, pp. of *auxiliari*, help, < *auxilium*, help: see *auxiliar.*] To aid or assist.

> He [Day] then fell into a disputation with Cranmer and Goodrich, in which he repeated his former Scripture, and *auxiliated* it with another.
> *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

auxiliatory† (âg-zil'iạ-tọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. as if **auxiliatorius*, < *auxiliator*, a helper, < *auxiliari*, pp. *auxiliatus*, help, < *auxilium*, help.] I. *a.* Helping; aiding; auxiliary.

> Masses both *auxiliatory* and expiatory.
> *Sir E. Sandys*, State of Religion.

II. *n.* A help; an aid; in the plural, auxiliaries.

> There were no such *auxiliatories* within the walls.
> *R. Watson*, Hist. Philip II.

auxometer (âk-som'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. αὔξειν, increase, + μέτρον, measure. Cf. *auxanometer.*] An instrument for measuring the magnifying powers of an optical instrument.

auxospore (âk'sō-spōr), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. αὔξειν, grow, + σπόρος, seed, offspring.] In the *Diatomaceæ*, an enlarged individual, formed either asexually, by the growth of the protoplasm attended by renewal of the silicious envelop, or sexually, by the union of the contents of two separate cells.

auxotonic (âk-sō-ton'ik), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. αὔξειν, grow, + τόνος, tension, tone.] Determined by growth: in *bot.*, applied to those movements of plants which are the result of growth, in distinction from those of matured organs influenced by stimulation. See *allassotonic*.

ava^{1} (ä'vạ̈), *n.* [Also called *kava, kawa*; a native name.] A fermented drink used in the South Sea islands, made from the roots of the *Piper methysticum*. See *kava*.

ava^{2} (ā'vạ̈), *n.* A name of the topaz humming-bird, *Topaza pella*.

ava' (ạ-vâ'), *adv.* Scotch for *of a'*, that is, *of all*, frequently used in the sense of *at all*.

avadavat (av"ạ-dạ-vat'), *n.* Same as *amadavat*.

avahi (av'ạ-hi), *n.* [Native name.] The woolly lemur, or long-tailed indri, of Madagascar, *Avahis laniger*; the ampongue.

Avahis (av'ạ-his), *n.* [NL., < *avahi.*] A genus of lemurs, containing the ampongue, avahi, or woolly lemur of Madagascar, *A. laniger*: a synonym of *Microrhynchus* (which see).

avail^{1} (ạ-vāl'), *v.* [< ME. *availen*, < OF. *a-* (for L. *ad-*) + *valer, valoir*, be of value or use, < L. *valere*, to be strong, to be worth: see *value.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To have value or use; be of service or advantage; give profit: as, wealth *avails* little to a castaway.

> The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man *availeth* much. Jas. v. 16.

2. To have force or efficacy; serve for a purpose; give aid toward an end: as, his cries *availed* to bring relief.

> The thing to be taught has *availed* to obscure or even to annihilate for their eyes every anxiety as to the mode of teaching. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

3†. [illegible] draw advantage; make use or [illegible]

[illegible] she [illegible]
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1.

II. *trans.* 1. To be for the advantage of; assist or profit: as, what will skill *avail* us [illegible]?

[illegible] nothing. Esther v. [illegible]

All the songs and newspapers and money-subscriptions [illegible] do not think with us, will *avail* nothing against a fact.
Emerson, West Indian Emancipation.

"God save us!" cried the captain,
[illegible]
Whittier, The Mantle of St. John De Matha.

2†. To promote; prosper; assist: said of things.

Meantime he voyaged to explore the will
[illegible] holy hall,
What means might best his safe return *avail*. *Pope.*

3. To advantage; profit; give the benefit to: used reflexively, with *of*: as, he *availed himself of* the opportunity. [Often used colloquially in the United States without the pronoun.]

Then shall they seek t' *avail themselves of* names,
Places and titles. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 515.

The theatre *avails itself of* the best talent of poet, of painter, and of amateur of taste, to make the ensemble of dramatic effect. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 396.

To avail one's self by†, to avail one's self of.

And my peculiar profit persuaded me, sometimes, to *avail myself by* their folly. *Sanford.*

avail¹ (a-vāl'), *n.* [< ME. *availe*, < *availen*: see *avail*, *v.*] 1. Advantage, profit, or benefit, in a general sense; also, value or estimation. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The *avail* of a death-bed repentance. *Jer. Taylor.*

Thy pardon; I but speak for thine *avail*.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

2. Efficacy for a purpose; advantage to an object or end: now used chiefly in negative phrases, or sentences of negative import: as, of little or no *avail*; I doubt whether it will be of much *avail*.

But Cranstoun's lance, of more *avail*,
Pierced through, like silk, the Borderer's mail;
Through shield, and jack, and acton passed.
Scott, L. of L. M., iii. 6.

3. *pl.* Profits or proceeds: as, the *avails* of a sale by auction.—**Avail of marriage**, in *Scots law*, a sum payable to the superior by the heir of a deceased ward vassal, on his becoming marriageable.—**Syn. 1** and **2.** Use, utility, service.—**3.** Returns.

avail²†, *v.* See *avale*.

availability (a-vā-la-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *available*: see *-bility*.] The state of being available; suitableness for the accomplishment of a given purpose; capability of advantageous use or employment: as, the *availability* of a candidate for office, or of a proposed method.

available (a-vā'la-bl), *a.* [< ME. *avaylable*; < *avail*¹ + *-able*.] 1. Profitable; advantageous; having efficacy.

Those who will consult him [Fourier] for no other reason, might do so to see how the energies of Woman may be made *available* in the pecuniary way.
Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 124.

2. Having sufficient power, force, or efficacy for the object; valid.

Laws human are *available* by consent. *Hooker.*

She knows no commendation is more *available* with thee than that of proper virtue.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

3. Capable of being used or employed with advantage; attainable; accessible; at one's disposal: as, his resources were not *available* at the time.

[illegible] army is called 700 000 men, but of these only [illegible] reckoned *available*. *Brougham.*

[illegible] our own candidate [illegible], not any other [illegible] but only the *available* candidate. [illegible] Misc., p. 401.

Advailable is a rare and obsolete form.

availableness (a-vā'la-bl-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being available; capability of being used [illegible] in promoting an end in view. [Rare.]

[illegible] *availableness* [illegible] proposed.
[illegible]

2. [illegible] power; legal force; validity: as, the [illegible] of a title.

availably [illegible], *adv.* In an [illegible] used with [illegible]; validity; [illegible]

availingly [illegible], *adv.* In an [illegible]

[illegible] in India [illegible] Rev., June, [illegible]

availment (a-vāl'ment), *n.* [< *avail*¹, *v.*, + *-ment*.] Profit; efficacy; successful issue. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

aval¹ (ā'vạl), *a.* [< L. *avus*, grandfather, + *-al*.] Relating to grandparents.

The rare opportunities of authentic verification of special parental or *aval* recollections. *Science*, III. 345.

aval² (a-val'), *n.* [F., an indorsement, guaranty, < *à val*, at the bottom: see *avale*.] In Canada, an act of suretyship or guaranty on a promissory note.

avalanche (av'a-lanch), *n.* [< F. *avalanche* (also *avalange*), dial. form (Swiss *valanche*) of **avalance* (ML. *avalantia*), lit. descent, < *avaler*, let fall down: see *avale* and *-ance*.] 1. The fall or sliding down of a mass of snow or ice from a mountain-slope. The sliding down of ordinary snow is, in high snow-covered mountains, an event of frequent occurrence, and is generally not dangerous or destructive, since it mostly takes place high above habitations and forests. Partly consolidated snow, or névé, however, is sometimes set in motion in large quantities, and such an occurrence may be productive of very serious injury, especially to the forests below. Small glaciers sometimes detach themselves from their rocky beds and fall into the valley below; such events are rare, but have sometimes been attended by very disastrous results. The more terrible catastrophes which have occurred, and by which, especially in the Alps, whole villages have been buried, have been due to the sliding down of a portion of the rock itself of which the mountain was formed. These "rock-avalanches," as they are sometimes called, are more properly denominated land-slips or land-slides. See *land-slip*, *land-slide*.

Around his [Mont Blanc's] waist are forests braced,
The *avalanche* in his hand;
But ere it fall, that thundering ball
Must pause at my command. *Byron*, Manfred, i. 1.

Hence—2. Anything resembling an avalanche in suddenness and destructiveness: as, an *avalanche* of misfortunes.

avale† (a-vāl'), *v.* [< ME. *avalen*, *auvalen*, < OF. *avaler*, *avaller* (= Pr. *avalar* = OIt. *avallare*), come down, let down, < *a val*, downward, < L. *ad vallem*, lit. to the valley: *ad*, to; *vallem*, acc. of *valles*, valley, vale: see *vale*. Cf. *amount*, < L. *ad montem*, to the hill; *down*, *adown*, < AS. *of dūne*, from the hill.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To come down; fall.

A rayn from hevene gan *avale*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 626.

2. To descend; dismount.

They . . . from their sweaty Coursers did *avale*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 10.

II. *trans.* 1. To lower; uncover; take off, as a vizor or hood. *Chaucer.*

Hodid men were cleped thanne the Lolardis, that wold never *avale* here hood in presens of the Sacrament.
Capgrave's Chron., p. 245, an. 1387. Quoted in G. P.
[Marsh's Hist. Eng. Lang., p. 7.

2. To let down; lower, as a sail; cause to descend: as, "hath his saile *avaled*," *Gower*, Conf. Amant., viii.

By that, the welked Phœbus gan *availe*
His weary waine. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., Jan.

Thou seest my lowly saile,
That froward fortune doth ever *availe*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., Sept.

3. To make low or abject; depress; degrade.

avalite (av'a-līt), *n.* [< *Avala* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A silicate containing chromium, occurring in emerald-green scales at the mercury-mines of Mount Avala, near Belgrade.

Avallon (a-va-lôn'), *n.* [F.] A French wine of good quality, named from the town of Avallon in the department of Yonne. There are several varieties, named locally from the various vineyards. These wines are free from sweetness, and are often sold under the name of *Chablis*.

avance¹†, *v.* A Middle English form of *advance*.

avance²†, *n.* Obsolete form of *avens*.

avaneh (a-vä'ne), *n.* A light scarf or sash, generally of silk, worn in Asia Minor and Syria as a girdle, or twisted around the tarboosh to form the turban.

avania (a-vä'ni-ä), *n.* [Formerly also *avarria*, *avanie*, also *aveny*, < F. *avanie* = It. Pg. *avania*, < NGr. ἀβανία, Turk. Ar. [illegible], also [illegible], also [illegible]; origin uncertain.] An imposition by the (Turkish) government; compulsory tax; government exaction; "aid," "benevolence" (*Marsh*); specifically (as applied by Christians), an extortionate exaction or tax levied by the Turks. *N. E. D.*

avanious (a-vä'ni-us), *a.* [< *avania* + *-ous*.] Extortionate.

avant† (a-vant'), *n.* [Abbr. of *avant-garde*, *q. v.*] The front of an army; the van.

avant-. [< F. *avant* = Pr. *avant* = It. *avante*, *avanti*, before, < LL. *abante*, i. e., *ab ante*, from before: see *ab-* and *ante-*, and cf. *avaunt*¹, *advance*, *advantage*, etc.] A prefix of French origin, meaning before, fore. Also shortened to *vant-*, *van-*.

avantage†, *n.* A Middle English form of *advantage*.

avant-bras (a-voṅ'brä), *n.* A piece of plate-armor, generally called in English *vambrace* (which see). See *brassart*.

avant-courier (a-vänt'kö"ri-ėr; often, as F., a-voṅ'kö-riā'), *n.* [Formerly *avant-courrier*, *-currier*, *-coureur*, < F. *avant-coureur*, *avant-courrier*, m. (cf. *avant-courrière*, f.), < *avant*, before, + *coureur*, *courrier*, courier: see *courier*.] 1. One despatched in advance to give notice of the approach of another or others.—2†. *pl.* The scouts, skirmishers, or advance-guard of an army. *N. E. D.*

avanters†, *n. pl.* [ME., also *avancers*, < OF. *avant*, before: see *avant-*.] Portions of the numbles of a deer which lie near the neck.

Ryueȝ hit vp radly, riȝt to the byȝt,
Voydeȝ out the *a-vanters*, & verayly ther-after
Alle the rymeȝ by the rybbeȝ radly they lance.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1342.

Then dresse the nombles, fyrste that ye recke,
Downe the *avancers* kerue, that clength to the neck.
Boke of St. Albans, sig. d, iv.

avant-fossé (a-voṅ'fos-ā'), *n.* [F., < *avant*, before, + *fossé*, a ditch: see *fosse*.] In *fort.*, the ditch of the counterscarp next to the country, dug at the foot of the glacis. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.

avant-garde† (a-vänt'gärd; F. pron. a-voṅ'-gärd), *n.* [< F. *avant-garde*, < *avant*, before, + *garde*, guard: see *vanguard*.] Advance-guard.

avantplat (a-voṅ'plä), *n.* Same as *vamplate*.

avanturin, avanturine (a-van'tụ-rin), *n.* and *a.* See *aventurin*.

avarice (av'a-ris), *n.* [< ME. *avarice*, < OF. *avarice* (F. *avarice*), < L. *avaritia*, < *avarus*, greedy (cf. *avidus*, avid: see *avid*), < *avēre*, wish, desire.] An inordinate desire of gaining and possessing wealth; covetousness; cupidity; greediness, or insatiable desire of gain.

So for a good old gentlemanly vice
I think I must take up with *avarice*.
Byron, Don Juan, i. 216.

=**Syn.** *Avarice*, *Covetousness*, *Cupidity*, penuriousness, closeness, miserliness, all denote bad qualities, corruptions of the natural instinct of possession. *Avarice*, literally greediness, a strong desire to get objects of value, has become limited, except in figurative uses, so as to express only a sordid and mastering desire to get wealth. *Covetousness* and *cupidity* are not limited to wealth, but may have for their object anything that can be desired, *cupidity* being directed especially toward material things. *Covetousness* longs to possess that which belongs to another; hence the prohibition in the tenth commandment (Ex. xx. 17). *Cupidity* is more active than the others, less groveling, and more ready to snatch from others that which *covetousness* may wish for without trying to get. See *penurious*.

There grows,
In my most ill-compos'd affection, such
A stanchless *avarice*, that, were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3.

I would not have you to think that my desire of having is the sin of *covetousness*. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1.

When this continent was first discovered, it became an object of *cupidity* to the ambition of many of the nations of Europe. *Story*, Speech, Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

avaricious (av-a-rish'us), *a.* [< ME. *avaricious*, < F. *avaricieux*, < *avarice*. Cf. *avarous*.] Characterized by avarice; greedy of gain; immoderately desirous of accumulating property; eager to acquire or possess.

Luxurious, *avaricious*, false, deceitful.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3.

Liberal of everything else, he [Walpole] was *avaricious* of power. *Macaulay*, Horace Walpole.

avariciously (av-a-rish'us-li), *adv.* In an avaricious manner; with inordinate desire of gaining wealth; covetously.

Each is contented with his own possessions, nor *avariciously* endeavours to heap up more than is necessary for his own subsistence. *Goldsmith*, Essays, xvi.

avariciousness (av-a-rish'us-nes), *n.* The quality of being avaricious; insatiable or inordinate passion for property.

avarous†, *a.* [ME. *avarous*, *averous*, < OF. *averos*, *averus* (extended form as if < *aver*, possession: see *aver*²); cf. *aver*, *avar*, mod. F. *avare*, < L. *avarus*, greedy: see *avarice*.] Covetous; avaricious: as, "the erle *avarous*," *Piers Plowman*.

avast (a-vast'), *interj.* [Prob. < D. *hou' vast*, *houd vast*, = E. *hold fast*, i. e., hold on, wait a while. Cf. D. *houvast* = E. *holdfast*, a crampiron.] *Naut.*, stop! hold! cease! stay! [Sometimes used colloquially.]

Avast hailing! Don't you know me, mother Partlett?
Cumberland.

Avast heaving (*naut.*), the cry to arrest the capstan when nippers are jammed, or any other impediment occurs in heaving the cable.

avatar (av-a̤-tär′ or av′a̤-tär), *n.* [< Skt. *avatara*, descent, < *ava*, down, + √ *tar*, cross over, pass through.] **1.** In *Hindu myth.*, the descent of a deity to the earth in an incarnate form or some manifest shape; the incarnation of a god.

> Three of the *Avataras* or incarnations of Vishnu are connected with a deluge, . . . Vishnu in each case rescuing mankind from destruction by water.
> *Max Muller*, India, p. 141.

Hence—**2.** A remarkable appearance, manifestation, or embodiment of any kind; a descent into a lower sphere; an adorable or wonderful exhibition of an abstract idea, principle, etc., in concrete form: as, "The Irish *Avatar*" (a poem by Byron on a visit of George IV. to Ireland); "the *avatar* of mathematics," *Masson*, Milton, I. 226.

> [Carlyle is] the most shining *avatar* of whim the world has ever seen. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 148.

avatara (av-a̤-tä′rä̤), *n.* Same as *avatar*.

avaunce†, *n.* An obsolete form of *advance*.

avaunt^1 (a̤-vänt′ or -vânt′), *adv.* and *interj.* [ME., < OF. *avant*, forward, < LL. *abante*, lit. from before: see *avant-*.] **I.†** *adv.* Forward.

> And with that word came Drede *avaunt*.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 3958.

II. *interj.* Away! begone! depart! an exclamation of contempt or abhorrence.

> *Avaunt*, thou hateful villain, get thee gone!
> *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 3.

avaunt^1†, *n.* [< *avaunt^1*, *interj.*] Dismissal.

> After this process
> To give her the *avaunt!* It is a pity
> Would move a monster.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 3.

avaunt^2†, *v. i.* [A modification of *avance^1* = *advance*, due to influence of *avaunt^1*, *adv.*] To advance.

> *Avaunting* in great bravery. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. iii. 6.

avaunt^3†, *v.* [ME. *avaunten*, *avanten*, < OF. *avanter*, *avaunter*, < *a-* + *vanter*, *vaunter*, vaunt: see *vaunt*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To praise highly; vaunt; make renowned.

> Do you favour you to *avaunte*.
> *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1788.

II. *intrans.* or *reflexive.* To boast; brag; speak or express vauntingly.

> "Thanne," quod she, "I dar *me* wel *avaunte*,
> Thy lif is sauf." *Chaucer*, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 158.

> Let now the papists *avaunt themselves!*
> *Cranmer*, Ans. to Gardiner, p. 333.

avaunt^3†, *n.* [ME. *avaunt*; < *avaunt^3*, *v.*] A boast; a vaunt. **To make avaunt**, to assert confidently; declare positively. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 289.

avauntance†, *n.* [ME., < *avaunten*: see *avaunt^3*, *v.*, and *-ance*. Cf. OF. *vantance*, < *vanter*, vaunt.] Boasting.

avaunter†, **avauntour†**, *n.* [< ME. *avauntour*, *avaunter*, < OF. *avantour*, *-eor*, < *avanter*: see *avaunt^3*, *v.*] A boaster.

> He is not nyce
> Ne *avauntour*. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 724.

avauntry†, *n.* [ME., also *avauntarie*, < OF. **avanterie*, found only as *vanterie*: see *avaunt^3*, *v.*] Same as *avauntance*.

avdp. An abbreviation of *avoirdupois*.

ave (ā′vē or ä′ve), *interj.* [L., hail! orig. impv. of *avere*, be well, be of good cheer; esp. in LL. phrase *Ave Maria*, hail Mary! in allusion to Luke i. 28: "*Ave* [*Maria*], gratia plena."] Hail! Also, farewell!

> And "*Ave, Ave, Ave*" said,
> "Adieu, adieu" for evermore.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lvii.

Ave Maria, the Hail Mary, a devotion or prayer used in the Western Church. In the older form it consists of the salutation of the angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary when he announced to her the incarnation (Luke i. 28), together with the words of Elizabeth to Mary (Luke i. 42). This form of the Hail Mary was used as an anthem in both the Eastern and Western churches as early as the seventh century. It came into wide use as a devotion in the eleventh century. The concluding words, "Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray for us," etc., were first introduced in the fifteenth century, and first authorized for daily use in the breviary in 1568. Also called the *angelic salutation*. See *angelus*.

ave (ā′vē or ä′ve), *n.* [< *ave*, *interj.*] **1.** An Ave Maria (which see, under *ave*, *interj.*).

> Nine hundred Pater nosters every day,
> And thrise nine hundred *Aves* she was wont to say.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. iii. 13.

2. A salutation. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 1.

Ave. A contraction of *Avenue* (in an address).

avel (av′el), *n.* [E. dial., appar. due to a confusion of ME. *avene* (Prompt. Parv.), for *awene*, awn (cf. Dan. *avne*, awn), with E. dial. *ail^2*, ME. *aile*, *eile*, < AS. *egl*, awn, beard of grain. *Ail^2* and *awn* are from the same root, differing only in the suffix.] The awn or beard of barley.

aveler (av′el-ėr), *n.* A machine for removing the avels or awns of barley from the grain; a hummeler. *E. H. Knight.*

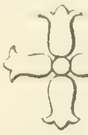
avelingest†, *adv.* [Early mod. E., < *avelong* + adv. gen. suffix *-es*, the term. being assimilated to *-lings*, q. v.] In an oblong or oval shape.

avell (a-vel′), *v. t.* [< L. *avellere*, pull away, < *ab*, away, + *vellere*, pluck, tear.] To pull away. *Sir T. Browne.*

avellan, *a.* See *avellane*.

avellanarious (av″el-a̤-nā′ri-us), *a.* [< L. *Avellanus*: see *avellane*.] Relating to the filbert.

avellane, **avellan** (a-vel′ān, -an, or av′el-ān, -an), *a.* [< OF. *avelane*, < L. *Avellana* (sc. *nux*, nut), earlier *Abellana*, the filbert, lit. the nut of Avella, < *Abella*, a town in Campania abounding in fruit-trees and nuts, now *Avella*. Cf. *apple*.] In *her.*, resembling a filbert: specifically said of a cross each of whose arms resembles the filbert in its outer sheath, sometimes blazoned as four filberts conjoined in cross.


Cross Avellane.
(From "Berry's Dict. of Heraldry.")

avelong†, *a.* [E. dial. *avelang*, oval, < ME. *avelonge*, *awelonge*, < Icel. *aflangr* = Sw. *afl̊ang* = Dan. *aflang* (the prefix being assimilated to *af* = E. *off*), < L. *oblongus*, oblong: see *oblong*.] Oblong or oval; drawn out of a square or circle.

Ave-Mary† (ā′vē-mā″ri), *n.* Same as *Ave Maria* (which see, under *ave*, *interj.*).

> He told of Saintes and Popes, and evermore
> He strowd an *Ave-Mary* after and before.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. i. 35.

> I could never hear the *Ave-Mary* bell without an elevation, or think it a sufficient warrant because they erred in one circumstance for me to err in all—that is, in silence and dumb contempt.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. § 3.

Avena (a̤-vē′nä̤), *n.* [L., oats.] A genus of plants, natural order *Gramineæ*, characterized by having large membranous outer glumes, which inclose two or three perfect flowers, each with a long, bent, and twisted awn on the back of the lower palet. The species are natives of temperate and cold regions. Some are useful pasture-grasses, but by far the most important species is *A. sativa*, the cultivated oat. See *oat*.

avenaceous (av-ẹ-nā′shius), *a.* [< L. *avenaceus*, < *avena*, oats.] Belonging to or resembling oats.

avenage (av′ẹ-nāj), *n.* [< OF. *avenage*, < *avene*, oats, < L. *avena*, oats.] In *old law*, a certain quantity of oats paid by a tenant to a landlord in lieu of rent or other duty.

avenary† (av′ẹ-nā-ri), *n.* [< L. *avenarius*, < *avena*, oats.] Same as *avener*.

avenaunt†, *a.* [ME., also *avenant*, *avenand*, etc., < OF. (and mod. F.) *avenant*, comely, convenient, ppr. of *avenir*, come, suit, become, < L. *advenire*, come: see *advene*, and cf. *convenient*, *comely*, and *becoming*.] **1.** Becoming; well-looking.

> Clere browne she was, and thereto bright
> Of face, body *avenaunt*. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1263.

2. Convenient; suitable.

> Dyghttes his dowblettez for dukes and erles,
> Aketouns *avenaunt* for Arthure hym selfue.
> *Morte Arthure* (ed. Perry, E. E. T. S.), l. 2627.

avener (av′ẹ-nėr), *n.* [ME. *avener*, *avenere*, < OF. *avenier*, < L. *avenarius*: see *avenary*.] In *feudal law*, a chief officer of the stable, whose duty it was to provide oats. Also spelled *avenor*.

avenge (a̤-venj′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *avenged*, ppr. *avenging*. [< ME. *avengen*, < OF. *avengier*, < *a-* (< L. *ad*, to) + *vengier*, revenge, take vengeance, < L. *vindicare*, lay claim to, punish: see *vindicate*, and cf. *revenge* and *vengeance*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To vindicate by inflicting pain or evil on the wrong-doer; execute justice or vengeance on behalf of: with a person as object.

> *Avenge* me of mine adversary. Luke xviii. 3.

> *Avenge*, O Lord, thy slaughter'd saints, whose bones
> Lie scatter'd on the Alpine mountains cold.
> *Milton*, Sonnets, xiii.

2. To take satisfaction for, by pain or punishment inflicted on the injuring party; deal punishment on account of: with a thing as object.

> He will *avenge* the blood of his servants.
> Deut. xxxii. 43.

> Never, till Cæsar's three-and-thirty wounds
> Be well *aveng'd*. *Shak.*, J. C., v. 1.

> I thought ten thousand swords must have leaped from their scabbards to *avenge* even a look that threatened her with insult. But the age of chivalry is gone.
> *Burke*, Rev. in France.

3†. To take revenge on; treat or deal with revengefully.

> If Cain shall be *avenged* sevenfold, truly Lamech seventy and seven fold. Gen. iv. 24.

Syn. *Avenge*, *Revenge*. Until lately these words were used with little or no difference of meaning (see quotations under each). *Avenge* is now restricted to the taking of just punishment or the vindication of justice, and *revenge* to the infliction of pain or evil to gratify resentful feelings, or the desire of retaliation for some real or fancied wrong. Poetic use sometimes returns to the earlier freedom in the meaning of *avenge*. See *revenge*, *n.*

> I will *avenge* this insult, noble Queen.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

> If you poison us, do we not die? and if you wrong us, shall we not *revenge*? *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 1.

II. *intrans.* To execute vengeance; inflict retaliatory pain or injury on a wrong-doer.

> Thou shalt not *avenge* nor bear any grudge against the children of thy people. Lev. xix. 18.

> The *avenging* horror of a conscious mind,
> Whose deadly fear anticipates the blow,
> And sees no end of punishment and woe.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Lucretius, iii. 231.

avenge† (a̤-venj′), *n.* [< *avenge*, *v.*] **1.** Revenge; retaliation.

> That *avenge* by you decreed.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. vi. 8.

2. Punishment; vengeance taken.

> Why doth mine hand from thine *avenge* abstaine?
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. i. 52.

avengeance† (a̤-ven′jans), *n.* [< *avenge* + *-ance*, after *vengeance*.] The act of avenging; vengeance: as, "fear signal *avengeance*," *J. Philips*, Cyder, ii. 49.

avengeful (a̤-venj′fůl), *a.* [< *avenge*, *n.*, + *-ful*, after *revengeful*.] Avenging; executing vengeance. [Rare.]

avengement (a̤-venj′mẹnt), *n.* [< *avenge* + *-ment*.] The act of avenging; vengeance; punishment; satisfaction taken. [Rare.]

> Nought may thee save from heavens *avengement*.
> *Spenser*, Muiopotmos.

> God's *avengement* of his repulse at Hull.
> *Milton*, Eikonoklastes.

avenger (a̤-ven′jėr), *n.* One who avenges or takes vengeance.

> The Lord is the *avenger* of all such. 1 Thes. iv. 6.

> Brutus, thou saint of the *avenger's* order.
> *Beddoes*, Death's Jest-Book, i. 1.

avengeress (a̤-ven′jėr-es̤), *n.* [< *avenger* + *-ess*.] A female avenger. [Rare.]

> That cruell Queene *avengeresse*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. viii. 20.

aveniform (a̤-vē′ni-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *avena*, oats, + *forma*, form.] Resembling a grain of oats. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

avenin (a̤-vē′nin), *n.* [< L. *avena*, oats, + *-in^2*.] A nitrogenous proteid substance found in oats, similar to legumin, and probably a mixture of legumin and gluten.

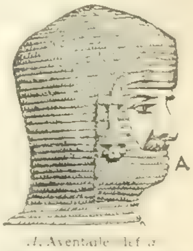
avenious (a̤-vē′ni-us), *a.* Same as *avenous*.

avenor†, *n.* See *avener*.

avenous (a̤-vē′nus), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. + L. *vena*, vein.] In *bot.*, wanting veins or nerves, as the leaves of certain plants. Also *avenious*.

avens (av′enz), *n.* [< ME. *avans*, *avance*, *avaunce*, *avence*, ML. *avancia*, *avencia*, *avantia*, avens, harefoot; origin obscure.] The popular English name of species of plants of the genus *Geum*. The common or yellow avens, or herb-bennet, is *G. urbanum*; the purple or water avens, *G. rivale*.—Mountain avens, *Dryas octopetala*.

aventaile, **aventail** (av′ẹn-tāl), *n.* [< ME. *aventayle*, < OF. *esventail*, air-hole, < *esventer* (mod. F. *éventer*), < L. *ex*, out, + *ventus*, wind.] In medieval armor: (*a*) The flap or adjustable part of the hood of mail, which when unfastened allowed the hood to drop upon the shoulders. (*b*) The movable front of the helmet.



A, Aventaile (left).
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

Aventine (av′ẹn-tin), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Aventinus*.] **I.** *a.* Appellative of one of the seven hills on which Rome was built. According to a legend, it was called Mons Aventinus, or the Aventine hill, from an aboriginal king Aventinus who was buried there.

II.† *n.* A post of defense or safety; security; defense.

> Into the castle's tower,
> That only *Aventine* that now is left us.
> *Beau. and Fl.*

> My strong *Aventine* is
> That great Domitian . . . will once return,
> Who can repair, with ease, the consul's ruins.
> *Massinger*, Roman Actor, i. 1.

aventre†, *v. t.* [< It. *avventare*, throw, shoot, dart, < L. *ad*, to, + *vento*, wind: cf. Pr. *ventar* = OF. *venter*, cast to the wind: see *vent*.] To throw, as a spear or dart.

> Her mortall speare
> She mightily *aventred* towards one,
> And downe him smot. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. i. 28.

aventure†, *n.* [The older form of *adventure*, q. v.] Adventure; chance; accident; specifically, in *old law*, a mischance causing a person's death without felony, as drowning or falling from a house.

aventurin, aventurine (a-ven'ṭū-rin), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *aventurine*, < It. *avventurino*, < *avventura*, chance: see *adventure*, *n.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** A sort of opaque golden-brown glass filled with specks or drops of a bright gold-color and of different sizes, used, under the name of *goldstone*, for various ornaments. Its preparation was discovered at Murano, near Venice, by the accident of dropping a quantity of brass filings into a pot of melted glass; hence the name. **2.** A variety of feldspar, usually oligoclase, spangled with scales of hematite, göthite, or mica. It is often called *sunstone*. The most highly prized variety is obtained in Russia.—**3.** A similar variety of quartz containing spangles of mica or other mineral.—**4.** A kind of sealing-wax, of a translucent brown color and abounding in gold specks or particles.—**Chrome aventurin**, a glass made by freely adding bichromate of potash to the other materials used, thus separating spangles of oxid of chromium.

II. *a.* Having the appearance of aventurin: as, *aventurin* lacquer, etc.—**Aventurin glaze**, a glaze for porcelain. It is brownish, with crystalline laminæ of a golden luster.

Also written *avanturin*, *avanturine*.

aventurous† (a-ven'ṭū-rus), *a.* Obsolete form of *adventurous*.

avenue (av'ẹ-nū), *n.* [Formerly also *advenue*, *avenew*, < F. *avenue*, orig. pp. fem. of *avenir*, < L. *advenire*, come to, < *ad*, to, + *venire*, come. Cf. *advene*.] **1.** A passage; a way or an opening for entrance into a place; any opening or passage by which a thing is or may be introduced or approached.

> [illegible] were set up at all the *avenues* of the city, to keep the people from going out. *Clarendon.*

2. A roadway of approach to a country-house, particularly when straight, of considerable length, and shaded by a row of trees on each side; a drive in a private country-place; a walk in a garden or demain of some pretensions as to style or size.

> A long *avenue* wound and circled from the outermost gate through an untrimmed woodland.
> *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 45.

3. A street; properly, a wide street planted with trees and often with turfed spaces on either side, or a garden or shaded promenade in the middle: used in New York, Washington, etc., in the names of the longest and generally the widest streets, as Fifth or Pennsylvania *Avenue*, but in some American cities without special reference to the character of the street.—**4.** Figuratively, means of access or attainment.

> There are no *avenues* to the public service opened for talent. *Brougham.*

aver^1 (a-vėr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *averred*, ppr. *averring*. [Early mod. E. also *averr*, < ME. *averren*, < OF. *averrer*, *averer*, mod. F. *avérer* = Pr. *averar* = It. *avverare*, < ML. *adverare*, make true, prove true, be true, < L. *ad*, to, + *verus*, true: see *verify*, *verity*, etc.] **1†.** To assert the truth of.—**2†.** To confirm; verify; prove to be true.—**3.** To affirm with confidence; declare in a positive or peremptory manner.

> [illegible] that to this day I have done no ethical act [illegible] to my abstract judgment and feeling. [illegible]

4. In *law*, to avouch or verify; offer to verify; [illegible] a fact. See *averment*.—**5.** To assert [illegible]; offer in evidence. [Archaic.]

> [illegible]
> [illegible] picture [illegible]
> *Shak.* [illegible]

Syn. [illegible] to assert, [illegible] protest, insist, maintain.

aver [illegible] [Sc. *aver*, *aiver* [illegible] ME. [illegible] *aver* (later also [illegible] [illegible] later OF. [illegible] OF. [illegible] mod. F. *avoir* [illegible] *haver*, = Pg. *haveres* [illegible] ML. *averium*, *aver*, *avere* [illegible] property, stock, lit. 'having,' being the [illegible] OF. *aver*, *aveir*, etc., < L. *habere* [illegible] From its use as a collective sing. arose its use in the plural, in the special sense of stock, cattle, whence a new sing. (ML. *averia*, *averius*, as well as *averum*, *averium*), a beast of burden.] **1†.** Substance; property; estate.

> Marchaunt he was of gret *avoir*.
> *Seuyn Sages*, l. 2205, in Weber's Metr. Rom., III.

2†. *pl.* Live stock; cattle; domestic animals.—**3.** A beast of burden; a draft-ox or draft-horse; an old horse. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

> An inch of a nag is worth a span of an *aver*.
> In *Ray*, Proverbs (1678), p. 36.

average^1 (av'ẹ-rāj), *n.* [= Sc. *avarage*, contr. *arrage*, *arage*, now *arriage*, esp. in the combination *arriage and carriage*; < late ME. *average*, earlier only in ML. *averagium* or OF. *average*, appar. the same, with suffix *-age*, as ML. *avera*, a kind of service mentioned in Domesday Book: usually referred to *aver*, a beast of burden, and defined accordingly; but this is doubtful, *avera* being more prob. a reflex, simulating *aver*, of OF. *ovre*, *œvre*, mod. F. *œuvre*, < L. *opera*, work: see *opera*, *ure^2*, *manœuver*.] In *old law*, a kind of service owed by tenants to their superior. The nature of the service is not clear. It is usually explained as service done with beasts of burden, but this appears to rest on a doubtful etymology (see above).

average^2 (av'ẹ-rāj), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *averige*, *averidge*, *avaridge*, < late ME. *average*, the same, with suffix *-age* (found only in E. and Anglo-L. *averagium*), as late ME. *averays* (for *averys*?), < F. *avaris*, "decay of wares or merchandise, leaking of wines, also the charges of the carriage or measuring thereon, also the fees or veils of a cook, etc." (Cotgrave), sing. prop. *avarie* = Sp. *avería* = Pg. It. *avaria*, in ML. *avaria*, *averia*; cf. MD. *avarij*, D. *haverij* = G. *haferei*, *haverie* = Dan. *havari* = Sw. *haveri*, from Rom. Origin disputed; the orig. sense, 'a duty on goods,' suggests a connection with ML. *averia*, goods, property: see *aver^2*. Perhaps *avania*, through its appar. more orig. form *avaria*, is to be referred to the same source: see *avania*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** (*a*†) A duty or tax upon goods. (*b*) A small charge payable by the shippers of goods to the master of the ship, over and above the freight, for his care of the goods. Hence the clause, in bills of lading, "paying so much freight, with primage and *average* accustomed." (*c*) A small charge paid by the master on account of the ship and cargo, such as pilotage, towage, etc.: called more specifically *petty average*. (*d*) A loss, or the sum paid on account of a loss (such as that of an anchor), when the general safety is not in question, and which falls on the owner of the particular property lost: called more specifically *particular average*. (*e*) A contribution made by the owners of a ship's freight and cargo, in proportion to their several interests, to make good a loss that has been sustained or an expense incurred for the general safety of the ship and cargo. Thus, when for the safety of a ship in distress any destruction of property is incurred, either by cutting away the masts, throwing goods overboard, or in other ways, all persons who have goods on board or property in the ship (or the insurers) contribute to the loss according to their average, that is, according to the proportionate value of the goods of each on board. Average in this sense is also called *general average*.

2. A sum or quantity intermediate to a number of different sums or quantities, obtained by adding them together and dividing the result by the number of quantities added; an arithmetical mean proportion. Thus, if four persons lose respectively $10, $20, $30, and $40, the *average* loss by the four is $25. Hence—**3.** Any medial amount, estimate, or general statement based on a comparison of a number of diverse specific cases; a medium.

> A like number of men, through various kinds and degrees of ill success, reveal a mental capacity that is more or less below the *average*. *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. [illegible]

> Yet I have no doubt that that people's rulers are as wise as the *average* of civilized rulers.
> *Thoreau*, Walden, p. [illegible]

Average bond. See *bond*^{1}.—**Upon** or **on an average**, taking the arithmetical mean of several unequal numbers or quantities; taking the arithmetical mean deduced from a great number of examples.

> *On an average* the male and female births are tolerably equal. *Buckle*, Civilization, I. [illegible]

Syn. 2 and 3. *Medium*, etc. See *mean*, *n.*

II. *a.* **1.** Equal in amount to the sum of all the particular quantities of the same sort divided by the number of them: as, the *average* yield of wheat to the acre; the *average* price of anything for a year.

> I departed, . . . convinced that, . . . whatever the ratio of population, the *average* amount of human nature to the square mile is the same the world over.
> *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 93.

Hence—**2.** Of medium character, quality, etc.; midway between extremes; ordinary.

> They all [the Palæocosmic skeletons] represent a race of grand physical development, and of cranial capacity equal to that of the *average* modern European.
> *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 174.

> The *average* intellect of five hundred persons, taken as they come, is not very high. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, vi.

> We mortals cross the ocean of this world
> Each in his *average* cabin of a life—
> The best's not big, the worst yields elbow-room.
> *Browning*, Bishop Blougram's Apology.

3. Estimated in accordance with the rules of average: as, the loss was made good by an *average* contribution.—**Average curvature.** See *curvature*.—**Average standard**, in *copper-mining*, the market value of a ton of tough-cake copper. It formerly served as a basis for estimating the amount to be paid by the smelters to the miners for ores of copper purchased. [Cornwall.]—**Syn.** See *mean*, *n.*

average^2 (av'ẹ-rāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *averaged*, ppr. *averaging*. [< *average^2*, *n.*] **1.** To find the arithmetical mean of, as unequal sums or quantities; reduce to a mean.—**2.** To result in, as an arithmetical mean term; amount to, as a mean sum or quantity: as, wheat *averages* 56 pounds to the bushel.

> These spars *average* 10 feet in length. *Belknap.*

3. To divide among a number proportionally; divide the total amount of by the number of equal shares: as, to *average* a loss.

> The permanent *averaged* price on all kinds of commodities. *English Rev.*, VI. 261.

average^3† (av'ẹ-rāj), *n.* [Also *averaige*, *averish*, prob. an expansion (in reverse imitation of Sc. *arriage*, *arrage*, for *average^1*) of *arrish*, *ersh*: see *arrish*, *ersh*, *eddish*.] The stubble and grass left in corn-fields after harvest.

> In these monthes after the cornne bee innede it is meete to putt draughte horses and oxen into the *averish*.
> Quoted in *Archæologia*, xiii. 379.

average-adjuster (av'ẹ-rāj-ạ-jus"tėr), *n.* An expert accountant who is employed in cases of general average to ascertain and state the sum which each of the parties interested has to pay in order to make up the loss sustained by some for the general good. Also called *average-stater*, *average-taker*.

averagely (av'ẹ-rāj-li), *adv.* In an average or medial manner; in the mean between two extremes.

> Which tends to render living more difficult for every *averagely* situated individual in the community.
> *J. S. Mill*, Polit. Econ., I. xiii. § 4.

average-stater, average-taker (av'ẹ-rāj-stā"tėr, -tā"kėr), *n.* Same as *average-adjuster*.

averano (av-ẹ-rä'nō), *n.* [Appar. S. Amer.] A name of the birds of the genus *Chasmorhynchus* of Temminck, including several South American fruit-crows of the family *Cotingidæ* and subfamily *Gymnoderinæ*, as *C. variegatus*, the averano of Buffon, and the arapunga. See cut under *arapunga*.

avercake, *n.* See *havercake*.

avercorn†, *n.* [Appar. < *aver* (repr. ML. *avera* (see *average^1*), a kind of service) + *corn*.] In *old law*, corn paid by a tenant to his superior as rent or in lieu of service. This word, like *aver-land* and *averpenny*, is not known in vernacular use, and its technical sense is uncertain. See *average^1*.

averdant (a-vėr'dant), *a.* [See *verdant*.] In *her.*, covered with green herbage: chiefly applied to a mount in base.

averish† (av'ẹ-rish), *n.* Same as *average^3*.

averland (ā'vėr-land), *n.* [See *avercorn*.] In *old law*, land subject to the service called *average*. See *average^1*.

averment (a-vėr'ment), *n.* [< *aver^1* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of averring; affirmation; positive assertion.

> Pleading *averments* and innuendoes.
> *Burke*, Powers of Juries.

2†. Verification; establishment by evidence. *Bacon.*—**3.** In *law*, an allegation or statement as a fact: commonly used of statements in a pleading which the party thereby professes to be ready to prove.

Avernian (ạ-vėr'ni-ạn), *a.* [< L. *Avernus* (sc. *lacus*), now (It.) *Lago d'Averno*; usually referred to Gr. *ἄορνος*, without birds (< *ἀ-* priv. + *ὄρνις*, bird); called *ἄορνος λίμνη* by Aristotle, *ὁ Ἄορνος* by Strabo.] Pertaining to Avernus, a lake of Campania in Italy, looked upon by the ancients as an entrance to hell. From its waters mephitic vapors arose, which were supposed to kill birds that attempted to fly over it.

averpenny† (ā'vėr-pen″i), *n.* [See *avercorn.*] In *old law*, money paid by a tenant to his lord in lieu of the service called *average.*

averrable (a̤-vėr'a̤-bl), *a.* [< *aver*^{1} + *-able.*] 1. Capable of being verified or proved.—2. Capable of being averred, asserted, or declared.

Averrhoa (av-e-rō'ä̤), *n.* [NL., named from *Averrhoës, Averroës*: see *Averroist.*] A genus of small trees, natural order *Geraniaceæ*, tribe *Oxalideæ*, containing two East Indian species, cultivated for their very acid fruit. The bilimbi, *A. Bilimbi*, is often pickled or candied, and its juice removes the stain of iron-rust and other spots from linen. The carambola, *A. Carambola*, is also used as food.

Averroism, Averrhoism (av-e-rō'izm), *n.* [< *Averrhoës* + *-ism.*] The doctrines held by Averrhoës and his followers. See *Averroist.*

The patricians of Venice and the lecturers of Padua made *Averroism* synonymous with doubt and criticism in theology, and with sarcasm against the hierarchy.
Encyc. Brit., III. 151.

Averroist, Averrhoist (av-e-rō'ist), *n.* [< *Averrhoës* or *Averroës* + *-ist.* *Averroës* is a Latinized form of Ar. *Ibn-Roshd.*] A follower of Averrhoës, a celebrated Arabian philosopher and commentator on Aristotle, who was born at Cordova about A. D. 1126, and died 1198. The philosophy of the Averroists was little more than an imperfect interpretation of Aristotle's doctrines; but Averroism was particularly characterized by its effort to separate philosophy and religion.

Averroistic (av″e-rō̤-is'tik), *a.* [< *Averroist* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the Averroists or their doctrines.

The *Averroistic* school, mainly composed of physicists and naturalists, was the most decided opponent of the scholastic system in its relation to theology.
Prof. V. Botta, in Ueberweg's Hist. Phil., II. App. ii.

averruncate† (av-e-rung'kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *averruncated*, ppr. *averruncating.* [< L. *averruncatus*, pp. of *averruncare*, avert, remove, an ancient word peculiar to the language of religion, < *ā* for *ab*, from, + *verruncare*, turn. Hence erroneously *averruncate, averuncate* (Cockeram), *aberuncate* (Bailey and Johnson), "to weed," "to pull up by the roots," from an erroneously assumed L. **aberuncare*, as if < *ab*, from, + *eruncare*, < *e* for *ex*, out, + *runcare*, uproot, weed.] 1. To avert or ward off. [Obsolete or rare.]

But sure some mischief will come of it,
Unless by providential wit,
Or force, we *averruncate* it.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 758.

2. [Improp.: see etym.] To weed; pull up by the roots.

averruncation† (av″e-rung-kā'sho̤n), *n.* [< *averruncate.*] 1. The act of averting or warding off (evils). [Obsolete or rare.]

Averruncation of epidemical diseases by telesms.
J. Robinson, Eudoxa (1658), p. 82.

2. [Improp.] A rooting up; extirpation; removal.

averruncator (av'e-rung-kā″tor̤), *n.* [< *averruncate* + *-or*; also spelled *äberuncator*: see *aberuncate.*] See *aberuncator.*

aversant (a̤-vėr'sa̤nt), *a.* [< L. *aversan(t-)s*, ppr. of *aversari*, turn away, < *ā* for *ab*, away, + *versari*, turn. Cf. *averse.*] In *her.*, turned to show the back: said of a right hand. Also called *dorsed.*

A Hand Aversant or Dorsed.

aversation (av-ėr-sā'sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *aversatio(n-)*, < *aversari*, pp. *aversatus*: see *aversant.*] Aversion; a turning away from. [Obsolete or rare.]

I had an *aversation* to this voyage
When first my brother moved it.
Chapman, Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois, iii. 1.

Certainly for a king himself to charge his subjects with high treason, and so vehemently to prosecute them in his own cause as to do the office of a searcher, argued in him no great *aversation* from shedding blood.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, ix.

Some men have a natural *aversation* to some vices or virtues and a natural affection to others. *Jer. Taylor.*

averse (a̤-vėrs'), *a.* [< L. *aversus*, pp. of *avertere*, turn away: see *avert.*] 1. Turned away from anything; turned backward; averted.

Earth . . . with her part *averse*
From the sun's beam. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 138.

The tracks *averse* a lying notice gave,
And led the searcher backward from the cave.
Dryden, Æneid, viii.

Hence—2. Specifically: (*a*) In *bot.*, turned away from the central axis: opposed to *adverse* (which see). (*b*) In *ornith.*, set back or turned away from: applied to pygopodous or rump-footed birds, whose legs are set so far back that the erect posture is necessitated, as in the case of the loon, grebe, or auk.—3. Disliking; unwilling; having reluctance.

Averse alike to flatter, or offend.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 743.

As Mr. Wilmot knew that I could make a very handsome settlement on my son, he was not *averse* to the match.
Goldsmith, Vicar, ii.

4. Unfavorable; indisposed; adverse.

Some much *averse* I found and wondrous harsh,
Contemptuous, proud, set on revenge and spite.
Milton, S. A., l. 1461.

And Pallas now *averse* refused her aid. *Dryden.*

[This word and its derivatives are now regularly followed by *to*, and not by *from*, although the latter is used by some modern writers. The word itself includes the idea of *from*; but the literal meaning is ignored, the affection of the mind signified by the word being regarded as exerted *toward* the object of dislike. Similarly, the kindred terms *contrary, repugnant*, etc., are also followed by *to*.] **Syn.** 3. *Averse, Reluctant*, disinclined, backward, slow, loath, opposed. *Averse* implies habitual dislike or unwillingness, though not of a very strong character, and is nearly synonymous with *disinclined*: as, *averse* to study, to active pursuits. *Reluctant*, literally, struggling back from, implies some degree of struggle either with others who are inciting us on, or between our own inclination and some strong motive, as sense of duty, whether it operates as an impelling or as a restraining influence. See *antipathy.*

Averse to pure democracy, yet firm in his regard for existing popular liberties. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 277.

I would force from the *reluctant* lips of the Secretary of State his testimony to the real power of the masses.
W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 44.

4. *Adverse, Inimical*, etc. See *hostile.*

averse† (a̤-vėrs'), *v. t.* and *i.* [< L. *aversus*: see the adj.] To turn away; avert. *B. Jonson.*

Wise Pallas' shield
(By which, my face *aversed*, in open field
I slew the Gorgon).
B. Jonson, Masque of Queens.

aversely (a̤-vėrs'li), *adv.* 1. In the reverse or opposite direction; backward.—2. With aversion or repugnance; unwillingly. [Rare in both senses.]

averseness (a̤-vėrs'nes), *n.* [< *averse* + *-ness.*] The state of being averse; opposition of mind; dislike; unwillingness; backwardness.

aversion (a̤-vėr'sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *aversio(n-)*, < *avertere*: see *averse, a.*, and *avert.*] 1†. A turning away; a change of application.

A figurative speech called apostrophe, which is an *aversion* of speech from one thing . . . to another.
Bp. Morton, Episcopacy Asserted, p. 101.

2†. The act of averting or warding off.—3. An averted state of the mind or feelings; opposition or repugnance of mind; fixed or habitual dislike; antipathy: used absolutely or with *to*, sometimes with *from, for*, or *toward.*

His *aversion towards* the house of York. *Bacon.*

Adhesion to vice, and *aversion from* goodness.
Bp. Atterbury.

A state *for* which they have so great an *aversion.*
Addison.

An *aversion to* a standing army in time of peace had long been one of the strongest of English sentiments.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

4†. Opposition or contrariety of nature: applied to inanimate substances.

Magnesia, notwithstanding this *aversion* to solution, forms a kind of paste with water. *Fourcroy* (trans.).

5. A cause of dislike; an object of repugnance.

Had I no preference for any one else, the choice you have made would be my *aversion.*
Sheridan, The Rivals, i. 2.

=**Syn.** 3. *Hatred, Dislike, Antipathy* (see *antipathy*); unwillingness, shrinking, hesitation, disrelish, distaste, detestation.

aversive† (a̤-vėr'siv), *a.* [< L. *aversus* (see *averse, a.*) + *-ive.*] Averse; turning away.

Those strong-bent humours, which *aversive* grew.
Daniel, Civil Wars, vii. 78.

aversively† (a̤-vėr'siv-li), *adv.* With aversion; backwardly. *Chapman.*

avert (a̤-vėrt'), *v.* [< L. *avertere*, turn away, < *a* for *ab*, from, away, + *vertere*, turn: see *verse, version, averse*, etc. Cf. *advert, convert, divert, evert, invert, pervert, revert, subvert*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To turn away; turn or cause to turn off or away: as, to *avert* the eyes from an object: now seldom with a personal object.

When atheists and profane persons do hear of so many discordant and contrary opinions in religion, it doth *avert* them from the church. *Bacon.*

To associate Himself with some persons and to *avert* Himself from others. *H. James*, Subs. and Shad., p. 158.

2†. To give a turn or direction to; direct.

Avert your liking a more worthier way,
Than on a wretch whom Nature is asham'd
Almost to acknowledge hers. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1.

3. To ward off; prevent the occurrence or happening of (evil or something threatened).

Believing in the divine goodness, we must necessarily believe that the evils which exist are necessary to *avert* greater evils. *Macaulay*, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

4†. To oppose; view with aversion.

The nature of mankind doth certainly *avert* both killing and being killed.
Decay Christ. Piety (1667), vi. § 9, 251. (*N. E. D.*)

II. *intrans.* To turn away. [Rare.]

Averting from our neighbour's good.
Thomson, Spring, l. 301.

avertebrated (a-vėr'tē̤-brā-ted), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. (*a*-^{18}) + *vertebrated.*] Evertebrated; invertebrate.

The Linnæan classification of *avertebrated* animals.
G. Johnston (ed. of Cuvier, 1849), p. 355.

averted (a̤-vėr'ted), *p. a.* 1. Turned away or aside.

When food was brought to them, her share
To his *averted* lips the child did bear.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, v. 30.

2. Specifically, in *anat. drawing*, having the head of the object turned to the top of the figure. *Wilder.*

averter (a̤-vėr'tėr), *n.* One who or that which averts or turns away.

Averters and purgers must go together, as tending all to the same purpose, to divert this rebellious humour [melancholy] and turn it another way.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 407.

avertible (a̤-vėr'ti-bl), *a.* [< *avert* + *-ible.*] Capable of being averted; preventable: as, "*avertible* evils," *Kinglake.*

avertiment†, *n.* An erroneous form of *advertisement. Milton.*

Aves (ā'vēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *avis*, a bird; cf. Skt. *vi* = Zend *vi*, a bird. Cf. also *ovum* and *egg*^{1}.] Birds; feathered animals, considered as a class of vertebrates, next after mammals: sometimes united with *Reptilia* in a superclass *Sauropsida*, distinguished on the one hand from *Mammalia*, and on the other from *Ichthyopsida*, or amphibians and fishes together. *Aves* are defined by the following characteristics: a body covered with feathers, a kind of exoskeleton no other animals possess; hot blood; completely double circulation; perfectly 4-chambered heart; single and dextral aortic arch; fixed lungs; air-passages prolonged into various air-sacs, even into the interior of some of the bones of the skeleton; oviparous reproduction; eggs large and meroblastic, with copious food-yolk and albumen and a hard calcareous shell; limbs 4 in number, the anterior pair of which are modified as wings, and generally subserve flight by means of their large feathers, the distal segment of the limb being compressed and reduced, with not more than 3 digits, usually not unguiculate; the metacarpals more or less ankylosed as a rule, and the free carpals normally only 2 in adult life; a large breast-bone, usually carinate, and great pectoral muscles; numerous dorsolumbar, sacral, and urosacral vertebræ ankylosed into a sacrarium; ilia greatly produced forward, and ilia and ischia backward, normally without median symphyses; perforate cotyloid cavity; the trochanter of the femur articulating with an iliac antitrochanter, and the fibula incomplete below; the astragalus ankylosed with the tibia, and assisting in forming the tibial condyles; mediotarsal ankle-joint; not more than 4 metatarsals, 3 ankylosed together, and not more than 4 digits, the phalanges of which are usually 2, 3, 4, or 5 in number; the hind limb fitted as a whole for bipedal locomotion; and no teeth in any recent forms, the jaws being sheathed in horn. Birds have undergone little modification since their first appearance in the Jurassic age; their classification is consequently difficult, and no leading authors agree in detail. Linnæus (1766) divided them into 6 orders: *Accipitres, Picæ, Anseres, Grallæ, Gallinæ*, and *Passeres.* Cuvier's arrangement (1817) was similar, with the 6 orders *Accipitres, Passerinæ, Scansores, Gallinæ, Grallæ*, and *Palmipedes.* A system said to have been originally proposed by Kirby, and formerly much in vogue among English ornithologists, recognized *Natatores, Grallatores, Cursores, Rasores, Scansores, Insessores*, and *Raptores* as orders. The latest artificial system is that of Sundevall (1872-3), with the orders *Oscines, Volucres, Accipitres, Gallinæ, Grallatores, Natatores, Proceres*, and *Saururæ*, 42 subordinate groups, and 1,229 genera. In 1867 Huxley divided birds into 3 orders: *Saururæ, Ratitæ*, and *Carinatæ*; the latter into 4 suborders, *Dromæognathæ, Schizognathæ, Desmognathæ*, and *Ægithognathæ*, and 16 superfamily groups—an arrangement very different from any preceding one. The discovery of *Odontornithes*, or toothed birds, led to another primary division by Marsh into *Odontolcæ, Odontotormæ*, and *Saururæ*, this author not extending his classification to recent birds. In 1884 Coues divided all birds into 5 subclasses: (1) *Saururæ*, with teeth, amphicœlous vertebræ, carinate sternum, separate metacarpals, and long, lizard-like tail; (2) *Odontotormæ*, with socketed teeth, biconcave vertebræ, carinate sternum, ankylosed metacarpals, and short tail; (3) *Odontolcæ*, with teeth in grooves, heterocœlous vertebræ, rudimentary wings, ratite sternum, and short tail; (4) *Ratitæ*, without teeth, with heterocœlous vertebræ, ratite sternum, rudimentary wings, ankylosed metacarpals, and short tail; (5) *Carinatæ*, without teeth, with heterocœlous vertebræ, carinate sternum, developed wings, ankylosed metacarpals, and short tail. The *Carinatæ* include all living birds, except the few struthious or ratite birds. For the carinate subclass or order, some 15 or 20 ordinal or subordinal groups are now usually adopted. One of these, *Passeres*, includes a large majority of all birds. The genera or subgenera of birds in use now range from about 1,200 to about 2,900. The species are usually estimated at about 10,000. See *bird* and *Sauropsida.*

Avesta (a̤-ves'tä̤), *n.* The sacred writings attributed to Zoroaster. See *Zend-Avesta.*

Avestan [illegible]-ves'tan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Avesta* + *-an.*] I. [illegible] to the Avesta.
II. [illegible] language of the Avesta; Zend.

avestruz (a-ves-tröz'), *n.* [Pg., also *abestruz*, = Sp. *avestruz*, ostrich: see *ostrich.*] A name [illegible] American ostrich, *Rhea americana.*

aviador (av"i-a-dōr'), *n.* [Amer. Sp., < Sp. [illegible] provide necessaries for a journey, prepare, [illegible] + [illegible] < L. *via*, way, road: see [illegible]] One who furnishes to the proprietor of a [illegible] and supplies for working it.

M[illegible] advanced goods and provisions, when [illegible]. [illegible] Arizona and Sonora, p. 126.

avian (ā'vi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *avis*, a bird, + *-an.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to *Aves*, or birds; ornithic.

[illegible] *O. C. Marsh*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 313.

Avian anatomy. [illegible]

II. *n.* A member of the class *Aves;* a bird: as, "this ancient *avian*," *Coues.*

aviary (ā'vi-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *aviaries* (-riz). [< L. *aviarium*, an aviary, neut. of *aviarius*, of birds, < *avis*, bird: see *Aves.*] A large cage, building, or inclosure in which birds are reared or kept.

aviation (a-vi-ā'shon), *n.* [< L. *avis*, a bird.] The art or act of flying. [Rare.]

aviator (ā'vi-ā-tor), *n.* A flying-machine employing the principle of the aëroplane. [Recent.]

avicula (a-vik'ū-lä), *n.* [L., dim. of *avis*, a bird.] **1.** A little bird; hence, any ungrown bird; a nestling, fledgling, or chick.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.: in allusion to the wing-like expansion of the hinge.] In *conch.*, a genus of bivalve mollusks, typical of the family *Aviculidæ;* the wing-shells. *A. hirundo* is the type.

Wing-shell (*Avicula hirundo*).

avicular (a-vik'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *avicularius*, n., a bird-keeper, prop. adj., pertaining to birds, < *avicula*, a little bird: see *avicula.*] Pertaining to birds. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

avicularia, *n.* Plural of *avicularium.*

avicularian (a-vik-ū-lā'ri-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to an avicularium.

avicularium (a-vik-ū-lā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *avicularia* (-ä). [NL., neut. of L. *avicularius*, adj.: see *avicular.*] In *zoöl.*, a singular small prehensile process, resembling a bird's head, with a movable mandible, which snaps incessantly, found in many of the *Polyzoa.* Compare *flabellarium*, *vibracularium.*

aviculid (a-vik'ū-lid), *n.* A bivalve of the family *Aviculidæ.*

Aviculidæ (av-i-kū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Avicula* + *-idæ.*] A family of lamellibranchs, with oblique inequivalve shells, having an outer prismatic cellular layer and inner nacreous layer, a small byssus-secreting foot, and completely open mantle. There are several genera besides [illegible] the type, among them *Meleagrina* which contains the famous pearl-mussel, *M. margaritifera* of the [illegible] and Persian gulf and the Gulf of Mexico. See [illegible] under [illegible]

aviculoid (a-vik'ū-loid), *a.* [< *Avicula* + *-oid.*] Resembling the *Aviculidæ:* as, "an *aviculoid* [illegible]." *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXXI. 140.

Aviculopecten (a-vik"ū-lō-pek'ten), *n.* [NL., < *Avicula* + *Pecten.*] A genus of fossil bivalve mollusks: so called because it combines characters of the genera *Avicula* and *Pecten.* Species occur in the Silurian and Carboniferous [illegible]

av[illegible]ture (a'vi-kul-tūr), *n.* [< L. *avis*, a bird, + [illegible], culture.] The care of birds; the [illegible] keeping of birds in domestication or [illegible]

avid [illegible] *a.* [< L. *avidus*, greedy, eager, [illegible] Cf. *avarice.*] Eager; greedy. [illegible]

avidi[illegible] *a.* [illegible] *avidus* [illegible] *avid:* [illegible] greediness," [illegible] p. 418.

avidious[illegible] *adv.* In [illegible] eagerly; with greed [illegible]

avidity [illegible] [< F. *avidité*, < L. *aviditat-*, [illegible] greedy, eager: see *avid.*] 1. Greediness; strong appetite: applied to the senses.—**2.** Eagerness; intenseness of desire: applied to the mind.

[illegible], to know the causes of things is the parent of all philosophy. *Reid.*

=**Syn. 2.** *Earnestness, Zeal*, etc. See *eagerness.*

avie† (a-vi'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*^{3} + *vie*, after F. *à l'envi*, in emulation, emulously: see *vie.*] Emulously.

They strive *avie* one with another in variety of colours. *Holland.*

aview† (a-vū'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *adview*, *advewe*, < late ME. *avewe*, < *a-*, *ad-*, + *vewe*, view. Cf. OF. *aveuer*, *aveuer*, follow with the eye (*aveument*, a view), < *a*, to, + *vue*, view, sight.] To view or inspect; survey; reconnoiter.

avifauna (ā'vi-fâ-nä), *n.*; pl. *avifaunæ* (-nē). [NL., < L. *avis*, a bird (see *Aves*), + *fauna*, q. v.] **1.** A collective name for the birds of any given locality or geographical area; the fauna of a region or district so far as concerns birds. —**2.** A treatise upon the birds of a given region.

avifaunal (ā'vi-fâ-nal), *a.* [< *avifauna.*] Of or pertaining to an avifauna.

aviform (ā'vi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *avis*, a bird, + *forma*, form.] Bird-shaped; having the structure characteristic of the class *Aves;* avian, in a morphological sense.

Avignon berry. See *berry*^{1}.

avile† (a-vīl'), *v. t.* [ME. *avilen*, < OF. *aviler*, F. *avilir* = Pr. Sp. *avilar* = It. *avvilire*, *avvilare*, < L. as if **advilare*, **advilire*, < *ad*, to, + *vilis*, vile: see *vile.*] To make vile; treat as vile; depreciate; debase.

Want makes us know the price of what we *avile.*
B. Jonson, Prince Henry's Barriers.

avilement†, *n.* [< OF. *avilement* (mod. F. *avilissement*): see *avile* and *-ment.*] The act of rendering vile, or of treating as vile.

avine (ā'vin), *a.* [< L. *avis*, a bird, + *-ine*^{1}.] Same as *avian.*

avireptilian (ā"vi-rep-til'i-an), *a.* [< L. *avis*, bird, + *reptilis*, reptile, + *-an.*] Combining avian and reptilian characters; sauropsidan, as a bird. [Rare.]

The head is in a stage of *avi-reptilian* transition.
R. W. Shufeldt, in The Century, XXXI. 355.

avis†, *n.* An obsolete form of *advice.*

avisand†, *a.* Advising; giving advice.

avisandum, *n.* See *avizandum.*

avise†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *advice*, *advise.*

avised (a-vīst'), *a.* [Sc., prop. **vised*, < F. *vis*, face, + *-ed*^{2}, with unorig. *a-* developed in comp.] Faced: only in composition: as, black-*avised*, dark-complexioned; lang-*avised*, long-faced. [Scotch.]

aviseful† (a-vīz'fụl), *a.* [Also *avizefull;* < *avise*, = *advise*, + *-ful.*] Circumspect. *Spenser.*

avisely†, *adv.* Advisedly. *Chaucer.*

avisement† (a-vīz'ment), *n.* Obsolete form of *advisement.*

I think there never
Marriage was managed with a more *avisement.*
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, ii. 1.

avision†, *n.* [ME., also *avisiun*, *-oun*, < OF. *avision*, *avisiun* (= Pr. *avision*), for *vision;* confused with *avis*, advice, counsel.] Vision. *Chaucer.*

aviso†, *n.* [< Sp. *aviso*, advice, etc.: see *advice.*] **1.** Advice; intelligence.

I had yours, . . . and besides your *avisos*, I must thank you for the rich flourishes wherewith your letter was embroidered. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 65.

I am no footpost,
No pedlar of *avisos.* *Ford*, Lady's Trial, i. 1.

2. An advice- or despatch-boat.

avital (av'i-tal), *a.* [< L. *avitus*, pertaining to a grandfather (< *avus*, a grandfather), + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a grandfather; ancestral.

I [illegible] just now at *avital* simplicity.
C. Reade, Love me Little, etc., xi.

avivage (a-vi-väzh'), *n.* In *dyeing*, the process of clearing a fabric of superfluous coloring matter after it has left the vats, and of reviving and brightening the colors.

When the dyeing process is continued for more than [illegible] [illegible] produced [illegible] clearing [illegible] [illegible] when the time has been shorter.
[illegible] Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. [illegible]

avizandum (av-i-zan'dum), *n.* [Law L., also *avisandum*, gerund of *avisare*, < F. *aviser*, consider, advise: see *advise.*] In *Scots law*, private consideration. To *make avizandum* with a cause is to remove it from the [illegible] to the private consideration of the judge. Also spelled *avisandum.*

avize^1†, *v.* An obsolete form of *advise.*

Avize^2 (a-vēz'), *n.* A sparkling wine named from the village of Avize, in the department of Marne, France. See *champagne.*

avocado (av-ọ-kä'dō), *n.* [Corrupted from Mexican name.] The alligator-pear, the fruit of *Persea gratissima*, natural order *Lauraceæ*, a tree common in tropical America and the West Indies. It is from 1 to 2 pounds in weight, is pear-shaped, of a brownish-green or purple color, and is highly esteemed, though rather as a vegetable than as a fruit. The pulp is firm and marrow-like, whence the fruit is sometimes known as *vegetable marrow* or *midshipmen's butter.* The oil is said to be equal to palm-oil for soap. The tree is an evergreen, growing to the height of 30 feet. Also *avocato*, *avigato.*

Avocado, or Alligator-pear (*Persea gratissima*).

avocat (av-ọ-kä'), *n.* [F., < L. *advocatus:* see *advocate, n.*] An advocate; a lawyer.

avocate (av'ọ-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *avocated*, ppr. *avocating.* [< L. *avocatus*, pp. of *avocare*, call away, < *a* for *ab*, away, + *vocare*, call: see *voice* and *vocal.*] **1**†. To call off or away.

One . . . who *avocateth* his mind from other occupations. *Barrow*, Works, III. xxii.

2. To remove authoritatively from an inferior to a superior court. [Archaic.]

Seeing . . . the cause *avocated* to Rome.
Lord Herbert, Hen. VIII., p. 259.

avocation (av-ọ-kā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *avocatio(n-)*, a calling off, interruption, < *avocare*, call off: see *avocate.*] **1**†. The act of calling aside or diverting from some object or employment.

God does frequently inject into the soul blessed impulses to duty, and powerful *avocations* from sin. *South.*

2. The authoritative removal of a case or process from an inferior to a superior court.

The pope's *avocation* of the process to Rome, by which his duplicity and alienation from the king's side were made evident, and the disgrace of Wolsey, took place in the summer of 1529. *Hallam.*

3†. The state of being called, or of wandering aside or away; a diversion of the thoughts.

If not from virtue, from its gravest ways,
The soul with pleasing *avocation* strays.
Parnell, To an Old Beauty.

Hence—**4.** That which calls one away from one's proper business; a subordinate or occasional occupation; a diversion or distraction.

Heaven is his vocation, and therefore he counts earthly employments *avocations.* *Fuller*, Holy State, iv. 9.

Visits, business, cards, and I know not how many other *avocations* . . . do succeed one another so thick, that in the day there is no time left for the distracted person to converse with his own thoughts.
Boyle, Occasional Reflections, ii. 6.

5. A person's regular business or occupation; vocation; calling. [An improper though common use of the word.]

Does it not require time for an individual, thrust out of one *avocation*, to gain admittance to another?
Godwin, The Enquirer, p. 196.

The ancient *avocation* of picking pockets.
Sydney Smith.

In a few hours, above thirty thousand men left his standard, and returned to their ordinary *avocations.*
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

The wandering *avocation* of a shepherd.
Buckle, Civilization, II. i.

avocative† (a-vok'a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *avocate* + *-ive.* Cf. *vocative.*] **I.** *a.* Calling off. *Smollett.*

II. *n.* That which calls aside; a dissuasive.

Incentives to virtue, and *avocatives* from vice.
Barrow, The Creed.

avocato (av-ọ-kä'tō), *n.* Same as *avocado.*

avocatory (a-vok'a-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *avocate* + *-ory.*] Calling off; recalling. **Letters avocatory**, letters by which the subject of a sovereign are recalled from a foreign state with which he is at war, or which bid them abstain or desist from illegal acts.

avocet, *n.* See *avoset.*

Avocetta (av-ọ-set'ạ), *n.* [NL.: see *avoset.*] **1.** A genus of birds, the avosets: a synonym of *Recurvirostra* (which see). *Brisson*, 1760. See cut under *avoset.*—**2.** A genus of humming-birds. *Agassiz.* Also *Avocettula.*

Avogadro's law. See *law.*

avoid (a-void'), *v.* [< ME. *avoiden*, *avoyden*, < AF. *avoider*, OF. *esvuider*, *esvuidier*, empty out, < *es* (< L. *ex*, out) + *vuider*, *voider*, < L. *viduare*, empty, < *viduus*, empty: see *void, a.*, which has influenced *avoid* in some of its senses.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make void; annul; make of no effect: chiefly used in legal phraseology: as, this grant cannot be *avoided* without injustice to the grantee.—**2†.** To empty.

> *Avoyd* thou thi trenchere. *Babees Book*, p. 23.

3†. To eject; throw out; drive out.

> And yf he *avoyde* hem [swine going at large] not, or put hem in warde, attʳ warning made, . . . he that is so in default to paye the peyne rehereed.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 398.

> A toad contains not those urinary parts . . . to *avoid* that serous excretion. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

4†. To quit; evacuate; depart from.

> And then the both maires to chaunge their places, then to *avoid* the halle. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 418.

> *Avoid* the gallery. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 1.

> That prince should command him to *avoid* the country.
> *Bacon.*

5. To shun; keep away from; eschew: as, to *avoid* expense, danger, or bad company.

> The best way to *avoid* controversies about words is to use words in their proper senses.
> *Macaulay*, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

6†. To get rid of; get out or clear of.

> I will no longer endure it, though yet I know no wise remedy how to *avoid* it. *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 1.

= **Syn. 5.** To escape, elude, evade, keep clear of.

II.† *intrans.* **1.** To become void, vacant, or empty.

> Bishopricks are not included under benefices: so that if a person takes a bishoprick, it does not *avoid* by force of that law of pluralities, but by the ancient common law.
> *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

2. To retire; withdraw.

> David *avoided* out of his presence. 1 Sam. xviii. 11.

> *Avoid*, my soul's vexation! Satan, hence!
> *B. Jonson*, Case is Altered, iv. 4.

> Let him *avoid*, then,
> And leave our walk.
> *Fletcher and Rowley*, Maid in the Mill, i. 1.

avoidable (a̤-voi′da̤-bl), *a.* [< *avoid* + *-able.*] **1.** Liable to be annulled or to become void; voidable. [Rare.]—**2.** Capable of being avoided, shunned, escaped, or prevented.

avoidably (a̤-voi′da̤-bli), *adv.* In an avoidable manner.

avoidance (a̤-voi′dans), *n.* [< ME. *avoidaunce*, *avoidans*; < *avoid* + *-ance.*] **1.** The act of annulling or making void; annulment.

> The obsequious clergy of France . . . pronounced at once the *avoidance* of the marriage.
> *Milman*, Latin Christianity, ix. 4.

2. The act of becoming, or the state of being, vacant; especially, the state of a benefice when it becomes void by death, deprivation, resignation, or preferment of the incumbent; vacancy.

> Wolsey, . . . on every *avoidance* of St. Peter's chair, was sitting down thereon, when suddenly some one or other clapped in before him. *Fuller.*

3. The act of avoiding or shunning anything disagreeable or unwelcome.—**4†.** A retiring from or leaving a place.—**5†.** An emptying out; that by which a fluid is carried off; an outlet.

> *Avoidances* and drainings of water. *Bacon.*

Confession and avoidance. See *confession.*—**Plea in avoidance,** in *law*, a plea which, without denying the plaintiff's allegation, sets up some new fact evading its effect, as where the plaintiff alleges a debt and the defendant pleads a release in *avoidance.*

avoider (a̤-voi′dėr), *n.* **1.** One who avoids, shuns, or escapes.

> Good sir, steal away: you were wont to be a curious *avoider* of women's company.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Honest Man's Fortune, iv. 1.

2†. That which empties.

avoidless (a̤-void′les), *a.* [< *avoid* + *-less.*] That cannot be avoided; inevitable: as, "*avoidless* ruin," *Dennis*, Letters. [Rare.]

avoir. An abbreviation of *avoirdupois.*

avoirdupois (av″o̤r-dū-poiz′), *n.* [Prop. *averdepois*, early mod. E. *averdepois*, *averdupois*, *haverdupois*, *-poise*, < ME. *aver de poiz*, *avoir de pois*, *aver de peis* (later also *-paise*, *-pase*), < OF. *aver de pes*, *aveir de peis* (equiv. to ML. *averia ponderis*), lit. goods of weight: *aver*, goods (see *aver*^{2}); *de*, < L. *de*, of; *pes*, *peis*, later *pois* (mod. F. *poids*, by mistaken reference to L. *pondus*, weight) = Pr. *pes*, *pens* = It. *peso*, < L. *pensum*, weight, < *pendere*, weigh: see *poise*, *pendant.*] **1.** A system of weight in which one pound contains 16 ounces. It was introduced into England from Bayonne about A. D. 1300, and is substantially the Spanish system. In avoirdupois weight 7,000 troy grains (formerly, and now in the United States, approximately, but in Great Britain exactly) make a pound, while in troy weight the pound contains 5,760 grains, the grain being the same in both cases; hence, 175 pounds troy are equal to 144 pounds avoirdupois. The pound avoirdupois is the standard weight of Great Britain, and is equal to 453.6 grams in the French metric system. Avoirdupois weight is used in determining the weights of all commodities except gems and the precious metals. It is reckoned as follows:

	Cwt.	Qrs.	Pounds.	Ounces.	Drams.
1 ton	20	80	2240	35840	573440
1 hundredweight		4	112	1792	28672
1 quarter			28	448	7168
1 pound				16	256
1 ounce					16

In the United States the hundredweight is now commonly 100 pounds, and the ton 2,000 pounds, called the *short ton* in distinction from the *long ton* of 2,240 pounds.

2. The weight of anything according to the avoirdupois system: as, his *avoirdupois* was 150 pounds. [Colloq.]

Also written *averdupois*, and often abbreviated to *avoir.* and *avdp.*

avoke† (a̤-vōk′), *v. t.* [< L. *avocare*, call away: see *avocate.* Cf. *convoke*, *evoke*, *invoke*, *provoke*, *revoke.*] To call away or back. *Bp. Burnet.*

avolate† (av′o̤-lāt), *v. i.* [< L. *avolatus*, pp. of *avolare*, fly away, < *a* for *ab*, away, + *volare*, fly: see *volant.*] To fly off; escape; exhale. *Boyle.*

avolation† (av-o̤-lā′sho̤n), *n.* [< L. as if **avolatio(n-)*, < *avolare*: see *avolate.*] The act of flying away; flight; escape; exhalation; evaporation.

> The *avolation* of the favillous particles.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 22.

avoli (ä-vō′lē), *n.* [It.] In *glass-blowing*, especially in Venetian work, the small circular piece which covers the junction of the bowl and the stem in a drinking-glass.

avonce†, *v.* Variant of *avance*^{1}, obsolete form of *advance.*

avoset, avocet (av′ō-set), *n.* [Also as NL. *avocetta*, *avosetta*; < F. *avocette* = It. *avocetta* = Sp. *avoceta*; origin uncertain.] **1.** A bird of the genus *Recurvirostra*, family *Recurvirostridæ*, and order *Limicolæ*, characterized by extreme slenderness and upward curvature of the bill, and by very long legs and webbed toes. In the latter characteristic it differs from most wading birds. Its length is from 15 to 18 inches from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, and its coloration is chiefly black and white, the legs being blue. Several species are described. The avoset of Europe is *R. avocetta*; that of the United States is *R. americana*, distinguished by the chestnut-brown coloration of the head. The former is sometimes called the *scooper* or *scooping avoset.*

European Avoset (*Recurvirostra avocetta*).

2. A humming-bird of the genus *Avocetta.*

avouch (a-vouch′), *v.* [< ME. *avouchen* (rare), < AF. *advoucher*, OF. *avochier*, *avocher*, a partly restored form, after the L., of *avoer*, *avouer*, affirm, declare, avow, orig. call upon to defend, < L. *advocare*: see *advocate*, *avow*^{1}, and *vouch.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To affirm or acknowledge openly; declare or assert with positiveness; proclaim.

> Thou hast *avouched* the Lord this day to be thy God: . . . And the Lord hath *avouched* thee this day to be his peculiar people. Deut. xxvi. 17, 18.

> Neither indeed would I have thought that any such antiquities could have been *avouched* for the Irish.
> *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

> If this which he *avouches* does appear.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5.

> I speak what history *avouches*, that the mechanics, as a class, were prime agents in all the measures of the revolution. *Everett*, Orations, I. 363.

2. To admit, confess, or avow.

> The first time that I have heard one with a beard on his lip *avouch* himself a coward. *Scott*, Betrothed, iii.

> Milton in his prose works frequently *avouches* the peculiar affection to the Italian literature and language which he bore.
> *Trench*, Eng. Past and Present, iii. 119. (*N. E. D.*)

3. To maintain, vindicate, or justify; make good; answer for; establish; guarantee; substantiate.

> What I have said
> I will *avouch*, in presence of the king.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 3.

> We might be disposed to question its authenticity if it were not *avouched* by the full evidence in its favour.
> *Milman*, Latin Christianity, iv. 7.

4†. To appeal to, or cite as proof or warrant: as, to *avouch* the authorities on any subject.

II. *intrans.* To give assurance or guaranty; vouch: as, "I can *avouch* for her reputation," *Defoe*, Mrs. Veal.

avouch† (a̤-vouch′), *n.* [< *avouch*, *v.*] Evidence; testimony; assurance.

> Without the sensible and true *avouch*
> Of mine own eyes. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1.

avouchable (a̤-vou′cha̤-bl), *a.* [< *avouch* + *-able.*] Capable of being avouched.

avoucher (a̤-vou′chėr), *n.* One who avouches.

avouchment (a̤-vouch′ment), *n.* [< *avouch* + *-ment.*] The act of avouching; declaration; avowal; acknowledgment.

> By laying the foundation of his defence on the *avouchment* of that which is so manifestly untrue, he hath given a worse foil to his own cause than when his whole forces were at any time overthrown. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, i.

avoué (a-vö-ā′), *n.* [F., < OF. *avoue* (pp. of *avouer*, *avoer*), < L. *advocatus*, advocate, patron: see *avowee*, *advowee*, and *advocate.*] In France, originally, a protector of a church or religious community; now, a ministerial officer whose duty it is to represent parties before the tribunals and to draw up acts of procedure.

avoure†, *n.* See *avower*^{2}.

avouter†, avouterer†, etc. See *advouter*, etc.

avow^1 (a̤-vou′), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *advow*, after the L.; < ME. *avowen*, *avouen*, < OF. *avouer*, *avoer* = Pr. *avoar*, < L. *advocare*, call to, call upon, hence to call as a witness, defender, patron, or advocate, own as such: see *avouch* (from later OF.) and *advoke* and *advocate* (directly from L.), doublets of *avow*^{1}. This verb, in E. and F., was partly confused with the now obsolete *avow*^{2}; cf. the similar confusion of *allow*^{1} and *allow*^{2}.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To own or acknowledge obligation or relation to, as a person: as, he *avowed* him for his son.—**2†.** To sanction; approve.—**3.** To declare openly, often with a view to justify, maintain, or defend: as, to *avow* one's principles.

> If there be one amongst the fair'st of Greece . . .
> That loves his mistress more than in confession, . . .
> And dare *avow* her beauty and her worth
> In other arms than hers—to him this challenge.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.

> "Water, verdure, and a beautiful face," says an old Arab proverb, "are three things which delight the heart," and the Syrians *avow* that all three are to be found in Damascus. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 126.

4. Specifically, in *law*, to acknowledge and justify, as when the distrainer of goods defends in an action of replevin, and *avows* the taking, but insists that such taking was legal. See *avowry*, 1.—**5.** To admit or confess openly or frankly; acknowledge; own: as, to *avow* one's self a convert.

> Left to myself, I must *avow*, I strove
> From public shame to screen my secret love. *Dryden.*

=**Syn. 3.** To affirm, assert, profess.—**5.** *Admit*, *Confess*, etc. See *acknowledge.*

II. *intrans.* In *law*, to justify or maintain an act done, specifically a distress for rent taken in one's own right. *N. E. D.*

avow^1**†** (a̤-vou′), *n.* [< *avow*^{1}, *v.*] An avowal; a bold declaration. *Dryden.*

avow^2**†** (a̤-vou′), *v.* [Early mod. E., also *advow* (after the L.); < ME. *avowen*, *avouen*, < OF. *avouer*, *avoer*, later *advouer*, < ML. as if **advotare*, < L. *ad*, to, + ML. *votare*, vow, > Pr. *vodar* = OF. *voer*, *vouer*, > E. *vow*, q. v. This verb was partly confused with *avow*^{1}, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bind with a vow.—**2.** To devote or dedicate by a vow; vow.—**3.** To vow to do or keep; promise; undertake.

II. *intrans.* To bind one's self by a vow; make a vow; vow.

avow^2**†** (a̤-vou′), *n.* [ME. *avowe*, *avou*; from the verb.] A vow; a promise.

> I make *avowe* to my God here.
> *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 93.

> I will make mine *avow* to do her as ill a turn.
> *Marriage of Sir Gawayne.*

avowable (a̤-vou′a̤-bl), *a.* [< *avow*^{1} + *-able.*] Capable of being avowed or openly acknowledged with confidence.

avowably (a̤-vou′a̤-bli), *adv.* In an avowable manner. *Imp. Dict.*

avowal (a̤-vou′a̤l), *n.* [< *avow*^{1} + *-al.*] An open declaration; a frank acknowledgment.

> His . . . *avowal* of such . . . principles.
> *Hume*, Hist. Eng., an. 1625.

avowance (a-vou'ans), *n.* [< *avow*¹ + *-ance.*] 1. [illegible] of avowing: avowal.—2†. Justification; defense; vindication.

[illegible] be collected from [illegible] *F* [illegible]

avowant (a-vou'ant), *n.* [< *avow*¹ + *-ant*¹.] In [illegible] the defendant in replevin, who avows the [illegible] of the goods, and justifies the taking.

avowed (a-voud'), *p. a.* Declared; open.

I [illegible] thee *avowed* enemy. *Massinger.*

avowedly (a-vou'ed-li), *adv.* In an avowed or open manner; with frank acknowledgment.

avoweet, *n.* [Also *advowee*, q. v.; < ME. *avowe*, < OF. [illegible] see *avoué*), earlier *avoe*, < L. *advocatus*: see *advocee*, *advocate*.] An advocate or patron; in *law*, same as *advowee.*

avower¹ (a-vou'ėr), *n.* [< *avow*¹ + *-er*¹.] One who avows, owns, or asserts.

avower²†, *n.* [Also *advower*, *avoure*; < OF. *avouer*, inf. used as a noun: see *avow*¹.] Avowal.

H[illegible] stand to abide the bitter stoure
Of [illegible] vengeaunce, or to make *avoure.*
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iii. 48.

avowry (a-vou'ri), *n.* [< ME. *avowerie*, *avouerie*, acknowledgment, authority, < OF. *avouerie*, *avoerie*, < *avouer*, *avoer*, avow: see *avow*¹ and *-ry.*] 1. In *old law*, the act of the distrainer of goods, who, in an action of replevin, avowed and justified the taking by maintaining that he took them in his own right: thus distinguished from *cognizance*, which was the defense of one who maintained that he took them in the right of another as his bailiff or servant.—2†. A patron saint chosen for one's advocacy in heaven: often applied to a picture or representation of the patron saint, and hence the cognizance by which a knight was known, because the representation of his patron saint borne on his pennon became such a cognizance.

Therefore away with these *avowries*; let God alone be our *avowry.*
Latimer, Sermons before Edw. VI. (Arber), p. 193.

Within this circle and close to the corpse were carried the four [illegible] two before, two behind [illegible] of the dead person's [illegible], which were small square vanes beaten out of gilt metal, painted with the figures of his patron saints and fastened flag-wise upon staves.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 488.

avowtry†, etc. See *advoutry*, etc.

avoy†, *interj.* [< OF. *avoi*, *avoy*, interj.] An exclamation of surprise or remonstrance.

Avoy, quod she, fy on yow herteless.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 88.

avoyer (a-voi'ėr), *n.* [Also *advoyer*; < F. *avoyer*, prob. < ML. **advocarius*, equiv. to *advocatus*, protector, patron; cf. ML. *advocaria*, tribute paid for protection, the protection itself: see *advocate.*] In French Switzerland, the early title of the chief magistrates of the cantons. In Bern the title was used until 1794.

avulse† (a-vuls'), *v. t.* [< L. *avulsus*, pp. of *avellere*, pluck off: see *avell.*] To pluck or pull off. *Shenstone.*

avulsion (a-vul'shon), *n.* [< L. *avulsio(n-)*, < *avulsus*, pp. of *avellere*, pluck off: see *avell.*] 1†. A pulling or tearing asunder or off; a rending or violent separation.

The thronging clusters thin
By kind *avulsion.* *J. Philips*, Cyder, i. 24.

On condition of everlasting *avulsion* from Great Britain.
Jefferson, Correspondence, I. 151.

2†. A fragment torn off.—3. In *law*, the sudden removal of soil from the land of one man and its deposit upon the land of another by the [illegible] of water.

avuncular (a-vung'kū-lär), *a.* [< L. *avunculus*, [illegible], dim. of *avus*, grandfather: see *uncle.*] Of or pertaining to an uncle.

[illegible] the law of pedigree, whether di[illegible] [illegible] *J. Taylor.*

[illegible] the *avuncular* [illegible] in the [illegible] to face his relations there.
Hawthorne, [illegible] II. [illegible]

aw¹ [illegible]. See *awe*¹.

aw² [illegible] [Cf. *augh*, *ah*, *oh.*] An exclama[illegible] surprise, disgust, or remonstrance. [illegible]

aw. [illegible] ME. *aw*, *au*, *ag*, *ay* (*awe*, etc.), < AS. *ag* [illegible] etc.), that is, *a* followed by the gutt[illegible] ME. *au*, *aw* (*awe*, etc.), < AS. *aw* [illegible] *aw*, *awe*), that is, *a* [illegible] [illegible] (3) ME. *au* [illegible] [illegible] (4) of other origin [illegible] [illegible] graphic pron. [illegible] [illegible] instances with *au* [illegible] [illegible] gular form when [illegible] [illegible] *l*, *l*, and *w*. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

etc.; (2), (3), *a* (a) with an absorbed labial (*w* or *v*), as in *awl*, *claw*, *raw*, *awk*¹, *hawk*¹, *crawl*, etc.; (4) *a*, *au*, or *o* in other positions and of various origin, as in *yawn*, *yawl*, *lawn*, *pawn*, *pawl*, *bawl*, etc. In later words often a mere accident of spelling.

awa (a-wâ'), *adv.* A Scotch form of *away.*

awabi (a-wâ'bē), *n.* [Jap.] The Japanese abalone, or sea-ear, *Haliotis gigantea*, a shellfish found in great quantity on the southern shores of Japan and much used as food. The shell is extensively used for inlaying in lacquer-work, and in other ornamentation. See *abalone.*

await¹ (a-wāt'), *v.* [< ME. *awaiten*, *awayten*, < OF. *awaitier*, *awaiter*, later *aguaitier*, *agaiter*, watch for, lie in wait, < *a*, to, + *waitier*, later *guaitier*, *gaitier*, *gaiter* (mod. F. *guetter*), watch, wait: see *a-*¹¹, *wait*, and *watch.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To watch for; lie in wait for.

Your ill-meaning politician lords,
Under pretence of bridal friends and guests,
Appointed to *await* me thirty spies.
Milton, S. A., l. 1196.

2. To wait for; look for or expect.

Betwixt these rocky pillars Gabriel sat,
Chief of the angelic guards, *awaiting* night.
Milton, P. L., iv. 550.

All through life I have *awaited* the fulfilment of a prophecy. *Hawthorne.*

3. To be in store for; attend; be ready for: as, a glorious reward *awaits* the good.

Let all good things *await*
Him who cares not to be great.
Tennyson, Duke of Wellington, viii.

II.† *intrans.* To watch; give heed.

Awaitynge on the reyn if he it heere.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 456.

Ther is ful many an eye and many an ere
Awaityng on a lord, and he noot where.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 352.

await¹† (a-wāt'), *n.* [< ME. *await*, *awayt*, < OF. *await*, later *aguait*, *agait*, etc., mod. F. *aguets*, watch, ambush; from the verb.] A state of waiting; watch; ambush.

The lyoun sit in his *await* alway
To slen the innocent, if that he may.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 359.

Themselves they set
There in *await* with thicke woods overgrowne.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 17.

To have in await†, to keep a watch on.

Fortune was first frend and sithen foo,
No man ne truste vp-on hir fauour longe,
But *haue* hir *in awayt* for euer-moo.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 732.

await²† (a-wāt'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*³ + *wait*, *n.*] In wait. *Tyndale.*

awaiter (a-wā'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *awayter*, *awaitour* (cf. OF. *aguaiteor*, *aguetteur*): see *await* and *-er*¹.] 1. One who awaits.—2†. One who lies in wait.

Yet he be a prive *awaitour* yhid, and reioyseth hym to rauysshe by wyles, thou shalt seyne him lyke to the fox whelpes. *Chaucer*, Boethius.

awake (a-wāk'), *v.*; pret. *awoke*, *awaked*, pp. *awake*, *awaked*, ppr. *awaking.* [In this verb are merged two orig. different but closely related forms: (1) ME. *awaken* (strong verb; pret. *awoke*, *awok*, pp. *awaken*, *awake*), < AS. **āwacan*, only in pret. *awoc*, pp. *āwacen*, the pres. being supplied by *āwæcnan* with formative *-n* (whence prop. mod. E. *awaken*, q. v.), earlier **onwacan* (pret. *onwōc*, pres. *onwæcnan*, etc.), < *ā-*, orig. *on-*, + **wacan*, *wacnan*, wake; (2) ME. *awaken*, *awakien* (weak verb; pret. *awaked*, pp. *awaked*), < AS. *awacian* (pret. *awacode*, pp. *awacod*) (= OHG. *arwachen*, MHG. G. *erwachen*), < *ā-* + *wacian*, wake, watch. The above were prop. intrans., the trans. form being ME. *awecchen*, < AS. *aweccan* (= OS. *awekkian* = OHG. *arwecchan*, *irwecchen*, MHG. G. *erwecken*), < *ā-* + *weccan*, trans., wake, arouse. The forms vary as those of the simple verb: see *a-*³, *a-*¹, and *wake.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To cease to sleep; come out of a state of natural sleep.

Jacob *awaked* out of his sleep. Gen. xxviii. 16.

2. To come into being or action as if from sleep.

Now with his wakening senses, hunger too
Must needs *awake.*
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. [illegible]

3. To bestir or rouse one's self from a state resembling sleep; emerge from a state of inaction; be invigorated with new life; become alive: as, to *awake* from sloth; to *awake* to the consciousness of a great loss.

Awake, O sword, against my shepherd. Zech. xiii. 7.

Awake to righteousness. 1 Cor. xv. 34.

And at his word the choral hymns *awake.*
Scott, Don Roderick, [illegible]

4. To be or remain awake; watch. [Obsolete or poetical.]

Such as you
Nourish the cause of his *awaking.*
Shak., W. T., ii. 3.

The purple flowers droop: the golden bee
Is lily-cradled: I alone *awake.*
Tennyson, Œnone.

II. *trans.* 1. To arouse from sleep.

I go that I may *awake* him out of sleep. John xi. 11.

2. To arouse from a state resembling sleep, as from death, stupor, or inaction; put into action or new life: as, to *awake* the dead; to *awake* the dormant faculties.

My master is *awak'd* by great occasion
To call upon his own. *Shak.*, T. of A., ii. 2.

Thou dost *awake* something that troubles me,
And says, I lov'd thee once.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, v. 4.

=**Syn.** 2. To wake, excite, stir up, call forth, stimulate, spur (up).

awake (a-wāk'), *a.* [Formerly also *awaken*, < ME. *awake*, *awaken*, < AS. *āwacen*, pp.: see the verb.] Roused from sleep; not sleeping; in a state of vigilance or action.

It is my love that keeps mine eye *awake.*
Shak., Sonnets, lxi.

awakement (a-wāk'ment), *n.* [< *awake*, *v.*, + *-ment.*] The act of awakening, or the state of being awake; revival, especially revival of religion. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

awaken (a-wā'kn), *v.* [< ME. *awakenen*, *awaknen*, < AS. *āwæcnan*, pres. used with strong pret. *āwōc* (see *awake*, *v.*), also *āwæcnian* (pret. *āwæcnede*, pp. *āwæcned*), awake; orig. intrans., but in mod. use more commonly trans.: see *awake*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To become awake; cease to sleep; be roused from sleep or a state resembling sleep: as, to *awaken* early.

A music of preparation, of *awakening* suspense — a music like the opening of the coronation anthem.
De Quincey.

2. To come into being or action as if from sleep: as, hope *awakened* in his breast.

II. *trans.* 1. To rouse from sleep or a state resembling sleep; cause to revive from a state of inaction.

Satan . . . his next subordinate
Awakening, thus to him in secret spake.
Milton, P. L., v. 672.

I offer'd to *awaken* his regard
For his private friends. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 1.

2. To call into being or action.

Such a reverse in a man's life *awakens* a better principle than curiosity. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 77.

[*Awaken* is chiefly used in figurative or transferred applications, *awake* being preferred in the sense of arousing from actual sleep.]

awakenable (a-wā'kn-a-bl), *a.* [< *awaken* + *-able.*] Capable of being awakened. *Carlyle.*

awakener (a-wāk'nėr), *n.* One who or that which awakens or arouses from sleep or inaction.

Though not the safest of guides in politics or practical philosophy, his [Carlyle's] value as an inspirer and *awakener* cannot be overestimated.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 149.

awakening (a-wāk'ning), *n.* 1. The act of awaking from sleep.

Some minute ere the time
Of her *awakening.*
Shak. (some editions), R. and J., v. 3.

2. An arousing from what is like sleep; a revival of interest in, or attention to, what has been neglected.

It was a sign of a great *awakening* of the human mind when theologians thought it both their duty and their privilege to philosophize. *Stille*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 384.

Especially—3. A revival of religion, either in an individual or in a community: a use of the word derived from the Scripture symbol of sin as death or sleep, and conversion as resurrection or awakening. **The great awakening**, the great revival of religion in New England brought about through the preaching of Whitefield in 1740.

awakening (a-wāk'ning), *p. a.* Rousing; alarming: as, an *awakening* sermon.

awakeningly (a-wāk'ning-li), *adv.* In a manner to awaken.

awakenment (a-wā'kn-ment), *n.* [< *awaken* + *-ment.*] The act of awakening, or the state of being awakened; specifically, a religious revival. [Rare.]

awald, awalt (ä'wald, ä'walt), *a.* and *n.* [Sc., also written *awelled*, *awart* (and by simulation *awkward*); origin uncertain. Cf. AS. *wealtan*, *wæltan*, roll, **āwæltan*, pret. *āwælte*, roll: see *walter*, *walty*, *welter.*] **I.** *a.* Lying helplessly on the back: said of a sheep when unable, through sickness or fatness, to get up.

II. *n.* A sheep so lying.

awane (ạ-wān′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< a^3 + *wane.*] On the wane; waning.

awanting (ạ-wân′ting), *a.* [Prop. a phrase, *a wanting*; cf. *amissing.*] Wanting; deficient; absent; missing: not used attributively.

> In either case criticism was required, and criticism was *awanting.* *Sir W. Hamilton.*

awape†, *v. t.* See *awhape.*

award^1 (ạ-wârd′), *v. t.* [< ME. *awarden*, < AF. *awarder*, OF. *eswarder*, *eswardeir*, later *esgarder*, *esguarder*, *esgardeir* = Sp. *esguardar* (obs.) = It. *sguardare*, look at, consider, decide, adjudge, < ML. **exwardare*, < L. *ex*, out, + ML. *wardare*, *guardare*, observe, regard, guard: see *ward*, *guard*, and *regard.*] **1.** To adjudge to be due; assign or bestow as of right; give by judicial determination or deliberate judgment, especially upon arbitration or umpirage: as, to *award* the prizes at a school examination; the arbitrators *awarded* him heavy damages.

> A pound of that same merchant's flesh is thine:
> The court *awards* it, and the law doth give it.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

> To the woman who could conquer, a triumph was *awarded.* *Marg. Fuller*, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 47.

2†. To sentence; adjudge or determine the doom of.

> Lest . . . the supreme King of kings . . . *award*
> Either of you to be the other's end.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., ii. 1.

> The extremity of law
> *Awards* you to be branded in the front.
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

3. In a general sense, to permit the possession of; allow; allot; yield.

> The child had many more luxuries and indulgences than had been *awarded* to his father. *Thackeray.*

award^1 (ạ-wârd′), *n.* [< ME. *award*, < AF. *award*, OF. *eswart*, *esguart*; from the verb.] **1.** A decision after examination and deliberation; a judicial sentence; especially, the decision of arbitrators on points submitted to them, or the document containing such a decision.

> We cannot expect an equitable *award* where the judge is made a party. *Glanville.*

2. That which is awarded or assigned by such a decision, as a medal for merit, or a sum of money as damages, etc.—**Geneva award.** See *Alabama claims*, under *claim.*

award^2†, *v. t.* [< *a-*^{11} + *ward.*] **1.** To guard.—**2.** To ward off. *Evelyn.*

awarder (ạ-wâr′dėr), *n.* One who awards or assigns as of right; a judge, arbitrator, or umpire.

aware (ạ-wãr′), *a.* [< ME. *aware*, *iwar*, *iware*, *ywar*, < AS. *gewær* (= OHG. *giwar*, MHG. *gewar*, G. *gewahr*), < *ge-* + *wær*, wary, cautious: see *a-*^{6}, *ge-*, and *ware*^{1}.] **1**†. Watchful; vigilant; on one's guard.

> I have laid a snare for thee, and thou art also taken, O Babylon, and thou wast not *aware.* Jer. l. 24.

> Are you all *aware* of . . . tale-bearing and evil-speaking? *Wesley*, Works (1872), XIII. 19. (*N. E. D.*)

2. Apprised; cognizant; in possession of information: as, he was *aware* of the enemy's designs.

> I was so distinctly made *aware* of the presence of something kindred to me . . . that I thought no place could ever be strange to me again. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 143.

Specifically—**3.** Informed by sight or other sense.

> Then Enid was *aware* of three tall knights
> On horseback, wholly arm'd, behind a rock,
> In shadow, waiting. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

=**Syn. 2.** *Aware*, *Conscious* (see *conscious*), mindful, acquainted (with), sensible, observant.

awareness (ạ-wãr′nes), *n.* The state of being aware.

> Recognition of reality in our view is not *awareness.*
> *Mind*, X. 525.

> This consciousness I speak of is not a direct perception of the Absolute, but a general *awareness* that it exists.
> *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 178.

awarn† (ạ-wârn′), *v. t.* [< *a-* + *warn.*] To warn.

> Every bird and beast *awarned* made
> To shrowd themselves. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. x. 46.

awash (ạ-wosh′), *prep. phr.* as *a.* or *adv.* [< a^3 + *wash.*] *Naut.*: (*a*) Just level with or emerging from the surface of the water, so that the waves break over it, as wreckage, or an anchor when hove up to the surface, or rock, spit, or bank just appearing above the water.

> The wrecks are floating almost *awash*, presenting little surface for the wind to blow upon. *Science*, III. 363.

(*b*) Covered with water; kept wet: as, the decks were constantly *awash.* (*c*) Washing about; tossed about by the waves.

awaste (ạ-wāst′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< a^3 + *waste.*] Wasting; going to waste or decay.

Awata ware, pottery. See *ware.*

awater (ạ-wâ′tėr), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< a^3 + *water.*] On the water.

awave (ạ-wāv′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< a^3 + *wave.*] On the wave; waving.

away (ạ-wā′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< ME. *away*, *awey*, *awei*, *oway*, *o wey*, *on way*, etc., < AS. *aweg*, earlier *on weg*, lit. on way: see a^3 and *way.*] **1.** On the way; onward; on; along: as, come *away.*

> Mistress, you must come *away* to your father.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 2.

2. From this or that place; off: as, to go, run, flee, or sail *away.*

> He rose and ran *away.* *Shak.*, Pass. Pilgrim, iv. 14.

> And we kiss'd the fringe of his beard and we pray'd as we
> heard him pray,
> And the Holy man he assoil'd us, and sadly we sail'd *away.*
> *Tennyson*, Voyage of Maeldune.

3. From one's own or accustomed place; absent: as, he is *away* from home; I found him *away* on a vacation.

> Thyself *away* art present still with me;
> For thou not farther than my thoughts canst move.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, xlvii.

4. From contact or adherence; off: as, to clear *away* obstructions; cut *away* the broken spars.

> Before the golden tresses of the dead
> . . . were shorn *away.* *Shak.*, Sonnets, lxviii.

5. Removed; apart; remote: as, *away* from the subject.

> Quite *away* from aught vulgar and extern.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 122.

6. From one's possession or keeping: as, to give *away* one's books or money; throw *away* a worn-out or discarded thing.

> O there, perchance, when all our wars are done,
> The brand Excalibur will be cast *away.*
> *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

7. From one's immediate presence, attention, or use; aside: as, put or lay *away* your work; put *away* your fears; the things were laid *away* for the summer.

> Put *away*
> These dispositions, which of late transport you
> From what you rightly are. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

8. From this or that direction; in another or the other direction: as, turn your eyes *away*; he turned *away.*

> Often, where clear-stemm'd platans guard
> The outlet, did I turn *away*
> The boat-head down a broad canal.
> *Tennyson*, Arabian Nights.

9. At or to such a distance; distant; off: as, the village is six miles *away.*

> Mirthful sayings, children of the place,
> That have no meaning half a league *away.*
> *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

> An hour *away*, I pulled up, and stood for some time at the edge of a meadow.
> *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 136.

10. From one state or condition to another; out of existence; to an end; to nothing: as, to pass, wear, waste, fade, pine, or die *away*; continual dropping wears *away* stone; the image soon faded *away*; the wind died *away* at sunset; she pined *away* with consumption.

> The new philosophy represented by Locke, in its confidence and pride taking a parting look at the old philosophy, represented by the scholastic discussions, passing *away* in the midst of weakness and ridicule.
> *McCosh*, Locke's Theory of Knowledge, p. 16.

> Without adducing one fact, without taking the trouble to perplex the question by one sophism, he [Mr. Mill] placidly dogmatises *away* the interest of one half of the human race. *Macaulay*, Mill on Government.

11. Gone; vanished; departed: as, here's a health to them that's *away.* [Chiefly prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—**12.** On; continuously; steadily; without interruption: as, he worked *away*; he kept pegging *away*; and hence often as an intensive: as, to fire *away*, eat *away*, laugh *away*, snore *away.*

> As if all the chimneys in Great Britain had, by one consent, caught fire and were blazing *away* to their dear hearts' content. *Dickens.*

13. Often used elliptically, with a verb (as *go*, *get*) suppressed, and simulating an imperative: as, (go) *away!* (get) *away!* we must *away*; whither *away* so fast?

> *Away*, old man! give me thy hand, *away!*
> *Shak.*, Lear, v. 2.

> Love hath wings, and will *away.* *Waller.*

> *Away, away*, there is no danger in him.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, v. 4.

Away back, far back; long ago: as, *away back* in the years before the war; *away back* in 1844. [Colloq. often *'way back.*] **Away with.** (*a*) Used as an imperative phrase, commanding the removal of an object.

> *Away with* this man, and release unto us Barabbas.
> Luke xxiii. 18.

> *Away with* you! . . . I'll put everybody under an arrest that stays to listen to her. *Sheridan*, The Camp, i. 1.

(*b*) An elliptical expression for "get away with," that is, get on with; accommodate one's self to; endure. [Archaic.]

> Some agayne affirme that he retorned into his countrey, but partly for that he coulde not *away with* the fashions of his countrey folk, and partly for that his minde and affection was altogether set and fixed upon Utopia, they say that he hathe taken his voyage thetherwarde agayne.
> *Sir T. More*, Utopia (Arber), p. 165.

> *Shal.* She never could *away with* me.
> *Fal.* Never, never; she would always say she could not abide Master Shallow. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

> I could never *away with* that stiff-necked generation.
> *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

Far away, far and away. (*a*) At a great distance. (*b*) By far. [Colloq.]

> Of all the men whom she had ever seen he was *far away* the nicest and best. *Trollope.*

Right away, straightway; at once; immediately; forthwith. **Say away**, say on; proceed with your remarks. [U. S. and prov. Eng.] **To bear away, explain away, fire away, make away,** etc. See the verbs. **To make away with.** See *make.*

away-going (ạ-wā′gō″ing), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Going away; departing; leaving: as, an *away-going* tenant.—**Away-going crops**, crops sown during the last year of a tenancy, but not ripe until after the expiration of it.

II. *n.* A going away; departure.

awayward† (ạ-wā′wärd), *adv.* [ME., also *aweiward*, etc.; < *away* + *-ward.*] Turned aside. *Gower.*

awbert†, *n.* [< F. *aubour*, OF. *aubour*, also *aubourt* (Cotgrave), laburnum, appar. < L. *alburnum*: see *alburnum* and *laburnum.*] The laburnum-tree, *Cytisus Laburnum.* *Increase Mather*, Remark. Provid., p. 232. (*N. E. D.*)

awe^1 (â), *n.* [Also, more prop., *aw* (like *law*, *haw*, etc.), < ME. *aw*, *awe*, *agh*, *aghe*, *aʒe*, < Icel. *agi* = Dan. *ave* = AS. as if **aga*, the same with diff. formative as AS. *ege*, ME. *eʒe*, *eghe*, *eye*, *aye*, *ay*, = OHG. *agi*, *egi*, MHG. *ege* = Goth. *agis*, fear, (< **agan*, fear (in ppr. **agands*, with negative *unagands*, unfearing); perhaps akin to Gr. ἄχος, anguish. Cf. *ask*^{2}.] **1.** Dread; fear, as of something evil.

> I had as lief not be as live to be
> In *awe* of such a thing as I myself.
> *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2.

> In every form of government, the rulers stand in some *awe* of the people. *Macaulay*, Mill on Government.

2. Fear mingled with admiration or reverence; reverential fear; feeling inspired by something sublime, not necessarily partaking of the nature of fear or dread.

> Stand in *awe*, and sin not. Ps. iv. 4.

> The [Egyptian] deities representing the great forces of nature, and shrouded by mysterious symbols, excited a degree of *awe* which no other ancient religion approached.
> *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 345.

> To feel once more, in placid *awe*,
> The strong imagination roll
> A sphere of stars about my soul,
> In all her motion one with law.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cxxii.

3. Overawing influence.

> By my sceptre's *awe* I make a vow.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 1.

=**Syn.** *Reverence*, *Veneration*, etc. See *reverence*, *n.*

awe^1 (â), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *awed*, ppr. *awing.* [< *awe*^{1}, *n.*] **1.** To inspire with fear or dread; terrify; control or restrain by the influence of fear.

> Nor think thou with wind
> Of aery threats to *awe* whom yet with deeds
> Thou canst not. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 283.

> Never be it said
> That fate itself could *awe* the soul of Richard.
> *Cibber*, Rich. III., v. 3.

2. To strike with awe, reverence, or respect; influence by exciting profound respect or reverential fear.

awe^2 (â), *v. t.* [Sc., = E. *owe.*] To owe. [Scotch.]

awe^3 (â), *n.* [Sc. also *ave*, early mod. E. also *aw*, *aue*, *ave*, *alve*; origin obscure.] **1.** One of the float-boards of an undershot water-wheel, on which the water acts.—**2.** One of the sails of a windmill.

aweary (ạ-wēr′i), *a.* [< *a-* expletive + *weary.*] Weary; tired. [Archaic or poetical.]

> She said, "I am *aweary*, *aweary*,
> I would that I were dead!"
> *Tennyson*, Mariana.

> And all his people told him that their horses were *aweary*, and that they were *aweary* themselves.
> *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 66.

aweather (ạ-weᴛʜ′ėr), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< a^3 + *weather.*] On the weather side, or toward the wind: as, the helm is *aweather*: opposed to *alee.*

aweel (ạ-wēl′), *adv.* [Sc., < *a* for *ah*, oh, + *weel* = E. *well.*] Oh well; very well; well then.

> *Aweel*, if your honour thinks I'm safe—the story is just this. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, II. 63.

aween†, *v. t.* [< ME. *awenen*, < *a-* + *wenen*, < AS. [illegible], ween: see *a-*1 and *ween*.] To ween; suppose.

[illegible] *awenden* he were wode [mad]. *Rel. Ant.*, I. 144.

aweigh [illegible], *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*3 + [illegible].] [illegible] atrip. The anchor is *aweigh* when [illegible] in the ground and hangs [illegible].

aweless (â'les), *a.* [< ME. *awles*, etc.; AS. *egeleás*, < *ege*, awe (see *awe*1), + *-leás*, -less.] 1. Wanting awe or reverence; void of deferential fear.

[illegible] lawles,
[illegible]
A [illegible] l. [illegible] (E. E. T. S., extra ser., VIII. i. 85).

The *aweless* lion could not wage the fight.
Shak., K. John, i. 1.

2. Wanting the power of inspiring reverence or awe.

[illegible] and *aweless* throne. *Shak.*, Rich. III., ii. 4.

Also spelled *awless*.

awesome (â'sum), *a.* [North. E. and Sc.; < *awe*1 + *-some*.] 1. Inspiring awe; awful: as, an *awesome* sight.

"An *awesome* place," answered the blind woman, "as ever living creature took refuge in."
Scott, Old Mortality, xliii.

The Wizard, on his part, manfully stuck up for his price, declaring that to raise the Devil was really no joke, and insinuating that to do so was an *awesome* crime.
Kinglake, Eothen, p. 168.

2. Evidencing or expressive of terror.

He did gie an *awesome* glance up at the auld castle.
Scott, Guy Mannering, I. xi.

Also spelled *awsome*.

awe-strike (â'strīk), *v. t.* To strike with awe. [Rare.]

awe-struck (â'struk), *p. a.* Impressed or struck with awe.

awful (â'fụl), *a.* [< ME. *awful*, *agheful*, *aghful*; AS. *egeful*, < *ege*, awe (see *awe*1), + *-ful*.] 1. Striking or inspiring with awe; filling with dread, or dread mingled with profound reverence: as, the *awful* majesty of Jehovah; the *awful* approach of death.

Her fathers' God before her moved,
An *awful* guide in smoke and flame.
Scott, When Israel, of the Lord beloved.

The *awful* mysteries of the world unseen. *J. Caird.*

2. Of a dreadful character; causing fear or horror; terrible; appalling: as, an *awful* disaster; I heard an *awful* shriek.

Or if she slept, she dream'd
An *awful* dream. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

3†. Inspiring or commanding respect, reverence, or obedience.

An *awful* rule and right supremacy.
Shak., T. of the S., v. 2.

A parish priest was of the pilgrim train;
An *awful*, reverend, and religious man.
Dryden, Char. of Good Parson, l. 2.

She would, upon occasions, treat them with freedom; yet her demeanour was so *awful*, that they durst not fail in the least point of respect. *Swift*, Death of Stella.

4. Expressive of or indicating deep awe, as for the Deity.

Towards him they bend
With *awful* reverence prone. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 478.

Awful prostration, like Pascal's, before the divine idea.
De Quincey, Secret Societies, i.

5†. Impressed with or exhibiting respect or reverence, as for authority; law-abiding; respectful in the extreme.

Thrust from the company of *awful* men.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 1.

How dare thy joints forget
To pay their *awful* duty to our presence?
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 3.

6. Having some character in an extreme or considerable degree; excessive; very great; exceedingly; preposterous: as, he is an *awful* [illegible]; that is an *awful* bonnet. [Colloq. and vulgar.]

[illegible] favorite dish, and we [illegible].
Carlton, New Purchase, I. [illegible]

[illegible]

awfully (â'fụl-i), *adv.* In an awful manner. (*a*) Dreadfully; terribly. (*b*) With solemn impressiveness; sublimely; majestically. (*c*) With a feeling of awe or reverential fear; reverently. (*d*) Excessively; extremely; very: as, an *awfully* jolly man; an *awfully* pretty girl. [Slang.]

inspiring fright or sudden and almost paralyzing fear. An *awful* sight; a *dreadful* disaster; a *fearful* leap; a *frightful* chasm.

Abash'd the Devil stood,
And felt how *awful* goodness is.
Milton, P. L., iv. 846.

The smoothness of flattery cannot save us in this rugged and *awful* crisis. *Chatham*, Speech on American War.

O Lord! methought what pain it was to drown!
What *dreadful* noise of waters in mine ears!
What sights of ugly death within mine eyes!
Methought I saw a thousand *fearful* wracks.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

There was a *fearful*, sullen sound of rushing waves and broken surges. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 21.

Their music, *frightful* as the serpents' hiss.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

awfully (â'fụl-i), *adv.* In an awful manner. (*a*) Dreadfully; terribly. (*b*) With solemn impressiveness; sublimely; majestically. (*c*) With a feeling of awe or reverential fear; reverently. (*d*) Excessively; extremely; very: as, an *awfully* jolly man; an *awfully* pretty girl. [Slang.]

You'll be *awfully* glad to get rid of me.
W. Black, Green Pastures, ii.

awfulness (â'fụl-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being awful, or of striking or inspiring with awe, fear, or horror; impressive solemnity or sublimity; dreadfulness; terribleness: as, the *awfulness* of the sacred place, or of a casualty.

Contrasts which move, now our laughter at their incongruity, and now our terror at their *awfulness*. *J. Caird.*

2†. The state of being full of or inspired with awe; reverence; awe.

A help to prayer producing in us reverence and *awfulness*. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living.

awgrim†, *n.* A Middle English form of *algorism*.

awhape†, *v. t.* [Revived by Spenser from a ME. verb found only in pp. *awhaped*, *awaped*, terrified, confounded; a word of uncertain origin. Cf. Goth. *afhwapjan*, choke, suffocate.] To confound; terrify. Also *awape*.

Not fulliche alle *awhaped*,
Out of the temple alle esiliche he wente.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 316.

A wilde and salvage man, . . .
All overgrowne with hair, that could *awhape*
An hardy hart. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. vii. 5.

awheels (a-hwēlz'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*3 + *wheels*.] On wheels. *B. Jonson.*

awhile (a-hwīl'), *adv.*, prop. *adv. phr.* [< ME. *awhile*, *one while*; the adv. acc. of *a*2 + *while*.] For a space of time; for some time; for a short time.

Counsel may stop *awhile* what will not stay.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 159.

The company were all sorry to separate so soon, . . . and stood *a-while* looking back on the water, upon which the moonbeams played. *Dryden*, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

[*Awhile* is properly two words, as it has to be written when an adjective is used, as *a little while*, and as it is commonly and should be always written when preceded by *for*.]

awide†, *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*3 + *wide*, after *afar*, etc.] Wide; widely.

They opened their mouth *awide* [*wide* in authorized version] upon me. Ps. xxxiv. 21 (Douay version).

awing (a-wing'), *prep. phr.* as *a.* or *adv.* [< *a*3 + *wing*.] On the wing.

'Tis time his fortune be *a-wing*; high time, sir.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

Moving specks, which he thought might be ships in flight or pursuit, or they might be white birds *awing*.
L. Wallace, Ben Hur, p. 161.

awk1 (âk), *a.* [< ME. *awke*, *auke*, < ONorth. **afuh* (in *afulic*, perverse) (= Icel. *öfugr*, *öfigr* (for **afugr*) = Sw. *afvig* = OS. *abhuh*, *abhoh* = OHG. *abuh*, *abah*, *abah*, MHG. *ebich*, *ebech*, G. dial. *abicht*, *abech*, *abach*, *abich*, *abig* = MD. *aevesch*, *aefsch*, awkward, contrary, perverse, D. *aafsch*, crafty, artful), lit. 'offward,' < *af*, AS. *of*, E. *off* away, with a suffix of variable form and obscure origin. Cf. Goth. *ibuks*, back, backward, in which *ib-*, like the prefix in *ibdalja*, descent, declivity, is perhaps a var. of **ab*, *af*, thus making *ibuks* = OS. *abhuh*, etc., = E. *awk*1.] 1†. Turned in the opposite direction; directed the wrong way; backhanded: as, "an *awk* stroke," *Palsgrave*.—2†. Left; left-handed.

On the *awk* or left hand.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. [illegible]

3†. Wrong; erroneous; perverse: as, the *awk* end of a tool.

[illegible] the *awk* opinions of the Stoics.
[illegible], tr. of De Mornay's Trueness of Christ. Religion.

4. Awkward to use; clumsy: as, an *awk* tool. [Prov. Eng.]—5†. Strange; singular; distinguished.

Of [illegible] of able tyme and of theire *awke* dedys,
How they were [illegible] in theire lyve and lovede God Almyghty. *Morte Arthure*, ed. Perry, [illegible]

awk1† (âk), *adv.* [< *awk*1, *a.*] Awkwardly; wrongly.

Professors ringing as *awk* as the bells.
Sir R. L'Estrange, Fables, ccci.

awk2, *n.* See *auk*1.

awkerd, awkert (â'kėrd, -kėrt), *a.* A dialectal form of *awkward*. [Prov. Eng.]

awkly† (âk'li), *adv.* [ME. *awkely*; < *awk*1 + *-ly*2.] In the wrong direction; left- or backhandedly. Hence—(*a*) Awkwardly; clumsily. (*b*) Perversely. (*c*) Untowardly; unluckily.

awkly† (âk'li), *a.* [< *awk*1 + *-ly*1. Cf. AS. (ONorth.) *afulic*, perverse: see *awk*1.] Perverse; untoward.

awkness† (âk'nes), *n.* [< *awk*1 + *-ness*.] The state of being awk or awkward.

awkward (âk'wạrd), *adv.* [Early mod. E. or dial. also *aukward*, *awkwart*, *awkard*, *awkerd*, *awkert*, etc., ME. *awkwarde*, *aukward*, etc., transversely, sidewise, perversely; < *awk*1 + *-ward*.] 1†. In the wrong direction; in the wrong way; backward.

The emperour thane egerly at Arthure he strykez,
Awkwarde on the umbrere [vizor] and egerly hym hittez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2247.

2†. Asquint.—3. Awkwardly; clumsily. [Now only prov. Eng.]

awkward (âk'wạrd), *a.* [Early mod. E. or dial. also *aukward*, *awkwart*, *awkard*, *awkerd*, etc.; < *awkward*, *adv.*] 1†. Turned the wrong way; backhanded.—2†. Perverted; perverse.

They with *awkward* judgment put the chief point of godliness in outward things. *Udall*, Mat. v.

'Tis no sinister nor no *awkward* claim.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 4.

3†. Untoward; adverse.

Twice by *awkward* wind from England's bank
Drove back again unto my native clime.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

4. Ill adapted for use or handling; unhandy in operation; clumsy: as, *awkward* instruments or contrivances.—5. Wanting dexterity or skill in action or movement; clumsy in doing anything, as in using tools or implements; bungling.

So true that he was *awkward* at a trick. *Dryden.*

6. Ungraceful in action or person; ungainly; uncouth: as, *awkward* gestures; the *awkward* gambols of the elephant.

Drop'd an *awkward* court'sy to the Knight.
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale.

7. Embarrassed; not at ease: used in relation to persons: as, an *awkward* feeling.—8. Not easily dealt with; troublesome; vexatious; requiring caution: as, an *awkward* predicament. [Colloq.]

Between the weir and the trees it is an *awkward* spot, but difficulty is the charm of fly-fishing.
Froude, Sketches, p. 241.

9†. Unlucky.

The beast long struggled as being like to prove
An *awkward* sacrifice. *Marlowe.*

Syn. 5 and 6. *Awkward*, *Clumsy*, *Ungainly*, *Uncouth*, *Bungling*, unhandy, inexpert, unskilful, inapt, lubberly; uncourtly, inelegant, constrained, clownish. *Awkward* is generally applied to want of ease and grace or skill in bodily movement, especially of the arms or legs: as, an *awkward* gait; *awkward* in the use of a tool. *Clumsy* starts from the notion of heaviness, and consequent unwieldiness or awkwardness in use; it is applicable to the whole body or to any part of it, even when still: as, a *clumsy* figure; *clumsy* hands. This difference is also found in the figurative use of the words: a *clumsy* excuse is one that is put together badly; an *awkward* excuse is one that may be good, but is not gracefully presented. *Ungainly*, literally unhandsome, not pleasing to the eye, is applied generally to awkwardness of appearance. *Uncouth*, literally unknown, uncommon, and so, by a bit of human conceit, uninstructed, untrained, unrefined, sometimes even rude, barbarous: as, *uncouth* phrases, manners. *Bungling*, awkward in doing, handling awkwardly, spoiling by awkwardness, in either literal or figurative use: as, he made *bungling* work of it.

With ridiculous and *awkward* action . . .
He pageants us. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.

Besides Hepzibah's disadvantages of person, there was an uncouthness pervading all her deeds, a *clumsy* something that could but ill adapt itself for use, and not at all for ornament. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, ix.

Who would have predicted that the prince of Grecian eloquence should have been found in a stammering orphan, of feeble lungs and *ungainly* carriage, deprived of education by wanton guardians? *Everett*, Orations, II. 213.

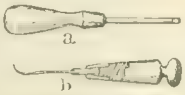
Many *uncouth* phrases and forgotten words seemed to her no less available than common forms.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 126.

He must be a *bungling* gamester who cannot win.
Macaulay.

awkwardly (âk'wạrd-li), *adv.* In an awkward manner. (*a*) Clumsily; without dexterity or grace in action; in a rude or bungling manner; inelegantly. (*b*) Embarrassingly; inconveniently: as, *awkwardly* fixed or situated.

awkwardness (âk′wärd-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being awkward. (*a*) Clumsiness; unwieldiness; unsuitableness: as, the *awkwardness* of a tool, or of a plan of operations; the *awkwardness* of a bundle on account of its size or shape. (*b*) Lack of skill or dexterity in action.. (*c*) Lack of ease in action; ungracefulness. (*d*) An awkward circumstance or feeling; embarrassment; unpleasantness; inconvenience.

awl (âl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *aul*, *all*, and by misdivision (*a nawl* for *an awl*) *nawl*, *naul*, *nall*, ME. *nal*. The earlier forms are of four types: (1) ME. *aule*, *eawle*, *oul*, < AS. *awel*, *awul*; (2) ME. *oule*, *ouel*, *owel*, *owul*, < AS. *āwel*, *āwul*; (3) ME. *el*, *ele*, < AS. *ǣl*; (4) ME. *alle*, *al*, < AS. *al*, *eal* = OLG. *ael* = OHG. *ala*, MHG. *ale*, G. *ahle* = Icel. *alr*, an awl; with added formative, OHG. *alansa*, *alunsa*, **alasna* (> ML. *alesna*, > It. *lesina* = Sp. *lesna*, *alesna* = Pr. *alena* = OF. *alesne*, F. *alêne*) = OD. *aelsene*, *elsene* (mod. D. *els*), > Sc. *elsin*, *elson*, Shetland *alison*, an awl. Cf. Skt. *ārā*, an awl.] **1.** A pointed instrument for piercing small holes in leather, wood, etc., as the bent-pointed *awl* of the shoemaker and saddler and the straight-pointed *bradawl* of the joiner.—**2.** The popinjay or green woodpecker, *Picus* or *Gecinus viridis*. [Local, British.]



a, Brad-awl; *b*, Sewing-awl.

awl-bird (âl′bėrd), *n.* Same as *awl*, 2. *Montagu.*

awl-clip (âl′klip), *n.* A device for holding blanks, memoranda, etc., consisting of an awl or pin fixed to a stand. The papers to be kept on file are thrust upon the pin.

awless, *a.* See *aweless*.

awl-shaped (âl′shāpt), *a.* **1.** Having the shape of an awl.—**2.** In *bot.*, slender and tapering toward the extremity from a broadish base, as a leaf; subulate.

awl-tree (âl′trē), *n.* [< *awl*, repr. Hind. *āl* (see *al*^{1}, *al-root*), + *tree*.] Same as *al*^{1}.

awlwort (âl′wėrt), *n.* The popular name of the *Subularia aquatica*: so called from its awl-shaped leaves (Latin *subula*, an awl). It is a very small stemless aquatic plant, natural order *Cruciferæ*, found in Europe, Siberia, and North America.

awm (âm), *n.* Same as *aam*.

awmbry† (âm′bri), *n.* Same as *ambry*.

awmous (â′mus), *n.* A Scotch form of *alms*.

awn^1 (ân), *n.* [E. dial. also *ang*; < ME. *awne*, *aune*, *awene*, earlier *agun*, < AS. **agun* (not recorded; the ME. may be from the Scand.) = OHG. *agana*, MHG. *agene*, *agne*, *ane*, G. *ahne* (also *agen*), awn, = Icel. *ögn*, pl. *agnar*, = Sw. *agn*, only in pl. *agnar*, = Dan. *avne* = Goth. *ahana*, chaff, = Gr. ἄχνη, Doric ἄχνα, chaff; cf. (with diff. formative) Gr. ἄχυρον, chaff, L. *acus* (*acer-*), chaff, and AS. *egl*, E. *ail*^{2}, awn, and AS. *eár* (contr. of **ahur* = ONorth. *eher*, *æhher*), E. *ear*^{2} (of corn) (see *ail*^{2}, *avel*, *acerose*, and *ear*^{2}); ult. < **ak*, be sharp. But it is possible that two orig. different words, meaning 'awn' and 'chaff' respectively, have here run together.] In *bot.*, a bristle-shaped terminal or dorsal appendage, such as the beard of wheat, barley, and many grasses.

awn^2, *a.* and *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *own*.

awned (ând), *a.* [< *awn*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}.] Having awns: applied to leaves, leaf-stalks, etc., bearing a long rigid spine, as in barley, etc.

awner (â′nėr), *n.* A machine for removing the avels or awns from grain; an aveler; a hummeler. See *hummeling-machine*.

awning (â′ning), *n.* [First recorded in the 17th century, in naut. use; of undetermined origin, but appar. (with suffix *-ing*^{2}) < **awn*, prob. a naut. reduction of F. *auvent*, "a penthouse of cloth before a shop-window" (Cotgrave), OF. *auvant*, ML. *auvanna* (also spelled *auventus*, appar. in simulation of L. *ventus*, wind), of unknown origin.] A movable roof-like covering of canvas or other cloth spread over any place, or in front of a window, door, etc., as a protection from the sun's rays.

> A court
> Compact with lucid marbles, boss'd with lengths
> Of classic frieze, with ample *awnings* gay.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

> It was very hot, and sitting under the *awning* turned out to be the pleasantest occupation.
> *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, i. 1.

Backbone of an awning. See *backbone*. **To house awnings.** See *house*, *v.*

awnless (ân′les), *a.* [< *awn*^{1} + *-less*.] Without awns or beard.

awny (â′ni), *a.* [< *awn*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] Having awns; bearded; bristly.

awoke (a̤-wōk′). Preterit and past participle of *awake*.

awork† (a̤-wėrk′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< ME. *awerke*; < *a*^{3} + *work*.] At work; in a state of labor or action.

> 'Twere a good mirth now to set him *a-work*
> To make her wedding-ring.
> *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, i. 1.

> The bad will have but small matter whereon to set their mischiefe *a work*. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

aworking (a̤-wėr′king), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*^{3} + *working*.] At work; in or into a state of working or action.

> Never met
> Adventure which might them *a working* set.
> *Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 224.

awreak†, *v. t.* [< ME. *awreken*, < AS. *āwrecan*, < *ā-* + *wrecan*, wreak: see *a-*^{1} and *wreak*.] To wreak; take vengeance on; avenge.

> Me were lever than al this toun
> Of this dispit *awroken* for to be.
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 566.

awrong† (a̤-rông′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*^{3} + *wrong*. Cf. *aright*, a much older word.] In a wrong manner; wrongly.

> If I aim'd
> *Awrong*, 'twas in an envy of thy goodness.
> *Ford*, Lady's Trial, iii. 3.

awry (a̤-rī′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< ME. *awry*, *awrye*, *on wry*; < *a*^{3} + *wry*.] **1.** Turned or twisted toward one side; not in a straight or true direction or position; asquint: as, to glance or look *awry*; the lady's cap is *awry*.

> If she steps, looks, or moves *awry*. *Spectator*, No. 66.

2. Figuratively, away from the line of truth or right reason; perverse or perversely.

> Much of the soul they talk, but all *awry*.
> *Milton*, P. R., iv. 313.

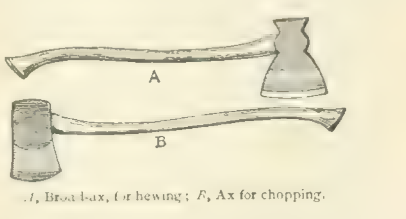
> The prince's counsels all *awry* do go.
> *Sir J. Davies*, Immortal. of Soul, xxxii.

To go (run, step, tread, walk) awry. (*a*) Of persons: To fall into error; do wrong. (*b*) Of things: To turn out badly or untowardly; go wrong.

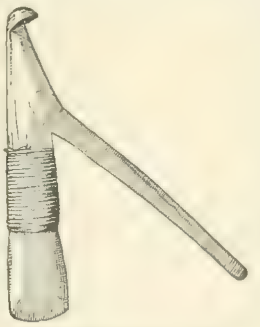
awsk (âsk), *n.* A dialectal form of *ask*^{2}.

awsome, *a.* See *awesome*.

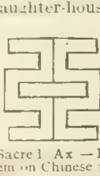
ax^1, **axe**^{1} (aks), *n.* [The reg. mod. spelling is *ax*, < ME. *ax*, also *axe*, *ex*, *æx*, < AS. *æx*, also *eax*, = ONorth. *acasa*, *acase* = OS. *accus* = OD. *akes*, D. *aks*, *aakse*, *aaks*, = OHG. *acchus*, *achus*, MHG. *ackes*, *axt*, G. *ax*, *axt* = Icel. *öx*, *öxi* = Sw. *yxa* = Dan. *öxe* = L. *ascia*, ax, mattock, akin to Gr. ἀξίνη, ax.] An instrument used for hewing timber and chopping wood, and also as a weapon of offense. The modern ax consists of a head of iron, with an arching edge of steel, and a helve or handle. The edge is in the plane of the sweep of the tool, thus differing from the adz, in which the edge is at right angles to the plane of the sweep. As a weapon, the ax was in very common use from the earliest times until the general adoption of firearms. It was used by the Egyptians. By the Greeks it was looked upon as a weapon of their own ancestors and of the Asiatic nations, and so figured in works of Greek art. The northern nations who overthrew the Roman empire used many varieties of this weapon, and its use prevailed throughout the middle ages in Europe. A light ax was common among the Arabs and Moors. Axes of various kinds of stone, or entirely of copper or bronze, are found among prehistoric and ancient remains, and in use by barbarous races. See *celt*^{2}.—**An ax to grind** (in allusion to a story told by Franklin), some private purpose to subserve, or selfish end to attain. **Bullhead ax**, a pole-ax with a small hammer-head at the back, used in slaughter-houses. **Sacred ax**, a name given by collectors of Chinese porcelain to an emblem or mark supposed to resemble an ax, and found either alone or as forming part of the decoration of certain pieces said to be assigned to warriors.—**To put the ax in the helve**, to solve a doubt; find out a puzzle.



A, Broad-ax, for hewing; *B*, Ax for chopping.



Ax of jadeite from New Ireland.



Sacred Ax.—Emblem on Chinese porcelain.

ax^1, **axe**^{1} (aks), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *axed*, ppr. *axing*. [= Icel. *öxa*, ax; from the noun.] To shape or trim with an ax.

ax^2†, **axe**^{2}† (aks), *n.* [< ME. *ax*, *axe* (in comp.), *ex*, *exe*, also *as*, < AS. *eax*, *ex* = OD. *asse*, D. *as* = OHG. *ahsa*, MHG. *ahse*, G. *achse* = Dan. *axe* = L. *axis* = Gr. ἄξων = OBulg. *osĭ*, Bulg. Serv. *os* = Pol. *os* = Russ. *osi* = Lith. *aszis* = Skt. *aksha*, axis, axle. Hence *axle*, q. v.] An axle; an axis.

ax^3, **axe**^{3} (aks), *v. t.* Obsolete or dialectal forms of *ask*^{1}.

> For I wol *axe* if it hir wille be
> To be my wyf. *Chaucer.*

axal (ak′sa̤l), *a.* Same as *axial*.

axe^1, *n.* and *v.* See *ax*^{1}.

axe^2†, *n.* See *ax*^{2}.

axe^3, *v.* See *ax*^{3}.

axe^4 (aks), *n.* An English name of a native species of *Lobelia*, *L. urens*.

axed (akst), *a.* [< *ax*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}.] In *masonry*, dressed with a stone hammer to a smooth surface.

> Good effect is obtained by the contrast of *axed* and polished surfaces. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 474.

axes, *n.* Plural of *ax* and of *axis*.

axfitch†, *n.* [Also written *axvitch*, *axfetch*; < *ax*^{1} + *fitch*. This and the other names *axseed*, *axwort*, *hatchet-fitch*, and NL. *Securigera*, refer to the ax-shaped seed.] A leguminous plant, *Securigera coronilla*. *Cotgrave.*

ax-form (aks′fôrm), *a.* Same as *ax-shaped*.

ax-head (aks′hed), *n.* The head or iron of an ax. Ancient ax-heads, formed of stone and sometimes of bronze, are called *celts*.

axial (ak′si-a̤l), *a.* [< *axis* + *-al*.] **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of an axis.

> From central development we pass insensibly to that higher kind of development for which *axial* seems the most appropriate name. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 50.

2. Situated in an axis or in the axis.—**3.** In *anat.*, pertaining to the somatic as distinguished from the membral portions of the body; not appendicular. Axial parts or organs are, in general, divided into *epaxial*, *hypaxial*, and *paraxial*, according as they are situated over, under, or alongside the spinal column.

4. In *geol.*, forming the axis, central dominating portion, or crest of a mountain-range.

Section of mountain showing anticlinal structure with axial mass of eruptive or metamorphic rock.

The central or axial portions of many mountain-ranges consist of crystalline, azoic, or archæan rocks; this is especially true of the numerous ranges of the North American Cordilleras.

Sometimes *axal*.

Axial canal, in crinoids, the central canal within the hard perisoma of the stem, extending the length of the latter and filled with a soft solid substance.—**Axial cavity**, in *Actinozoa*, the cavity common to the gastric sac and intermesenteric chambers. See *Actinozoa*.—**Axial circle**, a circle having its center on the axis of a curve.—**Axial line**, the name given by Faraday to the line in which the magnetic force passes from one pole of a horseshoe magnet to the other.—**Axial plane**, in *crystal.*, a plane containing (1) two of the crystallographic axes, or (2) the optic axes in the case of a biaxial crystal.—**Axial rotation**, rotation upon an axis.—**Axial skeleton**, the skeleton of the trunk and head and tail, as distinct from the skeleton of the limbs.

axially (ak′si-a̤l-i), *adv.* In a line with or in the direction of the axis; with reference to the axis.

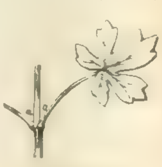
> There are many Transparent Objects, however, whose peculiar features can only be made out when they are viewed by light transmitted through them obliquely instead of *axially*. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 145.

axiferous (ak-sif′e̤-rus), *a.* [< L. *axis*, axis, + *ferre* = E. *bear*^{1}.] In *bot.*, consisting of an axis only, without leaves or other appendages: applied by Turpin to fungi and algæ, considered as consisting essentially of an axis merely.

axiform (ak′si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *axis*, axis, + *forma*, shape.] In the form of an axis.

axifugal (ak-sif′ụ̄-ga̤l), *a.* [< L. *axis*, axis, + *fugere*, flee, + *-al*.] Centrifugal. [Rare.]

axil (ak′sil), *n.* [< L. *axilla*, dim. (cf. *āla* for **axla*, dim.) of *axis*, axis, armpit: see *ala*, *aisle*, *axis*^{1}, and *axle*.] **1.** The armpit, or axilla (which see). [Rare.]—**2.** In *bot.*, the angle formed between the upper side of a leaf and the stem or branch to which it is attached; in cryptogams, the angle formed by the branching of a frond.



a, *a*, Axils.

axile (ak′sil), *a.* [< L. as if *axilis, < *axis*: see *axis*1.] 1. Of or belonging to an axis or the [illegible] axis.—2. Situated in an axis or the axis, as an embryo which lies in the axis of a seed.

> [illegible] separates the *axile* portion of the [illegible] from its investing coat.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 555.

3. In *zoöl.*, axial, with reference to ovarian organs or ova: opposed in this sense to *peripheral*.

> [illegible] differentiated into an *axile* [illegible] of protoplasmic substance,—the rhachis,—and peripheral masses, . . . which are the developing ova.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 548.

axilla (ak-sil′ä), *n.*; pl. *axillæ* (-ē). [L.: see *axil*.] In *anat.*, the armpit; a region of the body in the recess between the upper arm (or in birds the upper part of the wing) and the side of the chest beneath the shoulder. It is [illegible] its apex corresponding to the inter-[illegible] opposite the first rib.—**Axilla thermometer**, a clinical thermometer: so named [illegible] placed in the axilla in observing the temperature [illegible].

axillant (ak-sil′ant), *a.* [< *axil* + *-ant*1.] Forming an axil, as a leaf with another leaf in whose axil it is. [Rare.]

> For him the tree is a colony of phytons, each being a bud with its *axillant* leaf and fraction of the stem and [illegible]
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 841.

axillar (ak′si-lär), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *axillaris*, < L. *axilla*, axil: see *axil*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *axillary*.

II. *n.* In *ornith.*, one of the under wing-coverts of a bird, growing from the axilla or armpit, and distinguished from the under coverts in general by being the innermost feathers lining the wing, lying close to the body, and almost always longer, stiffer, and narrower than the rest. Commonly used in the plural.

axillary (ak′si-lā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [As *axillar*: see *-ar*3, *-ary*2.] **I.** *a.* 1. In *anat.*, pertaining to the axilla; contained in the axilla: as, the *axillary* boundaries; the *axillary* vessels.—2. In the arthropod animals, pertaining to an articulation or joint: said of parts which are attached to the point of union of two joints or other movable parts of the body.—3. In *bot.*, pertaining to or growing from the axil (of plants). See cut under *axil*.—**Axillary arches**, in [illegible] muscular slips which sometimes pass from the latissimus dorsi (broadest muscle of the back), near its insertion, across the axilla, to terminate in the tendon of the pectoralis major (greater pectoral muscle), in the coracobrachialis, or otherwise.—**Axillary artery**, the continuation of the subclavian artery, after it has passed the lower border of the first rib as far as the lower border of the axilla, where it takes the name of *brachial artery*. It is divided into three portions, that above, that behind, and that below the pectoralis minor (smaller pectoral) muscle, and gives off numerous branches, thoracic, subscapular, and circumflex.—**Axillary feathers**, in *ornith.*, the axillars. See *axillar*, *n.*—**Axillary nerve**, the circumflex nerve of the arm.—**Axillary vein**, in *anat.*, the continuation through the axilla of the basilic vein reinforced by the venæ comites of the brachial artery and other veins, and ending in the subclavian.

II. *n.* Same as *axillar*.

axine (ak′sin), *a.* and *n.* [< *axis*2 + *-ine*1.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the group of deer of which the axis, or spotted Indian hog-deer, is the type.

II. *n.* A deer of the axine group.

axinite (ak′si-nit), *n.* [< Gr. ἀξίνη, ax (see *ax*1), + *-ite*2.] A mineral occurring commonly in crystals, whose general form is that of a very oblique rhomb, so flattened that some of its edges become thin and sharp like the edge of an ax (whence its name), also sometimes found in lamellar masses. It is a silicate of aluminium, [illegible] with [illegible] per cent of boron [illegible] of a clove-brown or plum-blue [illegible]

axinomancy (ak′si-nō-man-si or ak-sin′ọ-man-si), *n.* [< L. *axinomantia*, < Gr. [illegible], < ἀξίνη, ax, + μαντεία, divination: see *Mantis*.] An ancient kind of divination for the detection [illegible] by means of an ax or [illegible]

[illegible]

axinometry, [illegible] *axinomantia*

axiolite, [illegible] *n.* [< L. [illegible]] [illegible] aggregation of [illegible] products of devitrification [illegible] rocks [illegible]

Axiolite.—Specimen of rhyolite from Virginia Range, Nevada, magnified 100 diameters.
(From Zirkel's "Microscopical Petrography.")

axiolitic (ak″si-ọ-lit′ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of axiolite.

axiom (ak′si-om), *n.* [< L. *axioma*, < Gr. ἀξίωμα, that which is thought fit, a requisite, that which a pupil is required to know beforehand, a self-evident principle, < ἀξιοῦν, think fit or worthy, require, demand, < ἄξιος, worthy, fit, lit. weighing as much as, of like value, < ἄγειν, drive, lead, also weigh, = L. *agere*, drive, do, etc.: see *act*, *v.*, *agent*, etc.] 1. A self-evident, undemonstrable, theoretical, and general proposition to which every one who apprehends its meaning must assent. The Greek word was probably applied by Plato (though it does not occur in his dialogues in this sense) to certain first premises of mathematics; and this continues to be the ordinary use of the term. It was extended by Aristotle to similar principles supposed to underlie other branches of knowledge. The axioms or "common notions" of Euclid, as given in English translations, are twelve in number, viz.: (1) Things which are equal to the same are equal to one another. (2) If equals be added to equals, the wholes are equal. (3) If equals be taken from equals, the remainders are equal. (4) If equals be added to unequals, the wholes are unequal. (5) If equals be taken from unequals, the remainders are unequal. (6) Things which are double of the same are equal to one another. (7) Things which are halves of the same are equal to one another. (8) Magnitudes which coincide with one another, that is, which exactly fill the same space, are equal to one another. (9) The whole is greater than its part. (10) Two straight lines cannot inclose a space. (11) All right angles are equal to one another. (12) If a straight line meets two straight lines, so as to make the two interior angles on the same side of it taken together less than two right angles, these straight lines, being continually produced, shall at length meet upon that side on which are the angles which are less than two right angles. Only the first three of these are universally acknowledged to be authentic, though the latest editor, Heiberg, allows the eighth and ninth also. Euclid gives besides a list of *postulates*, which, as given in English translations, are: (1) Let it be granted that a straight line may be drawn from any one point to any other point. (2) That a terminated straight line may be produced to any length in a straight line. (3) And that a circle may be described from any center, at any distance from that center. What the English editions give as the eleventh and twelfth axioms formed originally the fourth and fifth postulates, and in the best MS. the tenth axiom appears as the sixth postulate. It would thus seem that he understood by "postulate" a geometrical premise which was asked to be taken for granted, and by "axiom" or "common notion," a not specially geometrical principle with the use of which the learner would be already familiar. This agrees with Aristotle's definition of an *axiom* as a principle which he who would learn must bring of himself. The Leibnitzians distinguish a *postulate* as a self-evident practical principle from an *axiom* as a self-evident theoretical principle. According to Kant, an axiom is a necessary and general synthetical proposition which declares a property of pure space or time and rests directly on intuition, and is thus self-evident. He refused the name to the genuine "common notions" of Euclid, holding these to be analytical propositions. Modern mathematicians seem to regard the axioms of geometry as an analysis of the independent properties of space, so that the longer the list, provided the propositions are really independent, the more perfectly has the design been fulfilled. Many eminent mathematicians hold that there is no reason to think these axioms to be exactly true, but that they must be assumed to be slightly erroneous one way or the other; although experience shows that they approximate so nearly to the truth that it may be doubted whether it will ever be possible to measure the amount of their error. A similar doctrine is held by some thinkers concerning metaphysical axioms, such as the axiom that every event is determined by a cause.

2. Any higher proposition, obtained by generalization and induction from the observation of individual instances; the enunciation of a general fact; an empirical law. This use originated with Bacon, influenced probably by the employment of *axiom* by the [illegible] to mean any proposition.

3†. In *logic*, a proposition, whether true or false: a use of the term which originated with Zeno the Stoic. =Syn. 1. *Maxim*, [illegible]

axiomatic (ak″si-ọ-mat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. [illegible], < [illegible] (-ματ-), an axiom: see *axiom*.] 1. Of the nature of an axiom, self-evident truth, or received principle; self-evident.

> Many controversies arise touching the *axiomatic* character of the law.
> *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, I. 88.

2. Full of axioms or maxims; aphoristic.

> The most *axiomatic* of English poets.
> *Southey*, Doctor, p. 381.

axiomatical (ak″si-ọ-mat′i-kal), *a.* 1. Of the nature of an axiom; axiomatic.—2. Of or pertaining to axioms or received first principles: as, "materials of *axiomatical* knowledge," *Bolingbroke*.—3†. In *logic*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a proposition, whether true or false.

axiomatically (ak″si-ọ-mat′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an axiomatic manner. (*a*) By the use of axioms; as an axiom or axiomatic truth. (*b*†) In *logic*, in the form of a simple proposition. See *axiom*, 3.

axiometer (ak-si-om′e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *axis*, axis, + *metrum*, a measure.] An instrument for showing the position of the tiller of a vessel which uses a steering-wheel.

axiopisty† (ak′si-ọ-pis-ti), *n.* [< Gr. ἀξιοπιστία, < ἀξιόπιστος, trustworthy, < ἄξιος, worthy, + πιστός, verbal adj. of πείθεσθαι, trust, believe.] Worthiness to be believed; trustworthiness. *Imp. Dict.*

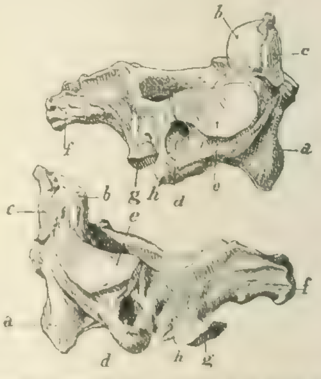
axis1 (ak′sis), *n.*; pl. *axes* (-sēz). [L., axle, axis, pole of the earth; poet., the heavens; also, a board or plank (see *ashler*); = AS. *eax*, E. *ax*2, axle: see *ax*2, *axle*.] 1. The motionless, or relatively motionless, imaginary line about which a rotating body, such as the earth, turns: specifically called in this sense the *axis of revolution* or *rotation* (which see, below).

> On their own *axis* as the planets run,
> Yet make at once their circle round the sun.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, iii. 313.

2. The axle of a wheel; the cylindrical portion of any mechanical piece intended to turn in bearings: as, the *axis* of a transit instrument.

> The weightines of the wheele doth settle it vpon his *Axis*.
> *Fotherby*, Atheomastix, xi. § 1. (*N. E. D.*)

3. In *anat.*: (*a*) The second cervical vertebra: so called because the atlas turns upon it as about a pivot or axis, bearing the head with it.

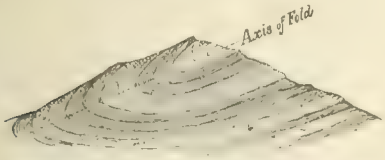


Human Axis (upper figure, right side; lower figure, left side).
a, body; *b*, odontoid process; *c*, articulatory surface for atlas; *d*, foramen for vertebral artery; *e*, superior articulating surface; *f*, spinous process; *g*, inferior articulating surface; *h*, transverse process.

It is usually distinguished from the other vertebræ by having an odontoid or tooth-like process, furnishing the pivot about which the atlas turns: hence called the *toothed vertebra* (vertebra dentata), or the *odontoid vertebra* (vertebra odontoidea). (*b*) The odontoid process of the axis. (*c*) The entire vertebral column. (*d*) The central or axial nervous system of a vertebrate: as, the cerebrospinal *axis*. (*e*) The columella or modiolus of the cochlea. (*f*) A short thick artery which immediately divides into several branches: as, the celiac *axis*; the thyroid *axis*. (*g*) The axis-cylinder of a nerve. (*h*) Same as *axon*.—4. The central line of a solid of revolution; the central line of any symmetrical, or nearly symmetrical, body: as, the *axis* of a cylinder, of the eye, etc.—5. Any line with reference to which the physical properties of a body, especially its elasticity, are symmetrical.—6. In *Trilobita*, specifically, the tergum; the median convex portion of a thoracic somite, intervening between the pleura or flattened lateral portions of the thorax. See cut under *Trilobita*.—7. In *conch.*, the imaginary line or space around which the whorls of a spiral shell turn.—8. In *bot.*, the stem; the central part or longitudinal support on which organs or parts are arranged. The root has sometimes been called the *descending axis*. *A. Gray.*

> In many cases the floral *axis* is prolonged beyond one or more enclosed floral organs, and the stem again assumes the ordinary leaf-bearing form.
> *Science*, III. 302.

9. In *geog.* and *geol.*, the central or dominating region of a mountain-chain, or the line which follows the crest of a range and thus indicates the position of the most conspicuous portion of the uplift. In a folded region, or one in which the strata have been bent into anticlinals and synclinals, the axis of each fold is the plane indicating the direction parallel to which the folding has taken place, or toward which the strata incline.



Section of mountain showing position of axis of synclinally folded strata.

10. In *analytical geom.*, any fixed line of reference used to determine the position of a point or series of points (line, surface) in space.—**Anticlinal axis,** in *geol.* See *anticlinal.* **Axes of an ellipsoid,** its maximum and minimum diameters and the diameter perpendicular to these.—**Axes of coordinates,** or **coördinate axes,** in *analytical geom.*, fixed lines on which or parallel to which an element (abscissa or ordinate) of the position of a point is measured.—**Axes of light-elasticity,** the three directions at right angles to one another in a biaxial crystal in which the elasticity of the light-ether has its maximum, minimum, and mean value. In a trimetric (orthorhombic) crystal they coincide with the crystallographic axes; in a monoclinic crystal one coincides with the orthodiagonal axis, the others lie in the plane of symmetry. In a triclinic crystal there is no necessary relation between the two sets of axes.—**Axis of a beam of light,** the middle ray of the beam.—**Axis of a cone,** a straight line drawn from the vertex to the center of the base.—**Axis of a conic,** a diameter perpendicular to the chords it bisects.—**Axis of a crystal,** in *crystal.*, one of three or four imaginary lines assumed for convenience to define the position of the planes of the crystal, and to exhibit its symmetry. See *crystallography.*—**Axis of a curve,** a right line dividing it into two symmetrical parts, so as to bisect every chord perpendicular to it, as in a parabola, ellipse, or hyperbola.—**Axis of a cylinder,** a straight line drawn from the center of the one end to that of the other.—**Axis of affinity,** the axis of homology of figures homological by affinity.—**Axis of a gun** or **piece,** the middle line of the bore of the gun.—**Axis of a lens,** a straight line drawn through the optical center of the lens, and perpendicular to both its surfaces.—**Axis of a magnet,** the imaginary line which connects the north and south poles of the magnet.—**Axis of a sphere,** any straight line drawn through the center and terminated both ways by the surface of the sphere.—**Axis of a spherical, concave,** or **convex mirror,** a straight line which passes through the geometrical and optical centers of the mirror. **Axis of a telescope,** a straight line passing through the centers of all the glasses in the tube.—**Axis of collineation,** in *math.*, a line which corresponds to itself in a projective transformation.—**Axis of direct elasticity,** a direction in a solid body such that a longitudinal strain in that direction produces a stress precisely opposed to the strain.—**Axis of elasticity,** a direction in a solid body with respect to which some kind of symmetry exists in the relation of strains and stresses.—**Axis of homology,** the line upon which corresponding lines of two figures in homology intersect each other.—**Axis of oscillation of a pendulum,** a right line passing through the center about which it vibrates, and perpendicular to the plane of vibration.—**Axis of perspective,** the line in which the plane of a perspective representation cuts any plane represented.—**Axis of reflection,** in the method of inversion in geometry, any line considered as perpendicular to and bisecting the distance between two inverse points.—**Axis of refraction,** a straight line drawn perpendicular to the surface of the refracting medium, through the point of incidence of the refracted ray. Some crystals have two axes of refraction.—**Axis of rotation,** the imaginary line about which all the parts of a rotating body turn.—**Axis of similitude of three circles,** a line passing through two intersections of corresponding pairs of common tangents of two pairs out of the three circles. The axis of similitude also necessarily passes through a third such point, but this fact is not essential to its definition.—**Axis of symmetry,** a line on both or all sides of which the parts of a body or magnitude are symmetrically disposed.—**Axis of the earth,** the straight line connecting its two poles, and about which it performs its diurnal rotation.—**Axis of the eye,** a straight line passing through the centers of the pupil and crystalline lens; the optic axis.—**Axis of the Ionic capital,** a line passing perpendicularly through the middle of the eye of the volute.—**Axis of the world,** the imaginary axis passing through the celestial poles.—**Axis of vision.** See *visual axis,* below.—**Basicranial axis,** a straight line drawn from a point midway between the occipital condyles, through the median plane of the skull, to the junction of the ethmoid and presphenoid, in the floor of the cerebral cavity. *Huxley.* See cut under *craniofacial.*—**Basifacial axis,** or **facial axis,** a straight line drawn from the anterior extremity of the premaxilla to the anterior extremity of the basicranial axis (which see, above): not to be confounded with *facial line.* See *craniometry,* and cut under *craniofacial.*—**Celiac axis.** (*a*) A short, thick branch of the abdominal aorta, given off just below the diaphragm, and immediately dividing into the gastric, hepatic, and splenic arteries. (*b*) The sympathetic plexus which surrounds this artery.—**Cerebrospinal axis.** See *cerebrospinal.*—**Conjugate** or **minor axis,** in *geom.*, an axis, especially of a hyperbola, perpendicular to the transverse axis. The term was originally used in the plural for a pair of conjugate diameters at right angles to each other. As now used, it is an abbreviated expression for *axis conjugate to the transverse axis.*—**Facial axis.** See *basifacial axis,* above. **Harmonic axis.** See *harmonic.* **Instantaneous axis,** the axis about which a body is rotating at any instant: an expression applicable when motion is considered in only two dimensions or when a point of the body is fixed; in other cases it would be an inaccurate abbreviation of the following: **Instantaneous sliding axis,** that line about which a body is rotating and along which it is simultaneously sliding at any instant. Every rigid body at every instant of its motion has such an instantaneous sliding axis.—**Macrodiagonal axis, magnetic axis.** See the adjectives. **Neural axis,** in *anat.*, the cerebrospinal axis; the axis or central trunk of the cerebrospinal system.—**Neutral axis,** in *mech.*: (*a*) Of a beam, the plane in which the tensile and compressing forces terminate, and in which the stress is therefore nothing. (*b*) Of a deflected bar, the line along which there is neither extension nor compression.—**Optic axis,** the axis of the eye (which see, above).—**Orthogonal** or **principal metatatic axes,** three axes in a body such that, if a cube be cut out having its faces normal to these axes, and if there be a linear elongation along one of them and an equal linear compression along a second, no tangential stress will result round the third axis on planes normal to the first two.—**Radical axis of two circles,** the line joining their points of intersection. This line is real even when the circles do not really intersect, the difference of its distance from the two centers being proportional to the difference of the areas of the two circles.—**Spiral axis,** in *arch.*, the axis of a twisted column spirally drawn in order to trace the circumvolutions without.—**Synclinal axis,** in *geol.* See *synclinal.* **Tectonic axes,** in *crystal.*, the lines along which the minute crystals are arranged in the formation of a complex crystalline growth. Thus, dendritic crystallizations of gold and copper often branch at angles of 60°, their directions being parallel to the sides of an octahedral face.—**The principal axes of inertia** of a body, those lines passing through its center of mass about which its moments of inertia are a maximum and a minimum, together with the third line perpendicular to these at their intersection.—**The principal axes of stress** in a body, the directions of the three conjugate normal stresses.—**Thyroid axis,** a short, thick branch from the subclavian artery, dividing almost immediately into the inferior thyroid, suprascapular, and transversalis colli.—**Transverse** or **major axis,** in *conic sections,* the diameter which passes through the foci. In the ellipse it is the longest diameter; in the hyperbola it is the shortest; and in the parabola it is, like all the other diameters, infinite in length.—**Visual axis,** in *physiol.*, the straight line passing through the center of the pupil and the middle of the macula lutea. It does not coincide with the optic axis. Also called *visual line,* or *axis of vision.*—**Zone axis.** See *zone.*

axis^2 (ak′sis), *n.* [L. *axis* (Pliny); perhaps of E. Ind. origin.] **1.** A kind of East Indian deer, *Cervus axis,* of which there are several varieties, perhaps species. The body is spotted with white. Also called *axis-deer, spotted deer,* and *hog-deer.*—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of such deer. *Ham. Smith,* 1827.

axis-cylinder (ak′sis-sil″in-dėr), *n.* In *anat.*, the central part of a nerve-fiber; the core of white nerve-tissue in a nerve-fiber. It is the essential part of the nerve, and is the only part found at its origin and termination. In cross-section, a bundle of nerve-fibers appears like a bunch of lead pencils, the axis-cylinder corresponding to the lead. Also called *band-axis* and *axis-band.*

axis-deer (ak′sis-dēr), *n.* Same as *axis*^{2}, 1.

axisymmetric (ak″si-si-met′rik), *a.* Symmetrical with reference to an axis.

axle (ak′sl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *axel, axell, axile,* < ME. *axel, axil* (chiefly in comp. *axel-tree,* q. v.; not in AS., where only the primitive *ex, eax* occurs: see *ax*^{2}) = Icel. *öxull,* m., = Sw. Dan. *axel,* axle; not found in this sense in the other languages, where its place is supplied by the primitive *ax*^{2}, but ult. = ME. *æxl, exl,* < AS. *eaxl, exel* = OHG. *ahsala,* MHG. *ahsel,* G. *achsel* = Icel. *öxl,* f., = Sw. Dan. *axel* = Norw. *oksl, aksl, axel,* the shoulder, = L. *ala* (for **axla*), shoulder-joint, wing (see *ala, aisle,* and cf. *axilla*); with formative *-l,* < *ax*^{2} (L. *axis,* etc.), axle (the shoulder-joint being the axle or axis on which the arm turns): see *ax*^{2}.] **1.** The pin or spindle on which a wheel revolves, or which forms the axis of the wheel and revolves with it. Properly, the axle of a carriage-, cart-, or wagon-wheel is the round arm of the axletree or axle-bar which is inserted in the hub or nave, but the name is sometimes extended to the whole axletree.

2†. An axis, as of the earth.

> Whether . . .
> He [the sun] from the east his flaming road begin,
> Or she [the earth] from west her silent course advance,
> With inoffensive pace that spinning sleeps
> On her soft *axle.* *Milton,* P. L., viii. 165.

Axle stop-key, a plate upon the end of the axle of a railroad-car, intended to prevent excessive lateral motion and to take the wear.—**Blind axle,** an axle that does not communicate power; a dead axle. **Collinge axle,** in *coach-building,* an axle the box of which is secured upon the arm by two nuts screwed right and left.—**Compound axle,** an axle having two parts connected by a sleeve or some other locking arrangement.—**Dead axle,** one which does not impart motion; a blind axle: opposed to a *live axle* or *driving-axle.* **Dipping the axle,** in *coach-building,* bending the end of the axle so that the wheel shall strike squarely upon the ground.—**Driving-axle,** in locomotive engines, the axle which receives the power from the steam-piston transmitted through the piston-rod and connecting-rod. The rear end of the latter is connected either with cranks formed in this axle, or more generally with crank-pins upon the driving-wheels at its ends.—**Leading axle,** in British locomotives, an axle of a wheel in front of the driving-wheels. **Mail axle,** in *coach-building,* an axle which is secured by a plate at its back instead of a nut on the end.

> The commonest kind of oil *axle* is called the *mail,* because the peculiar mode of fastening was first used in the mail coaches. *J. W. Burgess,* Coach Building, p. 72.

Telescopic axle, an extension-axle which permits the running-wheels of a railroad-car to be slipped in or out, thus making them adaptable to tracks of different gage. **Trailing axle,** the rear axle of a locomotive. In English engines it is usually placed under the foot-plate.

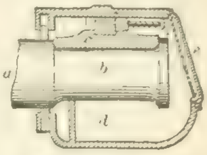
axle-adjuster (ak′sl-a-jus″tėr), *n.* A machine for straightening axles; a machine used in giving to the spindle its proper line of direction relatively to the axletree.

axle-arm (ak′sl-ärm), *n.* The spindle on the end of an axle on which the box of the wheel slips, or one of the two pivots on which the axle itself turns. See second cut under *axle-box.*

axle-bar (ak′sl-bär), *n.* The bar of an axletree.

axle-block (ak′sl-blok), *n.* The block placed upon the axle of a vehicle to form a seat for the spring when it is depressed.

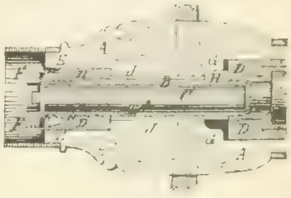
axle-box (ak′sl-boks), *n.* The box which contains the bearings for the spindle of an axle, or the journal of an axle, as of a carriage-wheel, a railroad-car wheel, etc.; the bushing or metal lining of the hub which forms the rotatory bearing of the axle of a vehicle.—**Axle-box guides,** the guides for the brasses of an axle-box.—**Radial axle-box,** in a railroad-car, a sliding axle-box, so arranged that, with its fellow, it maintains the axle in a position radial to the curve of the track, however its direction may change.



Railroad-car Axle-box.

a, axle; *b*, journal; *c*, saddle, by means of which the weight of the car rests on the journal; *d*, reservoir for a lubricating substance, having its lid at *e*.

axle-clip (ak′sl-klip), *n.* A clevis or bow which unites some other part of a vehicle to the axle.—**Axle-clip tie,** the cross-bar which joins and secures the ends of the bow-clip (which see).



Miller's Rubber-cushioned Axle-box.

A, hub; *B*, axle-box; *C*, axle-arm; *D*, rubber cushions; *E*, compressing-nut; *F*, cavities in compressing-nut for fitting points of the wrench when compressing cushions; *G*, slotted retaining-sleeve; *H*, part of axle-box; *J*, space between axle-box and hub.

axle-collar (ak′sl-kol″är), *n.* The collar on an axle which receives the lateral pressure from the wheel or bearing.

axled (ak′sld), *a.* Furnished with an axle or with axles.

axle-gage (ak′sl-gāj), *n.* A wheelwright's instrument for giving to the spindle of an axle its proper swing and gather.

axle-guard (ak′sl-gärd), *n.* Those parts of a railroad-car in which the axle-box plays vertically under the yield and reaction of the car-springs.—**Axle-guard stays,** the iron rods or straps which are bolted to the frame and to all the ends of the axle-guards, to strengthen them.

axle-hook (ak′sl-hůk), *n.* A hook in front of the axle of a carriage, to which is attached the stay-chain connecting the axle and the doubletree.

axle-nut (ak′sl-nut), *n.* A screw-nut fitted to the end of the arm of an axle to keep the wheel in place.

axle-packing (ak′sl-pak″ing), *n.* The guard or material placed about an axle to exclude dust.

axle-pin (ak′sl-pin), *n.* Same as *linch-pin.*

axle-saddle (ak′sl-sad″l), *n.* A saddle-shaped clip, used in securing a spring to an axle.

axle-seat (ak′sl-sēt), *n.* The hole in a railroad-car wheel which receives the arm of the axle.

axle-skein (ak′sl-skān), *n.* A band, strip, or thimble of metal placed on a wooden axle-arm to prevent the wood from wearing rapidly.

axle-sleeve (ak′sl-slēv), *n.* A sleeve placed round a railroad-car axle in order to hold up the ends should the axle be broken.

axle-tooth (ak′sl-töth), *n.* [E. dial., also *assle-, azzle-, assal-tooth,* early mod. E. *axel-, axill-tooth,* < late ME. *axyltothe* (= Dan. *axel-tand*); < **axel* (Shetland *yackle*) (< Icel. *jaxl* = Norw. *jaksle, jakle* = Sw. dial. *jakkel, jäksl* = Dan. *axel*), a jaw-tooth, grinder, + *tooth.*] A grinder; a molar. [Prov. Eng.]

axletree ([illegible]), *n.* [< ME. *axel-tree*, *axil-tre*, etc. (= Icel. *öxul-trē*), < *axel* + *tree*. Cf. *axtree*.] 1. A bar or beam fixed crosswise under [illegible] carriage, having rounded axles at the ends for a pair of wheels to revolve on.

> [illegible] right as doth a wheel, that turneth be his *axille tree*.
> [illegible] (ed. Halliwell), p. [illegible]

2†. An axis.

axle-yoke (ak'sl-yōk), *n.* A plate beneath an axle through which the ends of the saddle-clip pass. It serves as a washer-plate for the nuts [illegible] the ends of the saddle-clip.

axman, axeman (aks'man), *n.*; pl. *axmen*, *axemen* (-men). 1. One who wields an ax; one employed in chopping; a woodman.

> [illegible] were put to work getting out timber for bridges [illegible] when the road was completed. *U. S. Grant*, in The Century, XXXI. 136.

2. Formerly, a soldier whose weapon was an ax.

> [illegible] prisoners being taken, nothing [illegible] flight.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Old Eng. Hist., p. 336.

ax-master (aks'mȧs″tėr), *n.* A name given in Honduras to a tree with very hard wood. Its genus is not known.

Axminster carpet. See *carpet*.

axoid (ak'soid), *a.* [< *axis*^{1} + *-oid*.] Of or pertaining to the axis: used in anatomical terms, chiefly in composition: as, the *occipito-axoid* ligament. See *axis*^{1}, 3.

Axolotes (ak-sọ̄-lō'tēz), *n.* A Latinized form of *axolotl*, used as a generic name. See *Siredon*.

axolotl (ak'sọ̄-lotl), *n.* [Mex.] A urodele or tailed amphibian found in Mexico, which is supposed not to undergo metamorphosis, but to retain its gills throughout life, breeding in the larval state. From this circumstance the animal was made the type of a distinct genus *Siredon* [illegible] in the family [illegible] *Siredon pisciforme*. An [illegible] *Siredon lichenoides*. Later observations, however, have shown that the axolotl, or siredon, is simply a prolonged, sometimes permanent, stage like that which all the species of salamandrines [illegible] pass through, and that the animal is referable to the genus *Amblystoma*. Axolotls are common in lakes and lagoons in Mexico, like the various species of *Amblystoma* known in the United States as [illegible], etc. They have the appearance of gigantic tadpoles about to turn into frogs, being [illegible] long, with a large compressed tail, 4 legs, gill-tufts on each side of the neck, and obtuse flattened head. They are marketable in Mexico, where they are said to be deemed a luxury as an article of food.

[illegible]

axometer (ak-som'e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *axis* (Gr. ἄξων), axis, + *metrum* (Gr. μέτρον), measure.] An instrument used in adjusting the height of the bridge of a pair of spectacles, to bring the centers of the lenses in line horizontally with the centers of the pupils of the eyes.

axon (ak'son), *n.*; pl. *axones* (-ēz). [< Gr. ἄξων, axis: see *axis*^{1}, *ax*^{2}.] In *anat.*, the body-axis: the mesal, longitudinal, skeletal axis of the body, represented in *Branchiostoma* and embryos by a membranogelatinous notochord, and in most adult vertebrates by the cartilaginous or osseous centra of the vertebræ and the base of the skull. *Wilder*, N. Y. Med. Jour., Aug. [illegible], p. 113. Also called *axis*.

Axonia (ak-sō'ni-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἄξων, axis.] Organic forms, animal or vegetable, having definite axes: the opposite of *Anaxonia*. [illegible]

axonometry ([illegible]), *n.* [illegible] + [illegible], measure.] The art of [illegible] perspective representation of [illegible] ordinates of points [illegible] written *axonometry*.

axospermous ([illegible]), *a.* [illegible] seed.] In *bot.*, [illegible] separated [illegible] the attachment [illegible]

axotomous ([illegible]), *a.* [illegible] in a direction perpendicular [illegible]

axseed ([illegible]), *n.* [< *ax* + *seed*.] Same as *axfitch*.

ax-shaped (aks'shāpt), *a.* In *bot.*, shaped like an ax or a hatchet; dolabriform.

ax-stone (aks'stōn), *n.* A mineral found chiefly in New Zealand and the South Sea islands, and used by the natives for axes and other cutting instruments, whence the name. Also called *nephrite* and *jade*.

axtree (aks'trē), *n.* [Sc., also *aixtree*, *extree*, < ME. *axtre*, *extre*, *axtreo*, < AS. **eaxtreów*, < *eax*, E. *ax*^{2}, + *treów*, E. *tree*, beam. Cf. *axletree*.] An axletree. [Obsolete, except in Scotland.]

> A large pyn in maner of an *extre*.
> *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, p. 8.

> Thunder and earthquakes raging, and the rocks
> Tumbling from down their seyts like mighty blocks
> Rowl'd from huge mountains, such a noise they make,
> As though in sunder heav'ns huge *axtree* brake.
> *Drayton*, Poems (ed. Halliwell), p. 219.

axunge (ak'sunj), *n.* [< F. *axunge*, now *axonge*, < L. *axungia*, grease, fat, wagon-grease, < *axis*, axle, + *ungere*, grease: see *unguent*.] The internal fat of the body, especially of pigs and geese; fat; lard.

axungious (ak-sun'ji-us), *a.* [< *axunge* + *-ious*.] Lard-like; fat; greasy. *Sir T. Browne*.

axvitch†, axwort†, *n.* Same as *axfitch*.

ay^1, aye^1 (ā), *adv.* [< ME. *ay*, *aye*, *ai*, *ei* (in Ormulum [illegible]), prop. a northern form (< Icel. *ei*, *ey*), the native form being ME. *oo*, *o*, earlier *a*, < AS. *ā* (orig. **āw*, with added adv. formative *āwa*, *āwo*) = OS. *ēo*, *io*, *gio* = OFries. *ā-*, *ē-* (in comp.), = OHG. *io*, *ēo*, MHG. *ie*, *je*, G. *je* = Icel. *ei*, *ey* (as above) = Goth. *aiw* = Gr. ἀεί, Ionic αἰεί, poet. or dial. [illegible], αἰι, αἰιν, ἄϊν, ἠΐ, orig. αἰFεί, ever, always, prop. acc. (in Gr. locative) of a noun, AS. *ǣ*, *ǣw* (orig. **āw*), existence, law, marriage, = OS. *ēo*, law, = OFries. *ā*, *ē*, *ēwe*, *ēwa*, law, = OHG. *ēwa*, MHG. *ēwe*, *ē*, eternity, law, marriage, = G. *ehe*, marriage, = Goth. *aiws*, an age, a long period, eternity, = L. *ævum*, OL. *aevom* (whence ult. E. *age*, *eternal*, q. v.); cf. Gr. αἰών, *αἰFών (with unorig. formative *ν*), an age, an eon (see *eon*); orig. appar. a going, a course, with formative *-va*, < √ **i*, Skt. *i*, Gr. ἰ-έναι = L. *i-re*, go: see *iter* and *go*. This adv. was much used as a generalizing prefix (somewhat like the related suffix *-ever* in *whoever*, *whatever*, etc.), and, fused with *ge-*, exists unrecognized in *each*, *either*. With the negative it exists in *nay* and *no*^{1}, which are related to each other as the simple *ay* and (obs.) *o*. The spelling *ay*, like *nay*, is historically and analogically the proper one.] 1. Ever; always; for ever; continually; for an indefinite time. [Now only poetical and North. E. dial.]

> Care for the Conscience, & kepe it *ai* clene.
> *The A B C of Aristotle* (E. E. T. S., extra ser., VIII. i. 65).

> Let this pernicious hour
> Stand *aye* accursed in the calendar!
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1.

2†. Ever: indefinitely, after *if*.

> Behold the man! and tell me, Britomart,
> *If ay* more goodly creature thou didst see?
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. iii. 32.

For ay, for ever: sometimes strengthened by combination: *for ever and ay*.

> The soul, though made in time, survives *for ay*;
> And though it hath beginning, sees no end.
> *Sir J. Davies*, Immortal. of Soul, xxix.

ay^2 (ā), *interj.* [Also *aye*, *agh* (and, in this use, *eh*), < ME. *ey*, *ei*: a mere interj., of no definite history, but it may be regarded, formally, as a variant of ME. *a*, E. *ah*, *oh*. In the poetical *ay me*, prob. in imitation of OF. *aymi*, Sp. *ay de mi*, It. *ahime*; cf. F. *ahi*, *ai*, Sp. *ay*, It. *ahi*, ah: see *ah*, *O*, *oh*, and cf. *eh*.] Ah! O! oh! an exclamation expressing surprise, interest, regret, etc., according to the manner of utterance. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]—**Ay me!** ah me! an expression of regret or sorrow. [Poetical.]

> *Ay me!* that thankes so much should faile of meed.
> *Spenser*, Virgil's Gnat, l. [illegible]

ay^3, *adv.* or *interj.* See *aye*^{3}.

ay^3, *n.* See *aye*^{3}.

ay^4†, *n.* See *ey*^{1}.

Ay^5 (ā), *n.* A sparkling wine taking its name from the town of Ay in the department of Marne, France. See *champagne*.

ay^6. [(1) < ME. *ay*, *ai*, *ey*, *ei*, *eg*, etc., < AS. *æg*, *eg*, *æg*, *eg*, etc.; (2) of other origin: see under *ai*.] A common English digraph (pron. ā), formerly interchangeable in most instances with *ai*, but now the regular form when final, occurring medially only in certain positions. [illegible] at in *ay*^{1}, *nay*, [illegible], etc. In recent words it is the ordinary representative of the sound ā when final. See further under *ai*.

ayah (ȧy'ạ̈), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind., etc., *āya*, *āyā*, < Pg. *aia* (= Sp. *aya* = It. *aja*), nurse, governess, fem. of *aio* (= Sp. *ayo* = It. *ajo*), tutor; of uncertain origin.] In the East Indies, a native waiting-woman or lady's-maid; a nurse.

ayapana (ä-yạ̈-pä'nạ̈), *n.* [Braz.] The native name of *Eupatorium triplinerve*, a Brazilian plant, natural order *Compositæ*, at one time believed to be a panacea. It is still considered to have some valuable medicinal properties.

ayaya, *n.* See *aiaia*.

aye^1 (ā), *adv.* See *ay*^{1}.

aye^2 (ā), *interj.* See *ay*^{2}.

aye^3, ay^3 (äi or ī), *adv.* or *interj.* [Formerly also *ai*, *ay*, but at its first appearance, in the Elizabethan period, invariably printed *I* (often associated in puns with the pronoun *I*). Earlier history unknown; possibly orig. a dial. form of *ay*, ever, always, worn down to a mere particle of assent. Hardly, as commonly supposed, a corruption of *yea*. The spelling *aye* is preferred, as making a distinction like that in *eye* from words in *-ay*, *-ey* with the reg. pron. ā, as in *bay*, *bey*, *gray*, *grey*, etc.] 1. Yes; yea: a word expressing assent, or an affirmative answer to a question: opposed to *no*. It is common in dialectal and nautical language, and is the regular word used in voting "yes" in Congress, the House of Commons, and other legislative bodies. In Congress the official terms, as in the Constitution, are *yea* and *nay*; but the more sonorous *aye* and *no* are preferred in making response.

2. Yes; yea; even so; truly: indicating assent to what has been said, and introducing a further or stronger statement.

> What! am I not your king?
> If *ay*, then am I not to be obey'd?
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, iv. 2.

> The champions, *ay*, and exemplars too, of classical learning. *Story*, Speech, Cambridge, Aug. 31, 1826.

3. Indeed: suggesting slight surprise, interrogation, anger, or reproach, or simple attention, according to the mode of pronunciation.

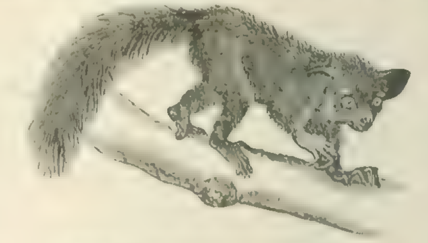
Aye, aye, *naut.*: (*a*) The phrase by which comprehension of an order is expressed on board ship. (*b*) An answer to a sentry's hail or to a call.

aye^3, ay^3 (äi or ī), *n.* [< *aye*, *adv.* or *interj.*] An affirmative answer or vote in deliberative bodies.—**The ayes and noes**, the yeas and nays. (*a*) The affirmative and negative votes. (*b*) Those who so vote. Hence—**The ayes have it**, in deliberative bodies, the phrase employed by the presiding officer in declaring that the affirmative votes are in a majority.

> Another was the late Speaker Trevor, who had, from the chair, put the question, whether he was or was not a rogue, and had been forced to pronounce that *the Ayes had it*.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxiii.

aye^4†, *n.* See *ey*^{1}.

aye-aye (ī'ī), *n.* [< F. *aye-aye*, < Malagasy *aiay*, also dial. *ahay*, *haihay*, prob. of imitative origin (cf. *ai* and *ai-ai*). Reduplication is characteristic of imitative names, particularly in native languages.] A name of a remarkable lemurine quadruped of Madagascar, of the suborder *Prosimiæ*, family *Daubentoniidæ* (or *Chiromyidæ*), the *Daubentonia* (or *Chiromys*) *madagascariensis*, which combines a rodent-like dentition with the general characters of the lemurs. It was originally referred to the *Rodentia*, and was described as a species of *Sciurus* or squirrel. It is a small squirrel-like animal (so far as its long bushy tail, general conformation, and arboreal habits may warrant the comparison), with large thin ears opening forward, great eyes looking forward, a very peculiar physiognomy, and an attenuated middle finger, which seems as if withered. The thumb is not apposable, in which respect it is unlike the inner digit of the foot. The animal is nocturnal, arboreal, and peculiar to Madagascar. Its economy is still imperfectly known. The meaningless name *aye-aye* was in [illegible] made a barbarous generic name by Lacépède. The genus is usually called by the name *Chiromys*, given by Cuvier in 1800, but this is antedated by *Daubentonia*, applied by Étienne Geoffroy St. Hilaire in 1798. See *Daubentonia*.



Aye-aye (*Daubentonia madagascariensis*).

ayeint, *adv.* and *prep.* An old form of *again*.

ayel†, *n.* See *ayle*.

ayelp (a-yelp'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*^{3} + *yelp*.] On the yelp; yelping. *Browning*.

ayent, *adv.* and *prep.* An old form of *again*.

ayenbite†, *n.* [ME., < *ayen*, again, + *bite* (a translation of LL. *remorsus*, remorse): see *again* and *bite*.] Remorse. [The "Ayenbite of Inwyt" (Remorse of Conscience) is the title of a well-known old English religious work adapted from the French.]

ayenee (ä-ye-nē′), *n.* [E. Ind.] Angili-wood (which see).

ayens†, ayenst†, *prep.* Obsolete forms of *against*.

ayenward†, *adv.* An obsolete form of *againward*.

ayenyefte†, *n.* [ME., < *ayen*, again, back, + *yefte*, gift: see *again* and *gift*.] A recompense. *Ayenbite of Inwyt.*

ay-green, aye-green (ā′grēn), *n.* [< *ay*^{1} + *green*. Cf. *evergreen* and *sempervivent*.] The houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum*.

aygulet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *aglet*.

aylet†, ayel†, *n.* [< ME. *aiel*, *ayel*, < AF. *ayle*, OF. *aiel*, *aiol*, F. *aïeul* = Pr. *aviol* = Sp. *abuelo* = It. *avolo*, < LL. **aviolus*, dim. of *avius*, for L. *avus*, grandfather.] A grandfather. See *besayle*.

> I am thin *ayel*, ready at thy wille.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1619.

aylet (ā′let), *n.* [Cf. *ailette*.] In *her.*, a bird represented as sable, beaked and legged gules. Also known as the *sea-swallow* and as the *Cornish chough*.

aymant†, aymont†, *n.* [< OF. *aymant*, *aïmant* = Pr. *ayman*, *aziman*, *adiman*, < ML. **adimas* (*adimant-*), var. of L. *adamas* (*adamant-*), adamant, diamond: see *adamant*, *diamond*.] Adamant; a diamond.

ayme†, *interj.* See *ay me!* under *ay*^{2}.

> *Aymees* and hearty heigh-hoes
> Are sallads fit for soldiers.
> *Fletcher*, Bonduca, i. 2.

aymers†, *n. pl.* Obsolete form of *embers*.

aymont†, *n.* See *aymant*.

ayni-wood (ī′ni-wůd), *n.* The timber of the *Terminalia tomentosa*, a combretaceous tree of southern India.

ayont (a̤-yont′), *prep.* [Sc., = E. *beyond*, with prefix *a-* instead of *be-*: see *beyond*.] Beyond.

> Some wee short hour *ayont* the twal.
> *Burns*, Death and Doctor Hornbook.

ayr (ãr), *n.* [Sc., also *air*, < Icel. *eyrr*, mod. *eyri*, the gravelly bank of a river, a small tongue of land running into the sea (= Sw. *ör* = Dan. *öre*, seen in place-names, as in *Elsinore*, Dan. *Helsingör*, Icel. as if **Helsingja-eyrr*), < *aurr*, clay, mud, = Norw. *aur* = AS. *eár*, earth, ground, used also as the name of the runic character for *eá*.] An open sea-beach; a sand-bank. Also spelled *air*. [Scotch.]

ayrant (ar′a̤nt), *a.* [Also *eyrant*, a ppr. form, < ME. **aire*, *eyre*, etc., aery: see *aery*^{2} and *-ant*^{1}.] In *her.*, seated on its nest or aery: said of a bird of prey when thus represented as a bearing.

Ayr stone. See *stone*.

ayuntamiento (ä-yön″tä-mi-en′tō), *n.* [Sp., < OSp. *ayuntar*, < ML. **adjunctare*, < *ad*, to, + **junctare* (> Sp. *juntar*, join), < L. *jungere*, pp. *junctus*, join: see *join*. Cf. *junta*.] In Spain and Spanish America, a corporation or body of magistrates in a city or town; a town council, usually composed of alcaldes, regidors, and other municipal officers.

ay-word† (ā′wėrd), *n.* [A form, appar. an error, appearing in some editions of Shakspere, specifically in "Twelfth Night," ii. 3, where others give *nayword*, q. v.] A byword.

az. In *her.*, an abbreviation of *azure*.

azale (a̤-zāl′), *n.* [Appar. < *azalea*. Cf. *azalein*.] A coloring matter obtained by extracting "madder-flowers" with wood-naphtha at a boiling temperature. It is no longer used.

Azalea (a̤-zā′lē̤-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀζαλέος, dry (in allusion to the dry habitat of the plant), < ἄζειν, dry up, parch.] **1.** A genus of ericaceous plants, now referred to *Rhododendron*.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A plant or flower belonging to this genus. See *Rhododendron*.—**3.** [*l. c.*] A name of a species of plants of the genus *Loiseleuria*, the Alpine azalea, *L. procumbens*.

azalein (a̤-zā′lē̤-in), *n.* [< *azalea* + *-in*^{2}.] Same as *rosaniline*.

azan (a-zän′), *n.* [Ar.] In Mohammedan countries, the call to public prayers, proclaimed by the crier from the minaret of the mosque.

> When their crier, a small wizen-faced man, began the *Azan*, we received it with a shout of derision, and some, hastily snatching up their weapons, offered him an opportunity of martyrdom. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 133.

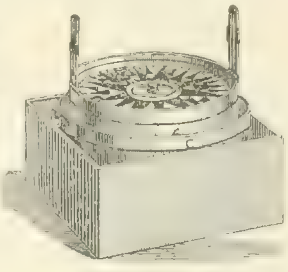
azarin (az′a̤-rin), *n.* A coal-tar color of the azo-group used in dyeing. It is applied only to cotton, and is fairly fast to light. It is a compound of naphthol-azo-dichlor-phenol and ammonium bisulphite. It dyes a brilliant red inclining to crimson.

azarole (az′a̤-rōl), *n.* [Also *azerole*; < F. *azarole*, *azerole* = It. *azzeruolo* = Sp. *acerolo*, *azarolo* = Pg. *azarola* (NL. *azarolus*), < Ar. *az-zu′rūr*, < *al*, the, + *zu′rūr*, azarole.] The Neapolitan medlar, a species of thorn, *Cratægus Azarolus*, which bears a rather large, pleasant fruit.

azedarach (a-zed′a̤-rak), *n.* [< F. *azédarac* = Sp. *acedaraque*, prob. through Ar., < Pers. *āzād dirakht*, lit. free (noble) tree: *āzād*, free; *dirakht*, tree.] **1.** An ornamental East Indian tree, *Melia Azedarach*, cultivated in southern Europe and America, and also known as *bead-tree*, *pride of India*, etc. See *Melia*.—**2.** A drug, consisting of the bark of the root of the azedarach. It is an emetic and a cathartic, and is used as a vermifuge.

aziam (az′iam), *n.* [Russ. *azyamŭ*.] A full long outside garment, without plaits, made of a coarse gray cloth; at Astrakhan, a sheepskin coat covered with cloth. [Russian.]

azimuth (az′i-muth), *n.* [< ME. *azymuth*, *azimut*, < OF. *azimut* = Sp. *azimut* = Pg. *azimuth* = It. *azzimutto*, < Ar. *as-sumūt*, < *al*, the, + *sumūt*, pl. of *samt*, way or path, point or quarter of the horizon. From the same word is derived *zenith*, q. v.] In *astron.*, an arc of the horizon intercepted between the meridian of a place and the vertical circle passing through the center of a celestial object. The azimuth and altitude of a star give its exact position in the sky.—**Altitude and azimuth circle.** See *circle*.—**Azimuth compass**, a compass placed in some convenient part of a ship on the midship line, and provided with vanes, screws, and other apparatus for observing the bearings of heavenly and terrestrial objects.—**Azimuth dial**, a dial whose style or gnomon is at right angles to the plane of the horizon. The shadow marks the sun's azimuth.—**Azimuth** or **vertical circles**, great circles intersecting one another in the zenith and nadir, and cutting the horizon at right angles.—**Magnetic azimuth**, an arc of the horizon intercepted between the azimuth or vertical circle passing through the center of any heavenly body and the magnetic meridian. This is found by observing the object with an azimuth compass.



Azimuth Compass.

azimuthal (az′i-muth-a̤l), *a.* [< *azimuth* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the azimuth; used in taking azimuths.

azimuthally (az′i-muth-a̤l-i), *adv.* In the manner of an azimuth; in the direction of the azimuth.

> Turning *azimuthally* in either direction.
> *Nature*, XXX. 525.

azo-. A curt form of *azote* in compounds.—**Azo-compound**, a compound intermediate between a nitro- and an amido-compound, made from the former by partial reduction, or from the latter by partial oxidation: as, *azobenzene*, $C_6H_5 - N = N - C_6H_5$.—**Azo-dyes**, a well-defined group of the coal-tar colors, all containing the diatomic group $-N=N-$, bound on either side to a benzene radical. They may be prepared by reduction of the nitro-compounds in alkaline solutions or by acting on diazo-compounds with phenols or amines of the aromatic series. Simple azo-compounds are for the most part brightly colored bodies; but they are not coloring matters, since they do not possess the property of combining with either acids or bases. The azo-dyes are the amido- or hydroxyl-derivatives of simple azo-compounds, and are distinguished as amidoazo- and oxyazo-dyes. In dyeing, the amidoazo-dyes can either be used as such or in the form of their sulphonic acids, while the oxyazo-dyes nearly always contain sulpho-groups.

azobenzene (az-ō̤-ben′zēn), *n.* [< *azo*(*te*) + *benzene*.] A crystalline substance, $(C_6H_5)_2N_2$, obtained by the action of reducing agents upon nitrobenzene. Also called *azobenzol* and *azobenzide*.

azobenzol (az-ō̤-ben′zōl), *n.* [< *azo*(*te*) + *benzol*.] Same as *azobenzene*.

azo-blue (az′ō̤-blö), *n.* A coal-tar color used for dyeing cotton, and fast to soap and acids. It is a dark-blue powder soluble in water, and is formed by the action of tetraza-ditolyl chlorid on beta-naphthol-sulphonate of potash.

azodiphenyl (az″ō̤-dī-fen′il), *n.* Same as *Coupier's blue* (which see, under *blue*).

azo-erythrin (az″ō̤-e-rith′rin), *n.* [< *azo*(*te*) + *erythrin*.] A coloring principle obtained from the archil of commerce.

azogue (Sp. pron. ä-thō′gā), *n.* [Sp., = Pg. *azougue*, quicksilver, < Sp. Ar. *azaouga*, < Ar. *azzāūg*, < *al*, the, + *zāūg*, < Pers. *zhīwah*, quicksilver. Cf. *assogue*.] Quicksilver.

> All the different kinds of silver are called [in Mexico] *azogues*, or quicksilvers. *Sci. Amer.* (N. S.), LVI. 260.

azoic (a̤-zō′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἄζωος, lifeless, < ἀ- priv. + ζωή, life, < ζάειν, ζῆν, live.] Destitute of organic life: in *geol.*, applied to rocks which are destitute of any fossil remains or other evidence of the existence of life at the period of their deposition. The "azoic system" or series of Foster and Whitney includes the stratified rocks, together with the associated unstratified or massive ones, which underlie unconformably, or are otherwise shown to be older than, the Potsdam sandstone, or the lowest group of rocks which has up to the present time been proved to contain traces of a former organic life.

> The dredge was sent down at each successive station, but with very poor result; and Dr. Carpenter was driven to the conclusion that the bottom of the Mediterranean at depths beyond a few hundred fathoms is nearly *azoic*.
> *Sir C. W. Thomson*, Depths of the Sea, p. 142.
>
> The enormously thick *azoic* slaty and other rocks, which constitute the Laurentian and Cambrian formations, may be to a great extent the metamorphosed products of Foraminiferal life. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 82.

azolitmin (az-ō̤-lit′min), *n.* [< *azo*(*te*) + *litmus* + *-in*^{2}.] A deep blood-red coloring matter obtained from litmus.

azonic (a-zon′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἄζωνος, confined to no zone or region, < *a-* priv. + ζωνή, a zone.] Not confined to any particular zone or region; not local. *Emerson.*

azoöspermatism (a-zō-ō̤-spėr′ma̤-tizm), *n.* [< Gr. ἄζωος, lifeless (see *azoic*), + σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + *-ism*.] Same as *azoöspermia*.

azoöspermia (a-zō-ō̤-spėr′mi-ä̤), *n.* [NL.: see *azoöspermatism*.] In *pathol.*, loss or diminution of vitality of the spermatozoa, or their absence from the semen.

azor (ä′zor), *n.* A kind of beaver cloth, made in Styria, Austria.

Azorian (ā̤-zō′ri-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< Sp. *Azores*, Pg. *Açores*, so named from the abundance of hawks or buzzards there, < Sp. *azor*, Pg. *açor*, a hawk: see *Astur* and *austringer*.] **I.** *a.* Belonging or relating to the Azores, or to their inhabitants.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the Azores, a group of islands situated in the Atlantic ocean about 800 miles west of Portugal, to which country they belong.

azorite (az′ō̤-rīt), *n.* A mineral crystallizing in tetragonal crystals, found in a granitic rock in the Azores. Its chemical nature is doubtful; it may be identical with *zircon*.

azotate† (az′ō̤-tāt), *n.* [< *azot-ic* + *-ate*^{1}.] A compound formed by the union of nitric or azotic acid with a base; nitrate.

azote (az′ōt), *n.* [= F. *azote*, < NL. *azotum*, < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *ζωτός, assumed verbal adj. of ζώειν, var. of ζάειν, ζῆν, live.] A name formerly given to nitrogen, because it is unfit for respiration.

> Lavoisier suggested the propriety of giving to this foul kind of air [air robbed of its oxygen] the name of *Azote*, . . . a name which it still retains in France, but which has been superseded elsewhere by the term *Nitrogen*.
> *Huxley*, Physiog., p. 79.

azoted (az′ō̤-ted), *a.* [< *azote* + *-ed*^{2}.] Nitrogenized.

> As animals are fed on animal diet or on *azoted* substances. *Aitkin*, Med. Dict. (6th ed.), II. 1061.

azoth† (az′oth), *n.* [Also *azot* and *azook*; a corruption of the Ar. original of *azogue*, q. v.] **1.** In *alchemy*, mercury, as the assumed first principle of all metals.—**2.** The universal specific or panacea of Paracelsus.

azotic (a-zot′ik), *a.* [< *azote* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to azote; fatal to animal life.—**Azotic acid.** Same as *nitric acid*. See *nitric*.—**Azotic gas**, nitrogen, or nitrogen gas.

azotide (az′ō̤-tid or -tīd), *n.* [< *azote* + *-ide*^{2}.] An azotized body. See *azotized*.

azotin (az′ō̤-tin), *n.* [< *azote* + *-in*^{2}.] An explosive compound consisting of 15.23 parts of carbon, 11.43 of sulphur, 69.05 of saltpeter, and 4.29 of petroleum.

azotise, azotised. See *azotize*, *azotized*.

azotite (az′ō̤-tīt), *n.* [< *azote* + *-ite*^{2}.] A salt formed by a combination of nitrous acid with a base: synonymous with *nitrite*.

azotize (az′ō̤-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *azotized*, ppr. *azotizing*. [< *azote* + *-ize*.] To nitrogenize. Also spelled *azotise*.

azotized (az′ō̤-tīzd), *p. a.* Imbued with azote or nitrogen. Also spelled *azotised*.

> It has been maintained, on the basis of carefully-conducted experiments, . . . that the amount of work done by an animal may be greater than can be accounted for by the ultimate metamorphosis of the *azotized* constituents of its food.
> *W. B. Carpenter*, in Corr. and Conserv. of Forces, p. 431.
>
> Organic compounds which contain nitrogen are frequently termed *azotised* substances.
> *W. A. Miller*, Elem. of Chem., § 334.

azotometer (az-ọ̄-tom′e-tėr), *n.* [< *azote* + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] Same as *nitrometer*.

> [illegible] concentrated solution of p[illegible] nitrogen was measured.
> *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXX. 57.

azotous (a-zō′tus), *a.* [< *azote* + *-ous*.] Nitrous: as, *azotous* (= nitrous) acid.

azoturia (az-ọ̄-tū′ri-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < *azote* + L. [illegible] secretion.] In *pathol.*, a condition [illegible] there is an excess of urea excreted.

Azrael, Azrail (az′rā-el, -il), *n.* [Heb. *Azrael*, lit. help of God.] In *Mohammedanism*, the angel of death, whose function it is to separate men's souls from their bodies.

> [illegible] last will be that of "Extermination," at the sound of which the lives of all creatures . . . will in an instant be extinguished, the last to die being [illegible] death. [illegible], p. 304.

Aztec (az′tek), *n.* and *a.* [< *Azteca*, the native name. Cf. *Aztlan*, the legendary but unknown region from which the Aztecs came; said to be < *aztatl*, heron, + *tlan* or *titlan*, place.] **I.** *n.* A member of one of the leading aboriginal tribes of Mexico, which was dominant on the central table-land at the time of the Spanish invasion under Cortes in 1519.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Aztecs.

Aztecan (az′tek-a̤n), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Aztecs; Aztec.

> [illegible] of *Aztecan* aboriginal workmanship.
> *Science*, VIII. 403.

azulejo (Sp. pron. ä-thö-lā′hō), *n.* [Sp., < *azul*, blue: see *azure*.] An earthenware tile of Spanish manufacture, painted and enameled in rich colors, especially one having a metallic luster. [[illegible] word, which is general among English collectors and writers on decoration, is apparently founded on the assumption that the word in the original Spanish means a tile of any kind.]

azulene (az′ụ-lēn), *n.* [< Sp. Pg. *azul*, blue, azure, + *-ene*.] A vegetable principle which imparts a blue color to many of the volatile oils. It is a volatile liquid, with an intensely blue vapor. The [illegible] has been given to it. Also called *cœru*[illegible].

azulin (az′ụ̄-lin), *n.* [< Sp. Pg. *azul*, blue, azure, + *-in*2.] A coal-tar color formerly used in dyeing. It was prepared by heating coralline and [illegible] and produced blue colors.

azulmin (az-ul′min), *n.* [< *az*(*ure*) + *ulm*(*ic*) + [illegible].] A name given to the brown ulmic nitrogenous substance which is formed by the spontaneous decomposition of hydrocyanic acid.

azumbre (Sp. pron. ä-thöm′brā), *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish liquid measure, equal to about half a gallon.

azure (azh′ụ̈r or ā′zhụ̈r), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *azurè*, *asure*, *asur*, < OF. *azur*, *asur*, F. *azur* = Pr. *azur* = OSp. *azur*, Sp. Pg. *azul* = It. *azzurro*, *azzuolo*, < ML. *azura*, *azurum*, etc., also *lazur*, *lazurius*, *lazulus*, an azure-colored stone, lapis lazuli, also azure, MGr. *λαζούριον*, < Ar. *lāzward*, < Pers. *lazhward*, lapis lazuli, azure: said to be named from the mines of *Lajward*. The initial *l* is supposed to have been lost in the Romanic forms through confusion with the definite article, F. *le*, *l'*, etc.] **I.** *n.* **1**†. Lapis lazuli.

> But natheles this markis hath doon make
> Of gemmes set in gold and in *asure*,
> [illegible] for Grisildis sake.
> *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 254.

2. The fine blue color of the sky: as, "her eyes a bashful *azure*," *Tennyson*, The Brook.

> [illegible] the air were absolutely pure and devoid of mat[illegible] that the *azure* of the sky would no longer be [illegible], the heavens would appear black.
> [illegible] Polarization, p. 82.

> [illegible] peck of *azure* has widened in the western heavens.
> *Hawthorne*, Twice-Told Tales, I.

3. A name formerly applied to several sky-colored or blue pigments, but now used for cobalt blue (which see, under *blue*). It has been applied to—(*a*) that made from lapis lazuli, called genuine ultramarine; (*b*) that made by fusing glass with oxid of cobalt, and reducing this to a powder; in grains the size of sand, this is called smalt; (*c*) an artificially prepared carbonate of copper.

4. The sky, or blue vault of heaven.

> Not like those steps
> On heaven's *azure*.
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 297.

5. In *her.*, the tincture blue, which in uncolored drawings or engravings is represented by shading in horizontal lines. Often abbreviated to *az.*

Azure heraldic tincture).

II. *a.* Resembling the clear blue color of the sky; sky-blue.—**Azure blue.** See *blue*. **Azure copper ore.** See *azurite*, 1.

azure (azh′ụ̈r or ā′zhụ̈r), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *azured*, ppr. *azuring*. [< *azure*, *a.*] To color blue.

> Who *azur'd* the firmament? *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 394.

> 'Twixt the green sea and the *azur'd* vault.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1.

azure-stone (azh′ụ̈r-stōn), *n.* Same as *azurite*, 1.

azurine (azh′ụ̈-rin), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *azurinus*, < *azura*, azure: see *azure*.] **I.**† *a.* Azure. *Hakluyt.*

II. *n.* **1.** An English book-name of a fish which is a variety of the rudd; the blue roach.—**2.** A bird of the genus *Malurus* (which see).—**3.** A bluish-black shade produced in printing with aniline black, formed by treating the fabric with ammonia after the black is completely developed.

azurite (azh′ụ̈-rīt), *n.* [< *azure* + *-ite*2.] **1.** A blue mineral, a hydrous carbonate of copper. It has been used as a pigment, under the name of *mountain-blue*. Azurite occurs finely crystallized at Chessy, near Lyons, France, whence it has been called *chessylite* and *Chessy copper*; it is also obtained in fine crystals at several mines in Arizona and Utah. Also called *azure copper ore*, *azure stone*, *blue copper ore*, and *blue malachite*.

2. Same as *lazulite*.

azurn† (azh′ụ̈rn or ā′zhụ̈rn), *a.* [< *azure* + *-en*2. Cf. *golden*.] Of a blue color.

> The *azurn* sheen of turkis blue.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 893.

azury (azh′ụ-ri or ā′zhụ̈-ri), *a.* [< *azure* + *-y*1.] Of an azure or bluish color; blue.

Azygobranchia (az″i-gọ-brang′ki-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄζυγος*, not joined (see *azygous*), + *βράγχια*, gills.] A division of streptoneurous gastropods, by which the *Scutibranchia*, the *Ctenobranchia*, and the *Heteropoda* are collectively contrasted with the *Zygobranchia*. See extract.

> All the remaining Gasteropoda contrast with the Zygobranchia in the fact that the torsion of the body has caused the obsolescence or abortion of one of the true gills, and for this reason Dr. Lankester has arranged them under one ordinal head, *Azygobranchia*.
> *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 322.

azygobranchiate (az″i-gọ̄-brang′ki-āt), *a.* [< *Azygobranchia* + *-ate*1.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Azygobranchia*.

azygomatous (az-i-gom′a̤-tus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. (*α-*18) + *zygomatic*.] Having no zygomata; destitute of zygomatic arches, as the skull of a shrew. *Coues.*

azygos (az′i-gos), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄζυγος*, unpaired: see *azygous*.] An azygous part, as a muscle, vein, etc.—**Azygos pharyngis**, a small muscle arising from the pharyngeal spine of the basilar process of the occipital bone and lying along the middle line of the back of the pharynx and inserted into the raphe.—**Azygos uvulæ**, the fleshy substance of the uvula, supposed to be a single symmetrical muscle, but really composed of paired halves.

azygospore (a-zi′gọ̄-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. (*α-*18) + *zygospore*.] A spore exactly resembling a zygospore, but produced parthenogenetically by an isolated reproductive organ in some members of the order *Zygomycetes* of the lower fungi.

azygous (az′i-gus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄζυγος*, unpaired, < *ἀ-* priv. + *ζυγόν* = E. *yoke*.] Having no fellow; not being one of a pair; single: in *anat.* applied to several parts, as muscles, veins, bones, etc., that are apparently single, or have no symmetrical fellow.—**Azygous artery**, an artery of the knee-joint, usually coming from the popliteal, but sometimes from one of the superior articular arteries.—**Azygous veins**, three veins of the trunk, one on the right side and two on the left. The *right* or *large azygous vein* arises in small branches from the upper lumbar vertebræ, passes up into the thorax to the right of the aorta, and, receiving the eight inferior right intercostal veins, the lesser azygous veins, the left superior intercostal vein, the right bronchial vein, and some esophageal and mediastinal branches, empties into the superior vena cava just above the pericardium. The *left lower* or *small azygous vein* begins in the upper lumbar veins, enters the thorax, receives the four or five lower left intercostal veins and some esophageal and mediastinal branches, and empties usually into the right azygous vein, but sometimes into the left innominate vein. The *left upper azygous vein* is derived from the left intercostal veins, which lie between those that empty into the left superior intercostal trunk and those that empty into the left lower azygos. They are usually two or three in number. It communicates above with the left superior intercostal vein and below with the right azygous vein.

azym, azyme (az′im), *n.* [< LL. *azymus*, also *azymon*, unleavened bread, < Gr. *ἄζυμος*, neut. *ἄζυμον*, unleavened, < *ἀ-* priv. + *ζύμη*, leaven, < *ζεῖν*, boil, bubble, ferment.] Unleavened bread, or a loaf of unleavened bread; especially, the bread eaten among the Jews at the time of the Passover, or that used in part of the Christian church for consecration in the eucharist: generally in the plural. In the Western Church azyms seem to have been used as far back as positive testimony goes, but the evidence either for or against their use in the earlier centuries is very scanty. In the Eastern Church consecration of leavened bread seems to have been the universal rule since the earliest times, but some early Oriental sects used azyms. The Latin Church does not hold that the use of leavened bread invalidates consecration. The controversy between the Eastern and Western churches as to azyms turns mainly on the question whether the Last Supper was within the period of unleavened bread, and whether therefore the holy communion was instituted with azyms or not.

> We have shunned the obscurity of the papists in their *azymes*, tunick, &c.
> *The Translators of the Bible to the Reader.*

> Rome prescribes nothing to other nations on the point, merely laying down that the blessed Sacrament may more conveniently be consecrated in *Azymes*.
> *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 1055.

azymic (a-zim′ik), *a.* [< *azym* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to unleavened bread; unleavened; azymous.

Azymite (az′i-mīt), *n.* [< ML. *azymita*, < MGr. *ἀζυμίτης*, < *ἄζυμος*, unleavened: see *azym* and *-ite*2.] A member of a church which uses unleavened bread for consecration in the eucharist: especially, a designation applied by controversialists of the Greek Church to a member of the Latin or Western Church, or to an adherent of the Armenian or of the Maronite Church, which also use azyms. See *azym*. The terms *Fermentarians* and *Prozymites* have sometimes been applied in return to members of the Greek Church by Latin controversialists.

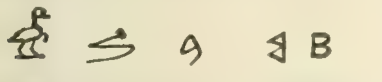
azymous (az′i-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄζυμος*, unleavened: see *azym*.] Unleavened; unfermented: as, sea-biscuit is *azymous*. [Rare.]

azzimina (ät-si-mē′nä), *n.* [It.] Decoration by damaskeening of the finer sort, especially in gold or silver and in elaborate designs. Also called *agemina*.

azzle-tooth (az′l-töth), *n.* [See *axle-tooth*.] Same as *axle-tooth*. *Halliwell*; *Dunglison*. [Prov. Eng.]

azzy, *n.* [E. dial.] A wayward child. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. (Yorkshire).]

B 1. The second letter in order in the English alphabet, as it was in the Phenician, and has been in most other alphabets derived from the Phenician. (See *A*.) The name of the Phenician character was *beth*, meaning house; from this comes the Greek name, *beta*. The Phenician *beth*, with some early Greek and Latin forms of *b*, and with the ancient Egyptian characters, hieratic and hieroglyphic, from which the others are by many authorities supposed to be ultimately derived, are given below:



The value of the character is the same in all these alphabets. It is a labial sonant (or voiced) mute (or stop, or check); that is, it is made with the lips alone, by a complete closure cutting off all exit of breath from the mouth, but with accompanying sonant vibrations of the vocal chords, the current of air necessary to produce this being driven from the lungs into the closed cavity of the mouth. The corresponding surd (or voiceless) mute is *p*. (See *P*.) *B* has nothing of that variety of pronunciation shown by most English letters; but it is sometimes silent, as when final after *m*, in *lamb*, *limb*, *tomb*, *thumb*, and in a few other cases, as *debt*, *doubt*. In most of these cases *b* is a modern graphic insertion, and was never pronounced (in the English forms); *e. g.*, *limb*, *thumb*, *debt*, *doubt*. In the fundamental or Germanic part of our language a *b* comes from a more original aspirate found in Sanskrit as *bh*, in Greek as φ (*ph*), in Latin usually as *f*. Examples are: E. *brother* = Skt. *bhratar* = Gr. *φράτηρ* = L. *frater*; E. *bear*1 (v.) = Skt. √ *bhar* = Gr. *φέρειν* = L. *ferre*. With the English *b* corresponds that of most of the other Germanic dialects. In the original Indo-European or Aryan language *b* was nearly or altogether wanting.

2. As a numeral, B was used by the Hebrews and Greeks, as now by the Arabians, for 2.—3. As a symbol: (*a*) In *music*, the seventh tone, or "leading tone," of the model diatonic scale, or scale of C. B was the last tone to be adopted into the modern major scale. It was the first note to be modified by lowering its pitch a semitone; its two forms, the *b rotundum* or B flat (♭) and the *b quadratum* or B natural (♮) (see below), afterward became conventional signs which were applied as accidentals to all the notes of the scale. See *accidental*, *n.*, 1. In Italian and French the same note is called *si*. In German use *B* denotes B flat, while B natural is represented by *H*, and is called *ha*. (*b*) In *chem.*, the symbol of *boron*. (*c*) In *ornith.*, the accessory femorocaudal muscle, one of the chief classificatory muscles of the leg. *A. H. Garrod.* (*d*) In *math.*, see *A*, 2 (*c*). (*e*) In abstract reasoning, suppositions, etc., the second or other person or thing mentioned: as, if A strike *B*. (*f*) In general, the second in any series: as, Company B (of a regiment), schedule B, etc.; in the form *b*, or b, the second column of a page, in a book printed in columns.—4. As an abbreviation, B. stands for—(*a*) *Bachelor* (or Middle Latin *Baccalaureus*), in B. A. or A. B., B. C. E., B. D., B. L., B. M., etc. See these abbreviations. (*b*) In dates, *before*, as in B. C. or B. C., and *born*, as in *b.* 1813. (*c*) In a ship's log-book, in the form *b.*, *blue sky*. (*d*) In hydrometric measurements, *Baumé*: as, 8° *B*. See *Baumé's hydrometer*, under *hydrometer*. Also *Bé*. —**B**, or **B flat**, an English humorous euphemism for *bug* (*Cimex lectularius*). **B cancellatum**, in *music*, the sharp: so called because it was originally indicated by crossing or canceling the symbol of B quadratum.—**B quadratum**, in *music*, literally square B, a modified form (♮) of the black-letter b used before the invention of accidentals to denote B natural in distinction from B flat: now used as the natural. See *accidental*, *n.*, 1.—**B rotundum**, in *music*, literally round B, a modified form (♭) of the Roman letter b first used to denote B flat, as distinguished from B quadratum: it is now the conventional sign of the flat. See *accidental*, *n.*, 1.—**Not to know B from a bull's foot**, or **a broomstick**, or **a battledore**, to be very illiterate or very ignorant: popular alliterative comparisons, the first dating from the Middle English period.

ba1†, *v. t.* [Perhaps a humorous imitation of a smack; but cf. OF. *baer*, *beer*, open the mouth, gape (see *bay*4), and *bass*5, kiss.] To kiss.

> Let me *ba* thy cheke.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 433.

ba2 (bâ), *v. t.* [Imitative of the sound.] To lull asleep by a continuous, inarticulate, musical hum. [Scotch.]

> I'll *ba* the bairns wi' an unkenned tune.
> *W. Nicholson.*

Ba. The chemical symbol of *barium*.

ba' (bâ), *n.* [Sc., = E. *ball*1. Cf. *a*8.] A ball. [Scotch.]

B. A. An abbreviation of—(*a*) *Bachelor of Arts*. See *A. B.* and *bachelor*. (*b*) *Bachelor of Agriculture*: same as *B. Agr.* (*c*) *British Association* (for the Advancement of Science): used in such phrases as *B. A. unit*. See *unit*.

baa (bä), *v. i.* [Imitative of the sound. Cf. L. *bee*, the sound made by a sheep (Varro), L. *balare*, bleat, Gr. *βληχή*, Doric *βλαχά*, a bleating; G. *bä*, bleating, Cat. *be*, a sheep, with similar forms in many languages.] To cry or bleat as a sheep.

> Like a lamb whose dam away is set
> He treble *baas* for help. *Sir P. Sidney.*

baa (bä), *n.* [< *baa*, *v.*] The cry or bleating of a sheep or lamb.

baag-nouk, *n.* A weapon for secret attack used among the Mahrattas in India, consisting of short, sharp, curving steel blades, secured to a strap or plate passing across the palm of the hand, and so arranged as not to wound the user. An apparently friendly movement of the hand inflicts a terrible wound.

Baal (bā'al), *n.* [LL. *Bāal*, Gr. *Βάαλ*, *Βαάλ*, < Heb. *Ba'al*, orig. 'lord,' or 'owner,' applied to any deity, then to a particular deity; pl. *ba'alīm*.] The name of a Semitic solar deity worshiped, especially by the Phenicians and their descendants the Carthaginians, with much license and sensuality. Baal was derived from the Babylonian Bel, a deity of a much higher type, and was merged in the Tyrian Melkarth. In its original generic sense of 'lord,' the name was applied to many different divinities, or, with qualifying epithets, to the same divinity regarded in different aspects and as exercising different functions. Thus in Hos. ii. 16 it is applied to Jehovah himself, while *Baal-berith* (the covenant-lord) was the god of the Shechemites, and *Baal-zebub* (the fly-god) the idol of the Philistines at Ekron. *Baal-peor* (lord of the opening) was a god of Moab and Midian, probably the same as Chemosh. The word enters into the composition of many Hebrew, Phenician, and Carthaginian names of persons and places, as *Jerubbaal*, *Hasdrubal* (help of Baal), *Hannibal* (grace of Baal), *Baal-Hammon*, *Baal-Thamar*, etc.

Baalism (bā'al-izm), *n.* [< *Baal* + *-ism*.] The worship of Baal; gross idolatry of any kind.

> His seven thousand whose knees were not suppled with the *Baalism* of that age. *Fuller.*

Baalist (bā'al-ist), *n.* [< *Baal* + *-ist*.] A worshiper of Baal; a Baalite.

Baalite (bā'al-īt), *n.* [< *Baal* + *-ite*2.] A worshiper of Baal; hence, a worshiper of heathen gods in general; an idolater, or idolatrous worshiper.

> These *Baalites* of pelf. *Keats*, Isabel.

Baanite (bā'an-īt), *n.* [< *Baanes* + *-ite*2.] A follower of Baanes, a Paulician of the eighth century.

baar, *n.* See *bahar*.

bab1 (bab), *n.* [Sc. and E. dial., = E. *bob*1, q. v.] 1. A bunch; tassel; cockade. [Scotch.]

> A cockit hat with a *bab* of blue ribbands at it. *Scott.*

2. A bob, as used in fishing.

> Besides these eel-sets, however, the Norfolk Broadmen also fish for eels with *babs*, which can hardly be called sport in any sense of the term. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 258.

bab1 (bab), *v. i.* [E. dial., = *bob*1, *v.*] To fish with a bob. See *bob*1.

bab2 (bab), *n.* [E. dial., = *babe*, q. v.] A babe. [Prov. Eng.]

Bab3 (bäb), *n.* [Ar. Pers. *bāb*, a gate or door; forming part of many eastern place-names, as *Bab-el-mandeb*.] 1. The title assumed by the founder of Babism.—2. A Babist; an adherent of or a believer in Babism.

baba1 (bä'bä'), *n.* A child's variant of *papa*.

baba2 (ba-bä'), *n.* [F.] A light kind of fruit-cake, of Polish origin.

Baba3 (bä'bä), *n.* [Turk. and Ar. *bābā*, father. Cf. *babu*.] An Oriental title of respect applied (*a*) by tributary Arabs to the Turks, (*b*) to the ushers of the seraglio, and (*c*) to the Patriarch of Alexandria.

babacoote, *n.* Same as *babakoto*.

babakoto (bä-bä-kō'tō), *n.* [Native name.] A name of the indri or short-tailed woolly lemur of Madagascar, *Indris* or *Lichanotus brevicaudatus*.

babber (bab'ėr), *n.* [E. dial., = *bobber*1.] One who fishes with a bob; a bobber.

> Norfolk *babbers* frequently catch four stone weight of eels to a boat per night, especially in the spawning-grounds. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 259.

babbin†, *n.* An obsolete form of *bavin*1.

babbitting (bab'it-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of **babbitt*, v., < *Babbitt* (*metal*).] 1. The operation of lining shells or bushings for a bearing with Babbitt metal; hence, commonly, the similar use of any antifriction alloy.—2. Babbitt metal. —**Babbitting jig**, a tool used to hold bearing-boxes in position about the journals of shafts, etc., while any box-lining metal, as the Babbitt, is being poured in.—**Babbitting ladle**, an iron ladle used to pour the Babbitt metal or any antifriction alloy upon the bearings of machinery.

Babbitt metal. See *metal*.

babblative (bab'la-tiv), *a.* [Formerly also *bablative*; < *babble* + *-ative*. Cf. *talkative*.] Given to babbling.

> Argumentative, *babblative*, and unpleasant to me.
> *Carlyle*, in Froude, I. 119.

babble (bab'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *babbled*, ppr. *babbling*. [< ME. *babelen*, *bablen* = D. *babbelen* = LG. *babbelen* = Icel. *babbla* = Dan. *bable* = G. *bappeln*, *bappern*, babble (cf. F. *babiller*, chatter); all perhaps imitative, with freq. suffix *-l*, from the redupl. syllable *ba*: see *ba*2.] I. *intrans.* 1. To utter words imperfectly or indistinctly, as children do; prattle; jabber.

> I *babbled* for you, as babies for the moon,
> Vague brightness. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

2. To talk idly, irrationally, or thoughtlessly; chatter or prate heedlessly or mischievously.

> A *babbled* of green fields. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 3.

> The people, when they met, . . .
> Began to scoff and jeer and *babble* of him.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

3. To make a continuous murmuring sound, as a stream; repeat a sound frequently and indistinctly.

> The *babbling* echo mocks the hounds.
> *Shak.*, T. of A., ii. 3.

> The *babbling* runnel crispeth. *Tennyson*, Claribel.

II. *trans.* 1. To utter incoherently or with meaningless iteration; repeat; prate.

> These [words] he used to *babble* indifferently in all companies. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To utter foolishly or thoughtlessly; let out by babbling or prating: as, to *babble* a plot or a secret.

babble (bab'l), *n.* [< *babble*, *v.*] Inarticulate speech, such as that of an infant; idle talk; senseless prattle; murmur, as of a stream.

> Making merry in odd tones, and a *babble* of outlandish words. *Hawthorne*, Old Manse, II.

> An extraordinary incessant *babble* of rapid prayer from the priests in the stalls. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 54.

= **Syn.** See *prattle*, *n.*

babblement (bab'l-ment), *n.* [< *babble* + *-ment*.] Idle talk; senseless prate; unmeaning words.

> Deluded all this while with ragged notions and *babblements*. *Milton*, Education.

babbler (bab'lėr), *n.* 1. One who babbles; an idle talker; an irrational prater; one who says things heedlessly or mischievously.

> *Cunn.* No blabbing, as you love me.
> *Sir Greg.* None of our blood
> Were ever *babblers*.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Wit at Several Weapons, iv. 1.

> Great *babblers*, or talkers, are not fit for trust.
> *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. In *ornith.*: (*a*) A name of various old-world dentirostral oscine passerine birds more or less nearly related to thrushes. (*b*) *pl.* The family

T[illegible] or subfamily T[illegible] of *Turdidæ*, [illegible] generally short-winged [illegible] birds, definable by no common [illegible]. It [illegible] number of birds [illegible], and has been called the [illegible]

3. In *hunting*, a dog that yelps or gives tongue too much when in the field.

[illegible]

[illegible], XII. [illegible]

babblery¹†, *n.* [< *babble* + *-ry*. Cf. F. *babillerie* (Cotgrave), babble.] Babbling; chattering; idle talk. *Stubbes.*

babblery²†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *babblerie*, *bablerie*, appar. for *babery* or *baublery*.] Something worthless; worthless things collectively. *Nares.*

Other toyes, fantasies, and *bableries*, whereof the world is [illegible] printed. *Stubbes*, Anat. of Abuses.

babbling (bab'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *babble*, *v.*] Foolish talk.

Avoiding profane and vain *babblings*. 1 Tim. vi. 20.

babblingly (bab'ling-li), *adv.* In a babbling manner; with babblement; pratingly.

babblishly† (bab'lish-li), *adv.* Babblingly.

babbly (bab'li), *a.* [< *babble* + *-y.*] Full of babble; chattering.

babby (bab'i), *n.* [E. dial., = *baby*, q. v.] A baby. [Prov. Eng.]

babe (bāb), *n.* [< ME. *babe*, prob. abbr. of earlier *baban*; origin obscure, perhaps ult. imitative; cf. *ba*². The Celtic words (W. Gael. Ir. Corn. *baban* = Manx *baban*, *bab*, a babe, child; regarded by Skeat after Williams (Lex. Cornu-Brit.) as a mutation of **maban*, dim. of W. *mab*, a son, = Gael. Ir. Manx *mac*, a son, = Goth. *magus*, a boy, = AS. *mecg*, a son, related to *may*¹, *may*², *might*) are late, and may be from E.] 1. An infant; a young child of either sex.—2†. A child's doll.

[illegible]

[illegible], Shep. Cal., May.

3. One who is like a babe in any respect; a person of infantine or childish character or ability: as, he is a mere *babe* in that man's hands.—Babe in arms, [illegible].—Babe in Christ, [illegible]

babehood (bāb'hůd), *n.* [< *babe* + *-hood.*] Same as *babyhood*. *Udall.*

Babel (bā'bel), *n.* [LL. *Babel*, < Heb. *Bābel*, referred in Genesis to the notion of 'confusion'; but perhaps < Assyrian *bāb-ilu*, lit. gate of God, or *bāb-ili*, gate of the gods, < *bāb*, gate, + *ilu* = Heb. *el*, God: see *Elohim* and *Allah.*] 1. The Semitic name of the city (Babylon) where, according to Gen. xi., the construction of a tower that would reach to heaven was attempted, and where the confusion of tongues took place. See *Babylonian*. Hence—2. A lofty structure.—3. A visionary scheme.—4. A scene of noise and confusion, as a great city or a riotous assemblage.

'Tis pleasant, through the loopholes of retreat,
To peep at such a world; to see the stir
Of the great *Babel*, and not feel the crowd.

Cowper, The Task, iv. 90.

5. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] A confused mixture of sounds; confusion; disorder.

That *babel* of strange heathen languages.

Hammond, Sermons, p. 508.

Babel quartz. See *quartz*.

babery† (bā'bėr-i), *n.* [< ME. *babery*, earlier *babeurie*, *babeuwrie*, etc., appar. corrupt forms of *babwynrie*, baboonery (see *baboonery*); but [illegible] < *babe* + *-ery.*] 1. Grotesque ornamentation in art or architecture, as carved [illegible] figures or other decorations.

[illegible]

[illegible] *Chaucer*, House of Fame, [illegible]

2 [illegible] a child; any trifling toy for [illegible] painted *babery*." *Sir P. Sidney*.

[illegible]

babewyn [illegible], *n.* [Also *babuyne*, etc., [illegible] of *baboon*, q. v.] A baboon. [illegible]

babillard [illegible], *n.* [F. [illegible] *babiller*, [illegible] chatterer [illegible] *sordida* of Europe. [illegible] [Rare.]

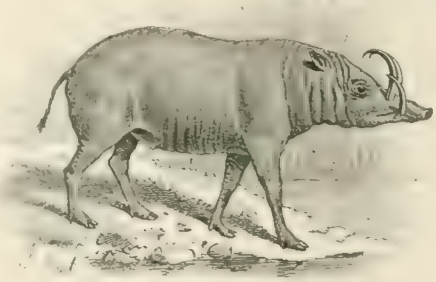
babingtonite [illegible], *n.* [After [illegible] *Babington* (1756–1833).] A [illegible] or black mineral of the pyroxene [illegible], occurring in small brilliant triclinic crystals in beds of magnetic iron ore and in veins of quartz and feldspar. It is a silicate of iron, manganese, and calcium.

Babington's-curse (bab'ing-tonz-kėrs), *n.* The water-weed, *Elodea Canadensis*: so called in England from the false supposition that it was introduced there by the botanist Charles Babington (born about 1808).

babion†, *n.* See *babian*.

babir (bä'bēr), *n.* A Syrian name for the papyrus.

babirussa, babiroussa (bab-i-rö'sä), *n.* [Also formerly *babirusa*, *barbirousa*, etc. (NL. *babirussa*), < Malay *bābi*, hog, + *rūsa*, deer.] 1. The East Indian wild hog or horned hog. The upper canines of the boar are sometimes 12 inches in length, and nearly reach the forehead; the lower pair partake of the same unusual development and direction, but not to the same extent, nor do they pierce the lips. The tusks of the sow are much smaller. The general appearance of the animal is that of a hog, but the legs are longer and the pelage is less bristly. The babirussa is gregarious and herbivorous, like the rest of the pig tribe, and its flesh is used for food; it is sometimes domesticated.



East Indian Wild Hog (*Babirussa alfurus*).

2. [*cap.*] A genus of setiferous pachydermatous ungulate quadrupeds, of the order *Artiodactyla*, or even-toed ungulates, and family *Suidæ*, containing only the babirussa.

Also spelled *babyrussa*, *babyroussa*.

babish† (bā'bish), *a.* [< *babe* + *-ish*¹.] Like a babe; babyish.

If he be bashful and will soon blush, they call him a *babish* and ill brought up thing.

Ascham, The Scholemaster, i.

babishly† (bā'bish-li), *adv.* In the manner of a babe; babyishly.

babishness† (bā'bish-nes), *n.* Babyishness; childishness.

Babism (bäb'ism), *n.* [< Pers. *Bābī*, Babism (< *bāb*, a gate, the name assumed by the founder of the sect, who claimed that no one could come to know God except through him: see *Bab*³), + *-ism.*] A religious, political, and social system founded in Persia about 1843 by Seyd Mohammed Ali, a native of Shiraz, who pretended to be descended from Mohammed. It is a pantheistic offshoot of Mohammedanism, tinctured with Gnostic, Buddhistic, and Jewish ideas. It inculcates a high morality; discountenances polygamy; forbids concubinage, asceticism, and mendicancy; recognizes the equality of the sexes; and encourages the practice of charity, hospitality, and abstinence from intoxicants of all kinds.

Babist (bäb'ist), *n.* [< Pers. *Bābī* (see *Babism*) + *-ist.*] A believer in Babism.

bablah (bab'lä), *n.* [See *babul.*] The pod of several species of *Acacia*, especially of *A. Arabica*, which comes from the East and from Senegal under the name of *neb-neb*. It contains gallic acid and tannin, and has been used in dyeing cotton for producing various shades of drab. The seeds are said to contain a red coloring matter, and to be used in India and Egypt for dyeing morocco. Also called *babool*, *babul*, and *babulah*. See cut under *acacia*.

bablative†, *a.* See *babblative*.

bable¹†, **bable**²†, *n.* See *bauble*¹, *bauble*².

Bable³ (bä'blä), *n.* A dialect of Spanish, spoken in Asturias. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 824.

baboo, *n.* See *babu*.

babool, *n.* Same as *bablah*.

baboon (ba-bön'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *baboone*, *baboune*, *babound* (also *babion*, *babian* (< F. *babion*), and *bavian*, after D. *baviaan*, LG. *bavian*, > Dan. *bavian*, G. *pavian*), < ME. *babewyne*, *babwyn*, *babwen*, *baboyne*, etc., < OF. *babuin*, *baboin*, *babouin*, *babion*, mod. F. *babouin* = Sp. Pg. *babuino* = It. *babbuino*; ML. *babewynus*, *baberrynus*, *babuynus*, *babouinus*. The OF. forms appear to be the oldest. The origin of the name is unknown. The Ar. *maimūn* is prob. from the European word.] A quadrumanous animal of the old world, of the subfamily *Cynopithecinæ*, and especially of either of the genera *Cynocephalus* (or *Papio*) and *Mandrilla* (or *Mormon*). The baboon has a large prominent muzzle and a low facial angle, constituting a physiognomy to which the term "dog-faced" has been applied. It has cheek-pouches, large canine teeth, tail usually short (whence the term "pig-tailed" applied to some), and large bare ischial callosities, often gayly colored. Its fore and hind limbs are proportionate, so that the animal can go upon all-fours like ordinary quadrupeds, or sit upright like most other monkeys. Baboons are generally large, heavy animals, some equaling a mastiff in size and weight, and are among the most sullen, intractable, ferocious, and filthy brutes of the order to which they belong. Most of them are African, and they are usually gregarious, going in large troops, and feeding on fruits, roots, birds' eggs, insects, etc. Among those which have special names are the anubis, chacma, mandrill, drill, etc. Some of the *Quadrumana* which belong technically to the same group as the baboons do not usually take the name, as the black ape of Celebes, *Cynopithecus niger*, and the Barbary ape, *Inuus ecaudatus*; while some monkeys of other groups are occasionally called baboons.

[illegible]

baboonery (ba-bön'ẹ-ri), *n.*; pl. *babooneries* (-riz). [< *baboon* + *-ery.*] 1†. Same as *babery*, 1.—2. A collection of baboons.—3. Baboonish conduct or condition.

baboonish (ba-bön'ish), *a.* [< *baboon* + *-ish*¹.] Like a baboon; characteristic of baboons.

A series of *baboonish* chuckles and grins.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 660.

baboosh (ba-bösh'), *n.* [Also *babouche*, after F. *babouche* (usually pl., *babouches*) = Sp. *babucha* (pl. *babuchas*), < Ar. *bābush*, < Pers. *pāpōsh*, a slipper, < *pā*, = E. *foot*, + *pōsh*, covering; cf. *pōshīdan*, cover.] A kind of slipper without quarters or heel, worn in Turkey and the East.

Babouvism (ba-bö'vizm), *n.* [< F. *babouvisme*, < *Babeuf* (*Babœuf*) + *-isme.*] The communistic system promulgated by the French socialist François Noël Babeuf during the revolution. Its fundamental principles were summed up in the sentence: "The aim of society is the happiness of all, and happiness consists in equality." By "equality" was meant absolute uniformity in dress, food, elementary education, etc. The property of corporations was to be seized at once, and that of individuals at their death. Officers chosen by the people were to have unlimited powers to divide the product of the industry of all, according to the needs and requirements of each. A great conspiracy was organized by Babeuf and his followers for the establishment of a new government based on these principles, but it was betrayed to the Directory in May, 1796, and Babeuf was executed in May, 1797. Also *Babouism*.

Babouvist (ba-bö'vist), *n.* [< F. *babouviste*: see *Babouvism.*] A follower of the French socialist Babeuf, or an adherent of Babouvism.

babu (ba-bö'), *n.* [Also (as E.) *baboo*; < Hind. *bābū*, a title of respect; in Canarese it means father. Cf. *baba.*] A Hindu title of address, equivalent to *sir* or *Mr.*, given to gentlemen, clerks, etc.: formerly applied in some parts of Hindustan to certain persons of distinction. "In Bengal and elsewhere, among Anglo-Indians, it is often used with a slight savor of disparagement, as characterizing a superficially cultivated but too often effeminate Bengali; and from the extensive employment of the class to which the term was applied as a title in the capacity of clerks in English offices, the word has come often to signify 'a native clerk who writes English.'" *Yule and Burnell*, Anglo-Ind. Gloss.

babuina (bab-ū-ī'nạ̈), *n.* [NL., fem. of *babuinus*: see *baboon.*] A female baboon.

The depravity of an old *babuina*, or female Bhunder baboon. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 398.

babul (ba-böl'), *n.* [Also written *babool*, *babulah*, repr. Hind. *babūl*, a species of *Acacia.*] Same as *bablah*.

baby (bā'bi), *n.* and *a.* [Also dial. *babby*; early mod. E. also *babie*, < ME. *babee*, *babi*, dim. of *babe*.] I. *n.*; pl. *babies* (-biz). 1. An infant or young child of either sex; a babe.

I knew them all as *babies*, and now they're elderly men.

Tennyson, The Grandmother.

2†. A doll.

The archduke saw that Perkin would prove a runagate; and it was the part of children to fall out about *babies*.

Bacon.

These boxes are to have Folding Doors, which being opened you are to behold a *Baby* dressed out in some [illegible] which [illegible] and standing upon a Pedestal [illegible] the Time of its Reign is marked down.

Spectator, No. 478.

3† [Cf. E. *pupil*, < L. *pupilla*, a girl, the pupil of the eye.] The minute reflection which a person sees of himself in the pupil of another's eye. There are many allusions to this in our older poets:

hence such phrases as *to look babies in one's eyes*, used with regard to a lover.

No more fool,
To look gay *babies in your eyes*, young Roland,
And hang about your pretty neck.
Fletcher, Woman's Prize, v. 1.

But wee cannot so passe the centre of the Eye, which wee call Pupilla, quasi Puppa, the *babie in the eye*, the Sight. *Purchas*, Microcos. (1619), p. 90.

4. One who is like a baby; a childish person.

Though he be grave with years, he's a great *baby*.
Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, iii. 5.

Baby act, a colloquial name for the legal defense of infancy. Hence—**To plead the baby act.** (*a*) To plead that a contract is void because made during one's minority. (*b*) To attempt to excuse excessive or feigned ignorance or stupidity on the ground of professed inexperience. [Colloquial in both uses.]—**Bartholomew baby**, a kind of doll sold originally at Bartholomew fair in London, and celebrated as the best then known.

It also tells farmers what manner of wife they shall choose; not one trickt up with ribbens and knots like a *Bartholomew baby*. *Poor Robin's Almanac*, 1695.

II. *a.* **1.** Babyish; infantine; pertaining to an infant.

Ye conscience-stricken cravens, rock to rest
Your *baby* hearts. *Shelley*, The Cenci, iv. 2.

Moulded thy *baby* thought. *Tennyson*, Eleanore.

2. Small, or comparatively small: as, a *baby* engine. [Colloq.]

baby (bā'bi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *babied*, ppr. *babying*. [‹ *baby*, *n.*] To treat like a young child.

At best it *babies* us with endless toys,
And keeps us children till we drop to dust.
Young, Night Thoughts, vi. 521.

baby-farm (bā'bi-färm), *n.* A place where children are received and cared for.

baby-farmer (bā'bi-fär″mėr), *n.* One who receives and contracts to care for the infants of those who, for any reason, may be unable or unwilling to bring up their own children.

baby farming (bā'bi-fär″ming), *n.* The business carried on by a baby-farmer.

babyhood (bā'bi-hůd), *n.* [‹ *baby* + *-hood.*] The state of being a baby; infancy.

baby-house (bā'bi-hous), *n.* A toy house for children's dolls.

babyish (bā'bi-ish), *a.* [‹ *baby* + *-ish*¹.] Like a baby; childish.

babyishness (bā'bi-ish-nes), *n.* The quality of being like a baby; extreme childishness.

babyism (bā'bi-izm), *n.* [‹ *baby* + *-ism.*] **1.** The state of being a baby; babyhood. *Jeffrey.*—**2.** A childish mode of speech; childishness.

Babyisms and dear diminutives.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

The egotism, the *babyism*, and the inconsistency of this transaction have no parallel. *The Century*, XXIV. 148.

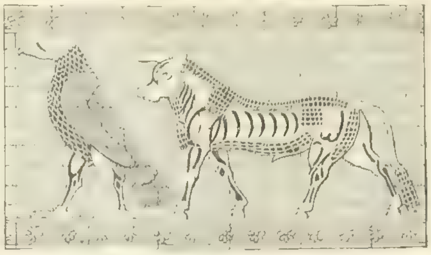
baby-jumper (bā'bi-jum″pėr), *n.* [‹ *baby* + *jumper.*] A basket or sling in which a small child may be fastened, having an adjustable elastic cord which permits a dancing motion when the child's feet touch the floor.

Babylonian (bab-i-lō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [‹ L. *Babylon*, ‹ Gr. Βαβυλών (the city), or L. *Babylonia*, ‹ Gr. Βαβυλωνία (the province), the Gr. form of the Semitic name *Babel* or *Bābilu* (Heb. *Bābel*). See *Babel*. The original Accadian name of the city was *Ca-dimirra.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Babylon, the capital of the ancient kingdom of Babylonia, or to the kingdom itself. Ruins of the city, in the form of three large mounds, exist near Hillah on the Euphrates, about 64 miles south of Bagdad on the Tigris.

2. Like the confusion of tongues at Babel (= Babylon); mixed; confused.

This formal error [of applying the word "force" to all kinds of power, living or dead] has become a Pandora's box, whence has sprung a *Babylonian* confusion of tongues.
Quoted in *W. R. Grove's* Corr. of Forces, p. 333.

3†. [From a former common identification by Protestants of the "scarlet woman," "Babylon the great, the mother of harlots and abominations" (Rev. xvii. 5), with the Papacy.] (*a*) Popish. (*b*) Scarlet.—**Babylonian art**, a subdivision of Mesopotamian art; the later development of Chaldean art as practised at Babylon, both prior to the Assyrian domination, which began in the eleventh century B. C. and culminated in the ninth century, and after the restoration of the Babylonian kingdom, under Nabopolassar, about 600 B. C. The architecture of Babylon, like that of Assyria, of which it was the model, employed as its chief material of construction the sun-dried brick, and held in general to the thick walls and massive forms which were imposed by this friable material. Stone was much more scarce in Babylonia than in Assyria; hence Babylonian decoration adhered in the main to painting on a surface of plaster for interiors, and to brilliantly enameled tiles, often forming pictorial subjects of great size and variety, for exteriors. In Babylonia, contrary to Assyrian practice, the temple, rising pyramidally in stages, each ascended by broad flights of steps, and each of a distinct color, was the most important development of architecture, the royal palace being subordinated to it. The scarcity of stone rendered sculpture scanty; but the gem-cutter's art produced cylinders or seals in great plenty and of much merit, and pottery, metal-work, and textile fabrics attained great perfection. See *Mesopotamian art*, and compare *Chaldean art* and *Assyrian art*, under the adjectives.—**Babylonian quartz.** Same as *Babel quartz* (which see, under *quartz*).—**Babylonian scale**, the sexagesimal scale of numeration, which originated in Babylonia.



Babylonian Art — Design in enameled brickwork, from a palace-wall. From Carl Reber's "History of Ancient Art."

II. *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Babylonia; a Chaldean.—**2.** An astrologer: so used from the fact that the Chaldeans were remarkable for the study of astrology.—**3†.** A Papist. See I., 3.

Babylonic (bab-i-lon'ik), *a.* [‹ L. *Babylonicus*, ‹ *Babylon*: see *Babylonian.*] **1.** Pertaining to Babylon, or made there: as, *Babylonic* garments, carpets, or hangings.—**2.** Tumultuous; disorderly. *Sir J. Harington.*

Babylonical† (bab-i-lon'i-kal̤), *a.* Same as *Babylonic.*

Babylonish (bab-i-lō'nish), *a.* [‹ *Babylon* + *-ish.*] **1.** Belonging to or made at Babylon.—**2.** Babel-like; confused.

Words which were a perfect *Babylonish* jargon to the bewildered Van Winkle. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 59.

3†. Popish. See *Babylonian*, *a.*, 3.

Babylonite (bab'i-lon̤-īt), *n.* [‹ *Babylon* + *-ite*².] The arrow-shaped Babylonish character. See *arrow-headed* and *cuneiform.*

baby-pin (bā'bi-pin), *n.* A safety-pin.

babyrussa, babyroussa, *n.* See *babirussa.*

babyship (bā'bi-ship), *n.* [‹ *baby* + *-ship.*] The state of being a baby; babyhood.

baby-walker (bā'bi-wâ″kėr), *n.* A frame, moving on casters, in which a child may be supported while learning to walk.

bac¹†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *back*¹.

bac², *n.* See *back*³.

bacaba-palm (ba-kä'bä̤-päm), *n.* [‹ S. Amer. *bacaba* + E. *palm.*] A palm of northern Brazil, *Œnocarpus distichus*, with a tall trunk and widely spreading pinnate leaves. The drupaceous fruits are used by the natives for making a pleasant drink, and the kernels furnish an oil resembling that of the olive.

bacbakiri (bak-ba-kē'ri), *n.* [Native name.] A name of an African shrike, *Telephonus gutturalis.*

baccalaurean (bak-a̤-lâ'rē̤-a̤n), *a.* [‹ ML. *baccalaureus*: see *baccalaureate.*] Of, pertaining to, or befitting a bachelor.

That quiet, comfortable, *baccalaurian* habitation, over against the entrance into Bishopsgate Street.
Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 52.

baccalaureate (bak-a̤-lâ'rē̤-ā̤t), *n.* and *a.* [‹ ML. NL. *baccalaureatus*, ‹ *baccalaureus*, a corruption (simulating L. *bacca*, berry, and *laurus*, laurel) of ML. *baccalarius*, a bachelor, one who has attained the lowest degree in a university: see *bachelor.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** The university degree of bachelor.—**2.** A baccalaureate sermon (which see, below).

II. *a.* Pertaining to the university degree of bachelor.—**Baccalaureate sermon**, a farewell sermon delivered in some American colleges to a graduating class.

Baccanarist (bak-a̤-när'ist), *n.* In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a member of a society founded in Italy by one Baccanari after the suppression of the Jesuits in 1773, with the object of restoring that order under a new name and form. The society was merged in the reëstablished order of Jesuits in 1814.

baccara, baccarat (bak-a̤-rä'), *n.* [F.; origin unknown.] A French game of cards played by any number of betters and a banker, and with one or more packs of cards, according to the number of players. Each better deposits a stake, and all stakes are duplicated by the banker, after which the latter deals two cards to each player, including himself. The aim is to decide each individual bet by comparison of the total count held by each better with that held by the banker. The court-cards each count 10, and the others according to the spots. The counts range in value by series of 9, 19, 29, 8, 18, 28, etc., 9 beating any other count. A player may call for more cards, but at the risk of exceeding 29 in count, which excess forfeits his bet. If a player's cards count 9 he declares it, when all who hold hands superior to that of the banker may claim the amount of their bets, and the banker takes the stakes of the others. In America the game is slightly different, court-cards and tens not counting.

baccare†, *interj.* See *backare.*

baccarinine (ba-kar'i-nin), *n.* [‹ *Baccharis* + *-ine*².] An alkaloid obtained from *Baccharis cordifolia.*

baccate (bak'āt), *a.* [‹ L. *baccatus*, *bacatus*, set with pearls, lit. berried, ‹ *bacca*, *bāca*, a berry, a pearl: see *bay*¹.] In *bot.*: (*a*) Pulpy and berry-like: applied to fruits. See *berry*¹. (*b*) Bearing berries; berried.

baccated† (bak'ā-ted), *a.* [‹ *baccate* + *-ed*².] **1.** Set or adorned with pearls. *Bailey.*—**2.** Having many berries. *Bailey.*

Baccha (bak'ä̤), *n.* [NL.; cf. Gr. βάκχη, a kind of pear.] A genus of tetrachætous brachycerous dipterous insects, of the family *Syrphidæ.*

bacchanal (bak'a̤-nal̤), *a.* and *n.* [‹ L. *bacchanalis*, pertaining to Bacchus: see *Bacchus.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Characterized by intemperate drinking; riotous; noisy: as, "*bacchanal* feasts," *Crowley*, Deliberate Answer, fol. 26 (1587).—**2.** Relating to or resembling a bacchanal or the bacchanalia.

II. *n.* **1.** One who celebrated the bacchanalia; a votary of Bacchus. Hence—**2.** One who indulges in drunken revels; one who is noisy and riotous; a drunkard: as, "each bold *bacchanal*," *Byron*, Don Juan, iii. 86.

Each with the merry wink of a practiced *bacchanal.*
T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, x.

3. *pl.* Same as *bacchanalia.*

In this masquerade of mirth and love,
Mistook the bliss of heaven for *bacchanals* above.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, l. 387.

Also *bacchanalian.*

bacchanalia (bak-a̤-nā'lia̤), *n. pl.* [L. (OL. *bacanalia*), neut. pl. of *bacchanalis*, pertaining to Bacchus: see *bacchanal.*] **1.** [*cap.*] In *Rom. antiq.*, a festival in honor of Bacchus. These festivals became the occasion of great excesses, and were forbidden by the senate in 186 B. C.—**2.** Any festivities characterized by jollity and good-fellowship, particularly if somewhat boisterous, and accompanied by much wine-drinking.

The morning after the *bacchanalia* in the saloon of the palace. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 283.

3. Drunken orgies; riotous disorders; ruthless and shameless excesses; unbounded license.

Plunging without restraint or shame into the *Bacchanalia* of despotism, the king [John] continued to pillage, to banish, and to slay. *Sir E. Creasy*, Eng. Const., p. 110.

bacchanalian (bak-a̤-nā'lia̤n), *a.* and *n.* [‹ *bacchanalia* + *-an.*] Same as *bacchanal.* [The more common form of the adjective.]

Ev'n *bacchanalian* madness has its charms.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 56.

Sculptures of the *bacchanalians.* *Stukeley.*

bacchanalianism (bak-a-nā'lia̤n-izm), *n.* [‹ *bacchanalian* + *-ism.*] The practice of bacchanalian rites; drunken revelry; riotous festivity.

bacchanalianly (bak-a̤-nā'lia̤n-li), *adv.* In a bacchanalian manner.

bacchant (bak'a̤nt), *a.* and *n.* [‹ L. *bacchan(t-)s*, ppr. of *bacchari*, celebrate the feast of Bacchus, ‹ *Bacchus*, Bacchus. Cf. *bacchante.*] **I.** *a.* Worshiping Bacchus; reveling.

Over his shoulder with a *bacchant* air
Presented the o'erflowing cup.
Byron, Don Juan, iii. 43.

II. *n.* **1.** A priest, priestess, or votary of Bacchus; a bacchanal.

They appear in a state of intoxication, and are the *bacchants* in a delirium. *Rees*, Cyc., under Almé.

2. One addicted to intemperance or riotous revelry.—**3.** A name given in Germany, in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, to wandering scholars who traveled from one institution of learning to another. These bacchants frequently had younger students under their protection and instruction, who waited upon them, begged for them, etc.

bacchante (bak'ant, ba-kant', or ba-kan'te), *n.*; pl. *bacchantes* (bak'antz; usually, as if L., ba-kan'tēz). [‹ F. *bacchante* = Sp. *bacante* = Pg. *bacchante* = It. *baccante*, ‹ L. *bacchan(t-)s* (acc. *bacchantem*), pl. *bacchantes*, used, as a noun, only in fem. (equiv. to *Bacchæ*), prop. ppr. of *bacchari*, celebrate the feast of Bacchus. In mod. use also masc.: see *bacchant*. The E. form, prop. *bacchant*, usually follows the F. spelling, and often the F. accent (ba-kant'). The pl. is usually in the L. form, whence the irreg. sing. in 3 syllables (ba-kan'te).] **1.** In *antiq.*, a priestess of Bacchus, or a woman who joined in the celebration of the festivals of Bacchus;

[illegible] inspired with the bacchic frenzy. [illegible]

[illegible] *bacchantes*.
Longfellow, Evangeline, ii. 2.

[illegible] of Bacchus, from an ancient sarcophagus in the Vatican Museum.

2. A woman addicted to intemperance or riotous revelry; a female bacchanal.

bacchantic (ba-kan′tik), *a.* [< *bacchant* + *-ic*.] Of or resembling a bacchant or bacchanal; bacchanalian; riotous; jovial.

> I[illegible] and yet it is subject [illegible]
> *C. D. Warner*, Winter on the Nile, p. 103.

> I [illegible] what of *bacchantic* joyousness I had not attributed to them [the Italians] on their holidays.
> *Howells*, Venetian Life, xviii.

baccharic†, *n.* A corrupt form of *Bacharach*.

Baccharis (bak′a̤-ris), *n.* [NL., < L. *bacchar*, better spelled *baccaris*, *baccar*, < Gr. βάκκαρις (sometimes spelled [illegible]), as if related to Βάκχος, Bacchus), an unknown plant with an aromatic root yielding an oil: said to be a Lydian word.] A very large genus of plants of the natural order *Compositæ*, somewhat nearly allied to *Erigeron*, but with diœcious whitish or yellowish flowers, and the leaves often coated with a resinous secretion. They are mostly shrubs, sometimes small trees, chiefly tropical and South American. About 20 species occur in the United States. In the Andes extensive plateaus are covered with them. Sudorific and tonic properties are ascribed to several of the more resinous species. A decoction from the groundsel-tree of the West Indies and Atlantic coast of North America, *B. [illegible]*, is occasionally used as a remedy in diseases [illegible] and as a demulcent.

[illegible] *Baccharis halimifolia*.

baccharoid (bak′a̤-roid), *a.* [< *Baccharis* + *-oid*.] Resembling in some respect the group of composite plants of which the genus *Baccharis* is the type.

bacchiac (ba-kī′ak), *a.* [< Gr. [illegible], also [illegible], a bacchius: see [illegible].] Pertaining to or consisting of bacchii.

B[illegible], *a.* [< L. *Bacchicus*, < Gr. Βακ[illegible], Bacchus: see *Bacchus*.] 1. Relating to [illegible] honor of Bacchus; connected [illegible] rites or [illegible] [illegible].]

[illegible]

2. [illegible] ken; mad with intoxication: as, [illegible]—3. [*l. c.*] Same as [illegible] [illegible] vase, [illegible]

[illegible]

Bacch[illegible], *a.* Same as *Ba*[illegible] [illegible]ism." *H. Spencer*, [illegible]

bacch[illegible], *n.*; pl. *bacchii*. [L. [illegible] Gr. Βακχ[illegible] (se. [illegible] *pes*), a metrical foot: so named, it is said, from its use in hymns in honor of Bacchus.] In *pros.*, a foot composed of one short and two long syllables, with the ictus on the first long, as in ăvā′rī, ăbōve′bōard. See *antibacchius* and *hemiolic*. [Before the Alexandrine period Βακχεῖος meant the Ἰωνικός (– – ⏑ ⏑ or ⏑ ⏑ – –) (see *Ionic*) or the χοριαμβος (– ⏑ ⏑ –) (see *choriamb*). Beginning with that period the Βακχεῖος was – – ⏑, and ὑποβακχεῖος (ἀντιβάκχειος, παλιμβάκχειος) ⏑ – –. Hephæstion, Quintilian, and other writers invert this, and make the Βακχεῖος ⏑ – –, and παλιμβάκχειος (etc.) – – ⏑.]

Bacchus (bak′us), *n.* [L., < Gr. Βάκχος, another name of Dionysus, the god of wine; also one of his followers or priests. Also called Ἴακχος, prob. related to ἰάχειν, shout, with allusion to the noisy manner in which the festival of Dionysus was celebrated.] In *classical myth.*, a name of Dionysus, the son of Zeus (Jupiter) and Semele, and the god of wine, personifying both its good and its bad qualities. It was the current name of this god among the Romans. The orgiastic worship of Bacchus was especially characteristic of Bœotia, where his festivals were celebrated on the slopes of Mount Cithæron, and extended to those of the neighboring Parnassus. In Attica the rural and somewhat savage cult of Bacchus underwent a metamorphosis, and reached its highest expression in the choragic literary contests in which originated both tragedy and comedy, and for which were written most of the masterpieces of Greek literature. Bacchus was held to have taught the cultivation of the grape and the preparation of wine. In early art, and less commonly after the age of Phidias, Bacchus is represented as a bearded man of full age, usually completely draped. After the time of Praxiteles he appears almost universally, except in archaistic examples, in the type of a beardless youth, of graceful and rounded form, often entirely undraped or very lightly draped. Among his usual attributes are the vine, the ivy, the thyrsus, the wine-cup, and the panther. See *Dionysia*, *mænad*, and *thiasus*.

Bacchus and Eros (Love).—Museo Nazionale, Naples.

bacciferous (bak-sif′e̤-rus), *a.* [< L. *baccifer*, *bācifer*, < *bacca*, *bāca*, berry (cf. *baccate*), + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Bearing or producing berries.

bacciform (bak′si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *bacca*, *bāca*, a berry, + *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a berry.

baccivorous (bak-siv′ǭ-rus), *a.* [< L. *bacca*, *baca*, berry, + *vorare*, eat, devour.] Eating or subsisting on berries: as, *baccivorous* birds.

bace†, *n.* An obsolete form of *base*, in various senses.

Bacharach (bak′a̤-rak), *n.* A brand of Rhine wine made at Bacharach, a small town in Rhenish Prussia, on the left bank of the Rhine, 23 miles south of Coblentz. Formerly also *backarach*, *backrack*, *backrag*, *baccharic*, etc. [In the old forms generally without a capital.]

> I'm for no tongues but dry'd ones, such as will
> Give a fine relish to my *backrag*.
> *Jasper Mayne*, City Match.

> Good *backrack* . . . to drink down in healths to this day.
> *Fletcher*, Beggars Bush, v. 2.

bachel (bak′el), *n.* [See *bacele*.] A grain measure used in parts of Greece, varying in capacity from ⅗ of a bushel to 1⅛ bushels, according to the locality. Also *bacele*.

bacheler†, *n.* An obsolete form of *bachelor*.

bacheleria†, *n.* [ML., also *bacellerua*, etc.: see *bachelery*.] In old records, the commonalty or yeomanry, in contradistinction to the baronage.

bachelery†, *n.* [ME., also *bachelerie*, *bachelrie*, etc., < OF. *bachelerie* (ML. *bacheleria*, etc.), < *bacheler*: see *bachelor* and *-y*.] 1. The body of young aspirants for knighthood.

> And of his retenue the *bachelrie*.
> *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 214.

2. The whole body of knights.

> This Phebus that was flour of *bachelrie*.
> *Chaucer*, Manciple's Tale, l. 21.

bachelor (bach′e-lor), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bacheler*, *batcheler*, *batchelor*, *-ar*, *-our*, *batchler*, etc.; < ME. *bacheler*, *bachiler*, *bachler*, etc., < (*a*) OF. *bacheler* = It. *baccalare* = Pr. *bacalar*, < ML. *baccalaris*; (*b*) later OF. *bachelier*, *bachilier*, etc., F. *bachelier* = Pr. *bachallier* = Sp. *bachiller* = It. *baccalliere*, < ML. *baccalarius*, *bacchalarius*, etc. (later *baccalaureus*: see *baccalaureate*), a bachelor. Origin uncertain; supposed by some to be orig. connected with ML. *baccalarius*, the holder, as vassal of a superior vassal, of a farm called *baccalaria*, perhaps < *bacca*, for L. *vacca*, a cow. By others the OF. *bacheler*, in the assumed orig. sense of 'a young man,' is connected with OF. *bacele*, *bacelle*, *bachele*, *bachelle* (with dim. *bacelette*, *bachelote*), a young woman, a female servant, *bachelerie*, youth, *baclage*, apprenticeship, courtship, etc., words erroneously referred to a Celtic origin (W. *bach*, little, *bechan*, a little girl, *bachgen*, a boy, a child). The history of the forms mentioned above is not clear. Perhaps several independent words have become confused in form.] 1. Formerly, a person in the first or probationary stage of knighthood; a knight not powerful enough to display his banner in the field, and who therefore followed the banner of another; a knight of low rank. See *knight bachelor*, under *knight*.

> I seke after a segge [man] that I seigh ons,
> A ful bolde *bacheler* I knew him by his blasen.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xvi. 179.

> With him ther was his sone, a yong Squyer,
> A lovyere, and a lusty *bacheler*.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 79.

> "Community of the *bachelors* of England," that is, no doubt, the body of knights—the tenants in chivalry, the landowners below the rank of the baronage.
> *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 176.

2. In universities and colleges: (*a*) Before the fifteenth century, a young man in apprenticeship for the degree of master in one of the higher faculties, that is, of theology, law, or medicine. (*b*) In modern use, a person who has taken the first degree (baccalaureate) in the liberal arts and sciences, or in divinity, law, medicine, etc., at a college or university: as, a *bachelor* of arts; a *bachelor* of science. See *baccalaureate*. Originally, a bachelor had not necessarily taken any degree whatever; but after the fourteenth century the word, without ceasing to carry this signification, was also applied to a determinant, or young man who had taken the lowest degree in the faculty of arts. This degree seems to have been conferred not by the chancellor nor by the faculty, but only by the "nation." It was not accompanied by any regular diploma, but testimonial letters were furnished if desired. In order to be admitted to the degree, it was requisite for the candidate to be fourteen years of age, to have followed a three years' course in logic in the university, and also to sustain a disputation, called the determinance. There were in the middle ages three orders of bachelors of theology. The lower order consisted of the *ordinary biblics* and *cursors*, the duty of the former being to read and expound the Bible from beginning to end, and that of the latter to give one course of lectures upon a book of the Old and another upon a book of the New Testament, which books they chose at pleasure. Bachelors of the second order of theology were called *sententiary bachelors*, because they publicly read and expounded the Book of the Sentences of Peter the Lombard. It was not, however, till late in the thirteenth century that any bachelor was permitted to lecture on the Sentences. According to the law, the lectures of the sententiary bachelors had to include the reading of the text of the author, and the explanation of it phrase by phrase; and they were forbidden to trench upon questions of logic and metaphysics. They also made certain acts called *principia*. See *principium*. As soon as the sententiary had completely finished the exposition of the Sentences, he became a *formed bachelor* (*baccalarius formatus*), and had still to continue his theological studies for three years longer before he could be licensed to preach and to teach as a master.

3. A man of any age who has not been married.

> It was my turquoise: I had it of Leah when I was a *bachelor*: I would not have given it for a wilderness of monkeys.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 1.

4†. A woman who has not been married.

> He would keep you
> A *bachelor* still, by keeping of your portion;
> And keep you not alone without a husband,
> But in a sickness. *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, ii. 1.

5. In London livery companies, a person not yet admitted to the livery.—6. A local name in the United States of a fish, *Pomoxis annularis*, of the Mississippi valley: a crappie.

Sometimes incorrectly spelled *batchelor*.

Budge bachelors. See *budge*².—**Knight bachelor.** See *knight*.

bachelorhood (bach′e-lo̤r-hůd), *n.* [< *bachelor* + *-hood*.] The state or condition of being a bachelor or unmarried man.

> I can fancy nothing more cruel after a long easy life of *bachelorhood* than to have to sit day after day with a dull handsome woman opposite. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, II. ii.

> Keeping in *bachelorhood* those least likely to be long-lived! *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 95.

bachelorism (bach′e-lor-izm), *n.* [< *bachelor* + *-ism*.] 1. The state of being a bachelor; bachelorhood.—2. A trait or habit peculiar to a bachelor.

bachelor's-buttons (bach'e-lo̤rz-but'nz), *n. pl.* [Said to be so named because country youths used to carry the flower in their pockets to divine their success with their sweethearts.] **1.** The popular name of several plants, as the double-flowered variety of *Lychnis diurna* (the red campion), *Centaurea nigra* (knapweed), but chiefly the double-flowered varieties of *Ranunculus aconitifolius* (white bachelor's-buttons) and *Ranunculus acris* (yellow bachelor's-buttons). The name is also given to the ragged-robin (*Lychnis Flos-cuculi*), to the globe-amaranth (*Gomphrena globosa*), to the *Scabiosa succisa*, and in some parts of the United States to *Polygala lutea* and to other plants. **2.** A name for the seeds of *Strychnos Nux-vomica*, formerly used for poisoning rats. *Dunglison.*

bachelorship (bach'e-lo̤r-ship), *n.* [< *bachelor* + *-ship.*] The state or condition of being a bachelor in any sense; the rank or degree of a bachelor; the unmarried state of a man.

bachle¹, *n.* See *bauchle*¹.

bachle²†, *v. t.* An obsolete Scotch form of *baffle.*

bacile (bȧ-chē'le), *n.*; pl. *bacili* (-lē). [It., < ML. *bacile, baccile, bachile,* a basin, a dry measure; cf. *bacinus, baccinus, bacchinus, bachinus,* a basin, a dry measure: see *basin.*] **1.** In *ceram.*, a basin or deep dish: in use in English for an ornamental vessel of Italian make and of that shape, especially for a vessel of enameled and lustered pottery.—**2.** In *metrology,* same as *bachel.*

bacillar (bas'i-lär), *a.* [< L. *bacillum* or NL. *bacillus,* q. v., + *-ar.*] **1.** Belonging or pertaining to the genus *Bacillus.*—**2.** Resembling in form a short rod or bacillus; bacilliform. As applied to the valves of diatoms, it indicates that their greatest dimension is in a direction parallel to the line of juncture of the two valves; that is, they are longer than broad, and therefore rod-like. See cut under *bacillus.*

Bacillaria (bas-i-lā'ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < *bacillus* + *-aria.*] A genus of microscopic algæ, belonging to the class *Diatomaceæ.* They consist of slender rectangular segments, arranged in tabular or oblique series. The compound segments of frustules are incessantly slipping backward and forward over each other. They are frequent on the coasts of Great Britain.

Bacillariaceæ (bas-i-lā-ri-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bacillaria* + *-aceæ.*] Same as *Diatomaceæ.*

bacillary (bas'i-lā-ri), *a.* [< *bacillus* + *-ary.*] **1.** Pertaining to or consisting of bacilli; characterized by the presence or agency of bacilli.—**2.** Having the form of small rods.—**Bacillary layer,** the layer of rods and cones of the retina. See *retina.*

bacilli, *n.* Plural of *bacillus.*

bacillian (ba-sil'i-an), *a.* [< *bacillus* + *-ian.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a bacillus: as, "*bacillian* parasites," *B. W. Richardson.*

bacillicide (ba-sil'i-sīd), *n.* [< NL. *bacillus* + L. *-cida,* < *cædere,* kill.] A substance employed to kill bacilli or infectious germs; a germicide.

> A combination of lime with chlorine, perhaps the best of all the *bacillicides,* is very generally employed.
> *Disinfectants,* p. 19.

bacillicidic (ba-sil-i-sid'ik), *a.* [< *bacillicide* + *-ic.*] Destructive to bacilli.

bacilliculture (ba-sil'i-kul-tūr), *n.* [< NL. *bacillus* + L. *cultura,* culture.] The cultivation of bacteria in vegetable or animal infusions or otherwise, for purposes of investigation.

bacilliform (ba-sil'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *bacillus* + L. *forma,* form.] Of the form of a small rod; rod-shaped; bacillar in form.

bacillus (ba-sil'us), *n.*; pl. *bacilli* (-ī). [NL., a particular use of LL. *bacillus,* L. *bacillum,* a little rod or staff, dim. of L. *baculus, baculum,* a stick, staff; cf. Gr. *βάκτρον,* a staff, perhaps akin to *βαίνειν,* go, = L. *venire* = E. *come.*] **1.** In *anat.*, a little rod or rod-like body, as one of the rods of the retina.—**2.** An individual of the genus *Bacillus.*—**3.** [*cap.*] A so-called genus of the microscopical vegetable organisms known as *bacteria,* having the form of very slender straight filaments, short or of moderate length, and consisting of one or more elongated cylindrical joints. Several forms, or species, are recognized. Of these, *B subtilis* is found in rennet, and is the agent in butyric fermentation; *B. anthracis* causes the disease known as anthrax or charbon; and *B. amylobacter* is one of the species which produce putrefaction. Other species are believed to cause tuberculosis, leprosy, and cholera. The comma bacillus, which is asserted to be always present in the course of the last-named disease, is peculiar in having a more or less curved form. See *Bacterium* and *Schizomycetes.* **4.** [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of orthopterous gressorial insects, of the family *Phasmidæ;* the walking-sticks.—**5**†. Medicine made up into a long round figure like a stick. *Kersey* (1708).

Bacillus, highly magnified.—Upper figure, *B. anthracis;* lower figure, comma bacillus.

bacin†, *n.* An obsolete form of *basin.*

bacinet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *basinet.*

bacino (bȧ-chē'nō), *n.*; pl. *bacini* (-nẹ). [It., a basin: see *basin.*] In *ceram.*, one of the dishes of richly colored pottery which are found built into the walls of certain medieval buildings in Italy, especially at Pesaro, Pisa, Rome, and Bologna.

back¹ (bak), *n.* [< ME. *bak,* < AS. *bæc* = OS. *bak* = OFries. *bek* = MD. *bak* (D. *bak-* in comp.) = LG. *bak* (also in comp., *bak-,* > G. *back-* in comp., also separately, *back,* forecastle) = Icel. Sw. *bak* = Dan. *bag,* back. Cf. AS. *hrycg,* back, E. *ridge.*] **1.** The whole hinder part of the human body, opposite the front and between the sides, or the upper part of the body of most animals; technically, the spinal, dorsal, or tergal portion, surface, or aspect of the trunk, extending from the scruff of the neck between the shoulders to the buttocks, hams, or bifurcation of the body at the legs; the tergum; the dorsum; the notæum.—**2.** The corresponding or related portion of any part or organ of the body; the posterior aspect of a thing; the part opposite to or furthest from the front, or in any way correlated with the back of the trunk: as, the *back* of the head, neck, arm, leg; the *back* of the hand; the *back* of the mouth.—**3.** Anything resembling the back in position. (*a*) As being behind or furthest from the face or front, like the back in man: as, the *back* of a house.

> Trees set upon the *backs* of chimneys do ripen fruits sooner.
> *Bacon,* Nat. Hist.

(*b*) As being behind, or in the furthest distance, with reference to the spectator, speaker, scene of action, etc.: as, the *back* of an island; the *back* of a wood; the *back* of a village. (*c*) As being the part which comes behind in the ordinary movements of a thing, or when it is used: as, the *back* of a knife, saw, etc. (*d*) As forming the upper, and especially the outer and upper, portion of a thing, like the back of one of the lower animals: as, the *back* of a hand-rail; the *back* of a rafter. (*e*) The ridge of a hill.

> The mountains huge appear
> Emergent, and their broad bare *backs* upheave.
> *Milton,* P. L., vii. 286.

> O'er the long *backs* of the bushless downs.
> *Tennyson,* Lancelot and Elaine.

(*f*) As being that which supports the ribs: as, the *back* of a ship (namely, the keel and keelson). See *broken-backed.* (*g*) The upright hind part of a chair, serving as a support for the back. (*h*) In *bot.*, the outer side of an organ, or the side turned away from the axis: as, the *back* of a leaf or of a carpel.

4. By synecdoche, the whole body, with reference to clothing, because the back is usually most fully covered: as, he has not clothes to his *back.*

> I bought you a dozen of shirts to your *back.*
> *Shak.,* 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3.

5†. Clothing; a garment to cover the back.

> And owre *bakkes* that moth-eaten be.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), x. 362.

6. *pl.* In the *leather trade,* the thickest and best-tanned hides.—**7**†. The address of a letter, formerly written on the back of the letter itself. *Scott.*—**8**†. A reserve or secondary resource.

> This project
> Should have a *back,* or second, that might hold,
> If this should blast in proof. *Shak.,* Hamlet, iv. 7.

9. In *ship-building,* a timber bolted on the after end of the rudder, to complete its form.—**10.** In *metal-mining,* the portion of the lode which lies between any level or stope and the one next above it, or the surface. Generally, the *backs* are the unstoped portions of the lode, as far as laid open, and ready to be mined or stoped.—**11.** In *coal-mining:* (*a*) Same as *face.* (*b*) The inner end of a heading where work is going on.—**12.** In *foot-ball,* a position behind the line of rushers, or a player in this position: called *quarter-back, half-back, three-quarters-back,* or *full-back,* according to the distance from the rushers.—**Back and belly.** (*a*) Before and behind; all over: as, to beat a person *back and belly.* (*b*) With clothes and food: as, to keep a person *back and belly* (to keep him in clothes and food). [Vulgar.]—**Back and breast,** the usual term in the seventeenth century for the body-armor of the period. It consisted of a solid breastplate in one piece, generally considered bullet-proof, and a lighter backpiece, the two secured together under the arms, usually by straps and buckles.

> Armed with *back and breast,* head piece and bracelets.
> *Scott,* Legend of Montrose.

Back and edge†, wholly; completely.

> They have engaged themselves to us *back and edge.*
> *Lady Alimony,* iii.

Back of a book, that part of the cover to which the two sides are attached and on which the title is usually printed. **Back of a bow,** in *archery,* the exterior side of a bow, which is convex when the bow is bent. In modern European bows this part is flat. See *belly,* 8 (*e*).—**Back of a hand-rail,** the upper surface; the under side is the *breast.*—**Back of a hip-rafter,** the upper edge of the rafter shaped to the angle which the adjoining sides make with each other. See cut under *hip.*—**Back of an arch** or **vault,** the extrados, or outer curve of the arch. See first cut under *arch.*—**Back of a roof-rafter,** its upper surface.—**Back of a slate,** in *roofing,* the upper or weather side.—**Back of a window,** the wainscoting below the sash-frame, extending to the floor.—**Backs and cutters,** a miners' name for jointed rock-structures, the backs running in lines more or less parallel to the strike of the strata, and forming the "back" of the quarry, and the cutters crossing them at right angles.—**Behind one's back,** in secret, or when one is absent.

> I confess, Mr. Surface, I cannot bear to hear people attacked *behind their backs;* and when ugly circumstances come out against our acquaintance, I own I always love to think the best. *Sheridan,* School for Scandal, i. 1.

Lazy-back, a high back-bar in a carriage-seat. It is sometimes made so as to be removable at will. *E. H. Knight.*—**Mitered back,** in *bookbinding,* a back having lines, usually in gold, connected and mitered in square panels by means of cross-lines between the bands.—**Run-up back,** in *bookbinding,* a back having two lines, usually in gold, on its outer edges, running off at top and bottom. Distinguished from the *mitered back* (which see).—**Small of the back,** the loins; the reins.—**The back of beyond.** See *beyond.*—**To be on another's back,** to be severe on one for any fault or foolish act; chide; ridicule. [Colloq.]—**To be on one's** (own) **back,** to be at the end of one's resources; be aground. [Colloq.]—**To bow down the back,** to submit to oppression. Rom. xi. 10.—**To break the back.** See *break.*—**To cast behind the back,** in *Scrip.:* (*a*) To forget and forgive. Is. xxxviii. 17. (*b*) To treat with contempt. Ezek. xxiii. 35; Neh. ix. 26.—**To get one's back up,** to resist; be obstinate. See *to put one's back up,* below. [Colloq.]—**To give a back,** to bend the back and keep it firm so as to allow another to leap over one by placing his hands upon the back, or to mount up to anything. [Colloq.]—**To make a back.** Same as *to give a back.*—**To put** or **get one's back up,** to show antipathy or aversion; resist; be angry or indignant: a metaphor probably taken from the habits of frightened or angry cats. [Colloq.]—**To see the back of,** to get rid of.—**To turn the back on one,** to forsake or neglect him.

back¹ (bak), *a.* [< *back*¹, *n.*, and *back*¹, *adv.*, the attributive use of the noun, as in *backbone,* mingling with that of the adv., as in *back yard,* the yard which is back, *back spring,* a spring backward, etc. As with *fore, hind, after,* etc., there is no definite dividing line between the separate adj. use and the use in composition.] **1.** Lying or being behind; opposite to the front; hinder; rear: as, the *back* part of anything; a *back* door or window; *back* stairs; the *back* side of a field.

> I will take away mine hand, and thou shalt see my *back* parts: but my face shall not be seen. Ex. xxxiii. 23.

Hence—**2.** Away from the front position or rank; remote in place or condition; far in the rear, literally or figuratively: as, the *back* settlements of a country.

> In December we had two insurrections of the *back* inhabitants of our province. *Franklin,* Autobiog., p. 315.

3. In a backward direction; returning in the direction whence it came: as, a *back* stroke; *back* water. [In this sense properly with a hyphen.]—**4.** In arrear; overdue: as, *back* pay or rents.—**Back action.** See *action.*—**Back cylinder-head,** that head of a cylinder through which the piston-rod passes in locomotives: the opposite head in stationary engines.

back¹ (bak), *adv.* [By apheresis for *aback,* < ME. *abak,* < AS. *on bæc:* see *aback* and *back*¹, *n.*] **1.** To or toward the rear; backward; in the reverse direction: as, to step or shrink *back;* the tide flowed *back.*

> All shrank *back* aghast, and left the denouncer of woe standing alone in the centre of the hall.
> *Irving,* Granada, p. 23.

2. From forward motion or progress; from advancing or advancement; in a state of restraint, hindrance, or retardation: with such verbs as *keep* and *hold:* as, he was held *back* with difficulty; the police kept *back* the crowd.

> The Lord hath kept thee *back* from honour.
> Num. xxiv. 11.

3. To or toward one's (its or their) original starting-point, place, or condition: as, to go *back* to the city, to one's old occupation, to one's former belief.

> I must bear answer *back*
> How you excuse my brother. *Shak.,* As you Like it, iv. 3.

> Each successive wave rushes forward, breaks, and rolls *back.* *Macaulay,* Sir J. Mackintosh.

4. From a present, usual, or natural position; in a direction opposite to some other, expressed or [illegible]; backward: as, to bend *back* one's finger; to force *back* the bolt of a door.

[illegible] came and rolled *back* the [illegible]
Mat. xxviii. 2.

5. To or toward times or things past; backward in time: as, to look *back* on former ages.

O'er that distant time
[illegible]
[illegible], Love's Cure, v. 3.

Volumes of this form dated *back* two hundred years or [illegible]. *Hawthorne*, Old Manse.

[illegible] Singhalese has been taken [illegible] the inscriptions found [illegible] Survey.
R. N. Cust, Mod. Lang. E. Indies, p. 62.

6. From the proper destination or purpose: as, to keep *back* despatches.

A [illegible] Ananias with Sapphira his wife, sold a possession, and kept *back* part of the price.
Acts v. 1, 2.

7. Away from an undertaking, engagement, or promise.

I've been surprised in an unguarded hour,
But must not now go *back*. *Addison.*

8. In a position of retirement or withdrawal; off; aloof: absolutely or with *from*: as, the house stands a little *back from* the road.

Somewhat *back from* the village street
Stands the old-fashioned country-seat.
Longfellow, Old Clock.

9. Behind in position, literally or figuratively, or as regards progress made: absolutely or with *of*: as, the hills *back of* the town; the feeling *back of* his words; a few pages *back*.—**10.** Past in time; ago; since: as, a little *back*. [Colloq.]

This precaution, still more salutary than offensive, has [illegible].
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 106.

11. Again; in return: as, to answer *back*; to pay *back* a loan.

"Ruth — daughter Ruth!" the outlaw shrieks,
[illegible]
Whittier, Mogg Megone, i.

To and back†, forward and backward; to and fro.

This common body,
Like to a vagabond flag upon the stream,
Goes *to and back*, lackeying the varying tide.
Shak., A. and C., i. 4.

To beat, draw, fall, hang, etc., **back.** See the verbs.

back¹ (bak), *v.* [In senses I., 1–8, < *back¹*, *n.*; in senses I., 9–11, and II., < *back¹*, *adv.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To furnish with a back or backing; strengthen or support at the back: as, to *back* a book; to *back* an electrotype-plate; to *back* the armor-plates of a war-vessel with teak.—**2**†. To cover the back of; clothe.

To breke beggeris bred and *bakken* hem with clothis.
Piers Plowman (A), xi. 185.

3. To support or aid, as with practical assistance, money, authority, influence, etc.; second or strengthen; reinforce: often with *up*: as, in his efforts he was *backed* by many influential men; he *backed up* his argument with a bet.

Success still follows him and *backs* his crimes.
Addison.

The men of the northern Danelaw found themselves *backed*, not only by their brethren from Ireland, but by the [illegible] states around them.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 243.

Hence—**4.** In *sporting*, to recognize and support by standing or dropping: said of dogs which follow the lead of a dog on point.

Both dogs went off finely; soon after being put down [illegible] pointed and was *backed* by Goth.
Forest and Stream, XXI. 418.

5. To act or wager in favor of; express confidence in the success or superiority of: as, to *back* a horse in a race, or one of the parties in an argument.

[illegible]

6. [illegible] the back of; mount: as, to *back* a horse.

[illegible]

7. [illegible] on the back of; [illegible] **8.** To [illegible]

[illegible]

That snug and comfortable retreat which generally *backs* the warerooms of an English tradesman. *Bulwer.*

9. To carry on the back. [Colloq.]

If the men are expected to *back* the traps for any considerable distance, the only admissible articles are, etc.
R. B. Roosevelt, Game-Fish, p. 306.

10. To cause to move backward; propel backward: as, to *back* a horse; to *back* a boat.—**11.** To reverse the action of: as, to *back* a stationary engine.—**12.** In *coal-mining*, to throw back into the gob or waste, as the small slack made in holing or undercutting the coal. *Gresley.* [Leicestershire, Eng.]—**To back a chain** or **rope,** to attach a preventer to it so as to reduce the strain upon it.—**To back an anchor.** See *anchor¹*, *n.*—**To back a sail,** to brace the yards so that the wind will press on the forward surface of the sail.—**To back a warrant,** to sign or indorse a warrant issued in another county to apprehend an offender.—**To back** (a spindle) **off,** in *cotton-spinning*, to reverse the motion of mule-spindles at the end of a stretch, in unwinding the last few coils of the thread about the cop, in order to prepare for its proper distribution upon the cop when the mule-carriage returns.—**To back the oars,** to row backward so as to check the boat's headway or to gain sternway.—**To back the worming,** in *rope-making*, to fill the interstices between the strands of a rope, thus making the surface even.—**To back up.** (*a*) To lend support, aid, or assistance to; stand by; give countenance to: as, to *back up* one's friends. (*b*) To move or force backward: as, to *back up* a carriage. (*c*) To reverse, as an engine or a press. (*d*) In *electrotyping*, to strengthen, as the thin shell or electroplate obtained from a wax mold of a form of type, an engraved plate, etc., by depositing upon its back type-metal to a certain thickness. (*e*) In *base-ball* and similar games, to stand behind, as another player, in order to stop and return any balls that may pass him: as, the center-field *backs up* the second-base.—**To back water,** to propel a boat in the opposite direction to that in which the prow is pointed, by reversing the action of the rowing in the case of a rowboat, or of the machinery in the case of a steamboat.

II. *intrans.* [< *back¹*, *adv.*] **1.** To move or go backward: as, the horse *backed*; the train *backed*.—**2.** To move in the reverse direction: said specifically of the wind, in contradistinction to *haul* (which see), when it changes in a manner contrary to the usual circuit. In the northern hemisphere, on the polar side of the trade winds, the usual circuit of changes in the wind is from east by the south to west, and so on to the north. In the same latitudes in the southern hemisphere the reverse usually takes place. The backing of the wind is regarded as an indication of bad weather.—**To back and fill.** (*a*) To get a square-rigged vessel to windward in a narrow channel, when the wind is against the tide and there is no room for tacking, by alternately filling and backing the sails so as to make the ship shoot from one side of the channel to the other while being carried on by the tide. Hence—(*b*) To be vacillating or irresolute; shilly-shally.—**To back astern.** See *astern*.—**To back down,** to recede from a position; abandon an argument or opinion; give in.—**To back out,** to retreat from a difficulty or withdraw from an engagement.

back²†, *n.* The earlier form of *bat²*.

back³ (bak), *n.* [< D. *bak*, a bowl, tray, = Dan. *bakke*, a tray, < F. *bac*, a trough, basin, a brewer's or distiller's back, also a ferry-boat; cf. Bret. *bak*, *bag*, a boat, ML. *bacus*, *baccus*, a ferry-boat, *bacca*, a bowl ('vas aquarium'); origin uncertain. Cf. *basin*, from the same source.] **1.** A large flat-bottomed ferry-boat, especially one adapted for carrying vehicles, and worked by a chain or rope fastened on each side of the stream.—**2.** A large cistern or vat used by brewers, distillers, dyers, etc., for holding liquids; a large tub or trough. —**3.** A kind of wooden trough for holding or carrying fuel, ashes, etc.; a coal-scuttle: commonly in the diminutive form *bakey*. [Scotch.]

Narrowly escaping breaking my shins on a turf *back*.
Scott, Rob Roy, III. 13.

backache (bak'āk), *n.* Any dull or continuous pain in the back.

backache-brake (bak'āk-brāk), *n.* A name of the lady-fern, *Asplenium Filix-fœmina*.

backache-root (bak'āk-röt), *n.* The button snakeroot, *Liatris spicata*.

back-action (bak'ak″shon), *a.* In *marine engin.*, having the connections between the piston-rod and crank reversed: as, a *back-action* steam-engine. See *action*.

backarack, *n.* See *Bacharach*.

backaret, *interj.* [Perhaps for *back there*. The [illegible] *baccare*, orig. *bacare*, in the passage of Shakspere has led to the fancy that the word [illegible] Latin, based on E. *back*.] Stand back! go back!

[illegible] quod Mortimer to his [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] quoth Mortimer to his sow [illegible]
[illegible]
H[illegible]

[illegible] saying derived apparently from some [illegible] anecdote.]

Baccare! you are marvellous forward.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

back-balance (bak'bal″ans), *n.* A weight used as a counterbalance for an eccentric, or an eccentric pulley or gear.

back-band (bak'band), *n.* A broad strap or chain passing over the saddle of a cart- or carriage-horse, and used to support the shafts. Called in Scotland a *rigwiddie*.

back-bar (bak'bär), *n.* The horizontal bar in the old English open fireplace, on which the heavy kettle was hung over the fire.

backbear† (bak'bãr), *n.* In *old Eng. forest law*, the act of carrying on the back venison killed illegally. See *backcarry*.

backbite (bak'bīt), *v.*; pret. *backbit*, pp. *backbitten*, *backbit*, ppr. *backbiting*. [< ME. *bakbiten*, earlier *bacbiten* (= Icel. *bakbīta* (Haldorsen), appar. from E.), < *bac*, *bak*, n., the back, or, more prob., < *bak*, adv. (though this, the apheretic form of *abak*, *aback*, is not found in ME. except in comp. and deriv.), + *biten*, bite: see *back¹* and *bite*.] **I.** *trans.* To injure morally in a manner comparable to biting from behind; attack the character or reputation of secretly; censure, slander, or speak evil of in absence: rarely with a thing as object.

And eke the verse of famous Poets witt
He does *backebite*. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. iv. 32.

Most untruelye and maliciously doe these evill tonges *backbite* and slaunder the sacred ashes of that personage.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

II. *intrans.* To slander or speak evil of the absent.

To be prynces in pryde and pouerte to dispise,
To *bakbite*, and to bosten and bere fals witnesse.
Piers Plowman (B), ii. 80.

He that *backbiteth* not with his tongue. Ps. xv. 3.

They are arrant knaves, and will *backbite*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 1.

backbiter (bak'bī″tėr), *n.* One who slanders, calumniates, or speaks ill of the absent.

Satirists describe the age, and *backbiters* assign their descriptions to private men. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 242.

Nine tithes of times
Face-flatterers and *backbiters* are the same.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

backbiting (bak'bī″ting), *n.* [ME. *bacbiting*, *bacbitung*; verbal n. of *backbite*.] The act of slandering the absent; secret calumny.

Envyings, wraths, strifes, *backbitings*, whisperings.
2 Cor. xii. 20.

backbitingly (bak'bī″ting-li), *adv.* With backbiting.

back-block (bak'blok), *n.* In *piano-making*, see *wrest-block*.

backboard (bak'bōrd), *n.* [< *back¹*, *n.*, + *board*. The AS. *bæcbord* (= D. LG. *bakboord* (> G. *backbord*, F. *babord*) = Dan. *bagbord* = Icel. *bakbordh*, also *bakbordhi*) means 'larboard.'] A board for the back; a board placed at the back or serving as the back of something. Specifically—(*a*) A board placed across the stern-sheets of a boat to support the backs of the occupants. (*b*) A small strip of wood used to support the back and give erectness to the figure.

A careful and undeviating use of the *backboard* . . . is recommended as necessary to the acquirement of that dignified deportment and carriage so requisite for every young lady of fashion. *Thackeray.*

(*c*) A board used in a lathe to sustain the pillars supporting the puppet bar. (*d*) In *English* [Yorkshire] *coal mining*, a thirl or cross-hole communicating with the return air course. *Gresley.*

back-bond (bak'bond), *n.* In *Scots law*, a deed attaching a qualification or condition to the terms of a conveyance or other instrument.

backbone (bak'bōn'), *n.* [ME. *bakbone*, *bakbon*, *bacbon*; < *back¹* + *bone¹*.] **1.** The bone of the middle line of the back; the spine; the vertebral column; the vertebræ collectively.—**2.** Something resembling a backbone in appearance, position, or office: as, the Apennines are the *backbone* of Italy.

The plutocrats, shippers, merchants [illegible] who are the *backbone* of the Conservative party.
R. J. Hinton, Eng. Rad. Leaders, [p. [illegible]].

3. Figuratively, firmness; stability of purpose; decision of character; resolution; moral principle.

[illegible] is cheap and weak [illegible] the *backbone* of conscience in it.
[illegible], Self Culture, p. [illegible]

Backbone of an awning, a rope [illegible] the middle of a ship's awning, and extending fore and aft, to strengthen it and afford it support.—**To the**

Human Backbone.

C1, first cervical vertebra; D1, first dorsal vertebra; L1, first lumbar vertebra; S1, first sacral vertebra; Co1, first coccygeal vertebra.

backbone, to the utmost extent of one's power or nature; out and out; thoroughly; entirely.

> Jolly old Burbo, staunch *to the backbone*.
> *Bulwer*, Last Days of Pompeii, ii. 1.
>
> A true-blue Tory *to the backbone*. *T. Hughes*.
>
> Game *to the backbone*. *Trollope*.

backboned (bak'bōnd'), *a.* Vertebrated; furnished with a backbone.

backcap (bak'kap), *v. t.* To depreciate or disparage. [U. S. slang.]

backcarry† (bak'kar″i), *n.* In *old Eng. forest law*, the crime of having game on the back, as deer unlawfully killed. See *backbear*.

back-casing (bak'kā″sing), *n.* In *mining*, a wall or lining of dry bricks, used in sinking through sand or gravel. Within it the permanent wall of the shaft is built up, after the bed-rock or stone-head has been reached.

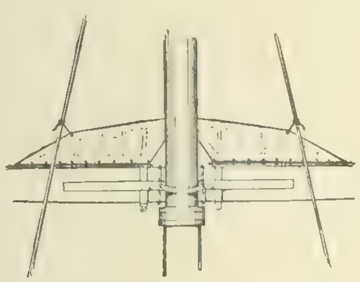
back-cast (bak'kȧst), *n.* [< *back*^{1}, *adv.*, + *cast*, *n.*] 1. A cast or throw back.—2. A backward stroke, or a stroke driving one back; hence, figuratively, any discouragement or cause of relapse or failure. [Scotch.]

back-cast (bak'kȧst), *a.* [< *back*^{1}, *adv.*, + *cast*, *pp.*] Cast or thrown back: as, "*back-cast* thoughts," *Joanna Baillie*.

back-center (bak'sen″tėr), *n.* In a lathe, the point of the back or dead spindle of the tail-stock. It supports that end of the piece which is to be turned. The *front center* is that part of the live spindle which is in the headstock.—**Back-center screw**, in a lathe, the screw which gives longitudinal motion to the back-center.

back-chain (bak'chān), *n.* A chain that passes over the saddle of a horse's harness to support the shafts of a cart or wagon.

back-cloth (bak'klôth), *n.* 1. In *calico-printing*, a reinforcing cloth used to support a fabric which is being printed.—2. *Naut.*, a triangular piece of canvas fastened in the middle of a topsail-yard to facilitate the stowing of the bunt of the topsail.



Back-cloth.

back-down (bak'doun), *n.* The act of backing down. See *back*^{1}, *v.*

backed (bakt), *p. a.* [< *back*^{1}, *n.* or *v.*, + *-ed*^{2}.] In *composition*, having a back (with the quality or characteristic noted in the first part of the word): as, a high-*backed* chair; hump-*backed*; broad-*backed*.

> Old rickety tables and chairs broken-*back'd*. *Thackeray*.

backen (bak'n), *v. t.* [< *back*^{1}, *adv.*, + *-en*^{1}.] To hold back; retard. *Halliwell*. [Local in Eng. and U. S.]

back-end (bak'end), *n.* The latter end or part; especially (Scotch), the latter part of autumn.

> The hedges will do, I clipped them wi' my ain hands last *back-end*. *J. Wilson*.

backer^1 (bak'ėr), *n.* [< *back*^{1}, *v.*, + *-er*^{1}.] 1. One who backs or gets on the back: as, a *backer* of untamed horses.—2. One who backs or supports, or who aids and abets, another in an undertaking, especially in any trial of skill, agility, or strength; also, one who bets or "lays" his money in favor of a particular person, horse, etc., in a contest; one who indorses the notes or sustains the credit of another.—3. In *arch.*, a narrow slate laid on the back of a broad square-headed one, where the slates begin to diminish in width.—4. *Naut.*, a strap of rope or sennit fastened to a yard-arm to secure the head-earings of a sail.

backer^2†, *adv.* [< *back*^{1}, *adv.*, + *-er*^{2}.] Same as *backermore*.

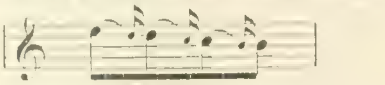
backermore†, *adv.* [ME., a double compar., < *backer*^{2} + *-more*. Cf. *furthermore*, *hindermost*, etc.] More or further back.

> With that anon I went me *backirmore*.
> *La Belle Dame sans Mercie*, l. 85. (*Halliwell*.)

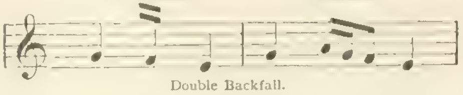
backermost†, *a. superl.* [< *backer*^{2} + *-most*.] Backmost.

backet (bak'et), *n.* [< F. *baquet*, trough, dim. of *bac*: see *back*^{3}.] A trough or box, especially one for carrying ashes or cinders; a hod or coal-scuttle. [Scotch.]

backfall (bak'fâl), *n.* 1. In *wrestling*, a fall or trip-up in which a wrestler is thrown upon his back.—2. In *music*, an obsolete melodic decoration, nearly like the modern long appoggiatura: called a *double backfall* when prolonged.



Backfall



Double Backfall.

3. In *organ-building*, a lever whose front end is raised by the motion of a digital or pedal transmitted through a sticker (which see), its back end being correspondingly depressed: a device for transforming upward motion into downward.

backfaller† (bak'fâ″lėr), *n.* [< *back*^{1}, *adv.*, + *faller*. Cf. *backslider*.] A backslider; a renegade. *Joye*, Expos. of Daniel, xi.

backfill (bak-fil'), *v. i.* and *t.* In *engin.*, to fill (a depression) with material taken from a cutting.

back-fillet (bak'fil″et), *n.* The return of the margin of a groin, or of a door- or window-jamb, when it projects beyond the face of the wall. Such margins are said to be *back-filleted*.

back-flap (bak'flap), *n.* That part of a window-shutter which folds into a recess made for it in the window-casing.

back-frame (bak'frām), *n.* An internally geared wheel supporting the twisting pinions or whirlers of a rope-making machine.

back-friend (bak'frend), *n.* [< *back*^{1}, *a.*, + *friend*.] 1†. A false or pretended friend; a secret enemy.

> Let him take heed I prove not his *back-friend*.
> *Massinger*, Virgin-Martyr, ii. 1.
>
> Far is our church from incroaching upon the civil powers, as some who are *backfriends* to both would maliciously insinuate. *South*.

2. A friend at one's back; a backer. [Rare.]

back-game (bak'gām), *n.* [< *back*^{1}, *a.*, + *game*.] 1. A game at backgammon or chess.—2. A return-game.

backgammon (bak-gam'on), *n.* [Also formerly *baggammon*; < *back*^{1}, *a.*, + *gammon*^{1}, game (see *gammon*^{1} and *game*^{1}); appar. so called because in certain circumstances the pieces are obliged to go back and reënter. The reason of the name is not certain, but the formation is clear. Cf. *back-game*.] 1. A game played by two persons upon a table or board made for the purpose, with pieces or men, dice-boxes, and dice. The board is in two parts, usually hinged together, on which twenty-four spaces, called points, are marked. Each player has fifteen men, with which movements are made in accordance with the numbers turned up by the dice, the object of each player being to advance his men to the last six points, and then "throw them off," or remove them entirely from the board.
2. A single bout at backgammon won by a player before his opponent has advanced all of his men from the first six points.

backgammon (bak-gam'on), *v. t.* To beat by winning a backgammon. See *backgammon*, *n.*, 2.

backgammon-board (bak-gam'on-bōrd), *n.* The board or table on which the game of backgammon is played.

back-gear (bak'gēr), *n.* The variable speed-gear in the headstock of a power-lathe.

background (bak'ground), *n.* 1. The ground at the back or behind, as opposed to the front; situation in the rear of those objects, considerations, etc., which engage the attention; subordinate or secondary position in contradistinction to principal or important position; place out of sight: used both literally (of physical objects) and figuratively: as, there were mountains in the *background*; the true reasons for this action were kept in the *background*.

> A husband somewhere in the *background*. *Thackeray*.
>
> Forbearance and mercy to enemies are not unknown to the Old Testament; but they are in the *background*.
> *G. P. Fisher*, Begin. of Christianity, p. 22.

Specifically—2. The part of a picture represented as furthest from the spectator's eye: opposed to *foreground*. In pictures of which the foreground possesses the chief interest, the background is so designed as to enhance the effect of objects in the foreground, to which it is kept subordinate in color, etc., often serving no other purpose than that of a mere screen or setting behind the objects in which the interest is concentrated: as, a portrait with a landscape *background*; a group of figures with buildings in the *background*. In landscapes, when no such evident opposition is intended, or when the chief interest lies in the background, the term *distance* is properly used to denote the more distant planes in the picture, as distinguished from the *foreground* and the *middle distance*.

> Here we see the rude and simple expedient by which, to atone for the want of aërial perspective, the vase-painters indicated the *background* of their compositions. Figures more distant from the eye are always represented seated or standing on a higher level than figures in the foreground. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 388.
>
> The leafless trees become spires of flame in the sunset, with the blue east for their *background*.
> *Emerson*, Misc., p. 23.

3. In *photog.*, the plain or decorated screens, properties, etc., placed behind the subject in taking portraits, especially in regular gallery-work, in order to form an appropriate setting in the finished picture.

backhand (bak'hand), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* 1. Writing which slopes backward or to the left: as, he writes *backhand*.—2†. In *tennis*, the position behind the principal player.

> No, faith, that's odds at tennis, my lord; not but if your ladyship pleases, I'll endeavour to keep your *backhand* a little, tho' upon my soul you may safely set me up at the line. *Cibber*, Careless Husband, iv.

II. *a.* Backhanded; unfavorable; unfair: as, a *backhand* influence.

backhanded (bak'han″ded), *a.* 1. With the back of the hand: as, a *backhanded* blow.—2. Done or effected with the hand turned backward, crosswise, or in any oblique direction; marked by a backward slope, direction, or effect: as, *backhanded* writing; a *backhanded* stroke in sword-play or lawn-tennis. In the latter game a backhanded stroke is one that causes the ball to rotate so as to have a tendency on striking the ground to bound backward in the direction of the striker. Hence—3. Figuratively, oblique in meaning; indirect; equivocal; ambiguous; sarcastic: as, a *backhanded* compliment.—4. Twisted in the opposite way from the usual method: said of a rope.

> One part plain-laid and the other *backhanded* rope.
> *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 252.

backhandedly (bak'han″ded-li), *adv.* With the hand directed backward: as, to strike *backhandedly*.

backhandedness (bak'han″ded-nes), *n.* The state of being backhanded; unfairness.

backhander (bak'han″dėr), *n.* A blow with the back of the hand: as, to strike one a *backhander*.

backhead (bak'hed), *n.* 1. The back part of the head: opposed to *forehead*.—2†. False hair worn on the back of the head.

backhouse^1 (bak'hous), *n.* [< *back*^{1}, *a.*, + *house*.] A building behind or back from the main or front building; hence, in country places, especially in New England, a privy.

backhouse^2†, *n.* Same as *bakehouse*.

backing (bak'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *back*^{1}, *v.*] 1. Support, physical or moral; supporters or backers collectively.—2†. The address of a letter.—3. Something placed at or attached to the back of something else to support, strengthen, or finish it; the act of providing anything with such a support. Especially—(*a*) A layer or layers of timber, generally teak, on which the iron plates of armor-clad ships are bolted. (*b*) A heavy plating of wood, or wood and iron, supporting the armor-plates of fortifications or of targets from behind; a thick bed of rammed sand or concrete placed behind armored works or targets.

> The concrete might be faced with a comparatively thin steel plate which would explode the shell, and so save the *backing*. *London Engineer*.

(*c*) In *bookbinding*, the curving of the back of sewed sheets intended for a book, with intent (1) to spread the thread so that the book will not be thicker at the back than at the fore edge; (2) to make a secure rest in the arched groove at either side for the cover; (3) to make the back flexible, so that the leaves of the book shall be flat when open. Backing is done by beating with a hammer or rolling with a machine. (*d*) In *weaving*, the web of coarser or stronger material at the back of such piled fabrics as velvet, plush, satin, Brussels carpet, etc. (*e*) In *photog.*, a coating of a dull, dark pigment, placed on the back of the sensitized plate in some classes of work to absorb light that might otherwise pass through the film, be reflected again upon it from the back of the glass, and cause an effect of blurring. Such a backing is useful in taking pictures in the direction of the chief light, or those in which some portions of the field are very highly illuminated while others adjoining them are dark. (*f*) In *printing*, the printing of the second side of a sheet. (*g*) In *electrotyping*, the metal used to back up or strengthen an electrotype. (*h*) In *theat.*, that portion of a scene on a stage which is revealed through an open door or window.—**Backing of an arch**, the course of masonry which rests upon the extrados of an arch.

backing-boards (bak'ing-bōrdz), *n. pl.* In *bookbinding*, boards of hard wood, faced with steel, which are used in pairs for the purpose of clamping together the sewed sheets of an [illegible] while the back is being rounded [illegible].

backing-deals (bak'ing-dēlz), *n. pl.* In *Eng*[illegible], boards or planks placed behind the curbs of a shaft, to keep the earth [illegible].

backing-hammer (bak'ing-ham″ėr), *n.* A hammer used in beating into shape the backs of [illegible].

backing-iron (bak'ing-ī″ėrn), *n.* An iron block having upon four sides longitudinal grooves of different widths and depths, suitable to different sizes of books, and used in shaping their backs.

backing-metal (bak'ing-met″al), *n.* A composition of type-metal, in which lead is the chief ingredient, which is poured into an electrotype-shell of copper to form the backing of the electrotype-plate.

backing-pan (bak'ing-pan), *n.* A pan in which electrotype-shells are placed face downward, while the molten metal with which they are backed is poured over them.

backings (bak'ingz), *n. pl.* The refuse of wool or flax after it is dressed; the tow thrown off by the second hackling of flax.

back-joint (bak'joint), *n.* In *masonry*, a rebate such as that made on the inner side of a chimneypiece to receive a slip.

backlash (bak'lash), *n.* **1.** In *mech.*, the jarring reaction of each of a pair of wheels upon the other, produced by irregularities of velocity when the load is not constant or the moving power is not uniform.—**2.** In *coal-mining*, the backward suction of the air-current after an explosion of fire-damp. **Backlash of a screw**, the play between a screw and its nut when the latter is loosely fitted.—**Backlash-spring**, a spring fitted to a machine to keep the moving parts in contact and prevent backlash.

backless (bak'les), *a.* [< *back*¹, *n.*, + *-less.*] Without a back: as, *backless* benches.

backling, backlings (bak'ling, -lingz), *adv.* [Sc. *backlins*, < AS. *bæcling*, in adv. phrase *on bæcling*, back, behind: < *bæc*, back, + *-ling*, adv. suffix. Cf. *darkling*, *headlong*.] Backward.

back-lining (bak'lī″ning), *n.* In windows, a piece of sash-frame parallel to the pulley-piece and next to the jamb on each side.

back-link (bak'lingk), *n.* In engines, one of the links in a parallel motion which connect the air-pump rod to the beam.

backlog (bak'log), *n.* A large log placed at the back of an open wood-fire to sustain combustion and concentrate the heat.

> You want, first, a large *backlog*, which does not rest on the andirons. — *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 6.

backlook (bak'lůk), *n.* Retrospective view: as, to take a *backlook*. [Rare.]

back-lye (bak'lī), *n.* [< *back*¹ + *lye* for *lie*¹.] In *coal-mining*, a siding or shunt on an underground railway. *Gresley.* [North. Eng.]

back-mill (bak'mil), *n.* A fulling-mill. *Ure, Dict.*

back-mold (bak'mōld), *n.* In reversing molding, that part of the mold which conforms to the back of the pattern or model.

backmost (bak'mōst), *a. superl.* [< *back*¹, *adv.*, + *-most.* Cf. *backermore.*] Hindmost. [Rare.]

back-overman (bak'ō″vėr-man), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a man whose duty it is to see to the safety of a district of underground workings, and of the men working in it, during the back-shift. *Gresley.* [North. Eng.]

back-painting (bak'pān″ting), *n.* A method of applying varnish colors to mezzotint prints affixed to glass, in such a manner that they appear as if painted on the glass.

backpedal (bak'ped″al), *v. i.* In *bicycling*, to [illegible] upon the pedal as it rises, in order [illegible] the movement of the wheel.

back-piece (bak'pēs), *n.* A piece at the back [illegible]: specifically, a piece of armor [illegible] the back and was connected [illegible] plate by straps [illegible] the like. See *back* and [illegible]

backplate [illegible] (plāt), *n.* Same as *back-piece*.

back-pressure (bak'presh″ūr), *n.* [illegible] reverse of the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

the backward flow of a fluid or gas when the pressure in the normal direction falls below that in the reservoir or chamber to which the fluid is supplied.

backrack†, backrag†, *n.* See *Bacharach.*

back-racket† (bak'rak″et), *n.* The return of a ball in tennis; hence, figuratively, a countercharge.

> *Hoa.* Why, are not debts better than words, sir?
> *Wit.* Are not words promises, and are not promises debts, sir?
> *Hoa.* He plays at *back-racket* with me.
> *Middleton*, Trick to Catch the Old One, iv. 4.

back-raking (bak'rā″king), *n.* In *farriery*, an operation by which hardened fæces are withdrawn from the rectum.

back-rent (bak'rent), *n.* **1.** Arrears of rent.—**2.** In *Scots law*, a rent paid subsequently to reaping. Thus, when a tenant entering with a lease is allowed to reap and sell his first crop before paying his rent, the rent in this case is termed a *back-rent*, in contradistinction to *fore-rent*, a rent payable before the first crop is reaped.

back-rest (bak'rest), *n.* A guide attached to the slide-rest of a lathe and placed in contact with the work to steady it in turning.

back-return† (bak'rē-tėrn″), *n.* A going or coming back; return.

> Harry's *back-return* again to France.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. (cho).
>
> The *back-return* of Charon's boat. — *Marlowe.*

backrope (bak'rōp), *n.* *Naut.*: (*a*) The rope or chain-stay extending from the lower end of the dolphin-striker to each side of the bows of a ship. (*b*) A small rope attached to the hook of the cat-block or fish-hook, to facilitate hooking it on the anchor.—**Martingale backropes.** See *martingale*.

back-saw (bak'sâ), *n.* A saw the web of which is stiffened by a metallic back of greater substance. Such saws have specific names according to their use, as *tenon-saw*, *dovetail-saw*, *carcass-saw*, etc.

back-scraper (bak'skrā″pėr), *n.* Same as *back-scratcher*.

back-scratcher (bak'skrach″ėr), *n.* **1.** An implement for scratching the back, generally made of bone or ivory, in the form of a small hand fixed to a long slender handle.

> A *back-scratcher* of which the hand was ivory and the handle black. — *Southey*, The Doctor, iv.

2. A toy of wood or bone having a thin tongue which presses upon a toothed wheel, on the principle of a watchman's rattle: when it is rubbed on the back of a person, it produces a sound like the tearing of cloth.

backset (bak'set), *v.* [< *back*¹, *adv.*, + *set*¹, *v.*] **I.†** *trans.* To set upon in the rear.

> The Israelites . . . [were] *backset* with Pharaoh's whole power. — *Anderson*, Expos. of Benedictus, fol. 71 b (1573).

II. *intrans.* To plow again, in the autumn, prairie-land which has been plowed for the first time in the preceding spring. [Western U. S.]

backset (bak'set), *n.* [< *back*¹, *a.* or *adv.*, + *set*¹, *v.* or *n.*] **1.** A setting back or backward, as the result of some untoward circumstance or opposing agency; a check to progress; retardation, or the losing of ground; a relapse: as, he suffered more than one serious *backset*; a *backset* which appeared to be fatal.—**2.** An eddy or counter-current in flowing water.

> Of course much of this was slack water, or the *backset* caused by the overflow. — *Harper's Mag.*, LXV. 612.

back-settler (bak'set″lėr), *n.* One inhabiting the back settlements of a country.

backsheesh, *n.* See *bakshish*.

back-shift (bak'shift), *n.* [< *back*¹, *a.*, + *shift.*] In *coal-mining*, a second shift or relay of hewers who begin cutting the coal after another set have begun to draw it, at the same place.

backside (bak'sīd'), *n.* [< ME. *bakside*; < *back*¹, *a.*, + *side.*] **1.** The back part or aspect of anything; the part opposite to the front, or behind that which is presented to a spectator. [Properly two words in this use. See *back*¹, *a.*, 1.] Specifically—**2.** The hind part of an animal; the rump: often (vulgarly) in the plural.—**3.** The back premises, back yard, or out buildings attached to a dwelling; also, the privy. [Obsolete or dialectal.] *N. E. D.*

back-sight (bak'sīt), *n.* **1.** In *surveying*, the reading of a leveling-rod, taken when looking back to a station which has been passed. All other readings are called *foresights*.—**2.** The rear sight of a gun.

back-skin (bak'skin), *n.* A leather dress used by miners when at work in wet places.

back-slang (bak'slang), *n.* [< *back*¹, *a.* or *adv.*, + *slang.* Cf. *palindrome.*] A species of slang in which the words are pronounced or written backward, or as nearly so as the skill of the speaker or writer, or the possibility of pronouncing the word, will permit: thus, penny becomes *yennep*; woman, *namow*, and so on.

backslide (bak-slīd'), *v. i.*; pret. *backslid* (sometimes *backslided*), pp. *backslid*, *backslidden* (sometimes *backslided*), ppr. *backsliding*. [< *back*¹, *adv.*, + *slide.*] To slide back, in a figurative sense; apostatize; turn from the faith; depart from or abandon religious principles or practices.

> I have fallen back to my carnal temper, from the holy ways of God, and have again *backslided*.
> *Bp. Hopkins*, Works, p. 535.
>
> When persons have been professors of religion, and have for various reasons *backslidden* and declined into a carnal and secular life. — *H. W. Beecher.*

backslider (bak-slī'dėr), *n.* One who backslides. (*a*) An apostate; one who falls from the faith and practice of religion. Prov. xiv. 14. (*b*) One who neglects his religious vows and falls into habits of sin.

backsliding (bak-slī'ding), *n.* A falling back in principle or practice; a lapse in or abandonment of religious obligation; apostasy.

> Our *backslidings* are many: we have sinned against thee. — Jer. xiv. 7.

backslidingness (bak-slī'ding-nes), *n.* The state of backsliding.

back-spear, *v. t.* See *back-speer*.

back-speed (bak'spēd), *n.* In *mech.*, a second speed-gear of a lathe, which can be brought into action on the fore-speed, so that second series of speeds of the spindle are thereby obtained.

back-speer (bak'spēr), *v. t.* [Sc., also written *back-spear*, *-speir*, < *back*¹, *adv.*, + *speer*, ask, question.] To reëxamine or cross-examine. [Scotch.]

back-splinting (bak'splin″ting), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a system of working coal over the goaf and across the packs of a lower one got in advance upon the long-wall method. *Gresley.*

back-spring (bak'spring), *n.* **1.** A spring formed in the bolt of a lock by cutting a longitudinal slit near its upper edge, thus leaving a strip of unsupported metal which by elastic pressure springs the bolt into its place when it is left by the key.—**2.** The spring at the rear of the body of a vehicle; specifically, a C-spring which rides up at the back of the carriage, the body of the latter being suspended from the forward end.—**3.** A spring backward.

back-staff (bak'stâf), *n.* An instrument formerly used for measuring the sun's altitude at sea: so called because in using it the observer turned his back to the sun.

backstair, backstairs (bak'stãr, -stãrz), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A stair or stairs in the back part of a house; private stairs. [Properly two words. See *back*¹, *a.*, 1.]

II. *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to stairs in the back part of a house: as, a *backstair* entrance.—**2.** Indirect; underhand; unfair; intriguing: as, *backstair* influence.

> He's like a *backstair* minister at court, who, whilst the reputed favourites are sauntering in the bed-chamber, is ruling the roast in the closet. — *Vanbrugh*, Relapse, ii. 1.
>
> Is he not a *back-stairs* favourite — one that can do what he pleases with those that do what they please?
> *Goldsmith*, Good-Natured Man, ii.

back-stall (bak'stâl), *n.* The thief who walks behind the chief operator in a garrote-robbery to conceal him when at work and make off with the booty. [Thieves' slang.] See *garrote*.

backstand† (bak'stand), *n.* Support; something to fall back upon.

> A sure staye and a stedfast *backstande* at home.
> *Hall*, Hen. VII.

backstay (bak'stā), *n.* **1.** In *printing*, a strap of leather used to check the carriage of a printing-press.—**2.** In *coal-mining*, a forked bar of wrought-iron attached to the back of the mine-car when ascending an inclined plane, for the purpose of stopping the car in case of accident. [Yorkshire, Eng.]—**3.** A rod extending from the perch to the outer end of the rear axle of a carriage.—**4.** One of the flaps of a carriage-top.—**5.** In purchase-shears, a powerful spring placed at the back of the moving blade to keep the two cutting edges in contact.—**6.** In *metal turning*, an adjustable support for any very long or slender article.—**7.** *pl.* *Naut.*, long ropes extending backward from the heads of all masts above the lower mast and fastened on each side of the ship to the chain-plates, serving to support the masts.—**Backstay-stools,** planking or pieces of iron projecting from the side of a ship, to which the backstays are made fast. They serve the same purpose for the backstays that the channels do for the shrouds.—**Traveling backstays,** backstays fitted with a traveler which slides up and down with the topsail-yard. The principal support for the mast is thus kept at that part which is just above the yard. [Not now in use.]

back-step (bak'step), *n.* A rearward movement of a squad or body of troops, without change of front.

backster¹†, *n.* See *baxter.*

backster² (bak'stėr), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] A flat piece of wood or cork fastened on the feet for walking over loose beach. *N. E. D.*

backstitch (bak'stich), *n.* A method of sewing in which each stitch overlaps or doubles back on the preceding one, the needle entering behind the thread at the end of the stitch already made and coming out in front of it.

backstitch (bak'stich), *v. t.* and *i.* To sew with stitches which overlap each other. See *backstitch, n.*

backstone (bak'stōn), *n.* [E. dial., = *bakestone*, < *bake* + *stone.*] The heated stone on which oat-cake is baked. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

back-stop (bak'stop), *n.* In *base-ball*, a fence placed a short distance behind the catcher to stop the ball if he fails to catch it.

back-strap (bak'strap), *n.* A broad strap passing along the middle of a horse's back from the upper hame-strap to the crupper or a point of junction with the hip-straps in a wagon-harness, and in a carriage-harness from the gig-saddle to the crupper. *E. H. Knight.*

back-strapped (bak'strapt), *p. a.* Carried by head-winds to the back of a cape or promontory: said of a ship.

back-stream (bak'strēm), *n.* A current running against the regular course of the stream; an up-stream.

back-string (bak'string), *n.* A leading-string by which a child is supported or guided from behind. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 228.

back-stroke (bak'strōk), *n.* **1.** A blow or stroke in return.—**2.** A backhanded stroke; a backhander.

My uncle Toby never took this *back-stroke* of my father's at his hobby-horse kindly.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vi. 31.

3. In *teleg.*, the return-stroke of the lever in a telegraph-sounder. *Standard Elect. Dict.*

back-swimmer (bak'swim″ėr), *n.* Same as *boat-fly.*

back-sword (bak'sōrd), *n.* **1.** A sword with one sharp edge, used for cutting rather than thrusting, sometimes curved, and frequently straight. It usually had a basket-hilt, and was the common weapon of citizens and country people when the rapier and afterward the small-sword were worn by gentlemen.
2. A cudgel fitted with a basket-hilt, used for a particular kind of single-stick play.—**3.** A cudgel-play in which the back-sword (in sense 2) is used, peculiar to certain counties of England, and still kept up at festivals and the like in the attempt to preserve old customs. The guard is with the left arm, and the object of each player is to break the skin of his adversary's forehead so as to draw blood.

back-tack (bak'tak), *n.* In *Scots law*, a tack or lease connected with wadsets or mortgages, by which the possession of the land is returned to the proprietor on payment of a rent corresponding to the interest of the money advanced. See *wadset.*

back-tool (bak'töl), *n.* Any tool, either fillet or roll, used by bookbinders in decorating the curved surface of the back of a book.

back-trick† (bak'trik), *n.* A caper backward in dancing.

I have the *back-trick* simply as strong as any man in Illyria.
Shak., T. N., i. 3.

backward, backwards (bak'wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< ME. *bakward, bacward*, adv., by apheresis for *abackward*, < *abak*, adv., back, + *-ward, -wards.*] **1.** In the direction of the back: as, to throw the arms *backward.*—**2.** With the back first in the direction of motion: as, to walk *backward;* to fall *backward.*

He [Eli] fell from off the seat *backward*, . . . and his neck brake.
1 Sam. iv. 18.

Thou wilt fall *backward.* *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 3.

3. In the direction from which one has come; toward that which is or has been left behind: as, he glanced *backward.*—**4.** Toward bygone times or events; toward that which is past in time: as, to look *backward* to the last century.

The lights of memory *backward* stream.
Whittier, Memories.

5. In or by reflection; reflexively.

The mind can *backward* cast
Upon herself her understanding light.
Sir J. Davies, Introd. to Immortal. of Soul.

6. In time past; ago.

Some reigns *backward.* *Locke.*

7. In an opposite or contrary direction.

For every two steps they made forwards and upwards they slipped one *backwards*
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. ii.

8. In an opposite or reverse order; from the end toward the beginning; in an order contrary to the natural order: as, to read or spell *backward;* hence, perversely; in a wrong or perverse manner.

I never yet saw man,
How wise, how noble, young, how rarely featur'd,
But she would spell him *backward.*
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1.

The gospel of Christ is read *backwards*, when that world which he came to save is regarded as a world which it is a merit to abandon.
C. E. Norton, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 47.

9. From a better to a worse state; retrogressively.

The work went *backward;* and the more he strove
T' advance the suit, the farther from her love. *Dryden.*

Backward and forward, to and fro.—**To ring bells backward,** to give an alarm by ringing the bells of a chime in the wrong order, beginning with the bass bell.

The *bells* they *ring backward*, the drums they are beat.
Scott, Bonnie Dundee.

backward (back'wärd), *a.* [< *backward, adv.*] **1.** Directed to the back or rear: as, "a *backward* look," *Shak.*, Sonnets, lix.—**2.** Reversed; returning; directed to or toward the original starting-point: as, a *backward* movement or journey.

And now they do re-stem
Their *backward* course. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

3. Done in reverse order; done in an order contrary to the natural order, as in repeating a sentence from the end to the beginning.

Without his rod reversed,
And *backward* mutters of dissevering power,
We cannot free the lady. *Milton*, Comus, l. 817.

4. Being in, or placed at, the back.

Four legs and two voices. . . . His forward voice now is to speak well of his friend; his *backward* voice is to utter foul speeches, and to detract. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2.

5. Slow; sluggish; unprogressive; unadvanced; behind in progress: as, a *backward* learner.

Brigandage survives only in out-of-the-way corners of the most *backward* countries of Christendom, such as Spain and Sicily. *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 229.

6. Late; behind in time; coming after something else, or after the usual time: as, *backward* fruits; the season is *backward.*

A dry, cold, *backward* spring, easterly winds.
Evelyn, Diary, April 15, 1688.

7. Holding back; averse; reluctant; hesitating.

The mind is *backward* to undergo the fatigue of weighing every argument. *Watts.*

For wiser brutes were *backward* to be slaves.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 50.

8. Timid; bashful; retiring in disposition; modest.—**9.** Reaching back into the past; already past.

Flies unconscious o'er each *backward* year.
Byron, Childe Harold, ii. 24.

backward† (bak'wärd), *n.* [< *backward, a.*] The things or state behind or past.

What see'st thou else
In the dark *backward* and abysm of time?
Shak., Tempest, i. 2.

backward† (bak'wärd), *v. t.* [< *backward, adv.*] To obstruct; keep back; retard; delay.

Doth clog and *backward* us. *Hammond*, Sermons, xv.

backwardation (bak-wär-dā'shon), *n.* [< *backward, v.*, + *-ation.*] On the London Stock Exchange, the premium paid by a seller of stock for the privilege of postponing its delivery to the buyer until the next fortnightly settling-day. See *contango.*

backwardly (bak'wärd-li), *adv.* **1.** In a backward direction.

The mandible is extremely massive and has a *backwardly* produced angle. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 320.

2. Unwillingly; reluctantly; aversely; perversely; ill.

I was the first man
That e'er receiv'd gift from him;
And does he think so *backwardly* of me now,
That I'll requite it last? *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 3.

backwardness (bak'wärd-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being backward. (*a*) Backward state as regards progress; slowness; tardiness: as, the *backwardness* of the spring. (*b*) Unwillingness; reluctance; dilatoriness or dullness in action.

Our *backwardness* to good works. *Bp. Atterbury.*

(*c*) Bashfulness; shyness.

backwards, *adv.* See *backward.*

back-washed (bak'wosht), *a.* Cleansed from oil, as wool after combing.

back-water (bak'wâ″tėr), *n.* **1**†. Water flowing in from behind.—**2.** Water thrown back by the turning of a water-wheel or the paddles of steamboats, etc.—**3.** Water held or forced back, as in a mill-race or in a tributary stream, in consequence of some obstruction, as a dam or flood.—**4.** An artificial accumulation of water obtained at high tide and reserved in reservoirs, to be discharged at low tide for clearing off deposits in channel-beds and tideways.—**5.** A creek or arm of the sea which runs parallel to the coast, having only a narrow slip of land between it and the sea, and communicating with the latter by barred entrances.

Entering the mouth of the Moredab, an extensive *back-water* into which fall the Piri-Bazaar and other streams, we come alongside a fairly constructed quay.
O'Donovan, Merv, viii.

backwood (bak'wůd), *n.* That portion of a carpenter's plane which is immediately behind the plane-iron. **To drive the backwood up,** to drive the wedge of a plane too tightly. When this is done the pressure of the plane-iron raises a bur or slight ridge at the angle of the mouth and sole.

backwoods (bak'wůdz'), *n. pl.* Wooded or partially uncleared and unsettled districts in the remote parts of a new country; hence, in the United States and Canada, any rough or thinly settled region far from the centers of population.

The very ease with which books containing the world's best literature were obtainable in the *backwoods* made our early writers copyists. *Stedman*, Poets of America, p. 14.

He [Count Tolstoi] put into my hands a letter from some man living in a village in the *backwoods* of Pennsylvania.
The Century, XXXIV. 21

backwoodsman (bak'wůdz'man), *n.*; pl. *backwoodsmen* (-men). An inhabitant of the backwoods.

The General Boone, *backwoodsman* of Kentucky,
Was happiest among mortals anywhere.
Byron, Don Juan, viii. 61.

backworm (bak'wėrm), *n.* A small worm generally found in the thin skin about the reins of hawks. See *filander*¹.

backwort (bak'wėrt), *n.* The comfrey, *Symphytum officinale.*

back-wounding (bak'wön″ding), *a.* Wounding at the back or behind one's back; backbiting; injuring surreptitiously: as, "*backwounding* calumny," *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2.

bacon (bā'kon or -kn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bakon, baken*, < ME. *bacon, bacoun, bakoun*, < OF. *bacon* = Pr. *bacon*, < ML. *baco(n-)*, bacon, side of bacon, shoulder, ham, also a swine, < OHG. *bahho, bacho*, MHG. *bache*, side of bacon, ham, G. *bache*, a wild sow (obs. or dial., a ham), = MD. *bake*, bacon, ham, a swine, < OHG. **bah*, etc., = AS. *bæc*, E. *back*¹: see *back*¹.] **1.** Hog's flesh, especially the back and sides, salted or pickled and dried, usually in smoke.—**2**†. Pork.—**3**†. A hog; hence, a grossly fat person.—**4**†. A rustic; a clown: in allusion to the fact that swine's flesh was the meat chiefly eaten by the rural population. *N. E. D.*

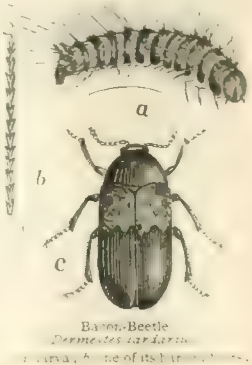
On, *bacons*, on! *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

To save one's bacon, to preserve one's self from harm.

But here I say the Turks were much mistaken,
Who, hating hogs, yet wished *to save their bacon.*
Byron, Don Juan, vii. 42.

bacon-beetle (bā'kon-bē″tl), *n.* A species of the genus *Dermestes, D. lardarius*, family *Dermestidæ*, order *Coleoptera*, whose larvæ are very destructive to stuffed animals in museums. The larvæ are hairy, and whitish-brown in color.

Baconian (bā-kō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< Francis *Bacon*, born 1561, died 1626.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Francis Bacon, Baron Verulam, commonly called Lord Bacon: as, the *Baconian* philosophy. **Baconian method,** a term often, though incorrectly, applied to the method of



Bacon-Beetle (*Dermestes lardarius*).
(a, larva; b, one of its hairs; c, beetle. Hair-lines show [illegible] sizes.)

[illegible] by modern science, on [illegible] was mainly instrumental in [illegible] use.

II. *n.* 1. An adherent of the Baconian philosophy.—2. One who holds the theory [illegible] the plays usually attributed [illegible].

Baconism (bā'kọn-izm), *n.* [< *Bacon* + *-ism.*] The philosophy of Francis Bacon, or the general spirit of his writings.

These societies are schools of *Baconism*, designed to embody all that was of value in the thought and spirit of [illegible] a protest against traditional authority [illegible] a recommendation of [illegible] and of the inductive sciences for their value in the arts of [illegible]. *[illegible]*

baconize (bā'kọn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *baconized*, ppr. *baconizing.* [< *bacon* + *-ize.*] To make into or like bacon; smoke, as bacon.

baconweed (bā'kọn-wēd), *n.* The pigweed, [illegible].

bacony (bā'kọn-i), *a.* [< *bacon* + *-y*¹.] Like bacon; [illegible].

bacteria (bak-tē'ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL.: see *bacterium.*] 1. Plural of *bacterium*, 1.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of gressorial orthopterous insects, of the family *Phasmidæ*; the stick-insects or walking-sticks. *B. sarmentosa* is about 10 inches long. See *Phasmidæ*.

Bacteriaceæ (bak-tē-ri-ā'sẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bacterium* + *-aceæ.*] A group of the simplest microscopic fungi, more usually called *Schizomycetes*, the achlorophyllous division of the *Schizosporeæ* of Cohn, or of the *Schizophyta* of more recent authorities. They exhibit a great variety [illegible] and are divided accordingly into (1) [illegible] spherical, as in *Micrococcus*; (2) *Microbacteria*, which are elliptical or shortly cylindrical, [illegible]; (3) *Desmobacteria*, [illegible] straight filaments, as in *Bacillus*; (4) [illegible], in which the filaments are more or less [illegible].

bacterial (bak-tē'ri-ạl), *a.* [< *bacterium* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or resembling bacteria; of the nature of or caused by bacteria: as, a *bacterial* parasite in the blood; *bacterial* organisms; *bacterial* infusions.

[illegible] affection is either the death of the patient, or the death and elimination of the bacteria. *Ziegler*, Pathol. Anat. (trans.), I. 287.

bacterian (bak-tē'ri-an), *a.* Same as *bacterial.*

bactericidal (bak-tē''ri-sī-dạl), *a.* [< *bactericide* + *-al.*] Destructive to bacteria.

bactericide (bak-tē'ri-sīd), *n.* [< NL. *bacterium* + L. *-cida*, < *cædere*, kill.] A substance that has the property of destroying bacteria.

A [illegible] of great activity. *Therapeutic Gaz.*, VIII. 561.

Bacterides (bak-ter'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. **Bacteridæ*, < *Bacterium* + *-ides*, *-idæ.*] A name sometimes given indefinitely to a group of microbes referable to the genera *Bacillus* and *Bacterium* (which see).

bacteriform (bak-tē'ri-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *bacterium* + L. *forma*, form.] Of the form of bacteria; resembling bacteria.

bacterioid (bak-tē'ri-oid), *a.* [< *bacterium* + *-oid.*] Resembling or closely allied to bacteria.

bacteriological (bak-tē''ri-ọ̄-loj'i-kạl), *a.* Of or pertaining to bacteriology.

bacteriologist (bak-tē-ri-ol'ọ̄-jist), *n.* [< *bacteriology* + *-ist.*] One skilled in bacteriology.

bacteriology (bak-tē-ri-ol'ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< NL. *bacterium* + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] That department of biology which investigates bacteria and other microbes, especially their life-history and agency in disease; the scientific study of bacteria.

[illegible] a natural course of sufficient [illegible] complete [illegible] to take its proper place in [illegible] and pathological anatomy. *Science*, VI. 77.

bacterioscopic (bak-tē-ri-ọ̄-skop'ik), *a.* [< *bacterioscopy* + *-ic.*] Relating or pertaining to the [illegible] or observation of bacteria.

bacterioscopy (bak-tē-ri-os'kọ̄-pi), *n.* [< NL. *bacterium* + Gr. [illegible], view.] [illegible] examination of bacteria.

bacteriotherapeutic (bak-tē-ri-ọ̄-ther-ạ-pū'tik), [illegible] *bacterium* + *therapeutic.*] Pertaining to bacteriotherapy.

[illegible]

bacteriotherapy (bak-tē-ri-ọ̄-ther'ạ-pi), [illegible] Gr. [illegible], medical [illegible] the introduction of [illegible] the cure of disease [illegible]

strayed the *Bacillus tuberculosis* which is characteristic of the disease.

bacteritic (bak-tẹ-rit'ik), *a.* [< *bacterium* + *-itic*: see *-itis.*] Characterized or caused by the presence of bacteria.

bacterium (bak-tē'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *bacteria* (-ạ̈). [NL., < Gr. *βακτήριον*, a little stick, dim. of *βακτηρία*, a staff, stick, < *βάκτρον*, a staff, stick, akin to L. *baculum*, a staff: see *baculus.*] 1. One of the micro-organisms which are concerned in the putrefactive processes, and are known as *Schizomycetes*, or fission fungi, in distinction from *Saccharomycetes*, or budding fungi, which produce alcoholic fermentation. Their true character was long in doubt, but they are now generally regarded as the lowest forms of vegetable life, and are known to multiply, in some species at least, by the formation of spores and even of true sporangia. They consist of exceedingly minute spherical, oblong, or cylindrical cells, without chlorophyl, multiply by transverse division, and may be found anywhere. Their origin and the part they take in putrefaction, fermentation, and disease have been the subject in recent years of much study and discussion. Very much remains in doubt, but there is no question of the importance of these investigations from a sanitary point of view. It also appears to have been demonstrated that the bacteria which exist in the soil are active in changing otherwise inert substances into matter suitable for the food of plants, converting the nitrogenous matter of organic origin into soluble nitrates. The genera and species have been variously defined, and are necessarily based on slight characters. The groups and principal genera usually recognized are *Micrococcus*, with spherical cells, concerned in certain fermentations and found in connection with special contagious diseases; the rod-bacteria, *Bacterium*; the straight filiform bacteria, *Bacillus*, etc.; and the spiral filiform bacteria, *Vibrio*, *Spirillum*, etc. Of the genus *Micrococcus*, *M. diphtheriticus* is considered to be the special cause of diphtheria, and *M. vaccinæ* of smallpox. See *Bacteriaceæ*, and cut under *bacillus*. 2. [*cap.*] A genus of microscopic fungi, consisting of a single short cylindrical or elliptical cell, or of two such cells united end to end, and capable of spontaneous movement. The best-known species, *B. termo*, is the prime cause of putrefaction, occurring early in all infusions of animal and vegetable substances and multiplying with great rapidity. The individuals of this species are about one ten-thousandth of an inch in length.

Bactrian (bak'tri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Bactrianus* (Gr. Βακτριανός), < *Bactria*, < Gr. Βακτρία (also Βάκτρα, < Pers. *Bākhtar*), a province so called.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Bactria or Bactriana, an ancient country of central Asia, with its capital, Bactra, on the site of the modern Balkh. It became a province of the Persian empire under Cyrus and from about 255 to about 126 B. C. was a separate kingdom under a Greek dynasty.—**Bactrian camel.** See *camel*.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Bactria.

Bactris (bak'tris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βάκτρον*, a staff: see *bacterium.*] A genus of slender palms, consisting of about 40 species, found about rivers and in marshy places in America within the tropics. The stems are generally covered with spines and the leaves are pinnate, though occasionally simple or 2-lobed. The fruit is small, with a thin fleshy pulp inclosing a hard black nut. The kernel of *B. minor* is eaten in Carthagena. The stems of *B. minor* are used for walking-sticks under the name of Tobago canes.

[illegible], with fruit, and nut deprived of its husk, [illegible]

baculi, *n.* Plural of *baculus*.

baculine (bak'ụ-lin), *a.* [< L. *baculum*, a rod, + *-ine*¹.] Of or pertaining to the rod, or to its use in punishment by flogging.

baculite (bak'ụ-līt), *n.* and *a.* [< NL. *Baculites*, q. v.] I. *n.* A fossil cephalopod of the genus *Baculites*; staff stone.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or containing baculites. Also *baculitic*. **Baculite limestone,** a name given to the Chalk of Normandy, from the abundance of baculites which it contains.

Baculites (bak-ụ-lī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *baculum*, a staff, + *-ites*: see *-ite*².] A genus of polythalamous or many-chambered cephalopods, belonging to the family *Ammonitidæ*. The species are known only in a fossil state, having become extinct at the close of the Cretaceous period. The shell is straight, more or less compressed, conical, and very much elongated. The chambers are sinuous and pierced by a marginal siphon. The external chamber is considerably larger than the rest. There are about 20 species, found from the Neocomian to the Chalk formation.

Portion of *Baculites faujasii.*

baculitic (bak-ụ-lit'ik), *a.* Same as *baculite*.

baculometry (bak-ụ-lom'e-tri), *n.* [< L. *baculum*, a staff, + Gr. *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, a measure.] The measurement of heights or distances by means of staves. *Phillips.*

baculus (bak'ụ-lus), *n.*; pl. *baculi* (-lī). [L., more commonly neut. *baculum*, a stick, staff, scepter, etc.; cf. LL. dim. *bacillus* (see *bacillus*); akin to Gr. *βάκτρον*, a rod, staff: see *bacterium.*] 1. A divining-rod.—2. A long staff or crutch upon which worshipers were formerly allowed to lean during long offices, such as the psalms.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of crustaceans.

bad¹ (bad), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *bad*, *badde*, bad, worthless, wicked, prob. a generalized adj. use (with loss of *-l*, as in ME. *muche* for *muchel*, < AS. *mycel*, much; ME. *lyte* for *lytel*, < AS. *lytel*, little; ME. *wenche* for *wenchel*, < AS. *wencel*: see *much*, *mickle*, *lite*, *lyte*, *little*, and *wench*) of a noun, **baddel*, < AS. *bæddel* (twice, in glosses), with equiv. deriv. *bædling* (suffix *-ing*³), an effeminate person, a hermaphrodite, with formative *-el*, < **bad* = OHG. **bad*, *pad*, a hermaphrodite (Leo). This word appears to exist also in some AS. local names, but traces elsewhere are slight; cf. AS. **bede*, "*pede*, immatura," negative **or-bede*, "*or-pede*, adultus," in glosses. This etymology, first suggested by Leo, is uncertain, but it is the only one that fairly satisfies the phonetic and historical conditions; the word can have no connection, as suggested, with Goth. *bauths*, deaf and dumb, with G. *böse*, bad, or with Corn. *bad*, Ir. Gael. *baodh*, foolish, etc. The orig. word, AS. *bæddel*, ME. **baddel*, on account of its sinister import, is scarcely found in literature, but, like other words of similar sense, it prob. flourished in vulgar speech as an indefinite term of abuse, and at length, divested of its original meaning, emerged in literary use as a mere adj., *badde*, equiv. to the older *evil*. (Cf. the similar development of the adj. *wicked*, ME. *wicked*, *wikked*, earlier *wicke*, *wikke*, from the noun AS. *wicca*, m., a witch, wizard, hence an evil person: see *wicked*¹.) The adj. first appears at the end of the 13th century, and does not become common till the 15th century. In high literary use it is comparatively rare, as against *evil*, till the 18th century. In the English Bible *bad* occurs but rarely, and only in the familiar antithesis with *good*. *Bad* was formerly compared reg. *badder*, *baddest*, but has now taken from *evil* the irreg. comparison *worse*, *worst.*] I. *a.*; compar. *worse*, superl. *worst* (formerly *badder*, *baddest*). 1. Evil; ill; vicious; wicked; depraved: applied to persons, conduct, character, influence, etc.: as, a *bad* man; *bad* conduct; a *bad* life; a *bad* heart; *bad* influence, etc.

> Wisest men
> Have err'd, and by *bad* women been deceived.
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 211.

2. Offensive; disagreeable; troublesome; painful; grievous: as, *bad* treatment; a *bad* temper; it is too *bad* that you had to wait so long.

> The old soldiers of James were generally in a very *bad* temper. *Macaulay.*

3. Hurtful; noxious; having an injurious or unfavorable tendency or effect: with *for*: as, *bad* air or *bad* food; late hours are *bad for* the health; this step would be *bad for* your reputation or prospects.

> Reading was *bad for* his eyes; writing made his head ache. *Addison.*

4. Ill; in ill health; sick; in unsound condition: as, to feel *bad*; to be *bad* with rheumatism; a *bad* hand or leg. [Colloq.]

> I have been, three days ago, *bad* again with a spitting of blood. *Sterne*, Letters, cvi.

5. Not good; defective; worthless; poor; of no value: as, *bad* coin; *bad* debts; a *bad* soil; a *bad* crop; a *bad* piece of work; *bad* health.

> Perjuries are common as *bad* pence.
> *Cowper*, Expostulation.

6. Incorrect; faulty: as, a *bad* aim; *bad* English; a *bad* pronunciation.

> Call, if you will, *bad* rhyming a disease.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 182.

7. Not valid; not sound: as, a *bad* claim; a *bad* plea.

> "You had better get a porter's knot, and carry trunks." Nor was the advice *bad*; for a porter was likely to be as plentifully fed, and as comfortably lodged, as a poet.
> *Macaulay*, Samuel Johnson.

8. Unfavorable; unfortunate: as, *bad* news; *bad* success.

> Perplex'd and troubled at his *bad* success
> The tempter stood, nor had what to reply.
> *Milton*, P. R., iv. 1.

[*Bad* is the ordinary antithesis of *good*, in all its senses, whether positively, 'evil,' 'harmful,' or negatively, 'not good,' 'not satisfactory,' and whether substantively, 'being evil,' or causally, 'causing harm.' The senses run into one another, the precise application being determined by the context.]—**Bad blood, bad conscience,** etc. See the nouns.—**Bad form,** conduct not in accordance with good taste or propriety, or not in keeping with the present conventional usage; slightly vulgar; not very refined. [Slang.]

> They are taught that to become emotional or enthusiastic over anything is *bad form*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 621.

In bad odor. See *odor*.—**With a bad grace.** See *grace*.

II. *n.* That which is bad. (*a*) A bad condition: as, to go to the *bad* (see below). (*b*) A bad thing: as, there are *bads* and goods among them.—**To the bad.** (*a*) To ruin, financial or moral: as, he and his affairs soon went *to the bad*. (*b*) To the wrong side of the account; in arrear or deficit: as, I am now $100 *to the bad*.

bad^{2} (bad). Preterit of *bid*.

badak-tapa (bad′ak-tap′ạ̈), *n.* [Malay.] The Malay name of the rhinoceros of Sumatra.

badaneh (ba-dä′ne), *n.* The tunic worn by the Egyptian califs, made of the very finest quality of linen. The weight of the garment was only 2 ounces, and it is said to have cost 1,000 dinars (about $2,600).

baddam (bad′a̤m), *n.* A species of bitter almond imported into some parts of India from Persia, and used as money, with a value of about half a cent.

badder† (bad′ėr), *a.* Old comparative of *bad*. See *bad*^{1}.

> Lewed peple . . . demen gladly to the *badder* ende.
> *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 216.

> Were it *badder*, it is not the worst. *Lyly*, Euphues.

badderlocks (bad′ėr-loks), *n.* [Supposed, without evidence, to stand for *Balder's locks*. Cf. *balder-brae*.] A name given in Scotland to the edible seaweed *Alaria esculenta*. The plant is olive-green, belonging to the order *Laminariaceæ*, and has a lanceolate frond borne upon a stipe which is continued into a midrib. The stipe bears ribless leaflets along its sides. Also called *henware*, and in the Orkney Islands *honey-ware*; in parts of Ireland, *murlins*.

baddest† (bad′est), *a.* Old superlative of *bad*. See *bad*^{1}.

> The *baddest* among the cardinals is chosen pope.
> *Sir E. Sandys*, State of Religion.

baddish (bad′ish), *a.* [< *bad*^{1} + *-ish*^{1}.] Somewhat bad; of inferior character or quality.

> He wrote *baddish* verses. *Jeffrey.*

> A snuffy, babbling, *baddish* fellow.
> *Carlyle*, The Century, XXIV. 24.

baddock (bad′o̤k), *n.* [E. dial. Cf. *badock*.] A local English name of the coalfish.

bade (bad). Preterit of *bid*.

badelaire (ba-de-lãr′), *n.* [F., formerly *baudelaire*: see *badelar*.] In *her.*, a curved sword or cutlas used as a bearing.

badelar†, *n.* [< F. *badelaire* (ML. *badelare*, *badarellus*). Cf. *baselard*, *baslard*.] A short curved sword. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais.

badge^{1} (baj), *n.* [< ME. *badge*, *bagge*, *bage* (also *bagy*, early mod. Sc. *bagie*, *badgie*, *bawgy*), later in ML. *bagea*, *bagia*, OF. *bage* (rare). Origin unknown; perhaps < ML. *baga*, a ring, < OS. *bāg*, *bōg* = AS. *beág*, *beáh*, a ring, ornament, ME. *beʒ*, *beigh*, etc., mod. E. *bee*^{2}, q. v.] 1. A token or cognizance worn in allusion to the wearer's occupation, position, preferences, or achievements. The badge in the middle ages was not necessarily heraldic, though in many cases it was selected from one or more of the heraldic bearings, and it is not bound by heralds' rules. Thus, the white hart of Richard II. is represented in different attitudes, and is not described in the language of blazon. A figure for a badge might also be chosen arbitrarily, as the boar of Richard III. Badges selected as personal tokens have often become heraldic bearings, as the three feathers of the Prince of Wales.

> His gorgeous collar hung adown,
> Wrought with the *badge* of Scotland's crown.
> *Scott*, Marmion, v. 8.

2. A mark, token, or device worn by servants, retainers, partizans, or followers, as a sign of their allegiance, or a similar token worn by members of an association to indicate their membership.

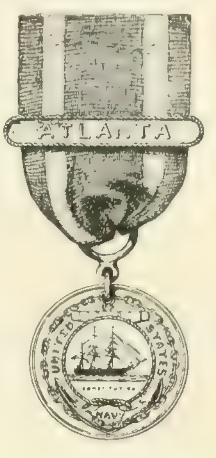
> On his breast a bloodie Crosse he bore,
> The deare remembrance of his dying Lord;
> For whose sweete sake that glorious *badge* he wore.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. i. 2.

3. The mark or token of anything.

> Sweet mercy is nobility's true *badge*.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., i. 2.

> Zeal for orthodoxy became a *badge* of Spanish patriotism after the long struggle, first with Arians, and then with Moors. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 387.

4. *Naut.*: (*a*) A carved ornament formerly placed on ships, near the stern, and often containing the representation of a window. (*b*) A mark of good conduct awarded in the United States naval service to seamen distinguished for sobriety and obedience. **Badge of Ulster,** in *her.*, the ancient distinctive ensign of the order of baronets. (See *baronet*.) It is the ancient badge of the Irish kingdom of Ulster, and is thus blazoned: arg., a sinister hand appaumée, couped at the wrist, gules. This may be borne upon a canton or an inescutcheon, and on that part of the bearer's armorial shield which is most convenient. Sometimes called the *bloody hand of Ulster*.—**Corps badges,** tokens worn by the different United States army-corps during the civil war of 1861–65, to distinguish them one from another.



Good-conduct Badge, U. S. Navy.—Pendant of silk: outer edges, blue; second stripes, white; center, red. Medal of bronze. A clasp with name of ship given for each succeeding recommendation for good conduct, to be worn on the pendant as in the cut.

badge^{1} (baj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *badged*, ppr. *badging*. [< *badge*^{1}, *n.*] To mark or distinguish with a badge or as with a badge. [Rare.]

> Their hands and faces were all *badg'd* with blood.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3.

badge^{2}† (baj), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *bagge*; appar. the source of *badger*^{3} as a noun of agent (< *badge*^{2} + *-er*^{1}), but the verb appears later than the noun and is prob. a reverse deriv. of it, like *peddle* from *peddler* or *pedler*, etc.: see *badger*^{3}.] To hawk for sale; buy up, as provisions, for the purpose of selling again; regrate.

badgeer, *n.* See *badgir*.

badgeless (baj′les), *a.* [< *badge*^{1} + *-less*.] Having no badge.

> Some *badgeless* blue upon his back.
> *Bp. Hall*, Satires, iv. 5.

badgeman (baj′ma̤n), *n.*; pl. *badgemen* (-men). [< *badge*^{1} + *man*.] A man who wears a badge; specifically, in England, an almshouseman: so called because a special dress or badge is worn to indicate that the wearer belongs to a particular foundation.

> He quits the gay and rich, the young and free,
> Among the *badgemen* with a badge to be. *Crabbe.*

badger^{1} (baj′ėr), *n.* [< *badge*^{1}, *n.*, + *-er*^{1}.] A badgeman; one entitled or required by law to wear a badge, as the police, licensed porters, and others.

badger^{2} (baj′ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *badgerd*, *bageard* (mod. dial. also *badget*, q. v.), prob. < *badge*^{1} (in allusion to the white stripes on its forehead) + *-ard* (reduced to *-er*) or *-er*^{1} (extended to *-ard*, as in *braggard*, *braggart*, for *bragger*, *standard*, a tree, for *stander*, etc.), being thus identical with *badger*^{1}. Cf. F. *blaireau*, a badger, OF. *blariau*, a badger, < OFlem. OD. *blaer*, bald, *blare*, *blaere*, D. *blaar*, a white spot on the forehead; cf. also the equiv. name *bauson*.] 1. A fossorial plantigrade carnivorous mammal, of the family *Mustelidæ* and subfamily *Melinæ*. (For its technical characters, see *Melinæ*.) The common European species, to which the name was first applied, is *Meles vulgaris* or *Meles taxus*; it is about 2 feet long, of heavy and clumsy shape, low on the legs, with a short thick tail, a long snout, and long claws fitted for digging. The general color is grizzled gray, with dark limbs, and black and white stripes on the head. This animal inhabits temperate and northerly portions of Europe and Asia. Its flesh is used as food, its pelt in furriery, and its hair for making shaving-brushes and the kind of artists' brushes called *badgers*. In a state of nature the animal is less fetid than some of the other species. The American badger, *Taxidea americana*, resembles the foregoing, but differs in the dental formula and some other technical characters; it is a common animal in the western States and Territories, and in some regions, as the Missouri watershed, it is very abundant. The Indian badger is *Arctonyx collaris*; it is also called *sand-bear* and *bear-pig*. The Javanese skunk (so called from its extreme fetidness), the teledu or telego, *Mydaus meliceps*, is a true badger. See cut under *teledu*. The ratel, honey-badger, or Cape badger, *Mellivora capensis*, is nearly related, though belonging to a different subfamily, the *Mellivorinæ*. The wombat is often called badger in Australia. It is a widespread vulgar error that the legs of the badger are shorter on one side than on the other; hence, "the *uneven-legg'd badger*," *Drayton*.

European Badger (*Meles vulgaris*).

> We are not *badgers*,
> For our legs are one as long as the other.
> *Lyly*, Midas, i. 2.

2. (*a*) An artists' brush made of badgers' hair, used for blending or causing the pigments to melt or shade into one another and for imparting smoothness. (*b*) A flat brush used for removing dust from a polished surface in some photographic and other chemical operations, etc.—3. The *Lutraria vulgaris*, a common conchiferous or bivalve mollusk of northern Europe. It is especially used as bait for the cod.—4. A sobriquet of a resident of Wisconsin, called the *Badger State*, in allusion to the abundance of badgers in it.—**Drawing the badger.** Same as *badger-baiting*.

badger^{2} (baj′ėr), *v. t.* [< *badger*^{2}, *n.*] 1. To attack, as the badger is attacked when being drawn or baited; bait; worry; pester.

> Inconsistent professors, who seemed to have *badgered* him [Thomas Cooper] out of Methodism into scepticism.
> *Caroline Fox*, Journal, p. 542.

> When one has to be *badgered* like this, one wants a drop of something more than ordinary. *Trollope*, Orley Farm.

2. To beat down in a bargain. [Prov. Eng.] *Halliwell*.=**Syn.** *Pester*, *Worry*, etc. See *tease*.

badger^{3} (baj′ėr), *n.* [< late ME. *bager*, of obscure origin, perhaps an assibilated form (arising from its legal use, in an AF. or L. form) of *bagger* (which does not occur in the lit. sense till much later), in allusion to the hawker's bag, < *bag*^{1} + *-er*^{1}. Cf. *pedder*, *pedler*, *peddler*, < *ped*, a basket, pannier.] One who buys corn and other provisions to sell them elsewhere; a hawker; a huckster; a cadger. Badgers were required to take out a license, and were under certain legal restrictions as to regrating or forestalling the market. [Now only prov. Eng.]

badger-baiting (baj′ėr-bā″ting), *n.* A barbarous sport formerly common, and still practised to some extent, generally as an attraction to public houses of the lowest sort. A badger is put into a barrel, and one or more dogs are put in to drag him out. When this is effected he is returned to his barrel, to be similarly assailed by a fresh set of dogs. The badger usually makes a most determined and savage resistance. Also called *drawing the badger*.

badgering (baj′ėr-ing), *n.* [< *badger*^{3} + *-ing*^{1}.] In England, the practice of buying corn or victuals in one place and selling them in another for profit: once restricted by statute.

badger-legged (baj′ėr-legd), *a.* [< *badger*^{2} + *leg* + *-ed*^{2}.] Having one leg shorter than the other: in allusion to the common but erroneous supposition that the badger's legs on one side are shorter than those on the other.

> His body crooked all over, big-bellied, *badger-legged*, and his complexion swarthy. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

badgerly (baj′ėr-li), *a.* [< *badger*^{2} + *-ly*^{1}.] Badger-like; grizzled or gray in color.

badger-plane (baj′ėr-plān), *n.* [< *badger*^{2} (appar. in allusion to its snout) + *plane*.] In *joinery*, a hand-plane the mouth of which is cut obliquely from side to side, so that it can work close up to a corner in making a rabbet or sinking.

badger's-bane (baj′ėrz-bān), *n.* A variety of wolf's-bane, *Aconitum lycoctonum*.

badget (baj′et), *n.* [E. dial.; appar., like *badger*^{2}, < *badge*^{1}, in allusion to the white stripes on the badger's forehead. The same allusion holds for a cart-horse; cf. *ball*^{3}.] 1. Same as *badger*^{2}, 1.—2. A common name for a cart-horse. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

badgir [illegible] [Pers. *bādgīr*, < *bād*, wind, [illegible].] A wind-catcher or wind-tower projecting above the roof of a dwelling, used in Persia and northwestern India [illegible] Also written [illegible]

badiaga [illegible], *n.* [Russ. *badyaga*, also [illegible].] A small sponge (*Spongilla*) common in the north of Europe, the powder of which is used in removing the livid marks of bruises.

badian, badiane (ba'di-an, -ān), *n.* [< F. *badiane*, said to be so named from the color of the capsules, < L. *badius*, bay: see *bay*⁶.] The fruit of *Illicium anisatum*, the Chinese anise-tree. It abounds in a volatile oil which gives it an aromatic flavor and odor. On this account it is much used in China and India as a condiment, and is imported into France for flavoring.

Badian.

badigeon (ba-dij'on), *n.* [F.: origin unknown.] 1. A mixture of plaster and freestone, ground together and sifted, used by sculptors to fill the small holes and repair the defects of the stones used by them.—2. A mixture of sawdust and glue, or of whiting and glue, used by joiners to fill up defects in their work.—3. A preparation or wash for coloring houses, or for giving plaster the appearance of stone, consisting of powdered stone, sawdust, slaked lime, alum, and other ingredients.—4. A preparation of tallow and chalk used by coopers.

badinage (bad-i-näzh' or bad'i-nāj), *n.* [F., < *badiner*, jest, make merry, < *badin*, jesting, frivolous, < Pr. *badar* (= F. *bayer*), gape, < ML. *badare*, gape: see *bay*⁴.] Light playful banter or raillery.

> He seems most to have indulged himself only in an elegant *badinage*. *Warburton.*

=Syn. Raillery, banter.

badinerie (ba-dē'ne-rē), *n.* [F., < *badiner*, jest: see *badinage*.] Light or playful discourse; nonsense; badinage. [Rare.]

> The [illegible] of [illegible] discourse is limited; that of jest and *badinerie* is infinite. *Shenstone*, Works, II. 240.

badineur† (bad-i-nėr'), *n.* [F., < *badiner*, jest: see *badinage*.] One who indulges in badinage; a trifler.

> [illegible] him for it, as a divine, if you like it, or as a *badineur*, if you think that more effectual. *Pope*, To Swift (Ord MS.).

badious (ba'di-us), *a.* [< L. *badius*, bay: see *bay*⁶.] Of a bay-color; reddish-brown; chestnut. [Rare.]

badling (bad'ling), *n.* [E. dial., appar. < *bad*¹ + *-ling*¹, and not connected directly with AS. *bædling*: see *bad*¹.] 1†. An effeminate or womanish man. *N. E. D.*—2. A worthless person. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

badly (bad'li), *adv.* [ME. *badly, baddeliche*; < *bad*¹ + *-ly*².] In a bad manner. (*a*) Wickedly; [illegible] in an evil or an improper manner: as, the boys behaved *badly*. (*b*) Grievously; dangerously; severely: as, [illegible] wounded. (*c*) In a manner which falls below a recognized standard or fair average of excellence; unskilfully; [illegible]; defectively; poorly; not well: as, the work was *badly* done. (*d*) Incorrectly; faultily: as, to speak French *badly*. (*e*) Unfortunately; unsuccessfully: as, [illegible] *badly*.—Badly off. See *off*.

badmash, *n.* Same as *budmash*.

badminton (bad'min-ton), *n.* [< *Badminton*, [illegible] Gloucestershire, England, a seat of the duke of Beaufort.] 1. An English outdoor game, similar to lawn-tennis, but played with shuttlecocks.—2. A summer beverage, properly a [illegible] made with soda-water instead of [illegible] water and flavored with cucumber. [Eng.]

> [illegible] *badminton* [illegible] by fragrant [illegible] *Disraeli*, [illegible] (N. E. D.)

[illegible] a capital in either [illegible].]

bad[illegible], *n.* [< *bad*¹ + [illegible].] The [illegible] bad, evil, vicious, depraved, [illegible], erroneous, etc.; want or deficiency [illegible] qualities, physical or moral [illegible] the heart, of the [illegible], of [illegible] *bad*¹.

> [illegible]

badoch [illegible] [Sc. [illegible] *baddoch*] [illegible] of one of [illegible] *Stercorarius parasiticus*, [illegible] of the family *Laridæ*.

bads (badz), *n. pl.* [E. dial.] The husks of walnuts. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

bael, *n.* See *bel*⁵.

baeta (bä-ā'tä), *n.* [Pg. *baeta, baieta* = Sp. *bayeta*, baize: see *baize*.] A plain woolen stuff manufactured in Spain and Portugal. *Simmonds.*

Bætis (bē'tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *Bætis*, Gr. Βαῖτις, a river in Spain, now called Guadalquivir.] A genus of agnathous neuropterous insects, of the family *Ephemeridæ*, or giving name to a group *Bætida*, containing numerous species with 4 wings and 2 setæ.

bætyl (bē'til), *n.* Same as *bætylus*.

bætylus (bē'ti-lus), *n.* [L., also *bætulus, betulus*, < Gr. βαίτυλος, also βαιτύλιον, a meteoric stone.] In *classical antiq.*, a stone, whether meteoric or artificially shaped, which was venerated as of divine origin, or honored as a symbol of divinity. Such stones were preferably of conical form, and sometimes bore certain natural symbols, as at Emesa; but, especially when meteoric, the form was not considered material. Thus, the stone preserved on the omphalos at Delphi, reputed to be the one swallowed by Kronos (Saturn) through Rhea's stratagem in place of the infant Zeus (Jove), was of spherical shape. Among the most celebrated of these sacred stones were those of Paphos in Cyprus, of Zeus Kasios at Seleucia, and of Zeus Teleios at Tegea in Arcadia. See *abadir*. Also written *betulus, bætyl*, and *baitulos*.

baff¹†, *v. i.* [< ME. *baffen* = D. and LG. *baffen* = MHG. *baffen, beffen*, G. *baffen, bäfzen* = Dan. *bjæffe* = Sw. *bjebba*, bark; appar. imitative. Cf. dial. *buff*, bark, and *yaff*.] To bark; yelp.—**To say neither baff nor buff**†, to say nothing.

baff² (baf), *v. i.* [Sc., also *beff*. Cf. OF. *baffe*, a blow with the back of the hand: see *baffle*.] To beat; strike; specifically, in the game of golf, to hit the ground with the club when striking at the ball. [Scotch.]

baff² (baf), *n.* [Sc.: see the verb.] A blow; a heavy thump.

baff-ends (baf'endz), *n. pl.* [< *baff* (dial.), perhaps for *baft*, behind (see *baft*¹), + *end*.] In *coal-mining*, long wooden wedges for adjusting tubbing-plates, or cribs, in sinking shafts during the operation of fixing the tubbing. *Gresley.* [Eng.]

baffer†, *n.* [< *baff*¹ + *-er*¹.] A barker.

> Houndes for the hauk beth fiȝters and grete *baffers*. *Bodl. MS.*, 546. (*Halliwell.*)

baffeta (baf'e-tä), *n.* Same as *baft*².

baffle (baf'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *baffled*, ppr. *baffling*. [First in the 16th century, also written *bafful, baffol*; origin uncertain. The senses point to two or more independent sources: cf. (1) Sc. *bauchle, bachle*, disgrace, treat with contempt (see *bauchle*²); (2) F. *bafouer*, earlier *baffouer*, disgrace, revile, scoff at, deceive, *befler*, also *beffer*, deceive, mock, = Pr. *bafar* = Sp. *befar* = It. *beffare*, mock, deride; cf. OF. *befe, beffe* = Pr. *bafa* = OSp. *bafa*, Sp. *befa* = It. *beffa, beffe*, mockery; cf. Pr. *baf*, an interj. of disdain; cf. Sc. *baffle*, a trifle, nonsense, appar. < OF. *beffe*, trifling, mockery (see above). Cf. MHG. *beffen*, bark: see *baff*¹.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To disgrace; treat with mockery or contumely; hold up as an object of scorn or contempt; insult; specifically, to subject to indignities, as a recreant knight or traitor.

> The whole kingdom took notice of me for a *baffled*, whipped fellow. *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, iii. 2.

> You on your knees have curs'd that virtuous maiden,
> And me for loving her; yet do you now
> Thus *baffle* me to my face.
> *Middleton and Dekker*, Roaring Girl, i. 1.

> Justice [in "Measure for Measure"] is not merely evaded or ignored or even defied: she is both in the older and the newer sense of the word directly and deliberately *baffled*; buffeted, outraged, insulted, struck in the face. *Swinburne*, Shakespeare, p. 203.

2†. To hoodwink; cheat.

> Alas, poor fool! how have they *baffled* thee!
> *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1.

3. To circumvent by interposing obstacles or difficulties; defeat the efforts, purpose, or success of; frustrate; check; foil; thwart; disconcert; confound: as, the fox *baffled* his pursuers; to *baffle* curiosity or endeavor.

> To paint lightning, and to give it no motion, is the doom of the *baffled* artist. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. [illegible]

> [illegible] calculations so difficult as to have *baffled* . . . the most enlightened nations. *Prescott.*

> I [illegible] watched Robert in my life but my scrutiny was presently *baffled* by finding he was watching me. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xv.

4. To beat about, as the wind or stray cattle do standing grain or grass; twist irregularly together. =Syn. 3. *Foil, Thwart*, etc. See *frustrate*.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To practise deceit; shuffle; quibble.

> Do we not palpably *baffle* when, in respect to God, we pretend to deny ourselves, yet, upon urgent occasion, allow him nothing? *Barrow*, Works, I. 437.

2. To struggle ineffectually; strive in vain: as, the ship *baffled* with the gale.—3. In *coal-mining*, to brush out or mix fire-damp with air, to such an extent as to render it non-explosive.

baffle (baf'l), *n.* [< *baffle*, *v.*] 1†. Disgrace; affront.—2†. Defeat; discomfiture.

> It is the skill of the disputant that keeps off a *baffle*. *South.*

3. Same as *baffler*, 2.

bafflement (baf'l-ment), *n.* [< *baffle* + *-ment*.] The state of being baffled, frustrated, or thwarted in one's endeavors; want of success after repeated attempts. [Rare.]

> Associated in his mind with *bafflement* and defeat. *J. S. Blackie*, Self-Culture, p. 99.

baffle-plate (baf'l-plāt), *n.* A metal plate used to direct the flames and gas of a furnace to different parts of a steam-boiler, so that all portions of it will be evenly heated; a deflector.

baffler (baf'lėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which baffles.—2. A partition in a furnace so placed as to aid the convection of heat; a baffle-plate. *Rankine*, Steam Engine, § 304. Also *baffle*.—3. In *coal-mining*, the lever with which the throttle-valve of a winding-engine is worked. [North Staffordshire, Eng.]

baffling (baf'ling), *p. a.* Frustrating; disconcerting; confusing; perplexing: as, a *baffling* wind, that is, one which frequently shifts from one point to another.

bafflingly (baf'ling-li), *adv.* In a baffling manner.

bafflingness (baf'ling-nes), *n.* The quality of baffling.

baff-week (baf'wēk), *n.* [E. dial., < *baff*, perhaps for *baft*, behind (see *baft*¹), + *week*.] In *coal-mining*, the week next after pay-week, when wages are paid once a fortnight. [Eng.]

baffy-spoon (baf'i-spön), *n.* A wooden club with a short shaft and very much lofted in the face, formerly used in golf for playing approaches. *W. Park, Jr.*

baft¹ (båft), *adv.* and *prep.* [< ME. *baft, bafte, baften, biaften*, < AS. *bæftan, beæftan, be æftan*, < *be*, by, + *æftan*, aft: see *be-*² and *aft*, and cf. *abaft*.] **I.** *adv.* Behind; in the rear; *naut.*, abaft. [Archaic.]

II.† *prep.* Behind.

baft², **bafta** (baft, baf'tä), *n.* [Formerly also *baftah, baffeta, bafteta*; < Hind. *bāfta*, a kind of cotton cloth, *bāft*, weaving, a web, < Pers. *baft*, wrought, woven.] A fine cotton fabric of Oriental manufacture; especially, a plain muslin, of which the Surat manufacture is said to be the best. The bafts of Dacca in British India are an inferior quality of the muslins made in that district, and are said to be manufactured from European thread. The name is also given to similar fabrics made in Great Britain. Also *baffeta*.

bag¹ (bag), *n.* [< ME. *bag, bagge*, of uncertain origin, perhaps < Icel. *baggi*, a bag, pack, bundle (cf. the older *böggr*, a bag), appar., with assimilation, < **balgr, belgr*, skin, bellows, = Goth. *balgs*, a wine-skin, = OHG. *balg*, MHG. *balc*, G. *balg*, a skin, = D. *balg*, skin, belly, = AS. *balg, belg, balig, belig*, a bag, > mod. E. *belly* and *bellows*: see *belly*, where other forms are given, and *bellows*. Cf. OF. *bague* = Pr. *bagua* = It. dial. *baga*, a bundle, baggage, ML. *baga*, a bag, chest, baggage, belongings, appar. from the Teut. or the similar Celtic forms.] 1. A small sack; a portable receptacle or repository of leather, cloth, paper, or other flexible material, capable of being closed at the mouth; a wallet; a pouch: as, a flour-*bag*; a carpet-*bag* or traveling-*bag*; a mail-*bag*. Specifically—2. A purse or money-bag.

> He was a thief, and had the *bag*. John xii. 6.

3†. A small silken pouch in which the back hair of the wig was curled away.

> A bob wig and a black silken *bag* tied to it. *Addison.*

4. What is contained in a bag; in *hunting*, the animals bagged or obtained in an expedition or a day's sport.

> The *bag* is not the sole aim of a day afield. *Forest and Stream*, XXI. 2.

5. A sac or receptacle in animal bodies containing some fluid or other substance: as, the honey-*bag* of a bee.—6. An udder.

> The cow is sacrificed to her *bag*, the ox to his sirloin. *Emerson*, Eng. Traits, p. 99.

7. *pl.* The stomach. [Scotch and north. Eng.] —**8.** *pl.* Trousers. [Vulgar.]—**9.** The middle part of a large haul-seine: the two parts on the sides are called *wings*.—**10.** A flue in a porcelain-oven which ascends on the inner side, and enters the oven high up, so as to heat the upper part.—**11.** A customary measure of capacity, generally from 2 to 4 bushels.—**12.** In *coal-mining*, a quantity of fire-damp suddenly given off from the coal; also, the cavity from which the gas is emitted: formerly used to include cavities containing a large amount of water. —**Bag and baggage,** all one's belongings or property: originally a military phrase.

> Come, shepherd, let us make an honourable retreat; though not with *bag and baggage*, yet with scrip and scrippage. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2.

Bag and spoon, an arrangement used in dredging for river-sand. It consists of a bag attached by the mouth to an iron hoop which is fastened to a long pole, by means of which it is sunk to the bottom of the river and dragged along so that the bag is filled.—**Bag of bones,** a very lean person or animal. [Humorous.]

> Such a limping *bag of bones* as I was! *Dickens.*

Bag of foulness, in a coal-seam, a cavity filled with fire-damp.—**To bear the bag,** to carry the purse; have command of the money.

> These are court-admirers,
> And ever echo him that *bears the bag.*
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Elder Brother, i. 2.

To bring to bag. See *bring*.—**To give one the bag.** See *to give one the sack*, under *sack*. (*a*†) To leave one without warning. (*b*) To dismiss one from one's service. *Bunyan.* [Colloq. or dial.] (*c*†) To cheat. *Webster.*—**To leave or give one the bag to hold,** to leave one in the lurch.—**To let the cat out of the bag.** See *cat*1.

bag1 (bag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bagged*, ppr. *bagging*. [< ME. *baggen*, intrans.; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To swell or bulge.—**2.** To hang loosely like a bag.

> His frill and neck-cloth hung limp under his *bagging* waistcoat. *Thackeray.*

3†. To grow big with child.

> Then Venus shortly *bagged*, and
> Ere long was Cupid bred.
> *Warner*, Albion's England, vi. 148.

II. *trans.* **1.** To put into a bag: as, to *bag* hops.—**2.** To distend like a bag; swell.

> How doth an unwelcome dropsy *bag* up his eyes.
> *Bp. Hall*, Works, II. 408.

3. To secure as game; shoot, entrap, or otherwise lay hold of: as, to *bag* thirty brace of grouse.

> The disputes of Italians are very droll things, and I will accordingly *bag* the one which is now imminent as a specimen. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 245.

4. To make off with; steal. [Colloq.]

bag2 (bag), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bagged*, ppr. *bagging*. [E. dial., also *bagge*, *badge*; origin obscure.] To cut with a reaping-hook or scythe: used especially of cutting pease. *Halliwell.*

bagana (ba-gä′nä), *n.* [Abyssinian.] An Abyssinian lyre with ten strings, sounding five notes and their octaves.

bagara (bag′a-rä), *n.* [Cf. *Bagarius*.] A sciænoid fish of California, *Menticirrus undulatus*, related to the kingfish of the eastern United States.

Bagariinæ (ba-gā-ri-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bagarius* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Siluridæ*, having the head naked above, and the anterior and posterior nostrils close together with a barbel between them. It contains about 20 species of Asiatic and East Indian catfishes, mostly of small size, some of which are provided with a sucking-disk. Also written *Bagarina*.

Bagarius (ba-gā′ri-us), *n.* [NL. Cf. *Bagrus*.] A genus of catfishes, typical of the subfamily *Bagariinæ*.

> The first appearance of Siluroids is indicated by some fossil remains in the tertiary deposits of the highlands of Padang, in Sumatra, where Pseudotropius and *Bagarius*, types well represented in the living fauna, have been found.
> *Dr. A. Gunther*, Study of Fishes.

bagasse (ba-gas′), *n.* [= F. *bagasse*, also *bagace*, < Sp. *bagazo* (= Pg. *bagaço*), the refuse of sugar-cane, grapes, olives, etc., which have been pressed, prob. a dial. var. of *bagage*, trash, lumber, baggage: see *baggage*1 and *baggage*2.] The sugar-cane after it has been crushed and the juice extracted; cane-trash. It is used as fuel in heating the boilers and pans in the sugar-manufactory, and sometimes as manure. Also called *bagazo*, *megass*, and *megasse*.

> When they have finished grinding the cane, they form the refuse of the stalks (which they call *bagasse*) into great piles and set fire to them.
> *S. L. Clemens*, Life on the Mississippi, p. 136.

bagatelle (bag-a-tel′), *n.* [Formerly also *bagatel*, *baggatelle* (also *bagatello*), < F. *bagatelle* = Sp. *bagatela* = Pg. *bagatella*, < It. *bagattella*, dim. of dial. *bagatta*, *bagata*, a trifle, prob. < ML. *baga* (It. dial. *baga*, OF. *bague*), a bundle: see *bag*1 and *baggage*1.] **1.** A trifle; a thing of no importance.

> Heaps of hair rings and cypher'd seals;
> Rich trifles, serious *bagatelles*. *Prior.*

> There is a pleasure arising from the perusal of the very *bagatelles* of men renowned for their knowledge and genius. *Goldsmith*, Criticisms.

> The [cremation] furnace can not be erected in this country for less than from three to five thousand dollars — a mere *bagatelle* compared with the cost of some of our cemeteries. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 862.

2. A game played on a table having at one end nine holes, into which balls are to be struck with a billiard-cue.

bagatelle-board (bag-a-tel′bōrd), *n.* A portable board on which bagatelle is played.

bagatelle-table (bag-a-tel′tā″bl), *n.* A table on which bagatelle is played.

bagatine†, *n.* [< It. *bagattino*: see *bagattino*.] Same as *bagattino*.

> Expect no lower price, for by the banner of my front, I will not bate a *bagatine*. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 1.

bagattino (bȧg-ȧt-tē′nō), *n.*; pl. *baggatini* (-nē). [It., dim. of dial. *bagatta*, a trifle: see *bagatelle*.] A copper coin of Venice, worth about half a cent.

bagaty (bag′a-ti), *n.* [Also *baggety*; origin not ascertained.] A name of the female lumpfish, *Cyclopterus lumpus*.

bagazo (Sp. pron. bä-gä′thō), *n.* [Sp., = Pg. *bagaço*: see *bagasse*.] Same as *bagasse*.

bag-clasp (bag′klȧsp), *n.* A clasp for closing the mouth of a bag; a bag-fastener.

bag-fastener (bag′fȧs″nėr), *n.* A device made of wire, twine, rope, etc., for closing the mouths of bags.

bag-filler (bag′fil″ėr), *n.* A funnel used in filling bags.

bag-filter (bag′fil″tėr), *n.* A filter used in sugar-refining to clear saccharine solutions of feculencies and impurities suspended in them. It consists of a series of sieves or strainers through which the solutions pass into one or more flannel bags, whence the juice drips into a receiver.

bag-fox (bag′foks), *n.* A fox kept in confinement, and slipped from a bag when no other game for a hunt can be had.

> To have a sort of *bag-fox* to turn out, when fresh game cannot be had. *Miss Ferrier*, Inheritance, I. x.

bagful (bag′fụl), *n.* [< *bag*1 + *full*.] As much as a bag will hold, of whatever size: as, three *bagfuls* of wool.

baggage1 (bag′āj), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *baggage*, *bagage*, < OF. *bagage*, baggage, esp. of an army, also the baggage-train, including the attendants, mod. F. *bagage*, baggage (= Pr. *bagatge* = Sp. *bagage*, baggage, esp. of an army, a beast of burden, formerly also refuse, lumber, trash, = Pg. *bagagem*, baggage, carriage; cf. It. *bagaglia*, *bagaglie*, baggage), < OF. *baguer*, tie up, pack up, truss up (mod. F. *baguer*, baste), < *bague*, a bundle, pack, usually in pl. *bagues*, baggage, belongings: see *bag*1 and *-age*. Cf. *baggage*2.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The bags, trunks, valises, satchels, packages, etc., and their contents, which a traveler requires or takes with him on a journey: now usually called *luggage* in Great Britain. In *law*, baggage includes whatever the passenger takes with him for his personal use or convenience, according to the habits or wants of the particular class to which he belongs, with reference either to the immediate necessities or to the ultimate purpose of the journey. (*Chief Justice Cockburn.*)

> Mounting the baronet's *baggage* on the roof of the coach. *Thackeray.*

> Having dispatched my *baggage* by water to Altdorf.
> *Coxe.*

> We were told to get our *baggage* in order and embark for quarantine. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 18.

Specifically—**2.** The portable equipment, including the tents, clothing, utensils, and other necessaries, of an army or other moving body of men; impedimenta.—**3**†. Trash; rubbish; refuse.

> In the stomacke is engendered great abundance of naughty *baggage* and hurtfull phlegme.
> *Touchstone of Complexions*, p. 118.

Bag and baggage. See *bag*1.

II.† *a.* Trashy; rubbishy; refuse; worthless.

baggage2 (bag′āj), *n.* and *a.* [Prob. a particular use of *baggage*1 in sense 3; but the form and sense agree closely with F. *bagasse*, strumpet, also *bajasse*, *baiasse* = Pr. *baguassa*, prob. < Sp. *bagasa* (obs.) = Pg. *bagaxa* = It. *bagascia*, a strumpet; of uncertain origin; associated with, and perhaps a particular use of, OF. *bagasse*, Sp. *bagazo*, etc., refuse, trash, which is, again, prob. a var. (in Sp.) of *bagage*, baggage: see *baggage*1 and *bagasse*. But there are indications of two or more independent sources.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A worthless person, especially a worthless woman; a strumpet.

> A spark of indignation did rise in her not to suffer such a *baggage* to win away anything of hers. *Sir P. Sidney.*

> You are a *baggage*, and not worthy of a man
> *Shirley*, Love Tricks, i. 1.

2. A playful, saucy young woman; a flirt: usually in conjunction with such qualifying words as *cunning*, *sly*, *saucy*, etc. [Familiar.]

> Tell them they are two arrant little *baggages*, and that I am this moment in a most violent passion with them.
> *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxviii.

II.† *a.* Worthless; vile: said of persons: as, a *baggage* fellow.

baggage-car (bag′āj-kär), *n.* A railroad-car built for heavy loads and high speed, and used for carrying the baggage of the passengers on a train. [U. S. and Canada.]

baggage-check (bag′āj-chek), *n.* A tag or label to be attached to each article of a traveler's baggage, indicating its destination, and also usually the point of departure and the company which issues it. A duplicate is given to the traveler, on the presentation of which the baggage can be reclaimed. [U. S. and Canada.]

baggaged (bag′ājd), *a.* [E. dial., appar. < *baggage*1 + *-ed*2.] Mad; bewitched. [Prov. Eng.]

baggageman (bag′āj-man), *n.*; pl. *baggagemen* (-men). A man who handles baggage; especially, one who carries or throws it into a baggage-car.

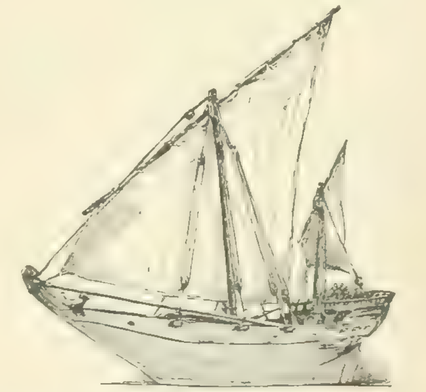
baggage-master (bag′āj-mȧs″tėr), *n.* An officer of an express, railroad, or steamship company whose duty is to look after the baggage intrusted to the company's care.

baggager† (bag′āj-ėr), *n.* [< *baggage*1 + *-er*1.] One who carries baggage; specifically, one who assists in carrying the baggage of an army.

> The whole camp fled amain, the victuallers and *baggagers* forsaking their camps.
> *Raleigh*, Hist. of World, III. x. § 3.

baggage-truck (bag′āj-truk), *n.* A hand-truck for transferring baggage at a railroad station, passenger wharf, etc.

baggala, baglo (bag′a-lä, bag′lō), *n.* [Ar.] A two-masted Arab boat used for trading in the Indian ocean, between the Malabar coast and the Red Sea. Large numbers of baggalas trade between Muscat, the Red Sea, and India, making one voyage each way annually with the monsoons. They are generally of from 200 to 250 tons burden, are exceedingly weatherly, and are remarkable for the elevation of the stern, which is highly ornamented. Also *bagala* and *buggalow*.



Baggala.—From the model in South Kensington Museum, London.

bagget†, *v. i.* [ME., found only twice, in the apparent sense of 'squint,' or 'look aside'; adv. *baggingly*, q. v. Origin obscure.] A word of doubtful meaning, probably, to squint or look aside.

> False fortune . . . that *baggeth* foule, and looketh faire.
> *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 621.

bagged (bagd), *p. a.* **1.** Hanging in bags or slack folds.

> In a robe of russet and white mixt, full and *bagged*.
> *B. Jonson*, Masque of Beauty.

2. Provided with bags.—**3.** Retained in the bags after filtration: applied to crude sperm or other matter remaining in the filtering-bags after the process of bagging.

bagger (bag′ėr), *n.* [< *bag*1, *v.*, + *-er*1. Only modern: see etym. of *beggar*, and cf. *badger*3.] One who bags or incloses in a bag.

baggety (bag′e-ti), *n.* See *bagaty*.

baggie (bag′i), *n.* [Sc., dim. of *bag*1. Cf. *belly*.] The belly.

> A guid New-year I wish thee, Maggie!
> Hae, there's a ripp to thy auld *baggie*.
> *Burns*, Farmer to his Auld Mare Maggie.

baggily (bag'i-li), *adv.* In a loose or baggy way.

bagginess (bag'i-nes), *n.* [< *baggy* + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being baggy.

> [illegible] about the trousers which indi[illegible] costume of a man of might.
> *National Baptist*, XVIII. 6.

bagging1 (bag'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bag*1.] 1. The act of putting into bags.—2. Filtration through canvas bags.

> [illegible] brown paraffin scale" is effected by *bag* [illegible] pressing.
> *Ure*, Dict., III. 511.

> The first operation needed to fit spermaceti for use is [illegible] termed *bagging*. The crude sperm oil, as brought in by the whalers, is placed in a reservoir, at the [illegible] a number of pipes leading into long bags lined with linen, and temporarily closed at the bottom by tying cords round the mouths.
> *W. L. Carpenter*, Soap and Candles, p. 241.

3. Any coarse woven fabric of hemp, etc., out of which bags are made, or which is used for covering cotton-bales and for similar purposes. —4. In the northern counties of England, food eaten between regular meals; now, especially in Lancashire, an afternoon meal, "afternoon tea" in a substantial form. *N. E. D.*

bagging2 (bag'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bag*2.] A method of reaping corn or pulse by chopping it with a hook.

baggingly†, *adv.* [ME., < *bagge*, q. v.] With a leering expression. *Rom. of the Rose.*

bagging-time (bag'ing-tīm), *n.* [E. dial., < *bagging* + *time.*] Lunch-time.

baggit (bag'it), *n.* [Sc., prop. p. a., = E. *bagged.*] A female salmon after spawning.

baggy (bag'i), *a.* [< *bag*1 + *-y*1.] Having the appearance of a bag; bulging out loosely like a bag; puffy: as, a *baggy* umbrella; a *baggy* face.

> We untwisted our turbans, kicked off our *baggy* trowsers. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 106.

> He looked like a Hindoo idol, with his heavy-lidded orbs and *baggy* cheeks.
> *T. B. Aldrich*, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 204.

bag-holder (bag'hōl″dėr), *n.* A contrivance for supporting a bag and holding it open during the process of filling it.

Bagimont's Roll. See *roll.*

baglo, bagla, *n.* See *baggala.*

bag-machine (bag'ma̤-shēn″), *n.* A machine for making paper bags.

bagman (bag'ma̤n), *n.*; pl. *bagmen* (-men). One who carries a bag; especially, one who travels on horseback carrying samples or wares in saddle-bags: a name formerly given to commercial travelers, but now used only as a term of moderate contempt.

bagne (F. pron. bany), *n.* [F.] Same as *bagnio*, 3.

bag-net (bag'net), *n.* An interwoven net in the form of a bag for catching or landing fish.

bagnet (bag'net), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *bayonet.*

bagnio (ban'yō), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bagno*, *banio*, < It. *bagno* (> F. *bagne* in sense 3) = Sp. *baño* = F. *bain* (see *bain*2), < L. *balneum*, a bath: see *balneum.*] 1. A bath; a house for bathing, cupping, sweating, and otherwise cleansing the body.—2. A brothel; a stew.—3. In the Turkish empire, a prison in general; in France, formerly, one of the great prisons (*bagnes*) substituted for the galleys, now superseded by transportation: perhaps so called from the former use of ancient baths in Constantinople as prisons.

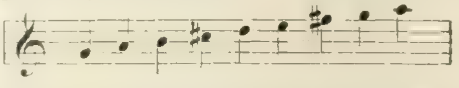
Bagnolian (bag-nō'li-an), *n.* [From *Bagnols*, in the department of Gard, France, where the heresy had its rise.] One of a sect of French heretics of the eighth century, who rejected the whole of the Old and part of the New Testament, and generally held the doctrines of the Manicheans. The name was again applied in the thirteenth century to some of the Cathari. [illegible] were also called [illegible].

b[illegible] (bag'nut), *n.* [illegible] -nut of En[illegible] *[illegible]* [illegible].

bagonet (bag'ō-net), *n.* [illegible] An ob[illegible]tal form of *b*[illegible].

bagpi[illegible] (bag'pīp), *n.* [ME. [illegible] *bag*1 + *p*[illegible] [illegible]cal [illegible] con[illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] or from [illegible] of pipes [illegible] air is pressed from the bag by the performer's elbow. It originated in the East, was known to the Greeks and Romans, was popular in Europe throughout the middle ages, and is still used in many eastern countries, as well as among the country people of Poland, Italy, the south of France, and in Scotland and Ireland. Though now often regarded as the national instrument of Scotland, especially Celtic Scotland, its origin and use seem to belong to the Celtic race in general. In its best-known form it has four pipes. One of these, called the *chanter*, has a double reed and eight finger-holes, so that melodies may be played upon it. Its compass may be approximately indicated thus:

[illegible]

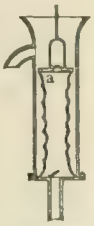


There are three other pipes, called *drones*, with a single reed, which give a continuous sound, and are tuned in various ways. There are several kinds of bagpipes, as the Scotch (Highland and Lowland), which is the most important, most characteristic, best known, and perhaps the oldest; the English, or perhaps more properly Northumbrian, a feeble instrument, no longer in use; and the Irish, which is the most elaborate and most in accordance with modern ideas of musical accuracy. The word is now used chiefly in the plural, especially in Scotland.

bagpipe (bag'pīp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bagpiped*, ppr. *bagpiping.* [< *bagpipe*, *n.*] To cause to resemble a bagpipe.—**To bagpipe the mizzen** (*naut.*), to lay it aback by bringing the sheet to the mizzen-shrouds.

bagpiper (bag'pī″pėr), *n.* [ME. *baggepipere*; < *bagpipe* + *-er*1.] One who plays on a bagpipe.

> Laugh, like parrots, at a *bagpiper*. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 1.



Bag-pump.
a, valved disk which takes the place of the bucket.

bag-press (bag'pres), *n.* A press in which the materials to be pressed are inclosed in sacks or bags of linen or hair. It is used in various manufacturing processes, as in the expressing of oil from seeds.

bag-pudding (bag'pud″ing), *n.* A pudding boiled in a bag.

bag-pump (bag'pump), *n.* A form of bellows-pump in which there is an elastic bag, distended at intervals by rings, fastened at one end to the bottom of the piston-chamber, and at the other to the valve-disk.

B. Agr. An abbreviation of *Bachelor of Agriculture*, a title conferred by agricultural colleges. See *bachelor.*

bagrationite (ba-grā'shon-īt), *n.* [After P. R. *Bagration*: see *-ite*2.] A mineral from the Ural, resembling some forms of allanite, of which it is probably a variety.

bag-reef (bag'rēf), *n.* The lowest reef of a fore-and-aft sail, or the first reef of a topsail.

Bagrinæ (ba-grī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bagrus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of catfishes, of the family *Siluridæ*. They have the anterior and posterior nostrils remote from one another, the latter being provided with barbels; gill-membranes free from the isthmus; a short anal fin; a long adipose fin; and a short dorsal fin in front of the ventral fins. There are many species, mostly Asiatic and East Indian.

bag-room (bag'röm), *n.* A room on a man-of-war where the clothing-bags of the crew are stored. *Luce.*

Bagrus (bag'rus), *n.* [NL., < Sp. Pg. *bagre*, a fish, *Silurus bagre.*] The typical genus of catfishes of the subfamily *Bagrinæ*. Two species, attaining a length of 5 or 6 feet, are found in the Nile.

Bagshot beds. See *bed*1.

bag-trousers (bag'trou″zėrz), *n. pl.* The covering for the legs worn by men in the Levant, and to a certain extent by all Mohammedan peoples. It consists of an undivided bag with two holes in the bottom, through which the feet are passed. It is drawn up with a cord, and tied around the waist and around the ankles, or above them, and is commonly so full as nearly to reach the ground in falling over the feet. The trousers of the women are more commonly made with two legs, like European drawers or trousers. See *petticoat trousers* and *shintiyan.*

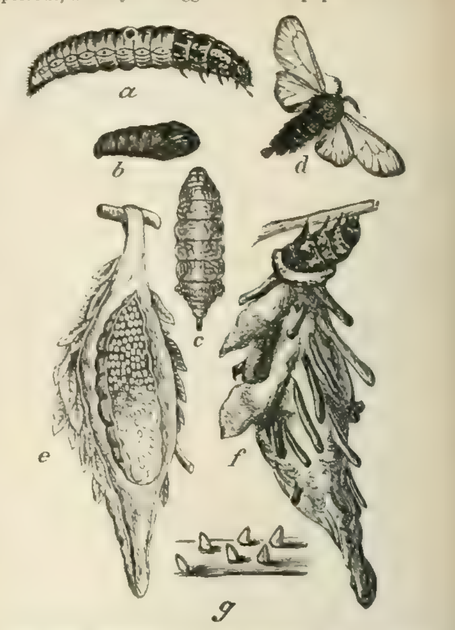
baguet, baguette (ba-get'), *n.* [< F. *baguette*, a wand, rod, stick, < It. *bacchetta*, a rod, stick, dim. of *bacchio*, a rod, pole, < L. *baculum*, a rod, stick: see *baculus.*] In *arch.*, a small convex semicircular molding: usually called when plain a *bead*, when enriched with foliage a *chaplet.*

bag-wig (bag'wig), *n.* A wig the back hair of which was inclosed in a bag. See *bag*1, 3.

> I expected at every turn to come upon intriguing spectres in *bag-wigs*, immense hoops and patches.
> *Howells*, Venetian Life, xxi.

bagwigged (bag'wigd), *a.* Wearing a bag-wig.

bag-worm (bag'wėrm), *n.* The larva of a lepidopterous insect, *Thyridopteryx ephemeræformis* (Harris), common throughout the more northern part of the United States. The larva is called bag-worm because it spins a silken bag for its protection, and moves with it hanging downward; it has also received the names *basket-worm*, *drop-worm*, etc. The male insect has well-developed wings, but the female is apterous, and lays her eggs within the puparium.



Bag-worm (*Thyridopteryx ephemeræformis*), larva and moths, natural size.
a, larva; *b*, male chrysalis; *c*, female moth; *d*, male moth; *e*, female chrysalis in bag (sectional view); *f*, caterpillar and bag; *g*, very young caterpillars in their bags.

bagwyn†, *n.* In *her.*, a fabulous beast, like an antelope with a horse's tail. *Cussans.*

bah (bä), *interj.* [< F. *bah*, interj. of contempt.] An exclamation expressing contempt, disgust, or incredulity.

> Twenty-five years ago the vile ejaculation *bah!* was utterly unknown to the English public. *De Quincey.*

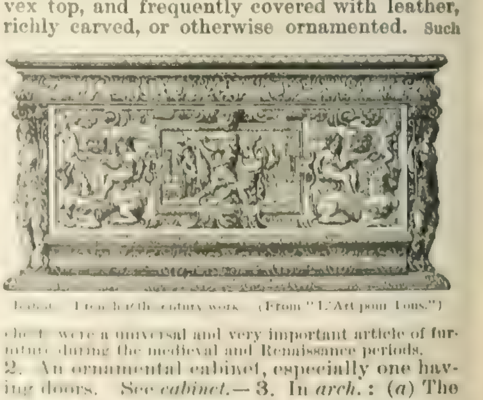
bahadur (ba-hâ'dör), *n.* [Hind. *bāhadur*, brave, gallant; as a noun, a hero, champion.] A title of respect commonly affixed to the names of European officers in Indian documents, or used in ceremonious mention by natives: as, Jones Sahib *Bahadur*. It may be compared to the phrase "gallant officer" of parliamentary courtesy, or the "illustrissimo signore" of the Italians. It was conferred as a title of honor by the Great Mogul, and by other native princes. *Yule and Burnell*, Anglo-Ind. Glossary.

Bahama grass, sponge, etc. See the nouns.

bahar (ba-här'), *n.* [Also *baar*, *barr*, *barre*; < Ar. *bahār.*] An Eastern measure of weight, varying considerably in different localities and according to the substances weighed. In Mozambique it is about 250 pounds, in Mocha 450 pounds, in Sumatra and Ceylon 440 pounds. It is also used as a measure of capacity.

bahrainga (bä-rīng'gä̤), *n.* [E. Ind.] A name of an East Indian deer; the spotted deer of the Sunderbunds or swampy parts of the Ganges delta; the *Rucervus duvaucelli.*

bahut1 (ba-höt'), *n.* [F., formerly also *bahu*, *bahus*, *bahuce* (= Pr. *bauc* = Pg. *bahú*, *bahúl* = Sp. *baul* = It. *baule*), a chest, trunk, with arched top, prob. < MHG. *behuot*, *behut*, a keeping, guarding, a magazine, < *behuoten*, *behüeten*, G. *behüten*, keep, guard, < *be-* (= E. *be-*1) + OHG. *huoten*, MHG. *hüeten*, G. *hüten*, keep, = E. *heed*, q. v.] 1. A chest, often with an arched or convex top, and frequently covered with leather, richly carved, or otherwise ornamented. Such chests were a universal and very important article of furniture during the medieval and Renaissance periods.


Bahut.—French 16th century work. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

2. An ornamental cabinet, especially one having doors. See *cabinet.*—3. In *arch.*: (*a*) The convex crowning course of a wall or parapet. *Victor Gay.* (*b*) In great medieval buildings, a low wall supporting the roof behind the gut-

ter and balustrade or parapet crowning the main walls. This wall serves both to prevent infiltration of water from heavy storms and to protect the lower part of the roof-covering from damage which the use of the gutters as passages would be likely to cause. *Viollet-le-Duc.*

bahut^2†, *n.* [< F. *bahutte.* Cf. *bahut*^{1}.] A dress for masquerading; a domino. *N. E. D.*

Baianism (bā´yan-izm), *n.* [From Michel *Baius*, or *de Bay*, its äuthor.] A system of religious opinions, regarded as an anticipation of Jansenism, found in part or constructively in the writings of Baius (Michel de Bay, 1513–1589) of the University of Louvain. As condemned by Pius V. and Gregory XIII., its chief points are: that original righteousness was an integral part of human nature before the fall, not an additional gift of God; that Adam could have merited eternal life as a matter of strict justice; that man as fallen was mutilated in nature and capable of sin only; and that all works are sinful unless done from pure love of God. Baius submitted to the condemnation of his doctrines.

baich†, *n.* An obsolete form of *batch*^{2}. *Ray* (Halliwell).

baid (bād). [North. Eng. and Sc., = E. *bode*^{3}.] A preterit of *bide.*

baidak (bī´däk), *n.* [Russ. *baĭdakŭ.*] A river-boat used on the Dnieper and its affluents. It is from 100 to 150 feet long, and will carry from 175 to 250 tons. It has generally one mast and one large sail.

baidar (bī´där), *n.* [Native name.] A canoe used by the inhabitants of the Aleutian and Kurile islands in the pursuit of otters and whales. It is from 18 to 25 feet long, covered with hides, and propelled by from 6 to 12 paddles.

baie†, *n.* and *a.* Obsolete form of *bay*^{1}, *bay*^{2}, etc.

baierine (bī´e̤-rin), *n.* [< G. *Baiern*, Bavaria, + *-ine*^{2}.] A name given by Beudant to columbite obtained in Bavaria.

baies†, *n.* An obsolete form of *baize.*

baigne†, *n.* and *v.* See *bain*^{2}.

baignoire (bā-nwor´), *n.* [F., a bath-tub, a box in a theater, < *baigner*, bathe: see *bain*^{2}.] A box in a theater on the same level as the stalls. Sometimes written *baignoir.*

> The twelve *baignoirs* and the thirty-six boxes of the second tier are left at the disposal of the manager.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXVII. 884.

baikalite (bī´kal-īt), *n.* [< *Baikal* (*Baïakhal*, said to mean 'abundant water'), a lake in southern Siberia, + *-ite*^{2}.] A dark-green variety of pyroxene, occurring in crystals with a lamellar structure like that of salite near Lake Baikal in southern Siberia.

bail^1 (bāl), *n.* [Sometimes improp. *bale;* early mod. E. *bail*, *bayle*, < ME. *bayle*, *beyl*, prob. < AS. **begel*, **bygel* (not recorded; cf. *byge*, a bend, turn, *beáh* (> E. *bee*^{2}), a ring) (= D. *beugel*, a hoop, ring, bow, stirrup, handle, = MLG. *bogel*, *boggel*, LG. *bögel*, a bow, ring, = G. *biegel*, *bügel*, a bow, bent piece of wood or metal, stirrup, = Dan. *böjle*, a bow, bar, boom-iron, = Sw. *bögel*, *bygel*, a bow, hoop, ring, stirrup, = Icel. *bygill*, a stirrup); with formative *-el*, < *būgan* (pp. *bogen*) (= G. *biegen* = Icel. *bjūga*, etc.), bow, bend, in part from the causative *bȳgan*, *bēgan*, ME. *beigen*, *beien*, etc., mod. E. dial. *bay* (= G. *beugen* = Icel. *beygja*, etc.: see *bay*^{9}), bend: see *bow*^{1}, *v.*, and cf. *bow*^{2}, *n.*] **1.** A hoop or ring; a piece of wood, metal, or other material bent into the form of a circle or half-circle, as a hoop for supporting the tilt of a boat, the cover of a wagon or cradle, etc. Specifically—**2.** The hoop forming the handle of a kettle or bucket.—**3.** One of the iron yokes which serve to suspend a life-car from the hawser on which it runs.—**4.** A stout iron yoke placed over heavy guns and fitting closely over the ends of the trunnions, to which it is attached by pins in the axis of the trunnions: used to raise the gun by means of the gin. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.—**5.** An arched support of a millstone.—**6**†. A wooden canopy formed of bows. *Halliwell.*

bail^1 (bāl), *v. t.* [< *bail*^{1}, *n.*] To provide with a bail; hoop.

bail^2 (bāl), *v. t.* [< ME. **baylen*, < OF. *bailler*, *baillier*, *bailier* = Pr. *bailar*, carry, conduct, control, receive, keep in custody, give, deliver, < L. *bajulare*, bear a burden, carry, ML. also conduct, control, rule, < *bajulus*, a bearer, carrier, porter, in ML. (> It. *bailo*, *balio* = Pg. *bailio* = Sp. Pr. *baile* = OF. *bail*, with ML. reflex *baillus*, *balius*, etc.) a governor, administrator, tutor, guardian, fem. *bajula* (> OF. *baille*, etc., ML. reflex *baila*), a governess, nurse. In E. the verb, in its customary senses, is rather from the noun: see *bail*^{2}, *n.*] **1.** In *law:* (*a*) To deliver, as goods, without transference of ownership, on an agreement, expressed or implied, that they shall be returned or accounted for. See *bailment.*

> If cloth be delivered (or in our legal dialect, *bailed*) to a tailor to make a suit of clothes. *Blackstone*, Com., II. 452.

(*b*) To set free, deliver, or liberate from arrest and imprisonment, upon security given that the person bailed shall appear and answer in court or satisfy the judgment given: applied to the action of the magistrate or the surety. The magistrate is said to *bail* a person (or to *admit him to bail*) when he liberates him from arrest or imprisonment, upon bond given with sureties. The surety is also said to *bail* the person whose release he procures by giving the bond.

> *Tit.* Let me be their bail. . . .
> *Sat.* Thou shalt not *bail* them.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 4.

> When they [the judges] had *bailed* the twelve bishops, the House of Commons, in great indignation, caused them immediately to be recommitted. *Clarendon.*

2. Figuratively, to release; liberate.

> Ne none there was to reskue her, ne none to *baile.*
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. ix. 7.

3. To be security for; secure; protect.

> We can *bail* him from the cruelty
> Of misconstruction. *Ford*, Fancies, v. 2.

To bail out, to procure the release of (a person) by acting as his bail.—**To bail over to keep the peace**, to require security from (a person) that he will keep the peace.

bail^2 (bāl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bayle*, *bale*, < ME. *bayle*, *baill* (ML. *ballium*, *balium*), < OF. *bail*, power, control, custody, charge, jurisdiction, also delivery, < *bailler*, *bailier*, conduct, control, etc., deliver. The noun is thus historically from the verb, though in E. the verb in some of its senses depends on the noun: see *bail*^{2}, *v.*] **1**†. Power; custody; jurisdiction.

> So did Diana and her maydens all
> Use silly Faunus, now within their *baile.*
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VII. vi. 49.

2. The keeping of a person in nominal custody on security that he shall appear in court at a specified time. The person is said to be *admitted to bail*, in which phrase, however, *bail* is now commonly thought of as the security given. See 3.
3. Security given to obtain the release of a prisoner from custody, pending final decision in the action against him. In civil cases a person arrested has always the right to give sufficient bail, and thereupon be released from custody. In criminal cases the defendant has also this right, as a rule, when the crime charged is a mere misdemeanor. Whether to bail one charged with treason or felony is usually in the discretion of the judge, and in some states bail is always denied to one held for a crime punishable with death. The security is in the form of a bond executed by responsible sureties, providing that the defendant shall appear at the order of the court under penalty of forfeiture of the sum named in the bond. The person bailed is regarded as but transferred from the custody of the law to that of his sureties, who may therefore seize and surrender him at any time. In civil cases there are several kinds of bail at common law, the chief being *common bail* and *special bail.* *Common bail*, or *bail below*, which is now disused, was given to the sheriff on a bail-bond entered into by two persons, on condition that the defendant appear at the day and in such place as the arresting process commands. *Special bail*, *bail above*, or *bail to the action*, is given by persons who undertake generally, after appearance of a defendant, that if he be condemned in the action he shall satisfy the debt, costs, and damages, or render himself to the proper person, or that they will do so for him. (*Wharton.*) In Scotland, bail in civil cases is called *caution* (which see).
4. Figuratively, security; guaranty.

> Doubtless this man hath *bail* enough to be no Adulterer.
> *Milton*, Tetrachordon, Works (1738), I. 251.

5. Liberation on bail: as, to grant *bail.*—**6.** The person or persons who provide bail, and thus obtain the temporary release of a prisoner. Persons who make a business of furnishing bail on payment of a fee often frequent law-courts. Formerly such persons wore straws in their shoes as a sign of their occupation; hence the term *straw bail*, used to designate fictitious or irresponsible professional bail.

> The *bail* must be real substantial bondsmen.
> *Blackstone.*

> The attorney whispered to Mr. Pickwick that he was only a *bail.* "A *bail!*" "Yes, my dear sir, half-a-dozen of 'em here. Bail you to any amount and only charge half-a-crown." *Dickens*, Pickwick Papers.

> Where those mysterious personages who were wont in the old times to perambulate the great saloon of the futile footsteps, Westminster Hall, with straws in their shoes, and whose occupation is not by any means gone now-a-days, are always in attendance in a philanthropic eagerness to render service to suffering humanity—or in other words, to become *bail* where *bail* is wanted, for a gratuity of half-a-crown to twelve and sixpence. *G. A. Sala.*

[*Bail*, being an abstract noun applicable to persons only by ellipsis, is not used in the plural.]—**Bail à longues années**, in *Canadian law*, a lease for more than nine years, termed also an *emphyteutic lease*, whereby the lessee enjoys for the term all the rights attached to the quality of proprietor, and can dispose of the property subject to the rights of the lessor.—**On bail**, on guaranties duly given for the appearance or production of a prisoner in court at the proper time: as, he was liberated *on bail.*

> His [Somerset's] friends attempted to obtain his release *on bail.* *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 672.

To admit to bail, or **to take bail for**, to release upon security given. See above, 2.—**To find bail**, to procure persons to act as bail. **To go bail.** (*a*) To act as bail or surety. (*b*) To vouch (for a thing): as, I'll *go bail* for that. **To hold to bail**, to oblige to find bail or go to jail. **To perfect** or **justify bail**, to prove by the oath of the person furnishing bail that, over and above his debts, he is worth the sum for which he is about to become security.

bail^3 (bāl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bayle* (still sometimes used archaically in def. 6), < ME. *bayle*, *baile*, *bail*, a barrier, palisade, prob. also a bar (= D. Flem. *balie*, a bar, rail), < OF. *bail*, *baile*, *baille*, a barrier, palisade, prob. also (as in mod. F. dial. *bail*) a bar, cross-bar (cf. Icel. *bagall*, an episcopal staff, crozier), prob. < L. *baculum*, *baculus*, a stick, rod, staff (see *baculus*, and cf. *bail*^{4}, < ML. **bacula*): see *bail*^{3}, *v.*, and cf. deriv. *bailey*^{1}. The noun *bail*^{3} in some senses may be from the verb, but all senses appear to depend ult. on that of a bar, or cross-bar.] **1**†. A bar; a cross-bar.

> Set them uppon some pearche or *bayle* of wood that they maye by that meanes the better keepe their feathers unbroken and eschue the dragging of their traines upon the ground.
> *Turberville*, Booke of Falconrie, p. 358. (*N. E. D.*)

2. In *cricket*, one of the two little bars or sticks, about 4 inches long, which are laid on the tops of the stumps, one end resting in the groove of one stump, and the other in that of the next. Since they fall with the lightest blow, they serve to indicate when the stumps have been struck.

> Old Bailey gravely sets up the middle stump again, and puts the *bails* on.
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 8.

3. A bar or pole to separate horses in a stable. —**4.** A framework for securing the head of a cow while she is being milked. [Australia.]—**5.** [The earliest use in E.] *Milit.:* (*a*) *pl.* The outer wall or line of defenses, originally often made of stakes; barriers; palisades. See *palisade.* Hence—(*b*) The space inclosed by the outer wall; the outer court of a castle or a fortified post: in this sense usually called *bailey.* See *bailey*^{1}.—**6.** A certain limit in a forest.

bail^3 (bāl), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *bale;* appar. < OF. *baillier*, inclose, shut in, bar, appar. < *baille*, a bar, cross-bar, barrier; in the second sense, directly < *bail*^{3}, *n.*, 5.] **1.** To bar in; confine. [Rare.]—**2.** To provide with a bail. —**To bail up.** (*a*) To secure the head (of a cow) in a bail while she is being milked. Hence—(*b*) To disarm preparatory to robbing; order to throw up the arms. [Australia.]

bail^4† (bāl), *n.* [< ME. *beyle*, **bayle* = D. *balie* = MLG. *balge*, *ballige*, *balleie*, LG. *balje*, a tub, bucket, = G. Dan. *balje* = Sw. *balja*, a tub, = It. *baglia*, a tub, bucket, < F. *baille*, naut. a tub, bucket, pail, prob. < ML. **bacula*, a bucket or tub (cf. *bacula*, a small boat), dim. of *baca*, *bacca*, a tub: see *back*^{3}. Cf. *bail*^{3}, prob. < L. *baculum.*] A bucket; a pail; especially, a bucket or other small vessel used to dip water out of a boat.

bail^4 (bāl), *v.* [Also less prop. *bale;* early mod. E. *baile*, *bayle* (= D. *balien*, *uit-balien*); from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* To remove (water), or free (a boat, etc.) from water, with a bail, bucket, basin, or other small vessel: usually with *out.*

II. *intrans.* To remove water, as from a boat or the like, with a bail or bucket.

bail^5†, etc. Obsolete and less proper spelling of *bale*^{1}, etc.

bailable (bā´la̤-bl), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *baleable*, *baileäble;* < *bail*^{2}, *v.* and *n.*, + *-able.*] **1.** Capable of being delivered; deliverable.—**2.** Capable of being set free upon giving bond with sureties; capable of being admitted to bail: used of persons.—**3.** Admitting of bail: as, a *bailable* offense.

bailage (bā´lāj), *n.* [Also *bailiage*, *balliage*, as if < AF. **bailiage*, ML. *balliagium:* see *bail*^{2}, *v.*, and *-age.*] A duty imposed upon the delivery of goods; an ancient duty received by the city of London for all goods and merchandise brought into or carried out of the port. *Chambers.*

bail-bond (bāl´bond), *n.* A bond or obligation given by a prisoner and his surety to insure the appearance of the former in court at the return of the writ.

bail-dock† (bāl´dok), *n.* [Prob. < *bail*^{3} + *dock*^{3}.] Formerly, at the Old Bailey in London, a small room taken from one of the corners of the court, and left open at the top, in which certain malefactors were placed during trial. Also spelled *bale-dock.*

> Penn and Mead, for their stout defence at their trial, were dragged into the *bale-dock*, and the Recorder proceeded to charge the jury during their detention there, urging for an excuse, that they were still within hearing of the Court. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XI. 87.

bailed† (bāld), *p. a.* [< *bail*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}.] Provided with a bail; hooped and covered, as a wagon.

bailee [illegible] [< [illegible]², v., + -ee¹.] In *law*, [illegible] goods are committed in [illegible]. He has a temporary possession of them and a qualified property in them for such [illegible].

bailer¹, *n.* [< *bail*² + *-er*¹.] See *bailor*.

bailer² (bā'lėr), *n.* [< *bail*⁴ + *-er*¹.] **1.** One who bails out water, or frees a boat from water. —**2.** A vessel used for bailing water.

> [illegible] a sponge and [illegible] may be sufficient, [illegible] effective pumps [illegible] [illegible] Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 1[illegible]4.

Also *baler*.

bailey¹ (bā'li), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *baily*, *bailie*, < ME. *baily*, *bailie*, *baillie*, *bailly*, *baili*, etc., an extended form (prob. after the ML. *balium*, *ballium*, a reflex of the OF. *bail*) of *bayle*, *bail*, mod. E. *bail*, a barrier, etc.: see *bail*³.] **1.** The external wall of defense about a feudal castle (see *bail*³); by extension, any of the circuits of walls other than a keep or donjon, that is, any line of defense other than the innermost one. —**2.** As used by later writers, the outer court or base-court of a castle; by extension, any court of a defensive post used with a distinctive epithet. The outer bailey contained the stables and often the chapel, etc., and communicated directly with the keep; the inner bailey, when there were only two, more commonly contained the chapel and sometimes a tilt-yard, exercise-ground, or the like. The entranceway to a castle, after passing the defenses of the barbican, led first into the outer bailey and thence into the inner bailey; but it was usual for the keep to have also a separate communication with the exterior. [The word is still retained in some proper names, as in the *Old Bailey*, the seat of the central criminal court of London, so called from the ancient *bailey* of the city wall between Lud Gate and New Gate, within which it was situated.]

Also *ballium*.

bailey²†, *n.* See *bailie*².

bailiage¹, *n.* See *bailage*.

bailiage², **bailliage** (bā'li-āj), *n.* [Formerly also *bailliage*, *bailage*, and *bal'iage* (cf. ML. *balliagium*, *bailliagium*, *baliatieum*), < F. *bailliage* (= Pr. *bailliatge* = Sp. *bailiage*), < *bailli*, a bailiff, bailie, + *-age*.] The jurisdiction or district of a bailiff or bailli; a bailiwick: now used chiefly (in the form *bailliage*) with reference to old French or to Swiss bailiwicks.

> At first four *bailliages* were created. *Brougham.*
>
> The several orders [in France] met in their *bailliages* in 1789 to choose their representatives [in the Assembly], and draw up their grievances and instructions.
> *John Morley*, Burke, p. 161.

bailiary, *n.* See *bailiery*.

bailie¹†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *bailey*¹.

bailie² (bā'li), *n.* [Now only as Sc., also spelled *baillie*, *baily*, early mod. E. also *baily*, *bailey*, *bayley*, etc., < ME. *baylie*, *bayly*, *baillie*, *baili*, *bailli*, < OF. *bailli*, earlier *baillif*, > E. *bailiff*, of which *bailie*² is thus a doublet: see *bailiff*.] **1†.** A bailiff.—**2.** In Scotland: (*a*†) The chief magistrate of a barony or part of a county, having functions equivalent to those of a sheriff. (*b*) A municipal officer or magistrate, corresponding to an alderman in England. He possesses a certain jurisdiction by common law as well as by statute. The criminal jurisdiction of the provost and bailies of royal burghs extends to breaches of the peace, drunkenness, adulteration of articles of diet, thefts not of an aggravated character, and other offenses of a less serious nature. Formerly, a person appointed by precept of sasine to give infeftment in land (a legal formality now abolished) was also called a *bailie*.

bailie³†, *n.* See *baily*³.

bailiery, **bailiary** (bā'li-ẹ-ri, -ā-ri), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bailliery*, etc., < F. as if **baillerie*, < *bailli*: see *bailie*² and *-ery*.] In *Scots law*, a bailie's jurisdiction. Also *bailliery*, *bailliary*.—**Letter of bailiery**, a commission by which a heritable [illegible] appoints [illegible] with the usual powers to hold courts, ap[illegible]

bailiff (bā'lif), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bayliff*, [illegible] *bailive*, etc., < ME. *baillif*, *bailif*, *bailyf*, [illegible] (ML. *ballivus*), < OF. *baillif* (later *bailli*, > E. *bailie*², q. v.), < ML. **bajulivus*, prop. adj., < [illegible] administrator, manager, guardian, [illegible] L. a carrier, porter: see *bail*², *v*.] [illegible] civil officer [illegible] [illegible]
2. [illegible] under steward on an estate [illegible] forests, direct husbandry operations, [illegible] rents, etc. Also called *bailiff of forests*, or *bailiff in husbandry*.—**3.** An officer of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.—**Bailiff of forests**, or **bailiff in husbandry**. See above, 2.—**High bailiff**, in England: (*a*) The chief officer of certain corporations. (*b*) The officer of a county court. (*c*) The officer who serves writs and the like in certain franchises not subject to the ordinary jurisdiction of the sheriff.—**Special bailiff**, a person named by a party in a civil suit for the purpose of executing some particular process therein, and appointed by the sheriff on the application of such party.—**Water-bailiff**, in England, an officer employed in protecting a river from poachers and from being fished at other times or in other ways than those permitted by law.

bailiffry† (bā'lif-ri), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bailivery*; < *bailiff* + *-ry*.] The office or jurisdiction of a bailiff.

bailiffship (bā'lif-ship), *n.* [< *bailiff* + *-ship*.] The office of bailiff.

bailiffwick† (bā'lif-wik), *n.* [< *bailiff* + *-wick*. Cf. *bailiwick*.] The office of a bailiff or a sheriff, or the district under his jurisdiction; a bailiwick.

bailing-machine (bā'ling-mạ-shēn''), *n.* A form of bail-scoop (which see).

bailiwick (bā'li-wik), *n.* [< ME. *bailie-*, *bayly-*, etc., + *-wike*, etc.; < *bailie*² + *-wick*.] The county within which a sheriff exercises his office; the precincts in which a bailiff has jurisdiction; the limits of a bailiff's authority, as (in England) a hundred, a liberty, or a forest over which a bailiff is appointed.

> There is a proper officer allreadye appoynted for these turnes, to witt the sheriff of the shire, whose peculiar office it is to walke continuallye up and downe his *balywick*, as ye would have a marshall. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

bailliage, *n.* [F.] See *bailiage*².

baillie¹†, *n.* See *bailey*¹.

baillie²†, *n.* See *bailie*².

baillie³†, *n.* See *baily*³.

baillie-brushkie (bā''li-brush'ki), *n.* [Native name in Alaska.] The parrakeet-auklet, *Phaleris* or *Ombria psittacula*. *H. W. Elliott.*

bailliery, **bailliary**, *n.* See *bailiery*.

baillon (F. pron. ba-lyôn'), *n.* [< F. *baillon*, a gag, of uncertain origin; either (1) dim. (as if < L. **baculo*, **baculon-*) of OF. *baille*, *bail*, a bar, barrier (see *bail*³); or (2), written *bâillon*, < *bâiller*, OF. *baailler*, *baailer* = Pr. *badaillar* = Cat. *badallar* = It. *sbadigliare*, gape (cf. ML. *badallum*, a gag), < ML. *badare*, gape, open the mouth: see *bay*⁴.] A gag; specifically, a piece of cork or other material used to keep the mouth open during operations, dental or surgical, in the mouth.

baillonné (ba-lyo-nā'), *a.* [< F. *bâillonné*, pp. of *bâillonner*, gag, < *bâillon*, a gag: see *baillon*.] In *her.*, holding a stick between the teeth: said of an animal used as a bearing.

bailment (bāl'ment), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bailement*, < OF. *baillement*, < *bailler*, deliver, bail: see *bail*², *v.*, and *-ment*.] **1.** The contract or legal relation which is constituted by the delivery of goods without transference of ownership, on an agreement expressed or implied that they be returned or accounted for, as a loan, a consignment, a delivery to a carrier, a pledge, a deposit for safe keeping, or a letting on hire.—**2.** The act of bailing a prisoner or an accused person; also, the record of or documents relating to such a bailing.

bailo (bä'i-lō), *n.* [It., < ML. *bajulus*, a manager, administrator, guardian, etc.: see *bail*², *v*.] The title of the Venetian Resident at the Ottoman Porte. *N. E. D.*

bailor, **bailer¹** (bā'lọr, -lėr), *n.* [< *bail*², *v.*, + *-or*, *-er*¹.] In *law*, one who delivers goods to another in bailment. See *bailment*, 1.

bail-piece (bāl'pēs), *n.* In *law*, a certificate issued to a person by a court attesting his acceptance as a surety in a case before it.

bail-scoop (bāl'sköp), *n.* [< *bail*⁴ + *scoop*.] A scoop pivoted at one end, fitted with valves, and so arranged that a large quantity of water may be raised by it through a short distance: used in draining and irrigating.

bailsman (bālz'man), *n.*; pl. *bailsmen* (-men). [< *bail's*, poss. of *bail*², *n.*, + *man*.] One who gives bail for another; a surety or bail.

baily¹† (bā'li), *n.* Obsolete spelling of *bailey*¹.

baily²† (bā'li), *n.* The regular English spelling of the word now used only in the Scotch spelling *bailie*. See *bailie*².

> Lausanne is under the canton of Berne, governed by a *baily* sent every three years from the senate of Berne.
> *Addison*, Travels in Italy.

baily³† (bā'li), *n.* [Also *bailie*, < ME. *bailie*, *baylie*, *baly*, *bailly*, *baillye*, *baillie*, *baili*, < OF. *bailie*, *baillie* = Pr. *bailia* = Sp. *bailia* = It. *balia* (ML. *balia*, *ballia*, *bailia*, *baillia*, *baylia*, *bayllia*), < ML. *bajulia*, the jurisdiction or office of a bailiff, < *bajulus*, an administrator, governor, bailiff: see *bail*² and *bailiff*, *bailie*².] **1.** The jurisdiction, authority, or office of a bailiff or bailie; hence, jurisdiction or authority, especially as delegated; stewardship.—**2.** The district of a bailiff or bailie; a bailiwick.

Baily's beads. See *bead*.

bain¹ (bān), *a.* [Now only E. dial., also written *bane*, < ME. *bayne*, *bayn*, *beyn*, < Icel. *beinn*, straight, direct, hospitable, = Norw. *bein*, straight, direct, easy to deal with.] **1.** Direct; near; short: as, that way's the *bainest* (*banest*) [Prov. Eng.]—**2†.** Ready; willing.

> Be thou buxom and right *bayn*.
> *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 168.

3†. Limber; pliant; flexible.

bain¹ (bān), *adv.* [E. dial., also *bane*, < ME. *bayn*, bain; from the adj.] **1.** Near by; at hand. [Prov. Eng.]—**2†.** Readily; willingly.

> The berne besily and *bane* blenkit hem about.
> *Gawan and Gologras*, i. 6 (in Pinkerton's Scottish Poems).

bain²† (bān), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bane*, < ME. *bayne*, *baine*, < OF. and F. *bain* = Pr. *banh* = Sp. *baño* = Pg. *banho* = It. *bagno* (> F. *bagne*, E. *bagnio*, q. v.), < L. *balneum*, a bath, bath-house: see *balneum*.] **1.** A bath, in any of the senses of that word.—**2.** A bagnio or brothel.

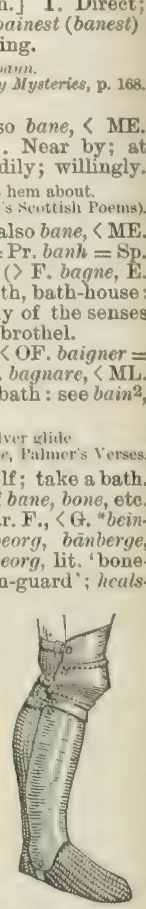
bain²† (bān), *v.* [< ME. *baynen*, < OF. *baigner* = Pr. Pg. *banhar* = Sp. *bañar* = It. *bagnare*, < ML. *balneare*, bathe, < L. *balneum*, a bath: see *bain*², *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To bathe; wash.

> He that in Eurotas' silver glide
> Doth *bain* his tress. *Greene*, Palmer's Verses.

II. *intrans.* To bathe one's self; take a bath.

bain³†, etc. Obsolete spelling of *bane*, *bone*, etc.

bainberg† (bān'bėrg), *n.* [Appar. F., < G. **beinberg* (not found) = AS. *bānbeorg*, *bānberge*, *bāngebeorg*, also called *scancgebeorg*, lit. 'bone- or leg-guard' (cf. *cinberge*, 'chin-guard'; *healsbeorh*, 'neck-guard,' hauberk: see *hauberk*), < *bān*, bone (= G. *bein*, leg), or *scanca*, shank, leg, + *beorgan*, protect.] A name given to the plate-armor of the leg below the knee, when first introduced. It was worn over the chain-mail, to protect the shin.



Bainberg worn over chausses of chain-mail. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

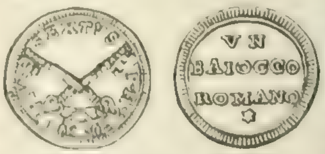
Baines's act. See *act*.

bainie (bā'ni), *a.* Scotch form of *bony*.

bain-marie (F. pron. bañ-ma-rē'), *n.* [F., formerly *bain de Marie*, < ML. *balneum Mariæ*, lit. bath of Mary; a fanciful name, perhaps in allusion to the 'gentle' heat. The second element is sometimes erroneously referred to L. *mare*, sea.] A vessel of any kind containing heated water, in which another vessel is placed in order to heat its contents gently, or with more regularity and evenness than if the heat were applied directly to the second vessel: used in some operations of cooking, manufacture, chemistry, etc. Also called *water-bath*.

bains†, *n. pl.* Another spelling of *banes*, obsolete form of *banns*. *Spenser.*

baiocco, **bajocco** (bä-yok'kọ̄), *n.*; pl. *baiocchi*, *bayocchi* (-kē). [Formerly in E. *baiock*, *byok* (after F. *baïocque*, *baioque*), < It. *baiocco*, *bajocco*, a small coin, so called from its color, < *baio*, *bajo*, brown bay: see *bay*⁶.] A small coin of the former Papal States, struck in both silver and copper, worth about a cent.



Obverse. Reverse.
(Baiocco of Pope Pius VI., British Museum. Size of the original.)

Bairam (bī-räm', bī'räm), *n.* [Formerly *bayram*, *beyram*, < Turk. *bairam*, *bayram*, *beiram*, < Pers. *bairām*.] The name of two festivals in the Mohammedan year, distinguished as the *lesser* and the *greater*. The *lesser Bairam* follows immediately after the fast strictly kept during the ninth month Ramadan, in the first three days of the tenth month, and is devoted to feasting, rejoicing, visiting, and gifts, very much as our Christmas holiday season is spent. The *greater Bairam* occurs on the tenth day of the twelfth month, and is everywhere observed with the slaughter of sheep and general festivity by those at home, simultaneously with the great sacrificial feast at Mecca concluding the ceremonies of the annual pilgrimage by the hadjis. Also spelled *Beiram*.

bairman†, *n.* See *bareman*.

bairn (bãrn), *n.* [Sc. form of the reg. E. *barn*^{2} (now only dial.), < ME. *barn*, *bern*, < AS. *bearn* (= OS. *barn* = OFries. *barn* = OD. *baren* = OHG. MHG. *barn* = Icel. Sw. Dan. *barn* = Goth. *barn*), a child, < *beran*, E. *bear*^{1}.] A child; a son or daughter. See *barn*^{2}. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

> Think, like good Christians, on your *bairns* and wives. *Dryden.*

> As she annunciated to her *bairns* the upshot of her practical experience, she pulled from her pocket the portions of tape which showed the length and breadth of the various rooms at the hospital house. *Trollope.*

Bairns' part of gear. In *Scots law*, same as *legitim.*

bairnliness (bãrn'li-nes), *n.* [< **bairnly* (< *bairn* + -*ly*^{1}) + -*ness.*] Childishness; the state of being a child or like a child. [Scotch.]

bairntime (bãrn'tīm), *n.* [Sc., < ME. *barn-team, barn-tem*, etc., < AS. *bearn-teám* (= OFries. *barn-tām*), a family, < *bearn*, child, bairn, + *teám*, family: see *bairn* and *team.*] A family of children. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

> Thae bonnie *bairntime* Heav'n has lent. *Burns*, A Dream.

bairnwort (bãrn'wėrt), *n.* A name for the common English daisy, *Bellis perennis.*

baisemain† (bāz'mān), *n.* [F., < *baiser*, kiss (< L. *basiare*, kiss, < *basium*, a kiss), + *main*, < L. *manus*, hand.] A kissing of the hands; in the plural, compliments; respects. *Spenser.*

baisement†, *n.* Same as *baisemain.*

bait^1 (bāt), *v.* [< ME. *baiten, beiten, bayten, beyten* (= OF. *beter*, bait, in comp. *abeter*, urge on, abet, > E. *abet*, q. v.), < Icel. *beita*, feed, hunt, as with hounds or hawks, bait, as a hook (= Sw. *beta* = Dan. *bede*, bait, = AS. *bǣtan*, also *gebǣtan*, bridle, curb (cf. *bātian*, bait, < *bāt*, bait), = MD. *beeten* = OHG. *beizen, beizzen*, MHG. G. *beizen*, bait), lit. cause to bite, < *bīta* = AS. *bītan*, E. *bite*: see *bite*. In senses 5 and 6 the verb is from the noun. Cf. *bate*^{5}.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To cause to bite; set on (a dog) to bite or worry (another animal).—**2.** To provoke and harass by setting on dogs; set a dog or dogs to worry or fight with for sport, as an animal that is hampered or confined: as, to *bait* a bull or a bear.

> We'll *bait* thy bears to death. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., v. 1.

3. To set upon, as a dog upon a captive animal; hence, to harass in any way; annoy; nag; badger; worry.

> As chained beare whom cruell dogs doe *bait.*
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. xii. 35.

> How oft have I been *baited* by these peers,
> And dare not be revenged.
> *Marlowe*, Edward II., ii. 2.

> *Baited* thus to vexation, I assum'd
> A dulness of simplicity. *Ford*, Fancies, iv. 2.

4. To feed; give a portion of food and drink to, especially upon a journey: as, to *bait* horses.

> The Sunne, that measures heaven all day long,
> At night doth *baite* his steedes the Ocean waves emong.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. i. 32.

5. To put a bait on or in: as, to *bait* a hook, line, snare, or trap.

> Many sorts of fishes feed upon insects, as is well known to anglers, who *bait* their hooks with them. *Ray.*

6†. To allure by a bait; catch; captivate: as, "to *bait* fish," *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 1.

> Do their gay vestments his affections *bait?*
> *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 1.

> But this day she *baited*
> A stranger, a grave knight, with her loose eyes.
> *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iv. 2.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To act in a worrying or harassing manner.—**2.** To take food; feed.—**3.** To stop at an inn, while on a journey, to feed the horses, or for rest and refreshment.

> Thence *baiting* at Newmarket, stepping in at Audley End to see that house againe, I slept at Bishops Strotford, and the next day home. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 13, 1677.

bait^1 (bāt), *n.* [< ME. *bait, bayte, beite, beyte*, < Icel. *beita*, f., bait (cf. *beit*, neut., a pasture), (= AS. *bāt*, bait, = MHG. *beiz, beize*, hunting), < *beita*, feed, bait: see the verb. The E. noun is in part directly from the E. verb.] **1.** Any substance, as an attractive morsel of food, placed on a hook or in a trap to allure fish or other animals to swallow the hook or to enter the trap, and thereby be caught; specifically, worms, small fishes, etc., used in fishing. Hence —**2.** An allurement; enticement; temptation.

> I do not like that ring from him to her,
> I mean to women of her way; such tokens
> Rather appear as *baits* than royal bounties.
> *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, ii. 2.

> Their riper years were knowne to be unmov'd with the *baits* of preferment. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

> The chief *bait* which attracted a needy sycophant to the court was the hope of obtaining, as the reward of servility and flattery, a royal letter to an heiress. *Macaulay.*

3. A portion of food and drink; a slight or informal repast. (*a*) Refreshment taken on a journey, by man or beast.

> If you grow dry before you end your business, pray take a *bait* here: I've a fresh hogshead for you.
> *B. Jonson*, Scornful Lady.

(*b*) A luncheon; food eaten by a laborer during his shift. [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** A halt for refreshment or rest in the course of a journey.

> The tediousness of a two hours' *bait* at Petty France, in which there was nothing to be done but to eat without being hungry, and loiter about without anything to see, next followed. *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, p. 123.

5†. A refreshment or refresher.

> A pleasaunt companion is a *bait* in a journy.
> *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 198.

6†. A hasty meal; a snack.

> He rather took a *bait* than made a meal at the inns of court, whilst he studied the laws therein.
> *Fuller*, Worthies (ed. 1840), II. 507. (*N. E. D.*)

7. Short for *whitebait.*

bait^2**†**, etc. An obsolete form of *bate*^{1}, etc.

bait-box (bāt'boks), *n.* **1.** A small box in which anglers carry worms or small bait for fish.—**2.** A tank in which bait for fish is taken to the fishing-ground.

baiter (bā'tėr), *n.* One who baits or worries (animals); hence, a tormentor; a tease.

baith (bāth), *a.*, *pron.*, or *conj.* A Scotch form of *both.*

baiting (bā'ting), *n.* [< ME. *baiting, bayting*, etc.: verbal n. of *bait*^{1}.] **1.** The act of worrying a chained or confined animal with dogs. Hence—**2.** The act of worrying and harassing; persistent annoyance.—**3.** The act of halting on a journey for rest and food for either man or beast.—**4.** The act of furnishing a trap, hook, etc., with bait.

bait-mill (bāt'mil), *n.* A mill used by American fishermen for cutting mackerel, salted herrings, etc., into small pieces for bait. It consists of a roller armed with knives and inclosed in an upright wooden box, and is worked by a crank on the outside.

bait-poke (bāt'pōk), *n.* In *coal-mining*, the bag in which bait or luncheon is carried into the mine.

baittle (bā'tl), *a.* A Scotch form of *battle*^{3}.

baitylos, *n.* See *bætylus.*

baize (bāz), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bays, bayes, bease, baies*, < OF. *baies* (Godefroy), pl., also in sing. *baye* (Cotgrave), baize (whence also D. *baai*, LG. *baje* (> G. *boi*) = Sw. *boj* = Dan. *baj* = Russ. *baika*, baize; cf. dim. Sp. *bayeta* = Pg. *baeta* = It. *bajetta*, baize), < *bai* (= Sp. *bayo* = Pg. *baio* = It. *bajo*), bay-colored. The word is thus prop. pl. of *bay*^{6}, formerly used also in the singular: see *bay*^{6}.] **1.** A coarse woolen stuff with a nap on one side, and dyed in plain colors, usually red or green. Baize (or bay) was first manufactured in England in 1561, under letters patent issued to certain refugees from the Netherlands, who had settled at Sandwich and other places and were skilled in weaving. Baize is now chiefly used for linings, table-covers, curtains, etc.; but when first introduced it was a much thinner and finer material, and was used for clothing. See *bay*^{6}. **2.** Any article, as a table-cover, a curtain, etc., made of baize; specifically, in theaters, the plain curtain lowered at the end of a play.

baize (bāz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *baized*, ppr. *baizing.* [< *baize*, *n.*] To cover or line with baize.

bajadere, *n.* See *bayadere.*

bajdarka, *n.* Same as *bidarkee.*

Bajimont's Roll. See *Bagimont's Roll*, under *roll.*

bajjerkeit (baj'ėr-kīt), *n.* [< Beng. *bajrakit* (Hunter).] A name of the *Manis pentadactyla* or scaly ant-eater, an edentate mammal of Africa.

bajocco, *n.* See *baiocco.*

bajra^1 (buj'rä̤), *n.* [Hind. and Beng. *bajrā.*] Same as *budgero.*

bajra^2, **bajri** (baj'rä̤, -rē̤), *n.* [Also written *bajree, bajeree, bajury*, repr. Hind. *bājra* or *bājri*, also *bājrā*; *bājri* prop. denotes a smaller kind, which ripens earlier.] A species of millet, *Pennisetum typhoideum*, much used in the East Indies, especially for feeding cattle and horses.

bajulate† (baj'ụ-lāt), *v. t.* [< L. *bajulatus*, pp. of *bajulare*, bear a burden: see *bail*^{2}.] To carry to some other place, as in badgering (which see).

bake (bāk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *baked*, ppr. *baking.* [< ME. *baken*, < AS. *bacan* (pret. *bōc*, pp. *bacen*) = D. *bakken* = LG. *bakken* = Fries. *backe* = OHG. *bacchan*, MHG. *bachen*, G. *backen* = Icel. *baka* = Sw. *baka* = Dan. *bage*, bake, prob. = Gr. *φώγειν*, roast, parch.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cook by dry heat in a closed place, such as an oven: primarily used of this manner of cooking bread, but afterward applied to potatoes, apples, etc., and also flesh and fish: to be distinguished from *roast* (which see).

> I have *baked* bread upon the coals. Isa. xliv. 19

2. To harden by heat, either in an oven, kiln, or furnace, or by the sun's heat: as, to *bake* bricks or pottery.—**3†.** To harden by cold.

> They *bake* their sides upon the cold hard stone.
> *Spenser.*

> The earth
> When it is *bak'd* with frost.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To do the work of baking.

> I keep his house; and I wash, wring, brew, *bake*, . . . and do all myself. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 4.

2. To undergo the process of baking.

bake (bāk), *n.* [< *bake*, *v.* Cf. *batch*^{1}.] A baking.

> After this Esau finished the oven, and accomplished a *bake* of bread therein. *Three in Norway*, p. 126

bakeboard (bāk'bōrd), *n.* A board on which dough is kneaded and rolled out in making bread.

baked-apple (bākt'ap'l), *n.* A name given in Labrador to the dried fruit of the *Rubus Chamæmorus*, or cloudberry.

baked-meat†, bake-meat† (bākt'-, bāk'mēt), *n.* [Prop. *baked meat*; < *baked* + *meat.*] **1.** Food prepared by baking; a dish of baked meat or food.

> In the uppermost basket there was of all manner of *bake-meats* for Pharaoh. Gen. xl. 17.

> Thrift, thrift, Horatio! the funeral *bak'd meats*
> Did coldly furnish forth the marriage tables.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2.

2. A meat-pie.

> You speak as if a man
> Should know what fowl is coffin'd in a *bak'd-meat*
> Afore you cut it up. *Webster*, White Devil, iv. 1.

bakehouse (bāk'hous), *n.* [E. dial. also *backhouse*; < ME. *bak-house*, *bachouse* (= LG. *backhus*), < AS. *bæchūs*, < *bacan*, bake, + *hūs*, house.] A building or an apartment used for the preparing and baking of bread, etc.

bake-meat†, *n.* See *baked-meat.*

baken† (bā'kn). An obsolete past participle of *bake.*

baker (bā'kėr), *n.* [< ME. *baker*, *bakere*, < AS. *bæcere* (= OS. *bakkeri* = D. *bakker* = G. *bäcker*, *becker* = Icel. *bakari* = Sw. *bagare* = Dan. *bager*), < *bacan*, bake: see *bake* and *-er*^{1}. Hence *bakester*, *backster*^{1}, *baxter.*] **1.** One who bakes; specifically, one whose business it is to make bread, biscuit, etc.—**2.** A small portable tin oven used in baking. [U. S.]—**3.** The popular name of the flesh-fly, *Sarcophaga carnaria.*—**Bakers' dozen,** thirteen reckoned as a dozen. It was customary for bakers, like some other tradesmen, to give 13 for 12, the extra piece being called among bakers the *in-bread* or *to-bread.* Brewer says the custom originated when heavy penalties were inflicted for short weights, bakers giving the extra bread to secure themselves.—**Bakers' itch,** a species of psoriasis, so called when it is confined to the back of the hand. It often appears in bakers.—**Bakers' salt,** subcarbonate of ammonia, or smelling-salts, so called from its being used by bakers as a substitute for yeast in the manufacture of some of the finer kinds of bread.

baker-foot (bā'kėr-fůt), *n.*; pl. *baker-feet* (-fēt). [Cf. *baker-legged.*] An ill-shaped or distorted foot: as, "bow-legs and *baker-feet*," *Jer. Taylor* (?), Artif. Handsomeness (1662), p. 79.

baker-kneed (bā'kėr-nēd), *a.* Same as *baker-legged.*

baker-legged (bā'kėr-legd), *a.* Disfigured by having crooked legs, or legs that bend inward at the knees.

bakery (bā'kėr-i), *n.*; pl. *bakeries* (-iz). [< *bake* + *-ery.*] **1.** The trade of a baker. [Rare.]—**2.** A place used for making bread, etc., or for the sale of bakers' goods; a bakehouse or baker's establishment; a baker's shop.

bakester†, *n.* [Also *backster*, *baxter* (whence the proper name *Baxter*), < ME. *bakestere*, *bacster*, *baxter*, usually masc., < AS. *baecestre* (fem. in form, but masc. in use), a baker, < *bacan*, bake, + *-es-tre*, E. *-ster.*] A baker; properly, a female baker: as, "brewesteres and *bakesteres*," *Piers Plowman.* In Scotland commonly written *baxter*: as, *baxter* wives.

bakestone (bāk'stōn), *n.* [E. dial., also *backstone.*] A flat stone or slate on which cakes are baked. [Prov. Eng.]

bakey (bā'ki), *n.* [Sc., also *bakie* and *baikie*, dim. of *back*^{3}, *n.*] A square wooden vessel, narrower at the bottom than at the top, and with a handle on each of two opposite sides, used for carrying coals, ashes, etc.; a wooden coal-scuttle. Also spelled *bakie* and *baikie.* See *back*^{3}, 3. [Scotch.]

bakhshish, *n.* See *bakshish*.

baking (bā'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bake*.] 1. The act of cooking in an oven.—2. The quantity baked at one time; a batch: as, a *baking* of bread. Also called *bake* and *batch*.

baking-powder (bā'king-pou"dėr), *n.* Any powder used as a substitute for yeast in raising bread, cakes, etc. Baking-powders are composed of bicarbonate of sodium or potassium mixed with a dry acid capable of setting carbonic acid free when the mixture is moistened.

bakshish, bakhshish (bak'shēsh), *n.* [Also *backshish, backsheesh, bukshish*, etc., ‹ Turk. Ar. Hind. *bakhshīsh*, ‹ Pers. *bakhshīsh*, a present, ‹ *bakhshīdan*, give.] In the East, a present or gratuity in money.

> We promised him *backsheesh* for a sight of the sacred book. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 94.

> "*Bakhshish*," says a modern writer, "is a fee or present which the Arabs (he here means the Egyptians, who got the word from the Persians through the Turks) claim on all occasions for services you render them, as well as for services they have rendered you. This *bakhshish*, in fact, is a sort of alms or tribute, which the poor Arab believes himself entitled to claim from every respectable-looking person." *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 23.

bakufu (bak'ū-fö), *n.* [‹ Jap. *baku*, curtain, + *fū*, office.] Curtain-government, that is, the government or council of the former shoguns of Japan: so called in allusion to the curtain used in time of war to screen off that part of the camp occupied by the general or shogun. See *shogun*.

> On the 3rd of June the Shôgun had an audience of the Mikado. His majesty's speech on the occasion was as follows: "The duties of the *bakufu* are on the one hand to govern the empire in peace, and on the other to subjugate the barbarians." *F. O. Adams*, Japan, I. 384.

bal (bâl), *n.* [Formerly also *ball*, ‹ Corn. *bal*, a mine (Pryce), a cluster of mines (Borlase).] A mine. [Cornwall.]

bal. An abbreviation of *balance*.

balaam (bā'lam), *n.* [In allusion to Balaam and his "dumb ass speaking with man's voice" (Num. xxii. 28–30; 2 Pet. ii. 16).] 1. Matter regarding marvelous and incredible events inserted in a newspaper to fill space. [English printers' cant.]

> *Balaam* is the cant name for asinine paragraphs about monstrous productions of nature and the like, kept standing in type to be used whenever the real news of the day leave an awkward space that must be filled up somehow. *Lockhart*, Life of Scott, lxx.

2. Same as *balaam-box*.

> Bring in *Balaam*, and place him on the table. *J. Wilson*, Noctes Ambros., II. xxvi.

balaam-box, balaam-basket (bā'lam-boks, -bas"ket), *n.* An editor's depository for worthless matter, rejected writings, etc.

> Who can doubt that . . . an Essay for the Edinburgh Review, in "the old unpolluted English language," would have been consigned, by the editor, to his *balaam-basket!* *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 17.

Balaamite† (bā'lam-īt), *n.* [‹ *Balaam* (Num. xxii.) + *-ite*².] One who makes a profession of religion for the sake of gain: in allusion to the prophet Balaam.

Balaamitical† (bā-lam-it'i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a Balaamite.

Bala beds. See *bed*¹.

balachan (bal'a-chan), *n.* Same as *balachong*.

balachong (bal'a-chong), *n.* [‹ Malay *bālachān*.] A substance composed of small fishes or shrimps pounded up with salt and spices, and then dried. It is much used in the East as a condiment for rice. Also *balachan*, *bala*[illegible]*ong*, *bala*[illegible].

[illegible] Whale-[illegible]

baladine, *n.* See [illegible].

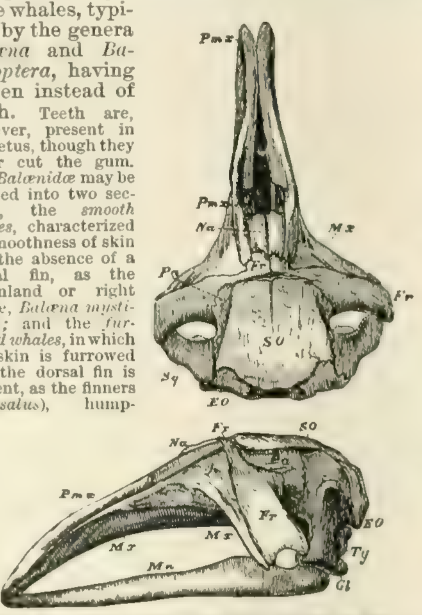
Balæna (ba-lē'-[illegible] [illegible] out furrows, and no dorsal fin. It contains the Greenland or arctic whale, *B. mysticetus*, and several other species found in all seas. See cuts under *ankylosis* and *Balænidæ*.

Balæniceps (ba-lē'ni-seps), *n.* [NL., ‹ L. *balæna*, a whale, + *-ceps*, ‹ *caput*, head.] A genus of grallatorial altricial birds, of which the type and only known member is the shoebill or whalehead of Africa, *B. rex*, comparatively lately discovered on the upper part of the White Nile. The genus is the type of a family *Balænicipidæ*, of somewhat uncertain position, probably near the storks. The bird is remarkable for its enormous vaulted beak, which is much longer than the head. Little is known of its habits and economy. It is a large species, standing upward of 3 feet high. The bill somewhat resembles that of the boat-billed heron, *Cancroma cochlearia*. See cut in preceding column.

Balænicipidæ (ba-lē-ni-sip'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Balæniceps* (*-cip-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of birds, of which the genus *Balæniceps* is the type and only known representative. It belongs to the altricial or herodionine series of wading birds, and is probably nearly related to the *Ciconiidæ*, or storks.

balænid (bal'ē-nid), *n.* A cetacean of the family *Balænidæ*; any right whale.

Balænidæ (ba-lē'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Balæna* + *-idæ*.] A family of right whales, or true whalebone whales, typified by the genera *Balæna* and *Balænoptera*, having baleen instead of teeth. Teeth are, however, present in the fetus, though they never cut the gum. The *Balænidæ* may be divided into two sections, the *smooth whales*, characterized by smoothness of skin and the absence of a dorsal fin, as the Greenland or right whale, *Balæna mysticetus*; and the *furrowed whales*, in which the skin is furrowed and the dorsal fin is present, as the finners (*Physalus*), humpbacked whales (*Megaptera*), and rorquals or piked whales (*Balænoptera*). The term is sometimes restricted to the first of these sections, the other whalebone whales then constituting a separate family, *Balænopteridæ*. See *whale*.



Skull of Fetal Whale (*Balæna australis*), side and top view.

Eo, exoccipital; *Fr*, frontal; *Gl*, glenoid; *Mn*, mandible; *Mx*, maxilla; *Na*, nasal; *Pa*, parietal; *Pmx*, premaxilla; *Sq*, squamosal; *So*, supra-occipital; *Ty*, tympanic.

Balæninæ (bal-ē-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Balæna* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Balænidæ*, typified by the genus *Balæna*, containing only the smooth right whales. See *Balænidæ*.

Balænoidea (bal-ē-noi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Balæna* + *-oidea*.] One of the three primary groups into which the *Cetacea* are divisible, the other two being the *Delphinoidea* and the *Phocodontia*. It embraces the right whales (*Balæna*) and the fin-whales (*Balænoptera*, etc.).

Balænoptera (bal-ē-nop'te-rä), *n.* [NL., ‹ L. *balæna*, a whale, + Gr. *πτερόν*, a wing.] A genus of whalebone whales, containing the several species of piked whales, rorquals, finners, finbacks, or razor-backs, so called from their long, sharp, falcate dorsal fin. They are found in all seas. Some are very large, as *B. sibbaldi*, which attains a length of 80 feet. The flippers have 4 digits; the baleen is short and coarse; the skin of the throat is folded; the head is small, flat, and pointed; the body is long and slender, and the cervical vertebræ are free. Common Atlantic species are *B. musculus* and *B. borealis*. The whalebone is of comparatively little value.

balænopterid (bal-ē-nop'te-rid), *n.* A cetacean of the family *Balænopteridæ*.

Balænopteridæ (bal"ē-nop-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Balænoptera* + *-idæ*.] The furrowed whalebone whales; a family of mysticete cetaceans, typified by the genus *Balænoptera*, having the throat pleated, the dorsal fin developed, the cervical vertebræ free or incompletely ankylosed, the flippers with only 4 digits, and the baleen short and coarse. It contains the humpbacked and the finner whales, sometimes respectively made types of the subfamilies *Megapterinæ* and *Balænopterinæ*.

Balænopterinæ (bal-ē-nop-te-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Balænoptera* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of whalebone whales, typified by the genus *Balænoptera*. (*a*) A subfamily of *Balænidæ*, including the furrowed as distinguished from the smooth right whales or *Balæninæ*. (*b*) A subfamily of *Balænopteridæ*, including the finner whales as distinguished from the humpbacked whales or *Megapterinæ*, having a high, erect, falcate dorsal fin, and 4 digits of not more than 6 phalanges.

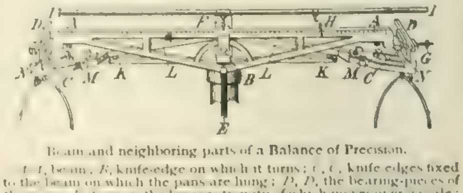
balafo (bal'a-fō), *n.* [Native name.] A musical instrument of the Senegambian negroes, consisting of graduated pieces of wood placed over gourds to increase their resonance. Its compass is two octaves.

balalaika (bal-a-lī'kä), *n.* [= F. *balaleïka* = G. *balalaika*, repr. Russ. *balalaika*.] A musical instrument of very ancient Slavic origin, common among the Russians and Tatars, and, according to Niebuhr, also in Egypt and Arabia. It is of the guitar kind, and has two, three, or four strings, giving a minor chord. (*Mendel.*) It is now most used by the gipsies of eastern Europe.

> The dances of the gipsies, accompanied by the music of the *balalaika*, and clapping of hands. *A. J. C. Hare*, Studies in Russia, vi.

Bala limestone. See *limestone*.

balance (bal'ans), *n.* [‹ ME. *balance, balaunce*, early mod. E. also *ballance, belaunce*, etc., ‹ OF. *balance*, F. *balance* = Pr. *balansa* = Sp. *balanza*, *balance* = Pg. *balança* = It. *bilancia*, ‹ LL. **bilancia*, a balance, ‹ *bilanx* (acc. *bilancem*), adj., in *libra bilanx*, a balance having two scales, ‹ L. *bi-*, *bis*, twice, + *lanx*, a dish, scale of a balance. See *bi-*², *lance*², *launce*², and *auncel*.] 1. An instrument for determining the weight of bodies as compared with an assumed unit-mass. In its simplest and most scientific form it consists of a horizontal lever, having its fulcrum (which is a knife-edge) just above the center of gravity of the whole balance, and carrying two pans suspended as delicately as possible (preferably from knife-edges) at equal distances on the right and left of the fulcrum. It also carries a tongue-pointer or index (a slender rod) rigidly attached to the middle of the beam or lever, and extending vertically up or down. Except in coarse balances, there is a divided scale, over which the end of the tongue moves in the oscillations of the balance. All delicate balances are protected from currents of air by glass cases, and they have contrivances for steadying the pans, and often for removing the knives from their bearings and for replacing them. Exceedingly delicate balances are sometimes inclosed in vacuum-chambers, and have machinery for changing the weights. In using the balance, the substance to be weighed is placed in one pan or scale and the weights are put in the other, and different combinations of weights are tried until the pointer oscillates at equal distances to one side and the other of the position it has when the scales are empty. In chemical balances the last adjustment is obtained by moving a minute weight, or rider, to different points on the decimally graduated beam. The figure shows the beam of a balance of precision. It is so formed as to combine stiffness with lightness, and there are various adjustments for moving the center of gravity, the knife-edges, etc. Other things being equal, the greater the length of the arms and the smaller the distance of the center of gravity below the center of suspension, the greater will be the sensibility of the balance or the angular amount of the deviation produced with a given slight addition to either scale. The degree of sensibility to be desired depends upon the use to which the instrument is to be put. Such a balance as is employed in accurate chemical analysis will indicate a difference of weight of a tenth or hundredth of a milligram.



Beam and neighboring parts of a Balance of Precision.

A A, beam; *B*, knife-edge on which it turns; *C*, *C*, knife-edges fixed to the beam on which the pans are hung; *D*, *D*, the bearing-pieces of the pans; *E*, tongue, the lower extremity of which moves over a scale; *F*, screw with a nut for raising and lowering the center of gravity: this has no connection with the horizontal rod *I I*; *G*, screw with a nut for carrying the center of gravity toward one or the other pan; *H*, a rider, or little weight, whose value depends on its position on the beam, which it straddles; *I I*, rod sliding horizontally, with a hook to take up and set down the rider; *K K*, piece which raises and lowers the levers, *L*, *L*; *L*, *L*, levers to take the beam and pans simultaneously off their bearings when the weights are to be changed; *M*, *M*, knobs supporting the beam when the levers, *L*, *L*, are raised; *N*, *N*, Y's supporting the pans when the levers, *L*, *L*, are raised. Many balances have arrangements for adjusting the relative positions of the three knives, but these are discarded in the larger balances.

> I have in equal *balance* justly weigh'd
> What wrongs our arms may do, what wrongs we suffer.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

2. Any apparatus for weighing, as a steelyard or a spring-balance.—3. One of the scales of a balance; in the plural, scales.

> And I beheld, and lo a black horse; and he that sat on him had a pair of *balances* in his hand. Rev. vi. 5.

> Take a pinte of air; and weigh it against a pinte of water, and you will see the *ballance* of the last go down a main. *Digby*, Nat. Bodies, iii. 19. (*N. E. D.*)

4. The act of weighing mentally; the act of comparing or estimating two things as in a balance.

Upon a fair *balance* of the advantages on either side.
Bp. Atterbury.

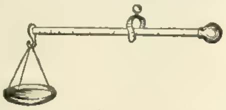
5. An equivalent or equalizing weight; that which is put into one scale to offset the weight in the other; the weight necessary to make up the difference between two unequal weights; a counterpoise, literally or figuratively. Specifically—**6.** In *mining*, a counterpoise or counterweight used in such a way as to assist the engine in lifting the load.—**7.** The part of a clock or watch which regulates the beats: formerly, a pin oscillating on its center, and thus resembling the beam of a balance; now, a wheel. See *balance-wheel*.—**8.** The arithmetical difference between the two sides of an account: as, to strike a *balance*.—**9.** The sum or amount necessary to balance the two sides of an account, usually spoken of as a *debit* or a *credit balance*: as, I have still a *balance* at my banker's; a *balance* still due.—**10.** A surplus; a remainder; the rest; the residue; what remains or is left over: as, he bequeathed the *balance* of his estate to A. B.; the *balance* of a meal. [A colloquial use, of commercial origin.]—**11.** A balanced condition; a state of equilibrium or equipoise: as, to lose one's *balance*.

His credit now in doubtfull *ballaunce* hong.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 3.

12. Harmonious arrangement or adjustment; just proportion, especially in the arts of design.—**13.** [*cap.*] In *astron.*, a sign of the zodiac, called in Latin Libra, which the sun enters at the equinox in September.—**Aërostatic balance.** See *aerostatic*.—**Automaton balance.** See *automaton*.—**Balance of power**, in *international law*, a distribution and an opposition of forces among nations forming part of one system, such that no state shall be in a position, either alone or united with others, to impose its own will on any other state or interfere with its independence. (*Ortolan.*) The leading rule by which it has been sought to effect this in Europe has been to oppose every new arrangement which threatens either materially to augment the strength of one of the greater powers or to diminish that of another.

The meaning of the *balance of power* is this: that any European state may be restrained from pursuing plans of acquisition, or making preparations looking towards future acquisitions, which are judged to be hazardous to the independence and national existence of its neighbors.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 43.

Balance of probabilities, the excess of reasons for believing one of two alternatives over the reasons for believing the other. It is measured by the logarithm of the ratio of the chances in favor of a proposition to the chances against it.—**Balance of trade**, the difference between the amount or value of the commodities exported from and imported into a country. The balance is said to be *favorable for* or *in favor of* a country when the value of its exports exceeds that of its imports, and *unfavorable* when the value of its imports exceeds that of its exports.—**Bent-lever balance.** See *tangent-balance*.—**Compensation balance.** See *compensation*.—**Danish balance**, a weighing apparatus somewhat resembling the steelyard, but differing from it in having the fulcrum movable, the weight being at one end and the load at the other; the loop by which it is suspended is shifted along the beam until equilibrium is established. The weight of the substance in the scale-pan is indicated by the point at which the fulcrum is placed when the instrument is in equilibrium.—**Electric balance.** See *absolute electrometer*, under *electrometer*; *differential galvanometer*, under *galvanometer*; *induction-balance*; *Wheatstone's bridge*, under *resistance*.—**Expansive balance**, a compensation-balance in watches, consisting of a compound rim whose outer and inner portions are made of metals having different rates of expansion by heat. This arrangement serves to counteract the effects of variations of temperature upon the speed of the watch.—**False balance**, a balance having arms of unequal length, or of equal length and unequal weight, so that its positions when empty and when carrying equal weights in the two pans are different.—**Hydraulic balance.** See *hydraulic*.—**Hydrostatic balance.** See *hydrostatic*.—**Hygrometric balance.** See *hygrometric*.—**Roberval's balance**, a balance having two horizontal beams one over the other, connected at their extremities by joints to vertical pieces, so that the whole forms a linked parallelogram. The scales are at the top. The advantage of the contrivance is, that it makes it a matter of indifference at what point on the pan the object to be weighed, or the counterpoise, is placed. An improved form of this balance is commonly used to weigh articles sold by druggists.—**Roman balance**, a steelyard (which see).—**Spring-balance**, a contrivance for determining the weight of any article by observing the amount of deflection or compression which it produces upon a helical steel spring properly adjusted and fitted with an index working against a graduated scale. Another form of spring-balance is made in the shape of the letter C, the upper end being suspended by a ring, and the lower end affording attachment for the hook whereby the object is suspended. As the bow opens a finger traverses a graduated arc and registers the weight.—**Thermic** or **actinic balance.** Same as *bolometer*.—**To cast the balance**, to turn the scale; cause one scale to preponderate: often used figuratively. *South*; *Dryden*.—**To hold in balance**, to keep in a state of uncertainty or suspense.


Danish Balance.

She wolde not fonde
To *holde* no wight *in balaunce*
By halfe worde ne by countenaunce.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 1020.

To lay in balance, to put up as a pledge or security.

Ye wolde nat forgon his aqueyntance
For mochel good, I dar *leye in balaunce*
Al that I have in my possessioun.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 58.

To pay a balance, to pay the difference and make two accounts equal.—**Torsion-balance**, an instrument for measuring certain electrical forces and the intensity of magnets. It consists of a magnetic needle suspended by a silk thread or a very fine wire in a glass cylinder, of which the circumference is graduated. The force or magnet to be measured is applied to one side of the cylinder, either inside or outside, and its intensity is indicated by the amount of deflection of the suspended needle, which is caused to exert a force of torsion on the thread or wire which supports it. (See also *alloy-balance*, *assay-balance*, *coin-balance*, *micrometer-balance*, *millstone-balance*.) =**Syn. 10.** See *remainder*.

balance (bal′ans), *v.*; pret. and pp. *balanced*, ppr. *balancing*. [= F. *balancer* = Pr. *balansar* = Sp. *balanzar* (obs.), *balancear* = Pg. *balançar* = It. *bilanciare*, balance; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To weigh; especially, to weigh or consider in the mind; ponder over.

In the mean while I will go for the said Instrument, and 'till my Return you may *ballance* this Matter in your own Discretion.
Congreve, Way of the World, v. 6.

She *balanced* this a little,
And told me she would answer us to-day.
Tennyson, Princess, iii. 149.

2. To estimate the relative weight or importance of, as two or more things; make a comparison between as to relative importance, force, value, etc.

Balance the good and evil of things. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. To bring into a state of equipoise or equilibrium; arrange or adjust (the several parts of a thing) symmetrically: as, to *balance* the several parts of a machine or a painting.—**4.** To keep in equilibrium or equipoise; poise; steady: as, to *balance* a pole on one's chin.

I cannot give due action to my words,
Except a sword or sceptre *balance* it.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1.

The maids of Nazareth, as they trooped to fill
Their *balanced* urns beside the mountain rill.
O. W. Holmes, The Mother's Secret.

5. To serve as a counterpoise to; counterbalance; offset: as, the ups and downs of life *balance* each other.

One expression in the letter must check and *balance* the other.
Kent.

In the case of a precision steel-yard, it is best so to distribute the mass of the beam that the right arm *balances* the left one.
Encyc. Brit., III. 262.

6. To bring into a state of equality; make equal; offset (one thing with another).

To *balance* fortune by a just expense,
Join with economy, magnificence;
With splendour, charity; with plenty, health.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 223.

Like souls that *balance* joy and pain.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Guinevere.

Weariness was *balanced* with delight.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 246.

7. To use as a counterpoise or set-off.

Is it a rule of oratory to *balance* the style against the subject, and to handle the most sublime truths in the dullest language and the driest manner?
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, iii.

The . . . wisdom which *balanced* Egypt against Assyria.
Pusey, Minor Prophets, p. 47.

8. To sway up and down, like the arms of a balance.

Henley stands,
Tuning his voice, and *balancing* his hands.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 200.

9. To settle by paying what remains due on an account; equalize or adjust.

Though I am very well satisfied that it is not in my power to *balance* accounts with my Maker, I am resolved, however, to turn all my endeavours that way.
Addison, Spectator.

10. To examine or compare by summations, etc., so as to show how assets and liabilities or debits and credits stand: as, let us *balance* our accounts.—**11.** *Naut.*, to steady (a ship in bad weather) by reefing with a balance-reef.—**Balanced copula.** See *copula*.—**To balance books**, to close or adjust each personal or general account in a ledger.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To have an equality or equivalence in weight, parts, etc.; be in a state of equipoise; be evenly adjusted: as, the two things exactly *balance*; I cannot make the account *balance*.—**2.** To oscillate like the beams of a balance; waver; hesitate. [Rare.]

He would not *balance* nor err in the determination of his choice.
Locke.

3. In *dancing*, to move forward and backward, or in opposite directions, like the arms of a balance; especially, to set to a partner.—**4.** To be employed in finding the balance or balances of an account or accounts.

Oh! who would cast and *balance* at a desk,
Perch'd like a crow upon a three-legg'd stool,
Till all his juice is dried? *Tennyson*, Audley Court.

balance-bar (bal′ans-bär), *n.* Same as *balance-beam*, 2.

balance-barometer (bal′ans-ba-rom″e-tėr), *n.* A barometer consisting of a beam balanced on a pivot, and formed, on opposite sides of the pivot, of materials differing greatly in specific gravity. The bulks of the parts on either side of the fulcrum, and consequently the volumes of air displaced by them, thus differ greatly. If the air increases in density, its effective buoyancy on the more bulky arm considerably exceeds its effect upon the smaller; the former therefore rises. If the air becomes lighter the reverse happens. The vibrations are noted upon a scale.

balance-beam (bal′ans-bēm), *n.* **1.** The beam of a balance.—**2.** A long beam attached to a drawbridge, the gate of a canal-lock, etc., serving partially to counterbalance its weight, and used in opening and closing it. Also called *balance-bar*.

balance-bob (bal′ans-bob), *n.* A beam, bent lever, or bob, rocking or oscillating on an axis, and having at one end a counterpoise, while the other is attached to the rod of a Cornish pumping-engine. It is designed to relieve the strain on the engine and rod resulting from lifting a heavy load. Also called *oscillating* or *rocking bob*. See *bob*1.

balance-book (bal′ans-bůk), *n.* In *com.*, a book in which the adjusted debtor and creditor accounts have been posted from the ledger.

balance-bridge (bal′ans-brij), *n.* A bridge in which the overhang beyond an abutment is counterbalanced either by means of heavy weights connected with it by chains running over pulleys, or by a portion of the roadway which extends backward from the abutment. See *bascule-bridge*.

balance-chamber (bal′ans-chām″bėr), *n.* In a Whitehead torpedo, a compartment just behind the condensed-air chamber, containing the devices which keep the torpedo at its proper depth in the water.

balance-crane (bal′ans-krān), *n.* A crane in which the load is counterbalanced in whole or in part by a weight, swinging with the load, but placed upon the opposite side of the pintle or post.

balance-dynamometer (bal′ans-dī-na-mom′e-tėr), *n.* A form of dynamometer in which the principle of the steelyard is used to estimate the number of foot-pounds of power. The apparatus is attached between two pulleys, of which one receives and the other transmits the motive force, and is operated by means of loose pulleys, upon which the belts are shifted when it is desired to test the power. Also called *bevel-gear transmitting dynamometer*. See cut under *dynamometer*.

balance-electrometer (bal′ans-ē-lek-trom′e-tėr), *n.* A form of absolute electrometer. See *electrometer*.

balance-engine (bal′ans-en″jin), *n.* A steam-engine which has two pistons acting in opposite directions in the same cylinder.

balance-fish (bal′ans-fish), *n.* A name of the hammerhead, or hammer-headed shark, *Sphyrna malleus*: so called because the sides of the head resemble the arms of a balance. Also called *hammer-fish*. See cut under *hammerhead*.

balance-frame (bal′ans-frām), *n.* One of two frames of a ship which are of equal weight and at equal distances from its center of gravity.

balance-gate (bal′ans-gāt), *n.* **1.** A gate either so supported in the middle, or so counterweighted, that its weight may rest vertically upon the gate-post instead of hanging upon one side of it.—**2.** In *hydraulics*, a gate having equal areas upon each side of the supporting post, so that the action of a current may not impede its movement.

balance-level (bal′ans-lev″el), *n.* A builders' or surveyors' instrument, consisting of a bar exactly balanced and suspended by a cord, and carrying two sights which show the line of level. Sometimes the bar is placed at right angles to a rod, the whole being allowed to hang like a pendulum. A telescope is sometimes substituted for the bar and sights.

balancement (bal′ans-ment), *n.* [< *balance*, *v.*, + *-ment*.] The act of balancing, or the state of being balanced. [Rare.]

The law of compensation or *balancement*.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 262.

balance-pit (bal′ans-pit), *n.* In *mining*, the shaft or excavation in which the balance or counterpoise moves.

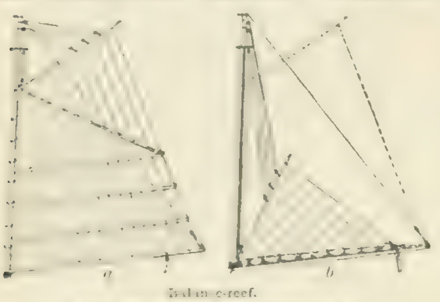
balance-plow (bal′ans-plou), *n.* A plow in which two sets of plow-bodies and colters are attached to an iron frame moving on a fulcrum, one set at either extremity, and pointing in different directions. The balance-plow is intended [illegible] and is so arranged as to cast [illegible] direction, the one part of the frame being raised out of the ground when moving in one [illegible] when moving in the opposite. It [illegible] that furthest from where [illegible] is [illegible] the plowing apparatus connected with the after part being always inserted in the ground and doing the work. Balance-plows are used in steam-plowing. Generally two, three, or four sets of plow-bodies and colters are attached to either extremity, so that two, three, or four furrows are made at once. See [illegible]

balancer (bal′an-sėr), *n.* **1.** One who balances or weighs; a weigher of things in or as in a balance.

> The nicest of our modern critical *balancers*.
> *Dawson*, Orig. of World, p. 59.

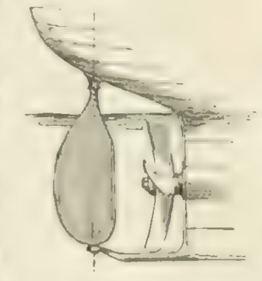
2. An acrobat; one who balances himself.—**3.** One who or that which keeps a thing or things in equilibrium; that which maintains or helps to maintain something in a state of balance or equipoise.—**4.** Specifically, in *entom.*, a halter (which see); a poiser; the small organ supposed to be useful in balancing the body; one of a pair of slender processes with clubbed ends placed near the insertion of the wings, especially of dipterous insects.—**5.** In *herpet.*, an elongate cylindrical rod protruding from each side of the head of larval salamanders, in front of the gills: permanently retained in certain forms, as the cæcilias and some salamanders. *E. D. Cope.*

balance-reef (bal′ans-rēf), *n.* *Naut.*, a reef-band crossing a sail diagonally. A balance-reef is generally placed in all gaff-sails, the band running from the throat to the clew. Either the upper or the lower half of the sail may be reefed.



Balance-reef.
a, sail before reefing; *b*, balance-reefed sail.

balance-rudder (bal′ans-rud″ėr), *n.* A rudder supported on a skeg or projection from the keel, about one third of its surface being forward of and two thirds abaft its vertical axis of motion. See *rudder*.


Balance-rudder.

balance-rynd (bal′ans-rīnd), *n.* An iron bar stretched across the eye of a revolving millstone, to support the stone upon the top of its spindle.

balance-sections (bal′ans-sek″shonz), *n. pl.* In *ship-building*, a pair of sections, one near each end of the vessel, which are not designed till after the midship section and the water-line are determined.

balance-sheet (bal′ans-shēt), *n.* A statement made by merchants and others to show the true state of a particular business. A balance-sheet [illegible] all the balances of debits and credits, [illegible] of the merchandise, and the result of the [illegible]. A statement designed to show the [illegible] and the profits and losses of a com[illegible] (*Marsh*, Bank Book-keeping.)

> [illegible] which *balance-sheets* profess to show [illegible]
> [illegible] Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. [illegible]

balance-step (bal′ans-step), *n.* In *milit. tactics*, [illegible] in squad-drill intended to teach [illegible] of marching.

balance-thermometer (bal′ans-thėr-mom″e-tėr), [illegible] in which mercury enclosed in a [illegible] is caused to move one or the other [illegible] preponderate, thereby open[illegible] window or damper, or [illegible]

balance-valve (bal′ans-valv), *n.* A valve [illegible] admitted to both sides, [illegible] equal pressure in opposite [illegible] an excess in the direction of [illegible] to keep the valve in contact [illegible] closed. It is a construction designed to permit the operation of a valve by a slight force. The *balance puppet-valve* has two disks upon a single stem, the fluid being admitted either between the two disks or above the upper and below the lower. One disk is made larger than the other, that there may be a slight excess of pressure tending to close the valve, or to keep it pressed to its seat.

balance-vise (bal′ans-vīs), *n.* A small tail-vise used by watchmakers.

balance-wheel (bal′ans-hwēl), *n.* **1.** A wheel in a watch or chronometer which by the regularity of its motion determines the beat or strike.—**2.** Figuratively, whatever serves for the regulation or coördination of movements.

> These are in themselves very objectionable; the true regulators, the proper *balance-wheels*, are those which have been described.
> *Brougham.*

Balance-wheel engine, a watchmakers' instrument, used in the construction of the balance-wheel.—**Balance-wheel file**, a watchmakers' file with three sides, one convex and cut, the others plane and smooth. It is used in working in the sector openings of a balance-wheel.—**Compensation balance-wheel**, a balance-wheel whose rim is formed of two metals of different expansive powers, so arranged that the change of size of the wheel, as the temperature rises or falls, is compensated for by the change in position of the parts of the rim.

balandra (ba-lan′drä), *n.* [Sp. Pg. *balandra* = F. *bélandre*, < D. *bijlander*, > E. *bilander*: see *bilander*.] A small coasting vessel used in South America.

balandrana (ba-lan′dra-nä), *n.* [ML.; OF. *balandran*, F. *balandras* = Sp. *balandran* = It. *palandrano*, *palandrana*; origin unknown.] A wide cloak or mantle used as an additional garment by travelers and others in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Also called *supertotus*.

balanid (bal′a-nid), *n.* A cirriped of the family *Balanidæ*.

Balanidæ (ba-lan′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Balanus* + *-idæ*.] A family of sessile thoracic cirripeds, of which the genus *Balanus* is the type. The peduncle is absent or rudimentary, the operculum is present, and the scuta and terga are movably articulated. The species are commonly called *acorn-shells* or *sea-acorns*, and often share the name *barnacle* with the species of *Lepas*. They are found all over the world, adhering closely to submerged rocks, timber, etc. Also *Balanoidea*. See cuts under *Balanus*.

balaniferous (bal-a-nif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *balanus* (< Gr. *βάλανος*), an acorn, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Bearing, yielding, or producing acorns.

Balaninus (bal-a-nī′nus), *n.* [NL., < L. *balanus* (< Gr. *βάλανος*), an acorn, + *-inus*.] A genus of rhynchophorous beetles, of the family *Curculionidæ* or weevils; the nut-weevils. *B. nucum* is the weevil of hazels and filberts; *B. glandium* and *B. rectus*, of acorns.

Nut-weevil (*Balaninus rectus*, Say).
a, dorsal view; *b*, lateral view. Vertical line shows natural size, including proboscis.

balanism (bal′a-nizm), *n.* [< Gr. *βάλανος*, an acorn, a suppository, + *-ism*; cf. Gr. *βαλανίζειν*, administer a suppository.] In *med.*, the application of a suppository or pessary.

balanite (bal′a-nīt), *n.* [< L. *balanites*: see *Balanites*.] **1†.** A kind of precious stone.—**2.** A fossil cirriped of the family *Balanidæ*.

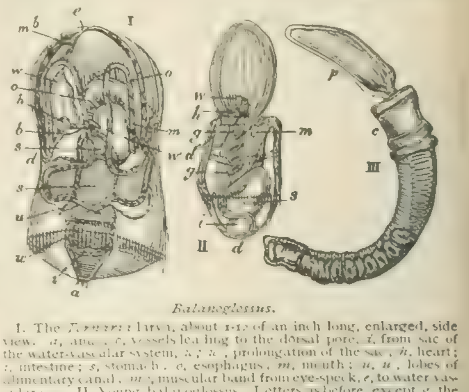
Balanites (bal-a-nī′tēz), *n.* [L., < Gr. *βαλανίτης*, a precious stone, prop. adj. (sc. *λίθος*), acorn-shaped, < *βάλανος*, an acorn. Cf. *Balanus*.] **1.** [*l. c.*] A kind of precious stone; balanite.—**2.** [NL.] A simarubaceous genus of plants, including two species, spiny shrubs or small trees, natives of the drier parts of India, western Asia, and tropical Africa. The fruit is a one-seeded drupe, the pulp of which is sometimes used in India in cleaning silk. The oily seeds, as well as the bark and unripe leaves of the Indian species, *B. Roxburghii*, are employed in native medicine, and the hard woody nut is made into a kind of fireworks. The African species is *B. Ægyptiaca*.—**3.** [NL.] A genus of fossil cirripeds, of the family *Balanidæ*.

balanitis (bal-a-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βάλανος*, acorn, glans penis, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the glans penis.

balanoglossid (bal″a-nō-glos′id), *n.* A member of the family *Balanoglossidæ*.

Balanoglossidæ (bal″a-nō-glos′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Balanoglossus* + *-idæ*.] The family of invertebrates represented by the genus *Balanoglossus*.

Balanoglossus (bal″a-nō-glos′us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βάλανος*, an acorn, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] **1.** An extraordinary genus of invertebrate animals, the type not only of a family, *Balanoglossidæ*, but also of an order or even a distinct class of animals, *Enteropneusta* (which see). It is related in its mode of development to the echinoderms, in some respects to the ascidians, and is usually classed with the *Vermes*. The members of this genus are elongated, footless, soft-bodied worms, with the mouth at one end of the body and the anus at the other. The fore part of the body presents a kind of collar surrounding a constriction from which springs a long hollow proboscis-like organ, whence the name *Balanoglossus*, this organ being like a tongue somewhat acorn-shaped, proceeding from within the collar like an acorn from its cup. On the portion of the body from which the proboscis springs there is a flattened area with a longitudinal series of branchial apertures, communicating with branchial sacs connected with the alimentary canal; hence the term *Enteropneusta*. In consequence of this relation of the respiratory to the alimentary canal, Huxley associates *Balanoglossus* with *Tunicata* (or ascidians) as members of a pharyngopneustal series. The larval form of *Balanoglossus* was formerly called *Tornaria*, and regarded as an echinoderm from its great resemblance to the larva of a starfish.



Balanoglossus.
I. The *Tornaria* larva, about 1-12 of an inch long, enlarged, side view: *a*, anus; *c*, vessels leading to the dorsal pore; *t*, from sac of the water-vascular system, *h*; *h*′, prolongation of the sac; *h*, heart; *i*, intestine; *s*, stomach; *o*, esophagus; *m*, mouth; *u*, *u*′, lobes of alimentary canal; *m*′, muscular band from eye-speck, *e*, to water-vascular sac. II. Young *Balanoglossus*. Letters as before, except *g*, the first-formed branchial stigmata. III. Balanoglossus, more advanced. *c*, collar; *p*, proboscis.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of the genus *Balanoglossus*.

balanoid (bal′a-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *βαλανοειδής*, like an acorn, < *βάλανος*, an acorn, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Resembling an acorn: specifically applied to the acorn-shells of the family *Balanidæ*. See cut under *Balanus*.

II. *n.* An acorn-shell; a cirriped of the family *Balanidæ*.

Balanoidea (bal-a-noi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Balanus* + *-oidea*. Cf. *balanoid*.] Same as *Balanidæ*.

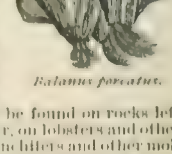
Balanophoraceæ (bal″a-nō-fō-rā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *βάλανος*, an acorn, + *-φόρος*, bearing (< *φέρειν* = E. *bear*¹), + *-aceæ*.] An order of curious apetalous leafless plants, related to the mistletoe, but parasitic upon the roots instead of the branches of other plants. From their simple structure, they were formerly thought to be allied to the fungi. There are about 40 known species, grouped into 14 genera, natives of the tropics. They are generally of a bright yellow or red color. Their small flowers, in most cases unisexual, are aggregated into dense masses. The fruit is one-celled, with a single seed.

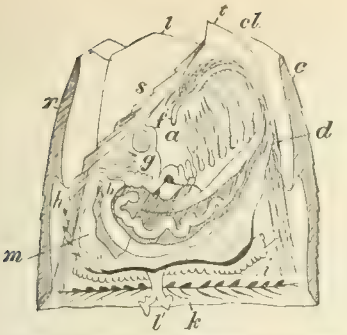
Balanophoraceæ: *Cynomorium coccineum*, growing upon the root of a [illegible], natural size; *a*, inflorescence, [illegible] size.
(From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

balant† (ba′lant), *a.* [< L. *balan(t-)s*, ppr. of *balare*, bleat. Cf. *baa*.] Bleating.

> The *balant* and latrant noises of that sort of people.
> *C. Mather*, Mag. Christ. (ed. 1852), App., p. 620.

Balanus (bal′a-nus), *n.* [L., < Gr. *βάλανος*, an acorn. Cf. L. *glans*, an acorn: see *gland*.] The typical genus of sessile cirripeds of the family *Balanidæ*; the acorn-shells or sea-acorns, called *barnacles*, except in Great Britain, where the pedunculated *Lepadidæ* have that name. *B. tintinnabulum* is the representative species. The shell consists of 6 plates, with an operculum of 4 valves. Colonies are to be found on rocks left dry at low water, on ships, on timber, on lobsters and other crustaceans, and on the shells of conchifers and other mollusks. They differ from the members of the genus *Lepas* in having a symmetrical shell and in being destitute of a flexible stalk. They pass through a larval stage of exis-


Balanus porcatus.



Diagrammatic section of Acorn-shell (*Balanus*).

a, cavity of the sac lying over the labrum; *b*, prosoma; *c*, carina; *cl*, carinolateral compartment; *l*, lateral compartment; *r*, rostrum; *s*, scutum; *t*, tergum; *f*, penis; *g*, gut-formed gland; *h*, duct connecting *g* with *i*, peduncular or ovarian tubules, and *k*, cement-duct and glands; *l'*, antennæ; *m*, ovigerous frænum; *d*, anus.

tence, at which period they are not fixed, but move about by means of swimming-feet, and possess large stalked eyes, both feet and eyes disappearing when they attach themselves to their final place of repose.

balas^1, **balass** (bal′as, ba-las′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ballas*, etc., < ME. *balas*, *balace*, *balays*, etc., < OF. *balais*, *balai* = Pr. *balays*, *balach* = Sp. *balax* = Pg. *balache* = It. *balascio*, < ML. *balascius*, *balascus*, < Ar. *balakhsh*, a kind of ruby, < Pers. *Badakhshān*, a country in central Asia north of the Hindu Kush mountains (called *Balasian* by Marco Polo), where this ruby is found.] A variety of spinel ruby, of a pale rose-red color, sometimes inclining to orange. See *spinel*. Usually called *balas-ruby*.

> William of Wykeham . . . bequeathed to his successor in the bishopric of Winchester . . . his larger gold pontifical ring, with a sapphire stone, surrounded with four *balas-rubies*, and two small diamonds and eleven pearls.
> Quoted in *Rock's* Church of our Fathers, ii. 171.

balas^2 (bal′as), *n.* [Turk.] A long dagger intended for thrusting rather than cutting, used by the Turks; a Turkish yataghan. *R. F. Burton.*

balase^1†, *n.* See *balas*^{1}.

balase^2†, *n.* See *ballast*.

balass, *n.* See *balas*^{1}.

balata (bal′a-tä), *n.* Same as *balata-gum*.

balata-gum (bal′a-tä-gum), *n.* The inspissated juice of a sapotaceous tree, *Mimusops globosa*, of tropical America from the Antilles to Guiana. It is intermediate in character between caoutchouc and gutta-percha, and from its great strength is especially suited for belting and similar uses.

balata-tree (bal′a-tä-trē), *n.* A large sapotaceous tree of the West Indies, *Bumelia retusa*, the wood of which is very hard. See *bully-tree*.

balatron† (bal′a-tron), *n.* [< L. *balatro(n-)*, a babbler, jester, buffoon, prob. for **blatero(n-)*, < *blaterare*, babble.] A buffoon. *Cockeram.*

balatronic (bal-a-tron′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to buffoons. *Sala.* [Rare.]

balausta (ba-lâs′tä), *n.* [NL., < L. *balaustium*: see *Balaustion*.] A fruit like the pomegranate, succulent within and many-seeded, with a firm rind, and tipped with the persistent lobes of the calyx.

balaustine (ba-lâs′tin), *a.* [< L. *balaustium* (< Gr. *βαλαύστιον*, the flower of the wild pomegranate) + *-ine*^{1}.] Pertaining to the wild pomegranate-tree.—**Balaustine flowers**, the dried flowers of the pomegranate, used in medicine as an astringent.

Balaustion (ba-lâs′ti-on), *n.* [NL.; cf. L. *balaustium*, < Gr. *βαλαύστιον*, the flower of the wild pomegranate. Cf. *baluster*.] A genus of myrtaceous plants, of a single species, *B. pulcherrimum*, a shrub inhabiting southwestern Australia. It bears numerous flowers resembling in shape and color those of the dwarf pomegranate.

balausty† (ba-lâs′ti), *n.* [< L. *balaustium*: see *Balaustion*.] Same as *balaustine flowers*.

balayeuse (bal-ä-yėz′), *n.* [F., fem. of *balayeur*, a sweeper, < *balayer*, sweep, < *balai*, OF. *balei*, *baleis*, a broom, dial. the broom-plant, > ME. *baleis*, a rod.] A strip of plaited muslin or lace placed inside of the bottom of women's dresses to protect them from the floor.

balayn†, *n.* An obsolete form of *baleen*.

balays†, *n.* An obsolete form of *balas*^{1}.

bal-boy (bâl′boi), *n.* A boy working in a mine. *Ure*, Dict., I. 280. [Cornish.]

Balbriggan hosiery. See *hosiery*.

balbusard (bal′bū-särd), *n.* [F., also *balbuzard*.] A name of the osprey or bald buzzard, *Pandion haliaëtus*. It was taken in 1828 by Fleming as a genus name in the form *Balbusardus*. [Not in use.]

balbutiate† (bal-bū′shi-āt), *v. i.* [< L. as if **balbutiare* for *balbutire*, stammer, < *balbus*, stammering.] To stammer in speaking.

balbutient† (bal-bū′shi-ent), *a.* [< L. *balbutien(t-)s*, ppr. of *balbutire*, stammer: see *balbutiate*.] Stammering.

balbuties (bal-bū′shi-ēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *balbus*, stammering. Cf. *balbutiate*.] 1. Stammering.—2. A vicious and incomplete pronunciation, in which almost all the consonants are replaced by *b* and *l*. *Dunglison.*

bal-captain (bâl′kap″tạn), *n.* A mine-captain. [Cornish.]

balcon†, **balcone**†, *n.* [< F. *balcon*, < It. *balcone*, a balcony: see *balcony*.] A balcony or gallery. *Pepys.*

balconet (bal-kọ-net′), *n.* [Also *balconette*, < *balcon*, balcony, + *-et*, *-ette*. Cf. It. dim. *balconata*.] A low ornamental railing to a door or window, projecting but slightly beyond the threshold or sill.

balconied (bal′kọ-nid), *a.* Having a balcony or balconies.

> The house was double *balconied*.
> *Roger North*, Examen, iii. 7.

balcony (bal′kọ-ni, until recently bal-kō′ni), *n.*; pl. *balconies* (-niz). [Formerly also *balcone*, *balconie*, *balcony*, etc. (sometimes *balcon*, after F. *balcon*), < It. *balcone*, < *balco*, a beam, scaffold, < OHG. *balko*, *balcho*, a scaffold, = E. *balk*, a beam, etc.: see *balk*^{1}, *n.*] 1. A stage or platform projecting from the wall of a building within or without, supported by columns, pillars, or consoles, and encompassed with a balustrade, railing, or parapet. Outer balconies are common before windows, and inner ones in ball-rooms, public halls, etc.

A Venetian Balcony.

> The flourish of trumpets and kettledrums from a high *balcony*, which overlooked the hall, announced the entrance of the maskers.
> *Scott*, Kenilworth, II. xviii.

2. In theaters, a gallery occupying various positions. In some theaters it is a raised tier of seats surrounding the parquette; in others it takes the place of the dress-circle; and in others still it is the gallery immediately behind or above the dress-circle.

bald^1 (bâld), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *balde*, *baulde*, *bal'd*, *ball'd*, < ME. *balde*, *belde*, earlier *balled*, *ballid*, *ballede*, bald; of uncertain origin, (1) by some regarded as identical with the rare early ME. *ballede*, in the apparent sense of rotund, corpulent, applied to the body, lit. 'balled,' round like a ball (< *ball*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}), and hence, perhaps, of the head, smooth, hairless; otherwise (2) perhaps < *ball*, a white streak or spot (a word of Celtic origin not found in ME., but prob. then existent: see *ball*^{3}), + *-ede*, an adj. suffix connected with *-ed*^{2}.] **I.** *a.* 1. Wanting hair, as the head, in some part (usually the top, or front and top) where it naturally grows; partly or wholly deprived of hair on the head, as a person.

> His heed was *ballid* and schon as eny glas.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 198.

> Cæsar, . . . because his head was *bald*, covered that defect with laurels.
> *Addison.*

2. Without the natural or usual covering of the head or top; bareheaded: as, a *bald* oak; a *bald* mountain.

> No question asked him by any of the senators, but they stand *bald* before him.
> *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5.

> Thy *bald*, awful head, O sovran Blanc!
> *Coleridge*, Chamouni.

3. Destitute of beard or awn: as, *bald* wheat.—4. Wanting force or meaning; meager; paltry: as, a *bald* sermon; a *bald* truism.—5. Destitute of appropriate ornament; too bare, plain, or literal; unadorned; inelegant: as, "a *bald* translation," *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iii. 6.

> He [Milton] could stoop to a plain style, sometimes even to a *bald* style; but false brilliancy was his utter aversion.
> *Macaulay*, Milton.

> Ghastly thro' the drizzling rain
> On the *bald* street breaks the blank day.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, vii.

6. Bare; open; undisguised.

> A *bald* egotism which is quite above and beyond selfishness.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 314.

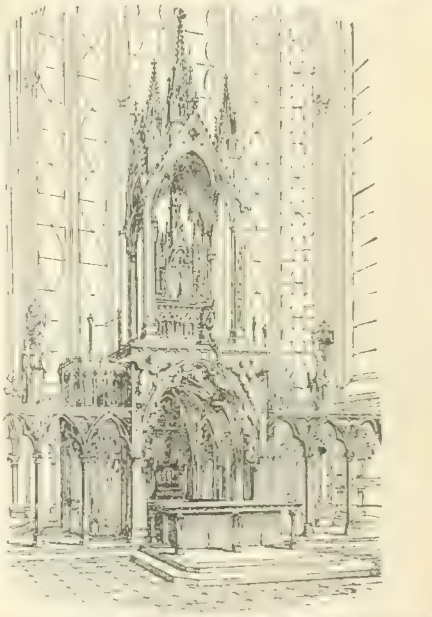
7. Having white on the face or head: specifically applied to several birds: as, the *bald* buzzard, eagle, etc.

II. *n.* A natural meadow or grassy plain occurring on the rounded summit of a high mountain: a term in use in the southern extension of the Appalachian ranges, where a number of the highest knobs have their dome-shaped tops entirely bare of trees.

bald^1† (bâld), *v. t.* [< *bald*^{1}, *a.*] To make bald; deprive of hair.

bald^2†, *a.* An obsolete and dialectal form of *bold*. It is retained in this spelling as an element in certain proper names of Anglo-Saxon or Old High German origin: as, *Baldwin*, *Archibald*, *Ethelbald*, etc.

baldachin (bal′da-kin), *n.* [In def. 1 also formerly *baldakin*, *baldekin*, and earlier *baudekin*, q. v.; in def. 2 also *baldaquin*, and, as It. or Sp., *baldacchino*, *baldaquino*; < F. *baldaquin* = Sp. *baldaquino* = Pg. *baldaquim*, < It. *baldacchino* (ML. *baldakinus*, etc.), a canopy, < *Baldacco*, It. form of *Bagdad* (Ar. *Baghdad*), where a rich cloth used for such canopies was manufactured.] 1†. Same as *baudekin*.—2. A canopy of various kinds. (*a*) A portable decorative covering, borne in ceremonial processions as a sign of rank or dignity; particularly, the dais-like canopy carried over the pope, which is supported on eight poles and carried by distinguished personages. (*b*) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a portable canopy borne over the eucharist carried processionally, as on the feast of Corpus Christi. (*c*) A stationary covering, of baudekin, silk, or other rich stuff, stretched above the seat of a dignitary; in general, the canopy of a dais; sometimes, that of a bed with curtains. (*d*) A fixed canopy, often of metal or stone, above the isolated high altar in many churches, especially in Italy and the East. From its center, according to the old ritual, usually hung by a chain the vessel containing the Host; but this usage has now been superseded. Baldachins also occur in other positions than over altars, as over tombs, shrines, etc. Also spelled *baldaquin*. Also called *ciborium*.



Double Baldachin – Shrine of the Crown of Thorns, high altar of the Sainte Chapelle, Paris; 13th century.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

baldachino (bal-da-kē′nō), *n.* [< It. *baldacchino*.] Same as *baldachin*.

baldaquin (bal′da-kin), *n.* See *baldachin*.

baldare†, *n.* [Origin obscure; some suppose an allusion to the god Balder and his restoration to life.] An old name of the amaranth, *Amarantus caudatus*.

bald-coot (bâld′köt), *n.* See *baldicoot*.

baldekin†, *n.* An obsolete form of *baldachin*.

balden (bâl′dn), *v. t.* and *i.* [< *bald*^{1} + *-en*^{1}.] To make or become bald. [Rare.]

Balder-brae, Balder's-brae (bâl′dėr-, bâl′dėrz-brā), *n.* [North. E., < Icel. *Balders-brā* (*Cotula fetida*) = Norw. *baldur-braa*, *ballebraa* (*Pyrethrum inodorum*), that is, as also in E., *Balder's brow*; also corruptly *bald eyebrow*. From *Balder*, a Norse divinity, son of Odin.] An old name for the mayweed, *Anthemis Cotula*.

balderdash (bâl′dėr-dash), *n.* [First in sense 1; [illegible] origin, appar. dial. or slang: according to one conjecture, < Dan. *balder*, noise, clatter (from a verb repr. by Sw. dial. *ballra*, Norw. *baldra*, bellow, prattle, = Icel. refl. *baldrast*, *ballrast*, clatter; cf. D. LG. *balderen*, roar, thunder), + *dash*, repr. Dan. *daske*, slap, flap: see *dash*. But the word may be merely one of the numerous popular formations, of no definite elements, so freely made in the Elizabethan period.] **1†.** A jumbled mixture of frothy liquors.

> To drink such *balderdash* or bonny-clabber.
> *B. Jonson*, New Inn, i. 2.

2. Senseless prate; an unmeaning or nonsensical jumble of words; trashy talk or writing.

> I heard him charge this publication with ribaldry, scurrility, nonsense, and *balderdash*.
> *Horne Tooke*, Trial, p. 25.

= **Syn. 2.** See *prattle*, *n.*

balderdash (bâl′dėr-dash), *v. t.* [< *balderdash*, *n.*] To jumble and adulterate (liquors); hence, to mix with inferior ingredients; adulterate: with *with* before the adulterant: as, to *balderdash* wine *with* cider. [Rare.]

> The wine-merchants of Nice brew and *balderdash* and even mix it with pigeon's dung and quicklime.
> *Smollett*, Travels, xix.

Balder's-brae, *n.* See *Balder-brae*.

bald-faced (bâld′fāst), *a.* Having a white face or white on the face: said of animals: as, a *bald-faced* stag.

baldhead (bâld′hed), *n.* **1.** A man bald on the head. 2 Ki. ii. 23.—**2.** The name of a breed of domestic pigeons.—**3.** A name of the fruit-crows (*Cotingidæ*) of South America, of the genus *Gymnocephalus*. *G. calvus* is the capuchin baldhead.

bald-headed (bâld′hed″ed), *a.* Having a bald head. **Bald-headed eagle.** See *eagle*.

baldicoot (bâl′di-kӧt), *n.* [Also *baldecoot*, *baldcoot*, < *bald*¹ + *coot*: the syllable *-i-* is meaningless.] **1.** The common coot, *Fulica atra*. Hence—**2.** Figuratively, a monk, on account of his somber raiment and shaven crown.

> Princesses that . . . demean themselves to hob and nob with these black *baldicoots*.
> *Kingsley*, Saint's Tragedy, iii. 4.

baldly (bâld′li), *adv.* So as to be bald, in any sense of that word.

baldmoney (bâld′mun″i), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *baldemonie*, *baudmoney*, etc., < ME. *baldmony*, *baldemoyn*, *baldemoyne*, *baldemoin*, an early name of gentian; origin unknown.] **1†.** A name of various species of gentian.—**2.** A name for the mew or spignel, an umbelliferous plant of Europe, *Meum athamanticum*.

baldness (bâld′nes), *n.* [< ME. *ballednesse*; < *bald*¹ + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being bald. (*a*) Lack of hair or natural covering on the head or top; absence or loss of hair. (*b*) Deficiency of appropriate ornament, as in writing; meanness or inelegance; want of ornament: as, *baldness* of style.

> *Baldness* of allusion and barbarity of versification.
> *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 74.

baldpate (bâld′pāt), *n.* **1.** A person with a bald head.

> Come hither, goodman *baldpate*.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

2. In *ornith.*, a kind of duck with white on the head; a widgeon, *Mareca penelope* and *M. americana*. See cut under *widgeon*.

baldpate, bald-pated (bâld′pāt, -pā″ted), *a.* Lacking hair on the pate; shorn of hair.

> You *bald-pated*, lying rascal. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

baldrib (bâld′rib), *n.* **1.** A joint of pork cut [illegible] nearer the rump than the spare-rib, and [illegible]ting of a rib from which the fat has been [illegible]ed.

> *Baldrib*, griskin, chine, or chop.
> *Southey*, [illegible] Cunningham.

[illegible] **2.** Figuratively, a lean, lanky person. [illegible]

> [illegible] such a spring *baldrib* all the [illegible]
> [illegible] never get thee up. [illegible]

bal[illegible], *n.* [Formerly also *bauldrick*, [illegible] *baudrik*, *baudrik*, *baudrick*, etc., [illegible] OF. *baudrei*, *baldrei*, *baldret* [illegible]ed, with added suffix, [illegible] MHG. *baldrengus*, appar. < MHG. [illegible] perhaps < OHG. [illegible] L. [illegible] see *belt*.] **1.** A belt, or an ornament [illegible]ing a belt.

> [illegible] wrapt him round
> [illegible] Spanish *baldric* bound
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., [illegible]

[illegible] belt worn round the waist [illegible] A [illegible] with [illegible] in the [illegible] *L. Morris*. (*c*) Figuratively the zodiac. *Spenser*. (*d*) A belt worn over the right or left shoulder, crossing the body diagonally to the waist or below it, either simply as an ornament or to suspend a sword, dagger, or horn. Such belts, in medieval and Renaissance times, were sometimes richly decorated and garnished with bells, precious stones, etc.

> Athwart his brest a *bauldrick* brave he ware
> That shind, like twinkling stars, with stones most pretious
> rare. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vii. 29.

> And from his blazon'd *baldric* slung
> A mighty silver bugle hung.
> *Tennyson*, Lady of Shalott, iii.

2†. The leather thong or gear by which the clapper of a church-bell was formerly suspended.

> In the earliest accounts the *baldricks* of the bells are always referred to *eo nomine*, but later on they are called "leathers." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 495.

Also spelled *baldrick*.

baldric-wise (bâl′drik-wīz), *adv.* [< *baldric* + *wise*².] After the manner of a baldric; over one shoulder and hanging down to the waist.

balductum†, *n.* [Also *balducktum*, < ML. *balducta*, curd, hot milk curdled with ale or wine, a posset.] Balderdash; trash.

Baldwin bit. See *bit*¹.

baldy (bâl′di), *n.* [< *bald*¹ + dim. *-y*.] A nickname for a bald-headed person. [Colloq.]

bale¹ (bāl), *n.* [< ME. *bale*, *balwe*, *balw*, *baluw*, *balu*, etc., < AS. *balu*, *bealu*, *bealo* (*bealw-*, *bealow-*) = OS. *balu* = OFries. *balu-*, *bale-* (in comp.) = OHG. *balo* = Icel. *bӧl* (not in mod. G. Sw. Dan.), evil, calamity; prop. neut. of the adj. found only in AS. *balu*, *bealu* (*balw-*, *bealw-*) = MLG. *bal-* (in comp.), Goth. *balws* (in comp. and deriv.), evil, dire.] Evil; woe; calamity; misery; that which causes ruin, destruction, or sorrow. [Long obsolete until recently revived in poetry. It occurs especially in alliterative antithesis to *boot* or *bliss*.]

> For now this day thou art my *bale*,
> My boote when thou shold bee.
> *Robin Hood*, in Percy's Reliques.

> Yett still he strove to cloke his inward *bale*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. ix. 16.

> Brought hither from their homes to work our *bale*.
> *Southey*.

> A touch, and bliss is turned to *bale*.
> *C. Thaxter*, The Pimpernel.

bale² (bāl), *n.* [Sc. also *beal*, *bail*; < ME. *bale*, *baile*, *belle* (chiefly northern; the reg. southern ME. would be **bele*, **bel*, giving mod. E. **beal* or **beel*, like *deal*¹ or *eel*), < AS. *bǣl* = Icel. *bāl* = Sw. *bål* = Dan. *baal*, a great fire, a blazing pile, funeral pyre; cf. Skt. *bhālas*, luster, Gr. *φαλός*, shining, white: see *ball*³.] A large fire built out of doors and burning freely; a bonfire. Specifically—(*a*) A funeral pile or pyre. [Obsolete and poetical.] (*b*) A signal-fire; a beacon. See *beacon* and *bale-fire*.

> On Penchryst glows a *bale* of fire,
> And three are kindling on Priesthaughswire.
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., iii. 27.

bale³ (bāl), *n.* [< ME. *bale*, < OF. *bale*, *balle* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *bala* = It. *balla*, < ML. *bala*, *balla*, a ball, a round bundle, a package, < OHG. *balla*, *palla*, MHG. *balle*, a ball: see *ball*¹, of which *bale* is a doublet.] **1.** A large bundle or package of merchandise prepared for transportation, either in a cloth cover, corded or banded, or without cover, but compressed and secured by transverse bands, wires, or withes and longitudinal slats. The chief articles of merchandise that are baled are cotton, wool, and hay. The weight of a bale of American cotton is between 400 and 500 pounds, varying with the season of production. A bale of cochineal is 1½ hundredweight, a bale of Spanish wool 2¼ hundredweight, a bale of caraway-seeds 3 hundredweight, a bale of Mocha coffee 303 pounds, a bale of thread 100 bolts.

2†. A pair or set of dice.

> It is a false die of the same *bale*, but not the same cut.
> *Sir T. Overbury*, Characters.

> I have a crew of angels prisoners in my pocket, and none but a good *bale* of dice can fetch them out.
> *Middleton*, Blurt, Master-Constable, ii.

bale³ (bāl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *baled*, ppr. *baling*. [< *bale*³, *n.*] To make up into a bale or bales.

bale⁴†, **bale**⁵†, **bale**⁶†, **bale**⁷. See *bail*¹, *bail*², *bail*³, *bail*⁴.

Balearian (bal-ē-a′ri-an), *a.* Same as *Balearic*.

Balearic (bal-ẹ̄-ar′ik), *a.* [< L. *Balearicus*, better *Baliaricus* (Gr. Βαλιαρικόν, also Βαλεαρικόν and Βαλλιαρικόν), < *Baleares*, better *Baliares*, Gr. Βαλιαρεῖς, the ancient name of the islands and of their inhabitants, lit., according to the common tradition, the slingers, < Gr. βάλλειν, throw, sling.] Pertaining to the islands Majorca, Minorca, Iviza, etc., in the Mediterranean sea, called the Balearic islands. **Balearic crane.** [illegible] *Balearica*.

Balearica (bal-ẹ̄-ar′i-kạ̈), *n.* [NL., fem. sing. of L. *Balearicus*: see *Balearic*.] A genus of cranes, family *Gruidæ*, including the crowned cranes, *B. pavonina* and *B. regulorum*. They have a fastigiate fan-shaped erect crest of modified yellowish feathers resembling a miniature wisp-broom. The head is also variegated with black feathers and red naked spaces, and the throat is wattled; the general plumage is blackish, with much white on the wings. The total length is about 4 feet. These cranes occur in various parts of Africa, as well as in the islands to which they owe their name, and one species has occasionally been found in Europe. The genus has also been named *Balearius* (Rafinesque, 1815) and *Geranarchus* (Gloger, 1842).

balearican (bal-ẹ̄-ar′i-kạn), *n.* [< *Balearica*.] A crane of the genus *Balearica*.

baleen (ba-lēn′), *n.* [< ME. *balene*, *baleyne*, a whale, < OF. *balene*, F. *baleine*, < L. *balæna*, a whale: see *Balæna*.] **1†.** A whale.—**2†.** The sea-bream.—**3.** Whalebone in its natural state: a name given by whale-fishers.

> The horny "teeth" of the Lampreys, and of Ornithorhynchus, appear to be ecderonic structures, homologous with the *baleen* of the Cetacea, with the palatal plates of the Sirenia, or the beaks of Birds and Reptiles, and not with true teeth. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 80.

baleen-knife (ba-lēn′nīf), *n.* A double-handled knife with a curved blade, used for splitting whalebone.

bale-fire (bāl′fīr), *n.* [< ME. *balefyre*, < AS. *bǣlfȳr*, < *bǣl*, bale, + *fȳr*, fire: see *bale*² and *fire*.] **1.** A large fire in the open air; particularly, the fire of a funeral pile.

> The festival [of the death of the earth in winter] was . . . kept by the lighting of great fires, called *bale-fires*.
> *Keary*, Prim. Belief, p. 227.

2. A beacon- or signal-fire.

> Sweet Teviot! on thy silver tide
> The glaring *bale-fires* blaze no more.
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., iv. 1.

baleful (bāl′fụl), *a.* [< ME. *baleful*, *baluful*, < AS. *bealufull*, *bealofull*, < *bealu*, *bealo*, bale, + *-full*, -ful: see *bale*¹ and *-ful*.] **1.** Full of hurtful or malign influence; destructive; pernicious; noxious; direful; deadly: as, "*baleful* breath," *Dryden*; "*baleful* drugs," *Milton*, Comus, l. 225.

> And when he weeps, as you think for his vices,
> 'Tis but as killing drops from *baleful* yew-trees,
> That rot their honest neighbour.
> *Fletcher*, Valentinian, iii. 1.

> This lustful, treacherous, and *baleful* woman.
> *Edinburgh Rev.*

> He reminded him that the *baleful* horoscope of Abdallah had predicted the downfall of Granada.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., I. xiv.

2. Fraught with bale; full of calamity or misfortune; disastrous; wretched; miserable.

> Ah! lucklesse babe, borne under cruel starre,
> And in dead parents *balefull* ashes bred.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ii. 2.

> That *baleful* burning night,
> When subtle Greeks surpris'd King Priam's Troy.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., v. 3.

balefully (bāl′fụl-i), *adv.* [ME. *balfully*, *baillfully*; < *baleful* + *-ly*².] In a baleful manner. (*a*) Calamitously; perniciously; noxiously. (*b*) Miserably; unhappily; painfully.

balefulness (bāl′fụl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being baleful.

> Their blisse he turn'd to *balefulnesse*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xii. 83.

bale-hook (bāl′hụk), *n.* **1.** A large hook suspended from the chain of a crane or winch, for use in lifting bales.—**2.** A smaller hand-hook used in handling unwieldy bales, boxes, and packages.

baleine (ba-lān′), *n.* [F., lit. a whale: see *baleen*.] A movable platform for the support of dumping-wagons, used in France in building railroad embankments.

baleis†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *balys*, < ME. *baleys*, *baleis*, < OF. *baleis*, *balei*, mod. F. *balai*, a broom, besom, dial. also broom, genesta; cf. Bret. *balaen*, a broom, besom, *balan*, broom, genesta.] A rod; a twig.

baleless (bāl′les), *a.* [< ME. *baleles*, < AS. *bealuleas*, *bealoleas*, < *bealu*, *bealo*, bale, + *-leas*, -less: see *bale*¹ and *-less*.] Harmless; innocent.

baler¹ (bā′lėr), *n.* [< *bale*³, *v.*, + *-er*¹.] One who bales, or makes up bales or bundles.

baler², *n.* See *bailer*².

bales†, *n.* A Middle English form of *balas*¹.

balester†, *n.* See *balister*¹.

bale-tie (bāl′tī), *n.* A contrivance for joining the ends of the straps used in baling cotton, hay, etc.

baliki (ba-lē′kē), *n.* [Russ.] The back-pieces of the sturgeon, salted and smoked in Russia for home use and exportation.

balin†, *n.* [Irreg. < L. *balin*, acc. of *balis*, < Gr. βάλις, an unknown plant: see def.] An unknown plant, supposed to have wonderful medicinal virtues. *N. E. D.*

> Having th' herbe *balin* in his wounds infus'd.
> *Great Britaines Troy* (1609).

baline (ba-lēn′), *n.* [F., packing-cloth; cf. *balin*, winnowing-cloth.] A coarse kind of canvas used for packing.

balinger† (bal′in-jėr), *n.* [< ME. *balinger*, *balenger*, etc., < OF. *balengier*, *ballenjer*, *baleinier*, orig. a whale-ship (= Pg. *baleeiro*, a whaler, a whale-ship, = It. *baleniera*, a pinnace), < *baleine*, a whale: see *baleen*.] A small sea-going war-vessel in use in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and supposed to have been a kind of sloop without forecastle.

> In February, 1417, the king possessed six great ships, eight barges, and ten *balingers*.
> *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 650.

baling-press (bā′ling-pres), *n.* A power-press employed for compressing soft or fibrous materials, as raw cotton, hay, and cotton and woolen goods, into bales for transportation.

balisaur (bal′i-sâr), *n.* [< Hind. *bālusūr*, sand-hog, < *bālu* (Beng. *bāli*), sand, + *sūr*, a hog (cf. Skt. *sūkara*, a hog).] The common Indian badger, *Arctonyx collaris*, of the family *Mustelidæ* and subfamily *Melinæ*. It resembles the common European badger of the genus *Meles*, but is larger, and is, from its technical characteristics, placed in a different genus. It is a true badger, one of several members of the *Melinæ*. See *badger*^{2}. Also spelled *balysaur*.

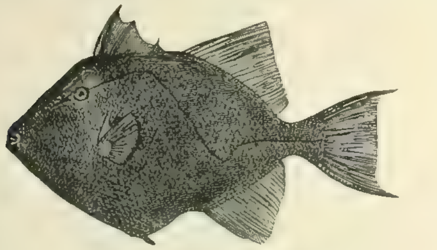
balise, *n.* See *balize*.

balista, *n.* See *ballista*.

balister^{1}† (bal′is-tėr), *n.* [< ME. *balester*, < OF. *balestier*, < LL. *ballistarius*, one who makes crossbows, a crossbowman, < L. *ballista*, a crossbow. Cf. *arcubalister*.] A crossbowman.

balister^{2}† (bal′is-tėr), *n.* [< OF. *balestre*, < ML. *balistra*, a var. of L. *ballista*, a crossbow (cf. ML. *balistarius arcus*, a crossbow): see *ballista*.] An arbalist or crossbow. Also spelled *ballister*.

Balistes (ba-lis′tēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *balista*, better *ballista*, the military engine; so called for the same reason as they are called trigger-fish: see def.] A genus of plectognath fishes, typical of the family *Balistidæ*, containing such species as *B. capriscus*. They are known as *trigger-fish*, because one large and sharp first ray of the dorsal fin cannot be pressed down until the second ray is depressed, when the first shuts down as does the hammer of a gun when the trigger is pulled.



Trigger-fish (*Balistes capriscus*).

balistid (ba-lis′tid), *n.* A fish of the family *Balistidæ*.

Balistidæ (ba-lis′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Balistes* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes, typified by the genus *Balistes*, adopted by different authors with various limits. (*a*) In Bonaparte's early system, 1832, a family embracing the *Balistidæ*, *Triacanthidæ*, and *Ostraciontidæ*, and thus equivalent to the *Sclerodermes* of Cuvier. (*b*) In Bonaparte's later systems (1840, etc.), a family embracing the *Balistidæ* and *Triacanthidæ*, thus equivalent to the suborder *Sclerodermi* of Gill. (*c*) In Swainson's system, a family including all the plectognath fishes. (*d*) In Gill's system, a family of scleroderm plectognaths with reduced rhombiform or more or less spiniform dermal appendages; a compressed body; teeth few in number and more or less compressed; a long pelvis, compressed and arcuate, with the tip sometimes prominent and sometimes concealed; and no paired ventral fins or spines. The species are numerous in tropical and subtropical seas, and are divided into three subfamilies, the *Balistinæ*, *Monacanthinæ*, and *Psilocephalinæ*. See these words. Species are known as *trigger-fish*, *file-fish*, etc.

Balistina (bal-is-tī′nạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Balistes* + *-ina*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, the second group of his family *Sclerodermi*, identical with the family *Balistidæ* of recent authors.

Balistinæ (bal-is-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Balistes* + *-inæ*.] 1. A subfamily of balistoid fishes having few vertebræ (17), an anterior dorsal fin consisting of 3 (rarely 2) spines, of which the first is enlarged and the second locks it in erection, branchial apertures behind the eyes, a compressed ovate form, and rhombiform scales. The most common English names of the species are *file-fish* and *trigger-fish*. The flesh is generally but little esteemed, and may even be poisonous; but in some places, as in Bermuda, one of the species of the genus *Balistes* is highly esteemed and locally called *turbot*. The skin is used for filing and as a substitute for sandpaper. See cut under *Balistes*. — **2.** In early systems of classification, a subfamily embracing the *Balistidæ* and *Triacanthidæ*, and equivalent to the suborder *Sclerodermi* of Gill.—**3.** In some systems, a subfamily equivalent to the family *Balistidæ* of Gill.

balistine (ba-lis′tin), *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Balistinæ*.

balistoid (ba-lis′toid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Balistes* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Balistidæ*.

II. *n.* A balistid.

balistraria (bal-is-trā′ri-ạ̈), *n.* [ML., < *balistra*, a form of *ballista*, a crossbow: see *balister*^{2}.] In *old fort.*: (*a*) A loophole or aperture in the wall of a fortification, or in a wooden hoarding temporarily put up for defense, through which crossbowmen might discharge their bolts. See *loophole*, and compare *archeria*. (*b*) A room in which balisters or crossbows were kept.

balize, balise (ba-lēz′), *n.* [< F. *balise* = Sp. Pg. *baliza*, Sp. also *balisa*, *valiza*, a beacon, buoy, sea-mark; origin unknown.] A sea-mark or beacon at the mouth of a river or the entrance to a harbor; a barrel-buoy, a pole surmounted by a peculiar flag or other object, etc.

balk^{1}, baulk (bâk), *n.* [< ME. *balk*, *balke*, < AS. *balca*, a ridge, = OS. *balco* = OFries. *balka* = OD. *balke*, D. *balk* = MLG. *balke*, a beam, balance, corn-loft, LG. *balke*, corn-loft, = OHG. *balcho*, *balko* (> It. *balco*, a beam, > *balcone*, > E. *balcony*, q. v.), MHG. *balke*, G. *balke*, *balken*, a beam, bar; also, with diff. formative, AS. *balc* (once), a ridge, = Icel. *bālkr*, *bōlkr* = Sw. *balk* = Norw. *balk*, *bolk*, beam, bar, partition, division, = Dan. *balk*, ridge, partition; AS. *bolca*, gangway, = Icel. *bjālki* = Sw. *bjälke*, *bjelke* = Dan. *bjælke*, a beam; cf. AS. *bælc*, covering; perhaps akin to Gr. *φάλαγξ*, a beam, pole, log, trunk, block: see *phalanx*.] **1.** A ridge; especially, a ridge left unplowed in the body of a field, or between fields; an uncultivated strip of land serving as a boundary, often between pieces of ground held by different tenants. The latter use originated in the open-field system (which see, under *field*). [Common in provincial English and Scotch.]

> Dikeres and delueres digged vp the *balkes*.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), vi. 109.

> Green *balks* and furrow'd lands.
> *Cowper*, Retirement.

> The property consisted of 2,752 acres, which were divided into 3,509 strips of land set at every possible angle, from nine to thirty feet wide and about nine or ten chains long, with a grass path called a *balk* between each.
> *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 902.

2. A piece missed in plowing. Hence—**3†.** An omission; an exception.

> The mad steele about doth fiercely fly,
> Not sparing wight, ne leaving any *balke*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. xi. 16.

4. A blunder; a failure or miscarriage: as, to make a *balk*; you have made a bad *balk* of it. [Now chiefly colloq.] Hence—**5.** In *base-ball*, a motion made by the pitcher as if to pitch the ball, but without actually doing so.—**6†.** A barrier in one's way; an obstacle or stumbling-block.—**7.** A check or defeat; a disappointment.

> A *balk* to the confidence of the bold undertaker. *South.*

8. In *coal-mining*, a more or less sudden thinning out, for a certain distance, of a bed of coal; a nip or want.—**9.** A beam or piece of timber of considerable length and thickness. Specifically—(*a*) A cross-beam in the roof of a house which unites and supports the rafters; a tie-beam. In old-fashioned one-story houses of Scotland, Ireland, and the North of England these tie-beams were often exposed, and boards or peeled saplings called *cabers* were laid across them, forming a kind of loft often called the *balks*. From these exposed tie-beams or from the cabers articles were often suspended. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> Tubbes hanging in the *balkes*.
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 440.

> The stiffest *balk* bends more or less; all joists creak.
> *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. i. 12.

(*b*) *Milit.*, one of the beams connecting the successive supports of a trestle-bridge or bateau-bridge. (*c*) In *carp.*, a squared timber, long or short; a large timber in a frame, floor, etc.; a square log.

10. The beam of a balance. [Obsolete, except in dialectal usage.]—**11.** In *billiards*, the space between the cushion of the table and the balk-line. A ball inside this space is said to be *in balk*.—**12.** A long wooden or iron table on which paper is laid in the press-room of a printing-office.—**13.** A set of stout stakes surrounded by netting or wickerwork for catching fish. *N. E. D.* [Prov. Eng.]—**14.** The stout rope at the top of fishing-nets by which they are fastened one to another in a fleet. [In Cornwall, *balch*.] *N. E. D.*

balk^{1}, baulk (bâk), *v.* [< ME. *balken*, make a balk in land, that is, leave a strip or ridge of land unplowed, < *balk*, a ridge: see *balk*^{1}, *n.* Cf. Norw. *balka*, do clumsy work.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To make a balk or ridge in plowing; make a ridge in by leaving a strip unplowed.

> To tille a felde man must have diligence,
> And *balk* it not.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

Hence—**2†.** To leave untouched generally; omit; pass over; neglect; shun.

> *Balk* logic with acquaintance that you have.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., i. 1.

> By reason of yᵉ contagion then in London, we *baulked* the inns.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 10, 1641.

3. To place a balk in the way of; hence, to hinder; thwart; frustrate; disappoint.

> My sport is always *balkt*, or cut short. I stumble over the game I would pursue. *Congreve*, Old Batchelor, iv. 5.

> Alike to the citizen and to the legislator, home experiences daily supply proofs that the conduct of human beings *balks* calculation. *H. Spencer*, Sins of Legislators, ii.

4†. To miss by error or inadvertence.

> You cannot *baulk* your Road without the hazard of drowning. *Feltham*, Low Countries (1677), p. 46. (*N. E. D.*)

5†. To heap up so as to form a balk or ridge. [Rare.]

> Ten thousand bold Scots, two-and-twenty knights,
> *Balk'd* in their own blood, did Sir Walter see
> On Holmedon's plains. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 1.

[Some editors read *bak'd* in this passage.] = **Syn.** 3. *Foil*, *Thwart*, etc. See *frustrate*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To stop short in one's course, as at a balk or obstacle: as, the horse *balked*; he *balked* in his speech. *Spenser.* [Obsolete in England, but in common use in the United States.]—**2†.** To quibble; bandy words.

> But to occasion him to further talke,
> To feed her humour with his pleasing style,
> Her list in stryfull termes with him to *balke*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. ii. 12.

> They do not divide and *baulk* with God.
> *Manton*, Works (1658), IV. 227. (*N. E. D.*)

balk^{2} (bâk), *v. i.* [Prob. < ME. **balken* (not found in this sense, but cf. *balken*, var. of *belken*, *belchen*, belch, vociferate), < AS. *bælcian*, shout, = Fries. *balckien* = Flem. and D. *balken*, bawl, bray; cf. Flem. and D. *bulken* = LG. *bölken*, low, bellow, = G. *bölken*, *blöken*, bleat, low, bellow. The AS. form, which occurs but once in this sense, is by some identified with the closely related *bealcan*, or, with an added formative, *bealcettan*, *belcettan*, > ME. *balken*, *belken*, *belchen*, E. *belk*, *belch*, used also, in AS. chiefly, like L. *eructare*, as a transitive verb, and without offensive implication, belch out, vociferate, utter (words, hymns, etc.); so ME. *bolken*, mod. dial. *bouk*, *boke*, *bock*, etc.: see *belch*, *belk*, *bolk*. All these words are prob. based on the same imitative root; cf. *bawl*, *bellow*, *bleat*.] To signify to fishing-boats the direction taken by the shoals of herrings or pilchards, as seen from heights overlooking the sea: done at first by bawling or shouting, subsequently by signals. *N. E. D.* [Local, Eng.]

Balkan (bäl-kän′ or bâl′kạn), *a.* [Formerly also *Balcan*; = F. *Balcan* = G. *Balkan*, etc., a name appar. of Slavic origin.] Of or pertaining to the Balkans, a mountain-range crossing Bulgaria from west to east, or to the peninsula embracing European Turkey, Greece, Bulgaria, Rumania, Servia, and the regions westward to the Adriatic.

balker^{1} (bâ′kėr), *n.* [< *balk*^{1}, *v.*, + *-er*^{1}.] One who balks, in any sense of the verb.

balker^{2} (bâ′kėr), *n.* [< *balk*^{2} + *-er*^{1}.] A man stationed on a cliff or an eminence to look out for shoals of herrings or pilchards, and signal the direction taken by them. [Local, Eng.]

> The pilchards are pursued by a bigger fish, called a plusher, who leapeth above water and bewrayeth them to the *balker*. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall.

balkish† (bâ′kish), *a.* [< *balk*^{1}, *n.*, + *-ish*.] Furrowy; ridged; uneven.

> That craggy and *balkish* way.
> *Stanihurst*, Ded. of Holinshed's Chronicles, II.

balk-line (bâk′līn), *n.* In *billiards*, a diagonal line cutting off a corner, or a straight line cutting off a uniform space on each side (generally 14 inches), from the main field of the table.

balk-staff (bâk′ståf), *n.* A quarter-staff.

balky (bâ′ki), *a.* [< *balk*^{1}, *v.*, + *-y*.] Given to balking; apt to stop abruptly and obstinately refuse to move: as, a *balky* horse. [U. S.]

ball^{1} (bâl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *balle*, sometimes *baule*, *bawle*, < ME. *bal*, *ball*, *balle*, either from Icel. (see below) or < AS. **beallu* or **bealla* (not found, but evidenced by the dim. *bealluc*, E. *ballock*, lit. a little ball: see *ballock*) = D. *bal* = Flem. *bal*, MLG. *bal*, LG. *ball*, a bal, = OHG. bal, m., ballo, pallo, m., balla, palla, f., MHG. bal, balle, m., G. ball, m., a ball, ballen, m., a bale, package, = Icel. böllr = Norw. ball, ball, = Sw. boll, ball, bal, bale, = Dan. bal, billiard-ball, balde, ball (in anat.), balle, bale, package; not found in Goth. Hence (from OHG.) ML. *balla, palla, bala*, a ball, a bale, > It. *balla, palla*, a ball (now distinguished: *balla*, a bale, *palla*, a ball), Sp. Pg. Pr. *bala*, a ball, a bale, = F. *balle*, OF. *balle, bale*, a ball, a bale, > D. *baal* = OFlem. *bale*, Flem. *bal*, MLG. *bal* = ME. *bal*, E. *ball*, prop. a round bundle: see *bale*^{3}. Appar. a native Teut. word, akin to *bowl*^{1}, *boll*^{1}, q. v., and to L. *follis*, a wind-bag, an inflated ball for playing, > ult. E. *fool*: see *fool*^{1} and *follicle*, etc. The Gr. *πάλλα*, a ball, is appar. a different word, but it may be the source of ML. and It. *palla*. See *balloon, ballot*.] **1.** A spherical or approximately spherical body; a sphere; a globe: as, a *ball* of snow, of thread, of twine, etc. Specifically—**2.** A round or nearly round body, of different materials and sizes, for use in various games, as base-ball, foot-ball, cricket, tennis, billiards, etc.—**3.** A game played with a ball, especially base-ball or any modification of it.—**4.** A toss or throw of a ball in a game: as, a swift *ball;* a high or low *ball.*—**5.** In *base-ball*, a pitch such that the ball fails to pass over the home-plate not higher than the shoulder nor lower than the knees of the striker: as, the pitcher is allowed four *balls* by the rules of the game.—**6.** A small spherical body of wood or ivory used in voting by ballot. See *ballot*^{1} and *blackball*.—**7.** The missile or projectile thrown from a firearm or other engine of war; a bullet or cannon-ball, whether spherical (as originally) or conical or cylindrical (as now commonly); in artillery, a solid projectile, as distinguished from a hollow one called a *shell* (which see).—**8.** Projectiles, and more particularly bullets, collectively: as, to supply a regiment with powder and *ball;* the troops were ordered to load with *ball.*—**9.** In *printing*, a rounded mass or cushion of hair or wool, covered with soft leather or skin, and fastened to a stock called a ball-stock, used (generally in pairs, one for each hand) before the invention of the roller to ink type on the press: still in use by wood-engravers, but made of smaller size, and with a silk instead of a leather face. A similar ball is used in inking the blocks in calico-printing. That used by engravers in spreading an etching-ground is called a *dabber*.

10. A clew or cop of thread, twine, or yarn.—**11†.** A spherical piece of soap.

> Then she said to her maids, Bring me oil and washing *balls*, and shut the garden doors, that I may wash me.
> *Susanna* (Apocrypha), i. 17.

> For my part, I'll go and get a sweet *ball* and wash my hands of it. *Middleton*, Blurt, Master Constable, ii. 1.

12. A rounded package; a bale.—**13.** In *metal.*, one of the masses of iron, weighing about 80 pounds, into which, in the process of converting pig-iron into wrought-iron by puddling, the iron in the reverberatory furnace is made up as soon as it begins to assume a pasty condition. As fast as the iron is balled it is taken out of the furnace, and is first hammered or squeezed, and then rolled into bars of any desired form.

14. In *med.*, a bolus; a large pill: now only in veterinary medicine.—**15.** In *pyrotechnics*, a globular mass of combustible ingredients, or a case filled with them, designed to set fire to something or to give forth light, etc.; a fireball.—**16.** In *cabinet-work*, the composition of shoemakers' wax used in waxing black-work.—**17.** Any part of a thing, especially of the human body, that is rounded or protuberant: as, the *ball* of the eye; the *ball* of the thumb; the ball of a dumb-bell; the *ball* of a pendulum, that is, the bob or weight at the bottom.

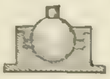
> [illegible] of my sight much more than *balls* of eyes.
> [illegible]

18. The central hollow of the palm of the hand.—**19.** The central part of an animal's foot.—**20.** A temple; generally in the plural. [illegible]—**21.** A hand-tool with a [illegible] cutting hollows, [illegible]—**22.** A [illegible] in Ireland [illegible] through [illegible]; [illegible]—**23.** In *lapidary-work*, [illegible] lead used in [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible]; the earth. [Now [illegible]]

> [illegible]
> [illegible] the [illegible]
> [illegible]

> Ye gods, what justice rules the *ball?*
> Freedom and arts together fall.
> *Pope*, Chorus to Brutus, l. 25.

A globe representing the earth is a common symbol of sovereignty; hence Bacon has the phrase *to hold the ball* of a kingdom, in the sense of to bear sovereignty over it.] **A ball fired**, in *her.*, a globe with fire issuing from the top. When it is intended to represent the fire issuing in more places than one, it is so expressed in the blazon: as, *a ball fired* in four places.—**Ball and socket**, an instrument made of brass, with a universal screw, to move horizontally, obliquely, or vertically, used in managing surveying and astronomical instruments. **Ball-and-socket coupling**, a ball-and-socket joint used for a revolving rod or shaft, principally to change the direction of the line of transmission of motion, but sometimes to allow for any yielding of the supports which would bring the shafting out of line.—**Ball-and-socket hanger**, a hanger in which the box or bearing is attached to the bracket or pendant by a spherical segment-joint, to allow for a spring of the shaft or rod, or other cause which may bring the shaft out of line and thus occasion excessive friction and wear.—**Ball-and-socket joint**, a natural or an artificial joint formed by a ball or knob working in a socket. In *anat.* it is a kind of articulation technically called *enarthrosis*, exemplified in the hip-joint and shoulder-joint. Also called *cup-and-ball joint*.—**Ball-and-socket pillow-block**, in *mech.*, a pillow-block which, within certain limits, can accommodate itself to the line of the shafting.—**Ball of a pendulum**, a bob. See *bob*^{1}.—**Ball of the eye.** See *eyeball*.—**Ball of the foot**, the protuberant part of the sole at the base of the great toe, with the smaller eminences at the bases of the other toes, upon which the body rests when the heel is elevated.—**Ball of the thumb**, the fleshy mass at the base of the thumb on the side of the palm; the volar or thenar eminence.—**Ball soda**, crude soda.—**Golden balls.** See *golden*.—**Venetian ball**, in *glass-manuf.*, a filigree work inclosed in a transparent ball.=**Syn.** *Sphere*, etc. See *globe*.


Ball-and-Socket Joint.

ball^{1} (bâl), *v.* [< *ball*^{1}, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make into a ball. Specifically—(*a*) In the manufacture of cotton, to wind into balls. (*b*) In *metal.*, to heat in a furnace and then form into balls for rolling.

2. To surround in a compact cluster, as bees when they surround the queen bee.

> This is more apt to happen when a strange queen is introduced to a colony, but sometimes a colony will *ball* their own queen if unusually excited or disturbed. . . . If not soon released, the queen dies and is thrown out of the hive. Dzieron tells us that bees sometimes *ball* their queen for the purpose of protecting her from the attacks of strange bees. *Phin*, Dict. Apiculture, p. 10.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To form or gather into a ball, as snow on horses' hoofs, or mud on the feet.—**2.** To remain in a solid mass instead of scattering: said of shot discharged from a gun.—**To ball up.** (*a*) In a puddling- or balling-furnace, to form the ball preparatory to rolling. (*b*) To fail; miscarry. [Slang.]

ball^{2} (bâl), *n.* [First in the 17th century, = D. Sw. Dan. *bal* = G. *ball*, < F. *bal* = Pr. *bal* = Sp. Pg. *baile* = It. *ballo* (ML. *ballus*), dancing, a dance; from the verb, F. *baller*, OF. *baler* (> ME. *balen*, rare) = Pr. *ballar* = Sp. Pg. *bailar* = It. *ballare*, < LL. *ballare*, dance, < Gr. (in Sicily and Italy) *βαλλίζειν*, dance, jump about, appar. < *βάλλειν*, throw. Hence *ballad, ballet*^{2}.] **1†.** A dance; dancing.

> They had got a Calf of Gold and were Dancing about it. But it was a Dismal *Ball*, and they paid dear for their dance. *Penn*, Add. to Tract., p. 19. (*N. E. D.*)

2. A social assembly of persons of both sexes for the purpose of dancing.

> In various talk th' instructive hours they pass'd,
> Who gave the *ball*, or paid the visit last.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., iii. 12.

> She began, for the first time that evening, to feel herself at a *ball*: she longed to dance, but she had not an acquaintance in the room.
> *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, p. 8.

To open the ball, to begin the dancing; hence, figuratively, to begin operations; lead off, as in a discussion or a battle.

ball^{2} (bâl), *v. i.* [< *ball*^{2}, *n.*] To take part in a ball; dance. [Rare.]

> It is the temperature that sets people dancing and *balling*. *Harper's Mag.*, X. [illegible]

ball^{3}† (bâl), *n.* [Not found in ME., but perhaps existent, as the possible source of the adj. *ballede, balled, balde*, E. *bald*^{1}, q. v., and of *ballard*^{1}, q. v.; < W. *bal*, having a white streak on the forehead, as a horse, *bali*, a white streak, = Bret. *bal*, a white mark on an animal's face, = Ir. Gael. *bal*, a spot, mark, freckle. Cf. Gr. *φαλός*, shining, white, *φαλιός*, white, *φαλαρός*, *φάλιος*, having a spot of white, as a dog, *φαλακρός*, bald-headed, perhaps ult. connected with E. *bale*^{2}, a fire. Hence prob. *bald*^{1} and *ballard*^{1}.] **1.** A white streak or spot.

> [illegible] properties of a horse [illegible] The first [illegible] a white [illegible] or a *ball* in the forehead, the [illegible] to have a white [illegible]
> *Fitzherbert*, Husbandry [illegible] (*N. E. D.*)

2. A horse or nag (originally, white-faced): used appellatively, like *dun, bayard*.

ball^{4}†, *n.* An obsolete form of *bawl*^{1}.

ball^{5}†, *n.* An obsolete form of *bal*.

balla (bäl'lä), *n.* [It., a bundle, package, bale: see *bale*^{3}.] In *lace-making*, a sort of cushion used by the Maltese lace-makers.

ballace†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ballast*.

ballad (bal'ad), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ballade*, also (after It.) *ballat, ballatt, ballet, ballette, balette* (with term. conformed to *-et;* cf. *salad*, formerly *sallet*), Sc. corruptly *ballant;* < ME. *balade*, < OF. *balade*, mod. *ballade*, a dancing-song, < Pr. Pg. *ballada* = OSp. *balada* = It. *ballata*, a dance, a dancing-song, < *ballare*, dance: see *ball*^{2}.] **1†.** A song intended as an accompaniment to a dance.—**2†.** The tune to which such a song is sung.—**3.** A short narrative poem, especially one adapted for singing; a poem partly epic and partly lyric. As applied to the minstrelsy of the borders of England and Scotland, and of Scandinavia and Spain, the ballad is a sort of minor epic, reciting in verse more or less rude the exploits of warriors, the adventures of lovers, and the mysteries of fairyland, designed to be rehearsed in musical recitative accompanied by the harp.

> Roundel, *balades*, and virelay. *Gower*, Conf. Amant.

> The *ballad* . . . is the lyrically dramatic expression of actions and events in the lives of others.
> *W. Sharp*, D. G. Rossetti, p. 355.

4. In *music*, originally, a short and simple vocal melody, often adapted to more than one stanza of poetry and having a simple instrumental accompaniment. The term is sometimes applied to instrumental melodies of a similar character, and more loosely to more elaborate compositions in which a narrative idea is intended to be expressed.

ballad† (bal'ad), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *ballat, ballet;* from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To make or sing ballads.

> These envious libellers *ballad* against them.
> *Donne*, Juvenilia, i.

II. *trans.* To celebrate in a ballad.

> Rhymers *ballad* us out o' tune.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2.

> She has told all: I shall be *ballated*,
> Sung up and downe by Minstrells.
> *Heywood*, A Challenge, iii. 1.

> I make but repetition
> Of what is ordinary and Ryalto talk,
> And *ballated*, and would be play'd o' the stage.
> *Webster*, White Devil.

ballade (ba-làd'), *n.* [F.: see *ballad, n.*] **1.** A poem consisting of one or more triplets each formed of stanzas of seven or eight lines, the last line being a refrain common to all the stanzas.—**2.** A poem divided into stanzas having the same number of lines, commonly seven or eight.—**Ballade royal**, a ballade in which each line consists of ten syllables.

ballader (bal'ad-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ballater, balletter;* < *ballad, v.*, + *-er*^{1}.] A writer or singer of ballads; a balladist.

balladic (ba-lad'ik), *a.* [< *ballad* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of ballads.

balladical (ba-lad'i-kal), *a.* Same as *balladic*.

balladier†, *n.* [< *ballad* + *-ier:* see *-eer.*] A public ballad-singer.

balladine (bal'a-dēn), *n.* [Formerly also *balladin*, recently also *baladine;* < F. *balladin*, now *baladin*, m., *baladine*, f., < *ballade*, a ballad: see *ballad.*] **1†.** A theatrical dancer.—**2.** A female public dancer. [Rare.]

> The first breathing woman's cheek,
> First dancer's, gipsy's, or street *baladine's*.
> *Browning*, In a Balcony.

3†. A ballad-maker.

balladism (bal'ad-izm), *n.* [< *ballad* + *-ism.*] The characteristic quality of ballads. *N. E. D.*

balladist (bal'ad-ist), *n.* [< *ballad* + *-ist.*] A writer or singer of ballads.

balladize (bal'ad-īz), *v.;* pret. and pp. *balladized*, ppr. *balladizing*. [< *ballad* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* To convert into the form of a ballad; make a ballad of or about.

II. *intrans.* To make ballads.

balladling (bal'ad-ling), *n.* [< *ballad* + *-ling.*] A little ballad. *Southey.*

ballad-maker (bal'ad-mā"kėr), *n.* A writer of ballads. *Shak.*

balladmonger (bal'ad-mung"gėr), *n.* A dealer in ballads; an inferior poet; a poetaster.

> I had rather be a kitten and cry mew,
> Than one of these same metre *ballad-mongers*.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

> To be the life of the pipe and *balladmonger* of a circle! to soothe her light heart with catches and glees!
> *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

ballad-opera (bal'ad-op"e-rä), *n.* An opera in which ballads or popular songs are sung.

balladry (bal'ad-ri), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *balladry, ballatry;* < *ballad* + *-ry.*] Poetry of the ballad kind; the style of ballads.

> What though the greedy fry
> Be taken with false baits
> Of worded *balladry*,
> And think it poesy?
>
> *B. Jonson*, Underwoods, xli.

The villages also must have their visitors to inquire what lectures the bagpipe and the rebec reads, even to the *ballatry* and the gamut of every municipal fiddler.
Milton, Areopagitica.

ballad-singer (bal′ad-sing″ėr), *n.* A person whose employment consists in singing ballads in public.

ballahou (bal′a-hö), *n.* [Prob. of native origin.] 1. A fast-sailing two-masted vessel, rigged with high fore-and-aft sails, much used in the West Indies. The foremast rakes forward, the mainmast aft.—2. A term of derision applied to an ill-conditioned, slovenly ship.

ballam (bal′am), *n.* [Native name, prob. same as Malayalam *vallam*, a large basket for storing grain, a dam.] A sort of canoe hollowed out of timber, in which Singhalese pearl-fishers wash out the pearls from pearl-oysters.

ballan (bal′an), *n.* [Appar. < Gael. and Ir. *ballach*, spotted, speckled, < Gael. and Ir. *bal*, a spot, speck: see *ball*^{3}.] A fish, the ballan-wrasse.

balland (bal′and), *n.* [Origin unknown.] In *mining*, pulverized lead ore, after separation from its gangue. [North. Eng.]

ballant (bal′ant), *n.* [Sc., a corruption of *ballad.*] A ballad.

They're dying to rhyme ower prayers, and *ballants*, and charms.
Scott.

ballan-wrasse (bal′an-ras), *n.* The most general English name of the *Labrus maculatus*, a fish of the family *Labridæ*.

ballarag†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *bullyrag*.

You vainly thought to *ballarag* us.
T. Warton, Newsman's Verses.

ballard^1†, *n.* [ME., also *balard;* prob. < *ball*^{3} + *-ard.*] A bald-headed person; a baldhead.

And scornede to hym saying, stye up, *ballard!* ["Go up, thou baldhead," in authorized version.]
Wyclif, 2 Ki. ii. 23.

ballard^2†, *n.* [Origin unknown.] A kind of musical instrument. *Purchas*, Pilgrims. (*N. E. D.*)

ballas†, **ballase**†, *n.* and *v.* See *ballast*.

ballast (bal′ast), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *balast, balest, balist*, and, with loss of *t*, *ballas, ballass, ballasse, ballace, ballesse, balase*, etc. (not in ME.), = F. *balast* = G. *ballast* (> Pol. *balast* = Russ. *balastŭ, ballastŭ*), < OLG. LG. Fries. D. *ballast*, Flem. *ballas*, Dan. *ballast*, Sw. *ballast*, *barlast*, OSw. ODan. *barlast*, the last being appar. the orig. form, < *bar* = E. *bare*, mere, + *last* = E. *last*, load or weight; but the first element is uncertain. The Dan. *baglast*, 'back-load,' D. obs. *balglast*, 'belly-load,' appear to be due to popular etymology. The explanation of *ballast* as < MLG. *bal-*, = AS. *balu*, bad, evil (see *bale*^{1}), + *last*, load, that is, unprofitable cargo, is not satisfactory.] 1. Weight carried by a ship or boat for the purpose of insuring the proper stability, both to avoid risk of capsizing and to secure the greatest effectiveness of the propelling power. A usual modern form of ballast is water, which is pumped in or out of compartments arranged to receive it; lead is also much used, especially for craft of moderate size, and is often run into a space left for it between the plates of the keel, or cast into plates of appropriate form and bolted to the exterior of the keel. Gravel, stones, pig-iron, and other weighty materials are in common use as ballast, in cases where the requisite weight cannot be found in the regular cargo itself.

> So rich shall be the rubbish of our barks,
> Ta'en here for *ballass* to the ports of France,
> That Charles himself shall wonder at the sight.
>
> *Greene*, Orlando Furioso.

2. Bags of sand placed in the car of a balloon to steady it and to enable the aëronaut to lighten the balloon, when necessary to effect a rise, by throwing part of the sand out.—3. Gravel, broken stones, slag, or similar material (usually called road-metal), placed between the sleepers or ties of a railroad, to prevent them from shifting, and generally to give solidity to the road. The name is also given to the stones, burnt clay, etc., used as a foundation in making new roads, laying concrete floors, etc.

Depressions frequently occur in concrete flooring when the *ballast* has been badly stamped down.
Thausing, Beer (trans.), p. 298.

4. Figuratively, that which gives stability or steadiness, mental, moral, or political.

Those that are of solid and sober natures have more of the *ballast* than of the sail. *Bacon*, Vain Glory.

These men have not *ballast* enough of humility and fear.
Hammond, Sermons, p. 612.

Ballast-plants, plants that grow upon the ballast of a ship after it has been discharged, from the seeds that may accidentally be brought with it.—**In ballast**, without cargo: said of a ship laden with ballast only.

ballast (bal′ast), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *balast*, and, with loss of *t*, *ballas* (pret. and pp. *ballased*, sometimes *ballast*, ppr. *ballasing*), *ballasse, ballace, balase*, etc., = G. D. Flem. LG. *ballasten* = Dan. *ballaste*, *baglaste* = Sw. *barlasta;* from the noun.] 1. To place ballast in or on; furnish with ballast: as, to *ballast* a ship; to *ballast* a balloon; to *ballast* the bed of a railroad. See the noun.

The road was so perfectly *ballasted* with stone that we had no dust. *C. D. Warner*, Roundabout Journey, p. 3.

2. Figuratively: (*a*) To give steadiness to; keep steady.

'Tis charity must *ballast* the heart.
Hammond, Sermons, p. 611.

(*b*) To serve as a counterpoise to; keep down by counteraction.

> Now you have given me virtue for my guide,
> And with true honour *ballasted* my pride. *Dryden.*

3†. To load; freight.—4. To load or weigh down.

When his belly is well *ballaced*, and his brain rigged a little, he sails away withal.
B. Jonson, Ind. to Every Man in his Humour.

These yellow rascals [coins] must serve to *ballast* my purse a little longer. *Scott*, Old Mortality, ix.

ballast† (bal′ast), *pp.* Ballasted.

> Who sent whole armadas of carracks to be *ballast*.
>
> *Shak.*, C. of E., iii. 2.
>
> Hulks of burden great,
> Which Brandimart rebated from his coast,
> And sent them home *ballast* with little wealth.
>
> *Greene*, Orlando Furioso.

ballastage (bal′as-tāj), *n.* [< *ballast* + *-age.*] 1. An old right of the admiralty in all the royal rivers of Great Britain to levy a rate for supplying ships with ballast.—2. The toll paid for the privilege of taking ballast, as from a gravel-bed, etc.

ballast-engine (bal′ast-en″jin), *n.* A steam-engine used for dredging a river or drawing earth and ballast on a railroad.

ballast-getter (bal′ast-get″ėr), *n.* One who is employed in procuring ballast for ships.

I now come to the nature of the ballast labour itself. This is divisible into three classes: that performed by the *ballast-getters*, or those who are engaged in raising it from the bed of the Thames; by the *ballast-lighters*, or those who are engaged in carrying it from the getters to the ships requiring it; and by the *ballast-heavers*, or those who are engaged in putting it on board of such ships.
Mayhew, London Labour, III. 278.

ballast-hammer (bal′ast-ham″ėr), *n.* A double-faced, long-handled hammer used in laying railroad-tracks.

ballast-heaver (bal′ast-hē″vėr), *n.* 1. One who is employed in putting ballast on board ships. See extract under *ballast-getter*.—2. A dredging-machine for raising ballast from a river-bed; a ballast-lighter.

ballast-hole (bal′ast-hōl), *n.* Same as *ballast-port*.

ballasting (bal′as-ting), *n.* 1. The act of furnishing with ballast, as a ship or railroad.—2. Ballast; that which is used for ballast, as gravel or broken stones, cinders, or other material used for the covering of roads or to form the upper works or permanent way of a railroad.

ballast-lighter (bal′ast-lī″tėr), *n.* [< *ballast* + *lighter*^{2}.] 1. A person employed in conveying ballast for ships. See extract under *ballast-getter*.—2. A large flat-bottomed barge for receiving and transporting ballast, or for removing sand, silt, ashes, or other deposits dredged from the beds of rivers and the bottoms of harbors, docks, etc.

ballast-port (bal′ast-pōrt), *n.* A large square port in the side of a merchant-ship serving for the reception and discharge of ballast. Also called *ballast-hole*.

ballast-trim (bal′ast-trim), *n.* The state of a ship when she is merely in ballast or has no cargo on board: as, she is in *ballast-trim*.

ballat†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *ballad*.

ballatoon (bal-a-tön′), *n.* A heavy boat employed in Russia in the transportation of timber, especially from Astrakhan to Moscow.

ballatorium (bal-a-tō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *ballatoria* (-ä). [ML., < **ballare*, < Gr. βάλλειν, throw. Cf. *balista, ballista*, etc.] The forecastle or the stern-castle of a medieval ship of war: so called because it was a position of vantage from which missiles were discharged.

ballatry†, *n.* An obsolete form of *balladry*.

ball-bearing (bâl′bãr″ing), *n.* In *mech.*, a method of lessening friction by causing a shaft to rest upon or to be surrounded by balls partly contained in sockets, each ball being loose, and turning with the shaft.

If necessary, *ball bearings* can be placed upon the crank-pin. *Sci. Amer.* (N. S.), LIV. 105.

ball-block (bâl′blok), *n.* In printing with balls, the slab or plate which holds the ink.

ball-blue (bâl′blö), *n.* Same as *soluble blue* (which see, under *blue*).

ball-caliber (bâl′kal″i-bėr), *n.* A ring-gage for determining the diameter of gun-shot.

ball-cartridge (bâl′kär″trij), *n.* A cartridge containing a ball, in contradistinction to a *shot-cartridge* or a *blank cartridge*.

ball-caster (bâl′kȧs″tėr), *n.* A caster for the legs of furniture, etc., having a ball instead of an ordinary roller.

ball-cock (bâl′kok), *n.* A hollow sphere or ball of metal attached to the end of a lever, which turns the stop-cock of a water-pipe and regulates the supply of water. The ball, floating in the water of a tank or cistern, rises and falls with it, shutting off the flow when the water has reached a certain level, and letting it on when it falls below this level.

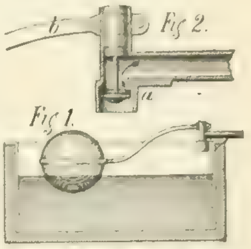


Fig. 1, Cistern with ball-cock attached. Fig. 2, Section of ball-cock on larger scale: *a*, valve shown open so as to admit water; *b*, arm of the lever which being raised shuts the valve.

balled†, *a.* An obsolete form of *bald*^{1}.

baller^1 (bâ′lėr), *n.* [< *ball*^{1}, *v.*, + *-er*^{1}.] One who or that which forms anything into balls.

baller^2† (bâ′lėr), *n.* [< *ball*^{2}, *v.*, + *-er*^{1}.] One who takes part in a ball for dancing.

ballerina (bȧl-lā-rē′nä), *n.*; pl. *ballerinas*, *ballerine* (-näz, -nā). [It., fem. of *ballerino* (pl. *ballerine*), a dancer, < *ballare*, dance: see *ball*^{2}.] A female ballet-dancer.

ballet^1 (bal′et), *n.* [< OF. *balette*, a little ball, dim. of *bale*, *balle*, a ball: see *ball*^{1} and *-et.*] A little ball: in *her.*, a bearing in coats of arms, denominated, according to the color, bezants, plates, hurts, etc.

ballet^2 (bal′ā, formerly and still sometimes bal′et), *n.* [First in the 17th century, also *ballat, ballette, balette, balet*, < F. *ballet* (= It. *balletto*), dim. of *bal* = It. *ballo*, a dance: see *ball*^{2} and *-et.*] 1. A spectacular dance, more or less elaborate in steps, poses, and costumes, in which a number of performers, chiefly females, take part. It is led or conducted by one or more chief dancers or coryphées, and is usually incidental to an operatic or other dramatic representation.—2. A complete pantomime or theatrical representation, in which a story is told, and actions, characters, and passions are represented, by gestures and grouping, accompanied by characteristic or illustrative music, dancing, and often rich scenery and decorations.—3. The corps of dancers who perform ballets.

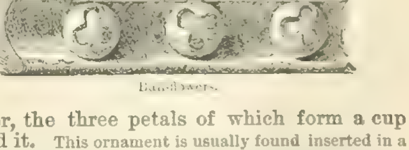
ballet^2 (bal′ā), *v. i.* [< *ballet*^{2}, *n.*] To express by dancing or in a ballet. [Rare.]

He *ballets* to her: "Will you come down here and dance?"
Mayhew, London Labour, III. 155.

ballet^3†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *ballad*.

balletry†, *n.* An obsolete form of *balladry*.

ball-flower (bâl′flou″ėr), *n.* In *arch.*, an ornament resembling a ball placed in a circular flower, the three petals of which form a cup round it. This ornament is usually found inserted in a hollow molding, and is generally characteristic in England of the decorated style of the thirteenth century. Some variations of form occur, as four petals instead of three (York cathedral), and balls of different sizes and shapes.



Ball-flowers.

ball-grinder (bâl′grīn″dėr), *n.* A pulverizer or disintegrator formed by balls of metal inclosed in a rotating cylinder. The material to be crushed is broken by the attrition of the rolling balls.

ball-gudgeon (bâl′guj″on), *n.* A spherical gudgeon, permitting a lateral deflection of the arbor or shaft, while still remaining itself in the socket. *E. H. Knight.*

balliage, *n.* See *bailage*.

balliards†, *n. pl.* Billiards. *Spenser.*

ballimong† (bal′i-mong), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A dredge. *Holland.*

balling¹ (bâ'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ball*¹, *v.*] The act or process of making into balls; the act of assuming the form of a ball; specifically, in the process of puddling, the forming of the iron into balls or rounded masses of a size convenient for handling.

balling² (bâ'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ball*², *v.*] The frequenting of balls; dancing. [Rare.]

balling-furnace (bâ'ling-fėr"nās), *n.* [< *balling*, verbal n. of *ball*¹, *v.*, + *furnace*.] 1. A furnace in which piles or fagots of metal are placed to be heated preparatory to rolling. It resembles a puddling-furnace.—2. A reverberatory furnace used in alkali-works.

balling-gun (bâ'ling-gun), *n.* An instrument for administering to horses medicine rolled into balls. It consists of a tube from which the air is partially exhausted; the ball is held at the end of the tube by atmospheric pressure, and is released by a piston which forces it into the œsophagus. *E. H. Knight.*

balling-iron (bâ'ling-ī"ėrn), *n.* A hook-shaped tool for removing snow from the feet of a horse.

balling-machine (bâ'ling-ma-shēn"), *n.* A machine for balling cotton thread.

balling-tool (bâ'ling-töl), *n.* The tool used in collecting into a mass the iron in a puddling-furnace preparatory to taking it to the hammer or squeezer; a rabble.

ball-ironstone (bâl'ī"ėrn-stōn), *n.* In *English mining*, nodular iron ore. Also called *ball-mine* and *ball-vein*.

ballised†, *a.* [Appar. for *pallised, < F. *palissé*, pp. of *palisser*, surround with pales: see *palisade*.] Inclosed with a railing or balustrade. *Wotton.* (*N. E. D.*)

ballismus (ba-lis'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βαλλισμός, a jumping about, dancing, < βαλλίζειν, jump about, dance: see *ball*².] In *pathol.*, a name which has been given to chorea, to paralysis agitans, and to other forms of tremor.

ballist (bal'ist), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *balist*, < ME. *balist*, < L. *ballista*, *balista*: see **ballista**.] Same as *ballista*. [Rare.]

ballista, balista (ba-lis'tä), *n.*; pl. *ballistæ*, *balistæ* (-tē). [L., occasionally (in gloss.) *ballistra*, appar. formed on a Greek model, < Gr. βάλλειν, throw.] 1. An ancient military engine used for throwing missiles. The different references to it are contradictory, as it is described as acting by means of a bow but also as throwing large stones rather than darts. An attempt has been made to reconcile these statements by representing the engine as composed of a strong shaft, rotating on one of its ends, and having at the other end a receptacle for the missile; this shaft would be thrown forward by the recoil of a steel bow, and stopped suddenly against a transom, thus releasing the missile. Throughout the middle ages the term is used in Latin writings for military engines of different kinds. See *trebuchet*, *mangonel*, [illegible], [illegible], *perrier*, and *catapult*. When used as a bearing in heraldry, the ballista is represented so simplified as to be hardly recognizable. It has generally two upright posts with a movable bar between them, shown loaded at one end.

2. [NL.] In *anat.*, the astragalus, a bone of the tarsus.

ballistic (ba-lis'tik), *a.* [< *ballista* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to ballistics, or the scientific construction and use of projectiles. **Ballistic curve**, the actual path of a projectile as distinguished from the theoretical or parabolic path.—**Ballistic galvanometer.** See *galvanometer*. **Ballistic pendulum**, an apparatus invented by Benjamin Robins for ascertaining the velocity of military projectiles, and consequently the explosive force of gunpowder. A piece of ordnance is fired against a cast-iron case filled with bags of sand, which forms the bob of a pendulum, and the percussion causes the pendulum to vibrate. The distance through which it vibrates is measured on a copper arc by an index carrying a vernier, and the amount of vibration forms a measure of the force or velocity of the ball. The ballistic pendulum is now [illegible] superseded by various forms of apparatus for measuring the time occupied by the passage of the shot from one screen or wire to another. See *electroballistic*.

ballistics (ba-lis'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *ballistic*: see [illegible].] 1. The science or art of discharging [illegible] missiles by the use of the ballista or other [illegible].—2. The science of the motion of projectiles.

ballistite (ba-lis'tit), *n.* A smokeless powder [illegible] large percentage of nitroglycerin: [illegible] cordite.

ball[illegible], *n.* [ML.: see [illegible] and [illegible] *ball*³, *n.*—2. Same as [illegible].

ball[illegible] point), *n.* A jointed [illegible] the connected pieces [illegible] shaped extremity, fitting a cup-shaped socket [illegible]

ball lever [illegible] ev"ėr), *n.* The lever of [illegible]

ball m[illegible], *n.* Same as *ball-m*[illegible]

ball [illegible]'mount[illegible], *n.* [illegible] having a ball, where [illegible]

ballock [illegible] ME. [illegible], < AS. *beallue*, < **beallu* or **bealla*, a ball, + dim. *-uc*: see *ball*¹, 20, and *-ock*.] A testicle. [Obsolete or vulgar.]

ballon†, *n.* [< F. *ballon*, *balon*, dim. of *balle*, *bale*, a bale; in def. 2, obs. form of *balloon*: see *balloon*¹.] 1. A bale of paper, etc.—2. Same as *balloon*¹, 1, 2.

balloon¹ (ba-lön'), *n.* [In some senses also *ballon*, after F.; early mod. E. *baloon*, *baloune*, *balone*, *ballone*, < It. *ballone*, *pallone*, a large ball, a foot-ball (now distinguished: *ballone*, a large bale, *pallone*, a foot-ball, balloon) (= Sp. *balon*, a foot-ball, a large bale, = Pg. *balão*, a balloon, = F. *ballon*, a fardle or small pack, *balon*, "a little ball or pack, also a foot-ball or balloon" (Cotgrave), now *ballon* (after It.), a foot-ball, balloon, swelling hill), aug. (in F. prop. dim.) of *balla*, etc., a ball, bale: see *ball*¹, *bale*³.] **1**†. A large inflated ball of leather, used in playing certain games; a game played with such a ball. It was tossed to and fro by either hand or foot, the hand being defended by a guard (balloon-brasser). See *foot-ball*.

> 'Tis easier sport than the *baloon*. *Heywood.*
>
> It was my envied lot to lead the winning party at that wondrous match at *ballon*, made betwixt the divine Astrophel (our matchless Sidney) and the right honourable my very good Lord of Oxford. *Scott*, Monastery, II. iii.

2. In *chem.*, a round vessel with a short neck, used as a receiver in distillation; a glass receiver of a spherical form.—3. In *arch.*, a ball or globe on the top of a pillar.—4. In *pyrotechnics*, a ball of pasteboard or a kind of bomb stuffed with combustibles, which, bursting like a bomb, exhibits sparks of fire like stars.—5. In *weaving*, a cylindrical reel on which sized woolen yarn for warp is wound in order to be dried by rapid revolution in a heated chamber.—6. A bag or hollow vessel filled with hydrogen gas or heated air, or any other gaseous fluid lighter than common air, and thus caused to rise and float in the atmosphere. It is made of silk or other light material, varnished with caoutchouc dissolved in turpentine. A network of twine envelops the balloon, and is tied to a circular hoop a little below it, from which a car, usually consisting of a large wicker basket, is suspended. A valve in the bottom of the balloon can be opened and closed at pleasure by means of a string, and the basket is furnished with sand-bags as ballast. If the aëronaut wishes to ascend, he throws out some of the ballast; if to descend, he opens the valve. Balloons have been successfully used for military purposes (see *captive balloon*, below), and, in the case of besieged cities, as a medium of communication with the outside world.

7. In comic engravings, a figure shaped like a balloon and inclosing words which are represented as issuing from the mouth of a speaker.

Captive balloon, a balloon anchored or attached to the ground by means of a rope, which may be either permanently fixed or connected with an anchor which can be raised at pleasure. Such balloons have been employed for military reconnoissance.—**Steering balloon**, a balloon capable of being steered. One such was invented by M. Dupuy de Lôme during the siege of Paris in 1871. The rudder is said to be able to deflect the machine 11° to either side of the direct line in which the wind is blowing, so that a balloon leaving Paris with the wind straight for Brussels could be landed at either London or Cologne.

balloon² (bal'ọ̄-on), *n.* [Also *balloen*, *balon*, *ballong* = Sp. *balon* = Pg. *balão*; from the native name.] A state barge of Siam, made in fanciful imitation of a sea-monster, and having 70 to 100 oars on a side.

balloon-ball† (ba-lön'bâl), *n.* Same as *balloon*¹, 1. *Middleton*, Game at Chess, ii. 2.

balloon-boiler (ba-lön'boi"lėr), *n.* A steam-boiler having a form somewhat resembling that of a balloon.

balloon-brasser†, *n.* [< *balloon*¹ + *brasser*, a form of *bracer*, after F. *brassard*, also *brassal* (Cotgrave): see def.] A brace or guard of wood, used by balloon-players (see *balloon*¹, 1) to protect the hand and arm.

ballooned (ba-lönd'), *a.* Swelled out like a balloon.

ballooner (ba-lö'nėr), *n.* A balloonist; an aëronaut.

balloon-fish (ba-lön'fish), *n.* A globefish; a fish of the order *Plectognathi* and suborder *Gymnodontes*, as the tropical *Tetraodon lineatus*, or striped spine-belly, or a species of one of the genera *Tetraodon* and *Diodon*: so called because of its power of swallowing air, which is retained in a dilatation of the œsophagus, and thus of blowing itself up into a nearly spherical shape like a balloon. The ivory-like tips of the jawbones cleft above and below, as in *Tetraodon*, give the fish the appearance of having four teeth, two above and two below. See *Gymnodontidæ*.

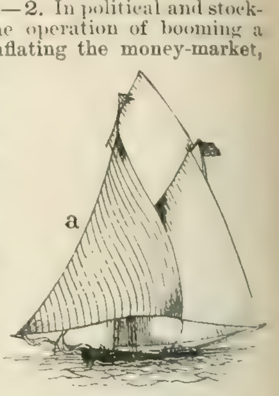
Balloon-fish (*Tetraodon lineatus*).

ballooning (ba-lö'ning), *n.* [< *balloon*¹ + *-ing*¹.] 1. The art or practice of ascending in and of managing balloons.—2. In political and stock-exchange slang, the operation of booming a candidate, or of inflating the money-market, by means of fictitious favorable reports.

> *Ballooning* indeed goes on.
> *Jefferson*, Correspondence, I. 323.

balloonist (ba-lö'nist), *n.* [< *balloon*¹ + *-ist*.] One who ascends in a balloon; an aëronaut.

balloon-jib (ba-lön'jib), *n.* A triangular sail made of light canvas, used only by yachts and in light winds, set between the foretop-mast-head and the end of the jib-boom.



a, Balloon-jib.

balloon-net (ba-lön'net), *n.* A kind of woven lace in which the weft-threads are twisted in a peculiar manner round the warps. *E. H. Knight.*

balloonry (ba-lön'ri), *n.* [< *balloon*¹ + *-ry.*] The art or practice of ascending in a balloon. *Quarterly Rev.*

balloon-sail (ba-lön'sāl), *n.* Light canvas used in yachts, as the balloon-jib, the spinnaker, balloon-topsails and -foresails, and the shadow-sail and water-sail.

balloon-vine (ba-lön'vīn), *n.* A herbaceous climbing plant, *Cardiospermum Halicacabum*, natural order *Sapindaceæ*, found in all tropical countries. It bears a large, 3-celled, bladder-like pod. Also called *heartseed*.

Balloon-vine (*Cardiospermum Halicacabum*).
a, [illegible] of pod, about one half natural size. (From Gray's "Genera of the Plants of the United States.")

ballot¹ (bal'ọt), *n.* [First in the 16th century, < It. *ballotta* = F. *ballotte*, *balotte*, a little ball, esp. as used for voting, a vote, suffrage, = Sp. *balota*, a ballot (ML. *ballotta*), dim. of *balla*, a ball: see *ball*¹ and *-ot.*] 1. A little ball used in voting. Hence—2. A ticket or slip of paper, sometimes called a *voting-paper*, used for the same purpose, on which is printed or written an expression of the elector's choice as between candidates or propositions to be voted for.—3. A method of secret voting by means of small balls, or of printed or written ballots, which are deposited in an urn or a box called a ballot-box. In the former case, each person who is entitled to vote, having the choice of two balls, one white and one black, places a white ball in the box if he is in favor of the resolution proposed, as the admission of a person to membership in a club, or a black ball if he is opposed to it. Hence, to *blackball* a person is to vote against his election. In the latter case, the ballots or voting-papers are so folded as to prevent the voter's preference from being disclosed, and are usually handed to an authorized officer called an inspector of elections, to be deposited in the box in the voter's presence. The ballot is now employed in all popular elections in the United States, throughout the United Kingdom and the British colonies, and in the national or parliamentary elections in Germany, France, Belgium, Italy, and most other countries of continental Europe. See *blanket-ballot*.

4. A casting of ballots; a vote by ballot; also, the whole number of votes cast or recorded:

as, a *ballot* was taken on the resolution; there was a large *ballot*.—5. A method of drawing lots by taking out small balls, or the like, from a box; hence, lot-drawing. *N. E. D.* **Australian ballot,** a system of balloting of which the principal features are the placing of the names of all the candidates on each ballot, the printing of the ballots by the government, the arrangement and control of the polling-places, and devices for securing secrecy in marking and casting the ballots. The system, with numerous variations, has been extensively adopted in the United States.—**Tissue-ballots,** ballots printed on thin tissue-paper, to the end that a large number of fraudulent votes folded together may be smuggled into the ballot-box without detection.—**To cast a ballot,** to deposit in a ballot-box, or present for deposit, a ballot or voting-paper.—**To cast the ballot,** to record, as if ascertained by ballot, the vote of an assembly or meeting. The secretary is often instructed to "cast the ballot" when for convenience the actual process, as required by rule, is dispensed with.

ballot¹ (bal'ọt), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *ballat*, *ballet*; < It. *ballottare* = F. *ballotter*, earlier *balotter*, = Sp. *balotar*, vote by ballot; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To decide upon a question, proposition, or candidacy by casting ballots; take a ballot or a vote by ballot: often with *for* in the sense of 'in relation to': as, to *ballot for* members of a club. See the noun.

The judges . . . would never take their balls to *ballot* against him. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 927.

The convention did not *ballot* until its third day.
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II. 185.

2. To bound, as in the bore of a cannon: as, spherical projectiles *ballot* in the bore of the piece.—3. To select by lot; draw lots (for): as, to *ballot* for places.

II.† *trans.* 1. To vote for or against by ballot; choose or elect by ballot.

None of the competitors arriving at a sufficient number of balls, they fell to *ballot* some others.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 262.

2. To choose by lot; select by drawing lots for.

Peasants . . . who will not be *balloted* for soldiers.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. i. 1.

ballot² (bal'ọt), *n.* [< F. *ballot*, a bale, prop. a small bale, dim. of *balle*, a bale: see *bale*³ and *-ot*, and cf. the ult. identical *ballot*¹.] A small bale, weighing from 70 to 120 pounds.

Ballota (ba-lō'tạ̈), *n.* [NL. (L. *ballote*), < Gr. *βαλλωτή*, a plant believed to be black hoarhound, origin unknown.] A genus of labiate plants, of about 25 species, mostly natives of the Mediterranean region. The black hoarhound, *B. nigra*, sometimes used in medicine, is found throughout Europe and Russian Asia.

ballotade, ballottade (bal-ọ-tād' or -täd'), *n.* [< F. *ballottade* (Sp. *balotada*), < *ballotter*, toss, prob. < *ballotte*, a little ball: see *ballot*¹, *n.*] In the *manège*, a leap of a horse in which all four legs are bent without jerking out the hind ones. Also spelled *balotade*.

ballotant† (bal'ọt-ant), *n.* [< F. *ballottant*, pp. of *ballotter*, ballot: see *ballot*¹, *v.*] A voter by ballot. *J. Harrington.* [Rare.]

ballotation† (bal-ọ-tā'shon), *n.* [< *ballot*¹ + *-ation*, after It. *ballottazione*.] A voting by ballot; a balloting. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 260. [Rare.]

ballot-box (bal'ọt-boks), *n.* A box for receiving ballots.

balloter (bal'ọt-ėr), *n.* 1. One who ballots or votes by ballot.—2. A mechanical device for receiving, counting, and recording ballots.

ballotin†, *n.* [< *ballot*¹ + *-in*, irreg. used.] The carrier of the ballot-box; the taker of the votes by ballot. *J. Harrington.* [Rare.]

balloting (bal'ọt-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ballot*¹, *v.*] 1. The act of casting or taking a ballot: as, the *balloting* began at 2 o'clock.—2. A specific instance in which a ballot is taken; a vote.

From the result of the *ballotings* yesterday, I deem it highly improbable that I shall receive the nomination.
Buchanan, in Curtis, ii. 2.

ballotist (bal'ọt-ist), *n.* [< *ballot*¹ + *-ist*.] An advocate of voting by ballot.

ballottade, *n.* See *ballotade*.

ballottement (ba-lot'mẹnt), *n.* [F., a tossing, < *ballotter*, toss: see *ballotade*.] In *obstet.*, a method of testing pregnancy.

ballow¹†, *a.* [Appar. < ME. *balowe*, *balwe*, *balȝe*, *balgh*, round, rounded, smooth, appar. < AS. *bælg*, *bælig*, a bag: see *bellows* and *belly*.] An epithet of uncertain meaning, in the following passage: the apparent etymology suggests 'round,' 'pot-bellied.'

The *ballow* nag outstrips the winds in chase.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iii. 40. (*N. E. D.*)

ballow² (bal'ō), *n.* [Etym. unknown.] *Naut.*, deep water inside a shoal or bar. *Smyth*, Sailor's Word-Book. (*N. E. D.*)

ballow³, *n.* A word used only by Shakspere in the passage cited, in the folio of 1623, where the quarto editions have *battero* and *bat*; it is, like *battero*, apparently a misprint for *batton*, *battoon*, or *battoun*, a stick, cudgel. See *batton*, *batoon*, *baton*, and *bat*¹.

Keepe out, . . . or ice try whither your Costard or my *Ballow* be the harder. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6 (1623).

ball-proof (bâl'pröf), *a.* Capable of resisting balls from firearms; impenetrable by bullets.

ball-rack (bâl'rak), *n.* In *printing*, the rack which held the balls formerly used in inking.

ball-room (bâl'röm), *n.* A room expressly designed for balls or dancing parties, or a room in which such entertainments are given.

ball-screw (bäl'skrö), *n.* A screw which can be attached to the end of the ramrod of a gun, for the purpose of extracting a bullet from the barrel.

ball-seater (bâl'sē″tėr), *n.* A tool used in fitting the ball of a cartridge accurately in line with the axis of the shell.

ball-stock (bâl'stok), *n.* In *printing*, formerly, a stock somewhat hollow at one end, to which the ball was attached, and which served as a handle. See *ball*¹, 9.

ball-train (bâl'trān), *n.* A set of rolls for rolling puddlers' balls or loops into bars.

ball-trimmer (bâl'trim″ėr), *n.* A lathe for finishing musket-balls.

ball-trolly (bâl'trol″i), *n.* A small iron truck used in conveying the balls of puddled iron from the puddling-furnace to the tilt-hammer or squeezer. *E. H. Knight.*

ballustred† (bal'us-tėrd), *a.* Same as *balustered*. *Dryden.*

ball-valve (bâl'valv), *n.* A valve formed by a globe resting upon a concave circular seat. It is lifted by the upward pressure of the fluid, and descends by gravity when that pressure is removed. See *ball-cock*.

ball-vein (bâl'vān), *n.* Same as *ball-ironstone*.

bally (bal'i), *n.* [Repr. Ir. Gael. *baile*, Manx *balley*, a town, village.] A town: an element in many place-names in Ireland: as, *Bally*walter, upper town; *Bally*castle, castle-town; *Bally*money, town on the moss, etc.

The old tribal division of the *ballys* into "quarters" and "tates" has left distinct and numerous traces in the names of the present townlands in Ireland.
Seebohm, Eng. Vill. Communities, p. 223.

balm (bäm), *n.* [The spelling has been altered to bring it nearer *balsam*; early mod. E. also *baulm*, *baum*, < ME. *baume*, *bawme*, *basme*, *bame*, < OF. *bausme*, *basme*, mod. F. *baume* = Pr. *basme* = Sp. *bálsamo* = Pg. It. *balsamo*, < L. *balsamum*, < Gr. *βάλσαμον*, balsam: see *balsam*.] 1. An oily, aromatic, resinous substance, exuding spontaneously from trees of the genus *Balsamodendron*; hence, by extension, any aromatic or odoriferous exudation from trees or shrubs, whether spontaneous or after incision; balsam.

And sweetest breath of woodland *balm*.
Whittier, Flowers in Winter.

2†. An aromatic preparation used in embalming the dead. See *embalm*.—3. Any aromatic or fragrant ointment, whether for ceremonial or for medicinal use, as for healing wounds or soothing pain. (For the ecclesiastical use, see *balsam*.)

Thy place is fill'd, thy sceptre wrung from thee,
Thy *balm* wash'd off, wherewith thou wast anointed.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

4. Aromatic fragrance; sweet odor.—5. Anything which heals, soothes, or mitigates pain.

Sleep, that knits up the ravell'd sleave of care,
The death of each day's life, sore labour's bath,
Balm of hurt minds, great nature's second course.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 2.

Heal the wounded spirit with the *balm*
Of pity. *Bryant*, Better Age.

6. A tree that yields balm; especially, a tree of the genus *Balsamodendron*.—7. One of several aromatic plants of the natural order *Labiatæ*, particularly plants of the genus *Melissa*. The garden- or lemon-balm, bee-balm, or balm-mint is *M. officinalis*. Plants of other genera so named are the bastard balm, *Melittis melissophyllum*; the bee-balm of American gardens, *Monarda didyma*; the horse-balm, *Collinsonia Canadensis*; the field balm, *Nepeta Cataria*; the Molucca balm, *Moluccella lævis*; and the sweet balm, sometimes called balm of Gilead, *Dracocephalum Canariense*.

Abraham's-balm, an old name for an Italian willow.—**Balm of Gilead.** (*a*) Balm or balsam of Mecca, or of Syria, an oleo-resin, once of great repute and still esteemed in the East for its fragrance and medicinal properties. Mixed with oil, it constitutes the chrism of the Roman Catholic Church. It is the product of a tree or shrub, *Commiphora* (*Balsamodendron*) *Opobalsamum*, which also yields myrrh. It is now produced, so far as is known, only in Arabia. (*b*) A fragrant resin from South America. See *carauna*. (*c*) In North America, the balsam-poplar, *Populus balsamifera*, the buds of which are coated in spring with an odorous balsam; also occasionally the balsam-fir, *Abies balsamea*, which yields the Canada balsam. (*d*) The sweet balm, *Dracocephalum Canariense* (see above).—**Balm of heaven,** one of the many names given in California to the *Umbellularia Californica*, a lauraceous tree with very strongly aromatic foliage.

balm (bäm), *v. t.* [< ME. *baumen*, *bamen*, < *baume*, balm. Cf. OF. *embaumer*, embalm: see *embalm*.] 1. To embalm.

Shrouded in cloth of state!
Balm'd and entreasur'd with full bags of spices!
Shak., Pericles, iii. 2.

2. To anoint as with balm or with anything fragrant or medicinal.

Balm his foul head in warm distilled waters.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i.

3. To soothe; mitigate; assuage; heal.

Oppressed nature sleeps:
This rest might yet have *balm'd* thy broken senses.
Shak., Lear, iii. 6.

[Obsolete or archaic in all uses.]

balmaiden (bâl'mā″dn), *n.* [< *bal* + *maiden*.] A girl or young woman employed in the mines of Cornwall, England.

The smock-frock is a survival of a ploughman's dress, and the Cornish miner and mine-girl (or *balmaiden*) have a sort of peasant dress. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 405.

balm-cricket (bäm'krik″et), *n.* [Earlier *baum-cricket*, appar. a half translation of G. *baumgrille*, tree-cricket, < *baum*, a tree (= E. *beam*), + *grille*, a cricket: see *Gryllus*.] The field-cricket, *Gryllus campestris*.

The *balm-cricket* carols clear
In the green that folds thy grave.
Tennyson, A Dirge.

balmer† (bä'mėr), *n.* One who or that which embalms.

Blood must be my body's only *balmer*,
No other balm will there be given.
Raleigh, The Pilgrimage.

balmify (bä'mi-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *balmified*, ppr. *balmifying*. [< *balm* + *-i-fy*: see *-fy*.] To render balmy. [Rare.]

The fluids have been entirely sweetened and *balmified*.
G. Cheyne, Eng. Malady, p. 306.

balmily (bä'mi-li), *adv.* In a balmy manner.

balminess (bä'mi-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being balmy.

balm-mint (bäm'mint), *n.* Same as *garden-balm*. See *balm*, 7.

balmony (bal'mọ-ni), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *bald-money*.] A name sometimes given in the United States to the plant snakehead, *Chelone glabra*.

Balmoral (bal-mor'al), *a.* or *n.* A name given (usually with a capital as an adjective and without as a noun) to various articles of dress possessing unusual strength and weight, in imitation of the materials or style of those worn out of doors by Queen Victoria, or the members of her family, during visits to the royal residence at Balmoral, in Aberdeenshire, Scotland.—**Balmoral boots,** shoes or ankle-boots that lace up in front, worn by both men and women. Also called *balmorals*.—**Balmoral petticoat,** a woolen petticoat, originally red with black stripes, intended to be displayed below the skirt of the dress, which was looped up.

balmy (bä'mi), *a.* [< *balm* + *-y*¹.] 1. Having the qualities of balm; aromatic; fragrant.

O *balmy* breath, that doth almost persuade
Justice to break her sword! *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2.

And I would be the necklace,
And all day long to fall and rise
Upon her *balmy* bosom,
With her laughter or her sighs.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

2. Producing balm: as, "the *balmy* tree," *Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 30.—3. Soft; soothing; assuaging; refreshing.

Now with the drops of this most *balmy* time
My love looks fresh. *Shak.*, Sonnets, cvii.

Tired nature's sweet restorer, *balmy* sleep.
Young, Night Thoughts, v. 1.

4. Of healing virtue; healing: as, *balmy* medicines.

balnea, *n.* Plural of *balneum*.

balneal† (bal'nẹ-ạl), *a.* [< L. *balneum*, a (warm) bath (see *balneum*), + *-al*. The L. adj. is *balnearis* or *balnearius*.] Of or pertaining to a bath: as, "*balneal* heat," *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 35.

balneary (bal'nẹ-ạ-ri), *a* and *n.* [< L. *balnearius*, pertaining to a bath (neut. pl. *balnearia*, a bathing-room), < *balneum*, a bath: see *balneum*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to baths or bathing.

The French do not treat their beaches as we do ours—as places for a glance, a dip, or a trot, places animated simply during the *balneary* hours.
H. James, Jr., Portraits of Places, p. 142.

II. *n.*; pl. *balnearies* (-riz). A room or provision of any kind for bathing.

The *balnearies* and bathing places.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 7.

balneation ([illegible]-ā′shọn), *n.* [< ML. *balneatio(n-)*, [illegible], bathe, < L. *balneum*, a bath: see [illegible].] The act of bathing.

[illegible] [illegible] and fomentations.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

balneatory ([illegible]′nē̦-a-tō̦-ri), *a.* [< L. *balneatorius*, < *balneator*, a bath-keeper, < *balneum*, a [illegible].] Of or pertaining to a bath or bath-keeper.

[illegible] of the antique *balneatory* art.
L. Hunt, [illegible] Nights, p. 45.

balneo†, *n.* [For *bagnio*, after L. *balneum*.] Same as *bagnio*, 1.

Then began Christian churches . . . to outshine . . . the *Balneos* and Theatres of free Cities.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 351.

balneography (bal-nē̦-og′ra̦-fi), *n.* [< L. *balneum*, a bath (see *balneum*), + Gr. -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.] A description of baths. *Dunglison*.

balneological (bal-nē̦-ō̦-loj′i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to balneology.

balneology (bal-nē̦-ol′ō̦-ji), *n.* [< L. *balneum*, a bath, + Gr. -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *balneum* and *-ology*.] A treatise on baths or bathing; the use of baths and bathing as a department of therapeutics.

Among our medical schools *balneology* as a subject of systematic study is entirely neglected.
Harper's Mag., LXIX. 438.

balneotherapeutics (bal″nē̦-ō-ther-a̦-pū′tiks), *n.* [< L. *balneum*, bath (see *balneum*), + *therapeutics*.] Balneotherapy.

balneotherapia (bal″nē̦-ō-ther-a̦-pī′ä̦), *n.* [NL., < L. *balneum*, a bath (see *balneum*), + Gr. θεραπεία, medical treatment: see *therapeutic*.] Same as *balneotherapy*.

balneotherapy (bal″nē̦-ō̦-ther′a-pi), *n.* [Englished from *balneotherapia*.] The treatment of disease by baths; water-cure.

Balneotherapy, or bathing, and treatment by medicaments.
Sci. Amer. (N. S.), LIV. 4.

balneum (bal′nē̦-um), *n.*; pl. *balnea* (-ä̦). [L., fuller form *balineum*, < Gr. βαλανεῖον, a bath, < βαλανεύειν, bathe. From L. *balneum* come *bagnio* and *bain*², q. v.] In *chem.*, a vessel filled with water or sand, in which another vessel is placed to be heated; a bath. See *bath*¹, 8.

balolo (ba-lō′lō), *n.* A sea-worm found in the South Pacific ocean. See *palolo*.

The *balolo* is a small sea-worm, long and thin as ordinary vermicelli. Some are fully a yard long, others about an inch. It has a jointed body and many legs, and lives in the deep sea.
C. F. Gordon-Cumming, At Home in Fiji, p. 66.

balon†, **balone†**, *n.* See *balloon*¹.

balonea (ba-lō′nē̦-ä̦), *n.* [See *valonia*.] A name for an oak, *Quercus Ægilops*, large quantities of the cups of which are exported from the Mediterranean basin for tanners' use. See *valonia*.

baloo†, *interj.* and *n.* See *balow*.

balotade, *n.* See *ballotade*.

balow†, **baloo†**, *interj.* and *n.* [Nursery syllables.] **I.** *interj.* An utterance used in lulling to sleep.

Hee *balow!* my sweet wee Donald. *Burns*, Song

II. *n.* **1.** A lullaby.—**2.** A song containing this word. *N. E. D.*

bals. An abbreviation of the Latin *balsamum*, that is, balsam, used in medical prescriptions.

balsa, balza (bâl′sä̦, -zä̦), *n.* [< Sp. Pg. *balsa* (> F. *balse, balze*), < Peruv. *balza*, a kind of light [illegible] wood used in Peru for constructing rafts.] **1.** The native name of the *Ochroma* *[illegible]*, a bombaceous tree common in the [illegible] upon the coasts of tropical America. [illegible] is very soft and light and is used for stopping [illegible] as well as in the construction of rafts which take [illegible].—**2.** [illegible] of raft or float much used on the [illegible] of South America for crossing lakes [illegible] for landing through the surf, and by [illegible] [illegible] formed of two inflated [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

balsam [illegible] *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bal-[illegible]*, [illegible] in ME. only as *balm*, q. v. [illegible] < L. *balsamum*, < Gr. [illegible] balsam-tree, the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]-tree; prob. of [illegible] origin.] [illegible] A [illegible] oily, aromatic, [illegible] [illegible] spontaneously from [illegible] of the [illegible] *[illegible]dendron*; hence, by extension, [illegible] or odoriferous exudation from trees or shrubs, whether spontaneous or after incision; balm. A great variety of substances pass under this name; but in chemistry the term is confined to vegetable juices, whether they remain liquid or spontaneously become solid, which consist of resins mixed with gums or volatile oils, the resins being produced from the oils by oxidation. A balsam is thus intermediate between a volatile oil and a resin. It is soluble in alcohol and ether, and capable of yielding benzoic acid. The balsams are either liquid or solid: of the former are the balm of Gilead and the balsams of copaiba, Peru, and Tolu (see below); of the latter, benzoin, dragon's blood, and storax. The balsam used in the Roman Catholic Church in the confection of chrism is, by the rubrics, that of Syria or Mecca; but, from difficulty in obtaining this, concessions have been made by the popes for the use of the balsams of Brazil, Tolu, Peru, etc.

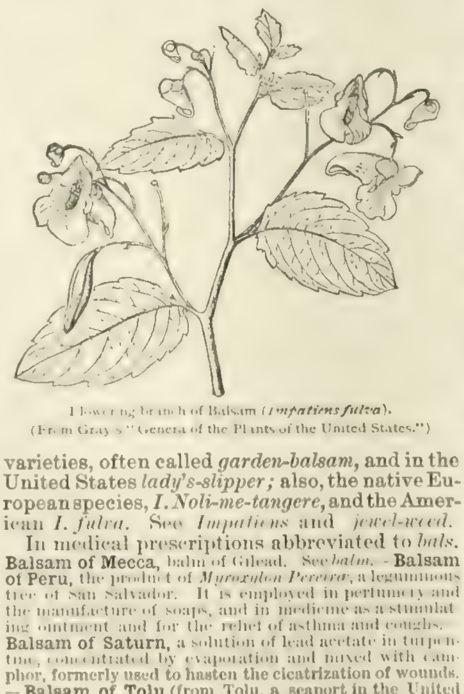
Many of the resins occur in plants dissolved in ethereal oils. Should the vessels which contain this solution be injured, it flows out, and becomes thick, or even solid, on exposure to the air, partly from evaporation of the solvent oil, and partly by its oxidation. Such mixtures of oils and resins are termed *balsams*.
Stricker, Organic Chemistry, p. 732.

2†. An aromatic preparation used for embalming the dead.—**3.** Any aromatic fragrant ointment, whether for ceremonial or for medicinal use, as for healing wounds or soothing pain.—**4.** Figuratively, any healing or soothing agent or agency.

Is this the *balsam* that the usuring senate
Pours into captains' wounds? *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 5.

Was not the people's blessing . . . a *balsam* to thy blood?
Tennyson, Becket, I. 24.

5†. In *alchemy*, a healthful preservative essence, of oily penetrative nature, conceived by Paracelsus to exist in all organic bodies. *N. E. D.*—**6.** A tree yielding an aromatic, oily resin. In the United States the name is often applied generally to the firs (species of *Abies*), and sometimes ignorantly to the spruces also. See *balsam-tree*.—**7.** The *Impatiens balsamina*, a familiar flowering annual, of Eastern origin, cultivated in many varieties, often called *garden-balsam*, and in the United States *lady's-slipper*; also, the native European species, *I. Noli-me-tangere*, and the American *I. fulva*. See *Impatiens* and *jewel-weed*.



Flowering branch of Balsam (*Impatiens fulva*).
(From Gray's "Genera of the Plants of the United States.")

In medical prescriptions abbreviated to *bals.* **Balsam of Mecca,** balm of Gilead. See *balm*.—**Balsam of Peru,** the product of *Myroxylon Pereiræ*, a leguminous tree of San Salvador. It is employed in perfumery and the manufacture of soaps, and in medicine as a stimulating ointment and for the relief of asthma and coughs.—**Balsam of Saturn,** a solution of lead acetate in turpentine, concentrated by evaporation and mixed with camphor, formerly used to hasten the cicatrization of wounds.—**Balsam of Tolu** (from Tolu, a seaport in the United States of Colombia), a product of *Myroxylon Toluifera* of Venezuela and the United States of Colombia, a species closely allied to *M. Pereiræ* (see above). It has an agreeable flavor, and is used in medicine as an expectorant and stimulant, though its properties are not important.—**Brazilian balsam,** the product of *Myroxylon peruiferum*. It closely resembles balsam of Peru.—**Broad-leafed balsam,** of the West Indies, a small tree belonging to the natural order *Araliaceæ*, *Sciadophyllum capitatum*, yielding an aromatic balsam, which is derived chiefly from the berries.—**Canada balsam,** a transparent liquid resin or turpentine obtained by puncturing the vesicles which form under the bark of the balsam fir, *Abies balsamea* of North America. It is much valued for mounting objects for the microscope, as it remains permanently transparent and it is also used in making varnish. The principal supply is from Canada. Other forms of turpentine from Europe in coniferous trees are sometimes called *balsams*.—**Copalm balsam,** a balsam obtained from the sweet-gum, *Liquidambar Styraciflua*, very similar to storax and used for similar purposes.—**Yellow balsam,** of Jamaica, *[illegible]* *flavens*, an aromatic euphorbiaceous shrub, covered with a [illegible] wood. (For other kinds of balsam, see *[illegible]*, *[illegible]*, and *[illegible]*.)

balsam (bâl′sam), *v. t.* [< *balsam*, *n.* Cf. ML. *balsamare*.] **1.** To apply balsam or balm to; anoint with balm or balsam.

The gifts of our young and flourishing age are very sweet when they are *balsamed* with discretion.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. [illegible]

2. To embalm. [Rare.]

We had him *balsamed* and sent home.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 222

balsam-apple (bâl′sa̦m-ap″l), *n.* An annual cucurbitaceous plant of tropical regions, *Momordica Balsamina*, bearing a small warty fruit of a red or orange color. Both the fruit and the root are actively purgative.—**Wild balsam-apple,** of the United States, an annual vine, *Echinocystis lobata*, of the order *Cucurbitaceæ*, bearing numerous white flowers and a fibrous fruit opening at the summit.

balsamation (bâl-sa̦-mā′shọn), *n.* [< ML. *balsamatio(n-)*, < *balsamare*, pp. *balsamatus*, to balsam, < L. *balsamum*, balsam.] The act of rendering balsamic. [Rare.]

balsam-bog (bâl′sa̦m-bog), *n.* A curious umbelliferous plant of the Falkland islands, forming hard hemispherical hillocks often from 2 to 4 feet in height. It yields a gum which has been used in medicine.

balsam-herb (bâl′sa̦m-ėrb), *n.* A name given in Jamaica to *Dianthera reptans*, an acanthaceous plant.

balsamic (bâl- or bal-sam′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *balsam* + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of balsam: as, *balsamic* juices.—**2.** Yielding balsam: as, *balsamic* pine.—**3.** Having the fragrance of balsam; aromatic; balmy.

The new-leaved butternut
And quivering poplar to the roving breeze
Gave a *balsamic* fragrance.
Bryant, Old Man's Counsel.

4. Having the healing or soothing qualities of balsam; healing; soothing; mild: as, *balsamic* remedies.—**5†.** Of or pertaining to the balsam of the alchemists. See *balsam*, 5.

II. *n.* Any warm, stimulating, demulcent medicine, of a smooth and oily consistence.

balsamical† (bâl- or bal-sam′i-ka̦l), *a.* Same as *balsamic*.

The *balsamical* humour of my blood.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, i. 1.

balsamically (bâl- or bal-sam′i-ka̦l-i), *adv.* In a balsamic manner; as a balsam.

balsamiferous (bâl- or bal-sa̦-mif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *balsamum*, balsam, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Producing balm or balsam: said of those trees and shrubs which yield balsam.

balsamina (bâl-sa̦-mī′nä̦), *n.* [NL.: see *balsamine*.] Same as *balsamine*.

balsamine (bâl′sa̦m-in), *n.* [< F. *balsamine* = Sp. Pg. It. *balsamina*, < NL. *balsamina* (< Gr. βαλσαμίνη), balsam-plant, prop. fem. of L. *balsaminus*, < Gr. *βαλσάμινος, pertaining to balsam, < βάλσαμον, balsam.] A name given to the garden-balsam and to some other species of the genus *Impatiens* (which see).

balsamitic† (bâl-sa̦-mit′ik), *a.* [< ML. **balsamiticus* (cf. ML. *balsamaticus*), < L. *balsamum*.] Balsamic.

balsamito (bal-sa̦-mē′tō), *n.* [In form Sp. or Pg.; cf. Sp. *balsamita* (= Pg. *balsamita*), tansy, < *balsamo*, balsam: see *balm*.] A liquid having a bitter taste, the odor of the Tonquin bean, and a light sherry-color, produced by digesting the fruit of the balsam of Peru in rum. It is used as a medicine, and also as an application to sloughing sores, especially to those caused by the chigoe.

balsamize (bâl′sa̦m-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *balsamized*, ppr. *balsamizing*. [< *balsam* + *-ize*.] To render balsamic.

balsamous (bâl′sam-us), *a.* [< *balsam* + *-ous*.] Having the qualities of balsam; abounding in balsam; consisting of balsam.

Now the radical moisture is not the tallow or fat of animals, but an oily and *balsamous* substance.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, v. 36.

balsam-root (bâl′sa̦m-röt), *n.* A name given in California to species of *Balsamorrhiza*, a genus of low, coarse, perennial composite plants, allied to the sunflower. They have deep thick roots which contain a terebinthinate balsam. These roots are eaten by the natives after being peeled and baked.

balsam-tree (bâl′sa̦m-trē), *n.* A name given to many of the balsam-bearing trees of the tropics (see *balsam*), and to the mastic-tree, *Pistacia Lentiscus*. In North America it is applied to *Populus balsamifera*, and on the western coast to *P. trichocarpa*. It is also given especially to the balsam-bearing conifers, *Abies balsamea* and *A. Fraseri* in the east (the latter tree being distinguished as the *she balsam*), and in the Rocky Mountains and westward to *A. concolor* and *A. subalpina*. The balsam-tree or balsam-fig of Jamaica is the *Clusia rosea*.

balsam-weed (bâl′sa̦m-wēd), *n.* A name of the common everlastings of the United States, *Gnaphalium decurrens* and *G. polycephalum*. They are also called *sweet balsam*, on account of their balsamic fragrance.

balsamy (bâl′sam-i), *a.* [< *balsam* + *-y*¹.] Balsam-like; balmy.

baltei, *n.* Plural of *balteus.*

balter, *v.* [Early mod. E. *baulter, bolter* (in *blood-boltered*, q. v.), now only dial. *bauter*, < ME. *balteren*, prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. *baltre*, var. of *boltre*, roll, tumble, gambol.] **I.** *intrans.* **1†.** To tumble; dance clumsily.

> So blythe of his wodbyne he *balteres* ther vnde[r].
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 459.

2. To become tangled or matted. [Prov. Eng.]

> It [a goat's beard] *baltereth* and cluttereth into knots and balls. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xii. 17. (*N. E. D.*)

II. *trans.* **1.** To tread down in a clumsy manner. [Prov. Eng.]—**2†.** To tangle; clot; mat, as the hair.

balteus (bal′tē̦-us), *n.*; pl. *baltei* (-ī). [L., a belt: according to Varro, a Tuscan word, but perhaps of Celtic origin: see *belt.*] **1.** In *Roman antiq.*, a belt: either a girdle, or a baldric worn over the shoulder to support a sword, shield, or quiver.—**2.** In *arch.*: (*a*) A band perpendicular to the axis in the lateral part of the volute of an Ionic pulvinated capital. (*b*) One of the passages dividing the auditorium of ancient Roman theaters and amphitheaters horizontally into upper and lower zones, and affording access to the different cunei, or wedge-shaped divisions of the auditorium, without disturbing persons occupying seats. Such a passage had usually the form of a wide step.

Baltic (bâl′tik), *a.* [< NL. *Balticus*, prob. < Lith. *baltas*, white, *balti*, be white.] Appellative of or pertaining to the sea which separates Sweden from Denmark, Germany, and Russia; situated on or bordering the Baltic sea: as, the *Baltic* islands; the *Baltic* coasts.

Baltimore bird, oriole. See *oriole.*

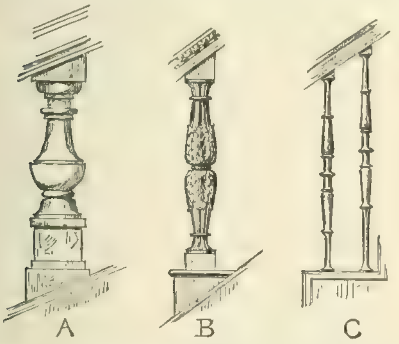
baltimorite (bâl′ti-mōr-īt), *n.* [< *Baltimore*, the chief city in Maryland, + *-ite*^{2}.] A variety of serpentine from Bare Hills, Maryland.

balu (bä′lö), *n.* [Native name.] A kind of wild-cat, *Felis sumatrana*, native in Sumatra.

Baluchi (ba-lö′chē), *n.* [Pers. *Baluchī, Beluchī.*] **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Baluchistan, a country lying to the east of Persia and between Afghanistan and the Arabian sea; specifically, a member of one of the tribes of Baluchistan, a distinct race from the present dominant tribe, the Brahoes.—**2.** The language spoken by the Baluchis and by over 300,000 British subjects inhabiting Sind and the Panjāb. It belongs to the Iranic branch of the Aryan family of languages. It has no literature and written characters of its own, Arabic characters having been used for such works in Baluchi as have recently appeared.

Also written *Beloochee* and *Belooch.*

baluster (bal′us-tėr), *n.* [Also *balluster, ballister* (and corruptly *bannister, banister*, q. v.), formerly also *ballester;* < F. *balustre*, < It. *balaustro* (= Sp. Pg. *balaustre*), a baluster, small pillar, so called from a fancied resemblance to the flower of the wild pomegranate, < *balausto, balausta, balaustra* = Sp. *balaustra, balaustria* = Pg. *balaustia* = F. *balauste*, formerly also *balustre*, < L. *balaustium*, < Gr. *βαλαύστιον*, the flower of the wild pomegranate-tree. Cf. *Balaustion.*] **1.** In *arch.* and *building*, a small upright member made in a great variety of forms, but typically strongly swelled outward at some point between the base and the top or capital, and commonly vase- or urn-shaped, used in series to support the rail of a railing or balustrade. The baluster, as distinguished from a small column serving the same purpose, originated in the architecture of the Renaissance. Now often called *banister.*



Balusters.

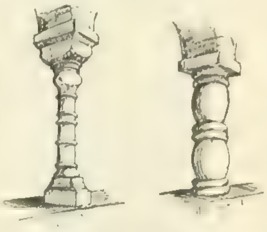
A, from church of Santa Trinità del Monte, Rome; *B*, from pulpit-stairs, Duomo of Siena; *C* (bronze), from Casa de Pilatos, Seville.

2. In *arch.*, the lateral part of the volute of the Ionic capital. Also *bolster.*

balustered (bal′us-tėrd), *a.* [< *baluster* + *-ed*^{2}.] Furnished with balusters.

> At the bottom is a parterre; the upper terrace neere half a myle in length, wth double declivities, arched and *baluster'd* wth stone, of vast and royal cost.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 27, 1644.

baluster-shaft (bal′us-tėr-shȧft), *n.* A form of pillar occurring in so-called Anglo-Saxon architecture, and in work influenced by it as late as the twelfth century. It serves especially as a separation of window-lights and other openings, and is named from its rude resemblance in shape to a baluster of the conventional type.



Baluster-shafts.

St. Albans Cathedral, England.

baluster-stem (bal′us-tėr-stem), *n.* The stem of a goblet, chalice, or other similar vessel when of the bulging shape characteristic of a baluster.

balustrade (bal-us-trād′), *n.* [< F. *balustrade*, < It. *balaustrata* (= Sp. Pg. *balaustrada*), a balustrade, prop. adj. fem., furnished with balusters, < *balaustro*, a baluster.] In *arch.*, strictly, a barrier or railing consisting of a horizontal member resting on a series of balusters; but, commonly, an ornamental railing or pierced parapet of any kind, whether serving as a barrier or merely as a decorative feature, and whether composed of balusters or not.

Balustrade.—From the Villa d'Este, Tivoli, Italy.

> Broad-basèd flights of marble stairs
> Ran up with golden *balustrade.*
> *Tennyson*, Arabian Nights.

balustraded (bal-us-trā′ded), *a.* [< *balustrade* + *-ed*^{2}.] Furnished with a balustrade or balustrades.

> I like the *balustraded* terraces, the sun-proof laurel walks, the vases and statues.
> *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 321.

balustrading (bal-us-trā′ding), *n.* [< *balustrade* + *-ing*^{1}.] A balustrade or balustrades; balustrade-work.

> The upper [floor] was terraced and defended by strong *balustrading.* *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 92.

balysaur, *n.* See *balisaur.*

balza, *n.* See *balsa.*

balzan†, *n.* [F., < It. *balzano*, white-footed, white-spotted, = OF. *bausan, bausant:* see *bausond, bauson.*] A horse having four white feet.

balzarine (bal-za̤-rēn′), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A light mixed fabric of cotton and wool for women's dresses, commonly used for summer gowns before the introduction of barege.

bam (bam), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bammed*, ppr. *bamming.* [A slang word, formerly also *bamb*, either an abbr., or the source of the first syllable, of *bamboozle*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* To bamboozle; cheat; hoax; wheedle. [Slang.]

> This is some conspiracy, I suppose, to *bam*, to chouse me out of my money. *Foote.*

II. *intrans.* To practise hoaxing or imposition. [Slang.]

bam (bam), *n.* [< *bam, v.*] A cheat; a hoax; an imposition. [Slang.]

> It was all a *bam*, madam, a scene we thought proper to act. *A. Murphy.*

> To relieve the tedium he kept plying them with all manner of *bams.* *J. Wilson.*

bamalip (bam′a̤-lip), *n.* [An artificial term.] In *logic*, a mnemonic word denoting a mood of the fourth figure, containing syllogisms with universal affirmative premises and a particular affirmative conclusion: as, All greyhounds are dogs; but all dogs are quadrupeds; therefore, some quadrupeds are greyhounds. Six of the seven letters composing the word are significant. *B* shows that the mood is to be reduced to *barbara* (which see); *a*, that the major premise is a universal affirmative; *m*, that the premises are to be transposed in reducing it to the first figure; *a*, that the minor premise is a universal affirmative; *i*, that the conclusion is a particular affirmative; and *p*, that the conclusion of *barbara* has in the reduction to be converted per accidens to give the conclusion of *bamalip.* This mood was originally called *baralipton* by Petrus Hispanus. English logicians more commonly call the mood *bramantip*, in order to make the hexameter

> Bramantip, camenes, dimaris, fesapo, fresison.

See *mood.*

bamalipton (bam-a̤-lip′ton̤), *n.* [An artificial term.] A mood of syllogism, differing from baralipton only in having the names of the major and minor premises transposed. The name was invented by Jodoc Trutfeder of Eisenach, a teacher of Luther, who died in 1519.

bambara (bam′ba̤-rä̤), *n.* [An artificial term.] A mood of syllogism, differing from barbara only in having the names of the major and minor premises transposed. The name was invented by Jodoc Trutfeder. See *bamalipton.*

bambino (bam-bē′nō̤), *n.*; pl. *bambini* (-nē). [It., a child, dim. of *bambo*, childish, simple; cf. *bimbo*, a child, Sp. *bambarria*, a child, a foolish man, Austrian *bams*, child. Prob. of imitative origin, and so far related to Gr. *βαμβαίνειν*, chatter with the teeth, also stammer; *βαμβακύζειν, βαμβαλίζειν, βαμβαλύζειν*, stammer. Cf. *babble.*] A child or baby; specifically, a figure of the Child Jesus. It is commonly represented as in the manger at Bethlehem, and is exposed in many Roman Catholic churches throughout the world from Christmas to Epiphany, the effect being often heightened by figures of angels, of the shepherds, of the Magi, etc. The whole together is commonly called in English the *crib.* As a subject of popular devotion, it owes its origin to St. Francis of Assisi in the early part of the thirteenth century. The famous bambino in the church of Ara Cœli at Rome is of olive-wood, and was made in Palestine by a Franciscan lay brother some time before the seventeenth century; it is in repute for miraculous healing, and has been richly decorated by the faithful. In the fine arts this subject has been often treated, notably in the glazed terra-cotta reliefs of Luca della Robbia.

Bambino, Church of Ara Cœli, Rome.

bambocciade (bam-boch-i-äd′), *n.* [Also *bambocciate*, and *bambocciata* (after It.); < F. *bambochade*, < It. *bambocciata*, grotesque painting, caricature, < *bamboccio*, a little child, puppet, simpleton (like *bambino*, a dim. of *bambo*, childish, simple: see *bambino*); said to have been a nickname given to Pieter van Laer (17th century), a painter of such scenes.] In *painting*, a grotesque scene from common life, as rustic games, a village festival, rollicking peasants drinking and smoking, and kindred subjects. Teniers is the great master of this style, and in British art Wilkie is probably its best representative.

bamboo (bam-bö′), *n.* [Also *bambu*, and formerly also *bambou, bambow, bambo*, and (after D.) *bambouse, bambus;* = D. *bamboes* = G. Dan. *bambus* = Sw. *bambu* = Pol. Bohem. *bambus* = Russ. *bambuku* = F. *bambou* = Sp. *bambú* = Pg. *bambú* (first recorded as *mambu*) = It. *bambù* (NL. *bambusa*); from the native E. Ind. name, Malay and Jav. *bambu*, Canarese *banbu* or *banwu.* The orig. language is uncertain.] **1.** (*a*) The common name of the arborescent grasses belonging to the genus *Bambusa* (which see) and its allies. (*b*) In the West Indies, a tall climbing grass of the genus *Panicum, P. divaricatum.* (*c*) In Queensland, a coarse grass, *Stipa micrantha.*—**2.** A stick or cane from the stem of the bamboo.—**3.** In *pottery*, a name given to a cane-colored biscuit made by Wedgwood.—**4.** An Eastern measure of length, equal in Pondicherry to $3\frac{2}{8}$ meters.—**5.** In Sumatra, a measure of capacity: in Bencoolen, equal to the United States (Winchester) gallon; in Achin, to 5 pints.—**Bamboo books**, a collection of ancient Chinese writings, chiefly historical, said to have been discovered in the tomb of a prince of Wei, A. D. 279. The writings were engraved on slips of bamboo, as was customary in China before the invention of paper.—**Sacred bamboo**, the *Nandina domestica*, a handsome evergreen berberidaceous shrub, bearing red berries, and extensively cultivated in China and Japan. It is chiefly used for decoration.

bamboo (bam-bö′), *v. t.* [< *bamboo, n.*] To beat with a bamboo: punish by flogging with a smooth lath of bamboo; bastinado.

bamboo-brier (bam-bö′brī″ėr), *n.* The greenbrier of the United States, *Smilax rotundifolia*, a tall thorny climber.

bamboo-partridge (bam-bö'pär"trij), *n.* A [illegible] *Bambusicola.*

bamboo-rat (bam-bö'rat), *n.* A species of rodent about the size of a rabbit, belonging to [illegible], found in Malacca.

bamboozle (bam-bö'zl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bamboozled*, ppr. *bamboozling*. [Mentioned by Swift in 1710 among "certain words invented by some pretty fellows, such as *banter, bamboozle, country put*, . . . some of which are now struggling for the vogue" (Tatler, No. 230); appar. a slang word, of no definite origin, connected with (prob. abbreviated to) *bamb, bam*, which appears a little later: see *bam*. Cf. Sc. *bombaze, bumbaze*, confuse, stupefy, *bazed, based, basit*, confused, stupid.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To hoax; deceive; trick; impose upon.

> All the people upon earth, excepting these two or three worthy gentlemen, are imposed upon, cheated, bubbled, abused, *bamboozled!* *Addison*, Drummer, i. 1.

> Americans are neither to be dragooned nor *bamboozled* out of their liberty. *Franklin*, Life, p. 514.

> It's supposed by this trick
> He *bamboozled* Old Nick.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 203.

2. To perplex; mystify.

II. *intrans.* To use trickery; practise cheating.

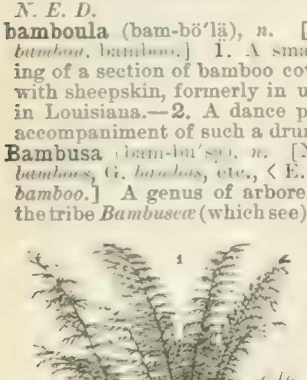
bamboozler (bam-bö'zlėr), *n.* One who bamboozles; a cheat; one who plays tricks upon another.

> There are a set of fellows they call banterers and *bamboozlers*, that play such tricks. *Arbuthnot*, John Bull (1755), p. 58.

bambosh (bam'bosh), *n.* [< *bam* + *bosh*, prob. with ref. to *bamboozle*.] Humbug. [Slang.] *N. E. D.*

bamboula (bam-bö'lä), *n.* [Creole F., < F. *bambou*, bamboo.] **1.** A small drum consisting of a section of bamboo covered at one end with sheepskin, formerly in use among slaves in Louisiana.—**2.** A dance performed to the accompaniment of such a drum.

Bambusa (bam-bū'sä), *n.* [NL., through D. *bamboes*, G. *bambus*, etc., < E. Ind. *bambu*: see *bamboo*.] A genus of arborescent grasses, of the tribe *Bambuseæ* (which see), of about 25 well-known species, natives of southern and eastern Asia, one species only being cosmopolitan. This species, the common bamboo, *B. vulgaris*, is nowhere known as indigenous, but is naturalized in many places, and is cultivated extensively in the old world, the West Indies, and South America. Some of the species are spinose at the joints, others are climbers. The stems attain a height of 20, 50, or even 120 feet, with a diameter, in the larger species, of from 4 to 8 inches. The uses that are made of the stems and leaves of the various species of bamboo in the East Indies and eastern Asia are innumerable. Houses and their furniture, the [illegible] sails, and rigging of ships, rafts, bridges, fences, [illegible] water-pipes, cordage, paper, boxes, baskets, [illegible] pipe-stems, and in fact nearly all articles of or[illegible] are made entirely or in part from this material. [illegible] young shoots are used as food, and the leaves [illegible] fodder for cattle.



1. Bamboo (*Bambusa vulgaris*), show[illegible]

bambusaceous (bam-bu-sā'shius), *a.* [< *Bam*[illegible]*aceous*.] Resembling the bamboo; belonging to the gramineous tribe *Bambuseæ*.

Bambuseæ (bam-bū'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bambusa*.] A [illegible] tribe of grasses, of great economic [illegible] including nearly 200 species in [illegible] of which *Bambusa* (which see) [illegible] the type. [illegible] vented famine in I[illegible] soides, which produces an edible, fleshy, pear-shaped fruit from 3 to 5 inches long. The same species, as also some others, yields the tabasheer (which see), a secretion in the joints, mainly silicious, which is used as a medicine.

Clump of Giant Bamboo (*Dendrocalamus giganteus*).

Bambusicola (bam-bū-sik'ọ-lä̤), *n.* [NL., < *bambusa*, bamboo, + L. *colere*, inhabit.] A genus of gallinaceous birds of Asia, the bamboo-partridges. *B. thoracica* is a Chinese species; *B. sonorivox* is found in Formosa.

bambusicoline (bam-bū-sik'ọ-lin), *a.* [< NL. *bambusicolinus*, < *bambusa*, bamboo, + L. *colere*, inhabit: see *-ine*¹.] Inhabiting cane-brakes; living in bamboo-grass: said of sundry animals, as certain partridges, rats, etc.

bamia (bā'mi-ä̤), *n.* A fish of the family *Siluridæ*, taken in the Red Sea. In a dried state it is much used as food by sailors.

bamlite (bam'līt), *n.* [< *Bamle* + *-ite*¹.] A variety of fibrolite from Bamle, Norway.

ban¹ (ban), *v.*; pret. and pp. *banned*, ppr. *banning*. [< ME. *bannen*, < AS. *bannan, bonnan*, summon, in comp. *ābannan*, summon, *gebannan*, summon, command, proclaim, = OFries. *banna, bonna*, command, proclaim, = OD. *bannen*, prohibit, mod. D. banish, exile, exorcise, trump, = OHG. *bannan*, MHG. G. *bannen*, banish, expel, exorcise, = Icel. *banna*, forbid, curse, refl. swear, = Sw. *banna*, reprove, chide, refl. curse, swear, = Dan. *bande*, curse, swear, = Goth. **bannan* (not recorded), orig. appar. 'proclaim or announce,' subsequently 'command or forbid under a penalty,' prob. akin to L. *fari*, say, speak (> ult. E. *fable, fame, fate*, etc.), = Gr. *φάναι*, speak, say (> ult. E. *aphasia, aphemia, euphemism*, etc.); cf. Skt. √ *bhan*, speak. Cf. also Gr. *φαίνειν*, make appear, show, shine, Skt. √ *bhā*, appear, shine. The ML. verb *bannire*, summon, proclaim, banish, is formally from the noun: see *banish*. The sense of 'curse' is appar. due to Scand. use.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To summon; call out.

> He . . . *bannede* his cnihtes. *Layamon*, I. 324.

> Pharaon *bannede* ut his here. *Gen. and Ex.*, l. 3213.

2. To anathematize; pronounce an ecclesiastical curse upon; place under a ban.

> It is hard to admire the man [Henry VIII.] who was burning and *banning* Lutherans at home, while he was trying to ally himself with them abroad. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., iii.

3. To curse; execrate.

> Here upon my knees, striking the earth,
> I *ban* their souls to everlasting pains.
> *Marlowe*, Jew of Malta, i. 2.

> He cursed and *banned* the Christians. *Knolles.*

4. To prohibit; interdict; proscribe.

> The religion of the immense majority . . . was *banned* and proscribed. *Lecky*, Rationalism (1878), II. 41. (*N. E. D.*)

> Working his best with beads and cross to *ban*
> The enemy that comes in like a flood.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 46.

II. *intrans.* To curse; utter curses or maledictions.

> And curst, and *band*, and blasphemies forth threw.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. xi. 12.

ban¹ (ban), *n.* [< ME. *ban, banne, bane*; partly identical with *iban*, < AS. *gebann*, proclamation, decree, = (without prefix) OS. *ban* = OFries. *ban, bon* = OD. *ban* = OHG. MHG. *ban, bann*, G. *bann*, proclamation (of command or prohibition), = Icel. *bann* = Sw. *bann* = Dan. *ban, band*, prohibition, interdict, excommunication; and partly (in the form *ban, bane*) < OF. *ban* = Pr. *ban* = Sp. Pg. It. *bando*, < ML. *bannum, bannus*, also *bandum*, proclamation, summons, edict, proscription, banishment, excommunication, etc., from the Teut. (OHG.) form, which is from the verb: see *ban*¹, *v.*, and cf. *banish*.] **1.** In feudal times: (*a*) A public proclamation or edict; especially, a proclamation summoning to arms. (*b*) The array or body so summoned. See *arrière-ban*, 2.

> The *ban* was sometimes convoked, that is, the possessors of the fiefs were called upon for military services in subsequent ages. *Hallam*, Middle Ages, ii. 2.

(*c*) A proclamation made at the head of a body of troops, or in the cantonments of an army, by beat of drum or sound of trumpet, to announce the appointment of an officer or the punishment of a soldier, to enforce discipline, etc. In modern times these proclamations are published in the written orders of the day.

2. A proclamation or notice given in a church of an intended marriage: generally used in the plural, *bans*, usually spelled *banns* (which see).—**3.** An edict of interdiction; a sentence of outlawry. Thus, to put a prince under the *ban* of the empire was to divest him of his dignities, and to interdict all intercourse and all offices of humanity with the offender. Sometimes whole cities have been put under the *ban*; that is, deprived of their rights and privileges.

4. Interdiction; authoritative prohibition.—**5.** A formal ecclesiastical denunciation; curse; excommunication; anathema.—**6.** A malediction; expression of execration; curse.

> Her fyrie eyes with furious sparkes did stare,
> And with blasphemous *bannes* high God in peeces tare.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. vii. 39.

7. A pecuniary mulct or penalty laid upon a delinquent for offending against a ban.—**8.** A mulct paid to the bishop, in addition to other penalties, for certain crimes connected with sacred things, chiefly sacrilege and perjury.

ban² (ban), *n.* [Croatian *ban* = Bulg. Serv. *ban*, Hung. *bán*, < Pers. *bān*, a lord, master.] A title formerly given to the military chiefs who guarded the southern marches of Hungary (the Banat), but now only to the governor of Croatia and Slavonia, who is appointed by the emperor of Austria as king of Hungary, and is responsible to the landtag of Croatia and Slavonia.

ban³ (ban), *n.* [Cf. *banana*.] A fine sort of muslin made in the East Indies from the leaf-stalk fibers of the banana.

banal¹ (ban'al), *a.* [Formerly also *bannal*, < F. *bannal* (Cotgrave), now *banal* = Pr. *banal*, < ML. *bannalis*, pertaining to compulsory feudal service: applied especially to mills, wells, ovens, etc., used in common by people of the lower classes, upon the command of a feudal superior; hence, common, commonplace; < *bannum*, command, proclamation: see *ban*¹, *n.*] **1.** Subject to manorial rights; used in common: as, a *banal* mill or oven. See *banality*.—**2.** Common; commonplace; hackneyed; trite; stale.

> Too much of what [England] gives us from her painters of modern life is familiar, tawdry, *banal*. *Fortnightly Rev.* (N. S.), XXXIII. 76.

banal² (ban'a̤l), *a.* [< *ban*² + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a ban, or provincial governor: as, the royal *banal* court at Agram. See *ban*².

banality (ba-nal'i̤-ti), *n.*; pl. *banalities* (-tiz). [< F. *banalité*, < *banal*: see *banal*¹.] **1.** In *old French* and *French-Canadian law*, the right by which a lord compelled his vassals to grind at his mill, bake at his oven, etc.: applied also to the regions within which this right was exercised.—**2.** The state of being banal, trite, or stale; commonplaceness; triviality.—**3.** Anything common, trite, or trivial; a commonplace.

> He has a good sense that enables him to see through the *banalities* of English political life and to shrink from involving his own existence in such littleness. *Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 253.

banana (ba-nan'ä̤), *n.* [Also formerly *banano* (tree); = F. *banane*, < Sp. Pg. *banana*, the fruit of the banana-tree, Sp. *banano* (Pg. *bananeira*, F. *bananier*), the tree itself; cited in the 16th century as the native name in Guinea, but the plant is probably a native of the East Indies.] An endogenous plant of the genus *Musa*, *M. sapientum*, now cultivated for its fruit everywhere in the tropics. The stem-like trunk, formed of the compact sheathing leaf-stalks, grows to a height usually of 8

Banana (*Musa sapientum*).

or 10 feet, bearing its oblong fruit in a dense cluster 2 or 3 feet long and sometimes weighing 70 or 80 pounds. The fruit is soft, sweetish, not highly flavored, and without seeds. It is eaten either raw or cooked. Several varieties are cultivated, differing in size, color, and flavor. After fruiting the stem decays, or is cut down, and new shoots spring from the root and produce a new crop in a few months. The fiber of the stem and leaves is of little value. The plantain, *M. paradisiaca*, is probably only a variety of the same species. See *Musa* and *plantain*. **Banana essence,** an artificial fruit-essence used for flavoring jellies, ices, and confectionery. It is a mixture of amyl acetate and butyric ether.—**Mexican banana,** a name sometimes given to a species of *Yucca, Y. baccata*, of northern Mexico and the adjacent United States, which bears a large, juicy, edible fruit.

banana-bird (ba-nan′ạ̈-bėrd), *n.* A name given by early writers to several West Indian and tropical American species of the large genus *Icterus*, which contains the American orioles or hangnests, more or less nearly related to the Baltimore bird, *Icterus galbula*. Thus, under this name, Edwards describes a species, afterward the *Xanthornus mexicanus* of Brisson (1760), and the *Oriolus bananа* of Linnæus (1766). The *Icterus leucopteryx* of Jamaica is also one of the species which have borne the name. One section of the genus *Icterus* has been named *Bananivorus* from the implied habit (of banana-eating) of the birds composing it; the type of this is the common orchard-oriole of the United States, *Icterus spurius*.

banana-eater (ba-nan′ạ̈-ē″tėr), *n.* A plantain-eater; a bird of the genus *Musophaga*.

banana-quit (ba-nan′ạ̈-kwit), *n.* A name of the black and yellow honey-creeper, *Certhiola flaveola*, and other species of birds of the same genus.

bananist (ba-nan′ist), *n.* [< *banana* + *-ist*.] A banana-bird: a name given to various birds besides those of the genus *Icterus*, as, for example, to *Certhiola bananivora* of San Domingo.

bananivorous (ban-a-niv′ọ̄-rus), *a.* [< *banana* + L. *vorare*, eat.] Feeding upon bananas.

banat, banate (ban′at, -āt), *n.* [Also *bannat*; < *ban*^{2} + *-at*, *-ate*^{3}.] **1.** In Hungary, a border province ruled by a ban; the territory or jurisdiction of a ban; specifically, the Temesvar banat in southeastern Hungary, distinctively called the Banat, formally reunited to Hungary in 1860.—**2.** The office of a ban.

banatite (ban′a-tīt), *n.* [< *Banat* + *-ite*^{2}.] A name given by Von Cotta to a variety of diorite occurring in the Banat, Hungary.

banausic (ba-nâ′sik), *a.* [< Gr. βαναυσικός, of or for mechanics, < βαναυσία, the practice of a mechanical art, the habits of a mechanic, < βάναυσος, mechanical, < βαῦνος, a furnace, forge.] Merely mechanical; characteristic of mechanics or a mechanic. [Rare.]

> By this term [Americanisms] he [Du Bois-Reymond] designates materialistic and *banausic* tendencies in general, which are more specifically expressed in making money-getting the prime object of life, in love of display, and in public and private corruption.
> *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 149.

banc (bangk), *n.* [< AF. and F. *banc* (ML. *bancus*), bench: see *bank*^{1}.] In *law*, a seat or bench of justice.—**A court in banc,** a court in which the full bench of judges is present: as, before the *court in banc*. **A sitting in banc,** a session of court held by all the judges or by a quorum of them.—**Days in banc.** See *day*^{1}.

bancal^1 (bang′kal), *n.* [F., prop. adj., bandy-legged.] A saber more curved than usual, as if in imitation of the simitar; specifically, the saber of this form worn by officers of the first French republic and empire, during 1792–1810.

bancal^2 (bang′kal), *n.* [E. Ind.] A weight equal to about 1 pound, used in India.

banco (bang′kō), *n.* [It., a bank, bench, counter, < ML. *bancus*: see *bank*^{1}.] In *com.*, the money in which the banks of some countries keep or kept their accounts, in contradistinction to the current money of the place. The distinction was more necessary when the currency consisted, as it often did, of clipped, worn, and foreign coins.—**Banco mark.** See *mark banco*, under *mark*.

band^1 (band), *n.* [< ME. *band*, *bande*, also *bond*, *bonde* (> mod. E. *bond*, the same word, now partly discriminated in use), < AS. **band* = OS. *band* = OFries. *band* = D. *band* = OHG. MHG. *bant*, G. *band* = Icel. Sw. *band* = Dan. *baand*, a band, a tie, a neut. noun (in D. and G. also masc.), developing in later use a great variety of particular senses, and merged in ME. with the synonymous *bend*, *bende*, *bænde*, < AS. *bend*, rarely *bænd*, in mod. E. prop. *bend*, and with the slightly different *bande*, E. *band*^{2}, a strip, hoop, etc., derived through the F. from the same ult. source, namely, Teut. (AS., etc.) *bindan* (pret. *band*), E. *bind*: see *bind*, *bend*^{1}, *bend*^{2}, *bend*^{3}, and cf. *bond*^{1}, *band*^{2}, *band*^{3}.] **1.** Anything which binds the person or the limbs, and serves to restrain or to deprive of liberty; a shackle, manacle, or fetter: usually in the plural.

> And Pharaoh-nechoh put him in *bands* at Riblah.
> 2 Ki. xxiii. 33.

> And suddenly there was a great earthquake, so that the foundations of the prison were shaken: and immediately all the doors were opened, and every one's *bands* were loosed.
> Acts xvi. 26.

> *Dol.* In chains of adamant?
> *Mam.* Yes, the strongest *bands*.
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iv. 1.

2. That by which loose things of the same or a similar kind are bound together. Specifically—(*a*) The tie of straw used in binding sheaves of wheat or other grain. (*b*) In *bookbinding*, one of the cords, tapes, or strips of parchment which hold together the several sections of the sewed book. The thread is drawn from within each section around or over the bands.

3. That which connects; a connecting piece, or means of connection; that which connects or unites the several parts of a complex thing.

> The body, by joints and *bands* . . . knit together, increaseth with the increase of God.
> Col. ii. 19.

> He [hope] is a flatterer,
> A parasite, a keeper-back of death,
> Who gently would dissolve the *bands* of life.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 2.

Specifically—(*a*†) In *logic*, the copula. [Rare.]

> A simple Axiome is that, the *band* whereof is a Verbe.
> *T. Spencer* (1628), Logick, p. 160. (*N. E. D.*)

(*b*) The metallic sleeve which binds the barrel and stock of a musket together. (*c*) One of two pieces of iron fastened to the bows of a saddle to keep them in place. (*d*) A leaden came. See *came*^{2}. (*e*†) A hyphen.

4. A binding or uniting power or influence: as, a *band* of union. [Now usually *bond*.]

> I drew them with cords of a man, with *bands* of love.
> Hos. xi. 4.

> Land of my sires! what mortal hand
> Can e'er untie the filial *band*
> That knits me to thy rugged strand?
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., vi. 2.

5. An obligation imposing reciprocal, legal, or moral duties: as, the nuptial *bands*. [Now usually *bond*.]

> Here's eight that must take hands,
> To join in Hymen's *bands*.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 4.

6†. A binding promise or agreement; a bond or security given.

> *Adr.* Tell me, was he arrested on a *band?*
> *Dro. S.* Not on a *band*, but on a stronger thing.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 2.

> You know my debts are many more than means,
> My *bands* not taken in, my friends at home
> Drawn dry with these expenses.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Noble Gentleman, i. 1.

7†. A surety; a bondsman.

> Since faith could get no credit at his hand,
> I sent him word to come and sue my *band*.
> *Churchyard*, Challenge (ed. 1778), p. 152.

8†. A covenant or league. [Scotch.]—**False bands,** in *bookbinding*, strips of leather or strands of twisted cord, pasted across the inner side of the backs of books, and afterward molded in high relief to give the appearance of bands of unusual thickness or strength.—**Raised bands,** in *bookbinding*, strips of leather or braided cord of unusual thickness, fastened on the outside of the sewed sheets of a book-back, making a noticeable projection on the back, and intended to give increased strength to sewing.

band^2 (band), *n.* [< ME. *bande*, < OF. *bande*, earlier *bende*, mod. F. *bande* = Pr. *benda* = Sp. *banda*, *venda* = Pg. *banda* = It. *banda* and *benda*, dial. *binda*, a band, strip, side, etc., in various particular senses, < OHG. *binda*, *binta*, MHG. G. *binde*, f., a band, fillet, tie, cravat (cf. D. *bind*, neut., a crossbeam, joint, = Dan. *bind*, neut., a band, tie, etc.), < OHG. *bintan*, MHG. G. *binden*, etc., = AS. *bindan*, E. *bind*. The word is thus ult. cognate with *band*^{1} and with *bend*^{1}, with which it has been mixed, but it differs in its orig. formation: see *band*^{1}, *bend*^{1}, and the doublet *bend*^{2}.] **1.** A flat strip of any material, but especially of a flexible material, used to bind round anything; a fillet: as, a rubber *band*; a *band* around the head; a hat-*band*.

> A single *band* of gold about her hair.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

2. Anything resembling a band in form or function. (*a*) A bandage; specifically, a swaddling-band.

> Henry the Sixth, in infant *bands* crown'd king
> Of France and England.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

(*b*) A border or strip on an article of dress serving to strengthen it or to confine it, as at the waist, neck, or wrist: as, a waist*band*; a wrist*band*; a neck-*band*. (*c*) *Naut.*: (1) A strip of canvas sewed across a sail to strengthen it. (2) An iron hoop round a spar. (*d*) In *mach.*, a belt, cord, or chain for transmitting power. Such bands generally pass over two pulleys, wheels, or drums, communicating motion from one to the other. (*e*) In *arch.*: (1) Any flat member or molding, broad but of small projection: also called *fascia*, *face*, or *plinth*. (2) A tablet or string-course carried around a tower or other part of a building. (*f*) In *decorative art*, a horizontal strip of decoration separated from the general wall-surface by parallel lines. (*g*) A more or less broad space crossing a surface, and distinguished from it by difference of color or aspect: as, absorption-*bands* in the spectrum. (*h*) In *zool.*, a transverse stripe of any color. Also called *fascia*.

3. The form of collar commonly worn by men and women in the seventeenth century in western Europe. It was originally starched, and fixed in a half-erect position, nearly like the ruff, which it superseded, and was often of lace and of immense size. Afterward it was turned down over the shoulders, and called a *falling-band*.

> This *band*
> Shows not my neck enough.
> *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 2.

> Kissing your finger that hath the ruby, or playing with some string of your *band*. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

> The next that mounted the Stage was an Under-Citizen of the Bath, a Person remarkable among the inferior People of that Place for his great Wisdom and his Broad *Band*.
> *Steele*, in Dobson, p. 152.

4. The linen ornament worn about the neck, with the ends hanging down in front, by certain Protestant clergymen. It was prescribed by Queen Elizabeth as a part of the every-day dress of Anglican ecclesiastics. [Now only in the plural.]

5. In *mining*, a layer of rock interstratified with the coal; sometimes, as in Cumberland, England, the coal itself. **Band of rock,** a phrase sometimes used for *bed of rock*. See *blackband*.—**Gastroparietal band, hypopharyngeal band, ilioparietal band, iliotibial band,** etc. See the adjectives.

band^3 (band), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bend*, < late ME. *bande*, also *bende*, < OF. and F. *bande* = Pr. Sp. It. *banda* (ML. *bandum*, *bandus*; so G. *bande*, D. *bande*, now *bende*, Dan. *bande*, Sw. *band*, after Rom.), a band or company, < OHG. *bant*, OS. OFries., etc., *band*, a band or tie, the sense of 'company' being developed first in Rom.: see *band*^{1}, *band*^{2}, and cf. the doublet *bend*^{3}.] **1.** A company of persons, especially a body of armed men; a company of soldiers, or of persons united for any purpose.

> We few, we happy few, we *band* of brothers.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 3.

> My lord of Somerset, unite
> Your troops of horsemen with his *bands* of foot.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

> Originally there were usually in each considerable society [of Methodists] four *bands*, the members of which were collected from the various society classes—one *band* composed of married and another of unmarried men, one of married and another of unmarried women. All the members of society, however, were not of necessity members of *bands*.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 188.

> Did not Señor Felipe tell you that he had positively engaged the same *band* of shearers we had last autumn, Alessandro's *band* from Temecula?
> *Mrs. H. Jackson*, Ramona, i.

2. In *music*, a company of musicians playing various instruments in combination, in the manner of an orchestra: most frequently applied to a company of musicians playing such instruments as may be used in marching.—**3.** A collection of animals of any kind, as a drove of cattle or horses, or a flock of sheep. [Western U. S.]

> In California every collection of animals of any sort is called a *band*. A herd of cattle, a flock of sheep, a party of Indians—anything and everything that walks—when seen in numbers is known as a *band*, and it is regarded as a sure sign of being a "tenderfoot" to use any other term.
> *N. Y. Evening Post* (letter), Dec., 1886.

Knights of the band. See *knight*.—**Military band,** a body of musicians enlisted and attached to a regiment or military post.

band^3 (band), *v.* [< *band*^{3}, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To unite in a troop, company, or confederacy: generally reflexive.

> They *band* themselves with the prevalent things of this world to overrun the weak things which Christ hath made choice to work by.
> *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

> Among the sons of morn, what multitudes
> Were *banded* to oppose his high decree.
> *Milton*, P. L., v. 717.

> *Band* them into pueblos; make them work; and, above all, keep peace with the whites.
> *Mrs. H. Jackson*, Ramona, v.

II. *intrans.* To unite; associate; confederate for some common purpose.

> With them great Ashur also *bands*,
> And doth confirm the knot.
> *Milton*, Ps. lxxxiii. 29.

> The great lords
> *Banded*, and so brake out in open war.
> *Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

> The weak will *band* against her when she becomes too strong.
> *R. H. Stoddard*, Guests of State.

band^4 (band), *n.* [Local E., perhaps a particular use of *band*^{2}, a strip, or possibly of early mod. E. *bande*, < ME. *bande*, var. of *bonde*, a bound, limit: see *bound*.] A ridge of a hill: commonly applied in the English lake district to a long ridge-like hill of minor height, or to a long narrow sloping offshoot from a higher hill or mountain. *N. E. D.*

band^5†. An obsolete or Scotch preterit of *bind*.

band^6† (band), *v. t.* [Same as *ban*^{1}, after ML. and It. *bandire*, a form of ML. *bannire*, banish, ban: see *ban*1, *banish*. Otherwise taken, in the [illegible] as *band*[illegible], for *bandy*1.] To interdict; banish.

> [illegible] hes *banis* from his faire companee.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. ii. 41.

band[illegible] [illegible] Same as *bandy*1.

band[illegible] [illegible] [Native name.] A weight equal to about 2 ounces troy, in use in western [illegible] for weighing gold-dust. *Simmonds*.

bandage (ban'dāj), *n.* [< F. *bandage*, < *bande*, a band, strip: see *band*2 and *-age*.] 1. A strip, band, or swathe of cotton cloth, or other soft woven material, used in dressing and binding up wounds, stopping hemorrhages, joining fractured and dislocated bones, etc.—2. A band or ligature in general; that which is bound over something else.

> Zeal [illegible] had a place among the rest, with a *bandage* over [illegible]
> *Addison*.

3. In *arch.*, an iron ring or a chain bound around the springing of a dome, the circumference of a tower, or some similar part of a building, to tie it together.

bandage (ban'dāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bandaged*, ppr. *bandaging*. [< *bandage*, *n.*] To bind up or dress, as a wound, a fractured limb, etc., with a roller or bandage; cover with a bandage for the purpose of binding or concealing: as, to *bandage* the eyes.

bandager (ban'dāj-ėr), *n.* One who bandages or binds up wounds, etc.

bandagist (ban'dāj-ist), *n.* [< F. *bandagiste*, < *bandage*: see *bandage* and *-ist*.] A maker of bandages, especially for hernia.

bandal, *n.* See *bandle*2.

bandala (ban-dä'lạ̈), *n.* [Native name.] The strong outer fiber of the abaca or *Musa textilis* of Manila, made into cordage, especially into the well-known Manila white rope.

bandalore, bandelore (ban'da-lōr, -de-lōr), *n.* [Origin obscure. Cf. *bandore*1.] 1. A kind of toy very much used at the beginning of the present century. See *quiz*.—2. Same as *bandore*1.

bandana, bandanna (ban-dan'ạ̈), *n.* [First in form *bandanno*, later *bandanna*, prob. through Pg., < Hind. *bāndhnū*, "a mode of dyeing in which the cloth is tied in different places to prevent the parts from receiving the dye" (Shakspear, Hind. Dict.), < *bandh*, or preferably *bandh*, a cord, ligature, tie, band, ult. = E. *band*1.] 1. A large handkerchief, dyed blue, yellow, or red, with small spots left white, where the stuff has been pressed to prevent it from receiving the dye.—2. A style of calico-printing in imitation of bandana handkerchiefs, white spots being produced on a red or dark-colored ground by discharging the color.

band-axis (band'ak″sis), *n.* Same as *axis-cylinder*.

band-bird (band'bėrd), *n.* A name of the African collared finch, *Amadina fasciata*.

bandbox (band'boks), *n.* A light box made of pasteboard or thin flexible pieces of wood and paper, for holding caps, bonnets, or other light articles of attire: so called because originally made to contain the starched bands commonly worn in the seventeenth century. See *band*2, 3.

> [illegible] deposited by her side a capacious *bandbox*, in which, [illegible] traveler of her sex, she carried a great deal of valuable property.
> *Hawthorne*.

bandboxical (band'bok″si-kạl), *a.* [< *bandbox* [illegible]] Of the size or appearance of a bandbox [illegible] *bandboxical* rooms. [Colloq.]

band-brake (band'brāk), *n.* A form of brake [illegible] prevent or to control the revolution of [illegible] of a pulley [illegible] upon the shaft, [illegible] which [illegible] strap or [illegible]

band[illegible] (band'kup″ling), *n.* Any device [illegible] the ends of a band.

band[illegible] (band'dri″vėr), *n.* A tool used for [illegible] irregularities in the bands of [illegible] *Knight*.

bandé [illegible] *a.* [F., pp. of *bander*, band. [illegible] In *her.*, bendy dexter, [illegible] bendy sinister. See *bend*[illegible]

bandeau [illegible], *n.*; pl. *bandeaux* [illegible] [F. [illegible], dim. of *bande*, band [illegible] *band*[illegible] *dore*[illegible].] 1. A fillet [illegible] round the head [illegible] a head band; especially, a ribbon [illegible] and women above the forehead [illegible] metal band or ring forming a part of the headpiece of armor [illegible]

> Around the edge of this cap was a stiff *bandeau* of leather.
> *Scott*, Ivanhoe.

banded1 (ban'ded), *p. a.* [< *band*1 + *-ed*2.] Bound or fastened with a band.

banded2 (ban'ded), *p. a.* [< *band*2 + *-ed*2.] Having bands; crossed or encircled by a band or bands; specifically, in *her.*, encircled with a band, often of a different color from the sheaf or bundle which it surrounds: as, a bundle of lances proper, *banded* gules, or the like.—**Banded column.** See *column*.—**Banded mail**, a kind of mail-armor shown in works of art of the thirteenth century, in which the rings are arranged in bands running around the arms, body, etc. Between the rows of rings there are ridges like slender bars, having apparently the same thickness as the rings. This mail is found represented not only in the miniatures of manuscripts, but also in life-size effigies in stone; but it is not definitely known how it was made.—**Banded structure.** (*a*) In *geol.*, the structure of a rock which is more or less distinctly divided into layers of different color, texture, or composition. The term implies, ordinarily, something different from true stratification, and is applicable chiefly to volcanic masses. (*b*) In *mineral.*, the structure of a mineral made up of a series of layers, usually parallel and differing in color or texture, as onyx.

Banded Structure (*b*).—Onyx.

banded3 (ban'ded), *p. a.* United as in a band.

> Though *banded* Europe stood her foes—
> The star of Brandenburg arose.
> *Scott*, Marmion, iii., Int.

bandel†, bandle1†, *n.* [< OF. *bandel*, m., *bandele*, *bandelle*, f., dim. of *bande*, a strip: see *band*2. Cf. *bandeau*.] A swaddling-band.

bandelet, *n.* Same as *bandlet*.

bandelier†, *n.* See *bandoleer*.

bandelore, *n.* See *bandalore*.

bander† (ban'dėr), *n.* One who bands or associates with others; a member of a band or confederacy.

> Yorke and his *banders* proudly pressed in
> To challenge the crown by title of right.
> *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 352.

> You are to watch every attempt which is made . . . to open any communication with any of the lords who may have become *banders* in the west.
> *Scott*, Abbot, I. xx.

banderet (ban'de̤-ret), *n.* [Swiss F., = F. *banneret*, E. *banneret*2, q. v.] A Swiss army commander.

banderilla (ban-de-rēl'yạ̈), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *bandera*, banner: see *banner*.] A small dart-like javelin ornamented with a banderole, used in bull-fights to goad and infuriate the bull.

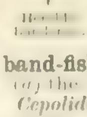
banderillero (ban-de-rẹl-yā'rō), *n.* [Sp., < *banderilla*: see *banderilla*.] A bull-fighter who uses banderillas.

banderole, banderol (ban'de-rōl, -rol), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bandrol*, *bandroll*, etc., *bannerol*, *banerol*, etc., < F. *banderole* (OF. *banerolle*), < It. *banderuola*, *banderola* (= Sp. *banderola*), a little banner, dim. of *bandiera* (= Sp. *bandera* = F. *bannière*), a banner: see *banner*.] 1. A small flag or streamer. Specifically—(*a*) A small ornamental streamer carried on the shaft of a lance, near the head.

> Then take my *banderol* of red;
> Mine, and none but mine, shall honour thee,
> And safe conduct thee.
> *Greene*, Orlando Furioso.

> From the extremity . . . fluttered a small *banderole* or streamer bearing a cross.
> *Scott*.

(*b*) In *her.*, a streamer affixed immediately beneath the crook on the top of the staff of a bishop, and folding over the staff. (*c*) A long narrow streamer with cleft ends, carried at the masthead of ships, as in battle, etc.



[illegible]

2. A band of various form adapted to receive an inscription, used in decorative sculpture and other decorative art, especially of the Renaissance period.

Also written *bannerol*.

band-fish (band'fish), *n.* An English name of (*a*) the *Cepola rubescens*, a species of the family *Cepolidæ*, more specifically called *red band-fish*; (*b*) the oar-fish, *Regalecus glesne*. Also called *snake-fish*.

bandful (band'fụl; by miners, bon'tl), *n.* [< *band*2 + *-ful*.] In *coal-mining*, a load of men carried up or down in the mine by sitting on chain loops attached to the hoisting-rope, as was customary before the introduction of the cage and man-engine. [S. Staffordshire, Eng.]

bandicoot (ban'di-köt), *n.* [Cf. G. *bandikut*, from E.; said to be a corruption of the Telugu name *pandi-kokku*, lit. pig rat.] 1. The Anglo-Indian name of the *Mus giganteus* of Hardwicke, a large Indian rat, upward of 2 feet long including the tail, and weighing 2 or 3 pounds. It is very abundant in some regions, a great pest in the rice-fields and gardens, and is said to be good eating.

2. The Anglo-Australian name of any marsupial animal of the family *Peramelidæ*. Also called *bandicoot rat*.

bandie (ban'di), *n.* [Local Sc.] The stickleback: a name current around Moray Frith, Scotland.

bandikai (ban'di-kā), *n.* One of the names of the *Abelmoschus esculentus*. See *Abelmoschus*.

bandileer (ban-di-lēr'), *n.* Same as *bandoleer*.

banding-machine (ban'ding-ma-shēn″), *n.* A blocking-machine for forming the band of a hat.

banding-plane (ban'ding-plān), *n.* A plane used for cutting out grooves and inlaying strings and bands in straight and circular work. It bears a general resemblance to the plane called a *plow*.

banding-ring (ban'ding-ring), *n.* In *hat-making*, a ring which passes over the body of a hat, keeping it pressed to the hat-block. Its lower edge is at the band, or angle formed by the body and the brim.

bandit (ban'dit), *n.*; pl. *bandits*, *banditti* (ban'dits, ban-dit'i). [Early mod. E. *bandetto*, later *banditto*, *bandito*, *bandite*, etc., pl. *bandetti*, *banditti*, *banditi*, *banditty*, and with added E. pl. *banditties*, etc.; < It. *bandito* (pl. *banditi*), a bandit, pp. of *bandire*, < ML. *bandire*, *bannire*, banish, outlaw: see *ban*1, *banish*.] 1†. An outlaw; one who is proscribed. Hence—2. A lawless or desperate fellow; a brigand; a robber; especially, one of an organized band of lawless marauders.

> The Ripon men brought down the half-outlawed *bandits* from the Archbishop's liberty of Tynedale.
> *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 695.

=Syn. 2. *Brigand*, etc. See *robber*.

bandit† (ban'dit), *v. t.* To outlaw; proscribe; banish.

banditti, *n.* 1. Plural of *bandit*, *banditto*.—2†. [Used as a singular.] A band or company of bandits. Sometimes written *banditty*.

banditto† (ban-dit'ō), *n.*; pl. *banditti* (-i). [It. *bandito*: see *bandit*.] A bandit.

> A Roman sworder and *banditto* [originally printed *bandetto*] slave
> Murther'd sweet Tully.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

> That ruthless hearse of her dear spouse,
> Slain by *bandittoes*.
> *Chapman*, Widow's Tears, iv. 2.

band-lacing (band'lā″sing), *n.* Strips of leather used in fastening together the ends of a band or belt used in driving machinery.

bandle1†, *n.* See *bandel*.

bandle2 (ban'dl), *n.* [Also sometimes *bandal*, < Ir. and Gael. *bannlamh*, a cubit, < *bann*, a measure, + *lamh*, hand, arm.] A lineal measure or cloth-measure somewhat more than half a yard in length, used in the southern and western parts of Ireland.

bandle-linen (ban'dl-lin″en), *n.* A coarse homemade Irish linen of narrow width.

bandlet (band'let), *n.* [< F. *bandelette*, dim. of OF. *bandel*, a band. Cf. *bandeau*.] 1. In *arch.*, any little band or flat molding, as that which crowns the Doric architrave; a fillet or listel.—2. A small band for encircling anything: as, an india-rubber *bandlet*.

Also *bandelet*.

band-master (band'mås″tėr), *n.* The leader or director of a band of music.

band-mounting (band'moun″ting), *n.* In *harness-making*, a style of harness-mounting in which the rings are broad and flat with square edges.

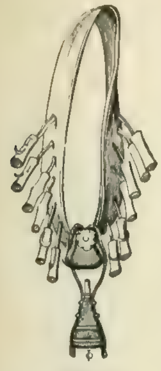
band-nippers (band'nip″ėrz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* An instrument used in bookbinding to draw the leather on the back close to the sides of the bands.

bandog (ban'dog), *n.* [ME. *band dogge*, etc.; < *band*1 + *dog*.] A large, fierce kind of dog, in England generally a mastiff, usually kept chained.

> They pray us that it would please us to let them still hale us, and worry us with their *band dogs*, and Pursuivant.
> *Milton*, Ref. in Eng., ii.

> The keeper entered leading his *bandog*, a large bloodhound, tied in a leam or band, from which he takes his name.
> *Scott*.

bandoleer (ban-dọ̄-lēr'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bandaleer*, *bandeleer*, *bandileer*, *-ier*, etc., < F. *bandoullière*, now *bandoulière*, < It. *bandoliera* (= Sp. *bandolera*), a shoulder-belt, < **bandola*



Bandoleer.

(cf. *bandolo*, head of a skein), dim. of *banda* (= Sp. *banda* = F. *bande*), a band, sash: see *band*^{2}.] **1†.** A broad belt or baldric worn over the shoulder and across the breast, and used for suspending a wallet by the side.

> I threw mine arms, like a scarf or *bandileer*, cross the lieutenant's melancholy bosom.
> *Middleton*, The Black Book.

> The Baillie now came bustling in, dressed in his blue coat and *bandaliers*, and attended by two or three halberdiers. *Scott*, Monastery, I. x.

Specifically — **2.** Such a belt worn by soldiers; a shoulder-belt from which cartridges are suspended.

> The dagger is stuck in the sash, and a *bandoleer* slung over the shoulders carries their cartridge-case, powder-flask, flint and steel, priming-horn, and other necessaries.
> *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 151.

Hence — **3.** A nearly cylindrical case of copper or other material formerly used to contain a charge of powder. A number of these were slung to a baldric or shoulder-belt, and formed the common means of charging the harquebuse, or in modern times the musket.

> And, as Sym Hall stood by the fire,
> He lighted the match of his *bandelier*.
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., iii. 21.

Also spelled *bandileer*, *bandalier*, *bandelier*.

bandoleer-fruit (ban-dọ-lēr′fröt), *n.* The berries of *Zanonia Indica*, an Indian cucurbitaceous vine bearing a fleshy fruit with winged seeds.

bandoline (ban′dọ-lin), *n.* [Origin obscure; appar. a trade-name, perhaps based on *band*^{2}.] A gummy perfumed substance, originally obtained mainly from quince-seeds, used to impart glossiness to the hair, or to fix it in any particular form.

bandoline (ban′dọ-lin), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bandolined*, ppr. *bandolining*. [< *bandoline*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To apply bandoline to, as the hair; render stiff, as the mustache, by applying bandoline.

II. *intrans.* To apply bandoline to the hair. *Dickens.*

bandon†, *n.* [Early mod. E., < ME. *bandon*, *bandoun*, *bandun*, etc., < OF. *bandon*, < ML. **bando*(*n*-) for *bandum*, *bannum*, proclamation, command, edict, ban: see *ban*^{1}, *n.*, and cf. *abandon*.] Jurisdiction; power of disposal; discretion.

bandon†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E., < late ME. *bandone*, by apheresis for *abandon*, q. v.] To abandon.

bandore^1 (ban-dōr′), *n.* [Also formerly *bandora*, *bandurion*, after Sp. or Pg.: Sp. *bandurria* and *bandola*, formerly *pandurria*, = Pg. *bandurra* = It. *mandora* (> F. *mandore*) and *mandola* (dim. *mandolino*, > E. *mandoline*), and *pandora*, *pandura*; variously corrupted (as also E. *banjo*, q. v.), < LL. *pandura*, *pandurium*, < Gr. πανδοῦρα, also φάνδουρα, a musical instrument with three strings.] An old variety of the zither. Also called *bandalore*.

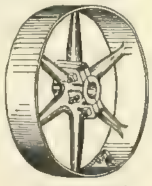
> Sound lute, *bandora*, gittern,
> Viol, virginals, and cittern.
> *Middleton*, Your Five Gallants, v. 2.

bandore^2**†**, *n.* [For **bando*, i. e., *bandeau*, < F. *bandeau*, a band, in the particular sense of a widow's head-dress: see *bandeau*.] A widow's veil for covering the head and face. *Prior.*

band-pulley (band′pu̇l″i), *n.* A flat or slightly crown-faced pulley. Also called *band-wheel*.

band-robin (band′rob″in), *n.* In *hat-making*, a piece of cloth saturated with cement, bound and ironed around the body of a hat to hold the brim firmly in its place.

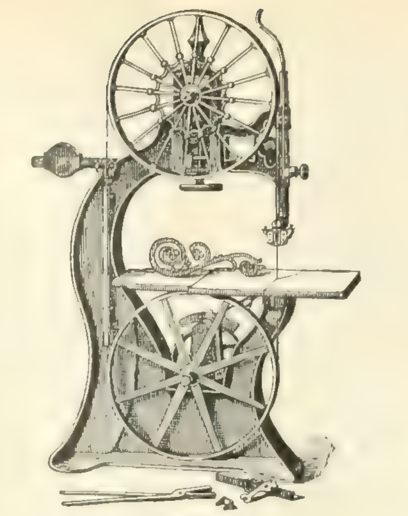
bandrol†, *n.* An obsolete form of *banderole*.



Two-part Band-pulley.

band-saw (band′sâ), *n.* An endless narrow band or ribbon of steel with a serrated edge, passing over two large wheels, which give a continuous uniform motion instead of the reciprocating action of the jig-saw. It was invented by William Newberry of London. Also called *belt-saw* and *endless saw*.

band-setter (band′set″ėr), *n.* A tool used for shaving off the surface of a band-wheel so that the band-saw can be forced on. It has a broad cutting edge like a plane-iron, which is held against the wheel while the latter is revolving, thus scraping off its surface. A narrow upright cutter at the same time forms a slight shoulder.



Band-saw.

bandsman^1 (bandz′man), *n.*; pl. *bandsmen* (-men). [< *band's*, poss. of *band*^{2}, + *man*.] In *mining*, a miner who works in connection with the band or flat rope by which the coal or other mineral is hoisted.

bandsman^2 (bandz′man), *n.*; pl. *bandsmen* (-men). [< *band's*, poss. of *band*^{3}, + *man*.] A musician who plays in a band.

band-spectrum (band′spek″trum), *n.* A spectrum consisting of a number of bright bands. See *spectrum*.

bandster (band′stėr), *n.* [< *band*^{1}, *v.*, + *-ster*.] In England, one who binds sheaves after reapers. *N. E. D.*

band-string (band′string), *n.* One of the laces used in securing the bands formerly worn round the neck. They were usually tied in a large bow in front, and often had rich tassels and even jewels at the ends.

> If he should go into Fleet street, and sit upon a Stall, and twirl a *Bandstring*, . . . then all the Boys in the Street would laugh at him. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 86.

> I went away, and with Mr. Creed to the Exchange, and bought some things, as gloves, and *bandstrings*, &c.
> *Pepys*, Diary, I. 173.

band-wheel (band′hwēl), *n.* **1.** In *mach.*, same as *band-pulley*.—**2.** A small wheel with a grooved face or rim, driven by a round belt or cord; also, a wheel round which a band-saw turns.

band-work (band′wėrk), *n.* Coöperation; work in bands or companies.

> The practice of *band-work*, or comradeship, the organic action of society, has so moulded the nature of man as to create in it two specially human faculties — the conscience and the intellect. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 283.

bandy^1 (ban′di), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bandied*, ppr. *bandying*. [First in Elizabethan E., also written *bandie*, and less commonly but more reg. *band* (the term. *-ie*, *-y* being irreg., and due perhaps to the Sp. Pg. *bande-ar*), < F. *bander*, bandy at tennis, refl. band together, join in a league (= Sp. Pg. *bandear*, refl. band together, form a party or side, = It. *bandare*, "to side or bandy" — Florio), appar. the same as *bander*, tie with a band, < *bande* (= Sp. Pg. It. *banda*), a band, side, party, E. *band*^{2}, mixed with *bande* = Sp. It. *banda*, a band, company, troop, E. *band*^{3}. The senses 'throw from side to side' (from *band*^{2}) and 'band together' (from *band*^{3}) appear to meet in the sense 'contend, strive.'] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To throw or strike to and fro, or from side to side, as a ball in play.

> Tennis balls *bandied* and struck upon us . . . by rackets from without. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 845.

> To fly sublime
> Thro' the courts, the camps, the schools,
> Is to be the ball of Time,
> *Bandied* by the hands of fools.
> *Tennyson*, Vision of Sin.

2†. To toss aside; drive or send off.

> If the Earth had been *bandied* out of one Vortex into another. *Dr. H. More*, Div. Dial., i. 17. (*N. E. D.*)

3. To toss about, as from man to man; pass from one to another, or back and forth.

> Let not . . . known truth . . . be *bandied* in disputation. *Watts.*

> But now her wary ears did hear
> The new king's name *bandied* from mouth to mouth.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 275.

4. To give and take; exchange, especially contentiously: as, to *bandy* compliments; to *bandy* words, reproaches, etc.

> Do you *bandy* looks with me, you rascal?
> *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

> I'll not *bandy*
> Words with your mightiness.
> *Massinger*, Emperor of the East, iv. 3.

> Mischief, spirit, and glee sparkled all over her face as she thus *bandied* words with the old Cossack, who almost equally enjoyed the tilt. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xii.

5†. To discuss; debate.

> O, what a thing is man,
> To *bandy* factions of distemper'd passions
> Against the sacred Providence above him!
> *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, v. 1.

6†. To band together; league: chiefly reflexive.

> All the kings of the earth *bandy* themselves to fight with him. *Hughes*, Saints Losse (1632), p. 38. (*N. E. D.*)

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To bound, as a ball that is struck.—**2†.** To form a band or league.—**3.** To contend; strive, whether in emulation or in enmity.

> One fit to *bandy* with thy lawless sons.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., i. 2.

bandy^1 (ban′di), *n.* [< *bandy*^{1}, *v.*; appar. for *bandy-club*, club used at bandy; but see *bandy*^{1}, *a.*] **1†.** A particular manner of playing tennis, the nature of which is not now known.—**2†.** A stroke with a racket, or a ball so struck; a return at tennis. *N. E. D.*—**3.** A game played with a bent club, better known as hockey, and, in the United States, shinny (which see).—**4.** A club bent at the end, used in the game of hockey or bandy-ball; a shinny or shinty.

bandy^1 (ban′di), *a.* [Appar. attrib. use of *bandy*^{1}, *n.*, a bent club, but some refer both to F. *bandé*, pp. of *bander*, bend a bow, < *bande*, a band. The second sense seems to rest on *bend*^{1}.] **1.** Having a bend or crook outward: said of a person's legs: as, his legs are quite *bandy*.

> Nor make a scruple to expose
> Your *bandy* leg, or crooked nose.
> *Swift*, Furniture of a Woman's Mind.

2†. Limp; without sufficient substance: said of bad cloth.

bandy^2 (ban′di), *a.* [< *band*^{2} + *-y*; but cf. F. *bandé*, pp. of *bander*, bend, and *bendy*.] Marked with bands or stripes.

bandy^3 (ban′di), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Telugu *bandi*, Tamil *vandi*, *vandil*.] A kind of cart or buggy much used in India. See extracts.

> A buggy being a one-horse vehicle . . . (at Madras they call it a *bandy*).
> *Stocqueler*, Handbook of Brit. India, p. 109. (*N. E. D.*)

> The framework of *bandies* is made of light wood, but of wood as strong as possible. Above it is spread a semicircular awning of bamboos supporting mats of cloth or canvas. The *bandy* is a cross-country vehicle, and as a rule possesses no springs of any kind. The conveyance is dragged by oxen. *Caldwell.*

bandy-ball (ban′di-bâl), *n.* [< *bandy*^{1}, *n.*, + *ball*^{1}.] **1.** The ball used in the game of bandy or hockey.—**2.** The game itself.

bandy-jig (ban′di-jig), *n.* [< *bandy*^{1}, *a.*, + *jig*^{1}.] A burlesque dance performed with the toes and knees turned in. *Mayhew.*

bandy-legged (ban′di-legd or -leg″ed), *a.* [< *bandy*^{1}, *a.*, + *leg* + *-ed*^{2}.] Having bandy or crooked legs; bow-legged.

bandyman (ban′di-man), *n.*; pl. *bandymen* (-men). [< *bandy*^{3} + *man*.] In British India, a man engaged in driving a bandy.

> When also, as all over India, our white kinsmen speak of *bandymen* and bandies, the word thus anglicized is simply the old Tamilian one. *Caldwell.*

bane^1 (bān), *n.* [Early mod. E. also, less prop., *bain*, *baine*; < ME. *bane*, < AS. *bana*, *bona*, a slayer, murderer, = OS. *bano* = OFries. *bona* = OHG. *bano*, MHG. *bane*, *ban* = Icel. *bani* = Sw. Dan. *bane*, death, murder (not in Goth); akin to AS. *benn* = Icel. *ben* = Goth. *banja*, a wound, Gr. φόνος, φονή, killing, murder, φονεύς, a slayer, murderer, √ *φεν (aor. ἔπεφνον, πεφνέμεν), slay; cf. √ *φα, slay, φατός, verbal adj. in comp., slain.] **1†.** A slayer or murderer; a worker of death, as a man or an animal.

> He overcame this beeste and was his *bane*.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 2147.

> Lest Rome herself be *bane* unto herself,
> And she . . .
> Do shameful execution on herself.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., v. 3.

2. That which causes death or destroys life; especially, poison of a deadly quality.

> A sword and a dagger he wore by his side,
> Of manye a man the *bane*.
> *Robin Hood*, in Percy's Reliques.

Hence—3. Any [illegible] cause of mischief, injury, or destruction: as, vice is the *bane* of society.

> [illegible]
> [illegible]
> *Crabbe*, The Parish Register.

> Thoughts with better thoughts at strife,
> [illegible]
> *Wordsworth*, Sequel to Beggars.

4. Ruin; destruction.

> The cup of deception spiced and tempered to their *bane*.
> *Milton.*

5†. Death: usually with such verbs as *catch*, *get*, *take*: as, to *catch* one's *bane*.

> She catch'd her *bane* o' th' water.
> *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, v. 2.

6. A disease in sheep, more commonly called the *rot*. =**Syn.** 3. Pest, curse, scourge.

bane¹† (bān), *v. t.* [< *bane*¹, *n.*] 1. To kill; poison.—2. To injure; ruin.

> [illegible] have not only *baned* families but ruined realms. *Fuller.*

bane² (bān), *n.* Scotch form of *bone*¹.

bane³†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ban*¹, especially in plural *banes*, now *banns* (which see).

bane⁴†, *a.* An obsolete form of *bain*¹.

bane⁵†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *bain*².

baneberry (bān'ber-i), *n.* [< *bane*¹ + *berry*¹.] The common name of plants of the genus *Actæa*: so called because of their nauseous poisonous berries. Also called *herb-christopher*. See *Actæa*.

baneful (bān'fụl), *a.* [< *bane*¹ + *-ful*.] Destructive; pernicious; poisonous: as, "*baneful* wrath," *Chapman*, Iliad, i. 1; "*baneful* hemlock," *Garth*, The Dispensary, ii.

> Like *baneful* herbs the gazer's eye they seize,
> Rush to the head, and poison where they please.
> *Crabbe*, The Newspaper.

=**Syn.** Hurtful, harmful, mischievous, deadly.

banefully (bān'fụl-i), *adv.* In a baneful manner; perniciously; destructively.

banefulness (bān'fụl-nes), *n.* The quality of being baneful or hurtful; poisonousness.

banewort (bān'wėrt), *n.* A name applied to two plants: (*a*) *Atropa Belladonna*, or deadly nightshade; (*b*) *Ranunculus Flammula*, or lesser spearwort, from the supposition that it is a bane to sheep.

bang¹ (bang), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *bangue*; not found in ME., but prob. existent; of native or Scand. origin, = LG. *bangen*, freq. *bangeln*, strike, beat (cf. D. *bengel*, a bell, *bengelen*, ring a bell, MHG. *bengel*, a club, G. *bengel*, a club, clown), = Icel. *banga* = OSw. *bånga*, hammer, = Norw. *banka* = Dan. *banke*, beat. In popular apprehension the word is imitative.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To beat, as with a club or cudgel; thump; cudgel.

> He having got some iron out of the earth, put it into his servants' hands to fence with, and *bang* one another.
> *Locke.*

2. To beat or handle roughly in any way; treat with violence; knock about; drub; defeat: often with *about*: as, to *bang* the furniture *about*.

> The desperate tempest hath so *bang'd* the Turks
> That their designment halts. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1.

> What galleys have we *bang'd*, and sunk, and taken,
> Whose only fraughts were fire and stern defiance.
> *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, ii. 1.

3. To produce a loud noise from or by, as in slamming a door, and the like: as, he went out and *banged* the door behind him.

> Two unlucky red-coats . . . *banged* off a gun at him.
> *Scott*, Waverley, II. xxviii.

4. To beat in any quality or action; surpass; excel. [Colloq.]

> [illegible] the commonest brotherhood of the [illegible]
> *J. Mill.*

> [illegible] Banagher, and Banagher *bangs* the world.
> [illegible]

II. *intrans.* 1. To strike violently or noisily; [illegible] usually with *against*.

> [illegible]
> [illegible]
> [illegible]

2. [illegible] with clashing noises.

> [illegible]
> [illegible]
> [illegible]

3. To [illegible] move with sudden [illegible] as, he *banged* up at [illegible]

bang¹ [illegible] Dan. *bank*, a beating [illegible] the [illegible] heavy, resounding [illegible] thump [illegible]

> [illegible]
> [illegible]

> 'Twas over the head, he fell down for dead,
> O, that was a damnable *bang!*
> *Robin Hood and the Ranger*, in Child's Ballads, V. 209.

> I heard several *bangs* or buffets . . . given to the eagle that held the ring of my box in his beak.
> *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels.

2. A loud, sudden, explosive noise, as the discharge of a gun or cannon, the slamming of a door, etc.

> The steps of a fine-belozenged carriage were let down with a *bang*. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, II.

3. A sudden, impetuous movement; an energetic dash or bounce: as, he got up with a *bang*.—4. A stick; a club. [North. Eng.] =**Syn.** 1. See *thump*.

bang¹ (bang), *adv.* [Adverbial use of *bang*¹, *v.* or *n.*] With a sudden or violent blow or clap; all of a sudden; abruptly: especially with *come* or *go*: as, *bang went* the guns.

> A 32lb. shot struck us *bang* on the quarter.
> *Tom Cringle's Log*, Blackwood's Mag., XXXII. 31.

bang² (bang), *v. t.* [< *bang*¹, *adv.*; to cut the hair 'bang off.'] To cut across: used of hair. (*a*) To cut (the hair) so as to form a fringe over the forehead: a common fashion with girls and young women.

> He was bareheaded, his hair *banged* even with his eyebrows in front. *The Century*, XXV. 192.

(*b*) To dock (a horse's tail).

bang² (bang), *n.* [< *bang*², *v.*] The front hair cut so as to hang evenly over the forehead: often in the plural: as, to wear *bangs*.

bang³, *n.* See *bhang*.

bang-beggar (bang'beg″är), *n.* [< *bang*¹, *v.*, + obj. *beggar*.] 1. A strong staff.—2. A constable or beadle. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

banger (bang'ėr), *n.* One who or that which bangs. Specifically—(*a*) Something very large; especially, a lie. [Slang.] (*b*) A large, heavy cane. [Slang, U. S.]

bangerts (ban'gėrts), *n.* [E. dial., possibly connected with *bank*¹.] In *mining*, a coarse kind of stopping used to hold up the earth. [Eng.]

banghy (bang'i), *n.* [Hind. *banghi*.] 1. In the East Indies, a sort of bamboo pole or yoke carried on a person's shoulder with a load suspended at each end. Hence—2. A parcel-post; a carrier.

banghy-post (bang'i-pōst), *n.* Same as *banghy*, 2.

banghy-wallah (bang'i-wal″ä), *n.* [< Hind. *banghi* (see *banghy*) + *-wālā* (in comp.), -man.] In British India, one who carries a banghy.

banging (bang'ing), *a.* [Prop. ppr. of *bang*¹. Cf. *thumping*, *whopping*.] Huge; great; surpassing in size. [Vulgar.]

bangle¹† (bang'gl), *v.* [Prob. freq. of *bang*¹, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To beat about or down, as corn by the wind. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To waste by little and little; squander carelessly; fritter.

> If we *bangle* away the legacy of peace left us by Christ, it is a sign of our want of regard for him.
> *Whole Duty of Man.*

II. *intrans.* 1. In *falconry*, to beat about in the air; flutter: said of a hawk which does not rise steadily and then swoop down upon its prey.—2. To flap or hang down loosely, as a hat-brim or an animal's ear.

bangle² (bang'gl), *n.* [< Hind. *bangrī*, a bracelet of glass.] 1. An ornamental ring worn upon the arms and ankles in India and Africa. Hence—2. A bracelet without a clasp; a ring-bracelet, generally with small ornaments suspended from it.

Bangles from East India Museum, London.

> We hear too often of Bertha's various dresses, and a great deal too much of her *bangles*.
> *The American*, VI. 124.

3. *Naut.*, a hoop of a spar.

bangle-ear (bang'gl-ēr), *n.* [< *bangle*¹ + *ear*¹.] A loose, hanging ear, as of a dog. It is regarded as an imperfection.

bangle-eared (bang'gl-ērd), *a.* [Also *bangled-eared*, as *bangle-ear* + *-ed*².] Flap-eared, like a spaniel.

bangling† (bang'gling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bangle*¹, *v.*] Contention; squabbling.

Bangorian (bang-gō'ri-an), *a.* [< *Bangor*, a bishop's see. The name is W., lit. 'high peak,' < *ban*, peak, prominence, + *gor*, high.] Relating to Bangor, a bishop's see in North Wales.—**Bangorian controversy,** a controversy stirred up by a sermon preached before George I. on March 31, 1717, by Dr. Hoadly, bishop of Bangor, from the text "My kingdom is not of this world," from which the bishop argued that Christ had not delegated judicial and disciplinary powers to the Christian ministry. Convocation declared that Hoadly's teaching tended to subvert all government in the church of Christ, reducing his kingdom to anarchy, and it was about to proceed against him when the king saved him by proroguing Convocation, and renewing the prorogation as often as it had to be summoned again. See *convocation*.

bang-pitcher† (bang'pich-ėr), *n.* [< *bang*¹, *v.*, + obj. *pitcher*.] A drunkard.

bangsring (bangz'ring), *n.* Same as *banxring*.

bangster (bang'stėr), *n.* [< *bang*¹, *v.*, + *-ster*.] A violent fellow who carries everything before him; hence, a victor or champion. [Scotch.]

bang-straw (bang'strâ), *n.* A thresher. [Prov. Eng.]

bangue, *n.* See *bhang*.

bang-up (bang'up), *a.* or *adv.* [< *bang*¹, *v.* or *adv.*, implying energy or dash, + *up*, implying completeness.] In fine style; in the best manner; complete; perfect: as, a *bang-up* entertainment; "task *bang-up*," *Scott*, Diary, Sept. 8, 1826 (in Lockhart's Life). [Slang.]

bangy, *n.* See *banghy*.

banian¹, **banyan**¹ (ban'ian), *n.* [Formerly also *bannian*, *bannyan*, *baniane*; = F. *banian*, < Pg. *banian*, prob., through Ar. *banyān*, < Hind. *banya* (also *banik*), Beng. *baniya*, *banya*, *benya*, a trader, merchant, Gujarati *vaniyo*, a man of the trading caste, < Skt. *vanij*, a merchant, possibly < √ *pan*, buy, bargain.] 1. A Hindu trader or merchant, especially of the province of Guzerat; one engaged in commerce generally, but more particularly one of the great traders of western India, as in the seaports of Bombay, Kurrachee, etc., who carry on a large trade with the interior of Asia by means of caravans, and with Africa by vessels. They form a class of the caste Vaisya, wear a peculiar dress, and are strict in the observance of fasts and in abstaining from the use of flesh.

> The *Banians* would eat nothing that had life. Their priests were called *verteas*, and wore white clothes, which they never took off until worn to rags. They lived upon charity, and kept nothing till the next day.
> *J. T. Wheeler*, Hist. India, III. 421.

2. In British India, originally, a cotton shirt worn by the Hindus. Hence—(*a*) Any undergarment, even of the elastic web made in England. (*b*) Any loose or easy dress worn in the house, especially one modeled on the native dress of the Hindus.—**Banian days**, originally two days in the week, and afterward one, in which sailors in the British navy had no flesh-meat served out to them. Banian days are now abolished, but the term is still applied to days of poor fare.

banian², **banyan**² (ban'ian), *n.* [For *banian-* or *banyan-tree*, that is, banians' tree, tree of the banians or Hindu merchants; orig. applied to an individual tree of this species at Gombroon, a port of the Persian gulf, and then extended to all trees of the species, from their frequent use as market-places. The native Hind. name for the tree is *bar*, < Skt. *vata* (cerebral *t*), the banian-tree.] An East Indian fig-tree, *Ficus Bengalensis*, natural order *Urticaceæ*, remarkable for the area which individual trees cover through the development of roots from the branches, which descend to the ground and become trunks for the support and nourishment of the extending crown. It is extensively planted throughout India as a shade tree, and is of rapid growth, frequently covering a space 100 yards in diameter and reaching a height of 80 or 100 feet. The fruit is of the size of a cherry. As in some other tropical species of the genus, the seeds rarely germinate in the ground, but usually in the crowns of palms or other trees, where they have been deposited by birds. Roots are sent down to the ground, and they embrace and finally kill the nurse-palm. The tree furnishes lac, the bark is made into cordage, the milky juice yields a bird-lime, and the leaves are fashioned into platters. The wood is soft and [illegible]

Banyan (*Ficus Bengalensis*).

banie (bā'ni), *a.* A Scotch form of *bony*.

banish (ban'ish), *v. t.* [< ME. *banishen*, *banissen*, < OF. *banir*, *banir* (*baniss-*), mod. F. *bannir* = OSp. Pg. *bandir* = It. *bandire*, ML. *bannire*, *bandire*, proclaim, ban, banish, < *bannum*, *bandum*, ban: see *ban*1, *n.* and *v.*] **1†.** To outlaw; put under ban.

> When he had in Lough-leven been
>   Many a month and many a day:
> To the regent the lord warden sent,
>   That *bannisht* earl for to betray.
>
> *Percy's Reliques*, p. 150.

> For I muste to the grene wode goo,
>   Alone, a *banysshed* man.
>
> *The Nutbrowne Maid*, in Child's Ballads.

2. To condemn to exile by political or judicial authority; expel from or relegate to a country or a place, either permanently or for a time: often with objectives of both person and place: as, he was *banished* the kingdom; Ovid was *banished* to Tomi.

> We,
> From this instant, *banish* him our city.
>
> *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 3.

> Six years we *banish* him. *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 3.

> Thou knowest what it is to be *banished* thy native country, to be over-ruled, as well as to rule and sit upon the throne. *R. Barclay*, Pref. to An Apology.

3. To send or drive away; expel; dismiss: with a person or thing as object: as, to *banish* sorrow; to *banish* an obnoxious person from one's presence or thoughts.

> These evils thou repeat'st upon thyself
> Have *banish'd* me from Scotland.
>
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3.

> You have already *banished* slavery from this commonwealth. *Sumner*, Arg. against Sep. Colored Schools.

=**Syn.** *Banish, Exile, Expel*, expatriate, put away, are all used of removal by physical or moral compulsion; they all have a figurative as well as a literal use. To *banish* is, literally, to put out of a community or country by ban or civil interdict, and indicates a complete removal out of sight, perhaps to a distance. To *exile* is simply to cause to leave one's place or country, and is often used reflexively; it emphasizes the idea of leaving home, while *banish* emphasizes rather that of being forced by some authority to leave it: as, the bitterness of *exile*; *banished* to Siberia. *Expel*, literally, to drive out, means primarily to cast out forcibly and violently, and secondarily with disgrace: as, to *expel* from the chamber, or from college; he was *expelled* the country.

> *Banished* from Rome! what's *banished* but set free
> From daily contact with the things I loathe?
>
> *Croly*, Catiline.

> The intrigues of Richelieu compelled her [Mary of Medicis] to *exile* herself, and live an unhappy fugitive.
>
> *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., I. 256.

> When the French Revolution of February, 1848, broke out, Marx was *expelled* without circumstance from Brussels. *Rae*, Contemp. Socialism, p. 132.

banisher (ban'ish-ėr), *n.* One who banishes.

> To be full quit of those my *banishers*
> Stand I before thee here. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5.

banishment (ban'ish-ment), *n.* [< *banish* + -*ment*, after F. *bannissement.*] **1.** The act of banishing or compelling a citizen to leave his country or place of residence by political or judicial authority.

> He secured himself by the *banishment* of his enemies.
>
> *Johnson.*

2. The state of being banished; enforced absence; expulsion; exile, in either a legal or a general sense: as, *banishment* from thy presence is worse than death.

> Six frozen winters spent,
> Return with welcome home from *banishment.*
>
> *Shak*, Rich. II., i. 3.

> Fields whose thrifty occupants abide
> As in a dear and chosen *banishment*,
> With every semblance of entire content.
>
> *Wordsworth*, Sonnets, iii. 21.

3. The act of driving away or dispelling: as, the *banishment* of care from the mind.

banister, bannister (ban'is-tėr), *n.* Corrupt forms of *baluster.*

> He struggled to ascend the pulpit stairs, holding hard on the *banisters.* *Scott*, Woodstock, I. i.

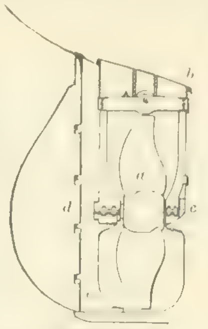
banister-cross (ban'is-tėr-krôs), *n.* In *her.*, see *cross-banister.*

banjer† (ban'jėr), *n.* See *banjo.*

banjo (ban'jō), *n.* [Negro pron. of *banjore*, a corruption (in another form *banjer*) of *bandore*1, q. v.] **1.** A musical instrument of the guitar class, having a neck with or without frets, and a circular body covered in front with tightly stretched parchment, like a tambourine. It has from five to nine strings, of which the melody-string, the highest in pitch, but placed outside of the lowest of the others, is played by the thumb. As in the guitar, the pitch of the strings is fixed by stopping them with the left hand, while the right hand produces the tone by plucking or striking. It is a favorite instrument among the negroes of the southern United States, and is much used by other persons.

2. A banjo-frame (which see).

banjo-frame (ban'jō-frām), *n.* A rectangular frame of metal, fitted in the stern of a ship, for carrying and hoisting or lowering a two-bladed screw-propeller. It works in guides in the stern-post and rudder-post, and enables the screw to be lifted out of the water when it is desired to proceed under sail, and to be lowered and connected to the shaft when steaming is resumed.



Banjo-frame.

a, two-bladed screw; *b*, purchase for raising screw; *c*, coupling connecting screw with main shaft; *d*, rudder; *e*, stern-post.

banjoist (ban'jō-ist), *n.* [< *banjo* + -*ist.*] One who plays the banjo.

bank1 (bangk), *n.* [< ME. *bank*, *banc*, *banke*, also *bonk*, *bonc*, *bonke*, < AS. **banca* (found only once, in a gloss, in comp. *hō-banca*, a couch, lit. 'heel-bench': see *hock*1), the ME. being perhaps from the cognate Icel. **banki*, assimilated *bakki*, a bank (of a river, of a chasm, of clouds, etc.), ridge or eminence, = Sw. *backe* = Dan. *bakke*, a hill, hillock, rising ground, eminence; with weak suffix, cognate with AS. *benc*, etc., E. *bench*, with orig. strong suffix: see *bench.* Some senses of *bank*1 are due to the F. *banc*, a bench, etc., from Teut.; so the distinct *bank*2, ult. a doublet of *bench.*] **1.** A mound, pile, or ridge of earth raised above the surrounding plain; an artificial embankment, especially for military use.

> They cast up a *bank* against the city. 2 Sam. xx. 15.

2. Any steep acclivity, as one rising from a river, a lake, or the sea, or forming the side of a ravine, or the steep side of a hillock on a plain.

> Tiber trembled underneath her *banks.* *Shak.*, J. C., i. 1.

> Moored against the grassy *bank* of the brimming river, the black ships were taking in hides and furs.
>
> *G. W. Cable*, Creoles of Louisiana, p. 104.

3. An elevation or rising ground in the sea or the bed of a river, composed of sand or other soil, and either partly above water or covered everywhere with shoal water; a shoal; a shallow: as, the *banks* of Newfoundland; the Dogger *bank* in the North Sea.—**4†.** A bench or long seat; also, a stage or platform to speak from. See *mountebank.*

> *Per.* Who be these, sir? . . .
> *Sir P.* Fellows, to mount a *bank.* Did your instructor
> In the dear tongues never discourse to you
> Of the Italian mountebanks? *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 1.

> The heads of the couches were towards the walls; and so far as one can gather from the vague descriptions which have come down to us, the ends of them towards the fire served as a *bank* to sit upon.
>
> *W. K. Sullivan*, Int. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. cccxlix.

5. A bench in a galley for rowers; hence, the number of rowers seated on one bench. A galley was double-banked when there were two tiers or rows of benches, one above the other, triple-banked when there were three tiers, and so on. In modern phraseology, a boat is single-banked when the oars are pulled each by one man, the men sitting one upon a seat and alternately on opposite sides of a boat; it is double-banked when two men sit upon one seat, each man with an oar. An oar is single-banked when worked by one man, and double-banked when worked by two men.

> Meantime the king with gifts a vessel stores,
> Supplies the *banks* with twenty chosen oars. *Dryden.*

6†. In *law*, the bench or seat upon which the judges sat. See *banc.*—**7.** A bench or row of keys in an organ or similar instrument.—**8.** In *carp.*, a long piece of timber, especially of fir-wood unslit, from 4 to 10 inches square.—**9.** In *coal-mining:* (*a*) The surface around the mouth of a shaft: in this sense nearly synonymous with the Cornish *grass*, *to bank* being the same as *to grass.* (*b*) In England, the whole or one end or side of a working-place under ground. (*c*) In Pennsylvania, a coal-working opened by water-level drifts. *Penn. Geol. Surv. Glossary.* (*d*) In England (Cumberland), a large heap or stack of coal on the surface. *Gresley.*—**10.** The support of the moving carriage of a printing-press.—**11.** In the fire-chamber of a glass-furnace, one of the banked-up parts which support the melting-pots.—**12.** In *printing:* (*a*) The table used by a hand-pressman for his unprinted paper and his printed sheets. (*b*) A frame, with sloping top, on which are placed the galleys for use in collecting and proving the type set: mainly used in newspaper composing-rooms.—**13.** In thread or yarn manufacture, a creel in which rows of bobbins are held.—**Bank of clouds**, a mass of clouds appearing as if piled up in the form of a bank.—**Bank oil**, menhaden-oil.—**Spoil bank**, in *civil engineering*, earth obtained from distant points in the line of a work, or purchased for use where a sufficient quantity for the needed fillings is not furnished by the cuttings.

bank1 (bangk), *v.* [< *bank*1, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To raise a mound or dike about; inclose, defend, or fortify with a bank; embank: as, to *bank* a river.—**2.** To form into a bank or heap; heap or pile: with *up:* as, to *bank up* the snow.—**3.** To lie around or encircle, as a bank; constitute a bank around; form a bank or border to; hem in as a bank.

> Burning sands that *bank* the shrubby vales.
>
> *Thomson*, Summer, l. 640.

4†. To pass by the banks or fortifications of.

> Have I not heard these islanders shout out
> "Vive le roy!" as I have *bank'd* their towns?
>
> *Shak.*, K. John, v. 2.

To bank a fire, to cover up a fire with ashes, and use other means, as closing the dampers and ash-pit door, to make it burn low and at the same time to prevent its becoming extinguished.

> Towards the afternoon a nice breeze sprang up, and we were able to *bank fires* and sail.
>
> *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. i.

To bank out, in *coal-mining*, to stack, as coal, on the surface, in default of means for removing it. [Eng.]

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To border upon.—**2.** To impinge upon the banking-pins of a watch: said of the escapement.

bank2 (bangk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *banke*, *banque*, < late ME. *banke*, < F. *banque*, < It. *banca* (= F. *banche* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *banca*, < ML. *banca*, f.), a bench, esp. (in It. and thence in other languages) a money-changer's bench or table, later a bank; cf. It. Sp. Pg. *banco* = Pr. F. *banc*, < ML. *bancus*, m., a bank, bench, < MHG. *banc*, G. *bank* = E. *bank*1, a bench: see *bank*1.] **1†.** A money-dealer's table, counter, or shop.

> Exchangers of Money made the temple to be the market and the *banke.* *Jer. Taylor*, Great Exemplar, ii. 11.

> These established their *banks* or tables in the forum, like ordinary bankers.
>
> *Arnold*, Hist. Rome, II. xxvii. 72. (*N. E. D.*)

2†. A sum of money, especially a sum to draw upon, as in a loan-bank.—**3.** In games of chance, the amount or pile which the proprietor of the gaming-table, or the person who plays against all the others, has before him; the funds of a gaming establishment; a fund in certain games at cards: as, a faro-*bank.*—**4.** An institution for receiving and lending money. The banking institutions of the United States may be classed as *national* and *State banks*, *savings-banks*, *private banks* or *bankers*, and *loan and trust companies.* National banks were first authorized by a law of the United States enacted in 1863, for a term of twenty years. In 1864 another act was adopted (allowing the like term of twenty years), which was thereafter known as the *National Bank Act.* In 1883 they were authorized to continue twenty years longer. They receive, lend, and transmit money, and issue notes which are used as money, and buy, sell, and collect bills of exchange. Their circulating notes are secured by United States bonds deposited with the government, and their operations are subject to the inspection and supervision of the Comptroller of the Currency. State banks perform the same functions except that of issuing notes. The notes of the State banks were taxed 10 per cent. by Congress in 1865, in order to cause their retirement, which was speedily accomplished. Private banks and bankers carry on the same business as State banks. Sometimes one person constitutes a private bank, but generally several persons associate together and form a partnership. Loan and trust companies are incorporated institutions, and receive deposits, usually for a fixed period, and loan them on the pledge of stocks, bonds, and other securities, while national and State banks lend largely on the promises of the borrowers; they have also a capital which is subscribed and paid by the stockholders. Savings-banks receive money and lend it chiefly on the security of real estate. See *savings-bank.* In Europe several great national banks are intimately associated with the fiscal departments of the governments of their respective countries, as the Bank of England and the Bank of France. Banks of issue are such as issue notes that circulate as currency. In London and for sixty-five miles around no bank having more than ten partners, save the Bank of England, is allowed to issue its own notes.

5. The office in which the transactions of a banking company are conducted.—**Bank-charter Act**, an English statute of 1844 (7 and 8 Vict., c. 32) defining the powers of the Bank of England in respect to the issue of notes and the amount of bullion reserve. Its object was to avoid the danger of the over-issue of circulating notes, which it accomplished by fixing a limit to the amount of bullion held by the bank. It also regulated the issue of notes by other banks. Also known as the *Peel Act*, and *Sir Robert Peel's Act.*—**Bank discount.** See *discount.*—**Bank men**, in *U. S. hist.*, supporters of the second United States Bank in its contest with President Jackson. Two institutions have been chartered by Congress under the title Bank of the United States, having their seat in Philadelphia, and intimately connected with the national finances. The charter of the first, granted in 1791, expired in 1811, its renewal having been refused. The second lasted from 1816 to 1836 under the national charter, and was continued for a time as a State bank. The opposition of President Jackson to the renewal of its charter, and his removal of the government deposits from it in 1833, led to a violent political contest, in which his course was ultimately sustained.—**Bank of issue**, a bank or banking company duly authorized by law to issue bank-notes of its own.—**Bank post-bill.** See *bill*3.—**Days in banc.** See *day*1.—**National Bank Act**, an act of Congress of 1864, providing for the organization throughout the

United States of banks whose circulating notes were re- [illegible] a deposit of United States bonds, [illegible], it was intended, in providing a market for a very large government loan, and at the same time a secure currency equally acceptable in all parts of the country.—Penny-banks Act, an English statute of 1859 (22 and 23 Vict., c. 53) authorizing the investing of the funds of penny savings-banks, charitable societies, etc., in the [illegible] of established savings-banks.—**To break the bank**, to win, as in faro, from the management a certain sum which has been fixed upon as the limit which the bank is willing to lose in a single day.—**To play against the bank**, to take the risks of a game, as rouge-et-noir or faro, in opposition to its manager.

bank2 (bangk), *v.* [< *bank*2, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To have an account with a banker; deposit money in a bank; transact business with a bank or as a bank; exercise the trade or profession of a banker.

> I bank with one of my sons' fathers-in-law, and the other banks with me. *Thackeray.*

II. *trans.* To lay up on deposit in a bank: as, he *banked* $500.

banka (bang'kä), *n.* [Native.] A passenger-boat without outrigger, used on the river and harbor at Manila. It is hewn from a single log of wood from 16 to 23 feet long, and carries three or four passengers. *Imp. Dict.*

bankable (bang'ka-bl), *a.* [< *bank*2, *v.*, + *-able.*] Receivable as cash by a bank, as bank-notes, checks, and other securities for money.

bank-account (bangk'a-kount), *n.* A sum deposited in a bank to be drawn out on the written order of the depositor.

bank-bait (bangk'bāt), *n.* A name of May-flies.

> A great many fall into the water a prey to fishes, and at that time [May], especially at Dordrecht, the roach is noted as being peculiarly fat and good. Hence the name *bank-bait* (in some parts of France, *la manne*).
> *E. P. Wright*, Anim. Life, p. 485.

bank-bill (bangk'bil), *n.* **1.** A note or bill drawn by one bank on another, and payable either on demand or at some future specified date.—**2.** In the United States and some parts of England, a bank-note (which see).

bank-book (bangk'bůk), *n.* The pass-book in which an officer of a bank enters the debits and credits of a customer. The initials of the teller or accountant of the bank affixed to the sums entered in the bank-book to the credit of the customer constitute a valid receipt.

bank-credit (bangk'kred″it), *n.* A credit with a bank, by which, on proper security given to the bank, a person receives liberty to draw to a certain extent agreed upon: in Scotland also called a *cash-account*. Such credits were long a distinctive feature of Scotch banking.

banker1 (bang'kėr), *n.* [< *bank*1, *n.* or *v.*, in various senses, + *-er*1.] **1.** A vessel employed in the cod-fishery on the banks of Newfoundland. *J. Q. Adams.*—**2.** The bench or table upon which bricklayers and stone-masons prepare and shape their material; a banket.—**3.** In *sculp.*, a modeler's bench provided with a circular platform turning on wheels so that the work can be revolved to expose any portion to the light.—**4.** A covering for a bench or seat, made of tapestry, rich stuff, or embroidered cloth.—**5.** A hanging for a church wall or screen; specifically, the curtains placed at the ends of an altar.—**6.** A ditcher; one engaged in embanking.

> The discovery was made by some *bankers* (men who work in the fens) from Lincolnshire.
> *J. Freeman*, Life of W. Kirby, p. 155.

7. In *hunting*, a horse which can jump on and off field-banks too large to be cleared. *N. E. D.*—**8.** In Australia, a river full to the brim. *N. E. D.*

banker2 (bang'kėr), *n.* [< *bank*2, *v.*, + *-er*1.] 1. One who keeps a bank; one who traffics in [illegible]ey, receives and remits money, negotiates [illegible] of exchange, etc.—2. The holder of the [illegible] of a gaming establishment; in games of [illegible], that player who deposits a certain sum [illegible] against which bets are made, or that [illegible] who for the sake of convenience receives [illegible] out bets won and lost.—**Banker's note**, [illegible] given by a private banker or an [illegible].

ba[illegible]ng'kėr-es), *n.* [< *banker*2 + *-ess.*] [illegible]er; a banker's wife. *Thackeray.* [Rare.]

> [illegible] of Jersey was only [illegible] in Vienna [illegible]
> *The American* [illegible]

banker[illegible] ('kėr-les), *a.* [< *banker*2 + [illegible] bankers. *Quarterly Re*[illegible].

banker[illegible] and *v.* An obsolete form of *ba*[illegible]

banket1 [illegible]. An obsolete form of *banquet.*

banket2 (bang'ket), *n.* [< *bank*1, a bench, + dim. *-et.*] A piece of wood on which bricklayers cut their bricks to the size proper for the place into which they are about to lay them. [Eng.]

bank-fence (bangk'fens), *n.* A fence made of a bank of earth.

bank-game (bangk'gām), *n.* In *billiards*, a game in which only bank-shots count.

bank-head (bangk'hed), *n.* In *coal-mining*, the upper level end of an inclined plane next the engine. [Eng.]

bank-holiday (bangk'hol'i-dā), *n.* In Great Britain, a secular day on which the law exempts the parties to negotiable paper from the obligation of presentment, payment, etc., and consequently allows banks to be closed. Its effect on such paper differs from that of Sunday in the fact that the laws establishing such holidays usually, if not always, provide that paper falling due on such day is payable on the next following secular day, while paper entitled by commercial usage to days of grace, and falling due on Sunday, is payable on Saturday. By a statute of 1871, the bank-holidays in England and Ireland are Easter Monday, Whit Monday, the first Monday in August, and the 26th of December (boxing-day); in Scotland, New Year's day, the first Monday in May, the first Monday in August, and Christmas day. See *holiday.*

bank-hook (bangk'hůk), *n.* **1.** A large form of fish-hook for catching cod, used on the banks of Newfoundland.—**2.** In *coal-mining*, the iron hook with which the banksman draws the loaded tubs off the cage. [Eng.]

banking1 (bang'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bank*1, *v.*] **1.** The act of raising a mound or bank, or of inclosing with a bank.—**2.** The bank or mound raised; anything piled up to serve as a bank, as a raised edging of wax on a plate that is to be treated with acids for etching.—**3.** A general term for fishing as practised on the banks of Newfoundland.—**4.** In *coal-mining*, the sorting or loading of coals "at bank," or at the mouth of the shaft. [Eng.]

banking2 (bang'king), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* [Verbal n. of *bank*2, *v.*] The business or employment of a banker; the business carried on by a bank.

> The term *banking* was then [1742] applied only to the issue of notes and the taking up of money on bills on demand. *W. Bagehot*, Lombard Street, p. 98.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or conducted by a bank: as, *banking* operations.

banking-file (bang'king-fīl), *n.* A file with parallel edges and a triangular section.

banking-pin (bang'king-pin), *n.* In a watch, one of two pins serving to confine the movements of the escapement.

banking-wax (bang'king-waks), *n.* A composition of beeswax, common pitch, Burgundy pitch, and sweet oil, melted in a crucible and poured into cold water, used in etching to form a border around the plate, to prevent the overflow of the acid.

bankless (bangk'les), *a.* [< *bank*1 + *-less.*] Without banks or limits: as, "the *bankless* sea," *Darus.*

bank-level (bangk'lev″el), *n.* In *coal-mining*, the level heading from which the bank is worked. [Yorkshire, Eng.]

bank-martin (bangk'mär″tin), *n.* Same as *bank-swallow.*

bank-note (bangk'nōt), *n.* A promissory note payable on demand, made and issued by a bank authorized by law, and intended to circulate as money. In the United States frequently called *bank-bill.*—**Bank-note paper**, paper used for bank-notes and government bonds. It is made in such a way that it is very difficult to imitate it, and such imitation is a felony.—**Bank-note press**, a machine for pressing bank-notes and arranging them in packages.

banko-ware (bang'ko-wãr), *n.* A Japanese unglazed stoneware made near Kuwana on the Tokaido. It is very light and durable, is made in molds of irregular shapes, and decorated with figures in relief. So called from Nunami Banko, the original maker.

bank-plate (bangk'plāt), *n.* In *coal-mining*, one of the cast-iron plates with which the surface at the mouth of the shaft or the bank is floored. [Eng.]

bank-post (bangk'pōst), *n.* [< *bank*2 + *post*2, *n.*] A large size of letter-paper, ranging in weight from 5½ to 10 pounds to the ream.

bankrout† (bangk'rout), *n.*, *a.*, and *v.* One of the older forms of *bankrupt.*

> Being *bankrout* both of wealth and worth.
> *Chapman*, Byron's Tragedy, v. 1.

> For these modern languages will at one time or other play the *bankroutes* with books; and since I have lost much time with this age, I would be glad, as God shall give me leave, to recover it with posterity.
> *Bacon*, Letter, in Spedding, VII. [illegible]

bankrupt (bangk'rupt), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *bankrout*, *bankerout*, *banqueroute*, etc., later *banqueroupt*, and finally *bankrupt* (in imitation of L. *ruptus*), < F. *banqueroutte*, now *banqueroute* (> *banqueroutier*, a bankrupt), orig. in E. *banke rota* (def. 1), < It. *banca rotta* (ML. as if **banca rupta*), bankruptcy, lit. broken bank or bench: *banca*, < ML. *banca*, < MHG. *banc*, a bank (see *bank*1, *bank*2); *rotta*, fem. of *rotto*, broken, wrecked, < L. *ruptus*, broken (in ML. also as a noun, a bankrupt). It is said to have been the custom in Italy to break the bench or counter of a money-changer upon his failure; but the allusion is prob. figurative, like *break*, *crash*1, *smash*, similarly used in English. See *bank*1, *bank*2, *rupture*, *rout*2.] **I.** *n.* **1**†. The breaking up of a trader's business due to his inability to meet his obligations; bankruptcy.—**2.** An insolvent person whose property is administered for, and distributed among, his creditors in accordance with the provisions of a system of laws called *bankrupt*, *bankruptcy*, or *insolvent laws*. See *bankruptcy*. In particular—(*a*†) In *old law*, a trader who secretes himself, or does certain other acts tending to defraud his creditors. *Blackstone.* (*b*†) A fugitive from his creditors; one who by extravagance and reckless expenditure had brought himself into a state of insolvency and had absconded, or retired into a place of sanctuary. (*c*) In *mod. law*, any person who upon his own petition or that of his creditors is adjudged insolvent by a bankruptcy court. His estate may be administered by an assignee or trustee, under the direction of the court, for the benefit of the creditors.
3. In popular language, a hopelessly insolvent person; one who is notoriously unable to pay his debts; hence, one who is unable to satisfy just claims of any kind made upon him.

> What a *bankrupt* I am made
> Of a full stock of blessings. *Ford.*

Cessionary bankrupt. See *cessionary.*

II. *a.* **1.** In the state of one who has committed an act of bankruptcy, or is insolvent; subject to or under legal process because of insolvency.—**2.** Unable to pay just debts, or to meet one's obligations; insolvent.

> *Willo.* The king's grown *bankrupt*, like a broken man. . . .
> *Ross.* He hath not money for these Irish wars,
> His burthenous taxations notwithstanding.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 1.

> The beggared, the *bankrupt* society, not only proved able to meet all its obligations, but . . . grew richer and richer. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xix.

3. Figuratively, at the end of one's resources: as, to be *bankrupt* in thanks.

> Do you see? he has tears
> To lend to him whom prodigal expence
> Of sorrow has made *bankrupt* of such treasure.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, iv. 2.

Bankrupt laws. Same as *bankruptcy laws* (which see, under *bankruptcy*).

bankrupt (bangk'rupt), *v.* [< *bankrupt*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make insolvent; render unable to meet just claims.

> We cast off the care of all future thrift because we are already *bankrupted*. *Hammond.*

> Iron-clads, more than anything else, *bankrupted* Turkey.
> *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 214.

2†. To reduce to beggary; exhaust the resources of.

> Fat paunches have lean pates; and dainty bits
> Make rich the ribs, but *bankerout* the wits.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 1.

II.† *intrans.* To become bankrupt; fail or become insolvent.

bankruptcy (bangk'rupt-si), *n.* [< *bankrupt* + *-cy.*] **1.** The state of being bankrupt or insolvent; inability to pay all debts; failure in trade. In *law*, specifically, the status of a person or corporation that by reason of insolvency has been adjudicated a bankrupt.
2. Figuratively, utter wreck; ruin.—**Act of bankruptcy**, in *law*, an act the commission of which by a debtor renders him liable to be adjudged a bankrupt. Among acts of bankruptcy are the assignment of his property by a debtor to a trustee for the benefit of his creditors, the making of a transfer of any of his property in fraud of his creditors, or the concealment or removal of it to evade legal process; departing from the country, or remaining out of it, in order to defeat or delay creditors; the filing in court of a declaration of inability to pay debts; non-payment of debts under certain other circumstances defined by the law as indicating insolvency.—**Assignee in bankruptcy.** See *assignee.*—**Bankruptcy commissioner**, or **register in bankruptcy**, a judicial officer empowered, subject to the supervision of the court, to investigate and adjudicate upon the affairs of bankrupts.—**Bankruptcy laws**, the statutory regulations under which the property of an insolvent may be distributed among his creditors, with the double object of enforcing a complete discovery and an equitable distribution of the property, and of discharging the debtor from his obligations and from future molestation by his creditors. Formerly, only a trader could be made a bankrupt under the bankruptcy laws, other persons who were unable to meet their obligations being *insolvents*. The distinction was abolished in the United States in 1841 and in Great Britain in 1869. In the United States, Congress has the power of enacting bankruptcy laws which shall be uniform throughout the country. These laws are administered by the federal

courts. Laws having similar objects, but less efficacious in respect of discharging the debtor, are maintained by many of the States, but can operate to give a discharge irrespective of creditors' assent only when there is no federal bankruptcy law. These are termed *insolvent laws.* In England bankruptcy laws have existed from the time of Henry VIII. The principal acts are: 34 and 35 Hen. VIII., c. 4, directed against fraudulent debtors, and empowering the lord chancellor and other high officers to seize their estates and divide them among the creditors; 13 Eliz., c. 7, restricting bankruptcy to traders, and prescribing certain acts by committing which a trader became a bankrupt; 4 Anne, c. 17, and 10 Anne, c. 15, removing the criminal character borne by bankruptcy proceedings up to that time, and permitting a debtor to obtain a certificate of having conformed to the requirements of the bankrupt law; 6 Geo. IV., c. 16, allowing a debtor to procure his own bankruptcy, and introducing the principle of private settlements between debtors and creditors; 1 and 2 Wm. IV., c. 56, establishing a court of bankruptcy, consisting of six commissioners along with four judges, as a court of review, and making provision for official assignees. By the Bankrupt Consolidation Act of 1849, proceedings might be begun by petition to the Court of Bankruptcy, and the commissioners were authorized to award certificates according to the merit of the bankruptcy. The bankruptcy act of 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 134) abolished special legislation relating to insolvent debtors, and permitted persons other than traders to avail themselves of the relief afforded by the bankruptcy court. In 1869 (32 and 33 Vict., c. 71) the commissionerships and official assignees were abolished, a new Court of Bankruptcy was established, and provision was made for the appointment of trustees who should be creditors. The Court of Bankruptcy was also stripped of its criminal jurisdiction, the criminal clauses being placed in another statute, the Debtors' Act, which abolished imprisonment for debt except in certain cases. In 1883 (46 and 47 Vict., c. 52, taking effect Jan. 1, 1884) the English bankruptcy acts were amended and consolidated. In the United States the subject has been, except during the periods of the operation of the United States bankruptcy acts, left to the imperfect regulation of diverse State laws. Such a law in any particular State may, when there is no United States act conflicting, provide for the distribution of an insolvent's property, may discharge him from imprisonment for debt, and may discharge him, if a citizen of such State, from indebtedness to another citizen thereof contracted while such State law was in force, so far as to make the discharge a protection in the courts of the same State. The first United States bankrupt law, known as the act of 1800 (2 Stat. at L., p. 19), was based on a consolidation of then existing English statutes, and was in force from June 2, 1800, till Dec. 19, 1803. The second, the act of 1841 (5 Stat. at L., p. 440), was in force from Feb. 1, 1842, till March 3, 1843. The third, the act of 1867 (14 Stat. at L., p. 517), repeatedly amended, and finally revised in the United States Revised Statutes, tit. LXI., and reënacted with modifications in 1874 (18 Stat. at L., p. 178), was in force from June 1, 1867, till Sept. 1, 1878. A fourth was enacted in 1898. In general, debts contracted by fraud, or in a fiduciary capacity, are not discharged by the bankruptcy laws.—**Commission of bankruptcy,** a commission formerly issued by the English lord chancellor, appointing and empowering certain persons to examine into the facts relative to an alleged bankruptcy, and to secure the bankrupt's property for the creditors.—**Discharge in bankruptcy.** See *discharge.*—**Fiat in bankruptcy.** See *fiat.*—**Fraudulent bankruptcy.** See *fraudulent.*—**Involuntary bankruptcy,** bankruptcy adjudged on the petition of creditors, showing cause why the bankrupt should not be allowed to continue in possession of his assets.—**Voluntary bankruptcy,** bankruptcy adjudged on the petition of the debtor, indicating his desire to surrender his assets and be discharged. = **Syn.** *Insolvency,* etc. See *failure.*

bankruptism† (bangk'rup-tizm), *n.* [< *bankrupt* + *-ism.*] Bankruptcy.

bankruptly† (bangk'rupt-li), *adv.* Like a bankrupt.

bankruptship† (bangk'rupt-ship), *n.* [< *bankrupt* + *-ship.*] Bankruptcy.

bankrupture† (bangk'rup-t̤ūr), *n.* [< *bankrupt* + *-ure;* after *rupture.*] Bankruptcy.

bankshall (bangk'shal), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., formerly also *banksall, -saul, -soll,* repr. Malay *bangsāl,* Beng. *bankçāl, bankaçālā,* lit. hall of trade, < Skt. *vanij* (> Beng. Hind., etc., *banik,* a trader: see *banian*^{1}) + *çāla,* a hut, house (= Gr. *καλιά* = E. *hall:* see *hall*); or perhaps < Skt. *bhāndaçāla,* a storehouse, < *bhānda,* wares, ware, a vessel, pot, + *çāla,* as above.] **1.** In the East Indies: (*a*) A warehouse. (*b*) The office of harbor-master or other port authority.—**2.** In Java, a large hall of audience in a princely residence, without regular walls, but supported by wooden pillars. *Yule and Burnell.*

bank-shot (bangk'shot), *n.* In *billiards,* a shot which makes the cue-ball touch the cushion before hitting any other ball.

Banksia (bangk'si-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Sir Joseph *Banks* (1743–1820).] A genus of shrubs or trees, for the most part of small size, of the natural order *Proteaceæ,* natives of western extra-tropical Australia and Tasmania, where with other shrubs of the same order they constitute most of the so-called "scrub." The foliage is hard and dry, and extremely variable in form, and the flowers form close cylindrical heads resembling bottle-brushes. Many species have been cultivated in European conservatories and gardens.

Flowering branch of *Banksia ericifolia.*

banksman (bangks'man), *n.;* pl. *banksmen* (-men). [< *bank's,* poss. of *bank*^{1}, + *man.*] In *coal-mining,* a man in attendance at the mouth of the shaft, who superintends the sorting and loading of the coal. [Eng.] *Gresley.*

bank-stock (bangk'stok), *n.* The capital of a bank. In England the term is applied chiefly to the stock of the Bank of England. The stock of other English joint-stock banks is divided into shares.

bank-swallow (bangk'swol″ō), *n.* *Hirundo* or *Cotile riparia,* a very common bird of Europe, Asia, and America, of the family *Hirundinidæ:* so called from its habit of burrowing in banks to build its nest. It is a small swallow, mouse-gray above and white below, with a gray collar. In places where it is numerous, hundreds or thousands gather to breed in company, and a sand-bank may be riddled with their holes, which are excavated to the depth of a foot or more. Also called *sand-swallow* and *bank-martin.* See *Cotile.*

Bank-swallow (*Cotile riparia*).

bank-work (bangk'wėrk), *n.* In *coal-mining,* a method of working coal in use in South Yorkshire, England, and in some of the North Welsh collieries, combining some of the peculiarities of the pillar system with those of the long-wall system.

banky (bang'ki), *a.* [< *bank*^{1} + *-y.*] Full of banks or ridges; ridgy; hilly. [Rare.]

banlieue (ban'lū), *n.* [F. (in ML. *banleuca, bannum leuca*), < *ban,* command, jurisdiction, + *lieue,* league, also an indefinite extent of territory. Cf. G. *bann-meile* in same sense: see *ban*^{1} and *league*^{2}.] The territory without the walls, but within the legal limits, of a town or city. Sometimes erroneously spelled *banlieu,* as if from French *lieu,* a place.

bannat^1 (ban'at), *n.* Scotch form of *bonnet.*

bannat^2, *n.* See *banat.*

banner (ban'ėr), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *baner, banere,* < OF. *banere, baniere,* F. *bannière, bandière* = Pr. *bandeira, banniera* = Sp. *bandera* = Pg. *bandeira* = It. *bandiera,* < ML. **bandaria* (*banderia* after Rom.), < *bandum,* a standard, < Goth. *bandwa, bandwo,* a sign, token, prob. akin to E. *bind* and *band*^{1}, q. v.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The piece of cloth, attached to the upper part of a pole or staff, which in former times served as the standard of a sovereign, lord, or knight, after which he and his followers marched to war, and which served as a rallying-point in battle; hence, the flag or standard of a country, army, troop, etc.; a standard or ensign.

> Terrible as an army with *banners.* Cant. vi. 4.
>
> Hang out our *banners* on the outward walls;
> The cry is still, "They come!" Our castle's strength
> Will laugh a siege to scorn. *Shak.,* Macbeth, v. 5.

2. In *her.,* a square flag which in the middle ages was the ensign of a knight banneret. Instances are related of a knight companion being made a knight banneret on the field of battle, the mark of his promotion being the tearing off of the points of his pennon, leaving the flag square. In modern usage, any square flag is termed a *banner* when it bears heraldic devices. The most familiar instance is the royal banner of England, commonly called the royal standard; but other heraldic banners are used in the funeral ceremonies of knights of the Garter and the higher nobility.

3. An ensign or flag bearing a badge or emblem, as of a society or order, and borne in processions. Banners were early used in the processions of the Christian church, usually of the form adopted by Constantine. It consisted of a square cloth suspended from a cross-bar near the top of a gilt pole, bearing or surmounted by the sacred symbol ☧. See *labarum.*

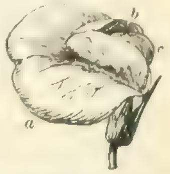
4. Figuratively, anything displayed as a profession of principles.

> Thou hast given a *banner* to them that fear thee, that it may be displayed because of the truth. Ps. lx. 4.

See *ensign, flag, pennon,* and *standard.*

5. In *bot.,* the vexillum or upper petal of a papilionaceous flower. Also called the *standard.*—**6.** One of eight divisions into which the Manchus are marshaled, each with distinguishing flag or banner. Four of the flags are plain (red, yellow, white, or blue), the other four having a margin of a different color. Hence, the Manchus are known collectively as the *Eight Banners* and as *bannermen.*

II. *a.* Leading or foremost in regard to some particular cause or matter, such as giving the largest majority to a political party, etc.



Pea blossom with expanded Banner. *a,* banner, *b,* ala, *c,* keel.

> I am reminded that there is an Alleghany City as well as an Alleghany County, the former the *banner* town, and the latter the *banner* county, perhaps, of the world. *Lincoln,* in Raymond, p. 84.

banneral†, *n.* A corrupt form of *bannerol,* 2.

bannered (ban'ėrd), *a.* [< *banner* + *-ed*^{2}.] **1.** Furnished with or bearing a banner; displaying banners.

> A *banner'd* host
> Under spread ensigns marching.
> *Milton,* P. L., ii. 885.
>
> Bothwell's *bannered* hall. *Scott,* L. of the L., ii. 8.

2. Borne or blazoned on a banner.

bannerer (ban'ėr-ėr), *n.* A standard-bearer; one who carries a banner.

banneret^1 (ban'ėr-et), *n.* [Also *bannerette,* < ME. *banneret, banerett,* < OF. *baneret, banerette,* dim. of *banere,* banner: see *banner* and *-et.*] A little banner; a banderole.

> The scarfs and the *bannerets* about thee did manifoldly dissuade me from believing thee a vessel of too great a burthen. *Shak.,* All's Well, ii. 3.

banneret^2 (ban'ėr-et), *n.* [< ME. *baneret,* < OF. *baneret, banneret,* < *banere,* a banner (see *banner*), + *-et,* < L. *-atus* (see *-ate*^{1}) = E. *-ed*^{2}; lit., one bannered: see *banner* and *-ed*^{2}.] **1.** One who is bannered or entitled to a banner; specifically, a knight of a certain grade in the military hierarchy of the middle ages. Originally the right to display a banner (as distinguished from a pennon) was limited to those who could bring a certain array of followers into the field, and who had also been dubbed or accoutred knight. As the military distinctions of earlier feudalism became confused by the employment of paid soldiers, the right of displaying a banner became more and more a reward for distinguished prowess in battle. After a victory or a notable achievement a banneret elect, carrying his pennon in his hand, was, it is said, conducted between two knights of note, and presented to the king or general, who cut off the point or ends of his pennon, making it square. He was then called a *knight of the square flag.* Also called *knight banneret.*

> Sir Richard Croftes, who was made *banneret* at . . . Stoke, was a wise man. *Camden,* Remains (ed. 1637), p. 271.

2. Formerly, the title of magistrates of the second rank in some Swiss cantons, and also of certain officers of some of the Italian republics.

> Melchior Sturmthal, . . . *Banneret* of Berne.
> *Scott,* Anne of Geierstein, I. vii.
>
> [In Solothurn] on the death of an avoyer, the *banneret* succeeds to his place. *J. Adams,* Works, IV. 335.

bannerless (ban'ėr-les), *a.* [< *banner* + *-less.*] Having no banner. *J. H. Jesse.*

bannerman (ban'ėr-man), *n.;* pl. *bannermen* (-men). **1.** A standard-bearer; a bannerer.—**2.** A person belonging to one of the eight banners into which the Manchus are marshaled. See *banner,* 6.

bannerol (ban'e̤-rōl), *n.* [See *banderole.* This is the usual spelling in sense 2.] **1.** Same as *banderole.*—**2.** In England, a banner, about a yard square, borne at the funerals of prominent men, and placed over the tomb. It bears the arms of the ancestors and alliances of the deceased, painted on silk. Also erroneously written *banner-roll* and *banneral.*

banner-plant (ban'ėr-plant), *n.* A name given to some cultivated species of *Anthurium,* natural order *Araceæ,* in which the bright-scarlet spathe is broadly expanded at right angles to the spadix.

banner-roll (ban'ėr-rōl), *n.* An erroneous form of *bannerol,* 2.

banner-stone (ban'ėr-stōn), *n.* A name sometimes given, not very aptly, to certain stone objects shaped like a small two-edged ax, which [illegible] have been worn as ornaments [illegible] or held in the hand as [illegible]. They have an eye for the insertion of a handle.

[illegible] that have been found in [illegible] New York [illegible]

banner-vane (ban′ėr-vān), *n.* A weather-vane having the shape of a banner, balanced by a weight on the other side of the staff.

bannet (ban′et), *n.* [Sc., = E. *bonnet.*] A bonnet. *Scott.*

bannimus†, *n.* [< ML. *bannimus*, we banish, 1st pers. pl. pres. ind. of *bannire*, banish: see *banish.*] Same as *bannition.*

banning (ban′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ban*1, *v.*] The act of uttering a ban or curse; an execration or cursing of another.

> Especially when the names of the infernal fiends or unlucky [illegible] are used in such [illegible].
> *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxvii. 2.

bannition† (ba-nish′ọn), *n.* [< ML. *bannitio(n-)*, < *bannire*, banish: see *banish*, and cf. *abannition.*] The act of banishing or the state of being banished; expulsion, especially from a university.

> You will take order, when he comes out of the castle, to send him out of the university too by *bannition.*
> *Abp. Laud*, Remains, II. 191.

bannock (ban′ọk), *n.* [Sc., < ME. *bannok*, < AS. *bannuc*, < Gael. *bannach*, also *bonnach*, = Ir. *boinneog*, a cake.] A thick cake made of oatmeal, barley-meal, or pease-meal, baked on the embers or on an iron plate or griddle over the fire.

> *Bannoks* is better nor na kin bread.
> *Ray*, Scottish Proverbs (1678), p. 364.

bannock-fluke (ban′ọk-flök), *n.* [Sc., < *bannock* + *fluke*2.] A Scotch name of the common turbot.

banns (banz), *n. pl.* [Formerly *bannes*, often *banes*, mod. more correctly *bans*, pl. of *ban*1, q. v. The spelling *banns* is now usual in this sense.] 1. The proclamation of intended marriage in order that those who know of any impediment thereto may state it to the proper authorities. Banns were made a part of ecclesiastical legislation by the fourth Council of the Lateran, A. D. 121[illegible], whose decrees were confirmed by the Council of Trent. In the Roman Catholic Church the celebration of marriage without previous proclamation of the banns, unless by special dispensation, is gravely illicit, but not invalid. The proclamation is made by the parish priest of each contracting party, on three consecutive festivals during public mass. The proclamation of banns is no longer required in order to a valid civil marriage in England, Scotland, or the United States.

2†. The proclamation or prologue of a play.

> *Banes* or Prologue [to] the Fall of Lucifer.
> *York Plays*, Int., p. lxii.

To bid or **ask the banns†**, to publish the banns.

> If all parties be pleased, *ask* their *banns*, 'tis a match.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 561.

To forbid the banns, to make formal objection to an intended marriage.

> A better fate did Maria deserve than to have her *banns forbid.*
> *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ix. 24.

bannut (ban′ut), *n.* [E. dial., also written *bannet*, < late ME. *bannenote* (in comp. *bannenotetre*, glossed *avelana*, filbert); < **ban*, **banne* (origin unknown) + *nut.*] A walnut, the fruit of *Juglans regia* (bannut-tree). [Obsolete or dialectal.]

banquet (bang′kwet), *n.* [Earlier *banket*, < F. *banquet* (= It. *banchetto* = Sp. *banquete*), a feast, orig. a little bench or table, dim. of *banc* (= It. Sp. *banco*), a bench or table: see *bank*1 and *banquette.*] 1. A feast; a rich entertainment of food and drink.

> A napkin of fine linen to be laid on the table at the coronation *banquet.*
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxiii.

2†. A light entertainment at the end of a feast; a dessert; a refection at which wine is drunk.

> We'll dine in the great room, but let the music
> And *banquet* be prepared here.
> *Massinger*, Unnatural Combat, iii. 1.

> [illegible] *banquet* [illegible]
> [illegible]

3†. [illegible] repast between meals: [illegible] *ing banquet.* *N. E. D.*

> [illegible] *banquet* [illegible]
> *Shak.*, Henry VIII., v. 3.

4†. [illegible] *banquette* [illegible]

banqu[illegible] [illegible] noun.] **I.** *trans.* [illegible] or rich entertainment.

> [illegible]
> [illegible]

> Just in time to *banquet*
> The illustrious company assembled there. *Coleridge.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To feast; regale one's self with good eating and drinking; fare daintily.

> The mind shall *banquet*, though the body pine.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 1.

> Were it a draught for Juno when she *banquets*,
> I would not taste thy treasonous offer.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 701.

2†. To take part in a light refection after a feast. See *banquet, n.*, 2.

> Then was the banqueting-chamber in the tilt-yard at Greenwich furnished for the entertainment of these strangers, where they did both sup and *banquet.*
> *G. Cavendish.*

banquetant† (bang′kwet-ạnt), *n.* [< F. *banquetant*, ppr. of *banqueter*: see *banquet, v.*] One who banquets; a banqueter.

> Are there not beside
> Other great *banquetants*?
> *Chapman*, Odyssey, xx.

banqueter (bang′kwet-ėr), *n.* 1. A guest at a banquet; a feaster.

> Great *banqueters* do seldom great exploits. *Cotgrave.*

2†. One who provides feasts or rich entertainments.

banquet-hall (bang′kwet-hâl), *n.* A hall in which banquets are held. Also called *banqueting-hall.*

> The fair Peleian *banquet-hall.* *Tennyson*, Œnone.

banquet-house (bang′kwet-hous), *n.* A banqueting-house.

> A *banquet-house* salutes the southern sky. *Dryden.*

banqueting (bang′kwet-ing), *n.* The act of feasting; luxurious living; rich entertainment; a feast.

> Excess of wine, revellings, *banquetings.* 1 Pet. iv. 3.

banqueting-hall (bang′kwet-ing-hâl), *n.* Same as *banquet-hall.*

banqueting-house (bang′kwet-ing-hous), *n.* A house where banquets are given.

> In a *banqueting-house*, among certain pleasant trees, the table was set. *Sidney.*

banquette (bong-ket′), *n.* [F., fem. dim. of *banc*, a bench: see *bank*2, and cf. *banquet.*] 1. (*a*) In *fort.*, a raised way or foot-bank, running along the inside of a parapet breast-high above it, on which riflemen stand to fire upon the enemy. (*b*) In *medieval fort.*, an advanced earthwork or palisaded defense outside of the ditch. The space between the ditch and the parapet was wide enough for a line of soldiers, but too narrow to allow of its being fortified if occupied by the besiegers. Formerly sometimes written *banquet*, as English.

2. The footway of a bridge when raised above the carriageway.—3. A bench for passengers, or the space occupied by benches, on the top of a French diligence, and hence of any public vehicle.—4. A sidewalk. [Common in the southern and southwestern United States.]

> Standing outside on the *banquette*, he bowed — not to Dr. Mossy, but to the balcony of the big red-brick front.
> *G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 144.

Banquette slope, in *fort.*, an incline connecting the banquette tread with the terreplein or interior of the work.—**Banquette tread,** the level surface of the banquette on which the soldiers stand while firing over the crest of the parapet; the tread.

bans, *n. pl.* See *banns.*

banshee (ban′shē), *n.* [< Gael. *ban-sith*, Ir. *bean-sidhe*, lit. woman of the fairies, < Gael. *ban*, Ir. *bean*, woman, + *sith*, Ir. *sigh*, *sighe*, *sighidh* (the final consonant being scarcely sounded), fairy.] A type of female fairy believed in Ireland and some parts of Scotland to attach herself to a particular house, and to foretell by each appearance the death of one of the family. Also *benshie*, *bensha.*

> The *banshee* is a species of aristocratic fairy, who in the shape of a little hideous old woman, has been known to appear, and heard to sing in a mournful supernatural voice under the windows of great houses, to warn the family that some of them were soon to die. In the last century every great family in Ireland had a *banshee*, who attended regularly, but latterly their visits and songs have been discontinued.
> *Miss Edgeworth.*

banstickle (ban′stik-l), *n.* [Sc., < ME. *banstickle*, < *bane*, < AS. *bān*, bone, q. v., + *stickle*, < AS. *ticel*, prickle. Cf. *stickleback.*] A name of the three-spined stickleback.

bant (bant), *v. i.* [Ludicrously formed from the phrase "the Banting system," the proper name being taken as *banting*, ppr. and verbal noun of an assumed verb *bant.*] To practise bantingism (which see).

bantam (ban′tạm), *n.* and *a.* [So named, prob., from *Bantam*, in Java.] **I.** *n.* 1. A general name for a number of varieties of the common hen possessing the characteristic of very diminutive size. Many of these varieties are the exact counterparts, except in size, of the corresponding breeds of full size, and were originally reduced in weight by careful selection and breeding of small specimens from these full-sized breeds. There are other varieties, however, as the Japanese and the Sebright bantams, which do not resemble any of the large breeds. The chief varieties are the African, game (in the several colors), Japanese, Pekin, Polish, and Sebright bantams.

2. Same as *Bantam-work.*

II. *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the bantam; of the breed of the bantam; hence, diminutive; puny; absurdly combative, or fussy and consequential.

Bantam-work (ban′tạm-wėrk), *n.* An old name for carved work, painted in party-colors, imported from the East Indies; "a kind of Indian painting and carving on wood, resembling Japan-work, only more gay," *Chambers's Cyc.*, Supp., 1753.

banteng (ban′teng), *n.* [Native name; also spelled *banting.*] A species of ox, *Bos banteng* or *B. sondaicus*, a local race in the Malay archipelago.

banter (ban′tėr), *v. t.* [First in the latter part of the 17th century; regarded then as slang.] 1. To address good-humored raillery to; attack with jokes or jests; make fun of; rally.

> The magistrate took it that he *bantered* him, and bade an officer take him into custody. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

> Not succeeding in *bantering* me out of my epistolary proprieties. *Blackwood's Mag.*, XXIII. 384.

> So home we went, and all the livelong way
> With solemn jibe did Eustace *banter* me.
> *Tennyson*, Gardener's Daughter.

2. To impose upon or cheat, originally in a jesting or bantering way; bamboozle. [Archaic.]

> Somebody had been *bantering* him with an imposition.
> *Scott*, Guy Mannering, ii.

3. To challenge; invite to a contest. [Southern and western U. S.] = **Syn.** *Banter*, *Rally*, quiz, tease, joke. We *banter* another in good humor chiefly for something he or she has done or neglected to do, whether the act or omission be faulty or ridiculous or not, if it only affords a subject for a laugh or smile at his or her expense, or causes a blush not altogether painful. *Rally*, literally to rail, generally implies some degree of sarcasm or pungency, and is aimed at some specific fault, offense, or weakness.

> The sort of mock-heroic gigantesque
> With which we *banter'd* little Lilia first.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, Conclusion.

> Lest you think I *rally* more than teach,
> Or praise malignly arts I cannot reach.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, i. 2.

banter (ban′tėr), *n.* [< *banter, v.*] 1. A joking or jesting; good-humored ridicule or raillery; wit or humor; pleasantry.

> When wit has any mixture of raillery, it is but calling it *banter* and the work is done.
> *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, Author's Apol.

> Mr. Adams made his contribution to the service of the table in the form of that good-humored, easy *banter* which makes a dinner of herbs more digestible than a stalled ox without it.
> *Josiah Quincy*, Figures of the Past, p. 62.

2. A challenge to a match or contest; the match or contest itself. [Southern and western U. S.]

banterer (ban′tėr-ėr), *n.* 1. One who banters or assails with good-humored jests or pleasantry.—2. One who cheats or bamboozles. [Archaic.]

> His dress, his gait, his accent, . . . marked him out as an excellent subject for the operations of swindlers and *banterers.* *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iii.

bantery (ban′tėr-i), *a.* Full of banter or good-humored raillery. *Carlyle.*

banting1, *n.* See *banteng.*

banting2 (ban′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bant, v.*] The practice of bantingism (which see): as, to go through a course of *banting.*

bantingism (ban′ting-izm), *n.* [Named after William *Banting.*] A course of diet for reducing corpulence, adopted and recommended in 1863 by William Banting, a merchant of London. The dietary recommended was the use of lean meat principally, and abstinence from fats, starches, and [illegible].

bantling (bant′ling), *n.* [Perhaps a corruption of *bandling*, meaning a child in swaddling-clothes, < *band*2, a wrapping, + *-ling*, dim. suffix, as in *foundling*, *fondling*, *nursling*, etc.; more prob. for *bankling*, < G. *bänkling*, a bastard, < *bank*, bench, + *-ling*; cf. equiv. G. *bankert*, LG. *bankert*, < *bank*, bench, + *-ert* = E. *-ard.*] A young child; an infant: a term carrying with it a shade of contempt.

> It's a rickety sort of *bantling*, I'm told,
> That'll die of old age when it's seven years old.
> *James Smith*, Rejected Addresses.

Bantu (ban′tö), *n.* [A native name, lit. 'people.'] A name sometimes applied to the South

African family of tongues. The most marked peculiarity of these languages is their prevailing use of prefixes instead of suffixes in derivation and inflection. Those of them that border on the Hottentot employ clicks or clucks as alphabetic elements. Also called *Chuana* and *Zingian.* Also used as a racial name.

banxring (bangks'ring), *n.* [Native name.] A name of a squirrel-like insectivorous mammal of Java, the *Tupaia javanica.* Also called *bangsring* and *sinsring.* See *Tupaiidæ.*

banyan¹, *n.* See *banian*¹.

banyan², **banyan-tree**, *n.* See *banian*².

baobab (bā'ọ̄-bab), *n.* [Formerly also *bahobab;* a native African name.] An African tree, the *Adansonia digitata*, belonging to the tribe *Bombaceæ*, natural order *Malvaceæ*, also called the Ethiopian sour-gourd, and in South Africa the cream-of-tartar tree. It is a native of tropical Africa, and has been introduced and naturalized in various parts of the East and West Indies. It is one of the largest trees in the world, being often found 30 feet in diameter, though it grows to a height of only from 40 to 70 feet. The branches shoot out from 60 to 70 feet, bearing a dense mass of deciduous leaves, somewhat similar to those of the horse-chestnut. The white flowers are from 4 to 6 inches broad, and the oblong gourd-like fruit, about a foot in length, is eaten by monkeys, and hence is called *monkey-bread* (which see). The juice of the fruit mixed with sugar is much esteemed as a beverage; and the pulp, which is pleasantly acid, is eaten, and is employed as a remedy in Egyptian dysentery. The dried and powdered mucilaginous bark and leaves are used by the negroes, under the name of *lalo*, on their food, like pepper, to diminish perspiration; and the strong fiber of the bark is made into ropes and cloth. The only other known species of this genus are the Australian sour-gourd or cream-of-tartar tree, *Adansonia Gregorii*, which differs chiefly in its smaller fruit, and the Madagascar baobab, *A. Madagascariensis*, which has red flowers.

Baobab of Madagascar (*Adansonia Madagascariensis*).

bap (bap), *n.* [Sc.; origin unknown.] A roll of bread of various shapes, costing generally a halfpenny or a penny.

> The young baker who brings the *baps* in the mornings.
> *Blackwood's Mag.*, XXV. 392.

baphe (bā'fē), *n.* [< Gr. *βαφή*, a dye, dyeing, dipping in dye, a dipping, < *βάπτειν*, dip: see *baptize.*] The brilliant red color used in illuminating ancient manuscripts.

Baphomet (baf'ọ̄-met), *n.* [F. *Baphomet;* Pr. *Bafomet*, OSp. *Mafomat*, regarded as a corruption of *Mahomet.* Cf. *Mahound* and *Mammet.*] The imaginary idol or symbol which the Templars were accused of worshiping. By some modern writers the Templars are charged with a depraved Gnosticism, and the word Baphomet has had given to it the signification of baptism of wisdom (as if < Gr. *βαφή*, baptism, + *μῆτις*, wisdom), baptism of fire; in other words, the Gnostic baptism, a species of spiritual illumination. But this and the other guesses are of no value. The word may be a manipulated form of *Mahomet*, a name which took strange shapes in the middle ages.

Baphometic (baf-ọ̄-met'ik), *a.* [< *Baphomet.*] Of or pertaining to Baphomet, or to the rites in which it was supposed to be employed.

> It is from this hour that I incline to date my spiritual new-birth or *Baphometic* Fire-baptism; perhaps I directly thereupon began to be a man.
> *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 117.

Bapta (bap'tạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βαπτός*, dipped, dyed, verbal adj. of *βάπτειν*, dip.] A genus of geometrid moths. The white pinion-spotted moth is *B. bimaculata;* the clouded silver-moth is *B. punctata.*

baptise, *v. t.* See *baptize.*

Baptisia (bap-tiz'i-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βάπτισις*, a dipping (dyeing? cf. *βαπτός*, dyed), < *βαπτίζειν*, dip, dye.] A genus of leguminous plants of the United States east of the Mississippi. They are herbaceous, and turn black in drying. The wild indigo, *B. tinctoria*, has been used for dyeing, and its root in medicine as a laxative, and in larger doses as a cathartic and emetic. Some species, especially the blue-flowered *B. australis*, are occasionally cultivated in gardens.

baptism (bap'tizm), *n.* [< ME. *baptisme* (usually and earlier *baptim, baptym, baptem*), < OF. *baptesme, bapteme, batesme, bateme* (mod. F. *baptême*), < LL. *baptisma*, < Gr. *βάπτισμα*, also *βαπτισμός*, < *βαπτίζειν*, dip or plunge in or under water, sink (a ship), drench, soak, draw (wine) by dipping with a cup; in N. T. and eccl., baptize.] 1. A sacrament or ordinance of the Christian church, instituted by Christ as an initiatory rite, consisting in the immersion of the person in water, or in the application of water to the person by affusion or by sprinkling, by an authorized administrator, "in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." The proper signification of the rite, the proper subjects of it, and the proper methods of administering it, are matters of dispute in the Christian church. In Protestant churches it is generally regarded as a symbol of purification, a rite of initiation into the visible church of Christ, and a sign ratifying God's covenant with his people. In the Roman Catholic Church baptism is the sacrament of initiation into the church of Christ, consisting essentially in the application of water to the person baptized by one having the intention of conferring the sacrament, and who pronounces at the same time the words, "N., I baptize thee in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." The Greek formula, "The servant of God is baptized in the name," etc., is also recognized as valid. In most branches of the church a layman may, in case of necessity, administer baptism. In the Roman Catholic, Greek, and most Protestant churches, infant children are admitted to baptism; but among the various Baptist denominations only those are admitted who give credible evidence of possessing a Christian experience. Among them, also, it is generally performed by immersion, which they regard as the Scriptural mode. This is also the common mode in the Eastern churches; in the Western churches sprinkling or pouring is commonly substituted. The Friends reject all baptism with water, regarding Christian baptism as spiritual only.

> *Baptism* is not only a sign of profession, and mark of difference, whereby Christian men are discerned from others that be not christened, but it is also a sign of Regeneration or New-Birth, whereby, as by an instrument, they that receive *Baptism* rightly are grafted into the Church; the promises of the forgiveness of sin, and of our adoption to be the sons of God by the Holy Ghost, are visibly signed and sealed; Faith is confirmed, and Grace increased by virtue of prayer unto God.
> *Articles of Religion of Ch. of Eng. and Prot. Epis. Ch.*

> We believe in . . . *baptism* to be administered to believers and their children, as the sign of cleansing from sin, of union to Christ, and of the impartation of the Holy Spirit.
> *Congregational Creed*, 1883.

2. Any ceremonial ablution intended as a sign of purification, dedication, etc.: as, the *baptism* administered by John the Baptist, or that administered to proselytes by the ancient Jews; the *baptism* or christening of bells, ships, and other objects in the Roman Catholic Church, etc.

> The publicans justified God, being baptized with the *baptism* of John.
> Luke vii. 29.

Baptism for the dead, the baptism of a living person instead of and for the sake of one who has died unbaptized. The performance of such a ceremony, although disapproved by the church, is on record in a number of individual cases among the early Christians, and is also said to have been a custom of several ancient sects, the Ebionites, Marcionites, and others. In modern times it has been revived by the Mormons. This practice has been supposed by many to be alluded to in 1 Cor. xv. 29, but other explanations of the passage have been given.—**Baptism of blood**, martyrdom for the sake of Christ, regarded as supplying the absence of the sacrament of baptism.—**Baptism of desire**, the virtue or grace of baptism received by a person who dies earnestly desiring that sacrament, but unable to obtain it.—**Baptism of fire.** (*a*) The gift or gifts of the Holy Spirit; the grace of baptism considered separately from the outer form. (*b*) Martyrdom.—**Clinic** or **clinical baptism**, baptism on a sick-bed. In the early church this was allowed only in case of impending death, and was sometimes refused even then, except to persons already candidates. Such baptism was recognized as valid; but a person so baptized was not ordinarily eligible to orders, perhaps because it was judged that fear had induced the reception of the sacrament.—**Conditional baptism** (also called *hypothetical baptism*), in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, baptism administered to persons in respect to whom it is doubtful whether they have been baptized or not, or whose known baptism is of doubtful validity. The condition is then regularly inserted in the formula: "If thou art not baptized," etc.—**Private baptism**, baptism conferred in the home or elsewhere, without the ceremonies prescribed for the rite of solemn baptism in the church.—**Seal of baptism.** (*a*) The rite of unction in baptism. (*b*) Same as *baptismal character* (which see, under *baptismal*).

baptismal (bap-tiz'mal), *a.* [< *baptism* + *-al;* = F. *baptismal.*] Pertaining to baptism: as, "the *baptismal* vow," *Hammond.* **Baptismal character**, a spiritual and indelible mark attaching to the souls of baptized Christians from their reception of the sacrament. This term is used officially by the Roman Catholic Church, and also by theologians of the Greek, Oriental, and Anglican churches, to express the doctrine of those churches that a baptized person can for good or for evil never be as one unbaptized, and that the sacrament cannot be repeated without sacrilege. Also called the *seal*, or the *seal of baptism.* See *baptism.*—**Baptismal name**, the personal or Christian name given at baptism.—**Baptismal regeneration**, the doctrine of the remission of original and actual sin and the new birth into the life of sanctifying grace, in and through the sacrament of baptism.—**Baptismal shell**, a real shell polished, or a small metal vessel in the shape of a scallop shell, used to take water from the font and pour it upon the head of the candidate in baptism.—**Baptismal vows**, the promises made at baptism by the person baptized, or by the sponsors in his name.

baptismally (bap-tiz'mal-i), *adv.* In or through baptism; by means of baptism.

baptist (bap'tist), *n.* [< ME. *baptist* (only in reference to John the Baptist), < LL. *baptista*, < Gr. *βαπτιστής*, one who baptizes, < *βαπτίζειν*, baptize: see *baptize.*] 1. One who administers baptism: the title (with a capital letter) of John, the forerunner of Christ.

> Him the *Baptist* soon descried.
> *Milton*, P. R., i. 25.

2. [*cap.*] A member or an adherent of one of those Christian denominations which maintain that baptism can be administered only upon a personal profession of Christian faith. Generally, though not always, Baptists are immersionists. This doctrine has been held from a very early age of the Christian church; but the Baptists as a distinct denomination date from the epoch of the Reformation, and were originally called *Anabaptists* by their opponents. In the United States the Baptists owe their origin to Roger Williams, who was originally a minister of the Church of England. The principal Baptist denominations are the *Baptists*, sometimes called *Calvinist Baptists*, from their Calvinistic theology; *Freewill Baptists*, who are Arminian in theology and open communionists in practice; *German Baptists*, popularly called *Dunkers; General Baptists*, a party of English Baptists who are Arminian in theology and hold to a general atonement (opposed to *Particular Baptists*, who are Calvinistic); *Old School Baptists*, sometimes called *Anti-Mission* or *Hard-Shell Baptists*, from their extreme Calvinism, which leads them to oppose all active measures for the conversion of the world (a sect numbering 40,000); *Seventh-Day Baptists*, who keep the seventh day, instead of the first, as the sabbath; *Six-Principle Baptists*, so called from the six principles which constitute their creed (they practise "laying on of hands," and refuse communion to all who do not); *Disciples of Christ*, also called *Christians* or *Campbellites*, an American denomination growing out of the labors of Alexander Campbell, and separately organized in 1827; *Winebrennerians*, or *Church of God* (organized in 1830 by John Winebrenner), who maintain the washing of feet as an ordinance of perpetual obligation; and *Christians*, or the *Christian Connection*, an American sect of Unitarian Baptists founded about 1800. The Baptists are congregational in polity, and generally Calvinistic or semi-Calvinistic in theology. Those of Great Britain do not generally regard baptism by immersion as a prerequisite to communion, and therefore commune with other churches; but the opposite position is, with few exceptions, adopted by the Baptists of the United States. The former are popularly called *open-communionists*, the latter *close-communionists.*

baptistery, baptistry (bap'tis-tėr-i, -tri), *n.*; pl. *baptisteries, baptistries* (-iz, -triz). [< L. *baptisterium*, a place for bathing (LL. in eccl. sense), < Gr. *βαπτιστήριον*, < *βαπτίζειν*, baptize: see *baptize.*] A building or a portion of a building in which is administered the rite of baptism. In the early Christian church the baptistery was distinct from the church-building, and was situated near its west end; it was generally circular or octagonal in form, and dome-roofed. About the end of the sixth century the baptistery began to be absorbed in the church, within which the font was placed, not far from the western door. The detached baptistery was, however, often preserved, especially in Italy; and many such baptisteries still remain in use, as that of St. John Lateran in Rome, and those of the cathedrals of Pisa, Florence, etc. As a separate building the baptistery was often of considerable size and great architectural beauty; that of Florence is 108 feet in external diameter. In the West, baptisteries were in early times commonly dedicated to St. John the Baptist. See *font*¹ and *baptismal*.

Baptistery of the Duomo, Pisa, Italy.

baptistic, baptistical (bap-tis'tik, -ti-kạl), *a.* [< Gr. *βαπτιστικός*, < *βαπτιστής*, baptist: see *bap-*

-ic.] Pertaining to baptism, or (with a capital) to the doctrine of the Baptists.

[illegible] profession which he ignorantly laugheth at [illegible] councils, by liturgies.
Abp. Bramhall, Schism Guarded, p. 205.

Baptistically (bap-tis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* According to Baptist doctrine; in the manner of the Baptists.

baptizable (bap-tī'za-bl), *a.* [< *baptize* + *-able.*] That may be baptized. [Rare.]

As for the [illegible] limiting persons *baptizable*, which is actual believing, this also the Church of Christ understood in a limited and temporary sense.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 284.

baptization† (bap-ti-zā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *baptizatio(n-)*, < *baptizare*, baptize: see *baptize.*] The act of baptizing; baptism. [Rare.]

If they had been lay persons, their *baptizations* were null and invalid. *Jer. Taylor*, Clerus Domini, iv.

baptize (bap-tīz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *baptized*, ppr. *baptizing*. [< ME. *baptizen*, < LL. *baptizare*, < Gr. *βαπτίζειν*, dip in or under water, baptize, < *βάπτειν*, dip in water. See etym. of *baptism.*] 1. To administer the rite of baptism to. See *baptism.*

None [in Yucatan] might marry who had not been *baptized*. *Faiths of the World*, p. 248.

2. To christen; name; denominate: with allusion to the naming of infants at baptism.

Call me but love, and I'll be new *baptiz'd;*
Henceforth I never will be Romeo.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 2.

Sometimes spelled *baptise.*

baptizement (bap-tīz'ment), *n.* [< *baptize* + *-ment.*] The act of baptizing; baptism. [Rare.]

baptizer (bap-tī'zėr), *n.* One who baptizes.

On the part of the *baptizer*, baptism was a form of reception to instruction. *Rees*, Cyc., Baptism.

baquet (ba-kā'), *n.* [F.: see *backet.*] A small tub or trough.

bar¹ (bär), *n.* [< ME. *barr, barre*, < OF. *barre*, F. *barre* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *barra*, < ML. *barra*, of unknown origin. The Celtic words, Bret. *barren*, a bar, a branch, W. *bar*, a bar, rail, Gael. and Ir. *barra*, a bar, spike, Corn. *bara* (v.), bar, as well as MHG. *bar, barre*, a barrier, G. *barre*, Dan. *barre*, a bar, ingot, Russ. *barŭ*, bar (of a harbor), are from the ML., Rom., or E. Hence *barrier, barrister, barricade, barrace, embar, embarrass, debar, debarrass*, etc.] 1. A piece of wood, metal, or other solid matter, long in proportion to its thickness, used for some mechanical purpose; a rod: as, a capstan-*bar;* the *bars* of a grate; the splinter-*bar* of a vehicle; especially, such a piece of wood or metal used as an obstruction or guard: as, the *bars* of a fence or gate; the *bar* of a door or window.—2. Anything which obstructs, hinders, or impedes; an obstruction; an obstacle; a barrier.

Must I new *bars* to my own joy create? *Dryden.*

The incapacity to breed under confinement is one of the commonest *bars* to domestication.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, I. 21.

3. A barrier—(*a*) At the entrance to a city, or between the city proper and its suburbs; hence, the gate at which the barrier was placed in former times, as Temple *Bar* in London, now removed, and the existing medieval [illegible] of [illegible]. (*b*) A toll-house, a toll-gate [illegible] —4. An accumulation [illegible] a bank [illegible] to navigation or [illegible] of [illegible] a [illegible] water, a bank of [illegible] mouth of a river or harbor, obstructing entrance or rendering it difficult.

[illegible]

He rose at dawn, and, fired with hope,
Shot o'er the seething harbour *bar.*
Tennyson, The Sailor Boy.

(*b*) A narrow point of land jutting out into the water. (*c*) In *placer-mining*, an accumulation of sand or gravel in or near the bed of a stream.

5. In *law:* (*a*) The railing inclosing the place which counsel occupy in courts of justice. [Hence the phrase *at the bar of the court* signifies in open court.]

Some at the *bar* with subtlety defend,
Or on the bench the knotty laws untie. *Dryden.*

(*b*) The place in court where prisoners are stationed for arraignment, trial, or sentence.

The great duke
Came to the *bar;* where to his accusations
He pleaded still, not guilty. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 1.

(*c*) The practising members of the legal profession in a given community; all those who have the right to plead in a court; counsel or barristers in general, or those present in court.

It is the bench, the magistracy, the *bar*—the profession as a profession . . . —a class, a body, of which I mean exclusively to speak. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 137.

The storm of invective which burst upon him from *bar*, bench, and witness-box. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iv.

(*d*) A stoppage or defeat in an action or suit by countervailing the alleged right of action.—6. In England, a railing or barrier which separates a space near the door from the body of either house of Parliament, beyond which none but members and clerks are admitted. At these bars counsel stand when pleading before the house, and to the same bar witnesses and such as have been ordered into custody for breaches of privilege are brought. In the houses of Congress, the bar, for the latter purpose, is the area in front of the presiding officer.

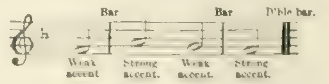
7. Figuratively, any tribunal: as, the *bar* of public opinion; the *bar* of God.—8. That portion of a tavern, inn, coffee-house, or the like, where liquors, etc., are set out; the counter over which articles are served in such an establishment.

I was under some apprehension that they would appeal to me; and therefore laid down my penny at the *bar*, . . . and made the best of my way to Cheapside.
Addison, Spectator, No. 403.

9. A band or stripe: as, a *bar* of light.

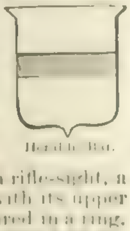
The long, slender *bars* of cloud float like fishes in the sea of crimson light. *Emerson*, Nature.

10. In *farriery*, the upper part of the gums of a horse between the grinders and tusks, which bears no teeth, and to which the bit is fitted.—11. In *music*, a line drawn perpendicularly across the staff, dividing it into equal measures of time and marking the place of the strong accent; hence, the space and notes included between two such lines; the portion of music represented by the included notes. See also *double bar*, below.



Whistling a random *bar* of Bonny Doon.
Tennyson, The Brook.

12. In *com.:* (*a*) An ingot, a lump, or a wedge, as of gold or silver, from the mines, run in a mold, and unwrought. (*b*) A short piece of bar-iron about half a pound in weight, used as a medium of traffic with African negroes.—13. In *printing:* (*a*) The lever by which the pressure is applied in a hand-press. (*b*) The middle cross piece of a printers' chase.—14. In *her.*, a horizontal stripe crossing the field, narrower than the fesse, and occupying usually one fifth or less of the field: one of the nine ordinaries. It is rare that one bar only is used; bars may be borne in any number, and the blazon always names the number; but when more than four, as they are smaller, they are called *barrulets*. See *barry*¹ and *barrulet*.



Heraldic Bar.

15. In a bridle, the mouthpiece connecting the cheeks.—16. In a rifle-sight, a plate in the form of a segment, with its upper or chord edge horizontal, and secured in a ring. If the plate has a vertical slot in it, it is called a *slot bar-sight*; if it has an annulus or smaller ring attached to it, it is a *bar-sight* or *open bead-sight*.

17. In *saddlery*, one of the side pieces connecting the pommel and cantle of a saddle.—Accented parts of a bar. See *accent, n.*—**Bar of ground**, a term used in Cornwall, England, and elsewhere to designate a stratum or mass of rock crossing the lode and of a different character from that adjacent to it.—**Bar sinister**, a phrase erroneously used for *bend sinister*. See *bend*².

Thackeray falls into the common error of describing "a *bar-sinister*" as a mark of bastardy. A bar in heraldry, being horizontal, cannot be dexter or sinister; a bend may be either. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 46.

Bar super, in *apiculture*, a case or crate in which the honeycomb is hung from bars, instead of being built in sections or boxes. *Phin*, Dict. Apiculture, p. 70.—**Bastard bar.** Same as *baston*, 1 (*c*).—**Blank bar**, in *law*, a plea in bar which in an action of trespass is put in to compel the plaintiff to assign the certain place where the trespass was committed; a common bar. It is most used by the practisers in the Common Bench, for in the King's Bench the place is commonly ascertained in the declaration. *Blount.*—**Branchial bar.** See *branchial.*—**Double bar**, in *music*, two bars placed together at the conclusion of a movement or strain. If two or four dots are added to it, the strain on that side should be repeated.—**Equalizing-bar.** (*a*) In a car truck, a wrought-iron beam which bears upon the top of the journal-boxes on the same side of the truck. The springs which sustain the weight of the body of the car upon that side rest upon the center of this bar, which distributes the weight upon the two journals. (*b*) In a vehicle, a bar to each end of which a whippletree is attached. It is pivoted at the middle, and is used to equalize the draft of two horses harnessed abreast. Also called *evener* and *doubletree.*—**Father of the bar.** See *father.*—**Horizontal bar**, a round bar placed horizontally at some distance above the ground, on which athletes exercise.—**Landing-bar**, in *lace-making*, a shuttle-box; a receptacle for the shuttle at the end of each cast.—**Loosening-bar**, in *molding*, a pointed steel wire which is driven into the pattern and struck lightly with a hammer to loosen it from its mold, so that it can be withdrawn.—**Parallel bars**, a pair of bars raised about 4 to 6 feet above the ground and placed about a foot and a half apart, used in gymnastics to develop the muscles of the arms, chest, etc.—**Plea in bar**, in *law*, a plea of matter of such a nature that if sustained it would defeat not merely the present action, but any other for the same cause. See *abatement.*—**Splinter-bar**, in *coach-building*, the bar of a carriage to which the traces are attached.—**To call to the bar.** See *call.*—**Trial at bar**, a trial in one of the superior courts before all the judges of the court in which the action is brought, or a quorum sufficient to make a full court.=**Syn. 2** and **3.** *Barricade*, etc. See *barrier.*

bar¹ (bär), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *barred*, ppr. *barring*. [< ME. *barren*, < OF. *barrer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *barrar*, < ML. *barrare*, bar; from the noun.] 1. To fasten with a bar, or as with a bar.

Every door is *barr'd* with gold, and opens but to golden keys.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

Now to all hope her heart is *barred* and cold.
Longfellow, Blind Girl of Castèl-Cuillè, ii.

2. To hinder; obstruct; prevent; prohibit; restrain.

If you cannot
Bar his access to the king, never attempt
Anything on him. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

The houses of the country were all scattered, and yet not so far off as that it *barred* mutual succour.
Sir P. Sidney.

3. To except; exclude by exception.

Nay, but I *bar* to-night; you shall not gage me
By what we do to-night. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 2.

4. To provide with a bar or bars; mark with bars; cross with one or more stripes or lines.

A Ceynt she wered, *barred* al of silke.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 49.

He *bars* his surfaces with horizontal lines of colour, the expression of the level of the Desert. *Ruskin.*

5. To make into bars. [Rare.]—**To bar a vein**, in *farriery*, to open the skin above a vein in a horse's leg, disengaging it, tying it both above and below, and striking between the two ligatures: an operation intended to stop malignant humors. *Johnson.*—**To bar dower.** See *dower*².—**To bar an entail.** See *entail.*

bar¹ (bär), *prep.* [Prop. impv. of *bar*¹, *v.*, 3; cf. *barring.*] Except; omitting; but: as, to offer to bet two to one against any horse *bar* one.

bar² (bär), *n.* [< F. *bar*, "the fish called a base" (Cotgrave): see *base*⁵.] An acanthopterygian European fish, *Sciæna aquila.* Also called *maigre.*

bar³, *a.* An obsolete (Middle English) or dialectal form of *bare*¹.

bar⁴†. A Middle English preterit of *bear*¹.

bar⁵ (bär), *n.* A dialectal form of *bear*². [U. S.]

bar⁶†, *n.* A Middle English form of *baron.*

baracan, *n.* See *barracan.*

barad (ba-rad'), *n.* [< Gr. *βαρύς*, heavy. Cf. *-ad*¹ and *farad.*] The unit of pressure in the centimeter-gram-second system, equal to one dyne per square centimeter.

baræsthesiometer, *n.* See *baresthesiometer.*

baragouin (bar-a-gwan' or -gwin'), *n.* [F., said to be < Bret. *bara*, bread, + *gwin*, wine, or *gwenn*, white, "in reference to the astonishment of Breton soldiers at the sight of white bread"; but this reads like a popular etymology, with the usual fictitious anecdote appended. The word may be merely imitative.] Unintelligible jargon; language so altered in sound or sense as not to be generally understood.

baraket (bar'a-ket), *n.* [Heb.] In *Jewish antiq.*, the third jewel in the first row in the breastplate of the high priest: it is thought to be the garnet.

baralipton (bar-a̤-lip′ton), *n.* [An artificial term.] 1. In *logic*, a mnemonic name of an indirect mood of the first figure of syllogism, in which the two premises are universal affirmatives and the conclusion is a particular affirmative: as, Every animal is a substance; every man is an animal; therefore, some substance is a man. The name was probably invented by Petrus Hispanus. See *bamalip* and *mood*^{2}.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of coleopterous insects.

baranco (ba-rang′kō), *n.* Same as *barranca.*

baranee (bar-a̤-nē′), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., repr. Hind. *bārānī*, lit. keeping off the rain, < *bārān*, rain.] A cloak made of felted woolen cloth, used in India.

baraniline (ba-ran′i-lin), *n.* [< Gr. *βαρύς*, heavy, + *aniline.*] A name given by Reimann to heavy aniline oil, to distinguish it from the light aniline oil or kuphaniline.

barathea-cloth (bar-a̤-thē′ä̤-klôth), *n.* 1. A woolen cloth made at Leeds, England.—2. A silk, either plain or twilled, made in England.

Also spelled *barrathea-cloth.*

barathrum (bar′a-thrum), *n.*; pl. *barathra* (-thrä̤). [L., < Gr. *βάραθρον*, Ionic *βέρεθρον*, contr. *βέθρον*, a gulf, pit.] 1. A rocky place or pit outside the walls of ancient Athens, into which criminals were thrown.—2†. The abyss; hell.

> He will eat a leg of mutton while I am in my porridge, . . . his belly is like *Barathrum.*
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

3†. Anything that swallows up or devours; the belly; an insatiable glutton or extortioner.

> You come
> To scour your dirty maw with the good cheer,
> Which will be damn'd in your lean *barathrum*,
> That kitchen-stuff devourer.
> *Shirley*, The Wedding, ii. 3.

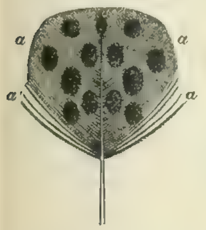
> You *barathrum* of the shambles!
> *Massinger*, A New Way to Pay Old Debts, iii. 2.

barato (bä-rä′tō), *n.* [Sp., as in def., lit. cheapness, low price, bargain, *barato*, cheap: see *barrat.*] A portion of a gamester's winnings given "for luck" to the bystanders. *N. E. D.*

barb^1 (bärb), *n.* [< ME. *barbe*, < OF. *barbe*, F. *barbe* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *barba*, < L. *barba*, beard: see *beard.*] 1. A beard; anything which resembles a beard or grows in the place of it.

> The barbel, so called by reason of his *barbs*, or wattles in his mouth.
> *I. Walton*, Complete Angler.

2. In *bot.*, a terminal tuft of hairs; a beard; more usually, a retrorse tooth or double tooth terminating an awn or prickle.—3. In *ornith.*, one of the processes, of the first order, given off by the rachis of a feather.



a, a, Barbs.

> The vane [of a feather] consists of a series of appressed, flat, narrowly linear or lance-linear laminæ or plates, set obliquely on the rhachis by their bases, diverging out from it at a varying open angle, ending in a free point; each such narrow acute plate is called a *barb.*
> *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 84.

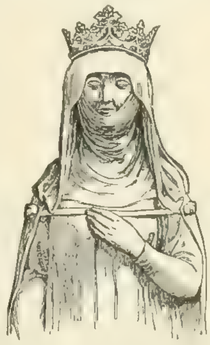
4. One of the sharp points projecting backward from the penetrating extremity of an arrow, fish-hook, or other instrument for piercing, intended to fix it in place; a beard.

> Having two points or *barbs.*
> *Ascham*, Toxophilus (Arber), p. 135.

5. A linen covering for the throat and breast, sometimes also for the lower part of the face, worn by women throughout the middle ages in western Europe. It was at times peculiar to nuns or women in mourning.

> Do wey your *barbe* and shew
> youre face bare.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 110.

6. A band or small scarf of lace, or other fine material, worn by women at the neck or as a head-dress.—7. Same as *barbel*, 3.—8. In *her.*, one of the five leaves of the calyx which project beyond and between the petals of the heraldic rose. See *barbed*^{1}, 3.—9. A bur or roughness produced in the course of metal-working, as in coining and engraving.—10. A military term used in the phrase *to fire in barb, in barbette*, or *en barbe*, that is, to fire cannon over the parapet instead of through the embrasures.



Barb, middle of 14th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

Also spelled *barbe.*

barb^1 (bärb), *v.* [< OF. *barber*, shave, < *barbe*, beard. In E. the verb is now generally regarded as formed from *barber*, like *peddle* from *peddler*, and is used only colloquially.] I. *trans.* 1. To shave; dress the beard. [Now only colloq.]—2†. To pare or shave close to the surface; mow.

> The stooping scytheman, that doth *barb* the field.
> *Marston and Webster*, Malcontent, iii. 2.

3†. To clip, as gold. *B. Jonson.*—4. To furnish with barbs, as an arrow, fish-hook, spear, or other instrument.

II.† *intrans.* To shave.

> To Sir G. Smith's, it being now night, and there up to his chamber, and sat talking, and I *barbing* against to-morrow.
> *Pepys*, Diary, II. 329.

barb^2† (bärb), *n.* [A corruption of *bard*^{2}, perhaps by confusion with *barb*^{1}, a beard, or *barb*^{3}, a Barbary horse.] Same as *bard*^{2}, *n.*

> He left his loftie steed with golden sell
> And goodly gorgeous *barbes.*
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ii. 11.

> Their horses were naked, without any *barbs*, for albeit many brought *barbs*, few regarded to put them on.
> *Sir J. Hayward*, Edw. VI., p. 32.

barb^2† (bärb), *v. t.* [< *barb*^{2}, *n.*] Same as *bard*^{2}, *v.*

> A brave courser trapped and *barbed.*
> *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 1179.

> *Barbed* with frontlet of steel, I trow,
> And with Jedwood-axe at saddle-bow.
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., i. 5.

barb^3 (bärb), *n.* [< F. *barbe*, a Barbary horse (ML. *cavallus de barba*, indicating a supposed connection with L. *barba*, a beard), < *Barbarie*, Barbary: see *barbary.*] 1. A horse of the breed introduced by the Moors into Spain from Barbary and Morocco, and remarkable for speed, endurance, and docility. In Spain this noble race has degenerated, and true barbs are rare even in their native country.

> The importance of improving our studs by an infusion of new blood was strongly felt; and with this view a considerable number of *barbs* had lately been brought into the country.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iii.

2. A breed of domestic pigeons having a short broad beak, classed by Darwin with the carriers and runts. Also called *barb-pigeon, Barbary pigeon*, and *Barbary carrier.*—3. A sciænoid fish, *Menticirrus alburnus*, better known as *kingfish.* See *kingfish.*

barbacan†, *n.* See *barbican*^{1}.

barbacou (bär′ba-kö), *n.* [< F. *barbacou*, irreg. *barbu*, a barbet, + (*tur*)*acou* or (*cou*)*cou*, cuckoo.] A name given by Le Vaillant to the American barbets of the family *Bucconidæ*, to distinguish them from the barbets proper of the family *Capitonidæ.* The South American barbacous are the birds of the genera *Monasa* and *Chelidoptera.*

barbacue, *n.* See *barbecue.*

Barbadian (bär-bā′di-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< *Barbados*, the Barbados, a name said to be due to Pg. *as barbadas*, the bearded, applied by the Portuguese to the Indian fig-trees growing there.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Barbados (also spelled *Barbadoes*).

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Barbados, the most eastern island of the West Indies, belonging to Great Britain.

Barbados cherry, leg, nut, tar, etc. See the nouns.

Barbados-pride (bär-bā′dōz-prīd), *n.* 1. A prickly leguminous shrub, *Cæsalpinia pulcherrima*, of tropical regions, planted for hedges as well as for the beauty of its flowers. Also called *Barbados flower-fence.*—2. In the West Indies, a handsome flowering leguminous tree, *Adenanthera pavonina*, introduced from the East Indies.

barba Hispanica (bär′bä̤ his-pan′i-kä̤), *n.* [NL., lit. Spanish beard.] A name given to the plant *Tillandsia usneoides.* See *long-moss.*

barbaloin (bär′ba-lō-in or -loin), *n.* A neutral substance ($C_{34}H_{36}O_{14}+H_2O$) crystallizing in tufts of small yellow prisms, extracted from Barbados aloes.

barbar† (bär′bär), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *barbare*, < ME. *barbar*, OF. *barbare*, < L. *barbarus*: see *barbarous.*] I. *a.* Barbarous.

II. *n.* A barbarian.

barbara (bär′ba-rä̤), *n.* In *logic*, a mnemonic name of a syllogism of the first figure, all whose parts are universal affirmative propositions: as, All men are mortal; all the patriarchs (Enoch, Elijah, etc.) are men; hence, all patriarchs are mortal. It is the type of all syllogism. This name is believed to have been invented by Petrus Hispanus (Pope John XXI., died 1277), although Prantl thinks the work of William of Shyrwode (died 1249) in which it is found is earlier. See *mood*^{2}.

barbaresque (bär-ba-resk′), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *barbaresque*, of Barbary, Sp. Pg. *barbaresco* = It. *barbaresco* (obs.), of Barbary, barbarous: see *barbar* and *-esque.* Cf. *barbary.*] I. *a.* 1. Characteristic of or appropriate to barbarians; barbarous in style. [Rare.]

> Our European and East Indian coins are the basest of all base products from rude *barbaresque* handicraft.
> *De Quincey*, Secret Societies, i.

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to Barbary in northern Africa.

II. *n.* [*cap.*] A native of Barbary. *Jefferson.* [Rare.]

barbari (bär′ba-rī), *n.* In *logic*, the mnemonic name of a kind of syllogism the premises of which are those of a syllogism in barbara (which see), while the conclusion is only a particular instead of a universal affirmative: as, All men are mortal; all kings are men; hence, some kings are mortal. This kind of syllogism was noticed by Occam, and the name was invented by one of his followers, Albert of Saxony. See *mood*^{2}.

barbarian (bär-bā′ri-a̤n), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *barbarien*, < *barbarie*, < L. *barbaria*, barbarousness (see *barbary*), < *barbarus*, barbarous, a barbarian: see *barbarous* and *-ian.*] I. *n.* 1. A foreigner; one whose language and customs differ from those of the speaker or writer. [This is the uniform meaning of the word in the New Testament.]

> Therefore if I know not the meaning of the voice, I shall be unto him that speaketh a *barbarian*, and he that speaketh shall be a *barbarian* unto me.
> 1 Cor. xiv. 11.

> It is well known that many of the Roman Emperors were *barbarians* who had been successful soldiers in the Imperial army.
> *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 50.

[With the Greeks, one not a Greek was a barbarian; with the Romans, one outside the pale of the Roman empire or its civilization, and especially a person belonging to one of the northern nations who overthrew the empire; with the Italians of the Renaissance period, one of a nation outside of Italy. Among the Chinese, one who is not a Chinaman, and especially a European or an American, is commonly spoken of as a *western barbarian.* The treaties with the Chinese government, however, stipulate that the Chinese term (*yê*) thus translated shall not be used in documents of any of the treaty powers, or of their subjects or citizens.]

2. One outside the pale of Christian civilization.—3. A man in a rude, savage state; an uncivilized person.

> There were his young *barbarians* all at play,
> There was their Dacian mother—he, their sire,
> Butcher'd to make a Roman holiday!
> *Byron*, Childe Harold, iv. 141.

4. An uncultured person; one who has no sympathy with culture; a philistine.—5. A cruel, savage, brutal person; one destitute of pity or humanity: as, "thou fell *barbarian*," *Philips.*—6†. [*cap.*] A native of Barbary. = **Syn.** *Heathen*, etc. See *gentile*, *n.*

II. *a.* 1. Foreign; of another or outside nation; hence, non-Hellenic, non-Roman, non-Christian, non-Chinese, etc.

> Thou art bought and sold among those of any wit, like a *barbarian* slave.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 1.

2. Of or pertaining to savages; rude; uncivilized.—3. Cruel; inhuman; barbarous.

> The stormy rage and hate of a *barbarian* tyrant.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxiii.

4†. [*cap.*] Of or belonging to Barbary. = **Syn.** *Barbarian, Barbarous, Barbaric*, unlettered, uncultivated, untutored, ignorant. *Barbarian* applies to whatever pertains to the life of an uncivilized people, without special reference to its moral aspects. *Barbarous* properly expresses the bad side of barbarian life and character, especially its inhumanity or cruelty: as, a *barbarous* act. *Barbaric* expresses the characteristic love of barbarians for adornment, magnificence, noise, etc., but it is not commonly applied to persons; it implies the lack of cultivated taste: as, *barbaric* music; *barbaric* splendor. *Barbarian* and *barbaric* are now strictly confined to the meanings named above.

> This *barbarian* tongue raises him far above what he could have become had he never learned to speak at all.
> *Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., ii.

> The boast of the *barbarian* freeman was that a true equality, founded on the supposed common possession of honor, courage, devotion, had always been recognized among them as their most precious inheritance.
> *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 47.

> O *barbarous* and bloody spectacle!
> His body will I bear unto the king.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

> Something of indescribable *barbaric* magnificence.
> *Howells*, Venetian Life, ii.

barbarianism (bär-bā′ri-a̤n-izm), *n.* [< *barbarian* + *-ism.*] The state or condition of being a barbarian.

barbarianize (bär-ba'ri-an-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and [illegible], ppr. *barbarianizing*. To make barbarian; barbarize.

barbaric [illegible] *a.* [< L. *barbaricus*, < [illegible], foreign, barbaric, < [illegible], [illegible]: see *barbarous*.] 1†. Foreign.

> [illegible] east with richest hand
> [illegible] kings *barbaric* pearl and gold.
> *Milton*, P. L., ii. 4.

2. Uncivilized; barbarian: as, "*barbaric* or Gothic invaders." *T. Warton*, On Milton's Smaller Poems.—3. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of barbarians or their art; hence, ornate without being in accordance with cultivated taste; wildly rich or magnificent.

We are [illegible] insensible . . . to the wild and [illegible]. *Macaulay*.

His plans were bold and fiery, and his conceptions glowed with *barbaric* lustre. *Poe*, Tales, I. 341.

=Syn. *Barbarian*, *Barbarous*, *Barbaric*. See *barbarian*.

barbarically (bär-bar'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a barbaric manner; after the fashion of barbarians or uncivilized persons.

barbaris (bär'ba-ris), *n.* In *logic*, a mnemonic name for the syllogistic mood baralipton: used by some later nominalists. See *mood*².

barbarisation, barbarise. See *barbarization*, *barbarize*.

barbarism (bär'ba-rizm), *n.* [= F. *barbarisme*, < L. *barbarismus*, < Gr. *βαρβαρισμός*, the use of a foreign, or misuse of one's native, tongue, < *βαρβαρίζειν*, speak like a foreigner or barbarian: see *barbarize*.] 1. An offense against purity of style or language; originally, the mixing of foreign words and phrases in Latin or Greek; hence, the use of words or forms not made according to the accepted usages of a language: limited by some modern writers on rhetoric to an offense against the accepted rules of derivation or inflection, as *hisn* or *hern* for *his* or *her*, *gooses* for *geese*, *goodest* for *best*, *pled* for *pleaded*, *proven* for *proved*.—2. A word or form so used; an expression not made in accordance with the proper usages of a language.

The Greeks were the first that branded a foreign term in any of their writers with the odious name of *barbarism*. *G. Campbell*.

A *barbarism* may be in one word; a solecism must be of more. *Johnson*.

3. An uncivilized state or condition; want of civilization; rudeness of life resulting from ignorance or want of culture.

Times of *barbarism* and ignorance.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting, Pref.

Divers great monarchies have risen from *barbarism* to civility, and fallen again to ruin.
Sir J. Davies, State of Ireland.

4†. An act of barbarity; an outrage.

A heinous *barbarism* . . . against the honour of marriage. *Milton*.

=Syn. 1. *Barbarism*, *Solecism*, etc. See *impropriety*.

barbarity (bär-bar'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *barbarities* (-tiz). [< *barbarous*.] 1. Brutal or inhuman conduct; barbarousness; savageness; cruelty.

Another ground of violent outcry against the Indians is their *barbarity* to the vanquished.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 348.

2. An act of cruelty or inhumanity; a barbarous deed: as, the *barbarities* of war or of savage life.—3†. Barbarism.

The *barbarity* and narrowness of modern tongues.
Dryden.

barbarization (bär-ba-ri-zā'shon), *n.* [< *barbarize* + *-ation*.] The act of rendering barbarous; a reduction to barbarism, or to a barbarous state: said of language, and of persons and communities. Also spelled *barbarisation*.

barbarize (bär'ba-rīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *barbarized*, ppr. *barbarizing*. [= F. *barbariser*, < L. *barbarizare*, < Gr. [illegible], speak like a [illegible] or barbarian, hold with the barbarians, [illegible], foreign, barbarian. See *barbarous*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To speak or write like a [illegible] or foreigner; use [illegible] in [illegible] writing.

[illegible] that [illegible] of [illegible] Greek them [illegible]

2. [illegible] barbarous. [Rare.]

[illegible]

II. [illegible] 1. To corrupt [illegible] by [illegible] impurities, or [illegible] standards.

[illegible]
Lowell [illegible]

2. [illegible] barbarous.

Hideous changes have *barbarized* France.
Burke, To a Noble Lord.

To habitual residents among the Alps this absence of social duties and advantages may be *barbarising*, even brutalising. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 301.

Also spelled *barbarise*.

barbarous (bär'ba-rus), *a.* [Earlier *barbar*, q. v.; < L. *barbarus*, < Gr. *βάρβαρος*, foreign, uncivilized: applied orig. to one whose language was unintelligible. Cf. Skt. *barbara*, stammering, in pl. foreigners; L. *balbus*, stammering: see *balbuties* and *booby*; cf. *babble*.] 1. Foreign; not classical or pure; abounding in barbarisms; of or pertaining to an illiterate people: applied to language, originally to languages which were not Greek or Latin. See *barbarism*.

A wholly *barbarous* use of the word.
Ruskin, Pol. Econ., Art. ix.

2. Speaking a foreign language; foreign; outlandish: applied to people. [Archaic.] See *barbarian*, *n.*, 1.

The island was called Melita. And the *barbarous* people shewed us no little kindness: for they kindled a fire and received us every one. Acts xxviii. 1, 2.

3. Characterized by or showing ignorance of arts and civilization; uncivilized; rude; wild; savage: as, *barbarous* peoples, nations, or countries; *barbarous* habits or customs.

> Thou art a Roman; be not *barbarous*.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., i. 2.

What we most require is the actual examination by trained observers of some *barbarous* or semi-barbarous community, whose Aryan pedigree is reasonably pure.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 233.

4. Pertaining to or characteristic of barbarians; adapted to the taste of barbarians; barbaric; of outlandish character.

> Emetrius, king of Inde, a mighty name,
> On a bay courser, goodly to behold.
> The trappings of his horse emboss'd with *barbarous* gold.
> *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., iii. 65.

Pyrrhus, seeing the Romans marshal their army with some art and skill, said, with surprise, "These barbarians have nothing *barbarous* in their discipline."
Hume, Refinement in the Arts.

5. Cruel; ferocious; inhuman: as, *barbarous* treatment.

By their *barbarous* usage he died within a few days, to the grief of all that knew him. *Clarendon*.

6. Harsh-sounding, like the speech of barbarians: as, wild and *barbarous* music.

A *barbarous* noise environs me. *Milton*, Sonnets, vii.

=Syn. *Barbarian*, *Barbarous*, *Barbaric* (see *barbarian*); ruthless, brutal, fierce, bloody, savage, truculent.

barbarously (bär'ba-rus-li), *adv.* In a barbarous manner; as a barbarian. (*a*) Imperfectly; without regard to purity of speech; with admixture of foreign or unclassical words and phrases.

How *barbarously* we yet speak and write, your lordship knows, and I am sufficiently sensible in my own English.
Dryden, Ded. of Troilus and Cressida.

Modern French, the most polite of languages, is *barbarously* vulgar if compared with the Latin out of which it has been corrupted, or even with Italian.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

(*b*) As an uncivilized, illiterate, or uncultured person. (*c*) Savagely; cruelly; ferociously; inhumanly.

The English law touching forgery became, at a later period, *barbarously* severe. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxiii.

barbarousness (bär'ba-rus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being barbarous. (*a*) Rudeness or incivility of manners. (*b*) Impurity of language.

It is much degenerated, as touching the pureness of speech; being overgrown with *barbarousness*. *Brerewood*.

(*c*) Cruelty; inhumanity; barbarity.

barbary† (bär'ba-ri), *n.* [< ME. *barbary*, *barbery*, *barbarie*, < OF. *barbarie* = Sp. It. *barbaria*, < L. *barbaria*, *barbaries* (MGr. [illegible]), a foreign country, barbarism, < *barbarus*, < Gr. *βάρβαρος*, foreign, barbarous. Hence, specifically, *Barbary*, a collective name for the countries on the north and northwest coasts of Africa, < F. *Barbarie*, < ML. *Barbaria*; G. *Berberei*, Ar. *Barbaryan*, < *Barbar*, *Berber*, the Berbers, people of Barbary in northern Africa, ult. < Gr. *βάρβαρος*, foreigner.] 1. Foreign or barbarous nationality; paganism; heathenism.—2. Barbarity; barbarism.—3. Barbarous speech.—4. A Barbary horse; a barb. See *barb*³, 1.

> They are all built
> Fat-buttocked, like your [illegible] *barbaries*.
> *Fletcher*, Wild-goose Chase.

Barbary ape, gum, etc. See the nouns.

Barbary horse. Same as *barb*³, 1.

barbastel, barbastelle (bär'bas-tel or bär-bas-tel'), *n.* [< F. *barbastelle* = It. *barbastello*, < L. *barba*, beard.] A common European species of long-eared bat, *Barbastellus communis*, *B. daubentonii*, or *Plecotus barbastellus*.

Long-eared Bat (*Barbastellus communis*).

barbate (bär'bāt), *a.* [< L. *barbatus*, bearded, < *barba*, beard: see *barb*¹.] 1. Furnished with barbs.—2. In *bot.*, bearded; furnished with long and weak hairs.—3. In *zoöl.*, bearded; having a tuft of hair or feathers on the chin; in *entom.*, bordered by long hairs.

barbated† (bär'bā-ted), *a.* Barbed or bearded; barbate: as, "a dart uncommonly *barbated*," *T. Warton*, Hist. of Kiddington, p. 63.

Barbatula (bär-bat'ū-lä), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *barbatulus*, dim. of *barbatus*, bearded: see *barbate*.] A genus of African scansorial barbets, the barbions, of the family *Megalæmidæ* or *Capitonidæ*.

barb-bolt (bärb'bōlt), *n.* A bolt whose edges are jagged to prevent it from being withdrawn from that into which it is driven; a rag-bolt.

barbe¹, *n.* See *barb*¹.

barbe²†, *n.* Same as *bard*².

barbe³ (bärb), *n.* [F., It., and Rumonsch *barba*, < ML. *barba*, *barbas*, *barbanus*, uncle, lit. having a beard, < L. *barba*, beard: see *barb*¹.] A superior teacher or ecclesiastic among the Vaudois.

barbecue (bär'bē-kū), *n.* [Also *barbacue*, and formerly *barbicue*, *barbecu*, *borbecu* = Sp. *barbacoa*, < Haytian *barbacoa*, a framework of sticks set upon posts. In Cuba *barbacoa* designates a platform or floor in the top story of country houses where fruits and grain are kept.] 1. A wooden framework used for supporting over a fire meat or fish to be smoked or dried.—2. An iron frame on which large joints are placed for broiling, or on which whole animals are roasted; a large gridiron.—3. The carcass of an ox, hog, or other animal, roasted whole.

A kid that had been cooked in a hole in the ground, with embers upon it. . . . This is called a "barbacoa"—a *barbecue*. *Tylor*, Anahuac, iv. 95. (*N. E. D.*)

4. A large social or political entertainment in the open air, at which animals are roasted whole, and feasting on a generous scale is indulged in. [U. S.]—5. An open floor or terrace smoothly covered with plaster or asphalt, on which to dry coffee-beans, etc.

barbecue (bär'bē-kū), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *barbecued*, ppr. *barbecuing*. [< *barbecue*, *n.*] 1. To cure by smoking or drying on a barbecue (which see).—2. To dress and roast whole, as an ox or a hog, by splitting it to the backbone, and roasting it on a gridiron.

Rich puddings and big, and a *barbecued* pig.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 228.

barbed¹ (bärbd), *p. a.* [< *barb*¹, *v.* or *n.*, + *-ed*².] 1†. Shaved; trimmed; having the beard dressed.—2. Furnished with barbs, as an arrow, the point of a fish-hook, and the like: as, "arrows *barbed* with fire," *Milton*, P. L., vi. 546; "a *barbed* proboscis," *Sir E. Tennent*, Ceylon, ii. 7.

> And, with the same strong hand
> That flung the *barbed* spear, he tilled the land.
> *Bryant*, Christmas in 1875.

3. In *her.*: (*a*) Having barbs: said of the rose used as a bearing. The barbs are commonly colored green, and the blazon is a rose gules *barbed* proper. (*b*) Having gills or wattles, as a cock: as, a cock sable, *barbed* or (that is, a black cock having golden gills). Also called *wattled*. (*c*) Having the ends made with barbs like those of an arrow-head: said especially of a cross of this form. Also called *bearded*.—**Barbed bolt.** See *bolt*¹. **Barbed shot,** a shot having bars or grapnels. It is fired from a mortar to carry a life-line to a wreck. **Barbed wire,** two or more wires twisted together, with spikes, hooks, or points clinched or woven into the strands, or a single wire furnished with sharp points or barbs: used for fences, and so made for the restraint of animals.

barbed² (bärbd), *p. a.* [< *barb*², *v.*, + *-ed*². Prop. *barded*, q. v.] Same as *barded*.

barbel (bär'bel), *n.* [ME. *barbelle*, *barbylle*, < OF. *barbel* (F. *barbeau*), < ML. *barbellus*, dim. of *barbus*, a barbel (fish), < *barba*, beard: see *barb*¹. In the sense of an appendage, *barbel* is rather < NL. *barbella*: see *barbella*, and cf.

barbule.] **1.** The common English name of the fish *Barbus vulgaris*, also extended to other species of the genus *Barbus*.—**2.** A small cylindrical vermiform process appended to the mouth of certain fishes, serving as an organ of touch.—**3.** A knot of superfluous flesh growing in the channel of a horse's mouth. Also *barble* and *barb*.

barbella (bär-bel'ạ̈), *n.*; pl. *barbellæ* (-ē). [NL., dim. of L. *barba*, a beard. Cf. *barbule* and *barbel*, 2, 3.] A small barb or bristle.

barbellate (bär-bel'āt), *a.* [< NL. *barbellatus*, < NL. *barbella*, q. v.] Having small bristles or barbules: used chiefly in botany. Also *barbulate*.

barbellula (bär-bel'ū-lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *barbellulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of *barbella*, q. v.] A very small barb or bristle.

barbellulate (bär-bel'ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *barbellulatus*, < *barbellula*, q. v.] Having very small bristles or barbules.

barber (bär'bėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *barbour*, < (*a*) ME. *barbour*, *barbor*, *barbur*, < AF. *barbour*, OF. *barbeor* (< L. as if **barbator*, < **barbare*, shave: see *barb*1, *v.*); mixed with (*b*) ME. *barber*, < OF. *barbier*, F. *barbier* = It. *barbiere*, < L. as if **barbarius*, < L. *barba*, a beard: see *barb*1, *n.*] **1.** One whose occupation is to shave the beard and cut and dress the hair.—**2.** Same as *surgeon-fish*.—**Barber's basin**, a basin or bowl formerly used in shaving, having a broad rim with a semicircular opening to fit the neck of the customer, who held it, while the barber made the lather with his hand and applied it directly: still in use in some parts of Europe as a barber's sign. **Barber's pole**, a pole striped spirally with alternate bands of colors, generally red or black and white, and often, in Europe, having a brass basin at the end, placed as a sign at the door of a barber's shop. The striping is in imitation of the ribbon with which the arm of a person who has been bled is bound up, and originally indicated that the barber combined minor surgical operations with his other work.

barber (bär'bėr), *v. t.* [< *barber*, *n.*] To shave and dress the hair of.

> Our courteous Antony, . . .
> Being *barber'd* ten times o'er, goes to the feast.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2.

barbera (bär-bā'rä), *n.* [It.] An Italian red wine, made in Piedmont from a variety of grapes so called.

barber-boat (bär'bėr-bōt), *n.* A small boat like a canoe, in use at Canton in the south of China: probably so called because in the early days of trade with China native barbers used such boats in going about among the shipping.

barber-chirurgeon† (bär'bėr-kī-rėr"jọn), *n.* A barber-surgeon.

> He put himself into a *barber-chirurgeon's* hands, who, by unfit applications, rarefied the tumour.
> *Wiseman*, Surgery.

barberess (bär'bėr-es), *n.* [< *barber* + *-ess*.] A female barber; a barber's wife.

barber-fish (bär'bėr-fish), *n.* In *ichth.*, *Teuthis cæruleus* or some other fish of the family *Teuthididæ*.

barbermonger† (bär'bėr-mung"gėr), *n.* A man who frequents the barber's shop, or prides himself on being dressed by a barber; a fop. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2.

barberry (bär'ber-i), *n.*; pl. *barberries* (-iz). [Also *berberry*, early mod. E. also *barbery*, *barbary*, *berbery* (the term. simulating *berry*1), < ME. *barbere* (cf. F. *berberis*, formerly *berbere*) = Sp. *berberis* = It. *berberi*, < ML. *berberis*, *barbaris*, of uncertain origin. The Ar. *barbāris*, Pers. *barbārī*, are from the ML.] **1.** A shrub of the genus *Berberis*, *B. vulgaris*, bearing racemes of yellow ill-smelling flowers, which produce red elongated berries of a pleasantly acid flavor, a native of Europe and extensively naturalized in New England. From the root of the barberry a yellow coloring matter is obtained, which when rendered brown by alkalis is used in the manufacture of morocco leather. In England also called *pepperidge* or *piprage*. See *Berberis*.

2. The fruit of this shrub.

barberry-fungus (bär'ber-i-fung"gus), *n.* A fungus which attacks the leaves of the common barberry, formerly known as *Æcidium Berberidis*, but now proved to be the æcidiospore stage of the red and black rust (*Puccinia graminis*) which is found upon wheat, oats, other kinds of grain, and various species of grass. Also called *barberry-rust* or *barberry-cluster-cups*. See cut under *Puccinia*.

barber-surgeon (bär'bėr-sėr"jọn), *n.* Formerly, one who united the practice of surgery with that of a barber; hence, an inferior practitioner of surgery.

> Those deep and public brands,
> That the whole company of *barber-surgeons*
> Should not take off with all their arts and plaisters.
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, To the Reader.

barber-surgery (bär'bėr-sėr"jėr-i), *n.* The occupation or practice of a barber-surgeon; hence, bungling work, like that of a low practitioner of surgery.

> Slits it into four, that he may the better come at it with his *barber surgery*. *Milton*, Colasterion.

barbery1 (bär'bėr-i), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *barbary* (ME. *barborery*), < OF. *barberie*, < *barbier*, a barber: see *barber* and *-ery*.] **1**†. A barber's shop.—**2.** The occupation or craft of a barber. [Rare.]

> The union of surgery and *barbery* was partially dissolved in 1540 (32 Henry VIII., c. 42), the barbers being confined by that Act to their own business, plus blood-letting and tooth-drawing. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 196.

barbery2†, *n.* See *barberry*.

barbet1† (bär'bet), *n.* [< F. *barbette*, OF. *barbete*, dim. of *barbe*, < L. *barba*, a beard: see *barb*1.] **1.** A small beard.—**2.** A part of the helmet in use in the sixteenth century; either (*a*) the fixed beaver or mentonnière, or (*b*) the lower part of the vizor when made in two pieces, so that either could be raised without the other. Compare *barbute*. Also spelled *barbett*.

barbet2 (bär'bet), *n.* [< F. *barbet* (prob. for *barbé*), < OF. *barbet*, < L. *barbatus*, bearded. Cf. *barbute*.] **1.** A variety of dog having long curly hair; a poodle.—**2.** In *ornith.*, any bird of the families *Capitonidæ* (or *Megalæmidæ*) and *Bucconidæ*. It is a book-name which has followed the generic names *Capito* and *Bucco* in their various applications to numerous zygodactyl birds with large heads, stout bills, and prominent rictal vibrissæ, inhabiting both the old and the new world, and has consequently no exact technical meaning.—**Fissirostral barbets**, the puff-birds; the birds of the family *Bucconidæ* (which see). They are confined to America, belong to the three leading genera, *Bucco*, *Monasa*, and *Chelidoptera*, and include the birds known as barbacous, tamatias, or monases. (See these words.) They are closely related to the jacamars or *Galbulidæ*, but have no special affinity with the scansorial barbets.—**Scansorial barbets**, the barbets proper; the birds of the family *Capitonidæ* (which see). They are chiefly birds of the old world, of the leading genera *Pogonias* (or *Pogonorhynchus*), *Megalæma*, *Calorhamphus*, *Trachyphonus*, *Psilopogon*, etc., including the African birds known as barbions and barbicans; but they also include the South American genus *Capito*.

barbett†, *n.* See *barbet*1, 2.

barbette (bär-bet'), *n.* [F., fem. dim. of *barbe*, < L. *barba*, beard. Cf. *barbet*1.] The platform or breastwork of a fortification, from which cannon may be fired over the parapet instead of through embrasures.—**Barbette-carriage**, a carriage which elevates a gun sufficiently to enable it to be fired over the parapet, and lowers it again behind the parapet after the discharge. See *gun carriage*.—**Barbette gun**, or **battery**, one gun, or several, mounted in barbette.—**Barbette ship**, a war-vessel, generally an ironclad, carrying heavy guns which are fired over the turret or casemate, and not through port-holes.—**To fire in barbette.** See *barb*1, 10.

barb-feathers (bärb'feᴛʜ"ėrz), *n. pl.* The feathers under the beak of a hawk.

barbican1 (bär'bi-kạn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *barbacan*, etc., < ME. *barbican*, *berbikan*, *barbygan*, etc., < OF. *barbicane*, *barbaquenne*, mod. F. *barbicane* = Pr. Sp. *barbicana* = Pg. *barbicão* = It. *barbicane*, < ML. *barbicana*, *barbacana*, **barbacanus*, a barbican: supposed to be of Ar. or Pers. origin, introduced into Europe by the crusaders; cf. Ar. Pers. *bāb-khānah*, a gate-house, gateway with a tower.] **1.** In *medieval fort.*, an outwork of a castle or fortified place. (*a*) Properly, a post in which a force could be sheltered so as to be ready for a sortie to protect communications, etc. Such a work frequently supplied an advantageous means for taking an assailant in the flank, and while communicating with the main post, seldom contained the chief entrance to it. (*b*) An outpost of any nature, as a bridge-tower, or a defense outside of the moat protecting the approach to the drawbridge; also, a gateway tower through which the main entrance was carried.

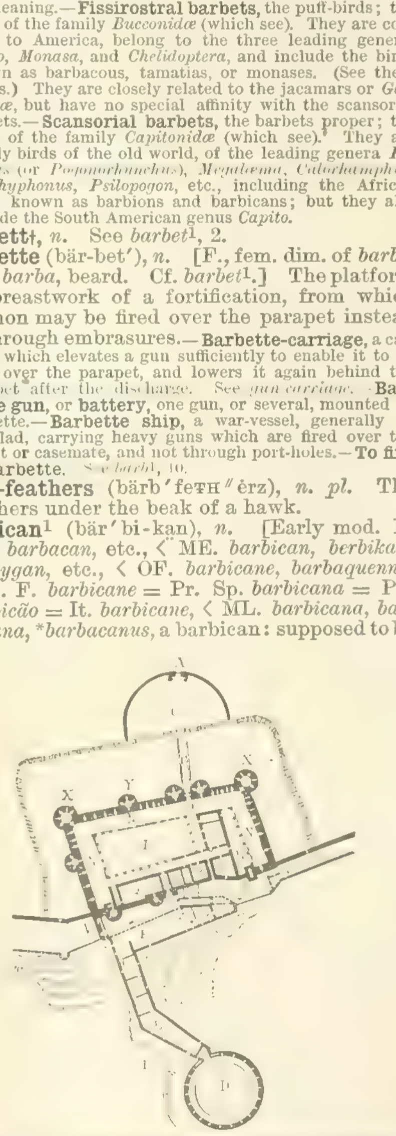
> Within the *Barbican* a Porter sate,
> Day and night duely keeping watch and ward.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 25.

> He leads a body of men close under the outer barrier of the *barbican*. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, II. vi.

2. A loophole. [Rare and obsolete.]

> He caused certain *barbacans* or loop-holes to be pierced through the walls. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, xxiv. 34.

3. A channel or scupper in a parapet for the discharge of water.



Barbican.—Plan of Castle of Carcassonne, France; 12th and 13th centuries.

A, *C*, barbican, protecting the approach on the side of the town; *F*, sally-port; *E*, [illegible] with the walls; [illegible]; *H*, fortified way between the castle and the barbican; *I*, postern-gate, defended by [illegible], barbicans, etc.; *J*, interior court of castle; *M*, [illegible]; *N*, *N*, covered galleries affording accommodations in case of siege; *O*, *O*, chief gate of the castle and bridge over the moat; *P*, *Q*, *Q*, permanent lodgings, three stories high; *R*, *R*, double donjon, or keep; *S*, watch-tower; *T*, guard-post between the double walls of the city; *V*, barriers carried across the space intervening between the city walls; *X*, *Y*, *X*, towers connected by curtains. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

barbican2 (bär'bi-kan), *n.* [Appar. a made word, based (like *barbion*, q. v.) on F. *barbe*, a beard.] A scansorial barbet of the family *Capitonidæ* and subfamily *Pogonorhynchinæ*, or the genus *Pogonias* in a broad sense. The barbicans are all African, like the barbions.

barbicel (bär'bi-sel), *n.* [< NL. **barbicella*, dim. of L. *barba*, a beard. Cf. *barbel*.] In *ornith.*, a fringing process of the third order of a feather; a fringe of a barbule; one of the processes with which a barbule is fringed, differing from a hamulus or hooklet in not being recurved.

barbiers (bär'bērz), *n.* [See def.] A paralytic disease formerly very common in India, and believed to be identical with beriberi (which see), or to be another form of that disease.

barbigerous (bär-bij'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *barbiger* (< *barba*, beard, + *gerere*, carry) + *-ous*.] Bearded; wearing a beard: in *bot.*, applied to petals that are hairy all over.

barbion (bär'bi-ọn), *n.* [< F. *barbion* (?), < *barbe*, a beard. Cf. *barbet*2.] An African scansorial barbet of the genus *Barbatula*, family *Megalæmidæ* or *Capitonidæ*.

barbiton, barbitos (bär'bi-ton, -tos), *n.*; pl. *barbita* (-tạ̈). [< Gr. βάρβιτον, earlier βάρβιτος, a word prob. of Eastern origin.] An ancient Greek musical instrument of the lyre kind.

barble, *n.* See *barbel*, 3.

barbolet†, *n.* A very heavy battle-ax.

barbotine (bär'bọ-tin), *n.* [F., wormwood, semen-contra, < *barboter*, dabble.] **1.** An East Indian vegetable product, the chief constituents of which are wax, gum, and bitter extract. *Simmonds*.—**2.** Worm-seed. *Simmonds*.—**3.** In *ceram.*, same as *slip*.

barb-pigeon (bärb'pij"ọn), *n.* Same as *barb*3, 2.

barbret†, *a.* See *barbar*.

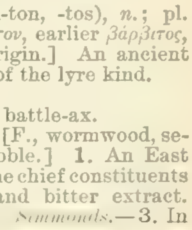
barbu (bär'bū), *n.* [F., < *barbe*: see *barb*1.] **1.** A name, derived from Buffon and other French naturalists, equivalent to *barbet* in any of the senses of the latter, as applied to birds either of the family *Bucconidæ* or family *Capitonidæ*. See these words, and *barbet*2.—**2.** *pl.* The birds of the family *Capitonidæ* alone, as distinguished from the *Bucconidæ*.

barbula (bär'bụ-lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *barbulæ* (-lē). [L., a little beard, a small barb: see *barbule*.] **1.** Same as *barbule*, 1.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A large genus of true mosses characterized by terminal, erect fruit, and a peristome of long filiform segments spirally twisted to the left.—**3.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of bivalve mollusks.

barbulate (bär'bū-lāt), *a.* Same as *barbellate*.

barbule (bär'būl), *n.* [< L. *barbula*, dim. of *barba*, beard.] **1.** A small barb, as of a plant; a little beard. Also *barbula*.—**2.** In *ornith.*, one of a series of pointed, barb-like processes fringing the barbs of a feather.

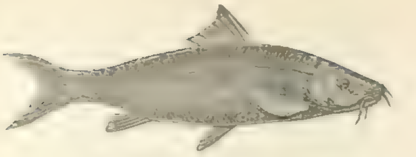
> As the rhachis [of a feather] bears its vane or series of barbs, so does each barb bear its vanes of the second order, or little vanes, called *barbules*.
> *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 84.



a, *a*, Barbs; *b*, *b*, Barbules. (Highly magnified.)

3. The part of a helmet which protects the cheeks and chin.

Barbus (bär'bus), *n.* [NL., < L. *barbus*, a barbel, < *barba*, beard: see *barbel*.] An extensive genus of cyprinoid fishes, containing the barbels, typified by the common barbel of Europe,



[illegible] used with varying latitude by different writers.

barbute†, *n.* [OF., orig. fem. of **barbut*, *barbu*, mod. F. *barbu*, bearded, < *barbe*, beard.] **1.** A steel cap without vizor, but covering the cheeks and ears, used in the fifteenth century and later by foot-soldiers, archers, etc., and by the common people in times of danger.—**2.** A man-at-arms: from the name of the helmet worn by heavily armed men.

barca¹ (bär'kä), *n.* A fish of the family *Ophiocephalidæ* (*Ophiocephalus barca*), living in the fresh waters of Bengal.

barca² (bär'kä), *n.* [It., Sp., bark: see *bark*³.] A boat, skiff, or barge. *N. E. D.*—**Barca longa** (It. long boat), a fishing-boat, common in the Mediterranean. *Falconer*, Ship-building, iv. 11.

Barcan (bär'kan), *a.* Of or pertaining to Barca, a vilayet of the Turkish empire, in northern Africa, lying to the north of the Libyan desert, and between Egypt and the gulf of Sidra.

> Take the wings
> Of morning, pierce the *Barcan* wilderness.
> *Bryant*, Thanatopsis.

barcarole (bär'ka-rōl), *n.* [< It. *barcarolo*, *barcaruolo*, a boatman (fem. *barcaruola*, > F. *barcarolle*, > E. *barcarole*, a boatman's song), < *barca*, a bark, barge: see *bark*³.] **1.** An Italian boatman.—**2.** A simple song or melody sung by Venetian gondoliers.—**3.** A piece of instrumental music composed in imitation of such a song.

Also spelled *barcarolle*.

barce (bärs), *n.* [Another spelling of *barse*, q. v.] An English (Yorkshire) name of the stickleback.

barcelona† (bär-sē-lō'nä), *n.* [Named from *Barcelona*, a city in Spain.] A neck-cloth of soft silk.

> The author of Waverley entered; . . . a double *barcelona* protected his neck. *Scott*, Peveril of the Peak, Pref.

barcenite (bär'se-nīt), *n.* [After Prof. Mariano *Barcena*, of Mexico.] A hydrous antimoniate of mercury from Huitzuco, Mexico, derived from the alteration of livingstonite.

B. Arch. An abbreviation of *Bachelor of Architecture*, a degree granted by some colleges and schools in the United States.

Barclayite (bär'kla-īt), *n.* Same as *Berean*, 2.

barcon, barcone (bär'kon, bär-kō'ne), *n.* [< It. *barcone*, aug. of *barca*, a bark: see *bark*³.] A trading-vessel used in the Mediterranean.

bar-cutter (bär'kut″ėr), *n.* A shearing-machine which cuts metallic bars into lengths. *E. H. Knight.*

bard¹ (bärd), *n.* [Formerly also *barth*, *bardh* (< W.), and Sc. *baird* (< Gael.); = F. *barde* = Sp. Pg. It. *bardo*, < LL. *bardus*, Gr. *βαρδος*; of Celtic origin: W. *bardd* = Ir. and Gael. *bard* = Corn. *bardh* = Bret. *barz*, a poet.] **1.** A poet and singer among the ancient Celts; one whose occupation was to compose and sing verses in honor of the heroic achievements of princes and brave men, and on other subjects, generally to the accompaniment of the harp. The Welsh bards formed a hereditary order regulated by laws, and held stated festivals for competition, [illegible] There [illegible] bards in Ireland, many of whom attained great skill.

> [illegible] the Irish a [illegible] kind of people [illegible] bards, which are to them instead of poets, whose [illegible] is to set forth the praises and dispraises of [illegible] poems and rimes. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

2. Formerly, in Scotland, a strolling musician; a [illegible] classed with vagabonds, [illegible]

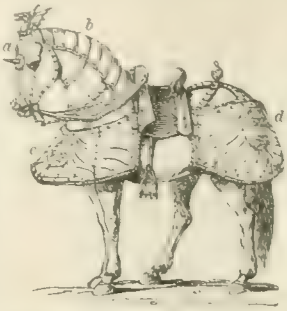
[illegible]

3. [illegible] poet: as, the bard of Avon [illegible] *bard* [illegible]

[illegible]

4. [illegible] *bard* [illegible] [Scotland.]

bard² (bärd), *n.* [Also corruptly *barb*², formerly *barde*, < F. *barde* (= It. Sp. Pg. *barda*), the trappings of a horse, the defensive armor of a war-horse. Cf. OF. *bardelle* (see *bardelle*), F. dial. *aubarde*, Sp. Pg. *albarda*, a pack-saddle, < Ar. *al-bardaʿah*, < *al*, the, + *bardaʿah*, a pad of wool placed under a saddle, a pack-saddle. But the meaning seems to have been influenced by Icel. *bardh*, the beak or prow of a ship of war, the brim of a helmet, orig. a beard, = E. *beard* (see *beard*); hence the variations of form, *barde* and *barbe*.] **1.** Any one of the pieces of defensive armor used in medieval Europe to protect the horse. There is no record of any general use of such armor in antiquity or among Oriental peoples, or in the European middle ages before the fifteenth century. Housings of different kinds of stuff, sometimes quilted and wadded in exposed parts, the saddle with its appurtenances, and occasionally a chamfron, were all the defense provided for horses until that time. The piece of armor most commonly used after the chamfron (which see) was the bard of the breast. See *poitrel*. The croupière, or part covering the haunches, was added at the close of the fifteenth century; but after the wars of the Roses the bards reached their fullest development, and the upper part of the body of the horse was covered as completely with steel as the body of his rider. See *croupière*.



Horse-armor of Maximilian I. of Germany.
a, chamfron; *b*, crinière; *c*, poitrel; *d*, croupière, or buttock-piece.

Hence—**2.** *pl.* The housings of a horse, used in tourneys, justs, and processions during the later middle ages. They were most commonly of stuff woven or embroidered with the arms of the rider.

> The bases and *bardes* of their horse were grene sattyn.
> *Hall*, Henry VIII., an. 1 (1548).

3. *pl.* Armor of metal plates, worn in the sixteenth century and later. See *armor*.

> A compleat French man-at-armes with all his *bards*.
> *Florio*, tr. of Montaigne, II. ix. 225. (*N. E. D.*)

bard² (bärd), *v. t.* [< *bard*², *n.*] To caparison with bards, as a horse; to furnish or accoutre with armor, as a man.

> Fifteen hundred men . . . *barded* and richly trapped.
> *Stow*, Edw. IV., an. 1474.

> Above the foaming tide, I ween,
> Scarce half the charger's neck was seen;
> For he was *barded* from counter to tail,
> And the rider was armed complete in mail.
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., i. 29.

bard³ (bärd), *n.* [< F. *barde* (= Pg. *barda* = Sp. *albarda*), a strip of bacon; a particular use of *barde*, trappings: see *bard*².] A strip of bacon used to cover a fowl or meat in roasting.

bard³ (bärd), *v. t.* [< *bard*³, *n.*] To cover with thin bacon, as a bird or meat to be roasted.

bardash† (bär'dash), *n.* [< F. *bardache*, < Sp. *bardaxa* = It. *bardascia*, < Ar. *bardaj*, slave, captive.] A boy kept for unnatural purposes.

barde¹, **barde**², *n.* See *bard*¹, *bard*².

barded (bär'ded), *p. a.* [< *bard*² + *-ed*². Cf. *barbed*².] Furnished with or clad in armor: said of a war-horse.

bardelle† (bar-del'), *n.* [< OF. *bardelle* (= It. *bardella*), dim. of *barde*: see *bard*².] A pack-saddle made of cloth, stuffed with straw, and tied down tightly with pack-thread.

Bardesanism (bar-des'a̤-nizm), *n.* [< *Bardesanes* + *-ism*.] The doctrinal system of the Bardesanists.

Bardesanist (bär-des'a̤-nist), *n.* One of the followers of Bardesanes, of Edessa, in Mesopotamia, in the second and third centuries. He is said to have taught doctrines resembling those of the Gnostic Valentinus, namely, a self-existent principle of evil, that the soul is imprisoned in the body by way of punishment, and that therefore a body was not assumed by Christ in his incarnation, and is not to be raised at the resurrection. Recent discussions have shown, however, that the true nature of his doctrine remains an open question. There are still extant Syriac hymns and prose [illegible] attributed to Bardesanes.

Bardesanite (bar-des'a̤-nīt), *n.* [< *Bardesanes* + *-ite*².] A Bardesanist.

> [illegible] perhaps *Bardesanites*, as a comparatively valuable and [illegible]

bardic (bär'dik), *a.* [< *bard*¹ + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the character of a bard or bards.

> Here, in the open air—in "the eye of light and the face of the sun," to use the *bardic* style—the decrees were pronounced, and the Druids harangued the people.
> *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 20.

barding (bär'ding), *n.* [< *bard*² + *-ing*¹.] Horse-armor in general: usually in the plural. See *bard*², 1.

bardish (bär'dish), *a.* [< *bard*¹ + *-ish*¹.] Pertaining to or characteristic of bards: as, "*bardish* impostures," *Selden*, Drayton's Polyolbion.

bardism (bär'dizm), *n.* [< *bard*¹ + *-ism*.] The science of bards; bardic principles or methods.

bardlet (bärd'let), *n.* [< *bard*¹ + *-let*.] A bardling.

bardling (bärd'ling), *n.* [< *bard*¹ + *-ling*¹.] An inferior bard; a mediocre or inexperienced poet.

> The forte of *bardlings* is the foible of a bard.
> *Stedman*, Poets of America, p. 169.

bardocucullus (bär″dọ-kụ̄-kul'us), *n.*; pl. *bardocuculli* (-ī). [NL.] A kind of cowled cloak anciently worn by some Gallic peasants, and adopted by Romans and monks. See *cucullus*.

bards (bärdz), *n.* [Sc.; cf. F. *barbote*, an eel-pout.] A local name in Edinburgh of the eel-pout, *Zoarces viviparus*.

bardship (bärd'ship), *n.* [< *bard*¹ + *-ship*.] The office of bard; position or standing as a bard.

> The Captain . . . showed a particular respect for my *bardship*. *Burns*, Border Tour, p. 569. (*N. E. D.*)

bardy (bär'di), *a.* [< *bard*¹, in the depreciative senses (defs. 2 and 4), + *-y*¹.] Bold-faced; defiant; audacious. [Scotch.]

bare¹ (bãr), *a.* [< ME. *bare*, *bar*, < AS. *bær* = OS. *bar* = OFries. *ber* = D. *baar* = OHG. MHG. *bar*, G. *bar*, *baar* = Icel. *berr* = Sw. Dan. *bar* = OBulg. *bosŭ* = Lith. *basus*, *bosus*, bare; orig. meaning prob. 'shining'; cf. Skt. √ *bhās*, shine.] **1.** Naked; without covering: as, *bare* arms; the trees are *bare*.

> Thou wast naked and *bare*. Ezek. xvi. 7.

> Envy finds
> More food in cities than on mountains *bare*.
> *Lowell*, Dara.

2. With the head uncovered. In numismatic descriptions, said of a head on a coin or medal when uncovered or devoid of any adornment, such as a diadem or laurel-wreath.

> When once thy foot enters the church, be *bare*.
> *Herbert*, Church Porch.

> Thou standest *bare* to him now, workest for him.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 357.

3. Open to view; unconcealed; undisguised.

> *Bare* in thy guilt, how foul must thou appear!
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 902.

4. Lacking in appropriate covering or equipment; unfurnished: as, *bare* walls.—**5**†. Plain; simple; unadorned; without polish.

> Yet was their manners then but *bare* and plain.
> *Spenser.*

6. Threadless; napless.

> It appears, by their *bare* liveries,
> That they live by your bare words.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 4.

7. Poor; destitute; indigent; empty; unfurnished; unprovided with what is necessary or comfortable: absolutely or with *of*.

> I have made Esau *bare*. Jer. xlix. 10.

> Upon her death, when her nearest friends thought her very *bare*, her executors found in her strong box about £150 in gold. *Swift*, Death of Stella.

> Tho' your violence should leave them *bare*
> *Of* gold and silver, swords and darts remain.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.

8. Empty; valueless; paltry; worthless.

> Not what we give, but what we share—
> For the gift without the giver is *bare*.
> *Lowell*, Sir Launfal.

9. Mere; scarcely or just sufficient: as, the *bare* necessaries of life; a *bare* subsistence.

> Pray you, cast off these fellows, as unfitting
> For your *bare* knowledge, and far more your company.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, iv. 2.

10. Unaccompanied; without addition; simple.

> It was a *bare* petition of a state. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 1.

11. Unadorned; without literary or artistic effect; bald; meager.

> Much has yet to be done to make even the *bare* annals of the time coherent. *Athenæum*, No. 3067, p. 170.

12. In *beer-making*, not completely covered by the bubbles formed in fermentation: said of the surface of beer.—**13**†. Raw; excoriated.

> How many flyes in whottest sommers day
> Do seize upon some beast, whose flesh is *bare*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. xi. 48.

14†. Lean; spare.

Fal. For their bareness, I am sure they never learned that of me.
Prince. . . . Unless you call three fingers on the ribs *bare*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

Bare contract, in *law*, an unconditional promise or surrender. – **Bare wind**†, *naut.*, a wind that is scant, or too much ahead to fill the sails. – **The bare.** (*a*) In *art*, the nude. [Rare.] (*b*†) The uncovered or unhidden surface; the body; the substance. [Rare.]

You have touched *the* very *bare* of truth. *Marston.*

To lay bare, to uncover; expose to view or to knowledge, as something hidden or a secret of any kind. **Under bare poles** (*naut.*), said of a ship with no sail set, in a gale of wind. =**Syn.** See *mere*.

bare^{1} (bãr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bared*, ppr. *baring*. [< ME. *baren*, < AS. *barian* (in comp. *ābarian*), also *berian* (= OHG. *barōn* = Icel. *bera*), make bare, < *bær*, bare: see *bare*^{1}, *a.*] **1.** To make bare; uncover; divest of covering: as, to *bare* one's head or one's breast.

He *bared* an ancient oak of all her boughs. *Dryden.*

That cry . . . that seemed to *bare*
A wretched life of every softening veil.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 159.

2. To disclose; make manifest; lay bare: as, to *bare* the secrets of the grave. [Archaic.]

bare^{2} (bãr). Old preterit of *bear*^{1}.

Barea (bā'rẹ-ä), *n. pl.* [Gr., neut. pl. of *βαρύς*, *βαρέα*, heavy.] An Aristotelian group of birds, corresponding to the Linnean *Gallinæ*, including the gallinaceous or rasorial birds.

bareback (bãr'bak), *a.* and *adv.* **I.** *a.* Using or performing on a barebacked horse: as, a *bareback* rider.

II. *adv.* On a barebacked horse: as, to ride *bareback*.

barebacked (bãr'bakt), *a.* Having the back uncovered; unsaddled, as a horse.

barebind, *n.* See *bearbine*.

barebone (bãr'bōn), *n.* A very lean person. [Rare.]

Here comes lean Jack, here comes *bare-bone*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

bareboned (bãr'bōnd), *a.* Having the bones bare or scantily covered with flesh; so lean that the bones show their forms.

But now that fair fresh mirror, dim and old,
Shows me a *bareboned* death by time outworn.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1761.

barefaced (bãr'fāst), *a.* **1.** With the face uncovered; not masked.

Then you will play *bare-faced*. *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 2.

2. Undisguised; unreserved; without concealment; open: in a good or an indifferent sense. [Obsolete or archaic in this use.]

It [Christianity] did not peep in dark corners, . . . but with a *barefaced* confidence it openly proclaimed itself.
Barrow, Works, II. 418.

3. Undisguised or open, in a bad sense; hence, shameless; impudent; audacious: as, a *barefaced* falsehood.

See the *barefaced* villain, how he cheats, lies, perjures, robs, murders! *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 17.

A wretch, . . . guilty of . . . *barefaced* inconstancy.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xviii.

barefacedly (bãr'fāst-li), *adv.* In a barefaced manner; without disguise or reserve; openly; shamelessly; impudently.

Some profligate wretches own it too *barefacedly*. *Locke.*

Barefacedly unjust. *Carlyle*, Fred. the Gt., IV. xii. 11.

barefacedness (bãr'fāst-nes), *n.* **1.** Openness. —**2.** Effrontery; assurance; audaciousness.

barefit (bãr'fit), *a.* Barefoot or barefooted. [Scotch.]

barefoot (bãr'fůt), *a.* and *adv.* [< ME. *barefote*, *barfot*, < AS. *bærfot* (= OFries. *berfōt* = D. *barrevoet* = Icel. *berfættr*), < *bær*, bare, + *fōt*, foot.] **I.** *a.* Having the feet bare; without shoes and stockings.

Going to find a *barefoot* brother out,
One of our order. *Shak.*, R. and J., v. 2.

Blessings on thee, little man,
Barefoot boy, with cheek of tan!
Whittier, Barefoot Boy.

II. *adv.* With the feet bare.

I must dance *barefoot*. *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1.

barefooted (bãr'fůt-ed), *a.* [< *barefoot* + *-ed*^{1}.] Having the feet bare.—**Barefooted Augustinians.** See *Augustinian*.—**Barefooted Carmelites.** See *Carmelite*.

barege (ba-rāzh'), *n.* [< F. *barège*, so called from *Barèges*, a watering-place in the Pyrenees. See def.] A thin gauze-like fabric for women's dresses, usually made of silk and worsted, but, in the inferior sorts, with cotton in place of silk. In reality bareges were never made in the village from which they have their name, the seat of the manufacture being at Bagneres-de-Bigorre in the Pyrenees.

baregin, baregine (ba-rā'zhin), *n.* [< *Barèges* (see *barege*), the springs of which yield the substance, + *-in*^{2}.] A transparent, gelatinous, mucus-like substance, the product of certain algæ growing in thermal sulphur-springs, to which they impart the flavor and odor of flesh-broth. Baregin is itself odorless and tasteless. It contains, when dry, from 30 to 80 per cent. of mineral matter, chiefly silica. The organic matter contains no sulphur and from 9 to 12 per cent. of nitrogen.

bare-gnawn† (bãr'nân), *a.* Gnawed or eaten bare. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

barehanded (bãr'han"ded), *a.* **1.** With uncovered hands.—**2.** Destitute of means; with no aid but one's own hands: as, he began life *barehanded*.

bareheaded (bãr'hed"ẹd), *a.* Having the head uncovered, especially as a token of respect.

First, you shall swear never to name my lord,
Or hear him nam'd hereafter, but *bare-headed*.
Fletcher (and another?), Queen of Corinth, iv. 1.

On being first brought before the court, Ridley stood *bareheaded*. *Froude*, Hist. Eng., xxxiii.

bareheadedness (bãr'hed"ed-nes), *n.* The state of being bareheaded.

Bareheadedness was in Corinth, as also in all Greece and Rome, a token of honour and superiority.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 237.

barely (bãr'li), *adv.* [< *bare*^{1} + *-ly*^{2}.] **1.** Nakedly; openly; without disguise or concealment.—**2.** Scantily; poorly: as, a man *barely* clad, or a room *barely* furnished.—**3.** Only just; no more than; with nothing over or to spare: as, she is *barely* sixteen.

In paying his debts a man *barely* does his duty.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 3.

Fox himself *barely* succeeded in retaining his seat for Westminster. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xv.

4. Merely; only. [Archaic.]

It is not *barely* a man's abridgment in his external accommodations which makes him miserable. *South.*

bareman† (bãr'man), *n.* [Sc., also *bairman*; < *bare*^{1} + *man*.] A bankrupt. [Scotch.]

bareness (bãr'nes), *n.* The state of being bare. (*a*) Want or deficiency of clothing or covering; nakedness. (*b*) Deficiency of appropriate covering, equipment, furniture, ornament, etc.: as, "old December's *bareness*," *Shak.*, Sonnets, xcvii.

To make old *bareness* picturesque,
And tuft with grass a feudal tower.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxxviii.

(*c*) Leanness. [Rare.] (*d*) Poverty; indigence.

Stript of . . . its Priveleges, and made like the primitive Church for its *Bareness*. *South*, Sermons, I. 229.

bare-picked (bãr'pikt), *a.* Picked bare; stripped of all flesh, as a bone.

The *bare-picked* bone of majesty. *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 3.

bare-pump (bãr'pump), *n.* A pump for drawing liquor from a cask: used in vinegar-works, wine- and beer-cellars, in sampling, etc. Also called *bar-pump*.

bare-ribbed (bãr'ribd), *a.* With bare ribs like a skeleton: as, "*bare-ribbed* death," *Shak.*, K. John, v. 2.

bares, *n.* Plural of *baris*, 1.

baresark (bãr'särk), *n.* [< *bare*^{1} + *sark*; a lit. translation of *berserker*, Icel. *berserkr*, in the supposed sense of 'bare shirt'; but see *berserker*.] A berserk or berserker.

Many of Harold's brothers in arms fell, and on his own ship every man before the mast, except his band of *Baresarks*, was either wounded or slain. *Edinburgh Rev.*

baresark (bãr'särk), *adv.* In a shirt only; without armor.

I will go *baresark* to-morrow to the war.
Kingsley, Hereward, p. 169.

baresthesiometer (bar-es-thē-si-om'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *βάρος*, weight, + *αἴσθησις*, perception, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for testing the sense of pressure. Also spelled *barœsthesiometer*.

baret, *n.* See *barret*^{2}.

bare-worn (bãr'wōrn), *a.* Worn bare; naked: as, "the *bare-worn* common," *Goldsmith*, Des. Vil.

barf (bärf), *n.* Same as *bargh*.

bar-fee (bär'fē), *n.* In *English law*, a fee of 20 pence, which every prisoner acquitted (at the bar) of felony formerly paid to the jailer.

bar-fish (bär'fish), *n.* Same as *calico-bass*.

bar-frame (bär'frām), *n.* The frame supporting the ends of the grate-bars in furnaces.

barful (bär'fůl), *a.* [< *bar*^{1} + *-ful*.] Full of obstructions or impediments. [Rare.]

I'll do my best
To woo your lady: [*Aside*] yet, a *barful* strife!
Whoe'er I woo, myself would be his wife.
Shak., T. N., i. 4.

bargain (bär'gạn), *n.* [< ME. *bargain*, *bargayne*, *bargeyn*, *bargen*, etc., < OF. *bargaine*, *bargaigne* = Pr. *barganh*, *barganha* = Pg. *barganha* = It. *bargagna* (Pr. also *barganh* = It. *bargagno*), < ML. **barcania*, **barcanium*, a bargain, traffic; cf. *bargain*, *v.* Origin unknown; supposed by Diez and others to be from ML. *barca*, a boat, bark, or barge, but evidence is wanting.] **1**†. The act of discussing the terms of a proposed agreement; bargaining.

I'll give thrice so much land
To any well-deserving friend;
But in the way of *bargain*, mark ye me,
I'll cavil on the ninth part of a hair.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

2†. A contention or contest for the mastery or upper hand; a struggle.

On Brudus side the better of that bloudie *bargaine* went.
Warner, Albion's Eng., XIV. xc. 360. (*N. E. D.*)

3. A contract or an agreement between two or more parties; a compact settling that something shall be done; specifically, a contract by which one party binds himself to transfer the right to some property for a consideration, and the other party binds himself to receive the property and pay the consideration.

To clap this royal *bargain* up of peace.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1.

Ros. But if you do refuse to marry me,
You'll give yourself to this most faithful shepherd?
Phe. So is the *bargain*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 4.

"Our fathers," said one orator, "sold their king for southern gold, and we still lie under the reproach of that foul *bargain*." *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

4. The outcome of an agreement as regards one of the parties; that which is acquired by bargaining; the thing purchased or stipulated for: as, look at my *bargain*; a bad *bargain*; "a losing *bargain*," *Junius*, Letters, v.

She was too fond of her most filthy *bargain*.
Shak., Othello, v. 2.

5. Something bought or sold at a low price; an advantageous purchase.

If you have a taste for paintings, egad, you shall have 'em a *bargain*. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

Bargain and sale, or, more fully, *deed of bargain and sale*, in *law*, the form of deed now in common use for the conveyance of land: so called because it is expressed as a sale for a pecuniary consideration agreed on, being thus distinguished on the one hand from a quitclaim, which is a release, and on the other hand from the old conveyance by covenant to stand seized to uses.—**Dutch** or **wet bargain**, a bargain sealed by the parties drinking over it.—**Into the bargain**, over and above what is stipulated; moreover; besides.

Faith, Charles, this is the most convenient thing you could have found for the business, for 'twill serve not only as a hammer, but a catalogue *into the bargain*.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

To beat a bargain, to bargain; haggle.—**To buy at a bargain**, to buy cheaply.—**To buy the bargain dear**†, to pay dearly for a thing.—**To make the best of a bad bargain**, to do the best one can in untoward circumstances.

I am sorry for thy misfortune; however, we must *make the best of a bad bargain*. *Arbuthnot*, Hist. of John Bull.

To sell a bargain†, to entrap one into asking innocent questions, so as to give an unexpected answer, usually a coarse or indelicate one.

The boy hath *sold* him *a bargain*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iii. 1.

I see him ogle still, and hear him chat;
Selling facetious *bargains*, and propounding
That witty recreation call'd dumfounding.
Dryden, Prol. to Prophetess, l. 46.

No maid at court is less asham'd,
Howe'er for *selling bargains* fam'd. *Swift.*

To strike a bargain, to complete or ratify a bargain or an agreement, originally by *striking* or shaking hands. =**Syn. 3.** Covenant, mutual engagement.

bargain (bär'gạn), *v.* [< ME. *bargainen*, *bargaynen*, etc., < OF. *bargaigner* (F. *barguigner*) = Pr. Pg. *barganhar* = It. *bargagnare*, < ML. *barcaniare*, traffic, trade, < **barcania*, traffic: see the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To treat about a transaction; make terms.

The thrifty state will *bargain* ere they fight. *Dryden.*

2. To come to or make an agreement; stipulate; make or strike a bargain: *with* a person, *for* an object: as, he *bargained with* the producers *for* a daily supply.

So worthless peasants *bargain for* their wives
As market-men *for* oxen, sheep, or horse.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 5.

I alighted, and having *bargained with* my host *for* 20 crownes a moneth, I caused a good fire to be made in my chamber. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 4, 1644.

II. *trans.* **1.** To arrange beforehand by negotiation and agreement.

'Tis *bargain'd* . . .
That she shall still be curst in company.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

2†. To agree to buy or sell.—**To bargain away**, to part with or lose as the result of a bargain.

The heir . . . had somehow *bargained away* the estate.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, Int.

bargain-chop (bär'gạn-chop), *n.* A kind of gambling "option" on opium to arrive, formerly common among foreign traders in China.

bargainee (bär-gā-nē′), *n.* [< *bargain, v.,* + *-ee;* [illegible] of *bargaigner.*] In *law,* the party to whom a bargain and sale is made. [illegible]

bargainer (bär′gān-ėr), *n.* [ME. *barganar;* [illegible] + [illegible].] One who bargains or stipulates: specifically, in *law,* the party in a contract who stipulates to sell and convey property to another by bargain and sale. In the latter sense also spelled *bargainor.*

> [illegible] Nature is a hard bargainer.
> [illegible] Getting on in the World, p. [illegible]

bargainman (bär′gān-man), *n.*; pl. *bargainmen* (-men). In *coal-mining,* a man who does bargain-work. [North. Eng.]

bargainor (bär′gān-or), *n.* In *law,* same as *bargainer.*

bargain-work (bär′gān-wėrk), *n.* In *coal-mining,* any underground work done by contract. [North. Eng.]

bargander (bär′gan-dėr), *n.* A local (Norfolk, England) form of *bergander.*

bargaret†, *n.* A variant of *bergeret.*

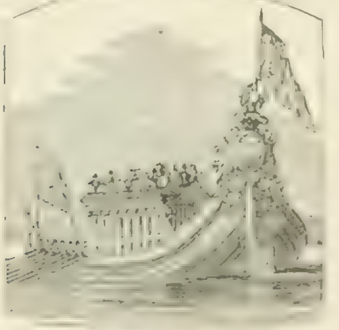
barge[1] (bärj), *n.* [< ME. *barge,* < OF. *barge* (ML. reflex *bargia*) = Pr. *barga,* < ML. *barga,* appar. a var. of LL. *barca,* a bark: see *bark*[3].] 1. A sailing vessel of any sort.

> His [illegible] y-cleped was the Maudeleyne.
> *Chaucer,* Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 410.

2. A flat-bottomed vessel of burden used in loading and unloading ships, and, on rivers and canals, for conveying goods from one place to another.

> By the margin, willow-veil'd,
> Slide the heavy *barges* trail'd
> By slow horses. *Tennyson,* Lady of Shalott.

3. A long, double-banked boat, spacious and of elegant construction, for the use of flag-officers of ships of war.—4. A practice-boat used by crews in training for a race. It is commonly a long, narrow, lap-streak boat, somewhat wider and stronger than a shell, and thus better fitted for rough water. [U. S.]—5. A boat for passengers or freight, two-decked, but without sails or power, and in service towed by a steamboat or tug: used for pleasure-excursions and for the transportation of hay and other bulky merchandise. [U. S.]—6. A pleasure-boat; in former times, a vessel or boat of state, often magnificently adorned, furnished with elegant apartments, canopied and cushioned, decorated with banners and draperies, and propelled by a numerous body of oarsmen: used by sovereigns, officers, magistrates, etc., and in various pageants, as the marriage of the Adriatic at Venice and the Lord Mayor's parade at London.


State Barge.

> [illegible]
> [illegible]

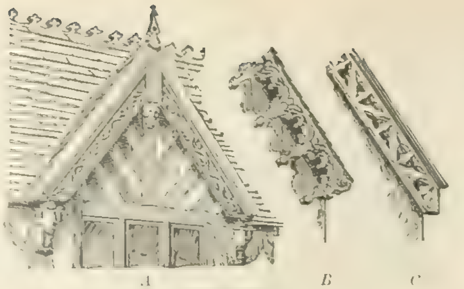
7. In New England, a large wagon, coach, or [illegible] for carrying picnic parties or conveying [illegible] to and from hotels, etc.

> [illegible]
> [illegible]

barge [illegible], *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *barged,* ppr. [illegible]. [< *barge*[1], *n.*] To carry or transport [illegible] barges.

bar[illegible] *n.* [F.] A [illegible]

barg[illegible] (bärj′bōrd), *n.* [Hardly [illegible] a corruption of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]


A B C
Barge-boards.
A, carved example from Warwick, England; *B,* cusped; *C,* openwork, New York.

decorated, being cusped, feathered, paneled, pierced with a series of trefoils, quatrefoils, etc., or carved with foliage. After the medieval period barge-boards gradually become less bold and rich in treatment. Also called *gable-board.*

barge-couple (bärj′kup″l), *n.* [Cf. *barge-board.*] In *arch.,* one of the rafters placed under the barge-course, which serve as grounds for the barge-boards, and carry the plastering or boarding of the soffits. Also called *barge-rafter.*

barge-course (bärj′kōrs), *n.* [Cf. *barge-board.*] In *bricklaying:* (*a*) A part of the tiling which projects beyond the principal rafters in buildings where there is a gable. (*b*) The coping of a wall formed by a course of bricks set on edge.

bargee (bär-jē′), *n.* [< *barge*[1] + *-ee.*] One of the crew of a barge or canal-boat.

bargeman (bärj′man), *n.*; pl. *bargemen* (-men). A man employed on a barge; an oarsman.

> And backward yode, as *Bargemen* wont to fare.
> *Spenser,* F. Q., VII. vii. 35.

barge-master (bärj′mäs″tėr), *n.* The master or owner of a barge conveying goods for hire.

barger (bär′jėr), *n.* A bargeman. [Rare.]

> The London *bargers.* *R. Carew,* Survey of Cornwall.

barge-rafter (bärj′råf″tėr), *n.* Same as *barge-couple.*

bargeret†, *n.* See *bergeret.*

bargh (bärf), *n.* [E. dial., also written *barf,* < ME. *bergh,* < AS. *beorg, beorh,* > mod. E. *barrow*[1], of which *bargh* is a dial. form: see *barrow*[1].] 1. A low ridge or hill.—2†. A road up a hill. *Ray.*—3†. A mine. [Prov. Eng. in all senses.]

barghmote†, *n.* See *barmote.*

bar-gown (bär′goun), *n.* The gown or dress of a lawyer.

barguest (bär′gest), *n.* [Also *barghest, bargest,* Sc. *barghaist;* perhaps < G. *berggeist,* mountain (or mine) spirit, gnome. Cf. *barghmote, barmote.* Ritson says the ghost was so called from appearing near *bars* or stiles.] A kind of hobgoblin, spirit, or ghost believed in in the north of England, whose appearance to any one is supposed to prognosticate death or some great calamity.

> He understood Greek, Latin, and Hebrew, and therefore, according to his brother Wilfred, needed not to care for ghaist or *bar-ghaist,* devil or dobbie.
> *Scott,* Rob Roy, I. [illegible]

barhal (bär′hal), *n.* [E. Ind.] Same as *barrhel.*

> The *barhal,* or blue wild sheep inhabits the Himalayas.
> *Encyc. Brit.,* XII. [illegible]

bari[1] (bä′rē), *n.* [It.] That part of a roofing-slate which is exposed to the weather. *Weale.*

Bari[2] (bä′rē), *n.* [It.] A wine grown near Bari, on the Adriatic coast of Italy.

baria† (bā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βαρύς, heavy. Cf. *baryta, barytes.*] Same as *baryta.*

baric (bar′ik), *a.* [In sense 1, < Gr. βάρος, weight, < βαρύς, heavy; in sense 2, < *barium* + *-ic.*] 1. Same as *barometric.*—2. Of or pertaining to barium; derived from barium: as, *baric* iodide.

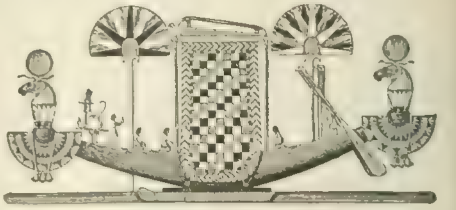
barilla (ba-ril′ä), *n.* [= F. *barille,* < Sp. *barrilla* = Pg. *barrilha,* impure soda, also the plant from which it is derived.] The commercial name of the impure carbonate and sulphate of soda imported from Spain and the Levant, and obtained from several fleshy plants growing by the sea or in saline localities, mostly belonging to the chenopodiaceous genera *Salsola, Salicornia,* and *Chenopodium.* [illegible]

barillet (bar′i-let), *n.* [F., dim. of *baril,* a barrel.] 1. The barrel or case containing the main-spring of a watch or spring-clock.—2. The tunnel of a sucking-pump.

baring (bar′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bare*[1], *v.*] In *mining,* soil or surface detritus, which has been removed for the purpose of getting at the underlying rock.

bar-iron (bär′ī″ėrn), *n.* Wrought-iron rolled into the form of bars. See *iron.*

baris (bar′is), *n.*; pl. *bares* (-ēz). [< Gr. βᾶρις, a boat: see *bark*[3].] 1. In *Egypt. antiq.:* (*a*) A flat-bottomed boat, used for transporting merchandise, etc., on the Nile: the Greek term for the Egyptian *makhen.* (*b*) The sacred boat, represented in art as bearing an enthroned deity or some symbolical or venerated object.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of rhynchophorous beetles, of the family *Curculionidæ,* or weevils. *B. lignarius* feeds upon the elm.


Baris.—Temple of Seti I., Abydos.

Barita (ba-rī′tä), *n.* [NL.] In *ornith.,* a generic name variously used. (*a*) In Cuvier's system of classification (1817), a genus of shrikes or *Laniidæ:* a synonym of *Cracticus* (Vieillot), of prior date. [Disused.] (*b*) Transferred by Temminck in 1820 to the Australian and Papuan manucodes. See *Manucodia.* [Disused.] (*c*) Transferred by Swainson in 1837 to, and used by Vigors and others for, the Australian and Papuan cassicans, or corvine birds of the modern genera *Gymnorhina* and *Strepera,* of which the piping crow of Australia (*Gymnorhina* or *Barita tibicen*) is the best-known species. This is the usual sense of the word, and the above-noted transfers of the name account for the common statement that the genus *Barita* is sometimes classed with the *Laniidæ,* sometimes with the *Corvidæ.* [Not now in use.]

baritah (ba-rī′tä), *n.* A name of the Australian birds of the genus *Barita.*

barite (ba′rīt), *n.* [< *bar*(*ium*) + *-ite*[2].] Native barium sulphate: also called *barytes* and *heavy-spar,* because of its high specific gravity. It occurs in orthorhombic crystals, commonly tabular, and with perfect prismatic and basal cleavage. It is often transparent, and varies in color from white to yellow, gray, red, blue, or brown. There are also massive varieties, columnar, granular, and compact, resembling marble. It is a common mineral in metallic veins and beds. It is sometimes mined and ground in a mill, and used to adulterate white lead. Also *baroselenite, barytine.*

baritone, *n.* and *a.* See *barytone.*

barium (bā′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < *bar*(*yta*) or *ba-r*(*ytes*) + *-ium,* as in other names of metals; so named by Davy.] Chemical symbol, Ba; atomic weight, 137.43. A chemical element belonging to the group of metals whose oxids are the alkaline earths. It is obtained as a silver-white powder, which oxidizes quickly and burns when heated in air. Its melting-point is about that of cast-iron. It does not occur native, but is found abundantly in combination in the minerals barite, barium sulphate, and witherite or barium carbonate, and less commonly in several other minerals. Barium combines with most acids to form salts which are more or less soluble in water, and these soluble salts, together with the carbonate, are active poisons.—**Barium chromate,** a yellow, insoluble salt, $BaCrO_4$, formed by precipitating any soluble salt of barium with chromate of potassium. It finds a limited use as a pigment both for painting and for calico-printing, under the name of *yellow ultramarine.*—**Barium hydrate,** BaO_2H_2, a caustic alkaline powder, soluble in water, formerly used in sugar-refining to form an insoluble saccharine compound.—**Barium nitrate,** $Ba(NO_3)_2$, a substance used extensively in pyrotechny to produce green fire, and to some extent in the manufacture of explosives.—**Barium oxid.** See *baryta.*—**Barium sulphate,** or *heavy spar,* $BaSO_4$, the commonest of the barium minerals, almost perfectly insoluble in water. Artificially prepared barium sulphate is used as a pigment, under the name of *permanent white.* See *barytes.*

bark[1] (bärk), *v.* [< ME. *barken, berken, borken,* < AS. *beorcan* (strong verb, pp. *borcen,* > *barcian,* bark, weak verb) = Icel. *berkja* (weak verb), bark, bluster. Supposed by some to be orig. another form of AS. *brecan* (pp. *brocen*), break, snap. Cf. Icel. *brækta,* bleat, = Norw. *brakta, braka* = Sw. *braka* = Dan. *brage,* bleat.] I. *intrans.* 1. To utter an abrupt explosive cry: said of a dog, and hence of other animals.

> No dog shall rouse thee, though a thousand *bark.*
> *Shak.,* Venus and Adonis, l. 240.

2. Figuratively, to clamor; pursue with unreasonable clamor or reproach: usually followed by *at.*

> Vile is the vengeaunce on the ashes cold,
> And envy base to *barke at* sleeping fame.
> *Spenser,* F. Q., II. viii. 13.

> The lank hungry belly *barks* for food.
> *B. Jonson,* Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

3. To cough. [Colloq.]—**To bark at the moon,** to clamor or agitate to no purpose.—**To bark up the wrong tree,** to mistake one's object; attack or pursue another than the person or thing intended, as when a dog

by barking brings the hunter to a tree other than that in which the game has really taken refuge. [Colloq., U. S.]

II.† *trans.* **1.** To utter or give forth with a bark.—**2.** To break out with: as, to *bark* out flame.

bark^1 (bärk), *n.* [< *bark*^{1}, *v.*] The abrupt explosive cry of a dog; hence, a cry resembling that of the dog, uttered by some other animals.—**His bark is worse than his bite,** little harm is portended by his angry threats, faultfinding, etc., as by the threatening bark of a dog which rarely or never bites.

bark^2 (bärk), *n.* [< ME. *barke, bark, barc,* < late AS. *barc,* < Icel. *börkr* (gen. *barkar*) = Sw. *bark* = Dan. *bark* = MLG. LG. *borke* (> G. *borke*), bark. Possibly connected with Icel. *bjarga* = AS. *beorgan* = G. *bergen*, etc., cover, protect: see *bury*^{3}. The older E. word for 'bark' is *rind.*] **1.** Generally, the covering of the woody stems, branches, and roots of plants, as distinct and separable from the wood itself. In its strictest scientific sense it is limited to the dry and dead portion of this covering, as found on exogenous plants, which usually consists of parenchyma or soft cellular tissue, cork, and bast, in varying proportions. See *bast*^{1}, *cork*^{1}, and *epidermis.* It is very diverse and often complicated in structure, varying in these respects with the species upon which it is found; but it is usually arranged in annular concentric layers. As these become distended by the thickening of the stem, the outer layers often crack and are gradually cast off. In the bark the medicinal and other peculiar properties of the plant are usually abundant, especially tannin and many alkaloids. The younger and softer layer lying next to the young wood is called *inner bark, liber,* or *bast.* See cut under *bast.* **2.** Specifically—(*a*) In *phar.*, Peruvian or Jesuits' bark (see *Cinchona*). (*b*) In *tanning*, oak and hemlock barks.—**Alstonia bark,** a bitter bark obtained from the *Alstonia scholaris*, an apocynaceous forest-tree of the tropics of the old world. It is used in India as a tonic and antiperiodic. The Alstonia or Queensland fever-bark of Australia is the product of *Alstonia constricta.*—**Angostura** or **Cusparia bark,** the product of a rutaceous shrub, *Galipea Cusparia*, of the mountains of Venezuela, a valuable tonic in dyspepsia, dysentery, and chronic diarrhea. It was formerly prized as a febrifuge, and is now much used in making a kind of bitters. Its use in medicine was discontinued for a time, because of the introduction into the markets of a false Angostura bark, obtained from the nux-vomica tree, which produced fatal effects. Also *Angustura bark.*—**Arica bark.** Same as *Cusco bark.*—**Ashy crown bark,** the bark of *Cinchona macrocalyx.*—**Bebeeru** or **bibiru bark.** See *bebeeru.*—**Bitter bark.** See *Georgia bark.*—**Bogotá bark,** the bark of *Cinchona lancifolia.*—**Boldo bark.** See *boldo.*—**Bolivian** or **calisaya bark,** the bark of *Cinchona Calisaya.*—**Canella bark.** See *Canella*^{1}.—**Carabaya bark,** the bark of *Cinchona elliptica.*—**Caribbean** or **West Indian bark,** the bark of a rubiaceous tree, *Exostemma Caribbæum*, nearly allied to the genus *Cinchona*, used in making tonic bitters and in medicine as a substitute for cinchona bark.—**Carolina bark.** See *Georgia bark.*—**Carthagena bark,** a general name for varieties of cinchona bark brought from the northern ports of South America, generally of inferior quality.—**Cascara amarga** or **Honduras bark,** a bitter bark, said to be obtained from *Picramnia antidesma*, a simarubaceous tree of tropical America.—**Cascara sagrada bark,** the bark of *Rhamnus Purshianus* of California, used as a tonic aperient.—**Cascarilla, sweetwood,** or **Eleuthera bark,** the bark of *Croton Eleuteria*, a euphorbiaceous shrub of the Bahamas. It is an aromatic, bitter tonic.—**Cassia bark.** See *Cassia.*—**China bark, Peruvian bark.** (*a*) See *Cinchona.* (*b*) The bark of *Cascarilla* (*Buena*) *hexandra*, a rubiaceous tree of the western coast of South America, which is used as a substitute for cinchona.—**Clove-bark.** Same as *clove-cassia* (which see, under *cassia*).—**Colombian bark,** the bark of *Cinchona pitayensis, C. lancifolia,* and *C. cordifolia.*—**Conessi bark,** a bark obtained from *Holarrhena antidysenterica*, an apocynaceous tree of India, where it is of considerable repute as a remedy for dysentery and as a tonic febrifuge. Sometimes called *Tellicherry bark.*—**Coquetta bark,** the bark of *Cinchona lancifolia.*—**Crown bark.** Same as *loxa bark.*—**Culilawan bark,** a valuable aromatic, pungent bark, the produce of *Cinnamomum* or *Laurus Culilawan*, a tree of the Moluccas, useful in indigestion, diarrhea, etc. Sometimes written *culilawang.*—**Cuprea bark,** a bark obtained from several species of the rubiaceous genus *Remijia*, of tropical South America, largely imported into England for the manufacture of quinine.—**Cusco bark,** the bark of *Cinchona pubescens*, variant *Pelleteriana.* Also called *Arica bark.*—**Cusparia bark.** See *Angostura bark.*—**Doom bark,** the bark of *Erythrophlœum Guineense.*—**Doundaké bark,** the name of several barks obtained from the west coast of Africa, possessing tonic, febrifugal, and other medicinal properties. The best-known kind is the product of a rubiaceous plant, *Sarcocephalus esculentus.*—**Eleuthera bark.** See *cascarilla bark.*—**Elk bark,** the bark of *Magnolia glauca.* Also called *Indian bark.*—**Essential salt of bark,** an aqueous extract of cinchona bark.—**False loxa bark,** the bark of *Cinchona Humboldtiana.*—**Florida bark.** See *Georgia bark.*—**French Guiana bark,** a bark obtained from *Coutarea speciosa*, a rubiaceous tree of tropical South America, having febrifugal properties.—**Fusagasuga bark,** a variety of Carthagena bark.—**Georgia, bitter, Carolina,** or **Florida bark,** the bark of the *Pinckneya pubens*, a small rubiaceous tree of the southern United States, having the same properties as French Guiana bark.—**Honduras bark.** See *cascara amarga bark.*—**Huamilies bark,** the bark of *Cinchona purpurea.*—**Indian barberry bark,** the root-bark of several East Indian species of *Berberis*, used as a tonic and in the treatment of fevers, diarrhea, etc.—**Indian bark,** the bark of *Magnolia glauca.* Also called *elk bark.*—**Iron bark,** the bark of *Eucalyptus resinifera.*—**Jaen bark,** the bark of *Cinchona Humboldtiana.*—**Jamaica bark,** the bark of *Cinchona Caribbæa.*—**Jesuits' bark,** Peruvian bark.—**Jesuits' Bark Act,** an English statute of 1808 forbidding the exportation of Jesuits' (Peruvian) bark, except to Ireland.—**Lima bark,** the bark of *Cinchona Peruviana, C. nitida,* and *C. micrantha.*—**Loxa bark,** the bark of *Cinchona officinalis.* Also called *crown bark.*—**Malambo bark,** an aromatic bark obtained from the *Croton Malambo*, a euphorbiaceous shrub of Venezuela and New Granada. It is employed as a remedy for diarrhea and as a vermifuge, and is said to be largely used in the United States for the adulteration of spices.—**Mancona bark,** the bark of *Erythrophlœum Guineense.*—**Maracaibo bark,** the bark of *Cinchona tucujensis.*—**Margosa** or **Nim bark,** the bark of *Melia Indica*, used in India as a tonic and antiperiodic.—**Mezereon bark,** the bark of *Daphne Mezereum.* It is acrid and irritant, and is used in liniments and as a remedy in venereal, rheumatic, and scrofulous complaints.—**Neem bark,** the bark of *Azadirachta Indica.*—**New bark,** the bark of *Cascarilla oblongifolia.*—**Nim bark.** See *Margosa bark.*—**Oak bark.** See *Quercus alba*, under *Quercus.*—**Ordeal bark,** the bark of *Erythrophlœum Guineense.*—**Pale bark,** a name applied to the barks of *Cinchona officinalis, C. nitida, C. micrantha, C. purpurea,* and *C. Humboldtiana.*—**Palton bark,** the bark of *Cinchona macrocalyx*, variant *Palton.*—**Peruvian bark.** See *china bark.*—**Pitaya bark,** the bark of *Cinchona pitayensis.*—**Quebracho bark,** the bark of *Aspidosperma Quebracho*, an apocynaceous tree of Brazil. It contains several peculiar alkaloids, and is said to be efficacious in the cure of dyspnœa.—**Red bark,** the bark of *Cinchona succirubra.*—**Red Cusco bark,** the bark of *Cinchona scrobiculata.*—**Rohun bark,** a bitter astringent bark, from *Soymida febrifuga*, a meliaceous tree of India, where it is used as an astringent, tonic, and antiperiodic.—**Royal bark,** the bark of *Cinchona cordifolia.*—**St. Lucia bark,** the bark of *Exostemma floribunda.*—**Samadera bark,** the inner bark of a tree belonging to the *Simarubaceæ*, growing in Ceylon. It is intensely bitter.—**Santa Ana bark,** the bark of *Cinchona scrobiculata.*—**Santa Martha bark,** a cinchona bark shipped from Santa Martha.—**Sassy bark,** the bark of *Erythrophlœum Guineense.*—**Sweetwood bark.** See *cascarilla bark.*—**West Indian bark.** See *Caribbean bark.*—**Wild-cherry bark,** the bark of *Prunus serotina.*—**Winter's bark,** an astringent pungent bark obtained from a magnoliaceous tree, *Drimys Winteri*, native of the mountains of western America from Mexico to Cape Horn. It is a stimulating tonic and antiscorbutic. Paratudo bark is a variety of it. Most of the so-called Winter's bark of commerce is the product of *Cinnamodendron corticosum* and *Canella alba* of the West Indies.

bark^2 (bärk), *v. t.* [= Sw. *barka* = Dan. *barke*, tan; from the noun.] **1.** To strip off the bark of, or remove a circle of bark from, as a tree; peel; specifically, to scrape off the outer or dead bark of. See *barking*^{2}, 1.

> This pine is *bark'd*
> That overtopp'd them all.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 10.

Hence—**2.** To strip or rub off the outer covering of (anything, as the skin): as, to *bark* one's shins.

> So after getting up [the tree] three or four feet, down they came slithering to the ground, *barking* their arms and faces. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 4.

3. To cover or inclose with bark: as, to *bark* a house.—**4**†. To cover, as the bark does a tree; incrust.

> A most instant tetter *bark'd* about,
> Most lazar-like, with vile and loathsome crust,
> All my smooth body. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5.

5. To apply bark to, as in the process of tanning; tan.—**6.** To color with an infusion or a decoction of bark: as, to *bark* sails or cordage.—**7.** To kill (game) by the concussion of a bullet which strikes the bark of a limb at the spot on which the animal is crouched, or by the flying bark.

> *Barking* off squirrels is a delightful sport, and in my opinion requires a greater degree of accuracy than any other. I first witnessed this near Frankfort. The performer was the celebrated Daniel Boone.
> *J. J. Audubon*, Ornith. Biog., I. 293.

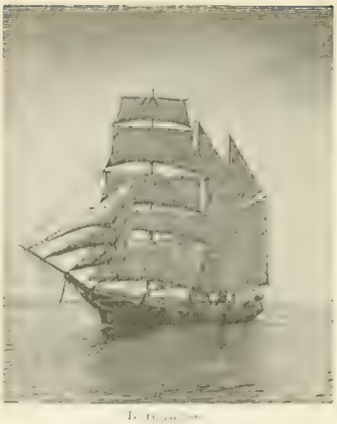
bark^3 (bärk), *n.* [Also *barque*, after F.; < late ME. *barke, barque,* < F. *barque* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *barca* = D. *bark* = MHG. G. *barke* = Dan. *bark* = Icel. *barki,* < LL. *barca* (ML. also *barga,* > OF. *barge,* > E. *barge*^{1}, q. v.), regarded by some as a syncopated form of an assumed LL. **barica*, a quasi-adj. formation, < L. *baris,* < Gr. *βāρις,* < Egypt. (Coptic) *bari*, a flat-bottomed boat used in Egypt; but more prob. of Celtic or even of Teut. origin.] **1.** *Naut.*, a three-masted vessel, fore-and-aft rigged on the mizzenmast, the other two masts being square-rigged.—**2.** A vessel of any kind, especially a sailing vessel of small size.

> O steer my *bark* to Erin's isle,
> For Erin is my home. *Moore.*

barkantine, barkentine (bär'kan-tēn, -ken-tēn), *n.* [< *bark*^{3}, on type of *brigantine*^{1}.] A three-masted vessel, with the foremast square-rigged, and the mainmast and mizzenmast fore-and-aft rigged. Also *barquantine, barquentine.*

bark-bed (bärk'bed), *n.* In *hort.*, a bed formed of the spent bark that has been used by tanners. The bark is placed in a brick pit in a glazed house constructed for forcing or for the growth of tender plants. Artificial warmth and dampness are produced by the fermentation of the bark. Also called *bark-stove.*

bark-bound (bärk'bound), *a.* Hindered in growth by having the bark too firm or close.



Bark.

barkeeper (bär'kē″pėr), *n.* One who has charge of the bar of an inn or other place of public entertainment; a bartender.

barken^1 (bär'kn̩ or -kn), *v.* [Sc.; < *bark*^{2} + *-en*^{1}, as in *harden, stiffen,* etc.] **I.** *intrans.* To become hard; form a crust.

> The best way's to let the blood *barken* on the cut—that saves plaisters. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, I. 171.

II. *trans.* To tan (or dye) with bark.

> Ellie used to help me tumble the bundles o' *barkened* leather up and down. *Scott*, Heart of Midlothian, v.

barken^2 (bär'kn̩ or -kn), *a.* [< *bark*^{2} + *-en*^{2}.] Consisting or made of bark: as, "*barken* knots," *Whittier.* [Rare.]

barkentine, *n.* See *barkantine.*

barker^1 (bär'kėr), *n.* [< *bark*^{1}, *v.*, + *-er*^{1}.] **1.** An animal that barks; a person who clamors unreasonably.

> They are rather enemies of my fame than me, these *barkers.* *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

2. The spotted redshank, *Totanus fuscus.* *Albin; Montagu.* [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** A person stationed at the door of a house where auctions of inferior goods are held, to invite strangers to enter; a touter; a tout. [Cant.]—**4.** A pistol. [Slang.]—**5.** A lower-deck gun in a ship.

barker^2 (bär'kėr), *n.* [< *bark*^{2}, *v.*, + *-er*^{1}.] **1.** One who strips trees of their bark.—**2**†. A tanner.

Barker's mill. See *mill*^{1}.

barkery (bär'kėr-i), *n.*; pl. *barkeries* (-iz). [< *bark*^{2} + *-ery.*] A tan-house, or a place where bark is kept.

bark-feeder (bärk'fē″dėr), *n.* A bark-eating insect or animal.

barking^1 (bär'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bark*^{1}, *v.*] The uttering of an abrupt explosive cry, as that of a dog.

barking^2 (bär'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bark*^{2}, *v.*] **1.** The process of stripping bark from trees, of removing a ring of bark from a tree so as to kill it, or of scraping dead bark from fruit-trees to promote their growth.—**2.** The operation of tanning leather with bark; also, the operation of dyeing fabrics with an infusion of bark.

barking-ax (bär'king-aks), *n.* An ax used in scraping bark from trees.

barking-bill (bär'king-bil), *n.* A sharp-pointed instrument used to make transverse cuts through the bark of trees, preparatory to the process of stripping them.

barking-bird (bär'king-bėrd), *n.* [< *barking*, ppr. of *bark*^{1}, + *bird*^{1}.] The name of a rock-wren, *Pteroptochus* or *Hylactes tarni*, of the island of Chiloë: also said to be applied to another and smaller species, *P. rubecula.* The name is due, in either case, to the similarity of the cry of the birds to the yelping of a puppy. *Darwin.* Also called *guid-guid.*

barking-iron^1 (bär'king-ī″ėrn), *n.* [< *barking*, ppr. of *bark*^{1}, *v.*, + *iron.*] A pistol. *Marryat.* [Slang.]

barking-iron^2 (bär'king-ī″ėrn), *n.* [< *barking*^{2} + *iron.*] An instrument for removing the bark of oak and other trees, for use in tanning.

barking-mallet (bär'king-mal″et), *n.* A hammer with a wedge-shaped edge, used in barking trees.

barklak (bär'klak), *n.* A myrtaceous tree of Venezuela.

barkless (bärk'les), *a.* [< *bark*^{2} + *-less.*] Destitute of bark.

bark-louse (bärk'lous), *n.* A minute insect of the genus *Aphis* that infests trees; an aphid.

bark-mill (bärk'mil), *n.* A mill for grinding bark for tanners' and dyers' uses, or for medicinal purposes.

barkometer (bär-kom'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < *bark*2 + [illegible] a measure.] A hy[illegible] in ascertaining the [illegible] of bark, or ooze.

bark-paper (bärk'pā″pėr), *n.* Paper made from bark: specifically, paper made from the bark of *Broussonetia papyrifera*, a tree common in southeastern Asia and Oceanica. Most of the paper used in Japan is of this kind.

bark-pit (bärk'pit), *n.* A tan-pit, or pit for tanning or steeping leather.

barkstone (bärk'stōn), *n.* The concrete musky secretion taken from the castor-glands of the beaver; castor; castoreum.

bark-stove (bärk'stōv), *n.* Same as *bark-bed.*

bark-tanned (bärk'tand), *a.* Tanned by the slow action of oak, hemlock, or other barks, as leather, in contradistinction to that tanned wholly or in part by chemicals.

barky (bär'ki), *a.* [< *bark*2 + *-y*1.] Consisting of bark; containing bark; covered with bark.

> The *barky* fingers of the elm. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 1.

bar-lathe (bär'lāᴛʜ), *n.* A lathe with a single beam, usually having a triangular section, on which the heads or puppets slide.

barley1 (bär'li), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *barly*, *barlye*, Sc. *barlick*; < ME. *barly*, *berley*, *barlich*, < late AS. *bærlic*, barley, appar. < *bere*, E. *bear*3, barley, + *-līc*, E. *-ly*1; the word appears first as an attrib., being formally an adj. The Icel. *barlak*, and W. *barlys*, barley (as if < *bara*, bread, + *llysiau*, *llysau*, plants, herbs), Corn. *barliz*, are from E.] The name of a grain, and of the plant yielding it, belonging to the genus *Hordeum*, natural order *Gramineæ*. This grain has been cultivated from the very earliest times, when it formed an important article of food, as it still does where other cereals cannot be raised. It is largely employed for feeding animals, and its chief use is in the manufacture of fermented liquors, as beer, ale, and porter, and of whisky. No other grain can be cultivated through so wide a range of climate: it matures in Lapland, Norway, and Iceland, in 70° north latitude and at an altitude of 11,000 feet in the Andes and Himalaya. The only cultivated species that has been found wild is the two-rowed or long-eared barley, *H. distichon*, a native of western Asia, but in cultivation in prehistoric times, as was also the six-rowed species, or winter barley, *H. hexastichon*. Of later origin is the common four-rowed species, spring or summer barley, *H. vulgare*. Fan-shaped barley, also called battledore- or sprat-barley, *H. zeocriton*, is perhaps only a cultivated form of the two-rowed species. Several varieties of these species are found in cultivation. The grain differs generally from wheat in retaining closely its husks. It is also somewhat less nutritious and palatable as an article of food. See *Hordeum*.— **Caustic barley**, an early name for the seeds of *Schœnocaulon officinale*, [illegible] *sabadilla*, and used as a source of veratrin.— **Mouse, wall, way,** or **wild barley**, *Hordeum murinum*, a grass of little value.— **Patent barley**, the farina obtained by grinding pearl barley.— **Pearl-barley**, the grain deprived of the husk and pellicle and completely rounded by grinding. It is used in making broths and in soups.— **Scotch, pot,** or **hulled barley**, the grain deprived of the husk in a mill.

Barley.
Spike of *Hordeum vulgare*.

barley2 (bär'li), *n.* [A corruption of *parley*, q. v.] A cry used by children in certain games when a truce or temporary stop is desired. [Scotch.]

barley-bigg (bär'li-big), *n.* Same as *bigg*.

barley-bird (bär'li-bėrd), *n.* [< *barley*1 + *bird*; applied to various birds which appear about the time of sowing barley.] 1. A name of the European wryneck, *Yunx torquilla*.— 2. A name of some small bird: said to be either [illegible] (*Chrysomitris spinus*) or the nightingale ([illegible] *philomela*). [Eng.]

barley-brake, barley-break (bär'li-brāk), *n.* [illegible] *barla-breikis* [illegible] *barley*1 or *barley*2 [illegible] + *break*.] An old game [illegible] three of each sex, [illegible]

[illegible]

barley-bree, barley-broo (bär'li-brē, -brö), *n.* Liquor made from malt, whether by brewing or distillation; ale or whisky. [Scotch.]

barley-broth (bär'li-brôth), *n.* 1. Broth made by boiling barley and meat with vegetables. [Scotch.]—2. Ale or beer: used jocosely, and also in contempt, as in the extract.

> Can sodden water,
> A drench for sur-rein'd jades, their *barley broth*,
> Decoct their cold blood to such valiant heat?
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 5.

barleycorn (bär'li-kôrn), *n.* 1. A grain of barley.—2. A measure equal to the third part of an inch; originally, the length of a grain of barley. A statute of Edward II. (A. D. 1324) makes "three barley-corns round and dry" the definition of an inch.

3. A measure equal to the breadth of a fine grain of barley, about 0.155 inch.— **John** or **Sir John Barleycorn**, a humorous personification of the spirit of barley, or malt liquor: a usage of considerable antiquity.

> *John Barleycorn* was a hero bold
> Of noble enterprise,
> For, if you do but taste his blood,
> 'Twill make your courage rise.
> *Burns*, John Barleycorn.

barley-fever (bär'li-fē″vėr), *n.* [< *barley*1 (as a source of strong drink) + *fever*.] Illness caused by intemperance. [North. Eng.]

barley-fork (bär'li-fôrk), *n.* A hand-fork with a guard at the root of the tines, used for gathering up stalks of barley.

barleyhood (bär'li-hůd), *n.* A fit of drunkenness, or of ill humor brought on by drinking. [Chiefly Scotch.]

barley-island† (bär'li-ī″land), *n.* An alehouse.

barley-meal (bär'li-mēl), *n.* Meal or flour made from barley.

barley-milk† (bär'li-milk), *n.* Gruel made with barley or barley-meal.

barley-sick (bär'li-sik), *a.* [< *barley*1 (see *barley-fever*) + *sick*.] Intoxicated. [Scotch.]

barley-sugar (bär'li-shůg″ėr), *n.* Sugar boiled (formerly in a decoction of barley) till it becomes brittle and candied.

barley-water (bär'li-wâ″tėr), *n.* A decoction of barley used as a demulcent nutritious drink in fevers, and in inflammations of the air-passages and of the alimentary canal.

barley-wine (bär'li-wīn), *n.* Ale or beer.

bar-lift (bär'lift), *n.* A short metal bar fastened to a heavy window as a convenience in lifting it.

barling†, *n.* [North. E. and Sc., < Sw. *bärling*, a pole, < *bära* = E. *bear*1, q. v.] A pole.

bar-loom (bär'löm), *n.* A ribbon-loom.

barm1†, *n.* [ME. *barme*, *barm*, *berm*, < AS. *bearm* (ONorth. *barm* = OS. OFries. OHG. *barm* = Icel. *barmr* = Sw. Dan. *barm* = Goth. *barms*), the bosom, with formative *-m*, < *beran*, E. *bear*1, q. v.] The bosom; the lap.

barm2 (bärm), *n.* [< ME. *barme*, *berme*, < AS. *beorma* = Fries. *berme*, *barm* = MLG. *berm*, *barm*, LG. *borme*, *barme*, *barm* (> G. *bärme*) = Sw. *bärma* = Dan. *bærme*; prob. akin to L. *fermentum*, yeast, < *fervere*, boil: see *ferment*, *n.*] The scum or foam rising upon beer or other malt liquors when fermenting; yeast. It is used as leaven in bread to make it swell, causing it to become softer, lighter, and more delicate. It may be used in liquors to make them ferment or work. It is a fungus, *Saccharomyces cerevisiæ*. See *yeast* and *fermentation*.

barm3 (bärm), *n.* Same as *berm*.

Barmacide, *n.* and *a.* See *Barmecide*.

bar-magnet (bär'mag″net), *n.* An artificial steel magnet made in the form of a straight and rather slender bar.

barmaid (bär'mād), *n.* A maid or woman who attends the bar of an inn or other place of refreshment.

barman (bär'man), *n.*; pl. *barmen* (-men). 1†. A barrister.— 2. A barkeeper or bartender.

barmaster (bär'mas-tėr), *n.* [Reduced from earlier *barghmaster*, *barge master*, prob. < G. *bergmeister*, a surveyor of mines, < *berg*, a hill, a mine (= E. *barrow*: see *barrow*1 and *burgh*), + *meister* = E. *master*. A number of E. mining terms are of G. origin. Cf. *barmote*.] In *mining*, the title of an officer who acts as manager, agent, and surveyor, representing the interests of the proprietor or 'lord,' and at the same time looking after those of the miner. Also called *barlitt*, *bergmaster*, and *barghmaster*. [Derbyshire, Eng.]

barmbrack (bärm'brak), *n.* [A corruption of Ir. *bairigen breac*, speckled cake: *bairigen*, *bairghean*, *bairin*, a cake; *breac*, speckled, spotted.] A currant bun. [Anglo-Irish.]

barm-cloth†, *n.* An apron. *Chaucer.*

Barmecidal (bär'mē-sī-dal), *a.* Same as *Barmecide*.

Barmecide, Barmacide (bär'mē-sīd, -ma-sīd), *n.* and *a.* [< one of the *Barmecidæ* (a Latinized form, with patronymic suffix *-idæ*) or *Barmecides*, a noble Persian family founded by *Barmek* or *Barmak*, and having great power under the Abbasside califs.] **I.** *n.* One who offers imaginary food or illusory benefits: in allusion to the story, told in the Arabian Nights, of a member of the Barmecide family of Bagdad, who on one occasion placed a succession of empty dishes before a beggar, pretending that they contained a sumptuous repast, a fiction which the beggar humorously accepted.

II. *a.* Like, or like the entertainment of, the Barmecide of the story; hence, unreal, sham, illusory, etc.: as, "my *Barmecide* friend," *Thackeray*; a *Barmecide* feast or repast.

> It is a *Barmecide* Feast; a pleasant field for the imagination to rove in. *Dickens*, Amer. Notes.

barmilian (bär-mil'yan), *n.* [Origin unknown.] An old name for a kind of fustian goods largely exported from England. *E. H. Knight.*

bar-mining (bär'mī″ning), *n.* In *placer-mining*, the washing of the sand or gravel in the bed of a stream, when laid bare by the diminution of the stream at low water, or by building a flume, and thus carrying the water to one side of the channel. The latter method is more commonly called *fluming*. [California.]

barmkin (bärm'kin), *n.* [Also spelled *barmkyn*, *barnekin*, *barnkyn*; < ME. *barmeken*, *barnekynch*; origin uncertain; possibly < *barm*3 = *berm*, brim, border, edge (the forms in *barn-* being then corruptions), + *-kin*; but more prob. all corruptions of *barbican*.] The rampart or outer fortification of a castle. [Lowland Scotch and North. Eng.]

> And broad and bloody rose the sun,
> And on the *barmkyn* shone.
> *Old ballad*, in Boucher's Border Minstrelsy, ii. 341.

> Lord Soulis he sat in Hermitage Castle,
> And Redcap was not by;
> And he called on a page, who was witty and sage,
> To go to the *barmkin* high.
> *J. Leyden*, Lord Soulis, in N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. 386.

> Battlements and *barmkins* and all the other appurtenances of Strength, as such places were called. *Lever.*

barmote (bär'mōt), *n.* [A reduction of earlier *bargemote*, also *barghmote* and *berghmote*, < G. *berg*, a hill, mine, + E. *mote*, meeting. Cf. *barmaster*.] A court established in the reign of Edward III. and held twice a year in Derbyshire, England, in which matters connected with mining are considered. Also written *bergmote*.

barmy (bär'mi), *a.* [< *barm*2 + *-y*1.] Containing or resembling barm or yeast; frothy.

> Of windy cider and of *barmy* beer.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iii.

> Why, thou bottle-ale,
> Thou *barmie* froth!
> *Marston*, Scourge of Villanie, vi.

barmy-brained (bär'mi-brānd), *a.* Light-headed; giddy.

barn1 (bärn), *n.* [< ME. *barn*, *bern*, < AS. *bern*, a contr. of *berern*, *bere-ern*, as in ONorth., < *bere*, barley (E. *bear*3), + *ern*, a place.] A covered building designed for the storage of grain, hay, flax, or other farm-produce. In America barns also usually contain stabling for horses and cattle.

barn1 (bärn), *v. t.* [< *barn*1, *n.*] To store up in a barn. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 859.

> Men . . . often *barn* up the chaff, and burn up the grain. *Fuller*, Good Thoughts, p. 110.

barn2†, *n.* [Early mod. and dial. E., < Sc. *bairn*, q. v., < ME. *beern*, *bern*, < AS. *bearn*, a child. See *bairn*.] A child.

> Mercy on 's, a *barn*; a very pretty *barn*! A boy or a child, I wonder? *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 3.

barnabee (bär'na-bē), *n.* [E. dial. (Suffolk); prob. in allusion to Barnaby day. See *Barnaby-bright*.] The lady-bird.

Barnabite (bär'na-bīt), *n.* [= F. *Barnabite*, < LL. *Barnabas*, < Gr. Βαρναβᾶς, a Hebrew name translated "son of consolation" (Acts iv. 36), more accurately "son of exhortation" or "son of prophecy."] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a member of a religious congregation properly styled "Regular Clerks of the Congregation of St. Paul," but having their popular designation from the church of St. Barnabas in Milan, which was granted to them in 1545, soon after the foundation of the congregation. Their principal house is now in Rome.

barnaby† (bär'na-bi), *n.* [Prob. connected with the celebration of Barnaby day, < *Barna-*

by, formerly also *Barnabie*, < F. *Barnabé*, < LL. *Barnabas*, Barnabas: see *Barnabite.*] An old dance to a quick movement.

> Bounce! cries the port-hole — out they fly,
> And make the world dance *Barnaby.*
> *Cotton*, Virgil Travestie.

Barnaby-bright (bär′na̤-bi-brīt), *n.* [Also *Barnaby bright*, *Barnaby the bright*, and (Scott, L. of L. M., iv. 4) *St. Barnabright;* also called *Long Barnaby*, in ref. to the coincidence of Barnaby day with the summer solstice.] The day of St. Barnabas the Apostle, the 11th of June, which in old style was the day of the summer solstice.

> *Barnaby-bright*, the longest day and the shortest night.
> *Old rime.*

> This day the sunne is in his chiefest hight,
> With *Barnaby the bright.*
> *Spenser*, Epithalamion, l. 266.

Barnaby day. Same as *Barnaby-bright.*

barnacle1 (bär-na̤-kl), *n.* [Also *barnicle*, *bernacle;* < ME. *barnakylle*, *bernakill*, *bernacle*, appar. a dim. of the earlier *bernake*, *bernak*, *bernack*, *bernekke;* cf. OF. *bernaque* (ML. *bernaca*, *berneka*), later F. *bernache*, mod. *barnache*, *barnacle* = Sp. *bernache* = Pg. *bernaca*, *bernacha*, *bernicha* = It. *bernacla*, later ML. or NL. *bernicla*, *bernecla*, *bernacula;* G. *bernikel-gans*, Dan. *bernakel-gaas.* Ultimate origin unknown. The word seems to have arisen in England. The oldest ME. form, *bernekke*, could be simply 'bare-neck,' with a possible allusion to the large white patches on the bird's neck and head. If this were a popular designation, it could easily, when taken into book-language and Latinized, assume the above and the other numerous corrupt forms (ML. *bernicha*, *bernecha*, *bernescha*, *bernesta*, etc.) in which it appears. The loss of a knowledge of its meaning would assist the growth of the fables connected with the word.] 1. A species of wild goose, *Anser bernicla* or *Bernicla leucopsis*, also called *barnacle-goose* or *bernacle-goose.* It is one of several species of the genus *Bernicla*, inhabiting the northern parts of Europe, and occasionally appearing as a straggler in North America. It is smaller than the various wild geese of the genus *Anser* proper, has dark-brown or blackish upper parts, and a black neck and head, with large white patches. It is related to the common wild goose of North America, *B. canadensis*, and still more closely to the brent- or brant-goose, *Bernicla brenta.* This bird, which was known in the British islands only as a visitor, became the subject of a curious popular fable, not yet extinct, being believed to be bred from a tree growing on the sea-shore, either from the fruit of the tree or as itself the fruit (hence called *tree-goose*), or from a shell-fish which grew on this tree (see def. 2), or from rotting wood in the water.

Barnacle-goose (*Bernicla leucopsis*).

> So rotten planks of broken ships do change
> To *Barnacles.* . . .
> 'Twas first a green tree, then a broken hull,
> Lately a Mushroom, now a flying Gull.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas, i. 6.

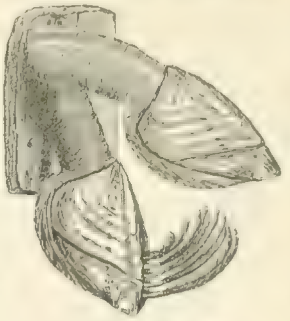
2. A species of stalked cirriped, *Lepas anatifera*, of the family *Lepadidæ*, found hanging in clusters by the long peduncle to the bottoms of ships, to floating timber, or to submerged wood of any kind; the goose-mussel, fabled to fall from its support and turn into a goose (see def. 1). The name is sometimes extended or transferred to various other cirripeds, as the sessile acorn-shells or sea-acorns of the family *Balanidæ*, such as *Balanus tintinnabulum.* See *Balanus.* This is the usual sense of the word, except in Great Britain.

> A *barnacle* may be said to be a crustacean fixed by its head, and kicking the food into its mouth with its legs.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 256.

3. Anything resembling a barnacle (in sense 2). (*a*) Any anomalous growth or extraneous adhering matter or arrangement tending to impede progress.

> Compulsory pilotage, the three month extra pay to crews discharged in foreign lands, and the obligatory employment of government officials for the shipment of sailors in American ports, are all *barnacles* . . . which impede the progress of our commercial marine.
> *D. A. Wells*, Merchant [Marine, p. 181.

(*b*) A person holding on tenaciously to a place or position; one who is a useless or incompetent fixture in an office or employment; a follower who will not be dismissed or shaken off.


Barnacle (*Lepas anatifera*).

4†. [Cf. *barnard.*] A decoy swindler. [Cant.]

barnacle1 (bär′na̤-kl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *barnacled*, ppr. *barnacling.* [< *barnacle*1, *n.*] To fix or attach, as a barnacle upon the bottom of a ship. [Rare.]

> He *barnacled* himself to Gershon, now, and shipped with him always. *Mrs. Whitney*, Gayworthys, xxiv.

barnacle2 (bär′na̤-kl), *n.* [Also *barnicle*, *bernicle;* < ME. *barnakylle*, *byrnacle*, *bernacle* (< OF. *bernicle*, an instrument of torture), appar. a dim. of the earlier *bernake*, *bernak*, *bernac*, < OF. *bernac*, a barnacle (def. 1); origin unknown. The word *branks*, q. v., has a similar meaning, but no connection can be made out. The sense of 'spectacles' easily arises from the original sense; but some connect *barnacles* in this sense with OF. *bericle*, mod. F. *besicle*, eye-glass (< ML. **bericulus*, dim. of *berillus*, *beryllus*, beryl: see *beryl* and *brills*), or with mod. F. dial. *berniques*, spectacles.] 1. A kind of bit or muzzle used to restrain an unruly horse or ass; now (usually in the plural), an instrument consisting of two branches joined at one end with a hinge, placed on a horse's nose to restrain him while being shod, bled, or dressed.

> A scourge to an hors and a *bernacle* [bridle, A. V.] to an asse. *Wyclif*, Prov. xxvi. 3.

Hence—2. An instrument of torture applied in a similar way to persons.—3. *pl.* Spectacles. [Colloq.]

> What d'ye lack? What d'ye lack? Clocks, watches, *barnacles?* What d'ye lack, sir? What d'ye lack, madam?
> *Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel.

barnacle2 (bär′na̤-kl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *barnacled*, ppr. *barnacling.* [< *barnacle*2, *n.*] To apply barnacles to: as, to *barnacle* a horse.

barnacle-goose (bär′na̤-kl-gös), *n.* [Formerly also abbr. *bargoose;* < *barnacle*1, 1, + *goose.*] Same as *barnacle*1, 1.

barnard† (bär′närd), *n.* [Also *bernard;* perhaps for *berner*, q. v.] One of a gang of swindlers who acted as a decoy.

Barnburner (bärn′bėr″nėr), *n.* [In reference to the story of a farmer who burned his barn to get rid of the rats.] A member of the more progressive of the two factions into which the Democratic party in the State of New York was long divided, the other faction being called the *Hunkers.* The Barnburners opposed the extension of the canal system, and after 1846 they opposed the extension of slavery in the Territories. In a few years most of them joined the new Free-soil party.

> The internal reform of a party cannot be carried out by corrupt leaders. One of the main objects of the reformers was to break the influence of the latter, and to this they owed their appellation of *barnburners*, their enemies charging them with a readiness to burn the building with the vermin, in default of a less radical means of purification. *H. von Holst*, Const. Hist. (trans.), III. 359.

barncock (bärn′kok), *n.* A local Scotch name of the turbot: so called on account of its round shape. *Day.*

barn-door (bärn′dōr′), *n.* The door of a barn.—**Barn-door fowl**, a mongrel or cross-bred specimen of the common hen; a dunghill or barn-yard fowl.

bar-net (bär′net), *n.* A net placed across a stream to guide fish into a wing-pond.

barney (bär′ni), *n.* [Perhaps from the proper name *Barney* for *Barnaby*, formerly very common as a Christian name, and still common among the Irish. But in 3d sense cf. *blarney.*] 1. In *mining*, a small car used in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania on inclined planes and slopes to push the mine-car up the slope.—2. A prize-fight. [Slang.]—3. Humbug.

barney-pit (bär′ni-pit), *n.* In the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania, a pit at the bottom of a slope or plane into which the barney runs, in order to allow the mine-car to run in over it to the foot of the plane.

barn-gallon (bärn′gal″on), *n.* A measure containing two imperial gallons of milk; a double gallon.

barn-grass (bärn′gräs), *n.* The common cockspur-grass, *Panicum Crus-galli.*

barnhardtite (bärn′här-tīt), *n.* [< *Barnhardt*, name of the owner of land in North Carolina where it is found, + *-ite*2.] A sulphid of copper and iron occurring massive and of a bronze-yellow color in North Carolina and elsewhere.

barnman (bärn′man), *n.*; pl. *barnmen* (-men). A laborer in a barn; a thresher.

> *Barnman*, sower, hayward, and woodward were alike serfs. *J. R. Green*, Short Hist. of Eng., p. 30.

barn-owl (bärn′oul), *n.* 1. The common white owl, *Strix flammea* or *Aluco flammeus:* so called from being often found in barns, where it is useful as a destroyer of mice. Its conspecies or varieties inhabit nearly all temperate regions of the globe. The variety found in the United States is *Aluco pratincola.* Also called *church-owl.*

Barn-owl (*Aluco flammeus*).

2. *pl.* The owls of the barn-owl type, genera *Strix* or *Aluco* and *Phodilus*, which differ so decidedly from all other owls that naturalists now consider them types of a distinct family. See *owl* and *Aluconidæ.*

barns-breaking (bärnz′brā″king), *n.* [Sc., in allusion to the act of breaking open a barn to steal grain.] Any mischievous or injurious action; an idle frolic.

> There is blood on your hand, and your clothes are torn. What *barns-breaking* have you been at? You have been drunk, Richard, and fighting. *Scott.*

barn-stormer (bärn′stôr″mėr), *n.* A strolling player; an actor who plays "in the provinces."

barn-storming (bärn′stôr″ming), *n.* [In allusion to "taking by storm" the barns in which strolling actors often played.] The practice of acting in barns, as strolling players; hence, the practice of playing "upon the road" or "in the provinces."

barn-swallow (bärn′swol″ō), *n.* The common swallow of the United States, *Hirundo horreorum* or *H. erythrogastra:* so called because it habitually breeds in barns. The upper parts are dark steel-blue, the lower parts chestnut with an imperfect collar, and the tail deeply forked and spotted with white. It is the American representative of the similar *H. rustica* of Europe.

barn-yard (bärn′yärd), *n.* A yard surrounding or adjoining a barn.—**Barn-yard fowl**, any specimen of the common domestic fowl, including hens, geese, ducks, guineas, and turkeys; specifically, a mongrel or cross-bred specimen of these fowls; a barn-door fowl.

Barn-swallow (*Hirundo erythrogastra*).

baro-. [< Gr. βάρος, weight, < βαρύς, heavy, = L. *gravis*, heavy: see *grave*3.] An element in certain compound scientific terms, implying heaviness.

baroco1 (ba-rō′kō), *n.* [An artificial name invented by Petrus Hispanus.] In *logic*, the mnemonic name of a mood of syllogism in the second figure, having a universal affirmative major premise, a particular negative minor, and a particular negative conclusion: as, Every true patriot is a friend to religion; some great statesmen are not friends to religion; therefore, some great statesmen are not true patriots. [illegible] that compose the word [illegible] that it is to be reduced to [illegible] premise is universal affirmative; o, that the minor premise is particular negative; c, that [illegible] (see reduction); and o, that the conclusion is particular negative. [illegible]

baroco², **barocco** (ba-rō′kō), *a.* [It. *barocco.*] Same as *baroque*.

barogram (bar′ō-gram), *n.* The record traced by a barograph.

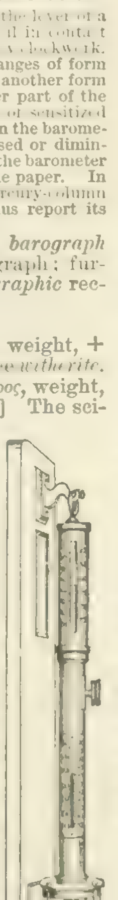
barograph (bar′ō-gráf), *n.* [< Gr. βάρος, weight, + γράφειν, write.] A self-registering instrument for recording variations in the pressure of the atmosphere. It is a pen attached to the lever of a [illegible] so as to draw with a pencil in contact with [illegible] paper [illegible] moved uniformly by clockwork. The result is a continuous trace, whose changes of form correspond to the variations of pressure. In another form a ray of light is made to traverse the upper part of the [illegible] falls on a moving ribbon of sensitized paper, the rising and falling of the mercury in the barometer causing the beam of light to be increased or diminished in width, thus showing the changes in the barometer by the continuous photographic record of the paper. In still another form the movement of the mercury-column is used to close an electric circuit and thus report its movements. Also called *barometrograph*.

barographic (bar-ō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *barograph* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a barograph; furnished by the barograph: as, *barographic* records.

baroko, *n.* See *baroco*¹.

barolite (bar′ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. βάρος, weight, + λίθος, stone.] Barium carbonate. See *witherite*.

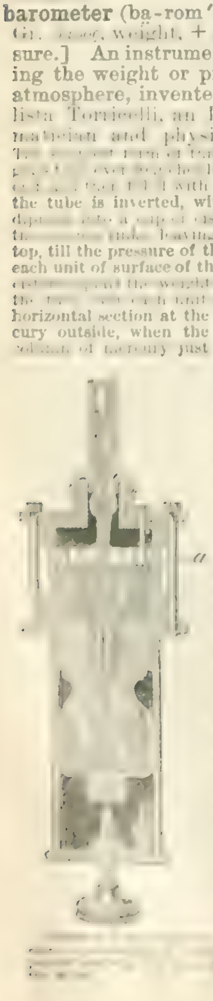
barology (ba-rol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. βάρος, weight, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of weight or of the gravity of bodies.



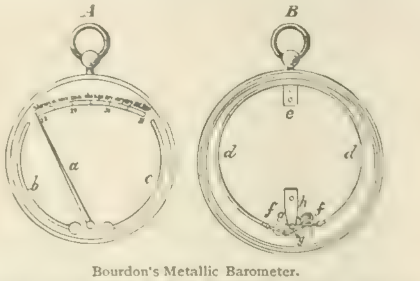
Fortin's Barometer.

baromacrometer (bar″ō-mak-rom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. βάρος, weight, + μακρός, long, + μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument invented by Professor Stein for ascertaining the weight and the length of new-born infants.

barometer (ba-rom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. βάρος, weight, + μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the weight or pressure of the atmosphere, invented by Evangelista Torricelli, an Italian mathematician and physicist, in 1643. The [illegible] form of the instrument is a [illegible] tube [illegible] long, sealed at one end [illegible] filled with mercury. When the tube is inverted, with the open end dipped into a cup or cistern of mercury, the [illegible] sinks, leaving a vacuum at the top, till the pressure of the atmosphere on each unit of surface of the mercury in the cistern equals the weight of the column in the tube on each unit of surface of the horizontal section at the level of the mercury outside, when the pressure of the column of mercury just balances that of the atmosphere. The rise and fall can be measured on a graduated scale. Barometers of this form are called *cistern-barometers*. [illegible] barometers [illegible] purposes [illegible] Fortin's barometer [illegible] cistern is [illegible] [illegible]



phon barometer having a float resting on the surface of the mercury in the open branch, and a thread attached to the float passing over a pulley, and having a weight at its extremity as a counterpoise to the float. As the mercury rises and falls the thread turns the pulley which moves the index of the dial. The barometer is used in many physical and chemical determinations, but its most ordinary applications are (1) to the prediction of changes in the weather, and (2) to the determination of the elevation of stations above the sea-level.—**Aneroid barometer**, a portable instrument, invented by M. Vidi of Paris, for indicating the pressure of the atmosphere without the use of mercury or other fluid. It consists of a circular metallic box which is exhausted of air, and of which the corrugated diaphragms are held in a state of tension by powerful springs. The varying pressure of the atmosphere causes a variation of the surface of the diaphragm, which variation, being multiplied by delicate levers and a fine chain wound around a pinion, actuates an index-pointer which moves over a graduated scale. Bourdon's metallic barometer is an aneroid barometer consisting of a flattened, curved tube, exhausted of air and having one end fixed and the other geared to an index-pointer which traverses a graduated arc. The curvature of the tube is affected by variations in the atmospheric pressure, and the pointer is moved correspondingly on the dial.—**Marine barometer**, a cistern barometer adapted to the conditions of a ship's motion, being suspended by gimbals, and having a stricture in the tube to lessen the oscillations of the mercury.—**Pumping of the barometer**, an unsteadiness in the barometric column, due to a gusty wind.—**Self-registering barometer**, a barograph (which see).—**True height of the barometer**, the height of the barometer corrected to the standard density of mercury (that is, its density at the freezing-point of water), for variations of gravity, for the effect of capillarity, index-error, expansion of the scale, etc. The United States Signal Office also corrects for the elevation of the station above the sea-level. See *atmosphere* and *sympiesometer*.

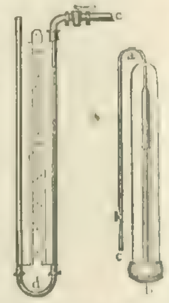


Bourdon's Metallic Barometer.

A, front view, showing hand or indicator, *a*, and the scale; *b*, *c*, mercurial thermometers. *B*, back view: *d*, *d*, tube secured at its middle, *e*, and having its ends connected by links, *f*, *f*, to two short levers, *g*, *g*, on the same axis as the hand, *a*; *h*, open plate.

barometer-flowers (ba-rom′e-tėr-flou″ėrz), *n. pl.* Artificial flowers colored with chlorid of cobalt. In dry air they are blue, and in moist air they turn pink.

barometer-gage (ba-rom′e-tėr-gāj), *n.* An apparatus attached to the boiler of a steam-engine, to a condenser, or to some other chamber in which a more or less perfect vacuum is liable to be formed, to indicate the state of the vacuum. In one form a reversed U-tube has one end plunged in a basin of mercury and the other connected with the vacuum-chamber. Another common form is a U-tube partially filled with mercury, and having one end open to the air and the other connected with the vacuum-chamber. Any exhaustion in the chamber causes the mercury to rise in the leg connected with it and to fall in the other. The fluctuations are noted upon a scale placed between the two legs of the tube.



Two forms of Barometer-gage. [illegible] *d*, [illegible] tube [illegible]

barometric (bar-ō-met′rik), *a.* Pertaining to, made with, or indicated by a barometer: as, *barometric* errors; *barometric* experiments or measurements; *barometric* changes. Also *baric*.—**Barometric depression.** See *depression*.—**Barometric trough**, a trough of low barometer. See *barometer*.

> Tornadoes are more frequent when the major axes of the *barometric troughs* trend north and south, or north-east and southwest, than when they trend east and west.
> *Science*, III. [illegible]

barometrical (bar-ō-met′ri-kal), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a barometer; barometric.—**Barometrical aerometer.** See *aerometer*.

barometrically (bar-ō-met′ri-kal-i), *adv.* By means of a barometer.

barometrograph (bar-ō-met′rō-gráf), *n.* [< Gr. βάρος, weight, + μέτρον, a measure (see *barometer*), + γράφειν, write.] Same as *barograph*.

barometrography (bar″ō-me-trog′ra-fi), *n.* [< *barometrograph* + *-y*.] The science of the barometer; also, the art of making barometric observations.

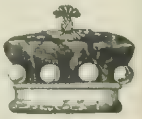
barometry (ba-rom′e-tri), *n.* [As *barometer* + *-y*.] The art or operation of conducting barometric measurements, experiments, observations, or the like.

> A scrap of parchment hung by geometry,
> (A great refinement in *barometry*),
> Can, like the stars, foretell the weather.
> *Swift*, Grub Street Elegy.

barometz (bar′ō-mets), *n.* [Appar. an erroneous transliteration of Russ. *baranetsŭ*, club-moss, connected with *baranŭ*, a ram, sheep.] The decumbent caudex of the fern *Dicksonia Barometz*, also called *Agnus Scythicus*, the Scythian or Tatarian lamb. See *Agnus Scythicus*, under *agnus*. Also written *boramez*.

baromotor (bar′ō-mō-tọr), *n.* [< Gr. βάρος, weight, + L. *motor*.] A portable hand- and foot-power having two treadles connecting with cranks on a fly-shaft. *E. H. Knight.*

baron (bar′ọn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *barron*, < ME. *baron*, *barun*, *baroun*, < OF. *baron*, *barun* (orig. acc. of *ber*) = Pr. *bar*, acc. *baron*, *baro* = Sp. *varon* = Pg. *varão* = It. *barone*, prop. a man (It. now a vagabond), then specifically one who was a 'man' or vassal of the king or other superior, whence the later use of the term as a title, F. *baron*, fem. *baronne*, whence, from F. or E., in other languages, Sp. *baron*, Pg. *barão*, It. *barone*, G. Dan. Sw. *baron*, Icel. *barūn*, Russ. *baronŭ*, etc.; < ML. *baro(n-)*, a man (L. *homo* or *vir*), hence, in particular uses, vassal, servant, freeman, husband. Origin uncertain; by some connected through 'servant' with L. *baro(n-)*, a simpleton, blockhead, dunce.] 1. In Great Britain, the title of a nobleman holding the lowest rank in the peerage; a member of the baronage: as, *Baron* Arundell of Wardour; a Scotch *baron*. The children of barons have the title "Honorable." Originally the barons, being the feudatories of princes, were the proprietors of land held by honorable service. Hence in ancient records the word *barons* comprehends all the nobility. All such in England had in early times a right to sit in Parliament. Anciently barons were *greater*, such as held their lands of the king *in capite*, or *lesser*, such as held their lands of the greater barons by military service *in capite*. "The present barons are (1) *Barons by prescription*, for that they and their ancestors have immemorially sat in the Upper House. (2) *Barons by patent*, having obtained a patent of this dignity to them and their heirs, male or otherwise. (3) *Barons by tenure*, holding the title as annexed to land." (*Wharton.*) Formerly, when all barons were not summoned to sit in Parliament, the name of *barons by writ* was given to those who actually were so summoned. Barons in the peerages of Scotland and Ireland have seats in the British Parliament only when elected by their order. See *peer*. The word *baron* was not known in the British isles till introduced from the continent under the Norman princes. The coronet of a baron of England consists of a plain gold circle, with six balls or large pearls on its edge, and with the cap, etc., as in a viscount's.



Coronet of an English Baron.

2. A title of the judges or officers of the English Court of Exchequer, hence called *barons of the Exchequer*, the president of the court being called *chief baron*.—3. In *law* and *her.*, a husband: as, *baron and feme*, husband and wife.—4. On the continent of Europe, especially in France and Germany, a member of the lowest order of hereditary nobility: in Germany, same as *Freiherr*.—**Baron of beef**, in *cookery*, two sirloins not cut asunder.

Barons of the Cinque Ports, members of the British House of Commons formerly elected, two for each of the seven (originally five) Cinque Ports—Dover, Sandwich, Romney, Hastings, Hythe, Winchelsea, and Rye.

baronage (bär′ọn-āj), *n.* [< ME. *baronage*, *barunage*, *barnage*, < OF. *barnage*, *barnaige*, F. *baronnage* = Pr. *barnatge* = It. *baronaggio*, *barnaggio* (ML. reflex *baronagium*), < ML. **baronaticum*, < *baro(n-)*: see *baron* and *-age*.] 1. The whole body of British barons; formerly, the nobility or peerage in general.

> The *baronage* is divided so narrowly that the summons or exclusion of half a dozen members changes the fate of a ministry or of a dynasty. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 686.

2. The dignity or rank of a baron.—3†. The land which gives title to a baron; a barony.

baron-court (bar′ọn-kōrt), *n.* See *court-baron*.

baroness (bar′ọn-es), *n.* [< ME. *baronesse*, *barnesse*, < OF. *barnesse*, *baronnesse* = Pr. It. *baronessa* (ML. *baronissa*): see *baron* and *-ess*.] The wife of a baron, or (in a few cases in England) a lady holding a baronial title as a peeress in her own right.

baronet (bar′ọn-et), *n.* [< ME. *baronet*, *baronette*, ML. *baronettus*, F. *baronnet*, G. *baronet*, Russ. *baronetŭ*, after E.), < *baron* + *-et*.] 1†. A lesser or inferior baron. In this use the word had [illegible] that it received in the time of James I. [illegible] Statute of Ireland [illegible], originally applied to gentlemen, not barons by tenure, summoned to the House of Lords by Edward III., perhaps to the heirs of barons summoned by writ in their fathers' lifetime. Applied in Ireland to the holder of a small barony. Often synonymous with *banneret*." *N. E. D.*

He had soe many Barrons in his Parliament, as were able to waigh downe the Cleargye and theyr frendes; the which Barrons, they say, were not afterwardes Lordes, but only *Barronetts*, as sundrye of them doe yet retayne the name. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

2. A British title of hereditary rank or degree of honor next below that of a baron, and thus not conferring a peerage. A baronet is designated Sir So and so, Bart. (Christian name and surname being given), and ranks above all knights except those of the Garter. There is no ceremony of investiture, the title being given by patent. The order was founded by James I. in 1611, professedly to promote the English and Scotch colonization of Ulster, for which each baronet paid £1,080. The original limitation of the order to 200 members was set aside and the payment remitted at an early date. (For the badge of the order, see *badge of Ulster*, under *badge*1.) The title is abbreviated *Bart.* after a name. **Baronet's hand**, the bloody hand of Ulster. See *badge of Ulster*, under *badge*1.—**Baronets of Ireland**, an order of knights baronets founded by James I. of England, in the seventeenth year of his reign (1619), for the same purpose and with the same privileges in Ireland as had been conferred on the order created in England in 1611.—**Baronets of Scotland**, an order instituted by Charles I. of England in 1625. The nominal object was the settlement of Nova Scotia, and patents were granted under the great seal of Scotland, as those of the Ulster baronets had been granted under the great seal of England. After the union of the crowns in 1707 the baronets of Scotland charged their arms with the badge of Ulster, and became baronets of the United Kingdom. The baronets of Scotland are often called Nova Scotia baronets. None have been created since the union.

baronet (bar′on-et), *v. t.* To raise to the rank of baronet: generally in the passive: as, he expects to be *baroneted*.

baronetage (bar′on-et-āj), *n.* [< *baronet* + *-age*, on type of *baronage*.] 1. The baronets as a body.—2. The dignity or rank of a baronet.

baronetcy (bar′on-et-si), *n.* [< *baronet* + *-cy*.] The title and dignity of a baronet.

baronial (ba-rō′ni-al), *a.* [< *baron* + *-ial*. Cf. ML. *baronalis*.] Pertaining to a baron or a barony, or to the order of barons: as, *baronial* possessions; the *baronial* dignity.

baronism (bar′on-izm), *n.* [< *baron* + *-ism*.] Feudalism; the baronial system.

The spirit of Norman *baronism* on one side, and the spirit of Anglo-Saxon freedom on the other. *Harper's Mag.*, LXIX. 422.

baronnette (bar-on-et′), *n.* [F., dim. of *baronne*, fem. of *baron*, baron.] A little baroness; a baron's daughter: sometimes used for the wife of a baronet. *N. E. D.*

baronry† (bar′on-ri), *n.*; pl. *baronries* (-riz). [< ME. *barunrie*, < OF. *baronnerie*: see *baron* and *-ry*.] 1. A barony; the domain of a baron.—2. The rank or dignity of a baron.—3. Barons collectively.

barony (bar′on-i), *n.*; pl. *baronies* (-iz). [< ME. *baronie*, < OF. *baronie*, *barunie* (F. *baronnie*), < ML. *baronia*, < *baro(n-)*, a baron.] 1. The rank or dignity of a baron.—2. The domain of a baron; the territory or lordship of a baron.—3. In Scotland, a large freehold estate, even though the proprietor is not a baron.—4. In Ireland, a territorial division corresponding nearly to the English hundred, and supposed to have been originally the district of a native chief. There are 316 baronies in the island.

Whatever the regular troops spared was devoured by bands of marauders who overran almost every *barony* in the island. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xii.

5. Formerly, the tenure by which a baron held of his superior, namely, military or other honorable service.—6†. The body of barons and other peers; the baronage.—**Burgh of barony.** See *burgh*.

baroque (ba-rōk′), *a.* and *n.* [Also *baroco*; = G. Dan. *barok*, < F. *baroque*, *barroque* = It. *barocco*, < Pg. *barroco* = Sp. *barrueco*, irregular, bizarre, esp. in architecture, orig. irregular-shaped, as applied to a pearl. Origin uncertain; perhaps, with some confusion with other words, < L. *verruca*, a steep place, a height; hence, a wart, an excrescence on precious stones.] I. *a.* 1. Odd; bizarre; corrupt and fantastic in style.

The Oncidium leucochilum is by no means the most eccentric or *baroque* member of the family of orchids. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 589.

Happy the artist whose women-friends or relatives are able to help him avoid the *baroque* developments of female attire which characterize so many of our native canvases, especially in genre subjects. *The Century*, XXV. 575.

2. Specifically, in *arch.*, applied to a style of decoration which prevailed in Europe during a great part of the eighteenth century, and may be considered to have begun toward the close of the seventeenth century. It is nearly equivalent to the Louis XV. style, and is distinguished by its clumsy forms, particularly in church architecture, and its contorted ornamentation, made up in great part of meaningless scrolls and inorganic shell-work. Also called, sometimes, the *Jesuit style*, from the many and remarkably ugly examples supplied by churches founded by the Jesuit order. This word is often used interchangeably with *rococo*; but *rococo* is preferably reserved for ornament of the same period, particularly in France, which, though overcharged and inorganic, still retains some beauty and artistic quality, *baroque* implies the presence of ugly and repellent qualities.

Sometimes written *baroco*, *barocco*, *barock*.

Baroque pearl, a rough pearl of irregular or contorted form. Such pearls are frequently utilized to form bodies of birds or the like, the extremities being made of gold, etc.

II. *n.* 1. An object of irregular and peculiar form, especially in ornamental art.

On the scroll handle is a pearl *baroque* of Neptune riding on a dolphin. *S. K. Loan Exhibition*, 1861.

2. Ornament, design, etc., of the style and period called baroque. See I., 2.

The mad extravagances of the *baroque*, a style, if style it can be called, which declared war against the straight line, erased logic in construction from its grammar of art, and overloaded buildings with meretricious ornament. *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, p. 364.

baroscope (bar′ọ-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. βάρος, weight, + σκοπεῖν, view.] 1. An instrument used to indicate changes in the pressure of the atmosphere without measuring its absolute weight. See *weather-glass* and *storm-glass*.—2. A piece of physical apparatus used to demonstrate the upward pressure of the air. It consists of a large body of small density attached to the beam of a balance, and exactly balanced by a small weight. When this is placed under the receiver of an air-pump and the air is exhausted, the arm of the balance to which the large body is attached tips down, since the upward pressure now taken from it is greater than that removed from the small counterpoise.

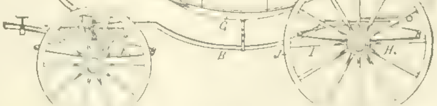
baroscopic (bar-ọ-skop′ik), *a.* [< *baroscope* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or determined by the baroscope.

baroscopical (bar-ọ-skop′i-kal), *a.* Same as *baroscopic*.

baroselenite (bar-ọ-sel′e-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. βάρος, weight (or βαρύς, heavy), + *selenite*, q. v.] Same as *barite*.

Barosma (ba-ros′mä), *n.* [NL., also *Baryosma*, < Gr. βαρύοσμος, also βαρύοδμος, of oppressive smell, < βαρύς, heavy, oppressive, + ὀσμή, older form ὀδμή, smell, odor, < ὄζειν, smell, akin to L. *odor*, odor.] A genus of shrubs, natural order *Rutaceæ*, natives of the Cape of Good Hope, possessing a strong, heavy odor. The leaves of several species, as *B. crenulata*, *B. serratifolia*, and *B. betulina*, are largely used in medicine under the name of *buchu*, chiefly in disorders of the urinogenital organs. In Cape Colony they are employed as a stimulant and stomachic.

barouche (ba-rösh′), *n.* [Spelled as if F., but taken directly < G. dial. *barutsche*, < It. *baroccio*, *biroccio* (with term. assimilated to that of *carroccio*, a chariot) = Sp. *barrocho*, orig. a two-wheeled vehicle, < LL. *birota*, a cabriolet, orig. fem. of the adj. *birotus*, two-wheeled, < L. *bis*, double, + *rota*, a wheel.] A large four-wheeled carriage with a falling or folding top over the back seat, and the seats arranged as in a coach.



Barouche.

A, body; *B*, perch; [illegible] *D*, [illegible]; *E*, under-spring; *F*, thorough-brace; [illegible] *H*, hind carriage; *I*, spoke; [illegible] when the wheel [illegible] composed of two pieces, and felly, when it is composed of several pieces.

barouchet (ba-rö-shā′), *n.* [As if F.; dim. of *barouche*.] A small kind of barouche.

baroxyton (ba-rok′si-ton), *n.* [< Gr. βαρύς, heavy, + ὀξύτονος, sharp-sounding.] A brass instrument of music invented in 1853, having a compass of three and a half octaves, beginning nearly three octaves below middle C: occasionally used in military bands.

bar-post (bär′pōst), *n.* One of the posts driven into the ground to form the sides of a field-gate.

bar-pump (bär′pump), *n.* Same as *bare-pump*.

barquantine, barquentine, *n.* See *barkantine*.

barque, *n.* See *bark*3.

barr1†, *n.* Obsolete spelling of *bar*1.

barr2 (bär), *v. t.* [Also *barry*; < F. *barrir*, < L. *barrire*, cry as an elephant.] To cry as an elephant.

barr3, *n.* See *bahar*.

barra1† (bar′ä), *n.* [ML., a bar: see *bar*1.] A bar or tower placed at the end of a bridge. *Weale.*

barra2 (bar′ä), *n.* [Pg., a particular use of *barra*, a bar (cf. E. *yard*, *rod*, *perch*, similarly used): see *bar*1.] A Portuguese linear measure, equal to 1.25 yards, used for cloths of various kinds.

barrable (bär′a-bl), *a.* [< *bar*1, *v.*, + *-able*.] In *law*, capable of being barred or stayed.

barra-boat (bar′ä-bōt), *n.* [Named from the island of *Barra* in the Hebrides.] A vessel carrying ten or twelve men, used in the Hebrides. It is extremely sharp fore and aft, and has no floor, its sides rising straight from the keel, so that a cross-section represents the letter V.

barracan (bar′a-kan), *n.* [< F. *barracan*, *baracan*, now *bouracan* = Pr. *barracan* = Sp. *barragan* (whence also E. *barragan*) = Pg. *barregana* = It. *baracane* = D. *barkan* = MHG. *barchant*, *barchat*, G. *barchent*, fustian, *berkan*, barracan, = Pol. *barchan*, *barakan* (ML. *barcanus*), < Turk. *barrakan*, < Ar. *barrakān*, *barkān*, a kind of black gown, < Pers. *barak*, a stuff made of camel's hair.] A thick, strong stuff made in the Levant, properly of camel's hair. The name is used throughout the Mediterranean countries; the use of it by Byron ("the striped white gauze *baracan* that bound her," *Don Juan*, iii. 70) and others to denote a delicate material is apparently an error. Also written *baracan*, *barrakan*, *barragon*, and *barragan*.

barrace†, *n.* [ME., also *barrais*, *barres*, *barras*, < OF. *barras*, a barrier, < *barre*, a bar: see *bar*1, and cf. *embarrass*, *debarrass*.] 1. A barrier or outwork in front of a fortress.—2. The bar of a tribunal. [Rare.]—3. A hindrance or obstruction. [Rare.]—4. The inclosure within which knightly encounters took place. Hence—5. Hostility; contention; strife. *N. E. D.*

barrack (bar′ak), *n.* [= D. *barak* = G. *baracke*, *barake* = Dan. *barakke*, < F. *baraque*, < It. *baracca* = Sp. Pg. *barraca*, a tent, soldier's hut; of uncertain origin. Some compare Gael. and Ir. *barrachad*, a hut or booth; Gael. *barrach*, top branches of trees; Bret. *barrek*, full of branches, < *bar*, a branch: see *bar*1.] 1. A building for lodging soldiers, especially in garrison; a permanent building or range of buildings in which both officers and men are lodged in fortified towns or other places.

He [Bishop Hall] lived to see his cathedral converted into a *barrack* and his palace into an alehouse. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, IV. 2.

2. A large building, or a collection of huts or cabins, especially within a common inclosure, in which large numbers of men are lodged.

Most of the quarrymen are Bretons, and live in wooden *barracks*. *Ansted*, Channel Islands, i. 6.

The railway has come close under the walls of the château, while an ugly *barrack* has sprung up on the other side. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 524.

[In both senses generally in the plural.]—3. A straw-thatched roof supported by four posts, under which hay is kept, and which is capable of being raised or lowered at pleasure. In Maryland, and perhaps elsewhere, the word is used for a building of any kind intended for the storage of straw or hay. [U. S.]—**Barrack allowance**, a specific quantity of bread, beef, wood, coal, etc., issued by authority to British regiments stationed in barracks.—**Barrack casemate**, a bomb-proof casemate for shelter and supplies. Also called *store casemate*.

barrack-master (bar′ak-mȧs″tėr), *n.* The officer who superintends the barracks of soldiers.—**Barrack-master general**, an officer who superintends the construction and repairs of barracks and adapts the accommodation to the requirements. *Imp. Dict.*

barraclade (bar′a-klād), *n.* [< D. *baar*, = E. *bare*1, + *kleed* = E. *cloth*.] A home-made woolen blanket without nap. [Peculiar to those parts of New York originally settled by the Dutch, and now little used, if at all.]

barracoon (bar-a-kön′), *n.* [< Sp. *barracon* (used in the West Indies) = Pg. **barracão*, aug. of Sp. Pg. *barraca*, barrack: see *barrack*.] A barrack or an inclosure containing sheds in which negro slaves were temporarily detained; a slave-pen or slave-depot. Barracoons formerly existed at various points on the west coast of Africa, also in Cuba, Brazil, etc. African barracoons were composed of large but low-roofed wooden sheds, and were sometimes provided with defensive works, in order to resist attack from the British forces engaged in breaking up the slave-trade.

barracouta (bar-a-kö′tä), *n.* A corrupt form of *barracuda*.

barracuda (bar-a-kö′dä), *n.* [Native name.] A large voracious fish, *Sphyræna picuda*, of the West Indian and neighboring seas. It belongs to the perch family, and is from 6 to 10 feet in length.

barrad, barraid (bar′ad, -äd), *n.* [< Ir. *bairread*, *baircud*, < E. *barret*2, q. v., or from the F. origi-

[illegible] A [illegible] of very ancient origin, worn by the Irish till as late as the seventeenth [illegible]

barragan† (bar′a̤-gan), *n.* Same as *barracan.*

barrage [illegible] [F., a bar, barrier, dam, < *barrer*, bar, obstruct, < *barre*, bar, obstruction: see *bar*1 and *-age.*] **1.** The act of barring; specifically, the formation of an artificial obstruction in a watercourse, in order to increase the depth of the water, to facilitate irrigation, and for other purposes.—**2.** The artificial bar thus formed; especially, one of those on the river Nile in Egypt.

barragon† (bar′a̤-gon), *n.* Same as *barracan.*

> [illegible] much in vogue at that time [illegible] *[illegible] White*, Selborne, v. 14.

barragudo (bar-a̤-gö′dō), *n.* [S. Amer.] A native Indian name of a large South American monkey of the genus *Lagothrix.*

barraid, *n.* See *barrad.*

barrakan†, *n.* See *barracan.*

barramunda (bar-a̤-mun′dä̤), *n.* [Native Australian.] An Australian fish, *Ceratodus forsteri*, of the order *Dipnoi*, representative of a suborder *Monopneumona.* It attains a length of 6 feet, and its flesh is esteemed for food. See *Ceratodus.*

barranca (ba-rang′kä̤), *n.* [Sp., also *barranco* = Pg. *barranco.*] A deep ravine, mountain-gorge, or defile: a word frequently used by writers on Mexican and South American geography and travel.

> Only in the valleys of erosion, true *barrancos*, into which the fire cannot penetrate. *J. J. Rein*, Japan (trans.), p. 83.

barras1† (bar′a̤s), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A coarse linen fabric originally imported from Holland. The word was in use in the seventeenth century.

barras2 (bar′a̤s; F. pron. ba-rä′), *n.* [F., < *barre*, a bar, in ref. to its appearance on the tree.] The French name for the turpentine obtained in the south of France from *Pinus Pinaster.* Also called *galipot.*

barrat†, *n.* [< ME. *barrat, barret, barat, baret*, < OF. *barat* (= Pr. *barat* = Sp. *barato* (obs.) = It. *baratto*), m., also *barate* = Pr. *barata* = Sp. *barata* (obs.), f. (ML. *baratus, baratum*, and *barata*), of uncertain origin; orig. appar. traffic, dealing (as in the E. deriv. *barter*, q. v.), then fraudulent dealing, fraud, etc. In sense 3, cf. Icel. *barātta*, fight, strife, trouble.] **1.** Fraud; deception.—**2.** Trouble; distress.

> [illegible] in grete *barett* bene sithen he was borne.
> *York Plays*, p. 179.

3. Contention; strife.

barrat†, *v. i.* [Also *barret;* < *barrat, n.*] To quarrel; brawl.

barrathea-cloth, *n.* See *barathea-cloth.*

barrator (bar′a̤-to̤r), *n.* [< ME. *barator, baritor, bareter, baratour, baratur*, etc., < AF. **baratour*, OF. *barateor* = Pr. *baratador* = It. *barattatore;* ML. *barratator*), < *barater*, barter, cheat, deceive, < *barat*, etc., barter: see *barrat.*] **1†.** In *old law*, one who buys or sells ecclesiastical preferment; a simonist.—**2.** In *Scots law*, a judge who takes a bribe.—**3.** One who buys or sells offices of state.—**4.** One who commits barratry; one who, being the master of a ship or one of its officers or seamen, commits any fraud or fraudulent act in the management of the ship or cargo, by which the owner, freighters, or insurers are injured, as by running away with the ship, sinking or deserting her, wilful deviation from the fixed course, or embezzlement of the cargo.—**5†.** A quarrelsome, brawling person; a rowdy.—**6.** One who frequently excites others to lawsuits or quarrels; a common mover and maintainer of suits and controversies; an encourager of litigation between other [illegible]: chiefly in the phrase *common barrator.* [illegible] *barratry*, 4.

> [illegible] to return [illegible] *[illegible]*, Hall.

[illegible] *barrator*, and, especially in the [illegible]

barr[illegible] [illegible], *a.* [< ML. [illegible], < OF. [illegible], < *barat;* see *barrat.*] [illegible]

[illegible]

barrat[illegible] [illegible], *a.* [illegible]

barrat[illegible] [illegible]

barratry [illegible] *n.* [< ML. [illegible], < OF. [illegible] = Pr. *barataria* (ML. *barataria*), < *barat:* see *barrat* and *-ry.*] **1.** The purchase or sale of ecclesiastical preferments or of offices of state. See *barrator*, 1, 3. —**2.** In *old Scots law*, the taking of bribes by a judge.—**3.** The fraud or offense committed by a barrator. See *barrator*, 4.—**4.** A vexatious and persistent inciting of others to lawsuits and litigation; a stirring up and maintaining of controversies and litigation. This is a criminal offense at common law.

Also *barretry*, especially in the last sense.

barré (ba-rā′), *a.* [F., pp. of *barrer*, bar, < *barre*, bar: see *bar*1.] **1.** In *her.*, divided by a bend sinister: the reverse of *bendwise* or *bandé.* [This French term is used because English heraldry has no single term for bendwise in a sinister sense.]

2. In music for the guitar or lute, barred: conveying a direction to press with the forefinger of the left hand across all the strings, in order to raise their pitch, and thus facilitate a temporary change of key.

barred (bärd), *p. a.* **1.** Secured with a bar or bars: as, "the close-*barred* portal," *Scott*, Abbot, xix.—**2.** Furnished or made with bars: as, a five-*barred* gate.—**3.** Obstructed by a bar, as a harbor.—**4.** Striped; streaked: used especially of textile fabrics: as, "*barred* al of silk," *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale.—**5.** In *music:* (*a*) Marked off by bars. (*b*) Same as *barré*, 2.—**6.** In *her.*, same as *barry*2.

barrel (bar′el), *n.* [< ME. *barel, barele, barayl*, < OF. *bareil, baril*, mod. F. *baril* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *barril* = It. *barile* = G. *barel* = OBulg. Serv. Russ. *barilo* = Pol. *baryla* (barred *l*) = NGr. *βαρέλι*, < ML. *barile, barillus, barellus, baurilis*, a barrel. Origin uncertain; perhaps connected with *bar*1. The Celtic words, W. *baril* = Gael. *baraill* = Ir. *bairile* = Manx *barrel* = Corn. *balliar*, are of E. origin.] **1.** A vessel or cask of a cylindrical form, generally bulging in the middle, usually made of wooden staves bound together with hoops, and having flat parallel heads. —**2.** As a measure of capacity, the quantity of anything, liquid or solid, which a barrel should contain. In English metrology there were four principal kinds of barrels: the wine-barrel of 31½ wine gallons; the London ale-barrel of 32 beer gallons; the country ale- and beer-barrel of 34 beer gallons; and the London beer-barrel of 36 beer gallons. The wine-barrel was legalized in the reign of Richard III., the others under Henry VIII. Under George III. the barrel of ale or beer for town and country was made 36 gallons. Oil, spirits, tar, and pork were measured by the wine-barrel; vinegar, by the barrel of 34 gallons. A barrel of eels or herrings contained 30 gallons by a statute of Henry VI., but by another of Edward IV. this was made 42 gallons. Salmon and spruce beer were also measured by barrels of 42 gallons. A barrel of beef, wet codfish, or honey contained 32 wine gallons; but honey was sometimes sold by barrels of 42 gallons of 12 pounds each. By a statute of George III., a barrel of fish was made 38 wine gallons; but a barrel of salt pilchards or mackerel measured 50 gallons. The barrel of apples, coal, or nuts contained 3 Winchester bushels, each of 8 gallons, dry measure. The barrel of anchovies contained 16 pounds; of gunpowder, 100 pounds; of raisins, 1 hundredweight; of candles, 120 pounds; of barilla, potash, or butter, 2 hundredweight (but only 106 pounds of Essex butter, and 156 of Sussex); the barrel of soap, 256 pounds. A barrel of plates, by a statute of Charles II., contained 300 pounds. There were besides a great variety of other barrels in Scotland and Ireland. In England the barrel is no longer a legal measure. In the United States the barrel in liquid measure is commonly 31½ gallons, and for solid substances it is generally a unit of weight, a barrel of flour, for example, being 196 pounds, and a barrel of beef or pork 200 pounds. In Maine a barrel of fish is by law 200 pounds. In Louisiana a barrel in dry measure is 3½ bushels. The bushels vary in different States. On the continent of Europe, previous to the introduction of the metric system, there were many barrels. In each state of Italy the *barile* for wine was a little smaller than that for oil; they were about 30 to 60 liters. The *barril* of Normandy was about 60 Paris pintes. The *baral* of Montpellier was [illegible] liters; the *barrallon* of Barcelona, 30½ liters; the *bard* of Riga, 137¾ liters. The *barrique* was commonly larger than the *baril.* The abbreviation is *bbl.*, pl. *bbls.*

3. The contents of a barrel: sometimes, like *bottle*, used to signify intoxicating drink.—**4.** The money (especially when the sum is large) supplied by a candidate in a political campaign, for campaign expenses, but especially for corrupt purposes: hence, a *barrel* campaign is one in which money is lavishly employed to bribe voters: in this sense often written and pronounced *bar'l* (barl), in humorous imitation of vulgar speech. [U. S. political slang.]—**5.** Anything resembling a barrel; a drum or cylinder. In particular—(*a*) The drum or roller of a [illegible] about which the rope or chain winds. (*b*) The [illegible] about which the rope winds [illegible] the pawl-rim at the bottom [illegible] (*c*) In the [illegible] the cylinder on which the [illegible] (*d*) The [illegible] pulley [illegible] which the [illegible] which the sound is produced. (*f*) The cylindrical portion of a boiler between the fire-box and the smoke-box, containing the tubes or flues. (*g*) The body or trunk of a quadruped, especially of a horse, ox, etc.

> Lofty is his neck,
> And elegant his head, his *barrel* short.
> *Singleton*, tr. of Virgil, I. 151.

(*h*) The cylindrical case in a watch, within which the mainspring is coiled, and round which the chain is wound. (*i*) The chamber of a pump, in which the piston works. (*j*) The tube in a lock into which the key enters. (*k*) The vibrating portion of a bell between the lower thickened part or sound-bow and the top or cannon. (*l*) The hard, horny, hollow part of the stem of a feather, the calamus proper, or quill. See cut under *aftershaft.* (*m*) That part of the hilt of a sword which is grasped by the hand. (*n*) The metal tube of a gun. **Barrel of the ear**, the tympanum or ear-drum. See *tympanum.*—**Rolling-barrel, tumbling-barrel**, a tumbling-box, or vessel mounted on a shaft and made to revolve, for the purpose of polishing or cleaning by attrition materials placed within it, and for cutting shellac, etc.—**Slack barrel**, a coopered vessel shaped like a cask, but not made water-tight, being intended for dry substances.

barrel (bar′el), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *barreled* or *barrelled*, ppr. *barreling* or *barrelling.* [< *barrel*, *n.*] To put or pack in a barrel or barrels: as, to *barrel* beef, pork, or fish.

> Stale . . . butter, and such, I fear, it is by the being *barrelled* up so long. *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, ii. 1.

barrel-bayonet (bar′el-bā″o̤-net), *n.* A bayonet, formerly used, fitted to a haft which was inserted into the barrel of the gun. See *plug-bayonet.*

barrel-bellied (bar′el-bel″id), *a.* Having a round and protuberant or barrel-shaped belly.

barrel-bolt (bar′el-bōlt), *n.* A door-bolt moving in a cylindrical casing.

barrel-bulk (bar′el-bulk), *n.* *Naut.*, a measure of capacity for freight, equal to 5 cubic feet. Eight barrel-bulks, or 40 cubic feet, are equivalent to one ton by measurement.

barrel-curb (bar′el-kėrb), *n.* An open cylinder, 3½ or 4 feet in length, formed of strips of wood nailed on horizontal circular ribs of elm, used as a mold in well-sinking to keep the excavation cylindrical.

barrel-drain (bar′el-drān), *n.* A cylindrical drain of masonry.

barreled, barrelled (bar′eld), *p. a.* **1.** Packed, stowed, or stored away in barrels: as, *barreled* butter.—**2.** Inclosed in a cylinder or barrel: as, *barreled* bolts.—**3.** Having a barrel or barrels of a kind or number indicated: used chiefly in composition: as, a double-*barreled* gun.—**Barreled crossbow.** See *crossbow.*

barrelet, *n.* See *barrulet.*

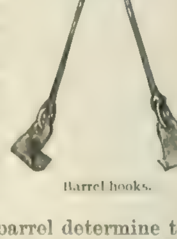
barrel-filler (bar′el-fil″ėr), *n.* An apparatus for filling barrels, provided with an automatic arrangement, generally in the nature of a float, for cutting off the supply of liquid in time to prevent overflow.

barrel-fish (bar′el-fish), *n.* A name of the log-fish or rudder-fish (which see), *Lirus perciformis*, of the family *Stromateidæ.*

> They are almost always found in the vicinity of floating barrels and spars, and sometimes inside of the barrels. Hence the fishermen call them *barrel-fish*, though the most usual name is rudder fish. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 191.

barrel-gage (bar′el-gāj), *n.* An automatic device to indicate when a barrel is full, or to shut off the supply and prevent overflow.

barrel-hooks (bar′el-hu̇kz), *n. pl.* A pair of iron hooks for lifting barrels by the chines.



Barrel hooks.

barrelled, *p. a.* See *barreled.*

barrel-lifter (bar′el-lif″tėr), *n.* A hand-tool for lifting a barrel by the chines.

barrel-loom (bar′el-löm), *n.* **1.** A loom in which the pattern of the fabric to be woven is determined by a chain of perforated cards passing over a drum or barrel. See *Jacquard loom*, under *loom.*—**2.** A loom in which pins projecting from a revolving barrel determine the elevation and depression of the warp-threads.

barrel-organ (bar′el-ôr″ga̤n), *n.* An organ with a cylinder or barrel turned by a crank and furnished with pegs or staples, which, when the barrel revolves, open a series of valves admitting currents of air from a bellows actuated by the same motion to a set of pipes, thus producing a tune either in melody or in harmony. In another form of the instrument wires like those of the piano are acted on instead of pipes. Many [illegible] instruments have been made on this principle, but [illegible] chiefly applied to the hand-organs carried about by street musicians.

barrel-pen (bar′el-pen), *n.* A pen with a cylindrical shank adapting it to slip upon a round holder.

barrel-pier (bar′el-pēr), *n.* A support for a military bridge formed of empty casks or barrels joined together in a raft, in the absence of pontoons or boats. The rafts of barrels for the abutments are made fast to the shore on each side of the stream or body of water to be crossed, and those forming the piers are anchored at proper intervals between the two banks. These rafts are connected by sleepers or timbers, which are lashed to them and support the planks forming the roadway of the bridge.

barrel-plate (bar′el-plāt), *n.* A plate employed in machine-guns to assemble and hold the barrels in place about the axis. The Gatling gun has a front and a rear barrel-plate, the barrels passing through both plates.

barrel-saw (bar′el-sâ), *n.* A cylinder with a serrated edge, or a band-saw bent into a circle and fitted to a cylindrical frame, used for cutting barrel-staves, fellies, the curved work in furniture, etc.

barrel-screw (bar′el-skrö), *n.* A powerful apparatus consisting of two large poppets or male screws, moved by levers inserted into their heads upon a bank of plank, with a female screw at each end: of great use in starting a launch. Also called *bed-screw.*

barrel-setter (bar′el-set″ėr), *n.* A cylindrical mandrel used for straightening the barrel or truing the bore of a firearm.

barrel-shaped (bar′el-shāpt), *a.* Having the form of a barrel, that is, of a short cylinder with bulging sides: used especially in describing the eggs of certain insects.

barrel-vault (bar′el-vâlt), *n.* A plain, semi-cylindrical vault, much used by ancient architects, and employed generally by medieval builders before the reappearance of groined vaulting at the close of the eleventh century.

barrel-vise (bar′el-vīs), *n.* A bench-vise whose jaws are grooved longitudinally, adapted for holding a gun-barrel or other similar object.

barrel-work (bar′el-wėrk), *n.* In *mining,* pieces of native copper large enough to be sorted out by hand and shipped in barrels, but not large enough to come under the head of *mass copper.* The latter is sent to the smelting-works after being cut, if necessary, into pieces of manageable size, and is shipped without being barreled. [Lake Superior.]

barren (bar′en), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *barraine,* < ME. *barein, barain,* < OF. **barain, brahain, brehaing,* fem. *baraine, baraigne, brehaigne,* mod. F. *bréhaigne,* barren: origin unknown. The Bret. *brechagn,* sterile, is from F.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Incapable of producing or that does not produce its kind: applied to animals and plants.

> There shall not be male or female *barren* among you.
> Deut. vii. 14.

In particular—(*a*) Sterile; castrated: said of male animals. (*b*) Without fruit or seed: said of trees or plants. (*c*) Bearing no children; childless; without issue: said of a woman.

> The name of Abram's wife was Sarai, . . . but Sarai was *barren;* she had no child. Gen. xi. 29, 30.

> For aye to be in shady cloister mew'd,
> To live a *barren* sister all your life.
> *Shak.,* M. N. D., i. 1.

(*d*) Not bearing or pregnant at the usual season: said of female animals: as, *barren* heifers.

2. Producing little or no vegetation; unproductive; unfruitful; sterile: applied to land.

> Another rocky valley yawned beneath us, and another *barren* stony hill rose up beyond.
> *R. Curzon,* Monast. in the Levant, p. 144.

3. In *mining,* unproductive; unprofitable: applied to rocks.—**4.** Void of vital germs.

> It is particularly difficult to protect a liquid from all germs, or to destroy all those which have penetrated it; however, it is possible, and the liquid is then said to be *barren.* Science, III. 128.

5. Mentally unproductive; unresponsive; dull; stupid. [Rare.]

> There be of them, that will themselves laugh, to set on some quantity of *barren* spectators to laugh too.
> *Shak.,* Hamlet, iii. 2.

6. Devoid; lacking; wanting: with *of:* as, a hill *barren of* trees; a mind *barren of* ideas.

> Our latest letters from America are of the middle of April, and are extremely *barren of* news.
> *Jefferson,* Correspondence, I. 242.

> It is impossible to look without amazement on a mind so fertile in combinations, yet so *barren of* images.
> *Macaulay,* Petrarch.

7. Not producing or leading to anything; profitless; fruitless: as, *barren* tears; a *barren* attachment.—**8.** Destitute of interest or attraction; unsuggestive; uninstructive; bald; bare: as, a *barren* list of names.

> But it [Duomo of Florence] is impressive within from its vast open spaces, and from the stately and simple, though *barren,* grandeur of its piers and vaults and walls.
> *C. E. Norton,* Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 229.

Barren flowers, such as for any reason produce no seed.—**Barren ground,** unproductive beds of rock: used, especially with regard to coal, for areas where there is no coal-seam of sufficient thickness to be worked with profit.—**Barren measures,** in *geol.,* those portions of coal-measure which contain no workable seams of coal.—**Barren signs,** in *astrol.,* Gemini, Leo, and Virgo.—**Barren stamens,** in *bot.,* such as produce no pollen in the anther.

II. *n.* A tract or region of more or less unproductive land, partly or entirely treeless. The term is best known in the United States as the name of a district in Kentucky, "the Barrens," underlaid by the subcarboniferous limestone, but possessing a fertile soil, which was nearly or quite treeless when that State began to be settled by the whites, but which at present, where not cultivated, is partly covered with trees. In northeastern Canada the name *barrens* is given to treeless, grass-covered areas, once the beds of lakes, but now desiccated and in most cases the exact counterpart of various tracts existing in the western United States, and there generally called *prairies,* but sometimes *holes.* The pine-barrens of the southern Atlantic States are sandy plains on which is a valuable growth of southern or long-leafed pine, *Pinus palustris.*

> The "pine *barren*" is traversed by several excellent roads, and a morning ride or drive while the delicate haze still lingers among the forest of stems, and the air is full of the fresh scent of the pine woods, is not easily forgotten. *Fortnightly Rev.* (N. S.), XXXIX. 178.

> To fertilize especially the *barrens* of Surrey and Berkshire. *Kingsley,* Life, II. 100.

barren†(bar′en), *v. t.* [< *barren, a.*] To render barren or unproductive.

barrener (bar′en-ėr), *n.* [< *barren, a.,* 1 (*d*).] A cow not in calf for the year.

barrenly (bar′en-li), *adv.* Unfruitfully.

barrenness (bar′en-nes), *n.* [< ME. *bareynesse, barynes,* etc.; < *barren* + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being barren. (*a*) Incapability of procreation; want of the power of conception.

> I pray'd for children, and thought *barrenness*
> In wedlock a reproach. *Milton,* S. A., l. 352.

(*b*) Want of fertility; total or partial sterility; infertility: as, the *barrenness* of the land. (*c*) Want of the power of producing anything; want of instructiveness, suggestiveness, interest, or the like; want of matter: as, "*barrenness* of invention." *Dryden.*

> And this leads me to wonder why Lisideius and many others should cry up the *barrenness* of the French plots, above the variety and copiousness of the English.
> *Dryden,* Ess. on Dram. Poesy.

> The *barrenness* of his fellow students forced him generally into other company at his hours of entertainment.
> *Johnson,* Rambler, No. 19.

(*d*) Defect of emotion, sensibility, or fervency.

> The greatest saints sometimes are fervent, and sometimes feel a *barrenness* of devotion. *Jer. Taylor.*

barren-spirited (bar′en-spir″i-ted), *a.* Of a poor or mean spirit. *Shak.,* J. C., iv. 1.

barrenwort (bar′en-wėrt), *n.* [< *barren* + *wort*^{1}.] The common name of *Epimedium,* a genus of low herbaceous plants, natural order *Berberidaceæ,* having creeping roots and many stalks, each of which has three flowers. The only European species is *E. alpinum.* Species occur also in central Asia and Japan.—**American barrenwort,** *Vancouveria hexandra,* a nearly allied species found in Oregon.

barret^1†, *n.* [< F. *barrette* (= Sp. *barreta*), dim. of *barre,* a bar: see *bar*^{1}.] A little bar.

barret^2 (bar′et), *n.* [Also *baret,* < F. *barrette* = Pr. *barreta, berreta* = Sp. *birreta* = It. *berretta:* see *biretta* and *birrus.*] **1.** Same as *biretta.*—**2.** A sort of ancient military cap or headpiece. *Scott.* Also called *barret-cap.*

barret^3†, *n.* See *barrat.*

barret-cap (bar′et-kap), *n.* Same as *barret*^{2}, 2.

> Old England's sign, St. George's cross,
> His *barret-cap* did grace.
> *Scott,* L. of L. M., iii. 16.

barretero (bar-e-tā′rō), *n.* [Sp., < *barreta,* dim. of *barra,* a bar, crowbar: see *barret*^{1} and *bar*^{1}.] A miner who wields a crowbar, wedge, or pick.

> The ores . . . are so soft that a single *barretero* can throw down many tons a day.
> *L. Hamilton,* Mex. Handbook, p. 73.

barretor, barretry, etc. See *barrator,* etc.

barr-fish (bär′fish), *n.* [Cf. *bar*^{2}.] A name of the crappie, *Pomoxys annularis,* a centrarchoid fish. See cut under *crappie.*

barricade (bar-i-kād′), *n.* [First in the form *barricado* (after Sp.), < F. *barricade* = It. *barricata,* < Sp. Pg. *barricada,* a barricade, lit. made of barrels, < *barrica* (= F. *barrique*), a barrel, prob. < *barra,* a bar: see *bar*^{1}, and cf. *barrel.*] **1.** A hastily made fortification of trees, earth, paving-stones, palisades, wagons, or anything that can obstruct the progress of an enemy or serve for defense or security.

> Ev'n tho' thrice again
> The red fool-fury of the Seine
> Should pile her *barricades* with dead.
> *Tennyson,* In Memoriam, cxxvii.

2. A temporary barrier of any kind designed to obstruct passage into or through a space intended to be kept free for a particular use.—**3.** Any bar or obstruction; that which defends.

> There must be such a *barricade* as would greatly annoy or absolutely stop the currents of the atmosphere.
> *Derham.*

4†. In *naval arch.,* a strong wooden rail, supported by stanchions, extending across the foremost part of the quarter-deck, in ships of war, and backed with ropes, mats, pieces of old cable, and full hammocks, as a protection against small shot in time of action. = **Syn.** *Bar,* etc. See *barrier.*

barricade (bar-i-kād′), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *barricaded,* ppr. *barricading.* [< *barricade, n.*] **1.** To obstruct or block (a path or passage) with a barricade.—**2.** To block or render impassable.

> Now all the pavement sounds with trampling feet,
> And the mix'd hurry *barricades* the street.
> *Gay,* Trivia, iii.

3. To shut in and defend with a barricade; hem in.

> He is so *barricado'd* in his house,
> And arm'd with guard still.
> *Chapman,* Revenge of Bussy D'Ambois, i. 1.

Also formerly *barricado.*

barricader (bar-i-kā′dėr), *n.* One who barricades.

barricado† (bar-i-kā′dō), *n.* and *v.* Same as *barricade:* the older form in English use.

> Shall I have a *barricado* made against my friends, to be barred of any pleasure they can bring in to me?
> *B. Jonson,* Epicœne, iii. 2.

barricot, *n.* [< Sp. Pg. *barrica,* a cask, barrel: see *barricade.*] A small barrel or keg.

barrier (bar′i-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *barier, baryer* (with term. accom. to mod. F.), < ME. *barrere, barere,* < AF. *barrere,* OF. *barriere,* F. *barrière* = Pr. It. *barriera* = Sp. *barrera* = Pg. *barreira* (ML. reflex *barrera*), < ML. **barraria,* a barrier, < *barra,* a bar: see *bar*^{1}.] **1.** In *fort.,* anything, as a palisade or stockade, designed to obstruct entrance into a fortified place.—**2.** *pl.* The palisades or railing surrounding the ground where tourneys and justs were carried on; hence, the sports themselves (formerly sometimes with the plural in a singular sense).

> Deny me not to stay
> To see a *barriers* prepared to-night.
> *Webster,* White Devil, iv. 4.

> The young Earl of Essex and others among them entertained her majesty with tiltings and tourneys, *barriers,* mock fights, and such like arts. *Oldys,* Sir W. Raleigh.

3. Any obstruction; anything which hinders approach, attack, or progress; anything standing in the way; an obstacle: as, to build a wall as a *barrier* against trespassers; constitutional *barriers.*

> Constantly strengthening the *barriers* opposed to our passions. *Bp. Porteous,* Works, II. iv.

> A *barrier* to defend us from popery.
> *Bp. Burnet,* Hist. Own Times, an. 1685.

4. A fortress or fortified town on the frontier of a country.

> The queen is guarantee of the Dutch, having possession of the *barrier,* and the revenues thereof, before a peace.
> *Swift.*

5. A limit or boundary of any kind; a line of separation.

> I was persuaded that when once that nice *barrier* which marked the boundaries of what we owed to each other should be thrown down, it might be propped again, but could never be restored. *A. Hamilton,* Works, I. 213.

6. The gate, in towns on the continent of Europe, at which local revenue duties are collected.—**7.** In China, a subordinate customs station placed on an inland trade-route for the collection of duties on goods in transit.—**8.** In *coal-mining,* a solid block of coal left unworked between two collieries, for security against the accidents which might occur in consequence of communication between them. [Eng.]—**Barrier Act,** the name given to an act passed by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1697, providing that no change can be made in the laws of the church without first being submitted to all the presbyteries for their judgment, and having received the approval of at least a majority of them. The Barrier Act is held both by the Established and by the Free Church as of high importance, and analogous regulations have been adopted by other Presbyterian churches.—**Barrier reef.** See *reef.*—**Barrier system,** in North of England *coal-mining,* a method of working a coal-mine by pillar and stall, when solid masses or barriers of coal are left between the working-places.—**Barrier treaty,** a treaty fixing the frontier of a country; especially, the treaty signed at Antwerp, Nov. 15, 1715, by Austria, Great Britain, and the Netherlands [illegible] the [illegible] of the Dutch and the A[illegible] [illegible] the Low Countries.

=Syn. 3. *Bar, Barrier, Barricade.* *Bar* is the most general, and takes almost all the many figurative meanings. [illegible] *Barrier* is confined strictly to obstructions set with the specific intent[illegible] [illegible] streets and narrow passes.

> My spirit beats her mortal *bars*.
> *Tennyson*, Sir Galahad.

> The *barriers* which they builded from the soil
> To keep the foe at bay. *Bryant*, The Prairies.

> The Milanese threw up *barricades* at their leisure, and still the Austrian government remained passive spectators [illegible] Imperial [illegible].
> *E. Dicey*, Victor Emmanuel, p. 77.

barrier (bar'i-ėr), *v. t.* [< *barrier, n.*] To shut in or off with a barrier.

barrier-gate (bar'i-ėr-gāt), *n.* A gate which closes the entrance through a stockade or barrier.

barrigudo (bar-i-gö'dō), *n.* [Sp. Pg., big-bellied, [illegible], belly; of uncertain origin.] The Brazilian name for several monkeys of the genus *Lagothrix.* They are the largest of South American monkeys, one measuring 53 inches in length, of which [illegible].

barring¹ (bär'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bar*¹.] In *mining*, timber used for supporting the roof or sides of shafts. [Eng.]

barring² (bär'ing), *ppr.* as *prep.* [Prop. ppr. of *bar*¹.] Excepting; leaving out of the account; apart from: as, *barring* accidents, I shall be there. [Colloq.]

> Little writing-desks, constructed after the fashion of those used by the judges of the land, *barring* the French p[illegible]. *Dickens.*

barring-out (bär'ing-out'), *n.* Exclusion from a place by means of locks or bars: specifically, the act of excluding a schoolmaster from school by barricading the doors and windows: a boyish sport indulged in at Christmas in Great Britain, now nearly obsolete, and sometimes practised for mischief in parts of the United States.

> Revolts, republics, revolutions, most
> No graver than a schoolboy's *barring-out.*
> *Tennyson*, Princess, Conclusion.

barris (bar'is), *n.* A name given on the Guinea coast to the chimpanzee, and also to the mandrill.

barrister (bar'is-tėr), *n.* [First in the 16th century, written *barrester, barester*, later *barraster, barrister* (NL. *barrasterius*), < *barre, bar* (*bar*¹, *n.*) + *-ster*, the term. being appar. assimilated to that of *sophister*, etc.] A counselor or an advocate learned in the law, admitted to plead at the bar in protection and defense of clients: called in full a *barrister at law.* The term is [illegible] especially used in England and Ireland, the corresponding term in Scotland being *advocate*, and in the United States *counselor at law.* In England barristers alone are admitted to plead in the superior courts. They must previously have belonged to one of the inns of court, and are divided into *utter* or *outer barristers*, who plead without the bar, and *queen's* (or *king's*) *counsel* or *serjeants at law*, who plead within the bar.

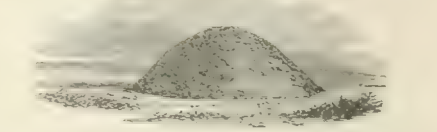
> After applying himself to the study of the law Bacon was [illegible] in his twenty-second year (15[illegible]) as an *Utter Barrister* of Gray's Inn. *E. A. Abbott*, Bacon, p. 1[illegible].

Inner barrister. Same as *bencher*, 1.

bar-roll (bär'rōl), *n.* A bookbinders' tool, of circular form, that makes a broad, flat line on the sides or backs of books.

bar-room (bär'röm), *n.* A room in a public house, hotel, restaurant, or other place of resort, containing a bar or counter where liquors or other refreshments are served.

barrow¹ (bar'ō), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *barow*, *barrough* (mod. dial. *burgh, burf*, q. v.), also *[illegible]*; < ME. *bern*, *beru*, *ber*, *bergh*, *beorah* [illegible], with vowel appar. affected by association with other words, *bar*, *bough*, *burgh*, etc., [illegible] the mod. form with differentiated [illegible] *borough*, q. v.), < AS. *beorg, beorh* [illegible] *berg* = OFries. *berg, birch* = D. *berg* = [illegible] MHG. *berc*, G. *berg* ([illegible] *berg* in [illegible]) [illegible] *berg* = Dan. *bjerg* = Goth. *bairgs* [illegible] *bairgahei*, a mountainous [illegible], a [illegible] Icel. *berg, bjarg*, a [illegible] [illegible] *brigh*, Ir. *bri* = W. *bre* = Bret. *bre*, a [illegible] W. *bry*, high, = OBulg. *bregŭ* [illegible] Bohem. *breh* [illegible] *bereg*, a [illegible] *bregu*, shore, bank; cf. Zend *berezanh*, a [illegible] Skt. *brhant*, [illegible] mighty, lofty [illegible] √ *brh, barh*, [illegible] [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] With AS. [illegible] [illegible]] 1†. A hill or [illegible] [illegible] to hills or [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] In these senses the word [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] England.—2. A [illegible] [illegible] In particular—3. A mound of earth or stones raised over a grave; a sepulchral mound; a tumulus. Barrows are among the most important monuments of primitive antiquity. They are found in Great Britain and other districts of Europe, and in North America and Asia. They are distinguished, according to their peculiarities of form and construction, as *long*, *broad*, *bowl*, *bell*, *cone*, etc., *barrows.* In the more ancient barrows the bodies are found lying extended on the ground, with implements and weapons of stone or bone beside them. In barrows of later date the implements are of bronze, and sometimes, though rarely, of iron, while the remains are often inclosed in a stone or earthenware cist and doubled up. Where the body was burned the ashes were usually deposited in an urn. Barrow-burial is supposed not to have been abandoned in Great Britain until the eighth century. In England, Wilts and Dorset are the counties in which barrows most abound. Stone barrows in Scotland are called *cairns.* The numerous barrows of North America are generally classed along with other ancient earthworks as *mounds*, or distinguished as *burial-mounds.*



Bowl Barrow.

Long Barrow

> Whilst the term tumulus is almost exclusively used in speaking of the sepulchral mounds of the ancient Greeks, and the conical mounds formed by the Romans, adjoining their camps and stations, to serve as land-marks and watching-stations, it is used indifferently with the word *barrow* to designate the sepulchral mounds of the ancient inhabitants of this and other northern countries.
> *Audsley*, III. 18.

> A long street climbs to one tall-tower'd mill;
> And high in heaven behind it a gray down
> With Danish *barrows.* *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

4. A burrow or warren. See *burrow*², *berry*².

> The coney-*barrow* of Lincoln's Inn is now covered by smooth lawns. *Blackwood's Mag.*, XXII. [illegible].

barrow² (bar'ō), *n.* [< ME. *barrow, barow, barowe, barewe, barwe*, < AS. **bearwe* (a form **berewe* is cited but not authenticated), a barrow (cf. D. *berrie*, MHG. *bere*, a hand-barrow, MHG. *rade-ber*, G. *radberge, radbürge*, dial. *radeberre*, a wheelbarrow, Icel. *barar*, mod. *börur*, pl., a bier, Sw. *bar*, barrow, bier, Dan. *baare*, bier, AS. *bær*, E. *bier*; also L. *feretrum*, < Gr. *φέρετρον*, a litter, bier, all from the same ult. source), < *beran*, bear: see *bear*¹ and *bier*.] 1. A frame used by two or more men in carrying a load; formerly, any such frame, as a stretcher or bier; specifically, a flat rectangular frame of bars or boards, with projecting shafts or handles (in England called *trams*) at both ends, by which it is carried: usually called a *hand-barrow.*—2. A similar frame, generally used in the form of a shallow box with either flaring or upright sides, and supported in front formerly by two wheels, now by a single small wheel inserted between the front shafts, and pushed by one man, who supports the end opposite to the wheel by means of the rear shafts: usually called a *wheelbarrow.*—3. A frame or box of larger size, resting on an axle between two large wheels, and pushed or pulled by means of shafts at one end; a hand-cart: as, a costermonger's *barrow.* [Local Eng. (London) and Scotch.]—4. A barrowful; the load carried in or on a barrow.

> Have I lived to be carried in a basket, like a *barrow* of butcher's offal; and to be thrown in the Thames?
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 5.

5. In salt-works, a wicker case in which the salt is put to drain.—6. The egg-case of a skate or a ray: so called from its resemblance to a hand-barrow.

barrow² (bar'ō), *v. t.* [< *barrow*², *n.*] To wheel or convey in a barrow: as, to *barrow* coal in a pit.

barrow³ (bar'ō), *n.* [< ME. *barow, barowe*, [illegible], < AS. *bearg, bearh* = Fries. *barg* = D. *barg, berg* = OHG. *barg, barug*, MHG. *barc*, G. *barch* = Icel. *börgr*, a castrated boar. Not connected, as sometimes suggested, with L. *verres*, a boar, Skt. *varaha*, a boar. Cf. *hog*, of the same orig. sense.] A castrated boar. Also called *barrow-pig* or *barrow-hog.* [Now [illegible] prov. Eng.]

> I [illegible] gently, though the *barrow*[illegible] [illegible] the word.
> *Milton*, [illegible].

barrow⁴ (bar'ō), *n.* [< ME. *berwe*, < AS. *bearu*, a grove (= Icel. *börr*, a kind of tree): perhaps orig. a fruit-bearing tree, < *beran* = Icel. *bera*, bear.] A wood or grove: a word surviving only in English local names, as *Barrow*-in-Furness, *Barrow*field.

barrow⁵ (bar'ō), *n.* [E. dial., also *barry, barrie.* Origin obscure, perhaps ult. < AS. *beorgan*, cover, protect.] Same as *barrow-coat.*

barrow-coat (bar'ō-kōt), *n.* [E. dial., also *barricoat*; < *barrow*⁵ + *coat.*] A square or oblong piece of flannel, wrapped round an infant's body below the arms, the part extending beyond the feet being turned up and pinned. Also called *barrow* and *barry.*

barrowman (bar'ō-man), *n.*; pl. *barrowmen* (-men). A man employed in wheeling a barrow; specifically, in *coal-mining*, one who conveys the coal in a wheelbarrow from the point where it is mined to the trolleyway or tramway on which it is carried to the place where it is raised to the surface.

barrow-pig (bar'ō-pig), *n.* Same as *barrow*³.

> A *barrow-pig*, that is, one which has been gelded.
> *Dryden*, Plutarch, II. 397.

barrow-pump (bar'ō-pump), *n.* A combined suction- and force-pump mounted on a two-wheeled barrow.

barrow-tram (bar'ō-tram), *n.* The tram or shaft of a wheelbarrow; hence, jocularly, a raw-boned fellow.

> Sit down there, and gather your wind and your senses, ye black *barrow-tram* o' the kirk that ye are. Are ye fou or fasting? *Scott*, Guy Mannering, II. xiii.

barrow-truck (bar'ō-truk), *n.* A two-wheeled hand-truck; especially, such a truck for use in moving baggage or freight.

barrowway (bar'ō-wā), *n.* In *coal-mining*, an underground road on which coal is transported from the place where it is mined to the tramway. [Eng.]

barrulée (bar-ö-lā'), *a.* In *her.*, same as *barruly.*

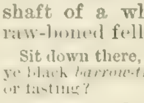
barrulet (bar'ö-let), *n.* [Also *barrulette*, dim. of AF. **barrule*, dim. of OF. *barre*, a bar: see *bar*¹.] In *her.*, a diminutive of the bar, generally considered as being one fourth of its width. It is never used alone. Also written *barrelet.* See *barruletty.*

barruletty (bar'ö-let-i), *a.* [< *barrulet.*] In *her.*, divided into barrulets: said of the heraldic field. See *barry*² and *barruly.*

barruly (bar'ö-li), *a.* [< AF. *barrulée*, < **barrule*, dim. of OF. *barre*, a bar: see *bar*¹.] In *her.*, divided into bars or barrulets: said of the field when divided into not less than eight parts; if the number is much greater, it is called *barruletty.* Also *barrulée.*

barry¹ (bar'i), *n.* Same as *barrow-coat.* [Prov. Eng.]

barry² (bä'ri), *a.* [< F. *barré*, pp. of *barrer*, bar: see *bar*¹, *v.*] In *her.*, divided into bars: said of the heraldic field. The number of divisions is always even and is always mentioned, as *barry of four pieces*, *barry of six*, etc.; if there are not less than eight divisions, the words *barruly* and *barruletty* may be employed. Also *barred.* **Barry bendy**, divided into lozenges by the intersection of lines drawn barwise and bendwise. This is always supposed to be bendy dexter; when bendy sinister, it is written *barry bendy sinister.* Also *bendy barry.* **Barry paly**, divided both barwise and palewise, and therefore either checky or billety. See these words. **Barry pily**, divided both barwise and diagonally, the divisions forming piles across the field. It is more properly blazoned as *of piles barwise*, the number being mentioned. **Barry wavy**, divided into waving bands of generally horizontal direction: said of the field. This charge is used to represent water in cases where a ship or the like is to be depicted as afloat.

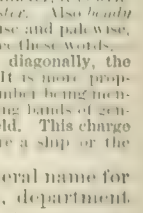


Barry of six.

Barsac (bar'sak), *n.* [F.] A general name for the white wines made in Barsac, department of Gironde, France. All the Barsac wines are sweetish, but they have a certain bitterness and sometimes a [illegible] of [illegible] flavor, which prevents them being [illegible].

barse (bars), *n.* [The original form of the word now corrupted to *bass* (see *bass*¹); < ME. *barse*, < AS. *bærs, bears*, perch, = D. *baars* = MHG. *bars*, G. *barsch*, OHG. (with added formative) *bersich*, a perch; prob. akin to *birse*, *bristle*, q. v. Cf. Sw. and Dan. *aborre*, perch.] The common perch. [Local Eng. (Westmoreland).]

bars gemel (bärz'jem'el), *n. pl.* [< *bars* + *gemel*, q. v.] In *her.*, two bars placed very near together, having more of the field above and below them than between them.



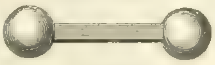
Bars gemel

bar-shear (bär'shēr), *n.* A machine for cutting metal bars. It consists of a very strong frame having a fixed lower blade and a vertically reciprocating upper blade, between which the bar is cut.

bar-shoe (bär'shö), *n.* A kind of horseshoe having a bar across the usual opening at the heel to protect a tender frog from injury.

bar-shooting (bär'shö"ting), *n.* The practice of shooting wild fowl from the bars of rivers and bays.

bar-shot (bär'shot), *n.* **1.** Double-headed shot, consisting of a bar with a half-ball or round head at each end, formerly used for destroying masts and rigging in naval warfare.—**2.** In *her.*, two bullets or balls connected by a short bar like a dumb-bell.


Bar-shot.

bar-sight (bär'sīt), *n.* A form of rifle-sight. See *bar*^{1}, 16.

barsowite (bär'so-wīt), *n.* [< *Barsow*(*skoi*) + *-ite*^{2}.] A mineral occurring as the gangue of blue corundum at Barsowskoi or Barsovskoi in the Ural. Its true nature is uncertain, but it may be identical with anorthite.

Bart. The contraction of *baronet* appended to a name: as, Sir John Doe, *Bart.*

bar-tailed (bär'tāld), *a.* Having the tail barred crosswise with different colors: as, the *bar-tailed* godwit, *Limosa lapponica*. See cut under *Limosa*.

bartender (bär'ten"dėr), *n.* A barkeeper; a waiter in a bar-room who serves out drinks and refreshments.

barter (bär'tėr), *v.* [< late ME. *bartren* for **barten*, **bareten* (the inserted *r* being due perhaps to the suffix of the OF. infinitive, or to dependence on the noun *barator*, *bareter*, etc.: see *barrator*), < OF. *bareter*, *barater*, barter, truck, cheat, < *barat*, *barate*, *barete*, barter, cheating: see *barrat*.] **I.** *intrans.* To traffic or trade by exchanging one commodity for another, in distinction from buying and selling for money.

II. *trans.* **1.** To give (one thing or commodity) for another of equivalent or supposed equivalent value: *with* a person, *for* (formerly *with*) a thing: as, to *barter* one's jewels *for* bread.

> As my faith has once been given to you, I never will *barter* it *with* another. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, v. 1.

> Rude people who were willing to *barter* costly furs *for* trifles. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 91.

2. To exchange, in general.—**To barter away,** to dispose of by barter, especially in an unwise or dishonorable way; bargain away: as, *to barter away* human rights for the patronage of the great.

> He also *bartered away* plums . . . for nuts. *Locke.*

barter (bär'tėr), *n.* [< *barter*, *v.*] **1.** The act of exchanging; specifically, the act or practice of trafficking by exchange of commodities.

> All government, indeed every human benefit and enjoyment, every virtue, and every prudent act, is founded on compromise and *barter*.
> *Burke*, Conciliation with America, 1775.

> Article is exchanged for article without the use of money or credit. This is simple *barter*.
> *D. Webster*, Speech, Senate, March 18, 1834.

2. The thing given in exchange.—**3.** An arithmetical rule by which the values of different goods are ascertained and compared.=**Syn. 1.** Dealing, trade, traffic, truck, interchange.

barterer (bär'tėr-ėr), *n.* One who barters or traffics by exchanging commodities.

bartery† (bär'tėr-i), *n.* [< *barter* + *-y*.] Exchange of commodities in trade; barter.

> It is a received opinion that, in most ancient ages, there was only *bartery* or exchange of . . . commodities amongst most nations. *Camden*, Remains, Money.

barth (bärth), *n.* [E. dial., of obscure origin. Cf. *berth*^{2}.] A warm inclosed place of shelter for young cattle.

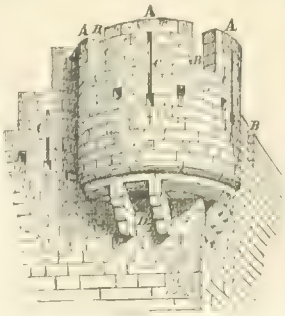
Bartholomew baby, day, etc. See the nouns.

Bartholomew-tide (bär-thol'ọ-mū-tīd), *n.* The season near St. Bartholomew's day (August 24). See *day*^{1}.

> Like flies at *Bartholomew-tide*, blind.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

Bartholomite (bar-thol'ọ-mīt), *n.* [< *Bartholomew* + *-ite*^{2}.] **1.** A member of the community of Basilian monks of the Armenian rite who took refuge in the West and were assigned the church of St. Bartholomew, in Genoa, in 1307. The community was finally suppressed in 1650.—**2.** One of a congregation of secular priests following a rule drawn up by Bartholomew Holzhausen, in Germany, in 1640. They spread to Hungary, Poland, and Spain, but, under this name, became extinct after 1700.

bartizan (bär'ti-zan), *n.* [Not found before Sir W. Scott, who uses the word frequently; prob. adapted from a corrupt Sc. spelling (*bertiscne*) of *bretticing*, *bratticing*: see *bratticing*.] In *arch.*, a small overhanging turret, pierced with loopholes or embrasures, or with both, and projecting generally from an angle at the top of a tower, or from the parapet of a building or medieval fortification-wall.



Bartizan.— Carcassonne, France.
A, merlon; *B*, embrasure; *C*, loophole; *D*, machicolation. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

> On battlement and *bartizan*
> Gleamed axe, and spear, and partisan.
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., iv. 20.

> He pass'd the court-gate, and he ope'd the tower-grate,
> And he mounted the narrow stair
> To the *bartizan*-seat, where, with maids that on her wait,
> He found his lady fair. *Scott*, Eve of Saint John.

bartizaned (bär'ti-zand), *a.* Furnished with a bartizan or bartizans. *Scott.*

Bartolist (bär'tọ-list), *n.* A student of Bartolo, a famous Italian jurist (1314–57); one skilled in the law.

barton† (bär'tọn), *n.* [< AS. (ONorth.) *bere-tūn*, courtyard, manor, threshing-floor, < *bere*, barley, + *tūn*, inclosure: see *bear*^{3}, *barley*^{1}, and *town*, and cf. *barn*^{1}.] **1.** The demain lands of a manor, not rented, but retained for the use of the lord of the manor. Also called *berwick*.—**2.** A farm-yard.

> Spacious *bartons*, clean, well-wall'd around,
> Where all the wealth of rural life was found.
> *Southey*, Poet's Pilgrimage, iii. 41.

bartram, *n.* See *bertram*.

Bartramia (bär-trā'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., after the naturalist William *Bartram* (1739–1823).] A genus of sandpipers the type of which is *Tringa bartramia* of Wilson, now *Bartramia longicauda*, a common species of North America, variously called Bartram's sandpiper, upland plover, prairie pigeon, and quailly. It belongs to the family *Scolopacidæ* and subfamily *Totaninæ*, and is peculiar for the length and graduation of its tail.

Bartram's Sandpiper, or Upland Plover (*Bartramia longicauda*).

baru (ba-rö'), *n.* [Malay name.] A fine woolly substance, used for calking ships, stuffing cushions, etc., found at the base of the leaves of the *Arenga saccharifera*, a sago-palm of the East Indies.

baruria (ba-rö'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βαρύς*, heavy, + *οὖρον*, urine.] In *pathol.*, a morbid condition of the body characterized by the passage of urine of a high specific gravity.

barutine (bar'ọ-tin), *n.* [Prob. of Pers. origin.] A kind of silk manufactured in Persia. *Simmonds.*

barvel, barvell (bär'vel), *n.* [E. dial., perhaps a corruption of **barm-fell*, < *barm*^{1}, lap, + *fell*^{3}, a skin.] A kind of leather apron. [Prov. Eng.]

barways (bär'wāz), *adv.* In *her.*, same as *barwise*.

bar-weir (bär'wēr), *n.* A weir which rises and falls with the tide, placed in a stream to prevent the return seaward of any fish which may have passed it.

barwin (bär'win), *n.* [Cf. Ir. Gael. *bar*, the sea.] A name applied in County Antrim, Ireland, to the common sea-bream, *Pagellus centrodontus*.

barwise (bär'wīz), *adv.* [< *bar*^{1} + *-wise*^{2}.] In *her.*, in the direction of the bar, that is, horizontally across the field: said of the divisions of the field, and also of any bearing; thus, a sword *barwise* is a sword borne horizontally. Also *barways*.

barwood (bär'wůd), *n.* [Prob. so called because exported in bars; cf. *logwood*.] A red dyewood obtained from Sierra Leone and Angola, Africa. It is the product of the tree *Baphia nitida*, and is found in commerce as a rough red powder, produced by rasping the logs. Its coloring matter is insoluble in water, but yields about 23 per cent. to alcoholic infusion. It is used for dyeing cotton yarns the brilliant orange-red known as *mock Turkey red* or *barwood red*.—**Barwood spirits.** Same as *tin spirit* (which see, under *tin*).

bary-. [L., etc., < Gr. *βαρύς*, heavy, = L. *gravis*, heavy, > E. *grave*^{4}, q. v.] An element in many words of Greek origin, meaning heavy, dull, hard, difficult, etc.

barycentric (bar-i-sen'trik), *a.* [< Gr. *βαρύς*, heavy, + *κέντρον*, center.] Of or pertaining to the center of gravity.—**Barycentric calculus**, an application to geometry of the mechanical theory of the center of gravity, executed in two distinct ways, according as metrical or descriptive geometrical properties are to be investigated.—**Barycentric coördinates.** See *coördinate*.

baryecoia (bar-i-e-koi'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βαρυηκοΐα*, hardness of hearing, < *βαρυήκοος*, hard of hearing, < *βαρύς*, hard, + *ἀκούειν*, hear: see *acoustic*.] In *pathol.*, dullness of hearing; deafness.

baryglossia (bar-i-glos'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βαρύς*, heavy, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] In *pathol.*, difficulty of speech; baryphonia. *Dunglison.*

barylite (bar'i-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *βαρύς*, heavy, + *λίθος*, stone.] A silicate of aluminium and barium occurring in white cleavable masses in Sweden.

baryphonia (bar-i-fō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (cf. Gr. *βαρυφωνία*, a deep voice, < *βαρύφωνος*, with a deep voice), < Gr. *βαρύς*, heavy, hard, + *φωνή*, voice.] In *pathol.*, difficulty of speech.

baryta (ba-rī'tä), *n.* [NL., formerly also *barita*, < *barytes*, q. v.] Barium oxid, BaO: also called *heavy earth*, because it is the heaviest of the earths, its specific gravity being 4.7. It is a gray powder having a sharp, caustic, alkaline taste, and a strong affinity for water, with which it combines to form barium hydrate. It forms salts with the acids, all of which are poisonous, except the sulphate, which is quite insoluble in the juices of the stomach. The carbonate of baryta is much used in the preparation of beet-root sugar, and in the manufacture of plate-glass and of colors. Formerly called *baria*.—**Baryta-water**, a solution of the hydrate of barium in water, used as a reagent in chemical analysis.

barytes (ba-rī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βαρύτης*, weight, heaviness, < *βαρύς*, heavy; the term being associated with that of minerals in *-ites*, *-ite*^{2}.] **1†.** Baryta.—**2.** The native sulphate of barium, $BaSO_4$, a common name for the mineral barite or heavy-spar. It is sometimes mined and ground in a mill, and used to adulterate white lead, to weight paper, etc. See *barite*.

barytic (ba-rit'ik), *a.* Pertaining to, formed of, or containing baryta.

barytine (bar'i-tin), *n.* [< *barytes* + *-ine*^{2}.] Same as *barite*.

barytocalcite (ba-rī-tō-kal'sīt), *n.* [< *baryta* + *calcite*.] A mineral consisting of the carbonates of barium and calcium. It occurs in monoclinic crystals, also massive, of a white, grayish, greenish, or yellow color.

barytocelestite (ba-rī"tō-sẹ-les'tīt), *n.* [< *baryta* + *celestite*.] A variety of celestite containing some barium sulphate.

barytone (bar'i-tōn), *a.* and *n.* [Also *baritone*; < It. *baritono*, < Gr. *βαρύτονος*, deep-toned, with grave accent, < *βαρύς*, heavy, deep, grave, + *τόνος*, tone: see *tone*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the quality of a voice or instrument intermediate between a bass and a tenor: as, a *barytone* voice. See II.

> The voice [of the Hejazi] is strong and clear, but rather *barytone* than bass: in anger it becomes a shrill chattering like the cry of a wild animal.
> *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 318.

2. In *Gr. gram.*: (*a*) Pronounced with the (theoretical) grave accent on the last syllable (see *grave*, *a.*); having the last syllable unaccented: as, a *barytone* word, such as *τόνος*. (*b*) Causing a word to be without accent on the final syllable: as, a *barytone* suffix.

II. *n.* **1.** In *music*: (*a*) A male voice, the compass of which partakes of the bass and the tenor, but which does not descend so low as the one nor rise so high as the other. Its range is from the lower G of the bass staff to the lower F of the treble. The quality is that of a high bass rather than that of a low tenor. Frequently applied to the person possessing a voice of this quality: as, Signor S. is a great *barytone*.

> Haunting harmonies hover around us, deep and eternal like the undying *barytone* of the sea.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 240.

(*b*) A stringed instrument played with a bow, resembling the viola da gamba, called in Italian *viola di bardone* or *bordone*. It had sometimes 6, [illegible] the [illegible] of the left [illegible] strings of brass [illegible] These were [illegible] the left hand. The instrument was a great favorite in the eighteenth century. [illegible] especially for it. It is now obsolete. (*c*) The name usually given to the [illegible] saxhorn in B♭ or C.—2. In *Gr. gram.*, a word which has the last syllable unaccented.

barytone (bar′i-tōn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *barytoned*, ppr. *barytoning*. [< *barytone*, *n.*] In *Gr. gram.*, to pronounce or write without accent on the last syllable: as, to *barytone* a word.

barytrope (bar′i-trōp), *n.* [< Gr. βαρύς, heavy, + τρόπος, a turning: see *trope*.] A curve defined by the condition that, if a heavy body slides down an incline having this form, the pressure on the incline will follow a given law.

basal (bā′sal), *a.* and *n.* [< *base*² + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the base; constituting the base; fundamental.

> The *basal* idea of Bishop Butler's profound treatise, The Analogy of Religion.
> *G. D. Boardman*, Creative Week, p. 28.

2. Pertaining to the base of a part or organ. (*a*) On or near the base: as, a *basal* mark. (*b*) Nearest the base: as, the *basal* joint, or the four *basal* joints of an insect's antenna.—3. In *ichth.*, of or pertaining to the basalia. See *basale*.

> The Elasmobranchii possess three *basal* cartilages, which articulate with the pectoral arch.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 38.

Basal cell. (*a*) A cell at the base of the segmented ovum of some embryos, as sponges: the opposite of *apical cell*. (*b*) In the wings of *Diptera*, one of the elongate cells near the base of the wing between the second and fifth or second and sixth longitudinal veins; they are numbered, the first being the one nearest the costal margin.—**Basal cleavage**, in *crystal.*, cleavage in the direction of a basal plane.—**Basal field, area,** or **space,** a portion of an insect's wing lying at the base, but very diversely defined in the different groups. In the *Lepidoptera* it occupies the whole width of the wing for about one fourth of its length, and in the fore wings of the *Noctuidæ* is limited externally by the anterior or extra-basilar cross-line. In the dragon-flies it is a small space at the extreme base of the wing, between the median and submedian veins, and bounded exteriorly by the arc or arculus, a small cross-vein. In other groups it is generally an indeterminate portion occupying about one third of the wing.—**Basal ganglion.** See *ganglion*.—**Basal half-line,** in the noctuids, a line extending from the costal border of the anterior wing, near the base, half way across the surface.—**Basal plane,** in *crystal.*, a plane parallel to the lateral or horizontal axes.—**Basal valve,** that valve in bivalves by which they adhere to other substances.

II. *n.* 1. One of the basal joints of the branches of a crinoid, bearing the radials.—2. In *ichth.*, the basisphenoid. [Rare.]

basale (bā-sā′lē), *n.*; pl. *basalia* (-li-ä). [NL., < E. *basal*, q. v.] 1. In *ichth.*, one of several cartilages which may compose the basis of the pectoral limb of a fish, and to which the series of radialia, or radial cartilages, is attached: as, the propterygial *basale*; the mesopterygial and metapterygial *basalia*. See *pterygium*, and cut under *scapulocoracoid*.—2. One of the bones which form the base for the pectoral fin; an actinost.—3. In crinoids, same as *basal*, 1.

> A central piece which probably represents the *basalia* of other crinoids.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 500.

basal-nerved (bā′sal-nėrvd), *a.* In *bot.*, descriptive of leaves the nerves of which all proceed from the base.

basalt (ba-sâlt′ or bas′âlt), *n.* [First in E. as L. *basaltes*; = F. *basalte*, < L. *basaltes*, a dark and very hard species of marble in Ethiopia; said to be an African word (Pliny).] A [illegible] rock occurring widely, and consisting of [illegible] feldspar, together with augite and [illegible] or titaniferous iron. [illegible]

northeast coast of Ireland, and Fingal's Cave in the island of Staffa, Scotland.—**Basalt ware,** a kind of stoneware made by Josiah Wedgwood and his successors. It is usually black, colored throughout the paste, and has a dull gloss: hence also called *black ware*. Articles made of it are much admired, and those made by Wedgwood himself are rare and costly.

basaltic (ba-sâl′tik), *a.* [< *basalt* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to basalt; formed of or containing basalt; of the nature of or resembling basalt: as, *basaltic* lava.

basaltiform (ba-sâl′ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *basaltes*, basalt, + *forma*, shape.] Of the form of prismatic basalt; columnar.

basalting (ba-sâl′ting), *n.* [< *basalt* + *-ing*¹.] A process of making paving- and building-blocks from the scoriæ of blast-furnaces.

basaltoid (ba-sâl′toid), *a.* [< *basalt* + *-oid.*] Allied in appearance or nature to basalt; resembling basalt.

basan, basane (baz′an, ba-zān′), *n.* [Also *bazan*, *basin*, *bazin*, and more corruptly *basil*, *bazil*; < F. *basane*, *bazane* (Cotgrave), < Sp. Pg. *badana* (ML. *bedane*), a tanned sheepskin, < Ar. *bitānah*, lining.] Sheepskin tanned in oak- or larch-bark, and used for bookbinding, etc. It is distinguished from *roan*, which is tanned in sumac.

basanite (bas′a-nīt), *n.* [< L. *basanites* (sc. *lapis*, stone), < Gr. *βασανίτης (sc. λίθος, stone), < βάσανος, a touchstone, a dark-colored stone on which pure gold when rubbed makes a peculiar mark; origin uncertain.] A silicious rock or jasper, of a velvety-black color, used as a touchstone for determining the amount of alloy in gold. The touchstone was formerly extensively used, but is now much less common. See *touchstone* and *touch-needle*.

bas-bleu (bä-blė′), *n.* [F., blue-stocking: *bas*, abbr. of *bas de chausses*, nether-stock, stocking (see *base*¹); *bleu*, blue: a translation of the E. term.] Same as *blue-stocking*, 1.

bas-chevalier†, *n.* [A fictitious term, based on a false etymology of *bachelor*; < F. *bas*, low, inferior (see *base*¹), + *chevalier*: see *chevalier*.] One of a class of low or inferior knights, by bare tenure of a military fee, as distinguished from bannerets and baronets. *Phillips*, 1706. [A spurious term, without historical support.]

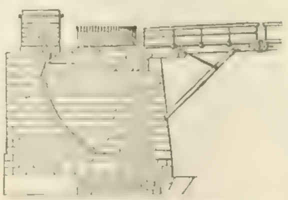
bascinet, *n.* See *basinet*.

Bascuence†, *n.* The Basque language.

basculation (bas-kū-lā′shon), *n.* [< F. *basculer*, swing, see-saw, < *bascule*: see *bascule*.] In *pathol.*, the movement by which a retroverted uterus is swung back into position.

bascule (bas′kūl), *n.* [< F. *bascule*, swing, poise, balance, see-saw, formerly *bacule*, appar. < *battre*, beat, bump (or *bas*, low), + *cul*, the posteriors.] 1. An arrangement in bridges by which one portion balances another.—2. A form of bailing-scoop.

bascule-bridge (bas′kūl-brij), *n.* A drawbridge arranged with a counterpoise, so that, as the floor of the bridge is raised, the counterpoise descends into a pit prepared for it: the commonest form of medieval drawbridge. See *balance-bridge*.



Bascule-bridge at Brussels.

base¹ (bās), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bace*; < ME. *base*, *bass*, *baas*, < OF. (and F.) *bas*, masc., *basse*, fem., = Pr. *bas* = Sp. *bajo* = Pg. *baixo* = It. *basso*, low, < LL. *bassus*, low, short, thick; in classical L. found only as a cognomen, *Bassus*, 'Short.' Perhaps of Celtic origin; cf. W. *bas*, = Corn. *bas* = Bret. *baz*, shallow; W. *basu*, make shallow, lower; Corn. *basse*, fall, lower, abate; but the Celtic terms may be from the L. In music, now generally *bass*: see *bass*³. As a noun, *base* of this origin (the lower part) is confused with *base*² (the supporting part).] **I.** *a.* 1. Low; of small height: applied to things. [Archaic.]

> The cedar stoops not to the *base* shrub's foot.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 664.

Hence—2. In *bot.*, of low or lowly growth: as, *base* broom; *base* rocket.—3. Low in place, position, or degree. [Archaic.]

> [illegible]
> *Spenser*, F. Q., [illegible]

> [illegible]
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. [illegible]

4. Of little value; coarse in quality; worthless, absolutely or comparatively: as, the *base* metals (so called in contrast with the noble or precious metals).

> The harvest white plumb is a *base* plumb.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 509.

> Often has the vein of gold displayed itself amid the *baser* ores. *Marg. Fuller*, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 15.

Hence—5. Fraudulently debased in value; spurious; false: as, *base* coin.

> They were compelled to accept *base* money in exchange for those commodities they were forced to sell.
> *Goldsmith*, Hist. Eng., x.

6. Low in scale or rank; of humble origin, grade, or station; wanting dignity or estimation; mean; lowly: as, *base* menials.

> *Base* things of the world, and things which are despised, hath God chosen. 1 Cor. i. 28.

> 'Tis the plague of great ones;
> Prerogatived are they less than the *base*.
> *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

7. Suitable to or characteristic of a low condition; depressed; abject: as, *base* servility.

> I am fire and air; my other elements
> I give to *baser* life. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2.

8. Of mean spirit; morally low; without dignity of sentiment: said of persons.

> *Base* is the slave that pays. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 1.

> The *base* and abject multitude. *Junius*.

9. Showing or proceeding from a mean spirit: said of things.

> Him that utter'd nothing *base*.
> *Tennyson*, To the Queen.

> The one *base* thing in the universe—to receive favors and to render none. *Emerson*, Compensation.

10. Of illegitimate birth; born out of wedlock.

> Why bastard? wherefore *base*? *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2.

> I din'd with Sr Robt Paston, since Earle of Yarmouth, and saw the Duke of Verneuille, *base* brother to the Q. Mother. *Evelyn*, Diary, June 23, 1665.

11. Deep; grave: applied to sounds: as, the *base* tones of a viol. See *bass*³.

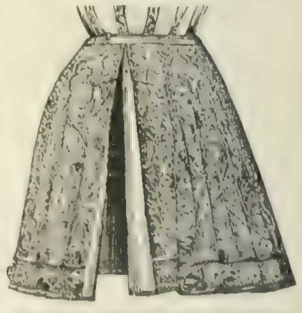
> The silver sounding instruments did meet
> With the *base* murmure of the waters fall.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xii. 71.

12. In *old Eng. law*, not held or holding by honorable tenure: as, a *base* estate, that is, an estate held by services not honorable nor *in capite*, or by villeinage. Such a tenure is called *base* or low, and the tenant a *base* tenant.—13. Not classical or refined: as, "*base* Latin," *Fuller*.

> No Muses aide me needes heretoo to call;
> *Base* is the style, and matter meane withall.
> *Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 44.

Base bullion. See *bullion*.—**Base court.** See *base-court*.—**Base fee, infeftment, right,** etc. See the nouns.—**Base metals.** See *metal*. = **Syn.** Ignoble, vulgar, plebeian, mean, contemptible, despicable, abject, sordid, groveling, servile, slavish, menial, rascally, villainous.

II. *n.* 1†. A plaited skirt, reaching from the waist to the knee, worn during the first half of the sixteenth century. In civil costume it was appended to the doublet, or secured to the girdle; it was also worn over armor. 2†. A skirt of plate-armor, corrugated or ribbed vertically, as if in imitation of the preceding. See *lamboys*.—3†. The skirt of a woman's outer garment. The word was used throughout the seventeenth and part of the eighteenth century.—4†. An apron.



Base of rich stuff, the border embroidered; beginning of 16th century.—From tomb of Maximilian I. at Innspruck.

> With gauntlets blue and *bases* white.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. ii. 769.

> [illegible] in their linen *bases*. *Marston*.

5†. The housing of a horse: used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

> The *bases* and bardes of their horse were grene sattyn.
> *Hall*, Hen. VIII., an. 1.

> Or to describe races and games, . . .
> *Bases* and tinsel trappings, gorgeous knights
> At joust and tournament. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 36.

6. In *music*, same as *bass*³.

base²† (bās), *v. t.* [< *base*¹, *a.*, but in first sense < F. *baisser*, lower, < *bas*, low, base. Cf. *abase*.] 1. To let down; abase; lower.

> [illegible] warrior . . . *based* his arms and ensigns of [illegible]. *Holland*.

2. To lower in character, condition, or rank; degrade; debase.—3. To reduce the value of by the admixture of meaner elements; debase. [Rare.]

> Metals which we cannot *base*. *Bacon.*

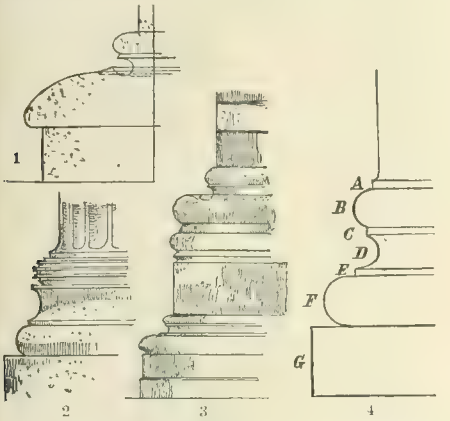
base² (bās), *n.* [< ME. *base, bas, baas,* < OF. *base,* F. *base,* < L. *basis,* < Gr. *βάσις,* a going, a stepping, a step, pedestal, foot, base, < √ *βα, in *βαίνειν,* go, = L. *venire,* come, = E. *come.*] **1.** The bottom of anything, considered as its support, or the part of the thing itself, or a separate feature, on which the thing stands or rests: as, the *base* of a column; the *base* of a mountain.

> For want like thine — a bog without a *base* —
> Ingulfs all gains I gather for the place. *Crabbe.*
>
> Against the *bases* of the southern hills.
> *Lowell,* Under the Willows.

Hence—**2.** A fundamental principle or groundwork; foundation; basis.

> Antonio never yet was thief, or pirate,
> Though, I confess, on *base* and ground enough,
> Orsino's enemy. *Shak.,* T. N., v. 1.
>
> Hereby he undermineth the *base* of religion.
> *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err.

3. In *arch.,* specifically—(*a*) The lowest member of a wall, either projecting beyond the face of the portion of the wall above it, or differing otherwise from it in construction, and often resting on a plinth, with or without intervening moldings. (*b*) The member on which the shaft rests in columns of nearly all styles. It appears in most Egyptian forms, but is not present in the Greek Doric column, of which the shaft rests directly on the stylobate. In purely Hellenic examples of the Ionic and Corinthian the base consists of various combinations of moldings on a circular plan, without the awkward square plinth which was universally adopted by the Romans, and was generally retained in the elaborately molded bases of Byzantine and medieval architecture. See cut under *column.*



Bases.

1, from nave of Lyons cathedral, 13th century; 2, from eastern porch of Erechtheum, Athens, 5th century B. C.; 3, from nave of Orvieto cathedral, 13th century. 4, Attic base: *A, C, E,* fillets; *B,* upper torus; *D,* scotia; *F,* lower torus; *G,* plinth, or stylobate.

4. (*a*) In *zoöl.* and *bot.,* the extremity opposite to the apex; the point of attachment, or the part of an organ which is nearest its point of attachment: as, the *base* of a leaf; the *base* of a shell. The point of attachment of an anther, however, is sometimes at the apex. (*b*) In *zoöl.,* also, that part or extremity of anything by which it is attached to another of higher value or significance.—**5.** In *chem.,* a compound substance which unites with an acid to form a salt. The term is applied to the hydroxids of the metals, to certain metallic oxids, and to groups of atoms containing one or more hydroxyl groups (OH) in which hydrogen is replaceable by an acid radical.

6. In *phar.,* the principal ingredient of any compound preparation.—**7.** In *crystal.,* same as *basal plane* (which see, under *basal*).—**8.** In *petrog.,* the amorphous or isotropic portion of the ground-mass of a rock. This may possess a certain amount of structure, rendering it distinct from glass, while not crystalline, when it is known as a *microfelsitic base.* If a true glass, it may be, according to the amount of devitrification products present, *microlitic, globulitic,* or *glassy.* In some recent andesitic lavas it possesses a peculiar appearance, so similar to felt that it is known as a *felt-like base.* The term *magma* (which see) has also been used by some writers as equivalent to *base.*

9. In *dentistry,* the setting for artificial teeth.—**10.** In *dyeing,* a substance that has an affinity for both the cloth and the coloring matter; a mordant.—**11.** In *fort.,* the exterior side of the polygon, or that imaginary line which is drawn from the point or salient angle of one bastion to the point of the next.—**12.** In *geom.,* the line or surface forming that part of a figure on which it is supposed to stand; the side opposite to the apex. The base of a hyperbola or a parabola is a line formed by the common intersection of the secant plane and the base of the cone.

13. In *arith.* and *algebra,* a number from the different powers of which all numbers are conceived as produced. The base of a system of arithmetical notation is a number the multiples of whose powers are added together to express any number; thus, 10 is the base of the decimal system of arithmetic. In the theory of numbers, the base of an index is a number which, being raised to the power represented by the index, gives a number congruent to the number whose index is spoken of. The base of a system of logarithms is the number which, raised to the power indicated by the logarithm, gives the number to which the logarithm belongs. The *Napierian base,* or base of the Napierian system of logarithms, is the number represented by the infinite series,

$$1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2.3} + \frac{1}{2.3.4} + \frac{1}{2.3.4.5} + \text{etc.}$$

It is 2.718281828459 +

14. In *her.,* the lower part of the field, the charges in which are said to be *in base.* It is sometimes considered as divided into dexter, sinister, and middle base, and the charges are blazoned accordingly. See *dexter* and *sinister.*

15. *Milit.:* (*a*) A tract of country protected by fortifications, strong by natural advantages, or for any other reason comparatively secure, from which the operations of an army proceed, or from which supplies are obtained: called distinctively the *base of operations* or the *base of supply.*

> *Base,* in military operations, is simply a secure starting-point, or rather tract of country behind, in which an army is in comparative safety, and in which the stores and reserves of men for the force are situated. *Saturday Rev.*

(*b*) The rounded hinder portion of a gun, generally called the *base of the breech.* (*c*) A small light cannon used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.—**16.** In *surv.,* same as *base-line.*—**17.** The place from which racers or tilters start; a starting-post.

> To their appointed *base* they went.
> *Dryden,* Æneid, v.

18. An old game, played in various ways, in some of which it is still practised, and in all of which there are certain spaces marked out, beyond or off which any player is liable to be touched with the hand or struck with a ball by a player on the enemy's side. Forms of this game are known under the names of *prisoners' base, rounders,* and *base-ball,* under which last name it has become the national game of the United States.

> After a course at Barley-break or *Base.*
> *B. Jonson,* Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

19. One of the spaces marked off in the game of base or prisoners' base. See 18.—**20.** In *base-ball,* one of the four corners of the diamond. See *base-ball.*—**21.** That part of an electromagnetic apparatus which contains the helix, switch, and first and secondary binding-posts.—**Altern base, Attic base,** etc. See the adjectives.—**Organic bases.** See *organic.*—**Prisoners' base.** See *prisoner.*—**To bid the** or **a base**†, to challenge to a game of base, and hence, from the popularity of the game, to challenge to a trial of dexterity, skill, or strength, or to a trial of any kind; challenge generally.

> *To bid* the wind *a base* he now prepares.
> *Shak.,* Venus and Adonis, l. 303.
>
> We will find comfort, money, men, and friends,
> Ere long *to bid* the English king *a base.*
> *Marlowe,* Edw. II., ii.

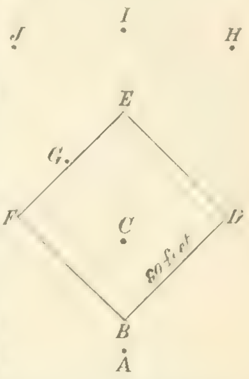
base² (bās), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *based,* ppr. *basing.* [< *base*², *n.*] **1.** To form a foundation for. [Rare.]—**2.** To use as a groundwork or foundation for; ground; found; establish: with *on* or *upon*: as, all sound paper currency must be *based on* coin or bullion; he *bases* his arguments *upon* false premises.

> It is *on* the understanding, and not *on* the sentiment, of a nation that all safe legislation must be *based.*
> *Lowell,* Study Windows, p. 165.

base³ (bās), *n.* Another form of *bass*¹ and *barse.* [Local Eng. (Cumberland).]

base-bag (bās'bag), *n.* In *base-ball,* one of the bags often used to mark first, second, and third base.

base-ball (bās'bâl'), *n.* **1.** A game of ball played by eighteen persons, nine on a side. A square plot of ground called the diamond, with sides 90 feet long, is marked off, at the corners of which are the bases, known as *home* or *home base* (B), *first base* (D), *second base* (E), and *third base* (F). The players on one side take their positions in the field, the *catcher* (A) just behind the home base, the *pitcher* (C) at a distance of 55 feet from the home base on the line from home to second base, the three *basemen* near first, second, and third base, the *short-stop* (G) between second and third, and three *fielders,* known as *right* (H), *center* (I), and *left* (J), at some distance behind and on each side of the second base. The pitcher pitches the ball over the home plate to the catcher. One of the other side, which is said to be *in,* or *at the bat,* takes a position by the home base, and tries to strike the ball as it passes him. If he knocks it into the air, and one of the other side catches it before it reaches the ground, the striker is *out* or *caught out,* that is, retires from the bat, and another takes his place. Should the ball pass outside the line from home to first or from home to third base continued indefinitely it is a *foul,* and does not count at all, unless it is caught before it touches the ground, in which case the striker is out. Should it strike inside these lines, the batter runs to first base, and then or later to second, third, and home base. If he reaches home base he scores a *run.* Should the ball be thrown to and caught by a player standing on first base before the batter succeeds in reaching it, or should the batter be touched with the ball in the hands of any of his adversaries while running from one base to another, he is out. One player after another of the side which is "in" goes to the bat until three men have been put out. This constitutes an *inning.* Nine innings for each side make a game, and that side which succeeds in making the greater number of runs wins the game.



2. The ball with which this game is played.

base-board (bās'bōrd), *n.* A line of boarding around the interior walls of a room, next to the floor.

base-born (bās'bôrn), *a.* Of base or low birth; born out of wedlock; of low or mean parentage or origin; spurious.

> Thy *base-born* child, thy babe of shame. *Gay.*
>
> It is justly expected that they should bring forth a *base-born* issue of divinity. *Milton,* Def. of Humb. Remonst.

base-bred (bās'bred), *a.* Of low or base breeding; mean; of discreditable origin.

> As little souls their *base-bred* fancies feed. *J. Baillie.*

base-broom (bās'bröm), *n.* A name given to *Genista tinctoria,* with reference to its low stature.

base-burner (bās'bėr″nėr), *n.* A stove or furnace constructed on the base-burning principle.

base-burning (bās'bėr″ning), *a.* Burning at the base.—**Base-burning furnace** or **stove,** a furnace or stove in which the fuel burns at the bottom, and is renewed from a self-acting hopper or chamber above.

base-court (bās'kōrt), *n.* **1.** A secondary or inferior court or yard, generally at the back of a house, opposed to the chief court or main quadrangle; a farm-yard.—**2.** In *Eng. law,* an inferior court of justice, but a court of record, as a court-baron, court-leet, etc.

based† (bāst), *a.* [< *base*¹, *n.,* + *-ed*².] Wearing or clothed in a base or skirt.

> *Based* in lawny velvet. *Hall,* Hen. VIII., an. 6.

base-dance (bās'dāns), *n.* A slow dance in $\frac{3}{4}$ time, resembling the minuet.

> When the said Morris is doone, then the gentillmen to com unto the women and make their obeisaunce, and every of them to taike oon by thand, and daunce suche *base daunces* as is apointed theym.
> Quoted in *J. P. Collier's* Eng. Dram. Poetry, I., notes.

Basedow's disease. See *disease.*

base-hearted (bās'här″ted), *a.* Having a base, treacherous heart; deceitful.

baselard†, *n.* Same as *baslard.*

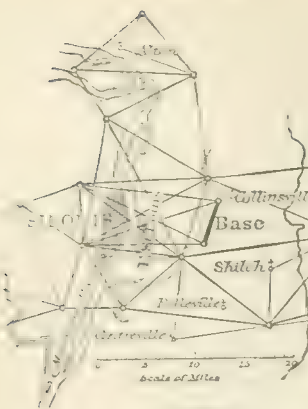
baseless (bās'les), *a.* [< *base*² + *-less.*] Without a base; having no foundation or support.

> Like the *baseless* fabric of this vision,
> The cloud-capp'd towers, the gorgeous palaces,
> The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
> Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve;
> And, like this insubstantial pageant faded,
> Leave not a rack behind. *Shak.,* Tempest, iv. 1.

baselessness (bās'les-nes), *n.* The quality of being baseless, or without foundation; groundlessness.

base-level (bās'lev-el), *n.* In *geol.,* the level at which the erosive action of a stream, in a given area, ceases.

base-line (bās'līn), *n.* **1.** A line adopted as a base or foundation from which future operations are carried on, or on which they depend or rest. (*a*) In *perspect.,* the bottom line of a picture, in which the foremost vertical plane of delineation cuts the ground-plane, on which the objects represented in the picture stand. (*b*) In *surv.,* any measured line forming a side of a triangle, the adjacent angles of which being measured, the relative position of the third vertex is determined; especially, in *geodesy,* a line measured with the utmost precision to serve as the origin of a system of triangles, and as the foundation for the computation of the length of their sides. In the process of triangulation, the angles of these triangles and the length of a single side (the base or base-line) being known, the lengths of all can be computed. In every great survey a number of base-lines are measured, each being from 3 to 10 miles in length.



Base-line.

[illegible] of frontier, sea-coast, or forts, taken [illegible] base of operations, from which move[illegible] and supplies of food, ammunition, [illegible] to the front, and to which the army may retreat in case of disaster. Also called *base*. 2. A line traced round a cannon behind the vent.—3. In the game of lawn-tennis, the end line of the court; the line from which the player serves the ball.—4. In *base-ball*, the line connecting one base with the next.

basely (bās′li), *adv.* 1. In a base manner; meanly; dishonorably.

> Warr'd he hath not,
> But *basely* yielded upon compromise
> That which his ancestors achiev'd with blows.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 1.

2. In a base or mean condition; illegitimately; in bastardy.

> Two Mitylene brethren, *basely* born. *Knolles.*

3†. At a low rate; cheaply.

> [illegible] that desire to look big, and to live *basely*.
> *Venner*, Via Recta, iii. 52. (*N. E. D.*)

baseman (bās′man), *n.*; pl. *basemen* (-men). Any one of the three players who in the game of base-ball are stationed at first, second, and third bases.

basement (bās′ment), *n.* [= MLG. *basement*, *basiment*, *basment*, base, pedestal; cf. F. *soubassement*, formerly *sous-bassement*, < *sous*, under (< L. *subtus*, < *sub*, under), + **bassement* (in form after It. *bassamento*, abasement): see *base*¹ and *-ment*.] 1. The lower or fundamental portion; a base. [Rare.]

> [illegible] its deep reservoirs, from the mysterious *basement* [illegible] mountain, wells the silent stream.
> *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 322.

2. In *arch.*: (*a*) The portion of the elevation of a structure which performs the function in the design of constituting a support to those portions which come above it; especially, the substructure of a columnar or arched construction, but also the lowest member in the design of a wall, etc. Compare *base*², 3.

> [illegible] consisted of a square *basement* surrounded [illegible] columns and surmounted [illegible] upon which was placed the bronze [illegible] ornament.
> *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archaeol., p. 83.

(*b*) A floor or story which is wholly or in part beneath the surface of the ground, but is usually, as distinguished from a cellar, well lighted, and fitted up and used for household or other usual purposes.—3. The act of basing, or the state of being based. [Rare.] **Basement membrane** [illegible] membrane formed of flat [illegible] epithelium of mucous [illegible] gland. [illegible] **Basement tissue**, the [illegible] **English basement**, the [illegible] on the level of [illegible]

> [illegible] from Italian [illegible] street [illegible] etc.

[illegible]tory (bās′ment-[illegible]), *n.* Same [illegible]

base-minded (bās′mīn″ded), *a.* Of a low spirit [illegible] dishonorably [illegible]

base-mindedly (bās′mīn″ded-li), *adv.* In a [illegible] manner.

base-molding [illegible] molding at the base [illegible]

basen† [illegible] *Spenser* [illegible]

> Stare on him with big lookes *basen* wide.
> *Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 670.

baseness (bās′nes), *n.* [< *base*¹ + *-ness*.] 1. The state or condition of being base or low in scale; meanness of grade; lowliness, as of birth or station.

> *Baseness* of birth is a great disparagement to some men.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 547.

> He mixing with his proper sphere,
> She finds the *baseness* of her lot.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lx.

2. That which is base or low; anything of an ignoble grade or quality; meanness, as of relation or employment.

> Some kinds of *baseness*
> Are nobly undergone. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 1.

> I once did hold it a *baseness* to write fair.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

3†. Illegitimacy of birth; bastardy.

> Why brand they us
> With base? with *baseness*, bastardy?
> *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2.

4. The state or quality of being morally mean or vile; vileness; worthlessness.

> Villains,
> Whose *baseness* all disgraceful words made one
> Cannot express!
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, iv. 4.

> Equal *baseness* lived in sleeker times.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

5. Of metals: (*a*) Liability to rust: opposed to *nobleness*. (*b*) Inferior or debased quality, the result of having been alloyed with a cheaper metal; spuriousness.

> We alledged the fraudulent obtaining his patent, the *baseness* of his metal, and the prodigious sum to be coined.
> *Swift.*

6†. Deepness of sound.

> The *baseness* or trebleness of tones.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 184.

basenet†, *n.* See *basinet*.

baseology (bā-sẹ-ol′ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *βάσις*, base, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*. Cf. *phraseology*.] Fundamental philosophy. *Krauth.*

base-plate (bās′plāt), *n.* 1. The foundation-plate of metal on which a heavy piece of machinery, as a steam-engine, stands; the bed-plate.—2. In *base-ball*, one of the plates formerly often used to mark the bases; hence, by extension, one of the bases.

base-ring (bās′ring), *n.* A projecting band of metal directly in front of the base of the breech in old pieces of ordnance, connected with the body of the gun by a concave molding.

base-rocket (bās′rok″et), *n.* A species of mignonette, *Reseda lutea*: so called from its rocket-like leaves and low stature.

base-running (bās′run″ing), *n.* In *base-ball*, the act of running from base to base.

bases, *n.* Plural of *basis*.

base-spirited (bās′spir″i-ted), *a.* Having a base or mean spirit; mean; cowardly.

bash¹ (bash), *v.* [E. dial. or colloq.; in popular apprehension regarded as imitative (cf. *bang*, *dash*, *smash*, etc.), but prob. of Scand. origin, assibilated form of *bask*³ (now obs.; cf. dial. *basking*, a sound thrashing), < Dan. *baske*, slap, drub, Sw. *basa*, whip, drub, beat.] I. *trans.* To strike with a heavy blow; beat violently; knock out of shape. [Colloq. and prov. Eng.]

> A woman, a whelp, and a walnut tree,
> The more you *bash* 'em the better they be.
> *Proverbial saying.*

[The above proverb refers to the practice of beating walnut trees when in bud with poles, or beating off the fruit, a proceeding which was thought to increase their productiveness.]

II. *intrans.* To strike; knock. [Colloq. and prov. Eng.]

bash¹ (bash), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *bask*, a blow, Sw. *bas*, whipping, beating; from the verb.] A blow that knocks out of shape, or leaves a dent. [Colloq. and prov. Eng.]

bash²† (bash), *v.* [< ME. *basshen*, *baschen*, *bassen*, by apheresis for *abashen*, etc., abash: see *abash*.] I. *trans.* To daunt; dismay; abash; confound; confuse.

> She that *bashed* the sun-god with her eyes.
> *Greene and Lodge*, Looking-Glass for Lond. and Eng.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be daunted, dismayed, or confounded.

> His countenaunce was bold and *bashed* not
> For Guyons lookes, but scornefull eyeglaunce at him shot.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. iv. 37.

> [illegible]
> [illegible]
> *Greene and Lodge*, [illegible]

2. To be abashed or ashamed; be put out of countenance.

bash³ (bash), *v. t.* [E. dial.; perhaps another use of *bash*¹.] In *coal-mining*, to fill with rubbish (space from which coal has been taken). [S. Wales.]

bashaw (ba-shâ′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bassaw*, *basha*, *bacha* (F. *bacha*, It. *bassa*, *bascia*, ML. *bassa*), etc., < Turk. *bāshā* (Pers. *bāshā*, *bādshāh*), another form (perhaps after *bāsh*, head, chief) of *pāshā*, < Pers. *pādshāh*, a governor, prince, king: see *pasha*.] 1. Same as *pasha*.—2. A grandee; an important personage; a bigwig. [Colloq.]—**Bashaw of three tails**, a bashaw or pasha of the rank indicated by that number of horse-tails borne upon his standard.

> 'Tis a very fine thing to be father-in-law
> To a very magnificent *three-tailed Bashaw!*
> *G. Colman the Younger*, Blue Beard, ii. 5.

bashful (bash′fůl), *a.* [< *bash*² + *-ful*.] 1†. Wanting in self-possession; fearful; dismayed.

> And *bashful* Henry depos'd, whose cowardice
> Hath made us bywords to our enemies.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 1.

2. Easily put to confusion; modest to excess; diffident; shy; sheepish. [Formerly used also in the sense of modest, unassuming, as a term of commendation.]

> Come, you pernicious ass [to the page], you *bashful* fool, must you be blushing? wherefore blush you now?
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

3. Indicative of, accompanied with, or proceeding from bashfulness.

> The refusal which his cousin had steadfastly given him would naturally flow from her *bashful* modesty and the genuine delicacy of her character.
> *Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, p. 95.

4†. Exciting bashfulness or shame.

> A woman yet must blush when *bashful* is the case.
> *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 59.

bashfully (bash′fůl-i), *adv.* 1†. Without self-possession; with misgivings.—2. In a bashful, modest, or shy manner.

bashfulness (bash′fůl-nes), *n.* The quality of being bashful; excessive or extreme modesty; timorous shyness; want of confidence. [Formerly, like *bashful*, a term of commendation, equivalent to *modesty*.

> He full of *bashfulness* and truth.
> *Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Bulloigne, ii.]

> We have in England a particular *bashfulness* in everything that regards religion. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 458.

Syn. *Bashfulness*, *Modesty*, *Diffidence*, *Shyness*, *Coyness*, timidity, sheepishness. *Bashfulness*, literally readiness to be abashed, designates timidity and a disturbed state of feeling at meeting with others, or being brought into any prominence. It is natural and not unbecoming to the young, but with advancing years seems a defect; it is often a transient state of feeling. *Modesty* goes deeper into the character; it is either a proper and becoming distrust of one's self and one's powers, or a high-minded freedom from assurance and assumption; it is always an excellence, unless explicitly said to be excessive. *Diffidence* is a defect; it is an undue distrust of self, with fear of being censured for failure, tending to unfit one for duty. *Shyness* is simply a constitutional shrinking from contact with others; it is the result of sensitiveness. *Coyness* is shyness where advances are made by others; a shrinking from familiarity, perhaps in a coquettish way.

> Yet unask'd,
> His *bashfulness* and tenderness at war,
> He set himself beside her.
> *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

> It is to be noted that *modesty* in a man is never to be allowed as a good quality, but a weakness, if it suppresses his virtue, when he has at the same time a mind to exert himself. *Sir R. Steele*, Tatler, No. 52.

> As an actor, Mr. Cunningham obtained little reputation, for his *diffidence* was too great to be overcome.
> *Johnson.*

> For the very cause of *shyness* is an over-anxiety as to what people are thinking of you; a morbid attention to your own appearance.
> *Whately*, Bacon's Essay of Discourse.

> The laugh that guides thee to the mark,
> When the kind nymph would *coyness* feign,
> And hides but to be found again.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Horace, I. ix. 36.

bashi-bazouk (bash′i-ba-zök′), *n.* [Turk. *bashi bozuq*, one who is in no particular dress or uniform, an irregular soldier or civilian, < *bash*, head, head-dress, dress and appearance, + *bozuq*, spoilt, disorderly, bad, < *boz*, spoil, damage, destroy.] A volunteer and irregular auxiliary, serving in connection with the Turkish army for maintenance, but without pay or uniform. Bashi-bazouks are generally mounted, and because unpaid frequently resort to pillage. They are also at the command of municipal governors, and when detailed to accompany travelers or expeditions through the country they expect not only to be "found," but to be suitably rewarded with bakshish.

bashless† (bash′les), *a.* [< *bash*² + *-less*. Cf. *bashful*.] Shameless; unblushing. *Spenser.*

bashlyk (bash′lik), *n.* [Also *bashlik*, repr. Russ. *bashluikŭ*, a Caucasian hood or cowl.] A sort of hood or head-covering with long ends, usually made in one piece, worn in Russia. The best qualities are of a fine light brown camel's-hair cloth ornamented with silver or silver-gilt galloon. A similar article to which this name has been given is worn by women in the United States as a light covering for the head.

> Hanging between the shoulders, and knotted around the neck [of the Daghestani] is the *bashlik*, or hood, worn during bad weather, this hood being of a crimson color.
> *O'Donovan*, Merv, ii.

> I considered that a light fur and a *bashlyk* — a cloth hood which protects the ears would be quite sufficient to keep out the cold. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 21.

Bashmuric (bash-mö′rik), *n.* A dialect of Coptic, named from the district Bashmur of Lower Egypt, in the eastern part of the Delta: as, the *Bashmuric* version of the New Testament. Also *Basmuric.*

basi-. The combining form, in various scientific terms, of Latin *basis* (Gr. *βάσις*), base. See *basis.*

basia (bā′zi-ä), *n. pl.* [Lit. kisses; pl. of L. *basium*, a kiss.] A name for erotic verses or amorous writings of any kind; anacreontics; sapphics: as, the *basia* of Bonnefons and Secundus.

basial (bā′zi-al), *a.* [< L. *basium*, a kiss, + *-al.*] Relating to or consisting of a kiss. [Rare.]

> The innocent gaiety of his sister-in-law expressed itself in the "funny answers" and the *basial* salutation.
> *Quarterly Rev.*

basi-alveolar (bā″si-al-vē′ọ-lär), *a.* [< *basion* + *alveolar.*] In *craniom.*, pertaining to the basion and the alveolar point. Also *basio-alveolar.*— **Basi-alveolar length,** the distance between the basion and the alveolar point.— **Basi-alveolar line,** the line joining the basion and the alveolar point. See *craniometry.*

basiation (bā-zi-ā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *basiatio(n-)*, < *basiare*, pp. *basiatus*, kiss, < *basium*, a kiss.] Kissing. [Rare.]

basiator (bā′zi-ā-tọr), *n.* [NL., < L. *basiator*, a kisser, < *basiare*, kiss: see *basiation.*] The orbicular muscle of the mouth. Also called *orbicularis oris* and *oscularis.*

Head of Dandelion, showing basibracteolate involucre.

basibrachial (bā-si-brā′ki-al), *n.* In some mollusks, a piece like an inverted T, which forms a support to the base of the "arms" of the fore foot.

basibracteolate (bā-si-brak′tẹ-ọ-lāt), *a.* [< L. *basis*, a base, + NL. *bracteola* + *-ate*1.] In *bot.*, having bracts at the base: applied especially to the involucre of a composite flower when it is surrounded at the base by a series of bracts, as in the dandelion.

basibranchial (bā-si-brang′ki-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *basis*, a base, + *branchiæ*, gills, + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the base or bony basis of gills or branchiæ, or to the corresponding visceral arches of abranchiate vertebrates.

II. *n.* A bone or cartilage forming the base of a branchia, gill-arch, or visceral arch. In birds, the basibranchial is the single median piece of the hyoid apparatus usually called *urohyal.* In typical fishes there are three basibranchials in a longitudinal row, beneath the foremost of which is the urohyal, and in front the glossohyal.

basic (bā′sik), *a.* [< *base*2 + *-ic.*] **1.** Relating to a base; of the nature of a base; fundamental.

> This *basic* principle runs through the literature of the past from the days of the Zend Avesta.
> *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 373.

2. In *chem.*: (*a*) Performing the office of a base in a salt. (*b*) Having the base in excess; having more than one equivalent of the base for each equivalent of acid.— **3.** In *geol.*, containing a relatively small amount of silica: applied to crystalline rocks, as basalt: opposed to *acidic.*— **4.** In *anat.*, basal; basilar.— **Basic alum.** See *alum.*— **Basic blue.** See *blue.*— **Basic line,** in the spectrum, a name given by Lockyer to those lines in the spectrum of an element which, as the spectrum changes under increase of temperature, become more conspicuous while the others disappear. Certain of these lines being common to the spectra of two substances (*e. g.*, cadmium and iron), it is inferred that they may belong to a common element present in both and liberated at the highest temperature.— **Basic lining,** a lining fitted to the interior of a Bessemer converter, having a tendency to absorb the phosphorus in the melted metal.— **Basic process,** a process of making steel or homogeneous iron, consisting in introducing into the lining composition of the Bessemer converter and into the charges lime or other earthy base, which absorbs phosphorus and other impurities in the pig-iron, and permits the use of cheap grades of metal for conversion into steel. Also called the *Thomas-Gilchrist process.*— **Basic water,** water when, as in some cases, it appears to act as a base.

basicerite (bạ-sis′ẹ-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *βάσις*, base, + *κέρας*, horn.] In *Crustacea*, the second joint of the antenna, or long feeler, succeeding the coxocerite. In the crawfish (*Astacus*) it bears the scaphocerite (considered to represent an exopodite) and ischiocerite. See *Podophthalmia.*

basicity (bā-sis′ị-ti), *n.* [< *basic* + *-ity.*] In *chem.*: (*a*) The state of being a base, or of playing the part of a base in combination. (*b*) The power of an acid to unite with one or more atoms of a base.

> Another way in which acids may be classified has reference to their *basicity*: they may be divided into monobasic, dibasic, and tribasic acids.
> *H. Watts*, Dict. of Chem., I. 46.

basicranial (bā-si-krā′ni-al), *a.* [< L. *basis*, a base, + NL. *cranium* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the base of the skull.— **Basicranial axis.** See *axis*1.

basidia, *n.* Plural of *basidium.*

basidigital (bā-si-dij′i-tal), *a.* [< L. *basis*, a base, + *digitus*, finger, + *-al.*] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the bases of the digits: applied to the metacarpal and metatarsal bones.

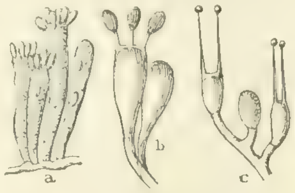
> Each digit has a proximal *basi-digital* . . . bone, upon which follows a linear series of phalanges.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 31.

basidigitale (bā″si-dij-i-tā′lē), *n.*; pl. *basidigitalia* (-li-ä). [NL.: see *basidigital.*] One of the basidigital bones; a metacarpal or metatarsal bone.

Basidiomycetes (bā-sid″i-ọ-mī-sē′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *basidium* + Gr. *μύκης*, pl. *μύκητες*, mushroom.] The group of fungi in which the spores are borne on basidia, including the *Hymenomycetes*, *Gasteromycetes*, and most of the larger fungi known as mushrooms and toadstools. See cut under *basidium.*

basidiomycetous (bạ-sid″i-ọ-mī-sē′tus), *a.* [< *Basidiomycetes* + *-ous.*] Belonging to or having the characters of the *Basidiomycetes.*

basidiospore (bạ-sid′i-ọ-spōr), *n.* [< NL. *basidium* + Gr. *σπορά*, seed.] A spore borne on a basidium.



Basidia.

a, basidium of *Clathrus cancellatus*; *b*, of *Agaricus*; *c*, of *Lycoperdon cepæforme.*

basidiosporous (bạ-sid-i-os′pọ-rus), *a.* [< *basidiospore* + *-ous.*] Producing spores by means of basidia.

basidium (bạ-sid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *basidia* (-ä). [NL., dim. of Gr. *βάσις*, a base.] In *bot.*, an enlarged cell in basidiomycetous fungi, arising from the hymenium, and producing by abstriction spores borne upon slender projections at its summit.

basifacial (bā-si-fā′shial), *a.* [< L. *basis*, base, + *facies*, face, + *-al.*] Relating to the base of the face, or of the facial, as distinguished from the proper cranial, part of the whole skull: applied to an anterior evertebral region of the base of the primordial skull, corresponding to the situation of the trabeculæ cranii, and consequently in advance of the notochordal region known as the basicranial. See cut under *craniofacial.*

> This section of the primordial skull may be conveniently termed the *basi-facial* region, the trabeculæ forming a support for the forebrain.
> *Sutton*, Proc. Zoöl. Soc., 1885, p. 577.

Basifacial axis. See *axis*1.

basification (bā″si-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [< *basify*: see *-ation.*] In *chem.*, the act of basifying.

basifier (bā′si-fī-ėr), *n.* In *chem.*, that which basifies, or converts into a salifiable base.

basifixed (bā′si-fikst), *a.* [< L. *basis*, base, + *fixus*, fixed, + *-ed*2.] In *bot.*, attached by the base or lower end, as an anther upon the filament.

[illegible] Anthers.

[illegible]

basifugal (bạ-sif′ụ-gal), *a.* [< L. *basis*, a base, + *fugere*, flee.] Receding from the base: in *bot.*, said of the growth of leaves which are developed from the base upward.

> Two extreme cases may therefore be distinguished in leaves, although closely connected by intermediate forms: the predominantly *basifugal* or apical, and the predominantly basal growth.
> *Sachs*, Botany (trans.), p. 138.

basify (bā′si-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *basified*, ppr. *basifying.* [< L. *basis*, a base, + *facere*, make: see *-fy.*] In *chem.*, to convert into a salifiable base.

basigynium (bā-si-jin′i-um), *n.*; pl. *basigynia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *βάσις*, a base, + *γυνή*, a female.] In *bot.*, a stalk rising above the base of the flower, and bearing the ovary at its summit, as in plants of the genus *Cleome.* Also called *podogynium*, or more frequently *gynophore* (which see).

basihyal (ba-si-hī′al), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *basis*, a base, + *hy(oid)* + *-al.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** In *vertebrate anat.*, the distal bony element of the second postoral visceral arch, or hyoidean apparatus, represented in human anatomy by the so-called body of the hyoid bone, bearing two pairs of horns or cornua; in general, the basis or body proper of the hyoid arch; the basihyoid. See cut under *skull.*— **2.** In *ichth.*, the segment of the branchiostegal arch next to the basibranchial and urohyal. It is generally double, or composed of two pieces on each side.

II. *a.* Relating to the basis or body of the hyoid bone or hyoid arch.

basihyoid (bā-si-hī′oid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *basis*, a base, + E. *hyoid.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the basihyal.

II. *n.* Same as *basihyal.*

basil1 (baz′il), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bazil*, *bassel*, < ME. *basile*, < OF. *basile*, mod. F. *basilic* = It. *basilico*, < ML. *basilicum*, *basilicon* (cf. L. *basilisca*, a plant, also called *regula*, mentioned as an antidote for the bite of the basilisk: see *basilisk*), < Gr. *βασιλικόν* (sc. *λάχανον*, herb), basil, neut. of *βασιλικός*, royal, < *βασιλεύς*, king, a word of unknown origin.] A name of several labiate plants, especially of the genus *Ocymum.* *O. basilicum*, a native of India, is much used in cookery, especially in France, and is known as sweet or common basil. Bush or lesser basil is *O. minimum.* The holy basil of India, *O. sanctum*, is considered sacred to Vishnu, and rosaries are made of its wood. For the wild, stone, or field basil of Europe, see *basil-weed.* In the United States the name is given to other aromatic labiates, especially to species of *Pycnanthemum.*

> The ancients had a curious notion relative to the plant *basil* (O. basilicum), viz., that there is a property in *basil* to propagate scorpions, and that by the smell thereof they are bred in the brains of men.
> Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 1st ser., VIII. 40.

> He once called her his *basil* plant; and when she asked for an explanation, said that *basil* was a plant which had flourished wonderfully on a murdered man's brains.
> *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, Finale.

Basil-oil, an aromatic oil obtained from the roots of the basil. *McElrath.*

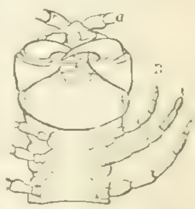
basil2†, *n.* [Early mod. E. (def. 1) *bassil*, < OF. *basile*, mod. F. *basilic*, a basilisk: see *basilisk.*] **1.** A large cannon throwing a heavy shot. See *basilisk*, 4.— **2.** [Perhaps in allusion to a cannon-ball.] An iron or fetter fastened round the ankle of a prisoner.

basil3 (baz′il), *n.* A corruption of *bezel.*

basil4 (baz′il), *n.* A corruption of *basan.*

basilad (bas′i-lad), *adv.* [< NL. *basil(aris)* (see *basilar*) + *-ad*3.] To or toward the base.

basilar (bas′i-lär), *a.* [= F. *basilaire*, < NL. *basilaris*, < L. *basis*, a base.] Relating to or situated at the base, especially of the skull.— **Basilar angle.** See *craniometry.*— **Basilar artery,** the artery formed by the junction of the vertebral arteries, and lying on the basilar process of the occipital bone.— **Basilar groove,** a smooth depression on the upper side of the basilar process.— **Basilar membrane** of the cochlea, a delicate membrane stretching from the lamina spiralis to the outer wall. It forms the floor of the canal of the cochlea, and supports the organ of Corti.— **Basilar process,** that portion of the occipital bone which lies in front of the foramen magnum.— **Basilar segment,** the compound and otherwise modified segment of the body of a centiped immediately succeeding the cephalic segment. It bears several pairs of appendages, and has been considered to be composed of four morphological somites.— **Basilar sinus,** or **basilar plexus,** the transverse sinus.— **Basilar suture,** in *anat.*, the suture between the basilar process of the occipital bone and the body of the sphenoid.— **Basilar vein,** a vein ascending from the base of the brain on the outer side of the crus cerebri and emptying into the vena Galeni.



[illegible] Basilar segment of a [illegible]

basilary (bas′i-lạ-ri), *a.* Same as *basilar.*

basilateral (bā-si-lat′ẹ-ral), *a.* [< L. *basis*, a base, + *latus* (*later-*), side, + *-al.*] Situated at the side of the base. Also *basolateral.*

Basileuterus (bas-i-lū′tẹ-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βασιλεύτερος*, more kingly, compar. adj., < *βασιλεύς*, king.] A large genus of tropical and subtropical American oscine passerine birds, of the family *Mniotiltidæ* and subfamily *Setophaginæ*; a group of pretty fly-catching warblers related to the common American redstart. Several of the Mexican species reach the lower Rio Grande, but most are more southerly. *B. rufifrons* is a characteristic example.

Basilian (ba-sil′i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *Basilius*, Basil the Great (died A. D. 379), < Gr. *βασίλειος*, lit. kingly, < *βασιλεύς*, king.] **I.** *a.* Relating to St. Basil the Great, a Greek father of the

Christian church in the fourth century, or to the monastic rule given by him.—**Basilian liturgy**, the liturgy of St. Basil. See *liturgy*.

II. *n.* 1. A monk or nun belonging to one of the religious congregations following the rule of St. Basil. These comprise nearly all the Greek and [illegible] monasteries, and are found in communion with [illegible] in the Greco-Ruthenian and Armenian [illegible]. Several Basilian monasteries in Spain were suppressed in 1835.—2. One of a congregation of priests devoted to the education of young men for the priesthood, founded in 1800 by the archbishop of Vienne, France. Their name is derived from their first house, in the parish of St. Basil in Vivarais. They have establishments in France, England, and Africa.

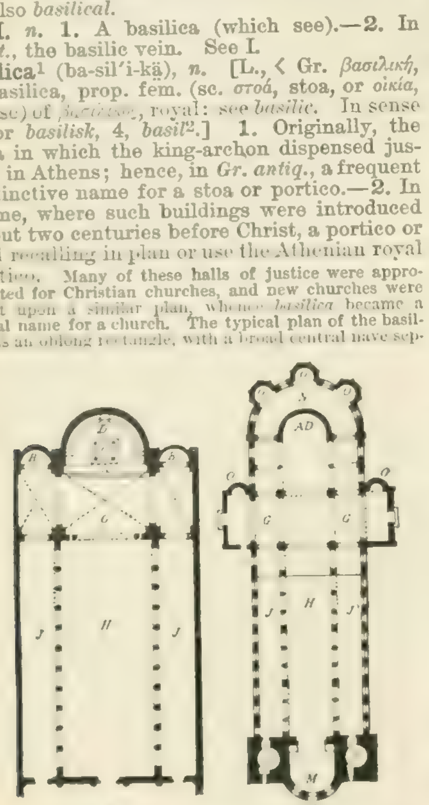
basilic (ba-sil′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *basilick*, < F. *basilique*, < L. *basilicus*, < Gr. *βασιλικός*, kingly, royal, < *βασιλεύς*, king.] **I.** *a.* 1. Kingly; royal.—2. Of or pertaining to a basilica; basilican.—**Basilic vein**, the largest of the veins of the arm, formed by the junction of two ulnar veins with the median basilic vein, piercing the deep fascia a little above the elbow on the inner side of the arm, ascending in the course of the brachial artery, and ending in the axillary vein, before or after receiving the venæ comites of the brachial artery.—**Median basilic vein**, a small venous trunk at the bend of the elbow, crossing the track of the brachial artery, from which it is separated by the bicipital fascia, and terminating in the basilic.

Also *basilical*.

II. *n.* 1. A basilica (which see).—2. In *anat.*, the basilic vein. See I.

basilica[1] (ba-sil′i-kạ̈), *n.* [L., < Gr. *βασιλική*, a basilica, prop. fem. (sc. *στοά*, stoa, or *οἰκία*, house) of *βασιλικός*, royal: see *basilic*. In sense 5 for *basilisk*, 4, *basil*[2].] 1. Originally, the stoa in which the king-archon dispensed justice in Athens; hence, in *Gr. antiq.*, a frequent distinctive name for a stoa or portico.—2. In Rome, where such buildings were introduced about two centuries before Christ, a portico or hall recalling in plan or use the Athenian royal portico. Many of these halls of justice were appropriated for Christian churches, and new churches were built upon a similar plan, whence *basilica* became a usual name for a church. The typical plan of the basilica is an oblong rectangle, with a broad central nave separated from two side-aisles by rows of columns. Over the aisles [illegible] galleries. At the extremity of the building [illegible] the chief entrance [illegible] a raised tribune, where [illegible] the Roman prætor or judge and his assessors, [illegible] naturally [illegible] the sanctuary of the [illegible] church. This tribune [illegible] constitutes an [illegible] the width of the nave, projecting from the main [illegible] building and covered with a vault on a semi[illegible] plan. The Christian basilica, which has [illegible] of the Roman prototype, is properly [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] the [illegible]

3. [illegible] in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a title [illegible] proper on a church [illegible] [illegible] architectural arrangement [illegible] certain honorary [illegible] In [illegible] Rome [illegible] [illegible]



Basilicas.

1, St. Peter's in Vaticano, Rome—a typical plan with the addition of a transept and of secondary apses. 2, St. Godehard, Hildesheim, a German basilica, illustrating the western apse and other important variations from the typical plan. *AD*, apse; *B*, *B*, secondary apses; *C*, [illegible]; *D*, bishop's throne; *G*, transept; *H*, nave; *I*, *I*, towers; *J*, *J*, aisles; *M*, western apse; *N*, aisle surrounding the chief apse; *O*, *O*, [illegible].

4†. In the middle ages, a name sometimes given to the elaborate structures raised over important tombs, as that over the tomb or shrine of Edward the Confessor in Westminster Abbey: so called, according to Ducange, because these structures bore a resemblance to diminutive churches.—5†. A large piece of ordnance: probably same as *basilisk*, 4.

> The breaching artillery consisted of sixty-three guns, the smallest of which threw a ball of fifty-six pounds, and some few, termed *basilicas*, carried marble bullets of a hundred and twelve pounds weight. *Prescott.*

Basilica[2] (ba-sil′i-kạ̈), *n. pl.*, also used as *sing.* [ML., < LGr. *βασιλικά*, neut. pl. of Gr. *βασιλικός*, royal (or, less prob., relating to Basil I.).] A code of laws of the Byzantine empire, adapted from the laws of Justinian in the ninth century, by order of the emperor Basil I. Also *Basilics*.

basilical (ba-sil′i-kạl), *a.* [< *basilica*[1] + *-al.*] Same as *basilic*.

basilican (ba-sil′i-kạn), *a.* [< ML. *basilicanus*, < L. *basilica*, basilica.] Pertaining to or resembling a basilica; basilic.—**Basilican ointment.** Same as *basilicon*.

basilicanism (ba-sil′i-kạn-izm), *n.* Adherence to the basilican type of church.

basilicok†, *n.* [ME., also *basiliscok*, *baselycoc*, < OF. *basilicoc* (with appar. aug. term., prob. confused with *coq*, cock; cf. *cockatrice*), < *basilic*, a basilisk. Cf. *basilisk*.] A basilisk. *Chaucer.*

basilicon (ba-sil′i-kọn), *n.* [L., < Gr. *βασιλικόν*, neut. (sc. *φάρμακον*, remedy) of *βασιλικός*, royal: see *basil*[1] and *basilic*.] An ointment named from its supposed "sovereign" virtues. It consists of yellow wax, black pitch, and resin, of each one part, and of olive-oil four parts. Also called *basilican ointment*.

Basilics (ba-sil′iks), *n. pl.* [E. pl., equiv. to ML. *basilica*: see *Basilica*[2].] Same as *Basilica*[2].

Basilidian (bas-i-lid′i-ạn), *n.* [< L. *Basilides*, < Gr. *Βασιλείδης*, a proper name, in form a patronymic, < *βασιλεύς*, king.] A follower of Basilides, a teacher of Gnostic doctrines at Alexandria, Egypt, in the second century. The Basilidians discouraged martyrdom, kept their doctrines as secret as possible, were much given to magical practices, and soon declined from the asceticism of their founder into gross immorality. See *Basilidianism*.

Basilidianism (bas-i-lid′i-ạn-izm), *n.* [< *Basilidian* + *-ism.*] The doctrines of Basilides and the Basilidians. Basilides taught that from a universal seed-mass containing the germs of all things and created by non-existent Deity (that is, the Absolute) were separated a subtile sonship mounting at once to the Deity, and a coarse sonship attaining a place near to but short of the highest by aid of the Holy Spirit, which acts as the firmament separating supermundane things from mundane. A third sonship, that needing purification, remained in the mass, from which also emerged the archons of the ogdoad and hebdomad. See *archon*. The gospel illumination came first to the son of the great archon, who instructed his father. From him it passed to the archon of the hebdomad through his son, and from the hebdomad to Jesus, the son of Mary. The spirit of Jesus ascended at his death to the highest God, leaving his soul in the hebdomad. When the whole of the sonship that remains in this lower world has mounted after Jesus to the highest place, the consummation of all things will come, and an oblivion called the great ignorance will descend on the whole world, even upon the two great archons, that all may remain in their natural place and not aspire after the unattainable. The gospel is the knowledge of these doctrines, and the spiritual are those only who are capable of understanding them. An exceedingly different system, known as *spurious Basilidianism*, was developed among the followers of Basilides. According to this there are 365 generations of angels occupying 365 heavens, each with its own archon, the lowest being the God of the Jews. Christ was the first born, the Nous or intellect of the highest God, the unbegotten Father. All his work on earth is mere appearance or outward show, a docetic feature found in many earlier heresies.

basiliscine (bas-i-lis′in), *a.* [< L. *basiliscus*, a basilisk, + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to a basilisk.

basiliscus (bas-i-lis′kus), *n.* [L., a basilisk: see *basilisk*.] 1†. A basilisk.—2†. [NL.] In *ornith.*, an old and disused name of the small crested or golden-crowned wren of Europe, *Regulus cristatus*. It is known in many languages by names corresponding to 'little king,' as [illegible] *reattino*, *regulus*, [illegible], *trochilus*, [illegible], *calendula*, etc. See *Regulus*.

3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of saurian reptiles, or *Lacertilia*, of the family *Iguanidæ* (formerly held to be of greater extent than now), characterized essentially by the presence of a continuous median dorsal crest along the back and tail, erectile at will. There are [illegible] species, but a notable [illegible] from the head [illegible] [illegible] plumed [illegible] The mitered or hooded [illegible] is especially remarkable for a [illegible] on the back of the head of the size of a small hen's egg, which can be inflated with air at pleasure, and the function of which is analogous to that of the air-bladder of fishes. The other species have such hoods also, but of a smaller size. To this organ they owe their name, which recalls the basilisk of fable, though in reality they are harmless and exceedingly lively creatures. The species are inhabitants chiefly of Central America and Mexico, and peculiar to America, although one of the *Agamidæ* of Amboyna has been erroneously referred to the genus.

Hooded or Mitered Basilisk (*Basiliscus mitratus*).

basilisk (bas′i-lisk), *n.* and *a.* [Also, until recently, as L., *basiliscus*; < ME. *basilisk* (cf. also *basilicok* and F. *basilic*), < L. *basiliscus*, < Gr. *βασιλίσκος*, a little king, a kinglet (bird), also a kind of serpent, so named from a white spot resembling a crown on the head; dim. of *βασιλεύς*, a king.] **I.** *n.* 1. A fabulous creature formerly believed to exist, variously regarded as a kind of serpent, lizard, or dragon, and sometimes identified with the cockatrice. It inhabited the deserts of Africa, and its breath and even its look were fatal. In heraldry it is represented as an animal resembling the cockatrice, with its tail terminating in a dragon's head; hence formerly also called *amphisien cockatrice*, as having two heads. See *amphisien*.

> Like as the *Basiliske*, of serpents seede,
> From powrefull eyes close venim doth convay
> Into the lookers hart, and killeth farre away.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. viii. 39.

> There is not one that looketh upon his eyes but he dieth presently. The like property has the *basilisk*. A white spot or star it carieth on the head and settith it out like a coronet or diadem. If he but hiss no other serpent dare come near. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, viii. 21.

2. In *herpet.*, a lizard of the old genus *Basiliscus* (which see) in the widest sense.—3†. In *ornith.*, the golden-crested wren or kinglet. See *basiliscus*, 2.—4†. A large piece of ordnance: so called from its destructive power. It varied greatly in size and style at different times. In the fifteenth century it is spoken of as throwing stone balls of the weight of 200 pounds, and was therefore of prodigious caliber. D'Aubigné in his History speaks of them as carrying stone balls of 300 pounds, but it is not certain which standard he has in view. In the seventeenth century it was a smaller gun, but still one of the largest then in use. See *basilica*, 5.

> Awake, ye men of Memphis!—hear the clang
> Of Scythian trumpets!—hear the *basilisks*,
> That, roaring, shake Damascus' turrets down!
> *Marlowe*, Tamburlaine, I., iv. 1.

> A *basilisco*, bore in inches 5, weight in pounds 4000.
> *Capt. J. Smith*, Seaman's Grammar.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the basilisk: as, a *basilisk* eye or look (a sharp, penetrating, malignant eye or look, like that attributed to the basilisk).

basilosaurid (bas″i-lọ̄-sâ′rid), *n.* A cetacean of the family *Basilosauridæ*.

Basilosauridæ (bas″i-lọ̄-sâ′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Basilosaurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct zeuglodont cetaceans, typified by the genus *Basilosaurus* (or *Zeuglodon*), having the parietal, the frontal, and especially the nasal bones elongated, and the anterior nares opening forward. [According to the rules of zoological nomenclature, the operation of the law of priority requires retention of the name, though the creatures were not saurians.]

Basilosaurus (bas″i-lọ̄-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βασιλεύς*, king, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A genus of large fossil cetaceans from the Eocene of the southern United States. The name was given under the erroneous impression that the creatures were reptiles, and was afterward changed to *Zeuglodon*. Also called [illegible] and *Hydrarchus*. See *Zeuglodontia*.

basil-thyme (baz′il-tīm), *n.* [< *basil*[1] + *thyme*.] A British plant, the *Calamintha Acinos* of botanists. It has bluish-purple flowers and a fragrant aromatic smell, "so excellent," Parkinson says, "that it is fit for a king's house."

basil-weed (baz′il-wēd), *n.* [< *basil*[1] + *weed*[1].] Wild basil, or field basil, the common name for *Calamintha Clinopodium*, a European labiate plant common in woods and copses.

basin (bā′sn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bason*, *bacen*, < ME. *basin*, *bacin*, < OF. *bacin*, mod. F. *bassin* = Pr. Sp. *bacin* = It. *bacino* (ML. reflex. *bacinus*, *bassinus*), < OHG. *becchin*, *becchi*, MHG. *becken*, *becke*, G. *becken* (> Dan. *bækken* = Sw. *bäcken*), < ML. *bachinus*, *bacchinus*, *bacchinum*, appar. for *baccinus, *baccinum, prop. an adj. form, < *bacca*, a bowl ('vas aquarium': see *back*³), perhaps of Celtic origin; cf. Gael. *bac*, a hollow, a hook, crook, = W. *bach*, a hook, = Bret. *bak*, *bag*, a shallow boat: see *back*³. Hence *basinet*.] **1.** A circular dish or vessel of greater width than depth, contracting toward the bottom, and used chiefly to hold water or other liquid, especially for washing, but also for various other purposes.

> Let one attend him with a silver *bason*,
> Full of rose-water, and bestrew'd with flowers, . . .
> And say, Will't please your lordship cool your hands?
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., i.

2. As much as a basin will hold; a basinful.—**3.** In the *arts* and *manuf.*: (*a*) In *hat-making*, a vessel filled with boiling water in which the loose mat of felted fur formed on the cone for a hat-body is dipped in the process of basining (see *basin*, *v. t.*), in order to shrink it to the proper size. Also called *sizing-kettle*. (*b*) A concave piece of metal on which glass-grinders form their convex glasses. (*c*) The scale or scale-dish of a balance when concave.—**4†.** A pair of hollow metal dishes clashed together like cymbals to produce sound: formerly beaten when infamous persons were exposed in a cart as a punishment.—**5.** A basin-shaped vessel hung by chains from the roof of a church, with a pricket in the middle for the serges. See *cerge*. When of silver, such vessels usually had a brass or latten basin within to catch the wax-droppings.—**6†.** The hollow part of a plate or dish.

> Silver dishes and plates . . . in the edges and *basins* of which was placed . . . gold medals.
> *Pepys*, Diary, July 21, 1662. (*N. E. D.*)

7. A natural or artificial reservoir for water. (*a*) A pond; a bay; a dock for ships. (*b*) In a canal, a space which enables boats to turn, or to lie and unload, without obstructing the passage of other boats. (*c*) The space between the gates in a dock.
8. In *geog.*: (*a*) The area drained by a river. The term is ordinarily used only when speaking of a large river, and then includes the entire area drained by the main stream and its tributaries. The line separating two river-systems from each other is the watershed. A *closed basin* is an area which has no outlet to the sea. In the United States, the *Great Basin* is that portion of the Cordilleran region which has no such outlet, comprising an area of about 225,000 square miles. (*b*) A basin-shaped depression or hollow; a circular or oval valley.—**9.** In *geol.*, an area over which the stratified formations are so disposed as to show that they were deposited in succession within a basin-shaped depression of the original surface, thus giving rise to a series of beds which have a general dip toward a common center, especially near the edges of the area. In some instances the basin structure is very marked, as in the case of the Forest of Dean and Inde coal-fields. Sometimes, however, a mere synclinal depression of the strata is called a basin; and this is especially the case in the Appalachian coal-field, where any smaller area, separated by erosion from the main body of the coal-bearing strata, may be called a basin. The geological basins of London and Paris are especially known and interesting. The rocks of both are chiefly Lower Tertiary, or Eocene and Oligocene, the name sometimes given to that part of the series which is intermediate in age between Eocene and Miocene. The important member of the London basin — the "London clay" — is absent from the Paris basin. The Middle Eocene is represented in the Paris basin by an extremely fossiliferous rock, the *Calcaire grossier* (which see). The Tertiary of the Paris basin, like that of the London basin, rests on a thick mass of white chalk. This has been completely bored through at various points, for the purpose of obtaining water, which rises above the surface in large quantities at the wells of Grenelle and Passy, and at other points.
10. In *anat.*: (*a*) The third ventricle of the brain. (*b*) [Cf. F. *bassin* in same sense.] The pelvis.—**11.** In *entom.*, a large concavity in a surface; specifically, a concave portion of the metathoracic segment over the base of the abdomen. The basin of the antenna is a concavity in which the antenna is inserted, often limited on the inner side by a carina, as in the ants.

Formerly also spelled *bason*.

Barber's basin. See *barber*.

basin (bā'sn), *v. t.* [< *basin*, *n.*] In *hat-making*, to harden or shrink to the proper size, as a hat-body in the process of felting, by dipping in the basin of hot water, wrapping in the basining-cloth (which see), and rolling on a table. Also spelled *bason*.

> The hat is *basoned*, or rendered tolerably firm.
> *Ure*, Dict., II. 784.

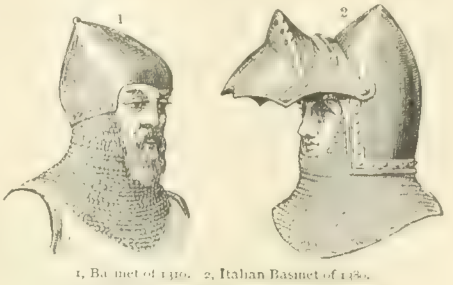
basinasal (bā-si-nā'zal), *a.* [< *basion* + *nasion* + *-al*.] In *craniom.*, pertaining to the basion and the nasion.—**Basinasal length**, the distance between the basion and the nasion. See *craniometry*.

basined (bā'snd), *a.* Inclosed in a basin. [Rare.]

> Thy *basined* rivers and imprisoned seas.
> *Young*, Night Thoughts, ix. 918.

basinerved (bā'si-nėrvd), *a.* [< L. *basis*, a base, + *nervus*, nerve, + *-ed*².] In *bot.*, having the nerves all springing from the base: applied to leaves.

basinet, basnet (bas'i-net, bas'net), *n.* [Also *bassinet*, *bascinet*, < ME. *basinet*, *basenet*, *basnet*, *bacenett*, *bacynet*, < OF. *bacinet* (F. *bassinet* = Pr. *bacinet* = Sp. Pg. *bacinete* = It. *bacinetto*), dim. of *bacin*, a basin, a helmet in the form of a basin: see *basin* and *-et*.] A steel cap, originally of very simple form, named from its resemblance to a little basin. It was ordinarily worn alone; but in battle the heavy helmet or heaume was placed over it, resting upon the armor of the neck and shoulders. When the heaume came to be abandoned, on account of its great weight, the basinet was furnished with a vizor. It was the commonest form of headpiece during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and so continued until the introduction of the armet. See *helmet*, *vizor*, *aventaile*, *camail*, and *armor*.



1, Basinet of 1310. 2, Italian Basinet of 1380.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

> "So, youngster," said he, looking at Glendinning, and seeing his military dress, "thou hast ta'en the *basnet* at last? it is a better cap to live in than die in."
> *Scott*, Monastery, II. 213.

basinful (bā'sn-fůl), *n.* As much as a basin will hold.

basining-cloth (bās'ning-klôth), *n.* [< *basining*, verbal n. of *basin*, *v.*, + *cloth*.] In *hat-making*, the cloth in which a hat-body as taken from the cone is wrapped after dipping in the basin, and rolled on a table, to complete the process of felting.

basin-trap (bā'sn-trap), *n.* A seal or trap placed in the waste-pipe of a set basin to prevent the escape of sewer-gas.

basin-wrench (bā'sn-rench), *n.* A plumbers' wrench, having the jaws presented on one side, for working in contracted spaces.

basio-alveolar (bā"si-ō-al-vē'ǫ-lär), *a.* [< *basion* + *alveolar*.] Same as *basi-alveolar*.

basioccipital (bā"si-ok-sip'i-tal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *basis*, a base, + *occiput* (*occipit-*), occiput, + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the base of the occiput, or to the basilar process of the occipital bone.—**Basioccipital tooth**, a tooth attached to a prolongation downward of the basioccipital bone, as in the carp and tench.

II. *n.* The centrum of the first (hindmost) cranial segment, forming the basis of the compound occipital bone, called in human anatomy the basilar process of the occipital, which anteriorly articulates or ankyloses with the basisphenoid, and posteriorly circumscribes in part the foramen magnum. Its normal union with two exoccipitals and a supraoccipital constitutes the thus compound occipital bone. See cuts under *craniofacial*, *Crotalus*, *Esox*, and *Gallinæ*.

basioglossus (bā"si-ǫ-glos'us), *n.* [< L. *basis*, a base, + Gr. *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] That portion of the hyoglossus muscle which arises from the body of the hyoid bone.

basion (bā'si-on), *n.* [NL.] In *anat.*, the middle of the anterior margin of the foramen magnum. See cut under *craniometry*.

basiophthalmite (bā"si-of-thal'mīt), *n.* [< Gr. *βάσις*, a base, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] The proximal or basal joint of the movable two-jointed ophthalmite or peduncle of the eye of a stalk-eyed crustacean, the other joint being the podophthalmite. See cut under *stalk-eyed*.

basipetal (bạ-sip'e-tạl), *a.* [< L. *basis*, a base + *petere*, seek, + *-äl*.] Directed toward the base; in *bot.*, developing from the apex downward: applied to growth in the leaf when the rachis or midvein is developed first, then the leaflets or lobes in succession from the top downward.

basipodite (bā-sip'ǫ-dīt), *n.* [< Gr. *βάσις*, a base, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] In crustaceans: (*a*) The proximal joint of the limb of an arthropod animal, by which the limb is articulated with the body. *Dunman.* (*b*) The second joint of a developed endopodite, between the coxopodite (protopodite) and the ischiopodite. *Milne-Edwards*; *Huxley*. See also cut under *endopodite*.

basipoditic (bā-sip-ǫ-dit'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a basipodite. *Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 164.

basipterygial (bā-sip-tẹ-rij'i-ạl), *a.* [< L. *basis*, a base, + *pterygial*.] Situated at the base of the fin, as of a cephalopod.

> In Sepia, along the whole base-line of each lateral fin of the mantle, is a "*basi-pterygial* cartilage."
> *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 675.

basipterygoid (bā-sip-ter'i-goid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *basis*, a base, + *pterygoid*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or related to the base of the pterygoid bone, or the sphenoid.—**Basipterygoid processes**, in the anatomy of birds, processes which are or may be situated upon the body or beak of the sphenoid, and articulate, or may articulate, with the pterygoid bones. See cuts under *desmognathous* and *dromæognathous*.

II. *n.* A lateral bone or process of bone at the base of the skull, developed in connection or relation with sphenoidal and pterygoid elements.

basirhinal (bā-si-rī'nal), *a.* [< Gr. *βάσις*, a base, + *ῥίς*, *ῥίν*, nose, + *-al*.] Situated at the base of the rhinencephalon: applied to a fissure of the brain called by Wilder *postrhinal*. *Owen.*

basirostral (bā-si-ros'tral), *a.* [< L. *basis*, a base, + *rostrum*, beak, + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or situated at the base of the beak or bill of a bird: as, *basirostral* bristles.

basis (bā'sis), *n.*; pl. *bases* (-sēz). [L., < Gr. *βάσις*, a going, step, foundation: see *base*².] **1.** The foundation of anything; that on which a thing stands or on which anything is reared; a foundation, groundwork, or supporting principle: now most commonly used of immaterial things.

> Build me thy fortunes upon the *basis* of valour. Challenge me the Count's youth to fight with him; hurt him in eleven places.
> *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 2.

> Who builds a monument, the *basis* jasper,
> And the main body brick?
> *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, iv. 4.

> Good health is the *basis* of all physical, intellectual, moral, and spiritual development.
> *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, ii.

2. In *arch.*, same as *base*², 3.—**3†.** A pedestal.

> Observing an English inscription upon the *basis*, we read it over several times.
> *Addison.*

4. The principal constituent of a compound; a fundamental ingredient.—**5.** *Milit.*, same as *base*², 15 (*a*).—**6.** In *crystal.* and *petrog.*, same as *basal plane* (which see, under *basal*).—**7.** In *bot.* and *conch.*, same as *base*², 4.—**8.** [NL.] In *anat.*, the base; the fundamental or basilar part of anything: as, *basis* cranii, the base of the skull.—**9.** In *pros.*, a trochee or its substitute preceding the dactyls of a logaœdic series. An apparent spondee or iambus, a long syllable of three times, or even a pyrrhic, tribrach, or anapest, may be used as a basis, and an anacrusis may be prefixed to it. The basis is sometimes double. [This meaning of the word is of modern introduction (Gottfried Hermann). In ancient Greek writers on metrics the meaning of *βάσις* is: (*a*) That part of the foot which takes the *σημασία* (ictus); the *θέσις*. (*b*) A series of syllables united under one principal ictus, whether constituting a single foot or a dipody; a measure.]—**Æolic basis**, a basis at the beginning of a dactylic line.

basiscopic (bā-si-skop'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *βάσις*, a base, + *σκοπεῖν*, view, + *-ic*.] Looking toward the base; on the side toward the base.

basisolute (bạ-sis'ǫ-lūt), *a.* [< L. *basis*, a base, + *solutus*, free, loosed: see *solution*.] In *bot.*, prolonged at the base below the point of origin: said of leaves.

basisphenoid (bā-si-sfē'noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *basis* + *sphenoid*.] **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, pertaining to the body or basis of the compound sphenoid bone.

II. *n.* In *anat.*, the centrum of the second cranial segment, or basis, of the compound sphenoid bone, represented in human anatomy by the greater part of the body of the sphenoid (all that part behind the sella turcica), as distinguished from its wings and pterygoid processes, situated in the basicranial axis of the skull, between the basioccipital and the presphenoid. It is always combined with other sphenoidal elements, and frequently ankyloses also with the basioccipital. See cuts under *Crotalus*, *Esox*, and *sphenoid*.

basisphenoidal (bā'si-sfẹ-noi'dạl), *a.* Same as *basisphenoid*.

basist† (bā'sist), *n.* [< *base*¹ + *-ist*.] A singer of bass.

basisylvian (bā-si-sil'vi-ạn), *a.* [< L. *basis*, a base, + *Sylvius*, an anatomist after whom the aqueduct of Sylvius in the brain is named.] Appellative of one of the lateral fissures of the brain.

basitemporal (bā-si-tem'pọ̄-rạl), *a.* and *n.* [< [illegible] + *temporа*, temples.] **I.** *a.* Situated at the base of the temporal region of [illegible].

II. *n.* A membrane-bone developed at the [illegible] of many vertebrates, as birds, opposite the temporal region, underlying the true basis cranii (which is developed from cartilage), and on the same plane as the parasphe[illegible]. *W. K. Parker.*

basivertebral (bā-si-vėr'tẹ̄-brạl), *a.* [< *basis* + *vertebral*.] Pertaining to the body or centrum of a vertebra; central in a vertebra: as, *basivertebral* veins.

bask¹ (bȧsk), *v.* [< ME. *basken*, < Icel. **badhask*, now *badhast*, bathe one's self, < *badha*, = E. *bathe*, + *sik* = G. *sich*, reflex. pron., one's self; less prob. < Icel. **bakask*, now *bakast*, warm one's self at the fire, < *baka*, = E. *bake*, + *sik*, as above. Cf. Sw. dial. *basa sig i solen*, bask in the sun; *badfisk*, fishes basking in the sun; LG. *sich baken*, warm one's self in the sun, lit. bake one's self; North. E. and Sc. *beak*, bask, lit. bake. For the form, cf. *busk*¹.] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. To bathe, especially in warm water (and hence in blood, etc.).

> *Basked* and baththed in their wylde burblyng . . . blode. *Skelton*, Works, I. 209. (*N. E. D.*)

2. To lie in or be exposed to a pleasant warmth; luxuriate in the genial heat or rays of anything: as, to *bask* in the sunshine.

> She desires no isles of the blest, no quiet seats of the just,
> To rest in a golden grove, or to *bask* in a summer sky.
> *Tennyson*, Wages.

3. Figuratively, to be at ease and thriving under benign or gratifying influences: as, to *bask* in the favor of a king or of one's lady-love.

> Merely to bask and ripen is sometimes
> The student's wiser business.
> *Lowell*, Under the Willows.

II. *trans.* To expose to genial warmth; suffuse with agreeable heat.

> As I do live by food, I met a fool,
> Who laid him down, and *bask'd* him in the sun,
> And rail'd on lady Fortune.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7.

> *Basks* at the fire his hairy strength.
> *Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 112.

bask¹ (bȧsk), *n.* [< *bask*¹, *v.*] Emitted warmth; a genial radiation or suffusion. [Rare.]

> Molière and La Fontaine did not write in the *bask* of court favor. *I. D'Israeli*, Calam. of Auth., I. 78.

bask²†, *a.* [Sc., prop. *bausk*, < ME. *bask*, *bausk*, < Icel. *beiskr* = Sw. Dan. *besk*, bitter, acrid.] Bitter. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

bask³† (bȧsk), *v.* [E. dial., obs.: see *bash*¹.] Same as *bash*¹.

basket (bȧs'ket), *n.* [< ME. *basket*; of unknown origin. The Celtic words, W. *basged*, Corn. *basced*, Ir. *bascaid*, Gael. *bascaid* (cf. W. *basg*, a netting or piece of wickerwork), are mod. and from Eng. The supposed original, L. *bascauda*, which is mentioned by Martial as directly of Celtic origin, is defined as a washing-tub or brazen vessel, and is prob. not connected with *basket*.] **1.** A vessel made of twigs, rushes, thin strips of wood, or other flexible materials, interwoven in a great variety of forms, and used for many purposes.

> Rude *baskets* . . .
> Woven of the flexile willow. *Dyer*, The Fleece, ii.

2. The contents of a basket; as much as a basket will hold: as, a *basket* of fish.

> Do ye not . . . remember the five loaves of the five thousand, and how many *baskets* ye took up? Mat. xvi. 9.

3. A measure for fruit, equal in the United States to three fifths of a bushel, and in Great [illegible] to about two bushels. **4.** Figuratively, [illegible] which is gathered or placed in a basket or baskets; provision for sustenance or use.

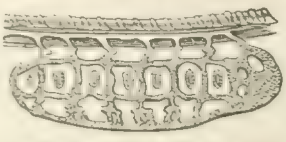
[illegible]

5. [illegible] coaches, the [illegible] seats [illegible] behind.

[illegible]

6. In [illegible], a wickerwork [illegible], for receiving [illegible] regarded as [illegible]. **7.** [illegible] *Milit.*, a gabion [illegible] of wickerwork [illegible]. **9.** In *arch.*, the [illegible] capital [illegible]. **10.** In *zoöl.*, the [illegible] (*Petromyzon*). [illegible] from [illegible]

of the backbone and connected by cross-bars.—**Basket-handle arch.** See *arch*¹.—**Cartilaginous branchial basket.** See *Marsipobranchii*.—**The pick of the basket**, the finest of the whole lot or number.—**To be left in the basket**, to remain unchosen or to the last, like the worst apples, etc.—**To go to the basket**†, to go to prison, with special reference to the alms-basket on which prisoners in the public jails were formerly dependent for support.—**To pin the basket**†, to conclude or settle the matter.



Cartilaginous Branchial Basket of lamprey (*Petromyzon*), depending from vertebral column.

basket (bȧs'ket), *v. t.* **1.** To put in a basket.

> All that come shall be *basketed* in time, and conveyed to your door. *Cowper*, Correspondence, p. 259 (Ord MS.).

2. To cover or protect with basketwork.

> *Basketed* bottles of Zem Zem water appeared standing in solid columns. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 454.

basket-ball (bȧs'ket-bâl), *n.* A game played with a ball resembling a foot-ball, in which the object is to throw the ball into one of two baskets (the goals) placed at opposite ends of the field. It is played by any number of persons (five or nine are preferred for championship games) upon a field (out of doors or within) of any convenient size. The rules are designed especially to eliminate the roughness of foot-ball. It was invented by Mr. James Naismith.

basket-beagle (bȧs'ket-bē″gl), *n.* A beagle used in hunting a hare that was slipped from a basket to be coursed.

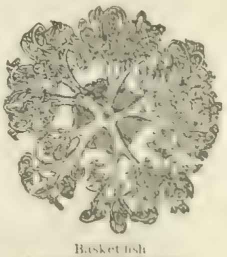
> Gray-headed sportsmen, who had sunk from fox-hounds to *basket-beagles* and coursing. *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, i.

basket-button (bȧs'ket-but″n), *n.* A metal button with a pattern resembling basketwork. *Dickens.*

basket-carriage (bȧs'ket-kar″ạ̄j), *n.* A light carriage made of wickerwork.

basket-couching (bȧs'ket-kou″ching), *n.* A kind of embroidery; a stitch used in embroidery. See *couching*.

basket-fern (bȧs'ket-fėrn), *n.* The common male fern, *Aspidium Filix-mas*, from the basket-like form of its growth.



Basket-fish (*Astrophyton agassizii*).

basket-fish (bȧs'ket-fish), *n.* A kind of Medusa's head or ophiurian, *Astrophyton agassizii*; a euryalean sand-star of the family *Astrophytidæ*, found on the coast of New England: so named by Governor John Winthrop of Connecticut, about 1670. The name is given to other species of the same genus, all alike remarkable for the extraordinary subdivision of the rays into minute tendrils, which have been estimated to number 80,000. *Astrophyton scutatum* is also called the Shetland argus. Also called *basket-urchin* and *sea-basket*.

basketful (bȧs'ket-fůl), *n.* As much as a basket will hold.

basket-grate (bȧs'ket-grāt), *n.* A grate with bars at bottom, front, and sides.

basket-hare (bȧs'ket-hãr), *n.* A captive hare slipped from a basket to be coursed in the absence of other game.

basket-hilt (bȧs'ket-hilt), *n.* A hilt, as of a sword, which covers the hand, and defends it from injury.

basket-hilted (bȧs'ket-hil″ted), *a.* Furnished with a basket-hilt.

basket-hoop (bȧs'ket-höp), *n.* A name in Jamaica of *Croton lucidus*, an aromatic euphorbiaceous shrub.

basket-lizard (bȧs'ket-liz″ạ̈rd), *n.* A book-name of lizards of the genus *Gerrhosaurus*, having a coloration resembling wickerwork.

basket-of-gold (bȧs'ket-ov-gōld'), *n.* The yellow alyssum, *Alyssum saxatile*.

basket-palm (bȧs'ket-päm), *n.* The talipot palm of the East Indies, *Corypha umbraculifera*.

basketry (bȧs'ket-ri), *n.* [< *basket* + *-ry*.] Basketwork, or basketware; basket-making.

basket-urchin (bȧs'ket-ėr″chin), *n.* Same as *basket-fish*.

basket-withe (bȧs'ket-with), *n.* A twining shrub of tropical America, *Tournefortia volubilis*, natural order *Boraginaceæ*.

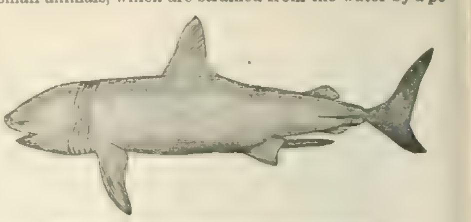
basket-wood (bȧs'ket-wůd), *n.* A tall woody climber of the West Indies, *Serjania polyphylla*, the slender, supple stems of which are used for basketwork.

basketwork (bȧs'ket-wėrk), *n.* Wickerwork; anything made in the form or manner of a basket; specifically, in *fort.*, work composed of withes and stakes interwoven, as in wicker constructions of gabions, fascines, hurdles, etc.

basket-worm (bȧs'ket-wėrm), *n.* Same as *bag-worm*.

basking† (bȧs'king), *n.* [E. dial., verbal n. of *bask*³.] A sound thrashing. [Prov. Eng.]

basking-shark (bȧs'king-shärk), *n.* A popular name of the *Cetorhinus maximus* (or *Selache maxima*), one of the largest of the sharks. It is an inhabitant of the northern seas, and has been known to reach the length of 40 feet. It frequently comes to the surface and basks in the sunshine. Its food consists chiefly of small animals, which are strained from the water by a peculiar development of the gill-structures. The liver is very large and yields a great quantity of oil, as much as twelve barrels having been obtained from a single individual. Other popular names are *bone-shark* (by which it is generally known along the American coast), *homer* or *hoe-mother*, *sailfish*, and *sunfish*. See *Cetorhinidæ*.



Basking- or Bone-shark (*Cetorhinus maximus*).

baslard (bas'lärd), *n.* [< ME. *baselard*, *baslard*, *baselarde*, < AF. *baselard*, < OF. *basalart* (ML. *bassilardus*, *basalardus*), appar. < *base*, a short knife or saber; but cf. OF. *baselaire*, *bazelaire*, *badelaire*, a short sword: see *badelaire*.] An ornamental dagger worn in the fifteenth century, hanging at the girdle in front. Baslards were considered indispensable to all having claim to gentility. In a satirical song of the reign of Henry V. we are told that

> There is no man worth a leke,
> Be he sturdy, be he meke,
> But he bere a *baselard*.

Basmuric, *n.* See *Bashmuric*.

basnet, *n.* See *basinet*.

basolateral (bā-sọ̄-lat'ẹ-rạl), *a.* Same as *basilateral*.

> The *Baso-lateral* angle [of the scutum]. *Darwin.*

Basommatophora (bā-som-ạ-tof'ọ̄-rạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. βάσις, base, + ὄμμα(τ-), eye, + -φόρος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*¹.] A division of pulmonate gastropodous mollusks, including those which have the eyes at the base of the tentacles, as in the families *Auriculidæ*, *Limnæidæ*, etc.: opposed to *Stylommatophora*. See cut under *Limnæidæ*.

basommatophorous (bā-som-ạ-tof'ọ̄-rus), *a.* In *conch.*, having eyes at the base of the tentacles, as a pond-snail; specifically, pertaining to the *Basommatophora*.

bason, *n.* and *v. t.* Same as *basin*.

Basque¹ (bȧsk), *n.* and *a.* [Also *Bask*; < F. *Basque* = Sp. Pg. *Basco*; ult. = F. *Gascon* (see *gasconade*), < LL. *Vasco(n-)*, one of the inhabitants of *Vasconia*, Gascony. The Basques call their language *Eskuara*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One of a race of unknown origin inhabiting the Basque provinces and other parts of Spain in the neighborhood of the Pyrenees, and part of the department of Basses-Pyrénées, France.—**2.** The language of the Basques, supposed to represent the tongue of the ancient Iberians, the primitive inhabitants of Spain. No connection between it and any other language has as yet been made out. Like the tongues of America, it is highly polysynthetic. It is supposed to represent the tongue of a race existing in southwestern Europe before the immigration of the Indo-European tribes.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the Basques or their language.

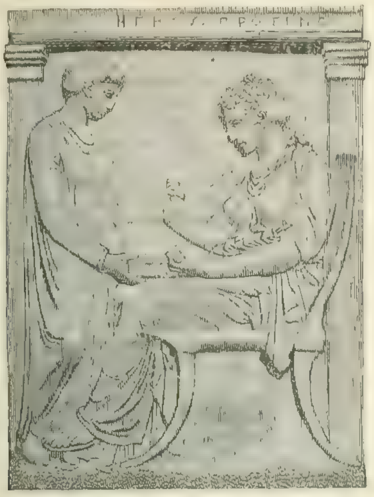
basque² (bȧsk), *n.* [< F. *basque*, appar. with ref. to the Basque people. Cf. *basquine*.] **1.** (*a*†) The short skirt of the body-garment worn by both sexes. (*b*) A kind of short-skirted jacket worn by women, forming the upper part of a dress: probably so called because it was worn by the Basques.—**2**†. A dish of minced mutton, mixed with bread-crumbs, eggs, etc., seasoned and baked.

basqued (bȧskt), *a.* Furnished with or having a basque, as a woman's dress.

basquine (bas-kēn'), *n.* [< F. *basquine*, < Sp. *basquiña*, < *Basco*, Basque.] An outer petticoat worn by Basque and Spanish women.

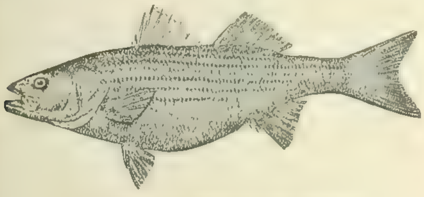
Basquish† (bȧsk'ish), *a.* and *n.* [= G. *Baskisch*; < *Basque* + *-ish*¹.] Basque; the Basque language.

bas-relief (bä-rė-lēf′, bȧs-rē-lēf′), *n.* [Formerly *base relief*; < F. *bas-relief*, < It. *basso-rilievo* (also used in E.), < *basso*, low, + *rilievo*, relief: see *base*^{1} and *relief*.] Low relief; in *sculp.*, a form of relief in which the figures or other objects represented project very slightly from the ground. The most artistic examples of bas-relief often present to the observer the illusion that their carving has considerable projection. A bas-relief, or a work in bas-relief, is a piece of sculpture in this form. Compare *alto-rilievo* and *mezzo-rilievo*. Also *bass-relief*, *basso-rilievo*, and *basso-reliero*.



Bas-relief.—Tombstone of Hegeso, daughter of Proxenos, from the Sacred Way, Athens, 4th century B. C.

bass^1 (bȧs), *n.* [Early mod. E. *bas*, *base*, < ME. *base*, *bace*, a corruption of *barse*: see *barse*.] Originally, the perch, but now restricted to fishes more or less like the true perch. (*a*) In England, the *Labrax lupus*, an acanthopterygian fish with a compressed fusiform contour, two dorsal fins, the first with 9 spines, the second with from 12 to 14 rays, a general grayish or greenish color, relieved by small black spots, and a whitish belly. It is an esteemed food-fish. (*b*) In other English-speaking countries, the name of various fishes, generally distinguished by a qualifying prefix, as *black-bass*, *brass-bass*, *calico-bass*, *channel-bass*, *grass-bass*, *Oswego bass*, *red-bass*, *rock-bass*, *sea-bass*, *striped-bass*, and *white-bass*. See the compounded words. Of these the nearest American relation of the European bass is the striped-bass or rockfish, *Roccus lineatus*. Also spelled *basse*.



Striped-bass, or Rockfish (*Roccus lineatus*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

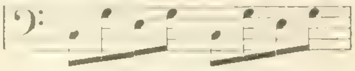
bass^2 (bȧs), *n.* [A corruption of *bast*^{1}, q. v.] 1. Same as *bast*^{1}.—2. The American linden or lime-tree, *Tilia Americana*. See *basswood*.—3. A mat made of bass or bast; a bass-mat; hence, any thick mat or matting; formerly, a straw hassock or cushion.

> Targets consist of straw *basses* with painted canvas faces sewed on them. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 376.

bass^3 (bās), *a.* and *n.* [Also and more prop. *base* (the spelling *bass* being mod., after It. *basso*, and the pron. being that of *base*), < ME. *base*, *bace*, *bas*, < OF. *bas*, fem. *basse*, low: see *base*^{1}.] **I.** *a.* In *music*, low; deep; grave.—**Bass clarinet, clef, cornet.** See the nouns.—**Bass counter**, the lower or under bass; that part of a composition having two bases which is taken by voices or instruments of the lowest range, as the second-bass voices (*bassi profundi*) and the violoncellos.—**Bass** or **Turkish drum.** See *drum*^{1}.—**Bass horn, staff.** See the nouns.—**Bass string**, the name popularly given to the lowest string in stringed instruments.—**Bass viol.** See *viol*.—**Bass voice**, a voice adapted for singing bass; the lowest male voice, the extreme compass of which is from D below the bass staff to D or E above it, the ordinary compass being from F below the bass staff to middle C, the note on the first ledger-line above it.

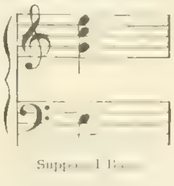
II. *n.* 1. In *music*, the lowest part in the harmony of a musical composition, whether vocal or instrumental. According to some it is the fundamental or most important part, while others regard the melody or highest part in that light. Next to the melody, the bass part is the most striking, the freest and boldest in its movements, and the richest in effect.

2. A male voice of the lowest or gravest kind, having a compass of about two octaves from the second F below middle C, or lower.—3. A singer having such a voice.—4. A musical instrument of any class having a deep, grave tone, excelled in gravity only by the contrabass.—5. Same as *bass clef* (which see, under *clef*). **Alberti bass**, a bass consisting of arpeggios or broken chords, so called from its reputed inventor, Domenico Alberti of Venice, who died in 1739.



Alberti Bass.

Double bass. See *double bass*.—**Drone bass.** See *drone-bass*.—**Figured bass**, a bass part having the accompanying chords suggested by figures written above or below the notes: the most successful system of shorthand scoring at present in use among organists and pianists. Also called *continued bass* (*basso-continuo*).—**Fundamental bass.** See *fundamental*.—**Ground bass**, a fundamental bass consisting of 4 or 8 bars, which are continually repeated during the whole movement. Also called *basso ostinato*.—**Murky bass.** See *murky*.—**Supposed bass**, in *music*, the lowest note in an inverted chord, as E in the first inversion of the major common chord of C, in contradistinction to C, which is considered the real bass, root, or generator of the chord. (See also *thorough-bass*.)



Supposed Bass.

bass^3 (bās), *v.* [< *bass*^{3}, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To sing or play the bass part of; accompany with the bass. [Rare.]—2. To sound in a deep tone. [Rare.]

> The thunder,
> That deep and dreadful organ-pipe, pronounc'd
> The name of Prosper; it did *bass* my trespass.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 3.

II. *intrans.* To take the bass part in a concerted piece of music: as, he *basses* very steadily.

bass^4 (bās), *n.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps for *base* (formerly also *bas*), coal.] In *coal-mining*, black carbonaceous shale.

bass^5† (bas), *v. t.* [< late ME. *basse*; cf. OF. *baisier*, mod. F. *baiser*, < L. *basiare*, kiss, < *basium*, a kiss. Cf. *ba*^{1} and *buss*^{1}.] To kiss.

bass^5† (bas), *n.* [< ME. *basse*, a kiss; prob. from the verb; cf. L. *basium*, a kiss.] A kiss; a buss. *Court of Love.*

Bassalia (ba-sā′li-ä), *n.* [NL., < LL. *bassus*, low, deep (see *base*^{1}), + Gr. *ἁλία*, an assemblage, with an intended allusion to *ἅλς*, sea.] In *zoögeog.*, the deep-sea realm; a zoölogical division, in a vertical direction, of the waters of the globe. The depth is not fixed, but depends upon temperature and consequently upon latitude, Bassalia being deepest in tropical regions, and more shallow or even superficial toward or at either pole.

Bassalian (ba-sā′li-an), *a.* Pertaining to the deep-sea realm called Bassalia.

> The ichthyological peculiarities of the *Bassalian* realm, as he has proposed to call the deep-sea region. *Science*, III. 505.

Bassano ware. See *majolica*.

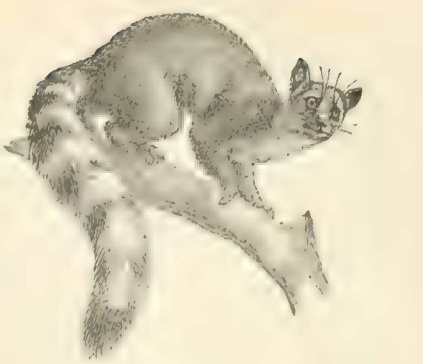
Bassaricyon (bas-a-ris′i-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βασσαρίς*, a fox (see *Bassaris*), + *κύων*, a dog.] A genus of procyoniform quadrupeds, related to *Bassaris*, resembling the kinkajou in external form, but having the skull and teeth more like those of the racoons and coatis. *B. gabbi* of Costa Rica is the type. Another species from Ecuador is *B. alleni*.

Bassaricyonidæ (bas-a-ris-i-on′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bassaricyon* + *-idæ*.] Another name of the family *Bassarididæ*. *Coues.*

Bassarididæ (bas-a-rid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bassari(d-)s* + *-idæ*.] A family of American carnivorous quadrupeds, of the arctoid series of the order *Feræ*, suborder *Fissipedia*, and section *Arctoidea procyoniformia*, most nearly related to the racoons (*Procyonidæ*), having some superficial resemblance to the civets and genets, and therefore long supposed to represent in the new world the numerous viverrine quadrupeds of the old. It is constituted by the genera *Bassaris* (or *Bassariscus*) and *Bassaricyon*.

Bassaris (bas′a-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βασσαρίς*, a Thracian bacchanal, lit. a fox, equiv. to *βασσάρα*, a fox, a Thracian bacchanal.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Bassarididæ* (which see). *B. astuta* is the type-species, inhabiting the southwestern United States and Mexico, where it is called *mountain-cat* and *cacomixl*. It is a pretty and intelligent creature, about as large as a cat, resembling the racoon in some respects, but slenderer, and with a long furry tail marked with black and white rings, as in the common lemur. It is frequently tamed, and makes an interesting pet. Also called *Bassariscus*.

2. [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus: as, the ring-tailed *bassaris*. Also called *bassarisk*.—3. A genus of lepidopterous insects. [The use of the word in entomology antedates that in mammalogy.]



Ring-tailed Bassaris (*Bassaris astuta*).

Bassariscus (bas-a-ris′kus), *n.* [NL. (Coues, 1887), < Gr. *βασσαρίς*, a fox (see *Bassaris*), with dim. suffix.] Same as *Bassaris*, 1.

bassarisk (bas′a-risk), *n.* [< NL. *Bassariscus*.] Same as *bassaris*, 2. *Coues.*

bass-bar (bās′bär), *n.* In instruments of the violin class, an oblong wooden bar, running lengthwise within the instrument, designed to strengthen it and enable it to resist the pressure of the bridge and the tension of the strings.

basse, *n.* See *bass*^{1}.

bassel^1†, *n.* An obsolete form of *basil*^{1}.

bassel^2†, *n.* Same as *basan*.

basse-lisse (bas-lēs′), *a.* [F., low warp, < *basse*, fem. of *bas*, low (see *base*^{1}), + *lisse*, also *lice*, warp, < L. *licium*, the thrum or leash, a thread of the web.] Wrought with the warp in the usual horizontal position, as distinguished from that which is wrought with the warp placed in a perpendicular, and described as *haute-lisse*: applied to tapestry.

bassenet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *basinet*.

basset^1 (bas′et or ba-set′), *n.* [< F. *bassette*, < It. *bassetta*, basset, orig. fem. of *bassetto*, somewhat low, dim. of *basso*, low: see *base*^{1}.] A game of cards resembling faro, invented in Venice, and popular throughout Europe during the eighteenth century and the latter part of the seventeenth.

> We went to the Chetto de San Felice, to see the noblemen and their ladies at *basset*, a game at cards which is much used, but they play not in public, and all that have inclination to it are in masquerade, without speaking one word. *Evelyn*, Diary, June, 1645.

> Some dress, some dance, some play, not to forget
> Your piquet parties, and your dear *basset*.
> *Rowe*, Royal Convert, Prol., l. 8.

basset^2 (bas′et), *n.* and *a.* [Origin obscure; perhaps < OF. *basset* (= It. *bassetto*), somewhat low, dim. of *bas*, low: see *basset*^{1}.] **I.** *n.* In *geol.* and *mining*, an outcrop.

II. *a.* In *geol.* and *mining*, outcropping.—**Basset edges**, the outcrop, or outcropping edges, of a series of stratified beds.

> The inside [ridge in St. Helena] is much steeper, and is almost precipitous; it is formed of the *basset edges* of the strata, which gently decline outwards. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, i. 4.

basset^2 (bas′et), *v. i.* [< *basset*^{2}, *n.*] In *geol.* and *mining*, to appear at the surface; crop out: said of the edges of strata.

basset-horn (bas′et-hôrn), *n.* [< *basset*, for It. *bassetto*, somewhat low (see *basset*^{1}), + *horn*; tr. It. *corno di bassetto*.] A musical instrument of the clarinet class, having a single reed and a long twice-bent wooden tube; really the tenor clarinet, being intermediate between the clarinet proper and the bass clarinet. Its compass is four octaves and two tones from the second F below middle C.

basseting (bas′et-ing), *p. a.* and *n.* [< *basset*^{2} + *-ing*.] **I.** *p. a.* In *geol.* and *mining*, outcropping.

II. *n.* The cropping out or appearance of rock on the surface of a stratum, or series of strata.

bassetto, bassette (ba-set′ō, ba-set′), *n.* [< It. *bassetto*, somewhat low: see *basset*^{1}.] A small bass viol with three strings: now obsolete.

Bassia (bas′i-ä), *n.* [NL., named in honor of Ferdinando *Bassi* (died 1774), an Italian physician and writer on botany.] A genus of tropical trees found in the East Indies and Africa, natural order *Sapotaceæ*. Several species are valuable for the oil yielded by the seeds and for their fleshy flowers, which are largely used as food in central India, and yield a coarse spirit by distillation. The mahwa-tree, *B. latifolia*, is cultivated throughout India for these purposes. The mee or illupi, *B. longifolia*, is a large evergreen tree of India. *B. butyracea* yields a solid white oil known as fulwa-butter. The bark, leaves, and oil of these trees are [illegible] diseases, and the timber [illegible]. Bassia oil, [illegible] [illegible].

bassie (bas'i), *n.* [Sc., prob. dim. var. of *basin.*] [illegible] wooden vessel for holding meal.

bassinet (bas'i-net), *n.* [< OF. *bacinet*, a basinet; also, as in defs. 2 and 3, mod. F. *bassinet*, dim. of *bassin*, basin: see *basin, basinet.*] **1†.** Same as [illegible].—**2.** A wicker basket with a covering [illegible] over one end, serving as a cradle for young children.—**3.** A name given to several common European species of *Ranunculus.*—**4†.** The pan of a harquebuse or musket. See *pan.*

bass-mat (bȧs'mat), *n.* A mat made of bass or bast; specifically, a matting made of bast, used for packing furniture, etc., and for sugar-bags in sugar-producing countries: in the latter sense, usually in the plural.

basso¹ (bȧs'ọ̄), *a.* or *n.* [It., = E. *bass*³.] **1.** In *music*, the Italian word for *bass.*—**2.** One who sings bass.

basso²†, *n.* An obsolete form of *bashaw*. *Marlowe.*

bassock†, *n.* [Cf. "*bass, bassock,*" bracketed as synonyms in Bailey, 1731 and later, where in earlier editions, as also in Phillips and Kersey, 1706 and 1708, the second form is printed *hassock*. *Bassock*, though a possible dim. of *bass*², is prob. a mere misprint for *hassock.*] A hassock. See etymology.

basso-continuo (bȧs'ọ̄-kon-tē'nö-ọ̄), *n.* [It.: *basso* = E. *bass*³; *continuo*, < L. *continuus*, continuous.] Same as *figured bass* (which see, under *bass*³).

basso-di-camera (bȧs'ọ̄-dē-kam'e-rä), *n.* [It.: *basso* = E. *bass*³; *di*, < L. *de*, of; *camera*, < L. *camera*, chamber: see *camera.*] A double-bass or contra-basso, reduced in size and power, but not in compass, and thus adapted to small or private rooms. It has four strings, of the same quality as those of the violoncello, but all proportionally [illegible].

basson (ba-sôṅ'), *n.* The French form of *bassoon*. Basson quinte, [illegible] a double-reed instrument [illegible] pitch a fifth higher than that of a bassoon.

bassoon (ba-sön'), *n.* [< F. *basson*, < It. *bassone*, a bassoon, aug. of *basso*, low: see *base*¹, *bass*³, *basso*¹.] **1.** A musical instrument of the oboe class, having a double reed, a long curved metallic mouthpiece, and a doubled wooden tube or body. Its compass is about three octaves rising from [illegible] the bass staff. Its diameter at the bottom is about 2 inches and for convenience [illegible] it is divided into two or four parts, whence its Italian name *fagotto*, [illegible]. It [illegible] the bass among wood wind-instruments, as hautboys, flutes, etc. **2.** A reed-pipe stop in an organ, having a quality of tone resembling that of the bassoon.

Bassoon.

bassoonist (ba-sön'ist), *n.* [< *bassoon* + *-ist.*] A performer on the bassoon.

basso-ostinato (bȧs'ọ̄-os-ti-nä'tọ̄), *n.* [It., lit. obstinate bass: *basso* = E. *bass*³; *ostinato* = E. *obstinate*, q. v.] Same as *ground bass* (which see, under *bass*³).

basso-profondo (bȧs'ọ-pro-fon'dọ), *n.* [It.: *basso* = E. *bass*³; *profondo*, < L. *profundus*, deep, profound: see *profound.*] In *music*: (*a*) The lowest bass voice, having a compass of about two octaves rising from D below the bass staff. (*b*) One possessing a voice of this compass.

Bassora gum. See *gum*².

basso-rilievo (bas'ọ-re-lyä'vọ), *n.* See *bas-relief*.

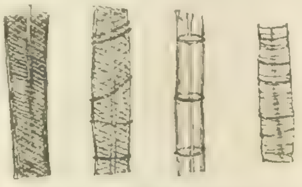
bassorin (bas'ọ-rin), *n.* [< *Bassora*, also written [illegible], *Bassorah*, or *Basra*, a city in Asiatic [illegible].] A gum ($C_6H_{10}O_5$) insoluble in water, [illegible] constituent of gum tragacanth and of [illegible] plum gums. Also called *tragacanthin* [illegible].

bas-relief [illegible] (ba're-lef'), *n.* Same as *bas-relief*.

bass-rope [illegible], *n.* [< *bass*² + *rope.*] A rope made from bass or bast, used for [illegible] for other purposes.

basswood [illegible], *n.* [< *bass*² + *wood.*] [illegible] tree of the American [illegible] of [illegible] *Americana*. The [illegible] *Tilia*. Also called [illegible].

bast¹ [illegible] [Also corruptly *bass*², q. v.; < ME. [illegible] D. MHG. G. [illegible] Dan. *bast*, [illegible] connected with [illegible].] **1.** The strong, tough fibrous bark of various trees, especially of species of linden (*Tilia*), of which the Russia matting of commerce is made. *Cuba bast*, used for tying up cigars, etc., is the inner bark of a malvaceous tree, *Paritium elatum*. **2.** In *bot.*, a tissue, otherwise called the *liber* or *phloëm*, formed of or containing very narrow, long, and tough flexible cells, called bast-cells or bast-fibers, and occurring most abundantly in the inner bark of dicotyledons. The younger and softer portion lying nearest to the cambium has been called *soft bast*. Bast-cells are the essential constituents of all textile fibers that are derived from the bark of plants, as flax, hemp, jute, ramie, etc. **3.** A rope or cord made of the inner bark of the lime-tree, or the bark made into ropes or mats. See *bass*², 3.



Portions of Bast-fiber, showing oblique and transverse striation of the cell-walls. (From Sachs's "Lehrbuch der Botanik.")

bast²†, *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E., < ME. *bast*, *baste*, < OF. *bast*, mod. F. *bât* (cf. *bat*⁴, *bat-horse*, etc.) = Pr. *bast* = Sp. It. *basto*, < ML. *bastum*, a pack-saddle (see *bastard*), prob. < MHG. *bast* = E. *bast*¹, *bass*². Cf. *bass*², a cushion.] **I.** *n.* Bastardy.—**Son of bast†**, a bastard.

II. *a.* Bastard; illegitimate.

basta¹ (bȧs'tä), *interj.* [It., = Sp. *basta*, orig. impv. of It. *bastare*, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *bastar*, suffice, satisfy, < Sp. Pg. *basto*, copious, thick, gross.] Enough! stop! (a term not uncommon in old dramatists).

> *Basta*; content thee; for I have it full.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., i. 1.

basta² (bȧs'tä), *n.* [Appar. a fem. form of *basto*, the ace of clubs: see *basto.*] In the game of solo, the queen of spades, which is always the third trump.

bastant†, *a.* [< F. *bastant*, < It. *bastante* (= Sp. Pg. *bastante*), ppr. of *bastare*, suffice: see *basta*¹.] Sufficient; able (to do something).

bastard (bas'tärd), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *bastard* (= OFries. *basterd* = G. *bastard* = Icel. *bastardhr*), < OF. *bastard, bastart* (F. *bâtard* = Pr. *bastard* = Sp. Pg. It. *bastardo*; ML. *bastardus*), a bastard, prob. < *bast* (F. *bât* = Pr. *bast* = Sp. It. *basto*: see *bast*²), a pack-saddle, + *-ard*; equiv. to OF. *fils de bas, fils de bast*, a bastard, lit. son of a pack-saddle: see *bast*² and *-ard*, and cf. *bantling*. The first known application of the word was to William the Conqueror, who was called William the Bastard before the conquest, and, indeed, called himself so ("Ego Wilhelmus cognomine bastardus").] **I.** *n.* **1.** A natural child; a child begotten and born out of wedlock; an illegitimate or spurious child. By the civil and canon laws (a rule adopted also in many of the United States), a bastard becomes a legitimate child by the marriage of the parents at any future time. But by the laws of England a child, to be legitimate, must at least be born after the lawful marriage; it does not require that the child shall be begotten in wedlock, but it is indispensable that it should be born after marriage, no matter how short the time, the law presuming it to be the child of the husband. The only legal incapacity of a bastard is that he cannot be heir or next of kin to any one save his own issue. Inheritance from the mother is allowed in some jurisdictions. In England the maintenance of a bastard in the first instance devolves on the mother, while in Scotland it is a joint burden upon both parents. The mother is entitled to the custody of the child in preference to the father. In the United States the father may be compelled to provide support.
2. In *sugar-refining*: (*a*) A large mold into which sugar is drained. (*b*) An impure, coarse brown sugar made from the refuse syrup of previous boilings.—**3†.** An animal of inferior breed; a mongrel.—**4†.** A kind of woolen cloth, probably of inferior quality, or of unusual width, or both.—**5†.** A kind of war-vessel used in the middle ages, probably of unusual size.—**6†.** In the seventeenth century, a small cannon, otherwise known as a *bastard culverin* (which see, under *culverin*).—**7†.** A sweet Spanish wine resembling muscadel; any kind of sweetened wine.

> We shall have all the world drink brown and white bastard. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2.

> Was the now, which you account so choice, were [illegible] but as a cup of *bastard* at the Crown [illegible] at [illegible] St. Mary's. *Scott*, Kenilworth, I. 1.

8. In *falconry*, a kind of hawk.—**9.** [Sp. *bastardo*, a bastard, a short, thick-bodied snake, etc.] A local name of Kemp's gulf turtle, *Thalassochelys* (*Colpochelys*) *kempi*, of the Gulf of Mexico.—**Special bastard**, a child born before the marriage of its parents.

II. *a.* **1.** Begotten and born out of wedlock; illegitimate: as, a *bastard* child.—**2†.** Mongrel; hybrid: as, a *bastard* brood.—**3†.** Unauthorized; unrecognized: as, "*bastard* officers before God," *Knox*, First Blast (Arber), p. 48. (*N. E. D.*)—**4.** Spurious; not genuine; false; supposititious; adulterate: as, "*bastard* hope," *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 5; "*bastard* honours," *Temple.*

> [They] at the best attain but to some *bastard* piece of fortitude. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 25.

5. Having the appearance of being genuine; resembling in some degree: an epithet applied especially in botany, zoölogy, medicine, etc., to things which resemble, but are not identical with, the things named: as, *bastard* mahogany, *bastard* pimpernel, *bastard* caddis, *bastard* marble, *bastard* measles, etc. See phrases below. Also *bastardly*.—**6.** Of abnormal or irregular shape or size; of unusual make or proportions: applied to guns, ships, swords: as, *bastard* culverin, *bastard* galley, etc. See phrases.—**Bastard Baltimore†, bastard oriole†**, the orchard-oriole, *Icterus spurius*.—**Bastard bar**, in *her.*, same as *baston*, 1 (*c*).—**Bastard branch**, a shoot or sucker springing up of its own accord from the root of a tree, or where it is not wanted.—**Bastard breadnut.** See *breadnut*.—**Bastard cod.** Same as *green cod*, 2.—**Bastard culverin†.** See *culverin*.—**Bastard file**, a file of a grade between smooth and rough.—**Bastard limestone**, an impure silicious limestone, incapable of being converted into quicklime by burning.—**Bastard manchineel.** See *manchineel*.—**Bastard musket.** See *musket*.—**Bastard plover**, a name for the lapwing, *Vanellus cristatus*.—**Bastard saltie**, a local Scotch name (about Aberdeen) of the rough dab, *Hippoglossoides limandoides*.—**Bastard senna.** Same as *bladder-senna*.—**Bastard sole.** (*a*) A local English name of the smear-dab, *Cynicoglossa microcephala*. (*b*) A local English name (in Weymouth) of the variegated sole, *Solea variegata*.—**Bastard stucco**, in *plastering*. See *stucco*.—**Bastard sugar.** Same as *bastard*, *n.*, 2 (*b*).—**Bastard title**, in *printing*, an abbreviated title of a book on an otherwise blank page preceding the full title-page.—**Bastard turbot**, the brill. [Local Scotch (about Moray Firth).]—**Bastard type**, in *printing*, type with a face larger or smaller than that proper to the size of the body, as bourgeois on a brevier body.—**Bastard wheel**, in *mach.*, a flat bevel-wheel, or one which is a near approach to a spur-wheel.—**Bastard wine†**, wine which is neither sweet nor sour.—**Bastard wing.** Same as *alula*.

bastard† (bas'tärd), *v. t.* [< *bastard*, *n.*] To declare to be a bastard; stigmatize as a bastard; bastardize. [Rare.]

> Have I ever cozened any friends of yours of their land? bought their possessions? . . . *bastarded* their issue?
> *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 1.

> To *bastard* our children. *Bp. Burnet*, Records, II. ii. 3.

bastardice† (bas'tär-dis), *n.* [< F. *bastardise* (16th century), now *bâtardise*, < OF. *bastard*, bastard.] Bastardy. *Chapman.*

bastardise, *v. t.* See *bastardize*.

bastardism† (bas'tär-dizm), *n.* [< *bastard* + *-ism.*] Bastardy.

bastardize (bas'tär-dīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bastardized*, ppr. *bastardizing*. [< *bastard* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To declare or prove to be a bastard; stigmatize as a bastard.

> The law is so indulgent as not to *bastardize* the child if born, though not begotten, in lawful wedlock.
> *Blackstone*, Com., I. xvi.

2†. To beget out of wedlock. *Shak.*—**3.** To render mongrel or hybrid; make degenerate; debase: as, "a *bastardized* race of the Romans," *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 260.

II. *intrans.* To become degenerate.

Also spelled *bastardise*.

bastardly† (bas'tärd-li), *a.* [< *bastard* + *-ly*¹.] **1.** Bastard; base-born.

> Thou *bastardly* rogue! *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

2. Spurious; counterfeit.

> A furtive simulation, and a *bastardly* kind of adoption.
> *Jer. Taylor* (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 96.

3. Degenerate; debased.—**4.** Same as *bastard*, *a.*, 5.

bastardy (bas'tär-di), *n.* [< *bastard* + *-y*. Cf. *bastardice*.] **1.** The state of being a bastard, or begotten and born out of lawful wedlock.

> Born in *bastardy*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

> They blot my name with hateful *bastardy*.
> *Drayton*, Rosamond to K. Henry.

2. The act of begetting a bastard.—**3.** A judicial proceeding to determine the paternity of a bastard child and compel its father to support it.—**Declarator of bastardy**, in *Scots law*, an action instituted in the Court of Session by the donatory in a gift of bastardy, for the purpose of having it declared that the lands or the effects which belonged to the deceased bastard belong to the donatory in virtue of the gift from the crown.—**Gift of bastardy**, in *Scots law*, a gift from the crown of the heritable or movable effects of a bastard who has died without lawful issue, and without having disposed of his property in liege poustie.

baste¹ (bāst), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *basted*, ppr. *basting*. [First known in pret. or pp. *baste*, *baist*, *basit*, perhaps with orig. inf. **base*, < Sw. *basa*, strike, beat, whip (cf. *bash*¹, *bask*³); some compare Icel. *beysta*, *beyrsta* = Sw. *bösta* = Dan. *böste*, beat, drub, generally associated with *börste* (= Sw. *borsta*), brush, < *börste*, a brush, bristle, = Sw. *borste*, a brush, *borst*, a bristle. Others take *baste*¹ to be a fig. use of *baste*²; cf. *anoint* in sense of *baste*¹.] To beat with a stick; thrash; cudgel.

Mine had struck down Creed's boy in the dirt, with his new suit on, and the boy . . . was in a pitiful taking and pickle, but I *basted* my rogue soundly.
Pepys, Diary, I. 372.

Would now and then seize . . .
A stick, or stool, or anything that round did lie,
And *baste* her lord and master most confoundedly.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 100.

baste² (bāst), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *basted*, ppr. *basting*. [Origin unknown; the word first occurs in the 16th century. Cf. *baste*¹.] **1.** To moisten (meat that is being roasted or baked) with melted fat, gravy, etc., to improve the flavor or prevent burning.

The fat of roasted mutton falling on the birds will serve to *baste* them. *Swift.*

Down ran the wine into the road,
Most piteous to be seen,
Which made his horse's flanks to smoke
As they had *basted* been. *Cowper*, John Gilpin.

2. To mark (sheep) with tar. [Prov. Eng.]

baste³ (bāst), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *basted*, ppr. *basting*. [< ME. *basten*, < OF. *bastir*, F. *bâtir* = Sp. *bastear* = It. *imbastire*, baste, sew (cf. Sp. Pg. It. *basta*, basting), prob. < OHG. *bestan*, patch (MHG. *besten*, lace, tie, OFries. *besten*, baste), < *bast*, bast, the fibers of which were used for thread: see *bast*¹.] To sew slightly; fasten together with long stitches, as the parts of a garment, for trying on or fitting, or for convenience in handling during the process of making.

The body of your discourse is sometime guarded [trimmed] with fragments, and the guards [trimmings] are but slightly *basted* on neither. *Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 1.

baste⁴ (bāst), *n.* [Another spelling of *beast*, retaining the former pronunciation of that word.] In *card-playing*, same as *beast*, 7.

bastel-house†, *n.* [< ME. *bastel*, *bastele*, *bastile* (see *bastile*) + *house*.] A fortified house, especially one built in an outlying and exposed position. See *border-tower*.

baster¹ (bās'tėr), *n.* [< *baste*¹ + *-er*¹.] **1.** One who bastes or beats with a stick.—**2.** A blow with a stick or other weapon. [Colloq.]

baster² (bās'tėr), *n.* [< *baste*² + *-er*¹.] One who bastes meat.

baster³ (bās'tėr), *n.* [< *baste*³ + *-er*¹.] One who bastes or joins the parts of a garment loosely with long stitches; also, an attachment to a sewing-machine used for basting.

basterna (bas-tėr'nạ), *n.* [LL.] **1.** A sort of litter or sedan, borne by two mules, used by the Romans.—**2.** An ox-cart or wagon used by the early French kings.

bastida (bas-tē'dạ), *n.* [ML., also *bastita*: see *bastide*.] Same as *bastide*.

bastide (bas-tēd'), *n.* [F., a farm-house, a fortress, < Pr. *bastida*, < ML. *bastida*, prop. *bastita*, lit. a building, prop. fem. of *bastitus*, pp. of *bastire*, build, > OF. *bastir* = Pr. *bastir*, build: see *bastile*, *bastion*.] **1**†. A small fortified building, often of timber, corresponding nearly to a modern blockhouse.—**2**†. A temporary or movable hut or tower erected for besieging purposes. See *bastile*, 4.—**3.** A small farm-house or country dwelling in the south of France, especially in the neighborhood of Marseilles.

bastile, bastille (bas-tēl'), *n.* [In spelling and pron. conformed to mod. F.; < ME. *bastile*, *bastille*, *bastele*, *bastel*, etc., < OF. (and mod. F.) *bastille*, < ML. *bastile*, pl. *bastilia*, a tower, fortress, < *bastire* (> OF. *bastir*, F. *bâtir* = Pr. OSp. *bastir* = It. *bastire*), build, of unknown origin; referred by Diez to Gr. βαστάζειν, raise, support.] **1.** A bridge-tower, gate-tower, outlying defense, or citadel.

At vch brugge a berfray on *basteles* wyse,
That seuen sythe vch a day asayled the ȝates.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1187.

2. In *French hist.*, a fortress used as a state prison. Many French cities had bastiles of this kind in feudal times, but the one especially known is that of Paris, called specifically *the Bastille*. It commanded the Porte St. Antoine, and its erection was begun by Charles V. in 1369. This, being of peculiar strength, remained after the other medieval fortifications of the city had been removed, and its use as a prison for persons confined at the arbitrary will of the king or his ministers gave it celebrity as a reputed stronghold of royal despotism and cruelty. It was stormed with much bloodshed by the populace July 14, 1789, and was demolished shortly afterward. There were delivered from the prison-cells four forgers, two lunatics, and a nobleman who had been confined at the demand of his family.

In Paris *la Bastile* is, as our Tower, the chief prison of the kingdom. *Cotgrave.*

That rock-fortress, Tyranny's stronghold, which they name *Bastille*. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. iv. 3.

Hence—**3.** By extension, any prison, especially one conducted in an arbitrary or oppressive way.

The modern hospital for the insane, especially the many private and corporate homes, conducted as they are with the utmost humanity and skill, are not *bastiles* or prisons, furnishing only restraint behind the bars.
Alien. and Neurol., VII. 706.

4. A movable tower used by the besiegers of a strong place, whether for approaching the walls (see *belfry*) or as a defense and protection for the besiegers.

bastile, bastille (bas-tēl'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bastiled* or *bastilled*, ppr. *bastiling* or *bastilling*. [< *bastile*, *n.*] To confine in a bastile; imprison.

bastillion† (bas-til'yo̤n), *n.* [< OF. *bastillon*, dim. of *bastille*: see *bastile*.] A small fortress or castle.

bastiment† (bas'ti-ment), *n.* [< OF. *bastiment* (F. *bâtiment* = Sp. *bastimento*), a building, structure, ship, < *bastir*, build: see *bastile*.] **1.** Military supplies.—**2.** A rampart.—**3.** A ship of war.

bastimento† (bas-ti-men'tō), *n.* [Sp.] Same as *bastiment*, 3.

Then the *bastimentos* never
Had our foul dishonour seen,
Nor the sea the sad receiver
Of this gallant train had been.
Glover, Hosier's Ghost, st. 7.

bastinade (bas-ti-nād'), *n.* and *v.* Same as *bastinado*.

bastinado (bas-ti-nā'dō), *n.* [Formerly also *bastonado* (*-ada*, *-ade*) = F. *bastonnade*, < Sp. *bastonada*, also *bastonazo* (= It. *bastonata*), a beating with a stick, < Sp. *baston* = OF. *baston* = It. *bastone*, a stick, cudgel: see *baston*, *baton*.] **1.** A blow or beating with a stick or cudgel, especially on the soles of the feet or on the buttocks; a cudgeling.

He brags he will gi' me the *bastinado*, as I hear.—How! he the *bastinado?* How came he by that word, trow?—Nay, indeed, he said cudgel me; I termed it so for my more grace. *B. Jonson.*

2. A mode of punishment in some Oriental countries, especially Turkey, Persia, and China, in which blows with a stick or lath of bamboo are inflicted on the soles of the feet or on the buttocks.—**3.** A stick or cudgel; the implement used in administering the bastinado.

bastinado (bas-ti-nā'dō), *v. t.* [< *bastinado*, *n.*] To beat with a stick or cudgel; specifically, to beat on the buttocks or the soles of the feet, as a judicial punishment.

The Sallee rover, who threatened to *bastinado* a Christian captive to death. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng.

basting¹ (bās'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *baste*¹.] A cudgeling; a beating.

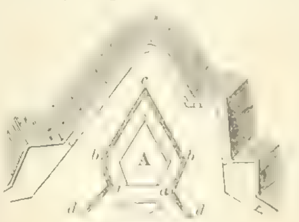
A good *basting* . . . was a sovereign remedy for sea-sickness. *Marryat*, Peter Simple, p. 64.

basting² (bās'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *baste*².] **1.** The moistening of meat that is being roasted with its own fat, butter, etc.—**2.** The gravy, melted fat, butter, etc., used in moistening roasting beef, etc.—**3.** In *candle-making*, the process of pouring melted wax over the wicks.

basting³ (bās'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *baste*³.] **1.** The act of sewing together with long, loose stitches.—**2.** The stitches themselves.

basting-machine (bās'ting-ma̤-shēn"), *n.* A sewing-machine used for basting together pieces of fabrics, to make a continuous piece for bleaching, dyeing, etc.

bastion (bas'tio̤n), *n.* [< F. *bastion*, < It. *bastione* (= Sp. *bastion*), < *bastire* = OF. *bastir*, etc., build: see *bastile*.] In *fort.*, a mass of earth, faced with sods, brick, or stones, standing out from a rampart, of which it is a principal part. A bastion consists of two *flanks*, each commanding and defending the adjacent *curtain*, or that portion of the wall extending from one bastion to another, and two *faces* making with each other an acute angle called the *salient angle*, and commanding the outworks and ground before the fortification. The inner space between the two flanks is the *gorge*, or entrance into the bastion. The use of the bastion is to bring every point at the foot of the rampart as much as possible under the guns of the place. Formerly called *bulwark*.



A, bastion.

a, *a*, curtain-angles; *b*, *b*, shoulder-angles; *c*, salient angle; *a b*, *a b*, flanks; *b c*, *b c*, faces; *d d*, gorge; *a d*, *a d*, parts of curtains.

And topples round the dreary west,
A looming *bastion* fringed with fire.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xv.

To our right was a long embattled line, with many a *bastion* square and round. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xviii.

Center of a bastion, a point at the middle of the gorge, whence the capital line proceeds. It is in general at the angle of the inner polygon.—**Detached bastion**, in *fort.*, a bastion which is separated from the enceinte by a ditch. *Farrow*, Mil. Enc.

bastionary (bas'tio̤n-ā-ri), *a.* [< *bastion* + *-ary*¹.] Pertaining to or consisting of bastions: as, systems of *bastionary* fortification.

bastioned (bas'tio̤nd), *a.* [< *bastion* + *-ed*².] Provided with or defended by bastions.

His palace bright,
Bastion'd with pyramids of glowing gold.
Keats, Hyperion, i.

From the *bastion'd* walls,
Like threaded spiders, one by one, we dropt,
And flying reached the frontier: then we crost
To a livelier land; and so by tilth and grange,
And vines, and blowing bosks of wilderness,
We gained the mother-city thick with towers,
And in the imperial palace found the king.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

Bastioned fort, a fort having two or more bastions connected by curtains: a term commonly restricted to field-works.—**Bastioned front.** See *front*.

bastionet (bas'tio̤n-et), *n.* [< *bastion* + *-et*.] In *fort.*, a small bomb-proof chamber placed in a position flanking the ditch of a lunette or redoubt. Bastionets are usually placed at the salient angles of redoubts, and are furnished with loopholes for small arms, and sometimes are pierced for one or two guns.

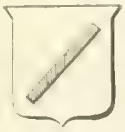
bastite (bas'tīt), *n.* [< *Baste* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A serpentinous mineral occurring embedded in serpentine at Baste in the Harz and elsewhere, and probably derived from the alteration of a variety of enstatite (bronzite). It often shows a metallic-pearly luster, or schiller, in the cleavage-face, and is hence called *schiller-spar*.

bastnasite (bast'nā-sīt), *n.* [< *Bastnäs* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A fluocarbonate of cerium, lanthanum, and didymium from the Bastnäs mine, Sweden. It also occurs as an alteration product of tysonite near Pike's Peak, Colorado.

basto (bas'tō), *n.* [< It. Sp. Pg. *basto*, ace of clubs; cf. It. *bastone* = Sp. *baston* = Pg. *bastão*, a stick, club: see *baston*.] In *card-playing*, the ace of clubs in quadrille and ombre.

In Spanish cards clubs are really represented by "clubs," for which *basto* is the Spanish word. In certain games, e. g., Ombre, the ace of clubs plays an important part, and is emphatically called *basto*.
N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 115.

baston† (bas'to̤n), *n.* [< ME. *baston*, *bastun*, < OF. *baston*, F. *bâton* = Sp. *baston* = Pg. *bastão* = It. *bastone*, < ML. **basto(n-)*, a stick, club, cudgel. Origin unknown. The word appears in E. also as *baton*, *batoon*, *batton*, *batten*²: see these forms.] **1.** A stick, staff, or cudgel; a baton. Specifically—(*a*) A mace of wood used in a tourney, instead of the mace of metal used in war. It was usually shaped into a handle, and had a guard like a sword. (*b*) A leading-staff or ensign of command. See *baton*, 1. (*c*) In *her.*, a bendlet sinister cut off at each end, so as not to reach the edge of the field: it is generally considered in English heraldry a mark of illegitimacy. [Still used in this sense.] Also *baton* and *bastard bar*.



Baston.

2. In *arch.*, a segmental molding used especially in the bases of columns; a torus.—**3.** A servant of the warden of the Fleet, who attended the king's courts as an officer, carrying a red truncheon. It was his duty to take to ward such prisoners as had been committed by the court, and also to attend those suffered to go at large by license. Hence, *to go out of prison by baston* was to go at large in the custody of a servant of the warden of Fleet prison. [London, Eng.]

bast-palm (bast'päm), *n.* Two species of Brazilian palms which yield the piassaba fiber, a coarse fiber from the sheathing-bases of the leaf-stalks, used for cordage, brooms, etc. The Bahia bast-palm is the *Attalea funifera* (see *Attalea*); that of Pará is the *Leopoldinia Piassaba*.

bast-tree (bast'trē), *n.* [ME. *baste-tre*; < *bast*¹ + *tree*.] A tree furnishing bast, in Europe especially the linden, *Tilia Europæa*. See *bast*¹.

basyl, basyle (bā'sil), *n.* [< Gr. βάσις, a base, + ὕλη, substance.] In *chem.*, a name given by Graham to the electropositive constituent of a salt.

basylous (bā'si-lus), *a.* [< *basyl* + *-ous*.] In *chem.*, of the nature of or relating to a basyl, or electropositive constituent of a salt.

The name of the electro-negative ingredient . . . being that which is placed first as the generic term, whilst that of the electro-positive or *basylous* element follows as indicating the species. *W. A. Miller*, Elem. of Chem., § 331.

bat^1 (bat), *n.* [< ME. *bat*, *batte*, *botte*, the earliest recorded forms being dat. sing. *botte*, nom. pl. *botten* (nom. sing. **bat*, **bot?*), pointing to an AS. **bat* (gen. dat. **batte*), given by Somner, [illegible] authenticated, appar. < Ir. Gael. *bat*, *bata*, a staff, cudgel. But in part at least the word rests on OF. *batte*, F. *batte*, a rammer, a wand, appar. < *battre*, beat: see *batter*^{1}. Some of the noun senses are from the verb (see *bat*^{1}, *v.*), while others are perhaps from orig. diff. sources.] **1.** A heavy stick or club; formerly, a walking-stick.

[illegible]
[illegible]
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 217.

2. The wooden club with which the players in base-ball, cricket, and similar games bat or drive the ball. That used in base-ball is a round tapering stick of varying size and weight to suit the strength of the player; that used in cricket is shaped somewhat like th[illegible] of an oar, and is provided with a round handle.
3. A batsman or batter.

[illegible]
T. Hughes, Tom Brown's School-Days, ii. 8.

4. A blow as with a bat or baton: as, he received a *bat* in the face. [Colloq.]—**5.** A tool made of beech, used by plumbers in dressing and flatting sheet-lead.—**6.** A rammer used by founders.—**7.** A blade used for beating or scutching hemp or flax.—**8.** A piece of brick having one end entire; hence, any portion of a brick; a brickbat.—**9.** A kind of sun-dried brick. *Southey.*—**10.** Shale; hardened clay, but not fire-clay: same as *bind*, 2. *Penn. Surv. Glossary.* Also spelled *batt.*—**11.** In *hat-making*, a felted mass of fur, or of hair and wool. Two such masses are required to form the body of a hat. Also spelled *batt.*

One half of the intended hat, called a *bat*, is bowed at a time. *J. Thomson*, Hats and Felting, p. 39.

12. A continuous wad of cotton from the batting-machine, ready for carding; also, a sheet of cotton wadding or batting. See *batting.*—**13.** In *ceram.*: (*a*) A flexible sheet of gelatin used in transferring impressions to the biscuit.

Batt or *bat* is . . . a plate of gelatine, used in printing on the pottery or porcelain, over the glaze. In bat-printing the impression is transferred from an engraved copper plate to a bat of gelatine or glue, whence it is printed on the glaze, in oil or tar. Enamel powder being then dusted over the print, adheres to the oiled surface, and the porcelain is then fired at a low temperature.
Ure, Dict., I. 298.

(*b*) A shelf or slab of baked clay used to support pieces of biscuit which have been painted, and are being fired again. See *enamel-kiln.*—**14.** Rate; speed; style. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]—**At the bat**, in the position of the batter or striker in base-ball and similar games; having the right to wield the bat.—**To carry one's bat.** See *carry.*—**To go on a bat**, to go off for a drunken carousal or spree. [Slang.]

bat^1 (bat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *batted*, ppr. *batting.* [< late ME. *batten*, beat with a stick, < *batte*, a bat, stick: see *bat*^{1}, *n.*, and cf. *batter*^{1}. In part perhaps regarded as imitative of a heavy, dull blow: cf. *pat*.] **I.** *trans.* To beat; hit; strike. Especially—(*a*) In *base-ball* and similar games, to knock or drive, as the ball. (*b*) In *ceram.*, to flatten out to the required thickness, as unbaked clay, preparatory to molding on the block or throwing on the wheel.

II. *intrans.* In *base-ball* and similar games, to strike the ball: as, he *bats* well.—**To bat at**, to attempt unsuccessfully to knock, as a ball; strike at [illegible]

bat^2 (bat), *n.* [A corruption of earlier *back*, *bak*, Sc. *back*, *bak* (also *bakie-bird*, *baukie-bird*), a bat, < ME. *bakke*, *backe*, < Dan. *bakke*, in comp. [illegible]*bakke*, evening bat, = OSw. *bakka*, in comp. [illegible] *bakka*, night-jar, Sw. dial. *nattabatta*, *natt*-[illegible], = Icel. *blaka*, in comp. *leder-blaka*, bat, [illegible] flapper, < *blaka*, flutter, flap. The [illegible] is uncertain. Cf. ML. *batta*, *blacta*, [illegible] bat, another application of L. *blatta*, [illegible] that shuns the light, a cockroach: see [illegible] the change of *l* to *t*, cf. [illegible] Dan. [illegible] The AS. name of the bat is [illegible] The G. name is [illegible] [illegible].] A wing-handed, [illegible] fly[illegible] of the order *Chiroptera* [illegible] upward of [illegible] any [illegible] than flying. They are nocturnal and crepuscular, passing most of the daytime in dusky retreats, where they gather sometimes in almost incredible multitudes, and generally repose hanging head downward by their hind feet. In size they range from less than the size of a mouse to large forms with some five feet spread of wing. The body is usually softly furry; the wings are membranous and naked. The great majority are insectivorous and carnivorous, and constitute the suborder *Animalivora* or *Insectivora*; of these, a few prey upon other bats, and some, of the genera *Desmodus* and *Diphylla*, suck the blood of large animals; but the great bats of South America called *vampires* are chiefly frugivorous. See *Desmodontes*, *Vampyri*. The old-world fruit-bats, flying-foxes, or roussettes are mostly large species, constituting the family *Pteropodidæ* and suborder *Frugivora*. See cut under *flying-fox*. The physiognomy of many of the bats is grotesque, owing to the extraordinary appendages of the snout, especially in the families *Rhinolophidæ* and *Phyllostomatidæ*, or horseshoe bats and leaf-nosed bats. The ears, too, are often of great size and much complexity of detail, and, like the various appendages of the face, and the wing-membranes themselves, serve as tactile organs of extreme delicacy, even to the extent of sensing objects without actual contact. The wings of bats are commonly given to representations of evil genii and demons, as those of birds are attached to good angels. The large bat represented on Egyptian monuments is one of the fruit-bats, the *Cynonycteris ægyptiaca*. The Hebrew name of the bat of the Old Testament, *atalleph*, is now used in the form *Atalapha* for a genus of American bats. The commonest species of the United States are the small brown bat, *Vespertilio subulatus*, and the red bat, *Lasiurus noveboracensis*. Among European species may be noted the serotine (*Vespertilio serotinus*), the pipistrelle (*V. pipistrellus*), the barbastel (*Barbastellus communis*), the oreillard (*Plecotus auritus*), and the horseshoe bats (*Rhinolophus hipposideros* and *R. ferroequinum*). In heraldry the bat is always represented displayed, that is, with the wings opened, and is often called by its older name *reremouse*.—**Bat's wing**, in *anat.* See *ala vespertilionis*, under *ala*.—**Bat's-wing burner.** See *burner*.—**Bulldog bats**, the molossoid chiropterans. See *Molossus*.—**Harlequin bat.** See *harlequin*.

Hoary Bat (*Lasiurus pruinosus*).

bat^3 (bat), *v. t.* [Variant of *bate*^{1}, prob. now taken in allusion to the eyes of a bat.] To bate or flutter, as in the phrase *to bat the eyes*, that is, wink. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

You hol' your head high; don't you *bat your eyes* to please none of 'em. *The Century*, XXVII. 146.

bat^4 (bat or bâ), *n.* [< F. *bât*, < OF. *bast*, a pack-saddle: see *bast*^{3}.] A pack-saddle: only in composition, as *bat*horse, *bat*man, etc.

bat^5†(bat), *n.* See *batz*.

bat^6 (bat), *n.* [Hind. *bāt*, a weight, a measure of weight.] Same as *tical*.

bat^7, *n.* A measure of land formerly used in South Wales; a perch of 11 feet square.

bat^8†, *n.* Same as *bath*^{2}.

batable† (ba'ta-bl), *a.* [Also *bateable*; short for *debatable*, as *bate*^{3} for *debate*. See *debatable*.] A shortened form of *debatable*, as in *batable* ground, *batable* land. See *debatable*.

As we crossed the *Batable* land. *Border ballad.*

bataile†, **batailler**†, etc. Obsolete forms of *battle*^{1}, *battler*^{1}, etc.

batara (bȧ-tä'rä), *n.* [S. Amer.] A name of sundry bush-shrikes or formicaroid passerine birds of South America, of the subfamily *Thamnophilinæ* and family *Formicariidæ*; specifically, the *Thamnophilus cinereus* (Vieillot). It was used as a generic name by Lesson in 1831, and by Sclater in 1858, to distinguish the last-named species generically from other *Thamnophilinæ*, under the name *Batara cinerea*; also by Temminck, 1820, as a generic name of species of *Thamnophilus* proper.

batardeau (ba-tar-dō'), *n.*; pl. *batardeaux* (-dōz'). [F., dike, dam, coffer-dam, formerly *bastardeau*, dim. of OF. *bastard*, dike, perhaps connected with *bastir*, build.] **1.** A coffer-dam; a casing of piles made water-tight, fixed in the bed of a river to exclude the water from the site of the pier or other work while it is being constructed.—**2.** In *fort.*, a wall, generally furnished with a sluice-gate, built across a moat or ditch, to retain the water in those parts of the ditch which require to be inundated.

batata (bȧ-ta'tä), *n.* [Sp. Pg. *batata*, < Haytian *batata*, the native name of the sweet potato; ult. E. *potato*, applied to a different plant: see *potato*.] The sweet potato.

The products of both China and Japan are here [Loo-choo] cultivated, especially *batatas* and the sugar-cane.
J. J. Rein, Japan (trans.), p. 532.

Batavian (ba-tā'vi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Batavia*, the country of the Batavi, a people anciently inhabiting an island (*Batavorum Insula* or *Batavia*) formed by the rivers Rhine, Waal, and Maas, and the ocean.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the ancient Batavia, or by extension to the Netherlands or their inhabitants, the Dutch.—**2.** Pertaining to Batavia, the chief city of the island of Java, and the capital of the Dutch possessions in the East.

II. *n.* **1.** A native of the Netherlands; a Dutchman.—**2.** A native of Batavia in Java.

bat-bolt (bat'bōlt), *n.* [< *bat*^{1} + *bolt*^{1}.] A bolt barbed or jagged at its butt or tang to give it a firmer hold.

batch^1 (bach), *n.* [< ME. *bacche*, *batche*, < AS. as if **bæcce*, < *bacan*, bake; cf. Dan. *bagt*, G. *gebäck*, a batch: see *bake*.] **1.** A quantity produced at one operation; specifically, the quantity of bread made at one baking.—**2.** The quantity of material prepared or required for one operation. Specifically—(*a*) In *glass-making*, the frit ready for the glass-pot. See *frit*. (*b*) The quantity of flour or dough to be used at one baking. (*c*) The quantity of grain sent at one time to the mill to be ground; a grist.
3. An aggregation of individuals or articles similar to each other; especially, a number or aggregation received, despatched, etc., at one time: as, a *batch* of letters; a *batch* of prisoners.

The Turkish troops are being hurried to the front in *batches* of 40,000 at a time. *Times* (London).

When he had her all to himself, . . . he would pull out his last *batch* of sonnets, and read them in a voice tremulous with emotion. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxvii.

4†. Kind, sort, or lot.

One is a rimer, sir, of your own *batch*, your own leaven.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

batch^1 (bach), *v. t.* [< *batch*^{1}, *n.*] To mass; bring together in a batch or the quantity required.

The white calico is *batched*. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 685.

batch^2 (bach), *n.* [E. dial., formerly also *baiche*; < ME. *bache*, *baeche*, perhaps for **beeche*, < AS. *bece*, *bæce*, a brook: see *beck*^{1}. For the transfer of sense from 'stream' to 'bank, mound, vale,' cf. *dike* and *ditch*.] **1.** A bank; a sand-bank.—**2.** A field or patch of ground lying near a stream; the valley in which a stream flows: especially in local English names. [Local, Eng.]

batch^2 (bach), *v. t.* [E. dial., < *batch*^{2}, *n.*] To protect (the bank of a river) by facing it with stones, so as to prevent the water from eating into it. [Local, Eng.]

batch^3†, *n.* [Appar. an assibilated form of *back*^{3}.] A vessel used in brewing. *N. E. D.*

batchelor, *n.* See *bachelor*.

bate^1 (bāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bated*, ppr. *bating.* [Also *bait*; < ME. *baten* (only intrans.), < OF. *batre*, mod. F. *battre*, beat, flap (*battre les ailes*, beat the wings, flutter; reflex., *se battre*, flutter), = Pr. *batre* = Sp. *batir* = Pg. *bater* = It. *battere*, beat, etc., < ML. (LL.) *batere*, *battere*, for L. *batuere*, *battuere*, beat, strike, whence also ult. E. *batter*^{1}, *battle*^{1}, etc., and prob. in part the simple *bat*^{1}, *v.*: see these words. The orig. sense 'beat' is covered by *bate*^{2}, for *abate*, and *batter*^{1}.] **I.**† *trans.* To beat: in the phrase *to bate the wings*, to flutter, fly. [In the passage quoted, there is an allusion to *bate*^{2} for *abate*.]

Till the Soule by this meanes of overbodying herselfe . . . *bated her wing* apace downward.
Milton, Church Discipline. (*N. E. D.*)

II. *intrans.* **1.** In *falconry*, to beat the wings impatiently; flutter as preparing for flight, particularly at the sight of prey; flutter away.

I am like a hawk that *bates* but cannot fly, because I am ty'd to another's fist. *Bacon.*

These kites
That *bate* and beat and will not be obedient.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1.

2†. To flutter; be eager or restless.—**3**†. To flutter or fly down. [With allusion to *bate*^{2} for *abate*.]

bate^2 (bāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bated*, ppr. *bating.* [Early mod. E. also *bait*; < ME. *baten*, by apheresis for *abaten*, abate, which thus becomes in form and in some senses identical with the orig. simple form represented by *bate*^{1}; see *abate* and *bate*^{1}.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To beat down or away; remove by beating.

About autumn *bate* the earth from about the roots of olives and lay them bare. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, II. 521.

2†. To beat back, or blunt.

Spite of cormorant devouring Time,
Th' endeavour of this present breath may buy
That honour which shall *bate* his scythe's keen edge.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 1.

3†. To weaken; impair the strength of.

> These griefs and losses have so *bated* me,
> That I shall hardly spare a pound of flesh.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 3.

4†. To lessen or decrease in amount, weight, estimation, etc.; lower; reduce.

> Who *bates* mine honour, shall not know my coin.
> *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 3.

5. To strike off; deduct; abate.

> There is twelve shillings to pay, and, as I am a true knight, I will not *bate* a penny.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 2.

> I would rather *bate* him a few strokes of his oar, than not employ an honest man that has been wounded in the Queen's service. *Addison*, Sir Roger at Vauxhall.

> I *bate* no jot of trust that this noble trial of self-government will succeed. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 320.

6. To lessen in force or intensity; moderate; diminish: as, to *bate* one's breath, or with *bated* breath (see phrases, below); to *bate* one's or a person's curiosity.—**7†.** To rob or deprive of.

> When baseness is exalted, do not *bate*
> The place its honour for the person's sake.
> *G. Herbert*, Church Porch, xlv.

8†. To leave out; except; bar.

> *Bate* me the king, and, be he flesh and blood,
> He lies who said it.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, i. 1.

To bate of†, to make a reduction in or an abatement from; lessen or moderate.

> Abate thy speed, and I will *bate of* mine.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i.

To bate one's breath, to check one's breathing; breathe restrainedly, as from fear, humility, or deference.—**With bated breath**, with subdued or restrained breathing, as from fear or awe.

> Shall I bend low, and in a bond-mans key,
> *With bated breath* and whispring humbleness,
> Say this? *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3 (1623).

II.† *intrans.* To decrease or fall away in size, amount, force, estimate, etc.

> Bardolph, am I not fallen away vilely since this last action? do I not *bate?* do I not dwindle?
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3.

> I know 'twas this which made the envy and pride
> Of the great Roman blood *bate* and give way
> To my election. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 1.

bate^{3}† (bāt), *v. i.* [< ME. *baten*, by apheresis for *debaten*, debate: see *debate*^{1}, *v.*] To contend; strive; quarrel.

bate^{3}† (bāt), *n.* [< ME. *bate*, *bat*, by apheresis for *debate*, *debat*, debate: see *debate*^{1}, *n.*] Contention; strife; debate.

> Breeds no *bate* with telling. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

bate^{4}† (bāt), *v.* and *n.* Obsolete and less correct spelling of *bait*^{1}.

bate^{5} (bāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bated*, ppr. *bating*. [Prob. a particular use of *bate*^{4}, properly spelled *bait;* cf. Sw. *beta*, tan, bait, = G. *beizen*, steep in lye, macerate, bait, lit. cause to bite: see *bait*^{1}.] 1. To steep, as a hide, in an alkaline lye. See *bate*^{5}, *n.*—2. In *jute-manuf.*, to separate (the raw material) into layers, and then soften by sprinkling with oil and water.

bate^{5} (bāt), *n.* [< *bate*^{5}, *v.*] The alkaline solution in which hides are steeped after being limed, in order to remove or neutralize the lime.

bate^{6}†. Obsolete or dialectal preterit of *bite*.

> Yet there the steel stayd not, but inly *bate*
> Deepe in his flesh, and opened wide a red floodgate.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. v. 7.

bate^{7} (bāt), *n.* [Also *bait;* origin unknown. Hence *cross-bated*.] The grain of wood or stone. [Scotch.]

bate^{8}†, *n.* [< LL. *batus*, < Gr. *βάτος*, < Heb. *bath:* see *bath*^{2}.] Same as *bath*^{2}.

batea (bat′ẹ-ä), *n.* [Sp. Pg.] A wooden vessel in the form of a very flat hollow cone, about 20 inches in diameter and 2 or 3 inches deep, used by Mexican and Californian miners for washing auriferous sands and pulverized ores of various kinds.

> In the rubbish which was thrown out of the old mine, a comfortable subsistence is gained by washing in *bateas*.
> *Mowry*, Arizona and Sonora, p. 44.

bateau, batteau (ba-tō′), *n.*; pl. *bateaux*, *batteaux* (-tōz′). [< F. *bateau*, < OF. *batel* = Pr. *bateh* = Sp. Pg. *batel* = It. *battello*, < ML. *batellus*, dim. of ML. *batus*, *battus* (> It. *batto*), a boat, prob. < AS. *bāt*, a boat: see *boat*.] 1. A light boat for river navigation, long in proportion to its breadth, and wider in the middle than at the ends.—2. A pontoon of a floating bridge.

bateau-bridge (ba-tō′brij), *n.* *Milit.*, a floating bridge supported by bateaux or boats.

bateaux, *n.* Plural of *bateau*.

bate-breeding† (bāt′brē″ding), *a.* [< *bate*^{3} + *breeding*, ppr. of *breed*.] Breeding strife.

> This sour informer, this *bate-breeding* spy,
> This canker that eats up Love's tender spring,
> This carry-tale, dissentious Jealousy.
> *Shak.*, V. and A., l. 655.

bateful† (bat′fụl), *a.* [< *bate*^{3} + *-ful*.] Contentious; given to strife; exciting contention.

> It did *bateful* question frame. *Sir P. Sidney.*

bateless† (bāt′les), *a.* [< *bate*^{2} + *-less*.] Not to be abated; not to be dulled or blunted. [Rare.]

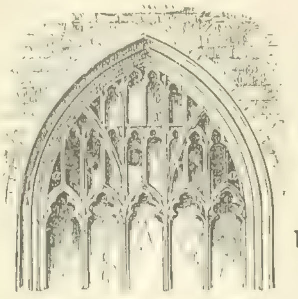
> Haply that name of "chaste" unhappily set
> This *bateless* edge on his keen appetite.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 9.

bateleur (bat′e-lėr), *n.* [Appar. a particular application of F. *bateleur*, a juggler, buffoon.] A name of an African eagle, the *Helotarsus ecaudatus*.

batellate†, *v. t.* [< ML. as if **batellatus*, pp. of **batellare*, assumed from OF. *bataillier*, or E. *battel*, *battle*, fortify: see *battle*^{2}.] *Milit.*, to fortify or make defensible, as a dwelling-house.

batement† (bāt′mẹnt), *n.* [By apheresis for *abatement:* see *bate*^{2} and *-ment*.] Abatement; diminution; lessening; specifically, among carpenters, the portion to be cut off from a piece of timber to bring it to a desired length.

batement-light (bāt′mẹnt-līt), *n.* In *arch.*, a vertical light in the upper part of a window of the Perpendicular style, of which the normal rectangular form at the bottom is altered or abated so as to fit in the arched head of a light below. Compare *angel-light*.



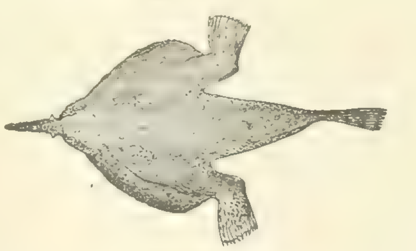
Head of Perpendicular Window.
b, *b*, *b*, batement-lights; *a*, *a*, angel lights.

batestone (bāt′stōn), *n.* [< *bate*^{5} + *stone*.] A curved scouring-stone used in bating hides.

> When the hides have been properly worked with the *batestone*, they are placed in a wash-wheel and worked for about twenty minutes. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 586.

bat-fish (bat′fish), *n.* [< *bat*^{2} + *fish*^{1}.] 1. A fish of the family *Maltheidæ* (which see). The best-known species is *Malthe vespertilio*. It has a heart-shaped trunk, produced anteriorly in a prolonged snout, a short coniform tail, a small inferior mouth, and a rostral tentacle under the snout. It inhabits the Atlantic along the southern coast of the United States.

Lateral view.



Dorsal view.

Bat-fish (*Malthe vespertilio*).

2. A name of the flying-fish or flying-robin, *Cephalacanthus volitans*.

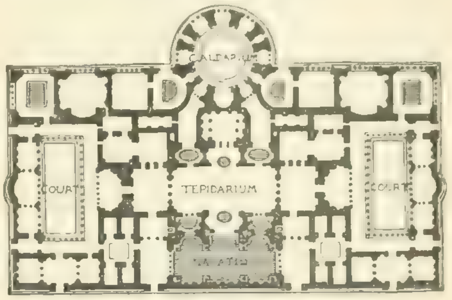
bat-fowler (bat′fou″lėr), *n.* [< ME. *battfowlere*, < *battfowlen:* see *bat-fowling*.] 1. One who practises bat-fowling.—2†. A swindler. [Slang.]

bat-fowling (bat′fou″ling), *n.* [< ME. *battefowlynge*, < *battfowlen*, snare birds, < *batte*, by some supposed to refer to the bat or stick on which the nets were fastened, + *fowlen*, v., fowl. The first element is now often associated with *bat*^{2}.] A mode of catching birds at night by holding a torch or other light, and beating the bushes or trees where they roost. The birds fly toward the light, and are caught with nets or otherwise.

batful† (bat′fụl), *a.* [< *bat-* in *battle*^{3}, *batten*^{1}, etc., + *-ful;* possibly, like *batwell*, a perversion of *battle* or *battel*, fertile: see *battle*^{3}, *a.*] Rich; fertile, as land: as, "*batful* pastures," *Drayton*, Polyolbion, iii.

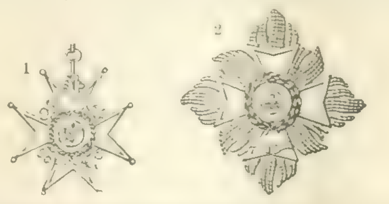
bath^{1} (bȧth, pl. bȧᴛʜz), *n.* [< ME. *bath*, < AS. *bæth*, pl. *bathu*, = OS. *bath* = D. *bad* = OHG. MHG. G. *bad*, bath, = Icel. *badh* = Sw. Dan. *bad;* prob., with formative *-th* (*-d*), from the verb represented by OHG. *bajan*, MHG. *bajen*, *bæn*, G. *bähen* = LG. *bäen*, foment, = ME. *bawen*, cleanse, prob. = L. *fovere*, foment: see *foment*.] 1. A washing of the body in, or an exposure of it to the action of, water or other fluid agent, for cleansing, refreshment, medical treatment, etc.: as, to take a *bath;* to administer a *bath* to a patient.—2. A provision or arrangement for bathing: as, to prepare a *bath;* a hot or cold *bath;* a vapor-*bath;* an electric *bath*. There are many kinds of baths, all of which may be divided into four classes: (*a*) according to the medium in which the body is immersed, as a *water-*, *oil-*, or *mud-bath*, a *compressed-air bath*, a *medicated* or *mineral bath*, etc.; (*b*) according to manner of application or use, as a *plunge-*, *shower-*, *vapor-*, *douche-*, *sponge-*, or *swimming-bath*, etc.; (*c*) according to the parts bathed, as a *foot-*, *sitz-*, or *eye-bath*, etc.; (*d*) according to temperature, as a *hot*, *tepid*, *warm*, or *cold bath*.

3. A vessel for holding water in which to plunge, wash, or bathe the body.—4. More generally, an apartment or apparatus by means of which the body, or a part of it, may be bathed in any medium differing in nature or temperature from its natural medium.—5. An edifice containing apartments fitted up for bathing; a bath-house; particularly, in the plural, one of the elaborate bathing establishments of the ancients, as the Baths of Caracalla at Rome. See *thermæ*.—6. In *science* and the *arts*, any vessel containing a liquid for treating any object by immersion. (*a*) In *photog.*, the vessel in which a collodionized plate is submitted to the action of a solution of nitrate of silver, or the tray in which an exposed dry plate is immersed in the developing solution. (*b*) In *etching*, the pan of acid into which the plate is plunged to be bitten.



Plan of the Baths of Caracalla, Rome.

7. An arrangement or preparation for immersing anything, as the silver-bath in photography.—8. In *chem.*, an apparatus for modifying and regulating the heat in various chemical processes, by interposing a quantity of sand, water, or other substance between the fire and the vessel intended to be heated. When a liquid bath of a higher temperature than 212° is required, saturated solutions are employed in which the boiling-point is higher than that of water.—**Companions of the Bath**, the third or lowest class of the members of the order of the Bath.—**Compressed-air bath**, a bath consisting in remaining for a longer or shorter time in a chamber filled with compressed air. Such baths have been recommended as useful in certain diseases, in which an increased expansive force is required to cause the air to inflate the more delicate air-passages of the lungs.—**Dung-bath**, a bath used in calico-printing. See *dunging*.—**Knights of the Bath**, an order of knighthood supposed to have been instituted at the coronation of Henry IV. in 1399. It received this name from the fact that the candidates for the honor were put into a bath the preceding evening, to denote a purification or absolution from all former stain, and that they were now to begin a new life. The present order of the Bath, however, was instituted by George I. in 1725, as a military order, consisting, exclusive of the sovereign, of a grand master and thirty-six companions. In 1815 the order was greatly extended, and in 1847 it was opened to civilians. It is now composed of three classes, viz.: military and civil knights grand-crosses, G. C. B.; knights commanders, K. C. B.; and knights companions, C. B. The badge (fig. 1) is a golden Maltese cross of eight points, with the lion of England in the four principal angles, and having in a circle in the center the rose, thistle, and shamrock (representing respectively England, Scotland, and Ireland), between three imperial crowns; motto, *Tria juncta*



1. Badge worn suspended from the collar of a knight of the Bath.
2. Star of the Grand Cross.

[illegible] by the first two classes. [illegible] of silver with [illegible] displaying the [illegible] Prince of Wales. The star of the knights commanders differs chiefly in lacking the [illegible] — **Medicated bath**, a bath of liquid or vapor [illegible] by virtue of [illegible] — **Mercurial bath**, a bath used in [illegible] such cases as are readily absorbed by water. — **Metal-bath**, a bath used in chemical operations requiring a higher temperature than can be [illegible] a water-bath. Mercury, fusible metal, tin, and lead are employed for such baths. — **Russian bath**, a kind of bath employed in Russia, and introduced thence in other countries. It resembles in principle the ancient and the Turkish baths, but differs from the latter in that the subject, after exposure to the influence of very hot vapor, with the attendant kneading, lathering, etc., is suddenly and violently cooled by means of a jet of ice-cold water. It is said to be of service in alleviating rheumatism. — **Sour bath**, in *tanning*, an acid liquid made of bran and refuse malt. It is employed to remove the lime used in a previous process, and also to soften the skin to render it more absorbent of the tanning materials. — **Tin-bath**, molten tin covered with melted tallow to prevent the oxidation of the metal. It is used in giving a coating of tin to other metals, as sheet-iron, to form the so-called tin-plate. — **Turkish bath**, a kind of bath introduced from the East, in which the subject, after having undergone copious perspiration in a heated room, is subjected to various processes, as soaping, washing, kneading (shampooing), etc., and ultimately proceeds to an outer apartment, where he is placed on a couch to cool. Turkish baths, or modifications of them, are provided in all hydrotherapeutic establishments, and are to be found in most towns of considerable size. — **White bath**, a bath used in dyeing; an emulsion formed by Gallipoli oil and the carbonates of alkalis.

bath¹ (bȧth), *v. t.* [Later form for *bathe*, directly from the noun.] To put into a bath; wash in a bath. [Rare.]

bath² (bȧth), *n.* [Earlier in E., as LL., *batus*, or else *bat*, *bate*, < LL. *batus*, < Gr. *βάτος*, < Heb. *bath*.] A Hebrew liquid measure = 72 logs = 6 hins = $\frac{1}{10}$ cor, and corresponding to the dry measure the ephah = 72 logs = 18 cabs = 3 saths = $\frac{1}{10}$ cor. There were two measures of this name, one equal to about two thirds of the other, as is seen by comparing 1 Ki. vii. 26 with 2 Chron. iv. 5. The larger bath seems to have contained about 36 liters = 9½ United States gallons [illegible] British gallons. The smaller bath seems [illegible] about 28 liters = 7½ United States gallons [illegible] British gallons.

Bath brick, bun, chair. See the nouns.

bath-chops (bȧth′chops), *n. pl.* The cheeks or face of the hog cured or smoked.

bathe (bāᴛʜ), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bathed*, ppr. *bathing*. [Also in var. form (now only dial.) *beath*, q. v.; < ME. *bathien*, < AS. *bathian* (= D. *baden* = OHG. *badon*, MHG. G. *baden* = Icel. *badha* = Sw. *bada* = Dan. *bade*), < *bæth*, bath: see *bath*¹.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To place in a bath: immerse in water or other fluid, for cleanliness, health, or pleasure.

> When he *bathed* himself in the river Cydnus, . . . he fell sick, near unto death, for three days. *South.*

> Others, on silver lakes and rivers, *bathed*
> Their downy breast. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 437.

2. To apply water or other liquid to with a sponge, cloth, or the like, generally for therapeutic purposes. — **3.** To wash, moisten, or suffuse with any liquid.

> Her bosom *bathed* in blood. *Dryden.*

4. To immerse in or surround with anything analogous to water: as, *bathed* in sunlight.

> One sip of this
> Will *bathe* the drooping spirits in delight.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 812.

> Thy rosy shadows *bathe* me. *Tennyson*, Tithonus.

> The sun was past the middle of the day,
> But *bathed* in flood of light the world still lay.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 221.

5. In *zoöl.*, to tint; tinge in a uniform manner, giving the appearance of one color seen through another: as, black *bathed* with purple, brown *bathed* with rosy, etc.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To take a bath; be in water or other liquid; go into water to bathe one's self.

> [illegible] in summer, and in winter [illegible] *Waller.*

2. To be immersed or surrounded as if with [illegible]

bathe [illegible], *n.* [< *bathe*, *v.*] The act of [illegible] the immersion of the body in water: [illegible] usual *bathe*. *Edinburgh Rev.* [illegible] *bathe* and a *bath* [illegible]

bather¹ [illegible], *n.* **1.** One who bathes; one [illegible] in water. — **2.** [illegible]

bather² [illegible] [E. dial.] To [illegible], as birds do. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

bathetic (bạ-thet′ik), *a.* [< *bathos*, on type of *pathetic*, < *pathos*.] Relating to or characterized by bathos; sinking rhetorically, or in style. *Coleridge.*

> A fatal insensibility to the ludicrous and the *bathetic*.
> *The Academy*, July 3, 1875, p. 5.

bath-house (bȧth′hous), *n.* **1.** A house fitted up with conveniences for bathing, as bath-rooms, tubs, sometimes a tank or swimming-bath, etc. — **2.** A small house, or a house divided into a number of small rooms, at a bathing-place, or place for open-air bathing, where bathers change their dress.

bathing-box (bā′ᴛʜing-boks), *n.* A covered shed or bath-house in which open-air bathers change their dress. [Eng.]

bathing-dress (bā′ᴛʜing-dres), *n.* A partial or loose costume used by open-air bathers, as on a sea-beach.

bathing-house (bā′ᴛʜing-hous), *n.* A bath-house. [U. S.]

bathing-machine (bā′ᴛʜing-mạ-shēn″), *n.* A covered vehicle used at the seaside resorts of Great Britain, in which bathers dress and undress. It is driven into the water to a sufficient distance to suit the convenience of the bather.

bathing-tub (bā′ᴛʜing-tub), *n.* Same as *bath-tub*.

bath-kol (bath′kol), *n.* [Heb., < *bath*, daughter, + *kol*, voice.] A kind of oracular voice frequently referred to in the Talmud, the later Targums, and rabbinical writers, as the fourth grade of revelation, constituting an instrument of divine communication throughout the early history of the Israelites, and the sole prophetic manifestation which they possessed during the period of the second temple.

> From the death of Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi, the Holy Spirit [which, according to the Jewish distinction, is only the second degree of the prophetical gift] was withdrawn from Israel; but they nevertheless enjoyed the use of the *Bath Kol*.
> The treatise *Sanhedrim*, quoted in Kitto's Bib. Cyc., I. 316.

Bath metal. See *metal*.

bathmic (bath′mik), *a.* [< Gr. *βαθμός* (see *bathmism*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of bathmism.

> I compared the transmission of *bathmic* force to that of the phenomenon of combustion, which is a force conversion transmitted from substance to substance by contact.
> *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 229.

bathmism (bath′mizm), *n.* [< Gr. *βαθμός*, also *βασμός*, a step, threshold (< *βαίνειν* (√ **βα*), go), + *-ism*.] See extract.

> It is here left open whether there be any form of force which may be especially designated as "vital." Many of the animal functions are known to be physical and chemical, and if there be any one which appears to be less explicable by reference to these forces than the others, it is that of nutrition. Probably in this instance force has been so metamorphosed through the influence of the originative or conscious force in evolution, that it is a distinct species in the category of forces. Assuming it to be such, I have given it the name of *Bathmism*.
> *E. D. Cope*, Meth. of Creation, p. 26.

Bathmodon (bath′mọ̄-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βαθμός*, a step, + *ὀδούς* = E. *tooth*.] A genus of fossil hoofed quadrupeds named by Cope in 1872, subsequently identified by him with *Coryphodon* (which see).

bathmodont (bath′mọ̄-dont), *a.* [< *Bathmodon(t-)*.] In *odontog.*, noting a pattern of dentition in which the posterior pair of tubercles of the upper molars are approximated, connected together, and compressed and subcrescentic in section, and the anterior outer tubercle is connected with the anterior inner one by an oblique crest forming a V. Such dentition is characteristic of the genus *Bathmodon*.

Bath note. See *note*.

bathometer (ba-thom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *βάθος*, depth, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An apparatus, consisting of a spring-balance of peculiar construction, used for ascertaining the depth of water.

Bath oölite. See *Bath stone*, under *stone*.

bathorse (bat′- or bä′hôrs), *n.* [< *bat*¹ (F. *bât*), a pack-saddle, + *horse*.] In the British army, a horse for carrying baggage belonging to an officer or to the baggage train. Also written *bat-horse*.

bathos (bā′thos), *n.* [Gr. *βάθος*, depth, < *βαθύς*, deep. In def. 2, orig. an antithesis to *ὕψος*, height, the sublime.] **1.** Depth; lowest part or stage; bottom. [Rare.] — **2.** A ludicrous descent from the elevated to the commonplace or ridiculous in writing or speech; a sinking; anticlimax.

> In his fifth sonnet he [Petrarch] may, I think, be said to have sounded the lowest chasm of the *Bathos*.
> *Macaulay*, Petrarch.

=Syn. 2. *Fustian*, *Turgidness*, etc. See *bombast*.

bath-room (bȧth′röm), *n.* A room for bathing in.

bath-sponge (bȧth′spunj), *n.* A sponge used in bathing, etc. Sponges suitable for this use all belong to the genus *Spongia*, of which there are six commercial species or varieties, deriving their value from the fineness and elasticity of the skeletal fibers. The bath-sponge of the Mediterranean is *S. equina*, resembling the wool-sponge, *S. gossypina*, of the United States. Other species are the zimocca, *S. zimocca*; the cup-sponge, *S. adriatica*, of Turkey and the Levant; the American yellow sponge, *S. corlosia*; and the American hard-head, *S. dura*.

Bath stone. See *stone*.

bath-tub (bȧth′tub), *n.* A tub to bathe in: in the usual form, approximately of the length of the body, and often permanently fixed in a bath-room. Also called *bathing-tub*.

bathukolpian, *a.* See *bathycolpian*.

bathvillite (bȧth′vil-īt), *n.* [< *Bathville* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A brown, dull, amorphous mineral resin, occurring in torbanite, or boghead coal, on the estate of Bathville, near Bathgate, Linlithgowshire, Scotland.

bathwort (bȧth′wėrt), *n.* [Corruption of *birthwort*, after *bath*¹.] Same as *birthroot*.

bathybial (ba-thib′i-ạl), *a.* [< *bathybius* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to bathybius or the depths at which it is found; bathybian: as, "*bathybial* fauna," *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 774.

bathybian (ba-thib′i-ạn), *a.* [< *bathybius* + *-an*.] Pertaining to bathybius; composed of or resembling bathybius.

> The use of the dredge resulted in finding the usual *bathybian* forms that have been already described in works relating to Arctic voyages.
> *Arc. Cruise of the Corwin*, 1881, p. 14.

bathybius (ba-thib′i-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βαθύς*, deep, + *βίος*, life.] A name given by Huxley to masses of so-called animal matter said to have been found covering the sea-bottom at great depths (over 2,000 fathoms), and in such abundance as to form in some places deposits upward of 30 feet in thickness. It was described as consisting of a tenacious, viscid, slimy substance, exhibiting under the microscope a network of granular, mucilaginous matter, which expands and contracts spontaneously, forming a very simple organism, and corresponding in all respects to protoplasm (which see). Embedded in it were calcareous bodies with an organic structure, called *discoliths*, *coccoliths*, and *coccospheres*, which seemed to belong to bathybius as such. The existence of any such living substance is now generally denied.

bathycolpian (bath-i-kol′pi-ạn), *a.* [Also less prop. *bathukolpian*; < Gr. *βαθύκολπος*, < *βαθύς*, deep, + *κόλπος*, breast, bosom.] Deep-bosomed: as, "*bathycolpian* Here," *O. W. Holmes*.

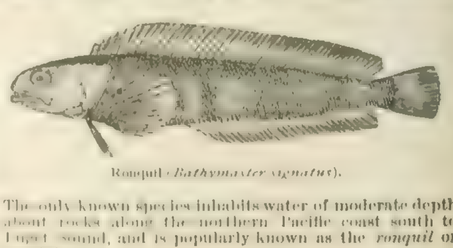
Bathyerginæ (bath″i-ėr-jī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bathyergus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of Ethiopian mole-like rodents, of the family *Spalacidæ*, or mole-rats, differing from *Spalacinæ* in having the mandibular angle arising beside the socket of the lower incisors. There are three genera, *Bathyergus*, *Georychus*, and *Heliophobius*.

bathyergue (bath′i-ėrg), *n.* A rodent quadruped of the genus *Bathyergus*.

Bathyergus (bath-i-ėr′gus), *n.* [NL., after Gr. *βαθυεργεῖν*, plow deep, < *βαθύς*, deep, + *ἔργον*, work.] A genus of mole-rats, of the subfamily *Bathyerginæ*, having grooved upper incisors. *B. maritimus* is a large species burrowing in the sand-dunes of the Cape of Good Hope, and called *coast-rat* and *sand-* or *sand mole*; it is very abundant, and in some places the sandy soil is honeycombed with its extensive excavations. The fur is grayish-brown, and might possess commercial value.

Coast-rat (*Bathyergus maritimus*).

Bathymaster (bath′i-mas-tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βαθύς*, deep, + *μαστήρ*, a seeker.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Bathymasteridæ*.



Ronquil (*Bathymaster signatus*).

The only known species inhabits water of moderate depth about rocks along the northern Pacific coast south to Puget Sound, and is popularly known as the *ronquil* or *ronchil*.

Bathymasteridæ (bath″i-mas-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bathymaster* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Bathymaster*, and scarcely distinct from *Latilidæ* (which see).

bathymeter (ba-thim′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *βαθύς*, deep, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for taking soundings at sea.

bathymetric (bath-i-met′rik), *a.* [< *bathymetry* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to bathymetry or the measurement of depths, especially at sea.—**Bathymetric zone**, in *zoogeog.*, one of the horizontal belts of the depths of the sea vertically separated by their characteristic fauna and flora. Five such zones are reckoned: (1) the *littoral*, between tide-marks; (2) the *laminarian*, from low water to about 15 fathoms; (3) the *coralline*, from that to about 50 fathoms; (4) the *deep-sea*, from that to about 300; (5) the *abyssal*, from that to the lowest depths.

bathymetrical (bath-i-met′ri-ka̤l), *a.* Same as *bathymetric*.

bathymetrically (bath-i-met′ri-ka̤l-i), *adv.* As regards bathymetry; by deep-sea measurement or sounding.

bathymetry (ba-thim′e-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *βαθύς*, deep, + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, a measure.] The art of sounding or of measuring depths in the sea.

bathyphon (bath′i-fon), *n.* A musical instrument of the clarinet class, having a single reed and a wooden tube, and a compass of nearly three octaves from the third D below middle C. It was invented in 1829 in Berlin, but was soon supplanted by the tuba.

Bathythrissa (bath-i-thris′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βαθύς*, deep, + *θρίσσα*, Attic *θρίττα*, a certain fish, otherwise called *τριχίας*, < *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] The typical genus of the family *Bathythrissidæ*, containing one known species (*Bathythrissa dorsalis*) of deep-water fishes with some resemblance to a herring or whitefish, found off the coast of Japan.

Bathythrissidæ (bath-i-thris′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bathythrissa* + *-idæ*.] A family of malacopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Bathythrissa*. They have an oblong body and rounded abdomen, covered with cycloid scales; the margin of the upper jaw formed by the intermaxillaries mesially and by the maxillaries laterally; complete opercular apparatus; very elongate dorsal fin; a short anal fin; the stomach with a blind sac; numerous pyloric appendages; and ductless ovaries.

batiator-root (bat′i-ā-tọr-röt″), *n.* The root of an undetermined Brazilian plant, used as an emetic and in dysentery.

Batides (bat′i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Batis* (a genus of fishes), < Gr. *βατίς*, a flat fish, perhaps the skate or ray.] The rays, as an order of selachians. *L. Agassiz*. See *Raiæ*.

bating¹ (bā′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bate*¹, *v.*] The act of beating the wings; fluttering; fluttering away.

bating² (bā′ting), *prep.* [Orig. ppr. of *bate*², for *abate*; now regarded as a prep.] Abating; taking away; deducting; excepting.

> *Bating* the outward respect due to his birth, they treated him [the Prince of Condé] very hardly in all his pretensions. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1677.

bating³ (bā′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bate*⁵, *v.*] The process of steeping hides and skins in an alkaline bath, to separate the lime, oil, and glutinous matter, and render them soft and pliable, and fit for tanning.

batiste (ba-tēst′), *n.* [< F. *batiste*, < OF. *baptiste*; so called, it is said, from its inventor, one *Baptiste*, a linen-weaver of Cambrai (see *cambric*) in French Flanders.] A fine linen cloth made in Flanders and Picardy, of three different kinds or thicknesses; a kind of cambric.

batler¹† (bat′lėr), *n.* [Appar. for *battler*², q. v. Found only in Shakspere, with a var. *batlet*.] A small bat or beetle for beating clothes in washing; a clothes-pounder. Also called *batlet*, *battler*, *battril*.

> I remember the kissing of her *batler* [so in early editions, but in most modern editions *batlet*], and the cow's dugs that her pretty chopped hands had milked.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 4.

batler²†. See *batteler*.

batlet† (bat′let), *n.* [< *bat*¹ + dim. *-let*; but perhaps an error for *batler*¹, q. v.] Same as *batler*¹.

batman¹ (bat′- or bâ′ma̤n), *n.*; pl. *batmen* (-men). [Formerly also *bateman*; < *bat*⁴ (F. *bât*), a pack-saddle, + *man*.] A person allowed by the government to every company of a regiment on foreign service. His duty is to take charge of the cooking utensils, etc., of the company. There is in the charge of the batman a bathorse for each company to convey the cooking utensils from place to place. *Imp. Dict.* [Great Britain.]

batman² (bat′ma̤n), *n.* [= Russ. *batmanŭ*, < Turk. *batman*, *bātmān*, a weight, the same as the Pers. *man*: see *maund*².] A Turkish weight varying in amount in different localities. The batman formerly legal throughout the empire, now used in Constantinople and Smyrna, is 17 pounds avoirdupois. The great batman of Constantinople is 22.5 pounds; the little batman is 5.6 pounds. The batman of Tabriz is 6.4 pounds; the batman of Shiraz is 12.7 pounds; the batman-rei of Teheran is 25.3 pounds.

bat-money, baw-money (bat′- or bâ′-, bâ′-mun″i), *n.* [< *bat*⁴ + *money*.] Money paid to a batman.

batoid (bat′oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Batis* (a genus of fishes) + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Batoidei*.

II. *n.* One of the *Batoidei*.

Batoidei (ba-toi′dẹ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Batis* (a genus of fishes) + *-oideus*, pl. *-oidei*.] In Günther's system of classification, a suborder of plagiostomatous fishes having ventral gill-openings: synonymous with *Raiæ*.

Batolites (bat-ọ-lī′tēz), *n.* [NL., < F. *bâton*, a staff (see *baton*), + Gr. *λίθος*, a stone.] A genus of straight cylindrical bivalve fossil shells, allied to the hippurites. Some are of great length, and form masses of rock in the high Alps. Also written *Batolithes* and *Batolithus*.

batologist (ba-tol′ọ-jist), *n.* [< **batology* (< Gr. *βάτος*, a bramble-bush, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*) + *-ist*.] A botanist who has made a special study of the genus *Rubus*, or the brambles, the numerous European species of which are very variable and exceedingly difficult to determine.

baton (bat′o̤n, ba-ton′, or, as F., bä-tôṅ′), *n.* [This word appears in E. in various forms; first as *baston* (< OF. *baston* = Sp. *baston* = Pg. *bastão* = It. *bastone*, < ML. *basto(n-)*, a stick, staff, of unknown origin), then *baton* (< F. *bâton*), with accent on first syllable, also spelled *batton* and *batten* (see *batten*²), and with F. accent *baton′*, also spelled *batoon*, *battoon* (see *batoon*), and recently, esp. in the musical use, pronounced as F.: see *baston*, *battoon*, *batten*².] **1.** A staff or club; a truncheon: carried either (*a*) for use as a weapon, as a policeman's baton; (*b*) as a mark of authority, as the baton of a field-marshal; or (*c*) as a warrant to do something, as the baton or staff carried in Great Britain by the engineer of a train on a single-track railway, as his authority to proceed.—**2.** In *music*: (*a*) The stick or wand used by the leader of a chorus or an orchestra in directing the performance.

> When I went home I made myself a *baton*, and went about the fields conducting an orchestra. *Dickens.*

(*b*) A rest of two or more measures.—**3.** In *her.*, same as *baston*, 1 (*c*).

Also spelled *batton*.

To wield a good baton, to conduct a musical performance well.

baton (bat′o̤n), *v. t.* [< *baton*, *n.*] To strike with a baton; cudgel.

baton-cross (bat′o̤n-krôs), *n.* In *her.*, same as *cross potent* (which see, under *cross*¹).

batoon† (ba-tön′), *n.* [An older form of *baton*, < F. *bâton*: see *baton*.] **1.** A club or truncheon; a baton.

> Although his shoulders with *batoon*
> Be claw'd and cudgell'd to some tune.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, II. ii. 719.

2. A staff of office. See *baton*, 1.—**3.** In *her.*, same as *baston*, 1 (*c*).—**4.** In *arch.*, same as *baston*, 2.

bat-printing (bat′prin″ting), *n.* In *ceram.*, a mode of printing patterns in color upon glazed ware. An engraving on copper is made with fine lines, from which an impression is taken in linseed-oil on a thin slab of gelatin. This impression is transferred to the glazed ware, and over it is then dusted a metallic color, which clings to the oil, and is afterward melted and fixed by firing. See *bat*¹, 13.

Batrachia (ba-trā′ki-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. *Batrachīa*, < Gr. *βατράχεια*, neut. pl. (sc. *ζῷα*, animals) of *βατράχειος*, frog-like, < *βάτραχος*, a frog, with numerous dialectic variants, *βάρακος*, *βράταχος*, *βρόταχος*, *βότραχος*, *βρύτιχος*, *βύρθακος*, *βάθρακος*, etc., indicating an imitative origin.] **1.** Formerly, as in Cuvier's system of classification, an order of reptiles, containing the frogs, toads, newts, salamanders, etc., and coextensive with the modern class *Amphibia*; the amphibians, or those vertebrates which breathe at first by gills, and then, generally, lose the gills and breathe by lungs.—**2.** Now, an order of *Amphibia*, synonymous with *Anura*² (which see), containing the frogs and toads only, or those amphibians which lose the tail as well as the gills. The leading families are the *Pipidæ*, or Surinam toads; the *Ranidæ*, frogs; the *Bufonidæ*, ordinary toads; and the *Hylidæ*, tree-frogs. See cut under *Anura*.

batrachian (ba-trā′ki-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< *Batrachia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Batrachia*, especially frogs and toads.

> The *batrachian* hymns from the neighboring swamp.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, ix.

II. *n.* One of the *Batrachia*.

batrachid (bat′ra̤-kid), *n.* A fish of the family *Batrachidæ*.

Batrachidæ (ba-trak′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Batrachus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Batrachus*, with unarmed checks, a dorsal fin developed and composed of a few sharp spines, and jugular and imperfect ventral fins. The species are mostly inhabitants of subtropical or temperate seas, and are known in North America as *toad-fishes*. See cut under *toad-fish*.

batrachite (bat′ra̤-kīt), *n.* [< L. *batrachites*, < Gr. *βατραχίτης*, a frog green stone, < *βάτραχος*, a frog.] **1.** A fossil or stone in color resembling a frog; toadstone.—**2.** A mineral identical with the Vesuvian monticellite (which see), belonging to the chrysolite group.

batrachoid (bat′ra̤-koid), *a.* [< Gr. **βατραχοειδής*, contr. *βατραχώδης*, frog-like, < *βάτραχος*, a frog, + *εἶδος*, form.] Having the form of a frog; pertaining to the *Batrachia*.

batracholite (ba-trak′ọ-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *βάτραχος*, a frog, + *λίθος*, a stone.] A fossil batrachian.

batrachomyomachy (bat″ra̤-kọ-mī-om′a̤-ki), *n.* [< L. *Batrachomyomachia*, < Gr. *βατραχομυομαχία*, name of a mock-heroic poem traditionally ascribed to Homer, < *βάτραχος*, a frog, + *μῦς*, = E. *mouse*, + *μάχη*, a battle.] A battle between the frogs and mice; specifically (*cap.*), the title of an ancient Greek parody on the Iliad.

batrachophagous (bat-ra̤-kof′a̤-gus), *a.* [< Gr. *βάτραχος*, a frog, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Feeding on frogs; frog-eating; ranivorous.

Batrachophidia (bat″ra̤-kọ-fid′i-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *βάτραχος*, a frog, + *ὄφις*, a serpent: see *ophidian*.] An order of *Amphibia* represented by the family *Cæciliidæ*: same as *Ophiomorpha*. Also *Batrachophidii*.

batrachophobia (bat″ra̤-kọ-fō′bi-ä̤), *n.* [< Gr. *βάτραχος*, a frog, + *-φοβία*, < *φοβεῖν*, fear.] Dread of batrachians; aversion to toads, frogs, etc. [Rare.]

Batrachopsida (bat-ra̤-kop′si-dä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *βάτραχος*, a frog, + *ὄψις*, appearance, + *εἶδος*, form.] A primary group or superclass of *Vertebrata*, conterminous with the class *Amphibia*, contrasted with *Sauropsida*.

Batrachospermeæ (bat″ra̤-kọ-spėr′mẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Batrachospermum* + *-eæ*.] A small group of fresh-water algæ classed with the red seaweeds, consisting of articulated filaments with whorls of necklace-like branches. The principal genus is *Batrachospermum*, sparingly represented in the United States.

Batrachospermum (bat″ra̤-kọ-spėr′mum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βάτραχος*, a frog, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] A genus of algæ, belonging to the order of red seaweeds, *Florideæ*, and family *Batrachospermeæ*. *Batrachospermum moniliforme* is the commonest of the few red algæ which are found in fresh water. It consists of necklace-like branching filaments tinged with some shade of red or sometimes only grass-green, and grows in ditches and springs.

batrachostomous (bat-ra̤-kos′tọ-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *βάτραχος*, a frog, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Frog-mouthed; having a mouth like a frog: specifically applied to birds of the genus *Batrachostomus*.

Batrachostomus (bat-ra̤-kos′tọ-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βάτραχος*, a frog, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of East Indian fissirostral picarian birds, of the family *Caprimulgidæ*, or goatsuckers, sometimes combined with *Podargus* in a family *Podargidæ*, the frogmouths, or frog-mouthed goatsuckers: so called from the enormous extent of the mouth. The genus includes a number of species of India, Java, Borneo, Ceylon, Malacca, etc., which are among the very largest and most notable of the caprimulgine series. *B. javanensis* is a leading species. *Bombycistoma* and *Bombycistomus* are synonyms.

Batrachus (bat′ra̤-kus), *n.* [L., < Gr. *βάτραχος*, a frog: see *Batrachia*.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Batrachidæ*, containing the toad-fish, *B. tau*, of the North Atlantic, and several closely related species. See *toad-fish*.

bat-shell (bat′shel), *n.* [< *bat*² + *shell*.] A mollusk, a species of *Voluta*, *V. vespertilio*, of a dusky-brown color.

batsman (bats′ma̤n), *n.*; pl. *batsmen* (-men). [< *bat's*, poss. of *bat*¹, + *man*.] One who wields the bat in base-ball, cricket, and similar games; a batter.

batster (bat′stėr), *n.* [< *bat*¹, *v.*, + *-ster*.] A batsman or batter.

batt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *bat*^{1}, still occasionally used in some senses. See *bat*^{1}, 10, 11.

batta^1 (bat'ä), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., formerly also *battee* (cf. *batty*^{2}), Pg. *bata* (later in Hind., etc., *bhatā*, *bhātā*, allowance for maintenance), [illegible] *bhatta*, rice in the husk (see *batty*^{2}), generalized to 'subsistence.'] In British India: (*a*) Subsistence-money given to soldiers, witnesses, prisoners, and others. (*b*) An allowance in addition to their pay originally made to troops serving in the field. [illegible] originally an occasional allowance [illegible] addition to the pay of officers [illegible] constituted the chief part of the excess [illegible] emoluments. [illegible] half by the government-general [illegible]

batta^2 (bat'ä), *n.* [Anglo-Ind. Hind. *battā*, Beng. *bāttā* (cerebral *t*).] In British India, agio; discount; difference of exchange.

battable† (bat'a-bl), *a.* [< *bat-* in *battle*^{3}, *batten*^{1}, etc., + *-able;* perhaps, like *batful*, a perversion of *battle*^{3}, *a.*] Fattening; serviceable as pasture. Also spelled *batable*.

> M[illegible] many inward parts of Barbary and Numidia [illegible] before his time, incult and horrid, fruitful and [illegible] by this means.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader.

battage (ba-täzh'), *n.* [F., < *battre*, beat: see *bate*^{1}.] 1. Beating; the operation of beating.—2. In *agri.*, threshing.—3. The operation of pulverizing or incorporating the ingredients of gunpowder by the old method of stamping with pestles.

Also wrongly spelled *batage*.

battailant†, *a.* and *n.* [Also *batteilant*, *battellant*, < F. *bataillant*, ppr. of *batailler*, combat: see *battle*^{1}, *v.*] I. *a.* Combatant.

> I saw an Elephant,
> Adorned with bells and bosses gorgeouslie,
> That on his backe did beare (as *batteilant*)
> A gilden towre, which shone exceedinglie.
> *Spenser*, World's Vanitie, st. 8.

II. *n.* A combatant.

battailous† (bat'e-lus), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *battelous*, *battellous*, *battlous*, etc., < ME. *batailous*, *bataillouse*, *batellous*, < OF. *batailleus*, *bateillous*, warlike, < *bataille*, battle.] Warlike; bellicose; ready for battle.

> In sunbright armes, and *battailous* array.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. v. 2.

> The French came foremost, *battailous* and bold.
> *Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso, i. 57.

> Thoughts and images like stately fleets, . . . some deep with silk and spicery, some brooding over the silent thunders of their *battailous* armaments.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, ii. 241.

battalia† (ba-tā'liä), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *batalia*, *batallia*, *battaglio*, etc., < It. *battaglia* (= Sp. *batalla* = Pg. Pr. *batalha* = OF. *bataille*, > E. *battle*^{1}), battle, squadron: see *battle*^{1}.] 1. Order of battle; battle array.

> I have made all his troops and companies
> Advance, and put themselves ranged in *battalia*.
> *Chapman*, Revenge of Bussy D'Ambois, iii. 1.

2. *Milit.*: (*a*) A large body of men in order of battle or on the march, whether a whole army or one of the great divisions of it; a host; an army.

> *K. Rich.* Who hath descried the number of the traitors?
> *Nor.* Six or seven thousand is their utmost power.
> *K. Rich.* Why, our *battalia* trebles that account.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3.

[This is the reading of the folios; the quarto editions read *battalion*.]

> In three *battalia* does the king dispose
> His strength, which all in ready order stand,
> And to each other's rescue near at hand.
> *May*, Edward III.

(*b*) The main body or center of an army.

> We [illegible] the right wing, Sir John [illegible] the left wing, and [illegible] *battalia*.
> *Sacr. Decretal*, 14. (*N. E. D.*)

battalion (ba-tal'yon), *n.* [Formerly also *ba*[illegible], *batallion*, etc., < F. *bataillon*, < It. *battaglione*, battalion, aug. of *battaglia*, a battle, squadron: see *battalia*, *battle*^{1}.] 1†. An army in battle array.

> He through the armed files
> Darts his experienced eye, and soon traverse
> The whole *battalion* views.
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 569.

2. In general, any distinct portion of an army or body of troops acting together: as, [illegible] side of the largest *battalions* [illegible] attributed to Turenne; a *battalion* of infantry, cavalry, grenadiers, voltigeurs, etc. [illegible]—3. [illegible] a body of infantry, composed of two or more companies, forming part of a regiment, or sometimes constituting a separate regiment. [illegible] battalion sometimes [illegible] fourth in reserve from which losses in the others are filled. Formerly the regiments of the United States army, then consisting of twelve companies, were divided into three battalions; but now each regiment of ten companies constitutes a single battalion.

battalioned (ba-tal'yond), *a.* [< *battalion* + *-ed*^{2}.] Formed into battalions.

batteau, *n.* See *bateau*.

battel^1†, *n.* and *v.* See *battle*^{1}.

battel^2†, *v.* See *battle*^{2}.

battel^3†, *a.* and *v.* See *battle*^{3}.

battel^4 (bat'l), *n.* [Usually in pl. *battels*, also *battles*, *battells*, first found in the 16th century, Latinized *batilli*, *batellæ;* a peculiar college use, of uncertain origin. The sense of 'provisions' appears much later than that of 'charges therefor,' but, if original, suggests a connection with *battel*^{3}, *battle*^{3}, *v.*, feed: see *battle*^{3}.] 1. *pl.* At the university of Oxford in England: (*a*) College accounts for board and provisions supplied from the kitchen and buttery. (*b*) The whole of the college accounts for board and lodgings, rates, tuition, and contributions to various funds.—2. At Eton college, a small allowance of food which, in addition to the college allowance, the collegers receive from their dames. *Richardson.*

battel^4 (bat'l), *v. i.* [< *battel*^{4}, *n.*] To stand indebted in the college-books at Oxford for provisions and drink from the buttery.

batteler†, *n.* [Also *batteller*, *battler*, *batler;* < *battel*^{4}, *battle*^{4}, + *-er*^{1}.] 1. A student at Oxford indebted in the college-books for provisions and drink at the buttery.—2. One of a rank or order of students at Oxford below commoners; a poor student.

> Pierce Pennyless, exceeding poor scholar, that hath made clean shoes in both universities, and been a pitiful *battler* all thy lifetime.
> *Middleton*, The Black Book.

battement (bat'ment; F. pron. bat-e-moṅ'), *n.* [F., < *battre*, beat: see *bate*^{1}, *bat*^{1}, and *-ment*.] 1. A beating; striking; impulse.—2. In *music*, a trill-like ornament, consisting of a slow shake of a tone with the next tone below, beginning with the latter: common in old-fashioned music.

batten^1 (bat'n), *v.* [Not found in ME., but prob. existent dialectally; < Icel. *batna*, grow better, improve, recover, = Goth. *ga-batnan*, be bettered, profit, avail, a neut. passive form from the pp. **batans* of a lost strong verb, **batan* (pret. **bōt*), be useful, profit, boot, represented secondarily by D. MLG. LG. *baten*, profit, avail, help, and in E. by the derived forms *bet*^{1}, *better*^{1}, and *boot*^{1}: see *bet*^{1}, *better*^{1}, and *boot*^{1}. A noun, **bat*, improvement, profit (cf. Icel. *bati*, improvement, advantage, D. *baat*, MLG. LG. *bate*, advantage, profit, gain), is implied as the formal base of the adjectives *batful*, *battable*, but these are appar. manipulated forms of the orig. adj. *battle*^{3}, from the verbal root.] I. *intrans.* 1. To become better; improve in condition (especially by feeding); grow fat; thrive.

> It makes her fat, you see; she *battens* with it.
> *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

2. To feed gluttonously; figuratively, gratify a morbid appetite or craving; gloat: absolutely, or with *on* or *upon*.

> Have you eyes?
> Could you on this fair mountain leave to feed,
> And *batten on* this moor? *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

> Her savage birds
> O'er human carcasses do scream and *batten*. *J. Baillie.*

> The moths, that were then *battening upon* its obsolete ledgers and day-books, have rested from their depredations. *Lamb*, South-Sea House.

> Melancholy sceptics . . . who *batten on* the hideous facts in history. *Emerson*, Society and Solitude, x. 220.

3. Figuratively, to thrive; prosper; live in ease and luxury, especially at the expense or to the detriment of others: with *on*, formerly also *with:* as, to *batten on* ill-gotten gains.

> And *with* these thoughts so *battens*, as if fate
> Would be as easily cheated on as he.
> *B. Jonson*, Volpone, i. 1.

II. *trans.* 1. To improve by feeding; fatten; make fat or cause to thrive with plenteous feeding.

> *Battening* our flocks with the fresh dews of night.
> *Milton*, Lycidas, l. 29.

2†. To fertilize or enrich (the soil).

batten^2 (bat'n), *n.* [A more English spelling of *batton*, *baton*, prevailing in the non-literary uses of the word: see *baton*, *batoon*, *baston*.] 1. A strip or scantling of wood. Specifically — (*a*) A bar nailed across parallel boards (as those forming a door, shutter, etc.) to keep them together. (*b*) One of the strips used as supports for the laths of a plastered wall or for nailing over the cracks between boards. (*c*) One of the narrow strips nailed to a mast or spar at a place exposed to friction to prevent chafing. (*d*) A narrow strip used to nail down the edges of a tarpaulin over a hatchway, to prevent leaking in stormy weather. (*e*) A wooden bar or cleat nailed to the beam of a ship, from which the seamen's hammocks are slung. (*f*) One of the long slips used in the molding-loft of a ship-yard in tracing lines and setting fair the shear of a ship in molding.—2. In *com.*, squared timber of 6 or more feet in length, 7 inches in width, and 2½ inches in thickness, used in carpentry and house-building for various purposes. Pieces less than 6 feet long are known as *batten-ends*.—3. In *weaving*, the beam for striking the weft home; a lathe.—**Louvered** or **loovered battens**, battens fitted in frames, or between stanchions, in partitions, etc., at such an angle as to admit air, and yet to prevent dirt from entering. *Fincham*, Ship-building, iv. 83. See *louver*.

batten^2 (bat'n), *v. t.* [< *batten*^{2}, *n.*] To form or fasten with battens.—**To batten down** the hatches of a ship, to cover them with tarpaulins and nail battens over their edges, so as to prevent water from leaking below during bad weather.

batten-door (bat'n-dōr), *n.* A door made of narrow boards held together by means of cross-battens nailed to them.

> [He] stepped cautiously up to one of the *batten doors* with an auger, and succeeded, without arousing any one, in boring a hole. *G. W. Cable*, The Grandissimes, p. 407.

battening (bat'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *batten*^{2}.] 1. The operation of fixing to a wall battens, to which are to be nailed laths to receive plastering.—2. The battens fixed to a wall for this purpose.

batter^1 (bat'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *bateren*, *batren*, with freq. formative *-er*, < *bat-* (repr. in ME. by *baten* (only intrans.) in the sense of *bate* or flutter as a hawk (see *bate*^{1}); in later ME. and mod. E. regarded as freq. of *bat* (late ME. *batten*), from the noun *bat*^{1}, which may be of the same ult. origin), < OF. *batre*, F. *battre* = Pr. *batre* = Sp. *batir* = Pg. *bater* = It. *battere*, < ML. (LL.) *batere*, *battere* for L. *batuere*, *battuere*, beat, strike: see *bate*^{1}, *battle*^{1}, etc. Not connected with E. *beat*^{1}.] I. *trans.* 1. To beat upon or against; strike with repeated blows; pound violently, as with the fist, a hammer or bludgeon, a battering-ram, cannon-shot, etc.: as, to *batter* a door for admittance; to *batter* the walls of a city (with or without effect).

> The thunderer, whose bolt, you know,
> Sky-planted, *batters* all rebellious coasts.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 4.

> [The] whole artillery of the western blast,
> *Battering* the Temple's front, its long-drawn nave,
> Smiting as if each moment were their last.
> *Wordsworth*, Cave of Staffa.

2. To bruise, break, or shatter by beating; injure the substance of by blows; pound out of form or condition: as, to *batter* a person's countenance; a *battered* wall or tower; to *batter* type (that is, bruise the face of it).

> Now were the walls beaten with the rams, and many parts thereof shaken and *battered*. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 397.

3. In *forging*, to spread outwardly, as the ends of a metal bar or rod, by hammering; upset. *E. H. Knight.*

II. *intrans.* To act by beating or striking; use repeated blows; practise pounding: as, to *batter* away at a door; to *batter* upon a wall; *battering* cannon.

> With all her *battering* engines bent to rase
> Some capital city. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 923.

> Besiegers break ground at a safe distance, and advance gradually till near enough to *batter*.
> *Abp. Whately*, Elem. of Rhetoric, I. iii. § 5.

To batter at, to make attacks upon; try to overthrow or destroy.

> The tyrant has not *batter'd at* their peace?
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3.

To batter in breach. (*a*) To direct a heavy cannonade from a breaching battery against a selected part of the wall or rampart inclosing an enemy's fortification, in order to level or destroy it, and make an effective breach or opening through which an assault in force may be made. (*b*) Specifically, to attempt to breach an enemy's works by means of a battery mounted in the third parallel. To batter in breach, a sufficient number of guns should be employed to maintain a practically continuous fire, so as to prevent the enemy from repairing the damages and to obtain the cumulative effect due to heavy firing against a single point. Breaching is sometimes accomplished by firing simultaneous or alternate volleys from two or more batteries.

batter^1 (bat'ėr), *n.* [< *batter*^{1}, *v.*] 1. A heavy blow.—2. In *printing*, a blur or defect in a sheet produced by battered type; a spot showing the broken state of the type.—3. In *ceram.*, a mallet used to flatten out wet clay before molding. See *batting-block*.

batter^2 (bat'ėr), *v. i.* [Origin unknown; perhaps connected in some way with *batter*^{1}, or with F. *abattre*, beat down.] To incline from the perpendicular: said of a wall whose face recedes as it rises: opposed to *overhang*.

> Retaining and breast walls *batter* towards the bank.
> *E. H. Knight*, Amer. Mech. Dict., I. 247.

batter³ (bat′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *bater, batere, batour, bature*, < OF. *bature*, a beating, metal beaten out thin, < *batre*, beat; cf. Sp. *batido*, batter, < *batir*, beat: see *batter*¹. Cf. *batture*.] **1.** A mixture of several ingredients, as flour, eggs, salt, etc., beaten together with some liquid, used in cookery.—**2.** Flour and water made into paste; specifically, the paste used in sizing cloth. [Scotch.]

batter³ (bat′ėr), *v. t.* [Sc., < *batter*³, *n.*, 2.] To paste together; cover with things pasted on: as, to *batter* the walls with placards. [Scotch.]

batter⁴ (bat′ėr), *n.* [< *bat*¹, *v.*, + *-er*¹.] One who bats; especially, in base-ball and cricket, one who wields the bat; the batsman.

> He [the bowler] bowls a ball almost wide to the off; the *batter* steps out, and cuts it beautifully to where cover-point is standing.
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown's School-Days, ii. 8.

battered (bat′ėrd), *p. a.* [< *batter*¹ + *-ed*².] Beaten down or bruised; worn or impaired, as by beating or long service: as, a *battered* pavement; *battered* type; a *battered* jade.

> The Tory party, according to those perverted views of Toryism unhappily too long prevalent in this country, was held to be literally defunct, except by a few old *battered* crones of office.
> *Disraeli.*

batterer (bat′ėr-ėr), *n.* One who batters or beats.

batterfang†, *v. t.* [Appar. < *batter*¹ + *fang*.] To assail with fists and nails; beat and beclaw. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.] *N. E. D.*

batter-head (bat′ėr-hed), *n.* That head of a drum which is beaten.

batteria† (ba-tē′ri-ä̤), *n.* [ML.: see *battery*, 13.] Beaten metal, or metal prepared for beating: a term used from the fourteenth to the seventeenth century for the thin plate-metal of which vessels and utensils were made. See *battery*, 13.

batterie (bat′ėr-i), *n.* [F., a beating, etc.: see *battery*.] **1.** A roll upon the side- or snare-drum.—**2.** A method of playing the guitar by striking the strings instead of plucking them.—**3.** An obsolete designation for a staccato arpeggiation of the chords of an accompaniment. Compare *Alberti bass* (under *bass*³) and *arpeggio*.

battering (bat′ėr-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *batter*².] Sloping upward and inward, as a terrace or bank.

> The system of its construction is that known as pyramidal or *battering*.
> *Athenæum*, No. 3067, p. 182.

battering-charge (bat′ėr-ing-chärj), *n.* The maximum charge of powder prescribed for use in heavy guns; a charge used in battering an enemy's works.

battering-gun (bat′ėr-ing-gun), *n.* Same as *battering-piece*.

battering-piece (bat′ėr-ing-pēs), *n.* *Milit.*, a cannon of heavy caliber adapted for demolishing defensive works.

battering-ram (bat′ėr-ing-ram), *n.* **1.** An ancient military engine consisting of a large beam shod with metal, sometimes with a head somewhat resembling the head of a ram (whence the name), used to batter or beat down the defenses of besieged places. In its simplest form it was carried and forcibly driven against the wall by the hands of the soldiers, but more commonly it was suspended by ropes from a beam which was supported by posts, and balanced so as to swing backward and forward, being in this way impelled against the wall with much more ease and effect. It was also often mounted on wheels and worked under cover, the assailants being protected by a movable shed from the missiles of the besieged.

2. A heavy blacksmiths' hammer, suspended, and worked horizontally.

battering-rule, *n.* See *batter-rule*.

battering-train (bat′ėr-ing-trān), *n.* *Milit.*, a train of heavy ordnance for siege operations.

batter-level (bat′ėr-lev″el), *n.* An instrument for measuring the inclination of a slope. See *clinometer*.

batter-rule, battering-rule (bat′ėr-röl, -ing-röl), *n.* An instrument for regulating the batter or inclination in building a sloping wall. It consists of a plumb-line attached to a triangular frame, one side of which is fixed at the required angle with the line, the plummet hanging vertically.

Battersea enamel. See *enamel*.

battery (bat′ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *batteries* (-iz). [Early mod. E. also *batery, batterie*, < F. *batterie* (= Pr. *bataria* = Sp. Pg. *bateria* = It. *batteria*; ML. *batteria*), a beating, battery, < *battre*, beat: see *batter*¹ and *-ery*.] **1**†. The act of battering; attack or assault, with the view of beating down, as by a battering-ram or by ordnance.

> At one place above the rest, by continual *batterie* there was such a breach as the towne lay open and naked to the enemie.
> *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 397.

> Bring therefore all the forces that ye may,
> And lay incessant *battery* to her heart
> *Spenser*, Sonnets, xiv.

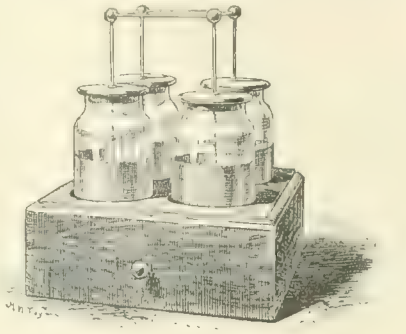
> Long time you fought, redoubled *battery* bore,
> But, after all, against yourself you swore.
> *Dryden*, Hind and Panther, l. 626.

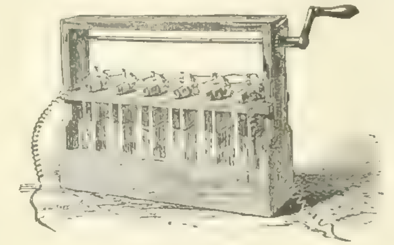
2. In *law*, the unlawful beating of another. The least degree of violence, or even the touching or spitting in the face of another, in anger or insolence, constitutes a battery. Every battery includes an assault, though an assault does not necessarily imply that it must be such as to threaten a battery. See *assault*.

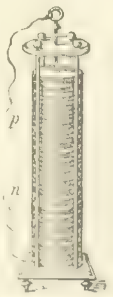
3. The instrument or agency employed in battering or attacking: as, a *battery* of guns; a *battery* of abuse. Specifically—**4.** *Milit.*: (*a*) A body of cannon for field operations, consisting generally of from 4 to 8 guns, with complement of wagons, artillerymen, etc. (*b*) The armament of a ship of war: as, the Colorado's *battery* consists of 46 nine-inch guns.—**5.** The personnel or complement of officers and men attached to a military battery.—**6.** In *fort.*, a parapet thrown up to cover the gunners and others from the enemy's shot, with the guns employed; a fortified work mounting artillery.

> Admiral Farragut had run the *batteries* at Port Hudson with the flagship Hartford and one iron-clad and visited me from below Vicksburg.
> *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 464.

7. In *base-ball*, the pitcher and catcher together: as, the work of the *battery* was excellent.—**8.** (*a*) In *frictional elect.*, a number of Leyden jars usually arranged with their inner coatings connected together, and their outer coatings also connected, so that they may all be charged and discharged at the same time. If arranged so that the inner coating of one is in connection with the outer coating of the next, and so on, they are said to be charged (or discharged) in cascade. (*b*) In *voltaic elect.*, a voltaic cell, or more properly a number of voltaic cells (see *cell*) arranged together so as to give a powerful current of electricity. The way in which the cells are coupled depends upon the nature of the current which is desired and the relation between the external and internal resistance. (See *resistance*.) For example, if the cells are arranged in series, the copper of the first with the zinc of the next, and so on, the result is to give the maximum electromotive force; on the other hand, if arranged abreast, all the zincs being connected together, and all the copper plates together, the electromotive force is the same as for a single cell, but the internal or battery resistance is diminished, and hence the strength of the current or the quantity of electricity may, under certain conditions, be much increased. The first method is sometimes spoken of in popular language as the arrangement for *intensity*, the second for *quantity*. An early form of battery was *Volta's pile*, and another his *couronne des tasses*, or "crown of cups." The different kinds of battery are named according to the materials or the form of the cells of which they are composed, or the way in which the cells are arranged. Some of the commoner kinds are the *Daniell, Grove, Bunsen, Le Clanché, gravity, bichromate*, etc. For a description of these and others, see *cell*.


Leyden-jar Battery.


Voltaic Plunge-battery.



Voltaic Pile or Battery.
p, positive wire; *n*, negative wire.

9. In *optics*, a series of lenses or of prisms, as in the spectroscope, combined in use.—**10.** In *mach.*, an assemblage of similar constructions or parts: as, a *battery* of boilers; a *battery* of stamps in a stamping-mill; a *battery* of sugar-kettles.

> The dark sugar-house; the *battery* of huge caldrons, with their yellow juice boiling like a sea, half-hidden in clouds of steam.
> *G. W. Cable*, Creoles of Louisiana, p. 112.

11. In the manufacture of nitric acid, a combination of large bottles and carboys serving as a condensing apparatus for the acid vapors.—**12.** In *hat-making*, a large open boiler containing water to which some sulphuric acid has been added. It is surrounded by planks which slope toward the center, and is used in felting.—**13.** Metals, or articles of metal, especially of brass or copper, wrought by hammering; hammered metals or utensils; especially, apparatus for preparing or serving meals; all metallic utensils of service for the kitchen. Compare *batteria*.

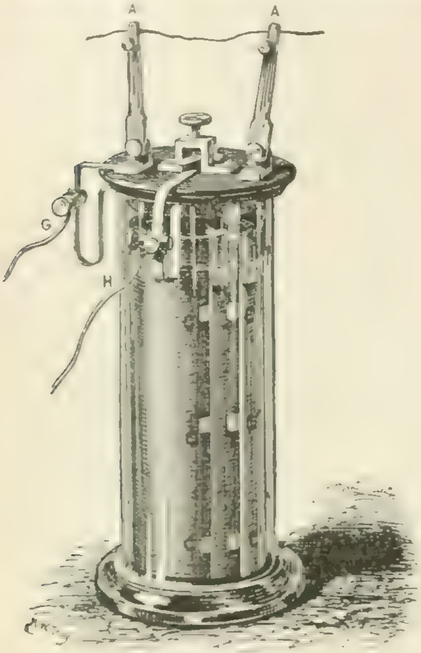
> Soon our tea *battery* came in, and she [the maid-servant] was forced to surrender the table for our use. The first instruments of the aforesaid *battery* looked like preparations for scrubbing the floor. *Harper's Mag.*, LXVI. 695.

> There are [in Middelburg Town-hall museum], among other things, the grand old feasting *batteries* of the various guilds and corporations. *Harper's Mag.*, LXIX. 334.

14. An oblong box submerged to the rim in the water, used as a boat, and for concealment, by persons engaged in shooting wild fowl; a sink-boat.

> One of the commonest and most successful methods of killing fowl along the seaboard is from *batteries*.
> *Forest and Stream*, XXIII. 441.

15. In *coal-mining*: (*a*) A structure built of timber, to keep the coal in the breast or prevent it from sliding down the shute. (*b*) A platform on which miners stand while working in thin and steeply pitching beds of coal. [Pennsylvania.]—**Ambulant battery**, a battery of heavy siege-guns provided with traveling-carriages to transport them from point to point.—**Anderson battery**, a galvanic battery using zinc and carbon in baths of muriate of ammonia, oxalate of chromium, and potassium.—**Barbette battery.** See *barbette*.—**Battery amalgamation**, in *mining*, amalgamation effected by placing mercury in the battery or mortars while the metalliferous rock is being stamped.—**Blinded battery**, a battery in which the guns are protected by an armored parapet, by bomb-proof blinds or casemates, or by embrasure-casings or mantelets.—**Breaching-battery**, a battery so placed that its fire is perpendicular, or nearly so, to a line of wall or parapet to be breached. It is used for making an opening in the enemy's works through which an assaulting column may enter.—**Cavalier battery**, a battery mounted in the cavalier (which see), and arranged to deliver a plunging fire into the works of an assailant.—**Clearing-battery**, in breweries, an arrangement for straining the wort from the vat. It includes a device for cutting off the flow when the wort has attained a sufficient depth.—**Counter-battery.** (*a*) A battery intended to silence and overthrow guns of the defense which bear upon the breaching-batteries. Its guns are generally so placed as to fire along the ditches of the works. (*b*) Any battery opposed to another. *Tidball.*—**Covered battery**, a battery concealed from the enemy, and intended to deliver a vertical fire. *Tidball.*—**Cross-batteries**, two or more batteries whose lines of fire intersect.—**Direct battery**, a battery whose fire is perpendicular to the line of works attacked.—**Enfilading battery**, a battery which sweeps the length of an enemy's line, or takes him on the flank.—**Fascine battery**, a battery of which the parapet is wholly or partially made of fascines: used where the earth is loose or sandy.—**Floating battery**, a battery erected either on a simple raft or on a ship's hull, for the defense of the coast or for the bombardment of an enemy's ports. The name is sometimes given to a type of ship which, though it may be provided with independent propelling power, is designed primarily not for navigation, but merely to afford support and cover to heavy guns.—**Gabion battery**, a battery with a parapet formed of gabions filled with earth or sand.—**Galvanic battery**, a pile or series of plates of copper and zinc, or of any materials susceptible of galvanic action. See *galvanic*.—**Grove's gas-battery**, a battery in which the cell consists of two glass tubes partly filled with water, and the remainder with oxygen and hydrogen respectively: in these tubes two platinum electrodes are immersed.—**Horizontal battery**, a battery the interior or terreplein of which is on the natural level of the ground. *Tidball.*—**Indented battery**, or **battery à crémaillère**, a battery constructed with salient and reëntrant angles for obtaining an oblique as well as a direct fire, and to afford shelter from the enfilade fire of the enemy. *Tidball.*—**Joint batteries**, batteries whose fire is directed against the same object.—**Latimer-Clark battery**, an electric battery intended as a standard, the electromotive force being constant. It is a combination of zinc in sulphate of zinc and mercury in sulphate of mercury. *E. H. Knight.* **Light battery.** (*a*) A mounted field-battery. (*b*) A battery composed of guns of small caliber.—**Magnetic battery.** See *magnetic*.—**Masked battery**, a battery artificially concealed until required to open upon the enemy. *Tidball.*—**Mortar-battery**, a battery having an armament of mortars. Such batteries are constructed with a parapet without embrasures, an interior slope not revetted, but retaining the natural slope of the soil, and platforms horizontal instead of inclining slightly toward the front, as in gun-batteries. See cut on next page.—**Mountain battery**, a battery of light guns, so fitted that the pieces and their carriages may be transported upon the backs of mules or pack-horses.—**Oblique battery**, a battery whose line of fire makes an angle of 20° or more with the perpendicular to the interior crest of the enemy's works: so called in contradistinction to a *direct* battery.—**Open battery**, [illegible] exposed, that is, unprotected [illegible].—**Plunge-battery**, an electric battery so [illegible] the [illegible] can be removed from the liquid [illegible].—**Raised battery**, a battery whose terre-plein is elevated considerably above the ground. *Tidball.*—**Redan battery**, a battery giving a cross or flanking fire from a salient or reëntrant angle of a fortification.—**Reverse battery**, a battery which fires directly or obliquely upon the rear of a work or line of troops.—**Ricochet battery**, a battery which fires horizontally or at a low [illegible] so that the projectiles graze and bound [illegible] of the ground or water. Smooth-bore guns firing spherical projectiles are most effective for ricochet fire.—**Siege-battery**, a battery for siege operations. Such batteries are either *fixed*, comprising siege-guns and mortars of the heaviest caliber and largest size, or [illegible] field-guns and small mortars.—**Storage battery**, or **secondary battery**, in *elect.*, a combination of secondary cells or accumulators which when once charged may be used for a considerable time after as a source of an electrical current. The Planté cell consists essentially of two plates of metallic lead (*C*, *C'*) rolled into a spiral form, and in the improved Faure form covered



Storage or Secondary Cell, or Accumulator, Planté form.

C, *C'*, lead plates [illegible] in a spiral and separated by pieces of rubber; *G*, *H*, wires from the primary or charging battery; *A*, *A*, poles of secondary cell.

with red oxid of lead; the primary current with which the cell is charged (by the wires *G* and *H*) serves to peroxidize and reduce this coating, respectively, on the sheets connected with the two poles; the chemical energy thus stored up is given back in the form of a continuous and regular electric current when the poles of the charged cell (*A*, *A*) are connected and the chemical action is reversed.—**Sunken battery**, a battery in which the sole of the embrasure is on a level with the ground and the platform is consequently sunk below it. (*Tidball.*) The parapet is formed from the earth excavated from the site constituting the platform.—**Half-sunken battery**, a battery of which the parapet is formed partly from earth taken from the inside or terreplein and partly from a ditch outside.—**Urticating batteries**, in *zoöl.*, the nematocysts or thread-cells of hydroid polyps.—**Water-battery**, an electric battery in which the liquid employed is water. It is [illegible] a source of a current, because of the high resistance of the water; but by having a large number of zinc-copper couples a high and constant difference of potentials is obtained at the two poles; it is thus valuable in [illegible] experiments.

battery-box (bat'ėr-i-boks), *n.* A square chest or box filled with earth, used for making parapets for batteries where gabions or sand-bags are not to be had. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.

battery-gun (bat'ėr-i-gun), *n.* A machine-gun (which see).

battery-head (bat'ėr-i-hed), *n.* The extreme end of a railroad embankment over which earth is dumped during the process of construction.

[illegible]-shooting (bat'ėr-i-shö"ting), *n.* The [illegible] wild fowl from a battery. See *battery*, [illegible].

[illegible]

batte[illegible]-wagon (bat'ėr-i-wag"on), *n.* [illegible] veterinary [illegible] repairs and the service of the battery.

Batt[illegible]tion. See *operation.*

bat tick [illegible], *n.* A small [illegible]

insect, of the order *Diptera* and family *Nycteribiidæ* (which see): so called because it infests bats. The name is given to all the species of the family.

battil†, **battill**†, *a.* Variant spellings of *battle*^{3}.

batting (bat'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bat*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** The act or process of washing or smoothing linen with a bat.—**2.** The process of beating raw cotton with hazel- or holly-twigs, on a frame made of cords, for the purpose of opening the matted locks, or of beating out impurities.—**3.** Cotton or wool prepared in thick but light matted sheets for quilts or bed-covers, the quilting of garments, etc. Also called *bat*, *batts*.—**4.** The act or manner of using a bat in a game of ball: as, their *batting* was good.

batting-block (bat'ing-blok), *n.* In *ceram.*, a block of wet plaster upon which clay is flattened out by a batter before it is shaped on the potter's wheel or by a mold and templet. See *batter*^{1}, 3.

batting-machine (bat'ing-ma-shēn"), *n.* A machine in which cotton taken from the willowing-machine is scutched, blown, and lapped to prepare it for the carding-machine.

batting-staff (bat'ing-ståf), *n.* [Cf. *battler*^{2} and *batlet*.] A small mallet sometimes used in laundries for beating linen; a beetle.

battish (bat'ish), *a.* [< *bat*^{2} + *-ish*^{1}.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a bat. [Rare.]

> She clasp'd his limbs, by impious labour tired,
> With *battish* wings.
>
> *Vernon*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., viii.

battle^{1} (bat'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *battel* (a spelling still often used archaically, as in *wager of battel*), < ME. *batel*, *batelle*, *batayle*, *bataile*, *bataille*, < OF. *bataille* = Pr. Pg. *batalha* = Sp. *batalla* = It. *battaglia*, < LL. *battalia*, *battualia*, the fighting and fencing exercises of soldiers and gladiators, < *battere*, L. *battuere*, *batuere*, beat, fight, fence: see *batter*^{1} and *bate*^{1}.] **1.** A fight, hostile encounter, or engagement between opposing forces on land or sea; an important and systematic engagement between independent armies or fleets. *Actions* and *affairs* are engagements of less magnitude than *battles*, and are often unpremeditated, the result of surprises, or the meeting of armed reconnoitering parties, though the latter is usually termed a *skirmish*. Battles are classed as *parallel* or *oblique*, according to the relative positions of the contending armies in order of battle; *strategic*, when fought upon an objective point selected in planning a campaign, as were the battles of Marengo and Nashville; *general*, when the whole or the greater part of both armies are engaged; *partial*, when only brigades, divisions, or army corps are brought into action; *offensive*, when an army seeks the enemy and attacks him wherever he is encountered; *defensive*, when a position is selected with the design of awaiting and repelling the enemy; *mixed* or *defensive-offensive*, when an army selects and occupies a position in advance, awaits the approach of the enemy, and at the proper moment moves out to engage him.

2. An encounter between two persons; a duel or single combat.—**3.** A fight or encounter between animals, especially when pitted against each other for the amusement of spectators.

> If we draw lots, he [Cæsar] speeds:
> His cocks do win the *battle* still of mine,
> When it is all to nought; and his quails ever
> Beat mine, inhoop'd, at odds.
>
> *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 3.

4. Warfare; hostile action; actual conflict with enemies: as, wounds received or honors gained in *battle*.

> Who is this King of glory? The Lord strong and mighty, the Lord mighty in *battle*. Ps. xxiv. 8.

5. Any contest or conflict; struggle for mastery or victory: as, the *battle* of life.

> Of the six genera, Drosera has been incomparably the most successful in the *battle* for life; and a large part of its success may be attributed to its manner of catching insects. *Darwin*, Insectiv. Plants, p. 357.

6†. An army prepared for or engaged in fight.

> Fire answers fire, and through their paly flames
> Each *battle* sees the other's umber'd face.
>
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. (cho.)

7†. A body of forces, or division of an army; a battalion.

> Then the *Battels* were stated, and set in such order as they should fight.
>
> *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, iii. 32.

8†. More specifically—(*a*) The main or middle body of an army or fleet, as distinguished from the van and rear.

> Angus led the avantgarde, himself followed with the *battle* a good distance behind, and after came the [illegible]
>
> *Sir J. Ha*[illegible]

(*b*) That portion of the army, wherever placed and of whatever consisting, which is regarded as of main importance.

> The cavalry, by way of distinction, was called the *battle*, and on it alone depended the fate of every action.
>
> *Robertson.*

9†. A formidable array similar to an army in battle order.

> On his bow-back he [the boar] hath a *battle* set
> Of bristly pikes, that ever threat his foes.
>
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 619.

Battle-range, the range best suited to firing on an enemy's line of battle. Upon the rear sights of the latest military rifles the elevation corresponding to that range is designated by stamping the letter "B" opposite the battle-range elevation. This range is 262 yards, corresponding to a continuous dangerous space of 337 yards, for the Springfield rifle, caliber .45, used against foot-troops.—**Battle royal.** (*a*) A battle with fists or cudgels, in which more than two combatants are engaged; a free fight. (*b*) A fight of game-cocks, in which more than two are engaged.—**Drawn battle**, a battle in which neither party gains the victory.—**Order of battle.** See *order.*—**Pitched battle**, a battle in which the armies are previously drawn up in form, with a regular disposition of the forces.—**To give battle**, to attack an enemy.—**To join battle**, properly, to meet the attack; commonly, to begin a battle.—**Trial by battle.** Same as *wager of battle.*—**Wager of battle** or **battel**, in *law*, a species of trial for the decision of controversies used among the rude military peoples of Europe. It was introduced into England by William the Conqueror, and practised in three cases only: in the court martial, or court of chivalry or honor; in appeals of felony; and in issues joined upon a writ of right. The contest was held before the judges on a piece of ground inclosed, and the combatants were bound to fight till the stars appeared, unless the death or defeat of one party sooner decided the contest. The weapons used were batons or staves an ell long. Women, priests, men above sixty, and lame and blind persons might appear by champions. Though long fallen into desuetude, it was a valid and legal mode of trial in England down to 1818, and was then formally abolished in consequence of the demand by the defendant in a suit for this mode of arbitrament, and of the fact that this demand could not legally be denied him.=**Syn. 1.** *Battle, Engagement, Conflict, Fight, Combat, Contest, Action.* *Battle* is a general term, and the most common. It is the appropriate word for great engagements: as, the *battle* of Waterloo. A *battle* may last merely a few hours or for days: as, the *battle* of Gettysburg lasted three days. *Engagement* is in technical military usage practically equivalent to *battle*, but it is a less forcible word. *Conflict*, literally, a clashing together, is a strong word, implying fierce physical encounter. *Fight* has the energy of a monosyllable; it denotes actual conflict. A man may take part in a battle without actually fighting. A *battle* may include many *fights*: as, the *fight* at the flagstaff in the *battle* of the Alma; or it may itself be described as a *fight*. *Combat*, like *conflict*, is a word of more dignity than *fight*; it is by its history suggestive of a struggle between two, as persons, animals, squadrons, armies. *Contest* is a very general word, of uncertain strength, but often joined with a strong adjective: as, a stubborn *contest*. An *action* is a minor or incidental act of war, a single act of fighting: as, the whole *action* lasted but an hour. All these words apply equally to operations by land or by sea. See *encounter* and *strife*.

battle^{1} (bat'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *battled*, ppr. *battling*. [< ME. *batailen*, *batailleu*, < OF. *batailler*, < *bataille*, a battle: see *battle*^{1}, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To join or engage in battle; contend in fight; fight: as, to *battle* with wolves.

> 'Tis ours by craft and by surprise to gain:
> 'Tis yours to meet in arms and *battle* in the plain. *Prior.*

2. To struggle; contend; strive for mastery: either absolutely or with *for*, *with*, or *against*: as, to *battle with* the winds; to *battle for* freedom, or *against* adversity; to *battle with* ignorance.

> Who *battled for* the True, the Just.
>
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lvi.

II. *trans.* **1**†. To embattle; put into battle array.—**2**†. To fight for.

> Whom thei have seyn alwey *batailen* and defenden goode men. *Chaucer*, Boethius, i. prose 4.

3. To give battle to; fight against; contend with; fight. [Rare.]

> He can *battle* theologians with weapons drawn from antique armories unknown to themselves.
>
> *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 15.

battle^{2}† (bat'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *battled*, ppr. *battling*. [Early mod. E. also *battel*; < ME. *bataylen*, *batailen*, < OF. *bataillier*, *bateillier* (= Pr. *batalhar*), fortify with battlements, < *bataille*, battlement, appar. identical with *bataille*, battle; but in later OF. the verb was merged in *batillier*, *bastillier*, < *bastille*, a fortress: see *bastile*, *battle*^{1}, and *battlement*, and cf. *embattle*^{1}, *embattle*^{2}.] To furnish or strengthen with battlements; embattle.

> Lest any tyme it were assayled,
> Ful wel aboute it was *batailled*.
>
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 4161.

battle^{3} (bat'l), *a.* [Appears first in the 16th century, in Scotch and North. E., also written *battel*, *battil*, *battill*, *baittle*, *bettle*, *batwell*, etc.; in form < **bat*, a verbal root appearing in the verb *batten*^{1}, improve, etc., + *-el*, *-le*, an adj. formative suffixed to verbal roots, as in *brittle*, *tickle*, etc.: see *batten*^{1}, and cf. the later adjectives *battable* and *batful*, appar. modifications of *battle*^{3}.] In *agri.*: (*a*) Improving; nutritious; fattening: as, *battle* grass; *battle* pasture. (*b*) Fertile; fruitful: as, *battle* soil; *battle* land. [Now only North. Eng. and Scotch.]

A *battel* soil for grain, for pasture good. *Fairfax.*

battle^{3}† (bat′l), *v.* [Sc. and North. E., also written *battel*, *battil*, etc., from the adj. Cf. *batten*^{1}, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To nourish; feed.—2. To render fertile or fruitful, as the soil.

Ashes are marvellous improvements to *battel* barren land. *Ray's Proverbs.*

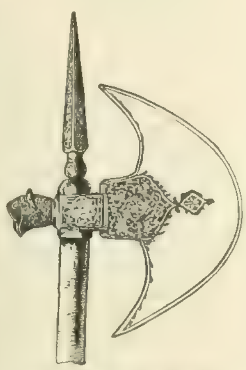
II. *intrans.* 1. To grow fat; thrive.

Sleepe, they sayd, would make her *battill* better.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. viii. 38.

2. To become fertile or fruitful, as soil.

battle^{4}†, *n.* and *v.* See *battel*^{4}.

battle^{5} (bat′l), *v. t.* [Freq. of *bat*^{1} (cf. *batter*^{1}), or perhaps a var. of *beetle*^{1}, *v.*, simulating *bat*^{1}, *v.* (cf. *bat*^{1}, *v.*), or perhaps from *battledore*, 1, q. v.] To beat (clothes) with a battler or beetle in washing.


Persian Battle-ax, 18th century.

battle-ax (bat′l-aks), *n.* An ax used as a weapon of war. It was in almost universal use before the introduction of firearms, and is still employed among uncivilized peoples. In heraldry it is always represented with a blade on one (usually the dexter) side and a point on the other, the staff terminating in a spear-head.

battle-bolt (bat′l-bōlt), *n.* A bolt or missile of any kind used in battle.

The rushing *battle-bolt* sang from the three-decker.
Tennyson, Maud, i. 13.

battle-brand (bat′l-brand), *n.* A sword used in battle.

Thy father's *battle-brand*. *Scott*, L. of the L., ii. 15.

battle-club (bat′l-klub), *n.* A club used in battle, especially by barbarians, as the South Sea islanders.

The cursed Malayan crease, and *battle-clubs*
From the isles of palm.
Tennyson, Prol. to Princess.

battle-cry (bat′l-krī), *n.* A cry or shout of troops engaged in battle.

battled^{1} (bat′ld), *p. a.* 1. Ranged in battle array; disposed in order of battle.—2. Contested; fought.

Soldier, rest! thy warfare o'er,
Dream of *battled* fields no more.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 31.

battled^{2} (bat′ld), *a.* 1. Furnished or strengthened with battlements.

Batailled as it were a castel wal.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 40.

The *battled* tower. *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

2. In *her.*, broken in the form of battlements: said (*a*) of any horizontal line dividing the field; (*b*) of a bar or fesse, when one side only is broken in this way. Also *embattled*. See cut under *embattled*.—**Battled arrondi**, in *her.*, having the heads of the battlements curved or rounded.—**Battled counter**, in *her.*, same as *counter-embattled*.—**Battled embattled**, in *her.*, doubly battled, or battled in steps. Also called *grady* and *battled grady*.

battledore, battledoor (bat′l-dōr), *n.* [< ME. *batyldore*, *-doure*, *-dure*; appar. a modification (simulating **battle*, as if dim. of *bat*^{1}; cf. *battle*^{5}) of Pr. *batedor* (= Sp. *batidor*, a beater, formerly also *batador*, a bat for beating clothes—Minsheu), < *batre* = Sp. *batir*, beat: see *batter*^{1}. For the term., cf. *stevedore*. Cf. E. dial. *battleton*, in sense 1.] 1. A bat or beetle used in washing clothes, or for smoothing them out while being laundered.—2. An instrument shaped like a racket, but smaller, used in playing the game of battledore and shuttlecock.—3†. A paddle for a canoe.—4. In *glass-making*, a flat square piece of polished iron with a wooden handle, used for flattening the bottoms of tumblers, or for similar purposes.—5. A kind of paddle with a long handle, used for placing loaves in a baker's oven.—6†. A kind of horn-book: so called from its shape.—**Battledore-boy**†, an abecedarian.—**Battledore-barley**, a species of cultivated barley, *Hordeum zeocriton*, with short, broad ears. Also called *sprat-barley*. *N. E. D.*

battle-field (bat′l-fēld), *n.* The scene of a battle.

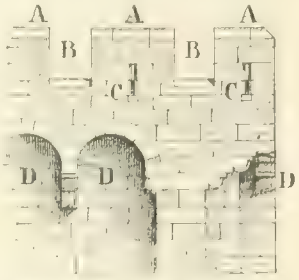
battle-flag (bat′l-flag), *n.* A military flag; a flag carried in battle.

battle-ground (bat′l-ground), *n.* A battle-field.

battle-lantern (bat′l-lan″tėrn), *n.* A lantern placed at each gun on the gun-deck of a ship of war, to light up the deck during an engagement at night.

battle-mace (bat′l-mās), *n.* A mace designed for use in war; specifically, a name given to the spiked heads for clubs, usually of bronze, which are found among ancient remains in the British islands and elsewhere.

battlement (bat′l-ment), *n.* [< ME. *batelment*, *batylment*, of uncertain origin; perhaps due to an unrecorded OF. **bastillement*, < *bastiller*, fortify: see *bastile* and *bastiment*. The word was popularly associated with *battle*^{1}; hence ME. *bataylynge*, battlement, and *battle*^{2}, q. v.] 1. In *fort.*, an indented parapet, formed by a series of rising members called cops or merlons, separated by openings called crenelles or embrasures, the soldier sheltering himself behind the merlon while he fires through the embrasure or through a loophole in the merlon. Battlements, although originally purely military, and used from the earliest times in Egypt, Assyria, and Greece, were also employed freely, generally in reduced size, during the middle ages, especially in England, upon ecclesiastical and civil buildings by way of mere ornament, on both parapets and cornices, and on tabernacle-work, transoms of windows, etc.



Battlement.—Fortified Church of Royat, Puy-de-Dôme, France.
A, A, merlons; *B, B*, embrasures; *C, C*, loopholes; *D, D*, machicolations. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

Hence—2. Any high wall for defense.

This was the valley of the pools of Gihon, where Solomon was crowned, and the *battlements* which rose above it were the long looked-for walls of Jerusalem.
R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 144.

battlemented (bat′l-men-ted), *a.* Furnished with battlements, as the ramparts of a city or castle.

battle-piece (bat′l-pēs), *n.* A painting which represents a battle.

battler^{1} (bat′lėr), *n.* [< *battle*^{1} + *-er*^{1}; appar. not descended from ME. *batelur* (< OF. *batailleor*), *batailler*, < OF. *bataillier*.] One who battles or fights; a warrior or contender.

battler^{2}† (bat′lėr), *n.* [< *battle*^{5} + *-er*^{1}.] 1. One who beats with a bat or battledore.—2. A bat or beetle.—3. See *batler*^{1}.

battler^{3}†, *n.* See *batteler*.

battle-scarred (bat′l-skärd), *a.* Scarred with wounds received in battle.

battle-ship (bat′l-ship), *n.* A ship of war; specifically, a powerful war-ship designed to fight in the line of battle; in recent use, a heavily armored and armed sea-going war-ship intended for the line of battle. The change from the wooden war-ship propelled by sail-power to the modern armored iron and steel steam battle-ship dates from about the middle of the nineteenth century. The first war-ship propelled by a screw was the United States ship Princeton, and the first ironclad (with the exception of a number of floating batteries built by the French for use in the Crimean war, and copied by the English) the French armored wooden frigate La Gloire, launched in 1860. This was followed by the English Warrior, launched in 1861. From this date the development of the war-ship, largely influenced by the success of the Monitor (which see), has been very rapid, resulting in a great diversity of types (as regards arrangement and weight of protective armor, character of armament, and adaptation of design to special ends), and accompanied by an equally rapid progress in the perfection of ordnance (see *ordnance*, *gun*), armor-plate (which see), and explosives. The Warrior, an iron vessel, was of 9,210 tons' displacement, had 4½-inch iron armor, carried 32 muzzle-loading guns, of which the largest were of 8-inch caliber and of small power, and had no torpedo-ejectors; the Lepanto, of the Italian navy, launched in 1883, one of the largest war-ships yet constructed, is of 15,900 tons' displacement, has steel armor 19 inches in maximum thickness, carries 16 guns, of which 4 are of 17-inch caliber, and has 4 torpedo-ejectors. Modern war-vessels are classified, according to the service for which they are specially designed, as battle-ships, coast-defense and harbor-defense ships, cruisers (which are classed as armored, protected, or unarmored, according to their degree of defensive power), lookout ships, gunboats, despatch-vessels, rams, torpedo-boats, torpedo-boat destroyers, etc. Of vessels of these classes the United States possessed at the beginning of 1899 four battle-ships, with five more in process of construction (two, the Kearsarge and Kentucky, were launched March 24, 1898); nineteen coast-defense and harbor-defense vessels (including a number of obsolete monitors); one ram; one dynamite cruiser; three armored cruisers (one of which, the Texas, has 12-inch armor and is also rated as a second-class battle-ship); fifteen protected cruisers; four unprotected cruisers; a number of gunboats and despatch-vessels; twelve torpedo craft, with thirteen in process of construction; and various transports, etc. Of the battle-ships the Oregon, Massachusetts, and Indiana, launched in 1893, are of 10,288 tons' displacement; have nickel-steel armor 18 inches in maximum thickness; carry four 13-inch, eight 8-inch, four 6-inch, and twenty-six quick-fire guns; have torpedo-ejectors; and are capable of a (nominal) speed of 15 knots. The Iowa, launched in 1896, is of 11,410 tons' displacement, has 15-inch armor, and carries four 12-inch guns in place of the 13-inch guns of the other vessels. The Kearsarge and Kentucky are of 11,525 tons' displacement, have 17-inch armor, and carry four 13-inch, four 8-inch, fourteen 5-inch, and twenty-six quick-fire guns. The Alabama, Illinois, and Wisconsin are to have the same displacement and armor. Of the armored cruisers, the Texas, launched in 1892, is of 6,315 tons' displacement, carries 12-inch armor, and has two 12-inch, six 6-inch, and eighteen quick-fire guns. The New York, launched in 1891, is of 8,200 tons' displacement, is protected with 10-inch armor, and has six 8-inch and twenty-four quick-fire guns. The coast-defense vessels are of the monitor type, and several of them are heavily armored and powerful vessels, mounting 10-inch and 12-inch guns. The effective vessels of the British navy comprise 58 battle-ships, 11 coast-defense ships, 9 armored cruisers, 80 cruisers of inferior classes, 19 lookout ships, 34 torpedo gunboats, and 171 torpedo craft of all classes. A large number of vessels also are in process of construction. The effective French navy includes 37 battle-ships, 16 coast-defense ships, 11 first-class cruisers, 16 second- and third-class cruisers, 12 lookout ships, 13 torpedo gunboats, and 242 torpedo craft of all classes. Of the other European navies the most powerful are those of Russia, Italy, and Germany. The Spanish navy includes 1 battle-ship, 1 coast-defense ship, 9 armored cruisers, 1 protected cruiser, 18 second- and third-class cruisers, 80 gunboats, despatch-vessels, etc., and 27 torpedo craft of all classes.

battle-shout (bat′l-shout), *n.* A shout raised in battle.

battle-song (bat′l-sông), *n.* A song sung on the battle-field, or relating to battle; a martial song.

battleton (bat′l-ton), *n.* [E. dial., appar. a var. of *battledore*.] Same as *battledore*, 1. [Prov. Eng.]

battletwig (bat′l-twig), *n.* [E. dial.] An earwig. [Prov. Eng.] *Halliwell.*

battle-writhen (bat′l-riTH″en), *a.* [< *battle*^{1} + *writhen*, old pp. of *writhe*.] Twisted or distorted by stress of battle. [Poetic.]

His *battle-writhen* arms and mighty hands.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

battling† (bat′ling), *a.* and *n.* [Also *batteling*; ppr. and verbal n. of *battle*^{3}, *v.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Nourishing; fattening.

The meads environ'd with the silver streams,
Whose *batt'ling* pastures fatten all my flocks.
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

2. Fertile.

II. *n.* 1. A growing fat, or the process of causing to grow fat; a fattening.—2. That which nourishes or fattens, as food, or feed for animals, or manure for soil.

battological (bat-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *battology* + *-ical*.] Given to or of the nature of battology.

battologist (ba-tol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *battology* + *-ist*.] One who talks idly; one who needlessly repeats the same thing in speaking or writing.

A truly dull *battologist*.
Whitlock, Manners of Eng. People, p. 209.

battologize (ba-tol′ō-jīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *battologized*, ppr. *battologizing*. [< *battology* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To repeat needlessly; iterate. *Sir T. Herbert.*

II. *intrans.* To repeat words or phrases with needless iteration.

battology (ba-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. βαττολογία, < βαττολόγος, a stammerer, < βάττος, a stammerer (used only as a proper name), + λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] Idle talk or babbling; a needless repetition of words in speaking. [With reference to Mat. vi. 7.]

That heathenish *battology* of multiplying words.
Milton, Def. of Humb. Remonst.

batton†, *n.* An obsolete form of *baton* and *batten*^{2}.

battoon†, *n.* Same as *batoon*.

battory† (bat′ō-ri), *n.* A factory or warehouse established abroad by the Hanse towns.

battoule-board (ba-töl′bōrd), *n.* A spring-board used for jumping—particularly, in circuses, for vaulting over horses, elephants, etc. It consists of a few planks fastened at one end to a pole supported by two uprights, the other end resting upon a floor or other surface.

battril† (bat′ril), *n.* [E. dial. Cf. *battler*^{2}, *batler*^{1}.] Same as *batler*^{1}.

batts (bats), *n. pl.* Same as *batting*, 3.

battue (ba-tū′), *n.* [F. (= Pr. *batuda* = It. *battuta*), prop. fem. pp. of *battre*, beat: see *bate*^{1}, *batter*^{1}.] 1. A method of hunting in which the game is driven from cover by beaters toward a point where the sportsmen are in wait.

He has not a word to say against *battue* shooting, though for his own part he greatly prefers shooting over a well-trained dog to having the game put up in droves by a serried line of beaters. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 300.

Hence.—2. Any beat-up or thorough search.—[illegible] slaughter, especially of de[illegible] sisting crowds.—3. The game driven from cover by the battue method.

batture (ba-tūr′), *n.* [F., a sand-bank, a shoal, [illegible] beat as waves: see *bate*1, *batter*1, [illegible].] An alluvial elevation of the bed of a river; in particular, one of those portions of the bed of the Mississippi river which are dry or submerged according to the season.

> [illegible] the *batture* [illegible]. The [illegible] deposits [illegible] the Mississippi [illegible] Marie in New Orleans. The noted jurist, Edward Livingston, representing private [illegible], and was opposed by [illegible].
> *G. W. Cable*, Creoles of Louisiana, xxiii.

battuta (bȧt-tö′tä), *n.* [It., < *battere*, beat. Cf. *battue.*] In *music:* (*a*) A beat in keeping time. (*b*) A bar or measure. See *a battuta* and *a tempo*. (*c*) In *medieval music*, a forbidden progression of the outer voice-parts of a harmony from a tenth on the up-beat to an octave on the down-beat.

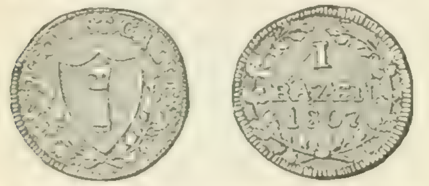
batty1 (bat′i), *a.* [< *bat*2 + *-y*1.] Of or resembling a bat; battish.

> Till o'er their brows death-counterfeiting sleep
> With leaden legs and *batty* wings doth creep.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2.

batty2 (bat′i), *n.*; pl. *batties* (-iz). [Anglo-Ind., used in southern India for northern *paddy*, rice; < Canarese *batta, bhatta*, rice: see *batta*1 and *paddy*2. Cf. *bat*6, a weight.] 1. Rice while growing.—2. A measure for rice in India, equal to 120 pounds. *McElrath*, Com. Dict.

batweed (bat′wēd), *n.* The burdock, *Arctium Lappa*.

batz, batzen (bats, bat′sen), *n.* [Formerly also *bats*, taken as plural, with an assumed sing. *bat*. < MHG. *batze*, G. *batzen, bazen*, the coin so called, < MHG. *betz*, G. *batz, petz*, a bear, the bear being the arms of Bern, where the coin was first issued.] A small billon coin worth four kreutzers (about three cents), first issued toward the end of the fifteenth century by the canton of Bern, and afterward by other Swiss cantons, which placed their respective arms upon it. The name came to be applied also to certain small German coins.



Obverse. Reverse.
Batz of St. Gall, Switzerland.—British Museum. (Size of original.)

baubee, *n.* See *bawbee*.

bauble1 (bâ′bl), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *bable, babel*, < ME. *bable, babylle, baballe, babel*, < OF. *babel, baubel* (with dim. *baubelet, beubelet*, > early ME. *beaubelet*), a child's toy, plaything, trinket. Origin doubtful; cf. mod. F. *babiole*, a toy, gewgaw, It. *babbola*, a toy, appar. connected with It. *babbeo*, a fool, blockhead (*babbano*, silly), = Pr. *baban*, a fool, < ML. *babulus*, a babbler, fool. Cf. *babble*. The forms, if from the same source, show imitative variation. *Bauble*1 in this sense was early confused with *bauble*2, appar. of different origin.] I. *n.* 1†. A child's plaything or toy.—2. A trifling piece of finery; that which is gay or showy without real value; a gewgaw.

> [illegible]
> [illegible] The Rivals, v. 2.

> [illegible]
> [illegible]
> *O. W. Holmes*, [illegible]

3. [illegible]; a thing of little or no value; a [illegible] matter or affair.

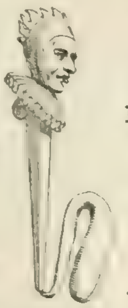
II. *a.* Trifling; insignificant; contemptible.

[illegible]

ba[illegible]

ba[illegible]

[illegible] q. v.] Primarily, a sort of scepter or staff of office, the attribute of Folly personified, carried by the jesters of kings and great lords in the middle ages, and down to the seventeenth century. It is generally represented as crowned with the head of a fool or zany, wearing a party-colored hood with asses' ears, and with a ring of little bells, like sleigh-bells. At the other end there was sometimes a ball or bladder inflated with air, with which to belabor people. Also spelled *bauble*.



Fool's Bauble.

> The kynges foole
> Sate by the fire upon a stoole,
> As he that with his *bauble* plaide.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., vii.

> Fools, who only wanted a party-coloured coat, a cap, and a *bauble*, to pass for such amongst reasonable men.
> *Dryden*, Post. to Hist. of League.

baublery†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bablerie, babelry*; < *bauble*1 + *-ry*.] Childish trifling; a trifling matter.

baubling† (bâ′bling), *a.* [< *bauble*1, *v.*, + *-ing*2.] Contemptible; paltry.

> A *baubling* vessel was he captain of. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1.

bauch, baugh (bäċh), *a.* [Sc., perhaps < Icel. *bāgr*, uneasy, poor, hard up; cf. *bagr*, awkward, clumsy.] Weak; pithless; shaky. [Scotch.]

bauchee-seed (bâ′chē-sēd), *n.* Same as *bawchan-seed*.

bauchle1, **bachle**1 (bäċh′l), *n.* [Sc.; origin unknown. Cf. *bauch.*] 1. An old shoe worn down at the heel, or one with the counter turned down and worn as a slipper.—2. A slovenly, pithless, or shiftless person; a shambling good-for-nothing. [Scotch.]

> He'll be but a *bauchle* in this world, and a backsitter in the neist. *Hogg*, Shep. Cal., II. 195. (*N. E. D.*)

bauchle2†, *v. t.* [Sc.: see *baffle*.] To maltreat; baffle.

bauchly (bäċh′li), *adv.* [Sc., < *bauch* + *-ly*2.] Weakly; indifferently; poorly. [Scotch.]

baud1†, *n.* See *bawd*1.

baud2†, *v. t.* See *bawd*2.

baud3†, *n.* See *bawd*3.

baud4 (bâd), *n.* [Origin obscure. Cf. *bawd*3.] The fish otherwise called the *rockling*. [Local Eng. (Cornish).]

baude†, *a.* [ME., < OF. *baud*, < OLG. *bald*, bold, lusty, = E. *bold*. See *bawd*1.] Joyous; riotously gay. *Rom. of the Rose.*

baudekin, baudkin (bâ′de-kin, bâd′kin), *n.* [Obsolete, except in historical use; early mod. E. also irreg. *bodkin*; < ME. *baudkin, baudekin*, etc., < OF. *baudekin, baudequin* (ML. *baldakinus*), < It. *baldacchino*, > also E. *baldakin, baldachin*: see *baldachin*.] A rich embroidered or brocaded silk fabric woven originally with a warp of gold thread, and properly called *cloth of baudekin*. It was used for garments, sacred vestments, altar-cloths, canopies, etc., and is first mentioned in English history in connection with the knighting of William of Valence in 1247 by Henry III. It was probably known on the continent before that date. Later the name was applied to any rich brocade, and even to shot silk. It is not found in use after the middle of the sixteenth century. Also called *baldachin*.

> There were no fewer than "Thirty albs of old *cloth of bawdkyn*," that is, cloth of gold, at Peterborough.
> Quoted in *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 431.

baudekyn†, *n.* See *baudekin*.

baudelaire†, *n.* See *badelaire*.

baudkin, *n.* See *baudekin*.

baudrey† (bâd′ri), *n.* A variant form of *baldric*.

baudrick†, *n.* See *baldric*.

baudrons (bâd′ronz), *n.* [Sc., also *badrans, bathrons*; of unknown, perhaps Celtic, origin.] A name for the cat (like *reynard* for the fox, *bruin* for the bear, etc.). [Scotch.]

> Auld *baudrons* by the ingle sits,
> An' wi' her loof her face a washin'.
> *Burns*, Willie Wastle.

> The [illegible] cauld *baudrons*.
> *T. Martin*, tr. of Heine's "Mein Kind, wir waren Kinder."

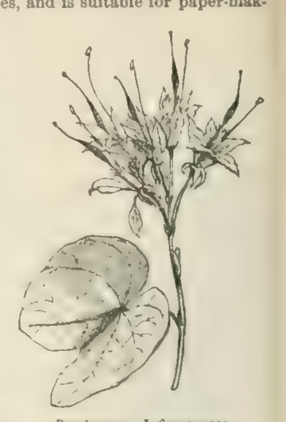
baudy1†, **baudy**2†, *a.* See *bawdy*1, *bawdy*2.

baufrey†, *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps a form of *belfry*.] A beam.

bauge (bōzh), *n.* [F.; of uncertain origin.] 1. A kind of coarse drugget made in Burgundy, France.—2. Mortar made of clay and straw.

baugh, *a.* See *bauch*.

Bauhinia (ba-hin′i-ä), *n.* [NL., named in honor of Jean and Gaspard *Bauhin*, eminent Swiss botanists (died in 1613 and 1624 respectively), because the leaves generally consist of two lobes or parts, and were thus taken as symbolic of the two brothers.] A genus of plants, natural order *Leguminosæ*. The species are usually twining plants found in the woods of hot countries, often stretching from tree to tree like cables. The tough fibrous bark of the Maloo climber, *B. Vahlii*, of India, is used for making ropes and bridges, and is suitable for paper-making. The wood of *B. variegata* is one of the varieties of ebony, and its bark is used in dyeing and tanning. Other species are equally useful.



Bauhinia.—Inflorescence.

Bauhinian (bà-hin′i-an), *a.* Relating to the Swiss anatomist and botanist Gaspard Bauhin (1560–1624).—**Bauhinian valve, valvula Bauhini**, the ileocæcal valve. See *ileocæcal*.

bauk (bâk), *n.* A Scotch form of *balk*1.

bauld (bâld), *a.* A Scotch form of *bold*.

bauldricke†, *n.* See *baldric*.

baulea (bâ′lẹ-ạ̈), *n.* [E. Ind.] A round-bottomed passenger-boat, having a mast and sail, but generally propelled by oars, used on the shallower parts of the Ganges.

baulite (bâ′līt), *n.* [< *Baula*, a mountain in Iceland, + *-ite*2. The mountain prob. derives its name from Icel. *baula*, a cow, an imitative name; cf. mod. Icel. *baula*, low as a cow: see *bawl*1.] A white transparent mineral, found in the matter ejected by the volcano of Krabla in Iceland. It is a variety of glassy feldspar or sanidine. Also called *krablite*.

baulk, *n.* and *v.* See *balk*1.

baulme†, *n.* See *balm*.

baulter†, *v.* See *balter*.

baum†, *n.* See *balm*.

baunscheidtism (boun′shīt-izm), *n.* [From the inventor, Karl *Baunscheidt*, a German mechanician.] A form of acupuncture, in which about 25 needles, set in a metal disk and dipped in an irritant oil, are thrust into the skin by a spring. Its action seems to be accordant with that of ordinary counter-irritants.

bause†, *v. t.* [Appar. a var. of *bass*5, q. v.] To kiss. *Marston.* [A doubtful sense.]

bauson (bâ′sn), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *bawson, bauzon*, etc., and corruptly *boson, boreson*, < ME. *bauson, bawson, baucyn, bausen*, a particular application of the adj. *bauson*, white-spotted, in ME. *bausand*, mod. *bausond*, etc.: see *bausond*. The adj. is rarely found in ME., but must have preceded the noun use. The badger has received other names in allusion to the white mark on its face: see *badger*2.] I. *n.* An old name of the badger: sometimes applied ludicrously or in contempt to a fat or pertinacious person.

> His mittens were of *bawson's* skin.
> *Drayton*, Dowsabell, st. 10 (1593).

II. *a.* Same as *bausond*.

bausond (bâ′snd), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *bawsonde, bawsand*, mod. dial. *bawsont, bawsand*, also (erroneously written as if a participle) *bauson'd, bassen'd, baws'nt*, etc.; < ME. *bausand* (also, as a noun, *bauson, bawson, bausen*, etc.), < OF. *bausant, baussant, bausent, bauzant, bauçant, balcent, bauchant*, etc. (with appar. unorig. *-t*), also *bauzan, bausen, bausain* (> ML. *bausendus, bausenus*) = Pr. *bausan* = It. *balzano*, white-spotted; cf. mod. F. (from It.) *balzan*, a black or bay horse with white feet. Origin unknown; possibly connected with the equiv. Celtic words mentioned as the source of E. *ball*3, q. v.] Having white spots on a black or bay ground; having a white strip down the face, or a patch on the forehead: applied to animals. [Scotch.]

> His honest, sonsie, *baws'nt* face
> Aye gat him friends in ilka place.
> *Burns*, The Twa Dogs, l. 31.

bauson-faced (bâ′sn-fāst), *a.* Having a white mark on the face, like a badger; bausond.

bauteroll, *n.* See *boterol*.

bauxite (bō′zīt), *n.* [< *Baux* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] A clay found at Les Baux, near Arles in France, and elsewhere, in concretionary grains or oölitic. It contains about one half of its weight of alumina, with [illegible] water, and silica as an impurity. It is used as a [illegible] of the metal aluminium, and to some extent in the preparation of crucibles. Also spelled *beauxite*.

bavardage (ba-vär-däzh′), *n.* [F., < *bavarder*, chatter, < *bavard*, talkative, < *bave*, drivel, saliva: see *bavette*.] Idle talk; chatter. [Rare.]

Replying only by monosyllables to the gay *bavardage* of the knight. *Bulwer*, Rienzi, II. 133.

bavarette† (bav-a-ret′), *n.* Same as *bavette.*

Bavarian (ba-vā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Bavaria*, NL. form of ML. *Boiaria*, the country of the *Boii* (G. *Baiern*), whose name is also found in *Bohemia*, the country of the *Boiemi* or *Bohemi* (G. *Böhmen*).] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Bavaria, a kingdom of southern Germany.—**Bavarian bronze**, a bronze ranging in color from a bright yellow to a copper red. The yellow bronze contains about 82½ per cent. of copper to 17½ per cent. of tin; the red about 97 per cent. of copper to 3 per cent. of tin.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Bavaria.

bavaroy† (bav′a-roi), *n.* [< F. *Bavarois*, Bavarian.] A kind of cloak.

Let the loop'd *bavaroy* the fop embrace.
Gay, Trivia, i. 53.

Baveno twin. See *twin.*

bavert, *n.* An obsolete form of *beaver*².

bavette (ba-vet′), *n.* [F., with dim. term. *-ette*, < *bave* = Pr. It. *bava* = Sp. Pg. *baba* (ML. *bava*), drivel, slaver, saliva.] **1.** A bib.—**2.** The upper part of a child's apron turned over to serve as a bib.

baviant (bā′vi-an), *n.* A variant form of *baboon.*

bavier†, *n.* An obsolete form of *beaver*².

bavin¹ (bav′in), *n.* and *a.* [E. dial. *bavin, baven*, also *babbin*; of obscure origin; cf. OF. *baffe*, a bundle.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A fagot of brushwood; light and combustible wood used for kindling fires. [Now rare.]

The *Bavin*, though it burne bright, is but a blaze.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 73.

If he outlasts not a hundred such crackling *bavins* as thou art, God and men neglect industry.
Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho, i. 1.

About two in the morning they felt themselves almost choked with smoke, and rising, did find the fire coming up stairs: so they rose to save themselves; but that, at that time, the *bavins* were not on fire in the yard.
Pepys, Diary, III. 73.

2†. *Milit.*, a fascine.

II. *a.* Resembling bavin. [Poetic.]

Shallow jesters, and rash *bavin* wits,
Soon kindled and soon burn'd.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

bavin¹† (bav′in), *v. t.* [< *bavin, n.*] To make up into fagots.

Kid or *bavin* them, and pitch them upon their ends to preserve them from rotting. *Evelyn*, Sylva, p. 538.

bavin² (bav′in), *n.* [E. dial.; origin obscure.] Impure limestone. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

bavin³ (bav′in), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A name on the northeastern coast of Ireland of the ballan-wrasse.

Bavouism (ba-vö′izm), *n.* Same as *Babouvism.*

Bavouism, as Babœuf's system was called, was thus enabled to play a rôle in French history from 1830 to 1839.
R. T. Ely, Fr. and Ger. Socialism, p. 34.

baw¹ (bâ), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc. (Sc. also *ba'*), = *ball*¹.] A ball. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

baw² (bâ), *v. i.* [E. dial., = *bawl*¹. In def. 2, cf. L. *baubari*, bark.] **1.** To bawl. [Prov. Eng.]—**2**†. To bark. *Topsell.*

baw³ (bâ), *interj.* [< ME. *baw, bawe*; a natural exclamation of disgust, like *bah.*] An ejaculation of disgust or contempt. *Goldsmith.*

bawbee, baubee (bâ-bē′), *n.* [Sc., formerly also *bawbie, baubie*, rarely *babie*: first mentioned in pl. *baubeis.* Of uncertain origin; prob. an abbr. of the name of the laird of *Sillebawby*, a mint-master mentioned at the date of the issuance of the bawbee, in connection with *Atchison*, another mint-master whose name was applied to the coin called *atchison*; cf. also *bodle, boddle*, said to be named from a mint-master *Bodwell* or *Bothwell.*] **1.** A Scotch billon coin, weighing about 29 grains troy, first issued in 1542 by James V. of Scotland, and worth at that time 1½*d.* Scotch. A half-bawbee, worth ¾*d.* Scotch, was coined at the same time and had similar types. In Scotland the name is now given to the bronze halfpenny current throughout the British islands.

Obverse. Reverse.
Bawbee of James V.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

2. *pl.* Money; cash. [Scotch.]

bawble¹, *n.* See *bauble*¹.

bawble², *n.* See *bauble*².

bawchan-seed (bâ′chan-sēd), *n.* [E. Ind.; also written *bauchee-seed.*] The seed of *Psoralea corylifolia*, a leguminous plant of the East Indies, used by the natives as a tonic and in skin-diseases, and exported as an oil-seed.

bawcock (bâ′kok), *n.* [< F. *beau coq*, fine cock: see *beau* and *cock*¹.] A fine fellow. [Archaic.]

How now, my *bawcock?* *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4.

bawd¹ (bâd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *baud*, < ME. *bawde, baude*, in the earliest instance varying with *bawdstrot*, of which *bawd* is prob. an abbr., being thus (prob.) indirectly, and not, as commonly supposed, directly, derived from the OF. *baud*, bold, lively, gay. The OF. adj. is not used as a noun, and does not have the sense of the E. word. See *bawdstrot*, and cf. *bawdy*¹, *bawdy*².] A procurer or procuress; a person who keeps a house of prostitution, and conducts illicit intrigues: now usually applied only to women.

He [Pandarus] is named Troilus' *bawd.*
Skelton, Poems, p. 235.

bawd¹† (bâd), *v. i.* [< *bawd*¹, *n.*] To pander; act as procurer or procuress.

Leucippe is agent for the king's lust, and *bawds* . . . for the whole court. *Spectator*, No. 266.

bawd²† (bâd), *v. t.* [Also spelled *baud*; < *bawdy*², q. v.] To foul or dirty.

Her shoone smered with tallow,
Gresed upon dyrt
That *baudeth* her skyrt.
Skelton, Poems, p. 126.

bawd³ (bâd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *baud*, perhaps abbr. from *baudrons*, or perhaps a var. of ME. *badde*, a cat, the name being transferred to the hare.] A hare. [In the extract there is a play on *bawd* in this sense and *bawd*¹.]

Mer. A *bawd*, a *bawd!* so ho!
Rom. What hast thou found?
Mer. No *hare*, sir. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4.

bawd-born (bâd′bôrn), *a.* Born of a bawd; a bawd from birth. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2.

bawdekyn†, *n.* See *baudekin.*

bawdily (bâ′di-li), *adv.* In a bawdy manner; obscenely; lewdly.

bawdiness (bâ′di-nes), *n.* [< *bawdy*¹ + *-ness.*] Obscenity; lewdness.

bawdmoney, *n.* See *baldmoney.*

bawdrick† (bâd′rik), *n.* See *baldric.*

bawdry (bâd′ri), *n.* [< ME. *bauderye*, < *baude*, bawd, + *-ry.* Cf. OF. *bauderie*, boldness, gayety. See *bawd*¹.] **1.** The business of a bawd or procuress.—**2.** Illicit intercourse; fornication.

We must be married, or we must live in *bawdry.*
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 3.

3. Obscenity; lewd language; smuttiness.

It is most certain that barefaced *bawdry* is the poorest pretence to wit imaginable. *Dryden.*

4†. Bawds collectively. *Udall.*

bawdship (bâd′ship), *n.* [< *bawd*¹ + *-ship.*] The office or employment of a bawd. *Ford.*

bawdstrot†, *n.* [ME., also *baudstrot, baustrot, baldestrot, baldystrot*, < OF. **baudestrot*, **baldestrot*, found only in later form *baudetrot*, prob. a cant name, and as such of obscure origin; possibly < OF. *baud, bald*, bold (< OLG. *bald* = E. *bold*), + **strot*, < OLG. *strotten*, **strutten* = Dan. *strutte* = MHG. G. *strotzen* = E. *strut*; cf. LG. G. *strutt*, stiff.] A bawd; a pander. *Piers Plowman.*

bawdy¹ (bâ′di), *a.* [< *bawd*¹ + *-y*¹.] Obscene; lewd; indecent; unchaste.

bawdy²† (bâ′di), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *baudy*, < ME. *bawdy, baudy*, dirty, appar. from a simple form **baud*, which is not found till much later, and only as a verb (see *bawd*²); origin unknown; cf. W. *bawaidd*, dirty, < *baw*, dirt, mire; F. *boue*, mud. Not connected with *bawdy*¹, though the two words are commonly associated.] Dirty; filthy.

His overslope . . . is al *baudy* and to-tore also.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 82.

Slovenly cooks, that . . . never wash their *bawdy* hands.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., II. 323.

bawdy-house (bâ′di-hous), *n.* A house of lewdness and prostitution; a house of ill-fame.

bawhorse (bâ′hôrs), *n.* Same as *bathorse.*

bawl¹ (bâl), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *ball, baul*, < ME. *bawlen*, bark, prob. < ML. *baulare*, bark (cf. L. *baubari*, bark); cf. mod. Icel. *baula* = Sw. *böla*, low as a cow (Icel. *baula*, a cow); cf. also Sw. *båla*, roar, G. *bailen*, bark, and see *bell*², *bellow*, *balk*², etc., all prob. orig. imitative.] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. To bark or howl, as a dog.—**2.** To cry out with a loud full sound; make vehement or clamorous outcries, as in pain, exultation, etc.; shout.

That *bawl* for freedom in their senseless mood,
And still revolt when truth would set them free.
Milton, Sonnets, vii.

Passing under Ludgate the other day I heard a voice *bawling* for charity. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 82.

II. *trans.* **1.** To utter or proclaim by outcry; shout out.

Still must I hear? — shall hoarse Fitzgerald *bawl*
His creaking couplets in a tavern hall?
Byron, English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

2. To cry for sale, as a hawker.

I saw my labours, which had cost me so much thought and watching, *bawled* about by the common hawkers of Grub Street. *Swift*, Bickerstaff Papers.

bawl¹ (bâl), *n.* [< *bawl*¹, *v.*] A shout at the top of one's voice; an outcry: as, the children set up a loud *bawl.*

bawl²†, *n.* Obsolete spelling of *ball*¹.

bawla (bâ′lạ̈), *n.* [Native term.] A matting made in the islands of the Pacific from the leaves of the cocoanut-palm, used for thatching.

bawler (bâ′lėr), *n.* One who bawls.

bawme†, *n.* An obsolete form of *balm.* *Chaucer.*

baw-money, *n.* See *bat-money.*

bawn (bân), *n.* [< Ir. *babhun* = Gael. *babhunn* (pron. nearly as *bawn*), an inclosure for cattle, a fortification.] **1.** Formerly, an outer inclosure of an Irish castle: nearly equivalent to *bailey* and *outer bailey.* In the seventeenth century grants of government land in Ireland were made on the condition that the grantee should build a castle and bawn, the latter for the protection of the cattle of the tenants.

2. In modern times, in some parts of Ireland—(*a*) The cattle-yard near a farm-house. (*b*) A large house, including all its appurtenances, as offices, courtyard, etc. *Swift.*

bawn (bân), *v. t.* [< *bawn, n.*] In Ireland, to surround or inclose with a bawn.

bawrel†, *n.* [A corresponding masc. *bawret* is found; appar. of F. origin. Cf. *bockerel, bockeret.*] A kind of hawk. *Phillips.*

bawsin, *n.* and *a.* See *bauson.*

bawsint (bâ′sint), *a.* See *bausond.*

bawson, *n.* and *a.* See *bauson.*

bawtie, bawty (bâ′ti), *n.* [Sc. Cf. *bawd*³.] In Scotland, a name for a dog, especially one of large size, and also for a hare.

baxa, baxea (bak′sạ̈, -sẹ̄-ạ̈), *n.* [L.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a sandal or low shoe of various forms, often plaited from papyrus or palm-leaves; generally, an inexpensive foot-covering worn by the poorer classes, but also referred to as occurring in rich materials and workmanship, and specifically as the shoe of comic actors, as distinguished from the cothurnus used by tragedians.

baxter (bak′stėr), *n.* [Also *backster*, < ME. *baxter, bacster, bakestre*, < AS. *bæcestre*, a baker: see *bakester.* Hence the proper name *Baxter*, equiv. to *Baker.*] A baker; properly, a female baker. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

Baxterian (baks-tē′ri-an), *a.* Pertaining to or propounded by Richard Baxter, a celebrated English nonconformist divine (1615–1691): as, *Baxterian* doctrines.

Baxterianism (baks-tē′ri-an-izm), *n.* The doctrines of Richard Baxter, who amalgamated the Arminian doctrine of free grace with the Calvinistic doctrine of election.

bay¹ (bā), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *baye, baie*, < ME. *bay, baie*, a berry, esp. that of the laurel- or bay-tree, perhaps < AS. *beg*, berry, occurring only in pl. *beger, begir*, glossed *baccinia*, i. e. *vaccinia*, 'blueberries' (see *Vaccinium*), and in comp. *begbeám*, lit. 'berry-tree,' applied both to the mulberry-tree (Gr. *μορέα*) and to the bramble or blackberry-bush (Gr. *βάτος*). But the ME. form, like MD. *beye, baeye*, a berry, a laurel-berry, agrees also with, and may have come directly from, OF. *baie, baye*, mod. F. *baie* = Pr. *baia* = Sp. *baya*, OSp. *baca* = Pg. *baga, baca* = It. *bacca*, a berry, < L. *bāca*, less correctly *bacca*, a berry; cf. Lith. *bapka*, a laurel-berry.] **1**†. A berry, especially of the laurel-tree.

The *bays* or berries that it beareth.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xv. 30.

2. The laurel-tree, noble laurel, or sweet-bay, *Laurus nobilis.* See *laurel.* The name *bay* is also given to a number of trees and shrubs more or less resembling the noble laurel. See phrases below. Hence (like *laurel*, and in reference to the ancient use of the laurel)—**3.** An honorary garland or crown bestowed as a prize for victory or excellence; also, fame or renown due to achievement or merit: in this sense used chiefly in the plural, with reference to the leaves or branches [illegible] called *bay-leaf*.

> [illegible] better to see plays,
> [illegible] poet *bays*.
> [illegible] Thierry and Theodoret, Epil.

> [illegible] reed,
> Nor sought for *bay*, the learned shepherd's meed.
> [illegible] Britannia's Pastorals, i. 1.

[In the following quotation, the office of poet laureate: formerly a not uncommon use.

> If you needs must write, write Cæsar's praise.
> [illegible] the *bays*.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, Satire i. 22.

Bays was sometimes used as a singular (compare [illegible]).

> [illegible] a sprig of cypress, not of *bays*.
> *Robert Randolph.*

> A greener *bays* shall crown Ben Jonson's name.
> [illegible], Jonsonus Virbius.]

4. [Cf. *bay*2.] A piece of low, marshy ground producing large numbers of bay-trees. [N. Carolina and Florida.] *Bartlett.* **Bull-bay**, the [illegible]. **Cherry-bay**, *Prunus Laurocerasus*. **Dwarf bay**, of Europe, the *Daphne Laureola*. **Indian** or **royal bay**, *Laurus Indica*. **Loblolly-bay**, or **tan-bay**, the *Gordonia Lasianthus*.—**Red bay**, the *Persea* [illegible].—**Rose-bay**, a name given (*a*) to the [illegible] *Epilobium angustifolium*; (*b*) in the United States to the great laurel, *Rhododendron maximum*.—**Sweet-bay.** See above, 2.—**Sweet-bay**, or **white bay**, of the United States, the *Magnolia glauca*.

bay^2 (bā), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *baye*, < ME. *baye*, < OF. *baie*, *baye*, mod. F. *baie* = Pr. *baia* = Sp. *bahia*, formerly also *baia*, *baya* (> Basque *baia*, *baiya*), = Pg. *bahia* = It. *baja* (cf. G. *bai*, < D. *baai*, MD. *baeye* = Dan. *bai*, < E. *bay*^{2}), < LL. *baia*, a bay, first mentioned by Isidore, and said to have its gen. in *-as*, implying its existence at a much earlier period; perhaps connected with L. *Baiæ*, pl., a noted watering-place on the coast of Campania, hence applied also to any watering-place. *Bay* in this sense has been confused in E. and Rom. with *bay*^{3}.] 1. A recess in the shore of a sea or lake, differing from a *creek* in being less long and narrow; the expanse of water between two capes or headlands.

> The sea winding, and breaking in *bays* into the land.
> *Gray*, Letters, I. 265.

2†. An anchorage or roadstead for ships; a port; a harbor.

> A *bay* or rode for ships. *Cotgrave.*

> I prithee, good Iago,
> Go to the *bay*, and disembark my coffers.
> *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1.

3. A recess of land, as in a range of hills; a level space partly surrounded by heights. [Rare.]—4. An arm of a prairie extending into woods and partly surrounded by them. [U. S.] *Bartlett.*—5. A kind of mahogany obtained from Campeachy Bay (whence the name).

bay^3 (bā), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *baye*, *baie*, < ME. *bay*, *baye*, < OF. *baee*, an opening, gap, mod. F. *baie*, a bay (< ML. as if **badata*), on type of fem. pp., < *baer*, *beer*, *bayer*, mod. F. *bayer*, < LL. *badare*, gape (cf. E. *gap*, *n.*, *gape*, *v.*): see *bay*^{4}. This word has been confused with *bay*^{2}.] 1. A principal compartment or division in the architectural arrangement of a building, marked by buttresses or pilasters on the walls, by the disposition of the main ribs (arcs-doubleaux) of the interior vaulting, by the placing of the main arches and pillars or of the principals of the roof, or by any other leading features that separate the design into corresponding parts. *Oxford Glossary.*—2. The part of a window included between two mullions; a light. Also called *window-bay*.—3. A [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] compartment in a barn [illegible] of hay or [illegible] *crop*, a portion [illegible] a framed floor [illegible] two girders, or [illegible] girder and the [illegible] *partition*, the [illegible]. 7. *Naut.*, that part [illegible] between decks [illegible] of the [illegible] on either side; in a ship of war, the foremost messing-place between decks. See *sick-bay*.—8. In *bridge-building*, the portion between two piers.—9. In *coal-mining*: (*a*) An open space for the gob or waste in a long-wall working. (*b*) The space between two frames or sets in a level: synonymous with *board*. [Leicestershire, Eng.]—**Bay of joists**, the joists between two binding joists, or between two girders, in a framed floor.—**Bay of roofing**, the small rafters and their supporting purlins between two principal rafters.

bay^4† (bā), *v. i.* [< OF. *bayer*, *beer*, *baer*, gape, < LL. *badare*, mod. F. *bayer*, dial. *bader* = Pr. *badar* = Cat. *badar* = It. *badare*, < LL. *badare*, gape, be open. Cf. *bay*^{3} and *bay*^{5}.] To open the mouth, as for food; seek with open mouth.

> *Bayer a la mamelle*, to seeke or *baye* for the dugge.
> *Hollyband*, Treasurie of the French Tongue.

bay^5 (bā), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *baye*, < ME. *bayen*, < OF. *bayer* = It. *bajare* (also in comp., ME. *abayen*, < OF. *abayer*, *abaier*, *abbayer*, mod. F. *aboyer* = It. *abbajare*), bark; of uncertain origin, perhaps imitative (cf. E. *bawl*^{1}, bark, L. *baubari*, ML. *baulare*, G. *bailen*, bark, and E. *baw*^{2}, *bow-wow*), but prob. associated in earlier use with OF. *baer*, *beer*, *bayer* = It. *badare*, < LL. *badare*, gape: see *bay*^{4}, and cf. *bay*^{5}, *n.*, in which the two notions unite. In some senses the verb is from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To bark, as a dog; especially, to bark with a deep prolonged sound, as hounds in the chase.

> The hounds at nearer distance hoarsely *bayed*.
> *Dryden*, Theodore and Honoria, l. 279.

II. *trans.* 1. To bark at; beset with deep prolonged barking.

> I had rather be a dog, and *bay* the moon,
> Than such a Roman. *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3.

2. To express by barking.

> 'Tis sweet to hear the watch-dog's honest bark
> *Bay* deep-mouthed welcome as we draw near home.
> *Byron*, Don Juan, i. 123.

3. To drive or pursue so as to compel to stand at bay; chase or hunt.

> They *bay'd* the bear
> With hounds of Sparta.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 1.

4. To hold at bay.

> For we are at the stake,
> And *bay'd* about with many enemies.
> *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 1.

bay^5 (bā), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *baye*, *beye*, < ME. *bay*, *baie*, of different origin, according as it stands (*a*) for *bay*, a barking, < *bay*, ME. *bayen*, bark; (*b*) by apheresis for *abay*, < OF. *abai*, *abay*, *abbay*, *aboy*, mod. F. *aboi*, a barking, < *abayer*, bark (see *bay*^{5}, *v.*), esp. in the phrase *to be* or *stand at bay* (or *at a bay*, which is perhaps always to be read *at abay*), *to bring to bay*; (*c*) in the phrase *to hold at bay*, repr. OF. *tenir a bay*, It. *tenere a bada*, hold in suspense or expectation, lit. on the gape: OF. *bay* (= It. *bada*), suspense, lit. gaping, < *baer* = It. *badare*, gape, a verb prob. in part connected with *bay*^{5}, bark: see above.] 1. The deep-toned barking of a dog in pursuit of game; especially, the barking of a pack of hounds.—2. The state of being so hard pressed, as a hunted animal by dogs and hunters, as to be compelled, from impossibility of escape, to turn and face the danger: with *at* or *to*: as, to be *at bay*, stand *at bay*, hold *at bay* (formerly also *at a bay*), bring *to bay*, etc.: often used figuratively, in these and other constructions, with reference to persons beset by enemies or held at a disadvantage: strait; distress.

> Unhappy Squire! what hard mishap thee brought
> Into this *bay* of perill and disgrace?
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. i. 1[illegible]

> Nor flight was left, nor hopes to force his way;
> Emboldened by despair, he stood *at bay*. *Dryden.*

3. The state of being kept off by the bold attitude of an opponent; the state of being prevented by an enemy, or by any kind of resistance, from making further advance: with *at*.

> We have now, for ten years together, turned the whole force and expense of the war where the enemy was best able to hold us *at bay*. *Swift.*

> The barriers which they builded from the soil
> To keep the foe *at bay*. *Bryant*, The [illegible].

bay^6 (bā), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* Early mod. E. also *baye*, *baie*, < ME. *bay*, *baye*, < OF. *bai*, mod. F. *bai* = Pr. *bai* = Sp. *bayo* = Pg. *baio* = It. *bajo*, < L. *badius* (> E. *badious*), bay, in ref. to a color of horses. II. *n.* 1. Rarely in sing. *bay* (= D. *baai* = MLG. *baie*, LG. *baje* (> G. *boi*) = Dan. *bai* = Sw. *boj*), usually in pl. *bays*, early mod. E. *bayes*, *baies*, *baize* (whence the mod. sing. *baize*, q. v.), < OF. *baies*, pl. of *baie*, fem. of *bai*, adj.] **I.** *a.* Reddish or brownish-red, inclining to chestnut; rufous; badious; castaneous: applied most frequently to horses, but also to other animals displaying the same color.

II. *n.* 1†. A light woolen fabric (originally of a bay color), the manufacture of which was introduced into England in 1561 by refugees from France and the Netherlands: usually in plural *bays*, now, as singular, *baize* (which see).—2. A bay horse.

> The ploughman stopped to gaze
> Whene'er his chariot swept in view
> Behind the shining *bays*.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Agnes.

bay^7 (bā), *n.* [Origin uncertain; the ME. "*bay*, or withstondynge, *obstaculum*," may possibly be a use of *bay*^{5} in *to stand at bay*, etc.: see *bay*^{7}, *v.*] A dam; a pond-head; an embankment. [Eng.]

bay^7 (bā), *v. t.* [Perhaps from the related noun (*bay*^{7}), or, as the source of that, < Icel. *bægja*, push back, hinder, < *bāgr*, opposition, collision; cf. *fara i bāg*, come athwart.] To dam: as, to *bay* back the water.

bay^8 (bā), *n.* [Short for *bay-antler*.] The bay-antler or bez-antler of a stag.

bay^9 (bā), *v. t.* [E. dial., < ME. *beien*, *beighen*, *beigen*, *bien*, *buyen*, *buzen*, < AS. *bēgan*, *biégan*, *bīgan*, *bȳgan* (= OFries. *bēja* = MD. *boghen* = MLG. *bogen* = OHG. *bougen*, MHG. *böugen*, G. *beugen* = Icel. *beygja* = Sw. *böja* = Dan. *böje* = Goth. *baugjan*), trans. bend, causative of *būgan* (= Goth. *biugan*, etc.), E. *bow*^{1}, intrans. bend: see *bow*^{1}, and cf. *bail*^{1}.] To bend. [Prov. Eng.]

bay^{10}†, *v.* [Only in Spenser, who also uses *embay* for *embathe*, in most instances for the sake of rime.] A poetical perversion of *bathe*.

> Hee feedes upon the coolling shade, and *bayes*
> His sweatie forehead in the breathing wynd.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vii. 3.

baya (bā'yä), *n.* [Hind.] The weaver-bird, *Ploceus philippinus*, an East Indian passerine bird, somewhat like the bulfinch, remarkable for its extremely curious nest. See *weaver-bird*.

baya-bird, *n.* Same as *baya*.

bayadere, **bayadeer** (ba-ya-dēr'), *n.* [Also spelled *bajadere* (< F. *bayadère*); formerly *balliadere*, *balliadera*, < Pg. *bailadeira* (fem. of *bailador* = Sp. *bailador*), a dancer, < *bailar* = Sp. *bailar*, dance: see *ball*^{2}.] An East Indian dancing girl.

bayal (bā'al), *n.* A fine kind of cotton. *Simmonds.*

bayamo (bä-yä'mō), *n.* [Cuban.] A violent blast of wind, accompanied by vivid lightning, blowing from the land on the south coast of Cuba, and especially from the Bight of Bayamo.

bay-antler, *n.* See *bez-antler*.

bayard^1 (bā'ärd), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bayerd*, *baiard*, *bayart*, < ME. *bayard*, *bayart*, < OF. *bayard*, *baiard*, *baiart* (= Pr. *baiart*), bay, a bay horse, < *bai*, bay: see *bay*^{6} and *-ard*. The adj. came to be a general appellative of a bay horse, esp. of Renaud's (Rinaldo's) magic steed in the Charlemagne romances; later of any horse, esp. in alliterative proverbial use, *bold bayard*, *blind bayard*, often with reference to reckless or stupid persons, perhaps associated in the latter sense with OF. *bayard*, gaping, staring, one who gapes or gazes, < *bayer*, *baer*, gape, gaze: see *bay*^{4}.] **I.**† *a.* Bay; of a bay color: applied to a horse.

II. *n.* 1. A bay horse; generally, any horse: formerly frequent in proverbial use, especially with the epithet *blind* or *bold*.

> Blind *bayard* moves the mill. *Philips.*

> Who so bold as blind *bayard*? *Proverbial saying.*

2. A person who is self-confident and ignorant: usually with the epithet *blind* or *bold*.

> The more we know, the more we know we want:
> What *Bayard* boulder then the ignorant?
> *Marston*, What you Will, Ind.

> Phillip the second, late king of Spain, perceiving that many blind *Bayards* were overbold to undertake the working of his mines of silver in the West Indies, etc.
> *Gerard Malynes*, Lex Mercatoria (1622), p. 189.

> What are most of our papists, but stupid, ignorant and blind *bayards*? *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 609.

[Obsolete or archaic in all uses.]

bayard^2†, *n.* [< OF. *baiard*, *bayart*, a basket used for the carrying of earth and fastened about the neck; perhaps a fanciful application of *bayard*, a horse: see *bayard*^{1}.] A kind of hand-barrow used for carrying heavy loads, especially of stones.

bayardly† (bā'ärd-li), *a.* [< *bayard*^{1} + *-ly*^{1}.] Blind; stupid.

A blind credulity, a *bayardly* confidence, or an imperious insolence. *Jer. Taylor* (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 143.

bayberry (bā'ber″i), *n.*; pl. *bayberries* (-iz). [< *bay*^{1} + *berry*^{1}.] **1.** The fruit of the bay-tree, or *Laurus nobilis*.—**2.** The wax-myrtle, *Myrica cerifera*, and its fruit. The coating of wax upon the berries is known as *bayberry-tallow* or *myrtle-wax*. See *Myrica*. Also called *candleberry*.

3. In Jamaica, the *Pimenta acris*, from which an oil is obtained which is used in the manufacture of bay-rum.

bay-birds (bā'bėrdz), *n. pl.* A collective name of numerous small wading birds or shore-birds, chiefly of the snipe and plover families, which frequent the muddy shores of the bays and estuaries along the Atlantic coast of the United States.

bay-bolt (bā'bōlt), *n.* A kind of barbed bolt. See *bolt*^{1}.

bay-breasted (bā'bres″ted), *a.* Having the breast bay in color: as, the *bay-breasted* warbler, *Dendrœca castanea*, one of the commonest birds of the United States.

bay-cod (bā'kod), *n.* The name of a fish of the family *Ophidiidæ*, *Genypterus blacodes*, of New Zealand, also called *cloudy bay-cod* and *ling*.

bayed (bād), *a.* [< *bay*^{3} + *-ed*^{2}.] **1.** Having a bay or bays, as a building: as, "the large *bay'd* barn," *Drayton*, Polyolbion, iii.—**2.** Formed as a bay or recess.

A handsome and substantial mansion, the numerous gable-ends and *bayed* windows of which bespoke the owner a man of worship. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 119.

bayes†, *n.* See *baize*.

bayeta (bä-yā'tä), *n.* [Sp., baize: see *baize*.] A common kind of coarse baize manufactured in Spain.

Bayeux tapestry. See *tapestry*.

bay-gall (bā'gâl), *n.* A watercourse covered with spongy earth, mixed with matted fibers, and impregnated with acids. See *gall*^{2}, 5.

bay-leaf (bā'lēf), *n.*; pl. *bay-leaves* (-lēvz). **1.** The leaf of the sweet-bay or laurel-tree, *Laurus nobilis*. Bay-leaves are aromatic, are reputed stimulant and narcotic, and are used in medicine, cookery, and confectionery.

2. Same as *bay*^{1}, *n.*, 3.

baylerbay (bā'lėr-bā), *n.* Same as *beylerbey*.

baylet (bā'let), *n.* [< *bay*^{2} + *-let*.] A little bay.

bay-mahogany (bā'ma-hog″ạ-ni), *n.* Same as *bay-wood*.

bayman^1 (bā'man), *n.*; pl. *baymen* (-men). [< *bay*^{2} + *man*.] **1.** One who lives on a bay, or who fishes, shoots, or pursues his occupation in or on a bay.

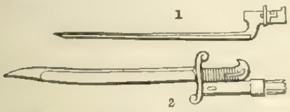
When the birds are traveling with the wind, or as *baymen* call it, a "free wind." *Shore Birds*, p. 43.

2. Specifically, in British Honduras, a mahogany-cutter of the coast.

bayman^2 (bā'man), *n.*; pl. *baymen* (-men). [< *bay*^{3} + *man*.] A sick-bay attendant; a nurse for sick or wounded men on a vessel of war.

bay-oil (bā'oil), *n.* An oil manufactured from the ripe berries of the bay-tree of Italy, used in veterinary medicine. *McElrath*.

bayonet (bā'ọ-net), *n.* [< F. *baïonnette*, formerly *bayonnette*, a small flat pocket-dagger, or a knife hung at the girdle, like a dagger, now a bayonet, = Sp. *bayoneta* = It. *baionetta*, a bayonet, usually derived from *Bayonne*, in France, because bayonets are said to have been first made there (*Bayonne*, Sp. *Bayona*, is said to mean 'good harbor,' < Basque *baia*, harbor (see *bay*^{2}), + *ona*, good); but cf. F. "*bayonnier*, as *arbalestier* [see *arbalister*]; an old word" (Cotgrave), < *bayon*, *baion*, the arrow or shaft of a crossbow.] **1†.** A short flat dagger.—**2.** A dagger or short stabbing instrument of steel for infantry soldiers, made to be attached to the muzzle of a gun. In its original form it has a sharp point and three edges, but other forms have been introduced. (See below.) It was at first inserted in the barrel of the gun, after the soldier had fired, by a wooden handle fitted to the bore; but it was afterward made with an iron socket and ring passing over the muzzle, and attached to the blade by a shoulder, so that the soldier might fire with his bayonet fixed.



1, Common Bayonet; 2, Sword-Bayonet.

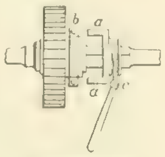
3. In *mach.*, a pin which plays in and out of holes made to receive it, and which thus serves to connect and disconnect parts of the machinery. See *bayonet-clutch*.—**Knife-bayonet**, a combined knife and bayonet arranged to fit the muzzle of a rifle, carried when not in use in a sheath attached to the waist-belt. **Rod-bayonet**, a long steel rod with triangular shaped end, used as a bayonet. It is attached to the rifle by a spring-catch, and may also be used as a wiping-rod. It was perfected by Lieut.-Col. A. R. Buffington, U. S. A. **Spanish bayonet**, a common name given to plants belonging to several species of *Yucca*, with narrow, rigid, spine-tipped leaves, especially to *Y. aloifolia*, *Y. canaliculata*, and *Y. baccata*. **Sword-bayonet**, a short sword with a cutting edge and sharp point, made to fasten by a spring-catch to the barrel of a rifle or carbine. It is carried in a scabbard when not fixed to the piece. This is now the usual form of military bayonet. **Trowel-bayonet**, a form of bayonet with a short and broad but sharp-pointed blade, intended to serve in case of need, after the manner of a trowel, as an intrenching tool. It was invented by Col. Edmund Rice, U. S. A., and has done good service in Indian-fighting.

bayonet (bā'ọ-net), *v. t.* [< *bayonet*, *n.*] To stab with a bayonet; compel or drive by the bayonet.

You send troops to sabre and to *bayonet* us into a submission. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

bayonet-clasp (bā'ọ-net-klȧsp), *n.* A movable ring of metal about the socket of a bayonet, which serves to strengthen it and to prevent its disengagement.

bayonet-clutch (bā'ọ-net-kluch), *n.* In *mach.*, a form of clutch armed usually with two prongs (*a a*), which when in gear act on the ends or lugs of a friction-strap (*b*), fitted on a side-boss of the wheel to be driven, the latter being loose on the same shaft. The clutch is attached to the shaft by a feather-key, and when drawn back or out of gear with the strap the wheel remains at rest, and the clutch continues to revolve with the shaft. When it is required to set the machinery again in motion, the clutch is thrown forward by the fork *c*, and its prongs, engaging with the strap, gradually put the wheel in motion.



Bayonet-clutch.

bayonet-joint (bā'ọ-net-joint), *n.* A form of coupling or socket-joint resembling the mode of attachment commonly adopted for fixing a bayonet on a musket.

bayou (bī'ö), *n.* [A corrupt form of F. *boyau*, a gut, a long, narrow passage (cf. a similar use of E. *gut*), < OF. *boyel*, *boel*, a gut, > E. *bowel*, q. v.] In the southern United States, the outlet of a lake, or one of the several outlets of a river through its delta; a sluggish watercourse.

For hours, in fall days, I watched the ducks cunningly tack and veer and hold the middle of the pond, far from the sportsman; tricks which they will have less need to practise in Louisiana *bayous*. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 254.

> Under the shore his boat was tied,
> And all her listless crew
> Watched the gray alligator slide
> Into the still *bayou*. *Longfellow*, Quadroon Girl.

bay-porpoise (bā'pôr″pus), *n.* A typical porpoise, as of the genus *Phocœna*; a puffing-pig: so called from the frequent appearance of the animals in bays or estuaries.

bay-rum (bā'rum'), *n.* [< *bay*^{1} + *rum*^{1}.] A fragrant spirit much used as a cosmetic, etc., especially by barbers, obtained by distilling the leaves of the *Pimenta acris* (see *bayberry*, 3), of the natural order *Myrtaceæ*, with rum, or by mixing the volatile oil procured from the leaves by distillation with alcohol, water, and acetic ether. It is the *spiritus myrciæ* of the United States Pharmacopœia.

bays^1 (bāz), *n.* [Prop. pl. of *bay*^{1}.] See *bay*^{1}.

bays^2**†**, *n.* [Prop. pl. of *bay*^{6}.] See *baize*.

bay-salt (bā'sâlt'), *n.* [Formerly sometimes *bai salt*, *base-salt*, < late ME. *baye salt*; cf. Dan. *baisalt* = G. *baisalz*, after E.; appar. < *bay*^{2} (some suppose orig. in ref. to the Bay of Biscay) + *salt*^{1}.] Coarse-grained salt: properly applied to salt obtained by spontaneous or natural evaporation of sea-water.

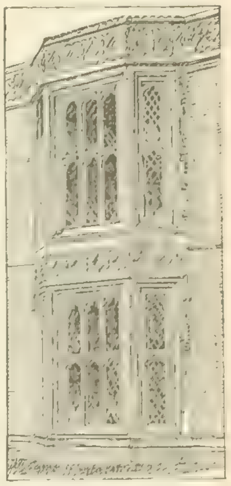
bay-stall (bā'stâl), *n.* In *arch.*, the bay of a window; a window-seat.

bayt†, *v.* and *n.* Obsolete spelling of *bait*^{1}. *Spenser*.

bay-tree (bā'trē), *n.* [< ME. *baytre* (whence appar. MD. *baeytere*); < *bay*^{1} + *tree*.] **1.** The laurel-tree, *Laurus nobilis*, a native of Italy and Greece, growing to the height of 30 feet.—**2.** In the eastern United States, a name of the *Magnolia glauca*, and in California of the *Umbellularia Californica*.

bayur (bā-yör'), *n.* Javanese name of the tree *Pterospermum Javanicum*.

bay-window (bā'win'dō), *n.* [< *bay*^{3}, a recess, + *window*.] In *arch.*, properly, a window forming a recess or bay in a room, projecting outward, and rising from the ground or basement on a plan rectangular, semi-octagonal, or semi-hexagonal, but always straight-sided. The term is, however, also often applied to a bow window, which properly forms in plan the segment of a circle, or to an oriel-window, which is supported on a console or corbeling, and is usually on the first floor.


Bay-window, Sutton Place, Guildford, England.

bay-winged (bā'wingd), *a.* Having chestnut color on the wings. **Bay-winged bunting**, the grass-finch or vesper-bird, *Poocætes gramineus*, one of the commonest sparrows of North America. **Bay-winged longspur**, *Rhynchophanes maccownii*, a common fringilline bird of the western prairies, related to the Lapland longspur.—**Bay-winged summer-finch**, *Peucæa carpalis* of Arizona.

bay-wood (bā'wůd), *n.* [< *bay*^{2} + *wood*^{1}.] The lighter and coarser kind of mahogany, coming especially from British Honduras. See *mahogany*.

bay-yarn (bā'yärn), *n.* [< *bay*^{6}, *a.*, + *yarn*.] Woolen yarn used in the manufacture of baize.

baza (bä'zä), *n.* [E. Ind.; cf. Ar. *bāz*, a hawk.] In *ornith.*, the name of an East Indian kite. It is also used as a generic name.

bazaar, bazar (ba-zär'), *n.* [Formerly also *basar*, *buzzar*, *bussar*, also *bazarro* (cf. It. *bazzarro*, traffic, OIt. *bazarra*, a market-place), < F. *bazar*, < Ar. *bāzār*, Turk. *pāzār*, Hind. *bāzār*, < Pers. *bāzār*, a market.] **1.** In the East, an exchange, market-place, or place where goods are exposed for sale, consisting either of small shops or stalls in a narrow street or series of streets, or of a certain section in a town under one roof and divided by narrower passageways, in which all or most of the merchants and artisans in a certain material or metal, or any single class of goods, are gathered both for manufacture and traffic. These bazaar-streets are frequently shaded by a light material laid from roof to roof, and are sometimes arched over. Marts bearing the name of bazaars, for the sale of miscellaneous articles, chiefly fancy goods, are now to be found in most European and American cities; and the term has been extended to structures arranged as market-places for specific articles: as, a horse-*bazaar*.

The streets of the town are narrow, terribly rough, and very dirty, but the *bazaars* are extensive and well stocked. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 40.

2. A sale of miscellaneous articles in furtherance of some charitable or other purpose; a fancy fair. The articles there sold are mostly of fancy work, and contributed gratuitously.

bazaar-maund (ba-zär'mând'), *n.* [< *bazaar* + *maund*^{4}, *n.*] An East Indian weight, differing in different localities: equal in Calcutta to 82½ pounds avoirdupois. So called in contradistinction to *factory-maund*. See *maund*^{4}.

bazan, *n.* Same as *basan*.

bazar, *n.* See *bazaar*.

bazaras (ba-zä'ras), *n.* [E. Ind.] A large flat-bottomed pleasure-boat used on the Ganges, propelled with sails and oars.

baze†, *v. t.* [Also written *baize*, appar. < D. *bazen*, *verbazen*, astonish, stupefy (cf. *abash*); cf. G. (obs.) *basen*, rave.] To stupefy; frighten.

baziers (bā'zērz), *n. sing.* or *pl.* [Corruption of *bear's ears*.] The plant bear's-ears, *Primula Auricula*: used in some parts of England.

The *baziers* are sweet in the morning of May. *Book of Days*, i. 547.

bazil (baz'il), *n.* Same as *basan*.

Tanned with bark, . . . [sheep-skins] constitute *bazils*, and are used for making slippers and as bellows-leather. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 42.

B. B. A common abbreviation in mineralogical works for *before the blowpipe*: as, quartz is infusible *B. B.*

bbl., bbls. Abbreviations of *barrel* and *barrels* respectively: as, 1,000 *bbls.* flour.

B. C. An abbreviation of *before Christ*, used in noting dates preceding the Christian era: as, the battle of Thermopylæ was fought 480 *B. C.*; Julius Cæsar invaded Britain 55 *B. C.*

B. C. E. An abbreviation of *Bachelor of Civil Engineering*. See *bachelor*.

B. D. An abbreviation of *Bachelor of Divinity*.

Bdella (del'ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βδέλλα, a leech.] **1.** A genus of leeches, of the family *Hirudinidæ* or *Gnathobdellidæ*. Also written *Bdellia*. [Not in use.]—**2.** The typical genus of the family *Bdellidæ*. *B. longicornis* is an example.

bdellatomy ([illegible]-lat'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. βδέλλα, a [illegible] + [illegible] cutting.] 1. The act or operation of puncturing a leech while sucking, so that the ingested blood may escape, and the leech continue to suck.—2. The application of the bdellometer.

Bd[illegible] ([illegible]'i-[illegible]), *n.* [NL.: see *Bdella.*] Same as *Bdella*, 1.

Bdellidæ (del'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bdella* + *-idæ.*] A family of tracheate mites, of the order *Acarida*, class *Arachnida*, having the head distinct from the thorax and elongated into a proboscis, chelate cheliceres, long thin raptorial pedipalps, cursorial legs of six or more joints, stigmate near the rostrum, and skeleton composed of sclerites embedded in soft skin. The animals are found creeping in damp places. Besides *Bdella*, the family contains the genus [illegible].

Bdellinæ (de-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bdella* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of tracheate *Acarina.* See *Bdellidæ*.

bdellium (del'i-um), *n.* [In ME. *bdelyum*, *bidellium*, < LL. *bdellium*, < Gr. βδέλλιον, a plant, a fragrant gum which exudes from it (Dioscorides, Pliny); used (also in the form βδέλλα) to translate Heb. *b'dōlakh*, a precious article of merchandise mentioned along with gold and precious stones (Gen. ii. 12). The opinion of the rabbins, which Bochart supports, is that *b'dōlakh* signifies orig. a pearl, and as a collective noun pearls, which may be compared to grains of manna; hence its secondary sense of a gum.] A name given to two aromatic gum-resins, similar to myrrh, but weaker. Indian bdellium is believed to be the product of *Balsamodendron Mukul*, and African bdellium of *B. Africanum*. They are used for the same purposes as myrrh, but chiefly as an ingredient in plasters and as a perfume. An Egyptian resin, so-called bdellium, is obtained from the doum-palm, *Hyphæne Thebaica*, of Upper Egypt.

Bdelloida (del-oi'dä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βδέλλα, a leech, + *-oida.*] A family of rotifers that swim and creep like a leech, with the foot retractile, jointed, telescopic, and forked at the end.

bdellometer (de-lom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. βδέλλα, a leech (< [illegible], milk, suck), + μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument used as a substitute for the leech. It consists of a cupping-glass, to which a scarificator and an exhausting syringe are attached. *Dunglison.*

Bdellostoma (de-los'tọ̄-mạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βδέλλα, a leech, + στόμα, mouth.] A genus of cyclostomous or marsipobranchiate fishes, or myzonts, referred to the family *Myxinidæ*, or made the type of a family *Bdellostomidæ*: so called from the comparison of the suctorial mouth to that of a leech. There are 7 branchial apertures or openings of the branchial sacs. *B. heptatrema* is found at the Cape of Good Hope. The genus is the same as *Heptatrema*.

bdellostomid (de-los'tọ̄-mid), *n.* A myzont of the family *Bdellostomidæ*.

Bdellostomidæ (del-os-tom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bdellostoma* + *-idæ.*] A family of hyperotretous myzonts, represented by the genus *Bdellostoma*: synonymous with *Heptatremidæ* (which see).

bds. An abbreviation of *boards*, in use among bookbinders and booksellers.

be[1] (bē), *v. i., substantive verb*; pres. *am, art* (sometimes *beest*), *is, are* (sometimes *be*); pret. *was, wast, were*; subj. *be, were, wert*; impv. *be*; pp. *been*; ppr. *being*. [Under the verb *be* are classed, as identical in sense, the surviving forms of three orig. independent verbs, which, supplementing each other's defects, serve together to make up the substantive verb or copula; they are represented by the forms *be*, *am*, and *was*. 1. *Be*, inf., early mod. E. also *bee*, < ME. *be, bee, been, ben, beon*, < AS. *beón, bión*; [illegible] ind. sing. 1st pers. *be*, early mod. E. also [illegible] ME. *be, bee, ben*, < AS. *beó*, rarely *beom*, [illegible] the suffix [illegible], which appears [illegible] OS. *bium* [illegible] OHG. [illegible] MHG. G. *bin*; 2d pers. [illegible] ME. [illegible] AS. *bist* [illegible] OHG. [illegible] MHG. G. [illegible] 3d [illegible] *beth*, [illegible] ME. [illegible] AS. *bith*, pl. *be*, [illegible] [illegible] *beth*, < ME. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] MHG. [illegible] [illegible] *future* [illegible] become [illegible] take place, exist, be; the sense 'become' being still evident in AS., and giving the present generally a future implication. 2. *Am*, etc., pres. ind. (without inf.): 1st pers. *am* (often contr. *'m* in *I'm*), < ME. *am, amm, em*, < ONorth. *eam, am*, AS. *eom* = Icel. *em* (mod. usually *er*) = Goth. *im* (orig. **ism*) = L. *sum* (orig. **esum*) = Gr. εἰμί, dial. ἐμμί (orig. *ἐσμί), = OBulg. *yesmi* = Bohem. *jsem*, etc., = Lith. *esmi*, etc., = Skt. *asmi*; 2d pers. *art*, < ME. *art, ert*, < AS. *eart*, ONorth. *arth* = Icel. *ert* = Goth. *is* = L. *es* = Gr. εἶ, dial. ἐσσί, = OBulg. *yesi*, etc., = Skt. *asi*; 3d pers. *is*, < ME. *is, es*, < AS. *is* = OS. *ist* = OFries. *ist* = OHG. MHG. G. *ist* = Icel. *er*, earlier *es*, = Sw. *är* = Dan. *er* (extended in Sw. Dan. also to 1st and 2d pers.) = Goth. *ist* = L. *est* = Gr. ἐστί = OBulg. *yestĭ*, etc., = Skt. *asti*; pl. *are*, < ME. *are, aren, arne, ere, eren, erne*, < ONorth. *aron, earon* (in all three persons) = Icel. 1st *erum*, 2d *eruth*, 3d *eru*, = Sw. 1st *äro*, 2d *ären*, 3d *äro*, = Dan. *ere*: a new formation from the stem as seen in the sing. *art*, etc., taking the place in Scand. and ONorth., etc., of the older form, namely, AS. *sind*, also in double pl. *sindon* (in all three persons), = OS. *sind, sinden* = OFries. *send* = OHG. MHG. 3d pl. *sint*, G. *sind* = Goth. 3d pl. *sind* = L. 1st *sumus*, 2d *estis*, 3d *sunt*, = Gr. 1st ἐσμέν, 2d ἐστέ, 3d εἰσί, dial. ἔασι, = Skt. 1st *smas*, 2d *stha*, 3d *santi*; also in subj. (lost since early ME.), AS. 1st pers. *sī*, pl. *sīn*, = OFries. *sē* = OS. *sī* = OHG. MHG. *sī*, G. *sei* = Icel. *sē*, earlier *sjā*, = Goth. *sijau*, etc., = L. *sim*, OL. *sīem* = Gr. εἴην = Skt. *syām*, etc., with similar (in AS. identical) forms for the other persons; all from a common root represented by Skt. √ *as*, be, exist. 3. *Was*, pret. ind. (without inf. in mod. E.): sing., 1st and 3d pers. *was*, < ME. *was, wæs, wes*, < AS. *was* = OS. *was* = OFries. *was* = D. *was* = OHG. *was*, MHG. G. *war* = Icel. *var*, earlier *vas*, = Sw. Dan. *var* = Goth. *was*; 2d pers. *wert*, earlier *were*, < ME. *were*, < AS. *wǣre*; pl. *were*, < ME. *were, weren*, < AS. *wǣron* (so subj. *were*, < ME. *were*, < AS. *wǣre*, etc.; AS. impv. *wes*, of which a relic remains in E. *wassail*, q. v.), with similar forms in the other tongues; pp., AS. *gewesen* (usually *beón*, E. *been*), etc.: prop. pret. (and pp.) of the strong verb, AS. inf. *wesan* = OS. *wesan* = OFries. *wesa* = D. *wezen* = OHG. *wesan*, MHG. *wesen* (G. *wesen*, n., being, a being) = Icel. *vera*, earlier *vesa*, = Sw. *vara* = Dan. *være* = Goth. *wisan*, be, = Skt. √ *vas*, dwell, abide, live. To the same root are referred Gr. ἄστυ, a city, dwelling-place (see *asteism*), L. *verna* (for **vesna*), a household slave (see *vernacular*).—In mod. literary E. the form *be* in the ind. is only archaic or poetical, but it still flourishes in dial. use.] 1. To exist; have existence or being; possess reality; be the case; be true or real.

> To *be*, or not to *be*, that is the question.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.

> Creatures which only *are*, and have a dull kind of being not yet privileged with life.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 34.

> Time *was*, Time *is*, and Time shall *be* no more.
> *Southey.*

2. To take place; occur; happen; come about: as, the wedding will *be* to-morrow; his birthday *was* last week; it was to *be*.—3. Usually, *be* is a mere copula, or sign of predication, a link between a subject and a predicate. As such it asserts, or expresses as fact, the inclusion of the subject among the things denoted by the predicate, or the possession by the subject of the characters signified by the predicate; and this it does with temporal and modal modifications, while the whole substance of the predication, or all that is predicated, is expressed separately, in noun or adjective form, or the equivalent of such: thus, I *am* good, he *was* a hero, they *will be* there, we *should have been* beloved. Hence, every other predicating word or verb may be analyzed into a form of *be*, expressing the predication, and an adjective or noun expressing what is predicated: thus, he *loves* into he *is loving* or he *is a lover*, and so on. Such a copula is possessed by many languages, being, as in English, reduced to that value by gradual attenuation of an originally substantial meaning, as in modern French, *était*, 'was,' from Latin *stabat*, or [illegible] literally '[illegible] forth.'

4. In *metaph.*, to subsist in a state not necessarily amounting to actual existence; have the rudiments of existence. See *being*.—5. An auxiliary verb denoting subsistence in or subjection to the mode of action or being expressed by the principal verb. (*a*) Joined with a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] present or imperfect [illegible] [illegible] *I have* [illegible] which [illegible] *I am* [illegible] *I am* [illegible]. It [illegible] with a past participle [illegible] to make phrases equivalent with the passive verb-forms or verb-phrases of other languages: thus, *he is loved* = Latin *amatur*, German *er wird geliebt*. Hence such phrases are ordinarily viewed as making a passive conjugation of the English verb. They are undistinguished in form from mere combinations of *be* with a predicate participle: thus, *he is beaten* is passive when it means 'somebody is beating him,' but not when it means 'he is a beaten man,' or 'somebody has beaten him.' (*c*) Formerly, as still to a very limited extent (much more in other related languages, as German and French), *be* was the auxiliary used in making the past tenses of intransitive verbs, as *have* of transitives: thus, he *is come*, they *were gone* (German *er ist gekommen*, French *ils etaient allés*), and so on. At present, *have* has come to be the auxiliary almost universally used in this sense.

> The heathen *are perished* out of his land [that is, have perished and now no longer exist in the land]. Ps. x. 16.

(*d*) An infinitive with *to* after *be* forms a sort of future, often with a certain implication of obligation: thus, he *is to* come, they *were to* appear, she *would have been to* blame or *to be* blamed. [*Be*, with *to*, in perfect tenses (*have been*, *had been*, etc.), is used in the sense of *go*, yet hardly except in colloquial style: thus, he *has been to* Paris; we *had been to* see her.]—**Been and**, a common vulgarism introduced pleonastically into the perfect and pluperfect tenses of other verbs: sometimes extended to *been and gone and*.

> Sir Pitt has *been and* proposed for to marry Miss Sharp.
> *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, I. xv.

Let be, to omit or leave untouched; let alone; cease.

> *Let be*, said he, my prey. *Dryden.*

> *Let be* thy wail and help thy fellow-men.
> *Tennyson*, Ancient Sage.

There is, etc. See *there*.

be[2] (bē), *n.* [< ME. *be*, < AS. *be* = D. G. Dan. Sw., etc., *be* = F. *bé* = Sp. Pg. It. *be*, < L. *be*, shortened from *beta* (< Gr. βῆτα: see *beta*), or formed from *b* + *e*, the usual assistant vowel in the names of the letters.] The name of the second letter of the alphabet, usually written simply *b* or *B*. See *B*.

be[3]†, *prep.* Obsolete form of *by*. *Chaucer.*

Be. In *chem.*, the symbol for *beryllium* (the same as *glucinum*).

be-[1]. [ME. *be-*, in early ME. commonly *bi-*, < AS. *be-*, *bi-*, = OS. *bi-* = OFries. *be-*, *bi-*, = D. *be-*, MLG. *bi-*, *be-*, LG. *be-* = OHG. *bi-*, *be-*, MHG. G. *be-* = Goth. *bi-* (lengthened under stress, as in comp. with a noun, AS. *bī-*, *big-*, D. *bij-*, OHG. MHG. *bī-*, G. *bei-*), an inseparable prefix, orig. the same as the prep., AS. *be*, *bī*, E. *by*, meaning primarily 'about,' being prob. = L. *-bi*, Gr. -φι, in L. *ambi-*, Gr. ἀμφι, about (see *ambi-*, *amphi-*): see *by*[1] and *be-*[2].] An inseparable prefix of verbs, and of nouns thence derived. It means primarily 'about,' 'around,' as in *beset*, *begird*, whence the more general sense 'around,' 'all over,' leading to a merely intensive use, as in *besmear*, *bespatter*, *besprinkle*, etc. It is also used to form transitive verbs from nouns, as *begem*, *bedew*, *befog*, *bemire*, etc., or from intransitive verbs, as *belie*, *behowl*, *besing*, etc., verbs of either class often conveying slight contempt, as *bepraise*, *beplaster*, *bepowder*, etc., and are hence often made for the nonce. In a few verbs, all obsolete except *behead*, *be-* assumed a privative force; while in many verbs this prefix, through loss of the simple verb, or a deflection of its sense, or by mere dilution, has now no assignable force, as in *begin*, *bequeath*, *become*, *behold*, etc.

be-[2]. [ME. and AS. *be-*, *bi-*, or separately *be*, *bi*, being the prep. with following adv. or noun: see *be-*[1].] An inseparable prefix of adverbs, which may also be used as prepositions or conjunctions. It is properly the preposition *by*, Middle English *be*, *bi*, (*a*) used adverbially, as in *before*, *behind*, *between*, *betwixt*, *below*, etc., contracted in *above*, *about*; or (*b*) merged with the governed noun, as in *because*, *beside*, that is, 'by cause,' 'by side': so also in *behalf*, originally a prepositional phrase, now taken as a noun. See the words cited.

beach (bēch), *n.* [Formerly also *beech*, *beatch*, *baech*, *baeche*, *bache*; first in early mod. E., appar. dial., with the meaning first given. Origin unknown.] 1. The loose pebbles of the seashore; shingle. [Eng.]—2. That part of the shore of the sea or of a lake which is washed by the tide and waves; the strand. It may be sometimes used for the shore of large rivers. It usually means the tract between high- and low-water mark.

> Only the long waves as they broke
> In ripples on the pebbly *beach*.
> *Longfellow*, Building of the Ship.

Raised beach, in *geol.*, a shelf or terrace of shingle, gravel, and sand, elevated above the sea-level, and indicating a pause in the upheaval of the land, or a depression and subsequent upheaval; the margin of an ancient sea, now inland.

beach (bēch), *v.* [< *beach*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To run or haul up (a ship or boat) on the beach.

> We rowed ashore, dressed in our uniform, *beached* the boat, and went up to the fandango.
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 281.

II. *intrans.* To land upon a beach.

> All that afternoon we drifted between sea and shore, and *beached* at sunset in a new land.
> *C. W. Stoddard*, South Sea Idyls, p. 344.

beach-birds (bēch'bėrdz), *n. pl.* A collective name of sundry sandpipers or other small wading birds found in flocks on beaches.

beach-clam (bēch'klam), *n.* A popular name of the *Mactra solidissima.* [Local, U. S.]

beach-comber (bēch'kō"mėr), *n.* 1. A long wave rolling in from the ocean. *Bartlett.* [U. S.]—2. A seafaring man, generally of vagrant and drunken habits, who idles about the wharves of seaports: used most frequently in countries bordering on the Pacific ocean.

> This is a specimen of the life of half of the Americans and English who are adrift along the coasts of the Pacific and its islands, commonly called *beach-combers.*
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 291.

beached (bēcht), *p. a.* 1. Having a beach; bordered by a beach; formed by or consisting of a beach. [Rare.]

> Timon hath made his everlasting mansion
> Upon the *beached* verge of the salt flood.
> *Shak.*, T. of A., v. 2.

2. Run on a beach; stranded.

beach-flea (bēch'flē), *n.* A name of sundry small amphipod crustaceans. Also called *sand-hopper, shore-jumper,* and *sand-flea.*

beach-grass (bēch'gràs), *n.* The sand-reed, *Ammophila arundinacea,* a coarse grass with stout running root-stocks, growing on sandy beaches and protecting them from the winds.

beachman (bēch'man), *n.*; pl. *beachmen* (-men). A person on the coast of Africa who acts as interpreter to ship-masters, and assists in conducting the trade. *Imp. Dict.*

beach-master (bēch'màs"tėr), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, a naval officer appointed to superintend the disembarkation of an attacking force.—2. A name used in some places for a male seal.

beach-wagon (bēch'wag"on), *n.* A light open wagon with two or more seats, used on beaches.

beachy† (bē'chi), *a.* [< *beach* + *-y*¹.] Covered with beach or shingle; pebbly; shingly.

> The *beachy* girdle of the ocean. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

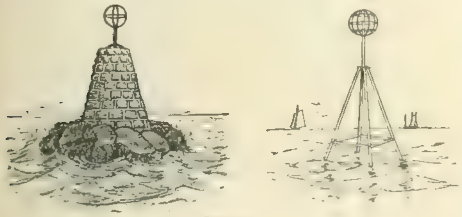
beacon (bē'kon or -kn), *n.* [< ME. *beken, bekene,* < AS. *beácen, bēcen, bēcn,* a sign, signal-standard, = OS. *bōkan* = OFries. *bēken, bāken* = D. *baak* = LG. *bāke* (> G. *bake*) = OHG. *bouhhan,* MHG. *bouchen* = Icel. *bākn* (after AS.), a sign. Hence *beckon* and *beck*².] 1. A guiding or warning signal; anything fixed or set up as a token; especially, a signal-fire, either in a cresset and placed on a pole, or lighted on a tower or an eminence. Such beacons were formerly much used to signal the approach of an enemy or to spread a call or warning for any purpose, a chain of them often conveying intelligence to great distances.

> Modest doubt is call'd
> The *beacon* of the wise. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2.

> Uncertain, troubled, earnest wonderers beheld his intellectual fire as a *beacon* burning on a hill-top.
> *Hawthorne*, Old Manse, I.

2. A tower or hill formerly used for such purposes. Various hills in England and the older parts of the United States have the name of *Beacon,* from the fact that signal-fires were formerly lighted on them.

3. A lighthouse or other object placed conspicuously on a coast, or over a rock or shoal at sea, to give notice of danger, or for the guidance of vessels.—4. A painted staff about 9 feet long, carrying a small square flag at the top, used in camps to indicate an angle of the quarters assigned to a regiment or company.—5†. In England, formerly, a division of a wapentake; probably a district throughout which a beacon could be seen, or which was bound to furnish one. *N. E. D.*



Beacons.

beacon (bē'kon or -kn), *v.* [< *beacon, n.* Cf. *beckon.*] I. *trans.* 1. To illumine or light up as a beacon.

> That *beacons* the darkness of heaven.
> *Campbell*, Lochiel's Warning.

2. To afford light or aid to; lead; guide as a beacon.—3. To furnish or mark with beacons: as, to *beacon* a coast or a boundary: sometimes with *off.*—4†. To use as a beacon; make a beacon of.

> No, if other things as great in the Church and in the rule of life both economicall and politicall be not lookt into and reform'd, we have lookt so long upon the blaze that Zwinglius and Calvin hath *beacon'd* up to us, that we are stark blind. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 44.

II. *intrans.* To serve or shine as a beacon.

> The soul of Adonais, like a star,
> *Beacons* from the abode where the Eternal are.
> *Shelley*, Adonais, lv.

> Where the lighthouse *beacons* bright
> Far in the bay. *M. Arnold*, A Southern Night.

beaconage (bē'kon-āj), *n.* [< *beacon* + *-age.*] Money paid for the maintenance of beacons.

beacon-blaze (bē'kon-blāz), *n.* A signal-light or -fire. *Tennyson.*

beaconed (bē'kond), *a.* Having a beacon.

> The foss that skirts the *beaconed* hill.
> *T. Warton*, Odes, x.

beacon-fire (bē'kon-fīr), *n* A fire lighted up as a beacon or signal; a signal-fire.

beacon-tower (bē'kon-tou"ėr), *n.* A tower on which a beacon is raised.

> A *beacon-tower* above the waves. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

bead (bēd), *n.* [< ME. *bede,* a prayer, also (in *peire of bedes,* a pair of beads) a bead used in counting prayers, < AS. *bedu* (rare, and the nom. is not found), in comp. *bed-* (= OS. *beda* = OFries. *bede* = D. *bede* = OHG. *beta,* MHG. *bete,* G. *bitte* = Goth. *bida*), fem. (also *gebed* = OS. *gibed* = OHG. *gabet,* MHG. G. *gebet,* neut.), a prayer, < *biddan,* etc., pray: see *bid.* Beads are used by Roman Catholics to keep them right as to the number of their prayers, one bead of the rosary being dropped every time a prayer is said; hence the transference of the name from that which is counted (the prayers) to that which is used to count with. Cf. Sp. *cuentas,* Pg. *contas,* the beads of a rosary, < Sp. Pg. *contar,* count.] 1†. Prayer; a prayer; specifically, a prayer of the list or bead-roll, read at public church-services by the preacher before his sermon, or by the curate (see *bead-roll*): usually in the plural. Hence, in this sense, *to bid (one's) beads,* to say (one's) prayers. See phrases below.

> When holy and devout religious men
> Are at their *beads,* 'tis much to draw them thence;
> So sweet is zealous contemplation.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 7.

2. One of the little balls, of wood, cocoanut-shell, pearl, glass, jewels, or other material, strung in a prescribed order, which form the chaplet or rosary in use in the devotions of Roman Catholics, Buddhists, etc., to keep count of the number of prayers said. See *pair of beads,* below.

> The commonest, though not the only, appliance for reckoning these prayers was, and still is, a string of *beads* so put together that every set of ten smaller ones for the "Hail Marys" is parted by a larger *bead,* to tell when the "Our Father" must be recited.
> *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 320.

3. Anything resembling a rosary-bead, strung with others for ornament, as in necklaces or beadwork: as, glass, amber, metal, coral, or other *beads.*

> With scarfs, and fans, and double change of bravery,
> With amber bracelets, *beads,* and all this knavery.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 3.

4. Any small globular, cylindrical, or annular body, as the small projecting piece of metal at the end of a gun-barrel used as a sight, a drop of liquid, etc.

> *Beads* of sweat have stood upon thy brow.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3.

> He raised his piece gradually, until the *bead* . . . of the barrel was brought to a line with the spot which he intended to hit. *J. J. Audubon*, Ornith. Biog., I. 293.

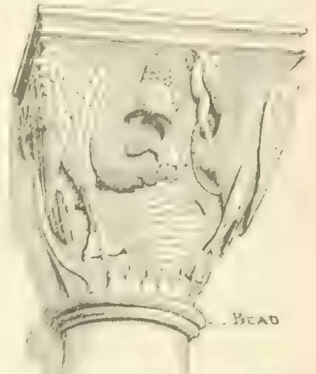
5. One of the circular markings of certain diatoms.—6. The bubble or mass of bubbles rising to the top or resting on the surface of a liquid when shaken or decanted: as, the *bead* of wines or spirits.

> Give me the wine of thought whose *bead*
> Sparkles along the page I read.
> *Whittier*, Lines on a Fly-Leaf.

> Pleasure, that immortal essence, the beauteous *bead* sparkling in the cup, effervesces soon and subsides.
> *Alcott*, Table-Talk, p. 75.

7. A glass globule for trying the strength of alcoholic spirits. Beads are numbered according to their specific gravities, and the strength of the spirit is denominated by the number of that one which remains suspended in it, and neither sinks to the bottom nor floats on the surface. Beads, in determining the strength of spirits, are now for the most part superseded by the hydrometer.

8. In *mineral.*, in the blowpipe examination of minerals, a globule of borax or other flux which is supported on a platinum wire, and in which the substance under examination is dissolved in the blowpipe flame.—9. In *arch.* and *joinery,* a small convex molding, in section a semicircle or greater than a semicircle; properly, a plain molding, but often synonymous with *astragal,* which is better reserved for a small convex molding cut into the form of a string of beads. The bead is a very frequent ornament, used to mark a division or a separation, as between the shaft and the capital of a column, to mask an angle, etc. It is much used in woodwork of all kinds, from carpenter work to the finest sort of joinery and cabinet-work. Among joiners the bead is variously introduced, as (*a*) *bead and butt* (fig. 1), framed work in which the panel is flush with the framing and has a bead run on two edges in the direction of the grain only, while the ends are left plain; (*b*) *bead and flush* (fig. 2), framed work in which a bead is run on the edge of the framing; (*c*) *bead and quirk* (fig. 3), the edge of a piece of stuff on which a bead is formed or stuck, as it is called, flush with the surface; (*d*) *bead and double quirk,* or *return bead* (fig. 4), the angle of a piece of stuff on which a bead is stuck and quirked or relieved on both surfaces; (*e*) *bead, butt, and square,* framed work having a panel which has beads on two of its edges on one side only, while the other side is plain; (*f*) *bead, flush, and square,* framing which is beaded on one side only.



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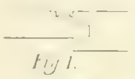


Fig 1.

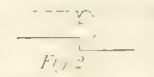


Fig 2.

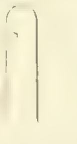


Fig 3.

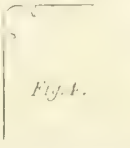


Fig. 4.

10. In *bookbinding, shoemaking,* etc., any cord-like prominence, as the roll on the head-band of a book, the seam of a shoe, etc. **Baily's beads,** appearances resembling a row of bright beads, seen at the moon's limb in a total solar eclipse about the instant of internal contact. The phenomenon is due to diffraction and irradiation, and is much exaggerated in case the telescope is imperfect or out of focus. So called from the English astronomer Francis Baily, who observed these objects in the annular eclipse of May 15, 1836.—**Druidical bead.** Same as *adder-stone.*—**Pair of beads** (ME. *peire of bedes*), that is, "set of beads" (*Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 3), a rosary; now, specifically, a chaplet of five decades, that is, a third part of the rosary. A chaplet or pair of beads, as thus restricted, is the form in common use under the name of *the beads.* The large beads between the decades were formerly called *gauds* (see *gaud*) or *ave-maries*; each separate bead, or *grain,* as it is now termed, Tyndale calls a *stone.*

> Of smal coral aboute hir arm she bar
> A *peire of bedes,* gauded al with grene.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 159.

> The beads for saying the rosary went by several names, —"a *pair of beads*"; "a pair of Paternosters"; "ave beads"; but never were they called a rosary.
> Quoted in *Rock's* Church of our Fathers, III. i. 327, note.

St. Cuthbert's beads, or **fairy beads,** the small perforated joints of the stems of fossil encrinites, formerly much used in rosaries.—**To bid (one's) beads** (formerly also in singular, *to bid a bead*) (ME. *bidden* (or *bede*) *bedes* or *bedes*), literally, to offer one's prayers; hence the later equivalent phrases *to say* or *tell one's beads,* now with reference, as literally in the phrase *to tell one's beads,* to counting off prayers by means of the beads on the rosary. The phrases *to count* and *to number (one's) beads* are merely literary.

> A peire of bedis eke she bere
> Upon a lace alle of white threde,
> On which that she hir *bedes bede.*
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 7372.

To draw a bead on, to take deliberate aim at, with a musket or other firearm. (See def. 4.)

bead (bēd), *v. t.* [< *bead, n.*] To ornament with beads; raise beads upon.

beaded (bē'ded), *p. a.* [< *bead* + *-ed*².] 1. In the form of a bead or of a collection of beads.

> With *beaded* bubbles winking at the brim.
> *Keats*, Ode to a Nightingale.

> With woolly breasts and *beaded* eyes.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xcv.

2. Provided with or formed of beads, or of small bodies having the appearance of beads: as, a *beaded* necklace or bracelet.—3. In *bot.*, moniliform: said of vessels that are deeply constricted so as to resemble strings of beads.—4. Having a bead: as, *beaded* ale. **Beaded lace,** lace through which beads are woven in the pattern.—**Beaded wire,** wire ornamented with bead-like swellings.

beader (bē'dėr), *n.* A tool for raising ornamental beadwork on metal boxes.

bead-furnace (bēd'fėr"nās), *n.* A furnace in which the small glass cylinders from which beads are made are rounded. The cylinders are placed in a drum over a fire sufficiently hot to soften the glass, and the rounding is effected by revolving the drum.

beadhook† (bēd′hu̇k), *n.* [Early mod. E. also [illegible], [illegible] correctly *behook*: < *bead* (un- [illegible] + [illegible].] A kind of boat-hook.

> [illegible] with drum and colours?
> [illegible] No, my lord.
> [illegible] arms yet bear half pikes or [illegible].
> [illegible], Cæsar and Pompey, v. 1.

beadhouse ([illegible]′hous), *n.* [Also archaically [illegible], north. dial. *beadus* (not found in ME.), < AS. [illegible], < *bedu*, prayer, + *hūs*, house: see *bead* and *house*.] Formerly, a hospital or an almshouse for the founders and benefactors of which prayers were required to be said by the beneficiaries. Also spelled *bede-* [illegible].

beadiness (bē′di-nes), *n.* The quality of being [illegible].

beading (bē′ding), *n.* [< *bead* + *-ing*1.] 1. In *arch.* and *joinery*, a bead; collectively, the beads used in ornamenting a given structure or surface.—2. In *bookbinding*, see *bead*, *n.*, 10.—3. In *com.*, a preparation added to weak spirituous liquors to cause them to carry a bead, and to hang in pearly drops about the sides of the bottle or glass when poured out or shaken, it being a popular notion that spirit is strong in proportion as it shows such globules. A very small quantity of oil of vitriol or oil of almonds mixed with rectified spirit is often used for this purpose.

beadle (bē′dl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bedle*, *beedle* (Sc. *beddal*), < ME. *bedel*, *bidel*, *budel* (with accent on first syllable), < AS. *bydel* (= D. *beul* = OHG. *butil*, MHG. *butel*, G. *büttel*), a beadle, < *beódan*, announce, command, bid: see *bid*. The word merged in ME. with *bedel*, *bedell*, with accent on the last syllable (whence the mod. forms *bedel*, *bedell*), < OF. *bedel*, mod. F. *bedeau* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *bedel* = It. *bidello* (ML. *bedellus*, *bidellus*), from Teut. The reg. mod. form from ME. *bidel*, < AS. *bydel*, would be mod. *biddle*; it so exists in the proper name *Biddle*.] 1†. One who makes proclamation; a herald.—2. A crier or messenger of a court; a servitor; one who cites persons to appear and answer. [Rare.]—3. In universities, a subaltern official or servant, properly and usually termed a *bedel* (which see).

> [illegible] the faculty to appoint a college [illegible] who [illegible] the procession on commencement day, and preserve order during the exhibitions.
> [illegible] *Yale College*, 1837.

4. In England, a parish officer having various subordinate duties, such as keeping order in church, punishing petty offenders, waiting on the clergyman, attending meetings of vestry or session, etc.

> And I, forsooth, in love! I, that have been love's whip;
> [illegible]
> A critic; nay, a night-watch constable.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., iii. 1.

> Bread and a slavish ease, with some assurance
> From the base *beadle's* whip, crown'd all thy hopes.
> *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, v. 3.

5. The apparitor of a trades guild or company. Also spelled *bedell* and *bedel*, in senses 2 and 3.

beadledom (bē′dl-dum), *n.* [< *beadle* + *-dom*.] Beadles collectively, and their characteristics as a class; stupid officiousness.

beadleism (bē′dl-izm), *n.* [< *beadle* + *-ism*.] The character or peculiarities of beadles; beadledom. *Dickens.* [Rare.]

beadlery (bē′dl-ri), *n.* [< *beadle* + *-ry*.] The office or jurisdiction of a beadle.

beadleship (bē′dl-ship), *n.* [< *beadle* + *-ship*.] The office of beadle.

bead-loom (bēd′löm), *n.* A gauze-loom for making beadwork, the threads used being strung with beads.

beadman (bēd′man), *n.*; pl. *beadmen* (-men). [ME. *bedeman*, < *bede*, bead, a prayer, + *man*.] [illegible] original form of *beadsman*.

> [illegible] with [illegible]
> [illegible]

> [illegible] the [illegible]
> [illegible]
> *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., V. 12.

bead-mold (bēd′mōld), *n.* [illegible]

bead-molding (bēd′mōl′ding), *n.* In *arch.*, [illegible]

bead-plane ([illegible]), *n.* A formed plane [illegible]

bead-proof ([illegible]), *a.* 1. Of such a [illegible] or quality [illegible] crown of bubbles formed [illegible] shaking will stand for some time on the surface: said of spirituous liquors, and erroneously supposed to indicate strength.—2. Of a certain standard of strength as ascertained by beads. See *bead*, *n.*, 7.

bead-roll (bēd′rōl), *n.* [< *bead*, a prayer, + *roll*, a list.] 1. A list of prayers; specifically, before the Reformation, the list of the persons and objects for which prayers were said, read out by the preacher before the sermon. In "an order [of Henry VIII., A. D. 1534] taken for preaching and bidding of the beads, in all sermons to be made within this realm," mention is made of the church catholic, especially in England, of the king and royal family, of the bishops and clergy, of the nobility and entire temporalty (laity) of the kingdom, particularly of such as the preacher's devotion may prompt him to name, and of the souls of the faithful departed. The bead-roll was prohibited by Edward VI. in 1548. It has often been supposed by later writers to have had something to do with the recital of the beads or rosary.

2. Figuratively, any list or catalogue; a long series.

> Dan Chaucer, well of English undefyled,
> On Fames eternall *beadroll* worthie to be fyled.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. ii. 32.

> Neither is the Scripture without a pitiful *beadrow* of miserable torments.
> *Bullinger's Decades*, 1587 (trans. Parker Soc.).

> The *bead-roll* of her vicious tricks. *Prior*, Alma, iii.

3. A rosary.—4. [< *bead*, a dot, + *roll*, a cylinder.] In *bookbinding*, a brass roll with the edge cut in dots or beads, used in gilding.

Also called *bead-row*.

bead-sight (bēd′sīt), *n.* A sight on a firearm consisting of a small round bead on a thin stem, placed in the line of sight at the end of the barrel. Sometimes a small ring or perforated bead is used, forming an *open bead-sight*.

beadsman (bēdz′man), *n.*; pl. *beadsmen* (-men). [Also *bedesman*, earlier *bedeman*, < ME. *bedeman*, < *bede*, a prayer (see *bead*), + *man*.] 1. A man employed in praying; especially, one who prays for another. In this sense the word was used in former times at the conclusion of petitions or letters to great men, as we now use "servant" or "humble servant."

> Whereby ye shall bind me to be your poor *beadsman* for ever unto almighty God. *Fuller.*

> We your most humble subjects, daily orators, and *beadsmen*, of your Clergy of England.
> Quoted in *R. W. Dixon's* Hist. Church of Eng., ii.

2. In England, a man who resides in a beadhouse or almshouse, or is supported from its funds.

> In all our old English foundations for the sick, the old, and destitute, the beads — that is to say, prayers for benefactors living and dead — were said every day by the inmates, who were hence also called *beadsmen*.
> Quoted in *Rock's* Church of our Fathers, III. i. 136, note.

3. Formerly, in Scotland, a public almsman; one who received alms from the king, and was expected in return to pray for the royal welfare and that of the state; a privileged or licensed beggar. In this sense usually spelled *bedesman*.

> A long blue gown, with a pewter badge on the right arm; two or three wallets for holding the different kinds of meal, when he received his charity; . . . all these at once marked a beggar by profession, and one of that privileged class which are called in Scotland the King's *bedesmen*, or, vulgarly, Blue-gowns. *Scott*, Antiquary, I. iv.

4†. A petitioner.

bead-snake (bēd′snāk), *n.* [< *bead* (in allusion to its coloring) + *snake*.] A name of the coral-snake, *Elaps fulvius*, of the United States.

bead-stuff (bēd′stuf), *n.* The thin wood out of which are formed the beadings for cabinet-work.

beadswoman (bēdz′wu̇m″an), *n.*; pl. *beadswomen* (-wim″en). [Also *bedeswoman*, earlier *bedewoman*, < ME. *bede*, a prayer, + *woman*. Cf. *beadsman*.] 1. A praying woman: sometimes used as an equivalent to "humble servant." See *beadsman*.

> Honour done to your poor *beadswoman*.
> *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, ii. [illegible]

> My humblest service to his grace,
> I am his *beadswoman*.
> *Shirley*, Grateful Servant, iii. 1.

2. In England, a woman who resides in an almshouse.

bead-tool (bēd′töl), *n.* 1. A turning-tool which has its cutting face ground to a concave curve, so that it may produce a convex molding when applied to the work.—2. In *seal-engraving*, a tool with an end adapted for cutting the balls and beads of coronets and other designs.

bead-tree (bēd′trē), *n.* 1. The *Melia Azedarach*, natural order *Meliaceæ*. Its nuts are used for [illegible] especially in Spain and Portugal [illegible].—2. The name in Jamaica of a leguminous timber-tree, *Ormosia dasycarpa*, with red globose seeds.—**Black bead-tree**, of Jamaica, *Pithecolobium Unguis-cati*.

beadwork (bēd′wėrk), *n.* 1. Ornamental work formed of beads by embroidering, crocheting, etc.—2. In *joinery*, beading (which see).

beady (bē′di), *a.* [< *bead* + *-y*1.] 1. Bead-like; small, round, and glittering: applied especially to eyes.

> Miss Crawley could not look without seeing Mr. Bute's *beady* eyes eagerly fixed on her.
> *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, I. xix.

> The titmouse turns his *beady* eye
> Upon me as I wander by.
> *Joel Benton*, December Woods.

2. Covered with or full of beads; having a bead, as ale or other liquor.

beagle (bē′gl), *n.* [Formerly *begele*, *begle*; < late ME. *begle*; origin unknown. The F. *bigle* is from the E.] 1. A small hound, formerly kept to hunt hares, now almost superseded by the harrier, which is sometimes called by this name. The beagle is smaller than the harrier, compactly built, smooth-haired, and has pendulous ears. The smallest beagles are little larger than lap-dogs.

> To plains with well-breathed *beagles* we repair,
> And trace the mazes of the circling hare.
> *Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 121.

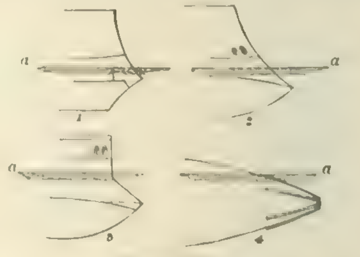
Hence—2. Figuratively, one who makes a business of scenting out or hunting down (a person or thing); a spy; a bailiff or sheriff's officer.

> There *beagles* flew
> To haud the souter lads in order. *J. Mayne.*

3. A local name for several species of the smaller sharks.

beak1 (bēk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *beeke*, and, preserving the orig. short vowel, *beck*, *becke*, < ME. *beeke*, *beke*, *bek*, *bec* = D. *bek*, < OF. *bec*, F. *bec* = Pr. *bec* = Sp. Pg. *bico* = It. *becco*, < LL. *beccus*, a beak, of Old Celtic (Gaulish) origin; but the mod. Celtic words, Gael. *beic*, Ir. *bec*, Bret. *bek*, are from E. or F. The word is notionally associated with E. *peak*, *peck*, *pike*, and *pick*, q. v.] 1. In *zoöl.*, the rostrum, snout, muzzle, jaws, mandibles, or some similar part of an animal. Especially—(*a*) In *ornith.*, the horny bill or neb of a bird. (*b*) In *mammal.*, the horny jaws of the duck-billed members of the genus *Platypus*. (*c*) In *herpet.*, the horny jaws of a turtle or other chelonian. (*d*) In *ichth.*, the prolonged snout of sundry fishes. (*e*) The horny jaws of a cephalopod. (*f*) In *entom.*: (1) the rostrum or snout of a rhynchophorous beetle, or weevil; (2) the rostrum or sucking mouth of a hemipterous insect; (3) the piercing and suctorial mouth of a mosquito, or other blood-sucking fly, consisting of lancet-like mandibles, maxillæ, and lingua inclosed in the elongated and grooved labium. (See cut under *mosquito*.) This term is also applied to any unusual prolongation of the anterior part of the head, such as that observed in many *Coleoptera* and *Diptera*. (*g*) In *conch.*: (1) the umbo or apex of a bivalve shell; (2) the prolonged lip of a univalve shell, containing the canal.

2. Anything ending in a point like a beak. (*a*) *Naut.*, a powerful construction of metal, as steel, iron, or brass, or of timber sheathed with metal, forming a part of the bow of many war ships, and extending below the water-line, for the purpose of striking and breaking in the sides of an enemy's ship. Also called *ram* (which see). For a cut of the beak of an ancient war-galley, see *acrostolium*. (*b*) The horn of an anvil. (*c*) In [illegible], a little shoe about an inch long, turned up and fastened in upon the fore part of the hoof. (*d*) In *arch.*, a little pendent fillet with a channel behind it left on the edge of a larmier to form a drip and thus prevent the water from trickling down the faces of lower architectural members. (*e*) In [illegible], a narrowed or prolonged tip. (*f*) In *carp.*, the crooked end of the holdfast of a carpenter's bench. (*g*) The lip or spout of a vessel, as a pitcher, through which the contents are poured. (*h*) In *chem.*, the [illegible] of an alembic, which conducts the vapor to the worm. (*i*) The long point of the peculiar boot or shoe worn from about [illegible] to [illegible]; also, the point of the clog worn at the same period, which was often longer than the [illegible] itself. See [illegible].



Beaks of Ships.

1, French ironclad Magenta; 2, Amiral Duperré (French); 3, H. M. S. Dreadnought; 4, H. M. S. Polyphemus (torpedo-ram). *a*, water-line.

3. A gas-burner having a round smooth hole [illegible] of an inch in diameter; a bird's-mouth.—4. A beak-iron (which see).

beak1 (bēk), *v. t.* [< *beak*1, *n.*] In *cock-fighting*, to seize or strike with the beak.

beak2 (bēk), *n.* [Same as *beck*6; of obscure origin.] A magistrate; a judge; a policeman. [Slang.]

beaked (bēkt), *a.* [< *beak*1 + *-ed*2.] Having a beak, or something resembling a beak; beak-shaped. (*a*) Having a long beak-like mouth, as some insects. (*b*) In *bot.*, rostrate; ending in a beak-like point. (*c*) In *her.*, applied to birds, and used only when the beak is of a different tincture from the rest of the bird; thus, an eagle sable, *beaked* or, means a black eagle having a gold beak. When beaks and claws are of the same tincture, the term *armed* (which see) is used. (*d*) Ending in a point, like a beak.

> Each *beaked* promontory. *Milton*, Lycidas, l. 94.

Beaked helmet, a helmet of which the vizor was worked to a sharp projecting point in front, in use about 1340-70. The breathing-holes were in the beaked part, or only on the right side of it. The extremely pointed form gave to the lance of the assailant no hold and no opportunity of entering the openings.

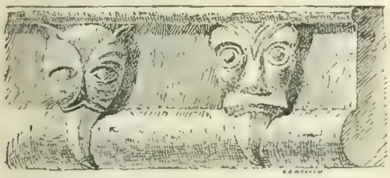
beaker (bē'kėr), *n.* [= Sc. *bicker*, < ME. *biker*, *byker*, < Icel. *bikarr*, a cup, = Sw. *bägare* = Dan. *bæger* = OS. *bikeri* = D. *beker* = OHG. *behhar*, *behhāri*, MHG. G. *becher*, < ML. *bicārium* (also prob. **biccārium*, > It. *bicchiere*, *pecchero* = OF. *picher*, *pichier*, > ME. *picher*, E. *pitcher*, which is thus a doublet of *beaker*), a wine-cup, < Gr. as if *βικάριον, dim. of βῖκος, an earthen wine-vessel; of Eastern origin.] **1.** A large drinking-vessel with a wide mouth.

> O for a *beaker* full of the warm south,
> Full of the true, the blushful Hippocrene!
> *Keats*, Ode to a Nightingale.

2. A glass vessel used by chemists, usually for making solutions. It is made of thin glass to withstand heating, and has a flat bottom and perpendicular sides, with a lip for pouring, and varies in capacity from 1 to 30 fluidounces.

> He used a modification of Thomson's electrometer, and connected it, with suitable precautions, with twelve large *beakers* which were covered with tinfoil and were filled with ice. *Science*, III. 260.

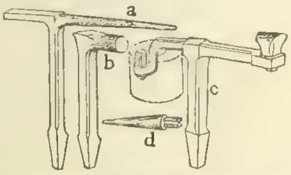
beak-head (bēk'hed), *n.* **1.** An ornament resembling the head and beak of a bird, or, often, a grotesque human head terminating in a beak, used as an enrichment of moldings in Romanesque architecture.—**2.** That part of a ship before the forecastle which is fastened to the stem and supported by the main knee.



Beak-heads.—From St. Ebbe's, Oxford, England.

beaking-joint (bē'king-joint), *n.* [< *beaking*, verbal n. of *beak*1, + *joint*.] A joint formed by the junction of several heading-joints in a continuous line, as sometimes in folding doors, floors, etc.

beak-iron (bēk'ī"ėrn), *n.* [A further corruption, simulating *beak*1 + *iron*, of *bickiron*, a corruption of *bickern*, q. v.] An anvil with a long beak or horn adapted to reach the interior surfaces of sheet-metal ware; a bickern. Used in various forms by blacksmiths, coppersmiths, and workers in sheet metal. Also called *beak* and *bickiron*.



Beak-irons.

a, tool with long beak used for rounding sections of stove-pipe, etc.; *b*, tool with shorter and cylindrical beak; *c*, tool with two beaks which act as stakes or anvils in the interior of ware; *d*, a conical beak intended to be grasped in a vise.

beakment†, *n.* [E. dial. also erroneously *beatment*; appar. < F. *becquer*, peck, + *-ment*: see *peck*, a measure.] A measure of about a quarter of a peck. *Halliwell.*

beak-rush (bēk'rush), *n.* A common name for species of *Rhynchospora*, a genus of cyperaceous plants with conspicuously beaked achenes or seed-vessels. Also called *beak-sedge*.

beak-sheath (bēk'shēth), *n.* In *entom.*, the rostral sheath or jointed extension of the labium, inclosing the mouth-organs of a hemipterous insect.

beaky (bē'ki), *a.* [< *beak* + *-y*1.] Furnished with or distinguished by a beak.

beal1 (bēl), *n.* [< ME. *beel*, *bele*, a variant of *bile*, *bule*, > E. *bile*1, now corrupted into *boil*1: see *bile*1 and *boil*1.] A small inflammatory tumor; a pustule. [Obsolete or dialectal.]

beal1 (bēl), *v. i.* [< *beal*1, *n.*] To gather matter; swell and come to a head, as a pimple; fester; suppurate. [Obsolete except in Scotland.]

beal2 (bēl), *n.* [Sc., also spelled *biel*, < Gael. and Ir. *beul*, earlier *beal*, mouth, > Gael. and Ir. *bealach*, a defile, a mountain-pass.] A mouth; an opening, as between hills; a narrow pass. [Scotch.]

> Angus M'Aulay mumbled over a number of hard Gaelic names descriptive of the different passes, precipices, corries, and *beals*, through which he said the road lay to Inverary. *Scott*, Legend of Montrose, viii.

Beale light. See *light*1.

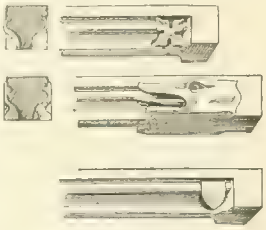
Beale's ganglion-cells. See *cell*.

bealing† (bē'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *beal*1.] A boil or gathering; a suppuration or suppurating part.

be-all (bē'âl), *n.* All that is to be; the whole being.

> That but this blow
> Might be the *be-all* and the end-all here.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7.

beam (bēm), *n.* [< ME. *beem*, *beme*, etc., < AS. *beám*, a tree, a piece of timber, a ray of light, = OS. *bōm* = OFries. *bām* = D. *boom* (> E. *boom*2) = MLG. *bōm*, LG. *boom* = OHG. MHG. *boum*, G. *baum*, and prob. = Icel. *badhmr* = Goth. *bagms* (the Icel. and Goth. presenting unexplained variations of form), a tree; perhaps akin to Gr. φῦμα, a growth, and Skt. *bhūman*, earth, < √ *bhū*, grow, become: see *be*1, *bower*1, *boor*, *big*3 = *bigg*3, etc., and cf. the doublet *boom*2. The sense of 'ray of light' is peculiar to AS. and E., appar. tr. L. *columna* (*lucis*), a column or pillar of light: cf. L. *radius*, a spoke of a wheel, a rod, a ray; G. *strahl*, an arrow, a spoke, a ray or beam.] **1.** In *arch.*, a long piece of stone, wood, or metal, or a construction of wood or metal, or combining wood and metal, used in a horizontal position, usually in combination with others like it, all being generally laid parallel to one another, and at regular intervals, to support weight, or, as a tie-beam or a collar-beam, to resist two opposite forces either pulling or compressing it in the direction of its length.—**2.** A long piece fixed or movable in a structure, machine, or tool: often equivalent to *girder*.



Medieval Floor-beams.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

The word *beam* is used in a number of more or less specific senses; as: (*a*) Any large piece of timber long in proportion to its thickness, prepared for use. (*b*) One of the principal horizontal timbers in a building, especially one connecting two opposite rafters; a timber serving to strengthen any piece of wooden frame-work. (*c*) The part of a balance from the ends of which the scales are suspended.

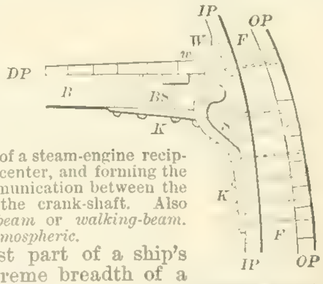
> The doubtful *beam* long nods from side to side.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., v. 73.

(*d*†) The pole of a carriage which runs between the horses. (*e*) A cylindrical piece of wood, making part of a loom, on which weavers wind the warp before weaving; also, the cylinder on which the cloth is rolled as it is woven.

> The staff of his spear was like a weaver's *beam*.
> 1 Sam. xvii. 7.

(*f*) The straight part or shank of an anchor. (*g*) One of the strong transverse pieces of timber or iron stretching across a ship from one side to the other, to support the decks and retain the sides at their proper distance. (*h*) The main piece of a plow, in which the plow-tails are fixed, and by which it is drawn. (*i*) The oscillating lever of a steam-engine reciprocating upon a center, and forming the medium of communication between the piston-rod and the crank-shaft. Also called *working-beam* or *walking-beam*. See cut under *atmospheric*.

3. The widest part of a ship's hull; the extreme breadth of a ship: from the beams extending quite across the vessel where it is broadest: as, a steamer of fifty feet *beam*.



Ship's Beam and Fastenings.

F, frame; *OP*, outside planking; *IP*, inside planking; *B*, deck-beam; *DP*, deck-planking; *S*, shelf to which the beam-end is coaked; *W*, thick waterway; *w*, thin waterway; *BS*, binding strake or letting-down strake; *K*, forked iron knee. Dotted lines show the bolts.

> Broad in the *beam*, but sloping aft,
> With graceful curve and slow degrees.
> *Longfellow*, Building of Ship.

4. The main stem of a deer's horns bearing the snags or antlers. One of the snags themselves is sometimes called the *beam-antler*. See *antler*.—**5.** A ray of light, or more strictly a collection of parallel rays of light, emitted from the sun or other luminous body. The middle ray is the axis. In heraldry, beams of the sun are commonly represented as radiating from some other charge, which is then said to be radiant or rayonnant.

> The existence of an isolated ray of light is inconceivable. . . . However small a portion of the wave surface may be represented, it contains innumerable rays, which collectively form a *beam* or fasciculus of rays.
> *Lommel*, Light, p. 232.

> Yon silver *beams*,
> Sleep they less sweetly on the cottage thatch
> Than on the dome of kings? *Shelley.*

Hence—**6.** Figuratively, a ray or emanation of splendor: as, "*beams* of majesty," *Tillotson*, Works, I. iii.—**7.** Same as *rood-beam*. **Abaft the beam.** See *abaft*. **Arched beam.** See *arched*. **Axis of a beam of light.** See *axis*1. **Beam and scales,** a balance. **Beam-center,** the trunnion or pin on which a working-beam vibrates. Also called *beam-gudgeon*. **Beam of a car-truck,** a cross-beam carrying the weight of the supported car.—**Before the beam.** See *before*. **Built beam,** a beam formed of smaller beams notched, scarfed, and bolted together. **Cellular beam,** a beam formed of wrought-iron plates riveted with angle-irons in the form of longitudinal cells, with occasional cross-struts. **Composite beam,** a beam composed of wood and metal, or of two different metals. **Curriers' beam,** an inclined post over which a hide is stretched to be shaved. **Fished beam.** See *fish*. **Kerfed beam,** a beam with slits sawed in one side to facilitate bending in that direction. **On the beam,** *naut.*, on a line with the beams, or at right angles with the keel. **On the beam-ends,** in the position of a ship which inclines so much to one side that her beams approach a vertical position; hence, figuratively, *to be on one's beam-ends*, to be thrown or lying on the ground; to be in [illegible] circumstances; be at one's last shift.—**On the weather-beam,** on the weather side of the ship.—**To kick or strike the beam,** to rise, as the lighter scale of a balance, so as to strike against the beam; hence, to be of comparatively light weight or little consequence.

> In these he put two weights,
> The sequel each of parting and of fight:
> The latter quick upflew and *kick'd the beam*.
> *Milton*, P. L., iv. 1004.

beam (bēm), *v.* [< ME. *beemen*, *bemen*, < AS. **beámian* (Somner), radiate; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To shed rays of light upon; irradiate.—**2.** To shoot forth or emit, as or like beams or rays: as, to *beam* love upon a person.

> God *beams* this light into men's understandings.
> *South*, Sermons, I. 8.

3. To furnish or supply with beams; give the appearance of beams to.

> The bell-towers, again, are ribbed and *beamed* with black lava. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 197.

4. In *currying*, to stretch on the beam, as a hide.—**5.** In *weaving*, to put on the beam, as a chain or web.

II. *intrans.* To emit beams or rays of light; shed or give out radiance, literally or figuratively; shine.

> A mighty light flew *beaming* every way.
> *Chapman*, Iliad, xv.

> More bounteous aspects on me *beam*,
> Me mightier transports move and thrill.
> *Tennyson*, Sir Galahad.

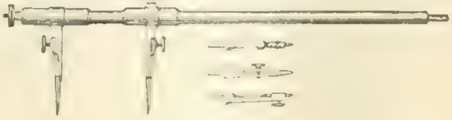
beam-bird (bēm'bėrd), *n.* **1.** A name sometimes given to the spotted flycatcher, *Muscicapa grisola*, because it often builds its nest on the projecting end of a beam or rafter in a building.—**2.** A provincial name for the pettychaps or garden-warbler, *Sylvia hortensis*.

beam-board (bēm'bōrd), *n.* The platform of a steelyard or balance. Also called *beam-platform*. *E. H. Knight.*

beam-caliper (bēm'kal"i-pėr), *n.* An instrument similar in construction to a beam-compass, but with the points turned in so as to be used as calipers.

beam-center (bēm'sen"tėr), *n.* The pin upon which the working-beam of a marine engine reciprocates.

beam-compass (bēm'kum"pas), *n.* An instrument consisting of a wooden or brass beam, having sliding sockets that carry steel or pencil points, used for describing large circles and for laying off distances.



Beam-compass.

beamed (bēmd), *a.* Having beams or horns: having all its antlers put forth, as the head of a stag.

> There were many great *beamed* deer in it.
> *J. F. Campbell*, Pop. Tales of West Highlands.

beam-engine [illegible], *n.* A steam-engine [illegible] of the piston is transmitted [illegible] by means of an overhead- or working-beam and connecting-rod, as distinct from a direct-action engine and a side-lever engine, in which the motion is communicated by two side-levers or beams below the level of [illegible] cross-head. **Compound beam-engine,** [illegible] cylinders, in which the [illegible] first at a higher and then at a lower temperature.

beamer (bē'mėr), *n.* 1. In *weaving*, a person whose business it is to put warps on the beam. — 2. Same as *beaming-machine*.

beam-feather (bēm'feᴛʜ"ėr), *n.* One of the long feathers in a bird's wing, particularly that of a hawk; one of the remiges or flight-feathers.

beam-filling (bēm'fil"ing), *n.* 1. Brickwork or masonry carried up from the level of the under side of a beam to the level of the top.— 2. *Naut.*, that portion of the cargo which is stowed between the beams.

beamful (bēm'fůl), *a.* [< *beam* + *-ful.*] Emitting beams; beaming; bright: as, "*beamful* lamps," *Drayton*, Noah's Flood (Ord MS.).

beam-gudgeon (bēm'guj"on), *n.* One of the bearing-studs on the center of a working-beam, or the central pivot upon which it oscillates.

beamily (bē'mi-li), *adv.* In a beamy or beaming manner; radiantly.

> Thou thy griefs dost dress
> With a bright halo, shining *beamily*.
> *Keats*, To Byron.

beaming (bē'ming), *n.* [Verbal n. of *beam*, *v.*] 1. In *cloth-manuf.*, the operation of winding the warp-yarn on the beam of a loom.— 2. In *leather-making*, the operation of working hides with a slicker over a beam, or with a beaming-machine.

beaming (bē'ming), *p. a.* Characterized by radiance; bright; cheerful.

beamingly (bē'ming-li), *adv.* In a beaming manner; brightly; radiantly.

beaming-machine (bē'ming-ma̤-shēn"), *n.* 1. A machine for winding yarn upon the beams of looms.—2. An apparatus for working hides with a slicking-tool or slicker. It consists of a bed on which the hide is placed, and an oscillating beam for moving the tool over it.

Also called *beamer*.

beam-knife (bēm'nīf), *n.* A double-edged knife with a straight handle at one end of the blade, and a cross-handle fixed in the plane of the blade at the other. It is used in shaving off the thick, fleshy parts of a hide and evening its thickness.

beamless (bēm'les), *a.* [< *beam* + *-less.*] Emitting no rays of light; rayless.

> The *beamless* eye
> No more with ardour bright
> *Thomson*, Summer, l. 1015.

beamlet† (bēm'let), *n.* [< *beam* + *-let.*] A little beam, as of light.

beam-light (bēm'līt), *n.* The light formerly kept burning in churches in front of the reserved sacrament: so called because suspended from the rood-beam. [Rare.]

beam-line (bēm'līn), *n.* In *ship-building*, a line showing where the tops of the beams and the frames intersect.

beamling† (bēm'ling), *n.* [< *beam* + *-ling*¹.] A little beam, as of light.

beam-platform (bēm'plat"fôrm), *n.* Same as *beam-board*.

beam-roll (bēm'rōl), *n.* In *cloth-manuf.*, the spool-shaped roll upon which the warp-threads are wound.

beam-room (bēm'röm), *n.* The room or shed in a tanner's establishment where the beaming or [illegible] of hides is carried on.

> [illegible] might pass for a [illegible].
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXX. [illegible]

beamsome† (bēm'sum), *a.* [< *beam* + *-some.*] [illegible] beams; radiant. *N. E. D.*

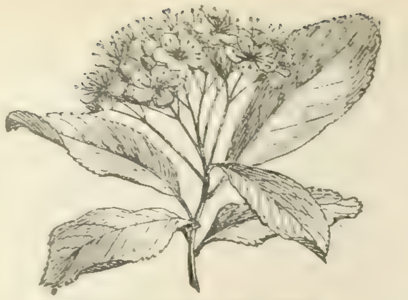
beamster (bēm'stėr), *n.* [< *beam* + *-ster.*] A [illegible] engaged in beaming or [illegible] hides.

> [illegible]
> *Harper's Mag.*, [illegible]

beam-trammel (bēm'tram"el), *n.* A trammel [illegible] kept open by a beam.

beam-tree (bēm'trē), *n.* [Short for *whitebeam tree*.] [illegible] the pear-tribe, *Pyrus Aria*, [illegible] *whitebeam*, and [illegible] central Asia. [illegible]

beam-truss (bēm'trus), *n.* A compound beam formed [illegible] by two main parallel members which receive the stress of a load and resist it, the one by compression and the other by tension. They are connected by braces and ties, which serve to keep them apart, bind the whole firmly together, and transmit the stress due to a load upon any one part to the points of support. See *truss*.



Branch of Beam-tree (*Pyrus Aria*).

beamy (bē'mi), *a.* [< ME. *bemy*; < *beam* + *-y*¹.] 1. Resembling a beam in size and weight; massy: as, "his . . . *beamy* spear," *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., l. 1756.—2. Having horns or antlers: as, "*beamy* stags," *Dryden*, tr. of Virgil.—3. *Naut.*, having much beam or breadth; broad in the beam: said of a ship whose beam is more than one tenth of its length.

> The speed of *beamy* vessels has too often been demonstrated.
> *The Century*, XXIV. 671.

4. Emitting rays of light; radiant; shining.

> The sun . . .
> Brightening the twilight with its *beamy* gold.
> *Tickell*, Royal Progress.

> He bears
> In a field azure a sun proper, *beamy*.
> *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, iv. 1.

5. Figuratively, radiant; joyous; gladsome.

> Read my pardon in one *beamy* smile.
> *J. Baillie.*

bean¹ (bēn), *n.* [< ME. *bene*, *ben*, < AS. *bēan* = D. *boon* = MLG. *bone* = OHG. *bōna*, MHG. *bōne*, G. *bohne* = Icel. *baun* = Sw. *böna* = Dan. *bönne*, bean. Cf. W. *ffaen*, pl. *ffa*; L. *faba* = OBulg. Russ. *bobŭ* = OPruss. *babo*, a bean.] 1. Originally and properly, a smooth kidney-shaped seed, flattened at the sides, borne in long pods by a leguminous plant, *Vicia Faba*; now extended to include the seed of the allied genus *Phaseolus*, and, with a specific epithet, of other genera.—2. The plant producing beans. The bean known to the ancients from prehistoric times was the *Vicia Faba* (or *Faba vulgaris*), a native of western Asia, and the same as the field-, horse-, or tick-bean, and the broad or Windsor bean, still largely cultivated in the fields and gardens of the old world. It is used when green as a table vegetable, and when dry as feed for horses and sheep. The numerous other kinds of cultivated beans are of American origin, and belong chiefly to the genus *Phaseolus*. To *P. vulgaris* belong the common kidney-bean, and the haricot and French beans, the string-bean, and the pole-bean; to *P. lunatus*, the Lima and Carolina beans, the sugar-bean, and the butter-bean; and to *P. nanus*, the dwarf, field-, bush-, navy-, pea-, and six-weeks beans. To the same genus belong the wild kidney-bean, *P. perennis*; the scarlet-runner bean, *P. multiflorus*, cultivated for its scarlet flowers; and the prairie-bean of Texas, *P. retusus*. The asparagus-bean, *Dolichos sesquipedalis*, with very long cylindrical pods, frequently cultivated in Europe, is a native of tropical America. Beans as an article of food are very nutritious, containing much starch and a large percentage of a nitrogenous compound called legumin, analogous to the casein in cheese. The name *bean* is also given to many leguminous seeds which are not cultivated or used as food, such as the *algarroba*, *Calabar*, and *coral beans*, and to certain other plants and their seeds which are not leguminous at all, as the *coffee-bean*.

3. A small oval or roundish seed, berry, nut, or lump: as, a coffee-*bean*.—4. *pl.* In *coal-mining*, small coals; specifically, coals which will pass through a screen with half-inch meshes. [North. Eng.]—5. *pl.* Money. [Slang.] **Algarroba, carob,** or **locust bean,** the fruit of the carob-tree, *Ceratonia Siliqua*.—**Buck-, bog-,** or **brook-bean.** See *buckbean*.—**Brazilian** or **Pichurim bean,** the fruit of a lauraceous tree of Brazil, *Nectandra Puchury*.—**Calabar** or **ordeal bean,** the seed of an African leguminous climber, *Physostigma venenosum*, a violent poison used as a remedy in diseases of the eye, tetanus, neuralgia, and other nervous affections. In some parts of Africa it is administered to persons suspected of witchcraft, [illegible] and the poison is thrown off [illegible] of the suspected person [illegible].—**Castor bean,** the seed of [illegible] *Ricinus communis*, yielding castor-oil.—**China bean,** [illegible] The black-eyed bean [illegible].—**Coffee bean,** a name given [illegible] to the [illegible].—**Coral bean,** of Jamaica, the seed of [illegible] *Erythrina corallodendron*, but the [illegible] coral [illegible] obtained from the bead- or necklace-tree, *Ormosia* [illegible]. The coral bean of Texas is *Sophora* [illegible].—**Cujumary beans,** the seeds of a lauraceous tree of Brazil, *Aydendron Cujumary*, [illegible] tonic and stimulant.—**Egyptian, hyacinth,** or **black beans,** the seeds of *Dolichos Lablab*, cultivated in India.—**Goa beans,** the seeds of *Psophocarpus tetragonolobus*, cultivated for food in India.—**Horse-** or **sword-bean,** of Jamaica, the *Canavalia gladiata*, a legume widely distributed through the tropics.—**Indian bean,** a name given in the United States to *Catalpa bignonioides*.—**John Crow** or **Jequirity beans,** of Jamaica, the seeds of *Abrus precatorius*.—**Malacca bean,** or *marking-nut*, the nut of an East Indian tree, *Semecarpus Anacardium*.—**Mesquite bean,** of Texas and southward, the fruit of *Prosopis juliflora*.—**Molucca beans,** or *nicker-nuts*, the seeds of a tropical leguminous climber, *Cæsalpinia Bonducella*.—**Not to know beans,** a colloquial American assertion of a person's ignorance, equivalent to "not to know B from a bull's foot."—**Oily bean,** or *bene-plant*, the *Sesamum Indicum*.—**Ox-eye** or **horse-eye bean,** the seed of *Mucuna urens*, a leguminous climber of the tropics.—**Pythagorean** or **sacred bean,** of the Egyptians and Hindus, the fruit of the lotus, *Nelumbium speciosum*. See *Nelumbium*.—**Sahuca** or **soy beans,** the seeds of *Glycine Soja*, largely cultivated in India and China, from which the sauce known as *soy* is made.—**St. Ignatius' beans,** the seeds of *Strychnos Ignatii*, containing strychnine and highly poisonous.—**Screw-bean,** the twisted pod of *Prosopis pubescens*.—**Seaside bean,** a name given to some creeping leguminous plants of the tropics, *Canavalia obtusifolia* and *Vigna luteola*, common on rocky or sandy sea-shores.—**To find the bean in the cake,** to succeed in defeating one's adversaries: an allusion to the old custom of concealing a bean in the Twelfth-night cake and naming the person who found it as king of the festival.—**Tonquin** or **Tonka beans,** the fragrant seeds of *Dipteryx odorata*, a leguminous tree of Guiana, used in perfumery and for scenting snuff.—**Vanilla bean,** the fragrant pod of a climbing orchid of tropical America, *Vanilla planifolia*, used for flavoring confectionery, etc.—**Wild bean,** of the United States, the *Apios tuberosa*.—**Yam-bean,** a leguminous twiner, *Pachyrrhizus angulatus*, with large tuberous roots, cultivated throughout the tropics.

bean² (bēn), *a.* See *bein*.

bean-belly (bēn'bel"i), *n.* A great eater of beans: a vulgar nickname for a dweller in Leicestershire, England.

bean-brush (bēn'brush), *n.* The stubble of beans.

bean-cake (bēn'kāk), *n.* A large cheese-shaped compressed cake of beans after the oil has been expressed, used largely in northern China as food for cattle, and in the sugar-plantations of southern China as manure.

bean-caper (bēn'kā"pėr), *n.* *Zygophyllum Fabago*, a small tree, a native of the Levant. The flower-buds are used as capers.

bean-cod (bēn'kod), *n.* 1. A bean-pod.—2. A small fishing-vessel or pilot-boat used in the rivers of Portugal. It is sharp forward, and has its stem bent above into a great curve and plated with iron. *Imp. Dict.*

beancrake (bēn'krāk), *n.* A bird, *Crex pratensis*; the corn-crake.

bean-curd (bēn'kėrd), *n.* A thick white jelly resembling blanc-mange, made of beans, much eaten by the natives of northern China, Corea, and Japan.

bean-dolphin (bēn'dol"fin), *n.* The aphis or plant-louse which infests the bean.

bean-feast (bēn'fēst), *n.* 1. A feast given by an employer to those whom he employs. *Brewer.* —2. A social festival originally observed in France, and afterward in Germany and England, on the evening before Twelfth day, or, as the Germans call it, Three Kings' day. Although confounded with the Christian festival of the Epiphany, which occurs on the same day, it is supposed that this custom can be traced back to the Roman Saturnalia. See *bean-king* and *twelfth cake*.

bean-fed (bēn'fed), *a.* Fed on beans. *Shak.*

bean-fly (bēn'flī), *n.* A beautiful fly of a pale-purple color, produced from a maggot called *mida*, and found on bean-flowers.

bean-goose (bēn'gös), *n.* [So named from the likeness of the upper nail of the bill to a horse-bean.] A species of wild goose, the *Anser segetum*, which arrives in England in autumn and retires to the north in the end of April. Some consider it a mere variety of the European wild goose, *A. ferus*.

bean-king (bēn'king), *n.* [So called because the honor fell to him who, when the Twelfth-night cake was distributed, got the bean buried in it.] The person who presided as king over the Twelfth-night festivities.

bean-meal (bēn'mēl), *n.* Meal made from beans, used in some parts of Europe as feed for horses, and for fattening hogs, etc.

bean-mill (bēn'mil), *n.* A mill for splitting beans for cattle-feeding.

bean-sheller (bēn'shel"ėr), *n.* A machine for removing beans from the pods.

bean-shooter (bēn'shö"tėr), *n.* A toy for shooting beans, shot, or other small missiles; a pea-shooter.

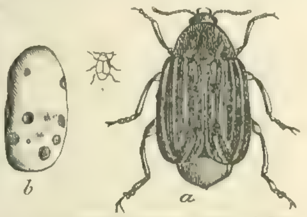
bean-shot (bēn'shot), *n.* Copper grains formed by pouring melted metal through a perforated ladle into warm water. If cold water is used, flakes are formed, called *feather-shot*.

bean-stalk (bēn′stâk), *n.* The stem of a bean, or the whole plant: as, Jack and the *bean-stalk.*

bean-tree (bēn′trē), *n.* A name given to species of *Bauhinia;* in Australia, to the Moreton Bay chestnut, *Castanospermum australe;* in the United States, sometimes, to *Catalpa bignonioides;* and in Jamaica, to *Erythrina Corallodendron.*

bean-trefoil (bēn′trē″foil), *n.* 1. The laburnum, *Cytisus Laburnum,* a leguminous shrub with trifoliate leaves. See *laburnum.*—2. The *Anagyris fœtida,* a similar shrub of southern Europe, whose violet-colored seeds are said to be poisonous like those of the laburnum.—3. The buckbean, *Menyanthes trifoliata.* [Rare.]

bean-weevil (bēn′wē″vil), *n.* An American species of the genus *Bruchus,* which attacks beans. It has been described as *Bruchus fabæ* (Riley), but is held by Horn to be identical with the *B. obsoletus* (Say). The species averages 3 millimeters in length, with the general color dark and piceous, the whole body being covered with rather dense cinereous pubescence, and the elytra being indistinctly mottled by transverse bands of darker pubescence. It infests stored beans, and there are usually several, sometimes as many as 15, specimens in a single bean.



a, Bean-weevil (*Bruchus fabæ*). *b,* Bean from which the beetles have issued. (Small figure shows natural size.)

beany (bē′ni), *a.* [< *bean*1 + *-y*1.] In good condition (like a bean-fed horse); spirited; fresh. [Slang.] *N. E. D.*

bear1 (bãr), *v.*; pret. *bore* (formerly, and still in the archaic style, *bare*), pp. *borne, born* (now only in a single sense: see note at end), ppr. *bearing.* [< ME. *beren* (pret. *bar, bare,* pl. *bare, bere, beren,* pp. *boren,* rarely *born*), < AS. *beran* (pret. *bær,* pl. *bǣron,* pp. *boren*) = OS. *beran* = OFries. *bera* = D. *baren* = OHG. *beran* = Icel. *bera* = Sw. *bära* = Dan. *bære* = Goth. *bairan,* bear (also in comp. OS. *giberan* = AS. *geberan* = OHG. *geberen,* MHG. *gebern,* G. *gebären* = Goth. *gabairan,* bear, in MHG. and G. bring forth), = L. *ferre* = Gr. *φέρειν* = Skt. √ *bhar,* bear, carry. A very prolific root in all the languages, both in form and senses. From the AS. come *barrow*2, *bier, barm*1, *barn*2, *bairn, birth*1, *burthen*1, *burden*1, etc.; from the L. *fertile, confer, defer, differ, infer,* etc., *Lucifer, conifer,* etc., *auriferous, vociferous,* etc., and other words in *-fer, -ferous;* from the Gr. *semaphore, hydrophore, phosphorous, electrophorus,* etc., and other words in *-phore, -phorous,* etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To support; hold up; sustain: as, a pillar or a girder *bears* the superincumbent weight.

> Sage he stood,
> With Atlantean shoulders fit to *bear*
> The weight of mightiest monarchies.
> *Milton,* P. L., ii. 306.

2. To support in movement; carry; convey.

> Whither do these *bear* the ephah? Zech. v. 10.

> From the unshaken rock the torrent hoarse
> *Bears* off its broken waves, and seeks a devious course.
> *Scott,* Vision of Don Roderick, Conclusion, st. 3.

> And down a rocky pathway from the place
> There came a fair-hair'd youth, that in his hand
> *Bare* victual for the mowers. *Tennyson,* Geraint.

3. To suffer; endure; undergo: as, to *bear* punishment, blame, etc.

> Alas, how many *bear* such shameful blows,
> Which not themselves but he that gives them knows!
> *Shak.,* Lucrece, l. 832.

4. To endure the effects of; take the consequences of; be answerable for.

> He shall *bear* their iniquities. Isa. liii. 11.

> Sir, let her *bear* her sins on her own head;
> Vex not yourself.
> *Beau. and Fl.,* King and No King, i. 1.

5. To support or sustain without sinking, yielding, shrinking, or suffering injury.

> A wounded spirit who can *bear?* Prov. xviii. 14.

> Console if you will, I can *bear* it;
> 'Tis a well-meant alms of breath.
> *Lowell,* After the Burial.

> Anger and jealousy can no more *bear* to lose sight of their objects than love.
> *George Eliot,* Mill on the Floss, i. 10.

6. To suffer or sustain without violence, injury, or change; admit or be capable of.

> In all criminal cases the most favourable interpretation should be put on words that they can possibly *bear.*
> *Swift.*

> The motives of the best actions will not *bear* too strict an inquiry. *Swift,* Thoughts on Various Subjects.

7. To suffer without resentment or effort to prevent; endure patiently.

> It was not an enemy that reproached me; then I could have *borne* it. Ps. lv. 12.

> With your long-practis'd patience *bear* afflictions.
> *Fletcher,* Spanish Curate, i. 2.

8. To sustain, as expense; supply the means of paying.

> Somewhat that will *bear* your charges. *Dryden.*

9. To have, or have a right to; be entitled to; have the rightful use of, as a name, a title, a coat of arms, and the like.

> We are no enemies to what are commonly called conceits, but authors *bear* them, as heralds say, with a difference. *Lowell,* Study Windows, p. 336.

> Who in the Lord God's likeness *bears* the keys
> To bind or loose. *Swinburne,* Laus Veneris.

10. To carry, as in show; exhibit; show.

> *Bear* welcome in your eye. *Shak.,* Macbeth, i. 5.

> Which, like a waxen image 'gainst a fire,
> *Bears* no impression of the thing it was.
> *Shak.,* T. G. of V., ii. 4.

11. To bring forward; render; give; afford: as, to *bear* testimony.

> Thou shalt not *bear* false witness against thy neighbour.
> Ex. xx. 16.

12. To carry in the mind; entertain or cherish, as love, hatred, envy, respect, etc.

> If I can catch him once upon the hip,
> I will feed fat the ancient grudge I *bear* him.
> *Shak.,* M. of V., i. 3.

> The reverent care I *bear* unto my lord
> Made me collect these dangers in the duke.
> *Shak.,* 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

> The great and guilty love he *bare* the queen.
> *Tennyson,* Lancelot and Elaine.

13. To possess, as a property, attribute, or characteristic; have in or on; contain: as, to *bear* signs or traces; to *bear* an inscription; the contents which the letter *bears.*

> What, think you much to pay two thousand crowns,
> And *bear* the name and port of gentleman?
> *Shak.,* 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

14. To possess and use, as power; exercise; be charged with; administer: as, to *bear* sway.

> Here's another letter to her: she *bears* the purse too; she is a region in Guiana, all gold and bounty.
> *Shak.,* M. W. of W., i. 3.

> Russia soon showed that she was resolved to *bear* a part in the quarrels as well as the negotiations of her neighbours. *Brougham.*

15†. To carry on; deal with.

> This can be no trick: The conference was sadly *borne.*
> *Shak.,* Much Ado, ii. 3.

> Beware
> Of entrance to a quarrel; but, being in,
> *Bear* 't, that the opposed may beware of thee.
> *Shak.,* Hamlet, i. 3.

16. To manage; direct; use (what is under the immediate control of one's will).

> *Bear* your body more seeming.
> *Shak.,* As you Like it, v. 4.

Hence, with a reflexive pronoun, to behave; act in any character: as, he *bore himself* nobly. —17. To sustain by vital connection; put forth as an outgrowth or product; produce by natural growth: as, plants *bear* leaves, flowers, and fruit; the heroes *borne* by ancient Greece.

> Can the fig-tree . . . *bear* olive-berries? Jas. iii. 12.

> Here dwelt the man divine whom Samos *bore.*
> *Dryden.*

> Life that *bears* immortal fruit.
> *Tennyson,* In Memoriam, xl.

18. To bring forth in parturition; give birth to, as young; figuratively, give rise or origin to. [The past participle *born* is now used only in this sense. See remarks below.]

> And she conceived, and *bare* Cain, and said, I have gotten a man from the Lord. Gen. iv. 1.

> I can tell thee where that saying was *born.*
> *Shak.,* T. N., i. 5.

19. To conduct; guide; take: as, he *bore* him off to his quarters.

> *Bear* me forthwith unto his creditor.
> *Shak.,* C. of E., iv. 4.

20. To press; thrust; push; drive; urge: with some word to denote the direction in which the object is driven: as, to *bear* down a scale; to *bear* back the crowd.

> The residue were so disordered as they could not conveniently fight or fly, and not only justled and *bore* down one another, but, in their confused tumbling back, brake a part of the avant-guard. *Sir J. Hayward.*

> Confidence then *bore* thee on; secure
> Either to meet no danger, or to find
> Matter of glorious trial. *Milton,* P. L., ix. 1175.

> How the rushing waves
> *Bear* all before them.
> *Bryant,* Flood of Years.

21. To gain or win: now commonly with *away* or *off;* formerly, sometimes, with an indefinite *it* for the object.

> Some think to *bear it* by speaking a great word.
> *Bacon,* Of Seeming Wise.

22. In the game of backgammon, to throw off or remove, as the men from the board.—23. To purport; imply; import; state.

> The letters *bore* that succour was at hand. *Scott.*

[*Bear,* signifying to bring forth, when used passively, especially as an adjective, has the past participle *born* (bôrn), but when used after the verb *have,* or followed by *by, borne* (bōrn), the latter having a more direct reference to the literal sense. Thus, a child was *born;* but, she has *borne* a child. In all the other senses both participles are spelled *borne:* as, I have *borne* the expense; the expenses must be *borne.* The regular form, historically, is *born* (bôrn), like *torn, sworn.* The distinction is artificial and recent (after the middle of the eighteenth century).]—**To bear a hand,** to lend a hand quickly; take hold; give aid or assistance. [Naut. and colloq.]

> All hands ahoy! *bear a hand* and make sail!
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.,* Before the Mast, p. 63.

To bear arms. See *arm*2.—**To bear away the bell.** See *bell*1.—**To bear** (a person) **company.** See *company.*—**To bear date,** to have the mark of time when written or executed: as, the letter *bears date* Sept. 30, 1887.

> A public letter which *bears date* just a month after the admission of Francis Bacon [to Trinity College].
> *Macaulay,* Lord Bacon.

To bear down, to force down; figuratively, to overcome; vanquish: as, to *bear down* all opposition.—**To bear in,** in *coal-mining,* to hole, undercut, or kirve. See *hole, v. t.* [Pennsylvania anthracite region.]—**To bear in hand**†, to keep in hope or expectation; amuse with false pretenses; deceive.

> A rascally yea-forsooth knave! to *bear* a gentleman *in hand,* and then stand upon security!
> *Shak.,* 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

> Still *bearing* them *in hand,*
> Letting the cherry knock against their lips,
> And draw it by their mouths, and back again.
> *B. Jonson,* Volpone, i. 1.

> What I take from her, I spend upon other wenches; *bear* her *in hand* still: she has wit enough to rob her husband, and I ways enough to consume the money.
> *Middleton and Dekker,* Roaring Girl, ii. 1.

To bear in mind, to keep in remembrance; have fixed in the memory.

> With reference to the effects of intercrossing and of competition, it should be *borne in mind* that most animals and plants keep to their proper homes, and do not needlessly wander about. *Darwin,* Origin of Species, p. 94.

To bear off. (*a*†) To sustain; endure.

> Do you suppose the state of this realm to be now so feeble that it cannot *bear off* a greater blow than this?
> *Sir J. Hayward.*

(*b*) *Naut.,* to remove to a distance; keep clear from rubbing against anything: as, to *bear off* a boat. (*c*) To gain and carry off: as, he *bore off* the prize.—**To bear one hard**†, to cherish a grudge toward a person.

> Though he *bear me hard,*
> I yet must do him right. *B. Jonson.*

To bear out. (*a*) To give support or countenance to.

> Company only can *bear* a man *out* in an ill thing. *South.*

(*b*) To defend; support; uphold; second: with a personal object.

> If I cannot once or twice in a quarter *bear out* a knave against an honest man, I have but a very little credit with your worship. *Shak.,* 2 Hen. IV., v. 1.

> I never suspected him to be a man of resolution or courage sufficient to *bear* him *out* in so desperate an attempt. *Swift,* Change in Queen's Ministry.

> Æschines by no means *bears* him *out;* and Plutarch directly contradicts him.
> *Macaulay,* Mitford's Hist. of Greece.

(*c*) To confirm; corroborate; establish; justify: with a thing for the object.

> That such oscillations [of climate] occurred during the Tertiary period seems to be *borne out* by the facts of geology and palæontology.
> *J. Croll,* Climate and Cosmology, p. 160.

(*d*†) With a more or less indefinite *it* for the object: (1) To last through; endure.

> Love alters not with his [Time's] brief hours and weeks,
> But *bears it out* even to the edge of doom.
> *Shak.,* Sonnets, cxvi.

> If that the Turkish fleet
> Be not enshelter'd and embay'd, they are drown'd;
> It is impossible to *bear it out.* *Shak.,* Othello, ii. 1.

(2) To enable to endure; render supportable.

> Many a good hanging prevents a bad marriage; and for turning away, let summer *bear it out.* *Shak.,* T. N., i. 5.

To bear the bag. See *bag*1.—**To bear the bell.** See *bell*1.—**To bear the gree.** See *gree*2.—**To bear through**†. (*a*) To run through with a sword or rapier. (*b*) To conduct or manage.

> My hope is,
> So to *bear through,* and out, the consulship,
> As spight shall ne'er wound you, though it may me.
> *B. Jonson,* Catiline, iii. 1.

To bear up. (*a*) To support; keep from sinking.

> A religious hope does not only *bear up* the mind under her sufferings, but makes her rejoice in them. *Addison.*

(*b*†) To arrange; contrive; devise.

> *Isab.* I have made him know
> I have a servant comes with me along,
> That stays upon me, whose persuasion is
> I come about my brother.
> *Duke.* 'Tis well *borne up.*
> *Shak.,* M. for M., iv. 1.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be capable of supporting or carrying: as, the floor would not *bear.*

Wyld roring Buls he would him make
To tame, and ryde their backes, not made to beare.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 24.

2. To press; weigh; rest fixedly or burdensomely: as, the sides of two inclining objects bear upon or against one another.

[illegible] matters of taxation, the point in which [illegible] every government *bears* the most constantly upon the whole people. *Brougham.*

3. To tend; be directed in a certain way, whether with or without violence: as, to *bear* away; to *bear* back; to *bear* in; to *bear* out to sea; to *bear* upon; to *bear* down upon; the fleet *bore* down upon the enemy.

Spinola, with his shot, did *bear* upon those within, who appeared upon the walls. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Who's there? *Bear* back there! Stand from the door!
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

The party soon set sail, and *bore* for England.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 89.

Down upon him *bare* the bandit three.
Tennyson, Geraint.

Hence—4. To have reference (to); relate (to); come into practical contact (with); have a bearing: as, legislation *bearing* on the interests of labor.

There was one broad principle which *bore* equally upon every class, that the lands of England must provide for the defense of England. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 144.

5. To be situated as to the point of the compass, with respect to something else: as, the land *bore* E. N. E. from the ship.—6. To suffer, as with pain; endure.

They *bore* as heroes, but they felt as men. *Pope.*

I can not, can not *bear*. *Dryden.*

7. To be patient. [Rare.]—8. To produce fruit; be fruitful, as opposed to being barren: as, the tree still continues to *bear*.

Then Abraham fell upon his face, and laughed, and said in his heart, Shall a child be born unto him that is an hundred years old? and shall Sarah, that is ninety years old, *bear?* Gen. xvii. 17.

9. To take effect; succeed.

Having pawned a full suit of clothes for a sum of money, which, my operator assured me, was the last he should want to bring all our matters to *bear*. *Guardian.*

To bear against. See above, 2.—**To bear away** (*naut.*), to change the course of a ship more away from the wind.—**To bear in with**, to run or tend toward: as, a ship *bears in with* the land; opposed to *bear off* or keep at a greater distance.—**To bear on** or **upon.** See above, 2, 3, and 4.—**To bear up.** (*a*) *Naut.*, to put the helm up so as to bring the vessel into the wind. (*b*) To be firm; have fortitude.

[If] we found evil fast as we find good
In our first years, or think that it is found,
How could the innocent heart *bear up* and live!
Wordsworth, Prelude, viii.

To bear up for (*naut.*), to sail or proceed toward: as, we made all sail and *bore up for* Hong Kong.—**To bear up with** or **under**, to sustain with courage; endure without succumbing, or [illegible]: as, *to bear up under* affliction.

So long as nature
Will *bear up with* this exercise, so long
I daily vow to use it. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 2.

He's of a nature
Too bold and fierce to stoop so, but *bears up*,
Presuming on his hopes.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, i. 1.

To bear up with†, to keep up with; be on the same footing as.

What shoulde he doe? Fain he would have the name to be religious, fain he would *bear up with* his neighbours in that. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 39.

To bear with, to endure; be indulgent to; forbear to resent, oppose, or punish.

Reason would that I should *bear with* you.
Acts xviii. 14.

If the matter be meane and meanly handled, I pray you *beare* both *with* me and it.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 22.

To bring to bear. See *bring*.

bear² (bãr), *n.* [< ME. *bere*, < AS. *bera* = D. *beer* = LG. *baar* = OHG. *bero*, MHG. *ber*, G. *bär*, m., = Icel. *bera*, f., a bear. Cf. Icel. Sw. Dan. *björn*, bear, appar. = AS. *beorn*, a man, a warrior, orig. a bear (? see *berne*²), an extended form of the same word. Perhaps ult. = L. *ferus*, wild, *fera*, a wild beast: see *fierce*.] 1. A large plantigrade carnivorous or omnivorous mammal, of the family *Ursidæ*, especially of the genus *Ursus*. The teeth of the true bears are 42, and none of the molars are sectorial. The animals are less truly carnivorous than most of the order to which they belong, feeding largely upon roots, fruits, etc., as well as honey and insects. The tail is rudimentary, and the muzzle is prominent, with mobile lips and a slender, sometimes very extensile, tongue. The best-known species is the brown or black bear of Europe and Asia, *Ursus arctos*, found chiefly in northerly regions, of which several varieties are described, differing much in size and color, and to some extent in shape; it is ordinarily about 4 feet long and 2½ feet high; its flesh is eaten, its pelt is used for robes, and its fat is in great demand as an unguent known as bear's grease. The grizzly bear of North America, *U. horribilis*, is as regards specific classification hardly separable from the last, and like it runs into several varieties, as the cinnamon bear, etc. It is ordinarily larger than the European, and is noted for its ferocity and tenacity of life. It inhabits the mountainous portions of western North America. The common black bear of North America is a smaller and distinct species, *U. americanus*, usually black with a tawny snout, but it also runs into a cinnamon variety. See cut under *Ursus*. The polar bear or white bear, *Ursus* or *Thalassarctos maritimus*, is very distinct, of great size, peculiar shape, and white or whitish color, marine and maritime, and piscivorous to some extent, though seals constitute much of its food. The Syrian bear, *U. syriacus*, and the Himalayan bear, *U. himalayanus*, respectively inhabit the regions whence they take their names. The spectacled bear, *Ursus* or *Tremarctos ornatus*, is the sole representative of the *Ursidæ* in South America: so called from the light-colored rings around the eyes, which have exactly the appearance of a pair of spectacles, the rest of the face and body being black. The Malayan bear or bruang, *U. malayanus*, is a small, black, close-haired species, with a white mark on the throat, with protrusile lips and slender tongue, capable of being taught a variety of amusing tricks in confinement. The sloth-bear or aswail of India is distinct from the other bears, and is usually placed in a different genus, *Melursus labiatus*. See *Ursidæ*, and cut under *aswail*.

Polar Bear (*Ursus maritimus*).

[illegible]

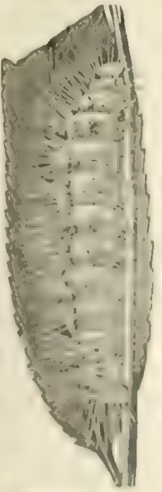
2. The Anglo-Australian name of a marsupial quadruped, the koala, *Phascolarctos cinereus*. See *koala*.—3. [*cap.*] The name of two constellations in the northern hemisphere, called the Great and the Little Bear. Both these figures have long tails. The principal stars of the Great Bear compose the figure of Charles's Wain, or the Dipper. In the tail of the Little Bear is the pole-star. See *Ursa*.

4. A rude, gruff, or uncouth man.

You are a great *bear*, I'm sure, to abuse my relations.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

5. [Prob. in allusion to the proverb "to sell a bear's skin before one has caught the bear." (There is a similar proverb about the lion's skin.) One who sold stocks in this way was formerly called a *bearskin jobber*, later simply a *bear*; now usually explained, in connection with its correlative *bull*, as in allusion to a bear, "which pulls down with its paws," as opposed to a bull, "which tosses with its horns."] In *exchanges*: (*a*†) Stock which one contracts to deliver at a future date, though not in the possession of the seller at the time the contract is made: in the phrases *to buy* or *sell the bear*. (*b*) One who sells stocks, grain, provisions, or other commodities neither owned nor possessed by him at the time of selling them, but which he expects to buy at a lower price before the time fixed for making delivery. (*c*) One who endeavors to bring down prices, in order that he may buy cheap: opposed to a *bull*, who tries to raise the price, that he may sell dear.

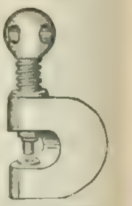
Every one who draws a bill or issues a note unnecessarily acts as a *bear* upon the gold market.
Jevons, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 315.



[illegible]

6. A popular name for certain common caterpillars of the family *Arctiidæ*, which are densely covered with long hair resembling the fur of a bear. They undergo their transformation under old boards or other sheltered places, forming a slight cocoon composed chiefly of their own hair. *Spilosoma Virginica* (Fabricius) is a common example; the moth is white with a few black spots, the abdomen orange-colored, banded with white, and ornamented with three rows of black dots. See cut in preceding column.

7. In *metal.*, one of the names given to the metallic mass, consisting of more or less malleable iron, sometimes found in the bottom of an iron furnace after it has gone out of blast.—8. *Naut.*, a square block of wood weighted with iron, or a rough mat filled with sand, dragged to and fro on a ship's decks instead of a holystone (which see).—9. In *metal-working*, a portable punching-machine for iron plates. *E. H. Knight.*—**Bear's grease**, the fat of bears, extensively used to promote the growth of hair. The unguents sold under this name, however, are in a great measure made of hog's lard or veal-fat, or a mixture of both, scented and slightly colored.—**Order of the Bear**, an order of knights instituted by the emperor Frederick II. of Germany, and centered at the abbey of St. Gall, in what is now Switzerland. It perished when the cantons became independent of the house of Austria.—**Woolly bear.** See *woolly*.



Punching-Bear.

bear² (bãr), *v. t.* [< *bear*², *n.*, 5.] In the *stock exchange*, to attempt to lower the price of: as, to *bear* stocks. See *bear*², *n.*, 5.

bear³, **bere**³ (bēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *beer*, < ME. *bere*, < AS. *bere*, barley, = Icel. *barr* = North Fries. *berre*, *bar*, *bär* = Goth. **baris* (in adj. *barizeins*), barley, = L. *far*, corn. See *barley*¹ and *farina*.] Barley: a word now used chiefly in the north of England and in Scotland for the common four-rowed barley, *Hordeum vulgare*. The six-rowed kind, *H. hexastichon*, is called *big*.

Malt made from *bere* or bigg only, in Scotland and Ireland, for home consumption.
G. Scamell, Breweries and Malting, p. 136.

bear⁴ (bēr), *n.* [Also written *beer*, and archaically *bere*, < ME. *bere* = LG. *büre*, > G. *bühre*, a pillow-case.] A pillow-case: usually in composition, *pillow-bear*. [Now only dialectal.]

Many a pylowe and every *bere*
Of clothe of Reynes to slepe softe.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 254.

bearable (bãr'a̤-bl), *a.* [< *bear*¹ + *-able*.] Capable of being borne; tolerable; endurable; supportable.

bearably (bãr'a̤-bli), *adv.* In a bearable manner.

bearance (bãr'a̤ns), *n.* [< *bear*¹ + *-ance*. Cf. *forbearance*.] 1. Endurance; patient suffering. [Archaic.]—2. In *mach.*, a bearing.

bear-animalcule (bãr'an-i-mal″kūl), *n.* A general name for one of the minute arachnidans of the order *Arctisca* or *Tardigrada*, and family *Macrobiotidæ*. Also called *water-bear*. See cut under *Arctisca*.

bear-baiting (bãr'bā″ting), *n.* The sport of setting dogs, usually mastiffs, to fight with captive bears. The practice was prohibited in Great Britain by Parliament in 1835.

Let him alone: I see his vein lies only
For falling out at wakes and *bear-baitings*,
That may express him sturdy.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, iv. 3.

Bear-baiting, then a favourite diversion of high and low, was the abomination . . . of the austere sectaries. The Puritans hated it, not because it gave pain to the bear, but because it gave pleasure to the spectators.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ii.

bearbane (bãr'bān), *n.* A variety of the wolf's-bane, *Aconitum Lycoctonum*.

bearberry (bãr'ber″i), *n.*; pl. *bearberries* (-iz). 1. A trailing evergreen ericaceous shrub, *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*, found throughout the arctic and mountainous portions of the northern hemisphere, and bearing small bright-red drupes. The leaves are very astringent and slightly bitter, and under the name *uva ursi* are used in medicine as an astringent tonic, chiefly in affections of the bladder. It is the *kinnikinnic* which the Indians of western America mix with their tobacco for smoking. Also called *bear's-bilberry*, *bear's-grape*, and [illegible].
2. In the Pacific States, a species of *Rhamnus*, *R. Purshiana*, named from the fondness of bears for its berries. Also called *bearwood*.—**Alpine** or **black bearberry**, a dwarf arctic-alpine species of the same genus, *Arctostaphylos alpina*.

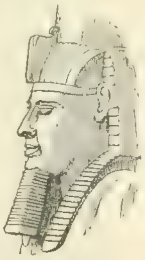
bearbine, bearbind (bãr'bīn, -bīnd), *n.* [< *bear*³ + *bine*, *bind*: see *bine*¹.] The name in England of several common species of *Convolvulus*, as *C. arvensis*, *C. sepium*, and *C. Soldanella*, from their twining about and binding together the stalks of barley. Also incorrectly written *barebind*.

The *bearbine* with the lilac interlaced.
Hood, Haunted House, i. 24.

bear-caterpillar (bãr'kat"ėr-pil-är), *n.* A larva of one of the bombycid moths: so called from its hairiness. See cut under *bear*².

bear-cloth (bãr'klôth), *n.* Same as *bearing-cloth.*

beard (bērd), *n.* [< ME. *berde, berd,* < AS. *beard* = D. *baard* = OFries. *berd* = OHG. MHG. G. *bart* = Icel. *-bardhr,* in comp. (cf. neut. *bardh,* brim, beak of a ship (see *bard*²): the ordinary term for 'beard' is *skegg* = E. *shag*) = OBulg. Serv. Bohem. *brada* = Pol. *broda* = Russ. *boroda* = Lith. *barzda, barza* = Lett. *barda* = OPruss. *bordus,* and prob. = L. *barba* (> E. *barb*¹), W. and Corn. *barf,* a beard. The agreement in spelling between mod. E. and AS. *beard* is merely accidental: see *ea.*] 1. The close growth of hair on the chin and parts of the face normally characteristic of an adult man; more specifically, the hair of the face and chin when allowed to remain wholly or in part unshaved, that on the upper lip being distinguished as the *mustache,* and the remainder as the *whiskers,* or the *side-whiskers, chin-whiskers* or *-beard,* etc., according as the beard is trimmed: as, to wear a *beard,* or a full *beard.*—2. In *zoöl.,* some part or appendage likened to the human beard. (*a*) In *mammal.,* long hairs about the head, as on a goat's chin, etc. (*b*) In *ornith.,* a cluster of fine feathers at the base of the beak, as in the bearded vulture and bearded tit. In some breeds of the common hen, as the bearded Polish, the Houdan, and the Russian, this appendage has been made, by selection, very full. The feathers are supported by a pendulous fold of skin, and often extend up to the eyes. (*c*) In *ichth.,* the barbels of a fish, as the loach and catfish. (*d*) In *conch.*: (1) The byssus of some bivalves, as the mussel. (2) The gills of some bivalves, as the oyster. (*e*) In *entom.,* one of a pair of small fleshy bodies of some lepidopterous and dipterous insects. (*f*) Whalebone.
3. In *bot.*: (*a*) A crest, tuft, or covering of spreading hairs. (*b*) The awn or bristle-like appendage upon the chaff of grain and other grasses. See cut under *barley.* (*c*) With some authors, a name given to the lower lip of a ringent corolla.—4. A barb or sharp process of an arrow, a fish-hook, or other instrument, bent backward from the point, to prevent it from being easily drawn out.—5. The hook for retaining the yarn at the extremity of the needle in a knitting-machine.—6. In *organ-building,* a spring-piece on the back of a lock-bolt to hold it moderately firm and prevent it from rattling in its guides.—7. The part of a horse which bears the curb of a bridle, underneath the lower mandible and above the chin.—8. The train of a comet when the comet is receding from the sun (in which case the train precedes the head).—9. In *printing,* the outward-sloping part of a type which connects the face with the shoulder of the body. It is obsolete, type being now made with high square shoulders, to lighten the work of the electrotyper.—10. The sharp edge of a board.—**False beard,** in *Egypt. antiq.,* a singular artificial beard, often represented on monuments and mummy-cases, held under the chin by bands attached to the wearer's casque or head-dress.—**To make one's beard**†, literally, to dress one's beard; hence, to play a trick upon; deceive; cheat.


False Beard, as represented upon a rock-cut statue of Rameses II. at Abou-Simbel.

> Yet can a miller *make* a clerkes *berd,*
> For al his art. *Chaucer,* Reeve's Tale, l. 175.

> Mo *berdes* in two houres
> (Withoute rasour or sisoures)
> *Ymade,* then greynes be of sondes.
> *Chaucer,* House of Fame, l. 181.

To one's beard, to one's face; in defiance of one.

> Rail'd at their covenant, and jeer'd
> Their rev'rend persons *to my beard.*
> *S. Butler,* Hudibras.

beard (bērd), *v.* [< late ME. *berde;* from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To take by the beard; seize, pluck, or pull the beard of, in contempt or anger. Hence—2. Figuratively, to oppose to the face; set at defiance.

> It is to them most disgracefull, to be *bearded* of such a base varlett. *Spenser,* State of Ireland.

> Dar'st thou then
> To *beard* the lion in his den,
> The Douglas in his hall?
> *Scott,* Marmion, vi. 14.

3. To furnish with a beard, in any sense of the word.—4. In *carp.,* to chip, plane, or otherwise diminish from a given line or to a given curve: as, to *beard* clamps, plank-sheers, etc.; in *ship-building,* to round, as the adjacent parts of the rudder and stern-post, or the dead-wood, so as to adapt them to the shape of the vessel.—5. To remove the beard or fringe from, as from oysters.

II. *intrans.* To grow a beard, or become bearded. [Rare].

> Not laughing girl, nor *bearding* boy,
> Nor full-pulsed manhood, lingering here,
> Shall add, to life's abounding joy,
> The charmed repose to suffering dear.
> *Whittier,* Summer by Lakeside.

bearded (bēr'ded), *a.* [< ME. *berded;* < *beard* + *-ed*².] 1. Having a beard.

> Then a soldier,
> Full of strange oaths, and *bearded* like the pard.
> *Shak.,* As you Like it, ii. 7.

> It is good to steal away from the society of *bearded* men, and even of gentler woman, and spend an hour or two with children. *Hawthorne,* Twice-Told Tales, I.

2. In *her.*: (*a*) Same as *barbed*¹, 3. (*b*) Having a train like that of a comet or meteor (which see).—3. In *entom.*: (*a*) Having a tuft of hairs on the clypeus, overhanging the mouth. (*b*) Covered on one side with short and thickly set hairs: said of antennæ. **Bearded argali.** See *argali.*—**Bearded griffin.** See *griffin.*—**Bearded tit, bearded titmouse,** the *Panurus biarmicus.*—**Bearded vulture,** the *Gypaëtus barbatus.*

beard-grass (bērd'gràs), *n.* The common name of (*a*) some species of *Polypogon,* especially *P. Monspeliensis* and *P. littoralis,* from the densely bearded appearance of the close panicles; (*b*) some common species of *Andropogon,* as *A. nutans, A. scoparius,* etc.—**Woolly beard-grass,** a name given to species of *Erianthus.* **Naked beard-grass,** a name of species of *Gymnopogon.*

beardie (bēr'di), *n.* Same as *beardy,* 2.

bearding (bēr'ding), *n.* [< *beard* + *-ing*¹.] 1. The line of the intersection of the keel, dead-wood, stem, and stern-post of a ship with the outer surface of the frame-timbers. Also called *bearding-line* and *stepping-point.*—2. The diminution of the edge or surface of a piece of timber from a given line, as in the stem, dead-wood, etc., of a ship. *Hamersly.*

bearding-line (bēr'ding-līn), *n.* Same as *bearding,* 1.

beardless (bērd'les), *a.* [< ME. *berdles,* < AS. *beardleás,* < *beard,* beard, + *leás,* -less.] 1. Without a beard; hence, of persons of the male sex, immature; adolescent: as, a *beardless* youth.—2. In *ornith.,* having no rictal vibrissæ: as, the *beardless* flycatcher, *Ornithium imberbe.*—3. In *ichth.,* having no barbels.—4. In *bot.,* without beard or awn.—**Beardless drum,** the redfish or branded drum, *Sciæna ocellata,* which has no barbels. See cut under *redfish.*

beardlessness (bērd'les-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being beardless.

beardleted (bērd'let-ed), *a.* [< **beardlet,* dim. of *beard* (cf. barbule), + *-ed*².] In *bot.,* having little awns. *Paxton.*

beardling (bērd'ling), *n.* One who wears a beard; formerly, in contrast with *shaveling,* a layman. [Rare.]

beard-moss (bērd'môs), *n.* A name of the lichen *Usnea barbata,* which, often intermixed with others, clothes forest-trees with the shaggy gray fleece of its pendulous thread-like branches; the "idle moss" of Shakspere (C. of E., ii. 2).

bear-dog (bãr'dog), *n.* A dog for baiting bears.

> *True.* You fought high and fair. . . .
> *Daup.* Like an excellent *bear-dog.*
> *B. Jonson,* Epicœne, iv. 1.

beard-tongue (bērd'tung), *n.* A name given to plants of the genus *Pentstemon,* with reference to the bearded sterile stamen.

beardy (bēr'di), *n.*; pl. *beardies* (-diz). [Dim. of *beard.*] 1. A name of the white-throat, *Sylvia cinerea. Macgillivray.* [Local, British.]—2. In Scotland, a name of the loach, *Nemachilus barbatulus,* a small fresh-water malacopterygian fish, family *Cyprinidæ:* so called from the six barbules that hang from the mouth. Also spelled *beardie.*

bearer (bãr'ėr), *n.* [ME. *berer, berere;* < *bear*¹ + *-er*¹.] 1. One who bears, carries, or sustains; a carrier; specifically, one who carries anything as the attendant of another: as, St. Christopher, or the Christ-*bearer* (the meaning of the name); a sword-*bearer,* an armor-*bearer,* a palanquin-*bearer,* etc.

> His armour-*bearer* said unto him, Do all that is in thine heart. 1 Sam. xiv. 7.

> Forgive the *bearer* of unhappy news:
> Your alter'd father openly pursues
> Your ruin. *Dryden.*

2. One who carries a body to the grave; a pall-bearer.—3. In India: (*a*) A palanquin-carrier. (*b*) A domestic servant who has charge of his master's clothes, furniture, etc.—4. In *banking* and *com.,* one who holds or presents for payment a check or order for money, payment of which is not limited by the drawer to a specified individual or firm. Checks payable to bearer need no indorsement.—5. One who wears anything, as a badge or sword; a wearer.

> Thou (the crown), most fine, most honour'd, most renown'd,
> Hast eat thy *bearer* up. *Shak.,* 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

6. In *old law,* one who bears down or oppresses others by vexatiously assisting a third party in maintaining a suit against them; a maintainor.—7. Any part of a structure or machine that serves as a support to some other part. (*a*) A support for the fire-bars of a furnace. (*b*) The support of the puppets in a lathe. (*c*) *pl.* In a *rolling-mill,* the bearings or standards in which the roller-gudgeons turn. (*d*) One of the strips which extend over a molding-trough and serve to support the flask.
8. In *printing:* (*a*) A strip of wood or metal, type-high, put in any exposed place in a form of type or on a press, for the purpose of bearing off impression and preventing injury to type or woodcuts. (*b*) *pl.* Type-high pieces of metal placed in the very open spaces and over the heads of pages to be stereotyped, and also type-high strips of metal placed around pages or forms to be electrotyped, to prevent injury to the face of the type or the plates in the subsequent processes, and cut away from the plates before printing.—9. In *her.,* a supporter.—10†. A roll of padding forming a kind of bustle, formerly worn by women to support and distend their skirts "at their setting on at the bodies." *Fairholt.*—11. In an organ, one of the thin pieces of wood attached to the upper side of a sound-board, to form guides for the register-slides which command the openings in the top of a wind-chest leading to the pipes of the separate systems of pipes which form the stops. *E. H. Knight.*—12. A tree or plant that yields fruit or flowers.

> This way of procuring autumnal roses, in some that are good *bearers,* will succeed. *Boyle.*

bearer-bar (bãr'ėr-bär), *n.* One of the bars which support the grate-bars in a furnace.

bearer-pin (bãr'ėr-pin), *n.* A pin separating the strings of a piano at the point where the length is determined. *Wor. Supp.*

bear-garden (bãr'gär"dn), *n.* 1. A place where bears are kept for the diversion of spectators. The bear-garden in London in Elizabeth's reign was also called *Paris-garden* and *bear's-college.*

> Hurrying me from the playhouse, and the scenes there, to the *bear-garden,* to the apes, and asses, and tigers.
> *Stillingfleet.*

2. Figuratively, any place of tumult or disorder.

> Those days when slavery turned the Senate-chamber into a *bear-garden.* *N. A. Rev.,* CXXVI. 11.

bear-grass (bãr'gràs), *n.* A name given to the camass, *Camassia esculenta,* of Oregon; also, in Texas, to *Dasylirion Texanum,* the young pulpy stems of which are much eaten by bears; and to species of the genus *Yucca,* for the same reason.

bearherd (bãr'hėrd), *n.* A man who tends bears; a bearward.

> Virtue is of so little regard in these costermonger times, that true valour is turned *bearherd.*
> *Shak.,* 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

bear-hound (bãr'hound), *n.* A hound for hunting or baiting the bear.

> Few years more and the Wolf-hounds shall fall suppressed, the *Bear-hounds,* the Falconry.
> *Carlyle,* French Rev., I. iii. 1.

bearing (bãr'ing), *n.* [< ME. *bering, beryng,* verbal n. of *bear*¹.] 1†. Support, as of a principle or an action; maintenance; defense.

> I speak against the *bearing* of bloodshed: this *bearing* must be looked upon.
> *Latimer,* [illegible]th Serm. bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

2. The act of enduring, especially of enduring patiently or without complaining; endurance.

> The two powers which constitute a wise woman are those of *bearing* and forbearing. *Epictetus* (trans.).

3. The manner in which a person bears or comports himself; carriage; mien; behavior.

> A man of good repute, carriage, *bearing,* and estimation.
> *Shak.,* L. L. L., i. 1.

> I had reason to dread a fair outside, to mistrust a popular *bearing,* to shudder before distinction, grace, and courtesy. *Charlotte Brontë,* Shirley, xxiv.

4. The mutual relation of the parts of a whole; mode of connection.

> But of this frame the *bearings* and the ties,
> The strong connections, nice dependencies,
> Gradations just, has thy pervading soul
> Look'd through? *Pope,* Essay on Man, i. 29.

[illegible] bearings on free-[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] Scottish p. [illegible]

5. The special meaning or application of anything said or written.

[illegible] of a word
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxxviii.

6. The act or capability of producing or bringing [illegible]: as, a tree past *bearing*.

[illegible] has rather was first [illegible]
[illegible]

7. In *arch.*, the space between the two fixed extremes of a beam or timber, or between one extreme and a supporter: that is, its unsupported span.—8. In *mach.*, the part in contact with which a journal moves; that part of a shaft or an axle which is in contact with its supports; in general, the part of any piece where it is supported, or the part of another piece on which it rests.—9. Same as *bearing-note*.—10. *pl.* In *ship-building*, the widest part of a vessel below the plank-sheer; the line of flotation which is formed by the water on her sides when upright, with provisions, stores, etc., on board in proper trim.—11. In *her.*, any single charge of a coat of arms; any one of the ordinaries, or any heraldic bird, beast, or other figure (see *charge*); hence, in the plural, the whole heraldic display to which a person is entitled. See *arm*², 7.—12. The direction or point of the compass in which an object is seen, or the direction of one object from another, with reference to the points of the compass. In *geol.* [illegible] the outcrop of the [illegible] metallic rocks, beds or [illegible] [illegible] at the surface: nearly [illegible] with [illegible]

"[illegible] its own length, the little water will be in the big." . . .
"[illegible] the scout . . . "from the course it takes, and the *bearings* of the mountains."
Cooper, Last of the Mohicans, xxxii.

Antifriction bearing. [illegible]—**Conical bearing**, an end-bearing for the spindle of a machine-tool, [illegible] the spindle [illegible] against the end of a screw. One of these ends is brought to a conical point, and the other is correspondingly countersunk. The screw [illegible] for wear.—**Continuous bearings.** [illegible]—**Sand-bearings**, in *molding*, the supports for the core in the sand of a mold.—**Side bearings of a car-truck**, plates, blocks, or rollers [illegible] the center [illegible] to prevent a too great [illegible]—**To bring a person to his bearings**, to [illegible] proper place; take him down.—**To lose one's bearings**, to become uncertain or confused in regard [illegible] position; become bewildered or puzzled.—**To take bearings**, to ascertain on what point of the compass [illegible] The term is also applied to ascertaining the [illegible] direction of any object estimated with reference to [illegible] part of a ship, as on the beam, before the beam, abaft the beam, etc. Hence, to determine one's position; make one's self acquainted with the locality in which [illegible] discover how matters stand; get rid of bewilderment or misunderstanding.

The best use that we can now make of this occasion, it [illegible] is to look about us, *take* our *bearings*, and tell the [illegible] . . . what course in our opinion, they should pursue.
W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 76.

bearing (bãr'ing), *a.* 1. Supporting; sustaining: as, a *bearing* wall or partition (that is, a wall or partition supporting another).—2†. Solid; substantial: as, "a good *bearing* dinner," *Fletcher*, Women Pleased, ii. 2.

bearing-cloth (bãr'ing-klôth), *n.* The cloth with which a child is covered when carried to church to be baptized. Also called *bear-cloth*.

[illegible] as a child's *bearing-cloth*
I'll use to carry thee out of this place.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 3.

bearing-feeler (bãr'ing-fē"lėr), *n.* An automatic alarm for signaling the overheating of [illegible] bearing. [illegible] material [illegible] at a given temperature, [illegible] to sound an alarm.

bearing-neck (bãr'ing-nek), *n.* The part which [illegible] within the brasses of the pedestal of a [illegible], and sustains the strain; the journal [illegible] it.

bearing-note (bãr'ing-nōt), *n.* In tuning [illegible] instruments, like the pianoforte, one of the notes that are first carefully tuned as a basis [illegible] the others. Also [illegible]

bearing-rein (bãr'ing-rān), *n.* [illegible] by [illegible] of a horse is held [illegible].

bearing-robe (bãr'ing-rōb), *n.* A [illegible] purpose [illegible] [illegible] for the [illegible] to [illegible] to the [illegible]

bearish [illegible] *a.* [< *bear*² + *-ish*¹.] [illegible] [illegible] of a bear; rude [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Thackeray [illegible]

2. Heavy and falling: applied on the stock-exchange to prices.

bearishness (bãr'ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being bearish in nature, appearance, or manner.

bear-leader (bãr'lē"dėr), *n.* 1. A person who leads about a trained bear for exhibition. Hence—2. A tutor or governor in charge of a youth of rank at the university or on his travels, or one in a similar relation. [Humorous.]

Young gentleman, I am the *bear-leader*, being appointed your tutor. *Colman the Younger.*

They pounced upon the stray nobility, and seized young lords travelling with their *bear-leaders*.
Thackeray, Book of Snobs, vii.

bear-moss (bãr'môs), *n.* Same as *bear's-bed*.

bear-mouse (bãr'mous), *n.* A book-name of a marmot or a woodchuck, translating the generic name *Arctomys*. See cut under *Arctomys*.

bearn† (bãrn), *n.* [= *bairn* = *barn*², q. v.] An obsolete form of *bairn*.

bear-pig (bãr'pig), *n.* The Indian badger or sand-bear, *Arctonyx collaris*. See *badger*², 1.

bear-pit (bãr'pit), *n.* A pit prepared for the keeping of bears in a zoölogical garden. In the center a stout pole, with cross-bars or steps at proper distances, is set up to enable the bear to indulge in his instinctive habit of climbing.

bears†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *barse*.

bear's-bed (bãrz'bed), *n.* The hair-cap moss, a species of *Polytrichum* which grows in broad, soft mats. Also called *bear-moss*.

bear's-bilberry (bãrz'bil"ber-i), *n.* Same as *bearberry*, 1.

bear's-breech (bãrz'brēch), *n.* 1. The English name of *Acanthus spinosus*. See *Acanthus*.—2. The cow-parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium*: so called on account of its roughness.

bear's-college† (bãrz'kol"ej), *n.* See *bear-garden*, 1.

The students in *bear's-college*.
B. Jonson, Masque of Gypsies.

bear's-ear (bãrz'ēr), *n.* A common name in England of the auricula, *Primula Auricula*, from its early Latin name, *ursi auricula*, given in allusion to the shape of its leaf. [Prov. Eng.]

bear's-foot (bãrz'fůt), *n.* A plant of the genus *Helleborus*, *H. fœtidus*. See *Helleborus*.

bear's-garlic (bãrz'gär"lik), *n.* A species of onion, *Allium ursinum*.

bear's-grape (bãrz'grāp), *n.* Same as *bearberry*, 1.

bearskin (bãr'skin), *n.* 1. The skin of a bear.—2. A coarse shaggy woolen cloth for overcoats.—3. A tall cap made of black fur forming part of the uniform of some military bodies, as of the Guards in the British army and of soldiers of various organizations elsewhere.

The *bearskins* of the French grenadiers rose above the crest of the hill. *Yonge*, Life of Wellington, xxxiii.

Bearskin jobber. See *bear*², *n.*, 5.

bear's-paw clam, root. See *clam*, *root*.

bear's-weed (bãrz'wēd), *n.* The yerba santa of California, *Eriodictyon glutinosum*.

bearward (bãr'wârd), *n.* A keeper of bears.

We'll bait thy bears to death,
And manacle the *bearward* in their chains.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1.

Those who worke with them co'mand them as our *bearewards* do the beares, with a ring through the nose, and a cord. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 21, 1644.

I entreated a *bearward* one day to come down with the dogs of some four parishes that way.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, i. 1.

bear-whelp (bãr'hwelp), *n.* [< ME. *bere-hwelp*; < *bear*² + *whelp*.] The whelp of a bear.

An unlicked *bear-whelp*. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

bearwood (bãr'wůd), *n.* The *Rhamnus Purshiana*, a shrub or small tree of the Pacific States. See *bearberry*, 2.

bearwort (bãr'wėrt), *n.* The mew or baldmoney, *Meum athamanticum*.

beast (bēst), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *beest*; < ME. *beeste*, *beste*, < OF. *beste*, F. *bête* = Sp. Pg. It. *bestia* = D. LG. *beest*, < L. *bestia*, an animal, including all animals except man.] 1. A living being; an animal: in this extended sense now only in dialectal or colloquial use.

[illegible] *beste* [illegible]
Chaucer, House of Fame, [illegible]

To kepe the worlde bothe more and lesse
A [illegible] *beste* man than will y make.
Fern Flow, p. [illegible]

2. Any four-footed animal, as distinguished from birds, insects, fishes, and man: as, *beasts* of burden; *beasts* of the chase; *beasts* of the forest. It is applied chiefly to large animals.

The *beasts*, the fishes, and the winged fowls.
Shak., C. of E., ii. 1.

One deep cry
Of great wild *beasts*. *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

Beasts of chase are the buck, the doe, the fox, the marten, and the roe. *Beasts of the forest* are the hart, the hind, the hare, the boar, and the wolf. *Beasts of warren* are the hare and cony. *Cowell*, Law Dictionary.

3. Any irrational animal, as opposed to *man*, as in the phrase *man and beast*, where *beast* usually means horse.

O heaven! a *beast*, that wants discourse of reason,
Would have mourn'd longer. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2.

4. *pl.* In *rural economy*, originally all domestic animals, but now only cattle; especially, fatting cattle as distinguished from other animals.—5. In a limited specific use, a horse: as, my *beast* is tired out. [Local, Scotland and U. S. Compare *creature*, *critter*, similarly used.]—6. Figuratively, a brutal man; a person rude, coarse, filthy, or acting in a manner unworthy of a rational creature.

What an afflicted conscience do I live with,
And what a *beast* I am grown!
Fletcher, Valentinian, iv. 1.

7†. [In this use also spelled as orig. pron., *bāste*, < F. *beste*, now *bête*, in same sense.] (*a*) An old game of cards resembling loo. (*b*) A penalty or forfeit at this game, and also in ombre and quadrille.—**Beast royal**, the lion: used also of the constellation Leo.

And yet ascending was the *beste roial*,
The gentil Leon with his Aldiran.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 256.

Blatant beast. See *blatant*.

beasted (bēs'ted), *a.* [< *beast*, *n.*, 7, + *-ed*².] Beaten at ombre or quadrille.

beastee, *n.* See *bheesty*.

beast-hide (bēst'hīd), *n.* Sole-leather which has not been hammered. It is used for glaziers' polishing-wheels.

beasthood (bēst'hůd), *n.* [< *beast* + *-hood*.] The nature or condition of beasts. *Carlyle.*

beastie¹ (bēs'ti), *n.* [Dim. of *beast*.] A little animal. [Scotch.]

beastie² (bēs'ti), *n.* See *bheesty*.

beastily (bēs'ti-li), *adv.* As a beast; bestially. *Shelley.*

beastings, *n. sing.* or *pl.* See *beestings*.

beastish (bēs'tish), *a.* [< ME. *bestish*; < *beast* + *-ish*¹.] Like a beast; brutal.

It would be but a kind of animal or *beastish* meeting.
Milton, Divorce, xiii. (Ord MS.).

beastliness (bēst'li-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being beastly; brutality; coarseness; vulgarity; filthiness.

Rank inundation of luxuriousness
Has tainted him with such gross *beastliness*.
Marston, Scourge of Villainie, ii. 7.

2†. Absence of reason; stupidity.

Beastliness and lack of consideration. *North.*

beastly (bēst'li), *a.* [< ME. *beestely*, *bestely*, *beastliche*; < *beast* + *-ly*¹.] 1†. Natural; animal: the opposite of *spiritual*.

It is sowun a *beestli* bodi; it shal ryse a spiritual bodi.
Wyclif, 1 Cor. xv. 44.

2. Like a beast in form or nature; animal.

Beastly divinities and droves of gods. *Prior.*

3. Like a beast in conduct or instincts; brutal; filthy; coarse.

Thou art the *beastliest*, crossest baggage that ever man met withal! *Middleton* (*and others*), The Widow, i. 2.

4. Befitting a beast; unfit for human use; filthy; abominable.

Lewd, profane, and *beastly* phrase. *B. Jonson.*

Thrown into *beastly* prisons. *Dickens*, Hist. of Eng., xvi.

5. Nasty; disagreeable: as, *beastly* weather. [Slang.]

By laying the defeat to the account of "this *beastly* English weather, you know." *American*, VI. 245.

Syn. *Brutal*, *Bestial*, etc. See *brute*.

beastly† (bēst'li), *adv.* [< *beast* + *-ly*².] In the manner of a beast; filthily; abominably.

Fie on her! see how *beastly* she doth court him.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 2.

I have seen a handsome cause so foully lost, sir,
So *beastly* cast away, for want of witnesses.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 1.

beastlyhead† (bēst'li-hed), *n.* [< *beastly* + *head* = *hood*; one of Spenser's artificial words.] The character or quality of a beast; beastliness: used by Spenser as a greeting to a beast.

Sicke, sicke, alas! and little lack of dead,
But I be relieved by your *beastlyhead*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

beast's-bane (bēsts'bān), *n.* A variety of the wolf's-bane, *Aconitum Lycoctonum*.

beat^1 (bēt), *v.*; pret. *beat*, pp. *beaten*, *beat*, ppr. *beating*. [< ME. *beten*, < AS. *beátan* (pret. *beót*, pp. *beáten*) = OHG. *bozan*, MHG. *bozen* = Icel. *bauta*, beat. The superficial resemblance to F. *battre*, E. *bat*^{1}, *batter*^{1}, is accidental, but has perhaps influenced some of the meanings of *beat*^{1}. Hence *beetle*^{1}.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To strike repeatedly; lay repeated blows upon.

H'as *beat* me twice, and *beat* me to a coward.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 4.

The eagles of Mexitli shall *beat* the air no more.
Whittier, The Crisis.

2. To strike in order to produce a sound; sound by percussion: as, to *beat* a drum or a tambourine.

Come, *beat* all the drums up,
And all the noble instruments of war.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, v. 5.

3. To play (a particular call or tattoo) upon the drum: as, to *beat* a charge; to *beat* a retreat. [The last phrase often means simply to retire or retreat.]

The enemy was driven back all day, as we had been the day before, until finally he *beat* a precipitate retreat.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 350.

4. To break, bruise, comminute, or pulverize by beating or pounding, as any hard substance.

Thou shalt *beat* some of it very small. Ex. xxx. 36.

5. To extend by beating, as gold or other malleable substance, or to hammer into any form; forge.

They did *beat* the gold into thin plates. Ex. xxxix. 3.

The hammer which smote the Saracens at Tours was at last successful in *beating* the Netherlands into Christianity.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 21.

6. To separate by concussion; strike apart; remove by striking or threshing: with *out*.

So she . . . *beat out* that she had gleaned: and it was about an ephah of barley. Ruth ii. 17.

7. To mix by a striking or beating motion; whip into the desired condition: as, to *beat* or *beat* up eggs or batter.—**8.** To dash or strike against, as water or wind.

Beyond this flood a frozen continent
Lies, dark and wild, *beat* with perpetual storm.
Milton, P. L., ii. 588.

9. To strike with the feet in moving; tread upon.

Pass awful gulfs and *beat* my painful way.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Along the margin of the moonlight sea
We *beat* with thundering hoofs the level sand.
Wordsworth, Prelude, x.

Amid the sound of steps that *beat*
The murmuring walks like autumn rain.
Bryant, The Crowded Street.

10. To range (fields or woods) with loud blows or other noise in search of game.

To *beat* the woods and rouse the bounding prey. *Prior.*

Together let us *beat* this simple field,
Try what the open, what the covert yield!
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 9.

11. To overcome in battle, contest, or strife; vanquish or conquer: as, one *beats* another at play.

Pyrrhus . . . *beat* the Carthaginians at sea. *Arbuthnot.*

12. To surpass; excel; go beyond: as, he *beats* them all at swimming. [Colloq.]

Many ladies in Strasburg were beautiful, still
They were *beat* all to sticks by the lovely Odille.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 239.

There is something out of common here that *beats* anything that ever came in my way. *Dickens.*

13. To be too difficult for, whether intellectually or physically; baffle: as, it *beats* me to make it out. [Colloq.]—**14.** To harass; exercise severely; cudgel (one's brains).

Sirrah, lay by your foolish study there,
And *beat* your brains about your own affairs.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, ii. 1.

Why should any one . . . *beat* his head about the Latin grammar who does not intend to be a critic? *Locke.*

15. To exhaust: as, the long and toilsome journey quite *beat* him. [Colloq.]

They had been *beaten* out with the exposure and hardship. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 365.

16. To flutter; flap: as, to *beat* the wings: said of a bird. See *bate*^{1}.—**17.** In medieval embroidery, to ornament with thin plates of gold or silver.

Hur clothys weyth bestes and byrdes wer *bete*,
All abowte for pryde.
Quoted in *Rock's* Textile Fabrics.

One coat for my lord's body *beat* with gold.
Dugdale, Baronage.

18. In *printing*: (*a*) To ink with beaters. (*b*) To impress by repeatedly striking with a mallet a proof-planer pressed against the paper: as, *beat* a proof of that form.—**19.** To obtain an unfair advantage of; defraud: as, to *beat* a hotel. [Slang, U. S.] **To beat a bargain.** See *bargain*. **To beat a parley,** to notify the enemy by a drum or trumpet signal that conference is desired under a flag of truce. **To beat away,** in *mining*, to excavate: usually applied to hard ground. **To beat back,** to compel to retire or return. **To beat cock-fighting.** See *cock-fighting*. **To beat down.** (*a*) To break, destroy, or throw down by beating or battering, as a wall. (*b*) To press down or lay flat (grass, grain, etc.) by any prostrating action, as that of a violent wind, a current of water, or the passage of persons or animals. (*c*) To cause to lower (a price) by importunity or argument; sink or lessen the price or value of; make lower, as price or value.

It [usury] *beats down* the price of land. *Bacon*, Usury.

(*d*) To depress or crush: as, to *beat down* opposition. **To beat into,** to teach or instil by repetition of instruction. **To beat off,** to repel or drive back. **To beat out.** (*a*) To extend by hammering; hence, figuratively, to work out fully; amplify; expand.

A man thinking on his legs is obliged to *beat out* his thought for his own sake, if not for the sake of his hearers.
Cornhill Mag.

(*b*) To perform or execute, as a piece of music, by or as if by beats with the hands or feet.

The child's feet were busy *beating out* the tune.
Cornhill Mag.

Perplext in faith, but pure in deeds,
At last he *beat* his music *out*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xcvi.

(*c*) To drive out or away.

Intermediate varieties, from existing in lesser numbers than the forms which they connect, will generally be *beaten out* and exterminated during the course of further modification and improvement.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 266.

To beat the air, to fight to no purpose, or against no antagonist or opposition.

I therefore so run, not as uncertainly; so fight I, not as one that *beateth the air*. 1 Cor. ix. 26.

To beat the bounds. See *bound*^{1}.—**To beat the dust,** in the *manège*: (*a*) To take in too little ground with the fore legs, as a horse. (*b*) To curvet too precipitately or too low, as a horse.—**To beat the general,** to sound the roll of the drum which calls the troops together.—**To beat the tattoo,** to sound the drum for evening roll-call, when all soldiers except those absent with permission are expected to be present in their quarters.—**To beat the wind,** to make a few flourishes in the air, and thus be entitled to all the advantages of a victor, as was done under the medieval system of trial by battle when the other combatant failed to appear.—**To beat time,** to measure or regulate time in music by the motion of the hand or foot.—**To beat to a mummy.** See *mummy*.—**To beat up.** (*a*) To attack suddenly; alarm or disturb; hence, to come to or upon unexpectedly: as, *to beat up* an enemy's quarters.

A distant relation left him an estate in Ireland, where he had resided ever since, making occasional visits to the Continent and *beating up* his old quarters, but rarely coming to England. *Lawrence.*

(*b*) To summon or bring together as by beat of drum: as, to *beat up* recruits. (*c*) In *hunting*, to rouse and drive (game) by ranging.

They *beat up* a little game peradventure.
Lamb, Imperfect Sympathies.

(*d*) In *engraving*, to remove (a dent or mark) from the face of a plate by striking the back with a punch while the face rests on a sheet of tin-foil on an anvil or a stake. In this way engravers can remove marks too deep to be obliterated by the scraper or burnisher.=**Syn. 1.** To pound, bang, buffet, maul, drub, thump, thwack, baste, thrash, pommel.—**11.** *Discomfit*, *Rout*, etc. See *defeat*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To strike repeatedly; knock, as at a door.

The men of the city . . . *beat* at the door. Judges xix. 22.

2. To move with pulsation; throb: as, the pulse *beats*.

A thousand hearts *beat* happily.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 21.

With unused thoughts and sweet
And hurrying hopes, his heart began to *beat*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 408.

3. To act, dash, or fall with force or violence, as a storm, flood, passion, etc.: as, the tempest *beats* against the house.

And the sun *beat* upon the head of Jonah, that he fainted, and wished in himself to die. Jonah iv. 8.

Rolling tempests vainly *beat* below. *Dryden.*

For the noon is coming on, and the sunbeams fiercely *beat*.
Bryant, Damsel of Peru.

4. To be tossed so as to strike the ground violently or frequently.

Floating corps lie *beating* on the shore. *Addison.*

5. To give notice by beating a drum; also, to sound on being beaten, as a drum.

But Linden saw another sight
When the drum *beat* at dead of night.
Campbell, Hohenlinden.

6. To contain beats or pulsations of sound, as a tone formed by sounding together two notes which are nearly in unison. See *beat*, *n.*, 7.—**7.** To ponder; be incessantly engaged; be anxiously directed to something; be in agitation or doubt.

If you be pleas'd, retire into my cell,
And there repose; a turn or two I'll walk,
To still my *beating* mind. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

Thy heaven is on earth; thine eyes and thoughts
Beat on a crown, the treasure of thy heart.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

8. *Naut.*, to make progress against the wind by alternate tacks in a zigzag line. A good square-rigged vessel will make a direct gain to windward of three tenths of the distance she has sailed while beating, while the gain to windward of an average fore-and-aft rigged vessel will be equal to five or six tenths of the distance sailed.

We took a pilot on board, hove up our anchor, and began *beating* down the bay.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 3.

Many yachtsmen had pronounced it to be an impossibility for our vessel to *beat* out in so light a breeze.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. i.

To beat about, to search by various means or ways; make efforts at discovery.

To find an honest man, I *beat about*.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, ii. 102.

To beat about the bush, to approach a matter in a roundabout or circumlocutory way. **To beat to quarters,** to summon the crew of a man-of-war by beat of drum to their stations for battle. **To beat up and down,** in *hunting*, to run first one way and then another: said of a stag. **To beat up for recruits** or **soldiers,** to go about to enlist men into the army: a phrase originating in the fact that a recruiting party was often preceded by a drummer with his instrument.—**To beat upon**†, to enforce by repetition; reiterate.

How frequently and fervently doth the Scripture *beat upon* this cause. *Hakewill.*

beat^1 (bēt), *n.* [< *beat*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** A stroke; a striking; a blow, whether with the hand or with a weapon. [Rare.]

The Smith Divine, as with a careless *beat*,
Struck out the mute creation at a heat.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, i. 253.

Thus we get but years and *beats*.
Fletcher, Valentinian, ii. 3.

2. A recurrent stroke; a pulsation; a throb: as, the *beat* of the pulse; the heart makes from sixty to seventy *beats* a minute.—**3.** The sound made by the foot in walking or running; a footfall.

The *beat* of her unseen feet,
Which only the angels hear.
Shelley, The Cloud.

4. A round or course which is frequently gone over: as, a watchman's *beat*; a milkman's *beat*.

We had to descend from the sea-wall, and walk under it, until we got beyond the sentry's *beat*.
Howells, Venetian Life, xii.

Hence—**5.** A course habitually traversed, or a place to which one habitually or frequently resorts.—**6.** In Alabama and Mississippi, the principal subdivision of a county; a voting-precinct.—**7.** In *music*: (*a*) The beating or pulsation arising from the interference of two musical notes differing but slightly in pitch. See *interference*. The number of beats per second is equal to the difference between the numbers of vibrations of the two notes. Thus, two notes having 256 and 255 vibrations per second respectively, if sounded simultaneously, will give rise to one beat each second, because once in each second the two wave-systems (see *sound*) will coincide and produce a maximum sound, and once they will be half a wave-length apart, and the sound will almost disappear. Also called *beating*. (*b*) The motion of the hand, foot, or baton in marking the divisions of time during the performance of a piece of music. (*c*) Used vaguely by various English writers to denote different kinds of ornamental notes or graces.—**8.** The third operation in paper-making, in which the pulp is still further divided and torn apart in the beating-engine.—**9.** The blow struck by a valve when falling into its seat.—**10.** The bearing part or the facing of a valve.

The inlet and outlet valves in the covers of the air-cylinders are of brass provided with leather *beats*.
Ure, Dict., IV. 740.

11. A worthless, dishonest, shiftless fellow; a knave. [Slang.]—**Beat of a watch** or **clock,** the stroke made by the action of the escapement. A clock is said to be *in beat* or *out of beat* according as the stroke is at equal or unequal intervals.—**Beat** or **tuck of drum** (*milit.*), a succession of strokes on a drum, varied in different ways for particular purposes, as to regulate a march, to call soldiers to their arms or quarters, to direct an attack or a retreat, etc.—**Dead beat.** (*a*) Formerly, a person without money or resources; now, one who never pays, but lives by evasions; an utterly dishonest, worthless fellow: an intensified expression of *beat*, 11, above. [Slang.] (*b*) A stroke or blow without recoil, as in the dead-beat escapement. See *escapement*.—**Double beat,** in *music*, a beat repeated.—**Out of one's beat,** not in one's sphere or department. [Colloq.]

beat^1 (bēt), *pp.* [Shorter form of *beaten*, which is the only form used attributively.] Exhausted by exertion, mentally or bodily; fatigued; worn out by toil. [Colloq.]

Quite *beat* and very much vexed. *Dickens.*

Dead beat, completely exhausted or worn out, so as to be incapable of further exertion; utterly baffled, as by the difficulty of a task; thoroughly defeated in a contest or struggle. [Colloq.]

beat² (bēt), *n.* [Also *beet, bait,* < ME. *bete;* [illegible], perhaps < *beat*¹, *v.*, or perhaps [illegible] with *bait, bete*, steep: see *bait*⁵.] A bundle of flax or hemp made up ready for steeping.

beat³ (bēt), *n.* [Also *bait, bate;* origin unknown. Cf. *beet*², make a fire. *Peat* is appar. [illegible] word.] The rough sod of moorland, or the matted growth of fallow land, which is sliced or pared off, and burned, when the land is about to be plowed. See *beat*³, *v.* *N. E. D.* [Prov. Eng.]

beat³ (bēt), *v. t.* and *i.* [See *beat*³, *n.*] To slice off (the beat or rough sod) from uncultivated or fallow ground with a beat-ax or breast-plow, in order to burn it, for the purpose at once of destroying it and of converting it into manure for the land. *N. E. D.* [Prov. Eng.]

beatæ memoriæ (bē-ā′tē mē-mō′ri-ē). [L., gen. of *beata memoria*, blessed memory: see *blessed*, and *memory*.] Of blessed memory: said of the dead.

beat-ax (bēt′aks), *n.* [E. dial., also *bidax*, [illegible]; < *beat*³ + *ax*¹.] The ax or adz with which the beat is pared off in hand-beating. See *beat*³, *v.* *N. E. D.* [Prov. Eng.]

beaten (bē′tn), *p. a.* [< ME. *beten*, < AS. *beáten*, pp. of *beátan*, beat: see *beat*¹, *v.*] **1.** Wrought upon by beating; formed or affected in any way by blows or percussion: as, *beaten* work (which see, below).

> This work of the candlesticks was of *beaten* gold.
> Num. viii. 4.

Specifically—**2.** Worn by beating or treading; much trodden; hence, common from frequent use or repetition; trite: as, to follow the *beaten* course of reasoning.

> A broad and *beaten* way. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 1026.

> Truth they profess'd, yet often left the true
> And *beaten* prospect, for the wild and new.
> *Crabbe*, Tales.

3. Conquered; vanquished.

> I suppose everything is right, even to Wooler's being conquered and I the *beaten* man. *S. Tytler.*

4. Exhausted; worn out.—**5.** Baffled, as by the difficulty of a task, intellectual or physical.
—**Beaten work.** (*a*) Metal shaped by being hammered on a mold or a block of the requisite form. Hand-made vessels of metal, especially those of rounded form, are commonly shaped by this process. (*b*) Repoussé work. See *repoussé*.

beater (bē′tėr), *n.* **1.** One who beats: as, a carpet-*beater*; a drum-*beater*.

> Even the wisest of your great *beaters* do as oft punishe nature as they do correcte faultes.
> *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 32.

2. In *hunting*, one who rouses or beats up game.

> When the *beaters* came up we found that the bag consisted of five red-deer—namely, one small stag and four hinds. *J. Baker*, Turkey, p. 369.

3. That which beats or is used in beating. Specifically—(*a*) In *basket-making*, a heavy iron used for beating the work close, or compacting it. (*b*) In *cotton manuf.*, a machine for cleaning and opening the cotton preparatory to carding. This is accomplished by beating the cotton, as it is fed through rolls, by horizontal blades attached to an axle revolving with great rapidity. (*c*) The jack of a knitting-machine. (*d*) A mallet used in hat-making. (*e*) A tool for packing powder in a blast-hole. (*f*) A scutching-blade for breaking flax or hemp. (*g*) In *weaving*, the lathe or batten of a loom: so named because it drives the weft into the shed, and makes the fabric more compact.

beater-press (bē′tėr-pres), *n.* A machine for compacting materials for baling, by beating them down by a weight, and also by direct and continued pressure.

beath (bēth), *v. t.* [Now only E. dial., < ME. *bethen*, < AS. *bethian*, a parallel form of *bathian*, > E. *bathe*, q. v.] **1.** To bathe; foment. —**2.** To heat (unseasoned wood) for the purpose of straightening, etc.

> A tall young oake . . .
> *Beath'd* in fire for [illegible]
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. vii. 7.

beatific (bē-a-tif′ik), *a.* [< LL. *beatificus*, < *beatus*, [illegible], + *facere*, make; cf. *beatify*.] **1.** [illegible] making happy; imparting [illegible].

[illegible]

2. [illegible] blissful; exaltedly happy.

[illegible]

beatifical (bē-a-tif′i-kal), *a.* Same as *beatific*. [illegible]

beatifically (bē-a-tif′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a beatific manner.

beatificate (bē-a-tif′i-kāt), *v. t.* To beatify.

beatification (bē-at″i-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< F. [illegible], < LL. *beatificare*: see *beatify*.] The act of beatifying or of rendering or pronouncing happy; the state of being blessed; blessedness.

> The end of a Christian, . . . the rest of a Christian, and the *beatification* of his spirit. *Jer. Taylor*, Sermons, xx.

2. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the act by which a deceased person is declared to be beatified, or one of the blessed, and therefore a proper subject of a certain degree or kind of public religious honor. This is now an exclusive prerogative of the pope, but for several centuries it was also exercised by local bishops or metropolitans. It is usually the second step toward canonization, and cannot take place till fifty years after the death of the person to be beatified, except in the case of martyrs. The process is an elaborate one, consisting of thirteen or fourteen stages, and extending over many years, during which the claims of the reputed saint are carefully and strictly investigated. If the final result is favorable, the pope's decree is publicly read in the pontifical church, the image and relics of the newly beatified are incensed, etc. See *canonization*.

> Ximenes has always been venerated in Spain. Philip IV. endeavored to procure his *beatification*.
> *G. Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 424.

beatify (bē-at′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *beatified*, ppr. *beatifying*. [< F. *béatifier*, < LL. *beatificare*, make happy, bless, < *beatificus*, making happy, blessing, < L. *beatus*, happy, blessed (pp. of *beare*, make happy, akin to *benus*, *bonus*, good, *bene*, well), + *facere*, make.] **1.** To make supremely happy; bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment: as, "*beatified* spirits," *Dryden*.—**2.** To pronounce or regard as happy, or as conferring happiness. [Rare.]

> The common conceits and phrases which so *beatify* wealth. *Barrow*, Works (ed. 1686), III. 161.

Specifically—**3.** In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, to decree beatification.

> The right of *beatifying*, that is, declaring a holy person a saint, and decreeing that due honour might be paid him, within a particular diocese, continued to be exercised in England and everywhere else by the bishops of the church.
> *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 495.

Hence—**4.** To ascribe extraordinary virtue or excellence to; regard as saintly or exalted.

> His heroine is so *beatified* with description, that she loses all hold upon sympathy.
> *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 128.

beating (bē′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *beat*¹, *v.*] **1.** The act of striking, or operating by blows; any process of working by percussion. Specifically—(*a*) A process in the dressing of flax and hemp by which they are made soft and pliable. (*b*) The process of hammering gold and silver into leaf. The sheets are placed between pieces of parchment, and hammered on a marble block. (*c*) In *bookbinding*, the process of flatting out with a hammer the leaves of a book which have been badly pressed, or which have been buckled or twisted by bad sewing or uneven dampening.

2. Punishment or chastisement by blows; a flogging.—**3.** The state of being beaten or outdone; a defeat.

> Our American rifle-team has had its *beating*, but not a bad *beating*. *The American*, VI. 245.

4. Regular pulsation or throbbing.

> The *beatings* of my heart. *Wordsworth*, Tintern Abbey.

5. In *music*, same as *beat*, 7 (*a*): but in this form more frequently applied to the beats of the strings of a piano or the pipes of an organ. —**6.** *Naut.*, the act of advancing in a zigzag line against the wind.

beating-bracket (bē′ting-brak″et), *n.* The batten of a loom.

beating-engine (bē′ting-en″jin), *n.* **1.** A machine with rotating cutters for preparing rags in paper-making.—**2.** Same as *beating-machine*.

beating-hammer (bē′ting-ham″ėr), *n.* A hammer having two slightly rounded faces, used in shaping the backs of books.

beating-machine (bē′ting-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for opening and beating cotton, to loosen it and remove the dust. Also called *willowing-machine*, *opener*, *beating-engine*, etc.

beatitude (bē-at′i-tūd), *n.* [< F. *béatitude*, < L. *beatitudo*, < *beatus*, happy, blessed: see *beatify*.] **1.** Supreme blessedness; felicity of the highest kind; consummate bliss; hence, in a less restricted sense, any extreme pleasure or satisfaction.

> True *beatitude* groweth not on earth.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 11.

> About him all the sanctities of heaven
> Stood thick as stars, and from his sight received
> *Beatitude* past utterance. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 62.

> The people of the Jews find a peculiar *beatitude* in [illegible] the opposite slope of the Mount [illegible]
> *I. Taylor*, Land of the Saracen, p. [illegible]

2. One of the eight ascriptions of blessedness to those who possess particular virtues, pronounced by Christ in the Sermon on the Mount, Mat. v. 3-11: so named from the word "blessed" (in the Latin, *beati*), with which each declaration or ascription begins.—**Formal beatitude**, the possession of the highest good.—**Objective beatitude**, the highest good.

beattle (bē-at′l), *v. t.* [E. dial. (Exmoor and Scilly Gloss.) and U. S.; appar. < *be*-¹ + *attle* for *addle*.] To addle the brain of; make a fool of. [Prov. U. S. (Massachusetts).]

beau (bō), *a.* and *n.* [As an adj. long obsolete; early mod. E. *bew*, < ME. *beu*, *bieu*, *beau*, < OF. *beau*, *biau*, earlier *bel*, *beal*, *bial*, mod. F. *beau*, *bel*, fem. *belle*, < L. *bellus*, fair, beautiful, fine: see *bel*¹, *bell*⁵. The noun is mod., and follows the F. in pron.; the ME. adj. if still existent would be pronounced as in its deriv. *beauty*, q. v.] **I.**† *a.* Good; fair: used especially in address: as, "*beau* sir," *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 643. See *beausire*, *beaupere*, etc.

II. *n.*; pl. *beaus* or *beaux* (bōz). **1.** One who is very neat and particular about his dress, and fond of ornaments and jewelry; a fop; a dandy: now most often said of a man of middle age or older: as, he is an old *beau*.

> Besides thou art a *beau*: what's that, my child?
> A fop, well-dressed, extravagant, and wild.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Persius, Satires, iv. 42.

> He is represented on his tomb by the figure of a *beau*, dressed in a long periwig, and reposing himself upon velvet cushions under a canopy of state.
> *Addison*, Thoughts in Westminster Abbey.

2. A man who is suitor to or is attentive to a lady; a lover; a swain. [Now chiefly colloq. or rustic.]

> Her love was sought, I do aver,
> By twenty *beaux* and more.
> *Goldsmith*, Elegy on Mrs. Mary Blaize.

> The rural *beaux* their best attire put on,
> To win their nymphs, as other nymphs are won.
> *Crabbe*, The Village.

=**Syn. 1.** *Dandy, Exquisite*, etc. See *coxcomb*.

beau (bō), *v. t.* [< *beau*, *n.*] To act the beau to; attend or escort (a lady).

beauceant†, *n.* See *beauseant*.

beauclerk† (bō′klėrk or -klärk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *beauclark*, < ME. *beauclerk*, < OF. *beau*, fine, + *clerc*, clerk, scholar.] A good scholar; a learned man: known especially as a surname of Henry I. of England (Henry *Beauclerk*).

beaufet, *n.* An erroneous form of *buffet*².

beaufin (bif′in), *n.* [A forced spelling of *biffin*, as if < F. *beau*, beautiful, + *fin*, fine.] Same as *biffin*.

beaufrey†, *n.* Same as *baufrey*. *Weale.*

beau-ideal (bō′i-dē′al or bō′ē-dā-al′), *n.* [F., *le beau idéal*, the ideal beautiful: *le beau*, the beautiful; *idéal*, adj., ideal. Hence in E. often taken as *beau*, adj., qualifying *ideal*, n., an excellent (one's best) ideal: see *beau* and *ideal*.] A mental conception or image of any object, moral or physical, in its perfect typical form, free from all the deformities, defects, and blemishes accompanying its actual existence; a model of excellence in the mind or fancy; ideal excellence.

> My ambition is to give them a *beau-ideal* of a welcome.
> *Charlotte Bronte*, Jane Eyre, xxxiv.

beauish (bō′ish), *a.* [< *beau* + *-ish*¹.] Like a beau; foppish; fine: as, "a *beauish* young spark." *Byron*, Beau and Bedlamite.

Beaujolais (bō-zho-lā′), *n.* [F. *Beaujolais*, a former division of France, now chiefly comprised in the department of Rhône.] A kind of red wine made in the department of Rhône, in southeastern France.

beau monde (bō mônd). [F.: *beau*, < L. *bellus*, fine; *monde*, < L. *mundus*, world. See *beau* and *mundane*.] The fashionable world; people of fashion and gayety, collectively.

beaumontite (bō′mon-tīt), *n.* [After Prof. Élie de *Beaumont*, of France.] In *mineral.*, a variety of heulandite from Jones's Falls near Baltimore, Maryland.

beaumont-root (bō′mont-röt), *n.* Same as *bowman's-root*.

Beaune (bōn), *n.* [F.] A red wine of Burgundy. The name is given to wines produced in a large district around the city of Beaune, and varying greatly in quality.

beaupere†, **beaupeer**†, *n.* [Early mod. E., also *beaupeer*, etc. (in the sense of 'companion,' sometimes spelled *beauphere*, by confusion with *phere*, an erroneous spelling of ME. *fere*, a companion: see *fere*), < ME. *beupere*, *beaupere*, *bewpere*, etc., < (1) OF. *beau pere*, 'good father,' a polite form of *pere*, father (mod. F. *beau-père*, father-in-law, or stepfather), < *beau*, fair, good, + *pere*, F. *pere*, < L. *pater* = E. *father*; (2) OF. *beau*, fair, good, + *per*, *peer* (mod. F. *pair*), peer, equal.] 1. A term of courtesy for 'father,' used especially in addressing or speaking of priests.—2. A companion, compeer, or friend.

Now leading him into a secret shade
From his *Beauperes*, and from bright heavens vew.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 35.

beaupers†, bewpers†, *n.* [Also *bowpres;* perhaps, like many other fabrics, named from the place of its original manufacture, conjectured in this case to be *Beaupréau*, a town in France with manufactures of linen and woolen.] A fabric, apparently of linen, used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Flags were made of it.

With my cozen Richard Pepys upon the 'Change, about supplying us with *bewpers* from Norwich, which I should be glad of, if cheap. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 136.

beau-peruke†, *n.* A name given to periwigs of exaggerated length worn in the reign of William III.

beau-pot (bō′pot), *n.* [An erroneous form (simulating F. *beau*, beautiful) of *bowpot* for *boughpot*, q. v.] A large ornamental vase for cut flowers.

beauseant†, beauceant†, *n.* [OF. *bauceant*, a flag (see def.), perhaps < *bauçent*, *baucent*, etc. (> E. *bausond*, q. v.), orig. black-and-white spotted, but later written *beauséant*, *beaucéant*, as if < F. *beau*, fine, handsome, comely, + *séant*, suitable, lit. sitting, ppr. of *seoir*, sit: see *séance*.] The flag of the order of the Templars, half black and half white, and bearing the inscription, "Non nobis, Domine, non nobis, sed nomini tuo da gloriam."

beau-semblant†, *n.* [F.: *beau*, fair; *semblant*, appearance: see *semblance*.] Fair appearance. *Court of Love*, l. 1085.

beauship (bō′ship), *n.* [< *beau* + *-ship*.] The character and quality of a beau; the state of being a beau: used sometimes, as in the extract, as a title.

You laugh not, gallants, as by proof appears,
At what his *beauship* says, but what he wears.
Congreve, Prol. to Dryden Jr.'s Husband his own Cuckold.

beausire†, *n.* [ME. also *beausir*, *bewsher*, etc., < OF. *beau sire*, fair sir: see *beau* and *sir*, and cf. *beaupere*. See also *belsire*.] Fair sir: an ancient formal mode of address.

beauteous (bū′tē̤-us), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *beautious*, *beuteous*, *bewtious*, *beuteus*, < ME. *bewteous*, etc., < *bewte*, *beaute*, beauty, + *-ous*.] Possessing beauty; sensuously beautiful. [Chiefly poetical.]

I can, Petruchio, help thee to a wife,
With wealth enough, and young, and *beauteous*.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2.

=**Syn.** *Handsome*, *Pretty*, etc. See *beautiful*.

beauteously (bū′tē̤-us-li), *adv.* [< ME. *bewtyosely*, < *bewtyose*, *bewteous*, beauteous, + *-ly*².] In a beauteous manner; in a manner pleasing to the senses; beautifully.

Look upon pleasures not upon that side that is next the sun, or where they look *beauteously*.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, ii. § 1.

beauteousness (bū′tē̤-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being beauteous; beauty.

beautification (bū″ti-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [< *beautify*: see *-fication*.] The act of beautifying or rendering beautiful; decoration; adornment; embellishment.

This thing and that necessary to the *beautification* of the room. *Mrs. Craik.*

beautified (bū′ti-fīd), *p. a.* Adorned; made beautiful; in *her.*, ornamented with jewels, feathers, or the like: said of a crown, a cap, or any garment used as a bearing. The blazon should state in what way the bearing is beautified, as, for example, with jewels.

beautifier (bū′ti-fī-ėr), *n.* One who or that which makes beautiful.

Semiramis, the founder of Babylon, according to Justin and Strabo; but the enlarger only and *beautifier* of it, according to Herodotus.
Costard, Astron. of the Ancients, p. 102.

beautiful (bū′ti-fůl), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *beutiful*, *bewtiful*, *butyful*, etc.; < *beauty* + *-ful*.] Full of beauty; possessing qualities that delight the senses, especially the eye or the ear, or awaken admiration or approval in the mind. See *beauty*, 1.

It was moated round after the old manner, but it is now dry, and turfed with a *beautifull* carpet.
Evelyn, Diary, July 14, 1675.

Idalian Aphrodite *beautiful*,
Fresh as the foam, new-bathed in Paphian wells.
Tennyson, Œnone.

Silence, *beautiful* voice!
Be still, for you only trouble the mind
With a joy in which I cannot rejoice.
Tennyson, Maud, v. 3.

It is a *beautiful* necessity of our nature to love something. *D. Jerrold.*

We are clearly conscious of the propriety of applying the epithet *beautiful* to virtues such as charity, reverence, or devotion, but we cannot apply it with the same propriety to duties of perfect obligation, such as veracity or integrity. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 84.

The beautiful, that which possesses beauty; beauty in the abstract: as, *the beautiful* in nature or art; the good, the true, and *the beautiful*.

Can we conceive of a period of human development at which religion is the worship of *the beautiful?* *J. Caird.*

It is very old, this architecture [Duomo at Murano]; but the eternal youth of *the beautiful* belongs to it, and there is scarce a stone fallen from it that I would replace. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xii.

=**Syn.** *Beautiful*, *Beauteous*, *Handsome*, *Pretty*, *Fair*, *Lovely*, *Comely*, charming, all apply to that which is highly pleasing, especially to the eye. *Beautiful*, the most general of these words, is also often the noblest and most spiritual, expressing that which gives the highest satisfaction to eye, ear, mind, or soul. *Beauteous* is chiefly poetic, and covers the less spiritual part of *beautiful*. *Handsome* is founded upon the notion of proportion, symmetry, as the result of cultivation or work; a *handsome* figure is strictly one that has been developed by attention to physical laws into the right proportions. It is less spiritual than *beautiful;* a *handsome* face is not necessarily a *beautiful* face. *Handsome* applies to larger or more important things than *pretty:* as, a *handsome* house; a *pretty* cottage. It is opposed to *homely*. *Pretty* applies to that which has symmetry and delicacy, a diminutive beauty, without the higher qualities of gracefulness, dignity, feeling, purpose, etc. A thing not small of its kind may be called *pretty* if it is of little dignity or consequence: as, a *pretty* dress or shade of color; but *pretty* is not used of men or their belongings, except in contempt. *Fair* starts from the notion of a brightness that catches the eye; it notes that sort of beauty which delights the eye by complexion and feature; in this sense it is now less common in prose. *Lovely* is a strong word for that which is immediately pleasing to the eye; it applies primarily to that which excites admiration and love. *Comely* applies rather to the human figure, chiefly in its proportions; it is used less commonly than *handsome* to express the result of care or training. See *elegant*.

The moon was pallid, but not faint;
And *beautiful* as some fair saint.
Longfellow, Orion.

And there a vision caught my eye;
The reflex of a *beauteous* form.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

A *handsome* house, to lodge a friend;
A river at my garden's end.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, Satires, II. vi. 3.

Nothing more *beautiful*—nothing *prettier*, at least—was ever made than Phœbe. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, ix.

The lamps shone o'er *fair* women and brave men.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 21.

Sweet Auburn, *loveliest* village of the plain.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 1.

I doubt, indeed, if the shepherds and shepherdesses of his day were any *comelier* and any cleaner than these their descendants.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 114.

beautifully (bū′ti-fůl-i), *adv.* In a beautiful manner.

Fine by degrees and *beautifully* less.
Prior, Henry and Emma, l. 323.

beautifulness (bū′ti-fůl-nes), *n.* The quality of being beautiful; elegance of form; beauty.

beautify (bū′ti-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *beautified*, ppr. *beautifying*. [Early mod. E. also *beutify*, *beutyfy*, *bewtify*, *-fie;* < *beauty* + *-fy*.] **I.** *trans.* To make or render beautiful; adorn; deck; grace; decorate; embellish.

The arts that *beautify* and polish life. *Burke.*

Mid creeping moss and ivy's darker green,
How much thy presence *beautifies* the ground!
Clare, The Primrose.

=**Syn.** *Adorn*, *Ornament*, etc. See *adorn* and *decorate*.

II. *intrans.* To become beautiful; advance in beauty. [Rare.]

It must be a prospect pleasing to God himself, to see his creation for ever *beautifying* in his eyes.
Addison, Spectator, No. 111.

beautiless (bū′ti-les), *a.* [< *beauty* + *-less*.] Destitute of beauty.

Unamiable, . . . *beautiless*, reprobate.
Hammond, Works, IV. 7.

beauty (bū′ti), *n.*; pl. *beauties* (-tiz). [Early mod. E. also *beuty*, *bewty*, < ME. *bewty*, *bewte*, *beute*, *beaute*, earliest form *bealte*, < OF. *biaute*, *bealtet*, *beltet*, F. *beauté*, = Pr. *beltat*, *beutat* = Sp. *beldad* = Pg. *beldade* = It. *beltà*, < ML. *bellita(t-)s*, beauty, < L. *bellus*, beautiful, fair: see *beau* and *bell*⁵.] 1. That quality of an object by virtue of which the contemplation of it directly excites pleasurable emotions. The word denotes primarily that which pleases the eye or ear, but it is applied also to that quality in any object of thought which awakens admiration or approval: as, intellectual *beauty*, moral *beauty*, the *beauty* of holiness, the *beauty* of utility, and so on.

He hath a daily *beauty* in his life
That makes me ugly. *Shak.*, Othello, v. 1.

A thing of *beauty* is a joy for ever.
Keats, Endymion, l. 1.

The homely *beauty* of the good old cause is gone.
Wordsworth, National Independence, i.

If eyes were made for seeing,
Then *beauty* is its own excuse for being.
Emerson, To the Rhodora.

Beauty results from adaptation to our faculties, and a perfect state of health, physical, moral, and intellectual.
C. E. Norton.

The sense of *beauty* and the affection that follows it attach themselves rather to modes of enthusiasm and feeling than to the course of simple duty which constitutes a merely truthful and upright man.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 84.

2. A particular grace or charm; an embellishment or ornament.—3. Any particular thing which is beautiful and pleasing; a part which surpasses in pleasing qualities that with which it is united: generally in the plural: as, the *beauties* of an author; the *beauties* of nature.

Look in thy soul, and thou shalt *beauties* find,
Like those which drown'd Narcissus in the flood.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xxxiv.

4. A beautiful person; specifically, a beautiful woman; collectively, beautiful women: as, all the *beauty* of the place was present.

This lady was not onely a greate *beauty*, but a most virtuous and excellent creature.
Evelyn, Diary, July 8, 1675.

And I have shadow'd many a group
Of *beauties*, that were born
In teacup-times of hood and hoop,
Or while the patch was worn.
Tennyson, The Talking Oak.

5†. Prevailing style or taste; rage; fashion.

She stained her hair yellow, which was then the *beauty*.
Jer. Taylor.

Camberwell beauty, the *Vanessa Antiopa*, a beautiful butterfly, rare in Great Britain, but often found in some parts of the United States: so named from having been found sometimes at Camberwell, a suburb of London. The wings are deep, rich, velvety brown, with a band of black, containing a row of large blue spots around the brown, and an outer band or margin of pale yellow dappled with black spots. The caterpillar feeds on the willow.—**Curve of beauty, line of beauty.** See *curve*.—**Dependent beauty,** that beauty which does not appear when the object is contemplated in itself, but only when it is considered in its adaptation to its end.

What has been distinguished as *dependent* or relative *beauty* is nothing more than a beautified utility or utilized beauty. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Ideal beauty, the standard of esthetic perfection which the mind forms and seeks to express in the fine arts and in the rules which govern those arts.—**Mixed beauty,** the character of an object which is beautiful and at the same time affords pleasure of another kind.=**Syn. 1.** Loveliness, fairness, comeliness, attractiveness; elegance, gracefulness, adornment.

beauty† (bū′ti), *v. t.* [< ME. *bewtyen*, < *bewty*, etc., beauty: see *beauty*, *n.*] To render beautiful; adorn, beautify, or embellish.

The harlot's cheek, *beautied* with plast'ring art.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1.

beauty-of-the-night (bū′ti-ọv-thē̤-nīt′), *n.* The four-o'clock, *Mirabilis Jalapa*.

beauty-sleep (bū′ti-slēp), *n.* The sleep taken before midnight, popularly regarded as the most refreshing portion of the night's rest.

beauty-spot (bū′ti-spot), *n.* 1. A patch or spot placed on the face to heighten beauty, as formerly practised by women; hence, something that heightens beauty by contrast; a foil.

The filthiness of swine makes them the *beauty-spot* of the animal creation. *Grew.*

The numberless absurdities into which this copyism has led the people, from nose-rings to ear-rings, from painted faces to *beauty-spots*.
H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 90.

2. An especially beautiful feature or thing. *Bunyan.*

beauty-wash† (bū′ti-wosh), *n.* A cosmetic.

beaux, *n.* Plural of *beau*.

beauxite, *n.* See *bauxite*.

beaver¹ (bē′vėr), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *beavor*, *bever*, < ME. *bever*, < AS. *beofer*, *befer* = D. LG. *bever* = OHG. *bibar*, MHG. G. *biber* = Icel. *bjōrr* = Sw. *bäfver* = Dan. *bæver* = L. *fiber*, OL. *biber* (> It. *bevero* = Sp. *bibaro* = Pr. *vibre* = F. *bièvre*) = Gael. *beabhar* = Corn. *befr* = OBulg. *bebrŭ*, *bĭbrŭ*, *bobrŭ*, Bohem. Pol. *bobr* = Russ. *bobrŭ* = Lith. *bebrus* = Lett. *bebris*, OPruss. *bebrus*, a beaver, = Skt. *babhru*, a large ichneumon; as adj., brown, tawny; perhaps a redupl. of √ **bhru*, the ult. root of AS. *brūn*, E. *brown:* see *brown*.] **I.** *n.* 1. A rodent quadruped, about two feet in length, of the family *Castoridæ* and genus *Castor*, *C. fiber*, at one time common in the northern regions of both hemispheres, now found in considerable numbers only in North America, but occurring solitary in central Europe and Asia. It has short ears, a blunt nose, small fore feet, large webbed hind feet, with a flat ovate tail covered with scales on its upper surface. It is valued for its fur (which used to be largely employed in the manufacture of hats, but for which silk is now for the most part substituted) and for an odoriferous secretion named castor or castoreum (which see).

[illegible] of [illegible] trees, leaves, roots, and [illegible] the beavers are rivers [illegible] forests. When they find [illegible] for their purpose, they throw [illegible] great ingenuity of wood, [illegible] small trees for the pur- [illegible] of their power- [illegible] houses, which have [illegible] with subaqueous entrances, and afford them protection from wolves and other wild animals. They formerly abounded throughout [illegible] found only in unsettled or thinly populated regions. Several slightly different varieties of the European beaver have received special names. [illegible] somewhat larger than the European, and exhibits some slight cranial peculiarities;

Beaver (*Castor fiber*).

it is commonly rated as a distinct species or conspecies, under the name of *Castor canadensis*. The so-called fossil beaver, *Castoroides ohioensis*, belongs to a different family, *Castoroidida* (which see). See also *Castoridæ*.

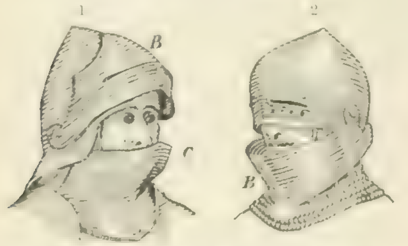
2. The fur of the beaver.—3. (*a*) A hat made of beaver fur.

> This day I put on my half cloth black stockings and my new coate of the fashion, which pleases me well, and with my *beaver* I was, after office was done, ready to go to my Lord Mayor's feast. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 230.

Hence—(*b*) A hat of the shape of a beaver hat, but made of silk or other material, in imitation of the fur. The modern stiff silk hat was commonly called a *beaver* until recently.—4. A glove made of beaver's fur. *Miss Austen.*—5. A thick and warm cloth used for garments by both sexes. The thickest quality is used for overcoats.

II. *a.* Made of beaver or of the fur of the beaver: as, a *beaver* hat; *beaver* gloves.

beaver² (bē'vėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bever*, *beevor*, etc., altered, by confusion with *beaver*¹, in "beaver hat," from earlier *baver*, *bavier*, < late ME. *baviere*, < OF. *baviere* (= Sp. *babera* = It. *baviera*), beaver of a helmet, prop. a bib, < *bave*, foam, froth, saliva: see *bavette*.] In medieval armor, originally a protection for the lower part of the face and cheeks, fixed securely to the armor of the neck and breast, and sufficiently large to allow the head to turn behind it. [illegible] it was worn throughout the fifteenth century [illegible] than the armet. In [illegible] armor [illegible] protection for the lower part of the [illegible] the upper part, it is there[illegible] (which see). In the [illegible] century, the [illegible] was confounded [illegible]



[illegible]

[illegible]

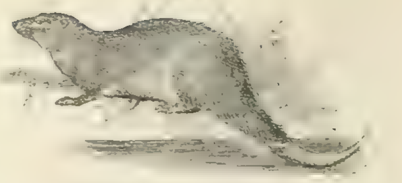
[illegible] See *beaver*¹.

[illegible] *a.* [illegible] or wearing a beaver.

[illegible]

beav[illegible] *n.* The [illegible]

beave[illegible] *n.* **1.** The [illegible] rodent of the [illegible] *Hydromys* [illegible]



Beaver-rat (*Hydromys chrysogaster*).

the water-vole of Europe, *Arvicola amphibius*, or the musk-rat of America.

2. A name of the ondatra, muskrat, or musquash of North America, *Fiber zibethicus*.

beaver-root (bē'vėr-röt), *n.* The yellow pond-lily, *Nuphar advena*.

beaverteen (bē'vėr-tēn), *n.* [< *beaver*¹ + *-teen*, after *velveteen*.] **1.** A cotton twilled fabric in which the warp is drawn up into loops, forming a pile, which is left uncut.—**2.** A strong cotton twilled fabric for men's wear. It is a kind of smooth fustian, shorn after being dyed. If shorn before dyeing, it is called *moleskin*. *E. H. Knight.*

beaver-tongue (bē'vėr-tung), *n.* Same as *costmary*.

beaver-tree (bē'vėr-trē), *n.* The sweet-bay of the United States, *Magnolia glauca*.

beavor¹†, **beavor**²†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *beaver*¹, *beaver*².

bebally†, *a.* [Late ME., a corruption of OF. (AF.) **bipallé*, < *bi-*, two, twice, + "*pallé*, party par-pale: a term of blazon" (Cotgrave).] In *her.*, divided into two parts by a vertical line; party per pale: said of an escutcheon.

bebeast† (bē-bēst'), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *beast*.] To make a beast of; consider as a beast; treat as a beast.

bebeeric (bē-bē'rik), *a.* [< *bebeeru* + *-ic*.] Of or derived from bebeerin. Also written *bebiric*.—**Bebeeric acid**, a white, crystalline, volatile acid extracted from the seeds of *Nectandra Rodiæi*.

bebeerin, bebeerine (bē-bē'rin), *n.* [< *bebeeru*, q. v.] The active principle of the bark of the bebeeru or greenheart-tree of Guiana. It is said to be identical with buxine, $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3$, and is used as a bitter tonic and febrifuge, chiefly in the form of the crude sulphate. Also written *bebearine*, *biberine*, *bibirine*, *bebeeria*, etc.

bebeeru (bē-bē'rö), *n.* [Native name, also spelled *bebearu*, *bibiru*.] A tree of British Guiana, *Nectandra Rodiæi*, natural order *Lauraceæ*, the timber of which is known to wood-merchants by the name of *greenheart*, and is largely imported into England for the building of ships and submarine structures, being remarkably hard and durable, and not subject to injury from the ship-worm (*Teredo navalis*). Its bark contains bebeerin, and is used as a febrifuge.

bebization (bē-bi-zā'shon), *n.* In *music*, the system of indicating the tones of the scale, for reference or practice, by the syllables *la*, *be*, *ce*, *de*, *me*, *fe*, *ge*, proposed in 1628 by Daniel Hitzler, and apparently applied not to the scale in the abstract, but to the scale beginning on A. See *bobization*, *solmization*, etc.

bebleed† (bē-blēd'), *v. t.* [< ME. *bebleden*; < *be-*¹ + *bleed*.] To make bloody. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1144.

beblot† (bē-blot'), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *blot*¹.] To blot all over; stain.

> *Beblotte* it with thi teeris eke a lyte.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1027.

beblubbered (bē-blub'ėrd), *a.* [< *be-*¹ + *blubbered*.] Befouled or bleared, as with weeping.

> Her eyes all *beblubbered* with tears.
> *Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote, I. iii. 13.

beblur†, *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *blur*.] To blur all over.

bebung (bā'bung), *n.* [G., a trembling, < *beben*, tremble.] A certain pulsation or trembling effect given to a sustained note, in either vocal or instrumental music, for the sake of expression. *Grove.*

bec¹†, *n.* An obsolete form of *beck*¹.

bec² (bek), *n.* [F., beak: see *beck*⁴, *beak*¹.] A beak; in *music*, a mouthpiece for a musical instrument.

becafico, becafigo (bek-a-fē'kō, -gō), *n.* Same as *beccafico*.

becall (bē-kâl'), *v. t.* [< ME. *becallen*, *bikallen*, < *be-*, *bi-*, + *callen*, call: see *be-*¹ and *call*¹.] **1**†. To accuse.—**2**†. To call upon; call forth; challenge.—**3**†. To call; summon.—**4.** To call names; miscall. *N. E. D.*

becalm (bē-käm'), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *calm*.] **1.** To make calm or still; make quiet; calm.

> [illegible] *becalmed* flood. [illegible]
>
> Banish his sorrows and *becalm* his soul with easy dreams.
> *Addison.*

2. *Naut.*, to deprive (a ship) of wind; delay by or subject to a calm.

> A man *becalmed* at sea, out of sight of land, in a fair day, may look on the sun, or sea, or ship, a whole hour, and perceive no motion. *Locke.*

becalming (bē-kä'ming), *n.* The state of being becalmed; a calm at sea. [Rare or obsolete.]

> Other unlucky accidents oftentimes happen in these seas, especially in *becalmings*.
> *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels in Africa, p. 6.

becalmment (bē-käm'ment), *n.* [< *becalm* + *-ment*.] The state of being becalmed. [Rare.]

became (bē-kām'). Preterit of *become*.

becap (bē-kap'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *becapped*, ppr. *becapping*. [< *be-*¹ + *cap*¹.] To cover with a cap.

becard (bek'ärd), *n.* [< F. **becard*, < *bec*, beak: see *beak*¹ and *-ard*.] A name of sundry insectivorous birds of Central and South America, such as those of the genera *Tityra* and *Psaris*, given on account of their large or hooked bill.

becarpeted (bē-kär'pet-ed), *a.* [< *be-*¹ + *carpet* + *-ed*².] Furnished or covered with a carpet or carpets; carpeted. [Rare.]

> Is there another country under the sun so becushioned, *becarpeted*, and becurtained with grass?
> *The Century*, XXVII. 110.

becarve (bē-kärv'), *v. t.* [< ME. *bekerven*, < AS. *beceorfan*, cut off, < *be-* priv. + *ceorfan*, cut. In mod. use, < *be-*¹ + *carve*.] **1**†. To cut off.—**2**†. To cut up or open (land).—**3.** To cut to pieces. *N. E. D.*

becasse (be-kas'), *n.* [< F. *bécasse*, a woodcock, < *bec*, a beak: see *beak*¹.] The European woodcock, *Scolopax rusticula*.

becassine (be-ka-sēn'), *n.* [< F. *bécassine*, < *bécasse*: see *becasse*.] The European snipe, *Gallinago media*.

because (bē-kâz'), *adv.* and *conj.*, orig. *prep. phr.* [Early mod. E. also *by cause*; < ME. *because*, *bicause*, *bycause*, also and prop. written apart, *be cause*, *bi cause*, *by cause*, being the prep. *by* with the governed noun *cause*. The phrase *by cause of*, or *because of* (cf. the similar phrase *by reason of*), was used as equiv. to a prep., and the phrase *by cause that*, or *because that*, afterward shortened to *because* (colloq. and dial. *cause*), as a conj.] **I.** *adv.* **1.** By reason (of); on account (of): followed by *of*.

> The spirit is life, *because of* righteousness. Rom. viii. 10.
>
> Let no self-reproach weigh on you *because of* me.
> *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vii. 3.

2†. For the sake (of); in order (to).

II. *conj.* **1.** For the reason (that); since.

> These wickets of the soule are plac'd on hie
> *Because* all sounds doe lightly mount aloft.
> *Sir J. Davies*, Nosce Teipsum.
>
> Why is our food so very sweet?
> *Because* we earn before we eat. *Cotton*, Fables, i.
>
> Men who could never be taught to do what was right *because* it was right, soon learned to do right *because* it was a becoming thing in them, as knights and nobles, to do so.
> *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., xii.

2†. To the end that; in order that.

> And the multitude rebuked them, *because* they should hold their peace. Mat. xx. 31.

[*Because* introduces a clause stating some particular circumstance, from which, (*a*) by virtue of a general truth not usually mentioned, the truth of the preceding clause necessarily follows, or (*b*) in consequence of a general purpose, the agent is led to perform the act, or bring about the state of things, mentioned in the previous clause. *Because* is not properly used to introduce a general principle or major premise.] **Syn. 1.** See *since*.

becca (bek'ä), *n.*; pl. *beccæ* (-sē). [NL.: see *beck*⁴, *beak*¹.] **1.** The long point of a hood, especially in the fifteenth century, when such points reached below the waist behind.—**2.** A long scarf or streamer attached to a turban-shaped cap in the fifteenth century. *Fairholt.*

beccabunga (bek-a-bung'gä), *n.* [NL. ML., < LG. *beckebunge* (= D. *beekbunge* = G. *bachbunge*), brooklime, < *becke* (= D. *beek* = G. *bach* = E. *beck*¹), a brook, + *bunge* = OHG. *bungo*, a bunch, bulb. Cf. Icel. *bungr*, a bolster, a heap: see *bung*¹.] The brooklime, *Veronica Beccabunga*.

beccæ, *n.* Plural of *becca*.

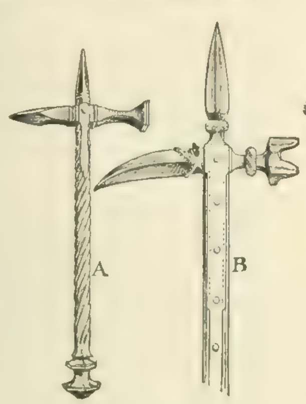
beccafico (bek-a-fē'kō), *n.* [Also written *beccafico*, *beccafica*, *beccafigue*, etc. (cf. F. *becfigue*), < It. *beccafico*, < *beccare* = F. *becquer* (Cotgrave), also *becqueter*, peck with the beak (< *becco* = F. *bec*, > E. *beck*⁴, *beak*¹), + *fico*, a fig, < L. *ficus*, a fig: see *fig* and *fico*.] **1.** An old and disused name of sundry small European birds, chiefly of the family *Sylviidæ*, or warblers, which peck figs, or were supposed to do so. The application of the word is indeterminate, but it has been, perhaps, most frequently used in connection with the garden warbler, *Sylvia hortensis* (Bechstein), *Curruca hortensis* of some authors.

In extended use — **2.** One of sundry small American birds, as some of those formerly included in a genus *Ficedula.* — **3.** The European golden oriole, *Oriolus galbula.*

beccot, *n.* [It., a goat.] A cuckold.

> Duke, thou art a *becco*, a cornuto.
> *Marston and Webster*, The Malcontent, i. 3.

bec-de-corbin† (bek′dė-kôr-bañ′), *n.* [F., lit. crow's beak: see *beak*¹, *de*², and *corbie*.] **1.** A name given in the middle ages to the pointed end of the martel-de-fer, or war-hammer. Hence — **2.** The whole weapon having such a point or beak. — **3.** A name given in the eighteenth century to the head of a walking-cane having somewhat the form of a bird's beak.



Becs-de-corbin, 15th century.

A, with handle of wrought-iron; *B*, with wooden handle sheathed with metal. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

bechamel (besh′a-mel), *n.* [< F. *béchamel:* see definition.] In *cookery*, a white sauce of elaborate composition, named from its inventor, Louis de Béchamel or Béchameil, marquis of Nointel, steward to Louis XIV.

bechance¹ (bē-châns′), *v.* [< *be-*¹ + *chance, v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To happen; chance.

II. *trans.* To befall; happen to.

> My sons — God knows what hath *bechanced* them.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 4.

bechance²**†** (bē-châns′), *adv.* [For *by chance;* cf. *because.*] Accidentally; by chance.

> We *bechance* lost our sovereign lord.
> *Grafton*, Hen. VIII., an. 14.

becharm (bē-chärm′), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *charm.*] To charm; captivate; enchain.

> The lethargy wherein my reason long
> Hath been *becharmed.*
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, v. 1.

> Prithee, interrupt not
> The paradise of my *becharming* thoughts.
> *Ford*, Fancies, iv. 1.

bêche-de-mer (bāsh′dė-mãr′), *n.* [F., lit. spade of the sea (*bêche*, < OF. *besche* (ML. *besca;* cf. equiv. *becca:* see *beck*³), spade; *de*, < L. *de*, of; *mer*, < L. *mare*, sea, = E. *mere*), a name explained as having reference to the shape of the animals when dried and pressed, but really an accommodation of the Pg. name *bicho do mar*, lit. worm of the sea, sea-slug: *bicho* = Sp. *bicho*, a worm, grub, slug; *do*, of the; *mar*, < L. *mare*, sea.] The trepang, a species of the genus *Holothuria* (*H. argus*), or sea-slugs, much esteemed by the Chinese as a culinary delicacy. See *trepang.*

bechic (bē′kik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *bechicus*, < Gr. *βηχικός*, pertaining to a cough, < *βήξ* (*βηχ-*), a cough, < *βήσσειν*, cough.] **I.** *a.* Having the property of curing coughs.

II. *n.* A medicine for relieving coughs; a pectoral.

beck¹ (bek), *n.* [< ME. *bek, becc*, < AS. **becc* (Bosworth) = Icel. *bekkr* = Sw. *bäck* = Dan. *bæk;* but the ME. form may be from the Scand., the only authenticated AS. form being *bece, bæce*, dat. of *bece* (giving mod. E. **betch*, which prob. exists in the dial. *batch:* see *batch*²) = OS. *beki* = OD. *beke*, D. *beek* = LG. *beke, bäk* = OHG. *bah*, MHG. *bach*, a brook.] **1.** A brook; a small stream; especially, a brook with a stony bed or rugged course.

> The brooks, the *becks*, the rills.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, i.

> The reflex of a beauteous form,
> A glowing arm, a gleaming neck,
> As when a sunbeam wavers warm
> Within the dark and dimpled *beck.*
> *Tennyson*, The Miller's Daughter.

2. The valley of a beck; a field or patch of ground adjacent to a brook. See *batch*².

beck² (bek), *v.* [< ME. *becken, bekken*, short for *beknen*, beckon: see *beckon.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To signal by a nod or other significant gesture; beckon.

> Who 's he but bowed if this great prince but *becked?*
> *Drayton*, Queen Margaret.

> Let us follow
> The *becking* of our chance.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 2.

2. To recognize a person by a slight bow or nod. [Scotch.]

II. *trans.* **1.** To summon or intimate some command or desire to by a nod or gesture; beckon to.

> Bell, book, and candle shall not drive me back,
> When gold and silver *becks* me to come on.
> *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 3.

2. To express by a gesture: as, to *beck* thanks. [Rare.]

beck² (bek), *n.* [< ME. *bek*, < *beken, becken*, beck: see *beck*², *v.*] **1.** A nod of the head or other significant gesture intended to be understood as expressive of a desire, or as a sign of command.

> Nods, and *becks*, and wreathed smiles.
> *Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 28.

> My guiltiness had need of such a master,
> That with a *beck* can suppress multitudes.
> *Middleton*, The Witch, iv. 1.

> I would wish myself a little more command and sovereignty; that all the court were subject to my absolute *beck.* *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

2. A gesture of salutation or recognition; a bow; a courtesy. [Scotch.] — **At one's beck, at one's beck and call,** subject to one's slightest wish; obliged or ready to obey all of one's orders or desires.

> It was necessary for him to have always *at his beck* some men of letters from Paris to point out the solecisms and false rhymes of which, to the last, he was frequently guilty. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

> We move, my friend,
> *At no man's beck.* *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

beck³ (bek), *n.* [E. dial., not found in ME., < AS. *becca*, glossed *ligo*, a mattock; cf. ML. *becca* (cf. ML. *besca*, > OF. *besche*, mod. F. *bêche*), a spade; Pr. *beca*, a hook, Ir. *bacc*, a hook.] An agricultural implement with two hooks, used in dressing turnips, etc.; a form of mattock.

beck⁴**†** (bek), *n.* [< ME. *bek, bec*, < OF. *bec*, beak; the same word, retaining the orig. short vowel, as the now more common *beak*¹.] **1.** A beak. — **2.** Any pointed or projecting part of the dress, especially of a head-dress, as of the bycocket.

beck⁵ (bek), *n.* [Prob. another form of *back*³, q. v.] A vat or vessel used in a dye-house; a back. — **Clearing-beck,** in *calico-printing*, a vat in which cottons printed with certain colors are cleansed or scoured with soap and water.

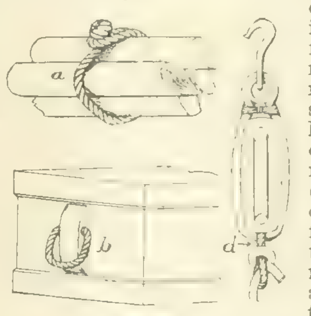
beck⁶**†**, *n.* [Cf. *beak*².] Same as *beck-harman.*

becker (bek′ėr), *n.* [E. dial. (also *becket*¹, q. v.), appar. < *beck*⁴ + *-er*¹. Cf. F. *becard*, the female salmon.] A name of the fish *Sparus pagrus*, otherwise called *braize* and *king of the sea-breams.*

beckern (bek′ėrn), *n.* Same as *bickern* and *beak-iron.*

becket¹ (bek′et), *n.* [E. dial.; cf. OF. *bequet, bechet*, a pike or pickerel, dim. of *bec*, beak: see *beak*¹, *beck*⁴.] Same as *becker.*

becket² (bek′et), *n.* [Origin obscure.] *Naut.:* (*a*) A short piece of rope, with a knot at one end and an eye in the other, for temporarily confining ropes or small spars. (*b*) A handle made of a rope grommet or ring. (*c*) A wooden cleat or hook, fastened on the fore- or main-rigging of a ship, for the tacks and sheets to lie in when not in use. (*d*) A rope grommet in the bottom of a block for securing the standing end of the fall. (*e*) A cant term for a trousers-pocket.



Becket

becket² (bek′et), *v. t.* [< *becket*², *n.*] To fasten or provide with beckets. *Cooper.*

beck-harman†, *n.* [Also *harman-beck;* old slang, of obscure origin; with *beck* cf. equiv. *beak*².] In old slang, a constable. *B. Jonson.*

becking† (bek′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *beck*², *v.*] The act of making a beck; the act of bowing or nodding.

> The Communion was altogether like a popish mass, with the old apish tricks of Antichrist, bowings and *beckings*, kneelings and knockings, the Lord's Death, after St. Paul's doctrine, neither preached nor spoken of.
> *Bp. Bale*, in R. W. Dixon's Hist. Ch. of Eng., xxi.

beck-iron (bek′ī″ėrn), *n.* [< *beck*⁴ + *iron.* Cf. *beak-iron.*] **1.** A contrivance for holding a piece of wood firmly while it is planed. It is made of iron or steel rods fastened to a bench and bent parallel to the surface of the wood.

2. A small anvil with a shallow groove, for rounding the inside of the bows of scissors.

beckon (bek′n), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *becken*, < ME. *beknen, becnen, beknien*, < AS. *bēcnian, biécnan*, later also *beácnian* (OS. *bōknian* = OHG. *bouhnen* = ON. *bākna*), < *beácen*, a sign, beacon: see *beacon.*] **I.** *intrans.* To make a significant gesture with the head or hand, intended as a hint or an intimation, especially of a desire for approach or departure, or for silence.

> Alexander *beckoned* with the hand, and would have made his defence unto the people. Acts xix. 33.

II. *trans.* To make a significant sign to; summon or direct by making signs.

> I see a hand you cannot see,
> Which *beckons* me away.
> *Tickell*, Colin and Lucy.

> *Beckoning* the imagination with promises better than any fulfilment. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 325.

beckon (bek′n), *n.* [< *beckon, v.*] A significant gesture: as, "at the first *beckon*," *Bolingbroke*, Parties. [Rare.]

beckoner (bek′n-ėr), *n.* One who beckons or calls by signs.

beclap† (bē-klap′), *v. t.* [< ME. *beclappen;* < *be-*¹ + *clap*¹.] To catch; grasp; insnare.

> He that with his thousand cordes slye
> Continuelly us waiteth to *biclappe.*
> *Chaucer*, Second Nun's Tale, l. 9.

beclip† (bē-klip′), *v. t.* [< ME. *beclippen;* < *be-*¹ + *clip*¹.] To embrace; clasp.

> And sodenly, ere she it wiste,
> *Beclipt* in armes he her kiste.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., i.

becloud (bē-kloud′), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *cloud.*] To overcloud; obscure; dim.

> Storms of tears *becloud* his eyes.
> *P. Fletcher*, Piscatory Eclogues, v. 15.

> The subject has been *beclouded* by the mass of writings.
> *The American*, VIII. 60.

become (bē-kum′), *v.*; pret. *became*, pp. *become*, ppr. *becoming.* [Early mod. E. also *becum, becume*, < ME. *becumen, bicumen*, < AS. *becuman, bicuman*, come, happen (= D. *bekomen* = OHG. *biqueman*, MHG. *bekomen*, G. *bekommen*, reach, suit, = Goth. *bikwiman*, come upon one, befall), < *be-* + *cuman*, come: see *be-*¹ and *come.* In the sense of befit, suit, cf. AS. *gecwēme*, ME. *icweme, cweme*, and OHG. *biquāmi*, MHG. *bequæme*, G. *bequem*, fit, suitable; also AS. *cymlīc*, E. *comely*, and L. *convenien(t-)s*, E. *convenient.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1†.** To come; arrive; betake one's self; go.

> But when they saw that they shoulde *become* vnder the obedience of another prince, they suffred the Greekes to meet Alexander. *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, v.

> You shall have sometimes fair houses so full of glass that one cannot tell where to *become* to be out of the sun or cold. *Bacon*, Building.

> I cannot joy, until I be resolv'd
> Where our right valiant father is *become.*
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

2. To come about; come into being; pass from non-existence; arise. [Rare.]

> The only reals for him [Hume] were certain irrelated sensations, and out of these knowledge arises or *becomes.*
> *Mind*, XI. 3.

3. To change or pass from one state of existence to another; come to be something different; come or grow to be: as, the boy rapidly *becomes* the man.

> The Lord God . . . breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man *became* a living soul. Gen. ii. 7.

> I rue
> That errour now, which is *become* my crime.
> *Milton*, P. L., ix. 1181.

> If the Bank be unconstitutional, when did it *become* so?
> *D. Webster*, Speech, Sept. 30, 1834.

4. To be fit or proper; be decorous or praiseworthy. [Rare.]

> Set this diamond safe
> In golden palaces, as it *becomes.*
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 3.

To become of. (*a*†) To come out of; result from. See 1. (*b*) To be the fate of; be the end of; be the final or subsequent condition: after *what:* as, *what* will *become of* our commerce? *what* will *become of* us? It applies to place as well as condition: *What* has *become of* my friend? that is, where is he? as well as, what is his condition?

> *What* is then *become of* so huge a multitude? *Raleigh.*

> *Sneer.* And pray *what becomes of* her?
> *Puff.* She is gone to throw herself into the sea, to be sure.
> *Sheridan*, The Critic, iii. 1.

II. *trans.* **1.** To suit or be suitable to; be congruous with; befit; accord with in charac-

[illegible]: be worthy of or proper to: rarely said of persons.

[illegible] as another man, a plague [illegible] I hope I shall as soon be strangled [illegible]. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

> Nothing in his life
> Became him like the leaving it.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 4.

[illegible] learning becomes a young woman. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 2.

2. To befit in appearance; suit esthetically: grace or adorn.

I have known persons so anxious to have their dress *become* them, as to convert it at length into their proper self, and thus actually to become the dress. [illegible], Aids to Reflection, p. [illegible]

[Formerly *becomed* was sometimes used as the past participle.

> A good rebuke,
> Which might have well *becomed* the best of men,
> To taunt at slackness. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 7.]

becomed†, *p. a.* [Irreg. and rare pp. of *become*.] Becoming.

> I met the youthful lord at Laurence' cell,
> And gave him what *becomed* love I might,
> Not stepping o'er the bounds of modesty.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 2.

becomeness†, *n.* [< *become*, pp., + *-ness*. Cf. *forgiveness*, similarly formed.] Becomingness.

becoming (bē-kum'ing), *p. a.* and *n.* [Ppr. of *become*, *v.*] **I.** *p. a.* 1. Fit; suitable; congruous; proper; belonging to the character, or adapted to the circumstances: formerly sometimes followed by *of*.

Such discourses as are *becoming of* them. *Dryden.*

This condescension, my Lord, is not only *becoming of* your ancient family, but of your personal character in the world. *Dryden*, Ded. of Love Triumphant.

2. Suitable to the appearance or style of; befitting esthetically: as, a *becoming* dress. = **Syn.** Meet, appropriate, fitting, seemly, comely, decent.

II. *n.* 1†. Something worn as an ornament.

> Sir, forgive me,
> Since my *becomings* kill me, when they do not
> Eye well to you. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 3.

2. That which is suitable, fit, or appropriate.

[illegible] among whose many good qualities self-command and a fine sense of the *becoming* cannot be reckoned. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., ix.

3. In *metaph.*, the transition from non-existence into existence; an intermediate state between being and not being; a state of flux; the state of that which begins to be, but does not endure; change; development: opposed to *being*.

becomingly (bē-kum'ing-li), *adv.* After a becoming or proper manner.

becomingness (bē-kum'ing-nes), *n.* Suitableness; congruity; propriety; decency; gracefulness arising from fitness: as, "*becomingness* of virtue." *Delany*, Christmas Sermon.

becqué (be-kā'), *a.* [F., < *bec* (*becqu-*), beak, + *-é* = E. *-ed*².] In *her.*, same as *beaked*.

becripple (bē-krip'l), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *cripple*.] To make lame; cripple. [Rare.]

[illegible] whom you bewail and *becripple* by your poisonous [illegible]. *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Godliness, vi. 19.

becuiba-nut (be-kwē'bä-nut), *n.* [< *becuiba*, *bicuiba*, or *vicuiba*, the native name, + *nut*.] A nut produced by a Brazilian tree, *Myristica Bicuhyba*, from which a balsam is drawn that is considered of value in rheumatism.

becuna (be-kū'nä), *n.* [ML. *becuna*, F. *bécune*; origin unknown.] A European fish of the family *Sphyrænidæ* (*Sphyræna spet*), somewhat re- [illegible]

[illegible]

be[illegible]

[illegible]

intended for shelter and warmth. (*c*) The mattress and bedclothes together with the bedstead, a permanent structure of wood or metal, upon which they are placed. (*d*) The bedstead by itself.

> The chest contrived a double debt to pay,
> A *bed* by night, a chest of drawers by day.
> *Goldsmith*, Des. Vil., l. 230.

Hence—2. By extension, the resting-place of an animal.—3. Any sleeping-place; a lodging; accommodation for the night.

> On my knees I beg
> That you'll vouchsafe me raiment, *bed*, and food.
> *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4.

4. Matrimonial connection; conjugal union; matrimonial rights and duties.

George, the eldest son of his second *bed*. *Clarendon*, Hist. Ref., I. i. 9.

5. Offspring; progeny.—6. Anything resembling, or assumed to resemble, a bed in form or position. (*a*) A plat or piece of ground in a garden in which plants, especially flowers, are grown, usually raised a little above the adjoining ground.

Beds of hyacinths and roses. *Milton*, Comus, l. 998.

(*b*) The bottom of a river or other stream, or of any body of water.

A narrow gully, apparently the dry *bed* of a mountain torrent. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 53.

(*c*) A layer; a stratum; an extended mass of anything, whether upon the earth or within it: as, a *bed* of sulphur; a *bed* of sand or clay. In geology a bed is a layer of rock; a portion of a rock-mass which has so much homogeneity, and is so separated from the rock which lies over and under it, that it has a character of its own. This distinctness of character may be given by peculiarities of composition, texture, or color, or simply by a facility of separation from the associated beds. Thus, there may be a bed of marble intercalated in a mass of shale; or there may be several beds of marble associated together, each bed being individualized by peculiarities of texture or color. In the latter case there would ordinarily be a distinct break or solution of continuity between the different beds, so that when quarried they would separate from each other without difficulty along the plane of contact. The Latin word *stratum* is commonly employed in geological writings, and is almost the exact equivalent of *bed*. *Bed*, as applied to mineral deposits, implies ordinarily that the masses of ore thus characterized lie flat, and have more or less of the character of sedimentary deposits, in distinction from those of true veins, or lodes.

7. Anything resembling a bed in function; that on which anything lies, or in which anything is embedded. Particularly—(*a*) In *building*: (1) Either of the horizontal surfaces of a building-stone in position. The surfaces are distinguished as the *upper* and the *lower bed*. (2) The under surface of a brick, shingle, slate, or tile in position. (*b*) In *gun.*, the foundation-piece of a gun-carriage. The bed of a mortar is a solid piece of hard wood, hollowed out in the middle, to receive the breech and half the trunnions. (*c*) In *mach.*, the foundation-piece on which the machine is constructed. (*d*) In a *grinding-mill*, the lower grindstone. (*e*) In *printing*, the table of a printing-press on which the form of types is laid. It is now always of iron, but in old hand-presses it was made of wood or stone. (*f*) In *railway construction*, the superficial earthwork with the ballasting. (*g*) *Naut.*, a thick, flat piece of wood placed under the quarter of casks in a ship's hold, to relieve the bilge or thickest part of the cask from pressure. (*h*) The beams or shears which support the puppets or stocks of a lathe. (*i*) In *masonry*, a layer of cement or mortar in which a stone is embedded, or against which it bears. (*j*) In a plane, the inclined face against which the plane-iron bears. (*k*) The lower die in a punching-machine. (*l*) In *ship-building*, the cradle of a ship when on the stocks. (*m*) In *bookbinding*, the couch used in the process of marbling the edges of books. It is a water-solution of gum tragacanth.

8. A flock or number of animals, as of wild fowl on the water, closely packed together.—9. A division of the ground in the game of hop-scotch, also called locally the game of "beds."—**Aix beds**, in *geol.*, thick fresh-water Tertiary strata, occurring near Aix, in Provence, France, consisting of calcareous marls, calcareo-siliceous grits, and gypsum, and full of fossil fishes, insects, and plants.—**Apple-pie bed.** See *apple-pie*.—**Bagshot beds**, in *geol.*, certain beds of Eocene Tertiary age which form outliers near London, England, and occupy a considerable area around Bagshot in Surrey and in the New Forest, Hampshire. They are chiefly composed of sand, with occasional layers of clay, and also of brick-earth and pebbles. The Bagshot beds rest upon the London clay. They are usually destitute of fossils. Also called *Bagshot sand*.—**Bala beds**, in *geol.*, certain rocks of Lower Silurian age which form part of [illegible], well developed near the town and lake of Bala in Merionethshire, Wales.—**Bed of the bowsprit**, [illegible] to support the bowsprit.—**Bed of justice** [illegible] parliament. [illegible] **Bembridge beds**, [illegible] Palæotherium. One layer is composed almost entirely of the remains of a minute globular species of *Paludina*.—**Brora beds**, in *geol.*, a series of strata occurring near Brora in Sutherlandshire, Scotland, of the age of the Lower Oolite, remarkable for containing a seam of good coal 3½ feet thick, which is the thickest bed of true coal found in the Secondary strata of Great Britain.—**From bed and board**, a law phrase applied to a separation of man and wife without dissolving the bands of matrimony: now called a *judicial separation*.—**Ganister beds.** See *ganister*.—**Hydrostatic bed.** See *water-bed*.—**Maestricht beds**, in *geol.*, a member of the Cretaceous, forming the lower division of the uppermost subgroup of that series, and interesting on account of the fossils it contains. It is especially well developed at Maestricht in the Netherlands. These beds contain a mixture of true Cretaceous forms with such as are characteristic of the older Tertiary.—**Parade bed**, in some ceremonial funerals, particularly of great personages, a bed or bier on which a corpse or effigy is laid out in state.

The effigy of the deceased with his hands crossed upon a book, lying upon a *parade bed*, placed on the top of a lion-footed sarcophagus. *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, p. 120.

Purbeck beds, in *geol.*, a group of rocks named from the Isle of Purbeck, Dorsetshire, England, resting on the Portlandian, and forming the highest division of the Jurassic series in England. The fossils of the Purbeck are fresh-water and brackish, and there are in this formation dirt-beds or layers of ancient soil containing stumps of trees which grew in them. The same formation is also found in the Jura, in the valley of the Doubs.—**St. Helen's beds.** Same as *Osborne series* (which see, under *series*).—**To be brought to bed**, to be confined in child-bed: followed by *of*: as, *to be brought to bed of* a son.—**To make a bed**, to put it in order after it has been used.

bed¹ (bed), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bedded*, ppr. *bedding*. [< ME. *bedden*, *beddien*, < AS. *beddian* (OHG. *betton* = Sw. *bädda*), prepare a bed, < *bed*, a bed.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To place in or as in a bed.

My son i' the ooze is *bedded*. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 3.

2. To go to bed with; make partaker of one's bed.

> They have married me:
> I'll to the Tuscan wars, and never *bed* her.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 3.

3. To provide a bed for; furnish with accommodations for sleeping.—4. To put to bed; specifically, to put (a couple) to bed together, as was formerly the custom at weddings.

The Dauphin and the Dauphiness were *bedded*. *London Gaz.* (1680), No. 1494. (*N. E. D.*)

5. To make a bed of, or plant in beds, as a mass of flowering plants or foliage-plants; also, to transplant into a bed or beds, as from pots or a hothouse: often with *out*.

Such [cuttings] as are too weak to be put in the nursery rows . . . will require to be *bedded out*; that is, set closely in beds by themselves, where they can remain for one or two years, until they are large and strong enough for root-grafting or for the nursery rows. *P. Barry*, Fruit Garden, p. 139.

6. To embed; fix or set in a permanent position; furnish with a bed: as, to *bed* a stone.

> Rites which attest that Man by nature lies
> *Bedded* for good and evil in a gulf
> Fearfully low. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, v.

7. To lay in a stratum; stratify; lay in order or flat.

> Your *bedded* hair . . .
> Starts up and stands on end.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

8. To make a bed for, as a horse: commonly used with *down*.

After *bedding down* the horse and fastening the barn, he returned to the kitchen. *J. T. Trowbridge*, Coupon Bonds, p. 24.

II. *intrans.* 1. To go to bed; retire to sleep: by extension applied to animals.—2. To cohabit; use the same bed; sleep together.

If he be married and *bed* with his wife. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

They [the wasps] never molested me seriously, though they *bedded* with me. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 258.

3. To rest as in or on a bed: with *on*.

The rail, therefore, *beds* throughout *on* the ballast. *Ure*, Dict., III. 692.

4. To flock closely together, as wild fowl on the surface of the water.—5. To sleep; pass the night, as game in cover.

bed²†. An occasional Middle English preterit of *bid*.

bedabble (bē-dab'l), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *dabble*.] To dabble with moisture; make wet: as, "*bedabbled* with the dew," *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2.

bedad (bē-dad'), *interj.* An Irish minced oath, a corruption of *be gad*, for *by God!*

[illegible] *Thackeray*.

bedaff† (bē-daf'), *v. t.* [ME. *bedaffen* (pp. *bydaffed*), < *be-* + *daffe*, a fool: see *be-*¹ and *daff*¹.] To befool; make a fool of. *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, Envoye, l. 15.

bedaft† (bē-daft'), *p. a.* Stupid; foolish.

bedag†, *v. t.* [< ME. *bedaggen*; < *be-*¹ + *dag*.] To bedaggle.

bedaggle (bē̤-dag'l), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *daggle.* Cf. *bedag.*] To soil, as clothes, by trailing the ends in the mud, or spattering them with dirty water. *J. Richardson*, Notes on Milton.

bed-ale† (bed'āl), *n.* Ale brewed for a confinement or a christening.

bedare† (bē̤-dãr'), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *dare*^{1}.] To dare; defy.

> The eagle . . . is emboldened
> With eyes intentive to *bedare* the sun.
> *Peele*, David and Bethsabe.

bedark† (bē̤-därk'), *v. t.* [< ME. *bederken;* < *be-*^{1} + *dark*, *v.*] To darken.

> Whan the blacke winter night . . .
> *Bederked* hath the water stronde,
> Al prively they gone to londe.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., i. 81.

bedarken (bē̤-där'kn), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *darken.*] To cover with darkness; darken; obscure.

bedarkened (bē̤-där'knd), *p. a.* **1.** Obscured.—**2.** Figuratively, existing in mental or moral darkness; sunk in ignorance: as, "this *bedarkened* race," *Southey*.

bedash (bē̤-dash'), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *dash.*] To wet by throwing water or other liquid upon; bespatter with water or mud: as, "trees *bedash'd* with rain," *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 2.

> So terribly *bedash'd* . . . that you would swear
> He were lighted from a horse-race.
> *Middleton*, Anything for a Quiet Life, i. 1.

bedaub (bē̤-dâb'), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *daub.*] To daub over; besmear; soil.

> *Bedaub* fair designs with a foul varnish.
> *Barrow*, Works, III. xv.

Bedawi (bed'a̤-wē), *n.*; pl. *Bedawin* (-wēn). See *Bedouin*, 1.

bedazzle (bē̤-daz'l), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *dazzle.*] To dazzle by too strong a light; blind or render incapable of seeing clearly by excess of light.

> My mistaking eyes
> That have been so *bedazzled* with the sun,
> That everything I look on seemeth green.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 5.

> Sunrise threw a golden beam into the study and laid it right across the minister's *bedazzled* eyes.
> *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, xx.

bedazzlingly (bē̤-daz'ling-li), *adv.* So as to bedazzle.

bed-board† (bed'bōrd), *n.* The head-board or foot-board of a bedstead.

bed-bolt (bed'bōlt), *n.* *Naut.*, a horizontal bolt passing through both the brackets of a gun-carriage on which the forward end of the stool-bed rests.

bedbug (bed'bug), *n.* The *Cimex lectularius* or *Acanthia lectularia*, infesting beds. See *bug*^{2}.

bed-chair (bed'chãr), *n.* An adjustable frame designed to enable invalids to sit up in bed. Also called *chair-bed*.

bedchamber (bed'chām″bėr), *n.* [< ME. *bedchaumbre* (= MHG. *bettekammere*); < *bed*^{1} + *chamber.*] An apartment or chamber intended or appropriated for a bed, or for sleep and repose.—**Lords of the bedchamber**, officers of the British royal household under the groom of the stole. They are twelve in number, and wait a week each in turn. The groom of the stole does not take his turn of duty, but attends the king on all state occasions. There are thirteen grooms of the bedchamber, who wait likewise in turn. In the case of a queen regnant these posts are occupied by women, called *ladies of the bedchamber*. In either case they are generally held by persons of the highest nobility.

bed-clip (bed'klip), *n.* In *coach-building*, a band of iron designed to secure the wooden bed of the vehicle to the spring or to the axle.

bedclothes (bed'klōꟸHz), *n. pl.* The coverings used on beds; sheets, blankets, quilts, etc., collectively.

bed-cover (bed'kuv″ėr), *n.* A bedquilt or bedspread.

bedded (bed'ed), *p. a.* [Pp. of *bed*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** Provided with a bed.—**2.** Laid in a bed; embedded.—**3.** Existing in beds, layers, or strata; stratified, or included between stratified masses of rock. Chiefly used in combination, as thin-*bedded*, heavy-*bedded*, etc. Masses of igneous rock formed by successive overflows of molten material are often said to be *bedded*, but not ordinarily *stratified*.

4. Growing in or transplanted into beds, as plants.

> Dost sit and hearken
> The dreary melody of *bedded* reeds
> In desolate places. *Keats*, Endymion, i. 239.

bedder (bed'ėr), *n.* **1.** One who puts to bed.—**2.** One who makes beds (mattresses); an upholsterer. [Local, Eng.]—**3.** A bed-stone; specifically, the nether stone of an oil-mill. *Phillips* (1706). Also *bedetter*.—**4.** A bedding-plant (which see).

bedding (bed'ing), *n.* [< ME. *bedding*, < AS. *bedding* (for **beddung*) = G. *bettung*; < *bed*^{1} + *-ing*^{1}.] **1.** The act of placing in a bed; a putting to bed, especially of a newly married couple. See *bed*, *v. t.*, 4.

> A circumstantial description of the wedding, *bedding*, and throwing the stocking. *Scott*, Nigel, xxxvii.

2. A bed and its furniture; the materials of a bed, whether for man or beast.

> Pray God he have not kept such open house,
> That he hath sold my hangings, and my *bedding!*
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, v. 1.

3. In *geol.*, as used by most geologists, the exact equivalent of *stratification*, or occurrence in strata or beds. See *bed*, *bedded*, and *lamination*.—**4.** In *building*, a foundation or bottom layer of any kind.—**5.** The seat in which a steam-boiler rests.

bedding-molding (bed'ing-mōl″ding), *n.* Same as *bed-molding*.

bedding-plant (bed'ing-plant), *n.* An ornamental flowering plant or foliage-plant suited by habit for growing in beds or masses, and to produce a desired effect, generally of color, by combination with other plants.

bedding-stone (bed'ing-stōn), *n.* In *bricklaying*, a straight piece of marble applied to the rubbed side of the brick to prove whether the surface is straight or not.

beddy (bed'i), *a.* Bold; forward. [Scotch.]

> But if my puppies once were ready,
> They'l be baith clever, keen, and *beddy*.
> *Watson's Collection*, I. 70.

bede^1†, *n.* An obsolete form of *bead*.

bede^2 (bēd), *n.* [Etym. unknown.] In *English mining*, a peculiar kind of pickax.

bedead† (bē̤-ded'), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *dead.*] To deaden.

> Others that are *bedeaded* and stupefied as to their morals. *Hallywell*, Melampronœa, p. 1.

bedeafen (bē̤-def'n), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *deafen.*] To render deaf.

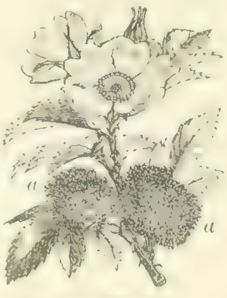
bedeck (bē̤-dek'), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *deck.*] To deck out; adorn; grace: as, "*bedecking* ornaments," *Shak.*, L. L. L., ii. 1; "*bedecked*, ornate, and gay," *Milton*, S. A., l. 712.

> Such wonderful and priceless gifts as these,
> Fit to *bedeck* the limbs of goddesses!
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 245.

bedeen (bē̤-dēn'), *adv.* [North. E. and Sc., < ME. *bedene*, *beden*, *bidene*, *biden;* of uncertain origin; appar. < *bid-*, which seems to be an unexplained substitute for *bi*, E. *by*, prep. (less prob. a corruption of *mid*, with, or of *with*), + *ene*, < AS. *ǣne*, once, at once, < *ān*, one: see *once*, *one*, and cf. *anon*, of somewhat similar formation. *Bedeen* is often a mere expletive.] **1†.** In a body; together: as, all *bedeen*.—**2†.** In order; one after another.—**3.** Forthwith; straightway.—**4.** Anon; by and by.

> Read on our Bibles, pray *bedeen*.
> *Blackwood's Mag.*, XXVIII. 738.

bedegar, bedeguar (bed'ē̤-gär), *n.* [< F. *bédégar*, *bédéguar*, ult. < Ar. Pers. *bādāwar*, a kind of white thorn or thistle, lit. wind-brought, < *bād*, wind, + *awar*, < *āwardan*, bring. Later, in the form *bādāward*, appar. taken as *bād*, wind, + Ar. *ward*, rose.] A spongy excrescence or gall, sometimes termed sweetbrier-sponge, or robin-redbreast's pincushion, found on various species of roses, especially the sweetbrier, produced by several insects, as *Rhodites rosæ* and *R. bicolor*, as the result of puncture and the deposit of their eggs, and containing their larvæ: once supposed to have medicinal properties.



a, *a*, Bedegars.

bedehouse, *n.* See *beadhouse*.

bedel, bedell (bē'dl, bē̤-del'), *n.* [< LL. *bedellus:* see *beadle*.] In the medieval universities, a servant of a "nation" or faculty (each of which companies elected two, an upper and a lower, termed the *esquire bedel* and the *yeoman bedel*, terms showing the classes from which they were chosen), whose duties were to apportion the "schools" or lecture-rooms and the chapters of the colleges and halls, to cry the days and hours of the lectures, to publish and carry out the decrees of the company, to march before the rector, dean, or proctor with a silver mace on occasions of ceremony, etc. See *beadle*.—**Grand bedel**, the upper bedel of the faculty of theology.

bedelve†, *v. t.* [ME. *bedelven*, < AS. *bedelfan*, < *be-*, about, + *delfan*, dig: see *be-*^{1} and *delve.*] **1.** To dig round or about.—**2.** To bury in the earth.

> A man dalf the erthe . . . and fond there a gobet of golde *bydolven*. *Chaucer*, Boethius, v. prose 1.

bedeman, *n.* See *beadsman*.

beden (bē'den), *n.* [< Ar. *baden.*] A kind of ibex.

bedene†, *adv.* See *bedeen*.

bederoll†, *n.* See *bead-roll*.

bedesman†, *n.* See *beadsman*.

bedetter†, *n.* Same as *bedder*, 3, of which it appears to be a corruption.

bedevil (bē̤-dev'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bedeviled* or *bedevilled*, ppr. *bedeviling* or *bedevilling*. [< *be-*^{1} + *devil.*] **1.** To treat with diabolical violence or abuse.

> *Bedevilled* and used worse than St. Bartholomew.
> *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, I. 34.

2. To possess with or as with a devil.

> One age, he is hagridden, bewitched; the next, priest-ridden, befooled; in all ages, *bedevilled*.
> *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, iii. 3.

3. To "play the devil with"; transform or confuse as if by the aid or agency of evil spirits; confound; muddle; corrupt; spoil.

> So *bedevil* a bottle of Geisenheim . . . you wouldn't know it from the greenest Tokay.
> *Disraeli*, Vivian Grey, vi.

4. To bewilder with worry; torment; bother; confuse.—**5.** To make a devil or devils of; bring into the condition of a devil: as, to *bedevil* mankind.

bedevilment (bē̤-dev'l-me̤nt), *n.* [< *bedevil* + *-ment.*] The act of bedeviling, or the state of being bedeviled; especially, a state of bewildering or vexatious disorder or confusion.

> The lawyers have twisted it into such a state of *bedevilment* that the original merits of the case have long disappeared. *Dickens*, Bleak House, viii.

bedew (bē̤-dū'), *v. t.* [< ME. *bedewen*, *bedeawen* (= MHG. *betouwen*, G. *bethauen*); < *be-*^{1} + *dew.*] To moisten with or as with dew; moisten in a gentle manner with any liquid.

> The most precious tears are those with which heaven *bedews* the unburied head of a soldier.
> *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxi.

bedewer (bē̤-dū'ėr), *n.* One who or that which bedews.

bedewy† (bē̤-dū'i), *a.* [Erroneously formed from *bedew*, *v.*; prop. *dewy*, < *dew*, *n.*] Moist with dew.

> Dark night from her *bedewy* wings
> Drops sleepy silence to the eyes of all.
> *A. Brewer* (?), Lingua, v. 16.

bedfast (bed'fȧst), *a.* [< *bed*^{1} + *fast.*] Confined to bed; bedridden.

> My old woman is *bedfast*.
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, ii.

bedfellow (bed'fel″ō), *n.* [< ME. *bedfelow*, *-felawe;* < *bed*^{1} + *fellow.*] One who shares a bed with another.

> Misery acquaints a man with strange *bedfellows*.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2.

bedfere† (bed'fēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also, erroneously, *bedphere*, < ME. *bedfere*, *bedifere*, < *bed* + *fere*, companion: see *fere*^{1}.] A bedfellow.

> Her that I mean to choose for my *bed-phere*.
> *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 3.

bed-frame (bed'frām), *n.* The frame of a bed; a bedstead.

bed-gown (bed'goun), *n.* **1.** A night-gown or night-dress.—**2.** A kind of jacket like a dressing-sack, usually of printed calico, worn in Scotland by women of the working-class, generally together with a drugget or colored flannel petticoat. Also called *short-gown*.

> She had wooden shoes, a short red petticoat, a printed cotton *bed-gown;* her face was broad, her physiognomy eminently stupid. *Charlotte Brontë*, The Professor, vii.

bed-hangings (bed'hang″ingz), *n. pl.* The valance and curtains of a bed.

bediamonded (bē̤-dī'a̤-mo̤n-ded), *a.* [< *be-*^{1} + *diamond* + *-ed*^{2}.] Covered or ornamented with diamonds.

> Astarte's *bediamonded* crescent.
> *Poe*, Ulalume, ii. 21.

bedight (bē̤-dīt'), *v. t.*; generally or always in pret. and pp. *bedight* or *bedighted*. [ME., only in pp. *bediht*, *bydyght;* < *be-*^{1} + *dight.*] To array; equip; dress; trick out; bedeck; invest. [Archaic and poetical.]

> A troupe of men the most in armes *bedight*.
> *Mir. for Mags.*, I. [illegible]

> His head and beard with sout were ill *bedight*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vii. 3.

[illegible] and sumptuous tome
[illegible], with gold *bedight*.
[illegible], Wayside Inn, Prelude.

bedim ([illegible]), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bedimmed*, [illegible]. [< *be*-^{1} + *dim*.] To make dim: [illegible]; becloud.

I have *bedimm'd* the noontide sun. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1.

[illegible] suddenly from the sunny daylight, [illegible] in such density of shadow as lurked in most of the passages of the old house.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, [illegible]

bedimple (bē-dim'pl), *v. t.* [< *be*-^{1} + *dimple*.] [illegible] or mark with dimples.

bedirt† (bē-dėrt'), *v. t.* [< *be*-^{1} + *dirt*.] To defile with dirt; figuratively, throw dirt at; vilify.

bedismal (bē-diz'mal), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bedismaled* or *bedismalled*, ppr. *bedismaling* or *bedismalling*. [< *be*-^{1} + *dismal*.] To make dismal.

bedizen (bē-diz'n or -dī'zn), *v. t.* [Also sometimes [illegible]; < *be*-^{1} + *dizen*.] To deck or dress out, especially in a tawdry manner or with vulgar finery.

[illegible] tapestried hangings, window curtains, and shreds of pictures, with which he had *bedizened* his tatters.
Scott, Waverley, II. xxvii.

[illegible] of the Virgin, . . . *bedizened* and effulgent, was borne aloft upon the shoulders of her adorers.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 556.

Like clouds which *bedizen*
At sunset the western horizon.
Browning, The Glove.

bedizenment (bē-diz'n- or -dī'zn-ment), *n.* [< *bedizen* + *-ment*.] The act of bedizening; the state of being bedizened; that which bedizens.

The *bedizenment* of the great spirit's sanctuary with . . . skulls. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho! p. 451.

Strong Dames of the Market, . . . with oak-branches, tricolor *bedizenment*. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. iv. 4.

bed-key (bed'kē), *n.* Same as *bed-wrench*.

bedlam (bed'lam), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *bedlem*, *bethlem*, < ME. *bedlem*, *bedleem*, [illegible], a corruption of *Bethlehem* (ME. *Bethleem*, *Bedlem*). See def. 1.] **I.** *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] The hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem in London, originally a priory, founded about 1247, but afterward used as an asylum for lunatics.

[illegible] I stept into *Bedlame*, where I saw several [illegible] in chaines.
Evelyn, Diary, April 21, 1657.

Hence—**2.** A madhouse; a lunatic asylum.

He's past
Recovery; a *Bedlam* cannot cure him.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, v. 3.

3. A scene of wild uproar and confusion.

A [illegible] of possessors would make the [illegible] extravagance for one year and of universal desolation the next—a *bedlam* for one short [illegible] ever after. *Brougham*.

4†. An inmate or a patient of Bethlehem Hospital, or Bedlam; specifically, one discharged as cured (though often only partially cured) and licensed to beg. Such persons wore a tin plate as a [illegible] and were known as *bedlam beggars*, [illegible].

Let's follow the old earl, and get the *Bedlam*
[illegible], his roguish madness
[illegible]. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 7.

Hence—**5†.** In general, a madman; a lunatic. Jack or Tom o' Bedlam, a madman.

II. *a.* Belonging to or fit for a bedlam or madhouse; mad; mentally deranged.

The *bedlam* brain-sick duchess. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

This which followes is plaine *bedlam* stuffe, this is the [illegible]
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Bedlam beggar. [illegible]

bedlamer (bed'lam-ėr), *n.* [< *bedlam* + *-er*^{1}.] **1.** A bedlam beggar. See *bedlam*, *n.*, 4.

[illegible] with
[illegible]

2. The name given by seal-hunters to the [illegible], *Cystophora cristata*, when a year [illegible] when it [illegible].

bedlamism (bed'lam-izm), *n.* [< *bedlam* + [illegible]] [illegible] or act [illegible] of mad people; a trait of mad [illegible].

bedlamite (bed'lam-īt), *n.* [< *bedlam* + [illegible]] [illegible] *bedlam*, *n.*, 4.

[illegible]
Hawthorne, Twice-Told Tales, II.

bedl[illegible]

[illegible]

bedla[illegible]

The Germans, on their part, calmly conscious of their irresistible strength, proceeded to fasten ever more compulsive bonds and sobering straps on the *Bedlamised* country. *Lowe*, Bismarck, I. 599.

bedlar†, bedlawer†, *n.* [< ME. *bedlawere* (= G. *bettlager*), < *bed* + **lawer*, appar. < Icel. *lag*, a lying: cf. *lair*.] A bedridden person. [Old English and Scotch.]

bedless (bed'les), *a.* [< *bed*^{1} + *-less*.] Without a bed.

bed-linen (bed'lin″en), *n.* Sheets, pillow-cases, etc., originally always of linen, now sometimes of cotton.

bed-lounge (bed'lounj), *n.* A combined bed and lounge; a lounge or plain sofa made so as to open and form a bed.

bedmaker (bed'mā″kėr), *n.* [< ME. *bedmaker*.] **1.** One who manufactures beds or bedsteads.—**2.** One who prepares beds for use; especially, in English universities, a man or woman whose duty it is to take care of the rooms and make the beds in college. Female bedmakers were forbidden in Cambridge in 1625, but are now usual.

The *bed-makers* are the women who take care of the rooms; there is about one to each staircase, that is to say, to every eight rooms.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 30.

bedmate (bed'māt), *n.* A bedfellow. *Shak.*

bed-molding (bed'mōl″ding), *n.* In *arch.*, a molding of the cornice of an entablature, situated beneath the corona and immediately above the frieze. Also called *bedding-molding*.

bedote† (bē-dōt'), *v. t.* [ME., < *be*-^{1} + *dote*.] To make to dote; befool; deceive.

For to *bedote* this queene was her entent.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1547.

Bedouin (bed'ö-in), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *Bedwin*, or as ML. *Baduini*, *Beduini*, pl. (ME. rarely *Bedoynes*); mod. E. also freq. *Bedoween*, and more exactly *Bedawi*, sing., *Bedawin*, pl., after Ar., the form *Bedouin* being < F. *Bédouin* (OF. *Beduin* = It. *Beduino*, ML. *Beduinus*, etc.), < Ar. *badawin*, pl. of *badawiy*, a dweller in the desert (cf. *badāwi*, rural, rustic), < *badw*, desert, open country.] **I.** *n.* **1.** An Arab of the desert; one of the nomadic Arabs, divided into many tribes, who live in tents, rear flocks and herds, especially of camels, and are scattered over Arabia, parts of Syria, and Egypt and other parts of Africa. Also *Bedawi*, plural *Bedawin*.

Professionally, and in the ordinary course of their lives, *Bedawins* are only shepherds and herdsmen: their raids on each other, or their exploits in despoiling travellers and caravans, are but occasional, though welcome and even exciting, exceptions to the common routine.
Encyc. Brit., II. 246.

2. A vagabond boy; a street Arab.

II. *a.* Relating to the Bedouins.

bed-pan (bed'pan), *n.* **1.** A pan for warming beds; a warming-pan.—**2.** A necessary utensil for the use of persons confined to bed.

bedpheer†, bedphere†, *n.* Erroneous spellings of *bedfere*.

bed-plate, bed-piece (bed'plāt, -pēs), *n.* In *mech.*, the sole-plate or foundation-plate of an engine, etc.

bedpost (bed'pōst), *n.* **1†.** Same as *bedstaff*.—**2.** A post forming an angle of a bedstead, in old bedsteads often rising high enough to support the canopy and rods for the curtain. In the twinkling of a bedpost, with the utmost rapidity. See *bedstaff*.

bed-presser (bed'pres″ėr), *n.* A lazy fellow; one who loves his bed.

This sanguine coward, this *bed-presser*, this horse-back breaker, this huge hill of flesh. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

bedquilt (bed'kwilt), *n.* A wadded and quilted covering for a bed. Also used for *bedspread* and *comforter*.

The king in a Sicilian fairy story issues a proclamation promising a large reward to whoever shall steal the [illegible] *bedquilt* of a certain ogre. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. [illegible]

bedrabble (bē-drab'l), *v. t.* [< *be*-^{1} + *drabble*.] To make wet and dirty with rain and mud. *Kingsley*.

bedraggle (bē-drag'l), *v. t.* [< *be*-^{1} + *draggle*.] To soil or wet by dragging in dirt, mud, moist places, etc., as the bottom of a garment in walking; cause to appear wet and limp, as a flower when rained upon.

bedral^{1} (bed'ral), *n.* [Also *bethral*, *betherel*; [illegible] a corruption of *beadle*, var. *bedel*, Sc. *bedral*, etc.] A beadle. [Scotch.]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] *Burke*, [illegible]

bedral^{2}**†** (bed'ral), *n.* [Also *bedrel*, a corruption of *bedred*, for *bedrid*, see *bedrid*.] A person who is bedridden. *Knox.* Also *bed-thrall*. [Scotch.]

His father . . . who as *Bedrel* lay
Before his gate. *Douglas*, tr. of Virgil.

bedreint†. Obsolete past participle of *bedrench*.

bedrench (bē-drench'), *v. t.* [< ME. *bedrenchen* (pp. *bedreint*); < *be*-^{1} + *drench*.] To drench thoroughly; soak; saturate with moisture.

Receyve our billes with teres al *bedreynt*.
Court of Love, l. 577.

Such crimson tempest should *bedrench*
The fresh green lap of fair King Richard's land.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 3.

bedress (bē-dres'), *v. t.* [< *be*-^{1} + *dress*.] To dress up.

The Bride whose tonish inclination
Attended to the ruling fashion,
To make her entry had *bedress'd*
Her upright form in all her best.
W. Combe, Dr. Syntax in Search of a Wife, v.

bedridden, bedrid (bed'rid″n, -rid), *a.* [< ME. *bedred*, *bedrede*, *bedreden*, *bedredden*, adj. and n., < AS. *bedreda*, *bedrida*, *bedryda*, *beddredda*, n., one bedridden, lit. a bed-rider (< *bed*, bed, + *rida*, *ridda*, a rider, a knight, < *rīdan*, ride). Cf. LG. *bedderede*, *badderedig*, bedridden; OHG. *pettiriso*, G. *bettrise*, of same sense. The second element came to be regarded as the pp. of *ride*; hence the now usual form *bedridden*, ME. *bedreden*.] Confined to bed by age, infirmity, or sickness.

Is not your father grown incapable
Of reasonable affairs? . . .
Lies he not *bed-rid*? *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

What an over-worne and *bedrid* Argument is this!
Milton, Def. of Humb. Remonst.

Old *bedridden* palsy. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

bed-right†, bed-rite† (bed'rīt), *n.* [< *bed*^{1} + *right*, *rite*.] The privilege of the marriage-bed.

No *bed-right* [in some eds. *bed-rite*] shall be paid
Till Hymen's torch be lighted. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

bedrip†, *n.* [ME., also *bedripe*, *bedrepe*, etc., < AS. *bedrīp*, < *bedu*, prayer, + *rīp*, a reaping: see *bead* and *reap*. Also called in AS. *bēnrīp*, < *bēn*, prayer, + *rīp*.] Boon-work at harvest-time: a service which some tenants had to perform at the bidding or request of their lord.

bed-rite†, *n.* See *bed-right*.

bed-rock (bed'rok), *n.* [< *bed*^{1} + *rock*.] **1.** In *mining*, the older crystalline and slaty rocks which underlie the unconsolidated gravelly and volcanic beds of Tertiary and Post-tertiary ages, along the flanks of the Sierra Nevada. The term is beginning to be used elsewhere to designate solid rock lying under loose detrital masses, such as sand and gravel.

Hence—**2.** That which underlies anything else, as a foundation; bottom layer; lowest stratum.

Everywhere life and energy, working on a gigantic scale, have plowed furrows into the institutional *bed rock* of Western Society.
C. H. Shinn, Land Laws of Mining Districts, p. 44.

bedroom (bed'röm), *n.* **1.** Room in a bed; sleeping-room in bed. [In this sense properly with a hyphen.]

Then by your side no *bed-room* me deny.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 3.

2. A room or apartment containing or intended to contain a bed; a sleeping-apartment.

bedrop (bē-drop'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bedropped* (sometimes *bedropt*), ppr. *bedropping*. [< ME. *bedroppen*; < *be*-^{1} + *drop*.] **1.** To drop upon; fall upon in drops.

As men sene the dew *bedroppe*
The leves and the flowers eke.
Gower, Conf. Amant., iii. 254.

2. To cover, strew, or sprinkle with drops, or as if with drops; bespatter; bespangle.

The yellow carp, in scales *bedropp'd* with gold.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 144.

Rueful cheek,
Pale and *bedropped* with everflowing tears.
Wordsworth, Prelude, ix.

bed-sacking (bed'sak″ing), *n.* Canvas designed to be stretched on the framework of a bedstead to support the mattresses and bedclothes.

bed-screw (bed'skrö), *n.* **1.** A bed-key or bed-wrench.—**2.** Same as *barrel-screw*.

bedside (bed'sīd), *n.* [< ME. *bedsyde*, orig. *beddes side*, i. e., bed's side.] The side of a bed; position by a bed: usually with reference to attendance on one confined to bed: as, she watched by his *bedside* till dawn.

bedsister† (bed'sis″tėr), *n.* [< ME. *bedsuster* (Robert of Gloucester), < *bed*^{1} + *suster*, sister.] A concubine.

It is not much to be wondered at that we lost *bed-sister* for concubine. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 165, note.

bed-sore (bed'sōr), *n.* A very troublesome kind of ulcer, liable to appear on patients long confined in bed and either unable or not allowed to change their position. Bed-sores occur at the parts pressed by the weight of the body, chiefly over the sacrum and trochanters, and on the elbows and heels. Also called *decubitus*.

bedspread (bed'spred), *n.* The uppermost quilt or covering of a bed, generally ornamental.

bed-spring (bed'spring), *n.* A spring, usually of spiral form, used in making spring-beds.

bedstaff† (bed'stāf), *n.* A staff or stick formerly used in some way about a bed, and frequently serving as a weapon, in which sense the word most commonly occurs. Specifically—(*a*) A bed-slat. (*b*) The stick or staff used to spread out the bedclothes in making a bed placed in a recess. (*c*) A bar or post placed at each side of a bed to keep the bedclothes from falling off. (*d*) One of the rods used in forming the "tent" in old-fashioned tent-beds.

Bedstaff.—From a French manuscript of the 15th century.

> Now do I feel the calf of my right leg
> Tingle, and dwindle to th' smallness of a *bed-staff*.
> *T. Tomkis* (?), Albumazar, ii. 3.

> He gives out
> He'll take a *Bedstaff*, or an holy Wand
> And baste you lustily two or three hours
> Before you go to Bed, to make you limber.
> *Cartwright*, Love's Convert, iv. 1.

His [the bewitched boy's] bed cloathes would be pulled from him, his bed shaken, and his *bed-staff* leap forward and backward. *C. Mather*, Mag. Christ., vi. 7.

In her hand she grasped the *bed-staff*, a weapon of mickle might, as her husband's bloody cox-comb could now well testify. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 266.

[Used in the colloquial phrase *in the twinkling of a bed-staff*, in which, when *bedstaff* became obsolete, *bedpost* was substituted, depriving the phrase of its literal force in modern use.

> I'll do it instantly, *in the twinkling of a bed-staff*.
> *Shadwell*, Virtuoso, i. 1.]

bedstead (bed'sted), *n.* [< ME. *bedstede* (= D. LG. *bedstede* = MHG. *bettestat*), < *bed*, bed, + *stede*, place, stead.] A frame or framework, more or less elaborate, for supporting a bed: most commonly made of wood, but now often of iron, and sometimes of brass.

bed-steps (bed'steps), *n. pl.* Steps for ascending an old-fashioned high bed.

bedstock (bed'stok), *n.* One of the two side-pieces or bars of a bedstead on which the rungs or slats are laid. [Now chiefly used in Scotland, the north of England, and Ireland.]

bedstone (bed'stōn), *n.* The lower or stationary millstone.

bedstraw (bed'strâ), *n.* [< ME. *beddestrawe*, *bedstre* (= OHG. *bettistro*, G. *bettstroh*), bed-straw, bed; < *bed*^{1} + *straw*.] **1.** Straw used in stuffing a mattress or bed. [In this literal sense properly with a hyphen.]—**2.** (*a*) A popular name of the different species of the genus *Galium*, from the old practice of using it in beds. *Our Lady's* or *yellow bedstraw* is *G. verum*; *white bedstraw* is *G. Mollugo*. See *Galium*. (*b*) A name given to *Desmodium Aparines*.

bed-swerver† (bed'swėr"vėr), *n.* One who is false and unfaithful to the marriage-vow.

> She's
> A *bed-swerver*, even as bad as those
> That vulgars give bold'st titles.
> *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1.

bed-thrall† (bed'thrâl), *n.* [A modification of *bedral*^{2}, as if < *bed*^{1} + *thrall*.] Same as *bedral*^{2}.

bedtick (bed'tik), *n.* A case of strong linen or cotton cloth for containing the feathers or other materials of a bed.

bedticking (bed'tik"ing), *n.* The material from which bedticks are made.

bedtime (bed'tīm), *n.* [< ME. *bedtime*; < *bed*^{1} + *time*.] The time to go to rest; the usual hour of going to bed.

bed-tool (bed'töl), *n.* A block with openings or holes corresponding to the shape of a die or punch, in connection with which it is used.

bedub (bē̤-dub'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bedubbed*, ppr. *bedubbing*. [< *be-*^{1} + *dub*^{1}.] **1†.** To adorn.—**2.** To designate; dub.

beduck (bē̤-duk'), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *duck*^{1}.] To duck or immerse thoroughly; submerge.

> To the flood he came, . . .
> And deepe him selfe *beducked* in the same.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 42.

beduke (bē̤-dūk'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *beduked*, ppr. *beduking*. [< *be-*^{1} + *duke*.] To make a duke of; style or dub with the title of duke. *Swift.*

bedung (bē̤-dung'), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *dung*.] To cover or befoul with dung.

> *Bedunged* with calumny and filth.
> *T. Puller*, Mod. of Church of Eng., p. 485.

bedusk (bē̤-dusk'), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *dusk*.] To smutch. *Cotgrave.*

bedust (bē̤-dust'), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *dust*.] To sprinkle, soil, or cover with dust.

bed-vein (bed'vān), *n.* A term occasionally used in *geol.* and *mining* (as the equivalent of the German *Lagergang*) to denote a flat mass of ore having characters intermediate between those of a vein and those of a sedimentary deposit.

bedward (bed'wärd), *adv.* [< *bed*^{1} + *-ward*.] Toward bed.

> In heart
> As merry as when our nuptial day was done,
> And tapers burn'd to *bedward*. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 6.

Meantime the two young Glendinnings were each wrapped up in his own reflections, and only interrupted in them by the signal to move *bedward*.
Scott, Monastery, I. xiv.

bedwarf (bē̤-dwârf'), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *dwarf*.] To make little; stunt or hinder the growth of.

bedway (bed'wā), *n.* A line of indistinct marks of stratification or pseudo-stratification in the granitic rocks.

bedwind (bed'wīnd), *n.* [Cf. *withwind*.] An English name for *Convolvulus sepium*.

bedwork (bed'wėrk), *n.* Work done in bed, or as in bed, that is, without toil. [Rare.]

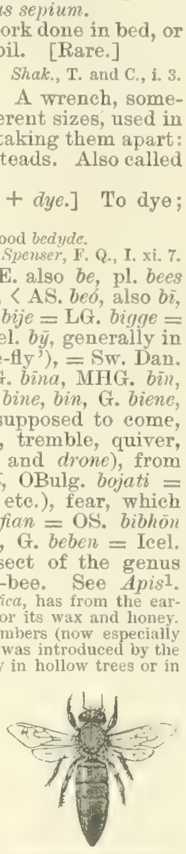
> *Bedwork*, mappery, closet-war. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.

bed-wrench (bed'rench), *n.* A wrench, sometimes having sockets of different sizes, used in setting up bedsteads and in taking them apart: little used with modern bedsteads. Also called *bed-key*.

bedye (bē̤-dī'), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *dye*.] To dye; stain.

> Fieldes with Sarazin blood *bedyde*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. xi. 7.

bee^1 (bē), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *be*, pl. *bees* and *been*, < ME. *bee*, pl. *been*, < AS. *beó*, also *bī*, pl. *beón*, = OD. *bie*, D. *bij*, *bije* = LG. *bigge* = OHG. *bīa*, G. dial. *beie* = Icel. *bȳ*, generally in comp. *bȳ-flygi*, *bȳ-fluga* ('bee-fly'), = Sw. Dan. *bi*; also with added *-n*, OHG. *bīna*, MHG. *bīn*, f., OHG. *bini*, neut., MHG. *bine*, *bin*, G. *biene*, f. (cf. Lith. *bitis*, a bee); supposed to come, through the notions 'fear, tremble, quiver, buzz, hum' (cf. *bumblebee* and *drone*), from the root **bi* (= Skt. √ *bhī*, OBulg. *bojati* = Russ. *bojatĭ* = Lith. *bijoti*, etc.), fear, which appears redupl. in AS. *beofian* = OS. *bibhōn* = OHG. *bibēn*, MHG. *biben*, G. *beben* = Icel. *bifa*, tremble.] **1.** An insect of the genus *Apis*; a hive-bee or honey-bee. See *Apis*^{1}. The common honey-bee, *A. mellifica*, has from the earliest periods been kept in hives for its wax and honey. It is also found wild in great numbers (now especially in North America, where the bee was introduced by the European colonists), storing honey in hollow trees or in other suitable situations. It lives in swarms or societies of from 10,000 to 50,000 individuals. These swarms contain three classes of bees—the perfect females or queen bees, the males or drones, and the imperfect or undeveloped females, called *neuters*, constituting the working bees. In each hive or swarm there is only one female or queen, whose sole office is to propagate the species. The queen is much larger than the other bees. When she dies, a young working bee three days old is selected, its cell is enlarged by breaking down the partitions, its food is changed to royal jelly or paste, and it grows into a queen. The queen lays 2,000 eggs a day. The drones serve merely for impregnating the queen, after which they are destroyed by the neuters. These last are the laborers of the hive. They collect the honey, form the cells, and feed the other bees and the young. They are furnished with a proboscis by which they suck the honey from flowers, and a mouth by which they swallow it, conveying it then to the hive in their stomachs, whence they disgorge it into the cells. The pollen of flowers settles on the hairs with which their body is covered, whence it is collected into pellets by a brush on their second pair of legs, and deposited in a hollow in the third pair. It is called *bee-bread*, and is the food of the larvæ or young. The adult bees feed on honey. The wax was at one time supposed to be formed from pollen by a digestive process, but it is now ascertained that it is formed by secretion from the honey. The females and neuters have a barbed sting attached to a bag of poison, which flows into the wound inflicted by the sting. When a hive becomes overstocked a new colony is sent out under the direction of a queen bee. This is called *swarming*. Besides the common bee, *A. mellifica*, there are the *A. fascicata*, domesticated in Egypt; the *A. ligustica*, or Ligurian bee of Italy and Greece, introduced generally into apiaries in other lands; the *A. unicolor* of Madagascar; the *A. indica*, etc.



Honey-bee (*Apis mellifica*). Queen.

Neuter, or Worker.

Drone.

2. Any aculeate hymenopterous insect of the division *Mellifera* or *Anthophila*, comprising the families *Apidæ* and *Andrenidæ*, and including, besides the hive-bees of the genus *Apis*, the mason-bees, carpenter-bees, bumble-bees, etc. See cuts under *Anthophora*, *carpenter-bee*, and *Hymenoptera*.—**3.** An assemblage of persons who meet to engage in united labor for the benefit of an individual or a family, or in some joint amusement: so called from the combined labor of the bees of a hive: as, a quilting-*bee*, a husking-*bee*, a spelling-*bee*, etc. [U. S.]

Now were instituted "quilting *bees*," and "husking *bees*," and other rural assemblages, where, under the inspiring influence of the fiddle, toil was enlivened by gayety and followed up by the dance. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 405.

To have a bee in one's bonnet, to be a little crack-brained or crazy; be flighty or full of whims or uneasy notions. [Originally Scotch.] Sometimes used specifically: as, *to have the presidential bee in one's bonnet*, to cherish the hope of becoming President. [U. S.]—**To have a bee** (or **bees**) **in one's head.** (*a*) To be choleric. (*b*) To be restless or uneasy. *B. Jonson.* (*c*) To be somewhat crazy.

> She's whiles crack-brained and *has a bee in her head*.
> *Scott.*

bee^2 (bē), *n.* [Prop. North. E. dial., for reg. E. **by* or **bigh* (cf. *high*, *nigh*, of like phonetic relations), < ME. *by*, *bye*, *bie*, *beghe*, *behȝ*, *beȝ*, *beh*, < AS. *beáh*, *beág* (= OS. *bōg*, *bāg* = OHG. *bouc* = Icel. *baugr*), a ring, esp. as an ornament, < *būgan* (pret. *beáh*), E. *bow*, bend; cf. *bow*^{2}, a bend, an arch, and *bail*^{1}, a hoop, from the same source: see *bow*^{1}.] **1†.** A ring of metal, usually an ornament for the arm or neck; a collar or brooch; sometimes, a finger-ring.

> *Bee* or collar of gold or syluer, torques. *Huloet.*

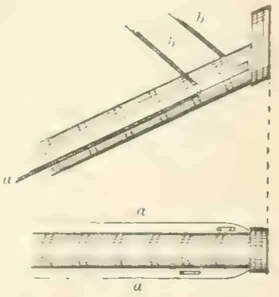
2. *Naut.*, a ring or hoop of metal through which to reeve stays. See *bee-block*.

beebee (bē'bē), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *bībī*, < Pers., orig. Turk., *bībī*, a lady, a lawful wife.] **1.** A lady.—**2.** A Hindu mistress or concubine. [India.]

The society of the station does interfere in such cases; and though it does not mind *beebees* or their friends, it rightly taboos him who entertains their rivals.
W. H. Russell.

bee-bird (bē'bėrd), *n.* The small spotted fly-catcher, *Muscicapa grisola*, a European bird of the family *Muscicapidæ*: so called because it catches bees. [Local, Eng.]

bee-block (bē'blok), *n.* [< *bee*^{2} + *block*.] *Naut.*, a piece of hard wood, bolted to each side of the bowsprit, through which the fore-topmast-stays are rove.



Bowsprit Bee-blocks.

a, a, bee-blocks; b, b, foretopmast-stays.

bee-bread (bē'bred), *n.* [Not found in ME.; AS. *beó-breád*, *bībreád* = MHG. *bie brōt*, G. *bienen-brot* = Sw. *bibröt*, orig. (in AS.) the honey-comb with the honey, < *beó*, bee, + *breád*, bread.] **1.** A variously colored substance, the pollen of flowers, collected by bees as food for their young. See *bee*^{1}.—**2.** A plant much visited by bees or cultivated for their use, as red clover, *Trifolium pratense*, or borage, *Borago officinalis*.

beech^1 (bēch), *n.* [< ME. *beche*, < AS. *bēce*, earlier *bǣce*, by umlaut for **bōce* (= OLG. *bōke*, *böke*, LG. *baike*), a deriv. of *bōc* (> mod. E. *buck* in comp. *buckmast* and *buckwheat*) = OD. *boeke*, D. *beuk* = Flem. *boek* = OHG. Icel. *bōk* = Sw. *bok* = Dan. *bog* = OHG. *buohha*, MHG. *buoche*, G. *buche* (> OBulg. *bukui*, *bukuve*, Bulg. *buk*, Serv. *bukva*, Pol. Bohem. *buk*, Russ. *bukŭ*, Lith. *buka*, Hung. *bük*, *bik*, beech) = Goth. **bōka* (not recorded), beech, = L. *fāgus* (see *Fagus*), beech, = Gr. *φηγός*, *φᾶγός*, an esculent oak, perhaps orig. a tree with esculent fruit, from the root seen in Gr. *φαγεῖν*, eat, Skt. √ *bhaj*, share. For the connection with *book*, see *book*.] A tree of the genus *Fagus*, natural order *Cupuliferæ*. The common or European beech, *F. sylvatica*, grows to a large size, with branches forming a beautiful head with thick foliage. The bark is smooth and of a silvery cast. The nuts or mast are eaten by swine, poultry, oxen, and other animals, and yield a good oil for lamps. The timber is not much used in building, as it soon rots in damp places, but it is used for piles in [illegible] It is manufactured [illegible] which it is [illegible] and close [illegible] [illegible] varieties [illegible] ntal varieties are frequently seen, [illegible] beech, with [illegible] leaves, [illegible] leaves. The Ameri[illegible] very similar tree [illegible] — Austra[illegible] teak. — Beech-[illegible] Blue beech. Same as [illegible] [illegible]e beech. [illegible] West Indies [illegible] the natural order [illegible] It [illegible] is used as a [illegible]

beech²†, *n.* Obsolete spelling of *beach*.

beech-coal (bēch'kōl), *n.* Charcoal from beech-wood.

beech-drops (bēch'drops), *n.* A low annual plant, *Epiphegus Virginiana*, without green foliage, parasitic upon the roots of the beech in the United States. It belongs to the natural order [illegible] [illegible] *Pter[illegible] [illegible]nedea*, and *false beech-drops*, or pine-sap, [illegible] are similar parasitic plants of the [illegible]

beechen (bē'chn), *a.* [< ME. *bechen*, < AS. *[illegible]* = D. *[illegible]* = OHG. *buochîn*, MHG. G. *[illegible]* = L. *[illegible]* = Gr. *[illegible]*), < *bōc*, beech, + *-en*: see *beech*¹ and *-en*.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or derived from the beech: as, *beechen* boughs; *beechen* shade.

> His aged head, crowned with *beechen* wreath,
> Seemed like a poll of ivy in the teeth
> Of winter hoar. *Keats.*

2. Made of the wood of the beech: as, *beechen* vessels.

> A *beechen* bowl,
> A maple dish, my furniture should be;
> Crisp, yellow leaves my bed.
> *Wordsworth*, Eccles. Sonnets, i. 22.

beech-fern (bēch'fėrn), *n.* A fern belonging to the genus *Phegopteris* (which see).

beech-finch (bēch'finch), *n.* The chaffinch, *Fringilla cœlebs*. *Macgillivray.*

beech-fungus (bēch'fung"gus), *n.* An edible fungus, *Cyttaria Darwinii*, allied to the morel. It is [illegible] in Terra del Fuego upon the branches of [illegible] beeches, and is at times the principal food of the [illegible]

beech-gall (bēch'gâl), *n.* A gall or excrescence formed on the beech by insects.

beech-hopper (bēch'hop"ėr), *n.* A coleopterous insect, *Orchestes fagi*, family *Curculionidæ*, or weevils, injurious to beech-trees, between the two surfaces of the leaves of which they lay their eggs.

beech-marten (bēch'mär"ten), *n.* *Mustela foina*, one of two species or varieties of the European marten, usually distinguished from the common pine-marten, *M. martes*, by the white throat and some other external features, as well as by some differences in habits. Also called *stone-marten*.

beech-mast (bēch'mȧst), *n.* [< *beech*¹ + *mast*²; [illegible] *buch-mast*.] The mast or nuts of the beech-tree, from which an oil is obtained. The cake which remains after the oil has been expressed is a good [illegible] food for oxen, swine, and poultry, but is injurious to [illegible] See *[illegible]*

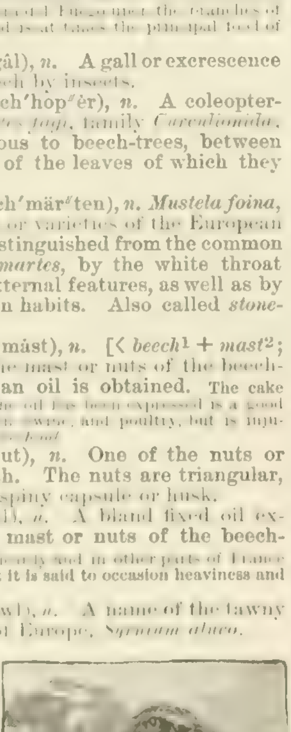
beechnut (bēch'nut), *n.* One of the nuts or fruits of the beech. The nuts are triangular, and inclosed in a spiny capsule or husk.

beech-oil (bēch'oil), *n.* A bland fixed oil expressed from the mast or nuts of the beech-tree. It is used in Picardy and in other parts of France instead of butter; but it is said to occasion heaviness and [illegible]

beech-owl (bēch'oul), *n.* A name of the tawny owl or wood-owl, of Europe, *Syrnium aluco*.

beech-wheat† (bēch'hwēt), *n.* Same as *buckwheat*.

beechy (bē'chi), *a.* [< *beech*¹ + *-y*¹.] Of, pertaining to, or abounding in [illegible]



[illegible]

bee-culture [illegible]

bee[illegible]

[illegible]cally — (*a*) The European *Merops apiaster*. (*b*) *pl.* The birds of the family *Meropidæ*, of which there are several genera and numerous species, chiefly African. See *Merops*, *[illegible]*.

beef (bēf), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *beefe*, *beafe*, *biefe*, etc., < ME. *beef*, *befe*, *beof*, *bouf*, *boef*, < OF. *boef*, *buef*, *boeuf* = Pr. *bov* = Sp. *buey* = Pg. *boi* = It. *bove* (cf. Sw. *biff*, Dan. *böf*, beef, from E.; and see *beefsteak*), < L. *bovem*, acc. of *bos* (see *Bos* and *bovine*), = Gr. *βοῦς*, an ox, = Ir. and Gael. *bo*, a cow, = W. *buw* = Skt. *go*, a cow, = AS. *cū*, E. *cow*¹: see *cow*¹, which is thus ult. identical with *beef*.] **1.** An animal of the bovine genus, whether ox, bull, or cow, in the full-grown state. [In this, which is the original sense, the word has a plural, *beeves*, formerly sometimes *beefs*. The singular is nearly obsolete.]

> These are the beasts which ye shall eat: the *beef*, the sheep, and the goat. Deut. xiv. 4 (ed. 1578).

> A pound of man's flesh, taken from a man,
> Is not so estimable, profitable neither,
> As flesh of muttons, *beefs*, or goats.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3.

> A herd of *beeves*, fair oxen, and fair kine.
> *Milton*, P. L., xi. 647.

2. The flesh of an ox, bull, or cow when killed. [In this sense the word has no plural.] — **3.** A name given by quarrymen to certain beds of fibrous carbonate of lime occurring in England in the middle division of the Purbeck series, the highest part of the Jurassic. — **4.** Brawn; muscularity; weight and strength combined: as, the crew is lacking in *beef*. [Colloq.] — **Alamode beef.** See *alamode*. **Baron of beef.** See *baron*. **Collared beef,** beef rolled, boned, slightly salted or corned, and seasoned with herbs and spices. **Hung beef,** beef cured by being hung up to dry; dried beef. — **Jerked beef.** See *jerk*.

beef-brained† (bēf'brānd), *a.* Having the brain or wit of an ox; beef-witted: as, "the most *beef-brained* sensualist," *Turniers*, Cure of Misprision, p. 29 (Ord MS.).

beef-cattle (bēf'kat"l), *n. pl.* Bovine animals adapted or intended for conversion into beef; bovine animals for slaughter.

beef-eater (bēf'ē"tėr), *n.* [< *beef* + *eater*. In sense 2, merely a particular use of the same word; cf. AS. *hlāf-æta*, a domestic servant, lit. 'loaf-eater,' contrasting with *hlāford*, master, lit. 'loaf-keeper.' Servants are often thought of as eaters; Ben Jonson uses *eaters* in the sense of 'servants' ("Epicœne," iii. 2). The oft-quoted etymology from a supposed **buffetier*, < *buffet*, a sideboard, is mere fiction.] **1.** One who eats beef; hence, a well-fed fellow; a stout fleshy man. — **2.** One of the yeomen of the English royal guard, who, since the accession of Henry VII. in 1485, have attended the sovereign at state banquets and on other ceremonial occasions. The name is also given to the warders of the Tower of London, who wear a similar uniform. [In this sense commonly without a hyphen.]

> Charles had begun to form a small standing army. He felt that without some better protection than that of the train-bands and *beef-eaters* his palace and person would scarcely be secure in the vicinity of a great city swarming with warlike Fifth Monarchy men who had been just disbanded. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iii.

3. An African insessorial bird, of the genus *Buphaga*, which feeds on the larvæ that infest the hides of oxen. It is a mere book name, translating *Buphaga*; the more frequent term is *oxpecker*. See *Buphaga*. **4.** Same as *bluebottle*, 2.

bee-feed (bē'fēd), *n.* A name given in California to an abundant free-flowering species of *Eriogonum*, *E. fasciculatum*, much visited by bees.

bee-feeder (bē'fē"dėr), *n.* An arrangement used for feeding bees in bad weather or very long winters.

beefen (bēf'en), *n.* A form of *biffin*.

beef-herd (bēf'hėrd), *n.* A drove of cattle intended for slaughter. [Western U. S.]

> Following the dusty trails made by the *beef-herds* that had been driven toward one of the Montana shipping towns. *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. [illegible]

beefiness (bēf'i-nes), *n.* **1.** Beefy quality. — **2.** Brawniness; muscularity; hardiness.

beefing¹ (bēf'ing), *n.* [< *beef* + *-ing*¹.] A bullock fit for slaughter. [Prov. Eng.]

beefing² (bēf'ing), *n.* The original but later recorded and less usual form of *biffin*. [Eng.]

beefish (bēf'ish), *a.* **1.** Stupid; thick-headed; having the brain or sense of an ox. — **2.** Obese; solid; beefy.

> His degeneracy has turned him into the [illegible] John Bull [illegible] *[illegible]*, VIII. [illegible]

beef-kid (bēf'kid), *n.* A mess utensil used by the crew of a merchant ship for holding cooked beef.

bee-flower (bē'flou"ėr), *n.* Same as *bee-orchis*.

bee-fly (bē'flī), *n.* A dipterous insect, *Phora incrassata*, which is a formidable pest of the beehive, formerly considered capable of producing the disease called foul-brood. See *Phoridæ*.

beef-measle (bēf'mē"zl), *n.* The measle of beef; the hydatid or scoleciform stage of the unarmed tapeworm of the ox, *Tænia mediocanellata*.

beefsteak (bēf'stāk'), *n.* [< *beef* + *steak*. Adopted in other languages, D. *biefstuk* (assimilated to *stuk*, piece), G. *beefsteak*, Dan. *böfsteg*, Sw. *biffstek*, F. *bifteck*, Sp. (Cuban) *bifteq*, It. *biftecco*, Russ. *bifsteksŭ*, etc.] A steak or slice of beef, cut from the hind quarter, suitable for broiling or frying.

beefsteak-fungus (bēf'stāk'fung"gus), *n.* An edible hymenomycetous fungus, *Fistulina hepatica*, belonging to the family *Polyporei*. It sometimes attains a large size, and is thought to resemble beefsteak somewhat in appearance.

beefsteak-plant (bēf'stāk'plant), *n.* **1.** A species of *Saxifraga*, *S. sarmentosa*, with fleshy purplish leaves. — **2.** A name applied to species of *Begonia*.

beefsuet-tree (bēf'sū'et-trē), *n.* The buffaloberry, *Shepherdia argentea*.

beef-tea (bēf'tē'), *n.* An aqueous extract of beef obtained by soaking and heating chopped beef in water, straining it, and seasoning to taste. It contains salts and extractives, a little gelatin, and fat. It is useful as a stimulant, and forms an appropriate introduction to a meal.

beef-witted (bēf'wit"ed), *a.* Having the wit of an ox; dull in intellect; heavy-headed; stupid.

> Thou mongrel, *beef-witted* lord! *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 1.

beefwood (bēf'wu̇d), *n.* [< *beef* (in allusion to its grain and color) + *wood*.] **1.** The timber of some species of Australian trees belonging to the genus *Casuarina* (which see). It is of a reddish color, hard and close-grained, with dark and whitish streaks. It is used chiefly for fine ornamental work. **2.** In the West Indies, a name given to *Pisonia obtusata*, with soft coarse-grained wood. — **Red beefwood,** of Jamaica, *Ardisia coriacea*, a myrsinaceous shrub. **White beefwood,** *Schæpfia chrysophylloides*, natural order *Olacineæ*.

beefy (bēf'i), *a.* [< *beef* + *-y*¹.] **1.** Ox-like; hence, fleshy; obese; solid.

> He [Carlyle] was at dinner when a *beefy* Tory was declaiming to this effect. *The American*, VIII. 390.

2. Brawny; muscular; hardy. [Colloq.]

bee-garden (bē'gär"dn), *n.* A garden or inclosure to set beehives in; an apiary. *Mortimer.*

beegerite (bē'gėr-īt), *n.* [After H. *Beeger* of Denver, Colorado.] A sulphid of bismuth and lead occurring in dark-gray masses with brilliant metallic luster, rarely crystallized, found in Colorado.

bee-glue (bē'glö), *n.* A resinous substance with which bees cement the combs to the hives and close up the cells. Also called *propolis*.

bee-gum (bē'gum), *n.* In the southern United States, a hollowed section of a gum-tree used as a beehive.

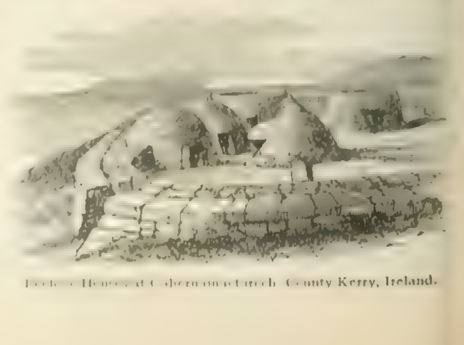
bee-hawk (bē'hâk), *n.* A name of the honey-buzzard of Europe, *Pernis apivorus*: so called because it preys upon bees, wasps, and other insects. — **Bee-hawk moth,** a name of various lepidopterous insects of the families *Sphingidæ* and *Sesiidæ*, and especially of the genera *Macroglossa* and *Sesia*.

beehead† (bē'hed), *n.* A crazy or flighty person.

beeheaded (bē'hed"ed), *a.* [= Sc. *bee-headit*.] Crazy; flighty.

bee-herd (bē'hėrd), *n.* A person who takes care of bees; a bee-keeper. *Phin*, Dict. Apiculture, p. 13.

beehive (bē'hīv), *n.* [< ME. *bechyve*; < *bee*¹ + *hive*.] **1.** A case or box serving as a habitation for bees. See *hive*. — **2.** The common name of a species of medic, *Medicago scutellata*, from the shape of its spirally coiled pod. — **Beehive house,** the popular name of a class of very ancient [illegible]



Beehive House at Cahernamactirech, County Kerry, Ireland.

cal buildings in Ireland, of small size, formed of long stones, so laid, on a circular plan, that each course is overlapped by that resting upon it. No cement is used, and the stones remain for the most part in their natural state. These houses occur alone or in clusters, often beside oratories, in which case it is believed that they served as dwellings of priests, or, when in groups, sometimes encircled by a stone wall, for defense. Occasionally they contain more than one apartment. Houses of this kind occur also in the Western Isles of Scotland; and the "Picts houses" on the east coast, though differing in being under ground, resemble them in their mode of construction. They are referred to a period between the seventh and twelfth centuries.—**Beehive oven**, a low, square furnace with a dome-shaped top. It has an opening at the top for the escape of gases, and a door in the side through which to admit air, to charge with coal, and to discharge the coke. *Science*, III. 358.

beehouse (bē′hous), *n.* A house or repository for bees; an apiary. *Goldsmith.*

beek† (bēk), *v.* [E. dial. (North.) and Sc., also written *beak, beik, beke*, < ME. *beken*, warm one's self, perhaps akin to *bake*. Cf. *bask*^{1}.] **I.** *trans.* To warm; bask.

> Go home now, and . . . *beek* thy pampered limbs at the fire.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 9.

II. *intrans.* To bask; apricate. [Scotch, colloq.]

bee-killer (bē′kil″ėr), *n.* A kind of robber-fly, *Trupanea apivora*, a dipterous insect of the family *Asilidæ*, which attacks honey-bees on the wing and kills them.

bee-king (bē′king), *n.* A kind of drongo-shrike, *Dissemurus paradiseus*, with deeply forked tail. Also called *Indian bee-king.*

beeld† (bēld), *n.* and *v.* See *bield.*

beele^1 (bēl), *n.* [Prob. a form of *bill*, a mattock (cf. E. dial. *beal*, the bill of a bird): see *bill*^{2}.] A kind of pickax used by miners for separating the ores from the rocks in which they lie.

beele^2†, *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *bill*^{3} in sense of *billet*^{1}, q. v.] A cross-bar; a yoke. *N. E. D.*

bee-line (bē′līn), *n.* The most direct or straight way from one point to another, as that of bees in returning loaded with honey to their hives.

> Our footmarks, seen afterward, showed that we had steered a *bee-line* for the brig.
> *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 198.

bee-louse (bē′lous), *n.* A pupiparous dipterous insect, of the family *Braulidæ*, parasitic upon bees. *Braula cœca* is a parasite of the Italian bee, *Apis ligustica.*

Beelzebub (bē-el′zē-bub), *n.* [Formerly also, and still in popular speech, *Belzebub*, ME. *Belsebub*, < L. *Beelzebub*, < Gr. Βεελζεβούβ, < Heb. *Ba'al-zebūb*, a god of the Philistines, the averter of insects, < *ba'al*, lord, + *zebūb*, *z'būb*, a fly; cf. Ar. *dhubāb*, > Pers. *zubāb*, a fly. See *Beelzebul* and *Baal*.] **1.** A god of the Philistines, who had a famous temple at Ekron. He was worshiped as the destroyer of flies.—**2.** A name of the *Mycetes ursinus*, a howling monkey of South America. See cut under *howler.*

Beelzebul (bē-el′zē-bul), *n.* [< L. *Beelzebul*, < Gr. Βεελζεβούλ, < Heb. *Ba'al-zebūl*, a name given by the Jews to the prince of demons; commonly explained as either 'lord of the (heavenly) dwelling,' or 'lord of dung' (Heb. *zebel* = Ar. *zibl*, dung), but prob. a mere variant of *Ba'al-zebūb*, Beelzebub, the name of the Philistine god, which came to be applied to the prince of demons. The best Gr. manuscripts have Βεελζεβούλ in the Gospels. See *Beelzebub*.] A name given by the Jews to the prince of demons, being an opprobrious alteration of the name *Beelzebub.*

beem†, *n.* An obsolete form of *beam.*

bee-martin (bē′mär″tin), *n.* A common name in the United States of the king-bird, *Tyrannus carolinensis.* See cut under *king-bird.*

bee-master (bē′mås″tėr), *n.* One who keeps bees.

bee mol† (bē mol), *n.* [For *B mol*, ML. *B molle*, that is, 'B soft': opposed to *B durum*, 'B hard.' See *moll*.] Same as *bemol.*

bee-moth (bē′môth), *n.* A pyralid moth of the genus *Galeria*, *G. cereana* (Fabricius). It lays its eggs in beehives, and the larvæ when hatched feed upon the wax. Also called *wax-moth* (whence its specific name). See cut in next column.

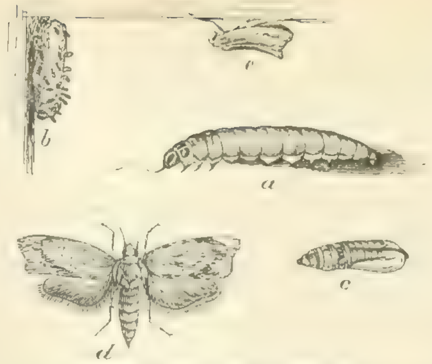
been^1 (bēn or bin). Past participle, and obsolete present plural and infinitive, of *be*^{1}.

been^2†, *n.* Obsolete plural of *bee*^{1}.

been^3, *a.* See *bein.*

been^4 (bēn), *n.* [Hind. *bīn*, a lute, guitar, fiddle.] A fretted stringed instrument of music of the guitar kind, having nineteen frets, used in India.

bee-nettle (bē′net″l), *n.* A species of hemp-nettle, *Galeopsis versicolor.* See *Galeopsis.*



Bee-moth (*Galeria cereana*), natural size.
a, larva; *b*, cocoon; *c*, pupa; *d*, moth with wings spread; *e*, moth with wings closed.

beënt (bē′ent), *a.* [A forced translation by J. H. Stirling of G. *seiend.*] In *metaph.*, having being as opposed to existence. [Rare.]

> If the Eleatics persist in the dilemma, the world is either *beënt* or non-*beënt*, Heraclitus answers, It is neither of them, because it is both of them.
> *J. H. Stirling*, tr. of Schwegler's Hist. Philos., p. 20.

bee-orchis (bē′ôr″kis), *n.* A European orchid, *Ophrys apifera*, with a bee-like flower. Also called *bee-flower* and *gnat-flower.* See *Ophrys.*

bee-parasite (bē′par″a-sīt), *n.* **1.** A stylops; an insect of the order *Strepsiptera*, the species of which are parasitic upon bees. Bees so infested are said to be stylopized. See *Stylops*.—**2.** Some other insect parasitic upon bees, as a bee-louse or bee-wolf.

beer^1 (bēr), *n.* [< ME. *bere, ber*, < AS. *beór* = OFries. *biar, bier* = D. *bier* = LG. *ber, beer* = OHG. *bior*, MHG. G. *bier* (> It. *birra* = F. *bière*); cf. Icel. *björr*, Ir. Gael. *beoir*, from AS. or E. (the Scand. word is that cognate with E. *ale*). Origin uncertain; some assume a loss of *r* from orig. **breór*, < AS. *breówan*, etc., brew: see *brew*.] **1.** An alcoholic liquor made from any farinaceous grain, but generally from barley, which is first malted and ground, and its fermentable substance extracted by hot water. To this extract or infusion hops or some other vegetable product of an agreeable bitterness is added, and it is thereupon boiled for some time, both to concentrate it and to extract the useful matters from the hops. The liquor is then suffered to ferment in vats, the time allowed for fermentation depending upon the quality and kind of beer, and after it has become clear it is stored away or sent to the market. The beers of England and France, and for the most part those of Germany, become gradually sour by exposure to air. *Ale* and *beer* were formerly synonymous terms, *ale* being the earlier in use; at present, *beer* is the common name for all malt liquors, and *ale* is used specifically for a carefully made beer of a certain strength, and rather light than dark: thus, small beer, ginger beer, and the like, are not ale, nor are stout and porter. A distinction drawn by Andrew Boorde, in 1542, is that ale is made of malt and water, and should contain no other ingredients, while beer is made of malt, hops, and water.

2. A fermented extract of the roots and other parts or products of various plants, as ginger, spruce, molasses, beet, etc.—**Beer process**, in *photog.*, a collodion dry-plate process in which the sensitized plate, after being washed, is treated with an infusion of malt or beer. The process is of no practical value, and is disused.—**Beer vinegar**, a vinegar prepared from beerwort.—**Bitter beer.** See *ale.*—**Black beer**, a kind of beer manufactured at Dantzic. It is of a black color and a syrupy consistence. Also called *Dantzic beer.*—**Broken beer**, remnants or leavings of beer: as, "a bumbard of *broken beer*," *B. Jonson.*—**Condensed beer**, beer which has been reduced in a copper vacuum-pan to one eighteenth its bulk in solids, added to an equal quantity of alcohol.—**Dantzic beer.** Same as *black beer.*—**Green beer**, beer which is just made.—**Lager-beer**, or **stock-beer**, a light German beer so called because it is stored for ripening before being used. It is extensively manufactured in the United States.—**Schenk, young**, or **winter beer**, a German beer brewed for immediate use. (See *lager-beer.*) It was formerly brewed only between October and April, but now is manufactured at all seasons.—**Small beer**, weak beer; hence, figuratively, a trifling matter; a small or unimportant thing or person.—**Stock-beer.** See *lager-beer.*—**To think small beer of**, to have a low opinion of; hold in slight esteem. [Colloq.]

> She *thinks small beer of* painters, J. J.—well, well, we don't *think small beer of* ourselves; my noble friend.
> *Thackeray*, The Newcomes, xxxix.

Yeast-beer, new beer with which a small quantity of fermenting wort has been mixed in the cask in order to make it lively.

beer^1 (bēr), *v. i.* [< *beer*^{1}, *n.*] To drink beer; tipple. [Colloq.]

beer^2 (bē′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *beere*; < *be*^{1} + *-er*^{1}. Cf. *forebear.*] One who is or exists. [Rare.]

beer^3†, *n.* An obsolete form of *bier.*

beer^4†, *n.* [< D. *beer*, a mole, pier.] A mole or pier. *N. E. D.*

beer^5†. Obsolete present and preterit of *bear*^{1}. *Chaucer.*

beer^6†, *n.* An obsolete form of *bear*^{2}.

beeregar†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *beereager, beareger*, etc., < *beer*^{1} + *eager*, sour. Cf. *alegar, vinegar.*] Sour beer; vinegar formed by the acetous fermentation of beer.

beer-engine (bēr′en″jin), *n.* A hydraulic machine for raising beer and other liquors out of a cask in a cellar.

beer-faucet (bēr′fâ″set), *n.* A faucet fitted with a small air-pump, for mixing air with beer as it is drawn.

beer-float (bēr′flōt), *n.* In *distilling*, an areometer or hydrometer designed to ascertain from the observed density of a grain-mash the possible yield of spirit therefrom. The scale of the instrument is graduated to indicate directly, at the standard temperature, the percentage by volume of proof spirits that the mash will yield, provided the fermentation proceeds to a point where the density is equal to that of water. *E. H. Knight.*

beer-garden (bēr′gär″dn), *n.* A garden attached to a brewery, tavern, or saloon, in which beer is served.

beer-house (bēr′hous), *n.* A house where malt liquors are sold; an ale-house.

beeriness (bēr′i-nes), *n.* [< *beery* + *-ness.*] The state of being beery or partially intoxicated; slight intoxication from beer.

beer-measure (bēr′mezh″ūr), *n.* An old English system of measures of capacity. The gallon contained 282 cubic inches, being 10 pounds 3 ounces avoirdupois of water, but was adopted as containing 8 pounds of wheat.

beer-money (bēr′mun″i), *n.* An allowance of 1*d.* per day granted in 1800 to the British soldier in addition to his pay, as a substitute for an allowance of beer or spirits; also, an allowance given to domestic servants in England in lieu of beer, to save trouble in serving it out, or waste by leaving the cask open.

beerocracy (bēr-ok′ra-si), *n.* [< *beer* + *-o-cracy*, as in *aristocracy.*] The brewing and beer-selling interest; brewers and beer-sellers collectively. [Ludicrous.]

beer-preserver (bēr′prē-zėr″vėr), *n.* A device for keeping the space above the beer in a cask or barrel filled with carbonic-acid gas, which is supplied from a reservoir.

beer-pull (bēr′pŭl), *n.* The handle of a beer-pump; also, the pump itself.

beer-pump (bēr′pump), *n.* A pump for beer, especially for raising beer from the cellar to the bar in a saloon or public house.

beer-saloon (bēr′sa-lön″), *n.* A place where beer is sold and drunk.

beer-shop (bēr′shop), *n.* A beer-saloon; an ale-house.

beerstone (bēr′stōn), *n.* [< *beer*^{1} + *stone.*] In *brewing*, a hard incrustation like stone on the interior of the wort-coolers.

> In time a greenish, or brownish, shining, thin crust is formed on the sides of the coolers—no matter what material they may be constructed of—which adheres to them like varnish, and cannot be removed by the usual washing. This substance is called *beer-stone.*
> *Thausing*, Beer (trans.), p. 473.

Beer stone. See *stone.*

beer-swilling (bēr′swil″ing), *a.* Drinking beer immoderately.

> In *beer-swilling* Copenhagen I have drunk your Danesman blind.
> *Theo. Martin*, Dirge of the Drinker.

beery (bēr′i), *a.* [< *beer*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] **1.** Pertaining to or resembling beer.—**2.** Stained or soiled with beer.

> The sloppy, *beery* tables. *Thackeray.*

3. Addicted to beer; affected by beer; partially intoxicated from drinking beer; maudlin.

> There was a fair proportion of kindness in Raveloe, but it was of a *beery* and bungling sort.
> *George Eliot*, Silas Marner, ix.

> Hathorn was not averse to ale, especially at another man's expense, and, thought he, "Farmer is getting *beery*; looks pretty red in the face."
> *C. Reade*, Clouds and Sunshine, p. 10.

bee-skep, bee-scap (bē′skep, -skap), *n.* [< *bee*^{1} + *skep, scap*, a beehive, a basket: see *skep.*] A beehive. [Scotch.]

beest (bēst), *n.* [Found in ME. only in deriv. *beestings*, q. v.; < AS. *beóst* (also *bȳst*, after *bȳsting*, beestings) = D. *biest* = LG. *best* = North. Fries. *bjast, bjüst* = OHG. *biost*, MHG. G. *biest*, beest. Origin unknown; some suppose, from the G. dial. (Swiss) *briest*, Icel. *ā-brystur*, pl., beestings, a connection with AS. *breóst*, etc., E. *breast.*] Same as *beestings.*

beestie, *n.* See *bheesty.*

beestings (bēs′tingz), *n. sing.* or *pl.* [Also written *beastings, biestings*, etc., dial. *beastin, bistins, biskins*, etc., < ME. *beestynge*, also *bestninge, bestynge*, < AS. *bȳsting*, < *beóst*, beest, + *-ing.*

[illegible].] 1. The first milk given by a [illegible].

> So may the first of all our fells be thine,
> And both the beestning of our goats and kine.
> *B. Jonson*, Pan's Anniversary.

2†. A disease caused by drinking beestings. *N. E. D.*

beeswax (bēz'waks), *n.* [< *bee's*, poss. of *bee*, + *wax*.] The wax secreted by bees, of which their cells are constructed. See *wax*.

beeswing (bēz'wing), *n.* [< *bee's*, poss. of *bee*, + *wing*; from its appearance.] A gauzy film in port and some other wines, indicative of age; hence, sometimes, the wine itself. Also written *bee's-wing*.

> Fetched
> His richest beeswing from a binn reserved
> For banquets, praised the waning red, and told
> The vintage. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

> Scott, from under bushy eyebrows, winked at the ap[illegible]. *Thackeray.*

beeswinged (bēz'wingd), *a.* So old as to be covered with beeswing: said of wine, especially port.

> His port is not presentable, unless *bees'-winged.*
> *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 32.

beet¹ (bēt), *n.* [< ME. *bete*, < AS. *bēte* (not **bēta*) = OFries. *bete* = D. *beet*, *biet* = LG. *bete* = OHG. *bieza*, MHG. *bieze* (G. *beete*, after LG. or L.) = Sw. *beta* = Dan. *bede* = F. *bette* = It. *bieta*, < L. *bēta*, beet.] A plant of the genus *Beta*, natural order *Chenopodiaceæ*. The varieties are generally referred to a single species, *B. [illegible]*, the wild or typical variety of which, known as sea-beet, is found wild in Europe and western Asia, and is occasionally used for greens. The common beet is extensively cultivated in many varieties for the use of its sweetish succulent root as a vegetable and as feed for cattle. The mangel-wurzel is a large coarse form raised exclusively for cattle. The sugar-beet is a large, white, and very sweet variety from the root of which large quantities of sugar (called beet-root sugar) are manufactured in France, Germany, etc. The white or Sicilian beet and the chard-beet are cultivated for their leaves only.

beet² (bēt), *v. t.* [E. dial. *beet*, *beat*, Sc. *beet*, *beit*, < ME. *beten*, < AS. *bētan* (= OS. *bōtian* = OFries. *bēta* = D. *boeten* = LG. *böten* = OHG. *buozan*, MHG. *büezen*, G. *büssen* = Icel. *bæta* = Sw. *böta* = Dan. *böde*), mend, improve, make good, < *bōt*, improvement, reparation, boot: see *boot*¹, which is related to *beet* as *food* to *feed*, *brood* to *breed*, etc. The word was particularly used in reference to mending, and hence by extension to kindling, fires: ME. *beten fyr*, < AS. *bētan fȳr* = D. *boeten vuur* = LG. *böten vüer*; cf. Sw. *böta eld*, etc. Cf. *beat*³.] 1†. To make better; improve; alleviate or relieve (hunger, thirst, grief, the needs of a person, etc.).

> All his craft ne coud his sorrow *bete.*
> *Chaucer*, T. and C., i. 666.

2†. To mend; repair; put to rights.

> Pipen he coude, and fishe, and nettes *bete.*
> *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 7.

> Daily wearing neids yearly *beiting.* *Scotch proverb.*

3. To make or kindle (a fire); hence, to fire or rouse.

> Two fyres on the auter gan she *bete.*
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1434.

> It warms me, it charms me,
> To mention but her name;
> It heats me, it *beets* me,
> And sets me a' on flame!
> *Burns*, Ep. to Davie, i. 8.

> And often, fell to love and *beten* fire
> On Venus altar. *Court of Love*, l. [illegible]

4. To mend or replenish (a fire); add fuel to.

> [illegible]
> [illegible] Devonshire.

[Obsolete or dialectal in all senses.]

beet³, *n.* Same as *beat*[illegible].

beet⁴, *n.* Same as *beat*[illegible].

beet-fly (bēt'flī), *n.* A two-winged insect, *Anthomyia betæ*, smaller than the house-fly, infesting [illegible] of mangel-wurzels and other varieties of beet, on whose leaves it deposits its eggs, [illegible] afterward devouring the soft parts.

beetle¹ (bē'tl), *n.* [= Sc. *bittle*, *bittill*, < ME. [illegible]

[illegible]

> If I do, fillip me with a three-man *beetle.*
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

2. A wooden pestle-shaped utensil used for mashing potatoes, for beating linen, etc.

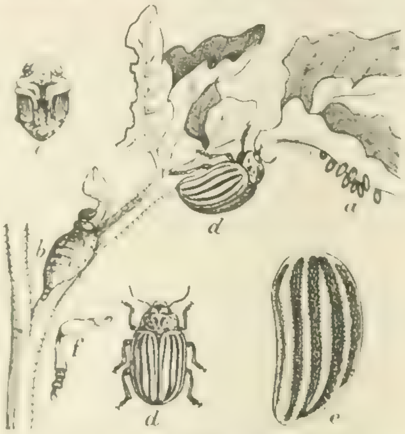
> Aroint ye, ye limmer, out of an honest house, or shame fa' me, but I'll take the *bittle* to you. *Scott*, Pirate.

3. Same as *beetling-machine*.—**Between the beetle and the block**, in an awkward or dangerous position.

beetle¹ (bē'tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *beetled*, ppr. *beetling*. [< *beetle*, *n.*] 1. To use a beetle on; beat with a heavy wooden mallet, as linen or cotton cloth, as a substitute for mangling.—2. To finish cloth by means of a beetling-machine.

beetle² (bē'tl), *n.* [The form seems to have been influenced by that of *beetle*¹; it would reg. be as in mod. dial. *bittle*, early mod. E. also *betel*, *bittle*, *bittil*, etc., < ME. *bitle*, *bityl*, *betylle*, *bytylle*, < AS. *bitela*, *bitula* (also **betel*, once in pl. *betlas*), a beetle, appar. < **bitul*, **bitol*, **bitel*, ME. *bitel*, biting (cf. *etul*, *etol*, eating: with suffix *-ol*, forming adjectives from verbs), < *bītan* (pp. *biten*), bite: see *bite*. Cf. *bitter* and *beetle-browed*.] Any insect belonging to the order *Coleoptera* (which see). Sometimes, however, the term is used in a more restricted sense, as equivalent in the plural to *Scarabæidæ*, a tribe of this order embracing more than 3,000 species, characterized by clavated antennæ, fissile longitudinally, legs frequently dentated, and wings which have hard cases or sheaths called elytra. Beetles vary in size from that of a pin's head to nearly that of a man's fist, the largest being the elephant-beetle of South America, 4 inches long. The "black beetles" of kitchens and cellars are cockroaches, and belong to the order *Orthoptera*. **Bloody-nose beetle**, a large species of beetle of the genus *Timarcha*, *T. lævigata*, so named because when disturbed it emits a red fluid from the joints.

Colorado beetle, a coleopterous insect, *Doryphora*, *Chrysomela*, or *Polygramma decemlineata*, family *Chrysomelidæ*, belonging to the tetramerous section of the order. In size it is somewhat larger than a pea, nearly oval, convex, of a yellowish or ocher-yellow color, marked with black spots and blotches, and on the elytra with ten black longitudinal stripes. The wings, which are folded under the elytra, are of a blood-red color. This insect works great havoc upon the leaves and flowers of the potato, and is also destructive to the tomato and the egg-plant. It was first observed in the Rocky Mountain region about 1859, and has since spread from Colorado over the whole of the United States and Canada. Also called *potato-bug*.



Colorado Beetle (*Doryphora decemlineata*, Say).
a, eggs; *b*, larva, at its several stages; *c*, pupa; *d*, beetle; *e*, wing-cover, enlarged; *f*, leg, enlarged.

Elm-leaf beetle, a European chrysomelid beetle, *Galeruca xanthomelæna*. See *Galeruca*. **Harlequin beetle**. See *harlequin*.—**Horned beetle**, a lamellicorn beetle of the genus *Megalosoma* and some related genera, belonging to the cetonian group of *Scarabæidæ*.

beetle³ (bē'tl), *a.* [Separate use of *beetle-* in *beetle-browed*.] Shaggy; prominent: used in *beetle brow* (also written *beetle-brow*).

> Here are the *beetle* brows shall blush for me.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 4.

> Bent hollow *beetle* browes, sharpe staring eyes
> That mad or foolish seemd. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. [illegible]

beetle³ (bē'tl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *beetled*, ppr. *beetling*. [< *beetle*³, *a.* First used by Shakspere.] To be prominent; extend out; overhang; jut.

> What if it tempt you toward the flood, my lord,
> Or to the dreadful summit of the cliff
> That *beetles* o'er his base into the sea?
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4.

> Each *beetling* rampart and each tower sublime.
> *Wordsworth.*

beetle-brow (bē'tl-brou), *n.* See *beetle*³, *a.*

beetle-browed (bē'tl-broud), *a.* [< ME. *bitel-browed*, *bytelbrowed*, etc. (used in "Piers Plowman" with variants *bittur browed* and *bitter browid*), as if lit. 'having biting eyebrows,' that is, projecting eyebrows, < ME. *bitel*, adj., sharp, biting, < AS. *bitel* (see *beetle*²); but more prob. 'with eyebrows like a beetle's,' that is, projecting like the tufted antennæ of some beetles. See *beetle*² and *brow*.] 1. Having shaggy, bushy, prominent, or overhanging eyebrows; hence, often, sullen; scowling.

> A *beetle-browed* sullen face. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 25.

> Its *beetle-browed* and gloomy front.
> *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, i.

2. Figuratively, having an overhanging or projecting top.

beetle-head (bē'tl-hed), *n.* 1. The monkey or weight of a pile-driver.—2. A beetle-headed or stupid fellow.—3. A name of the Swiss or black-bellied plover, *Squatarola helvetica*. [Local, U. S.]

beetle-headed (bē'tl-hed″ed), *a.* [Cf. *beetle-head*.] Having a head like a beetle or mallet; dull; stupid.

> *Beetle-headed*, flap-ear'd knave. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1.

beetle-mite (bē'tl-mīt), *n.* [< *beetle*² + *mite*¹.] A mite of the family *Gamasidæ* (which see).

beetle-stock (bē'tl-stok), *n.* [< *beetle*¹ + *stock*.] The handle of a beetle.

beetle-stone (bē'tl-stōn), *n.* [< *beetle*² + *stone*.] A nodule of coprolitic ironstone, so named from the resemblance of the inclosed coprolite to the body and limbs of a beetle.

beetling (bēt'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *beetle*¹, *v.*] A beating with a beetle.

> When the desired shade is obtained, nothing remains but to wash the silk, and give it two *beetlings* at the river, in order to free it from the redundant arnatto.
> *Ure*, Dict., I. 209.

beetling-machine (bēt'ling-ma̤-shēn″), *n.* A machine for finishing linen or cotton cloth by hammering it: for this purpose stamps are used, which are raised in succession and permitted to fall by their own weight. Also called *beetle*.

beet-master (bēt'mȧs″tėr), *n.* An erroneous form of *beet-mister*.

beet-mister (bēt'mis″tėr), *n.* [Sc., < *beet*, *beit*, mend, supply, + *mister*, want; *beet a mister*, supply a want: see *beet*² and *mister*². Cf. E. dial. (North.) *beet-need*, assistance in the hour of distress.] Whatever supplies a want; hence, a substitute. [Scotch.]

> Next she enlarged on the advantage of saving old clothes to be what she called *beet-masters* to the new.
> *Scott.*

beet-press (bēt'pres), *n.* A hydraulic or steam-power machine for expressing the juice from beet-roots in the process of making beet-root sugar.

beet-radish (bēt'rad″ish), *n.* A name sometimes given to red beets (*Beta vulgaris*) when raised or used for salad. See *beet*¹.

beet-rave (bēt'rāv), *n.* [< *beet*¹ + *rave*, after F. *bette-rave*, beet-root, < *bette*, beet (see *beet*¹), + *rave*, < L. *rapa*, a turnip.] Same as *beet-radish*. In Scotland also *beetraw* and *beetric*.

bee-tree (bē'trē), *n.* 1. A name of the bass-wood or American linden, *Tilia Americana*, from the richness of its flowers in honey.—2. A hollow tree occupied by wild bees.

beet-root (bet'röt), *n.* The root of the beet-plant. See *beet*¹. **Beet-root sugar**, sugar made from beet-roots. The roots are rasped to a pulp, and the juice is separated by pressure, maceration, or other means, and is then filtered and concentrated by evaporation in a vacuum-pan. See *beet*¹. **Beet-root vinegar**, vinegar prepared from the juice of the sugar-beet.

beeve (bēv), *n.* [A rare singular, erroneously formed from *beeves*, pl. of *beef*.] An animal of the bovine genus, as a cow, bull, or ox.

> They would knock down the first *beeve* they met with.
> *Irving.*

> Each stately *beeve* bespeaks the hand
> That fed him unrepining.
> *Whittier*, The Drovers.

beeves, *n.* Plural of *beef*.

beevort, *n.* An obsolete form of *beaver*².

bee-wolf (bē'wůlf), *n.* 1. An African bee-eater, *Melittotheres nubicus*, one of the *Meropidæ*.—2. A parasite of the bee, *Trichodes apiarius*.

bee-worm (bē'wėrm), *n.* An old name for the larva of the bee. *Ray.*

befall, befal (bē-fâl'), *v.*; pret. *befell*, pp. *befallen*, ppr. *befalling*. [< ME. *befallen*, fall, happen, belong, < AS. *befeallan*, fall (= OS. *bifallan* = OFries. *bifalla* = D. *bevallen*, please, = OHG. *bifallan*, MHG. G. *befallen*, please), < *be-* + *feallan*, fall: see *be-*¹ and *fall*.] I. *trans.* To fall or happen to; occur to.

> But I beseech your grace that I may know
> The worst that may *befall* me.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 1.

> The worst that can *befall* thee, measured right,
> Is a sound slumber, and a long good night.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Lucretius, iii. 95.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To happen; come to pass.

> I have reveal'd . . .
> The discord which *befell.* *Milton*, P. L., vi. 897.

> The ground in many a little dell
> Was broken, up and down whose steeps *befell*
> Alternate victory and defeat.
> *Shelley*, Revolt of Islam, vi. 16.

2†. To fall in the way; come to hand.

> His little Goats gan drive out of their stalls,
> To feede abroad, where pasture best *befalls.*
> *Spenser*, Virgil's Gnat, l. 72.

To befall of†, to be the fate of; become of.

> Do me the favour to dilate at full
> What hath *befall'n of* them, and thee, till now.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., i. 1.

befana (be-fä′nä̤), *n.* [It., < *befania*, epiphany, < LL. *epiphania*, epiphany: see *Epiphany.*] **1.** Primarily, in Italy, an Epiphany present or gift.—**2.** [*cap.*] The witch or fairy said to bring children the sweetmeats and other rewards given them on the eve of Epiphany, or to neglect and punish them.

> In nursery parlance the *Befana* has two aspects: she not only brings gifts to good children, but is the terror of the naughty. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 422.

3. A large rag doll, representing the Befana, placed on the chimneys of cottages, etc., or displayed in shops, in Italy, where Epiphany gifts are sold, for the terror or amusement of children. [The above meanings and customs have reference to the gifts of gold, frankincense, and myrrh (Mat. ii. 11) brought by the Magi to the child Jesus, which the feast of the Epiphany commemorates. The grotesque blackened figures often exhibited are explained by the tradition that one of the three wise kings was an Ethiopian.]

befeather (bē̩-feŦH′ėr), *v. t.* [< *be*-^{1} + *feather.*] To deck with feathers.

befell (bē̩-fel′). Preterit of *befall.*

befetter (bē-fet′ėr), *v. t.* [< *be*-^{1} + *fetter.*] To confine with fetters; restrain as if by fetters.

> Tongue-tied, *befettered*, heavy-laden nations.
> *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. i. 10.

beffroi†, *n.* [F.] See *belfry.*

beffroy†, *n.* In *her.*, same as *vair.*

befile†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *befyle*, < ME. *befylen*, *befilen* (mixed with *befulen*, *befoulen*, which rest directly upon *ful*, *foul*, foul), < AS. *befȳlan*, < *be-* + *fȳlan*, file, foul, < *fūl*, foul: see *file*^{2}, *foul*^{1}, and *befoul*, and cf. *defile*^{1}.] To make filthy; befoul; soil.

befit (bē̩-fit′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *befitted*, ppr. *befitting.* [< *be*-^{1} + *fit.*] **1.** To suit; be suitable to; become.

> Dry up your tears,
> Which ill *befit* the beauty of that face.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, ii. 3.

> Out of my sight, thou serpent! That name best
> *Befits* thee. *Milton*, P. L., x. 868.

> Robes *befitting* his degree. *Drayton*, Barons' Wars, iv.

2†. To fit; furnish with something fit. [Rare.]

> He . . . had seriously *befitted* him with just such a bridle and such a saddle. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy.

befitting (bē̩-fit′ing), *p. a.* Of a suitable kind or character; fit; proper; becoming: as, *befitting* words; a *befitting* dress or manner.

befittingly (bē̩-fit′ing-li), *adv.* In a befitting or appropriate manner; becomingly.

beflatter (bē̩-flat′ėr), *v. t.* [< *be*-^{1} + *flatter.*] To flatter; cajole.

beflea (bē̩-flē′), *v. t.* [< *be*-^{1} + *flea*^{1}.] To pester, as fleas do.

> One of those bores
> Who *beflea'd* with bad verses poor Louis Quatorze.
> *Lowell*, Fable for Critics.

beflecked (bē-flekt′), *a.* [< *be*-^{1} + *flecked.*] Flecked; spotted or streaked; variegated. Also spelled *befleckt.*

> Dark billows of an earthquake storm
> *Beflecked* with clouds like foam.
> *Whittier*, The Hill-top.

beflower (bē̩-flou′ėr), *v. t.* [< *be*-^{1} + *flower.*] To cover or besprinkle with flowers.

> Beside a *beflowered* and garlanded precipice.
> *S. L. Clemens*, Life on the Mississippi, p. 274.

beflum (bē̩-flum′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *beflummed*, ppr. *beflumming.* [Sc.; also in the appar. perverted forms *bleflum*, *blaflum*, *blephum*, *v.* and *n.*, perhaps < *be*-^{1} + **flum*, as in *flummery*, or a variant of *flam.* Words of this kind are very unstable.] To befool by cajoling language; flatter. *Scott.* [Scotch.]

befoam (bē̩-fōm′), *v. t.* [< *be*-^{1} + *foam.*] To cover with foam. *Dryden.*

befog (bē̩-fog′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *befogged*, ppr. *befogging.* [< *be*-^{1} + *fog.*] To involve in fog; hence, figuratively, to confuse; make obscure or uncertain; bewilder: as, to *befog* the mind with sophistry.

> Intentional and persistent efforts have been . . . made to *befog* the whole subject.
> *D. A. Wells*, Merchant Marine, p. 120.

befool (bē̩-föl′), *v. t.* [< ME. *befolen*; < *be*-^{1} + *fool*^{1}.] **1.** To make a fool of; delude; dupe.

> I could burst with rage,
> To think I have a brother so *befool'd.*
> *Ford*, Love's Sacrifice, iv. 1.

2. To treat as a fool; call (a person) "fool."

before (bē̩-fōr′), *adv.*, *prep.*, and *conj.* [< ME. *beforen*, *beforn*, *biforen*, *biforn*, etc., adv. and prep., < AS. *beforan*, *biforan*, adv. and prep., before (in place or time: in the latter use rare, the ordinary word being *ǣr*, ere) (= OS. *biforan* = D. *bevoren* = OHG. *bifora*, MHG. *bevor*, *bevorn*, G. *bevor*), < *be*, by, about, + *foran*, adv., before, < *for*, for, lit. before: see *fore* and *for*, and cf. *afore.*] **I.** *adv.* **1.** In front; on the anterior or fore side; on the side opposite the back; in a position or at a point in advance; ahead.

> The battle was *before* and behind. 2 Chron. xiii. 14.

> Reaching forth unto those things which are *before.*
> Phil. iii. 13.

> Had he his hurts *before?* *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 7.

> I am sent with broom *before*,
> To sweep the dust behind the door.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 2.

> If you will walk *before*, sir, I will overtake you instantly. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, i. 3.

2. In time preceding; previously; formerly; already.

> You tell me what I knew *before.* *Dryden.*

> A flatterer is a dunce to him, for he can tell him nothing but what hee knowes *before.*
> *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Selfe-conceited Man.

[The adverb is frequently used in self-explaining compounds, as *before-cited*, *before-going*, *before-mentioned*, etc.]

II. *prep.* **1.** In front of, in time or position; on the anterior or fore side of; in a position or at a point in advance of: as, a happy future lies *before* you; *before* the house; *before* the fire.

> The golden age, which a blind tradition has hitherto placed in the Past, is *before* us.
> *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, iii. 5.

> *Before* them went the priest reading the burial service.
> *Hawthorne*, Twice-Told Tales, I.

2. In presence of; in sight of; under the cognizance, jurisdiction, or consideration of.

> Abraham bowed down himself *before* the people of the land. Gen. xxiii. 12.

> They tell me, if they might be brought *before* you,
> They would reveal things of strange consequence.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Sea Voyage, iv. 2.

> If my lady die,
> I'll be sworn *before* a jury, thou art the cause on 't.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, v. 1.

3. In precedence of; in advance of, as regards rank, condition, development, etc.

> He that cometh after me is preferred *before* me.
> John i. 15.

> I can shew one almost of the same nature, but much *before* it. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

> The eldest son is *before* the younger in succession.
> *Johnson.*

4. In preference to; rather than.

> One joyous howre in blisfull happines,
> I chose *before* a life of wretchednes.
> *Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 984.

> I love my friend *before* myself.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 6.

> We think poverty to be infinitely desirable *before* the torments of covetousness. *Jer. Taylor.*

5. Anterior to in time; previous to: as, I shall return *before* six o'clock.

> Temple sprang from a family which, though ancient and honourable, had *before* his time been scarcely mentioned in our history. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

> They arrived close to Alhama about two hours *before* daybreak. *Irving*, Granada, p. 30.

6. Under the action, influence, or power of.

> Mordecai, . . . *before* whom thou hast begun to fall.
> Esther vi. 13.

> Tower and town, as he advanced, went down *before* him.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 2.

Before all. See *all.*—**Before the beam** (*naut.*), in a position or direction which lies before a line drawn at right angles to the keel at the midship section of the ship.—**Before** (or **afore**) **the mast**, as a common sailor, the crew of a ship being berthed in the forecastle or forward of the foremast.—**Before the wind.** (*a*) *Naut.*, in the direction of the wind: as, to sail *before the wind*, that is, in the direction in which the wind blows: said of a ship.

> We continued running dead *before the wind*, knowing that we sailed better so.
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 20.

(*b*) Figuratively and colloquially, in prosperous circumstances; out of debt or difficulty.

III. *conj.* **1.** Previous to the time when: formerly sometimes followed by *that.*

> *Before* I was afflicted, I went astray. Ps. cxix. 67.

> Jesus answered and said unto him, *Before that* Philip called thee . . . I saw thee. John i. 48.

> *Before* this treatise can be of use, two points are necessary. *Swift.*

> Seventy of the Moors made their way into the streets *before* an alarm was given. *Irving*, Granada, p. 54.

2. Sooner than; rather than.

> Then take my soul; my body, soul, and all,
> *Before* that England give the French the foil.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 3.

beforehand (bē̩-fōr′hand), *adv.* [< ME. *beforehond*, *bifornhand*, *bivorenhond*, before, previously, < *beforen*, before, + *hand*, *hond*, hand.] **1.** In anticipation; in advance.

> So that they . . . may be taught *beforehand* the skill of speaking. *Hooker.*

2†. Before there is time for anything to be done; before anything is done.

> What is a man's contending with insuperable difficulties but the rolling of Sisyphus's stone up the hill, which is soon *beforehand* to return upon him again?
> *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

To be beforehand with, to anticipate; be in advance of; be prepared or ready for.

> Agricola . . . resolves *to be beforehand with* the danger.
> *Milton.*

> The last-cited author has been *beforehand with* me.
> *Addison.*

beforehand (bē̩-fōr′hand), *a.* [< *beforehand*, *adv.* Cf. *forehanded.*] In good pecuniary circumstances; having enough to meet one's obligations and something over; forehanded: as, "rich and much *beforehand*," *Bacon.* [Archaic.]

> I now began to think of getting a little *beforehand.*
> *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 77.

beforesaid (bē̩-fōr′sed), *a.* Aforesaid. *Chaucer.*

beforetime (bē̩-fōr′tīm), *adv.* [< ME. *beforetyme*; < *before* + *time.* Cf. *aforetime.*] Formerly; of old time; aforetime. [Obsolescent.]

> *Beforetime* in Israel, when a man went to enquire of God, thus he spake. 1 Sam. ix. 9.

befortune† (bē̩-fôr′tū̩n), *v. t.* [< *be*-^{1} + *fortune.*] To happen; betide.

> I wish all good *befortune* you. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 3.

befoul (bē̩-foul′), *v. t.* [< ME. *befoulen*, *befulen* (mixed with *befylen*, etc.: see *befile*), < *be-* + *foulen*, foul: see *be*-^{1} and *foul*^{1}, *v.*] To make foul; cover with filth; soil; tarnish.

> Lawyers can live without *befouling* each other's names.
> *Trollope*, Barchester Towers, xxi.

> Birds of prey winged their way to the stately tree, *befouling* its purity. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 263.

befreckle (bē̩-frek′l), *v. t.* [< *be*-^{1} + *freckle.*] To freckle; spot; color with various spots; variegate.

> Her star-*befreckled* face. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xxii. 910.

befret (bē̩-fret′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *befretted*, ppr. *befretting.* [< *be*-^{1} + *fret*^{1}.] To fret or gnaw away.

> Accept this ring, wherein my heart is set,
> A constant heart with burning flames *befret.*
> *Greene*, James IV., iv.

befriend (bē̩-frend′), *v. t.* [< *be*-^{1} + *friend.*] To act as a friend to; countenance, aid, or benefit; assist; favor: as, fortune *befriended* me.

> That you were once unkind, *befriends* me now.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, cxx.

> The climate [of Chæronea] is not much *befriended* by the heavens, for the air is thick and foggy.
> *Dryden*, Life of Plutarch.

> Every little pine needle expanded and swelled with sympathy and *befriended* me. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 143.

befriendment (bē̩-frend′mẹnt), *n.* [< *befriend* + *-ment.*] The act of befriending. *Foster.* [Rare.]

befrill (bē̩-fril′), *v. t.* [< *be*-^{1} + *frill.*] To furnish or deck with a frill or frills.

> The vicar's white-haired mother, *befrilled* . . . with dainty cleanliness. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xvii.

befringe (bē̩-frinj′), *v. t.* [< *be*-^{1} + *fringe.*] To furnish with a fringe; adorn as with fringe.

> Let my dirty leaves . . .
> *Befringe* the rails of Bedlam and Soho.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 419.

befriz (bē̩-friz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *befrizzed*, ppr. *befrizzing.* [< *be*-^{1} + *friz.*] To curl the hair of; friz.

> *Befrizzed* and bepowdered courtiers. *Contemporary Rev.*

befuddle (bē̩-fud′l), *v. t.* [< *be*-^{1} + *fuddle.*] To stupefy or muddle with intoxicants; make stupidly drunk.

befur (bē̩-fėr′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *befurred*, ppr. *befurring.* [< *be*-^{1} + *fur.*] **1.** To cover or supply with fur.—**2†.** To fur over; incrust. *N. E. D.*

beg^{1} (beg), *v.*; pret. and pp. *begged*, ppr. *begging.* [Early mod. E. also *begg*, *begge*, < ME. *beggen*, first found in the early part of the 13th century (in the "Ancren Riwle"); origin un-

[illegible] Various explanations have been offered. (1) [illegible] beg because beggars [illegible] quotation under [illegible] *n.*); but this is certainly wrong. It would imply [illegible], as variants of *baggen*, *bagge*, but no such variants are found [illegible], and no such sense as 'put [illegible] a bag,' or 'carry a bag,' which might connect the notion of 'bag' with that of 'beg,' belongs to the ME. verb *baggen*, which is found only in the sense of 'swell out like a bag'; the sense of 'put into a bag' is modern, and that of 'carry a bag' does not exist; *bagger*, moreover, the supposed antecedent of *beggar*, is only modern. (2) < AS. *bedecian*, beg (connected with Goth. *bidagwa*, a beggar, appar. < *bidjan* = AS. *biddan*, E. *bid*, ask; cf. D. *bedelen* = OHG. *betalōn*, MHG. *betelen*, G. *betteln*, beg, freq. of D. *bidden* = G. *bitten* = AS. *biddan*, E. *bid*, ask); but the AS. *bedecian* occurs but once, in the 9th century, and there are no intermediate forms to connect it with ME. *beggen*. (3) < OFlem. **beggen*, beg; but there is no such word. (4) < OF. *beg-*, the common radical of *begard*, *begart*, *beguard*, *begar* (ML. *begardus*, *beggardus*, *beghardus*, etc.), and [illegible] ML. *beguinus*, *begginus*, *beghinus*, *beguinus*, etc.), names given to the members of a mendicant lay brotherhood (see *Beghard* and *Beguin*); also applied to any begging friar or other beggar. Such mendicants were very numerous at the time of the first appearance of the E. verb, and the derived OF. verb *beguiner*, *beguigner* (< *beguin*), with AF. *begger*, is actually found in the sense of 'beg.' The E. verb may be a back formation from the noun *beggar* (ME. *begger*, *beggere*, *beggar*, *beggare*), which is, in this view, an adapted form (as if a noun of agent in *-ar*1, *-er*1) of the OF. *begar*, *begard*, etc., a Beghard. *Beghard* is otherwise not found in ME., though the precise form *begger* is found in Wyclif and later as a designation of the mendicant friars (Beghards), appar. without direct reference to their begging.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To ask for or supplicate in charity; ask as alms.

> Yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging bread. Ps. xxxvii. 25.

> For all thy blessed youth
> Becomes as aged, and doth beg the alms
> Of palsied eld. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1.

2. To ask for earnestly; crave.

> He [illegible] . . . [illegible] the body of Jesus.
> Mat. xxvii. 58.

3. To ask as a favor; hence, to beseech; entreat or supplicate with humility or earnestness: as, I *begged* him to use his influence in favor of my friend.

> And on our knees we *beg*
> (As recompense of our dear services,
> Past and to come) that you do change this purpose.
> *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 3.

To beg a person for a fool, to take him for, or regard him as, a fool.

> In the old common law was a writ . . . under which if a man was legally proved an idiot, the profit of his lands . . . might be granted by the king to any subject . . . . Such a person, when this grant was asked, was said *to be begged for a fool*. *Nares.*

To beg the question, in *logic*, to assume or take as granted that which is not more certain than the proposition to be proved, or which obviously involves the point in question; [illegible] a premise what no one who takes the opposite view of the question will admit.

> [illegible] *begging of the question* . . . then when any thing is proved by itself, or something that is equally unknown with itself.
> [illegible] to his a Gentleman (1697).

[illegible]

II. [illegible]. **1.** To ask alms or charity; practise begging; live by asking alms.

> [illegible] I am ashamed. [illegible]

2. [illegible] on all fours, to sit up [illegible] point to be asked [illegible]

[illegible] **To beg off**, [illegible]

beg2 [illegible] as *beg*1.

bega, [illegible] big'ä), *n.* [Also [illegible] etc., repr. Hind. *bigha*, Marāthi *bighā*.] A Hindu land-measure, locally varying in extent, but usually regarded as equal to from one third to two thirds of an English acre. The bega of Calcutta is 1,600 square yards, or about a third of an acre.

begad (bē-gad′), *interj.* [A minced oath, a corruption of *by God!* Cf. *egad*, *bedad*.] A sort of exclamatory oath, employed to give weight to a statement.

> *Begad* madam, . . . 'tis the very same I met.
> *Fielding*, Joseph Andrews.

begall (bē-gâl′), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *gall*2.] To gall; fret; chafe; rub sore. *Bp. Hall.*

began (bē-gan′). Preterit of *begin*.

begat (bē-gat′). Old preterit of *beget*, still sometimes used poetically.

begaud† (bē-gâd′), *v. t.* [Also written *begawd*; < *be-*1 + *gaud*: see *gaud*1.] To bedeck with gaudy things. *North.*

begaum, *n.* See *begum*2.

begeck† (bē-gek′), *v. t.* [Sc., also *begeek* (= D. *begekken*); < *be-*1 + *geck*. Cf. *begunk*.] To befool; gull; jilt. *N. E. D.*

begem (bē-jem′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *begemmed*, ppr. *begemming*. [< *be-*1 + *gem*.] To adorn with gems, or as with gems; stud with gems, or anything suggesting them.

> The lawn
> *Begemmed* with dew-drops.
> *Scott*, L. of the L., iii. 2.

beget (bē-get′), *v. t.*; pret. *begot*, formerly *begat*, pp. *begotten*, *begot*, ppr. *begetting*. [< ME. *begeten*, *begiten*, *bigiten*, etc., < AS. *begitan*, *bigitan* (= OS. *bigitan* = OHG. *bigezan*), get, acquire, < *be-* + *gitan*, *getan*, get: see *be-*1 and *get*1.] **1.** To procreate; generate: chiefly used of the father alone, but sometimes of both parents.

> Abraham *begat* Isaac; and Isaac *begat* Jacob; and Jacob *begat* Judas and his brethren. Mat. i. 2.

> Yet they a beauteous offspring shall *beget*.
> *Milton*, P. L., xi. 613.

> Become stout Marses, and *beget* young Cupids.
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

2. To produce as an effect; cause to exist; generate; occasion: as, luxury *begets* vice; "love is *begot* by fancy," *Glanville*.

> Intellectual science has been observed to *beget* invariably a doubt of the existence of matter. *Emerson*, Nature.

> Thought is essentially independent of language, and speech could never have *begotten* reason.
> *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 167.

=**Syn.** To breed, engender.

begetter (bē-get′er), *n.* One who begets or procreates; a father.

begetting (bē-get′ing), *n.* **1.** The act of procreating or producing.—**2.** That which is begotten; progeny.

beggable (beg′a-bl), *a.* [< *beg*1 + *-able*.] Capable of being begged.

> Things disposed of or not *beggable*. *Butler*, Characters.

beggar (beg′är), *n.* [Early mod. E. more commonly *begger*, < ME. *begger*, *beggere*, also *beggar*, *beggare*, a beggar: for the etym., see *beg*1. The reg. mod. spelling is *begger*; the ME. variant spelling *beggar*, *beggare*, has not necessarily a bearing upon the conjectured derivation from OF. *begard*, the suffix *-er* being in ME. often variable to *-ar*; cf. mod. E. *liar*.] **1.** One who begs or asks alms; especially, one who lives by asking alms or makes it his business to beg.

> Bidderes and *beggeres* fast aboute yede,
> With hire belies and here bagges of brede full ycrammed.
> *Piers Plowman.*

2. One who is in indigent circumstances; one who has been beggared.—**3**†. One who asks a favor; one who entreats; a petitioner.

> *Count.* Wilt thou needs be a *beggar*?
> *Clo.* I do beg your good will in this case.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 3.

> What subjects will precarious kings regard?
> A *beggar* speaks too softly to be heard. *Dryden.*

4. One who assumes in argument what he does not prove.

> These thankful *beggars* of principles. *Tillotson.*

5. A fellow; a rogue: used (*a*) in contempt for a low fellow; (*b*) as a term of playful familiarity: as, he is a good-hearted little *beggar*. **Masterful beggar.** See *masterful*.—**To go or go home by beggar's bush**, to go to ruin. [illegible]

beggar (beg′är), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *begger*; < *beggar*, *n.*] **1.** To make a beggar of; reduce to beggary; impoverish.

> Whose heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave,
> And *beggar'd* yours for ever. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1.

> *Beggar'd* by fools, whom still he found too late;
> He had his jest, and they had his estate.
> *Dryden*, Abs. and Achit., i. 561.

> A rapacious government, and a *beggared* exchequer.
> *Buckle*, Civilization, I. 653

2. To exhaust the resources of; exceed the means or capacity of; outdo.

> When the two heroes met, then began a scene of warlike parade that *beggars* all description.
> *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 328.

> Shakespeare carries us to such a lofty strain of intelligent activity as to suggest a wealth which *beggars* his own. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 262.

beggardom (beg′är-dum), *n.* The state of beggary; the body or fraternity of beggars.

beggarhood (beg′är-hůd), *n.* [< *beggar* + *-hood*.] The character or state of being a beggar; beggars collectively.

beggarism (beg′är-izm), *n.* [< *beggar* + *-ism*.] The state or condition of beggary.

beggarliness (beg′är-li-nes), *n.* [< *beggarly* + *-ness*.] The state of being beggarly; extreme poverty; meanness.

beggarly (beg′är-li), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *beggerly*; < *beggar* + *-ly*1.] **1.** In the condition of or becoming a beggar; extremely indigent; poor; mean; contemptible: used of persons and things.

> A *beggarly* account of empty boxes.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., v. 1.

> *Beggarly* sins, that is, those sins which idleness and beggary usually betray men to, such as lying, flattery, stealing, and dissimulation. *Jer. Taylor.*

> He was an idle, *beggarly* fellow, and of no use to the public. *Addison*, Trial of Punctilios.

2. Of or for beggars. [Rare.]

> But moralists, sociologists, political economists, and taxes have slowly convinced me that my *beggarly* sympathies were a sin against society. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 59.

beggarly† (beg′är-li), *adv.* Meanly; indigently; despicably.

> It is his delight to dwell *beggarly*.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Pol., v. § 15.

beggar-my-neighbor (beg′är-mī-nā′bor), *n.* [In allusion to the continued loss of cards.] A children's game at cards. In one variety of it the players hold the cards with the backs upward, and alternately lay one down till an honor is turned up, which has to be paid for at the rate of four cards for an ace, three for a king, etc.; and the game goes on thus till one has gained all the other's cards.

beggar's-basket (beg′ärz-bås″ket), *n.* The European lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*.

beggar's-lice (beg′ärz-līs), *n.* **1.** An English name of *Galium Aparine*, or goose-grass, given to it because its burs stick to the clothes, and somewhat resemble lice.—**2.** The name given in the United States to species of *Bidens* and to *Echinospermum Virginicum*, the seeds of which have barbed awns which cling persistently to clothing. Also called *beggar's-ticks*.

beggar's-needle (beg′ärz-nē″dl), *n.* An English popular name for the *Scandix Pecten*, from its long-beaked fronds.

beggar's-ticks (beg′ärz-tiks), *n.* Same as *beggar's-lice*, 2. Also written *beggarticks*.

> It [the garden] was over-run with Roman wormwood and *beggarticks*, which last stuck to my clothes.
> *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 282.

beggar-weed (beg′är-wēd), *n.* [Cf. *beggary*2, 2.] A name sometimes given in England to the common door-weed, *Polygonum aviculare*, to *Cuscuta Trifolii*, and to some other plants.

beggary1 (beg′är-i), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *beggery*, < ME. *beggerie*, < *beggere*, beggar.] **1.** The state of a beggar; a condition of extreme indigence.

> 'Tis the narrowness of human nature,
> Our poverty and *beggary* of spirit,
> To take exception at these things.
> *B. Jonson*, The New Inn, iv. 3.

> His vessel with an inestimable cargo has just gone down, and he is reduced in a moment from opulence to beggary. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

2†. The act or practice of begging; the occupation of a beggar; begging.

> We must be careful that our charity do not minister to idleness and the love of *beggary*.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Great Exemplar.

3. Beggars collectively; beggardom; beggarhood.

> The Piazza is invaded by the legions of *beggary*, and held in overpowering numbers against all comers.
> *Howells*, Venetian Life, xviii.

4. A state of bareness or deficiency.

> The freedom and the *beggary* of the old studio.
> *Thackeray.*

beggary2 (beg′är-i), *a.* [< *beggar* + *-y*1.] **1.** Beggarly; poor; mean. [Rare.]—**2.** Full of weeds. [Local, Eng.]

beggert, beggeryt. Former and more regular spellings of *beggar, beggary.*

begging (beg'ing), *n.* [< ME. *beggynge;* verbal n. of *beg*^{1}.] The act of asking or soliciting; the occupation of a beggar.

beggy† (beg'i), *n.* Same as *bey*^{1}.

> There used to be a still more powerful personage at the head of the Ourf, called the Divan *Beggy.* *Brougham.*

Beghard (beg'ärd), *n.* [< ML. *Beghardus, begardus, beggardus, beghardus, begihardus* (cf. It. Sp. Pg. *begardo,* MHG. *beghart, begehard,* G. *beghart,* Flem. *beggaert,* OF. *begard, begart, begar,* with a later equiv. ML. *beghinus, beginus,* etc., OF. *beguin,* etc., E. *Beguin*), formed, with the suffix *-ardus, -ard* (and later *-inus, -in,* after the fem. ML. *beghina, begina,* etc., OF. *beguine,* etc., E. *Beguin, Beguine*), from the name of the founder of the sisterhood of Beguins, namely, Lambert *Begue* or *le Begue:* see *Beguin, Beguine.*] One of a body of religious enthusiasts which arose in Flanders in the thirteenth century; a Beguin (which see). Also written *Beguard.* [Often without a capital.]

begild (bẹ̄-gild'), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *begilded, begilt,* ppr. *begilding.* [< *be-*^{1} + *gild*^{1}.] To gild: as, "bride-laces *begilt,*" *B. Jonson,* King's Entertainment.

> The lightning-flash from swords, casks, courtilaces,
> With quiv'ring beams *begilds* the neighbour grasses.
> *Sylvester,* Battaile of Yvry (trans.), p. 102.

begin (bẹ̄-gin'), *v.;* pret. *began,* sometimes *begun,* pp. *begun,* ppr. *beginning.* [< ME. *beginnen, biginnen* (pret. *began, begon,* pl. *begunne, begunnen, begonne,* etc., pp. *begunnen, begonnen, begunne,* etc.), < AS. *beginnan, biginnan* (pret. *began,* pl. *begunnon,* pp. *begunnen*) = OS. *biginnan* = OFries. *beginna, bejenna* = D. *beginnen* = OHG. *biginnan,* MHG. G. *beginnen,* begin; AS. more commonly *onginnan,* rarely *āginnan,* ME. *aginnen,* and by apheresis *ginnen,* mod. E. obs. or poet. *gin;* also with still different prefixes, OHG. *inginnan, enginnen,* and Goth. *duginnan,* begin; < *be-* (E. *be-*^{1}) or *on-, ā-* (E. *a-*^{2}), + **ginnan,* not found in the simple form, prob. orig. 'open, open up' (a sense retained also by the OHG. *inginnan,* MHG. *enginnen*), being prob. connected with (*a*) AS. *ginian* = OHG. *ginēn,* MHG. *ginen, genen,* G. *gähnen,* gape, yawn, (*b*) AS. *gīnan* = Icel. *gīna,* gape, yawn, (*c*) AS. *gānian,* E. *yawn* = OHG. *geinōn,* MHG. *geinen,* gape, yawn (cf. Gr. *χαίνειν,* gape, yawn); all variously with *n-* formative from the root **gi,* seen also in OHG. *giēn* and *giwēn, gewōn,* MHG. *giwen, gewen* = L. *hiare* = OBulg. *zijati* = Russ. *zijatĭ* = Bohem. *zivati* = Lith. *zhioti,* etc., gape, yawn (cf. Gr. *χάσκειν,* yawn, *χάος,* chaos, *χάσμα,* chasm, etc.: see *chaos, chasm*): see *yawn* and *hiatus.* Cf. *open* as equiv. to *begin,* and *close* as equiv. to *end.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To take the first step in; set about the performance or accomplishment of; enter upon; commence.

> Ye nymphs of Solyma, *begin* the song.
> *Pope,* Messiah, l. 1.

2. To originate; be the originator of: as, to *begin* a dynasty.

> Proud Nimrod first the savage chase *began.*
> *Pope,* Windsor Forest, l. 61.

3. To trace from anything as the first ground; date the beginning of.

> The apostle *begins* our knowledge in the creatures which leads us to the knowledge of God. *Locke.*

= **Syn. 1.** To set about, institute, undertake, originate, initiate.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To come into existence; arise; originate: as, the present German empire *began* with William I.

> Made a selfish war *begin.*
> *Tennyson,* To F. D. Maurice.

2. To take a first step; commence in any course or operation; make a start or commencement.

> No change of disposition *begins* yet to show itself in England. *Jefferson,* in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 436.

> The contest raged from morning until night, when the Moors *began* to yield. *Irving,* Granada, p. 35.

To begin the board. See *board.*—**To begin with.** (*a*) To enter upon first; use or employ first: as, *to begin with* the Latin grammar; *to begin with* prayer. (*b*) At the outset; as the first thing to be considered; first of all: as, *to begin with,* I do not like its color.

> Animals can be trained to behave in a way in which, *to begin with,* they are incapable of behaving.
> *T. H. Green,* Prolegomena to Ethics, § 113.

begin† (bẹ̄-gin'), *n.* [< *begin, v.*] A beginning.

> Let no whit thee dismay
> The hard *beginne* that meetes thee in the dore.
> *Spenser,* F. Q., III. iii. 21.

beginner (bẹ̄-gin'ėr), *n.* [ME. *begynner;* < *begin* + *-er*^{1}.] **1.** One who begins or originates; one who starts or first leads off; an author or originator.

> Where are the vile *beginners* of this fray?
> *Shak.,* R. and J., iii. 1.

2. One beginning to learn or practise; a novice; a tyro: as, "a sermon of a new *beginner,*" *Swift.*

> There are noble passages in it, but they are for the adept and not for the *beginner.*
> *O. W. Holmes,* R. W. Emerson, xiv.

beginning (bẹ̄-gin'ing), *n.* [< ME. *beginninge, beginnunge* (= MHG. *beginnunge*); verbal n. of *begin.*] **1.** The origin; source; first cause.

> I am . . . the *beginning* and the ending. Rev. i. 8.

2. The point of time or epoch at which anything begins; specifically, the time when the universe began to be.

> In the *beginning* God created the heaven and the earth.
> Gen. i. 1.

> It was reserved for Hutton to declare for the first time that the rocks around us reveal no trace of the *beginning* of things. *Geikie,* Geol. Sketches, ii.

3. The initial stage or first part of any process or proceeding; the starting-point: as, a small *beginning.*

> He was come to that height of honour out of base *beginnings.* *Burton,* Anat. of Mel., p. 564.

> The *beginning* of writing is the hieroglyphic or symbolical picture, the *beginning* of worship is fetishism or idolatry, the *beginning* of eloquence is pictorial, sensuous, and metaphorical, the *beginning* of philosophy is the myth. *Lecky,* Europ. Morals, I. 142.

beginningless (bẹ̄-gin'ing-les), *a.* [< *beginning* + *-less.*] Having no beginning: correlative to *endless.* [Rare.]

begird (bẹ̄-gėrd'), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *begirt, begirded,* ppr. *begirding.* [< ME. *begirden,* only in pret. or pp. *begurt,* < AS. *begyrdan* (= OHG. *bigurtjan;* cf. Goth. *bigairdan,* strong verb), < *be-* + *gyrdan,* gird: see *be-*^{1} and *gird*^{1}.] **1.** To bind with a band or girdle.—**2.** To surround; inclose; encompass.

> Uther's son
> *Begirt* with British and Armoric knights.
> *Milton,* P. L., i. 581.

begirdle (bẹ̄-gėr'dl), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *girdle.*] To surround or encircle as with a girdle.

> Like a ring of lightning they . . . *begirdle* her from shore to shore. *Carlyle,* French Rev., III. vii. 3.

begirt† (bẹ̄-gėrt'), *v. t.* [A form of *begird,* inf., due to the frequent pp. *begirt,* pret. and pp. being the same as those of *begird.*] To begird; encompass.

> *Begirt* the wood, and fire it.
> *Massinger,* Bashful Lover, iii. 5.

> To *begirt* the almighty throne,
> Beseeching or besieging. *Milton,* P. L., v. 868.

beglare (bẹ̄-glãr'), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *glare.*] To glare at or on. [A humorous coinage.]

> So that a bystander, without beholding Mrs. Wilfer at all, must have known at whom she was glaring by seeing her refracted from the countenance of the *beglared* one.
> *Dickens,* Our Mutual Friend, I. xvi.

beglerbeg (beg'lėr-beg'), *n.* Same as *beylerbey.*

beglerbeglic (beg'lėr-beg'lik), *n.* Same as *beylerbeylik.*

begloom (bẹ̄-glöm'), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *gloom.*] To make gloomy; darken. [Rare.]

begnaw (bẹ̄-nâ'), *v. t.* [ME. not found; < AS. *begnagan,* gnaw, < *be-* + *gnagan,* gnaw: see *be-*^{1} and *gnaw.*] To bite or gnaw; eat away; corrode; nibble at. [Rare.]

> The worm of conscience still *be-gnaw* thy soul.
> *Shak.,* Rich. III., i. 3.

bego† (bẹ̄-gō'), *v. t.;* pret. *bewent,* pp. *begone.* [< ME. *begon, bigon,* < AS. *begān* (= D. *begaan* = OHG. *bigān,* MHG. *begān, begēn,* G. *begehen*), < *be-,* by, about, + *gān,* go: see *be-*^{1} and *go.*] **1.** To go about; encompass; surround.—**2.** To clothe; attire.—**3.** To surround or beset; affect as a circumstance or influence: now only in the perfect participle *begone,* in *woebegone,* beset with woe (originally in the construction *him was wo begon,* in which *wo* is the subject and *him* the dative object, subsequently made the subject).

> So was I glad and wel *begon.*
> *Chaucer,* Parliament of Fowls, l. 171.

begod† (bẹ̄-god'), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *god.*] To deify: as, "*begodded* saints," *South,* Sermons, V. xcvii.

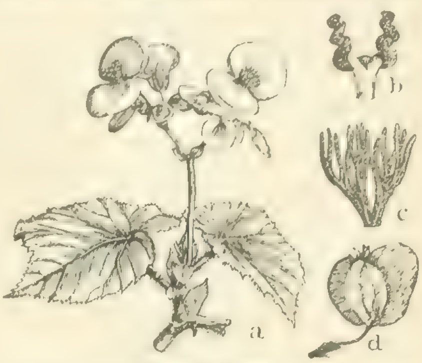
begone^{1} (bẹ̄-gôn'). [Prop. two words, *be gone* (*be,* inf. or impv.; *gone,* pp.), irreg. united, as also in *beware.*] Be gone; go away; depart.

> *Begone!* you are my brother; that's your safety.
> *Beau. and Fl.,* Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1.

> "You must *begone,*" said Death; "these walks are mine."
> *Tennyson,* Love and Death.

begone^{2}**†** (bẹ̄-gôn'). Past participle of *bego.*

Begonia (bẹ̄-gō'ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., named after Michel *Bégon* (1638–1710), a French promoter of science.] A very large genus of polypetalous exogenous plants, the type of the natural order *Begoniaceæ.* They are mostly herbaceous, natives of the warmer regions of the globe, and are frequent in cultivation as foliage-plants and for their showy or singular flowers. A very great diversity in the often brilliant coloring of the leaves has been reached by skilful crossing. From the shape of their large, oblique, fleshy leaves some species are known by the name of *elephant's-ear.* The succulent acid stalks of several species are used as pot herbs.



Begonia [illegible]

a, branch with male flowers; *b, c,* two forms of styles and stigmas; *d,* fruit. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

Begoniaceæ (bẹ̄-gō-ni-ā'sẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Begonia* + *-aceæ.*] A natural order of plants, allied to the *Cucurbitaceæ* and *Cactaceæ,* of which *Begonia* is the typical genus. The only other genera are *Hillebrandia* of the Sandwich Islands, monotypic, and *Begoniella* of the United States of Colombia, of only two species.

begoniaceous (bẹ̄-gō-ni-ā'shius), *a.* Belonging to or resembling the *Begoniaceæ.*

begore (bẹ̄-gōr'), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *gore*^{1}.] To besmear with gore. *Spenser.*

begot (bẹ̄-got'). Preterit and past participle of *beget.*

begotten (bẹ̄-got'n). Past participle of *beget.*

begrace (bẹ̄-grās'), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *grace.*] To say "your grace" to; address by the title of a duke or bishop. *Holinshed.* [Rare.]

begrave† (bẹ̄-grāv'), *v. t.* [< ME. *begraven,* < AS. *begrafan,* bury (= OS. *bigrabhan* = D. *begraven* = OHG. *bigraban* = Sw. *begrafva* = Dan. *begrave,* bury, = Goth. *bigraban,* dig around), < *be-* + *grafan,* grave, dig: see *be-*^{1} and *grave*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** To bury. *Gower.*—**2.** To engrave.

> With great sleight
> Of workmanship it was *begrave.*
> *Gower,* Conf. Amant., i.

begrease (bẹ̄-grēs'), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *grease.*] To soil or daub with grease or other oily matter.

begrime (bẹ̄-grīm'), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *grime.*] To make grimy; cover or impress as with dirt or grime.

> The justice-room *begrimed* with ashes.
> *Macaulay,* Hist. Eng., x.

= **Syn.** *Tarnish,* etc. See *soil.*

begrudge (bẹ̄-gruj'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *begrutch,* < ME. *begrucchen:* see *be-*^{1} and *grudge.*] To grudge; envy the possession of.

> There wants no teacher to make a poor man *begrudge* his powerful and wealthy neighbour both his actual share in the government, and his disproportionate share of the good things of this life. *Brougham.*

begruntle† (bẹ̄-grun'tl), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *gruntle.* Cf. *disgruntle.*] To render uneasy; disconcert.

> The Spaniards were *begruntled* with these scruples.
> *Bp. Hacket,* Life of Abp. Williams, i. 131.

begrutch†, *v. t.* Obsolete form of *begrudge.*

begrutten (bẹ̄-grut'n), *a.* [< *be-*^{1} + *grutten,* pp. of *greit, greet,* cry: see *greet*^{2}.] Showing the effects of much weeping; marred or swollen in face through sore or continued weeping. [Scotch.]

> Poor things, . . . they are sae *begrutten.*
> *Scott,* Monastery, viii.

begster†, *n.* A Middle English form of *beggar.* *Chaucer.*

Begtashi (beg-tä'shẹ̄), *n.* [Turk.] A secret religious order in Turkey resembling the order of Freemasons, employing passwords and signs of recognition very similar to, and in some cases identical with, those of the latter order, and including many thousands of influential members. *Imp. Dict.*

beguan (beg'wän), *n.* [Prob. a native name.] A bezoar or concretion found in the intestines of the iguana.

Beguard, *n.* See *Beghard.*

beguile (bē-gīl'), *v. t.* [< ME. *begilen, begylen* (= MD. *begilen*), < *be-* + *gilen, gylen*, guile, deceive: see *be-*1 and *guile*.] 1. To delude with guile; deceive; impose on by artifice or craft.

> The serpent *beguiled* me, and I did eat. Gen. iii. 13.

> By expectation every day *beguil'd*,
> Dupe of to-morrow even from a child.
> *Cowper*, My Mother's Picture.

2. To elude or check by artifice or craft; foil.

> 'Twas yet some comfort,
> When misery could *beguile* the tyrant's rage,
> And frustrate his proud will. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

3. To deprive of irksomeness or unpleasantness by diverting the mind; render unfelt; cause to pass insensibly and pleasantly; while away.

> I would *beguile*
> The tedious day with sleep. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

> Chiefs of elder Art!
> Teachers of wisdom! who could once *beguile*
> My [illegible] toils. *Roscoe*, To my Books.

4. To transform as if by charm or guile; charm.

> Till to a smile
> The goodwife's tearful face he did *beguile*.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 225.

5. To entertain as with pastimes; amuse.

> The tales
> With which this day the children she *beguiled*
> She learned from Breton grandames when a child.
> *M. Arnold*, Tristram and Iseult, iii.

To beguile of, to deprive of by guile or pleasing artifice.

> The writer who *beguiles of* their tediousness the dull hours of life. *Everett*, Orations, I. 302.

=**Syn. 1.** Cheat, mislead, inveigle.—**3-5.** *Amuse, Divert*, [illegible], cheer, solace.

beguilement (bē-gīl'ment), *n.* [< *beguile* + *-ment*.] The act of beguiling; the state of being beguiled.

beguiler (bē-gī'lėr), *n.* One who or that which beguiles or deceives.

beguilingly (bē-gī'ling-li), *adv.* In a manner to beguile or deceive.

beguilty† (bē-gil'ti), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *guilty*.] To render guilty; burden with a sense of guilt.

> By easy commutations of public penance for a private [illegible] lost at once *beguilty* their own [illegible].
> *Bp. Sanderson*, Sermons, p. 2[illegible].

Beguin, Beguine (beg'in; sometimes, as mod. F., bā-gan', m., -gēn', f.), *n.* [(1) *Beguin, Beguine*, fem.: early mod. E. also *begin, begine, beghine, beggyne, begyn, beggayne*, < ME. *begyne, beggyne*, < OF. *beguine*, mod. F. *beguine* = Sp. Pg. *beguina* = It. *beghina, bighina*, MD. *beghijne*, D. *begijn*, LG. and G. *begine*, < ML. *beghina, beguina, begguina, beguina, bigina*, etc. (cf. E. *biggen*1, from the same source). (2) *Beguin*, masc., < OF. *beguin*, mod. F. *béguin* = Sp. Pg. *beguino* = It. *beghino, bighino*, < ML. *beghinus, beginus, begginus, beguinus, biginus*, etc.: formed, first as fem., with suffix *-in*, ML. *-ina, -inus*, from the name of Lambert *Begue* or *le Begue* (i. e., the stammerer: OF. *begue*, mod. F. *bègue*, dial. *beique, bieque*, stammering; of unknown origin), a priest of Liege, who founded the sisterhood. See also *Beghard*. The origin of the name was not generally known, and the forms varied, leading to many etymological conjectures. The connection with E. *beggar* and *beg*1 is perhaps real; in the sense of 'hypocrite' and 'bigot' (as in It. *beghino*), the word was later confused with *bigot*, q. v.] 1. A name given to the members of various religious communities of women who, professing a life of poverty and self-denial, went about in coarse gray clothing (of undyed wool), reading the Scriptures and exhorting the people. They originated [illegible], and formerly flourished [illegible] the Netherlands, France, and Italy, and [illegible]. See *beguinage*.

> And Dame Abstinence-Streyned
> Tok on a robe of camelyne,
> And gan her gratche as a Bigyne.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. [illegible]

[illegible] *beguines* [illegible]

[illegible]

2. [illegible] A member of a community [illegible] on the same general [illegible] the Beguines [illegible]

[illegible]

beguinage (beg'in-āj, or, as mod. F., bā-gē-näzh'), *n.* [F. *béguinage*, OF. *beguinage* (> ML. *beghinagium*), < *beguine*, a Beguine. See *Beguin* and *-age*.] A community of Beguines. A beguinage usually consists of a large walled inclosure, containing a number of small detached houses, each inhabited by one or two Beguines; there are also some common houses, especially for the novices and younger members of the community. In the center is the church, where certain religious offices are performed in common. Each Beguine keeps possession of her own property, and may support herself from it, or from the work of her hands, or by serving others in their houses. They are free to leave at any time, and take only simple vows of chastity and obedience during residence. Pious women may also, under certain restrictions, rent houses and live inside the inclosure without formally joining the community. Such establishments are now chiefly met with in Belgium; the immense one near Ghent, built by the Duke of Aremberg in 1874, is the finest example, and one of the most recent.

Beguine, *n.* See *Beguin*.

begum1 (bē-gum'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *begummed*, ppr. *begumming*. [< *be-*1 + *gum*2.] To daub or cover with gum. *Swift.*

begum2 (bē'gum), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., also *beegum, beguum*, < Hind. *begam* (cf. Pers. *baigum*, a lady), < Turki *bigīm*, a princess, fem. of *big, bik* = Turk. *beg, bey*, a prince: see *bey*1.] The title of a Hindu princess or lady of high rank.

begun (bē-gun'). Past participle and sometimes preterit of *begin*.

begunk (bē-gungk'), *v. t.* [Also spelled *begink*, perhaps a nasalized variation of equiv. Sc. *begeck*, q. v. See also remark under *beflum*.] To befool; deceive; balk; jilt. [Scotch.]

> Whose sweetheart has *begunked* him.
> *Blackwood's Mag.*, VIII. 426.

begunk (bē-gungk'), *n.* [< *begunk, v.*] An illusion; a trick; a cheat. [Scotch.]

> If I havena' gien Inchgrabbit and Jamie Howie a bonnie *begunk*, they ken themsels. *Scott*, Waverley, II. xxxv.

behad (bē-häd'), *a.* [Contr. of Sc. **behald* = E. *beholden*.] Beholden; indebted. [Scotch.]

behalf (bē-häf'), *n.* [< ME. *behalve, bihalve*, in the phrase *on* (or *upon*, or *in*) *behalve*, in behalf, incorrectly used for *on halve* (< AS. *on healfe*, on the side or part of), owing to confusion with ME. *behalve, behalven, behalves*, adv. and prep., by the side of, near, < AS. *be healfe*, by the side: see *be-*2, *by*1, and *half, n.* Cf. *behoof*.] 1. Advantage, benefit, interest, or defense (of somebody or something).

> In the *behalf* of his mistress's beauty. *Sir P. Sidney.*

> I was moved to speak in *behalf* of the absent.
> *Sumner*, Prison Discipline.

2†. Affair; cause; matter.

> In an unjust *behalf*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

[Always governed by the preposition *in, on*, or *upon*. See note under *behoof*.] **In this** or **that behalf**, in respect of, or with regard to, this or that matter.

behap† (bē-hap'), *v. i.* [< *be-*1 + *hap*1.] To happen.

behappen† (bē-hap'n), *v. i.* [< *be-*1 + *happen*, appar. suggested by *befall*.] To happen.

> That is the greatest shame, and foulest scorne,
> Which unto any knight *behappen* may.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. xi. 52.

behate†, *v. t.* [ME.; < *be-*1 + *hate*.] To hate; detest. *Chaucer.*

behave (bē-hāv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *behaved*, ppr. *behaving*. [< late ME. *behaven*, restrain, refl. behave (see first quot.), < *be-*1 + *have* (which thus compounded took the full inflections (pret. rarely *behad* and irreg. *beheft*) and developed reg. into the mod. pron. have). The word is formally identical with AS. *behabban*, hold, surround, restrain (= OS. *bihebbian*, hold, surround, = OHG. *bihaben*, MHG. *behaben*, hold, take possession of), < *be*, about, + *habban*, have, hold: see *be-*1 and *have*.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To govern; manage; conduct; regulate.

> To Florence they can him kenne,
> To lerne him to *behave* him among men.
> *Le Bone Florence*, l. 136.

> He did *behave* his anger ere 'twas spent.
> *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 5.

[The old editions read *behoove* in this passage.]

2. With a reflexive pronoun, to conduct, comport, acquit, or demean. (*a*) In some specified way.

> Those that *behaved themselves* manfully. 1 Mac. [illegible]

> We *behaved not ourselves* disorderly among you.
> 2 Thes. iii. 7.

(*b*) Absolutely, in a commendable or proper way; well or properly: as, *behave yourself*, they did not *behave themselves*. **3†.** To employ or occupy.

> Where ease abownds, yt's eath to doe amis;
> But who his limbs with labours, and his mynd
> *Behaves* with cares, cannot so easy mis.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. iii. 40.

II. *intrans.* [The reflexive pronoun omitted.] To act in any relation; have or exhibit a mode of action or conduct: used of persons, and also of things having motion or operation. (*a*) In a particular manner, as specified: as, to *behave* well or ill; the ship *behaves* well.

> But he was wiser and well *beheft*.
> *B. Jonson*, Love's Welcome at Welbeck.

> Electricity *behaves* like an incompressible fluid.
> *Atkinson*, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 110.

(*b*) Absolutely, in a proper manner: as, why do you not *behave?*

behaved (bē-hāvd'), *p. a.* Mannered; conducted: usually with some qualifying adverb: as, a well-*behaved* person.

> Gather by him, as he is *behav'd*,
> If 't be the affliction of his love, or no,
> That thus he suffers for. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.

> Why, I take the French-*behaved* gentleman.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

> A very pretty *behaved* gentleman.
> *Sheridan*, The Rivals, v. 1.

behavior, behaviour (bē-hāv'yor), *n.* [The latter spelling is usual in England; early mod. E. *behavoure, behavior, behavier, behaviour, behaver, behavor, behavour*, < *behave* + *-oure, -iour, -ior*, appar. in simulation of *havior, haviour, havour*, var. of *haver* for *aver*, possession, having (see *aver*2), of F. origin. In poetry sometimes *havior*, which may be taken as formed directly from *have*; cf. Sc. *have*, behave, *havings*, behavior.] 1. Manner of behaving, whether good or bad; conduct; mode of acting; manners; deportment: sometimes, when used absolutely, implying good breeding or proper deportment.

> Some men's *behaviour* is like a verse wherein every syllable is measured.
> *Bacon*, Essays, Of Ceremonies and Respects.

> A gentleman that is very singular in his *behaviour*.
> *Steele.*

2. Figuratively, the manner in which anything acts or operates.

> The *behaviour* of the nitrous salts of the amines is worthy of attention. *Austen-Pinner*, Org. Chem., p. 46.

> The phenomena of electricity and magnetism were reduced to the same category; and the *behaviour* of the magnetic needle was assimilated to that of a needle subjected to the influence of artificial electric currents.
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol.

3†. The act of representing another person; the manner in which one personates the character of another; representative character. [Very rare, possibly unique. Knight, however, believes that the word is used here in its natural sense, that is, the manner of *having* or conducting one's self.]

> *K. John.* Now, say, Chatillon, what would France with us?
> *Chat.* Thus, after greeting, speaks the king of France,
> In my *behaviour*, to the majesty,
> The borrow'd majesty, of England here.
> *Shak.*, K. John, i. 1.

Behavior as heir (law Latin, *gestio pro hærede*), in *Scots law*, a passive title, by which an heir, by intromission with his ancestor's heritage, incurs a universal liability for his debts and obligations. **During good behavior**, as long as one remains blameless in the discharge of one's duties or the conduct of one's life: as, an office held *during good behavior*; a convict is given certain privileges *during good behavior*.—**On one's behavior** or **good behavior**. (*a*) Behaving or bound to behave with a regard to conventional decorum and propriety. [Colloq.] (*b*) In a state of probation; liable to be called to account in case of misconduct.

> Tyrants themselves are *upon their behaviour* to a superior power. *Sir R. L'Estrange*, Fables.

Syn. 1. *Carriage, Behavior, Conduct, Deportment, Demeanor*, bearing, manner, manners, all denote primarily outward manner or conduct, but naturally are freely extended to internal states or activities. *Carriage*, the way of carrying one's self, may be mere physical attitude, or it may be personal manners, as expressing states of mind: we speak of a haughty or noble *carriage*, but not ordinarily of an ignoble, cringing, or base *carriage*. *Behavior* is the most general expression of one's mode of acting; it also refers particularly to comparatively conspicuous action and conduct. *Conduct* is more applicable to actions viewed as connected into a course of life, especially to actions considered with reference to morality. *Deportment* is especially behavior in the line of the proprieties or duties of life: as, Mr. Turveydrop was a model of *deportment*; the scholars' rank depends partly upon their *deportment*. *Demeanor* is most used for manners as expressing character; it is a more delicate word than the others, and is generally used in a good sense. We may speak of lofty or gracious *carriage*; good, bad, wise, foolish, modest, consistent *behavior*; exemplary *conduct*; grand, modest, correct *deportment*; quiet, refined *demeanor*.

> Nothing can be more delicate without being fantastical, nothing more firm and based in nature and sentiment, than the courtship and mutual *carriage* of the sexes [in England]. *Emerson*, Eng. Traits, p. 112.

> Men's *behaviour* should be like their apparel, not too strait or point device, but free for exercise or motion.
> *Bacon*, Essays, Int.

> It is both more satisfactory and more safe to trust to the *conduct* of a party than their professions.
> *Ames*, Works, II. 214.

Even at dancing parties, where it would seem that the poetry of motion might do something to soften the rigid bosom of Venetian *deportment*, the poor young people separate after each dance. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xxi.

An elderly gentleman, large and portly and of remarkably dignified *demeanor*, passing slowly along.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, iv.

behead (bẹ̄-hed′), *v. t.* [< ME. *beheden*, *biheffden*, *biheveden*, < AS. *beheáfdian* (= MHG. *behoubeten*; cf. G. *ent-haupten* = D. *ont-hoofden*), behead, < *be-*, here priv., + *heafod*, head: see *be-*^{1} and *head*.] **1.** To cut off the head of; kill or execute by decapitation.

Russell and Sidney were *beheaded* in defiance of law and justice. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., ii.

2. Figuratively, to deprive of the head, top, or foremost part of: as, to *behead* a statue or a word.

beheading (bẹ̄-hed′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *behead*.] The act of cutting off the head; specifically, execution by decapitation.

In Dahomey there are frequent *beheadings* that the victims, going to the other world to serve the dead king, may carry messages from his living descendant.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 141.

beheld (bẹ̄-held′). Preterit and past participle of *behold*.

behell† (bẹ̄-hel′), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *hell*.] To torture as with pains of hell.

Did *behell* and rack him. *Hewyt.*

behemoth (bē-hē′moth), *n.* [< Heb. *b'hemōth*, appar. pl. of excellence, 'great beast,' sing. *b'hēmah*, a beast, but supposed to be an adaptation of Egypt. *p-ehe-mau*, lit. water-ox.] An animal mentioned in Job xl. 15-24; probably, from the details given, a hippopotamus, but sometimes taken for some other animal, or for a type of the largest land-animals generally.

Behold now *behemoth*, which I made with thee, he eateth grass as an ox. Job xl. 15.

Behold in plaited mail
Behemoth rears his head.
Thomson, Summer, l. 710.

behen, ben^{6} (bē′hen, ben), *n.* [Also written *beken*, *been*, appar. a corruption of Ar. *bahman*, *behmen*, a kind of root, also the flower *Rosa canina*.] An old name of the bladder-campion, *Silene inflata*. The behen-root of old pharmacists is said to have been the root of *Centaurea Behen* and of *Statice Limonium*, distinguished as *white* and *red behen*.

behest (bẹ̄-hest′), *n.* [< ME. *behest*, *bihest*, *beheste*, etc., with excrescent *t*, earlier *behese*, < late AS. *behǣs*, a promise, vow (equiv. to *behāt* = OHG. *biheiz*, a promise; cf. *behight*, *n.*), < *behātan*, promise: see *behight*, *v.*, and *hest*.] **1†.** A vow; a promise. *Chaucer*; *Gower*; *Holland*.— **2.** A command; precept; mandate.

Where I have learn'd me to repent the sin
Of disobedient opposition
To you and your *behests*. *Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 2.

He did not pause to parley nor protest,
But hastened to obey the Lord's *behest*.
Longfellow, Torquemada.

behest† (bẹ̄-hest′), *v. t.* [< ME. *behesten*, promise, < *beheste*, a promise: see *behest*, *n.*] To promise; vow.

behete†, *v.* A Middle English form of *behight*.

behew†, *v. t.* [< ME. *behewen*, hew about, carve, < AS. *beheáwan*, hew off, < *be-* (in AS. priv.) + *heáwan*, cut, hew.] To carve; adorn; embellish.

Al with gold *behewe*. *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1306.

behight† (bẹ̄-hīt′), *v.* [The common spelling in Spenser and his contemporaries of both present and preterit of ME. pres. inf. *beheten*, regularly *behoten*, earlier *behaten* (pret. *behight*, *behighte*, earlier *beheht*, *behet*, pp. *behoten*, later *behight*), < AS. *behātan* (pret. *behēt*, pp. *behāten*) (= OHG. *bihaizan*, MHG. *beheizen*), promise, < *be-* + *hātan*, command, call: see *be-*^{1} and *hight*^{2}. The forms in ME. were confused, like those of the simple verb. The proper sense of *behight* is 'promise'; the other senses (found only in Spenser and contemporary archaists) are forced, being in part taken from *hight*^{2}.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To promise; vow.

The trayteresse fals and ful of gyle,
That al *behoteth* and nothing halt.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 621.

Behight by vow unto the chaste Minerve.
Surrey, Æneid, ii.

2. To call; name.

That Geauntesse Argante is *behight*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 47.

3. To address.

Whom soone as he beheld he knew, and thus *behight*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iv. 25.

4. To pronounce; declare to be.

Why of late
Didst thou *behight* me borne of English blood?
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 64.

5. To mean; intend.

Words sometimes mean more than the heart *behiteth*.
Mir. for Mags., p. 461.

6. To commit; intrust.

The keies are to thy hand *behight*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 50.

7. To adjudge.

There was it judged, by those worthie wights,
That Satyrane the first day best had donne: . . .
The second was to Triamond *behight*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 7.

8. To command; ordain.

So, taking courteous congé, he *behight*
Those gates to be unbar'd, and forth he went.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 17.

II. *intrans.* To address one's self.

And lowly to her lowting thus *behight*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 23.

behight† (bẹ̄-hīt′), *n.* [< *behight*, *v.* Cf. ME. *behet*, *behot*, *behat*, < AS. *behāt*, a promise. See *behest*.] A promise; vow; pledge. *Surrey.*

behind (bẹ̄-hīnd′), *adv.* and *prep.* [< ME. *behinde*, *behinden*, < AS. *behindan* (= OS. *bihindan*), adv. and prep., behind, < *be*, by, + *hindan*, adv., behind, from behind, at the back: see *be-*^{2} and *hind*^{3}.] **I.** *adv.* **1.** At the back of some person or thing; in the rear: opposed to *before*.

So runn'st thou after that which flies from thee,
Whilst I thy babe chase thee afar *behind*.
Shak., Sonnets, cxliii.

2. Toward the back part; backward: as, to look *behind*.

She that could think, and ne'er disclose her mind,
See suitors following, and not look *behind*.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

Worse things, unheard, unseen, remain *behind*.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, i. 1.

3. Out of sight; not produced or exhibited to view; in abeyance or reserve.

And fill up that which is *behind* of the afflictions of Christ in my flesh. Col. i. 24.

We cannot be sure that there is no evidence *behind*.
Locke.

4. Remaining after some occurrence, action, or operation: as, he departed and left us *behind*.

Thou shalt live in this fair world *behind*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

Where the bee can suck no honey, she leaves her sting *behind*. *Beau. and Fl.*, Prol. to Knight of Burning Pestle.

5. Past in the progress of time.

Forgetting those things which are *behind*. Phil. iii. 13.

6. In arrear; behindhand: as, he is *behind* in his rent.

So that ye come *behind* in no gift. 1 Cor. i. 7.

II. *prep.* **1.** At the back or in the rear of, as regards either the actual or the assumed front: the opposite of *before*: as, the valet stood *behind* his master; crouching *behind* a tree.

Behind yon hills where Lugar flows.
Burns, My Nannie, O.

A tall Brabanter *behind* whom I stood.
Bp. Hall, Account of Himself.

The lion walk'd along
Behind some hedge.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 1094.

2. Figuratively, in a position or at a point not so far advanced as; in the rear of, as regards progress, knowledge, development, etc.; not on an equality with: as, *behind* the age; he is *behind* the others in mathematics.

For I suppose I was not a whit *behind* the very chiefest apostles. 2 Cor. xi. 5.

In my devotion to the Union I hope I am *behind* no man in the nation. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 99.

3. In existence or remaining after the removal or disappearance of: as, he left a large family *behind* him.

What he gave me to publish was but a small part of what he left *behind* him. *Pope.*

Behind one's back. See *back*^{1}.— **Behind the curtain.** See *curtain*. **Behind the scenes.** See *scene*. **Behind the times,** not well informed as to current events; holding to older ideas and ways.— **Behind time,** later than the proper or appointed time in doing anything. =**Syn.** *Behind*, *After*. *Behind* relates primarily to position; *after*, to time. When *after* notes position, it is less close or exact than *behind*, and it means position in motion. To say that men stood one *after* another in a line was once correct (see *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 901, "kneeled . . . each *after* other"), but is not so now. They may come one *after* another, that is, somewhat irregularly and apart; they came one *behind* another, that is, close together, one covering another. The distinction is similar to that between *beneath* and *below*.

Out bounced a splendidly spotted creature of the cat kind. Immediately *behind* him crept out his mate; and there they stood. *P. Robinson*, Under the Sun, p. 144.

On him they laid the cross, that he might bear it *after* Jesus. Luke xxiii. 26.

behindhand (bẹ̄-hīnd′hand), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *behind* + *hand*; cf. *beforehand*.] **1.** In the rear; in a backward state; not sufficiently advanced; not equally advanced with some other person or thing: as, *behindhand* in studies or work.

And these thy offices,
So rarely kind, are as interpreters
Of my *behind-hand* slackness.
Shak., W. T., v. 1.

Up, and all the morning within doors, beginning to set my accounts in order from before this fire, I being *behindhand* with them ever since. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 480.

Nothing can exceed the evils of this spring. All agricultural operations are at least a month *behindhand*.
Sydney Smith, To Lady Holland.

2. Late; delayed beyond the proper time; behind the time set or expected.

Government expeditions are generally *behindhand*.
Cornhill Mag., March, 1862.

3. In a state in which expenditure has gone beyond income; in a state in which means are not adequate to the supply of wants; in arrear: as, to be *behindhand* in one's circumstances; you are *behindhand* with your payments.

Having run something *behindhand* in the world, he obtained the favour of a certain lord to receive him into his house. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, ii.

4. Underhand; secret; clandestine. [Rare.]

Those *behindhand* and paltry manœuvres which destroy confidence between human beings and degrade the character of the statesman and the man.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xv.

behither† (bẹ̄-hiᴛʜ′ėr), *prep.* [< *be-*^{2} as in *beyond*, *behind*, etc., + *hither*.] On this side of.

Two miles *behither* Clifden.
Evelyn, Diary, July 23, 1679.

behold (bẹ̄-hōld′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *beheld*, ppr. *beholding*. [< ME. *beholden*, *biholdan*, *bihalden*, hold, bind by obligation (in this sense only in pp. *beholden*, *beholde*: see *beholden*), commonly observe, see, < AS. *behealdan*, hold, keep, observe, see (= OS. *bihaldan* = OFries. *bihalda* = D. *behouden* = OHG. *bihaltan*, MHG. G. *behalten*, keep), < *be-* + *healdan*, hold, keep: see *be-*^{1} and *hold*^{1}. Other words combining the senses 'keep' and 'look at' are *observe* and *regard*.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To hold by; keep; retain.—**2†.** To hold; keep; observe (a command).—**3.** To hold in view; fix the eyes upon; look at; see with attention; observe with care.

When he *beheld* the serpent of brass, he lived.
Num. xxi. 9.

Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world. John i. 29.

=**Syn.** *Observe*, *Witness*, etc. (see *see*); look upon, consider, eye, view, survey, contemplate, regard.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To look; direct the eyes to an object; view; see: in a physical sense.

Virginius gan upon the cherl *beholde*.
Chaucer, Doctor's Tale, l. 191.

And I *beheld*, and lo, in the midst of the throne . . . stood a Lamb as it had been slain. Rev. v. 6.

2. To fix the attention upon an object; attend; direct or fix the mind: in this sense used chiefly in the imperative, being frequently little more than an exclamation calling attention, or expressive of wonder, admiration, and the like.

Behold, I stand at the door and knock. Rev. iii. 20.

Prithee, see there! *behold!* look! lo!
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4.

3†. To feel obliged or bound.

For who would *behold* to geue counsell, if in counselling there should be any perill?
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, iii.

beholden (bẹ̄-hōl′dn), *p. a.* [Formerly often erroneously *beholding*; < ME. *beholden*, *beholde*, prop. ppr. of *behold*, *v.*] Obliged; bound in gratitude; indebted; held by obligation.

Little are we *beholden* to your love.
Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1.

We had classics of our own, without being *beholden* to "insolent Greece or haughty Rome."
Lamb, Christ's Hospital.

beholder (bẹ̄-hōl′dėr), *n.* [< ME. *beholder*, *biholder*, *-ere*; < *behold* + *-er*^{1}.] One who beholds; a spectator; one who looks upon or sees.

Was this the face
That, like the sun, did make *beholders* wink?
Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1.

beholding^{1} (bẹ̄-hōl′ding), *n.* [< ME. *beholdynge*, *bihaldunge*; < *beholden*, behold.] The act of looking at; gaze; view; sight.

The revenges we are bound to take upon your traitorous father are not fit for your *beholding*.
Shak., Lear, iii. 7.

beholding^{2}† (bẹ̄-hōl′ding), *a.* [Corrupt form of *beholden*.] **1.** Under obligation; obliged.

The stage is more *beholding* to love than the life of man.
Bacon, Love.

[illegible] I [illegible] to you.
[illegible], Blind Beggar.

[illegible] hath to destroy us, and we [illegible] he doth not kill us.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 44.

2. Attractive; fascinating.

[illegible] thy beauty was not more [illegible].
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i. 50.

beholdingness (bē-hōl′ding-nes), *n.* The state of being beholden or under obligation to any one.

[illegible], with much *beholdingness*, [illegible] marke, I doe not curse you. *Marston*, Sophonisba, v. 2.

behoney (bē-hun′i), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *honey*.] To [illegible] with honey; sweeten with honey. [illegible] honeyed words.

behoof (bē-höf′), *n.* [< ME. *behōf* (chiefly in the phrase [illegible], with prep. *to*, [illegible] or *for*), < AS. **behōf*, advantage (in deriv. *behōflic*, advantageous, *behēfe*, useful, necessary, *behōfian*, behoove: see *behoove*) (= OFries. *behōf*, *bihōf* = D. *be*[illegible] = MLG. *behōf* = MHG. *behuof*, G. *behuf*, advantage, = Sw. *behof* = Dan. *behov*, need, necessity; cf. Icel. *hōf*, moderation, measure, Goth. *ga-hōbains*, self-restraint), < **behebban* (pret. **behōf*) = MHG. *beheben*, take, hold, < *be-* + *hebban*, heave, raise, orig. take up, take: see *be-*1 and *heave*. In the phrase *in* or *on behoof of*, the word is confused with *behalf*.] That which is advantageous to a person; behalf; interest; advantage; profit; benefit.

> [illegible] to the *behoue*
> Of resonable [illegible].
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., i. 15.

> No mean recompense it brings
> To your *behoof*. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 982.

> Who wants the finer politic sense
> To mask, tho' but in his own *behoof*,
> With a glassy smile his brutal scorn.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, vi.

Is not, indeed, every man a student, and do not all things exist for the student's *behoof*? *Emerson*, Misc., p. 73.

This word is probably never used as a nominative, being regularly governed by one of the prepositions *to*, *for*, *on*, [illegible], and preceded by a possessive word or phrase. *Behalf* is [illegible].

behoofful†, *a.* The more correct form of *behoveful*.

behoovable (bē-hö′va-bl), *a.* [< *behoove* + *-able*.] Useful; profitable; needful; fit. Also spelled *behovable* and *behoveable*. [Rare.]

All spiritual graces *behoveable* for our soul.
Book of Homilies, ii.

behoove (bē-höv′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *behooved*, ppr. *behooving*. [Also spelled, against analogy, *behove*; < ME. *behoven*, *behofen*, AS. *behōfian*, need, be necessary (= OFries. *bihōvia* = D. *behoeven* = MLG. *behoven*, LG. *behoben*, *behöben* = G. *behöfen*, obs.) = Sw. *behofva* = Dan. *behøve*); from the noun: see *behoof*. Cf. Icel. *hæfa*, aim at, hit, behoove, = Sw. *höfvas*, beseem. The pret. *behooved* is worn down in Sc. to *bud*, *bid*: see *bud*.] I. *trans.* 1. To be fit or meet for, with respect to necessity, duty, or convenience; be necessary for; become: now used only in the third person singular with *it* as subject.

> It *behooves* the high,
> For their own sakes, to do things worthily.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

[illegible] it *behooved* him to keep on good terms with his [illegible]. *Irving*, Sketch-Book.

He [illegible] himself and never needs to ask another [illegible] hundreds. *Emerson*, War.

2. To relate to the advantage of; concern the well-being of: formerly used with a regular nominative.

[illegible]

II. *intrans.* To be necessary, suitable, or fit.

[illegible]

[illegible]

behoovefully [illegible], *adv.* [illegible]

behorn† (bē-hôrn′), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *horn*.] To put horns on; cuckold.

behote†, *v.* Same as *behight*.

behourd, *n.* [OF., also written *behourt*, *behour*, *bihour*, *bohourd*, etc., "a juste or tourney of many together with launces and batleaxes; also a bustling or blustering noise" (Cotgrave); < *behourder*, *behourdir*, "to just together with launces," < *behourt*, a lance.] A variety of the just practised in the thirteenth century, or, in some cases, a variety of the tourney.

behovable, behoveable, *a.* See *behoovable*.

behove, *v.* Less correct spelling of *behoove*.

behovely†, *a.* [ME. (mod. as if **behoofly*): see *behoof* and *-ly*1.] Necessary; advantageous. *Chaucer*.

behowl (bē-houl′), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *howl*.] To howl at.

The wolf *behowls* the moon. *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 2.

behung (bē-hung′), *p. a.* [Pp. of **behang*, not used, < *be-*1 + *hang*.] Draped; ornamented with something hanging: as, a horse *behung* with trappings. [Rare.]

beid-el-sar (bād-el-sär′), *n.* [Ar.] A plant used in Africa as a remedy for various cutaneous affections. It is the *Calotropis procera*, an asclepiadaceous shrub of tropical Africa and southern Asia. The Egyptians use the down of its seeds as tinder.

beige (bāzh), *a.* [F., < It. *bigio*, gray: see *bice*.] Having its natural color: said of a woolen fabric made of undyed wool.

beild, *n.* and *v. t.* See *bield*.

beildy, *a.* See *bieldy*.

bein (bēn), *a.* [Also *been*, *bene*, Sc. also *bien*, < ME. *been*, *beene*, *bene*; origin unknown. The Icel. *beinn*, hospitable, lit. straight, is a different word, the source of E. *bain*1, ready, willing, etc.: see *bain*1.] 1. Wealthy; well to do: as, a *bein* farmer; a *bein* body.—2. Well provided: comfortable; cozy.

This is a gey *bein* place, and it's a comfort to hae sic a corner to sit in in a bad day. *Scott*, Antiquary, II. xxiv.

[Now only Scotch.]

bein (bēn), *adv.* [Also *bien*; < *bein*, *a.*] Comfortably. [Scotch.]

> I grudge a wee the great folks' gift,
> That live sae *bien* and snug.
> *Burns*, Ep. to Davie, i.

being (bē′ing), *n.* [< ME. *beynge*, *byinge*, verbal n. of *been*, be.] 1. Existence in its most comprehensive sense, as opposed to non-existence; existence, whether real or only in thought.—2. In *metaph.*, subsistence in a state not necessarily amounting to actual existence; rudimentary existence. But the word is used in different senses by different philosophers. Hegel defines it as immediacy that is, the abstract character of the present. In its most proper acceptation, it is the name given by philosophical reflection to that which is revealed in immediate consciousness independently of the distinction of subject and object. It may also be defined, but with less precision, as the abstract noun corresponding to the concrete class embracing every object. *Being* is also used in philosophy influenced by Aristotle to signify the rudiment or germ of existence, consisting in a nature, or principle of growth, before actual existence. It is also frequently used to mean actual existence, the complete preparation to produce effects on the senses and on other objects. Psychologically, *being* may be defined as the objectification of consciousness, though the distinction of subject from object logically presupposes being.

Wee may well reject a Liturgie which had no *being* that wee can know of, but from the corruptest times.
Milton, Def. of Humb. Remonst.

First, Thou madest things which should have *being* without life. *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, The Creation.

Consider everything as not yet in *being*; then consider if it must needs have been at all. *Bentley*.

> Our noisy years seem moments in the *being*
> Of the eternal Silence.
> *Wordsworth*, Ode to Immortality.

3. That which exists; anything that is: as, inanimate *beings*.

> What a sweet *being* is an honest mind!
> [illegible], The Widow, v. 1.

4. Life; conscious existence.

[illegible] while I have my being.
[illegible]

> I fetch my life and *being*
> [illegible]

> I felt and feel, tho' left alone,
> His *being* working in mine own.
> [illegible]

5. Lifetime; mortal existence.

[illegible]

[illegible]

6. That which has life; a living existence, in contradistinction to what is without life; a creature.—7. A living; livelihood; means of subsistence.

Spectator, No. 544. [Obsolete or Prov. Eng.]—**Accidental being**, the being of an accident, mark, or quality.—**Actual being**, complete being; being really brought to pass; actuality. **Being in itself**, being apart from the sentient consciousness; being per se. **Being of existence**, historical being; existence. **Being per accidens**, being through something extraneous. **Being per se**, essential and necessary being. **Connotative being**, a mode of being relative to something else. **Diminute being**. See *diminute*. **Intentional** or **spiritual being**, the being of that which is in the mind.—**Material being**, what belongs to material bodies.—**Natural being**, that which belongs to things and persons.—**Objective being**, an expression formerly applied to the mode of being of an immediate object of thought, but in a modern writing it would be understood to mean the being of a real thing, existing independently of the mind. See *objective*.—**Potential being**, that which belongs to something which satisfies the prerequisite conditions of existence, but is not yet complete or an actual fact.—**Pure being**, in *metaph.*, the conception of being as such, that is, devoid of all predicates; being of which nothing can be affirmed except that it is.—**Quidditative being**, or **being of essence**, that being that belongs to things before they exist, in the bosom of the eternal.—**Substantial being**, the being of a substance. **To differ by the whole of being.** See *differ*.

being-place† (bē′ing-plās), *n.* A place to exist in; a state of existence.

> Before this worlds great frame, in which al things
> Are now containd, found any *being-place*.
> *Spenser*, Heavenly Love, l. 23.

beinly (bēn′li), *adv.* [< *bein* + *-ly*.] Comfortably; abundantly; happily; well. Also spelled *bienly*. [Scotch.]

The children were likewise *beinly* apparelled.
R. Gilhaize, iii. 104.

beinness (bēn′nes), *n.* [Also spelled *bienness*. < *bein*, *bien*, + *-ness*.] Plenty; affluence; prosperousness; the state of being well off or well to do. [Scotch.]

There was a prevailing air of comfort and *bienness* about the people and their houses.
W. Black, Princess of Thule, ii.

Beiram, *n.* See *Bairam*.

beistings, *n. sing.* or *pl.* See *beestings*.

beit (bēt), *v. t.* [Sc.] Same as *beet*2.

bejade† (bē-jād′), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *jade*1.] To tire.

Lest you *bejade* the good galloway.
Milton, Def. of Humb. Remonst.

bejan (bē′jan), *n.* [Sc., < F. *béjaune*, < OF. *becjaune*, a novice, lit. a yellow-beak, i. e., a young bird, < *bec*, beak, + *jaune*, yellow, a yellow beak being characteristic of young birds. See *beak*1 and *jaundice*.] A student of the first or lowest class in the universities of St. Andrews and Aberdeen, Scotland.

bejape† (bē-jāp′), *v. t.* [ME.; < *be-*1 + *jape*.] 1. To trick; deceive.

Thou . . . hast *byjaped* here duk Theseus.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 727.

2. To laugh at; make a mock of.

> I shal *byjaped* ben a thousand tyme
> More than that fool of whos folye men ryme.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 532.

bejaundice (bē-jän′dis), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *jaundice*.] To infect with the jaundice.

bejesuit (bē-jez′ū-it), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *Jesuit*.] To infect or influence with Jesuitry.

Who hath so *bejesuited* us that we should trouble that man with asking license to doe so worthy a deed?
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 54.

bejewel (bē-jö′el), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *jewel*.] To provide or adorn with jewels.

Her *bejewelled* hands lay sprawling in her amber satin lap. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, I. xxi.

bejuco (Sp. pron. bā-hö′kō), *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish name for several species of the lianes or tall climbing plants of the tropics, such as *Hippocratea scandens*, etc.

> The serpent-like *bejuco* winds his spiral fold on fold
> Round the tall and stately ceiba till it withers in his hold.
> *Whittier*, Slaves of Martinique.

bejumble (bē-jum′bl), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *jumble*.] To throw into confusion; jumble. *Ash*.

bekah (bē′kä), *n.* [Heb.] An ancient Hebrew unit of weight, equal to half a shekel, 7.08 [illegible] or 109 grains. Ex. xxxviii. 26.

beken1†, *v. t.* [ME. *bekennen*, *bikennen*; < *be-*1 + *ken*1.] 1. To make known.—2. To deliver.—3. To commit or commend to the care of.

The devil I *bykenne* him.
[illegible] Tale (Harleian MS.).

beken2†, *n.* Same as *beacon*.

bekiss (bē-kis′), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *kiss*.] To kiss repeatedly; cover with kisses. [Rare.]

She's sick of the young shepherd that *bekissed* her.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

bekko-ware (bek′ō-wãr), *n.* [< Jap. *bekko*, tortoise-shell (< Chinese *kwei*, tortoise, + *kia*, armor), + *ware*^{2}.] A kind of pottery anciently made in Japan, imitating tortoise-shell, or veined with green, yellow, and brown.

beknave (bẹ̄-nāv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *beknaved*, ppr. *beknaving*. [< *be-*^{1} + *knave*.] To call (one) a knave. [Rare.]

The lawyer *beknaves* the divine. *Gay*, Beggar's Opera.

beknight (bẹ̄-nīt′), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *knight*.] 1. To make a knight of. [Rare.]

The last *beknighted* booby. *T. Hook.*

2. To address as a knight, or by the title Sir.

beknit (bẹ̄-nit′), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *knit*.] To knit; girdle or encircle.

Her filthy arms *beknit* with snakes about.
Golding, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph. (Ord MS.).

beknotted (bẹ̄-not′ed), *a.* [< *be-*^{1} + *knotted*.] Knotted again and again; covered with knots.

beknottedness (bẹ̄-not′ed-nes), *n.* In *math.*, the degree of complication of a knot; the number of times that it is necessary to pass one part of the curve of the knot projected upon a plane through another in order to untie the knot.

beknow† (bẹ̄-nō′), *v. t.* [< ME. *beknowen*, *biknowen*, < AS. *becnāwan*, know, < *be-* + *cnāwan*, know: see *be-*^{1} and *know*.] 1. To know; recognize.—2. To acknowledge; own; confess. *Ayenbyte of Inwyt* (1340, ed. Morris).

For I dare not *beknowe* min owen name.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 698.

bel^1†, *a.* [Early mod. E. also *bell*; < ME. *bele*, *bel-*, < OF. (and mod. F.) *bel*, *beau*, fem. *belle*, < L. *bellus*, fair, fine, beautiful: see *beau*, *beauty*, *belle*^{5}, etc.] 1. Fair; fine; beautiful.—2. [Lit. fair, good, as in *beausire*, fair sir, *beaupere*, good father, used in F. and ME. to indicate indirect or adopted secondary relationship; so in mod. F. *beau-* as a formative in relation-names, 'step-', '-in-law'; ME. *bel-*, 'grand-', as in *beldame*, grandmother, *belsire*, grandfather, also with purely E. names, *belmoder*, *belfader*, and later *belchild*. Cf. Sc. and North. E. *goodmother*, *goodfather*, etc., mother-in-law, father-in-law, etc.] Grand-: a formative in relation-names, as *belsire*, grandfather, *beldam*, grandmother, etc. See etymology.

Bel^2 (bel), *n.* Same as *Belus*.

bel^3 (bel), *n.* [Also written, less prop., *bhel*, *bael*, repr. Hind. *bel*.] The East Indian name of the Bengal quince-tree, *Ægle Marmelos*. See *Ægle*, 1.

bela (bē′lạ̈), *n.* [Hind.] The Hindustani name of a species of jasmin, *Jasminum Sambac*, which is often cultivated for its very fragrant flowers.

belabor, belabour (bẹ̄-lā′bọr), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *labor*.] 1†. To work hard upon; ply diligently.

If the earth is *belaboured* with culture, it yieldeth corn.
Barrow, Works, III. xviii.

2. To beat soundly; thump.

They so cudgelled and *belabored* him bodily that he might perhaps have lost his life in the encounter had he not been protected by the more respectable portion of the assembly. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 545.

bel-accoil†, **bel-accoyle**† (bel-a-koil′), *n.* [< OF. *bel acoil*, fair welcome: see *bel*^{1} and *accoil*.] Kindly greeting or reception. *Spenser.*

belace^1 (bẹ̄-lās′), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *lace*.] 1. To fasten as with a lace or cord.—2. To adorn with lace.

When thou in thy bravest
And most *belaced* servitude dost strut,
Some newer fashion doth usurp.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xvi. 10.

3†. To beat; whip. *Wright.*

belace^2†, *v. t.* An error (by misprint or confusion with *belace*^{1}) in Bailey and subsequent dictionaries for *belage* or *belay*. See *belage*.

belacedness (bẹ̄-lā′sed-nes), *n.* In *math.*, the number of times one branch of a lacing must be passed through another to undo it.

beladle (bẹ̄-lā′dl), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *ladle*.] To pour out with a ladle; ladle out.

The honest masters of the roast *beladling* the dripping.
Thackeray.

belady (bẹ̄-lā′di), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *beladied*, ppr. *beladying*. [< *be-*^{1} + *lady*; cf. *belord*, *begrace*, *beknight*.] To address by the title Lady, or the phrase "my lady."

belage†, *v.* [Either a misprint for *belaye*, *belay*, or less prob. a phonetic variant of that word (ME. *beleggen*, etc.): see *belay*.] *Naut.*, to belay. *Phillips* (1678); *Kersey*.

belam (bẹ̄-lam′), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *lam*.] To beat; bang. *Sherwood.* [North. Eng.]

belamour† (bel′a-mör), *n.* [Also *bellamour*, < F. *bel amour*, lit. fair love: see *bel*^{1} and *amour*.] 1. A gallant; a consort.

Loe, loe! how brave she decks her bounteous boure
With silkin curtens and gold coverletts,
Therein to shrowd her sumptuous *Belamoure*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 16.

2. An old name for a flower which cannot now be identified.

Her snowy browes, lyke budded *Bellamoures*.
Spenser, Sonnets, lxiv.

belamy† (bel′a-mi), *n.* [Early mod. E., also *bellamy*, < ME. *belamy*, *belami*, < OF. *bel ami*, fair friend: see *bel*^{1} and *amy*.] Good friend; fair friend: used principally in address.

Thou *belamy*, thou pardoner, he seyde.
Chaucer, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 32.

Nay, *bellamy*, thou bus [must] be smytte.
York Plays, p. 391.

His dearest *Belamy*. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vii. 52.

belandre (bẹ̄-lan′dėr; F. pron. bā-loṅdr′), *n.* [F., < D. *bijlander*, whence also E. *bilander*, q. v.] A small flat-bottomed craft, used principally on the rivers, canals, and roadsteads of France.

belate (bẹ̄-lāt′), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *late*.] To retard; make late; benight.

The morn is young, quoth he,
A little time to old remembrance given
Will not *belate* us. *Southey*, Madoc, i. 10.

belated (bẹ̄-lā′ted), *p. a.* Coming or staying too late; overtaken by lateness, especially at night; benighted; delayed.

Faery elves,
Whose midnight revels, by a forest side,
Or fountain, some *belated* peasant sees.
Milton, P. L., i. 783.

Who were the parties? who inspected? who contested this *belated* account? *Burke*, Nabob of Arcot's Debts.

belatedness (bẹ̄-lā′ted-nes), *n.* [< *belated*, pp. of *belate*, + *-ness*.] The state of being belated, or of being too late; slowness; backwardness.

That you may see I am sometimes suspicious of myself, and do take notice of a certain *belatedness* in me, I am the bolder to send you some of my nightward thoughts.
Milton, Letter in Birch's Life.

belaud (bẹ̄-lâd′), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *laud*.] To load with praise; laud highly.

[Volumes] which were commended by divines from pulpits, and *belauded* all Europe over.
Thackeray, Virginians, xxvi.

belave (bẹ̄-lāv′), *v. t.* [< ME. *bilaven*, bathe, < *bi-*, *be-* + *laven*, lave: see *be-*^{1} and *lave*^{1}.] To lave about; wash all over; wash.

belawgive† (bẹ̄-lâ′giv), *v. t.* [A forced word, used only in the passage from Milton, < *be-*^{1} + **lawgive*, assumed from *lawgiver*.] To give a law to.

The Holy One of Israel hath *belawgiven* his own people with this very allowance. *Milton*, Divorce.

belay (bẹ̄-lā′), *v. t.* [< ME. *beleggen*, *bileggen*, < AS. *belecgan*, lay upon, cover, charge (= D. *beleggen*, cover, overlay; as a naut. term, belay; = OHG. *bilegen*, MHG. G. *belegen*), < *be-*, about, around, by, + *lecgan*, lay. The naut. use is perhaps due to the D. In the sense of 'surround,' cf. *beleaguer*.] 1†. To surround; environ; inclose.—2†. To overlay; adorn.

All in a woodman's jacket he was clad
Of Lincolne greene, *belayd* with silver lace.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ii. 5.

3†. To besiege; invest; surround.

Gaynst such strong castles needeth greater might
Then those small forts which ye were wont *belay*.
Spenser, Sonnets, xiv.

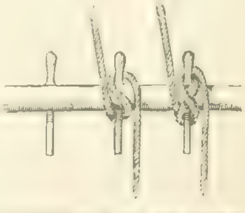
So when Arabian thieves *belayed* us round.
Sandys, Hymn to God.

4†. To lie in wait for in order to attack; hence, to block up or obstruct.

The speedy horse all passages *belay*.
Dryden, Æneid, ix.

5. *Naut.*, to fasten, or make fast, by winding round a belaying-pin, cleat, or cavel: applied chiefly to running rigging.

When we *belayed* the halyards, there was nothing left but the bolt-rope.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before [the Mast, p. [illegible]



Belaying-pins in rail, with ropes belayed on them.

belaying-bitt (bẹ̄-lā′ing-bit), *n.* Any bitt to which a rope can be belayed.

belaying-pin (bẹ̄-lā′ing-pin), *n.* *Naut.*, a wooden or iron pin to which running rigging may be belayed.

belch (belch), *v.* [Early mod. E., also *belche*, *bache*, < ME. *belchen*, assibilated form of early mod. E. and E. dial. (north.) *belk*, < ME. *belken*, < AS. *bælcian*, *bealcian*, also with added formative, *bealcettan*, belch, ejaculate; allied to *balk*^{2} and *bolk*, all prob. ult. imitative: see *belk*, *balk*^{2}, *bolk*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To eject wind noisily from the stomach through the mouth; eructate.

All radishes breed wind, . . . and provoke a man that eateth them to *belch*. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xix. 5.

2. To issue out, as with eructation: as, "*belching* flames," *Dryden*.

II. *trans.* 1. To throw or eject from the stomach with violence; eructate.

Belching raw gobbets from his maw.
Addison, Æneid, iii.

2. To eject violently from within; cast forth.

The gates, that now
Stood open wide, *belching* outrageous flame.
Milton, P. L., x. 232.

Though heaven drop sulphur, and hell *belch* out fire.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, ii. 2.

3. To ejaculate; vent with vehemence: often with *out*: as, to *belch out* blasphemies; to *belch out* one's fury.

belch (belch), *n.* [< *belch*, *v.*] 1. The act of throwing out from the stomach or from within; eructation.—2†. A cant name for malt liquor, from its causing belching.

A sudden reformation would follow among all sorts of people; porters would no longer be drunk with *belch*.
Dennis.

belcher^1 (bel′chėr), *n.* One who belches.

belcher^2 (bel′chėr), *n.* [So called from an English pugilist named Jim *Belcher*.] A neckerchief with darkish-blue ground and large white spots with a dark-blue spot in the center of each. [Slang.]

belchild† (bel′chīld), *n.*; pl. *belchildren* (-chil″drẹn). [< *bel-*, grand-, as in *beldam*, *belsire*, etc. (see *bel*^{1}), + *child*.] A grandchild.

To Thomas Doubledaye and Katherine his wife, my daughter, a cowe. To their children, my *belchildren*, etc.
Will of 1564, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 77.

beldam, beldame (bel′dạm, -dām), *n.* [< ME. *beldam*, *beldame*, only in sense of grandmother (correlative to *belsire*, grandfather), < ME. *bel-*, grand-, as in *belsire*, etc. (see *bel*^{1}), + *dame*, mother. The word was thus in E. use lit. 'good mother,' used distinctively for grandmother, not as in F. *belle dame*, lit. fair lady: see *bel*^{1}, *belle*, and *dame*.] 1†. Grandmother: corresponding to *belsire*, grandfather: sometimes applied to a great-grandmother.

To show the *beldame* daughters of her daughter.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 953.

2. An old woman in general, especially an ugly old woman; a hag.

Around the *beldam* all erect they hang. *Akenside.*

Our witches are no longer old
And wrinkled *beldames*, Satan-sold.
Whittier, New-England Legend.

3†. [A forced use of the F. *belle dame*.] Fair dame or lady. *Spenser.*

belead†, *v. t.* [< ME. *beleden*, < AS. *belǣdan*, < *be-* + *lǣdan*, lead: see *be-*^{1} and *lead*^{1}.] 1. To lead away.—2. To lead; conduct.

beleaguer (bẹ̄-lē′gėr), *v. t.* [< D. *belegeren*, besiege (= G. *belagern* = Sw. *belägra* = Dan. *belægre*, also *belejre*, perhaps < D. *belegeren*), < *be-* + *leger*, a camp, encamping army, place to lie down, a bed (= E. *lair* and *layer* = G. *lager*, a camp, = Sw. *läger*, a bed, etc.): see *be-*^{1} and *leaguer*, *ledger*, *lair*, *layer*, *lager*.] To besiege; surround with an army so as to preclude escape; blockade.

The Trojan camp, then *beleaguered* by Turnus and the Latins. *Dryden*, tr. of Dufresnoy.

=**Syn.** To invest, lay siege to, beset.

beleaguerer (bẹ̄-lē′gėr-ėr), *n.* One who beleaguers or besieges; a besieger.

O'er the walls
The wild *beleaguerers* broke, and, one by one,
The strongholds of the plain were forced.
Bryant, The Prairies.

beleaguerment (bẹ̄-lē′gėr-mẹnt), *n.* [< *beleaguer* + *-ment*.] The act of beleaguering, or the state of being beleaguered.

Fair, fickle, courtly France, . . .
Shattered by hard [illegible], and wild ire,
That sacked and set her palaces on fire.
R. H. Stoddard, Guests of State.

beleave† (bẹ̄-lēv′), *v.* [< ME. *beleven*, *bileven*, etc., also by syncope *bleven*, leave, intrans. remain, < AS. *belǣfan*, leave, < *be-* + *lǣfan*, leave; prop. the causal of *belive*^{1}, q. v. See *be-*^{1} and *leave*^{1}.] **I.** *trans.* To leave behind; abandon; let go.

There was nothynge *belefte*. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., ii.

II. *intrans.* To remain; continue; stay.

> [illegible] ful hunge upon plaster.
> [illegible] *Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1549.

belection (bē-lek'shon), *n.* Same as *bolection*.

belecture (bē-lek'tūr), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *lecture*.] To vex with lectures; admonish persistently.

> [illegible] ly, or rather something to lecture [illegible] *Savage*, Reuben Medlicott, I. xvi.

belee1 (bē-lē'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *lee*1.] To place on the lee, or in a position unfavorable to the wind. [Rare.]

> I [illegible] must be *beleed* and calm'd
> By debitor and creditor. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 1.

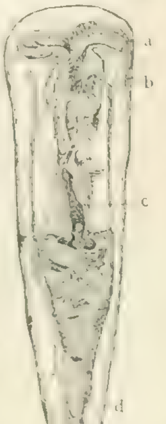
belee2†, *v. t.* An apocopated form of *beleeve*, now written *believe*.

> *Fool.* *Belee* me, sir.
> *Cal.* I [illegible] would sir! *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, v. 4.

beleft†. Preterit and past participle of *beleave*.

belemnite (be-lem'nīt), *n.* [= F. *belemnite*, < NL. *belemnites*, < Gr. *βέλεμνον*, poet. for *βέλος*, a dart, missile (< *βάλλειν*, throw, cast), + *-ites*.] 1. A straight, solid, tapering, dart-shaped fossil, the internal bone or shell of a molluscous animal of the extinct family *Belemnitidæ*, common in the Chalk and Jurassic limestone. Belemnites are popularly known as *arrow-heads* or *finger-stones*, from their shape, also as *thunderbolts* and *thunder-stones*, from a belief as to their origin. See *Belemnitidæ*. 2. The animal to which such a bone belonged.

Also called *ceraunite*.



Belemnite, with restoration of the animal. *a*, arms with hooks; *b*, head; *c*, ink-bag; *d*, phragmocone; *e*, guard, or rostrum.

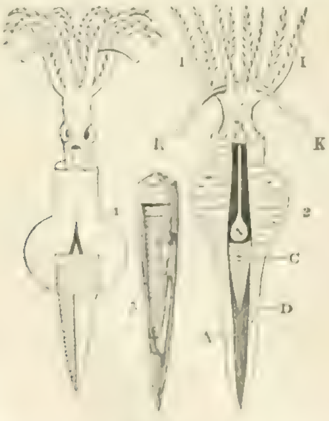
Belemnitella (be-lem-ni-tel'ä), *n.* [NL., dim. of *Belemnites*.] A genus of the family *Belemnitidæ*, characterized by having a straight fissure at the upper end of the guard, on the ventral side of the alveolus. The species are all Cretaceous.

Belemnites (bel-em-nī'tēz), *n.* [NL.: see *belemnite*.] The typical genus of the family *Belemnitidæ*.

belemnitic (bel-em-nit'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to a belemnite, or to the family to which it belongs: as, a *belemnitic* animal; a *belemnitic* shell; *belemnitic* deposits.

belemnitid (be-lem'ni-tid), *n.* A cephalopod of the family *Belemnitidæ*.

Belemnitidæ (bel-em-nit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Belemnites* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct dibranchiate cephalopods, having 16 arms near-



Belemnite.

[illegible] ly equal and provided with hooks, [illegible] terminated behind by a [illegible] form, and a well-developed [illegible]

belemnite. Some specimens have been found exhibiting other points of their anatomy. Thus we learn that the organs were inclosed in a mantle; that there were 10 arm-like processes, 8 of them hooked at the end, called the *uncinated arms*, and 2 not uncinated, called the *tentacula*; that the animal was furnished with an ink-bag, and that its mouth was armed with mandibles. There are four known genera, *Belemnites*, *Belemnoteuthis*, *Belemnitella*, and *Xiphoteuthis*.

belemnoid (be-lem'noid), *a.* [< *belemn-ite* + *-oid*.] Like a belemnite.

beleper (bẹ-lep'ėr), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *leper*.] To infect with or as with leprosy.

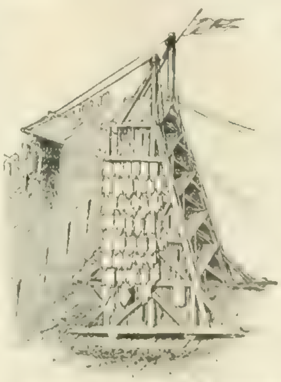
> *Belepered* all the clergy with a worse infection than Gehazi's. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xiv.

bel esprit (bel es-prē'); pl. *beaux esprits* (bōz es-prē'). [F., a fine spirit: see *bel*1 and *esprit*.] A fine genius or man of wit.

> Men who look up to me as a man of letters and a *bel esprit*. *Irving*.

belfried (bel'frid), *a.* [< *belfry* + *-ed*2.] Having a belfry: as, a *belfried* tower.

belfry (bel'fri), *n.*; pl. *belfries* (-friz). [Early mod. E. also *belfrey*, *belfery*, *belfrie*, etc., < ME. *belfray*, earlier *berfray*, *berfrey*, *berfreid*, *berfreit*, < OF. *berfrai*, *berfray*, *berfrei*, *berefreit*, *berfroi*, later *belfrei*, *belefreit*, *belefroi*, *belfroi*, *befroi*, *baffray*, etc., mod. F. *beffroi* = It. *battifredo*, < ML. *berefredus*, *berefridus*, *berfredus*, with numerous variations, *bel-*, *bil-*, *bal-*, *berte-*, *balte-*, *bati-*, *butifredus*, < MHG. *bercvrit*, *bercfrit*, *berchfrit*, *berhfride*, MD. *bergfert*, *bergfrede* (in sense 1), lit. 'protecting shelter,' < OHG. *bergan*, MHG. G. *bergen* (= AS. *beorgan*), cover, protect, + OHG. *fridu*, MHG. *fride*, G. *friede* = AS. *frithu*, *frith*, E. obs. *frith*, peace, security, shelter. The origin of the word was not known, or felt, in Rom., and the forms varied; the It. *battifredo* (after ML. *batifredus*) simulates *battere*, beat, strike (as an alarm-bell or a clock), and the E. form (after ML. *belfredus*) simulates *bell*, whence the restriction in mod. E. to a bell-tower. The same first element also occurs in *bainberg* and *hauberk*; the second, with accent, in *affray*.] 1†. A movable wooden tower used in the middle ages in attacking fortified places. It consisted of several stages, was mounted on wheels, and was generally covered with raw hides to protect those under it from fire, boiling oil, etc. The lowermost story sometimes sheltered a battering-ram, the stories intermediate between it and the uppermost were filled with bowmen, arbalisters, etc., to gall the defenders; while the uppermost story was furnished with a drawbridge to let down on the wall, over which the storming party rushed to the assault.



Belfry used in the assault of a medieval fortress. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

2†. A stationary tower near a fortified place, in which were stationed sentinels to watch the surrounding country and give notice of the approach of an enemy. It was furnished with a bell to give the alarm to the garrison, and also to summon the vassals of a feudal lord to his defense. This circumstance helped the belief that the word was connected with *bell*. 3. A bell-tower, generally attached to a church or other building, but sometimes standing apart as an independent structure.

> The same dusky walls
> Of cold, gray stone,
> The same cloisters and *belfry* and spire.
> *Longfellow*, Golden Legend, ii.

4. That part of a steeple or other structure in which a bell is hung; particularly, the frame of timberwork which sustains the bell. See cut under *bell-gable*.— 5. *Naut.*, the ornamental frame in which the ship's bell is hung. [Eng.]—6. A shed used as a shelter for cattle or for farm implements or produce. [Local, Eng.]

[illegible]

belfry-owl (bel'fri-owl), *n.* A name of the barn-owl (which see), from its frequently nesting in a belfry.

belfry-turret (bel'fri-tur"et), *n.* A turret attached to an angle of a tower or belfry, to receive the stairs which give access to its upper stories. Belfry-turrets are polygonal, square, or round in external plan, but always round within for convenient adaptation to winding stairs.

belgard† (bel-gärd'), *n.* [< It. *bel guardo*, lovely look: see *bel*1 and *guard*, *regard*.] A kind look or glance.

> Upon her eyelids many Graces sate,
> Under the shadow of her even browes,
> Working *belgardes*, and amorous retrate.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. iii. 25.

Belgian (bel'jian), *a.* and *n.* [See *Belgic*.] I. *a.* Belonging to Belgium, a small country of Europe, between France and Germany, formerly part of the Netherlands, erected into an independent kingdom in 1830-31. **Belgian blocks**, nearly cubical blocks of granite, trap, or other suitable stone used for pavements.—**Belgian syllables**, syllables applied to the musical scale by the Belgian Waelrant about 1550. See *bobization* and *bocedization*.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the kingdom of Belgium.

Belgic (bel'jik), *a.* [< L. *Belgicus*, < *Belgæ*.] 1. Pertaining to the Belgæ, who in Cæsar's time possessed the country bounded by the Rhine, the Seine, the North Sea, the Strait of Dover, and the English Channel. They were probably of mixed Teutonic and Celtic origin. At the time of Cæsar's invasion tribes of Belgæ were found in southern Britain, whose connection with the continental Belgæ is disputed. 2. Pertaining to Belgium.

Belgravian (bel-grā'vi-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Belonging to Belgravia, an aristocratic district of London around Pimlico; hence, aristocratic; fashionable. *Thackeray*.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Belgravia; an aristocrat; a member of the upper classes. *Thackeray*.

Belial (bē'lial), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Belyall*, ME. *Belial*, < LL. (in Vulgate) *Belial*, < Gr. *Βελίαλ*, < Heb. *b'līya'al*, used in the Old Testament usually in phrases translated, in the English version, "man of Belial," "son of Belial," as if *Belial* were a proper name equiv. to *Satan*; hence once in New Testament (Gr. Βελίαρ) as an appellative of Satan (2 Cor. vi. 15). But the Heb. *b'līya'al* is a common noun, meaning worthlessness or wickedness; < *b'lī*, without, + *ya'al*, use, profit.] The spirit of evil personified; the devil; Satan; in Milton, one of the fallen angels, distinct from Satan.

> What concord hath Christ with *Belial*? 2 Cor. vi. 15.

> *Belial* came last, than whom a spirit more lewd
> Fell not from heaven. *Milton*, P. L., i. 490.

belibel (bẹ-lī'bel), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *libel*.] To libel or traduce.

Belideus (bẹ-lid'ẹ-us), *n.* [NL.] A genus of small flying phalangers, of the family *Phalangistidæ*; the sugar-squirrels. These little marsupials resemble flying-squirrels in superficial appearance, having a large parachute, large naked ears, long bushy tail, and very soft fur. There are several species, such as *B. sciureus*, *B. breviceps*, and *B. flaviventer*, inhabiting Australia, New Guinea, and some of the neighboring islands.

belie1† (bẹ-lī'), *v. t.*; pret. *belay*, pp. *belain*, ppr. *belying*. [< ME. *belyen*, *beliggen*, < AS. *belicgan*, *bilicgan* (= OHG. *biligan*, MHG. *biligen*, G. *beliegen*), < *be-*, about, by, + *licgan*, lie: see *be-*1 and *lie*1, and cf. *belay*.] To lie around; encompass; especially, to lie around, as an army; beleaguer.

belie2 (bẹ-lī'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *belied*, ppr. *belying*. [< ME. *belyen*, *beleogen*, < AS. *beleógan* (= OFries. *biliaga* = OHG. *biliugan*, MHG. *beliegen*, G. *belügen*), < *be-*, about, by, + *leógan*, lie: see *be-*1 and *lie*2.] 1. To tell lies concerning; calumniate by false reports.

> Thou dost *belie* him, Percy, thou dost *belie* him:
> He never did encounter with Glendower.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

> Who is he that *belies* the blood and libels the fame of his own ancestors? *D. Webster*, Speech, Senate, May 7, 1834.

> The clamor of liars *belied* in the hubbub of lies.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, iv. 9.

2. To give the lie to; show to be false; contradict.

> Their trembling hearts *belie* their boastful tongues. *Dryden.*

> Novels (witness ev'ry month's review)
> *Belie* their name, and offer nothing new.
> *Cowper*, Retirement.

3. To act unworthily of; fail to equal or come up to; disappoint: as, to *belie* one's hopes or expectations.

> Shall Hector, born to war, his birthright yield,
> *Belie* his courage, and forsake the field?
> *Dryden*, Hector and Androm., l. 109.

> Tuscan Valerius by force o'ercame,
> And not *bely'd* his mighty father's name.
> *Dryden*, Æneid.

4. To give a false representation of; conceal the true character of.

> *Queen.* For heaven's sake, speak comfortable words.
> *York.* Should I do so, I should *belie* my thoughts.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 2.

5†. To fill with lies.

> 'Tis slander, . . . whose breath
> Rides on the posting winds, and doth *belie*
> All corners of the world. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 4.

6†. To counterfeit; mimic; feign resemblance to.

> With dust, with horses' hoofs, that beat the ground,
> And martial brass, *belie* the thunder's sound.
> *Dryden*, Astræa Redux.

belief (bē-lēf'), *n.* [Early mod. E. *beleef*, *beleeve*, < ME. *beleve*, *beleafe*, with prefix *be-* (as in *believe*, q. v.), parallel with the earlier *leve*, by apheresis for *ileve*, < AS. *geleáfa* = OS. *gilōbho* = D. *geloof* = MLG. *gelōve*, *gelōf* = OHG. *giloubo*, MHG. *geloube*, G. *glaube*, masc., = Goth. *galaubeins*, fem., belief, < *galaubs*, dear, valuable: see *believe*.] **1.** Confidence reposed in any person or thing; faith; trust: as, a child's *belief* in his parents.

> To make the worthy Leonatus mad,
> By wounding his *belief* in her renown.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5.

2. A conviction of the truth of a given proposition or an alleged fact, resting upon grounds insufficient to constitute positive knowledge. Knowledge is a state of mind which necessarily implies a corresponding state of things; belief is a state of mind merely, and does not necessarily involve a corresponding state of things. But *belief* is sometimes used to include the absolute conviction or certainty which accompanies knowledge.

> Neither do I labor for a greater esteem than may in some little measure draw a *belief* from you, to do yourself good, and not to grace me. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 2.

> *Belief* admits of all degrees, from the slightest suspicion to the fullest assurance. *Reid.*

> He [James Mill] uses the word *belief* as the most general term for every species of conviction or assurance; the assurance of what is before our eyes, as well as of that which we only remember or expect; of what we know by direct perception, as well as of what we accept on the evidence of testimony or of reasoning. *J. S. Mill.*

> By a singular freak of language we use the word *belief* to designate both the least persistent and the most persistent coherence among our states of consciousness,—to describe our state of mind with reference both to those propositions of the truth of which we are least certain, and to those of the truth of which we are most certain.
> *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 61.

3. Persuasion of the truth of a proposition, but with the consciousness that the positive evidence for it is insufficient or wanting; especially, assurance of the truth of what rests chiefly or solely upon authority. (*a*) In this sense, the word sometimes implies that the proposition is admitted as only probable. (*b*) It sometimes implies that the proposition is admitted as being so reasonable that it needs no proof. (*c*) Sometimes used for religious faith.

> Knowledge and *belief* differ not only in degree but in kind. Knowledge is a certainty founded upon insight; *belief* is a certainty founded upon feeling. The one is perspicuous and objective: the other is obscure and subjective. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Lectures on Logic, xxvii.

> One in whom persuasion and *belief*
> Had ripened into faith, and faith become
> A passionate intuition. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, iv.

> They [women] persuade rather than convince, and value *belief* rather as a source of consolation than as a faithful expression of the reality of things.
> *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 381.

4. That which is believed; an object of belief.

> Superstitious prophecies are the *belief* of fools. *Bacon.*

> We have but to read the accounts of the early *beliefs* of mankind, or the present *beliefs* of savages and semi-cultivated nations, to see how large a field pure fiction occupies. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iii. § 7.

> In the cathedrals, the popular *beliefs*, hopes, fears, fancies, and aspirations found expression and were perpetuated in a language intelligible to all.
> *C. E. Norton*, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 105.

5. The whole body of tenets held by the professors of any faith.

> In the heat of persecution, to which the Christian *belief* was subject, upon its first promulgation. *Hooker.*

> The *belief* of Christianity is a *belief* in the beauty of holiness; the creed of Hellas was a *belief* in the beauty of the world and of mankind. *Keary*, Prim. Belief, iv.

6. A creed; a formula embodying the essential doctrines of a religion or a church.

> Ye ought to see them have their *belief*, to know the commandments of God, to keep their holy-days, and not to lose their time in idleness. *Latimer*, Sermons, p. 14.

=**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Opinion*, *Conviction*, etc. (see *persuasion*); credence, trust, credit, confidence.—**4.** Doctrine.

belieful (bē-lēf'ful), *a.* [< ME. *bileful*, < *bilef*, *beleve*, belief, + *-ful*. Cf. AS. *geleáfful*.] Having belief or faith. *Udall.* [Rare.]

beliefulness (bē-lēf'ful-nes), *n.* [< *belieful* + *-ness*.] The state of being belieful. [Rare.]

> The godly *beliefulness* of the heathen.
> *Udall*, On Luke iv.

> There is a hopefulness and a *beliefulness*, so to say, on your side, which is a great compensation. *Clough.*

belier (bē-lī'ėr), *n.* [< *belie*^{2}, *v.*, + *-er*^{1}.] One who belies.

> Foul-mouthed *beliers* of the Christian faith.
> *Coleridge*, Aids to Reflection, i. 89.

believability (bē-lē-va-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *believable*: see *-bility*.] Credibility; capability of being believed. *J. S. Mill.*

believable (bē-lē'va-bl), *a.* [< *believe* + *-able*.] Capable of being believed; credible.

> That he sinn'd, is not *believable*.
> *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

believableness (bē-lē'va-bl-nes), *n.* Credibility.

believe (bē-lēv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *believed*, ppr. *believing*. [Early mod. E. *beleeve*, < ME. *beleven*, *bileven*, *bilefen*, with prefix *be-* (as in *belief*, q. v.), parallel with the earlier *leven*, by apheresis for *ileven*, < AS. *geliéfan*, *gelȳfan*, *gelēfan* = OS. *gilōbhian* = D. *gelooven* = MLG. *gelōven* = OHG. *gilouben*, MHG. *gelouben*, *glöuben*, G. *gleuben*, now *glauben*, = Goth. *galaubjan*, believe, lit. hold dear or valuable or satisfactory, be pleased with, < Goth. *galaubs*, dear, valuable (found only in the special sense of 'costly'), < *ga-* (AS., etc., *ge-*), a generalizing prefix, + **laub*, a form (pret.) of the common Teut. root **lub*, whence also Goth. *liubs* = AS. *leóf*, E. *lief*, dear, AS. *lufu*, E. *love*, etc.: see *lief*, *leave*^{2}, *love*, *liberal*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To have faith or confidence. (*a*) As to a person, to have confidence in his honesty, integrity, virtue, powers, ability, etc.; trust. (*b*) As to a thing, to have faith in its existence, or in its genuineness, efficacy, virtue, usefulness, soundness, and the like; credit its reality: as, to *believe* in ghosts; to *believe* in the Bible, in manhood suffrage, in the ballot, in republicanism, in education, etc.: usually with *in* or *on* (formerly also with *to*), rarely absolutely.

> He saith unto the ruler of the synagogue, Be not afraid, only *believe*. Mark v. 36.

2. To exercise trust or confidence; rely through faith: generally with *on*.

> And they said, *Believe on* the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved, and thy house. Acts xvi. 31.

> And many *believed on* him there. John x. 42.

> To them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that *believe on* his name. John i. 12.

3. To be persuaded of the truth of anything; accept a doctrine, principle, system, etc., as true, or as an object of faith: with *in*: as, "I *believe in* the Holy Ghost, the holy Catholic Church, the communion of saints," etc., *Apostles' Creed*; to *believe in* Buddhism. See *belief*.

> If you will consider the nature of man, you will find that with him it always has been and still is true, that that thing in all his inward or outward world which he sees worthy of worship is essentially the thing *in* which he *believes*. *Keary*, Prim. Belief, i.

To make believe. [illegible]

II. *trans.* **1.** To credit upon the ground of authority, testimony, argument, or any other ground than complete demonstration; accept as true; give credence to. See *belief*.

> We know what rests upon reason; we *believe* what rests upon authority. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

> Our senses are sceptics, and *believe* only the impression of the moment. *Emerson*, Farming.

> We may *believe* what goes beyond our experience, only when it is inferred from that experience by the assumption that what we do not know is like what we know.
> *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 210.

> He knows not what to *believe*
> Since he sees nothing clear.
> *M. Arnold*, Empedocles.

2. To give credence to (a person making a statement, anything said, etc.).

> Lo, I come unto thee in a thick cloud, that the people may hear when I speak with thee, and *believe* thee for ever.
> Ex. xix. 9.

> You are now bound to *believe* him. *Shak.*, C. of E., v. 1.

3. To expect or hope with confidence; trust. [Archaic.]

> I had fainted unless I had *believed* to see the goodness of the Lord in the land of the living. Ps. xxvii. 13.

4. To be of opinion; think; understand: as, I *believe* he has left the city.

> They are, I *believe*, as high as most steeples in England.
> *Addison*, Travels in Italy.

believer (bē-lē'vėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *beleever*, *belever* (not in ME. or AS.); < *believe* + *-er*^{1}.] **1.** One who believes; one who gives credit to other evidence than that of personal knowledge; one who is firmly persuaded in his own mind of the truth or existence of something: as, a *believer* in ghosts.

> Johnson, incredulous on all other points, was a ready *believer* in miracles and apparitions.
> *Macaulay*, Von Ranke.

2. An adherent of a religious faith; in a more restricted sense, a Christian; one who exercises faith in Christ.

> And *believers* were the more added to the Lord.
> Acts v. 14.

3. In the early church, a baptized layman, in contradistinction to the clergy on the one hand, and to the catechumens, who were preparing for baptism, on the other.

> The name *believer* is here taken in a more strict sense only for one order of Christians, the believing or baptized laity. *Bingham*, Antiquities, I. iii. 1.

believing (bē-lē'ving), *p. a.* **1.** Having faith; ready or disposed to believe or to exercise faith.

> Be not faithless, but *believing*. John xx. 27.

> Now, God be prais'd! that to *believing* souls
> Gives light in darkness, comfort in despair.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

2. Of the number of those who are disciples.

> And they that have *believing* masters, let them not despise them, because they are brethren. 1 Tim. vi. 2.

believingly (bē-lē'ving-li), *adv.* In a believing manner; with belief: as, to receive a doctrine *believingly*.

belight (bē-līt'), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *light*^{1}.] To light up; illuminate. *Cowley.* [Rare.]

belike (bē-līk'), *adv.* [First in early mod. E., also written *belyke*, *bylyke*; also *belikely*, q. v.; appar. of dial. origin, < *be*, *by*, prep., + *like*, *likely*, i. e., by what is likely; but perhaps a reduction of an introductory phrase *it may be* (or *will be*) *like* or *likely*. Cf. *maybe* and *likely*, as similarly used.] Perhaps; probably. [Now chiefly poetical.]

> Then you, *belike*, suspect these noblemen
> As guilty of Duke Humphrey's timeless death.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

> *Belike* this is some new kind of subscription the gallants use. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 2.

> If he came in for a reckoning, *belike* it was for better treat than mine. *Scott.*

belikely† (bē-līk'li), *adv.* [See *belike*.] Probably.

> Having *belikely* heard some better words of me than I could deserve. *Bp. Hall*, Account of Himself.

belime (bē-līm'), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *lime*^{1}.] To besmear or entangle with or as with bird-lime. *Bp. Hall.*

belinkedness (bē-lingkt'nes), *n.* [< *be-*^{1} + *link*^{1} + *-ed*^{2} + *-ness*.] In *math.*, the number of times one branch of a link must be passed through the other in order to undo it.

belittle (bē-lit'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *belittled*, ppr. *belittling*. [First in U. S.; < *be-*^{1} + *little*.] **1.** To make small or smaller; reduce in proportion or extent. [Rare.]—**2.** To cause to appear small; depreciate; lower in character or importance; speak lightly or disparagingly of.

belittlement (bē-lit'l-ment), *n.* [< *belittle* + *-ment*.] The act of belittling, or detracting from the character or importance of a person or thing.

> A systematic *belittlement* of the essential, and exaggeration of the non-essential, in the story.
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 370.

belive^1†, *v. i.* [ME. (rare), < AS. *belīfan* (pret. *belāf*, pl. *belifon*, pp. *belifen*) (= OS. *bilībhan* = OFries. *bilīva*, *blīva* = D. *blijven* = OHG. *biliban*, MHG. *belīben*, *blīben*, G. *bleiben* = Goth. *bileiban*), remain, < *be-* + **līfan* (pret. *lāf*), remain. Hence the causal *beleave*, q. v., now also obsolete: see *leave*^{1}.] To remain.

belive†, [illegible] *prep. phr.* [Now only E. [illegible] *beliue*. Sc. *belife*, *beline*, [illegible] ME. [illegible], *belyve*, *belife*, *bilife*, *bl*[illegible], etc.: sometimes used [illegible] prep. two words, *be live*, *be life*, [illegible], with life or activity; cf. *alive* and *lively*.] 1. With speed; quickly; eagerly.

> Rise, rise *bylive*,
> And [illegible] battell dee your selves addresse.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. viii. 18.

> [illegible] haue delyueraunce
> *Belyue* at the last.
> *York Plays*, p. 231.

2. Presently; ere long; by and by; anon: sometimes merely expletive.

> Twenty swarm of bees,
> Which all the summer hum about the hive,
> And bring me wax and honey in *bylive*.
> *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, ii. 1.

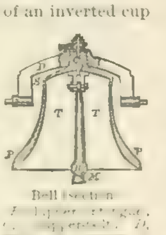
> *Belyve* the elder bairns come drapping in.
> *Burns*, Cottar's Sat. Night.

[Obsolete in both senses, except in Scotch.]

belk† (belk), *v. t.* [E. dial., < ME. *belken*, the unassibilated form of *belchen*, *belch*: see *belch*, and cf. *bell*^{2}, *balk*.] To belch; give vent to.

> Till I might *belk* revenge upon his eyes.
> *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, II. i. 1.

bell^1 (bel), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bel*, < ME. *bel*, *belle*, < AS. *belle* (= D. *bel* = MLG. LG. *belle*; cf. Icel. *bjalla*, < AS. *belle*), a bell. Perhaps connected with *bell*^{2}, *v.*, roar.] 1. A hollow metallic instrument which gives forth a ringing sound, generally of a musical quality, when struck with a clapper, hammer, or other appliance. Its usual shape resembles that of an inverted cup with a flaring rim. If the bell is stationary, it is often made saucer-shaped and in this case is commonly termed a *gong*. Bells of this form are generally used as call-bells or signal bells. Bells are made for many purposes and in a great variety of forms and sizes. They usually consist of an alloy of copper and tin, called bell-metal (which see). Church-bells are known to have been in use in Italy about A. D. 400, and in France in the sixth century. The earlier bells were often four-sided, made of thin plates of iron riveted together. The manufacture of the largest and finest bells has been developed since the fifteenth century. The largest ever made is the great bell of Moscow, called the Czar Kolokol, cast in 1733, and supposed to weigh about 440,000 pounds. It is about 19 feet in diameter and the same in height. It is supposed never to have been hung, and is now used as a chapel, having been raised in 1836 after lying half buried since 1737, when a piece was broken out of its side in a fire. The largest bell in actual use weighs 128 tons and is also in Moscow. The bell of the Buddhist monastery Chion, in Kioto, Japan, was cast in 1633, and weighs [illegible] catties, or over 74 tons of 2,240 pounds each. Among the great



Bell-section.
[illegible] sound-bow; *S*, shoulder; *T*, *T*, barrel.

[illegible]

[illegible]

2. Anything in the form of a bell or [illegible] to a [illegible] (*a*) A bell-shaped [illegible] of a flower.

> Where the bee sucks, there suck I;
> In a cowslip's *bell* I lie.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1.

(*b*) In *arch.*, the plain echinus of a Corinthian or composite capital, around which the foliage and volutes are arranged. Also called *basket*. (*c*) The large end of a funnel, or the end of a pipe, tube, or any musical instrument, when its edge is turned out and enlarged so as to resemble a bell. (*d*) The strobile, cone, or catkin containing the seed of the hop. (*e*) The pendulous dermal appendage under the throat of the male moose. (*f*) In hydroid polyps, the umbrella or gelatinous disk. 3. *pl.* A number of small bells in the form of hawks' bells or sleigh-bells, fastened to a handle and constituting a toy for amusing an infant.—4. *pl. Naut.*, the term employed on shipboard, as *o'clock* is on shore, to denote the divisions of daily time, from their being marked by bells, which are struck every half-hour. The day, beginning at midnight, is divided into watches of four hours each, except the watch from 4 to 8 P. M., which is subdivided into two dog-watches. A full watch thus consists of eight half-hours, and its progress is noted by the number of strokes on the bell. For instance, 1 o'clock P. M. is equivalent to two bells in the afternoon watch; 3 o'clock, to six bells; 4 o'clock, to eight bells, etc. —**Angelus bell, Gabriel bell**†, **Lady bell**, a church-bell rung to remind those within hearing to recite the angelus. See *angelus*.—**Ave bell, Ave Maria bell**, or **Ave Mary bell.** Same as *angelus bell*.

> I could never hear the *Ave Mary bell* without an elevation, or think it a sufficient warrant because they erred in one circumstance for me to err in all—that is, in silence and dumb contempt.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 3.

Bell, book, and candle, a phrase popularly used in connection with a mode of solemn excommunication formerly practised in the Roman Catholic Church. After the formula had been read and the book closed, the assistants cast the lighted candles they held in their hands to the ground so as to extinguish them, and the bells were rung together without order; the last two ceremonies symbolized the disorder and going out of grace in the souls of the persons excommunicated.—**Blessed** or **hallowed bell**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a bell which has received the solemn blessing of the church, in which the bishop prays that its sound may avail to summon the faithful, to excite their devotion, to drive away storms, and that the powers of the air, hearing it, may tremble and flee before the standard of the holy cross of the Son of God engraved upon it, etc.—**Elevation** or **Sanctus bell**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a bell rung during the celebration of mass to give notification of the more solemn portions: now usually a small hand-bell, but in pre-Reformation English churches a large bell often hung in a bell-gable erected over the nave, immediately above the entrance of the chancel, from which it was rung by one of the acolytes. *Oxford Glossary*, p. 74.—**In the bell.** (*a*) In flower. [Scotch.] (*b*) In seed, or having the seed-capsules formed, as hops.—**Mass bell.** Same as *sacring bell*.—**Recording bell**, a bell attached to a hand-punch, or to an instrument of similar purpose, with which fares collected, as by a conductor, etc., or moneys taken in, as at a bar, are recorded.—**Sacring bell**, a bell rung during the celebration of the Roman Catholic mass, at the elevation of the host, at the Sanctus, and at other solemn services. When rung at the consecration it is also called the *Agnus bell*; at the time of the Sanctus, the *Sanctus bell*, etc. Also called *saints' bell*.—**Saints' bell.** Same as *sacring bell*. The term is a corrupted form of *Sanctus bell*, but is no longer specifically restricted to the bell rung at the Sanctus. The saints' bell is now a small hand-bell rung within the church, but formerly it was sometimes a small church-bell suspended in a turret outside the church and rung by a rope from within.

> And it is said that his people would let their plough rest when George Herbert's *saints' bell* rang to prayers.
> *Walcott*, Sacred Archæology, p. [illegible].

Sanctus bell. See *elevation bell*.—**To bear away** or **gain, (the) the bell**, to win the prize at a race. In former times a bell was a usual prize at a horse-race.

> Here lyes the man whose horse did *gaine*
> *The bell* in race on Salisbury plaine.
> *Camden*, Epitaphs.

To bear the bell, to be the first or leader: in allusion to the bell-wether of a flock, or the leading horse of a team or drove, that wears a bell or bells on its collar.

> Lat se which of you shal *bere the belle*
> To speke of love.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 198.

> The memory of the man but for whom had gone to wrack
> All that France saved from the fight whence England *bore the bell*.
> *Browning*, Hervé Riel.

To clamor bells†. See *clamor*.—**To lose the bell**, to be worsted in a contest.

> In single fight he *lost the bell*.
> *Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso, xvii. 69.

To ring the bells backward. See *backward*.—**To ring the hallowed bell**, to ring a bell consecrated by a priest, as was formerly done in the belief that its sound [illegible] drive away [illegible].—**To shake the bells**†, to [illegible] alarm: in allusion to the bells on [illegible] which when sounded alarmed its prey.

> Neither the king, nor he that loves him best,
> The proudest he that holds up Lancaster,
> Dares stir a wing if Warwick *shake his bells*.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 1.

To take one's bells, to take one's departure: from the custom in falconry of attaching bells to a hawk's leg before letting it fly.

> If ever for the spring you do but sigh,
> I *take my bell*.
> *Dekker and Ford*, Sun's Darling, iii. [illegible]

bell^1 (bel), *v.* [< *bell*^{1}, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To produce bells; be in bell: said of hops when the seed-vessels are forming. See *bell*^{1}, *n.*, 2 (*d*).

> Hops in the beginning of August *bell*. *Mortimer.*

II. *trans.* 1. To put a bell on.—2. To swell or puff out into the shape of a bell.

> Devices for *belling* out dresses. *Mrs. Riddell.*

To bell the cat, to grapple or cope with an adversary of greatly superior power: a phrase derived from a well-known fable, according to which the mice at one time resolved to put a bell on the cat to warn them of its approach; but after the resolution was passed, on inquiry being made, "Who will undertake it?" none was found daring enough to do so.

bell^2 (bel), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *bel* (dial. also *beal*), < ME. *belle*, < AS. *bellan*, roar, bellow, grunt, = OHG. *bellan*, MHG. G. *bellen*, bark, = Icel. *belja*, bellow; perhaps connected, as the orig. verb (cf. D. *bellen*, ring, MLG. *bellen*, proclaim loudly), with AS. *belle*, E. *bell*^{1}, q. v. Cf. *bellow*, a later form parallel to *bell*^{2}, *v.*, and see *belk*, *belch*, *balk*^{2}, *bolk*, etc., a series of verbs of similar form, assumed to be ult. imitative. Hence prob. *bull*^{1}.] I. *intrans.* 1†. To bellow; roar.

> As loud as *belleth* wind in hell.
> *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1803.

Specifically—2. To bellow like a deer in rutting-time.

> The wild buck *bells* from ferny brake.
> *Scott*, Marmion, iv. 15.

> Enjoining perfect silence, we crept from tree to tree with stealthy pace and occasionally sweeping the opposite brow of Hangerton with a deer glass to discover some of the numerous harts which were *belling* and calling.
> *Forest and Stream*, XXIV. 449.

II. *trans.* To bellow forth. [Rare.]

bell^2 (bel), *n.* [< *bell*^{2}, *v.*] The bellow of the wild deer in rutting-time.

> In Ireland the deer-stalker has to put aside his rifle in October. The first *bell* of the hart is a notice for him to quit, so that these wild denizens of the woods may carry on their courting at their leisure.
> *Forest and Stream*, XXIV. 449.

bell^3†, *v. i.* [< ME. *bellen* (pp. *bollen*), perhaps (with loss of orig. guttural) < AS. *belgan* (pp. *bolgen*) = OHG. *belgan*, MHG. *belgen* = Icel. **belgja*, in pp. *bōlginn*, swell (in AS. and OHG. and MHG. also be angry). Cf. *bell*^{2} and *bellow*, repr. parallel forms without and with an orig. guttural. See *boln*^{1}.] To swell up, like a boil or beal.

> Jesus . . . was pricked both with nail and thorn. It neither wealed nor *belled*, rankled nor boned.
> *Pepys*, Diary, III. 96. (*N. E. D.*)

bell^4 (bel), *n.* [< late ME. *belle* = D. *bel*, a bubble; cf. OD. (MD.) *bellen*, bubble; origin uncertain, perhaps connected with E. *bell*^{3}, or with L. *bulla*, a bubble: see *bell*^{3}.] A bubble formed in a liquid.

> The twinkling of a fin, the rising of an air-*bell*.
> *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxvi.

> Certain qualities of coloured glass are cast by ladling the molten metal from huge pots. . . . By this ladling numerous air *bells* are enclosed in the glass, but the circumstance does not affect the durability and usefulness of the glass.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 663.

bell^4 (bel), *v. i.* [< *bell*^{4}, *n.*] To bubble. [Scotch.]

bell^5†, *a.* [Early mod. E. also *bel*, < ME. *bel*, *bele*, < OF. (mod. F.) *bel*, *beau*, m., *belle*, f., = Sp. Pg. It. *bello*, < L. *bellus*, fair, beautiful, fine. This adj., the nearest representative of the L., obtained a hold in E. chiefly in its deriv. *beauty* (> *beautiful*, etc.), and some half-French uses: see *bel*^{1}, *belle*, *beau*, etc.] Fair; beautiful.

bellacity† (be-las'i-ti), *n.* [< L. as if **bellacita(t-)s*, < *bellax* (*bellac-*), warlike, < *bellum*, war.] Tendency to war; warlikeness. [Rare.]

belladonna (bel-a-don'ä), *n.* [NL., < *bella donna*, lit. beautiful lady (the berries of the plant having been used by the Italian ladies as a cosmetic): *bella*, fem. of *bello*, beautiful (see *belle*); *donna*, < L. *domina*, lady, fem. of *dominus*, lord. Ult. a doublet of *beldam*, q. v.] A plant, *Atropa Belladonna*, or deadly nightshade,

Belladonna (*Atropa Belladonna*).
a, flowering branch, with fruit; *b*, fruit, on larger scale.

natural order *Solanaceæ*, a native of central and southern Europe. All parts of the plant are poisonous, and depend for their pharmacodynamic properties on the alkaloid atropin. The plant and its alkaloid are largely used in medicine to relieve pain, to check spasm and excessive perspiration, and especially in surgery to dilate the pupil and paralyze the accommodation of the eye.

bell-and-hopper (bel′and-hop′ėr), *n.* A charging device on top of a blast-furnace. The bottom of the hopper is closed from beneath by a bell-shaped piece, which, when lowered, permits the ore to fall into the stock.

bellandine (bel′a̤n-dīn), *n.* [Sc.; cf. *ballan*, a fight, combat.] A quarrel; a squabble. *Hogg.*

bell-animal (bel′an″i-ma̤l), *n.* Same as *bell-animalcule.*

bell-animalcule (bel′an-i-mal″kūl), *n.* The usual English name of a peritrichous ciliated infusorian, of the family *Vorticellidæ* (which see). See cut under *Vorticella.* Also called *bell-polyp.*

bellarmine (bel′är-min), *n.* [See def.] A large stoneware jug with a capacious belly and narrow neck, decorated with the face of a bearded man, originally designed as a caricature of Cardinal Bellarmin, who made himself obnoxious to the Protestant party in the Netherlands as an opponent of the Reformation, in the end of the sixteenth century and the early part of the seventeenth.

> Or like a larger jug that some men call
> A *Bellarmine.* *W. Cartwright*, The Ordinary.

> Large globular jugs, stamped in relief with a grotesque bearded face and other ornaments, were one of the favourite forms [in stoneware]. Such were called "greybeards" or *bellarmines*, from the unpopular cardinal of that name, of whom the bearded face was supposed to be a caricature.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 631.

bellasombra-tree (bel-a̤-som′brä-trē), *n.* [< Sp. *bella*, beautiful, + *sombra*, shade.] A South American tree, *Phytolacca dioica*, cultivated as a shade-tree in Spain, Malta, and some of the cities of India.

Bellatrix (be-lā′triks), *n.* [L., fem. of *bellator*, a warrior, < *bellare*, wage war, < *bellum*, war: see *bellicose, belligerent.* In 1 it is the translation by the authors of the Alphonsine Tables of the Ar. name *Alnādshid*, the real meaning of which is doubtful.] 1. A very white glittering star of the second magnitude, in the left shoulder of Orion. It is γ Orionis.—2. In *ornith.*, a genus of humming-birds. *Boie*, 1831.

bell-bind (bel′bīnd), *n.* Another name of the hedge-bells or hedge-bindweed of Europe, *Convolvulus sepium.*

bell-bird (bel′bėrd), *n.* 1. The arapunga.—2. An Australian bird of the family *Meliphagidæ*, the *Manorhina* (or *Myzantha*) *melanophrys*, whose notes resemble the sound of a bell.—3. An Australian piping crow, of the genus *Strepera*, as *S. graculina.* Also called *bell-magpie.*

bell-bloom†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *belle-blome.*] An old name of the daffodil.

bell-bottle (bel′bot″l), *n.* Another name of one of the two European plants called bluebell, *Scilla nutans.* See *bluebell.*

bell-boy (bel′boi), *n.* A boy who answers a bell; specifically, an employee in a hotel who attends to the wants of guests in their rooms when summoned by bell.

bell-buoy (bel′boi), *n.* See *buoy.*

bell-cage (bel′kāj), *n.* A belfry.

bell-call (bel′kâl), *n.* Same as *call-bell.*

bell-canopy (bel′kan″ọ-pi), *n.* A canopy-like construction of wood or stone, designed to protect a bell and its fittings from the weather.

Bell-canopy, Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass.

bell-chamber (bel′chām″bėr), *n.* The portion of a tower, usually near its summit, in which bells are hung. It is commonly constructed with large openings on all sides, to permit the sound of the bells to diffuse itself without impediment.

bell-chuck (bel′chuk), *n.* A bell-shaped lathe-chuck, which, by means of set-screws, holds the piece to be turned.

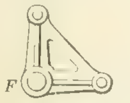
bell-cord (bel′kôrd), *n.* A cord attached to a bell; specifically, a cord attached to a bell on a locomotive and running through the cars of a train, used by conductors or brakemen in the United States and Canada to signal the engineer.

bell-cote (bel′kōt), *n.* In *arch.*, an ornamental construction designed to contain one or two bells, and often crowned by a small spire. The bell-cote rests upon a wall, and is sometimes supported by corbels, but no change is made on account of its presence in the architectural disposition of the lower parts of the building. See *bell-turret.* Also written *bell-cot.*

Bell-cote

Darnetal, near Rouen, Normandy.

bell-crank (bel′krangk), *n.* In *mach.*, a rectangular lever by which the direction of motion is changed through an angle of 90°, and by which its velocity-ratio and range may be altered at pleasure by making the arms of different lengths. It is much employed in machinery, and is named from the fact that it is the form of crank employed in changing the direction of the wires of house-bells. *F* in the cut is the center of motion about which the arms oscillate. See also cut under *crank.*



Bell-crank

belle (bel), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *belle*, fem. of *beau*, OF. *bel*, < L. *bellus*, beautiful: see *bel*[1], *bell*[5].] I. *a.* Beautiful; charming; fair.—**Belle chere**†. [ME., < OF. *belle chere*: see *belle* and *cheer.*] Good entertainment; good cheer.

> *Bele chere*
> That he hath had ful ofte tymes here.
> *Chaucer*, Shipman's Tale, l. 409.

II. *n.* A fair lady; a handsome woman of society; a recognized or reigning beauty.

> Where none admire, 'tis useless to excel;
> Where none are beaux, 'tis vain to be a *belle.*
> *Lord Lyttelton*, Beauty in the Country.

> Beauty alone will not make the *belle;* the beauty must be lit up by esprit.
> *Arch. Forbes*, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 148.

belled (beld), *p. a.* Hung with bells; in *her.*, having hawk-bells attached: said of a hawk when used as a bearing.

bellelettrist, *n.* See *belletrist.*

belleric (be-ler′ik), *n.* [< F. *belléric*, ult. < Ar. *balīlaj*, < Pers. *balīlah.*] The astringent fruit of *Terminalia Bellerica*, one of the fruits imported from India, under the name of *myrobalans*, for the use of calico-printers.

Bellerophon (be-ler′ọ-fon), *n.* [L., < Gr. Βελλεροφῶν, also Βελλεροφόντης, a local hero of Corinth, in Greek myth. the slayer of the monster Chimæra; < *Βέλλερον, supposed to mean 'monster,' + -φῶν, -φόντης, slayer, < *φαν, kill, akin to E. *bane*[1], q. v.] An extinct genus of gastropods, typical of the family *Bellerophontidæ.* It is one of the genera whose shells largely enter into the composition of limestone beds of the Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous epochs.

Bellerophon expansus, Upper Silurian, Britain.

bellerophontid (be-ler-ọ-fon′tid), *n.* [< *Bellerophontidæ.*] A gastropod of the family *Bellerophontidæ.*

Bellerophontidæ (be-ler-ọ-fon′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bellerophon(t-)* + *-idæ.*] An extinct family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Bellerophon.* The shell was symmetrically involute and nautiliform, with the periphery carinated or sulcated and notched or incised at the lip. The species flourished and were numerous in the Paleozoic age. Their affinities are uncertain. Formerly they were associated by most authors with the heteropod *Atlantidæ*, but they are now generally approximated to the *Pleurotomariidæ*, of the order [illegible].

belles-lettres (bel′let′r), *n. pl.* [F., lit. 'fine letters' (like *beaux-arts*, fine arts): *belle*, fine, beautiful; *lettre*, letter, pl. *lettres*, literature: see *belle* and *letter.*] Polite or elegant literature: a word of somewhat indefinite application, including poetry, fiction, and other imaginative literature, and the studies and criticism connected therewith; literature regarded as a form of fine art.

belletrist, bellelettrist (be-let′rist), *n.* [< *belles-lettres* + *-ist.*] One devoted to belles-lettres.

bellettristic (bel-et-ris′tik), *a.* [< *belle(s)-lettr(es)* + *-ist* + *-ic;* G. *belletristisch.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of belles-lettres.

> Reviews of publications not purely *belletristic* or ephemeral in their nature are generally written by professors.
> *J. M. Hart*, German Universities, p. 273.

bell-flower (bel′flou″ėr), *n.* 1. A common name for the species of *Campanula*, from the shape of the flower, which resembles a bell. See cut under *Campanula.*—2. In some parts of England, the daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus.*—Autumn bell-flower, a species of gentian, *Gentiana Pneumonanthe.*

bell-founder (bel′foun″dėr), *n.* A man whose occupation is to found or cast bells.

bell-foundry (bel′foun″dri), *n.* A place where bells are founded or cast.

bell-gable (bel′gā″bl), *n.* 1. The continuation upward of a portion of a wall terminated by a small gable, and pierced to receive one or more bells. Such a feature sometimes surmounts the apex of a church-gable.—2. Any gable when the wall composing it is pierced for bells. [Bell-gables of both varieties are not uncommon in medieval architecture.]

Bell-gable, Church of S. S. Annunziata, Florence.

bell-gamba (bel′gam″bä̤), *n.* Same as *cone-gamba* (which see).

bell-gastrula (bel′gas″trö-lä̤), *n.* In *biol.*, the original, primary palingenetic form of gastrula, according to the views of Haeckel: same as *archigastrula.* See cut under *gastrula.*

bell-glass (bel′glȧs), *n.* A bell-shaped glass vessel used to cover objects which require protection from variations of the atmosphere, dust, and influences of like character, as delicate plants, bric-à-brac, small works of art, clocks, etc., or to hold gases in chemical operations.

bell-hanger (bel′hang″ėr), *n.* One who hangs and repairs bells.

bell-harp (bel′härp), *n.* An old stringed instrument, consisting of a wooden box about two feet long, containing a harp or lyre with eight or more steel strings. The player twanged the strings with the thumbs of both hands inserted through holes in the box, meanwhile swinging the box from side to side, like a bell.

bellibone†, *n.* [One of Spenser's words, appar. < F. *belle et bonne*, beautiful and good. See *belle, bonne*, and *boon*[2].] A bonny lass.

bellic†, **bellical**† (bel′ik, -i-ka̤l), *a.* [Also *bellique*, < F. *bellique*, < L. *bellicus*, warlike, < *bellum*, war.] Pertaining to war; warlike: as, "*bellique* Cæsar," *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 52.

bellicose (bel′i-kōs), *a.* [< L. *bellicosus*, < *bellum*, OL. *duellum*, war, orig. a combat between two, < *duo* = E. *two.* Cf. *duel.*] Inclined or tending to war; warlike; pugnacious: as, *bellicose* sentiments.

> Arnold was in a *bellicose* vein. *Irving.*

> I saw the bull always alert and *bellicose*, charging the footmen, who pricked and baited, and enraged him with their scarlet mantles.
> *C. D. Warner*, Roundabout Journey, p. 271.

bellicosely (bel′i-kōs-li), *adv.* In a bellicose or warlike manner; pugnaciously.

> Anything like rallying the more *bellicosely* inclined of the pilgrims would, under the circumstances, be out of the question. *O'Donovan*, Merv, x.

bellicous† (bel′i-kus), *a.* [As *bellicose*, < L. *bellicosus;* or < L. *bellicus:* see **bellicose, bellic.**] Bellicose: as, "*bellicous* nations," *Sir T. Smith*, Commonwealth of Eng.

bellied (bel′id), *a.* [< *belly* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having a belly (of the kind indicated in composition): as, big-*bellied;* pot-*bellied.*—2. In *bot.*, ventricose; swelling out in the middle.—3. In *anat.*, [illegible] swelling fleshy part, or belly, as a [illegible].—4. Rounded; bulging.

[illegible] the most rounded [illegible] applied to the work [illegible]
J. R[illegible] Pract. Machinist [illegible]

belligerate† (be-lij'ẹ-rāt), *v. i.* [< L. *belligeratus*, [illegible] *belligerare*, wage war, < *belliger*, [illegible], < *bellum*, war, + *gerere*, carry: see *gest, jest*. Cf. *belligerent*.] To make war. [illegible]

belligerence (be-lij'ẹ-rẹns), *n.* [< *belligerent*: see *-ence*.] The act of carrying on war; warfare.

> Merely diplomatic peace, which is honeycombed with suspicion, . . . bristles with the apparatus and establishments of war on a scale far beyond what was formerly [illegible]
> *Gladstone*, Gleanings, I. 67.

belligerency (be-lij'ẹ-rẹn-si), *n.* [< *belligerent*: see *-ency*.] Position or status as a belligerent; the state of being actually engaged in war.

> [illegible] for a Government whose *belligerency* had been recognized. *Soley*, Blockade and Cruisers, p. 224.

> I cannot conceive of the existence of any neutral duties when no war exists. Neutrality *ex vi termini* implies [illegible], and a breach of neutrality can only occur with regard to a matter arising during a war.
> *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 39.

belligerent (be-lij'ẹ-rent), *a.* and *n.* [Earlier *belligerant*, < F. *belligérant*, < L. *belligeran(t-)s*, ppr. of *belligerare*, wage war: see *belligerate*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Warlike; given to waging war; characterized by a tendency to wage or carry on war.

> History teaches that the nations possessing the greatest armaments have always been the most *belligerent*.
> *Sumner*, Orations, I. 97.

2. Of warlike character; constituting or tending to an infraction of peace: as, a *belligerent* tone of debate.

> [illegible] that we should commit no *belligerent* act not founded in strict right as sanctioned by public law. *Lawrence*, in Raymond, p. 167.

3. Actually engaged in war: as, the *belligerent* powers.—4. Pertaining to war, or to those engaged in war: as, *belligerent* rights, etc.

II. *n.* A nation, power, or state carrying on war; also, a person engaged in fighting.

> [illegible] in relation to [illegible]
> *[illegible]*

> The possibility of intercourse in war depends on the [illegible] each other's [illegible]
> [illegible]
> *[illegible]*

belligerous† (be-lij'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *belliger*, [illegible], < *bellum*, war, + *gerere*, carry on.] [illegible] *Bailey*.

belling¹ [illegible], *n.* [Verbal n. of *bell*¹, *v.*] In submarine operations, the use of the diving-bell.

belling² (bel'ing), *n.* [< ME. *bellynge*; verbal n. of *bell*², *v.*] Formerly, bellowing; in modern use, [illegible] in rutting-time.

bellipotent (be-lip'ọ̄-tent), *a.* [< L. *bellipoten(t-)s*, < *bellum*, war, + *poten(t-)s*, powerful: see *potent*.] Powerful or mighty in war. *Blount*. [Rare.]

Bellis (bel'is), *n.* [L., < *bellus*, beautiful: see *beau*.] [illegible] genus of annual or perennial herbs, natural order *Compositæ*, [illegible] to the temperate and cold regions of [illegible]

[illegible]

bellitude† [illegible], *n.* [< L. *bellitudo*, < *bellus*, beautiful [illegible].] Beauty of person; [illegible] *Cockeram*.

[illegible]

bell[illegible]

[illegible] to ca[illegible]

I staid up till the *bell-man* came by with his bell just under my window as I was writing of this very line, and cried, "Past one of the clock, and a cold, frosty, windy morning." *Pepys*, Diary, I. 8.

bell-mare (bel'mãr), *n.* A mare used by mule-herders as an aid in keeping their herds together. The mules follow the bell-mare wherever she goes. Also called *madrina* in the originally Spanish parts of the United States.

bell-metal (bel'met"ạl), *n.* A variety of bronze, an alloy of copper and tin, of which bells are made. The proportions in which the two metals are employed are variable. In some very large English bells there is from 22 to 24 per cent. of tin and from 76 to 78 of copper. Four parts of the latter metal to one of the former is said to be the proportion used in many of the largest bells. See *bronze*.—**Bell-metal ore,** a name by which the mineral stannite, or sulphid of tin, copper, and iron, found in Cornwall, is frequently known, owing to its resemblance in appearance to bell-metal or bronze.

bell-metronome (bel'met"rọ̄-nōm), *n.* A metronome provided with a bell that may be set to strike after a given number of oscillations of the pendulum, thus marking the beginning of measures as well as the pulses within measures.

bell-mouth (bel'mouth), *n.* A mouthpiece expanding like a bell.

> A *bellmouth* may also have the form of the contracted jet. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 463.

bellmouth (bel'mouth), *v. t.* [< *bell-mouth*, *n.*] To provide with a bell-shaped mouthpiece; shape like the mouth of a bell.

> It is often desirable to *bellmouth* the ends of pipes.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 463.

bell-mouthed (bel'moutht), *a.* 1. Gradually expanded at the mouth in the form of a bell.

> His *bell-mouth'd* goblet makes me feel quite Danish,
> Or Dutch, with thirst. *Byron*, Don Juan, xiii. 72.

2. Having a clear, ringing voice: said of a hound.

bell-nosed (bel'nōzd), *a.* Expanded at the muzzle in the shape of a bell: said of firearms.

> In blunderbusses the barrels are generally *bell-nosed*.
> *W. W. Greener*, Gun and its Development, p. 77.

bellon (bel'ọn), *n.* [Origin unknown.] Lead-colic, or painters' colic.

Bellona (be-lō'nạ̈), *n.* [L., OL. *Duellona*, < *bellum*, OL. *duellum*, war.] 1. In *Rom. myth.*, the goddess of war. Her temple stood in the Campus Martius without the walls, and was held to symbolize enemies' territory. In it the Senate received foreign ambassadors and victorious generals entitled to a triumph. 2. [NL.] In *ornith.*, a genus of humming-birds. *Mulsant and Verreaux*, 1865.—3. [*l. c.*] [NL.] In *herpet.*, the specific name of a snake, *Pityophis bellona*.

bellonion (be-lō'ni-ọn), *n.* A musical instrument, invented at Dresden in 1812, consisting of twenty-four trumpets and two drums, which were played by machinery.

bellow (bel'ō), *v.* [< ME. *belowen*, *bellewen*, *belwen*, bellow, low, < AS. *bylgean* (occurring only once), bellow (as a bull), appar. with added formative and umlaut from the same root as *bellan*, low, bellow, E. *bell*: see *bell*².] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To roar; make a hollow, loud noise, as a bull, cow, or deer.

> Jupiter
> Became a bull, and *bellow'd*. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. [illegible]

2. Of persons, to make any violent outcry; vociferate; clamor: used in ridicule or contempt.

> The gentleman [illegible] is accustomed to roar and [illegible] that he frightens us. *Tatler*, No. [illegible]

3. To roar, as the sea in a tempest, or as the wind when violent; make a loud, hollow, continued sound.

> Ever overhead
> *Bellow'd* the tempest.
> *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

II. *trans.* To utter in a loud deep voice; vociferate: generally with *out* or *forth*.

> [illegible]
> [illegible]

bellow (bel'ō), *n.* [< *bellow*, *v. i.*] A roar, as of a bull; a loud outcry.

bellower [illegible], *n.* One who bellows.

bellows [illegible], *n. sing.* and *pl.* [illegible] colloquially, *bellowses*, a double plural. [illegible]

[illegible]

gans for producing the current of air by which the pipes and reeds are sounded. It consists essentially of an air-chamber which can be alternately expanded and contracted, and a nozle by which the current of air can be directed. When the air-chamber is expanded, air is admitted through a valve opening inward. The pressure produced by the contraction of the air-chamber closes this valve, and leaves the nozle the only available avenue of escape for the air in the chamber. Bellows are made in many different forms, a usual one being the small hand-bellows, an ornamented example of which is shown in the cut, used for promoting the combustion of a house-fire. Bellows of great power are called *blowing-machines*, and are operated by machinery driven by steam.—**Blindman's bellows.** See *blindman*.—**Hydrostatic bellows.** See *hydrostatic*.

Bellows. French, 17th century.
(From "L'Art pour Tous.")

bellows-camera (bel'ōz-kam"ẹ-rạ̈), *n.* In *photog.*, a form of extensible camera in which the front and after bodies are connected, for the sake of lightness and economy of space when the camera is not in use, by a folding tube or chamber made of leather, rubber, or a similar light-proof material. The tube is made to fold upon itself in the same way as the air-chamber of an accordion or of bellows of the usual form; that is, it is made in a series of small folds, each carried entirely around it in a direction perpendicular to its axis, and having their edges turned alternately inward and outward. The edges of those folds which are turned outward are usually stiffened by a wire frame. When the tube is pulled out to its full extent, its walls are flat; when it is contracted, it requires merely the space taken up by the folds of its material. In use, the back of a camera of this form can be fixed, by a screw or other device, at any distance from the front or lens end, within the limits of the contracted or expanded tube, that the focus of the lens or the particular work in hand may require.

bellows-fish (bel'ōz-fish), *n.* 1. A local name in England of the trumpet-fish, *Centriscus scolopax*.—2. A local name of sundry plectognath fishes, of the suborder *Gymnodontes* and family *Tetrodontidæ*.—3. A local name in Rhode Island of the angler, *Lophius piscatorius*. See cut under *angler*.

bellows-pump (bel'ōz-pump), *n.* A sort of atmospheric pump, in which the valve is in the lower side of a bellows-chamber, while the upper side performs the function of the piston.

bellows-sound (bel'ōz-sound), *n.* In *pathol.*, an abnormal sound of the heart, resembling the puffing of a small bellows.

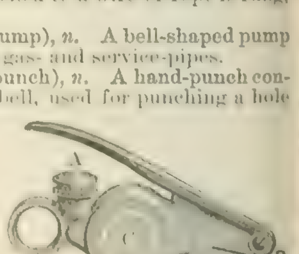
bell-pepper (bel'pep"ėr), *n.* The fruit of *Capsicum grossum*, much used for pickling and as a vegetable; Guinea pepper.

bell-polyp (bel'pol"ip), *n.* Same as *bell-animalcule*.

bell-pull (bel'pu̇l), *n.* The handle or knob by which a bell attached to a wire or rope is rung, as a door-bell.

bell-pump (bel'pump), *n.* A bell-shaped pump used in cleaning gas- and service-pipes.

bell-punch (bel'punch), *n.* A hand-punch containing a signal-bell, used for punching a hole in a ticket, trip-slip, etc., in order to record and call attention to the number of fares taken.



[illegible]

bell-ringer (bel'ring"ėr), *n.* 1. One whose business is to ring a bell, especially a church-bell or one of a chime of bells; also, a performer with musical hand-bells.—2. An automatic device upon a [illegible] for ringing the bell.—3. Mechanism [illegible] chimes by hand, by means of levers [illegible] which are connected by wires with the [illegible] of the bells, or by water-[illegible] compressed air, or steam operating in [illegible] to accomplish the same object.

bell-roof (bel'röf), *n.* A roof shaped somewhat like a bell. Its figure is generated by the revolution of an ogee curve about the axis. See cut on next page.

Bell-roof. Contemporaneous American.

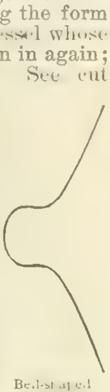
bell-rope (bel'rōp), *n.* 1. A rope for ringing a bell.—2. A bell-cord.

bell-rose (bel'rōz), *n.* A name sometimes used for the daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus.*

bell-screw (bel'skrö), *n.* A rod or bar of iron with an internally threaded bell-shaped end, for recovering broken or lost tools in a deep bore-hole.

Bell's disease, finch. See *disease, finch.*

bell-shaped (bel'shāpt), *a.* Having the form of a bell, or of a somewhat deep vessel whose lip turns out and then begins to turn in again; specifically, in *bot.*, campanulate. See cut under *Campanula.*—**Bell-shaped parabola,** a divergent parabola having neither crunode nor cusp. Some geometricians, without sufficient reason or authority, restrict the name to those divergent parabolas to which from some points of the plane six real tangents can be drawn.—**Pure bell-shaped parabola,** one which constitutes the entire real part of a cubic curve of the sixth class.



Bell-shaped Parabola.

bell-sound (bel'sound), *n.* In auscultation, a peculiar sound indicative of pneumothorax. It may be observed by applying a small piece of metal, as a coin, to the affected part of the chest, and striking it with a second piece, when a clear, bell-like sound is heard through the stethoscope applied in the vicinity.

bell-telegraph (bel'tel"ē-gråf), *n.* 1. A telegraphic apparatus in which two differently toned bells take the place of a vibrating needle in giving the signals.—2. An annunciator; a fire- or burglar-alarm.

bell-tower (bel'tou"ėr), *n.* A tower of any kind built to contain one or more bells. See cut under *campanile.*

> The unsurpassed *bell-tower* of the Duomo, known and admired by all men as the Campanile of Giotto, [is] the most splendid memorial of the arts of Florence.
> *C. E. Norton*, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 222.

bell-trap (bel'trap), *n.* A small stench-trap, usually fixed over the waste-pipe of a sink or other inlet to a drain. The foul air is prevented from rising by an inverted cup or bell, the lips of which dip into a chamber filled with water surrounding the top of the pipe.

Bell-turret.—Abbaye-aux-Hommes, Caen, Normandy.

bell-turret (bel'tur"et), *n.* A turret containing a bell-chamber, and usually crowned with a spire or other ornamental feature. In medieval architecture the lower part of such turrets is often used as a staircase. A bell-turret is distinguished from a bell-cote in that the former always appears upon the ground-plan of the building to which it belongs.

Belluæ (bel'ụ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *bellua*, prop. *belua*, a beast, particularly a large beast.] In the Linnean system of classification (1766), the fifth of the six orders of the class *Mammalia*, containing hoofed quadrupeds with incisors in both jaws, and consisting of the four genera *Equus*, *Hippopotamus*, *Sus*, and *Rhinoceros.* It is occasionally used in a modified sense, corresponding to some extent with the *Pachydermata* of Cuvier, for the perissodactyl as distinguished from the artiodactyl ungulates, though the Linnean *Belluæ* included representatives of both these suborders of *Ungulata.*

belluine (bel'ụ̄-in), *a.* [< L. *belluinus*, prop. *beluinus*, < *bellua*, prop. *belua*, a beast.] 1†. Beastly; pertaining to or characteristic of beasts; brutal: as, "animal and *belluine* life," *Bp. Atterbury.*—2. In *zoöl.*, of or pertaining to the *Belluæ.*

bellum internecinum (bel'um in-tėr-nẹ̄-sī'num). [L.: *bellum*, war; *internecinum*, internecine.] A murderous war; a war of mutual extermination; war to the death.

bell-wether (bel'weᴛʜ"ėr), *n.* [< ME. *belwether, bellewether*; *bell*¹ + *wether.*] A wether or sheep which leads the flock, usually carrying a bell on its neck.

> [As] a *bell-wether* [will] form the flock's connection
> By tinkling sounds, when they go forth to victual;
> Such is the sway of our great men o'er little.
> *Byron*, Don Juan, vii. 48.

bell-work (bel'wėrk), *n.* In *mining*, a system of working flat ironstone-beds by underground excavations in the form of a bell around the pits or shafts; also used on a grand scale in working the salt-mines of Transylvania.

bellwort (bel'wėrt), *n.* 1. A general name for plants of the natural order *Campanulaceæ.*—2. In the United States, a common name for species of the genus *Uvularia*, spring flowers of the natural order *Liliaceæ.*

belly (bel'i), *n.*; pl. *bellies* (-iz). [Early mod. E. and E. dial. also *bally*; < ME. *bely, beli,* [illegible], stomach, womb (in early ME. the body), also a bellows (see *bellows*), < AS. *belg, balg,* [illegible], *bylg* (also *bælig, belig, bylig*, with intrusive *i*), also *bælge, bylge*, a bag, bell, pouch, purse, hull, bellows, a bag of any kind, esp. of skin (= OFries. *balga* = D. *balg*, skin, belly, = OHG. *balg*, MHG. *balc*, G. *balg*, skin, case, bellows, paunch, = Icel. *belgr* (whence perhaps *baggr*, a bag, *baggi*, a bag, whence perhaps E. *bag*¹) = Sw. *bälg* = Dan. *bælg*, skin, case, pod, belly, bellows, = Goth. *balgs*, a wine-skin, orig. a bag, esp. of skin), < *belgan* (pret. *bealg*) (= OHG. *belgan*), swell, swell up, be inflated. Cf. *bell*⁴ and *boln.* Doublet (orig. pl.) *bellows*, q. v. Similar forms are Gael. *balg, bolg* = Ir. *balg, bolg*, bag, belly, = W. *bol, bola, boly*, belly, appar. an old Celtic word, > LL. *bulga*, bag: see *bulge, bouge*¹, *budge*², etc.] 1. That part of the human body which extends from the breast to the groin, and contains the bowels; the part of the trunk between the diaphragm and the pelvis, considered as to its front and side walls and its cavity and contents; the abdomen. See cut under *abdomen.*—2. The part of any animal which corresponds to the human belly; the abdomen in general.

> Underneath the *belly* of their steeds.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

3. The stomach with its adjuncts: as, a hungry *belly.*

> He would fain have filled his *belly* with the husks.
> Luke xv. 16.

4†. The womb.—5. The fleshy part of a muscle, as distinguished from its tendinous portion: as, the anterior *belly* of the digastricus muscle.—6. The hollow or interior of an inclosed place.

> Out of the *belly* of hell cried I. Jonah ii. 2.

7. The part of anything which resembles the belly in protuberance or cavity, as of a bottle, a tool, a sail filled by the wind, a blast-furnace, etc.

> If you were to fall from aloft and be caught in the *belly* of a sail, and thus saved from instant death, it would not do to look at all disturbed.
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 35.

> Neither hollow nor swelling, called a *belly*, is made on the flat part of the brick. *C. T. Davis*, Bricks, etc., p. 124.

8. In *technol.*, the inner, lower, or front surface or edge of anything. (*a*) In *engraving*, the lower edge of a graver. (*b*) In locks, the lower edge of a tumbler against which the bit of the key plays. (*c*) In *masonry*, the batter of a wall. (*d*) In *saddlery*, a piece of leather sometimes attached to the cantle or hind pommel of a saddle to serve as a point of attachment for valise-straps. (*e*) In *ship-carp.*, the inside or concave side of a piece of curved timber, the outside being termed the *back.* (*f*) In *carriage-making*, the wooden covering of an iron axle. (*g*) In *archery*, the interior side of a bow, which is concave when the bow is bent. See *back of a bow*, under *back*¹. (*h*) The widest part of the shaft of a blast-furnace. (*i*) The middle or bulging part of a cask. Also called the *bulge.* (*j*) The unburnt side of a slab of cork. (*k*) A swell on the under side of an iron bearer or girder. (*l*) The upper plate of that part of a musical instrument, as a violin, which is designed to increase its resonance; the sounding-board of a piano. In instruments of the violin class the bridge rests upon the belly. (*m*) In *mining*, a mass of ore swelling out and occupying a large part of the breadth of the lode.—Back and belly. [illegible].

belly (bel'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bellied*, ppr. *bellying.* [< *belly*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To fill; swell out.

> Your breath of full consent *bellied* his sails.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2.

> Nor were they [the Pilgrim fathers] so wanting to themselves in faith as to burn their ship, but could see the fair west wind *belly* the homeward sail, and then turn unrepining to grapple with the terrible Unknown.
> *Lowell*, Introd. to Biglow Papers, 1st ser.

II. *intrans.* To swell and become protuberant, like the belly; bulge out.

> The *bellying* canvas strutted with the gale.
> *Dryden*, Iliad, i. 634.

To belly out, [illegible]

belly-ache (bel'i-āk), *n.* Pain in the bowels; the colic.

> The *belly-ache*, [illegible]

belly-band (bel'i-band), *n.* 1. A band that goes round the body; specifically, a saddle-girth; also, a band fastened to the shafts of a vehicle, and passing under the belly of the animal drawing it.—2. *Naut.*, a band of canvas placed across a sail to strengthen it.

belly-boards [illegible] pine boards [illegible] Switzerland, used for the sounding-boards of musical instruments.

belly-bound (bel'i-bound), *a.* Constipated; costive. [Vulgar.]

belly-brace (bel'i-brās), *n.* A cross-brace between the frames of a locomotive, stayed to the boiler.

belly-button (bel'i-but"n), *n.* The navel. [Colloq.]

belly-cheat† (bel'i-chēt), *n.* [< *belly* + *cheat*, also spelled *chete*, a thing: see *cheat*².] An apron or covering for the front of the person. *Beau. and Fl.* [Old slang.]

belly-cheer† (bel'i-chēr), *n.* Good cheer; meat and drink; food. *Elyot*, Dict., 1559.

> [illegible]

> Loaves and *belly-cheer*. *Milton*, Def. of Humb. Remonst.

belly-cheer† (bel'i-chēr), *v. i.* To indulge in belly-cheer; feast; revel.

> Let them assemble in consistory, . . . and not . . . by themselves to *belly-cheer* . . . or to promote designs to abuse and gull the simple laity.
> *Milton*, Tenure of Kings and Magistrates, [illegible]

belly-cheering† (bel'i-chēr"ing), *n.* Feasting; revelry.

> Riotous banqueting and *belly-cheering.*
> *Udall*, Prol. to Ephesians.

belly-churl† (bel'i-chėrl), *n.* A rustic glutton. *Drayton.*

belly-doublet† (bel'i-dub"let), *n.* A doublet made very long in front, and stuffed or bombasted so as to project somewhat, as in the representation of Punch in English puppet-shows. This fashion prevailed about 1585 and after. See *doublet.*

> Your arms crossed on your thin *belly-doublet.*
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., iii. 1.

belly-fretting (bel'i-fret"ing), *n.* 1. The chafing of a horse's belly with a fore-girth.—2. A violent pain in a horse's belly, caused by worms.

bellyful (bel'i-fůl), *n.* As much as fills the belly (stomach) or satisfies the appetite; hence, a great abundance; more than enough.

> Every jack-slave has his *belly-full* of fighting, and I must go up and down like a cock that no body can match.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 1.

belly-god (bel'i-god), *n.* One who makes a god of his belly, that is, whose great business or pleasure is to gratify his appetite; a glutton; an epicure: as, "Apicius, a famous *belly-god*," *Hakewill*, Apology, p. 378.

belly-guy (bel'i-gī), *n.* *Naut.*, a tackle or guy, attached half-way up a sheer-leg or spar needing support in the middle. See *belly-stay.*

belly-piece (bel'i-pēs), *n.* 1†. The flesh covering the belly; hence, an apron.—2. The piece forming the belly of a violin, etc.

belly-pinched (bel'i-pincht), *a.* Pinched with hunger; starved: as, "the *belly-pinched* wolf," *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 1.

belly-pipe (bel'i-pīp), *n.* A flaring nozle for a blast-pipe in a blast-furnace.

belly-rail (bel'i-rāl), *n.* 1. In a pianoforte, a transverse rail forming a portion of the main body of the framing.—2. In *railway engin.*, a rail with a fin or web descending between the flanges which rest on the ties.

belly-roll (bel'i-rōl), *n.* A roller of greater diameter in the middle than at the ends, used for rolling land between ridges or in hollows.

belly-slave (bel'i-slāv), *n.* A person who is a slave to his appetite.

> Beastly *belly-slaves*, which, . . . not once, but continually, day and night, give themselves wholly to bibbing and banqueting. *Homily against Gluttony.*

belly-stay (bel'i-stā), *n.* *Naut.*, a tackle applied from above half-mast down when the mast requires support, as the belly-guy is applied from below. See *belly-guy.*

belly-timber (bel'i-tim"bėr), *n.* Food; that which supports the belly. [Formerly in serious use, but now only humorous.]

Through deserts vast
[illegible] they pass'd,
[illegible] above ground
[illegible] was not to be found.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 331.

belly-vengeance (bel'i-ven'jens), *n.* A name [illegible] parts of England to weak or sour [illegible].

belly-wash (bel'i-wosh), *n.* Any kind of drink [illegible]. [Vulgar.]

belly-worm (bel'i-wėrm), *n.* A worm that [illegible] belly or stomach. *Ray.*

belock (bē-lok'), *v. t.* [< *be*-1 + *lock*1; not directly < ME. *belouken*, pp. *beloken*, < AS. *belūcan*, pp. *belocen*, < *be-* + *lūcan*, lock.] To lock, or fasten as with a lock.

[illegible] which, with a vowed contract,
Was [illegible] nothing. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

Belodon (bel'ọ-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βέλος, a dart, + [illegible] = E. *tooth*.] The typical genus of crocodiles of the family *Belodontidæ*, belonging to the Triassic age, and including the oldest known crocodilians, remains of which occur both in European and American formations. *B. lepturus*, the largest species, attained a length of 10 feet.

belodontid (bel-ọ-don'tid), *n.* [< *Belodontidæ*.] A crocodilian reptile of the family *Belodontidæ*.

Belodontidæ (bel-ọ-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Belodon(t-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil pre-Cretaceous crocodiles, order *Crocodilia*. They have [illegible] separate below, [illegible] by the palatines and external nostrils near the [illegible] on the upper part of the base of the [illegible].

belomancy (bel'ọ-man-si), *n.* [< LGr. [illegible], < Gr. [illegible], dart, arrow, + μαντεία, divination.] A kind of divination by means of arrows, practised by the Scythians, Babylonians, Arabians, and other ancient peoples. A number of [illegible] put into a bag [illegible] the marks or words on the arrow drawn were taken as indications of what was to happen. Thus, Ezek. xxi. 21 (revised version): [illegible] of the parting of the way, [illegible] to use divination: he shook [illegible].

The arrow-divination or *belomancy* here mentioned [illegible] arrows [illegible] XV. [illegible].

Belone (bel'ọ-nē), *n.* [L., < Gr. βελόνη, any sharp point, a needle, [illegible], an arrow, dart, any missile, < βάλλειν, throw.] A genus of fishes remarkable for their slender and elongated [illegible], representing in some systems a family *Belonidæ*, in others referred to the *Scombresocidæ*: the garfishes.

belong (bē-lông'), *v. i.* [< ME. *belongen* (= D. *belangen*, concern, = OHG. *belangēn*, MHG. G. *belangen*, reach to, attain, concern, affect; associated with the adj., early ME. *belong* (= OS. *bilang* = MD. *belanghe*, equiv. to AS. *gelang*, ME. *ylong*, *ilong*, *along*, *long*, mod. E. *along*2, *long*3), belonging, along, < *be*-1 + *longen*, belong (there is no AS. **belangian* or **belang*): see *along*2, *long*2, *long*3.] 1. To go along with anything, or accompany it as an adjunct or attribute; pertain; appertain; be a property (of); be in the power or at the disposal (of). [In all senses except 7 followed by *to*, or in the older English by *unto*.]

[illegible] part of the field *belonging* [illegible]. Ruth ii. [illegible]

[illegible] to whom *belongest* thou? 1 Sam. xxx. 13.

[illegible] mercies and forgivenesses. Dan. ix. 9.

[illegible] that *belong* to the Lord. 1 Cor. vii. 32.

[illegible]

[illegible] to prove the title.

[illegible]

Heb. v. 14

[illegible]

Sir, monuments and eulogy *belong* to the dead.
D. Webster, Speech, Bunker Hill.

5. To have a settled residence (in); be domiciled (in); specifically, have a legal residence, settlement, or inhabitancy (in), whether by birth or operation of law, so as to be chargeable upon the parish or town: said of a pauper, or one likely to become such.

Bastards also are settled in the parishes to which the mothers *belong*. *Blackstone*, Com., I. xvi.

6. To be a native (of); have original residence (in).

There is no other country in the world to which the gipsies could *belong*. *M. Raper.*

7. To have its (or one's) proper place; be resident: as, this book *belongs* on the top shelf; I *belong* here (in this house or town). [U. S.]

belonging (bē-lông'ing), *n.* [< *belong* + *-ing*1.] That which belongs to one: used generally, if not always, in the plural. (*a*) Qualities; endowments; faculties.

Thyself and thy *belongings*
Are not thine own so proper, as to waste
Thyself upon thy virtues, they on thee.
Shak., M. for M., i. 1.

(*b*) Property; possessions: as, "I carry all my *belongings* with me," *Trollope*. (*c*) Members of one's family or household; relations or dependants. [Humorous.]

When Lady Kew said, "*sic volo, sic jubeo*," I promise you few persons of her ladyship's *belongings* stopped, before they did her biddings, to ask her reasons.
Thackeray, Newcomes, xxxiii.

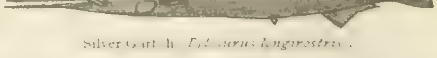
I have been trouble enough to my *belongings* in my day.
Dickens, Bleak House, II. 103.

(*d*) Appendages.

The *belongings* to this Indian-looking robe.
Cornhill Mag.

belonid (bel'ọ-nid), *n.* [< *Belonidæ*.] A fish of the family *Belonidæ*.

Belonidæ (be-lon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Belone* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes, represented by the genus *Belone*, containing *Synentognathi* with an elongate stout body, oblong wide head flattened above and terminating in long stout jaws, the upper of which is composed of the coalesced intermaxillaries, supramaxillaries, and facial bones, while the lower has an additional bone behind. The vertebræ have zygapophyses, and the bones are generally green. The species are called garpikes, garfish, or gars. The English species is a member of the genus *Belone*, *B. vulgaris*, but those of the United States belong to the genus *Tylosurus*, of which there are nine species, as *T. marinus*, *T. crassus*, *T. caribbæus*, *T. longirostris*, etc.


Silver Garfish (*Tylosurus longirostris*).

belonite (bel'ọ-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. βελόνη, any sharp point, a needle (see *Belone*), + *-ite*2.] A kind of minute imperfect crystals, usually acicular in form, sometimes dendritic, observed in glassy volcanic rocks. The term is now limited to such as exert no action on polarized light.

belonoid (bel'ọ-noid), *a.* [< Gr. βελονοειδής, needle-shaped, < βελόνη, a needle (see *Belone*), + εἶδος, form.] Resembling a bodkin or needle; styloid: applied to processes of bone.

Beloochee (be-lö'chē), *n.* Same as *Baluchi*.

Beloptera (be-lop'te-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βέλος, dart, + πτερόν, wing.] 1. A genus of dibranchiate cephalopods, with a wing-like expansion of the sides of the shells.—2. [*l. c.*] Plural of *belopteron*.

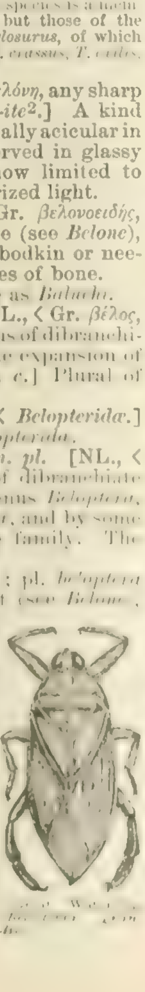
belopterid (be-lop'te-rid), *n.* [< *Belopteridæ*.] A cephalopod of the family *Belopteridæ*.

Belopteridæ (bel-op-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Beloptera* + *-idæ*.] A family of dibranchiate cephalopods, typified by the genus *Beloptera*, closely related to the *Belemnitidæ*, and by some authors combined in the same family. The species are extinct.

belopteron (be-lop'te-ron), *n.*; pl. *beloptera* (-rä). [NL., < Gr. βέλος, a dart (see *Belone*), + πτερόν, a wing.] The fossil internal bone of an extinct cephalopod, somewhat like a belemnite, but blunter and having a wing-like projection on each side.

belord (bē-lôrd'), *v. t.* [< *be*-1 + *lord*.] 1. To apply the title Lord to; address by the phrase "my lord."—2. To domineer over. [Rare.]

Belostoma (be-los'tọ-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βέλος, a dart, + στόμα, mouth.] The typical genus of heteropterous insects of the family *Belostomidæ*, formerly referred to the *Nepidæ*. The largest species is *B. grandis* of South America, the great water-bug, attaining a length of 4 inches. *B. americana* and *B. grisea* inhabit the Atlantic States of North America. A Chinese and Indian species is *B. indica*.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Belostomidæ (bel-os-tom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Belostoma* + *-idæ*.] A family of heteropterous insects, containing the largest living members of the order *Heteroptera*. They are large, broad, flat-bodied aquatic insects, with powerful swimming-legs and curved fore tibiæ, able to prey upon fish and other aquatic animals of considerable size. There are about 12 genera, generally distributed in temperate and torrid regions. The head is much narrower than the prothorax, with prominent eyes, short 3-jointed rostrum, and short 4-jointed antennæ; the prothorax is wide and trapezoidal; the scutellum is large and triangular; the elytra are distinguished into corium and membrane; and the body ends in a pair of ligulate extensile appendages.

belout† (bē-lout'), *v. t.* [< *be*-1 + *lout*.] To call (a person) a "lout"; address or speak of with contemptuous language.

Sieur Gaulard, when he heard a gentleman report that at supper they had not only good cheer but also savoury epigrams and fine anagrams, returning home, rated and *belowted* his cook as an ignorant scullion, that never dressed . . . him either epigrams or anagrams.
Camden, Remains.

belove† (bē-luv'), *v.* [< ME. *beloven*, *biluven* (= D. *believen*, please, gratify, = G. *belieben*, like, wish, impers. please), love, < *be-*, *bi-*, + *loven*, *luven*: see *be*-1 and *love*.] **I.** *intrans.* To please. [Early Middle English.]

II. *trans.* 1. To be pleased with; like.—2. To love. [Little used except in the past participle.]

If beauty were a string of silke, I would wear it about my neck for a certain testimony that I *belove* it much.
Wodroephe, French and Eng. Grammar, p. 322.

beloved (bē-luv'ed or -luvd'), *p. a.* and *n.* [< ME. *beloved*, *beluved*, *biluved*, pp.: see *love*.] **I.** *p. a.* Loved; greatly loved; dear to the heart.

This is my *beloved* Son. Mat. iii. 17.

Beloved of all, and dying ne'er forgot.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 307.

II. *n.* One who is greatly loved; one very dear.

He giveth his *beloved* sleep. Ps. cxxvii. 2.

below (bē-lō'), *adv.* and *prep.* [< ME. *bilooghe* (found only once), adv., < *bi*, *be*, prep., by, + *loogh*, *logh*, adv., low: see *be*-2 and *low*2. The older form was *alow*; cf. *afore*, *before*, *ahind*, *behind*.] **I.** *adv.* 1. In or to a lower place or level; beneath; downward from a higher point: as, look *below*; in the valley *below*.

Hear the rattling thunder far *below*. *Wordsworth.*

2. On the earth, as opposed to in the heavens.

The blessed spirits above rejoice at our happiness *below*
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 5.

3. In hell, or the regions of the dead: as, "the realms *below*," *Dryden*.—4. On a lower floor; downstairs.

Sir Anthony Absolute is *below*, inquiring for the captain.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iv. 1.

Hence—5. *Naut.*, off duty: as, the watch *below*, in contradistinction to the watch on deck.—6. At a later point in a page or writing; further on in the same part or division: as, particulars are given *below*; see the statistics *below*.—7. Lower down in a course or direction, as toward the mouth of a river or harbor, etc.: as, the vessel has just arrived from *below*.—8. In a lower rank or grade: as, at the trial *below*, or in the court *below*.

II. *prep.* 1. Under in place; beneath; not so high as: as, *below* the knee.

The . . . dust *below* thy feet. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

All the abhorred births *below* crisp heaven
Whereon Hyperion's quickening fire doth shine.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

2. Lower than in position or direction; lower down: as, he lives a little *below* our house, that is, a little lower down the street, road, hill, etc.

The castle was now taken; but the town *below* it was in arms. *Irving*, Granada, p. [illegible].

3. Lower than in degree, amount, weight, price, value, etc.—4. Later in time than. [Rare.]

The most eminent scholars which England produced before and even *below* the twelfth century, were educated in [illegible] houses. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, I. [illegible].

5. Inferior in rank, excellence, or dignity: as, "one degree *below* kings," *Addison*, Remarks on Italy, Venice.—6. Too low to be worthy of; inferior to.

They beheld, with a just loathing and disdain, . . . how *below* all history the persons and their actions were.
Milton.

The works of Petrarch were *below* both his genius and [illegible]. *Macaulay*, Dante.

Below the salt. See *salt*. = **Syn.** *Below*, *Under*, *Beneath*. *Below*, lower than the plane of; *under*, lower in the perpendicular line of; *beneath*, close under: as, the sun sinks *below* the horizon; a thing is *under* a chair or tree, *beneath* a pile of rubbish. *Under* has often the sense of *beneath*: as, "*under* whose wings," Ruth ii. 12. Compare the old use of *beneath* in Ex. xxxii. 19 "*Beneath* the mount."

> [A sail] that sinks with all we love *below* the verge.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

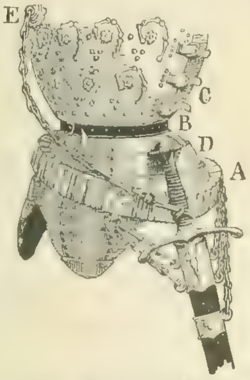
> Whereon a hundred stately beeches grew,
> And here and there great hollies *under* them.
> *Tennyson*, Pelleas and Ettare.

> *Beneath* the milk-white thorn that scents the ev'ning gale.
> *Burns*, Cottar's Sat. Night.

belsire† (bel′sīr), *n.* [< ME. *belsire*, lit. good sire, < *bel*, fair, good, as a prefix, grand- (as in *beldam*, q. v.), + *sire*. Cf. *beausire*.] 1. A grandfather: correlative to *beldam*, grandmother.—2. An ancestor. *Drayton*.

belswagger† (bel′swag″ėr), *n.* [Perhaps for *belly-swagger*, a form given by Ash, < *belly* + *swag*, sway.] A bully; a pimp.

belt (belt), *n.* [< ME. *belt*, < AS. *belt* = OHG. *balz* = Icel. *belti* = Sw. *bälte* = Dan. *bælte* = Ir. and Gael. *balt*, a belt, a border; prob. < L. *balteus*, a belt.] **1.** A broad flat strip or strap of leather or other flexible material, used to encircle the waist; a girdle; cincture; zone; band. Ordinarily it is worn buckled or hooked tight to the waist, and in all ages it has been a common article of apparel, both to keep the garments in place and to support weapons, or a purse, a writing-case, or the like: it may be made of any material. The military belt of the middle ages was sometimes composed of small plates of metal held to each other by rings, was attached to the armor, and, according to the fashion of the latter, was worn more or less low, sometimes resting below the hips upon the skirt of plate-armor. Sometimes the sword was not secured to the belt, which was then rather a mark of rank and dignity than a necessary part of the dress. (See *sword-belt* and *baldric*.) The broad bands supporting the bayonet-sheath and cartridge-box, worn by infantry in Europe during the century ending about 1850, were also called *belts* or *cross-belts*. See *girdle*.



Military Belt, end of 14th century.

A, the belt, consisting of plates of metal held together by rings or links and supporting the sword by chains secured to the scabbard: the dagger is secured to the right side and behind the hip in a similar way; *B*, leather girdle buckling around the channel-shaped steel belt to which the braconnière is attached; *C*, brigantine, buckled at the left side; *D*, braconnière of plates sliding one over another; *E*, a ring secured to the brigantine from which a chain passes to the barrel of the sword-hilt to prevent it from falling if the hand lets it go during combat. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

> The shining *belt* with gold inlaid. *Dryden*.

2. Any broad band or strip of leather or other flexible material, designed to pass round anything, with its ends joined. (*a*) In *mach.*, a flexible cord or band passing about the periphery of wheels, drums, or pulleys, for the purpose of transmitting motion from one to another. Belts are usually made of leather, but india-rubber and gutta-percha are occasionally used; also hempen cord, wire rope, and cords for small pulleys. See *belting*. (*b*) In *surg.*, a bandage or band used by surgeons for various purposes.

3. Any broad band or stripe or continuous broad line distinguished in color or otherwise from adjacent objects, and encircling or appearing to encircle something. Specifically—(*a*) In *astron.*, one of certain girdles or rings which surround the planet Jupiter. (*b*) A broad band or stripe on the earth's surface extending over or along a surface or region, and distinguished from it by difference of color, aspect, etc.; a tract or district long in proportion to its breadth, and characterized by the presence, occurrence, or absence of some marked physical or other peculiarity or phenomenon: as, the oil *belt*; a *belt* of vegetation; the corn *belt*, wheat *belt*, etc.; a *belt* of trees.

> Pinks were gleaming in every direction through the clumps and *belts* of the plantation. *Lawrence*.

> You see green trees rising above the *belt* of sand.
> *W. H. Russell*.

> The proposed Nicaragua Canal has proved to lie within the earthquake *belt*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 64.

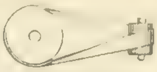
> The manufacturers of this favored region have decidedly the advantage of their less fortunate competitors away from the gas *belt*. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXI. 310.

(*c*) In *masonry*, a band or string-course.

4. That which restrains or confines like a girdle.

> He cannot buckle his distemper'd cause
> Within the *belt* of rule. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 2.

5. A disease among sheep.—**Angular chain-belt.** See *angular*. **Belt of Orion.** See *Orion* and *ell-wand*. **Black belt.** See *black*.—**Chain-belt,** a chain forming a band or belt for conveying or transmitting power. It is sometimes covered with piping, or overlaid with strips of various materials to form a round belt.—**Crossed belt,** a belt connecting two pulleys and crossed between them, so as to cause them to revolve in opposite directions. Rollers are placed between the belts, if necessary, to prevent rubbing. **Endless belt.** See *endless*.—**Hydraulic belt.** See *hydraulic*. **Quarter-turn belt,** a belt having a twist of 90°, used to transmit motion between pulleys on shafts placed at right angles to each other; a quartering-belt.—**To hold the belt,** to hold the championship in pugilism or some other athletic exercise.



Quarter-turn Belt.

belt (belt), *v. t.* [< *belt*, *n.*] **1.** To gird with a belt; specifically, to invest with a distinctive belt, as in knighting some one.—**2.** To fasten or secure with a belt; gird: as, to *belt* on a sword.—**3.** To encircle; surround as if with a belt or girdle.

> *Belted* with young children. *De Quincey*.

> The general college of civilization that now *belted* the Mediterranean. *De Quincey*, Herodotus.

> Come from the woods that *belt* the gray hill-side.
> *Tennyson*, Ode to Memory.

4. To strike with or as with a belt; strap; flog. [Colloq.]

Beltane (bel′tān), *n.* [Also written *Beltein* and *Belten*; < Gael. *Bealltainn*, *Beilteine* = Ir. *Bealteine*, *Bealltaine*, OIr. *Belltaine*, *Beltene*; usually explained as Beal's fire, < **Beal*, **Bial*, an alleged Celtic deity (by some writers patriotically identified with the Oriental *Belus* or *Baal*), + *teine*, fire. But the origin is quite unknown.] **1.** The first day of May (old style); old May-day, one of the four quarter-days (the others being Lammas, Hallow-mass, and Candlemas) anciently observed in Scotland.—**2.** An ancient Celtic festival or anniversary formerly observed on Beltane or May-day in Scotland, and in Ireland on June 21st. Bonfires were kindled on the hills, all domestic fires having been previously extinguished, only to be relighted from the embers of the Beltane fires. This custom is supposed to derive its origin from the worship of the sun, or fire in general, which was formerly in vogue among the Celts as well as among many other heathen nations. The practice still survives in some remote localities. [Sometimes without a capital.]

belt-armor (belt′är″mor), *n.* In a war-ship, armor placed upon the sides along the water-line.

belt-clamp (belt′klamp), *n.* An apparatus for bringing together and holding in position the ends of belts while they are being cemented, laced, or coupled.

belt-clasp (belt′klȧsp), *n.* A clasp for a belt; specifically, in *mach.*, a device for connecting the ends of belting so as to make a continuous band.

belt-coupling (belt′kup″ling), *n.* In *mach.*, a device for connecting the ends of a belt. It is a substitute for the ordinary method of lacing them together with thongs of leather.

belt-cutter (belt′kut″ėr), *n.* A tool or machine for slitting tanned hides into strips for belting.

belted (bel′ted), *p. a.* [< *belt* + *-ed*².] **1.** Wearing a belt; specifically, wearing a distinctive belt, as a knight.

> A prince can mak a *belted* knight,
> A marquis, duke, and a' that.
> *Burns*, For A' That.

> The melodramatic attitude of a general, *belted* and plumed, with a glittering staff of officers at his orders.
> *De Quincey*, Essenes, ii.

> With puff'd cheek the *belted* hunter blew.
> *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

2. Marked or adorned with a band or circle: as, a *belted* stalk; the *belted* kingfisher.—**3.** Worn in the belt, or hanging from the belt: said especially of a sword the sheath of which is secured permanently to the belt.

> Three men with *belted* brands. *Scott*.

> He was dressed in his pontifical robes, with a *belted* sword at his side. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 21.

Belted plaid, the plaid worn by the Highlanders of Scotland in full military dress: so called from being kept tight to the body by a belt: as, "wi' *belted plaids* and glittering blades," *Alex. Laing*.

Beltein, Belten, *n.* See *Beltane*.

belting (bel′ting), *n.* [< *belt* + *-ing*.] Belts collectively or in general; the material of which belts are made. See *belt*.—**Angular belting.** See *angular*.—**Round belting,** belting, usually made from a flat strap, which is rolled into a tubular form.—**Scandinavian belting,** a cotton cloth woven solid and treated with Stockholm tar. *E. H. Knight*.

belt-lacing (belt′lā″sing), *n.* Leather thongs for lacing together the ends of a machine-belt to make it continuous.

belt-pipe (belt′pīp), *n.* In a steam-engine, a steam-pipe surrounding the cylinder.

belt-rail (belt′rāl), *n.* A longitudinal strip or guard of wood along the outside of a street-car, beneath the windows.—**Belt-rail cap,** a strip of wood fastened to the top of a belt-rail and forming the seat of the window-sill.

belt-saw (belt′sâ), *n.* Same as *band-saw*.

belt-screw (belt′skrö), *n.* A double clamping-screw with broad, flat heads, used for joining the ends of a belt.

belt-shifter (belt′shif″tėr), *n.* A contrivance for shifting a machine-belt from one pulley to another, in order to stop or set in motion certain parts of the machine, or to change the motion. *E. H. Knight*.

belt-shipper (belt′ship″ėr), *n.* A belt-shifter.

belt-speeder (belt′spē″dėr), *n.* A contrivance in a machine for transmitting varying rates of motion by means of a belt. It is much used in spinning-machines to vary the rate of rotation of the spool as the cop increases in size.

belt-tightener (belt′tīt″nėr), *n.* An idle or independent pulley resting on a machine-belt, and tending by its weight to keep the belt stretched, thus securing better adhesion.

belt-tool (belt′töl), *n.* A combined cutter, punch, awl, and nippers, used in making belts.

beluga (be-lö′gạ̈), *n.* [< Russ. *bieluga*, < *bieluii*, white; cf. Lith. *balti*, be white.] **1.** The large white sturgeon, *Acipenser huso*, from the roe of which, sometimes weighing 800 pounds, caviar or botargo is prepared. The fish is from 12 to 15 feet in length, weighing in some cases 2,000 pounds or more. Isinglass is prepared from its swim-bladder.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A generic name of the white whales: a synonym of *Delphinapterus*. The only species found in northern seas is *B. arctica*, *leucas*, or *albicans*, which from its color is commonly called *white whale* or *white-fish*. It is from 12 to 18 feet in length. The tail is divided into two lobes, lying horizontally, and there is no dorsal fin. In swimming, the animal bends its tail under its body like a lobster, and thrusts itself along with the rapidity of an arrow. It is found in the arctic seas and rivers, and is caught for its oil and its skin.

Belus (bē′lus), *n.* [L., < Gr. Βῆλος, the traditional founder of Babylon; the Greek form of *Baal*, q. v.] **1.** The chief deity of the Babylonians and Assyrians; Baal (which see). Also *Bel*.—**2.** [NL.] A genus of weevils, of the family *Curculionidæ*.

belute (bẹ-lūt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *beluted*, ppr. *beluting*. [< *be-*¹ + *lute*², < L. *lutum*, mud.] **1.** To cover or bespatter with mud. [Rare.]

> Never was a Dr. Slop so *beluted*.
> *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 9.

2. To coat with lute or cement of any kind.

belvedere (bel-ve-dēr′, It. pron. bel-ve-dā′re), *n.* [Also less correctly *belvidere*, < It. *belvedere*, lit. a beautiful view, < *bel*, *bello*, beautiful, + *vedere*, a view, < L. *videre*, see: see *vision*, *view*.] **1.** In *Italian arch.*, an upper story of a building, or a portion of such a story, open to the air, at least on one side, and frequently on all, for the purpose of affording a view of the country and providing a place for enjoying the cool evening breeze. The belvedere is sometimes a sort of lantern or kiosk erected on the roof.

Belvedere, [illegible], Via [illegible], Genoa, Italy.

> Here and there among the low roofs a lofty one with round-topped dormer windows and a breezy *belvidere* looking out upon the plantations of coffee and indigo beyond the town. *G. W. Cable*, The Grandissimes, p. 220.

2. In France, a summer-house on an eminence in a park or garden.

> They build their palaces and *belvederes*
> With musical water-works.
> *Webster*, Devil's Law-Case, i. 1.

belvedered (bel-ve-dērd′), *a.* Provided with a belvedere.

> Gardened and *belvedered* villas.
> *G. W. Cable*, The Grandissimes, p. 14.

Belvoisia [illegible] [NL., named after [illegible].] A genus of two-winged flies, of the family *Tachinidæ*, comprising numerous gen- [illegible] parasitic on other insects. [illegible] States is exceptional by the [illegible] joints being bright golden yellow, with only the hind bor- [illegible]

belye†, [illegible] An old spelling of [illegible]1.

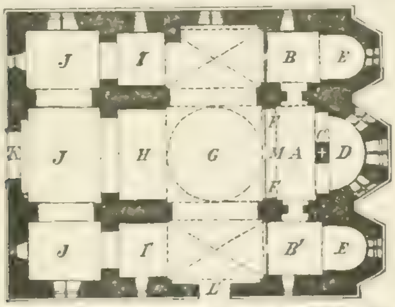
belyve†, [illegible] spelling of [illegible]1.

Belzebub (bel′zē-bub), *n.* See *Beelzebub.*

bema (bē′mä), *n.*; pl. *bemata* (-ma-tä). [Gr. [illegible] stage, platform, < [illegible] √ [illegible] = L. [illegible].] 1. In *Gr. antiq.*, a stage or kind of pulpit on which speakers stood when addressing an assembly.

> [illegible] as an orator, as a regular demagogus, from the popular *bema*, or hustings, in that case he obtained a hearing. *De Quincey*, Style, iv.

2. In the *Gr. Church*, the sanctuary or chancel; the inclosed space surrounding the altar. [illegible] farthest from the front or main entrance, originally and usually raised above the level of the nave. The holy table (the altar) stands in its [illegible] wall of the apse [illegible], or seat for the bishop and clergy.



[illegible] Church, St. Theodore, Athens. [illegible] prothesis, [illegible] M, holy doors, or dwarf [illegible]

An architectural screen (*iconostasis*) with a curtain (*amphi*- [illegible]) at its doors, or, as was the case especially in early times, a curtain only, separates the bema from the body of the church. On either side of the bema are the para- [illegible] respectively the *prothesis* and the *diaconicon*. These regularly communicate with the bema, and in poor churches often have little more than an indication of separation from it. Rubrically they are often counted as part of the bema.

> The Jewish type, which, if anywhere, prevails in the Eastern Church, requires a fourfold division, the Holy of Holies answering to the [illegible], the Holy Place to the choir, the Court of the Jews to the nave, and that of the [illegible] to the narthex. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 177.

3. A step; a rough measure of length employed by the Greeks and Macedonians when stadia were paced off, and not merely estimated by sighting. It was considered two feet, which for this [illegible] with English feet. In a [illegible] Philetærian system [illegible] but these feet were [illegible] the bema was [illegible] meter [illegible]. By the later Jewish system, the [illegible] meters.

bemad† (bē-mad′), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *mad.*] To make mad.

> [illegible] *Fuller*, Holy War, ii. 5.

bemangle (bē-mang′gl), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *mangle*1.] [illegible]; tear asunder. [illegible]. [Rare.]

bemartyr (bē-mär′tėr), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *martyr.*] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] To [illegible] *Shelton.*

[illegible] [Pret. of *bema*[illegible]

[illegible]

bemaster [illegible] with mastery [illegible]

bemaul [illegible] *Sterne.*

bemaze [illegible] *t.* [ME. *bemasen*, [illegible] + [illegible] bewilder. See *maze.*

> With intellects *bemaz'd* in endless doubt. *Cowper*, The Task, v.

Bembecidæ (bem-bes′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. *Bembicidæ*, < *Bembex*, prop. *Bembix* (*Bembic-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of solitary, aculeate or sting-bearing hymenopterous insects, resembling wasps or bees, and, along with the *Sphegidæ* and other kindred families, known as *sand-wasps*. The female excavates cells in the sand, in which she deposits, together with her eggs, various larvæ or perfect insects stung into insensibility, as support for her progeny when hatched. They are very active, fond of the nectar of flowers, inhabitants of warm countries, and delight in sunshine. Some species emit an odor like that of roses. *Bembex* is the typical genus. See cut under [illegible]. Also [illegible].

Bembecinæ (bem-be-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bembex* (*Bembec-*) + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of digger-wasps, of the family *Sphegidæ*, typified by the genus *Bembex*, in which the body is large and long, the head large, the labrum long, triangular, and exserted, and the legs are short.

Bembex (bem′beks), *n.* [NL., prop. *Bembix*, < Gr. [illegible] ([illegible]-), a spinning-top, a whirlpool, a buzzing insect; prob. imitative.] The typical genus of digger-wasps of the subfamily *Bembecinæ*. *B. rostrata* and the American *B. fasciata* (Fabricius) are examples. Also *Bembix*.

Digger-wasp (*Bembex fasciata*), natural size.

Bembicidæ (bem-bis′i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Bembecidæ*.

Bembidiidæ (bem-bi-dī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bembidium* + *-idæ.*] A family of adephagous beetles, typified by the genus *Bembidium*: now usually merged in *Carabidæ*.

Bembidium (bem-bid′i-um), *n.* [NL., < *Bembex* + dim. *-idium.*] A genus of minute predatory caraboid beetles, sometimes forming the type of a family *Bembidiidæ*, sometimes placed in *Carabidæ*. The species are characterized by an ovate body and large eyes. Also *Bembidion*.

Bembix (bem′biks), *n.* [NL.] 1. Same as *Bembex*.—2. A genus of gastropods. *Watson*, 1876.

Bembridge beds. See *bed*1.

beme†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *bēme*, *bȳme*, a trumpet; supposed to be ult. imitative. Cf. *boom*1, *bumble*, *bomb*1, *Bembex*, etc.] A trumpet.

> Of brass they broughten *bemes*. *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 577.

beme†, *v.* [< ME. *bemen*, < AS. *bȳmian*, < *bȳme*, a trumpet: see *beme*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To sound a trumpet.

II. *trans.* To summon with a trumpet.

bemean1†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *bemene*, < ME. *bemenen* (= OHG. *bimeinan*, MHG. *bemeinen*), mean; < *be-*1 + *mean*1.] To mean; signify; inform.

> The croune of thorne that garte me blede,
> Itt *be-menes* my dignite. *York Plays*, p. 424.

bemean2 (bē-mēn′), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *mean*2.] To make mean; debase; lower: as, to *bemean* one's self by low associations; to *bemean* human nature. [*Demean* is commonly but incorrectly used in this sense. See *demean*2.]

> It is a pity that men should . . . *bemean* themselves by defending themselves against charges of which the grand jury of their own heart finds them innocent. *Max Müller*, Biograph. Essays, p. 67.

> I felt quite ashamed that a pal of mine should have so *bemeaned* himself for a few ounces of silver. *James Payn*, Canon's Ward.

bemercy† (bē-mėr′si), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *mercy.*] To treat with mercy.

bemete† (bē-mēt′), *v. t.* [ME. wanting; < AS. *bemetan*, measure, compare, consider; < *be-*1 + *mete.*] To measure. *Shak.* [Rare.]

bemingle (bē-ming′gl), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *mingle.*] To mingle; mix. *Mir. for Mags.* [Rare.]

bemire (bē-mīr′), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *mire.*] 1. To soil or befoul with mire, as in passing through muddy or miry places.

> [illegible] were somewhat torn and much [illegible] [illegible]

2. [Chiefly in the passive.] To sink or stick in the mire; be or become bogged.

> [illegible] in the [illegible]

> [illegible] in the deeply rutted [illegible]

bemirement (bē-mīr′ment), *n.* [< *bemire* + *-ment.*] The state of being defiled with mud. [Rare.]

bemist (bē-mist′), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *mist.*] To cover or involve in or as in mist.

> How can that judge walk right that is *bemisted* in his way? *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 4.

bemitered, bemitred (bē-mī′tėrd), *a.* [< *be-*1 + *miter* + *-ed*2.] Crowned with or wearing a miter. *Carlyle.*

bemoan (bē-mōn′), *v. t.* [< ME. (with change of vowel; cf. *moan*) *bemenen*, *bimenen*, < AS. *bemǣnan*, bemoan, < *be-* + *mǣnan*, moan: see *be-*1 and *moan.*] 1. To lament; bewail; express sorrow for: as, to *bemoan* the loss of a son.—2. Reflexively, to bewail one's lot.

> People grieve and *bemoan themselves*, but it is not half so bad with them as they say. *Emerson*, Experience.

3†. To pity; feel or express sympathy with or pity for.

> Bastards, . . . if proving eminent, are much *bemoaned*, because merely passive in the blemish of their birth. *Fuller.*

bemoanable (bē-mō′na-bl), *a.* [< *bemoan* + *-able.*] Capable or worthy of being lamented. *Sherwood.*

bemoaner (bē-mō′nėr), *n.* One who bemoans.

bemock (bē-mok′), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *mock.*] 1. To mock repeatedly; flout.

> Have we not seen him disappointed, *bemocked* of Destiny, through long years? *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 111.

2. To cause to appear mock or unreal; excel or surpass, as the genuine surpasses the counterfeit.

> Her beams *bemocked* the sultry main
> Like April hoar-frost spread.
> *Coleridge*, Anc. Mariner, iv.

> A laugh which in the woodland rang,
> *Bemocking* April's gladdest bird.
> *Whittier*, Bridal of Pennacook, iii.

bemoil† (bē-moil′), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *moil*1.] To bedraggle; bemire; soil or encumber with mire and dirt.

> Thou shouldst have heard . . . how she was *bemoiled*. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1.

bemoisten (bē-moi′sn), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *moisten.*] To moisten; wet.

bemol (bā′mol), *n.* [< F. *bémol*, < ML. *B molle*, soft B.] In *music*, B flat, a half step below B natural: the general term in French for a flat on any note.

bemonster (bē-mon′stėr), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *monster.*] To make monstrous. [Rare.]

> Thou changed and self-cover'd thing, for shame,
> *Be-monster* not thy feature. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 2.

bemoralize (bē-mor′al-īz), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *moralize.*] To apply to a moral purpose. *Eclectic Rev.* [Rare.]

bemourn (bē-mōrn′), *v. t.* [< ME. *bemornen*, *bemurnen*, < AS. *bemurnan* (= OS. *bemornian*), < *be-* + *murnan*, mourn: see *be-*1 and *mourn.*] To weep or mourn over: as, "women that . . . *bemourned* him," *Wyclif*, Luke xxiii. 27. [Rare.]

bemuddle (bē-mud′l), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *muddle.*] To confuse; stupefy.

> The whole subject of the statistics of pauperism is in a hopelessly *bemuddled* condition. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 320.

bemuffle (bē-muf′l), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *muffle.*] To wrap up as with a muffler.

> *Bemuffled* with the externals of religion. *Sterne*, Sermons, xvii.

bemuse (bē-mūz′), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *muse*2; in sense perhaps affected by *bemaze*. Cf. *amuse*.] To put into a muse or reverie; confuse; muddle; stupefy.

> We almost despair of convincing a Cabinet *bemused* with the notion that danger can only come from France. *Spectator.*

> The archdeacon must have been slightly *bemused* when he defined aristarchy as we have seen. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 143, note.

ben1 (ben), *prep.* and *adv.* [< ME. *ben*, *bene*, var. of *bin*, *binne*, < AS. *binnan*, within: see *bin*2.] In, into, or toward the inner apartment of a house; in or into the parlor. See *ben*1, *n.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> Wi' kindly welcome Jenny brings him *ben*. *Burns*, Cottar's Sat. Night.

Ben the house, into the inner apartment, or into the apartment or dwelling on the opposite side of the hall or [illegible].

> [illegible] he might run *ben the house*. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, I. xxiii.

To be far ben with one, to be on terms of intimacy or [illegible] with one; be in great honor with one. **To bring far ben**, to treat with great respect and hospitality.

ben1 (ben), *n.* [< *ben*1, *adv.*] The inner apartment of a house; the parlor or "room" of a dwelling consisting of a *but* or outer room, used as a kitchen, and a *ben* or inner room, used as a parlor or chamber, access to the ben being originally through the but or kitchen.

Sometimes from the ben another apartment, called the *far-ben*, is reached. The terms *but* and *ben* are now frequently applied to kitchen and parlor (or bedroom) of a two-roomed dwelling, even when they are on opposite sides of a little hall or passage. Hence, *to live but and ben* with any one is to occupy an apartment or series of apartments on the opposite side of the hall or passage from that occupied by him.

ben^{2}†, bene^{1}†, *n.* [ME., also *bene*, < AS. *bēn*, a prayer, = Icel. *bæn*, a prayer, parallel with *bōn*, > E. *boon*^{1}, q. v.] A prayer; a petition.

ben^{3}†. Obsolete or dialectal form of *been*^{1}.

ben^{4} (ben), *n.* [< Gael. and Ir. *beinn*, peak, summit, mountain, = W. *pen*, top, summit, head.] A mountain-peak: a word occurring chiefly in the names of many of the highest summits of the mountain-ranges which traverse Scotland north of the friths of Clyde and Forth: as, *Ben* Nevis, *Ben* Mac-Dhui, *Ben* Lawers, etc.

> Sweet was the red-blooming heather
> And the river that flowed from the *Ben*.
> *Jacobite Song.*

ben^{5} (ben), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *benn*, < Ar. *bān*, the tree which produces the ben-nut: see *ben-nut*.] The ben-nut, properly the ben-nut tree.

ben^{6}, *n.* See *behen*.

benamet, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *benamed*, *benempt*, ppr. *benaming*. [< ME. *benemnen*, < AS. *benemnan* (= G. *benennen* = Sw. *benämna*), < *be-*^{1} + *nemnan*, name: see *be-*^{1} and *name*, *v.*] 1. To name; denominate.

> He that is so oft *bynempt*. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., July.

> And therefore he a courtier was *benamed*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. To promise; give.

> Much greater gyfts for guerdon thou shalt gayne,
> Than Kidde or Cosset, which I thee *bynempt*.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., November.

bench (bench), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc. also *benk*, *bink*, < ME. *bench*, *benk*, *bynk*, < AS. *benc* (orig. **banki*) = OS. *bank*, *benki* = D. *bank* = OHG. *banch*, MHG. G. *bank* = Icel. *bekkr* = Sw. *bänk* = Dan. *bænk*, a bench: see *bank*^{1}, *bank*^{2}.] 1. A long seat, usually of board or plank, or of stone, differing from a stool in its greater length.

> He took his place once more on the *bench* at the inn door.
> *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 64.

2. The seat where judges sit in court; the seat of justice.

> To pluck down justice from your awful *bench*.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 2.

Hence—3. The body of persons who sit as judges; the court: as, the case is to go before the full *bench*.—4. A strong table on which carpenters or other mechanics do their work; a work-bench. In this sense *bench* forms an element in a number of compound words denoting tools used on a bench, such as *bench-drill*, *bench-hammer*, *bench-plane*. 5. The floor or ledge which supports muffles and retorts.—6. A platform or a series of elevated stalls or boxes on which animals are placed for exhibition, as at a dog-show.

> Excellence on the *bench* and excellence in the field may be two utterly diverse things.
> *Forest and Stream*, XXII. 361.

7. In *engin.*, a ledge left on the edge of a cutting in earthwork to strengthen it.—8. In *geol.* and *mining*: (*a*) A natural terrace, marking the outcrop of a harder seam or stratum, and thus indicating a change in the character of the rock.

> On this rest argillaceous, splendent, siliceous talc schists, sometimes containing chiastolite; and on these, three *benches* of conglomerates, tuffs, and argillaceous schists and lime-stones, which he refers to the Potsdam sandstones. *Science*, III. 729.

(*b*) In *coal-mining*, a division of a coal-seam separated from the remainder of the bed by a parting of shale or any other kind of rock or mineral. [Pennsylvania.]—9. A small area of nearly level or gently sloping land, rising above the adjacent low region, and forming a part of a terrace or wash, disunited from the remainder by erosion. Sometimes, though rarely, used as synonymous with *terrace*.

> After a few smooth, grassy *benches* and rounded hills, here come precipitous ranges of real mountains, scarcely less imposing than those of the central mass.
> *Science*, VII. 243.

> The wide level *benches* that lay between the foot-hills and the prairies . . . were neglected.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXIX. 502.

10. The driver's seat on a coach.—**Bench of bishops,** or **episcopal bench,** a collective designation of the bishops who have seats in the English House of Lords.—**Court of King's** or **Queen's Bench.** See *court*.—**Edging-and-dividing bench,** a machine for cutting wooden blocks into voussoir shapes, such as are used in making a certain kind of car-wheels. It consists of a circular saw with a traveling bed which is moved by a screw, and by means of a system of levers actuated by projecting and adjustable pins throws the belt automatically from one to another of three pulleys, causing the action to be direct or reversed, or to stop, as the work requires.—**Free bench.** See *free-bench*.—**Front bench,** in British parliamentary usage, the leaders of a party: so called because they occupy the front benches on their respective sides of the House of Commons.

> It is an old and honourable practice that in any change, affecting the House itself, an understanding should be come to between the two *front benches*.
> *Fortnightly Rev.*, XXXIX. 260.

Ministerial benches, opposition benches, in the British Parliament, the benches occupied respectively by the supporters and the opponents of the administration.

bench (bench), *v.* [< *bench*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To furnish with benches.—2†. To bank up.

> I was *benched* with turf. *Drayton.*

3†. To seat on a bench; place on a seat of honor.

> His cupbearer,—whom I from meaner form
> Have *bench'd*, and rear'd to worship.
> *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

4. To place on a show-bench for exhibition, as a dog.—5. In *mining*: (*a*) To undercut, kirve, or hole (the coal). [Eng.] (*b*) To wedge up the bottoms below the holing when this is done in the middle of the seam. [Leicestershire, Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To sit on a seat of justice. [Rare.]

> Thou robed man of justice, take thy place;
> And thou, his yoke-fellow of equity,
> *Bench* by his side. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 6.

bench-clamp (bench'klamp), *n.* A clamp attached to a work-bench for holding firm an article on which the mechanic is working.

bench-drill (bench'dril), *n.* A hand- or machine-drill so made that it can be attached to a bench.

bencher (ben'chėr), *n.* [< *bench*, *n.*, + *-er*^{1}.] 1. In England, one of the senior members of an inn of court, who have the government of the society. Benchers have been readers, and, being admitted to plead within the bar, are called *inner barristers*.

> These were followed by a great crowd of superannuated *benchers* of the inns of court, senior fellows of colleges, and defunct statesmen.
> *Addison*, Trial of the Dead in Reason.

2. One who occupies an official bench; a judge; sometimes, specifically, a municipal or local magistrate; an alderman or justice. [Rare.]

> You are well understood to be a perfecter giber for the table, than a necessary *bencher* in the Capitol.
> *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.

> This corporation [New Windsor] consists of a mayor, two bailiffs, and twenty-eight other persons, . . . thirteen of which are called fellows, and ten of them aldermen or chief *benchers*. *Ashmole*, Berkshire, iii. 58.

> Each town [of colonial Virginia] was to be a free borough with markets and an annual fair. For their government, whenever the number of inhabitants should have become thirty families, they were, upon summons from the Governor, to elect eight *benchers* of the guild hall, who should annually elect one of their number director. *Johns Hopkins Hist. Studies*, 3d ser., p. 106.

3†. One who frequents the benches of a tavern; an idler.

benchership (ben'chėr-ship), *n.* [< *bencher* + *-ship*.] The office or condition of a bencher.

> They [two benchers of the Inner Temple] were coevals, and had nothing but that and their *benchership* in common. *Lamb*, Old Benchers.

bench-forge (bench'fōrj), *n.* A small hearth and blower adapted for use on a workman's bench.

bench-hammer (bench'ham"ėr), *n.* A finishers' or blacksmiths' hammer.

bench-hook (bench'hůk), *n.* A hook with projecting teeth used on a carpenter's bench to keep the work from moving sidewise. It is fitted in a mortise, so that it can be placed at any required height. It is also made in various clasp-shapes, and called a *bench-clamp*.

benching (ben'ching), *n.* [< *bench* + *-ing*^{1}.] 1. Benches; seats generally.—2. In *coal-mining*, one of the many names given to the process of getting the coal after it has been holed. See *hole*^{1} and *kirve*.

bench-lathe (bench'lāᵺ), *n.* A small lathe which can be mounted on a post placed in a socket in a bench.

bench-level (bench'lev"el), *n.* A level used in setting up a machine, to bring its bed into an exactly horizontal position.

bench-mark (bench'märk), *n.* [< *bench* + *mark*^{1}: in reference to the angle-iron which in taking a reading is inserted in the horizontal cut so as to form a support or *bench* for the leveling-staff.] In *surv.*, a mark cut in stone or some durable material as a starting-point in a line of levels for the determination of altitudes over any region, or one of a number of similar marks made at suitable distances as the survey advances.

> They [places of the stars] are the reference-points and *bench-marks* of the universe. *Science*, IV. 202.

bench-master (bench'mȧs"tėr), *n.* In England, a governor of an inn of court; an alderman. *Imp. Dict.*

bench-plane (bench'plān), *n.* Any form of plane used on flat surfaces, as the block-plane, the compass-plane, the jack-plane, the jointer, the long plane, the smoothing-plane, and the trying-plane.

bench-reel (bench'rēl), *n.* A spinning-wheel on the pirn or bobbin of which a spinner winds the yarn. *E. H. Knight.*

bench-screw (bench'skrö), *n.* The screw which secures the vise-jaw of a carpenter's bench.

bench-shears (bench'shērz), *n. pl.* Large hand-shears for cutting metal.

bench-show (bench'shō), *n.* An exhibition of animals, as of dogs or cats, which are arranged on benches for a comparison of their physical merits according to a fixed scale of points: in contradistinction to a *field-show*, or *field-trial*, where awards are made for performance.

> *Bench-shows* and field trials in America . . . have become permanent institutions. *Forest and Stream*, XXI. 3.

bench-stop (bench'stop), *n.* A bench-hook made to be fastened down on a piece of work, sometimes by means of a screw.

bench-strip (bench'strip), *n.* A strip of wood or metal capable of being fixed on a work-bench at any required distance from the edge, to assist in steadying the article or material being worked on.

bench-table (bench'tā"bl), *n.* A low stone seat carried around the interior walls of many medieval churches.

Bench-table.—Church of Notre Dame, Châlons-sur-Marne, France.

bench-vise (bench'vīs), *n.* A vise which may be attached to a bench.

bench-warrant (bench'wor"ant), *n.* In *law*, a warrant issued by a judge or court, or by order of a judge or court, for the apprehension of an offender: so called in opposition to a *justice's warrant*, issued by an ordinary justice of the peace or police magistrate. *Mozley and Whiteley.*

bend^{1} (bend), *n.* [< ME. *bend*, < AS. *bend*, rarely *bænd*, fem. and masc. (= OS. *bendi* = OFries. *bende* = OD. *bende* = Goth. *bandi*), a band, bond, fetter; cognate with **band*, E. *band*^{1}, < *bindan* (pret. *band*), bind: see *band*^{1}. *Bend*^{1} is practically identical with *band*^{1}, the two being partly merged in use with the closely related pair *band*^{2}, *bend*^{2}. In senses 4–11 *bend* is modern, from the corresponding verb: see *bend*^{1}, *v.*] 1†. A band; a bond; a fetter; in plural, bands; bonds; confinement.—2†. A band or clamp of metal or other material used to strengthen or hold together a box or frame.

> In all that rowme was nothing to be seene
> But huge great yron chests, and coffers strong,
> All bard with double *bends*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vii. 30.

3. *Naut.*: (*a*) That part of a rope which is fastened to another or to an anchor. (*b*) A knot by which a rope is fastened to another rope or to something else. The different sorts are distinguished as *fisherman's bend*, *carrick-bend*, etc. See cut under *carrick-bend*. (*c*) One of the small ropes used to confine the clinch of a cable. (*d*) *pl.* The thick planks in a ship's side below the waterways or the gun-deck port-sills. More properly called *wales*. They are reckoned from the water as *first*, *second*, or *third bend*. They have the beams, knees, and foot-hooks bolted to them, and are the chief strength of the ship's sides.

4. [See etym.] The action of bending, or state of being bent or curved; incurvation; flexure: as, to give a *bend* to anything; to have a *bend* of the back.—5. An inclination of the body; a bow.—6†. An inclination of the eye; a turn or glance of the eye.

> And that same eye, whose *bend* doth awe the world,
> Did lose his lustre. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2.

7†. Inclination of the mind; disposition; bent.

> Farewell, poor swain; thou art not for my *bend*,
> I must have quicker souls.
> *Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 3.

8. A part that is bent; a curve or flexure; a crook; a turn in a road or river, etc.: as, the *bend* of a bow, or of a range of hills.

[illegible] a great bend in the river, beyond [illegible] current hurls us up the [illegible] Mashallah, p. 1[illegible]

[illegible] elbow-shaped pipe used to [illegible], as in a drain.—10. A spring; [illegible]. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]—11. [illegible]. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

[illegible] the other *bend*
We'll drink their health, whatever way it end.
[illegible], Gentle Shepherd, iii. 2.

12. In *mining*, indurated clay, or any indurated argillaceous substance.—**Close-return bend**, a short U-shaped tube joining the extremities of two [illegible].—**Grecian bend**, a mode of walking [illegible] stoop forward, at one time affected by some [illegible].

bend¹ (bend), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bent*, rarely *bended*, ppr. *bending*. [< ME. *benden*, < AS. *bendan*, bind, fetter, restrain, bend a bow (= MHG. [illegible], = Icel. *benda* = Sw. *bända* = Dan. *bænde*, bend; cf. OF. *bender*, mod. F. *bander*, tie, bind, bend, hoodwink, = Pr. *bendar* = Sp. Pg. *vender*, bind, hoodwink, = It. *bendare*, hoodwink), prop. fasten with a bend or band, < *bend*, E. *bend*¹, a band, the noun being practically identical with *band*¹, *n.* The nouns and verbs of these groups (*band*¹, *bend*¹, *band*², *bend*², etc.) reacted on each other both in Teut. and Rom., developing a variety of senses which have a double reference.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bring or strain into a state of tension by curvature, as a bow preparatory to launching an arrow.

What, are the hounds before and all the woodmen,
[illegible] ready and our bows *bent*?
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iv. 1.

Our English archers *bent* their bowes,
[illegible];
Att the first flight of arrowes sent,
Full four-score Scots they slew.
[illegible], p. 142.

Hence—**2.** Figuratively, to brace up or bring into tension, like a strong bow: generally with *up*. [illegible] or archaic.]

Now set the teeth, and stretch the nostril wide;
[illegible] spirit
To his full height! *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 1.

Her whole mind apparently *bent up* to the solemn interview. *Scott*, Old Mortality, vii.

3. To curve or make crooked; deflect from a normal condition of straightness; flex: as, to *bend* a stick; to *bend* the arm.

In duty *bend* thy knee to me. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., v. 1.

A kindly old man, . . . somewhat *bent* by his legal eru[illegible] by the weight of the books upon it.
Longfellow, Kavanagh, xvi.

4. To direct to a certain point: as, to *bend* one's course, way, or steps; to *bend* one's looks or eyes.

Towards Coventry *bend* we our course.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 8.

Southwards, you may be sure, they *bent* their flight,
[illegible] in a hollow rock at night.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, l. 1747.

How sweet are looks that ladies *bend*
On whom their favors fall!
Tennyson, Sir Galahad.

5. Figuratively, to apply closely: said of the mind.

It must needs be they should *bend* all their intentions and services to no other ends but to his.
Milton, Church-Government, ii.

[illegible] to any public business.
Sir W. Temple.

6. To incline; determine: said of a person or of his disposition: as, to be *bent* on mischief.

[illegible] the mind is *bent* to [illegible] p. 7[illegible]

[illegible] whole soul was [illegible]

[illegible] make some [illegible]

7. [illegible] to bow or yield; [illegible]; make [illegible]: as, to *bend* a man to one's will.

[illegible] *bend* her [illegible]
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 6.

[illegible]

[illegible]

8. [illegible] or [illegible] [illegible] bent [illegible] power, [illegible] [illegible] To bend the brow [illegible]

II. [illegible] **1.** To be or become [illegible]

[illegible] *bend* with fruit.
Shak., Cymbeline, [illegible]

2. To incline; lean or turn; be directed: as, the road *bends* to the west.

To whom our vows and wishes *bend*.
Milton, Arcades, l. 6.

Our states daily
Bending to bad, our hopes to worse.
B. Jonson, Catiline, i. 1.

Descend where alleys *bend*
Into the sparry hollows of the world. *Keats.*

3. To jut over; overhang.

There is a cliff whose high and *bending* head
Looks fearfully in the confined deep.
Shak., Lear, iv. 1.

4. To bow or be submissive: as, to *bend* to fate.

Most humbly therefore *bending* to your state.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

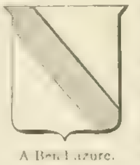
Must we *bend* to the artist, who considers us as nothing unless we are canvas or marble under his hands?
I. D'Israeli, Lit. Char. Men of Genius, p. 145.

5. To spring; bound. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]—**6.** To drink hard. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]—**To bend to the oars**, to row vigorously.

bend² (bend), *n.* [< ME. *bend*, *bende*, partly < AS. *bend*, a band used as an ornament (a sense of *bend*, E. *bend*¹); partly < OF. *bende*, mod. F. *bande* = Pr. *benda* = Sp. Pg. *venda* and *banda* = It. *benda*, *banda*, < ML. *benda*, *binda*, < OHG. *binda*, a band, fillet, tie, mixed with ML. (etc.) *banda*, < OHG. *bend*, etc.: see *band*². *Bend*² is thus in part historically identical with *bend*¹, but in part with *band*². The separation is now merely formal.] **1†.** A band or strip used to bind around anything; a strip, whether as a fastening or as an ornament; a fillet, strap, bandage, etc.; specifically, a ribbon or bandeau for the head, used by ladies in the fifteenth century.

And on her legs she painted buskins wore,
Basted with *bends* of gold on every side.
Spenser, F. Q., V. v. 3.

2. A name in the leather trade for a butt or rounded crop cut in two; the half of a hide of sole-leather that was trimmed and divided before tanning.—**3.** In *her.*, one of the nine ordinaries, consisting of a diagonal band drawn from the dexter chief to the sinister base: when charged, it occupies a third of the field; when uncharged, a fifth. Bearings are said to be *in bend* when they are placed upon the field obliquely in the direction of the bend; the field is said to be divided *per bend* when divided diagonally in that direction, usually by a straight line, but sometimes a broken line, battled, undé, or the like, or by a still more complicated mark of division. See *bendwise*. Also applied to a row of charges arranged in bend. *In bend sinister* and *per bend sinister* are used in a similar way.—**Bend archy**, in *her.*, a band differing from the bend in that it is curved toward the sinister chief. Also called *bend enarched* or *bowed*.—**Bend archy, coronetty on the top**, in *her.*, a bend archy having the points or ornaments of a crown on the upper side. This is the well-known bearing of Saxony, which occurs in some English royal arms, notably in those of the present Prince of Wales.—**Bend arrondi**, in *her.*, a bend having one or both sides broken into concave curves. See *gored*.—**Bend cottised**, in *her.*, a bend having on each side a cottise, separated from the bend by its own width. A bend may be double cottised or treble cottised; that is, it may have two or three cottises on each side.—**Bend sinister**, in *her.* Same as *bend*, 3, except that it is drawn from the sinister chief to the dexter base.


A Bend azure.

bend³† (bend), *n.* [< late ME. *bende*, < OF. *bende*, var. of *bande*, a band: see *band*³.] An obsolete form of *band*³.

A fayre flocke of faeries, and a fresh *bend*
Of lovely Nymphs. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., May.

The Duke of Gloucester . . . and other Lords, the chief of his *bend*. *Speed*, Hist. Gt. Brit., IX. xviii. [illegible]

bendable (ben'da-bl), *a.* [< *bend*¹ + *-able.*] Capable of being bent; flexible. *Sherwood.*

bende (bend), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A variety of the abelmoschus, used in cookery. *McElrath.*

bendel†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *bendel*, *bandel*, dim. of *bende*, *bande*, a band: doublet of *bandel*, *bandeau*.] **1.** A little band or fillet.—**2.** In *her.*, a little bend.

bender (ben'der), *n.* **1.** One who or that which bends.—**2.** A sixpence. [Eng. slang.]—**3.** A leg. [U. S. slang.]

The prospectus of a new fashionable boarding-school has been sent to our house. One of the regulations is, [illegible] ladies are not allowed to [illegible]
Longfellow, Kavanagh, xii.

4. A spree; a frolic. [U. S. slang.]—**5.** [Cf. *bend*¹, *n.*, 11.] A hard drinker. [Scotch.]

Now bend your lug[illegible] *bender* fine
Wha ken the [illegible] of wine.
Allan Ramsay, Poems, II. 16[illegible]

Bendigo ware. See *pottery*.

bending¹ (ben'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bend*¹, *v.*] The act of causing to bend, or the state of being bent or deflected; a deflection.

If matter that will not yield at each bend is deposited while the *bendings* are continually taking place, the *bendings* will maintain certain places of discontinuity in the deposit. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 257.

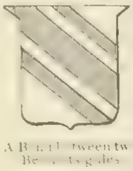
bending²†, *n.* [< *bend*², *n.*, + *-ing.*] Decoration (of clothes) with stripes or horizontal bands. *Chaucer.*

bending-machine (ben'ding-ma-shēn"), *n.* An apparatus for bending to shape timber, rails, iron beams for ships, plates for boilers, etc.

bending-strake (ben'ding-strāk), *n.* In *ship-building*, one of two strakes wrought near the deck-coverings, worked all fore and aft. They are about an inch or an inch and a half thicker than the remainder of the deck, but are lowered between the beams and ledges to make the upper side even with the rest. Their use is to make a more complete tie between the deck-frame and deck-plank.

bend-leather (bend'leᴛʜ"ėr), *n.* [< *bend*¹ + *leather*.] The strongest kind of sole-leather for shoes. See *bend*², 2.

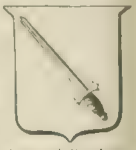
bendlet (bend'let), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bendelet*, appar. < *bendel* + *-et*; but cf. OF. *bendelette*, dim. of *bende*, band. Doublet *bandlet*.] **1.** In *her.*, a bearing of the nature of the bend, but half as wide. Also called *garter*.—**2.** A name of the common British sea-anemone, *Actinia mesembryanthemum*.—**Bendlet sinister**, in *her.*, a bendlet drawn from the sinister chief to the dexter base.


A Bend between two Bendlets gules.

bendsome (bend'sum), *a.* [< *bend*¹ + *-some*. Cf. *buxom*.] Flexible; pliable. [Rare.]

bendways (bend'wāz), *adv.* Same as *bendwise*.

bendwise (bend'wīz), *adv.* [< *bend*² + *wise*².] In *her.*, lying in the direction of the bend: said of any bearing: as, a sword bendwise.


A Sword Bendwise.

bendwith†, *n.* [ME. *benwyt-tre* (later var. *benewith tre*—Prompt. Parv.); perhaps < *bend*¹ + *with*² (cf. *bindwith*); but cf. Sw. *benved*, dogberry-tree, Icel. *beinvidhr*, *beinvidhi*, ebony (lit. bone-wood); also Icel. *beinvidhir*, a willow (*Salix arbuscula*), lit. bone-withy.] An old name of a shrub not identified. Its twigs were used to tie up fagots.

bendy (ben'di), *a.* [< OF. *bende*, F. *bandé*, pp. of *bander*, cross with bands: see *bend*².] In *her.*, divided into four or more diagonal parts in the direction of the bend: said of the field. This word is used, no matter how great the number of the divisions, as *bendlety* and *cottisy*, which would be the regular forms, are awkward in use.—**Bendy barry**, in *her.* See *barry bendy*, under *barry*².—**Bendy paly**, in *her.*, divided by lines bendwise and palewise, and therefore divided into lozenges.

bendy-tree (ben'di-trē), *n.* The *Thespesia populnea*, an ornamental tree of rapid growth, often planted in gardens and avenues in India.

bene¹†, *n.* See *ben*².

bene²†, *a.* See *bein*.

bene³, *n.* See *benne*.

bene-. [L. *bene-*, sometimes *beni-*, combining form of *bene*, adv., well, < *bonus*, good: see *boon*², *bonus*.] An element of some words of Latin origin, meaning well, good, as in *benediction*, *benefit*, *benevolence*, etc.: opposed to *male-*, *mal-*.

beneaped (bē-nēpt'), *a.* [< *be-*¹ + *neap* + *-ed*².] *Naut.*, same as *neaped*.

beneath (bē-nēth'), *adv.* and *prep.* [< ME. *benethe*, *binethe*, *binethen*, adv. and prep., < AS. *beneothan*, *binithan*, prep. (= OFries. *binitha* = D. *beneden* = LG. *benedden* = G. *benieden*), < *be*, by, + *neothan*, *nithan*, *neothane* (= OS. *nithana* = OHG. *nidana*, MHG. *nidene*, *niden*, G. *nieden*), below, orig., like *nithe*, below, from compar. *nither*, nether: see *nether*. Hence by apheresis *neath*, *'neath*.] **I.** *adv.* **1.** In a lower place, position, or state, literally or figuratively.

Thou shalt be above only, and thou shalt not be *beneath*.
Deut. xxviii. 13.

Every brain
That looks so many fathoms to the sea,
And hears it roar *beneath*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4.

The general's disdain'd
By him one step below, he, by the next;
That next, by him *beneath*. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.

2. Below, as opposed to *on high*, or *in heaven* or other superior region.

Thou shalt not make . . . any likeness of anything that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth *beneath*.
Ex. xx. 4.

II. *prep.* **1.** Below; under: with reference to what is overhead or towers aloft: as, *beneath* the same roof.

For all *beneath* the moon
Would I not leap upright. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

As I lay *beneath* the woodland tree.
Whittier, Mogg Megone.

They sat
Beneath a world-old yew-tree, darkening half
The cloisters. *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

2. Underneath, whether in immediate contact with the under side of, or further down than; lower in place than: as, to place a cushion *beneath* one; *beneath* one's feet; *beneath* the surface: sometimes with verbs of motion: as, he sank *beneath* the wave.

As he was raising his arm to make a blow, an arrow pierced him, just *beneath* the shoulder, at the open part of the corselet. *Irving*, Granada, p. 69.

3. Under the weight or pressure of; under the action or influence of: as, to sink *beneath* a burden.

Our country sinks *beneath* the yoke.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3.

It is my fate
To bear and bow *beneath* a thousand griefs.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 1.

Wherever lights appeared, the flashing scimetar was at its deadly work, and all who attempted resistance fell *beneath* its edge. *Irving*, Granada, p. 21.

4. Lower than, in rank, dignity, degree, or excellence; below: as, brutes are *beneath* man; man is *beneath* the angels.

Maintain
Thy father's soul: thou hast no blood to mix
With any *beneath* prince. *Shirley*, Bird in a Cage, i. 1.

Beyond the limits of a vulgar fate,
Beneath the Good how far — but far above the Great.
Gray, Prog. of Poetry, iii. 3.

5. Unworthy of; unbecoming; not equal to; below the level of: as, *beneath* contempt.

He will do nothing that is *beneath* his high station.
Atterbury.

He had never sullied himself with business, but had chosen to starve like a man of honour, than do anything *beneath* his quality. *Addison*, Trial of Punctilios.

Beneath the salt†, in a subordinate or inferior position.

My proud lady
Admits him to her table; marry, ever
Beneath the salt, and there he sits the subject
Of her contempt and scorn.
Massinger, The City Madam, i. 1.

=**Syn.** *Under*, etc. See *below*.

beneath† (bē-nēth'), *a.* Lower.

This *beneath* world. *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1.

Benedic (ben'ē-dik), *n.* [LL., prop. 2d pers. sing. pres. impv. of *benedicere*, bless: see *benedict*.] **1.** The canticle beginning in Latin "Benedic, anima mea," and in English "Praise the Lord, O my soul," from Psalm ciii. In the American Prayer-Book it is an alternative of the *Deus misereatur* (as ordered in 1886, either of the *Nunc dimittis* or *Deus misereatur*) at Evening Prayer. **2.** A musical setting of this canticle.

Benedicite (ben-ē-dis'i-tē), *n.* [LL., prop. 2d pers. pl. pres. impv. of *benedicere*, bless: see *benedict*.] **1.** The canticle or hymn beginning in Latin "Benedicite omnia opera Domini," and in English "O all ye works of the Lord, bless ye the Lord," taken from "The Song of the Three Holy Children" forming part of the Apocrypha in the English Bible. It is essentially an expansion of Psalm cxlviii., and has been used from a very early period in the Christian church. In the Anglican service it is used as an alternate to the *Te Deum*. **2.** A musical setting of this canticle.—**3.** [*l. c.*] An invocation of a blessing, especially a blessing before a repast, as said in religious communities, etc., answering to the grace or thanksgiving after it.—**4**†. [A common use in ME., where the word was often contracted *bendicite*, *benste*.] Used interjectionally: (*a*) Bless you! expressing a wish. (*b*) Bless us! bless me! expressing surprise.

benedick (ben'ē-dik), *n.* See *benedict*.

benedict (ben'ē-dikt), *a.* and *n.* [In ME. *benedight*, < LL. *benedictus*, blessed (in ML. often as a proper name *Benedictus*, whence in E. *Benedict*, *Benedick*, and (through F.) *Bennet*, *Bennett*; cf. also *benet*², *bennet*²), pp. of *benedicere*, bless, use words of good omen, in class. L. always as two words, *bene dicere*: *bene*, well; *dicere*, say, speak.] **I.**† *a.* Blessed; benign; salutary; especially, in *med.*, having mild and salubrious qualities: as, "medicines that are *benedict*," *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 19.

II. *n.* [In allusion to *Benedick*, one of the characters in Shakspere's play of "Much Ado about Nothing"; esp. to the phrase, "*Benedick*, the married man" (i. 1.). *Benedick* is an easy form of *Benedict*.] A sportive name for a newly married man, especially one who has been long a bachelor, or who has been in the habit of ridiculing marriage.

Having abandoned all his old misogyny, and his professions of single independence, Cœlebs has become a *benedick*. *G. P. R. James*, Henry Masterton.

Benedictine (ben-ē-dik'tin), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *Benedictinus*, < *Benedictus*: see *benedict*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to St. Benedict, or to the order of monks or the monastic rule originating from him.

II. *n.* **1.** A member of an order of monks founded at Monte Cassino, between Rome and Naples, by St. Benedict of Nursia, about A. D. 530. The rules of the order (which was open to persons of all ages, conditions, and callings) enjoined silence and some useful employment when not engaged in divine service. Every monastery had a library, every monk a pen and tablets, and study and the copying of manuscripts were encouraged. The monasteries became centers of learning and the liberal arts, and the name of the order synonymous with scholarship and erudition. The order was introduced into England about A. D. 600, by St. Augustine of Canterbury. The oldest establishment in the United States is that of St. Vincent's Abbey in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, founded by a colony of monks from Bavaria in 1846. There are also different congregations of nuns known as Benedictines, and following the rule of St. Benedict; they date from the same time, owing their foundation to his sister, St. Scholastica. **2.** A cordial or liqueur, resembling chartreuse, distilled at Fécamp in Normandy. It was originally prepared by the Benedictine monks, but since the French revolution has been made by a secular company.

benediction (ben-ē-dik'shon), *n.* [< LL. *benedictio(n-)*, blessing, < *benedicere*, bless, use words of good omen: see *benedict*. *Benison* is a shorter form of the same word.] **1.** The act of speaking well to or of; blessing.—**2.** (*a*) An invocation of divine blessing, either by a private individual or a church official; specifically, in the Christian church generally, the form of blessing pronounced by the person officiating, at the close of divine service and on several other occasions, as marriages, the visitation of the sick, etc.

The *benedictions* of the good Franciscans accompanied us as we rode away from the convent.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 103.

The *benediction* . . . is given in a different manner by the Oriental Church from that used by the Latins. The Priest joins his thumb and third finger, and erects and joins the other three: and is thus supposed to symbolise the procession of the Holy Ghost from the Father alone; and, according to others, to form the sacred letters I H C by the position of his fingers.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 352, note.

When the benediction is pronounced officially by a priest or clergyman, he usually stands with hands uplifted, and the congregation receive it with bowed heads. Illustrations of ancient benedictions are afforded by Gen. xxiv. 60 (a nuptial blessing); Gen. xxvii. 27–29 (a death-bed blessing); Num. vi. 24–27 (a priestly blessing). The *apostolic benediction* is that proceeding from the pope, and is either given personally, as at Rome, or by delegation in other parts of the world. See *blessing*. (*b*) The rite of instituting an abbot or an abbess, and of receiving the profession of a nun or of a religious knight.

The action of the archbishops was excluded, and the abbots elect sought confirmation, if not *benediction* also, at Rome. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 710.

(*c*) An additional ceremony performed by a priest after the regular celebration of matrimony: called the *nuptial benediction*. (*d*) The ceremony by which things are set aside for sacred uses, as a church or vestments, bells, etc., or things for ordinary use are hallowed, as houses, etc.—**3.** The advantage conferred by blessing or the invocation of blessings.

Prosperity is the blessing of the Old Testament; adversity is the blessing of the New, which carried the greater *benediction*, and the clearer revelation of God's favour.
Bacon, Of Adversity.

Over and above this [sense for light and shade] we have received yet one more gift, something not quite necessary, a *benediction*, as it were, in our sense for and enjoyment of colour. *O. N. Rood*, Modern Chromatics, p. 304.

Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, one of the more common religious services of the Roman Catholic Church, in which, after the solemn exposition, incensing, and adoration of the eucharist, which is inclosed in a monstrance and placed under a canopy on the altar, the officiating priest, taking the monstrance in his hands, makes the sign of the cross with it in blessing over the kneeling faithful.—**The apostolic benediction**, a benediction in the words of 2 Cor. xiii. 14.

benedictional, benedictionale (ben-ē-dik'-shon-al, ben-ē-dik-sho-nā'lē), *n.* [< ML. *benedictionalis* (sc. *liber*, book), < LL. *benedictio(n-)*: see *benediction*.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a book containing a collection of benedictions or blessings used in its religious services.

Psalters, books of Gospels, *Benedictionals*, Canons, and other treatises relating to the discipline and ceremonial of the Church. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 53.

The Sarum, like the Anglo-Saxon *Benedictional*, contained the forms for blessing the people, by the bishop, at high mass. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 213.

benedictionary (ben-ē-dik'shon-ā-ri), *n.* [< ML. as if **benedictionarium*, < LL. *benedictio(n-)*: see *benediction*.] A collection of benedictions or blessings; a benedictional.

The *benedictionary* of Bishop Athelwood. *Bp. Still.*

benedictive (ben-ē-dik'tiv), *a.* [< LL. *benedictus* (see *benedict*) + *-ive*.] Tending to bless; giving a blessing.

His paternal prayer and *benedictive* comprecations.
Bp. Gauden, Mem. of Bp. Brownrigg, p. 201.

benedictory (ben-ē-dik'tō-ri), *a.* [< LL. as if **benedictorius*, < *benedictus*: see *benedict*.] Blessing; expressing a benediction or wishes for good: as, "a *benedictory* prayer," *Thackeray*.

Benedictus (ben-ē-dik'tus), *n.* [LL., blessed: see *benedict*.] **1.** The short canticle or hymn, also distinctively called the *Benedictus qui venit*, beginning in Latin "Benedictus qui venit in nomine Domini," and in English "Blessed is He that cometh in the name of the Lord," preceded and followed by "Hosanna in Excelsis," that is, "Hosanna in the highest," which is usually appended in the Roman Catholic mass to the Sanctus, from Psalm cxviii. 26, Luke xix. 38, etc. The *Benedictus qui venit* was retained in the Prayer-Book of 1549, and is sung in some Anglican churches at choral or solemn celebrations of the holy communion, just before the prayer of consecration. **2.** A musical setting of this canticle, forming a separate movement in a mass.—**3.** The canticle or hymn beginning in Latin "Benedictus Dominus Deus Israel," and in English "Blessed be the Lord God of Israel"; the song of Zacharias, Luke i. 68–71. In the English Prayer-Book it is the canticle following the second lesson with the Jubilate as its alternate. In the American Prayer-Book only the first four verses are given; alterations made in 1886 direct the use of the whole canticle on Sundays in Advent, but permit the omission at other times of the portion following the fourth verse. **4.** A musical setting of this canticle.

benedight† (ben'ē-dīt), *a.* [ME. *benedyght*, *benedight*, < LL. *benedictus*: see *benedict*.] Blessed.

And soul more white
Never through martyrdom of fire was led
To its repose; nor can in books be read
The legend of a life more *benedight*.
Longfellow, The Cross of Snow.

bene discessit (bē'nē di-ses'it). [L., he has departed honorably.] In English universities, a permission by the master and fellows of a college to a student to leave that college and enter another.

Mr. Pope, being about to remove from Trinity to Emmanuel by *bene discessit*, was desirous of taking my rooms.
Alma Mater, i. 167.

bene exeat (bē'nē ek'sē-at). [L., let him depart honorably.] A certificate of good character given by a bishop to one of his clergy removing to another diocese: as, he brought a *bene exeat* from his last bishop.

benefaction (ben-ē-fak'shon), *n.* [< LL. *benefactio(n-)*, < *benefactus*, pp. of *benefacere*, in class. L. always written as two words, *bene facere*, do good to, benefit: *bene*, well; *facere*, do. Cf. *benefit*.] **1.** The act of conferring a benefit; a doing of good; beneficence.

Worshipping God and the Lamb in the temple: God, for his *benefaction* in creating all things, and the Lamb, for his *benefaction* in redeeming us with his blood. *Newton.*

2. A benefit conferred; especially, a charitable donation.

A man of true generosity will study in what manner to render his *benefaction* most advantageous.
Melmoth, tr. of Pliny, vii. 18.

=**Syn. 1.** Kindness.—**2.** Gift, contribution, alms, charity.

benefactor (ben-ē-fak'tor), *n.* [< LL. *benefactor*, < *benefacere*, do good to: see *benefaction*.] **1.** Literally, a well-doer; one who does good. [Rare.]

Benefactors? Well; what *benefactors* are they? are they not malefactors? *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 1.

2. One who confers a benefit; a kindly helper: as, "the great *benefactor* of mankind," *Milton*, P. R., iii. 82.

He is the true *benefactor* and alone worthy of Honor who brings comfort where before was wretchedness, who dries the tear of sorrow.
Sumner, True Grandeur of Nations.

3. One who makes a benefaction to or endows a charitable or other institution; one who makes a bequest.

benefactress (ben-ē-fak'tres), *n.* [< *benefactor* + *-ess*.] A female benefactor.

benefic (bē-nef'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *benefique*; < L. *beneficus*, < *bene*, well, + *facere*, do.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Beneficent. [Rare.]

[illegible] favorable influence.

[illegible]

II. [illegible] a favorable planet: Jupiter [illegible]

benefice [illegible] ME. [illegible] F. [illegible] < LL. [illegible] estate granted, L. *beneficium*, a favor, kindness, < *beneficus*, kind, liberal: see *benefic*.] 1. [illegible] for life only, and held [illegible] *beneficio* (on the mere good pleasure) of the donor. Such estates afterward becoming hereditary, [illegible]

[illegible] conquering Teutonic king as the reward or price of military [illegible] to do with this great change [from allodial to feudal] in the [illegible] Early Law and Custom, p. 345.

The kings gave their leading chiefs portions of con[illegible] under the name of [illegible] Europ. Morals, II. 286.

2. An ecclesiastical living; a church office endowed with a revenue for its proper fulfilment; the revenue itself. The following terms of canon law are frequently found associated with this word, which is of historical importance: A benefice involving no other obligation than service in the public offices of the church is *simple*; if the cure of souls is attached to it, *double*; if with a certain rank attached, *dignitary* or *major*; the two former without rank, *minor*. [illegible] was a simple benefice; a *prebend* gives the right to only a part of the income of a canonry attached to a [illegible] or cathedral church; while the [illegible] though there are some (called *manual*, from their being in the hands of the one [illegible]). The benefice is said to be [illegible] qualified to fulfil the duties of the office, [illegible] it held by a layman, and [illegible] when [illegible] by the proper authorities until one duly qualified to fulfil its duties is appointed. In the last-named case the discharge of the office is provided for at the expense of the holder. (See *abbé*.) A benefice is received by *election*, for example, by a chapter, or from a *patron*, who is properly said to *present* to it, or is *conferred* by the proper ecclesiastical superior; these nominations, in the Roman Catholic Church, regularly need *confirmation* from the pope. His action may cause a benefice to be *reserved* or *affected* (which see); or the collation is made *alternative*, that is, to the pope and regular patron or superior, according to the months in which the benefice falls vacant, by definite system.

> Ful thredbare was his overeste courtepy,
> For he hadde geten him yet no *benefice*.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 291.

[illegible] came now to be looked on as a fief, a *benefice*, held personally of the King.
E. A. Freeman, Norm. Conq., V. 87.

One priest, being little learned, would hold ten or twelve *benefices*, and reside on none.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., i.

3†. Benefit.

Verely, this thyng by the *benefice* of philosophie was roted in hym, that he stode in drede of no man liuying.
[illegible] Apophthegmes, p. 70.

Bénefice de discussion, in *French law*, the legal right of a debtor who is secondarily liable to demand that the creditor should be required first to reach and compel application of the property of the principal debtor before discussing his property.

beneficed (ben'ē-fist), *a.* [< *benefice* + *-ed*².] Possessed of a benefice or church preferment.

All manner persons of holy church . . . *beneficed* in the realm of France.
Hall, Hen. V., an. 8.

My Father sent me thither to one Mr. George Bradshaw [illegible] excellent father [illegible]
[illegible] Diary, May 10, [illegible]

Beneficed men, instead of residing, were found lying at the Court in lords' houses; they took all from their parish[illegible]
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., i.

beneficeless (ben'ē-fis-les), *a.* [< *benefice* + [illegible]] Having no benefice: as, "*beneficeless* [illegible]" *Sheldon*, Miracles, p. [illegible]

beneficence (bē-nef'i-[illegible] L. *beneficen*[illegible] *beneficent*.] 1. The practice of doing good; active goodness, [illegible] charity.

[illegible] in idleness.

[illegible]

2. [illegible]

[illegible] *Benevolence* may exist without the means or opportunity for beneficence, but *beneficence* always presupposes *benevolence*. *Bounty* is expressive of kind feeling, but more expressive of abundant giving. *Liberality* is giving which is large in proportion to the means of the giver. *Generosity* adds to the notion of liberality that of largeness or nobleness of spirit in connection with the gift. *Munificence* is giving on a large scale, not restricting itself to necessary things, but giving lavishly; it is the one of these words most likely to be applied to ostentatious or self-seeking liberality, but not necessarily so. *Charity*, while having the best original meaning, has come to be a general word; as to gifts, it is what is bestowed upon the poor or needy, but not always with warm or kindly feelings: as, official *charity*.

With a bow to Hepzibah, and a degree of paternal *benevolence* in his parting nod to Phœbe, the Judge left the shop, and went smiling along the street.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, ix.

Few men have used the influence of a grand seigneur with such enlightened *beneficence*, with such lasting results on human culture and civilization, with such genuine simplicity and cordial loyalty [as Mæcenas].
Encyc. Brit., XV. 195.

> Deserted at his utmost need
> By those his former *bounty* fed.
> *Dryden*, Alexander's Feast, st. 4.

> Over and beside
> Signior Baptista's *liberality*,
> I'll mend it with a largess.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., i. 2.

With disinterested *generosity*, [Byron] resolved to devote his fortune, his pen, and his sword to the [Greek] cause.
Godwin's Biog. Cyc.

Such were his temperance and moderation, such the excellence of his breeding, the purity of his life, his *liberality* and *munificence*, and such the sweetness of his demeanor, that no one thing seemed wanting in him which belongs to a true and perfect prince.
Quoted by *Prescott*, in Ferd. and Isa., i. 2.

Charity finds an extended scope for action only where there exists a large class of men at once independent and impoverished.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 78.

beneficency (bē-nef'i-sen-si), *n.* The quality of being beneficent.

beneficent (bē-nef'i-sent), *a.* [< L. **beneficen(t-)s*, compar. *beneficentior*, assumed from the noun *beneficentia*, but the L. adj. is *beneficus*: see *benefic* and *beneficence*.] Doing or effecting good; performing acts of kindness and charity; marked by or resulting from good will.

The *beneficent* truths of Christianity. *Prescott.*

She longed for work which would be directly *beneficent*, like the sunshine and the rain.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, II. 55.

The worship of the *beneficent* powers of nature so pervades Teutonic and Scandinavian religion, that it may almost be said to constitute that religion.
Faiths of the World, p. 232.

=Syn. *Beneficent*, *Beneficial*, bountiful, bounteous, liberal, munificent, generous, kind. *Beneficent* always implies a kind and worthy purpose back of that to which the adjective applies; *beneficial* does not.

Power of any kind readily appears in the manners; and *beneficent* power . . . gives a majesty which cannot be concealed or resisted. *Emerson*, Eng. Traits, p. 187.

> That such a beech can with his very bulk
> Take up the rays o' the *beneficial* sun.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1.

Iodide of potassium has been tried in large doses [in chyluria], and in some cases appears to have been *beneficial*.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. [illegible]

beneficential (bē-nef-i-sen'shal), *a.* [< L. *beneficentia* (see *beneficence*) + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to beneficence; concerned with what is most beneficial to mankind. *N. E. D.*

beneficently (bē-nef'i-sent-li), *adv.* In a beneficent manner.

beneficia, *n.* Plural of *beneficium*.

beneficial (ben-ē-fish'al), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *beneficialis*, < L. *beneficium*, a benefit: see *benefice*.] I. *a.* 1. Contributing to a valuable end; conferring benefit; advantageous; profitable; useful; helpful.

The war which would have been most *beneficial* to us.
Scott.

That which is *beneficial* to the community as a whole it will become the private interest of some part of the community to accomplish. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. [illegible]

2. Having or conferring the right to the use or benefit, as of property; pertaining or entitled to the usufruct: as, a *beneficial* owner (which see, below); a *beneficial* interest in an estate.—3†. Pertaining to or having a benefice; beneficed.

An engagement was tendered to all civil officers and [illegible]

4†. Kind; [illegible]: as, a "*beneficial* [illegible]." [illegible] Beneficial owner, [illegible] Syn. 1. [illegible]

II.† *n.* A benefice; a church living.

> [illegible]
> How to obtaine a [illegible]
> *Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale, l. [illegible]

[A license for the sake of the rhyme, *benefice* being also used several times in the same passage of the poem.]

beneficially (ben-ē-fish'al-i), *adv.* 1†. Liberally; bountifully; with open hand. *Cotgrave.* —2. In a beneficial manner; advantageously; profitably; helpfully.

beneficialness (ben-ē-fish'al-nes), *n.* [< *beneficial* + *-ness*.] 1†. Beneficence.—2. The quality of being beneficial; usefulness; profitableness.

Usefulness and *beneficialness*.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 5.

For the eternal and inevitable law in this matter is, that the *beneficialness* of the inequality depends, first, on the methods by which it was accomplished.
Ruskin, Unto this Last, ii.

beneficiary (ben-ē-fish'i-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *beneficiarius*, < *beneficium*: see *benefice*.] I. *a.* 1. Arising from feudal tenure; feudatory; holding under a feudal or other superior; subordinate: as, "*beneficiary* services," *Spelman*, Feuds and Tenures, xxv.: "a feudatory or *beneficiary* king." *Bacon.*—2. Connected with the receipt of benefits, profits, or advantages; freely bestowed: as, *beneficiary* gifts or privileges.

There is no reason whatever to suppose that *Beneficiary* grants and Commendation arose suddenly in the world at the disruption of the Roman Empire.
Maine, Early Hist. of Insts., p. 158.

II. *n.*; pl. *beneficiaries* (ben-ē-fish'i-ā-riz). 1. One who holds a benefice.

The *beneficiary* is obliged to serve the parish church in his own proper person. *Ayliffe*, Parergon, p. 112.

2. In *feudal law*, a feudatory or vassal.—3. One who is in the receipt of benefits, profits, or advantages; one who receives something as a free gift. Specifically—(*a*) In American colleges, a student supported from a fund or by a religious or educational society. (*b*) One in receipt of the profits arising from an estate held in trust; one for whose benefit a trust exists.

The fathers and the children, the benefactors and the *beneficiary*, shall . . . bind each other in the eternal inclosures and circlings of immortality.
Jer. Taylor, Works, II. xiii.

beneficiate (ben-ē-fish'i-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *beneficiated*, ppr. *beneficiating*. [< NL. **beneficiatus*, pp. of *beneficiare*, after Sp. *beneficiar*, benefit, improve, cultivate the ground, work and improve mines, < L. *beneficium* (> Sp. *beneficio*), benefit, improvement (in Sp. of ground, mines, etc.).] 1. To work and improve, as a mine; turn to good account; utilize.—2. To reduce (ores); treat metallurgically. Also called *benefit*. [Little used except by writers on Mexican mining and metallurgy.]

There are a great number of mines located and owned by natives, some of whom have arrastras, and others not even those, to *beneficiate* their minerals extracted.
Quoted in *Hamilton's* Mex. Handbook, p. 230.

beneficiation (ben-ē-fish-i-ā'shon), *n.* [< *beneficiate* + *-ion*.] The reduction or metallurgical treatment of the metalliferous ores.

beneficience, beneficient. Erroneous forms of *beneficence*, *beneficent*.

beneficious† (ben-ē-fish'us), *a.* [< L. *beneficium*, benefit (see *benefice*), + *-ous*.] Beneficent.

beneficium (ben-ē-fish'i-um), *n.*; pl. *beneficia* (-ä). [< LL., L.: see *benefice*.] 1. A right or privilege: a term more especially of the civil law: as, *beneficium abstinendi*, that is, right of abstaining, the power of an heir to abstain from accepting the inheritance.—2. In *feudal law*, a benefice.

The *beneficium* originated partly in gifts of land made by the kings out of their own estates to their own kinsmen and servants, with a special undertaking to be faithful; partly in the surrender by landowners of their estates to churches or powerful men, to be received back again and held by them as tenants for rent or service. By the latter arrangement the weaker man obtained the protection of the stronger, and he who felt himself insecure placed his title under the defence of the church.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., I. 275.

benefit (ben'ē-fit), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *benifit*, *benyfit*, etc. (also *benefact*, after L.); < ME. *benefet*, *benfeet*, *benfet*, *benfait*, *benfeyte*, etc., < AF. *benfet*, *bienfet*, OF. *bienfait*, F. *bienfait* = It. *benefatto*, < LL. *benefactum*, a kindness, benefit, neut. of *benefactus*, pp. of *benefacere*, do good to: see *benefaction*. The same terminal element occurs in *counterfeit*, *forfeit*, and *surfeit*.] 1†. A thing well done; a good deed.—2. An act of kindness; a favor conferred; good done to a person.

Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his *benefits*.
Ps. ciii. 2.

3. Advantage; profit; concretely, anything that is for the good or advantage of a person

or thing; a particular kind of good receivable or received.

> Men have no right to what is not for their *benefit*.
> *Burke.*

> The *benefits* of affection are immense.
> *Emerson*, Society and Solitude.

> Certain *benefits* arise [to herbivorous animals] from living together.
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 503.

4†. Bestowal, as of property, office, etc., out of good will, grace, or favor; liberality; generosity.

> Either accept the title thou usurp'st,
> Of *benefit* proceeding from our king,
> And not of any challenge of desert,
> Or we will plague thee with incessant wars.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 4.

5. A performance at a theater or other place of public entertainment, the proceeds of which go to one or more of the actors, some indigent or deserving person, some charitable institution, or the like. In Great Britain also called a *bespeak*.—**6.** A natural advantage; endowment; accomplishment. [Rare.]

> Look you lisp and wear strange suits; disable [undervalue] all the *benefits* of your own country.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 1.

> When these so noble *benefits* shall prove
> Not well dispos'd, the mind growing once corrupt,
> They turn to vicious forms. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 2.

Benefit of clergy, in *law*. See *clergy*.—**Benefit of discussion.** See *discussion*.—**Benefit of inventory.** See *inventory*.—**Benefit play,** a play acted for some one's benefit or advantage.—**Benefit society,** a friendly society. See *friendly*.—**Benefit ticket,** a winning ticket at a lottery.—**By the benefit of†,** by the kindness or favor of; by the help of. = **Syn.** 2 and 3. *Advantage*, *Benefit*, etc. (see *advantage*), service, gain, good, avail, use.

benefit (ben′ẹ̄-fit), *v.* [< *benefit*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To do good to; be of service to; advantage: as, exercise *benefits* health; trade *benefits* a nation.

> What course I mean to hold
> Shall nothing *benefit* your knowledge.
> *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

2. Same as *beneficiate*, 2.

> These ores [silver] on account of the scarcity of water cannot be *benefited* in Catorce.
> *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. lxvii. (1886), p. 519.

II. *intrans.* To gain advantage; make improvement: as, he has *benefited* by good advice.

> To tell you what I have *benefited* herein.
> *Milton*, Education.

> Each, therefore, *benefits* egoistically by such altruism as aids in raising the average intelligence.
> *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 78.

benegro† (bẹ̄-nē′grō), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *negro*.] **1.** To render dark; blacken.

> The sun shall be *benegroed* in darkness.
> *Hewyt*, Sermons, p. 79.

2. To people with negroes. *Sir T. Browne.*

benempt†. Obsolete preterit and past participle of *bename*.

beneplacit†, *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *beneplacitus*, pleasing, acceptable, pp. of *beneplacere*, please, < *bene*, well, + *placere*, please: see *please*.] **I.** *a.* Well pleased; satisfied.

> God's *Beneplacite* wil, commonly stiled his wil of good pleasure, . . . is that whereby he decrees, effects or permits al events & effects. *Gale*, Works, III. 18. (*N. E. D.*)

II. *n.* [< LL. *beneplacitum*, good pleasure, will, decree, neut. of *beneplacitus*, pleasing, acceptable: see I. Cf. *placitum*, pleasure, what is decreed, neut. of *placitus*, pp. of *placere*, please.] Good pleasure; will; choice. *Sir T. Browne.*

bene placito (bā′ne plä′chē-tō). [It.: *bene*, < L. *bene* (see *bene-*); *placito*, < L. *placitum*: see *beneplacit*.] In *music*, at pleasure.

beneplaciture†, *n.* [< *beneplacit* + *-ure*.] Same as *beneplacit*.

> Hath he by his holy penmen told us, that either of the other ways was more suitable to his *beneplaciture?*
> *Glanville*, Preexistence of Souls, iv.

benet¹† (bẹ̄-net′), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *net*¹.] To catch in a net; insnare.

> Being thus *benetted* round with villains.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

benet²† (ben′et), *n.* [< ME. *benet*, < OF. *beneit*, mod. F. *béni*, < LL. *benedictus*, blessed: see *benedict*.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an exorcist, the third of the four lesser orders.

benevolence (bẹ̄-nev′ō-lens), *n.* [< ME. *benevolence*, *benivolence*, < OF. *benivolence* (vernacularly *bienvoillance*, *bienvouillance*, mod. F. *bienveillance*), < L. *benevolentia*, < *benevolen(t-)s*, well-wishing: see *benevolent*.] **1.** The disposition to do good; the love of mankind, accompanied with a desire to promote their happiness; good will; kindness; charitableness.

> The man whom *benevolence* warms
> Is an angel who lives but to bless.
> *Bloomfield*, Banks of Wye.

> Of another saint it is recorded that his *benevolence* was such that he was never known to be hard or inhuman to any one except his relations. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 144.

2. An act of kindness; good done; charity given.

> The Courtier needes must recompenced bee
> With a *Benevolence*.
> *Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 516.

> That which we distribute to the poor, St. Paul calleth a blessing or a *benevolence*.
> *Outred*, tr. of Cope on Proverbs, fol. 151 b.

3. In England, an arbitrary contribution or tax illegally exacted in the guise of a gratuity to the sovereign, from the time of Edward IV., and forbidden by act of Parliament under William and Mary: sometimes used of similar exactions elsewhere.

> The same year [1473] Edward began to collect the contributions which were so long and painfully familiar under the inappropriate name of *Benevolences*: a method of extortion worse than even the forced loans and black charters of Richard II. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 682.

Love of benevolence, in *New England theol.*, that affection or propensity of the heart to any being which causes it to incline to its well-being, or disposes it to desire and take pleasure in its happiness: distinguished from the *love of complacency*, or the disposition to take delight in a person for his moral excellence. = **Syn. 1.** *Bounty*, *Charity*, etc. (see *beneficence*), benignity, humanity.

benevolency† (bẹ̄-nev′ō-len-si), *n.* The quality of being benevolent; benevolence.

benevolent (bẹ̄-nev′ō-lent), *a.* [< late ME. *benevolent*, *benyvolent*, < OF. *benivolent*, < L. *benevolen(t-)s* (usually *benevolus*), well-wishing, < *bene*, well, + *volens*, ppr. of *velle*, wish, = E. *will*.] **1.** Having or manifesting a desire to do good; possessing or characterized by love toward mankind, and a desire to promote their prosperity and happiness; kind: as, a *benevolent* disposition or action.

> Beloved old man! *benevolent* as wise.
> *Pope*, Odyssey, iii. 456.

> The *benevolent* affections are independent springs of action equally with the self-regarding affections.
> *Fowler*, Shaftesbury and Hutcheson, p. 77.

2. Intended for the conferring of benefits, as distinguished from the making of profit: as, a *benevolent* enterprise; a *benevolent* institution. = **Syn.** Kind-hearted, humane, charitable, generous.

benevolently (bẹ̄-nev′ō-lent-li), *adv.* In a benevolent manner; with good will; kindly.

benevolentness (bẹ̄-nev′ō-lent-nes), *n.* Benevolence. [Rare.]

benevolous† (bẹ̄-nev′ō-lus), *a.* [< L. *benevolus*, well-wishing: see *benevolent*.] Kind; benevolent.

> A *benevolous* inclination is implanted into the very frame and temper of our church's constitution.
> *T. Puller*, Mod. of Church of Eng., p. 509.

beng (beng), *n.* Same as *bhang*.

bengal (ben-gâl′), *n.* [From the province of *Bengal*, Hind. and Beng. *Bangāl*: said to be named from a city called *Bāngālā*; in Skt., *Banga*.] **1.** A thin stuff made of silk and hair, used for women's apparel: formerly made in Bengal.—**2.** An imitation of striped muslin. Also called *Bengal stripe*.

Bengalee, *a.* and *n.* See *Bengali*.

Bengalese (ben-ga-lēs′ or -lēz′), *a.* and *n.* [< *Bengal* + *-ese*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Bengal, a province of British India, and also a lieutenant-governorship comprising several other provinces.

II. *n. sing.* and *pl.* A native or natives of Bengal; a Bengali or the Bengalis.

Bengal grass, light, quince, root, etc. See the nouns.

Bengali, Bengalee (ben-gâ′lē or -gä′lē), *a.* and *n.* [< Hind. and Beng. *Bangālī*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Bengal, its inhabitants, or their language; Bengalese.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Bengal; a Bengalese.

> The wretched *Bengalis* fled in shoals across the Ganges.
> *J. T. Wheeler*, Short Hist. India, p. 267.

2. The language of the Bengalis.

benic (ben′ik), *a.* [< *ben*⁵ + *-ic*.] Obtained from oil of ben: as, *benic* acid.

Beni Carlos (bā′ni kär′lōs), *n.* [Formerly *benicarlo*, *beneccarlo*, < *Benicarlo*, a seaport in the province of Castellon, Spain.] A red wine of dark color and considerable strength, made on the shores of the Mediterranean, in eastern Spain. Much of it is exported to France, where it is mixed with lighter wine for table use.

benight (bẹ̄-nīt′), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *night*.] **1.** To overtake with night. [Rare in this sense, except in the past participle.]

> Some virgin, sure, . . .
> *Benighted* in these woods. *Milton*, Comus, l. 150.

2. To involve in darkness, as with the shades of night; shroud in gloom; overshadow; eclipse; figuratively, to involve in moral darkness or ignorance.

> And let ourselves *benight* our happiest day.
> *Donne*, The Expiration.

> Her visage was *benighted* with a taffeta-mask, to fray away the naughty wind from her face.
> *Middleton*, Father Hubbard's Tales.

> But oh! alas! what sudden cloud is spread
> About this glorious king's eclipsed head?
> It all his fame *benights*. *Cowley*, Davideis, ii.

> Shall we to men *benighted*
> The lamp of life deny?
> *Bp. Heber*, Missionary Hymn.

benighten (bẹ̄-nī′tn), *v. t.* [< *benight* + *-en*¹, after *enlighten*, etc.] To benight. [Rare.]

benighter (bẹ̄-nī′tėr), *n.* [< *benight* + *-er*¹.] One who benights or keeps others in darkness.

benightment (bẹ̄-nīt′ment), *n.* [< *benight* + *-ment*.] The state or condition of being benighted.

benign (bẹ̄-nīn′), *a.* [< ME. *benigne*, < OF. *benigne*, *benin*, F. *bénin* = Sp. Pg. It. *benigno*, < L. *benignus*, kind, < *benus*, old form of *bonus*, good, + *-genus*, born, < *gignere*, OL. *genere*, beget: see *-genous*, etc. Cf. *malign*.] **1.** Of a kind disposition; gracious; kind; benignant; favorable.

> Thou hast fulfill'd
> Thy words, Creator bounteous and *benign*,
> Giver of all things fair! *Milton*, P. L., viii. 492.

2. Proceeding from or expressive of gentleness, kindness, or benignity.

> To whom thus Michael, with regard *benign*.
> *Milton*, P. L., xi. 334.

> What did the *benign* lips seem to say?
> *Hawthorne*, Great Stone Face.

3. Favorable; propitious: as, *benign* planets.

> Godlike exercise
> Of influence *benign* on planets pale.
> *Keats*, Hyperion, i.

4. Genial; mild; salubrious: applied to weather, etc.—**5.** Mild; not severe; not violent; not malignant: used especially in medicine: as, a *benign* medicine; a *benign* disease. = **Syn.** *Gracious*, etc. See *benignant*.

benignancy (bẹ̄-nig′nan-si), *n.* [< *benignant*: see *-ancy*.] Benignant quality or manner.

benignant (bẹ̄-nig′nant), *a.* [In sense like *benign*; in form < LL. *benignan(t-)s*, ppr. of *benignari*, rejoice, ML. *benignare*, appease, < L. *benignus*, benign, kind: see *benign*. Cf. *malignant*, *malign*.] **1.** Kind; gracious; favorable: as, a *benignant* sovereign.

> And thank *benignant* nature most for thee.
> *Lowell*, Cathedral.

2. Exerting a good, kindly, or softening influence; salutary; beneficial: as, the *benignant* influences of Christianity on the mind.—**3.** In *med.*, not malignant; not dangerous: said of diseases. = **Syn. 1.** *Benignant*, *Gracious*, *Benign*, *Kind*, *Good-natured*. *Benignant* and *gracious* are generally applied to superiors, and imply especially a certain manner of kindness or favor. *Benignant* is more tender or gentle; *gracious* is more civil or condescending; both are winning. *Benign* has largely given up to *benignant* the associations with activity or manner, and is applied especially to looks and influences: as, a *benign* smile. *Kind* often implies some superiority of circumstances on the part of the person acting; thus, we do not speak of a servant as being *kind* to his master, unless the latter is ill or otherwise made dependent on his servant for aid. A *good-natured* person is one who is not only willing to oblige, but will put up with a good deal of annoyance. *Kind* implies discrimination in benevolence; *good-natured* does not, but often implies a weakness for indiscriminate giving to those who solicit help or favors.

> Stern lawgiver! yet thou dost wear
> The Godhead's most *benignant* grace;
> Nor know we anything so fair
> As is the smile upon thy face.
> *Wordsworth*, Ode to Duty.

> She, having the truth of honour in her, hath made him that *gracious* denial which he is most glad to receive.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1.

> There she lost a noble and renowned brother, in his love toward her ever most *kind* and natural.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1.

> An entertainment throughout with which everybody was pleased, and the *good-natured* fathers seemed to be moved with a delight no less hearty than that of the boys themselves.
> *Howells*, Venetian Life, xiii.

benignantly (bẹ̄-nig′nant-li), *adv.* In a benignant manner; with kindly or gracious manner or intent.

benignity (bẹ̄-nig′ni-ti), *n.*; pl. *benignities* (-tiz). [< L. *benignita(t-)s*, < *benignus*, benign: see *benign*.] **1.** The state or quality of being benign; goodness of disposition; kindness of nature; graciousness; beneficence.

> The *benignity* of Providence is nowhere more clearly to be seen than in its compensations.
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 349.

2. [illegible] want of severity.

> [illegible] the continuing *benignity* [illegible]
> [illegible] Adams and Jefferson.

3. [illegible]: beneficent deed; a kindness.

benignly (bę̄-nīn'li), *adv.* In a benign manner; [illegible]; graciously.

benim†, *v. t.* [< ME. *benimen*, *binimen*, < AS. *beniman* (= OS. *biniman* = OFries. *binima* = D. *benemen* = OHG. *bineman*, MHG. *benemen*, G. *benehmen* = Goth. *biniman*), take away, < *be-* + *niman*, take: see *be-*¹ and *nim*, and cf. pp. and deriv. verb *benum*, *benumb*.] To take away; deprive.

> All [illegible] he is *benome*
> The power both of honde and fote.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., iii. 2.

> [illegible] *benimeth* the man from God
> *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

benincasa (ben-in-kā'sạ̈), *n.* [NL., named after Giuseppe *Benincasa*, an early patron of botany, and founder of the garden at Pisa.] The white gourd-melon, *Benincasa hispida*, resembling the pumpkin, but covered with a waxy pulverulent coat. It is very generally cultivated in tropical countries.

benish (be-nēsh'), *n.* [Ar. *benīsh.*] A kind of pelisse worn by Arabs.

> A *benish*, or *beneesh*, which is a robe of cloth, with long sleeves. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 34.

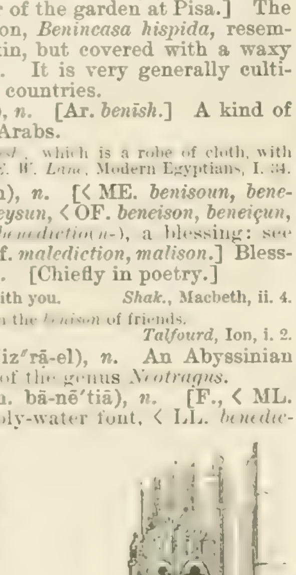
benison (ben'i-zn), *n.* [< ME. *benisoun*, *beneson*, *benesun*, *beneysun*, < OF. *beneison*, *beneiçun*, *[illegible]*, < LL. *benedictio(n-)*, a blessing: see *benediction*, and cf. *malediction*, *malison*.] Blessing; benediction. [Chiefly in poetry.]

> God's *benison* go with you. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 4.

> More precious than the *benison* of friends.
> *Talfourd*, Ion, i. 2.

Ben-Israel (ben'iz″rạ̄-el), *n.* An Abyssinian pygmy antelope of the genus *Neotragus*.

bénitier (F. pron. bā-nē'tiā), *n.* [F., < ML. *benedictarium*, holy-water font, < LL. *benedictus*, blessed: see *benedict*.] A font or vase for holy water, placed in a niche in the chief porch or entrance of a Roman Catholic church, or, commonly, against one of the interior pillars close to the door, into which the members of the congregation on entering dip the fingers of the right hand, blessing themselves by making the sign of the cross. Also called *aspersorium*, *stoup*, and *holy-water font* (which see, under *font*).


[illegible]

benjamin¹ (ben'ja-min), *n.* [Appar. from the proper name *Benjamin*.] A kind of top coat or overcoat formerly worn by men.

> [illegible]
> [illegible]

benjamin² (ben'ja-min), *n.* [< G. *benjamin*; [illegible] *benzoin*, an [illegible] form of *benzoin*, q. v.] 1. Gum benjamin. See *benzoin*. —2. [illegible]

> [illegible]

benjamin-bush [illegible]

benjamin-tree [illegible]

ben[illegible], *n.* An earlier [illegible]

ben[illegible], *n.* [Origin obscure [illegible] of *Benjamin*, a proper [illegible]] A [illegible] hat having a [illegible]

ben k[illegible], *n.* A large wooden [illegible] with [illegible] it. *Thoresby*. [Local, [illegible]]

benmost (ben'mōst), *a.* [< *ben*¹ + *-most*. Cf. *inmost*.] Innermost. See *ben*¹. [Scotch.]

benne, bene³ (ben'e), *n.* [Of Malay origin.] An annual plant, *Sesamum Indicum*, natural order *Pedaliaceæ*, a native of India, but largely cultivated in most tropical and subtropical countries for the sake of the seeds and the oil expressed from it. The leaves are very mucilaginous, and readily impart this quality to water. The seeds have from ancient times been classed with the most nutritious grains, and are still extensively used for food in Asia and Africa. They yield about half their weight of oil (known as benne-, gingili-, teel-, or sesame-oil), which is inodorous, not readily turned rancid by exposure, and in universal use in India in cooking and anointing, for soaps, etc. Large quantities of both oil and seeds are imported into France, England, and the United States, and are used chiefly in the manufacture of soap and for the adulteration of olive-oil, or as a substitute for it.

Benne-plant (*Sesamum Indicum*).

bennet¹ (ben'et), *n.* [Var. of *bent*², ult. < AS. **beonet*: see *bent*².] A grass-stalk; an old stalk of grass. [Prov. Eng.]

bennet² (ben'et), *n.* [< ME. *benet*, *beneit*, in *herbe beneit*, < OF. **herbe beneite* (mod. F. *benoîte*) = It. *erba benedetta*, < ML. *herba benedicta*, i. e., 'blessed herb': see *herb* and *benedict*.] The herb-bennet, or common avens, *Geum urbanum*.

bennick, binnick (ben'ik, bin'ik), *n.* [E. dial. (Somerset); origin obscure.] A local English name of the minnow.

ben-nut (ben'nut), *n.* [< *ben*⁵ + *nut*.] The winged seed of the horseradish-tree, *Moringa pterygosperma*, yielding oil of ben, or ben-oil. See *horseradish-tree*.

ben-oil (ben'oil), *n.* [< *ben*⁵ + *oil*.] The expressed oil of the ben-nut, bland and inodorous, and remarkable for remaining many years without becoming rancid. At a temperature near the freezing point it deposits its solid fats, and the remaining liquid portion is used in extracting the perfumes of flowers, and by watchmakers for the lubrication of delicate machinery. The true ben-oil, however, is said to be derived from the seeds of *Moringa aptera* of Abyssinia and Arabia. Also called *oil of ben*.

benome¹†, *p. a.* See *benumb*.

benome²†, **benoment**. [See *benumb*, *benim*.] Earlier forms of *benum*, past participle of *benim*.

benorth (bę̄-nôrth'), *prep.* [< ME. *be* (*bi*, *by*) *northe*, < AS. *be-northan* (= MLG. *benorden*), < *be*, prep., + *northan*, from the north: see *be-*² and *north*, and cf. *besouth*, etc.] North of: as, *benorth* the Tweed. [Scotch.]

benote (bę̄-nōt'), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *note*.] To annotate or make notes upon.

benothing (bę̄-nuth'ing), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *nothing*.] To reduce to nothing; annihilate.

bensel (ben'sel), *n.* [Also *bensall*, *bensil*, *bensail*, and *bentsail* (simulating *bent* + *sail*), < Icel. *benzl*, bending, tension, < *benda*, bend: see *bend*¹.] 1. Force; violence; impetus.—2. A severe stroke or blow, properly that received from a push or shove. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

bensel (ben'sel), *v. t.* [< *bensel*, *n.*] To beat; bang. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

benshie (ben'shē), *n.* Same as *banshee*.

bent¹ (bent), *a.* [Pret. and pp. of *bend*¹.] 1. Curved; deflected; crooked: as, a *bent* stick. —2†. Determined; set.

> The [illegible] against God and good order
> [illegible]

bent¹ (bent), *n.* [Var. of *bend*¹, *n.*, perhaps after *bent*¹, pret. and pp.; but cf. *descent*, < *descend*; *ascent*, < *ascend*, etc.] 1. The state of being bent; curved form or position; flexure; curvature. [Now rare.]

> With reverence and lowly *bent* of [illegible]
> [illegible]

> Hold your rod at a *bent* a little.
> *I. Walton*, Complete Angler.

2†. A curved part; a crook or bend.—3. Degree of flexure or curvature; tension; straining; utmost force or power: an archery expression, but used figuratively of mental disposition.

> Her affections have their full *bent*.
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 3.

> Then let thy love be younger than thyself,
> Or thy affection cannot hold the *bent*.
> *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 4.

There are divers subtile inquiries concerning the strength required to the bending of bows, the force they have in the discharge according to the several *bents*, and the strength required to be in the string of them. *Bp. Wilkins.*

4. Declivity; slope. [Rare.]

> And downward on an hill under a *bente*
> Ther stood the temple of Marz armipotent.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1123.

> The free hours that we have spent,
> Together, on the brown hill's *bent*.
> *Scott*, Marmion, Int., ii.

5. Inclination; disposition; a leaning or bias of mind; propensity: as, the *bent* of the mind or will; the *bent* of a people toward an object.

> It is his [the legislator's] best policy to comply with the common *bent* of mankind. *Hume*, Essays, Commerce.

> My smiling at this observation gave her spirits to pursue the *bent* of her inclination. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 2.

> The strong *bent* of nature is seen in the proportion which this topic of personal relations usurps in the conversation of society. *Emerson*, Love.

6. Direction taken; turn or winding.

> For souls already warp'd receive an easy *bent*.
> *Dryden*, Hind and Panther, iii. 399.

> If your thoughts should assume so unhappy a *bent*, you will the more want some mild and affectionate spirit to watch over and console you. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, v. 1.

7. In *carp.*, a segment or section of a framed building, as of a long barn or warehouse.—8. A framed portion of a wooden scaffolding or trestlework, usually put together on the ground and then raised to its place.—9. A large piece of timber.—10†. A cast, as of the eye; direction.

> Who neither looks on heaven, nor on earth,
> But gives all gaze and *bent* of amorous view
> On the fair Cressid. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5.

=**Syn.** 5. *Bent*, *Propensity*, *Bias*, *Inclination*, *Tendency*, *Proneness*, *Disposition*, all keep more or less of their original figurativeness. *Bent* is the general and natural state of the mind as disposed toward something; a decided and fixed turning of the mind toward a particular object or mode of action. *Propensity* is less deep than *bent*, less a matter of the whole nature, and is often applied to a strong appetency toward that which is evil. *Bias* has often the same meaning as *bent*, but tends specially to denote a sort of external and continued action upon the mind: as, "morality influences men's minds and gives a *bias* to all their actions," *Locke*. *Bias* is often little more than prejudice. *Inclination* is a sort of *bent*; a leaning, more or less decided, in some direction. *Tendency* is a little more than *inclination*, stronger and more permanent. *Proneness* is by derivation a downward tendency, a strong natural inclination toward that which is in some degree evil: as, *proneness* to err, to self-justification, to vice; but it is also used in a good sense. *Disposition* is often a matter of character, with more of choice in it than in the others, but it is used with freedom in lighter senses: as, the *disposition* to work; the *disposition* of a plant to climb.

> They fool me to the top of my *bent*.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

> Without the least *propensity* to jeer.
> *Byron*, Don Juan, x. 42.

> The *bias* of human nature to be slow in correspondence triumphs even over the present quickening in the general pace of things. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, II. 263.

> It is so much your *inclination* to do good, that you stay not to be asked; which is an approach so nigh to the Deity, that human nature is not capable of a nearer.
> *Dryden*, Ded. to Indian Emperor.

> Everywhere the history of religion betrays a *tendency* to enthusiasm. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 256.

> Actions that promote society and mutual fellowship seem reducible to a *proneness* to do good to others and a ready sense of any good done by others. *South.*

> It cannot be denied that there is now a greater *disposition* amongst men toward the assertion of individual liberty than existed during the feudal ages.
> *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 187.

bent² (bent), *n.* [Also dial. *bennet*; < ME. *bent*, < AS. **beonet* (found only in comp., in local names, as in *Beonetleáh*, > E. *Bentley*) = OS. **binet* (not authenticated) = LG. *behnd* (Brem. Wörterb.) = OHG. *binuz*, *binez*, MHG. *binz*, G. *binse*, a bent, rush; origin unknown.] 1. Any stiff or wiry grass, such as grows on commons or neglected ground. The name is given to many species, as *Agrostis vulgaris*, [illegible], species of *Aira*, etc.; in America it is applied exclusively to *Agrostis* [illegible] and *A. canina*. Also *bent-grass*.

2. The culm or stalk of bent; a stalk of coarse withered grass; a dead stem of grass which has borne seed.

> His spear a *bent* both stiff and strong.
> *Drayton*, Nymphidia.

3. A place covered with grass; a field; unenclosed pasture land; a heath.

> [illegible] to the *bent* that [illegible]
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 532.

Black bent, *Alopecurus agrestis*.—**Dog** or **brown bent**, *Agrostis canina*.—**Marsh, creeping, fine,** or **white bent**, *Agrostis vulgaris*.—**Reed bent**, *Ammophila arundinacea*.—**Wire bent**, *Nardus stricta*.—**To take the bent**, to take to the bent, run away. [Scotch.]

> *Take the bent*, Mr. Rashleigh. Make ae pair o' legs worth twa pair o' hands. *Scott*, Rob Roy, II. 4.

ben-teak (ben'tēk), *n.* A close-grained, inferior kind of teak, used in India for buildings and other ordinary purposes. It is the wood of *Lagerstrœmia microcarpa.*

bent-grass (bent′gräs), *n.* Same as *bent*², 1.

benthal (ben′thal), *a.* [< Gr. *βένθος*, the depths of the sea, + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to depths of the sea of a thousand fathoms and more. See extract.

> In his presidential address to the biological section of the British Association at Plymouth in 1877, Mr. Gwyn Jeffreys suggested the use of the name "*benthal* . . . for depths of one thousand fathoms and more," while retaining the term "abyssal" for depths down to one thousand fathoms. *P. H. Carpenter*, in Science, IV. 223.

Benthamic (ben-tham′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to Jeremy Bentham or to his system. See *Benthamism.*

> The *Benthamic* standard of the greatest happiness was that which I had always been taught to apply.
> *J. S. Mill*, Autobiog., p. 64.

Benthamism (ben′tha̤m-izm), *n.* [< *Bentham* + *-ism.*] The political and ethical system taught by Jeremy Bentham (1748–1832), who held that the greatest happiness of the greatest number is the rational end of moral rules, and ought to be the aim of governments and individuals alike; utilitarianism (which see).

> My previous education [that is, before 1821–2] had been, in a certain sense, already a course of *Benthamism.*
> *J. S. Mill*, Autobiog., p. 64.

> Is *Benthamism* so absolutely the truth, that the Pope is to be denounced because he has not yet become a convert to it? *J. H. Newman*, Letters (1875), p. 114.

Benthamite (ben′tham-īt), *n.* [< *Bentham* + *-ite*².] A follower of Bentham; a believer in Benthamism; an adherent of the Benthamic philosophy.

> A faithful *Benthamite* traversing an age still dimmed by the mists of transcendentalism.
> *M. Arnold*, Essays in Criticism, p. 13.

bentinck (ben′tingk), *n.* [From Captain *Bentinck* (1737–75), the inventor.] *Naut.*, a triangular course, used as a trysail: now generally superseded by the storm-staysail.—**Bentinck boom**, a small boom on the foot of a square foresail.—**Bentinck shrouds**, ropes extending from the weather futtock-staff to the lee-channels, to support the mast when the ship is rolling heavily. [No longer used.]

bentiness (ben′ti-nes), *n.* The state of being benty.

benting (ben′ting), *n.* [< *bent*² + *-ing.*] The act of seeking or collecting bents or bent-stalks.

> The pigeon never knoweth woe
> Until she doth a *benting* go. *Ray's Proverbs.*

benting-time (ben′ting-tīm), *n.* The time when pigeons feed on bents before peas are ripe: as, "rare *benting-times,*" *Dryden*, Hind and Panther, iii. 1283.

bentivi, bentiveo (ben-tē′vē, -tẹ̄-vā′ọ̄), *n.* [Said to be Braz.] A name, said to be used in Brazil, of a clamatorial passerine bird of the family *Tyrannidæ*, the *Pitangus sulphuratus* of authors in general, *Tyrannus sulphuratus* (Vieillot), *Lanius sulphuratus* (Linnæus), originally described in 1760 by Brisson as *la pie-griesche jaune de Cayenne*, and hence long supposed to be a shrike.

ben trovato (bān trō-vä′tọ̄). [It.: *ben*, < L. *bene*, well; *trovato* (pl. *trovati*), pp. of *trovare*, find, invent: see *trove.*] Well feigned; well invented: a part of a familiar Italian saying, *Se non è vero, è ben trovato* (If it is not true, it is well imagined), sometimes introduced, in various relations, in English.

> Various anecdotes of him [Dante] are related by Boccaccio, Sacchetti, and others, none of them verisimilar, and some of them at least fifteen centuries old when revamped. Most of them are neither veri nor *ben trovati.*
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 19.

benty (ben′ti), *a.* [< *bent*² + *-y*¹.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of bent or bent-grass.—2. Covered with or abounding in bent.

benum†, *p. a.* and *v. t.* An earlier form of *benumb.*

benumb†, **benome**¹†, *p. a.* [Early mod. E., < ME. *benome*, *benomen*, < AS. *benumen*, pp. of *beniman*, deprive: see *benim.*] Benumbed.

benumb (bẹ̄-num′), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *benum*, *benombe*, *benome*, < *benumb*, *benum*, *benome*, p. a.: see *benumb*, *p. a.*] 1. To make torpid; deprive of sensation: as, a hand or foot *benumbed* by cold.—2. To stupefy; render inactive.

> It seizes upon the vitals, and *benumbs* the senses. *South.*

> My mind revolts at the reverence for foreign authors, which stifles inquiry, restrains investigation, *benumbs* the vigor of the intellectual faculties, subdues and debases the mind. *N. Webster*, in Scudder, p. 230.

benumbed (bẹ̄-numd′), *p. a.* Numb or torpid, either physically or morally: as, *benumbed* limbs; *benumbed* faith.

benumbedness (bẹ̄-numd′nes), *n.* [< *benumbed*, pp. of *benumb*, + *-ness.*] The state of being benumbed; absence of sensation or feeling.

benumbment (bẹ̄-num′ment), *n.* [< *benumb* + *-ment.*] The act of benumbing; the state of being benumbed; torpor.

benweed (ben′wēd), *n.* [Also *bin-*, *bind-*, *bunweed*; < *ben* (uncertain) + *weed*¹. Cf. *bendwith*, *bindweed.*] Ragwort. [Scotland and North. Ireland.]

benzaldehyde (ben-zal′dẹ̄-hīd), *n.* [< *benz(oic)* + *aldehyde.*] The oil of bitter almonds, C_6H_5COH, a colorless liquid having a pleasant odor and soluble in water. It is prepared artificially on a large scale, and used in making benzoic acid as well as various pigments.

benzamide (ben′za̤-mid or -mīd), *n.* [< *benz(oic)* + *amide.*] A white crystalline substance, $C_6H_5.CO.NH_2$, which may be regarded as the amide of benzoyl.

benzene (ben′zēn), *n.* [< *benz(oic)* + *-ene.*] 1. A hydrocarbon (C_6H_6) formed whenever organic bodies are subjected to destructive distillation at a high temperature, and obtained commercially from coal-tar. It is a clear, colorless liquid, of a peculiar ethereal, agreeable odor, used in the arts as a solvent for gums, resins, fats, etc., and as the material from which aniline and the aniline colors are derived. Also called *benzol*, *benzolin.*
2. Same as *benzin* or *benzine.*

benzil (ben′zil), *n.* [< *benz(oin)* + *-il.*] A compound ($C_{14}H_{10}O_2$) obtained by the oxidation of benzoin, and also by heating bromotoluylene with water at 150° C.

benzilic (ben-zil′ik), *a.* [< *benzil* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or formed from benzil: as, *benzilic* acid.

benzimide (ben′zi-mid or -mīd), *n.* [< *benzi(ne)* + *(a)mide.*] A compound ($C_{23}H_{18}N_2O_2$) formed by the action of hydrocyanic acid on hydrid of benzoyl. It occurs also in the resinous residue of the rectification of the oil of bitter almonds.

benzin, benzine (ben′zin, ben-zēn′), *n.* [< *benz(oic)* + *-in*², *-ine*².] A colorless limpid liquid consisting of a mixture of volatile hydrocarbons and having a specific gravity of between 62° and 65° B. It is obtained by the fractional distillation of petroleum. It is essentially different from benzene, being a mixture of hydrocarbons, while benzene is a single hydrocarbon of constant composition. Its chief use in the arts is as a solvent for fats, resins, caoutchouc, and certain alkaloids. Also improperly written *benzene.*

benzoate (ben′zọ̄-āt), *n.* [< *benzo(ic)* + *-ate*¹.] A salt of benzoic acid.

benzoated (ben′zọ̄-ā-ted), *a.* Mixed with benzoin or benzoic acid.

benzoic (ben-zō′ik), *a.* [< *benzo(in)* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or obtained from benzoin.—**Benzoic acid**, C_6H_5COOH, a peculiar vegetable acid, obtained from benzoin and other balsams by sublimation or decoction. It forms light feathery needles; its taste is pungent and bitterish, and its odor slightly aromatic; it is used in making incense and pastils.—**Benzoic ether**, a substance obtained by distilling together 4 parts of alcohol, 2 parts of crystallized benzoic acid, and 1 part of concentrated hydrochloric acid. It is a colorless oily liquid, having a feeble aromatic smell like that of fruits, and a pungent aromatic taste.—**Benzoic fermentation.** See *fermentation.*

benzoin (ben′zọ̄-in or -zoin), *n.* [First in 16th century; also written *benjoin*, *bengewyne*, *bengwin*, later *benzion*, etc. (also corruptly *benjamin*², q. v.), = D. *benjuin* = G. *benzoe*, *benzoin* = Dan. *benzoe*, < F. *benjoin*, < Pg. *beijoim* = Sp. *benjuì*, *menjuí* = It. *benzoi*, < Ar. *lubān jāwa*, lit. 'incense of Java' (Sumatra). The omission in Rom. of the syllable *lu-* was prob. due to its being mistaken for the def. art.] Gum benjamin; the concrete resinous juice of *Styrax Benzoin*, a tree of Sumatra, Java, and the Malay peninsula, obtained by incisions into the bark. The benzoin of commerce is obtained from both Sumatra and Siam, that from Siam being much superior to the other in quality. When rubbed or heated, it has a fragrant and agreeable odor. It is chiefly used in cosmetics and perfumes, and in incense in Roman Catholic and Greek churches, and is the base of the tincture called *friars'* or *Turlington's balsam*, long famous as a remedy for bronchitis and an effective application to indolent sores, etc. It forms the medicinal ingredient of court-plaster. See *Styrax.*

benzol (ben′zol), *n.* [Less prop. *benzole*; < *benz(oic)* + *-ol.*] Same as *benzene*, 1.

benzolin (ben′zọ̄-lin), *n.* [< *benzol* + *-in*².] Same as *benzene*, 1.

benzolize (ben′zọ̄-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *benzolized*, ppr. *benzolizing.* [< *benzol* + *-ize.*] To treat, impregnate, or cause to combine with benzene or a benzene derivative.

benzoyl (ben′zọ̄-il or -zoil), *n.* [< *benzo(ic)* + *-yl.*] The radical (C_7H_5O) of benzoic acid, of oil of bitter almonds, and of an extensive series of compounds derived from this oil, or connected with it by certain relations.

benzyl (ben′zil), *n.* [< *benz(oic)* + *-yl.*] An organic radical ($C_6H_5CH_2$) which does not exist in the free state, but in combination forms a considerable number of compounds.

benzylation (ben-zi-lā′sho̤n), *n.* [< *benzyl* + *-ation.*] The act of adding benzene to rosaniline or some similar substance.

> The tendency of the *benzylation* being to give the colour a bluer shade.
> *Crace Calvert*, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. [illegible]

benzylic (ben-zil′ik), *a.* [< *benzyl* + *-ic.*] Related to or containing the radical benzyl.

bepaint (bẹ̄-pānt′), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *paint.*] To paint; cover with paint, or as with paint.

> Else would a maiden blush *bepaint* my cheek.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 2.

bepale (bẹ̄-pāl′), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *pale*².] To make pale.

> Those perjur'd lips of thine, *bepaled* with blasting sighs.
> *Carew*, To an Inconstant Servant.

bepat (bẹ̄-pat′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bepatted*, ppr. *bepatting.* [< *be-*¹ + *pat.*] To beat upon; patter upon.

> As timing well the equal sound
> Thy clutching feet *bepat* the ground.
> *J. Baillie*, The Kitten.

bepearl (bẹ̄-pėrl′), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *pearl.*] To cover with pearls, or with shining drops like pearls.

> This primrose all *bepearled* with dew.
> *Carew*, The Primrose.

bepelt (bẹ̄-pelt′), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *pelt*¹.] To pelt soundly.

bepepper (bẹ̄-pep′ėr), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *pepper.*] To pepper; pelt with thickly falling blows.

bepester (bẹ̄-pes′tėr), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *pester.*] To pester greatly; plague; harass.

bepinch (bẹ̄-pinch′), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *pinch.*] To pinch or bruise all over.

> In their sides, arms, shoulders, all *bepincht*,
> Ran thick the weals. *Chapman*, Iliad, xxiii.

bepink† (bẹ̄-pingk′), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *pink.*] To pink; cut in scallops or pierce with small holes.

bepiss (bẹ̄-pis′), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *piss.*] To piss upon; wet with urine.

bepitch† (bẹ̄-pich′), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *pitch*².] To cover or stain with pitch; hence, to blacken or darken. *Sylvester.*

bepity (bẹ̄-pit′i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bepitied*, ppr. *bepitying.* [< *be-*¹ + *pity.*] To pity exceedingly.

> Mercy on him, poor heart! I *bepitied* him, so I did.
> *Fielding*, Tom Jones, x. 9.

beplait (bẹ̄-plāt′), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *plait.*] To plait.

beplaster (bẹ̄-plȧs′tėr), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *plaster.*] To cover with plaster; cover or smear over thickly; bedaub.

> *Beplaster'd* with rouge. *Goldsmith*, Retaliation.

beplume (bẹ̄-plöm′), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *plume.*] To furnish or adorn with feathers; plume.

bepommel (bẹ̄-pum′el), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *pommel.*] To pommel soundly; drub.

bepowder (bẹ̄-pou′dėr), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *powder.*] To powder; sprinkle or cover all over with powder, as the hair.

> Is the beau compelled against his will to . . . employ . . . all the thought withinside his noddle to *bepowder* and becurl the outside?
> *A. Tucker*, Freewill, Foreknowledge, etc., p. 98.

bepraise (bẹ̄-prāz′), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *praise.*] To praise greatly or extravagantly; puff.

> *Bepraised* by newspapers and magazines.
> *Goldsmith*, Essays, viii.

> Hardly any man, and certainly no politician, has been so *bepraised* as Burke. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 27.

bepray (bẹ̄-prā′), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *pray.*] To pray; beseech. *Shak.*

beprose (bẹ̄-prōz′), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *prose.*] To reduce to prose.

> To *beprose* all rhyme. *Mallet*, Verbal Criticism.

bepucker (bẹ̄-puk′ėr), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *pucker.*] To pucker.

bepuff (bẹ̄-puf′), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *puff.*] To puff; bepraise.

> Doggeries never so diplomaed, *bepuffed*, gaslighted, continue doggeries. *Carlyle*, Past and Present, p. 392.

bepurple (bẹ̄-pėr′pl), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *purple.*] To tinge or dye with a purple color. *Digges.*

bepuzzle (bẹ̄-puz′l), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *puzzle.*] To puzzle greatly; perplex.

bepuzzlement (bẹ̄-puz′l-ment), *n.* [< *bepuzzle* + *-ment.*] Perplexity.

bequeath (bẹ̄-kwēᴛʜ′), *v. t.* [< ME. *bequethen*, *biquethen*, earlier *bicwethen*, < AS. *becwethan*, declare, affirm, give by will, < *be-* + *cwethan*, say. The simple verb became obsolete in the ME. period, except in the pret. *quoth*, which remains archaically in an idiomatic construction [illegible]. The compound has been preserved through its technical use in wills.] **1†.** To give away; transfer the possession of; as- [illegible].

[illegible] the fortune
[illegible] to him, and follow me.
Shak., K. John, i. 1.

2. To give or leave by will; assign as a legacy: more commonly, but not necessarily, used of personal property, in contradistinction to real property, which is said to be *devised*.

My heritage
Which my dead father did *bequeath* to me.
Shak., Pericles, ii. 1.

3. To hand down; transmit.

[illegible] has *bequeathed* its religious gloom and [illegible] its religious ardor to the next [illegible]
Hawthorne, Main Street.

Greece has *bequeathed* to us her ever living tongue, and [illegible] productions of her intellect.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 16.

4†. To commit; commend; intrust.

[illegible] flames our slaughtered friends *bequeath*.
Pope, Iliad, vii. 399.

5†. To give or yield; furnish; impart.

A [illegible] purse shall scarce *bequeath* his master a good dinner.
Pennyless Parl., in Harl. Misc. (Malh.), III. 72. (*N. E. D.*)

That which *bequeaths* it this slow pace.
N. [illegible], Bulk and Selv., p. 122. (*N. E. D.*)

6†. Reflexively, to commit; dedicate; devote.

[illegible] . . . *bequeaths himself* to a solitary life in the deserts. *K. Digby*, Broad Stone of Honour, I. 166. (*N. E. D.*)

bequeath† (bē̱-kwēᴛʜ'), *n.* [< *bequeath*, *v.*] A bequest.

bequeathable (bē̱-kwē'ᴛʜa-bl), *a.* [< *bequeath* + *-able*.] Capable of being bequeathed.

bequeathal (bē̱-kwē'ᴛʜal), *n.* [< *bequeath* + *-al*.] The act of bequeathing; bequest.

The [illegible] of their savings may be a means of giving [illegible] happiness. *The American*, VI. [illegible]

bequeather (bē̱-kwē'ᴛʜėr), *n.* One who bequeaths.

bequeathment (bē̱-kwēᴛʜ'mėnt), *n.* [< *bequeath* + *-ment*.] The act of bequeathing; a bequest.

bequest (bē̱-kwest'), *n.* [< ME. *bequeste*, *byquyste*, prob. (with excrescent *-t*, as in *behest*, and shifted accent, after the verb) < AS. [illegible], ME. *bequide*, after [illegible], ML. [illegible], accented form, in nouns, of *bi-*, *be-*, + *cwis* (*cwiss-*), saying, < *cwethan*, say: see *bequeath*.] **1.** The act of bequeathing or leaving by will.

[illegible] pretending an adoption [illegible] or the Confessor [illegible]
Sir M. Hale.

Possession, with the right of *bequest* and inheritance, is the stimulant which raises property to its highest value.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 58.

2. That which is left by will; a legacy.—**3.** That which is or has been handed down or transmitted.

Our cathedrals, our creeds, our liturgies, our varied [illegible]
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. [illegible]

bequest† (bē̱-kwest'), *v. t.* [< *bequest*, *n.*] To [illegible] bequest; bequeath.

bequethe†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *bequeath*. [illegible]

bequia-sweet [illegible], *n.* [See quot.] [illegible] *Icterida* [illegible] Catbird; so named from its note.

[illegible]

Ber[illegible]

[illegible]

Ber[illegible] See [illegible].

berat (be-rat'), *n.* [Armen.] A warrant or patent of dignity or privilege given by an Oriental monarch.

berate (bē̱-rāt'), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *rate*².] To chide vehemently; scold.

Zopyrus berated Socrates as if he had caught a pickpocket. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 65.

berattle† (bē̱-rat'l), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *rattle*.] To cry down; abuse; run down. *Shak.* [Rare.]

beraunite (be-râ'nīt), *n.* [< *Beraun* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A hydrous phosphate of iron of a reddish-brown color, found at St. Benigna near Beraun in Bohemia.

beray† (bē̱-rā'), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *ray*³.] **1.** To make foul; defile; soil.

Beraying the font and water while the bishop was baptizing him. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. To scent.

How comes your handkercher
So sweetly thus *beray'd*?
Middleton, The Witch, i. 2.

berbe (bėrb), *n.* The name of an African genet, *Genetta pardina*.

Berber (bėr'bėr), *n.* and *a.* [< Ar. *Berber*, *Barbar*, the Berbers: see *barbary* and *barb*³.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A person belonging to any one of a group of tribes inhabiting the mountainous parts of Barbary and portions of the Sahara, descended from the primitive race of those regions.—**2.** The language spoken by the Berbers. It is one of the Hamitic languages.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Berbers or their language.

Berberidaceæ (bėr″be-ri-dā'sē̱-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Berberis* (*Berberid-*) + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of plants, belonging to the thalamifloral dicotyledons, distinguished from allied orders by having the few stamens in two or three whorls and the anthers opening by valves. The genera are widely distributed, but are small, with the exception of *Berberis*. Of the smaller genera, the blue cohosh (*Caulophyllum*), the mandrake (*Podophyllum*), and the twin-leaf (*Jeffersonia*) are of more or less repute in medicine, and the *Akebia* is an ornamental climber. See cut under *Berberis*.

berberidaceous (bėr″be-ri-dā'shius), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Berberidaceæ*.

berberine (bėr'be-rin), *n.* [< NL. *berberina*: see *Berberis* and *-ine*².] An alkaloid ($C_{20}H_{17}NO_4$) widely distributed in the vegetable kingdom, being found in the barberry and a considerable number of plants, or parts of plants, whose extracts combine a yellow color and bitter taste. It forms fine yellow acicular crystals, sparingly soluble in water, having a bitter taste. The sulphate and hydrochlorate are soluble, but with difficulty.

Berberis (bėr'be-ris), *n.* [NL.: see *barberry*.] The principal genus of the natural order *Berberidaceæ*, including the common barberry.

[illegible]

It contains about 50 species of shrubby plants, mostly American, and ranging from Oregon to Tierra del Fuego. The common barberry, *B. vulgaris*, the only European species and extensively naturalized in the United States, is well known for its red acid berries, which make a pleasant preserve. The leaves [illegible] acid and the bark and root, as in many other species, are astringent and yield a yellow dye. The bark of the root of this and of several Asiatic species, as *B. Lycium*, *B. [illegible]*, and *B. [illegible]tata*, is used as a bitter tonic and for the extraction of berberine (which see). Some of the *Mahonia* group of [illegible] stamens in this genus [illegible] forward upon the pistil when the inner side of the filament is touched.

berberry [illegible], *n.* Same as *barberry*.

berbine [illegible], *n.* [illegible] extracted from the root [illegible] of the barberry. It is an [illegible] better to the taste.

berceuse [illegible] [F., [illegible]] [illegible]

bercheroot [illegible], *n.* [illegible] weight in [illegible]

bercowetz, *n.* See *berkovets*.

berdash†, *n.* See *burdash*.

berde†, *n.* An obsolete form of *beard*.

bere¹†, *v.*, **bere²†**, *n.*, etc. An obsolete form of *bear*¹, *bear*², etc., *berry*⁴, etc.

Berean (bē̱-rē'an), *a.* and *n.* [Also written *Beræan*, < L. *Beræus*, < *Beræa*, < Gr. Βέροια, Βέρροια.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the ancient town of Berea (Berœa, now Verria) in Macedonia; in religious use, resembling the people of Berea as described in the Acts. See II., 2.

II. *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of ancient Berea.—**2.** One of a sect of dissenters from the Church of Scotland, who took their name from and profess to follow the ancient Bereans mentioned in Acts xvii. 11, in building their system of faith and practice upon the Scriptures alone, without regard to human authority. Also called *Barclayites*, from their founder, John Barclay (1734–98), of Muthill, Perthshire.

Berea sandstone. See *sandstone*.

bereave (bē̱-rēv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bereaved* or *bereft*, ppr. *bereaving*. [< ME. *bereven*, *bireven* (pret. *berevede*, *berefte*, *bereft*, *berafte*, pp. *bereved*, *bereft*, *beraft*), < AS. *bereáfian* (= OFries. *birāva* = OS. *birōbhōn* = D. *berooven* = OHG. *biroubōn*, MHG. *berouben*, G. *berauben* = Goth. *biraubōn*), rob, bereave, < *be-* + *reáfian*, plunder, rob: see *be-*¹ and *reave*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To deprive by or as if by violence; rob; strip: with *of* before the thing taken away.

Me have ye *bereaved of* my children. Gen. xlii. 36.

Fate had weaven
The twist of life, and her *of* life *bereaven*.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

Wilt thou die e'en thus,
Ruined 'midst ruin, ruining, *bereft*
Of name and honor?
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 18.

[It is sometimes used without *of*, more especially in the passive, the subject of the verb being either the person deprived or the thing taken away.

And 'tis your fault I am *bereft* him so.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 381.

All your interest in those territories
Is utterly *bereft* you. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.]

2†. To take away by destroying, impairing, or spoiling; take away by violence.

Shall move you to *bereave* my life. *Marlowe.*

I think his understanding is *bereft*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 6.

3†. To deprive of power; prevent.

No thing may *bireve*
A man to love, til that him list to leve.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 685.

II. *intrans.* To destroy life; cut off. [Rare.]

bereavement (bē̱-rēv'mėnt), *n.* [< *bereave* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of bereaving.—**2.** The state of being bereaved; grievous loss; particularly, the loss of a relative or friend by death.

He bore his *bereavement* with stoical fortitude.
H. Smith, Tor Hill.

bereaver (bē̱-rē'vėr), *n.* One who bereaves or deprives another of something valued.

bereft (bē̱-reft'). Preterit and past participle of *bereave*.

Berengarian (ber-en-gā'ri-an), *n.* and *a.* [< ML. *Berengarius*, Berengar, a theologian, born about A. D. 998, died about 1088.] **I.** *n.* One of a sect which followed Berengarius or Berengar of Tours, archdeacon of Angers in the eleventh century, who denied the doctrine of transubstantiation.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Berengarians or their opinions.

Berengarianism (ber-en-gā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *Berengarian* + *-ism*.] The opinions or doctrines of Berengarius and his followers. See *Berengarian*.

Berenice's hair. See *Coma Berenices*.

beresite (ber'e-sīt), *n.* [< *Beresovsk* + *-ite*².] A fine-grained granite found near Beresovsk, Russia, in the Ural, associated with gold-bearing quartz.

beret, berret¹ (ber'et), *n.* [F. *béret*, < ML. *be*[illegible], a cap: see *barret*² and *biretta*.] **1.** A [illegible] woolen cap worn by the Basque [illegible]. *N. E. D.*—**2.** Same as *biretta*.

beretta, *n.* See *biretta*.

berettina, *n.* See *berrettina*.

berewick†, *n.* See *berwick*.

berg¹ [illegible], *n.* [< Icel., Sw., Norw. *berg* = Dan. [illegible], G. *berg* = E. *barrow*¹, a hill.] A [illegible] [Shetland.]

berg² [illegible], *n.* [From *-berg* in *iceberg*, < G. [illegible] *iceberg*. Not from AS. *beorg*, a hill, [illegible] E. *barrow*¹, a mound (but cf. *bergh*): [illegible] *barrow*¹.] A large floating mass or mountain of ice; an iceberg.

Like glittering *bergs* of ice. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

bergall (bėr′gâl), *n.* [Also written *burgall*, var. of *bergell*, *bergle*, q. v.] The cunner or blue-perch, a very common New England fish, *Ctenolabrus adspersus*. See *burgall*, and cut under *cunner*.

Bergamask (bėr′ga-mȧsk), *a.* and *n.* [< It. *Bergamasco*, adj., < *Bergamo*, a town in Italy. Cf. *bergamot*^{1}.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the city or province of Bergamo in northern Italy, or the district of Bergamasca: as, *Bergamask* traditions; the *Bergamask* Alps; "a *Bergomask* dance," *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 1.

II. *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Bergamo or Bergamasca.

> A gibe at the poverty of the *Bergamasks*, among whom, moreover, the extremes of stupidity and cunning are most usually found, according to the popular notion in Italy. *Howells*, Venetian Life, v.

2. [= F. *bergamasque*.] A rustic dance in imitation of the people of Bergamasca, who were ridiculed as clownish in manners and speech.

bergamot^1 (bėr′ga-mot), *n.* [Formerly also *burgamot*, *burgemott*, *bourgamot*, appar. < *Bergamo*, a town in Italy. Cf. *bergamot*^{2}.] **1.** A variety of the lime or lemon, *Citrus medica*, with a very aromatic rind, from which, either by mechanical means or by distillation, the volatile oil of bergamot (known in trade as *essence of bergamot*) is obtained. The essence is a product chiefly of southern Italy, and is much employed in perfumery.—**2.** The popular name of several labiate plants, as in England of *Mentha citrata*, and in the United States of *Monarda fistulosa* and *M. didyma*.—**3.** A kind of snuff perfumed with bergamot.

> Gives the nose its *bergamot*. *Cowper*, Task, ii.

4. A coarse tapestry manufactured from flocks of wool, silk, cotton, hemp, and from the hair of oxen and goats, said to have been made originally at Bergamo.

bergamot^2 (bėr′ga-mot), *n.* [< F. *bergamote*, < It. *bergamotto*, appar. a perversion, simulating a connection with *Bergamo*, a town in Italy (cf. *bergamot*^{1}), of Turk. *begarmūdi*, lit. (like the G. name *fürstenbirne*) prince's pear, < *bey*, a prince (see *bey*^{2}), + *armūd*, a pear.] A variety of pear.

bergander (bėr′gan-dėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *birgander*, *burgander*, appar. < ME. *berȝe*, a burrow (see *berry*^{3}, *burrow*^{2}), + *gander* (i. e., *burrow-gander*; cf. its other name, *burrow-duck*). Cf. D. *bergeend* = NFries. *bargaand* = MLG. *berchant* = G. *bergente*, lit. 'hill-duck,' G. *erdgans*, lit. 'earth-goose.'] A name of the sheldrake or burrow-duck, *Tadorna vulpanser*. See *sheldrake*.

bergell, *n.* See *bergle*.

berger†, *n.* [Appar. < F. *bergère*, a négligé style of dressing the hair.] A lock of hair worn long, and with the end curled, by ladies in the time of Charles II.

Bergerac (bėr′je-rak; F. pron. berzh-rak′), *n.* **1.** A red wine of good quality, made in the department of Dordogne in southwestern France, in the vicinity of the town of Bergerac. It is seldom in the market under its own name, but is exported from Bordeaux, and confounded with claret. It is very popular throughout central France.

2. A white wine from the same district, generally very sweet and of a high flavor.—**3.** A dry wine not unlike Barsac.

bergeret†, *n.* [OF., < *berger*, a shepherd, < ML. *berbicarius*, a shepherd, < *berbex*, L. *vervex*, a wether.] A pastoral or rustic song or dance. Also *bargeret*, *bargaret*.

> There began anon
> A lady for to singe right womanly
> A *bargaret* in praising the daisie.
> *Flower and Leaf*, l. 348.

bergh†, *n.* [Cf. *bargh*; obsolete form (after Scand.) of *barrow*^{1}, a hill.] A hill.

berglax (bėrg′laks), *n.* [Norw. *berglax*, *berglaks*, lit. rock-salmon (= Dan. *bjerglax*, the common hake), < *berg* = Sw. *berg*, Dan. *bjerg*, a hill, rock, + Norw. Sw. Dan. *lax* = AS. *leax* = G. *lachs*, salmon.] The Norwegian name of a gadoid fish, *Coryphænoides norvegicus*, of the family *Macruridæ*.

bergle (bėr′gl), *n.* [Also written *bergell*, *bergill* (and *bergall*, *burgall*, q. v.), appar. a var. of *bergylt*, q. v.] A name in the Shetland islands of the ballan-wrasse, *Labrus maculatus*.

bergmanite (bėrg′man-īt), *n.* [< T. O. *Bergman*, a Swedish mineralogist (1735–84), + *-ite*^{2}.] A variety of the zeolite natrolite. It occurs massive and fibrous in the zirconsyenite of Brevig in Norway. Its colors are greenish, grayish-white, and red.

bergmaster (bėrg′mȧs″tėr), *n.* [After G. *bergmeister*: see *barmaster*.] Same as *barmaster*.

bergmehl (bėrg′māl), *n.* [G., < *berg* = E. *barrow*^{1}, a mountain, + *mehl* = E. *meal*^{2}.] Mountain-meal or fossil farina, a geological deposit in the form of an extremely fine powder, consisting almost entirely of the silicious frustules or cell-walls of diatoms. It has been eaten in Lapland in seasons of great scarcity, mixed with ground corn and bark.

bergmote (bėrg′mōt), *n.* Same as *barmote*.

bergy (bėr′gi), *a.* [< *berg*^{2} + *-y*^{1}.] **1.** Full of bergs or icebergs.—**2.** Resembling or of the nature of a berg.

> A considerable *bergy* mass of ice.
> *C. F. Hall*, Polar Expedition, p. 266.

bergylt (bėr′gilt), *n.* [Also written *berguylt* (see also *bergle*, *bergall*, *burgall*); < Norw. *berggylta*, dial. *berggalt*, appar. < *berg*, cliff, precipice, hill, + *gylta* = Icel. *gylta* and *gyltr*, a sow.] A name in Shetland of the rose-fish, *Sebastes marinus*, a fish of the family *Scorpænidæ*. Also called *Norwegian haddock*. See cut under *Sebastes*.

berhyme, *v. t.* See *berime*.

beriberi (ber′i-ber-i), *n.* [Singhalese; an intensive redupl. of *beri*, weakness.] A disease characterized by anemia, muscular and sensory paralysis, more or less pain, general dropsical symptoms, effusion into the serous cavities, and dyspnœa on exertion. Hydropic and dry forms are distinguished by the presence or absence of dropsy. It may be acute, or subacute, or chronic. It does not appear to be contagious, though it infects localities. Beriberi occurs in India and adjacent countries, is frequent in Japan under the name of *kakke*, and seems to be identical with the "sleeping sickness" of the west coast of Africa. It is said to occur in South America also.

Beridæ (ber′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Beri(d-)s* + *-idæ*.] A family of tetrachætous or tanystomatous brachycerous *Diptera*, represented by such genera as *Beris*, *Xylophagus*, etc. Also called *Xylophagidæ*.

beridel†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A garment of linen, worn in Ireland in the reign of Henry VIII. *Planché.*

berigora (ber-i-gō′rä), *n.* A name of an Australian falcon, the berigora hawk, *Hieracidea* (or *Ieracidea*) *berigora*.

berime (bē-rīm′), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *rime*^{1}.] To celebrate in rime or verse. Also *berhyme*.

> She had a better love to *berime* [as in old editions] her.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4.

beringed (bē-ringd′), *a.* [< *be-*^{1} + *ringed*.] Supplied or surrounded with rings.

> A curiously *beringed* disc [Saturn].
> *E. F. Burr*, Ecce Cœlum, p. 99.

Beris (ber′is), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Beridæ*, or *Xylophagidæ*. *B. clavipes* is an example.

Berkeleian (bėrk′lē-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to George Berkeley, bishop of Cloyne, Ireland (born 1684, died 1753), or to Berkeleianism.

> The *Berkeleian* idealism is little more than the easy demonstration that this view [that the world of reality exists quite independently of being known by any knowing beings in it], from a philosophical standing point, is untenable. *J. C. Shairp*, Culture and Religion, p. 185.

II. *n.* One who holds Bishop Berkeley's system of idealism; one who denies the existence of a material world.

Berkeleianism (bėrk′lē-an-izm), *n.* The philosophy of Bishop Berkeley. See *Berkeleian*. He holds that material things exist only in so far as they are perceived; their *esse* is *percipi*. It is by thinking them, and making us think them, that the Divine Being creates the material universe. But Berkeley gives to souls a substantive existence, so they must be created otherwise. The Berkeleian idealism is intimately interwoven with an extreme nominalism, which denies the existence of general conceptions. Berkeley's theory of vision, which in a modified form is now generally adopted by scientific men, is that while we see two dimensions of space, the third is recognized by touch (that is, by the muscular sense), until the eyes become educated to associating certain appearances with certain feelings of touch.

Berkeley's Act. See *act*.

berkovets (bėr′kō-vets), *n.* [Russ. *berkovetsŭ*.] A Russian weight, legally equal to 400 Russian pounds, or 361 pounds 2 ounces avoirdupois. In other parts of Russia, where older pounds have not gone out of use, the value of this unit is somewhat greater. Also *bercowetz*.

berkowitz (bėr′kō-vitz), *n.* [G. *berkowitz*, repr. Russ. *berkovetsŭ*.] Same as *berkovets*.

berlin^1 (bėr′lin or bėr-lin′), *n.* [In first sense, = Sp. Pg. It. *berlina* = G. *berline*, < F. *berline*; < *Berlin*, the capital of Prussia.] **1.** A large four-wheeled carriage with a suspended body, two interior seats, and a top or hood that can be raised or lowered: so called because first made in Berlin, in the seventeenth century, from the designs of an architect of the elector of Brandenburg.—**2.** A knitted glove.

> A fat man in black tights and cloudy *Berlins*.
> *Dickens*, Tuggses at Ramsgate.

berlin^2, **berling**, *n.* See *birlin*.

Berlin blue, iron, etc. See the nouns.

berloque (ber-lok′), *n.* [F.] *Milit.*, the tattoo upon a drum announcing a meal-time.

berm (bėrm), *n.* [Also written *berme*, rarely *birm*, *barm*; cf. F. *berme*, = Russ. *berma*, etc., < MD. *berme*, D. *berm*, *berme*, = MLG. *berme*, barm, = G. *berme*, a berm, prob. = Icel. *barmr*, edge, border, brim, as of a river or the sea, etc.: see *brim*^{1}.] **1.** A narrow ledge; specifically, in *fort.*, a space of ground or a terrace from 3 to 5 feet in width, left between the rampart and the moat or foss, designed to receive the ruins of the rampart in the event of a bombardment, and to prevent the earth from filling the foss. Sometimes it is palisaded, and in the Netherlands it is generally planted with a quickset hedge.

> If we accept the Hindu Kush as our mountain fortress, then, to use a technical phrase, Afghan Turkistan is our *berm* and the Oxus our ditch.
> *J. T. Wheeler*, Short Hist. India, p. 66.

2. The bank or side of a canal which is opposite to the towing-path. Also called *berm-bank*.

berme^1†, *n.* A Middle English form of *barm*^{2}.

berme^2, *n.* See *berm*.

bermillians (bėr-mil′yanz), *n. pl.* [Origin unknown.] Pieces of linen or fustian.

Bermuda grass, fan-palm, etc. See the nouns.

Bermudian (bėr-mū′di-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to the Bermudas or to their inhabitants.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Bermuda or the Bermudas, a group of islands in the Atlantic, about 600 miles east of Cape Hatteras in North Carolina, belonging to Great Britain.

bern^1†, *n.* A Middle English form of *barn*^{1}.

bern^2†, **berne**†, *n.* [Early mod. E. (Sc.), < ME. *berne*, *bern*, *burne*, *burn*, etc., < AS. *beorn*, *biorn*, a warrior, hero, a word used only in poetry, and prob. = Icel. *björn*, a bear, appar. a deriv. of **beri*, m. (*bera*, f.), = AS. *bera*, a bear, E. *bear*^{2}. It was a common poetical practice to give the names of fierce animals to warriors; cf. AS. *eofor*, a boar, = Icel. *jöfurr*, a warrior, hero.] A warrior; a hero; a man of valor; in later use, a poetic term for man.

bernacle^1 (bėr′na-kl), *n.* Same as *barnacle*^{1}.

bernacle^2†, *n.* Same as *barnacle*^{2}.

Bernardine (bėr′när-din), *n.* and *a.* [F. *Bernardin*, < ML. *Bernardinus*, < *Bernardus*, Bernard.] **I.** *n.* The name given in France to the members of the Cistercian order of monks. It is derived from St. Bernard (1091–1153), who was the most distinguished member of the order and was regarded as its second founder. See *Cistercian*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to St. Bernard or the Bernardines.

Bernard's canal. See *canal*.

berne†, *n.* See *bern*^{2}.

berner†, *n.* [< ME. *berner*, < OF. *berner*, *bernier*, *brenier* (ML. *bernarius*), a feeder of hounds, < *bren*, *bran*, bran: see *bran*.] An attendant in charge of a pack of hounds. *N. E. D.*

Bernese (bėr-nēs′ or -nēz′), *a.* and *n.* [< G. *Bern*, F. *Berne*, in Switzerland, + *-ese*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Bern or its inhabitants.

II. *n. sing.* and *pl.* A citizen or citizens of Bern, the capital of Switzerland, or of the canton of the same name.

bernesque (bėr-nesk′), *a.* [< It. *Bernesco*, < *Berni*: see *-esque*.] In the humorous and burlesque style of the writings of Francesco Berni, an Italian poet, who died in 1536.

> *Bernesque* poetry is the clearest reflexion of that religious and moral scepticism which was one of the characteristics of Italian social life in the 16th century, and which showed itself more or less in all the works of that period, that scepticism which stopped the religious Reformation in Italy, and which in its turn was an effect of historical conditions. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 510.

Bernicla (bėr′ni-klä), *n.* [NL. (adopted as a genus name by Stephens, 1824), < ML. *bernicla*,

Canada Goose (*Bernicla canadensis*).

[illegible].] A genus of geese, [illegible] brent-goose, black-goose, and related species, which have black bills, black [illegible] with white markings, and the general color dark, with white or light tail-cov- [illegible]

bernicle, bernicle-goose (bėr'ni-kl, -gös), *n.* [[illegible] of *barnacle*¹, historically obsolete, but now occasionally used with ref. to the NL. generic name *Bernicla*.] The barnacle or barnacle-goose. See *barnacle*¹, 1.

Bernissartia (bėr-ni-sär'ti-ä), *n.* [NL., < *Bernissart*, name of a quarry in Belgium.] A genus of extinct Wealden crocodiles, typical of the family *Bernissartiidæ*, whose remains have been found in a quarry in Bernissart, Belgium.

Bernissartiidæ (bėr-ni-sar-ti'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bernissartia* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct crocodilians. The technical characteristics are: the choanæ comparatively approximated; the supratemporal fossæ smaller than the orbits; a well-defined orbitolaterotemporal sinus; the dorsal plates imbricated and forming more than two longitudinal rows; and the ventral armature reduced to one buckler of imbricated plates. The family occurs in the Wealden and Purbeck formations.

Bernoullian (bėr-nö'lian), *a.* Pertaining to or discovered by one of several famous mathematicians belonging to the Basle family Bernoulli, which originated in Antwerp.—**Bernoullian function**, a function defined by an equation of the form $\Delta F(x) = x^n$.—**Bernoullian numbers**, a certain series of numbers discovered by Jacob Bernoulli (1654–1705), of which the first members are:

$$B_2 = \tfrac{1}{6}\quad B_4 = \tfrac{1}{30}\quad B_6 = \tfrac{1}{42}\quad B_8 = \tfrac{1}{30}\quad B_{10} = \tfrac{5}{66}.$$

Bernoullian series, in *math.*, the series $fo = fx - xf'x + \frac{x^2}{2}f''x - \frac{x^3}{2.3}f'''x +$, etc.

bernouse, *n.* See *burnoose*.

berob (bē-rob'), *v. t.* [< ME. *berobben*; < *be-*¹ + *rob*.] To rob; plunder.

> What evill starre
> On you hath frowned, and pourd his influence bad,
> That of your selfe ye thus *berobbed* arre?
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. viii. 42.

Beroë (ber'ọ̄-ē), *n.* [L., < Gr. Βερόη, one of the ocean nymphs.] The typical genus of ctenophorans of the family *Beroidæ*. *B. forskali* is an example. The species are of the size and shape of a small lemon. The genus was formerly of much greater extent than now, including species now referred to other families, as *Cydippe*, etc.

beroid (ber'ọ̄-id), *n.* A ctenophoran of the family *Beroidæ*.

Beroidæ (be-rō'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Beroë* + *-idæ*.] A family of the class *Ctenophora*, subkingdom *Cælenterata*, having the body globular or oval, without oral lobes or tentacles, and with fringed appendages of the periphery of the polar spaces. They are transparent jelly-like marine organisms, differing from most of the ctenophorans in having a large mouth and digestive cavity. Representative genera are *Beroë*, *Idyia*, and *Pandora*.

beroon (bē-rön'), *n.* [Pers. *bīrūn*, without, exterior.] The chief court of a Persian dwelling-house. *S. G. W. Benjamin*, Persia and the Persians.

berret¹, *n.* See *beret*.

berret² (ber'et), *n.* A kind of opal bead of the size of a marble.

> It was most amusing to witness his [the chief of Latooka's] delight at a string of fifty little *berrets* . . . which I had brought into the country for the first time.
> *Sir S. W. Baker*, Heart of Africa, xvi.

berretta, *n.* See *biretta*.

berrettina (ber-e-tē'nä), *n.* [It., dim. of *berretta*: see *biretta*.] A scarlet skull-cap worn by cardinals. Also *berettina*.

berri, *n.* The Turkish mile, of which there are [illegible] 66⅔ to a degree.

berried (ber'id), *a.* [< *berry*¹ + *-ed*².] 1. [illegible] with berries: as, "the *berried* holly," *Keats*.—2. Of the form or nature of a berry; [illegible].—3. Having eggs or spawn, as a female [illegible] or other crustacean.

berry¹ [illegible], *n.*; pl. *berries* (-iz). [Early mod. E. [illegible], < ME. *bery*, *berie*, < AS. *berie*, [illegible] *beri* (in *winberi*, grape) [illegible] OHG. *beri*, [illegible] D. *bes*, *bes* = MLG. [illegible] = OHG. *beri*, [illegible] *bär*, G. *beere* = Icel. *ber* [illegible] *bær* [illegible] Goth. *basi* in *weinabasi* [illegible] (Goth. [illegible] *weinaber*, 'vine berry,' grape) [illegible] (the [illegible] a berry. Origin unknown; [illegible] referred to the root of *bare*, [illegible] as 'uncovered' fruit.] 1. In *bot.* [illegible] ordinary use, any small pulpy fruit [illegible] *berry*, strawberry, [illegible] *berry*, [illegible] kerberry, etc., of which only the first is a berry in the technical sense. (*b*) Technically, a simple fruit in which the entire pericarp is fleshy, excepting the outer skin or epicarp, as the banana, tomato, grape, currant, etc. (*c*) The dry kernel of certain kinds of grain, etc., as the *berry* of wheat and barley, or the coffee-*berry*. See cut under *wheat*.—2. Something resembling a berry, as one of the ova or eggs of lobsters, crabs, or other crustaceans, or the drupe of *Rhamnus infectorius*, used in dyeing.—**Avignon berry**, the drupe of *Rhamnus alaternus*, used in dyeing yellow. Also called *French berry*.

berry¹ (ber'i), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *berried*, ppr. *berrying*. [< *berry*¹, *n.*] 1. To bear or produce berries.—2. To gather berries: as, to go *berrying*.

berry² (ber'i), *n.*; pl. *berries* (-iz). [Early mod. E. also *berye*, *berie*, < ME. *berghe*, *berȝe* (prop. dat.), a barrow: see *barrow*¹.] A mound; a barrow. [Obsolete or dialectal.]

> This little *berry* some yeleep
> An hillock.
> *W. Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 2.

> The theatres are *berries* for the fair:
> Like ants on mole-hills thither they repair.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, i. 103.

berry³† (ber'i), *n.* [E. dial., < late ME. *bery*: see *burrow*².] 1. A burrow, especially a rabbit's burrow.—2. An excavation; a military mine.

berry⁴ (ber'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *berried*, ppr. *berrying*. [E. dial. and Sc., < ME. *beryen*, *berien*, < AS. **berian* (only in pp. *gebered*) = OHG. *berja*, MHG. *berren*, *beren* = Icel. *berja* = L. *ferire* (> ult. E. *ferule*, *interfere*), strike.] 1. To beat; give a beating to.

> Here this boy is, ȝe bade vs go *bary*
> With battis.
> We are combered his corpus for to carry.
> *York Plays*, p. 334.

2. To thresh (grain, etc.).

> I'll *berry* your crap by the light o' the moon.
> *W. Nicholson.*

berry⁵†, *n.* [Also *berrie*; a corrupt form of *perrie*, *pirrie*: see *pirrie*.] A gust of wind.

bersaglieri (bār-sä-lyā'ri), *n. pl.* [It., pl. of *bersagliere*, a sharpshooter, < *bersaglio* (= OF. *bersail*, *berseil*), a mark, butt, < **berciare*, in *imberciare*, aim at (= OF. *bercer*, *berser*); cf. ML. *bersare*, shoot with the bow, hunt. Cf. ML. *bercellum* (var. *barbizellum*), a battering-ram; perhaps < *berbex*, L. *vervex*, a wether, ram.] The name for riflemen or sharpshooters in the Italian army.

berserk (bėr'sėrk), *n.* [< Icel. *berserkr* (omitting, as usual, the nom. suffix *-r*): see *berserker*.] Same as *berserker*.

berserker (bėr'sėr-kėr), *n.* [Also *berserkir* and *berserk*, < Icel. *berserkr* (the E. retaining the nom. suffix *-r*), pl. *berserkir*; commonly explained as 'bare-sark,' < *berr*, = E. *bare*¹, + *serkr*, > E. *sark*, coat, shirt; but prob. rather 'bear-sark,' < **beri*, m. (only in comp.) (*bera*, f.), = AS. *bera*, E. *bear*², + *serkr*. "In olden ages athletes and champions used to wear hides of bears, wolves, and reindeer" (Vigfusson). The "berserker's rage" is expressed by Icel. *berserksgangr*, < *berserkr* + *gangr*, a going, esp. a rapid going, furious rush: see *gang*.] 1. A wild warrior or champion of heathen times in Scandinavia. In battle the berserkers are said to have been subject to fits of fury, when they howled like wild beasts, foamed at the mouth, gnawed the rim of their shields, etc.; and on such occasions they were popularly believed to be proof against fire and steel. [Commonly written with a capital.]

> Out of unhandseled savage nature, out of terrible Druids and *Berserkirs*, come at last Alfred and Shakspere.
> *Emerson*, Misc., p. 85.

> The wild pirates of the North Sea have become converted into warriors of order and champions of peaceful freedom, exhausting what still remains of the old *berserk* spirit in subduing nature, and turning the wilderness into a garden.
> *Huxley*, Amer. Addresses, p. [illegible]

Hence—2. A person of extreme violence and fury.

berstle†, *n.* A variant of *bristle*. *Chaucer*.

berth¹†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *birth*¹.

berth² (bėrth), *n.* [First found at the end of the 16th century; also written *byrth*, *birth* (the latter spelling being but recently obsolete); origin unknown (the E. dial. *birth*, a place, station, is but a later use of the same word); perhaps ult. derived (like the earlier *birth*¹ = *burth*¹) from *bear*¹.] 1. *Naut.*: (*a*) Sea-room; space kept or to be kept for safety or convenience between a vessel under sail and other vessels or the shore, rocks, etc.: especially in the phrases, also used figuratively, *to give a good*, *clear*, or *wide berth to*, *keep a wide berth of* (to keep clear of, keep well away from). (*b*) Room for a vessel to turn around or to ride at anchor. (*c*) A station in which a ship lies or can lie, whether at anchor or at a wharf. (*d*) A room or an apartment in a ship where a number of officers or men mess and reside. (*e*) The shelf-like space allotted to a passenger in a vessel (and hence in a railroad sleeping-car) as a sleeping-place; a sailor's bunk on board ship; a place for a hammock, or a repository for chests.—2. A post or an appointment; situation; employment: as, he has got a good *berth* at last.—**Berth and space**, in *ship-building*, the distance between the molding-edge of one timber and the molding-edge of the one next to it.

berth² (bėrth), *v. t.* [< *berth*², *n.*] *Naut.*: (*a*) To assign or allot anchoring-ground to; give space to lie in, as a ship in a dock. (*b*) To allot a berth or berths to: as, to *berth* a ship's company.

> The special object of these [changes on the approach of winter] was the economy of fuel and the *berthing* of the whole crew below deck. *C. F. Hall*, Polar Exp., p. 122.

berth³ (bėrth), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *byrth*, perhaps < **berth*, n. (not found), < Icel. *byrdhi*, board or side of a ship, < *bordh*, board: see *board*.] To board; cover with boards: chiefly in ship-building.

bertha (bėr'thä), *n.* [Also *berthe*, after F.; from the proper name *Bertha*.] 1. A small cape worn by women over the shoulders, usually crossed in front and open at the throat.—2. A trimming of lace or of other material in the shape of a small cape worn round the upper edge of a low-necked waist, or in a corresponding position on the body in the case of a high-necked waist.

berthage (bėr'thāj), *n.* [< *berth*² + *-age*.] 1. The dues paid by a vessel anchored in a harbor or dock, or berthed at a wharf.—2. Accommodation for anchoring; harborage.

berth-brace (bėrth'brās), *n.* A metal rod, rope, or chain for supporting the upper berths of a sleeping-car.

berth-deck (bėrth'dek), *n.* In a man-of-war, the deck next below the gun-deck. See *deck*.

berthe (bėrth), *n.* [F.] Same as *bertha*.

berthierite (bėr'thi-ėr-īt), *n.* [After Pierre *Berthier*, a French mineralogist, died 1861.] A sulphid of antimony and iron occurring in dark steel-gray prismatic crystals or fibrous masses.

berthing¹ (bėr'thing), *n.* [< *berth*² + *-ing*¹.] The arrangement of berths in a ship; the berths collectively.

> *Berthing* requires the earliest attention, and the operation may be facilitated by having a plan of the decks.
> *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 294.

berthing² (bėr'thing), *n.* [< *berth*³ + *-ing*¹.] 1. The exterior planking of a ship's side above the sheer-strake, designated as the berthing of the quarter-deck, of the poop, or of the forecastle, as the case may be; the bulwark. [Eng.]—2. The rising or working up of the planks of a ship's side. *Hamersly*.

berthing-rail (bėr'thing-rāl), *n.* In *ship-building*. See extract.

> The *berthing-rail*, which was the uppermost rail in the ship, was let into the lace piece, and had an iron knee at the fore end embracing the rails on each side. It also abutted against the cathead, and an iron knee connected it with the cathead and ship's side.
> *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 232.

berth-latch (bėrth'lach), *n.* A spring-catch for keeping the upper berth of a sleeping-car in place when closed.

Bertholletia (bėr-tho-lē'shi-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Claude Louis *Berthollet*, a French chemist, 1748–1822.] A genus of *Myrtaceæ*, of which only one species, *B. excelsa*, is known. It is a tree of large dimensions, and forms vast forests on the banks of the Amazon, Rio Negro, and Orinoco. It grows to a height of 150 feet, and its stem is from 3 to 4 feet in diameter. The fruit is known as the Brazil-nut (which see).

bertram, bartram (bėr'-, bär'tram), *n.* [A corruption of L. *pyrethrum*: see *Pyrethrum*.] An old name of the plant *Pyrethrum Parthenium*, bastard pellitory or feverfew.

bertrandite (bėr'trand-īt), *n.* [After E. *Bertrand*, a French crystallographer.] A hydrous silicate of glucinum, occurring in minute orthorhombic crystals in pegmatite near Nantes in France.

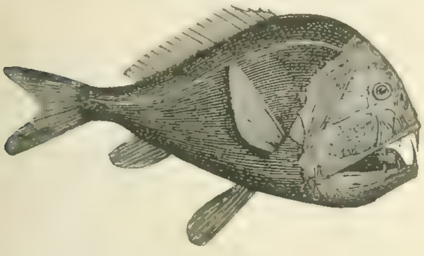
berwick†, **berewick**†, *n.* [Used only as a historical term, < ME. *berewike*, < AS. *berewīc*, < *bere*, barley, + *wīc*, dwelling, village: see *bear*³ and *wick*², and cf. *barton*.] Same as *barton*, 1.

> In the courts of the Forest of Knaresborough each of the townships or *berewics* which form the manor of the forest is represented by the constable and four men; from

these the jurors of the leet are chosen; and by them the praepositus or grave, and the bedel.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., I. 120.

berycid (ber'i-sid), *n.* A fish of the family *Berycidæ.* Also *berycoid.*

Berycidæ (be-ris'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Beryx* (*Beryc-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, of which *Beryx* is the typical genus. Varying limits have been assigned to it. (*a*) In Günther's system it is the only family of the *Beryciformes.* (*b*) In Gill's system it is limited to *Berycoidea*, with a single dorsal fin having few spines in front, and ventral fins with many soft rays and moderate spines. It includes the genera *Beryx*, *Anoplogaster*, *Caulolepis*, and others.



Caulolepis longidens.

beryciform (be-ris'i-fôrm), *a.* Having the characters of or pertaining to the *Beryciformes.*

Beryciformes (be-ris-i-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Beryx* (*Beryc-*) + L. *forma*, shape.] In *ichth.*, in Günther's system of classification, the second division of the order *Acanthopterygii*, characterized by a compressed oblong body, a head with large muciferous cavities covered with thin skin only, and the ventral fins thoracic with one spine and more than five soft rays (in *Monocentris* with only two).

berycoid (ber'i-koid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the superfamily *Berycoidea* or family *Berycidæ.*

II. *n.* Same as *berycid.*

Berycoidea (ber-i-koi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Beryx* (*Beryc-*) + *-oidea.*] A superfamily of acanthopterygian fishes having nearly the same limits as the group *Beryciformes*, and including the families *Berycidæ*, *Monocentridæ*, *Stephanoberycidæ*, and *Holocentridæ.*

beryl (ber'il), *n.* [Early mod. E. *beril*, *berel*, *berrel*, etc., < ME. *beryl*, *beril*, *berel*, < OF. *beril*, < L. *beryllus*, *berillus*, < Gr. *βήρυλλος*, beryl, perhaps < Skt. *vaidūrya* (with lingual *d*), beryl. Cf. Ar. Pers. *ballūr*, *bellaur*, crystal.] A colorless, bluish, pinkish, yellow, or more commonly green mineral, occurring in hexagonal prisms. The precious emerald is a variety which owes its beauty of color to the presence of a small amount of chromium. See *emerald.* Aquamarine is a pale-green transparent variety, also used as a gem, though not highly prized. Beryl is a silicate of aluminium and beryllium (glucinum). The best beryls are found in Brazil and Ceylon, and in Transbaikalia and elsewhere in Siberia. Beryls occur also in many parts of the United States, especially in the New England States and North Carolina; the latter State has afforded some good emeralds.

beryllia (be-ril'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < *beryllium.*] Same as *glucina.*

Beryllian (be-ril'ian), *n.* One of a sect founded in the third century by Beryllus, bishop of Bostra in Arabia, who taught that Christ was non-existent previous to his incarnation, and that at his birth a portion of the divine nature entered into him.

berylline (ber'i-lin), *a.* [< *beryl* + *-ine*¹.] Like a beryl; of a light- or bluish-green color.

beryllium (be-ril'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βηρύλλιον*, dim. of *βήρυλλος*, beryl.] Same as *glucinum.*

berylloid (ber'i-loid), *n.* [< *beryl* + *-oid.*] A solid consisting of two twelve-sided pyramids placed base to base: so called because the planes of this form are common in crystals of beryl.

Berytidæ (be-rit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Berytus* + *-idæ.*] A family of heteropterous insects, containing the most aberrant bugs of the series *Coreoidea.*

Berytus (be-rī'tus), *n.* [NL.] A genus of hemipterous insects, typical of the family *Berytidæ.*

Beryx (ber'iks), *n.* [NL.] A genus of percoid fishes, typical of the family *Berycidæ.*

berzelianite (bėr-zē'lian-īt), *n.* [< *Berzelian* (< *Berzelius*, a celebrated Swedish chemist, 1779–1848) + *-ite*².] A rare selenide of copper, found in thin incrustations of a silver-white color.

berzeliite (bėr-zē'li-īt), *n.* [< *Berzelius* (see *berzelianite*) + *-ite*².] An arseniate of calcium, magnesium, and manganese occurring in honey-yellow masses, also less frequently in isometric crystals.

berzeline (bėr'ze-lin), *n.* [< *Berzelius* (see *berzelianite*) + *-ine*².] **1.** The copper selenide usually called *berzelianite.*—**2.** A name early given to the mineral haüyne.

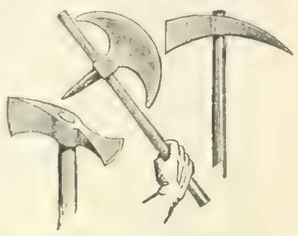
bes (bes), *n.* [L., rarely *bessis* (*bess-*), < *bi-*, two-, + *as* (*ass-*), as, unit: see *as*¹.] In *Rom. metrology*, two thirds of a unit or eight twelfths of an as; especially, eight cyathi or two thirds of a sextarius; also, the name of a small copper coin. Also *bessis.*

besa (bē'sä), *n.* [Heb.] A measure of capacity mentioned in rabbinical writings, equal to about one sixth of a United States pint.

besabol (bes'a-bol), *n.* [Ar.] A fragrant resinous balsam obtained from a burseraceous tree, *Commiphora kataf*, of the Somali country in eastern Africa. It was formerly called *East Indian myrrh*, and differs from true myrrh chiefly in its odor. Also *bissabol.*

besagne (be-sān'), *n.* [OF. *besange* (Roquefort), a piece, bit; perhaps same as OF. *besant*, bezant: see *bezant.*] In medieval armor, a round plate protecting the interval between two pieces of plate-armor, as at the knee-joint or elbow-joint. During the period from the first introduction of plate in the earliest rerebrace to the complete suit of steel (nearly a century and a half), the protection of these joints was one of the most difficult problems, and the use of the roundel of steel (easy to forge and to attach), to protect the outer side of the elbow or knee, was almost universal; if it disappeared for a few years, it was only to come into use again. See *roundel.*

besague (bes'ā-gū), *n.* [OF., also *bisaiguë*, F. *besaiguë* = Pr. *bezagudo*, < L. *bis*, double, + *acuta*, *acutus*, pointed, sharp: see *bis-* and *acute*, and cf. E. *twibill.*] In *medieval antiq.*: (*a*) A two-edged or two-pointed weapon, especially a sort of pick having one short point and one blunt or four-pointed head; a variety of the martel-de-fer (which see). (*b*) A carpenter's tool with perhaps an ax-blade on one side and an adz-blade on the other.



Besagues. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

besaint (bẹ̄-sānt'), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *saint.*] To make a saint of.

> Their canonizing . . . and *besainting* themselves.
> *Hammond*, Works, IV. ix.

besant, *n.* See *bezant.*

bes-antler, *n.* See *bez-antler.*

besaylet, *n.* [ME., < OF. *besayel*, *besaiol* (F. *bisaïeul*), a great-grandfather, < *bes-*, *bis-* (< L. *bis*, twice) + *ayel*, *aiol*, *aïeul*, grandfather: see *bis-* and *ayle.*] A great-grandfather.—**Writ of besayle**, in *old law*, a writ by which a great-grandchild, wrongfully excluded from an ancestor's property, vindicated his or her claim to it.

bescatter (bẹ̄-skat'ėr), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *scatter.*] To scatter over.

> With flowres *bescattered.* *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. xi. 46.
>
> The battlemented pine-*bescattered* ridges on the further side. *The Century*, XXVII. 39.

bescorn (bẹ̄-skôrn'), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *scorn.*] To treat with scorn; mock at.

> Then was he *bescorned* that onely should have been honoured in all things. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

bescratch (bẹ̄-skrach'), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *scratch.*] To scratch; tear with the nails. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. v. 3.

bescrawl (bẹ̄-skrâl'), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *scrawl.*] To scrawl; scribble over.

> So far is it from the kenne of these wretched projectors of ours that *bescrawl* their Pamflets every day with new formes of government for our Church.
> *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 1.

bescreen (bẹ̄-skrēn'), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *screen.*] To cover with a screen, or as with a screen; shelter; conceal.

> *Bescreened* in night. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 2.

bescribble (bẹ̄-skrib'l), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *scribble.*] To scribble over.

> *Bescribbled* with a thousand trifling impertinences.
> *Milton*, Divorce, ii. 12.

bescumber† (bẹ̄-skum'bėr), *v. t.* [Also *bescummer*, < *be-*¹ + *scumber* or *scummer.*] To discharge ordure upon; befoul; besmear. *Marston.*

> Did Block *bescumber*
> Statute's white suit with the parchment lace there?
> *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, v. 2.
>
> A critic that all the world *bescumbers*
> With satirical humours and lyrical numbers.
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

bescutcheon (bẹ̄-skuch'on), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *scutcheon.*] To ornament with a scutcheon: as, "*bescutcheoned* and betagged," *Churchill*, The Ghost, iv.

besee† (bẹ̄-sē'), *v.* [< ME. *besen*, *beseon*, *biseon*, < AS. *beseón*, look, look about (= OS. *bisehan*, OFries. *bisia* = Goth. *bisaihwan*), < *be-* + *seón*, see: see *be-*¹ and *see*¹.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To look at; see.—**2.** To look to; see to; attend to; arrange.—**3.** Reflexively, to look about one's self; look to one's self.

II. *intrans.* To look about; look.

beseech (bē-sēch'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *besought*, ppr. *beseeching.* [Early mod. E. (north.) also *beseek*, < ME. *besechen*, *bisechen*, also *beseken* (not in AS.) (= OFries. *bisēka* = D. *bezoeken* = OHG. *bisuochan*, MHG. *besuochen*, G. *besuchen* = Sw. *besöka* = Dan. *besøge*, visit, go to see), < *be-* + *seken*, seek: see *be-*¹ and *seek.*] **1.** To entreat; supplicate; implore; ask or pray with urgency: followed by a personal object.

> I Paul myself *beseech* you by the meekness and gentleness of Christ. 2 Cor. x. 1.
>
> I do *beseech* you
> (Chiefly, that I might set it in my prayers),
> What is your name? *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 1.

2. To beg eagerly for; solicit: followed by the thing solicited.

> But Eve . . . at his feet
> Fell humble; and, embracing them, *besought*
> His peace. *Milton*, P. L., x. 912.
>
> His sad eyes did *beseech*
> Some look from hers, so blind to him, so blind!
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 297.

=**Syn.** *Ask*, *Request*, *Beg*, etc. (see *ask*), plead for or with, petition, conjure, appeal to.

beseech† (bē-sēch'), *n.* [< *beseech*, *v.*] A request: as, "such submiss *beseeches*," *Fletcher (and others)*, Bloody Brother, iv. 2.

beseecher (bẹ̄-sē'chėr), *n.* One who beseeches.

beseechingly (bẹ̄-sē'ching-li), *adv.* In a beseeching manner.

beseechingness (bẹ̄-sē'ching-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being beseeching or earnestly solicitous. *George Eliot.*

beseechment (bẹ̄-sēch'ment), *n.* [< *beseech* + *-ment.*] The act of beseeching. *Goodwin.*

beseek† (bẹ̄-sēk'), *v. t.* Obsolete variant of *beseech.* *Chaucer.*

> There with prayers meeke
> And myld entreaty lodging did for her *beseeke.*
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. iii. 37.

beseem (bẹ̄-sēm'), *v.* [< ME. *besemen*, *bisemen*, < *be-* + *semen*, seem: see *be-*¹ and *seem.*] **I.**† *intrans.* **1.** To seem.

> As *beseemed* right. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 26.

2. To be seemly; be meet.

II. *trans.* **1.** To become; be fit for or worthy of.

> Grave, *beseeming* ornament. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 1.
>
> In general, it has a quiet, didactic tone, such as *beseems* its subject and its age. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 91.

2†. To seem fit for.

> But foure of them the battell best *beseemed.*
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. ix. 20.

beseeming† (bẹ̄-sē'ming), *n.* Comeliness.

beseemingly (bẹ̄-sē'ming-li), *adv.* In a beseeming manner.

beseemingness (bẹ̄-sē'ming-nes), *n.* The quality of being beseeming.

beseemly† (bẹ̄-sēm'li), *a.* [< *beseem*, confused with *seemly.*] Seemly; fit; suitable: as, "*beseemly* order," *Shenstone*, Schoolmistress.

beseen† (bẹ̄-sēn'), *pp.* [< ME. *beseyn*, *besein*, *beseye*, *byseyn*, etc., provided, arrayed, having a certain appearance, pp. of *besen*, *beseon*, besee: see *besee.*] **1.** Seen; viewed; with reference to appearance, looking: as, a well-*beseen* man.

> Arayd in . . . sad habiliments right well *beseene.*
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. xii. 5.

Hence—**2.** Clad; arrayed; equipped.

> The Curate in his best *beseene* solemnly received him at the Churchyard stile.
> *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, p. 137 b.

3. Provided with as accomplishments; furnished.

beseke†, *v. t.* A Middle English spelling of *beseech.*

besenna (be-sen'ä), *n.* Same as *mesenna.*

beset (bẹ̄-set'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *beset*, ppr. *besetting.* [< ME. *besetten*, *bisetten*, < AS. *besettan* (= OFries. *bisetta* = D. *bezetten* = LG. *besetten* = OHG. *bisezan*, MHG. G. *besetzen* = Sw. *besätta* = D. *besætte* = Goth. *bisatjan*), surround, < *be-*, about, + *settan*, set: see *be-*¹ and *set.*] 1†. To set or place.—2. To set or place [illegible] distribute over: bestud; besprinkle: now only in the perfect participle.

[illegible] with all manner of sweete shrubbs. [illegible] *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 22, [illegible].

A [illegible] beset with drops of gold.
Spectator, No. 42[illegible].

[illegible] its external surface with spines.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § [illegible].

3. To come upon or against; set upon in attack, or so as to perplex, endanger, or hem in; press upon severely, vigorously, or from all sides: as, to *beset* one with blows or with entreaties.

Let us lay aside . . . the sin which doth so easily beset us.
Heb. xii. 1.

We are *beset* with thieves. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2.

[illegible] replied. *Milton*, P. L., x. 124.

Let [illegible] our gates. *Addison*, Cato.

W[illegible] with ice fifteen days and had drifted twenty-two miles to the southward.
A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, xxxviii.

The main difficulty *besetting* the theory of the excavation of the rock basins by ice is to explain how the ice after entering the basin manages to get out again.
J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 254.

4†. To employ; spend; use up. *Chaucer.*—5†. To become; suit; look well on.—**To be beset on**†, to be occupied with; have one's mind fixed on.

God wolde,
Syn thou most love thurgh thy destenee
That [illegible] swich on that sholde
Know al thi wo, al lakkede here pitee.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 521.

besetment (bē-set'ment), *n.* [< *beset* + *-ment.*] 1. The state or condition of being beset.

The breeze freshened off shore, breaking up and sending out the floes, the leads rapidly closing. Fearing a *besetment*, I determined to fasten to an iceberg.
Kane, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 33.

2. The sin or failing to which one is most liable; a besetting sin or tendency. [From the expression in Heb. xii. 1.]

[illegible] to forget where I am, and everything [illegible]. *[illegible]*

besetting (bē-set'ing), *p. a.* Habitually attacking or waylaying.

We have all of us our *besetting* sins, our special moral danger, and our special moral strength.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, ix.

besew† (bē-sō'), *v. t.* [< ME. *besewen*, < *be-* + *sewen*, sew: see *be-*^{1} and *sew*^{1}.] To sew. *Gower.*

beseyet, *pp.* A Middle English form of *beseen*.

besha (bē'shä), *n.* An ancient Egyptian measure of capacity, said to be equal to 4.5 liters, or one imperial gallon.

beshet†, *pp.* A past participle of *beshut*. *Chaucer.*

beshine† (bē-shīn'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *beshone*, ppr. *beshining*. [< ME. *beshinen*, *bischinen*, < AS. *bescinan* (= OFries. *bischina* = D. *beschijnen* = OHG. *biscinan*, MHG. *beschinen*, G. *bescheinen* = Goth. *biskeinan*), shine upon, < *be-* + *scinan*, shine: see *be-*^{1} and *shine*.] To shine about or upon. *Chaucer.*

She was as fair a creature as the sun might *beshine*.
Beryn, l. 381.

beshlik (besh'lik), *n.* A Turkish silver coin, of the value of 21 United States cents. Also *beslik*.

beshmet (besh'met), *n.* [Native term.] An article of food consisting of grapes made into the consistence of honey, used among the tribes of the mountainous districts of Asia Minor.

beshone† (bē-shōn'). Preterit and past participle of *beshine*.

beshow (bē-shō'), *n.* A name given by the Indians of the strait of Juan de Fuca to the candle-fish, *Anoplopoma fimbria*. See cut under *candle-fish*.

beshrew (bē-shrö'), *v. t.* [< ME. *beshrewen*, [illegible], < *be-* + *shrewen*: see *be-*^{1} and *shrew*.] 1†. To wish a curse to; execrate.

[illegible]

[illegible]

2. [illegible] a mildly [illegible] imperative.

[illegible]

[illegible]

It was an idle bolt I sent, against the villain crow;
Fair sir, I fear it harmed thy hand; *beshrew* my erring bow!
Bryant, Strange Lady.

beshroud (bē-shroud'), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *shroud*.] To cover with or as with a shroud; hide in darkness, as with a cloak.

beshut† (bē-shut'), *v. t.* [< ME. *beshutten*, *bishetten*, < *be-* + *shutten*, shut: see *be-*^{1} and *shut*.] To shut in or inclose; shut up or confine.

besiclometer (bes-i-klom'e-tėr), *n.* [< F. *besicles*, spectacles (modified (as if < *bes*, L. *bis*, twice, + L. *oculus*, eye) < OF. *bericle*, crystal, spectacles, dim. < L. *beryllus*: see *beryl* and *brills*), + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the distance between the hinges of a pair of spectacles; a forehead-measure.

beside (bē-sīd'), *adv.* and *prep.*, prop. *prep. phr.* [< ME. *beside*, *biside*, *byside*, *besiden*, *bisiden*, etc., also (with adv. gen. suffix *-es*) *besides*, *bisides*, adv. and prep., < AS. *be sīdan* (= MHG. *besīten*, *besīte*), by (the) side: *be*, prep., E. *by*; *sīdan*, dat. of *sīde*, side.] **I.** *adv.* Same as *besides*, which is now the common form.

II. *prep.* 1. At the side of; near: as, sit down *beside* me, or *beside* the stream.

Beside him hung his bow. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 763.

I walking to and fro *beside* a stream.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

2. Over and above; distinct from. [In this sense now rare, *besides* being used instead.]

A woollen shirt is generally the only article of dress worn by the monks, *beside* the turban.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 316.

3†. Out of; away from.

One of them taking displeasure with his father . . . stepped to him, and plucking her [a falcon] *beside* [out of] his fist, wrong her neck.
Holinshed, Chron., Scotland (ed. 1806), II. 60.

Neleus, Son of Codrus, being put *beside* [out of] the Kingdom of Athens by his younger Brother Medon.
Stanley, Hist. Philos. (ed. 1701). (*N. E. D.*)

4. Apart from; not connected with; not according to.

It is *beside* my present business to enlarge upon this speculation. *Locke.*

5†. Contrary to.

At Durham, *beside* all expectation, I met an old friend.
Johnson, Letters (ed. 1788), I. lxxiii. 106.

6. Out of; in a state deviating from.

Enough
To put him quite *beside* his patience.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

7†. Without.

Execut was al *byside* hire leve.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 622.

Beside the mark, away from the mark aimed at; not to the point, irrelevant or irrelevantly: as, to shoot or to argue *beside the mark*.

To reason with such a writer is like talking to a deaf man who catches at a stray word, makes answer *beside the mark*, and is led further and further into error by every attempt to explain.
Macaulay, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

To be beside one's self, to be out of one's wits or senses; be in a high state of mental exaltation or excitement; lose one's self-command through strong feeling.

Paul, thou art *beside thyself*; much learning doth make thee mad. Acts xxvi. 24.

He came down with a huge long naked weapon in both his hands, and looked so dreadfully! sure he's *beside himself*. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iv. 2.

To go beside†, to pass by; pass over. **To look beside**†, to overlook; fail to see; miss seeing.

Let vs but open our eyes, we cannot *looke beside* a lesson.
Bp. Hall (1627), Epistles, iv. 341.

= **Syn.** *Beside, Besides.* *Beside*, by the side of; *besides*, in addition to.

Then went Sir Bedivere the second time
Across the ridge, and paced *beside* the mere.
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

His [Muley Abul Hassan's] kingdom now contained fourteen cities, ninety-seven fortified places, *beside* numerous unwalled towns and villages defended by formidable castles. *Irving*, Granada, p. 1.

besidery† (bē-sī'dė-ri), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A species of pear. *Johnson.*

besides (bē-sīdz'), *adv.* and *prep.* [< ME. *besides*, *bisides*, < *beside* + adv. gen. suffix *-es*: see *beside*.] **I.** *adv.* 1. Moreover; more than that; further.

The match
Were rich and honourable; *besides* the gentleman
Is full of virtue, bounty, worth, and qualities
Beseeming such a wife as your fair daughter.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1.

2. In addition; over and above; as well.

[illegible] unto Lot, Hast thou here any *besides*?
Gen. xix. 12.

There are *besides* many pompous volumes, some embossed with gold, and intaglias on achats, medals, etc.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. [illegible], 1680.

3. Not included in that mentioned; otherwise; else.

She does write to me
As if her heart were mines of adamant
To all the world *besides*.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii. 1.

4†. On one side; aside.

To gon *besydes* in the weye.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 405.

Thou canst not fight: the blows thou mak'st at me
Are quite *besides*. *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, v. 4.

Sometimes *beside*.

II. *prep.* 1†. By the side of; near. *Spenser.*—2. Over and above; separate or distinct from; in addition to: as, *besides* these honors he received much money.—3. Other than; except; bating.

No living creature ever walks in it *besides* the chaplain.
Addison, Spectator, No. 110.

4†. Beyond; away from: as, quite *besides* the subject.—**Besides himself**†, beside himself. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 456.—**Syn.** *Beside, Besides.* See *beside*, II.

besiege (bē-sēj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *besieged*, ppr. *besieging*. [< ME. *besegen*, *bisegen*, < *be-* + *segen*, besiege: see *be-*^{1} and *siege*, *v.*] 1. To lay siege to; beleaguer; beset or surround with armed forces for the purpose of compelling to surrender, either by famine or by violent attacks: as, to *besiege* a castle or city.

Till Paris was *besieg'd*, famish'd, and lost.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3.

2. To beset; throng around; harass.

All frailties that *besiege* all kinds of blood.
Shak., Sonnets, cix.

The arras, rich with horseman, hawk, and hound,
Flutter'd in the *besieging* wind's uproar,
And the long carpets rose along the gusty floor.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, xl.

= **Syn.** 1. To beset, hem in, invest, blockade.

besieged (bē-sējd'), *p. a.* In *astrol.*, said of a planet which is between two others.

besiegement (bē-sēj'ment), *n.* [< *besiege* + *-ment.*] 1. The act of besieging.—2. A state of siege; beleaguerment.

It is not probable, however, that Pemberton would have permitted a close *besiegement*.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 495.

besieger (bē-sē'jėr), *n.* One who besieges.

On the 27th of November, the *besiegers* made a desperate though ineffectual assault on the city.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 23.

besieging (bē-sē'jing), *p. a.* Surrounding in a hostile manner; employed in a siege: as, a *besieging* army.

besiegingly (bē-sē'jing-li), *adv.* In a besieging manner. [Rare.]

besilver (bē-sil'vėr), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *silver*.] To cover with or as with silver. *G. Fletcher.*

besing (bē-sing'), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *sing*.] To sing about; celebrate in song. *Carlyle.*

besit† (bē-sit'), *v. t.* [< ME. *besitten*, < AS. *besittan*, sit about, < *be-*, about, + *sittan*, sit: see *be-*^{1} and *sit*, and cf. the causal form *beset*.] 1. To sit about; besiege.—2. To sit upon.—3. To sit properly upon, as clothes; suit; become.

That which is for Ladies most *besitting*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 19.

beslabber† (bē-slab'ėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *beslaberen*, also *besloberen* (= LG. *beslabbern*), < *be-* + *slaberen*, slabber, slobber: see *be-*^{1} and *slabber*, *slobber*.] To beslaver; beslobber. *Piers Plowman.*

beslave (bē-slāv'), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *slave*.] To make a slave of; enslave.

[Covetousness] *beslaves* the affections.
Quarles, Judgment and Mercy.

beslaver (bē-slav'ėr), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *slaver*^{1}. Cf. *beslabber*.] To cover with slaver, or anything suggesting slaver; hence, to cover with fulsome flattery.

beslik (bes'lik), *n.* Same as *beshlik*.

beslime (bē-slīm'), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *slime*.] To daub with or as with slime; soil.

Our fry of writers may *beslime* his fame.
B. Jonson, Prol. to Poetaster.

beslobber (bē-slob'ėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *besloberen*, same as *beslaberen*: see *beslabber*.] To besmear or befoul with spittle or anything running from the mouth; slobber over with effusive kisses; hence, to flatter in a fulsome manner or to a fulsome degree.

beslubber (bē-slub'ėr), *v. t.* [Var. of *beslobber*.] To besmear or befoul.

Beslubber our garments with it [blood].
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

beslurry (bē-slur'i), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + E. dial. *slurry*, soil: see *slur*.] To soil. *Drayton.* [Rare.]

besmear (bē-smēr'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *besmeer*, *besmere*, *besmire*, etc., < ME. *bismeor-*

wen, < AS. **bismerwian*, *besmyrian* (= MHG. *besmirwen*), besmear, < *be-* + *smyrwan*, *smierwan*, smear: see *be-*^{1} and *smear*.] To smear over or about; bedaub; overspread with any viscous matter, or with any soft substance that adheres; hence, to foul; soil; sully.

> My honour would not let ingratitude
> So much *besmear* it. *Shak.*, M. of V., v. i.

> His dear friends Acates and Acanthes
> Lie in the field *besmired* in their bloods.
> *Chapman*, Blind Beggar.

> Her gushing blood the pavement all *besmear'd*.
> *Dryden*.

besmearer (bē̤-smēr′ėr), *n.* One who besmears.

besmirch (bē̤-smėrch′), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *smirch*.] To soil; discolor, as with soot or mud; hence, to sully; obscure. [The figurative use is now the more common one.]

> Our gayness, and our gilt, are all *besmirch'd*
> With rainy marching in the painful field.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 3.

> The dishonor that *besmirches* the husband of a faithless woman. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, p. 87.

besmoke (bē̤-smōk′), *v. t.* [< ME. *besmoken*, < *be-*^{1} + *smoken*, smoke: see *be-*^{1} and *smoke*.] **1.** To befoul or fill with smoke.—**2.** To harden or dry in smoke. *Johnson*.—**3.** To fumigate. [Rare.]

besmooth (bē̤-smöᴛʜ′), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *smooth*.] To make smooth. *Chapman*.

besmotered†, *pp.* [ME., pp. of **besmoteren*; appar. freq. of *besmut*, which, however, does not appear in ME.] Smutted; spotted; made dirty.

> A gepoun
> Al *bysmotered* with his habergeoun.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 76.

besmut (bē̤-smut′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *besmutted*, ppr. *besmutting*. [< *be-*^{1} + *smut*.] To blacken with smut; foul with soot.

besmutch (bē̤-smuch′), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *smutch*.] To besmirch. *Carlyle*.

besnow (bē̤-snō′), *v. t.* [With altered vowel (after *snow*), for earlier *besnew*, < ME. *besnewen*, < AS. *besnīwan* (= MHG. *besnīen*, G. *beschneien*), < *be-* + *snīwan*, snow: see *be-*^{1} and *snow*.] To cover with or as with snow; whiten.

> A third thy white and small hand shall *besnow*.
> *Carew*, To Lady Anne Hay.

besnuff (bē̤-snuf′), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *snuff*.] To befoul with snuff. [Rare.]

> Unwashed her hands, and much *besnuffed* her face.
> *Young*, Satires, vi.

besognio†, *n.* See *bisognio*.

besoil (bē̤-soil′), *v. t.* [< ME. *besoylen*, < *be-*^{1} + *soilen*, soil: see *be-*^{1} and *soil*.] To soil; stain; sully.

> Venerable too is the rugged face, all weather-tanned, *besoiled*, with its rude intelligence.
> *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, iii. 4.

besom (bē′zum), *n.* [< ME. *besum*, *besem*, *besme*, a broom, a rod, < AS. *besema*, *besma*, a rod, in pl. a bundle of twigs or rods used as a broom, also as an instrument of punishment, = OFries. *besma* = OD. *bessem*, D. *bezem* = LG. *bessen* = OHG. *besamo*, MHG. *beseme*, G. *besen*, a broom, a rod; orig. perhaps a twig, hence a bundle of twigs, a broom.] **1.** A brush of twigs for sweeping; hence, a broom of any kind.

> I will sweep it with the *besom* of destruction, saith the Lord of hosts. Is. xiv. 23.

> The Lord Bacon was wont to commend the advice of the plain old man at Buxton, that sold *besoms*.
> *Bacon's Apophthegms*, p. 190.

> There is little to the rake to get after the *bissome*.
> *Scotch proverb*, in Ray (1678), p. 390.

2. A name given to the common broom of Europe, *Cytisus scoparius*, and to the heather, *Calluna vulgaris*, because both are used for besoms.—**3.** [Pron. biz′um.] A contemptuous epithet for a low, worthless woman. [Scotch.]

besom (bē′zum), *v. t.* [< *besom*, *n.*] To sweep as with a besom. *Cowper*. [Rare.]

besomer (bē′zum-ėr), *n.* One who uses a besom.

besoothment (bē̤-söᴛʜ′ment), *n.* [< **besoothe* (not in use) (< *be-*^{1} + *soothe*) + *-ment*.] That which yields consolation; solace; comfort. *Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

besort† (bē̤-sôrt′), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *sort*.] To suit; fit; become.

> Such men as may *besort* your age. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

besort† (bē̤-sôrt′), *n.* [< *besort*, *v.*] Something fitting or appropriate; suitable company.

> I crave fit disposition for my wife, . . .
> With such accommodation and *besort*
> As levels with her breeding. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

besot (bē̤-sot′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *besotted*, ppr. *besotting*. [< *be-*^{1} + *sot*.] **1.** To infatuate; make a dotard of.

> A fellow sincerely *besotted* on his own wife.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, Pref.

2. To stupefy; affect with mental or moral stupidity or blindness.

> A weak and *besotted* prince . . . who had . . . produced a revolt in which six thousand lives were lost—is permitted, unmolested and in safety, to leave the city.
> *Everett*, Orations, I. 517.

3. To make sottish, as with drink; make a sot of.

> Permitted . . . to *besot* themselves in the company of their favourite revellers. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., ii.

besotment (bē̤-sot′ment), *n.* [< *besot* + *-ment*.] The act of making one's self sottish by drink; the state of being besotted.

> The debasing habit of unsocial *besotment* is not brought under the eyes of his superior. *Bulwer*.

besotted (bē̤-sot′ed), *p. a.* **1.** Characterized by or indicative of stupidity; stupid; infatuated.

> *Besotted*, base ingratitude. *Milton*, Comus, l. 778.

> Historical painting had sunk . . . on the north into the patient devotion of *besotted* lives to delineations of bricks and fogs, fat cattle and ditch water. *Ruskin*.

2. Made sottish by drink; stupefied by habitual intoxication.

besottedly (bē̤-sot′ed-li), *adv.* In a besotted or foolish manner.

besottedness (bē̤-sot′ed-nes), *n.* The state of being besotted; stupidity; arrant folly; infatuation.

besottingly (bē̤-sot′ing-li), *adv.* In a besotting manner.

besought (bē̤-sôt′). Preterit and past participle of *beseech*.

besour (bē̤-sour′), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *sour*.] To make sour. *Hammond*.

besouth (bē̤-south′), *prep.* [< ME. *be-sowth*; < *be-*^{2} + *south*. Cf. *benorth*.] To the south of. [Scotch.]

bespangle (bē̤-spang′gl), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *spangle*.] To adorn with spangles; dot or sprinkle with small glittering objects.

> Not Berenice's lock first rose so bright,
> The heav'ns *bespangling* with dishevell'd light.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., v. 130.

bespat (bē̤-spat′). Preterit of *bespit*.

bespatter (bē̤-spat′ėr), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *spatter*.] **1.** To soil by spattering; sprinkle with anything liquid, or with any wet or adhesive substance.—**2.** Figuratively, to asperse with calumny or reproach.

> Whom never faction could *bespatter*. *Swift*, On Poetry.

bespattle† (bē̤-spat′l), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *spattle*.] To spit on. *Bp. Bale*.

bespawl† (bē̤-spâl′), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *spawl*.] To soil or make foul with or as with spittle.

> *Bespawls*
> The conscious time with humorous foam and brawls.
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

> This remonstrant would invest himself conditionally with all the rheum of the town, that he might have sufficient to *bespawl* his brethren.
> *Milton*, Def. of Humb. Remonst.

bespeak (bē̤-spēk′), *v.*; pret. *bespoke* (formerly *bespake*), pp. *bespoken*, *bespoke*, ppr. *bespeaking*. [< ME. *bespeken*, *bispeken*, speak, agree upon, complain, < AS. *besprecan*, complain (= OS. *bisprekan* = OFries. *bispreka* = D. *bespreken* = OHG. *bisprehhan*, MHG. G. *besprechen*, bespeak), < *be-* + *sprecan*, speak: see *be-*^{1} and *speak*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To speak for beforehand; engage in advance; make arrangements for: as, to *bespeak* a place in a theater.

> Staying in Paul's Churchyard, to *bespeak* Ogilby's Æsop's Fables and Tully's Officys to be bound for me.
> *Pepys*, Diary, I. 138.

> 'Tis very true, ma'am; every thing is fixed, and the wedding liveries *bespoke*. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

2. To stipulate, solicit, or ask for, as a favor: as, to *bespeak* a calm hearing.

> This is a sinister and politic kind of charity, whereby we seem to *bespeak* the pities of men in the like occasions.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 2.

3†. To forebode; foretell.

> They started fears, *bespoke* dangers, and formed ominous prognosticks, to scare the allies. *Swift*.

4. To speak to; address. [In this sense mostly poetical.]

> He thus the queen *bespoke*. *Dryden*.

5. To betoken; show; indicate, as by signs.

> When the abbot of St. Martin was born, he had so little the figure of a man that it *bespoke* him rather a monster.
> *Locke*.

> His face *bespeaks*
> A deep and simple meekness.
> *Wordsworth*, The Borderers, i.

> The object, alike paltry and impossible, of this ambition, *bespoke* the narrow mind.
> *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 513.

II.† *intrans.* To speak up or out; exclaim; speak.

> Until their Lord himself *bespake*, and bid them go.
> *Milton*, Nativity, vi.

> And thus the chief *bespake*. *Cowper*, Iliad, ii. 201.

bespeak (bē̤-spēk′), *n.* [< *bespeak*, *v.*, 1.] Among actors in Great Britain, a benefit: so called from the bespeaking of patronage by the actors, or of the play by the patrons. See *benefit*, 5.

bespeaker (bē-spē′kėr), *n.* One who bespeaks.

bespeaking (bē̤-spē′king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bespeak*.] The act of speaking for or soliciting; solicitation.

> A preface, therefore, which is but a *bespeaking* of favour, is altogether useless. *Dryden*, Hind and Panther, Pref.

bespeckle (bē̤-spek′l), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *speckle*.] To mark with speckles, spots, or bright patches.

> *Bespeckled* her with . . . gaudy allurements.
> *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

bespend† (bē̤-spend′), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *spend*.] To expend; bestow; employ.

> All his craft
> *Bespent* about the bed.
> *Chapman*, Odyssey, viii.

bespet†, *v. t.* [ME. *bespeten* (weak verb, pp. *bespet*, *bespat*), < *be-*^{1} + *speten*, < AS. *spǣtan*, spit: see *spit*, and cf. *bespit*.] To bespit.

bespew (bē̤-spū′), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *spew*.] To spew or vomit on.

bespice (bē-spīs′), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *spice*.] To season with spices or drugs; hence, to drug; poison.

> Ay, and thou,
> His cup-bearer, . . . mightst *bespice* a cup,
> To give mine enemy a lasting wink.
> *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

bespirt†, *v. t.* See *bespurt*.

bespit (bē̤-spit′), *v. t.*; pret. *bespit*, *bespat*, pp. *bespit*, *bespitten*, *bespitted*, ppr. *bespitting*. [< ME. *bispitten*, < *bi-* + *spitten*, spit: see *be-*^{1} and *spit*, and cf. *bespet*.] To spit upon; soil with spittle.

bespoke (bē̤-spōk′). Preterit and past participle of *bespeak*.

bespot (bē̤-spot′), *v. t.* [< ME. *bispotten*, < *bi-* + *spotten*, spot: see *be-*^{1} and *spot*.] To make spots on; mark with spots; cover with or as with blots or blemishes.

> *Bespotted* so with sin. *Drayton*, Matilda to K. John.

bespread (bē̤-spred′), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *spread*.] To spread over; cover with.

> His nuptial bed,
> With curious needles wrought, and painted flowers *bespread*. *Dryden*.

bespreng (bē̤-spreng′), *v. t.* [< ME. *besprengen*, *bisprengen* (pp. *besprenged*, *bespreynt*, etc.), < AS. *besprengan* (= D. and G. *besprengen*), besprinkle, < *be-* + *sprengan*, sprinkle: see *be-*^{1} and *spreng*, and cf. *besprinkle*.] **1.** To sprinkle over; besprinkle: as, "*besprent* with teares," *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 26.

> The floor with tassels of fir was *besprent*.
> *Longfellow*, Wayside Inn, King Olaf, iv.

2. To spread; scatter.

> His silver tresses thin *besprent*.
> *T. Warton*, Grave of King Arthur.

[Obsolete except in the perfect participle *besprent*.]

besprent (bē-sprent′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *bespreng*.] Besprinkled.

> In the flower-*besprent* meadows his genius we trace.
> *Wordsworth*, At Vallombrosa.

besprinkle (bē̤-spring′kl), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *sprinkle*. Cf. *bespreng*.] To sprinkle over; scatter over: as, to *besprinkle* with dust.

> Herodotus . . . hath *besprinkled* his work with many fabulosities. *Sir T. Browne*.

> *Besprinkles* with Cimmerian dew. *Pope*, Dunciad, iii. 4.

besprinkler (bē̤-spring′klėr), *n.* One who besprinkles.

bespurt, bespirt† (bē̤-spėrt′), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *spurt*.] To spurt out or over; throw out in a stream or streams.

> Well *bespurted* with his own holy water.
> *Milton*, Def. of Humb. Remonst.

bespurtle† (bē̤-spėr′tl), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *spurtle*.] To bespatter, as with contumely; asperse.

> I give thy dogged sullennes free libertie: trot about, and *bespurtle* whom thou pleasest.
> *Marston and Webster*, The Malcontent, i. 2.

besputter (bē̤-sput′ėr), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *sputter*.] To sputter over.

Besselian (be-sel′yan), *a.* Pertaining to or originated by the German astronomer Friedrich Wilhelm Bessel (1784–1846).—**Besselian function.** Same as *Bessel's function* (which see, under *function*).

Bessel's function. See *function*.

Bessemer converter, iron, process, steel, etc. See [illegible].

Bessera [illegible] [NL., named after the [illegible] *Besser*.] A genus of Mexican bulbous liliaceous plants, consisting of a single species, *B. elegans*, frequently cultivated. Its showy crimson flowers are borne in a terminal umbel.

besses [illegible] Same as *bes*.

bessegner, [illegible] See [illegible].

best (best), *a.* and *n.* (superlative of *good*). [See *better*, *a.*, and *good*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of the highest quality, excellence, or standing: said of both persons and things in regard to mental, moral, or physical qualities, whether inherent or acquired: as, the *best* writers and speakers; the *best* families; the *best* judgment; the *best* years of one's life; a house built of the *best* materials.

> When he is *best*, he is a little worse than a man; and when he is worst, he is little better than a beast.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 2.

> What she wills to do or say
> Seems wisest, virtuousest, discreetest, *best*.
> *Milton*, P. L., viii. 550.

2. Of greatest advantage, usefulness, or suitability for the purpose intended; most advantageous, suitable, appropriate, or desirable: as, the *best* man for the place; the *best* way to do anything.

> His *best* companions, innocence and health,
> And his *best* riches, ignorance of wealth.
> *Goldsmith*, Des. Vil., l. 61.

3. Most kind, beneficent, or good: applied to persons: as, the *best* husband imaginable; which of your brothers is *best* to you?—**4.** Largest; greatest; most: as, we spent the *best* part of three days in getting there.—**Best man,** the groomsman or chief attendant on the bridegroom at a wedding.

> I [illegible] in the capacity of backer or *best man* to the bridegroom. *Dickens.*

> In our own marriages the *best man* seems originally to have been the chief abettor of the bridegroom in the act of capture. *Darwin*, Des. of Man, II. xx.

Best work, in *mining*, the richest class of ore.—**To put one's best foot foremost.** See *foot*.

II. *n.* **1.** The highest possible state of excellence; the best quality or property of a person or thing.

> Yf thou wilte leve in peas & Reste,
> Here & see, & sey the *beste*.
> *Prov. of Good Counsel*, 52.

> But you, O you,
> So perfect, and so peerless, are created
> Of every creature's *best*. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 1.

2. All that one can do, or show in one's self: often used in this sense with the possessive pronouns *my*, *thy*, *his*, *their*, etc.: as, I will do *my best* to advance your interests; she is bent on looking *her best*; he did all he could to appear at *his best* in that performance.

> Then gan I him to comfort all *my best*.
> *Spenser*, Daphnaida, l. 190.

> Win shall I not, but do *my best* to win.
> *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

At best, in the utmost degree or extent applicable to the case: as, life is *at best* very short.

> The Law of England is *at best* but the reason of Parliament. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, x.

For best†, finally; for good and all.

> Those constitutions . . . are now established *for best*, and not to be mended. *Milton.*

For the best, so as to secure the most advantageous result; with the best intentions.—**The best.** (*a*) The best people collectively; those of the highest standing in any respect, but especially socially or intellectually.

> [illegible]
> [illegible]
> [illegible] the land
> *Tennyson*, Lucretius.

(*b*) The best things, or a thing of the best quality: as, he [illegible]

> [illegible]
> [illegible]
> [illegible]

[illegible] To [illegible] way. [illegible]

best, [illegible] superlative of *well*. [illegible] **1.** [illegible] most excellent [illegible] gets the prize, [illegible]

best-behaved boy in the school; the *best*-cultivated fields.

> Speak ye, who *best* can tell.
> *Milton*, P. L., v. 160.

> Most solicitous how *best*
> He may compensate for a day of sloth.
> *Cowper*, Task, iv.

> He prayeth *best* who loveth *best*
> All things both great and small.
> *Coleridge*, Ancient Mariner, vii. 23.

2. In or to the highest degree; to the fullest extent; most fully: as, those who know him *best* speak highly of him; those *best* informed say so; the *best*-abused man in town.

> Old fashions please me *best*. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 1.
>
> Tell whom thou lovest *best*. *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1.
>
> I relish *best* the free gifts of Providence.
> *Hawthorne*, Old Manse, I.

best (best), *v. t.* [< *best*, *a.* or *n.*] **1.** To get the better of; outdo; surpass.

> I cannot stand quiet and see the dissenters *best* the establishment. *Trafford*, World in Ch., ii. 77. (*N. E. D.*)

2. To overreach or outwit: as, to *best* a client.—**3.** To defeat in a contest; do better than; beat; hence, in pugilism, to thrash soundly; drub; defeat at fisticuffs.

bestad†. An obsolete preterit corresponding to the past participle *bestead*³.

bestain (bē-stān'), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *stain*.] To mark with stains; discolor; spot.

> All with blood *bestain* his cheeks.
> *Percy's Reliques*, p. 134.

bestand (bē-stand'), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *stand*.] To serve; be of service to; be ready to serve or aid. [Rare.]

> To such practical lessons as would always *bestand* them well. *D. G. Mitchell*, Bound Together.

best-best (best'best), *a.* The very best: sometimes used in trade to indicate the very best quality.

bestead¹ (bē-sted'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *besteaded*, *bested*, ppr. *besteading*. [< *be-*¹ + *stead*, *v.*, support, help.] **1.** To help; assist.—**2.** To profit; benefit; serve; avail.

> Remember this, Gil Blas, . . . pay your court to Signior Rodriguez, . . . his friendship will *bestead* you much.
> *Smollett*, tr. of Gil Blas, iii. 3.

> In this ship was great store of dry Newfoundland fish, . . . the same being so new and good as it did very greatly *bestead* us in the whole course of our voyage.
> *Sir F. Drake*, West India Voyage.

> Hence, vain deluding Joys,
> The brood of Folly without father bred!
> How little you *bested*
> Or fill the fixed mind with all your toys!
> *Milton*, Il Penseroso, l. 3.

bestead²† (bē-sted'), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *stead*, place.] To take the place of.

> Hys missing of the Vniuersitie Oratorship, wherein Doctor Perne *besteaded* him.
> *Nash*, Haue with you to Saffronwalden.

bestead³, *p. a.* See *bested*.

bested, bestead (bē-sted'), *p. a.* [Prop. only as a pp. or p. a.; but Spenser uses a pret. *bestad* and pp. *bestadded*, and other authors have adopted present forms; < ME. *bested*, *bisted*, commonly *bestad*, *bistad*, earliest forms *bistathed*, *bisteathet*, pp., without pres. or pret. (= Dan. *bestedt*), < *be-* + *stad*, *stadd*, later *sted*, etc., < Icel. *staddr* = Sw. *stadd*, circumstanced, pp. of *stedhja*, fix, appoint, = AS. *stæththan*, set, set fast, plant, < *stæth*, a place, related to *stede*, a place, stead: see *stead* and *steady*.] **1.** Placed; situated: of things.—**2.** Placed or circumstanced as to condition, convenience, benefit, and the like; situated: of persons.

> She saith that she shall not be glad,
> Till that she se hym so *bestad*
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., i.

> Many far worse *bestead* than ourselves. *Barrow.*

> In old Bassora's schools I seemed
> Hermit vowed to books and gloom,—
> Ill *bested* for gay bridegroom.
> *Emerson*, Hermione.

3†. Disposed mentally; affected: as, "sorrowfully *bestad*." *Chaucer*.—**4†.** Provided; furnished.

> The Lady, ill of friends *bestedded*
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. i. 3.

[This word is scarcely if at all used now, except in such phrases as *ill* or *sore bested*.]

Bestiæ (bes'ti-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *bestia*, a beast: see *beast*.] A suborder of the mammalian order *Insectivora*, including the true insectivores as distinguished from the frugivorous *Galeopithecidæ*, having the limbs fitted for walking but not for flying (being devoid of a patagium), and the lower incisors not pectinate. The group contains the whole of the order excepting the family just named.

bestial (bes'tial), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *bestialis*, < *bestia*, beast: see *beast*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Belonging to a beast or to the class of beasts; animal.

> Of shape part human, part *bestial*. *Tatler*, No. 49.

2. Having the qualities of a beast; brutal; below the dignity of reason or humanity; carnal: as, a *bestial* appetite.

> I have lost the immortal part of myself, and what remains is *bestial*. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3.

Bestial automaton. See *automaton*.—**Bestial sign,** in *astrol.*, a zodiacal sign denoted by a quadruped, Aries, Taurus, Leo, Sagittarius, or Capricornus. =**Syn.** *Brutish*, *Bestial*, etc. (see *brute*): vile, depraved, sensual.

II. *n.* [< LL. *bestiale*, cattle, neut. of L. *bestialis*: see above.] **1.** In *Scots law*, the cattle on a farm taken collectively.—**2†.** A work on zoölogy. *Brewer.*

bestiality (bes-tial'i-ti), *n.* [< LL. *bestialitas*, < *bestialis*: see *bestial*.] **1.** The qualities or nature of a beast; conduct or mental condition unworthy of human nature; beastliness.

> What can be a greater absurdity than to affirm *bestiality* to be the essence of humanity, and darkness the centre of light? *Martinus Scriblerus.*

2. Unnatural connection with a beast.

bestialize (bes'tial-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bestialized*, ppr. *bestializing*. [< *bestial*, *a.*, + *-ize*.] To make like a beast; bring or reduce to the state or condition of a beast.

> The process of *bestializing* humanity. *Hare.*

bestially (bes'tial-i), *adv.* In a bestial manner; brutally; as a brute beast.

bestian† (bes'tian), *a.* Of or belonging to the beast spoken of in the Apocalypse (Rev. xiii. xx.).

bestianism† (bes'tian-izm), *n.* [< *bestian* + *-ism*.] The power of the beast. See *bestian*.

bestiarian (bes-ti-ā'ri-an), *n.* [< L. *bestia*, a beast, + *-arian*; suggested by *humanitarian*.] One who is an advocate of the kind treatment of animals; specifically, in Great Britain, an antivivisectionist.

bestiary (bes'ti-ā-ri), *n.* [< ML. *bestiarium*, neut. of L. *bestiarius*, pertaining to wild beasts (as a n., a beast-fighter), < *bestia*, a wild beast.] **1†.** A fighter with wild beasts in the ancient Roman amphitheater.—**2.** A name formerly sometimes given to a book treating of animals.

> Mr. Watkins has, however, gone further back, and commences with Homer and Hesiod. His opening chapter, "A Homeric *Bestiary*," is one of the most characteristic and satisfactory portions of his work.
> *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XI. 260.

bestiate (bes'ti-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bestiated*, ppr. *bestiating*. [< L. *bestia*, a beast, + *-ate*².] To make beastly; bestialize. [Rare.]

> Drunkenness *bestiates* the heart.
> *R. Junius*, Sinne Stigmatized, p. 235.

bestick (bē-stik'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bestuck*, ppr. *besticking*. [< *be-*¹ + *stick*¹.] **1.** To stick on the surface of; cover over.—**2.** To pierce in various places; pierce through and through.

> Truth shall retire,
> *Bestuck* with slanderous darts.
> *Milton*, P. L., xii. 536.

> In these little visual interpretations [valentines] no emblem is so common as the heart, . . . the *bestuck* and bleeding heart. *Lamb*, Valentine's Day.

bestill (bē-stil'), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *still*¹.] To make quiet or still.

> Commerce *bestilled* her many-nationed tongue.
> *J. Cunningham*, Elegiac Ode.

[In the following passage uncertain:

> They, *bestill'd*
> Almost to jelly with the act of fear,
> Stand dumb, and speak not to him.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2.

This is the reading of the folios; the quartos and modern editions read *distilled*.]

bestir (bē-stėr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bestirred*, ppr. *bestirring*. [< ME. *bestyrien*, *bestirien*, *besteren*, bestir, < AS. *bestyrian*, heap up, pile up, < *be-* + *styrian*, stir: see *be-*¹ and *stir*.] To put into brisk or vigorous action; reflexively, move with life and vigor: as, *bestir yourself*.

> You have . . . *bestirred* your valour.
> *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2.

> Come on, clowns, forsake your dumps,
> And *bestir* your hobnailed stumps.
> *B. Jonson*, The Satyr.

> Rouse and *bestir themselves* ere well awake.
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 334.

bestness (best'nes), *n.* [< *best* + *-ness*.] The quality of being best. [Rare.]

> The *bestness* of a thing.
> *Bp. Morton*, Episcopacy Asserted, § 4.

bestorm (bē-stôrm'), *v. t.* [< *be-* + *storm*; not descended from AS. *bestyrman* = G. *bestürmen* = Sw. *bestorma* = Dan. *bestorme*, attack with storm, agitate.] To overtake with a storm; assail with storms: as, "boats *bestormed*," *Sir W. Davenant*, Gondibert, iii. 6.

> All is sea besides,
> Sinks under us, *bestorms*, and then devours.
> *Young*, Night Thoughts, iv.

bestow (bẹ-stō′), *v. t.* [< ME. *bestowen*, *bistowen*; < *be-*¹ + *stow*, place: see *stow*.] **1.** To lay up in store; deposit for safe keeping; stow; place.

> I have no room where to *bestow* my fruits. Luke xii. 17.

> He *bestowed* it in a pouch lined with perfumed leather. *Scott.*

> To all appearance I must be [engaged] for many months to come in turning out, examining, sorting, and *bestowing* these materials.
> *Dr. J. A. H. Murray*, 8th Ann. Add. to Philol. Soc.

2. To lodge, or find quarters for; provide with accommodation.

> Well, my masters, I'll leave him with you; now I see him *bestowed*, I'll go look for my goods.
> *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 1.

3. To dispose of.

> Give me but the name and nature of your malefactor, and I'll *bestow* him according to his merits.
> *Middleton (and others)*, The Widow, i. 1.

4. To give; confer; impart gratuitously: followed by *on* or *upon* before the recipient: as, to *bestow* praise or blame impartially.

> Consecrate yourselves . . . to the Lord, . . . that he may *bestow upon* you a blessing. Ex. xxxii. 29.

> Though I *bestow* all my goods to feed the poor . . . and have not charity, it profiteth me nothing. 1 Cor. xiii. 3.

> Around its entry nodding poppies grow,
> And all cool simples that sweet rest *bestow*.
> *Dryden*, Ceyx and Alcyone, l. 287.

> Did you *bestow* your fortune, or did you only lend it?
> *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxvi.

5. To give in marriage.

> I could have *bestowed* her upon a fine gentleman. *Tatler.*

6. To apply; make use of; use; employ.

> I determine to *bestow*
> Some time in learning languages abroad.
> *Ford*, Love's Sacrifice, i. 1.

> Otherwise the whole force of the war would have been infallibly *bestowed* there. *Swift.*

7†. To behave or deport.

> The boy . . . *bestows* himself
> Like a ripe sister. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 3.

=**Syn.** 4. *Confer, Grant*, etc. See *give*.

bestowable (bẹ-stō′a-bl), *a.* [< *bestow* + *-able*.] Capable of being bestowed.

bestowage†, *n.* [< *bestow* + *-age*.] Stowage.

bestowal (bẹ-stō′al), *n.* [< *bestow* + *-al*.] Bestowment.

> The one did himself honour in the *bestowal*, the other in the acceptance, of such a gratuity.
> *Milman*, Latin Christianity, iv. 3.

bestower (bẹ-stō′ėr), *n.* One who bestows; a giver; a disposer.

bestowment (bẹ-stō′ment), *n.* [< *bestow* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of giving gratuitously; a conferring.—**2.** That which is conferred or given; a donation.

> They almost refuse to give due praise and credit to God's own *bestowments*. *Is. Taylor.*

bestraddle (bẹ-strad′l), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *straddle*.] To bestride. See *straddle*.

bestraught† (bẹ-strât′), *pp.* [A modification of *distraught*, with prefix *be-* for *dis-*: see *distraught*.] Distracted; mad: as, "I am not *bestraught*," *Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., ii.

bestraughted† (bẹ-strâ′ted), *a.* [Irreg. < *bestraught*.] Distracted. *Norden.* [Rare.]

bestraw† (bẹ-strâ′), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *straw* for *strew*.] An obsolete form of *bestrew*.

bestreak (bẹ-strēk′), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *streak*.] To mark or cover with streaks.

bestrew, bestrow (bẹ-strö′, -strō′), *v. t.*; pret. *bestrewed, bestrowed*, pp. *bestrewed, bestrewn, bestrowed, bestrown*, ppr. *bestrewing, bestrowing*. [< ME. *bistrewen*, < AS. *bestreówian* (= D. *bestrooijen* = MHG. *beströuwen*, G. *bestreuen* = Sw. *beströ* = Dan. *beströ*), < *be-* + *streówian*, strew: see *be-*¹ and *strew, strow*.] **1.** To strew or scatter about; throw or drop here and there.

> Those blossoms also, and those dropping gums,
> That lie *bestrown*. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 631.

2. To strew anything upon; cover or partially cover with things strewn or scattered.

> Discord shall *bestrew*
> The union of your bed with weeds so loathly,
> That you shall hate it both. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

> Strip the bough whose mellow fruit *bestrews*
> The ripening corn beneath it.
> *Wordsworth*, Between Namur and Liege.

bestrid (bẹ-strid′). Preterit and past participle of *bestride*.

bestride (bẹ-strīd′), *v. t.*; pret. *bestrode* or *bestrid*, pp. *bestridden, bestrid*, improperly *bestrided†* (Sterne), ppr. *bestriding*. [< ME. *bestriden* (pret. *bestrood, bestrode*, pp. wanting), < AS. *bestrīdan* (*hors bestrīdan*—Lye), < *be-* + *strīdan*, stride.] **1.** To straddle over; mount astride of; stretch the legs or corresponding parts across so as to embrace: as, to *bestride* a horse; spectacles *bestriding* the nose.

> Why, man, he doth *bestride* the narrow world
> Like a Colossus. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2.

> The animal he *bestrode* was a broken-down plough-horse.
> *Irving*, Sketch Book, p. 436.

2. To step over; cross by stepping.

> When I first my wedded mistress saw
> *Bestride* my threshold. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5.

bestrode (bẹ-strōd′). Preterit of *bestride*.

bestrow, *v. t.* See *bestrew*.

bestrut† (bẹ-strut′), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *strut*.] To distend.

> Her paps *bestrut* with milk.
> *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 519.

bestuck (bẹ-stuk′). Preterit and past participle of *bestick*.

bestud (bẹ-stud′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bestudded*, ppr. *bestudding*. [< *be-*¹ + *stud*².] To set with or as with studs; adorn with bosses.

> The unsought diamonds
> Would so imblaze the forehead of the deep,
> And so *bestud* with stars, that they below
> Would grow inured to light. *Milton*, Comus, l. 734.

beswaddle (bẹ-swod′l), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *swaddle*.] To envelop in swaddling-clothes. *W. Whitehead.*

beswike†, *v. t.* [ME. *beswiken*, < AS. *beswīcan* (= OS. *biswīkan* = D. *bezwijken* = OHG. *beswīhhan* = Sw. *besvika* = Dan. *besvige*), deceive, betray, < *be-* + *swīcan* (= OS. *swīkan* = OFries. *swīka* = OHG. *swīhhan* = Icel. *svīkja* = Sw. *svīka* = Dan. *svige*), deceive, weaken.] To allure. *Gower.*

beswinge† (bẹ-swinj′), *v. t.* [ME. not found; AS. *beswingan*, only in pp. *beswungen*, scourge, beat, < *be-* + *swingan*, scourge, swinge.] To scourge; beat.

> You had best to use your sword better, lest I *beswinge* you. *Greene*, Orlando Furioso.

beswink†, *v. t.* [< ME. *beswinken*, < AS. *beswincan*, earn by toil, < *be-* + *swincan*, swink, toil: see *be-*¹ and *swink*.] To earn.

> That of a poison which they drunke
> They hadden that they have *beswunke*.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., i. 131.

besy†, *a.* A Middle English form of *busy*.

bet¹**†** (bet), *adv.* [< ME. *bet*, < AS. *bet* = OFries. *bet* = OS. *bat, bet* = OD. *bat, bet* = OHG. MHG. *baz*, G. *bass* = Icel. *betr* = Goth. **batis* (in adj. *batiza*), better, orig. adj. in the neut. acc. with reg. compar. suffix (lost in AS., etc.; hence the later form *betere, betre*, E. *better, adv.*, prop. neut. of the inflected adj. *betera*: see *better*¹), < **bat*, a positive not used, from the root which appears also in Icel. *batna*, E. *batten*¹, become or make better, improve, AS. *bōt*, E. *boot*¹, advantage, improvement, AS. *bētan*, E. *beet*², improve, etc.: see *batten*¹, *battle*³, *boot*¹, *beet*², etc.] Obsolete and earlier Middle English form of *better*¹.

> "Go *bet*," quod he, "and axe redily
> What cors is this that passeth heer forby."
> *Chaucer*, Pardoner's Tale, l. 205.

> It had been *bet* for me still to have kept my quiet chair.
> *Gascoigne.*

bet² (bet), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bet* or *betted*, ppr. *betting*. [First in early mod. E.; prob. short for *abet* (cf. *bate*², short for *abate*); if so, prob. first as a noun, instigation, encouragement, support, backing, whence the verb, to give support, etc.] **I.** *trans.* To pledge as a forfeit to another who makes a similar pledge in return, on a future contingency, in support of an affirmation or opinion; stake; wager.

> John of Gaunt loved him well, and *betted* much money on his head. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

II. *intrans.* To lay a wager; stake money or anything of value upon a contingency.—**You bet**, certainly; of course. [U. S., originally California, slang.]

> "Friend," said I to a Jehu, whose breath suggested gin,
> "Can thee convey me straightway to a reputable inn?"
> His answer's gross irrelevance I shall not soon forget —
> Instead of simply yea or nay, he gruffly said, "*You bet!*"
> *The Century*, XI. 142.

bet² (bet), *n.* [See the verb.] **1.** The pledging of some valuable thing, as money (or of the doing of some onerous act), to be forfeited, in case some future event happens contrary to the assertion or belief of the one making the pledge, to another who pledges a forfeit in return on the opposite contingency.—**2.** That which is wagered; also, that about which a wager is made.

> But, on: Six Barbary horses against six French swords, their assigns, and three liberal conceited carriages: that's the French *bet* against the Danish. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

bet³**†**. An obsolete preterit of *beat*¹.

Beta¹ (bē′tạ̈), *n.* [L., a beet: see *beet*¹.] A genus of apetalous plants, natural order *Chenopodiaceæ*. See *beet*¹.

beta² (bē′tạ̈), *n.* [L., repr. Gr. *βῆτα*, name of the character Β, *β*.] **1.** The second letter of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to English *B* or *b*.—**2.** As a classifier in astronomy, chemistry, etc., the second in any series. See *alpha*, 3.

betacism (bē′ta-sizm), *n.* [< NL. *betacismus*, < L. *beta*, the (Greek) letter *β*, *b*. Cf. *iotacism*, *rhotacism*.] Conversion of other sounds to, or their confusion with, a *b*-sound.

> Even these forms were threatened with destruction by the spread of *Betacismus*, whereby amavit was pronounced like amabit, and vice versa. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 501.

betag (bẹ-tag′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *betagged*, ppr. *betagging*. [< *be-*¹ + *tag*.] To furnish with a tag; deck with tags.

> *Betagged* with verse. *Churchill*, The Ghost, iv.

betail (bẹ-tāl′), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *tail*¹.] **1.** To furnish with a tail: as, "*betailed* and bepowdered," *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, iii.—**2.** To take the tail off: a word jocularly formed on the analogy of *behead*.

> [The sportsman] puts his heavy boot on the beast's body, and there both beheads and *betails* him. *Trollope.*

betain (bē′ta-in), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *beta* + *-in*².] A chemical base found in the common beet and mangel-wurzel.

betake¹ (bẹ-tāk′), *v.* [< *be-*¹ + *take*. The corresponding ME. form *betaken*, *bitaken* (pret. *betok*, pp. *betaken*) seems to have been used only in the senses of *betake*² or *beteach*, with which it was confused. There is no AS. **betacan*; but cf. Sw. *betaka* = Dan. *betage*, take, deprive, cut off.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To seize; take hold of; take.

> Then to his handes that writt he did *betake*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. xii. 25.

2. Reflexively, to take one's self (to); repair; resort; have recourse.

> The rest, in imitation, to like arms
> *Betook them.* *Milton*, P. L., vi. 663.

> *Betake you* to your silence, and your sleep.
> *B. Jonson*, Volpone, i. 1.

> They *betook themselves* to treaty and submission.
> *Burke*, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., i. 1.

II.† *intrans.* To take one's self.

> But here ly downe, and to thy rest *betake*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. ix. 44.

betake²**†**, *v. t.*; pret. *betook*, *betaught*, pp. *betaught*, ppr. *betaking*. [ME. *betaken*, etc., with forms prop. belonging to *betake*¹, q. v., but with various senses of *betæcen*, *betechen*, beteach: see *beteach*.] Same as *beteach*.

betalk† (bẹ-tâk′), *v. i.* [< *be-*¹ + *talk*.] To talk repeatedly. *Drayton.*

betallow (bẹ-tal′ō), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *tallow*.] To cover with tallow. *Ford.*

betaught† (bẹ-tât′). Preterit of *betake*² and *beteach*.

bete¹**†**, *v.*, **bete**²**†**, *n.*, **bete**³**†**, *v.*, etc. Obsolete form of *beat*¹, *beet*¹, *beet*², etc.

bête (bāt), *n.* [F., < OF. *beste*, a beast: see *beast*.] In the game of solo, a forfeit.—**Bête noire** (F. pron. bāt nwor). [F., literally black beast.] A bugbear; a person or thing regarded with special dislike or aversion.

> The newspapers have some words of this sort dear to them, but the *bêtes noires* of all lovers of straightforward English, such as "peruse" and "replete."
> *The Atlantic*, LVII. 425.

beteach† (bẹ-tēch′), *v. t.* [< ME. *betechen*, *bitechen*, *betæcen* (pret. *betauhte*, *betahte*, pp. *betauht*, *betaht*), < AS. *betǣcan* (pret. *betǣhte*, pp. *betǣht*), show, assign, give over, deliver, commit, < *be-* + *tǣcan*, show, teach: see *be-*¹ and *teach*. Owing to a similarity of form, the ME. *betaken* (pret. *betook*, *betok*, pp. *betaken*), < *be-* + *taken*, take (see *betake*¹), was confused with *betechen*, and used in the same senses.] **1.** To give; hand over; deliver up.

> Judas Iscariot wente forth to the princis of prestis, and said to hem, What wolen ye give to me and I schal *bitake* him to you? *Wyclif*, Mat. xxvi. 14, 15.

2. To intrust; commit; recommend to the care of.

> Such a rym the devel I *byteche*.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Tale of Melibeus, l. 6.

[illegible] of hire [illegible] and hire thing,
[illegible] hem the.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 541.

[illegible] a Nymphe her babe [illegible].
Spenser, F. Q., III. vi. 28.

3. To impart or teach.

Whereof that he was fully taught
Of [illegible] which was him *betaught*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vii.

betear (bē-tēr'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *tear*2.] To wet with tears. *Sir P. Sidney.*

beteche, *v. t.* Same as *beteach*.

beteem1† (bē-tēm'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *teem*1.] To bring forth; produce; shed.

Lys. Why is your cheek so pale?
How chance the roses there do fade so fast?
Her. Belike for want of rain, which I could well
Beteem them from the tempest of my eyes.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1.

beteem2† (bē-tēm'), *v. t.* [Appar. < *be-*1 + *teem*2.] 1. To allow; permit; suffer.

So loving to my mother,
That he might not *beteem* the winds of heaven
Visit her face too roughly. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2.

2. To vouchsafe; accord; give.

"So would I," said the Enchanter, "glad and faine
Beteeme to you this sword." *Spenser*, F. Q., II. viii. 19.

Although hee could have well *beteem'd* to have thankt him of the ease hee profer'd, yet loving his owne handiworke, modestly refus'd him.
Milton, Def. of Humb. Remonst.

betel (bē'tl), *n.* [Also written *betle*, and formerly also *betele*, *bettel*, etc.; = F. *bétel* = Sp. *betel*, *betle*, < Pg. *betel*, *bethel*, *betelhe*, formerly also *betle*, *vitele*, < Malayalam *vettila* = Tamil *vettilei* (cerebral *t*), betel; cf. Hind. *bīrā* or *bīrī*, < Skt. *vītika* (cerebral *t*), betel.] 1. A species of pepper, *Piper betle*, a creeping or climbing plant, a native of the East Indies, natural order *Piperaceæ*. The leaves are used as a wrapper for the little pellets of areca-nut and lime which are extensively chewed in the East. The pellet is hot and acrid, but has aromatic and astringent properties. It tinges the saliva red and blackens the teeth. Also called *betel-pepper*.
2. A piece of betel-nut.

betel-box (bē'tl-boks), *n.* A box for carrying pellets prepared of betel-leaves, lime, and areca-nuts. Such boxes are commonly made of silver filigree.

betel-nut (bē'tl-nut), *n.* [< *betel* + *nut*.] The nut of the areca-palm, *Areca Catechu*, of the East Indies, highly esteemed among the Asiatics as a masticatory. See *areca-nut*.

betel-pepper (bē'tl-pep"ėr), *n.* Same as *betel*, 1.

beth†, *v. t.* *impv.* [ME., < AS. *beoth*, 2d pers. pl. of *beón*, be: see *be*.] Be ye. *Chaucer.*

[illegible] *Areca Catechu*, with fruit, the Betel-nut.

bethankit (bē-thang'kit), *n.* [Sc., humorously adapted from the formula *God be thankit*, where *thankit* = E. *thanked*, pp.] Grace after meat. *Burns.*

bethel (beth'el), *n.* [Heb. *bēth-ēl*, house of God, < *bēth*, house, + *ēl*, God; hence *Bethel* (*Beth-el*), name of a place: see *Elohim*.] 1. A hallowed spot.—2. A name sometimes applied to a place of worship in England, especially to a dissenting chapel.—3. A church or chapel for seamen, whether located on shore or, as is often the case, afloat in a harbor.

Bethell process. See *process*.

bethink (bē-thingk'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bethought*, ppr. *bethinking*. [< ME. *bethenken*, *bithenchen*, commonly *bethenchen*, < AS. *bethencan*, [illegible] D. *bedenken* = OHG. *bidenchan*, MHG. G. *bedenken* = Sw. *betänka* = Dan. *betænke*, consider, think about, < *be-* + *thencan*, think: see *be-*1 and *think*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To think; conceive.

[illegible] than herte [illegible]
[illegible], Prol. to Wife of Bath's [illegible]

2†. To think about; reflect upon; consider.

[illegible] calm the storm,
[illegible] a means to break it off.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., [illegible]

3. Reflexively: (*a*) To call to mind; take recollection; remind one's self: with *of* (formerly also *on* or *upon*) before the name of the object of thought.

Bethink [illegible] and what you were.
Bp. Beveridge, Sermons, II.

Bethink thee of thy Lord,
Who healed again the smitten ear,
And sheathed his follower's sword.
Whittier, The Exiles.

(*b*) To reflect; deliberate; commune with one's self.

Rip *bethought himself* a moment and inquired.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 60.

II. *intrans.* To deliberate; consider.

Bethink ere thou dismiss us. *Byron*, Manfred, i. 1.

Bethlehem (beth'lē-em), *n.* See *bedlam*.

Bethlehemite (beth'lē-em-īt), *n.* [< *Bethlehem* + *-ite*1. See *bedlam*.] 1. An inhabitant of Bethlehem of Judea (2 Sam. xxi. 19).—2. An inmate of Bethlehem hospital or other lunatic asylum; a bedlamite. See *bedlam* and *bedlamite*.—3. *Eccles.*: (*a*) One of an order of monks introduced into England in the year 1257, who were habited like the Dominicans, except that they wore a star with five rays, in memory of the comet or star which appeared over Bethlehem at the birth of Christ. (*b*) One of an order founded in the seventeenth century for the service of the hospitals in Spanish America.

Bethlemite† (beth'lem-īt), *n.* Same as *Bethlehemite*.

bethought (bē-thôt'). Preterit and past participle of *bethink*.

bethrall (bē-thrâl'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *thrall*.] To enslave; reduce to bondage; bring into subjection.

She it is that did my Lord *bethrall*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 28.

bethroot (beth'röt), *n.* Same as *birthroot*.

bethule (beth'ūl), *n.* [< *Bethylus*.] A bird of the genus *Bethylus* (Cuvier), or *Cissopis* (Vieillot).

bethump (bē-thump'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *thump*.] To beat soundly.

I was never so *bethump'd* with words
Since I first call'd my brother's father dad.
Shak., K. John, ii. 2.

bethwack (bē-thwak'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *thwack*.] To thrash soundly.

Bethylus (beth'i-lus), *n.* [NL.] 1. A genus of pupivorous hymenopterous insects, of the family *Proctotrypidæ*, having an elongated and somewhat triangular prothorax, a flattened head, and 13-jointed antennæ.—2. In *ornith.*, a genus of South American tanagroid *Passeres*, based on the *Lanius leverianus* of Shaw, supposed to be a shrike. Antedated by *Cissopis* of Vieillot, 1816, based upon the same bird, and also in entomology. Also spelled *Bethyllus*. [Not in use.]

betide (bē-tīd'), *v.* [< ME. *bitiden*, < *bi-*, *be-*, + *tiden*, happen: see *be-*1 and *tide*, *v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To happen; befall; come to.

What will *betide* the few? *Milton*, P. L., xii. 480.

"Ill luck *betide* them all"—he cried.
Whittier, The Exiles.

2. To betoken; signify. [Rare.]

How could I but muse
At what such a dream should *betide?*
Cowper, The Morning Dream.

II. *intrans.* To come to pass; happen.—To betide on†, to become of.

If he were dead, what would *betide on* me?
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

betide† (bē-tīd'), *n.* [< *betide*, *v.*] Hap; fortune.
Bad betide†, ill hap; misfortune: a forced use.

My wretched heart wounded with *bad betide*.
Greene, Francesco's Sonnet.

betight† (bē-tīt'). An erroneously formed past participle of *betide*: one of Spenser's forced forms.

Why wayle we then? why weary we the Gods with playnts,
As if some evill were to her *betight?*
Spenser, Shep. Cal., November.

betime† (bē-tīm'), *adv.*, orig. *prep. phr.* [< ME. *betyme*, *bitime*, prop. separate, *bi time*, by time.] Older form of *betimes*.

Loke thou go to bede *by tyme*.
How the Goode Wife Taught hyr Doughter, l. 166.

All in the morning *betime*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5 (song).

I went one day myself *betime* in the morning to a great man's house to speak with him.
Latimer, Serm. bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

betimes (bē-tīmz'), *adv.* [< ME. *betymes*, *bitymes*, < *betime* + adv. gen. suffix *-s*.] 1. Seasonably; in good season or time; before it is too late; early.

Not to be a-bed after midnight is to be up *betimes*.
Shak., T. N., ii. 3.

To measure life learn thou *betimes*.
Milton, Sonnets, xvi.

Partake we their blithe cheer
Who gathered in *betimes* the unshorn flock
To wash the fleece. *Wordsworth*, River Duddon, xxiii.

Having engaged our guide and horses the night before, we set out *betimes* this morning for Olevano.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 240.

2. Soon; in a short time.

He tires *betimes*, that spurs too fast betimes.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1.

3. Occasionally; at times. [Scotch.] = **Syn.** *Early*, *Soon*, *Betimes*. See *early*.

betine†, *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *tine* for *tind*, kindle.] To set fire to.

betit†, *v.* Obsolete shortened form of *betideth*. *Chaucer.*

betitle (bē-tī'tl), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *title*.] To give a title or titles to; entitle: as, a *betitled* man; a "picture . . . *betitled*, Glorious Revolution," *Carlyle*, Misc., III. 82.

betle, *n.* See *betel*.

betoil† (bē-toil'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *toil*1.] To worry with toil.

betok†. Middle English preterit of *betake*2.

betoken (bē-tō'kn), *v. t.* [< ME. *betokenen*, *bitocnen*, < AS. **betācnian* (not found; equiv. to *getācnian*, with diff. prefix; cf. *believe*) (= OFries. *bitekna* = D. *beteekenen* = LG. *beteikenen* = OHG. *bizeichanōn*, G. *bezeichnen* = Sw. *beteckna* = Dan. *betegne*), < *be-* + *tācn*, *tācen*, token: see *be-*1 and *token*.] 1†. To signify; mean; denote in words.—2. To be a token of; be a visible sign of; give promise of.

A dewy cloud, and in the cloud a bow, . . .
Betokening peace from God. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 867.

3. To foreshow by signs; be or furnish a premonition of; indicate the probability of: as, this fact *betokens* a good result.

The morning *betokened* foul weather.
Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 261.

4. To give evidence of; show.

This doth betoken
The corse they follow did with desperate hand
Fordo its own life. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

=**Syn.** To signify; presage, portend, augur, bode.

beton (bet'on; F. pron. bā-tôn'), *n.* [< F. *béton*, < OF. *betun*, rubble, of disputed origin, but prob. < Pr. *beton* = Sp. *betun*, < L. *bitumen*, bitumen: see *bitumen*. Some compare F. *beton*, beestings, curded milk, < OF. *beter*, coagulate.] A mixture of lime, sand, and gravel, forming a kind of concrete. It is much used as a hydraulic cement in submarine works, and whole buildings have been constructed of it.

betongue (bē-tung'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *tongue*.] To scold; attack with the tongue; rail at.

How Ben Jonson and Shakspere *betongued* each other.
North British Rev.

betonica (be-ton'i-kä), *n.* Same as *betony*.

betony (bet'ọ-ni), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *betonie*, *bettony*, etc., < ME. *betony*, *betany*, earlier *betone*, *betan* (cf. ML. *betonia*), < OF. *beteine*, F. *bétoine* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *betonica* = G. *betonie* = AS. *betonica*, < L. *betonica*, a corrupt form of *vettonica*, so named, according to Pliny, from the *Vettones*, otherwise *Vectones*, a people of Lusitania in the Spanish peninsula.] The popular name of *Stachys Betonica* or *Betonica officinalis*, a European labiate plant, growing in woods. It is sometimes used to dye wool, producing a dark-yellow color. It is usually distinguished from *water betony* (an aquatic plant, *Scrophularia aquatica*) as *wood betony*, which name is also given in the United States to *Pedicularis Canadensis*, and sometimes to *Lycopus Virginicus*. The *Veronica serpyllifolia* is called *Paul's betony*, because described as a betony by an old herbalist, Paulus Egineta.

betook (bē-tůk'). Preterit of *betake*1 and *betake*2.

betorn† (bē-tôrn'), *p. a.* [Pp. of verb **betear*2 (not used), < *be-*1 + *tear*1.] 1. Torn.

Whose heart *betorn* out of his panting breast.
Norton and Sackville, Gorboduc, iv. 1.

2. Torn in pieces.

betoss (bē-tos'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *toss*.] To toss; agitate; disturb; put in violent motion.

The miserable *betossed* squire.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, I. iii. 3.

My *betossed* soul. *Shak.*, R. and J., v. 3.

betraise†, **betrash**†, *v. t.* [ME. *betraisen*, *betraysen*, *bitraisshen*, *bitrasshen*, < *be-* + OF. *traiss-*, stem of certain parts of *traïr*, F. *trahir*, betray: see *betray* and *-ish*2.] To betray.

They have *betraised* thee. *Robert of Brunne.*

betrap1† (bē-trap'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *betrapped*, ppr. *betrapping*. [< ME. *betrappen*, < AS. *betræppan*, *betreppan*, insnare, < *be-* + *træppan*, *treppan*, trap: see *be-*1 and *trap*1.] To entrap; insnare. *Gower.*

betrap2† (bē-trap'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *betrapped*, ppr. *betrapping*. [< *be-*1 + *trap*3.] To put trappings on; clothe; deck.

After them followed two other chariots covered with red satin, and the horses *betrapped* with the same.
Stow, Queen Mary, an. 1553.

betrash†, *v. t.* See *betraise.*

betray (bẹ̄-trā′), *v. t.* [< ME. *betrayen, betrain,* < *be-* + *traien,* betray, < OF. *traïr,* F. *trahir,* < L. *tradere,* deliver, give over: see *traitor, treason, tradition.* The form of *betray* was influenced by that of *bewray,* a quite different word.] **1.** To deliver to, or expose to the power of, an enemy by treachery or disloyalty: as, an officer *betrayed* the city.

The Son of man shall be *betrayed* into the hands of men. Mat. xvii. 22.

2. To violate by fraud or unfaithfulness; be unfaithful in keeping or upholding: as, to *betray* a trust.

Betray'd her cause and mine. *Tennyson,* Princess, v.

3. To act treacherously to; be disloyal to; disappoint the hopes or expectations of.

Do not *betray* me, sir. I fear you love Mistress Page. *Shak.,* M. W. of W., iii. 3.

I will *betray*
Tawny-finn'd fishes; my bended hook shall pierce
Their slimy jaws. *Shak.,* A. and C., ii. 5.

But when I rise, I shall find my legs *betraying* me. *Boswell.*

Men of unquiet minds and violent ambition followed a fearfully eccentric course, . . . served and *betrayed* all parties in turn. *Macaulay,* Sir William Temple.

4. To deceive; beguile; mislead; seduce.

Far, far beneath the shallow maid
He left believing and *betrayed.*
Byron, The Giaour.

Our impatience *betrays* us into rash and foolish alliances which no God attends. *Emerson,* Essays, 1st ser., p. 195.

5. To reveal or disclose in violation of confidence; make known through breach of faith or obligation: as, to *betray* a person's secrets or designs.

Secrets are rarely *betrayed* or discovered according to any programme our fear has sketched out. *George Eliot,* Mill on the Floss, v. 5.

6. To show in true character; allow to be seen; permit to appear in spite of will or desire.

Be swift to hear, but cautious of your tongue, lest you *betray* your ignorance. *Watts.*

And scarcely look or tone *betrays*
How the heart strives beneath its chain.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, i.

My own too-fearful guilt,
Simpler than any child, *betrays* itself.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

7. To indicate; give indication or evidence of: said of something not obvious at first view, or that would otherwise be concealed.

Yon azure smoke *betrays* the lurking town. *Wordsworth,* Prelude, iv.

All the names in the country *betray* great antiquity. *Bryant.*

A turned leaf, a broken twig, the faintest film of smoke against the sky, *betrayed* to him the passage or presence of an enemy. *J. F. Clarke,* Self-Culture, v.

betrayal (bẹ̄-trā′a̤l), *n.* [< *betray* + *-al.*] The act of betraying.

Gained his freedom by the *betrayal* of his country's cause. *S. Sharpe,* Hist. of Egypt, xii.

He seldom lost his self-control, and shrank with the most sensitive pride from any noticeable *betrayal* of emotion. *George Eliot,* Mill on the Floss, vi. 7.

betrayer (bẹ̄-trā′ėr), *n.* One who betrays; a traitor; a seducer.

betrayment† (bẹ̄-trā′me̤nt), *n.* [< *betray* + *-ment.*] Betrayal; the state of being betrayed.

Confessing him to be innocent whose *betrayment* they had sought. *Udall,* Com. on Mat. xxvii.

betrend† (bẹ̄-trend′), *v. t.* [ME. *betrenden;* < *be-*^{1} + *trend.*] To wind about; twist; turn round.

Aboute a tre with many a twiste
Bytrent and wrythe the soote wodebynde.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1231.

betrim (bẹ̄-trim′), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *betrimmed,* ppr. *betrimming.* [< *be-*^{1} + *trim.*] To trim; set in order; decorate; beautify.

Thy banks with pioned and twilled brims,
Which spongy April at thy hest *betrims.*
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1.

betroth (bẹ̄-trôth′ or -trōth′), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *betrothe, betroath, betrouth,* < ME. *betrouthen, betreuthen, bitreuthien,* betroth, < *bi-, be-,* + *treuthe, treowthe,* < AS. *treówth,* troth, truth: see *be-*^{1} and *troth, truth.*] **1.** To contract to give in marriage to another; promise or pledge one's troth for the marriage of; affiance.

You, to remove that siege of grief from her,
Betroth'd and would have married her perforce
To County Paris. *Shak.,* R. and J., v. 3.

2. To engage to take in marriage; pledge one's troth to marry.

What man is there that hath *betrothed* a wife and hath not taken her? Deut. xx. 7.

To her, my lord,
Was I *betroth'd* ere I saw Hermia.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

3†. To nominate to a bishopric in order to consecration.

If any person be consecrated a bishop to that church whereunto he was not before *betrothed.* *Ayliffe,* Parergon.

betrothal (bẹ̄-trôth′- or bẹ̄-trōth′a̤l), *n.* [< *betroth* + *-al.*] The act of betrothing; betrothment.

The feast of *betrothal.* *Longfellow,* Evangeline, iv.

betrothment (bẹ̄-trôth′- or bẹ̄-trōth′me̤nt), *n.* [< *betroth* + *-ment.*] A mutual and formal promise or contract made for or by a man and a woman with a view to their marriage; betrothal; the act or state of being betrothed, or promised in marriage.

How the strange *betrothment* was to end. *Tennyson,* Princess.

betrust (bẹ̄-trust′), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *trust.*] **1.** To intrust; commit to another in confidence of fidelity.

Whatsoever you would *betrust* to your memory, let it be disposed in a proper method. *Watts.*

2. To confide in.

To esteem themselves Maisters, both of that great trust which they serve, and of the People that *betrusted* them. *Milton,* Eikonoklastes, xiii.

[Rare in both senses.]

betrustment (bẹ̄-trust′me̤nt), *n.* [< *betrust* + *-ment.*] The act of intrusting; the thing intrusted. [Rare.]

betso†, **betsa**† (bet′sō, -sä), *n.* [< It. *bezzo* (pron. bet′so), farthing, piece of money; appar. same as It. *pezzo,* a piece, bit (see *piece*); but cf. G. *betz, bätz,* also *batzen,* a small Swiss coin: see *batz.*] A small copper coin of Venice, current in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. In the system established in 1750 it was equal to a quarter of a United States cent, being the fortieth part of a lira piccola; a bagattino.

The last and least [coin] is the *betsa,* which is half a sol; that is, almost a farthing. *Coryat,* Crudities (ed. 1776), II. 69.

bett†, **bette**†, *adv.* Middle English forms of *bet*^{1}.

better^{1} (bet′ėr), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *bettere, betere,* < AS. *betera, betra* = OFries. *betere, betre* = OS. *betara, betera* = D. *beter* = OHG. *bezziro,* MHG. *bezzer,* G. *besser* = Icel. *betri* = Sw. *bättre* = Dan. *bedre* = Goth. *batiza;* compar. with weak inflection; with superl. *best,* < ME. *beste,* < AS. *betst, betest* = OFries. *beste* = OS. *betsto* = D. *best* = OHG. *bezzisto,* MHG. *bezzist, best,* G. *best* = Icel. *beztr,* older *baztr,* = Sw. *bäst* = Dan. *bedst* = Goth. *batists;* with regular compar. and superl. suffixes from a positive not in use, Teut. **bat,* of which the compar., with loss of the suffix, appears in the AS., ME., and early mod. E. adv. *bet:* see *bet*^{1}.] **I.** *a.* **1.** As comparative of *good:* (*a*) Of superior quality or excellence, whether personal, physical, mental, moral, or social, essential or acquired: as, he is a *better* man than his brother; *better* times are at hand; a *better* position.

Man's *better* nature triumphed then. *Bryant,* The Prairies.

Our institutions had been so good that they had educated us into a capacity for *better* institutions. *Macaulay,* Mirabeau.

(*b*) Of superior value, use, fitness, acceptableness, etc.; more profitable or suitable for a purpose; more useful, eligible, or desirable: as, copper is a *better* conductor than iron.

Better is a dinner of herbs where love is, than a stalled ox and hatred therewith. Prov. xv. 17.

Sleep
Doth, in my estimate of good, appear
A *better* state than waking; death than sleep.
Wordsworth, Excursion, iii.

(*c*) Larger; greater: as, the *better* part of a day was spent in shopping.

You are as a candle, the *better* part burnt out. *Shak.,* 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

How have we wander'd, that the *better* part
Of this good night is perish'd!
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, ii. 4.

2. As comparative of *well:* (*a*) More in accordance with one's wish or desire; more satisfactory. (*b*) More healthy; having sounder health. (*c*) More just, right, or proper.—**Better arm.** See *arm*^{1}.—**Better half,** a wife. [Colloq.]—**To be better.** (*a*) To be improved, as in health, estate, etc.: as, the patient *is better.* (*b*) To be quite well again; be fully recovered. [Scotland.]

II. *n.* **1.** That which has superior excellence; that which is better.

That ideal *better,* towards which both men and institutions must progress, if they would not retrograde. *Huxley,* Universities.

2. A superior; one who has a claim to precedence on account of rank, age, merit, skill, power, or office: as, give place to your *betters.* [In this sense generally used in the plural, and with a possessive pronoun.]

In al Yngleloud was non hys *beter.* *Rich. C. de L.*

Their *betters* would hardly be found. *Hooker.*

Thou poor shadow of a soldier, I will make thee know my master keeps servants thy *betters* in quality and performance. *Ford,* 'Tis Pity, i. 2.

The better. (*a*) Improvement: generally in the adverbial phrase *for the better,* that is, in the direction of improvement.

If I have altered him anywhere *for the better.* *Dryden,* Preface to Fables.

(*b*) Advantage; superiority; victory: chiefly in the phrases *to get, gain,* or *have the better of* (a person or thing).

Dionysius, his countryman, in an epistle to Pompey, after an express comparison, affords him *the better of* Thucydides. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err.

She took her leave, charmed with the prospect of finally *getting the better of* the only woman in London whom she acknowledged as her equal in subtlety and intrigue. *J. Hawthorne,* Dust, p. 334.

better^{1} (bet′ėr), *adv.* (comparative of *well, adv.*). [< ME. *better, beter, betre,* < AS. *betere, betre;* with superl. *best,* < ME. *best,* < AS. *betst, betōst;* prop. neut. acc. of the adj.: see *better*^{1}, *a.* The older adv. was *bet:* see *bet*^{1}.] **1.** In a more excellent way or manner: as, to behave *better;* the land is *better* cultivated and the government *better* administered.

The plays of Shakspeare were *better* acted, *better* edited, and *better* known than they had ever been. *Macaulay,* Moore's Byron.

2. In a superior degree: as, to know a man *better* than some one else knows him.

Which is the *better* able to defend himself: a strong man with nothing but his fists, or a paralytic cripple encumbered with a sword which he cannot lift? *Macaulay,* Utilitarian Theory of Government.

3. More, without any idea of superior excellence: as, it is *better* than a mile to the town. [Colloq.]

Dorlcote Mill has been in our family a hundred year and *better.* *George Eliot,* Mill on the Floss.

To be better off, to be in improved circumstances.

The mechanic teaches us how we may in a small degree *be better off* than we were. The Utilitarian advises us with great pomp to be as well off as we can. *Macaulay,* West. Reviewer's Def. of Mill.

Men had become Romans; they were proud of the Roman name; . . . they felt that they *were better off* as members of a civilized community ordered by law than they could be under the dominion of any barbarian. *E. A. Freeman,* Amer. Lects., p. 126.

To go one better. See *go, v. t.*

better^{1} (bet′ėr), *v.* [< ME. *bettren, betren,* < AS. *beterian, betrian,* intr., be better, *ge-beterian, ge-betrian,* trans., make better (= OFries. *beteria* = Icel. *betra* = Sw. *bättra* = Dan. *bedre* = OHG. *bezzirōn,* MHG. G. *bessern;* cf. OS. *betian,* < *bet,* the older compar. adv.), < *betera,* better: see *better*^{1}, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make better; improve; ameliorate; increase the good qualities of: as, manure *betters* land; discipline may *better* the morals.

The cause of his taking upon him our nature was to *better* the quality, and to advance the condition thereof. *Hooker.*

2. To improve upon; surpass; exceed; outdo.

He hath borne himself beyond the promise of his age; . . . he hath, indeed, better *bettered* expectation than you must expect of me to tell you how. *Shak.,* Much Ado, i. 1.

What you do
Still *betters* what is done. *Shak.,* W. T., iv. 3.

3. To advance the interest of; support; give advantage to.

Weapons more violent, when next we meet,
May serve to *better* us and worse our foes.
Milton, P. L., vi. 440.

=**Syn. 1.** *Amend, Improve, Better,* etc. (see *amend*), meliorate, promote.

II. *intrans.* To grow better; become better; improve: as, his condition is *bettering.* [Rare.]

better^{2} (bet′ėr), *n.* [< *bet*^{2} + *-er*^{1}.] One who lays bets or wagers. Also *bettor.*

Be able to give them the character of every bowler or *better* on the green. *B. Jonson,* Epicœne, i. 1.

bettering-house† (bet′ėr-ing-hous), *n.* A reformatory.

Soldiers buried in this ground, from the hospital and the *bettering-house.* *Annals of Phil. and Penn.,* I. 406.

betterment (bet′ėr-me̤nt), *n.* [< *better*^{1}, *v.,* + *-ment.*] **1.** A making better; improvement.—**2.** In *American law,* an improvement of real property which adds to its value otherwise than by mere repairs: generally used in the plural.

bettermost (bet'ėr-mōst), *a.* and *n.* [< *better*1 + *-most*.] **I.** *a.* Best; highest in any respect, as in social rank or mental qualities.

> [illegible] in the diffusion of knowledge [illegible] among the *bettermost* classes.
> [illegible]

II. *n.* That which is best; especially, one's best clothes. [Local in England and United States.]

> [illegible] and her brother made themselves ready [illegible] in their *bettermost* to go to church.
> *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xi.

betterness (bet'ėr-nes), *n.* [< ME. *betternes*; < *better* + *-ness*.] **1.** The quality of being better; superiority. *Sir P. Sidney.*—**2.** In *minting*, the amount by which a precious metal exceeds the standard of fineness.

bettet (bet'et), *n.* [Native name.] A name of an Indian parrot, *Palæornis pondicerianus*.

bettong (bet'ong), *n.* [Native name.] A species of the genus *Bettongia*, a group of small brush-tailed kangaroos.

bettor (bet'or), *n.* Another form of *better*2.

betty (bet'i), *n.*; pl. *betties* (-iz). [From the fem. name *Betty*, dim. of *Bet* (cf. equiv. OF. *Beti*, *Betie*, also *Betiaine*, *Betion*, *Betionette*), abbr. of *Elizabet*, *Elizabeth*.] **1.** A man who interferes with the domestic duties of women, or engages in female occupations. Also called *cot-betty*. [Used in contempt.]—**2**†. A short bar used by thieves to wrench doors open. Also called a *bess*, a *jenny*, and now a *jimmy* or *jemmy*. [Thieves' slang.]

> The powerful *betty* or the artful picklock.
> *Arbuthnot*, Hist. John Bull.

3. A pear-shaped bottle, covered with maize-leaves or the like, in which olive-oil is exported from Italy; a Florence flask.—**Brown betty**, a baked pudding made of sliced apples, bread-crumbs, and molasses.

Betula (bet'ū-lä), *n.* [L., the birch, also spelled *betulla* (> It. *betula*, *betulla*, also *bedello*, = Pg. *betulla* = Sp. *abedul* = F. dim. *bouleau*); cf. Corn. *betho*, *bezo* = Bret. *bezo* = W. *bedw* = Gael. *beth* = Ir. *beth*, *beit*, the birch.] A genus of hardy trees or shrubs, natives of the north temperate and arctic regions; the birches. It is the type of the order *Betulaceæ*, and is distinguished from the [illegible] genus *Alnus* by a [illegible] and by its [illegible]. There are [illegible] species of *Betula*, [illegible] in North America.

Betula.

a, branch of *B. pumila*, with [illegible] female aments; [illegible] fertile [illegible] [illegible] (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

Betulaceæ (bet-ū-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Betula* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of apetalous dicotyledonous trees and shrubs, of which *Betula* is the typical genus, and containing besides this only the genus *Alnus*, with 60 species belonging to the two genera. See cut under *alder*.

betulin, betuline (bet'ū-lin), *n.* [< *Betula*, birch, + *-in*2, *-ine*2.] An alkaloid ($C_{36}H_{60}O_3$) obtained from the bark of the white birch. It crystallizes in the form of long needles, which are fusible and volatile.

betumble (bē-tum'bl), *v. t.* [< *be*-1 + *tumble*.] To tumble; disarrange the parts of.

> [illegible] *betumbled* [illegible]
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1037.

betutor (bē-tū'tor), *v. t.* [< *be*-1 + *tutor*.] To [illegible]; tutor. *Coleridge.*

between (bē-twēn'), *prep.* and *adv.* [< (1) ME. *betwene*, etc., < AS. *betweonum*, *be-* [illegible] *betweonan*, *betweonum*, [illegible] *betwenan* [illegible] separate, as in [illegible] [illegible] lit. 'by [illegible]' [illegible] *be-*, [illegible] *tweonum*, dat. pl. of [illegible] [illegible] *betwene*, *betwene*, [illegible] [illegible] AS. (Orosius) [illegible] [illegible] prep., by, + [illegible] [illegible] OS. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *between* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] **I.** [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] or [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to the [illegible] *between* the eyes; *between* Washington and Philadelphia; the prisoner was placed *between* two policemen.

> The sea
> Swallows him with his host, but them lets pass
> As on dry land, *between* two crystal walls.
> *Milton*, P. L., xii. 197.

2. In intermediate relation to, as regards time, quantity, or degree: as, it occurred *between* his incoming and outgoing; a baronet is *between* a knight and a baron; they cost *between* $5 and $6 each; *between* 12 and 1 o'clock.

> Bolus arrived, and gave a doubtful tap,
> *Between* a single and a double rap.
> *Colman*, Broad Grins.

> Her lips to mine how often hath she joined,
> *Between* each kiss her oaths of true love swearing!
> *Shak.*, Pass. Pilgrim, vii.

3. In the mutual relations of: as, discord exists *between* the two families.

> Friendship requires that it be *between* two at least.
> *South.*

> An intestine struggle, open or secret, *between* authority and liberty.
> *Hume*, Essays, v.

> The war *between* Castile and Portugal had come to a close; the factions of the Spanish nobles were for the most part quelled.
> *Irving*, Granada, p. 26.

> Differences of relative position can be known only through differences *between* the states of consciousness accompanying the disclosure of the positions.
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 93.

4. From one to another of, as in the exchange of actions or intercourse.

> If things should go so *between* them.
> *Bacon*, Hist. of Hen. VII.

> Thus graceless holds he disputation
> 'Tween frozen conscience and hot-burning will.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 247.

> France has been the interpreter *between* England and mankind.
> *Macaulay*, Horace Walpole.

5. In the joint interest or possession of: as, they own the property *between* them.

> There is *between* us one common name and appellation.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 3.

> Castor and Pollux with only one soul *between* them.
> *Locke.*

6. By the action, power, or effort of one or both of.

> Unless you send some present help,
> *Between* them they will kill the conjurer.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., v. 1.

7. In regard to the respective natures or qualities of: as, to distinguish *between* right and wrong.

> There is an essential difference *between* a land of which we can trace the gradual formation from the sixth century onwards and a land whose name is not heard of till the eleventh century.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Eng. Towns, p. 120.

8. In regard to one or the other of: as, to choose *between* two things.

> *Between* two dogs, which hath the deeper mouth?
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 4.

[*Between* is literally applicable only to two objects; but it may be and commonly is used of more than two where they are spoken of distributively, or so that they can be thought of as divided into two parts or categories, or with reference to the action or being of each individually as compared with that of any other or all the others. When more than two objects are spoken of collectively or indivisibly, *among* is the proper word.] **Between ourselves**, not to be communicated to others; in confidence.—**Between the beetle and the block.** See *beetle*1.—**To go between.** See *go*.=**Syn.** *Amidst*, *In the midst of*, etc. See *among*.

II. *adv.* In the intermediate space; in intermediate relation as regards time, etc.: with an object understood.

> Your lady seeks my life; come you *between*,
> And save poor me.
> *Shak.*, Pericles, iv. 1.

between (bē-twēn'), *n.* [< *between*, *prep.*] One of a grade of needles between *sharps* and *blunts*.

between-decks (bē-twēn'deks), *adv.* and *n.* **I.** *adv.* In the space between two decks of a ship; on any deck but the upper one.

II. *n.* The space between two decks of a ship, or the whole space between the upper and the lowest deck.

betweenity (bē-twēn'i-ti), *n.* [< *between* + *-ity*, as in *extremity*.] The state or quality of being between; intermediate condition; anything intermediate. [Colloq.]

> [illegible] heads, tails, and *betweenities*.
> *Southey*, Letters, III. [illegible]

> [illegible] but of that *betweenity* that [illegible] [illegible] when Gothic declined and Palladian was [illegible]
> *H. Walpole*, Letters, [illegible]

betweenwhiles (bē-twēn'hwīlz), *adv.*, prop. *prep. phr.* At intervals.

betwit (bē-twit'), *v. t.* [< *be*-1 + *twit*1.] To twit.

> [illegible] how these [illegible] other times [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] clock [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

betwixt, *prep.* and *adv.* See *betwixt*.

betwixe†, **betwixen**†, *prep.* [Now only dial. or archaic; < ME. *betwixe*, *betwixen*, *betwexen*, *bitwuxen*, etc., *bitwixe*, *bitwixen*, etc., < AS. **betweoxan* (occurs once spelled *betweoxn*), prob. for earlier **betweoxum* (= OFries. *bitwiskum*, *bitwischa*), < *be*, prep., by, + **tweoxum* for **twihsum*, **twiscum*, dat. pl. of **twisc* = OS. *twisk* = OHG. *zwisk*, *zwiski*, MHG. *zwisc*, twofold, < *twā* (*twi-*), two, + *-sc*, *-isc*, E. *-ish*1. Forms with other prepositions appear in OS. *undar twisk*, OFries. *entwiska*, *ontwiska*, *atwiska*, abbr. *twiska*, *twisk*, *twischa*, NFries. *twissche*, D. *tusschen*, OHG. *in zwisken*, *unter zwisken*, MHG. *in zwischen*, *unter zwischen*, G. abbr. *zwischen*, between. This form was early mixed with *betwix*, *betwixt*.] Betwixt; between.

betwixt (bē-twikst'), *prep.* and *adv.* [Also by apheresis *twixt*, *'twixt*, Sc. *betwisht*, *betweesht*, < late ME. *betwixt*, *bytwyxte*, earlier *betwix*, *betuxt*, *betuixte*, *betwex*, *betuix*, *bitwix*, etc., < AS. *betwyxt*, *betwuxt* (with excrescent *-t*), *betwyx*, *betweox*, *betweohs*, *betwux*, *betux*, appar. shortened from the dat. form (or perhaps repr. an orig. acc. form) **betweoxum*, > ME. *betwixen*, *betwixe*, q. v. In ME. the words were mixed.] **I.** *prep.* Between; in the space that separates; in intermediate relation to as regards time, quantity, or degree; passing between; from one to another, etc., in most of the uses of *between* (which see).

> *Betwixt* two aged oaks.
> *Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 82.

> The morning light, however, soon stole into the aperture at the foot of the bed, *betwixt* those faded curtains.
> *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, v.

> There was some speech of marriage
> *Betwixt* myself and her.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

=**Syn.** See comparison under *among*.

II. *adv.* Between, in either space or time.—**Betwixt and between**, in an intermediate position; neither the one nor the other: a colloquial intensive of *betwixt* or of *between*.

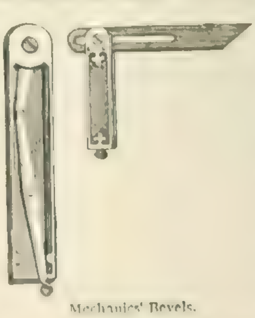
betylus, *n.* See *bætylus*.

beudantite (bū'dan-tīt), *n.* [After the French mineralogist *Beudant* (1787–1850).] A hydrous phosphate and arseniate of iron, occurring in small, closely aggregated crystals in Nassau, Prussia, and also near Cork, Ireland.

beuk (būk), *n.* A Scotch form of *book*.

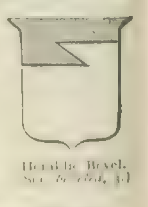
> My grannie she bought me a *beuk*,
> And I held awa' to the school.
> *Burns*, The Jolly Beggars.

bevel (bev'el), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *bevell*, as a term of heraldry *bevil*, *bevile*, < OF. **bevel* or **buvel* (not recorded), mod. F. *biveau*, also spelled *beveau*, *buveau*, *beuveau*, *beauveau*, etc. (cf. Sp. *baivel*), bevel; origin unknown.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The obliquity or inclination of a particular surface of a solid body to another surface of the same body; the angle contained by two adjacent sides of anything, as of a timber used in ship-building. When this angle is acute it is called an *under bevel* (or *beveling*), and when obtuse a *standing bevel*.—**2.** An instrument used by mechanics for drawing angles and for adjusting the abutting surfaces of work to the same inclination. It consists of two limbs jointed together, one called the stock or handle and the other the blade; the latter is movable on a pivot at the joint, and can be adjusted so as to include any angle between it and the stock. The blade is often curved on the edge to suit the sweep of an arch or vault. See *bevel square*.



Mechanics' Bevels.

3. A piece of type-metal nearly type-high, with a beveled edge, used by stereotypers to form the flange on the sides of the plates. *Worcester.*—**4.** Same as *bevel-angle*.—**5.** In *her.*, an angular break in any right line.



Heraldic Bevel. See *bevel*, 5.

II. *a.* Having the form of a bevel; aslant; sloping; out of the perpendicular; not upright: used figuratively by Shakspere.

> I may be straight though they themselves be *bevel*.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, cxxi.

> Their houses are very ill built, the walls *bevel*, without one right angle in any apartment.
> *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 2.

bevel (bev'el), *v.*; pret. and pp. *beveled* or *bevelled*, ppr. *beveling* or *bevelling*. [< *bevel*, *n.*] **I.**

trans. To cut to a bevel-angle: as, to *bevel* a piece of wood.

II. *intrans.* To incline toward a point or from a direct line; slant or incline off to a bevel-angle.

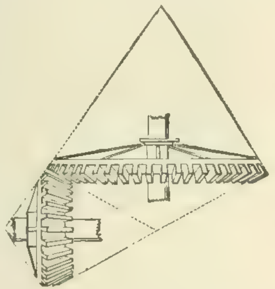
bevel-angle (bev′el-ang″gl), *n.* Any angle except a right angle, whether it be acute or obtuse. Also called *bevel.*

beveled, bevelled (bev′eld), *p. a.* **1.** Having a bevel; formed with a bevel-angle.—**2.** In *mineral.*, replaced by two planes inclining equally upon the adjacent planes, as an edge; having its edges replaced as above, as a cube or other solid.—**3.** In *her.*, broken by an acute angle: thus, in the cut under *bevel*, the blazon would be a chief vert, *beveled.*—**Beveled bushing,** a bushing in which the sides are inclined to the ends.—**Beveled double,** in *her.*, beveled on either side.—**Beveled furniture,** in *printing:* (*a*) The tapering side-sticks and foot-sticks used in imposing forms or locking up galleys. (*b*) Beveled pieces of wood less than type-high.—**Beveled gearing.** See *gearing.*—**Beveled washer,** a washer having its two faces not parallel to each other, used to give a proper bearing to a head or nut when the rod or bolt is not perpendicular to the surface against which the washer presses.

bevel-gear (bev′el-gēr), *n.* In *mach.*, a species of wheelwork in which the axis or shaft of the leader or driver forms an angle with the axis or shaft of the follower or the wheel driven.

bevel-hub (bev′el-hub), *n.* A hub or short connecting-pipe having a bend.

beveling, bevelling (bev′el-ing), *n.* Same as *bevel*, 1.



Bevel-gear.

It is evident from the preceding, that by applying the bevel in the workman's usual manner, viz., with the stock against the left-hand side of the board and directed towards his body, all the *bevelings* will be under, that is, less than a right angle. . . . We thus find that when the first futtock frames are on the amidship side of the joint, their *bevelings* are always standing, or greater than a right angle.
Thearle, Naval Architecture, p. 53.

beveling-board (bev′el-ing-bōrd), *n.* **1.** A board cut to any required bevel. It is used in adjusting frames or the parts of an angular construction, as in a ship.—**2.** A flat board upon which the bevelings of the various portions of a construction, as the framework of a ship, are marked.

beveling-frame (bev′el-ing-frām), *n.* A wooden frame in which a beveling-board is placed to be marked. It consists of a wide board, on one edge of which is placed a fixed, and on the opposite a movable, batten. Across both battens parallel lines are marked.

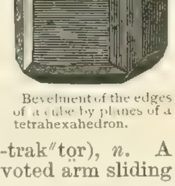
beveling-machine (bev′el-ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for beveling or angling the outer edges of a book-cover, or of an electrotyped plate for printing.

bevel-jack (bev′el-jak), *n.* A device used in transmitting motion from a motor to a machine. It consists of a pair of bevel-gears, one of which is connected with a tumbling-shaft turned by the motor, while the other has a pulley which by a belt drives the machine.

bevel-joint (bev′el-joint), *n.* A miter or sloping joint having its faces dressed to an angle, generally of 45°.

bevelled, bevelling. See *beveled, beveling.*

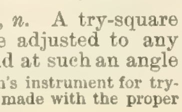
bevelment (bev′el-ment), *n.* [< *bevel* + *-ment.*] In *mineral.*, the replacement of an edge by two similar planes, equally inclined to the including faces or adjacent planes.



Bevelment of the edges of a cube by planes of a tetrahexahedron.

bevel-plater (bev′el-plā″tėr), *n.* A machine for rolling the bevel-edged plates of shingling and veneering saws.

bevel-protractor (bev′el-prō-trak″tọr), *n.* A drafting instrument with a pivoted arm sliding upon a graduated sector, used in laying off angles.



Bevel-protractor.

bevel-rest (bev′el-rest), *n.* A clamp for holding wood to a saw in making a beveled cut.

bevel-square (bev′el-skwãr), *n.* A try-square the blade of which can be adjusted to any angle with the stock, and held at such an angle by a set-screw. It is an artisan's instrument for trying his work to see if it has been made with the proper angle. Also called *angle-bevel.*

bevel-ways (bev′el-wāz), *adv.* Same as *bevel-wise.*

bevel-wheel (bev′el-hwēl), *n.* In *mach.*, a cog-wheel of which the working-face is oblique to the axis. Such a wheel is commonly used in connection with another revolving with a shaft at right angles to that of the first. These wheels are often called conical wheels, as their general form is that of frusta of cones. See *bevel-gear.*

bevel-wise (bev′el-wīz), *adv.* In *her.*, in the form or direction of a bevel: said of a ribbon or pennon charged thus upon the field. Also *bevel-ways.*

bever^{1}†, *n.* An obsolete form of *beaver*^{1}.

bever^{2}†, *n.* An obsolete form of *beaver*^{2}.

bever^{3}† (bē′vėr), *n.* [Now chiefly E. dial.; also written *beaver*, < ME. *bever*, later also *bevoir*, *boever*, < OF. *bevre*, *boivre*, mod. F. *boire* = It. *bevere*, *bere* (ML. *biber*), a drink, prop. inf., drink, < L. *bibere*, drink: see *bib*^{1}, *bibber.* Hence *beverage.*] **1.** A collation or slight repast between meals.

> *Are.* What, at your *bever*, gallants?
> *Mor.* Will 't please your ladyship to drink?
> *B. Jonson,* Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

> Some twenty mark a-year! will that maintain
> Scarlet and gold lace, play at th' ordinary,
> And *bevers* at the tavern?
> *Middleton,* Anything for a Quiet Life, i. 1.

2. Formerly, at some colleges and schools, a slight meal which the students received at the buttery-hatch and took to their rooms.

No scholar shall be absent above an hour at morning *bever* and half an hour at evening *bever.*
Quincy, Hist. Harv. Univ., I. 517.

When I was at Eton—now more than thirty years ago—the boys on the foundation were supplied in the dining-hall with an intermediate meal (if meal it could be called), which went under the name of *beaver.* According to my recollection it consisted of beer only, and the hour was 4 P. M.
N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 454.

bever^{3}† (bē′vėr), *v. i.* [< *bever*^{3}, *n.*] To take a bever or slight repast between meals.

Your gallants never sup, breakfast, nor *bever* without me.
A. Brewer (?), Lingua, ii. 1.

beverage (bev′ẹ-rāj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *beveridge*, *beuvrage*, etc., < ME. *beverage*, *beverege*, *beverache*, *beurage*, etc. (cf. ML. *beveragium*), < OF. *bevrage*, *beuvrage*, *breuvraige*, mod. F. *breuvage* (= Pr. *beurage* = Sp. *bebrage* = Pg. *beberagem* = It. *beveraggio*; ML. as if **biberaticum*), < *bevre*, *boivre* = It. *bevere*, < L. *bibere*, drink: see *bever*^{3}, *n.*, and *-age.*] **1.** Drink of any kind; liquor for drinking: as, water is the common *beverage*; intoxicating *beverages.*

> A pleasant *beverage* he prepared before
> Of wine and honey mixed.
> *Dryden,* Pal. and Arc., ii.

2. A name given specifically to various kinds of refreshing drinks. (*a*) In Devonshire, England, water-cider; a drink made by passing water through the crushed apples from which cider has been made. (*b*) A liquor made by passing water through the pressed grapes after the wine has been expressed.

Touching price and quality of a liquor or drink called in England "*bevaradge*" and in France "pimpeene."
Record Soc. Lancashire and Cheshire, xi. 117.

(*c*) In the West Indies, a drink made of sugar-cane juice and water.

3. In Great Britain, drink-money, or a treat provided with drink-money, as on wearing a new suit of clothes, or on receiving a suit from the tailor; a treat on first coming into prison; a garnish. [Obsolete or dialectal.]

bevew†, *n.* See *bevue.*

bevil, bevile, *n.* In *her.*, same as *bevel*, 5.

bevor†, *n.* See *beaver*^{2}.

bevue (be-vü′), *n.* [Formerly also *bevew*, < F. *bévue*, OF. *besvue*, < *bé-*, *bes-* (< L. *bis-*, double), + *vue*, view: see *view.*] An error of inadvertence; a slip. [Rare.]

bevy (bev′i), *n.*; pl. *bevies* (-iz). [Early mod. E. also *beavy*, *beavie*, < ME. *bevy*, *bevey*, *beve*, < OF. *beveye* ("*beueye* [printed *deueye*] des heronez," in a poem cited by Leo, Rect. Sing. Personarum, p. 40); cf. It. "*beva*, a beavie," Florio: applied esp. to a flock of birds and thence to a company of ladies; orig., perhaps, a drinking company, or a number of animals at a watering-place, being thus a particular use of OF. *bevee*, *buvee*, drink, drinking (cf. It. *beva*, a drink), < *bevre* = It. *bevere*, drink: see *bever*^{3}, *n.*, and *beverage.*] **1.** A flock of birds, especially of larks or quails.—**2.** A small company or troop, as of roebucks, heifers, etc.—**3.** A group or small company of persons, especially of girls or women, but also used of the male sex: as, "a *bevy* of powdered coxcombs," *Goldsmith*; "a *bevy* of renegades," *Macaulay,* Hist. Eng.

> A lovely *bevy* of faire Ladies sate,
> Courted of many a jolly Paramoure.
> *Spenser,* F. Q., II. ix. 34.

4. A small collection of objects; an assemblage of things. [Rare or obsolete.]=**Syn. 1.** Covey, etc. See *flock.*

bewail (bẹ̄-wal′), *v.* [< ME. *bewailen*, *beweilen*, *biwailen*, etc., < *be-* + *wailen*, wail: see *be-*^{1} and *wail.*] **I.** *trans.* To mourn aloud for; bemoan; lament; express deep sorrow for: as, to *bewail* the loss of a child.

> Go, give your tears to those that lose their worths.
> *Bewail* their miseries. *Fletcher,* Valentinian, iv. 4.

> The nightingale
> Her ancient, hapless sorrow must *bewail.*
> *William Morris,* Earthly Paradise, I. 394.

II. *intrans.* To express grief.

Mourning and *bewailing* exceedingly.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 70.

bewailable (bẹ̄-wā′la-bl), *a.* [< *bewail* + *-able.*] Capable or worthy of being bewailed.

bewailer (bẹ̄-wā′lėr), *n.* One who bewails or laments.

bewailing (bẹ̄-wā′ling), *n.* Lamentation.

bewailingly (bẹ̄-wā′ling-li), *adv.* In a bewailing manner.

bewailment (bẹ̄-wāl′mẹnt), *n.* [< *bewail* + *-ment.*] The act of bewailing; a lamentation.

bewake† (bẹ̄-wāk′), *v. t.* [< ME. *bewaken*, watch, "wake" a dead body, watch through (= D. *bewaken* = G. *bewachen* = Sw. *bevaka*), < *be-* + *waken*, wake: see *be-*^{1} and *wake*^{1}, and cf. *bivouac.*] To watch, especially a dead body; observe funeral rites for. *Gower.*

beware (bẹ̄-wãr′), *v.*, prop. *phr.* [Formerly and prop. written separately, *be ware*, a phrase composed of the impv. or inf. of the verb *be* and the adj. *ware*; as in AS. *beó wær* (*beó*, 2d pers. sing. impv. of *beón*), *beó thē wær* (*thē*, thee, reflexive dative), be ware, just like E. *be careful.* So ME. "*be war* therfor" (Chaucer); "A ha! felawes! *beth war* of such a Iape!" (Chaucer), where *beth* is 2d pers. pl. impv., < AS. *beóth.* (See other ME. examples below.) Like *be gone*, now *begone*, *be ware* came to be written as one word, *beware*, and then was classed by some authors with the numerous verbs in *be-*^{1}, and inflected accordingly; hence the erroneous forms *bewares* in Ben Jonson, and *bewared* in Dryden. This confusion may have been promoted by the existence of a ME. verb *bewaren*, show, exhibit, descended, with some change of sense, from AS. *bewarian*, guard, keep, preserve (= OFries. *biwaria* = D. *bewaren* = OHG. *biwarōn*, MHG. *bewaren*, G. *bewahren* = Sw. *bevara* = Dan. *bevare*, keep, guard), < *be-* + *warian*, guard, < *wær*, cautious, observant, E. *ware*^{1}, as in *be ware* above. In the quotation from Chaucer, below, both forms appear. See *ware*^{1}.] To be wary or cautious; be on one's guard; exercise care or vigilance: properly two words, *be ware*, consisting of the infinitive or imperative of *be* with the adjective *ware:* followed by *of*, expressed or understood, with the force of 'against,' 'in regard to': as, *beware of* evil associations; *beware* how you step; "*beware* the bear," *Scott.*

> Thus oughte wise men *ben ware of* folis;
> If thou do so thi witte is wele bywared [shown].
> *Chaucer,* Troilus, l. 635.

Be ye *war of* false prophets. *Wyclif,* Mat. vii. 15.

That no man no scholde . . . *war of* him *beo.*
Life of Thomas Beket (ed. Black), 1150.

> *Beware of* all, but most *beware of* man.
> *Pope,* R. of the L., i. 114.

Every one ought to be very careful to *beware* what he admits for a principle. *Locke.*

> *Beware* the pine-tree's withered branch,
> *Beware* the awful avalanche. *Longfellow,* Excelsior.

bewash (bẹ̄-wosh′), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *wash.*] To drench with water. [Rare.]

> Let the maids *bewash* the men.
> *Herrick,* St. Distaff's Day.

beweep (bẹ̄-wēp′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bewept*, ppr. *beweeping.* [< ME. *bewepen*, *biwepen*, < AS. *bewēpan* (= OFries. *biwēpa* = OS. *biwōpian*), < *be-* + *wēpan*, weep: see *be-*^{1} and *weep.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To weep over; deplore.

> Old fond eyes,
> *Beweep* this cause again, I'll pluck ye out.
> *Shak.,* Lear, i. 4.

2. To bedew or wet with tears; disfigure or mark with the signs of weeping.

> Fast by her syde doth wery labour stand,
> Pale fere also, and sorrow all *bewept.*
> *Sir T. More,* To Them that Trust in Fortune.

II.† *intrans.* To weep; make lamentation.

bewest (bẹ̄-west′), *prep.* [< ME. *be west*, *biwesten*, < AS. *be westan*: *be*, prep., by; *westan*, adv., west, from the west. Cf. *be-east*, *benorth*, *besouth.*] To the west of. [Scotch.]

bewet^1 (bē-wet'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bewetted*, *bewet*, ppr. *bewetting*. [< ME. *beweten*, < *be-* + *weten*, wet: see *be-*^{1} and *wet*.] To wet; moisten.

> His napkin, with his true tears all bewet.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., iii. 1.

bewet^2, bewit (bū'et, -it), *n.* [< late ME. *bewette*, dim. of OF. *beue*, *bue*, earlier *buie*, *boie*, a collar, chain, fetter, < L. *boiæ*, a collar for the neck; hence also ult. E. *buoy*, q. v.] In *falconry*, the leather with which the bell was attached to a hawk's leg. [Commonly in the plural.]

bewhisper (bẹ-hwis'pėr), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *whisper*.] To whisper. *Fairfax.* [Rare.]

bewhore† (bē-hōr'), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *whore*.] 1. To make a whore of. *Beau. and Fl.*—2. To call or pronounce a whore. *Shak.*

bewield (bẹ-wēld'), *v. t.* [< ME. *bewelden*, < *be-* + *welden*, wield: see *be-*^{1} and *wield*.] To wield, handle, or control; manage. *J. Harrison.* [Rare.]

bewigged (bẹ-wigd'), *p. a.* [< *be-*^{1} + *wigged*.] Wearing a wig.

> Ancient ladies and *bewigged* gentlemen seemed hurrying to enjoy a social cup of tea.
> *L. M. Alcott*, Hospital Sketches, p. 20.

bewilder (bẹ-wil'dėr), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *wilder*: see *wilder*.] 1. To confuse as to direction or situation; cause to lose the proper road or course: as, the intricacy of the streets *bewildered* him; to be *bewildered* in the woods.

> Can this be the bird, to man so good,
> That, after their *bewildering*,
> Covered with leaves the little children,
> So painfully in the wood?
> *Wordsworth*, Redbreast Chasing the Butterfly.

2. To lead into perplexity or confusion; perplex; puzzle; confuse.

> *Bewildering* odors floating, dulled her sense,
> And killed her fear.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 259.

> We have elementary disturbances of consciousness in diseases of the mind, such as epileptic states, ecstacy, . . . and the *bewildered* state of the mind in paralytic dementia. *E. C. Mann*, Psychol. Med., p. [illegible]

= **Syn.** To confound, confuse, mystify, nonplus.

bewilderedness (bẹ-wil'dėrd-nes), *n.* The state of being bewildered; bewilderment.

bewilderingly (bẹ-wil'dėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a bewildering manner; so as to bewilder.

bewilderment (bẹ-wil'dėr-ment), *n.* [< *bewilder* + *-ment*.] The state of being bewildered.

> Thought was arrested by utter *bewilderment*.
> *George Eliot*, Silas Marner, ii.

bewimple (bẹ-wim'pl), *v. t.* [< ME. *bewimplen* (= D. *bewimpelen*), < *be-* + *wimpelen*, wimple: see *be-*^{1} and *wimple*.] To cover with a wimple; veil. *Gower.*

bewinter (bẹ-win'tėr), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *winter*.] To make like winter.

> Fears that *bewinter* all my year.
> *Cowley*, Sleep.

bewit, *n.* See *bewet*^{2}.

bewitch (bẹ-wich'), *v. t.* [< ME. *bewicchen*, *biwicchen*, < *be-* + *wicchen*, witch: see *be-*^{1} and *witch*, *v.*] 1. To subject to the influence of witchcraft; affect by witchcraft or sorcery; throw a charm or spell over.

> Look how I am *bewitch'd*; behold, mine arm
> Is, like a blasted sapling, wither'd up.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 4.

2. To charm; fascinate; please to such a degree as to take away the power of resistance.

> Love doth *bewitch* and strangely change us.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 468.

> The charms of poetry our souls *bewitch*.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.

> His [illegible] verses still *bewitch* youths and artists [illegible] sentiments and beauty, but their thought takes [illegible] thinkers and men of the world.
> *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 100.

bewitchedness (bẹ-wich'ed-nes), *n.* [< *bewitched*, pp. of *bewitch*, + *-ness*.] The state of being bewitched.

bewitcher (bẹ-wich'ėr), *n.* One who bewitches or fascinates.

bewitchery (bẹ-wich'ėr-i), *n.* [< *bewitch*, in imitation of *witchery*.] Witchery; fascination; charm. [Rare.]

> [illegible]

bewitchful (bẹ-wich'fụl), *a.* [< *bewitch* + *-ful*, improperly attached to a verb.] Alluring; fascinating. [Rare.]

> [illegible] *bewitchful* to entice away. [illegible]

bewitching (bẹ-wich'ing), *a.* [Ppr. of *bewitch*.] Having power to bewitch or fascinate; fascinating; charming: as, "*bewitching* tenderness." *Addison*, Spectator, No. 223.

> The more he considered it, the more *bewitching* the scene appeared to him. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 5.

bewitchingly (bẹ-wich'ing-li), *adv.* In a bewitching manner.

bewitchingness (bẹ-wich'ing-nes), *n.* The quality which makes a person or thing bewitching.

bewitchment (bẹ-wich'mẹnt), *n.* [< *bewitch* + *-ment*.] Fascination; power of charming; the effects of witchcraft.

> I will counterfeit the *bewitchment* of some popular man, and give it bountifully to the desirers. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3.

> To wash in May dew guards against *bewitchment*.
> *Keary*, Prim. Belief, p. 378.

bewith (bē'wiᴛʜ), *n.* [< *be*^{1} + *with*^{1}: what one can *be with* or do with.] A makeshift; a substitute. [Scotch.]

bewonder (bẹ-wun'dėr), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *wonder*; = D. *bewonderen* = G. *bewundern*, admire.] 1. To fill with wonder; amaze.

> Seeing his astonishment,
> How he *bewondered* was.
> *Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso, x. 17.

2. To wonder at; admire.

bework† (bẹ-wėrk'), *v. t.* [< ME. *bewurchen*, < AS. *bewyrcan* (= D. *bewerken* = G. *bewirken* = Dan. *bevirke*), work, work in, adorn, < *be-* + *wyrcan*, work: see *be-*^{1} and *work*.] To work, as with thread; embroider.

> The mantelle and the gyrdylle both
> That rychely was *bewroght*. *Sir Eglamour*, l. 1152.

> Smocks all *bewrought*. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Owls.

bewpers, *n.* See *beaupers*.

bewrap (bẹ-rap'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bewrapped*, *bewrapt*, ppr. *bewrapping*. [< ME. *bewrappen*, also *bewrabben* (with var. *bewlappen*), < *be-* + *wrappen*, wrap: see *be-*^{1} and *wrap*.] To wrap up; clothe; envelop.

> His sword, . . .
> *Bewrapt* with flowers, hung idlie by his side.
> *Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso, xvi. 30.

bewray† (bẹ-rā'), *v. t.* [< ME. *bewraien*, *biwreyen*, disclose, reveal (= OFries. *biwrōgia* = OHG. *biruogan*, MHG. *berügen*), < *be-* + *wraien*, *wreyen*, obs. E. *wray*, disclose, reveal, < AS. *wrēgan*, accuse (= OFries. *wrōgia*, *wreia* = OS. *wrōgian* = D. *wroegen*, accuse, = OHG. *ruogen*, MHG. *ruegen*, G. *rügen*, censure, = Icel. *rægja*, slander, = Sw. *röja*, betray, = Goth. *wrōhjan*, accuse), from a noun repr. by Goth. *wrohs*, an accusation, = Icel. *rōg*, a slander. Somewhat affected in sense by *betray*, a quite different word.] 1. To accuse; malign.—2. To reveal; divulge; make known; declare.

> Write down thy mind, *bewray* thy meaning.
> *Shak.*, T. of A., ii. 5.

> Whoso is partner with a thief hateth his own soul: he heareth cursing and *bewrayeth* it not. Prov. xxix. 24.

3. To disclose or reveal (the identity or the secrets of a person) perfidiously or prejudicially; betray; expose.

> Thou *bewreiest* alle secrenesse.
> *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. [illegible]

> For feare to be enforced by torments to *bewray* his confederates. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks, p. 7. (*N. E. D.*)

> Like slaves you sold your souls for golden dross,
> *Bewraying* her to death.
> *Massinger*, Virgin-Martyr, ii. 3.

> Hide the outcast, *bewray* not him that wandereth, is the simplest lesson of common humanity.
> *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 97.

4. To reveal or disclose unintentionally or incidentally; show the presence or true character of; show or make visible.

> The ointment of his right hand which *bewrayeth* itself.
> Prov. xxvii. 16.

> Thy speech *bewrayeth* thee. Mat. xxvi. 73.

[*Bewray* is still sometimes used, especially in poetry, as an archaic word.]

bewrayer† (bẹ-rā'ėr), *n.* A betrayer or divulger.

> A *bewrayer* of secrets. *Addison*, Spectator, No. [illegible]

bewrayingly† (bẹ-rā'ing-li), *adv.* In a manner to bewray.

bewrayment† (bẹ-rā'mẹnt), *n.* [< *bewray* + *-ment*.] The act of bewraying.

bewreak† (bẹ-rēk'), *v. t.* [< ME. *bewreken*, < *be-* + *wreken*, wreak. Cf. AS. *bewrecan*, exile, send forth: see *be-*^{1} and *wreak*.] To avenge; revenge.

> Thus much am I *bewreke*.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale (ed. Speght, 1[illegible]

bewreck† (bẹ-rek'), *v. t.* [< *be-*^{1} + *wreck*. Cf. AS. *bewrecan*, drive or bring to, of ships: see *be-*^{1} and *wreck*.] To ruin; destroy.

> Yet was I, or I parted thence, *bewreckt*. *Mir. for Mags.*

bewrought† (bẹ-rôt'). Obsolete past participle of *bework*.

bey^1 (bā), *n.* [= F. Sp. *bey*, < Turk. *bey*, *beg* = Pers. *baig*, a lord: see *beg*^{2}, *beglerbeg*, and *begum*.] 1. The governor of a minor province or sanjak of the Turkish empire.—2. A title of respect given in Turkey to members of princely families, sons of pashas, military officers above the rank of major, the wealthy gentry, and, by courtesy, to eminent foreigners.

> We therefore rode out of Beyrout as a pair of Syrian *Beys*. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 33.

3. The title usually given by foreigners to the former Mohammedan rulers of Tunis.

Frequently written *beg*.

bey^2†, *v.* A Middle English form of *buy*.

beyete†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *beget*.

beylerbey (bā'lėr-bā'), *n.* [< Turk. *beylerbey*, *beglerbeg*, prince of princes, lit. 'bey of beys.'] The title of the governor-general of a province of the Turkish empire, ranking next to the grand vizir, and so called because he has under him the *beys* at the head of the several sanjaks or districts composing his province. Also written *beglerbeg*.

beylerbeylik (bā'lėr-bā'lik), *n.* [Turk., < *beylerbey* + *-lik*, a common noun formative; cf. *beylik*.] The territory governed by a beylerbey. Also *beglerbeglik* or *beglerbeglic*.

beylik (bā'lik), *n.* [Turk., < *bey*, a bey, + *-lik*; cf. *beylerbeylik*.] The district ruled by a bey.

beyond (bẹ-yond'), *prep.* and *adv.* [< ME. *beyonde*, *beyende*, etc., < AS. *begeondan*, < *be*, by, + *geondan*, from the further side, < *geond*, prep., across, over, beyond (= Goth. *jāins*, yonder), + *-an*, adv. suffix: see *be-*^{2} and *yon*, *yonder*.] **I.** *prep.* 1. On or to the other side of: as, *beyond* the river; *beyond* the horizon; "*beyond* that flaming hill," *G. Fletcher*, Christ's Victory and Triumph.

> We send our best commodities *beyond* the seas.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 59.

2. Further on than; more distant than: as, a mile *beyond* the river; a hundred miles *beyond* Omaha; he never could get *beyond* simple equations.

> So far your knowledge all their power transcends,
> As what should be *beyond* what is extends.
> *Dryden*, Prol. to Univ. of Oxford, l. 39.

> It is not necessary to look *beyond* Nature or *beyond* experience in order to find that unique Object of which theology speaks. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 52.

3. Past in time; later than: as, a day *beyond* the proper time.—4. At a place or time not yet reached by; before; ahead or in advance of.

> What's fame? A fancied life in others' breath;
> A thing *beyond* us, even before our death.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, iv. 238.

5. Out of reach of; outside of the capacity, limits, or sphere of; past: as, *beyond* our power; *beyond* comprehension; that is *beyond* me.

> We bring a welcome to the highest lessons of religion and of poetry out of all proportion *beyond* our skill to teach. *Emerson*, Success.

> That the Antarctic continent has a flat and even surface, the character of the icebergs shows *beyond* dispute.
> *J. Croll*, Climate and Cosmology, p. 74.

6. Above; superior to; in or to a degree which rivals, exceeds, or surpasses, as in dignity, excellence, or quality of any kind.

> *Beyond* any of the great men of my country.
> *Sir P. Sidney.*

> *Dangle.* Egad, we were just speaking of your tragedy.—Admirable, Sir Fretful, admirable!
> *Sneer.* You never did anything *beyond* it, Sir Fretful never in your life. *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

> She is beautiful *beyond* the race of women.
> *Steele*, Spectator, No. 113.

7. More than; in excess of; over and above.

> O, I've been vexed
> And tortured with him *beyond* forty fevers.
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

> He [Pitt] refused to accept one farthing *beyond* the salary which the law had annexed to his office.
> *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

Beyond all. See *all*.—**Beyond seas**, out of the country; abroad.—**To go beyond**, to exceed in operation, ability, attainment, or the like; hence, in a bad sense, to deceive or circumvent.

> That no man *go beyond* and defraud his brother in any matter. 1 Thes. iv. 6.

> The king has *gone beyond* me; all my glories
> In that one woman I have lost for ever.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

To go beyond one's self, to be much excited by anything; be beside one's self. *Nares.*

II. *adv.* At a distance; yonder.

> *Beyond* he lyeth, languishing. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. i. 38.

beyond (bẹ-yond'), *n.* That place or state which lies on the other side; an experience or life beyond our present life or experience: as, the great *beyond.*

> They are the All, with no *beyond.*
> *J. Martineau*, Eth. Theory, I. 281. (*N. E. D.*)

The back of beyond, a very distant or out-of-the-way place. [Colloq.]

beyond-sea (bẹ̄-yond′sē), *a.* From beyond the sea; foreign; outlandish: as, *beyond-sea* words.

> Nay, my *beyond-sea* sir, we will proclaim you:
> You would be king! *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, V. 4.

beyship (bā′ship), *n.* [< *bey*¹ + *-ship.*] The office of a bey; incumbency of such office.

> Those small political offences, which in the days of the Mamelukes would have led to a *beyship* or a bowstring, receive four-fold punishment by deportation to Faizoghli, the local Cayenne. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 31.

bezan (bez′an), *n.* [= F. *bezan*, prob. of E. Ind. origin.] A white or striped cotton cloth from Bengal.

bezant (bez′ant or bẹ̄-zant′), *n.* [< ME. *bezant, besant, besan*, < OF. *besant, bezan, besan* = Pr. *bezan* = Sp. *bezante* = Pg. *besante* = It. *bisante*, < ML. *Bezantius*, L. *Byzantius* (sc. *nummus*), a Byzantine coin, < *Byzantium*, < Gr. Βυζάντιον, older name of Constantinople. Cf. *florin.*] 1. A gold coin (the proper name of which was *solidus*) issued by the emperors at Constantinople in the middle ages. Bezants had a wide circulation in Europe till the fall of the Eastern Empire, more especially during the period from about A. D. 800 to the middle of the thirteenth century, when European countries, except Spain, had no gold currencies of their own. Also called *byzant, byzantine.*

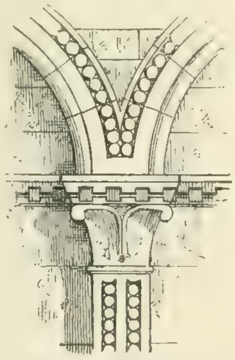
Obverse. Reverse.
Bezant (Solidus of Romanus III.—British Museum.
(Size of the original.)

> And who that did best should have a rich circlet of gold worth a thousand *bezants. Sir T. Malory*, Morte d'Arthur.

2. In *her.*, a small circle or; a gold roundel. It is a common bearing, and is supposed to have originated from the coins of Constantinople, assumed as bearings by crusaders.

Also spelled *besant.*

White bezant, a silver coin of Byzantium, worth about 70 cents.


Bezantée — Tower of Church of La Chanté-sur-Loire, France. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

bezanté, bezantée, bezanted (bez-an-tā′, bẹ̄-zan′ted), *a.* In *her.*, same as *bezanty.*

bezantée (bez-an-tā′), *n.* [OF., prop. fem. of *bezanté, besanté:* see *bezanty.*] A molding ornamented with roundels or small disks resembling bezants, of frequent occurrence in Norman architecture. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 461.

bez-antler (bez-ant′lėr), *n.* [Also *bes-antler* and *bay-antler;* < OF. *bez-, bes-*, secondary, inferior (prob. < L. *bis*, twice), + E. *antler.*] The branch of a deer's horn next above the brow-antler; the bay-antler. See *antler.*

bezanty (bẹ̄-zan′ti), *a.* [Also *bezanté, bezantée*, < F. *besanté*, < *besant, bezant.*] In *her.*, strewn or studded with bezants: said of the field, or of any charge. Also *bezanted.*

bezel (bez′el), *n.* [Also *bezil, basil*, and formerly *beazel, bazil, bezle*, etc., < OF. **besel, bisel* (F. *biseau*), sloping edge, a bevel, = Sp. Pg. *bisel;* origin unknown; perhaps (*a*) < L. *bis*, double, + dim. suffix *-el*, or (*b*) < ML. *bisalus*, a stone with two angles or slopes, < L. *bis*, twice, + *ala*, a wing. Cf. *axil* and *aisle.*] 1. The slope at the edge of a cutting-tool, as a chisel or plane. It is generally single, but sometimes double. [In this sense commonly *basil.*]—2. The oblique side or face of a gem; specifically, one of four similarly situated four-sided facets on the top or crown of a brilliant, which are sometimes called *templets.* See cut under *brilliant. Bezel* is also sometimes used to denote the space between the table and the girdle, that is, the "crown," with the exception of the table. 3. In *jewelry:* (*a*) That part of the setting of a precious stone which incloses it and by which it is held in place. (*b*) A flat surface of gold engraved with any device to serve as a seal, when a stone is not used. See *chaton.* [Rare.] —4. In *watch-making*, the grooved flange or rim in which the crystal of a watch is set.

bezel (bez′el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bezeled* or *bezelled*, ppr. *bezeling* or *bezelling.* [Also *basil;* < *bezel, n.*] To grind to an edge; cut to a sloping edge; bevel.

bezesteen (bez′es-tēn), *n.* [Also written *bezestein, bezestan*, < Turk. *bazistān*, orig. Pers., a clothes-market.] An exchange, bazaar, or market-place in the East. *N. E. D.*

bezetta (bẹ̄-zet′ạ̈), *n.* [A corruption of It. *pezzetta*, red paint, prop. a piece of cloth dyed red used for rouging, lit. a little piece, dim. of *pezza*, a piece, esp. of cloth: see *piece.*] Coarse linen rags or sacking soaked in certain pigments, which are prepared thus for exportation; the pigment itself. Red bezetta is colored with cochineal, and the pigment is used as a cosmetic. Blue bezetta is prepared from the juice of some euphorbiaceous plants, treated with dung and urine, and is used to color the rind of Dutch cheese.

Béziers (bā-ziā′), *n.* A sweet wine, named from the town of Béziers in the department of Hérault, France.

bezique (be-zēk′), *n.* [Also *bazique;* < F. *besigue, bezigue, bésy;* of obscure origin. Some compare Pers. *bazichi*, sport, a game, < *bāzi*, play, sport; but the resemblance is appar. accidental.] 1. A game of cards played by two, three, or four persons, with two packs from which the cards having from two to six spots have been removed. The object of the game is to win the aces and tens, and to secure various combinations of cards, which when shown or "declared" entitle the player to score a certain number of points.

2. The queen of spades and knave of diamonds, one of the counting combinations in the game of bezique.—**Double bezique,** the two queens of spades and two knaves of diamonds, the highest counting combination in bezique.

bezoar (bē′zōr), *n.* [Also *bezoard*, early mod. E. *bezor, beazor, beazer, bezar, bezer* = F. *bézoard*, formerly *bezar, bezahar*, = Sp. *bezoar, bezaar, bezar*, = Pg. *bezoar* = NL. *bezoar, bezaar, bezahar*, < Ar. *bāzahr, bādizahr*, < Pers. *bādzahr, pādzahr*, the bezoar-stone, < *pād*, expelling, + *zahr*, poison: so called because it was considered an antidote to poison.] A name for certain calculi or concretions found in the stomach or intestines of some animals (especially ruminants), formerly supposed to be efficacious in preventing the fatal effects of poison, and still held in estimation in some eastern countries. They are used in China both as a pigment and as a drug. Such calculi are generally formed around some foreign substance, as a bit of wood, straw, hair, etc. Many varieties have been mentioned, but most value was put on the bezoar from the East Indies and that from Peru.—**Bezoar mineral,** an oxid of antimony, or antimonic acid, especially that prepared from butter of antimony by the action of nitric acid.—**Fossil bezoar,** a formation like animal bezoar, consisting of several layers around some extraneous body which serves as a nucleus.—**Vegetable bezoar.** Same as *calapitte.*

bezoardic (bez-ọ̄-är′dik), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *bézoardique* (NL. *bezoardicus, bezoarticus*), < *bézoard*, bezoar.] **I.** *a.* Of the nature of or pertaining to bezoar; compounded of or possessing the supposed antidotal properties of bezoar; serving as an antidote.—**Bezoardic acid.** Same as *ellagic acid* (which see, under *ellagic*).

II. *n.* A medicine having the properties of bezoar; an antidote.

bezoar-goat (bē′zōr-gōt), *n.* A name given to the wild goat, *Capra ægagrus*, from the fact that it produces the bezoar. See *ægagrus.*

bezoartic†, bezoartical† (bez-ọ̄-är′tik, -ti-kạl), *a.* [< NL. *bezoarticus:* see *bezoardic.*] Same as *bezoardic.*

> The healing *bezoartical* virtue of grace.
> *Chillingworth*, Works, p. 378.

bezonian (bẹ̄-zō′ni-ạn), *n.* [Also *besonian, bisonian*, < *besonio, besognio, bisogno*, etc., a beggar: see *bisogno.*] An indigent wretch; a beggar or scoundrel.

> Under which king, *Bezonian?* Speak or die.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 3.

Bezoutian (be-zö′ti-ạn), *a.* Belonging to the French mathematician Étienne Bezout (1730–83).—**Bezoutian method of elimination,** a method published by Bezout in 176[illegible]

bezoutiant (be-zö′ti-ant), *n.* [< *Bezout* (see *Bezoutian*) + *-i-ant.*] In *math.*: (*a*) The homogeneous quadratic function of *n* variables, whose discriminant is the resultant of two equations, each of the *n*th degree. (*b*) Incorrectly used for *bezoutoid.*

bezoutoid (be-zö′toid), *n.* [< *Bezout* (see *Bezoutian*) + *-oid.*] In *math.*, the bezoutiant to two homogeneous functions obtained by differentiation from one homogeneous function of two variables.

bezzle (bez′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bezzled*, ppr. *bezzling.* [Now only E. dial.; early mod. E. also *bezzel, bezel, bizle, bissel*, < late ME. *besile*, < OF. *besiler, beziller, besillier*, by apheresis for *embesillier*, waste, embezzle: see *embezzle.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To purloin or make away with; embezzle.

> I must be shut up and my substance *bezel'd.*
> *Fletcher*, Woman's Prize, iv. 1.

2. To consume a large quantity of, as food or drink; waste or squander, as money. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To drink to excess. *Dekker.*

bezzle† (bez′l), *n.* [< *bezzle, v.*] A debauchee; a sot. *Nash.*

bezzler† (bez′lėr), *n.* Same as *bezzle, n.*

bezzling† (bez′ling), *n.* [< *bezzle, v.*] Dissipation; excessive drinking.

> From haughty Spayne, what brought'st thou els beside
> But lofty lookes and their Lucifrian pride?
> From Belgia, what but their deep *bezeling*,
> Their boote-carouse, and their beere-buttering?
> *Marston*, Satyres, ii.

> I have proposed and determined with myself to leave the *bezelings* of these knights and return to my village.
> *Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote, fol. 158.

bhadoee (bä′dọ̄-ē), *n.* [< Hind. *bhāduī* or *bhadouwī*, adj., relative to the month *Bhādou*, the fifth month of the Hindu year, answering to the last half of August and the first of September.] The earliest of the three annual crops in Hindustan, consisting of rice, maize, etc. It is laid down during the rainfall in April and May, and is reaped in August and September. It furnishes about one fourth of the food-supply in a normal year.

bhainsa (bīn′sạ̈), *n.* [Hind. *bhainsā* (masc.), *bhains* (fem.).] A name of the domestic Indian buffalo, *Bos bubalis.*

bhang, bang³ (bang), *n.* [Also *bhung*, and formerly *bangue*, also (after Ar.) *benj;* < Hind. etc. *bhang, bhāng, bhung* (= Pers. *bang*, > Ar. *banj, benj*), bhang, < Skt. *bhangā*, hemp.] The dried leaves of the hemp-plant, *Cannabis Indica*, which as grown in India contain a powerfully narcotic resin and a volatile oil. In India bhang is used for smoking, either with or without tobacco, and is also made up with flour, sugar, etc., into a kind of sweetmeat called *majun* (majūn). An intoxicating drink is prepared by infusing the pounded leaves in cold water. As prepared and used by the Arabs, it is known as *hashish.* (See *hemp*¹.) It is also employed in medicine for its anodyne, hypnotic, and antispasmodic qualities.

bharadar (bar′ạ-dạ̈r), *n.* [Hind. *bharadār.*] One of the Gorkha chiefs who invaded Nepâl in 1768, and parceled out the land among themselves. The bharadars form a kind of feudal aristocracy, and in times of emergency act as a council of state.

bharsiah (bär′sẹ̄-ạ̈), *n.* [E. Ind.] The native name of an East Indian badger-like quadruped, *Ursitaxus inauritus* of Hodgson.

bhat (bät), *n.* [Hind. *bhāt*, also *bhārata.*] In India, a man of a tribe of mixed descent, the members of which are professed genealogists and poets; a bard. These men in Rajputana and Guzerat had also extraordinary privileges as the guarantors of travelers, whom they accompanied, against attack or robbery. *Yule and Burnell*, Gloss.

Bheel, *n.* See *Bhil.*

bheesty, bheestie (bēs′ti), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., also written *beesty, beestie, beasty, beastie*, < Hind. *bhīstī, bihistī*, Pers. *bihistī*, a water-carrier, lit. heavenly, < *bihist* (> Hind. *bihist*), paradise, heaven.] An Indian water-carrier, who supplies domestic establishments with water from the nearest river or reservoir, carrying it in a sheepskin bucket or bag.

> In particular there is a queer creature, like what I fancy a brownie should be, called a *beestie* or *bhestie*, whose special calling is to fill the baths in that refreshing apartment . . . attached to every Indian bedroom. *N. Macleod.*

bhel (bel), *n.* See *bel*³.

Bhil (bēl), *n.* [Also spelled *Bheel*, repr. Hind. *Bhīl.*] 1. A member of the aboriginal tribes of India which occupy the valleys of the Nerbudda and Tapti, and the slopes of the Vindhya and Satpura mountains.

> The language of the *Bhils* in the Bombay province, Rajpootana, and Central India, is understood to be a dialect of Hindi. *R. N. Cust*, Mod. Langs. E. Ind., p. 4[illegible].

2. The language of the Bhils.

bhogai (bō′gī), *n.* [E. Ind.] An inferior cotton made in India.

Bhotanese (bō-tạ-nēs′ or -nēz′), *a.* and *n.* See *Bhutanese.*

Bhutanese (bö-tạ-nēs′ or -nēz′), *a.* and *n.* [< *Bhutān*, the country (*Bhutiā*, a native of Bhutan), + *-ese.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Bhutan, its people, or their language.

In reality the *Bhutanese* authorities did not want to re-[illegible]
J. T. Wheeler, Short Hist. India, p. 674.

II. *n.* 1. *sing.* or *pl.* A native or the natives of Bhutan, a mountainous state in the Himalayas, having Tibet on the north, Bengal and Assam on the south, and Sikhim on the west. The Bhutanese have flat faces, high cheek-bones, [illegible] eyes, and black hair. [illegible] Buddhists, and are subjects of [illegible] and a prince. 2. The language of Bhutan.

Also written *Bhotanese* and *Bootanese* (*Bhotan, Bootan*).

bhyree (bī'rē), *n.* [E. Ind.] A kind of falcon used in hawking in India. Also [illegible].

bi†, *prep.* [ME., < AS. *be*, in comp. with nouns *bī*: see *by*1, *be*-1.] A common Middle English form of the preposition *by*.

Bi. The chemical symbol of *bismuth*.

bi-1†. A Middle English and Anglo-Saxon form of *be*-1 or *be*-2.

bi-2. [L. *bi-*, combining form of *bis* (= Gr. *δις-*, *δι-* = Skt. *dvi-* = OHG. MHG. *zwi-*, G. *zwie-* = AS. *twi-*, E. *twi-*), orig. **duis*, twice, doubly, two-, < *duo* = E. *two*: see *two, twi-, di-*2.] A prefix of Latin origin, cognate with *di-* and *twi-*, meaning two, two-, twice, double, twofold, as in *biaxial, bicornous, bimanous, biped, bifurcate*, etc.: especially in chemical terms, where it denotes two parts or equivalents of the ingredient referred to, as in *bicarbonate, bichromate*, etc. Such words are properly adjectives, to be analyzed as *bi-* + noun + adjective suffix (for example, *bi-axi-al, bi-furc-ate*, two-fork-ed, *bi-man-ous*, two-handed, etc.), but may also be briefly treated as *bi-* + adjective (*bi-axial, bi-furcate*, etc.). Words in *bi-* rest actually or theoretically upon Latin or New Latin forms, **biaxialis*, **biacuminatus*, **biangulatus*, **biarticulatus*, etc.; but it is often convenient to refer them to English elements.

biacid (bī-as'id), *a.* [< *bi*-2 + *acid.*] In *chem.*, capable of combining with an acid in two different proportions: said of a base.

biacuminate (bī-a̤-kū'mi-nāt), *a.* [< *bi*-2 + *acuminate.*] In *bot.*, having two diverging points, as the hairs on the leaves of some *Malpighiaceæ*, which are attached by the middle and taper toward the ends.

bialar (bī-ā'lär), *a.* [< *bi*-2 + *alar.*] Having two wings.—**Bialar determinant**, in *math.*, one in which the constituents of the principal diagonal are all zeros.

bialate (bī-ā'lāt), *a.* [< *bi*-2 + *alate*2.] Having two alæ or wings; two-winged.

bianco secco (biäng'kō sek'ō). [It., lit. dry white: *bianco* = F. *blanc*, white, < OHG. *blanch*, shining (see *blank*); *secco*, < L. *siccus*, dry: see *sec, sack*3.] A white pigment used in fresco-painting. It consists of lime and pulverized marble, the former before mixing being macerated in water until its causticity is removed.

Lomazzo observes (Trattato, p. 194) that Perino del Vaga invented a colour formed of Verdetto and *bianco secco*, that is, lime-white in powder.
Mrs. Merrifield, Art of Fresco Painting, In.

biangular (bī-ang'gū-lär), *a.* [< *bi*-2 + *angular.*] Having two angles or corners. [Rare.]

biangulate, biangulated (bī-ang'gū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [< *bi*-2 + *angulate.*] Same as *biangular*.

biangulous (bī-ang'gū-lus), *a.* [< *bi*-2 + *angulous.*] Same as *biangular*.

biannual (bī-an'ū-a̤l), *a.* [< *bi*-2 + *annual.* Cf. *biennial.*] Occurring twice a year: arbitrarily distinguished from *biennial* (which see).

biannually (bī-an'ū-a̤l-i), *adv.* Twice a year.

Not even an [illegible] toward a change in the fashion of her clothes *bi-annually*, at least.
The Century, XXIII. 647.

biannulate (bī-an'ū-lāt), *a.* [< *bi*-2 + *annulate.*] In *zoöl.*, having two encircling rings, generally of color.

biantheriferous (bī-an-the-rif'e-rus), *a.* [< *bi*-2 + *antheriferous.*] In *bot.*, bearing two anthers.

biarchy (bī'är-ki), *n.*; pl. *biarchies* (-kiz). [< [illegible], rule; after *monarchy*, [illegible] *diarchy*.] Dual government or sovereignty.

biarcuate, biarcuated (bī-är'kū-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [< *bi*-2 + *arcuate.*] Twice curved, [illegible] having a convex [illegible] one.

Bia[illegible] [illegible] *glass*.

Bia[illegible] (bī-är'mi-an), *n.* and *a.* [< [illegible] *Bjarmaland*, the [illegible] AS. *Beormas*, [illegible]] **I.** *n.* One of the [illegible] of Perm in Russia, a [illegible].

II [illegible] pertaining to the Biarmians or Perm[illegible].

biarritz (biär'its), *n.* [Named from *Biarritz*, a town in the department of Basses-Pyrénées, France.] A thin corded woolen cloth.

biarticulate (bī-är-tik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< *bi*-2 + *articulate.*] Having two joints, as the antennæ of some insects.

bias (bī'a̤s), *n.*, *a.*, and *adv.*; pl. *biases*, improp. *biasses* (-ez). [Early mod. E. also *biass, byas, biace, biais*, < F. (and OF.) *biais*, a slant, a slope, = Pr. *biais* = OCat. *biais*, Cat. *biax* = It. *s-biescio*, dial. *biasciu, sbias*, bias (cf. also It. *bieco*, squinting, oblique, bias); origin unknown; hardly < LL. *bifacem*, acc. of *bifax*, squinting (cf. ML. *bifacius*, two-faced), < L. *bi-*, two-, + *facies*, face.] **I.** *n.* **1.** An oblique or diagonal line; especially, a cut which is oblique to the texture of a fabric; hence, in *dressmaking*, a seam formed by bringing together two pieces thus cut; specifically, one of the front seams of a close-fitting waist: sometimes called a *dart*.—**2.** In *bowling*, a bulge or greater weight on one side of a bowl; a difference in the shape and weight of the two sides or poles of a bowl, causing it to curve in its course toward the lighter and less bulged side; hence, the curved course of such a bowl.—**3.** A one-sided tendency of the mind; undue propensity toward an object; a particular leaning or inclination; bent; specifically, in *law*, prejudice, as of a witness: used most frequently to denote prejudice and habits of thought which prevent the fair or dispassionate consideration of any subject or question.

Morality influences men's lives, and gives a *bias* to all their actions. *Locke.*

Alas! what years you thus consume in vain,
Ruled by this wretched *bias* of the brain!
Crabbe, The Newspaper.

One cannot mistake the prevailing *bias* of her mind.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 202.

The *bias* of education, the *bias* of class-relationships, the *bias* of nationality, the political *bias*, the theological *bias*—these, added to the constitutional sympathies and antipathies, have much more influence in determining beliefs on social questions than has the small amount of evidence collected. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 11.

On the bias, diagonally; slantingly. **Syn. 3.** *Propensity, Inclination*, etc. (see *bent*1), prepossession, predisposition, predilection, partiality.

II. *a.* **1.** Oblique; slanting; diagonal to the outline or to the texture: now used only or chiefly of fabrics or dress: as, a *bias* line (in former use) in a drawing; a *bias* piece in a garment.—**2†.** Loaded or swelled on one side, like a biased bowl.

Blow, villain, till thy sphered *bias* cheek
Out-swell the colic of puff'd Aquilon.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5.

III. *adv.* [< *bias*, *a.*] In a slanting manner; obliquely.

Trial did draw
Bias and thwart, not answering the aim.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3.

bias (bī'a̤s), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *biased* or *biassed*, ppr. *biasing* or *biassing*. [Early mod. E. also *biass, biace, byas* (cf. F. *biaiser* = Pr. *biaisar*); from the noun.] **1.** To give a bias to, as a bowl; furnish with a bias. See *bias*, *n.*, 2.

To giue you the Morall of it [game of bowls]: It is the Embleme of the world or the world's ambition; where most are short, or over, or wide, or wrong *Byas't*, and some few justle in to the Mistris Fortune.
Bp. Earle, Micro-Cosmographie, xli.

2. To incline to one side; give a particular direction to the mind of; prejudice; warp; prepossess: as, the judgment is often *biased* by interest.

My judgment of desert hath not been *biassed* by persons being of my own particular judgment, in matters of disputation, among the Churches of God.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., Int.

No man is allowed to be a judge in his own cause; because his interest will certainly *bias* his judgment, and, not improbably, corrupt his integrity.
Madison, Federalist, No. 10.

bias-drawing (bī'a̤s-drâ″ing), *n.* A turning awry; hence, partiality; prepossession. *Shak.*

biasness (bī'a̤s-nes), *n.* [< *bias* + *-ness.*] The state of being biased; inclination to a particular side; partiality. *Sherwood.*

Biatora (bī-a-tō'rä), *n.* [NL.] An extensive genus of lichens which have a crustaceous thallus adhering closely to the substance on which it grows, and sessile apothecia, of which the exciple is colored or blackening.

biatorine (bī-a-tō'rin), *a.* [< *Biatora* + *-ine*1.] In lichens, pertaining to or resembling the genus *Biatora*; having a proper exciple, which is not coal-black, but colored or blackening, as in many species of the tribe *Lecideacei*.

biatoroid (bī-a-tō'roid), *a.* [< *Biatora* + *-oid.*] Same as *biatorine*.

biauriculate (bī-â-rik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< *bi*-2 + *auriculate.*] **1.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, having two auricles, in any sense of that word: especially applied to the heart of the higher vertebrates.—**2.** In *bot.*, having two ear-like projections, as a leaf.

Also *biaurite*.

biaxal (bī-ak'sa̤l), *a.* Same as *biaxial*.

The great majority of non-isotropic substances are doubly refracting, and in general are *biaxal*, i. e., have two equally important optic axes, whose mutual inclination may have any value from 0° to 90°. *Tait*, Light, § 290.

biaxial (bī-ak'si-a̤l), *a.* [< *bi*-2 + *axial.*] Having two axes: as, a *biaxial* crystal. See *optic*.

biaxiality (bī-ak-si-al'i̤-ti), *n.* [< *biaxial* + *-ity.*] The quality of being biaxial; biaxial character.

biaxially (bī-ak'si-al-i), *adv.* With two axes.

biaz (bē'az), *n.* [Native name.] A cotton cloth resembling linen, manufactured in central Asia for home use and for export to Russia. *McElrath*, Com. Dict.

bib1† (bib), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *bibbed*, ppr. *bibbing*. [= North. E. *beb*, < ME. *bibben*, tipple, drink; cf. freq. *bibble*, nearly = OD. *bibberen*, drink frequently. ME. *bibben* "must have been borrowed directly from L. *bibere*, to drink, and may be imagined to have been . . . used jocularly by those familiar with a little monkish Latin" (Skeat); but perhaps of natural origin. See *imbibe, bibulous, bever*3, and *beverage*.] To sip; tipple; drink frequently.

This meller [miller] hath so wysly *bibbed* ale.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 242.

He was constantly *bibbing*, and drank more in twenty-four hours than I did. *Locke*, Education, § 18.

bib2 (bib), *n.* [Supposed to be derived from the verb *bib*1, because it absorbs moisture. Cf. *bavette* and *beaver*2.] **1.** A cloth worn by children under the chin to keep the front of the dress clean, especially when eating.—**2.** A similar article worn by adults, especially as forming the upper part of an apron.

We'll have a *bib*, for spoiling of thy doublet.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, iii. 5.

3. A curved vent or nozle used to alter the direction of the flow of liquids.—**4.** *Naut.*, same as *bibb*, the usual spelling in this sense.

bib3 (bib), *n.* [So called from a membrane which covers the eyes and other parts about the head, and which, when inflated, may be compared to a bib; < *bib*2.] The most common name of the whiting-pout, *Gadus luscus*, a fish of the family *Gadidæ*. See *blens*, 2.

bibacious (bi-bā'shus), *a.* [< L. *bibax* (*bibaci-*), given to drink (< *bibere*, drink), + *-ous.*] Addicted to drinking; disposed to imbibe. [Rare.]

bibacity (bi-bas'i̤-ti), *n.* [Formerly *bibacitie*, < L. as if **bibacitas*, < *bibax*: see *bibacious.*] The quality of being bibacious, or addicted to drink. *Blount.* [Rare.]

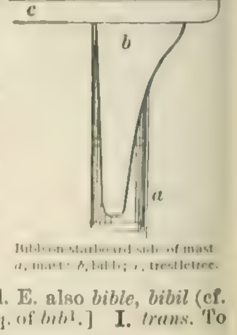
bibasic (bī-bā'sik), *a.* [< *bi*-2 + *basic.*] Literally, having two bases: in *chem.*, applied to acids (such as sulphuric acid, H_2SO_4) which have two hydrogen atoms replaceable by a base or bases. See *monobasic, tribasic, dibasic*, and *polybasic*.

bibation (bi-bā'sho̤n), *n.* [Irreg. for **bibition*, < ML. *bibitio(n-)*. Cf. *imbibition*, and see *bib*1.] The act of drinking; a drink or draught.

Royal cheer and deep *bibation*.
S. Naylor, Reynard the Fox, 4.

bibativeness (bib'a̤-tiv-nes), *n.* [< *bib*1 + *-ative* + *-ness.*] Fondness for liquor; tendency to drink: a term used in phrenology.

bibb (bib), *n.* [A particular use of *bib*2. A somewhat similar comparison appears in the case of *beaver*2, originally a bib.] *Naut.*, a bracket of timber bolted to the hound of a lower mast for the purpose of supporting the trestletree.



Bibb on starboard side of mast.
a, mast; *b*, bibb; *c*, trestletree.

bibber (bib'ėr), *n.* [< *bib*1 + *-er*1. Cf. OD. *biberer*, a bibber. See *bib*1.] A tippler; a person given to drinking: chiefly used in composition: as, a wine-*bibber*.

Ah! Zephyrus! art here, and Flora too!
Ye tender *bibbers* of the rain and dew.
Keats, Endymion, iv.

bibblet, *v.* [Early mod. E. also *bible, bibil* (cf. equiv. OD. *biberen*), freq. of *bib*1.] **I.** *trans.* To drink; drink of or from.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To drink often.—**2.** To sip.

bibble-babble (bib′l-bab″l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bible-bable*, a varied redupl. of *babble*. Cf. *tittle-tattle*, *shilly-shally*, etc.] Idle talk; prating to no purpose.

> Thy wits the heavens restore! endeavour thyself to sleep, and leave thy vain *bibble-babble*. *Shak.*, T. N., iv. 2.

bibbler† (bib′lėr), *n.* One who bibbles; a bibber.

> Fare ye well, *bibbler!* *Udall*, Roister Doister, iii. 5.

bib-cock (bib′kok), *n.* [< *bib*² (in reference to the bent-down nozle) + *cock*¹, 3.] A cock or faucet having a bent-down nozle. *E. H. Knight.*

bibelot (bib′lō), *n.* [F.] A small object of curiosity, beauty, or rarity; especially, an object of this kind which can be kept in a cabinet or on a shelf. See *curio.*

biberon (bib′ron), *n.* [F., artificially formed, < L. *bibere*, drink, and F. suffix *-on.*] 1. A vessel having a spout through which to drink, designed for the use of sick persons and children.—2. An infant's nursing-bottle.

Biberon.—Oiron faience (France), in South Kensington Museum, London. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

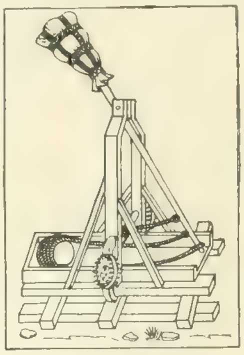
Bibio (bib′i-ō), *n.* [NL., < LL. *bibio*, a small insect said to be generated in wine, < L. *bibere*, drink.] A genus of dipterous insects, typical of the family *Bibionidæ.* The sexes are colored differently. *B. hortulanus* is an example; the male is black, the female brick-red with a black head.

Bibionidæ (bib-i-on′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bibio(n-)* + *-idæ.*] A family of nemocerous dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Bibio*, having the prothorax much developed, no transverse thoracic suture, 7 abdominal segments, 6 to 11 antennal joints, 3 ocelli, wings without a discal cell, and the coxæ not prolonged. There are about 300 described species. The family formerly included the genus *Simulium*, now separated as the type of another family.

bibiru (bi-bē′rö), *n.* See *bebeeru.*

bibitory (bib′i-tọ-ri), *a.* [< NL. *bibitorius*, < LL. *bibitor*, a drinker, toper, < L. *bibere*, drink.] Pertaining to drinking or tippling. [Rare.]

Bible (bī′bl), *n.* [< ME. *bible*, *bibel*, < OF. *bible* (F. *bible* = Pr. *bibla* = Sp. Pg. *biblia* = It. *bibbia* = D. *bijbel* = MHG. and G. *bibel* = Icel. *biblia*, old form *bibla* = Sw. Dan. *bibel*), < LL. *biblia* (usually *biblia sacra*) (prop. neut. pl., but in ML. taken also as fem. sing.), < Gr. *βιβλία* (*τὰ βιβλία τὰ ἅγια*, i. e., *biblia sacra*, the holy books), pl. of *βιβλίον*, often spelled *βυβλίον*, a little book, a book as a division of a large work, dim. of *βίβλος*, also *βύβλος*, a book, writing, scroll, lit. paper, same as *βύβλος*, the Egyptian papyrus, of the inner bark of which paper was made. Cf. L. *liber*, a book, < *liber*, the inner bark of a tree; E. *book*, < AS. *bōc*, a book, as related to *bōc*, a beech-tree; and cf. *paper*. The orig. sense of LL. *biblia*, the books, is made prominent in ML. *bibliotheca*, the Bible, lit. a library: see *bibliotheca.*] 1. The Book, or rather the Books (see etym.), by way of eminence; the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments. The word *bible* is not found in the English version, but the Greek word occurs frequently, being always translated "book" or "books," sometimes indicating the books of the Old Testament. The Bible consists of two parts: the Old Testament, written in Hebrew, containing the Law, the Prophets, and the sacred writings, or Hagiographa; and the New Testament, written in Greek, consisting of the four Gospels, the Book of Acts, the Epistles of Paul and other apostolic writers, and the Apocalypse or Book of Revelation, the only strictly prophetic book which it contains. Roman Catholic writers accept, in addition to these, most of the books contained in the Apocrypha of the King James version, which occur in the Septuagint (see below) and Vulgate, distributed among the other books of the Old Testament. The principal ancient versions of the Bible, or of portions of it, are the *Targums*, a Chaldee or Aramaic paraphrase or interpretation of the more ancient Hebrew Scriptures; the *Samaritan Pentateuch*, a Hebrew version of the first five books of the Old Testament, ancient in its character, and preserved with jealous care among the Samaritans; the *Septuagint*, a Greek version of the Old Testament prepared by Jewish scholars at Alexandria under the Ptolemies, principally in the third century B. C.; the *Vulgate*, a Latin version of both Old Testament and New Testament, prepared by Jerome at the close of the fourth century A. D.; and the *Peshito*, a Syriac version of the Old Testament and the major part of the New Testament, probably prepared in the second century A. D. Translations were early made into the principal languages of Christendom. The first complete translation into English was that of Wyclif and Nicholas Hereford, about 1382; and the first printed English versions were those of Tyndale and Coverdale, 1524–1535. Other important versions are the *Lutheran*, in the German, by Martin Luther, 1521–34, the basis of the Swedish, Danish, Icelandic, Dutch, and Finnish versions; the *Authorized* or *King James*, prepared by a special commission of scholars in England under James I., 1604–11; the *Douay*, a popular name given to a translation into English prepared by Roman Catholic divines—the Old Testament at Douay (1609–10), the New Testament at Reims (1582); and the *Revised*, a recension of the King James Bible prepared by a committee of British and American Protestant divines, the New Testament appearing in 1881, and the Old Testament in 1885. The number of minor versions is indicated by the fact that, since 1804, translations of the Bible or portions of it have been published in upward of 225 languages. Roman Catholics and Protestants differ in the degree of authority which they attach to the Bible. The Roman Catholic Church "receives with piety and reverence all the books of the Old and New Testaments, since one God is the Author of each" (Council of Trent); but "at the same time it maintains that there is an unwritten word of God over and above Scripture" (Cath. Dict.). Protestants generally hold that "the Supreme Judge, by which all controversies of religion are to be determined, and all decrees of councils, opinions of ancient writers, and private spirits are to be examined, and in whose sentence we are to rest, can be no other but the Holy Spirit speaking in Scripture" (Westminster Conf. of Faith).



Bible for hurling missiles.
(From a drawing dated 1472.)

Hence—2. Any book or collection of religious writings received by its adherents as a divine revelation: as, the Koran is the *Bible* of the Mohammedans; the Mormon *Bible.*—3†. [*l. c.*] Any great book.

> To tellen all wold passen any *bible*,
> That owher [anywhere] is.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's [Yeoman's Tale, l. 354.

4. [*l. c.*] A medieval military engine for throwing large stones. *Grose.*—**Bible Christian**, one of a religious sect in England and Wales, sometimes called *Bryanites* from their founder, William Bryan, a Wesleyan local preacher, who separated from the Wesleyans in 1815. In doctrines and forms of worship they do not differ widely from the Arminian Methodists.—**Bible Communist.** Same as *Perfectionist* (which see).—**Bible Society**, an association for the purpose of printing and circulating the Bible.—**Breeches Bible.** See *Geneva Bible.*—**Geneva Bible**, an English translation of the Bible issued from Geneva in 1560 by several English divines who had fled thither to escape the persecution of the reign of Mary. It was the first complete Bible to appear in Roman type, the first to omit the Apocrypha, and the first to recognize the division into verses. This translation was in common use in England till the version made by order of King James was introduced in 1611. The Geneva Bible has also been called the *Breeches Bible*, because Gen. iii. 7 is translated, "Then the eyes of them both were opened, and they knew that they were naked, and they sewed fig leaves together and made themselves *breeches.*" "Breeches" occurs in previous translations, though the name is given especially to this one.—**Mazarin Bible**, an edition of the Bible printed by Gutenberg at Mentz in 1450–55, being the first book ever printed with movable types. It was so called because the first known copy of it was discovered in the Mazarin library at Paris in 1760.—**Vinegar Bible**, an edition printed at the Clarendon press, Oxford, in 1717, with the heading to Luke xx. as the "Parable of the *Vinegar*," instead of the "Parable of the *Vineyard.*"—**Wicked Bible**, an edition printed in 1632 in which the word *not* is omitted from the seventh commandment.

Bible-clerk (bī′bl-klėrk), *n.* 1. In English universities, a student whose duty it originally was to read the Bible during meals: now often required to note absences from chapel.—2. The holder of a certain scholarship in Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, established in 1473.

Bible-oath (bī′bl-ōth), *n.* An oath on the Bible; a sacred obligation.

> So long as it was not a *Bible-Oath*, we may break it with a safe conscience. *Congreve*, Way of the World, v. 2.

> I doubted the correctness of your statement, though backed by your lordship's *Bible-oath*.
> *Thackeray*, Virginians, xcii.

bible-press (bī′bl-pres), *n.* [< *bible*, appar. with thought of 'a large book bound in heavy boards,' + *press.*] *Naut.*, a hand-rolling board for cartridges, and for rocket- and port-fire cases. [Eng.]

biblic (bib′lik), *n.* [< ML. *biblicus*, < LL. *biblia*, Bible.] In the medieval universities, the lowest grade of bachelor of theology. The *ordinary biblic* read and expounded the Bible on the days of the ordinary lectures; the *cursory biblic* did so in extraordinary courses. See *bachelor*, 2.

biblical (bib′li-kal), *a.* [< ML. *biblicus*, < LL. *biblia*, Bible, + *-al.*] 1. Pertaining to the Bible or to the sacred writings: as, *biblical* learning; *biblical* criticism.—2. In accord with the teachings of the Bible; scriptural. Hence—3. Authoritative; true.

> First and last, eloquence must still be at bottom a *biblical* statement of fact. *Emerson*, Eloquence.

[Often written with a capital, as a proper adjective.]

Biblical geography. See *geography.*—**Biblical hermeneutics.** See *hermeneutic.*=**Syn.** See *scriptural.*

biblicality (bib-li-kal′i-ti), *n.* [< *biblical* + *-ity.*] 1. The quality of being biblical.—2. That which has the quality of being biblical. [Rare.]

biblically (bib′li-kal-i), *adv.* In a biblical manner; according to the Bible.

Biblicism (bib′li-sizm), *n.* [< ML. *biblicus*, biblical, + *-ism.*] 1. Adherence to the letter of the Bible.—2. Biblical doctrine, learning, or literature. *Eclectic Rev.*

Biblicist (bib′li-sist), *n.* [< ML. *biblicus*, biblical, + *-ist.*] 1. A professed adherent of the letter of the Bible; specifically, in the twelfth century, one who adhered to the Bible as the sole rule of faith and practice, as opposed to a *scholastic*, who professed to bring all the doctrines of faith to the test of philosophy.—2. A biblical scholar.

Also *Biblist.*

bibliochresis (bib″li-ọ-krē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βιβλίον*, a book, + *χρῆσις*, use, < *χρῆσθαι*, use.] The use of books.

> The public librarian may soon deserve the additional title of Master of *Bibliochresis.* *The Nation*, XXXVI. 297.

bibliognost (bib′li-og-nost), *n.* [< F. *bibliognoste*, < Gr. *βιβλίον*, a book, + *γνώστης*, one who knows: see *gnosis*, *gnostic.*] One versed in bibliography or the history of books. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., IV. 251.

bibliognostic (bib″li-og-nos′tik), *a.* [< *bibliognost* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a bibliognost, or to a knowledge of bibliography.

bibliogony (bib-li-og′ọ-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *βιβλίον*, book, + *-γονία*, production: see *-gony.*] The production of books. *Southey.*

bibliograph (bib′li-ọ-graf), *n.* [< Gr. *βιβλιογράφος*: see *bibliographer.*] Same as *bibliographer.*

> A thorough librarian must be a combination of the trio, —*bibliographe*, bibliognoste, and bibliophile.
> *J. C. Van Dyke*, Books and How to Use Them, p. 132.

bibliographer (bib-li-og′ra-fėr), *n.* [< Gr. *βιβλιογράφος*: see *bibliography.*] 1†. One who writes or copies books.—2. One who writes about books, especially in regard to their authorship, date, typography, editions, etc.; one skilled in bibliography.

bibliographic, bibliographical (bib″li-ọ-graf′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [As *bibliography* + *-ic*, *-ical.*] Pertaining to bibliography.

bibliographically (bib″li-ọ-graf′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a bibliographical manner.

bibliography (bib-li-og′ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *bibliographie*, < Gr. *βιβλιογραφία*, the act or habit of writing books, < *βιβλιογράφος*, a writer of books, < *βιβλίον*, a book, + *γράφειν*, write: see *Bible.*] 1†. The writing of books.—2. The science which treats of books, their materials, authors, typography, editions, dates, subjects, classification, history, etc.

> *Bibliography* . . . being the knowledge of books, which now is not confined to an "erudition of title-pages," but embraces the subject-division of all the branches of human learning.
> *J. C. Van Dyke*, Books and How to Use Them, p. 113.

3. A classified list of authorities or books on any theme: as, the *bibliography* of political economy.

biblioklept (bib′li-ọ-klept), *n.* [< Gr. *βιβλίον*, book, + *κλέπτης*, a thief.] A book-thief; one who purloins or steals books. [Rare.]

bibliokleptomaniac (bib″li-ọ-klep″tọ-mā′ni-ak), *n.* [< Gr. *βιβλίον*, book, + *kleptomaniac.*] One affected by a mania for stealing books. [Rare.]

bibliolater (bib-li-ol′a-tėr), *n.* [See *bibliolatry*; cf. *idolater.*] 1. A book-worshiper; one who pays undue regard to books. Specifically—2. One who is supposed to regard the mere letter of the Bible with undue or extravagant respect; a worshiper of the Bible. *De Quincey.*

> The mistaken zeal of *Bibliolaters.*
> *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 278.

bibliolatrist (bib-li-ol′a-trist), *n.* [< *bibliolatry* + *-ist.*] Same as *bibliolater.*

bibliolatrous (bib-li-ol′a-trus), *a.* [< *bibliolatry* + *-ous.*] Given to or characterized by bibliolatry.

bibliolatry (bib-li-ol'ạ-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *βιβλίον*, book, + *λατρεία*, worship. Cf. *idolatry.*] **1.** Worship or homage paid to books.—**2.** Specifically, excessive reverence for the letter of the Bible.

[illegible] of this exclusive reference to Scripture [illegible] Protestant divines laid more stress on the in[illegible] writings than the theologians of the [illegible]; and that the Protestants were accused [illegible]

[illegible] *L*[illegible], Authority in Matters of Opinion, v.

bibliolite (bib'li-ọ-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *βιβλίον*, book, + *λίθος*, stone.] A name sometimes given to certain laminated schistose rocks, otherwise called *book-stones*.

bibliological (bib″li-ọ-loj'i-kạl), *a.* [< *bibliology* + *-ic-al.*] Relating to bibliology.

bibliologist (bib-li-ol'ọ-jist), *n.* [< *bibliology* + *-ist.*] One versed in bibliology.

A[illegible] careful investigation by the most emi[illegible].

Southey, The Doctor, Interchapter xviii.

bibliology (bib-li-ol'ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *βιβλίον*, book, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] **1.** Biblical literature, doctrine, or theology.—**2.** A treatise on books; bibliography.

bibliomancy (bib'li-ọ-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *βιβλίον*, book, + *μαντεία*, divination.] A kind of divination performed by means of a book; specifically, divination by means of the Bible, consisting in selecting passages of Scripture at hazard and drawing from them indications concerning the future.

Another kind of *bibliomancy* . . . consisted in appealing to the very first words heard from any one when reading the Scriptures. *Encyc. Metropolitana.*

bibliomane (bib'li-ọ-mān), *n.* Same as *bibliomaniac*. *I. D'Israeli; De Quincey.*

bibliomania (bib″li-ọ-mā'ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (> F. *bibliomanie*), < Gr. *βιβλίον*, book, + *μανία*, madness, mania.] Book-madness; a rage for collecting and possessing books, especially rare and curious ones. Also *bibliomany*.

bibliomaniac (bib″li-ọ-mā'ni-ak), *n.* and *a.* [< *bibliomania*, after *maniac.*] **I.** *n.* One affected with bibliomania.

I found, in the owner of a choice collection of books, a well-bred gentleman and a most hearty *bibliomaniac*.

Dibdin, Bibliographical Tour, i. 155.

II. *a.* Affected by or pertaining to bibliomania; book-mad.

Also *bibliomanian*.

bibliomaniacal (bib″li-ọ-mạ-nī'ạ-kạl), *a.* [< *bibliomania*, after *maniacal.*] Of or pertaining to bibliomania or bibliomaniacs.

bibliomanian (bib″li-ọ-mā'ni-ạn), *n.* and *a.* [< *bibliomania* + *-an.*] Same as *bibliomaniac*. [Rare.]

bibliomanianism (bib″li-ọ-mā'ni-ạn-izm), *n.* [< *bibliomanian* + *-ism.*] Book-madness; bibliomania. [Rare.]

bibliomanist (bib-li-om'ạ-nist), *n.* [As *bibliomany* + *-ist.*] A bibliomaniac.

Not *bibliomanist* enough to like black-letter.

Lamb, Letter to Ainsworth.

bibliomany (bib-li-om'ạ-ni), *n.* [< F. *bibliomanie*, < NL. *bibliomania*: see *bibliomania.*] Same as *bibliomania*. *Imp. Dict.*

bibliopegic (bib″li-ọ-pej'ik), *a.* [< *bibliopegy* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to bookbinding. [Rare.]

A magnificent specimen of *bibliopegic* art.

N. Y. Tribune, April 21, 1884.

bibliopegist (bib-li-op'e-jist), *n.* [< *bibliopegy* + *-ist.*] A bookbinder. [Rare.]

bibliopegistic (bib″li-ọ-pẹ-jis'tik), *a.* [< *bibliopegist* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a bibliopegist or to bibliopegy: as, *bibliopegistic* skill.

bibliopegy (bib-li-op'e-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *βιβλίον*, book, + *-πηγία*, < *πηγνύναι*, fasten, fix, bind: see *pact.*] The art of binding books. [Rare.]

[illegible] the 16th and 17th centuries [illegible] were pro[illegible] [illegible] Italian and [illegible]

Encyc. Brit., IV. 42.

bibliophile (bib'li-ọ-fil), *n.* [< F. *bibliophile*, < Gr. *βιβλίον*, book, + *φίλος*, loving.] A lover of books. Sometimes written *bibliophil*.

bibliophilic (bib″li-ọ-fil'ik), *a.* [illegible] Pertaining to a biblio[illegible] fancier.

[illegible]

biblio[illegible] (bib-li-of'i-lizm), *n.* [illegible] Love of books.

bibliophilist (bib-li-of'i-list), *n.* [illegible] [illegible] of books; a bibliophile.

bibliophily (bib-li-of'i-li), *n.* [< F. [illegible] + *-y.*] Love of books.

bibliophobia (bib″li-ọ-fō'bi-ạ̈), *n.* [< Gr. *βιβλίον*, book, + *-φοβία*, fear: see *-phobia.*] A dread or hatred of books.

bibliopoesy (bib″li-ọ-pō'e-zi), *n.* [< Gr. *βιβλίον*, a book, + *ποιησία*, making: see *poesy.*] The making of books. *Carlyle.*

bibliopolar (bib-li-ọ-pō'lạ̈r), *a.* [< *bibliopole* + *-ar.*] Bibliopolic. [Rare.]

bibliopole (bib'li-ọ-pōl), *n.* [< L. *bibliopōla*, < Gr. *βιβλιοπώλης*, a bookseller, < *βιβλίον*, book, + *πωλεῖν*, sell.] A bookseller; now, especially, a dealer in rare and curious books.

bibliopolic, bibliopolical (bib″li-ọ-pol'ik, -i-kạl), *a.* [< *bibliopole* + *-ic*, *-ical.*] Relating to bookselling or booksellers.

bibliopolically (bib″li-ọ-pol'i-kạl-i), *adv.* By bibliopoles; as a bibliopole.

bibliopolism (bib-li-op'ọ-lizm), *n.* [< *bibliopole* + *-ism.*] Bookselling; the business of a bibliopolist. *Dibdin.* [Rare.]

bibliopolist (bib-li-op'ọ-list), *n.* [< *bibliopole* + *-ist.*] A bookseller; a bibliopole.

If civility, quickness, and intelligence be the chief requisites of a *bibliopolist*, the young Frere stands not in need of parental aid for the prosperity of his business.

Dibdin, Bibliographical Tour, i. 149.

bibliopolistic (bib-li-op-ọ-lis'tik), *a.* [< *bibliopolist* + *-ic.*] Relating to a bookseller or to bookselling. [Rare.]

bibliotaph (bib'li-ọ-taf), *n.* [< F. *bibliotaphe*, < Gr. *βιβλίον*, a book, + *τάφος*, a tomb (cf. *ταφεύς*, a burier), < *θάπτειν*, bury.] One who hides or buries books, or keeps them under lock and key.

A *bibliotaphe* buries his books by keeping them under lock, or framing them in glass cases.

I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., IV. 252.

bibliotaphist† (bib-li-ot'ạ-fist), *n.* [As *bibliotaph* + *-ist.*] A bibliotaph. *Crabbe.*

bibliothec (bib'li-ọ-thek), *n.* [< L. *bibliotheca*: see *bibliotheke*, *bibliotheca.*] A library.

bibliotheca (bib″li-ọ-thē'kạ̈), *n.* [Cf. AS. *bibliothece*, the Bible; = F. *bibliothèque* = Pg. *bibliotheca* = Sp. It. *biblioteca* = G. Dan. *bibliothek*, a library, < L. *bibliotheca*, a library, collection of books, in LL. and ML. esp. the Bible, < Gr. *βιβλιοθήκη*, a library, a bookcase, < *βιβλίον*, book, + *θήκη*, case, place to put things, < *τιθέναι*, put: see *Bible* and *theca.*] **1.** A library; a place to keep books; a collection of books.

Cairo was once celebrated for its magnificent collection of books. Besides private libraries, each large mosque had its *bibliotheca*. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 79.

2†. The Bible.

From the circumstance of the Bible filling many rolls it acquired such titles as pandectes and *bibliotheca*, the latter of which remained in use down to the 14th century.

Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 144.

It is a *bibliotheca*, or a copy of the Bible of the large folio size, and now bound up into several large volumes.

Rock, Church of our Fathers, i. 284.

bibliothecal (bib-li-ọ-thē'kạl), *a.* [< L. *bibliothecalis*, < *bibliotheca*: see *bibliotheca.*] Belonging to a library.

bibliothecarian (bib″li-ọ-thẹ-kā'ri-ạn), *a.* [< *bibliothecary* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to a bibliothecary or librarian.

We confess a *bibliothecarian* avarice that gives all books a value in our eyes. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 292.

bibliothecary (bib-li-oth'ẹ-kā-ri), *n.* and *a.* [< LL. *bibliothecarius*, a librarian, prop. adj., < L. *bibliotheca*: see *bibliotheca*, and cf. *apothecary.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** A librarian.—**2.** [< LL. **bibliothecarium.*] A library.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a library or librarian.

bibliotheke† (bib'li-ọ-thēk), *n.* [Also written *bibliothek*, *-thec*, *-theque*, < F. *bibliothèque*, < L. *bibliotheca*: see *bibliotheca.*] A place for books.

The king asked him how many thousand volumes he had gotten together in his *bibliotheke*. *Donne.*

Biblist (bib'list), *n.* [= F. *bibliste*, < ML. *biblista*: see *Bible* and *-ist.*] Same as *Biblicist*.

biblus (bib'lus), *n.* [L., < Gr. *βίβλος*, also *βύβλος*, papyrus: see *Bible.*] Same as *papyrus*.

Bibos (bī'bos), *n.* [NL., < *bi-* (either for *bi-*², twice, here in sense of secondary, or short for *bison*) + *Bos*, q. v.] A genus or subgenus of bovine ruminants, of the family *Bovidæ* and subfamily *Bovinæ*, with prominent front and depressed horns directed outward. It contains the Indian gayal or gaur and the banteng or Sondaic ox. See cut under *gayal*.

bibracteate (bī-brak'tẹ-āt), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *bracteate.*] In *bot.*, having two bracts.

bibracteolate (bī-brak'tẹ̄-ọ-lāt), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *bracteolate.*] In *bot.*, having two bractlets.

bibulose (bib'ụ-lōs), *a.* Same as *bibulous*, 1.

bibulous (bib'ụ-lus), *a.* [< L. *bibulus*, < *bibere*, drink: see *bib*¹.] **1.** Having the quality of absorbing or imbibing fluids or moisture; absorbent; spongy.

The soul that ascends to worship the great God is plain and true, . . . having become porous to thought and *bibulous* of the sea of light. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 264.

The carbon is replaced by *bibulous* paper.

G. B. Prescott, Elect. Invent., p. 527.

2. Fond of drinking intoxicating liquors; addicted to drink; proceeding from or characterized by such tendency: as, *bibulous* propensities.—**3.** Relating to drink or drinking: as, *bibulous* lore. [Rare.]

bibulously (bib'ụ-lus-li), *adv.* In a bibulous manner; by drinking in or absorbing.

bicalcarate (bī-kal'kạ-rāt), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *calcarate.*] Armed with or having two spurs, as the limbs of some animals and the anthers of some plants.

bicallose (bī-kal'ōs), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *callose.*] In *bot.*, having two callosities or hard protuberances.

bicallous (bī-kal'us), *a.* Same as *bicallose*.

bicameral (bī-kam'ẹ-rạl), *a.* [< *bi-*² + L. *camera*, a chamber: see *camera.*] Two-chambered; pertaining to or consisting of two chambers: as, a *bicameral* legislature.

An increase of the number of Houses beyond two gives no advantage which the *bicameral* plan does not afford.

Sir E. Creasy, Eng. Const., p. 179.

bicamerist (bī-kam'e-rist), *n.* [As *bicameral* + *-ist.*] One who advocates the bicameral system of legislation.

Not only as to the mode in which their senate is to be elected are the *Bicamerists* at fault.

Contemporary Rev., XLVII. 323.

bicapitate (bī-kap'i-tāt), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *capitate.*] Having two heads; two-headed.

bicapitated (bī-kap'i-tā-ted), *a.* Furnished with two heads.

bicapsular (bī-kap'sụ-lạr), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *capsular.*] In *bot.*, having two capsules.

bicarbonate (bī-kär'bọ-nāt), *n.* [< *bi-*² + *carbonate.*] A carbonate containing two equivalents of carbonic acid to one of a base; one of the supercarbonates.

bicarbureted, bicarburetted (bī-kär'bụ-ret-ed), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *carbureted*, *carburetted.*] Combined with or containing two atoms of carbon: as, *bicarbureted* hydrogen, C_2H_4.

bicarinate (bī-kar'i-nāt), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *carinate.*] **1.** In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, two-keeled; doubly carinate; having two keel-like projections, as the upper palea of grasses.—**2.** In *entom.*, having two carinæ or sharp longitudinal raised lines.

bicarpellary (bī-kär'pe-lā-ri), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *carpellary.*] In *bot.*, formed of two carpels or seed-vessels, whether distinct or united; dicarpellary (the more common word).

bicaudal (bī-kâ'dạl), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *caudal.* Cf. LL. *bicodulus*, having two tails.] Double-tailed; terminating in two tails or prolonged extremities.

bicaudate (bī-kâ'dāt), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *caudate.*] In *entom.*, having two cerci or jointed appendages at the end of the abdomen, or two tail-like posterior processes, as the posterior wings of some insects.

bicavitary (bī-kav'i-tạ̄-ri), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *cavity* + *-ary.*] Consisting of or possessing two cavities.

bicched†, *a.* [ME., also written *bicchid*, *byched*, *beeched*, *bicche*, a word of uncertain meaning, applied to the basilisk, to a body, to dice, and later to the conscience, a burden, etc., in a vaguely opprobrious sense, appar. 'cursed,' and hence taken by some to be a contraction of ME. *biwiched*, bewitched; but *biwiched* is not found in such a sense, and the contraction is improbable. Prob. at first *bicche*, being, in this view, an attrib. use (and hence soon with added pp. adj. formative *-ed*²: both readings occur in different MSS. in the first instance quoted) of *bicche*, a bitch, used opprobriously. Cf. *shrewd*, earlier *shrewed*, in sense of 'cursed,' 'curst,' similarly formed (but supported by a verb) from the earlier attrib. *shrewe*: see *shrew*. In the alliterative phrase *bicched bones*, dice, the word has evidently the same sense (the 'cursed bones'); there is no connection with D. *bikkel* = G. *bickel*, astragalus, ankle, ankle-bone, a die.] Cursed: an opprobrious word of uncertain meaning.

This fruyt cometh of the *bicched* bones two,
Forswering, ire, falsnesse, and homicide.

Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 194.

bice (bis), *n.* [Also written *bise*, < ME. *bise*, *bys*, *bis*, < OF. (and F.) *bis*, fem. *bise*, brown, formerly dusky, dark (cf. OF. *azur bis*, dark blue, *vert bis*, dark green, F. *bis blanc*, whity brown), = Pr. *bis* = It. *bigio*, grayish, prob. = Pg. *buzio*, brown, dusky; cf. ML. "*busius*, fealu," i. e., fallow, in an AS. glossary. The same word (F. *bise* = Pr. *bisa* = It. dial. *bisa* = Bret. *biz* = Swiss *bise*, *beise*) was applied to the north or northeast wind, from the accompanying darkness, like L. *aquilo*, < *aquilus*, dark, dusky: see *bise*. The origin of the word is uncertain.] A name given to two colors used in painting, one blue, the other green, both native carbonates of copper. Inferior kinds of them are also prepared artificially. The former is often called mountain-blue, the latter mountain-green, malachite-green, etc. Also called *biadetto*.

Ground smalts, blue verditer, and other pigments have passed under the name of *bice;* which has therefore become a very equivocal pigment, and its name nearly obsolete: nor is it at present to be found in the shops, although much commended by old writers on the art.
Field's Grammar of Colouring (Davidson's ed., 1877), p. 63.

Bicellaria (bī-se-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *bi-*, two-, + *cella*, cell, + *-aria*.] A genus of chilostomatous gymnolæmatous polyzoans, typical of the family *Bicellariidæ*.

Bicellariidæ (bī″sel-a-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bicellaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Chilostomata*.

bicellular (bī-sel'ū-lär), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *cellular*.] Having two cells; consisting of two cells.

Bicelluli (bī-sel'ū-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *bi-*, two-, + NL. *cellula*, dim. of L. *cella*, cell.] A group of heteropterous hemipterous insects containing bugs of the division *Geocorisa* or *Aurocorisa*, which have two basal cells of the membranous hemielytra. [Not in use.]

bicensal (bī-sen'sal), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *census* + *-al*.] In *geom.*, consisting of two ovals, real or imaginary, finite or infinite.

bicentenary (bī-sen'te-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< *bi-*² + *centenary*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to or consisting of two hundred, especially two hundred years; bicentennial: as, a *bicentenary* celebration.

II. *n.* **1.** That which consists of or comprehends two hundred (commonly the space of two hundred years).—**2.** A two hundredth anniversary.

Part of the enthusiasm of a *bi-centenary*.
The American, VI. 23.

bicentennial (bī-sen-ten'i-al), *a.* and *n.* [< *bi-*² + *centennial*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Consisting of or lasting two hundred years: as, a *bicentennial* period.—**2.** Occurring every two hundred years.

II. *n.* The two hundredth anniversary of an event; a bicentenary.

bicephalic (bī-se-fal'ik or bī-sef'a-lik), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + Gr. κεφαλή, head: see *cephalic*.] Having two heads; bicephalous; specifically, ornamented with two heads or busts, as an engraved gem or the like. *Jour. Archæol.*, XXIX. 311.

bicephalous (bī-sef'a-lus), *a.* [As *bicephalic* + *-ous*.] Having two heads.

biceps (bī'seps), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *biceps* (*bicipit-*), < *bi-*, two-, + *caput*, head.] **I.** *a.* Two-headed, or having two distinct origins: specifically, in *anat.*, applied to certain muscles.

II. *n.* **1.** In *anat.*, a muscle having two heads or origins; specifically, the biceps brachii.—**2.** Figuratively, strength or muscular development.—**3.** Muscular strength of the arm; ability to use the arm effectively: from such strength or ability depending on the development of the biceps muscle.—**Biceps brachii**, or **biceps humeri**, the two-headed muscle of the arm, arising by its long head from the glenoid fossa, and by its short head from the coracoid process of the scapula, and inserted into the tuberosity of the radius. It is a strong flexor and supinator of the forearm, and a guide to the brachial artery in surgical operations upon that vessel. See cut under *muscle*.—**Biceps femoris**, the two-headed muscle of the thigh, arising by its long head from the tuberosity of the ischium, and by its short head from the shaft of the femur, and inserted into the head of the fibula, its tendon forming the outer hamstring. Its action is to flex the leg upon the thigh.

bicessis (bī-ses'is), *n.* [L., < *bic-*, a reduced form of *viginti*, = E. *twenty*, + *as* (*ass-*), an as, a unit: see *as*⁴.] In *Rom. metrology*, twenty asses.

bichet, *n.* [< F. *biche*, OF. also *bisse* = Walloon *bih* = mod. Pr. *bicho* = It. dial. *becia*, a hind or roe; of uncertain origin.] A kind of fur; the skin of the female deer.

bichir (bich'ėr), *n.* [Native name.] A remarkable living ganoid fish, *Polypterus bichir*, of the family *Polypteridæ* and order *Crossopterygii*, inhabiting the Nile and other African rivers, attaining a length of 18 inches, and esteemed as food. See *Polypterus*.

In the system of Cuvier, the *bichir* was placed among the bony fishes, in the vicinity of the herrings. One of the most interesting features in connection with the fish is that, in the young, external gills are present. Two other species, P. senegalensis and P. endlicheri, are known. All live in the deeper pools, and apparently bury themselves in the slime and ooze on the bottom, where they feed on fishes and other aquatic animals.
Stand. Nat. Hist., III. 95.

bichlorid, bichloride (bī-klō'rid, -rid or -rīd), *n.* A compound in which two equivalents of chlorine are combined with a base: as, a *bichlorid* of mercury.

bicho-do-mar (bē'chō-dō-mär'), *n.* [Pg., lit. worm of the sea, sea-slug.] Same as *bêche-de-mer*.

bichord (bī'kôrd), *a.* and *n.* [< *bi-*² + *chord*.] **I.** *a.* Having two chords.

II. *n.* In *music*, a general name for an instrument having two strings tuned in unison for each note, as the mandolin and several other instruments of the lute or guitar class.

bichromate (bī-krō'māt), *n.* [< *bi-*² + *chromate*.] A compound containing twice as much chromic acid, combined with the same amount of base, as the normal chromate contains.—**Bichromate** or **bichromic battery**. See *cell*, 8.

bichromate (bī-krō'māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bichromated*, ppr. *bichromating*. [< *bichromate*, *n.*] Same as *bichromatize*.

The gelatine mass may be *bichromated* after it is set by soaking it in a solution of bichromate of potassium or ammonium. *Sci. Amer.* (N. S.), LVI. 161.

bichromatic (bī-krō-mat'ik), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *chromatic*.] Same as *dichromatic*.

bichromatize (bī-krō'ma-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bichromatized*, ppr. *bichromatizing*. [< *bichromate*, *n.*, + *-ize*.] To treat with a bichromate, especially bichromate of potassium. Also *bichromate*.

The film of a *bichromatised* gelatine, used as a photographic negative. *Ure*, Dict., II. 299.

bichromic (bī-krō'mik), *a.* [< *bichrom*(*ate*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or using a bichromate.

In the construction of the induction balance a *bichromic* battery is used. *Science*, IX. 190.

bichy (bich'i), *n.* [Appar. a native name.] A name sometimes given to the *Cola acuminata*, a tree of the natural order *Sterculiaceæ*. See *cola-nut*.

biciliate (bī-sil'i-āt), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *ciliate*.] Having two cilia.

The *biciliate* swarmspores that escaped were observed for some hours under the microscope.
Trans. Roy. Soc. of Edinburgh, XXXII. 597.

bicipital (bī-sip'i-tal), *a.* [< L. *biceps* (*bicipit-*), two-headed (see *biceps*), + *-al*.] **1.** Having two heads; two-headed. [Rare.]—**2.** In *anat.*: (*a*) Having two heads or origins, as a muscle. See *biceps*. (*b*) Pertaining to the biceps muscles.—**3.** In *bot.*, dividing into two parts at the top or bottom.

Also *bicipitous*.

Bicipital fascia, an expansion of the tendon of the biceps brachii into the deep fascia of the forearm.—**Bicipital groove**, a furrow along the upper part of the humerus, in which the tendon of the long head of the biceps muscle lies. See cut under *humerus*.—**Bicipital ridges**, the lips of the bicipital groove.

bicipitosus (bī-sip-i-tō'sus), *n.*; pl. *bicipitosi* (-sī). [NL., < L. *biceps* (*bicipit-*), two-headed: see *biceps*.] The bicipital muscle of the thigh; the biceps femoris.

bicipitous (bī-sip'i-tus), *a.* Same as *bicipital*.

Bicipitous serpents. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 15.

bicircloid (bī-sėr'kloid), *n.* [< *bi-*² + *circle* + *-oid*.] A curve generated by the uniform motion of a point around the circumference of a circle the center of which itself uniformly describes a circle.

bicircular (bi-sėr'kū-lär), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *circular*.] Composed of or similar to two circles.—**Bicircular oval**, a real branch of a bicircular quartic.—**Bicircular quartic**, a quartic curve which passes twice through each of the circular points at infinity, having thus an essential analytical similarity to a pair of circles, which it also somewhat resembles to the eye. For the purpose of tracing it, it may be defined as the envelop of all the circles having their centers on a fixed ellipse or hyperbola, and cutting a fixed circle orthogonally. This circle is called the *focal circle*, because its intersections with the fixed conic are foci of the quartic. The latter has, besides, two double foci, which are the foci of the conic. The perpendiculars from the center of the focal circle to the asymptotes of the conic are bitangents of the quartic. (See fig. 1.) The intersections of the focal circle with the quartic are *cyclic points* of the latter. There are three genera of bicircular quartics. The first embraces all the bicursal forms, and these are curves of the eighth class. For these there are two real focal circles and two imaginary ones. The two real circles of centers are an ellipse and a central hyperbola. There are four real foci and four real cyclic points. This genus has two divisions. In the first, the four real foci are *concyclic*, and the real curve consists of two ovals, one of which lies without or within the other, according as the four real foci are on a central ellipse or hyperbola. Fig. 1 shows the latter case, and fig. 2, modified so as to make the upper part like the lower, would show the former. Bicircular quartics of this division have the property that three points can be taken so that the distances r_1, r_2, r_3 of any point of the curve therefrom shall be expressible by an equation $ar_1 + br_2 + cr_3 = 0$. The second division of the first genus embraces curves whose four real foci lie in two pairs or two focal circles. These real curves consist of single ovals, as in fig. 2. The second genus comprises unicursal curves with one node (besides those at the circular points). They are of the sixth class. There is one real and one imaginary focal circle. The node may be a crunode with an outloop (shown by slightly modifying fig. 2 in the upper part) or with an inloop, as in fig. 3, or it may be an acnode without or within the oval. The third genus contains curves with an ordinary cusp. These are of the fourth class. There is but one focal circle and but one focus. The cusp may point outward, as in fig. 4, or inward, as in a modification of fig. 3.

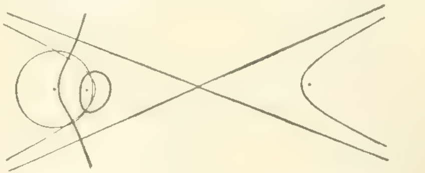


Fig. 1.

Bicircular Quartic.

Curve of first genus, first division, two real ovals with focal circle and central hyperbola.

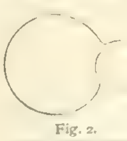


Fig. 2.

First genus, second division, one real oval.

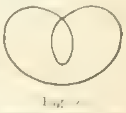


Fig. 3.

Second genus, nodal curve.

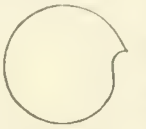


Fig. 4.

Third genus, cuspidal curve.

bicker¹ (bik'ėr), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *becker*, < ME. *bicheren*, *bikkeren*, *bekeren*, *bikeren*, appar. a freq. in *-er;* origin unknown. The W. *bicra*, fight, is appar. from the E.] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. To exchange blows; skirmish; fight off and on: said particularly of the skirmishing of archers and slingers.

Two eagles had a conflict and *bickered* together.
Holland, tr. of Suetonius, p. 243.

2. To quarrel; contend in words; engage in petulant altercation; wrangle.

Those petty things about which men cark and *bicker*.
Barrow.

Tho' men may *bicker* with the things they love.
Tennyson, Geraint.

Hence—**3.** To make a brawling sound; make any repeated noisy action; clatter.

Meantime unnumber'd glittering streamlets played, . . .
That, as they *bickered* through the sunny shade,
Though restless, still themselves a lulling murmur made.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, iii. 26.

4. To run rapidly; move quickly; quiver: be tremulous, like flame or water.

I make a sudden sally
And sparkle out among the fern,
To *bicker* down a valley.
Tennyson, The Brook.

There is a keen relish of contrast about the *bickering* flame as it gives an emphasis beyond Gherardo della Notte to loved faces. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 38.

5. To make a short rapid run. [Middle Eng. and Scotch.]

II. *trans.* To strike repeatedly.

bicker¹ (bik'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *biker*, *beker:* see *bicker*¹, *v.*] **1.** A fight, especially a confused fight.

Bickers were held on the Calton Hill. *Campbell*.

2. A quarrel; an angry dispute; an altercation.

If thou say nay, we two shal make a *bicker*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2660.

3. A confused or rapid succession of sounds; a rattling or clattering noise.

A *bicker* of musketry-fire rattled down in the valley, intermingled with the wild yells and defiances of the hill-men, who were making a chapao or night attack on the camp. *Arch. Forbes*, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 194.

4. A short rapid run or race; a staggering run, as from loss of equilibrium. [Middle Eng. and Scotch.]

Leeward whiles, against my will,
I took a *bicker*.
Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

bicker² (bik'ėr), *n.* [Var. of *beaker*, q. v.] A bowl or dish for containing liquor, properly one made of wood; a drinking-cup; also, specifically, in many parts of Scotland, a wooden dish made of staves and hoops, like a tub, for holding food. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

bickerer (bik'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who bickers, or engages in petty quarrels.

bickering (bik'ėr-ing), *n.* [< ME. *bikering*, v[illegible]: see *bicker*¹, *v.*] 1†. A skirmish.

[illegible] was shivered, as it were, into small frays and *bickerings*. *Milton*, Hist. Eng. (ed. 1851), ii. 55.

2. Petulant contention; altercation.

[illegible] not always carried on with [illegible] temper, between the [illegible] for the [illegible]. *M*[illegible], Warren Hastings.

bickerment† (bik'ėr-ment), *n.* [< *bicker*¹, *v.*, + [illegible].] Contention; conflict. *Spenser.*

bickern ([illegible]), *n.* [Also by popular etym. [illegible], and [illegible], *beak-iron*, q. v., also *pik-iron*; prop. *bicorn*, early mod. E. *bykorne*, *by-corne*, < F. *bigorne*, a bickern (cf. OF. *bicorne*, < ML. [illegible], a two-handled cup), = Sp. Pg. [illegible] = It. *bicornia*, a bickern, < L. *bicornia*, neut. pl. of *bicornis*, two-horned: see *bicorn*.] 1. An anvil with two projecting, tapering ends; hence, one such end: a beak-iron.— 2. *Medieval milit.*, a name for the martel-de-fer, in allusion to its double head, of which one side was made pointed and the other blunt; any similar double-headed weapon or tool.— 3. Any iron implement ending in a beak: as if a contracted form of *beak-iron* (which see).

Also [illegible].

bickiron (bik'ī-ėrn), *n.* Same as *bickern*, *beak-iron*.

biclavate (bī-klā'vāt), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *clavate*.] Doubly clavate; consisting of two club-shaped bodies.

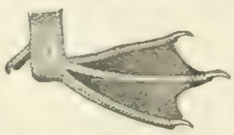
Bicœca (bi-sē'kä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βίκος, a drinking-bowl (see *beaker*), + οἶκος, house.] A genus of infusorians, typical of the family *Bicœcidæ*. Previously written *Bicosœca*.

Bicœcidæ (bi-sē'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bicœca* + *-idæ*.] A family of sedentary animalcules.

bicollateral (bī-ko-lat'e-ral), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *collateral*.] In *bot.*, having the two sides alike: applied to a fibrovascular bundle in which the woody portion lies between two layers of liber, or vice versa.

In [illegible], Solanum, and others the bundles are *bicollateral*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 18.

bicolligate (bī-kol'i-gāt), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *colligatus*, bound together: see *bi-*² and *colligate*, *v.*] In *ornith.*, palmate, but not totipalmate; having the three front toes united by two webs.



Bicolligate.—Foot of Duck.

bicolor (bī'kul-ọr), *a.* [< L. *bicolor*, of two colors, < *bi-*, two-, + *color*, color.] Same as *bicolored*.

bicolored (bī'kul-ọrd), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *colored*. Cf. L. *bicolor*, of two colors.] Of two colors, as a flower.

bicolorous (bī-kul'ọ-rus), *a.* Same as *bicolored*.

biconcave (bī-kon'kāv), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *concave*.] Hollow or concave on both sides; doubly concave, as a lens. See *lens*.

biconic, biconical (bī-kon'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *conic*, *conical*.] Doubly conical; resembling two cones placed base to base.

[illegible] of the Grebes . . . which also have both ends nearly alike but pointed are so wide in the middle as to present a *biconical* appearance. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 775.

biconjugate (bī-kon'jö-gāt), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *conjugate*.] 1. In pairs; placed side by side.— 2. In *bot.*, twice paired, as when each of the divisions of a forked petiole bears a pair of [illegible].

biconsonantal (bī-kon-sō-nan'tal), *a.* Composed of or containing two consonants.

biconvex (bī-kon'veks), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *convex*.] [illegible] on both sides; doubly convex, as a [illegible]. See *lens*.

[illegible] of lenses we must [illegible] consider [illegible] p. 80.

bic[illegible] Same as [illegible].

bicorn [illegible], *a.* [< L. *bicornis*, two-horned, [illegible] *cornu* = L. *horn*. Cf. [illegible].] [illegible]; bicornous.

bicorned (bī'kôrnd), *a.* [< *bicorn* + *-ed*².] Bi[illegible].

bicorn[illegible], *a.* [< [illegible].] Having [illegible] antlers [illegible]; [illegible], having two [illegible].

[illegible]

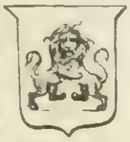
bicornuate [illegible], *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *cornu* = E. *horn*, + *-ate*¹.] Same as *bicornuous*.

bicornuous (bī-kôr'nụ̄-us), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *cornu* = E. *horn*, + *-ous*.] Same as *bicornous*.

bicornute (bī-kôr'nūt), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *cornute*. Cf. *bicorn*.] Two-horned; bicornous; specifically, in *bot.*, having two horn-like processes, as the fruit of *Trapa bicornis*.

bicorporal (bī-kôr'pō-ral), *a.* [< L. *bicorpor*, later *bicorporeus*, double-bodied, < *bi-*, two-, + *corpus* (*corpor-*), body.] In *her.*, same as *bicorporate*.—**Bicorporal sign**, in *astrol.*, a zodiacal sign whose figure represents two animals, namely, Pisces, Gemini, or Sagittarius.

bicorporate (bī-kôr'pọ-rāt), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *corporate*, *a.*] In *her.*, having two bodies: said of a beast or bird used as a bearing.



Bicorporate.

Bicosœca (bī-kọ-sē'kạ̈), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. βίκος, a wine-jar, a bowl, + οἶκος, a house.] Same as *Bicœca*.

bicrenate (bī-krē'nāt), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *crenate*.] In *bot.*, doubly crenate: applied to crenate leaves when the crenatures are themselves crenate.

bicrescentic (bī-kre-sen'tik), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *crescentic*.] Having the form of a double crescent.

bicrural (bī-krö'ral), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *crural*.] Having two legs, or two elongations resembling legs.

bicuspid (bī-kus'pid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *bicuspis* (*-pid-*), < L. *bi-*, two-, + *cuspis* (*cuspid-*), a point.] **I.** *a.* Having two points, fangs, or cusps. Specifically applied—(*a*) In *geom.*, to a curve having two cusps. (*b*) In *human anat.*, (1) to the premolar teeth or false molars, of which there are two on each side above and below, replacing the milk-molars; (2) to the mitral valve guarding the left auriculoventricular orifice of the heart, the corresponding right orifice being guarded by the tricuspid valve. (*c*) In *entom.*, to a claw or mandible having two pointed processes or teeth. Also *bicuspidal*, *bicuspidate*.—**Bicuspid forceps**, dentists' forceps with curved beaks for extracting bicuspid teeth.

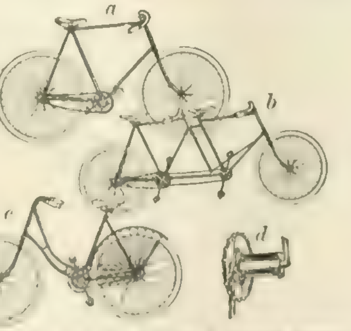
II. *n.* One of the premolars or false molars in man, of which there are in the adult two on each side, above and below, between the canines and the true molars. They are the teeth which succeed and replace the milk-molars of the child. Also *bicuspis*.

bicuspidal (bī-kus'pi-dal), *a.* Same as *bicuspid*: the usual form of the word in geometry.

bicuspidate (bī-kus'pi-dāt), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *cuspidate*. Cf. *bicuspid*.] Same as *bicuspid*.

bicuspis (bī-kus'pis), *n.*; pl. *bicuspides* (-pi-dēz). [NL.: see *bicuspid*.] Same as *bicuspid*.

bicycle (bī'si-kl), *n.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *cyclus*, < Gr. κύκλος, a circle, a wheel: see *cycle*.] A modification of the two-wheeled velocipede (which see). The velocipede of 1869 was worked by treadles operating cranks on the axle of the front wheel. This was modified in the earliest form of the bicycle by greatly increasing the relative size of the driving-wheel and bringing the rider directly over it. Later the "safety" bicycle was introduced, in which the wheels were made of equal or nearly equal size, and for the direct action upon the front wheel was substituted indirect action upon the rear wheel by means of a chain and sprocket-wheels, the diameters of the sprocket-wheels being so proportioned as to compensate the decrease in size of the driving-wheel. Bicycles having a seat and devices for several riders placed one behind the other are called *tandems*—a name often restricted to such a bicycle for two riders. A bicycle for three riders is called a *triplet*, one for four a *quadruplet*, one for five a *quintuplet*, one for six a *sextet* or *sextuplet*, etc.—**Chainless bicycle**, a bicycle in which the power is transmitted to the rear wheel by bevel-gears instead of by a chain and sprocket-wheel.—**Duplex bicycle**, a bicycle designed for two riders sitting side by side.



a, man's bicycle; *b*, tandem bicycle; *c*, woman's bicycle; *d*, sprocket-wheel with pedal-crank shaft.

bicycle (bī'si-kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *bicycled*, ppr. *bicycling*. [< *bicycle*, *n.*] To ride on a bicycle.

bicycler (bī'si-klėr), *n.* [< *bicycle* + *-er*¹.] One who rides a bicycle.

bicyclic¹ (bī-sik'lik), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *cyclus* (see *cycle*) + *-ic*.] Consisting of or having two circles; specifically, in *bot.*, in two whorls, as the stamens of a flower. **Bicyclic chuck.** See *chuck*⁴.

bicyclic² (bī-sik'lik), *a.* [< *bicycle* + *-ic*.] Relating to or connected with bicycles.

bicycling (bī'si-kling), *n.* [< *bicycle* + *-ing*.] The art or practice of riding on a bicycle.

bicyclism (bī'si-klizm), *n.* [< *bicycle* + *-ism*.] The habit or art of riding the bicycle. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., I. 290.

bicyclist (bī'si-klist), *n.* [< *bicycle* + *-ist*.] One who rides on a bicycle. *The Century*, XXVIII. 44.

bid (bid), *v.*; pret. *bade*, *bad*, or *bid*, pp. *bidden* or *bid*, ppr. *bidding*. [Under this form two verbs, orig. distinct in form and sense, have been confounded from the 12th century or earlier: (1) *Bid*¹, ask, pray, < ME. *bidden* (pret. *bad*, pl. *beden*, *baden*, pp. *beden*, *biden*), ask, pray, invite, wish, and also (by confusion with *bid*²) command, < AS. *biddan* (pret. *bæd*, pl. *bǣdon*, pp. *beden*), ask, pray, invite, in some cases equiv. to command, = OS. *biddian* = OFries. *bidda* = D. *bidden* = OHG. *bittan*, MHG. G. *bitten* = Icel. *bidhja* = Sw. *bedja* = Dan. *bede* = Goth. *bidjan* (pret. *bath*, pl. *bedum*, pp. *bidans*) (cf. Goth. *bidagwa*, a beggar, and AS. *bedecian*, beg: see *beg*¹), perhaps = Gr. √ *πιθ (orig. *φιθ) in πείθειν, πιθεῖν, persuade, move by entreaty, mid. πείθεσθαι, πιθέσθαι, be persuaded, obey, trust, = L. *fidere*, trust. Hence, from the AS., E. *bead*; from the L., E. *faith*, *fidelity*, *affy*, *affidavit*, *confide*, *confident*, *infidel*, *perfidy*, etc. (2) *Bid*², command, order, direct, propose, offer, etc., < ME. *beden*, *beoden* (which would regularly give E. **beed* or **bead*), command, order, offer, announce, also invite (pret. *bead*, *bed*, *bead*, pl. *beden*, *boden*, pp. *boden*), < AS. *beódan* (pret. *beád*, pl. *budon*, pp. *boden*), command, order, offer, announce, threaten, etc., = OS. *biodan* = OFries. *biada* = D. *bieden* = OHG. *biotan*, MHG. G. *bieten* = Icel. *bjōdha* = Sw. *bjuda* = Dan. *byde* = Goth. *biudan* (pret. *bauth*, pl. *budum*, pp. *budans*; only in comp., *anabiudan*, command, *faurbiudan* = E. *forbid*), command, offer, announce, etc., = Gr. √ *πυθ (orig. *φυθ), in πυνθάνεσθαι, πυθέσθαι, learn by asking, ask, = Skt. √ *budh* (orig. **bhudh*), be awake, understand (see *Buddha*); cf. OBulg. *budeti*, be awake. From AS. *beódan* come *boda*, E. *bode*, a messenger, *bodian*, E. *bode*, announce, portend, AS. *bydel*, E. *beadle*, etc.: see *bode*¹, *bode*², *beadle*. While some senses of *bid* are obviously those of AS. *biddan*, and others obviously those of AS. *beódan*, no formal separation can conveniently be made. The mod. forms correspond to those of AS. *biddan*, the senses chiefly to those of AS. *beódan*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To ask; request; invite.

Go ye therefore into the highways, and as many as ye shall find *bid* to the marriage. Mat. xxii. 9.

Provide the feast, father, and *bid* the guests.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

2. To pray; wish earnestly or devoutly; hence, to say by way of greeting or benediction: as, to *bid* good-day, farewell, etc.

Neither *bid* him God speed. 2 John 10.

3. To command; order or direct; enjoin.

And Peter answered him and said, Lord, if it be thou, *bid* me come unto thee on the water. Mat. xiv. 28.

I was *bid* to come for you. *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 2.

Because God his Father had not *bidden* him to do it, and therefore He would not tempt the Lord his God.
Kingsley.

[Occasionally a simple infinitive follows: as, "the lady *bade* take away the fool," *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5.]

4. To offer; propose: as, to *bid* a price at an auction.

The king will *bid* you battle presently.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 2.

Four guineas! Gad's life, you don't *bid* me the price of his wig. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

In buying Books or other Commodities, 'tis not always the best way to *bid* half so much as the seller asks.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 30.

5. To raise the price of in bidding; increase the amount offered for: with *up*: as, to *bid up* a thing beyond its value.—6. To proclaim; make known by a public announcement; declare: as, "our bans thrice *bid*," *Gay*, What d'ye Call it?—**To bid beads**, to pray with beads. See *bead*.

All night she spent in *bidding* of her *bedes*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 3.

To bid defiance to. See *defiance*.—**To bid the banns.** See *banns*.—**To bid the** [illegible] **a base**†. See *base*². **Syn.** 1. *Invite*, *Summon*, etc. See *call*.

II. *intrans.* To make an offer; offer a price: as, to *bid* at an auction.

Antagonisms between different powers in the State, or different factions, have caused one or other of them to *bid* for popular support, with the result of increasing popular power.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 498.

To bid fair, to open or offer a good prospect; seem likely.

bid (bid), *n.* An offer of a price; specifically, an offer made or the price offered at an auction: as, to increase another's *bid*.

bidactyl (bī-dak′til), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, toe.] Same as *didactyl*.

bidagova (bid-a-gō′vä̤), *n.* [Braz.] The name given in Brazil to a substitute for coffee prepared from the seeds of the *Cassia occidentalis*. *McElrath.*

bidale (bid′āl), *n.* [< *bid*, invite, + *ale*.] An entertainment to which persons were invited for the purpose of contributing to the relief of some one in distress. [Prov. Eng.] Also written *bidall*.

There was an antient Custom called a *Bid-Ale* or Bidder-Ale, from the Saxon Bidden [*biddan*], to pray or supplicate, when any honest Man decayed in his Estate, was set up again by the liberal Benevolence and Contributions of Friends at a Feast, to which those Friends were bid or invited. It was most used in the West of England, and in some Counties called a Help Ale.
Brand's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 339, note.

bidarkee (bi-där′kē), *n.* [Also written *bidarka*; native name.] A boat of skins used by the Aleutian Islanders.

There are three miles to traverse to reach the nearest river, and here I trusted myself to one of the far-famed *bidarkies*.
Fortnightly Rev., XLI. 399.

biddable (bid′a̤-bl), *a.* [< *bid* + *-able*.] Obedient to a bidding or command; willing to do what is bidden; complying; docile.

She is exceedingly attentive and useful; . . . indeed, I never saw a more *biddable* woman.
Dickens, Dombey and Son, viii.

A more gentle, *biddable* invalid than the poor fellow made can hardly be conceived.
H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe, xliv.

biddance (bid′a̤ns), *n.* [< *bid* + *-ance*.] Bidding; invitation. [Rare.]

bidder (bid′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *bidder, biddere*; < *bid*, ask, offer, + *-er*¹.] One who bids; specifically, (*a*) one who begs; (*b*) one who commands or orders; (*c*) one who asks or invites; (*d*) one who offers to pay a specified price for an article, as at a public auction.

Bidders at the auction of popularity. *Burke.*

biddery-ware (bid′e̤-ri-wãr), *n.* Same as *bidri*.

bidding (bid′ing), *n.* [ME. *bidding, biddinge*; verbal n. of *bid* in both the original senses.] 1. Invitation; command; order; a proclamation or notifying.

At his second *bidding* darkness fled.
Milton, P. L., iii. 712.

They had chalked upon a slate the psalmes that were to be sung, so that all the congregation might see it without the *bidding* of a Cleark. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 19, 1641.

Henry . . . nominated Richard Henry Lee and Grayson for the two senators from Virginia, and they were chosen at his *bidding*. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 354.

2. The act of making an offer at an auction: as, the *bidding* was lively.

bidding-prayer (bid′ing-prãr), *n.* [See below.] In England, the prayer before the sermon. As directed in the 55th canon of the Church of England, this is a form in which the preacher calls on the congregation to pray for the church catholic, the sovereign, and different estates of men. A similar form of prayer preceding the sermon has been in use since long before the Reformation. At first it was called *bidding of the beads* (literally, praying of the prayers), after the Reformation *bidding of the common prayers, bidding (of) prayers* or *prayer* (the last word being object of the first); but after the sixteenth century the word *bidding* came to be popularly regarded as an adjective, or the phrase *bidding prayer* as a quasi-compound, a prayer which bids or directs what is to be prayed for. A collect is now generally substituted for the bidding-prayer (and sometimes called by the same name), but on special occasions, and in cathedrals and at university sermons, the bidding-prayer is always used. Liturgiologists often designate the deacon's litanies of the primitive and the Greek Church as *bidding-prayers*. See *ectene* and *litany*.

Our people, as of yore, may all join their priest and say along with him, before he begins his sermon, the truly Catholic petitions of the *bidding-prayer*.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 354.

biddy¹ (bid′i), *n.*; pl. *biddies* (-iz). [E. dial. and U. S., perhaps of imitative origin. Cf. *chickabiddy*.] A familiar name for a hen.

Biddy² (bid′i), *n.* [Dim. of *Bridget*, a fem. proper name, usually given in honor of St. Bridget (Ir. and Gael. *Brighid* (gen. *Brighide*, *Bride*, whence the form St. *Bride*), < *brigh*, strength), who lived in Ireland in the 5th and 6th centuries.] An Irish female domestic; a servant-girl. [Colloq., U. S.]

bide (bīd), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bode*, ppr. *biding*. [< ME. *biden*, < AS. *bīdan* (pret. *bād*, pl. *bidon*, pp. *biden*) = OS. *bīdan* = OFries. *bīda* = D. *beiden* = OHG. *bītan*, MHG. *bīten*, G. dial. *beiten* = Icel. *bidha* = Sw. *bida* = Dan. *bie* = Goth. *beidan*, wait. Cf. Ir. *feithim*, I wait, = Gael. *feith*, wait. See *abide*¹ and *abode*.] I. *intrans.* 1†. To remain in expectation; wait.—2. To be or remain in a place or state; wait.

In whose cold blood no spark of honour *bides*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1.

Safe in a ditch he *bides*,
With twenty trenched gashes on his head.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4.

3. To dwell; reside.

All knees to thee shall bow, of them that *bide*
In heaven, or earth, or under earth in hell.
Milton, P. L., iii. 321.

And Lancelot saw that she withheld her wish,
And *bode* among them yet a little space
Till he should learn it.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

II. *trans.* 1. To wait for; await.

He has the elements of greatness within him, and he patiently *bides* his time. *Prescott.*

I will *bide* you at King Tryggve's hill
Outside the city gates.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 9.

2. To endure; suffer; bear.

Poor naked wretches, wheresoe'er you are,
That *bide* the pelting of this pitiless storm.
Shak., Lear, iii. 4.

Oh, humble me! I cannot *bide* the joy
That in my Saviour's presence ever flows.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 58.

Bidens (bī′denz), *n.* [NL., < L. *bidens*, having two teeth: see *bident*.] 1. A genus of herbaceous composite plants, closely related to *Dahlia* and to *Coreopsis*, having achenes armed with two or more rigid, persistent, retrorsely barbed awns. They are coarse, useless weeds, but some of the species have conspicuous yellow flowers and are known as bur-marigolds. The persistency with which the achenes adhere to clothing and the coats of animals has given rise to the common name of *beggar's-ticks* or *beggar's-lice*. The root and seeds of *B. bipinnata*, known as Spanish needles, have had an ill-founded reputation as emmenagogues and as a remedy for acute bronchial affections.

2. In *zoöl.*, a genus of hawks with two-toothed beak; same as *Diodon* or *Harpagus* (which see). *Spix*, 1834.

bident (bī′dent), *n.* [< L. *biden(t-)s*, OL. *duiden(t-)s*, with two teeth, < *bi-*, *dui-*, = E. *twi-*, two-, + *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*. Cf. *trident*.] 1. In *archæol.*, an instrument or a weapon with two prongs. Hence—2. Any two-pronged instrument.

The conversion of the *bident* into a trident, by which, instead of two, you chalk three for one.
Foote, in Jon Bee's Samuel Foote, cv.

bidental (bī-den′ta̤l), *a.* [< L. *biden(t-)s*, with two teeth (see *bident*), + *-al*.] Same as *bidentate*.

bidental (bī-den′ta̤l), *n.* [L., so called from the animal sacrificed at its consecration (< *biden(t-)s*, an animal for sacrifice whose two rows of teeth are complete), or from the forked lightning (a sense of *bidental* in ML.), < *biden(t-)s*, with two teeth or prongs: see *bident*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a monument marking a place that had been struck by lightning. It consisted of a wall, not roofed, carried around the site, which was considered to be sacred and neither to be trodden nor looked upon, and often resembled a raised well-curb. Such monuments were consecrated by the pontiffs, or, later, by the haruspices, by the sacrifice of a sheep or other victim, and were probably given in charge of guardians, themselves called *bidentales*.

bidentate (bī-den′tāt), *a.* [< L. *biden(t-)s*, having two teeth (see *bident*), + *-ate*¹.] Having two teeth or processes like teeth; two-toothed. Other forms are *bidentated*, *bidental*, *bidential*, and (rarely) *bidented*.

bidential (bī-den′sha̤l), *a.* Same as *bidentate*.

bidenticulate (bī-den-tik′ṳ̄-lāt), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *denticulate*. Cf. *bidentate*.] Having two minute teeth.

bidery (bid′e̤-ri), *n.* See *bidri*.

bidet (bi-det′; F. pron. bē-dā′), *n.* [< F. *bidet* (> prob. It. *bidetto*), a small horse; of unknown origin.] 1. A small horse; formerly, in the British army, a horse allowed to each trooper or dragoon for carrying his baggage.

For joy of which I will . . . mount my *bidet* in a dance, and curvet upon my curtal. *B. Jonson*, Chloridia.

2. The basin of a water-closet so made that, in addition to the ordinary places of entrance of water- and discharge-pipe, there is a contrivance for washing or administering injections: sometimes made as a separate article of bedroom furniture.

bid-hook (bid′hu̇k), *n.* [A variant of *bead-hook*.] *Naut.*, a small kind of boat-hook.

bidigitate (bī-dij′i-tāt), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *digitate*.] Having two digits, or two finger-like processes.

biding (bī′ding), *n.* [< ME. *biding, bydyng*; verbal n. of *bide*.] 1. An awaiting; expectation. —2. Residence; habitation.

At Antwerp has my constant *biding* been.
Rowe, Jane Shore, i. 2.

bidiri, *n.* See *bidri*.

bidogyn (bi-dō′gin), *n.* [W., a dagger: see under *bodkin*.] In *Celtic antiq.*, a dagger.

bidri, bidry, bidree (bid′ri, bid-rē′), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., also *bidery*, *bidiri*, < Hind. *bidrī*, < *Bidar*, a town in the state of Hyderabad, India.] A kind of ornamental metal-work of India, consisting essentially of damascening of silver upon some metal ground which is made black by coating it with certain chemicals. The alloy used as the basis of the damascene work varies in composition in different localities; it may be either bronze or brass, in the latter case sometimes containing a very large percentage of zinc. Also called *biddery-ware*.

bidri-ware, bidri-work, *n.* Same as *bidri*.

bid-stand† (bid′stand), *n.* A cant term for a highwayman.

Why, I tell you, sir: he has been the only *Bid-stand* that ever kept Newmarket, Salisbury-plain, Hockley i' the Hole, Gads-hill, and all the high places of any request.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

biduous (bid′ṳ̄-us), *a.* [< L. *biduus*, < *bi-*, two-, + *dies*, day.] Lasting two days only, as some flowers.

bieberite (bē′bėr-īt), *n.* [< *Bieber* (see def.) + *-ite*².] Native cobalt sulphate or cobalt vitriol: a decomposition-product of other cobalt minerals found at Bieber, near Frankfort-on-the-Main.

bielaga, *n.* The Russian sturgeon, *Acipenser huso*.

bield (bēld), *n.* [Now only North. E. and Sc., in Sc. also written *beild*, *biel*; early mod. E. *bield*, *beeld*, etc., < ME. *beeld*, *beld*, *belde*, < AS. *byldo* (= OHG. *baldi*, MHG. *belde* = Goth. *balthei*), boldness, courage, < *beald*, bold: see *bold*.] 1†. Boldness; courage; confidence; feeling of security.—2†. Resource; help; relief; means of help or relief; support; sustenance.

For fuid thou gettis nane uther *beild*,
But eit the herbis upon the field.
Sir D. Lyndsay, The Monarchie, l. 1087.

3. Shelter; refuge; protection.

This bosom soft shall be thy *beeld*.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, xvi. 49.

The random *beild* o' clod or stane. *Burns.*

Folk maun bow to the bush that they seek *beild* frae.
Hogg, Brownie, ii. 197.

4. A place of shelter.

These evil showers make the low bush better than no *beild*. *Scott*, Monastery, I. iii.

bield (bēld), *v.* [Now only North. E. and Sc., in Sc. also written *beild*, *biel*, etc.; early mod. E. *bield*, *beeld*, etc., < ME. *beelden*, *belden*, < AS. *bieldan*, *byldan* (= OS. *beldjan* = OHG. *baldēn*, MHG. *belden* = Goth. *balthjan*, intr.), make bold, < *beald*, bold: see *bold*, *a.*, and cf. *bold*, *v.*] I. *trans.* 1†. To make bold; give courage or confidence to.—2. To defend; protect; shelter.

Scorn not the bush that *beilds* you.
Scott, Monastery, I. xiv.

II.† *intrans.* To be bold or confident; grow bold or strong.

bieldy (bēl′di), *a.* [Sc., also written *beildy*, < *bield* + *-y*.] Sheltered from the weather; affording shelter.

His honour being under hiding lies a' day, and whiles a' night, in the cove in the dern hag; . . . it's a *beildy* enough bit. *Scott*, Waverley, II. xxviii.

biemarginate (bī-ē̤-mär′ji-nāt), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *emarginate*.] In *entom.*, having two emarginations or concavities in the margin.

bien, bienly, bienness. See *bein*, etc.

biennial (bī-en′i-a̤l), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *biennium*, a space of two years, < *biennis*, lasting two years (> *biennalis*, adj.), < *bi-* + *annus*, year: see *bi-*² and *annual*.] I. *a.* 1. Happening or taking place once in two years: as, *biennial* games.

I consider *biennial* elections as a security that the sober second thought of the people shall be law. *Ames* (1788).

2. Continuing or lasting for two years; changed or renewed every two years: said especially of plants.

II. *n.* 1. A plant which requires two seasons of growth to produce its flowers and fruit, growing one year and flowering, fruiting, and dying the next.—2. An exercise, as a college examination, occurring once in two years.

Sometimes also *bisannual*.

biennially (bī-en′i-a̤l-i), *adv.* Once in two years; at the return of two years.

bienséance (F. pron. byaṅ-sā-oṅs′), *n.* [F., < *bienséant*, becoming, seemly, < *bien* (< L. *bene*), well, + *séant*, becoming, seemly, lit. sitting, [illegible] befit, < L. *sedere* = E. *sit.*] [illegible]; propriety; seemliness.

[illegible] what the French call the *bienséance* [illegible] later years [illegible] the world.
[illegible], Spectator, No. 160.

He [illegible] scarcely ever offended against either the conventional or the essential *bienseances* of society.
[illegible], Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 219.

bienvenue (F. pron. byan-ve-nü'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *benvenue*, ME. *bienvenu*, < OF. and F. [illegible], < *bien*, well, + *venu*, coming, pp. of *venir*, < L. *venire*, come.] **1.** Welcome.

[illegible] this have met him,
And given him the *bienvenue*.
Massinger, The Picture, ii. 2.

2. A fee exacted from a new workman by his fellows, especially in printing-offices.

A new *bien venu*, or sum for drinks, was demanded of me by the compositors. I thought it an imposition, as I had paid [illegible] to the pressmen.
Franklin, Autobiography.

bier (bēr), *n.* [The present spelling is perhaps in imitation of the F. *bière*; early mod. E. reg. *beer*, < ME. *beere*, *beer*, *bere*, < AS. *bǣr* (= OFries. *bēre* = OS. *bara* = D. *baar* = OHG. *bāra*, MHG. *bāre*, G. *bahre* (> Pr. *bera* = F. *bière*) = Icel. *barar*, mod. *börur*, pl., = Sw. *bår* = Dan. *baare*), a bier, < *beran* (pret. *bær*, pl. *bǣron*), bear. Cf. L. *feretrum*, < Gr. *φέρετρον*, and E. *barrow*², from the same ult. root. See *bear*¹.] **1†.** A frame, usually of wood, on which to carry a load; a barrow; a litter; a stretcher. Specifically — **2.** A framework on which a corpse, or the coffin containing it, is laid before burial; also, one on which it is carried to the grave by hand.

After Mass was done, the priest walked down and stood by the bier, whereon lay stretched the corpse.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 306.

3. A count of forty threads in the warp or chain of woolen cloth. *Imp. Dict.*

bier-balk† (bēr'bâk), *n.* [< *bier* + *balk*¹, a ridge, a path.] A balk left in a field for the passage of funerals.

A [illegible] bier-balk.
Homilies for Rogation Week, iv.

bier-right (bēr'rīt), *n.* An ancient ordeal, in which those who were suspected or accused of murder were required to approach and touch the corpse of the murdered person as it lay on the bier. If when touched the corpse bled, this was supposed to indicate the guilt of the person touching it.

biest, biestings, *n.* See *biestings*.

bietle (bē'tl), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] A kind of jacket, made of an entire deer-skin, worn by the women of the Apaches. *L. Hamilton*, Mex. Handbook, p. 49.

bifacial (bī-fā'shial), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *facial.*] **1.** Having the opposite surfaces alike.—**2.** In *bot.*, having the opposite faces unlike: as, the *bifacial* arrangement of the parenchyma or green pulp upon the two faces of a leaf. Also *dorsiventral.*—**3.** Having two fronts or principal faces; specifically, having two human faces turned in opposite directions, as a medal or an image.

bifara (bif'a-rä), *n.* [It., also *biffara*, *piffara*, *piffero*, a pipe: see *pipe*.] In *organ-building*, a stop the pipes of which are either two-mouthed or sounded in pairs, and are so tuned that the two tones emitted differ slightly in pitch, thus producing a wavy tone. Also called *piffero*, *unda maris*, *celestina*, etc.

bifarious (bī-fā'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *bifarius* (= [illegible]), twofold, < *bi-* + *-farius*, < *fari*, speak. Cf. *multifarious*.] Di[illegible] into two parts; double; twofold. Speci[illegible]

bifariously (bī-fā'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a bifarious [illegible]

bifasciate (bī-fas'i-āt), *a.* [< *bi-*² + [illegible].] [illegible] having two transverse [illegible]

Bif[illegible] (bī-fa-sa'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., [illegible] two-, + *facies*, face.] [illegible] two rows of [illegible] typical of the family [illegible]

Bifaxa[illegible] [illegible] A family of [illegible] the genus [illegible]

biferous (bif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *bifer*, bearing twice (< *bis*, twice, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹), + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, bearing flowers or fruit twice a year, as some plants in warm climates.

biffin (bif'in), *n.* [Also spelled *beefin*, *beefen* (and, by a false etym., *beaufin*, as if < F. *beau*, beautiful, + *fin*, fine); a dial. corruption of *beefing*, < *beef* + *-ing*: so called from the red color of the apple.] **1.** An excellent cooking-apple cultivated in England, especially in the county of Norfolk. It is often sold in a dried and flattened condition. Hence — **2.** A baked apple crushed into a flat round cake.

bifid (bī'fid), *a.* [< L. *bifidus*, forked, < *bi-*, two-, + *findere* (*fid-*), cleave, divide, = E. *bite*, q. v.] Cleft or divided into two parts; forked, as the tongue of a snake; specifically, in *bot.*, divided half-way down into two parts; opening with a cleft; divided by a linear sinus, with straight margins.

It will be observed that each of the simple cells has a *bifid* wart-like projection of the cellulose wall on either side.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 263.

Bifid circle, a circle cut at the extremities of a diameter by another circle, in regard to which it is said to be *bifid*.

Bifid substitution, in *math.*, a substitution relating to pairs of 8 letters as elements, and proceeding by the rule that the whole 8 are to be distinguished into 2 sets of 4, and that every pair both members of which belong to the same set of 4 is to be replaced by the other pair of the same set of 4, while the rest of the pairs remain unchanged.

bifidate, bifidated (bif'i-dāt, -dā-ted), *a.* [< L. *bifidatus*, equiv. to *bifidus*: see *bifid*.] Same as *bifid*. [Rare.]

bifidity (bī-fid'i-ti), *n.* [< *bifid* + *-ity.*] The quality or state of being bifid.

bifilar (bī-fī'lär), *a.* and *n.* [< *bi-*² + *filar*, < L. *filum*, thread: see *file*³.] **I.** *a.* Two-threaded; having two threads.—**Bifilar magnetometer**, an instrument invented in 1837 by the mathematician Gauss, depending on the use of the bifilar suspension.

Bifilar suspension, an important contrivance for measuring horizontal couples or forces of rotation, first used in the bifilar magnetometer. The needle, bar, disk, or other body which the couple to be measured is to turn is suspended at equal distances from and on opposite sides of its center of gravity by two equally long threads from two fixed points on one higher level. Thus, under the influence of gravity alone, the suspended body comes to equilibrium with the two threads in a vertical plane. When it is turned through any angle about a vertical axis through its center, its weight tends to restore it to its original position; and the moment of this force of restitution can be accurately calculated from the lengths of the threads, the distances of their attachments, and the weight of the suspended body. This moment increases with the angle of displacement up to 90°; consequently, if the force to be measured is not too great, it will, when it is applied, bring the suspended body to equilibrium in a new position, the inclination of which from the old position being observed affords the means of calculating the magnitude of the force.

II. *n.* A micrometer fitted with two threads.

bifilarly (bī-fī'lär-li), *adv.* In a bifilar manner; by means of two threads: as, "supported *bifilarly*," *S. P. Thompson*, Elect. and Mag., p. 298.

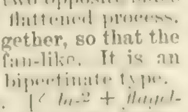
bifistular, bifistulous (bī-fis'tū-lär, -lus), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *fistular*, *fistulous.*] Having two tubes or channels.

biflabellate (bī-fla-bel'āt), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *flabellate.*] In *entom.*, having short joints, as an antenna, each provided on two opposite sides with a very long, somewhat flattened process, the processes lying close together, so that the whole organ is somewhat fan-like. It is an extreme modification of the bipectinate type.

biflagellate (bī-fla-jel'āt), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *flagellum* + *-ate*¹.] Having two whip-like appendages or flagella: as, a *biflagellate* infusorian.

[illegible] Monad [illegible] *biflagellate* form.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., [illegible]

biflecnode (bī-flek'nōd), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *bi-*, twice, + *flec(tere)*, bend, + *nodus*, node.] In *math.*, a node or point at which a curve crosses itself, and which is at the same time a point of inflection, or a point where the direction of the bending changes. This is a singularity found among quartic and higher curves.



Biflecnode.

biflorate (bī-flō'rāt), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *florate.*] In *bot.*, bearing two flowers.

biflorous (bī-flō'rus), *a.* [< NL. *biflorus*, < L. *bi-*, two-, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower.] Same as *biflorate*.

bifocal (bī-fō'kal), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *focal.*] Having two foci.

bifoil (bī'foil), *n.* [< *bi-*² + *foil*³, leaf.] An old and synonymous name of the British plant twayblade, *Listera ovata*.

bifold (bī'fōld), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *fold.*] Twofold; double; of two kinds, degrees, etc.

O madness of discourse,
That cause sets up with and against thyself!
Bi-fold authority! *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 2.

bifolia, *n.* Plural of *bifolium*.

bifoliate (bī-fō'li-āt), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *foliate.*] In *bot.*, having two leaves.

bifoliolate (bī-fō'li-ō-lāt), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *foliolate.*] In *bot.*, having two leaflets: applied to a compound leaf.

bifolium (bī-fō'li-um), *n.*; pl. *bifolia* (-ä). [NL., < L. *bi-*, two-, + *folium*, leaf.] In *math.*, a plane curve having two folia or depressions. See cut under *bitangent*.

bifollicular (bī-fo-lik'ū-lär), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *follicular.*] In *bot.*, having a double follicle, as apocynaceous plants.

biforate (bī-fō'rāt), *a.* [< L. *bi-* + *foratus*, perforated, pp. of *forare* = E. *bore*¹.] In *bot.*, having two pores or perforations, as the anthers of a rhododendron. Also *biforous*.

biforine (bif'ō-rin), *n.* [< L. *biforis*, two-doored, < *bi-*, two-, + *foris* = E. *door*.] In *bot.*, a minute oval sac found in the interior of the green pulpy part of the leaves of some araceous plants, with an aperture at each end through which raphides are expelled.

Biforipalla (bī-fō-ri-pal'ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *bi-*, two-, + *foris* = E. *door*, + *palla*, mantle.] An order of bivalve mollusks, supposed to be distinguished by having two openings in the mantle, one for the foot and the other for excrement. It was thus based on a misconception. Its constituents were the *Mytilacea* and *Nayades*. *Latreille.*

biforked (bī'fôrkt), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *forked.* Cf. *bifurcate.*] Having two forks or prongs; two-forked: as, "a *biforked* beam," *Southey*.

biform, biformed (bī'fôrm, -fôrmd), *a.* [< L. *biformis*, < *bi-*, two-, + *forma*, shape.] Having two forms, bodies, or shapes; double-bodied.

biformity (bī-fôr'mi-ti), *n.* [< *biform* + *-ity.*] The state of being biform; a doubleness of form.

biforous (bī-fō'rus), *a.* Same as *biforate*.

bifoveolate, bifoveolated (bī-fō'vē-ō-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *foveolate.*] In *entom.*, having two round shallow pits or foveæ on the surface.

bifrons (bī'fronz), *a.* [L.: see *bifront.*] Same as *bifront*.

bifront (bī'frunt), *a.* [< L. *bifron(t-)s*, having two foreheads (an epithet of Janus), < *bi-*, two-, + *fron(t-)s*, forehead, front.] Having two fronts or faces, as the god Janus.

bifronted (bī-frun'ted), *a.* [As *bifront* + *-ed*².] Same as *bifront*.

bifurcate (bī-fėr'kāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *bifurcated*, ppr. *bifurcating*. [< ML. *bifurcatus*, pp. adj., two-forked (cf. L. *bifurcus*, two-forked), < L. *bi-*, two-, + *furcatus*, forked: see *furcate.*] To divide into two forks or branches.

The central trunk which runs up the foot-stalk *bifurcates* near the centre of the leaf.
Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 247.

bifurcate, bifurcated (bī-fėr'kāt, -kā-ted), *a.* [< ML. *bifurcatus*: see the verb.] Two-forked; divided into two branches.

bifurcately (bī-fėr'kāt-li), *adv.* In a bifurcate manner.

bifurcation (bī-fėr-kā'shon), *n.* [< *bifurcate* + *-ion.*] **1.** A forking or division into two branches; separation into two parts or things; in *optics*, same as *double refraction*. See *refraction*. —**2.** A point at which forking occurs; one or both of the bifurcating parts.—**3.** Specifically, in *geog.*, the division of a stream into two parts, each of which connects with a different river system: as, the *bifurcation* of the upper Orinoco.

bifurcous (bī-fėr'kus), *a.* [< L. *bifurcus*, two-forked, < *bi-*, two-, + *furca*, a fork.] Same as *bifurcate*.

big¹ (big), *a.* [< ME. *big*, *bigg*, *bigge*, *byg*, etc., powerful, strong, large; origin unknown. The E. dial. *bug*, *boug*, proud, important, self-sufficient, agrees partly in sense, but appears to be unrelated: see *bog*³, *bug*¹.] **1†.** Of great strength or power. —**2.** Having great size; large in bulk or magnitude, absolutely or relatively.

Methinks he seems no *bigger* than his head.
Shak., Lear, iv. 6.

The world wagged on in its accustomed way, bringing [illegible] *big* and little. *W. Black.*

3. Great with young; pregnant; ready to give birth; hence, figuratively, full of something important; ready to produce; teeming.

At length the momentous hour arrives, as *big* with consequence to him as any that ever struck in his history.
Everett, Orations, p. 81.

4. Distended; full, as of grief, passion, courage, determination, goodness, etc.

> Thy heart is *big;* get thee apart and weep.
> *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 1.

> For myself, I find my heart too *big;* I feel I have not patience to look on, whilst you run these forbidden courses.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, iii. 3.

5. Tumid; inflated, as with pride; hence, haughty in air or mien, or indicating haughtiness; pompous; proud; boastful: as, *big* looks; *big* words.

> He began to look *big*, and take mightily upon him.
> *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, iv.

6. Great as regards influence, standing, wealth, etc. [Colloq.]—**Big game.** See *game*^{1}.—**Big tree,** the mammoth tree, *Sequoia gigantea*, found on the slopes of the Sierra Nevada, central California, particularly in the "big-tree grove" in Calaveras county. =**Syn. 2.** *Large*, etc. (see *great*), bulky, huge, massive.—**5.** Lofty, pompous, arrogant, important.

big^2, bigg^2 (big), *v.* [< ME. *biggen, byggen*, < Icel. *byggja*, older form *byggva* (= Sw. *bygga* = Dan. *bygge* = AS. *būian*), build, dwell in, inhabit, a secondary form of *būa* (pret. pl. *bjoggu*) = AS. *būan*, dwell: see *be*^{1}, *bower, boor.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To inhabit; occupy.—**2†.** Reflexively, to locate one's self.—**3.** To build; erect; fashion. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

> O *bigged* hae they a bigly bour
> Fast by the roaring strond.
> *Rose the Red, and White Lilly*, in Child's Ballads, V. 174.

II.† *intrans.* To dwell; have a dwelling.

big^3, bigg^3 (big), *n.* [Sc. and North. E., more commonly *bigg*, early mod. E. also *bygg, bygge*, late ME. *byge*, < Icel. *bygg* = Sw. *bjugg* = Dan. *byg*, barley, = AS. *beów*, grain, ult., like the remotely related *big*^{2}, *bigg*^{2}, < √ *bu*, grow, be, Skt. √ *bhu*, be, Gr. *φύεσθαι*, grow: see *be*^{1}.] A kind of winter barley cultivated in northern Europe, especially in Scotland; properly, four-rowed barley, *Hordeum vulgare*, inferior to but hardier than *H. hexastichon*, of which it is sometimes called a variety. See *bear*^{3}.

biga (bī'gä), *n.* [L., sing. from earlier pl. *bigæ*, a pair of horses, a chariot or car drawn by them, contr. of *bijugæ*, fem. pl. of *bijugus*, yoked two together, < *bi-*, two-, + *jugum* = E. *yoke*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a chariot or car drawn by two horses abreast.

bigam† (big'am), *n.* [< ME. *bigam*, < OF. *bigame*, < LL. *bigamus*, twice married: see *bigamy*.] A bigamist.

> Some parts thereof teach us ordinances of some apostle, as the law of bigamy, or St. Paul's ordaining that a *bigam* should not be a deacon or priest.
> *Bp. Pecock*, in his Life by J. Lewis, p. 286.

bigamist (big'a-mist), *n.* [< *bigamy* + *-ist*.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two or more wives or husbands at once.

> Lamech the prime *bigamist* and corrupter of marriage.
> *Donne*, Hist. of the Septuagint, p. 202.

bigamous (big'a-mus), *a.* [< LL. *bigamus:* see *bigamy*.] Of or pertaining to bigamy; guilty of bigamy; involving bigamy: as, a *bigamous* marriage.

> And very good reading they [the novels of our grandmothers] were too in their way, though it was not the way of the *bigamous* and murderous school that has come after them.
> *N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. 223.

bigamy (big'a-mi), *n.* [< ME. *bigamie*, < OF. *bigamie*, < ML. *bigamia*, bigamy, < LL. *bigamus*, twice married, a bigamist (equiv. to Gr. *δίγαμος*, > *διγαμία*, bigamy), < L. *bi-* (= Gr. *δι-*), twice, + *γάμος*, marriage.] **1.** Literally, double marriage; remarriage during the existence of a former marriage; in *law*, the offense of having two or more wives or husbands at the same time. To constitute the offense, which by statute law is a felony, it is necessary, by the law of many jurisdictions, that the accused should have actual or constructive knowledge that the first wife or husband was still living when the second one was taken, and that the second marriage should have been one solemnized under the forms of law, and not merely an informal marriage resting on the contract of the parties, or their holding out each other to the world as husband and wife. Where these elements of knowledge and of formality are wanting, the second marriage is still generally invalid, but not bigamous in the criminal sense.

2†. Second marriage; remarriage of a widow or widower. In the early church, before the establishment of clerical celibacy, such remarriage on the part of a man was generally regarded as an impediment to holy orders. Marriage with a widow is called *bigamy* by Shakspere in Richard III., iii. 7.

bigarade (big'a-rād), *n.* [F.] The bitter or Seville orange, *Citrus Aurantium*, variety *Bigaradia*.

bigaroon (big-a-rön'), *n.* [With term. altered in E., < F. *bigarreau*, white-heart cherry (cf. *bigarrure*, motley, medley, mixture), < *bigarrer*, streak, checker, variegate; of disputed origin.] The large white-heart cherry, red on one side and white on the other.

bigaster (bī-gas'tėr), *n.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + Gr. *γαστήρ*, belly.] Same as *biventer*.

big-bellied (big'bel″id), *a.* **1.** Having a large or protuberant belly.

> He [William Rufus] was in stature somewhat below the usual size, and *big-bellied*.
> *Swift*, Hist. Eng.

2. Advanced in pregnancy. [Vulgar.]

big-boned (big'bōnd), *a.* Having large bones; stout; very strong.

> *Big-boned*, and large of limb, with sinews strong.
> *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., iii. 45.

big-corned† (big'kôrnd), *a.* Having large grains.

> The strength of *big-corn'd* powder.
> *Dryden*, Annus Mirabilis, ii. 149.

Bigelovia (big-e-lō'vi-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Dr. Jacob *Bigelow* (1787–1879), a physician and botanist of Boston, U. S. A.] A genus of *Compositæ*, nearly related to *Solidago*, containing over 30 species, natives of western North America. They are mostly suffrutescent or shrubby, with narrow and entire leaves, and small rayless heads of yellow flowers. *B. veneta*, from the borders of Mexico, is one of the sources of a drug called *damiana*.

bigemina, *n.* Plural of *bigeminum*.

bigeminate, bigeminated (bī-jem'i-nāt, -nā-ted), *a.* [< *bi-*^{2} + *geminate*. Cf. L. *bigeminus*, doubled.] Twin-forked; doubly paired; biconjugate: in *bot.*, said of a decompound leaf having a forked petiole, with a pair of leaflets at the end of each division.

bigeminum (bī-jem'i-num), *n.*; pl. *bigemina* (-nä). [NL., neut. of L. *bigeminus*, doubled, < *bi-*, twice, + *geminus*, twin.] One of the corpora bigemina or twin bodies of the brain; one of the anterior pair (nates cerebri) of the corpora quadrigemina; one of the optic lobes, when there are only two, instead of four as in the higher mammals. *Wilder.*

big-endian (big-en'di-an), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the Lilliputian party in Swift's "Gulliver's Travels" who maintained, in opposition to the *little-endians*, that boiled eggs should be cracked at the big end; hence, one of any corresponding set of disputers about trifles.

II. *a.* Pertaining or relating to the big end of an egg, or any equally foolish matter, as a subject of controversy.

bigener (bī'jē-nėr), *n.* [L., hybrid, mongrel, < *bi-*, two-, + *genus* (*gener-*), kind: see *genus*.] A cross between two species of different genera; a mule.

bigeneric (bī-jē-ner'ik), *a.* [As *bigener* + *-ic:* see *bi-*^{2} and *generic*.] Having the characters of two different genera; having the character of a bigener.

bigential (bī-jen'shal), *a.* [< ML. *bigen(t-)s*, of two nations, < *bi-*, two-, + *gen(t-)s*, a nation.] Comprising two tribes or peoples.

big-eye (big'ī), *n.* A fish of the genus *Priacanthus* and family *Priacanthidæ:* so called from its very large round eyes.

big-foot (big'fůt), *n.* [Tr. of the generic name *Megapodius*.] A book-name of a mound-bird of the genus *Megapodius*.

bigg^1†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *big*^{1}.

bigg^2, *v.* See *big*^{2}.

bigg^3, *n.* See *big*^{3}.

biggah, *n.* See *bega*.

biggen (big'n), *v.* [< *big*^{1} + *-en*^{1}.] **I.†** *trans.* To make big; increase.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To grow big; become larger. [Dialectal.]—**2.** To gain strength after confinement. [North. Eng.]

> The gossips regularly wish the lady a good *biggening*.
> *Brockett*, North Country Words, p. 16.

bigger (big'ėr), *n.* [< *big*^{2}, *bigg*^{2}, + *-er*^{1}.] A builder. [Scotch.]

biggin^1 (big'in), *n.* [Also written *biggen, biggon*, early mod. E. also *byggen, begin*, < OF. *beguin*, mod. F. *béguin* = It. *beghino*, a cap, so named from that worn by the nuns called *Beguines*, ME. *begine, beggin* (early mod. E. *bigin, biggayne*, etc.): see *Beguin*.] **1.** A child's cap.—**2.** A nightcap.

> Brow with homely *biggin* bound.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

> An old woman's *biggin* for a nightcap.
> *Massinger*, The Picture, iv. 2.

3. In England, the coif of a serjeant at law.—**4.** A head-dress worn in the later middle ages, and throughout the seventeenth century, by both men and women. That worn by women was broad at the top, with projecting corners, like ears.

biggin^2 (big'in), *n.* [Another form of *piggin*, q. v.] A small wooden vessel; a can.

biggin^3 (big'in), *n.* [Named from the inventor, Mr. *Biggin*, about 1800.] A kind of coffee-pot containing a strainer for the infusion of the coffee, without allowing the grounds to mix with the infusion. *N. E. D.*

bigging (big'ing), *n.* [Also *biggin*, < ME. *bigging*, a building, < *biggen*, build: see *big*^{2}.] A building; a habitation; a home. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

biggon†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *biggin*^{1}.

biggonet (big'o-net), *n.* [Also *bigonet*, after equiv. OF. *beguinet;* dim. of *biggon, biggin*^{1}, q. v.] A cap or head-dress; a biggin. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

> And gi'e to me my *biggonet*,
>   My bishop's satin gown,
> For I maun tell the bailie's wife
>   That Colin's come to town.
> *Jean Adams*, There's nae Luck.

bigha (big'ä), *n.* Same as *bega*.

bighead (big'hed), *n.* A local name of a Californian species of sculpin, *Scorpænichthys marmoratus*, a fish of the family *Cottidæ*. Also called *cabezon*.

bighorn (big'hôrn), *n.* **1.** The Rocky Mountain sheep, *Ovis montana:* so called from the immense size of the horns, which resemble those of the argali, but are shorter and comparatively stouter and not so spiral. The animal in other respects resembles and is closely related to the argali, of which it is the American representative. In color it is grayish-brown, with whitish buttocks, like the other wild sheep. It stands about 3½ feet high at the withers, and is very stoutly built. It inhabits the higher mountain ranges of the western United States from New Mexico and southern California northward, down nearly or quite to sea-level in the higher latitudes, and is abundant in suitable localities in Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, etc. It is much hunted for its flesh, which makes excellent mutton. Like other wild sheep, it is gregarious.

Bighorn of the Rocky Mountains (*Ovis montana*).

2. The great fossil Irish elk of the peat-bogs, *Cervus megaceros*. [Rare.]

bight (bīt), *n.* [< ME. *bycht, byzt*, < AS. *byht*, a bend, a corner (= D. *bocht* = G. *bucht*, a bay, bight, = Sw. Dan. *bugt*, bend, bight of a rope, a bay); cf. *byge*, a bend, angle, < *būgan* (pp. *bogen*), bend, bow: see *bow*^{1}, and cf. the ult. identical E. *bought*^{1}, *bout*^{1}, and the related *bail*^{1}, a ring, hoop: see *bout*^{1}.] **1†.** A bend or bending; an angle, especially in a living body, as of the elbow, or the inward bend of a horse's chambrel, or the bend of the fore knees.—**2.** A loop of a rope, in distinction from the ends; any bent part or turn of a rope between the ends.

> They put the *bight* of a rope round Ben's neck and slung him right up to the yard-arm.
> *S. O. Jewett*, Deephaven, p. 95.

3. A narrow bay or recess in a sea-coast between comparatively distant headlands; a long and gradual bend of a coast-line: used especially in the names *Bight* of Benin and of Biafra in Africa, and the Great Australian *Bight* (on the south coast).

> The spangle dances in *bight* and bay.
> *Tennyson*, Sea-Fairies.

> On the warm *bights* of the Florida shores.
> *D. G. Mitchell*, Bound Together, iii.

4. A similar bend in the shore of a river or a bay, or recess in a mountain; a bay-like indentation. [Rare.]

> In the very *bite* or nook of the bay there was a great inlet of water.
> *De Foe*, Voyage around the World. (*N. E. D.*)

Bowline on a bight. See *bowline*.

bight (bīt), *v. t.* [< *bight, n.*] To fold or double so as to make one or more bights.

biglandular (bī-glan'dū-lär), *a.* [< *bi-*^{2} + *glandular*.] Having two glands.

biglot (bī'glot), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + Gr. γλῶττα, tongue.] In two languages; bilingual. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

bigly† (big'li), *adv.* [< ME. *bigly*, powerfully, [illegible] + *-ly*^{2}.] In a tumid, swelling, blustering manner; haughtily; arrogantly.

[illegible] *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 701.

bigmouth (big'mouth), *n.* A fish of the family [illegible], *Chænobryttus gulosus*. Also called *warmouth*. See cut under *Centrarchidæ*.

bigness (big'nes), *n.* [< *big*^{1} + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being big; largeness of proportions; size, whether large or small; bulk, absolute or relative.

> Hayle of suche bygnesse that it slewe both men and beestys. *Fabyan*, I. 238.

> Their legs are both of a bigness. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

> The bigness and uncouth deformity of the camel. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

> Large oak, walnut, hickory, ash, beech, poplar, and many other sorts of timber, of surprising *bigness*. *Beverley*, Virginia, ii. ¶ 2.

Bignonia (big-nō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., named after *Bignon*, librarian to Louis XV.] A genus of plants of many species, natural order *Bignoniaceæ*, natives of the warmer portions of the new world. The species are characterized by a twining or climbing stem, frequently in the tropics reaching the tops of the highest trees, with divided leaves and often magnificent trumpet-shaped flowers. In the stems of some species the wood is so arranged as to have a cross-like appearance in section. The most northern species, *B. capreolata* of the southern United States, is frequently cultivated in gardens, and others are ornaments of greenhouses. *B. Chica* of South America yields an orange-red coloring matter called *chico* (which see).

Bignoniaceæ (big-nō-ni-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bignonia* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of monopetalous dicotyledonous plants with irregular flowers, a pod-like fruit, and winged seeds without albumen. They are trees or shrubby climbers, [illegible] natives chiefly of warm regions, and are [illegible] abundant in South America. Of the many genera, the best known are *Bignonia*, *Tecoma* (the trumpet-creeper), [illegible] trees that furnish hard and [illegible] woods, [illegible] the calabash-tree, and [illegible] of the United States.

[illegible]

Flowering Branch of Trumpet-creeper (*Tecoma radicans*). *a*, [illegible] *b*, [illegible] Traité général de Botanique.

bignoniaceous (big-nō-ni-ā'shius), *a.* In *bot.*, pertaining to or having the characters of the [illegible].

bigold (big'gōld), *n.* The yellow oxeye or corn-marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum*. *Gerard*.

bigot (big'ot), *n.* and *a.* [First at end of 16th [illegible] *bigot*, a bigot, a hypocrite, [illegible] OF. [illegible] origin. Under this form two [illegible] words appear to have [illegible] the style [illegible] Whatever its origin, *bigot* [illegible] term of contempt, came to be [illegible] and *Beghard*. The [illegible] It. *Bigotto*, *Bigotta*, [illegible] the [illegible] equivalents of *Beghard* and *Beguine* [illegible] and *Begu*[illegible].] **I.** *n.* 1. A hypocrite [illegible] of religion; a hypocrite; [illegible] adherent of religion. *N. E. D.* 2. A person who is obstinately and unreasonably wedded to a particular religious or other creed, opinion, practice, or ritual; a person who is illiberally attached to any opinion, system of belief, or party organization; an intolerant dogmatist.

> In philosophy and religion the *bigots* of all parties are generally the most positive. *Watts.*

> The *bigots* of the iron time
> Had called his harmless art a crime.
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., Int.

> The existence of genuine piety amid serious errors is forgotten, or rather rejected, by certain illiberal minds, the *bigots* of exclusive ecclesiastical hypotheses, who, in maintaining that "out of the church there can be no salvation," would have us believe that there is none out of their own. *Is. Taylor*, Spiritual Despotism, § 10.

II.† *a.* Same as *bigoted*.

> In a country more *bigot* than ours.
> *Dryden*, Ded. of Limberham.

bigoted (big'ot-ed), *a.* [< *bigot* + *-ed*^{2}.] Having the character of a bigot; obstinately and blindly wedded to a particular creed, opinion, practice, or ritual; unreasonably and intolerantly devoted to a system of belief, an opinion, or a party. Also rarely spelled *bigotted*.

> A more abject, slavish, and *bigoted* generation. *Steele.*

> So nursed and *bigoted* to strife. *Byron.*

> A *bigoted* Tory and High Churchman.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xvii.

bigotedly (big'ot-ed-li), *adv.* In a bigoted manner; with irrational zeal.

bigotical† (bi-got'i-kal), *a.* [< *bigot* + *-ical*.] Bigoted.

> Some *bigotical* religionists.
> *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 18.

bigotry (big'ot-ri), *n.*; pl. *bigotries* (-riz). [< F. *bigoterie*, < *bigot*.] The character or mode of thought of a bigot; obstinate and unreasonable attachment to a particular creed, opinion, practice, ritual, or party organization; excessive zeal or warmth in favor of a party, sect, or opinion; intolerance of the opinions of others.

> Those *bigotries* which all good and sensible men despise. *Pope.*

> Were it not for a *bigotry* to our own tenets, we could hardly imagine that so many absurd, wicked, and bloody principles should pretend to support themselves by the gospel. *Watts.*

> James was now a Roman Catholic. Religious *bigotry* had become the dominant sentiment of his narrow and stubborn mind. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., ii.

=**Syn.** *Credulity, Fanaticism*, etc. (see *superstition*), narrow-mindedness, prejudice, intolerance.

bigroot (big'röt), *n.* The name in California of species of *Megarrhiza*, a cucurbitaceous vine the roots of which grow to an immense size.

big-sounding (big'soun"ding), *a.* Having a pompous sound.

> *Big-sounding* sentences and words of state.
> *Bp. Hall*, Satires, i. 3.

big-swollen, big-swoln (big'swō"len, -swōln), *a.* Greatly inflated; swelled to great bulk; turgid; ready to burst.

> My *big-swoln* heart. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2.

biguttate (bī-gut'āt), *a.* [< *bi-*^{2} + *guttate*.] In *zoöl.*, marked with two small spots.

bigwig (big'wig), *n.* [< *big*^{1} + *wig*, in reference to the large wigs worn in Great Britain by judges and others in authority.] A great man; a person of consequence; one high in authority or rank. [Slang.]

> Her husband was a member of the Chamber of Deputies, a Conseiller d'Etat, or other French *bigwig*.
> *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xlvi.

bigwigged (big'wigd), *a.* Pompous; solemnly authoritative.

> Towards nightfall comes the chariot of a physician and deposits its *bigwigged* and solemn burden.
> *Hawthorne*, Twice-Told Tales, I.

bihamate (bī-ha'māt), *a.* [< *bi-*^{2} + *hamate*.] Doubly hooked; having two hooks.

> The 'bihamate' spicules of the sarcode [illegible] so character[illegible] of the genus [illegible] and [illegible]
> *Sir C. W. Thomson*, Depths of the Sea, p. 115.

bihourly (bī-our'li), *a.* and *adv.* [< *bi-*^{2} + *hourly*.] Every two hours; once every two hours: as, *bihourly* observations.

bihydroguret (bī-hī-drog'ū-ret), *n.* [< *bi-*^{2} + *hydrogen* + *-uret*.] A compound of hydrogen with a non-metallic or negative element or radical, in the proportion of two atoms of hydrogen to one atom or group of the other member of the compound.

bijou (bē-zhö'), *n.* [F.; of unknown origin.] 1. A jewel; specifically, a jewel of gold richly wrought in the metal itself without the aid of precious stones. See *bijouterie*. Hence—2. An object of beauty of small size; something delicately pretty; any relatively small charming object.

bijouterie (bē-zhö'trē), *n.* [F., < *bijou*.] Jewelry; small ornaments for personal decoration; specifically, jewelry of gold richly adorned in the metal itself, with little or no use of precious stones.

bijoutry (bē-zhö'tri), *n.* Same as *bijouterie*.

bijugate (bī-jö'gāt), *a.* [< *bi-*^{2} + *jugate*.] 1. In *numis.*, bearing two profile heads, one of them overlapping the other. See cut under *accolated*.—2. In *bot.*, having two pairs of leaflets or pinnæ: used of pinnated leaves.

bijugous (bī-jö'gus), *a.* [< L. *bijugus*, yoked two together: see *biga*.] Same as *bijugate*.

bijugue (bī'jög), *n.* [< L. *bijugus*, yoked two together: see *bijugous*.] A double bottle consisting of two complete vessels attached to each other by strips of the same material, so that they form one piece.

bike^1 (bīk), *n.* [Sc., also written *byke*, < ME. *bike*, *byke*, a hive.] A nest of wild bees, hornets, or wasps.

> A feld with flouris, or hony *byke*.
> *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 43.

bike^2 (bīk), *n.* and *v.* A corruption of *bicycle*.

bikh (bik), *n.* The name given by the natives of Nepāl to a most virulent poison derived from the roots of *Aconitum ferox* and probably other species of aconite, and to the roots themselves; Nepāl aconite. Also called *bish*, *bishma*, or *bisk*.

bikos (bī'kos), *n.*; pl. *bikoi* (-koi). [Gr. βῖκος: see *beaker*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a form of earthenware vase, usually of large size, used, like other large vases of similar character, for storing provisions, liquids, etc. It was shaped like a stamnos with handles, and is mentioned also as made of small size, sometimes in glass, to serve as a drinking-vessel or a perfume-jar.

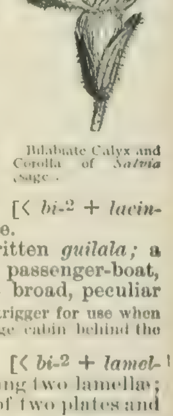
bikshu (bik'shö), *n.* [Skt. *bhikshu*.] A Buddhist mendicant monk.

bikshuni (bik'shö-nē), *n.* [Skt. *bhikshunī*.] A Buddhist nun.

bil (bil), *n.* [Also called *billard* and *billet*; origin obscure; perhaps connected with *billet*^{2}, a stick or club.] A local English name of the coal-fish, *Pollachius virens*.

bilabe (bī'lāb), *n.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *labium*, lip.] In *surg.*, an instrument for removing small foreign bodies from the bladder through the urethra.

bilabiate (bī-lā'bi-āt), *a.* [< *bi-*^{2} + *labiate*.] 1. Possessing, or having the appearance of possessing, two lips: in *bot.*, applied to an irregular corolla or calyx whose lobes are so arranged as to form an upper and a lower lip. This character prevails in the natural order *Labiatæ*, and is frequent in some other orders. 2. In *conch.*, having the outer lip doubled by a thickening behind the margin or true lip.



Bilabiate Calyx and Corolla of *Salvia* (sage).

bilabiation (bī-lā-bi-ā'shon), *n.* [< *bilabiate* + *-ion*.] The quality or condition of being two-lipped, or having two lips; a bilabiate formation. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXIX. 319.

bilaciniate (bī-lā-sin'i-āt), *a.* [< *bi-*^{2} + *laciniate*.] In *bot.*, doubly laciniate.

bilalo (bi-lä'lō), *n.* [Also written *guilala*; a native name.] A two-masted passenger-boat, about 65 feet long and 10 feet broad, peculiar to Manila bay. It carries an outrigger for use when the wind blows fresh, and has a large cabin behind the mainmast.

bilamellate (bī-lam'e-lāt), *a.* [< *bi-*^{2} + *lamellate*.] Doubly lamellate; having two lamellæ; specifically, in *bot.*, composed of two plates and as many stigmas and placentas, or bearing two plates, as the lip of some orchids.

bilamellated (bī-lam'e-lā-ted), *a.* Same as *bilamellate*.

bilaminar (bī-lam'i-när), *a.* [< *bi-*^{2} + *laminar*.] Consisting of two thin plates or laminæ; two-layered.

bilaminate (bī-lam'i-nāt), *a.* [< *bi-*^{2} + *laminate*.] Having two plates or laminæ.

bilan (F. pron. bē-loṅ'), *n.* [F., < LL. *bilanx* (sc. *libra*), a balance: see *balance*.] A balance-sheet: the name given in Louisiana to a book in which merchants keep account of their assets and liabilities.

bilandt, *n.* See *byland*.

bilander (bil'an-dėr or bī'lan-dėr), *n.* [Also *bylander* (cf. F. *bélandre*), < D. *bylander*, < *bij*, =

E. *by*^{1}, + *land* = E. *land*.] A small merchant vessel with two masts, and the mainsail bent to the whole length of a yard, hanging fore and aft, and inclined to the horizon at an angle of about 45 degrees, the foremost lower corner, called the *tack*, being secured to a ring-bolt in the deck, and the aftermost, or *sheet*, to the taffrail. Few vessels are now rigged in this manner. The bilander is a kind of hoy, manageable by four or five men, and used chiefly in the canals of the Low Countries.

Bilander.

> Why choose we, then, like *bilanders* to creep
> Along the coast, and land in view to keep?
> *Dryden*, Hind and Panther, i. 128.

bilateral (bī-lat′e̤-ra̤l), *a.* [< NL. *bilateralis*, < L. *bi-* + *latus* (*later-*), side: see *lateral*.] 1. Having two sides; of or pertaining to two sides; two-sided.

> The *bilateral* movements escape in cases of hemiplegia in spite of destruction of some of the nervous arrangements representing them. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 175.

2. In *bot.*, having the sides different.

> The vegetation in all Hepaticæ is *bilateral*, that is, differently developed on the upper and under sides.
> *Bull. of Ill. State Laboratory*, II. 6.

3. In *biol.*, having the sides symmetrical.—**Bilateral contract**, in *law*, a contract which binds the parties to perform reciprocal obligations each toward the other. *Rapalje and Lawrence*.—**Bilateral restriction**, in *logic*, the restriction of a proposition at once in its subject and in its predicate, as in the following example: All triangle is all trilateral; some triangle is some trilateral.—**Bilateral symmetry**, the symmetry of right and left halves or other parts of the body; sinistrodextral symmetry; transverse antitypy. Also called *lateritypy*.

> In both the foregoing cases it is the *bilateral symmetry* which is so peculiarly characteristic of locomotive power.
> *W. B. Carpenter*, Prin. of Physiol.

Bilateralia (bī-lat-e̤-rā′li-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *bilateralis*: see *bilateral*.] 1. A collective name of those animals which exhibit bilaterality or bilateral symmetry, as of right and left sides. *J. A. Ryder*.—2. A division of *Ambulacraria* represented by *Balanoglossus* alone, contrasted with other echinoderms which are called *Radiata*. *Metschnikoff*.

bilateralism (bī-lat′e̤-ra̤l-izm), *n.* [< *bilateral* + *-ism*.] The state or quality of being bilateral; bilateral symmetry.

bilaterality (bī-lat-e̤-ral′i̤-ti), *n.* [< *bilateral* + *-ity*.] Same as *bilateralism*.

bilaterally (bī-lat′e̤-ra̤l-i), *adv.* In a bilateral manner; on both sides: as, a *bilaterally* symmetrical larva.

bilateralness (bī-lat′e̤-ra̤l-nes), *n.* [< *bilateral* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being bilateral; bilateralism; in *zoöl.*, bilateral symmetry.

> In the Sycamore and the Vine we have a cleft type of leaf in which a decided *bilateralness* of form co-exists with a decided *bilateralness* of conditions.
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 229.

bilberry (bil′ber″i), *n.*; pl. *bilberries* (-iz). [Formerly also spelled *bill-berry* and *bull-berry*. The last form, if not simulated, is prob. right, < *bull*^{1} + *berry*^{1}. Another species, the red whortleberry, is named *cowberry*, and the NL. name of the genus, *Vaccinium*, means 'cowberry.' The word *bull* enters into the names of several other plants, as *bullweed*, *bullwort*, *bulrush*. Cf. *hartberry*, another name for *bilberry*. But the relation of the equiv. Dan. *böllebær*, also simply *bölle*, whortleberry, to Dan. *böll*, a castrated bull (cf. Icel. *boli* = Norw. *bol* = E. *bull*^{1}), is not clear. The usual Dan. term for bull is *tyr* = Sw. *tjur* = Icel. *stjörr* = E. *steer*. The name *blacberry* is of different origin: see *blaeberry*.] 1. A shrub and its fruit, *Vaccinium Myrtillus*. In Scotland the bilberry is usually called *blaeberry*, from its *blae* or dark-blue color. See *Vaccinium* and *whortleberry*.

2. A name sometimes given in the United States to the fruit of the shad-bush, *Amelanchier Canadensis*.—**Bog-bilberry**, *Vaccinium uliginosum* of the United States and Europe. **Dwarf bilberry**, *V. cæspitosum*. **Jamaica bilberry**, *V. meridionale*.

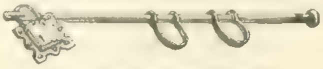
bilbo^{1} (bil′bō), *n.*; pl. *bilboes* or *-bos* (-bōz). [Early mod. E. also *bilbow*, *bilboe*, *bilboa*, prop. a sword of *Bilbao* (in E. formerly *Bilboa*) in Spain, such swords being, like those of Toledo (see *Toledo*), held in high esteem for their temper.] 1. Formerly, a sword or sword-blade, famous for extreme elasticity, made in Bilbao in Spain.

> Compass'd like a good *bilbo* in the circumference of a peck, hilt to point, heel to head.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 5.

Hence—2. Any sword. [Poetical.]

> At Poitiers bath'd their *bilboes* in French blood.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xvi. 72.

bilbo^{2} (bil′bō), *n.*; pl. *bilboes* or *-bos* (-bōz). [Early mod. E. also *bilbow*, *bilboe*, usually in pl.; prob. so named, like *bilbo*^{1}, from *Bilbao* in Spain; but direct evidence is lacking.] A long bar or bolt of iron having sliding shackles and a lock, formerly used to confine the feet of prisoners or offenders, especially on board ship: usually in the plural.



Bilboes, from the Tower of London.

> Methought I lay
> Worse than the mutines in the *bilboes*.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

bilbo-man† (bil′bō-man), *n.* A swordsman.

> You are much bound to your *bilbo-men*;
> I am glad you are straight again, captain.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, v. 3.

bilboquet (bil-bō̤-ket′), *n.* [Also dial., in def. 2, *bilboketch*, *bilbocatch*, *bilverketcho*, etc., < F. *bilboquet*, OF. *billeboquet*, *billebauquet*; origin obscure.] 1†. A gardener's measuring-cord or -line. *Cotgrave*.—2. The toy called cup-and-ball.—3†. An 8-inch mortar for throwing shells.—4. An implement for curling hair. *Fairholt*.

bilcock (bil′kok), *n.* [Also called *bidcock*, < *bil-* or *bid-* (origin unknown) + *cock*^{1}.] The water-rail of Europe, *Rallus aquaticus*.

bild†, **bilder**†. Old spellings of *build*, *builder*.

bildstein (bild′stīn), *n.* [G., < *bild*, image, figure (< MHG. *bilde*, < OHG. *bilidi* (= OS. *bilithi* = OFries. **bilethe*, *byld* = D. *beeld* = Sw. *beläte* (also *bild*, prob. borrowed) = Dan. *billede*, *billed*), prob. < *bi-* = E. AS. *bī-*, *by-*, + *lid* = OS. *lith* = Goth. *lithus* = E. *lith*, a limb, member: see *by-*, *be-*^{1}, and *lith*), + *stein* = E. *stone*.] Same as *agalmatolite*.

bile^{1}† (bīl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *byle*, < ME. *bile*, *byle* (occasionally *biel*, *beel*, > E. *beal*, prop. a dial. form: see *beal*^{1}), < AS. *bȳle* = OFries. *beil*, *bel* = MD. *bule*, D. *buil* = LG. *bule*, *büle* = MHG. *biule*, G. *beule*, bile, = Icel. *beyla* = Sw. *bula* = Dan. *bule*, *bugle*, a swelling; cf. Icel. *bōla* = Sw. *böld* = Dan. *byld*, a blain, a blister; < Teut. √ **bul*, seen in causal form in the Goth. *ufbauljan*, puff up: cf. *boll*^{1}. *Bile* is the true E. form, still retained in the vernacular speech; but, owing to a confusion with the verb *boil*^{2} (or perhaps with the D. form *buil*, pron. nearly as E. *boil*), the word has taken in mod. literary E. the corrupt form *boil*. See *boil*^{1}.] An inflamed tumor; a boil. See *boil*^{1}.

bile^{2} (bīl), *n.* [< F. *bile*, < L. *bilis*, bile, anger; *atra* (or *nigra*) *bilis*, equiv. to Gr. *μελαγχολία*, black bile: see *atrabile*, *melancholy*.] 1. A yellow bitter liquid secreted by the liver and collected by the biliary ducts to be conveyed into the duodenum. Its most important constituents are the bile-salts, sodium glycocholate and sodium taurocholate, and the bile-pigments, bilirubin and biliverdin, with cholesterin. The bile renders the contents of the duodenum alkaline. It aids the emulsionizing of the fats, apparently by increasing the solubility of soaps, assists the passage of the fats through the intestinal walls, and stimulates peristalsis. Also called *gall*.

2. Figuratively, ill nature; peevishness; bitterness of feeling: because the bile was fancied to be the seat of ill humor.

> Nothing appears to have stirred his *bile* so much at Yuste as the proceedings of some members of the board of trade at Seville. *Prescott*.

Black bile. See *atrabile*.

bile^{3}†, *n.* An obsolete form of *bill*^{1}.

bilection (bī-lek′sho̤n), *n.* Same as *bolection*.

bile-cyst (bīl′sist), *n.* In *anat.*, the gall-bladder.

bile-duct (bīl′dukt), *n.* A duct or canal conveying bile; a gall-duct.

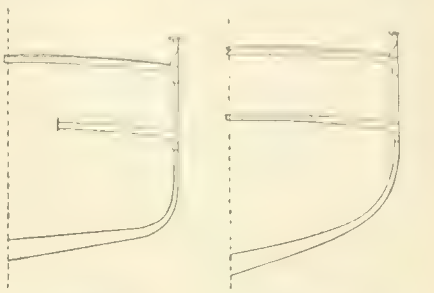
bile-pigment (bīl′pig″ment), *n.* One of the coloring matters in the bile. *Bilirubin* is the chief coloring matter in the bile of carnivorous animals and of man; *biliverdin* is the greenish pigment in the bile of herbivorous animals. A considerable number of other bile-pigments have been described, some of which are probably mixtures of pigments, and others oxidation or reduction products not existing in the living body.

bilestone (bīl′stōn), *n.* A biliary calculus or gallstone.

bileve^{1}†, *v.* See *beleave*.

bileve^{2}†, *v.* See *believe*.

bilge (bilj), *n.* [In 17th century also *bildge* and *bullage*^{1}; var. of *bulge*: see *bulge*.] 1. The wider part or belly of a cask, which is usually in the middle.—2. The breadth of a ship's bottom, or that part of her floor which approaches a horizontal direction, and on which she would rest if aground.



Hard Bilge. Easy Bilge.

bilge (bilj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bilged*, ppr. *bilging*. [< *bilge*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. *Naut.*, to suffer a fracture in the bilge; spring a leak by a fracture in the bilge.—2. To bulge or swell out.

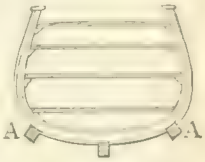
II. *trans.* To break or stave in (the bilge or bottom of a ship).

bilge-board (bilj′bōrd), *n.* In *ship-building*, one of the boards used to cover the timbers where the bilge-water collects.

bilge-coad (bilj′kōd), *n.* Same as *bilgeways*.

bilge-free (bilj′frē), *a.* *Naut.*, so stowed on beds that no weight rests on the bilge: said of a cask.

bilge-keel (bilj′kēl), *n.* [< *bilge* + *keel*^{1}.] *Naut.*, a piece of timber fastened edgewise under the bottom of a ship, for the purpose of keeping her from rolling heavily and from drifting to leeward. Also called *bilge-piece*.



A, *A*, Bilge-keels.

bilge-keelson (bilj′kel″so̤n), *n.* A timber extending fore and aft in a ship, inside the bilge, to strengthen the frame.

bilge-piece (bilj′pēs), *n.* Same as *bilge-keel*.

bilge-plank (bilj′plangk), *n.* *Naut.*, one of the thick planks which run round the bilge of a ship, both inside and outside.

bilge-pump (bilj′pump), *n.* *Naut.*, a pump for removing bilge-water from a ship.

bilge-water (bilj′wâ″tėr), *n.* *Naut.*, water which enters a ship and lies upon her bilge or bottom. If allowed to remain, it acquires an offensive penetrating smell.—**Bilge-water discharge**, a device for discharging bilge-water automatically.

bilgeways (bilj′wāz), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, a series of timbers placed on each side of a vessel on the launching-ways, to assist in supporting her hull in launching. Also called *bulgeways* and *bilge-coad*. See cut under *launching-ways*.

bilgy (bil′ji), *a.* [< *bilge* + *-y*^{1}.] Having the properties (as the smell, etc.) of bilge-water.

Bilharzia (bil-här′zi-ä̤), *n.* [NL., named after Theodor *Bilharz*, an old helminthologist.] A genus of the order *Trematoidea*, or fluke-worms, endoparasitic in the blood-vessels of man, especially in the urinary organs, the ova escaping through an ulceration which the presence of the parent causes. The animal is diœcious, the male being the larger and retaining the female in a gynæcophore or canal formed by an involution of the edges of the concave side of the body.

biliary (bil′i-ā-ri), *a.* [= F. *biliaire*, < NL. *biliaris*, < L. *bilis*, bile.] 1. Belonging to the bile; conveying the bile: as, a *biliary* duct.—2. Bilious. [Rare.]—**Biliary calculus**, a concretion which forms in the gall-bladder or bile-ducts; gallstone. These calculi are usually composed for the most part of cholesterin.—**Biliary colic.** See *colic*.—**Biliary duct.** See *duct*.

biliation (bil-i-ā′sho̤n), *n.* [< NL. **biliatio(n-)*, < L. *bilis*, bile.] The excretion of bile. *Dunglison*.

bilicyanin (bil-i-sī′a̤-nin), *n.* [< L. *bilis*, bile, + E. *cyanin*.] A product of the oxidation of bilirubin which appears blue in an acid and violet in a neutral solution. See *bilirubin*.

bilifulvin (bil-i-ful′vin), *n.* [< L. *bilis*, bile, + *fulvus*, fulvous.] An old name for more or less impure bilirubin.

bilifuscin (bil-i-fus'in), *n.* [< L. *bilis*, bile, + *fuscus*, fuscous, + *-in*2.] A substance described as existing in very small quantities in gall-stones. It is of a dark-green color, insoluble in water, chloroform, and ether, soluble in alcohol and alkalis, [illegible] like bilirubin. Its formula is $C_{16}H_{20}N_2O_4$.

bilihumin (bil-i-hū'min), *n.* [< L. *bilis*, bile, + *humus*, ground, + *-in*2.] The insoluble blackish residue left after bile or gallstones have been exhausted by ether, water, chloroform, alcohol, and dilute acids.

bilimbi, bilimbing (bi-lim'bi, -bing), *n.* [Also *bilimby*, *blimbing*, repr. Tamil *bilimbi*, Malay *bilimbing*, Singhalese *bilin*.] The native name of the fruit of an East Indian tree-sorrel, *Averrhoa Bilimbi*. It is very acid, but is much esteemed when made into syrup, candied, or pickled. See *Averrhoa*.

biliment†, *n.* [Also *billiment*, *belliment*, etc., by apheresis for *habiliment*.] An ornamental part of a woman's dress; especially, the attire of the head or neck.

> Then beganne alle the gentylwomen of Ynglande to were Frenche whodes with *billementes* of golde.
> *Chron. of Grey Friars* (1556), ed. Camden Soc.

Biliment lace, an ornamental lace used in the sixteenth century for trimming.

bilin (bil'in), *n.* [< L. *bilis*, bile, + *-in*2.] The mixture of sodium glycocholate and taurocholate isolated from the bile, constituting a gummy mass of a pale-yellow color.

bilinear (bī-lin'ē-är), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *linea*, line, + *-ar*.] Consisting of or having reference to two lines: as, *bilinear* coördinates.

bilineate (bī-lin'ē-āt), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *linea*, line, + *-ate*1.] In *zoöl.*, marked with two lines, generally parallel.

bilineated (bī-lin'ē-ā-ted), *a.* Same as *bilineate*.

bilingual (bī-ling'gwal), *a.* [< L. *bilinguis*, speaking two languages, < *bi-*, two-, + *lingua* = E. *tongue*, language.] 1. Containing or expressed in two languages; recorded in two versions of different language.

> I endeavored by the help of a *bilingual* inscription to determine the values of certain of the Hittite characters.
> *A. H. Sayce*, Pref. to Schliemann's Troja, p. xxiii.

2. Speaking two languages or a mixture of two. [Rare.]

> Large numbers of Chinese, Arabs, and Africans, who come to India for a short or long time, and become practically *bilingual*. *R. N. Cust*, Mod. Langs. E. Ind., p. 16.

bilinguar (bī-ling'gwär), *a.* Same as *bilingual*.

bilinguist (bī-ling'gwist), *n.* [< L. *bilinguis* (see *bilingual*), after *linguist*.] One who speaks two languages. *Hamilton*.

bilinguous (bī-ling'gwus), *a.* [< L. *bilinguis*: see *bilingual*.] Having two tongues, or speaking two languages. *Johnson*.

bilious (bil'yus), *a.* [< L. *biliosus*, full of bile, < *bilis*, bile: see *bile*2.] 1. Of or pertaining to, or partaking of the nature of, bile.—2. In *pathol.*, noting, subject to, or characterized by a disordered condition of the system, once supposed to depend on a derangement of the secretion of bile, marked by anorexia, furred tongue, a bad taste in the mouth, dull headache, drowsiness, disturbed sleep, with general malaise and depression. It is peculiarly amenable to mercurial cathartics. This state seems to depend on a subacute dyspepsia with possibly a derangement of the elaborative functions of the liver.

3. Suffering from biliousness.—4. Figuratively, choleric; testy; cross.

> [illegible] altogether to have been the very [illegible] he was called, and not without rea[illegible] [illegible] Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 105.

> At constant quarrel with the angry and *bilious* island [illegible] West Indian Emancipation.

> Bargain struck,
> [illegible] money back,
> Repented them, no doubt.
> [illegible] Book, I. 216.

biliousness (bil'yus-nes), *n.* [< *bilious* + *-ness*.] The condition of being bilious.

biliphæin (bil-i-fē'in), *n.* [Also written *biliphein*, < L. *bilis*, bile, + Gr. [illegible] + *-in*2.] A name formerly [illegible] impure bilirubin. [illegible]

biliprasin (bil-i-prā'sin), *n.* [< L. *bilis*, bile, + *prasum*, a leek (see *prase*, *prason*), + *-in*2.] A [illegible] found in human [illegible] and [illegible] cattle, and regarded [illegible] with biliverdin.

bilipurpin (bil-i-pėr'pin), *n.* [< L. *bilis*, bile, + [illegible] color, + *-in*2.] A [illegible] from biliverdin. [illegible]

bilirubin (bil-i-rö'bin), *n.* [< L. *bilis*, bile, + *ruber*, red, + *-in*2.] A red bile pigment, the chief coloring matter of human bile and that of carnivorous animals, to which the formula $C_{16}H_{18}N_2O_3$ has been given. When isolated it forms an orange-red powder or red rhombic prisms. It is insoluble in water, little soluble in alcohol and ether, but readily soluble in chloroform or alkalis.

biliteral (bī-lit'e-ral), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *litera*, *littera*, letter: see *literal*.] **I.** *a.* Consisting of two letters: as, a *biliteral* root in language. *Sir W. Jones*.

> Although we may call all these verbal bases roots, they stand to the first class in about the same relation as the triliteral Semitic roots to the more primitive *biliteral*.
> *Max Muller*, Sci. of Lang., p. 263.

II. *n.* A word, root, or syllable formed of two letters.

-bility. [F. *-bilité* = Sp. *-bilidad* = Pg. *-bilidade* = It. *-bilità*, also in older form F. *-bleté*, OF. *-blete* (> ME. *-blete*), etc., < L. *-bilita(t-)s* (acc. *-bilitatem*), < *-bili-s* (E. *-ble*) + *-ta(t-)s* (E. *-ty*), being the termination of nouns from adjectives in *-bilis*: see *-ble*.] A termination of English nouns from adjectives in *-ble*, as in *nobility*, *capability*, *credibility*, etc., from *noble*, *capable*, *credible*, etc. See *-able*.

bilive1†, **bilive**2†. See *belive*1, *belive*2.

biliverdin (bil-i-vėr'din), *n.* [< L. *bilis*, bile, + F. *verd* (see *vert*), green, + *-in*2.] The green pigment found in the bile of herbivorous animals, to which the formula $C_{16}H_{20}N_2O_5$ has been given. It is produced artificially by the oxidation of bilirubin. See *biliprasin*.

bilk (bilk), *v. t.* [Origin obscure; appar. slang; by some supposed to be a minced form of *balk*1. Cf. the senses of *bilk*, *n.*] 1. In *cribbage*, to balk or spoil any one's score in his crib.—2. To frustrate or disappoint.—3. To deceive or defraud; leave in the lurch; cheat: often with *of*: as, to *bilk* one *of* his due; to *bilk* a creditor; "don't you *bilk* me," *Spectator*.—4. To evade or escape from; dodge; elude.

> I don't intend to *bilk* my lodgings. *Fielding*.

> He cannot drink five bottles, *bilk* the score,
> Then kill a constable, and drink five more.
> *Cowper*, Progress of Error, l. 193.

bilk (bilk), *n.* [See the verb.] 1. In *cribbage*, the spoiling of one's score in the crib.—2†. Nothing; vain words.

> *Tub.* He will have the last word, though he talk *bilk* for't.
> *Hugh.* *Bilk!* what's that?
> *Tub.* Why, nothing; a word signifying nothing, and borrowed here to express nothing.
> *B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, i. 1.

> *Bilk* is said to be an Arabick word, and signifies nothing; cribbidge players understand it best.
> *Blount*, Glossographia (ed. 1681), p. 85.

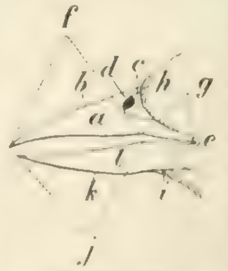
[To call a word "Arabic" or "Hebrew" was and still is a way of dignifying slang or jargon.]

3. A trick; a fraud. [Rare.]—4. A cheat; a swindler.

bilk† (bilk), *a.* [See the verb.] Fallacious; unreliable.

> To that [Oates's plot] and the author's *bilk* account of it I am approaching. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 129.

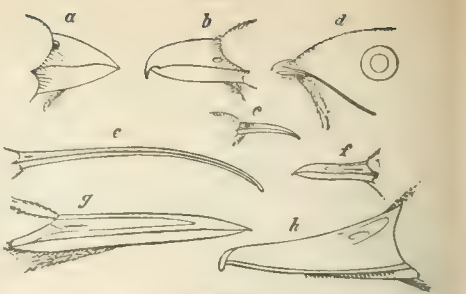
bill1 (bil), *n.* [< ME. *bill*, *bil*, *bille*, *bile*, < AS. *bile*, beak, also used of an elephant's proboscis; not found in other Teut. languages; prob. connected with *bill*2. The Ir. Gael. *bil*, beak, mouth, is appar. of E. origin.] 1. The beak or neb of a bird. It consists of the upper and lower mandibles, so far as these are sheathed in horn. The apposed edges of the mandibles are the *tomia*, the line of apposition, the *commissure*; the highest middle lengthwise line of the upper mandible, the *culmen*; and the corresponding line of the lower mandible, the *gonys* or *keel*. The *nasal fossa* is a pit, usually close to the base of the upper mandible, in which the nostrils open. A sheath at the base of the bill is the *cere*. The leading shapes of the bill are technically expressed by derivatives and compounds of *rostrum*, which see: as, conirostral, dentirostral, tenuirostral, fissirostral, curvirostral, pressirostral, longirostral, cultrirostral, lamellirostral, etc., and these descriptive terms are equally technical in their application.



[illegible] of Bill.

[illegible]

> The *bill* is hand and mouth in one, the instrument of prehension. With it the bird takes hold and carries, [illegible] and in most instances [illegible] according to the nature of the substances taken; assuming the functions of both lips and teeth, neither of which do any recent birds possess.
> *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 100.



Birds' Bills.

a, conirostral; *b*, dentirostral; *c*, tenuirostral; *d*, fissirostral; *e*, longirostral; *f*, pressirostral; *g*, cultrirostral; *h*, lamellirostral.

2. The beak, snout, rostrum, or jaws of sundry other animals, as turtles, cephalopods, many fishes, etc.

bill1 (bil), *v. i.* [< ME. *billen*, peck as birds, < *bil*, *bile*, beak: see *bill*1, *n.*] 1. To join bills or beaks, as doves; caress in fondness.

> Doves, they say, will *bill*,
> After their pecking and their murmuring.
> *B. Jonson*, Catiline, ii. 1.

2†. To rub the bill. [Rare.]

> Thanne geth he [the eagle] to a ston,
> And he *billeth* ther on.
> *Billeth* til his bec biforn
> Haveth the wrengthe [crookedness] forloren.
> *Bestiary*, in Old Eng. Misc. (ed. Morris), p. 82.

Bill and coo, to kiss and caress and talk nonsense, as lovers: a phrase derived from the habits of doves.

> Come, we must interrupt your *billing and cooing* awhile.
> *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 2.

bill2 (bil), *n.* [< ME. *bill*, *bille*, *bil*, a pick or mattock, poet. a sword, < AS. *bil*, *bill* (only poet.) = OS. *bil*, a sword, = MD. *bille* = OHG. *bill*, fem., MHG. *bil*, neut., G. *bille*, a pick to sharpen millstones, = Sw. *bill*, a plowshare; prob. connected with *bill*1, a beak, and perhaps ult. with Skt. √ *bhid*, split, cleave. Associated in sense with these words and somewhat confused with them, but etymol. distinct, are OHG. *bihal*, *bial*, *bil*, MHG. *bīhel*, *bīl*, G. *beil* = MD. *bijl*, an ax, hatchet, = Dan. *bil* = Sw. *bila*; prob. = Icel. *bildr*, *bilda*, an ax; cf. Ir. Gael. *biail*, ax, hatchet. In sense 5, *bill*2 may be an application of *bill*1.] 1†. In the earliest use, a kind of broadsword.—2. An obsolete military weapon, consisting of a broad hook-shaped blade having a short pike at the back and another at the summit, fixed to a long handle. It was used until the fifteenth century by the English infantry, especially in defending themselves against cavalry, and to the end of the seventeenth century by civic guards or watchmen, etc. They were formerly sometimes called *brown-bills* or *black-bills*, probably because not brightened, but colored like the modern rifle barrel.

Old English Bill, time of Elizabeth.

> I cannot see how sleeping should offend, only have a care that your *bills* be not stolen. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 3.

> Make us a round ring with your *bills*, my Hectors,
> And let us see what this trim man dares do.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, v. 4.

3. A cutting instrument with a blade hook-shaped toward the point, or having a concave cutting edge, used by plumbers, basket-makers, gardeners, and others. Such instruments, when used by gardeners for pruning hedges, trees, etc., are called *hedge-bills* or *bill-hooks*. See *bill-hook*.

> The shomaker must not goe aboue his latchet, nor the hedger meddle with any thing but his *bil*.
> *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 208.

4. A pickax; a mattock.—5. *Naut.*: (*a*) The point or extremity of the fluke of an anchor. (*b*) The end of compass- or knee-timber. **Bows and bills.** See *bow*2.

bill3 (bil), *n.* [< ME. *bille*, a letter, writing, < AF. *bille*, < ML. (Anglo-L.) *billa*, a writing, also a seal, another form of *bulla*, a writing, an edict, prop. a sealed writing, a particular use of *bulla*, a seal, stamp, same as L. *bulla*, a boss, knob, stud, bubble; hence *bull*2, of which *bill*3 is a doublet.] 1†. A writing of any kind, as a will, a medical prescription, etc.; a billet.

> His *bill*
> In which that he ſwriten had his will.
> *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 603.

> The Patient sendeth for a Physician, who feeleth his Pulse and . . . then prescribeth a Receipt in a *Bill*.
> *Comenius*, Visible World, p. 183.

2†. A written petition; a prayer.

> And thanne come Pees into parlement and put forth a *bille*,
> How Wronge ageines his wille had his wyf taken.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), iv. 47.

3. In *law*, a name given to several papers in lawsuits; particularly, when used alone, to the *bill in equity* or *bill of indictment* (see below). It is a statement of complaint, and contains the fact complained of, the damage sustained, and a petition or process against the defendant for redress. It is used both in equity and in criminal cases. In *Scots law*, every summary application in writing, by way of petition to the Court of Session, is called a *bill*.

4. In *com.*, a written statement of the names, quantities, and prices of articles sold by one person to another, with the date of sale, or a statement of work done, with the amount charged; an account of money claimed for goods supplied or services rendered.

> Why, please, ma'am, it is only thy little *bill*, a very small account, I wanted thee to settle.
>
> Quoted in *Lady Holland's* Sydney Smith, vii.

5. An acknowledgment of debt; a promissory note: now obsolete except as sometimes used, especially in the United States, for *bank-note*. See 10.—**6.** A bill of exchange (which see, below).—**7.** Any written paper containing a statement of particulars: as, a *bill* of charges or expenditures; a *bill* of fare or provisions, etc.—**8.** A form or draft of a proposed statute presented to a legislature, but not yet enacted or passed and made law. In some cases statutes are called *bills*, but usually they are qualified by some description: as, a *bill* of attainder.

9. A paper written or printed, and intended to give public notice of something, especially by being exhibited in some public place; an advertisement posted; a placard.—**10.** A bank-note: usually with its amount: as, a five-dollar *bill*. [U. S.]—**Accommodation bill.** See *accommodation*.—**Appropriation bill.** See *appropriation*.—**Approved bill** or **note.** See *approve*¹.—**Bank post-bill,** a bill for a sum not less than £10 issued by the Bank of England without charge, payable at seven days' sight and accepted at time of drawing, for convenience in remitting by post. Bills of this kind originated in 1738, when mail-robberies were frequent in England, and are not now in use.—**Bill in equity,** in an equity suit, the pleading in which the plaintiff sets forth the circumstances on which he bases his claim for relief. It corresponds to the *complaint* or *declaration* at common law.—**Bill of adventure,** a writing signed by a merchant, ship-owner, or master to show that goods shipped on board a certain vessel are at the venture of another person, he himself being answerable only for their delivery.—**Bill of credit.** (*a*) A letter sent by an agent or other person to a merchant requesting him to give credit to the bearer for goods or money. (*b*) Paper issued by the authority and on the faith of a State to be circulated as money. The Constitution of the United States (Art. I. § 10) provides that no State shall emit bills of credit, or make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts.

> Mr. Bancroft shows by a careful upturning of the colonial records that *bills of credit* were nothing else than Government legal-tender notes. *The Century*, XXXII. 160.

Bill of debt, an old term including promissory notes and bonds for the payment of money.—**Bill of entry,** a written account of goods entered at the custom-house, whether imported or intended for export.—**Bill of exceptions.** See *exception*.—**Bill of exchange,** an order in writing, addressed by one person to another, to pay on demand or at a fixed or determinable future time a certain sum in money to a specified person or to his order. Every completed bill of exchange should bear on its face the following: (*a*) three names, namely, those of the drawer, the drawee, and the payee; (*b*) the sum to be paid; (*c*) two dates, namely, the date of drawing and a time for payment or the means of determining the time, as where the bill is payable at sight or a certain time after sight, that is, presentment; (*d*) the place where it is drawn. If the drawer and drawee are the same person, even in legal effect of name, as where a corporation by one officer draws on itself by naming another officer, as such, as the payee, the paper is not a bill of exchange, but a mere draft or promissory note. The drawer and the payee, however, may be the same, as where one draws to his own order and indorses to a third person. If the paper is not payable absolutely, as where it is expressed to be payable only out of a particular fund, it is not a bill of exchange; but a payment absolutely ordered may be directed to be charged to a particular account of the drawer. The words "value received" are usually inserted, but are not essential to validity. The drawee of a bill becomes liable by accepting it, usually done by writing his name across its face, and he is thereafter called the *accepter;* but a bill is negotiable before acceptance. In a foreign bill of exchange, the drawer and drawee are residents of different countries. In this respect, in the United States, the residents of the different States are foreign to one another.—**Bills of exchange acts,** a short name by which are known several British statutes (1871, 1878, and 1882), the last of which codifies the whole body of British law relating to negotiable paper.—**Bill of fare,** in a hotel or restaurant, a list of dishes to be served in due course at a regular meal, or which may be ordered.—**Bill of health,** a certificate signed by a consul or other authority as to the health of a ship's company at the time of her clearing any port or place. A *clean* bill imports that the ship sailed at a time when no infectious disorder was supposed to exist; a *suspected* or *touched* bill imports that there were rumors of such a disorder, but that it had not appeared; a *foul* bill, or the absence of a clean bill, imports that the place of departure was infected when the vessel left.—**Bill of indictment.** See *indictment*.—**Bill of lading,** a receipt for goods delivered to a carrier for transportation. It is usually of goods shipped on board of a vessel and signed by the master of the vessel, acknowledging the receipt of the goods, and usually promising to deliver them in good condition at the place directed, dangers of the sea, the act of God, perils of war, etc., excepted. In foreign trade they are usually drawn up in triplicates, one of which goes to the shipper, one to the consignee, and one is retained by the master. Often abbreviated *B. L.* **Bills of Lading Act,** a British statute of 1855, vesting rights under bills of lading in the consignee or indorsee, but reserving right of stoppage in transitu and claims for freight. Similar statutes in other jurisdictions are variously known.—**Bill of mortality.** See *mortality*. **Bill of parcels,** an account given by the seller to the buyer, containing particulars of the goods bought and of their prices; an invoice.—**Bill of particulars,** a writing setting forth in detail the particulars of a matter stated in a more general form in a pleading. **Bill of Rights.** (*a*) An English statute of 1689 (1 Wm. and Mary, Sess. 2, c. 2) declaring the rights and liberties of the subject, and settling the succession of the crown in William of Orange and Mary, and to the rightful heirs of the latter, but excluding any being Roman Catholics; it also provided that Protestants might have in their possession arms for defense suitable to their conditions. (*b*) A similar statement or declaration of personal rights in the constitution of a State of the American Union, and incorporated in the amendments to the Constitution of the United States.—**Bill of sale,** a formal instrument for the conveyance or transfer of personal chattels, as household furniture, stock in a shop, shares of a ship, or the like. It is often given to a creditor in security for money borrowed, or an obligation otherwise incurred. When it expressly empowers the receiver to sell the goods if the money is not repaid with interest at the appointed time, or the obligation not otherwise discharged, the contract is commonly called in the United States a *chattel mortgage*, not a bill of sale.—**Bills of sale acts,** a name given to several English statutes (1878, 1879, 1882, and 1883), regulating bills of sale, especially when given without transferring possession of the property, and requiring a schedule and registration, for the prevention of fraud on creditors.—**Bill of sight,** a form of entry at a custom-house by which goods respecting which the importer has not the full particulars may be provisionally landed for examination.—**Bill of stores,** a license granted at a custom-house to merchant-ships to carry stores and provisions for their voyage duty-free.—**Bill of sufferance,** a coasting license to trade from port to port without paying customs duty, the dutiable goods being loaded and landed at sufferance wharfs.—**Bill payable, bill receivable,** a bill of exchange, promissory note, or other commercial paper. It is called a *bill payable* by the person who is to pay it, and a *bill receivable* by the person who holds it. Separate accounts under these names are usually kept in mercantile books.—**Blackstone's Hard-labor Bill,** an English statute of 1779 (19 Geo. III., c. 74) relating to the transportation, imprisonment, and punishment of convicts. It established "penitentiary houses," required that prisoners should be put to severe work according to their ability and be separately confined when at rest, and prescribed minute regulations for their care and control.—**Bland Silver Bill,** a United States statute of 1878 (20 Stat., 25): so called from its author, Richard P. Bland, a member of the House from Missouri. It reestablished the silver dollar containing 412½ grains troy of standard silver as a legal tender; but its special feature was a clause requiring the Treasury to purchase every month not less than two million nor more than four million dollars' worth of silver bullion and to coin it into dollars.—**Boston Port Bill,** an English statute of 1774 (14 Geo. III., c. 19) incited by the destruction of tea in Boston harbor. It closed the port of Boston to trade, allowing the admission only of food and fuel brought from other parts of America.—**Creditor's bill.** See *creditor*. **Deceased Wife's Sister Bill,** a bill repeatedly introduced into the British Parliament to abrogate the rule of English law which forbids a widower to marry the sister of his deceased wife. In the summer of 1896 it passed its third reading in the House of Lords.—**Deficiency bill.** (*a*) A short loan or advance made to the British government by the Bank of England whenever the taxes received are insufficient to pay the dividends due on government stocks. (*b*) A legislative bill appropriating an amount of money required to make up a deficiency.—**Exchequer bill.** See *exchequer*.—**General Deficiency Bill,** the name of that one of the appropriation bills passed by Congress which covers the deficiencies of previous appropriation bills.—**Home-Rule Bill.** (*a*) A bill introduced into the British Parliament by Mr. Gladstone, in 1886, to provide a separate parliament for Ireland. It was defeated in its second reading, June 7, 1886. (*b*) A similar bill introduced by Mr. Gladstone on Feb. 13, 1893, and defeated in the House of Lords on Sept. 8.—**Jew Bill,** an English statute of 1753 (repealed in 1754) enabling Jews who were foreigners to be naturalized without first partaking of the sacrament.—**Kansas-Nebraska Bill,** an act of the United States Congress of 1854 for the organization of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska. It abrogated that provision of the Missouri compromise of 1820 which forbade slavery north of latitude 36° 30′ (the southern boundary of Missouri), left the decision of all questions as to slavery in the Territories or States formed from them to the representatives of the people residing there, extended the fugitive-slave law to these Territories, and allowed appeal in cases affecting the title to slaves from the local courts to the United States Supreme Court. The political consequences of the bill were most important, causing the destruction of the Whig party and the struggle between the proslavery and antislavery parties for the control of the Territories, which culminated in the war of secession and the total abolition of slavery.—**Original bill in equity,** in *law*, a bill of complaint originating a litigation; one not connected with a previous bill, as distinguished from one growing out of a matter before litigated in the court by the same person standing in the same interests.—**Pendleton Bill,** a United States statute of 1883 (22 Stat., 403) regulating and improving the civil service: so called after its promoter, Senator George H. Pendleton of Ohio. It provides for the competitive examination of applicants for office, and their appointment to vacancies according to their grade as established by the examining commission.

Poland Bill, a United States statute of 1874 (18 Stat., 253), so called after its author, Luke P. Poland, a member of the House of Representatives from Vermont, the design of which was to render effective the authority of the officers and courts of the United States in the Territory of Utah, by prescribing the duties of the United States marshal and attorney, the jurisdiction of the courts, the impaneling of juries, appeals, etc. **Private bill,** an act of a legislature which deals with the rights of a single individual or association, or of a group of individuals, as distinguished from one affecting the community generally, or all persons of a specified class or locality. It is regarded rather as in the nature of a judicial award or decree than as a statute or law. **To enter a bill short.** See *enter*. **To note a bill of exchange.** See *note, v. t.* [For other noted bills on particular subjects, such as *Reform Bill*, see the word characterizing the bill. For others better known by the term *act*, *statute*, etc., see those words.]

bill³ (bil), *v. t.* [< *bill*³, *n.*] **1.** To enter in a bill; make a bill or list of; charge or enter in an account for future payment: as, to *bill* goods or freight to a consignee; to *bill* passengers in a stage-coach; to *bill* a customer's purchases. See *book, v. t.*

> Parties in the United States having goods to ship to Corea may, as heretofore, have them *billed* to Yokohama by American or other lines and then rebilled to Corea.
>
> *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. 73, p. xii.

2. To advertise by bill or public notice; announce on a play-bill: as, he was *billed* to appear as Othello.

bill⁴ (bil), *n.* [Var. of E. dial. *beel*, *beal*, < *beal*, v., var. of *bell*².] A bellow or roar: applied to the boom of the bittern.

> The bittern's hollow *bill* was heard.
>
> *Wordsworth*, Evening Walk.

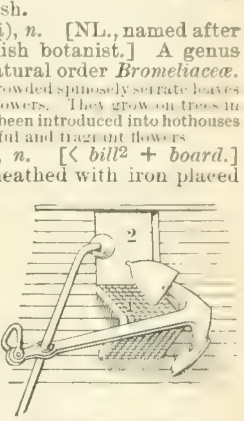
billage¹ (bil′āj), *n.* [E. dial., prob. < ML. *birlegia:* see *by-law*.] A method of settling disputes about boundaries by arbitration. [Local, Eng. (Kent).]

billage²†, *n.* and *v.* A corruption of *bilge*.

billard (bil′ärd), *n.* [See *bil*.] A local English name of the coalfish.

Billbergia (bil-bėr′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., named after J. G. *Billberg*, a Swedish botanist.] A genus of epiphytic plants, natural order *Bromeliaceæ*. There are 20 species, with crowded spinosely serrate leaves and panicled or racemose flowers. They grow on trees in tropical America, and have been introduced into hothouses for the sake of their beautiful and fragrant flowers.

bill-board¹ (bil′bōrd), *n.* [< *bill*² + *board*.] *Naut.*, a projection sheathed with iron placed abaft the cathead, for the bill of the anchor to rest on. See *anchor-lining*.



1. Bill-board ; 2. Bill-port

bill-board² (bil′bōrd), *n.* [< *bill*³ + *board*.] A board or tablet on which advertising bills or placards may be posted.

bill-book (bil′bůk), *n.* A book in which a merchant keeps a record of the details of his bills of exchange, promissory notes, etc., payable and receivable.

bill-broker (bil′brō″kėr), *n.* One whose business it is to negotiate the discount of bills of exchange, either simply as agent or by buying and selling again, with or without a guaranty. [British.]

bill-chamber (bil′chām″bėr), *n.* [< *bill*³ + *chamber*.] A department of the Court of Session in Scotland in which one of the judges officiates at all times during session and vacation. All proceedings for summary remedies or for protection against some threatened action, as, for example, interdicts, begin in the bill-chamber. The process of sequestration or bankruptcy issues from this department of the court.

billed (bild), *a.* [ME. *billid:* < *bill*¹ + *-ed*².] Furnished with or having a bill or beak: used chiefly in composition: as, a short-*billed* bird.

billement†, *n.* See *biliment*.

billet¹ (bil′et), *n.* [< ME. *billette*, < AF. *billette* (ML. *billeta*, F. *billet*, *billette*), dim. of *bille*, a writing: see *bill*³.] **1.** A small paper or note in writing; a short letter or document.

> I got your melancholy *billet* before we sat down to dinner.
>
> *Sterne*, Letters, lxxxiv.

2. A ticket given by a billet-master or other officer directing the person to whom it is addressed to provide board and lodging for the soldier bearing it.

> The soldiers distributed themselves among the houses of the most opulent citizens, no one escaping a *billet* who was rich enough to receive such company.
>
> *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 547.

Hence—**3.** The place where a soldier is lodged; lodging; accommodation.—**4.** The place (marked by a numbered hammock-hook) assigned to each of the crew of a man-of-war for slinging his hammock. Hence—**5.** A place, situation, position, or appointment: as, he is looking for a *billet*. [Vulgar.]—**6**†. A ballot or voting-paper.—**Act of Billets** (Scotch Parliament, 1662), a measure by which the twelve persons exempted from [illegible] by secret voting. *N. E. D.* — Billet of exchange. [illegible] Every [illegible] billet [illegible]

billet[1] [illegible] I. *trans.* To direct (a soldier) by a ticket or note where to lodge; hence, to quarter or place in lodgings, as soldiers in private houses.

[illegible]
Shak., Othello, ii. 3.

[illegible] full Houses? *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, ix.

The rude, insolent, unpaid and therefore insubordinate [illegible] [illegible]

II. *intrans.* To be quartered; lodge: specifically applied to soldiers.

[illegible]

billet[2] (bil′et), *n.* [Also *billot*, < ME. *billette*, *bylet*, < OF. *billete*, F. *billette*, also *billot*, a block or log of wood, diminutives of *bille*, < ML. *billus*, a log, a stock of a tree; origin unknown. Cf. *billiards.*] 1. A small stick of wood; especially, a stick of wood cut for fuel. A billet of fire-[illegible] statute of Elizabeth, measure 3 feet 4 inches in length. Bundles of billets are called *billet-wood.*

[illegible] piled in my wood yard [illegible]
[illegible] King and No King, v. 3.

He slept on the ground, or on the hard floor, with a *billet* of wood for his pillow. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

2. In *her.*, a bearing in the form of a small rectangle, usually set with the long sides vertical. The number, position, and tincture must always be specified: thus, the illustration shows [illegible] Billets should always be represented flat, with- [illegible] 3. In *arch.*: (*a*) An ornament much used in early medieval work, consisting of an imitation of a wooden billet, or a small section of a rod, of which a series are placed at regular intervals in or upon a molding, usually a concave molding. See cut under *billet-molding.* (*b*) A checker.—4. A short strap used for connecting various straps and portions of a harness.—5. A pocket or loop into which the end of a strap is inserted after passing through a buckle.—6. A small bloom; a short bar of iron or steel, with a square section, and [illegible] than an ordinary "pile." A billet [illegible] weight required for the finished [illegible] produced from it. Billet and zigzag [illegible] medieval molding, consist- [illegible] by alternate checkers. Cast billet, [illegible] formerly by law, 10 inches in circumference.—Single billet, a small billet, formerly, by law, 7½ inches in circumference.—Two-cast billet, [illegible] formerly, by law, 14 inches in circumfer- [illegible]

Three Billets azure in chief.

billet[3] [illegible], *n.* [Cf. *billard* and *bil.*] A [illegible] name of the coal-fish, especially [illegible] year old.

billet-cable (bil′et-kā″bl), *n.* [< *billet*[2] + *cable.*] A molding occurring in early medieval architecture, consisting of a torus or cable ornamented with billets.

billet-doux [illegible], *n.*; pl. *billets-doux.* [F.: [illegible] *billet*, see *billet*[1], *n.*; *doux*, < L. *dulcis*, sweet.] A love-note or short love-letter.

[illegible] May who [illegible] next [illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] New York [illegible] Age.

billetée [illegible], *a.* [F. *billeté*, -*ée*, < *billette*: [illegible] In *her.*, same as *billety.*

billet-head [illegible], *n.* [< *billet*[2] + *head.*] 1. [illegible] A cylindrical piece of timber fixed [illegible] stern of a whaling-boat, round [illegible] run out when the whale darts [illegible] harpooned. Also called *loggerhead* [illegible] —2. A [illegible]

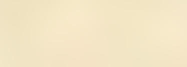
billeting-roll [illegible], *n.* [< *billeting* [illegible] + -*ing*[1]) + *roll.*] A set of [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] into [illegible]

billet-master [illegible], *n.* [illegible] billets to soldiers.

billet-molding [illegible], *n.* [illegible] [illegible]

billet-wood [illegible]

billety [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible]


[illegible]

field. Also called *billety counter-billety.* (*b*) Strewed all over with billets. It is usual to arrange the billets alternately, each coming under a space, and the reverse.

bill-fish (bil′fish), *n.* [< *bill*[1] (cf. its L. name, *belone*, < Gr. βελόνη, a sharp point) + *fish.*] 1. The long-nosed gar, or common garpike, *Lepidosteus osseus*, a fish of the family *Lepidosteidæ.* See *garpike.*—2. The skipper, *Scomberesox saurus*, a synentognathous fish of the family *Scomberesocidæ* or family *Exocœtidæ.* Also called *saury.*—3. The spear-fish, *Tetrapturus albidus*, of the family *Histiophoridæ.* It has a prolonged [illegible] like a swordfish, and occurs along the eastern coast of the United States and in the Caribbean sea. 4. One of the garfishes, *Tylosurus longirostris*, of the family *Belonidæ.* See *garfish*, and cut under *Belonidæ.*

bill-hawk (bil′hâk), *n.* A form of saw-tooth, so called from a certain resemblance to a hawk's bill.

bill-head (bil′hed), *n.* [< *bill*[3] + *head.*] A printed paper containing the name, address, and business of a person or firm, etc., with space below for adding an account in writing.

bill-hook (bil′hůk), *n.* [< *bill*[2] + *hook.*] A form of small hatchet curved inward at the point of the cutting edge, used for pruning trees, hedges, and the like, and by sappers and miners to cut pickets, rods, and withes for gabions, fascines, hurdles, saprollers, etc.

Bill-hook.

billiard, *n.* See *billiards.*

billiard-ball (bil′yärd-bâl), *n.* A small round ivory ball used in playing billiards.

billiard-cloth (bil′yärd-klôth), *n.* A fine green woolen cloth, piece-dyed, from 72 to 81 inches wide, manufactured to cover billiard-tables.

billiard-cue (bil′yärd-kū), *n.* The tapering stick with which billiard-players strike the balls.

billiardist (bil′yär-dist), *n.* [< *billiard-s* + -*ist.*] One skilled in the game of billiards; a professional billiard-player.

billiard-marker (bil′yärd-mär″kėr), *n.* 1. One who attends on players at billiards and records the progress of the game.—2. An apparatus for registering the points and games scored at billiards.

billiards (bil′yärdz), *n.* [Formerly also spelled *billiard*, *billyards* (-*lli*-, -*lly*-, to indicate the former pronunciation of F. -*ll*-), *billards*, etc.; < F. *billard*, billiards, billiard-table, formerly a billiard-cue, orig. a stick with a curved end, < *bille*, a log of wood, a young stock of a tree (see *billet*[2]); a different word from *bille*, a ball, a billiard-ball, = Sp. *billa* = It. *bilia*, *biglia*; ML. *billa*, a ball, same as *billa*, a seal, a writing, a bill: see *bill*[3].] A game played by two or more persons, on a rectangular table of special construction (see *billiard-table*), with ivory balls, which the players, by means of cues, cause to strike against each other. Formerly in the United States the game was played with four balls on a table having six pockets, the players scoring both for caroms and for driving the balls into the pockets. (See *carom.*) This is nearly the present *English game.* Since, however, expert players could continue an inning at the game thus played almost without limit, the pockets were dispensed with and counting was made to depend entirely upon caroms. Later, professional players adopted what is known as the *French game*, in which only three balls are used, and this was modified to the *champions' game*, in which a line, called a *balk line*, is drawn crossing each corner of the table diagonally, within which two counts only can be made. Experts now play also a *cushion carom*, in which the cue-ball must touch the cushion before hitting the second object-ball, or hit the second ball again on a return from the cushion; the *balk-line game*, which is the same as the champions' game, but with balk-lines 14 inches from the cushion all round the table; and the *bank game*, in which the cue-ball must hit the cushion before touching any other ball. [The singular form, *billiard*, is occasionally used, and is always employed in composition.

With aching heart, and discontented looks,
Return at noon to *billiard* or to book.
Cowper, Retirement.

billiard-table (bil′yärd-tā″bl), *n.* A table on which the game of billiards is played. [illegible] without pockets.

billicock, *n.* See *billycock.*

billing (bil′ing), *n.* [Ppr. of *bill*[1], *v.*] A caressing after the fashion of doves; love-making: as, "your *billings* and cooings," *Leigh Hunt.*

billingsgate (bil′ingz-gāt), *n.* [Formerly also *Billinsgate*, *Bellingsgate*, < ME. *Bellinges gate*, i. e., Billing's gate (cf. AS. *Billing*, a patronymic name), the name of one of the ancient gates of the city of London, and of a fish-market near it, noted for the foulness of the language used there.] Profane or scurrilous language or abuse; blackguardism.

Satire is nothing but ribaldry and *billingsgate.*
Addison, Papers.

billion (bil′yon), *n.* [F., contracted from **bimillion*, < L. *bi*-, twice (second power), + F. *million*, million.] 1. In Great Britain, a million of millions; as many millions as there are units in a million (1,000,000,000,000).—2. In France and the United States, a thousand millions (1,000,000,000). [The word *billion* was introduced into French in the sixteenth century, in the sense of a million to the second power, as a trillion was a million to the third power. At that time numbers were usually pointed off in periods of six figures. In the seventeenth century the custom prevailed of pointing off numbers in periods of three, and this led to the change in the meaning of the word *billion* in French. The words *billion*, *trillion*, etc., did not apparently come into use in English until a later date, for Locke ("Essay on the Human Understanding," ii. 16, § 6, 1690) speaks of the use of *billion* as a novelty. The English meaning of the word is thus the original and most systematic. The word *billion* is not used in the French of every-day life, one thousand millions being called a *milliard.*]

billionaire (bil′yon-ãr), *n.* [< *billion* + -*aire*, as in *millionaire.*] One who possesses property worth a billion reckoned in standard coin of the country. [Rare.]

One would like to give a party now and then, if one could be a *billionaire.* *O. W. Holmes*, Elsie Venner, vii.

billman (bil′man), *n.*; pl. *billmen* (-men). [< *bill*[2] + *man.*] 1. A soldier or civic guardsman of former times armed with a bill.

In rushed his *bill-men.* *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 427.

A *billman* of the guard. *Saville*, tr. of Tacitus, i. 24.

When the *bill-men* saw that the fire was overaw'd, and could not doe the deed [burn the martyr], one of them steps to him, and stabs him with a sword.
Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

2. A laborer who uses a bill for cutting. [Rare.]

billon (bil′on), *n.* [F., copper coin, base coin, a mint for such coin (= Pr. *billo* = Sp. *vellon* = Pg. *bilhão* = It. *biglione*; ML. *billio(n-)*, billon), orig. a 'mass' of metal, < *bille*, a log: see *billet*[2], *billot.* In older E. form (by confusion) *bullion*: see *bullion*[2].] 1. Gold or silver alloyed with copper in large proportions, so as to make a base metal.

In many continental countries the smaller currency has been made of a very low alloy of silver and copper, called *billon.* . . . According to an analysis performed at the Owen's College chemical laboratory, one part of silver and three of copper. *Billon* is still being coined in Austria.
Jevons, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 125.

2. Coin struck from an alloy over half copper.

billot (bil′ot), *n.* [F., dim. of *bille*: see *billet*[2].] Same as *billet*[2].

billow (bil′ō), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bellow*; prob. < Icel. *bylgja* (through an unrecorded ME. **bylge*) = Sw. *bölja* = Dan. *bölge*, a billow, = OD. *bolghe*, *bulghe* = LG. *bulge* = OHG. **bulga*, MHG. G. *bulge*, a billow, prob. related to OHG. *bulga*, MHG. G. *bulge*, a bag; ult. < AS. (etc.) *belgan*, swell, swell up, whence also *bellows*, *belly*, etc. Cf. *bulge.*] A great wave or surge of the sea, occasioned usually by a violent wind: much used in figurative applications, and often, especially in the plural, as merely equivalent to *wave*: as, the *billows* of sorrow rolled over him.

You stand upon the rivage and behold
A city on the inconstant *billows* dancing.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. (cho.).

Strongly it bears us along, in swelling and limitless *billows.* *Coleridge*, tr. of Schiller, Homeric Hexameter.

Syn. See *wave.*

billow (bil′ō), *v.* [< *billow*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To swell; rise and roll in large waves or surges.

The black-browed Marseillese . . . do *billow* on towards the Tuileries, where their errand is.
Carlyle, French Rev., II. iv. 7.

II. *trans.* To raise in waves or billows. *Young.*

billowed (bil′ōd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *billow*, *v.*] Swelled like a billow.

billowy (bil′ō-i), *a.* [< *billow* + -*y*[1].] Swelling or swelled into large waves; full of billows or surges; having an appearance or effect as of billows: as, "the *billowen* ocean," *Chapman*, Odyssey, v.; *billowy* flames.

We had glimpses of the *billowy* Campagna, with the great dome bulging from its rim.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 205.

bill-poster (bil′pōs″tėr), *n.* One whose business it is to post up bills and advertisements. Also called *bill-sticker.*

bill-scale (bil′skāl), *n.* The hard scale or nib on the tip of the beak of a chick, aiding it to peck the shell in order to make its escape from the egg.

bill-sticker (bil′stik″ėr), *n.* Same as *bill-poster.*

billy¹ (bil′i), *n.*; pl. *billies* (-iz). [Also spelled *billie;* of unknown origin. The sense is rather too definite to be considered an application (like "Jack," "Jill," "Tom, Dick, and Harry") of the familiar proper name *Billy*, dim. of *Bill*, a corruption of *Will*, which is short for *William.*] A comrade; a companion; a brother in arms, trade, and the like; a fellow; a young man. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

> When chapman *billies* leave the street.
> *Burns*, Tam o' Shanter.

billy² (bil′i), *n.*; pl. *billies* (-iz). [A slang word, perhaps a particular application of the familiar proper name *Billy:* see *billy*¹, and cf. *betty* and *jimmy*. Cf. also F. *bille*, a stick or stock, under *billet*² and *billiards.*] 1. Stolen metal of any kind. [Slang.]—2. A small metal bludgeon that may be carried in the pocket; hence, a policeman's club. [Slang.]—3. A slubbing-machine. See *slubber.*

billy-biter (bil′i-bī″tėr), *n.* [< *Billy*, a familiar name, + *biter.*] A name for the blue titmouse, *Parus cœruleus. Macgillivray.* [Local, British.]

Billy-blind (bil′i-blīnd), *n.* 1. In ballads, the name of a benevolent household demon or familiar spirit. Also written *Billy Blind.*—2. [*l. c.*] The game of blind-man's buff. *N. E. D.*

billyboy (bil′i-boi), *n.* [Appar. a humorous application of *Billy boy* (< *billy*¹ + *boy*), a familiar phrase of address; but prob. an accom. to this form of some other name.] A flat-bottomed, bluff-bowed barge, of very light draft, especially built for the navigation of the river Humber in England and its tributaries. Sea-going billyboys are generally clincher-built and sloop-rigged, but some are carvel-built and schooner-rigged. Many carry a square topsail and lee-boards. The mast is fitted to the deck by a hinge, so that it can be lowered when passing under a bridge.

Billyboy.

> You look at the clustered houses, and at the wharves with the black old *billyboys* squattering alongside.
> *W. C. Russell*, Sailor's Sweetheart, ii.

billycock (bil′i-kok), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A stiff, round, low-crowned felt hat: often called a *billycock hat.* Also spelled *billicock.* [Colloq.]

billy-gate (bil′i-gāt), *n.* The moving carriage in a slubbing-machine.

billy-goat (bil′i-gōt), *n.* A familiar name for a he-goat, as *nanny-goat* is for a she-goat.

billy-piecer (bil′i-pē″sėr), *n.* In *woolen-manuf.*, a child who pieces or joins together roving on a carding-engine called a billy or slubbing-billy. [Not used in U. S.]

billy-roller (bil′i-rō″lėr), *n.* In *woolen-manuf.*, a wooden roller in the slubbing-machine, under which cardings are passed, and by which they are slightly compressed.

billy-web (bil′i-web), *n.* A name given in Honduras to the wood of a little-known timber-tree.

bilobate (bī-lō′bāt), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *lobate.*] Having or divided into two lobes: as, a *bilobate* leaf.

bilobed (bī′lōbd), *a.* Same as *bilobate.*

bilobular (bī-lob′ụ-la̤r), *a.* Same as *bilobate.*

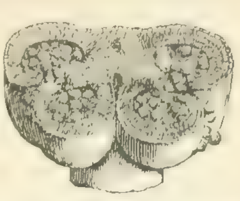
> Round or *bilobular* structures of very variable size.
> *Frey*, Histol. and Histo-chem. (trans.), p. 29.

bilocation (bī-lọ-kā′shọn), *n.* [< *bi-*² + *location.*] The power of being in two places at the same time. See extract.

> The word *bilocation* has been invented to express the miraculous faculty possessed by certain saints of the Roman Church, of being in two places at once.
> *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 404.

bilocellate (bī-lọ-sel′a̤t), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *locellus* + *-ate*¹.] In *bot.*, divided into two locelli or secondary cells. See cut in next column.

bilocular (bī-lok′ụ-la̤r), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *loculus*, a cell (< *locus*, a place), + *-ar*³.] Divided into two cells, or containing two cells internally: as, a *bilocular* pericarp.


Bilocellate. — Enlarged section of a bilocular anther, in which each of the two cells is also bilocellate.

biloculate (bī-lok′ụ-lāt), *a.* [As *bilocul-ar* + *-ate*¹.] Same as *bilocular.*

bilophodont (bī-lof′ọ-dont), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + Gr. λόφος, a crest, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth.*] Having two transverse crests on a molar tooth, as the tapirs, dinotheriids, and kangaroos.

> The *bilophodont* sub-type becomes more marked in Dinotherium and in the anterior small molar of Mastodon.
> *Owen*, Anat. Vert., III. 343.

biloquial (bī-lō′kwi-a̤l), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *loqui*, speak; after *colloquial.*] Speaking with two different voices. *N. E. D.*

biloquist (bil′ọ-kwist), *n.* [As *biloquial* + *-ist.*] One who can speak with two different voices. *N. E. D.*

bilsah (bil′sa̤), *n.* [E. Ind.] A fine kind of tobacco grown in the district of Malwa in central India.

bilsted (bil′sted), *n.* [Appar. a native name.] Another name of the American sweet-gum tree, *Liquidambar Styraciflua.*

biltong, biltongue (bil′tong, -tung), *n.* [S. African D. *biltong*, < D. *bil*, buttock, pl. rump, + *tong* = E. *tongue.*] A South African name for lean meat cut into thin strips and dried in the sun.

bimaculate, bimaculated (bī-mak′ū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *maculate.*] Having two spots; marked with two spots.—**Bimaculated duck**, *Anas glocitans* or *Querquedula bimaculata*, a European species of teal.

Bimana (bim′a̤-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. (sc. *animalia*) of *bimanus*, two-handed: see *bimanous.*] An order of *Mammalia*, including man alone, established by Blumenbach, and retained by Cuvier and most naturalists until quite recently. The order is now practically abolished, since it has been shown that, zoölogically and morphologically, man differs less from the anthropoid apes than these apes do from most monkeys. The custom is now to revert in this particular to the classification of Linnæus, who included man with the apes, monkeys, and lemurs in one order, *Primates.* The zoological rank now usually assigned to the genus *Homo* is that of the type of a family *Hominidæ* or *Anthropidæ*, the term *Bimana* being used, if at all, as the name of a superfamily or suborder, by means of which man alone is thus contrasted with *Simiæ.*

bimane† (bī′mān), *a.* [< F. *bimane*, < NL. *bimanus:* see *bimanous.*] Same as *bimanous.*

bimanous (bī′mā-nus), *a.* [< NL. *bimanus*, two-handed, < L. *bi-*, two-, + *manus*, hand. Cf. *Bimana.*] 1. Having two hands.

> Two-handed and two-footed, or *bimanous* and biped.
> *Lawrence*, Lectures, p. 159 (Ord MS.).

Specifically—2. In *zoöl.*, belonging to or having the characters of the *Bimana.*

bimanual (bī-man′ū-a̤l), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *manus* (*manu-*), hand, + *-al.* Cf. *manual.*] Involving the employment of both hands.

bimarginate (bī-mär′ji-na̤t), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *marginate.*] In *conch.*, furnished with a double margin as far as the tip.

bimbo (bim′bō), *n.* A kind of punch, drunk as a liqueur, made with six lemons and a pound of sugar to a quart of brandy and a quart of water.

bimedial (bī-mē′di-a̤l), *n.* [< *bi-*² + *medial;* tr. of Gr. ἐκ δύο μέσων, from two medials.] In *anc. math.*, a line compounded of two medials. If these latter make a rational rectangle, the compound is called a *first bimedial*; if they make a medial rectangle, the compound is termed a *second bimedial.* In modern language this would be expressed by saying that a bimedial is a quantity of the form $(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b})\sqrt{c}$, where *a*, *b*, and *c* are commensurable. It is a first or a second bimedial according as *a b c* is or is not a perfect square.

bimembral (bī-mem′bra̤l), *a.* [< L. *bimembris*, < *bi-*, two-, + *membrum*, member.] Consisting of two members, as a sentence. *Gibbs.*

bimene†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *bemoan.*

bimensal (bī-men′sal), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *mensis*, a month. Cf. *bimestrial.*] Occurring once in two months; bimonthly.

Bimeria (bī-mē′ri-a̤), *n.* [NL., < L. *bi-*, two-, + Gr. μέρος, part.] A genus of hydrozoans, typical of the family *Bimeriidæ.*

Bimeriidæ (bī-me-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bimeria* + *-idæ.*] A family of tubularian hydrozoans, typified by the genus *Bimeria.* The polypstock is covered with a perisarc, the generative buds are sessile, and the tentacles of the polyps are simple.

bimestrial (bī-mes′tri-a̤l), *a.* [< L. *bimestris*, of two months' duration, < *bi-*, two-, + *mensis*, a month.] Happening every two months; continuing two months.

> Dante became one of the six priors (June, 1300), an office which the Florentines had made *bimestrial* in its tenure, in order apparently to secure at least six constitutional chances of revolution in the year.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 11.

bimetallic (bī-me-tal′ik), *a.* [< F. *bimétallique*, < *bi-* (< L. *bi-*, two-) + *métallique;* or < *bi-*² + *metallic.* This word and its derivatives are of recent origin, M. Cernuschi having been the first to use *bimétallique* in 1869, and *bimetallic* in 1876. *N. E. D.*] Of or pertaining to two metals; specifically, pertaining to the use of a double metallic standard in currency. See *bimetallism.*

> The fallacy that prices depend directly on the volume of currency, that a *bi-metallic* standard is practicable, etc.
> *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 352.

bimetallism (bī-met′a̤l-izm), *n.* [< *bimetall-ic* + *-ism.*] The use of two metals as money at relative values set by legislative enactment; the union of two metals in circulation as money at a fixed rate. Specifically, that system of coinage which recognizes both coins of silver and coins of gold as legal tender to any amount, or the concurrent use of coins of two metals as a circulating medium at a fixed relative value.

> This coinage was superseded by the bimetallic (gold and silver) coinage of Crœsus, and *bimetallism* was the rule in Asia down to Alexander's time in the fixed ratio of one to thirteen and a half between the two metals. *Academy.*

bimetallist (bī-met′a̤l-ist), *n.* [< *bimetall-ic* + *-ist.* Cf. *bimetallism.*] One who advocates the use of a double metallic standard in currency.

bimetallistic (bī-met-a̤-lis′tik), *a.* [< *bimetallist* + *-ic.*] Pertaining or relating to bimetallism. *Contemporary Rev.*

bimodular (bī-mod′ụ-la̤r), *a.* [< *bimodulus* + *-ar*³.] 1. Pertaining to the bimodulus.—2. Having two moduli.

bimodulus (bī-mod′ụ-lus), *n.*; pl. *bimoduli* (-lī). [NL., < *bi-*² + *modulus.*] In *math.*, the double of the modulus of a system of logarithms.

bimonthly (bī-munth′li), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *monthly.*] Occurring every two months. Sometimes erroneously used for *semi-monthly*, as applied to periodicals appearing twice a month.

bimucronate (bī-mū′krọ-nāt), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *mucronate.*] In *zoöl.*, having two mucros or angular projections: as, *bimucronate* elytra.

bimuscular (bī-mus′kū-la̤r), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *muscular.*] In *conch.*, having two adductor muscles, as some bivalves; dimyarian.

Bimusculosa (bī-mus-kụ-lō′sa̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *bi-*, two-, + *musculosus*, muscular, < *musculus*, muscle.] In *conch.*, an order of bivalve mollusks: synonymous with *Dimyaria. Gould*, 1841.

bin¹ (bin), *n.* [< ME. *binne*, *bynne*, *byn*, a repository for grain or bread, usually a manger, < AS. *binn*, a manger. Origin uncertain; perhaps, like D. *benne*, *ben*, = G. *benne*, a basket-wagon, = It. *benna*, a sleigh, cart, = F. *banne*, *benne*, a basket, creel, pannier, basket-wagon, < ML. *benna*, a basket, a hamper, appar. the same as L. *benna*, quoted as an old Gaulish name for a kind of vehicle; cf. W. *ben*, a cart, wagon.] 1. A box or inclosed place used as a repository for any commodity: as, a corn-*bin;* a coal-*bin.*—2. One of the open subdivisions of a cellar for the reception of wine-bottles.

Also spelled *binn.*

bin¹ (bin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *binned*, ppr. *binning.* [< *bin*¹, *n.*] To put into or store in a bin: as, to *bin* liquor.

bin²† (bin), *adv.* and *prep.* [= E. dial. and Sc. *ben* (see *ben*¹), < ME. *binne*, *binnen*, *binnon*, < AS. *binnan*, ONorth. *binna* (= OS. **binnan* = OFries. *binna* = D. *binnen* = MHG. G. *binnen*), within, < *be-*, by, + *innan*, within: see *be-*² and *in*¹; cf. *but*¹.] **I.** *adv.* Within; inside.

II. *prep.* 1. Of place, within; inside of; in.—2. Of time, within; during.

bin³†, *v.* A shortened form of *been*, past participle, and obsolete infinitive and present indicative plural, of *be.* *Bin* is the ordinary pronunciation in the United States of the past participle *been.*

> Out of whom [Beda] cheifly hath *bin* gatherd since the Saxons arrival, such as hath *bin* deliverd, a scatterd story pickt out heer and there. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iv.

> With ev'ry thing that pretty *bin*
> My lady sweet arise.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 3 (song).

> Blushes that *bin*
> The burnish of no sin.
> *Crashaw*, Wishes to his supposed Mistress.

> As fresh as *bin* the flowers in May. *Peele.*

bina (bē'nä), *n.* [< Hind. *bīn*. Cf. *been*4.] An East Indian guitar with seven strings. Also called *vina*.

binacle, *n.* See *binnacle*.

binal (bī'nal), *a.* [< ML. *binalis*, double, < L. *bini*, two by two: see *binary*.] Twofold; double; binary: as, "*binal* revenge," *Ford*, Witch of Edmonton, iii. 2.

> The attempt of the French to compel the use of the decimal system shows the difficulty of such an undertaking. Popular necessities compelled the introduction of binal divisions. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII 423.

binariant (bī-nā'ri-ant), *n.* A solution of the differential equation, $bD_a + cD_b +$, etc., $= 0$.

binary (bī'nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *binarius*, consisting of two things, < *bini*, pl. (rarely sing. *binus*), two by two, two, < *bis*, double: see *bi-*2. Cf. *between*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Twofold; dual; double; twain; twin; paired: said of anything which is composed of two things or considered as divided into two things.—**2.** In *bot.*, having the organs in twos: applied to flowers: equivalent to *dimerous*.—**Binary arithmetic**, that system, invented by Leibnitz, in which two figures only, 0 and 1, are used in lieu of ten, the cipher being placed as in common arithmetic, but denoting multiplication by 2 instead of by 10. Thus, 1 is one; 10 is two; 11 is three; 100 is four; 101 is five; 110 is six; 111 is seven; 1000 is eight; 1001 is nine; 1010 is ten.—**Binary classification, binary system**, in *zoöl.*, one which divides a group of objects into two series, as the class of birds into two subclasses, *Altrices* and *Præcoces*; a dichotomous arrangement: opposed to *quinary*, etc.—**Binary compound**, in *chem.*, a compound of two elements, or of an element and a compound performing the function of an element, or of two compounds performing the functions of elements, according to the laws of combination. Faraday assigns as the distinctive character of a binary compound that it admits of electrolysis.—**Binary cubic.** See *cubic*.—**Binary engine**, an engine having the piston of one cylinder impelled by steam which, being exhausted into another part of the apparatus, communicates its unutilized heat to some volatile liquid at a lower temperature; the vapor of this second liquid, by its expansion in a second cylinder, yields additional force.—**Binary enunciation**, in *logic*, a categorical proposition whose verb is not *to be*: as, Socrates dies. Usually called a *proposition of second adjacent*.—**Binary form, or binary quantic**, in *alg.*, a homogeneous function of two variables; as:

$$ax + by,$$
$$ax^2 + bxy + cy^2,$$
$$ax^3 + bx^2y + cxy^2 + dy^3, \text{ etc.}$$

So *binary cubic, quartic*, etc.—**Binary form**, in *music*, a movement based upon two subjects or divided into two distinct or contrasted sections.—**Binary logarithms**, a system of logarithms contrived and calculated by Euler for facilitating musical calculations. In this system 1 is the logarithm of 2, 2 of 4, etc., and the modulus is 1.442695; whereas in the kind commonly used 1 is the logarithm of 10, 2 of 100, etc., and the modulus is .43429448.—**Binary measure**, in *music*, the measure used in common time, in which the time of rising in beating is equal to the time of falling.—**Binary nomenclature, binary name**, in *zoöl.* and *bot.*, a binomial nomenclature or binomial name. See *binomial*.—**Binary number**, a number which is composed of two units.—**Binary scale**, the scale of notation used in binary arithmetic.—**Binary star**, a double star whose members have a revolution around their common center of gravity.—**Binary theory of salts**, the theory which regards salts as consisting of two elements, a basic or electropositive, which may be a metal or a radical, and an acid or electronegative element or radical: as potassium nitrate, $K \cdot NO_3$; potassium acetate, $K \cdot C_2H_3O_2$.

II. *n.*; pl. *binaries* (-riz). A whole composed of two; a dyad.

> To make two, or a *binary*, . . . add but one unto one.
> *Fotherby*, Atheomastix, p. 307.

Binate Leaves

binate (bī'nāt), *a.* [< NL. *binatus*, < L. *bini*, two and two: see *binary*.] In *bot.*, being double or in couples; having only two leaflets to a petiole; growing in pairs.

binaural (bin-â'ral), *a.* [< L. *bini*, two and two, + *auris* = E. *ear*1.] 1. Having two ears.—2. Pertaining to or involving the use of both ears; fitted for being simultaneously used by two ears: as, a *binaural* stethoscope, which has two connected tubes capped by small ear-pieces.

> [illegible] by means of [illegible]
> [illegible] p. [illegible]

binching ([illegible]'ching), *n.* [Appar. a dial. form [illegible]. Cf. dial. *bink*, [illegible].] In [illegible] the bed or rock on which [illegible] a layer of [illegible] rests, [illegible]

bind [illegible]; pret. *bound*, pp. *bound* [illegible], ppr. *binding*. [illegible] pret. *band*, *bond*, [illegible] pp. *bounden* [illegible] *bindan*, pp. *bunden* [illegible] *binden* [illegible] *binda* [illegible] *bindan*, band, [illegible] √ [illegible] *bandh*, bind [illegible] The same root [illegible] in L. *of-fend-us*, *of-fend-imentum*, the knot of a band, Gr. πεῖσμα (for *πενθμα, [illegible]), a rope. See *band*1, *band*2, *bend*1, *bend*2, etc., *bond*1, *bundle*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make fast (to, on, or upon) with a band or bond of any kind.

> Thou shalt *bind* them for a sign *upon* thine hand.
> Deut. vi. 8.
>
> *Bind* the chariot *to* the swift beast. Micah i. 13.

2. To unite by any legal or moral tie; attach by considerations of love, duty, interest, obligation, etc.: as, *bound* in the bonds of matrimony; *bound* by gratitude, duty, debt, etc.

> Distrust and grief
> Will *bind* to us each Western chief.
> *Scott*, L. of the L., ii. 30.

3. To put in bonds or fetters; deprive of liberty or of the use of the limbs by making fast physically.

> *Bind* him hand and foot, and take him away.
> Mat. xxii. 13.
>
> He took Paul's girdle, and *bound* his own hands and feet, and said, . . . So shall the Jews at Jerusalem *bind* the man that owneth this girdle. Acts xxi. 11.

4. To restrain; hold to a particular state, place, employment, etc.

> He *bindeth* the floods from overflowing. Job xxviii. 11.
>
> I have no official business to *bind* me.
> *Macaulay*, in Trevelyan, II. vii.

5. To hinder or restrain (the bowels) from their natural operations; make costive; constipate.—**6.** To fasten around anything; fix in place by girding or tying: as, to *bind* a cord round the arm.

> I, maiden, round thee, maiden, *bind* my belt.
> *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

7. To encircle with a band or ligature; gird; confine or restrain by girding: as, "*bind* up those tresses," *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 4.

> A fillet *binds* her hair. *Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 178.

8. To swathe or bandage; cover and swathe with dressings: with *up*.

> He healeth the broken in heart, and *bindeth up* their wounds. Ps. cxlvii. 3.
>
> Give me another horse, *bind up* my wounds.
> *Shak.*, Rich III., v. 3.

9. To form a border or edge on, for the purpose of strengthening or ornamenting; edge: as, to *bind* a wheel with a tire; to *bind* a garment or a carpet.

> Her mantle rich, whose borders round
> A deep and fretted broidery *bound*.
> *Scott*, Marmion, vi. 3.
>
> Black cliffs and high,
> With green grass growing on the tops of them,
> *Binding* them round as gold a garment's hem.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 172.

10. To tie or fasten (loose things) together with a band, cord, or tie; tie up into one bundle or mass: as, to *bind* sheaves of grain.—**11.** To fasten or secure within a cover, as a book or pamphlet. See *bookbinding*.—**12.** In *fencing*, to secure (the sword of an adversary). See *binding*, *n.*, 3.—**13.** To cause to cohere; cement; knit; unite firmly: as, to *bind* the loose sand.

> The sooner to effect,
> And surer *bind*, this knot of amity,—
> The Earl of Armagnac . . .
> Proffers his only daughter to your grace
> In marriage. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 1.
>
> God has so *bound* society together that if one member suffer, all suffer. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 60.
>
> Have enough oil in the colours to *bind* them.
> *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 423
>
> *Binding* the ink to prevent its smearing
> *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 343.

14. To place under obligation or compulsion: as, all are *bound* to obey the laws.

> This ring I gave him, when he parted from me,
> To *bind* him to remember my good-will.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 4.
>
> Tis true, by my father's will, I am for a short period *bound* to regard you as his substitute.
> *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

15. To put under legal obligation: often with *over*: as, to *bind* a man *over* to keep the peace. Specifically—**16.** To indenture as an apprentice: often with *out*.

> My mother she wanted to *bind* me *out* to a blacksmith
> *Mrs. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. [illegible]

To bind hand and foot. See *hand*.—**To bind in**, to inclose, surround.

> *Bound in* with the triumphant sea
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 1.
>
> A costly jewel . . . *bound in* with diamonds
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

To bind up in, to cause to be wholly engrossed with; absorb in; connect intimately with: chiefly in the passive.

> Seeing that his life is *bound up in* the lad's life
> Gen. xliv. 30.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To cohere; stick together.—**2.** To become indurated, hard, or stiff: as, clay *binds* by heat.—**3.** To be obligatory or of force.

> Those canons or imperial constitutions which have not been received here do not *bind*. *Sir M. Hale.*

4. To tie up anything; specifically, to tie up sheaves.

> They that reap must sheaf and *bind*.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2.

5. In *falconry*, to seize a bird in the air and cling to it: said of a hawk.

bind (bīnd), *n.* [< *bind*, *v.* In third sense, cf. *bundle*, and see *tie*, *n.* In the botanical sense, < ME. *bynde*, a climbing stem, esp. woodbine, ivy; chiefly in comp. as *wudebinde*, woodbind. The word, by its use in comp., has suffered corruption to *bine*, Sc. *bin-*, *ben-*: see *bine*1, *woodbine*, *bearbine*, etc., and the compounds of *bind* below.] **1.** A tie or band; anything that binds. Specifically—(*a*) A connecting timber in a ship. (*b*) In *music*, a tie, slur, or brace.—**2.** In *coal-mining*, indurated, argillaceous shale or clay, such as frequently forms the roof of a coal-seam: same as *bend*1, 12, and *bat*1, 10. [Eng.]—**3.** A unit of tale. A bind of eels is 250. A bind of skins is 32, or of some kinds 40. [Eng.]—**4.** Bounds; limit; stint: as, I am at my *bind*. [Scotch.]

> Their *bind* was just a Scots pint overhead, and a tappit-hen to the bill, and no man ever saw them the waur o't.
> *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, I. i.

5. A climbing stem; a bine; specifically, a stalk of hops. See *bine*1.

> The whyle God of his grace ded growe of that soyle
> The fayrest *bynde* hym [Jonah] abof that ever burne wyste.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 444.

binder (bīn'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *byndere*, < AS. *bindere*, < *bindan*, bind: see *bind*, *v.*, and *-er*1.] **1.** A person who binds. Specifically—(*a*) One who binds books; a bookbinder. (*b*) One who binds sheaves.—**2.** Anything that binds, in any sense of that verb.—**3.** In *bricklaying*, a header which extends partly through a wall; a bonder.—**4.** In *carp.*, a tie-beam; a binding-joist serving as a transverse support for the bridging-joists above and the ceiling-joists below.—**5.** An attachment to a sewing-machine for folding an edge or a binding.—**6.** In *agri.*: (*a*) An attachment to a reaper for tying the bundles of grain. (*b*) A separate horse-power machine for gathering up and binding grain already cut.—**7.** An arrester or stop for the shuttle of a loom.—**8.** A temporary cover for loose sheets of music, papers, etc.—**9.** *pl.* Same as *binding*, 4.—**Binders' board**, thick, smooth, calendered pasteboard used for the covers of books.

binder-frame (bīn'dėr-frām), *n.* In *mach.*, a hanger supporting shafting, and having adjustable bearings by which the position of the pulleys can be regulated to suit the direction of the motion of the belts.

bindery (bīn'dėr-i), *n.*; pl. *binderies* (-iz). [< *bind*, *v.*, + *-ery*.] A place where books are bound.

bindheimite (bind'hī-mīt), *n.* [< *Bindheim* (a German chemist) + *-ite*2.] An amorphous antimoniate of lead produced by the decomposition of antimonial minerals, especially jamesonite.

binding (bīn'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *bind*, *v.*] **1.** Serving to bind, fasten, or connect; making fast.—**2.** Having power to bind or oblige; obligatory: as, a *binding* engagement.

> Civil contracts may be held *binding* although made by lunatics. *E. C. Mann*, Psychol. Med., p. 87

3. Astringent.—**4.** Causing constipation; constipating. [Colloq.]

binding (bīn'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bind*, *v.*] **1.** The act or action of making fast, securing, uniting, etc., in any sense of the verb *bind*: as, the *binding* of prisoners; wire that serves for *binding*.—**2.** Anything that binds; a bandage; the cover of a book, with the sewing and accompanying work; something that secures the edges of cloth or of a garment.—**3.** In *fencing*, a method of securing the adversary's sword, consisting in crossing it with a pressure, accompanied with a spring of the wrist.—**4.** *pl.* In *ship-building*, the beams, transoms, knees, wales, keelson, and other chief timbers used for connecting and strengthening the various parts of a vessel. Also called *binders*.—**5.** The condition assumed by adhesive soils in hot dry seasons; a similar condition in the soil of flower-pots in which plants have been kept too long or too dry; closeness, dryness, or hardness of texture.—**6.** In *mach.*, the prevention of free motion in one part of a machine by the sagging or any deviation from a straight line of another portion.—7. A projection of a part of a structure or machine by which parts intended to touch are prevented from coming into perfect contact.—8. *Naut.*, a wrought-iron ring around a dead-eye. **Binding-cloth**, a dyed and stamped fabric used for the binding of books.—**Binding-joists**, beams in flooring which support the bridging joists above and the ceiling-joists below.—**Binding-piece**, a piece nailed between two opposite beams or joists, to prevent lateral deflection; a strutting- or straining piece.—**Binding-rafter**, a longitudinal timber which supports the roof-rafters between the ridge and the eaves or the comb and the cave. See *purlin*.—**Binding-strake**, in *ship-building*, a thick straking wale, placed where it can be bolted to knees, etc.—**Binding-wire**, a wire made of very soft iron, used to connect pieces which are to be soldered together.—**Extra binding.** See *bound extra*, under *bound*^{3}.—**Half binding**, in *bookbinding*, a leather back and papered-board sides.—**Quarter binding**, in *bookbinding*, a cheap leather or cloth back with board sides cut flush with the leaves.—**Three-quarter binding**, in *bookbinding*, a leather back of extra width with leather corners and papered-board sides.

bindingly (bīn'ding-li), *adv.* In a binding manner; so as to bind.

bindingness (bīn'ding-nes), *n.* [< *binding*, *p. a.*, + *-ness*.] The quality of being binding or obligatory.

> The unconditional *bindingness* of the practical reason.
> *Coleridge.*

binding-post (bīn'ding-pōst), *n.* In an electrical apparatus, a small post having a hole into which a wire is inserted, or through which it passes and is held by a screw.

binding-screw (bīn'ding-skrö), *n.* 1. A screw designed to bind and fasten two parts of any adjustable tool or apparatus, as the blade of a bevel; a set-screw; especially, a screw set in at right angles to another, either abutting against it or tightening the female, so as to prevent the male from turning.—2. In *elect.*, a simple arrangement by which two electrical conductors may be brought into metallic connection. (See cut.) A similar stationary arrangement is called a *binding-post*. **Binding-screw clamp**, a combined clamp and set-screw used to connect a wire with the elements of a galvanic battery.

Binding-screw.

bind-rail (bīnd'rāl), *n.* 1. In *engin.*, a piece to which the heads of pipes are secured.—2. A timber cap or tie placed on top of a group of piles, to hold them together and make a support for floor-beams.

bindweb (bīnd'web), *n.* In *anat.*, neuroglia.

bindweed (bīnd'wēd), *n.* [Also *bineweed*; early mod. E. *byndeweed*; < *bind* + *weed*^{1}.] The common name for plants of the genus *Convolvulus*, especially of *C. arvensis*, *C.* (or *Calystegia*) *sepium*, and *C.* (or *Calystegia*) *Soldanella*.—**Black bindweed.** (*a*) *Polygonum Convolvulus*. (*b*) *Tamus communis* of Europe.—**Blue bindweed**, the bittersweet, *Solanum Dulcamara*.—**Rough bindweed**, a species of smilax, *Smilax aspera*.

bindwith (bīnd'with), *n.* [< *bind* + *with*^{2}.] A name given to the plant *Clematis Vitalba* (the traveler's joy), from its stems being used to bind up fagots.

bindwood (bīnd'wůd), *n.* [< *bind* + *wood*^{1}.] A Scotch name for ivy, from its entwining or binding itself around stronger plants, etc.

bine^1 (bīn), *n.* [A dial. form of *bind*, *n.*, now accepted in the botanical use, esp. in compounds, as *woodbine*, *hopbine*, *bearbine*: see *bind*, *n.*] The slender stem of a climbing plant.

> When burr and *bine* were gathered.
> *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

bine^2 (bīn), *n.* See *boyn*.

binervate (bī-nėr'vāt), *a.* [< *bi-*^{2} + *nervate*.] 1. Two-nerved; especially, in *bot.*, having two longitudinal ribs: applied to certain leaves.—2. In *entom.*, having two nervures or veins, as an insect's wing.

Binet's function. See *function*.

bing^1 (bing), *n.* [< ME. *bing*, *binge*, *benge*, < Icel. *bingr* = Sw. *binge*, a heap; also, with transferred sense, Dan. *bing*, a bin. Cf. *bin*^{1}, with which *bing* has prob. been confused.] 1. A heap or pile of anything: as, a *bing* of corn, potatoes, coal, ore, etc.—2. A definite quantity of lead ore, equal to 8 hundredweight. [North. Eng.]

bing^2 (bing), *v. i.* To go. [Old slang.]

> *Bing* out and tour, ye auld devil.
> *Scott*, Guy Mannering, I. xxviii.

binge (binj), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *binged*, ppr. *bingeing*. [Sc., also *beenge*, *beenje*, appar. formed by fusing *bend* and *cringe*.] 1. To make a low obeisance; courtesy.—2. To cringe; fawn.

bing-ore (bing'ōr), *n.* Lead ore in small lumps. [Eng.]

bingstead (bing'sted), *n.* In *mining*, the place where bing-ore is stored ready to go to the smelter. [North. Eng.]

bink (bingk), *n.* [Sc. and North. E.; < ME. *bink*, *binke*, var. of *benk*, *benke*, unassibilated form of *bench*, q. v. Cf. *bank*^{1}, *bank*^{2}.] 1. A bench; a seat.—2. A wooden frame, fixed to the wall of a house, for holding dishes.—3. A bank; an acclivity.—4. In *cotton-manuf.*, a stock of cotton composed of successive layers from different bales; a bunker. In supplying cotton to the machinery, the stock is raked down in such a manner as to mix the material thoroughly.

binn, *n.* See *bin*^{1}.

binna (bin'ä). [Sc., = *be na*, be not: *na* = E. *no*^{1}, *adv.* Cf. *dinna*, do not, *winna*, will not.] Be not.

binnacle (bin'a̤-kl), *n.* [Also written *binacle*, a corruption of earlier *bittacle*, *bitticle*, < Pg. *bitacola* = Sp. *bitácora* = F. *habitacle*, a binnacle, orig. an abode, < L. *habitaculum*, a little dwelling, < *habitare*, dwell: see *habitation*.] A framework or case on the deck of a ship, in front of the steersman, and also in various other positions, containing a nautical compass, and fitted with lights by which the compass can be read at night. Men-of-war generally carry two steering-binnacles, one on each side of the steering-wheel, for the steering-compasses, and an azimuth binnacle in a convenient place to hold the azimuth compass.

Binnacle.

binnacle-list (bin'a̤-kl-list), *n.* A list of the sick men on board a man-of-war, placed in the binnacle for the information of the officer of the deck.

Binneya (bin'e-yä), *n.* [NL., after *Binney*, an American naturalist.] A genus of land-snails, family *Helicidæ*, peculiar to Mexico and California. The shell is too small to contain the whole body, so that when the animals retreat, as they do at the approach of the dry season, the parts of the body which would otherwise be exposed are covered and protected by the greatly enlarged epiphragm.

binnick, *n.* See *bennick*.

binnite (bin'īt), *n.* [< *Binn* (see def.) + *-ite*^{2}.] A sulphid of arsenic and copper occurring in isometric crystals in the dolomite of the Binnenthal, or valley of Binn, in the canton of Valais, Switzerland.

binnogue (bin'ōg), *n.* A head-dress formerly worn by the women of the Irish peasantry, described as a kind of kerchief. *Planché.*

binny (bin'i), *n.*; pl. *binnies* (-iz). [Appar. of native origin.] A fish (*Barbus bynni*) of the family *Cyprinidæ*, related to the barbel. It inhabits the Nile.

binocle (bin'ō-kl), *n.* [= F. *binocle* = Sp. *binócolo*, < L. *bini*, two and two, double, + *oculus*, eye: see *ocular*.] A dioptric telescope, fitted with two tubes for the use of both eyes at once: also used for *opera-glass*.

binocular (bī-nok'- or bin-ok'ū̦-lär), *a.* [< L. *bini*, double, + *oculus*, eye, + *-ar*^{2}. Cf. *binocle*.] 1. Having two eyes: as, "most animals are *binocular*," *Derham*. Also *binoculate*. [Rare.]—2. Referring to both eyes; suited for the simultaneous use of both eyes: as, a *binocular* telescope or microscope.

> The want of *binocular* perspective in paintings interferes seriously with the completeness of the illusion.
> *Le Conte*, Sight, p. 144.

Binocular microscope. See *microscope*.

binocularity (bī-nok- or bin-ok-ū̦-lar'i̤-ti), *n.* [< *binocular* + *-ity*.] Binocular quality or condition; the simultaneous employment of both eyes. *Le Conte.*

binocularly (bī-nok'- or bin-ok'ū̦-lä̤r-li), *adv.* By means of two eyes; in such a manner as to be viewed by both eyes.

> The reticulation presents itself in clear relief, when viewed *binocularly* with a sufficiently high power.
> *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 276.

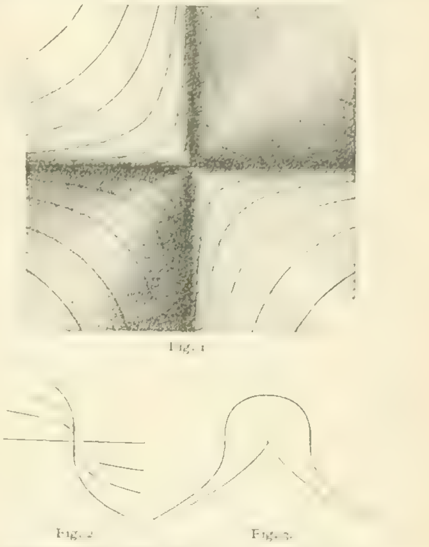
> If these two photographs be *binocularly* combined, . . . they ought to and must produce a visual effect exactly like an actual object or scene.
> *Le Conte*, Sight, p. 127.

binoculate (bī-nok'- or bin-ok'ū̦-lā̤t), *a.* [< L. *bini*, double, + *oculus*, eye, + *-ate*^{1}.] Same as *binocular*, 1.

Binoculus (bī-nok'ū̦-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *bini*, two and two, + *oculus*, eye.] 1. A genus of branchiopod crustaceans. See *Apus*, 2.—2. A genus of neuropterous insects, of the family *Ephemeridæ*. *Latreille*, 1802.—3. [*l. c.*] An X-shaped bandage for maintaining dressings on both eyes. Also called *diophthalmus*.

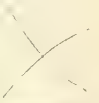
binodal (bī-nō'da̤l), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *nodus*, knot, node, + *-al*.] Having two nodes or joints.

binode (bī'nōd), *n.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *nodus*, knot.] 1. In *math.*, a singularity of a surface consisting of a point at which there are two tangent planes. In the surface shown in fig. 1 each of these planes is tangent along the whole length of a line; but this circumstance is not a necessary concomitant of the singularity.—2. A crunode formed by the crossing of two branches of a curve.



Binode and Neighboring Parts of the Surface [illegible]

Fig. 1. View in the direction of the axis of z. Fig. 2. Sections parallel to the axis of x. Fig. 3. Sections inclined 45° to the axes of *x* and *y*.


Binode of a [illegible]

binodose, binodous (bī-nō'dōs, -dus), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *nodus*, knot, + *-ose*, *-ous*.] In *zoöl.*, having two knot-like swellings.

binomial (bī-nō'mi-a̤l), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *binomius*, tr. of Gr. ἐκ δύο ὀνομάτων, having two names (< L. *bi-*, two-, + *nomen*, name), + *-al*; the fuller form would be *binominal*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* 1. In *alg.*, consisting of two terms connected by the sign + or —; pertaining to binomials.—2. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*: (*a*) Using or having two names: applied to the system of nomenclature introduced by Linnæus, in which every plant and animal receives two names, one indicating the genus, the other the species: as, *Felis leo*, the lion; *Bellis perennis*, the daisy. The generic word is always written first, and with a capital initial letter; it is, or is taken as, a noun. The specific word follows, and is usually an adjective, or used adjectively, though it may be a noun. In zoölogy the practice is now to write all specific words with a lower-case (or small) initial, though substantive and personal and geographical words are often written with a capital, which is the common practice in botany. Hence—(*b*) Consisting of two names: as, *binomial* terms. Also *binominal*.—**Binomial coefficient**, the numerical coefficient of any term in the development of $(x+y)^n$, where n is any whole number.—**Binomial development**, a development by the binomial theorem.—**Binomial equation**, an algebraical equation consisting of two terms: as, $ax^m \pm bx^n = 0$.—**Binomial theorem**, the theorem invented by Sir Isaac Newton for raising a binomial to any power, or for extracting any root of it by an approximating infinite series. According to this theorem, we have:

$$(x+y)^2 = x^2 + 2xy + y^2$$
$$(x+y)^3 = x^3 + 3x^2y + 3xy^2 + y^3$$
$$(x+y)^4 = x^4 + 4x^3y + 6x^2y^2 + 4xy^3 + y^4; \text{ or, in general,}$$
$$(x+y)^n = x^n + nx^{n-1}y + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}x^{n-2}y^2 + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{2.3}x^{n-3}y^3 + \text{etc.}$$

II. *n.* 1. In *alg.*, an expression or quantity consisting of two terms connected by the sign + or —, denoting the sum or the difference of the two terms: as, $a+b$, $3a-2c$, a^2+b, $x^2 - 2\sqrt{y}$.—2. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, a name consisting of two terms, generic and specific, as the proper name of a species, the generic always preceding the specific word: as, *Felis leo*, the lion.

binomialism (bī-nō'mi-a̤l-izm), *n.* [< *binomial* + *-ism*.] 1. The binomial method of nomenclature, especially in zoölogy and botany.—2. The doctrine or use of that method.

Also *binomiality*.

binomialist (bī-nō'mi-al-ist), *n.* [< *binomial*, *n.*, + *-ist.*] One who uses the binomial system of nomenclature in zoölogy and botany. See *binomial*, *a.*, 2.

binomiality (bī-nō-mi-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *binomial* + *-ity.*] Same as *binomialism*.

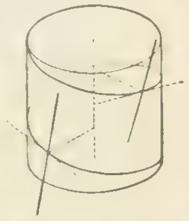
binomially (bī-nō'mi-al-i), *adv.* In a binomial manner; after the binomial method of nomenclature in zoölogy and botany.

binominal (bī-nom'i-nal), *a.* [< L. *binominis*, having two names (< *bi-*, two-, + *nomen*, name), + *-al.*] Same as *binomial*, 2.

binominated (bī-nom'i-nā-ted), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *nominatus*, named (see *nominate*), + *-ed*².] Having two personal names.

binominous† (bī-nom'i-nus), *a.* [< L. *binominis*: see *binominal*.] Having or bearing two names.

binormal (bī-nôr'mal), *n.* [< *bi-*² + *normal.*] In *math.*, a normal to two consecutive elements of a curve in space; a normal perpendicular to the osculating plane.



Binormal.—The full lines show a cylinder with a helix drawn upon it and two binormals. The dotted lines show the tangents and principal normals at the same two points of the helix and the axis of the cylinder.

binotate, binotated (bī-nō'tāt, -tā-ted), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two, + *nota*, mark, + *-ate*¹, *-ated.*] In *zoöl.*, marked with two dots.

binotonous (bī-not'ō-nus), *a.* [< L. *bini*, two by two (see *binary*), + *tonus*, note, tone (see *tone*); after *monotonous*.] Consisting of two tones or notes: as, a *binotonous* sound.

binous (bī'nus), *a.* [< L. *binus*, usually in pl. *bini*, two and two, double: see *binary* and *between*.] Double; in a pair; binate.

binoxalate (bī-nok'sa-lāt), *n.* [< L. *bini*, two and two (see *binary*), + *oxalate*.] In *chem.*, an oxalate in which only one of the hydrogen atoms of the acid is replaced by a metal.

binoxid, binoxide (bī-nok'sid, -sid or -sīd), *n.* [< L. *bini*, two and two (see *binary*), + *oxid.*] In *chem.*, same as *dioxid*.

binoxyde, *n.* See *binoxid*.

bint†. A Middle English and Anglo-Saxon contracted form of *bindeth*, the third person singular of *bind*.

binturong (bin'tų-rong), *n.* The native name, and now the usual book-name, of *Arctictis binturong*, an Indian prehensile-tailed carnivorous mammal of the family *Viverridæ* and subfamily *Arctictidinæ*. Also called *Ictides ater* or *I. albifrons*, and formerly *Viverra binturong*. See *Arctictis*.

binuclear (bī-nū'klē-ạr), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *nuclear.*] Having two nuclei or central points.

binucleate (bī-nū'klē-āt), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *nucleate.*] Having two nuclei, as a cell.

binucleolate (bī-nū'klē-ō-lāt), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *nucleolate.*] In *biol.*, having two nucleoli: applied to cells.

bio-. [NL. etc. *bio-*, < Gr. *βίος*, life, akin to L. *vivus*, living (> *vita*, life: see *vivid*, *vital*), = Goth. *kwius* = AS. *cwicu*, E. *quick*, living: see *quick*.] An element in many compound words, chiefly scientific, meaning life.

bio-bibliographical (bī″ō-bib″li-ō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *βίος*, life, + *bibliographical*.] Treating of or dealing with both the life and the writings of an author.

bioblast (bī'ō-blast), *n.* [< Gr. *βίος*, life, + *βλαστός*, a germ, < *βλαστάνειν*, bud, sprout, grow.] In *biol.*, a formative cell of any kind; a minute mass of bioplasm or protoplasm about to become a definite cell of any kind. The osteoblasts, [illegible] lymph-corpuscles, [illegible]

bioblastic (bī-ō-blas'tik), *a.* [< *bioblast* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, bioblasts.

biocellate (bī-ō-sel'āt), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *ocellate.*] Marked with two eye-like spots, as the wings of [illegible] insects.

biocentric (bī-ō-sen'trik), *a.* [< Gr. *βίος*, life, + *κέντρον*, center.] Treating life as a central fact.

biochemic (bī-ō-kem'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *βίος*, life, + *chemic*.] Of or pertaining to the chemistry of life.

biod (bī'od), *n.* [< Gr. *βίος*, life, + *od*.] The od of organic life; [illegible] vital force. *Von Reichenbach.*

biodynamic (bī″ō-dī-nam'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *βίος*, life, + *dynamic*.] Of or pertaining to biodynamics, or the doctrine of vital force or energy: opposed to *biostatical*.

biodynamical (bī″ō-dī-nam'i-kal), *a.* Same as *biodynamic*.

> The biostatical and the *biodynamical* — i. e., the consideration of the structure ready to act, and the consideration of the structure acting.
> *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. 119.

biodynamics (bī″ō-dī-nam'iks), *n.* [< Gr. *βίος*, life, + *dynamics*.] The doctrine of vital force or energy, or the action of living organisms: opposed to *biostatics*.

biogen (bī'ō-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *βίος*, life, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] A hypothetical soul-stuff; the substance of a supposed spiritual body: the od of organic life. *Coues.*

biogenation (bī″ō-je-nā'shon), *n.* [< *biogen* + *-ation*.] The state or quality of being affected by biogen; animation; vitalization.

> All animals are probably also susceptible of *biogenation*, which is the affection resulting from the influence of biogen.
> *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 192.

biogenesis (bī-ō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *βίος*, life, + *γένεσις*, generation: see *genesis*.] 1. The genesis or production of living beings from living beings; generation in an ordinary sense: the converse of spontaneous generation, or *abiogenesis*. Various methods in which biogenesis is known to occur give rise to special terms, as *gamogenesis*, *parthenogenesis*, etc.

2. The doctrine which holds that the genesis of living beings from living beings is the only one of which we have any knowledge, and which investigates or speculates upon the facts in the case upon such premises: the opposite of *abiogenesis*.—3. Same as *biogeny*, 1.

biogenesist (bī-ō-jen'e-sist), *n.* [< *biogenesis* + *-ist*.] One who favors the theory of biogenesis. Also called *biogenist*.

biogenetic (bī″ō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [< *biogenesis* (in sense 2, < *biogen*), after *genetic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to biogenesis or biogeny in any way: as, a *biogenetic* process; a *biogenetic* law or principle.

> This fundamental *biogenetic* law. *Haeckel* (trans.).

2. Consisting of biogen; done by means of biogen; relating to the theory of biogen. *Coues.*

biogenetically (bī″ō-jē-net'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a biogenetic manner; by means of or according to the principles of biogenesis or biogeny.

biogenist (bī-oj'e-nist), *n.* [< *biogeny* + *-ist*.] Same as *biogenesist*.

biogeny (bī-oj'e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *βίος*, life, + *-γένεια*, generation: see *-geny*. Cf. *biogenesis*.] 1. The genesis or evolution of the forms of matter which manifest the phenomena of life. It is divided into two main branches: *ontogeny*, or the genesis of the individual organism, and *phylogeny*, or the genesis of the species, race, stock, or tribe to which the individual belongs. Also *biogenesis*.

2. The science or doctrine of biogenesis; the history of organic evolution. As in the preceding sense, it is divided into *ontogeny*, or germ history, or the history of the embryological development of the individual organism, and *phylogeny*, or tribal history, or the history of the paleontological evolution of organic species.

> The first of these studies [biology] gives rise to the sciences of anatomy and physiology, as well as to the subsidiary science of pathology. On the other hand, *Biogeny* comprises embryology, morphology, and questions relating to the origin of species.
> *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 221.

biograph (bī'ō-graf), *n.* [Gr. *βίος*, life, + *γράφειν*, write.] A mechanical device invented by Herman Casler, for projecting upon a screen pictures of moving objects taken by a mutograph.

biographer (bī-og'ra-fėr), *n.* [< ML. *biographus* (see *biography*) + *-er*¹. Cf. *philosopher*.] One who writes a biography, or an account of the life and actions of a particular person; a writer of lives.

biographic (bī-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *biography* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of biography.

> To all which questions, not unessential in a *biographic* work, mere conjecture must for most part return answer.
> *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 9.

biographical (bī-ō-graf'i-kal), *a.* Relating or pertaining to the life of an individual; dealing with or containing biographies: as, *biographical* details; a *biographical* dictionary.

biographically (bī-ō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a biographical sense or manner; with reference to biography.

biographist (bī-og'ra-fist), *n.* [< *biography* + *-ist*.] A biographer. [Rare.]

> [illegible] in the *biographists* of the saints . . . betrayed their pens to such abominable untruths.
> *Fuller*, Worthies, III.

biographize (bī-og'ra-fīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *biographized*, ppr. *biographizing*. [< *biography* + *-ize*.] To write the biography or a history of the life of. [Rare.]

> Nor did I [illegible] the man who undertook
> The monks and martyrs to *biographize*.
> *Southey*, St. Gualberto, st. [illegible]

biography (bī-og'ra-fi), *n.*; pl. *biographies* (-fiz). [= F. *biographie*, < LGr. *βιογραφία*, biography, < **βιογράφος* (> ML. *biographus*, > F. *biographe*, a biographer), < Gr. *βίος*, life, + *γράφειν*, write.] 1. The history of the life of a particular person.

> There is no heroic poem in the world but is at bottom a *biography*, the life of a man. *Carlyle*, Essays.

2. Biographical writing in general, or as a department of literature.

> This, then, was the first great merit of Montesquieu, that he effected a complete separation between *biography* and history, and taught historians to study, not the peculiarities of individual character, but the general aspect of the society in which the peculiarities appeared.
> *Buckle*, Civilization, I. xiii.

3. In *nat. hist.*, the life-history of an animal or a plant.—**Syn.** 1. *Biography*, *Memoir*. When there is a difference between these words, it may be that *memoir* indicates a less complete or minute account of a person's life, or it may be that the person himself records his own recollections of the past, especially as connected with his own life; in the latter case *memoirs* should be in the plural.

biokinetics (bī″ō-ki-net'iks), *n.* [< Gr. *βίος*, life, + *kinetics*.] That part of biological science which treats of the successive changes through which organisms pass during the different stages of their development.

biologian (bī-ō-lō'jian), *n.* [< *biology* + *-ian*.] A biologist.

> Those great classes into which systematists and *biologians* have divided existing vertebrate forms.
> *The Century*, XXXI. 352.

biologic (bī-ō-loj'ik), *a.* [< *biology* + *-ic*.] Same as *biological*.

> The interpretation of structure . . . is aided by two subsidiary divisions of *biologic* inquiry, named Comparative Anatomy (properly Comparative Morphology) and Comparative Embryology. *H. Spencer.*

biological (bī-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* 1. Pertaining to biology or the science of life.

> They [the discoveries of Cuvier] contain a far larger portion of important anatomical and *biological* truth than it ever before fell to the lot of one man to contribute.
> *Whewell*, Hist. Induct. Sciences, I. 629.

> The prick of a needle will yield, in a drop of one's blood, material for microscopic observation of phenomena which lie at the foundation of all *biological* conceptions.
> *Huxley*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XI. 670.

2. In *zoöl.*, illustrating the whole life-history of a group or species of animals: as, a *biological* collection of insects.

biologically (bī-ō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a biological manner; according to the doctrines or principles of biology.

> That which was physically defined as a moving equilibrium we define *biologically* as a balance of functions.
> *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 39.

> Ethics, if positive, must rest on some empirical data. These data are furnished partly by history, partly by human nature, either *biologically* or psychologically considered. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 255.

biologist (bī-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *biology* + *-ist*.] One skilled in, or a student of, biology.

biologize† (bī-ol'ō-jīz), *v. t.* [< *biology* + *-ize*.] To mesmerize.

biologizer† (bī-ol'ō-jī-zėr), *n.* One who practises mesmerism.

biology (bī-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *biologie*, < Gr. *βίος*, life, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak (see *-ology*); cf. Gr. *βιολόγος*, a player, one who represents to the life.] 1. The science of life and living things in the widest sense; the body of doctrine respecting living beings; the knowledge of vital phenomena.

> It is remarkable that each of these writers [Treviranus and Lamarck] seems to have been led, independently and contemporaneously, to invent the same name of *Biology* for the science of the phenomena of life. . . . And it is hard to say whether Lamarck or Treviranus has the priority. . . . Though the first volume of Treviranus' "Biologie" appeared only in 1802, he says . . . that he wrote the first volume . . . about 1796. The "Recherches," etc., in which the outlines of Lamarck's doctrines are given, was published in 1802.
> *Huxley*, Science and Culture (Am. ed., 1882), p. 302.

2. In a more special sense, physiology: biophysiology; biotics.—3. In a technical sense, the life history of an animal: especially used in entomology.—4†. Animal magnetism.

biolysis (bī-ol'i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βίος*, life, + *λύσις*, loosening, solution, < *λύειν*, loose, dissolve.] Dissolution of a living being; death, as the resolution of an organism into its constituent parts, and consequently the destruction of the phenomena of life.

biolytic (bī-ō-lit'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *βίος*, life, + *λυτικός*, able to loose, < *λυτός*, verbal adj. of *λύειν*, loose.] In *med.*, tending to the destruction of life: as, a *biolytic* agent.

biomagnetic (bī″ō-mag-net'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *βίος*, life, + *magnetic*.] Pertaining or relating to biomagnetism.

biomagnetism (bī-ō-mag'ne-tizm), *n.* [< Gr. *βίος*, life, + *magnetism.*] Animal magnetism. See *magnetism.* *Krauth.*

biometry (bī-om'e-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *βίος*, life, + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, a measure.] The measurement of life; specifically, the calculation of the probable duration of human life.

biomorphotic (bī"ō-môr-fot'ik), *a.* [< NL. *biomorphoticus*, < Gr. *βίος*, life, + MGr. *μορφωτικός*, fit for shaping, < Gr. **μορφωτός*, verbal adj. of *μορφοῦν*, shape, < *μορφή*, form, shape.] In *entom.*, having an active pupa. *Westwood.*

Biomorphotica (bī"ō-môr-fot'i-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *biomorphoticus*: see *biomorphotic.*] In *entom.*, a name proposed by Westwood for those insects of the old order *Neuroptera* having an active pupa. They are now generally known as *Pseudoneuroptera.*

bionomy (bī-on'ō-mi), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βίος*, life, + *νόμος*, law: see *nome.*] **1.** The science of the laws of life, or of living functions; dynamic biology.

> He [Comte] also employs the term *bionomy* as embracing the general science of the laws of living functions, or dynamic biology. *L. F. Ward*, Dynam. Sociol., I. 120.

2. In *anthropology*, the third and final or deductive and predictive stage of anthropobiology. *O. T. Mason.*

biophagous (bī-of'a-gus), *a.* [< Gr. *βίος*, life, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Feeding on living organisms: applied especially to insectivorous plants.

biophysiography (bī"ō-fiz-i-og'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *βίος*, life, + *physiography.*] The physical natural history of organized beings; descriptive and systematic zoölogy and botany, as distinguished from physiological zoölogy and botany, or biotics; organography: distinguished from *biophysiology.*

biophysiological (bī"ō-fiz"i-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *biophysiology* + *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to biophysiology.

biophysiologist (bī"ō-fiz-i-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *biophysiology* + *-ist.*] A student of biophysiology; a student of biology, or an expert in the science of biotics. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 169.

biophysiology (bī"ō-fiz-i-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *βίος*, life, + *physiology.*] The science of organized beings, embracing organogeny, morphology, and physiological zoölogy and botany: distinguished from *biophysiography.*

bioplasm (bī'ō-plazm), *n.* [< Gr. *βίος*, life, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed, < *πλάσσειν*, form.] Living and germinal matter; formative, as distinguished from formed, matter. The term was introduced by Prof. L. S. Beale, about 1872, for the state or condition of protoplasm in which it is living and germinating.

> *Bioplasm* . . . moves and grows. . . . It may be correctly called living or forming matter, for by its agency every kind of living thing is made, and without it, as far as is known, no living thing ever has been made; . . . but the most convenient and least objectionable name for it is living plasma or *bioplasm* (*βίος*, life, *πλάσμα*, plasm, that which is capable of being fashioned). *Beale*, Bioplasm, § 14.

bioplasmic (bī-ō-plaz'mik), *a.* [< *bioplasm* + *-ic.*] Consisting of or pertaining to bioplasm.

bioplast (bī'ō-plast), *n.* [< Gr. *βίος*, life, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, mold, form.] A particle of bioplasm; a living germinal cell, such as a white blood-corpuscle or a lymph-corpuscle; an amœboid; a plastidule.

> In many diseases these *bioplasts* of the capillary walls are much altered, and in cholera I have found that numbers of them have been completely destroyed. *Beale*, Bioplasm, § 298.

bioplastic (bī-ō-plas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *βίος*, life, + *πλαστικός*: see *plastic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a bioplast.

biordinal (bī-ôr'di-nal), *a.* and *n.* [< *bi-*^{2} + *ordinal.*] **I.** *a.* Of the second order.

II. *n.* In *math.*, a differential equation of the second order.

biostatical (bī-ō-stat'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *βίος*, life, + *στατικός*, causing to stand: see *static.*] Of or pertaining to biostatics.

> No philosophic biologist now tries to reach and modify a vital force, but only to reach and modify those *biostatical* conditions which, when considering them as causes, and condensing them all into a single expression, he calls Vitality, or the Vital Forces. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. ii. § 2.

biostatics (bī-ō-stat'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *biostatic*: see *-ics.*] That branch of biology which deals with the statical and coexistent relations of structure and function: opposed to *biodynamics* and *biokinetics.*

biotaxy (bī'ō-tak-si), *n.* [< Gr. *βίος*, life, + *-ταξία*, < *τάξις*, arrangement: see *tactic.*] The classification, arrangement, or coördination of living organisms, according to the sum of their morphological characters; a biological system; taxonomy.

biotic (bī-ot'ik), *a.* Same as *biotical.*

biotical (bī-ot'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *βιωτικός*, relating to life (< *βιωτός*, verbal adj. of *βιοῦν*, live, < *βίος*, life), + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to life, or to biotics; biophysiological.

> The *biotical* activities of matter. *T. Sterry Hunt.*
>
> Organization and *biotical* functions arise from the natural operations of forces inherent in elemental matter. *W. B. Carpenter*, Cyc. of Anat. and Phys., III. 151.

biotics (bī-ot'iks), *n.* [< Gr. *βιωτικός*, pertaining to life: see *biotical.*] The science of vital functions and manifestations; the powers, properties, and qualities peculiar to living organisms; vital activities proper, as distinguished from the chemical and physical attributes of vitality.

> These activities are often designated as vital; but since this word is generally made to include at the same time other manifestations which are simply dynamical or chemical, I have . . . proposed for the activities characteristic of the organism the term *biotics.* *T. Sterry Hunt.*

biotite (bī'ō-tīt), *n.* [< J. B. *Biot* (1774–1862), a French physicist, + *-ite*^{2}.] An important member of the mica group of minerals. See *mica.* It occurs in hexagonal prisms, sometimes tabular, of a black or dark-green color. It is a silicate of aluminium and iron with magnesium and potassium, and is often called *magnesia mica*, in distinction from *muscovite* or *potash mica.* It is sometimes divided into two varieties, called *anomite* and *meroxene*, which are distinguished by optical characteristics.

biotome (bī'ō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *βίος*, life, + *τομή*, a cutting, section: see *anatomy.*] A term applied by Cobbold to a life-epoch in the development of some of the lower animals, as *Entozoa.*

biovulate (bī-ō'vū-lāt), *a.* [< *bi-*^{2} + *ovulate.*] In *bot.*, having two ovules.

bipaleolate (bī-pā'lē-ō-lāt), *a.* [< *bi-*^{2} + *paleolate.*] Having two paleolæ or diminutive scales (lodicules), as the flowers of some grasses.

bipalmate (bī-pal'māt), *a.* [< *bi-*^{2} + *palmate.*] In *bot.*, doubly or subordinately palmate.

biparietal (bī-pā-rī'e-tal), *a.* [< *bi-*^{2} + *parietal.*] Pertaining to both parietal bones.—**Biparietal diameter**, the diameter of the skull from one parietal eminence to the other.

biparous (bip'a-rus), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *parere*, bring forth.] **1.** Bringing forth two at a birth.—**2.** In *bot.*, having two branches or axes: applied to a cyme.

biparted (bī-pär'ted), *a.* [< *bi-*^{2} + *parted.* Cf. *bipartite.*] **1.** In *her.*, bipartite: applied to anything cut off in the form of an indent, showing two projecting pieces.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, divided into two parts; bipartite.

bipartible (bī-pär'ti-bl), *a.* [< *bi-*^{2} + *partible.*] Divisible into two parts. Also *bipartile.*

bipartient (bī-pär'ti-ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *bipartien(t-)s*, ppr. of *bipartire*: see *bipartite.*] **I.** *a.* Dividing into two parts; serving to divide into two.—**Bipartient factor**, a number whose square divides a given number without remainder.

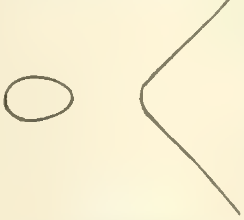
II. *n.* In *math.*, a number that divides another into two equal parts without remainder: thus, 2 is the *bipartient* of 4.

bipartile (bī-pär'til), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + LL. *partilis*, < L. *partire*, part: see *part, v.*] Same as *bipartible.*

bipartite (bī-pär'tīt), *a.* [< L. *bipartitus*, pp. of *bipartire*, divide into two parts, < *bi-*, two-, + *partire*, divide: see *part, v.*] **1.** In two parts; having two correspondent parts, as a legal contract or writing, one for each party; duplicate.

> The divine fate is also *bipartite.* *Cudworth*, Intellectual [System, Pref., p. 1.

2. In *bot.*, divided into two parts nearly to the base, as the leaves of many passion-flowers.—**Bipartite curve**, in *geom.*, a curve consisting of two distinct continuous series of points.



Bipartite Curve.
$y^2 = x(x-1)(x-2)$.

Bipartiti (bī-pär-tī'tī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *bipartitus*: see *bipartite.*] In Latreille's system of classification, a group of carnivorous *Coleoptera* containing fossorial caraboid beetles.

bipartition (bī-pär-tish'on), *n.* [< L. *bipartire* (see *bipartite*), after *partition.*] The act of dividing into two parts, or of making two correspondent parts.

bipaschal (bī-pas'kal), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + LL. *pascha*, passover: see *paschal.*] Including or relating to two consecutive passover feasts: applied by theologians to the scheme of chronology which limits Christ's public ministry to a period containing only two passover anniversaries.

> About the length . . . [of Christ's public ministry] there are (besides the isolated and decidedly erroneous view of Irenæus) three theories, allowing respectively one, two, or three years and a few months, and designated as the *bipaschal*, tripaschal, and quadripaschal schemes, according to the number of Passovers. *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 16, iv.

bipectinate (bī-pek'ti-nāt), *a.* [< *bi-*^{2} + *pectinate.*] Having two margins toothed like a comb: used especially in botany and zoölogy.—**Bipectinate antennæ**, in *entom.*, antennæ in which the bodies of the joints are short, but with both sides prolonged into more or less slender processes, which are turned obliquely outward, giving the whole organ a feather-like appearance, as in many moths. This form is often called *pectinate*; but this word is properly used where the processes are on one side of the joint only.

biped (bī'ped), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *bipes* (*biped-*) (= Gr. *δίπους* (*διποδ-*): see *dipody*), two-footed, < *bi-*, two-, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot.* Cf. *quadruped*, *centiped*, *milliped.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having two feet.

> An helpless, naked, *biped* beast. *Byrom*, An Epistle.

2. In *herpet.*, having hind limbs only.

II. *n.* An animal having two feet, as man.

bipedal (bī'ped-al), *a.* [< L. *bipedalis*, measuring two feet, < *bi-*, two-, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot. Cf. *biped.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a biped; having or walking upon two feet.

> The erect or *bipedal* mode of progression. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 335.

2†. Measuring two feet in length.

bipedality (bī-pē-dal'i-ti), *n.* [< *bipedal* + *-ity.*] The quality of being two-footed.

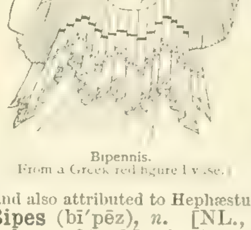
Bipeltata (bī-pel-tā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *bipeltatus*: see *bipeltate.*] A term adopted by Cuvier from Latreille as a family name for sundry organisms known as glass-crabs, of a certain genus called *Phyllosoma* by Leach. The forms in question are larvæ of scyllaroid crustaceans. See *glass-crab*, *Phyllosomata.* [Not in use.]

bipeltate (bī-pel'tāt), *a.* [< NL. *bipeltatus*, < L. *bi-*, two-, + *pelta*, shield: see *bi-*^{2} and *peltate.*] **1.** In *zoöl.*, having a defense like a double shield.—**2.** Of or pertaining to the *Bipeltata.*

bipennate, bipennated (bī-pen'āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [< L. *bipennis*, *bipinnis*, two-winged, < *bi-* + *penna*, *pinna*, wing: see *pen*^{1}.] **1.** Having two wings: as, "*bipennated* insects," *Derham*, Phys. Theol., viii. 4, note.—**2.** In *bot.*, same as *bipinnate*, (*a*).

bipennatifid, *a.* See *bipinnatifid.*

bipennis (bī-pen'is), *n.*; pl. *bipennes* (-ēz). [L., prop. adj. (sc. *securis*, ax), two-edged; confused with *bipennis*, *bipinnis*, two-winged, but according to Quintilian and other Latin writers a different word, < *bi-*, two-, + **pennus* or **pinnus*, sharp. Cf. *pin*^{1} and *pen*^{1}.] An ancient ax with two blades, one on each side of the handle. In art it is a characteristic weapon often depicted in the hands of the Amazons, and also attributed to Hephæstus or Vulcan.



Bipennis.
From a Greek red-figured vase.

Bipes (bī'pēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *bipes*, two-footed: see *biped.*] **1.** A genus of lizards, of the family *Anguidæ* or *Gerrhonotidæ*: by some united with *Ophisaurus.* *Oppel*, 1811.—**2.** A genus of lizards, of the family *Scincidæ*: now called *Scelotes.* The species are African; the *S. bipes* inhabits South Africa. *Merrem*, 1820.

bipetalous (bī-pet'a-lus), *a.* [< *bi-*^{2} + *petalous.*] Having two flower-leaves or petals.

Biphora (bī'fō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *bi-*, two-, + Gr. *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*^{1}.] A group of ascidians, such as the *Salpidæ.* The term is sometimes used as the name of an order of the class *Tunicata* or *Ascidia*, containing the families *Salpidæ* and *Doliolidæ*, characterized by their single ribbon-like branchia. They are free-swimming forms with the sexes distinct.

biphore (bī'fōr), *n.* [< *Biphora.*] One of the *Biphora.*

Bipinnaria (bī-pi-nā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *bi-*, two-, + *pinna*, *penna*, wing: see *pen*^{1}.] A generic name given to the bilateral larval form of some echinoderms, as a starfish, under the impression that it

Stages of development of a larval echinoderm termed *Bipinnaria.* Upper figure, later *Pluteus*; lower, earlier *Echinopædium.*

[illegible] animal: nearly the same as [illegible]. The term is retained to designate [illegible] stage of development. See also cut under [illegible].

bipinnate, bipinnated (bī-pin′āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [illegible] Cf. *bipennate.*] Doubly pinnate. [illegible] a pinnate leaf when its [illegible] opp[illegible] line: in *entom.*, specifically applied to certain feathery forms of antennæ. See *antenna.* (c) In [illegible] tendinous intersection: said of a muscle. The rectus femoris [illegible]

Bipinnate Leaf

bipinnately (bī-pin′āt-li), [illegible] In a bipinnate manner.

bipinnatifid, bipennatifid (bī-pi-, bī-pe-nat′i-fid), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *pinnatifid, pennatifid.*] In *bot.*, doubly pinnatifid; having the primary and secondary divisions of the leaves pinnatifid.

bipinnatiform (bī-pi-nat′i-fôrm), *a.* [As *bipinnate* + *-form.*] Doubly pinnate in form: bipinnate: as, a *bipinnatiform* muscle.

bipinnatipartite (bī-pi-nat-i-pär′tīt), *a.* [As *bipinnate* + L. *partitus*, divided: see *partition.*] Bipinnatifid, but having the divisions extending to near the midrib.

bipinnatisect, bipinnatisected (bī-pi-nat′i-sekt, -sek-ted), *a.* [As *bipinnate* + L. *sectus*, cut: see *section.*] In *bot.*, twice divided pinnately.

[illegible] said to be bipinnatifid, bipinnatipartite, or [illegible] *Botany*, p. 153.

biplanar (bī-plā′när), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *planus*, plane.] Lying or situated in two planes.

biplane (bī′plān), *n.* In *math.*, the pair of coincident planes to which the tangent cone of a node reduces, when that node is a binode.

biplicate (bī′pli-kāt), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *plicate.*] Doubly folded; twice folded together, transversely, as the cotyledons of some plants. *Henslow.*

biplicity (bī-plis′i-ti), *n.* [< L. *biplex* (*biplic-*) (equiv. to *duplex*, in a glossary) (< *bi-*, twice, + *plicare*, fold) + *-ity.* Cf. *duplicity.*] The state of being biplicate or twice folded; the quality of being twofold; doubling. *Roget.* [Rare.]

bipolar (bī-pō′lär), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *polar.*] 1. Doubly polar: having two poles.

[illegible] metaphysicians, with rare exceptions, [illegible] that, whatever may be the case with ulti[illegible] the phenomenal world with an *bipolar*, [illegible] the other subjective; and these are the twofold aspects of reality.

G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 22.

Specifically—2. In *anat.*, having two processes from opposite poles: said of certain nerve-cells.

bipolarity (bī-pō-lar′i-ti), *n.* [< *bipolar* + *-ity.*] The state of being bipolar; double polarity.

Bipont, Bipontine (bī′pont, bī-pon′tin), *a.* [< NL. *Bipontinus*, < *Bipontium* (a tr. of German *Zweibrücken*, F. *Deux-Ponts*, lit. two bridges), < L. *bi-*, two-, + *pon(t-)s*, bridge.] Of or pertaining to Bipontium (the Latin name of Zweibrücken or Deux-Ponts) in Rhenish Bavaria: applied to editions of the classics the printing of which was begun there in 1779.

biporose (bī-pō′rōs), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *porus*, a pore.] Having two pores: opening by two pores, as the anthers in the genus *Cassia* [illegible]

Bipositores [illegible], *n. pl.* [NL., < [illegible] + *positor*, layer.] In *ornith.*, [illegible] the *Columbæ*, an order of birds [illegible] all the pigeons and doves: so called [illegible] for the most part lay only [illegible] [Not in use.]

biprism (bī′prizm), *n.* [< *bi-*2 + *prism.*] A [illegible] two refracting [illegible] small [illegible] section being an obtuse-angled triangle.

bipulmonary (bī-pul′mō-nā-ri), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + [illegible] In [illegible] opposed to [illegible]

bipunctate (bī-pungk′tāt), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *punctate.*] Having two punctures or spots.

bip[illegible] [illegible] coordinates

bip[illegible] [illegible] double [illegible] on the wing of a [illegible]

when it has within it two dots or pupils of a different color.

bipyramidal (bī-pi-ram′i-dal), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *pyramidal.*] In *crystal.*, having the form of two pyramids joined base to base, as quartz crystals.

biquadrate (bī-kwod′rāt), *n.* [< *bi-*2 + *quadrate.*] Same as *biquadratic.*

biquadratic (bī-kwod-rat′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *bi-*2 + *quadratic.*] **I.** *a.* Containing or referring to a fourth power, or the square of a square; quartic. The word *quartic* has now completely superseded *biquadratic*, except in the following phrases.—**Biquadratic equation,** an equation with one unknown quantity the highest power of which contained in the equation is the fourth. Biquadratic equations are always susceptible of algebraic solution; equations of higher degrees are generally capable only of numerical solution.—**Biquadratic function, involution.** See the nouns.—**Biquadratic parabola,** in *geom.*, a curve line of the third order, having two infinite legs tending the same way.—**Biquadratic root** of a number, the square root of the square root of that number. Thus, the square root of 81 is 9, and the square root of 9 is 3, which is the *biquadratic root* of 81.

II. *n.* In *math.*, the fourth power, arising from the multiplication of a square number or quantity by itself. Thus, 4 × 4 = 16, which is the square of 4, and 16 × 16 = 256, the *biquadratic* of 4.

biquarterly (bī-kwär′tėr-li), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *quarterly.*] Properly, happening or appearing once every two quarters, or semi-annually, but sometimes used in the sense of *semi-quarterly*, twice in each quarter. [Rare.]

biquartz (bī′kwârtz), *n.* [< *bi-*2 + *quartz.*] A double quartz plate used in a form of saccharimeter (which see). It consists of two semicircular plates of quartz joined in a vertical line; the two halves are so taken that they respectively deviate the plane of polarization of incident plane-polarized light through 90° in opposite directions.

biquaternion (bī kwā-tėr′ni-on), *n.* [< *bi* (see def.) + *quaternion.*] 1. In *math.*, an imaginary quaternion; a quantity expressible in the form $a + bi + cj + dk$, where i, j, k are three mutually perpendicular vectors, and a, b, c, d are real or imaginary numbers. This is the sense in which Sir W. R. Hamilton used the word. He distinguished such a quantity from a real quaternion, because the whole algebraic procedure with imaginary quaternions is different from and more difficult than that with real quaternions, instead of being essentially the same but more easy, as is the case with ordinary imaginary algebra as compared with real algebra.

2. The ratio of two rotors. This meaning was given to the word by W. K. Clifford, who conceived that Hamilton's biquaternions did not deserve a separate name. In this sense a biquaternion is the sum of two quaternions belonging to different systems, so that their product vanishes.

biquintile (bī-kwin′til), *n.* [< *bi-*2 + *quintile.*] In *astrol.*, an aspect of the planets when they are distant from each other by twice the fifth part of a great circle, that is, 144° or twice 72°.

biradiate, biradiated (bī-rā′di-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *radiate.*] Having two rays: as, a *biradiate* fin.

birambi (bi-ram′bi), *n.* [Native name.] The fruit of the *Averrhoa Bilimbi*, a plant of British Guiana, from which an excellent preserve is made.

biramose (bī-rā′mōs), *a.* Same as *biramous.*

Six pairs of powerful *biramose* natatory feet.

Encyc. Brit., VI. [illegible]

biramous (bī-rā′mus), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *ramus*, a branch.] Possessing or consisting of two branches; dividing into two branches, as the limbs of cirripeds. *H. A. Nicholson.*

birch (bėrch), *n.* [= Sc. and North. E. *birk*, < ME. *birch*, *birche*, *birke*, < AS. *birce*, *bierce*, *beorc* (= OHG. *bircha*, *piricha*, MHG. G. *birke*), weak fem., parallel with *berc*, *beorc* (= MD. *berck*, D. *berk* (*berken-boom*) = Icel. *björk* in comp. *birki*) = Sw. *björk* = Dan. *birk*), strong fem., = OBulg. *brěza* = Russ. *bereza* = Lith. *berżas*, birch, = Skt. *bhūrja*, a kind of birch. Root unknown; connected by some with AS. *beorht*, OHG. *beraht*, etc., bright, white, shining, in allusion to the color of the bark. Not connected with L. *betula*, birch: see *Betula.*] 1. A tree or shrub belonging to the genus *Betula*, which see. [illegible]

North America, *B. papyrifera*, is a large tree with a very tough, durable bark, which is largely used by the Indians in the manufacture of canoes and tents. The timber is valuable. The yellow or gray birch, *B. lutea*, is one of the most important deciduous trees of the northern Atlantic forests, growing to a very large size; its wood is heavy, very strong, and hard. The black, sweet, cherry-, or mahogany-birch, *B. lenta*, has a very spicy, aromatic bark, yielding a volatile oil identical with oil of wintergreen, and its heavy, dark-colored wood is largely used for making furniture and in ship-building. Other prominent species are the red or river-birch, *B. nigra*, of the Southern States, and the black birch, *B. occidentalis*, of the Rocky Mountains and westward. Several shrubby species are widely distributed in mountainous and arctic regions, reaching a higher latitude than any other deciduous tree, as the alpine birch (*B. nana*), the low or dwarf birch (*B. pumila*), and the scrub birch (*B. glandulosa*).

2. A birch rod, or a number of birch-twigs bound together, sometimes used for punishing children.—3. A birch-bark canoe. *Lowell.*—**Jamaica** or **West Indian birch,** or **gumbo-limbo,** a species of *Bursera*, *B. gummifera*, a small tree with exceedingly soft, light, and spongy wood, yielding a kind of gum elemi, which is used as a remedy for gout and as the chief ingredient of a valuable varnish.

birch (bėrch), *v. t.* [< *birch*, *n.*] To beat or punish with a birch rod; flog.

From the child sentenced to be *birched*, to the assassin doomed to lose his life. *Higginson*, Eng. Statesmen, p. 270.

There I was *birched*, there I was bred,
There like a little Adam fed
From Learning's woeful tree!

Hood, Clapham Academy.

birch-broom (bėrch′bröm′), *n.* A coarse broom made of the twigs and small branches of the birch-tree, used for sweeping stables, streets, etc.

birch-camphor (bėrch′kam″for), *n.* A resinous substance obtained from the bark of the black birch.

birchen (bėr′chen), *a.* [= Sc. *birken*, *birkin*, < ME. *birchen*, *birkin*, < AS. **bircen* (Somner) (= D. LG. *berken* = OHG. *birchin*, MHG. G. *birken*), < *birce*, birch: see *birch.*] Of or pertaining to birch; consisting or made of birch: as, "*birchen* brooms," *Beau. and Fl.*, Loyal Subject.

We say of a wanton child, . . . he must be annoynted with *byrchen* salve.

Tyndale, Works (1573), p. 166. (*N. E. D.*)

His beaver'd brow a *birchen* garland wears.

Pope, Dunciad, iv. 141.

birch-oil (bėrch′oil), *n.* An oil extracted from birch-bark, said to be used in preparing Russia leather.

birch-water (bėrch′wâ″tėr), *n.* The sap of the birch. See *birch-wine.*

birch-wine (bėrch′wīn), *n.* A fermented liquor made from the sap of the birch-tree, which is collected in the spring throughout the mountainous and wooded districts of Germany and Scandinavia. It is called by names which signify birch-water or birch-wine in the different languages. It is said to be possessed of diuretic and antiscorbutic properties.

bird1 (bėrd), *n.* [< ME. *bird*, *berd*, *byrde*, a metathesis of the usual form *brid*, *bred*, *bryd*, pl. *briddes*, a bird, also, as orig., the young of any bird, < AS. *brid*, pl. *briddas* (ONorth. *bird*, *birdas*), the young of any bird. Origin unknown; it can hardly be connected with *brood*, as usually stated. Possibly the form *bird* is the more orig. form, standing for **byrd*, < *boren*, born, pp. of *beran*, bear; cf. *byrde*, (well-) born, *gebyrd*, birth, of same origin: see *birth*1. For the metathesis, cf. that of *bird*2. For the development of sense, cf. the history of *pullet* and *pigeon*. The common Teut. word for 'bird' (def. 2) is *fowl*, now restricted in English: see *fowl.*] 1†. The young of any fowl.

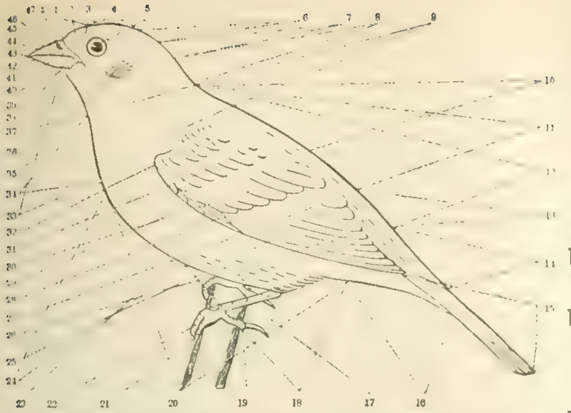
Being fed by us, you used us so
As that ungentle gull the cuckoo's *bird*
Useth the sparrow. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

2. A feathered vertebrate animal of the class *Aves*, frequently included with reptiles in a superclass *Sauropsida*, but distinguished by having warm blood, by being covered with feathers, and by having the fore limbs so modified as to form wings. See *Aves.*—3. Any small feathered game, as a partridge, quail, snipe, or woodcock, as distinguished from water-fowl, etc. **Aerial birds.** See *aerial.*—**A little bird told me,** I heard in a way I will not reveal.

Imagine any one explaining the trivial saying, "*A little bird told me*," without knowing of the old belief in the language of birds and beasts.

E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 1.

Aquatic birds. See *aquatic.*—**Arabian bird,** the fabulous phenix. See *Arabian.*—**Baltimore bird.** See *oriole.*—**Bird-conjurer.** See *conjurer.*—**Bird of freedom,** the American bald eagle. [An Americanism.]—**Bird of Jove,** the eagle.—**Bird of Juno,** the peacock.—**Bird of Minerva,** the owl.—**Bird of night,** the owl.—**Bird of paradise.** (*a*) One of the *Paradiseidæ*, oscine passerine birds, related to the corvine and sturnoid passerines, [illegible] to the Papuan [illegible] and [illegible] famous for magnificence of plumage and for the extraordinary devel-



Topography of a Bird. (From Coues's "Key to North American Birds.")

1, forehead (*frons*); 2, lore; 3, circumocular region; 4, crown (*vertex*); 5, eye; 6, hind head (*occiput*); 7, nape (*nucha*); 8, hind neck (*cervix*); 9, side of neck; 10, interscapular region; 11, *dorsum*, or back proper, including 10; 12, *notæum*, or upper part of body proper, including 10, 11, and 13; 13, rump (*uropygium*); 14, upper tail-coverts; 15, tail; 16, under tail-coverts (*crissum*); 17, tarsus; 18, abdomen; 19, hind toe (*hallux*); 20, *gastræum*, including 18 and 24; 21, outer or fourth toe; 22, middle or third toe; 23, side of body; 24, breast (*pectus*); 25, primaries; 26, secondaries; 27, tertiaries (Nos. 25, 26, and 27 are all *remiges*); 28, primary coverts; 29, *alula*, or bastard wing; 30, greater coverts; 31, median coverts; 32, lesser coverts; 33, the throat, including 34, 37, and 38; 34, *jugulum*, or lower throat; 35, auriculars; 36, malar region; 37, *gula*, or middle throat; 38, *mentum*, or chin; 39, angle of commissure, or corner of mouth; 40, ramus of under mandible; 41, side of under mandible; 42, *gonys*; 43, *apex*, or tip of bill; 44, *tomia*, or cutting edges of the bill; 45, *culmen*, or ridge of upper mandible, corresponding to gonys; 46, side of upper mandible; 47, nostril; 48 passes across the bill a little in front of its base.

opment of some of the feathers in most species. There are about forty species of birds of paradise, one of the most beautiful of which, *Paradisea apoda*, is also the best known; it was called *apode* from the fable that it was always on the wing and had no feet, a notion which was strengthened by the fact that the specimens which used to reach naturalists were without feet, these having been removed in preparing the skins. The packets of beautiful orange and yellow plumes worn as ornaments are from this species and a near relative, *P. minor*. *P. sanguinea* is a still more gorgeous bird. The king bird of paradise, *Cincinnurus regius*, is one of the most magnificent. *Schlegelia wilsoni*, *Diphyllodes speciosa*, *Parotia sexpennis*, and *Lophorhina atra* are other leading species. The name is also given to a few species which are excluded from the technical definition of *Paradiseidæ* (which see). (*b*) In *astron.*, a southern constellation. See *Apus*, 1.—**Bird of passage,** a migratory bird; a migrant; a bird which regularly passes in the spring from a warmer to a colder climate, and back in the fall. See *migration* and *isepipteses*.—**Bird of peace,** the dove, with reference to the story of Noah.—**Bird of prey,** any member of the order *Raptores* or *Accipitres*, as the hawk, eagle, owl, etc.—**Bird of the year,** a bird less than a year old.—**Bird of wonder,** the phenix.—**Birds of a feather,** persons of similar tastes and habits: chiefly in the saying, "Birds of a feather flock together," indicating the usual association with one another of persons of like proclivities.—**Early bird,** an early riser; one who gets up betimes in the morning: in allusion to the proverb, "The early bird catches the worm."—**Man-of-war bird.** Same as *frigate-bird*.—**Sea-cow bird,** the treble-collared plover of Africa, *Ægialites tricollaris*: so called by Chapman, a traveler in southern Africa.—**To hear a bird sing,** to receive private communication; be informed privately or secretly.

Bird of Paradise (*Paradisea apoda*).

> I *heard a bird* so *sing*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 5.
>
> I *heard a bird sing*, they mean him no good office.
> *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, iv. 2.

bird¹ (bėrd), *v. i.* [< *bird*¹, *n.*] 1. To catch birds; go bird-shooting or fowling.

> I do invite you to-morrow morning to my house to breakfast: after, we'll a-*birding* together.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 3.

Hence—2†. To look for plunder; thieve.

> *Mam.* These day owls ——
> *Sur.* That are *birding* in men's purses.
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, v. 3.

bird²† (bėrd), *n.* [Sc. *bird*, *burd*, etc.; < ME. *bird*, *berd*, *burd*, *byrd*, etc., a transposition of the somewhat less common *brid*, *bride*, etc., prop. a bride, but much used in poetry in the general sense of 'maiden,' 'girl,' with the epithets *bright*, *comely*, etc.: see *bride*¹.] A maiden; a girl; a young woman.

> Ther nis no *buyrde* so briht in boure . . .
> That heo [she] ne schal fade as a flour.
> *Early Eng. Poems* (ed. Furnivall), p. 134.
>
> Hire cheere was simple, as *birde* in boure.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1014.
>
> And by my word the bonnie *bird*
> In danger shall not tarry.
> *Campbell*, Lord Ullin's Daughter.

[In this, as in other modern instances, the word is archaic, and is probably associated with *bird*¹ as a term of endearment.]

bird-baiting (bėrd'bā″ting), *n.* The catching of birds with clap-nets. *Fielding.*

bird-bolt¹ (bėrd'bōlt), *n.* [< *bird*¹ + *bolt*¹.] A blunt-headed arrow for the longbow or crossbow, formerly used for shooting birds. It was intended to stun without piercing.

bird-bolt² (bėrd'bōlt), *n.* [A corruption of *burbot*.] A local English name of the burbot, *Molva lota*.

bird-cage (bėrd'kāj), *n.* A portable inclosure for birds.

bird-call (bėrd'kâl), *n.* An instrument for imitating the cry of birds in order to attract or decoy them. It is generally a short metal pipe, having a circular plate at each end pierced with a small hole.

bird-catcher (bėrd'kach″ėr), *n.* One who or that which catches birds, as a person, a bird, or an insect.

bird-catching (bėrd'kach″ing), *n.* The act of catching birds or wild fowls, either for food or pleasure, or for their destruction when pernicious to the husbandman.

bird-dog (bėrd'dog), *n.* A dog used by sportsmen in the field in hunting game-birds.

bird-duffer (bėrd'duf″ėr), *n.* A dishonest dealer in birds, who "makes up" his wares, either by painting the plumage of live birds, or by fabricating bird-skins, affixing false labels, etc.

birde†, *n.* A Middle English form of *bird*.

birder (bėr'dėr), *n.* [< late ME. *byrder*; < *bird*¹, *v. i.*, + *-er*¹.] 1†. A bird-catcher; a fowler.

> As the *byrder* beguyleth the byrdes. *Vives.*

2. One who breeds birds.—3. A local English name of the wild cat. *N. E. D.*

bird-eye (bėrd'ī), *a.* See *bird's-eye*.

bird-eyed (bėrd'īd), *a.* Having eyes like those of a bird; quick-sighted; catching a glimpse as one goes.

> Where was your dear sight,
> When it did so, forsooth! what now! *bird-eyed?*
> *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 2.

bird-fancier (bėrd'fan″si-ėr), *n.* 1. One who takes pleasure in rearing or collecting birds, especially such as are rare or curious.—2. A dealer in the various kinds of birds which are kept in cages.

bird-fauna (bėrd'fâ″nạ̈), *n.* Same as *avifauna*.

bird-foot (bėrd'fůt), *a.* Divided like a bird's foot; pedate, as the leaves of the bird-foot violet, *Viola pedata*.

birdgazer (bėrd'gā″zėr), *n.* [< *bird*¹ + *gazer*; a tr. of L. *auspex*: see *auspex*.] An augur or haruspex.

> Accius Navius, the great *birdgazer* of Rome.
> *Trewnesse of the Christian Religion*, p. 401.

bird-house (bėrd'hous), *n.* A box, pen, or small house for birds; a place in which birds are housed.

birdie¹ (bėr'di), *n.* [< *bird*¹ + dim. *-ie*.] 1. A childish diminutive of *bird*¹.—2. A term of endearment for a child or a young woman.

birdie² (bėr'di), *n.* A name about Aberdeen, Scotland, of the young halibut.

birding-piece† (bėr'ding-pēs), *n.* A fowling-piece. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2.

> My Lord Hinchingbroke, I am told, hath had a mischance to kill his boy by his *birding-piece* going off as he was a-fowling. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 420.

bird-lime (bėrd'līm), *n.* A viscous substance prepared from the inner bark of the holly, *Ilex Aquifolium*, used for entangling small birds in order to capture them, twigs being smeared with it at places where birds resort or are likely to alight.

> Holly is of so viscous a juice, as they make *birdlime* of the bark of it. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 592.
>
> Not *bird-lime* or Idean pitch produce
> A more tenacious mass of clammy juice.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv. 57.

birdlime (bėrd'līm), *v. t.* To smear with bird-lime.

> When the heart is thus *bird-limed*, then it cleaves to everything it meets with.
> *Goodwin*, A Christian's Growth, ii. 3.

bird-louse (bėrd'lous), *n.* One of a kind of lice which infest the plumage of birds. The genera and species are numerous. They are mostly degraded parasitic insects of the order *Mallophaga*, and constitute most of that order.

birdman (bėrd'man), *n.*; pl. *birdmen* (-men). [< *bird*¹ + *man*.] 1. A bird-catcher; a fowler.—2. An ornithologist.—3. One who stuffs birds.

birdnest (bėrd'nest), *v. i.* To hunt or search for the nests of birds.

bird-net (bėrd'net), *n.* A net used for catching birds.

bird-organ (bėrd'ôr″gan), *n.* A small barrel-organ used in teaching birds to whistle tunes.

bird-plant (bėrd'plant), *n.* A lobeliaceous plant, *Heterotoma lobelioides*, from Mexico, with yellow irregular flowers somewhat resembling a bird. Also called *canary-bird flower*.

bird's-bread (bėrdz'bred), *n.* A name of the common stonecrop, *Sedum acre*.

bird-seed (bėrd'sēd), *n.* Small seeds used for feeding birds, as those of hemp or millet; more specifically, the seed of *Phalaris Canariensis*, or canary-grass.

bird's-eye (bėrdz'ī), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) The pheasant's-eye, *Adonis autumnalis*. (*b*) The speedwell, *Veronica Chamædrys*: so named from its bright-blue flower. (*c*) A species of primrose, *Primula farinosa*.—2. A fine kind of tobacco, partly manufactured from the leaf-stalks of the plant, and forming, when ready for use, a loose fibrous mass with thin slices of stalk interspersed, the latter marked somewhat like a bird's eye.—**Red bird's-eye,** the herb-robert, *Geranium Robertianum*.

II. *a.* 1. Seen from above, as if by a flying bird; embraced at a glance; hence, general; not minute or entering into details: as, a *bird's-eye* landscape; a *bird's-eye* view of a subject.

> Thereupon she took
> A *bird's-eye* view of all the ungracious past.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

2. Resembling a bird's eye; having spots or markings somewhat resembling birds' eyes.

> He wore a blue *bird's-eye* handkerchief round his neck.
> *Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, xviii.

Bird's-eye crape, diaper, limestone, maple, etc. See the nouns.—**Bird's-eye view,** a mode of perspective representation in which portions of country, towns, etc., appear as they would if viewed from a considerable elevation.

bird's-foot (bėrdz'fůt), *n.* 1. A common name for several plants, especially papilionaceous plants of the genus *Ornithopus*, their legumes being articulated, cylindrical, and bent in like claws.—2. The name of a spurge, *Euphorbia Ornithopus*, of the Cape of Good Hope.—**Bird's-foot trefoil,** the popular name of *Lotus corniculatus*: so called because its legumes spread like a crow's foot. See *Lotus*.

bird's-mouth (bėrdz'mouth), *n.* In *carp.*, an interior angle or notch cut across the grain at the extremity of a piece of timber, for its reception on the edge of another piece.

bird's-nest (bėrdz'nest), *n.* 1. A name popularly given to several plants, from some suggestion of a bird's nest in their form or manner of growth. (*a*) *Neottia Nidusavis*, a British orchid found in beech woods: so called because of the mass of stout interlaced fibers which form its roots. (*b*) *Monotropa Hypopitys*, a parasitic ericaceous plant growing on the roots of trees in fir woods, the leafless stalks of which resemble a nest of sticks. (*c*) *Asplenium Nidus*, from the manner in which the fronds grow, leaving a nest-like hollow in the center. (*d*) The wild carrot, *Daucus Carota*, from the form of the umbel in fruit.

2. Same as *crow's-nest*.—3. *pl.* An article of commerce between Java and China, consisting of the gelatinous brackets which the swifts of the family *Cypselidæ* and genus *Collocalia* attach to cliffs, and on which they build their nests. These so-called bird's-nests consist principally of the inspissated

Bird-spider (*Avicularia avicularia*).

[illegible] by the Chinese. [illegible] nests [illegible] small nests [illegible]

bird-spider [illegible] A large hairy [illegible] *[illegible]* and genus [illegible] called *Mygale* [illegible] America, is able to capture [illegible]. See cut on preceding page.

bird's-tares, bird's-tongue (bėrdz'tãrz, -tung), *n.* Names of the species of *Ornithoglossum*, a genus of bulbous plants from the Cape of Good Hope. The name *bird's-tongue* is also applied to the [illegible], from the shape of its leaves, and sometimes to the keys of the European ash, *[illegible]*.

bird-tick (bėrd'tik), *n.* A name of some pupiparous dipterous insects which infest the plumage of birds, creeping quickly about among the feathers. A good example is *Olfersia americana*, which is found on many species of birds.

bird-witted (bėrd'wit″ed), *a.* Having only the wit of a bird; passing rapidly from one subject to another; flighty.

> If a child be *bird-witted*, that is, hath not the faculty of attention, the mathematicks giveth a remedy thereunto.
> *Bacon*, Works, I. 161.

birectangular (bī-rek-tang'gū-lär), *a.* [< *bi-*^{2} + *rectangular*.] Having two right angles: as, a *birectangular* spherical triangle.

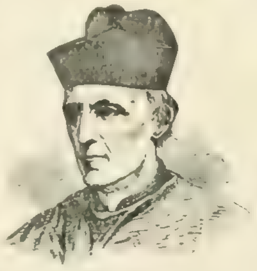
birefractive (bī-rē-frak'tiv), *a.* [< *bi-*^{2} + *refractive*.] Same as *birefringent*.

birefringent (bī-rē-frin'jent), *a.* [< *bi-*^{2} + *refringent*.] Doubly refractive; possessing the property of separating a ray of light into two rays by double refraction. See *refraction*.

bireme (bī'rēm), *n.* [< L. *biremis*, < *bi-*, two-, + *remus*, an oar.] An ancient galley having two banks or tiers of oars.

> A few were *biremes*, the rest stout triremes.
> *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 149.

biretta (bi-ret'ä), *n.* [Also *birretta, berretta*; < It. *berretta* = Sp. *birreta* = Pr. *berreta, barreta* = F. *barette* (> E. *barret*^{2}), fem.; in masc. form, Pr. *birret* = Cat. *baret* = F. *béret* (see *beret*), < ML. *birrettum, birretum*, also *bereta*, etc., dim. of *birrus*, a hood or cape, LL. a cloak: see *birrus*.] **1.** Originally, any small cap worn as distinctive of a trade or profession; afterward, a scholastic cap, or such as was worn indoors by members of the learned professions; now, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the ecclesiastical cap. This last is square, and has three and sometimes four horns or projections on top, crossing it at equal angles, and frequently having a tuft or tassel where the horns meet in the middle. For priests and the lower orders its color is black, and for bishops also, at least in Rome, though elsewhere they commonly wear one of violet, corresponding with the color of the cassock; for cardinals it is red. It seems to have been introduced in offices of the church when the amice ceased to be worn over the head in proceeding to and from the altar at mass. **2.** By extension, a Tunis cap: a smoking-cap.



Biretta.

birgander†, *n.* See *bergander*.

birhomboidal (bī-rom-boi'dal), *a.* [< *bi-*^{2} + *rhomboidal*.] Having a surface composed of twelve rhombic faces, which, being taken six and six, and produced in idea till they intercept each other, would form two rhombohedrons.

birimose (bī-rī'mōs), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *rima*, a chink.] Opening by two slits, as the anthers of [illegible] plants.

birk^1 (bėrk), *n.* Northern English and Scotch form of *birch*.

> [illegible] of the [illegible]
> [illegible] the green [illegible]
> [illegible]

birk^2 [illegible] *v. i.* [Sc.; origin obscure; cf. [illegible] bark, bluster.] To [illegible] in a sharp and [illegible] way.

birken [illegible] *a.* Northern English and Scotch form of *birchen*.

birken [illegible] *v. t.* [< *birken*, *a.*, or [illegible] + [illegible]] To beat with a birch or rod.

> [illegible]
> *Christian* [illegible]

birkie [illegible] *a.* and *n.* [Sc., also spelled [illegible] *by*. [illegible]] **I.** *a.* Lively; spirited; [illegible] in speech.

II. *n.* **1.** A lively young fellow; a self-assertive fellow.

> Ye see yon *birkie* ca'd a lord,
> Wha struts, an' stares, an' a' that.
> *Burns*, For A' That.

2. Beggar-my-neighbor: a game at cards.—**Auld birkie**, old boy. [Colloq.]

birl^1 (bėrl), *v.* [Sc. and E. dial., also *burl*, < ME. *birlen, byrlen*, < AS. *byrelian, byrlian, birlian* (> Icel. *byrla*), pour out drink, < *byrele* (> Icel. *byrli*), a cupbearer, butler (perhaps connected with OS. *biril* = OHG. *biril*, a basket), prop. a carrier, bearer, < *beran*, bear: see *bear*^{1}.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To pour out (wine, etc.) for.

> Dame Elynour entrete
> To *byrle* them of the best.
> *Skelton*, Elynour Rummyng, l. 269.

2. To supply or ply with drink.

II. *intrans.* To drink in company; carouse. [A modern forced use.]

birl^2 (bėrl), *v.* [Appar. imitative; cf. *birr*^{2}, *bur*^{2}, *whirl, whir, tirl*, etc.]. **I.** *intrans.* To move or rotate rapidly; make a noise like that made by wheels moving rapidly over stones or gravel.

II. *trans.* To cause to rotate; twirl or spin (as a coin) in the air or on a table, as in pitch-and-toss; hence, to toss out (a coin or coins) on the table as one's contribution; contribute as one's share in paying for drinks: as, "I'll *birl* my bawbee." *Scotch song.*

birlaw, birley, birlie, *n.* See *byrlaw*.

birlawman, birlieman, birlyman, *n.* See *byrlawman*.

birlin (bėr'lin), *n.* [Also *birlinn, birling, berlin, berling*; < Gael. *birlinn, bioirlinn*, a barge or pleasure-boat.] A kind of boat used in the Hebrides, rowed with from four to eight long oars, but seldom furnished with sails.

> There's a place where their *berlins* and gallies, as they ca'd them, used to lie in lang syne.
> *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xl.

> Sailing from Ireland in a *birlinn* or galley.
> Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XII. 79.

birling^1 (bėr'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *birl*^{1}, *v.*] A drinking-match.

> The Tod's-hole, an house of entertainment where there has been mony a blithe *birling*.
> *Scott.*

birling^2 (bėr'ling), *n.* Same as *birlin*.

birn^1 (bėrn), *n.* [Sc.: see *burn*^{1}.] A stem of dry heather; specifically, one of the stems of burnt heath which remain after the smaller twigs have been consumed, as in moor-burning.

birn^2 (bėrn), *n.* [< G. *birne*, a pear, dial. *bir*, < MHG. *bir*, pl. *birn*, < OHG. *bira* = L. *pirum*, pl. *pira*, whence also ult. E. *pear*, q. v.] That part of an instrument of the clarinet class into which the mouthpiece fits: so called from its shape.

birny (bėr'ni), *a.* [< *birn*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] Abounding in birns. [Scotch.]

birostrate, birostrated (bī-ros'trāt, -trā-ted), *a.* [< *bi-*^{2} + *rostrate*.] Having a double beak, or process resembling a beak.

birotation (bī-rō-tā'shon), *n.* [< *bi-*^{2} + *rotation*.] Double rotation or rotatory power. The name was given by Dubrunfaut to a phenomenon exhibited by some sugar, which possesses a rotatory power that is at first nearly equal to twice the normal amount, but gradually diminishes and remains constant when the normal power is reached. The sugar having this property is called *birotatory dextrose*.

birotatory (bī-rō'tạ-tō-ri), *a.* [< *bi-*^{2} + *rotatory*.] Possessing double rotatory power. See *birotation*.

birotine (bir'ọ-tin), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A kind of silk from the Levant.

birotulate (bī-rot'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *rotula*, a little wheel: see *roll*.] Having two wheels or disks connected by a common axis.

birr^1 (bėr; Sc. pron. ber), *n.* [Sc., also *bir, ber, beir, bere, bur, burr*, etc., < ME. *bir, byr, byrre, burre, bur*, < Icel. *byrr* (= Sw. Dan. *bör*), a favoring wind, < *bera* (= AS. *beran*), bear: see *bear*^{1}.] **1**†. A strong wind.—**2.** The force of the wind; impetus; momentum.—**3.** A thrust or push.—**4.** Force; vigor; energy. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

birr^2 (bėr), *v. i.* [Sc., also *bir, ber*, etc., appar. imitative, like *bur*^{2}, *burr*^{2}, and *birl*^{2}, q. v.] To make a whirring noise; make a noise like that of revolving wheels, or of millstones at work. [Scotch.]

birr^3 (bėr), *n.* [< *birr*^{2}, *v.*] **1.** A whirring noise. **2.** Strong trilling pronunciation. See *bur*^{2}. [Scotch.]

birretta, *n.* See *biretta*.

birrus (bir'us), *n.*; pl. *birri* (-ī). [LL., a cloak of wool or silk, orig. of a reddish color, worn to keep off rain, < OL. *burrus*, red (?), < Gr. *πυῤῥός*, older *πυρσός*, red, flame-colored; cf. *πυρσός*, a fire-brand, usually referred to *πῦρ* = E. *fire*. Hence ult. *biretta, berretta*, etc. (see *biretta*), *burrel, bureau*, etc.] **1.** Under the Roman empire, and later, a cloak with a hood worn as an outer garment for protection from the weather. It was strictly a heavy and rough garment, woven of coarse wool in its natural color; but after a time cloaks of the same form and name came to be made of fine quality also.

2. A species of coarse thick woolen cloth used by the poorer classes in the middle ages for cloaks and external clothing.

birse (bėrs), *n.* [Sc., also *birs*, < ME. *brust*, < AS. *byrst* = OHG. *burst, bursta*, MHG. *borst, bürst, borste*, G. *borste* = Icel. *burst* = Sw. *borst* = Dan. *börste*, bristle; the primitive of *bristle*, q. v.] A bristle; collectively, bristles. [Scotch.]—**To set up one's birse**, to put one on his mettle; put one in a towering passion.

birsle (bėr'sl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *birsled*, ppr. *birsling*. [Sc., also *brissle, brusle* = E. *brustle*, make a crackling noise: see *brustle*^{1}.] **1.** To scorch or toast, as before a fire: as, to *birsle* one's self or one's shanks before the fire.—**2.** To parch or broil: as, to *birsle* peas or potatoes. [Scotch.]

birt (bėrt), *n.* [Also written *burt*, and formerly *bert, byrt*; also *brit, bret*, q. v.] A local English name of the turbot, *Psetta maxima*.

birt-fish (bėrt'fish), *n.* Same as *birt*.

birth^1 (bėrth), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *berth*, < ME. *birth, berth, byrth, birthe, burthe, byrthe* (appar. assimilated to Icel. **byrdhr*, later *burdhr* = OSw. *byrth*, Sw. *börd* = Dan. *byrd*), reg. ME. *byrde, burde*, < AS. *gebyrd* (= OFries. *berd, berth* = OS. *giburd* = D. *geboorte* = OHG. *giburt*, MHG. G. *geburt* = Goth. *gabaurths*, birth, nativity; cf. Ir. *brith* = Gael. *bréith*, birth; Skt. *bhriti*), with formative *-d* (and prefix *ge-*), < *beran*, bear: see *bear*^{1}.] **1.** The fact of being born; nativity.

> Had our prince
> (Jewel of children) seen this hour, he had pair'd
> Well with this lord; there was not full a month
> Between their *births*.
> *Shak.*, W. T., v. 1.

2. By extension, any act or fact of coming into existence; beginning; origination: as, the *birth* of Protestantism.

> After an hour's strict search we discover the cause of the reports. They announce the *birth* of a crevasse.
> *Tyndall*, Forms of Water, p. 98.

3. The act of bearing or bringing forth; parturition: as, "at her next *birth*," *Milton*, Ep. M. of Win., l. 67.—**4.** The condition into which a person is born; lineage; extraction; descent: as, Grecian *birth*; noble *birth*: sometimes, absolutely, descent from noble or honorable parents and ancestors: as, a man of *birth*.

> He [James] had an obvious interest in inculcating the superstitious notion that *birth* confers rights anterior to law and unalterable by law.
> *Macaulay.*

5. That which is born; that which is produced.

> Poets are far rarer *births* than kings.
> *B. Jonson*, Epigrams.

> Others hatch their eggs and tend the *birth* till it is able to shift for itself.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 120.

> Lines, the *birth* of some chance morning or evening at an Ionian festival, or among the Sabine hills, have lasted generation after generation.
> *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 75.

6†. Nature; kind; sex; natural character. *N. E. D.*—**7**†. In *astrol.*, nativity; fortune.

> A cunning man did calculate my *birth*,
> And told me that by water I should die.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

New birth, regeneration (which see).

birth^2, *n.* See *berth*^{2}.

birth-child† (bėrth'chīld), *n.* A child ascribed to the domain of its birth, or to the ruler of it: as, "Thetis' *birth-child*" (*Shak.*, Pericles, iv. 4), that is, one born on the sea, the domain of Thetis.

birthday (bėrth'dā), *n.* and *a.* [ME. *birthdai, byrthday* (cf. AS. *gebyrd-dæg*); < *birth*^{1} + *day*.] **I.** *n.* The day on which a person is born, or the anniversary of the day; hence, day or time of origin or commencement.

> This is my *birth day*, as this very day
> Was Cassius born.
> *Shak.*, J. C., v. 1.

> Those barbarous ages past, succeeded next
> The *birth day* of invention
> *Cowper*, Task, i.

II. *a.* Relating or pertaining to the day of a person's birth, or to its anniversary: as, a *birthday* ode or gift; *birthday* festivities.

birthdom† (bėrth'dum), *n.* [< *birth*^{1} + *-dom*.] Privilege of birth; that which belongs to one by birth; birthright. *Shak.*

birth hour (bėrth'our), *n.* The hour at which one is born.

> Worse than a slavish wipe or a *birth-hour's* blot.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 537.

birthing, *n.* See *berthing.*

birthland (bėrth′land), *n.* The land of one's birth, or where one was born.

In the direction of their *birthland.*
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 104.

So may the dead return to their *birthland.*
The Century, XXVI. 47.

birthless (bėrth′les), *a.* [< *birth*^{1} + *-less.*] Not of good or honorable birth; of low or common lineage. *Scott.*

birth-mark (bėrth′märk), *n.* Some congenital mark or blemish on a person's body; a strawberry-mark; a mole; a nævus.

Most part of this noble lineage carried upon their body even for a naturall *birth-mark*, from their mother's womb, a snake. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 917.

birthnight (bėrth′nīt), *n.* The night of the day on which a person is born; the anniversary of that night.

birthplace (bėrth′plās), *n.* The place of one's birth; the town, city, or country where a person is born; more generally, place of origin.

birth-rate (bėrth′rāt), *n.* The proportion of births to the number of inhabitants of a town, district, country, etc., generally stated as so many per thousand of the population.

An increase in prosperity, as measured by the *birth-rate*, is accompanied by a decrease in the ratio of boy-births, and vice versa. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 327.

birthright (bėrth′rīt), *n.* Any right or privilege to which a person is entitled by birth, such as an estate descendible by law to an heir, or civil liberty under a free constitution; specifically, the right of primogeniture.

And they sat before him, the first-born according to his *birthright*, and the youngest according to his youth.
Gen. xliii. 33.

For Titan (as ye all acknowledge must)
Was Saturnes elder brother by *birthright.*
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 27.

We were very nearly dead, . . . and my idea of happiness was an English beefsteak and a bottle of pale ale; for such a luxury I would most willingly have sold my *birthright* at that hungry moment.
Sir S. W. Baker, Heart of Africa, p. 264.

birthroot (bėrth′röt), *n.* In *bot.*, a name given to various species of *Trillium*, especially *T. pendulum*, the roots of which are reputed to be astringent, tonic, and alterative, and to have a special effect upon the uterus and connected organs. Also called *birthwort*, and corruptly *bethroot* and *bathwort.*

birth-sin (bėrth′sin), *n.* Sin from birth; original sin. [Rare.]

Original or *birth sin.* *Book of Common Prayer.*

birth-song (bėrth′sông), *n.* A song sung at a birth, or in celebration of a birth or birthday.

A joyful *birth-song.* *Fitz-Geoffry*, Blessed Birthday, p. 45.

birth-strangled (bėrth′strang″gld), *a.* Strangled or suffocated at birth.

Finger of *birth-strangled* babe. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1.

birthwort (bėrth′wėrt), *n.* [< *birth*^{1} + *wort*^{1}.] In *bot.*: (*a*) The common name of the European species of *Aristolochia*, *A. Clematitis*, from its supposed remedial powers in parturition, and from it transferred to some American species, which are more usually known as *snakeroot.* (*b*) Same as *birthroot.*

bis (bis), *adv.* [L., twice, for **duis*, < *duo* = E. *two*; in compounds, *bi-*: see *bi-*^{2}.] Twice. (*a*) In accounts, tabular statements, books, etc., used to denote a duplicate or repetition of an item or number or page: as, p. 10 *bis.* (*b*) In *music*, a term indicating that a passage or section is to be repeated. (*c*) An exclamation, used like *encore*, as a request for the repetition of a musical performance, etc. (*d*) As a prefix, twofold, twice, two: in this sense it generally becomes *bi-*. See *bi-*^{2}.

bisa, biza (bē′zä), *n.* [Native name.] A coin used in Pegu in British Burma, worth about 27½ cents.

bisaccate (bī-sak′āt), *a.* [< *bi-*^{2} + *saccate*; cf. L. *bisaccium*, a saddle-bag: see *bisaccia.*] Having two little bags or pouches attached: used especially in botany.

bisaccia (bē-zäch′ä), *n.* [It. *bisaccia*, a saddle-bag, < L. *bisaccium*, pl. *bisaccia*, saddle-bag, < *bi-*, two-, + *saccus*, a bag: see *sack*^{1}.] A Sicilian measure of capacity, equal to 1.94 bushels.

bisannual† (bis-an′ū-al), *a.* [= F. *bisannuel*; < L. *bis*, twice, + E. *annual*, F. *annuel.*] Same as *biennial.*

biscacha (bis-kach′ä), *n.* Same as *viscacha.*

biscalloped (bī-skol′upt), *a.* [< *bi-*^{2} + *scalloped.*] Finished in or ornamented with two scallops; bilobate.

Biscayan (bis′kā-an), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *Biscan*, *Biskaine*; < *Biscay*, Sp. *Vizcaya.* See *Basque*^{1}.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Biscay, one of the three Basque provinces of Spain, or to its people.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Biscay. —**2.** [*l. c.*] *Milit.*: (*a*) A long and heavy musket, usually carried on a permanent pivot, for use on fortifications or the like. [Obsolete.] (*b*) A heavy bullet, usually of the size of an egg; one of the separate balls of grape- or case-shot.

biscoctiform (bis-kok′ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. as if **biscoctus*, biscuit (< *bis*, twice, + *coctus*, cooked: see *biscuit*), + *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, biscuit-shaped: as, *biscoctiform* spores. *Tuckerman.*

biscornet†, *n.* Same as *bickern.*

biscotin (bis′kọ-tin), *n.* [F., < It. *biscottino*, dim. of *biscotto* = F. *biscuit*: see *biscuit.*] A confection made of flour, sugar, marmalade, and eggs; sweet biscuit.

biscroma (bis′krọ-mä), *n.* [It., < *bis-*, twice-, + *croma*, a quaver: see *croma.*] In *music*, a semiquaver; a sixteenth-note.

biscuit (bis′kit), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bisket*; < ME. *bysket*, *biscute*, *bysquyte*, *besquite* (= D. *beschuit*, > Dan. *besköjt*), < OF. *bescoit*, *bescuit*, later *biscut*, F. *biscuit* = Pr. *bescueit* = Sp. *bizcocho* = Pg. *biscouto* = It. *biscotto*, lit. twice cooked, < L. *bis*, twice, + *coctus*, pp. of *coquere*, cook.] **1.** A kind of hard, dry bread, consisting of flour, water or milk, and salt, and baked in thin flat cakes. The name is also extended to similar articles very variously made and flavored. See *cracker.*

As dry as the remainder *biscuit*
After a voyage. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7.

2. A small, round, soft cake made from dough raised with yeast or soda, sometimes shortened with lard, etc. [U. S.]—**3.** In *ceram.*, porcelain, stoneware, or pottery after the first baking, and before the application of the glaze. Formerly *bisque.*—**Meat biscuit**, a preparation consisting of the matter extracted from meat by boiling, combined with flour, and baked in the form of biscuits.

biscuit-oven (bis′kit-uv″n), *n.* In *ceram.*, the oven used for the first baking of porcelain, bringing it to the state known as biscuit.

biscuit-root (bis′kit-röt), *n.* A name given to several kinds of wild esculent roots which are extensively used for food by the Indians of the Columbia river region, especially to species of *Camassia* and *Peucedanum.*

biscutate (bī-skū′tāt), *a.* [< *bi-*^{2} + *scutate.*] In *bot.*, resembling two shields or bucklers placed side by side; having parts of such a character.

Biscutate Leaf (*Dionæa muscipula*).

bisdiapason (bis″dī-ạ-pā′zon), *n.* [< *bis* + *diapason.*] In *music*, an interval of two octaves, or a fifteenth.

bise (bēz), *n.* [F.: see *bice.*] A dry cold north and northeast wind, prevailing especially in Provence and the Rhône valley, and very destructive to vegetation, so that "to be struck by the *bise*" has become a proverb in Provence, meaning to be overtaken by misfortune: nearly the same as *mistral.*

bisect (bī-sekt′), *v. t.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *sectus*, pp. of *secare*, cut: see *section.*] To cut or divide into two parts; specifically, in *geom.*, to cut or divide into two equal parts. One line *bisects* another when it crosses it, leaving an equal part of the line on each side of the point of intersection.

He exactly *bisects* the effect of our proposal. *Gladstone.*

An inevitable dualism *bisects* nature, so that each thing is a half, and suggests another thing to make it whole: as, spirit, matter; man, woman. *Emerson*, Compensation.

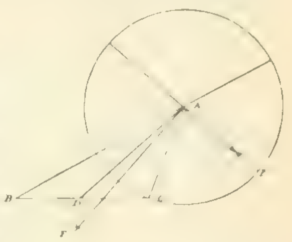
Bisecting dividers. See *divider.*—**Bisecting gage.** See *gage.*

bisection (bī-sek′shọn), *n.* [< *bisect*, after *section.*] **1.** The act of bisecting, or cutting or dividing into two parts; specifically, the act of cutting into two equal parts; the division of any line, angle, figure, or quantity into two equal parts.—**2.** One of two sections composing anything, or into which it may be divided: as, "one whole *bisection* of literature," *De Quincey*, Herodotus.—**Bisection of the eccentricity**, in *astron.*, a contrivance of the Ptolemaic system of astronomy by which the center of the orbit of every superior planet and of Venus is placed midway between the earth and the center of the equant.

bisectional (bī-sek′shọn-ạl), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of bisection.

bisectionally (bī-sek′shọn-ạl-i), *adv.* By bisection; so as to bisect, or divide into two parts, especially equal parts.

bisector (bī-sek′tọr), *n.* [NL., < L. *bi-*, two-, + *sector* (see *sector*); E. as if < *bisect* + *-or.*] A line drawn through the vertex of a triangle so as to bisect either the opposite side (*bisector of the side*) or the angle (*bisector of the angle*, or *internal bisector*), or to bisect the external angle formed by the adjacent sides (*external bisector*). Thus, in the figure, ABC being the triangle, AD is the bisector of the side BC; AE is the internal bisector, and AF the external bisector, of the angle A.



Bisector.

bisectrix (bī-sek′triks), *n.*; pl. *bisectrices* (bī-sek-trī′sēz). [NL., fem. of *bisector*: see *bisector.*] **1.** In *crystal.*, the line which bisects the angle of the optic axes. That bisecting the acute angle is called the *acute bisectrix*, the other is the *obtuse bisectrix.* These are also called the *first mean line* (or *median line*) and the *second mean line* respectively. The bisectrix, or mean line, is said to be *positive* or *negative*, according to the character of the double refraction. See *refraction.* **2.** In *geom.*, same as *bisector.*—**Dispersion of the bisectrices.** See *dispersion.*

bisegment (bī-seg′mẹnt), *n.* [< *bi-*^{2} + *segment.*] One of the parts of a line which has been bisected, or divided into two equal parts.

bisegmental (bī-seg-men′tal), *a.* [< *bi-*^{2} + *segment* + *-al.*] Consisting of two segments.

The *bisegmental* constitution of the region in question.
B. G. Wilder.

biseptate (bī-sep′tāt), *a.* [< *bi-*^{2} + *septum* + *-ate*^{1}.] Having two septa or partitions.

biserial (bī-sē′ri-al), *a.* [< *bi-*^{2} + *serial.*] Consisting of or arranged in two series or rows; bifarious; distichous. Also *biseriate.*

Thus we are led to the *biserial* arrangement of the chambers, which is characteristic of the Textularian group.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 457.

Biserial perianth, in *bot.*, a perianth consisting of both calyx and corolla.

biserially (bī-sē′ri-ạl-i), *adv.* In a biserial manner or order; in a double row. Also *biseriately.*

The chambers are arranged *biserially* along a straight axis. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 482.

biseriate (bī-sē′ri-āt), *a.* [< *bi-*^{2} + *seriate.*] Same as *biserial.*

biseriately (bī-sē′ri-āt-li), *adv.* Same as *biserially.*

The anterior tarsi of the males are dilated and *biseriately* squamulose. *Horn.*

biserrate (bī-ser′āt), *a.* [< *bi-*^{2} + *serrate.*] **1.** In *bot.*, doubly serrate: said of leaves the serratures of which are themselves serrate.—**2.** In *entom.*, having two small triangular teeth placed close together, like the teeth of a saw. [Rare.]—**Biserrate antennæ**, antennæ in which the joints are compressed and triangular, each attached to the center of the base of the preceding one by one of its points, so that both sides of the organ present a serrate outline.

bisetigerous (bī-sẹ-tij′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< *bi-*^{2} + *setigerous.*] In *entom.*, having two terminal setæ or bristles; bisetose.

bisetose (bī-sē′tōs), *a.* [< *bi-*^{2} + *setose.*] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, furnished with two setæ or bristle-like appendages.

bisetous (bī-sē′tus), *a.* Same as *bisetose.*

bisette (bi-zet′), *n.* [F. (cf. masc. *biset*, a rock-dove), coarse brown stuff, dim. of OF. *bise*, dark-brown or gray.] A narrow French lace.

bisexed (bī′sekst), *a.* [< *bi-*^{2} + *sex* + *-ed*^{2}.] Same as *bisexual.*

bisexous† (bī-sek′sus), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *sexus*, sex. Cf. *bisexual.*] Same as *bisexual.*

Thus may we also concede that hares have been of both sexes, and some have ocularly confirmed it, but that the whole species or kind should be *bisexous* we cannot affirm. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 17.

bisexual (bī-sek′sụ̄-ạl), *a.* [< *bi-*^{2} + *sexual.*] Having the organs of both sexes in one individual; of two sexes; hermaphrodite. In *bot.*, said of flowers which contain both stamen and pistil within the same perianth, and of mosses having antheridia and archegonia in the same involucre; synœcious. Also *bisexed.*

bish, bishma (bish, bish′mä), *n.* Same as *bikh.*

bishop (bish′up), *n.* [< ME. *bishop*, *bisshop*, *bischop*, *bishup*, *byshop*, etc., < AS. *biscop*, *bisceop* = OFries. *biskop* = OS. *biskop* = D. *bisschop* = OHG. *biscof*, MHG. G. *bischof* = Icel. *biskup* = Sw. *biskop* = Dan. *biskop*, *bisp* = It. *vescovo* = Sp. *obispo* = Pg. *bispo* = Pr. *veskes* = OF. *evesque*, *vesque*, F. *évêque* = Gael. *easbuig*

= Ir. [illegible] = W. esgob = Bret. eskop = (prob. < Teut.) OBulg. [illegible] = Serv. Bohem. Pol. biskup = [illegible] = Lith. vyskupas = Lett. [illegible] = Alb. [illegible] = Finn. piispa, < LL. episcopus, [illegible] biscopus, = Goth. aipiskaupus = Icel. [illegible], < Gr. ἐπίσκοπος, a bishop, lit. an overseer, < ἐπί, upon (see epi-), + σκοπεῖν, look at, view (> σκοπός, a watcher), < √ σκεπ = L. specere, look at: see scope, species, spectacle, spy, etc.] **1.** An overseer: once applied to Christ in the New Testament.

> For ye were as sheep going astray; but are now returned unto the Shepherd and *Bishop* of your souls.
> 1 Pet. ii. 25.

2. In the earliest usage of the Christian church, a spiritual overseer, whether of a local church or of a number of churches; a ruler or director in the church. See *elder* and *presbyter*.

> Paul and Timotheus . . . to all the saints in Christ Jesus which are at Philippi, with the *bishops* and deacons.
> Philip. i. 1.

> The English version has hardly dealt fairly in this case with the sacred text, in rendering ἐπισκόπους, verse 28 (Acts xx.), "overseers"; whereas it ought there, as in all other places, to have been "*bishops*"; that the fact of elders and *bishops* having been originally and apostolically synonymous might be apparent to the ordinary English reader, which now it is not.
> *Dean Alford*, Greek Test., Acts xx. 17.

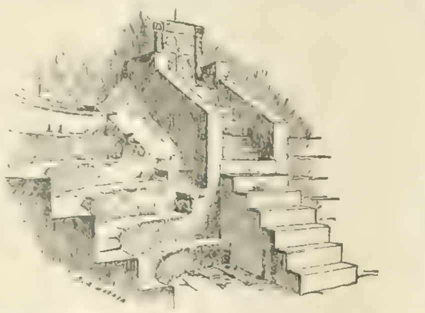
> *Bishops* and Presbyters, literally overseers and elders, are universally admitted to be terms equivalent to a considerable extent, and often, at least, applied to the same officers. *Smith*, Student's Eccles. Hist., p. 176.

3. From an early time, an overseer over a number of local churches; particularly, in the Greek, Oriental, Roman Catholic, and Anglican churches, the title of the highest order in the ministry. See *episcopacy*. The origin of the office of bishop in the Christian church is a matter of dispute. The terms *bishop* and *presbyter* appear to be used interchangeably in the New Testament; but those who support the episcopal form of government maintain that while these terms were not yet limited to their later meanings a difference of rank was indicated by them, that the office of the apostles, as overseers over the local churches and their pastors, was episcopal in its nature, and that the term *bishop* is appropriately used to designate those whom they ordained as their successors in an office which was intended to be permanent; while those who reject the episcopal form of government hold that the apostolic office was purely personal, and that the apostles had not and could not have successors. The Roman Catholic Church, the Greek and other Oriental churches, and the Anglican Church claim an unbroken succession of bishops from apostolic times. Moravian bishops also claim an unbroken episcopal succession, but exercise jurisdiction not as diocesans, but jointly. The first Methodist superintendent, the title afterward superseded by *bishop*, was ordained by Wesley in 1784. (See *itinerant bishop*.) In the Greek, Oriental, and Roman Catholic churches, the different grades of the office, besides *simple* or *ordinary bishop* are *archbishop*, *metropolitan*, *primate*, *exarch*, and *patriarch*; these were ecclesiastically instituted for convenience of government. (See *pope*.) The Anglican Church also has archbishops and metropolitans. By virtue of concordats, the nomination of Roman Catholic bishops is sometimes made by the temporal power; the former election by the clergy remains in some cathedral chapters, but more commonly names are proposed by the fellow suffragans and metropolitan, and by the clergy of the diocese to be provided for, to the Pope, who directly appoints and in any case confirms the new bishop. In England bishops are nominated by the sovereign, who, upon request of the dean and chapter for leave to elect a bishop, sends a *congé d'élire*, or license to elect, with a letter missive, nominating the person whom he would have chosen. The election, by the chapter, must be made within twelve days or the sovereign has a right to appoint whom he pleases. In the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States the bishops are elected by the clergy and laity. Bishops are said to be *consecrated* rather than *ordained*. *Enthronization* is the solemn installation following the consecration. A bishop changed from one see to another is said to be *translated*, the church containing his cathedra or episcopal throne is called *cathedral*, and the local jurisdiction indicated by this throne, and the city or locality in which this stands, together with the [illegible] or territory attached to it, his see, to which he is said to be wedded, and which is widowed when deprived of [illegible]. This relation is symbolized by the bishop's ring, which in the Western Church is a part of the insignia of his office, together with the miter, staff, and cross. To [illegible] also are applied the term [illegible] and its derivatives [illegible], [illegible] of the English [illegible] and the two [illegible] of the realm [illegible] the House [illegible] political [illegible] In the Mormon Church [illegible] lower priesthood [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

4. [illegible] formerly given to a [illegible] **5.** A name given [illegible] to a [illegible] **6.** A [illegible] with bitter oranges, [illegible] and [illegible]

> [illegible] were drinking a bowl of [illegible]

7. [illegible] (a) A name of various [illegible] insects, also called [illegible] [illegible] (b) A name of the lady-birds, the small beetles of the family *Coccinellidæ*.—**8.** One of the pieces or men in chess, having its upper part carved into the shape of a miter. Formerly called *archer*. See *chess*.—**Assistant bishop**, a bishop who assists a diocesan bishop.—**Bench of bishops.** See *bench*. **Bishop's court**, a name sometimes given in England to an ecclesiastical court held in the cathedral of each diocese, the judge whereof is the bishop's chancellor, who judges by the civil canon law. The proper name is the *consistory court*. **Bishop's cross.** Same as *pastoral staff* (which see, under *staff*).—**Bishop's cross-staff**, a staff bearing a simple cross. See *episcopal staff*, under *staff*.—**Bishop's lawn**, a variety of fine lawn, used for the sleeves of the vestments of Anglican bishops (whence the name), and also by women for many purposes.—**Bishop's ring**, a part of the pontificals or insignia of office of a bishop of the Roman Catholic Church. It is a massive ring of gold, set with a sapphire, emerald, or ruby, worn on the third finger of the right hand.—**Bishop's staff.** See *crozier*.—**Bishop's throne**, the official or ceremonial seat of the bishop in the chancel or choir of the principal or cathedral church of his diocese. In the early church, as still in the Greek Church and in some Roman Catholic churches, it stood behind the altar in the apse, and formed the central and highest seat of the synthronus (which see). According to a later arrangement, which continues to be the general rule in Roman Catholic and Anglican cathedrals, it is placed at the extreme east end of the stalls on either (preferably the northern or gospel) side, and is generally separate, but sometimes forms part of the stalls. It is usually of wood, but often of marble or bronze. Also called *cathedra*. **Boy-bishop.** See *boy*[1]. **Cardinal bishop.** See *cardinal*.—**Case of the seven bishops**, a famous English trial, in 1688, of the primate and six bishops on a charge of libel in protesting, in a petition to James II., against his order that his "declarations for liberty of conscience" be read in the churches.—**Chancellor of a bishop.** See *chancellor*.—**Coadjutor bishop**, a bishop who assists the bishop of the diocese in discharging the duties of his bishopric.—**Diocesan bishop**, a bishop having jurisdiction over the churches and clergy in a regularly organized diocese, and having his canonical place of residence and his cathedral church in a city (called his *see-city* or *cathedral city*), from which he usually takes his title, and from which he governs and visits his diocese: opposed to an *assistant*, *coadjutor*, *missionary*, or *itinerant bishop*.—**Ecumenical bishop.** See *ecumenical*. **Itinerant bishop**, a bishop not having a separate territorial jurisdiction, but possessing joint authority with others over all the churches of the same organization. The bishops of the Methodist and Moravian churches are itinerant bishops.—**Suffragan bishop.** (a) A bishop consecrated to assist another bishop who is disabled by age, illness, or other cause; an auxiliary bishop. He differs from a coadjutor bishop in having no power to exercise jurisdiction. (b) A bishop in relation to his comprovincial bishops and their archbishop or metropolitan. This title is used of the other bishops of the Church of England in relation to the archbishops.



Bishop's Throne and Synthronus.— Basilica of Torcello, near Venice.

bishop (bish'up), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bishoped* or *bishopped*, ppr. *bishoping* or *bishopping*. [< ME. *bischopen*, < AS. *biscopian*, < *biscop*; from the noun. In the last two senses, from the proper name *Bishop*.] **1.** To administer the rite of confirmation to; admit solemnly into the church; confirm. [Archaic.]

> They are prophane, imperfect, oh! too bad . . .
> Except confirm'd and *bishopped* by thee.
> *Donne*, Poems, p. 172.

2. To confirm (anything) formally. [Jocular.]

> And chose to bear
> The name of fool confirmed and *bishoped* by the fair.
> *Dryden*, Cym. and Iphig., l. 213.

3†. To appoint to the office of bishop.

> This tradition of *Bishoping* Timothy over Ephesus was but taken for granted out of that place in St. Paul which was only an intreating him to tarry at Ephesus, to do something left him in charge.
> *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

4. To let (milk, etc.) burn while cooking: in allusion to the proverb, "The bishop has put his foot in it." *Brockett*. [North. Eng. dial.]—**5.** [Supposed to be from *Bishop*, the name of a horse-dealer.] In *farriery*, to make (an old horse) look like a young one, or to give a good appearance to (a bad horse) in order to deceive purchasers.—**6.** [From a man named *Bishop*, who in 1831 drowned a boy in order to sell his body for dissection. Cf. *burke*.] To murder by drowning.

bishop-bird (bish'up-bėrd), *n.* A name of sundry African weaver birds of the family *Ploceidæ*, especially of the restricted genus *Euplectes* (Swainson) or *Pyromelana* (Bonaparte).

bishopdom (bish'up-dum), *n.* [< *bishop* + *-dom*; not found in ME.; cf. AS. *bisceopdōm* = OHG. *biscoftuom*, *biscetuom*, MHG. *bischtuom*, G. *bistum* = D. *bispdom* = Icel. *biskups-dōmr* = Dan. *bispedömme* = Sw. *biskopdöme*.] **1.** The jurisdiction of a bishop; episcopate; episcopacy. Also *bishopship*.

> He would persuade us that the succession and divine right of *bishopdom* hath been unquestionable through all ages. *Milton*, Def. of Humb. Remonst.

2. Bishops collectively.

bishopess (bish'up-es), *n.* [< *bishop* + *-ess*.] The wife of a bishop. *Thackeray*. [Rare.]

bishophood (bish'up-hůd), *n.* [< ME. *bischophood*, < AS. *bisceophād*, < *bisceop*, bishop, + *hād*, condition: see *bishop* and *-hood*.] The office, dignity, or rank of bishop.

bishoply† (bish'up-li), *a.* [< ME. *bisshoply*, etc., < AS. *bisceoplīc*: see *bishop* and *-ly*[1].] Bishop-like; episcopal.

> If he preach . . . before a bishop, then let him treat of *bishoply* duties and orders.
> *Latimer*, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI. (1549).

> Episcopal, which has supplanted *bishoply*, is only a Latin word in an English dress. *Trench*, Study of Words, p. 164.

bishoply† (bish'up-li), *adv.* [< *bishop* + *-ly*[2].] In the manner of a bishop.

bishop-ray (bish'up-rā), *n.* **1.** A raioid selachian of the family *Myliobatidæ*, *Ætobatis* (or *Stoasodon*) *narinari*, of tropical and subtropical seas, sometimes wandering in summer northward along the coast of the United States to Virginia. Its disk is twice as wide as long, and is brownish diversified with small round pale spots. **2.** Any fish of the genus *Ætobatis*.

bishopric (bish'up-rik), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bishopriche*, *bishoprick*; < ME. *bisshoprike*, *bisschopriche*, also contracted *bispriche*, < AS. *bisceoprīce* (= Icel. *biskupsrīki*), < *bisceop*, bishop, + *rīce*, jurisdiction, kingdom, = Icel. *rīki* = G. *reich*, kingdom; connected with AS. *rīce*, powerful, rich: see *-ric*, *rich*.] **1.** The office or dignity of a bishop.

> A virtuous woman should reject marriage as a good man does a *bishoprick*; but I would advise neither to persist in refusing. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 89.

2. The district over which the jurisdiction of a bishop extends; a diocese.

> On the 17th of April, 1429, a question was raised in council which involved his right to retain the *bishopric* of Winchester. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 657.

3†. The charge of instructing and governing in spiritual concerns; overseership.

> His *bishopric* let another take. Acts i. 20.

bishop's-cap (bish'ups-kap), *n.* A name of two species of *Mitella* (*M. diphylla* and *M. nuda*), natural order *Saxifragaceæ*, which are natives of the United States: so called from the form of the pod. Also called *miterwort*.

> And *bishop's-caps* have golden rings.
> *Longfellow*, Prel. to Voices of the Night.

bishop's-elder (bish'ups-el"dėr), *n.* Same as *bishop's-weed*, 1.

bishop's-hat (bish'ups-hat), *n.* Another name of the barrenwort, *Epimedium alpinum*.

bishopship (bish'up-ship), *n.* [< *bishop* + *-ship*.] Same as *bishopdom*, 1. *Milton*.

bishop's-leaves (bish'ups-lēvz), *n.* A species of figwort, *Scrophularia aquatica*.

bishop-sleeve (bish'up-slēv), *n.* A peculiar wide form of sleeve formerly worn by women: so named from its resemblance to the full sleeve, drawn in at the wrist, worn by Anglican bishops.

bishop's-length (bish'ups-length), *n.* In *painting*, canvas measuring 58 inches by 94. The half bishop measures 45 inches by 56.

bishop's-miter (bish'ups-mī"tėr), *n.* **1.** Same as *bishop*, 7 (*a*).—**2.** A name of the miter-shell, *Mitra episcopalis*, of the family *Mitridæ*.

bishop-stool† (bish'up-stöl), *n.* [< ME. *bisscopstol*, < AS. *biscopstol* (= Icel. *biskupsstoll* = Sw. *biskopstol* = Dan. *bispestol*), < *biscop*, bishop, + *stōl*, seat, stool.] A bishop's see or seat.

> According to a custom in which we differed from continental churches and strangely agreed with our Celtic neighbours . . . the temporal capital was not in early times the seat of the *bishop-stool*. *E. A. Freeman*.

bishop's-weed, bishop-weed (bish'ups-, bish'up-wēd), *n.* **1.** *Ægopodium podagraria*. See *goutwort*. In Scotland it is popularly believed to have received this name from the great difficulty of extirpating it. Also called *bishop's-elder*. **2.** A name given to the plants of the genus *Ammi*, and in the United States to a somewhat similar umbelliferous plant, *Discopleura capillacea*. **True bishop's-weed**, the ajowar *Carum Copticum*.

bishop's-wort (bish′ups-wėrt), *n.* A name given to the devil-in-a-bush, *Nigella Damascena*, and to betony, *Stachys Betonica*.

bishop-weed, *n.* See *bishop's-weed*.

bisilicate (bī-sil′i-kāt), *n.* [< *bi-*^{2} + *silicate*.] 1. A salt formed by the union of a base and a silicic acid containing two atoms of silicon. It may be a bibasic or a polybasic acid.—2. A salt of metasilicic acid, H_2SiO_3, in which the ratio of oxygen atoms combined with the base and silicon respectively is as 1:2: for example, calcium metasilicate (the mineral wollastonite), $CaSiO_3$ or $CaO.SiO_2$.

bisiliquous (bī-sil′i-kwus), *a.* [< *bi-*^{2} + *siliquous*.] In *bot.*, having two pods.

bisinuate (bī-sin′ū-āt), *a.* [< *bi-*^{2} + *sinuate*.] In *zoöl.*, having two concave curves meeting in a convex curve: as, a *bisinuate* margin.

bisinuation (bī-sin-ū-ā′shọn), *n.* [< *bisinuate*, after *sinuation*.] In *entom.*, the state of being bisinuate; a double curve on a margin.

bisk^1, *n.* See *bisque*^{2}.

bisk^2, **bisque**^{3} (bisk), *n.* [< F. *bisque*, odds at play, a fault at tennis; cf. It. *bisca*, a gaming-house; origin unknown.] Odds at tennis-play; specifically, a stroke allowed to the weaker player to equalize the parties.

bisk^3 (bisk), *n.* Same as *bikh*.

bisket†(bis′ket), *n.* A former spelling of *biscuit*.

Biskra bouton, Biskra button. Same as *Aleppo ulcer* (which see, under *ulcer*).

bismar, *n.* See *bismer*^{2}.

Bismarck brown. See *brown*.

bisme†, *n.* An apheretic form of *abisme*.

bismer^1†, *n.* [ME., also *bismar*, *bisemer*, etc.; < AS. *bīsmer*, *bismor* (= OS. *bīsmer* = OHG. *bīsmer*, reproach, opprobrium, derision, abuse), < *bī-* (accented), by, + *-smer*, perhaps connected with MHG. *smieren*, smile, AS. *smercian*, E. *smirk*, and ult. with E. *smile*, hence orig. a laughing at, ridicule. Hence the verb *bīsmerian*, *bīsmrian*, reproach, deride, abuse.] 1. Abusive speech: as, "bakbitynge and *bismer*," *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 89.

> Ful of hoker, and of *bissemare*.
>
> *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 45.

2. A person worthy of scorn.

bismer^2, **bismar** (bis′mėr, -mär), *n.* [Also written *bysmer*, *bismore*, sometimes *bissimar*; < Icel. *bismari* = OSw. *bismare*, Sw. *besman* = Dan. *bismer* = MD. *besemer* = MLG. *besemer*, *bisemer*, a steelyard, balance; < Lett. *besmens*, *besmers*, Lith. *bezmenas*, Russ. *bezmenŭ*, Pol. *bezmian*, a balance.] A balance or steelyard used in the northeast of Scotland, and in the Orkney and Shetland islands.

bismer^3 (bis′mėr), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] The name in the Orkney islands of the sea-stickleback, *Spinachia vulgaris*.

bismerpund (bis′mėr-pönd), *n.* [Dan., < *bismer*, a steelyard, + *pund* = E. *pound*.] A weight used in Denmark, equal to 6 kilograms precisely, or 13 pounds $3\frac{3}{8}$ ounces avoirdupois. It was formerly one three-hundredth part less.

bismillah (bis-mil′ạ̈), *interj.* [Turk. Ar. *bi-'sm-illah*, in the name of Allah: see *Allah*.] In God's name: an adjuration or exclamation common among Moslems. Sometimes written *bizmellah*.

bismite (biz′mīt), *n.* [< *bism(uth)* + *-ite*^{2}.] Native oxid of bismuth, or bismuth ocher.

bismore (bis′mōr), *n.* Same as *bismer*^{2}.

bismuth (biz′muth), *n.* [= F. *bismuth*, < G. *bismuth*, now commonly *wismut*, *wismuth*, orig. *wissmuth*; of mod. (17th century) but unknown origin.] Chemical symbol, Bi; atomic weight, 208; specific gravity, 9.6 to 9.8. A metal of a peculiar light-reddish color, highly crystalline, and so brittle that it can be pulverized. Its crystalline form is rhombohedral, closely approximating that of the cube. It occurs native in imperfect crystallizations, filiform shapes, and disseminated particles, in the crystalline rocks; also as a sulphuret, and in combination with tellurium and some other metals, and in various oxidized combinations. The native metal and the carbonate (bismutite) are the chief important sources of the bismuth of commerce. Until recently, almost the entire supply of the metal came from Schneeberg in Saxony, where it occurs in combination with ores of cobalt, arsenic, and silver. Nearly all the bismuth of commerce contains at least a trace of silver. Bismuth is a remarkable metal in that its specific gravity is diminished, instead of being increased, by pressure. It is the most diamagnetic of the metals. It fuses at a comparatively low temperature (507°), and is volatilized at a white heat. Alloys of bismuth with tin and lead fuse at a temperature considerably less than that of boiling water. (See *Newton's* and *Rose's metals*, under *metal*.) Alloys of the same metals with the addition of cadmium fuse at still lower temperatures; one prepared by Lipowitz remains perfectly fluid at 140°. These alloys have been used to some extent for clichés and for stereotyping, but are now of little practical importance. The chief uses of bismuth are as a medicine and as a cosmetic. For these purposes it is prepared in the form of the subnitrate called in the old pharmaceutical language *magisterium bismuthi*. The cosmetic, in preparing which the basic chlorid has also been employed, is known as pearl-powder or blanc d'Espagne. Bismuth has of late years been much experimented with as a possible component of useful alloys, for several of which patents have been issued, but no one of these alloys is known to have come into general use. Bismuth has also been used to a limited extent in the manufacture of highly refractive glass, and of strass (which see). It is used with antimony in the thermo-electric pile or battery. (See *thermo-electricity*.) It has also begun to be used to some extent in the manufacture of porcelain, for the purpose of giving to its surface a peculiar colorless, irised luster, which can also be had of various colors when other metals are used in combination with the bismuth. This metal is one for which the demand is extremely fluctuating, but on the whole increasing; and, as its ores have nowhere been discovered in large quantity, its price has been more variable than that of any other metal, with the possible exception of nickel, running between 55 cents and $5 a pound. The total consumption of the metal is probably between 25 and 50 tons a year, and it comes chiefly from the Erzgebirge (between Saxony and Bohemia), France, South America, and New South Wales. It was called by the alchemists, while in their uncertain condition of knowledge as to its nature, by various names, as *marcasita argentea*, *plumbum cinereum*, *stannum cinereum*, etc.; also called formerly in French *étain de glace*, corrupted in English into *tin-glosse*.—**Bismuth-blende**, the mineral eulytite (which see).—**Bismuth-glance**, an ore of bismuth. *Prismatic bismuth-glance* is a sulphid of bismuth or bismuthinite, and *acicular bismuth-glance* is the same as *needle-ore* or *aikinite*.—**Bismuth ocher**, the mineral bismite.—**Bismuth silver.** See *argentobismutite*.—**Butter of bismuth**, an old name for the chlorid of bismuth.—**Flowers of bismuth**, a yellow-colored oxid formed by the sublimation of bismuth.—**Magistery of bismuth**, the subnitrate or basic nitrate of bismuth.—**Telluric bismuth**, the mineral tetradymite.

bismuthal (biz′muth-ạl), *a.* [< *bismuth* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or composed of bismuth.

bismuthic (biz′muth-ik), *a.* [< *bismuth* + *-ic*.] Of bismuth: as, *bismuthic* oxid and *bismuthic* acid.

bismuthid (biz′muth-id), *n.* [< *bismuth* + *-id*^{2}.] An alloy of bismuth with another metal.

bismuthiferous (biz-muth-if′e̤-rus), *a.* [< *bismuth* + *-i-ferous*.] Containing bismuth.

> *Bismuthiferous* calcium carbonate yields only a violet fluorescence, differing little from that produced without the bismuth.
>
> *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, XXII. 9121.

bismuthin, bismuthine (biz′muth-in), *n.* [< *bismuth* + *-in*^{2}, *-ine*^{2}.] See *bismuthinite*.

bismuthinite (biz-muth′i-nīt), *n.* [< *bismuthin* + *-ite*^{2}.] Native bismuth sulphid, a mineral of a lead-gray color and metallic luster occurring in acicular crystals, also massive, with a foliated or fibrous structure. It resembles stibnite, with which it is isomorphous.

bismuthite, *n.* See *bismutite*.

bismuthous (biz′muth-us), *a.* [< *bismuth* + *-ous*.] In *chem.*, combined with bismuth as a triad: as, *bismuthous* oxid, Bi_2O_3.

bismutite, bismuthite (biz′mut-īt, -muth-īt), *n.* [< *bismuth* + *-ite*^{2}.] A hydrous carbonate of bismuth.

bismutosphærite (biz″mut-ō-sfē′rīt), *n.* [< *bismuth* + Gr. σφαῖρα, sphere, + *-ite*^{2}.] Anhydrous bismuth carbonate (Bi_2CO_5), sometimes occurring in spherical forms with radiated structure.

bisognio†, **bisogno**† (bi-sō′nyō), *n.* [Also written *besognio*, *bessogne*, *bessogno*, *bezonian*, etc.; < It. *bisogno*, need, a needy fellow, beggar.] A person of low rank; a beggar.

> Spurn'd out by grooms like a base *bisogno*.
>
> *Chapman*, Widow's Tears, i. 4.

> Beat the *bessognes* that lie hid in the carriages. *Brome.*

> He that would refuse to swallow a dozen healths on such an evening, is a base *besognio*, and a puckfoist, and shall swallow six inches of my dagger.
>
> *Scott*, Kenilworth, I. xviii.

bison (bī′sọn), *n.* [= D. *bison* = G. *bison* = Sw. *bison* = Dan. *bison* (*-oxe*), < F. *bison* = Pr. *bizon* = Sp. *bisonte* = Pg. *bisão* = It. *bissonte*, < L. *bison(t-)* (first in Pliny and Seneca), > Gr. *βίσων* (in Pausanias); prob. from OTeut.: cf. OHG. *wisunt*, *wisant*, *wisint*, MHG. G. *wisent* = Icel. (perhaps borrowed) *vísundr*, bison, = AS. *wesend*, a wild ox; origin uncertain.] 1. The aurochs, or bonasus, a European wild ox: hence applied to several similar animals, recent and extinct.—2. *Bison* or *Bos americanus*, improperly called the buffalo, an animal which formerly ranged over most of the United States and much of British America in countless numbers, now reduced to probably a few thousands, and apparently soon to become extinct as a wild animal. It formerly extended into some of the Atlantic States, as Virginia; the contraction of the area of its habitat and the reduction of its numbers have gone on steadily with the advance of European occupation; the construction of the Union Pacific railroad cut the great herd in two, leaving a southern or Texan herd, chiefly in the region of the Staked Plains, and a northern or Yellowstone or Saskatchewan herd, in the region of the upper Missouri and northward. The animal resembles the aurochs (which see), but is considerably smaller; the hump is very high and large; the hind quarters are light; the tail is about 20 inches long, ending in a wisp of hair of about 6 inches additional; the horns, especially in the male, are short, thick, and much curved; the head is carried very low; the long shaggy hair of the fore parts sometimes sweeps the ground; the color is blackish in fresh pelage, more brown or gray in worn ones and in aged individuals; the calves are reddish. Formerly the hair-covered skins were much used as robes, but only the cows were killed for them, the hides of the bulls being not easily manageable. In summer, after shedding its hair, the animal is nearly naked.

American Bison (*Bison americanus*).

3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus or subgenus of the family *Bovidæ*, including the aurochs, *B. bonasus* (see cut under *aurochs*), the American bison, *B. americanus*, and several related fossil species, as *B. latifrons*.

bisonant (bī′sọ̄-nạnt), *a.* [< *bi-*^{2} + *sonant*. Cf. LL. *bisonus*, sounding twice.] Having two sounds, as an alphabetical letter.

bisontine (bī′sọn-tin), *a.* [< NL. *bisontinus*, < L. *bison(t-)*, bison.] Bison-like; related to or resembling a bison; belonging to the genus *Bison*.

bispherical (bī-sfer′i-kạl), *a.* [< *bi-*^{2} + *spherical*.] Composed of two spheres.

> The second form [of *Schizophytæ*] is *bispherical*: the spherical cell has grown and become contracted, or indented in the middle, forming two united granules.
>
> *Science*, III. 157.

bispinose (bī-spī′nōs), *a.* [< *bi-*^{2} + *spinose*.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, having two spines.—**Bispinose elytra**, in *entom.*, those having each two apical, spine-like processes.

bispinous (bī-spī′nus), *a.* [< *bi-*^{2} + *spinous*.] Same as *bispinose*.

bispiral (bī-spī′rạl), *a.* [< *bi-*^{2} + *spiral*.] Containing two spiral fibers; doubly spiral: applied to the elaters of some *Hepaticæ*.

bispore (bī′spōr), *n.* [< *bi-*^{2} + *spore*.] One of a pair of spores formed by the division of a vegetative cell in red algæ, *Florideæ*. It is the same as a tetraspore, except as regards number. See *tetraspore*.

bisporous (bī-spō′rus), *a.* [< *bi-*^{2} + *sporous*.] Containing or bearing two spores.

bisque^1 (bisk), *n.* [See *biscuit*.] In *ceram.*: (*a*) Formerly, same as *biscuit*, 3. (*b*) A variety of unglazed white porcelain used for statuettes and other small figures.

bisque^2 (bisk), *n.* [F., crawfish soup; origin unknown.] In *cookery*, a soup made of meat or fish slowly stewed until all the strength is extracted, and thickened with finely minced or shredded forcemeat; specifically, such a soup made from crabs, crawfish, shrimps, and the like. Also spelled *bisk*.

bisque^3, *n.* See *bisk*^{2}.

bissabol (bis′ạ-bol), *n.* Same as *besabol*.

bisse^1 (bis), *n.* [< OF. *bisse*, an adder.] In *her.*, a snake borne as a charge.

bisse^2 (bis), *n.* [E. Ind.] A weight used in Pondicherry, a French possession in India. It is exactly $2\frac{2}{3}$ French pounds, or about 3 pounds 2 ounces avoirdupois.

bissel†, *v.* A variant of *bezzle*.

bissemare†, *n.* An unusual Middle English form of *bismer*^{1}.

bisset†, *n.* Same as *bisette*. [Scotch.]

bissex (bis′seks), *n.* [< L. *bis*, twice, + *sex* = E. *six*.] A musical instrument of the guitar kind having twelve strings, the pitch of the upper six of which could be altered by stopping on frets. It was invented in 1770, but never extensively used.

bissext†, *n.* [< ME. *bisext*, < L. *bisextus*, *bissextus* (sc. *dies*, day), an intercalary day, < *bi-*, *bis*, twice, + *sextus* = E. *sixth*: so called because the *sixth* day before the calends of March was reckoned *twice* in every fourth year. See *bissextus*.] The intercalary day in leap-year.

bissextile (bi-seks′til), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *bissextilis*, *bisextilis* (sc. *annus*, year), leap-year, < L. *bisextus*, *bissextus*: see *bissext*.] **I.** *a.* Containing the bissextus or intercalary day: applied to those years which have 366 days, the extra day being inserted in the month of February. See [illegible]. [illegible] every fourth year, [illegible] the number is divisible by 4 [illegible]. [illegible], however, as a year of 365 [illegible] days exceeds the true length of a solar astronomical year [illegible] amounting to an error of a [illegible] it was provided in the Gregorian calendar that the intercalary day should be omitted in all centenary years except those which are multiples of 400.

II. *n.* A leap-year: which see.

bissextus (bi-seks'tus), *n.* [L.: see *bissext*, and cf. [illegible].] The extra or intercalary day inserted by the Julian calendar in the month of February every fourth year, in order to make up the six hours by which (it was reckoned) the natural or solar year exceeds the common year of 365 days. This extra day was provided for by reckoning twice the sixth day before the calends or first of March (or the sixth day from the calends of March, both days included, reckoning backward from the succeeding month, as was the custom of the Romans), the "sixth" (or first sixth) day proper thus corresponding to February 25th, according to our reckoning, and the extra sixth, or "second sixth," to our February 24th. Since 1662, when the Anglican liturgy was revised, the 29th day of February has been, more conveniently, regarded as the intercalated day in all English-speaking countries. In the ecclesiastical calendars of the countries of continental Europe, however, the 24th day of February is still reckoned as the bissextus or intercalary day.

bisson† (bis'on), *a.* [Also E. dial. *beesen*, *beezen*; < ME. *bisen*, *bisne*, ONorth. *bisene*, blind, of uncertain origin: perhaps < AS. *bī*, *be*, by, + **sēne*, **sȳne*, as in *gesȳne*, adj., seen, visible, < *seón*, see. Cf. D. *bijziend*, short-sighted, < *bij*, = E. *by*, + *ziend*, ppr. of *zien*, = E. *see*; G. *beisichtig*, short-sighted, < *bei*, = E. *by*, + *sicht* = E. *sight*.] Blind or purblind; blinding: as, "*bisson* rheum," *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

> What harm can your *bisson* conspectuities glean out of this character? *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.

bistephanic (bī-ste-fan'ik), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *stephanion* + *-ic*.] In *craniom.*, pertaining to both stephanions: as, *bistephanic* diameter.

bister, bistre (bis'tėr), *n.* and *a.* [= G. *bister* = Sw. *bister*, bister, < F. *bistre*, a dark-brown color. Origin uncertain; prob. not connected with G. dial. *biester*, dark, gloomy, = D. *bijster*, confused, troubled, = Icel. *bistr* = Sw. *bister* = Dan. *bister*, angry, fierce.] **I.** *n.* In *painting*, a brown pigment extracted from the soot of wood. To prepare it, soot (that of beech is the best) is put into water in the proportion of two pounds to a gallon, and boiled half an hour; after standing to settle, and while hot, the clearer part of the fluid must be poured off to remove the salts, and the sediment (which is bister) evaporated to dryness. It has been much used as a water-color, particularly by the old masters, for tinting drawings and shading sketches, before India ink came into general use for such work. In oil it dries very slowly.

II. *a.* Of the color of bister; blackish-brown.

bistered, bistred (bis'tėrd), *a.* [< *bister*, *bistre*, + *-ed*².] Of the color of bister; swarthy; browned.

> The beak that crowned the *bistred* face
> Betrayed the mould of Abraham's race.
> *O. W. Holmes*, At the Pantomime.

bistipulate (bī-stip'ū-lāt), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *stipulate*.] Same as *bistipuled*.

bistipuled (bī-stip'ūld), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *stipuled*.] In *bot.*, having two stipules.

bistort (bis'tôrt), *n.* [= F. *bistorte* = It. *bistorta*, < NL. *bistorta*, < L. *bis*, twice, + *torta*, fem. of *tortus*, pp. of *torquere*, twist: see *tort*.] A plant, *Polygonum Bistorta*, so called because of its twisted roots: popularly called *snakeweed* and *adder's-wort*. *Alpine bistort* is a dwarf allied species, *P. viviparum*.

bistournage (bis'tör-näj), *n.* [F., < *bistourner* (= It. *bistornare*), twist, deform by twisting, < *bis-*, *bes-*, a pejorative prefix (prob. ult. < L. *bis*, twice), + *tourner*, turn.] In *vet. surg.*, an operation which consists in twisting the testicles of bulls and other male animals round the [illegible] so as to produce atrophy, but leave the [illegible] intact: a form of castration or gelding.

bistoury (bis'tọ̈-ri), *n.*; pl. *bistouries* (-riz). [< [illegible] a bistoury, < OF. *bistorie*, a dagger, a [illegible]. Origin uncertain; commonly [illegible] from *Pistoria* [illegible], whence also the [illegible].] A small, narrow [illegible] knife, with a straight, convex, or concave edge, [illegible] point, used for making [illegible] other purposes.

bistre, bistred. See *bister*, *bistered*.

bistriate [illegible], *a.* [< *bi-*² + *striate*.] In [illegible] marked with two parallel lines [illegible].

bisturris [illegible], *n.*; pl. *bisturres* [illegible]. [ML., < L. *bis*, twice, + *turris*, a tower.] [illegible] *ret*, [illegible] upon a medieval fortification-wall; a bartizan: sometimes equivalent to *barbican*¹. See cut under *bartizan*.

bisulc† (bī'sulk), *a.* [< L. *bisulcus*, two-furrowed: see *bisulcous*.] Same as *bisulcate*.

bisulcate (bī-sul'kāt), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *sulcate*.] 1. Having two furrows or grooves.—2. In *zoöl.*, cloven-footed, as oxen, or having two hoofed digits, as swine.—**Bisulcate antennæ**, antennæ in which the joints are longitudinally grooved on each side.

bisulcous† (bī-sul'kus), *a.* [< L. *bisulcus*, two-furrowed, < *bi-*, two-, + *sulcus*, furrow.] Same as *bisulcate*.

> Swine, . . . being *bisulcous*, . . . are farrowed with open eyes, as other *bisulcous* animals.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 6.

bisulphate (bī-sul'fāt), *n.* [< *bi-*² + *sulphate*.] In *chem.*, a salt of sulphuric acid, in which one half of the hydrogen of the acid is replaced by a metal.

bisulphid (bī-sul'fid), *n.* [< *bi-*² + *sulphid*.] A compound of sulphur with another element or radical, forming a sulphid which contains two atoms of sulphur to one atom of the other member of the compound: as, carbon *bisulphid*, CS_2.—**Bisulphid of carbon** (CS_2), a compound of carbon and sulphur which forms a colorless mobile liquid, having usually a fetid odor, due to impurities, and a sharp aromatic taste. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether. It is used in the arts as a solvent for vegetable oils and for caoutchouc. Taken internally, it is a violent poison. Externally it is used as a counter-irritant and local anesthetic.—**Bisulphid prism**, a prism filled with carbon bisulphid.

bisulphite (bī-sul'fīt), *n.* [< *bi-*² + *sulphite*.] In *chem.*, a salt of sulphurous acid, in which one half of the hydrogen of the acid is replaced by a metal.

bisulphuret (bī-sul'fụ-ret), *n.* [< *bi-*² + *sulphuret*.] In *chem.*, a compound of sulphur and another element, containing two atoms of sulphur.

bisunique (bis-ụ-nēk'), *n.* [< *bis* + *unique*.] A name given about 1850 to a reversible jacket, coat, or the like, made with two faces.

bisyllabic (bī-si-lab'ik), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *syllabic*.] Composed of two syllables; dissyllabic.

> The verbal stems exhibit bisyllabism with such remarkable uniformity that it would lead to the impression that the roots also must have been *bisyllabic*.
> *Smith's Bible Dict.*, art. Confusion of Tongues.

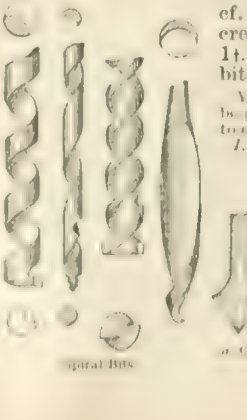
bisyllabism (bī-sil'ạ-bizm), *n.* [< *bisyllab-ic* + *-ism*.] The state or quality of being bisyllabic, or of having two syllables.

bisymmetrical (bī-si-met'ri-kạl), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *symmetrical*.] Bilaterally symmetrical; having bisymmetry.

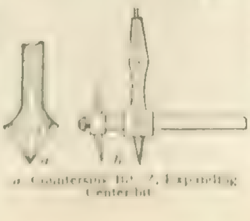
bisymmetry (bī-sim'e-tri), *n.* [< *bi-*² + *symmetry*.] The state of being bilaterally symmetrical; correspondence of right and left parts, or of the two equal sections of anything.

bit¹ (bit), *n.* [Also in some senses occasionally *bitt*; early mod. E. *bit*, *bitt*, *bitte*, *bytte*, < ME. *byt*, *byte*, *bite*, < AS. *bite* (= OFries. *biti*, *bite*, *bit* = OS. *biti* = MD. *bete*, D. *beet* = LG. *bet* = OHG. MHG. *biz*, G. *biss*, strong masc., = Icel. *bit* = Sw. *bett* = Dan. *bid*, neut.), a bite, act of biting, < *bitan* (pp. *biten*), bite: see *bite*. In ME. and mod. E. (as well as in some other languages) confused in spelling and sense with *bit*², which is from the same verb, but with an orig. different formative. In the general sense, now represented by *bite*, *n.*, directly from the mod. verb: see *bite*, *n.* The concrete senses are later, and are expressed in part by forms with other suffixes: cf. ME. *bitte*, *bytte*, *bytt* = MLG. *bete*, *bet*, *bitte*, *bit*, LG. *bit*, neut., = Sw. *betí*, neut., bridle-bit, = G. *gebiss*, neut., bridle-bit (= AS. *gebit*, biting); cf. Icel. *bitill*, bridle-bit; AS. *gebætel*, bridle-bit, < AS. *bætan*, *gebætan*, bit, curb: see *bait*¹, and cf. *bitt*. The other concrete senses are recent.] 1†. The act of biting; a bite.

> You may, if you stand close, be sure of a *bit*, but not sure to catch him.
> *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, [illegible].



Spiral Bits.



a, Countersink Bit; *b*, Expanding Center-bit.

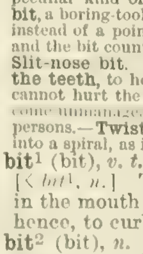
2†. The action of biting food; eating; grazing.—3†. The biting, cutting, or penetrating action of an edged weapon or tool.—4. The biting, catching, holding, cutting, or boring part of a tool. Specifically—(*a*) The cutting blade of an ax, hatchet, plane, drill, etc. (*b*) *pl.* The blades of the cutter-head of a molding-machine. (*c*) *pl.* The jaws of a pair of tongs. (*d*) The part of a key which enters the lock and acts on the bolts and tumblers.

5. A boring-tool used in a carpenter's brace. Bits are of various kinds, and are applied in a variety of ways. The similar tool used for metal, and applied by the drill-bow, ratchet, brace, lathe, or drilling-machine, is termed a *drill*, or *drill-bit*. See *auger*, *borer*, *drill*, *center-bit*, *gouge-bit*, *quill-bit*, *rose-bit*, *shell-bit*, *spoon-bit*, and phrases below.

6. The metal part of a bridle which is inserted in the mouth of a horse, with the appendages (rings, etc.) to which the reins are fastened.

> Those that tame wild horses . . .
> Stop their mouths with stubborn *bits*, and spur them
> Till they obey the manage. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 2.

7. The joint of an umbrella.—8. A hammer used by masons for dressing granite and for rough picking.—9. In *music*, a short piece of tube used to alter slightly the pitch of such wind-instruments as the trumpet, cornet-à-pistons, etc.—**Annular bit.** See *annular*.—**Baldwin bit**, a bit having two mouthpieces, used for controlling vicious horses.—**Brace-bit**, a bit intended to be used with a brace.—**Chifney bit**, a curb-bit having a short movable arm connected with the cheek-piece, just above the mouthpiece, for receiving the check-straps of the bridle, while the strap or gag-rein is attached to the short arm of the check-piece. *E. H. Knight.*—**Coal-boring bit**, a boring-bit having an entering point and a succession of cutting edges of increasing radius.—**Copper bit** or **bolt**, a name given to a soldering-iron.—**Cornish bit**, a lathe-drill in which the cutter is inserted diametrically in a mortise at the end of the drill-stock.—**Ducknose bit**, a boring bit the end of which is bent horizontally into a semicircular form.—**Duck's-bill bit**, a wood-boring tool which has no lip, the screw cylinder forming the barrel of the tool ending in a sharp-edged rounding part which forms the cutter: used in a brace.—**Expanding bit**, a boring-tool of which the cutting diameter is adjustable.—**German bit**, a wood-boring tool with a long elliptical pod and a screw-point. It is used in a brace, and makes a taper toward the end of the hole when not driven entirely through the wood.—**Half-round bit**, or **cylinder-bit**, a drill used for hard woods and metals. Its section is a semicircle, the cutting edges at end and side making an angle of 85° or 86°.—**Hanoverian bit**, a cheek-bit for horses having on the long or lower arm two or more loops for reins, and at the extremity of the short cheek a loop which receives the leather cheek; there is a rein-ring at the cheek-piece.—**Hessian bit**, a peculiar kind of jointed bit for bridles.—**Plug-center bit**, a boring-tool having a cylinder of metal in the center instead of a point. The cylinder fits a hole ready made, and the bit countersinks or removes the metal above it.—**Slit-nose bit.** Same as *nose-bit*.—**To take the bit in the teeth**, to hold the bit between the teeth, so that it cannot hurt the mouth when pulled upon, and run; become unmanageable: said of a horse, and, figuratively, of persons.—**Twisted bit**, a boring-tool formed of a bar bent into a spiral, as in the auger.



Expanding Bit.

bit¹ (bit), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bitted*, ppr. *bitting*. [< *bit*¹, *n.*] To put a bridle upon; put the bit in the mouth of (a horse); accustom to the bit; hence, to curb; restrain.

bit² (bit), *n.* [< ME. *bite*, a bit, morsel, < AS. *bita*, a bit, piece bitten off (= OFries. *bita* = D. *beet*, a morsel, *beetje*, a small portion, = MLG. *bete*, *bet*, LG. *beten* = OHG. *bizzo*, MHG. *bizze*, G. *bisse*, *bissen* = Icel. *biti* = Sw. *bit* = Dan. *bid*, a morsel), weak masc., < *bitan* (pp. *biten*), bite: see *bite*, *v.*, *bite*, *n.*, and *bit*¹, with which *bit*² has been in part confused.] 1†. A portion of food bitten off; a mouthful; a bite.—2. A morsel or a little piece of food.

> Follow your function, go! and batten on cold *bits*.
> *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5.
>
> Dainty *bits*
> Make rich the ribs, but bankerout the wits.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 1.

Hence—3. A small quantity of food; a modicum or moderate supply of provisions: as, to take a *bit* and a sup. [Dialectal.]

> He desires no more in this world but a *bit* and a brat; that is, only as much food and raiment as nature craves.
> *Scotch Presbyterian Eloquence*, p. 30.

4. A small piece or fragment of anything; a small portion or quantity; a little: as, a *bit* of glass; a *bit* of land; a *bit* of one's mind. The word is often used in certain phrases expressive of extent or degree: thus, "a *bit* older" means somewhat older, or older to some extent; "not a *bit*," not a whit, not in any degree; "a good *bit* older," a good deal older; "a *bit* of a humorist," somewhat of a humorist, etc. It is used depreciatingly or compassionately: as, a little *bit* of a man; "*bits* of children," that is, poor little children.

> His majesty has power to grant a patent for stamping round *bits* of copper. *Swift.*
>
> There are several *bits* at Valmontone to delight an artist, especially at the entrance of the town, where a magnificent fragment of the ancient wall forms the foreground to some picturesque houses. *A. G. C. Hare*

Your case is not a *bit* clearer than it was seven years ago. *Arbuthnot.*

My young companion was a *bit* of a poet, a *bit* of an artist, a *bit* of a musician, and . . . a *bit* of an actor.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney, I. i.

5. Crisis; nick of time. [Scotch.]—6. A small piece of ground; a spot. [Scotch.]

It's a bieldy enough *bit*. *Scott*, Waverley, II. xxiii.

7. Any small coin: as, a fourpenny-*bit;* a sixpenny-*bit*. Specifically, the name of a small West Indian coin worth about 10 cents; also, in parts of the United States, of a silver coin formerly current (in some States called a *Mexican shilling*), of the value of 12½ cents; now, chiefly in the West, the sum of 12½ cents.

With six *bits* in his pocket and an axe upon his shoulder. *The Century*, XXVII. 29.

A bit of blood. See *blood.*—**A long bit,** fifteen cents. [Western U. S.]—**A short bit,** ten cents. [Western U. S.]—**Bit by bit,** little by little; imperceptibly.

And, *bit by bit*,
The cunning years steal all from us but woe.
Lowell, Comm. Ode.

To give a bit of one's mind, to speak out frankly what one thinks of a person or a transaction; express one's candid conviction unrestrained by reserve or delicacy: generally to the person himself, and in unflattering terms.

He had *given* the house what was called *a bit of his mind* on the subject, and he wished very much that he would give them the whole.
Lord Campbell, London Times, April 12, 1864.

=**Syn. 4.** Scrap, fragment, morsel, particle, atom.

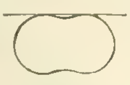
bit^{3} (bit). Preterit and occasional past participle of *bite.*

bit^{4}†. A Middle English and Anglo-Saxon contraction of *biddeth*, third person singular indicative present of *bid.*

bit^{5}†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *bitt.*

bit^{6}†, *n.* A Middle English form of *butt*^{3}.

bitangent (bī-tan'je̤nt), *n.* [< *bi-*^{2} + *tangent.*] In *math.*, a double tangent; a straight line which touches a given curve at two points. If m denotes the degree and n the class of a curve, then $(n - m)(n + m - 9)$ is the excess of the number of its bitangents over the number of its double points.—**Isolated bitangent,** a real line tangent to a curve at two imaginary points.



Bitangent to Cassinian Oval

bitangential (bī-tan-jen'sha̤l), *a.* [< *bitangent* + *-ial.*] In *math.*, pertaining to a bitangent.—**Bitangential curve,** a curve which passes through the points of contact of the bitangents of a given curve.

bitartrate (bī-tär'trāt), *n.* [< *bi-*^{2} + *tartrate.*] A tartrate which contains one hydrogen atom replaceable by a base.—**Potassium bitartrate.** Same as *cream of tartar*, or *argol* (which see).

bit-brace (bit'brās), *n.* A tool for holding and turning a boring-bit; a brace; a bit-stock.—**Bit-brace die,** a small screw-cutting die used with a brace.

bitch (bich), *n.* [< ME. *bicche, biche*, < AS. *bicce*, also *bicge*, = Icel. *bikkja* = Norw. *bikkje*, a bitch. Cf. G. *betze, petze*, a bitch, and F. *biche*, a bitch, also a fawn. The relations of these forms are undetermined.] 1. The female of the dog; also, by extension, the female of other canine animals, as of the wolf and fox.—2. A coarse name of reproach for a woman.

John had not run a-madding so long had it not been for an extravagant *bitch* of a wife.
Arbuthnot, John Bull, p. 9.

bitchery† (bich'e̤-ri), *n.* [< *bitch* + *-ery.*] Vileness or coarseness in a woman; unchastity or lewdness in general.

bitch-wood (bich'wu̇d), *n.* The wood of a leguminous tree, *Lonchocarpus latifolius*, of the West Indies and tropical South America.

bite (bīt), *v.*; pret. *bit*, pp. *bitten*, sometimes *bit*, ppr. *biting.* [< ME. *biten* (pret. *bot, boot*, pl. *biten*, pp. *biten*), < AS. *bītan* (pret. *bāt*, pl. *biton*, pp. *biten*) = OS. *bītan* = OFries. *bīta* = D. *bijten* = MLG. *bīten*, LG. *biten* = OHG. *bīzan*, MHG. *bīzen*, G. *beissen* = Icel. *bīta* = Sw. *bita* = Dan. *bide* = Goth. *beitan*, bite, = L. *findere* (√ **fid*), cleave, = Skt. √ *bhid*, divide. From the AS. come *bite, n., bit*^{1}, *bit*^{2}, *bitter*^{1}, *beetle*^{2}, *beetle*^{3}; to the Icel. are due *bait*^{1}, and prob. *bitt;* from L. *findere* come *fissile, fissure, bifid*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cut, pierce, or divide with the teeth: as, to *bite* an apple.

The fish that once was caught new bait wil hardly *byte*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 4.

2. To remove with the teeth; cut away by biting: with *off, out*, etc.: as, to *bite off* a piece of an apple, or *bite* a piece *out* of it; to *bite off* one's nose to spite one's face.

I'll *bite* my tongue *out*, ere it prove a traitor.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, iv. 1.

3. To grasp or grip with the teeth; press the teeth strongly upon: as, to *bite* the thumb or lip. (See phrases below.)

There Faction roar, Rebellion *bite* her chain.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 421.

4. To sting, as an insect: as, to be *bitten* by a flea.—5. To cause a sharp or smarting pain in; cause to smart: as, pepper *bites* the mouth.—6. To nip, as with frost; blast, blight, or injure.

Like an envious sneaping frost,
That *bites* the first-born infants of the spring.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 1.

All three of them are desperate; their great guilt,
Like poison given to work a great time after,
Now 'gins to *bite* the spirits. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 3.

7. To take fast hold of; grip or catch into or on, so as to act with effect; get purchase from, as by friction: as, the anchor *bites* the ground; the file *bites* the iron; the wheels *bite* the rails.

The last screw of the rack having been turned so often that its purchase crumbled, and it now turned and turned with nothing to *bite*. *Dickens.*

8. In *etching*, to corrode or eat into with aquafortis or other mordant, as a metal surface that has been laid bare with an etching-needle: often with *in:* as, the plate is now *bitten in.*—9. To cheat; trick; deceive; overreach: now only in the past participle: as, the biter was *bit.*

The rogue was *bit*. *Pope*, Moral Essays, iii. 364.

At last she played for her left eye; . . . this too she lost; however, she had the consolation of *biting* the sharper, for he never perceived that it was made of glass till it became his own. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, cii.

To bite the dust or **the ground,** to fall; be thrown or struck down; be vanquished or humbled.

His vanquished rival was to *bite the dust* before him.
Disraeli.

To bite the glove. See *glove.*—**To bite the lip,** to press the lip between the teeth in order to repress signs of anger, mirth, or other emotion. (Compare *to bite the tongue.*)—**To bite the thumb at**†, to insult or defy by putting the thumb-nail into the mouth, and with a jerk making it knack.

I will *bite my thumb at* them, which is a disgrace to them, if they bear it. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 1.

To bite the tongue, to hold one's tongue; repress (angry) speech; maintain fixed silence. (Compare *to bite the lip*, and *to hold one's tongue.*)

So York must sit, and fret, and *bite his tongue*,
While his own lands are bargain'd for and sold.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1.

=**Syn.** See *eat.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To have a habit of biting or snapping at persons or things: as, a dog that *bites;* a *biting* horse.—2. To pierce, sting, or inflict injury by biting, literally or figuratively.

It [wine] *biteth* like a serpent and stingeth like an adder.
Prov. xxiii. 32.

Look, when he fawns he *bites;* and when he *bites*,
His venom tooth will rankle to the death.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

Smiling and careless, casting words that *bit*
Like poisoned darts.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 327.

3. To take a bait, as a fish: either literally or figuratively.

Bait the hook well: this fish will *bite*.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 3.

We'll bait that men may *bite* fair.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase.

4. To take and keep hold; grip or catch into another object, so as to act on it with effect, obtain purchase or leverage-power from it, and the like: as, the anchor *bites;* cog-wheels *bite* when the teeth of one enter into the notches of the other and cause it to revolve.

In dry weather the roads require to be watered before being swept, so that the brushes may *bite*. *Mayhew.*

To bite at, to snap at with the teeth; hence, figuratively, to snarl or carp at; inveigh against.

No marvel, though you *bite* so sharp *at* reasons,
You are so empty of them. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2.

To bite in. (*a*) To corrode, as the acid used in etching. (*b*) To repress one's thoughts, or restrain one's feelings.

bite (bīt), *n.* [< late ME. *byte, bite* (*bīte*), taking the place of earlier *bite* (*bĭte*), in mod. E. *bit* (see *bit*^{1}); from the verb.] 1. The act of cutting, piercing, or wounding with the teeth or as with the teeth: as, the *bite* of a dog; the *bite* of a crab.—2. The seizing of bait by a fish: as, waiting for a *bite.*

I have known a very good fisher angle diligently four or six hours for a river carp, and not have a *bite*.
I. Walton, Complete Angler.

3. A wound made by the teeth of an animal or by any of the biting, piercing, or stinging organs of the lower animals: as, a dog's *bite;* a mosquito-*bite;* a flea-*bite.*

Their venom'd *bite*. *Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics.

4. As much as is taken at once by biting; a mouthful: as, a *bite* of bread.

Better one *bite* at forty, of Truth's bitter rind,
Than the hot wine that gushed from the vintage of twenty!
Lowell, Life of Blondel.

5. Food; victuals: as, three days without either *bite* or sup.—6. The catch or hold that one object or one part of a mechanical apparatus has on another; specifically, in a file, the roughness or power of abrasion: as, the *bite* of an anchor on the ground; the *bite* of the wheels of a locomotive on the rails.

The shorter the *bite* of a crowbar, the greater is the power gained.
W. Matthews, Getting on in the World, p. 119.

7. In *etching*, the corrosion effected by the acid.—8. In *printing*, an imperfection in a printed sheet caused by part of the impression being received on the frisket or paper mask.—9†. A cheat; a trick; a fraud.

I'll teach you a way to outwit Mrs. Johnson; it is a new-fangled way of being witty, and they call it a *bite*.
Swift, To a Friend of Mrs. Johnson, 1703.

10†. A sharper; one who cheats. *Johnson.*—**His bark is worse than his bite.** See *bark*^{1}.

biteless (bīt'les), *a.* [< *bite, n.*, + *-less.*] Without bite; wanting in ability or desire to bite; harmless.

Chilled them [midges] speechless and *biteless*.
The Century, XXVII. 780.

bitentaculate (bī-ten-tak'ṳ-lāt), *a.* [< *bi-*^{2} + *tentaculate.*] Having two tentacles, or a pair of organs likened to tentacles.

The gonophore contained in a gonangium, somewhat like that of Laomedea, is set free as a ciliated *bitentaculate* body. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 120.

biter (bī'tėr), *n.* [ME. *biter, bitere;* < *bite* + *-er*^{1}.] 1. One who or that which bites; an animal given to biting; a fish apt to take bait.

Great barkers are no *biters*. *Camden.*

A bold *biter*. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler.

2. One who cheats or defrauds; also, formerly, one who deceives by way of joke.

A *biter* is one who tells you a thing you have no reason to disbelieve in itself, and, if you give him credit, laughs in your face, and triumphs that he has deceived you.
Spectator, No. 504.

biterminal (bī-tėr'mi-na̤l), *n.* [Tr. of Gr. ἐκ δύο ὀνομάτων.] A binomial line; a line that is the sum of two incommensurable lines.

biternate (bī-tėr'nāt), *a.* [< *bi-*^{2} + *ternate.*] In *bot.*, doubly ternate, as when each of the partial petioles of a ternate leaf bears three leaflets.

bite-sheep† (bīt'shēp), *n.* [So MLG. *biteschāp*, G. *biss-schaf*, with the same allusion.] A once favorite pun upon *bishop*, as if one who bites the sheep which he ought to feed. *N. E. D.*

bitheism (bī'thē̤-izm), *n.* [< *bi-*^{2} + *theism.*] Belief in two gods, specifically a good and an evil one; dualism. [Rare.]

biti (bē'tē̤), *n.* [E. Ind.] An East Indian name for species of *Dalbergia*, especially *D. latifolia*, one of the East Indian rosewoods.

biting (bī'ting), *n.* [< ME. *biting;* verbal n. of *bite, v.*] 1. The action of cutting, piercing, etc., in any sense of *bite.*—2. The corroding action of a mordant upon a metal plate, wherever the lines of a design, drawn upon a prepared ground, have been laid bare with a needle, as in etching, or the surface is alternately stopped out and exposed, as in aquatint.

biting (bī'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *bite, v.*] 1. Nipping; keen: as, *biting* cold; *biting* weather.

The western breeze,
And years of *biting* frost and *biting* rain,
Had made the carver's labor wellnigh vain.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 325.

2. Severe; sharp; bitter; painful: as, a "*biting* affliction," *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 5.—3. Acrid; hot; pungent: as, a *biting* taste. Hence—4. Sharp; severe; cutting; sarcastic: as, a *biting* remark.

This was a nipping sermon, a pinching sermon, a *biting* sermon. *Latimer*, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Pope's provocation was too often the mere opportunity to say a *biting* thing, where he could do it safely.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 70.

biting-dragon (bī'ting-drag"on), *n.* An old name for tarragon, *Artemisia Dracunculus.*

bitingly (bī'ting-li), *adv.* In a biting manner; sarcastically; sneeringly.

bitingness (bī'ting-nes), *n.* Pungency; acridity.

bit-key (bit'kē), *n.* A key designed to fit a permutation-lock, the steps of which are formed by movable bits. See *lock.*

bitless (bit'les), *a.* [< *bit*^{1}, *n.*, + *-less.*] Without bit or bridle.

Bitless Numidian horse. *Fanshawe*, Æneid, iv.

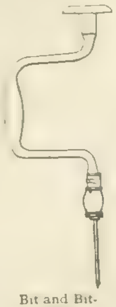
bitling† (bit'ling), *n.* [< *bit*^{2} + dim. *-ling.*] A very small bit or piece.

bitmouth† (bit'mouth), *n.* The bit or iron put into a horse's mouth. *Bailey.*

bitnoben (bit-nō'ben), *n.* [A corruption of the Hind. name *bit lavan*, or *bid lavan: bit, bid* (cerebral *t* or *d*) is of uncertain meaning; *lavan*, dial. *laban, lon, lun*, etc., < Skt. *lavana*, salt.] A white saline substance obtained from India, a chlorid of sodium or common salt fused with myrobalan and a portion of iron. Bitnoben has been used in India from times of high antiquity, and is applied to an infinite variety of purposes. It is regarded there as a specific for almost every disorder.

bito-tree (bē′tō-trē), *n.* Same as *hajilij.*

bitoure†, *n.* A Middle English form of *bittern*.



Bit and Bit-stock.

bit-pincers (bit′pin″sėrz), *n. pl.* Pincers with curved jaws, used by locksmiths.

bit-stock (bit′stok), *n.* The handle or stock by which a boring-bit is held and rotated; a carpenter's brace.

bit-strap (bit′strap), *n.* A short strap connecting the bit to a short check-bridle or to a halter. *E. H. Knight.*

bitt (bit), *n.* [Formerly, and still occasionally, written *bit*, but usually in pl. *bitts, bits*, early mod. E. *beetes;* hence F. *bittes*, formerly *bites*, pl., = Sp. *bitas*, pl., = Pg. *abitas*, pl., = It. *bitte*, pl., bitts. Origin uncertain; connected in sense, and, in the early mod. E. spelling *beetes*, in form, with Sw. *beting* = Dan. *beding*, a bitt, bitts, > D. *beting* = G. *bating*, a bitt; with compounds, Sw. *betingbult* = Dan. *bedingsbolt*, a bitt-bolt; D. *betinghouten*, pl., = G. *batinghölzer*, pl., bitts (D. *hout* = G. *holz*, wood). Sw. *beting*, = Dan. *beding*, means lit. 'baiting, pasturing,' as a horse, by tethering it (= AS. *bǣting, bēting*, a rope, a cable), < Sw. *beta* = Dan. *bede* = Icel. *beita*, bait, pasture, = AS. *bǣtan*, bridle, rein in, curb, orig. causal of Sw. *bita* = Dan. *bide* = Icel. *bita* = AS. *bītan*, bite: see *bait*¹, *bite*, *bit*¹. The ML. *bitus*, a whipping-post, and Icel. *biti*, a cross-beam in a house, a thwart in a boat, are, for different reasons, prob. neither of them the source of the E. word.] *Naut.*, a strong post of wood or iron to which cables are made fast. Bitts are fastened to the deck generally in pairs, and are named according to their uses: as, riding-*bitts*, towing-*bitts*, windlass-*bitts*, etc.

bitt (bit), *v. t.* [< *bitt, n.*] *Naut.*, to put round the bitts: as, to *bitt* the cable, in order to fasten it or to let it out gradually. The latter process is called *veering away.*

> The chain is then passed through the hawse-hole and round the windlass, and *bitted.*
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 73.

bittacle† (bit′a̤-kl), *n.* The earlier form of *binnacle.*

bitter¹ (bit′ėr), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *bitter, biter*, < AS. *biter, bitor* (= OS. *bittar* = D. MLG. LG. *bitter* = OHG. *bittar*, MHG. G. *bitter* = Icel. *bitr* = Sw. Dan. *bitter* = Goth. (with irreg. *ai* for *i*) *baitrs*), bitter, < *bītan*, bite: see *bite.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Having a harsh taste, like that of wormwood or quinine. Formerly the word was applied to pungent and to salt things, as well as to those to which it is now nearly always restricted.

> All men are agreed to call vinegar sour, honey sweet, and aloes *bitter.* *Burke*, Sublime and Beautiful.

Hence—2. Unpalatable; hard to swallow, literally or figuratively: as, a *bitter* pill; a *bitter* lesson.

> But thou art man, and canst abide a truth,
> Tho' *bitter.* *Tennyson*, Balin and Balan.

3. Hard to be borne; grievous; distressful; calamitous: as, a *bitter* moment; *bitter* fate.

> Nailed
> For our advantage on the *bitter* cross.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 1.

4. Causing pain or smart to the sense of feeling; piercing; painful; biting: as, *bitter* cold; "a *bitter* blast." *Dryden.*—5. Harsh, as words; [illegible]ful; sarcastic; cutting; sharp: as, "*bit*[illegible]," *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 6.

> [illegible] in *bitter* terms of the [illegible] which [illegible]
> *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

6. [illegible] or exhibiting animosity, hate, [illegible]; cruel; severe; harsh; stern: as, "*bitterest* enmity," *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 4; "[illegible]," *Watts*, Logic.—7. [illegible] intense pain or suffering; [illegible]

> [illegible]
> [illegible] of thee that [illegible]
> [illegible]

Bitter [illegible] beer. [illegible] Bitter almond oil [illegible] ash, bark, cucumber [illegible] principles, [illegible] principle of the vegetable in which they occur. The term is now restricted to the brown amorphous bitter extract, generally not of definite composition, obtained from many plants by boiling in water, evaporating to dryness, and treating with alcohol to remove resin, etc.—**To the bitter end**, to the last and direst extremity; to death itself.=**Syn. 3.** Grievous, distressing, afflictive, poignant.

II. *n.* 1. That which is bitter; bitterness.

> Hi no conne deme [judge] betuene zuete [sweet] and *bitter.*
> *Ayenbite of Inwit*, p. 82.

> The sick man hath been offended at the wholesome *bitter* of the medicine. *Scott*, Abbot, I. 55.

> Some *bitter* o'er the flowers its bubbling venom flings.
> *Byron*, Childe Harold, i. 82.

Specifically—2. A bitter medicine, as a bitter bark or root, or an infusion made from it. See *bitters.*

bitter¹ (bit′ėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *biteren*, < AS. *biterian* (= OHG. *bittarēn*, MHG. G. *bittern*), < *biter*, bitter: see *bitter*¹, *a.*] To make bitter; give a bitter taste to; embitter. [Rare.]

> Would not horse-aloes *bitter* it [beer] as well?
> *Wolcot* (P. Pindar).

bitter² (bit′ėr), *n.* [< *bitt* + *-er*¹.] *Naut.*, a turn of a cable round the bitts.

bitter³† (bit′ėr), *n.* An old form of *bittern*¹.

bitter-blain (bit′ėr-blān), *n.* A name given in Guiana to a scrophulariaceous herb, *Vandellia diffusa*, which is used as a remedy in fever and liver-complaints.

bitter-bloom (bit′ėr-blöm), *n.* The American centaury, *Sabbatia angularis*, a gentianaceous herb, used as a simple bitter in the treatment of fevers, etc.

bitter-bush (bit′ėr-bu̇sh), *n.* The name in Jamaica for *Eupatorium nervosum*, which is employed as a remedy in cholera, smallpox, and other diseases.

bitter-earth (bit′ėr-ėrth), *n.* [< *bitter* + *earth;* = G. *bitter-erde.*] Calcined magnesia.

bitter-end (bit′ėr-end), *n.* [< *bitter*² + *end.*] *Naut.*, that part of a cable which is abaft the bitts, and therefore within board, when the ship rides at anchor.

bitter-grass (bit′ėr-gràs), *n.* The colic-root of the United States, *Aletris farinosa.*

bitter-head (bīt′ėr-hed), *n.* A local name in parts of Ohio for the calico-bass, *Pomoxys sparoides.*

bitter-herb (bit′ėr-ėrb), *n.* 1. The European centaury, *Erythræa centaurium.*—2. The balmony of the United States, *Chelone glabra.*

bittering (bit′ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bitter*¹, *v.*] 1. Same as *bittern*², 2.—2. The acquiring by wine of a bitter flavor, due to the formation of brown aldehyde resin or other bitter substance, from age or high temperature.

bitterish (bit′ėr-ish), *a.* [< *bitter*¹ + *-ish*¹.] Somewhat bitter; moderately bitter.

bitter-king (bit′ėr-king), *n.* [< *bitter*¹ + *king.*] A shrub or small tree of the Moluccas, *Soulamea amara*, natural order *Polygalaceæ*, all parts of which are intensely bitter and are reputed to possess antiperiodic properties.

bitterling (bit′ėr-ling), *n.* [< *bitter* + *-ling*¹.] A cyprinoid fish, *Rhodeus amarus*, of the fresh waters of central Europe. It resembles a bream in form, but the anal fin is comparatively short (with 12 rays), the lateral line is imperfect, and the female has a long external urogenital tube.

bitterly (bit′ėr-li), *adv.* [< ME. *bitterly, bitterliche*, < AS. *biterlīce*, adv. (< **biterlīc*, adj., = D. *bitterlijk* = Icel. *bitrligr* = Dan. *bitterlig* = G. *bitterlich*, adj.), < *biter* + *-līce:* see *bitter*¹, *a.*, and *-ly*².] In a bitter manner. (*a*) Mournfully; sorrowfully; in a manner expressing poignant grief or remorse.

> And he went out and wept *bitterly.* Mat. xxvi. 75.

> Everybody knows how *bitterly* Louis the Fourteenth, towards the close of his life, lamented his former extravagance. *Macaulay*, Mill on Government.

(*b*) In a severe or harsh manner; sharply; severely; angrily: as, to censure *bitterly.*

> The Almighty hath dealt very *bitterly* with me.
> Ruth i. 20.

bittern¹ (bit′ėrn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bittorn, bittern*, with irreg. suffixed *-n;* earlier *bitter, bittor, bittour, bytter, bitoure, buttour, bouter, boter, buture*, etc. (E. dial. *bitter-bump, butter-bump*, Sc. *buter, butter*); < ME. *bitter, bitoure, byttoure, butturre, butor, botor, botore*, etc., = D. Flem. *butoor*, formerly also *puttoor*, < OF. *butor*, mod. F. *butor*, = It. *bittore* (Florio), a bittern, = Sp. *bitor*, a bittern, also a rail (bird), < ML. *butorius*, a bittern: (1) erroneously supposed by some to be a corruption of a L. **botaurus* (whence the NL. *Botaurus*, assumed as the name of the genus), as if < *bos*, ox, + *taurus*, a bull, applied by Pliny to a bird that bellows like a bull; (2) also erroneously identified by some with ML. *bitorius, buturius*, which, with a var. *pintorus*, is explained in AS. glosses by *wrenna, wraenna* (> E. *wren*), and once by *erdling* (> E. *arling*); but (3) prob. a var. of L. *butio(n-)* (> Pg. *butio*), a bittern—a word supposed to be of imitative origin, related to *bubere*, cry like a bittern, *bubo*, an owl, etc. Cf. the equiv. E. dial. *butter-bump*, Sc. *mire-drum*, E. dial. *bog-bull*, F. *taureau d'étang*, 'bull of the swamp,' *bœuf de marais*, G. *moosochse*, 'ox of the marsh,' etc.; and see *boom*¹, *bump*², *bull*¹, *bawl*¹, *bellow*, etc.] 1. A European wading bird, of the family *Ardeidæ* and subfamily *Botaurinæ;* the *Botaurus stellaris*, a kind of heron. It is about 2 feet long, is speckled, mottled, and freckled with several shades of blackish-brown, buff, etc., lives solitary in bogs and morasses, has a hollow guttural cry, and nests usually on the ground.

Common Bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*).

> As a *bitore* bumbleth in the mire.
> *Chaucer*, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 116.

> Where hawks, sea-owls, and long-tongued *bittours* bred.
> *Chapman.*

2. Any heron of the subfamily *Botaurinæ.* The American bittern is *Botaurus mugitans* or *B. lentiginosus.* The very small rail-like herons of the genera *Ardetta, Ardeola*, etc., are called *little* or *least bitterns;* the European species is *Ardetta minuta;* the North American, *A. exilis;* and there are others. The *tiger bitterns* are beautifully striped species of the genus *Tigrisoma*, as *T. brasiliensis.*

bittern² (bit′ėrn), *n.* [Appar. a dial. form (through **bitterin*) of *bittering*, < *bitter*¹ + *-ing*¹.] 1. In salt-works, the brine remaining after the salt is concreted. This, after being ladled off and the salt taken out of the pan, is returned, and, being again boiled, yields more salt. It is used in the preparation of Epsom salt (the sulphate of magnesia) and Glauber salt (the sulphate of soda), and contains also chlorid of magnesium, and iodine and bromine.

2. A very bitter compound of quassia, cocculus indicus, licorice, tobacco, etc., used for adulterating beer. Also called *bittering.*

bitterness (bit′ėr-nes), *n.* [< ME. *bitternesse, biternesse*, < AS. *biternys*, < *biter* + *-nys:* see *bitter*¹, *a.*, and *-ness.*] The state or quality of being bitter, in any of the senses of that word.

> She was in *bitterness* of soul. 1 Sam. i. 10.

> Shall we be thus afflicted in his wreaks,
> His fits, his frenzy, and his *bitterness!*
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 4.

> The *bitterness* and animosity between the commanders was such that a great part of the army was marched.
> *Clarendon.*

> The *bitterness* of anger. *Longfellow.*

In the gall of bitterness, in a state of extreme impiety or enmity to God. Acts viii. 23.—**Root of bitterness**, a dangerous error or schism tending to draw persons to apostasy. Heb. xii. 15.=**Syn.** *Acrimony, Asperity, Harshness*, etc. (see *acrimony*), spite, ill will, malignity, heart-burning; grief, distress, heaviness.

bitternut (bit′ėr-nut), *n.* The swamp-hickory of the United States, *Carya amara.* Its nuts are very thin-shelled, with an intensely bitter kernel.

bitter-root (bit′ėr-röt), *n.* 1. The big-root, *Megarrhiza Californica.*—2. The *Lewisia rediviva*, a plant which gives its name to the Bitter Root mountains lying between Idaho and Montana.—3. Dogbane, *Apocynum androsæmifolium.*

bitters (bit′ėrz), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *bitter*¹, *n.*] 1. Bitter medicines generally, as cinchona, quinine, etc.—2. Specifically, a liquor (generally a spirituous liquor) in which bitter herbs or roots are steeped. Bitters are employed as stomachics, anthelminthics, and in various other ways. **Angostura bitters**, a bitter tonic, [illegible] in the West Indies as a preventive against malarial fever and the like. Originally made at Angostura, or Ciudad Bolivar, a city in Venezuela, it is now made also at Port of Spain, Trinidad.—**Prairie bitters**, a beverage common among the hunters and mountaineers of western America, made with a pint of water and a quarter of a gill of buffalo-gall. It is considered by them an excellent medicine.

bitter-salt (bit'ėr-sâlt), *n.* [< *bitter*¹ + *salt*, *n.*; = G. *bittersalz* = D. *bitterzout.*] Epsom salt; magnesium sulphate.

bittersgall (bit'ėrz-gâl), *n.* An old English name for the fruit of the wild crab, *Pyrus malus.*

bitter-spar (bit'ėr-spär), *n.* Rhomb-spar, a mineral crystallizing in rhombohedrons. It is the same as dolomite, or carbonate of calcium and magnesium.

bitter-stem, bitter-stick (bit'ėr-stem, -stik), *n.* The chiretta of India, *Ophelia Chirata*, a gentianaceous plant furnishing a valuable bitter tonic.

bitter-sweet (bit'ėr-swēt), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Uniting bitterness and sweetness; pleasant and painful at the same time.

> One by one the fresh-stirred memories,
> So *bitter-sweet*, flickered and died away.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 139.

II. *n.* That which is both bitter and sweet: as, the *bitter-sweet* of life.

> I have known some few,
> And read of more, who have had their dose, and deep,
> Of those sharp *bitter-sweets.*
> *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

bittersweet (bit'ėr-swēt), *n.* **1.** The woody nightshade, *Solanum Dulcamara*, a trailing plant, native of Europe and Asia, and naturalized in the United States. Its root and branches when chewed produce first a bitter, then a sweet taste; they have long been used as a remedy in various skin-diseases. Its small scarlet berries, resembling red currants, though not absolutely poisonous, are not wholesome. The *shrubby*, *false*, or *climbing bittersweet* of the United States is the *Celastrus scandens*, also known as the *staff-tree.* **2.** Same as *bitter-sweeting.*

Flowering branch of the Climbing Bittersweet (*Celastrus scandens*), with fruit and flower on larger scale. (From Gray's "Genera of the Plants of the United States.")

bitter-sweeting† (bit'ėr-swē"ting), *n.* A variety of apple.

> Thy wit is a very *bitter sweeting.* *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4.

bitter-vetch (bit'ėr-vech), *n.* A name popularly applied to two kinds of leguminous plants: (*a*) to *Ervum Ervilia*, a lentil cultivated for fodder; and (*b*) to all the species of the genus *Orobus*, now included in the genus *Lathyrus.* Common bitter-vetch is *L. macrorrhizus.*

bitter-weed (bit'ėr-wēd), *n.* A name given to American species of ragweed, *Ambrosia artemisiæfolia* and *A. trifida.*

bitter-wood (bit'ėr-wůd), *n.* **1.** The timber of *Xylopia glabra*, and other species of the same genus. All of them are noted for the extreme bitterness of their wood.—**2.** A name applied to the quassia woods of commerce, the West Indian *Picræna excelsa* and the Surinam *Quassia amara.* See *quassia.*—**White bitter-wood**, of Jamaica, a meliaceous tree, *Trichilia spondioides.*

bitterwort (bit'ėr-wėrt), *n.* Yellow gentian, *Gentiana lutea*, and some other species: so called from their remarkably bitter taste.

bitt-head (bit'hed), *n.* *Naut.*, the upper part of a bitt.

bitting-harness (bit'ing-här"nes), *n.* A harness used in training colts.

bitting-rigging (bit'ing-rig"ing), *n.* A bridle, surcingle, back-strap, and crupper placed on young horses to give them a good carriage.

bittle (bit'l), *n.* A Scotch and English dialectal form of *beetle*¹.

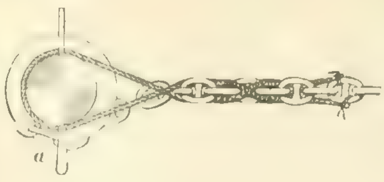
bittlin (bit'lin), *n.* [E. dial.; perhaps for **bittling*, < *bitt*, *bit*³ (= *butt*³) + dim. *-ling.*] A milk-bowl. *Grose.*

bittock (bit'ok), *n.* [< *bit*² + dim. *-ock.*] A little bit; a short distance. *Scott; Mrs. Gore.* [Scotch.]

bittor†, **bittour**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *bittern*¹.

bitt-pin (bit'pin), *n.* *Naut.*, a large iron pin placed in the head of the cable-bitts to prevent the chain from jumping off while veering. See cut under *bitt-stopper.*

bitt-stopper (bit'stop"ėr), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope or chain stopper made fast to the bitts, and used to hold a cable while bitting or unbitting it.



Bitt and Bitt-stopper on Chain-cable. *a*, bitt-pin.

bituberculate, bituberculated (bī-tū-bėr'kū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *tuberculate.*] In *entom.*, having two tubercles or small blunt elevations.

bitume† (bi-tūm'), *n.* [< F. *bitume*, < L. *bitumen*: see *bitumen.*] Bitumen: as, "hellebore and black *bitume*," *May.*

bitume (bi-tūm'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bitumed*, ppr. *bituming.* [< *bitume*, *n.*] To cover or besmear with bitumen; bituminate.

> We have a chest beneath the hatches, caulked and *bitumed.* *Shak.*, Pericles, iii. 1.

> The basket of bulrushes for the infant Moses, when thoroughly *bitumed*, was well adapted to the purpose for which it was made. *W. M. Thomson*, Land and Book.

bitumen (bi-tū'men), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bittumen*, *betumen* (also *bitume*, *betume*, *betune*: see *bitume*) = F. *bitume* = Pr. *betum* = Sp. *betun* = Pg. *betume* = It. *bitume*, < L. *bitumen.*] The name given by Latin writers, especially by Pliny, to various forms of hydrocarbons now included under the names of *asphaltum*, *maltha*, and *petroleum* (see these words). Bitumen, as used by artists, is a mixture of asphaltum with a drying-oil. It produces a rich brown transparent surface, but is liable to crack and blacken.—**Bitumen process**, in *photog.*, an early method of producing pictures resting upon the property of sensitiveness to light possessed by asphaltum or bitumen of Judæa. The process has received a modern application in some systems of photo-engraving. See *photography*, and *Gillet process*, under *photo-engraving.*—**Elastic bitumen.** See *elaterite.*

bituminate (bi-tū'mi-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bituminated*, ppr. *bituminating.* [< L. *bituminatus*, pp. of *bituminare*, impregnate with bitumen, < *bitumen* (*bitumin-*), bitumen.] **1.** To cement with bitumen.

> *Bituminated* walls of Babylon. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 46.

2. To impregnate with bitumen.

bituminiferous (bi-tū-mi-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *bitumen*, bitumen, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Producing bitumen.

> The *bituminiferous* substance known as boghead Cannel [coal]. *W. A. Miller*, Elem. of Chem., § 1537.

bituminization (bi-tū"mi-ni-zā'shǫn), *n.* [< *bituminize* + *-ation.*] The transformation of organic matters into bitumen, as the conversion of wood by natural processes into several varieties of coal. Also spelled *bituminisation.*

bituminize (bi-tū'mi-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bituminized*, ppr. *bituminizing.* [< *bitumen* (*bitumin-*) + *-ize.*] To form into or impregnate with bitumen. Also spelled *bituminise.*

bituminous (bi-tū'mi-nus), *a.* [= F. *bitumineux*, < L. *bituminosus*, < *bitumen* (*bitumin-*), bitumen.] **1.** Of the nature of or resembling bitumen.—**2.** Containing bitumen, or made up in part of the hydrocarbons which form asphaltum, maltha, and petroleum. See *petroleum.*

> Near that *bituminous* lake where Sodom flamed.
> *Milton*, P. L., x. 562.

Bituminous cement, or **bituminous mastic**, a cement or mastic in which bitumen, especially in the form of asphalt, is the most important ingredient: it is used for roofs, pavements, cisterns, etc.—**Bituminous coal**, soft coal, or coal which burns with a bright-yellow flame. Soft coal, semibituminous coal, and hard coal, or anthracite, are the three most important varieties of coal. See *coal.*—**Bituminous limestone**, limestone containing bituminous matter. It is of a brown or black color, and when rubbed emits an unpleasant odor. That of Dalmatia is so charged with bitumen that it may be cut like soap.—**Bituminous shale**, or **bituminous schist**, an argillaceous shale much impregnated with bitumen, and very common in various geological formations, especially in the Devonian and Lower Silurian. Before the discovery of petroleum in Pennsylvania it was worked to some extent for the production of paraffin and other useful products.—**Bituminous springs**, springs impregnated with petroleum, naphtha, etc.

biunguiculate (bī-ung-gwik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *unguiculate.*] Having two claws, or two parts likened to claws; doubly hooked.

biunity (bī-ū'ni-ti), *n.* [< *bi-*² + *unity.*] The state or mode of being two in one, as trinity is the state of being three in one.

biuret (bī'ū-ret), *n.* [< *bi-*² + *urea*: see *-uret.*] A compound ($C_2H_5N_3O_2 + H_2O$), formed by exposing urea to a high temperature for a long time. It forms crystals readily soluble in water and alcohol.

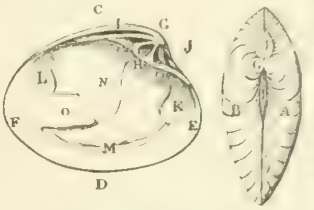
bivalence (bī'vā- or biv'a-lens), *n.* In *chem.*, a valence or saturating power which is double that of the hydrogen atom.

bivalency (bī'vā- or biv'a-len-si), *n.* Same as *bivalence.*

bivalent (bī'vā- or biv'a-lent), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *valen(t-)s*, having power. Cf. *equivalent.*] In *chem.*, applied to an element an atom of which can replace two atoms of hydrogen or other univalent element, or to a radical which has the same valence as a bivalent atom. Thus, calcium in its chlorid ($CaCl_2$) replaces two atoms of hydrogen in hydrochloric acid (HCl); the bivalent radical methylen, CH_2, in its chlorid, CH_2Cl_2, shows the [illegible]

bivalve (bī'valv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *bivalve*, < L. *bi-*, two-, + *valva*, door, in mod. sense 'valve.'] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having two leaves or folding parts: as, a *bivalve* speculum.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, having two shells united by a hinge.—**3.** In *bot.*, having two valves, as a seed-case.

II. *n.* **1**†. *pl.* Folding doors.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, a headless lamellibranch mollusk whose shell has two hinged valves, which are opened and shut by appropriate muscles: opposed to *univalve.* In rare cases, as *Pholas*, there are also accessory valves besides the two principal ones. See cut under *accessory.* Familiar examples are the oyster, scallop, mussel, etc. These belong to the asiphonate division of bivalves; the clam, cob, cockle, razor-shell, and many others are siphonate. The piddock belongs to the genus *Pholas.* The ship-worm, *Teredo*, is also technically a bivalve. See *lamellibranch.* **3.** In *bot.*, a pericarp in which the seed-case opens or splits into two parts. **Equilateral bivalve.** See *equilateral.*



Bivalve Shell of *Cytherea chione.*

A, right valve; *B*, left valve; *C*, dorsal margin; *D*, ventral margin; *E*, anterior side or front margin; *F*, posterior side or hinder margin; *G*, umbo; *H*, hinge and hinge-teeth; *c*, cardinal tooth; *x*, *x*, lateral teeth; *I*, ligament, ligament pit or groove; *J*, lunule; *K*, anterior muscular impression; *L*, posterior muscular impression; *M*, pallial impression; *N*, abdominal impression; *O*, pallial sinus.

bivalved (bī'valvd), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *valved.* Cf. *bivalve.*] Having two valves. Also *bivalvous.*

Bivalvia (bī-val'vi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *bivalvius*, < L. *bi-*, two-, + *valva*, door, in mod. sense 'valve.' Cf. *bivalve.*] A term formerly used for all the bivalve shells or lamellibranchiate mollusks, but now superseded by the class names *Acephala*, *Conchifera*, and *Lamellibranchiata.*

bivalvous (bī-val'vus), *a.* [< *bivalve* + *-ous.*] Same as *bivalved.*

bivalvular (bī-val'vū-lär), *a.* [< *bivalve*, after *valvular.*] Having two valves: said especially of the shells of certain mollusks and of the seed-vessels of certain plants. See *bivalve.*

bivascular (bī-vas'kū-lär), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *vasculum*, a small vessel; after *vascular.*] Having two cells, compartments, or vessels.

bivaulted (bī'vâl-ted), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *vaulted.*] Having two vaults or arches.

biventer (bī-ven'tėr), *n.* [NL., < L. *bi-*, two-, + *venter*, belly.] A muscle of the back of the neck, so called from having two fleshy bellies, with an intervening tendinous portion. It is commonly distinguished from other biventral or digastric muscles as the *biventer cervicis.* It occurs in man, various mammals, birds, etc. Also called [illegible]

biventral (bī-ven'tral), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *ventral.*] Digastric; having two bellies, as a muscle. See *biventer.*

biverb (bī'vėrb), *n.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *verbum*, word.] A name composed of two words.

biverbal (bī-vėr'bal), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *verbal.* Cf. *biverb.*] Relating to two words; punning.

> As some stories are said to be too good to be true, it may with equal truth be asserted of this *biverbal* allusion, that it is too good to be natural. *Lamb*, Popular Fallacies.

bivial (biv'i-al), *a.* [< L. *bivius* (see *bivious*) + *-al.* Cf. *trivial.*] **1.** Going in two directions.—**2.** In echinoderms, of or pertaining to the bivium: as, the *bivial* (posterior) ambulacra. *Huxley.*

bivious† (biv'i-us), *a.* [< L. *bivius*, having two ways, < *bi-*, two-, + *via* = E. *way.*] Having two ways, or leading two ways.

> *Bivious* theorems, and Janus-faced doctrines.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., ii. 3.

bivittate (bī-vit'āt), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *vitta* + *-ate*1.] 1. In bot., having two vittæ or oil-tubes: applied to the fruit of some *Umbelliferæ*.—2. In zoöl., marked with two longitudinal stripes.

bivium (biv'i-um), *n.* [NL., neut. of L. *bivius*: see *bivious*.] In echinoderms, the ambulacra of the two posterior arms or rays taken together and distinguished from the three anterior rays collectively. See *trivium*, and cut under *Spatangoida*.

> In the fossil genus Dysaster this separation of the ambulacra into bivium and *trivium* exists naturally.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 488.

bivocalized (bī-vō'kal-īzd), *a.* Placed between two vowels.

bivouac (biv'ö-ak), *n.* [Also *bivouack*, in 18th century occasionally *biouac*, *biovac*, *bihovac*, < F. *bivouac*, formerly *biouac*, orig. *bivac*, prob. < G. dial. (Swiss) *beiwacht*, a patrol of citizens added in time of alarm or commotion to the regular town watch (cf. G. *beiwache*, a keeping watch), < *bei*, = E. *by*, + **wacht*, G. *wache* = E. *watch*, *n.*] An encampment of soldiers in the open air without tents, each soldier remaining dressed and with his weapons by him; hence, figuratively, a position or situation of readiness for emergencies, or a situation demanding extreme watchfulness.

> We followed up our victory until night overtook us about two miles from Port Gibson; then the troops went into *bivouac* for the night.
> *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 484.

> In the world's broad field of battle,
> In the *bivouac* of Life,
> Be not like dumb, driven cattle!
> Be a hero in the strife!
> *Longfellow*, Psalm of Life.

bivouac (biv'ö-ak), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *bivouacked*, ppr. *bivouacking*. [< *bivouac*, *n.*] To encamp in the open air without tents or covering, as soldiers on a march or in expectation of an engagement.

> We passed on for about half a mile in advance, and *bivouacked* on some rising ground.
> *Sir S. W. Baker*, Heart of Africa, p. 180.

> The Chasseurs Normandie arrive dusty, thirsty, after a hard day's ride, but can find no billet-master. . . . Normandie must even *bivouac* there in its dust and thirst.
> *Carlyle*, French Rev.

biwa1 (bē'wä), *n.* [Jap., = Chinese *pi-pa*, the Chinese medlar.] The loquat; the fruit of the *Photinia Japonica*.

biwa2 (bē'wä), *n.* [Jap., = Chinese *pi-pa*, a guitar.] A Japanese musical instrument with four strings, resembling a flat mandolin.

biweekly (bī-wēk'li), *a.* and *adv.* [< *bi-*2 + *weekly*.] **I.** *a.* Occurring or appearing every two weeks: as, a *biweekly* magazine. Sometimes erroneously used in place of *semiweekly*, for or occurring twice in a week.

II. *adv.* Fortnightly.

biwepe†, *v.* An obsolete form of *beweep*.

Bixaceæ (bik-sā'sẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bixa*, the typical genus, + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of polypetalous exogenous plants, nearly related to the *Violaceæ*. They are mostly shrubs or trees, natives of the warmer regions of the globe, and of little economic importance. There are about 30 genera, mostly small. The most prominent species is *Bixa Orellana*, yielding arnotto. See cut under *arnotto*.

bixin (bik'sin), *n.* [< *Bixa* + *-in*2.] 1. The orange-coloring principle ($C_{16}H_{26}O_2$) of arnotto, a vermilion-red powder, insoluble in water or ether, but soluble in alcohol and benzol.—2. A variety of arnotto, having from six to ten times the coloring power of common arnotto, from quicker extraction.

biza, *n.* See *beza*.

bizard† (biz'ard), *n.* Same as *bizarre*.

bizarre (bi-zär'), *a.* and *n.* [F. (formerly also *bigearre*, *bigarre*), strange, capricious, formerly headlong, angry, orig. valiant, = It. *bizzarro*, irascible, choleric, < Sp. Pg. *bizarro*, gallant, brave, valiant, perhaps < Basque *bizarra*, a beard; cf. Sp. *hombre de bigote*, a man of spirit (*bigote*, mustache).] **I.** *a.* Odd; fanciful; fantastical; whimsical; grotesque.

> [illegible]
> [illegible]

> [illegible]

> [illegible]

II. *n.* A variety of carnation [illegible] striped with [illegible] other.

bizarrerie [illegible], *n.* [< F. *bizarrerie*, < *bizarre*.] Bizarre quality.

bizcacha (bith-kä'chạ̈), *n.* Same as *viscacha*.

bizel†, *n.* An obsolete form of *bezel*.

Bizen ware. See *pottery*.

bizle†, *v.* Same as *bezzle*.

bizmellah† (biz-mel'ạ̈), *interj.* Same as *bismillah*.

bizygomatic (bī-zī-gọ-mat'ik), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *zygomatic*.] Pertaining to the two zygomatic arches: as, the *bizygomatic* breadth.

bjelkite (biel'kīt), *n.* [< *Bjelke* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] A variety of the mineral cosalite from the Bjelke mine, Nordmark, Sweden.

bk., bks. Abbreviations of *book*, *books*.

B. L. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Bachelor of Law*; (*b*) in *com.*, of *bill of lading*.

blab1 (blab), *v.*; pret. and pp. *blabbed*, ppr. *blabbing*. [In ME. only in the freq. form (which is preferred for such words; cf. *babble*, *gabble*, *gabber*, *jabber*, etc.), but the derived noun *blabbe*, a blab, telltale, occurs: see *blab*1, *n.*, and *blabber*1, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To utter or tell in a thoughtless or unnecessary manner (what ought to be kept secret); let out (secrets).

> Oh, that delightful engine of her thoughts,
> That *blabb'd* them with such pleasing eloquence.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., iii. 1.

> Yonder a vile physician, *blabbing*
> The case of his patient.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, xxvii. 3.

II. *intrans.* To talk indiscreetly; tattle; tell tales.

> You're sure the little milliner won't *blab?*
> *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

> But letters, however carefully drilled to be circumspect, are sure to *blab*, and those of Pope leave in the reader's mind an unpleasant feeling of circumspection.
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 427.

blab1 (blab), *n.* [< ME. *blabbe*: see *blab*1, *v.*] A babbler; a telltale; one who betrays secrets, or tells things which ought to be kept secret.

> Good merchant, lay your fingers on your mouth;
> Be not a *blab*. *Greene*, James IV., v.

> Excluded
> All friendship, and avoided as a *blab*,
> The mark of fool set on his front!
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 495.

> Show me a very inquisitive body, I'll show you a *blab*.
> *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

blab2† (blab), *n.* [Another form of *bleb*, *blob*.] A bubble; a blister; a swelling.

blab2† (blab), *v. i.* or *t.* [< *blab*2, *n.*] To swell out or up; make swollen, as the cheeks.

blabber1† (blab'ėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *blaberen*, stammer, talk without reason, blabber, blab, = LG. *blabbern* = G. *plappern*, blab, babble, = Dan. *blabbre*, blabber, gabble: imitative words, prob. in part of independent origin. Similar forms of imitative origin are Sw. dial. *bladdra*, *blaffra*, prattle, D. LG. G. *blaffen* (> E. *blaff*), yelp; OHG. *blabbizōn*, MHG. *blepzen*, babble; ML. *blaberare*, for L. *blaterare*, babble; Gael. *blabaran*, a stammerer, *blabhdach*, babbling, *plabair*, a babbler; E. *blather*, *blether*1, *babble*, etc.] 1. To speak inarticulately; babble; mumble.

> Now you may see how easie it is to speak right, and not to *blabber* like boors in any speech.
> *Wodroephe*, Fr. and Eng. Gram. (1623), p. 126.

2. To tell tales; blab; talk idly.—3. To fib; falter. *Skinner*.—4. To whistle to a horse. *Skinner*.

blabber1 (blab'ėr), *n.* [< *blabber*1, *v.*] A tattler; a telltale.

> 'Tis fairies' treasure,
> Which but reveal'd, brings on the *blabber's* ruin.
> *Massinger and Field*, Fatal Dowry, iv. 1.

blabber2 (blab'ėr), *a.* [< ME. *blaber*, *blabyr*. Cf. *blab*2, *bleb*, *blob*, *blobber*, *blubber*, etc.] Swollen; protruding: as, *blabber*-lipped; *blabber* cheeks.

blabbering† (blab'ėr-ing), *a.* Inarticulate; babbling.

blabber-lipped† (blab'ėr-lipt), *a.* [< ME. *blaberlypped*, also *blabberlipped*: see *blabber*2 and *blubber-lipped*.] Having swollen or protruding lips: blubber-lipped.

blabbing (blab'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *blab*1, *v.*] Having the character of a blab; talking indiscreetly; tattling: as, "the *blabbing* eastern scout." *Milton*, Comus, l. 138.

black (blak), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *blak*, *blek*, *blake*, < AS. *blæc* (in def. inflection *blaca*, *blace*, sometimes with long vowel *blāca*, *blāc*, and thus confused with *blāc*, *blác*, ME. *blake*, etc., shining, white: see *bleak*1), = OHG. (in comp.) *blah-*, *blach-*, black, = (with appar. diff. orig.) Icel. *blakkr*, dark, dusky, = Sw. *black*, gravelé, dark, = Dan. *blak*, dark (whence the noun, AS. *blæc* = MLG. *black*, LG. *blak* = MHG. *black* = Icel. *blek* = Sw. *bläck* = Dan. *blæk*, ink: see *bleck*); prob. from a verb repr. secondarily by D. *blaken*, burn, scorch, freq. *blakeren*, scorch, MLG. (> G.) *blaken*, burn with much smoke, LG. *verblekken*, scorch as the sun scorches grain; perhaps akin to L. *flagrare*, Gr. *φλέγειν*, burn: see *flagrant*, *flame*, *phlegm*. Hence *blatch*, *bleck*, *bletch*, *bleach*2; but not connected, unless remotely, with *bleak*1, *bleach*1, q. v.] **I.** *a.* 1. Possessing in the highest degree the property of absorbing light; reflecting and transmitting little or no light; of the color of soot or coal; of the darkest possible hue; sable; optically, wholly destitute of color, or absolutely dark, whether from the absence or from the total absorption of light: opposed to *white*.

> I spy a *black*, suspicious, threat'ning cloud.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 3.

> On either hand, as far as eye could see,
> A great *black* swamp and of an evil smell.
> *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

> A *black* body is one which absorbs every ray which falls on it. It can, therefore, neither reflect nor transmit. A mass of coke suggests the conception of such a body.
> *Tait*, Light, § 307.

Hence—2. Characterized by the absence of light; involved or enveloped in darkness.

> In the twilight, in the evening, in the *black* and dark night. Prov. vii. 9.

> And, beauty dead, *black* chaos comes again.
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 1020.

3. Dismal; gloomy; sullen and forbidding: as, a *black* prospect.—4. Destitute of moral light or goodness; evil; wicked; atrocious: as, *black* deeds.

> "Thou art," quoth she, "a sea, a sovereign king,
> And, lo, there falls into thy boundless flood
> *Black* lust, dishonour, shame, misgoverning."
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 654.

> During stages in which maintenance of authority is most imperative, direct disloyalty is considered the *blackest* of crimes. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 532.

5. Calamitous; disastrous; bringing ruin or desolation: as, *black* tidings; *black* Friday.

> *Black* tidings these, . . . *blacker* never came to New England. *Hawthorne*, Twice-Told Tales, II.

6. Deadly; malignant; baneful: as, a *black* augury.

> Taking thy part, hath rush'd aside the law,
> And turned that *black* word death to banishment.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 3.

7. Clouded with anger; frowning; threatening; boding ill: as, *black* looks.

> She hath abated me of half my train;
> Look'd *black* upon me; struck me with her tongue.
> *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4.

8. Wearing black or dark clothing, armor, etc.: as, Edward the *Black* Prince; *black* friars.—9. Stained with dirt; soiled; dirty: as, *black* hands. [Colloq.] **Black Act, Black acts.** See *act*.—**Black amber.** Same as *jet*.—**Black and blue,** having the dark livid color of a bruise in the flesh, which is accompanied with a mixture of blue. See *blue* and *blae*.

> Mistress Ford . . . is beaten *black and blue*, that you cannot see a white spot about her.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 5.

Black and tan, having black hair upon the back, and tan or yellowish-brown upon the face, flanks, and legs, as some dogs: said specifically of a kind of terrier dog, and sometimes used elliptically as a substantive.

> Consider the St. Bernards and the mastiffs, the pugs and the bull-dogs, the *black-and-tans* and the King Charles. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 399.

Black antimony, art, assembly, bead-tree, bearberry, etc. See under the nouns.—**Black belt,** that region of the southern United States, comprising portions of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, in which the ratio of the colored population to the white is greatest.—**Black bile.** See *atrabile*.—**Black bindweed, book, canker, chalk, death,** etc. See the nouns.—**Black drink,** a decoction of the leaves of *Ilex cassine*, used by the Indians of the southern United States as a medicine and as a drink of ceremony.—**Black earth.** See *earth*.—**Black Flags,** bands of irregular soldiers infesting the upper valley of the Red River in Tonquin. They were originally survivors of the Taiping rebellion in China, increased by the accession of various adventurers; they fought against the French in their wars with Annam, about 1873-85.—**Black Friday, frost,** etc. See the nouns.—**Black glass,** a glass made in Venice of sand, sulphur, and peroxid of manganese. It is of a deep black color.—**Black hagden.** See *hagden*.—**Black Hand,** an anarchistic society in Spain composed of members of the laboring classes. Many of its members in southern Spain were arrested and imprisoned in 1883.—**Black Harry, Black Will,** local names in the United States of the sea-bass, *Centropristes furvus*.—**Black herring.** See *herring*.—**Black in the flesh,** and **waxed and black in the grain,** terms applied to skins curried on the inner and outer sides respectively. The former is applied to the uppers of men's shoes, and the latter of women's.—**Black japan.** See *japan*.—**Black Maria,** a closely covered vehicle, usually painted black, used in conveying prisoners to and from jail.—**Black martin, Monday, naphtha, ocher,** etc. See the nouns.—**Black rent,** exactions formerly levied by native chieftains in Ireland, particularly upon districts where English were settled.

Besides the payment of *black rent*, the commons of Ireland were oppressed by innumerable exactions.
Bagwell, Ireland under the Tudors.

Black rot, rust. See the nouns.—**Black silver.** See *stephanite.* **Black-spot,** a disease of rose bushes, characterized by diffuse, dark-colored spots on the upper surface of the leaves. It is caused by a parasitic fungus, *Asteroma Rosæ.*—**Black sugar,** Spanish licorice. [Scotch.]—**Black tin.** See *tin.*—**Black ware.** Same as *basalt ware* (which see, under *basalt*). **Black witch.** See *ani.* [For a number of compounds with *black* as their first member, see below; in many of these cases it is generally printed as a separate word.]

II. *n.* 1. Black color; the darkest color, properly the negation of all color: the opposite of *white.* The darkness of this color arises from the circumstance that the substances composing or producing it, as in a pigment or dye, absorb all the rays of light and reflect none. In heraldry this hue or tincture is termed *sable.*

2. A black dye or pigment: as, *blacks* and grays.—3. A black part of something, as that of the eye; specifically, the opening in the iris; the pupil: in opposition to the *white.*

The *black* or sight of the eye. *Sir K. Digby.*

4. Black clothing, especially when worn as a sign of mourning: as, to be in *black:* sometimes used in the plural.

He has now put off
The funeral *black* your rich heir wears with joy,
When he pretends to weep for his dead father.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, i. 1.

Should I not put on *blacks* when each one here
Comes with his cypress and devotes a tear?
Herrick, Death of H. Lawes.

5. *pl.* Funeral drapery, consisting of hangings of black cloth.—6†. A mute; one of the hired mourners at a funeral.

I do pray ye
To give me leave to live a little longer.
You stand about me like my *Blacks.*
Fletcher, Mons. Thomas, iii. 1.

7. A member of one of the dark-colored races; a negro or other dark-skinned person.—8†. One with the face blacked or disguised; specifically, a deer-stealer; a poacher.

The Waltham *blacks* at length committed such enormities, that government was forced to interfere, with that severe and sanguinary act, called the "Black Act."
Gilbert White, Hist. of Selborne, vii.

9. A small flake of soot; smut: usually plural.

A fog out of doors that tastes of *blacks* and smells of decomposed frost. *Sir C. Young.*

Can I help it if the *blacks* will fly, and the things must be rinsed again? *D. Jerrold*, Caudle Lectures, xvii.

10. A dark stain or smear.—11. *pl.* Ink used in copperplate printing, prepared from the charred husks of the grape and the residue of the wine-press.—12. In *printing*, any mark on the paper between the lines or letters caused by the rising of the leads, etc., to the level of the type: commonly in the plural.—**Aniline black,** a color produced by dyers directly upon the fiber itself, by the oxidation of the hydrochlorid of aniline with bichromate of potash. It is a very permanent dye.—**Animal black.** Same as *bone-black.* **Brunswick black.** Same as *japan lacquer* (which see, under *japan*).—**Chemical black,** a color formerly obtained in dyeing cotton by boiling gallnuts in pyroligneous acid, adding "nitrate of iron" and flour.—**Chrome-black,** a color produced in dyeing cotton or wool by mordanting with bichromate of potash and dyeing with logwood.—**Common black,** a color produced by dyeing with logwood, sumac, fustic, and a mixture of green and blue vitriol.—**Copperas-black,** a color produced in dyeing inferior carpets, etc., by mordanting with a mixture of ferrous sulphate and copper sulphate and dyeing with logwood.—**Cork-black,** a black obtained by burning cork in closed vessels.—**Drop-black,** a better grade of bone-black ground in water, and in this pasty state formed into drops and dried.—**Frankfort black,** a pigment formerly made by burning the lees of wine, but now merely a better grade of bone-black. Also called *German black.*—**Gas-black,** a species of lampblack obtained by burning natural gas in small jets against a revolving iron cylinder.—**German black.** Same as *Frankfort black.*—**Hart's black,** a black made from harts' horns.—**Hydrocarbon black.** Same as *gas-black.*—**In black and white.** (*a*) In writing or print: as, to put a statement *in black and white.* (*b*) In the fine arts, with no colors but black and white. The term is often extended to include (as in exhibitions of "works in black and white") monochromes of any sort, as sepia drawings.—**Iron-black,** a powder consisting of finely divided antimony obtained by precipitating it from its solution in an acid by means of metallic zinc.—**Logwood-black,** in *dyeing*, a black obtained by mordanting the cotton with a salt of iron and then dyeing with a decoction of logwood.—**Mineral black.** See *mineral.*—**Plate-black,** a combination of lampblack and bone-black in various proportions, used in plate-printing.—**Sedan black,** an intense black color produced by first dyeing cloth blue with woad, then washing it in water containing logwood and sumac, and boiling it for several hours in a liquor to which a solution of iron sulphate is added.—**Spanish black,** a black pigment obtained from burnt cork.—**Vine-black.** Same as *blue-black*, *n.*, 2. (See *bone-black, ivory-black, lampblack, peach-black*, and *platinum-black.*)

black (blak), *v.* [< ME. *blacken, blaken;* < *black*, *a.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make black; blacken or put a black color on; soil; stain: as, to *black* one's hands.—2. To clean and polish (shoes, etc.) by blacking and brushing them.—3. To blacken; stain; sully; defame. [Rare.]

Thou *blacked'st* no man's character, devoured'st no man's bread. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iii. 34.

To black down (*naut.*), to tar and black (a ship's rigging).

II. *intrans.* 1. To become black; take on a black color.—2†. To poach. See *black, n.*, 8.

blackamoor (blak'a-mör), *n.* [Also formerly *blackmoor, blackamore, blackemore, -moor*, etc., Sc. *blackymore;* orig. and prop. *blackmoor, black Moor*, < *black* + *Moor.* The inserted *a* is meaningless; cf. *blackavised.*] A negro; a black man or woman.

I care not an she were a *black-a-moor.*
Shak., T. and C., i. 1.

I am sure I hated your poor dear uncle before marriage as if he'd been a *black-a-moor.* *Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 2.

blackavised (blak'a-vīsd), *a.* [Sc., also *blackaviced, blackavized;* < *black* + F. *vis*, face, visage, + *-ed*^{2}. The inserted *a* is meaningless; cf. *blackamoor.*] Dark-complexioned.

I would advise her *blackaviced* suitor to look out; if another comes with a longer or clearer rent-roll, he's dished. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xix.

blackback (blak'bak), *n.* 1. The great black-backed gull, *Larus marinus. Kingsley.* Also called *saddle-back, coffin-carrier*, and *cob.*—2. A local Irish name (about Belfast) of the common flounder.

blackball (blak'bâl), *n.* 1. A blacking composition used by shoemakers, etc. Also called *heel-ball.*—2. A name applied to both the smut and the bunt of wheat.—3. An adverse vote. See *blackball, v. t.*

blackball (blak'bâl), *v. t.* To reject (as a candidate for election to membership or office in any club, society, etc.) by placing black balls in the ballot-box; exclude or defeat by adverse vote; also, simply to vote against. See *ballot*^{1}, *n.*, 3.

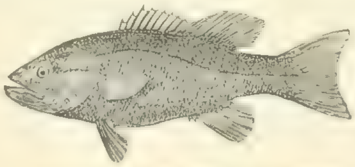
If you do not tell me who she is directly, you shall never get into White's. I will *blackball* you regularly.
Disraeli, Young Duke, II. ii.

blackballing (blak'bâl-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *blackball, v.*] The act of rejecting or voting against a candidate by the use of black balls.

Your story of the *blackballing* amused me.
Lamb, Letter to B. Barton.

blackband (blak'band), *n.* In *mining* and *metal.*, a kind of iron ore, which consists essentially of carbonate of iron intimately mixed with coal. It is a very important ore of iron, especially in Scotland, where its true nature was discovered about the beginning of the present century. Often called *blackband ironstone.*

black-bass (blak'bās'), *n.* 1. A centrarchoid American fish of the genus *Micropterus.* The body is oblong; the dorsal fin is low, especially the spinous portion of it, which is separated from the soft part by an emargination; the anal fin is shorter than the soft part of the dorsal, with three small spines; and the caudal fin is emarginate. The color is dark, and the cheeks and opercules are crossed by three dark oblique stripes. Two species are known, the large-mouthed black-bass, *Micropterus salmoides*, extending from Canada and the great lakes southwest into Texas and southeast into Florida, and the small-mouthed black-bass, *Micropterus dolomieu*, ranging from the great lakes southward to South Carolina and Arkansas. Both are highly esteemed for their game qualities, but the small-mouthed is regarded by most anglers as superior. The sexes during the breeding season consort in pairs, clear a subcircular spot near the shore for a nest, and guard the eggs till hatched. Both species, but especially the small-mouthed, have received the attention of pisciculturists and been introduced into foreign countries. In some parts of the State of New York the small-mouthed is specifically called the black-bass and the large-mouthed the Oswego or green bass. Other names given to one or both species are *trout*, in the south, and, locally, *chub, jumper, mast-bass*, and *Welshman.*


Small-mouthed Black-bass (*Micropterus dolomieu*).

2. A local name, along portions of the Pacific coast of the United States, of a scorpænoid fish, *Sebastichthys melanops*, or black rock-fish.

black-beetle (blak'bē″tl), *n.* An English name of the common cockroach of Great Britain, *Blatta* (*Periplaneta*) *orientalis*, a large black orthopterous insect, of the family *Blattidæ.* See cut under *Blattidæ.*

blackbelly (blak'bel″i), *n.* A local name in Massachusetts of a variety of the alewife, *Clupea vernalis.*

blackberry (blak'ber″i), *n.;* pl. **blackberries** (-iz). [< ME. *blakberye, blakeberu*, < AS. *blacberie*, prop. written apart, *blæc berie*, pl. *blace berian:* see *black* and *berry*^{1}.] 1. The fruit of those species of *Rubus* in which the receptacle becomes juicy and falls off with the drupelets, in distinction from the raspberry. The principal European species is *R. fruticosus.* In the United States there are several kinds, as the high blackberry, *R. villosus*, some varieties of which are extensively cultivated; the low blackberry or dewberry, *R. Canadensis;* the bush-blackberry, *R. trivialis*, of the Southern States; the running swamp-blackberry, *R. hispidus;* and the sand-blackberry, *R. cuneifolius.* In Scotland generally called *bramble*, and in the west of Scotland *black-bowowr* or *black-bide.*

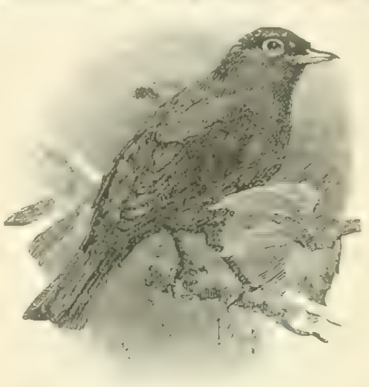
2. In some parts of England, the black currant, *Ribes nigrum.*

blackberrying (blak'ber″i-ing), *n.* [< *blackberry* + *-ing*^{1}; as if from a verb *blackberry.* See the quot. from Chaucer, below.] The gathering of blackberries. **Go a blakeberyed**†, a doubtful phrase occurring once in Chaucer in the Pardoner's Tale:

I rekke never, whan that ben beryed,
Though that her soules *goon a blakeberyed.*

[Skeat explains *blakeberyed*, apparently a past participle, as a verbal substantive, and the whole phrase as meaning "go a blackberrying," that is, go where they please. The grammatical explanation is doubtless correct; but the context seems to show that the phrase is a humorous euphemism for "go to hell."]

blackbird (blak'bėrd), *n.* 1. The English name of a species of thrush, *Merula merula*, *Turdus merula*, or *Merula vulgaris*, common throughout Europe. It is larger than the common or song thrush; the male is wholly black, except the bill and the orbits of the eyes, which are yellow; the female is dark rusty-brown. The male has a fine, rich, mellow note, but its song has little compass or variety. Also called *merle* and *ouzel.*


European Blackbird (*Merula merula*).

2. In America, a bird of the family *Icteridæ* (which see). These birds have no relation to the European blackbird, but are nearer the old-world starlings. There are very many species of the family, to several of which, as the bobolink, the oriole, and the meadow-lark, the term *blackbird* is not specifically applied. The leading species are the several crow-blackbirds, of the genera *Quiscalus* and *Scolecophagus*, and the marsh-blackbirds, *Agelæus* and *Xanthocephalus.* The common crow-blackbird is *Q. purpureus;* the common red-winged marsh-blackbird, *A. phœniceus;* the yellow-headed blackbird, *X. icterocephalus.* See cut under *Agelæinæ.*

3. In the West Indies, the ani, *Crotophaga ani*, of the family *Cuculidæ*, or cuckoos; the savanna-blackbird. See cut under *ani.*—4. A cant term on the coast of Africa for a slave.

blackboard (blak'bōrd), *n.* 1. A board painted black, used in schools, lecture-rooms, etc., for writing, drawing, or ciphering with chalk. Hence—2. Any prepared surface, as of plaster or slate, used for the same purpose.

blackbonnet (blak'bon″et), *n.* One of the names of the reed-bunting. [Local, Scotland.]

blackboy (blak'boi), *n.* The common name of the Australian grass-tree, *Xanthorrhœa arborea*, etc., a juncaceous plant with a thick blackened trunk and a terminal tuft of wiry, grass-like leaves. The different species yield an abundance of fragrant resin, either red, known as *blackboy gum*, or yellow, called *acaroid gum.*

blackbreast (blak'brest), *n.* 1. A name of the red-backed sandpiper, *Tringa alpina*, variety *americana.*—2. A local name in the United States of the black-bellied plover, *Squatarola helvetica.*

black-browed (blak'broud), *a.* Having black eyebrows; gloomy; dismal; threatening: as, "a *black-browed* gust." *Dryden.*

black-brush (blak'brush), *a.* A term used only in the phrase *black-brush iron ore*, a brown hematite or limonite, found in the Forest of Dean, England, and used chiefly for making tin-plate.

blackbur (blak'bėr), *n.* A local name in the United States of the plant *Geum strictum.*

black-burning (blak'bėr″ning), *a.* Scandalous: used only in the phrase *black-burning shame.* [Scotch.]

blackcap (blak'kap), *n.* 1. One who wears a black cap.—2. A name given to various birds having the top of the head black. (*a*) The [illegible] warbler, *Sylvia atricapilla.* (*b*) The [illegible] *Parus major.* (*c*) The American [illegible] warbler, *Myiodioctes pusillus.* [illegible] (*d*) The chickadee, *Parus* [illegible] black-headed gull, *Larus ridibundus.* 3. The cattail reed, *Typha latifolia.*—4. A popular name of the plant and fruit of the black-fruited raspberry, *Rubus occidentalis*, occurring wild in many portions of the United States, and also cultivated in several varieties. Also called *thimbleberry.*—5. An apple roasted until it is black.

black-capped (blak'kapt), *a.* Having black on the top of the head: applied to sundry birds. See *blackcap*, 2.

black-cat (blak'kat), *n.* A name of the fisher, pekan, or Pennant's marten, *Mustela pennanti*, a large blackish marten peculiar to the northerly parts of North America. Also called *black-fox.* See cut under *fisher.*

black-cattle (blak'kat″l), *n.* Cattle reared for slaughter, in distinction from dairy-cattle: used without reference to color. [Great Britain.]

blackcoat (blak'kōt), *n.* 1. One who wears a black coat: a common and familiar name for a clergyman, as *redcoat* is, in England, for a soldier.—2. *pl.* A name given to the German reiters, or mercenary troops, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, from their black armor and dress.

blackcock (blak'kok), *n.* The male black-grouse or black-game; the heath-cock; a grouse, *Tetrao tetrix*, or *Lyrurus tetrix*, of the family *Tetraonidæ*, found in many parts of Europe. It is mostly black, with a lyrate tail. The female is called a *gray hen*, and the young are called *poults.*

Blackcock (*Lyrurus tetrix*).

black-damp (blak'damp), *n.* Carbon dioxid gas, which is found in greater or less quantity in all collieries, being given off by many coals, either mixed with fire-damp, or separately, or produced in various other ways, as by the exhalations of the men, by fires, and by explosions of fire-damp. Also called *choke-damp.*

black-dog (blak'dog), *n.* 1†. A bad shilling or other base silver coin.—2. Hypochondria; the blues. [Slang in both senses.]

black-draught (blak'draft), *n.* A popular purgative medicine, consisting of an infusion of senna with Epsom salts.

black-drop (blak'drop), *n.* A liquid preparation of opium in vinegar or verjuice. Also called *vinegar of opium.* Lancaster black-drop, [illegible] of opium in verjuice [illegible] and nutmeg [illegible] of the [illegible]

black-duck (blak'duk), *n.* 1. The [illegible] *nigra*, one of the [illegible] ducks or [illegible] See cut under [illegible]—2. The [illegible] of North America, [illegible] or river-duck [illegible] near [illegible] mallard. [illegible]

black[illegible] *n.* A compound of [illegible] red and [illegible]

black[illegible] *v.* [ME. *blak*[illegible], *blacen*, [illegible] *black* [illegible]] I. *intrans.* To grow black or [illegible]

Air *blackened*, rolled the thunder. *Dryden.*

II. *trans.* 1. To make black; darken.

The little cloud . . . grew and spread, and *blackened* the face of the whole heaven. *South.*

2. Figuratively, to sully; make infamous; defame; cause to appear immoral or vile: as, vice *blackens* the character.

To this system of literary monopoly was joined an unremitting industry to *blacken* and discredit in every way . . . all those who did not hold to their faction. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

blackener (blak'nėr), *n.* One who blackens.

blackening (blak'ning), *n.* Any preparation used to render the surface of iron, leather, etc., black. See *blacking.*

blackening (blak'ning), *a.* Blackish; approaching black: as, in lichens, a biatorine exciple is colored or *blackening*, but not coal-black.

blacker (blak'ėr), *n.* One who blacks or blackens.

black-extract (blak'eks″trakt), *n.* A preparation from cocculus indicus, used in adulterating beer.

blackey, *n.* See *blacky.*

blackfin (blak'fin), *n.* 1. A local name of the smolt or young salmon of the first year.—2. A local English name of the little weever.—3. A whitefish, *Coregonus nigripinnis*, of the deep waters of Lake Michigan, conspicuous by its blackish fins, but otherwise resembling a cisco.

blackfish (blak'fish), *n.* [< *black* + *fish.* Cf. MLG. *blackvisch*, LG. *blakfish*, > G. *blackfisch*, inkfish.] 1. A name of several fishes. (*a*) A local English name of the female salmon about the time of spawning. (*b*) A name of the tautog, *Tautoga onitis.* See cut under *tautog.* (*c*) A local Alaskan name of *Dallia pectoralis*, a fish which alone represents the suborder *Xenomi.* See *Dallia.* (*d*) A local name in New England of the common sea-bass, *Centropristis furvus*: also applied to other species of the same genus. (*e*) A name of a European scombroid fish, *Centrolophus pompilus.* (*f*) A local name in the Frith of Forth, Scotland, of the tadpole-fish, *Raniceps trifurcatus.* Parnell, Mag. Zool. and Bot., I. 104.

2. A name of several delphinoid cetaceans, especially of the genus *Globicephalus.* Also called *black-whale.*

black-fisher (blak'fish″ėr), *n.* [< *blackfish*, 1 (*a*), + *-er*¹.] A poacher; one who kills salmon in close time. [Scotch.]

By recruiting one or two latitudinarian poachers and *black-fishers*, Mr. H. completed the quota of men which fell to the share of Lady B. *Scott.*

black-flea (blak'flē), *n.* A coleopterous insect injurious to turnips; the *Haltica nemorum* of naturalists. Also called *turnip-flea.*

black-fly (blak'flī), *n.* 1. A small dipterous insect, *Simulium molestum*, with a black body and transparent wings, abounding in mountainous and wooded parts of New York, New England, and northward, and exceedingly annoying to both man and beast. It is closely related to the buffalo-gnat. See *Simulium.*—2. The bean-plant louse, *Aphis fabæ.*

blackfoot (blak'fu̇t), *n.* 1. A kind of matrimonial go-between, who in a friendly way acts as introducer, and generally facilitates the earlier stages of courtship. [Scotch.]—2. [*cap.*] One of a certain tribe of North American Indians, the most western division of the Algonkin stock. [In this sense the plural is properly *Blackfoots*, but commonly *Blackfeet.*]

black-fox (blak'foks), *n.* Same as *black-cat.*

black-friar (blak'frī″är), *n.* [So called from the distinctive black gown. Cf. *gray-friar*, *white-friar.*] A friar of the Dominican order. Also called a *predicant* or *preaching friar*, and in France *Jacobin.* See *Dominican.* [Properly written as two words.]

black-game (blak'gām), *n.* See *blackcock* and *grouse.*

black-grass (blak'gras), *n.* 1. A dark-colored rush (*Juncus Gerardi*) of salt-marshes. [U. S.]—2. A species of foxtail grass, *Alopecurus agrestis.* [Eng.]

blackguard (blag'ärd), *n.* and *a.* [< *black* + *guard.* See def.] I. *n.* 1†. In collective senses (properly as two words): (*a*) The scullions and lowest menials connected with a great household, who attended to the pots, coals, etc., and looked after them when the household moved from one place to another.

A lousy knave that within this twenty years rode with the *black guard* in the duke's carriage, 'mongst spits and dripping-pans! *Webster*, White Devil, i. 2.

(*b*) A guard of attendants, black in color of the skin or dress, or in character.

[illegible] and other like [illegible] of the devil's *black guard.* [illegible] Defence [illegible] (*N. E. D.*)

(*c*) The idle criminal class; vagabonds generally.

How prevent your sons from consorting with the *blackguard?* *A. Tucker*, Light of Nature (1768), II. 143. (*N. E. D.*)

(*d*) The vagabond children of great towns; "city Arabs," who run errands, black shoes, or do odd jobs.—2. A man of coarse and offensive manners and speech; a fellow of low character; a scamp; a scoundrel.

The troops which he commanded were the greatest *blackguards* on the face of the earth. *C. D. Yonge*, Life of Wellington, xxvi.

II. *a.* 1†. Belonging to the menials of a household; serving; waiting.

Let a *blackguard* boy be always about the house to send on your errands, and go to market for you on rainy days. *Swift*, Directions to Servants, Cook.

2. Of bad character; vicious; vile; low; worthless: said of persons and things.

Marking certain things as low and *blackguard*, and certain others as lawful and right. *T. Hughes.*

3. Scurrilous; abusive; befitting a blackguard: as, *blackguard* language.

blackguard (blag'ärd), *v.* [< *blackguard*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To revile in scurrilous language.

I have been called names and *blackguarded* quite sufficiently for one sitting. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xxix.

II.† *intrans.* To be, act, or talk like a blackguard; behave riotously.

And there a batch o' wabster lads,
Blackguarding frae Kilmarnock,
For fun this day. *Burns*, Holy Fair.

blackguardism (blag'ärd-izm), *n.* [< *blackguard* + *-ism.*] The conduct or language of a blackguard; ruffianism.

This ignominious dissoluteness, or rather, if we may venture to designate it by the only proper word, *blackguardism*, of feeling and manners, could not but spread from public to private life. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

blackguardly (blag'ärd-li), *a.* [< *blackguard* + *-ly*¹.] Characteristic of a blackguard; rascally; villainous: as, a *blackguardly* business.

blackguardry (blag'ärd-ri), *n.* [< *blackguard* + *-ry.*] Blackguards or scoundrels collectively. [Rare.]

black-gum (blak'gum), *n.* A North American tree, *Nyssa multiflora*, 40 to 70 feet high, bearing a dark-blue berry. The wood is strong, tough, and unwedgeable, and is largely used for the hubs of wheels, for yokes, etc. Also called *pepperidge* and *sour-gum.*

blackhead (blak'hed), *n.* 1. A popular name of the scaups or sea-ducks of the genus *Aithyia*: as, the greater and lesser *blackheads*, *A. marila* and *A. affinis.* See *scaup.*—2. A local name in the United States of the black-headed minnow, or fathead, *Pimphales promelas.*

blackheart (blak'härt), *n.* 1. A species of cherry of many varieties: so called from the fruit being somewhat heart-shaped and having a skin nearly black.

The unnetted *black-hearts* ripen dark,
All thine, against the garden wall.
Tennyson, The Blackbird.

2. A wood obtained from British Guiana, suitable for use in building and in furniture-making.

black-hearted (blak'här″ted), *a.* Having a black or malignant heart.

black-helmet (blak'hel″met), *n.* A shell obtained from a species of mollusk, and used by cameo-cutters. *McElrath*, Com. Dict.

black-hole (blak'hōl), *n.* A dungeon or dark cell in a prison; a place of confinement for soldiers; any dismal place for confinement by way of punishment.

There grew up . . . [an academic] discipline of unlimited autocracy upheld by rods, and ferules, and the *black-hole.* *H. Spencer*, Education, p. 98.

The black-hole of Calcutta, the garrison strong room or black hole at Calcutta, measuring about 18 feet square, into which 146 British prisoners were thrust at the point of the sword, by the Nawab Sīrāj-ud-Daulā, on June 20, 1756. The next morning all but 23 were dead from suffocation.

black-horse (blak'hôrs), *n.* A local name of the Missouri sucker, *Cycleptus elongatus*, of the family *Catostomidæ.*

blacking (blak'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *black*, *v.*] 1. A preparation for blacking boots and shoes, usually made of powdered bone black, sperm- or linseed-oil, molasses, sour beer or vinegar, oil of vitriol, and copperas. Throughout the middle ages boots were worn of the brown color natural to the leather, or of a dark red color, not unlike the modern Russia leather. There is mention of blacking as early as the beginning of the seventeenth century.

2. In *leather-working*, any one of a number of preparations used in dyeing or staining leather black.—3. The name given by founders to a black wash, composed of clay, water, and pow-

dered charcoal, with which cores and loam-molds are coated, to give the requisite smoothness to the surfaces which come into contact with the melted metal.—**Brass blacking**, a dead-black ornamental surface formed on brass-work. It is made by plunging the brass into a mixture of a strong solution of nitrate of silver with a solution of nitrate of copper, and heating it, after withdrawal, until the desired depth of color is obtained.

blackish (blak'ish), *a.* [< *black* + *-ish*¹.] Somewhat black; moderately black or dark.

> Begin to be *blackish*. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xi. 19.

black-jack (blak'jak), *n.* **1.** A capacious drinking-cup or can formerly made of waxed leather, but now of thin metal, the outside being japanned black, except the edge, which is left bright, in imitation of the ancient leathern black-jacks with silver rims.

> There's a Dead-sea of drink in the cellar, in which goodly vessels lie wrecked; and in the middle of this deluge appear the tops of flagons and *black-jacks*, like churches drowned in the marshes. *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, ii. 2.

Leathern Black-jacks.

2. The ensign of a pirate.—**3.** A Cornish miners' term for the common ferruginous zinc sulphid, of which the mineralogical name is *sphalerite*, and the common name *blende*. Also called *false galena*.—**4.** Caramel or burnt sugar used for coloring spirits, vinegar, coffee, etc.—**5.** A trade-name for adulterated butter.—**6.** A local English name of the coalfish, *Pollachius virens*.—**7.** A common name in the United States for a species of oak, *Quercus nigra*, and also, in the Gulf States, for *Q. Catesbæi*, small trees of little value except for fuel.—**8.** The larva of a sawfly, *Athalia centifolia* or *A. spinarum*, one of the *Tenthredinidæ*, destructive to turnips. Also called *nigger*. *J. O. Westwood*. [Local British.]—**9.** A kind of hand-weapon consisting of a short elastic shaft having at one end a heavy metal head cased in netting, leather, etc.

black-knot (blak'not), *n.* **1.** A fast knot: opposed to *running-knot*.—**2.** A species of pyrenomycetous fungus, *Sphæria morbosa*, which attacks plum-trees and some varieties of cherry, forming large, black, knot-like masses upon the branches.

black-lead (blak'led'), *n.* **1.** Amorphous graphite; plumbago. See *graphite*. [*Black-lead* is a misnomer, as the mineral contains no lead.] **2.** A pencil made of graphite.

> Sir, I have ben bold to note places with my *black-leade*, . . . and peradventure some expressions may be advantageously altered at your leasure. *Evelyn*, Letter to Mr. E. Thurland.

blacklead (blak'led'), *v. t.* [< *black-lead*, *n.*] To cover with plumbago or black-lead; apply black-lead to.

> The deposit would not spread over a *black-leaded* surface in the liquid. *G. Gore*, Electro-Metall., p. 112.

Blackleading-machine, an apparatus for applying powdered graphite to the surface of wax-molds previous to coating them with copper.

blackleg (blak'leg), *n.* [< *black* + *leg*. The allusion in def. 3 is not clear; some suppose the term was orig. applied to racing men who wore black top-boots. The term *black* is now understood in an opprobrious sense; cf. *blackguard*.] **1.** A disease in cattle and sheep which affects the legs; symptomatic anthrax. See *anthrax*.—**2.** A severe form of purpura.—**3.** One who systematically tries to gain money fraudulently in connection with races, or with cards, billiards, or other games; a rook; a swindler. The term implies the habitual frequenting of places where wagers are made and games of chance are played, and the seeking of subsistence by dishonorable betting, but does not always imply direct cheating. Sometimes contracted to *leg*.
4. Same as *black-nob*.

> The police were used to watch the strikers or to protect the *black-legs*, as those are called who work outside the Union movement. *R. J. Hinton*, Eng. Rad. Leaders, p. 333.

blacklegism (blak'leg-izm), *n.* [< *blackleg* + *-ism*.] The profession or practices of a blackleg; cheating; swindling. *Bentley's Mag.*

black-letter (blak'let"ėr), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A name now given to the Gothic or Old English letter, which was introduced into England about the middle of the fourteenth century, and was the character generally used in manuscripts and in the first printed books. It is still, with various modifications, in common use in Germany.

This is black-letter.

II. *a.* Written or printed in black-letter: as, a *black-letter* manuscript or book.—**Black-letter day**, any day inscribed in the ancient calendars in black-letter type, as distinguished from the more important, which were entered in red-letter; hence, a holy day of an inferior character and dignity; an inauspicious day, as opposed to a *red-letter* or auspicious day.

black-liquor (blak'lik"ọr), *n.* A crude acetate of iron prepared from scrap-iron and crude acetic acid, very generally used in dyeing as a mordant instead of green copperas.

black-list (blak'list), *n.* **1.** A list of defaulters: specifically applied to printed lists of insolvents and bankrupts, published officially. Private lists, however, of a more searching character, are furnished by certain societies and private individuals to subscribers, with the view of affording protection against bad debts, frauds, etc.
2. Any list of persons who are for any reason deemed objectionable by the makers or users of the list, as for political or social misconduct, for joining in or assisting a strike, etc.—**3.** *Naut.*, a list kept on board a man-of-war of delinquents to whom extra duty is assigned as a punishment.

blacklist (blak'list), *v. t.* [< *black-list*, *n.*] To place on a black-list.

blackly (blak'li), *adv.* With a black or dark appearance; darkly; atrociously.

> Lastly stood Warre, in glittering arms yclad,
> With visage grim, sterne looks, and *blackely* hewed.
> *Sackville*, Ind. to Mir. for Mags.
>
> Deeds so *blackly* grim and horrid.
> *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 31.

black-mack†, *n.* [Early mod. E.; < *black* + *mack* (uncertain).] A blackbird.

blackmail (blak'māl), *n.* [Lit. black rent (cf. *black rent*, under *black*); < *black* + *mail*, rent: see *mail*³.] **1.** A tribute of money, corn, cattle, or the like, anciently paid, in the north of England and in Scotland, to men who were allied with robbers, to secure protection from pillage. Blackmail was levied in the districts bordering the Highlands of Scotland till the middle of the eighteenth century.
Hence—**2.** Extortion in any mode by means of intimidation, as the extortion of money by threats of accusation or exposure, or of unfavorable criticism in the press. It usually implies that the payment is involuntary, and the ground for demanding it unlawful or pretended and fraudulent.
3†. Rent paid in produce, or in baser money, in opposition to rent paid in silver.

blackmail (blak'māl), *v. t.* [< *blackmail*, *n.*] To extort money or goods from, by means of intimidation or threats of injury of any kind, as exposure of actual or supposed wrong-doing, etc. See the noun.

black-match (blak'mach), *n.* Same as *amadou*.

blackmoor† (blak'mör), *n.* Same as *blackamoor*. *Beau. and Fl.*

black-moss (blak'môs), *n.* The Spanish moss, *Tillandsia usneoides*, of the southern United States: so called from the black fiber that remains after the outer covering of the stem is removed. It is used as a substitute for horse-hair in mattresses, etc.

blackmouth (blak'mouth), *n.* A foul-mouthed person; a slanderer. [Rare.]

blackmouthed (blak'moutht), *a.* Slanderous; calumnious; foul-mouthed.

> Whatever else the most *black-mouth'd* atheists charged it with. *Killingbeck*, Sermons, p. 118.

black-mullet (blak'mul"et), *n.* A local name about Chesapeake Bay of a sciænoid fish, *Menticirrus nebulosus*. See cut under *kingfish*.

black-neb (blak'neb), *n.* **1.** A name of the carrion-crow.—**2**†. A person accused of sympathy with the principles of the French Revolution; a democrat. [Scotch.]

> Little did I imagine that I was giving cause for many to think me an enemy to the king and government. But so it was. Many of the heritors considered me a *black-neb*, though I knew it not. *Galt*, Annals of the Parish, p. 269.

blackness (blak'nes), *n.* [< *black* + *-ness*.] **1.** The quality of being black; black color; darkness.

> His faults, in him, seem as the spots of heaven,
> More fiery by night's *blackness*. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 4.
>
> *Blackness* as a solid wall. *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

2. Moral darkness; atrocity or enormity in wickedness.

> O'er a world of light and beauty
> Fell the *blackness* of his crime.
> *Whittier*, Slave Ship.

black-nob (blak'nob), *n.* An opprobrious name given in England by trades-unionists to a workman who is not a member of a trades-union; a knobstick. Also called *blackleg*.

> Reports were submitted from the various works, which showed that all the men employed by the iron companies were on strike, with the exception of six *black-nobs*.
> *Scotsman* (newspaper).

black-peopled (blak'pē"pld), *a.* Inhabited by black persons: as, "*black-peopled* empire," *Sandys*, Christ's Passion.

black-pigment (blak'pig"mẹnt), *n.* A fine, light, carbonaceous substance, or lampblack, prepared chiefly for the manufacture of printers' ink. It is obtained by burning common coal-tar.

black-plate (blak'plāt), *n.* Sheet-iron plate before it is tinned.

black-pot (blak'pot), *n.* **1**†. A beer-mug; hence, a toper.—**2.** The name given in English to a variety of crockery made in Denmark. It is exposed while burning to a very strong and dense smoke, which penetrates its substance and answers the purpose of glazing. Such pots are cheap and wholesome cooking-vessels, having none of the inconveniences of lead-glazed ware.

black-pudding (blak'pụd"ing), *n.* A kind of sausage made of blood and suet, seasoned with salt, pepper, onions, etc., sometimes with the addition of a little oatmeal. Also called *blood-pudding*.

black-quarter (blak'kwâr"tėr), *n.* [< *black* + *quarter*, the shoulder.] A disease in animals; symptomatic anthrax. See *anthrax*.

black-rod (blak'rod), *n.* In England, the usher belonging to the order of the Garter, more fully styled *gentleman usher of the black rod*: so called from the black rod which he carries. He is of the king's chamber and usher of Parliament. His deputy is styled the yeoman usher. They are the official messengers of the House of Lords; and either the gentleman or the yeoman usher summons the Commons to the House of Lords when the royal assent is given to bills, and also executes orders for the commitment of persons guilty of breach of privilege and contempt. The name is also given to similar functionaries in the legislatures of the Dominion of Canada and other British colonies.

black-root (blak'röt), *n.* **1.** Culver's root or Culver's physic, *Veronica Virginica*.—**2.** *Pterocaulon pycnostachyum*, a perennial herbaceous composite plant of the pine-barrens of the southern United States.

black-salter (blak'sâl"tėr), *n.* One who makes black-salts.

black-salts (blak'sâlts), *n. pl.* Wood-ashes after they have been lixiviated and the solution has been evaporated until the mass has become black. [U. S.]

black-sampson (blak'samp"sọn), *n.* A popular name in the United States for the species of *Echinacea*, the thick black roots of which were formerly supposed to have powerful medicinal virtues.

blackseed (blak'sēd), *n.* The nonesuch, *Medicago lupulina*: so called from its black, seed-like pods.

black-shell (blak'shel), *n.* A univalve shell of the family *Haliotidæ*, inhabiting the Pacific ocean. See extract.

> The *black-shell* . . . is so called because, when polished, it throws out a very dark shade, full, however, of beautiful rainbow tints exquisitely blended.
> *M. S. Lowell*, British Edible Mollusca, p. 182.

blacksize (blak'sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *blacksized*, ppr. *blacksizing*. In *leather-working*, to cover with a coat of stiff size and tallow. The size is laid on with a soft brush or sponge, and the leather is then well rubbed with a glass slicker, after which it receives a final gloss from a little thin size applied with a sponge.

blacksmith (blak'smith), *n.* [< late ME. *blacksmith*, < *black* (in ref. to iron or black metal) + *smith*. Cf. *whitesmith*.] **1.** A smith who works in iron and makes iron utensils; an ironsmith; especially, in the United States, one who makes horseshoes and shoes horses.—**2.** [A translation of a native name.] In *ornith.*, a name of the bare-necked bell-bird of Brazil, *Chasmorhynchus nudicollis*.—**3.** In *ichth.*, a pomacentroid fish, *Chromis punctipinnis*, having conical teeth in two or more rows in each jaw, a blackish color with violet luster above relieved by greenish edgings of some of the scales, and bluish-black fins with small brown spots. It is not uncommon along the southern coast of California.

blacksmithing (blak'smith"ing), *n.* [< *blacksmith* + *-ing*¹.] The trade or process of working in iron.

black-snake (blak'snāk'), *n.* **1.** A name of various serpents of a more or less black color. The most noteworthy are: (*a*) A serpent, *Bascanion constrictor*, of the family *Colubridæ*, of black color, not venomous, but attaining a large size, and possessing great strength and agility, so that it is capable of exerting much constrictive force. It climbs trees easily, is often 6 feet in length, and is common in the United States east of the Mississippi. Some other related species receive the same name. (*b*) A colubroid snake, *Coluber obsoletus*, differing [illegible] instead of [illegible] [illegible] known as the [illegible] [illegible] to the island of Jamai-

[illegible]

ca. It reaches a length of about 5 feet. (*d*) A poisonous snake [illegible] *Pseudechis porphyriacus*, inhabiting [illegible] places in nearly every part of Australia. It is [illegible] with each scale of the outer lateral series mostly red, and with ventral shields margined with [illegible] A venomous snake of the family *Najidæ*, *Hoplocephalus curtus* or *H. fuscus*, inhabiting Australia and Tasmania. It is the common black-snake of Tasmania.
2. A kind of cowhide or horsewhip made without distinction of stock and lash, braided and tapering from the butt to the long slender end, and pliant and flexible throughout. It is a terribly effective instrument of torture, used by drivers in parts of the United States, especially by the class who are known as "mule-skinners" from their use of the instrument.

black-spaul (blak′spâl), *n.* Symptomatic anthrax. See *anthrax*.

Blackstone's Hard-labor Bill. See *bill*³.

black-strap (blak′strap), *n.* A name of various beverages. (*a*) In the United States, a mixture of spirituous liquor, generally rum or whisky, with molasses and vinegar.

> A mug of the right *black strap* goes round from lip to lip. *Hawthorne*, Twice-Told Tales, II.

(*b*) A sailors' term for any strong, dark-colored liquor: hence applied to the dark-red wines of the Mediterranean coasts.

black-stripe (blak′strīp), *n.* Same as *black-strap*.

blacktail (blak′tāl), *n.* **1.** A percoid fish, the *Acerina cernua*. More generally called *ruff* or *pope*. See *ruff*.—**2.** A common name among hunters (*a*) of the black-tailed deer or mule-deer, *Cariacus macrotis* (see *mule-deer*); (*b*) of the Columbian deer, *C. columbianus*: in both cases in distinction from the common or white-tailed deer, *C. virginianus*.—**3.** In India, a name of the chikara or ravine-deer, *Tragops bennetti*.

blackthorn (blak′thôrn), *n.* **1.** The sloe, *Prunus spinosa*. See *sloe*.—**2.** A walking-stick made of the stem of this shrub.

black-tongue (blak′tung), *n.* A form of anthrax exhibiting dark bloody vesicles and ulcerating spots on the tongue, affecting horses and cattle. See *anthrax*.

black-turpeth (blak′tėr″peth), *n.* Mercury dioxid or suboxid, Hg_2O: commonly called the *gray*, *ash*, or *black oxid*.

black-varnish tree. *Melanorrhœa usitata*. See *Melanorrhœa*.

black-wad (blak′wod), *n.* An ore of manganese used as a drying ingredient in paints.

Blackwall hitch. See *hitch*.

black-ward (blak′wârd), *n.* Under the feudal system, a subvassal who held ward of the king's vassal.

black-wash (blak′wosh), *n.* **1.** A lotion composed of calomel and lime-water.—**2.** Any wash that blackens.

> [illegible] the [illegible] of *black-wash*, and let [illegible] *Kearley*.

3. In *molding*, a clay wash to which powdered coal has been added. See *blacking*, 3.

black-water (blak′wâ″tėr), *n.* A disease of [illegible]

black-whale (blak′hwāl), *n.* A delphinoid cetacean, *Globicephalus svineval*, more generally called *blackfish*.

black-wood (blak′wůd), *n.* **1.** The wood of a [illegible] tree of the East Indies, *Dalbergia* [illegible] [illegible] *Dalbergia* [illegible]
2. [illegible] of the *genus* [illegible] the [illegible] timber of Australia [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] —3. [illegible] [illegible] given to the [illegible] [illegible] small tree of [illegible] [illegible] hard, and dark [illegible] [illegible] The tree is also found in [illegible]

black-work (blak′wėrk), *n.* Iron wrought by blacksmiths: so called in distinction from that wrought by whitesmiths.

blackwort (blak′wėrt), *n.* **1.** The comfrey, *Symphytum officinale*.—**2.** An English name of the whortleberry, the fruit of *Vaccinium Myrtillus*.

blacky (blak′i), *n.*; pl. *blackies* (-iz). [Also less prop. *blackey*; dim. of *black*. Cf. *darky*.] **1.** A black person; a negro.—**2.** A name used colloquially for any black bird or animal, as a rook.

> I wonder if the old *blackies* do talk. *T. Hughes*.

blacky-top (blak′i-top), *n.* A name of the stonechat, *Saxicola* or *Pratincola rubicola*. *Macgillivray*. [Local British.]

blad¹ (blad), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bladded*, ppr. *bladding*. [Also *blaud*; perhaps imitative. Cf. *dad*², beat, thump.] **1.** To slap; strike with violence; beat.—**2.** To maltreat. [Scotch.]

blad¹ (blad), *n.* [< *blad*¹, *v.*] A slap; a flat blow. [Scotch.]

blad² (blad), *n.* [Also *blaud*; prob. < *blad*¹, *v.*; cf. *dad*², a large piece, with *dad*, beat, thump.] A piece; a fragment; a large piece or lump. [Scotch.]

blad³ (blad), *n.* [Appar. = E. *blade* = Sw. Dan. *blad*, a leaf.] A portfolio; a blotting-book or blotting-pad. [Scotch.]

bladder (blad′ėr), *n.* [Sc. also *blather*, *blether*; < ME. *bladder*, *blader*, *bledder*, *bleder*, *bladdre*, *bleddre*, *bledre*, < AS. *blǣddre*, prop. with long vowel and single *d*, *blǣdre*, *blēdre*, a blister, a bladder (= MD. *blæder*, D. *blaar* = MLG. *blādere*, LG. *bladere*, *bleddere*, *blare* = OHG. *blātara*, *blattara*, *blātra*, MHG. *blātere*, *blatter*, G. *blatter* = Icel. *bladhra* = Sw. *blåddra* = Dan. *blære*, bladder), with suffix *-dre*, < *blāwan*, blow: see *blow*¹.] **1.** A thin, elastic, highly distensible and contractile muscular and membranous sac forming that portion of the urinary passages in which urine, constantly secreted by the kidneys, is retained until it is discharged from the body. Such a vesicle is specially characteristic of mammals, its size and shape varying with the species. Its cavity is primitively that of the allantois. It is lined with mucous membrane, is more or less invested with peritoneum, and is supplied with vessels and nerves.
2. Any similar receptacle, sac, or vesicle, commonly distinguished by a qualifying prefix. See *air-bladder*, *brain-bladder*, *gall-bladder*, *swim-bladder*.—**3.** Any vesicle, blister, bleb, blain, or pustule containing fluid or air.—**4.** In *bot.*: (*a*) A hollow membranous appendage on the leaves of *Utricularia*, filled with air and floating the plant. (*b*) A cellular expansion of the substance of many algæ filled with air. See cut under *air-cell*.—**5.** Anything inflated, empty, or unsound: as, "*bladders* of philosophy," *Rochester*, Sat. against Mankind.—**Atony of the bladder.** See *atony*.

bladder (blad′ėr), *v. t.* [< *bladder*, *n.*] **1.** To put up in a bladder: as, *bladdered* lard.—**2.** To puff up; fill, as with wind. [Rare.]

> A hollow globe of glass that long before
> She full of emptiness had *bladdered*.
> *G. Fletcher*, Christ's Victory and Triumph.

bladder-blight (blad′ėr-blīt), *n.* See *blight*.

bladder-brand (blad′ėr-brand), *n.* Same as *bunt*¹, 1.

bladder-campion (blad′ėr-kam″pi-on), *n.* The popular name of the plant *Silene inflata*: so called from its inflated calyx.

bladdered (blad′ėrd), *p. a.* Swelled like a bladder; puffed up; vain.

> A *bladdered* greatness. *Dryden*, Epic Poetry.

bladder-fern (blad′ėr-fėrn), *n.* The common name of *Cystopteris*, a genus of ferns: so called from the bladder-like indusium. Five species are known. Great Britain and North America have three each, and of these two are common to both countries; the fifth occurs in Silesia and the Carpathian mountains.

[illegible]

bladder-gastrula (blad′ėr-gas″trọ-lạ), *n.* Same as *perigastrula*.

bladder-green (blad′ėr-grēn), *n.* Same as *sap-green*.

bladder-herb (blad′ėr-ėrb), *n.* The winter-cherry, *Physalis Alkekengi*: so called from its inflated calyx.

bladder-kelp (blad′ėr-kelp), *n.* **1.** Same as *bladder-wrack*.—**2.** A seaweed of the California coast, of the genus *Nereocystis*, having an exceedingly long stem which dilates above into a bladder several feet in length.

bladder-ketmia (blad′ėr-ket″mi-ạ̈), *n.* A cultivated annual species of plants, of the genus *Hibiscus*, *H. Trionum*, with a bladdery calyx.

bladder-nose (blad′ėr-nōz), *n.* A name of the hooded seal, *Cystophora cristata*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 582.

bladder-nosed (blad′ėr-nōzd), *a.* Having an inflatable bladdery appendage on the snout: applied to the so-called hooded seal, *Cystophora cristata*.

bladder-nut (blad′ėr-nut), *n.* **1.** The popular name of plants of the genus *Staphylea*, natural order *Sapindaceæ*, given on account of their inflated fruit-capsule. The European *S. pinnata* and the *S. trifolia* of the Atlantic States are occasionally cultivated as ornamental shrubs. Central Asia, Japan, and California have also each a peculiar species.

Bladder-nut.— Flowering node of *Staphylea trifolia*.
a, fruit; *b*, section of same. (From Gray's "Genera of the Plants of the United States.")

2. A name sometimes given to the pistachio, *Pistacia vera*.

bladder-pod (blad′ėr-pod), *n.* **1.** A name of a leguminous plant of southern Africa, *Physolobium*, with bladdery pods.—**2.** In the United States, *Vesicaria Shortii*, a cruciferous plant with globose capsules.

bladder-senna (blad′ėr-sen″ä), *n.* A species of *Colutea*, *C. arborescens*, natural order *Leguminosæ*, frequently cultivated. It is a shrub with yellow flowers and bladder-like pods, a native of southern Europe. It derives its name of senna from its popular use as a purgative. Also called *bastard senna*.

bladder-snout (blad′ėr-snout), *n.* The common bladderwort, *Utricularia vulgaris*: so named from the shape of the corolla.

bladder-worm (blad′ėr-wėrm), *n.* A tapeworm in its cystic stage; a hydatid or scolex. See *cystic*, and cut under *Tænia*.

bladderwort (blad′ėr-wėrt), *n.* The common name of members of the genus *Utricularia*, slender aquatic plants, the leaves of which are furnished with floating-bladders. See *Utricularia*.

bladder-wrack (blad′ėr-rak), *n.* A seaweed, *Fucus vesiculosus*: so named from the floating-vesicles in its fronds. Also called *bladder-kelp*, *sea-oak*, and *sea-wrack*. See *Fucus*.

bladdery (blad′ėr-i), *a.* [< *bladder* + *-y*¹.] Thin, membranous, and inflated or distended, like a bladder; vesicular; blistered; pustular. **Bladdery fever.** Same as *pemphigus*.

blade (blād), *n.* [< ME. *blad*, *blade*, *bladde*, a leaf of grass or corn (not found in the general sense of 'leaf'), commonly the cutting part of a knife or sword, the sword itself, < AS. *blæd* (pl. *bladu*, *blado*), a leaf, broad part of a thing, as of an oar (= OS. *blad* = OFries. *bled* = D. *blad* = MLG. *blat*, LG. *blad* = OHG. MHG. *blat*, G. *blatt* = Icel. *bladh* = Sw. Dan. *blad*, a leaf), perhaps, with orig. pp. suffix *-d* (as in *sad*, *cold*, *old*, *loud*, etc.), < *blowan* (√ *bla, *blo), blow, bloom, whence also E. *bloom*¹, *blossom*, akin to L. *flos* (*flor-*), > E. *flower*. To the same ult. root belongs perhaps L. *folium* = Gr. φύλλον, leaf: see *folio*, *foil*¹. The reg. mod. E. form would be *blad* (like *sad*, *glad*, etc.); the long vowel is due to the ME. inflected forms, *blade*, etc.] **1.** The leaf of a plant, particularly (now perhaps exclusively) of gramineous plants; also, the young stalk or spire of gramineous plants.

> But when the *blade* was sprung up and brought forth fruit, then appeared the tares also. Mat. xiii. 26.

> Whoever could make . . . two *blades* of grass to grow . . . where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind . . . than the whole race of politicians.
> *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 7.

> The varying year with *blade* and sheaf.
> *Tennyson*, Day-Dream.

2. In *bot.*, the lamina or broad part of a leaf, petal, sepal, etc., as distinguished from the *petiole* or *footstalk*. See cut under *leaf*.—**3.** Anything resembling a blade. (*a*) A sword; also, the flat, thin, cutting part of a knife or other cutting tool

> If ere your *blades*
> Had point or prowess, prove them now.
> *Moore*, Lalla Rookh.

The famous Damascus *blades*, so renowned in the time of the Crusaders, are made here no longer.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 130.

(*b*) The broad, flattened part of certain instruments and utensils, as of an oar, a paddle, a spade, etc.

The *blade* of her light oar threw off its shower of spray.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook.

(*c*) A broad flattened part of a bone: as, a jaw-*blade*; specifically, the scapula or shoulder-blade.'

> Atrides' lance did gore
> Pylæmen's shoulder in the *blade*.
> *Chapman*, Iliad, v.

(*d*) The front flat part of the tongue. *H. Sweet*, Handbook of Phonetics. (*e*) A commercial name for the four large plates on the sides, and the five large plates in the middle, of the upper shell of the sea-turtle, which yield the best tortoise-shell. (*f*) That limb of a level which is movable on a pivot at the joint, in order that it may be adjusted to include any angle between it and the stock. (*g*) The float or vane of a propeller or paddle-wheel. (*h*) The web or plate of a saw. (*i*) The edge of a sectorial tooth. (*j*) In *entom.*, one of the flat, two-edged plates forming the sword-like ovipositor of certain *Orthoptera* and *Homoptera*; in a wider sense, the ovipositor itself.

4. A swordsman.

The short man I felt quite confident Hugh could handle, and was surprised, seeing his build, that Pike should have declared him a good *blade*.
S. Weir Mitchell, Hugh Wynne, I. 214.

5. A dashing or rollicking fellow; a swaggerer; a rakish fellow; strictly, perhaps, one who is sharp and wide awake: as, "jolly *blades*," *Evelyn*, Memoirs, i.

A brisk young fellow, with his hat cocked like a fool behind, as the present fashion among the *blades* is.
Pepys, Diary, III. 142.

6. One of the principal rafters of a roof. *Gwilt.*

blade (blād), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bladed*, ppr. *blading*. [< ME. *bladen* (= MLG. *bladen* = Sw. *bläda*, thin out plants); from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To take off the blades of (herbs). [Now only prov. Eng.]—2. To furnish with a blade; fit a blade to.—**To blade it**†, to fight with blades or swords.

II. *intrans.* To come into blade; produce blades.

> As sweet a plant, as fair a flower is faded,
> As ever in the Muse's garden *bladed*.
> *P. Fletcher*, Eliza, an Elegy.

blade-bone (blād'bōn), *n.* The scapula or shoulder-blade.

bladed (blā'ded), *p. a.* [< *blade* + *-ed*^{2}.] 1. Having a blade or blades, as a plant, a knife, etc.: as, "*bladed* grass," *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 1; "*bladed* field," *Thomson*, Summer, l. 57.—2. Stripped of blades or leaves.—3. In *mineral.*, composed of long and narrow plates like the blade of a knife: as, *bladed* structure.—4. In *her.*, used when the stalk or the blade of any kind of grain is borne of a color different from the ear or fruit: as, an ear of corn or, *bladed* vert.

Bladed Structure, Cyanite.

blade-fish (blād'fish), *n.* A name in England of the hairtail, *Trichiurus lepturus*.

blade-metal (blād'met"al), *n.* Metal for sword-blades. *Milton.*

blade-mill (blād'mil), *n.* A mill for grinding off the rough surfaces of tools preparatory to polishing them.

blade-ore (blād'ōr), *n.* A general name for the species of seaweed belonging to the genus *Laminaria* (which see).

blader (blā'dėr), *n.* 1†. One who makes swords.—2†. A swordsman.—3. In composition with numerals, a tool having the number of blades indicated by the prefix: as, three-*blader*. [Colloq.]

bladesmith† (blād'smith), *n.* [< ME. *bladsmyth*, < *blad*, blade, + *smith*.] A sword-cutler. *York Plays.*

blade-spring (blād'spring), *n.* A form of spring used to hold piston-rings in place.

Four arms, which serve a double purpose, connecting the boss with the top and bottom of the piston, and carrying at their extremities the *blade-springs*.
Campin, Mech. Engineering, p. 142.

blady (blā'di), *a.* [< *blade* + *-y*^{1}.] Consisting of blades; provided with blades or leaves: as, "the *blady* grass," *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xix. 73.

blae (blā or blē), *a.* and *n.* [Sc. and North. E.; also written *blea*, *bley*, *blay*; < ME. *bla*, *blaa*, the north. dial. form (after Icel. *blār*, dark-blue, livid, = Sw. *blå* = Dan. *blaa*, blue) corresponding to the reg. southern *blo*, *bloo*, *bloe*, *blowe*, mod. E. dial. *blow*, < AS. **blaw* (in deriv. *blawen*, bluish) = OFries. *blaw*, *blau* = MD. *bla*, *blau*, later *blaeuw*, D. *blaauw* = MLG. *blaw*, LG. *blau* = OHG. *blao* (*blaw-*), MHG. *bla* (*blaw-*), G. *blau* (whence (from OHG.) ML. *blāvus*, > It. *biavo* = OSp. *blavo* = Pr. *blau*, fem. *blava*, = OF. and mod. F. *bleu*, > ME. *bleu*, *blewe* (perhaps in part < AS. **blaw* (as in *blawen*) for **blaw*), mod. E. *blue*, q. v.), blue, prob. = L. *flāvus*, yellow (color-names are unstable in application): see *blue*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Blue; blackish-blue; livid; also, bluish-gray; lead-colored: a color-name applied to various shades of blue.—2. Livid; pale-blue: applied to a person's complexion, as affected by cold, terror, or contusion.

Oh! sirs, some of you will stand with a *blae* countenance before the tribunal of God.
M. Bruce.

II. *n.* [Commonly in pl. *blaes*; also written *blaize*, *blaze*.] In *coal-mining*, indurated argillaceous shale or clay, sometimes containing nodules of iron ore. The same term is also applied to beds of hard sandstone.

blaeberry (blā'ber"i), *n.*; pl. *blaeberries* (-iz). [Sc.; also spelled *bleaberry*, *blayberry*; < *blae* + *berry*, after Icel. *blāber* = Sw. *blåbär* = Dan. *blaabær*: see *bilberry*.] The Scotch name of the bilberry.

blae-linen (blā'lin"en), *n.* A slate-colored linen beetled in the manufacture. Also *blay-linen*.

blæsitas (blē'si-tas), *n.* [NL., < L. *blæsus*, lisping, stammering; cf. Gr. *βλαισός*, crooked, bandy-legged.] 1. Stuttering or stammering.—2. An imperfection of speech consisting in the substitution of *d* for *t*, *b* for *p*, etc. See *psellismus*. [Rare.]

blaff†, *v. i.* [Prob. < D. *blaffen* = MLG. LG. *blaffen*, bark; cf. ME. *wlaffen*, and *baffen*, E. *baff*^{1}, bark: all appar. imitative.] To bark.

Seals which would rise out of the water, and *blaff* like a dog.
Capt. Cowley, Voy. (1729), p. 6. (*N. E. D.*)

blaffert (blaf'ėrt), *n.* [< MHG. *blaphart*, *plaphart*, *plappert* = MLG. *blaffert* = MD. *blafferd*, *blaffaert* (ML. *blaffardus*), a silver coin with a blank face, < *blaffaert*, having a blank or plane face, < *blaf*, having a blank or broad face: see *bluff*^{1}.] An old silver coin of Cologne, worth about 4 cents.

blaflum (blaf'lum), *n.* [Also *bleflum*. Cf. *beflum*.] Deception; imposition; hoax. [Scotch.]

blague (blag), *n.* [F.] Humbug; vain boasting; pretentious falsehood.

blague (blag), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *blagued*, ppr. *blaguing*. [< F. *blaguer*, humbug, hoax; from the noun.] To humbug; boast; lie jestingly.

She [a Belgian shopkeeper] laughed, and said I *blagued*.
The Bread-Winners, vi.

blain (blān), *n.* [< ME. *blane*, *blayn*, *bleyn*, *blein*, < AS. *blegen* (= D. *blein* = LG. *bleien* = Dan. *blegn*), perhaps, like *bladder*, ult. from the root of *blāwan*, blow, puff: see *blow*^{1}.] 1. A pustule; a blotch; a blister.

Botches and *blains* must all his flesh emboss.
Milton, P. L., xii. 180.

2. A bubble of water.—3. In *farriery*, a bladder growing on the root of the tongue against the windpipe, and tending to cause suffocation.

blaize, *n. pl.* See *blae*, *n.*

blak†, **blake**†, *a.* Middle English forms of *black*.

blake (blāk), *a.* [E. dial., < ME. *blake*, *blak*, the northern form corresponding to the reg. southern early ME. *bloke*, *bloc*, < AS. *blāc* (var. *blǣc*, > ME. *bleche*, mod. E. *bleach*^{1}, adj., also prob. without assibilation ME. **bleke*, mod. E. *bleak*^{1}; see *bleach*^{1}, *a.*, and *bleak*^{1}) (= OS. *blēk* = D. *bleek* = MLG. *blēk* = OHG. *bleih*, MHG. G. *bleich* = Icel. *bleikr*), shining, white, pale, < *blīcan* (pret. *blāc*), shine, gleam: see *blick*^{1}.] 1. Pale; pallid; wan; of a sickly hue, as the complexion; of a pale-green or yellow hue, as vegetation.—2. Yellow, as butter, cheese, etc.—3. Bleak; cold; bare; naked. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

blake†, *v. i.* [ME. *blaken*, the northern form corresponding to the reg. southern early ME. *bloken*, < AS. *blacian*, become pale, < *blāc*, pale: see *blake*, *a.*] To become pale.

blakeling (blāk'ling), *n.* [E. dial., < *blake*, yellow, + *-ling*^{1}.] The yellow bunting. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

blamable, blameable (blā'ma-bl), *a.* [< *blame* + *-able*.] Deserving of blame or censure; faulty; culpable; reprehensible; censurable.

Such feelings, though *blamable*, were natural and not wholly inexcusable.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ii.

blamableness, blameableness (blā'ma-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being blamable; culpability; faultiness.

If we are to measure degrees of *blameableness*, one wrong must be set off against the other.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV. 450.

blamably, blameably (blā'ma-bli), *adv.* In a blamable manner; culpably.

I . . . took occasion to observe, that the world in general began to be *blameably* indifferent as to doctrinal matters.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xiv.

blame (blām), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *blamed*, ppr. *blaming*. [< ME. *blamen* = MD. *blamen* (also *blameren*, D. *blameren*), < OF. *blasmer*, *blamer*, F. *blâmer* = Pr. *blasmar* = OSp. *blasmar* = It. *biasimare*, < LL. *blasphemare*, speak ill of, blame, also blaspheme, < Gr. *βλασφημεῖν*, speak ill, whence the full E. form *blaspheme*, q. v.] 1. To express disapprobation of; find fault with; censure: opposed to *praise* or *commend*.

No lesse is to be *blam'd* their odd pronouncing of Latine, so that out of England none were able to understand or endure it.
Evelyn, Diary, May 13, 1661.

We *blamed* him, and with perfect justice and propriety, for saying what he did not mean.
Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

Formerly it might be followed by *of*.

Tomoreus he *blam'd of* inconsiderate rashness.
Knolles, Hist. Turks.

2. To charge; impute as a fault; lay the responsibility of: as, he *blames* the failure on you. [Colloq.]—3†. To bring reproach upon; blemish; injure.

> This ill state in which she stood;
> To which she for his sake had weetingly
> Now brought herselfe, and *blam'd* her noble blood.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. iii. 11.

[In such phrases as *he is to blame*, *to blame*, by an old and common construction, has the passive meaning 'to be blamed, blamable.' Compare *a house to let*, *hire*, *build*; *grain ready to cut*, etc.

You were *to blame*, I must be plain with you.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1.

I was *to blame* to be so rash; I am sorry.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 4.

In writers of the Elizabethan period it was often written *too blame*, *blame* apparently being mistaken for an adjective.]=**Syn.** 1. To reprove, reproach, chide, upbraid, reprehend. See *decry*.

blame (blām), *n.* [< ME. *blame* = MD. *blame*, D. *blaam*, < OF. *blasme*, F. *blâme* (= Pr. *blasme* = OSp. Pg. *blasmo* = It. *biasimo*), < *blasmer*, v., blame: see *blame*, *v.*] 1. An expression of disapproval of something deemed to be wrong; imputation of a fault; censure; reprehension.

Let me bear the *blame* for ever.
Gen. xliii. 9.

2. That which is deserving of censure or disapprobation; fault; crime; sin.

That we should be holy and without *blame* before him.
Eph. i. 4.

3. Culpability; responsibility for something that is wrong: as, the *blame* is yours.—4†. Hurt; injury.

And [the blow] glauncing downe his shield from *blame* him fairly blest.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 18.

blameable, blameableness, blameably. See *blamable*, *blamableness*, *blamably*.

blameful (blām'fụl), *a.* [< *blame*, *n.*, + *-ful*.] 1. Meriting blame; reprehensible; faulty; guilty; criminal: as, "*blameful* thinges," *Chaucer*, Melibeus.

> Thy mother took into her *blameful* bed
> Some stern untutor'd churl.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

2. Faultfinding; blaming: as, a *blameful* look or word. *Ruskin.*

blamefully (blām'fụl-i), *adv.* In a blameful manner.

blamefulness (blām'fụl-nes), *n.* [< *blameful* + *-ness*.] The state of being blameful.

blameless (blām'les), *a.* [ME. *blameles*; < *blame* + *-less*.] Not meriting blame or censure; without fault; undeserving of reproof; innocent; guiltless: as, "the *blameless* Indians," *Thomson*, Memory of Lord Talbot.

We will be *blameless* of this thine oath.
Josh. ii. 17.

Wearing the white flower of a *blameless* life.
Tennyson, Ded. of Idylls.

=**Syn.** Faultless, irreproachable, unimpeachable, unsullied, spotless, stainless, unblemished.

blamelessly (blām'les-li), *adv.* In a blameless manner; without fault or crime; innocently.

blamelessness (blām'les-nes), *n.* The state or [illegible] being blameless; innocence; purity.

> [illegible] accounted blame
> *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

blamer (blā'mėr), *n.* One who blames, finds [illegible] censures: as, "*blamers* of the times." *Donne*, To Countess of Bedford, iii.

blameworthiness (blām'wėr"ᴛʜi-nes), *n.* [< [illegible] + *-ness*.] The quality of being blameworthy; blamableness.

> Praise and blame express what actually are, praiseworthiness and blameworthiness what naturally ought to be, the sentiments of other people with regard to our character and conduct.
> *Adam Smith*, Theory of Moral Sentiments, iii. 3.

> Blame I can bear, though not *blameworthiness*.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 140.

blameworthy (blām'wėr"ᴛʜi), *a.* [< ME. *blameworthy*, < *blame* + *worthy*.] Deserving blame; censurable; culpable; reprehensible.

> That the sending of a divorce to her husband was not *blameworthy*, he affirms, because the man was heinously vicious.
> *Milton*, Divorce, ii. 22.

blanc (blangk; F. pron. bloṅ), *n.* [OF. *blanc*, a silver coin (see def. 2), < *blanc*, *a.*, white: see *blank*.] **1.** A silver coin, weighing about 47 grains, struck by Henry VI. of England (1422–1461) for his French dominions. Sometimes spelled *blank* or *blanck*.

Obverse. Reverse.
Blanc of Henry VI., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

> Have you any money? he answered. Not a *blanck*.
> *B. Jonson*, Gayton's Fest. Night.

2. A French silver coin, first issued by Philip of Valois (1328–1350) at the value of 10 deniers, or $\frac{1}{24}$ livre. Under King John the Good (1350–1364) the blanc was coined at 5 deniers. Under Charles VI. and his successors the blanc was worth 10 deniers, and the demi-blanc 5 deniers. From Louis XI. to Francis I. a grand blanc was issued worth 12 deniers, or $\frac{1}{20}$ livre, and a petit blanc of one half that value. After the time of Francis I. the grand blanc was no longer coined; but the petit blanc was retained as a money of account, and was reckoned at [illegible] deniers or $\frac{1}{40}$ livre, it was commonly called simply *blanc*. The blanc was coined according to both the *tournois* and the *parisis* systems, the latter coins, like others of the same system, being worth one quarter more than those of the same name in the former system.

Obverse. Reverse.
Blanc of Charles VI. of France, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

3. A white paint, especially for the face.—**4.** A piece of ware such as is generally decorated, sold or delivered without its decoration. At the Sevres and other porcelain-factories pieces not quite perfect in shape are sold undecorated, but bearing a special ineffaceable mark, which distinguishes them from those finished in the factory.

5. A rich stock or gravy in which made dishes or entrées are sometimes served. **Blanc d'argent**, a [illegible] white lead [illegible]. **Blanc fixe**, an [illegible] commerce in a pulpy state in water, and is used [illegible]

blancard (blang'kärd), *n.* [F., < *blanc*, white [illegible] + *-ard*.] A kind of linen cloth [illegible] in Normandy [illegible] because [illegible] bleached [illegible]

blanch¹ (blänch), *a.* and *n.* [Also written [illegible] ME. *blanche*, *blaunche*, < OF. *blanche*, [illegible] white: see *blank*, *a.*] **I.** *a.* **1†.** [illegible] **2†.** Same as [illegible] Blanch [illegible] Blanch fever [illegible]

> [illegible] a *blanch fever* [illegible] should [illegible]
> [illegible]

Blanch lion, anciently, the title of one of the pursuivants of arms.

II. *n.* **1†.** Same as *blanc*, 3.—**2†.** A white spot on the skin.—**3.** In *mining*, a piece of ore found isolated in the hard rock. *R. Hunt.* [Eng.]

blanch¹ (blȧnch), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *blaunch*; < ME. *blaunchen*, *blanchen*, < OF. *blanchir* (F. *blanchir*), < *blanc* (> ME. *blank*, *blanch*), white: see *blank*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make white; whiten by depriving of color; render colorless: as, to *blanch* linen.—**2.** In *hort.*, to whiten or prevent from becoming green by excluding the light: a process applied to the stems or leaves of plants, such as celery, lettuce, sea-kale, etc. It is done by banking up earth about the stems of the plants, tying the leaves together to keep the inner ones from the light, or covering with pots, boxes, or the like.
3. To make pale, as with sickness, fear, cold, etc.

> Keep the natural ruby of your cheeks,
> When mine are *blanch'd* with fear.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4.

4†. Figuratively, to give a fair appearance to, as an immoral act; palliate; slur; pass over.

> They extoll Constantine because he extol'd them; as our homebred Monks in their Histories *blanch* the Kings their Benefactors, and brand those that went about to be their Correctors.
> *Milton*, Ref. in Eng., i.

> *Blanch* over the blackest and most absurd things.
> *Tillotson*, Works, I. 30.

5. In *cookery*, to soak (as meat or vegetables) in hot water, or to scald by a short, rapid boiling, for the purpose of producing firmness or whiteness.—**6.** In the *arts*, to whiten or make lustrous (as metals) by acids or other means; also, to cover with a thin coating of tin.—**To blanch almonds**, to deprive them of their skins by immersion in hot water and a little friction, after their shells have been removed.

> One word more, and I'll *blanch* thee like an *almond*.
> *Fletcher*, Wife for a Month, i. 2.

=**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Etiolate*, etc. See *whiten*.

II. *intrans.* To become white; turn pale.

> The ripple would hardly *blanch* into spray
> At the feet of the cliff. *Tennyson*, The Wreck.

> Drew his toil-worn sleeve across
> To brush the manly tear
> From cheeks that never changed in woe,
> And never *blanched* in fear.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Pilgrim's Vision.

blanch²† (blȧnch), *v.* [A corruption of *blench¹*, simulating *blanch¹*, turn pale: see *blench¹*.] **I.** *trans.* To shun or avoid, as from fear; evade.

> The judges . . . thought it . . . dangerous . . . to admit ifs and ands to qualifie the words of treason, whereby every man might expresse his malice and *blanch* his danger.
> *Bacon*, Hen. VII., p. 134.

> By whose importunitie was the saile slacken'd in the first encounter with the Dutch, or whether I am to *blanch* this particular? *Evelyn*, To my Lord Treasurer.

II. *intrans.* To shrink; shift; equivocate.

> Books will speak plain when counsellors *blanch*.
> *Bacon*, Of Counsel.

blanched (blȧncht), *p. a.* Whitened; deprived of color; bleached.

> And still she slept an azure-lidded sleep,
> In *blanched* linen, smooth, and lavender'd.
> *Keats*, Eve of St. Agnes, xxx.

Specifically applied to coins and silver articles containing copper which have been submitted to the action of hot dilute sulphuric acid, to dissolve a part of the copper of the alloy on the surface, and leave a film or coating richer in silver.—**Blanched copper**, an alloy of copper and arsenic, in about the proportion of 10 of the former to 1 of the latter. It is used for clock-dials and thermometer- and barometer-scales. It is prepared by heating copper clippings with white arsenic (arsenious acid), arranged in alternate layers and covered with common salt, in an earthen crucible.

blancher¹ (blȧn'chėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *blauncher*, < ME. *blancher*; < *blanch¹* + *-er¹*.] One who blanches or whitens, in any sense of the verb *blanch¹*.

blancher²† (blȧn'chėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *blauncher*, *blaunsher*, etc.; < *blanch²* (= *blench¹*) + *-er¹*.] **1.** One who turns aside or causes to turn aside; a perverter.

> These *blanchers* will be ready to whisper the king in the ear, and to tell him that this abuse is but a small matter.
> *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

2. One stationed for the purpose of turning game in some direction; a sewel (which see).

> Zelmane was like one that stood in a tree waiting a good occasion to shoot, and Gynecia a *blancher* which kept the dearest deer from her. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

> And there we found one Mr. Greenfield, a gentleman of Buckinghamshire, gathering up part of the said lead [illegible] therewith to make him [illegible] of *blanchers* to keep the deer within the wood, thereby to have the better cry with his hound.
> *Paston*, in R. W. Dixon's Hist. Ch. of Eng., iv.

3. One who starts or balks at anything. *N. E. D.*

blanch-farm, blanch-ferm, *n.* [< OF. *blanche ferme*, lit. white rent: see *blanch¹*, *a.*, and *farm*.] Rent paid in silver instead of in service or produce; also, a kind of nominal quit-rent, paid with a small piece of silver or otherwise. Also written *blench-farm*, *blench-ferm*, and *blench-firm*.

blanch-holding (blȧnch'hōl"ding), *n.* A Scotch tenure by which the tenant is bound to pay only a nominal or trifling yearly duty to his superior, as an acknowledgment of his right, and only if demanded. Also written *blench-holding*.

blanchimeter (blȧn-chim'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < *blanch* + *meter*. Cf. *altimeter*.] An instrument for measuring the bleaching power of oxymuriate (chlorid) of lime and potash.

blanching (blȧn'ching), *n.* The act of rendering blanched or white; specifically, any process applied to silver or other metals to impart whiteness and luster.

blanching-liquor (blȧn'ching-lik"ọr), *n.* The solution of chlorid of lime used for bleaching. Also called *bleaching-liquid*.

blanck†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *blank*.

blanc-mange, blanc-manger (blä-monzh', -mon-zhā'), *n.* [The present spelling and pron. imitate the mod. F. Also written *blamange*, *blomange*, *blumange*, *bluemange*, according to the current pronunciation; early mod. E. also *blawemanger*, *blowmanger*, etc., < ME. *blamanger*, *blawmanger*, *blammanger*, *blanmanger*, *blankmanger*, *blancmanger*, etc., a preparation of different kinds; < OF. (and F.) *blanc-manger* (= Sp. *manjar blanco*), lit. white food, < *blanc*, white, + *manger*, eating, prop. inf., eat: see *blank* and *manger*.] In *cookery*, a name of different preparations of the consistency of jelly, variously composed of dissolved isinglass, arrowroot, corn-starch, etc., with milk and flavoring substances. It is frequently made from a marine alga, *Chondrus crispus*, called Irish moss, which is common on the coasts of Europe and North America. The *blanc-manger* mentioned by Chaucer in the General Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, l. 387, was apparently a compound made of capon minced with flour, sugar, and cream.

blanco (blang'kō), *n.* [Sp., < *blanco*, a., white: see *blank*.] A grade of cochineal-bugs, often called silver-whites, from their peculiar lustrous appearance, in distinction from the black bugs or zacatillas. They are picked into bags and immediately dried in a stove, while the others are first thrown into hot water.

bland¹†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. (Sc.), < ME. *blanden*, *blonden*, < AS. *blandan* (pret. *bleónd*, pp. *blanden*) = OS. *blandan* = OHG. *blantan* = Icel. *blanda* = Sw. *blanda* = Dan. *blande* = Goth. *blandan* (redupl. verb, pret. *baibland*, pp. *blandans*), mix; rare in AS., and in later use superseded by *blend¹*, q. v.] To mix; blend.

bland¹ (bland), *n.* [(1) ME., < AS. *bland* (= Icel. *bland*), mixture (Icel. *í bland*, in union, together), < *blandan*, mix; (2) < Icel. *blanda*, a mixture of liquids, esp. of hot whey with water, < *blanda* = AS. *blandan*, mix, blend: see *bland¹*, *v.*] **1†.** Mixture; union.—**2.** An agreeable summer beverage prepared from the whey of churned milk, common among the inhabitants of the Shetland islands. **In bland†**, together; blended.

bland² (bland), *a.* [< L. *blandus*, caressing, soft, agreeable, flattering, perhaps orig. **mlandus*, akin to *mollis*, mild, Skt. *mridu*, Gr. *μείλιχος*, E. *mild*, etc.: see *mild*, *moll*.] **1.** Mild; soft; gentle; balmy.

> Exhilarating vapour *bland*. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 1047.

> The weather . . . being for the most part of a *bland* and equal temperature. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., l. 14.

2. Affable; suave; soothing; kindly: as, "*bland* words," *Milton*, P. L., ix. 855.

> His manners were gentle, complying, and *bland*.
> *Goldsmith*, Retaliation, l. 140.

> *Bland* the smile that like a wrinkling wind
> On glassy water drove his cheek in lines.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, i.

3. Mild; free from irritating qualities: said of certain medicines: as, *bland* oils.—**4.** Not stimulating: said of food. **Syn.** *Mild*, etc. See *soft*.

bland²†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. (Sc.), < ME. *blanden*, *blonden*, *blaunden* = MD. *blanden*, < OF. *blandir* (> also E. *blandish*, q. v.), < L. *blandiri*, flatter, caress: see *blandish*.] To flatter; blandish.

blandation† (blan-dā'shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **blandatio(n-)*, equiv. to *blanditia*, < *blandiri*, pp. *blanditus*, flatter: see *blandish*.] A piece of flattery; blandishment. *Camden.*

blandiloquence (blan-dil'ō-kwens), *n.* [< L. *blandiloquentia*, < *blandiloquen(t-)s*, speaking flatteringly, < *blandus*, flattering, + *loquen(t-)s*, ppr. of *loqui*, speak.] Fair, mild, or flattering speech; courteous language; compliment. [Rare.]

blandiment† (blan'di-ment), *n.* [= Sp. *blandimiento* = It. *blandimento*, < L. *blandimentum*, < *blandiri*, flatter: see *blandish.*] Blandishment; allurement; enticement.

> Allure no man with suasions and *blandiments.*
> *Bp. Burnet*, Injunctions to the Monasteries, [temp. Hen. VIII., I., App.

blandise†, *v.* A Middle English form of *blandish.*

blandish (blan'dish), *v.* [< ME. *blaundishen, blandisen*, < OF. *blandiss-*, stem of certain parts of *blandir* = Pr. Sp. *blandir* = It. *blandire*, < L. *blandiri*, flatter, caress, < *blandus*, caressing, gentle, bland: see *bland*², *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To flatter; caress; coax or cajole with complaisant speech or caressing act.—**2.** To render pleasing, alluring, or enticing.

> In former days a country-life,
> For so time-honoured poets sing,
> Free from anxiety and strife,
> Was *blandish'd* by perpetual spring.
> *J. G. Cooper*, Retreat of Aristippus, Ep. i.

3. To offer or bestow blandly or caressingly: as, to *blandish* words or favors. [Rare and archaic in all uses.]

II.† *intrans.* To assume a caressing or blandishing manner.

> How she *blandishing*
> By Dunsmore drives along.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xiii. 318.

blandished (blan'disht), *p. a.* Invested with flattery, cajolery, or blandishment.

> Mustering all her wiles,
> With *blandish'd* parlies, feminine assaults.
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 403.

blandisher (blan'dish-ėr), *n.* One who blandishes; a flatterer.

blandishing (blan'dish-ing), *n.* [< ME. *blandisinge*; verbal n. of *blandish.*] Blandishment.

> Double-hearted friends, whose *blandishings*
> Tickle our ears, but sting our bosoms.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, vi. 3.

blandishing (blan'dish-ing), *a.* [< ME. *blaundyshing*; ppr. of *blandish.*] Mild; soothing.

> The see hath eke his ryght to be somtime calm and *blaundyshing* with smothe water.
> *Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii., prose 2.

blandishment (blan'dish-ment), *n.* [< OF. *blandissement*, < *blandir*: see *blandish* and *-ment.*] **1.** Speech or action expressive of affection or kindness, and tending to win the heart; an artful caress; flattering attention; cajolery; endearment.

> As thus he spake, each bird and beast behold
> Approaching two and two; these cowering low
> With *blandishment*: each bird stoop'd on his wing.
> *Milton*, P. L., viii. 351.

> *Blandishments* will not fascinate us.
> *D. Webster*, Speech, Bunker Hill.

2. Something bland or pleasing; that which pleases or allures.

> The rose yields her sweete *blandishment.*
> *Habington*, Castara, ii.

> The *blandishments* of early friendships.
> *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iv. 5.

blandly (bland'li), *adv.* In a bland manner; with suavity; mildly; gently.

blandness (bland'nes), *n.* [< *bland* + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being bland; mildness; gentleness; soothingness.

> Envy was disarmed by the *blandness* of Albemarle's temper.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxiii.

blandurilla (blan-dū-ril'ạ̈), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *blandura*, softness, a white paint used by women, < *blando*, soft, bland, < L. *blandus*: see *bland*², *a.*] A fine soft pomatum made in Spain.

blank (blangk), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *blanc, blanck*; < ME. *blank*, fem. *blanche* (see *blanch*¹, *a.*), < OF. *blanc*, fem. *blanche*, white (= Pr. *blanc* = Sp. *blanco* = Pg. *branco* = It. *bianco*; ML. *blancus*), < OHG. *blanch*, MHG. *blanc*, G. *blank*, shining, bright (= MLG. *blank* = D. *blank* = Sw. Dan. *blank*, shining, = AS. **blanc*, only in poet. deriv. *blanca*, a white or gray horse, ME. *blanke, blonke*, Sc. *blonk*; cf. Icel. *blakkr*, poet., a horse, steed); usually referred to a Teut. verb **blinkan* (pret. **blank*), shine, which, however, is not found in the older tongues: see *blink*. In the sense of a coin (II., 7, 8), OF. *blanc*, MLG. *blank*, MD. *blancke* (ML. *blanca*), orig. with ref. to the color of silver.] **I.** *a.* **1.** White or pale: as, "the *blanc* moon," *Milton*, P. L., x. 656.

> *Blank* as death in marble. *Tennyson*, Princess, i.

2. Pale from fear or terror; hence, dispirited; dejected; confounded; confused.

> Adam, soon as he heard
> The fatal trespass done by Eve, amazed,
> Astonied stood and *blank.* *Milton*, P. L., ix. 890.

> Th' old woman wox half *blanck* those wordes to heare.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. iii. 17.

3. Empty or unoccupied; void; bare.

> So blacken'd all her world in secret, *blank*
> And waste it seem'd and vain.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

> Now slowly falls the dull *blank* night.
> *Bryant*, Rain-Dream.

Specifically—(*a*) Free from written or printed characters; not written upon: as, a *blank* book; *blank* paper; *blank* spaces. (*b*) Not filled up: applied to legal, banking, commercial, or other forms: as, a *blank* check or order, a *blank* ballot; a *blank* bond. (*c*) Of uniform surface; unrelieved or unbroken by ornament or opening: as, a *blank* wall. (*d*) Empty of results, of interest, etc.: as, a *blank* outlook for the future.

4. Without contents; especially, wanting some part necessary to completeness: as, *blank* cartridges, that is, cartridges containing powder but no ball.—**5.** Vacant in expression; exhibiting perplexity, real or feigned; nonplussed; disconcerted.

> Never be *blank*, Alonzo,
> Because this fellow has outstript thy fortune.
> *Fletcher*, Rule a Wife, ii. 2.

> The Damsell of Burgundie, at sight of her own letter, was soon *blank*, and more ingenuous then to stand outfacing.
> *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxi.

6. Complete; utter; unmitigated: as, "*blank* stupidity," *Percival.*

> All but the suffering heart was dead
> For him abandoned to *blank* awe,
> To vacancy, and horror strong.
> *Wordsworth*, White Doe of Rylstone, vi.

7. Unrimed: applied to verse, particularly to the heroic verse of five feet without rime, such as that commonly adopted in English dramatic and epic poetry.—**Blank bar, bond, cartridge, charter, door, flange, indorsement, wheel**, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* **1.** Any void space or vacant surface; a space from which something is absent or omitted; a void; a vacancy: as, a *blank* in one's memory; to leave *blanks* in writing.

> I cannot write a paper full as I used to do, and yet I will not forgive a *blank* of half an inch from you. *Swift.*

> From the cheerful ways of men
> Cut off, and for the book of knowledge fair
> Presented with a universal *blank*
> Of nature's works, to me expunged and rased.
> *Milton*, P. L., iii. 48.

2. A piece of paper prepared for some special use, but without writing or printed matter on it.

> The freemen signified their approbation by an inscribed vote, and their dissent by a *blank.* *Palfrey.*

3. A form or document containing blank spaces; a document remaining incomplete till something essential is filled in.

> And daily new exactions are devis'd—
> As *blanks*, benevolences, and I wot not what.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 1.

4. In parliamentary usage, provisional words printed in italics in a bill, the final form of which is to be settled in committee.—**5.** A ticket in a lottery on which no prize is indicated; a lot by which nothing is gained.

> In a lottery where there are (at the lowest computation) ten thousand *blanks* to a prize, it is the most prudent choice not to venture.
> *Lady M. W. Montagu*, Letters, Jan. 28, 1753.

6. In *archery*, the white mark in the center of a butt or target at which an arrow is aimed; hence (archaically), the object toward which anything is directed; aim; target.

> As level as the cannon to his *blank.*
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 1.

> Let me still remain
> The true *blank* of thine eye.
> *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1.

> Quite beyond my arm, out of the *blank*
> And level of my brain. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 3.

7. Same as *blanc*, 1.—**8.** A small copper coin formerly current in France.

> Refuse not a marvedi, a *blank.*
> *Middleton and Rowley*, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

9. A piece of metal prepared to be formed into some finished object by a further operation: as, a *blank* for a file or a screw; specifically, in coining, a plate or piece of gold or silver, cut and shaped, but not stamped.—**10.** A blank verse.

> Five lines of that number,
> Such pretty, begging *blanks.*
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, ii. 2.

11†. A weight, equal to $\frac{1}{230400}$ of a grain.

blank (blangk), *v. t.* [< *blank*, *a.*] **1**†. To make blank; make white or pale; blanch.

> Blount arose and left the hall, while Raleigh looked after him with an expression that *blanked* for a moment his bold and animated countenance.
> *Scott*, Kenilworth, I. xvii.

2†. To confuse; put out of countenance; disconcert; nonplus.

> Despoil him, . . .
> And with confusion *blank* his worshippers.
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 471

3†. To frustrate; make void; bring to naught.

> All former purposes were *blanked.*
> *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

4. A common euphemistic substitute for *damn*, referring to the blank or dash which is commonly substituted in printing for that word when it is used as a profane expression. [Slang.]

blank-book (blangk'bůk), *n.* A book of ruled or unruled writing-paper for accounts, memoranda, etc.

blanket (blang'ket), *n.* [< ME. *blanket, blonket*, < OF. *blanket* (F. *blanchet*, ML. *blanketus, blanchetus*), also fem. *blankete, blanquette*, dim. of *blanc*, white: see *blank*, *a.*] **1**†. A coarse woolen fabric, white or undyed, used for clothing.—**2.** A large oblong piece of soft, loosely woven woolen cloth, used for the sake of its warmth as a bed-covering, or (usually made of coarser material and closer texture) as a covering for a horse when standing or exposed to cold, and sometimes worn as a garment, especially among rude or uncivilized people.—**3.** In *printing*, a sheet of woolen cloth, white baize, or rubber, laid between the outer and inner tympans of a hand-press, or on a machine-cylinder, to moderate and equalize the pressure on the type.—**4.** In *cloth-printing*, the cover of the printing-table.—**5.** Same as *blanquette*, 4.—**6.** In *paper-making*, an endless felt upon which the pulp is laid. **A wet blanket**, one who or that which damps, depresses, or disappoints any hope, expectation, or enjoyment.

> "But," said the chairman, and that "but" was the usual *wet blanket.* *Dickens.*

Born on the wrong side of the blanket, of illegitimate birth.

blanket (blang'ket), *v. t.* [< *blanket*, *n.*] **1.** To cover with a blanket or as with a blanket: as, to *blanket* a horse.

> I'll . . . *blanket* my loins. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 3.

> *Blanketted* like a dog,
> And like a cut-purse whipt.
> *Massinger*, Parliament of Love, iv. 5.

> The importance of the *blanketing* action of our atmospheric constituents has been in no way over-stated.
> *Science*, V. 450.

2. To toss in a blanket by way of punishment or practical joke.

> We'll have our men *blanket* 'em i' the hall.
> *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, v. 4.

3. To take the wind out of the sails of, as the sails of one vessel when it is passing close to windward of another.

> B's helmsman will be apt to sail his boat as close to the wind as possible, and try to "claw to windward," and prevent A from *blanketing* him.
> *Qualtrough*, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 135.

blanket-bar (blang'ket-bär), *n.* An iron bar used to keep the blanket of a printing-press in place.

blanket-clause (blang'ket-klâz), *n.* A general or indefinite clause framed so as to provide for a number of contingencies.

> Suitable annual appropriations . . . require no *blanket-clause* to justify or cover them.
> *Report of Sec. U. S. Treasury*, 1886, I. xli.

blanket-deposit (blang'ket-dẹ̄-poz"it), *n.* The name given in some parts of the Cordilleran mining region, especially in Colorado and Utah, to deposits of ore occurring in a form having some of the characters of those elsewhere designated as *flat sheets, bedded veins, beds*, or *flat masses*. They are frequently intercalated between rocks of different lithological character and origin, in which case they partake of the nature of contact-deposits. The occurrences of ore at Leadville are of this nature.

blanketeer (blang-ket-ēr'), *n.* [< *blanket* + *-eer.*] **1**†. One who tosses in a blanket.—**2.** One of the radical reformers of Lancashire who, on March 10th, 1817, at a meeting in St. Peter's Fields, Manchester, decided to march to London with a petition for parliamentary reform, each man having a rug or blanket strapped on his shoulder, so that he might bivouac on the road if necessary.

blanketeer (blang-ket-ēr'), *v. i.* [< *blanketeer*, *n.*] To act as a blanketeer.

> This epistle awaited her at Beamish's inn on returning from her *blanketeering* adventure.
> *The Husband Hunter* (1840), iii. 230. (*N. and Q.*, [7th ser., II. 8.)

blanketing (blang'ket-ing), *n.* **1.** Coarse woolen cloth of which blankets are made.—**2.** A supply or quantity of blankets.—**3.** The process of [illegible] gold by collecting it as it [illegible] the stamps on a blanket or in a blanket-sluice.—4. *pl.* The gold so obtained.—5. The operation of tossing in a blanket as a punishment or a joke.

> [illegible] happened to thee for the [illegible]
> *Smollett*, tr. of Don Quixote, iii. 5.

blanket-leaf (blang′ket-lēf), *n.* The common [illegible], *Verbascum Thapsus*.

blanket-mortgage (blang′ket-môr″gāj), *n.* A mortgage intended to cover an aggregation of property, or secure or provide for indebtedness previously existing in various forms.

blanket-sheet (blang′ket-shēt), *n.* A large newspaper in folio form. *Amer. Bookmaker.*

blanket-sluice (blang′ket-slös), *n.* In *mining* and *metal.*, a long trough or sluice in which blankets are laid for the purpose of collecting the particles of gold or amalgam which pass over them as the material flows from under the stamps.

blankillo (blang-kil′ō), *n.* Same as *blanquillo*, 1.

blanking-press (blang′king-pres), *n.* A stamping-press used to cut out blanks.

blankly (blangk′li), *adv.* 1. In a blank or vacant manner; vacuously; aimlessly.—2. Directly; point-blank; flatly; utterly.

> We in short *blankly* deny the possibility of loss.
> *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 540.

blankness (blangk′nes), *n.* [< *blank* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being blank.

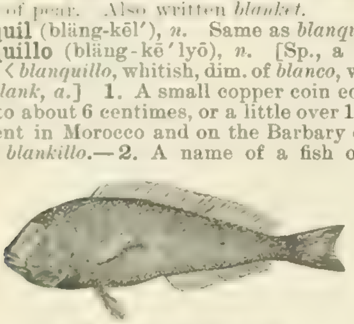
> There was nothing external by which he [Casaubon] could account for a certain *blankness* of sensibility which came over him just when his expected gladness should have been most lively. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 94.

Blanquefort (bloṅk′fōrt), *n.* [F. *Blanquefort*, a town in Gironde, France.] A red wine grown in the department of Gironde in France.

blanquette (bloṅ-ket′), *n.* [F., dim. of *blanc*, white. Cf. *blanket*.] 1. In *cookery*, a white fricassee; also, a minced dish, as of cold veal.—2. A kind of crude soda, obtained at Aigues-Mortes, in France, by the incineration of *Salsola Tragus* and *S. Kali*.—3. A kind of white sparkling wine made in southern France, often called *blanquette de Limoux*.—4. A large variety of pear. Also written *blanket*.

blanquil (bläng-kēl′), *n.* Same as *blanquillo*.

blanquillo (bläng-kē′lyō), *n.* [Sp., a small coin, < *blanquillo*, whitish, dim. of *blanco*, white: see *blank*, *a.*] 1. A small copper coin equivalent to about 6 centimes, or a little over 1 cent, current in Morocco and on the Barbary coast. Also *blankillo*.—2. A name of a fish of the genus *Caulolatilus* and family *Latilidæ*, such as *C. chrysops*, *C. microps*, or *C. princeps*. *C. microps* [illegible] *C. princeps* is a closely related species, olivaceous with bluish reflections, occurring along the southern Californian coast, [illegible]



Blanquillo (*Caulolatilus microps*).

Blaps (blaps), *n.* [NL.] A genus of beetles, [illegible], referred to the family *Tenebrionidæ*, but by some taken as the type of a family *Blapidæ*. [illegible] European species [illegible]

Bl[illegible] (blap′si-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Blaps* + *-idæ*.] A [illegible] beetles, generally [illegible] *Tenebrionidæ*, [illegible] black, [illegible] size, the [illegible] are [illegible] the elytra [illegible]

blare [illegible] *blared*, ppr. *blaring*. [illegible] MHG. *blēren*, *blerren*, cry aloud, bleat, G. *blarren*, *blärren*, *plärren*, roar, bellow, bleat, blare; prob. an imitative word.] I. *intrans.* 1. To roar; bellow; cry; low. [Now chiefly prov. Eng.]—2. To give forth a loud sound like a trumpet; give out a brazen sound; bellow.

> Warble, O bugle, and trumpet *blare*.
> *Tennyson*, Welcome to Alexandra.

II. *trans.* To sound loudly; proclaim noisily.

> And such a tongue
> To *blare* its own interpretation.
> *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

blare[1] (blãr), *n.* [< *blare*[1], *v.*] 1. A roaring; loud or bellowing noise.

> Whitman . . . sang the *blare* and brawn that he found in the streets. *Stedman*, Poets of America, p. 355.

2. Sound like that of a trumpet.

> And his ears are stunned with the thunder's *blare*.
> *J. R. Drake*, Culprit Fay.

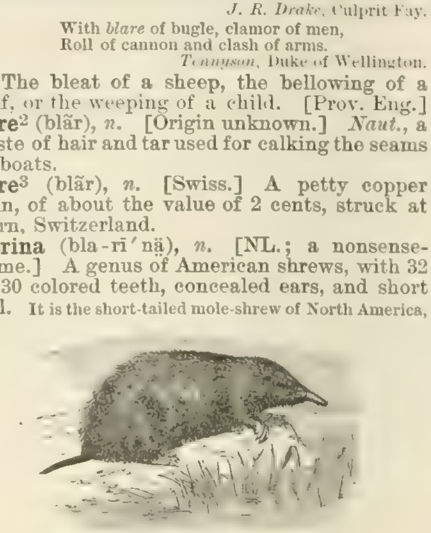
> With *blare* of bugle, clamor of men,
> Roll of cannon and clash of arms.
> *Tennyson*, Duke of Wellington.

3. The bleat of a sheep, the bellowing of a calf, or the weeping of a child. [Prov. Eng.]

blare[2] (blãr), *n.* [Origin unknown.] *Naut.*, a paste of hair and tar used for calking the seams of boats.

blare[3] (blãr), *n.* [Swiss.] A petty copper coin, of about the value of 2 cents, struck at Bern, Switzerland.

Blarina (bla-rī′nä), *n.* [NL.; a nonsense-name.] A genus of American shrews, with 32 or 30 colored teeth, concealed ears, and short tail. It is the short-tailed mole-shrew of North America, of which there are several species, of two subgenera, *Blarina* proper, with 32 teeth, and *Soriciscus*, with 30 teeth. The best-known is *B. brevicauda*, the common mole-shrew of the United States, one of the largest of the family *Soricidæ*.



Mole-shrew (*Blarina brevicauda*).

blarney (blär′ni), *n.* [Popularly referred to Castle *Blarney*, near Cork in Ireland, in the wall of which is a stone (the "Blarney stone") said to endow those who kiss it with unusual facility and unscrupulousness in the use of flattery and compliment.] Exceedingly complimentary language; flattery; smooth, wheedling talk; pleasing cajolery.

> The *blarney*'s so great a deceiver. *S. Lover.*

> Madame de Stael was regretting to Lord Castlereagh that there was no word in the English language which answered to their "Sentiment." "No," he said, "there is no English word, but the Irish have one that corresponds exactly,—*blarney*." *Caroline Fox*, Journal, p. 121.

blarney (blär′ni), *v. t.* [< *blarney*, *n.*] To talk over or beguile by wheedling speeches; flatter; humbug with agreeable talk.

> The General has yet to learn that my father's countrymen (I have ever felt proud of my descent from an Irishman), though they sometimes do *blarney* others, are yet hard to be *blarneyed* themselves.
> *J. Buchanan*, in Curtis, II. [illegible]

blast, *n.* [Invented by Van Helmont (1577–1644). Cf. *gas*.] A subtle kind of matter supposed by Van Helmont, a Dutch mystic philosopher, to be radiated from the stars and to produce effects opposite to those of heat.

blasé (blä-zā′), *a.* [F., pp. of *blaser*, cloy, satiate, blunt, of uncertain origin.] Exhausted by enjoyment, especially by sensuous pleasures; having the healthy energies exhausted; weary and disgusted with life.

blash (blash), *v. t.* [An imitative word, assimilated to *plash*, *splash*, *dash*, *flash*, etc.] 1. To dash or splash with a quantity of liquid; drench.—2. To pour in suddenly and in great quantity. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

blash (blash), *n.* [< *blash*, *v.*] 1. A dash or plash, as of rain falling in sheets.

> A snow storm came down the mountain [illegible] *blash*. *J. B*[illegible], North. Amer[illegible]

2. A quantity of thin, watery stuff, especially one in excessive quantity: as, a *blash* of tea.—3. A broad blaze or flare.

[Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

blash-boggart, [illegible] who appears and disappears in [illegible]. [Scotch.]

blashy (blash′i), *a.* [< *blash* + *-y*[1].] 1. Characterized by sudden drenching showers; deluging; wet: as, *blashy* weather; *blashy* walking.—2. Thin; weak; watery; of poor quality: applied to food or drink.

[Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

blasphematory† (blȧs-fē′ma-tọ̄-ri), *a.* [< *blaspheme* + *-atory*. Cf. LL. *blasphemator*, a blasphemer.] Blasphemous.

blaspheme† (blȧs′fēm), *a.* and *n.*[1] [ME., also *blasfeme*, < OF. *blasfeme* (mod. F. *blasphème*), < ML. *blasfemus*, LL. *blasphemus*, < Gr. βλάσφημος, evil-speaking, < βλασ-, prob. for βλαψ- (cf. βλάψις, damage, injury, harm) (< βλάπτειν, damage, harm, injure), + φήμη, speech (= L. *fama*, fame), < φάναι = L. *fari*, speak.] I. *a.* Blasphemous.

II. *n.* A blasphemer. *Wyclif.*

blaspheme† (blȧs′fēm), *n.*[2] [ME. *blaspheme*, *blasfeme*, *blafeme*, < OF. *blafeme*, *blaspheme*, mod. F. *blasphème* = Pr. *blasphemе*, < LL. *blasphemia* (ML. also *blasfemia*), < Gr. βλασφημία, evil-speaking, < βλάσφημος, evil-speaking: see *blaspheme*, *a.* From the same source, through the vernacular OF. *blasme*, comes E. *blame*, *n.*, q. v.] Blasphemy.

> In *blasfeme* of this goddis.
> *Chaucer*, Envoy to Scogan, l. 15.

blaspheme (blȧs-fēm′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *blasphemed*, ppr. *blaspheming*. [< ME. *blasfemen*, < OF. *blasfemer*, mod. F. *blasphémer* = Pr. Sp. *blasfemar* = Pg. *blasphemar* = OIt. *blasfemare* (mod. It. *blastemiare*, *bestemmiare*), < LL. *blasphemare*, < Gr. βλασφημεῖν, speak evil of, < βλάσφημος, evil-speaking: see *blaspheme*, *a.* From the same verb, through the vernacular OF. *blasmer*, comes E. *blame*, *v.*, q. v.] I. *trans.* 1. To speak impiously or irreverently of (God or sacred things). See *blasphemy*.

> Thou didst *blaspheme* God and the king. 1 Ki. xxi. 10.

> O God, how long shall the adversary reproach? shall the enemy *blaspheme* thy name for ever? Ps. lxxiv. 10.

> So should thy goodness and thy greatness both
> Be question'd and *blasphemed* without defence.
> *Milton*, P. L., iii. 166.

2. To speak evil of; utter abuse or calumny against; speak reproachfully of.

> You do *blaspheme* the good, in mocking me.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 5.

II. *intrans.* 1. To utter blasphemy; use profane or impious words; talk profanely or disrespectfully of God or of sacred things: followed by *against*.

> He that shall *blaspheme against* the Holy Ghost hath never forgiveness. Mark iii. 29.

2†. To rail; utter abusive words. *Greene.* [Rare.]

blasphemer (blȧs-fē′mėr), *n.* [< ME. *blasfemere*, < *blasfemen*, blaspheme.] One who blasphemes; one who speaks of God or of religion in impious and irreverent terms.

> Must . . . each *blasphemer* quite escape the rod,
> Because the insult's not on man but God?
> *Pope*, Epil. to Satires, ii. 195.

blasphemeress (blȧs-fē′mėr-es), *n.* [< *blasphemer* + *-ess*.] A female blasphemer. [Rare.]

> A diabolical *blasphemeresse* of God.
> *Hall*, Hen. VI., an. 9.

blasphemous (blȧs′fẹ-mus), *a.* [< LL. *blasphemus* (ML. also *blasfemus*, > ME. *blasfeme*, blaspheming, a blasphemer), < Gr. βλάσφημος, evil-speaking: see *blaspheme*, *a.*] 1. Uttering, containing, or exhibiting blasphemy; impiously irreverent toward God or sacred things: as, "*blasphemous* publications." *Bp. Porteus*, Lectures, I. i.

> We have heard him speak *blasphemous* words against Moses, and against God. Acts vi. 11.

> Myths [illegible] understood at first, then perverted into [illegible] traditions, take the place of representations of Christian subjects, which had become *blasphemous* under the treatment of men like the Caracci. *Ruskin.*

[Formerly accented on the second syllable, as below.

> Oh argument *blasphemous*, false, and proud!
> *Milton*, P. L., v. 809.]

2†. Abusive; defamatory; railing.

blasphemously (blȧs′fẹ-mus-li), *adv.* Impiously; profanely.

> [illegible] curseth and *blasphemously* sweareth he never committed any such act. *Stow*, Queen Mary, an. 1557.

blasphemy (blȧs′fẹ-mi), *n.*; pl. *blasphemies* (-miz). [< ME. *blasfemie* = Sp. *blasfemia* = Pg. *blasphemia* = OIt. *blasfemia*, < LL. *blasphemia*, < Gr. βλασφημία, < βλάσφημος: see *blaspheme*, *a.*, *blaspheme*, *n.*[2]] 1. In Old Testament usage, any attempt to diminish the reverence with which Jehovah's name was invested as the Sovereign King of the Jews, or to turn the hearts of the people from their complete allegiance to him.

It was a crime answering to treason in our own time, and was carefully defined and rigorously punished by the Mosaic laws. It was of this crime that Jesus was accused, and for it condemned, because he assumed the divine character and accepted divine honors.

For a good work we stone thee not, but for *blasphemy*; and because that thou, being a man, makest thyself God.
John x. 33.

Hence—2. Any impious or profane speaking of God or of sacred things; reproachful, contemptuous, or irreverent words uttered impiously against God or religion.

Blasphemy is an injury offered to God, by denying that which is due and belonging to him, or attributing to him that which is not agreeable to his nature. *Linwood.*

Blasphemy cognizable by common law is described by Blackstone to be "denying the being or providence of God, contumelious reproaches of our Saviour Christ, profane scoffing at the Holy Scripture, or exposing it to contempt or ridicule"; by Kent as "maliciously reviling God or religion"; and by Chief Justice Lemuel Shaw as "speaking evil of the Deity with an impious purpose to derogate from the Divine Majesty, and to alienate the minds of others from the love and reverence of God." Blasphemy is punished as a crime or a misdemeanor by the laws of many nations. In the Roman Catholic Church, language irreverent toward the Virgin Mary and the saints is also held to be blasphemy.

3. Evil speaking or abusive language against anything held sacred: as, "*blasphemy* against learning," *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. (*Latham.*)—4. An indecent or scurrilous utterance, as distinguished from fair and respectful discussion; grossly irreverent or outrageous language.

That in the captain's but a choleric word,
Which in the soldier is flat *blasphemy*.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 2.

5†. A blasphemer; a blasphemous person. [Rare.]

Now, *blasphemy*,
That swear'st grace o'erboard, not an oath on shore.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1.

=**Syn.** *Blasphemy*, *Profanity*, agree in expressing the irreverent use of words, but the former is the stronger, and the latter the wider. *Profanity* is language irreverent toward God or holy things, covering especially all oaths that, literally interpreted, treat lightly the attributes or acts of God. *Blasphemy* is generally more direct, intentional, and defiant in its impiety, and is directed toward the most sacred things in religion.

And he [the dragon] opened his mouth in *blasphemy* against God, to blaspheme his name, and his tabernacle, and them that dwell in heaven. Rev. xiii. 6.

If indecency and *profanity*, inspired by "potations pottle-deep," were heard anywhere with peculiar emphasis and shameless vociferation, it was at the board of England's prime minister [Sir Robert Walpole].
Whipple, H. Fielding.

blast (blåst), *n.* [< ME. *blast*, *blest*, < AS. *blǣst* (=OHG. *blāst*, MHG. G. *blast*=Icel. *blāstr*=Sw. *blåst*=Dan. *blæst*), a gust of wind, a blowing, < **blǣsan* (= D. *blazen* = MLG. *blasen* = OHG. *blāsan*, MHG. *blāsen*, G. *blasen* = Icel. *blāsa* = Sw. *blåsa*=Dan. *blæse*=Goth. *blēsan* (in comp.), blow, breathe, > E. *blaze*², q. v.), akin to *blāwan*, blow: see *blow*¹, *v.* Perhaps ult. connected with AS. *blæst*, a flame, *blæse*, a flame, > E. *blaze*¹, q. v.] 1. A blowing; a gust or puff of wind; especially, a strong and sudden gust.

Rede that boweth downe at every *blast*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii.

Blasts that blow the poplar white.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxii.

2. A forcible stream of air from the mouth, from bellows, or the like.

At the *blast* of his mouth were the rest of the creatures made, and at his bare word they started out of nothing.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 36.

Hence—3. A jet of exhaust-steam thrown into a smoke-stack to assist the draft.—4. In *metal.*, the air forced into a furnace for the purpose of accelerating combustion. A furnace is said to be *in blast* when it is in operation, *out of blast* when stopped, either temporarily or permanently.

5. The sound made by blowing a wind-instrument, as a horn or trumpet; strictly, the sound produced by one breath.

One *blast* upon his bugle-horn
Were worth a thousand men.
Scott, L. of the L., vi. 18.

6. Any sudden, pernicious, or destructive influence upon animals or plants; the infection of anything pestilential; a blight.

Blasts and fogs upon thee! *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

Of no distemper, of no *blast* he died,
But fell like autumn fruit that mellowed long.
Dryden, Œdipus, iv. 1.

Hence—7. Any withering or destructive influence; a curse.

By the *blast* of God they perish. Job iv. 9.

8. The product of a blast or blight; a bud which never blossoms.

As in all gardeins, some flowers, some weedes, and as in al trees, some blossoms, some *blasts*.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 196.

9. The charge of gunpowder or other explosive used at one firing in blasting operations.—10. The explosion of inflammable air in a mine.—11. A flatulent disease in sheep.—12. A smoke of tobacco. [Scotch.]—**At one blast**, at once.—**For a blast**†, for once.—**Hot blast**, air raised to a high temperature and forced into a blast-furnace in smelting, and especially in the manufacture of pig-iron. The plan of heating the blast originated with Mr. James Beaumont Neilson of Glasgow, and a patent was issued to him in 1828. The introduction of the hot blast has had an important influence on the development of the iron business, since by this method the amount of fuel required is considerably lessened.—**In full blast**, in full operation: referring to a blast-furnace when worked to its fullest extent or capacity.

The business of the day was *in full blast*.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 155.

=**Syn.** *Gust*, etc. See *wind*, *n.*

blast (blåst), *v.* [< ME. *blasten*, blow, breathe hard; trans., blow, as a trumpet; < *blast*, a blowing: see *blast*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To blow; puff; breathe hard; pant. [Scotch and Middle English.]

Dragouns . . .
That grisely whistleden and *blasten*
And of her mouthe fyre outcasten.
King Alisaunder, l. 5348.

To puffen and to *blaste*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1866.

2. To smoke tobacco. [Scotch.]—3. To boast; brag; speak ostentatiously. *Scott.* [Scotch.]—4. To wither; be blighted.

Blasting in the bud,
Losing his verdure, even in the prime.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1.

5. To burst as by an explosion; blow up.

This project
Should have a back, or second, that might hold,
If this should *blast* in proof. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7.

II. *trans.* 1†. To blow forth or abroad; hence, to utter loudly; proclaim.—2. To break or tear to pieces (rocks or similar materials) by the agency of gunpowder or other explosive. In the ordinary operations of mining the rocks are attacked, or broken into fragments of manageable size, by blasting.

He spoke; and, high above, I heard them *blast*
The steep slate-quarry. *Tennyson*, Golden Year.

3. To confound or stun by a loud blast or din; split; burst. [Rare.]

Trumpeters,
With brazen din *blast* you the city's ear.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 8.

I have seen you stand
As you were *blasted* 'midst of all your mirth.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

4. To blow or breathe on so as to injure, as a sudden gust or destructive wind; cause to fade, shrivel, or wither; check the growth of and prevent from coming to maturity and producing fruit; blight, as trees or plants.

Seven thin ears, and *blasted* with the east wind.
Gen. xli. 6.

Say . . . why
Upon this *blasted* heath you stop our way?
Shak., Macbeth, i. 3.

Since this I live to see,
Some bitter north wind *blast* my flocks and me!
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iii. 1.

5. To blight or cause to come to nothing, as by some pernicious influence; bring destruction, calamity, or infamy upon; ruin: as, to *blast* pride, hopes, reputation, happiness.

With Hecate's ban thrice *blasted*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

The prosecutor urged that this might *blast* her reputation, and that it was in effect a boasting of favours which he had never received. *Addison*, Cases of False Delicacy.

He shows himself . . . malicious if he knows I deserve credit and yet goes about to *blast* it. *Stillingfleet.*

6. To curse; strike with the wrath of heaven.

His name be ever *blasted*!
For his accursed shadow has betray'd
The sweetness of all youth.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 2.

Calling on their Maker to curse them, . . . *blast* them, and damn them. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iii.

blast-, -blast. See *blasto-*.

Blastactinota (blas-tak-ti-nō'tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ (see *blastus*), + *ἀκτινωτός*, furnished with rays: see *actinote*.] A class of radiate animals: same as *Blastoidea*. *Bronn*, 1860.

blastæa (blas-tē'ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ: see *blastus*.] The hypothetical parent form of the *Blastæidæ*.

We call this the Planæa or *Blastæa*.
Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), II. 61.

blastæad (blas-tē'ad), *n.* [< *blastæa* + *-ad*¹.] 1. Same as *blastæid*.—2. One of certain existent animals, as the Norwegian flimmer-ball, which permanently resemble a blastula or planula.

blastæid (blas-tē'id), *n.* One of the hypothetical *Blastæadæ*.

Blastæidæ (blas-tē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *blastæa* + *-idæ*.] A hypothetical group of animals having permanently the form of a blastula, planula, or vesicular morula. Less correctly written *Blastæadæ*.

blast-box (blåst'boks), *n.* A chamber into or through which the air of a blowing-engine passes.

These bearers may connect at their front ends in any desired manner with the blast-pipe, and at their rear ends with a *blast-box*. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 458.

blasted (blås'ted), *p. a.* 1. Confounded; execrable; detestable: used as a milder form of imprecation than *damned*.

Some of her own *blasted* gypsies.
Scott, Guy Mannering, II. 13.

2. In *her.*, deprived of leaves: said of a tree or a branch.

blastelasma (blas-te-las'mạ̈), *n.*; pl. *blastelasmata* (-ma-tạ̈). [NL., < Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ (see *blastus*), + *ἔλασμα*, a (metal) plate, < *ἐλαύνειν* (*ἐλα-*), drive, strike, beat out.] In *embryol.*, a secondary germ-layer; a germ-layer, as the mesoderm, appearing, if at all, after the formation of the two primary layers called endoderm and ectoderm, or blastophylla.

blastema (blas-tē'mạ̈), *n.*; pl. *blastemata* (-ma-tạ̈). [NL., < Gr. *βλάστημα*, a shoot, sprout, < *βλαστεῖν*, *βλαστάνειν*, sprout, bud, shoot.] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) Originally, the axis of an embryo, consisting of the radicle and the growing-point at its summit. (*b*) In later use, the initial point of growth from which any organ or part of an organ is developed. (*c*) Sometimes, the thallus of cryptogamous plants.—2. In *anat.* and *phys.*, the bioplasm or protoplasm of a germinating ovum; the substance of the blastomeres, blastoderm, etc.; granular formative material. [The term is now being superseded by more special names of substances and stages of germination.]

blastemal (blas-tē'mal), *a.* [< *blastema* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to blastema; rudimentary: as, *blastemal* formations.

blastematic (blas-te-mat'ik), *a.* Blastemic.

blastemic (blas-tem'ik), *a.* [< *blastema* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to blastema; consisting of blastema; bioplasmic; bioplastic.

blast-engine (blåst'en″jin), *n.* 1. A ventilating-machine used, especially on shipboard, to draw off foul air.—2. A machine for producing a blast by compressing air for use in urging the fire of a furnace.

blaster (blås'tėr), *n.* One who or that which blasts, in any sense of the verb.

I am no *blaster* of a lady's beauty,
Nor bold intruder on her special favours.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, i. 1.

Blasteroidea (blas-te-roi'dẹ̄-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Blastoidea*.

blastful (blåst'fůl), *a.* [< *blast* + *-ful.*] Full of blasts; exposed to blasts; windy.

blast-furnace (blåst'fėr″nās), *n.* A furnace, usually vertical, or a so-called shaft-furnace, in which ores are smelted by the aid of a blast of air. See *furnace*.

blast-gate (blåst'gāt), *n.* The valved nozle or stop-cock of a blast-pipe.

blast-hearth (blåst'härth), *n.* The Scotch ore-hearth for reducing lead ores.

blast-hole (blåst'hōl), *n.* 1. In *mining*, the hole through which water enters the bottom or wind-bore of a pump.—2. The hole into which a cartridge is inserted in blasting.

blasti, *n.* Plural of *blastus*.

blastide (blas'tid or -tid), *n.* [< Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ, + *-ide*².] In *biol.*, a minute clear space on the segments of the fecundated ovum of an organism, which is the primary indication of the cytoblast or nucleus.

blastie (blås'ti), *n.* [< *blast* + dim. *-ie.*] A blasted or shriveled dwarf; a wicked or troublesome creature. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

blasting (blås'ting), *n.* [< ME. *blastynge*; verbal n. of *blast*, *v.*] 1. A blast; destruction by a pernicious cause; blight.

I have smitten you with *blasting* and mildew.
Amos iv. 9.

2. The operation of splitting rocks by gunpowder or other explosive.—**Blasting-compounds**, substances used in blasting. The more important are

[illegible] gelatin blasting-powder, dualin, dynamite, [illegible] and lithofracteur. See these [illegible].

blasting (blås'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *blast*, *v.*] [illegible] injury or blight; destructive.

[illegible] blasting breath.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1.

blasting-cartridge (blås'ting-kär'trij), *n.* A [illegible] containing a substance to be used in blasting. Such cartridges are made with various de[illegible] explosion, and are commonly [illegible] electricity.

blasting-fuse (blås'ting-fūz), *n.* A fuse consisting of a cord the axis of which has been filled with fine powder during the manufacture. This burns slowly and gives the workmen time to get to a safe distance before the explosion.

blasting-gelatin (blås'ting-jel″a-tin), *n.* A blasting-compound consisting of 7 parts of gun-cotton and 4 of camphor dissolved in 89 parts of nitroglycerin. Also called *nitrogelatin* and *explosive gelatin*.

blasting-needle (blås'ting-nē″dl), *n.* A slender, tapering rod which is inserted into the powder and kept in its place during the operation of tamping, in preparing a blast. Its object is to preserve a channel through which the match may reach the powder or other explosive. At the present day the use of the needle is almost entirely done away with, the so-called safety-fuse, or simply fuse, being used in its place. Also called, in England, a *stemmer*.

blasting-oil (blås'ting-oil), *n.* Same as *nitroglycerin*.

blasting-tube (blås'ting-tūb), *n.* India-rubber tubing employed to hold a charge of nitroglycerin.

blast-lamp (blåst'lamp), *n.* A lamp in which combustion is assisted by an artificially produced draft of air.

blastment† (blåst'ment), *n.* [< *blast*, *v.*, + *-ment*.] Blast; a sudden stroke of some destructive cause.

> In the morn and liquid dew of youth
> Contagious *blastments* are most imminent.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 3.

blast-meter (blåst'mē″tėr), *n.* An anemometer placed at the nozle of a blowing-engine.

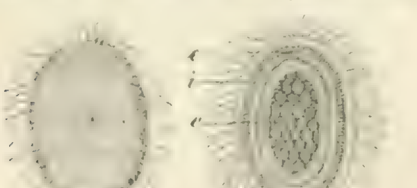
blast-nozle, blast-orifice (blåst'noz″l, -or″i-fis), *n.* The fixed or variable orifice in the delivery end of a blast-pipe.

blasto-. [< Gr. βλαστός, a germ, sprout, shoot: see *blastus*.] An element in technical terms meaning germ: written before a vowel *blast-*, also terminally *-blast*.

blastocarpous (blas-tọ-kär'pus), *a.* [< Gr. βλαστός, a germ, sprout, shoot, sucker, equiv. to βλάστημα (see *blastema*), + καρπός, fruit.] In *bot.*, germinating inside the pericarp: applied to certain fruits, such as the mangrove.

blastocheme (blas'tọ-kēm), *n.* [< Gr. βλαστός, germ, + ὄχημα, vehicle, < ὀχεῖν, carry, hold, sustain, freq. of ἔχειν, hold, have.] In *zoöl.*, one of the special generative buds of the *Medusæ*; a medusiform planoblast which gives origin to the generative elements, not directly, but through the medium of special sexual buds which are developed from it. *Allman.*

blastocœle (blas'tọ-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. βλαστός, a germ, + κοῖλος, hollow.] In *embryol.*, the cavity



[illegible] Embryo [illegible] *marginata*, [illegible]

of [illegible] vesicular morula; the hollow interior of a blastula or blastosphere. See *gastrulation*. Also [illegible] *blastocœloma*.

[illegible] with [illegible]

[illegible]

blas[illegible] (blas-tọ-sē'lik), *a.* [illegible] pertaining to [illegible]

blast[illegible], **blastocœloma** [illegible], *n.* [NL., [illegible]] Same as *blastocœle*.

blasto[illegible] (blas-tọ-kol'ä), *n.* [NL., [illegible] + κόλλα, glue.] The [illegible] of some plants, as of *Popu*[illegible].

blastocyst (blas'tọ-sist), *n.* [< Gr. βλαστός, a germ, + κύστις, bladder (cyst).] The germinal vesicle. *N. E. D.* See *blastoderm*.

blastoderm (blas'tọ-dėrm), *n.* [< Gr. βλαστός, a germ, + δέρμα, skin: see *derm*.] In *embryol.*, the primitive membrane or layer of cells resulting from the subdivision of the germ (the segmentation of the vitellus or yolk). It is further differentiated in all *Metazoa* into at least two membranes or cell-layers, an inner and an outer, the endoderm and the ectoderm; and still further modified in most *Metazoa* by the production of a third layer, the mesoderm, between the other two. The outer layer is also called epiblast; the inner, hypoblast; the middle, mesoblast. See extract under *Metazoa*, and cut under *cyathozooid*.

blastoderma (blas-tọ-dėr'mä), *n.*; pl. *blastodermata* (-ma-tä). [NL.] Same as *blastoderm*.

blastodermal (blas-tọ-dėr'mal), *a.* [< *blastoderm* + *-al*.] Same as *blastodermic*.

blastodermata, *n.* Plural of *blastoderma*.

blastodermatic (blas″tọ-dėr-mat'ik), *a.* [< *blastoderma(t-)* + *-ic*.] Same as *blastodermic*.

blastodermic (blas-tọ-dėr'mik), *a.* [< *blastoderm* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the blastoderm. Also *blastodermal*, *blastodermatic*.—**Blastodermic disk**, in *embryol.*, the germ-disk of an impregnated meroblastic egg which has undergone segmentation of the vitellus; a flattened morula capping a portion of the food-yolk.—**Blastodermic membrane**, the blastoderm.—**Blastodermic vesicle**, the vesicular blastoderm in mammalian embryos.

blastodisc (blas'tọ-disk), *n.* [< Gr. βλαστός, a germ, + δίσκος, a disk: see *disk*.] An aggregation of formative protoplasm at one pole of the fertilized ovum.

> The fertilised ovum . . . consists of a . . . yolk, at one pole of which is a mass of protoplasm forming the *blastodisc*.
> *J. T. Cunningham*, Microscopical Science, No. ci. 5.

blastogenesis (blas-tọ-jen'e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. βλαστός, a germ, + γένεσις, generation.] In *biol.*, reproduction by gemmation or budding.

blastogeny (blas-toj'e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. βλαστός, a germ, + -γένεια, generation: see *-geny*.] The germ-history of an individual living organism; the history of the evolution of a body as a whole, as distinguished from *histogeny* and *organogeny*, which relate to the special germ-history of the tissues and organs. It is a term used by Haeckel for one of the subdivisions of morphogeny, itself a division of ontogeny.

blastoid (blas'toid), *a.* and *n.* [See *Blastoidea*.] **I.** *a.* Having the characters of or pertaining to the *Blastoidea*: as, a *blastoid* crinoid.

II. *n.* An echinoderm of the group *Blastoidea*.

Blastoidea (blas-toi'dẹ-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. βλαστός, a germ, + εἶδος, form.] A group of fossil pelmatozoan echinoderms without arms, with ambulacra fringed on each side by pointed appendages in close relation with side-plates, which rest on or against a subambulacral lancet-plate pierced by a canal which lodges a water-vessel, and with hydrospires arranged in 10 or 8 groups limited to the radial and interradial plates. The group was (*a*) originally proposed by Say in 1825 as a family; (*b*) accepted by Leuckart in 1848 as an order; (*c*) by Roemer in 1852 as a suborder; (*d*) by Brown in 1860 as a class; (*e*) by others as a subclass, and (*f*) modified by Etheridge and Carpenter in 1886 as a class divided into two orders, *Regulares* and *Irregulares*. The species range from the Upper Silurian to the Carboniferous. Also *Blastoidea*.

blastomere (blas'tọ-mēr), *n.* [< Gr. βλαστός, a germ, + μέρος, a part.] In *embryol.*, one of the segments or derivative cells into which the vitellus or yolk of an ovum of one of the *Metazoa* divides after fecundation. See cut under *gastrulation*.

blastomeric (blas-tọ-mer'ik), *a.* [< *blastomere* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a blastomere; characterized by segmentation of the yolk or vitellus.

blastoneuropore (blas-tọ-nū'rọ-pōr), *n.* [< *blasto(pore)* + *neuropore*.] A transient orifice in the embryo of some animals, resulting from the fusion of a neuropore with the blastopore. See *neuropore*.

blastophore (blas'tọ-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. βλαστός, a germ, + -φόρος, -bearing, < φέρειν = E. *bear*¹.] The passive portion of a sperm-cell or spermospore which does not give rise to spermatozoa.

blastophyllum (blas-tọ-fil'um), *n.*; pl. *blastophylla* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. βλαστός, a germ, + φύλλον = L. *folium*, a leaf.] In *embryol.*, either one of the two primary germ-layers of a gastrula of the *Metazoa*; an endoderm or an ectoderm.

blastophyly (blas-tof'i-li), *n.* [< Gr. βλαστός, a germ, + φυλή, tribe.] The tribal history of persons or of individual living organisms. *Haeckel.*

Blastopolypidæ (blas″tọ-pọ-lip'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < **Blastopolypus* (< Gr. βλαστός, a germ, + πολύπους, polyp) + *-idæ*.] A family of *Hydropolypinæ*, forming colonies of zoöids, which attain different shapes, adapting themselves to different parts of the work that has to be performed by the whole. There are always alimentary zooids or trophosomes and generative zooids or polypostyles in one colony. The alimentary zooids never mature the genital products, this duty devolving exclusively on the polypostyles.

blastoporal (blas-tọ-pō'ral), *a.* [< *blastopore* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a blastopore; blastoporic.

blastopore (blas'tọ-pōr), *n.* [< Gr. βλαστός, germ, + πόρος, passage, pore.] In *embryol.*, the aperture of invagination of a blastula or vesicular morula which has become a gastrula; the orifice of an archenteron; the primitive combined mouth and anus of a gastræa-form; an archæostoma. See cut under *gastrulation*.

> As this unfolding, or invagination of the blastoderm, goes on, the pouch thus produced increases, while its external opening, termed the *blastopore*, . . . diminishes in size. *Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 209.

blastoporic (blas-tọ-por'ik), *a.* [< *blastopore* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a blastopore: as, a *blastoporic* area. *A. Hyatt.*

blast-orifice, *n.* See *blast-nozle*.

blastosphæra (blas-tọ-sfē'rä), *n.*; pl. *blastosphæræ* (-rē). [NL.] Same as *blastosphere*.

blastosphere (blas'tọ-sfēr), *n.* [< NL. *blastosphæra*, < Gr. βλαστός, germ, + σφαῖρα, sphere.] In *embryol.*: (*a*) A hollow sphere (vesicular morula) composed of a single layer of blastomeres or derivative cells, inclosing a central cavity or blastocœle. The blastomeres of one hemisphere of the vesicle may have proceeded from the macromere; of the other, from a micromere. See these words.

> The blastomeres arrange themselves into a hollow sphere, the *blastosphere*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 415.

(*b*) By Haeckel restricted to the germ-vesicle, vesicular embryo, or blastodermic vesicle of the *Mammalia*, which follows after gastrulation, and is called by him a *gastrocystis*, or intestinal germ-vesicle. Also called *blastula*.

blastospheric (blas-tọ-sfer'ik), *a.* [< *blastosphere* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a blastosphere: as, *blastospheric* cells.

blastostylar (blas-tọ-stī'lär), *a.* [< *blastostyle* + *-ar*.] Pertaining to a blastostyle.

blastostyle (blas'tọ-stīl), *n.* [< Gr. βλαστός, a germ, + στῦλος, a pillar: see *style*².] In *zoöl.*, a columniform zoöid destined to give origin to generative buds; a long simple zoöid, without mouth or tentacles. Also called *gonoblastidium*.

> In some *blastostyles*, during the development of the buds of the gonophores, the ectoderm splits into two layers. . . . Into the interspace between these two, the budding gonophores project, and may emerge from the summit of the gonangium thus formed.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 119.

blast-pipe (blåst'pīp), *n.* The exhaust-pipe of a steam-engine. In locomotives and in some stationary steam-engines it is directed into the smoke-stack, with the effect of inducing a strong draft.

blast-recorder (blåst'rẹ-kôr″dėr), *n.* A contrivance for recording automatically the time during which a hot-blast stove is in blast or out of blast. It is operated by clockwork, and is designed to give an uninterrupted record of the work and test of a number of stoves for a week.

blast-regulator (blåst'reg″ū-lā-tor), *n.* In *milling*, a governor for controlling the blast of a grain-separator.

blastula (blas'tū-lä), *n.*; pl. *blastulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of Gr. βλαστός, a germ: see *blastus*.] In *embryol.*: (*a*) An embryo of one of the *Metazoa*, in the stage in which it consists of a sac formed of a single layer of cells. (*b*) In Haeckel's vocabulary of embryology, same as *blastosphere*, (*b*).

blastulapore (blas'tū-la-pōr), *n.* [Prop. **blastulopore*, < NL. *blastula*, q. v., + L. *porus*, pore.] The pore or orifice of a blastula.

blastulation (blas-tū-lā'shọn), *n.* [< *blastula* + *-ation*.] In *embryol.*, the process by which a germ becomes a blastula; the conversion of a germ into a blastula. See *blastula*. In most animals it precedes the process of gastrulation (which see), and consists in the conversion of a solid mulberry mass of cleavage-cells (morula proper) into a hollow sphere or blastosphere (vesicular morula). In case it follows gastrulation, as in a mammal, it consists in the conversion of what is called a kinogenetic metagastrula (which see) into a physiologically similar but morphologically different hollow ball commonly known as the blastodermic vesicle.

blastus (blas'tus), *n.*; pl. *blasti* (-tī). [NL., < Gr. βλαστός, a germ, bud, sprout, shoot, < βλαστάνειν (βλαστ-), bud, sprout, grow, prop. of plants, but also of animals.] In *bot.*, the plumule of grasses.

blasty (blȧs'ti), *a.* [< *blast* + *-y*1.] 1. Stormy; gusty: as, a *blasty* day. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—2. Causing a blast or blight upon vegetation: as, "a *blasty* noon," *Boyle*, Works, III. 154.

blatancy (blā'tan-si), *n.* [< *blatant*: see *-ancy*.] Blatant quality.

blatant (blā'tant), *a.* [Also written *blattant*; one of Spenser's words, in *blatant beast*, perhaps a mere alliterative invention; otherwise intended for **blatand*, Sc. *blatand*, archaic ppr. of *blate*3, var. of *bleat*.] Bellowing; bawling; noisy; loud-talking or loud-sounding.

> Glory, that *blatant* word, which haunts some military minds like the bray of the trumpet. *Irving.*

Blatant (or **blattant**) **beast**, calumny; scandal: symbolized by Spenser as a dreadful fiend, with a thousand tongues, begotten of Cerberus and Chimæra. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. i. 7.

> The Isle of Dogges where the *blatant beast* doth rule and raigne. *Return from Parnassus* (1606), v. 4.

blatantly (blā'tant-li), *adv.* In a blatant manner.

blatch†, *n.* [< ME. *blacche*, appar. < AS. **blæcce* (not found), < *blæc*, black: see *black*, and cf. *bletch*.] Blacking.

blatch†, *v. t.* [< ME. **blacchen, blæcchen*; from the noun. Cf. *black*, *v.*, and *bletch*, *v.* Not connected with *blotch*, q. v.] To smear with blacking; black.

> No man can like to be smutted and *blatched* in his face. *Harmar*, tr. of Beza's Sermons, p. 195.

blate1 (blāt), *a.* [Formerly also written *blait*, *bleat*; appar. < ME. (Sc.) *blate*, < AS. *blāt*, pale, ghastly; cf. OHG. *bleizza*, lividness.] 1†. Pale; ghastly.—2†. Dull; spiritless; stupid.—3†. Blunt; curt.—4. Bashful; diffident. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

> The youngster's artless heart o'erflows wi' joy,
> But *blate* and laithfu', scarce can weel behave.
> *Burns*, Cottar's Saturday Night.
>
> Says Lord Mark Car, "Ye are na *blate*
> To bring us the news o' your ain defeat—
> Get out o' my sight this morning."
> *Jacobite Ballad*, Johnnie Cope.

blate2 (blāt), *a.* [Also written *blait*; appar. < ME. *blete*, naked, bare, < AS. *bleát*, miserable (naked?), = OFries. *blāt*, NFries. *bleat*, naked, miserable, = MD. *blōt*, D. *bloot*, naked, bare, = MLG. *blōt*, naked, bare, miserable, mere, = OHG. MHG. *blōz*, G. *bloss*, naked, bare, mere. Cf. *blot*2.] Naked; bare. [Scotch.]

blate3 (blāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *blated*, ppr. *blating*. [Appar. a dial. var. of *bleat* (formerly pron. as *blate*). Cf. *blatant*.] I. *intrans.* To babble; prate.

II. *trans.* To babble or prate about.

> He *blates* to me what has passed between other people and him. *Pepys*, Diary (ed. 1879), IV. 46.

blaterate†, *v. i.* [< L. *blateratus*, pp. of *blaterare*, babble. Cf. *blatter*.] To babble.

blateration (blat-e-rā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *blateratio(n-)*, < L. *blaterare*, babble: see *blaterate*.] Senseless babble. [Rare.]

blather (blaᴛʜ'ėr), *v. i.* [Sc. also *blether*, = Icel. *bladhra*, talk inarticulately, talk nonsense (*bladhr*, nonsense), = G. dial. *bladdern*, talk nonsense; partly imitative, and the same as *blatter*, q. v.] To talk nonsense.

blather (blaᴛʜ'ėr), *n.* [Sc. also *blether*; cf. Icel. *bladhr*, nonsense; from the verb.] 1. Nonsense; foolish talk.—2. A person who talks nonsense.

blatherskite (blaᴛʜ'ėr-skīt), *n.* [Also in Sc. *bletherskite*, *bletherskate*; < *blather*, *blether*, + *skate*, a term of contempt.] 1. One who talks nonsense in a blustering way; a blusterer. Hence—2. A good-for-nothing fellow; a "beat." [Scotch and Amer.]

blathery (blaᴛʜ'e-ri), *a.* and *n.* [Sc., < *blather* + *-y*1.] I. *a.* Unsubstantial; trashy.

II. *n.* That which is unsubstantial, trashy, or deceptive.

Blatta1 (blat'ä), *n.* [L., an insect that shuns the light, a cockroach, etc.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Blattidæ*: formerly coextensive with the family, but now greatly restricted. Thus, the cockroach or common black-beetle, introduced from the East into Europe and America, is *Blatta* (*Periplaneta*) *orientalis*. See cut under *Blattidæ*.—2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

blatta2 (blat'ä), *n.* [ML.] A purple silk interwoven with gold, used in the early middle ages. *Rock*, Textile Fabrics.

blatteant† (blat'ē-an), *a.* [< *blatta*2 + *-ean*.] Purple; of a purple color.

blatter (blat'ėr), *v. i.* [= G. dial. *blattern*, *bladdern*, prate; cf. L. *blaterare*, *blacterare*, talk nonsense, *blatire*, babble (cf. *blaterate*); cf. *blather*, *blate*3, *bleat*, *blab*, *blabber*, *babble*, *brabble*, *prattle*, etc., all more or less imitative.] 1. To give forth or produce a quick succession of slight sounds; patter: as, "the rain *blattered*," *Jeffrey*.—2. To speak or prate volubly; rail or rage. [Rare.]

> However envy list to *blatter* against him. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

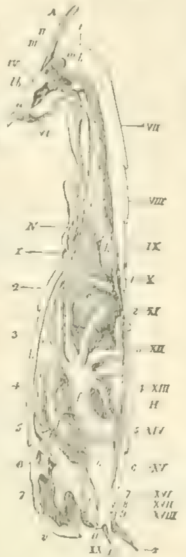
blatter (blat'ėr), *n.* [< *blatter*, *v.*] 1. A rattling or clattering noise (as of boards falling).—2. A volley of clattering words.

blatterer (blat'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who blatters; a noisy blustering boaster.

blattering (blat'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *blatter*, *v.*] Senseless blustering.

blatteroon† (blat-e-rön'), *n.* [< L. *blatero(n-)*, a babbler, < *blaterare*, babble: see *blatter*.] A senseless babbler.

> I trusted T. P. with a weighty secret, conjuring him that it should not take air and go abroad, . . . but it went out of him the very next day. . . . I hate such *blatteroons*. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 75.



Anatomy of the Cockroach (*Blatta* (*Periplaneta*) *orientalis*), female, in longitudinal section. I–XIII, segments of the body; 1–11, abdominal somites; A, antenna; H, position of heart; N, thoracic ganglia; *a*, mouth; *b*, œsophagus; *c*, ingluvies or crop; *d*, proventriculus; *e*, pyloric cæca; *f*, chylific ventricle; *g*, insertion of Malpighian cæca; *h*, intestine; *i*, rectum; *k*, ovary receptacle; *l*, salivary gland; *ll*, labrum; *m*, cerebral ganglia; *v*, vulva; *x*, cerci.

Blattidæ (blat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Blatta*1 + *-idæ*.] A family of cursorial orthopterous insects, the cockroaches, coextensive with the division *Blattina* or suborder *Cursoria*, or even the order *Dictyoptera*. They have a flattened, lengthened, ovate body, with head retracted into the large shield-like prothorax; long, filamentous, many-jointed antennæ; long, strong cursorial legs, with setose tibiæ; 5-jointed tarsi, with an accessory joint or plantula between the claws; large coriaceous fore wings which overlap, and longitudinal folded hind wings, both sometimes undeveloped in females. The genera, species, and individuals are numerous, and are found in all parts of the world. Some attain a very large size in the tropics. They are mostly nocturnal, or live in dark places, and most of them are omnivorous. When numerous they cause much annoyance and injury, as in bakeries, granaries, etc. See also cut under *Insecta*.

blattiform (blat'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *blatta*, a cockroach, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a blatta or cockroach.

Blattina (bla-tī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Blatta*1 + *-ina*2.] A group of cursorial orthopterous insects, including only the family *Blattidæ*: same as *Cursoria*, 2.

blattoid (blat'oid), *a.* [< *Blatta*1 + *-oid*.] Pertaining to or having the characteristics of the *Blattidæ*; like a cockroach.

blaubok, *n.* See *blauwbok*.

blaud (blâd), *n.* [Sc., also *blad*, perhaps same as *blade* (see *blad*3 and *blade*); but cf. Gael. *bladh* = Ir. *bladh*, a part.] 1. A large piece of anything; a considerable portion; a flat piece of anything.—2. A slap; a blow or stroke.

blaufish (blâ'fish), *n.* [< **blau*, prob. same as Sc. *bla*, *blae*, dark, livid (see *blae*), + *fish*.] According to Pennant, a name of the blackfish, *Centrolophus pompilus*. See cut under *Centrolophus*.

blaunch†, *a.* An obsolete form of *blanch*1.

blauwbok (blou'bok), *n.* [D., lit. blue buck, < *blauw* (*blaauw*), = E. *blue*, + *bok* = E. *buck*1.] 1. The Dutch colonial name of a South African antelope, *Hippotragus* (or *Ægoceros*) *leucophæus*, given on account of its bluish appearance, caused by the dark hide showing through light hair. It is related to the oryx, addax, etc., and has rather large horns curving backward. Also called *blue-buck*, *blue antelope*, and *etaac*.

2. A small South African antelope with very short straight horns and heavy hind quarters. Also spelled *blaubok*.

blaver, **blavert** (blā'vėr, -vėrt), *n.* Corrupt forms of *blawort*. [Scotch.]

> Your gloves shall be o' the green clover
> Come lockerin' to your hand,
> Well dropper o'er wi' blue *blavers*,
> That grow amang white land.
> *Gardener Lad* (Anon.).

blaw (blâ), *v.*; pret. *blew*, pp. *blawn*, ppr. *blawing*. [Sc., = E. *blow*1.] I. *intrans.* To blow; breathe; publish; brag; boast; magnify in narrative.—**To blaw in one's lug**, to cajole; flatter a person. Hence, *blaw-in-my-lug*, a flatterer; a wheedler. *Scott.*

II. *trans.* To flatter; coax.

blawort (blā'wėrt), *n.* [Sc., also *blavert*, *blaver*, q. v., < *bla*, *blae*, blue, + *wort*1: see *blae* and *wort*1.] 1. The blue corn-flower; the bluebottle.—2. The round-leafed bell-flower. *Jamieson.*

blay1 (blā), *n.* [Also written *bley*; < ME. **blaye*, **bleye*, < AS. *blǣge* = D. *blei* = G. *bleihe*, a blay.] A local English name of the bleak.

blay2, *a.* and *n.* Same as *blae*.

blayberry, *n.* Same as *blaeberry*.

blay-linen, *n.* Same as *blae-linen*.

blaze1 (blāz), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *blase* (Sc. *bleeze*, earlier *blese*); < ME. *blase*, a flame, < AS. *blæse*, *blase*, a flame, torch, = MLG. LG. *blas* = MHG. *blas*, a torch (cf. AS. *blæst*, a flame); akin to *blaze*3, q. v., but only remotely, if at all, to *blaze*2, q. v. The AS. forms *blysa*, *blysige*, a torch, etc., belong to another root: see *blush*.] 1†. A torch; a fire-brand.—2. A flame; a flaming fire; a conflagration.

> To heaven the *blaze* uprolled. *Croly.*
>
> What heaps of books and pamphlets! now we shall have a glorious *blaze*. *Hawthorne*, Old Manse, I.

3. Figuratively, brilliant sunlight; effulgence; brilliance: as, the *blaze* of day.

> As thy beautie hath made thee the *blaze* of Italy, so wil thy lightnesse make thee the bye word of the worlde. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 102.
>
> O, dark, dark, dark, amid the *blaze* of noon!
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 80.

4. A sudden kindling up or bursting out, as of fire, passion, etc.; an active or violent display; wide diffusion.

> In his *blaze* of wrath. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5.
>
> The main *blaze* of it is past, but a small thing would make it flame again. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 3.

5. In the game of poker, a hand (now seldom or never used) consisting of five court-cards, ranking between two pairs and three of a kind: so called in allusion to the blaze of color displayed. **In a blaze**, on fire; in flames. **Like blazes**, furiously; in or to an excessive degree. [Low.]

> The other little ones used to cry *like blazes*. *Mayhew.*
>
> The horse was so maddened by the wound, and the road so steep, that he went *like blazes*.
> *De Quincey*, Spanish Nun, p. 24.

The blazes, hell; perdition. Hence, *to go to blazes*, to go to perdition, or to the deuce. [Slang.]=**Syn.** 2. *Glare*, etc. See *flame*, *n.*

blaze1 (blāz), *v.*; pret. *blazed*, ppr. *blazing*. [Early mod. E. also *blase* (= Sc. *bleeze*, *blese*); < ME. *blasen*, blaze; from the noun.] I. *intrans.* 1. To burst into flame; burn with a bright flame or fervent heat; flame: either literally or figuratively.

> Two red fires in both their faces *blazed*.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1353.
>
> Starry lamps and *blazing* cressets. *Milton*, P. L., i. 728.

2. To send forth a bright light; shine like flame or fire: as, a *blazing* diamond.

> I lift mine eyes, and all the windows *blaze*
> With forms of saints and holy men who died.
> *Longfellow*, Sonnets on the Divina Commedia, iv.
>
> The cupola *blazes* with gigantic archangels, stationed in a ring beneath the supreme figure and face of Christ.
> *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 123.

3. To be conspicuous; shine brightly with the brilliancy of talents, heroic deeds, etc. [Poetic.]

> Mighty names
> Have *blazed* upon the world and passed away.
> *Bryant*, Fifty Years.

To blaze away, to fire away; keep on firing (with guns or artillery), work vigorously or with enthusiasm. See *away*, 12.—**To blaze out.** (*a*) To throw out flame or light; shine forth. (*b*) To go out with a flare. (*c*) To break out with passion or excitement; speak or act violently.—**To blaze up**, to burst into flame, and hence into passion, anger, etc.

II. *trans.* 1. To set in a blaze. [Rare.]

> Take him in and *blaze* the oak. *Hood.*

2. To temper (steel) by covering it while hot with tallow or oil, which is then burned off.—3. To cause to shine forth; exhibit vividly.

> Fiery eyes *blaze* forth her wrong.
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 219.
>
> So spake the Father; and, unfolding bright
> Toward the right hand his glory, on the Son
> *Blazed* forth unclouded deity. *Milton*, P. L., x. 65.

To blaze out†, to burn out; figuratively, exhaust in a blaze of passion or excess.

blaze2 (blāz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *blazed*, ppr. *blazing*. [< ME. *blasen*, blow, as a trumpet, < AS. **blǣsan*, blow (= MD. *blaesen*, D. *blazen*, blow, sound a trumpet, = MLG. *blasen* = OHG. *blāsan*, MHG. *blāsen*, G. *blasen* = Icel. *blāsa* = Sw. *blåsa* = Dan. *blæse*, blow, = Goth. *blēsan*, in comp. *ufblēsan*, puff up); prob., with formative *-s*, from the root **blā* of *blāwan*, blow, breathe: see *blow*1, and cf. *blast*. In the later [illegible] with *[illegible]*, q. v.] 1†. To [illegible] [illegible].

> [illegible]
> [illegible]
> [illegible] in helle.
> [illegible], House of Fame, l. 1802.

[illegible]—2. To publish; make well known: [illegible] a public matter.

> [illegible] a true
> [illegible]
> [illegible] was far better than [illegible]
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Wit at Several Weapons, ii. 2.

> [illegible] were to [illegible]
> The peerless highth of her immortal praise.
> *Milton*, Arcades, l. 74.

3†. To disclose; betray; defame.

> To cover shame, I took thee; never fear
> That I [illegible]
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, ii. 1.

4. In *her.*, to blazon. See *blazon*, *n.*, 1 and 2.

> You should have *blazed* it thus: he bears a tierce sable between [illegible]. *Peacham.*

> Braggadochio . . . did shew his shield,
> Which bore the Sunne brode *blazed* in a golden field.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. iii. 14.

blaze² (blāz), *n.* [< *blaze*², *v.*] Publication; the act of spreading widely by report. [Poetic.]

> For what is glory but the *blaze* of fame?
> *Milton*, P. R., iii. 47.

blaze³ (blāz), *n.* [= D. *bles* = MLG. *blesse* = MHG. *blasse*, G. *blässe* = Icel. *blesi* = Sw. *bläs* and *blasa* = Dan. *blis*, a white spot or streak on the forehead (G. *blässe* also paleness); from the adj. represented by OHG. *blas*, whitish, MHG. *blas*, bald, pale, weak, G. *blass*, pale, wan, orig. 'shining'; connected with *blaze*¹, a torch, flame: see *blaze*¹; cf. Icel. *blasa*, lie open to view.] 1. A white spot on the face of a horse, cow, ox, etc. See cut under *blesbok*.

> A square *blaze* in his [a sacred ox's] forehead.
> *Cowley*, Plagues of Egypt, note to st. 16.

2. A white mark made on a tree, as by removing a piece of the bark, to indicate a boundary, or a path or trail in a forest. [Orig. American.]—3. A local English name of the bleak.

blaze³ (blāz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *blazed*, ppr. *blazing*. [= MLG. *blesset*, pp.; < *blaze*³, *n.*] 1. To mark with a white spot on the face, as a horse: only in the perfect participle *blazed*.—2. To set a mark on, as a tree, usually by cutting off a piece of its bark, so as to show a white spot.

> [illegible], the son and the father of [illegible], I am a *blazed* pine in the clearing of the pale-faces.
> *Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, xxxiii.

3. To indicate or mark out, as by cutting off pieces of the bark of a number of trees in succession: as, to *blaze* a path through a forest.

> Champollion died in 1832, having done little more than [illegible] the road to be traveled by others. *Nott.*

blaze⁴ (blāz), *n.* [E. dial. (not found in ME. or AS.), = MLG. *blase*, a bladder, = OHG. *blāsa*, MHG. *blase*, G. *blasen*, a bladder, bubble, blister, pimple; from the verb *blaze*² (= OHG. *blāsan*, MHG., G. *blasen*), blow: see *blaze*², and cf. *blast* and *blister*.] A pimple. [Prov. Eng.]

blaze⁵ [illegible], *n.* [Origin uncertain.] Same as *[illegible]*¹, 4 [illegible].

blaze⁶ [illegible], *n. pl.* Irregular spelling of *blaes*, plural of *blae*. See *blae*, *n.*

blazer¹ (blā'zėr), *n.* [< *blaze*¹ + *-er*¹.] 1. Anything that blazes, or is intensely luminous or hot: as, the day was a *blazer*.—2. A dish under which there is a receptacle for coals to keep it hot.—3. A bright-colored loose coat, usually of [illegible], worn by [illegible] and cricket-players.

> [illegible]
> [illegible] III. [illegible]

blazer² [illegible], *n.* [< *[illegible]*] 1. One [illegible] [illegible] F. Q. [illegible] —2. A blazoner.

blazer³ [illegible], *n.* [< *[illegible]*] One [illegible].

blazingly [illegible], *adv.* In a blazing manner.

blazing-[illegible], *n.* 1. [illegible]

2. [illegible]

starwort (*Chamælirium Carolinianum*), natural order *Liliaceæ*, the roots of which yield a bitter tonic. (*c*) A species of *Liatris*, *L. squarrosa*, natural order *Compositæ*, one of the many popular remedies for rattlesnake bites.

3. A stampede of pack-mules or other animals from a central point. [Western U. S. slang.]

blazon (blā'zn), *n.* [< ME. *blasōn*, *blasoun*, a shield, = MD. *blasoen*, D. *blazoen*, < OF. *blason*, *blazon* (= Pr. *blezo*, *blizo* = Sp. *blason* = Pg. *blasão*, *brasão* = It. *blasone*), a shield with a coat of arms painted on it, the coat of arms itself (the Pr. and Sp. terms mean also honor, glory, fame); usually referred to MHG. *blāsen*, OHG. *blāsan*, blow, hence sound a trumpet, proclaim, blaze (see *blaze*²); by some to *blaze*¹; but the orig. sense 'shield,' with other facts, is against such derivation. In ME. and mod. E. *blaze*² and *blazon* are of course associated in thought.] 1. In *her.*, a shield with arms on it; armorial bearings; a coat of arms; a banner bearing arms.

> The chief functionaries of city and province, . . . all marching under emblematical standards or time-honored *blazons*. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 555.

2. A description in technical language of armorial bearings. Peculiar and fantastic changes introduced by certain heralds are chiefly in the blazon, and not in the graphic representation: thus, when the arms of nobles are described by precious stones (sapphire instead of azure, topaz instead of or, and the like), or when the arms of sovereigns are described by the planets, the description only is peculiar, the drawing and coloring of the achievement being of the same character as those of ordinary bearings.

3†. Interpretation; explanation.

> I think your *blazon* to be true. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1.

4. Publication; show; celebration; pompous display, either by words or by other means.

> But this eternal *blazon* must not be
> To ears of flesh and blood. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5.

blazon (blā'zn), *v. t.* [= MD. *blasoenen* = G. *blasoniren*, < F. *blasonner*, blazon, = Sp. *blasonar*, blazon, brag, boast, = It. *blasonare*, blazon (ML. *blazonare*); from the noun. Cf. *blaze*² in similar senses.] 1. To explain in proper heraldic terms (the arms or bearings on a shield).

> King Edward gave to them the coat of arms which I am not herald enough to *blazon* into English. *Addison.*

2. To depict (armorial bearings) according to the rules of heraldry. [An incorrect use of the word, not recognized by heralds.]—3. To inscribe with arms, or some ornament; adorn with blazonry.

> The blood-red flag of the Sacred Office . . . *blazoned* upon either side with the portraits of Alexander and of Ferdinand. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. iii. 166.

> What matter whose the hillside grave,
> Or whose the *blazoned* stone?
> *Whittier*, The Countess.

4. To deck; embellish; adorn as with blazonry.

> Then *blazons* in dread smiles her hideous form.
> *Garth*, The Dispensary, ii.

> The bottom of the valley was a bed of glorious grass, *blazoned* with flowers.
> *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 280.

5. To display; exhibit conspicuously; make known; publish.

> For better farre it were to hide their names,
> Than telling them to *blazon* out their blames.
> *Spenser*, Teares of the Muses.

> *Blazoning* our injustice everywhere.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 4.

> And *blazon* o'er the door their names in brass.
> *Byron*, Don Juan, xi. 31.

6. To proclaim or publish boastingly; boast of.

> My friend Launcelot is not a man to *blazon* anything.
> *Irving*, Salmagundi, p. 134.

blazoner (blā'zn-ėr), *n.* 1. One who blazons; a herald.—2. One who publishes or proclaims with strong or extravagant praise.

blazoning (blā'zn-ing), *n.* In *her.*, the art of describing armorial bearings. See *blazon*, *n.*

blazonment (blā'zn-ment), *n.* [< *blazon* + *-ment*.] The act of blazoning; emblazonment.

blazonry (blā'zn-ri), *n.* [< *blazon* + *-ry*.] 1. The art of describing or explaining coats of arms in proper heraldic terms and method.

> [illegible] the public [illegible] the perfect [illegible]
> [illegible] Newspaper [illegible]

2. Emblazonry; decoration in color, as with heraldic devices; brilliant decoration; splendor.

> The [illegible] building and wild *blazonry* of that shrine of St. Mark's. *Ruskin.*

> [illegible]
> [illegible], Middlemarch, I. [illegible]

3. Figuratively, display.

blazy (blā'zi), *a.* [< *blaze*¹ + *-y*¹.] Burning brightly; blazing: as, a *blazy* fire. [Rare.]

blet, *n.* A Middle English form of *blee*.

-ble. [ME. *-ble* (*-bel*, *-bil*, *-byl*, *-bul*), < OF. *-ble*, mod. F. *-ble* = Pr. Sp. *-ble* = Pg. *-vel* = It. *-bile*, < L. *-bilis*, acc. *-bilem*, a suffix (< *-bi-* + *-li-s*), forming adjectives, usually with a passive signification, from verbs ending with one of the vowels *-ā*, *-ē*, *-ī*, *-ĭ*, *-ō*, *-ū*, being the root- or stem-vowel or (as usually *-ĭ*) a mere insertion, as in *admira-bilis*, *dele-bilis*, *sepeli-bilis*, *cred-i-bilis*, *ignō-bilis*, *mō-bilis*, *volū-bilis*, etc.; rarely from perfect participles, as in *flex-ĭ-bilis*, *plaus-ĭ-bilis*, etc. See further under *-able*. Adjectives in *-ble* are accompanied by adverbs in *-bly*, contr. from *-ble-ly*, and nouns in *-ble-ness* or, according to the L., in *-bil-ity*, as *credi-ble*, *credi-bleness*, *credi-bility*. In many words the term. *-ble* is of different origin, as in *nimble*, *hamble*, *humble*, *marble*, *parable*, *syllable*, etc., divided etymologically *nimb-le*, *humb-le*, etc., the real term. being *-le*, of various origin.] A suffix of Latin origin, occurring in adjectives having originally a passive signification, which is retained more or less fully in adjectives accompanied by verbs derived from the infinitive or perfect participle (English *-ate* or *-it*) of the same Latin verb, as in *commendable*, *admirable*, *dissoluble*, etc., *habitable*, *imitable*, *tolerable*, *navigable*, etc., *credible*, etc., but is not obvious in adjectives not accompanied by such verbs, as in *equable*, *delectable*, *horrible*, *terrible*, *ignoble*, *voluble*, *feeble*, etc. In English it is felt and used as a suffix only with the preceding vowel, *-able* or *-ible*. See *-able*, *-ible*.

blea¹, *a.* and *n.* See *blae*.

blea² (blē), *n.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps < *blea*¹ = *blae*, pale (see *blae*). Cf. Sc. *blae*, *blay*, rough parts of wood left in sawing or boring.] The part of a tree immediately under the bark; the alburnum or white wood. [Rare.]

bleaberry, *n.* Same as *blaeberry*.

bleach¹ (blēch), *v.* [< ME. *blechen*, < AS. *blǣcan* (= D. *bleeken* = OHG. *bleichēn*, MHG. G. *bleichen* = Icel. *bleikja* = Sw. *bleka* = Dan. *blege*), make white, cause to fade (cf. *blācian*, become white or pale), < *blāc*, pale, bleak: see *bleak*¹, *blake*.] I. *trans.* To make white or whiter by removing color; whiten; blanch; make pale; specifically, to whiten (as linen, etc.) by washing and exposure to the action of the air and sunlight, or by chemical preparations. See *bleaching*.

> Immortal liberty, whose look sublime
> Hath *bleached* the tyrant's cheek in every varying clime.
> *Smollett*, Ode to Independence.

> The bones of men,
> In some forgotten battle slain,
> And *bleached* by drifting wind and rain.
> *Scott*, L. of the L., iii. 5.

> The robed and mitred apostles, *bleached* and rain-washed by the ages, rose into the blue air like huge snow figures.
> *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 210.

Syn. *Blanch*, etc. See *whiten*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become white in any manner; become pale or colorless.

> Along the snows a stiffened corse,
> Stretched out and *bleaching* in the northern blast.
> *Thomson*, Winter, l. 321.

2. To become morally pure. [Rare.]

bleach¹†, *a.* [< ME. *bleche* (*blēche*), < AS. *blǣc*, var. of *blāc*, pale: see *bleak*¹, *blake*, and cf. *bleach*¹, *v.*] 1. Pale.—2. Bleak.

bleach¹ (blēch), *n.* [< ME. *bleche*, < AS. *blǣco*, paleness, < *blāc*, pale: see *bleak*¹.] 1†. A disease of the skin. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny.—2. [< *bleach*¹, *v.*] An act of bleaching; exposure to the sun or other bleaching agency or influence.

> What is known as "the three-quarter *bleach*" with flax.
> *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVI. 249.

bleach²† (blēch), *n.* [A var. of *bletch*, q. v.] Blacking; any substance used for blacking. *Cotgrave.*

bleacher (blē'chėr), *n.* 1. One who bleaches; one whose occupation is to whiten cloth.—2. A vessel used in bleaching.—3. A large shallow wooden tub, lined with metal, used in distilling petroleum; a settling tub.

bleachery (blē'chėr-i), *n.*; pl. *bleacheries* (-iz). [< *bleach*¹, *v.*, + *-ery*.] A place for bleaching; an establishment where the bleaching of textile fabrics, etc., is carried on.

> Many reprobates dyed in the wool with perversity are taken into a kind of moral *bleachery* and come out white as [illegible].
> *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 344.

bleach-field (blēch'fēld), *n.* A field where cloth or yarn is bleached.

bleaching (blē′ching), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bleach*1.] The art or process of freeing textile fibers and fabrics, and various other substances (such as materials for paper, ivory, wax, oils), from their natural color, and rendering them white, or nearly so. The ancient method of bleaching by exposing to the action of the sun's rays, and frequent wetting, has been nearly superseded, at least where the business is prosecuted on a large scale, by more complicated processes in connection with powerful chemical preparations. Among these preparations, the chief are chlorin and sulphurous acid, the latter being employed more especially in the case of animal fibers (silk and wool), while cotton, flax, and other vegetable fibers are operated upon with chlorin, the bleaching in both cases being preceded by certain cleansing processes. Glass is bleached by the use of chemical agents, usually braunite, saltpeter, arsenious acid, and minium or red lead.

bleaching-liquid (blē′ching-lik″wid), *n.* A liquid for bleaching; specifically, blanching-liquor.

bleaching-powder (blē′ching-pou″dėr), *n.* A powder made by exposing slaked lime to the action of chlorin; chlorid of lime. It may be regarded as a mixture of slaked lime and a double salt of calcium chlorid and calcium hypochlorite. It is the principal agent used in bleaching textile fabrics, and is also a powerful disinfectant.

bleak1 (blēk), *a.* [Also assibilated *bleach* (obs.), dial. *blake*, q. v.; < ME. *bleke* (assibilated *bleche*) (also *bleike*, prob. due to Icel.), earlier *blake*, *blak* (i. e., *blāk*, different from *blăk*, black, though to some extent confused with it), pale, wan, < AS. *blāc* (var. *blǣc*, whence prob. ult. E. *bleach*1, *a.*, q. v.), pale, wan, also bright, shining (= OS. *blēk*, pale, shining, = D. *bleek* = MLG. *blēk*, LG. *blek* = OHG. *bleih*, MHG. G. *bleich* = Icel. *bleikr* = Sw. *blek* = Dan. *bleg*, pale, wan), < *blīcan* (pret. *blāc*, pp. *blicen*), shine, = OS. *blīkan* = OFries. *blīka*, shine, = D. *blijken* (pret. *bleek*), appear, = Icel. *blikja*, *blīka*, shine, = OHG. *blīhhan*, shine (MHG. *blīcan*, G. *bleichen*, grow pale, mixed with weak verb *bleichen*, bleach: see *bleach*1, *v.*), akin to Skt. √ *bhrāj*, shine, and perhaps to Gr. *φλέγειν*, burn, blaze, *φλόξ*, flame, L. *flamma*, flame, *fulgere*, shine, etc.: see *flame*, *fulgent*, *phlegm*, *phlox*, etc. Related E. words are *blank*, *blink*, *bleach*1, perhaps *black*, and *bright*1.] **1†.** Pale; pallid; wan; of a sickly hue.

> With a face dedly, *bleyk*, and pale. *Lydgate.*

> She looked as pale and as *bleak* as one laid out dead.
> *Foxe*, Martyrs (Agnes Wardall).

2. Exposed to cold and winds; desolate; bare of vegetation.

> Say, will ye bless the *bleak* Atlantic shore?
> *Pope*, Cho. to Brutus.

> Wastes too *bleak* to rear the common growth of earth.
> *Wordsworth.*

> It is rich land, but upon a clay, and in a very *bleak*, high, exposed situation. *Gray*, Letters, I. 258.

3. Cheerless; dreary.

> Her desolation presents us with nothing but *bleak* and barren prospects. *Addison.*

4. Cold; chill; piercing; desolating.

> Entreat the north
> To make his *bleak* winds kiss my parched lips.
> *Shak.*, K. John, v. 7.

> The night was *bleak*; the rain fell; the wind roared.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., ix.

bleak1†, *v.* [< *bleak*1, *a.*; var. of *bleach*1.] **I.** *trans.* To make white or pale; bleach.

II. *intrans.* To become white or pale.

bleak2 (blēk), *n.* [Early mod. E. *bleke*, dial. *blick*; = Icel. *bleikja* = OHG. *bleicha*, MHG. *blicke*; from the adj. *bleak* (Icel. *bleikr*, OHG. *bleih*), from the pale color of its scales (see *bleak*1). The synonymous term *blay*1, < AS. *blǣge* = D. *blei* = G. *bleihe*, is not directly connected with *bleak*2.] An English name of a small cyprinoid fish, *Alburnus lucidus.* Other forms of the name are *bleik*, *blick*. Also called *blay*.

bleak3†, *v. t.* [Var. of *bleach*2 and *black*, *v.*] To blacken; darken. *Cotgrave.*

bleakish (blē′kish), *a.* [< *bleak*1 + *-ish*1.] Moderately bleak; somewhat bleak.

> A northerly or *bleakish* easterly wind.
> *Dr. G. Cheyne*, Ess. on Health.

bleakly (blēk′li), *adv.* In a bleak manner or situation: as, the wind howls *bleakly*.

> Neere the sea-coast they *bleakely* seated are.
> *May*, tr. of Lucan, ix.

bleakness (blēk′nes), *n.* [< *bleak*1 + *-ness.*] The quality of being bleak; coldness; desolation: as, "the *bleakness* of the air," *Addison.*

> The landscape will lose its melancholy *bleakness* and acquire a beauty of its own.
> *Hawthorne*, Twice-Told Tales, II.

bleaky (blē′ki), *a.* [Extended form of *bleak*1, *a.*] Bleak; open; unsheltered; cold; chill. [Rare.]

> The *bleaky* top of rugged hills.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iii.

blear1 (blēr), *v.* [< ME. *bleren*, make dim or rheumy, in reference to the eyes, esp. in the phrase *blear one's eyes*, i. e., deceive, hoodwink one; rarely intrans., blink; cf. Dan. *blire*, also *plire*, blink, = Sw. *plira*, dial. *blira*, and *blura*, blink (cf. dial. *blirra fojr augu*, quiver before the eyes, of summer heat), = LG. *plüren*, *plyren*, *pliren* (also *bleer-* in *bleeroged* = E. *blear-eyed*, q. v.), blink; cf. G. dial. *blerr*, an ailment of the eyes.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To affect (the eyes) with flowing tears or rheum so that the sight is dimmed and indistinct; make rheumy and dim: as, "*blered* her eyes," *Piers Plowman.*

> To his *bleared* and offended eyes,
> There seems a hideous fault blazed in the object.
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

> Tease the lungs and *blear* the sight. *Cowper*, Task, iii.

2. To blur, as the face with weeping; obscure; obfuscate.

> Stern faces *bleared* with immemorial watch.
> *Lowell*, Cathedral.

To blear one's eyes†, figuratively, to deceive; hoodwink; blind.

> They wenen that no man may hem bigile,
> But by my thrift, yet shal I *blere her eye.*
> *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 129.

> Entising dames my patience still did proue,
> And *blear'd mine eyes.*
> *Gascoigne*, The Fruits of Fetters.

II.† *intrans.* To have bleared or inflamed eyes; be blear-eyed.

blear1 (blēr), *a.* and *n.* [Not an orig. adj., but assumed from *blear-eyed*, where *blear* is directly from the verb. See *blear-eyed.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Sore or dim from a watery discharge or other superficial affection: applied only to the eyes.

> A wit that can make your perfections so transparent, that every *blear* eye may look through them.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 1.

> Half blind he peered at me through his *blear* eyes.
> *Layard*, Nineveh and Babylon, i.

2. Producing dimness of vision; blinding. [Obsolete or poetical.]

> Power to cheat the eye with *blear* illusion.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 155.

3. Dim; indistinct; confused in outlines. [Rare.]

II. *n.* Something that obscures the sight. [Scotch.]

> Nor is the *blear* drawn easy o'er her e'e.
> *A. Ross*, Helenore, p. 91.

blear2† (blēr), *v.* [< ME. *bleren*; origin obscure.] **I.** *trans.* To thrust (out); protrude: with *out.*

> [They] stood staring and gaping upon Him, wagging their heads, writhing their mouths, yea *blearing out* their tongues. *Bp. Andrews*, Sermons, ii. 173.

II. *intrans.* To thrust out the tongue in mockery.

> He baltyrde, he *bleryde*, he braundyschte ther-after.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 782.

blearedness (blēr′ed-nes), *n.* [< *bleared*, pp. of *blear*1, + *-ness.*] The state of being bleared or blurred with rheum. *Holland.*

blear-eye (blēr′ī), *n.* [Rather from *blear-eyed*, *a.*, than from *blear*1, *a.*, + *eye.* Cf. LG. *bleer-oge*, *plür-oge*, blear-eye, from the adj. See *blear-eyed.*] In *med.*, a disease of the eyelids, consisting in chronic inflammation of the margins, with a gummy secretion from the Meibomian glands; lippitude. Also called *blear-eyedness.*

blear-eyed (blēr′īd), *a.* [< ME. *blereyed*, *blereighed*, etc., < *bleren*, blear, + *eye*, *eighe*, eye; cf. Dan. *plir-öjet* = LG. *bleer-oged*, also *plür-oged*, blear-eyed, of similar formation. Cf. also LG. *blarr-oged*, with noun *blarr-oge*, due to confusion with *blarren*, cry, howl, weep, = G. *blarren*, *blerren*, usually *plärren*, roar, bellow, = E. *blare*1; but there is no etymological connection. See *blear*1.] **1.** Having sore eyes; having the eyes dimmed or inflamed by flowing tears or rheum; dim-sighted.

> Crook-back'd he was, tooth-shaken, and *blear-ey'd.*
> *Sackville*, Ind. to Mir. for Mags.

2. Wanting in perception or understanding; short-sighted.

blear-eyedness (blēr′īd-nes), *n.* Same as *blear-eye.*

bleariness (blēr′i-nes), *n.* [< *bleary* + *-ness.*] Blearedness.

blearness† (blēr′nes), *n.* [< *blear*1, *a.*, + *-ness.*] The state of being blear. *Udall*, Mark x.

blear-witted (blēr′wit″ed), *a.* Dull; stupid.

> They were very *blear-witted*, i' faith, that could not discern the gentleman in him.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 2.

bleary1 (blēr′i), *a.* [< *blear*1 + *-y*1.] **1.** Bleared; rheumy; dim: as, *bleary* red eyes.—**2.** Blurred; confused; cloudy; misty.

> Oh give me back my native hills,
> If [illegible]
> *Cumberland Ballad.*

bleary2, *n.* See *bleery.*

bleat (blēt), *v. i.* [< ME. *bleten*, < AS. *blǣtan* = D. *blaten*, *bleeten* = MLG. LG. *bleten* = OHG. *blāzan*, MHG. *blāzen*, G. dial. *blässen*, *blätzen*, bleat; cf. G. *blöken*, bleat, bellow (see *balk*2, *bolk*), L. *balare*, bleat (see *balant*), Gr. *βληχᾶσθαι*, bleat, *βληχή*, Dor. *βλαχά*, a bleating: all perhaps ult. of imitative origin, like *baa*, q. v.] To cry as a sheep, goat, or calf; also, as a snipe.

> Then suddenly was heard along the main
> To low the ox, to *bleat* the woolly train.
> *Pope*, Odyssey, xii.

bleat (blēt), *n.* [< *bleat*, *v.*] The cry of a sheep, goat, or calf; also, of a snipe.

> The *bleat* of flocks, the breath of flowers.
> *Moir*, Harebell.

> And got a calf . . .
> Much like to you, for you have just his *bleat.*
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 4.

bleater (blē′tėr), *n.* An animal that bleats; specifically, a sheep.

> In cold, stiff soils the *bleaters* oft complain
> Of gouty ails. *John Dyer*, Fleece, i.

bleaunt†, *n.* [ME., also written *bleeaunt*, *blehand*, *bliand*, *bliaund*; = MLG. *bliant* (with term. varied from orig.) = MHG. *blīalt*, *blīat*, < OF. *bliaut*, *bliaud*, *bliat*, earlier *blialt* (mod. F. dial. *blaude*, *biaude*: see *blouse*) = Pr. *blial*, *bliau*, *bliaut*, *blizaut* = Sp. Pg. *brial*; ML. *blialdus*, *bliaudus*, *blisaudus*, a kind of tunic; origin unknown.] A garment common to both sexes in the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries. As worn by women, it was a tunic placed over the chemise, usually with long and loose sleeves, and held by a girdle, except perhaps when a garment was worn above it. That for men was worn as an outer garment, and especially over the armor, in which case it is hard to distinguish it from the *tabard*, which afterward replaced it. For mounted men it was divided nearly to the girdle, to enable the rider to sit in the saddle.

> A blewe *bleaunt* obofe brade him al ovir.
> *King Alisaunder*, p. 167.

> Blysnande whyt watz hyr *bleaunt.*
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), i. 163.

bleb (bleb), *n.* [Another form of *blob*, q. v.] **1.** A blister or pustule.—**2.** A bubble, as in water or other fluid, or in a substance that has been fluid, as glass.

> Arsenic abounds with air *blebs.* *Kirwan.*

blebby (bleb′i), *a.* [< *bleb* + *-y*1.] Full of blebs, blisters, or bubbles.

> [Meionite] fuses . . . to a white *blebby* glass.
> *Dana*, System of Mineral. (1868), p. 318.

bleck (blek), *n.* [Also (in def. 1) assibilated *bletch*; < ME. *blek*, *bleke*, appar. < AS. *blæc* (= Icel. *blek* = Sw. *bläck* = Dan. *blæk*, ink), prop. neut. of the adj. *blæc*, black: see *black*, *n.*] **1.** Any black fluid substance, as black ink, blacking for leather, or black grease.—**2.** Soot; smut.—**3†.** A black man.—**4.** A local English name of the coalfish, *Pollachius virens.* [Now only prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

bleckbok (blek′bok), *n.* Same as *bleekbok.*

bled (bled). Preterit and past participle of *bleed.*

blee† (blē), *n.* [< ME. *blee*, *ble*, *bleo*, < AS. *bleoh*, *blioh*, usually contr. *bleó*, *blió*, color, hue, complexion, = OS. *blī* = OFries. *blī*, *blie*, North Fries. *bläy*, color.] Color; hue; complexion.

> Thou art bryght of *blee.* *Emare*, l. 933.

> I have a lemman,
> As bright of *blee* as is the silver moon.
> *Greene*, George-a-Green.

> White of *blee* with waiting for thee
> Is the [illegible]
> *Mrs. Browning*, Romaunt of the Page.

bleed (blēd), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bled*, ppr. *bleeding.* [< ME. *bleden*, < AS. *blēdan*, bleed (= OFries. *blēda* = D. *bloeden* = LG. *blöden* = OHG. *bluotan*, MHG. G. *bluten*, = Icel. *blædha* = Sw. *blöda* = Dan. *blöde*), < *blōd*, blood: see *blood*, and cf. *bless*1.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To void or emit blood; drop, or run with, blood: as, the wound *bled* profusely; his nose *bleeds.*

> Many upon the seeing of others *bleed* . . . themselves are ready to faint, as if they *bled.* *Bacon.*

2. Figuratively, to feel pity, sorrow, or anguish; be filled with sympathy or grief: with *for*: as, my heart *bleeds for* him.

> Take your own will; my very heart *bleeds for* thee.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Queen of Corinth, ii. 3.

> I *bleed* inwardly *for* my lord. *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 2.

3†. To come to light: in allusion to the old superstitious belief that the body of a murdered person would begin to bleed if the murderer approached it.

[illegible] the Marquis of Ancre will yet *bleed*. as [illegible] *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 16.

4. To lose one's blood; be severely wounded or die, as in battle or the like.

Cæsar must *bleed* for it. *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1.

5. To lose sap, gum, or juice, as a tree or a vine.

For me the balm shall *bleed*, and amber flow.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 393.

6. To pay or lose money freely; be subjected to extortion of money: as, they made him *bleed* freely for that whim. [Slang.]—7. In *dyeing*, to be washed out: said of the color of a dyed fabric when it stains water in which it is immersed. *O'Neill*, Dyeing and Cal. Printing, p. 105.—8. To leak; become leaky.

The defects in the plates, whose presence may not even be suspected, become exposed, and being attacked anew by the acids in the water used for washing out the boiler, which are not neutralized by the soda, are caused to *bleed*. *R. Wilson*, Steam Boilers, p. 174.

9. To yield; produce: applied to grain. [Scotch.]

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to lose blood, as by wounding; take blood from by opening a vein, as in phlebotomy.—2. To lose, as blood; emit or distil, as juice, sap, or gum.

A decaying pine of stately size *bleeding* amber. *Miller.*

3. To extort or exact money from; sponge on: as, the sharpers *bled* him freely. [Slang.]

He [Shaykh Masud] returned in a depressed state, having been *bled* by the soldiery at the well to the extent of forty piastres, or about eight shillings.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 350.

4. In *dyeing*, to extract the coloring matter from (a dye-drug). *Napier.*—5. In *bookbinding*, to trim the margin of (a book) so closely as to mutilate the print.—**To bleed a buoy** (*naut.*), to let out of a buoy water which has leaked into it.—**To bleed the brakes**, in a locomotive, to relieve the pressure on the air-brakes by opening the bleeding-valve or release-cock of the brake-cylinder.

bleeder (blē'dėr), *n.* 1. One who lets blood. —2. A person who is naturally predisposed to bleed. See *hemophilia*.

bleed-hearts (blēd'härts), *n.* The scarlet lychnis, *Lychnis Chalcedonica*.

bleeding (blē'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bleed*, *v.*] 1. A running or issuing of blood, as from the nose; a hemorrhage; the operation of letting blood, as in surgery.—2. The drawing of sap from a tree or plant.—3. In *bookbinding*, an excessive trimming down of the margins of a book, which cuts into and mutilates the print.

bleeding-heart (blē'ding-härt), *n.* 1. In England, a name of the wall-flower, *Cheiranthus Cheiri*.—2. A common name of some species of *Dicentra*, especially *D. spectabilis* from China, from the shape of the flowers.—3. A name sometimes applied to cultivated forms of *Colocasia* with colored leaves.

bleeding-tooth (blē'ding-töth), *n.* A common name of a shell of the family *Neritidæ*, *Nerita peloronta*, the toothed columella of which has a red blotch suggesting the name. See *Nerita*.

bleekbok (blēk'bok), *n.* [D., < *bleek*, = E. *bleak*¹, pale, + *bok* = E. *buck*¹, a goat.] The Dutch colonial name of the ourebi, *Scopophorus ourebi*, a small pale-colored antelope of South Africa, related to the steinboks. Another form is [illegible].

bleery (blēr'i), *n.* A burning brand; a fagot. Also spelled *bleary*. [Scotch.]

[illegible] *Hom.*

bleeze¹ (blēz), *n.* and *v.* A Scotch form of *blaze*¹.

bleeze², *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *bleezed*, ppr. *bleezing*. To become slightly sour, as milk. [Scotch.]

bleik¹†, *a.* See *bleak*¹.

bleik²†, *n.* See *bleak*².

[illegible], *n.* A Middle English form of *blain*.

[illegible], *pl.* See *blain*, *n.*

[illegible], **bleit**² (blāt), *a.* Same as *blate*¹, *blate*².

blellum (blel'um), *n.* [Appar. [illegible] of [illegible] babble. Cf. *blether*¹.] An [illegible], [illegible] or noisy fellow. [Scotch.]

[illegible], blustering [illegible]
B[illegible]

blem[illegible] (blem'ish), *v. t.* [< ME. [illegible], [illegible] wound, [illegible] of *blem*[illegible] certain parts of [illegible] (F. [illegible]; [illegible], Pr. *ble*[illegible] [illegible] wan; origin uncertain.] 1. To [illegible] impair (especially something that is [illegible]), or in other respects excellent); mar or make defective; destroy the perfection of; deface; sully.

Vanish: or I shall give thee thy deserving,
And *blemish* Cæsar's triumph. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 10.

Sin is a soil which *blemisheth* the beauty of thy soul.
R. Brathwaite.

2. To impair morally; tarnish, as reputation or character; defame; stain: as, to *blemish* one's fair fame.

On a general review of the long administration of Hastings, it is impossible to deny that, against the great crimes by which it is *blemished*, we have to set off great public services. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

blemish (blem'ish), *n.* [< *blemish*, *v.*] 1. A defect, flaw, or imperfection; something that mars beauty, completeness, or perfection.

As he hath caused a *blemish* in a man, so shall it be done to him again. Lev. xxiv. 20.

Naught had *blemish* there or spot,
For in that place decay was not.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 358.

2. A moral defect or injury; reproach; disgrace; that which impairs reputation; imputation.

That cleare she dide from *blemish* criminall.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 37.

That you have been earnest should be no *blemish* or discredit at all unto you. *Hooker.*

blemished (blem'isht), *p. a.* Having a fault or blemish; specifically, in *her.*, broken or cut short: said of a cross, weapon, or the like, used as a bearing.

blemishless (blem'ish-les), *a.* [< *blemish*, *n.*, + *-less*.] Without blemish; spotless; perfect; without defect.

A life in all so *blemishless*. *Feltham*, Lusoria, xxxvii.

blemishment (blem'ish-ment), *n.* [< *blemish*, *n.*, + *-ment*.] Damage; flaw; impairment.

For dread of blame and honours *blemishment*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 36.

blemmatrope (blem'a-trōp), *n.* [< Gr. *βλέμμα*, look, glance, eye (< *βλέπειν*, look), + *τρέπειν*, turn.] An apparatus for illustrating the various positions of the eye.

blench¹ (blench), *v.* [In early mod. E. sometimes spelled *blanch* by confusion with *blanch*, make white (see *blanch*¹ and *blanch*²); < ME. *blenchen*, also *blenken*, occasionally *blinchen*, turn aside, evade, disconcert, usually intrans., shrink back, give way, < AS. *blencan* (= Icel. *blekkja*), deceive, supposed to be a causal form of **blincan*, blink (cf. *drench*¹, causal of *drink*), but the latter verb does not occur in the older language: see *blink*. For the sense 'deceive,' cf. *blear one's eyes*, deceive, under *blear*¹.] I. *intrans.* 1. To shrink; start back; give way; flinch; turn aside or fly off.

Though sometimes you do *blench* from this to that.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 5.

I'll tent him to the quick; if he but *blench*,
I know my course. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

I know his people
Are of his own choice, men that will not totter
Nor *blench* much at a bullet.
Fletcher, The Pilgrim, v. 3.

2. To quail: said of the eye.

II.† *trans.* 1. To deceive; cheat.—2. To draw back from; shirk; avoid; elude; deny from fear.

He now *blenched* what before . . . he affirmed. *Evelyn.*

3. To hinder or obstruct; disconcert; foil.

The rebels besieged them, winning the even ground on the top, by carrying up great trusses of hay before them to *blench* the defendants' sight and dead their shot.
G. Carew.

blench¹† (blench), *n.* [< *blench*¹, *v.*] 1. A deceit; a trick.—2. A sidelong glance.

These *blenches* gave my heart another youth.
Shak., Sonnets, cx.

blench² (blench), *a.* or *adv.* [A variant form of *blanch*¹, *a.*: see *blanch*¹ and *blank*.] Upon or based upon the payment of a nominal or trifling yearly duty: applied to a sort of tenure of land: as, the estate is held *blench* of the crown. See *blanch holding*.

blench³ (blench), *v.* [Var. of *blanch*¹, partly phonetic and partly by notional confusion with *blench*¹.] I. *intrans.* To become pale; blanch.

II. *trans.* To make white; blanch.

blencher (blen'chėr), *n.* [< *blench*¹, *v.*: see *blancher*².] 1†. A scarecrow, or whatever frightens or turns aside or away. *Sir T. Elyot.*

2†. In *hunting*, one placed where he can turn the deer from going in a particular direction; a blancher.

I feel the old man's mastered by much passion,
And too high-racked, which makes him overshoot all
His valour should direct at, and hurt those
That stand but by as *blenchers*.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Pilgrimage, ii. 1.

3. One who blenches or flinches.

blench-firm† (blench'fėrm), *n.* Same as *blanch-farm*.

blench-holding (blench'hōl″ding), *n.* Same as *blanch-holding*.

blend¹ (blend), *v.*; pret. *blended*, pp. *blended* or *blent*, ppr. *blending*. [< ME. *blenden*, mix, sometimes intrans., a secondary form of *blanden*, < AS. *blandan*, a strong verb (= OS. *blandan* = Icel. *blanda* = Sw. *blanda* = Dan. *blande* = OHG. *blantan*, MHG. *blanden* = Goth. *blandan*), mix: see *bland*¹.] I. *trans.* 1. To mix together in such a way that the things mixed become inseparable, or cannot easily be separated. In particular: (*a*) To mix (different sorts or qualities of a commodity) in order to produce a particular brand, kind, or quality: as, to *blend* teas; to *blend* tobacco. (*b*) To mix so intimately or harmoniously that the identity or individuality of the things mixed is lost or obscured in a new product: as, many races are *blended* in the modern Englishman.

Rider and horse,—friend, foe,—in one red burial *blent*.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 29.

Blended and intertwisted in this life are the sources of joys and tears. *De Quincey.*

I *blend* in song thy flowers and thee.
Whittier, First Flowers.

(*c*) To cause to pass imperceptibly into one another; unite so that there shall be no perceptible line of division: as, to *blend* the colors of a painting.

2†. To mix up in the mind; confound (one thing with another).—3†. To stir up (a liquid); hence, to render turbid; figuratively, disturb. —4†. To pollute by mixture; spoil or corrupt.

And all these stormes, which now his beauty *blend*.
Spenser, Sonnets, lxii.

And thy throne royall with dishonour *blent*.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 1330.

=Syn. *Mix*, etc. See *mingle*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To mix or mingle; unite intimately so as to form a harmonious whole; unite so as to be indistinguishable.

And Rupert's oath, and Cromwell's prayer,
With battle thunder *blended*. *Whittier*, The Exiles.

Changed seemed all the fashion of the world,
And past and future into one did *blend*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 349.

2. To pass imperceptibly into each other: as, sea and sky seemed to *blend*.

The distant peaks gradually *blended* with the white atmosphere above them. *Tyndall*, Glaciers, p. 196.

It would clearly be advantageous to two varieties or incipient species if they could be kept from *blending*, on the same principle that, when man is selecting at the same time two varieties, it is necessary that he should keep them separate. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 246.

blend¹ (blend), *n.* [< *blend*¹, *v.*] 1. A mixing or mixture, as of liquids, colors, etc.: as, tea of our own *blend*.—2. The brand, kind, or quality produced by mixing together different sorts or qualities of a commodity: as, a fine *blend* of tea; the finest *blend* of whisky.

blend²†, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *blended*, *blent*, ppr. *blending*. [< ME. *blenden*, < AS. *blendan* (= OFries. *blenda*, *blinda* = Dan. *blænde* = LG. *blennen* = OHG. *blentjan*, *blenden*, MHG. G. *blenden*), make blind; factitive verb of *blind*, blind: see *blind*¹, *a.* and *v.*] To blind; deceive.

This multiplying *blent* [blindeth] so many oon.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 380.

Reason *blent* through passion. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. iv. 7.

blendcorn (blend'kôrn), *n.* [< *blend*¹ + *corn*. Cf. Dan. dial. *blandekorn*.] Wheat and rye sown and grown together. *N. E. D.*

blende (blend), *n.* [Also *blend*, *blind*, *blinde*; < G. *blende*, blende, < *blenden*, blind, dazzle: see *blend*².] An ore of zinc; a native sulphid of zinc, but commonly containing more or less iron, also a little cadmium, and sometimes rarer elements (gallium, indium). Its color is mostly brown and black, but when pure it is yellow or even white. The word *blende* is also employed in such compound terms as manganese blende, zinc blende, ruby blende, to designate certain minerals (sulphids of the metals) characterized by a brilliant non-metallic luster. Also called *sphalerite*, *false galena*, and by English miners *mock lead* and *black jack*.

blender (blen'dėr), *n.* One who or that which blends; specifically, a brush made of badgers' hair, used by grainers and artists in blending. See *blending*.

blending (blen'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *blend*¹, *v.*] The act or process of combining or mingling. Specifically, in *painting*: (*a*) A method of laying on different tints so that they may mingle together while wet and fuse into each other insensibly. (*b*) The process of causing pigments to melt or blend together by passing a soft brush of fitch or badger's hair, called a *blender* or *softener*, over them with a delicate, feathery touch.

blendous (blen'dus), *a.* [< *blende* + *-ous*.] In *mineral.*, pertaining to or consisting of blende.

blend-water (blend'wâ″tėr), *n.* A distemper of cattle. Also called *mori-hough*.

Blenheim (blen'em), *n.* [From *Blenheim* House, erected by the English Parliament for the Duke of Marlborough in recognition of his military services, and especially of his great victory at *Blenheim*, G. *Blindheim*, in Bavaria, Aug. 13, 1704.] One of a breed of dogs of the spaniel kind, preserved in perfection at Blenheim House, near Oxford, England, since the beginning of the eighteenth century.

Blenheim orange, wig. See the nouns.

blenk†, *v. i.* [A var. of *blink*, q. v.; partly confused with *blench*¹.] **1.** To shine; gleam; glitter.—**2.** To glance; give a look.

> Scarslie . . . having the leisure to *blenk* upon any paper. *James I.*, in D'Israeli's Amen. of Lit., II. 147.

blennadenitis (blen″ad-e-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βλεννος, βλέννα, mucus, + ἀδήν, a gland, + *-itis*. Cf. *adenitis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the mucous glands.

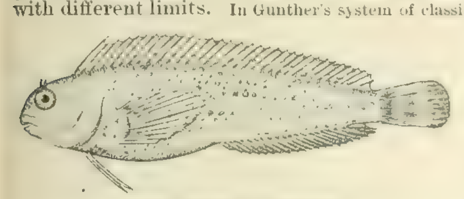
blennelytria (blen-e-lit'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βλέννος, mucus, + ἔλυτρον, sheath (vagina).] Same as *leucorrhea*.

blennenteria (blen-en-tē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βλέννος, mucus, + ἔντερον, intestine.] In *pathol.*, a mucous flow from the intestines.

blennentery (blen'en-te-ri), *n.* Same as *blennenteria*.

blenniid (blen'i-id), *n.* A fish of the family *Blenniidæ*.

Blenniidæ (ble-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Blennius* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes, typified by the genus *Blennius*, adopted by various authors with different limits. In Günther's system of classification it is a family of *Acanthopterygii blenniiformes*, having the ventral fins jugular and composed of a few rays (sometimes absent), a prominent anal papilla, and few or no anal spines.



Blenny (*Blennius gattorugine*).

blenniiform (blen'i-i-fôrm), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Blenniiformes*; having the form of a blenny.

Blenniiformes (blen″i-i-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *blennius*, blenny, + *forma*, form.] In Günther's classification of fishes, a division of *Acanthopterygii*, having the body low, subcylindrical or compressed, and elongate (rarely oblong); the dorsal fin long; the spinous portion of the dorsal, if distinct, very long, as well developed as the soft portion, or more so; the whole fin sometimes composed of spines only; the anal more or less lengthened; the caudal subtruncate or rounded, and the ventrals thoracic or jugular, if present.

Blenniinæ (blen-i-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Blennius* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Blenniidæ*, typified by the genus *Blennius*, to which various limits have been assigned.

blennioid (blen'i-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *blennius*, blenny, + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Like a blenny; blenniiform. Also *blennoid*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Blenniidæ*; a blenniid. *Sir J. Richardson.*

Blennioidea (blen-i-oi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Blennius* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of acanthopterygian fishes, nearly equivalent to *Blenniidæ*. The principal families are the *Blenniidæ*, *Clinidæ*, *Murænoididæ*, *Stichæidæ*, and *Anarrhichadidæ*.

Blennioidei (blen-i-oi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes: synonymous with *Blenniidæ*. *Agassiz.*

Blennius (blen'i-us), *n.* [L., also *blendius* and *blendea*, < Gr. βλέννος, a blenny, < βλέννος, also βλέννα, mucus, slime: in reference to the mucous coating of its skin.] The typical genus of the family *Blenniidæ*, originally containing numerous species now dispersed in many different genera: the term is at present restricted to those species which are closely related to the common blenny of Europe. See cut under *Blenniidæ*.

blennogenic (blen-ō-jen'ik), *a.* [As *blennogenous* + *-ic*.] Generating mucus; muciparous.

blennogenous (ble-noj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. βλέννος, mucus, + -γενης, producing: see *-genous*.] In *med.*, producing or generating mucus.

blennoid (blen'oid), *a.* [< Gr. βλέννος, mucus, + εἶδος, form.] Resembling mucus.

blennometritis (blen″ō-me-trī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βλέννος, mucus, + *metritis*, q. v.] In *pathol.*, mucous flow accompanying metritis.

blennophthalmia (blen-of-thal'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βλέννος, mucus, + NL. *ophthalmia*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the eye; conjunctivitis.

blennorrhagia (blen-ō-rā'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βλέννος, mucus, + -ραγία, < ῥηγνύναι, burst, break.] In *pathol.*, a discharge of mucus; specifically, gonorrhea.

blennorrhagic (blen-ō-raj'ik), *a.* [< *blennorrhagia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, characterized by, or suffering from blennorrhagia.

blennorrhea (blen-ō-rē'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βλέννος, mucus, + ῥοία, a flow, < ῥεῖν, flow.] In *pathol.*, a flow of mucus. The term is applicable to an increased discharge from any of the mucous surfaces, but is usually restricted to that from the urethra and vagina, gonorrhea. Also spelled *blennorrhœa*.

blennorrheal (blen-ō-rē'al), *a.* [< *blennorhea* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or characterized by blennorrhea. Also spelled *blennorrhœal*.

blenny (blen'i), *n.*; pl. *blennies* (-iz). [< L. *blennius*: see *Blennius*.] A fish of the genus *Blennius*, of the family *Blenniidæ*, and especially of the subfamily *Blenniinæ*.

blennymenitis (blen″i-me-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βλεννος, mucus, + ὑμήν, membrane, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of a mucous membrane.

blens (blenz), *n.* [E. dial., also *blinds*: see def. 2.] **1.** A local English name of the common cod.—**2.** A Cornish name of the bib, a fish of the cod family. The fish is said to have been so named from a sort of loose bag capable of inflation and resembling a bleb or blain, which is formed of an outer layer passing from the cheeks over the eye, and a second layer passing over the eyeball. *Day.*

blent¹ (blent). Past participle of *blend*¹.

blent²†. Preterit and past participle of *blend*². *Chaucer.*

blepharadenitis (blef-a-rad-e-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βλέφαρον, eyelid, + ἀδήν (ἀδεν-), gland, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the Meibomian glands. Also written *blepharoadenitis*.

blepharal (blef'a-ral), *a.* [< Gr. βλέφαρον, eyelid, + *-al*.] Pertaining to the eyelids.

blepharedema (blef-a-rē-dē'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βλέφαρον, eyelid, + οἴδημα, swelling: see *edema*.] In *pathol.*, edema of the eyelids.

blepharitis (blef-a-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βλέφαρον, eyelid, + *-itis*. Cf. Gr. βλεφαρίτις, adj., of or on the eyelids.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the eyelids.

blepharoadenitis (blef″a-rō-ad-e-nī'tis), *n.* [NL.] Same as *blepharadenitis*.

blepharophimosis (blef″a-rō-fi-mō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βλέφαρον, eyelid, + φίμωσις, a muzzling, shutting up of an orifice, < φιμοῦν, muzzle, shut up, < φιμός, a muzzle.] In *pathol.*, congenital diminution of the space between the eyelids. *Dunglison.*

blepharophthalmia (blef″a-rof-thal'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βλέφαρον, eyelid, + ὀφθαλμία, ophthalmia.] In *pathol.*, conjunctivitis accompanied by blepharitis.

blepharophthalmic (blef″a-rof-thal'mik), *a.* Pertaining to blepharophthalmia.

blepharoplastic (blef″a-rō-plas'tik), *a.* Pertaining to blepharoplasty.

blepharoplasty (blef'a-rō-plas″ti), *n.* [< Gr. βλέφαρον, eyelid, + πλαστός, verbal adj. of πλάσσειν, form, mold.] In *surg.*, the operation of making a new eyelid from a piece of skin transplanted from an adjacent part.

blepharoplegia (blef″a-rō-plē'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βλέφαρον, eyelid, + πληγή, a stroke.] Same as *ptosis*.

blepharoptosis (blef″a-rop-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βλέφαρον, eyelid, + πτῶσις, a fall.] Same as *ptosis*.

blepharorhaphy (blef'a-rō-raf″i), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βλέφαρον, eyelid, + ῥαφή, a sewing, seam, < ῥάπτειν, sew.] The surgical operation of uniting the edges of the eyelids to each other, as after enucleation.

blepharospasm (blef'a-rō-spazm), *n.* [< Gr. βλέφαρον, eyelid, + σπασμός, a spasm.] Spasm of the orbicular muscle of the eyelid.

blepharostenosis (blef″a-rō-ste-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βλέφαρον, eyelid, + στένωσις, a narrowing, < στενοῦν, contract, narrow, < στενός, narrow.] In *pathol.*, a diminution of the space between the eyelids, not of congenital origin. See *blepharophimosis*.

blesbok, blessbok (bles'bok), *n.* [Also Englished *blessbuck*; < D. *blesbok*, < *bles*, = E. *blaze*³, + *bok* = E. *buck*¹.] A large bubaline or alcelaphine antelope of South Africa, *Damalis* or *Alcelaphus albifrons*, with a white face or blaze.

Blesbok (*Alcelaphus albifrons*).

blesche†, *v. t.* See *blesh*.

blesh†, *v. t.* [ME. *blesshen*, *bleschen*, *blessen*, *blissen*, prob. of LG. origin: MD. *blesschen*, *blusschen*, D. *blusschen* = LG. *bluschen*, quench, extinguish, appar. contr. of **beleschen*, < *be-* + MLG. *leschen* = MD. *lesschen* = OHG. *lesken*, MHG. *leschen*, G. *löschen*, put out, causal of OHG. *leskan*, MHG. *leschen* (G. *löschen*), go out, as fire; prob., with present-formative *-sk* (= AS. *-sc*, E. *-sh*, as in *thresh*, *wash*, etc.), from the root of AS. *leegan*, OHG. *legen*, etc., lay: see *lay*¹.] To quench; extinguish; put out (a fire).

> *Bleschyn* [var. *blesshyn*], or qwenchyn. Extinguo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 39.

bless¹ (bles), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *blessed* or *blest*, ppr. *blessing*. [< ME. *blessen*, *blessien*, *blescen*, *bletsien* (also *blissen*, etc.), < AS. *blētsian*, *blēdsian* = ONorth. *blœdsia*, *gi-blœdsia*, bless (> Icel. *bletza*, *bleza*, mod. *blessa*, bless), originally **blōdisōn*, which may have meant 'consecrate the altar by sprinkling it with the blood of the sacrifice' (Sweet), lit. make bloody, < *blōd*, blood, with verb-formative *-s*, as in *clǣnsian*, cleanse, *minsian*, grow small (see *cleanse* and *mince*). Confused in ME. and since with the unrelated *bliss*; hence the ME. parallel forms *blissen*, *blissien*, *bliscen*; and see *blessfully*, *blessfulness*.] **1.** To consecrate or set apart to holy or sacred purposes; make or pronounce holy: formerly occasionally used of persons.

> And God *blessed* the seventh day, and sanctified it. Gen. ii. 3.

2. To consecrate (a thing) by a religious rite, as with prayer and thanksgiving; consecrate or hallow by asking God's blessing on: as, to *bless* food.

> Where the master is too resty or too rich . . . to *bless* his own table. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes.

> And now the bishop had *blest* the meat. *Southey*, Bishop Bruno.

3. To sanctify (one's self) by making the sign of the cross, especially as a defense against evil influences or agencies: used reflexively.

> Aryse be tyme oute of thi bedde,
> And *blysse* thi brest & thi forhede.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 17.

> When they heard these words, some . . . *blest themselves* with both hands, thinking . . . that he had been a devil disguised. *Urquhart*, Rabelais, i. 33. (N. E. D.)

> I fancy I see you *bless yourself* at this terrible relation. *Lady M. W. Montagu*, Letters, II. 3. (N. E. D.)

4†. To defend; preserve; protect or guard from evil; reflexively, to guard one's self from; avoid; eschew.

> And, were not hevenly grace that did him *blesse*,
> He had beene pouldred all, as thin as flowre.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vii. 12.

> *Bless* me from this woman! I would stand the cannon,
> Before ten words of hers.
> *Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, i. 3.

> And therefore God *bless* us from that [separation by death], and I will hope well of the rest. *Arabella Stuart*, in D'Israeli's Curios. of Lit., II. 277.

5. To invoke or pronounce a blessing upon (another or others); commend to God's favor or protection.

> And Isaac called Jacob, and *blessed* him. Gen. xxviii. 1.

> A thousand times I *blest* him, as he knelt beside my bed. *Tennyson*, May Queen.

6. To confer well-being upon; bestow happiness, prosperity, or good of any kind upon; make happy, prosperous, or fortunate; prosper with temporal or spiritual benefits: as, a nation *blessed* with peace and plenty.

> The Lord thy God shall *bless* thee in all that thou doest. Deut. xv. 18.

> Heaven *bless* your expedition. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

[illegible] whether any bless me or not. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 17.

7. [illegible]; make happy or fortunate by some specified means: as, *blessed* with a good constitution; *blessed* with filial children.

[illegible] *Shirley*, Witty Fair One, i. 3.

[illegible] with three daughters. *Arbuthnot*, John Bull (1755), p. 30. (*N. E. D.*)

8. To praise or extol (*a*) as holy or worthy of reverence, or (*b*) as the giver of benefits; extol or glorify with thankful acknowledgment of benefits received.

Bless the Lord, O my soul: and all that is within me, *bless* His holy name. Ps. ciii. 1.

I am content with this, and *bless* my fortune. *Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

9. To esteem or account happy; congratulate; felicitate: used reflexively.

The nations shall *bless themselves* in him. Jer. iv. 2.

Bless not *thyself* only that thou wert born in Athens. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 35.

[Often used in exclamations with various shades of meaning, departing more or less widely from the literal sense: as, God bless me! bless you! *bless* the mark! etc.]—**God bless the mark.** See *mark*.—**Not to have a penny to bless one's self with,** to be penniless: in allusion to the cross on the silver penny (cf. Ger. *Kreuzer*) or to the practice of crossing the palm with a piece of silver. *N. E. D.* **To be blessed,** a euphemism for *to be damned*: as, I'm *blessed* if he didn't run away; I'm *blessed* if I know. [Slang.]

I'm *blessed* if I don't expect the cur back to-morrow morning. *Marryat*, Snarleyyow, II. xi.

An emphatic and earnest desire *to be blessed* if she would. *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xiii.

To bless one's self. (*a*) To felicitate one's self; exult. (*b*) To ejaculate "Bless me," "God bless me," or the like.—**To bless one's stars,** to congratulate or felicitate one's self.

bless²† (bles), *v. t.* and *i.* [< ME. *blessen*, *blyssen*, *blechen*, strike, wound, < OF. *blecier*, *blechier*, F. *blesser*, wound, injure; of uncertain origin, perhaps < MHG. *ze-bletzen*, cut to pieces, < *ze-*, G. *zer-* (= AS. *tō-*, E. *to-*²), apart, + *bletz*, *blez*, OHG. *bletz*, a patch, a piece.] 1. To wound; hurt; beat; thump. *Skelton*.—2. [Appar. a deflection of sense 1. Some fancy that it refers to "the old rite of blessing a field by directing the hands to all parts of it" (see *bless*¹).] To wave; brandish.

He priked in formest
& *blessed* so with his bri3t bront aboute in eche side
That what rink so he rau3t he ros never after.
William of Palerne, l. 1191.

His sparkling blade about his head he *blest*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 22.

blessbok, *n.* See *blesbok*.

blessed (bles′ed or blest; as pret. and pp. commonly pronounced *blest*, and often so written), *p. a.* [Pp. of *bless*¹.] 1. Consecrated; holy: as, the *blessed* sacrament.

I . . . dipped my finger in the *blessed* water. *Marryat*, Phantom Ship, i. (*N. E. D.*)

2. Worthy of adoration: as, the *blessed* Trinity.

O run, prevent them with thy humble ode,
And lay it lowly at his *blessed* feet.
Milton, Nativity, l. 25.

Jesus, the Christ of God,
The Father's *blessed* Son.
Bonar, Hymn of Faith and Hope.

3. Enjoying supreme happiness or felicity; favored with blessings; highly favored; happy; fortunate: as, "England's *blessed* shore," *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2; the *blessedest* of mortals.

The days are coming, in the which they shall say, *Blessed* are the barren. Luke xxiii. 29.

Farewell, lady;
Happy and *blessed* lady, goodness keep you!
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, iv. 1.

[illegible]

[illegible] 4. Enjoying spiritual blessings and the favor of God; enjoying heavenly felicity.

[illegible] Mat. v. 7.

[illegible]

5. [illegible] or imparting [illegible]; [illegible]

[illegible]
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

[illegible]

6. [illegible] 7. [illegible]

[illegible]
Pericles, iii. 2.

8. By euphemism: Cursed; damned; confounded: a term of mitigated objurgation, and often merely emphatic without objurgation: as, the *blessed* thing gave way; our *blessed* system of caucusing; he lost every *blessed* cent he had. **Blessed bell.** See *bell*.—**Blessed thistle.** See *thistle*.—**The blessed,** the saints in heaven; the beatified saints.

The state also of *the blessed* in Paradise, though never so perfect, is not therefore left without discipline. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 1.

blessed-herb (bles′ed-ėrb), *n.* [A tr. of ML. *herba benedicta*, > E. *herb-bennet*.] The common European avens, *Geum urbanum*.

blessedly (bles′ed-li), *adv.* In a blessed manner; happily; in a fortunate manner; joyfully.

One day we shall *blessedly* meet again never to depart. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

blessedness (bles′ed-nes), *n.* [< *blessed* + *-ness*.] The state of being blessed; happiness; felicity; heavenly joys; the favor of God.

His [Wolsey's] overthrow heap'd happiness upon him;
For then, and not till then, he felt himself,
And found the *blessedness* of being little.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2.

Nor lily, nor no glorious hyacinth,
Are of that sweetness, whiteness, tenderness,
Softness, and satisfying *blessedness*,
As my Evanthe. *Fletcher*, Wife for a Month, i. 1.

It is such an one as, being begun in grace, passes into glory, *blessedness*, and immortality. *South*.

Single blessedness, the unmarried state; celibacy.

Grows, lives, and dies, in *single blessedness*.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1.

=**Syn.** *Felicity*, *Bliss*, etc. (see *happiness*), joy, beatitude.

blesser (bles′ėr), *n.* One who bestows a blessing; one who blesses or causes to prosper.

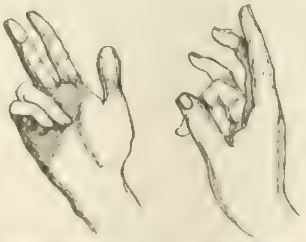
God, the giver of the gift, or *blesser* of the action. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, § 4.

blessfully (bles′fụl-i), *adv.* [For *blissfully*, by confusion of *bless*¹ with *bliss*; so ME. *blesful*, and even *blessedful*, as variations of *blissful*. See *bless*¹ and *bliss*.] Blissfully. [Rare.]

Of these many are *blessfully* incognizant of the opinion, its import, its history, and even its name. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

blessfulness (bles′fụl-nes), *n.* [For *blissfulness*. Cf. *blessfully*.] Blissfulness. *Drant*. [Rare.]

blessing (bles′ing), *n.* [< ME. *blessinge*, *blessunge*, etc., < AS. *blētsung*, *blēdsung*, verbal n. of *blētsian*, bless: see *bless*¹.] 1. The act of invoking or pronouncing happiness upon another or others; benediction. Specifically, in the Latin and Greek churches, the act of pronouncing a benediction on the laity or inferior clergy, performed by a bishop or other priest. In the Roman Catholic Church, the blessing is now given with all the fingers joined and extended, but formerly with the thumb and the first two fingers of the right hand extended and the two remaining fingers turned down. In the Greek Church, the thumb and the third finger of the same hand are joined, the other fingers being extended. Some Eastern writers see in this position a symbol of the Greek sacred monogram of the name of Christ. In either case the three fingers (or two fingers and thumb) extended symbolize the Trinity. In the Anglican Church, either the former or the present Latin gesture is used.


Latin Church (old use). Greek Church.

Position of Hand in Blessing.

2. The form of words used in this invocation or declaration; a (or the) benediction.—3. The bestowal of divine favor, or of hallowing, protecting, or prospering influences: as, to ask God's *blessing* on any undertaking.—4. A temporal or spiritual benefit; anything which makes happy or prosperous; something to be thankful for; a boon or mercy: as, the *blessings* of life, of health, or of civilization; it is a *blessing* we fared so well.

Nature's full *blessings* would be well dispensed. *Milton*, Comus, l. 772.

5. Euphemistically, a curse; a scolding; a castigation with words. **To ask a blessing,** to [illegible]

blest (blest), *pret.*, *pp.*, and *p. a.* A contracted form of *blessed*.

blet (blet), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *bletted*, ppr. *bletting*. [< F. *blettir*, become 'sleepy,' < *blette*, 'sleepy,' applied to a pear (*une poire blette*), fem. of a disused masc. *blet, < OF. *blet*, fem. *blette*, soft, mellow, overripe; cf. equiv. *blecke*, *blesque*, applied also to an overripe apple (Cotgrave), also *blesse*, *blosse*, *blot* (Roquefort). The relations of these forms, and their origin, are uncertain.] To become "sleepy" or internally decayed, as a pear which ripens after being picked.

Its [the medlar's] fruit is hard, acid, and unfit for eating till it loses its green colour and becomes *bletted*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 271.

bletch†, *v. t.* [The assibilated form of *bleck*, *v.* Cf. *blatch*, *black*.] To black; make black. *Levins*.

bletch†, *n.* [The assibilated form of *bleck*, *n.* Cf. *bletch*, *v.*] Blacking. *Levins*.

blether¹ (bleᴛʜ′ėr), *v. i.* Same as *blather*.

blether¹ (bleᴛʜ′ėr), *n.* Same as *blather*.

Stringin' *blethers* up in rhyme. *Burns*, The Vision.

blether² (bleᴛʜ′ėr), *n.* A Scotch form of *bladder*.

bletherskate (bleᴛʜ′ėr-skāt), *n.* Same as *blatherskate*.

bletonism (blet′on-izm), *n.* [So called from M. *Bléton*, a Frenchman living at the end of the 18th century, who was said to have this faculty.] The pretended faculty of perceiving and indicating subterraneous springs and currents by peculiar sensations.

bletonist (blet′on-ist), *n.* [See *bletonism*.] One who possesses or pretends to possess the faculty of bletonism.

bletting (blet′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *blet*, *v.*] The slow internal decay or "sleepiness" that takes place in some fruits, as apples and pears, after they are gathered. *Lindley*.

bleu-de-roi (blė′dė-rwo′), *n.* [F., king's blue: *bleu* (see *blue*); *de*, < L. *de*, of; *roi*, king: see *roy*.] In *ceram.*, the name given to the cobalt-blue color in European porcelain, first produced in Sèvres. It is sometimes uniform, and sometimes mottled or marbled. It was one of the first colors used in European porcelain decoration.

bleve†, *v. t.* A Middle English contraction of *beleave*.

blew¹, **blew**² (blö). Preterit of *blow*¹, *blow*².

blew³†, *a.* See *blue*.

blewart (blē′wärt), *n.* [Sc. Cf. *blawort*.] In Scotland, the germander speedwell, *Veronica Chamædrys*.

blewits (blö′its), *n.* [Prob. same as *bluets*, pl. of *bluet*, a name applied to several different flowers.] The popular name of *Agaricus personatus*, an edible purplish mushroom common in meadows in autumn.

bleyme†, *n.* [< F. *bleime*, of same sense, referred by some to *blême*, formerly *blaime*, OF. *bleme*, *blesme*, pale: see *blemish*.] An inflammation in the foot of a horse, between the sole and the bone. *Bradley*.

bleyn†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *blain*.

bleynte†. An obsolete preterit of *blench*¹.

Therwithal he *bleynte* and cryede, A!
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 220.

bliand†, *n.* See *bleaunt*.

bliaus†, **bliaut**†, *n.* See *bleaunt*.

blick¹†, *v. i.* [In mod. E. appar. only in dial. *blickent*, shining, bright, orig. (as in 2d extract below) ppr. of *blick*; (*a*) < ME. *blikken*, *bliken*, *bliken*, < AS. **blician* = MD. *blicken*, shine, gleam, D. *blikken*, twinkle, turn pale, = MLG. *blicken*, shine, gleam, = G. *blicken*, glance, look, = Icel. *blika*, shine, gleam, = Sw. *blicka*, glance, look; a weak verb, in ME. mixed with the orig. strong verb (*b*) *bliken*, < AS. *blican* (pret. *blāc*, pp. *blicen*) = OS. *blīkan*, shine, gleam, = OFries. *blīka* (pp. *bliken*), appear, = MD. *bliken*, D. *blijken*, look, appear, = OHG. *blīhhan* (in comp.), MHG. *blīchen*, shine, gleam; perhaps = OBulg. *blistati*, sparkle, = L. *fulgere*, shine, lighten, = Gr. φλέγειν, burn: see *fulgent*, *phlegm*, *phlox*. Hence ult. (from AS. *blican*) E. *bleak*¹, *bleach*¹, q. v. Cf. *blink*, *blank*.] To shine; gleam.

[illegible] *blykked* the bem of the brode heuen.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 603.

The *blykkande* belt he bere theraboute.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (ed. Morris), l. 2485.

blick¹ (blik), *n.* [< G. *blick* = D. Dan. *blik*, a look, glance, twinkle, flash, = MLG. *blick*, gleam, sheen; from the verb: see *blick*¹, *v.*] The brightening or iridescence appearing on silver or gold at the end of the cupeling or refining process. *Raymond*, Mining Glossary.

blick² (blik), *n.* [E. dial. var. of *bleak*².] Same as *bleak*².

blickey, blickie (blik′i), *n.* A small pail or bucket. [New Jersey.]

blight (blīt), *n.* [First certain instances in Cotgrave and Sherwood, 17th century; later also spelled *blite*. Origin unknown; the various explanations offered all fail for lack of evidence.] **1.** Some influence, usually hidden or not conspicuous, that nips, blasts, or destroys plants; a diseased state of plants caused by the condition of the soil, atmospheric influences, insects, parasitic plants, etc.; smut, mildew, or the like. In botany it is sometimes restricted to a class of minute parasitic fungi, the *Erysiphaceæ*, which grow upon the surface of leaves or stems without entering the tissues, and produce a whitish appearance, but is frequently applied also to those of other groups which are destructive to crops.

> The garden fears no *blight*, and needs no fence.
> *Cowper*, Task, vi. 772.

2. Figuratively, any malignant or mysterious influence that nips, blasts, destroys, or brings to naught; anything which withers hope, blasts one's prospects, or checks prosperity.

> A *blight* seemed to have fallen over our fortunes.
> *Disraeli.*

> The biting presence of a petty degrading care, such as casts the *blight* of irony over all higher effort.
> *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, II. 178.

3. In *med.*: (*a*) A slight facial paralysis induced by sudden cold or damp. (*b*) See *blights*.—**Bladder-blight,** a disease of peach-trees caused by the parasitic fungus *Exoascus deformans*, which produces inflated distortions in the leaves. See *Exoascus*.—**Pear-blight,** an epidemic disease attacking pear-trees, also known as *fire-blight*, and when affecting the apple and quince as *twig-blight*, caused by a microscopic fungus, *Micrococcus amylovorus*, one of the bacteria. Also called *anthrax* and *sun-scald*.

blight (blīt), *v. t.* [< *blight, n.*] **1.** To affect with blight; cause to wither or decay; nip, blast, or destroy.

> A cold and wet summer *blighted* the corn.
> *Emerson*, Misc., p. 58.

2. To exert a malignant or baleful influence on; blast or mar the beauty, hopes, or prospects of; frustrate.

> The standard of police is the measure of political justice. The atmosphere will *blight* it, it cannot live here.
> *Lamb*, Artificial Comedy of Last Century.

blight-bird (blīt'bėrd), *n.* A bird, as a species of *Zosterops*, useful in clearing trees of blight and of insects.

blighted (blī'ted), *p. a.* Smitten with blight; blasted.

blighting (blī'ting), *p. a.* Producing the effects of blight.

> I found it [Tintoretto's house] had nothing to offer me but the usual number of commonplace rooms in the usual *blighting* state of restoration. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xv.

blightingly (blī'ting-li), *adv.* By blighting; with blighting influence or effect.

blights (blīts), *n. pl.* [See *blight, n.*] A name given in some parts of the United States to certain forms of urticaria or nettle-rash.

blike†, *v. i.* [ME. *bliken* and *bliken*: see *blick*¹.] To shine; gleam.

blikent, *v. i.* [ME. *bliknen* (= Icel. *blikna*), < *bliken*, shine: see *blike, blick*¹.] **1.** To become pale.—**2.** To shine.

blimbing (blim'bing), *n.* Same as *bilimbi*.

blin¹† (blin), *v.* [< ME. *blinnen*, rarely *bilinnen*, usually intrans., < AS. *blinnan*, intrans., cease, contr. of **belinnan* (= OHG. *bilinnan*), < *be-* + *linnan*, ME. *linnen*, mod. dial. *lin*, Sc. *lin, linn, leen*, cease, = Icel. *linna* = Dan. *linne, linde* = OHG. **linnan*, in *bi-linnan* above, and MHG. *ge-linnen* = Goth. **linnan*, in *af-linnan*, leave off.] **I.** *intrans.* To cease; leave off.

> I 'gan cry ere I *blin*,
> O, her eyes are paths to sin!
> *Greene*, Penitent Palmer's Ode.

II. *trans.* To put a stop to.

> For nathemore for that spectacle bad
> Did th' other two their cruell vengeaunce *blin*,
> But both attonce on both sides him bestad.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. v. 22.

blin¹† (blin), *n.* [< ME. *blin*, < AS. *blinn*, cessation, < *blinnan*, cease: see the verb.] End; cessation. *B. Jonson.*

blin² (blin), *a.* A Scotch form of *blind*.

blind¹ (blīnd), *a.* [< ME. *blind, blynd*, < AS. *blind* = OS. *blind* = OFries. *blind* = D. *blind* = OHG. MHG. *blint*, G. *blind* = Icel. *blindr* = Sw. *blind* = Dan. *blind* = Goth. *blinds*, blind; cf. Lith. *blendzas*, blind, Lett. *blenst*, see dimly, OBulg. *bledŭ*, pale, dim; with factitive verb AS. *blendan*, etc., make blind (see *blend*²). The supposed connection with AS. *blandan*, etc., E. *bland*¹, as if 'with confused sight,' is doubtful.] **1.** Destitute of the sense of sight, whether by natural defect or by deprivation, permanently or temporarily; not having sight.

> They be *blind* leaders of the blind. Mat. xv. 14.

Hence—**2.** Figuratively, lacking in the faculty of discernment; destitute of intellectual, moral, or spiritual sight; unable to understand or judge.

> I am full *blynde* in Poets Arte,
> thereof I can no skill
> All elloquence I put apart,
> followinge myne owne wyll.
> *Rhodes*, Boke of Nurture (E. E. T. S.), p. 71.

> At a solemn procession I have wept abundantly, while my consorts, *blind* with opposition and prejudice, have fallen into an access of scorn and laughter.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 3.

> He fought his doubts and gather'd strength,
> He would not make his judgment *blind*.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xcvi.

3. Not directed or governed by sight, physical or mental; not proceeding from or controlled by reason: as, *blind* groping; *blind* tenacity.

> That which is thought to have done the Bishops hurt, is their going about to bring men to a *blind* obedience.
> *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 23.

Specifically—**4.** Undiscriminating; heedless; inconsiderate; unreflecting; headlong.

> His feare of God may be as faulty as a *blind* zeale.
> *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, ix.

> This plan is recommended neither to *blind* approbation nor to *blind* reprobation. *Jay.*

5. Not possessing or proceeding from intelligence or consciousness; without direction or control; irrational; fortuitous: as, a *blind* force or agency; *blind* chance.—**6.** Filled with or enveloped in darkness; dark; obscure; not easily discernible: as, a *blind* corner. [Archaic.]

> The *blind* cave of eternal night. *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3.

> The *blind* mazes of this tangled wood.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 181.

> Mr. Pierce hath let his wife's closet, and the little *blind* bedchamber, and a garret, to a silk-man for 50*l.* fine, and 30*l.* per annum. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 459.

Hence—**7.** Difficult to see, literally or figuratively; hard to understand; hard to make out; unintelligible: as, *blind* outlines; *blind* writing; *blind* reasoning.

> Written in such a queer *blind* . . . hand.
> *Hawthorne*, Grandfather's Chair.

8†. Unlighted: as, *blind* candles.—**9.** Covered; concealed from sight; hidden.

> On the *blind* rocks are lost. *Dryden.*

10†. Out of sight or public view; out of the way; private; secret.

> A *blind* place where Mr. Goldsborough was to meet me.
> *Pepys*, Diary, Oct. 15, 1661.

> I was forced to go to a *blind* chophouse, and dine for tenpence. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, Letter 5.

11. Without openings for admitting light or seeing through: as, a *blind* window; "*blind* walls," *Tennyson*, Godiva.—**12.** Not serving any apparent purpose; wanting something ordinarily essential to completeness; not fulfilling its purpose: as, a *blind* shell, one that from a bad fuse or other reason has fallen without exploding.—**13.** Closed at one end; having no outlet; cæcal: as, a *blind* alley.

> *Blind* processes . . . from both the sides and ends of the air-bladder. *Owen*, Anat. Vert.

> Offenders were supposed to be incarcerated behind an iron-plated door, closing up a second prison, consisting of a strong cell or two and a *blind* alley some yard and a half wide. *Dickens*, Little Dorrit, vi.

Blind arcade. See *arcade*.—**Blind arch.** See *arch*¹.—**Blind area,** a space about the basement of a house designed to prevent moisture from reaching the walls of the building; an ambit.—**Blind axle.** See *axle*.—**Blind beetle,** a name given to two insects: (*a*) the cockchafer (*Melolontha vulgaris*), so called because it flies against persons as if it were blind; (*b*) a small chestnut-colored beetle destitute of eyes, found in rice.—**Blind blocking.** See *blocking*.—**Blind buckler,** the stopper of a hawse-hole.—**Blind bud,** an abortive bud; a bud that bears no bloom or fruit. Hence plants are said by florists *to go blind* when they fail to form flower-buds.—**Blind coal,** coal altered by the passage of a trap dike through or near it. [Eng.]—**Blind copy,** in *printing*, obscurely written copy; any copy hard to read.—**Blind door.** See *blind window*, below.—**Blind fire,** fuel arranged on the grate or fireplace in such a manner as to be easily ignited on the application of a lighted match.—**Blind holes,** holes, as in plates to be riveted, which are not coincident.—**Blind lantern,** a dark or unlighted lantern.—**Blind level,** in *mining*, a level or drainage gallery which has a vertical shaft at each end and acts as an inverted siphon.—**Blind plants,** abortive plants; plants, as of the cabbage and other members of the genus *Brassica*, which have failed to produce central buds.—**Blind side,** the weak or unguarded side of a person or thing.

> All people have their *blind side*—their superstitions.
> [illegible], Opinions on Whist.

Blind spot, the point in the retina, not sensitive to light, at which the optic nerve enters the eye.—**Blind stitch.** (*a*) A stitch taken on the under side of any fabric in such a way that it is not seen. (*b*) Ornamental sewing on leather, designed to be seen on only one side of the material.—**Blind story.** (*a*) A pointless tale. (*b*) Same as *blind-story*.—**Blind tooling.** See *tooling*.—**Blind vessel,** in *chem.*, a vessel with an opening on one side only.—**Blind window, door,** in *arch.*, a feature of design introduced for the sake of symmetry or harmony, identical in treatment and ornament with a true window or door, but closed with a wall.

blind¹ (blīnd), *v.* [< ME. *blinden*, become blind, make blind, deceive (= D. *blinden* = OFries. *blinda* = OHG. *blinden*, become blind, = Dan. *blinde* = Goth. *ga-blindjan*, make blind), < *blind*, a., blind. The more common ME. verb is that represented by *blend*², q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make blind; deprive of sight; render incapable of seeing, wholly or partially.

> The curtain drawn, his eyes begun
> To wink, being *blinded* with a greater light.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 375.

2. To dim the perception or discernment of; make morally or intellectually blind.

> And thou shalt take no gift: for the gift *blindeth* the wise, and perverteth the words of the righteous.
> Ex. xxiii. 8.

> Superstition hath *blinded* the hearts of men.
> *Burton*, Anat. Mel., p. 590.

> Whom passion hath not *blinded*.
> *Tennyson*, Ode to Memory, v.

3. To render dark, literally or figuratively; obscure to the eye or to the mind; conceal.

> Such darkness *blinds* the sky. *Dryden.*

> The state of the controversy between us he endeavoured, with all his art, to *blind* and confound. *Stillingfleet.*

4. To dim or obscure by excess of light; outshine; eclipse. [Rare.]

> Thirsil, her beauty all the rest did *blind*,
> That she alone seem'd worthy of my love.
> *P. Fletcher*, Piscatory Eclogues, vi.

> Thy sweet eyes brighten slowly close to mine,
> Ere yet they *blind* the stars. *Tennyson*, Tithonus.

5. In *road-making*, to fill with gravel, as interstices between stones; cover with gravel or earth: as, to *blind* road-metal.—**6.** In *gunnery*, to provide with blindages.—**Blinded battery.** See *battery*.

II. *intrans.* To become blind or dim.

> That ho [*she*, a pearl] *blyndes* of ble in bour ther ho lygges,
> No-bot wasch hir wyth wourchyp in wyn as ho askes.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1126.

blind¹ (blīnd), *n.* [< *blind*¹, *v.*] **1.** Anything which obstructs the sight, intercepts the view, or keeps out light.

> If I have an ancient window overlooking my neighbour's ground, he may not erect any *blind* to obstruct the light.
> *Blackstone*, Com., II. 26.

Specifically—(*a*) A screen of some sort to prevent too strong a light from shining in at a window, or to keep people from seeing in; a sun-screen or shade for a window, made of cloth, laths, etc., and used either inside or outside. (*b*) One of a pair of pieces of leather, generally square, attached to a horse's bridle on either side of his head to prevent him from seeing sidewise or backward; a blinder or blinker. (*c*) A strong plank shutter placed in front of a port-hole as soon as the gun has been discharged.

2. Something intended to mislead the eye or the understanding by concealing, or diverting attention from, the principal object or true design; a pretense or pretext.

> Making the one a *blind* for the execution of the other.
> *Decay of Christ. Piety.*

3. A hiding-place; an ambush or covert, especially one prepared for concealing a hunter or fowler from his game.

> So when the watchful shepherd, from the *blind*,
> Wounds with a random shaft the careless hind.
> *Dryden*, Æneid, iv.

4. *Milit.*, a kind of bomb-proof shelter for men or material; a blindage. A *single blind* is commonly made of three strong perpendicular posts with planks between them, covered with plates of iron on the outside, rendering them shot-proof. It is used as a protection to laborers in the trenches. A *double blind* is made by filling large wooden chests with earth or bags of sand.

5. In the game of poker, the stake deposited in the pool previous to the deal.—**Stamped in the blind,** in *bookbinding*, said of [illegible]ments, when the pattern is first stamped with a heated tool, preparatory to a second stamping in gold-leaf of the same design over the first.—**Venetian blinds,** window-blinds or -shades made of thin light laths or strips of wood fixed on strips of webbing.

blind² (blīnd), *n.* Same as *blende*.

blindage (blīn'dāj), *n.* [< *blind*¹ + *-age*.] **1.** *Milit.*, a blind; a screen made of timber and earth, used to protect men in a trench or covered way; also, a mantelet.

> When a trench has to be pushed forward in a position where the command of the dangerous point is so great that it cannot be sheltered from the plunging fire by traverses, it is covered [illegible] the sides by fascines and earth supported by a framework, and is termed a *blindage*. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.

2. A hood so arranged that it can be made to cover the eyes of a horse if he essays to run away.

blindage-frame (blīn'dāj-frām), *n.* A wooden frame used in the construction of a blindage to support fascines, earth, etc.

blind-ball (blīnd'bâl), *n.* Same as *blindman's-buff*, 2.

blind-born (blīnd'bôrn), *a.* Born blind; congenitally blind. [Rare.]

A [illegible] attribute to the *blind-born* . . . [illegible] . . . as his own.
Whately, Rhetoric.

blinde (blīnd), *n.* Same as *blende*.

blinded (blīn'ded), *a.* 1. Provided with blinds, [illegible] or bandages: as, a *blinded* house; [illegible] batteries.—2. Having the window-shades drawn down; with the blinds closed.

[illegible] were [illegible].
Addison, Tatler, No. 120.

[illegible] houses and along the vacant [illegible]. *R. L. Stevenson*, The Dynamiter, p. [illegible].

blindedly (blīn'ded-li), *adv.* As if blinded.

blinder (blīn'dėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which blinds.—2. A blind or blinker on a horse's bridle.

blind-fast (blīnd'fȧst), *n.* The catch or fastening of a blind or shutter.

blind-fish (blīnd'fish), *n.* 1. A cave-fish, one of the *Amblyopsidæ*, having eyes rudimentary and useless for vision. The best-known is the *Amblyopsis spelæus*, the blind-fish of the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky; [illegible] *Amblyopsis spelæus* attains occasionally a length of 5 to 6 inches; it has rudimentary and functionless eyes, and ventral fins small [illegible]. The color is pale as if bleached. It inhabits the subterranean streams of Kentucky and Indiana, especially those in the Mammoth Cave. *Typhlichthys subterraneus* is a much smaller species and destitute of ventral fins. It is an occasional associate of the *Amblyopsis*. See cut under *Amblyopsis*.

2. A myxont of the family *Myxinidæ*, *Myxine glutinosa*; the hag. [Local, Eng.]

blindfold (blīnd'fōld), *a.* [Early mod. E. *blindfold*, *blindfeld*, *blyndfield*, etc., < ME. *blindfelled*, *-feld*, *-fuld*, pp. of *blindfellen*, blindfold: see *blindfold*, *v.*] 1. Having the eyes covered or bandaged, so as to be unable to see.

To be spit in the face and be beten and *blindfold*, alas! [illegible], p. [illegible].

2. Having the mental eye darkened; hence, rash; inconsiderate; without foresight: as, "*blindfold* fury," *Shak.*, V. and A., l. 554.

Fate's *blindfold* reign the atheist loudly owns.
Dryden, Suum Cuique.

3†. Obscure; dark.

If we think to be remisse or *blindfold* now and in this particular, what will it be hereafter and in other books?
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 27.

blindfold (blīnd'fōld), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *blindfold*, *blindfeld*, *blindfield*, *blindfell* (the second element being altered by confusion with *fold*, wrap up), < ME. *blindfellen*, *blintfellen*, *blyndfellen* (pret. *blindfelde*, pp. *blindfelled*, *-feld*, *-folde*), < *blind*, blind, + *fellen*, fell, strike: see *blind* and *fell*¹.] 1†. To strike blind; to blind.—2. To cover the eyes of; hinder from seeing by covering the eyes.

Thauh thu thin eien vor his luv . . . *blindfellie* on eorthe. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 106.

When they had *blindfolded* him, they struck him on the face. Luke xxii. 64.

blindfold (blīnd'fōld), *n.* [< *blindfold*, *v.*] A disguise; a ruse; a blind. See *blind*¹, *n.*, 2.

The egotism of a Roman is a *blindfold*, impenetrable as his [illegible]. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 106.

blindfolded (blīnd'fōl"ded), *p. a.* [Pp. of *blindfold*, *v.*] Having the eyes covered; hindered from seeing.

blind-Harry (blīnd'har"i), *n.* 1. A name for blindman's buff.—2. A name for a puff-ball.

blinding (blīn'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *blind*¹, *v.*] 1. The act of making blind.—2. A layer of sand and fine gravel laid over a road which has been recently paved, to fill the interstices between the stones.

blinding (blīn'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *blind*¹, *v.*] Making blind; depriving of sight or of understanding: as, *blinding* storms of rain.

[illegible] eyes blazed with [illegible] tears.
[illegible]

blindingly (blīn'ding-li), *adv.* In a blinding [illegible] so as to blind.

blind-ink (blīnd'ink), *n.* A writing-ink de[illegible] for the use of blind [illegible]

blindless (blīnd'les), *a.* [< *blind*¹, *n.*, + *less*.] Without a blind or shade.

[illegible]

blind-lift (blīnd'lift), *n.* A metal knob or catch, [illegible] window-blind, by means of which it [illegible] lowered. Also [illegible]

blindly (blīnd'li), *adv.* [< ME. [illegible] blind.] 1. In a blind manner; without sight.—2. Without [illegible] discernment; without [illegible] examination; [illegible] *blindly* by another.

England hath long been mad and scarr'd herself;
The brother *blindly* shed the brother's blood,
The father rashly slaughter'd his own son.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 4.

How ready zeal for interest and party is to charge atheism on those who will not, without examining, submit, and *blindly* swallow their nonsense. *Locke*.

blindman (blīnd'man), *n.*; pl. *blindmen* (-men). 1. A clerk in a post-office whose duty it is to decipher obscure or illegible addresses on letters. [Eng.] Called *blind-reader* in the United States.—2. A blind or blinded person: used as a single word in certain phrases and names.—**Blindman's ball, blindman's bellows.** See *blindman's-buff*, 2.—**Blindman's holiday**, the time, just before the lamps are lighted, when it is too dark to work, and one is obliged to rest; twilight; gloaming.

What will not blind Cupid doe in the night, which is his *blindman's holiday*?
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 167).

Indeed, madam, it is *blindman's holiday*; we shall soon be all of a colour. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, iii.

blindman's-buff (blīnd'manz-buf'), *n.* [< *blindman's* + *buff*, a buffet, blow.] 1. A game in which one person is blindfolded and tries to catch and identify some one of the company. Sometimes called *blindman-buff*.

My light's out,
And I grope up and down like *blind man buff*.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, ii. 2.

As once I play'd at *Blind-man's Buff*, it hapt
About my Eyes the Towel thick was wrapt;
I miss'd the Swains, and seiz'd on Blouzalind,
True speaks that ancient Proverb, "Love is Blind."
Gay, Shepherd's Week, i. 95.

2. A name of certain puff-balls of the genera *Bovista* and *Lycoperdon*. Also *blindman's ball* or *bellows*, and *blind-ball*.

blindness (blīnd'nes), *n.* [ME. *blindnes*, *-nesse*, < AS. *blindnysse*; < *blind* + *-ness*.] 1. The state of being blind. (*a*) Want of sight. (*b*) Want of intellectual discernment; mental darkness; ignorance; heedlessness.

Whensoever we would proceed beyond these simple ideas, we fall presently into darkness and difficulties, and can discover nothing farther but our own *blindness* and ignorance. *Locke*.

2†. Concealment.

Muffle your false love with some show of *blindness*.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 2.

blind-officer (blīnd'of"i-sėr), *n.* Same as *blindman*, 1. [Eng.]

blind-pull (blīnd'pul), *n.* Same as *blind-lift*.

blind-reader (blīnd'rē"dėr), *n.* In the United States postal service, a clerk whose duty it is to decipher obscure or illegible addresses on mail-matter.

blinds, *n.* See *blens*.

blind-snake (blīnd'snāk), *n.* A snake of the family *Typhlopidæ*.

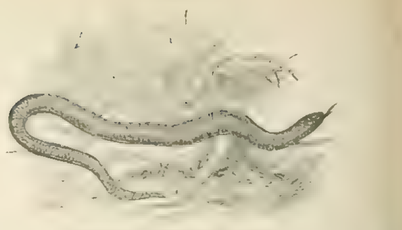
blind-stile (blīnd'stīl), *n.* The stile of a blind.—**Blind-stile machine**, a machine for making the mortises and tenons in blinds, and for boring the holes for the slats.

blindstitch (blīnd'stich), *v. t.* To sew or take stitches in (anything) in such a way that they will show only on one side of the thing sewed or stitched, or not at all.

blind-story (blīnd'stō"ri), *n.* In *medieval church-arch.*, the triforium: properly restricted to such examples as possess no exterior windows, as opposed to the clerestory, from which the chief lighting of the interior is derived.

Blind-story.—[illegible] Cathedral.

blindworm (blīnd'wėrm), *n.* [ME. *blyndworme*, [illegible] (= Sw. Dan. *blindorm*); < *blind* + *worm*.] A small European lizard, *Anguis fragilis*, of the family *Anguidæ*, having a slender limbless body and tail, like a snake, rudimentary shoulder-girdle, breast-bone, and pelvis, a scaly skin, concealed ears, and small eyes furnished with movable lids: so called because supposed to be a sightless worm, a notion as erroneous as is the supposition that it is poisonous. Also called *slow* and *slow-worm*.


Blindworm (*Anguis fragilis*).

blink (blingk), *v.* [= Sc. *blink*, *blenk*; < ME. *blynken*, rare and appar. only as var. of *blenken* (see *blenk*, *blench*); not found earlier (though an AS. **blincan* appears to be indicated by the causal verb *blencan*, deceive, > E. *blench*¹); = D. *blinken* = G. *blinken* = Sw. *blinka* = Dan. *blinke*, shine, twinkle, blink, nasalized forms parallel with D. *blikken* = G. *blicken* = Sw. *blicka* = Dan. *blikke*, look, glance, from a strong verb repr. by AS. *blīcan*, shine: see *blick*¹, *blike*, *bleak*¹; and cf. *blench*¹ and *blink*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To wink rapidly and repeatedly; nictitate.

A snake's small eye *blinks* dull and sly.
Coleridge, Christabel, ii.

He *blinked* with his yellow eyes, that seemed
All sightless and blank to be.
C. Thaxter, Great White Owl.

2. To see with the eyes half shut or with frequent winking, as a person with weak eyes; hence, to get a glimpse; peep.

Show me thy chink, to *blink* through with mine eyne.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1.

3. Figuratively, to look askance or indifferently.

Why then ignore or *blink* at moral purpose?
Mag. of Art, March, 1884.

4. To intermit light; glimmer: as "a *blinking* lamp," *Cotton*, An Epigram.—5. To gleam transiently but cheerfully; smile; look kindly. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]—6. To become a little stale or sour: said of milk or beer. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

II. *trans.* 1†. To deceive; elude; shun.—2. To see or catch sight of with half-shut eyes; dimly see; wink at.

I heard the imp brushing over the dry leaves like a black snake, and, *blinking* a glimpse of him, just over agin yon big pine, I pulled as it might be on the scent.
Cooper, Last of the Mohicans, v.

3. Figuratively, to shut one's eyes to; avoid or purposely evade; shirk: as, to *blink* a question.

How can I *blink* the fact?
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 214.

Understand us. We *blink* no fair issue. . . . We have counted the cost. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 34.

4. To balk at; pass by; shirk: as, a dog that never *blinked* a bird.

In fear he comes there, and consequently "*blinks* his birds. *Dogs of Great Brit. and America*, p. 240.

5†. To blindfold; hoodwink. *Landor*.

blink (blingk), *n.* [< ME. *blink*, a glance, = Sw. *blink* = Dan. *blink*; from the verb.] 1. A glance of the eye; a glimpse.

Lo, this is the first *blinke* that ever I had of him.
Bp. Hall, Works, II. 108.

2. A gleam; a glimmer; specifically, the gleam or glimmer reflected from ice in the polar regions: hence the term *ice-blink* (which see).

Not a *blink* of light was there. *Wordsworth*, Sonnets, vii.

After breakfast this morning, I ascended to the crow's nest and saw to my sorrow the ominous *blink* of ice ahead. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 49.

And where north and south the coast-lines run,
The *blink* of the sea in breeze and sun
Whittier, Prophecy of Samuel Sewall.

3. A very short time; a twinkling: as, bide a *blink*. [Scotch.]—4†. A trick; a scheme.—5. *pl.* Boughs thrown to turn aside deer from their course; also, feathers, etc., on a thread to scare birds. *N. E. D.*—6. A fishermen's name for the mackerel when about a year old. See *spike* and *tinker*.

blinkard† (bling'kärd), *n.* [< *blink* + *-ard*, as in *drunkard*, *dotard*.] 1. A person who blinks or sees imperfectly; one who squints.

Among the blind the one-eyed *blinkard* reigns.
[illegible], in Harl. Misc. (ed. 1810), V. 613.

For I was of Christ's choosing, I God's knight,
No *blinkard* heathen stumbling for scant light.
Swinburne, Laus Veneris.

2. That which twinkles or glances, as a dim star which appears and disappears.

In some parts we see many glorious and eminent stars, in others few of any remarkable greatness, and, in some, none but *blinkards* and obscure ones.
Hakewill, Apology, p. 237.

3. One who lacks intellectual perception. *Skelton.*—**4.** One who wilfully shuts his eyes to what is happening; one who blinks facts. [Sometimes used attributively.]

blink-beer (blingk'bēr), *n.* [< *blink, v.*, I., 6, + *beer.*] Beer kept unbroached till it is sharp.

blinker (bling'kėr), *n.* **1.** One who blinks.—**2.** One of two leather flaps placed on the sides of a horse's head to prevent him from seeing sidewise or backward; a blind or blinder; hence, figuratively, any obstruction to sight or discernment.

> Nor bigots who but one way see,
> Through *blinkers* of authority.
> *M. Green*, The Grotto.

Horses splashed to their very *blinkers*. *Dickens.*

blink-eyed (blingk'īd), *a.* Having blinking or winking eyes.

The foolish *blink-eyed* boy. *Gascoigne*, Hearbes.

blinking (bling'king), *n.* In *sporting*, the fault in dogs of leaving the game as soon as it is found.

The vice of *blinking* has been caused by over-severity in punishment for chasing poultry, etc.
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 240.

blinking-chickweed (bling'king-chik'wēd), *n.* The *Montia fontana*, a small marsh-herb, natural order *Portulacaceæ*: so called from its small half-closed flowers looking out from the axils of the leaves. Also called *blinks*.

blinkingly (bling'king-li), *adv.* In a blinking or winking manner; evasively.

Death, that fatal necessity which so many would overlook, or *blinkingly* survey, the old Egyptians held continually before their eyes. *Sir T. Browne*, Mummies.

blinks (blingks), *n.* [< *blink, n.*; a quasi-plural form.] Same as *blinking-chickweed*.

blinky (bling'ki), *a.* [< *blink* + *-y*1.] Prone to blink.

We were just within range, and one's eyes became quite *blinky* watching for the flash from the bow.
W. H. Russell, London Times, June 11, 1861.

blirt (blėrt), *n.* [A var. of *blurt.*] An outburst of wind, rain, or tears; specifically, *naut.*, a gust of wind and rain. [Scotch.]

blirty, blirtie (blėr'ti), *a.* [< *blirt* + *-y*1.] Characterized by blirts or gusts of wind and rain: as, a *blirty* day. [Scotch.]

bliss (blis), *n.* [< ME. *blis, blisse*, < AS. *blis, bliss*, contr. of the unusual *blīds, blīths* (= OS. *blīdsea, blītzea, blīzza*), joy, < *blīthe*, joyful, blithe: see *blithe*, and cf. *bless*1, with which the word has been notionally associated.] **1.** Blitheness; gladness; lightness of heart.—**2.** The highest degree of happiness, especially spiritual joy; perfect felicity; supreme delight; blessedness: often, specifically, the joy of heaven.

> How sweet a thing it is to wear a crown,
> Within whose circuit is Elysium,
> And all that poets feign of *bliss* and joy.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 2.

All my redeem'd may dwell in joy and *bliss*.
Milton, P. L., xi. 43.

=**Syn.** *Felicity, Blessedness*, etc. (see *happiness*), transport, rapture, ecstasy, blissfulness.

blissful (blis'fůl), *a.* [< ME. *blisful*; < *bliss* + *-ful.*] **1.** Full of, abounding in, enjoying, or conferring bliss; full of felicity: as, "*blissful* joy," *Spenser*, F. Q.; "*blissful* solitude," *Milton*, P. L., iii. 69.

The *blissful* shore of rural ease.
Thomson, Liberty, v.

Ever as those *blissful* creatures do I fare.
Wordsworth.

2†. [Cf. *blessful.*] Blessed; holy.

blissfully (blis'fůl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *blissfuliche*, etc., < *blisful* + *-liche*, -ly2.] In a blissful manner; happily.

blissfulness (blis'fůl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *blisfulnes, -nesse*, < *blisful* + *-nes*, -ness.] The state or quality of being blissful; exalted happiness; supreme felicity; fullness of joy.

God is all-sufficient and incapable of admitting any accession to his perfect *blissfulness*. *Barrow*, Works, I. viii.

Blissinæ (bli-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Blissus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of heteropterous insects, of the family *Lygæidæ*, typified by the genus *Blissus*. See cut under *chinch-bug*.

blissless (blis'les), *a.* [< *bliss* + *-less.*] Destitute of bliss; wretched; hapless: as, "my *blissless* lot," *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

blissom (blis'um), *a.* [< Icel. *blæsma*, in heat (said of a ewe or goat), = OD. *blesme.*] In heat, as a ewe. [Prov. Eng.]

blissom (blis'um), *v.* [< *blissom, a.*] **I.** *trans.* To couple with a ewe: said of a ram.

II. *intrans.* To be in heat, as a ewe. [Prov. Eng.]

Blissus (blis'us), *n.* [NL.] A genus of heteropterous insects, the type of the subfamily *Blissinæ*. *B. leucopterus* is the common chinch-bug. See cut under *chinch-bug*.

blist†. Obsolete preterit of *bless*1 and *bless*2.

> And with his club him all about so *blist*,
> That he which way to turne him scarcely wist.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. viii. 13.

blister (blis'tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *blyster, bluster*; < ME. *blister*, and perhaps **blyster*, < AS. **blȳster* = MD. *bluyster*, a blister (but the AS. form is not found, and the ME. may be taken from OF. *blestre, blostre*, a swelling (cf. *bloustre, bloutre, blotte*, a clod, *blosse*, a swelling due to a bruise), of MD. or Scand. origin); cf. Icel. *blāstr*, a swelling (in the medical sense), lit. a blast, a blowing, = AS. *blǣst*, a blowing, blast; cf. *blǣdre*, a blister, bladder, etc., D. *blaas*, G. *blase*, a blister, etc., E. dial. *blaze*2, *n.*, a pimple, etc.; ult. from the root of AS. *blāwan*, etc., blow: see *bladder, blast, blaze*2, *blow*1.] **1.** A thin vesicle on the skin, containing watery matter or serum, whether occasioned by a burn or other injury, by a vesicatory, or by disease; a pustule. It is formed (*a*) by disintegration and effusion of serum into some of the softer epidermal layers, or (*b*) by an effusion of serum between the epidermis and corium.
2. An elevation made by the lifting up of an external film or skin by confined air or fluid, as on plants, or by the swelling of the substance at the surface, as on steel.—**3.** Something applied to the skin to raise a blister, as a plaster of Spanish flies, mustard, etc., as a means of counter-irritation; a vesicatory.—**4.** In castings of different materials, an effect caused by the presence of confined bubbles of air or gas.—**5.** A distortion of peach-leaves caused by the fungus *Exoascus deformans*; bladder-blight. See *Exoascus*. Also called *blistering*.—**Flying blister**, a blister applied for a time too short to cause vesication.

blister (blis'tėr), *v.* [< *blister, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To raise a blister or blisters on, as by a burn, medical application, or friction: as, to *blister* one's hands.—**2.** To raise filmy vesicles on by heat: as, too high a temperature will *blister* paint; *blistered* steel. See *blister-steel*.—**3.** Figuratively, to cause to suffer as if from blisters; subject to burning shame or disgrace.

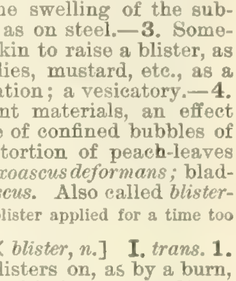
> Look, here comes one: a gentlewoman of mine,
> Who, falling in the flaws of her own youth,
> Hath *blister'd* her report. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 3.

II. *intrans.* To rise in blisters, or become blistered.

> If I prove honey-mouth'd, let my tongue *blister*.
> *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 2.

> The house walls seemed
> *Blistering* in the sun, without a tree or vine
> To cast the tremulous shadow of its leaves.
> *Whittier*, Prel. to Among the Hills.

blister-beetle (blis'tėr-bē"tl), *n.* A popular name of beetles of the family *Meloidæ*, derived from the peculiar poison (cantharidin) which is contained in their tissues. This poison, when brought into contact with the skin, produces blisters, and on account of this vesicatory property the dried beetles are largely used in medicine. In their earlier states the blister-beetles are parasitic on grasshopper-eggs or in the cells of mason-bees. The imagos of many American species are often very injurious to field- and garden-crops. The development of the larva, which assumes successively several forms, is very remarkable. See *hypermetamorphosis* and *Epicauta*.



Ash-gray Blister-beetle (*Macrobasis unicolor*). (Vertical line shows natural size.) *a, b*, male and female antennæ, enlarged.

blistered (blis'tėrd), *p. a.* Having the disease called blister. See *blister, n.*, 5.

blister-fly (blis'tėr-flī), *n.* A beetle, also known as the Spanish fly, used in blistering; one of the blister-beetles. See *Cantharis*.

blistering (blis'tėr-ing), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Causing or tending to cause blisters.—**Blistering fly.** Same as *blister-fly*.

II. *n.* Same as *blister*, 5.

blister-plaster (blis'tėr-plås"tėr), *n.* A plaster of Spanish flies, designed to raise a blister.

blister-steel (blis'tėr-stēl), *n.* Steel made by the carburization of bar-iron in a converting-furnace, the iron being heated in contact with charcoal. See *cementation*. After the conversion into steel, the bars become covered with blisters, some not larger than peas, others as much as an inch in diameter. According to Percy, these blisters are probably due to the reduction of a part of the protoxid of iron existing in the mass in the form of a silicate of the protoxid, and the consequent evolution of carbonic oxid. The process is a very old one.

blistery (blis'tėr-i), *a.* [< *blister* + *-y*1.] Full of blisters. *Hooker.*

blit†, *n.* See *blite*2.

blite1**†**, *n.* See *blight*.

blite2 (blīt), *n.* [Also *blit* and early mod. E. *blitte, bleit, blete*; < F. *blette* = Pr. *bleda* = Cat. *bled* = Sp. *bledo*, < L. *blitum*: see *Blitum*.] A common name of several succulent-leafed plants, chiefly of the genus *Chenopodium* (or *Blitum*), sometimes used as pot-herbs. The name is specifically given to good-King-Henry (*C. Bonus-Henricus*), and to *Amarantus Blitum*. The strawberry-blite, *Chenopodium capitatum*, is so called from its red fleshy clusters of fruit. The coast-blite, *C. maritimum*, is found in saline localities. The sea-blite, *Suæda maritima*, is a chenopodiaceous coast-plant with nearly terete or cylindrical fleshy leaves.

blithe (blīᴛʜ or blīth), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *blithe, blythe*, < AS. *blīthe*, joyful, glad, kind, gentle, peaceful, = OS. *blīthi* = OFries. **blīde* (in composition *blīd-skip*, joy), North Fries. *blid* = D. *blijde, blij* = OHG. *blīdi*, MHG. *blīde* = Icel. *blīdhr* = Sw. *blid* = Dan. *blid* = Goth. *bleiths*, merciful, kind; root uncertain: see *bliss*.] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Kind; kindly. *Levins* (1570).—**2.** Glad; merry; joyous; sprightly; mirthful; gay: in colloquial use only in Scotland: as, "I'm *blithe* to see you."

> Ful *blithe* . . . was every wight.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 846.

> No lark more *blithe* than he.
> *Bickerstaff*, Love in a Village, i. 2.

> Hail to thee, *blithe* spirit!
> Bird thou never wert.
> *Shelley*, Ode to a Skylark.

3. Characterized by or full of enjoyment; gladsome: said of things.

> O! how changed since yon *blithe* night! *Scott.*

> *Blithe* would her brother's acceptance be.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, x.

> In June 'tis good to lie beneath a tree
> While the *blithe* season comforts every sense.
> *Lowell*, Under the Willows.

=**Syn.** Cheerful, light-hearted, elated, buoyant.

II.† *n.* **1.** A blithe one.—**2.** Kindness; good will; favor.—**3.** Gladness; delight.

blithe† (blīᴛʜ or blīth), *v.* [ME. *blithen* (= OHG. *blīden*, rejoice, be blithe, = Goth. *bleithjan, gableithjan*, be merciful, pity); from the adj.] **I.** *intrans.* To be blithe or merry.

II. *trans.* To make blithe; gladden.

> The prince of planetis that proudely is pight
> Sall brace furth his bemes that oure belde *blithes*.
> *York Plays*, p. 123.

blithe (blīᴛʜ or blīth), *adv.* [< ME. *blithe, blythe*, < AS. *blīthe*, adv., < *blīthe*, a.: see *blithe, a.*] **1†.** Kindly.—**2.** Gladly; blithely.

blitheful (blīᴛʜ'- or blīth'fůl), *a.* [< ME. *blitheful, blithful*, < *blithe*, n., kindness, favor (= Icel. *blīdha*), + *-ful.*] **1†.** Kindly.—**2.** Glad; joyous; joyful. [Poetic.]

> The seas with *blitheful* western blasts
> We sail'd amain.
> *Greene and Lodge*, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

[Samuel] Lover, a versatile artist, *blitheful* humorist and poet. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 258.

blithely (blīᴛʜ'- or blīth'li), *adv.* [< ME. *blitheliche, blethely, -liche*, etc., < AS. *blīthelīce* (= OHG. *blīdlīcho*), < *blīthe* + *-līce*: see *blithe, a.*, and *-ly*2.] **1†.** Kindly.—**2.** Gladly; joyfully; gaily.

blithemeat (blīᴛʜ'- or blīth'mēt), *n.* [Sc., < *blithe*, glad, + *meat.*] The entertainment or refreshment provided at the birth or christening of a child. [Scotch.]

blithen (blī'ᴛʜen or -then), *v. t.* [< *blithe, a.*, + *-en*1. Cf. *blithe, v.*] To make blithe. [Rare.]

blitheness (blīᴛʜ'- or blīth'nes), *n.* [< ME. *blithenesse*, < AS. *blīthnes*, < *blīthe* + *-nes*: see *blithe, a.*, and *-ness.*] The state of being blithe; gaiety; sprightliness.

The delightfulness and *blitheness* of their [poets'] compositions. *Sir K. Digby*, On the Soul, iii.

Legend told of his [Eadward's] pious simplicity, his *blitheness* and gentleness of mood.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 467.

blithesome (blīᴛʜ'- or blīth'sum), *a.* [< *blithe* + *-some.*] Full of blitheness or gaiety: gay; merry; cheerful; causing joy or gladness.

On *blithesome* frolics bent. *Thomson*, Winter.

The rising sun, emerging from amidst golden and purple clouds, shed his *blithesome* rays on the tin weather-cocks of Communipaw. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 109.

Charmed by the spirit, alternately tender and *blithesome*, of Procter's songs. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 110.

blithesomeness (blīтн′- or blith′sum-nes), *n.* [< *blithesome* + *-ness*.] The quality of being blithesome; gaiety.

> [illegible] belonged to her, potent to conquer [illegible]. *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 78.

Blitum (blī′tum), *n.* [L., < Gr. βλίτον, a certain plant used as a salad.] A genus of plants, natural order *Chenopodiaceæ*, now included in *Chenopodium*. See *blite*².

blivet, *adv.* A Middle English contraction of *belive*². *Chaucer.*

blizzard (bliz′ärd), *n.* [An expressive word, originating in the United States, appar. at first locally on the Atlantic coast (see first quot.), and carried thence to the West, where, in a new application, it came into general notice and use in the winter of 1880–81. The word is evidently a popular formation, and is prob. based, with the usual imitative variation observable in such formations, on what to the popular consciousness is the common root of *blaze, blast, blow* (the latter notions at least being appar. present in the familiar third sense). In the orig. sense a blizzard is essentially a "*blazer*," of which word, indeed, it may be considered a manipulated form: see *blaze*¹, and cf. *blaze*², *blast, bluster*.] **1.** [Appar. the earliest sense, but not recorded, except in the figurative use, until recently.] A general discharge of guns; a rattling volley; a general "blazing away." See extract.

> Along the Atlantic coast, among the gunners who often hunt in parties stationed near together behind blinds, waiting for the flocks of migratory birds, the word *blizzard* means a general discharge of all the guns, nearly but not quite together — a rattling volley, differing from a broadside in not being quite simultaneous. This use of the word is familiar to every 'longshore man from Sandy Hook to Currituck, and goes back at least forty years, as my own memory attests. . . . The 'longshore men of forty years ago were all sailors, and many of them had served in the navy. That they may have learned the word there is rendered probable by the rather notable accuracy with which they always distinguished between a *blizzard* and a broadside. This points to a nautical origin of the word, though it made no progress in general use till it struck the Western imagination as a term for that convulsion of the elements for which "snow-storm," with whatever descriptive epithet, was no adequate name, and the keen ear of the newspaper reporter caught it and gave it currency as "reportorial" English.
> *N. Y. Evening Post*, March 24, 1887.

Hence—**2.** Figuratively, a volley; a sudden (oratorical) attack; an overwhelming retort. [This seems to be the sense in the following passage, where Bartlett explains the word ("not known in the Eastern States," he says) as "a poser."]

> A gentleman at dinner asked me for a toast; and supposing he meant to have some fun at my expense, I concluded to go ahead, and give him and his likes a *blizzard*.
> *David Crockett*, Tour Down East, p. 16.

3. A gale or hurricane accompanied by intense cold and dry, driving snow, common in winter on the great plains of the States and Territories of the northwestern United States east of the Rocky Mountains, especially Dakota, and in Manitoba in British America. It is described in the "American Meteorological Journal" as "a mad rushing combination of wind and snow which neither man nor beast could face."

> When we hear how the wind howls, there must be a terrible *blizzard* west of us, and how ill-prepared are most frontier homes for such severe cold. *Chicago Advance*, Jan. 8, 1880.

blizzardly (bliz′ärd-li), *a.* Blizzard-like; resembling a blizzard. [Rare.]

bloak, *n.* See *bloke*.

bloat¹ (blōt), *a.* [Formerly also *blote*, < ME. *blote* (uncertain), possibly < AS. *blāt*, pale, livid (see *blate*¹), but prob. a var. or parallel form of *bloute* (see *bloat*²) = Icel. *blautr*, soaked, = Sw. *blöt* = Dan. *blød*, soft, = Norw. *blaut*, soft, wet; cf. Icel. *blautr fiskr*, fresh (soft) fish, opposed to *hardr fiskr*, dried (hard) fish, = Sw. [illegible], soaked fish, = Norw. *blautfisk*; Icel. [illegible] = Sw. *blötna* = Norw. *blotna*, to soften. See *bloat*² and *bloater*, and cf. [illegible].] Cured by smoking: as, a *bloat* herring. See *bloater*.

> [illegible]
> [illegible]

bloat [illegible], *v. t.* [Appar. *bloat*¹, *a*.] To cure [illegible] as herrings. [illegible]

> [illegible]
> [illegible]

bl[illegible] [Earlier *bloat* [illegible] [illegible] century [illegible] the word [illegible] [illegible] Hamlet, iii. [illegible] [illegible]

bloat² (blōt), *v.* [< *bloat*², *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To make turgid or swollen, as with air, water, etc.; cause to swell, as with a dropsical humor; inflate; puff up; hence, make vain, conceited, etc.

> His rude essays
> Encourage him, and *bloat* him up with praise.
> *Dryden*, Prol. to Circe.

> And then began to *bloat* himself, and ooze
> All over with the fat affectionate smile
> That makes the widow lean. *Tennyson*, Sea Dreams.

II. *intrans.* To become swollen; be puffed out or dilated; dilate.

> If a person of firm constitution begins to *bloat*.
> *Arbuthnot.*

bloated (blō′ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *bloat*², *v.*] **1.** Swollen; puffed up; inflated; overgrown, so as to be unwieldy, especially from over-indulgence in eating and drinking; pampered: as, "a *bloated* mass," *Goldsmith.*

> Grotesque monsters, half bestial, half human, dropping with wine, *bloated* with gluttony, and reeling in obscene dances. *Macaulay*, Milton.

2. Connected with or arising from self-indulgence: as, "*bloated* slumber," *Mickle*, A Sonnet.—**3.** Inordinately swollen in amount, possessions, self-esteem, etc.; puffed up with pride or wealth: as, a *bloated* estate; *bloated* capitalists; a *bloated* pretender.

bloatedness (blō′ted-nes), *n.* [< *bloated* + *-ness*.] The state of being bloated; turgidity; an inflated state of the tissues of the body; dilatation from any morbid cause. *Arbuthnot.*

bloater (blō′tėr), *n.* [< *bloat*¹ + *-er*¹.] An English name for a herring which has been steeped for a short time, slightly salted, and partially smoke-dried, but not split open.

blob (blob), *n.* [Also *bleb*, Sc. *bleb*, *bleib*, *blab*, *blob*; cf. *blobber*, *blubber*.] **1.** A small globe of liquid; a dewdrop; a blister; a bubble; a small lump, splotch, or daub.

> Flawed rubies and emeralds, which have no value as precious stones, but only as barbaric *blobs* of colour.
> *Birdwood*, Indian Arts, II. 9.

2. The bag of a honey-bee. [Prov. Eng.]—**3**†. The under lip. *Halliwell.* [Rare.]—**4.** A cottoid fish, *Uranidea richardsoni*, a kind of miller's-thumb.—**On the blob**, by word of mouth. [Slang.]

blobber (blob′ėr), *n.* Same as *blubber*.

blobber-lip (blob′ėr-lip), *n.* Same as *blubber-lip*.

> His *blobber-lips* and beetle-brows commend.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, iii.

blobber-lipped (blob′ėr-lipt), *a.* Same as *blubber-lipped*.

blobby (blob′i), *a.* [< *blob* + *-y*¹.] Like a blob; abounding in blobs.

blob-kite (blob′kīt), *n.* A local English name of the burbot.

blob-lipped (blob′lipt), *a.* [See *blob*.] Same as *blubber-lipped*.

blob-tale† (blob′tāl), *n.* A telltale; a blabber.

> These *blob-tales* could find no other news to keep their tongues in motion. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 67.

block¹ (blok), *n.* [< ME. *blok*, a block (of wood); not in AS., but borrowed from LG. or OF.: MD. *bloc*, *block*, D. *blok* = MLG. *block*, LG. *blok* = OHG. *bloh*, MHG. *bloch*, G. *block* = Sw. *block* = Norw. *blokk* = Dan. *blok* (= Icel. *blokk*, Haldorsen), > ML. *blocus*, OF. and F. *bloc*; all in the general sense of 'block, log, lump, mass,' but confused more or less with the forms cited under *block*². There are similar Celtic forms: W. *ploc*, a block, = Gael. *ploc*, a round mass, bludgeon, block, stump of a tree, = Ir. *ploc*, a plug, bung, *blocan*, a little block, perhaps akin to Ir. *blogh*, OIr. *blog*, a fragment, from same root as E. *break* and *fragment* (see *plug*); but the relation of these to the Teut. forms is uncertain. The senses of *block*¹ and *block*² run into each other, and some identify the words.] **1.** Any solid mass of matter, usually with one or more plane or approximately plane faces: as, a *block* of wood, stone, or ice; sometimes, specifically, a log of wood.

> Now all our neighbours' chimneys smoke,
> And Christmas *blocks* are burning. *Wither.*

> What sculpture is to a *block* of marble, education is to a human soul. *Spectator*, No. [illegible]

2. A solid mass of wood the upper surface of which is used for some specific purpose. In particular—(*a*) The large piece of wood on which a butcher [illegible] or on which fire-wood is split.

> Hard by, a fletcher on a *block* had laid his whittle down.
> *Macaulay*, Virginia.

(*b*) The piece of wood on which is placed the neck of a person condemned to be decapitated.

> The noble heads which have been brought to the *block*.
> [illegible]

> Shame! to the *block* [illegible] and I, or they,
> Shall free the judgment [illegible] the lay!
> *Scott*, Rokeby, vi. 31.

(*c*) A piece of hard wood prepared for cutting by an engraver. (*d*) The stand on which a slave was placed when being sold by auction. (*e*) In *falconry*, the perch whereon a bird of prey is kept.

3. A mass of wood or stone used in mounting and dismounting; a horse-block.—**4.** A mold or piece on which something is shaped, or placed to make it keep in shape. In particular—(*a*) The wooden mold on which a hat is formed; hence, sometimes, the shape or style of a hat, or the hat itself.

> He wears his faith but as the fashion of his hat; it ever changes with the next *block*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 1.

> The *blocke* for his heade alters faster than the Feltmaker can fitte him, and thereupon we are called in scorne Blockheades. *Dekker*, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 37.

(*b*) A wooden head for a wig; a barber's block; hence, sometimes, the wig itself.

> A beautiful golden wig (the Duchess never liked me to play with her hair) was on a *block* close by.
> *Bulwer*, Pelham, xviii.

5. A person with no more sense or life than a block; a blockhead; a stupid fellow.

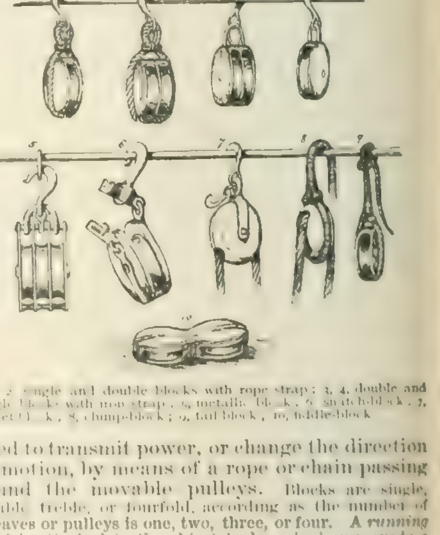
> What tongueless *blocks* were they!
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 7.

6. In *ship-building*, one of the pieces of timber, or supports constructed from such pieces, upon which the keel is laid.

> "Thus," said he, "will we build this ship!
> Lay square the *blocks* upon the slip."
> *Longfellow*, Building of the Ship.

7. The solid metal stamp used by bookbinders for impressing a design on a book-cover.—**8.** A piece of wood fitted into the angle formed by the meeting edges of two other pieces.—**9.** A wooden rubber covered with thick felt, used in polishing marble.—**10.** A piece of wood or metal serving as a support. (*a*) In a sawmill, one of the frames supporting and feeding the log to the saw. (*b*) In vehicles, a piece, generally carved or ornamented, placed over or under the springs of a carriage. (*c*) In *printing*, the piece on which a stereotype plate is fastened to make it type-high.

11. A mechanical contrivance consisting of one or more grooved pulleys mounted in a casing or shell, which is furnished with a hook, eye, or strap by which it may be attached: it is used to transmit power, or change the direction of motion, by means of a rope or chain passing round the movable pulleys. Blocks are single, double, treble, or fourfold, according as the number of sheaves or pulleys is one, two, three, or four. A *running block* is attached to the object to be raised or moved; a *standing block* is fixed to some permanent support. Blocks also receive different names from their shape, purpose, or mode of application. Those to which the name *dead-eye* has been given are not pulleys, being unprovided with sheaves. Many of the blocks used in ships are named after the ropes or chains which are rove through them: as, *bunt-line blocks*, *clue-line* and *clue-garnet blocks*. They are made of either wood or metal. See *clue-garnet*, and cut under [illegible].



1, 2, single and double blocks with rope strap; 3, 4, double and single blocks with iron strap; 5, metallic block; 6, snatch-block; 7, secret block; 8, clump-block; 9, tail block; 10, fiddle-block.

12. A connected mass of buildings: as, a *block* of houses.—**13.** A portion of a city inclosed by streets, whether occupied by buildings or consisting of vacant lots.

> The new city was laid out in rectangular *blocks*, each *block* containing thirty building lots. Such an average *block*, comprising 282 houses and covering 9 acres of ground, exists in Oxford Street. It forms a compact square mass. *Quarterly Rev.*

14. On the *stock-exchange*, a large number of shares massed together and bought or sold in a lump. **Antifriction block.** See *antifriction*.—**Between the beetle and the block.** See *beetle*¹.—**Block and block**, the position of two blocks of a tackle when drawn close to each other. Also called *two blocks*. The act of drawing the blocks apart is called *fleeting the purchase*.—**Block-and-cross bond.** See *bond*¹.—**Block and tackle**, the pulley blocks and ropes used for hoisting.—**Block brake.** See *brake*³.—**Block cornices and entablatures**, ornamental features, corresponding in position to classical cornices and entablatures, in architectural elevations not composed of the regular orders.—

Center-plate block, a piece of wood placed beneath the center-plate of a car-truck to bring it to the required height.—**Chip of the old block.** See *chip*1. **Dead block**, one of the pair of blocks placed, one on each side of the draw-bar of a railroad-car, to lessen the concussion when two cars come together after the buffer-springs are compressed.—**Differential block**, a double block having sheaves of different sizes. *E. H. Knight.*—**Erratic block.** See *erratic.* **Fly-block**, *naut.*, a movable block in a purchase or compound tackle like a Spanish burton. **Hydraulic block.** See *hydraulic.*—**Long-tackle block**, a pulley-block having two sheaves in the same plane, one above the other.—**Made block**, a pulley-block formed of several pieces.—**Ninepin block**, a block shaped somewhat like a ninepin, with a single sheave pivoted at the top and bottom that it may accommodate itself to the motion of the rope for which it serves as a guide. It is placed under the cross-pieces of the bitts on a vessel.—**Purchase block**, a double-strapped block with two scores in the shell, used for moving heavy weights on shipboard.—**Rouse-about block**, a large snatch-block.—**Thick-and-thin block**, a fiddle-block.

block1 (blok), *v. t.* [< *block*1, *n.* Cf. *block*2, *v. t.*] 1. To strengthen or support by blocks; make firm, as two boards at their inferior angle of intersection, by pieces of wood glued together.—2. To form into blocks.—3. To mold, shape, or stretch on a block: as, to *block* a hat.—4. In *bookbinding*, to ornament by means of brass stamps; stamp: as, to *block* the boards of a book. [Eng.]—5. In *calico-printing*, to press up or apply to the blocks containing the colors.—6. To straighten and toughen by laying on a block of wood and striking with a narrow, flat-faced hammer; planish: said of saw-blades.—**To block down**, to force sheet-metal, without breaking it, into a die, in cases where the irregularities of the mold are so great that the metal is likely to be torn, by covering it with a block of lead, which is then carefully hammered. The yielding of the lead gives a slow drawing action to the metal beneath it, enabling it to be gradually brought to its bed.—**To block in**, in *statuary* or *painting*, to outline roughly or bring approximately to the desired shape; form the outlines, foundation, or general plan of any work, disregarding the details; execute roughly.—**To block out**, to form the plan or outlines of; sketch.

> But Washington had some hand in *blocking out* this republic. *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 50.

block2 (blok), *n.* [In this sense the noun, in E., is in most senses due rather to the verb: see *block*2, *v.* The orig. noun is found once in ME. *blok*, an inclosed space; cf. OF. *bloc*, barrier, post, wall (> OF. *bloquer*, F. *bloquer*, stop, block: see the verb; the mod. F. *bloc* goes with *block*1); MD. *block*, post, stocks (cf. *blocklands*, an inclosed piece of ground, ditch, swamp, MLG. *block*, post, stocks, LG. *blokland*, an inclosed swamp), = OFries. **blokk*, in comp. *block-syl*, a sluice; OHG. *biloh*, confinement (MHG. *bloch*, a kind of trap, G. *block*, stocks, prison), < *bi-*, = AS. *bi-*, *be-*, E. *be-*1, + *loh*, MHG. G. *loch*, a confined space, hole, dungeon, = AS. *loc*, E. *lock*, a place shut in, etc.: see *lock*1. Confused more or less with the forms cited under *block*1, with which it is by some identified. See the verb following.] 1. Any obstruction or cause of obstruction; a stop; a hindrance; an obstacle.

> The good gods assuage thy wrath, and turn the dregs of it upon this varlet here; this, who, like a *block*, hath denied my access to thee. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 2.

Hence—2. The state of being blocked or stopped up; a stoppage, as of carriages: as, a *block* on a railway; a *block* in the street.—**Block system**, a system of working railway traffic, according to which the line is divided into sections of a mile or more, with a signal and telegraphic connection at the end of each section; the principle of the system being that no train is allowed to leave any one section till the next succeeding section is entirely clear, so that between two successive trains there is preserved not merely a definite interval of time, but also a definite interval of space. The system thus defined is called the "absolute." In the so-called "permissive" system, a second train is allowed to enter a section that is not clear with orders to proceed cautiously.

block2 (blok), *v. t.* [Associated with the noun *block*2, but orig. (as an E. word) < OF. *bloquer*, F. *bloquer* (> also Pr. *blocar* = Sp. Pg. *bloquear* = It. *bloccare*), block, blockade, stop up, < OF. *bloc*, block, barrier, obstruction: see *block*2, *n.* Cf. D. *blokkeren* = Sw. *blockera* = Dan. *blokkere* = G. *blockieren*, blockade; D. *blokken* = G. *blocken*, study hard, plod, = LG. *blokken*, stay at home and study or work, orig., it seems, lock one's self in; MLG. *blocken*, put into the stocks.] 1. To hinder passage from or to; prevent ingress or egress; stop up; obstruct by placing obstacles in the way: often followed by *up*: as, to *block up* a town or a road.

> With moles would *block* the port.
> *Rowe*, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, ii.

> There is no small despair, sir, of their safety,
> Whose ears are *blocked up* against the truth.
> *Fletcher (and others)*, Bloody Brother, iv. 1.

> Weak saints being as formidable impediments as the strong sinners, both *blocking* the ways of amendment. *Alcott*, Tablets, p. 143.

2. In *base-ball* and *cricket*, to stop (a ball) with the bat without knocking it to a distance.—3. In *foot-ball*, to stop (a player) when running with the ball.

blockade (blo-kād′), *n.* [Cf. D. *blokkade* = G. *blockade* = Sw. *blockad* = Dan. *blokkade*, from the E.; from the verb *block*2 (F. *bloquer*) + *-ade*1; cf. *stockade*, *barricade*, *palisade*, etc. Cf. Sp. *bloqueo*, Pg. *bloqueio*, It. *blocco*, also *bloccatura*, blockade, from the verbs corresponding to *block*2, q. v.] 1. The shutting up of a place, particularly a port, harbor, or line of coast, by hostile ships or troops, so as to stop all ingress or egress, and to hinder the entrance of supplies of provisions, ammunition, or reinforcements.

> The word *blockade* properly denotes obstructing the passage into or from a place on either element, but is more especially applied to naval forces preventing communication by water. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 186.

Hence—2. A hindrance to progress or action caused by obstructions of any kind. **Paper blockade**, a constructive blockade; a blockade established by proclamation, without the actual presence of a force adequate to make it effectual.—**To break a blockade.** See *break.*—**To raise a blockade**, to remove or break up a blockade, either by withdrawing the ships or troops that keep the place blocked up, or by driving them away from their respective stations.—**To run a blockade**, to pass through a blockading squadron and enter the port blockaded by it.

blockade (blo-kād′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *blockaded*, ppr. *blockading.* [< *blockade*, *n.*] 1. To subject to a blockade; prevent ingress or egress from by warlike means.

> The building . . . was on every side *blockaded* by the insurgents. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

Hence—2. To shut in by obstacles of any kind; block; obstruct.

> Every avenue to the hall was *blockaded*.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 19.

blockader (blo-kā′dėr), *n.* One who or that which blockades; especially, a vessel employed in blockading.

> Having a good pilot and little depth, she could generally run well inside of the *blockaders*. *J. R. Soley*, Blockade and Cruisers, p. 160.

blockade-runner (blo-kād′run″ėr), *n.* A person or a vessel engaged in the business of running a blockade.

blockage (blok′āj), *n.* [< *block*2 + *-age.*] Obstruction; the state of being blocked up or obstructed.

blockan (blok′an), *n.* [Appar. due to E. *black*. Cf. *bleck.* Ir. *blocan* means 'a little lump.'] A local Irish (County Down) name of the young coalfish.

block-and-block (blok′and-blok′), *a.* See *block and block*, under *block*1, *n.*

block-bond (blok′bond), *n.* In *bricklaying*, an arrangement in which headers and stretchers, or bricks laid lengthwise and across, succeed each other alternately. Also called *garden-bond.*

block-book (blok′bůk), *n.* A book printed from blocks of wood having the letters or figures cut on them in relief. Specifically, a kind of small book so printed in Europe before the invention of movable types, consisting generally of coarsely cut religious or historical pictures, with illustrative texts or descriptions in Gothic letters.

> The next step in the progress of wood engraving, subsequent to the production of single cuts, . . . was the application of the art to the production of those works which are known to bibliographers by the name of *block-books*. *Chatto*, Wood Engraving, p. [illegible]

block-coal (blok′kōl), *n.* A peculiar kind of coal, found in the Indiana coal-fields, which breaks readily into large square blocks, and is used raw, or without coking, in the smelting of iron.

block-colors (blok′kul″orz), *n. pl.* Colors laid on with blocks, as in block-printing.

blocker (blok′ėr), *n.* 1. One who blocks: used specifically in hat-making, shoemaking, bookbinding, etc.—2. A blocking-tool or -machine.

block-furnace (blok′fėr″nās), *n.* Same as *bloomery.*

blockhead (blok′hed), *n.* [< *block*1 + *head*; cf. *block*1, *n.*, 5.] 1†. A head-shaped piece of wood used as a block for hats or wigs. Hence—2†. A head containing no more intelligence or sense than a block; a blockish head.

> Your wit . . . is strongly wedged up in a *block-head*.
> *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3.

> Are not you a Portuguese born, descended o' the Moors, and came hither into Seville with your master, an arrant tailor, in your red bonnet and your blue jacket, lousy; though now your *block-head* be covered with the Spanish block? *Fletcher (and another)*, Love's Cure, ii. 1.

> That I could not think of this as well as he!
> O, I could beat my infinite *blockhead*.
> *B. Jonson*, The Devil is an Ass, iii. 1.

3. A person possessing such a head; a stupid fellow; a dolt; a person deficient in understanding.

> *Melan.* 'Twere dulness past the ignorance
> Of common *blockheads* not to understand
> Whereto the favour tends.
> *Ford*, Love's Sacrifice, i. 2.

> The bookful *blockhead*, ignorantly read,
> With loads of learned lumber in his head.
> *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 612.

blockheaded (blok′hed-ed), *a.* [< *block*1 + *head* + *-ed*2.] Stupid; dull: as, "a *blockheaded* boy," *Sir R. L'Estrange.* [Rare.]

blockheadism (blok′hed-izm), *n.* [< *blockhead* + *-ism.*] The character of a blockhead; stupidity. [Rare.]

> Reduced to that state of *blockheadism* which is so conspicuous in his master. *C. Smart.*

blockheadly (blok′hed-li), *a.* [< *blockhead* + *-ly*1.] Acting like a blockhead; densely stupid: as, "some *blockheadly* hero," *Dryden*, Amphitryon, i. 2. [Rare.]

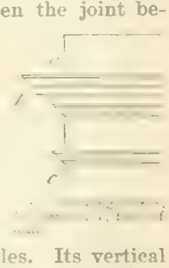
blockhouse (blok′hous), *n.* [< *block*2 + *house*; = D. *blokhuis*, OD. *blockhuys* = MLG. *blockhus* = G. *blockhaus* (> F. *blockhaus*) = Dan. *blokhus* = Sw. *blockhus*, blockhouse, older form *blocus*; orig. a house that blocks a passage, though later taken as a house made of logs (< *block*1 + *house*).] Originally, a detached fort blocking the access to a landing, a mountain pass, narrow channel, etc.; in later use, an edifice of one or more stories, constructed chiefly of hewn timber, and supplied with loopholes for musketry and sometimes with embrasures for cannon. When of more than one story, the upper is made to overhang the lower, and is furnished with movable lattices or loopholes in the overhung floor, so that a lunging fire can be directed against the enemy in close attack. When a blockhouse stands alone, it constitutes an independent fort, a form which is often very useful in a rough country; when it is erected in the interior of a fieldwork, it becomes a retrenchment or redoubt. Stockades are sometimes called blockhouses.

Blockhouse.
a, a, loopholes for musketry.

blockiness (blok′i-nes), *n.* In *photog.*, the state of being blocky; indistinctness and unevenness of shading.

blocking (blok′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *block*1, *v.*] 1. The act of blocking, or the state of being blocked, in any sense of the verb *block*1. Specifically—(*a*) The impressing, either in gold or ink, or without color, of a design on the covers of a book: in the United States usually called *stamping.* (*b*) The process of bending leather into shapes for the fronts or soles of boots. 2. Blocks used to support anything temporarily.—3. A small rough piece of wood fitted in and glued to the interior angle formed by two boards, in order to strengthen the joint between them.—**Blind blocking**, in *bookbinding*, blind-stamping: the process of decorating a book by pressure, usually with heat, but without the use of ink or gold-leaf.

blocking-course (blok′ing-kōrs), *n.* In *arch.*, a plain member of square profile, either a single course of stone, or built up of bricks or the like to the required height, surmounting a cornice in the Roman and Renaissance styles. Its vertical face is usually in the plane of the wall or frieze below the cornice.



blocking-hammer (blok′ing-ham″ėr), *n.* A hammer used in straightening saw-blades.

blocking-kettle (blok′ing-ket″l), *n.* In *hat-making*, the hot bath in which felts are softened before being blocked.

blocking-machine (blok′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* An apparatus for pulling, forming, pressing, and blocking the bodies of hats; a blocker.

blocking-press (blok′ing-pres), *n.* A press used for stamping designs on book-covers: known in the United States as a *stamping-press.*

blockish (blok′ish), *a.* [< *block*1 + *-ish*1.] Like a block; stupid; dull; deficient in understanding: as, "*blockish* Ajax," *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.

> Beauty, say we, is the maintainer of valour. Who is so blunt as knows it not? who so *blockish* as will not—I may with justice—defend it? *Ford*, Honour Triumphant, ii.

[illegible] left only to obscure and *blockish* [illegible]. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iv.

blockishly (blok'ish-li), *adv.* In a blockish or stupid manner: as, "so *blockishly* ignorant," *Hammond*, Works, II. ii. 174.

blockishness (blok'ish-nes), *n.* Stupidity; dullness: as, "incurable *blockishness*." *Whitlock*, Manners of English People, p. 140.

block-like (blok'līk), *a.* Like a block; stupid.

[illegible] at the blessing
[illegible] never knew it.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iv. 1.

block-machine (blok'ma-shēn"), *n.* A machine, or an assemblage of machines, for making the shells and sheaves of the wood blocks used for ship-blocks.

block-plane (blok'plān), *n.* A plane the iron of which is set very obliquely to the direction in which it is moved, so that it can plane across the grain of the wood.

block-printed (blok'prin"ted), *a.* Printed from blocks. See *block-printing.*

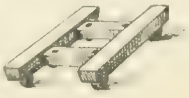
block-printing (blok'prin"ting), *n.* **1.** The act, process, or art of printing from blocks of wood on which the letters or characters have been carved in relief; specifically, the Chinese method of printing books, and that employed to some extent in Europe before the invention of movable types. See *block-book.*—**2.** The process of impressing patterns on textile fabrics, especially calicos, by means of wooden blocks having the pattern cut in relief on their surface and charged with color. A similar method is frequently used in printing paper-hangings.

block-ship (blok'ship), *n.* **1.** A ship used to block the entrance to a harbor or port.—**2.** An old man-of-war, unfit for operations in the open sea, used as a store-ship or receiving-vessel, etc.; a hulk.

block-tin (blok'tin), *n.* [< *block*¹ + *tin*; = D. *blokten* = Sw. *blocktenn.*] Metallic tin after being refined and cast in molds.

block-trail (blok'trāl), *n.* The solid trail of a gun-carriage. The stock is made either of a single piece [illegible] of two longitudinal pieces properly [illegible].

block-truck (blok'truk), *n.* A three- or four-wheeled hand-truck for moving heavy boxes, without handles or shafts.


Block-truck.

blocky (blok'i), *a.* [< *block*¹ + *-y*¹.] In *photog.*, having the appearance of being printed in blocks, from an unequal distribution of light and shade.

blodbendet, *n.* In *phlebotomy*, a tape or narrow bandage, usually of silk, used to bind the arm before or after blood-letting.

blödite (blėd'īt), *n.* [< *Blöde* (name of a chemist) + *-ite*².] A hydrous sulphate of magnesium and sodium, found in the salt-mines of Ischl in Upper Austria, and elsewhere.

bloke (blōk), *n.* [Also spelled *bloak;* a word of obscure origin.] Man; fellow: a term of disrespect or contumely. [Slang.]

blomary, *n.* Same as *bloomery.*

blond (blond), *a.* and *n.* [= D. G. Dan. *blond* (MHG. *blunt*), < OF. F. *blond*, fem. *blonde*, light, fair, = Pr. *blon* = Sp. *blondo* = It. *biondo*, < ML. *blondus*, *blundus* (glossed *flavus*), yellow. Origin unknown. The supposed connection with AS. *blonden-feax*, gray-haired, lit. having mixed hair, < *blonden*, *blanden*, pp. of *blandan*, mix (see *blend*¹), + *feax*, hair, is hardly probable.] **I.** *a.* Of a light golden-brown or golden color: applied to hair; hence, light-colored; fair: applied to complexion, and by extension to persons having light hair or a fair complexion: as, "Godfrey's *blond* countenance." *George Eliot*, Silas Marner, iii. Syn. [illegible] See *white.*

II. *n.* **1.** A person with blond hair and fair complexion.—**2.** Blond lace (which see).

[illegible] What [illegible] "The [illegible] of Man [illegible] *blonds*, [illegible]

[illegible]

blo[illegible] *a.* and *n.* The feminine of *blond.*

[illegible]

blo[illegible]**drée** (blond-son-drā'). [illegible] *blonde*, blond, + *cendrée* [illegible] colored [illegible] in color, and [illegible]

blond [illegible], *n.* Lace made of [illegible] silk (from the [illegible] which the name arose), [illegible] of white, black, or colored silk, manufactured at Chantilly and other places in France. The name has also been given to a kind of thread-lace.

blond-metal (blond'met"al), *n.* A peculiar variety of clay-ironstone of the coal-measures occurring near Wednesbury in Staffordshire, England.

blondness (blond'nes), *n.* [< *blond* + *-ness.*] The state of being blond; fairness of complexion.

With this infantine *blondness* showing so much ready, self-possessed grace. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xvi.

blonket†, *a.* and *n.* A variant of *blunket.*

blood (blud), *n.* [= Sc. *bluid*, *blude*; < ME. *blood*, *blond*, *blud*, *blod*, < AS. *blōd* (= OS. *blod* = OFries. *blod* = D. *bloed* = MLG. *blōt*, LG. *blood* = OHG. *bluot*, MHG. *bluot*, G. *blut* = Icel. *blōdh* = Sw. *blod* = Dan. *blod* = Goth. *bloth*), blood; perhaps, with formative *-d* (*-th*), from the root of *blōwan*, E. *blow*², bloom, flourish, with reference to either life or color.] **1.** The fluid which circulates in the arteries and veins. From it the solid tissues take their food and oxygen, and into it they discharge their waste products. The blood is red in vertebrates, except amphioxus, and colorless, red, bluish, greenish, or milky in other animals. In passing through the lungs (see *circulation*) it is oxygenated and gives up carbon dioxid; then, after passing through the heart, it is carried as *arterial* blood by the arteries to the tissues; from the tissues it is returned to the heart through the veins, deprived of its nutrient properties, as *venous* blood. The venous blood of the *Craniota* is dark-red, the arterial bright scarlet. The specific gravity of human blood in health is about 1.055. The blood consists of a fluid pale-yellow plasma and semi-solid corpuscles; the latter constitute between one third and one half of it; they are of two kinds, red and white. In a cubic millimeter of healthy human blood there are about 5,000,000 corpuscles, the red being to the white on the average about as 350 to 1. The red corpuscles are flat biconcave disks, non-nucleated and almost always round in mammals, and nucleated and almost always oval in other *Craniota.* Their diameter averages in man about 7.5 micromillimeters ($\frac{1}{3400}$ inch), while in *Amphiuma tridactylum* the longer diameter is 67.2 micromillimeters ($\frac{1}{363}$ inch). Their color is due to hemoglobin, which constitutes about 90 per cent. of their dried substance. The white corpuscles are nucleated, slightly larger than the red in man, and exhibit active amœboid movements. Animal blood is used in clarifying sugar, in making animal charcoal, as a manure, and in many other ways.

Human Blood-corpuscles, magnified 225 diameters.

2. Blood that is shed; bloodshed; slaughter; murder.

I will avenge the *blood* of Jezreel upon the house of Jehu. Hos. i. 4.

So wills the fierce avenging sprite,
Till *blood* for *blood* atones.
Hood, Dream of Eugene Aram.

3. The responsibility or guilt of shedding the blood of others.

His *blood* be on us, and on our children. Mat. xxvii. 25.

4. From being popularly regarded as the fluid in which more especially the life resides, as the seat of feelings, passions, hereditary qualities, etc., the word *blood* has come to be used typically, or with certain associated ideas, in a number of different ways. Thus (*a*) The vital principle; life.

Romeo slew him, he slew Mercutio;
Who now the price of his dear *blood* doth owe?
Shak., R. and J., iii. 1.

(*b*) Fleshly nature; the carnal part of man, as opposed to the spiritual nature or divine life.

All frailties that besiege all kinds of *blood.*
Shak., Sonnets, cix.

For beauty is a witch
Against whose charms faith melteth into *blood.*
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1.

(*c*) Temper of mind; natural disposition; high spirit; mettle; passion; anger: in this sense often accompanied with *cold* or *warm*, or other qualifying word. Thus, to commit an act in *cold blood* is to do it deliberately and without sudden passion. *Hot* or *warm blood* denotes a temper inflamed or irritated; to *warm* or *heat the blood* is to excite the passions.

Our *bloods*
No more obey the heavens [illegible]
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 1.

Strange, unusual *blood*,
When man's worst sin is, he does too much good!
Shak., T. of A., iv. [illegible]

[illegible]
Make all their actions answer to their *bloods.*
B. Jonson, [illegible]

The words "coercion" and "invasion" are much used in these days, and often with some temper and hot *blood.*
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. [illegible]

(*d*) A man of fire or spirit; a fiery spark; a rake.

The gallants of those times pretty much resembled the *bloods* of ours. *Goldsmith*, Reverie at Boar's Head Tavern.

(*e*) Persons of any specified race, nationality, or family, considered collectively.

Indian *blood*, thus far in the history of this country, has tended decidedly toward extinction.
Quoted in *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 233.

(*f*) Birth; extraction; parentage; breed; absolutely, high birth; good extraction: often qualified by such adjectives as *good*, *base*, etc.

A prince of *blood*, a son of Priam.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3.

Good *blood* was indeed held in high respect, but between good *blood* and the privileges of peerage there was no necessary connection. Pedigrees as long, and scutcheons as old, were to be found out of the House of Lords as in it. *Macaulay.*

[In this sense the word is often used of the pedigree of horses.

She's a fine mare, and a thing of shape and *blood.*
Colman, Jealous Wife, ii. 1.]

(*g*) One who inherits the blood of another; child; collectively, offspring; progeny.

The world will say—He is not Talbot's *blood*
That basely fled, when noble Talbot stood.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 5.

(*h*) Relationship by descent from a common ancestor; consanguinity; lineage; kindred; family.

I hope I do not break the fifth commandment, if I conceive I may love my friend before the nearest of my *blood.* *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 5.

And politicians have ever, with great reason, considered the ties of *blood* as feeble and precarious links of political connection. *A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. 24.

Nearer in *blood* to the Spanish throne than his grandfather the Emperor. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxiii.

It is a maxim that none shall claim as heir who is not of the *blood* (*i. e.*, kindred) of the purchaser.
Wharton, Law Lex.

5. That which resembles blood; the juice of anything, especially if red: as, "the *blood* of grapes," Gen. xlix. 11.—**6**†. A disease in cattle.—**7.** A commercial name for red coral.—**A bit of blood**, an animal of good pedigree; a thoroughbred.—**Bad blood, ill blood**, disagreement; disunion; strife; angry feeling; unfriendliness.

Partly to make *bad blood*, . . . they instituted a method of petitioning the king that the parliament might meet and sit. *Roger North*, Life of Lord Guilford, ii. 25.

Hot words passed on both sides, and *ill blood* was plentifully bred. *Swift*, Battle of Books.

Baptism of blood. See *baptism.*—**Blood on bread.** See *bloody bread*, under *bloody.* **Blue blood**, aristocratic blood; blood flowing in the veins of old and aristocratic families. The phrase is said to have originated in Spain, from a notion that the blood of some of the oldest and proudest families, having never been tainted by intermixture with that of the Moorish invaders, was of a bluer tint than that of the common people.

The very anxiety shown by the modern Spaniard to prove that only the sangre azul, *blue-blood*, flows through his veins, uncontaminated by any Moorish or Jewish taint, may be thought to afford some evidence of the intimacy which once existed between his forefathers and the tribes of eastern origin. *Prescott.*

Corruption of blood. See *attainder*, 1.—**Dissolution of the blood**†. See *dissolution.* **Doctrine of blood-atonement.** See *atonement.* **Flesh and blood.** (*a*) The body as the seat of human passions and desires; human nature: as, it was too much for *flesh and blood* to endure. (*b*) Offspring; progeny; child or children: as, one's own *flesh and blood* should be preferred to strangers. **Flower of blood, froth of blood**, names used in commerce to denote coral of certain degrees of hardness and brilliancy of color. **For the blood of him**†, for the life of him. **Fresh blood**, blood of another strain; hence, new members, or new elements of vigor or strength; persons of new or fresh ideas and ways of thinking: as, *fresh blood* is needed in the management of the party. **Half blood**, relationship through one parent only, as that of half brothers or sisters, or of persons of the same race on one side and different races on the other.—**In blood**, in a state of perfect health and vigor: properly a term of the chase.

But when they shall see, sir, his crest up again, and the man *in blood*, they will out of their burrows like conies after rain. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5.

In cold blood, in hot blood. See 4 (*c*), above. **Man of blood**, a murderous or bloodthirsty man; a murderer.

The secret'st *man of blood.* *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4.

Out of blood, in bad condition; without vigor; lifeless: said of hounds. **The blood**, royal family or lineage: as, princes of *the blood.* **To be let blood**†. (*a*) To have a vein opened for the withdrawal of blood as a remedy in sickness.

You look as you were not well, sir, and would *be*
Shortly *let blood.* *Fletcher*, Beggars' Bush, v. 2.

(*b*) To be put to death.

Commend me to Lord William: tell him . . .
His ancient knot of dangerous adversaries
To-morrow *are let blood* at Pomfret castle.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 1.

To let blood, in *surg.*, to draw blood from (any one) by opening a vein.

He is feverish, and hath sent for Mr. Pearce to *let him blood.* *Pepys*, Diary, I. 374.

To restore to or **in blood**, to free from the consequences of attainder; readmit to the privileges of one's birth and rank. **To run in the blood**, to be hereditary in the family, nationality, or race. **To the blood**†, to the quick; through the skin.

I could not get on my boots, which vexed me *to the blood.* *Pepys*, Diary, I. 332.

Whole blood, relationship through both father and mother. See *half blood*, above. **Young blood**, young people generally; the younger members of a community, party, etc.

blood (blud), *v. i.* [< *blood, n.*] **1†.** To let blood from; bleed by opening a vein. *Johnson.*—**2†.** To stain with blood.

> Reach out their spears afar,
> And *blood* their points to prove their partnership in war.
> *Dryden*, Fables.

Hence—**3.** To give a taste of blood; inure to the sight of blood.

> It was most important too that his troops should be *blooded*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., ix.

> He [the deerhound] must be made steady from all "riot," and, if possible, should be taken up in couples to the death of a deer once or twice and *blooded*, so as to make him understand the nature of the scent. *Dogs of Great Britain and America*, p. 221.

4†. To heat the blood of; excite; exasperate.

> The auxiliary forces of French and English were much *blooded* one against another. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

5†. To victimize; extract money from (a person); bleed. [Slang.]

blood-baptism (blud'bap″tizm), *n.* A term applied by the early Christians to the martyrdom of those converts who had not been baptized. See *baptism of blood*, under *baptism*.

blood-bespotted (blud'bē-spot″ed), *a.* Spotted with blood.

> O *blood-bespotted* Neapolitan. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., v. 1.

blood-boltered† (blud'bōl″tėrd), *a.* [< *blood* + *boltered*, pp. of *bolter*, a rare word: see *bolter*⁴.] Clotted or clogged with blood.

> The *blood-bolter'd* Banquo smiles upon me.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1.

> In Warwickshire, when a horse, sheep, or other animal perspires much, and any of the hair or wool becomes matted into tufts with grime and sweat, he is said to be boltered; and whenever the blood issues out and coagulates, forming the locks into hard clotted bunches, the beast is said to be *blood-boltered*. *H. N. Hudson*, note on Macbeth, iv. 1, 123.

blood-bought (blud'bât), *a.* Bought or obtained at the expense of life or by the shedding of blood, as in the crucifixion of Christ.

blood-cell (blud'sel), *n.* A blood-corpuscle, especially an oval nucleated one. See *blood*.

> In many Nemertina the *blood-cells* have a red colour (Borlasia). *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 172.

blood-consuming (blud'kon-sū″ming), *a.* Life-wasting; deathly: as, "*blood-consuming* sighs," *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

blood-corpuscle (blud'kôr″pus-l), *n.* One of the corpuscles of the blood; a blood-cell or blood-disk. See *blood*.

blood-cups (blud'kups), *n. pl.* A name given to the discomycetous fungus *Peziza coccinea*, in reference to the bright-red color of its cup-like forms, and also to some allied species of *Peziza*.

blood-disk (blud'disk), *n.* A red, disk-shaped, non-nucleated blood-corpuscle, such as the mammalia possess.

blood-drier (blud'drī″ėr), *n.* One who prepares blood for use in sugar-refining and for other purposes.

blood-drinking (blud'dring″king), *a.* Drinking blood. Specifically, in Shakspere—(*a*) Taking in or soaked with blood: as, "this detested, dark, *blood-drinking* pit," Tit. And., ii. 3. (*b*) Bloodthirsty: as, "my *blood-drinking* hate," 1 Hen. VI., ii. 4. (*c*) Preying on the blood or life; wasting: as, "*blood-drinking* sighs," 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

blooded (blud'ed), *a.* [< *blood, n.*, + *-ed*².] **1.** Of pure blood, or good breed; thoroughbred; derived from ancestors of good blood; having a good pedigree: said of horses and other stock.—**2.** Having blood of a kind noted or specified: used in composition: as, warm-*blooded* animals.—**3.** Figuratively, characterized by a temper or state of mind noted in the prefix: used in composition: as, a cold-*blooded* murder; a hot-*blooded* answer.

blood-finch (blud'finch), *n.* A name of the small finch-like birds of the genus *Lagonosticta*, as *L. minima*, known to bird-dealers as the little senegal.

blood-fine (blud'fīn), *n.* Same as *blood-wite*.

blood-flower (blud'flou″ėr), *n.* **1.** The popular name of some of the red-flowered species of *Hæmanthus*, a genus of bulbous plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope.—**2.** The name in the West Indies of *Asclepias Curassavica*, a species with crimson flowers, common in tropical latitudes.

blood-frozen (blud'frō″zn), *a.* Having the blood frozen; chilled. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. ix. 25.

blood-guiltiness (blud'gil″ti-nes), *n.* [< *blood-guilty* + *-ness*.] The guilt or crime of shedding blood. Ps. li. 14.

> He hath confessed both to God and man the *bloodguiltiness* of all this war to lie upon his own head.
> *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xix.

blood-guiltless (blud'gilt″les), *a.* Free from the guilt or crime of shedding blood; not guilty of murder. *Walpole.* [Rare.]

blood-guilty (blud'gil″ti), *a.* Guilty of murder; responsible for the death of another.

> This *blood-guiltie* life.
> *Fairfax*, tr. of Godfrey of Bullogne, xii. 66.

blood-heat (blud'hēt), *n.* A degree of heat equal to that of human blood, that is, about 99° F. (though commonly marked on thermometers as 98°).

blood-horse (blud'hôrs), *n.* [< *blood*, 4 (*f*), + *horse*.] **1.** A horse of a breed derived originally from a cross with the Arabian horse, combining in a remarkable degree lightness, strength, swiftness, and endurance.—**2.** A blooded horse.

blood-hot (blud'hot), *a.* As warm as blood at its natural temperature.

bloodhound (blud'hound), *n.* [< ME. *blodhound, -hond* (= D. *bloedhond* = MLG. *blothunt* = G. *bluthund* = Dan. Sw. *blodhund*); < *blood* + *hound*.] **1.** A variety of dog with long, smooth, and pendulous ears, remarkable for the acuteness of its smell, and employed to recover game or prey which has escaped, tracing a wounded animal by the blood it has spilled (whence its name), or by any other effluvium or halitus left on a trail which it follows by scent. There are several varieties of this animal, as the English, the Cuban, and the African bloodhound. Bloodhounds are often trained not only to the pursuit of game, but also of man, as of fugitive criminals; in the United States they were formerly employed in hunting fugitive slaves.

2. Figuratively, a man who hunts for blood: a relentless persecutor.

> Wide was the ruin occasioned by the indefatigable zeal with which the *bloodhounds* of the tribunal followed up the scent. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 12.

bloodily (blud'i-li), *adv.* In a bloody manner; cruelly; with a disposition to shed blood.

> O proud death!
> What feast is toward in thine eternal cell,
> That thou so many princes, at a shoot,
> So *bloodily* hast struck? *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

bloodiness (blud'i-nes), *n.* [< *bloody* + *-ness*.] **1.** The state of being bloody.—**2.** Disposition to shed blood.

> This *bloodiness* of Saul's intention.
> *Delany*, Life of David, i. 8.

blooding† (blud'ing), *n.* A blood-pudding.

blood-islands (blud'ī″landz), *n. pl.* In *embryol.*, the isolated red patches in the vascular area of the embryo, in which red blood-corpuscles are in process of development.

blood-leech (blud'lēch), *n.* One of the *Hirudinea* which sucks blood, as the common medicinal leech.

bloodless (blud'les), *a.* [< ME. *blodles*, < AS. *blōdleás* (= D. *bloedeloos* = G. *blutlos* = Icel. *blōdhlaus* = Sw. Dan. *blodlös*), < *blōd*, blood, + *-leás*, -less.] **1.** Without blood; drained of blood; dead from loss of blood.

> The *bloodless* carcass of my Hector. *Dryden*, Æneid.

2. Pale or colorless from defect of blood: pallid: as, *bloodless* lips.—**3.** Free from bloodshed; unattended by blood: as, a *bloodless* victory; "with *bloodless* stroke," *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5.

> Carrying the *bloodless* conquests of fancy over regions laid down upon no map.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 243.

4. Without spirit or energy.

> Thou *bloodless*, brainless fool.
> *Fletcher*, Double Marriage.

5. Cold-hearted: as, *bloodless* charity or ceremony.

bloodlessness (blud'les-nes), *n.* [< *bloodless* + *-ness*.] The state or condition of being without blood, or of being deficient in blood; anemia.

> If a man were placed on a revolving table, with his feet toward the centre, the blood in his body would be urged towards his head; and this has actually been proposed as treatment in *bloodlessness* of the brain.
> *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 143.

bloodlet (blud'let), *v. i.* [< ME. *blodleten*, < AS. *blōdlǣtan* (cf. Icel. *blōdhlātinn*, pp.), < *blōd*, blood, + *lǣtan*, let: see *let*¹.] To bleed; let blood; phlebotomize. [Rare.]

bloodletter (blud'let″ėr), *n.* [< ME. *blodletter*, *-leter*, < AS. *blōdlǣtere*, < *blōdlǣtan*, bloodlet.] One who lets blood, as in diseases; a phlebotomist.

bloodletting (blud'let″ing), *n.* [< ME. *blodleting*, *-letunge*, < *blodleten*, bloodlet. Cf. G. *blutlassen*, bloodletting.] In *med.*, the act of letting blood or bleeding by opening a vein, as a remedial measure in the treatment of disease; phlebotomy.

blood-mare (blud'mãr), *n.* A mare of blooded breed; a female blood-horse.

blood-money (blud'mun″i), *n.* Money paid as the price of blood. (*a*) Compensation or reward for bringing about the death of another, either by bringing a capital charge against him or by giving such testimony as will lead to conviction. (*b*) Compensation formerly, and still in some non-Christian countries, paid to the next of kin for the killing of a relative.

blood-orange (blud'or″ānj), *n.* See *orange*.

blood-pheasant (blud'fez″ant), *n.* A bird of the genus *Ithaginis* (which see).

blood-plaque (blud'plak), *n.* A blood-plate.

blood-plate (blud'plāt), *n.* One of the minute discoidal bodies found in large numbers in the blood of mammals. They are from one fourth to one half the size of the red corpuscles, and are many times more numerous than the white corpuscles. See *clot* and *blood-corpuscle*. Also called *hematoblasts of Hayem*, and *corpuscles* or *elementary particles of Zimmermann*.

blood-poisoning (blud'poi″zn-ing), *n.* See *toxemia*.

blood-pudding (blud'pụd″ing), *n.* Same as *black-pudding*.

blood-red (blud'red), *a.* [< ME. *blodrede*, < AS. *blōdreád* (= D. *bloedrood* = G. *blutroth* = Icel. *blōdhraudhr* = Sw. Dan. *blodröd*), < *blōd*, blood, + *reád*, red.] Blood-colored; red with blood.

> He wrapped his colours round his breast,
> On a *blood-red* field of Spain. *Hemans.*

Blood-red hand, in *her.*, the *badge of Ulster*. See *badge*¹ and *baronet*.

> The event which was to place the *blood-red hand* of the Newcome baronetcy on his own brougham.
> *Thackeray*, Newcomes.

Blood-red heat, the degree of heat, shown by the color, required to reduce the protuberances left on the article by the hammer, after it has been brought to its shape, to prepare it for filing. Small pieces of iron are often brought to this heat preparatory to punching.

blood-relation (blud'rẹ-lā″shọn), *n.* One related by blood or descent; a kinsman.

blood-relationship (blud'rẹ-lā″shọn-ship), *n.* Consanguinity; kinship.

> The hypothesis of differing gradations of *blood-relationship*. *Claus*, Zoology (trans.), p. 157.

bloodroot (blud'röt), *n.* **1.** The tormentil (*Potentilla Tormentilla*) of Europe and northern Asia: named from the color of its root, which is rich in a red coloring matter. It is also rich in tannin, and has been used as an astringent.—**2.** The common name in the United States of a papaveraceous herb, *Sanguinaria Canadensis*, one of the earliest spring flowers. Its fleshy roots yield a dark-red juice, are bitter and acrid, and contain a peculiar alkaloid, sanguinarin. It is used in medicine as a stimulant, expectorant, and emetic.

Bloodroot (*Sanguinaria Canadensis*).

blood-sacrifice (blud'sak″ri-fīs), *n.* A sacrifice made with shedding of blood; the sacrifice of a living being.

> Cannot my body, nor *blood-sacrifice*,
> Entreat you to your wonted furtherance?
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 3.

blood-shaken† (blud'shā″kn), *a.* Having the blood set in commotion. *B. Jonson.*

bloodshed (blud'shed), *n.* [Due partly to *bloodshedding*, and partly to the phrase *blood shed* as used in such sentences as "I feared there would be *blood shed*," "there was much *blood shed*," etc., where *shed* is the pp. agreeing with *blood*. See *blood* and *shed*¹.] **1.** The shedding or spilling of blood; slaughter; destruction of life: as, "deadly *bloodshed*," *Shak.*, K. John, v. 3.

> In my view of the present aspect of affairs, there need be no *bloodshed* or war. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 167.

2†. The shedding of one's own blood; specifically, the death of Christ.—**3†.** A bloodshot condition or appearance; an effusion of blood in the eye.

bloodshedder (blud'shed″ėr), *n.* One who sheds blood; a murderer. [Rare.]

> He that defraudeth the laborer of his hire is a *bloodshedder*. Ecclus. xxxiv. 22.

bloodshedding (blud'shed″ing), *n.* [< ME. *blodeshedynge*, < *blod* + *shedynge*, shedding.] **1.** The shedding of blood; the crime of shedding blood or taking human life.

> In fight and *blod-shedynges*
> Ys used gladly clarionynges.
> *Chaucer*, House of Fame.

[illegible] from guiltless blood-shedding.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

2. [illegible] shedding one's own blood.

bloodshot [illegible], *a.* Red and inflamed [illegible] the blood-vessels, as in certain weak or excited states: said of the eye.

[illegible] early hour to rise,
With shrunken features, and with *bloodshot* eyes.
Crabbe, Works, V. 21.

bloodshotten† (blud'shot″n), *a.* Bloodshot. [illegible]

bloodshottenness† (blud'shot″n-nes), *n.* The state of being bloodshot.

The enemies of the church's peace could vex the eyes [illegible]
I. Walton, Life of Hooker.

blood-sized (blud'sīzd), *a.* Sized or stiffened with blood: as, "the *blood-sized* field." *Fletcher (and another)*, Two Noble Kinsmen. [Rare.]

blood-spavin (blud'spav″in), *n.* A dilatation of the vein that runs along the inside of the hock of a horse, forming a soft swelling.

blood-spiller (blud'spil″ėr), *n.* One who spills or sheds blood; a bloodshedder. *Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

blood-spilling (blud'spil″ing), *n.* [< ME. *blodespylling*; < *blood* + *spilling*.] The act of spilling or shedding blood; bloodshedding. [Rare.]

blood-stain (blud'stān), *n.* A spot or trace of blood.

bloodstain (blud'stān), *v. t.* [< *blood-stain*, *n.*; but due rather to *blood-stained*.] To stain with blood. *Byron.* [Rare.]

blood-stained (blud'stānd), *a.* Stained with blood; guilty of bloodshed or slaughter.

The beast of prey, *blood-stain'd*, deserves to bleed.
Thomson, Spring, l. 358.

blood-stanch (blud'stanch), *n.* One of the various names given to the common fleabane, *Erigeron Canadensis*, from its use in arresting hemorrhages.

blood-stick (blud'stik), *n.* A stick weighted at one end with lead, used for striking the fleam, or veterinary lancet, into a vein.

bloodstone (blud'stōn), *n.* [< *blood* + *stone*; = D. *bloedsteen* = G. *blutstein* = Dan. Sw. *blodsten*.] 1. A variety of hematite, having a finely fibrous structure and a reniform surface. The color varies from dark steel-gray to blood-red. It was extensively employed in ancient times, many of the Baby[illegible] in this material, now [illegible] as a polish for other stones and metals.
2. A variety of quartz having a greenish base, with small spots of red jasper, looking like drops of blood, scattered through it. This kind of bloodstone is also called *heliotrope*.

blood-strange†, *n.* [A compound having no obvious meaning, as to its second element, in E., and hence (being appar. only a book-name) prob. an adaptation of some foreign name, perhaps of an unrecorded G. **blutstrenge*, < *blut*, = E. *blood*, + *strenge*, tightness, strictness, < *streng*, tight, strict, strong, = E. *strong*: see *strong* and *string*. The name would have reference to the supposed styptic qualities of the plant. See N. E. D.] The mousetail, *Myosurus minimus*.

blood-stroke (blud'strōk), *n.* Apoplexy from [illegible] hemorrhage or congestion.

bloodsucker (blud'suk″ėr), *n.* [< ME. *bloodsoukere* = D. *bloedzuiger* = MHG. *bluotsūger* = Dan. *blodsuger* = Sw. *blodsugare*; < *blood* + *sucker*.] 1. Any animal that sucks blood, as a leech, a mosquito, etc. — 2. A name of a common agamoid East Indian lizard, *Calotes versicolor*: so called from the reddish hue of the throat, [illegible] blood. — 3. A cruel or bloodthirsty man; hence, one [illegible] the blood of or preys upon another; [illegible]; a sponger.

[illegible]
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 3.

[illegible]

blood-sucking [illegible]
[illegible]," *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 4.

blood-swelling [illegible]

blood [illegible] *a.* [illegible]
[illegible]n's Pharsalia, vi.

blood[illegible] Thirst for blood; a pro[illegible] blood; a desire to [illegible].

He governed with a cruelty and *bloodthirstiness* that have obtained for him the name of the northern Nero.
Brougham.

bloodthirsty (blud'thėrs″ti), *a.* [< *blood* + *thirsty*; = D. *bloeddorstig* = G. *blutdürstig* = Dan. Sw. *blodtörstig*.] Eager to shed blood; murderous: as, "his *bloodthirstie* blade," *Spenser*, F. Q., I. viii. 16; "*bloodthirsty* lord," *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

Even the most *bloodthirsty* monsters may have a sincere partiality for their own belongings, paramour or friend or child.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 60.

blood-tree (blud'trē), *n.* In the West Indies, a native arborescent species of *Croton*, *C. gossypifolius*, which yields a kind of kino sometimes called dragon's-blood.

blood-vascular (blud'vas″kū-lär), *a.* Vascular with blood-vessels; permeated with blood-vessels; pertaining to the circulation of blood. — **Blood-vascular gland.** See *gland*. — **Blood-vascular system**, the system of blood-vessels; the circulatory system of vessels containing blood: distinguished from *water-vascular system*.

blood-vessel (blud'ves″el), *n.* Any vessel in which blood circulates in an animal body, whether artery, vein, or capillary.

blood-warm (blud'wârm), *a.* Warm as blood; lukewarm.

blood-warmed (blud'wârmd), *a.* Having one's blood warmed by excitement, as by a bloody contest. [Rare.]

He meets the *blood-warmed* soldier in his mail.
J. Baillie.

blood-wite† (blud'wīt), *n.* [< ME. *blodwite*, < AS. *blōdwīte*, < *blōd*, blood, + *wīte*, fine, penalty: see *blood* and *wite*. Used only historically; sometimes improp. *bloodwit*.] In *anc. law*: (*a*) A wite, fine, or amercement paid as a composition for the shedding of blood.

The *blood-wite*, or compensation in money for personal wrong, was the first effort of the tribe as a whole to regulate private revenge.
Quoted in *H. O. Forbes's* Eastern Archipelago, p. 474.

(*b*) The right to such compensation. (*c*) A riot in which blood was shed.

bloodwood (blud'wůd), *n.* 1. A name given to logwood, from its color. — 2. In Jamaica, a tree of the natural order *Ternstrœmiaceæ*, *Laplacea hæmatoxylon*, with dark-red wood. — 3. In Australia, a name of species of *Eucalyptus*, especially *E. corymbosa*, yielding the Australian kino. — 4. A large timber-tree of India, *Lagerstrœmia Flos-Reginæ*, natural order *Lythraceæ*, with soft but durable blood-red wood, which is largely used for boat-building and ship-knees. Also called *jarool-tree*.

blood-worm (blud'wėrm), *n.* The active blood-colored or scarlet larva of the species of *Chironomus*, found in the rain-water of tanks and cisterns.

bloodwort (blud'wėrt), *n.* [< ME. *blodwurt*, *blodwerte* (applied to several plants), < AS. **blōd-wyrt* (= Sw. *blodört*), < *blōd*, blood, + *wyrt*, wort.] A name applied to various plants, as (*a*) the bloody dock, *Rumex sanguineus*, a species of dock with the stem and veins of the leaves of a blood-red color; (*b*) the dwarf elder, *Sambucus Ebulus*; (*c*) in the United States, the *Hieracium venosum*, the leaves of which are veined with red.

bloody (blud'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *bloudy*, < ME. *blody*, *bludy*, *blodi*, etc., < AS. *blōdig* (= OS. *blōdag* = OFries. *blōdich* = D. *bloedig* = OHG. *bluotac*, MHG. *bluotec*, G. *blutig* = Icel. *blōdhugr* = Sw. Dan. *blodig*), < *blōd*, blood: see *blood* and *-y*[1].] 1. Of, of the nature of, or pertaining to blood; containing or composed of blood: as, a *bloody* stream; "*bloody* drops," *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 5. — 2†. Existing in the blood.

[illegible] but a *bloody* fire. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., [illegible]

3. Stained with blood; exhibiting signs or traces of blood: as, a *bloody* knife. — 4. Of the color of blood; blood-red.

[illegible] the [illegible] *Shak.*, Hen. V., [illegible]

5. Cruel; murderous; given to the shedding of blood, or having a cruel, savage disposition.

[illegible] that *bloody* beast.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. [illegible]

He was a *bloody* man, and regarded not the life of [illegible] *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

6. Attended with or committing bloodshed; marked by cruelty: as, a *bloody* battle.

[illegible]
[illegible] *Burns*, Macbeth [illegible]

7. Concerned with or portending bloodshed; sanguinary.

[illegible]
Nor *bloody* words of bold Enchaunter call.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 35.

8. In low language: (*a*) Excessive; atrocious; heinous: as, he's a *bloody* fool, or a *bloody* rascal. (*b*) Used as an intensive expletive, especially in negative expressions: as, there wasn't a *bloody* soul there. — **Bloody bill.** Same as *force-bill* (which see, under *force*). — **Bloody bread, blood on bread, blood of the host**, an appearance resembling drops of blood which sometimes occurs upon bread and other starchy substances. The red pigment is a product of either of two microscopic fungi growing in the substance discolored. One of them is *Micrococcus prodigiosus*, belonging to the bacteria, and the other *Saccharomyces glutinis*, one of the yeast fungi. — **Bloody chasm.** See *chasm*. — **Bloody flux**, dysentery. — **Bloody hand.** (*a*) A hand stained with the blood of a deer, which, in the old forest laws of England, was sufficient evidence of a man's trespass against venison in the forest. (*b*) Same as *badge of Ulster*. See *badge*[1]. — **Bloody murrain.** Same as *symptomatic anthrax* (which see, under *anthrax*). — **Bloody shirt.** See *shirt*. — **Bloody statute**, a name by which the English statute of 1539, the Act of the Six Articles, is sometimes referred to. See *the Six Articles*, under *article*. = **Syn.** 6. See *sanguinary*.

bloody (blud'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bloodied*, ppr. *bloodying*. [< *bloody*, *a*. Cf. AS. *geblōdegian* (= OHG. *bluotagôn*, *bluotegôn*), < *blōdig*, bloody.] To stain with blood.

With my own wounds I'll *bloody* my own sword.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iv. 4.

bloody (blud'i), *adv.* [< *bloody*, *a*.] Very; exceedingly; desperately: as, "*bloody* drunk," *Dryden*, Prol. to Southerne's Disappointment. [Vulgar.]

"Are you not sick, my dear?" . . . "*Bloody* sick."
Swift, Poisoning of Curll.

bloody-bones (blud'i-bōnz), *n.* A nursery name of a bugbear.

Why does the Nurse tell the Child of Raw-head and *Bloody-bones*, to keep it in awe? *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 99.

Are you Milan's general, that
Great bugbear *Bloody-bones*, at whose very name
All women, from the lady to the laundress,
Shake like a cold fit?
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iii. 1.

bloody-eyed (blud'i-īd), *a.* Having bloody or cruel eyes. *Lord Brooke.*

bloody-faced (blud'i-fāst), *a.* Having a bloody face or appearance. *Shak.*

bloody-fluxed (blud'i-flukst), *a.* Having a bloody flux; afflicted with dysentery.

The *bloody-fluxed* woman fingered but the hem of his garment.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 90.

bloody-man's-finger (blud'i-manz-fing'gėr), *n.* The cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*: so called from its lurid purple spadix or flower-spike. See cut under *Arum*.

bloody-minded (blud'i-mīn″ded), *a.* Having a cruel, ferocious disposition; barbarous; inclined to shed blood.

She is *bloody-minded*,
And turns the justice of the law to rigour.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, v. 1.

bloody-nose beetle. See *beetle*[2].

bloody-red (blud'i-red), *a.* Red with or as with blood; blood-red.

Housing and saddle *bloody red*,
Lord Marmion's steed rush'd by.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 27.

bloody-sceptered, bloody-sceptred (blud'i-sep″tėrd), *a.* Having a scepter obtained by blood or slaughter. [Rare.]

An untitled tyrant, *bloody-scepter'd*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3.

bloody-warrior (blud'i-wor″i-ėr), *n.* A dark-colored variety of the wall-flower, *Cheiranthus Cheiri*.

bloom[1] (blöm), *n.* [= Sc. *blume*; early mod. E. *bloome*, *blome*, *bloume*; < ME. *blom*, *blome*, < AS. **blōma*, a blossom (not found in this sense, for which reg. *blōstma*, *blōstm* (see *blossom*), but prob. the original of which *blōma*, a mass of iron (E. *bloom*[2]), is a deflected sense; the ME. may be in part from the Scand.) (= OS. *blōmo* = late OFries. *blōm*, *blom*, NFries. *blomme* = MD. *bloeme*, D. *bloem*, f., = MLG. *blōme* = OHG. *bluomo*, m., *bluoma*, f., MHG. *bluome*, m., f., G. *blume*, f., = Icel. *blōmi*, m., *blōm*, neut., = Norw. *blom* = Sw. *blomma*, f., = Dan. *blomme* = Goth. *blōma*, m., a flower), with formative *-m* (orig. *-man*), < *blōwan*, etc., E. *blow*[2], bloom, whence also *bladed*, *blad*, < ME. *blede* (= MLG. *blōt* = OHG. MHG. *bluot*, MHG. pl. *blüete*, G. *blüte*), a flower, blossom, fruit, and AS. *blōstma*, *blōstm*, > E. *blossom*, and perhaps AS. *blōd*, E. *blood*; also from the same ult. root, L. *flos* (*flor-*), > ult. E. *flower*, *flour*: see these words.] 1. A blossom; the flower of a plant, especially of an ornamental plant; an expanded bud.

While opening *blooms* diffuse their sweets around.
Pope, Spring, l. 100.

Now sleeps the humming-bird, that, in the sun,
Wandered from *bloom* to *bloom*. *Bryant*, May Evening.

2. The state of blossoming; the opening of flowers in general; flowers collectively: as, the plant is in *bloom*, or covered with *bloom*.

> Ancient pear-trees that with spring time burst
> Into such breadth of *bloom*.
> *Bryant*, Among the Trees.

3. A state of health and growth promising higher perfection; a flourishing condition; a palmy time: as, the *bloom* of youth.

> He look'd, and saw a creature heavenly fair,
> In *bloom* of youth, and of a charming air.
> *Dryden*, Wife of Bath, l. 531.

> In our sad world's best *bloom*. *Tennyson*, The Brook.

4. The rosy hue on the cheek indicative of youth and health; a glow; a flush.

> And such a lovely *bloom*,
> Disdaining all adulterated aids of art,
> Kept a perpetual spring upon her face.
> *Massinger*, Unnatural Combat, ii. 3.

5. A name sometimes given to minerals having a bright color: as, the rose-red cobalt *bloom*, or erythrite, etc.—**6.** A powdery deposit or coating of various kinds. (*a*) The delicate, powdery, waxy coating upon certain fruits, as grapes, plums, etc., and leaves, as of the cabbage.

> The finest qualities of our nature, like the *bloom* on fruits, can be preserved only by the most delicate handling. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 9.

(*b*) The powdery appearance on coins, medals, and the like, when newly struck. (*c*) In *painting*, a cloudy appearance on the surface of varnish. (*d*) The yellowish fawn-colored deposit from the tanning-liquor on the surface of leather, and penetrating it to a slight depth.

> In tanning it [rock chestnut-oak bark] is used unmixed, and gives a beautiful *bloom*. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 119.

7. A fine variety of raisin.

> These raisins [dried on the vines] are muscatels or *blooms*. *Ure*, Dict., III. 692.

bloom[1] (blöm), *v.* [< ME. *blomen* (= MLG. *blomen* = Norw. *bloma*, *blöma*), bloom; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To produce or yield blossoms; flower, literally or figuratively.

> The first time a tree *bloometh*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

> The Lotos *blooms* below the barren peak.
> *Tennyson*, Choric Song, viii.

2. To glow with a warm color.—**3.** To be in a state of healthful beauty and vigor; show the beauty of youth; flourish; glow.

> Hearts are warm'd and faces *bloom*.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, Epil.

> A better country *blooms* to view,
> Beneath a brighter sky. *Logan*, A Tale.

II. *trans.* **1.** To put forth, as blossoms.

> Behold, the rod of Aaron . . . *bloomed* blossoms, and yielded almonds. Num. xvii. 8.

2. To impart a bloom to; invest with luster or beauty.

> Rites and customs, now superstitious, when . . . charitable affection *bloomed* them, no man could justly have condemned as evil. *Hooker*, Eccles. Pol.

bloom[2] (blöm), *n.* [Not found in ME., but in late AS.; < AS. *blōma*, a bloom of metal (glossed *massa* or *metallum*; cf. *blōma oththe dāh*, 'bloom or dough' (of metal); *īsenes blōma*, a bloom of iron; *gold-blōma*, lit. 'gold-bloom,' applied once (as elsewhere *gold-hord*, 'gold-hoard,' 'treasure') figuratively to Christ as incarnated); not found in other languages in this sense, and prob. a particular use of **blōma*, a flower, which is not found in AS. in that sense: see *bloom*[1]. The reference may have been to the glowing mass of metal as taken from the furnace; but this sense as recorded is only recent.] A roughly prepared mass of iron, nearly square in section, and short in proportion to its thickness, intended to be drawn out under the hammer or between the rolls into bars. Some blooms are made directly from the ore in bloomeries, but most of them by shingling the puddled balls from the puddling-furnace. See *bloomery*, *blooming-mill*, *tew*, and *puddle*, *v.*

bloomary, *n.* See *bloomery*.

bloomed (blömd), *a.* Covered with blooms or blossoms.

bloomer[1] (blö'mėr), *n.* [< *bloom*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] A plant which blooms.

> This "lily" of Scripture [*Nymphæa lotus*] was a prolific *bloomer*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 25.

bloomer[2] (blö'mėr), *a.* and *n.* [After Mrs. *Bloomer*: see def.] **I.** *a.* Having the character of the style of female dress introduced by Mrs. Bloomer of New York in 1849–50: as, a *bloomer* costume; a *bloomer* hat.

II. *n.* **1.** A dress or costume for women, the distinctive features of which are a short skirt, loose trousers buttoned round the ankle, and a broad-brimmed, low-crowned hat. Specifically—**2.** A bloomer hat.—**3.** *pl.* The articles composing a bloomer costume; specifically, the loose trousers, now commonly buttoned below the knee.—**4.** A woman who wears them.

bloomerism (blö'mėr-izm), *n.* [< *bloomer*[2] + *-ism*.] The wearing or adoption of a dress similar to that recommended by Mrs. Bloomer. See *bloomer*[2], *n.*, 1.

bloomer-pit (blö'mėr-pit), *n.* A tan-pit in which hides are placed to be acted upon by strong ooze, a process which produces a bloom upon the skin.

bloomery (blö'mėr-i), *n.*; pl. *bloomeries* (-iz). [Less prop. *bloomary*, *blomary*, early mod. E. *blomarie*; < *bloom*[2] + *-ery*.] An establishment in which wrought-iron is made by the direct process, that is, from the ore directly, or without having been first produced in the form of cast-iron. The direct process was the original one by which wrought-iron was made wherever that metal was employed, and is still in use among nations where modern metallurgical methods are not yet introduced, especially in Burma, Borneo, and Africa; it is also employed, though to a very limited extent, in Europe and in the United States, especially in the Champlain district of New York. The iron made in bloomeries is obtained in the form of blooms (see *bloom*[2]). Also called *block furnace*.

bloom-hook (blöm'hůk), *n.* A tool for handling metal blooms. Also called *bloom-tongs*.

blooming[1] (blö'ming), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bloom*[1], *v.*] **1.** A clouded or smoked appearance on the surface of varnish; bloom.—**2.** In *dyeing*, the addition of an agent, usually stannous chlorid, to the dye-bath, toward the end of the operation, for the purpose of rendering the color lighter and brighter. Also called *brightening*.

blooming[1] (blö'ming), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *bloom*[1], *v.*] **1.** Blossoming; flowering; showing blooms.

> And, ere one flowery season fades and dies,
> Designs the *blooming* wonders of the next.
> *Cowper*, Task, vi. 197.

> Now May with life and music
> The *blooming* valley fills.
> *Bryant*, The Serenade.

2. Glowing as with youthful vigor; showing the freshness and beauty of youth.

> The lovely Thais, by his side,
> Sate like a *blooming* Eastern bride.
> *Dryden*, Alexander's Feast, l. 10.

3. Flourishing; showing high or the highest perfection or prosperity.

> The modern [arabesque] rose again in the *blooming* period of modern art. *Fairholt*, Dict. of Art, p. 37.

4. Great; full-blown; 'blessed,' 'blamed,' 'darned,' etc.: as, he talked like a *blooming* idiot. [Slang.]

blooming[2] (blö'ming), *n.* [< *bloom*[2] + *-ing*[1].] In *metal.*, same as *shingling*.

bloomingly (blö'ming-li), *adv.* In a blooming manner.

blooming-mill (blö'ming-mil), *n.* A mill in which puddled balls of iron are squeezed, rolled, or hammered into blooms or rough bars, and thus prepared for further treatment in the rolling-mill proper.

bloomingness (blö'ming-nes), *n.* The state of being blooming; a blooming condition.

blooming-sally (blö'ming-sal"i), *n.* The willow-herb, *Epilobium angustifolium*.

bloomless (blöm'les), *a.* [< *bloom*[1] + *-less*; = Norw. *blomlaus*.] Having no bloom or blossom.

bloom-tongs (blöm'tôngz), *n. pl.* Same as *bloom-hook*.

bloomy (blö'mi), *a.* [= D. *bloemig* = G. *blumig* = Sw. *blommig*; < *bloom*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Full of bloom or blossoms; flowery.

> We wandered up the *bloomy* land,
> To talk with shepherds on the lea.
> *Bryant*, Day-Dream.

2. Having a bloom, or delicate powdery appearance, as fresh fruit.

> What though for him no Hybla sweets distill,
> Nor *bloomy* vines wave purple on the hill? *Campbell.*

3. Having freshness or vigor as of youth.

> What if, in both, life's *bloomy* flush was lost,
> And their full autumn felt the mellowing frost?
> *Crabbe*, Works, I. 89.

blooth (blöth), *n.* An English dialectal variation of *blowth*.

blore[1] (blōr), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *blored*, ppr. *bloring*. [< ME. *bloren*, weep, a var. of *blaren*, blare: see *blare*[1].] To cry; cry out; weep; bray; bellow. [Prov. Eng.]

blore[2]† (blōr), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *blare*[1] (after *blore*[1]), affected by *blow*[1].] The act of blowing; a roaring wind; a blast.

> Like rude and raging waves roused with the fervent *blore*
> Of th' east and south winds. *Chapman*, Iliad, ii. 122.

blosme†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *blossom*.

blosmy†, *a.* A Middle English form of *blossomy*.

blossom (blos'um), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *blossum*, < ME. *blossome*, *blossum*, usually *blosme*, earlier *blostme*, < AS. *blōstma*, *blōsthma*, sometimes contr. *blōsma* (once *blōsan*, glossed by L. *flos*, appar. an error for *blōsma*), weak masc., *blōstm*, strong masc., flower, blossom (= OD. *blosem*, D. *bloesem* = MLG. *blosem*, *blossem*), a blossom, flower, with suffixes *-st* + *-ma*, < √ **blō*, in AS. *blōwan*, blow, bloom (see *blow*[2]); less prob. < **blōs-* (= L. *florere*, **flosere*), extended stem of *blōwan*, blow. The first suffix appears in MHG. *bluost*, a blossom, the second in ME. *blome*, E. *bloom*[1], etc., and both, transposed, in Icel. *blomstr* = Sw. *blomster* = Dan. *blomst*, a flower; cf. L. *flos* (*flor-*), a flower: see *blow*[2] and *flower*.] **1.** The flower of a plant, usually more or less conspicuous from the colored leaflets which form it and which are generally of more delicate texture than the leaves of the plant. It is a general term, applicable to the essential organs of reproduction, with their appendages, of every species of tree or plant.

2. The state of flowering or bearing flowers; bloom: as, the apple-tree is in *blossom*.—**3.** Any person, thing, state, or condition likened to a blossom or to the bloom of a plant.

> And there died
> My Icarus, my *blossom*, in his pride.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

> This beauty in the *blossom* of my youth . . .
> I sued and served.
> *Fletcher and Massinger*, Very Woman, iv. 3.

4. A color consisting of a white ground mingled evenly with sorrel and bay, occurring in the coats of some horses.—**5.** The outcrop of a coal-seam, usually consisting of decomposed shale mixed with coaly matter; also, sometimes, the appearance about the outcrop of any mineral lode in which oxidizable ores occur.—**To nip in the blossom.** See *nip*.

blossom (blos'um), *v. i.* [< ME. *blossomen*, *blosmen*, < AS. *blōstmian* (= D. *bloesemen*), < *blōstma*, blossom: see *blossom*, *n.*] To put forth blossoms or flowers; bloom; blow; flower: often used figuratively.

> Fruits that *blossom* first will first be ripe.
> *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3.

> They make the dark and dreary hours
> Open and *blossom* into flowers!
> *Longfellow*, Golden Legend, i.

blossomed (blos'umd), *a.* Covered with blossoms; in bloom.

> *Blossomed* furze, unprofitably gay.
> *Goldsmith*, Des. Vil.

> Not Ariel lived more merrily
> Under the *blossom'd* bough, than we.
> *Scott*, Marmion, [illegible]

blossomless (blos'um-les), *a.* [< *blossom* + *-less*.] Without blossoms.

blossom-pecker (blos'um-pek"ėr), *n.* A book-name of sundry small parine birds of Africa, of the restricted genus *Anthoscopus*: as, the dwarf *blossom-pecker*, *A. minutus*.

blossom-rifler (blos'um-rī"flėr), *n.* A name of species of sun-birds or honey-suckers of the genus *Cinnyris*, as *C. australis* of Australia.

blossomy (blos'um-i), *a.* [ME. *blossemy*, *blosmy*; < *blossom* + *-y*[1].] Full of or covered with blossoms.

> [illegible]
> *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 219.

> The flavor and picturesque detail of Shakespeare's *blossomy* descriptions. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 105.

blot[1] (blot), *n.* [< ME. *blot*, *blotte*, a blot; origin unknown. By some connected with Icel. *blettr*, blot, spot, spot of ground, Dan. *plet*, a blot, speck, stain, spot, *plette*, v., speck, spot, Sw. *plotter*, a scrawl, *plottra*, scribble; but these forms have appar. no phonetic relation to the E.] **1.** A spot or stain, as of ink on paper; a blur; a disfiguring stain or mark: as, "one universal *blot*," *Thomson*, Autumn, l. 1143.—**2.** A scoring out; an erasure or obliteration, as in a writing.—**3.** A spot upon character or reputation; a moral stain; a disgrace; a reproach; a blemish.

> A lie is a foul *blot* in a man. Ecclus. xx. 24.

> If there has been a *blot* in my family for these ten generations, it hath been discovered by some or other of my correspondents. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 164.

4. Imputed disgrace or stain; defamation: as, to cast a *blot* upon one's character.

> He that rebuketh a wicked man getteth himself a *blot*.
> Prov. ix. 7.

blot[1] (blot), *v.*; pret. and pp. *blotted*, ppr. *blotting*. [< ME. *blotten*; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To spot, stain, or bespatter, as with ink, mud, or any discoloring matter.

[illegible] the purple stain
[illegible] fields again.
[illegible] Battle of Bennington.

2. [illegible], to stain as with disgrace or [illegible]; disgrace; disfigure.

[illegible] guiltless blood [illegible]
[illegible] with [illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] with [illegible]
[illegible] Maid's Tragedy, iii. 1.

3. To obliterate so as to render invisible or not distinguishable, as writing or letters with ink: generally with *out:* as, to *blot out* a word or a sentence.

[illegible] and alter their contents.
[illegible] Letters, I. [illegible]

Hence — 4. To efface; cause to be unseen or forgotten; destroy; annihilate: followed by *out:* as, to *blot out* a crime, or the remembrance of anything.

[illegible] speck very close to our vision *blot out* the [illegible] and leave only a margin by which we see the blot? *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 458.

Blotting out the far-away blue sky,
The hard and close-packed clouds spread silently.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 336.

5. To darken or obscure; eclipse. [Rare.]

H[illegible] earth *blots* the moon's gilded wane.
Cowley.

The moon, in all her brother's beams array'd,
Was *blotted* by the earth's approaching shade.
Rowe, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, i.

6. To dry by means of blotting-paper or the like.

The ship-chandler clutched the paper, hastily *blotted* it, and thrust it into his bosom.
G. A. Sala, The Ship-Chandler.

II. *intrans.* 1. To obliterate something written.

E'en copious Dryden wanted or forgot
The last and greatest art, the art to *blot.*
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 280.

2. To become blotted or stained: as, this paper *blots* easily.

blot^2 (blot), *n.* [First at the end of the 16th century: origin unknown. Plausibly referred to Dan. *blot* = Sw. *blott*, bare, exposed; cf. Dan. *blotte* = Sw. *blotta*, lay bare, expose one's self; Sw. *blottställa* = D. *blootstellen*, expose (the Scand. forms are prob. of LG. origin, < D. *bloot*, bare, naked, exposed); but there is no historical evidence for the connection.] In *backgammon:* (*a*) A single exposed piece which is liable to be forfeited or taken up. (*b*) The exposure of a piece in this way. **To hit the blot**, to take a single exposed piece in the game [illegible]; often used figuratively.

M[illegible] hits the blot when he says that "absolute certainty and a mechanical mode of procedure, such that all men should be capable of employing it, are the two great features of the Baconian system."
The Nation, April 24, 1884, p. 369.

blotch (bloch), *n.* [Not found in ME., or in other languages; appar. a var. of *blot*^{1}, affected in sense and form by *botch*^{1}, a pustule, and perhaps by dial. *blatch*, q. v.] 1. A pustule upon the skin.

Blotches and tumours that break out in the body.
Spectator, No. 16.

2. A spot of any kind, especially a large irregular spot or blot; hence, anything likened to a mere spot or blot, as a poor painting; a daub.

[illegible] marked with dark *blotches*.
[illegible]

3. A disease of dogs.

blotch (bloch), *v. t.* [< *blotch*, *n.*] To mark with blotches; blot, spot, or blur.

blotchy (bloch'i), *a.* [< *blotch* + *-y*^{1}.] Having blotches; disfigured with blotches: as, "his [illegible] *blotchy* face." *Hoppin.*

blote, *a.* and *v.* Obsolete spelling of *bloat*^{1}.

blotter (blot'ėr), *n.* 1. A piece of blotting-[illegible] or other device for absorbing an excess [illegible], used [illegible] writing. [illegible] are recorded [illegible] in the order [illegible] occur [illegible]; the current record of arrests and [illegible] in a police office, [illegible] *blotter*.

blottesque [illegible], *a.* and *n.* [illegible] I. *a.* In *painting*, executed [illegible]

II. [illegible] executed in that [illegible]

blott[illegible], *adv.* [illegible] like touches [illegible]

blotting-book (blot'ing-buk), *n.* 1. A [illegible] of blotting-paper. 2. [illegible] *blotter*, [illegible]

blotting[illegible], *adv.* [< *blotting*[illegible]

blotting-pad (blot'ing-pad), *n.* A pad consisting of several layers of blotting-paper, which can be successively removed as they become soiled or saturated with ink.

blotting-paper (blot'ing-pā''pėr), *n.* A bibulous, unsized paper, used to absorb an excess of ink from freshly written paper without blurring.

blotty (blot'i), *a.* [< *blot*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] Full of blots.

blouse (blouz), *n.* [Also less prop. *blowse;* < F. *blouse*, of uncertain origin, by some identified with F. dial. *blaude, biaude*, a smock-frock, < OF. *bliaut, bliaud*, pl. *bliaus, bliauz*, an upper garment: see *bleaunt*. But the connection is phonetically improbable.] 1. A light loose upper garment, made of linen or cotton, worn by men as a protection from dust or in place of a coat. A blue linen blouse is the common dress of French workingmen.

Lelewel was a regular democrat. He wore a *blouse* when he was in Paris, and looked like a workman.
H. S. Edwards, Polish Captivity, I. 270.

2. A loosely fitting dress-body worn by women and children.

bloused (blouzd), *a.* [< *blouse* + *-ed*^{2}.] Wearing a blouse.

There was a *bloused* and bearded Frenchman or two.
Kingsley, Alton Locke, xxxiii.

blout^1†, *a.* and *v.* Same as *bloat*^{2}.

blout^2†, *a.* [Appar. < D. *bloot*, bare, naked, with perhaps some confusion as to form with Icel. *blautr*, soft, wet. Cf. *blot*^{2}, *blate*^{1}, and *blout*^{1}.] Bare; naked. *Douglas.* (*Jamieson.*) [Scotch.]

blout^3 (blout), *n.* [Appar. imitative, after *blow*^{1}, *blast*, etc.] The sudden breaking of a storm; a sudden downpour of rain, hail, etc., accompanied by wind. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

blow^1 (blō), *v.*; pret. *blew*, pp. *blown* (also dial. and colloq. pret. and pp. *blowed*), ppr. *blowing*. [= Sc. *blaw*, < ME. *blowen*, *blawen* (pret. *blew*, *bleow*, *bleu*, *blwe*, *blu*, pp. *blown*, *blowen*, *blouen*, *blawen*), < AS. *blāwan* (strong verb, pret. *bleów*, pp. *blāwen*), blow, = OHG. *blāhan* (strong verb, pp. *blāhan*, *blān*), blow, also *blāen*, *blājan*, MHG. *blæwen*, *blæjen*, G. *blähen* (weak verb), blow, puff up, swell, = L. *flare*, blow. From the same root, with various formatives, come E. *blaze*^{2}, *blast*, *bladder*, perhaps *blister*, and, from the L., *flatus*, *afflatus*, *flatulent*, *inflate*, etc.] I. *intrans.* 1. To produce a current of air, as with the mouth, a bellows, etc.—2. To constitute or form a current of air, as the wind.

A keen north wind that, *blowing* dry,
Wrinkled the face of deluge. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 842.

3†. To make a blowing sound; whistle.—4. To pant; puff; breathe hard or quickly.

Here's Mistress Page at the door, sweating and *blowing*.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3.

5. To give out sound by being blown, as a horn or trumpet.

There let the pealing organ *blow*.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 161.

6. To spout as a whale.

A porpoise comes to the surface to *blow*.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 348.

7. To explode, as gunpowder or dynamite; be torn to pieces by an explosion: with *up:* as, the magazine *blew up*.—8. To boast; brag. [Colloq.]

You *blow* behind my back, but dare not say anything to my face. *Bartlett*, Dict. of Americanisms, p. [illegible]

9. In *founding*, to throw masses of fluid metal from the mold, as a casting, when, insufficient vent having been provided, the gases and steam are unable to pass off quietly. **Blowing off**, in *steam*, the process of ejecting water or sediment from a boiler by means of a current of steam passing through the blow-off pipe.—**Blowing through**, in *steam*, the act of removing the air from the cylinders, valves, etc., of a locomotive by a jet of steam previous to setting the engine in motion. Blow-through valves are fitted for this purpose.—**To blow down**, to discharge the contents of a steam-boiler.—**To blow hot and cold**, to be favorable and then unfavorable; be inconsistent.—**To blow in**, to start up a blast-furnace or put it in blast.—**To blow off**, to escape with violence and noise: said of steam, gas, etc.—**To blow out**, to be out of breath or [illegible].—**To blow over**, to pass over; pass away after the [illegible] spent; subside or be dissipated: as, the present [illegible] will soon *blow over*.

A man [illegible] of a time so infamous a part would have [illegible] defence; but let the accusation, which could not materially affect him, *blow over*.
Goldsmith, [illegible]

To blow short, to be broken-winded [illegible].—**To blow the buck's horn.** See *buck*.—**To blow up**, [illegible] wind [illegible]

II. *trans.* 1. To throw or drive a current of air upon; fan: as, to *blow* the fire.

I with *blowing* the fire shall warm myself.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1.

2. To drive or impel by means of a current of air: as, the tempest *blew* the ship ashore.

North-east winds *blow*
Sabæan odours from the spicy shore.
Milton, P. L., iv. 161.

Along the grass sweet airs are *blown*.
D. G. Rossetti, A New Year's Burden.

3. To force air into or through, in order—(*a*) To clear of obstructing matter, as the nose. (*b*) To cause to sound, as a wind-instrument.

Hath she no husband
That will take pains to *blow* a horn before her?
Shak., K. John, i. 1.

The bells she jingled and the whistle *blew*.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 94.

4. To form by inflation; inflate; swell by injecting air into: as, to *blow* bubbles; to *blow* glass.—5. To empty (an egg) of its contents by blowing air or water into the shell.—6. To put out of breath by fatigue: as, to *blow* a horse by hard riding.

Blowing himself in his exertions to get to close quarters.
T. Hughes.

7. To inflate, as with pride; puff up. [Poetic when *up* is omitted.]

Look, how imagination *blows* him. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 4.

8. To spread by report, as if "on the wings of the wind."

She's afraid it will be *blown* abroad,
And hurt her marriage. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

Through the court his courtesy was *blown*. *Dryden.*

9. To drive away, scatter, or shatter by firearms or explosives: now always with modifying words (*up*, *away*, *to pieces*, etc.): as, to *blow* the walls *up* or *to pieces* with cannon or gunpowder; but formerly sometimes used absolutely.

And it shall go hard,
But I will delve one yard below their mines,
And *blow* them at the moon. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

10. To deposit eggs in; cause to putrefy and swarm with maggots; make fly-blown: said of flies.

Rather on Nilus' mud
Lay me stark naked, and let the water-flies
Blow me into abhorring! *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2.

To blow a coal. See *coal*.—**To blow one's own trumpet**, to sound one's own praises.—**To blow out.** (*a*) To extinguish by a current of air, as a candle. (*b*) To destroy by firearms: as, to *blow out* one's brains; to *blow* an enemy's ship *out* of the water. **To blow up.** (*a*) To fill with air; swell: as, to *blow up* a bladder or a bubble.

In summe, he is a bladder *blown up* with wind, which the least flaw crushes to nothing.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Selfe-conceited Man.

(*b*) To inflate; puff up: as, to *blow up* one with flattery.

Blown up with high conceits ingendering pride.
Milton, P. L., iv. 809.

(*c*) To fan or kindle: as, to *blow up* a contention.

His presence soon *blows up* the unkindly fight.
Dryden.

(*d*) To burst in pieces by explosion: as, to *blow up* a ship by setting fire to the magazine. (*e*) Figuratively, to scatter or bring to naught suddenly: as, to *blow up* a scheme. (*f*) To scold; abuse; find fault with. [Colloq.]

He rails at his cousin, and *blows up* his mother.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 295.

Lord Gravelton . . . was *blowing up* the waiters in the coffee-room. *Bulwer*, Pelham, iv.

(*g*) To raise or produce by blowing.

This windy tempest, till it *blow up* rain,
Held back his sorrow's tide, to make it more.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1788.

To blow upon. (*a*) To bring into disfavor or discredit; render stale, unsavory, or worthless.

Since that time, . . . many of the topics, which were first started here, have been hunted down, and many of the thoughts *blown upon*. *Goldsmith*, Essays, Preface.

Till the credit of the false witnesses had been *blown upon*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng.

(*b*) To turn informer against: as, to *blow upon* an accomplice. [Slang.]

blow^1 (blō), *n.* [< *blow*^{1}, *v.*] 1. A blowing: a blast; hence, a gale of wind: as, there came a *blow* from the northeast.—2. The breathing or spouting of a whale.—3. In *metal.*: (*a*) The time during which a blast is continued. (*b*) That portion of time occupied by a certain stage of a metallurgical process in which the blast is used.

Hence, the operation of converting cast iron into steel by the Bessemer process is often spoken of as "the blow," and the first portion is sometimes called the "Bessemer blow" or the blow proper, the second stage being denominated the "boil" and the third the "fining."

4. An egg deposited by a fly on flesh or other substance; a flyblow.

blow^2 (blō), *v. i.*; pret. *blew*, pp. *blown*, ppr. *blowing*. [< ME. *blowen* (pret. *blewe*, *bleow*, pp. *blowen*, *blowen*, *blowe*), < AS. *blōwan* (pret. *bleów*, pp. *geblōwen*), blossom, flower, flourish, = OS. *blōjan* = OFries. *blōia* = D. *bloeijen* = OHG. *bluojan*, MHG. *bluejen*, *blüen*, G. *blühen*, blow, bloom, = L. *florere* (a secondary form).

bloom, flourish; cf. *flōs* (*flor-*), a flower. From the same root, with various formatives, come *bloom*[1] (and prob. *bloom*[2]), *blossom*, *blowth*, *blood*, and, from the L., *flower*, *flour*, *flourish*, *effloresce*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To blossom or put forth flowers, as a plant; open out, as a flower: as, a new-*blown* rose.

> How *blows* the citron grove. *Milton*, P. L., v. 22.
>
> To me the meanest flower that *blows* can give
> Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears.
> *Wordsworth*, Ode to Immortality.

2. Figuratively, to flourish; bloom; become perfected.

II. *trans.* To make to blow or blossom; cause to produce, as flowers or blossoms. [Poetic.]

> The odorous banks, that *blow*
> Flowers of more mingled hew.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 993.
>
> For these Favonius here shall *blow*
> New flowers. *B. Jonson*, Masque at Highgate.

blow[2] (blō), *n.* [< *blow*[2], *v.*] **1.** Blossoms in general; a mass or bed of blossoms: as, the *blow* is good this season.

> He believed he could show me such a *blow* of tulips as was not to be matched in the whole country.
> *Addison*, Tatler, No. 218.

2. The state or condition of blossoming or flowering; hence, the highest state or perfection of anything; bloom: as, a tree in full *blow*.

> Her beauty hardly yet in its full *blow*.
> *Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, I. ii.

blow[3] (blō), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *blowe*, *bloe*, < late ME. (Sc.) *blaw*; origin uncertain. Plausibly explained as from an unrecorded verb, ME. **blewen*, < AS. **bleówan* (strong verb, pret. **bleáw*, pp. **blowen*) = MD. *blouwen*, *blaeuwen*, strike, beat, D. *blouwen*, beat, esp. beat or break flax or hemp, = MLG. *bluwen*, LG. *bläuen* = OHG. *bliuwan*, *bliwan*, MHG. *bliuwen*, *bliwen*, G. *bläuen*, beat, drub (in G. and LG. modified under association with *blau*, blue, as in 'beat black and blue'), = Goth. *bliggwan*, strike, beat; not related to L. *fligere*, strike, beat (> ult. E. *afflict*, *inflict*, etc.), *flagellum*, a flail (> ult. E. *flail*, *flagellate*, etc.). The absence of the verb from ME. and AS. records is remarkable (the ordinary AS. word for 'strike' was *sleán*, > E. *slay*), but the cognate forms favor its existence.] **1.** A stroke with the hand or fist or a weapon; a thump; a bang; a thwack; a knock; hence, an act of hostility: as, to give one a *blow*; to strike a *blow*.

> He struck so plainly, I could too well feel his *blows*; and withal so doubtfully that I could scarce understand them. *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 1.

2. A sudden shock or calamity; mischief or damage suddenly inflicted: as, the conflagration was a severe *blow* to the prosperity of the town.

> It was a dreadful *blow* to many in the days of the Reformation to find that they had been misled.
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 243.

At a blow, by one single action; at one effort; suddenly.

> Every year they gain a victory, and a town; but if they are once defeated they lose a province *at a blow*. *Dryden.*

Opposed or **solid blow**, in *metal-working*, a blow which stretches or thins the metal; **unopposed** or **hollow blow**, a blow which tends to thicken and bend it.—**To catch one a blow.** See *catch*.—**To come to blows**, to engage in combat, whether the combatants be individuals, armies, fleets, or nations.

> In 1756 Georgia and South Carolina actually *came to blows* over the navigation of the Savannah river.
> *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 95.

blow-ball (blō'bâl), *n.* The downy head of the dandelion, salsify, etc., formed by the pappus after the blossom has fallen.

> Her treading would not bend a blade of grass,
> Or shake the downy *blow-ball* from his stalk!
> *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, i. 1.

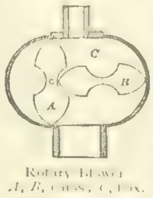
blow-cock (blō'kok), *n.* A cock in a steam-boiler by means of which the water may be partly or entirely blown out when desired.

blowen (blō'en), *n.* [Also *blowing*; equiv. to *blowess*, a form of *blowze*, q. v.] A showy, flaunting woman; a courtezan; a prostitute. Formerly also *blowess* and *blowing*. [Low slang.]

blower[1] (blō'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *blower*, *blawere*, < AS. *blāwere*, < *blāwan*, blow: see *blow*[1].] **1.** One who blows. Specifically—(*a*) One who is employed in a blowing-house for smelting tin. *Cornwall.* (*b*) In a glass-factory, the workman who blows the melted glass into shape.

2. A screen or cover of metal fitted to an open fireplace in such a way that when it is placed in position access of air to the chimney is closed except from the bottom, or through the fire itself: used to promote combustion, especially when the fire is first kindled, by concentrating the draft upon the substance to be ignited.—**3.** In *coal-mining*, an escape, under pressure and with high velocity, of gas or fire-damp from the coal. Such escapes are sometimes sudden and of short duration; but they occasionally continue for weeks and sometimes for years.

4. A man employed in a mine in blasting.—**5.** A machine for forcing air into a furnace, mine, cistern, hold of a ship, public building, etc., to assist in drying, evaporating, and the like; a blowing-machine. See *blowing-engine*, *blowing-machine*.—**6.** A marine animal, as a whale, which spouts up water.—**7.** One who brags; a boaster. [Slang.]—**Blower and spreader**, a machine uniting the action of beaters and blowers in forming cotton into a lap. **Hydraulic blower.** See *hydraulic*. **Oscillating blower**, a blower having one or more blades hinged or pivoted at one edge, and vibrating through an arc of a circle.—**Rotary blower**, a blower similar in construction to a rotary pump. It has vanes the motions of which are governed by cam-faces, or which are shaped in various ways to interlock, inclosing between themselves and the casing volumes of air, which they carry forward



Rotary Blower.
A, *B*, cams; *C*, box.

blower[2] (blō'ėr), *n.* [< *blow*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] A plant that blows. *N. E. D.*

blowess† (blō'es), *n.* [A form of *blowze*, perhaps in simulation of *blow*[1], with fem. suffix.] Same as *blowen*.

blow-fly (blō'flī), *n.* The common name of *Musca* (*Calliphora*) *vomitoria*, *Sarcophaga carnaria*, and other species of dipterous insects, which deposit their eggs (flyblow) on flesh, and thus taint it. Also called *flesh-fly*. See cut under *flesh-fly*.

blow-gun (blō'gun), *n.* A pipe or tube through which missiles are blown by the breath. Those used by certain Indians of South America are of wood, from 7 to 10 feet long, with a bore not larger than the little finger; through them are blown poisoned arrows made of split cane or other light material, from a foot to 15 inches in length, and wound at the butt with some fibrous material so as to fit the bore of the blow-gun. A similar blow-gun is in use among the Dyaks of Borneo. Also called *blow-tube* and *blowpipe*.

blow-hole (blō'hōl), *n.* **1.** The nostril of a cetacean, generally situated on the highest part of the head. In the whalebone whales the blow-holes form two longitudinal slits, placed side by side. In porpoises, grampuses, etc., they are reduced to a single crescent-shaped opening.

2. A hole in the ice to which whales and seals come to breathe.—**3.** Same as *air-hole*, 2.—**4.** In *steel-manuf.*, a defect in the iron or steel, caused by the escape of air or gas while solidification was taking place.

> The following experiments were made in order to prepare solid steel without *blow-holes* by the crucible process, which would give a good resistance and a proper elongation. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 835.

blowing[1] (blō'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *blow*[1], *v.*] A defect in china caused by the development of gas, by the reaction upon each other of the constituents of the glaze, or by a too strong firing.

blowing[1] (blō'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *blow*[1], *v.*] **1.** Causing a current of wind; breathing strongly.—**2.** In the following phrase, liable to be blown about.—**Blowing lands**, lands whose surface-soil is so light as to be liable, when dry, to be blown away by the wind.

blowing[2]† (blō'ing), *n.* Same as *blowen*.

> On a lark with black-eyed Sal (his *blowing*).
> *Byron*, Don Juan, xi. 19.

blowing-charge (blō'ing-chärj), *n.* In *gunnery*, a small charge of powder in a shell, sufficient to blow out the fuse-plug but not to burst the shell. It is used in firing for practice, or for testing time-fuses when it is desired to recover the shells and use them again. If it is desired to fill the cavity of the shell, coal-dust is added to the charge to increase its volume.

blowing-cylinder (blō'ing-sil"in-dėr), *n.* The air-cylinder of a blowing-engine or other form of blast-machine.

blowing-engine (blō'ing-en"jin), *n.* **1.** A motor used for driving a blower or blowing-machine.—**2.** A combined motor and blower.

blowing-fan (blō'ing-fan), *n.* A revolving wheel with vanes, used to produce a blast.

blowing-furnace (blō'ing-fėr"nās), *n.* A furnace in which partially formed glassware may be placed to be softened when it becomes cooled and stiff in working; sometimes, the secondary furnace following the melting-furnace.

blowing-house (blō'ing-hous), *n.* A house in which the process of smelting tin ore is carried on.

blowing-iron, *n.* Same as *blowpipe*, 1.

blowing-machine (blō'ing-ma-shēn"), *n.* Any apparatus for creating a blast of air, as for ventilating, urging fires in boilers or furnaces in glass-making, cold storage, removing dust, etc. See *blower*, 5. **Piston blowing-machine**, a form of blowing-machine in which the air is expelled from a cylinder by a reciprocating piston. *E. H. Knight.*

blowing-pipe (blō'ing-pīp), *n.* A glass-blower's pipe; a pontee.

blowing-pot (blō'ing-pot), *n.* In the manufacture of pottery, an apparatus for distributing slip over the ware before burning.

blowing-snake (blō'ing-snāk), *n.* A non-venomous snake of the family *Colubridæ* and genus *Heterodon*, notable for the noise it makes by the depression of its anterior parts and the expulsion of air. The best-known species is *H. platyrrhinus* of the eastern United States, which is also called *buckwheat-nose snake*, *spreading-adder*, etc.

blowing-tube (blō'ing-tūb), *n.* In *glass-working*, a tube 4 or 5 feet long, with a bore varying in size according to the character of the work, used in blowing glass.

blow-milk (blō'milk), *n.* Milk from which the cream is blown off; skimmed milk. [Eng.]

blown[1] (blōn), *p. a.* [< ME. *blowen*, *blawen*, < AS. *blāwen*, pp. of *blāwan*: see *blow*[1].] **1.** Swelled; inflated.

> No *blown* ambition doth our arms incite.
> *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 4.
>
> I come with no *blown* spirit to abuse you.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Little French Lawyer, iii. 2.

2. Spongy or porous from the presence of bubbles of air or gas: said of metal castings.—**3.** Stale from exposure, as to air or flies; hence, tainted; unsavory: as, *blown* drink (obsolete); *blown* meat; a *blown* reputation. See *flyblown*.—**4.** Out of breath; tired; exhausted: as, "their horses much *blown*," *Scott.*

> 'Zounds! I am quite out of breath—Sir, I am come to—Whew! I beg pardon—but, as you perceive, I am devilishly *blown*. *Colman the Younger*, Poor Gentleman, iii. 3.

5. In *farriery*, having the stomach distended by gorging green food: said of cattle.—**6.** Emptied by blowing, as an egg.

blown[2] (blōn), *p. a.* [< ME. *blowen*, < AS. **blōwen*, *geblōwen*, pp. of *blōwan*: see *blow*[2].] Fully expanded or opened, as a flower: as, "the *blown* rose," *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 11.

blow-off (blō'ôf), *a.* Pertaining to or used in blowing off (which see, under *blow*[1], *v.*, I.).

> The *blow-off* apparatus consists, in fresh-water boilers, simply of a large cock at the bottom of the boiler.
> *Rankine*, Steam Engine, § 305.

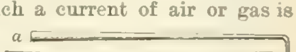
Blow-off cock, a faucet in the blow-off pipe of a steam-boiler.—**Blow-off pipe**, a pipe at the foot of the boiler of a steam-engine, communicating with the ash-pit (or with the sea in marine boilers), and furnished with a cock, the opening of which causes the water and the sediment or brine to be forced out by the steam.

blow-out (blō'out), *n.* A feast; an entertainment; a great demonstration; a spree. [Colloq.]

> The Russian [sailors] . . . had celebrated their Christmas eleven days before, when they had a grand *blow-out*.
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 263.

blow-over (blō'ō"vėr), *n.* In *glass-making*, the surplus glass, which, when a vessel is blown in a mold, is forced out above the lip of the mold.

blowpipe (blō'pīp), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** An instrument by which a current of air or gas is driven through the flame of a lamp, candle, or gas-jet, to direct the flame upon a substance, in order to fuse it, an intense heat being created by the rapid supply of oxygen and the concentration of the flame upon a small area. In its simplest form, as used, for example, by gas-fitters, it is merely a conical tube of brass, glass, or other substance, usually about 7 inches long, ¾ inch in diameter at one end, and tapering so as to have a very small aperture at the other, within 2 inches or so of which it is bent nearly at a right angle. The blowpipe of the mineralogist is provided with a small chamber near the jet, in which the moisture from the mouth collects. The current of air is often formed by a pair of bellows instead of the human breath, the instrument being fixed in a proper frame for the purpose. The most powerful blowpipe is the oxyhydrogen or compound blowpipe, an instrument in which oxygen and hydrogen (in the proportions necessary for their combination), propelled by hydrostatic or other pressure, and coming from separate reservoirs, are made to form a united current in a capillary orifice at the moment when they are kindled. The heat produced is such as to consume the diamond and to fuse or vaporize many substances refractory at lower temperatures. The blowpipe is used by goldsmiths and jewelers in soldering, by glass-blowers in softening and shaping glass, and extensively by chemists and mineralogists in testing the nature and composition of substances. Also called by workmen a *blowing-iron*.



Blowpipes.
a, common blowpipe; *b*, Gahn's blowpipe, made with chamber near the jet.

2. Same as *blow-gun*. **Airohydrogen blowpipe**, a modification of the oxyhydrogen blowpipe.

II. *a.* Relating in any way to a blowpipe, or to blowpiping: as, *blowpipe* analysis.

blowpipe (blō'pīp), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *blowpiped*, ppr. *blowpiping*. [< *blowpipe*, *n.*] To use the blowpipe; conduct chemical experiments or perform mechanical operations by means of the blowpipe.

blow-point† (blō'point), *n.* A game supposed to have consisted in blowing small pins or arrows through a tube at certain numbers.

> Shortly boys shall not play
> At span-counter or *blow-point*, but shall pay
> Toll to some courtier. *Donne*, Satires, iv.

blowse¹, *n.* See *blouse*.

blowse², *n.* See *blowze*.

blowser (blou'zėr), *n.* [E. dial.] In *pilchard-fishing*, on the south coast of England, one of the men engaged in landing and carrying the fish to the curing-houses. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 254.

blowth (blōth), *n.* [< *blow*² + *-th*, after *growth*, < *grow*.] Bloom or blossom; blossoms in a collective sense; the state of blossoming. [Now only dialectal in S. W. England (in the form *blooth*) and in New England.]

> [illegible] . . . were as yet but potential, and in the *blowth* and bud. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, I. ix. § 3.

> With us a single blossom is a blow, while *blowth* means the blossoming in general. A farmer would say that there was a good *blowth* on his fruit trees.
> *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

blow-through (blō'thrö), *a.* Pertaining to or used in the process of blowing through (which see, under *blow*¹, *v.*, I.).—**Blow-through cock**, a tap through which the air that may be contained in a steam-chamber is blown out when steam is admitted.—**Blow-through valve**, a valve in the opening through which steam enters a condensing steam-engine, used in [illegible].

blow-tube (blō'tūb), *n.* **1.** A hollow iron rod, from 5 to 6 feet long, by blowing through which a glass-blower expands the semi-fluid metal gathered on its further end while shaping it on the marver.—**2.** Same as *blow-gun*.

blow-up (blō'up), *n.* [From the phrase *to blow up*: see *blow*¹, *v.*, II.] **1.** A scolding; a quarrel. [Colloq.]

> The captain . . . gave him a grand *blow-up* in true nautical style. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 22.

2. One of the rooms in a sugar-refinery, usually on the top floor, where the raw sugar is first melted.—**Blow-up pan**, in *sugar-refining*, the pan in which the raw sugar, after being sifted, is placed with water to be dissolved. At the bottom of the pan is a [illegible] steam-pipe through which steam blows up [illegible]; hence the name of the pan and of the room in which the operation is carried on.

blow-valve (blō'valv), *n.* The snifting-valve of a condensing-engine.

blow-well (blō'wel), *n.* In some parts of England, a popular name for an artesian well.

> At Merton in Surrey, at Brighton, at Southampton, all along the east coast of Lincolnshire, and in the low districts between the chalk wolds near Louth and the Wash, Artesian springs have long been known and go by the name of *blow-wells* among the people of the district.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 616.

blowy (blō'i), *a.* [< *blow*¹ + *-y*¹.] Windy; blowing; breezy.

blowze (blouz), *n.* [Also spelled *blowse*, *blouse*, *blouze*, E. dial. *blawse*; cf. *blowess*. Origin uncertain.] **1**†. A beggar's trull; a beggar wench; a wench.

> [illegible] my love, my knowledge,
> [illegible] a trull! a *blowze!*
> *Chapman*, All Fools, iv. 1.

> Venus herself, the queen of Cytheron, . . . is but a *blowze*. *Shirley*, Love Tricks, iii. 5.

2. A ruddy, fat-faced wench; a blowzy woman: applied in sport once to an infant.

> Sweet *blowse*, you are a beauteous blossom, sure.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 2.

blowzed (blouzd), *a.* [< *blowze* + *-ed*².] Blowzy; ruddy and coarse; [illegible], as by exposure to the weather; fat and high-colored.

> [illegible] to them [illegible]
> [illegible]

> [illegible]

blowzing (blou'zing), *a.* [illegible]

blowzy (blou'zi), *a.* [< *blowze* + *-y*¹.] **1.** [illegible]; high-colored.

> [illegible]

2. [illegible]

B. L. [illegible]

> [illegible]

blub† (blub), *v.* [Var. of *blob*; cf. *blubber*.] **I.** *trans.* To swell; puff out.

> My face was blown and *blub'd* with dropsy wan.
> *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 112.

II. *intrans.* To swell; protrude.

blubber (blub'ėr), *v.* [Also *blobber*; < ME. *blubren*, *bloberen*, weep, earlier bubble, boil, as water in agitation. Cf. G. dial. *blubbern*, cast up bubbles, as water, LG. *herut blubbern*, babble, chatter. Appar. an imitative word, having, like many such, a freq. form. The short forms *blub* and *blob* are modern. Cf. *blub*, *blob*, *blab*, *bleb*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To weep, especially in such a manner as to swell the cheeks or disfigure the face; burst into a fit of weeping: used chiefly in sarcasm or ridicule.

> Even so lies she,
> *Blubbering* and weeping, weeping and *blubbering*.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 3.

> Hector's infant *blubber'd* at a plume. *Mrs. Browning.*

2†. To bubble; foam.

> Ther faure citees wern set, nov is a see called,
> That ay is drouy & dym, & ded in hit kynde,
> Blo, *blubrande*, & blak, vnblythe to neʒe.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1017.

II. *trans.* To disfigure with weeping.

blubber (blub'ėr), *n.* [Also *blobber*; < ME. *blubber*, a bubble, *bluber*, *blober*, surge, agitation of water, bubble: see the verb.] **1**†. A bubble.

> At his mouth a *blubber* stode of fome.
> *Henryson*, Test. of Creseide, l. 192.

2. The fat of whales and other cetaceans, from which train-oil is obtained. The blubber lies under the skin and over the muscles. The whole quantity yielded by a large whale ordinarily amounts to 40 or 50 hundredweight, but sometimes to 80 or more.

3. A gelatinous substance; hence, an acaleph or sea-nettle; a medusa.—**4.** [< *blubber*, *v.*] The act or state of blubbering: as, to be in a *blubber*.—**5.** One who blubs. *Carlyle.*

blubbered (blub'ėrd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *blubber*, *v.*] Swollen; big; turgid: as, a *blubbered* lip; "her *blubbered* cheeks," *Dryden*, Ceyx and Alcyone, l. 392.

blubberer (blub'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who blubbers.

blubber-lip (blub'ėr-lip), *n.* [< *blubber* + *lip*.] A swollen lip; a thick lip, such as that of a negro. Also written *blobber-lip*.

> His *blobber-lips* and beetle-brows commend.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, iii.

blubber-lipped (blub'ėr-lipt), *a.* [ME. *blaberlipped*; < *blubber* + *lip* + *-ed*².] Having blubber-lips. Also written *blobber-lipped*: as, "a *blobber-lipped* shell." *N. Grew.*

blubber-spade (blub'ėr-spād), *n.* [< *blubber* (whale's blubber) + *spade*.] A keen-edged spade used to remove the layer of blubber which envelops a whale's body.

blubbery (blub'ėr-i), *a.* [< *blubber* + *-y*¹.] Resembling blubber; fat, as a cetacean.

blucher (blö'chėr), *n.* A strong leather half-boot or high shoe, named after Field-marshal von Blücher, commander of the Prussian army in the later campaigns against Napoleon.

> He was, altogether, as roystering and swaggering a young gentleman as ever stood four feet six, or something less, in his *bluchers*. *Dickens*, Oliver Twist.

bludgeon (bluj'on), *n.* [Not found before 1730 (Bailey); origin unknown. A plausible conjecture connects it with D. *bludsen*, *blutsen*, bruise, beat (parallel with *butsen* with same meaning: see *botch*²). The E. word, if from this source, may have been introduced as a cant term in the Elizabethan period, along with many other cant terms from the D. which never, or not until much later, emerged in literary use.] A heavy stick, particularly one with one end loaded or thicker and heavier than the other, used as an offensive weapon.

> Arms were costly, and the greater part of the [illegible] were equipped with *bludgeons* and hedge-stakes, which could do little to meet the spear and battle-axe of the [illegible]. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. [illegible]

blue (blö), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *blew*, *blewe*, rarely *blue*; < ME. *blew*, *blewe*, occasionally *blaw*, *blue*, *blwe*, *ble*, *bleu*, possibly < AS. *blaw* (in deriv. *blawen*, bluish [illegible]) whence the reg. ME. *blo*, *bloo*, mod. E. dial. *bloo*, north. ME. *bla*, *blaa*, mod. north. E. and Sc. *blae*, *blea*, after the Scand.: see *blae*. Cf. E. *mew*, < AS. *mæw*, a gull); but more prob. from, and in any case merged with, OF. *bleu*, *bleo*, mod. F. *bleu* = Pr. *blau*, fem. *blava* = OSp. *blavo*, Sp. Pg. *blao* = It. *biavo* (obs. or dial.) (cf. mod. It. *blù*, < F. or E.), < ML. *blavus*, *blavius*, < OHG. *blāo* (*blāw-*), MHG. *blā* (*blaw-*), G. *blau* = MD. *blaeuw*, D. *blaauw* = OFries. *blaw* = [illegible] *bla*, *blau*, *blauw*, LG. *blau*, *blaag*, blue = AS. **blāw* (above) = Icel. *blār* = Sw. *blå* = Dan. *blaa*, blue, livid (see *blae*); perhaps = L. *flāvus*, yellow (color-names being variable in application). Some of the uses of *blue* originally belonged to the parallel form *blae* in the sense of 'livid,' as in *black and blue*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of the color of the clear sky; of the color of the spectrum between wave-lengths .505 and .415 micron, and more especially .487 to .460, or of such light mixed with white; azure; cerulean.—**2.** Livid; lead-colored: said of the skin or complexion as affected by cold, contusion, or fear (see *blae*): hence the phrase *black and blue*. See *black*.—**3.** Figuratively, afflicted with low spirits; despondent; depressed; hypochondriacal; having the blues.

> E'en I or you,
> If we'd nothing to do,
> Should find ourselves looking remarkably *blue*.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 10.

> Sir Lucius looked *blue*, but he had hedged.
> *Disraeli*, Young Duke, ii. 5.

4. Dismal; unpromising: applied to things: as, a *blue* lookout. [Colloq.]—**5.** Inflexible; rigid; strict in morals or religion; puritanic: as, a *blue* Presbyterian: often in the form *true blue* (which see, below).—**6.** [With ref. to *blue-stocking*, q. v.] Learned; pedantic: applied to women.

> Some of the ladies were very *blue* and well informed.
> *Thackeray.*

7. Indecent; obscene: as, *blue* stories. [Colloq.]—**Black and blue.** See *black*. **Blue antelope.** Same as *blaauwbok*. **Blue asbestos.** See *crocidolite*.—**Blue ashes**, a hydrated basic copper carbonate, prepared artificially. It is found native ("mountain blue") in Cumberland, England.—**Blue beech.** Same as *water beech*.—**Blue bindweed, blood, bream, carmine, clay**, etc. See the nouns. **Blue copperas.** Same as *bluestone*.—**Blue flesh-fly.** Same as *bluebottle*, 2.—**Blue funk**, extreme nervousness or nervous agitation; nervous apprehension or dread.—**Blue glass**, glass colored with cobalt manganese. **Blue ground.** Same as *blue rock* (*b* or *c*).—**Blue lake**, a pigment similar to Antwerp blue.—**Blue magnetism**, that which characterizes the south pole of a magnet.—**Blue malachite.** See *malachite*.—**Blue metal**, copper at a certain stage in the process of refining. **Blue milk, Monday**, etc. See the nouns.—**Blue ocher.** See *ocher*.—**Blue pole**, the south pole of a magnet.—**Blue pulp**, a name of various mixtures known to calico-printers and -dyers, made up of yellow prussiate of potash and protochlorid or bichlorid of tin and water.—**Blue ribbon.** See *ribbon*.—**Blue rock.** (*a*) The name in parts of Ireland of an arenaceous shale. (*b*) In Australia, the volcanic (basaltic) material in places overlying the tertiary auriferous gravels. (*c*) The bluish-colored matrix in which the South African diamonds are often found embedded. It is a kind of breccia. **Blue sand**, a cobalt smalt used by potters for painting blue figures on pottery.—**Blue shark.** See *shark*.—**Blue verditer.** Same as *Bremen blue* (see below). **Blue vitriol.** See *vitriol*. **To burn blue**, to burn with a bluish flame like that of brimstone.—**True blue** [that is, genuine, lasting blue: blue being taken as a type of constancy, and used in this and other phrases often with an added allusion to some other sense of *blue*], constant; unwavering; stanch; sterling; unflinching; upright and downright: specifically applied to the Scotch Presbyterians or Whig party in the seventeenth century, from the color (blue) adopted by the Covenanters in contradistinction to the royal red.

II. *n.* **1.** The color of the clear sky or of natural ultramarine, or a shade or a tint resembling it; azure. See I., 1.—**2.** A dye or pigment of this hue. The substances used as blue pigments are of very different natures, and derived from various sources; they are all compound bodies, some being natural and others artificial. See phrases below.

3. Bluing.—**4.** The sky; the atmosphere. [Poetic.]

> I came and sat
> Below the chestnuts, when their buds
> Were glistening in the breezy *blue*.
> *Tennyson*, Miller's Daughter.

5. The sea; the deep sea. [Poetic.]—**6.** A member of a party, or of any company of persons, which has adopted blue as its distinctive color.—**7.** The heavy winter coat of the deer. See phrase *in the blue*, below.—**8.** A butterfly of the family *Lycænidæ*, found in Great Britain and other parts of Europe.—**9.** [Short for *blue-stocking*.] A pedantic woman.

> Next to a lady I must bid adieu
> Whom some in mirth or malice call a *blue*.
> *Crabbe.*

Alexandria blue, a pigment used by the ancient Egyptians, composed of the silicates of copper and lime. Also called *Egyptian blue*.—**Alizarin blue**, $C_{17}H_9NO_4$, a coal-tar color used for dyeing, prepared by heating nitro-alizarin with glycerin and sulphuric acid, and afterward washing with water. It occurs in commerce as a dark-violet paste containing about 10 per cent. of dry substance, and is used in wool-dyeing and calico-printing in place of indigo, under certain conditions. Also called *anthracene blue*.—**Alkali blue**, in *dyeing*, a coal-tar color used for bright-blue shades on silk and wool, but unsuited for cotton, because it will not combine with acid mordants. It consists essentially of the sodium salt of monosulphonic acid of [illegible] aniline blue, and is applied in a slightly alkaline bath (hence the name). Also called *fast blue* and *Guernsey blue*.—**Aniline blue**, a generic name for spirit blue, soluble blue, and alkali blue. See these terms.—**Anthra-**

cene blue. Same as *alizarin blue.* **Antwerp blue,** a Prussian blue made somewhat lighter in color by the addition of alumina. It is more greenish than Prussian blue. Also called *Haarlem blue, mineral blue.* **Armenian blue,** a pigment used by the ancients, probably a native ultramarine.—**Azure blue,** a name given to various pigments, such as cobalt blue, ultramarine, and carbonate of copper.—**Basic blue,** a more carefully prepared spirit-blue of the first kind. See *spirit-blue.* Also called *opal-blue.* **Berlin blue.** Same as *Prussian blue,* but usually a little lighter in color. Also called *steel-blue.*—**Blackley blue.** Same as *soluble blue* (*a*).—**Bremen blue,** a hydrated copper oxid formed by precipitating nitrate of copper with lime. It is mostly used for fresco-painting, and retains its blue color under artificial light. Also called *blue verditer.*—**Cerulean blue,** a pigment composed of the oxids of tin and cobalt. It retains its blue color by artificial light.—**Chemic blue,** a term used by dyers for a very acid solution of indigo in sulphuric acid which resembles Saxony blue.—**China blue,** a coal-tar color similar to soluble blue, used in dyeing.—**Chinese blue,** a pigment similar to Prussian blue, but when dry and in a lump form having a peculiar reddish-bronze cast. Its tints are purer than those of Prussian blue.—**Cobalt blue,** a pure blue tending toward cyan-blue and of high luminosity. Also called *Hungary blue, Leithner's blue,* and *Paris blue.*—**Coupier's blue,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing. It is a spirit induline, and is the hydrochlorid of some color-base, such as triphenyl-violaniline. It yields a dark-blue color not unlike indigo, and can be dyed on wool, silk, and cotton. Also called *azodiphenyl, Elberfeld blue, Roubaix blue.*—**Cyanine blue.** Same as *Leitch's blue.* **Distilled blue,** a purified solution of sulphate of indigo.—**Dumont's blue,** a carefully prepared smalt used by decorators of china.—**Egyptian blue.** Same as *Alexandria blue.*—**Elberfeld blue.** Same as *Coupier's blue.*—**Electric blue,** a trade name for a light, greenish blue.—**Eschel blue.** Same as *smalt.* **Fast blue.** Same as *alkali blue.*—**Fluorescent resorcinal blue,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing, prepared by dissolving azo resorufin in potash, adding bromine, and precipitating with hydrochloric acid the hexabrom-diazo-resorufinate, and converting this into the sodium salt. It dyes wool and silk a fast blue with a red fluorescence, especially in artificial light. Also called *resorcin blue.*—**French blue.** Same as *artificial ultramarine* (which see, under *ultramarine*).—**Gentiana blue.** Same as *spirit-blue.*—**Gold blue,** a color similar to purple of Cassius. See *purple.*—**Guernsey blue.** Same as *alkali blue.* **Guimet blue.** Same as *artificial ultramarine* (which see, under *ultramarine*).—**Haarlem blue.** Same as *Antwerp blue.*—**Humboldt blue.** Same as *spirit-blue.*—**Hungary blue.** Same as *cobalt blue.*—**Imperial blue.** Same as *spirit-blue.*—**Indian blue.** Same as *indigo.*—**Intense blue,** a pigment made by refining indigo.—**In the blue,** wearing the blue coat, as a deer.

> Frontiersmen and hunters . . . say the deer is *in* the red or *the blue,* as he may be in the summer or the winter coat.
>
> *J. D. Caton,* Antelope and Deer of America, p. 149.

Leitch's blue, a compound of cobalt blue and Prussian blue. Also called *cyanine blue.*—**Leithner's blue.** Same as *cobalt blue.*—**Lyons blue,** one of the commercial names of spirit-blue.—**Mineral blue.** Same as *Antwerp blue.*—**Monthier's blue,** a special kind of Prussian blue, in the making of which ammonia is used.—**Mountain blue.** See *azurite.*—**Napoleon blue,** a blue color dyed on silk by means of basic ferric sulphate and yellow prussiate of potash, forming a Prussian blue. Also called *Raymond's blue.*—**Native Prussian blue.** Same as *blue ocher* (which see, under *ocher*).—**Navy blue.** Same as *soluble blue* (*b*).—**Nemours blue,** a color produced in dyeing, by first dyeing with sandal-wood and afterward with indigo, giving a purple hue by reflected light.—**Neutral blue,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing, the hydrochlorid of the color-base safranine. It is useful only in dyeing cotton.—**New blue.** Same as *artificial ultramarine,* or, in coal-tar colors, same as *neutral blue.*—**Night blue.** (*a*) Same as *Victoria blue,* but of a purer shade. (*b*) Soluble blue. (*c*) Any blue that is free from violet, and retains a true blue color in artificial light.—**Paris blue.** (*a*) Same as *cobalt blue.* (*b*) A somewhat light shade of Prussian blue.—**Parma blue,** a spirit-blue of the first kind, with a decided violet tone.—**Paste blue.** (*a*) Sulphate of indigo. (*b*) Prussian blue in a pasty state.—**Peacock blue,** a deep, greenish blue. See *peacock-blue.*—**Permanent blue.** Same as *artificial ultramarine* (which see, under *ultramarine*).—**Prussian blue,** a pigment made by precipitating ferric sulphate with yellow prussiate of potash, forming a ferrocyanide of iron. It is a cyan-blue like that of the spectrum of wave-length .420 micron; its chroma is strong, but its luminosity is low. Sometimes called *royal blue.*—**Raymond's blue.** Same as *Napoleon blue.*—**Reboulleau's blue.** Same as *Schweinfurth blue.*—**Resorcin blue.** Same as *fluorescent resorcinal blue.*—**Roubaix blue.** Same as *Coupier's blue.*—**Royal blue.** Same as *smalt.* In dyeing, Prussian blue is sometimes so named.—**Sanders** or **saunders blue,** a corrupt name for the French *cendres bleues* (ultramarine ashes).—**Saxony blue,** the sulphindigotic acid of commerce, prepared by dissolving indigo in concentrated sulphuric acid, and used for dyeing on wool and silk. It is brighter in color than that obtained from the indigo-vat, but is not so fast either to light or to the action of soap.—**Schweinfurth blue,** a pigment made by fusing together copper arseniate, potassium arseniate, and niter. The product soon turns blue when mixed with oil. Also called *Reboulleau's blue.*

Soluble blue. (*a*) A coal-tar color used in dyeing, obtained by heating a spirit-blue with sulphuric acid, and the product with oxalic acid. Such blues are soluble in water, in distinction from the *spirit-blues,* which are soluble only in alcohol. Also called *Blackley blue.* (*b*) A Prussian blue to which has been added an excess of prussiate of potash. Also called *ball-blue, navy blue.*—**The blues.** (*a*) [Contraction for *blue-devils.*] Low spirits; melancholy; despondency; hypochondria. See *blue-devils.* (*b*) [*cap.*] The name popularly given to the English regiment properly called the Royal Horse Guards, or Oxford *Blues,* first mustered in 1661, and so called from their blue uniforms.—**To be a blue,** to have won one's blue (which see, below). [Eng.]—**To win one's blue,** to be chosen to represent a university (Oxford or Cambridge) or school (Harrow or Eton) in athletic contests: from the distinctive colors (dark blue for Oxford and Harrow, and light blue for Cambridge and Eton) adopted by students at those institutions. [Eng.]—**Ultramarine blue.** See *ultramarine.* **Vat-blue.** Same as *indigo-blue.* **Victoria blue,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing. It is a dark-blue powder soluble in water, and can be dyed on wool, silk, or cotton.—**Violet-blue,** a blue tending toward violet, the color of the spectrum between wave-lengths .460 to .415 micron, or of such light mixed with white.—**Wine-blue,** œnocyan, used as a coloring matter for red wines.

blue (blö), *v.*; pret. and pp. *blued,* ppr. *bluing.* [< *blue, a.*] **I.** *trans.* To make blue; dye a blue color; color with bluing; make blue by heating, as metals, etc.

II.† *intrans.* To blush.

blueback (blö'bak), *n.* **1.** A local English name (current in Yorkshire) of the coal-fish, in allusion to the bluish color of the back.—**2.** The blue-backed salmon or nerka, *Oncorhynchus nerka,* known in Idaho as the *red-fish.*—**3.** In Maryland and Virginia, the glut-herring; a herring-like fish, *Clupea æstivalis,* without vomerine or palatine teeth, with the lower jaw projecting but little, and the peritoneum blackish. It is much like the alewife, but of less value.—**4.** A local name in Maine of the blue-backed trout, *Salvelinus oquassa.*

bluebell (blö'bel), *n.* The popular name of several different plants: (*a*) In Scotland, of *Campanula rotundifolia,* a plant bearing a loose panicle of blue bell-shaped flowers. See *harebell.* (*b*) In England, of *Scilla nutans,* the wild hyacinth, from the shape of its drooping flowers. (*c*) Of the grape-hyacinth, *Muscari botryoides.* (*d*) Occasionally, of other plants with blue bell-shaped flowers.

blueberry (blö'ber″i), *n.*; pl. *blueberries* (-iz). [< *blue* + *berry*[1]. Cf. *blaeberry.*] In America: (*a*) The fruit of several species of *Vaccinium,* ordinarily distinguished from the various kinds of huckleberry by its blue color and smaller seeds. The swamp or tall blueberry is the *Vaccinium corymbosum;* the low blueberry, *V. vacillans;* and the dwarf blueberry, *V. Pennsylvanicum.* See *bilberry.* (*b*) Another name of the cohosh, *Caulophyllum thalictroides.*

bluebill (blö'bil), *n.* A scaup duck; the black-head (which see).

blue-billy (blö'bil″i), *n.* [< *blue* + *billy,* perhaps the proper name *Billy* used familiarly, as in other instances: see *billy*[1], *billy*[2].] In *metal.,* the residuum from pyrites, roasted for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, or for the extraction in the moist way of the copper which it contains. This residuum, consisting mainly of peroxid of iron, is largely used as fettling in the puddling-furnaces in parts of England.

bluebird (blö'bėrd), *n.* [In 17th century, *blew-bird.*] **1.** An American oscine passerine bird, of the genus *Sialia,* of which blue is the chief color. There are several species. The common or Wilson's bluebird, *Sialia sialis,* inhabits eastern North America. It is about 6½ inches long, blue above and dull-reddish and white below. In most parts of the United States it is a harbinger of spring, coming with a melodious song. It nests in holes, and lays plain pale-bluish eggs. The western or Mexican bluebird, *S. mexicana,* is very similar, but has a reddish patch on the back, and the throat blue. The arctic or Rocky Mountain bluebird, *S. arctica,* is a larger species, of a paler blue than the others, fading into white below, without any red.

2. Some other bird of a blue color: as, the fairy *bluebird* of Java, *Irene turcosa.*

blue-black (blö'blak), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of a bluish-black color.

II. *n.* **1.** A name of ivory-black, from its bluish hue; a color resembling ivory-black.—**2.** A well-burnt and levigated charcoal prepared from vine-twigs. Also called *vine-black.*

blueblaw† (blö'blâ), *n.* [Also written *blue-blow,* early mod. E. *blewblaw,* < *blew,* blue, + **blaw,* appar. a varied form of *blue* or *blae* (ME. *bla,* etc.), later modified to *blow.*] An old name of the bluebottle, *Centaurea Cyanus.*

blue-blazer (blö'blā″zėr), *n.* A sweetened and flavored drink made of Scotch whisky and water mixed, after being set on fire, by pouring back and forth between two mugs.

blue-blind (blö'blīnd), *a.* Unable to distinguish the color blue from other colors.

> From the rarity and, in many cases, the entire absence of reference to blue in ancient literature, Geiger . . . has maintained that, even as recently as the time of Homer, our ancestors were *blue-blind.*
>
> *Sir J. Lubbock,* Pop. Sci. Mo., XXI. 200.

blueblow†, *n.* See *blueblaw.*

bluebonnet (blö'bon″et), *n.* **1.** A name for the blue titmouse, *Parus cæruleus.* Also called *bluecap. Macgillivray.*—**2.** In *bot.,* same as *bluebottle,* 1.—**3.** A name given to the soldiery of Scotland when it was a separate kingdom, from the color of their bonnets; also, any Scotchman: generally as two words. Also *bluecap.*

> England shall many a day
> Tell of the bloody fray
> When the *Blue Bonnets* came over the Border.
>
> *Scott,* Ballad, Monastery, xxv.

bluebottle (blö'bot″l), *n.* [In def. 1 with ref. to the blue funnel-shaped florets arranged in a bottle-shaped involucre or whorl.] **1.** In *bot., Centaurea Cyanus,* a composite plant, a weed in Europe, cultivated for ornament in America. Also called *bluebonnet* and *bluecap.*—**2.** In *zoöl.,* a dipterous insect with a blue abdomen, of the family *Muscidæ* and genus *Musca,* or *Calliphora.* Also popularly called *beef-eater* and *blue flesh-fly.*

> Under the term *bluebottle* at least two species are included (in England), namely, Musca vomitoria and M. erythrocephala. They both have the under surface of the head red.
>
> *Stand. Nat. Hist.,* VI. 95.

3. A policeman, a beadle, or other officer wearing a blue dress. [Slang.]

bluebreast (blö'brest), *n.* Same as *bluethroat.*

bluebuck (blö'buk), *n.* [Tr. of D. *blauwbok.*] Same as *blauwbok.*

bluebush (blö'bůsh), *n.* A Mexican shrub, *Ceanothus azureus,* with abundant blue flowers.

bluebuttons (blö'but″onz), *n.* Same as *bluecap,* 3 (*a*).

bluecap (blö'kap), *n.* **1.** A fish said to be of the salmon kind, with blue spots on its head. *Imp. Dict.*—**2.** Same as *bluebonnet,* 1.—**3.** In *bot.:* (*a*) Some blue-flowered species of *Scabiosa,* as *S. succisa* and *S. arvensis.* (*b*) The bluebottle, *Centaurea Cyanus.*—**4.** Same as *bluebonnet,* 3.

> A thousand *blue-caps* more. *Shak.,* 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

5. In *coal-mining,* a blue or brownish halo around the flame of the safety-lamp, indicating the presence of a dangerous quantity of fire-damp.

bluecoat (blö'kōt), *n.* A person who wears a blue coat, especially as a uniform or livery. Specifically—(*a*) A serving-man, especially in the house of an English country gentleman. The blue coat and badge were formerly the common livery of all the male servants and attendants in a large establishment. (*b*) A soldier in the army of the United States.—**Bluecoat boy,** a pupil of Christ's Hospital, London, a foundation dating from the time of Edward VI., the beneficiaries of which, who are young boys, still wear the dress common to boys at that time, or a slight modification of it, consisting of a long blue coat girded with a leather belt, knee-breeches, yellow stockings, and low shoes. Their head-dress is what is called a *muffin-cap* (which see), but generally they wear no caps, even in the coldest weather.

blue-cod (blö'kod), *n.* A chiroid fish, *Ophiodon elongatus,* of the Pacific coast of the United States, better known as *cultus-cod.*

blue-creeper (blö'krē″pėr), *n.* A graceful twining plant of Tasmania, *Comesperma volubile,* natural order *Polygalaceæ,* bearing an abundance of bright-blue flowers.

blue-curls (blö'kėrlz), *n.* A low labiate plant of the United States, *Trichostema dichotomum,* with blue flowers and very long coiled filaments.

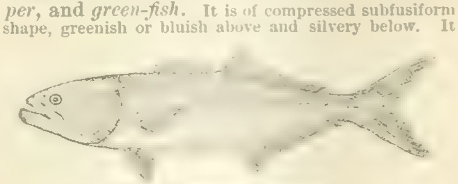
blue-devils (blö'dev″lz), *n. pl.* [See *blue, a.,* 3, 4.] **1.** Low spirits; depression of mind.—**2.** [With allusion to the apparitions of such delirium.] Delirium tremens.

blue-disease (blö'di-zēz″), *n.* Same as *cyanosis.*

blue-eyed (blö'īd), *a.* Having blue eyes: as, "the *blue-eyed* Norseman," *Longfellow,* Tales of a Wayside Inn.—**Blue-eyed grass,** in *bot.,* the name in the United States of species of S[illegible].—**Blue-eyed Mary,** the name of a boraginaceous plant, *Omphalodes verna,* of Europe, with small blue flowers, resembling the forget-me-not.

bluefin (blö'fin), *n.* A local name in the United States of the lake-herring or whitefish of Lake Michigan, *Coregonus nigripinnis.* See *cisco.*

bluefish (blö'fish), *n.* **1.** The usual name of a fish of the family *Pomatomidæ,* the *Pomatomus saltatrix,* also called *tailor, skipjack, blue-snapper,* and *green-fish.* It is of compressed subfusiform shape, greenish or bluish above and silvery below. It sometimes attains a length of about 3 feet, though it is usually much smaller. It is common in many seas, but is best known along the Atlantic coast of the United States. Its teeth are small but trenchant, and the fish is exceedingly ravenous and destructive to other fishes. It affords excellent sport, and its flesh is esteemed for the table.


[illegible]
(From [illegible])

2. An occasional (New England) name of the common cunner, *Ctenolabrus adspersus*. See [illegible].—3. A Californian sciænoid fish, *Cynoscion parvipinne*, related to the weakfish of the eastern United States.—4. A pimelepteroid fish of the Pacific coast of the United States, *Girella nigricans*, of a bluish-brown color, with tricuspid incisors in an outer row, and a band of [illegible] teeth within.—5. A West Indian and Floridian labroid fish, *Platyglossus radiatus*, with 9 dorsal spines, cheeks and opercles naked, and well-developed posterior canines. The adult is [illegible] with [illegible] band on the anal fin and [illegible] the dorsal.

blue-glede (blö'glēd), *n.* An English name of the ring-tailed harrier, *Circus cyaneus*. Also called *blue-kite* and *blue-hawk*.

blue-gown (blö'goun), *n.* One of a former order of paupers in Scotland, also called the *king's beadsmen*, to whom the king annually distributed certain alms on condition of their praying for his welfare. Their number was equal to the number of years the king had lived. The alms consisted of a [illegible] purse containing as many shillings Scots (pennies sterling) as the years of the king's age, and a badge bearing the words "Pass and repass," which protected them from all laws against mendicity. Edie Ochiltree, in Sir W. Scott's novel "The Antiquary," is a type of the class. The practice of appointing beadsmen was discontinued in 1833.

blue-grass (blö'gràs), *n.* [< *blue* + *grass*. Cf. Icel. *blā-gras* (*Geranium pratense*).] In *bot.*, the name of several species of *Poa*. The blue-grass of England is *P. compressa*, of Kentucky, *P. pratensis*, highly valued in the United States for pasturage and hay, and of Texas, *P. arachnifera*. The red-topped blue-grass of Montana and westward is *P. tenuifolia*.—**Blue-grass region.** See *grass*.

blue-gum (blö'gum), *n.* 1. In *pathol.*, a blue coloration of the free edge of the gums, frequent in cases of lead-poisoning.—2. The blue-gum tree. **Blue-gum tree**, the *Eucalyptus globulus*, an important tree of Australia, of extremely rapid growth, and known to have attained a height of 350 feet. It is reputed to be a preventive of malaria, and is now largely planted in California and other countries. Its leaves are [illegible] when bruised, and are used as a febrifuge.

blue-hafit (blö'haf"it), *n.* A local Scotch name of the bird better known as the hedge-chanter, *Accentor modularis*. See cut under *Accentor*.

blue-hawk (blö'hâk), *n.* 1. Same as *blue-glede*.—2. The adult peregrine falcon, *Falco peregrinus*.—3. The American goshawk, *Astur atricapillus*.

blue-hearts (blö'härts), *n.* The common name of *Buchnera Americana*, natural order *Scrophulariaceæ*, a perennial herb with deep-purple flowers.

blue-hot (blö'hot), *a.* Blue with heat: said of a body at so high a temperature that the more refrangible rays, that is, the blue and violet, preponderate in its total radiation, so that the light it emits appears blue.

blueing, *n.* See *bluing*.

blue-jack (blö'jak), *n.* A species of oak, *Quercus cinerea*, a small tree with hard, strong, and heavy wood, found on the coasts of the southern United States.

blue-jacket (blö'jak"et), *n.* 1. In the *naval service*, a sailor as distinguished from a marine: so called from the color of his jacket.—2. A name given in the United States to hymenopterous insects of the family *Sphegidæ*. The predominant color is blue. The best known are the *Pelopæus cæruleus*, a [illegible] species, and the *Chlorion cæruleum*, whose range is [illegible] to the south. Both are known under the collective name of *mud-daubers*. See cuts under *Ammophila*, *digger*, [illegible] and *mud-dauber*.

blue-john (blö'jon), *n.* The local name in Derbyshire, England, of a blue variety of fluor-spar.

Blue John was a name given by the miners who first [illegible] a variety of fluor-spar in order to distinguish [illegible] from black jack, which is [illegible] of zinc.
N. and Q., 6th ser., XII. 206.

blue-joint-grass (blö'joint-gràs), *n.* A common [illegible] the United States of the great bluish-[illegible] grasses, *Deyeuxia* (*Calamagrostis*) *Canadensis*, [illegible] and, west of the Rocky Mountains, [illegible] *glaucum*.

blue-kite (blö'kīt), *n.* Same as *blue-glede*.

blue-laid (blö'lād), *a.* In *paper-making*, having [illegible] said of a class of laid paper.

blue-laws (blö'lâz), *n. pl.* A [illegible] laws for the regulation of [illegible] conduct in the [illegible] of Connecticut and New Haven; hence [illegible] Sunday [illegible] regulation. [illegible] principle.

blue-leg (blö'leg), *n.* [A sportive adaptation of *blue-stocking*, *n.*] A blue-stocking; a literary person.

> When Madame de Stael resided at Coppet, it was her custom to collect around her in the evening a circle of literati, the *blue legs* of Geneva, by some one of whom an essay, a disquisition, or a portion of a work in progress, was frequently read aloud to entertain the rest.
> *Southey*, The Doctor, i. 84.

blueling (blö'ling), *n.* [< *blue* + *-ling*¹.] A small butterfly of the genus *Polyommatus* or *Lycæna*, notable for its blue color.

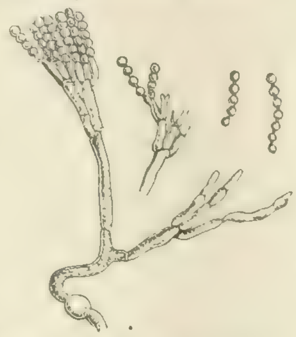
bluely (blö'li), *adv.* With a blue color. *Swift.*

blue-mantle (blö'man"tl), *n.* The title of one of the English pursuivants-at-arms. The office was instituted either by Edward III. or by Henry V., and named in allusion to the robes of the order of the Garter, or, as some suppose, to the color of the arms of France.

blue-mass (blö'màs), *n.* A drug made by rubbing up metallic mercury with confection of roses until all the globules disappear. Of this blue-pills are made.

blue-metal (blö'met"al), *n.* See *blue metal*, under *metal*.

blue-mold (blö'mōld), *n.* A common minute fungus, *Penicillium crustaceum*, of bluish or greenish color, found on moldy bread and a large number of foods and other substances. The mycelium or spawn sends up numerous slender filaments or hyphæ, which branch at the top and bear chains of reproductive cells or conidia. In rare cases spores are produced in asci.



Blue-mold (*Penicillium crustaceum*), with detached chains of conidia, highly magnified.

blueness (blö'nes), *n.* [< *blue* + *-ness*.] The quality of being blue in any sense.

blue-nose (blö'nōz), *n.* 1. A native of Nova Scotia: a colloquial designation, in allusion either to the hue given to the noses of its inhabitants by its severe winter, or to a kind of potato so named which is largely produced there. *Haliburton.*—2. A Nova Scotian vessel.

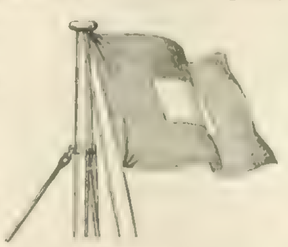
blue-ointment (blö'oint"ment), *n.* Mercurial ointment.

blue-paidle (blö'pā"dl), *n.* A Scotch name of the lumpsucker.

blue-paper (blö'pā"pėr), *n.* Paper sensitive to light, prepared by floating white paper on a solution of potassium ferrocyanide. It is used for copying maps and plans, printing photographic negatives, etc. After exposure to light during a proper interval beneath the subject to be reproduced, the print is finished by immersion in several changes of clean water, which dissolves from the paper that part of the ferroprussiate which has not been acted upon by light, and brings out a fine blue color in place of the original dull gray or greenish color in those portions of the surface which have been affected. Called in the trade *blue-process paper*.

blue-perch (blö'pėrch), *n.* 1. A local name of the common New England cunner, *Ctenolabrus adspersus*. See cut under *cunner*.—2. A Californian embiotocoid fish, *Ditrema laterale*, a kind of surf-fish.

blue-peter (blö'pē'tėr), *n.* [< *blue* + *peter*, orig. *repeater*: see *peter*, *repeater*.] *Naut.*, a blue flag having a white square in the center, hoisted at the fore royalmast-head of merchant vessels as a signal that the ship is ready to sail, to recall boats, etc.



Blue-peter.

> A large brand-new red ensign [illegible] in rich color at the halliards at the peak and *blue Peter* lazily fluttering above the fore-royal yard.
> *W. C. Russell*, A Strange Voyage, iv.

blue-pie (blö'pī), *n.* One of the species of Asiatic pies of the genus *Urocissa*.

blue-pigeon (blö'pij'on), *n.* A name for a sounding-lead.

blue-pike (blö'pīk), *n.* A local name in the United States of the wall-eyed pike-perch, *Stizostedion* (or *Lucioperca*) *vitreum*.

blue-pill (blö'pil'), *n.* A pill made from blue-mass.

blue-pipe (blö'pīp), *n.* The common lilac. *Ray.*

blue-pod (blö'pod), *n.* The name in California of species of *Godetia*, natural order *Onagraceæ*, noxious weeds, with showy purple flowers.

blue-poker (blö'pō"kėr), *n.* The pochard, *Fuligula* (or *Aythya*) *ferina*. See *pochard*. [Local in Great Britain.]

blue-pot (blö'pot), *n.* A black-lead crucible made of a mixture of coarse plumbago and clay.

blue-pox (blö'poks), *n.* Malignant pustule.

blue-print (blö'print), *n.* An impression produced by blue-printing.

blue-printing (blö'prin"ting), *n.* A method of photo-printing by the agency of paper sensitized with ferroprussiate of potash. See *blue-paper*.

blue-racer (blö'rā"sėr), *n.* A local name in the western United States of a variety of the common black-snake, *Bascanion constrictor flaviventris*.

blue-rock (blö'rok), *n.* A popular name of the commonest variety of domestic pigeon, *Columba livia*, of a bluish color, with two black bands on the wings.

blue-ruin (blö'rö"in), *n.* A cant name for gin, rum, etc., especially when bad.

bluesides (blö'sīdz), *n.* A half-grown harp-seal, *Phoca grœnlandica*.

blue-snapper (blö'snap"ėr), *n.* A local name in Massachusetts of the bluefish, *Pomatomus saltatrix*.

blue-spar (blö'spär), *n.* Azure-spar; lazulite.

bluestart (blö'stärt), *n.* [< *blue* + *start*², tail; = G. *blausterz*. Cf. *redstart* = G. *rothsterz*.] A name of the blue-tailed warbler, *Ianthia cyanura*.

blue-stem (blö'stem), *n.* The name of some coarse but useful grasses in the United States, chiefly *Andropogon furcatus* east of the Rocky Mountains, and *Agropyrum glaucum* further westward.

blue-stocking (blö'stok"ing), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Wearing blue stockings; specifically, wearing blue or gray worsted stockings, as opposed to those of black silk worn in court or ceremonial dress; hence, not in full dress; in plain dress. (*a*) Applied to the Little Parliament of 1653.

> That *Blew-stocking* Parliament, Barebone Parliament, a companie of fellowes called togeather by Cromwell.
> *Sir J. Bramston*, Autobiog. (ed. 1845), p. 89. (*N. E. D.*)

(*b*) Applied to assemblies held in London about 1750 at the houses of Mrs. Montague and other ladies, in which literary conversation and other intellectual enjoyments were substituted for cards and gossip, and which were characterized by a studied plainness of dress on the part of some of the guests. Among these was Mr. Benjamin Stillingfleet, who always wore blue stockings, and in reference to whom, especially, the coterie was called in derision the "Blue-stocking Society" or the "Blue-stocking Club," and the members, especially the ladies, "blue-stockingers," "blue-stocking ladies," and later simply "blue-stockings" or "blues."

II. *n.* 1. A member of the "Blue-stocking Club," especially a woman (see above); by extension, any woman with a taste for learning or literature; a literary woman: originally used in derision or contempt, and implying a neglect on the part of such women of their domestic duties or a departure from their "proper sphere"; now hardly used except historically or humorously.—2. A name of the American avoset, *Recurvirostra americana*. See *avoset*. [Local, U. S.]

blue-stockingism (blö'stok"ing-izm), *n.* [< *blue-stocking* + *-ism*.] The character, manner, or habits of a blue-stocking; female learning or pedantry.

blue-stone (blö'stōn), *n.* 1. Sulphate of copper, or blue vitriol. Also called *blue copperas*.—2. A name given to a more or less argillaceous sandstone of bluish color, extensively quarried at various points along the Hudson river, and used for building purposes and for flagging. Most of the quarries of this rock are in the Lower Silurian (Hudson river group), but the important ones at Malden are in the Devonian (lower part of the Portage group). [In this sense commonly as one word.]

bluet (blö'et), *n.* [(1) < ME. *bluett*, *blouet*, < F. (OF.) *bluette*, a kind of woolen cloth, prop. fem. dim. of *bleu*, blue. (2) Also *blewet*, *blewit*, < F. *bluet*, "blew blaw, blew-bottle, corn-flower, hurt-sickle" (Cotgrave), masc. dim. of *bleu*, blue: see *blue* and *-et*.] 1†. A kind of woolen cloth of a bluish color.—2. In *bot.*, a name given to several plants with blue flowers: (*a*) to the bluebottle, *Centaurea Cyanus*; (*b*) in the United States, to *Houstonia* (formerly *Oldenlandia*) *cærulea*; (*c*) to a species of bilberry.—

3. In *ornith.*, a humming-bird of the subgenus *Basilinna*, as the Mexican *B. leucotis*, or the Californian *B. xantusi*, one of the queen-hummers.

bluetail (blö'tāl), *n.* An American lizard of the family *Scincidæ*, *Eumeces quinque-lineatus* or *fasciatus*, with a blue tail, inhabiting the southern and middle United States. It is the most northern species of the genus.

bluetangle (blö'tang″gl), *n.* The blue huckleberry of the United States, *Gaylussacia frondosa*. Also called *dangleberry*.

bluethroat (blö'thrōt), *n.* A small sylviine bird of the genus *Cyanecula*, inhabiting northern Europe and Asia, and occasionally found also in Alaska; a kind of redstart or red-tailed warbler, having a spot of rich blue on the throat. There are two species or varieties, *C. suecica* and *C. wolfi*. Also called *bluebreast* and *blue-throated redstart*.

Bluethroat (*Cyanecula suecica*).

blueweed (blö'wēd), *n.* The viper's bugloss, *Echium vulgare*, a foreign weed with showy blue flowers which has been introduced into the United States.

bluewing (blö'wing), *n.* The blue-winged teal of North America, *Querquedula discors*, a very common small duck with blue wing-coverts, much esteemed for the table. See cut under *teal*.

bluewood (blö'wůd), *n.* A small tree or shrub, *Condalia obovata*, of the natural order *Rhamnaceæ*, found in Texas and westward, often forming dense chaparral or thickets. It makes an effective hedge. The wood is hard and very heavy, of a light-red color, and the berries are edible.

bluey (blö'i), *a.* [< *blue* + *-y*¹.] Somewhat blue; bluish. *Southey.*

bluff¹ (bluf), *a.* and *n.* [Origin unknown; perhaps connected with MD. *blaf* (Kilian), flat, broad, as in *blaf aensicht*, a broad flat face, *blaffaert*, one who has a flat broad face, a coin with a blank face (see *blaffert*) (also a boaster, but in this sense prob. a different word, equiv. to mod. D. *blaffer*, < *blaffen*, bark, yelp: see *blaff*). The suggested D. origin is favored by the nautical associations of the word. There is prob. no connection with *bluff*².] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having or presenting a broad, flattened front, as a ship with broad bows and nearly vertical stem.—**2.** Rising abruptly and boldly, as a high bank on the shore of a sea, lake, or river; presenting a bold and nearly perpendicular front, as a coast-line or a range of low hills.

> The rock Tabra, a *bluff*, peninsular prominence that juts out from the bottom of the cliff.
> *Atkins*, Voyage to Guinea, p. 102.

3. Broad and full: specially applied to a full countenance, indicative of frankness and good humor.

> His broad, bright eye, and *bluff* face, . . . like the sun on frost-work, melted down displeasure. *H. S. Riddell.*

Hence—**4.** Rough and hearty; plain and frank; somewhat abrupt and unconventional in manner.

> *Bluff* Harry broke into the spence,
> And turn'd the cowls adrift.
> *Tennyson*, Talking Oak.

> In ripeness of mind and *bluff* heartiness of expression, he [Dryden] takes rank with the best.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 79.

5. Blustering; pompous; surly; churlish. [Obsolete or provincial.]

> A pert or *bluff* important wight. *Armstrong*, Taste.

To stand bluff†, to stand firm or stiff. *N. E. D.*

II. *n.* [First used in the American colonies in the 18th century.] A hill, bank, or headland with a steep, broad face; a high bank presenting a steep or nearly perpendicular front, especially one on the shore of a sea, lake, or river; also, a steep rise between bottom-land and a higher table-land.

> Beach, *bluff*, and wave, adieu! *Whittier.*

> Round the hills from *bluff* to *bluff*.
> *Tennyson*, Golden Year.

bluff² (bluf), *v.* [E. dial. also *bluft*, blindfold; origin uncertain, perhaps from two or more sources. The sense of 'deceive or impose upon' may come from that of 'blindfold, hoodwink,' but cf. Sc. "get the *bluff*," be taken in; prob. of LG. origin: LG. *bluffen*, *verbluffen*, D. *verbluffen*, > G. *verblüffen* = Dan. *forbløffe*, baffle, confound, stupefy. In popular apprehension prob. often associated with *bluff*¹, *a.*, as if 'assume a bluff or bold front.'] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To blindfold or hoodwink. *Bailey.*—**2.** In the game of poker, to deceive or impose upon (an opponent) by betting heavily on a worthless hand, or by acting in such a way as to cause the other players to believe that one's hand is stronger than it really is, in order to make them throw up their cards or stay out of the betting. Hence—**3.** To daunt or deter from the accomplishment of some design by boastful language or demeanor; repulse or frighten off by assuming a bold front, or by a make-believe show of resources, strength, etc.: frequently followed by *off*: as, to *bluff off* a dun. [Chiefly U. S.]

II. *intrans.* **1.** In the game of poker, to bet heavily and with an air of confident assurance on a poor hand, in order to deceive an opponent and cause him to throw up his cards. Hence—**2.** To assume a bold, boastful front, so as to hoodwink an opponent as to one's real resources, strength, etc.

bluff² (bluf), *n.* [E. dial. also *blufter*, a blinker: see the verb.] **1.** A blinker for a horse.—**2.** A game at cards; poker. [U. S.]—**3.** The act of deceiving or influencing, as in the game of poker, by a show of confident assurance and boastful betting or language; hence, language or demeanor intended to blind, frighten, or daunt an opponent in anything.

bluff-bowed (bluf'boud), *a.* *Naut.*, broad, full, and square in the bows.

bluffer (bluf'ėr), *n.* One who bluffs.

bluff-headed (bluf'hed″ed), *a.* *Naut.*, having an upright stem, or one with but little rake forward.

bluffly (bluf'li), *adv.* In a bluff manner; bluntly; in an unconventional or offhand way.

bluffness (bluf'nes), *n.* The quality of being bluff; bluntness; frankness; abruptness.

> No such *bluffness* of meaning is implied in the Greek.
> *Bushnell*, Sermons on Living Subjects.

bluffy (bluf'i), *a.* [< *bluff*¹, *n.*, + *-y*¹.] **1.** Having the character of a bluff; precipitous or steep.

> We could see the syenites we had just left again cropping out much less *bluffy*, and terminating the table-land to the eastward by a continuous line, trending generally northwest and southeast. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., II. 343.

2. Inclining to bluffness in appearance or manner.

bluft (bluft), *v. t.* [E. dial.: see *bluff*².] To blindfold. [Prov. Eng.]

blufter (bluf'tėr), *n.* [< *bluft* + *-er*¹.] A blinker. [Prov. Eng.]

bluid (blüd), *n.* A Scotch form of *blood*.

bluing (blö'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *blue*, *v.*] **1.** The act of making blue; specifically, the process of giving a blue color to iron and other metals by heating.—**2.** A blue tint given to iron by boiling in a bath of hyposulphite of soda and acetate of lead.—**3.** The indigo, soluble Prussian blue, or other material, used in the laundry to give a bluish tint to linen.

Also spelled *blueing*.

bluish (blö'ish), *a.* [< *blue* + *-ish*¹.] Blue in a small degree; somewhat blue.

bluishly (blö'ish-li), *adv.* In a bluish manner.

bluishness (blö'ish-nes), *n.* The quality of being bluish; a small degree of blue color.

bluism (blö'izm), *n.* [< *blue*, *a.*, 6, *n.*, 9, + *-ism*.] Blue-stockingism.

> A wife so well known in the gay and learned world, without one bit of . . . *bluism* about herself.
> *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, II. iv.

blumange†, *n.* See *blanc-mange*.

blunder (blun'dėr), *v.* [< ME. *blondren*, *blunderen*, a freq. form of uncertain origin, perhaps of double origin: (1) prop. *blondren*, freq. of *blonden*, *blanden*, mix (see *bland*¹, *v.*); (2) prop. *blundren*, freq. of *blunden*, which occurs once in the doubtful sense of 'stagger, stumble,' < Icel. *blunda*, doze, = Sw. *blunda* = Dan. *blunde*, doze, slumber; cf. Icel. *blundhr* = Sw. Dan. *blund*, a doze, nap. Cf. *blunt*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move or act blindly, stupidly, or without direction or steady guidance; flounder; stumble: frequently with *on* or *along*.

> Bayard the blinde
> That *blundreth* forth.
> *Chaucer*, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 403.

> It is one thing to forget matter of fact, and another to *blunder* upon the reason of it. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

> Here he delights the weekly news to con,
> And mingle comments as he *blunders* on.
> *Crabbe*, The Newspaper.

2. To make a gross mistake, especially through mental confusion; err widely or stupidly.

> Was there a man dismay'd?
> Not tho' the soldier knew
> Some one had *blunder'd*.
> *Tennyson*, Charge of the Light Brigade.

II. *trans.* **1**†. To mix (things) confusedly; confuse.

> He *blunders* and confounds all these together.
> *Stillingfleet.*

2†. To confound; confuse; distract; cause to make blunders: as, "to *blunder* an adversary," *Ditton*, On the Resurrection, p. 63.—**3**†. To injure or destroy by blundering; mismanage: as, "to darken or *blunder* the cause," *Ditton*, On the Resurrection, p. 211.—**4.** To do or make faultily or erroneously; make mistakes in through ignorance or stupidity; bungle. [Rare.]

> [Inscriptions] usually of very barbarous work and *blundered*. *B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, p. 657.

> Some fine pilgrim-flasks of blue and green have *blundered* copies of hieroglyphs and representations of Egyptian deities incised in the moist clay.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 606.

> The banker's clerk who was directed to sum my cash-account, *blundered* it three times. *Scott*, Antiquary, vi.

5. To utter thoughtlessly or in a blundering manner; blurt out: generally with *out*: as, to *blunder out* an excuse.

blunder (blun'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *blunder*, *blonder*, error, misfortune, < *blunderen*, *blondren*, blunder, v.] A mistake made through precipitance or mental confusion; a gross or stupid mistake.

> It is worse than a crime; it is a *blunder*.
> *Memoirs of Fouché* (trans.).

> The "Magnalia" has great merits; it has, also, fatal defects. In its mighty chaos of fables and *blunders* and misrepresentations are of course lodged many single facts of the utmost value. *M. C. Tyler*, Hist. Amer. Lit., II. 83.

=**Syn.** *Error, Mistake, Blunder, Bull.* An *error* is a wandering from truth, primarily in impression, judgment, or calculation, and, by extension of the idea, in conduct; it may be a state. A *mistake* is a false judgment or choice; it does not, as *error* sometimes does, imply moral obliquity, the defect being placed wholly in the wisdom of the actor, and in its treatment of this defect the word is altogether gentle. *Blunder* is a strong word for a mistake which is stupid, a gross error in action or speech. A *bull* is a blunder in language, involving generally a very obvious and comical contradiction; but the word is sometimes applied to any particularly inapt or ludicrously inappropriate remark.

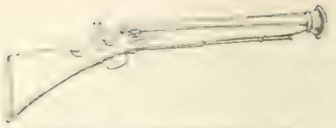
> Speculative *errors*, which have no influence on the life and conversation, cannot be near so dangerous as those *errors* which lead men out of the way of their duty.
> *J. Blair*, Sermon, in Tyler's Amer. Lit., II. 262.

> In general, pride is at the bottom of all great *mistakes*.
> *Ruskin*, True and Beautiful.

> It was the advice of Schomberg to an historian, that he should avoid being particular in the drawing up of an army . . .; for that he had observed notorious *blunders* and absurdities committed by writers not conversant in the art of war. *Addison.*

> Lord Orford pronounced this to be the best *bull* he had ever heard: "I hate that woman," said a gentleman, looking at one who had been his nurse, "I hate that woman, for she changed me at nurse."
> *Miss Edgeworth*, Essay on Irish Bulls.

blunderbuss (blun'dėr-bus), *n.* [In 17th century also *blunderbus* and *blunderbush*; appar. a modification, prob. with humorous allusion to its blundering or random action, of D. *donderbus* (= G. *donnerbüchse*), a blunderbuss, < *donder* (= G. *donner* = E. *thunder*) + *bus*, a box, urn, barrel of a gun, same as *buis*, a tube, pipe, = G. *büchse*, a box, pot, barrel of a gun, pipe, etc., = E. *box*². Cf. the equiv. G. *blunderbüchse*, in imitation of the E., but prob. with a thought of *plunder*, baggage, lumber (E. *plunder*), in allusion to its heaviness. A charter of James I. (1617) mentions "*plantier-busse*, alias *blanterbusse*," as equiv. to *harquebuse*, but the first element here is different, ult. < L. *plantare*, plant (fix). Cf. Sc. *blunyierd*, an old gun, any old rusty weapon.] **1.** A short gun or firearm with a large bore and funnel-shaped muzzle, capable of holding a number of balls or slugs, and intended to be used at a limited range



[illegible] Armory, Tower of London

without exact aim. It has been long obsolete in civilized countries.—2. A stupid, blundering person.

blunderer (blun'dėr-ėr), *n.* [< ME. "*blunderer*, or blunt warkere [worker]" (Prompt. Parv.), < *blunderen*, *blondren*, blunder, v.] One who blunders. (*a*) One who flounders about blindly or bunglingly in his work: as, "meer *Blunderers* in that [illegible]," *Cudworth.* (N. E. D.) (*b*) One who, through carelessness or want of capacity, makes gross mistakes.

blunderhead (blun'dėr-hed), *n.* [< *blunder* + *head.* Cf. *dunderhead.*] A stupid fellow; one who blunders.

[illegible] skilled *blunderhead*. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

blunderingly (blun'dėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a blundering manner; by mistake.

The man who had so *blunderingly* botched the business.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney, I. iii.

Reckless perversions of meaning, whether intentionally or *blunderingly* made. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. 295.

blunge (blunj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *blunged*, ppr. *blunging.* [Appar. a popular formation, after *plunge*, with ref. to the plunging action of the instrument used.] To mix (clay) with a blunger.

blunger (blun'jėr), *n.* [< *blunge* + *-er*¹. Cf. *plunger.*] An instrument used for mixing clay in potteries. It is shaped like a shovel, but has a larger blade, and a cross-handle by which it is wielded. The name is also sometimes given to different varieties of pug-mill.

blunging (blun'jing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *blunge*, *v.*] The process of mixing clay in potteries. The proper amount of the clay and the necessary quantity of water are placed in a trough, and mixed with a blunger until reduced to a homogeneous mass. In large potteries this work is sometimes done by the machine called a pug-mill.

blunk¹†, *v.* [Origin uncertain; appar. a corruption of *blenk* or *blink.*] **I.** *intrans.* To blench; blink; turn aside.

II. *trans.* To spoil; mismanage. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

blunk² (blungk), *n.* [Cf. *blunket.*] In plural, linen or cotton cloths for printing; calicos. [Scotch.]

blunker¹ (blung'kėr), *n.* [< *blunk*¹, *v.*, II., + *-er*¹.] A bungler; one who spoils everything he meddles with. [Scotch.]

[illegible] a gentleman than the *blunker* that's biggit the bonnie house doun in the howm.
Scott, Guy Mannering, iii.

blunker² (blung'kėr), *n.* [< *blunk*² + *-er*¹.] A calico-printer. [Scotch.]

blunket†, *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *blonket*, [illegible], *blanket*, < ME. *blanket* (a.), *blunket*, also *plunket*, *plonkete* (n.), appar. < OF. *blanquet*, var. of *blanchet*, dim. of *blanc*, white: see *blanket*, which is thus a doublet of *blunket.*] **I.** *a.* Gray; grayish or light-blue.

Our *blunket* liveryes bene all to sadde.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

II. *n.* A kind of cloth; apparently the same as *blanket*, 1.

blunt (blunt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *blunt*, *blont*, of an edge or point, dull, not sharp; of manner, rude; of mind, dull, stupid, blind; prob. < AS. **blunt*, found in the deriv. *Blunta*, a man's name (cf. the mod. E. surnames *Blunt*, *Blount*). The sense of 'dull, stupid,' appears to be the orig. one (see the quotation from the Ormulum), pointing to a connection with Icel. *blunda* = [illegible] Dan. *blunde*, doze, slumber. Cf. *blunder*, and the sense of *blunt* in the quotation from the Prompt. Parv. under *blunderer.*] **I.** [illegible] thick, or dull, [illegible] edge, [illegible] an obtuse, [illegible] dull edge [illegible] knife, sword, [illegible]; not [illegible].

[illegible]

Ormulum, I. 1053.

2. [illegible] understanding; slow of [illegible]

[illegible]

3. [illegible] sharp or smart [illegible]

From the back the shore of Sicily curves with delicately indented bays toward Messina: then come the straits, and the *blunt* mass of the Calabrian mountains terminating Italy at Spartivento.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 204.

4. Rough in manner or speech; rude; unpolished; hence, abrupt in address or manner; plain-spoken; unceremonious: applied to persons.

I am no orator, as Brutus is;
But, as you know me all, a plain *blunt* man.
Shak., J. C., iii. 2.

Thou'rt honest, *blunt*, and rude enough, o' conscience.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 2.

5. Plain; plain-spoken; unceremonious or unconventional; direct; free from circumlocution: as, *blunt* truths; a *blunt* bearing.

In *blunt* terms, can you play the sorcerer? *Coleridge.*

To his *blunt* manner and to his want of consideration for the feelings of others he owed a much higher reputation for sincerity than he at all deserved.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

6. Hard to penetrate. [Rare.]

I find my heart hardened and *blunt* to new impressions.
Pope.

7†. Faint.

Such a burre myȝt make myn herte *blunt*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 176.

=**Syn. 4.** Brusk, bluff, uncivil, rude, uncourteous.

II. *n.* **1†.** A blunt sword for fencing; a foil.—**2.** A needle of a grade shorter and less sharply pointed than a sharp. See *needle.*—**3.** [Slang, and perhaps of different origin.] Money; ready money.

"Well, how goes it?" said one. "I have been the rounds. The *blunt's* going like the ward-pump."
Disraeli, Coningsby, ix.

blunt (blunt), *v.* [< *blunt, a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make blunt, as an edge or point; dull the edge or point of, as a knife or bodkin, by making it thicker.

A less deadly sword, of which he carefully *blunted* the point and edge. *Macaulay*, Addison.

Knowledge neither *blunts* the point of the lance, nor weakens the arm that wields a knightly sword.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 334.

2. To weaken or deaden, as appetite, desire, or power of the mind; impair the force, keenness, or susceptibility of.

Blunt not his love. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

To *blunt* or break her passion
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

II. *intrans.* To become blunt: as, the blade *blunts* easily.

blunthead (blunt'hed), *n.* An East Indian serpent, *Amblycephalus boa*, of the family *Colubridæ* and subfamily *Leptognathinæ*, of Java, Borneo, etc.

blunting (blun'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *blunt*, *v.*] **1.** The act of dulling.—**2.** Something that dulls or blunts. [Rare.]

Not impediments or *bluntings*, but rather as whetstones, to set an edge on our desires.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 73.

bluntish (blun'tish), *a.* [< *blunt* + *-ish*¹.] Somewhat blunt.

bluntishness (blun'tish-nes), *n.* [< *bluntish* + *-ness.*] A slight degree of bluntness.

Tempered with an honest *bluntishness.*
Wood, Athenæ Oxon. (ed. 1815), II. 582.

bluntly (blunt'li), *adv.* **1†.** Stupidly.—**2.** Without sharpness or tenuity; obtusely: as, *bluntly* serrate.—**3.** In a blunt manner; abruptly; without delicacy, or the usual forms of civility; in an abrupt, offhand, or curt manner; without circumlocution: as, to tell a man something *bluntly.*

Fathers are
Won by degrees, not *bluntly* as our masters
Or wronged friends are.
Dekker and Ford, Witch of Edmonton, i. 1.

bluntness (blunt'nes), *n.* [< *blunt* + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being blunt. (*a*) Want of [illegible] dullness; obtuseness. (*b*) Plainness [illegible] of address; want of [illegible] manner or address; [illegible] of speech. [illegible]

[illegible]

blunt-witted (blunt'wit″ed), *a.* [< *blunt* + *wit* + *-ed*². Cf. ME. "blunt of wytte," Prompt. Parv.] Dull; stupid.

Blunt-witted lord, ignoble in demeanour!
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

blur (blėr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *blurred*, ppr. *blurring.* [= Sc. *blure*, first in early mod. E. *blurre*; perhaps a deflected form of *blear*, early mod. E. *blere* (see *blear*¹), but it may be an independent formation. Cf. *blot*¹, *blotch.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To obscure or sully (a thing) with something which detracts from its fairness or beauty.

The usually mirrored surface of the river was *blurred* by an infinity of raindrops. *Hawthorne*, Old Manse, I.

2. To sully; stain; blemish: as, to *blur* one's reputation.

Never yet did base dishonour *blur* our name,
But with our sword we wip'd away the blot.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

3. To obscure without quite effacing; render indistinct; confuse and bedim, as the outlines of a figure.

One low light betwixt them burn'd,
Blurr'd by the creeping mist.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

4. To dim the perception or susceptibility of; make dull or insensible to impression: as, *blurred* eyesight; to *blur* the judgment.

Her eyes are *blurred* with the lightning's glare. *N. Drake.*

To blur out, to efface.

We saw forked flashes once and again . . . lighting up the valleys for a moment, and leaving the darkness blacker . . . as the storm *blurred out* the landscape forty miles away. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 228.

To blur over, to obscure by a blur; put out of sight.

II. *intrans.* To make blurs in writing.

blur (blėr), *n.* [< *blur, v.*] **1.** A smudge or smear, such as that made by brushing writing or painting before it is dry; a blot which partially defaces or obscures.—**2.** Figuratively, a blot, stain, or injury affecting character, reputation, and the like.

Her raillyng sette a greate *blurre* on myne honestie and good name. *Udall*, tr. of Erasmus, Luke xviii.

These *blurs* are too apparent in his Life.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

3. A blurred condition; a dim, confused appearance; indistinctness.

The eye learns to discriminate colors, and shades of color, where at first there was only a vague *blur* of feeling.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 10.

blurry (blėr'i), *a.* [< *blur, n.*, + *-y*¹.] Full of blurs; confused and indistinct.

blurt (blėrt), *v.* [= Sc. *blirt* (see *blirt*); appar. imitative, with the initial sound as in *blow*¹, *blast*, *blash*, *bluster*, etc., and the final sound as in *spurt*, *spirt*, *squirt*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To utter suddenly or inadvertently; divulge unadvisedly: commonly with *out.*

Others . . . cannot hold, but *blurt out* those words which afterwards they are forced to eat. *Hakewill.*

And yet the truth may lose its grace,
If *blurted* to a person's face.
Lloyd, The Nightingale.

At last to *blurt out* the broad, staring question of, "Madam, will you marry me?"
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, ii.

2†. To treat contemptuously.

And, I confess, I never was so *blurted*,
Nor never so abus'd.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, ii. 2.

To blurt at†, to speak contemptuously of; ridicule.

None would look on her,
But cast their gazes on Marina's face;
Whilst ours was *blurted at.* *Shak.*, Pericles, iv. 4.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To puff or emit the breath explosively as in sleep, or contemptuously as in saying "pooh"; puff in scorn or with a contemptuous expression of the lips.—**2.** To burst out weeping.

blurt (blėrt), *n.* [< *blurt, v.*] A sudden puff or emission of the breath, especially in contempt, as when saying "pooh."

blush (blush), *v.* [< ME. *blushen*, *bluschen*, *blyschen*, glow, rarely blush, usually look, glance, prob. < AS. *blyscan*, *bliscan* (glossed *rutilare*), glow, = MLG. *bloschen*, LG. *blusken*, blush; cf. AS. **blysian*, in comp. *ablisian* for **āblysian*, blush (verbal n. *āblysung*, *āblysgung*, blushing), = MD. *blosen*, D. *blozen* = MLG. *blosen*, blush; connected with AS. *blysa*, *blisa*, also *blysige*, a torch, **blys* (in comp. *bælblys*), a flame, = MLG. *blas*, LG. *bluse*, a flame, = Sw. *bloss* = Dan. *blus*, a torch; LG. *blusen*, set on fire, inflame, = Sw. *blossa*, blaze, = Dan. *blusse*, blaze, flame, blush in the face; from the noun. Not phonetically connected, though prob. notionally associated, with *blaze*¹: see *blaze*¹, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1†.** To shine, as the sun.—**2†.** To glance; look. [In these senses only in Middle English; but see *blush, n.*, 1, 2.]

Tyl on a hyl that I asspyed
& *blusched* on the burghe, as I forth dreued
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 979.

3. To become red in the face; redden all over the face: especially from modesty, embarrassment, confusion, or shame.

Ask him a question,
He *blushes* like a girl, and answers little.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, i. 1.

In the presence of the shameless and unblushing the young offender is ashamed to *blush*. *Buckminster.*

4. To appear as if blushing; exhibit a red or roseate hue; bloom freshly or modestly.

> The sun of heaven, methought, was loth to set,
> But stay'd, and made the western welkin *blush*.
> *Shak.*, K. John, v. 5.

> Full many a flower is born to *blush* unseen.
> *Gray*, Elegy.

5. To be ashamed: with *at* or *for*.

He *blushes for* the "disingenuousness of the most devoted worshipper of speculative truth." *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 19.

II. *trans.* **1.** To make red. [Rare.]

> Which [blood] . . . ne'er returneth
> To *blush* and beautify the cheek again.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

2. To express, show, or make known by blushing, or by a change of color similar to a blush. [Rare and poetical.]

> Pass the happy news,
> *Blush* it thro' the West.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, xvii.

blush (blush), *n.* [< ME. *blusch*, gleam, glimpse; from the verb.] **1†.** A gleam.

> To bide a blisful *blusch* of the bryȝt sunne.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (ed. Morris), l. 520.

2. A glance; glimpse; look; view: obsolete except in the phrase *at first blush*.

At the first blush we thought they had beene shippes come from France. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 336.

This sounds, *at first blush*, very neat, if not even very profound; but a closer examination dissolves it into nothing. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLIII. 618.

3. Look; resemblance: as, she has a *blush* of her father. [North. Eng.] [Hence, collectively, an assembly, company, in the isolated example, *a blush of boyes* = a company of boys ("Book of St. Albans").]—**4.** The suffusion of the cheeks or the face with a red color through confusion, shame, diffidence, or the like.

> If impious acts
> Have left thee blood enough to make a *blush*,
> I'll paint it on thy cheeks.
> *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, iii. 3.

> Her *blush* of maiden shame. *Bryant*, Autumn Woods.

5. A red or reddish color; a rosy tint.

> And light's last *blushes* tinged the distant hills.
> *Lord Lyttelton*, Uncertainty, i.

To put to the blush, to cause to blush or be ashamed.

blusher (blush'ėr), *n.* One who blushes, or is given to blushing.

Mulattoes are often great *blushers*, blush succeeding blush over their faces. *Darwin*, Express. of Emotions, p. 320.

blushet† (blush'et), *n.* [< *blush* + *-et*.] A little blusher; a modest young girl.

Go to, little *blushet*. *B. Jonson*, Entertainments.

blushful (blush'ful), *a.* [< *blush* + *-ful*.] Full of blushes.

> From his [the sun's] ardent look the turning Spring
> Averts her *blushful* face. *Thomson*, Summer, l. 7.

> The true, the *blushful* Hippocrene.
> *Keats*, Ode to Nightingale.

blushfully (blush'ful-i), *adv.* With many blushes.

blushing (blush'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *blush*, *v.*] The act of becoming red in the face through modesty, confusion, or shame; suffusion with a roseate tint.

The *blushings* of the evening. *J. Spencer*, Prodigies, p. 146.

Blushing is the most peculiar and the most human of all expressions. Monkeys redden from passion, but it would require an overwhelming amount of evidence to make us believe that any animal could blush. *Darwin*, Express. of Emotions, p. 310.

blushing (blush'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *blush*, *v.*] **1.** Modest; bashful; given to blushing or suffused with blushes: as, a *blushing* maiden.—**2.** Freshly blooming; roseate, literally or figuratively.

> The dappled pink and *blushing* rose.
> *Prior*, The Garland.

> To-day he puts forth
> The tender leaves of hope, to-morrow blossoms,
> And bears his *blushing* honours thick upon him.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

blushingly (blush'ing-li), *adv.* In a blushing manner; with blushes; modestly.

blushless (blush'les), *a.* [< *blush* + *-less*.] Without a blush; unblushing; past blushing; impudent; barefaced; shameless: as, "*blushless* crimes," *Sandys*.

blushwort (blush'wėrt), *n.* A name given to cultivated species of *Æschynanthus*.

blushy (blush'i), *a.* [< *blush* + *-y*^{1}.] Like a blush; having the color of a blush. [Rare.]

Blossoms of apples . . . are *blushy*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 507.

bluster (blus'tėr), *v.* [Origin obscure. Hardly connected with ME. *blusteren*, wander about aimlessly, = LG. *blustern*, *blistern*, flutter about anxiously; but prob. one of the imitative words attached loosely to what is felt to be the common root of *blow*^{1}, *blast*. The E. Fries. *blüstern*, bluster, freq. of *blussen*, var. of *blusen* (= E. *blaze*^{2}), blow, is appar. a parallel formation.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To roar and be tumultuous, as wind; blow boisterously: as, the storm *blusters* without.

> *Bluster* the winds and tides.
> *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

2. To be loud, noisy, or swaggering; swagger, as a turbulent or boasting person; utter loud empty menaces or protests.

Your ministerial directors *blustered* like tragic tyrants here. *Burke*, American Taxation.

Let your demagogues lead crowds, lest they lead armies; let them *bluster*, lest they massacre. *Macaulay*, Conversation between Cowley and Milton.

3†. [Only in ME.; perhaps a different word. Cf. LG. *blustern*, *blistern*, flutter in alarm.] To wander or run about aimlessly.

> That thay *blustered* as blynde as bayard watȝ euer.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 886.

II. *trans.* **1.** To compel or force by mere bluster. [Rare.]

He meant to *bluster* all princes into a perfect obedience. *Fuller.*

2. To utter with bluster, or with noise and violence: generally with *out* or *forth*.

Bloweth and *blustereth out* . . . blasphemy. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 374.

To bluster down†, to blow down with violence, as of the wind.

By a tempestuous gust *bluster down* the house. *Seasonable Sermons*, p. 26.

bluster (blus'tėr), *n.* [< *bluster*, *v.*] **1.** The noise of a storm or of violent wind; a blast; a gust.

> The skies look grimly
> And threaten present *blusters*.
> *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 3.

2. A boisterous blast, or loud tumultuous noise.

The brazen trumpet's *bluster*. *Swift*, Prometheus.

3. Noisy but empty talk or menace; swagger; boisterous self-assertion.

A coward makes a great deal more *bluster* than a man of honour. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The real weather gods are free from brag and *bluster*. *The Century*, XXV. 614.

=**Syn. 3.** Turbulence, boasting, bragging, bullying.

blusteration (blus-te̱-rā'sho̱n), *n.* [< *bluster* + *-ation*.] Noisy boasting; blustering; boisterous conduct. [Prov. Eng. and Amer.]

blusterer (blus'tėr-ėr), *n.* One who or that which blusters; especially, a swaggerer; a bully; a noisy, boastful, or boisterous fellow.

> Sometime a *blusterer*, that the ruffle knew
> Of court, of city. *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 58.

blustering (blus'tėr-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *bluster*, *v.*] **1.** Stormy; windy; tempestuous: as, *blustering* weather; "a *blustering* day," *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.—**2.** Noisy; violent; self-asserting; swaggering: as, a *blustering* fellow.

A policy of *blustering* menace and arrogant interference. *N. A. Rev.*, XXXIX. 410.

blusteringly (blus'tėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a blustering manner.

blusterous, blustrous (blus'tėr-us, -trus), *a.* [< *bluster* + *-ous*.] **1.** Noisy; tempestuous; rough; stormy.

> Now, mild may be thy life!
> For a more *blusterous* birth had never babe.
> *Shak.*, Pericles, iii. 1.

2. Violent; truculent; swaggering.

blustery (blus'tėr-i), *a.* [< *bluster* + *-y*^{1}.] Blustering; blusterous; raging; noisy.

A hollow, *blustery*, [illegible] and [illegible] actor. [illegible]

blustrous, *a.* See *blusterous*.

-bly. A termination of adverbs. See the etymology of *-ble*.

blype (blīp), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] **1.** A shred; a piece of skin rubbed off. *Burns.*—**2.** A stroke or blow. [Scotch.]

blythe†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *blithe*.

B. M. An abbreviation of *Bachelor of Medicine*.

B. M. E. An abbreviation of *Bachelor of Mining Engineering*.

B. Mus. An abbreviation of *Bachelor of Music*.

bo^1†, *a.*, *pron.*, and *conj.* [ME., also *boo*, < AS. *bā*, fem. (in ME. common and neut.), with *begen* (ME. *beȝen*, *beien*, *beyne*, *bayne*, *beie*, *beye*, *baye*), masc., *bu*, neut., = Goth. *bai*, m., *ba*, neut., = (with a prefix) L. *am-bo* = Gr. ἄμ-φω, both (see *ambi-*, *amphi-*), = (with an added element) Icel. *bādhir*, etc., ME. *bathe*, *bothe*, mod. E. *both*: see *both*.] The earlier word for *both*.

bo^2 (bō), *interj.* [Also written *boh* and formerly also *boe*; a mere exclamation. Cf. D. "*hy kan* boe *noch* ba *zeggen*," equiv. to E. "he cannot say *bo* to a goose." Cf. *boo*^{1}.] An exclamation used to inspire surprise or fright; especially, a cry uttered by children to frighten their fellows. Also *boo*.

> I'll rather put on my flashing red nose, and my flaming face, and come wrapped in a calf's skin, and cry *bo, bo!* I'll fray the scholar, I warrant thee.
> *Old Play*, Wily Beguiled.

Not able to say bo! to a goose, very bashful or timid.

b. o. A common abbreviation in stock-exchange reports and documents of *buyer's option*: as, *b. o.* 3 (that is, at the buyer's option within 3 days).

boa (bō'ä̤), *n.* [NL., < L. *boa*, also *bora*, applied to a large serpent; perhaps < *bos* (*bov-*), an ox, in allusion to its large size: see *Bos* and *bovine*.] **1.** [*cap.*] In *herpet.*, a genus of very large non-venomous serpents, of the family *Boidæ*, notable for their power of constriction. It was formerly nearly coextensive with the modern family, and included all the boas, anacondas, etc., but is now restricted to certain South American species congeneric with *Boa constrictor*. The genus includes some of the largest known serpents (sometimes more than 20 feet long), capable of enveloping and crushing mammals as large as a deer.

Boa (*Boa constrictor*).

2. In ordinary language, some large serpent, as a boa-constrictor, anaconda, or python; any member of the family *Boidæ* or *Pythonidæ*.—**3.** A long and slender cylindrical wrap of fur, worn by women round the neck.

boa-constrictor (bō'ä-kon-strik'tor), *n.* A name popularly applied to any large serpent of the family *Boidæ* or *Pythonidæ*: same as *boa*, 2.

boalee (bō'a-lē), *n.* [< *boyari*, the Bengalese native name.] A fish of the family *Siluridæ*, *Wallago attu*, which has been also named *Silurus boalis*, inhabiting the fresh waters of India and Burma. It has a long body, deeply cleft mouth, forked caudal, very long anal, and small dorsal. It attains a length of about 6 feet, and is edible.

In India the jawbone of the *boalee* fish (Silurus boalis) is employed by the natives about Docca. The teeth, being small, recurved, and closely set, act as a fine comb for carding cotton. *Simmonds*, Com. Products of the Sea, p. [illegible]

Boanerges (bō-a̤-nėr'jēz), *n. pl.* [LL., < Gr. Βοανεργές, from an Aramaic form equiv. to Heb. *bnē hargem*, sons of thunder (< *bnē*, pl. of *bēn*, son, + *ha*, the, + *ra'am*, thunder), or to the synonymous Heb. *bnē regesh*.] **1.** Sons of thunder: a name given by Christ to two of his disciples, James and John, sons of Zebedee.

And he surnamed them *Boanerges*, which is, The sons of thunder. Mark iii. 17.

Hence—**2.** *sing.* A name sometimes given to a vociferous preacher or orator.

boar^1 (bōr), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *bore*; < ME. *boor*, *bore*, *bar*, < AS. *bār* = OS. *bēr* [illegible] swine) = D. *beer* = MLG. *bēr*, LG. *ber* = OHG. *bēr*, MHG. *bēr*, a boar, G. *bär*, a young boar. Cf. Russ. *borovŭ*, a boar.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The male of swine (not castrated).—**2.** A military engine used in the middle ages. *Grose.*—**Ethiopian wild boar.** See [illegible].—**Wild boar**, [illegible] an ungulate or hoofed [illegible] the original of the tame hog. [illegible] of Europe, excepting the British islands (where, however, they formerly abounded), and also in the greater part of Asia and on the [illegible] Africa. The wild boar differs in several [illegible] from the tame species: its [illegible] is smaller, its [illegible] (which are [illegible] black) rounder and shorter; its color is iron-gray, inclining to black. The tusks, formed by the enlarged canine teeth, are [illegible] boar being sometimes nearly [illegible]. The chase of the wild boar is one of the most exciting sports of Europe and India.

Wild Boar (*Sus scrofa*).

In heraldry the wild boar is represented with large tusks [illegible].

II. *a.* Male: as, a *boar* squirrel.

boar[illegible]†, boar[illegible]†. Obsolete spelling of *bord*¹, [illegible].

board (bōrd), *n.* [Under this form and the cognate forms in the other languages are merged two different words: (1) ME. *bord, boord, borde*, < AS. *bord*, a board, plank, table, shield, = OS. *bord* = OFries. *bord* = D. *bord* = MLG. *bort*, LG. *boord* = Icel. *bordh* = OHG. MHG. *bort*, G. *bord, bort* = Sw. and Dan. *bord* = Goth. *baurd* (in *fōtu-baurd*, 'footboard,' footstool), neut., a board, plank, table (in AS. also shield); (2) ME. *bord, boord, borde*, < AS. *bord* (= OS. *bord* = D. *boord* = MLG. *bort*, LG. *boord* = OHG. MHG. *bort*, G. *bord* = Icel. *bordh* = Sw. Dan. *bord*), masc. (and, by confusion with the preceding, neut.), border, brim, rim, side, esp. side of a ship. From the Teut. comes F. *bord* = OSp. *borda*, Sp. *bordo* = Pg. *bordo* = It. *bordo*, side, edge, esp. in the nautical use, whence in E. some uses of *board, n.* and *v.*, after the F. Hence *border*, etc. Connection of the two original words is uncertain. Another form of AS. *bord*, a plank, appears transposed in AS. *bred*, a board, flat surface, E. dial. *brede*, a board, = OD. *bred*, D. *berd*, a floor, = OHG. MHG. *bret*, G. *brett*, a board, plank, = Sw. *bräde* = Dan. *brædt*, board. Not connected with *broad*, as is usually supposed. Cf. Ir. Gael. Corn. *bord* = W. *bord* and *bwrdd*, a board, table.] 1. A piece of timber sawed thin, and of considerable length and breadth compared with the thickness. The name is usually given to pieces of timber (in this and similar forms called *lumber* in the United States) more than 4 inches wide and less than 2 inches thick. Thicker pieces of the same form are called *planks*, and narrower ones *battens*. When boards are thinner on one edge than on the other, they are called *feather-edged boards*; and to riven pieces of this kind, not more than 3 feet long, used for roofing, the name *board* is exclusively applied in the southern United States.

> But ships are but *boards*, sailors but men.
>
> *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3.

2. A table, especially as being used to place food on.

> Fruit of all kinds . . .
> she gathers, tribute large, and on the *board*
> Heaps with unsparing hand. *Milton*, P. L., v. 343.

Hence—3. (*a*) That which is served on a board or table; entertainment; food; diet.

> Sometimes white lilies did their leaves afford,
> With wholesome poppy-flowers, to mend his homely *board*.
>
> *Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

> They . . . suffer from cold and hunger in their fireless homes and at their meagre *boards*.
>
> *Howells*, Venetian Life, xxi.

(*b*) Provision for a person's daily meals, or food and lodging, especially as furnished by agreement or for a price: applied also to the [illegible] provision for horses and other animals. [illegible] lodging is often distinguished either as [illegible] *table-board*.

4. A table at which a council or the session of a [illegible] is held.

> [illegible] *Bacon*.

> [illegible] with affairs [illegible]
>
> [illegible]

Hence, by metonymy—5. A number of persons having the management, direction, or [illegible] of some public or [illegible] as a *board* of directors; the *board* [illegible]; the *board* of health; a [illegible]-*board*.

> [illegible]
>
> [illegible]owledge as an administrat[illegible]
>
> [illegible]

6. A [illegible] wood used for some [illegible] purp[illegible] iron[illegible]-*board*, a bake-*board*, a knife-*board*.—7. A tablet; especially, a tablet upon which public notices are written, or to which they are affixed: as, a notice-*board*; a bulletin-*board*.—8. A table, tablet, or frame on which games are played: as, a chess- or backgammon-*board*; a bagatelle-*board*.—9. *pl.* The stage of a theater: as, to go upon the *boards*, to leave the *boards* (that is, to enter upon or leave the theatrical profession).

> Our place on the *boards* may be taken by better and younger mimes. *Thackeray.*

> There is not—never was—any evidence that Lodge, who was a very meagre dramatist, ever trod the *boards*.
>
> *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XI. 107.

10. A kind of thick stiff paper; a sheet formed by layers of paper pasted together; pasteboard: usually employed in compounds: as, card*board*, mill*board*, Bristol-*board*. Hence—11. In *bookbinding*, one of the two stiff covers on the sides of a book. By a *book in boards* is usually to be understood a book that has the boards covered only with paper, in distinction from one which is covered with cloth or leather. The boards were at first made of wood, but are now made of hard-pressed rough paper stock and shredded rope. Often abbreviated to *bds.*

> The *boards* used in bookbinding are formed of the pulp obtained from refuse brown paper, old rope, straw, or other vegetable material more or less fibrous.
>
> *Ure*, Dict., I. 421.

12. *pl.* In *printing*, thin sheets of very hard paper-stock placed between printed sheets in a press to remove the indentation of impression: distinctively called *press-boards*.—13. *Naut.*: (*a*) The deck and interior of a ship or boat: used in the phrase *on board, aboard.* (*b*) The side of a ship.

> Now *board* to *board* the rival vessels row. *Dryden.*

(*c*) The line over which a ship runs between tack and tack.—14. In *mining*, as generally used in England: (*a*) Nearly equivalent to *breast*, as used among Pennsylvania miners. See *breast*. (*b*) An equivalent of *cleat*. In Yorkshire, when the coal is worked parallel to the cleat, it is said to be worked *board* or *bord*, the more usual term elsewhere being *face on*; when worked at right angles to the cleat, the term used is *end on*. **Academy board.** See *academy*. **Binders' board.** See *binder*. **Board and pillar,** in *coal-mining*, a method of winning coal. See *pillar and breast*, under *pillar*.—**Board of control, directors, equalization, health, ordnance, trade,** etc. See the nouns. **Board on board, board and board** (*naut.*), side by side.—**By the board,** over the ship's side. **From bed and board.** See *bed*¹.—**London board,** a variety of sized cardboard. **On board,** on or in a ship or conveyance. **Police board.** See *police*. **To begin the board**†, to take a seat at the head of the table; take precedence at table.

> Ful ofte tyme he hadde *the bord bygonne*
> Aboven alle nacionns in Pruce.
>
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 52.

To go by the board. (*a*) *Naut.*, said of a mast which is broken off a short distance above the deck. Hence—(*b*) To be completely destroyed or carried away. **To keep one's name on the boards,** at Cambridge University, to remain a member of a college: in allusion to the custom there of inscribing the names of members on a board or tablet. **To make a board,** to make a stretch on any tack when a ship is working to windward. **To make a good board,** to get well on in a stretch to windward. **To make a half board** (*naut.*), to luff into the wind till the headway ceases, and then to fill away on the same tack. **To make a stern board,** to force a ship astern by the sails. **To make short boards,** to tack frequently. **To sweep the board,** in *gaming*, to take everything; pocket all the stakes.

board (bōrd), *v.* [< *board, n.* In sense 8, after F. *aborder*, come to, accost: see *aboard*², *abord*¹, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cover with boards; inclose or close up with boards; lay or spread with boards: often with *up, in*, or *over*.—2. In *leather-manuf.*, to rub (leather) with a pommel or graining-board, in order to give it a granular appearance, and make it supple.

> If after "stoning out" the leather should require softening, it is *boarded*. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. [illegible].

3. To place at board: as, he *boarded* his son with Mrs. So-and-so.—4. To furnish with food, or food and lodging, for a compensation: as, his landlady *boards* him at a reasonable price.

> He was . . . *boarded* and lodged at the houses of the farmers whose children he instructed.
>
> *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 421.

5. To come up alongside of (in order to attack); fall aboard of.—6. To go on board of (a vessel). Specifically—(*a*) To embark. (*b*) To board and enter officially, as a custom-house or other officer. (*c*) To enter by force or in a hostile manner.

> [illegible] an enemy to capture her, and [illegible] [illegible]

7†. To put on board; stow away.

> The seamen call; shall we *board* your trunks?
>
> [illegible], Chronicles, [illegible]

8†. To approach; accost; make advances to.

> Him the Prince with gentle court did *bord*
>
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 2.

> In his next pithy symbol I dare not *board* him, for he passes all the seven wise Masters of Greece.
>
> *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

9†. To border on; approach.

> The stubborne Newre whose waters gray
> By fair Kilkenny and Rosseponte *boord*.
>
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. xi. 43.

To board out. (*a*) To exclude with boards or by boarding. (*b*) To send out to board; hire or procure the board of elsewhere: as, to *board out* a child or a horse. **To board up.** (*a*) To stop or close by putting up boards: as, to *board up* a road. (*b*) To shut in with boards: as, to *board up* a flock of chickens. (*c*) To case with boards: as, to *board up* a room or a house.

II. *intrans.* 1. To take one's meals, or be supplied with both food and lodging, in the house of another, at a fixed price.

> We are several of us, gentlemen and ladies, who *board* in the same house. *Spectator*, No. 296.

2. *Naut.*, to tack.

boardable (bōr'da-bl), *a.* [< *board, v.*, + *-able.*] Capable of being boarded, as a ship.

board-clip (bōrd'klip), *n.* A spring-clasp for holding sheets of paper upon a board, desk, or printer's case.

board-cutter (bōrd'kut″ėr), *n.* A bookbinders' machine for cutting millboards for the covers and backs of books.

boarder (bōr'dėr), *n.* One who boards. (*a*) One who gets his meals, or both meals and lodging, in the house of another for a price agreed upon.

> There's a *boarder* in the floor above me; and, to my torture, he practises music. *Smollett*, Humphrey Clinker.

(*b*) *pl.* On a man-of-war, the officers and men detailed to attack an enemy by boarding. They are armed with cutlases and pistols.

> Heading for the steamer, he formed his *boarders* on the bow. *J. R. Soley*, Blockade and Cruisers, p. 163.

boarding (bōr'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *board*, *v.*] 1. Wooden boards collectively.

> The supply of material, wood, and *boarding* for building, repairing, or constructing public and sacred buildings. *Seebohm*, Eng. Vil. Communities, p. 239.

2. Boards put together, as in a fence or a floor.—3. The operation of rubbing leather with a pommel or graining-board to make it granular and supple, after it has been shaved, daubed, and dried.—4. The act of entering a ship, especially by assault.—5. The practice of obtaining one's food, or both food and lodging, in the home of another, for a stipulated charge.—**Luffer boarding,** in *carp.*, a style of boarding in which one board projects and partly covers another, and in its turn is partly covered by still another, as in clapboarding.

boarding-clerk (bōr'ding-klėrk), *n.* The employee of a custom-house agent or shipping firm whose duty is to communicate with ships on their arrival in port. [Eng.]

boarding-house (bōr'ding-hous), *n.* A house of entertainment, more home-like than a hotel or restaurant, where persons are furnished with board for a fixed price.

boarding-joist (bōr'ding-joist), *n.* One of the joists in naked flooring to which the boards are fastened.

boarding-machine (bōr'ding-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for rubbing the surface of leather to raise the grain.

boarding-nettings (bōr'ding-net″ingz), *n. pl.* Nettings of small rope or wire fixed around the bulwarks of a ship to prevent her from being boarded. See *netting*.

boarding-officer (bōr'ding-of″i-sėr), *n.* An officer of the custom-house who boards ships on their arrival in port in order to examine their papers and to prevent smuggling.

boarding-pike (bōr'ding-pīk), *n.* A short pike used in naval warfare in boarding or in repelling boarders. See *half-pike*.

boarding-school (bor'ding-sköl), *n.* A school which provides board for its pupils; a school at which the pupils are fed and lodged.

board-rack (bord'rak), *n.* In *printing*, a rack for sliding shelves (called *letter-boards*) on which to lay away composed type.

board-rule (bōrd'röl), *n.* A figured scale for finding the number of square feet in a board, without calculation.

board-school (bōrd'sköl), *n.* In Great Britain, a school under the management of a school-board consisting (except in London) of from 5 to 15 members, elected by the rate-payers of a school district; a public elementary school.

board-wages (bord'wa-gez), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A fixed payment made to domestic servants in lieu of board, especially when it is necessary for them to live out during the temporary absence from home of their employers.

> Not enough is left him to supply
> *Board-wages*, or a footman's livery. *Dryden.*

boar-fish (bōr′fish), *n.* A name applied to various dissimilar fishes which have a projecting snout. (*a*) In England, the *Capros aper*, a fish of the family *Caproidæ*. It has the power of extending and contracting its mouth at will. When extended the mouth takes the form of a hog's snout, whence the name. It is 6 inches long, and inhabits the Mediterranean and Atlantic northward to the British coasts. (*b*) In New Zealand, the *Cyttus australis*, a species of the family *Zeidæ*. It is related to the john-dory, but has a rough skin and is destitute of large plates and the black lateral spots. (*c*) In southern Australia (Melbourne, etc.), the *Pentaceropsis recurvirostris*, a species of the family *Pentacerotidæ*. It is esteemed as a food-fish.

Boar-fish (*Capros aper*).

boarish (bōr′ish), *a.* [< *boar* + *-ish*^{1}.] Of or pertaining to a boar; resembling a boar; swinish; sensual; cruel.

> In his anointed flesh stick *boarish* fangs.
> *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 7.

boar-spear (bōr′spēr), *n.* [< ME. *boresper*, < AS. *barspere*, < *bār*, boar, + *spere*, spear.] A spear used in hunting boars.

boar-stag (bōr′stag), *n.* A gelded boar.

boar's-tusk (bōrz′tusk), *n.* A common name given to shells of the genus *Dentalium*. *J. B. Sowerby, Jr.*

boart (bort), *n.* Same as *bort*.

boast^{1} (bōst), *v.* [< ME. *bosten*, *boosten*, < *bost*, boast: origin unknown. The W. *bostio*, *bostian* = Corn. *bostye* = Gael. *bosd*, boast, are from the E.] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. To threaten; utter a threat.—**2.** To brag; vaunt; speak vaingloriously or exaggeratedly, as of one's own worth, property, deeds, etc.

> *Booste* not myche, it is but waast;
> Bi boostynge, men mowe foolis knowe.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.

> By grace are ye saved through faith; . . . not of works, lest any man should *boast*. Eph. ii. 8, 9.

3. To glory or exult on account (of); speak with laudable pride.

> I *boast* of you to them of Macedonia. 2 Cor. ix. 2.

4. To be possessed, as of something remarkable or admirable: often used jocosely.

> It [the cathedral] does not appear so rich as the smallest church, but *boasts* of a little organ, which sent forth singularly inharmonious cries.
> *Darwin*, Voyage of Beagle, I. 4.

=**Syn.** To bluster (about), vapor, crow (about a thing, or over a person), swell, talk big, put on airs.

II. *trans.* **1.** To brag of; speak of with pride, vanity, or exultation: as, to *boast* what arms can do.

> But let him *boast*
> His knowledge of good lost, and evil got.
> *Milton*, P. L., xi. 86.

> He *boasts* his life as purer than thine own.
> *Tennyson*, Balin and Balan.

2. To glory or exult in possessing; have as a source of pride: often in a jocose sense: as, the village *boasts* a public pump.

> God be thanked, the meanest of His creatures
> *Boasts* two soul-sides, one to face the world with,
> One to show a woman when he loves her.
> *Browning*, One Word More.

3. To magnify or exalt; make over-confident; vaunt: with a reflexive pronoun.

> They that trust in their wealth, and *boast themselves* in the multitude of their riches. Ps. xlix. 6.

> *Boast* not *thyself* of to-morrow. Prov. xxvii. 1.

> Many there be that *boast themselves* that they have faith. *Latimer*, 4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI. (1549).

boast^{1} (bōst), *n.* [< ME. *boost*, *bost*: see the verb. The W. *bost* (= Corn. *bost* = Ir. and Gael. *bosd*), a boast, is from the E.] **1**†. Clamor; outcry.

> He crakkede *bost* and swor it was nat so.
> *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 81.

2†. Threatening; menace.—**3.** Brag; vaunting; language expressive of ostentation, pride, or vanity.

> Reason and morals? and where live they most,
> In Christian comfort or in Stoic *boast*?
> *Byrom*, Enthusiasm.

4. A cause of boasting; occasion of pride, vanity, or laudable exultation: as, Shakspere, the *boast* of English literature.

> His Candle is alwayes a longer sitter vp then himselfe, and the *boast* of his Window at Midnight.
> *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Pretender to Learning.

=**Syn.** Vaunt, brag. See *boasting*^{1}.

boast^{2} (bōst), *v. t.* [Origin unknown; perhaps a corruption of *bosh*^{1}, q. v.] **1.** In *masonry*, to dress off the surface of a stone with a broad chisel and mallet.—**2.** In *sculp.*, to reduce ornaments or other work to their general contour or form, preparatory to working out the details.

boast^{2} (bōst), *n.* [Appar. in allusion to the ball's rubbing or scraping the wall; < *boast*^{2}, *v.*] In *tennis*, a stroke by which the ball is driven against the wall of a court at an acute angle. The rubbing against the wall makes the ball spin.

boastance†, *n.* [< *boast*^{1} + *-ance*.] Boasting. *Chaucer.*

boaster^{1} (bōs′tėr), *n.* [< ME. *boster*, *bostour*, < *bosten*, boast.] One who boasts, glories, or vaunts with exaggeration, or ostentatiously; a bragger.

boaster^{2} (bōs′tėr), *n.* [< *boast*^{2} + *-er*^{1}.] A broad chisel used in rough-hewing and dressing off the surface of a stone; a boasting-chisel.

boastful (bōst′fůl), *a.* [< ME. *bostful*, < *bost*, boast, + *-ful*.] Given to boasting; vaunting; bragging.

> *Boastful* and rough, your first son is a squire.
> *Pope*, Moral Essays, I. 151.

> Let *boastful* eloquence declaim
> Of honor, liberty, and fame.
> *Whittier*, Prisoner for Debt.

boastfully (bōst′fůl-i), *adv.* In a boastful manner.

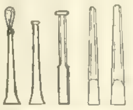
boastfulness (bōst′fůl-nes), *n.* [< *boastful* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being boastful.

boasting^{1} (bōs′ting), *n.* [< ME. *bosting*; verbal n. of *boast*^{1}, *v.*] A glorying or vaunting; boastful or ostentatious words; bragging language.

> When *boasting* ends, then dignity begins. *Young.*

=**Syn.** Brag, bravado, bluster, swagger, swaggering, vainglory, rodomontade, parade, vaporing, rant.

boasting^{2} (bōs′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *boast*^{2}, *v.*] **1.** In *masonry*, the process of dressing the surface of a stone with a broad chisel and mallet.—**2.** In *sculp.* and *carving*, the act of cutting a stone roughly with a boasting-chisel, so as to give it the general contour of a statue or an ornament. Also called *scabbling*.


Boasting-chisels.

boastingly (bōs′ting-li), *adv.* In an ostentatious manner; with boasting.

boastive (bōs′tiv), *a.* [< *boast*^{1} + *-ive*.] Presumptuous; boastful. *Shenstone.* [Rare.]

boastless (bōst′les), *a.* [< *boast*^{1} + *-less*.] Without boasting or ostentation. [Rare.]

> Diffusing kind beneficence around,
> *Boastless*, as now descends the silent dew.
> *Thomson*, Summer, l. 1644.

boat (bōt), *n.* [< ME. *boot*, *bote*, *bot*, < AS. *bāt* = Icel. *beit* (rare), a boat; appar. not found as an orig. word elsewhere, being in the later languages appar. borrowed from ME. or AS.; namely (from ME.), MD. and D. *boot* = MLG. *bōt*, LG. *boot* (> G. *boot*), and (from AS.) Icel. *bātr* = Sw. *båt* = Dan. *baad*, also W. *bad* = Ir. *bad* = Gael. *bata*, and ML. *batus*, *battus*, It. *batto* = OF. *bat*; with dim. It. *battello* = Sp. *batel* = Pr. *batelh* = OF. *batel*, F. *bateau*: see *bateau*.] **1.** A small vessel or water-craft; especially, a small open vessel moved by oars. The forms, dimensions, and uses of boats are very various. The boats in use in the United States naval service are steam-launches, launches, steam-cutters, cutters, barges, gigs, whale-boats, and dinghies.

2. Any vessel for navigation: usually described by another word or by a prefix denoting its use or mode of propulsion: as, a packet-*boat*, passage-*boat*, steam*boat*, etc. The term is frequently applied colloquially to vessels even of the largest size.—**3.** Any open dish or vessel resembling a boat: as, a gravy-*boat*; a butter-*boat*.

> The crude red [in the decomposition of aniline] has left a violet deposit in the bottom of the *boats* in which it was cooled. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 207.

4. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the vessel containing the incense to be placed in the thurible when needed.—**All in the same boat**, all engaged in the same enterprise; all in the same condition, especially unfortunate condition; all to have the same fate or fortune.—**Boat-compass.** See *compass*.—**High boat.** See *high*.—**Paper boat**, a light boat, used especially for racing and sporting purposes, made of sheets of manila paper, or of paper made from superior unbleached linen stock. The first sheet is fastened to a model which corresponds to the interior of the boat, and coated with adhesive varnish; another sheet is then put over the first; and so on until a sufficient thickness is obtained.

boat (bōt), *v.* [< *boat*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To transport in a boat: as, to *boat* goods across a lake.—**2.** To provide with boats. [Rare.]

> Our little Arno is not *boated* like the Thames.
> *Walpole*, Letters, I. 39.

To boat the oars, to take them out of the rowlocks and place them fore and aft on the thwarts.

II. *intrans.* To go in a boat; row.

> I *boated* over, ran
> My craft aground.
> *Tennyson*, Edwin Morris.

boatable (bō′tạ-bl), *a.* [< *boat* + *-able*.] Navigable by boats or small river-craft.

boatage (bō′tạ̄j), *n.* [< *boat* + *-age*.] **1.** Carriage by boat, or the charge for carrying by boat.—**2**†. Boats collectively.—**3.** The aggregate carrying capacity of the boats belonging to a ship.

> It is generally assumed that sufficient *boatage* is invariably provided. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CXV. 166.

boatbill (bōt′bil), *n.* A South American bird, *Cochlearia* (or *Cancroma*) *cochlearia*, related to the true herons: so named from the shape and size of the bill, which is very broad and much vaulted. The boatbill is about the size of and somewhat resembles a night-heron (apart from the bill), but is the type of a distinct subfamily, *Cancrominæ* (which see). Also called *boat-billed heron* and *savacou*.

Boatbill (*Cancroma cochlearia*).

boat-builder (bōt′bil″dėr), *n.* One who makes boats; a boatwright.

boat-fly (bōt′flī), *n.* An aquatic heteropterous hemipterous insect of the family *Notonectidæ*, which swims upon its back. See *Notonecta*. Also called *back-swimmer* and *boat-insect*.

boat-hook (bōt′hůk), *n.* A brass or iron hook and spike fixed to a staff or pole, used for pulling or pushing a boat. Also called *gaff-setter*, *setting-pole*, *pole-hook*, and *hitcher*.

boat-house (bōt′hous), *n.* A house or shed for storing boats and protecting them from the weather.

boating (bō′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *boat*, *v.*] **1.** The act or practice of rowing or sailing a boat, especially as a means of exercise or amusement.—**2.** Transportation by boats.—**3.** A punishment in ancient Persia, consisting in fastening an offender on his back in a boat and leaving him to perish or be eaten by vermin.

boat-insect (bōt′in″sekt), *n.* Same as *boat-fly*.

boation† (bō-ā′shọn), *n.* [< L. as if *boatio(*n*-), equiv. to *boatus*, a crying out, < *boare*, earlier *bovare*, = Gr. *βoᾶν*, cry out, roar, bellow.] A reverberation; a roar; loud noise. [Rare.]

> The guns were heard . . . about a hundred Italian miles, in loud *boations*. *Derham*, Physico-Theology.

boat-keeper (bōt′kē″pėr), *n.* **1.** One of the crew of a ship's boat left in charge of it during the absence of the others.—**2.** One who keeps boats for hire.

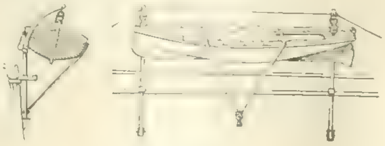
boatman (bōt′mạn), *n.*; pl. *boatmen* (-men). **1.** A man who manages or is employed on a boat; a rower of a boat.

> The *boatman* plied the oar, the boat
> Went light along the stream. *Southey.*

2. A hemipterous insect of the family *Corisidæ* and genus *Notonecta*.

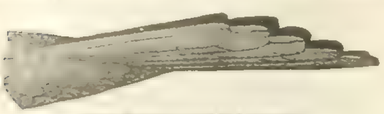
boat-racing (bōt′rā″sing), *n.* A trial of speed between boats; racing with boats.

boat-rope (bōt′rōp), *n.* A rope to fasten a boat, usually called a *painter*.


Boat's-gripes.

boat's-gripes (bōts′grīps), *n. pl.* Lashings used to secure boats hoisted at the davits.

boat-shaped [illegible] shāpt), *a.* Having the shape [illegible]; [illegible]; cymbiform; hollow like [illegible] the [illegible] valves of some pericarps. [illegible] the tail of certain [illegible]



[illegible]-shaped Tail of [illegible] Grackle.

[illegible] in which the [illegible] each half meets that of the other [illegible] downward and toward the median line, and thus induces a reentrance or hollow of the upper surface and a salience or keel below.

boat-shell (bōt'shel), *n.* The English name of [illegible] of the genus *Cymbium* or *Cymba*, belonging to the family *Volutidæ.* See cut under [illegible].

boat-skid (bōt'skid), *n.* *Naut.*, a piece of wood [illegible] to a ship's side to prevent chafing when a boat is hoisted or lowered.

boatsman† (bōts'man), *n.* [< *boat's*, poss. of [illegible], + [illegible]; = D. *bootsman* = Sw. *båtsman* = Dan. *baadsman*, boatswain.] **1.** A boatswain. —**2.** A boatman.

boat-song (bōt'sông), *n.* A vocal, or occasionally an instrumental, musical composition, either intended actually to be sung while rowing or sailing or written in imitation of a song thus used. See *barcarole*.

boatswain (bōt'swān; colloq. and in naut. use, bō'sn), *n.* [Also colloq. and naut. *boson* (formerly in good literary use); early mod. E. *boatswain, boatson, boteswayne*, < late ME. *bot-[illegible]*; < *boat* + *swain*, in the sense of 'boy servant.' The alleged AS. **bātswān* is not authorized.] **1.** A subordinate officer of a ship, who has charge of the rigging, anchors, cables, and [illegible]. It is his duty [illegible] the crew [illegible]. His station is always on the fore[illegible] the badge of his office. **2.** A [illegible] or skua; any bird of the genus *Lestris* or *Stercorarius*.

> [illegible] fork-tailed gulls, and two *boat-*[illegible]
> C. F. Hall, Polar Expedition, p. 388.

3. A name of birds of the genus *Phaëthon.* See *tropic-bird.*—**Boatswain's mate**, an assistant of a boatswain. [illegible] corporal punishment [illegible]

boat-tailed (bōt'tāld), *a.* Having the tail boat-shaped. See *boat-shaped.*

boattails (bōt'tālz), *n. pl.* In *ornith.*, a name sometimes given to the American grackles, subfamily *Quiscalinæ*, family *Icteridæ*, from the fact that their tails are boat-shaped. See cut under *boat-shaped*.

boatwright (bōt'rīt), *n.* A boat-builder.

bob¹ (bob), *n.* [Under the form *bob* are included several words of obscure origin, mostly colloquial and without a definite literary history, and in consequence now more or less confused in sense as well as in form. The different senses, in their noun and verb uses, have reacted on each other, and cannot now be entirely disentangled. *Bob*¹, *n.*, a cluster, etc., = Sc. *bob, bab*, a cluster, bunch, nosegay, < ME. *bob, bobbe*, a cluster; cf. Icel. *bobbi*, a knot [illegible], Haldorsen), and Gael. *babag*, a cluster, *babaid*, a tassel, fringe. In senses 5, 6, 7, rather from *bob*¹, *v. t.*, 1; in senses 10, 11, 13, *bob* is short for *bob-wig, bob-stick, bob-sled*, q. v.] **1.** A bunch; a cluster; a nosegay. [Now chiefly Scotch.]

> [illegible] . . . With [illegible] grape.
> *MS.* in *Halliwell.*

> [illegible]
> [illegible] Haymaker.

[illegible] —**3.** Any [illegible] object [illegible] loosely [illegible] at a cord, line, [illegible]

[illegible]

a deer's tail; . . . strips of red flannel or red feathers are sometimes added, . . . forming a kind of tassel, with the points of the hooks projecting at equal distances.
The Century, XXVI. 383.

[illegible] A float or cork for a fish-line. **4.** A small wheel made entirely of a thick piece of bull-neck or sea-cow leather, perforated for the reception of the spindle, used for polishing the inside of the bowls of spoons and the concave portions of other articles.—**5**†. The words repeated at the end of a stanza; the burden of a song.

> "To bed, to bed," will be the *bob* of the song.
> *Sir R. L'Estrange*, Fables.

6. A short jerking action or motion: as, a *bob* of the head.—**7.** In change-ringing, a set of changes which may be rung on 6, 8, 10, or 12 bells. That rung on 6 bells is called a *bob minor*; on 8 bells, a *bob major*; on 10 bells, a *bob royal*; and on 12 bells, a *bob maximus*. **8.** A triangular or four-sided frame of iron or wood, vibrating on an axis, by the aid of which the motion of the connecting-rod of an engine is communicated to a pump-rod, the former being usually horizontal, the latter vertical or considerably inclined.—**9.** A dance. [Scotch.]

> O what n a *bob* was the *bob* o' Dunblane.
> *Jacobite Song.*

10. A particular kind of wig; a bob-wig.

> A plain brown *bob* he wore.
> *Shenstone*, Extent of Cookery.

He had seen flaxen *bobs* succeeded by majors, which in their turn gave way to negligents, which were at last totally routed by bags and ramilies. *Goldsmith*, Richard Nash.

11. A shilling. Formerly *bobstick.* [Slang.]

"Well, please yourself," quoth the tinker; "you shall have the books for four *bob*." . . . "Four *bobs* — four shillings: it is a great sum," said Lenny.
Bulwer, My Novel, iv. 5.

12. An infantry soldier: as, the light *bobs*: possibly so called because soldiers were enlisted in England with a shilling. [Slang.]—**13.** A seat mounted on short runners, used either for pleasure coasting or for the conveyance of loads over ice or snow; a sled. [American.]—**Bob at the bolster.** Same as *cushion-dance*. **Dry bob**, at Eton College, England, a boy who devotes himself to cricket or foot-ball: in opposition to *wet bob*, one who makes boating his principal recreation.—**Oscillating** or **rocking bob.** Same as *balance-bob*.

bob¹ (bob), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bobbed*, ppr. *bobbing.* [< *bob*¹, *n.*, 3, from the vibrating movement; cf. Icel. *boppa*, wave up and down. In sense I., 2, there is reference to the short, cut-off appearance of bobs. In sense II., 4, < *bob*¹, *n.*, 3 (*d*) (*e*). This verb is probably in part vaguely imitative, and not directly connected with the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cause a short jerky motion of; effect by a short jerking movement: as, "he *bobbed* his head," *Irving;* to *bob* a courtesy.

> When Ionian shoals
> Of dolphins *bob* their noses through the brine.
> *Keats*, Endymion, i.

2. To cut short; dock: often with *off*: as, to *bob* or *bob off* a horse's tail.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To act jerkily, or by short quick motions; move or play loosely, in a swaying or vibrating manner: as, to *bob* against a person; to *bob* up and down, or back and forth, as a pith-ball or other object, or a person.

A birthday jewel *bobbing* at their ear. *Dryden.*

2. To make a jerky bow or obeisance.

He rolled in upon two little turned legs, and having [illegible] gravely to the bar, who *bobbed* gravely to him, [illegible] his little legs under his table. *Dickens*, Pickwick, [illegible]

3. To dance. [Scotch.]—**4.** To angle or fish with a bob, as for eels, or by giving the hook a jerking motion in the water.

I'll *bob* for no more eels. *Shirley*, Hyde Park, v.

> These are the baits they *bob* with.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, iii. 4.

bob² (bob), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bobbed*, ppr. *bobbing.* [< ME. *bobben*, strike. Origin obscure, perhaps in part imitative; cf. *bob*³, *v.* Cf. Sc. *bob*, a mark or butt.] **1.** To strike; beat.

> With the fist of his [illegible] he *bobbed* him . . .
> [illegible]
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. [illegible]

> I'll [illegible] *bobb'd* in the [illegible]
> *Fletcher*, Mons. Thomas, [illegible]

2. To jog; shake; nudge.

Mr. Hare [illegible] *bobbed* me at every line to take notice [illegible] *Swift*, Journal to Stella, [illegible]

bob²† (bob), *n.* [< *bob*², *v.*] A shake or jog; a blow: as, "pinches, nips, and *bobs*," *Ascham*, The Scholemaster.

> He that a fool doth very wisely hit
> Doth very foolishly, although he smart,
> Not to seem senseless of the *bob*.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7.

bob³† (bob), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bobbed*, ppr. *bobbing.* [< ME. *bobben*, < OF. *bober*, mock, deceive, cheat.] **1.** To mock; deride; insult.

So by siche feynyd myraclis men by gylenhemsilf and dispisen God, as the tormentours that *bobbiden* Crist.
Rel. Antiq., ii. 47.

2. To deceive; delude; cheat.

> Play her pranks and *bob* the foole.
> *Turberville*, A Pretie Epigram.

> You're *bobb'd*; 'twas but a deed in trust.
> *Middleton (and others)*, The Widow, v. 1.

3. To gain by fraud or cheating.

> Gold, and jewels, that I *bobb'd* from him.
> *Shak.*, Othello, v. 1.

bob³ (bob), *n.* [< *bob*³, *v.* Cf. OF. *bobe*, mocking, deception.] A taunt; a jeer or flout; a trick.

> Let her leave her *bobs*;
> I have had too many of them; and her quillets.
> *Fletcher*, Tamer Tamed.

> I am beholding to you
> For all your merry tricks you put upon me,
> Your *bobs*, and base accounts.
> *Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

To give the bob to†, to make a fool of; impose upon.

> It can be no other [business]
> But to *give* me *the bob*.
> *Massinger*, Maid of Honour, iv. 5.

bob⁴ (bob), *n.* [< ME. *bobbe*, an insect mentioned in connection with spiders and lice; = Sw. *bobba*, a certain insect, buprestis. Perhaps the same word as *bob*¹, a bunch, of which a dial. sense is 'ball'; cf. *attercop*, a spider, lit. 'poison-head' or 'poison-bunch'; cf. also *pill-beetle*. Cf. Icel. *bobbi*, a snail-shell; *komast ī bobba*, get into a puzzle.] A louse; any small insect. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

bobac, bobak (bob'ak), *n.* [Pol. *bobak.*] The Polish marmot, *Arctomys bobac.*

Bobadil (bob'a-dil), *n.* [The name of a boastful character in Ben Jonson's "Every Man in his Humour."] A blustering braggart.

Bobadilian (bob-a-dil'ian), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a Bobadil, or a blustering fellow who makes pretenses to prowess.

Bobadilism (bob'a-dil-izm), *n.* [< *Bobadil* + *-ism.*] Blustering conduct or braggadocio.

bobak, *n.* See *bobac.*

bobance†, *n.* [ME., also *bobaunce*, < OF. *bobance* (F. *bombance*) = Pr. *bobansa*, ostentation, display, = It. *bombanza*, exultation. Cf. ML. *bombaceus*, proud, ostentatious, < L. *bombus*, a buzzing sound: see *bomb*².] Boasting. *Chaucer.*

bobber¹ (bob'ėr), *n.* [< *bob*¹ + *-er*¹.] **1.** One who or that which bobs.—**2.** One who fishes with a bob.—**3.** One of the artificial flies of an angler's cast.

bobber²†, *n.* [< *bob*³ + *-er*¹.] **1.** One who scoffs.

Bitter taunters, dry *bobbers*, nyppinge gybers, and skorneful mockers of others.
Touchstone of Complexions (1576).

2. A deceiver.

bobbery (bob'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *bobberies* (-iz). [Popularly regarded as a native E. term, < *bob*¹, *v.*, *bob*², *v.*, + *-ery*, but really of Anglo-Indian origin, being an accom. of Hind. *bāp re*, O father! a common exclamation of surprise: *bāp*, father; *re*, a vocative particle expressing surprise.] A squabble; a row; a disturbance: as, to kick up a *bobbery.* [Colloq. and vulgar.]

I heard something yesterday of his kicking up a *bobbery* in the kitchen. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 36.

bobbin (bob'in), *n.* [Formerly *bobin*; = D. *bobijn* = It. dial. *bobina*, < F. *bobine*, a bobbin; of unknown origin, perhaps Celtic; cf. Gael. *baban*, a tassel, fringe, *babag*, a cluster, tassel. This would bring *bobine* into connection with E. dial. *bobbin*, a small fagot (unless this is a var. of *babbin* = *barin*¹), and *bobbin*, a little knob hanging by a string attached to a latch. See *bob*¹.] **1.** A reel or spool for holding thread. Specifically— (*a*) One of the weights used to steady the threads in pillow-lace making, each bobbin having a slender neck on which a part of the thread is wound, formerly made of bone, but now commonly of wood. (*b*) A spool with a head at one or both ends, intended to have thread or yarn wound on it, and used in spinning, in weaving, and in sewing-machines.

Hence—**2.** Either of the two spool-shaped parts of an electromagnet, consisting of a central core of soft iron wound around with a considerable length of fine insulated copper wire.—**3.** A narrow tape or small cord of cotton or linen.—**4.** A hank of Russian flax, consisting of 6, 9, or 12 heads, according to the quality. **Bobbin and fly-frame.** (*a*) A machine used in cotton-manufacture for taking the sliver as received from the drawing-frame and converting it into roving or slubbing: this is the first or coarse frame. (*b*) A machine which takes the slubbing from the first frame and converts it into a [illegible] yarn.

bobbin (bob′in), *v. t.* [< *bobbin, n.*] To wind on bobbins or spools, as thread.

bobbinet (bob-in-et′ or bob′in-et), *n.* A common contracted form of *bobbin-net*.

bobbing (bob′ing), *n.* [E. dial. also *babbing*; verbal n. of *bob*¹, *v.*, II., 4.] The act or operation of fishing with a bob.

bobbin-net (bob-in-net′), *n.* A machine-made cotton netting, consisting of parallel threads which form the warp, upon which two systems of oblique threads are laid in such a way that each of the oblique threads makes a turn around each of the warp-threads, producing a nearly hexagonal mesh. See *tulle*. Often contracted to *bobbinet*.

> In 1808, Mr. John Heathcoat obtained a patent for a *bobbin-net* machine, being the first successful attempt to produce by machinery an imitation of pillow lace.
> *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 360.

bobbin-winder (bob′in-wīn″dėr), *n.* A machine for winding thread or yarn upon a bobbin, spool, or shuttle, having a device for distributing the thread in such a manner as to form in winding any desired shape.

bobbin-work (bob′in-wėrk), *n.* Work woven with bobbins.

bobbish (bob′ish), *a.* [Cf. *bob*¹, *v.*] Hearty; in good spirits and condition. [Colloq.]

bobble (bob′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *bobbled*, ppr. *bobbling*. [Freq. of *bob*¹, *v.* Cf. *bubble*¹.] To bob up and down; move with continual bobbing. [Colloq., Eng.]

bobble (bob′l), *n.* [< *bobble, v.*] The movement of agitated water. [Colloq., Eng.]

bobby (bob′i), *n.*; pl. *bobbies* (-iz). [A slang term, from *Bobby*, dim. of *Bob*, familiar form of *Robert*, in allusion to Sir *Robert* Peel. Also called *peeler*, from his surname.] A policeman: a nickname first given to the members of the police force established under Sir Robert Peel's act (passed in 1829) for improving the police in and near London.

bob-cherry (bob′cher″i), *n.* [< *bob*¹ + *cherry*.] A child's play consisting in catching with the teeth a cherry or other fruit hung from the ceiling, lintel of a door, or other high place, as it swings to and fro.

bob-fishing (bob′fish″ing), *n.* Same as *clod-fishing*.

bobization† (bō-bi-zā′shǫn), *n.* [< *bo* + *bi*, syllables used in singing, + *-z-ation*.] In *music*, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, a general term for the various methods of naming the tones of the scale (for convenience of reference and accuracy of singing) by syllables. See *solmization*, *bebization*, *bocedization*, *damenization*, *labeedization*.

bob-lincoln (bob-ling′kǫn), *n.* [Also *boblincon*, *bob-o-lincoln*, as if it were *Bob o' Lincoln*, and hence still further expanded to *Robert of Lincoln*, in allusion to the proper names *Robert* (see *bobby*) and *Lincoln*; a fanciful imitation of the bird's note. Now usually *bobolink*, q. v.] The bobolink.

> The luxurious little *boblincon* revels among the clover blossoms of the meadows. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 147.

> Over the mountain-side or mead,
> *Robert of Lincoln* is telling his name.
> *Bryant*, Robert of Lincoln.

bobolink (bob′o̤-lingk′), *n.* [Also *boblink*, and earlier *boblincoln*, *boblincon* (see above); an imitation of the bird's note.] An American oscine passerine bird, of the family *Icteridæ* and subfamily *Agelæinæ*, the *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*, named from its hearty voluble song in spring. The male is about 7½ inches long, black, with a buff nape, and much white or pale ash on the back and wings; the tail-feathers are very acute. The female is smaller, yellowish, darker above, and streaked. The male wears the black livery only in the breeding season, and is only then in song. He molts in midsummer or in August, acquiring a plumage like that of the female. Both sexes are then known as *reed-birds* in the Middle States, as *rice-birds* in the Southern States, and as *butter-birds* in Jamaica. In the spring the male acquires his black and buff suit without molting any feathers: whence the correct popular notion, based, however, on erroneous premises, that the reed-birds turn into bobolinks in the spring. The bird is abundant in most of the United States, and is a regular migrant, breeding on the ground in meadows in the Northern States and Canada. In the fall, when fat and flocking in the marshes to feed upon wild oats (*Zizania*), it is much esteemed for the table. Also called *bob-lincoln*, facetiously *Robert of Lincoln* (see *bob-lincoln*), *skunk blackbird*, from its coloring, which resembles that of the skunk, and *meadowink*.

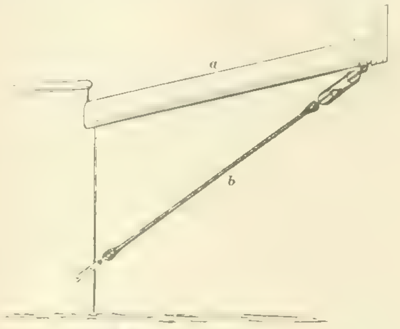
> The crack-brained *bobolink* courts his crazy mate,
> Poised on a bulrush tipsy with his weight.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Spring.

Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*).

bob-sled (bob′sled), *n.* A sled consisting of a body resting on two short sleds called bobs, placed one behind the other. Bob-sleds are used for the transportation of timber, etc., and, when of lighter build for coasting, are also called *double-runners* or simply *bobs*. [American.]

bob-sleigh (bob′slā), *n.* A sleigh constructed upon the same principle as a bob-sled. [U. S.]

bobstay (bob′stā), *n.* [< *bob*¹ + *stay*¹.] *Naut.*, one of two or three ropes or chains extending from the outer end of the bowsprit to the cutwater. Their function is to hold the bowsprit down in its place, and counteract the upward strain exerted by the headstays.—**Bobstay holes**, holes in the fore part of the knee of the head in a ship, formerly serving to secure the bobstay. *Weale.*—**Bobstay piece**, a timber fastened to the main piece of the head in a ship, to which the bobstay is secured.—**Bobstay plates**, iron plates by which the lower ends of the bobstays are secured to the stem.



a, Bowsprit; *b*, Bobstay.

bobstick† (bob′stik), *n.* [< *bob*¹ + *stick*; the application is not clear.] A shilling; a bob. [Slang.]

bobtail (bob′tāl), *n.* [< *bob*¹, *n.*, or *bob*¹, *v.*, I., 2, + *tail*¹.] 1. A short tail, or a tail cut short.—2†. A contemptible fellow; a cur. *N. E. D.*—3. Collectively, the rabble: used in contempt, most frequently in the phrase *rag-tag and bobtail*.—4. A kind of short arrow-head. *Planché.*

bobtailed (bob′tāld), *a.* [< *bobtail* + *-ed*².] Having the tail cut short: as, "a *bobtailed* cur," *Sir R. L'Estrange*.—**Bobtailed car**, a small street-car designed to be used without a conductor or guard, and drawn usually by one horse. [Local, U. S.]

bobtail-wig (bob′tāl-wig′), *n.* A wig with a short cue, worn in the seventeenth century.

bob-white (bob′hwīt′), *n.* [So called from its note.] A name of the bird *Ortyx virginianus*, commonly known in America as the quail or partridge. See cut under *quail*.

> In the North and East, he is called Quail; in the South and West, he is Partridge; while everywhere he is known as *Bob White*.
> *A. M. Mayer*, Sport with Gun and Rod, p. [illegible]

bob-wig (bob′wig), *n.* [Short for *bobtail-wig*.] A bobtail-wig.

> A *bob-wig* and a black silken bag tied to it.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 129.

bocage†, *n.* A by-form of *boscage*.

bocal (bō′kal), *n.* [= D. *bokaal* = G. *pokal*, < F. *bocal* = Sp. Pg. *bocal* = It. *boccale*; cf. ML. *bucalis*, *baucalis*, < Gr. *βαύκαλις*, also *καύκαλις*, a vessel in which wine or water is cooled; cf. LGr. *βαυκάλιον*, also *καυκάλιον*, a narrow-necked vessel that gurgles when water is poured in or out: said to be imitative; cf. Gr. *βαυκαλᾶν*, lull, sing a lullaby.] 1. A cylindrical glass vessel with a short, wide neck and large mouth, used to contain anatomical specimens and the like, preserved in spirits.—2. The mouthpiece of a brass musical instrument, as a horn, a trumpet, or a trombone.

bocan, *n.* Same as *bucan*.

bocardo (bō-kär′dō), *n.* [An artificial term.] 1. In *logic*, the mnemonic name of that mood of the third figure of syllogism in which the major premise is a particular negative, the minor a universal affirmative, and the conclusion a particular negative proposition: as, Some patriarchs (Enoch, Elijah) are not mortal; but all patriarchs are men; hence, some men are not mortal. Of the seven letters which compose the word, five are significant. The three vowels, *o*, *a*, *o*, indicate the quality of the premises and conclusion; *b* shows that the mood is to be reduced to barbara of the first figure; *c*, that the reduction is *per impossibile*. The word was probably invented by Petrus Hispanus. See *mood*². 2. A prison: so called from the old north gate of Oxford, which had this name and was at one time used as a prison. *Nares.*

> Was not this [Achan] a seditious fellow?—Was he not worthy to be cast in *bocardo* or little-ease?
> *Latimer*, Sermons, fol. 105 C.

bocasine (bok′a̤-sin), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *boccasine*, *boccasin* (late ME. *bokesy*), < F. *boccasin*, now *boucassin* = It. *boccaccino* = Sp. *bocacin*, *bocaci* = Pg. *bocacim*, buckram, < Turk. *bōhāsī*, *bōghāsī*, cotton cloth.] 1†. A linen stuff woven so fine as to look like silk.—2. At the present day, in the Levant, a kind of cotton cloth. *Schuyler.*

bocca (bok′ä), *n.* [It., = Sp. Pg. *boca* = F. *bouche*, < L. *bucca*, cheek, esp. as puffed out: see *bucca*.] The round hole in a glass-furnace by which the fused glass is taken out.

boccaccio (bo-kä′chiō), *n.* [It., one having a large mouth, *boccaccia*, f., a large ugly mouth, < *bocca*, mouth (< L. *bucca*, check: see *bucca*), + aug. *-accio*: see *-ace*. Hence the surname *Boccaccio*.] A name given by the Italians about San Francisco to the *Sebastodes paucispinis*, a scorpænoid fish of California. It has very small scales and a projecting lower jaw, attains a length of 30 inches, and is a good food-fish, abundant in rather deep water along the coast.

boccale (bo-kä′le), *n.* [It.: see *bocal*.] A liquid measure used in most parts of Italy, before the introduction of the metric system, for wine and oil. Its capacity in different cities is shown in the following table:

	Liters.	British	U. S.
Bologna	1.255	1.10	1.33
Florence—for wine	1.140	[illegible]	[illegible]
" oil	1.044	0.92	1.10
Leghorn	1.064	0.94	1.12
Modena—for wine	1.697	1.49	1.79
Nice—for wine	0.684	0.60	0.72
Rome—for wine, old	1.493	1.31	1.58
" new	1.823	1.60	1.92
for oil, old	1.992	1.75	2.10
" new	2.053	1.81	2.17
Trieste—for wine, old	1.847	1.63	1.95
" new	1.415	1.25	1.49
Turin	0.684	0.60	0.72
Venice	1.012	0.89	1.07

boccamela (bok-a̤-mē′lä̤), *n.* [NL.] A kind of weasel found in southern Europe, *Putorius boccamela*.

boccarel†, *n.* See *bockerel*.

boccarella (bok-a̤-rel′ä̤), *n.* [It., < *bocca*, q. v.] A small aperture in a glass-furnace, made on each side of the bocca; a nose-hole.

boccaret†, *n.* See *bockerel*.

Boccius light. See *light*¹.

Bocconia (bo-kō′ni-ä̤), *n.* [NL.; named after a Sicilian botanist, Paolo *Boccone*, 1633–1704.] A genus of tall, coarse, herbaceous plants, natural order *Papaveraceæ*, with large lobed leaves and large panicles of flowers. Some species are cultivated as *B.* [illegible] and *B.* [illegible], but rather for their ornamental habit than for their flowers.

boce†, *n.* Same as *bogue*².

bocedization† (bō-sē-di-zā′shǫn), *n.* [< *bo* + *ce* + *di* (see def.) + *-z-ation*.] In *music*, the application of the syllables *bo*, *ce*, *di*, *ga*, *lo*, *ma*, *ni* to the tones of the scale: a system introduced about 1550 by the Belgian musician Waelrant.

bochet, *n.* A Middle English form of *botch*¹.

bochka (boch′kä̤), *n.* [Russ.] A Russian liquid measure, containing 40 vedros, or about 130 gallons.

bock (bok), *v. i.* [Sc., = *boke*², q. v.; < ME. *bocken*, *boken*, belch, vomit, also croak; var. of *bolk*, ME. *bolken*, belch: see *bolk*.] 1. To retch; vomit.—2. To gush intermittingly, as liquid from a bottle. *Burns.*

bock-beer (bok′bēr), *n.* [Also, as G., *bockbier*, G. also simply *bock*, popularly associated with *bock*, a goat, = E. *buck*¹, but in fact shortened from *Eimbockbier*, now *Einbecker bier*, from *Eimbock*, *Eimbeck*, now *Einbeck*, a town in Prussia formerly famous for its beer.] A double-strong variety of German beer, darker in color than the ordinary kinds, less bitter in taste, and considerably more intoxicating. It is brewed in December and January, and is drunk in May, [illegible] See [illegible].

[illegible] [Also written *bockeret* and *bockaret*. [illegible] forms of unknown origin: [illegible] source (OF. *boc* as [illegible] F. *boucher*; cf. E. [illegible] gray shrike.] The male [illegible] kind of falcon, the female being designated [illegible].

bockeret†, [illegible] See [illegible].

bockey (bok'i), *n.* [Prob. < D. *bakje*, a small [illegible] of *bak*: see *back*^{3}.] A bowl [illegible] from a gourd. [New York.]

bocking^1 [illegible] A coarse woolen drugget or baize, named from Bocking, in Essex, England, where it was first made.

bocking^2 [illegible] [< D. *bokking* = MHG. [illegible], a smoked herring, appar. < *bok* (= E. *buck*^{1}), a goat, + *-ing*.] A red herring. [illegible]

bockland†, *n.* See *bookland*.

bockman†, *n.* See *bocman*.

bock-pot (bok'pot), *n.* Same as *back*^{8}.

bocland†, *n.* [That is, *bōcland*, the early ME. and AS. form of *bookland*.] Same as *bookland*.

boclet, *n.* An obsolete form of *buckle*^{2}.

bocman†, *n.* [That is, *bōcman*, the early ME. and AS. form (recorded only in legal (ML.) documents) of *bookman*.] A holder of bookland (which see).

boco-wood (bō'kō-wůd), *n.* The wood of a leguminous tree, *Bocoa Prouacensis*, of Guiana. It is very hard and dark-colored, and is much used for furniture, and for carving and turning.

bodach (bō'dach), *n.* [Gael., a churlish old man, a rustic, = Ir. *bodach*, a rustic, clown.] 1. An old man. *Scott.*—2. A local British name of the small ringed seal, *Phoca fœtida*.

bodark (bō'därk), *n.* [Corruption of F. *bois d'arc*, lit. bow-wood: see *bois*, *bush*^{1}, and *arc*^{1}, *arch*^{1}.] A local name for the Osage orange, or bow-wood. Also spelled *bowdark*. See *Maclura*.

boddice, *n.* See *bodice*.

boddle^1, *n.* See *bodle*.

boddle^2, *n.* [E. dial.; origin obscure.] A small iron instrument used by woodmen for peeling oaks and other trees. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

boddum (bod'um), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc.] A dialectal form of *bottom*^{1}.

bode^1 (bōd), *n.* [In mod. E. archaic, early ME. *bode*, < AS. *boda* (= OFries. *boda* = OS. *bodo* = D. *bode* = OHG. *boto*, MHG. G. *bote* = Icel. *bodhi* = Sw. Dan. *bud*), a messenger, < *beódan* (pp. *boden*), announce: see *bid*, and cf. *beadle*, also a noun of agent from the same verb.] A messenger; a herald; one who announces or conveys a message.

bode^1 (bōd), *v.*; pret. and pp. *boded*, ppr. *boding*. [< ME. *boden*, *bodien*, < AS. *bodian* (= OFries. *bodia* = Icel. *bodha* = Sw. *båda* = Dan. *be-bude*), tell, announce, < *boda*, a messenger: see *bode*^{1}, *n.*, and cf. *bode*^{2}, *n.* Hence *forebode*, q. v.] I. *trans.* 1†. To announce; proclaim; preach.—2†. To decree; command; bid.—3. To announce beforehand; prognosticate; predict; presage. [Archaic.]

> Prophet of plagues, for ever *boding* ill.
> Pope, Iliad, i. 132.

4. To portend; augur; be an omen or indication of; betoken: with a non-personal subject.

> In the gross and scope of my opinion,
> This *bodes* some strange eruption to our state.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1.

> I pray God, his bad voice *bode* no mischief!
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. [illegible]

> [illegible] wept: and then [illegible]
> [illegible] Ballad.

[illegible] to forebode or have a presentiment of ill, [illegible] disaster [illegible].

> [illegible]
> [illegible]

[illegible] 1. To [illegible]: with [illegible] *bode* [illegible] something evil [illegible].

[illegible]

bode[illegible] [< ME. *bode*, *bod* [illegible], a bod, [illegible] *bodand* [illegible] MHG. G. [illegible] command [illegible] command, [illegible] *bod*, and cf. *bode*^{1}, *v.*] 1†. A command; an order.—2†. An announcement; a message.

> The owle eke, that of deth the *bode* bringeth.
> *Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 343.

3†. Omen; premonition; augury.

> If no fate
> Have an ominous *bode*. *Shirley*, Love in a Maze, v. 5.

4†. A foreboding; presentiment.—5. A bid; the price offered by a buyer or asked by a seller. [Scotch.]

> Ye should never tak' a fish wife's first *bode*.
> *Scott*, Antiquary, xxxix.

bode^2 (bōd), *v. t.*; pret. *bode*, pp. *boden*, ppr. *boding*. [< *bode*^{2}, *n.*, 5.] To bid for; make an offer for; buy. [Scotch.]

bode^3 (bōd). Preterit and past participle of *bide*.

bode^4† (bōd), *n.* [< ME. *bode*, *bade*, a stop, delay, < *biden* (pret. *bode*, *bod*, *bad*), bide. Cf. *abode*^{1}, *n.*, of similar formation.] A stop; delay.

> Withouten *bode* his heste she obeyed.
> *Chaucer*, Anelida and Arc., l. 119.

bode^5†, **boden**†, *pp.* [ME. forms of the pp. of *beden*, bid, command: see *bid*.] Bidden; commanded.

bodeful (bōd'fůl), *a.* [< *bode*^{2}, *n.*, + *-ful*.] Ominous; threatening; foreboding.

> Uttering the dismal *bodeful* sounds of death. *J. Baillie.*

> Poor Weber almost swooned at the sound of these cracked voices, with their *bodeful* raven-note.
> *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. iii. 8.

> Lady Macbeth hears not so much the voice of the *bodeful* bird as of her own premeditated murder, and we are thus made her shuddering accomplices before the fact.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 186.

bodega (bọ-dē'gä), *n.* [Sp., < ML. *apotheca*: see *apothec*.] A wine-cellar, or a shop where wine is sold from the wood; a wine-vault.

> A wine *bodega* near the Grand Theatre caught fire.
> *New York Herald.*

bodement† (bōd'mẹnt), *n.* [< *bode*^{1}, *v.*, + *-ment*.] An omen; portent; prognostic; a foreshowing: as, "sweet *bodements!*" *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1.

boden†, *pp.* See *bode*^{5}.

boden (bō'den), *a.* [Sc., also written *bodin*, and formerly *boddin*, < ME. (Sc.) *bodyn*, *bodin*, appar. a particular use of *boden*, pp. of ME. *beden*, bid (see *bid*); but the sense suggests some confusion with *boun*, ready: see *boun*, *bound*^{4}.] Accoutred; armed; fitted out; provided; prepared.

> The Baron of Avenel never rides with fewer than ten jack-men at his back, and oftener with fifty, *bodin* in all that effeirs to war, as if they were to do battle for a kingdom.
> *Scott*, Monastery, II. 181.

Bodenheimer (bo'den-hī-mėr), *n.* [< *Bodenheim*, a village near Mainz.] A white wine grown near Mainz in Germany.

Bode's law. See *law*.

bode-wash (bōd'wosh), *n.* [Corruption of F. *bois de vache*, lit. cow's wood, or idiomatically "buffalo-chip."] The dried dung of the American bison or buffalo, used for fuel. *Bartlett.* See *buffalo-chip*.

bodge^1 (boj), *v. i.* [Another form of *botch*^{2}, *v.*] To boggle; botch; patch. [Obsolete or dialectal.]

> All the actions of his life are like so many things *bodg'd* in without any naturall cadence or connexion at all.
> *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, An Affected Man.

bodge^1† (boj), *n.* [Another form of *botch*^{2}.] A botch; a patch.

> Taking revenge on Thomas Nash, Gabriell Harvey taxes him with having forged "a misshapen rabblement of absurd and ridiculous words, the proper *bodges* of his newfangled figure, called foolrisme."
> *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 110.

bodge^2† (boj), *v. i.* [Appar. a var. of *budge*^{1}.] To budge; give way: used only in the passage cited.

> With this, we charg'd again: but out, alas!
> We *bodg'd* again. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 4.

bodger^1† (boj'ėr), *n.* [< *bodge* + *-er*^{1}; var. of *botcher*^{1}.] A botcher.

bodger^2 (boj'ėr), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *badger*^{3}, q. v.] A peddler; a hawker. [Prov. Eng.]

bodhisat (bo'di-sat), *n.* Same as *bodhisattva*.

> [illegible] will in the course become Buddhas [illegible] called *bodhisats*. They are [illegible]
> *S. Hardy*, Manual of Bu[illegible].

bodhisatship (bo'di-sat-ship), *n.* In *Buddhism*, the highest degree of saintship. See *bodhisattva*. Also spelled *bodhisatship*.

> [illegible] the Great Vehicle, that [illegible] the Mahayana [illegible] of Buddhism [illegible] [illegible] Arhatship which [illegible] to *bodhisatship* [illegible] the [illegible] upon [illegible] in the [illegible] the future.
> [illegible] XIV. [illegible]

bodhisattva (bō-di-sat'vä̤), *n.* [Skt. (> Singhalese *bodhisat*, *bodisat*, Jap. *bosatsŭ*, Chin. *poosah*), < *bodhi*, intelligence, wisdom (< √ *budh*, know: see *Buddha*), + *sattva*, being, essence, < *sant* (= L. *ens*), being, ppr. of √ *as*, be: see *be*^{1}.] In *Buddhism* of the northern school, or the later development called the Mahayana, one of a numerous class of beings who, having arrived at supreme wisdom (*bodhi*), have to pass through human existence only once more before attaining to Buddhahood, or complete enlightenment, and entrance into Nirvana. Among Singhalese Buddhists called *bodhisat* and *bodisat*, among the Chinese *poosah*, and among the Japanese *bosatsu*.

bodhi-tree (bō'di-trē), *n.* Same as *bo-tree*.

bodice (bod'is), *n.* [Sometimes spelled *boddice*, formerly *bodies*, being orig. pl. of *body*. Cf. *corset*.] 1†. A sort of inner stays or corset, laced in front, worn by women, and sometimes by men: also called *a pair of bodies*, or *a bodies*.—2. An outer laced garment, covering the waist and bust, worn by women in some European styles of costume, often as an ornament.—3. More generally, the close-fitting waist or body of a gown.

bodiced (bod'ist), *a.* [< *bodice* + *-ed*^{2}.] Clothed in a bodice; furnished with a bodice.

> Slim her little waist,
> Comfortably *bodiced*.
> *Thackeray*, Peg of Limavaddy.

> They appear habited in *bodiced* gowns.
> *Archæol. Jour.*, XXXV. 256.

bodied (bod'id), *a.* [< *body* + *-ed*^{2}.] Having body, or a body, of the kind indicated by the context: used chiefly in composition: as, an able-*bodied* man.

> I was told by a very good judge who tasted it [wine made from wild grapes], that it was a pleasant, strong, and full-*bodied* wine. *Beverley*, Virginia, ii. ¶ 15.

bodieron (bō-di-ē'rọn), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A local name on the Pacific coast of the United States of sundry fishes of the family *Chiridæ* and genus *Hexagrammus*. Also called *rock-trout*, *rock-cod*, *sea-trout*, *boregat*, and *starling*. See cut under *Hexagrammus*.

bodikin† (bod'i-kin), *n.* [< *body* + dim. *-kin*.] A diminutive of *body*, forming part of the exclamatory phrase "odd's bodikin," a corruption of *God's body*. Also spelled *bodykin*.

> *Pol.* My lord, I will use them according to their desert.
> *Ham.* Odd's *bodikin*, man, better. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

bodiless (bod'i-les), *a.* [< *body* + *-less*.] Having no body or material form; incorporeal: as, "phantoms *bodiless* and vain," *Swift*.

> Man is a concrete whole. He is neither a soulless body nor a *bodiless* soul. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 259.

bodiliness (bod'i-li-nes), *n.* [< *bodily* + *-ness*.] Corporeality. *Minsheu.*

bodily (bod'i-li), *a.* [< ME. *bodily*, *bodili*, *bodiliche*, etc.; < *body* + *-ly*^{1}.] 1. Pertaining to or concerning the body; of or belonging to the body or to the physical constitution; not mental; corporeal: as, *bodily* dimensions; *bodily* exertions; *bodily* pain.

> You are a mere spirit, and have no knowledge of the *bodily* part of us. *Tatler*, No. 15.

> Since we are creatures with bodies, if we desire to express a real sentiment of reverence for anyone, we must use some *bodily* act — some form of words or gestures.
> *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 233.

2†. Having a material body.

> There are three *bodily* inhabitants of heaven; Henoch, Elijah, our Saviour Christ.
> *Bp. Hall*, Rapture of Elijah (Ord MS.).

=**Syn.** 1. *Bodily, Physical, Corporal, Corporeal.* *Bodily* generally means connected with the body or a body, and is frequently opposed to *mental*: as, *bodily* pains, *bodily* strength. *Physical* in this connection is often the same as *bodily*, but may cover everything that is material, as opposed to *mental* or *spiritual*: as, *physical* distress. *Corporal* relates to the body in its outward bearings: as, *corporal* punishment; *corporeal*, to its substance, being opposed to *spiritual* or *immaterial*: as, *corporeal* existence.

> We speak of Shakspeare's mind, but Jonson starts up always in *bodily* proportions. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., II. 26.

> Dr. Beddoe . . . believes that wherever a race attains its maximum of *physical* development it rises highest in energy and moral vigour. *Darwin*, Descent of Man, I. 111.

> The poor beetle, that we tread upon,
> In *corporal* sufferance finds a pang as great
> As when a giant dies. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1.

> When [the soul] is freed from all *corporeal* alliance, then it truly exists. *Xenophon* (trans.), Cyrus the Elder.

bodily (bod'i-li), *adv.* [ME. *bodily*, *-li*, *-lich*; < *body* + *-ly*^{2}.] 1. Corporeally: in connection with a body or matter; in the flesh; in person.

> It is his human nature, in which the Godhead dwells *bodily*. *Watts.*

2. In respect to the entire body or mass; entirely; completely: as, to carry a thing away *bodily*.

bodin (bō′din), *a.* Same as *boden.*

boding (bo′ding), *n.* [< ME. *bodynge*, *bodunge*, omen, preaching, < AS. *bodung*, preaching, verbal n. of *bodian*, announce, bode: see *bode*[1], *v.*] 1. An omen; a prognostic; a foreboding premonition; presentiment.

> Ominous *bodings*, and fearful expectations.
> *Bp. Ward*, Sermon, Jan. 30, 1674.

> The minds of men were filled with dismal *bodings* of some inevitable evil. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

2. Prediction; prophecy of evil. *Coleridge.*

boding (bō′ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *bode*[1], *v.*] Foreboding; ominous.

> So Joseph, yet a youth, expounded well
> The *boding* dream, and did th' event foretell.
> *Dryden*, To J. Northleigh.

> Nor knew what signify'd the *boding* sign,
> But found the powers displeas'd, and fear'd the wrath divine.
> *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., iii.

> You might have heard . . . a cricket sing,
> An owlet flap his *boding* wing. *Scott*, Marmion, v. 20.

bodingly (bō′ding-li), *adv.* Ominously; portentously.

> All is so *bodingly* still. *Lowell*, Summer Storm.

bodisat, *n.* Same as *bodhisattva.*

bodisatship, *n.* See *bodhisatship.*

bodkin[1] (bod′kin), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bodkine*, *botkin*, *boidken* (cf. Sc. *boikin*), < ME. *bodekyn*, earlier *boydekyn*, *boidekyn*; origin unknown. The Celtic forms, W. *bidogyn*, *bidogan* (with accent on second syllable), dim. of *bidog* = Gael. *biodag* = Ir. *bideog*, a dagger (cf. W. *pid* = Gael. *biod*, a point), are not near enough to be regarded as the source of the E. word.] 1†. A small dagger; a stiletto.

> Who would bear the whips and scorns of time, . . .
> When he himself might his quietus make
> With a bare *bodkin?* *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.

> Out with your *bodkin*,
> Your pocket-dagger, your stiletto; out with it.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Custom of the Country, ii. 3.

2. A small pointed instrument of steel, bone, or ivory, used for piercing holes in cloth, etc.

> With knyf or *boydekin*. *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 40.

3. A similar but blunt instrument, with an eye, for drawing thread, tape, or ribbon through a loop, hem, etc.—4. A long pin-shaped instrument used by women to fasten up the hair.

> The *bodkin*, comb, and essence. *Pope*, R. of the L., iv. 98.

5. A thick needle or straight awl of steel, used by bookbinders to make holes in boards and to trace lines for cutting.—6. A printers' tool for picking letters out of a column or page in correcting.—**To be, sit, ride,** or **travel bodkin**, to sit as a third person between two others on the seat of a carriage suited for two only.

> He's too big to *travel bodkin* between you and me.
> *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair.

bodkin[2]†, *n.* A corruption of *baudekin.*

bodkin-work (bod′kin-wėrk), *n.* A rich trimming formerly used for garments: probably a corruption of *baudekin.*

bodle (bod′l), *n.* [Sc., also written *boddle*; said to be derived from the name of a mint-master named *Bothwell*. Cf. *atchison* and *bawbee.*] A Scotch copper coin first issued under Charles II., and worth at that time 2*d.* Scotch, or one sixth of an English penny; hence, a very small coin. The name *turner* was also applied to it.

Bodle of Charles II., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

> I care not a brass *boddle* for the feud.
> *Scott*, Abbot, II. xiii.

Bodleian (bod-lē′an or bod′lē-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Sir Thomas Bodley, who began in 1597 the restoration of the public library of Oxford University, hence since called the *Bodleian* Library; also, belonging to that library: as, *Bodleian* manuscripts.

bodrag†, **bodrage**†, *n.* [Also written *bordrag* (and *bordraging*), simulating E. *border*; appar. a corruption of some Ir. word; cf. Ir. *buaidhreadh*, disturbance, *buadre*, tumult.] An incursion; a raid.

> No wayling there nor wretchednesse is heard, . . .
> No nightly *bodrags*, nor no hue and cries.
> *Spenser*, Colin Clout, l. 315.

[In some editions printed *bordrags.*]

bod-worm (bod′wėrm), *n.* Same as *boll-worm.*

body (bod′i), *n.*; pl. *bodies* (-iz). [< ME. *body*, *bodi*, < AS. *bodig*, body, = OHG. *botah*, *botach*, MHG. *botech*, *botich*, body; perhaps akin to OHG. *botahha*, MHG. *boteche*, *botech*, G. *bottich*, a large vessel, tub, vat; but this may come from another source, that of *boot*[2]. The Gael. *bodhaig*, body, is from E.] 1. The physical structure of an animal; the material organized substance of an animal, whether living or dead, in distinction from the soul, spirit, or vital principle.

> For of the soule the *bodie* forme doth take,
> For soule is forme, and doth the *bodie* make.
> *Spenser*, Hymne in Honour of Beautie, l. 132.

2. The main portion of an animal, tree, etc.; the trunk, as distinct from the head and limbs or branches; in *ichth.*, often used for the whole fish exclusive of the fins.—3. The part of a dress which covers the body, as distinct from the parts which cover the arms or extremities; in female dress, a bodice; a waist.

> Their *bodies* were of carnation cloth of silver, richly wrought. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Hymen.

4. The main, central, or principal part of anything, as of an army, country, building, etc., as distinguished from subordinate or less important parts.

> Learn to make a *body* of a limb. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 2.

> The van of the king's army was led by the general . . .; in the *body* was the king and the prince. *Clarendon.*

Specifically—(*a*) In a blast-furnace, the core or main portion between the top, or opening at the throat, and the boshes. (*b*) In *music:* (1) The whole of the hollow part of a string-instrument, designed to increase its resonance. (2) All that part of a wind-instrument that remains after removing its appendages, mouthpiece, crooks, and bell. (3) The higher resonant part of an organ-pipe, above the reed or the mouth, which causes the air to vibrate. (*c*) The shank of a type, as determining its size: as, minion on nonpareil *body*. (*d*) The main part of a tool; the main part of a blade, as of a sword, as distinguished from the heel and point, etc. (*e*) That part of a wagon, railroad-car, etc., which contains the load.

5. The main portion; the bulk of anything; the larger part; the majority: as, the *body* of the people are opposed to the measure.—6. The person; an individual as recognized by law: as, *body* execution; held in *body* and goods. [Chiefly legal.]—7. A person; a human being: now generally combined with *any*, *every*, *some*, or *no*: as, *somebody*, *nobody*.

> There cannot a poor *body* buy a sack of coals, but it must come through their hands.
> *Latimer*, 2d Serm. bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

> A *body* would think so, at these years.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

> Gin a *body* meet a *body*,
> Comin' thro' the rye. *Burns*, Song.

> But human *bodies* are sic fools,
> For a' their colleges an' schools.
> *Burns*, The Twa Dogs.

> A dry, shrewd kind of a *body*. *Irving.*

8. A number of individuals spoken of collectively, usually associated for a common purpose, joined in a certain cause, or united by some common tie or occupation; an incorporated or other aggregate: as, a legislative *body*; the *body* of the clergy; a *body* corporate.

> So please you, my lord, it is a *body* of horse—and . . . there is a still larger *body* of foot behind it.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 86.

> The trading *body* may be a single individual in one case; it may be the whole inhabitants of a continent in another; it may be the individuals of a trade diffused through a country in a third. *Jevons*, Pol. Econ., p. 96.

9. A material thing; anything having inertia. See *matter.*—10. In *geom.*, any solid having the three dimensions, length, breadth, and thickness.—11. A united mass; a number of things or particulars taken together; a general collection; a code; a system: as, a *body* of laws.

> I have, with much pains and reading, collected out of ancient authors this short summary of a *body* of philosophy and divinity. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, ii.

> He was furnished with every requisite for making an extensive *body* of natural history.
> *Goldsmith*, Pref. to Brookes's Nat. Hist.

> The mind unequal to a complete analysis of the motives which carry it on to a particular conclusion . . . is swayed and determined by a *body* of proof, which it recognizes only as a *body*, and not in its constituent parts.
> *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 281.

12. A certain consistency or density; substance; strength, as opposed to thinness, weakness, transparency, or flimsiness: as, wine, paper, etc., of good *body*. As applied to paints, *body* denotes opacity or density, as opposed to *transparency*.

> It was a fragrant Port, with plenty of *body* and a large proportion of soul. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, xiii.

13. In *music*, the resonance of a tone, whether instrumental or vocal.—**Adipose body, astral body.** See the adjectives. **Bodies of Arantius.** See *corpora Arantii*, under *corpus*. **Body center-plate,** a metal plate on the body-bolster of a car. It rests upon a similar plate on the center of a truck. The center bolt or king-bolt passes through these plates.—**Body corporate.** See *body politic.*—**Body hand-rail.** See *hand-rail.*—**Body of a column,** the part between the base and the capital; the shaft.—**Body of a gun,** that part of the gun which is situated behind the trunnions.—**Body of a place,** in *fort.*: (*a*) The works next to and surrounding a town, in the form of a polygon, regular or irregular. (*b*) The space inclosed within the interior works of a fortification.—**Body of the fornix.** See *fornix.*—**Body politic,** the whole body of people living under an organized political government; used in contradistinction to *body corporate*, an association of persons legally incorporated for the promotion of some specific object. A *body politic and corporate* is a municipality governed according to a legislative act of incorporation, and thus possessing corporate political powers.

> We may fairly conclude that the *body politic* cannot subsist, any more than the animal body, without a head.
> *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 379.

Cavernous bodies, centrobaric body, ciliary body. See the adjectives.—**Descent of bodies.** See *descent.*—**Deviation of a falling body.** See *deviation.*—**Diplomatic body.** See *diplomatic.*—**Elementary body.** See *element.*—**Fifth body,** the ether or fifth element, the substance of the heavenly bodies, according to the Aristotelians.—**Fixed bodies, geniculate bodies, heterogeneous body, main body,** etc. See the adjectives.—**Mathematical body,** a body in sense 10.—**Mystical body of the church,** the aggregate of believers as constituting the bride of Christ.—**Okenian body, olivary body.** See the adjectives.—**Regular body,** a polyhedron in which the relations of any one face, edge, or summit are the same as those of any other. Pythagoras enumerated the five regular bodies (the *sphere* is not included among them): the *tetrahedron*, the *cube*, the *octahedron*, the *dodecahedron*, and the *icosahedron*. These are often called the *five bodies* simply; also the *cosmical bodies*, because Timæus of Locri held that the tetrahedron is the shape of fire, the octahedron of air, the icosahedron of water, the cube of earth, and the dodecahedron of God; also the *Platonic bodies*, because mentioned by Plato in his dialogue "Timæus." Four other regular bodies which envelop the center more than once were discovered by Kepler and by Poinsot. These are named by Cayley the *great icosahedron*, the *great dodecahedron*, the *great stellated dodecahedron*, and the *small stellated dodecahedron*. For illustrations of all these bodies see *solid*.—**Irregular bodies,** such as are not bounded by equal and like surfaces.—**The bodies seven,** in *alchemy*, the metals corresponding to the planets.

> *The bodies seven*, eek, lo hem heer anon:
> Sol gold is, and Luna silver we threpe [call],
> Mars yren, Mercurie quiksilver we clepe,
> Saturnus leed, and Jupiter is tin,
> And Venus coper.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 272.

body (bod′i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bodied*, ppr. *bodying*. [< *body*, *n.*] 1. To provide with a body; embody.—2. To form into a body or company.

> A new exotick way of *bodying*, that is, formally covenanting and verbally engaging with them and to them beyond the baptismall bond and vow.
> *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 37.

3. To represent in bodily form; exhibit in tangible form or outward reality: with *forth.*

> As imagination *bodies forth*
> The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
> Turns them to shapes, and gives to airy nothing
> A local habitation and a name. *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 1.

> *Bodied forth* the tourney high,
> Held for the hand of Emily.
> *Scott*, Rokeby, vi. 26.

body-bag† (bod′i-bag), *n.* A bag to sleep in.

body-bolster (bod′i-bōl″stėr), *n.* A cross-beam of wood, iron, or the two in combination, on the under side of a railroad-car, which supports it and transmits its weight to the truck. The upper end of the king-bolt, which forms the pivot for the truck, is fastened to a body-bolster.

body-cavity (bod′i-kav″i-ti), *n.* In *zoöl.*, the general or common cavity of the body, as distinguished from special cavities, or those of particular organs: the cœlom or cœloma. In vertebrates the body-cavity is formed by the splitting of the mesoblast into its somatopleural and splanchnopleural layers, and consists of the cavities of the thorax, abdomen (divided or not by a diaphragm), and pelvis.

body-cloth (bod′i-klôth), *n.* A cloth for the body; specifically, a large rug or cloth for covering a horse. See *body-clothes*, 2.

> Before the window were several horses in *body-cloths.*
> *Bulwer*, Pelham, lxi.

body-clothes (bod′i-klōᴛʜz), *n. pl.* 1. Garments for the body, intended to be worn by day, as distinguished from *bedclothes*. [This use of the word appears to be confined in recent times to Scotland.]—2. Coverings for a horse or other animal: properly, *body-cloths*. See *body-cloth.*

> I am informed that several asses are kept in *body-clothes* and sweated every morning upon the heath. *Addison.*

body-coat (bod′i-kōt), *n.* 1. A close-fitting coat.—2. In *coach-painting*, a coat of paint made opaque by the admixture of white lead, laid on before the transparent coats.

body-color (bod′i-kul″or), *n.* In *painting*, a pigment possessing body or a high degree of consistence, substance, and covering power. In *water-color painting*, works are said to be executed in *body-colors* when, in contradistinction to the more common mode of proceeding by transparent tints and washes, the pigments are mixed with white and thus rendered opaque.

body-guard [illegible], *n.* One who protects [illegible] a life-guard: collectively, the guard charged with the protection of some person, as a prince or an officer; hence, retinue; attendance; following.

> It [illegible] that, when the Parliament [illegible] King should repair to Westminster [illegible]
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., ix.

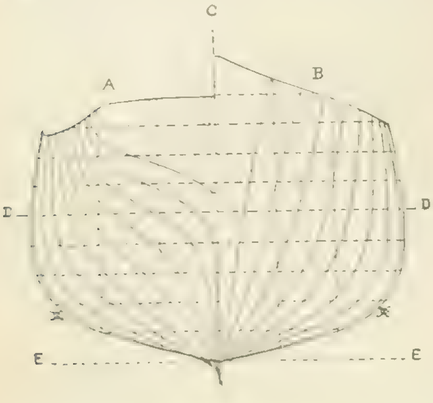
body-hoop (bod'i-höp), *n.* A band securing the arris pieces of a built mast.

body-horse (bod'i-hôrs), *n.* A shaft-horse. [Prov. Eng.]

body-loop (bod'i-löp), *n.* A strap or iron arm connecting a wagon-body with the gearing.

body-louse (bod'i-lous), *n.* A kind of louse, the *Pediculus corporis* or *P. vestimenti*, which is parasitic on man. It is generally found on the body, [illegible] in the clothing, while the *Pediculus capitis*, or head-louse, infests the head.

body-plan (bod'i-plan), *n.* In *ship-building*, a plan upon which are projected the intersections of the sides of the vessel with transverse vertical planes passing through certain fixed points, the intersections with the fore-body being shown upon one side and those with the after-body on the other.



Body-plan.
A, after-body; *B*, fore-body; *C*, *C*, center-line; *D*, *D*, load-line; *E*, *E*, base-line.

body-post (bod'i-pōst), *n.* **1.** An upright timber in the sill and plate of a freight-car, forming one of the vertical members of the frame of the body. It corresponds to the window-posts in a passenger-car.—**2.** A post at the forward end of the opening in the deadwood of a steamship, within which the screw turns.

body-servant (bod'i-sėr"vant), *n.* A servant who waits upon or accompanies his employer; a valet; a personal attendant.

body-snatcher (bod'i-snach"ėr), *n.* One who secretly disinters the bodies of the dead as subjects for dissection, or for the purpose of exacting a ransom; a resurrectionist.

body-snatching (bod'i-snach"ing), *n.* The act of robbing a grave to obtain a subject for dissection.

body-varnish (bod'i-vär"nish), *n.* A thick and quick-drying copal varnish, used for carriages and other objects that are to be polished.

body-wall (bod'i-wâl), *n.* In *zoöl.*, the general envelop or parietes of a body, especially of a low organism; a cell-wall.

body-whorl (bod'i-hwėrl), *n.* The last-formed and generally largest whorl of a univalve shell. See [illegible].

Boëdromia (bō-ę-drō'mi-ä), *n. pl.* See *Boëdromion*.

Boëdromion (bō-ę-drō'mi-on), *n.* [Gr. Βοηδρο-[illegible], the month in which were celebrated the [illegible], < [illegible], giving succor [illegible], to run to a cry for aid, < [illegible], Dor. [illegible], shout, cry (< [illegible], to cry [illegible]), [illegible], < [illegible], run.] The third month of the Attic year, corresponding to the latter part of September and the early part of October. [illegible]

bo[illegible] An obsolete form of [illegible].

bo[illegible] See [illegible].

Bœhm's flute. See *flute*¹, 1.

Bœhmeria [illegible], *n.* [NL., after G. R. *B*[illegible], a German [illegible] cf. G. [illegible], a [illegible] *men*. [illegible] A genus of [illegible] *Urticaceæ*, [illegible] nettle, but without stinging hairs. A number of species yield tenacious fibers, used for making ropes, twine, net, and sewing-thread. The most important species is *B. nivea*, a shrubby plant of China and the East Indies, which affords the valuable rhea-fiber or grass-cloth fiber, also known under its Malay name of *ramie*. It has been long in cultivation in China and India, and successful attempts have been made to cultivate it in the United States. The species *B. Puya*, from which the Puya-fiber is obtained, is now referred to the genus *Maoutia*. See *grass-cloth*.

The Ramie-plant (*Bœhmeria nivea*).

bœotarch (bē-ō'tärk), *n.* [< L. *Bœotarches*, < Gr. Βοιωτάρχης, < Βοιωτία, Bœotia, + ἀρχός, ruler: see *arch-*.] One of the chief magistrates of the Bœotian confederacy. Two were chosen by Thebes, and one by each of the other members of the league.

> Pelopidas and two others of the liberators were elected *bœotarchs*, or chief magistrates of Bœotia.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 479.

Bœotian (bē-ō'shian), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Bœotia*, < Gr. Βοιωτία, Bœotia, Βοιωτοί, the Bœotians.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Bœotia, a division of central Greece, noted for its thick atmosphere, which was supposed to communicate its dullness to the intellect of the inhabitants. Hence—**2.** Dull; stupid; ignorant; obtuse.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Bœotia. Hence—**2.** A dull, ignorant, stupid person.

Bœotic (bē-ot'ik), *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of Bœotia or the Bœotians; Bœotian: as, the *Bœotic* dialect.

Boer (bör), *n.* [Also written *Boor*, < D. *boer*, a farmer, a peasant: see *boor*.] The name given to the Dutch colonists of South Africa, who are principally engaged in agriculture or cattle-breeding.

boffle (bof'l), *v.* A dialectal form of *baffle*.

bog¹ (bog), *n.* [Formerly *bogge*, < Ir. *bogach* = Gael. *bogan*, a bog, morass, < Ir. Gael. *bog*, soft, moist, tender, in comp. *bog-*.] **1.** Wet, soft, and spongy ground, where the soil is composed mainly of decayed and decaying vegetable matter; a quagmire covered with grass or other plants; a piece of mossy or peaty ground; a moss.

> All the infections that the sun sucks up
> From *bogs*, fens, flats, on Prosper fall, and make him
> By inch-meal a disease! *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2.

2. A little elevated piece of earth in a marsh or swamp, filled with roots and grass. *Webster.* [Local, U. S.]—**Bog-asphodel.** See *asphodel*.—**Bog-bilberry.** See *bilberry*.—**Bog-iron ore**, an impure ore of iron, essentially a hydrous oxid, of which the mineralogical name is *limonite*, found frequently at the bottom of lakes and in swampy localities and usually of very recent origin.—**Syn. 1.** *Quagmire*, etc. See *marsh*.

bog¹ (bog) *v.*; pret. and pp. *bogged*, ppr. *bogging*. [< *bog*¹, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To sink or submerge in a bog, or in mud and mire: used chiefly in the passive, *to be bogged*.

> Bid him to be gone
> As far as he can fly, or follow day,
> Rather than here so *bogged* in vices stay.
> *B. Jonson*, Underwoods, xxxii.

> 'Twas time; his invention had been *bogged* else.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

> Of Middleton's horse three hundred men were taken and one hundred were *bogged*.
> *Whitelock*, Memorials (1682), p. [illegible]

II. *intrans.* To sink or stick in a bog; hence, to flounder among obstacles; be stopped.

bog² (bog), *n.* [Early mod. E. *bogge*, appar. a var. of the equiv. *bug*¹, ME. *bugge*, connecting the latter with the equiv. *boggle*¹, *bogle*, *bogy*, *boggard*¹: see these words.] A specter; a bugbear.—To take bog², to [illegible] shy; shrink.

bog³ (bog), *a.* and *n.* [E. dial., formerly also *bogge*, earlier in deriv. form *boggish*², q. v. Cf. *bug*⁴, *big*¹.] **I.** *a.* Bold; sturdy; self-sufficient; petulant; saucy.

II. *n.* Brag; boastfulness. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

bog³ (bog), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bogged*, ppr. *bogging*. [< *bog*³, *a.* or *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To boast. [Prov. Eng.]

II.† *trans.* [Perhaps of other origin.] To provoke.

bog⁴ (bog), *v. i.* [E. dial.; origin unknown.] To ease the body by stool.

boga (bō'gä), *n.* Same as *bogue*².

bog-bean (bog'bēn), *n.* The common name of the *Menyanthes trifoliata*, a gentianaceous bog-plant, a native of the more temperate parts of the northern hemisphere. It is a bitter tonic. The *fringed bog-bean* is an aquatic plant of the same order, *Limnanthemum nymphæoides*, with large yellow fringed flowers. Also called *buck-bean*.

bogberry (bog'ber"i), *n.*; pl. *bogberries* (-iz). The cranberry, *Vaccinium Oxycoccus*.

bog-blitter (bog'blit"ėr), *n.* [See *bog-bluiter*.] Same as *bog-bumper*. [Scotch.]

bog-bluiter (bog'blö"tėr), *n.* [Also *bog-bluter*, *bog-blitter*; < *bog* + Sc. *bluiter*, *bluter*, make a rumbling noise, blurt, also speak foolishly (in last sense cf. *blatter*, *blather*, *blether*¹).] Same as *bog-bumper*. [Scotch.]

bog-bull (bog'bůl), *n.* [Cf. *Botaurus* and *bittern*¹.] A name of the bittern, *Botaurus stellaris*, from its habitual resorts and its hollow, booming cry. See cut under *bittern*.

bog-bumper (bog'bum"pėr), *n.* A name of the bitterns or heron-like birds of the genus *Botaurus* (especially *B. lentiginosus*), in allusion to the sound made by the male in the breeding season. This sound seems "to be uttered in a deep choking tone," and has been compared by Nuttall to the syllables "pomp-äu-gür." Also *bog-jumper*, and in Scotland *bog-blitter*, *bog-bluiter*.

bog-butter (bog'but"ėr), *n.* A fatty sperma-ceti-like mineral resin, composed of carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen, found in masses in peat-bogs.

> A large copper basin consisting of small pieces riveted together and several wooden kegs containing *bog-butter* were recently found at a depth of 7 feet in a peat-moss, Kylealsin, Skye. *Nature*, XXX. 181.

bog-earth (bog'ėrth), *n.* An earth or soil composed of light silicious sand and a considerable portion of vegetable fiber in a half-decomposed state. It is employed by gardeners for promoting the growth of flowers.

boger (bō'gėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A name in Cornwall, England, for the half-grown sea-bream, *Pagellus centrodontus*.

bogey¹, **bogeyism.** See *bogy*, *bogyism*.

bogey², *n.* See *bogie*².

bogga (bog'ä), *n.* [E. Ind.] An East Indian measure of land, equal to three fifths of an acre.

boggard¹, **boggart** (bog'ärd, -ärt), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc., also written *bogart*, and formerly *buggard*, *baggard*; appar. a var., with term. *-ard*, of *boggle*¹, *bogle*; in form as if < *bog*² + *-ard*: see *boggle*¹, *bogle*, *bog*², *bug*¹.] **1.** A specter, goblin, or bogy, especially one supposed to haunt a particular spot.

> The belief in elves and *bogarts* which once was universal.
> *J. Fiske*, Idea of God, p. 60.

2†. Any object, real or imaginary, at which a horse shies. *N. E. D.*—**3.** Figuratively, a bugbear; a thing of fear.

boggard²†, *n.* [As *bog*⁴ + *-ard*.] A privy.

boggify†, *v. t.* [< *bog*¹ + *-i-fy*.] To make boggy.

bogging† (bog'ing), *n.* [Early mod. E., perhaps a var. of **bagging* for *badging*, verbal n. of *badge*²; cf. *bodger*².] Peddling; hawking. *N. E. D.*

boggish¹ (bog'ish), *a.* [< *bog*¹ + *-ish*¹.] Boggy.

boggish²†, *a.* [ME., written *boggisshe*, *boggische*; < *bog*³ (not found in ME.) + *-ish*¹.] Bold; puffed up; boastful.

boggle¹, *n.* A dialectal form of *bogle*.

boggle² (bog'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *boggled*, ppr. *boggling*. [Early mod. E. also *bogle*, *buggel*, < *boggle*¹ = *bogle*, a specter, with ref. to the shying of a horse at unusual objects; cf. ME. *bogelen*, occurring but once, in the sense of 'deny,' i. e., scare off.] **1.** To take alarm; start with fright; shy, as a horse.

> When a man is first tempted to the commission of a [illegible] and notorious sin, his conscience is apt to *boggle* and start at it, he doth it with great difficulty and regret. *Tillotson*, Works, I. x.

> We start and *boggle* at every unusual appearance.
> *Glanville.*

2. To hesitate; stop, as if afraid to proceed, or as if impeded by unforeseen difficulties; waver;

shrink.—3. To play fast and loose; dissemble; quibble; equivocate.

When summoned to his last end it was no time for him to *boggle* with the world. *Howell.*

4. To bungle; be awkward; make clumsy attempts.

boggle^{2} (bog′l), *n.* **1.** The act of shying or taking alarm.—**2**†. Objection; scruple; demur.

The Dutch do make a further *bogle* with us about two or three things. *Pepys*, Diary, 1667.

3. A bungle; a botch. [Colloq.]—**Boggle-de-botch, boggledy-botch,** a complete botch or bungle.

boggle^{3} (bog′l), *n.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps same as *boggle*^{1}, *bogle*, a scarecrow.] A pitcher or jug wrought in the figure of a man, not unlike a toby or toby-pitcher.

bog-glede (bog′glēd), *n.* A Scotch name of the moor-buzzard, *Circus æruginosus.*

boggler (bog′lėr), *n.* [< *boggle*^{2} + *-er*^{1}.] **1.** A doubter; a timorous man.—**2**†. A jilt; one false in love.

You have been a *boggler* ever. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 11.

3. One who bungles or is clumsy in doing things.

bogglish† (bog′lish), *a.* [< *boggle*^{2} + *-ish.*] Doubtful; wavering.

Nothing is more sly, touchy, and *bogglish* . . . than that opinion . . . of the many or common people.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 172.

boggy (bog′i), *a.* [< *bog*^{1}, *n.*, + *-y*^{1}.] Containing bogs; full of bogs; like or having the character of a bog.

Quench'd in a *boggy* Syrtis, neither sea
Nor good dry land. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 939.

boggybo (bog′i-bō), *n.* [North. E. dial.] A dialectal form of *bugaboo.*

Boghead coal. See *coal.*

boghouse (bog′hous), *n.* [< *bog*^{1} + *house.*] A privy. *Johnson.*

bogie^{1}, *n.* See *bogy.*

bogie^{2}, **bogey**^{2} (bō′gi), *n.* [Of uncertain origin. Sometimes explained from *bogie*^{1}, *bogy*, a fiend, the bogie coal-wagon when first introduced being so called, it is said, because, from its suddenly turning when people least expected it, they used to exclaim that the new wagon was 'Old Bogy' himself. But this is mere invention. See *bogle.*] **1.** A name first given at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in England, to a coal-wagon or truck so constructed as to turn easily in moving about the quays; a trolly.—**2.** An English term for a four-wheeled truck supporting the front part of a locomotive engine, or placed one under each end of a railway-carriage, and turning beneath it by means of a central pin or pivot, to facilitate the passing of sudden curves.—**3.** In a saw-mill, a small carriage running on a transverse track on a log-carriage, used to change the position of the log in relation to the saw.

bogie-engine (bō′gi-en″jin), *n.* A locomotive used in moving cars and making up trains at a railroad station. The driving-wheels and cylinders are on a truck which turns freely on a center-pin.

bog-jumper (bog′jum″pėr), *n.* Same as *bog-bumper.*

bog-land (bog′land), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* Boggy or marshy land: as, to reclaim a piece of *bog-land.*

II. *a.* Living in or pertaining to a marshy country. [Rare.]

Each brings his love a *bogland* captive home.
Dryden, Prol. to Prophetess, l. 31.

bogle (bō′gl), *n.* [Also dial. *boggle*, Sc. *bogle*, *bogill*, *bugil*, a specter, hobgoblin; prob. of Celtic origin; cf. W. *bwgwl*, *bygwl*, a threat, menace, *bygel*, a bugbear, scarecrow, hobgoblin, *bwg*, a specter, > E. *bug*^{1}: see *bug*^{1} and *bugbear.* Cf. *bog*^{2}, *boggard*^{1}, and G. *bögge*, *böggel-mann*, a bogy, bogle.] A phantom; a specter; a hobgoblin; a bogy; a bugbear.

boglet (bog′let), *n.* [< *bog*^{1} + *-let.*] A little bog; a boggy place or spot of small extent.

And of this tufty, flaggy ground, pocked with bogs and *boglets.* *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, p. 432.

bog-manganese (bog′mang″ga̤-nēz), *n.* Same as *wad.*

bog-moss (bog′môs), *n.* Peat-moss. See *Sphagnum.*

bog-oak (bog′ōk), *n.* Trunks and large branches of oak found embedded in bogs and preserved by the antiseptic properties of peat. It is of a shining black or ebony color, or of a deep greenish-gray, mottled and shading into black, derived from its impregnation with iron, and is frequently converted into ornamental pieces of furniture and smaller ornaments, as brooches, ear-rings, etc. Also called *bog-wood.*

Bogoda (bō-gō′dä̤), *n.* [NL.] A genus of East Indian fishes, considered by some as typical of a family *Bogodondei* or *Bogodidæ.*

Bogodidæ (bō-god′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bogoda* + *-idæ.*] A family of percoideous fishes: synonymous with *Ambassidæ.*

Bogomile (bog′ọ̄-mīl), *n.* [Cf. Russ. *bogŭ*, God; *milostĭ*, grace.] One of a medieval Catharist sect, having its principal seat in Bulgaria, anticlerical in its polity, dualistic in its doctrine, and in general similar to the Docetæ and the Manichæans. The views and practices of the Bogomiles were very fanatical. They were little known, and by some are supposed to have become extinct soon after the execution of their leader, Basil of Philippopolis, at Constantinople, in 1118.

Bogomilian (bog-ọ̄-mil′i-a̤n), *a.* Pertaining to the Bogomiles or their doctrines.

bog-orchis (bog′ôr″kis), *n.* A low orchid of boggy places. See *Malaxis.*

bog-ore (bog′ôr), *n.* Same as *bog-iron ore.*

Bogotá bark. See *bark*^{2}.

bog-rush (bog′rush), *n.* **1.** The name of various cyperaceous plants. See *rush.*—**2.** Some small undetermined species of warbler. [Local, Great Britain.]

bog-spavin (bog′spav″in), *n.* In *farriery*, an encysted tumor on the inside of the hough of a horse, containing a gelatinous matter.

bog-sucker (bog′suk″ėr), *n.* A name of the woodcock of North America, *Philohela minor.*

bog-trotter (bog′trot″ėr), *n.* One who trots over bogs, or lives among bogs; especially, a contemptuous appellation given to the Irish peasantry, probably from the skill shown by many of them in crossing the extensive bogs of the country by leaping from tussock to tussock, where a stranger would find no footing, and from the frequent use they make of this skill to escape from the soldiery, the police, etc.

bog-trotting (bog′trot″ing), *a.* Trotting among bogs, or, more usually, living among bogs: as, a *bog-trotting* Irishman.

Beware of *bog-trotting* quacks.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxviii.

With his inherited Irish poverty . . . not to rise in this world, he nor his posterity, till their wading webbed *bog-trotting* feet get talaria to their heels.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 225.

bogue^{1}† (bōg), *v. i.* [Prob. < Sp. *bogar*, row (cf. *bogar á sotavento*, row to leeward), = Pg. Pr. *vogar* = It. *vogare* = F. *voguer*, row, sail, > *rogue*, E. *rogue*, q. v.] *Naut.*, to drop off from the wind; edge away to leeward with the wind, as some vessels of inferior sailing qualities do.

To bogue in, to "sail in"; take a hand; engage in a work. [Local, New England.]

[A farmer says:] "I don't git much done 'thout I *bogue* right *in* along 'th my men."
Quoted by *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

bogue^{2} (bōg), *n.* [< OF. *bogue*, formerly also *bocque*, = Pr. *buga* = Sp. Pg. *boga* = It. *boca*, *boghe* (Florio), now *boga*, < ML. *boca*, for L. *box* (*boc-*), < Gr. *βῶξ*, contr. of *βόαξ*, a certain sea-fish, so named from the sound it makes.] An acanthopterygian fish, *Box vulgaris*, of the family *Sparidæ*, found in the Mediterranean, on the west coast of Africa, and in rare cases on the coasts of Britain. The body is oblong and compressed, the head and mouth are small, the teeth notched, the eyes large, and the general coloring is brilliant. Also called *boce* and *boga.*

bogue^{3} (bōg), *n.* [OF., = F. *bouche*: see *embogue.*] A mouth; an embouchure. Used specifically in the name *the Bogue*, the principal mouth of the Canton river in China (also called *Boca Tigris*, the Tiger's Mouth).

boguest (bō′gest), *n.* [E. dial., appar. *barguest* varied toward *bogy*^{1}: see these words.] A specter; a ghost. [Prov. Eng. (Yorkshire).]

bogus^{1} (bō′gus), *n.* and *a.* [A slang word, of which many conjectural explanations have been offered, e. g., that it is a corruption of *bagasse*, sugar-cane refuse, etc. Dr. Samuel Willard of Chicago, in a letter to the editor of the New Eng. Dict., "quotes from the 'Painesville (Ohio) Telegraph' of July 6 and Nov. 2, 1827, the word *bogus* as a substantive applied to an apparatus for coining false money. Mr. Eber D. Howe, who was then editor of that paper, describes in his 'Autobiography' (1878) the discovery of such a piece of mechanism in the hands of a gang of coiners at Painesville in May, 1827; it was a mysterious-looking object, and some one in the crowd styled it a 'bogus,' a designation adopted in the succeeding numbers of the paper. Dr. Willard considers this to have been short for *tantrabogus*, a word familiar to him from his childhood, and which in his father's time was commonly applied in Vermont to any ill-looking object; he points out that *tantarabobs* is given in Halliwell as a Devonshire word for the devil. *Bogus* seems thus to be related to *bogy*, etc." (*N. E. D.*) The E. dial. word may have been transported to New England and undergone there the alteration to which such terms are subject.] **I.**† *n.* An apparatus for coining counterfeit money.

II. *a.* Counterfeit; spurious; sham: originally applied in the United States to counterfeit money, but now to anything based on sham or false pretense: as, a *bogus* claim; a *bogus* government.

But our *bogus* theologians, who systematically convert the fine gold of the gospel into glittering tinsel, and sell it for lucre, occupy the highest seats in our synagogues.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 177.

bogus^{2} (bō′gus), *n.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps a use of *bogus*^{1}. Some refer it to *bagasse*, sugar-cane refuse.] A liquor made of rum and molasses. *Bartlett.* [U. S.]

bog-violet (bog′vī″ō-let), *n.* The butterwort. [Prov. Eng. (Yorkshire).]

bog-wood (bog′wůd), *n.* Same as *bog-oak.*

bogwort (bog′wėrt), *n.* [< *bog*^{1} + *wort*^{1}.] Same as *cranberry.*

bogy, bogey^{1} (bō′gi), *n.*; pl. *bogies, bogeys* (-giz). [Also written *bogie*; a comparatively recent word, appar. a var. (perhaps arising from nursery speech) of *bogle*, or from the same source: see *bogle.*] **1.** The devil: often as a quasi-proper name, and usually with an epithet (in this use with a capital): as, *Old Bogy.*

I am *bogey*, and frighten everybody away.
Thackeray, Newcomes.

2. A hobgoblin; a bugbear.

The humble Northumbrian *bogie* who "flitted" with the farmer when he removed his furniture.
Encyc. Brit., II. 204.

There is no reasoning . . . with men to whom party considerations are of the first moment, and who feel bound to discover *bogies* in every measure adopted by the party in power. *Sir G. Wolseley*, N. A. Rev., CXXVIII. 135.

3. [*cap.*] See *Colonel Bogie.*

bogyism, bogeyism (bō′gi-izm), *n.* [< *bogy*, *bogey*^{1}, + *-ism.*] **1.** That which pertains to or is characteristic of a bogy.—**2.** Belief in or dread of sprites or goblins. *Thackeray.*

bo-hacky (bō-hak′i), *n.* [E. dial.] A donkey. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. (Yorkshire).]

bohea (bō-hē′), *n.* [< Chinese *Woo-yē* or *Voo-yē*, the name of two ranges of hills in the province of Fuhkien, China, where the tea-shrub is largely grown, and whence tea was first imported into England in 1666. In the dialects of Fuhkien *b* is used for *w* and *v.*] **1.** A general name for tea.

To part her time 'twixt reading and *bohea*,
To muse, and spill her solitary tea.
Pope, Ep. to Miss Blount, ii. 15.

For if my pure libations exceed three,
I feel my heart become so sympathetic,
That I must have recourse to black *Bohea.* *Byron.*

By way of entertainment in the evening, to make a party with the sergeant's wife to drink *bohea* tea, and play at all-fours on a drum-head. *Sheridan*, St. Patrick's Day, i. 2.

2. An inferior kind of black tea, grown on the Woo-ye hills of China, or tea of a similar quality grown in other districts of the same country. See *tea.*

Bohemian (bō-hē′mi-a̤n), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *Bohémien*, a Bohemian, and in a secondary signification a gipsy, < *Bohème*, ML. *Bohemia*, the country of the *Bohemi*, *Boihemi*, or *Boiemi*, Latinized form repr. by G. *Böhmen*, Bohemia, < L. *Boii*, a people of ancient Gaul, of whom a portion settled in what is now Bohemia, + **-hem*, OHG. *heim* = E. *home.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Bohemia, a crownland and kingdom of the Austrian empire.—**2.** A follower of John Huss; a Hussite.—**3.** [F. *bohémien*, because the first of that wandering race that entered France were believed to be Bohemians or Hussites, driven from their native country.] A gipsy.

"How! of no country?" repeated the Scot. "No," answered the *Bohemian*, "of none. I am a Zingaro, a *Bohemian*, an Egyptian, or whatever the Europeans, in their different languages, may choose to call our people, but I have no country." *Scott*, Q. Durward, xvi.

4. A person, especially an artist or a literary man, who leads a free and often somewhat dissipated life, having little regard to what society he frequents, and despising conventionalities generally. [Sometimes without a capital.]

By *Bohemian* I do not mean to be uncomplimentary. I mean merely a class of persons who prefer adventure and speculation to settled industry, and who do not work well in the harness of ordinary life. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 217.

5. The ancient tongue of Bohemia, a member of the Slavic branch of the Aryan family.

II. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to Bohemia or its inhabitants.—2. Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, the so-called Bohemians; unconventional: free from social restraints: as, a *Bohemian life*.—3. In *ornith.*, erratic; wandering; irregularly migratory; of unsettled habits.—**Bohemian bole.** See *bole*.—**Bohemian Brethren**, [illegible] a denomination which [illegible] the followers of Peter Chelczicky in the fifteenth century. It reached its greatest influence in the [illegible] and was suppressed by Ferdinand II. in [illegible], especially in Bohemia and Moravia, but lingered in Poland and Hungary. It was revived in the [illegible] century as the Moravian Church. The members of the denomination called themselves the Unity [illegible].—**Bohemian glass.** See *glass*.—**Bohemian pheasant.** See *pheasant*.—**Bohemian waxwing, Bohemian chatterer,** a bird, the [illegible] in the extreme and [illegible]. See [illegible].

Bohemianism (bō-hē'mi-an-izm), *n.* [< *Bohemian*, *n.*, 4, + *-ism*.] The life or habits of a Bohemian, in the figurative sense. See *Bohemian*, *n.*, 4.

bohor (bō'hôr), *n.* A variety of reedbuck of western Africa, the *Cervicapra bohor*, a kind of antelope.

Bohor (*Cervicapra bohor*).

boiar, *n.* See *boyar*.

boid (bō'id), *n.* A snake of the family *Boidæ*; a boa or anaconda.

Boidæ (bō'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Boa* + *-idæ*.] A family of non-venomous ophidian reptiles, with two mobile hooks or spurs, the rudiments of hind legs, near the anus. The name has been adopted with varying limits, and latterly generally restricted to American species [illegible] with the belly covered with [illegible] scales nearly resembling those of the back, and with spur-like rudimentary legs on [illegible]. It included the *Boinæ* as well as [illegible] of recent ophidians [illegible] serpents with rudiments of [illegible]. It included the *Boidæ*, *Pythonidæ*, [illegible] serpents with rudimentary posterior appendages, coronoid bone in lower jaw, no supraorbital, but postorbital, bones in cranium, and with teeth developed in the premaxillary. In this [illegible] there are still many species peculiar to the [illegible] of America, and among them are some of [illegible], as the boa-constrictor and anaconda, *Eunectes murinus*. They sometimes attack animals of a large size and kill them by constriction round the body. See [illegible] and *python*.

boil1 (boil), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *boile*, *boyle*, a corrupt form of *bile*1, due to a supposed connection with *boil*2: see *bile*1.] An inflamed and painful suppurating tumor; a furuncle.

boil2 (boil), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *boyl*, *boyle*, < ME. *boilen*, *boylen*, < OF. *boillir*, F. *bouillir* = Pr. *bulhir*, *builir*, boil, = Sp. *bullir*, boil, also as Pg. *bulir*, move, stir, be active (see *budge*1), = It. *bollire*, boil, < L. *bullire*, also *bullare*, bubble, boil, < *bulla*, a bubble, any small round object (see *bulla*), > E. *bull*2, *bill*3, *bullet*, *bulletin*, etc. Cf. *ebullition*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To bubble up or be in a state of ebullition, especially through the action of heat, the bubbles of gaseous vapor which have been formed in the lower portion rising to the surface and escaping: said of a liquid, and sometimes of the containing vessel: as, the water *boils*; the pot *boils*. [illegible] diminished pressure [illegible] water [illegible] the exhausted receiver [illegible] liquefied under [illegible] the pressure [illegible]

2. To be in an agitated state like that of boiling, [illegible] any other cause than heat or diminished pressure; exhibit a bubbling or swelling [illegible]: as, the waves *boil*. [illegible]

3. To be agitated by [illegible] to be excited [illegible]

[illegible]
Surrey, Æneid, ii.

[illegible]
[illegible]

4. To be subjected to the action of [illegible] when at the point of ebullition: as, the meat is now *boiling*.—**To boil away**, [illegible].—**To boil over**, [illegible] violent agitation by heat or other cause of effervescence; hence, figuratively, to be unable, on account of excitement, indignation, or the like, to refrain from speaking; to break out into the language of strong feeling, especially of indignation.—**To boil up,** to rise or be increased in volume by ebullition: as, paste is ready for use as soon as it has once *boiled up*; let it *boil up* two or three times.

II. *trans.* 1. To put into a state of ebullition; cause to be agitated or to bubble by the application of heat. Hence—2. To collect, form, or separate by the application of heat, as sugar, salt, etc.—3. To subject to the action of heat in a liquid raised to its point of ebullition, so as to produce some specific effect; cook or seethe in a boiling liquid: as, to *boil* meat, potatoes, etc.; to *boil* silk, thread, etc.—**To boil clear,** in *soap-manuf.*, to remove the excess of water from soft soap by boiling it. A concentrated lye is employed to shorten the time of evaporation.—**To boil down,** to reduce in bulk by boiling; hence, to reduce to smaller compass by removal of what can best be spared; condense by elimination.

> After a while he [Bowles] developed a talent for condensing into brief and readable form the long and heavy articles in which the great political papers of the day discharged their thunder. On these he began to practice that great art of *boiling down* which his paper afterward carried to such perfection. *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, I. 23.

To boil dry, in *sugar-manuf.*, to reduce the thin juice to thick juice by boiling it until it reaches the point of crystallization.

boil2 (boil), *n.* [< *boil*2, *v.*] 1. The state or act of boiling; boiling-point: as, to bring water to a *boil*. [Colloq.]—2. That which is boiled: a boiling preparation. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]—**At the boil,** boiling; at the boiling-point: as, the solution should be kept *at the boil* for at least half an hour.

boilary, *n.* See *boilery*.

boiled (boild), *p. a.* 1. Raised to the boiling-point.—2. Prepared by being subjected to the heat of boiling water: sometimes substantively (from its use as a heading on bills of fare) for meat dressed or cooked by boiling: as, "a great piece of cold *boiled*," *Dickens*, Christmas Carol.

boiler (boi'lėr), *n.* 1. A person who boils.—2. A vessel in which anything is boiled. Specifically—(*a*) A large pan or vessel of iron, copper, or brass, used in distilleries, potash-works, etc., for boiling large quantities of liquor at once. (*b*) A large vessel of metal in which soiled clothes are boiled to cleanse them; a wash-boiler.

3. A strong metallic structure in which steam is generated for driving engines or for other purposes. See *steam-boiler*.—4. Something, as a vegetable, that is suitable for boiling. [Rare.]

boiler-alarm (boi'lėr-a-lärm"), *n.* A device for showing when the water in a steam-boiler is too low for safety.

boiler-clamp (boi'lėr-klamp), *n.* A clamp used for holding the plates and parts of boilers together, so that they can be drilled or riveted.

boiler-feeder (boi'lėr-fē"dėr), *n.* An apparatus for supplying water to a steam-boiler.

boiler-float (boi'lėr-flōt), *n.* A float connected with the water-feeding mechanism of a steam-boiler. It opens a supply-valve when the water falls to a certain point, and closes the valve when the water has attained the proper height.

boiler-iron (boi'lėr-ī"ėrn), *n.* Iron rolled into the form of a flat plate, from ¼ to ½ inch in thickness, used for making boilers, tanks, vessels, etc. Also *boiler-plate*.

boiler-meter (boi'lėr-mē"tėr), *n.* A meter for measuring the quantity of water used in a steam-boiler.

boiler-plate (boi'lėr-plāt), *n.* Same as *boiler-iron*.

boiler-protector (boi'lėr-prọ̄-tek"tọr), *n.* A non-conducting covering or jacket for a steam-boiler, designed to prevent radiation of heat.

boiler-shell (boi'lėr-shel), *n.* The main or outside portion of a steam-boiler.

> A steel *boiler-shell* may therefore be made of plates at least one third less in thickness than a similar shell of wrought-iron. *R. Wilson*, Steam Boilers, p. [illegible]

boiler-shop (boi'lėr-shop), *n.* A workshop where boilers are made.

boilery (boi'lėr-i), *n.*; pl. *boileries* (-iz). [< *boil*2 + *-ery*.] 1. A place or an apparatus for boiling.—2. A salt-house or place for evaporating brine.—3. In *law*, water arising from a salt-well belonging to one who is not the owner of the soil.

Also *boilary*.

boiling (boi'ling), *p. a.* 1. At the temperature at which any specified liquid passes into a gaseous state; bubbling up under the action of heat: as, *boiling* water; *boiling* springs.—2. Figuratively—(*a*) Fiercely agitated; raging: as, the *boiling* seas. (*b*) Heated; inflamed; swelling with passion: as, *boiling* indignation.—**Boiling spring,** a spring or fountain which gives out water at the boiling-point or at a high temperature. The most remarkable boiling springs are the geysers, which throw up columns of water and steam; but there are many others in various parts of the world, often associated with geysers, characterized only by ebullition and emission of steam. Some of the latter, as in California and New Zealand, are strongly impregnated with mineral matters and variously colored, while others are charged with liquid mud. See *geyser*.

boilingly (boi'ling-li), *adv.* In a boiling manner.

> The lakes of bitumen
> Rise *boilingly* higher. *Byron*, Manfred, i. 1.

boiling-point (boi'ling-point), *n.* The temperature at which a liquid is converted into vapor with ebullition; more strictly, the temperature at which the tension of the vapor is equal to the pressure of the atmosphere. This point varies for different liquids, and for the same liquid at different pressures, being higher when the pressure is increased, and lower when it is diminished. Under the normal atmospheric pressure (see *atmosphere*) water boils at 212° F. (100° C., 80° R.), and it is found that the boiling-point varies .88 of a degree F. for a variation in the barometer of half an inch. Hence water will boil at a lower temperature at the top of a mountain than at the bottom, owing to diminution in the pressure; a fact which leads to a method of measuring the height of a mountain by observing the temperature at which water boils at the bottom of the mountain and at the top. At the top of Mont Blanc water boils at 185° F. Under a pressure of about $\frac{1}{125}$ of an atmosphere water would boil at 40° F., while under a pressure of 10 atmospheres the boiling-point would be raised to 356° F. A liquid may be heated much above its true boiling-point without boiling; but the superheated vapor immediately expands until its temperature is reduced to the boiling-point. Hence, in determinations of the boiling-point, the thermometer is never immersed in the liquid, but in the vapor just above it.—**Kopp's law of boiling-points,** the proposition that in certain homologous series of chemical substances each addition of CH_2 is accompanied by a rise in the boiling-point of about 19.5° C.

boin (boin), *n.* Another form of *boyn*.

boine (boin), *n.* [E. dial. Cf. *boin*, *boyn*.] A swelling. [Prov. Eng. (Essex).]

> This Iuan Vasilowich wich performing of the same ceremonie causeth his forehead to be ful of *boines* and swellings, and sometimes to be black and blew. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 224.

boiobi, *n.* See *bojobi*.

bois (F. pron. bwo), *n.* [F., wood, timber, a wood, forest, < OF. *bois*, *bos* = Pr. *bosc* = Sp. Pg. *bosque* = It. *bosco*, < ML. *boscus*, *buschus*, a bush, wood, forest: see *bush*1, *boscage*, etc.] Wood: a French word occurring in several phrases occasionally found in English; it also occurs as the terminal element in *hautboy*.—**Bois d'arc** (F. pron. bwo dark), [F.: *bois*, wood; *de*, of; *arc*, bow.] See *bodark*, *bow-wood*, and *Maclura*.

boisbrûlé (F. pron. bwo-brö-lā'), *n.* [Canadian F., < F. *bois*, wood, + *brûlé*, pp. of *brûler*, burn, scorch.] Literally, burnt-wood: a name formerly given to a Canadian half-breed.

bois-chêne (F. pron. bwo-shān'), *n.* [F., oak-wood: *bois*, wood (see *bois*); *chêne*, oak, < OF. *chesne* (*chesnin*, adj.), *quesne* (cf. ML. *casnus*), oak, < LL. *quercinus*, prop. adj., of the oak (cf. It. *quercia*, the oak, < L. *quercea*, fem. adj.), < L. *quercus*, oak.] Oak-wood: the name of a timber obtained from San Domingo, used in ship-building. *McElrath*.

bois-durci (F. pron. bwo-dür-sē'), *n.* [F.: *bois*, wood (see *bois*); *durci*, hardened, pp. of *durcir*, < L. *durescere*, harden, < *durus*, hard.] In *com.*, an artificial hard wood made of a paste of blood and the sawdust of mahogany, ebony, and other fine-grained woods, molded into various forms. When hardened it takes a high polish.

boisseau (F. pron. bwo-sō'), *n.*; pl. *boisseaux* (-sōz'). [F.: see *bushel*1.] An old French dry measure, corresponding in name to the English bushel, but much smaller in capacity. The Paris boisseau is now reckoned at 12½ liters (one eighth of a hectoliter), or about 2¾ gallons, which is a slight reduction from its capacity before the introduction of the metric system; but in small trade the name is used for the decaliter (one tenth of a hectoliter). In other parts of France the boisseau in old reckoning was generally much less than that of Paris.

boist1†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *boost*, Sc. *buist*, < ME. *boist*, *boiste*, also *buist*, *bust*, *buste*, *bouste*, *bost* (= Bret. *boest*), < OF. *boiste*, F. *boîte* = Pr. *bostia*, < ML. *bustia*, a form of *buxida*, prop. acc., corrupted form of *pyxida*, acc. of *buxis*, *pyxis*, a box: see *box*1, *box*2, and *bushel*1.] A box; especially, a box for holding ointment.

> Every *boist* full of thy letuarie.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 21.

boist2 (boist), *n.* [E. dial., perhaps a survival in a particular use of *boist*1, or a var. of *boust* for *boose*, prop. a cow-stall: see *boose*1.] A rude hut, such as those erected along the line of a railway for the temporary use of laborers: called in the United States a *shanty*. [Eng.]

boisterous (bois′tėr-ous), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *boystrous, boustrous, bowstrous, boistrous;* < late ME. *boistrous,* rough, coarse, a development, through the forms *boisteous, boystuous,* of the earlier form *boistous,* which it has now superseded: see *boistous.*] **1†.** Rough; coarse; stout; stiff.

The leathern outside, *boisterous* as it was,
Gave way, and bent beneath her strict embrace.
Dryden, Sigismonda and Guiscardo, l. 159.

2†. Rough and massive; bulky; cumbrous; clumsy.

His *boystrous* club, so buried in the grownd,
He could not rearen up againe so light.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 10.

3†. Rough in operation or action; violent; vehement. [Rare.]

The heat becomes too powerful and *boisterous* for them.
Woodward, Ess. towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

4. Rough and stormy: applied to the weather, the waves, etc.—**5.** Exposed to the turbulence of the elements: as, a *boisterous* headland; a *boisterous* passage.—**6†.** Fierce; savage; truculent; full of violence: as, *boisterous* war.

Boist'rous Clifford, thou hast slain
The flower of Europe for his chivalry.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

7. Turbulent; rough and noisy; clamorous: applied to persons or their actions: as, a *boisterous* man; *boisterous* merriment; a *boisterous* game.

They love a captain to obey,
Boisterous as March, yet fresh as May.
Scott, Marmion, iii. 4.

In the vigour of his physique, and an almost *boisterous* capacity for enjoyment, he was an English counterpart of the Scotch Christopher North. *Edinburgh Rev.*

boisterously (bois′tėr-us-li), *adv.* [< ME. *boystrously;* < *boisterous* + *-ly*^{2}. Cf. *boistously.*] In a boisterous manner; roughly; with noisy energy or activity.

When you come next to woo, pray you, come not *boisterously,*
And furnish'd like a bear-ward.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 2.

Halloo'd it as *boisterously* as the rest.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iii. 20.

boisterousness (bois′tėr-us-nes), *n.* [< *boisterous* + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being boisterous; rough, noisy behavior; turbulence.

Behaved with the *boisterousness* of men elated by recent authority. *Johnson,* Life of Prior.

boistous†, *a.* [Early mod. E., also written *boystous, boisteous, boysteous, boistious, boystuous,* etc., Sc. *bousteous, busteous,* etc.; < ME. *boistous, boystous, buystous,* etc.; cf. mod. E. dial. (Cornwall) *boustous, boostis, boustis, bustious,* fat, corpulent, *boist,* corpulence (perhaps a back-formation, from the adj.); origin unknown. The ME. agrees in form with AF. *boistous,* OF. *boisteus,* mod. F. *boîteux,* lame, but no connection of sense is apparent. The W. *bwystus,* wild, ferocious, is perhaps from E.] **1.** Rude; rough; churlish; rustic; coarse: applied to persons. [The earliest recorded sense.]

I am a *boystous* man, right thus say I.
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l. 107.

2. Rough; fierce; savage.

Myghte no blonkes [horses] theme bere, thos *bustous* churlles,
Bot coverde camellez of toures, enclosyde in maylez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 615.

3. Rough and massive; bulky; clumsy. [Still in dial. use.]—**4.** Coarse in texture; rough; stout; thick.—**5.** Loud; violent; boisterous.

boistously†, *adv.* [< ME. *boistously,* etc.; < *boistous* + *-ly*^{2}.] Roughly; violently; boisterously.

boistousness†, *n.* [< ME. *boistousnesse,* etc.; < *boistous* + *-ness.*] Roughness; violence; boisterousness.

bojobi, boiobi (boi-ō′bi), *n.* [Native name.] The dog-headed boa, or *Xiphosoma caninum,* a South American snake, family *Boidæ,* notable for the beautiful green color of its skin. It is distinguished by having smooth scales, the marginal scales of the mouth pitted, and regular shields on the snout. Also called *araramboya.*

bokark (bō′kärk), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] A basket of birch-bark, used by Lake Superior Indians to hold maple-sugar.

boke^1 (bōk), *v.;* pret. and pp. *boked,* ppr. *boking.* [E. dial., also *buck;* in part a var. of *poke:* see *buck*^{4} and *poke*^{1}.] **I.** *trans.* To thrust; push; poke. [Eng.]

II.† *intrans.* To thrust; push; butt. *Holland.*

boke^2, *v.* A dialectal form of *bock, bolk.*

boke^3 (bōk), *n.* In *mining,* a small run in pipes, found connecting the ore running through the vein. *R. Hunt.*

boke^4**†,** *n.* An obsolete spelling of *book.*

bokel†, *n.* A Middle English form of *buckle*^{2}.

bokeler†, *n.* A Middle English form of *buckler.*

bolar (bō′lär), *a.* [< *bole*^{2} + *-ar.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of bole: as, *bolar* earths.

bolary† (bō′la-ri), *a.* [< *bole*^{2} + *-ary*] Pertaining to bole or clay, or partaking of its nature and qualities.

Consisting of a *bolary* and clammy substance.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 3.

bolas^1**†,** *n.* A Middle English form of *bullace.*

bolas^2 (bō′läs), *n. sing.* or *pl.* [Sp., pl. of *bola,* a ball, < L. *bulla,* a bubble, any round object: see *bull*^{2}, *bill*^{3}.] A weapon of war and the chase, consisting of two or three balls of stone or metal attached to the ends of strong lines, which are knotted together, used by the Gauchos and Indians of western and southern South America. It is used by throwing it in such a way that the line winds around the object aimed at, as the legs of an animal. A smaller weapon of the same sort is in use among the Eskimos for killing birds.

The *bolas,* or balls, are of two kinds: the simplest, which is used chiefly for catching ostriches, consists of two round stones, covered with leather, and united by a thin, plaited thong, about eight feet long. The other kind differs only in having three balls united by thongs to a common centre. The Gaucho holds the smallest of the three in his hand, and whirls the other two around his head; then, taking aim, sends them like chain shot revolving through the air. The balls no sooner strike any object, than, winding round it, they cross each other and become firmly hitched. *Darwin,* Voyage of Beagle, iii. 50.

bolbonac†, *n.* The satin-flower, *Lunaria biennis.*

bold (bōld), *a.* [< ME. *bold, bald,* < AS. *beald, bald* = OS. *bald* = D. *boud,* bold (= MLG. *balde, bolde,* adv., quickly, at once), = OHG. *bald,* MHG. *balt,* bold (G. *bald,* adv., soon), = Icel. *ballr* = ODan. *bold* = Goth. **balths,* bold (in deriv. *balthaba,* boldly, *balthei* = E. *bield,* boldness, etc.). Hence *bold, v., bield, n.* and *v.,* and (from OHG.) It. *baldo,* OF. *bald, baud,* bold, gay: see *bawd*^{1}.] **1.** Daring; courageous; brave; intrepid; fearless: applied to men or animals: as, *bold* as a lion.

He has called him forty Marchmen *bauld.*
Kinmont Willie, in Child's Ballads, VI. 61.

Our speech at best is half alive and cold,
And save that tenderer moments make us *bold,*
Our whitening lips would close, their truest truth untold.
O. W. Holmes, To H. W. Longfellow.

2. Requiring or exhibiting courage; planned or executed with courage and spirit: as, a *bold* enterprise.

The *bold* design
Pleased highly those infernal States.
Milton, P. L., ii. 386.

3†. Confident; trusting; assured.

I am *bold* her honour
Will remain hers. *Shak.,* Cymbeline, ii. 4.

4. Forward; impudent; audacious: as, a *bold* huzzy.

Men can cover crimes with *bold,* stern looks.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1252.

5. Overstepping usual bounds; presuming upon sympathy or forbearance; showing liberty or license, as in style or expression: as, a *bold* metaphor.

Which no *bold* tales of gods or monsters swell,
But human passions, such as with us dwell. *Waller.*

It is hardly too *bold* to claim the whole Netherlands as in the widest sense Old England.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 31.

6. Standing out to view; striking to the eye; markedly conspicuous; prominent: as, a *bold* headland; a *bold* handwriting.

Catachreses and hyperboles are to be used judiciously, and placed in poetry, as heightenings and shadows in painting, to make the figure *bolder,* and cause it to stand off to sight. *Dryden.*

7. Steep; abrupt: as, a *bold* shore (one that enters the water almost perpendicularly).

Her dominions have *bold* accessible coasts. *Howell.*

The coast [Virginia] is a *bold* and even coast, with regular soundings, and is open all the year round.
Beverley, Virginia, ii. ¶ 2.

8. Deep, as water, close to the shore; navigable very near to the land.

The line [of soundings] was extended to Jacmel, showing *bold* water to the cape. *Science,* III. 591.

To be bold or **so bold,** to venture; presume so far (as to do something).

Sir, let me *be so bold* as to ask you,
Did you yet ever see Baptista's daughter?
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2.

I will *be bold,* since you will have it so,
To ask a noble favour of you.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 1.

To make bold, to take the liberty; use the freedom: as, I have *made bold* to call on you.=**Syn. 1.** Dauntless, doughty, valiant, manful, stout-hearted, intrepid, audacious, adventurous.—**4.** Saucy, impertinent, assuming, brazen-faced.

bold† (bōld), *v.* [< ME. *bolden, balden,* tr. and intr., < AS. *bealdian,* intr. be bold (= OHG. *balden,* MHG. *belden,* trans. make bold, = Goth. *balthjan,* intr. be bold, dare), < *beald,* bold. Cf. *bield, v.,* a parallel form (< AS. *byldan*), and *embolden.*] **I.** *trans.* To make bold; embolden; encourage.

For this business,
It toucheth us, as France invades our land,
Not *bolds* the king. *Shak.,* Lear, v. 1.

II. *intrans.* To become bold.

For with that on encresede my fere,
And with that othir gan myn herte *bolde.*
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 144.

bold-beating† (bōld′bē″ting), *a.* Browbeating: as, "*bold-beating* oaths," *Shak.,* M. W. of W., ii. 2.

bolden† (bōl′dn), *v. t.* [< *bold* + *-en*^{1}. Cf. *embolden.*] To make bold; give confidence; encourage.

I am much too venturous
In tempting of your patience; but am *bolden'd*
Under your promis'd pardon. *Shak.,* Hen. VIII., i. 2.

bold-face (bōld′fās), *n.* **1.** One who has a bold face; an impudent person.

A sauce-box, and a *bold-face,* and a pert.
Richardson, Pamela, xix.

2. In *printing,* same as *full-face.*

bold-faced (bōld′fāst), *a.* Having a bold face; impudent.

The *bold-faced* atheists of this age.
Bp. Bramhall, Against Hobbes.

boldhead†, *n.* [ME. *boldhede;* < *bold* + *head.*] Boldness; courage.

Ifallen is al his *boldhede.* *Owl and Nightingale,* l. 514.

boldine (bōl′din), *n.* [< *boldo* + *-ine*^{2}.] An alkaloid extracted from the leaves of *Peumus Boldus.* See *boldo.*

boldly (bōld′li), *adv.* [< ME. *boldly, boldliche,* etc., < AS. *bealdlīce, baldlīce* (= OS. *baldlīco* = OHG. *baldlīcho*), < *beald,* bold.] In a bold manner. (*a*) Courageously; intrepidly; fearlessly; bravely. (*b*) With confident assurance; without hesitation or doubt. (*c*) Vigorously; strongly; strikingly. (*d*) Impudently; insolently; with effrontery or shamelessness. (*e*) Steeply; abruptly; conspicuously.

boldness (bōld′nes), *n.* [< *bold* + *-ness.* For the earlier noun, see *bield.*] The quality of being bold, in any of the senses of the word.

Great is my *boldness* of speech toward you. 2 Cor. vii. 4.

Boldness is the power to speak, or do what we intend, before others, without fear or disorder.
Locke, Human Understanding.

The *boldness* of the figures is to be hidden sometimes by the address of the poet, that they may work their effect upon the mind. *Dryden.*

I cannot, with Johnson, interpret this word by fortitude or magnanimity. *Boldness* does not, I think, imply the firmness of mind which constitutes fortitude, nor the elevation and generosity of magnanimity. *N. Webster.*

boldo (bōl′dō), *n.* [Chilian.] An aromatic evergreen shrub of Chili, *Peumus Boldus* (*Boldoa fragrans*), of the natural order *Monimiaceæ.* The fruit of the plant is sweet and edible, and the bark is used for tanning. The leaves and bark are also used in medicine. See *boldine.*

bold-spirited (bōld′spir″i-ted), *a.* Having a bold spirit or courage.

bole^1 (bōl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *boal, boll;* < ME. *bole,* < Icel. *bolr, bulr,* trunk of a tree, = OSw. *bol, bul,* Sw. *bål,* a trunk, body, = Dan. *bul,* trunk, stump, log, = MHG. *bole,* G. *bohle,* a thick plank; prob. akin, through the notion of roundness, to *boll*^{1}, *bowl*^{1}, *ball*^{1}, etc. *Bole* is the first element of *bulwark* and of its perversion *boulevard,* q. v.] **1.** The body or stem of a tree.

Huge trees, a thousand rings of Spring
In every *bole.* *Tennyson,* Princess, v.

The nerves of hearing clasp the roots of the brain as a creeping vine clings to the *bole* of an elm.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 271.

2. Anything of cylindrical shape; a roll; a pillar: as, *boles* of stone. [Rare.]

Make it up into little long *boles* or roules.
True Gentlewoman's Delight (1676).

3. A small boat suited for a rough sea. *Imp. Dict.* [Eng.]

bole^2 (bōl), *n.* [< ME. *bol* (in *bol armoniak,* Armenian bole), < OF. *bol,* F. *bol* = Pr. Sp. *bol* = Pg. It. *bolo,* < L. *bōlus,* clay, a lump, choice bit, nice morsel, < Gr. *βῶλος,* a clod or lump of earth.] **1.** A general term including certain compact, amorphous, soft, more or less brittle, unctuous clays, having a conchoidal fracture and greasy luster, and varying in color from yellow, red, or brown to nearly black. They [illegible] aluminium, containing considerable oxid of iron, formerly brought from Armenia, but more recently obtained in various parts of Europe. It is pale-red, soft and unctuous to the touch, and has been used as an astringent [illegible] acids. [illegible] red, and of a flaky texture. [illegible] yellow color. These earths were formerly employed as astringent, absorbent, and tonic medicines, and they are still in repute in the East; they are also used occasionally [illegible]

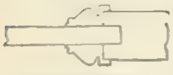
2†. A bolus; a dose. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

bole^3, *n.* Another spelling of *boll*^{2}.

bole^4 ([illegible]), *n.* [Also spelled *boal*; of uncertain origin.] 1. A small square recess or cavity in a wall; also, a window or opening in the wall of a house, usually with a wooden shutter instead of glass. *Scott.* [Scotch.]—2. A name given in the north of England to a place where lead was anciently smelted. These boles, which are identified by the piles of slag left by the ancient smelters, are supposed to have been built by simply placing stones around a central fire, and in situations where there would be likely to be a good draft, since no artificial blast was used. Also called [illegible].

> Close to the spot . . . there was a *bole*, by which is meant a place where in ancient times . . . miners used to smelt their lead ores. *Archæologia*, vii. 170 (1785).

bolection (bō̤-lek'shon), *n.* [Also written *balection, belection, bilection, bolexion, bellexion* (in p. a.); a Latin-seeming form, appar. a corruption of some undiscovered original.] In *joinery*, a kind of molding which projects beyond the surface of the work which it decorates. It is used chiefly for surrounding panels in doors and in like positions. The word is generally used attributively or in composition, as *bolection-molding*.


Bolection-molding.

bolectioned (bō̤-lek'shond), *a.* Having bolection-moldings.

bolero (bō̤-lā'rō), *n.* [Sp.] 1. A Spanish dance in $\frac{3}{4}$ time, accompanied by the voice and castanets, intended to represent the course of love from extreme shyness to extreme passion.

> Fandango's wriggle or *bolero's* bound.
> *Byron*, The Waltz.

2. A musical composition for such a dance.

boletic (bō̤-let'ik), *a.* [< *Boletus* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or obtained from the genus *Boletus*.

Boletus (bō̤-lē'tus), *n.* [L., a kind of mushroom, < Gr. [illegible], a kind of mushroom, < *βῶλος*, a lump of earth, a clod: see *bole*^{2}.] An extensive genus of hymenomycetous fungi, generally found growing on the ground in woods [illegible], especially in pine woods. [illegible] adherent to the cap, and are bound to each other by an [illegible]. A few species are edible.

[illegible]

boley† ([illegible]), *n.* See *booly*.

bolide (bō'lid or -lid), *n.* [< L. *bolis* (*bolid-*), a fiery meteor, < Gr. [illegible], a missile, dart, < [illegible], throw.] A brilliant meteor.

bolin†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *bowline*.

> Slack the *bolins* there. *Shak.*, Pericles, iii. 1.

Bolina ([illegible]), *n.* [NL.] A genus of ctenophorans, typical of the family *Bolinidæ*.

> [illegible] form. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 110.

Bolinidæ (bō-lin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bolina* + [illegible]] [illegible]

[illegible], *n.* [illegible] into [illegible] It is also called [illegible] See cut under [illegible].

boliv[illegible] ([illegible]), *n.* [Named after General [illegible]] [illegible] and also a silver coin of V[illegible] about 19 cents.

> [illegible]

Bolivian (bō̤-liv'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Bolivia*, so called from General *Bolivar*.] I. *a.* Pertaining or relating to Bolivia, or to the people of Bolivia, a republic of South America, between Brazil, Peru, Chili, and the Argentine Republic, now entirely inland, having lost its only port (on the Pacific) by war with Chili (1879–83).—**Bolivian bark.** See *bark*^{2}.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Bolivia.

boliviano (bō̤-liv-i-ä'nō), *n.* [Bolivian Sp.] The monetary unit of Bolivia; the Bolivian dollar, equal to 45.1 cents. Proclamation of the Secretary of the Treasury, October 1, 1900.

bolk (bōk), *v.* [= E. dial. *boke, bock*, Sc. *boak, boke, bock, bouk, bowk*, early mod. E. *bolk, bolck, bulke*, < ME. *bolken*, a var. of earlier *balken*, E. *balk*^{2}: see *balk*^{2}, *belk*, *belch*, and the forms there cited, all appar. imitative variations of one original type.] I. *intrans.* 1. To belch.—2. To vomit; retch.—3. To heave.—4. To gush out.

II. *trans.* To belch out; give vent to; ejaculate. [Obsolete or provincial in all uses.]

boll^1 (bōl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bol, bole*, also *bowl* (which is now the prevalent spelling in the first sense); < AS. *bolla*, a bowl, a round vessel (also in comp., *heáfodbolla*, head-boll, skull, *throtbolla*, throat-boll), = MD. *bolle*, D. *bol*, m., = OHG. *polla*, MHG. *bolle*, f., a round vessel, bud, = Icel. *bolli*, m., = Dan. *bolle*, a bowl, < Teut. √ **bul*, swell, in causal form Goth. *ufbauljan*, puff up, cf. OHG. *bolōn*, MHG. *boln*, roll; not directly, but perhaps remotely, connected with *boll*^{3}, *boln*, swell: see *boll*^{3}, *boln*.] 1†. A round vessel for containing liquids; a bowl. See *bowl*^{1}, of which *boll*^{1} is the earlier spelling.

> His *bolle* of a galun. *King Horn*, l. 1123.

2†. A vesicle or bubble.—3. A rounded pod or capsule of a plant, as of flax or cotton. See cut under *cotton-plant*.—4. A round knob.

boll^1 (bōl), *v. i.* [< *boll*^{1}, *n.*] To form into or produce bolls or rounded seed-vessels.

> The barley was in the ear, and the flax was *bolled*.
> Ex. ix. 31.

boll^2 (bōl), *n.* [Sc. also *bow*; earlier *bole, boule*, < ME. (Sc.) *bolle*, appar. < Icel. *bolli*, a bowl, also used for a measure; same word as E. *boll*^{1} and *bowl*^{1}.] An old Scotch dry measure, also used in Durham, Northumberland, Westmoreland, and the Isle of Man. In Scotland it was by statute 5.9626 Winchester bushels. The usual boll for grain varied in different shires from 6 to 6½ Winchester bushels, or even more, the standard sent from Linlithgow being purposely made too large. See *firlot*. The wheat-boll, also used for peas and beans, was generally 4 to 4½ Winchester bushels. The boll for potatoes was 8 to 9 Winchester bushels. But there was much variation, with the substance measured, the locality, and even the time of the year. Thus, in Kintyre the boll of grain was 9 Winchester bushels and 1 quart before Patrickmas, but 16 Scotch pecks after that date. The statute boll contained 4 firlots. A boll of meal is now reckoned 140 pounds avoirdupois. **Boll of canvas,** 35 yards. **Boll of land,** about a Scotch acre.

boll^3†, *v. i.* [Early mod. E., < ME. *bollen*, appar. an assimilated form of the equiv. *bolnen*, mod. E. *boln*: see *boln*.] 1. Same as *boln*.—2. To increase.

Bollandist (bol'an-dist), *n.* [From *Bolland* (1596–1665), who first undertook the systematic arrangement and publication of material, already collected by his fellow-Jesuit Rosweyd, for the lives of the saints.] One of a series of Jesuit writers who published, under the title "Acta Sanctorum," the well-known collection of the traditions of the saints of the Roman Catholic Church. See *acta*.

bollard (bol'ärd), *n.* [Perhaps < *bole*^{1} + *-ard*. Cf. *pollard*.] 1. *Naut.*, a strong post fixed vertically alongside of a dock, on which to fasten hawsers for securing or hauling ships.—2. Same as *billet-head*, 1 (*a*).

bollard-timber (bol'ärd-tim"bėr), *n.* In *ship-building*, a knighthead; one of two timbers or stanchions rising just within the stem, one on each side of the bowsprit, to secure its end.

bolle^1†, **bolle**^{2}†, etc. Obsolete form of *boll*^{1}, *boll*^{2}, etc.

bollen†, *p. a.* [Early mod. E. also *boln, boulne*, [illegible], *bolden, bowden*; < ME. *bollen, bollun, bolle*, pp. of *bollen*, swell (cf. *swollen, swoln*, pp. of *swell*): see *boll*^{3}, and cf. *boln*.] Swollen; inflated.

> His mouth of sea-green or water colour, thin, and *bollen* [illegible]
> *B. Jonson*, King James's Coronation Entertainment.

bollert, *n.* Same as *boulder*^{1}.

bolletric, *n.* See *bullytree*.

bollimony, *n.* See *bullimony*.

bolling (bō'ling), *n.* [Appar. from *bole*^{1}, but the form suggests a confusion with *poll*^{1}. See *poll*^{1} and *pollard*.] A tree the tops and branches of which are cut off; a pollard. [Rare.]

bollito (bō̤-lē'tō), *n.* [It., < *bollito*, boiled, done, fermented, pp. of *bollire*, < L. *bullire*, boil: see *boil*^{2}.] A name given in Italian glass-works to an artificial crystal of a sea-green color.

bollman (bō'man), *n.* [< Icel. *bōl*, an abode, + E. *man*.] In the Orkney and Shetland islands, a cottager. *N. E. D.*

bollock-block (bol'o̤k-blok), *n.* *Naut.*, one of two blocks formerly fastened on either side of a topmast-head to reeve a topsail-tie.

boll-rot (bōl'rot), *n.* A disease to which the boll of the cotton-plant is liable, manifesting itself at first by a slight discoloration resembling a spot of grease, and culminating in the rupture of the boll and the discharge of a putrid mass. Attributed to various causes.

boll-worm (bōl'wėrm), *n.* The larva or caterpillar of a lepidopterous insect of the family *Noctuidæ*, *Heliothis armigera*, very destructive in some seasons to the cotton-crop on account of its attacks on the bolls. It also molests other plants, and is known, under varying circumstances, as the *bud-worm, corn-worm, ear-worm, tassel-worm*, and *tomato-fruit-worm*. See cut under *Heliothis*.

boln† (bōln), *v. i.* [< ME. *bolnen* (also *bollen*: see *boll*^{3}), < Icel. *bōlgna* (= Sw. *bulna* = Dan. *bolne*), swell, be swollen, < *bōlginn*, prop. **bolginn*, = AS. *bolgen* (angry), pp. of *belgan*, swell (be angry), a strong verb represented in Scand. by weak forms, and the prob. ult. source of *belly, bellows, bag*, etc.; cf. *bell*^{3} and *bollen*.] To swell.

boln† (bōln), *p. a.* See *bollen*.

bolo (bō'lō), *n.* A long knife resembling a machete, used in the Philippine Islands.

Bologna phosphorus, sausage, stone, vial. See the nouns.

Bolognese (bō-lō̤-nyēs' or -nyēz'), *a.* [< It. *Bolognese* (L. *Bononiensis*), < *Bologna*, L. *Bononia*, orig. an Etruscan town called *Felsina*.] Pertaining to Bologna, a city of northern central Italy, famous during the middle ages for its university, or to a school of painting founded there by Lodovico Carracci (1555–1619), and also called the Eclectic School, from its declared intent (in the fulfilment of which it fell very far short) to combine the excellences of all other schools.

Bolognian (bō̤-lō'nya̤n), *a.* [< It. *Bologna*.] Same as *Bolognese*.—**Bolognian phosphorus.** See *phosphorus*.—**Bolognian stone.** See *stone*.

boloman (bō'lo-man), *n.* A soldier armed with a bolo. [Philippine Islands.]

bolometer (bō̤-lom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *βολή*, a throw, a glance, a ray (< *βάλλειν*, throw), + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument devised by Professor S. P. Langley of the United States for measuring very small amounts of radiant heat. Its action is based upon the variation of electrical resistance produced by changes of temperature in a metallic conductor, as a minute strip of platinum. This strip forms one arm of an electric balance, and the change in the strength of the electric current passing through it because of this change of resistance is registered by a delicate galvanometer. It indicates accurately changes of temperature of much less than .0001° F. It has been used in the study of the distribution of heat-energy in the solar, lunar, and other spectra. Also called *thermic balance* and [illegible].

bolometric (bō-lō̤-met'rik), *a.* Of or indicated by the bolometer: as, *bolometric* measures.

bolongaro (bō-long-gä'rō), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A kind of snuff made of various grades of leaves and stalks of tobacco, ground to powder and sifted.

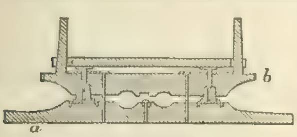
bolster (bōl'stėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *boulster*, Sc. *bowster*; < ME. *bolstre*, < AS. *bolster* = D. *bolster* = OHG. *bolstar*, MHG. *bolster*, G. *polster* = Icel. *bolstr* = Sw. *bolster*, bed, = Dan. *bolster*, bed-ticking; with suffix *-ster*, < Teut. √ **bul*, swell (in Goth. *ufbauljan*, puff up), whence also *boll*^{1}, etc.] 1. Something on which to rest the head while reclining; specifically, a long cylindrical cushion stuffed with feathers, hair, straw, or other materials, and generally laid under the pillows.

> Perhaps some cold bank is her *bolster* now.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 353.

2. Something resembling a bolster in form or use. Specifically — (*a*) Any kind of padding about a dress, such as the cylindrical rolls or cushions, called bolsters, formerly worn by women to support and puff out their skirts at the hips.

> A gown of green cloth made with *bolsters* stuffed with wool. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 313.

(*b*) A pad or quilt used to prevent pressure, support any part of the body, or make a bandage sit easy upon a wounded part; a compress. (*c*) A cushioned or padded part of a saddle. (*d*) *Naut.*, *pl.*, pieces of soft wood covered with tarred canvas, placed under the eyes of the rigging to prevent chafing from the sharp edge of the trestletrees. (*e*) A part of a bridge intervening between the truss and the masonry. (*f*) In *cutlery*, the part of such instruments and tools as knives, chisels, etc., which adjoins the end of the handle; also, a metallic plate on the end of a pocket-knife handle. (*g*) In *gun.*, a block of wood on the carriage of a siege-gun, upon which the breech of the gun rests when it is moved. (*h*) In *arch.*, same as *baluster*, 2. (*i*) In *music*, the raised ridge which holds the tuning-pins of a piano. (*j*) A cap-piece or short timber placed at the top of a post as a bearing for a string-piece. (*k*) A perforated wooden block upon which sheet-metal is placed to be punched. (*l*) A sleeve-bearing through which a spindle passes. (*m*) In *stone-sawing*, one of the loose wooden blocks against which the ends of the pole of the saw rest. (*n*) A bar placed transversely over the axle of a wagon or in the middle of a car-truck to support the body. (*o*) One of the transverse pieces of an arch-centering, extending between the ribs and sustaining the voussoirs during construction.—**Bob at the bolster.** Same as *cushion-dance*.—**Compound bolster,** in *car-building*, a bolster formed of timbers stiffened by vertical iron plates.



Wagon-bolster.
a, axle-bar; *b*, bolster.

bolster (bōl′stėr), *v. t.* [< *bolster*, *n.*] **1.** To support with a bolster.

> Suppose I *bolster* him up in bed,
> And fix the crown again on his brow?
> *R. H. Stoddard*, The King is Cold.

2. To prop; support; uphold; maintain: generally implying support of a weak, falling, or unworthy cause or object, or support based on insufficient grounds: now usually with *up*: as, to *bolster up* his pretensions with lies.

> O Lord, what bearing, what *bolstering* of naughty matters is this in a Christian realm!
> *Latimer*, 5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

> Persuasions used to further the truth, not to *bolster* error. *Hooker*, Eccles. Pol., iii. § 4.

> Still farther to appropriate and confirm the exciting narrative of this forgery, he had artfully *bolstered* it *up* by an accompanying anecdote.
> *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 416.

3. To furnish with a bolster in dress; pad; stuff out with padding.

> Three pair of stays *bolstered* below the left shoulder.
> *Tatler*, No. 245.

bolsterer (bōl′stėr-ėr), *n.* One who bolsters; a supporter.

bolstering (bōl′stėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bolster*, *v.*] A prop or support; padding.

bolster-plate (bōl′stėr-plāt), *n.* An iron plate placed on the under side of the bolster of a wagon, to serve as a wearing surface.

bolster-spring (bōl′stėr-spring), *n.* A spring placed on the beam of a car-truck, to support the bolster and the body of the car.

bolster-work (bōl′stėr-wėrk), *n.* Architectural features, or courses of masonry, which are curved or bowed outward like the sides of a cushion.

bolt^1 (bōlt), *n.* [< ME. *bolt* (in most of the mod. senses), < AS. *bolt* (only in the first sense: twice in glosses, "*catapultas*, speru, *boltas*," to which is due, perhaps, the erroneous suggestion that AS. *bolt* is a reduced form of L. *catapulta*, catapult) = MD. *bolt*, an arrow, later *bout*, D. *bout*, a pin, = MLG. *bolte*, *bolten*, LG. *bolte*, an arrow, pin, round stick, fetter, roll of linen, = OHG. MHG. *bolz*, G. *bolz*, *bolzen*, an arrow, a pin, = Icel. *bolti*, a pin, a roll of linen (Haldorsen), = Dan. *bolt*, a pin, band (the Scand. forms prob. from E. or LG.); appar. an orig. Teut. word with the primary meaning of 'arrow' or 'missile.'] **1.** An arrow; especially, in *archery*, the arrow of a crossbow, which was short and thick as compared with a shaft.

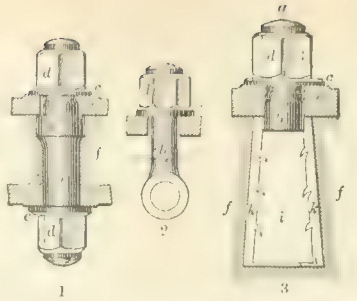
> A fool's *bolt* is soon shot. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 7.

> The infidel has shot his *bolts* away,
> Till, his exhausted quiver yielding none,
> He gleans the blunted shafts that have recoil'd,
> And aims them at the shield of truth again.
> *Cowper*, Task, vi. 873.

2. A thunderbolt; a stream of lightning: so named from its apparently darting like a bolt.

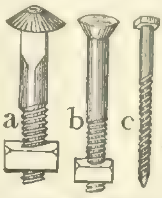
> The *bolts* that spare the mountain side
> His cloud-capt eminence divide,
> And spread the ruin round.
> *Cowper*, tr. of Horace, Odes, ii. 10.

> Harmless as summer lightning plays
> From a low, hidden cloud by night,
> A light to set the hills ablaze,
> But not a *bolt* to smite. *Whittier*, Kenoza Lake.

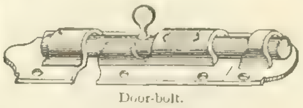


1, Double-headed bolt. 2, Eye-bolt. 3, Lewis bolt. *a*, head; *b*, shank; *c*, washer; *d*, nut; *e*, *e*, pieces secured by the nut to the object *f*; *g*, collar; *i*, barbed shank surrounded by lead, *k*.

3. An elongated bullet for a rifled cannon.—**4.** A cylindrical jet, as of water or molten glass.—**5.** A metallic pin or rod, used to hold objects together. It generally has screw-threads cut at one end, and sometimes at both, to receive a nut.—**6.** A movable bar for fastening a door, gate, window-sash, or the like; specifically, that portion of a lock which is protruded from or drawn back within the case by the action of the key, and makes a fastening by being shot into a socket or keeper.—**7.** An iron to fasten the legs of a prisoner; a shackle.



a, carriage-bolt; *b*, tire-bolt; *c*, wagon-skein bolt.



Door-bolt.

> Away with him to prison, lay *bolts* enough upon him.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

8. In *firearms*: (*a*) In a needle-gun, the sliding piece that thrusts the cartridge forward into the chamber and carries the firing-pin. It has a motion of rotation about its longer axis for the purpose of locking the breech-mechanism before firing. (*b*) In a snap-gun, the part that holds the barrel to the breech-mechanism.—**9.** A roll or definite length of silk, canvas, tape, or other textile fabric, and also of wall-paper, as it comes from the maker ready for sale or use.

> *Face.* Where be the French petticoats,
> And girdles and hangers?
> *Sub.* Here, in the trunk,
> And the *bolts* of lawn. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, v. 2.

10. A bundle. (*a*) Of straw, a quantity loosely tied up. Also *bolting* or *bolton*. (*b*) Of osier rods, a quantity bound up for market, 3½ feet around the lower band. (*c*) Of reeds, one of 3 feet in circumference. [Eng.]—**11.** The closed ends of leaves of an uncut book which present a double or quadruple fold.—**12.** The comb of a bobbinnet machine on which the carriages move.—**13.** In *wood-working*: (*a*) A mass of wood from which anything may be cut or formed. (*b*) Boards held together, after being sawed from the log, by an uncut end or stub-shot.—**14†.** A name for certain plants, as the globe-flower and marsh-marigold.—**15.** [In this and the next sense from the verb.] The act of running off suddenly; a sudden spring or start: as, the horse made a *bolt*.

> The Egyptian soldiers, as usual, made an immediate *bolt*, throwing away their arms and even their clothes.
> *E. Sartorius*, In the Soudan, p. 65.

16. In *politics*, the act of withdrawing from a nominating convention as a manifestation of disapproval of its acts; hence, refusal to support a candidate or the ticket presented by or in the name of tho party to which one has hitherto been attached; a partial or temporary desertion of one's party. [U. S.]—**17.** The act of bolting food.—**Barbed bolt,** a bolt with points projecting outward, which bear against or enter into the surrounding material, and thus prevent its withdrawal.—**Bolt and shutter,** in *clock-making*, an adjustment of a spiral spring in a turret clock, such that while the clock is winding there may be another spring in action to prevent a stoppage of the works.—**Bolt and tun,** in *her.*, a term applied to a bird bolt in pale piercing through a tun.—**Bringing-to bolt,** a bolt with an eye at one end and a screw-thread and nut at the other, used in drawing parts toward each other.—**Chain-plate bolt.** Same as *chain-bolt*.—**Copper bolt.** See *copper bit*, under *bit*^{1}.—**Countersunk bolt,** a bolt having its head beveled and set into a corresponding cavity in one of the parts which it connects.—**Dormant bolt,** a door-bolt operated by a special key or knob.—**Key-head bolt,** a bolt with a projection from the chamfer of its head to hold it so that it will not revolve with the nut.—**Liphead bolt,** a bolt of which the head projects sidewise.—**Roller bolts,** in *coach-building*, the bolts on the splinter-bar to which the traces are attached.

bolt^1 (bōlt), *v.* [= Sc. *boult*, *bout*, *bowt*; < ME. *bolten*, *bulten* (in the latter form varying in one instance with *pulten*, mod. E. *pelt*^{1}, q. v.), spring, start, also fetter, shackle (= MHG. *bulzen*, go off like an arrow); the other senses are modern, all being derived from *bolt*^{1}, *n.*, in its two main senses of 'missile' and 'pin for fastening': see *bolt*^{1}, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To go off like a bolt or arrow; shoot forth suddenly; spring out with speed and suddenness: commonly followed by *out*: as, to *bolt out* of the house.

> Angry Cupid, *bolting* from her eyes,
> Hath shot himself into me like a flame.
> *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 2.

> This Puck seems but a dreaming dolt, . . .
> And oft out of a bush doth *bolt*.
> *Drayton*, Nymphidia.

2. To spring aside or away suddenly; start and run off; make a bolt.

> Stage-coaches were upsetting in all directions, horses were *bolting*, boats were overturning, and boilers were bursting. *Dickens.*

> The gun, absolutely the most useless weapon among us, could do nothing, even if the gunners did not *bolt* at the first sight of the enemy. *O'Donovan*, Merv, x.

3. In *politics*, to withdraw from a nominating convention as a means of showing disapproval of its acts; hence, to cease to act in full accord with one's party; refuse to support a measure or candidate adopted by a majority of one's colleagues or party associates. [U. S.]

> Mr. Raymond agreed, . . . after some hesitation, but with the understanding that, if it [the Philadelphia Convention of 1868] fell under the control of the Copperheads, he would *bolt*. *The Nation*, VI. 2.

4†. To fall suddenly, like a thunderbolt.

> As an eagle
> His cloudless thunder *bolted* on their heads.
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 1696.

5. To run to seed prematurely, as early-sown root-crops (turnips, etc.), without the usual thickening of the root, or after it.

II. *trans.* **1.** To send off like a bolt or arrow; shoot; discharge.—**2.** To start or spring (game); cause to bolt up or out, as hares, rabbits, and the like.

> Jack Ferret, welcome. . .
> What canst thou *bolt* us now? a coney or two
> *B. Jonson*, New Inn, iii. 1.

3. To expel; drive out suddenly.

> To have been *bolted* forth,
> Thrust out abruptly into Fortune's way,
> Among the conflicts of substantial life.
> *Wordsworth*, Prelude, iii. 77.

4. To blurt out; ejaculate or utter hastily.—**5.** To swallow hurriedly or without chewing: as, to *bolt* one's food.

> These treacherous pellets are thrown to the bear, who *bolts* them whole. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 39.

6. [After I., 3.] In *politics*, to break away from and refuse to support (the candidate, the ticket, or the platform presented by or in the name of the party to which one has hitherto adhered); leave or abandon: as, to *bolt* the presidential candidate.

> A man does not *bolt* his party, but the candidate or candidates his party has put up. Sometimes, though less properly, he is said to *bolt* the platform of principles it has enunciated. The essential point is, that the bolter does not necessarily, in fact does not usually, abandon the political organization with which he is connected. He not infrequently votes for some men upon its ticket, and at the same time *bolts* others by "scratching" their names. *N. Y. Evening Post*, Aug. 20, 1887.

7. To fasten or secure with a bolt or an iron pin, as a door, a plank, fetters, or anything else.—**8.** To fasten as with bolts; shackle; restrain.

> It is great
> To do that thing that ends all other deeds;
> Which shackles accidents, and *bolts* up change.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2.

> That I could reach the axle, where the pins are
> Which *bolt* this frame; that I might pull them out.
> *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 1.

To bolt a fox, in *fox-hunting*, when a fox has run to earth, to put a terrier into the hole, and, when he is heard barking, to dig over the spot from which the sound proceeds, and so get at the fox.

bolt^1 (bōlt), *adv.* [< *bolt*^{1}, *n.* or *v.*] **1.** Like a bolt or arrow: as, "rising *bolt* from his seat," *G. P. R. James.*

> There she sat *bolt* upright!
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 266.

2. Suddenly; with sudden meeting or collision.

> [He] came *bolt* up against the heavy dragoon.
> *Thackeray.*

bolt^2 (bōlt), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *boult*, *bowlt*, *boolt*, Sc. *bout*, *bowt*; < ME. *bulten*, < OF. *bulter*, earlier *buleter* (mod. F. *bluter*; ML. reflex *buletare*) for **bureter* (= It. *burattare*), sift, < **buret*, *burete*, *burate*, a coarse woolen cloth (cf. dim. *buretel*, *burtel*, mod. F. *bluteau* = It. *burattello*, a bolter, meal-sieve: see *boul-*

[illegible] = It. buratto, a meal-sieve, a fine transparent silk, dim. of bura, mod. F. bure, a coarse woolen cloth, < ML. *burra*, a coarse [illegible] (whence also ult. E. *borel*, *burrel*, *bureau*), < L. *burrus*, reddish: see *burrel*, *bureau*, *birrus*, *biretta*, etc. Cf. *bunt*^{3}.] **1.** To sift or pass through a sieve or bolter so as to separate the coarser from the finer particles, as bran from flour; sift out: as, to *bolt* meal; to *bolt* out the bran.

> This hand,
> As soft as dove's down, and as white as it;
> . . . or the fann'd snow,
> That's *bolted* by the northern blasts twice o'er.
> *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

2. To examine or search into, as if by sifting; sift; examine thoroughly: sometimes with *out*, and often in an old proverbial expression, to *bolt to the bran*.

> But I ne can not *bolt* it *to the bren*,
> As can the holy Doctor Augustin,
> Or Boece, or the Bishop Bradwardin.
> *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 420.

> Time and nature will *bolt out* the truth of things.
> *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

> The report of the committee was examined and sifted and *bolted to the bran*. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, iii.

3. To moot, or bring forward for discussion, as in a moot-court. See *bolting*^{2}, 2.

> I hate when Vice can *bolt* her arguments,
> And Virtue has no tongue to check her pride.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 760.

bolt^{2} (bōlt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *boult*, Sc. *bout*, *bowt*; < ME. *bult*, < *bulten*, bolt.] **1.** A sieve; a machine for sifting flour.—**2.** In the English inns of court, a hypothetical point or case discussed for the sake of practice.

> The Temple and Gray's Inn have lately established lectures, and moots and *boults* may again be propounded and argued in these venerable buildings.
> *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 84.

boltant (bōl'tant), *a.* [< *bolt*^{1}, *v.*, + *-ant*.] In *her.*, springing forward: applied to hares and rabbits when represented in this attitude.

bolt-auger (bōlt'â"gėr), *n.* A large auger used in ship-building to bore holes for bolts, etc.

bolt-boat (bōlt'bōt), *n.* A strong boat that will endure a rough sea.

bolt-chisel (bōlt'chiz"el), *n.* A deep, narrow-edged cross-cut chisel.

bolt-clipper (bōlt'klip"ėr), *n.* A hand-tool fitted to different sizes of bolts, and used to cut off the end of a bolt projecting beyond a nut.

bolt-cutter (bōlt'kut"ėr), *n.* **1.** One who makes bolts.—**2.** A machine for making the threads on a screw-bolt; a bolt-threader or bolt-screwing machine.—**3.** A tool for cutting off the ends of bolts.

boltel (bōl'tel), *n.* [Also written *boultel*, early mod. E. (and mod. archaic) *boutel*, *bowtell*, also corruptly *bottle*; < late ME. *boltell*, *bowtell*; origin uncertain; perhaps < *bolt*^{1}, an arrow, shaft, roll (with ref. to its shape; cf. *shaft*, in its architectural sense), + *-el*. Formations with the F. dim. suffix *-el* on native words were not usual in the ME. period, but this may be an artificial book-name. The 18th century *boultin*, *boultine*, seems to be an arbitrary variation. Cotgrave has F. "*bozel*, a thick or great boultel (commonly) in or near unto the basis of a pillar."] **1.** In *arch.*, a convex molding of which the section is an arc of a circle; a medieval term for the torus or roundel.—**2.** A rounded ridge or border used for stiffening a cover, dish, tray, or other utensil.

Boltenia (bōl-tē'ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., after Dr. *Bolten*, of Hamburg.] A genus of tunicates, by most recent authors referred to the family *Cynthiidæ*, but by a few made type of a family *Boltenidæ*.

boltenid (bol-tē'ni-id), *n.* A tunicate of the family *Boltenidæ*.

Boltenidæ (bol-te-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Boltenia* + *-idæ*.] A family of simple ascidians, typified by the genus *Boltenia*, having a pyriform body supported upon a long peduncle or stalk. By most recent systematists it is degraded to the rank of a subfamily of *Cynthiidæ*.

bolter^{1} (bōl'tėr), *n.* [< *bolt*^{1}, *v.*, + *-er*^{1}.] One who bolts, in any sense of the verb. [illegible] a horse [illegible] the path [illegible] platform of the path [illegible]

> [illegible] the infantry to [illegible]
> two [illegible] from their path.
> [illegible] VIII. [illegible]

bolter^{2} [illegible], *n.* [Early mod. E. also *boulter*, < ME. [illegible] *bultere*, < *bulten*, bolt, sift: see *bolt*^{2} and [illegible] OF. *buleteau*, sifter, < *buleter*, sift. Cf. *boultel*^{2}.] A sieve; an instrument or machine for separating bran from flour, or the coarser part of meal from the finer.

> *Host.* I bought you a dozen of shirts to your back.
> *Fal.* Dowlas, filthy dowlas: I have given them away to bakers' wives, and they have made *bolters* of them.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3.

bolter^{3} (bōl'tėr), *n.* [Also *boulter*, *bulter*: same as *bultow*.] A kind of fishing-line.

> These hakes, and divers others of the fore-cited, are taken with threads, and some of them with the *bolter*, which is a spiller of a bigger size.
> *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall.

bolter^{4}†, *v. i.* and *t.* [A variant of *balter*, clot, known chiefly in the compound *blood-boltered*, in Shakspere. See *blood-boltered* and *balter*.] To clot.

bolter-cloth (bōl'tėr-klôth), *n.* Cloth used for making bolters; bolting-cloth.

bolt-feeder (bōlt'fē"dėr), *n.* An apparatus for controlling the supply of flour in a bolting-mill.

bolt-head, bolt's-head (bōlt'-, bōlts'hed), *n.* A long straight-necked glass vessel for chemical distillations. Also called *matrass* and *receiver*.

> He
> Will close you so much gold, in a *bolt's-head*,
> And, on a turn, convey in the stead another
> With sublimed mercury, that shall burst in the heat.
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iv. 4.

bolt-hole (bōlt'hōl), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a short, narrow opening made to connect the main workings with the air-head or ventilating drift: used in the working of the Dudley thick seam, in the South Staffordshire (England) coal-field.

bolt-hook (bōlt'hu̇k), *n.* A check-rein hook bolted to the plates of a saddletree.

bolti (bōl'ti), *n.* [< Ar. *boltuiy*.] A fish of the family *Cichlidæ* (or *Chromididæ*), *Tilapia* (or *Chromis*) *nilotica*, found in Egypt and Palestine. It is an oblong fish, with 15 to 18 spines and 12 to 14 rays in the dorsal fin. The color is greenish olive, darker in the center of each scale, and the vertical fins are spotted with white. It is highly esteemed for its flesh, and regarded as one of the best of the Nile fish. Also called *bolty* and *bulti*.

bolting^{1} (bōl'ting), *n.* [Also written *boltin*, *bolton*; < *bolt*^{1}, *n.*, + *-ing*^{1}.] A bundle or bolt of straw: in Gloucestershire, 24 pounds. Also called *bolt*. [Eng.]

bolting^{2} (bōl'ting), *n.* [Also written *boulting*; < ME. *bultinge*; verbal n. of *bolt*^{2}, *v.*] **1.** The act of sifting.

> Bakers in their linnen bases and mealy vizards, new come from *boulting*.
> *Marston and Barksted*, Insatiate Countess, ii.

2†. In the English inns of court, a private arguing of cases for practice.—**Bolting-millstone**, a lower stone having metallic boxes alternating with the furrows. These boxes contain wire screens, through which the meal escapes before it reaches the skirt.

bolting-chest (bōl'ting-chest), *n.* The case in which a bolt in a flour-mill is inclosed.

bolting-cloth (bōl'ting-klôth), *n.* [< ME. *bulting-cloth*.] A cloth for bolting or sifting; a linen, silk, or hair cloth, of which bolters are made for sifting meal, etc.

> The finest and most expensive silk fabric made is *bolting-cloth*, for the use of millers, woven almost altogether in Switzerland. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXI. 256.

bolting-cord (bōl'ting-kôrd), *n.* A stiff piece of rope having the strands unraveled at one extremity, used as a probang to remove anything sticking in an animal's throat.

bolting-house (bōl'ting-hous), *n.* A house where meal or flour is sifted.

> The jade is returned as white and as powdered as if she had been at work in a *bolting house*. *Dennis*, Letters.

bolting-hutch† (bōl'ting-huch), *n.* A tub or wooden trough for bolted flour.

> Take all my cushions down and thwack them soundly,
> After my feast of millers, . . . beat them carefully
> Over a *bolting hutch*, there will be enough
> For a pan pudding.
> *Middleton (and another)*, Mayor of Queenborough, v. 1.

bolting-mill (bōl'ting-mil), *n.* A mill or machine for sifting meal or flour.

bolting-tub (bōl'ting-tub), *n.* A tub to sift meal in.

> The larders have been searched,
> The bakehouses and *boulting-tub*, the ovens.
> *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, v. [illegible]

bolt-knife (bōlt'nīf), *n.* A knife used by bookbinders for cutting through a bolt or the folded leaves of a section.

boltless (bōlt'les), *a.* [< *bolt*^{1} + *-less*.] Without a bolt.

bolton, *n.* A corruption of *bolting*^{1}.

boltonite (bōl'ton-īt), *n.* [< *Bolton*, in Massachusetts, + *-ite*^{2}.] A mineral of the chrysolite group, occurring in granular form at Bolton, Massachusetts. It is a silicate of magnesium, containing also a little iron protoxid.

bolt-rope (bōlt'rōp), *n.* A superior kind of hemp cordage sewed on the edges of sails to strengthen them. That part of it on the perpendicular side is called the *leech-rope*; that at the bottom, the *foot-rope*; that at the top, the *head-rope*. To the bolt-rope is attached all the gear used in clewing up the sail and setting it.

> We heard a sound like the short, quick rattling of thunder, and the jib was blown to atoms out of the *bolt-rope*. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 254.

bolt's-head, *n.* See *bolt-head*.

boltsprit (bōlt'sprit), *n.* A corruption of *bowsprit*.

bolt-strake (bōlt'strāk), *n.* *Naut.*, the strake or wale through which the fastenings of the beams pass.

bolty, *n.* See *bolti*.

bolus (bō'lus), *n.* [< L. *bōlus*, > E. *bole*^{2}, q. v.] **1.** A soft round mass of anything medicinal, larger than an ordinary pill, to be swallowed at once.—**2.** Figuratively, anything disagreeable, as an unpalatable doctrine or argument, that has to be accepted or tolerated.

> There is no help for it, the faithful proselytizer, if she cannot convince by argument, bursts into tears, and the recusant finds himself, at the end of the contest, taking down the *bolus*, saying, "Well, well, Bodgers be it." *Thackeray.*

bolye†, *n.* See *booly*.

bom (bom), *n.* [Also *boma*, *bomma*, *aboma*; orig. a native name in Congo, subsequently applied to a Brazilian serpent.] Same as *aboma*.

bomah-nut (bō'mạ̈-nut), *n.* [< *bomah* (native name) + *nut*.] The seed of a euphorbiaceous shrub, *Pycnocoma macrophylla*, of southern Africa, used for tanning.

Bomarea (bō-mạ̈'rē-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Valmont de *Bomare*, a French naturalist of the 18th century.] A genus of amaryllidaceous plants, natives of South America and Mexico. The roots are tuberiferous, the leafy stems frequently twining, and the flowers, which are often showy, in simple or compound umbels. There are over 50 species. See *salsilla*.

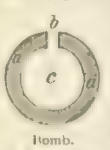
bomb^{1}†, *v. i.* [< ME. *bomben*, *bumben*, variant forms of *bommen*, *bummen*, > *bum*^{1}, later *boom*^{1}: see *bum*^{1}, *boom*^{1}, and cf. *bomb*^{2}, *v.*] A variant of *boom*^{1}.

> What overcharged piece of melancholie
> Is this, breakes in betweene my wishes thus,
> With *bombing* sighs?
> *B. Jonson*, The Fortunate Isles.

bomb^{1}†, *n.* [Var. of *bum*^{1}, the earlier form of *boom*^{1}. Cf. *bomb*^{1}, *v.*] A great noise; a loud hollow sound; the stroke of a bell.

> A pillar of iron, . . . which if you had struck would make a little flat noise in the room, but a great *bomb* in the chamber beneath. *Bacon.*

bomb^{2} (bom or bum), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bome*, also *bombe*, *bombo*, and (simulating *boom*^{1} = *bomb*^{1}) *boomb*; = G. *bombe*, < F. *bombe* = Sp. It. *bomba*, a bomb, < L. *bombus*, < Gr. *βόμβος*, a deep hollow sound; prob. imitative, like *bomb*^{1}, *boom*^{1}, *bum*^{1}, *bumble*, *bump*^{2}, etc. The historical pron. is bum.] **1.** An explosive projectile, consisting of a hollow ball or spherical shell, generally of cast-iron, filled with a bursting charge, fired from a mortar, and usually exploded by means of a fuse or tube filled with a slow-burning compound, which is ignited by the exploding powder when the mortar is discharged. Bombs may be thrown in such a direction as to fall into a fort, a city, or an enemy's camp, where they burst with great violence, and often with terrible effect. The length and composition of the fuse must be calculated in such a way that the bomb shall burst the moment it arrives at the destined place. Bombs are now commonly termed *shells*, though *shell* in the sense of a projectile has a wider meaning. See *shell*. Also called *bombshell*.



Bomb.

a, a, walls of shell; *b*, fuse-hole; *c*, cavity for powder.

Hence—**2.** Any missile constructed upon similar principles: as, a dynamite *bomb*.—**3.** In *geol.*, a block of scoria ejected from the crater of a volcano.

> This deposit answers to the heaps of dust, sand, stones, and *bombs* which are shot out of modern volcanoes; it is a true ash. *Geikie.*

4†. A small war-vessel carrying mortars for throwing bombs; a bomb-ketch.

bomb^{2}† (bom or bum), *v. t.* [< *bomb*^{2}, *n.*] To attack with bombs; bombard.

> Villeroy, who ne'er afraid is
> To Bruxelles marches on secure,
> To *bomb* the monks and scare the ladies.
> *Prior*, On taking Namur.

bombace†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bombase*, *bombage*; < OF. *bombace*, < ML. *bombax* (acc. *bombacem*), cotton: see *Bombax*. The form *bombace* subsequently gave way to *bombast*, q. v.] **1.** The down of the cotton-plant; raw cotton.

—**2.** Cotton-wool, or wadding.—**3.** Padding; stuffing. *Fuller.*

Bombaceæ (bom-bā′sẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bombax* + *-aceæ.*] An arboreous tribe or suborder of *Malvaceæ*, by some considered a distinct order, distinguished chiefly by the five- to eight-cleft stamineal column. There are about 20 small genera, principally tropical, including the baobab (*Adansonia*), the cotton tree (*Eriodendron* and *Bombax*), the durian (*Durio*), etc.

bombaceous (bom-bā′shius), *a.* In *bot.*, relating or pertaining to plants of the natural order *Bombaceæ*.

bombard (bom′- or bum′bärd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bumbard*, < ME. *bumbarde*, *bombarde* (in sense 4), < OF. *bombarde*, a cannon, a musical instrument, F. *bombarde* (= Sp. Pg. It. *bombarda*, a cannon, It. *bombardo*, a musical instrument), < ML. *bombarda*, orig. an engine for throwing large stones, prob. (with suffix *-arda*, E. *-ard*) < L. *bombus*, a loud noise, in ML. a fireball, a bomb: see *bomb*², *n.*] **1.** The name generally given in Europe to the cannon during the first century of its use. The earliest bombards were more like mortars than modern cannon, throwing their shot (originally stone balls) at a great elevation; many were open at both ends, the shot being introduced at the breech, which was afterward stopped by a piece wedged or bolted into place.

> Which with our *bombards'* shot, and basilisk,
> We rent in sunder. *Marlowe*, Jew of Malta, v. 3.

2. See *bombardelle*.—**3.** A small vessel with two masts, like the English ketch, used in the Mediterranean; a bomb-ketch.—**4.** A large leathern jug or bottle for holding liquor. See *black-jack*, 1.

> That swoln parcel of dropsies, that huge *bombard* of sack. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

> Yond' same black cloud . . . looks like a foul *bombard* that would shed his liquor. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2.

> They'd ha' beat out
> His brains with *bombards*.
> *Middleton*, Inner-Temple Masque.

5†. Figuratively, a toper.—**6†.** A medieval musical instrument of the oboe family, having a reed mouthpiece and a wooden tube. The name was properly applied to a large and low-pitched instrument (whence the name *bombardon* for a heavy reed-stop in organ-building); but it was also used for small instruments of the same class, which were known as basset-bombards and bombardi piccoli.

7. *pl.* A style of breeches worn in the seventeenth century, before the introduction of tight-fitting knee-breeches. They reached to the knee, and were probably so named because they hung loose and resembled the leathern drinking-vessels called bombards.

8. [From the verb.] An attack with bombs; a bombardment. [Rare.]

bombard (bom- or bum-bärd′), *v.* [< F. *bombarder*, batter with a bombard or cannon, < *bombarde*, > E. *bombard*, a cannon: see *bombard*, *n.* The relation to *bomb*² is thus only indirect.] **I.** *intrans.* To fire off bombards or cannon.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cannonade; attack with bombs; fire shot and shell at or into; batter with shot and shell.

> Next she [France] intends to *bombard* Naples.
> *Burke*, Present State of Affairs.

2. To attack with missiles of any kind; figuratively, assail vigorously: as, to *bombard* one with questions.

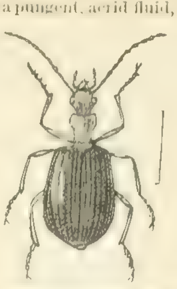
bombardelle† (bom-bär-del′), *n.* [Dim. of F. *bombarde*.] A portable bombard, or hand-bombard; the primitive portable firearm of Europe, consisting simply of a hollow cylinder with a touch-hole for firing with a match, and attached to a long staff for handling.

> The first portable firearm of which we have any representation . . . was called the bombard or *bombardelle*.
> *Am. Cyc.*, XII. 96.

> The Man on Foot, clad in light armor, held the *bombardelle* up. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 490.

bombardier (bom- or bum-bär-dēr′), *n.* [Formerly also *bumbardier*, *bombardeer*; < F. *bombardier* (= Sp. *bombardero* = Pg. *bombardeiro* = It. *bombardiero*), < *bombarde*, bombard.] **1.** Properly, a soldier in charge of a bombard or cannon; specifically, in the British army, a non-commissioned officer of the Royal Artillery, ranking next below a corporal, whose duty it is to load shells, grenades, etc., and to fix the fuses, and who is particularly appointed to the service of mortars and howitzers.—**2.** A bombardier-beetle.—**3.** A name of a European frog, *Bombinator igneus*.

bombardier-beetle (bom-bär-dēr′bē″tl), *n.* The common name of many coleopterous insects, family *Carabidæ* and genera *Brachinus* and *Aptinus*, found under stones. When irritated, they are apt to expel violently from the anus a pungent, acrid fluid, accompanied by a slight sound.



Bombardier-beetle (*Brachinus fumans*). (Vertical line shows natural size.)

bombard-man† (bom′bärd-man), *n.* One who delivered liquor in bombards to customers.

> They mad room for a *bombard man* that brought bouge for a countrey lady.
> *B. Jonson*, Masques, Love Restored.

bombardment (bom- or bum-bärd′mẹnt), *n.* [< *bombard* + *-ment*; = F. *bombardement*.] A continuous attack with shot and shell upon a town, fort, or other position; the act of throwing shot and shell into an enemy's town in order to destroy the buildings.

> Genoa is not yet secure from a *bombardment*, though it is not so exposed as formerly. *Addison*, Travels in Italy.

bombardo†, *n.* Same as *bombardon*.

bombardon, bombardone (bom-bär′dọn, bom-bär-dō′ne), *n.* [< It. *bombardone*, aug. of *bombardo*: see *bombard*, *n.*] **1.** A large-sized musical instrument of the trumpet kind, in tone not unlike the ophicleide. Its compass generally is from F on the fourth ledger-line below the bass staff to the lower D of the treble staff. It is not capable of rapid execution. **2.** The lowest of the sax-horns. — **3.** Formerly, a bass reed-stop of the organ.

Bombardon.

bombard-phrase† (bom′bärd-frāz), *n.* A boasting, loud-sounding, bombastic phrase.

> Their *bombard-phrase*, their foot and half-foot words.
> *B. Jonson*, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

bombase†, *n.* See *bombace*.

bombasin, bombasine, *n.* See *bombazine*.

bombast (bom′- or bum′bȧst, formerly bum-bȧst′), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *bumbast*; a var., with excrescent *-t*, of *bombase*, *bombace*: see *bombace*.] **I.** *n.* **1†.** Cotton; the cotton-plant.

> Clothes made of cotton or *bombstt*.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 93.

> *Bombast*, the cotton plant growing in Asia.
> *E. Phillips*, World of Words.

2†. Cotton or other stuff of soft, loose texture, used to stuff garments; padding.

> Thy body's bolstered out with *bombast* and with bags.
> *Gascoigne*, Challenge to Beautie.

Hence—**3.** Figuratively, high-sounding words; inflated or extravagant language; fustian; speech too big and high-sounding for the occasion.

> *Bombast* is commonly the delight of that audience which loves poetry, but understands it not.
> *Dryden*, Criticism in Tragedy.

=**Syn. 3.** *Bombast, Fustian, Bathos, Turgidness, Tumidness, Rant.* "*Bombast* was originally applied to a stuff of soft, loose texture, used to swell the garment. *Fustian* was also a kind of cloth of stiff, expansive character. These terms are applied to a high, swelling style of writing, full of extravagant sentiments and expressions. *Bathos* is a word which has the same application, meaning generally the mock heroic — that 'depth' into which one falls who overleaps the sublime: the step which one makes in passing from the sublime to the ridiculous." (*De Mille*, Elements of Rhetoric, p. 225.) *Bombast* is rather stronger than *fustian*. *Turgidness* and *tumidness* are words drawn from the swelling of the body, and express mere inflation of style without reference to sentiment. *Rant* is extravagant or violent language, proceeding from enthusiasm or fanaticism, generally in support of extreme opinions or against those holding opinions of a milder or different sort.

> The first victory of good taste is over the *bombast* and conceits which deform such times as these.
> *Macaulay*, Dryden.

> And he, whose *fustian*'s so sublimely bad,
> It is not poetry, but prose run mad.
> *Pope*, Prol. to Satires, l. 187.

> In his fifth sonnet he [Petrarch] may, I think, be said to have sounded the lowest chasm of the *Bathos*.
> *Macaulay*, Petrarch.

> The critics of that day, the most flattering equally with the severest, concurred in objecting to them obscurity, a general *turgidness* of diction, and a profusion of new-coined double epithets. *Coleridge*, Biog. Lit., i.

> All *rant* about the rights of man, all whining and whimpering about the clashing interests of body and soul, are treated with haughty scorn, or made the butt of contemptuous ridicule. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 26.

II.† *a.* High-sounding; inflated; big without meaning.

> A tall metaphor in *bombast* way. *Cowley*, Ode, Of Wit.

bombast† (bom′- or bum′bȧst), *v. t.* [< *bombast*, *n.*] **1.** To pad out; stuff, as a doublet with cotton; hence, to inflate; swell out with high-sounding or bombastic language.

> Let them pretend what zeal they will, counterfeit religion, blear the world's eyes, *bombast* themselves.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 195.

> Then strives he to *bombast* his feeble lines
> With far-fetch'd phrase. *Bp. Hall*, Satires, i. 4.

2. To beat; baste.

> I will so codgell and *bombaste* thee that thou shalt not be able to sturre thyself. *Palace of Pleasure*, II. 79.

bombastic, bombastical (bom- or bum-bas′tik, -ti-kạl), *a.* [< *bombast*, *n.*, + *-ic*, *-ical*.] Characterized by bombast; high-sounding; inflated; extravagant.

> A theatrical, *bombastic*, and windy phraseology.
> *Burke*, A Regicide Peace.

> He indulges without measure in vague *bombastic* declamation. *Macaulay*, Sadler's Law of Population.

=**Syn.** Swelling, tumid, stilted, pompous, lofty, grandiloquent, high-flown.

bombastically (bom- or bum-bas′ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In a bombastic or inflated manner or style.

bombastry (bom′- or bum′bȧs-tri), *n.* [< *bombast* + *-ry.*] Bombastic words; fustian.

> *Bombastry* and buffoonery, by nature lofty and light, soar highest of all. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, Int.

Bombax (bom′baks), *n.* [ML., cotton, a corruption of L. *bombyx*: see *Bombyx*.] **1.** A genus of silk-cotton trees, natural order *Malvaceæ*, chiefly natives of tropical America. The seeds are covered with a silky fiber, but this is too short for textile uses. The wood is soft and light. The fibrous bark of some species is used for making ropes.
2†. [*l. c.*] Same as *bombazine*.

Bombay duck. See *bummalo*.

Bombay shell. See *shell*.

bombazeen (bom- or bum-bạ-zēn′), *n.* Same as *bombazine*.

bombazet, bombazette (bom- or bum-bạ-zet′), *n.* [< *bombaz(ine)* + dim. *-et*, *-ette*.] A sort of thin woolen cloth.

bombazine, bombasine (bom- or bum-bạ-zēn′), *n.* [Also *bombazin*, *bombasin*, *bombazeen*, formerly *bumbazine*, *bumbasine*; < F. *bombasin* (obs.) = Sp. *bombasí* = Pg. *bombazina* (prob. < E.) = It. *bambagino*, < ML. *bombasinum*, prop. *bombycinum*, a silk texture, neut. of *bombasinus*, *bombacinus*, prop. (as L.) *bombycinus* (see *bombycine*), made of silk or cotton, < *bombax*, prop. (as L.) *bombyx*, silk, cotton: see *bombace*, *bombast*, *Bombax*, *Bombyx*.] **1†.** Raw cotton. *N. E. D.*—**2.** Originally, a stuff woven of silk and wool, made in England as early as the reign of Elizabeth; afterward, a stuff made of silk alone, but apparently always of one color, and inexpensive.—**3.** In modern usage, a stuff of which the warp is silk and the weft worsted. An imitation of it is made of cotton and worsted.

Also spelled *bombazeen*, *bombasin*.

bomb-chest (bom′chest), *n.* *Milit.*, a chest filled with bombs or gunpowder, buried to serve as an explosible mine.

bombernickel (bom′bėr-nik″l), *n.* Same as *pumpernickel*. *Imp. Dict.*

bombiate (bom′bi-āt), *n.* [< *bombi(c)* + *-ate*¹.] A salt formed by bombic acid and a base.

bombic (bom′bik), *a.* [< L. *bomb(yx)*, a silkworm, + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the silkworm.—**Bombic acid**, acid of the silkworm, obtained from an acid liquor contained in a reservoir placed near the anus. The liquor is especially abundant in the chrysalis.

Bombidæ (bom′bi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bombus* + *-idæ.*] A family of bees, typified by the genus *Bombus*; the bumblebees. [Scarcely used, the bumblebees having been merged in *Apidæ*.]

bombilate (bom′bi-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *bombilated*, ppr. *bombilating*. [< ML. *bombilare* (pp. *bombilatus*), an erroneous form of LL. *bombitare*, freq. of **bombare*, ML. also *bombire*, buzz, < L. *bombus*, a humming, buzzing sound. Cf. *bomb*¹, *bomb*², *bum*¹, *bumble*, etc.] To make a buzzing or humming, like a bee, or a top when spinning. *N. A. Rev.* [Rare.]

bombilation (bom-bi-lā′shọn), *n.* [< *bombilate*: see *-ation*.] A buzzing or droning sound; report; noise. Also *bombulation*. [Rare.]

> To abate the vigour thereof or silence its [powder's] *bombulation*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

bombilious†, *a.* See *bombylious*.

bombilla (bom-bil′yạ̈), *n.* [S. Amer. Sp., dim. of Sp. *bomba*, a pump: see *pump*¹.] A tube used in Paraguay for drinking maté. It is 6 or 7 inches long, formed of metal or wood, with a perforated bulb at one end, to prevent the tea-leaves from being drawn up into the mouth.

bombinate (bom′bi-nāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *bombinated*, ppr. *bombinating*. [< ML. **bombi-*

[illegible], erroneous form of LL. [illegible].] To buzz; make a [illegible]: bombilate. [Rare.]

[illegible] a problem to solve the Rabe[illegible] chimæra with its [illegible] [illegible] sustenance from a [illegible]

Swinburne, Shakespeare, p. 199.

bombination (bom-bi-nā'shon), *n.* [< *bombinate*. Cf. *bombilation*.] Buzz; humming noise.

Bombinator (bom'bi-nā-tor), *n.* [NL. (Merrem, 1820), < ML. **bombinare*, buzz: see *bombinate*.] A genus of European frogs, made typical of a family *Bombinatoridæ*, now referred to the family *Discoglossidæ*. *B. igneus* is the typical species, called *bombardier*.

Bombinatoridæ (bom″bi-nā-tor'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bombinator* + *-idæ*.] A family of anurous batrachians, having a tongue, maxillary teeth, and toes not dilated, typified by the genus *Bombinator*. It is a heterogeneous group, the species of which belong to the families *Discoglossidæ*, *Pelobatidæ*, [illegible].

bomb-ketch (bom'kech), *n.* A small, strongly built, ketch-rigged vessel, carrying one mortar or more, for service in a bombardment. Also called *bomb-vessel*.

Swartwout and Ogden . . . were then confined on one of the *bomb-ketches* in the harbor.

G. W. Cable, Creoles of Louisiana, p. 153.

bomb-lance (bom'làns), *n.* A lance or harpoon having a hollow head charged with gunpowder, which is automatically fired when thrust into a whale.

bombolo (bom'bō-lō), *n.* [< It. *bombola*, a pitcher, bottle, < *bomba*: see *bomb*².] A spheroidal vessel of flint-glass, used in subliming crude camphor. It is usually about 12 inches in diameter. Also *bumbelo*, *bumbolo*.

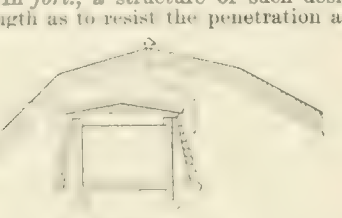
bombous (bom'- or bum'bus), *a.* [< L. *bombus*, n., taken as adj.: see *bomb*².] 1†. Booming; humming.—2. [< *bomb*² + *-ous*.] Convexly round, like a segment of a bomb; spherical.

In some parts of the integument of the *Selachii*, as for example on the head, they [the dermal denticles] often have a *bombous* surface, and are set irregularly.

Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 423.

bomb-proof (bom'pröf), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Strong enough to resist the impact and explosive force of bombs or shells striking on the outside.

II. *n.* In *fort.*, a structure of such design and strength as to resist the penetration and the shattering force of shells. Such structures are [illegible], at least in part, beneath the level of the ground. They may be entirely of metal, so shaped that shot and shell will glance from the surface without piercing them, or they may be of vaulted masonry, or even of timber covered and faced with massive embankments of earth, the latter forming the most [illegible] modern projectiles. Bomb-proofs are provided in permanent and often in temporary fortifications to place the magazine and stores in safety during [illegible] to afford shelter to the garrison [illegible].



Bomb-proof.

We [illegible] *bomb-proof* which was the bedroom of the [illegible]

W. H. Russell, London Times, June 11, 1861.

bombshell (bom'shel), *n.* Same as *bomb*², 1.

bombus (bom'bus), *n.* [L., < Gr. βόμβος, a buzzing noise: see *bomb*².] 1. In *pathol.*: (*a*) A humming or buzzing noise in the ears. (*b*) A rumbling noise in the intestines; borborygmus.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of bees, family *Apidæ*, containing the honey-producing aculeate or sting-possessing hymenopterous insects commonly called bumblebees. See *bumblebee*, and [illegible] *Hymenoptera*.

bomb-vessel (bom'ves-el), *n.* Same as *bomb-ketch*.

bombycid (bom'bi-sid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Bombycidæ*.

[illegible]

II. *n.* [illegible] the *Bombycidæ*.

Bombycidæ (bom-bis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bombyx* (*Bombyc-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of [illegible] *Lepidoptera*, or moths, [illegible] silkworm moth. [illegible] the palpi small, and the [illegible]. The body of the [illegible] very much [illegible]

Bombyx commonly referred to this family are *Saturnia*, [illegible], *Lasiocampa*, and *Elisiocampa*. See cut under *Bombyx*.

bombyciform (bom-bis'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *bombyx* (*bombyc-*), a silkworm, + *forma*, form.] Having the characters of a bombycid moth.

Bombycilla (bom-bi-sil'ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *bombyx* (*bombyc-*), silk, + *-cilla*, taken from *Motacilla*, in the assumed sense of 'tail.'] A genus of birds, the silktails or waxwings: same as *Ampelis* in the most restricted sense. See *Ampelis*.

Bombycillidæ (bom-bi-sil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bombycilla* + *-idæ*.] A family of birds, represented by the genus *Bombycilla*: same as *Ampelidæ* in the most restricted sense. [Disused.]

Bombycina (bom-bi-si'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bombyx* (*Bombyc-*) + *-ina*.] A tribe or superfamily of moths containing the bombycids, as distinguished from the sphinxes on the one hand and the *Microlepidoptera* in general on the other.

bombycine (bom'bi-sin), *a.* [< L. *bombycinus*, < *bombyx*, silk: see *Bombyx*. Cf. *bombazine*.] 1. Silken; silk.—2. Of cotton, or of paper made of cotton. *N. E. D.*

bombycinous (bom-bis'i-nus), *a.* [< L. *bombycinus*: see *bombycine*.] 1. Silken; made of silk.—2. Silky; feeling like silk.—3. Of the color of the silkworm-moth; of a pale-yellow color. *E. Darwin.*

Bombycistoma, Bombycistomus (bom-bi-sis'tō-mä, -mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βόμβυξ, silk, + στόμα, mouth.] Synonyms of *Batrachostomus* (which see).

bombycoid (bom'bi-koid), *a.* Of or relating to the *Bombycidæ*.

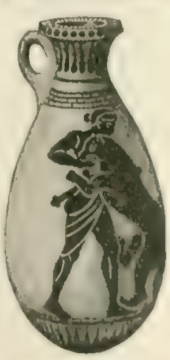
bombylii, *n.* Plural of *bombylius*.

Bombyliidæ (bom-bi-lī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bombylius* + *-idæ*.] A family of brachycerous dipterous insects, of the section *Tetrachætæ* or *Tanystomata*; the humbleflies. They have a long proboscis, the third antennal joint not annulate, three prolonged basal cells, and usually four posterior cells. The family is large, containing upward of 1,400 species, found in all parts of the world. They usually have hairy bodies, are very swift in flight, and are sometimes called *flower-flies*, from their feeding upon pollen and honey extracted by means of the long proboscis. The typical genus is *Bombylius*; other genera are *Anthrax*, *Lomatia*, and *Nemestrina*.

bombylious† (bom-bil'i-us), *a.* [< Gr. βομβύλιος, a bumblebee (see *bombylius*), + *-ous*.] Buzzing; humming like a bee.

Vexatious, . . . not by stinging, . . . but only by their *bombylious* noise. *Derham*, Physico-Theol., iv. 14.

bombylius (bom-bil'i-us), *n.*; pl. *bombylii* (-ī). [< Gr. (*a*) βομβυλιός or βομβύλιος, a narrow-necked vessel that gurgles in pouring; (*b*) βομβυλιός, a bumblebee; < βόμβος, a humming, buzzing: see *bombus*, *bomb*².] 1. In *archæol.*, a form of Greek vase, of moderate size, varying between the types of the lekythos and the aryballus. It was used for containing perfumes, and also for pouring liquids, etc.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Bombyliidæ*.

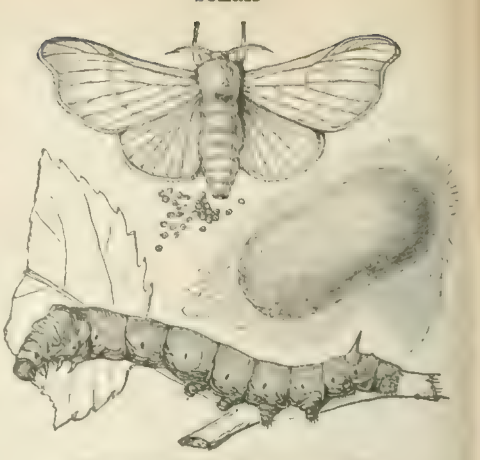


Black-figured Bombylius.

Bombyx (bom'biks), *n.* [L. *bombyx* (in ML. corruptly *bombax*: see *bombace*, *bombast*, *bombazine*), < Gr. βόμβυξ, a silkworm, silk, cotton; origin uncertain.] 1. A Linnean genus of lepidopterous insects, now the type of the family *Bombycidæ*. The caterpillar of the *Bombyx mori* is well known by the name of *silkworm*. When full grown it is 3 inches long, whitish gray, smooth, with a horn on the penultimate segment of the body. It feeds on the leaves of the mulberry (in the United States also on those of the Osage orange) and spins an oval cocoon of the size of a pigeon's egg, of a close texture, with very fine silk, usually of a yellow color, but sometimes white. Each silk-fiber is double, and is spun from a viscid substance contained in two tubular organs ending in a spinneret at the mouth. A single fiber is often 1,100 feet long. It requires 1,600 worms to produce 1 pound of silk. Greek missionaries first brought the eggs of the silkworm from China to Constantinople in the reign of Justinian (A. D. [illegible]). In the twelfth century the cultivation of silk was introduced into the kingdom of Naples from the Morea, and several centuries afterward into France. The silkworm undergoes a variety of changes during the short period of its life. When hatched, it appears as a black worm; after it has finished its cocoon it becomes a chrysalis, and finally a perfect or unwinged [illegible] moth with four wings. For other silk-spinning [illegible] *silkworm*. See cut in next column.

2. In *conch.*, a genus of pulmonate gastropods. *Humphreys*, 1797. [Not in use.]

bominablet, *a.* An abbreviated form of *abominable*.



Silkworm (*Bombyx mori*), about natural size.

Juliana Berners, lady-prioress of the nunnery of Sopwell in the fifteenth century, informs us that in her time "a *bomynable* syght of monkes" was elegant English for "a large company of friars."

G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., viii.

Bomolochidæ (bō-mō-lok'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bomolochus* + *-idæ*.] A family of copepod crustaceans, of the group *Siphonostomata*, typified by the genus *Bomolochus*. The species are few in number, and parasitic on fishes.

Bomolochus (bō-mol'ọ-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βωμολόχος, a beggar, low jester, buffoon, prop. one who waited about the altars to beg or steal some of the meat offered thereon, < βωμός, an altar, + λοχᾶν, lie in wait, < λόχος, ambush, lying in wait, < λέγειν, lay asleep, in pass. lie asleep, lie: see *lay*¹, *lie*¹.] A genus of crustaceans, typical of the family *Bomolochidæ*.

bon¹†, *n.* Obsolete form of *bone*¹.

bon²†, *n.* Obsolete form of *boon*¹.

bon³†, *a.* Obsolete form of *boon*³.

bon⁴ (F. pron. bôṅ), *a.* [F., < OF. *bon*, > ME. *bone*, mod. E. *boon*³, q. v.] Good: a French word occurring in several phrases familiar in English, but not Anglicized, as *bon mot*, *bon ton*, *bon vivant*, etc.

bona (bō'nä), *n. pl.* [L., property, goods, pl. of *bonum*, a good thing, neut. of *bonus*, good. Cf. E. *goods*, a translation of *bona*.] Literally, goods; in *civil law*, all sorts of property, movable and immovable.

bon accord (bon a-kôrd'). [F.: see *bon*⁴ and *accord*, *n.*] 1. Agreement; good will.—2. An expression or token of good will. The city of bon accord, Aberdeen, Scotland, *Bon accord* being the motto of the town's arms.

bonace-tree (bon'ās-trē), *n.* [< *bonace* (uncertain) + *tree*.] A small tree of Jamaica, *Daphnopsis tinifolia*, natural order *Thymeleaceæ*, the inner bark of which is very fibrous and is used for cordage, etc. Also called *burn-nose tree*.

bona fide (bō'nä fī″dē). [L., abl. of *bona fides*, good faith: see *bona fides*.] In or with good faith; without fraud or deception; with sincerity; genuinely: frequently used as a compound adjective in the sense of honest; genuine; not make-believe. An act done *bona fide*, in *law*, is one done without fraud, or without knowledge or notice of any deceit or impropriety, in contradistinction to an act done deceitfully, with bad faith, fraudulently, or with knowledge of previous facts rendering the act to be set up invalid.—**Bona-fide possessor**, in *law*, a person who not only possesses a subject upon a title which he honestly believes to be good, but is ignorant of any attempt to contest his title by some other person claiming a better right.—**Bona-fide purchaser**, in *law*, one who has bought property without notice of an adverse claim, and has paid a full price for it before having such notice, or who has been unaware of any circumstances making it prudent to inquire whether an adverse claim existed.

bona fides (bō'nä fī'dēz). [L.: *bona*, fem. of *bonus* (> ult. E. *boon*³), good; *fides*, > ult. E. *faith*.] Good faith; fair dealing. See *bona fide*.

bonage†, **bonnage**† (bon'āj), *n.* [Sc., appar. a var. (simulating *bondage*) of *boonage*, q. v.] Services rendered by a tenant to his landlord as part payment of rent.

bonaght, *n.* [Early mod. E., also written *bonough*, *bonnough*, repr. Ir. *buana*, a billeted soldier, *buanadh*, a soldier.] A permanent soldier. *N. E. D.*

bonaght†, *n.* [Early mod. E., also *bonnaght*, *bonaught*, etc., repr. Ir. *buanacht*, quartering of soldiers.] A tax or tribute formerly levied by Irish chiefs for the maintenance of soldiers. *N. E. D.*

bonail†, **bonaillie**†, *n.* [Sc.] Same as *bonally*.

> On the brave vessel's gunwale I drank his *bonail*
> And farewell to Mackenzie, High Chief of Kintail.
> *Scott*, Farewell to Mackenzie.

bonair† (bo-nãr′), *a.* [< ME. *bonair*, *bonaire*, *bonere*; short for *debonair*, q. v.] Complaisant; courteous; kind; yielding.

> *Bonair* and buxom to the Bishop of Rome.
> *Bp. Jewell*, Def. of Apol. for Church of Eng., p. 538.

bonairte†, *n.* [ME., also *bonairetc*, *bonerte*; short for *debonairte*, q. v.] Complaisance; courtesy. *Chaucer.*

bonally† (bo-nal′i), *n.* [Sc., also written *bonaillie*, *bonnaillie*, *bonnaille*, *bonail*, *bonnail*; < F. *bon*, good, + *aller*, go: see *boon*3 and *alley*1.] Good-speed; farewell: as, to drink one's *bonally*.

bonang (bō-nang′), *n.* A Javanese musical instrument, consisting of gongs mounted on a frame.

bona notabilia (bō′nạ̈ nō-tạ-bil′i-ạ̈). [Law L.: L. *bona*, goods; *notabilia*, neut. pl. of *notabilis*, to be noted: see *bona* and *notable*.] In *law*, assets situated in a jurisdiction other than that in which the owner died. Formerly in England, when the goods, amounting to at least £5, were in another diocese than that in which their owner died, his will had to be proved before the archbishop of the province.

bonanza (bō-nan′zä), *n.* [< Sp. *bonanza* (= Pg. *bonança*), fair weather at sea, prosperity, success (*ir en bonanza*, sail with fair wind and weather, go on prosperously) (cf. It. *bonaccia* = Pr. *bonassa*, > F. *bonace*, a calm at sea), < L. *bonus* (> Sp. *bueno* = Pg. *bom* = It. *buono* = F. *bon*), good; cf. OSp. *malina*, stormy weather at sea, < L. *malus*, bad.] 1. A term in common use in the Pacific States, signifying a rich mass of ore: opposed to *borrasca*. Hence—2. A mine of wealth; a profitable thing; good luck: as, to strike a *bonanza*. [Colloq., U. S.]—**The Bonanza mines**, specifically, those silver-mines on the Comstock lode in Nevada which yielded enormously for a few years.

Bonapartean (bō′nạ-pär-tē-an), *a.* [< *Bonaparte*, It. *Buonaparte*, family name of Napoleon.] Pertaining to Bonaparte or the Bonapartes: as, "*Bonapartean* dynasty," *Craig.*

Bonapartism (bō′nạ-pär-tizm), *n.* [< F. *Bonapartisme*, < *Bonaparte* + *-isme*, -ism.] 1. The policy or political system of Napoleon Bonaparte and his dynasty.—2. Devotion to the Bonaparte family; adherence to the cause or the dynastic claims of the Bonapartes.

Bonapartist (bō′nạ-pär-tist), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *Bonapartiste*, < *Bonaparte* + *-iste*, -ist.] I. *n.* 1. An adherent of the Bonapartes, or of the policy of Napoleon Bonaparte and his dynasty.—2. One who favors the claims of the Bonaparte family to the imperial throne of France.

II. *a.* Adhering to or favoring the dynasty, policy, or claims of the Bonapartes.

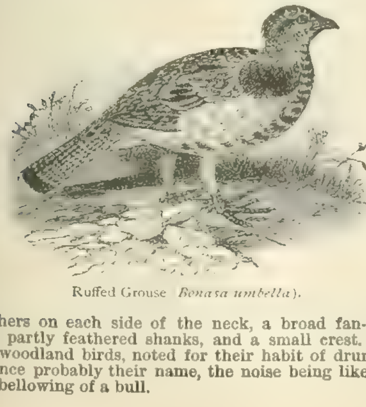
bona peritura (bō′nạ̈ per-i-tū′rạ̈). [Law L.: L. *bona*, goods; *peritura*, neut. pl. of *periturus*, fut. part. of *perire*, perish: see *bona* and *perish*.] In *law*, perishable goods.

bona-roba† (bō′nạ̈-rō′bạ̈), *n.* [It. *buonarobba*, "a good wholesome plum-cheeked wench" (Florio), lit. a fine gown, < *buona*, fem. of *buono*, good, fine, + *robba*, *roba*, gown: see *bonanza*, *boon*3, and *robe*.] A showy wanton; a wench of the town; a courtezan.

> A bouncing *bona-roba*. *B. Jonson*, New Inn.

> Some prefer the French,
> For their conceited dressings; some the plump
> Italian *bona-robas*. *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, i. 1.

Bonasa, Bonasia (bō-nā′sä, -si-ä), *n.* [NL. Cf. *bonasus*.] A genus of gallinaceous birds, of the family *Tetraonidæ*, containing especially *B. betulina*, the hazel-grouse of Europe, and *B. umbella*, the ruffed grouse, pheasant, or partridge of North America. They have a ruffle of feathers on each side of the neck, a broad fan-shaped tail, partly feathered shanks, and a small crest. They are woodland birds, noted for their habit of drumming, whence probably their name, the noise being likened to the bellowing of a bull.



Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbella*).

bonasus, bonassus (bọ-nā′sus, -nas′us), *n.* [L. *bonāsus*, < Gr. βόνασος or βόνασσος, the wild ox.] 1. The wild bison of Europe; the aurochs (which see).—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A generic name of the bisons, and thus a synonym of *Bison* (which see).

bonbatzen (bon-bat′sen), *n.* Same as *batz.*

bonbon (bon′bon; F. pron. bôṅ′bôṅ), *n.* [F., a reduplication of *bon*, good: see *bon*4, *boon*3. Cf. equiv. E. *goodies*.] A sugar-plum; in the plural, sugar-confectionery.

bonbonnière (bôṅ-bon-iãr′), *n.* [F.] A box for holding bonbons or confections.

bonce (bons), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. A large marble for playing with.—2. A game played with such marbles. *N. E. D.* [Eng.]

bonchief†, *n.* [< ME. *bonchef*, *bonechief*, *boonchief*, < *bone*, good (see *boon*3), + *chef*, *chief*, head, end, issue, prob. after analogy of *mischief*, q. v.] Good fortune; prosperity.

bon-chrétien (F. pron. bôṅ-krā′tiaṅ), *n.* [F., good Christian: see *boon*3 and *Christian*.] A highly esteemed kind of pear.

bond1 (bond), *n.* [< ME. *bond*, a variant of *band*, as *hond* of *hand*, etc.: see *band*1.] 1. Anything that binds, fastens, confines, or holds together, as a cord, chain, rope, band, or bandage; a ligament.

> I tore them [hairs] from their *bonds*.
> *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 4.

Specifically—2. *pl.* Fetters; chains for restraint; hence, imprisonment; captivity.

> This man doeth nothing worthy of death, or of *bonds*.
> Acts xxvi. 31.

3. A binding or uniting power or influence; cause of union; link of connection; a uniting tie: as, the *bonds* of affection.

> Farewell, thou worthy man! There were two *bonds*
> That tied our loves, a brother and a king.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, v. 2.

> There is a strong *bond* of affection between us and our parents. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 14.

> I have struggled through much discouragement . . . for a people with whom I have no tie but the common *bond* of mankind. *Burke*, To Sir H. Langrishe.

4. Something that constrains the mind or will; obligation; duty.

> I love your majesty
> According to my *bond*, nor more nor less.
> *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1.

> Sir Aylmer, reddening from the storm within,
> Then broke all *bonds* of courtesy.
> *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

5. An agreement or engagement; a covenant between two or more persons.

> I will bring you into the *bond* of the covenant.
> Ezek. xx. 37.

> A *bond* offensive and defensive.
> *Sir J. Melvil* (1610), Mem., p. 12.

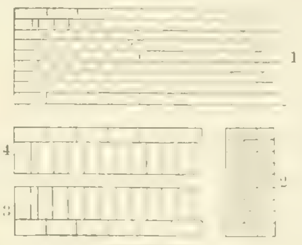
6. [< D. *bond*, league.] A league or confederation: used of the Dutch-speaking populations of southern Africa.—7. In *law*, an instrument under seal by which the maker binds himself, and usually also his heirs, executors, and administrators (or, if a corporation, their successors), to do or not to do a specified act. If it is merely a promise to pay a certain sum on or before a future day appointed, it is called a *single bond*. But the usual form is for the obligor to bind himself, his executors, etc., in a specified sum or penalty, with a condition added, on performance of which it is declared the obligation shall be void. When such a condition is added, the bond is called a *penal bond* or *obligation*. The person to whom the bond is granted is called the *obligee*.

8. The state of being in a bonded warehouse or store in charge of custom-house or excise officers: said of goods or merchandise: as, tea and wine still in *bond*.—9†. A surety; a bondsman; bail. *Pepys*, Diary.—10. A certificate of ownership of a specified portion of a capital debt due by a government, a city, a railroad, or other corporation to individual holders, and usually bearing a fixed rate of interest. The bonds of the United States are of two classes: (1) *coupon bonds*, both principal and interest of which are payable to bearer, and which pass by delivery, usually without indorsement; (2) *registered bonds*, which are payable only to the parties whose names are inscribed upon them, and can be transferred only by indorsed assignment.

11. In *chem.*, a unit of combining or saturating power equivalent to that of one hydrogen atom. The valence of an element or group is indicated by the number of its bonds. Thus, the carbon atom is said to have four bonds, that is, it may combine directly with four hydrogen atoms or their equivalents. Bonds are usually represented graphically by short dashes. For instance, the valence of a carbon atom may be represented thus:

> One or more pairs of *bonds* belonging to one and the same atom of an element can unite, and, having saturated each other, become as it were latent. *Frankland*, Chemistry.

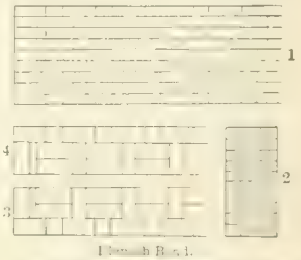
12. In *building*: (*a*) The connection of one stone or brick with another made by lapping one over the other as the work is carried up, so that a homogeneous and coherent mass may be formed, which could not be the case if every vertical joint were over that below it. See *chain-bond*, *cross-bond*, *heart-bond*, and phrases below. (*b*) *pl.* The whole of the timbers disposed in the walls of a house, as bond-timbers, wall-plates, lintels, and templets.—13. The distance between the nail of one slate in a roof and the lower edge of the slate above it.—**Active bonds.** See *active*.—**Arbitration bond.** See *arbitration*.—**Average bond**, in *marine insurance*, an undertaking in the form of a bond, given to the captain of a ship by consignees of cargo subject to general average, guaranteeing payment of their contribution when ascertained, provided delivery of their goods be made at once. See *average*2.—**Blank bond**, a bond formerly used in which the space for the creditor's name was left blank.—**Block-and-cross bond**, a method of building in which the outer face of the wall is built in cross-bond and the inner face in block-bond.—**Bond for land, bond for a deed,** a bond given by the seller of land to one agreeing to buy it, binding him to convey on receiving the agreed price.—**Bond of caution**, in *Scots law*, an obligation by one person as surety for another either that he shall pay a certain sum or perform a certain act.—**Bond of corroboration**, an additional obligation granted by the debtor in a bond, by which he corroborates the original obligation.—**Bond of indemnity**, a bond conditioned to indemnify the obligee against some loss or liability.—**Bond of presentation**, in *Scots law*, a bond to present a debtor so that he may be subjected to the diligence of his creditor.—**Bond of relief**, in *Scots law*, a bond by the principal debtor granted in favor of a cautioner, by which the debtor binds himself to relieve the cautioner from the consequences of his obligation.—**Collateral trust-bonds**, bonds issued by a corporation and secured, not, as is usual, by a mortgage on its own property, but by pledging or depositing in trust, on behalf of the bondholders to be secured, mortgage-bonds of other companies held by it as security. The interest paid on these collateral trust-bonds is usually less than that received on the bonds pledged, the surplus being used to form a sinking-fund for the redemption of the former.—**Consolidated bonds**, the name commonly given to railroad bonds secured by mortgage on the entire line formed by several consolidated roads, in contradistinction to *divisional bonds*, which are obligations of the consolidated company secured by mortgage on some particular division of the railroad.—**Convertible bonds**, evidences of debt issued by a stock company which contain a provision that they may be converted at the holder's will into an equivalent amount of stock.—**Diagonal bond**, in *bricklaying*, the simplest form of raking bond, in which the courses are all parallel to each other.—**Divisional bonds.** See under *consolidated bonds*, above.—**English bond**, that disposition of bricks in a wall in which the courses are alternately composed entirely of headers, or bricks laid with their heads or ends toward the face of the wall, and of stretchers, or bricks with their length parallel to the face of the wall.—**Flemish bond**, that disposition of bricks in a wall in which each course is composed of headers and stretchers alternately.



English Bond.

1, face of wall; 2, end of wall; 3, first-course bed; 4, second-course bed.

> What is in England called *Flemish bond* is unknown in Flanders, and is practised in the British Isles alone.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 461.



Flemish Bond.

1, face of wall; 2, end of wall; 3, first-course bed; 4, second-course bed.

Forthcoming bond, a bond given by some one guaranteeing that something shall be produced or forthcoming at a particular time, or when called for.—**Garden-bond.** Same as *block-bond*.—**General mortgage-bonds**, the name commonly given to a corporate mortgage, which, though nominally covering all property of the company, is of inferior security because subject to prior mortgages of various kinds.—**Good bond**, an expression used by carpenters to denote the firm fastening of two or more pieces together, by tenoning, mortising, or dovetailing.—**Heritable bond**, in *Scots law*, a bond for a sum of money, to which is joined for the creditor's further security a conveyance of land or of heritage, to be held by the creditor in security of the debt.—**Herring-bone bond**, in *bricklaying*, a kind of raking bond in which the courses lie alternately at right angles to each other, so that every two courses, taken together, present an appearance similar to the backbone of a fish.—**Income-bonds**, bonds of a corporation secured by a pledge of or lien upon the net income, after payment of interest upon senior mortgages. Cumulative income-bonds are those so expressed that, if the net surplus income of any year is not sufficient to pay full interest on the income-bond, the deficit is carried forward as a lien upon such income in following years, until paid in full.—**Lloyd's bond**, a form of legal instrument devised by an English barrister named Lloyd, to enable railway and other corporate companies in England to increase their indebtedness without infringing the statutes [illegible] corporate land which prohibited [illegible] established by issuing bonds [illegible] for goods delivered.—[illegible] under *arches*.—**Quarry-**[illegible].—**Raking bond**, a method [illegible] the bricks are laid at an angle in [illegible]. There are two kinds, *diagonal* and [illegible].—**Registered bond**, an obligation, usually [illegible] for the payment of money, registered in the holder's name on the books of the debtor, and represented by a single certificate delivered to the creditor.—**Running bond**, [illegible] same as *Flemish* [illegible].—**Straw bond**, [illegible] which either fictitious [illegible] persons unable to pay the sum guaranteed are written as names of sureties.

bond[1] (bond), *v.* [< *bond*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put in bond or into a bonded warehouse, as goods liable for customs or excise duties, the duties remaining unpaid till the goods are taken out, but bonds being given for their payment: as, to *bond* 1,000 pounds of tobacco.—**2.** To grant a bond or bond and mortgage on: as, to *bond* property.—**3.** To convert into bonds: as, to *bond* a debt.—**4.** To place a bonded debt upon: as, to *bond* a railroad.—**5.** In *building*, to bind or hold together (bricks or stones in a wall) by a proper disposition of headers and stretchers, or by cement, mortar, etc. See *bond*[1], *n.*, 12.

> The lower parts of the palace-walls, which are preserved to a height of eighteen inches to three feet, consist of quarry-stones *bonded* with clay. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 526.

Town-bonding acts or **laws**, laws enacted by several of the United States, authorizing towns, counties, and other municipal corporations to issue their corporate bonds for the purpose of aiding the construction of railroads.

II. *intrans.* To hold together from being bonded, as bricks in a wall.

> The imperfectly shaped and variously sized stone as dressed rubble can neither bed nor *bond* truly. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 448.

bond[2] (bond), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *bonde*, peasant, servant, bondman. ME. *bonde* occurs in its proper sense of 'man of inferior rank,' also as adj., unfree, bond (> ML. *bondus*, AF. *bond*, *bonde*), < AS. *bonda*, *bunda*, a householder, head of a family, husband (see *husband*), < Icel. *bōndi*, contr. of *bōandi*, *būandi*, a husbandman, householder (= OSw. *boandi*, *bondi*, Sw. Dan. *bonde*, a farmer, husbandman, peasant), prop. ppr. (= AS. *buende*) of *bua* = AS. *buan*, dwell, trans. occupy, till. From the same root come *boor*, *Boer*, *bower*[1], *bower*[6], *boun*, *bound*[4], *big*[2], and ult. *be*[1]. The same element *bond* occurs unfelt in *husband*, earlier *husbond*: see *husband*. The word *bond*, prop. a noun, acquired an adjective use from its frequent occurrence as the antithesis of *free*. The notion of servitude is not original, but is due partly to the inferior nature of the tenure held by the *bond* (def. 2), and partly to a confusion with the unrelated *bond*[1] and *bound*, pp. of *bind*.] **I.**† *n.* **1.** A peasant; a churl.—**2.** A vassal; a serf; one held in bondage to a superior.

II. *a.* **1**†. Subject to the tenure called bondage.—**2.** In a state of servitude or slavery; not free.

> Whether we be Jews or Gentiles, whether we be *bond* or free. 1 Cor. xii. 13.

> Riche & pore, free & *bonde*, that wol axe grace. *Hymns to the Virgin*, p. 53.

> Lered men & lay, fre & *bond* of toune. *Robert of Brunne*, tr. by Langtoft, p. 171.

> Making them selues *bonde* to vanitie and vice at home, they are content to beare the yoke of seruyng straungers abroad. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 72.

3†. Servile; slavish; pertaining to or befitting a slave: as, *bond* fear.

bond[2]† (bond), *v. t.* [< *bond*[2], *n.* or *a.*] To subject to bondage.

bondage (bon'dāj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *boondage*, < ME. *bondage*, AF. *bondage*, ML. *bondagium*, an inferior tenure held by a bond or husbandman: see *bond*[2], *n.*, 2. In mod. use [illegible] with *bond*[1] and *bound*[1].] **1.** In *old* [illegible], villenage; tenure of land by performing the meanest services for a superior.

> [illegible] *bondage* shalle I to the [illegible],
> [illegible]
> [illegible] to do alle unhonest [illegible].
> [illegible]

2. [illegible] *agri.*, the state of, or services due [illegible]. See *bondager*.

[illegible]

3†. [illegible] of duty; binding power or [illegible].

[illegible]

4. Slavery or involuntary servitude; serfdom.

> A sadly toiling slave,
> Dragging the slowly lengthening chain of *bondage* to the grave. *Whittier*, Cassandra Southwick.

5. Captivity; imprisonment; restraint of a person's liberty by compulsion.

> A day, an hour, of virtuous liberty
> Is worth a whole eternity in *bondage*.
> *Addison*, Cato, ii. 1.

6. Figuratively, subjection to some power or influence: as, he is in *bondage* to his appetites. =**Syn. 4.** *Slavery*, etc. (see *servitude*), thraldom, serfdom.

bondage (bon'dāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bondaged*, ppr. *bondaging*. [< *bondage*, *n.*] To reduce to bondage or slavery; enslave. [Obsolete or rare.]

bondager (bon'dā-jėr), *n.* [< *bondage*, *n.*, + *-er*[1].] In Scotland and the north of England, one who rents a cottage on a farm and is bound, as a condition of his tenancy, to work for the farmer at certain seasons, such as turnip-hoeing or harvest-time, or to supply a worker from his own family, at current wages. See *bondage*, *n.*, 2.

bond-cooper (bond'kůp″ėr), *n.* One who has charge of casks of wine and spirits held in bond.

bond-creditor (bond'kred″i-tor), *n.* A creditor who is secured by a bond.

bond-debt (bond'det), *n.* A debt contracted under the obligation of a bond.

bonded (bon'ded), *p. a.* [< *bond*[1], *v.*, + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Secured by bonds, as duties.—**2.** Put or placed in bond: as, *bonded* goods.—**3.** Encumbered; mortgaged: as, heavily *bonded* property.—**4.** Secured by or consisting of bonds: as, *bonded* debt.—**Bonded debt**, that part of the entire indebtedness of a corporation, state, etc., which is represented by the bonds it has issued, as distinguished from floating debt.—**Bonded warehouse**, or **bonded store**, a building or warehouse in which imported goods subject to duty, or goods chargeable with internal-revenue taxes, are stored until the importer or bonder withdraws them for exportation without payment of duty or tax, or makes payment of the duties or taxes and takes delivery of his goods.

bonder[1] (bon'dėr), *n.* [< *bond*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who bonds; one who deposits goods in a bonded warehouse.—**2.** In *masonry*, a stone which reaches a considerable distance into or entirely through a wall for the purpose of binding it together: principally used when the wall is faced with ashler for the purpose of tying the facing to the rough backing. Also called *bond-stone*. See cut under *ashler*.

bonder[2] (bon'dėr), *n.* [Erroneously < Dan. Sw. Norw. *bonde* (pl. *bönder*): see *bond*[2], *n.*] A yeoman of Norway, Sweden, or Denmark.

> The *bonders* gathered to the thing as the ceorls to the moot. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 55.

> Gradually arms were taken from the hands of the freemen and the *bonders*, and they sank to the condition of serfs. *Keary*, Prim. Belief, p. 458.

bonderman (bon'dėr-man), *n.* Same as *bonder*[2].

bondfolk (bond'fōk), *n.* [< ME. *bondefolk* (= Sw. *bondfolk* = Dan. *bondefolk*); < *bond*[2] + *folk*.] Persons held in bondage. *Chaucer.*

bondholder (bond'hōl″dėr), *n.* One who holds or owns a bond or bonds issued by a government, a corporation, or an individual.

> The South had bonds and *bondholders* as well as the North, and their *bondholders* have memories as well as ours. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 498.

bondland (bond'land), *n.* [< *bond*[2] + *land*.] Land held by bondage tenure. See *bondage*, *n.*, 1.

bondless (bond'les), *a.* [< *bond*[1] + *-less*.] Without bonds or fetters; unfettered.

bondly†, *adv.* [< *bond*[2] + *-ly*[2].] As a serf or slave; servilely.

bondmaid (bond'mād), *n.* [< *bond*[2] + *maid*.] A female slave, or a female bound to service without wages.

> Thy bondmen and thy *bondmaids*. Lev. xxv. 44.

bondman (bond'man), *n.*; pl. *bondmen* (-men.) [ME. *bondeman* = Dan. *bondemand*; < *bond*[2] + *man*.] **1.** In *old Eng. law*, a villein, or tenant in villeinage.

> Sometimes a farmer when seed time was over mustered his *bondmen* for a harvest of pillage ere the time came for harvesting his fields. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. [illegible]

2. A man slave, or a man bound to service without wages. Also improperly written *bondsman*.—**Bondman blind**[1]. Same as *blindman*['s] *buff*.

bond-paper (bond'pā-pėr), *n.* [< *bond*[1] + *paper*.] A strong paper, of a special quality, used for bonds, bank-notes, etc.

bond-servant (bond'sėr″vant), *n.* A slave; one who is subjected to the authority of another, and who must give his service without hire.

> If thy brother . . . be waxen poor, and be sold unto thee, thou shalt not compel him to serve as a *bond-servant*. Lev. xxv. 39.

bond-service (bond'sėr″vis), *n.* Service without hire, as of a bond-servant; slavery.

> Upon those did Solomon levy a tribute of *bond-service*. 1 Ki. ix. 21.

bond-slave (bond'slāv), *n.* A person in a state of slavery; one whose person and liberty are subjected to the authority of a master; a slave; a bondman.

bondsman[1] (bondz'man), *n.*; pl. *bondsmen* (-men). [< *bond's*, poss. of *bond*[1], + *man*.] In *law*, a surety; one who is bound or who by bond becomes surety for another.

bondsman[2] (bondz'man), *n.*; pl. *bondsmen* (-men). Same as *bondman*, 2.

bond-stone (bond'stōn), *n.* [< *bond*[1], 12 (*a*), + *stone*.] Same as *bonder*[1], 2.

bondswoman (bondz'wům″an), *n.*; pl. *bondswomen* (-wim″en). See *bondwoman*.

> The senators
> Are sold for slaves, and their wives for *bondswomen*.
> *B. Jonson*, Catiline.

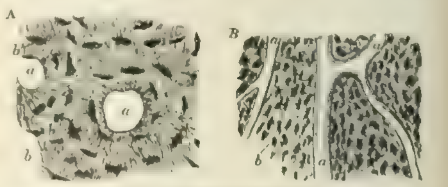
bond-tenant (bond'ten″ant), *n.* [< *bond*[2] + *tenant*.] In *law*, a name sometimes given to copyholders and customary tenants.

bond-timber (bond'tim″bėr), *n.* [< *bond*[1], 12 (*b*), + *timber*.] One of the timbers placed in horizontal tiers at certain intervals in the walls of buildings, for fixing battens, laths, and other finishings of wood, and for strengthening the wall longitudinally. Also called *chain-timber*.

bonduc-seeds (bon'duk-sēdz), *n. pl.* [< *bonduc* (< F. *bonduc*, < Ar. *bonduq*, a hazel-nut, formerly applied to some other nut; cf. Ar. *funduq* = Hind. *funduq*, < Pers. *funduq*, *finduq*, OPers. *fendak*, *pendak*, a filbert, perhaps = Skt. *pindaka*, dim. of *pinda*, a ball, lump, cake) + *seeds*.] The seeds of *Cæsalpinia Bonducella*, a common leguminous climber on tropical shores. They are of a clear slate-color, and are used for necklaces, rosaries, etc. Also called *nicker-nuts*.

bondwoman (bond'wům″an), *n.*; pl. *bondwomen* (-wim″en). [< ME. *bond-womman*, < *bonde* (see *bond*[2]) + *womman*, woman.] A female slave. Also improperly written *bondswoman*.

bone[1] (bōn), *n.* [= Sc. *bane*, *bain*; < ME. *boon*, *bon*, *ban*, *bane*, < AS. *bān*, a bone, = OS. *bēn* = OFries. *bēn* = D. *been* = MLG. *bēn*, LG. *been* = OHG. MHG. G. *bein*, a bone, = Icel. *bein* = Sw. *ben* = Dan. *ben*, *been* (D. G. Icel. Sw. and Dan. also in sense of 'leg'); perhaps akin to Icel. *beinn*, straight.] **1.** An animal tissue, consisting of branching cells lying in an intercellular substance made hard with earthy salts (consisting of calcium phosphate with small amounts of calcium carbonate and magnesium phosphate, etc.), and forming the substance of the skeleton or hard framework of the body of most vertebrate animals. When the earthy salts are removed, the remaining intercellular substance is of cartilaginous consistency, and is called ossein or bone-cartilage.



Microscopical Structure of Bone.

A, cross-section showing two Haversian canals, *a*, *a*, and numerous corpuscles, *b*, *b*. *B*, longitudinal section showing *a*, *a*, *a*, Haversian canals, and *b*, many corpuscles.

> Through the substance of *bone* are scattered minute cavities, the lacunæ, which send out multitudinous ramifications, the canaliculi. The canaliculi of different lacunæ unite together, and thus establish a communication between the different lacunæ. If the earthy matter be extracted by dilute acids, a nucleus may be found in each lacuna; and, . . . not unfrequently, the intermediate substance appears minutely fibrillated. . . . In a dry bone, the lacunæ are usually filled with air. When a thin section of such a bone is . . . covered with water and a thin glass, and placed under the microscope, the air in the lacunæ refracts the light which passes through them in such a manner as to prevent its reaching the eye, and they appear black. . . . All bones except the smallest, are traversed by small canals, converted by side branches into a net work, and containing vessels supported by more or less connective tissue and fatty matter. These are called Haversian canals. *Huxley and Youmans*, Physiol., § 350.

2. One of the parts which make up the skeleton or framework of vertebrate animals: as, a *bone* of the leg or head. Bones of cattle and other animals are extensively used in the arts in forming knife-handles, buttons, combs, etc., in making size, gelatin, lampblack, and animal charcoal, and for various other purposes. They are also extensively employed as a manure for dry soils, with the very best effect, being ground to dust, bruised, or broken into small fragments in mills, or dissolved in sulphuric acid. The great utility of bones as a manure arises from the phosphate of lime they supply to the soil.

3. *pl.* The bones of the body taken collectively; the skeleton; hence, the bodily frame; a body.

> Night hangs upon mine eyes: my *bones* would rest
> That have but labour'd to attain this hour.
> *Shak.*, J. C., v. 5.

4. *pl.* Mortal remains: the skeleton or bony structure being the most permanent part of a dead body.

> And Moses took the *bones* of Joseph with him: for he had straitly sworn the children of Israel, saying, God will surely visit you; and ye shall carry up my *bones* away hence with you. Ex. xiii. 19.

5. The internal shell of cuttlefishes of the family *Sepiidæ*, having the consistency of bone. Generally called *cuttle-bone* or *cuttlefish-bone*.—**6.** Something made of bone, or of a substance resembling bone, as ivory, whalebone, etc. (*a*) *pl.* Dice. [Slang or colloq.]

> He felt a little odd when he first rattled the *bones*.
> *Disraeli*, Young Duke, ii. 6.

(*b*) *pl.* A name formerly given to the bobbins used in making lace, because made of bone.

> The spinsters and the knitters in the sun,
> And the free maids, that weave their thread with *bones*.
> *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 4.

(*c*) *pl.* Pieces of bone, ivory, or wood, used in pairs, held between the fingers, and rattled together to produce a kind of music, or to keep time to music.

> I have a reasonable good ear in music; let us have the tongs and the *bones*. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 1.

> Peter rolling about in the chair like a serenader playing the *bones*. *Mayhew.*

(*d*) A strip of whalebone used to stiffen stays, etc.

7. *pl.* A person who performs with the bones.

> There were five of them — Pell was *bones*. *Mayhew.*

8†. Half of the stake in the game of bone-ace (which see).—**9.** In *coal-mining*, slaty or clayey portions or partings in coal.—**A bone to pick**, something to occupy one; a difficulty, dispute, etc., to solve or settle; a cause of contention.—**Angular bone.** See *angular*.—**Articular bone.** Same as *articulare*.—**Bag of bones.** See *bag*^{1}.—**Bone of contention**, a subject of dispute or rivalry: probably from the manner in which dogs quarrel over a bone.

> While any flesh remains on a bone, it continues a *bone of contention*. *Brooke*, Fool of Quality, I. 249.

> Sardinia was one of the chief *bones of contention* between Genoa and Pisa. *Brougham.*

Bone porcelain, a name given to fine pottery in the composition of which bone-dust has been used.—**Bones of Bertin**, in *anat.*, two small, triangular, turbinated bones, often found beneath the small opening of the sphenoidal sinus; the sphenoidal spongy bones, or sphenoturbinals.—**Canaliculi of bone.** See *canaliculus*.—**Coracoid, coronary, cotyloid, cranial bone.** See the adjectives.—**Crazy bone.** Same as *funny-bone*.—**Cuneiform, cylindrical**, etc., **bone.** See the adjectives.—**Earth of bone.** See *earth*.—**Epactal bone**, in *anat.*, the Wormian bone at the superior angle of the occipital bone.—**Ethmoid bone.** See *ethmoid*.—**Funny bone.** See *funny-bone*.—**Hyoid bone.** Same as *hyoid*, *n.*—**Hyomandibular, marsupial**, etc., **bone.** See the adjectives.—**Navicular, occipital**, etc., **bone.** See the adjectives.—**The ten bones**, the ten fingers.

> By these *ten bones*, my lords, he did speak them to me in the garret one night. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 3.

To be upon the bones of, to attack. [Rare and vulgar.]

> Puss had a month's mind to be *upon the bones of* him, but was not willing to pick a quarrel. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

To carry a bone in the mouth, to throw up a foam or spray under the bows: said of a ship.

> See how she leaps, as the blasts o'ertake her,
> And speeds away with *a bone in* her *mouth!*
> *Longfellow*, Golden Legend, v.

To find bones in, to be unable to swallow: in allusion to the occurrence of fish-bones in soup.—**To have a bone in one's leg, throat**, etc., to be unable to go, talk, etc.: a feigned excuse.—**To make no bones of**, to make or have no scruples about, or in regard to. [Now only colloq.]

> Perjury will easily downe with him that hath *made no bones of* murther. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience.

To put a bone in any one's hood†, to break a person's head, or cut it off.—**Without more bones**, without further objection or scruple.—**Wormian bones**, small or irregular bones frequently found in the course of the sutures of the skull. They occur chiefly in the sutures between the parietals and other bones, and are of no determinate size, shape, or number. Sometimes there are none, sometimes several hundred.

bone^1 (bōn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *boned*, ppr. *boning*. [< *bone*^{1}, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To take out the bones of: as, to *bone* a turkey, a ham, etc.—**2.** To put whalebone into.—**3.** To manure with bone-dust.—**4.** To seize; make off with, as a dog makes off with a bone; get possession of; appropriate; steal. [Slang.]

> Why you were living here, and what you had *boned*, and who you *boned* it from, wasn't it? *Dickens.*

II. *intrans.* [Appar. < *bone*^{1}, *n.*, in allusion to the knuckle; cf. the equiv. phrase *knuckle down* (to a task).] To apply one's self diligently; set one's self determinedly to work: as, to *bone* down to hard work; he *boned* hard. [Slang.]

bone^2, **born**^{2}, **bourn**^{3} (bōn, bōrn), *v. t.* [A word of uncertain form and origin, commonly *bone* (chiefly in the verbal n. *boning*), but prob. orig. *bourn*, being appar. a particular (trade) use of *bourn*^{2}, *bourne*^{2}, as a verb, limit: see *bourn*^{2}, *bourne*^{2}.] To take the level of (a piece of land, a wall, carpentry-work, and the like) by means of an instrument. See *boning*.

> A few weeks ago a mason said to me, "Take a squint, please, and see if the ridge-piece is square and level; *bourne* it by the wall-plate." *Bourne* is in common use in this neighbourhood — twenty miles from Stratford-on-Avon. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 95.

bone^3† (bōn), *n.* A Middle English form of *boon*^{1}. *Chaucer.*

bone^4† (bōn), *a.* A Middle English form of *boon*^{2}.

bone-ace† (bōn'ās), *n.* **1.** A game at cards, in which the third card dealt to each person is turned up, and the player who has the highest card wins the bone, that is, half the stake.—**2.** The ace of diamonds, the highest card in this game.

bone-ache (bōn'āk), *n.* Pain in the bones.

bone-ash (bōn'ash), *n.* Same as *bone-earth*.

bone-bed (bōn'bed), *n.* In *geol.*, any stratum of rock which is largely made up of fragments of bones, or in which bones and teeth occur in such quantity as to be conspicuous. There are two especially well-known bone-beds in Europe. One, called the Ludlow, in England, is near the top of the Upper Silurian; although only a few inches in thickness, it is continuous over an area of at least a thousand square miles; it is full of fragments of fish-bones, crustaceans, and shells. The other bone-bed is on the Rhætic, at the top of the Trias; this contains the bones and teeth of fishes, with coprolites, etc.; it is found both in England and in Germany.

bone-binder (bōn'bīn″dėr), *n.* A name for osteocolla (which see).

bone-black (bōn'blak), *n.* The black carbonaceous substance into which bones are converted by calcination in closed vessels. This kind of charcoal is employed to deprive various solutions, particularly syrups, of their coloring matters, and to furnish a black pigment. Artificial bone-black consists of woody matters impregnated with calcium phosphate dissolved in hydrochloric acid, thus resembling the real bone-black in composition. Also called *animal black*, *animal charcoal*.—**Bone-black furnace**, a furnace used in removing from bone-black, by burning, impurities collected in it during its use in filtration, decolorization, etc.

bone-breaker (bōn'brā″kėr), *n.* **1.** A name of the giant fulmar petrel, *Ossifraga gigantea*.—**2.** A book-name of the osprey, fish-hawk, or ossifrage, *Pandion haliaëtus*.

bone-breccia (bōn'brech″i-ä), *n.* In *geol.*, a conglomerate of fragments of bones and limestone cemented into a rock by calcareous matter. Such deposits are of frequent occurrence in caverns which in prehistoric times were resorted to by man and wild beasts.

bone-brown (bōn'broun), *n.* A brown pigment produced by roasting bones or ivory till they become brown throughout.

bone-cartilage (bōn'kär″ti-lạj), *n.* In *physiol.*, same as *ossein*.

bone-cave (bōn'kāv), *n.* A cave in which are found bones of animals of living or extinct species, or species living only in far distant localities or a different climate within historic times, sometimes with the bones of man or other traces of his contemporaneous existence.

> The brick-earths also contain the remains of a species of lion (Felis spelæa), no longer living, but which is likewise found in some of the *bone-caves* of this country.
> *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 283.

boned (bōnd), *p. a.* [< *bone*^{1} + *-ed*^{1}.] **1.** Having bones (of the kind indicated in composition): as, high-*boned*; strong-*boned*.—**2.** In *cookery*, freed from bones: as, a *boned* fowl.

bone-dog (bōn'dog), *n.* A local English name of the common dogfish, *Squalus acanthias*. See cut under *dogfish*.

bone-dust (bōn'dust), *n.* Bones ground to dust for use as manure. See *bone*^{1}, *n.*, 2.

bone-earth (bōn'ėrth), *n.* The earthy or mineral residue of bones which have been calcined or burned with free access of air so as to destroy the animal matter and carbon. It is a white, porous, and friable substance, composed chiefly of calcium phosphate, and is used by assayers as the material for cupels and in making china, and for other purposes. Also called *bone-ash*.

bone-eater (bōn'ē″tėr), *n.* A sailors' corruption of *bonito*.

bonefire† (bōn'fīr), *n.* See *bonfire*.

bone-fish (bōn'fish), *n.* **1.** A name of the ladyfish, macabé, or French mullet, *Albula vulpes*. See cut under *ladyfish*.—**2.** A fish of the family *Teuthididæ* and genus *Teuthis* or *Acanthurus*; a surgeon- or doctor-fish.—**3.** A name of the common dogfish, *Squalus acanthias*, in southern New England. See cut under *dogfish*.

bone-flower (bōn'flou″ėr), *n.* In the north of England, the daisy, *Bellis perennis*.

bone-glass (bōn'glas), *n.* A glass made by adding to white glass from 10 to 20 per cent. of white bone-earth, or a corresponding quantity of mineral phosphates. It is of a milk-white color, semi-opaque, and is used for lamp-shades, etc.

bone-glue (bōn'glö), *n.* An inferior kind of glue obtained from bones.

bone-lace (bōn'lās), *n.* Lace, usually of linen thread, made on a cushion with bobbins, and taking its sole or chief decorative character from the pattern woven into it, as distinguished from point-lace: so named from the fact that the bobbins were originally made of bone.

boneless (bōn'les), *a.* [< ME. *banles*, < AS. *bānleás*, < *bān*, bone, + *-leás*, -less.] Without bones; wanting bones: as, "his *boneless* gums," *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7.

bonelet (bōn'let), *n.* [< *bone*^{1} + dim. *-let*.] A small bone; an ossicle: as, *bonelets* of the ear.

Bonellia (bō-nel'i-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Francesco Andrea *Bonelli*, an Italian naturalist (died in 1830).] **1.** A genus of chætophorous gephyreans, related to *Echiurus*, and having, like it, a pair of tubular ciliated organs opening communication between the rectum and the perivisceral cavity. It is provided with a single long tentacular appendage upon the head.—**2.** A genus of dipterous insects. *Desvoidy*, 1830.—**3.** A genus of gastropodous mollusks. *Deshayes*, 1838.

Bonelliidæ (bō-ne-lī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bonellia* + *-idæ*.] A family of gephyreans, typified by the genus *Bonellia* (which see).

bone-manure (bōn'ma-nūr″), *n.* Manure consisting of bones ground to dust, broken in small pieces, or dissolved in sulphuric acid. See *bone*^{1}, *n.*, 2.

bone-mill (bōn'mil), *n.* A mill for grinding or bruising bones, used in the preparation of fertilizers, bone-black, etc.

bone-naphtha (bōn'naf″thä), *n.* A volatile liquid, boiling at 150° F., obtained by the repeated rectification of the more volatile portion of Dippel's oil.

bone-nippers (bōn'nip″ėrz), *n. pl.* A strong forceps with cutting edges touching each other, used in cutting off splinters of bone and cartilages.

bone-oil (bōn'oil), *n.* A fetid, tarry liquid obtained in the dry distillation of bone. See *Dippel's oil*, under *oil*.

bone-phosphate (bōn'fos″fāt), *n.* A commercial name for tricalcium phosphate, $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$; the phosphate which forms bone-tissue, and which makes up the larger part of the phosphatic rock of South Carolina and other localities.

bone-pot (bōn'pot), *n.* **1.** A cast-iron pot in which bones are carbonized: used in the manufacture of animal charcoal.—**2.** A common name of the ancient British funeral urns often found under ground in England.

bonery (bō'nẹ-ri), *n.* [< *bone*^{1}.] A place where human bones are deposited.

boneset (bōn'set), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *boneset*, ppr. *bonesetting*. To set bones; practise the setting of broken bones. *Wiseman.* [Rare.]

boneset (bōn'set), *n.* [< *boneset*, *v.*; from its supposed properties.] **1.** The thoroughwort, *Eupatorium perfoliatum*. See *Eupatorium*.—**2.** In England, an old name for the comfrey, *Symphytum officinale*.

bone-setter (bōn'set″ėr), *n.* One whose occupation is to set broken and dislocated bones; one who has a knack at setting bones: generally applied to one who is not a regularly qualified surgeon.

bone-setting (bōn'set″ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *boneset*, *v.*] The art or practice of setting bones.

bone-shark (bōn'shärk), *n.* A common name along the New England coast of *Cetorhinus maximus*, the basking-shark. See cut under *basking-shark*.

bone-shaw†, *n.* Sciatica or hip-gout. *N. E. D.*

bone-spavin (bōn'spav″in), *n.* In *farriery*, a disease of the bones at the hock-joint.

bone-spirit (bōn'spir″it), *n.* Crude ammoniacal liquor containing various substances, obtained in the process of manufacturing charcoal from bones.

bone-turquoise (bōn'tėr-koiz'), *n.* A fossil [illegible] probably by phosphate of iron: early used as an imitation [illegible]. Sometimes called *odontolite*.

bone-waste (bōn'wāst), *n.* The dust or refuse of bones after the gelatin has been extracted from them.

bone-yard (bōn'yärd), *n.* **1.** A knacker's yard.—2. A graveyard. [Slang.]—3. In the game of dominoes, the pieces reserved to draw from.

bonfire (bon'fīr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *boonfire*, [illegible], later *bonfire*, but reg. *bone-fire* or *bonefire*, Sc. *banefire*; < late ME. *bonefyre*, Sc. *banefyre* (the earliest known instance is "*banefyre*, ignis ossium," in the "Catholicon Anglicum," A. D. 1483); < *bone*1 (Sc. *bane*, ME. *bone*, *bon*, *bane*, etc.) + *fire*. The vowel is shortened before two consonants, as in *collier*, etc. The W. [illegible], also spelled *banffagl*, a bonfire, as if < *ban*, lofty, + *ffagl*, flame, blaze, appears to have been formed in imitation of the E. word.] 1†. A fire of bones.—2†. A funeral pile; a pyre.—**3.** A fire for the burning of heretics, proscribed books, etc. Hence—**4.** Any great blazing fire made in the open air for amusement, or for the burning of brushwood, weeds, rubbish, etc. Specifically—**5.** A fire kindled, usually in some open and conspicuous place, such as a hill-top or public square, as an expression of public joy or exultation, or as a beacon.

> Ring ye the bels, to make it weare away,
> And *bonefiers* make all day.
>
> *Spenser*, Epithalamion, l. 275.

> The Citizens and subjects of Bohemia . . . ioyfull that there was an Heyre apparent to the Kingdome, made *Bonefires* and shewes throughout all the Cittie.
>
> *Greene*, Pandosto.

> There was however order given for *bonfires* and bells; but God knows it was rather a deliverance than a triumph.
>
> *Evelyn*, Diary, June 6, 1666.

bongar (bon'gär), *n.* [Native name.] A large venomous East Indian serpent: also called *rock-snake*. See *Bungarus*.

Bongarus, *n.* See *Bungarus*.

bongrace† (bon'grās), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bone-*, *bond-*, *boun-*, *bun-*, *boongrace*, < F. *bonne-grace*, "the uppermost flap of the down-hanging tail of a French hood, whence belike our *Boongrace*" (Cotgrave); < *bonne*, fem. of *bon*, good, + *grace* (now *grâce*), grace: see *boon*3 and *grace*.] A shade formerly worn by women on the front of a bonnet to protect the complexion from the sun; also, a large bonnet or broad-brimmed hat serving the same purpose.

> [My face], was spoiled for want of a *bongrace* when I was young.
>
> *Beau. and Fl.*, The Captain, ii. 1.

> Ye wad laugh weel to see my round face at the far end of a strae *bongrace*, that looks as muckle and round as the middle aisle in Libberton Kirk.
>
> *Scott*, Heart of Midlothian.

bongre†, *adv.* and *prep.*, orig. *phr.* [Early mod. E. *boun gree*, < ME. *bongre*, < OF. (*de*) *bon gre*, (of) good will: see *bon*4, *boon*3, and *gree*2, and cf. *maugre*.] **I.** *adv.* With good will: now used only as French *bon gré*, in the phrase *bon gré mal gré*, willingly or unwillingly; willy-nilly.

II. *prep.* Agreeably to.

bonhomie (bon-o-mē'), *n.* [F., < *bonhomme*, a simple, easy man, < *bon*, good (see *boon*3), + *homme*, < L. *homo*, man. Cf. *goodman*.] Frank and simple good-heartedness; a good-natured manner.

> The other redeeming qualities of the Meccan are his courage, his *bonhomie*, his manly suavity of manners, and his general knowledge.
>
> *R. F. Burton*, El Medinah, p. 461.

Boniface (bon'i-fās), *n.* [From the name of the landlord in Farquhar's "Beaux' Stratagem." It is the F. form of ML. *Bonifacius*, a frequent personal name, meaning 'beneficent,' < L. *bonum*, good, + *facere*, do.] A landlord or innkeeper.

bonification (bon"i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< ML. as if [illegible], < *bonificare*: see *bonify*.] 1†. [illegible]; betterment.

> [illegible] d L'Orient.
>
> [illegible]

2. [illegible] of a bonus. [illegible]

bon[illegible] *a.* [illegible] Having the [illegible] good or to the [illegible]

[illegible]

bonify [illegible] *v. t.*; pret. and pp. [illegible], ppr. [illegible]. [< F. *bonifier*, < ML. [illegible], < L. *bonus*, good, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make. Cf. *benefit*.] To convert into good; make good; ameliorate: as, "to *bonific* evils," *Cudworth*, Intellectual System. [Rare.]

boniness (bō'ni-nes), *n.* [< *bony* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being bony.

> A [illegible] reminder of the exceeding *boniness* of Orem- [illegible]
>
> *The Century*, XXVIII. 89.

boning, borning (bō'ning, bōr'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bone*2, *born*2, and thus prob. orig. **bourning*: see *bone*2.] The act or art of determining a level or plane surface or a straight level line by the guidance of the eye. Joiners and masons try up their work by boning with two straight-edges, a process which determines whether the surface is uneven or is a true plane. Surveyors and architects perform the operation by means of poles, called *boning-rods* or [illegible], set up at certain distances. These are adjusted to the required line by looking along their vertical surfaces. Gardeners also employ a similar simple device in laying out grounds, to guide them in making the surface level or of regular slope.

boning-rod (bō'ning-rod), *n.* The rod used in boning. See *boning*.

bonitarian (bon-i-tā'ri-an), *a.* [< L. *bonitas*, goodness, bounty (see *bounty*), + *-arian*.] Equitable: used to characterize a class or form of rights recognized by Roman law, in contradistinction to *quiritarian*, which corresponds to *legal* in modern law.—**Bonitarian ownership** or **title**, the title or ownership recognized in Roman law by the pretors in a person not having absolute legal (or quiritarian) title, because claiming by an informal transfer, or claiming, under some circumstances, by a formal transfer made by one not the true owner. It corresponded somewhat to the equitable ownership recognized by courts of equity, as distinguished from legal title at common law.

bonitary (bon'i-tā-ri), *a.* Same as *bonitarian*.

bonito (bō-nē'tō), *n.* [Formerly also *boneto*, *bonita*, *boneta*, *bonuto*, etc.; = F. *bonite*, formerly *bonito* = G. *bonit*, *bonittisch*, < Sp. (Pg.) *bonito*, said to be < Ar. *bainīth*, *bainīs*, a bonito, but perhaps < Sp. (Pg.) *bonito*, pretty good, good, pretty, dim. of *bueno* (= Pg. *bom*), good: see *boon*3.] A name applied primarily to pelagic fishes of the family *Scombridæ*, of a robust fusiform shape, and secondarily to others supposed to resemble them or be related to them. (*a*) A scombrid, *Euthynnus pelamys*, having a bluish back and 4 longitudinal brownish bands on the belly. It is an inhabitant of the warmer parts of the Atlantic and Indian oceans. (*b*) A scombrid, *Sarda mediterranea*, distinguished by the oblique stripes on the bluish back and the silvery belly. It is the *bonito* of the American fishermen and markets, and the *belted bonito* of books. (*c*) A scombrid, *Sarda chilensis*, closely related to the *S. mediterranea*, but occurring in the Pacific ocean. It is everywhere known as *bonito* along the Californian coast, but also miscalled *Spanish mackerel*, *skipjack*, and *tuna*. (*d*) A scombrid, *Auxis thazard*, with a blue back and silvery belly. The second dorsal fin is widely separated from the first, and the body is more slender than in *Sarda chilensis*. It is the *plain bonito* of the English, but called along the New England coast *frigate mackerel*. (*e*) A carangid, *Seriola fasciata*; the madregal. [Bermuda.] (*f*) A fish of the family *Elacatidæ*, *Elacate canada*, so called about Chesapeake Bay; the cobia. [U. S. (Chesapeake Bay).] See cut under *cobia*.

Bonito (*Sarda mediterranea*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission.)

bonity†, *n.* [< L. *bonitas*, goodness: see *bounty*, an older form from the same source.] Goodness. *Hacket*.

Bonjean's ergotine. See *ergotine*.

bon jour (F. pron. bôṅ zhör). [F.: *bon*, good; *jour*, day: see *bon*1 and *journal*.] Good day; good morning.

bon mot (F. pron. bôṅ mō); pl. *bons mots* (bôṅ mō, or, as E., mōz). [F.: *bon*, good; *mot*, word: see *bon*1 and *mot*.] A witticism; a clever or witty saying; a witty repartee.

> Some of us have written down several of her sayings, or what the French call *bons mots*, wherein she excelled beyond belief.
>
> *Swift*, Death of Stella.

> You need not hurry when the object is only to prevent my saying a *bon mot*, for there is not the least wit in my nature.
>
> *Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, ix.

bonnage, *n.* See *bonage*.

bonnaile†, *n.* Same as *bonally*.

bonne (bon), *n.* [F., fem. of *bon*, good: see *bon*1.] A child's nursemaid, especially a French nurse.

bonne bouche (bon bösh); pl. *bonnes bouches* (bon bösh). [F.: see *bonne* and *bouche*.] A delicate mouthful of food; a dainty morsel: and especially of something very excellent reserved for the end of a repast. [In French use [illegible] *bonne bouche* implies an agreeable taste in the mouth.]

bonnet (bon'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bonet*, < ME. *bonet*, *bonette*, *bonat*, < OF. *bonet*, *bonnet*, *bounet*, mod. F. *bonnet* (= Pr. *boneta* = Sp. *bonete*; cf. D. *bonnet* = MHG. *bonīt* = Gael. *bonaid*; ML. *bonetus*, *bonetum*, also *boneta*, *bonneta*), bonnet, cap (hence the naut. sense, ME. *bonet*, < OF. *bonette*, F. *bonnette*, bonnet); prop. the name of a stuff (ML. *bonetus*, *bonnetus*, *bonetum*, *bonnetum*) of which the thing (*chapel de bonet*, hat or cap of *bonet*) was made. Perhaps of Eastern origin; cf. Hind. *bānāt*, woolen cloth, broadcloth.] **1.** A covering for the head, worn by men and boys, and differing from a hat chiefly in having no brim; a cap, usually of some soft material. In Scotland the term is applied to any kind of cap worn by men, but specifically to the distinctively Scotch closely woven and seamless caps of wool, usually of a dark-blue color, known as *glengarrys* (worn by the Highland regiments in undress uniform), *balmorals*, *braid bonnets*, *kilmarnocks*, etc.

> Off goes his *bonnet* to an oyster-wench.
>
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 4.

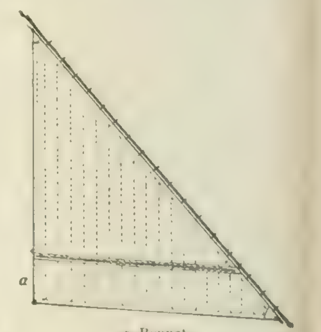
2. A form of hat or head-covering worn by women out of doors. It incloses the head more or less at the sides and generally the back, and is usually trimmed with some elaborateness, and tied on the head with ribbons. It differs from a hat of ordinary form especially in having no brim.

> A sudden scud of rain . . . fixed all her thoughts on the welfare of her new straw *bonnet*.
>
> *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, p. 128.

3. The cap, usually of velvet, within the metallic part of a crown, covering the head when the crown is worn.—**4.** In *fort.*, a small work with two faces, having only a parapet with two rows of palisades about 10 or 12 feet apart. Generally it is raised above the salient angle of the counterscarp, and communicates with the covered way. Its object is to retard a lodgment by besiegers, or to prevent one from being made.

5. *Naut.*, an addition to a sail, or an additional part laced to the foot of a sail.

> A storm jib, with the *bonnet* off, was bent and furled to the boom.
>
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 260.



a, Bonnet.

6. A cast-iron plate covering the openings in the valve-chambers of a pump.—**7.** A frame of wire netting over the chimney of a locomotive engine to prevent the escape of sparks: used chiefly in engines which burn wood. [U. S.]—**8.** In *mining*, a shield or cover over the cage to protect the miners in case anything should fall down the shaft.—**9.** A cowl or wind-cap for a chimney; a hood for ventilation.—**10.** The hood over the platform of a railroad-car.—**11.** A sliding lid or cover for a hole in an iron pipe.—**12.** A protuberance occurring chiefly on the snout of one of the right whales. It appears to be primitively smooth, but becomes honeycombed by the barnacles which attach themselves to it.—**13.** A decoy; a player at a gaming-table, or bidder at an auction, whose business it is to lure others to play or buy: so called because such a person figuratively bonnets or blinds the eyes of the victims.

> When a stranger appears, the *bonnet* generally wins.
>
> *London Times.*

14. A local name in Florida of the yellow water-lily, *Nuphar advena*. **Bonnet à prêtre**, or **priest's bonnet**, in *fort.*, an outwork having at the head three salient and two reentrant angles. Also called *swallow-tail*. **Braid bonnet**, a thick, closely woven Scotch cap of wool, usually of a dark-blue color, and surmounted by a bob or stumpy tassel of a different color. It is round in shape, the upper part being much wider than the band, or part which fits the head. **Coal-scuttle bonnet.** See *coal-scuttle*. **Kilmarnock bonnet**, a cap of similar make to the braid bonnet, but less wide at the top, and furnished with a peak of the same material: so called because made extensively at Kilmarnock, Ayrshire. **To have a bee in one's bonnet.** See *bee*1. **To have a green bonnet†**, to have failed in trade.—**To vail** (or **vale**) **the bonnet†**, to doff the bonnet in respect.

> O bonny Ewe tree,
> Needes to thy boughs will bow this knee and *vaile* my *bonnet*.
>
> *Nash*, Strange Newes (1592), sig. D 2.

bonnet (bon'et), *v.* [< *bonnet*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To force the bonnet or hat over the eyes of, with the view of mobbing or hustling.

> *Bonnet* him by knocking his hat over his eyes, and he is at the mercy of his opponent.
>
> *O. W. Holmes*, Elsie Venner, xxiii.

II.† *intrans.* To pull off the bonnet; make obeisance. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2.

bonnet-block (bon′et-blok), *n.* A wooden shape on which a bonnet is put to be pressed.

bonneted (bon′et-ed), *a.* Wearing a bonnet, or furnished with a bonnet, in any of the senses of that word.

bonneter (bon′et-ėr), *n.* [< *bonnet*, *n.*, 13, + *-er*^{1}.] One who induces another to gamble; a bonnet. [Slang.]

bonnet-fleuk, *n.* Same as *bonnet-fluke.*

bonnet-fluke (bon′et-flök), *n.* A Scotch name of the brill, *Rhombus lævis.* See *brill.*

bonnet-grass (bon′et-grȧs), *n.* White bent-grass, *Agrostis alba.*

bonnet-laird (bon′et-lãrd), *n.* One who farms his own property; a yeoman; a freeholder. [Scotch.]

> A lang word or bit o' learning that our farmers and *bonnet-lairds* canna' sae weel follow. *Scott.*

bonnet-limpet (bon′et-lim″pet), *n.* A mollusk of the family *Calyptræidæ.* The Hungarian bonnet-limpet is *Pileopsis hungarica.*

bonnet-macaque (bon′et-ma-kak″), *n.* A monkey (*Macacus sinicus*), a native of Bengal and Ceylon, and well known in confinement, which its hardy constitution enables it to endure in any climate. It receives its name from the peculiar arrangement of the hairs on the crown of its head, which seem to form a kind of cap or bonnet. Its general color is a somewhat bright olive-gray, and the skin of the face is of a leathery flesh-color. Also called *munga.*

Bonnet-macaque (*Macacus sinicus*).

bonnet-monkey (bon′et-mung″ki), *n.* Same as *bonnet-macaque.*

bonnet-piece (bon′et-pēs), *n.* [From the representation of a bonnet on the king's head.] A Scotch gold coin first issued in 1539 by James V. of Scotland, weighing about 88½ grains, and worth at the time of issue 40*s.* Scotch. Also called *braid-bonnet.*

Obverse. Reverse.

Bonnet-piece of James V., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

> There is a high price upon thy head, and Julian Avenel loves the glance of gold *bonnet-pieces.*
> Scott, Monastery, II. v.

bonnet-rouge (F. pron. bon-ā-rözh′), *n.* [F., lit. red cap: see *bonnet* and *rouge.*] 1. The cap of liberty of the French revolutionists of 1793. See *liberty-cap.* Hence—2. A wearer of such a cap; a sans-culotte.—3. A red republican; an anarchist or communist.

Bonnet's capsule. See *capsule.*

bonnet-shark (bon′et-shärk), *n.* A kind of hammer-headed shark, *Sphyrna tiburo;* a shovelhead. It is smaller than *S. zygæna*, but may attain a length of 6 feet. It is a widely distributed species.

bonnet-shell (bon′et-shel), *n.* The shell of the bonnet-limpet.

bonnet-worm (bon′et-wėrm), *n.* A worm or insect-larva occurring in Florida in the bonnet or yellow water-lily (*Nuphar advena*), and used as bait for the black-bass.

bonney, *n.* See *bonny*^{2}.

bonnibel† (bon′i-bel), *n.* [< *bonny*^{1} + *bel*^{5}, *belle;* or < F. *bonne et belle*, good and beautiful. Cf. *bellibone.*] A handsome girl; a fair maid; a bonny lass. *Spenser.*

> Well look to him, dame; beshrew me, were I
> None of these *bonnibells*, you should need a good eye.
> *B. Jonson*, The Penates.

bonnilasse†, *n.* [For *bonny lass.*] A beautiful girl; a sweetheart.

> As the *bonilasse* passed by, . . .
> She rovde at mee with glauncing eye.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., August.

bonnily (bon′i-li), *adv.* In a bonny manner; beautifully; finely; pleasantly.

> His wee bit ingle, blinkin' *bonnily*
> *Burns*, Cottar's Sat. Night.

bonniness (bon′i-nes), *n.* [< *bonny*^{1} + *-ness.*] 1. The quality of being bonny; beauty.—2†. Gaiety; blitheness.

bonny^1 (bon′i), *a.* [Also written *bonnie*, formerly also *bony*, *bonie*, < ME. *bonie*, appar. extended, as if dim., from the reg. ME. *bon*, *bone*, good, < OF. *bon*, fem. *bonne*, good: see *bon*^{4}, *boon*^{3}.] 1. Beautiful; fair or pleasant to look upon; pretty; fine.

> He wolde, after fyght,
> *Bonie* landes to heom dyght.
> *King Alisaunder*, in Weber's Metr. Rom., l. 3902.

> Till *bonny* Susan sped across the plain.
> *Gay*, Shepherd's Week, Friday, l. 160.

2. Gay; merry; frolicsome; cheerful; blithe.

> Then sigh not so,
> But let them go,
> And be you blithe and *bonny.*
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 3.

[*Bonny* and its derivatives are now chiefly Scotch. The Scotch often use *bonny* ironically, in the same way as the English *fine* or *pretty:* as, a *bonny* penny to pay; a *bonny* state of things.

> Ye'll see the toun intill a *bonny* steer [stir, hubbub].
> *A. Ross*, Helenore, p. 90.]

bonny^2† (bon′i), *n.* [Also written *bonney*, *bunny.* Origin unknown.] In *mining*, a mass of ore adjacent to a vein, but not distinctly connected with it; "a great collection of ore, without any vein coming into or going from it," *Pryce.* [Cornwall. Rare.] See *carbona.*

bonnyclabber (bon′i-klab-ėr), *n.* [Also formerly written *bonny clabber*, *bonniclapper*, *bonyclabo*, etc.; < Ir. *bainne*, milk (cf. *baine*, compar. of *ban*, white), + *claba*, thick mud.] 1. Milk that is turned or has become thick in the process of souring.—2. A drink made of beer and buttermilk or soured cream.

> To drink such balderdash or *bonny-clabber.*
> *B. Jonson*, New Inn, i. 1.

> The feasts, the manly stomachs,
> The healths in usquebaugh and *bonny-clabber.*
> *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 2.

bonny-dame (bon′i-dām), *n.* The garden-orache, *Atriplex hortensis.*

bonsilate (bon′si-lāt), *n.* [Irreg. < *bone*^{1} + *sil(ic)ate.*] A composition of finely ground bones and sodium silicate, used as a substitute for ivory and hard wood in the manufacture of clock-cases, canes, dominoes, etc. *Haldeman.*

bon soir (F. pron. bôṅ swor). [F.: *bon*, good; *soir*, evening: see *bon*^{4} and *soirée.*] Good evening; good night.

bonspiel (bon′spēl), *n.* [Sc., also written *bonspeel*, *bonspel;* origin unknown; referred by some to an assumed Dan. **bondespil*, a rustic game, < *bonde* (AS. *bonda*, ME. *bonde*, a farmer, rustic: see *bond*^{2}) + *spil* = G. *spiel*, a game; by others to an assumed D. **bondspel*, < *bond*, *verbond*, covenant, alliance, + *spel*, a game.] A match between two opposite parties, as two parishes, at archery, golf, curling, etc.: now generally restricted to the last-mentioned game.

> Curling is the Scotchman's *bonspiel*, but the toboggan belongs exclusively to Canada.
> *Montreal Daily Star*, Carnival Number, 1884.

bontebok (bon′tẹ̄-bok), *n.* [D., < *bont* (= G. *bunt*), spotted, + *bok* = E. *buck*^{1}.] *Alcelaphus pygargus*, a large bubaline antelope of South Africa, closely allied to the blesbok, and having a similar blaze on the face. Also written *buntbok.*

bonte-quagga (bon′tẹ̄-kwag″ạ̈), *n.* [< D. *bont*, spotted (see above), + *guagga.*] The dauw (which see).

bon-ton (F. pron. bôṅ′tôṅ′), *n.* [F., lit. good tone: see *bon*^{4}, *boon*^{3}, *ton*^{2}, and *tone.*] 1. The style of persons in high life; good breeding.—2. Polite or fashionable society.

bonus (bō′nus), *n.* [Appar. a trade word, < L. *bonus*, masc., good, erroneously put for *bonum*, neut., a good thing: see *bona* and *boon*^{3}.] Something of the nature of an honorarium or voluntary additional compensation for a service or advantage; a sum given or paid over and above what is required to be paid or is regularly payable. (*a*) A premium given for a loan, or for a charter or other privilege granted to a company. (*b*) An extra dividend or allowance to the shareholders of a joint-stock company, holders of insurance policies, etc., out of accumulated profits.

> The bank which now held the deposit pay nothing to the public; they give no *bonus*, they pay no annuity.
> *Webster*, Speech, Senate, May 7, 1834.

(*c*) A sum paid to the agent of a company or the captain of a vessel, over and above his stated pay, in proportion to the success of his labors, and as a stimulus to extra exertion; a boon. (*d*) Euphemistically, a bribe.

bonus (bō′nus), *v. t.* [< *bonus*, *n.*] To give or add a bonus to; promote by the payment of bonuses.

bon vivant (F. pron. bôṅ vē-voṅ′). [F.: *bon*, good; *vivant*, ppr. of *vivre*, < L. *vivere*, live: see *bon*^{4} and *vital*, *vive.*] A generous liver; a jovial companion.

bonxie (bonk′si), *n.* [E. dial.; perhaps connected with dial. *bonx*, beat up batter for puddings; origin unknown.] A name for the skua, *Stercorarius catarrhactes. Montagu.* [Local, British.]

bony (bō′ni), *a.* [< *bone*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] 1. Consisting of bone or bones; full of bones; pertaining to or of the nature of bone.—2. Having large or prominent bones; stout; strong.

> Burning for blood, *bony*, and gaunt, and grim,
> Assembling wolves in raging troops descend.
> *Thomson*, Winter, l. 394.

3. Reduced to bones; thin; attenuated.—4. Hard and tough like bone, as the fruit and seeds of some plants.

bony-fish (bō′ni-fish), *n.* A local (Connecticut) name of the menhaden, *Brevoortia tyrannus.*

bonzary (bon′zạ-ri), *n.* [< *bonza* (see *bonze*) + *-ry*, after *monastery.*] A Buddhist monastery.

bonze (bonz), *n.* [Also *bonza;* = F. *bonze* = Sp. Pg. It. *bonzo* (NL. *bonzus*, *bonzius*), < Jap. *bonzo*, the Jap. way of pronouncing the Chinese *fan sŭng*, an ordinary (member) of the assembly, i. e., the monastery, or monks collectively: *fan*, ordinary, common; *sŭng*, repr. Skt. *sangha* (*samgha*), an assembly, < *sam*, together, + √ *han*, strike.] A Buddhist monk, especially of China and Japan.

> A priest in England is not the same mortified creature with a *bonze* in China.
> *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxvii.

bonzian (bon′zi-an), *a.* [< *bonze* + *-ian.*] Of or pertaining to the bonzes or Buddhist monks of China and Japan; monkish: as, *bonzian* maxims; *bonzian* mysteries.

boo^1 (bö), *interj.* Same as *bo*^{2}.

boo^2 (bö), *n.* Same as *bu.*

booby (bö′bi), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *boobie*, *boobee* (the E. word as applied to the bird is the source of F. *boubie*, the bird called *booby*); prob. < Sp. *bobo*, a fool, dunce, dolt, buffoon, also a bird so called from its apparent stupidity; = Pg. *bobo*, a buffoon, = OF. *baube*, a stammerer, < L. *balbus*, stammering, lisping, inarticulate, akin to Gr. *βάρβαρος*, orig. inarticulate: see *balbuties* and *barbarous.*] **I.** *n.*; pl. *boobies* (-biz). 1. A stupid fellow; a dull or foolish person; a lubber.

> When blows ensue that break the arm of toil,
> And rustic battle ends the *boobies'* broil. *Crabbe.*

> An awkward *booby*, reared up and spoiled at his mother's apron-string. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, i. 2.

2. The pupil at the foot of a class; the dunce of the class or of the school.—3. In *progressive euchre*, the player who has failed most conspicuously in the game.—4. The name of various species of brown and white gannets, birds of the family *Sulidæ*, genus *Sula.* The common booby of the United States is *Sula leucogastra*, a well-known species of the South Atlantic coast. Others are the red-footed booby, *Sula piscator*, and the blue-faced booby, *S. cyanops*, found on many coasts and islands of the warmer parts of the world.

5. In New England, a hack on runners; a sleigh kept for hire.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a booby or boobies; foolish; stupid.

> He burned his fingers, and to cool them he applied them in his *booby* fashion to his mouth. *Lamb*, Roast Pig.

booby-hatch (bö′bi-hach), *n.* *Naut.*, a wooden framework with sashes and a sliding cover, used in merchant vessels to cover the after-hatch.

booby-hut (bö′bi-hut), *n.* A kind of hooded sleigh. [Local, U. S.]

booby-hutch [illegible], *n.* A clumsy, ill-contrived covered carriage used in the eastern [illegible].

boobyish [illegible], *a.* [< *booby* + *-ish*1.] Re[illegible]; silly; stupid.

boobyism (bö'bi-izm), *n.* [< *booby* + *-ism.*] The character or actions of a booby; stupidity; foolishness.

[illegible] prevailed upon to pay for permis[illegible] [illegible] *D*[illegible], Sketches by Boz.

bood [illegible]. A Scotch contraction of *behooved.* Also written *bud.*

Boodha, Boodhism, Boodhist, etc. See *Buddha, Buddhism, Buddhist,* etc.

boodle1 (bö'dl), *n.* [Also in 17th century (see def. 1, first extract) *buddle*; in the U. S. also by apparent corruption *caboodle;* origin obscure. The word agrees in pron. with D. *boedel,* estate, possession, inheritance, household goods, stuff, lumber, from which, with other slang terms, it may have been taken in the Elizabethan period in the general sense of 'the whole property,' 'the whole lot.'] 1. Crowd; pack; lot: in a contemptuous sense, especially in the phrase *the whole kit and boodle.*

> Men curiously and carefully chosen out (from all the *Buddle* and masse of great ones) for their approoued wisedome. *F. Markham*, Bk. of Honour, IV. ii. (*N. E. D.*)

> He [illegible] to have the whole *boodle* of them (I remonstrated against this word, but the professor said it was a diabolish good word . . .) with their wives and children shipwrecked on a remote island.
> *O. W. Holmes*, The Autocrat, p. 139.

2. Money fraudulently obtained in public service; especially, money given to or received by officials in bribery, or gained by collusive contracts, appointments, etc.; by extension, gain from public cheating of any kind: often used attributively. [Recent, U. S.]

> Some years ago, Dr. McDonald, then superintendent of Blackwell's Island Asylum, attempted to introduce the [Turkish] bath there, but ignorance, politics and *boodle* had more influence with the New York aldermen than [illegible] claims of humanity, and the attempt was [illegible]. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VIII. 259.

3. Counterfeit money.

boodle2 (bö'dl), *n.* [Appar. a slang variation of *noodle.*] A blockhead; a noodle.

boodle3 (bö'dl), *n.* An old English name for the corn marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum.* Also written *buddle.*

boodler (böd'lėr), *n.* [< *boodle*1 + *-er*1.] One who accepts or acquires boodle; one who sells his vote or influence for a bribe, or acquires money fraudulently from the public. [U. S.]

boody (bö'di), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *boodied*, ppr. *boodying.* [Cf. F. *bouder*, sulk, pout: see *boudoir.*] To look angry or gruff. [Colloq.]

> Come, don't *boody* with me; don't be angry.
> *Trollope*, Barchester Towers, xxvii.

boof (böf), *n.* Peach-brandy: a word in use among the Pennsylvania Germans.

boohoo1 (bö'hö'), *interj.* A word imitating the sound of noisy weeping.

boohoo1 (bö'hö'), *v. i.* [< *boohoo, interj.*] To cry noisily; blubber outright.

boohoo2 (bö-hö'), *n.* A sailors' name of the *Histiophorus americanus*, or sail-fish. Also called *woohoo.*

boöid1 (bō'oid), *a.* [< *boa* + *-oid.*] Of or pertaining to the *Boidæ*, or family of the boas.

boöid2 (bō'oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Booidea.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Booidea;* bovine, in a broad sense.

II. *n.* One of the *Booidea.*

Boöidea (bō-oi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. βοῦς, [illegible] + [illegible], appearance, form.] A superfamily of typical ruminants, the bovine, ovine, [illegible], and cervine ruminants collectively, [illegible] with other ruminants. The [illegible] the goats, [illegible], and [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible].

book [illegible], *n.* [Early mod. E. also *booke, boke*; [illegible] *boke, boke, bok* [illegible] *boke,* [illegible] *bok, boke,* < AS. *bōc* [illegible] charter, book [illegible] MD. *boeck,* D. *boek* [illegible] OHG. *buoh,* MHG. *buoch* [illegible] Sw. *bok* [illegible] Dan. [illegible] *bog,* [illegible] writing, document [illegible] [illegible] in pl. writing [illegible] *bokos,* letter [illegible] *bok* [illegible] referred [illegible] [illegible] AS. [illegible] *bōc* [illegible] beech [illegible] cf. AS. *bōcstæf*, early mod. E. *bokstaf* (mod. E. as if **bookstaff* or **buckstaff*) (= OS. *bōkstaf* = MD. *boeckstaf,* D. *boekstaaf* = OHG. *buohstab,* MHG. *buochstap,* G. *buchstabe* = Icel. *bōkstafr* = Sw. *bokstaf* = Dan. *bogstav*), a letter of the alphabet, lit. appar. 'beech-staff' (< AS. *bōc*, beech, + *stæf*, staff), an interpretation resting on the fact, taken in connection with the similarity of form between AS. (etc.) *bōc,* book, and *bōc,* beech, that inscriptions were made on tablets of wood or bark, presumably often of beech (Venantius Fortunatus, about A. D. 600, refers to the writing of runes on tablets of ash; cf. L. *liber*, book, *liber,* bark, Gr. βιβλίον, book, βίβλος, book, papyrus: see *liber, Bible, paper*); but AS. *bōcstæf*, if lit. 'beech-staff,' would hardly come to be applied to a single character inscribed thereon; it is rather 'book-staff,' i. e., a character employed in writing, < *bōc,* a writing, + *stæf*, a letter (cf. *rūn-stæf*, a runic character, *stæf-cræft*, grammar). The connection with *beech*1 remains uncertain: see *beech, buck*7.] 1†. A writing; a written instrument or document, especially one granting land; a deed. The use of books or written charters was introduced in Anglo-Saxon times by the ecclesiastics, as affording more permanent and satisfactory evidence of a grant or conveyance of land than the symbolical or actual delivery of possession before witnesses, which was the method then in vogue.

> By that time will our *book*, I think, be drawn.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

> Come, let 's seal the *book* first,
> For my daughter's jointure.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Elder Brother, iii. 3.

> Mr. Kemble divides a *book*, as distinguished from a will, contract, or synodal decree, into six parts,—I. The Invocation; II. The Proem; III. The Grant; IV. The Sanction; V. The Date; VI. The Teste. The first, second and fourth of these divisions are purely religious, and require no detailed examination. Five and six are merely formal, useful only in questions of chronology and genuineness, or as proof of the presence of a Witan. The third division is the grant, which contains all the important legal matter of the charter. *H. Cabot Lodge.*

> Lastly, there was bocland, or bookland, the land held in several property under the express terms of a written instrument, or *book* as it was then called.
> *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 22.

2. A treatise, written or printed on any material, and put together in any convenient form, as in the long parchment rolls of the Jews, in the bundles of bamboo tablets in use among the Chinese before the invention of paper, or in leaves of paper bound together, as is usual in modern times; a literary composition, especially one of considerable length, whether written or printed.

> A good *book* is the precious life-blood of a master-spirit embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life. *Milton*, Areopagitica.

3. Specifically, the Bible.

> Who can give an oath? where is a *book!*
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 3.

4. A collection of written or printed sheets fastened or bound together, especially one larger than a pamphlet; a volume: as, this *book* is one of a set or series.—5. A particular subdivision of a literary composition; one of the larger divisions used in classifying topics, periods, etc.—6. Figuratively, anything that serves for the recording of facts or events: as, the *book* of Nature.

> I have been
> The *book* of his good acts, whence men have read
> His fame unparallel'd. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 2.

7. A number of sheets of blank writing-paper bound together and used for making entries: as, a note- or memorandum-*book;* specifically, such a book used for recording commercial or other transactions: as, a day-*book*, a cash *book*, a minute-*book*, etc.—8. The words of an opera; a libretto (which see).—9. In *betting*, an arrangement of bets recorded in a book; a list of bets made against a specific result in a contest of any kind: as, to make a *book;* a thousand-dollar *book*. See *book-maker*, 3.—10. In *whist*, six tricks taken by either side.—11. A pile or package of tobacco-leaves, arranged with all the stems in the same direction.—12. A package of gold-leaf, consisting of twenty-five leaves laid between sheets of folded paper stitched at the back. The leaves are usually 3½ inches square.

Often abbreviated to *bk.*

Back of a book. See *back*1.—**Bamboo books.** [illegible].—**Bell, book, and candle.** See *bell*1.—**Black book,** [illegible] their rank and privileges, wages, perquisites and jurisdiction, with the revenues of the crown in money, grain, and cattle. (*b*) A book compiled by order of the visitors of monasteries under Henry VIII., containing a detailed account of the alleged abuses in religious houses, to blacken them and to hasten their dissolution. This book disappeared not long after the accomplishment of its purpose. (*c*) A book kept at some universities as a register of faults and misdemeanors; hence, *to be in one's black books*, to be in disfavor with one. (*d*) An ancient book of admiralty law, always held to be of very high authority, compiled in the fourteenth century. (*e*) A book treating of necromancy, or the black art.—**Blue book.** (*a*) A name popularly applied to the reports and other papers printed by order of the British Parliament or issued by the privy council or other departments of government, because their covers are usually blue. The corresponding books of official reports are yellow and blue in France, green in Italy, and red and white in various other countries.

> At home he gave himself up to the perusal of *blue-books.* *Thackeray.*

(*b*) In the United States, a book containing the names and salaries of all the persons in the employment of the government. (*c*) The book containing the regulations for the government of the United States navy. [Often written with a hyphen.]—**Book of adjournal, concord, discipline,** etc. See the nouns.—**Book of Books,** the Bible.—**Book of Homilies.** See *homily.*—**Book of ties,** an old name for a weaver's memorandum-book of patterns.

> Formerly . . . the weaver was expected to tie-up or arrange his loom to produce satins, twills, spots, and small figures, . . . and if he was a careful man he would have a number of the most prevailing patterns drawn in his *Book of Ties.* *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 314.

Books of Council and Session. See *council.*—**By book, by the book,** by line and rule; accurately: as, to speak *by the book.*

> There are so many circumstances to piece up one good action, that it is a lesson to be good, and we are forced to be virtuous *by the book.*
> *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 55.

Canonical books. See *canonical.*—**Christ's Book,** the Gospels.

> A Latin copy of the Gospels, or, as the Anglo-Saxons well called it, a *Christ's Book.*
> *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 357.

Fleet books. See *fleet*3.—**In one's books,** in kind remembrance; in favor; in mind with reference to future favors, gifts, or bequests.

> I must have him wise as well as proper. He comes not *in my books* else. *Middleton* (*and others*), The Widow, i. 1.

> I was so much *in his books* that at his decease he left me his lamp. *Addison.*

Orderly book. See *orderly.*—**Symbolical books.** See *symbolical.* **The Book Annexed.** See *annex, v.*—**The devil's books** or **picture-books,** playing-cards.

> They sip the scandal potion pretty;
> Or lee-lang nights wi' crabbit leuks
> Pore owre *the devil's* pictur'd *beuks.*
> *Burns*, The Twa Dogs, l. 224.

To balance books. See *balance.* **To bring to book,** to bring to account.—**To close the books,** to cease making entries for a time, as is done by corporations and business concerns when about to declare a dividend, etc.—**To hear a book**†, in the old universities, to attend a course of lectures in which the book was read and expounded.—**To speak like a book,** to speak accurately, or as if from a book; speak with full and precise information; hence the similar phrase *to know like a book* (that is, know thoroughly). **To suit one's book,** to accord with one's arrangements or wishes. **To take a leaf out of one's book,** to follow one's example.—**Without book.** (*a*) By memory; without reading; without notes: as, a sermon delivered *without book.*

> His writing is more then his reading; for hee reades onely what hee gets *without booke.*
> *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Young Rawe Preacher.

(*b*) Without authority: as, something asserted *without book.*

book (bůk), *v.* [< ME. *boken*, < *book*, n.; cf. AS. *bōcian*, give by charter (= OFries. *bōkia* = Icel. *bōka*), < *bōc*, book, charter: see *book*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1†. To convey by book or charter.

> It was an infringement of the law to *book* family or hereditary lands. *H. Cabot Lodge.*

2. To enter, write, or register in a book; record.

> Let it be *booked* with the rest of this day's deeds.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

> I always from my youth have endeavoured to get the rarest secrets, and *book* them. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 1.

3. To enter in a list; enroll; enlist for service.

> This indeede (Eudoxus) hath bene hitherto, and yet is, a common order amongest them, to have all the people *booked* by the lordes and gentellmen, but yet it is the worst order that ever was devised.
> *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

4. To engage or secure beforehand by registry or payment, as a seat in a stage-coach or a box at the opera.—5. To deliver, and pay for the transmission of, as a parcel or merchandise: as, the luggage was *booked* through to London.—6. To reserve accommodation for; receive, and undertake to forward: as, at that office passengers (or parcels) were *booked* to all parts of the world. [In senses 4, 5, and 6, confined to the British islands.]—7. To make into a book, as gold-leaf, tobacco-leaves, etc.

Booked at last, caught and disposed of.

II. *intrans.* 1. To register one's name for the purpose of securing something in advance; put one's name down for something: as, to *book* for the play; I *booked* through to London. [Great Britain.]—2. In Scotland, to register in the Session record as a preliminary to the proclamation of the banns of marriage.

book-account (bůk'a-kount″), *n.* 1. An account or register of debt or credit in a book.—2. Specifically, in *bookkeeping* by double entry, an account showing the transactions of a merchant in regard to some particular commodity or branch of trade placed under a heading such as "stock," "cotton," etc., and not referred to a person with whom they may have been effected.

bookbinder (bůk'bīn″dėr), *n.* [< ME. *bookbynder;* < *book* + *binder.*] 1. One whose occupation is the binding of books.—2. A binder for preserving loose printed sheets, etc. See *binder*, 8.—**Bookbinders' cloth.** See *cloth.*

bookbindery (bůk'bīn″dėr-i), *n.*; pl. *bookbinderies* (-iz). A place where books are bound.

bookbinding (bůk'bīn″ding), *n.* The operation of binding books; the process of securing the sheets of a book within a permanent casing of bookbinders' board and leather or cloth, or other suitable materials, covering the sides and back, and jointed at their junction.

bookcase^{1} (bůk'kās), *n.* A case with shelves for holding books.

book-case^{2}† (bůk'kās), *n.* In *law*, a case stated or mentioned in legal works; a recorded case; a precedent.

book-clamp (bůk'klamp), *n.* 1. A bookbinder's vise for holding books in the process of binding.—2. A device for carrying books, consisting generally of two narrow pieces of wood or iron, connected by cords attached to a handle. The books are placed between the pieces, and when the handle is turned the cords are tightened and the books secured.

book-debt (bůk'det), *n.* A debt standing against a person in an account-book.

bookery (bůk'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *bookeries* (-iz). [< *book* + *-ery.*] 1. A collection of books.

> The Abbé Morellet . . . has a *bookery* in such elegant order that people beg to go and see it.
> *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, VI. 346.

2. Study of or passion for books.

> Let them that mean by bookish business
> To earn their bread, or hopen to profess
> Their hard got skill, let them alone, for me,
> Busy their brains with deeper *bookery.*
> *Bp. Hall*, Satires, II. ii. 28.

[Rare in both uses.]

book-fair (bůk'fãr), *n.* A fair or market for books. The most noted book-fairs are those of Leipsic in Saxony, which occur at Easter and Michaelmas, and at which many other objects of commerce are disposed of besides books.

book-fold (bůk'fōld), *n.* A piece of muslin containing 24 yards.

book-formed (bůk'fôrmd), *a.* Having the mind trained or formed by the study of books; imbued with learning. [Rare.]

> With every table-wit and *book-formed* sage. *J. Baillie.*

bookful† (bůk'fůl), *a.* [< *book* + *-ful*, 1.] Full of book-knowledge; stuffed with ideas gleaned from books.

> The *bookful* blockhead, ignorantly read,
> With loads of learned lumber in his head.
> *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 612.

bookful (bůk'fůl), *n.* [< *book* + *-ful*, 2.] As much as a book contains. *Cowper.*

book-holder (bůk'hōl″dėr), *n.* 1†. The prompter at a theater.

> They are out of their parts, sure: it may be 'tis the *book-holder's* fault; I'll go see.
> *Fletcher and Rowley*, Maid in the Mill, ii. 2.

2. A reading-desk or other device for supporting a book while open.

book-hunter (bůk'hun″tėr), *n.* An eager collector of books; especially, one who seeks old and rare books and editions; a bibliophile.

booking-clerk (bůk'ing-klėrk), *n.* The clerk or official who has charge of a register or book of entry; specifically, in Great Britain, a ticket-clerk at a railway-station, theater, etc.

booking-machine (bůk'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* An apparatus for making tobacco-leaves into packages called books.

booking-office (bůk'ing-of″is), *n.* In Great Britain, an office where applications, etc., are received and entered in a book; specifically, the office in connection with a railway, theater, etc., where tickets are sold, or applications for them registered.

bookish (bůk'ish), *a.* [< *book* + *-ish*^{1}.] 1. Of or pertaining to books; literary: as, "*bookish* skill," *Bp. Hall*, Satires, II. ii. 19.—2. Given to reading; fond of study; hence, more acquainted with books than with men; familiar with books, but not with practical life: as, "a *bookish* man," *Addison*, Spectator, No. 482.—3. Learned; stilted; pedantic: applied either to individuals or to diction: as, a *bookish* expression.

bookishly (bůk'ish-li), *adv.* In a bookish manner or way; studiously; pedantically.

> She [Christina of Sweden] was *bookishly* given.
> *Lord Thurlow*, State Papers, ii. 104.

bookishness (bůk'ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being bookish.

> The language of high life has always tended to simplicity and the vernacular ideal, recoiling from every mode of *bookishness.* *De Quincey*, Style, i.

bookkeeper (bůk'kē″pėr), *n.* One who keeps accounts; one whose occupation is to make a formal balanced record of pecuniary transactions in account-books.

bookkeeping (bůk'kē″ping), *n.* The art of recording pecuniary transactions in a regular and systematic manner; the art of keeping accounts in such a manner as to give a permanent record of business transactions from which the true state or history of one's pecuniary affairs or mercantile dealings may at any time be ascertained. Properly kept books show what a merchant has, what he owes, and what is owing to him, as well as what sums he has received and paid, the losses he has incurred, etc. Books are kept according to one of two chief methods, viz., by *single* or by *double entry.* The former is more simple and less perfect than the latter, and is now in use chiefly in retail business. In *bookkeeping by single entry*, three books, a day-book, a cash-book, and a ledger, are commonly used, but the essential book is the ledger, containing accounts under the names of the persons with whom a trader deals, goods or money received from any one of them being entered on one side of the account, called the credit side, and goods sold or money paid to that person being entered on the opposite or debit side of the account. In *bookkeeping by double entry*, the ledger accounts are of two kinds, personal accounts such as those just described, and book-accounts, in which the commodities dealt in are made the subjects of separate accounts, and have a debit and a credit side, as in personal accounts. Thus, if a trader purchase 100 bales of cotton from A. B., the account in the ledger headed A. B. is *credited* with 100 bales of cotton, so much, while the account headed Cotton is *debited* with the same quantity and amount; should the trader sell 10 bales to C. D., the account headed C. D. is *debited* with 10 bales at so much, and the account headed Cotton is *credited* with 10 bales; and so on. These book-accounts are based on the principle that all money and articles received become debtors to him from whom or to that for which they are received, and, on the other hand, all those who receive money or goods from us become debtors to cash or to the goods. In this way every transaction is entered in the ledger on the creditor side of one account and on the debtor side of another. The books used in double entry vary in number and arrangement according to the nature of the business and the manner of recording the facts. Transactions as they take place from day to day are generally recorded in such books as the stock-book, cash-book, bill-book, invoice-book, and sales-book, or they may all be recorded in order in a waste-book or day-book. Upon these books or additional documents are based the journal and ledger. The former contains a periodical abstract of all the transactions recorded in the subordinate books or in documents not entered in these, classified into debits and credits, while the latter contains an abstract of all the entries made in the former, classified under the heads of their respective accounts.

book-knowledge (bůk'nol″ej), *n.* Knowledge gained by reading books, in distinction from that obtained through observation and experience.

bookland (bůk'land), *n.* [Also *bockland*, often cited in the old legal form *bocland*, < AS. *bōcland*, < *bōc*, charter, book, + *land*, land.] In *old Eng. law*, charter land, held by deed under certain rents and free services; free socage land. This species of tenure has given rise to the modern freeholds.

> The title to *boc-land* was based upon the possession of a *boc*, or written grant.
> *D. W. Ross*, German Land-holding, Notes, p. 170.

> This process of turning public property into private went on largely in later times. The alienation was now commonly made by a document in writing, under the signatures of the King and his Witan; land so granted was therefore said to be booked to the grantee, and was known as *bookland.* *E. A. Freeman*, Norm. Conq., I. 64.

book-learned (bůk'lėr″ned), *a.* [< *book* + *learned;* cf. ME. *bok-ilered*, book-taught: see *lear*^{1}.] Versed in books; acquainted with books and literature; hence, better acquainted with books than with men and the common concerns of life; bookish.

> Whate'er these *book-learned* blockheads say,
> Solon's the veriest fool in all the play. *Dryden.*

book-learning (bůk'lėr″ning), *n.* Learning acquired by reading; acquaintance with books and literature: generally opposed to knowledge gained from experience of men and things.

> Neither does it so much require *book-learning* and scholarship as good natural sense, to distinguish true and false.
> *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

bookless (bůk'les), *a.* [< *book* + *-less.*] Without books or book-knowledge; unlearned.

> The *bookless*, sauntering youth. *Somerville*, The Chace, i.

booklet (bůk'let), *n.* [< *book* + dim. *-let.*] A little book.

> Little paper-covered *booklets.* *The Century*, XXV. 244.

book-lore (bůk'lōr), *n.* Book-learning; knowledge gained from books.

book-louse (bůk'lous), *n.* A minute neuropterous insect of the family *Psocidæ*, distinguished by having the tarsi composed of only two or three joints, and the posterior wings smaller than the anterior. *Atropos pulsatorius* is destitute of wings, and is very destructive to old books, especially in damp places, and to collections of dried plants, etc.

book-madness (bůk'mad″nes), *n.* A rage for possessing books; bibliomania.

book-maker (bůk'mā″kėr), *n.* 1†. A printer and binder of books.—2. One who writes and publishes books; especially, a mere compiler.

> An outsider whose knowledge of Dai Nippon is derived from our old text-books and cyclopædias, or from non-resident *book makers*, may be so far dazed as to imagine the Japanese demigods in statecraft, even as the American newspapers make them all princes.
> *W. E. Griffis*, in N. A. Rev., CXX. 283.

3. One who makes a book (see *book*, *n.*, 9) on a race or other doubtful event; a professional betting man. See extract.

> In betting there are two parties—one called "layers," as the *book-makers* are termed, and the others "backers," in which class may be included owners of horses as well as the public. The backer takes the odds which the *book-maker* lays against a horse, the former speculating upon the success of the animal, the latter upon its defeat; and taking the case of Cremorne for the Derby of 1872, just before the race, the *book-maker* would have laid 3 to 1, or perhaps £1000 to £300 against him, by which transaction, if the horse won, as he did, the backer would win £1000 for risking £300, and the *book-maker* lose the £1000 which he risked to win the smaller sum. At first sight this may appear an act of very questionable policy on the part of the *book-maker;* but really it is not so; because, so far from running a greater risk than the backer, he runs less, inasmuch as it is his plan to lay the same amount (£1000) against every horse in the race, and as there can be but one winner, he would in all probability receive more than enough money from the many losers to pay the stated sum of £1000 which the chances are he has laid against the one winner, whichever it is. *Eng. Encyc.*

book-making (bůk'mā″king), *n.* 1. The business of printing and binding books.—2. The writing and publishing of books; the act of compiling books.—3. The act or practice of making a book on a race or other doubtful event. See extract under *book-maker*, 3.

bookman (bůk'man), *n.*; pl. *bookmen* (-men). [AS. **bōcman* in def. 1; < *bōc*, book, charter, + *man*, man.] 1†. In *old Eng. law*, one who held bookland.—2. A studious or learned man; a scholar; a student; hence, one who is more familiar with books than with men and things.

> You two are *bookmen:* can you tell by your wit
> What was a month old at Cain's birth that's not five weeks
> old yet? *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 2.

> There be some clergymen who are mere *book-men.*
> *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 3.

book-mark (bůk'märk), *n.* A ribbon or other device placed between the pages of a book, to mark a place where reading is to begin, or to which reference is to be made.

bookmate† (bůk'māt), *n.* A schoolfellow; a fellow-student: as, "the prince and his *bookmates*," *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 1.

bookmonger (bůk'mung″gėr), *n.* A dealer in books.

book-muslin (bůk'muz″lin), *n.* A fine kind of transparent muslin having a stiff or elastic finish: so called from being folded in book form.

book-name (bůk'nām), *n.* In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, a name (other than the technical name) of an animal or plant found only in scientific treatises—that is, not in use as a vernacular name. It is often a mere adaptation of the Latin or technical term, as *paradoxure* for an animal of the genus *Paradoxurus.*

book-notice (bůk'nō″tis), *n.* A short notice or review of a book in a magazine or newspaper.

book-oath (bůk'ōth), *n.* An oath made on the Bible; a Bible-oath.

> I put thee now to thy *book-oath;* deny it, if thou canst.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

book-plate (bůk'plāt), *n.* A label, bearing a name, crest, monogram, or other design, pasted in or on a book to indicate its ownership, its position in a library, etc.

> The *book-plates* described by W. M. M. are those of the libraries founded by Dr. Bray in his lifetime and by the "Associates of Dr. Bray" since his death.
> *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XII. 152.

book-post (bůk'pōst), *n.* An arrangement in the British postal service by which books and printed matter other than newspapers, as well as manuscripts intended for publication, are [illegible] reduced rates of postage, when the [illegible] open at the ends.

book-rack [illegible], *n.* A rack or frame for supporting an open book, or for holding a num[illegible]

book-scorpion (bůk'skôr'pi-on), *n.* A small [illegible] of the genus *Chelifer*; a little false scorpion, found in old books and dark musty [illegible] *cancroides*, scarcely a twelfth of an [illegible] reddish brown in appearance, is an example.

bookseller (bůk'sel'ėr), *n.* A person who carries on the business of selling books.

bookselling (bůk'sel'ing), *n.* The business of selling books.

book-shop (bůk'shop), *n.* A book-store.

book-slide (bůk'slīd), *n.* Same as *book-tray.*

book-stall (bůk'stâl), *n.* A stand or stall on which books, generally second-hand, are displayed for sale.

book-stand (bůk'stand), *n.* **1.** A stand or support to hold books for reading or reference.—**2.** A stand or frame for containing books offered for sale on the streets, etc.—**3.** A set of shelves for books.

book-stone (bůk'stōn), *n.* Same as *bibliolite.*

book-store (bůk'stōr), *n.* A store or shop where books are sold. [U. S.]

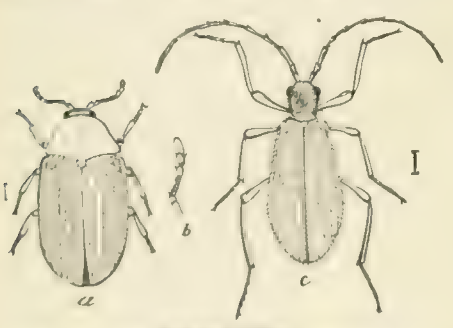
book-trade (bůk'trād), *n.* **1.** The buying and selling of books; the business of printing and publishing books.—**2.** Those, collectively, who are engaged in this business.

book-tray (bůk'trā), *n.* A board for holding books, made generally of some cabinet-wood, with sliding ends, often richly ornamented. Also called *book-slide.*

book-trimmer (bůk'trim"ėr), *n.* A machine for squaring the edges of unbound books.

book-work (bůk'wėrk), *n.* **1.** The study of text-books, as distinguished from experimental studies, or from instruction imparted by lectures.—**2.** In *printing*, work on books and pamphlets, as distinguished from newspaper-work and job-work.

book-worm (bůk'wėrm), *n.* **1.** A name given to the larvæ of various insects, which gnaw and injure books, but particularly to those of two species of small beetles, *Anobium* (*Sitodrepa*) *paniceum* and *Ptinus brunneus*, belonging to the family *Ptinidæ*. They infest old, unused books, working chiefly in the leather binding, but also riddling the leaves with small holes. The larvæ of both species are closely similar, being cylindrical and curved like those of snout-beetles, but furnished with well-developed legs and with rather long, sparse pubescence. In the imago state, however, the species are readily distinguished, *P. brunneus* being much more slender in every respect than *A. paniceum*.



Book-worm Beetles.
a, Sitodrepa paniceum; b, enlarged antenna of same; *c, Ptinus brunneus.* (Vertical lines show natural sizes.)

2. A person closely addicted to study; one devoted to the reading of or to research in books: as, "these poring *book-worms*," *Tatler*, No. 278. [In this sense more commonly as one word.]

> It would be no *book-worm*, not one that deals by art, to [illegible]
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

> [illegible] of Man Thinking, we have the *book-worm*.
> *Emerson*, Misc., p. 77.

bookwright (bůk'rīt), *n.* A writer of books; [illegible]or: a term expressive of slight disparagement.

> [illegible] at this moment [illegible] of real [illegible] enough [illegible]
> *Kingsley*, [illegible]

bool [illegible], *n.* [Sc. form of *bowl*.] 1. [illegible] bowl [illegible].—2. A marble used by boys [illegible]. *pl.* The game of bowls.

bool [illegible] *bowl*.

Boole's [illegible] See *canon*.

booly [illegible] *booly*.

Boolian [illegible], *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Re[illegible] the [illegible] George Boole (1815–64), the author [illegible] system of algebraic notation for the solution of logical problems.—**Boolian algebra.** See *algebra*.

II. *n.* An expression of logical algebra, subject to the rules of Boole's system, with modified addition, and stating a relation between certain individual objects, without indicating how those objects are to be chosen.

booly†, *n.* [Also written *boley, boly*, < Ir. *buaile* = Gael. *buaile*, a fold, place for milking cows. Cf. Ir. *buailidh* = Gael. *bualaidh*, a cow-house, ox-stall (cf. equiv. L. *bovile*), < Ir. Gael. *bo* = E. *cow*¹.] Formerly, in Ireland: (*a*) A place of shelter for cattle. (*b*) A company of people and their cattle that wandered from place to place in search of pasture.

> This keeping of cowes is of it selfe a verye idle life, and a fitt nurserye for a theefe. For which cause ye remember that I disliked the Irish manner of keeping *Bolies* in Sommer upon the mountaynes and living after that savadge sorte.
> *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

boom¹ (böm), *v. i.* [An imitative word, a revival of ME. *bummen*, mod. E. *bum*¹, in its orig. sound (ME. *u* usually represented the sound now indicated by *oo* long or short): see *bum*¹, *bomb*¹, *bomb*², *bump*¹, *bumble*, etc., and cf. *boom*³.] To make a deep, hollow, continued sound. (*a*) To buzz, hum, or drone, as a bee or beetle.

> At eve the beetle *boometh*
> Athwart the thicket lone.
> *Tennyson*, Claribel.

(*b*) To drum or cry, as a bittern.

> And the bittern sound his drum,
> *Booming* from the sedgy shallow.
> *Scott*, L. of the L., i. 31.

(*c*) To roar, rumble, or reverberate, as distant guns.

> The sound of the musket-volleying *booms* into the far dining rooms of the Chaussée d'Antin.
> *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. iv. 3.

(*d*) To roar, as waves when they rush with violence upon the shore, or as a river during a freshet, or as a ship when rushing along before a fair wind under a press of sail.

> She comes *booming* down before the wind. *Totten.*

boom¹ (böm), *n.* [< *boom*¹, *v.*] A deep, hollow, continued sound. (*a*) A buzzing, humming, or droning, as of a bee or beetle. (*b*) The cry of the bittern. (*c*) A roaring, rumbling, or reverberation, as of distant guns.

> Meantime came up the *boom* of cannon, slowly receding in the same direction. *J. K. Hosmer*, The Color Guard, vi.

(*d*) A roaring, implying also a rushing with violence, as of waves.

> There is one in the chamber, as in the grave, for whom the *boom* of the wave has no sound, and the march of the deep no tide.
> *Bulwer.*

boom² (böm), *n.* [A naut. word of D. origin, < D. *boom* = LG. *boom*, a tree, beam, bar, pole, = Sw. Dan. *bom*, a bar, rail, perch, boom, = Norw. *bomm, bumm, bumb* (according to Aasen from LG. or D.), a bar, boom, = G. *baum*, a tree, beam, bar, boom, = E. *beam*, q. v.] **1.** A long pole or spar used to extend the foot of certain sails of a ship: as, the main-*boom*, jib-*boom*, studdingsail-*boom*.—**2.** A strong barrier, as of beams, or an iron chain or cable fastened to spars, extended across a river or the mouth of a harbor, to prevent an enemy's ships from passing.—**3.** A chain of floating logs fastened together at the ends and stretched across a river, etc., to stop floating timber. [U. S.]—**4.** A pole set up as a mark to direct seamen how to keep the channel in shallow water.—**5.** *pl.* A space in a vessel's waist used for stowing boats and spare spars. **Bentinck boom.** See *bentinck*.—**Fore-boom,** an old name for the jib-boom; the boom of a fore-and-aft foresail.—**Guess-warp boom.** See *guess-warp*.—**Ringtail boom.** See *ringtail*.

boom² (böm), *v. t.* [= D. *boomen*, push with a pole, < *boom*, a pole, boom: see *boom*², *n.* Cf. *beam*, *v.*] **1.** To shove with a boom or spar.—**2.** To drive or guide (logs) down a stream with a boom or pole.—**3.** To pen or confine (logs) with a boom.—**To boom off,** to shove (a vessel or boat) away with spars.

boom³ (böm), *v.* [A recent American use, originating in the West, and first made familiar in 1878; a particular application of *boom*¹, *v. i.*, (*d*) (with ref. also to *boom*¹, *n.*, (*d*)), from the thought of sudden and rapid motion with a roaring and increasing sound. In later use some assume also an allusion to *boom*², *n.*, 3. When a boom of logs breaks, the logs rush with violence down the stream, and are then said to be "booming"; but this appears to be the ordinary ppr. adj. *booming*, roaring, rushing with violence, and to have no connection with *boom*², *n.* or *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To go on with a rush; become suddenly active; be "lively," as business; be prosperous or flourishing. The earliest instance of the word in this sense appears to be in the following passage:

> "The Republicans of every other State are of the same way of thinking. The fact is, the Grant movement [for a third term of the presidency] is *booming*."
> *J. B. McCullagh*, in St. Louis Globe-Democrat, July 18, 1878.

> Mr. McCullagh, in a letter to one of the editors of this Dictionary, says: "I cannot explain how I came to use it, except that, while on the gunboats on the Mississippi river during the war, I used to hear the pilots say of the river, when rising rapidly and overflowing its banks, that it (the river) was 'booming.' The idea I wished to convey was that the Grant movement was rising—swelling, etc. The word seemed to be a good one to the ear, and I kept it up. It was generally adopted about a year afterward. I used it as a noun after a while, and spoke of 'the Grant boom.'"

> They all say that one railroad spoils a town, two bring it to par again, and three make it *boom*.
> *E. Marston*, Frank's Ranche, p. 36.

II. *trans.* To bring into prominence or public notice by calculated means; push with vigor or spirit: as, to *boom* a commercial venture, or the candidacy of an aspirant for office.

boom³ (böm), *n.* [< *boom*³, *v.*] A sudden increase of activity; a rush. Specifically—(*a*) In *politics*, a movement seeming, or meant to seem, spontaneous in favor of a candidate for office, or in behalf of some cause. (*b*) In *com.*, a sudden and great increase of business; a rapid advance of prices: as, a *boom* in real estate; a *boom* in petroleum. [U. S.]

> Capital was enticed thither [to New Mexico] for investment, and a great number of enterprises sprang up in almost every direction. The *boom*, however, fell almost as rapidly as it arose.
> *The Nation*, Jan. 28, 1886.

boomage (bö'māj), *n.* [< *boom*² + *-age*.] **1.** *Naut.*, a duty levied as a composition for harbor-dues, anchorage, and soundage.—**2.** Compensation or toll for the use of a boom, or for the service rendered by the owner of a boom in receiving, handling, driving, and assorting logs floating in a stream. [U. S.]

boom-boat (böm'bōt), *n.* One of the boats stowed in the booms. See *boom*², *n.*, 5.

boom-cover (böm'kuv"ėr), *n.* *Naut.*, the large tarpaulin used to cover over the space where the boom-boats and booms are stowed.

boomer¹ (bö'mėr), *n.* [Appar. in ref. to the sound made by the animal; < *boom*¹ + *-er*¹.] **1.** In Australia, a name of the male of a species of kangaroo.—**2.** A name of the showt'l or mountain beaver, *Haplodon rufus* or *Aplodontia leporina*. See cut under *Haplodon*.—**Mountain boomer,** the common red squirrel. [Local, U. S.]

boomer² (bö'mėr), *n.* [< *boom*³ + *-er*¹.] One who booms; one who starts and keeps up an agitation in favor of any project or person; one who assists in the organization or furtherance of a boom. [U. S.]

> The Federal Government holds them [the reservations in the Indian Territory] as a trustee for the Indians; and it will be a hundred fold better to let some acres remain uncultivated and unoccupied rather than that all shall be given over to the rapacity of white *boomers*.
> *The Nation*, Jan. 7, 1886.

boomerang (bö'me-rang), *n.* [Recently also *boomering, bomerang, bomarang*; from a native name in New South Wales; *wo-mur-rāng* and *bumarin* are cited as aboriginal names of clubs.] **1.** A missile weapon of war and the chase, used by the aborigines of Australia, consisting of a rather flat piece of hard wood bent or curved in its own plane, and from 16 inches to 2 feet long. Generally, but not always, it is flatter on one side than on the other. In some cases the curve from end to end is nearly an arc of a circle, in others it is rather an obtuse angle than a curve, and in a few examples there is a slight reverse curve toward each end. In the hands of a skilful thrower the boomerang can be projected to great distances, and can be made to ricochet almost at will; it can be thrown in a curved path, somewhat as a bowl can be "screwed" or "twisted," and it can be made to return to the thrower, and strike the ground behind him. It is capable of inflicting serious wounds.

Boomerangs.

Hence—**2.** Figuratively, any plan, measure, or project the consequences of which recoil upon the projector, and are therefore the opposite of those intended or expected.

booming¹ (bö'ming), *n.* [Verbal n. of *boom*¹, *v.*] The act of making a deep, hollow, continued sound, or the sound itself. (*a*) A buzzing or droning, as of a bee or beetle. (*b*) The crying of a bittern.

> The marsh bittern's weird *booming*, the drumming of the capercailzie. *P. Robinson*, Under the Sun, p. 55.

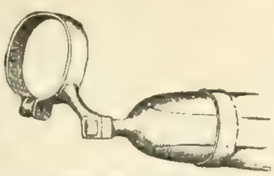
(*c*) A roaring or reverberating, as of distant guns. (*d*) A roaring, implying also a rushing with violence, as of waves.

booming¹ (bö'ming), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *boom*¹, *v.*] Making a deep, hollow, continued sound (in any of the senses of the verb).

> All night the *booming* minute gun
> Had pealed along the deep. *Hemans*, The Wreck.

> Still darker grows the spreading cloud
> From which the *booming* thunders sound.
> *Bryant*, Legend of the Delawares.

booming² (bö'ming), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *boom*³, *v.*] Active; lively; advancing; buoyant: as, a *booming* market. [U. S.]


Boom-iron on yard-arm

boom-iron (böm'-ī″ėrn), *n.* *Naut.*, a metal ring on a yard, through which a studding-sail-boom is run in and out.

boom-jigger (böm'jig″ėr), *n.* *Naut.*, the small purchase used in rigging out a studdingsail-boom, and, by shifting the tackle, in rigging it in. Also called *in-and-out jigger*.

boomkin (böm'kin), *n.* Same as *bumkin*.

boom-mainsail (böm'mān″sāl), *n.* A fore-and-aft mainsail, the foot of which is extended by a boom.

boomslang (böm'slang), *n.* [D. (in S. Africa), < *boom*, tree, + *slang* (= OHG. *slango*, MHG. *slange*, G. *schlange*), a snake, < **slingen*, only in freq. *slingeren*, turn, toss, sling, = OHG. *slingan*, MHG. *slingen*, G. *schlingen*, wind, twist, sling, = E. *sling*, q. v.] An African tree-snake, *Bucephalus capensis*.

boomster (böm'stėr), *n.* [< *boom*³ + *-ster*.] One engaged in booming the market or a political candidate for office; one who works up a boom. [Rare, U. S.]

> Moreover, he [the Secretary of the Interior] dismissed him "when under fire"—that is, while the Board's enquiry was still in progress—an act which every *boomster* must regard with loathing. *The Nation*, Feb. 12, 1880.

boom-tackle (böm'tak″l), *n.* A tackle consisting of a double and a single block and fall, used in guying out the main-boom of a fore-and-aft rigged vessel.

boon¹ (bön), *n.* [< ME. *boon*, *bone*, also *boyn*, *boyne*, < Icel. *bōn*, a prayer, petition, with a parallel umlauted form *bœn* for **bœn* = Sw. Dan. *bön* = AS. *bēn*, ME. *ben*, *bene*, a prayer: see *ben*². In the sense of 'favor, privilege,' there is confusion with *boon*³.] **1**†. A prayer; a petition.

> Our king unto God made his *boon*. *Minot.*

> The wofull husbandman doth lowd complaine
> To see his whole yeares labor lost so soone,
> For which to God he made so many an idle *boone*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. vii. 34.

2. That which is asked; a favor; a thing desired; a benefaction.

> Vouchsafe me, for my meed, but one fair look;
> A smaller *boon* than this I cannot beg.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., v. 4.

> All our trade with the West Indies was a *boon*, granted to us by the indulgence of England.
> *D. Webster*, Speech, Jan. 24, 1832.

Hence—**3.** A good; a benefit enjoyed; a blessing; a great privilege; a thing to be thankful for.

> The *boon* of religious freedom.
> *Sydney Smith*, Peter Plymley's Letters, ii.

> Is this the duty of rulers? Are men in such stations to give all that may be asked . . . without regarding whether it be a *boon* or a bane? *Brougham*, Lord North.

4. An unpaid service due by a tenant to his lord. [Now only prov. Eng.]

boon¹ (bön), *v. t.* [< *boon*¹, *n.*, 4.] To do gratuitous service to another, as a tenant to a landlord. *Ray; Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

boon² (bön), *n.* [Also E. dial. *bun* (see *bun*²), < ME. *bone*, later also *bunne*; cf. Gael. and Ir. *bunach*, coarse tow, the refuse of flax, < Gael. and Ir. *bun*, stump, stock, root: see *bun*².] The refuse stalk of hemp or flax after the fiber has been removed by retting and breaking.

boon³ (bön), *a.* [< ME. *boon*, *bone*, < Norm. F. *boon*, OF. *bon*, F. *bon*, < L. *bonus*, good: see *bonus*, *bonne*, *bonny*¹, etc.] **1**†. Good: as, *boon* cheer.—**2**†. Favorable; fortunate; prosperous: as, a *boon* voyage.—**3.** Kind; bounteous; yielding abundance: as, "nature *boon*," *Milton*, P. L., iv. 242.

> To a *boon* southern country he is fled.
> *M. Arnold*, Thyrsis.

4. Gay; merry; jolly; jovial; convivial: as, a *boon* companion; "jocund and *boon*," *Milton*, P. L., ix. 793.

> Fled all the *boon* companions of the Earl.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

boonage†, *n.* [Also *bonage*; < *boon*¹, 4, + *-age*.] Boon-work.

boon-day† (bön'dā), *n.* A day on which boon-work was performed by a tenant for his lord, as in harvesting his crops.

boongary (böng'ga-ri), *n.* The native name of a tree-kangaroo, *Dendrolagus lumholtzi*, of northern Queensland, Australia.

boonk (böngk), *n.* [Imitative, like *bump*¹ and *bumble*, *n.*, q. v.] The little bittern of Europe, *Ardetta minuta*. *Montagu.*

boon-loaf† (bön'lōf), *n.* A loaf allowed to a tenant when working on a boon-day.

boon-work (bön'wėrk), *n.* **1.** Unpaid work or service formerly rendered by a tenant to his lord; boon.—**2.** Work or service given gratuitously to a farmer by his neighbors on some special occasion.

boöpic (bō-op'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *βοῶπις*, ox-eyed: see *boöps*.] Having eyes like those of an ox.

boöps (bō'ops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βοῶπις*, ox-eyed, < *βοῦς*, ox (see *Bos*), + *ὤψ*, eye.] An old book-name of the *Box boöps*, a sparoid fish of the Mediterranean and the adjoining ocean. It is peculiar in the development of only one row of notched trenchant teeth in the jaws.

boor (bör), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *boore*, *bour* (also improp. *bore*, *boar*), possibly, in the form *bour* (mod. E. prop. **bower*, bou'ėr) (cf. E. dial. *bor*, neighbor, as a form of address), < ME. **bour*, < AS. *gebūr*, a dweller, husbandman, farmer, countryman (a word surviving without distinctive meaning in the compound *neighbour*, *neighbor*, < AS. *neáh-gebūr*); but in the ordinary form and pronunciation, *boor*, < LG. *būr*, *buur*, MLG. *būr*, *gebūr*, a husbandman, farmer, = D. *buur*, MD. *ghebure*, *ghebuer*, neighbor, D. *boer*, MD. *geboer* (a later form, prob. borrowed from LG.), a husbandman, farmer, rustic, knave at cards, = OHG. *gibūr*, *gibūro*, MHG. *gebūr*, *gebūre*, G. *bauer*, a husbandman, peasant, rustic, = AS. *gebūr*, as above; lit. one who occupies the same dwelling (house, village, farm) with another, one who dwells with or near another (a sense more definitely expressed by the AS. *neáh-gebūr*, 'nigh-dweller,' neighbor: see *neighbor*), < *ge-*, together, a generalizing or coördinating prefix (see *ge-*), + *būr*, > E. *bower*, a dwelling: see *bower*¹. The forms, as those of others from the same root (AS. *būan*, dwell, etc.), are somewhat confused in the several languages. See *bower*¹, *bower*⁵, *bower*⁶, etc., and *neighbor*.] **1.** A countryman; a peasant; a rustic; a clown; particularly, a Dutch or German peasant.

> Knave meant once no more than lad; . . . villain than peasant; a *boor* was only a farmer; a varlet was but a serving-man; . . . a churl but a strong fellow.
> *Abp. Trench*, Study of Words, p. 56.

> There were others, the *boors*, who seem to have had no land of their own, but worked on the lord's private land like the laborers of to-day.
> *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 316.

Hence—**2.** One who is rude in manners, or illiterate; a clown; a clownish person.

> The profoundest philosopher differs in degree only, not in kind, from the most uncultivated *boor*.
> *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 172.

> The habits and cunning of a *boor*. *Thackeray.*

> Tramped down by that Northern *boor*, Peter the Great.
> *D. G. Mitchell*, Wet Days.

3. [*cap.*] Same as *Boer*.

boord¹†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *board*.

boord²†, *n.* A variant form of *bourd*¹.

boorish (bör'ish), *a.* [< *boor* + *-ish*¹; = D. *boersch* = G. *bäuerisch*, clownish, rustic.] **1.** Resembling a boor; clownish; rustic; awkward in manners; illiterate.

> No lusty neatherd thither drove his kine,
> No *boorish* hogherd fed his rooting swine.
> *W. Browne*, Brit. Past., ii. 1.

2. Pertaining to or fit for a boor.

> A gross and *boorish* opinion. *Milton*, On Divorce, i. 9.

=**Syn.** *Boorish*, *Churlish*, *Clownish*, *Loutish*. He who is *boorish* is so low-bred in habits and ways as to be positively offensive. He who is *churlish* offends by his language and manners, they being such as would naturally be found in one who is coarse and selfish, and therefore generally insolent or crusty and rough; the opposite of *kind* and *courteous*: as, it is *churlish* to refuse to answer a civil question. The opposite of *boorish* is *refined* or *polite*; the opposite of *clownish* is *elegant*. *Clownish* is a somewhat weaker word than *boorish*, implying less that is disgusting in manner and speech; it often notes mere lack of refinement. The difference between *clownish* and *loutish* is that he who is *clownish* is generally stupid and sometimes ludicrous, while he who is *loutish* is perhaps slovenly and worthy of blame.

> In some countries the large cities absorb the wealth and fashion of the nation, . . . and the country is inhabited almost entirely by *boorish* peasantry.
> *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 80.

> My master is of *churlish* disposition,
> And little recks to find the way to heaven
> By doing deeds of hospitality.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 4.

> 'Tis *clownish* to insist on doing all with one's own hands, as if every man should build his own clumsy house, forge his hammer, and bake his dough. *Emerson*, Success.

> He [Lord Chesterfield] labored for years to mould his dull, heavy, *loutish* son, Stanhope, into a graceful man of fashion. *W. Mathews*, Getting on in the World, p. 42.

boorishly (bör'ish-li), *adv.* In a boorish manner.

> Limbs . . . neither weak nor *boorishly* robust.
> *Fenton*, tr. of Martial's Epigrams, x. 47.

boorishness (bör'ish-nes), *n.* [< *boorish* + *-ness*.] The state of being boorish; clownishness; rusticity; coarseness of manners.

boornouse (bör-nös'), *n.* Same as *burnoose*.

boost, *n.* An obsolete form of *boss*¹. *Chaucer.*

boose¹ (böz), *n.* [= Sc. *boose*, *buise*, *buse*; < ME. *boose*, *bose*, < AS. **bōs* (represented only by the ONorth. *bōsig*, > *boosy*¹, q. v.) = Icel. *báss* = Sw. *bås* = Dan. *baas*, a cow-stall; cf. G. *banse*, = Goth. *bansts*, a barn.] A stall or inclosure for cattle. Also *boosy*, *bouse*. [Prov. Eng.]

boose², *v.* and *n.* See *booze*.

booser, *n.* See *boozer*.

boost¹ (böst), *v. t.* [Etym. unknown.] To lift or raise by pushing from behind, as a person climbing a tree; push up: often used figuratively: as, to *boost* a person over a fence, or into power. [North. U. S.]

boost¹ (böst), *n.* An upward shove or push; the act of boosting; the result of boosting; a lift, either literally or figuratively: as, to give one a *boost*. [North. U. S.]

boost²†, *n.* A Middle English form of *boast*¹.

boost³†, *n.* [Early mod. E., < ME. *bost*; a variant of *boist*¹, q. v.] Same as *boist*¹.

boost⁴ (böst), *n.* and *v.* Same as *buist*.

boosy¹ (bö'zi), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *boosey*, *bousie*, < ME. (not found), < AS. (ONorth.) *bōsig*, *bōsih*, < **bōs*, a stall: see *boose*¹.] Same as *boose*¹.

boosy², *a.* See *boozy*.

boot¹ (böt), *n.* [< ME. *boote*, *bote*, *bot*, < AS. *bōt*, advantage, amendment, reparation (esp. in the phrase *tō bōte* (lit. 'for reparation,' E. *to boot*), frequent in the AS. laws), = OS. *bōta* = OFries. *bōte* = D. *boete* = LG. *bote* = OHG. *buoza*, MHG. *buoze*, G. *busse* = Icel. *bōt* = Sw. *bot* = Dan. *bod* = Goth. *bōta*, boot, advantage, profit, repair, reparation, etc.; < Teut. **batan* (pret. **bōt*), be good, be useful, profit, avail, whence ult. E. *bet*¹, *better*¹, *batten*¹, *battle*³, etc., and (as a deriv. of *boot*), *beet*², mend, repair: see these words.] **1**†. Profit; gain; advantage.

> If then the reward bee to bee measured by thy merites, what *boote* canst thou seeke for, but eternall paine.
> *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 181.

> O! spare thy happy daies, and them apply
> To better *boot*. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. xi. 19.

2. Something which is thrown in by one of the parties to a bargain as an additional consideration, or to make the exchange equal.

> I'll give you *boot*, I'll give you three for one.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5.

3†. Help or deliverance; assistance; relief; remedy: as, *boot* for every bale.

> She is . . . the rote of bountee . . . and soules *bote*.
> *Chaucer*, Prioress's Tale, l. 14.

> Anon he yaf the syke man his *bote*.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 424.

> Next her son, our soul's best *boot*. *Wordsworth.*

4†. Resource; alternative.

> There was none other *boote* for him, but to arm him.
> *Lord Berners*, tr. of Froissart, I. 674.

It is no boot, it is useless or of no avail.

> Whereupon we thought it *no boot* to sit longer, since we could escape unobserved.
> *R. Knox*, Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 418.

To boot [AS. *tō bōte*], to the advantage; into the bargain; in addition; over and above; besides: as, I will give my house for yours with $500 *to boot*.

> Helen to change would give an eye *to boot*.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 2.

> We are a people of prayer and good works *to boot*.
> *Hawthorne*, Old Manse, I.

To make boot of, to make profit of; gain by.

> Give him no breath, but now
> *Make boot of* his distraction.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 1.

boot¹ (böt), *v. t.* [< ME. *bōten*, profit, < *bote*, boot, profit. The earlier verb was AS. *bētan*, > ME. *beten*, mod. E. *beet*: see *beet*².] **1.** To profit; advantage; avail: now only used impersonally: as, it *boots* us little.

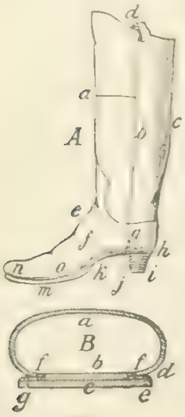
> What *bootes* it al to have, and nothing use?
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 17.

> For what I have, I need not to repeat;
> And what I want, it *boots* not to complain.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 4.

2†. To present into the bargain; enrich; benefit.

> I will *boot* thee with what gift beside
> Thy modesty can beg. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 5.

boot² (böt), *n.* [< ME. *boote, bote,* < OF. *bote,* F. *botte,* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *bota* (ML. *bota,* [illegible] Gael. *bot,* [illegible], prob. from E.), a boot; origin uncertain. Prob. not connected, as supposed, with OF. *boute,* mod. F. *botte* = It. *botte,* ML. *butta, bota*), a butt, cask, leathern vessel: see *butt³*.] 1. A covering (usually of leather) for the foot and lower part of the leg, reaching as far up as the middle of the calf, and sometimes to the knee. In most styles the leg part keeps its place by its stiffness alone, although in certain fashions it has been laced around the calf. Boots seem to have appeared in Europe about the middle of the fifteenth century. They were not much worn at first, because persons of the wealthier classes, when abroad, were generally clad in armor. At the time of the gradual disappearance of armor very high boots of thick leather came into favor as covering for the legs, and by the sixteenth century they were already in common use. (See *jack-boot.*) Late in the eighteenth century boots became a usual part of elegant costume, and were made lighter and more close-fitting. In England boots ceased to be common in elegant costume as early as 1855, and about fifteen years later they began to disappear in the United States; but they are still worn for special purposes and occupations, as by horsemen, seamen, etc. Hence — 2. In modern usage, also, any shoe or outer foot-covering which reaches above the ankle, whether for men or women: more properly called *half-boot* or *ankle-boot.*— 3. An instrument of torture made of iron, or a combination of iron and wood, fastened on the leg, between which and the boot wedges were introduced and driven in by repeated blows of a mallet, with such violence as to crush both muscles and bones. The boots and thumbscrews were the special Scotch instruments for "putting to the question." A much milder variety consisted of a boot of leather made wet and drawn upon the legs and then dried by heat, so as to contract and squeeze the legs.



Boot.

[illegible] front; *b,* side seam; [illegible] *d,* strap; *e,* instep; [illegible] quarter; [illegible] heel; [illegible] the front is the [illegible] the bottom, the [illegible] of the heel; *k,* [illegible] welt; *m,* [illegible] *n,* [illegible] sec-tion [illegible] upper; [illegible] the seam to the welt; [illegible] of the upper to the welt; [illegible] for the [illegible] of the stitches.

Torture with the Boot.

> The Scottish Privy Council had power to put state prisoners to the question. But the sight was so dreadful that, as soon as the *boots* appeared, even the most servile and hard-hearted courtiers hastened out of the chamber.
> *Macaulay.*

4. A protective covering for a horse's foot. —5†. In the seventeenth century, a drinking-vessel: from the use of leathern jacks to drink from.

> To charge whole *boots* full to their friend's welfare.
> *Bp. Hall,* Satires, VI. i. 82.

6. In *ornith.,* a continuous or entire tarsal envelop, formed by fusion of the tarsal scutella. It occurs chiefly in birds of the thrush and warbler groups. See cut under *booted.*—7†. The fixed step on each side of a coach.—8†. An uncovered space on or by the steps on each side of a coach, allotted to the servants and attendants; later, a low outside compartment, either between the coachman's box and the body of the coach or at the rear.

> The Infanta sat in the *boot* with a blue ribbon about her arm, of purpose that the Prince might distinguish her.
> *Howell,* Letters, I. iii. 15.

> [illegible] being come, he caused [illegible] laid softly, [illegible] *boot* and the [illegible] to the [illegible] to the very [illegible]
> *J. [illegible]*

9. A receptacle for baggage in a coach, either beneath the seat of the coachman or under that of the [illegible], or, as in American [illegible] behind the body of the coach, covered by a flap of leather.—10. A leather apron attached to the [illegible] of an open carriage [illegible] protection from rain or [illegible] *[illegible]* Boots and saddles. [illegible] *boot* [illegible] *boots* [illegible] *[illegible]* the [illegible] dri[illegible] sounded, as a signal for the assembly of trumpeters.— **Clumsy-boots,** an awkward, careless person. [Colloq.]

> You're the most creasing and tumbling *clumsy boots* of a packer.
> *Dickens,* Our Mutual Friend, iv.

Congress boots or **gaiters,** high shoes with elastic sides, by stretching which they are drawn on to the feet.—**Hessian boots,** a kind of long boots, originally introduced in the uniform of Hessian troops. **Salisbury boot,** a carriage-boot of rounded form, used chiefly in court vehicles. [Eng.] **Skeleton boot,** a carriage-boot framed with thin pieces of iron instead of wood, and supporting the driver's seat. **Sly-boots,** a cunning, artful person.—**To put the boot on the wrong leg,** to give credit or blame to the wrong party; make a mistake in attribution.

boot² (böt), *v. t.* [< *boot²*, *n.*] 1. To put boots on.—2. To torture with the boot.—3. To kick; drive by kicking: as, *boot* him out of the room. [Slang.]—4. To beat, formerly with a long jack-boot, now with a leather surcingle or waist-belt: an irregular conventional punishment inflicted by soldiers on a comrade guilty of dishonesty or shirking duty. *N. E. D.* [Eng. military slang.]

boot³† (böt), *n.* [Appar. same as *boot¹*, used for *booty;* or merely short for *booty.*] Booty; spoil; plunder.

> Heavy laden with the spoyle
> Of harvest's riches, which he made his *boot.*
> *Spenser,* F. Q., VII. vii. 38.

> Like soldiers, [bees] armed in their stings,
> Make *boot* upon the summer's velvet buds.
> *Shak.,* Hen. V., i. 2.

> A true Attic bee, he [Milton] made *boot* on every lip where there was a trace of truly classic honey.
> *Lowell,* Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 271.

boot⁴†. Obsolete preterit of *bite.*

Bootanese, *a.* and *n.* See *Bhutanese.*

boot-black (böt'blak), *n.* One whose occupation is to clean and black boots and shoes. Also called *shoe-black.*

boot-catcher† (böt'kach″ėr), *n.* The person at an inn whose business was to pull off boots and clean them; a boots.

> The ostler and the *boot-catcher* ought to partake.
> *Swift,* Advice to Servants.

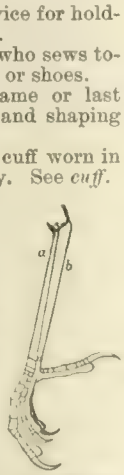
boot-clamp (böt'klamp), *n.* A device for holding a boot so that it can be sewed.

boot-closer (böt'klō″zėr), *n.* One who sews together the upper leathers of boots or shoes.

boot-crimp (böt'krimp), *n.* A frame or last used by bootmakers for drawing and shaping the body of a boot.

boot-cuff (böt'kuf), *n.* A form of cuff worn in England in the eighteenth century. See *cuff.*

booted (bö'ted), *a.* [< *boot²*, *v.*, + *-ed²*.] 1. Having boots on; equipped with boots; especially, equipped for riding: as, *booted* and spurred; "a *booted* judge." *Dryden.*—2. In *ornith.:* (*a*) Having the tarsi covered with feathers; braccate: as, the *booted* eagle. See cut under *braccate.* (*b*) Having the tarsi enveloped in a boot, that is, not divided along the acrotarsium, or having only a few scales or scutella near the toes; holothecal; ocreate: as, a *booted* tarsus. See *boot²*, 6.



Booted Tarsus (Robin).

a, acrotarsium, or front of the tarsus; *b,* planta, or sides and back of the tarsus.

bootee¹ (bö-tē'), *n.* [< *boot²* + dim. *-ee.*] A trade-name for a half or short boot for women.

bootee² (bö'tē), *n.* [E. Ind.] A white, spotted Dacca muslin.

Boötes (bō-ō'tēz), *n.* [L., < Gr. βοώτης, a name given to the constellation containing Arcturus, lit. an ox-driver, plowman, < βοῦς, an ox.] A northern constellation containing the bright star Arcturus, and situated behind the Great Bear. It is supposed to represent a man holding a crook and driving the Bear. In modern times the constellation of the Hounds has been interposed between Bootes and the Bear.

The Constellation Boötes.

booth (böth), *n.* [=Sc. *buith,* early mod. North. E. *bouthe, buthe;* < ME. *bothe,* < ODan. **bōdh,* Dan. *bod* = Sw. *bod,* booth, stall, = Icel. *būdh,* dwelling, = MHG. *buode,* hut, tent, G. *bude,* booth, stall (cf. Bohem. *bouda* = Pol. *buda* = Sorbian *buda* = Russ. *budka,* etc., from G.; Gael. *buth* = Ir. *both, both* = W. *buth,* perhaps from E.); with formative *-th* (*-d*), < Icel. *bōa, būa* = AS. *būan,* etc., dwell, whence also AS. *būr,* E. *bower¹*, etc.: see *bower¹*, *boor,* etc.] 1. A temporary structure or dwelling made of boards, boughs of trees, or other slight materials, or of canvas, as a tent.

> The ruder tribes . . . follow the herd, living through the summer in *booths* on the higher pasture-grounds, and only returning to the valleys to find shelter from the winter-storms.
> *C. Elton,* Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 241.

Specifically — 2. A stall for the sale of goods or refreshments at a fair or market, for showmen's and jugglers' exhibitions, etc.—**Polling-booth,** a temporary structure of boards, used at elections in Great Britain for receiving votes, and in the United States as a stand from which to distribute ballots.

boothage (bö'thāj), *n.* [< *booth* + *-age.*] Customary dues paid for leave to erect booths in fairs and markets.

boothale† (böt'hāl), *v. t.* [< *boot³*, for *booty,* + *hale³*.] To plunder; pillage. *Beau. and Fl.*

boothaler† (böt'hā″lėr), *n.* A robber; a free-booter.

> My own father laid these London *boothalers,* the catch-polls, in ambush to set upon me.
> *Middleton and Dekker,* Roaring Girl, v. 1.

bootholder (böt'hōl″dėr), *n.* A jack or other device for holding a boot while it is being made or cleaned.

boot-hook (böt'hůk), *n.* 1. A sort of holdfast with which long boots are pulled on the legs. —2. A button-hook for buttoning shoes.

boot-hose (böt'hōz), *n. pl.* 1. Stocking-hose or spatterdashes, worn instead of boots.

> Let the waistcoat I have last wrought
> Be made up for my father: I will have
> A cap and *boot-hose* suitable to it.
> *Fletcher (and another),* Love's Cure, i. 2.

2. Extra stockings or leggings formerly worn with boots, and covering the upper part of the leg and a part of the thigh, but not the ankles and feet.

bootied (bö'tid), *a.* [< *booty* + *-ed²*.] Laden with booty; carrying off booty.

> Charged
> The *bootied* spoilers, conquer'd and released
> The wretched prey.
> *J. Baillie.*

bootikin (bö'ti-kin), *n.* [< *boot¹* + dim. *-i-kin.* Cf. *manikin.*] 1. A little boot.—2. A soft boot or glove made of oiled skin, formerly worn by persons affected with gout. That for the hand was a kind of mitten with a partition for the thumb, but none for the fingers.

> I desire no more of my *bootikins* than to curtail my fits [of the gout].
> *H. Walpole.*

3. Same as *boot²*, *n.*, 3.

booting¹† (bö'ting), *n.* [< ME. *boting,* increase, gain, < *bote* (see *boot¹*); partly confused with *booty, boot³*.] 1. Advantage; service; avail. *Harrington.*—2. Payment in addition or into the bargain.

booting² (bö'ting), *n.* [< *boot²*, *v.*, 2, + *-ing¹*.] Torture by means of the boot. See *boot²*, *n.*, 3.

booting³† (bö'ting), *n.* [Appar. < *boot³* + *-ing;* but in sense 1 prob. an adaptation of *butin,* booty: see *booty, butin.*] 1. Booty; plunder. —2. The taking of booty.

> I'll tell you of a brave *booting*
> That befell Robin Hood.
> *Old Ballad.*

booting-corn† (bö'ting-kôrn), *n.* [Formerly spelled *boting-corn;* < *booting¹* + *corn¹*.] Rent-corn; compensation paid in corn. *Blount.*

bootjack (böt'jak), *n.* 1. An implement of wood or iron used to hold a boot while the foot is drawn out of it.—2. An actor of utility parts. [Theat. slang.]

boot-lace (böt'lās), *n.* The string or cord for fastening a boot or half-boot; a shoe-string.

boot-last (böt'läst), *n.* See *boot-tree.*

boot-leg (böt'leg), *n.* The part of a boot above the upper; leather cut out for the leg of a boot.

bootless (böt'les), *a.* [< ME. *botles,* < AS. *bōtleás* (= OFries. *bōtelās* = Icel. *bōtalauss*), < *bōt,* boot, + *leás,* -less.] Without boot or advantage; unavailing; unprofitable; useless; without profit or success.

> It is *bootless* to thinke to restrayne them by any penaltyes or feare of punishment. *Spenser,* State of Ireland.

> Till the foiled King, from pathless glen,
> Shall *bootless* turn him home again.
> *Scott,* L. of the L., ii. 30.

> He certainly had ample leisure to repent the haste with which he had got out of his warm bed in Vienna to take his *bootless* journey to Brussels.
> *Motley,* Dutch Republic, III. 518.

bootlessly (böt'les-li), *adv.* Without use, profit, or success.

bootlessness (böt'les-nes), *n.* [< *bootless* + *-ness.*] The state of being unavailing or useless.

bootmaker (böt'mā″kėr), *n.* One who makes boots.

boot-pattern (böt'pat″ėrn), *n.* A templet consisting of plates which can be adjusted to different sizes, used in marking out patterns of boots for the cutter.

boot-powder (böt'pou″dėr), *n.* Massive talc or soapstone reduced to powder, used to dust the inside of a new or tightly fitting shoe, to facilitate drawing it on.

boot-rack (böt'rak), *n.* A frame or stand to hold boots, especially with their tops turned downward.

boots¹ (böts), *n.* [Pl. of *boot*².] **1.** The porter or servant in a hotel who blacks the boots of guests and in some cases attends to the baggage. Formerly called a *boot-catcher.*

> He began life as a *boots,* he will probably end as a peer.
> *Hood.*

> To gain but your smiles, were I Sardanapalus,
> I'd descend from my throne, and be *boots* at an alehouse.
> *Barham,* Ingoldsby Legends, II. 39.

2. In tales of Norse mythology, the youngest son of a family, always represented as especially clever and successful.—**3.** A name applied to the youngest officer in a British regiment, or to the youngest member of a club, etc. [Eng. slang.]

boots², **bouts** (böts), *n.* The marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris.*

boot-stocking (böt'stok″ing), *n.* A large stocking of stout and thick material, made to wear over the ordinary shoes and other leg-covering in cold weather or at times of great exposure.

> His *boot-stockings* coming high above the knees.
> *Southey,* The Doctor, lvii.

boot-stretcher (böt'strech″ėr), *n.* An apparatus for stretching the uppers of boots and shoes.

boot-top (böt'top), *n.* **1.** The upper part of the leg of a boot.—**2.** (*a*) In boots of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the large flaring upper part of the boot-leg, capable of being turned over. Hence—(*b*) A lace ruffle worn around the leg, and covering the inside of the leather boot-top.—**3.** In some modern boots, a reverse of light-colored leather, as if a part of the lining, turned over the top of the boot-leg. See *top-boot.*

boot-topping (böt'top″ing), *n.* *Naut.*: (*a*) The operation of painting that part of a ship's copper which is above the water-line. (*b*) The process of removing grass, slime, etc., from the side of a ship, and daubing it over with a mixture of tallow, sulphur, and resin.

boot-tree (böt'trē), *n.* An instrument consisting of two wooden blocks, constituting a front and a rear portion, which together form the shape of the leg and foot, and are inserted into a boot and then forced apart by a wedge for the purpose of stretching it.

booty (bö'ti), *n.*; pl. *booties* (-tiz). [Early mod. E. also *bootie, boty, botie,* < late ME. *botye, buty,* prob. < MD. *buet,* D. *buit,* booty, = MLG. *bute, büte,* LG. *büte,* booty, also exchange, barter, = MHG. *biute,* G. *beute,* booty (prob. < LG.), = Icel. *býti,* exchange, barter, = Sw. *byte* = Dan. *bytte,* exchange, barter, share, booty; connected with MLG. *buten,* exchange, distribute, make booty, LG. *büten,* exchange, barter, = Icel. *býta,* give out, distribute, exchange, = Sw. *byta,* exchange, = Dan. *bytte,* exchange, barter (also, from the noun, D. *buiten* = G. *beuten,* make booty); appar. a Teut. word, but not found in early use. Cf. F. *butin* = Sp. *botin* = It. *bottino* (ML. *botinum, butinum,* with adj. term.), from the LG. The E. form *booty,* instead of the expected *boot* (which does occur later, appar. as short for *booty*), or rather **boute, *bout,* or **boit,* from the D. or LG., seems to be due to association with the orig. unrelated *boot*¹, profit, etc., and in part perhaps to the influence of the F. *butin,* which was also for a time used in E.] **1.** Spoil taken from an enemy in war; plunder; pillage.

> When he reckons that he has gotten a *booty,* he has only caught a Tartar.
> *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. That which is seized by violence and robbery.

> So triumph thieves upon their conquer'd *booty.*
> *Shak.,* 3 Hen. VI., i. 4.

3. A prize; gain: without reference to its being taken by force.

> I have spread the nets o' the law, to catch rich *booties,*
> And they come fluttering in.
> *Fletcher,* Spanish Curate, iii. 4.

> Flowers growing in large numbers afford a rich *booty* to the bees, and are conspicuous from a distance.
> *Darwin,* Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 434.

To play booty, to join with confederates in order to victimize another player, and thus share in the plunder; hence, to play dishonestly; give an opponent the advantage at first in order to induce him to play for higher stakes, which he will lose.

> One thing alone remained to be lost—what he called his honour—which was already on the scent *to play booty.*
> *Disraeli,* Young Duke.

=**Syn. 1.** *Plunder,* etc. See *pillage, n.*

booze, boose² (böz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *boozed, boosed,* ppr. *boozing, boosing.* [A var., prob. orig. dial., of *bouse,* retaining the ME. pronunciation (ME. *ou,* pron. ö, now ou): see *bouse,* which is historically the normal form.] To drink deeply, especially with a boon companion and to partial intoxication; guzzle liquor; tipple. Also *bouse, bouze, bowse.*

> He was a wild and roving lad,
> For ever in the alehouse *boozing.*
> *Barham,* Ingoldsby Legends, I. 162.

booze, boose² (böz), *n.* [< *booze, v.* Cf. *bouse, n.*] **1.** Liquor; drink.—**2.** A drinking-bout; a spree.

boozed (bözd), *a.* Fuddled; intoxicated.

boozer (bö″zėr), *n.* [< *booze* + *-er*¹. Cf. *bouser.*] A tippler. Also *booser.*

boozy, boosy² (bö'zi), *a.* [Also *bousy, bowsy;* < *booze, v.,* + *-y.* Cf. *bousy.*] Showing the effects of a booze; somewhat intoxicated; merry or foolish with liquor. [Colloq.]

bo-peep (bō-pēp'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bohpeepe, boo-peep, bo-pipe,* etc.; < *bo* + *peep.* Cf. Sc. *bokeik, keekbo.*] An alternate withdrawing or concealing of the face or person and sudden peeping out again in a playful manner or in some unexpected place, often resorted to as an amusement for very small children, and generally accompanied by drawing out the word "bo" when concealed, while "peep" is abruptly enunciated on reappearing: as, to play *bo-peep.* In the United States more generally known as *peek-a-boo.*

> I for sorrow sung,
> That such a king should play *bo-peep,*
> And go the fools among. *Shak.,* Lear, i. 4 (song).

bopyrid (bop'i-rid), *n.* A crustacean of the family *Bopyridæ.*

Bopyridæ (bō-pir'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bopyrus* + *-idæ.*] A family of edriophthalmous crustaceans, of the order *Isopoda,* the species of which are parasitic on the gills of other crustaceans. They undergo metamorphosis, and the sexes are distinct. The female is discoidal and asymmetrical, without eyes, while the much smaller male is elongated, segmented distinctly, and furnished with eyes. There are several genera besides *Bopyrus,* the typical genus, as *Ione, Liriope, Gyge, Phryxus.*

Bopyrus (bō-pī'rus), *n.* [NL.] A genus of isopods, typical of the family *Bopyridæ.* *B. squillarum,* a parasite of other crustaceans, is an example.

bora (bō'rä), *n.* [It., etc., prob. dial. (Venetian, Milanese, etc.) form of *borea,* north wind, Boreas, confused with Illyrian and Dalmatian *bura,* Turk. *bora,* Serv. Bulg. *bura,* OBulg. Russ. *burya,* Pol. *burza,* a storm, tempest, Lith. *būris,* a shower. Cf. *borasco.*] The name given on the coasts of the Adriatic sea to a violent dry wind blowing from a northeasterly direction.

borable (bōr'a-bl), *a.* [< *bore*¹, *v.,* + *-able.*] Capable of being bored. [Rare.]

borachio† (bō-rach'iō), *n.* [Also written *borracchio, borracho, borraccio, boraccio,* etc., from Sp. or It.: Sp. *borracha* (= It. *borraccia,* later also *borraccio*), a leathern wine-bottle, *borracho,* a drunkard, drunken, prob. < *borra, borro,* a lamb, < *borra* (= Pr. It. *borra,* F. *bourre*), short hair or wool, < ML. *burra,* rough hair, LL. a shaggy garment: see *burrel.*] **1.** A large leathern bottle or bag, used in Spain and throughout the Levant for holding wine or other liquor; a wine-skin (now the current name in English). It is made of the skin of a beast, most commonly that of a goat or hog, from which the carcass has been removed piecemeal, leaving the hide whole, except at the neck and the places where the limbs were. These openings are strongly sewed up, that at the neck being furnished with a leather tube. When used for carrying water, the borachio is hung with the mouth downward, so that the tube can be untied whenever necessary, and any desired quantity be withdrawn. See cut under *bottle.*

> Two hundred loaves and two bottles (that is, two skins or *borachios*) of wine. *Delany,* Life of David.

> Dead wine, that stinks of the *borrachio,* sup
> From a foul jack, or greasy maplecup?
> *Dryden,* tr. of Persius's Satires, v. 216.

Hence—**2.** A drunkard, as if a mere wine-bottle.

> How you stink of wine! Do you think my niece will ever endure such a *borachio!* You're an absolute *borachio.* *Congreve,* Way of the World, iv. 10.

boracic (bō-ras'ik), *a.* [< *borax* (*borac-*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or produced from borax. Also *boric.* **Boracic acid, boric acid,** H_3BO_3, a compound of boron with oxygen and hydrogen, having the properties of a weak acid. It is a white, nearly tasteless, crystalline solid, slightly soluble in cold water, and, when the solution is boiled, volatile with the water-vapor. It is obtained in the free state from the water of the Tuscan lagoons and in the volcanic formations of the Lipari islands. In the United States it is made from the borax of Borax lake in California, by decomposing it with hydrochloric acid. Like borax, it is an efficient antiseptic.

boraciferous (bō-ra-sif'e-rus), *a.* [< ML. *borax* (*borac-*), borax, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Containing or yielding borax.

> The *boraciferous* basin of the Sultan Chair, near the Simaov River. *Sci. Amer. Supp.,* XXII. 9093.

boracite (bō'ra-sīt), *n.* [< *borax* (*borac-*) + *-ite*².] A mineral consisting of borate and chlorid of magnesium. It crystallizes in the isometric system with tetrahedral hemihedrism, and is remarkable for its pyro-electrical properties. It usually exhibits to a marked degree anomalous double refraction, on which account some authors doubt its isometric character.

boracium (bō-ras'i-um), *n.* [NL., < *borax* (*borac-*), borax.] The name originally given by Sir Humphry Davy to boron, which was supposed to be a metal.

boracous (bō'ra-kus), *a.* [< *borax* (*borac-*) + *-ous.*] Consisting of or derived from borax.

borage (bur'āj), *n.* [Until recently also written *borrage, burrage, burridge,* early mod. E. *burrage, bourrage, bourage, borage,* < ME. *borage, burage,* < AF. *burage,* OF. *bourrace, bourrache,* mod. F. *bourrache* = Pr. *borrage* = Sp. *boraja* (cf. D. *boraadje,* G. *boretsch, borretsch,* Dan. *borasurt*) = Pg. *borragem* = It. *borraggine, borrace, borrana,* < ML. *borrago, borago,* NL. *borago* (*boragin-*), MGr. *πουράκιον,* borage, prob. < ML. *borra, burra,* rough hair, short wool, in ref. to the roughness of the foliage; cf. *borachio, burrel,* etc. The historical pron., indicated by the spelling *burrage,* rimes with *courage:* the present spelling *borage* is in imitation of the ML. and NL. *borago.*] A European plant, *Borago officinalis,* the principal representative of the genus, occasionally cultivated for its blue flowers. It is sometimes used as a salad, occasionally in medicine in acute fevers, etc., and also in making claret-cup, cool-tankard, etc.

Flowering Branch of Borage (*Borago officinalis*). From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique."

> If you have no bottle-ale, command some claret wine and *bourrage.* *Marston,* What You Will, iv. 1.

Boraginaceæ (bō-raj-i-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Borago* (*Boragin-*) + *-aceæ.*] A large order of gamopetalous dicotyledonous plants, herbs or shrubs, natives mostly of northern temperate regions, distinguished by regular flowers and by a fruit consisting of four distinct nutlets or of a drupe containing four nutlets. The leaves are often rough and hairy. Some tropical species, as of *Cordia,* are timber-trees, others yield dyes, but the order generally is of little economical value. It includes the heliotrope (*Heliotropium*), forget-me-not (*Myosotis*), alkanet (*Anchusa*), comfrey (*Symphytum*), bugloss (*Lycopsis*), gromwell (*Lithospermum*), borage (which see), etc. Often spelled *Borraginaceæ.* Also called *Asperifoliæ.*

boraginaceous (bō-raj-i-nā'shius), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Boraginaceæ.*

boragineous (bō-ra-jin'ē-us), *a.* [< ML. *borago* (*boragin-*), borage, + *-eous.*] Pertaining to or having the characteristics of the *Borагineæ,* a tribe of *Boraginaceæ;* boraginaceous.

Borago (bō-rā'gō), *n.* [NL., ML.: see *borage.*] A genus of plants, natural order *Boraginaceæ.* See *borage.* Also spelled *Borrago.*

boramez, *n.* See *barometz.*

borast†, *n.* An obsolete form of *borax.* *Chaucer.*

borasco (bō-ras'kō), *n.* [Also *borasca, burrasca* (and *borasque, borrasque,* < F. *bourrasque*); = Sp. Pg. *borrasca,* < It. *burasca,* now *burrasca,* prob. aug. of *bora* (*bura*): see *bora.*] A violent squall of wind; a storm accompanied with thunder and lightning.

Borassus (bō-ras'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βόρασσος,* the palm-fruit (Dioscorides).] A genus of diœ-

[illegible] a single species, a native [illegible] extensively cultivated in the [illegible]

b[illegible] [illegible] + *-ate*¹.] A salt [illegible] of boracic acid with any base.

b[illegible] [Also *borato*, *baratto* (cf. D. *borat*, a kind of wool or woolen thread); < It. [illegible] see [illegible].] A stuff woven of silk and wool, used in the time of Elizabeth: perhaps identical with bombazine. *Fairholt.*

borax (bō'raks), *n.* [In this form < ML. *borax*; early mod. E. *boras*, *borras*, *borace*, *borrace*, < ME. *boras*, < OF. *boras*, *borras*, *bourras*, mod. F. *borax* = Sp. *borraj*, earlier *borrax*, = Pg. *borax* = It. *borrace* = G. Dan. Sw. *borax*, < ML. *borax* ([illegible]), *borac*, *boracum*, *baurach*, < Ar. *bōraq*, *būraq*, *bauraq*, borax, prop. natron, < Pers. *būrah*, borax; by some referred to Ar. *baraqa*, shine, glisten.] Sodium tetraborate or pyroborate, $Na_2B_4O_7 + 10H_2O$, a salt formed by the union of boracic acid and soda. It is a [illegible] slightly soluble in cold water, [illegible] alkaline taste. It occurs in nature in [illegible] waters of lakes in Tibet, Tatary, China, and California, and is obtained from these waters by evaporation and crystallization. The United States is now almost wholly supplied with borax from California. Borax is also prepared artificially from soda and boracic acid. It is much used as a flux in assaying operations, and for cleaning the surfaces of difficultly fusible metals previous to soldering, since when melted it dissolves the metallic oxids which form on their surfaces when heated. It is also used in glass and enamel manufacture; as an antiseptic, particularly in foods, because its action on the system is feeble even in comparatively large doses; and as a detergent. Crude borax is also called *tincal*. **Glass of borax.** See [illegible]. **Honey of borax.** See *honey*.

Borborite (bôr'bọ-rīt), *n.* [< LL. *Borboritæ*, < LGr. βορβορῖται, pl., < Gr. βόρβορος, mud, mire, filth.] A nickname for certain Ophitic Gnostics, and also in general for one who holds or is supposed to hold filthy or immoral doctrines: in modern times specifically applied to a branch of the Mennonites.

borborygm (bôr'bọ-rim), *n.* Same as *borborygmus*.

borborygmus (bôr-bọ-rig'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βορβορυγμός, < βορβορύζειν, have a rumbling in the bowels; cf. κορκορυγμός and κορκορυγή, of same sense; imitative words.] The rumbling noise caused by wind within the intestines.

Borchardt's functions, modulus. See the nouns.

bord¹†, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *board*.

bord²†, *n.* Same as *bourd*¹.

bord³ (bôrd), *n.* A striped material for garments, made in the Levant.

bordage¹ (bôr'dāj), *n.* [< F. *bordage*, < *bord*, a ship's side, + *-age*: see *board* and *-age*.] The planking on a ship's side.

bordage² (bôr'dāj), *n.* [Law F. (LL. *bordagium*), < OF. *borde*, a hut, cot (see *bordar*), + *-age*.] Under the Norman kings of England, the tenure by which a bordar held his cot; the services due by a bordar to his lord.

bordalisaunder†, *n.* [ME., also *boord*, *borde*, *burd alisaundre*, *bourde de Alisaundre*, etc., i. e., 'border (embroidery) of Alexandria.' Alexandrian work, so named from Alexandria in Egypt.] A stuff used in the middle ages, probably of silk, or silk and wool, and striped. Also *bordalisaunder*.

bordar, *n.* [Also *border*; < ML. *bordarius*, cottager, < *borda* (> OF. *borde* = Pr. Cat. *borda* = Sp. It. *borda*), a cottage, hut, perhaps < Teut. (AS. etc.) *bord*, a board: see *board*.] In Norman times, in England, a villein who held a [illegible] lord's pleasure, usually with a small [illegible] of land in the open field, for which he [illegible] menial services; a cottar.

b[illegible], *n.* A Middle English form of *board*.

B[illegible]**aux** ([illegible]), *n.* 1. A general term for [illegible] both red and white, produced in [illegible] about Bordeaux, [illegible] including [illegible] departments, among which Gironde is [illegible] A general name of [illegible] of [illegible] they [illegible] red color.

bo[illegible], *n.* [< ME. *bordel* [illegible] *bordel* [illegible] Sp. *burdel* [illegible] a brothel, orig. [illegible] OF. *borde* [illegible] replaced by *brothel* [illegible] house; a house [illegible] a stew, a *bordel*, and a [illegible]

bordeler† (bôr'del-ėr), *n.* [ME., also *bordiller*, < OF. *bordeler*, *bordelier*, < *bordel*: see *bordel*.] The keeper of a brothel. *Gower.*

bordello (bôr-del'ō), *n.* [It.] Same as *bordel*. *B. Jonson*; *Milton.*

border (bôr'dėr), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *bordure*, Sc. *bordour*; < ME. *border*, *bordure*, *bordeure*, earliest form *bordure*, < OF. *bordure*, earlier *bordeüre*, mod. F. *bordure* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *bordadura* = It. *bordatura*, < ML. *bordatura*, border, edging, < **bordare* (pp. *bordatus*) (> It. *bordare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *bordar* = F. *border*), edge, border, < *bordus* (> It. Sp. *bordo* = Pg. *borda* = F. *bord*), edge, side, < Teut. (AS. etc.) *bord*, edge, side, mixed with *bord*, a board: see *board*, where the two orig. forms are distinguished. In termination, *border* is parallel phonetically with *armor*, the earlier accented suffix *-ure* having weakened under loss of accent to *-er*, *-or*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A side, edge, brink, or margin; a limit or boundary.

> Take heed to yourselves, that ye go not up into the mount, or touch the *border* of it. Ex. xix. 12.

2. The line which separates one country, state, or province from another; a frontier line or march.

> In bringing his *border* into contact with that of the Danelaw, Eadward announced that the time of rest was over, and that a time of action had begun.
> *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 188.

3. The district or territory which lies along the edge or boundary-line of a country; the frontier; specifically, in the plural, the marches or border districts: hence, in English and Scottish history, "the borders," the districts adjoining the line separating the two countries.

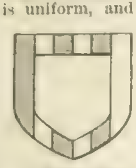
> These outlaws, as I may call them, who robbed upon the *borders*. *Bp. Patrick*, Com. on Genesis, xlvi. 34.

4. Territory; domain.

> The Lord thy God shall enlarge thy *border*. Deut. xii. 20.

5. Figuratively, a limit, boundary, or verge; brink: as, he is on the *border* of threescore; driven by disaster to the *border* of despair; "in the *borders* of death," *Barrow*, Works, III. xvii.—**6.** A strip, band, or edging surrounding any general area or plane surface, or placed along its margin, and differing from it by some well-defined character, as in material, color, design, or purpose. (*a*) A narrow bed or strip of ground in a garden inclosing a portion of it, and generally divided from it by a path or walk. (*b*) Ornamental work surrounding a printed page, a handbill, a drawing, etc., the black band around mourning stationery, or the like. (*c*) A piece of ornamental trimming about the edge of a garment, a cap, etc. In the seventeenth century, and perhaps earlier, borders of garments were made detachable, similar to the apparels of the alb, and could be transferred from one garment to another; they were then richly embroidered, and are especially mentioned in wills and inventories.

> And beneath the cap's *border* gray mingles with brown.
> *Whittier*, The Quaker Alumni.



A Border Paly.

(*d*) In *her.*, the outer edge of the field when of different tincture from the center. Its width is uniform, and should be one fifth the width of the field. French heralds consider the border as one of the ordinaries; in English heraldry it is sometimes a mark of difference. The border always covers the end of any ordinary, as the chevron, fess, etc. When a coat of arms is impaled with another, if either of them has a border, it is not carried along the pale, but surrounds the outside of the field only. The border when charged with an ordinary shows only so much of the ordinary as comes naturally upon that part of the field occupied by the border; thus, the cut represents a border paly of six pieces, azure and argent.

7†. A plait or braid of hair worn round the forehead.

> I did try two or three *borders* and periwigs, meaning to wear one. *Pepys*, Diary, May 9, 1663.

8. In *milling*, a hoop, rim, or curb about a bedstone or bed-plate, which prevents the meal from falling off except at the proper opening. —**9.** *pl.* The portions of scenery in a theater which hang from above and represent foliage, clouds, beams, etc. **Alveolar border.** See [illegible]. **Mitered border**, in a hearth, the edging about the [illegible] stone. =**Syn.** [illegible]

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the border of a country: specifically, (*a*) in England and Scotland, of or pertaining to the borders of these countries: as, the *border* [illegible] *border* thieves. (*b*) In the United States, of or pertaining to the frontier line between the settled and unsettled part of the country: as, a *border* [illegible]

Border ruffian, in *U. S. hist.*, one of the proslavery party in Missouri, who in 1854-5 habitually crossed the border into Kansas for the purpose of voting illegally and [illegible] free-State colonists.

border (bôr'dėr), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *bordure*, Sc. *bordour*; < ME. *borduren*, *bourduren*, < *border*; from the noun. Cf. *broider*, *brouder*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make a border about; adorn with a border: as, to *border* a garment or a garden.

> Rivulets *bordered* with the softest grass.
> *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry.

2. To form a border or boundary to.—**3.** To lie on the border of; be contiguous to; adjoin; lie next.

> Sheba and Raamah *border* the Persian Gulf. *Raleigh.*

4†. To confine or keep within bounds; limit.

> That nature, which contemns its origin,
> Cannot be *border'd* certain in itself.
> *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 2.

II. *intrans.* To have a contiguous boundary or dividing line; abut exteriorly: with *on* or *upon*: as, the United States *border on* the two great oceans.

> Virtue and Honour had their temples *bordering* on each other and are sometimes both on the same coin.
> *Addison*, Dialogues on Medals, ii.

To border on or **upon**, figuratively, to approach closely in character; verge on; resemble closely: as, his conduct *borders upon* vulgarity.

> Wit which *borders upon* profaneness . . . deserves to be branded as folly. *Tillotson*, Works (ed. 1728), I. 33.

bordered (bôr'dėrd), *p. a.* [< *border* + *-ed*².] Having a border: specifically, in *math.*, applied to a determinant formed from another by adding one or more rows and columns. Thus, a *bordered* symmetrical determinant is a determinant formed by adding a row and column to a symmetrical determinant.

borderer (bôr'dėr-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. (Sc.) also *bordurer*, *bourdurer*; < late ME. *borderer*; < *border* + *-er*¹.] **1.** One who dwells on a border, or at the extreme part or confines of a country, region, or tract of land; one who dwells near to a place.—**2.** One who approaches near to another in any relation. [Rare.]

> The poet is the nearest *borderer* upon the orator.
> *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

3. One who makes borders or bordering.

bordering (bôr'dėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *border*, *v.*] **1.** The act of making a border, or of surrounding with a border.—**2.** Material for a border; a border of any kind; particularly, an ornamental band of paper placed around the upper part of the walls of a room.

bordering-wax (bôr'dėr-ing-waks), *n.* Wax used by etchers and aquatint engravers for forming a bordering about plates which are to be etched, to retain the acid. It is made of 3 parts of Burgundy pitch to 1 part of yellow beeswax. To these ingredients, when melted, sweet oil is added, and, after cooling, the mixture is poured into water.

border-knife (bôr'dėr-nīf), *n.* A knife with a convex blade fixed at the end of a long handle, used to trim the edges of sods; an edging-knife or sod-cutter.

border-land (bôr'dėr-land), *n.* Land forming a border or frontier; an uncertain intermediate district or space: often used figuratively.

> The indefinite *border-land* between the animal and vegetable kingdoms. *H. Spencer*, First Principles.

border-lights (bôr'dėr-lītz), *n. pl.* The row of gaslights behind the borders in a theater.

border-plane (bôr'dėr-plān), *n.* A joiner's edging-plane.

border-tower (bôr'dėr-tou″ėr), *n.* A small fortified post, consisting usually of a high square tower with a flat roof and battlements, and one or more machicolated protections for the gate, drawbridge, and the like, and surrounded by a strong wall inclosing a court. Such dwellings, formerly occupied by petty landowners in exposed positions, are frequent along the border between Scotland and England: hence the name.

border-warrant (bôr'dėr-wor″ant), *n.* In *Scots law*, a warrant issued by the judge ordinary, on the borders between Scotland and England, on the application of a creditor, for arresting the effects of a debtor residing on the English side of the border, and detaining him until he finds caution that he shall sist himself in judgment in any action which may be brought for the debt within six months.

bord-halfpenny†, *n.* Same as *burgh-halfpenny*.

bord-land†, *n.* [A ME. law term, appar. < *bord*, a table, board (but prob. with ref. to *bordage*², q. v.), + *land*.] In *feudal law*, a term of uncertain meaning, defined, from the apparent etymology, as the demain land which a lord kept in his hands for the maintenance of his board or table, but more probably land held by a tenant in bordage.

bord-lode†, *n.* [A ME. law term, appar. < *bord*, a table, board (but prob. with ref. to *bordage*², q. v.), + *lode*, a leading, conveyance.] In *feudal law*, some service due by a tenant to his lord, involving the carrying of wood, etc., to the lord's house.

bordman†, *n.* [ME. **bordman* (only in ML. *bordmannus*), < *bord*, a table, board (but prob. with ref. to *bordage*, q. v.), + *man*.] In *law*, a tenant of bord-land; a bordar.

bordon†, *n.* A form of *bourdon*.

bordrage†, *n.* See *bodrag*.

bord-service (bôrd′sėr″vis), *n.* [< *bord-*, as in *bordage*, *bordman*, etc., + *service*.] In *feudal law*, the tenure of bord-lands; bordage.

bordure (bôr′dūr), *n.* [Early mod. E., < ME. *bordure*, < OF. (and F.) *bordure*: see *border*.] An obsolete or archaic form of *border*, retained in heraldry.

The netherest hem or *bordure* of these clothes.
Chaucer, Boëthius, i. prose 1.

Instead of railes and balusters, there is a *bordure* of capital letters. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 31, 1654.

Bordure componé. See *componé*.

bore¹ (bōr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bored*, ppr. *boring*. [Early mod. E. also sometimes *boar*; < ME. *boren*, *borien*, < AS. *borian* = D. *boren* = OHG. *borōn*, MHG. *born*, G. *bohren* = Icel. *bora* = Sw. *borra* = Dan. *bore*, bore, = L. *forāre*, bore, perforate (see *foramen*, *perforate*), = Gr. *φαρᾶν*, *φαροῦν*, plow: a secondary verb, from, or from the same root as, the formally more primitive noun, AS. *bor* (= D. *boor* = MLG. *bor* = G. *bohr* = Icel. *borr* = Sw. *borr* = Dan. *bor*), an auger, gimlet; cf. Gr. *φάρος*, a plow, connected with *φάραγξ*, a ravine, *φάρυγξ*, pharynx: see *pharynx*. See *bore¹*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To pierce or perforate with a rotatory cutting instrument; make a circular hole in by turning an auger, gimlet, drill, or anything that will produce the same effect: as, to *bore* a plank or a cannon; to *bore* the ground for water, or with a stick.

I'll believe as soon,
This whole earth may be *bored*, and that the moon
May through the centre creep. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2.

2. To form or produce by rotatory perforation: as, to *bore* a hole or a well.

Where wells are completely drained by some excavations situated lower down, several holes are *bored* in the bottom of the well, and a fresh supply of water is obtained by means of explosives.
Eissler, Modern High Explosives, p. 311.

3. To penetrate, make, or gain as if by boring; push or drive through or into by any penetrating action: as, to *bore* a plank, or a hole in a plank, with a rifle-ball.

Bustling crowds I *bored*. *Gay*, Trivia, iii. 395.

With great difficulty we *bored* our way through the moving [ice] pack. *A. W. Greely*, Arctic Service, p. 103.

4†. To befool; trick; overreach.

At this instant
He *bores* me with some trick.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 1.

I am abused, betrayed, I am laughed at, scorned, baffled, and *bored*, it seems. *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, iv. 5.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To pierce or penetrate, as a gimlet or similar instrument; make a hole or holes: as, the auger *bores* well.—**2.** To sink a bore-hole, as in searching for water, coal, etc. —**3.** To be suited for piercing with an auger or other boring-tool: as, wood that *bores* well or ill.—**4.** To push forward or through toward a certain point: as, "*boring* to the west," *Dryden*.

The elder streets [of Florence] go *boring* away into the heart of the city in narrow dusky vistas of a fascinating picturesqueness. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 271.

5. In the *manège*, to thrust the head forward as far as possible: said of a horse.=**Syn. 1.** *Perforate*, etc. See *penetrate*.

bore¹ (bōr), *n.* [In sense 1, < ME. *bore*, < AS. *bor* (= D. *boor*, fem., = MLG. *bor*, m., = OHG. *bora*, f., G. *bohr* = Icel. *borr* = Sw. *borr*, m., = Dan. *bor*, neut.), an auger, a gimlet; in sense 3, < ME. *bore* = Icel. *bora*, a hole; in other senses directly from the verb: see *bore¹*, *v.*] **1†.** Any instrument for making holes by boring or turning, as an auger or gimlet.

A hole fit for the file or square *bore*. *Jos. Moxon.*

2. A hollow hand-tool used in nail-making to hold a nail while its head is being formed.—**3.** A hole made by boring, or as if by boring: as, "an auger's *bore*," *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 6. Specifically—(*a*) A deep vertical perforation made in the earth in search of water, or to ascertain the nature of the underlying strata, as in searching for coal or other minerals; a bore-hole. (*b*) The cylindrical cavity or perforation of a tube, rifle, cannon, etc.

Hence—**4.** The caliber or internal diameter of a hole or perforation, whether made by boring or not, especially of the cavity of a gun or tube.

Beside th' Artillery
Of fourscore pieces of a mighty *Boare*.
Drayton, Noah's Floud (ed. 1630), p. 103.

The *bores* of wind instruments. *Bacon.*

5†. A wound or thrust.—**Blue bore**, an opening in the clouds showing the blue sky. [Scotch.]—**To wick a bore**, in the game of curling, to drive a stone dexterously through an opening between two guards.

bore² (bōr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *boar*, *boer*; appar. < ME. *bare*, a wave, billow (once, in doubtful use) (cf. F. *barre*, a bore); prob. < Icel. *bāra* = Norw. *baara*, a billow caused by wind; cf. Sw. dial. *bår*, a hill, mound; prob. connected with Icel. *bera* = E. *bear¹*.] An abrupt tidal wave which breaks in an estuary, the water then rushing up the channel with great violence and noise. The tidal wave being a wave of translation, the shoaling and narrowing of channels where the tide rises very rapidly produce a great increase in the height of the wave. The forward parts of the wave, too, in shoaling water advance less rapidly than the backward parts, and so cause a great accumulation in front. The most celebrated bores in the old world are those of the Ganges, Indus, and Brahmaputra. The last is said to rise to a height of 12 feet. In the Amazon and other rivers in Brazil the bore reaches a height of from 12 to 16 feet. In England the bore is observed more especially in the Severn, Trent, and Wye, and in the Solway Frith. The bores in some bays at the head of the Bay of Fundy are very remarkable. In some parts of England it is called *eager* (which see); on the Amazon, the *pororoca*; on the Seine, the *barre*; and on the Garonne and Dordogne in France, the *mascaret*.

When the rise of the tide begins, the surface of the water is disturbed in mid-channel; but the water is not broken, it is merely like a common wave. But as this rapid rise elevates the surface suddenly above the level of the flat sands, the water immediately rushes over them with great velocity, and with a broken front, making a great noise. And this is the whole of the *bore*.
Airy, Encyc. Metrop., Tides and Waves, p. 514.

bore³ (bōr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bored*, ppr. *boring*. [This word, verb and noun (the noun in senses 1 and 2 appar. preceding the verb), came into use about the middle of the 18th century; usually considered a particular use of *bore¹*, and compared with G. *drillen*, bore, drill, also bore, weary; but an immediate derivation from *bore¹* is philologically improbable, though it may be explained as a twist of fashionable slang (to which, indeed, the word has always belonged), perhaps resting on some forgotten anecdote. At any rate, the word is now independent of *bore¹*.] **1.** To weary by tedious iteration or repetition; tire, especially in conversation, by insufferable dullness; tease; annoy; pester.

"I will tell him to come," said Buckhurst. "Oh! no, no; don't tell him to come," said Millbank. "Don't *bore* him." *Disraeli*, Coningsby, i. 10.

Bolting away to a chamber remote,
Inconceivably *bored* by his Witen-gemote,
Edwy left them all joking,
And drinking, and smoking.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 215.

2. In *racing*, to annoy or impede by crowding against or out of the way.

bore³ (bōr), *n.* [See *bore³*, *v.*] **1†.** Ennui; a fit of ennui or listless disgust or weariness.—**2†.** One who suffers from ennui.—**3.** One who or that which bores one, or causes ennui or annoyance; anything which by dullness taxes the patience, or otherwise causes trouble or annoyance; specifically, a dull, tiresome, or uncongenial person who tires or annoys by forcing his company or conversation on others, or who persists in uninteresting talk or undesired attentions.

Society is now one polished horde,
Formed of two mighty tribes, the *bores* and bored.
Byron, Don Juan, xiii. 95.

Learned folk
Who drench you with æsthetics till you feel
As if all beauty were a ghastly *bore*,
The faucet to let loose a wash of words.
Lowell, Cathedral.

A sort of good-natured persistency, which induced the impression that he was nothing worse than a well-meaning *bore*, who was to be endured at all times for the sake of his occasional usefulness and universal cheerfulness.
Tourgée, Fool's Errand, p. 32.

bore⁴ (bōr). Preterit of *bear¹*.

bore⁵†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *boar*.

bore⁶ (bōr), *n.* [E. dial., short for *borecole*, q. v.] A kind of cabbage; borecole. *Tusser.*

Boread (bō′rẹ-ad), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. Βορεάδης, a son of Boreas, Βορεάς (Βορεαδ-), a daughter of Boreas, adj. (fem.), boreal; < Βορέας, Boreas.] **I.** *n.* A child of Boreas.

II. *a.* [*l. c.*] Pertaining or relating to northern regions; boreal. [Rare.]

boreal (bō′rẹ-al), *a.* [< ME. *boriall*, < LL. *borealis*, < L. *Boreas*, Boreas.] Pertaining to, situated in, or issuing from the north; relating or pertaining to the north or to the north wind; northern.

Above the Siberian snows
We'll sport amid the *boreal* morning.
Wordsworth, Peter Bell.

In *boreal* Dakota, whose capital bears his name, Germany and Bismarck are connected conceptions of the mind. *N. A. Rev.*, CLXIII. 105.

Boreal pole, in French terminology, the pole of the magnetic needle which points to the south. See *austral pole*, under *austral*.—**Boreal province**, in *zoögeog.*, one of the provinces established with reference to the distribution of marine animals. It embraces the North Atlantic south of the arctic province to a line passing through the naze of Norway and Cape Cod.

borean (bō′rẹ-ạn), *a.* [< *Boreas* + *-an*.] Same as *boreal*.

Boreas (bō′rẹ-ạs), *n.* [L., also *Borras*, < Gr. Βορέας, Attic Βορρᾶς, north wind, the god of the north wind; cf. Russ. *burya*, storm, *burana*, a tempest with snow: see *bora*.] **1.** In *Gr. myth.*, the god of the north wind.—**2.** The north wind personified; a cold, northerly wind.

borecole (bōr′kōl), *n.* [Also formerly *boorcole*; < D. *boerenkool*, borecole, lit. peasant's cabbage, < *boer*, peasant, + *kool*, cabbage: see *boor* and *cole*.] A variety of *Brassica oleracea*, a cabbage with curled or wrinkled leaves which have no tendency to form into a hard head. It is valued chiefly for winter use.

boredom (bōr′dum), *n.* [< *bore³*, *n.*, + *-dom*.] **1.** The state of being a bore, or the tendency to become tiresome and uninteresting.

I presently found that here too the male could assert his superiority and show a more vigorous *boredom*.
George Eliot, Theophrastus Such, xv.

2. The state of being bored; tedium; ennui.

Some, stretching their legs, presented symptoms of an escape from *boredom*. *Disraeli*, Young Duke.

Our "sea-anemone," a creature with which everybody, since the great aquarium mania, must have become familiar, even to the limits of *boredom*.
Huxley, Critiques and Addresses, p. 113.

3. Bores collectively.

boree† (bō′rē), *n.* [Also written *bory*, *bourrée*; < F. *bourrée*, a rustic dance.] A dance or movement in common time.

Dick could neatly dance a jig,
But Tom was best at *borees*.
Swift, Tom and Dick.

boreen (bō-rēn′), *n.* [< Ir. *bōthar* (pron. bō′hėr), a road, + dim. *-īn*.] A lane or narrow road. [Anglo-Irish.]

boregat (bor′e-gat), *n.* A chiroid fish of the genus *Hexagrammus*: better known as *bodieron* and *rock-trout*. See cut under *Hexagrammus*.

bore-hole (bōr′hōl), *n.* A hole made in boring for minerals, water, etc.; specifically, the hole in which a blasting-charge is placed. See *boring*, 2.

boreism (bōr′izm), *n.* [Also written *borism*; < *bore³* + *-ism*.] The action of a bore; the condition of being a bore. [Rare.]

borel¹†, borrel¹†, *n.* [Early mod. E., prop. *burel*, *burrel*, *burrell*, < ME. *borel*, *burel*, < OF. *burel*, later *bureau*, a coarse woolen stuff (mod. F. *bureau*, a desk, writing-table, bureau, > E. *bureau*, q. v.): see *burrel*, and cf. *birrus*.] **1.** A coarse woolen stuff, or garments made of it; hence, clothing in general.

I wol renne out my *borel* for to shewe.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 356.

2. A kind of light stuff the warp of which was silk and the woof wool; a kind of serge.

borel²†, borrel²†, *a.* [ME., also *burel*, supposed to be a particular use of *borel¹*, *n.*, q. v. Sometimes used archaically in mod. E.] **1.** Belonging to the laity, as opposed to the clergy.

And more we se of Christes secre thinges
Than *borel* folk, although that they ben kinges,
We live in povert and in abstinence,
And *borel* folk in richesse and dispense.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 164.

2. Rude; unlearned.

But, sires, because I am a *burel* man . . .
Haveth me excused of my rude speche.
Chaucer, Prol. to Franklin's Tale, l. 44.

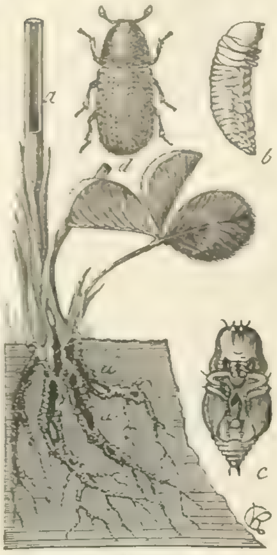
I am but rude and *borrel*. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., July.

Thou wert ever of a tender conscience, son Wilkin though thou hast but a rough and *borrel* bearing.
Scott, Betrothed, vii.

borely†, *a.* An obsolete form of *burly*.

boren†. Obsolete form of *born*, *borne*, pp. of *bear¹*. *Chaucer.*

borer (bōr′ėr), *n.* [< *bore¹*, *v.*, + *-er¹*; = G. *bohrer*.] **1.** One who bores or pierces.—**2.** A tool or instrument used for boring; an auger; specifically, in Great Britain, a drill, an implement used in boring holes in rock.—**3.** A name common to many minute coleopterous insects of the group *Xylophaga*, whose larvæ eat their way into old wood, forming at the bottom of the holes a little cocoon, whence they emerge as small beetles.—**4.** Some other insect which bores, either in the larval or adult state.—**5.** A local English name of the glutinous hag, *Myxine glutinosa*. See cut under *hag*.—**6.** A bivalve mollusk which bores into wood or stone, [illegible] of the family *Pholadidæ*.—7. In [illegible] ovipositor when it is used [illegible] many beetles, flies, etc.—**Annular** [illegible].—**Clover-root borer**, a small [illegible] *Hylesinus trifolii*, imported from [illegible] injurious to clover. The [illegible] whitish, with [illegible] beetle is a little over 2 millimeters in length, [illegible] black color, the ely[tra] [illegible] **Grape-root borer**, the larva of *Ægeria* [illegible] *idæ*, which lays its eggs in July or August at the base of the grape-vine, close to the ground. They ar[e] [illegible] which eat the bark and sap-wood of the grape-root, and transf[orm] [illegible] within a [illegible] cocoon of gummy silk, to which bits of wood and bark are attached.



Clover-root Borer (*Hylesinus trifolii*).

a, *a*, *a*, burrows made by the insect; *b*, larva, lateral view; *c*, pupa, ventral view; *d*, beetle, dorsal view. All enlarged.

boreson†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *bawson*.

bore-tree, *n.* See *bour-tree*.

bore-worm (bōr'wėrm), *n.* A name for the ship-worm, *Teredo navalis*: so called on account of its boring into submerged timber, as the bottoms of vessels, piles, and the like.

borhame (bôr'am), *n.* [E. dial.; origin obscure.] A local English name, in Northumberland, of the lemon or sand-sole.

boric (bō'rik), *a.* [< *bor(ax)* + *-ic*.] Same as *boracic*.

boride (bō'rid or -rīd), *n.* [< *bor(on)* + *-ide*.] A primary compound of boron with a metallic element.

boring (bōr'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bore*¹, *v.*] **1.** The act of piercing or perforating; specifically, in *mining* and similar operations, the act of making a hole in rock or earth by means of a borer or drill. This is often executed on a large scale by the aid of machinery. Wells and shafts several feet in diameter are now bored without blasting, as has been done in Paris in sinking artesian wells, in the great northern coal-fields of France and Belgium, and elsewhere. **2.** The hole made by boring. Holes of small depth bored with the drill for blasting are called *bore-holes*. Deep holes bored for any purpose are called *borings*, and if of large diameter *shafts* or *wells*, according as they are intended for use in mining or for supplying water. **3.** *pl.* The chips, fragments, or dust produced in boring. Also called *boring-dust*.—**Three-handed boring**, in *mining*, boring in which a hand-drill is operated by three men, one of whom holds the drill and turns it as the work proceeds, while the others alternately strike upon or beat it with a heavy hammer or sledge. When one man holds the drill and another beats it, the boring is *two-handed*; when the same person holds the drill with one hand and beats it with the other, it is *single-handed*. [Eng.]

boring-anchor (bōr'ing-ang″kọr), *n.* Same as *screw-pile*.

boring-bar (bōr'ing-bär), *n.* A bar to which the cutters in a drilling- or boring-machine are [illegible]. See *cutter-bar*.

boring-bit (bōr'ing-bit), *n.* **1.** A tool or instrument of various shapes and sizes, used for boring holes in wood and other solid substances. See *bit*¹.—**2.** A tool much like a [illegible], but more highly tempered and [illegible] somewhat like an auger, used for [illegible] the vent of a gun when it is closed [illegible] obstruction; a vent-gimlet.

boring-block (bōr'ing-blok), *n.* In *mech.*, a [illegible] cylindrical piece fitted on the boring-[illegible] machine, and having the cut[illegible]

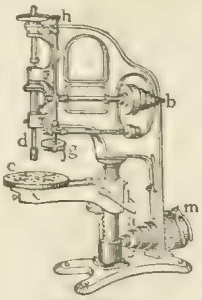
boring-collar (bōr'ing-kol″är), *n.* A [illegible] which can be turned [illegible] plate, so as to bring [illegible] holes of different [illegible] with the piece to be bored. [illegible] is exposed at the [illegible] which is held against it.

boring[illegible], *n.* Same as *boring*, 3.

boring[illegible], *n.* A clamp or stop fixed [illegible] of a bit or other boring-tool to regulate the depth of the work.

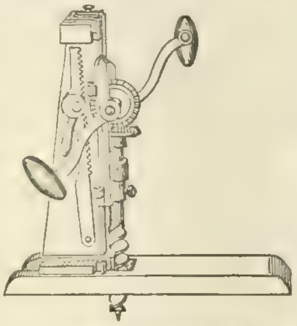
boring-head (bōr'ing-hed), *n.* **1.** The cutter-head of a diamond drill.—**2.** A short cylinder carrying cutting-tools, fitted upon a boring-bar.

boring-machine (bōr'ing-ma̤-shēn″), *n.* Any apparatus employing boring-tools, such as the bit, auger, or drill. Such machines are used for boring both metal and wood. In the first case the boring-tool is a revolving cutter-head, and the machine is essentially a drill. In these machines the work may be stationary while the cutter-head advances as the cut is made, or the work may be advanced or fed to the relatively stationary cutter-head. In all there are appliances for securing a variable speed and for adjusting one tool to many kinds of work. They are used to bore out heavy castings, guns, cylinders, wheel-hubs, etc. The wood-boring machines are essentially machine-augers. The auger or bit may be fixed, or may have a slight journal movement as the work proceeds. The block-boring machine is an apparatus consisting of two augers driven by hand and a vise for holding the bolt of wood from which a block is to be made. The carpenters' boring-machine is an auger supported on a movable frame in such a way that holes can be bored with it at any angle. It is operated by two handles and bevel gearing, the operator sitting astride the machine while at work.



Boring-machine.

a, *b*, cone-pulleys; *c*, horizontal face-plate; *d*, boring-shaft; *g*, hand wheel; *h*, automatic feed arrangement; *k*, handle which acts upon a pinion and rack to raise or lower the face-plate; *m*, belt-shifter.



Carpenters' Boring-machine.

boring-mill (bōr'ing-mil), *n.* Same as *boring-machine*.

boring-rod (bōr'ing-rod), *n.* A jointed rod to which the tools used in earth-boring and rock-drilling are attached.

boring-sponge (bōr'ing-spunj), *n.* A salt-water sponge of the genus *Cliona*, which bores into shells and limestone.

boring-table (bōr'ing-tā″bl), *n.* The platform supporting the work in a boring-machine.

borism, *n.* See *boreism*.

borith†, *n.* [< LL. *borith*, < Heb. *bōrīth* (Jer. ii. 22), tr. in the English version 'soap.'] A plant producing an alkali used in cleansing.

Borja (bôr'jä; Sp. pron. bōr'hä), *n.* A sweet white wine grown near Saragossa in Spain.

borley (bôr'li), *n.* [E. dial.] A boat used by trawlers about the estuary of the Thames. *N. E. D.*

borling (bôr'ling), *n.* [E. dial.] A local English name of the river-lamprey.

born¹ (bôrn), *p. a.* [< ME. *born*, *boren* (often shortened *bore*), < AS. *boren*, pp. of *beran*, bear, carry, bring forth. The distinction between *born*¹ and *borne*¹ is recent: see *bear*¹.] **1.** Possessing from birth the quality or character stated: as, a *born* poet; a *born* fool.

> Dunstan resumed Ælfred's task, not, indeed, in the wide and generous spirit of the king, but with the activity of a *born* administrator. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 325.

2. Innate; inherited; produced with a person at birth: as, *born* wit; *born* dignity: in both senses opposed to *acquired after birth* or *from experience*.

Often abbreviated to *b.*

Born in or **with**, inherited by birth; received or implanted at birth.

> Wit and wisdom are *born with* a man.
> *Selden*, Table Talk, p. 66.

Born of, sprung from.

> None *of* woman *born* shall harm Macbeth.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1.

Born on the wrong side of the blanket. See *blanket*.—**Born to**, destined to from birth, or by right of birth.

> I was *born to* a good estate.
> *Swift*, Story of an Injured Lady.

In one's born days, in one's lifetime. [Colloq.]

> There was one Mrs. Byron, a Northamptonshire lady, whom I never saw before *in my born days*.
> *Richardson*, Grandison, I. 103.

> [illegible] all *his born days* he never heard such screeches and yells as the wind give over that chimbley.
> *Mrs. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. [illegible]

To be **born again**, to become regenerate in spirit and character; be converted.

> Except a man *be born again*, he cannot see the kingdom of God.
> John iii. 3.

To be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth, to inherit a fortune by birth; be born to good luck.

born², *v. t.* See *bone*².

borne¹ (bōrn). [See *born*¹.] Past participle of *bear*¹.

borne²† (bōrn), *n.* Same as *bourn*².

borné (bôr-nā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *borner*, bound, limit, < *borne*, boundary, limit: see *bourn*².] Bounded; limited; narrow-minded; of restricted intelligence.

> He [Sir Robert Peel] began life as the underling of Lord Sidmouth—the shallowest, narrowest, most *borné*, and most benighted of the old Tory crew.
> *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 234.

Bornean (bôr'nẹ̄-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< *Borneo* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Borneo, the largest island of the Malay archipelago.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Borneo.

borned†, *p. a.* An obsolete form of *burned*. *Chaucer*.

borneëne (bôr'nẹ̄-ēn), *n.* [< *borne(ol)* + *-ene*.] A liquid hydrocarbon ($C_{10}H_{16}$) secreted by *Dryobalanops camphora*, and holding in solution a solid substance, borneol ($C_{10}H_{18}O$), or camphor of Borneo. See *Dryobalanops*.

Borneo camphor. See *camphor*.

borneol (bôr'nẹ̄-ol), *n.* [< *Borneo* + *-ol*.] Same as *Borneo camphor* (which see, under *camphor*).

bornine (bôr'nin), *n.* [Appar. as *born-ite* + *-ine*².] Telluric bismuth: same as *tetradymite*.

borning, borning-rod. See *boning*, *boning-rod*.

bornite (bôr'nīt), *n.* [After Dr. Ignatius von *Born*, an Austrian mineralogist (1742–91), + *-ite*².] A valuable copper ore, consisting of about 60 parts of copper, 14 of iron, and 26 of sulphur, found mostly massive, also in isometric crystals. It has a peculiar bronze-color on the fresh fracture (hence called by Cornish miners *horse-flesh ore*), but soon tarnishes; and from the bright colors it then assumes it is often named *purple* or *variegated copper* and *erubescite*.

bornous, bornouse, *n.* Same as *burnoose*.

borocalcite (bō-rọ̄-kal'sīt), *n.* [< *boron* + *calcite*.] A hydrous calcium borate, supposed to occur with other borates in Peru.

boroglyceride (bō-rọ̄-glis'ẹ-rid or -rīd), *n.* [< *boron* + *glycer(in)* + *-ide*.] An antiseptic substance containing about 25 per cent. of glyceryl borate, or propenyl borate ($C_3H_5BO_3$), and 75 per cent. of free boric acid and glycerin in equivalent proportions.

boron (bō'ron), *n.* [NL., < *bor(ax)* + *-on*.] Chemical symbol, B; atomic weight, 10.95. A chemical element belonging to the group of non-metals. Two allotropic forms of this element are known, one a brown, amorphous powder, slightly soluble in water, the other (adamantine boron) crystalline, and with a luster and hardness inferior only to that of the diamond. In all its compounds boron appears to be trivalent. It does not occur in nature in the free state, but some of its compounds are well-known articles of commerce. It is prepared by heating boric acid at a high temperature with some powerful reducing agent, such as potassium or aluminium. Its oxygen acid, boracic acid, and the soda salt, borax, are extensively used in the arts.

boronatrocalcite (bō-rọ̄-nā-trọ̄-kal'sīt), *n.* [< *boron* + *natron* + *calcite*.] A hydrous borate of sodium and calcium; the mineral ulexite.

borosilicate (bō-rọ̄-sil'i-kāt), *n.* [< *bor(ic)* + *silic(ic)* + *-ate*¹.] A double salt, in which both boric and silicic acids are combined with a basic radical, as datolite, which is a borosilicate of calcium. Also called *silicoborate*.

borough¹ (bur'ō), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *borrough*, *burrough*, *borrow*, *burrow*, *borow*, *burow*, etc.; sometimes, esp. in comp., written *boro* or *boro'*; < ME. *borwe*, *borowe*, *borgh*, *burgh*, *borug*, *buruh*, etc., *burie*, *buri*, *bery*, etc., < AS. *burh*, *buruh*, *burg* (gen. and dat. *byrig*, whence the second set of ME. forms above, *burie*, etc., E. *bury*¹, q. v.), a town, a fortified place (= OS. *burug*, *burg* = OFries. *burich*, *burch* = MD. *burch*, *borch*, D. *burg*, *burgt* = MLG. *borch* = OHG. *burug*, *buruc*, *burc*, MHG. *burc*, G. *burg* = Icel. *borg* = Sw. Dan. *borg* = Goth. *baurgs*; hence, from OHG. etc., ML. *burgus*, > OF. *burc*, *borg*, F. *bourg* = Pr. *borc* = Sp. Pg. *burgo* = It. *borgo*); prob. < AS. *beorgan* (pp. *borgen*) = Goth. *bairgan* = G. *bergen*, etc., protect: see *bury*¹, *burrow*¹, *burg*¹, *burgh*, *bourg*¹ (all ult. identical with *borough*), *burgess*, *bourgeois*, etc. The word appears in various forms in many names of towns: Peter*borough*, Edin*burgh* or Edin*boro*, Canter*bury*, Ham*burg*, *Burgos*, etc.] **1.** Formerly, a fortified town, or a town possessing municipal organization; also, a town or city in general.—**2.** In England: (*a*) A corporate town possessing a regularly organized municipal government and special privileges conferred by royal charter: usually called a *municipal borough*. (*b*) A town having the right to send one or more representatives to Parliament: usually called a *parliamentary borough.* Under the general laws regulating municipal government, with some exceptions, the burgesses of each borough elect a certain number of councilors every three years, and these elect the mayor annually and half the aldermen (who serve six years) triennially. Mayor, aldermen, and councilors form the council. The corresponding term in Scotland is *burgh.* **3.** In Connecticut, Minnesota, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, an incorporated municipality less populous than a city and differently governed: in general, corresponding to *town* in other States. In Minnesota and Pennsylvania its boundaries are identical with those of one of the primary divisions of the county; in Connecticut and New Jersey they include only the space occupied by houses adjoining or nearly adjoining. Also, one of the five administrative subdivisions of the enlarged city of New York.

4†. A shelter or place of security.

> The flat, levell, and plaine fields not able to afford us . . . any *borough* to shelter us.
> *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus, p. 114.

5†. At Richmond in Yorkshire, England, and perhaps other northern old corporate towns, a property held by burgage, and formerly qualifying for a vote for members of Parliament. *N. E. D.*—**Close borough,** a pocket borough.

> Lansmere is neither a rotten borough, to be bought, nor a *close borough*, under one man's nomination. *Bulwer.*

Pocket borough, in England, before the passage of the Reform Bill of 1832 and the subsequent legislation dealing with the elective franchise, a borough the parliamentary representation of which was practically in the hands of some individual or family.—**Rotten borough,** a name given before the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832 to certain boroughs in England which had fallen into decay and had a mere handful of voters, but which still retained the privilege of sending members to Parliament. At the head of the list of these stood Old Sarum, the abandoned site of an old town, which returned two representatives though without a single inhabitant, the proprietors nominating whom they pleased.—**To buy a borough,** to purchase the power of controlling the election of a member of Parliament for a borough. Under recent British legislation this is no longer possible.

borough^{2}†, *n.* An obsolete form of *burrow^{2}*.

borough^{3}†, *n.* An obsolete form of *borrow^{1}*.

borough-court (bur'ō-kōrt), *n.* The court of record for an English borough, generally presided over by the recorder.

borough-English (bur'ō-ing'glish), *n.* [Irreg. translation of AF. *tenure en burgh engloys,* tenure in an English borough.] In *law,* a customary descent of some estates in England to the youngest son instead of the eldest, or, if the owner leaves no son, to the youngest brother.

> It is a remarkable circumstance that an institution closely resembling *Borough English* is found in the Laws of Wales, giving the rule of descent for all cultivating villeins. *Maine,* Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 223.

borough-head, *n.* See *borrow-head.*

borough-holder (bur'ō-hōl"dėr), *n.* **1.** In England, a headborough; a borsholder. [Rare or obsolete.]—**2.** In some parts of northern England, a person who holds property by burgage tenure.

> The *Borough-holders* [Gateshead] are qualified by tenure of burgage tenements, which are particular freehold houses, about 150 in number. They have an estate in fee.
> *Municip. Corp. Reports* (1835), p. 1526.

borough-master (bur'ō-mås"tėr), *n.* [< *borough^{1}* + *master.* Cf. *burghmaster, burgomaster.*] The mayor, governor, or bailiff of an English borough.

boroughmonger (bur'ō-mung"gėr), *n.* Formerly, one who bought or sold the parliamentary representation of an English borough.

> These were called rotten boroughs, and those who owned and supported them *borough-mongers.*
> *A. Fonblanque, Jr.,* How we are Governed, v.

boroughmongering (bur'ō-mung"gėr-ing), *n.* Trafficking in the parliamentary representation of a borough, a practice at one time common in England.

> We owe the English peerage to three sources: the spoliation of the church; the open and flagrant sale of its honours by the elder Stuarts; and the *boroughmongering* of our own times. *Disraeli,* Coningsby, iv. 4.

borough-reeve (bur'ō-rēv), *n.* [< *borough^{1}* + *reeve^{1}*, after ME. *burhreve,* < AS. *burh-gerēfa.*] **1.** Before the Norman conquest, the governor of an English town or city.

> They . . . also freely chose their own *borough-reeve,* or port-reeve, as their head of the civic community was termed. *Sir E. Creasy,* Eng. Const., p. 50.

2. The chief municipal officer in certain unincorporated English towns before the passage, in 1835, of the Municipal Corporations Act.

borough-sessions (bur'ō-sesh"onz), *n. pl.* The sessions held quarterly, or oftener, in an English borough before the recorder, on a day appointed by him.

boroughship^{1} (bur'ō-ship), *n.* [< *borough^{1}* + *-ship.*] A township; the fact of constituting a borough or township. *N. E. D.*

boroughship^{2} (bur'ō-ship), *n.* [< *borough^{3}* + *-ship.*] The condition of being security for the good behavior of neighbors; frank-pledge. *N. E. D.*

borough-town (bur'ō-toun), *n.* [< ME. *burgtoun, borowton,* a town which is a borough, < AS. *burhtūn,* an inclosure surrounding a castle, < *burh,* a castle, borough, + *tūn,* inclosure, town. Hence the place-name *Burton.*] A town which is a borough.

borowe^{1}†, borowe^{2}†, etc. Obsolete forms of *borrow^{1}*, *borough^{1}*, etc.

borrachio†, borracho†, *n.* Same as *borachio.*

Borraginaceæ, etc. See *Boraginaceæ,* etc.

borrasca (bọ-ras'kạ̈), *n.* [< Sp. *borrasca,* storm, tempest, obstruction (see *borasco*); *dar* or *caer en borrasca,* in mining, strike or light upon an unprofitable lead; antithetical to *bonanza,* lit. fair weather: see *bonanza.*] In *mining,* barren rock: the opposite of *bonanza,* 1 (which see).

borrel^{1}†, borrel^{2}†. See *borel^{1}*, *borel^{2}*.

Borrelist (bor'el-ist), *n.* [< Adam *Borrel,* their founder, + *-ist.*] In *eccles. hist.,* one of a sect of Mennonites founded in the Netherlands in the seventeenth century, who rejected the use of the sacraments, public prayer, and all external worship, and led a very austere life.

borrow^{1}† (bor'ō), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *borowe, borough,* etc.; < ME. *borowe, borwe,* etc., < AS. *borh, borg,* a security, pledge, also a surety, bondsman (= OFries. *borh, borch* = D. *borg* = MHG. *borg,* G. *borg,* pledge, security), < *beorgan* (pp. *borgen*) = D. and G. *bergen,* protect, secure: see *borough^{1}*. The verb *borrow^{1}* is from the noun.] **1.** A pledge or surety; bail; security: applied both to the thing given as security and to the person giving it: as, "with baile nor *borrowe*," *Spenser,* Shep. Cal., May.

> Ye may retain as *borrow* my two priests. *Scott.*

2. A borrowing; the act of borrowing.

> Yet of your royal presence I'll adventure
> The *borrow* of a week. *Shak.,* W. T., i. 2.

3. Cost; expense.

> That great Pan bought with deare *borrow.*
> *Spenser,* Shep. Cal., Sept.

4. A tithing; a frank-pledge.

borrow^{1} (bor'ō), *v.* [< ME. *borowen, borwen,* etc., < AS. *borgian* (= OFries. *borga* = D. *borgen* (> prob. Icel. *borga* = Sw. *borga* = Dan. *borge*) = OHG. *borgēn,* MHG. G. *borgen*), borrow, lit. give a pledge, < *borh, borg,* a pledge, security: see *borrow^{1}*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To take or obtain (a thing) on pledge given for its return, or without pledge, but on the understanding that the thing obtained is to be returned, or an equivalent of the same kind is to be substituted for it; hence, to obtain the temporary use of: with *of* or *from* (formerly *at*): as, to *borrow* a book *from* a friend; to *borrow* money *of* a stranger.

> We have *borrowed* money for the king's tribute, and that upon our lands and vineyards. Neh. v. 4.

2. To take or receive gratuitously from another or from a foreign source and apply to one's own use; adopt; appropriate; by euphemism, to steal or plagiarize: as, to *borrow* aid; English has many *borrowed* words; to *borrow* an author's style, ideas, or language.

> These verbal signs they sometimes *borrow* from others, and sometimes make themselves. *Locke.*

> It is not hard for any man who hath a Bible in his hands to *borrow* good words and holy sayings in abundance. *Milton,* Eikonoklastes, xxv.

> That is the way we are strong by *borrowing* the might of the elements. *Emerson,* Civilization.

3. To assume or usurp, as something counterfeit, feigned, or not real; assume out of some pretense.

> Those *borrow'd* tears that Sinon sheds.
> *Shak.,* Lucrece, l. 1549.

> Each part, depriv'd of supple government,
> Shall, stiff and stark and cold, appear like death:
> And in this *borrow'd* likeness of shrunk death
> Thou shalt continue two-and-forty hours.
> *Shak.,* R. and J., iv. 1.

4†. To be surety for; hence, to redeem; ransom.

> I pray you, let me *borrow* my arms again.
> *Shak.,* L. L. L., v. 2.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To practise borrowing; take or receive loans; appropriate to one's self what belongs to another or others: as, I neither *borrow* nor lend; he *borrows* freely from other authors.—**2.** In *golf,* when putting across sloping ground, to play the ball a little up the slope to counteract its effect.

borrow^{2} (bor'ō), *v. i.* [Origin uncertain; prob. orig. 'take shelter'; cf. *burrow^{2}*, shelter.] *Naut.,* to approach either land or the wind closely. *Smyth.*

borrow^{3}†, *n.* An obsolete form of *borough^{1}*.

borrower (bor'ọ-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who borrows: opposed to *lender.*

> Neither a *borrower* nor a lender be:
> For loan oft loseth both itself and friend;
> And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry.
> *Shak.,* Hamlet, i. 3.

2. One who takes what belongs to another, and uses it as his own; specifically, in literature, a plagiarist.

> Some say I am a great *borrower.* *Pope.*

borrow-head†, *n.* [Also written *borough-head;* orig. (AS.) **frithborhheáfod,* written *frithborhhered* in the (Latin) laws of Edward the Confessor; < *frithborh,* a tithing (< *frith,* peace, + *borh,* pledge, security: see *borrow^{1}*, *n.*), + *heáfod,* head.] The head of a tithing; a headborough or borsholder.

borrowing (bor'ọ-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *borrow^{1}*, *v.*] **1.** The act of taking or obtaining anything on loan or at second-hand.—**2.** The act of taking and using as one's own.

> Such kind of *borrowing* as this, if it be not better'd by the Borrower, among good Authors is accounted Plagiarie. *Milton,* Eikonoklastes, xxiii.

3. The thing borrowed.

> Yet are not these thefts but *borrowings;* not impious falsities, but elegant flowers of speech.
> *Jer. Taylor* (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 165.

borrowing-days (bor'ọ-ing-dāz), *n. pl.* The last three days of March, old style: said to have been borrowed from April, and supposed to be especially stormy. [Scotch.]

borrow-pit (bor'ō-pit), *n.* In *civil engin.,* an excavation made by the removal of material for use in filling.

borsella (bôr-sel'ạ̈), *n.* [It. **borsella,* fem., corresponding to *borsello,* masc., a bag, purse, pocket, dim. of *borsa,* a purse: see *burse* and *purse.*] In *glass-making,* an instrument for extending or contracting glass.

borsholder (bôrs'hōl-dėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *bosholder, borsolder, burseholder,* < AF. *borisalder, borghisaldre,* repr. ME. *borghes alder: borghes,* gen. of *borgh,* a tithing, frank-pledge; *alder,* chief: see *borrow^{1}*, *n.*, 4, and *elder^{1}*, *n.*] Originally, in England, the head or chief of a tithing or frank-pledge; a headborough; afterward, a petty constable. [Now only local.]

bort (bôrt), *n.* [Formerly also *boart, bourt;* cf. F. *bort, bord,* bastard. Origin unknown.] **1.** A collective name for diamonds of inferior quality, especially such as have a radiating crystallization, so that they will not take a polish. These are crushed to form diamond powder or diamond-dust, which is used for cutting and polishing diamonds and other precious stones. **2.** An amorphous variety of diamond, brown, gray, or black in color, and known also as *black diamond* or *carbonado,* found massive in Brazil in association with pure diamonds. This is extensively used as the cutting material in diamond drills and stone-saws, for which ordinary diamonds are unsuited from their crumbling and cleaving.

boruret (bō'rö-ret), *n.* [< *bor(on)* + *-uret.*] The older form for *boride.*

borwe†, *n.* A Middle English form of *borrow^{1}*.

Bos (bos), *n.* [L., acc. *bovem,* = Gr. βοῦς, an ox, = E. *cow,* q. v. See *bovine, beef, bucolic,* etc.] A genus of hollow-horned ruminants, having simple horns in both sexes, typical of the family *Bovidæ* and subfamily *Bovinæ,* containing the oxen, or cattle. Its limits vary; it is now commonly restricted to the *B. taurus,* the domestic ox, bull, or cow, and closely related species. Formerly it was about equivalent to the subfamily *Bovinæ,* as that term is now used. See cut under *ox.*

bosa, *n.* See *boza.*

bosard†, *n.* A Middle English form of *buzzard.*

Boscades (bos'kạ-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. βοσκάς (pl. βοσκάδες), a small kind of duck, lit. feeding, < βόσκειν, feed.] In Merrem's classification (1813), a group of anserine birds nearly coextensive with the modern family *Anatidæ.*

boscage, boskage (bos'kāj), *n.* [< ME. *boskage, buscage,* < OF. *boscage,* mod. F. *bocage,* = Pr. *boscatge* = Sp. *boscaje* = It. *boscaggio,* < ML. **boscaticum* (found only in sense of 'a tax on firewood brought to town'), < *boscus, buschus,* a thicket, wood, < OHG. *busc,* a thicket, = E. *bush^{1}*: see *bush^{1}*, *bosk, bosket, bouquet.*] **1.** A mass of growing trees or shrubs; woods, groves, or thickets; sylvan scenery.

> The rest of the ground is made into severall inclosures (all hedge-worke or rowes of trees) of whole fields, meadowes, *boscages,* some of them containing divers ackers.
> *Evelyn,* Diary, April 1, 1644.

2. In [illegible], food or sustenance for c[illegible] by bushes and trees.

bosch, *n.* See *bosh*⁴.

boschbok, boshbok (bosh'bok; D. pron. bosk'-[illegible]). [D. [illegible], < *bosch*, wood, = E. *bush*¹, + *bok* = E. *buck*¹.] A name given by the Dutch colonists to an antelope of the genus *Tragela*[illegible] *T.* [illegible]. Also written *bushbok*.

boschvark, boshvark (bosh'värk; D. pron. bosk'färk), *n.* [D. *boschvark*, < *bosch*, wood, = E. [illegible], + [illegible], used only in dim. *varken*, hog, = E. *farrow*, q. v.] The name given by the Dutch colonists to the African bush-hog, bush-pig, river-pig, or guinea-pig, as the species of aquatic swine of the genus *Potamochœrus* are variously called. *P. africanus*, or *P. pictus*, is a mid-[illegible] with large, strong, protrusive canine teeth [illegible].

Boselaphus (bos-el'a-fus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < L. *bos* (Gr. [illegible]), ox (or rather NL. *Bos* as a generic name), + Gr. ἔλαφος, stag.] A genus of large bubaline antelopes, including the nylghau (*B. tragocamelus*), etc.

bosh¹† (bosh), *n.* [Prob. < F. *ébauche* (cf. *debosh* and *debauch*), a sketch, < OF. **esboche* = Sp. *esbozo* = Pg. *esboço* = It. *sbozzo* (also, with different prefix, *abbozzo*), a sketch; with verb, F. *ébaucher*, < OF. *esbaucher, esbocher* = Pg. *esboçar* = It. *sbozzare* (also *abbozzare*, sketch), < prefix *s-*, *es-*, L. *ex-*, out, + *bozza*, a rough draft, a blotch, swelling, = F. *bosse*, > E. *boss*¹, q. v. Cf. OD. *boetse, bootse*, a sketch, D. *boetseren*, mold, emboss, of same ult. origin.] A rough sketch; an outline; a figure.

> The *bosh* of an argument, . . . the shadow of a syllogism. *The Student*, II. 287.

To cut a bosh, to make a display; cut a figure.

bosh¹† (bosh), *v. i.* [< *bosh*¹, *n.*] To cut a figure; make a show. *Tatler.*

bosh² (bosh), *n.* [< Turk. *bosh*, empty, vain, useless, futile, void of meaning: a word adopted into E. use from Morier's novel "Ayesha" (1834), in which it frequently occurs in its Turk. sense: as, "this firman is *bosh*—nothing."] Utter nonsense; absurd or foolish talk or opinions; stuff; trash. [Colloq.]

> This is what Turks and Englishmen call *bosh*. *W. H. Russell.*

> I always like to read old Darwin's Loves of the Plants, *bosh* as it is in a scientific point of view. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, x.

bosh² (bosh), *v. t.* [< *bosh*², *n.*] To make bosh or nonsense of; treat as bosh; spoil; humbug. [Slang.]

bosh³ (bosh), *n.* [See *boshes*.] 1. See *boshes*.—2. A trough in which bloomery tools (or, in copper-smelting, hot ingots) are cooled. *Raymond*, Mining Glossary.

bosh⁴, **bosch** (bosh), *n.* [Short for *Bosch butter*, i. e., imitation butter made at *'s Hertogenbosch* or *den Bosch* (F. *Bois-le-Duc*), lit. 'the duke's wood,' a city of the Netherlands: D. *bosch* = E. *bush*¹.] A kind of imitation butter; butterine: a trade-name in England.

boshah (bosh'ä), *n.* [Turk.] A silk handkerchief made in Turkey.

boshes (bosh'ez), *n. pl.* [Cf. G. *böschung*, a slope, < *böschen*, slope, < G. dial. (Swiss) *bösch*, turf, sod.] The lower part of a blast-furnace, extending from the widest part to the top of the hearth. In the older forms of blast-furnace there was a marked division into specific zones. In many of the more approved modern forms there are no such definite limits, but a gradual curvature from top to bottom. In such cases it is difficult to say where the boshes begin or end.

Bosjesman (bosh'ez-man), *n.* [S. African D.] Same as *bushman*, 2.

bosk (bosk), *n.* [< ME. *boske*, also *buska*, unassibilated forms of *bush*¹, q. v. Cf. *boscage*, *bosky*.] A thicket; a small close natural wood, especially of bushes. [Old and poetical.]

> [illegible] wilderness. [illegible] Princess, i.

> [illegible]
> [illegible]
> [illegible]
> *J. G. Holland*, Kathrina, i.

bosk[illegible], *n.* See *boscage*.

b[illegible]**osquet** (bos'ket), *n.* [illegible] *boschetto*, dim. of [illegible] *bosc*, *bush*¹, [illegible]. A grove; a thicket [illegible] park, etc., [illegible]. Also written [illegible].

boski[illegible], *n.* [< *bosky* + [illegible]] The [illegible] being bosky, or covered [illegible] thick[illegible].

Boskoi [illegible], *n. pl.* [Gr. [illegible], pl. of [illegible], feed, graze[illegible]] ancient [illegible] monks in Palestine and Mesopotamia, who dwelt upon the mountains, never occupied a house, lived entirely on herbs, and devoted their whole time to the worship of God in prayers and hymns. Sometimes called *Grazers*.

bosky (bos'ki), *a.* [< *bosk* + *-y*¹. Cf. *busky*, *bushy*.] Woody; consisting of or covered with bushes; full of thickets.

> This is Britain: a little island with little lakes, little rivers, quiet *bosky* fields, but mighty interests and power that reach round the world. *The Century*, XXVII. 102.

> In lowliest depths of *bosky* dells
> The hermit Contemplation dwells.
> *Whittier*, Questions of Life.

Bosniac (bos'ni-ak), *a.* and *n.* [< *Bosnia* + *-ac.*] Same as *Bosnian*.

> All this petty persecution has made Austrian rule odious among the *Bosniacs*. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 146.

Bosnian (bos'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Bosnia* + *-an.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Bosnia, a nominal province of Turkey, lying west of Servia, the administration of which was transferred to Austria-Hungary by the Berlin Congress of 1878.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Bosnia.

bosom (bůz'um or bö'zum), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *bosome, boosome*; < ME. *bosom, bosum, bosem*, < AS. *bōsum, bōsm* (= OS. *bōsom* = OFries. *bōsm* = D. *boezem* = MLG. *busem, bōsem, bossen*, LG. *bussem* = OHG. *buosum, buosam*, MHG. *buosem, buosen*, G. *busen*), bosom; perhaps orig., like *fathom*, the space between the two arms; with formative *-sm*, < *bōh, bōg*, arm: see *bough*¹.] I. *n.* 1. The breast; the subclavian and mammary regions of the thorax of a human being; the upper part of the chest.

> And she turn'd—her *bosom* shaken with a sudden storm of sighs. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

2. That part of one's clothing which covers the breast; especially, that portion of a shirt which covers the bosom, generally made of finer material than the rest.

> And he put his hand into his *bosom* again; and plucked it out of his *bosom*, and, behold, it was turned again as his other flesh. Ex. iv. 7.

3. The inclosure formed by the breast and the arms; hence, embrace; compass; inclosure: as, to lie in one's *bosom*.

> They which live within the *bosom* of that church. *Hooker.*

> And it came to pass, that the beggar died, and was carried by the angels into Abraham's *bosom*. Luke xvi. 22.

4. The breast as the supposed abode of tender affections, desires, and passions.

> Their soul was poured out into their mothers' *bosom*. Lam. ii. 12.

> Anger resteth in the *bosom* of fools. Eccl. vii. 9.

> Hence the weighing of motives must always be confined to the *bosom* of the individual. *Jevons*, Polit. Econ., p. 16.

5†. Inclination; desire.

> You shall have your *bosom* on this wretch. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 3.

6. Something regarded as resembling or representing in some respect the human bosom as a sustaining surface, an inclosed place, the interior, the inmost recess, etc.: as, the *bosom* of the earth or of the deep.

> Upon the *bosom* of the ground. *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 1.

> Slips into the *bosom* of the lake. *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

7. A recess or shelving depression around the eye of a millstone.—**In Abraham's bosom**, in the abode of the blessed: in allusion to the parable of Dives and Lazarus, Luke xvi. 19-31. **In the bosom of one's family**, in the privacy of one's home, and in the enjoyment of family affection and confidence.—**To take to one's bosom**, to marry.

II. *a.* [The noun used attributively.] Of or pertaining to the bosom, either literally or figuratively. In particular—(*a*) Worn or carried on or in the bosom: as, a *bosom* brooch. (*b*) Cherished in the bosom: as, a *bosom* sin, a *bosom* secret. (*c*) Intimate, familiar; confidential: as, a *bosom* friend.

> I know you are his *bosom* counsellor.
> *Fletcher and Rowley*, Maid in the Mill, ii. [illegible]

> The *bosome* admonition of a Friend is a Presbytery and a Consistory to them. *Milton*, Ref. in Eng., i.

bosom (bůz'um or bö'zum), *v. t.* [< *bosom*, *n.*] 1. To inclose, harbor, or cherish in the bosom; embrace; keep with care; cherish intimately.

> *Bosom* up my counsel,
> You'll find it wholesome. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1.

> Full from the lion's hug his *bosom'd* whelp. *J. Baillie.*

2. To conceal; hide from view; embosom.

> To happy convents, *bosom'd* deep in vines.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 301.

bosom-board (bůz'um-bōrd), *n.* A board upon which the bosom of a shirt or other garment is ironed.

bosomer (bůz'um-ėr or bö'zum-ėr), *n.* One who or that which embosoms. [Rare.]

> Blue! 'Tis the life of heaven—the domain
> Of Cynthia . . . the *bosomer* of clouds.
> *Keats*, Sonnet.

bosom-spring (bůz'um-spring), *n.* A spring rising in the bosom or heart; heart-spring; heart-joy. [Rare.]

> From thee that *bosom-spring* of rapture flows
> Which only Virtue, tranquil Virtue, knows.
> *Rogers*, Pleasures of Memory, ii.

bosom-staff (bůz'um-ståf), *n.* An instrument for testing the symmetry of the bosom or central concavity of a millstone.

bosomy (bůz'um-i or bö'zum-i), *a.* [< *bosom* + *-y*¹.] Full of sheltered recesses or hollows. *N. E. D.*

boson¹ (bō'sn), *n.* A corruption of *boatswain*, representing its common pronunciation.

> The merry *boson* from his side
> His whistle takes.
> *Dryden*, Albion and Albanius, ii. 3.

boson²†, *n.* [Appar. < OF. **boçon*, dim. of *boce*, a boss: see *boss*¹.] A bolt for the crossbow, having a round knob at the end, with a small point projecting from it.

bosporian (bos-pō'ri-an), *a.* [< *bosporus* + *-i-an.*] Pertaining to a bosporus, particularly (with a capital) to the Thracian or the Cimmerian Bosporus, or to the Greek kingdom of Bosporus named from the latter (about 500 B. C. to A. D. 259).

> The Alans forced the *Bosporian* kings to pay them tribute, and exterminated the Taurians. *Tooke.*

bosporus (bos'pō-rus), *n.* [L., sometimes in erroneous form *bosphorus*, < Gr. βόσπορος, a name applied to several straits, for βοὸς πόρος, lit. ox's ford (cf. E. *Oxford*, < AS. *Oxenaford*, oxen's ford): βοός, gen. of βοῦς, an ox (see *Bos*); πόρος, passage, ford (akin to E. *ford*) (> E. *pore*), < περᾶν, pass over, cross, = E. *fare*, go: see *fare*, *pore*².] A strait or channel between two seas, or between a sea and a lake. More particularly applied as a proper name to the strait between the sea of Marmora and the Black Sea, formerly the Thracian Bosporus, and to the strait of Yenikale, or Cimmerian Bosporus, which connects the sea of Azov with the Black Sea.

bosquet, *n.* See *bosket*.

boss¹ (bos), *n.* [< ME. *bos, bose, boce*, a boss, < OF. *boce*, the boss of a buckler, a botch or boil, F. *bosse*, boss, hump, swelling, = Pr. *bossa* = It. *bozza*, a blotch, swelling (also OF. (Norm.) *boche*, > ME. *bocche*, E. *botch*¹, q. v.); prob. < OHG. *bōzo*, a bundle (of flax), *bōz*, a blow, < *bōzan*, MHG. *bōzen*, G. *bossen*, strike, beat, = E. *beat*¹: see *beat*¹. Cf. *emboss*.] 1. A protuberant part; a round, swelling process or excrescence on the body or upon some organ of an animal or plant. Hence—2†. (*a*) A hump or hunch on the back; a humpback. (*b*) A bulky animal. (*c*) A fat woman.

> Be she neuer so straight, thinke her croked. And wrest all parts of hir body to the worst, be she neuer so worthy. If shee be well sette, then call hir a *Bosse*, if slender, a Hasill twygge. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 116.

> Disdainful Turkess and unreverend *boss!*
> *Marlowe*, Tamburlaine, I., iii. 3.

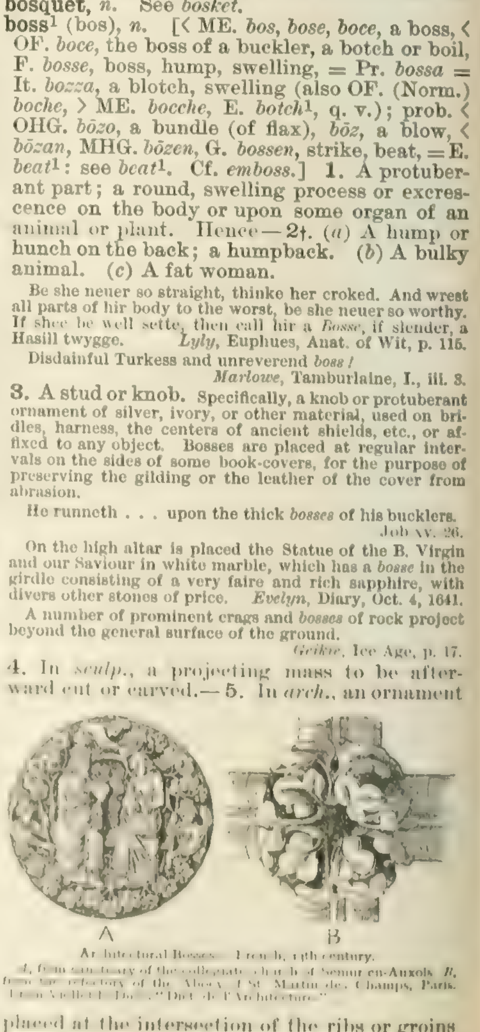
3. A stud or knob. Specifically, a knob or protuberant ornament of silver, ivory, or other material, used on bridles, harness, the centers of ancient shields, etc., or affixed to any object. Bosses are placed at regular intervals on the sides of some book-covers, for the purpose of preserving the gilding or the leather of the cover from abrasion.

> He runneth . . . upon the thick *bosses* of his bucklers. Job xv. 26.

> On the high altar is placed the Statue of the B. Virgin and our Saviour in white marble, which has a *bosse* in the girdle consisting of a very faire and rich sapphire, with divers other stones of price. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 4, 1641.

> A number of prominent crags and *bosses* of rock project beyond the general surface of the ground. *Geikie*, Ice Age, p. 17.

4. In *sculp.*, a projecting mass to be afterward cut or carved.—5. In *arch.*, an ornament placed at the intersection of the ribs or groins in vaulted or flat roofs, sometimes richly sculp-



Architectural Bosses.—French, 13th century.

A, from sacristy of the collegiate church of Semur-en-Auxois; *B*, from the refectory of the Abbey of St. Martin-des-Champs, Paris. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

tured with armorial bearings or other devices; also, any projecting ball or knot of foliage, etc., wherever placed.—**6.** In *mech.*: (*a*) The enlarged part of a shaft on which a wheel is to be keyed, or any enlarged part of the diameter, as the end of a separate piece in a line of shafts connected by couplings. Hollow shafts through which others pass are sometimes also called *bosses*, but improperly. (*b*) A swage or die used for shaping metals.—**7.** In *ordnance*: (*a*) A cast-iron plate fastened to the back of a traveling-forge hearth. (*b*) Any protuberance or lug upon a piece of ordnance.—**8.** A soft leather cushion or pad used for bossing (which see), and also for cleaning gilded surfaces and the like in porcelain- and glass-manufacture.—**9**†. A water-conduit in the form of a tun-bellied figure; a head or reservoir of water. *B. Jonson.*

boss^1 (bos), *v. t.* [< ME. *bossen, bocen; from the noun.] **1.** To ornament with bosses; bestud.

> Turkey cushions *boss'd* with pearl.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1.

> His glorious rapier and hangers all *bost* with pillars of gold. *Middleton*, Father Hubbard's Tales.

2. Same as *emboss*^{1}.

> *Boss'd* with lengths
> Of classic frieze. *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

3. In *ceram.*, to bring (a surface of boiled oil) to perfect uniformity. See *bossing*, 1.

boss^2† (bos), *n.* [< ME. *bose, boce*, a cask; cf. OF. *busse*, a cask, D. *bus*, a box, *bos*, a package: see *box*^{2}.] A cask, especially a small cask; a leather bottle for wine.—**Old boss**†. [A term of contempt, prob. a particular use of *boss*^{2}, a cask, butt; but cf. Icel. *bossi*, Sw. *buss*, a fellow.] A toper.

boss^3 (bos), *n.* [E. dial.; cf. MD. *bosse, busse*, D. *bus*, a box, *buis*, a tube, pipe, channel, = Dan. *bösse* = Sw. *bössa*, a box: see *box*^{2}, and cf. *boss*^{2}.] A wooden vessel used by plasterers for holding mortar, hung by a hook on a ladder or a wall.

boss^4 (bos), *n.* [E. dial., perhaps a var. of equiv. *bass*^{2}, q. v.; but cf. D. *bos*, a bundle, as of straw.] A hassock; a bass.

boss^5 (bōs), *a.* [Also written *bos, bois*; origin obscure.] Hollow; empty: as, "his thick *boss* head," *Ramsay*, Poems, I. 285. [Scotch.]

boss^6 (bos), *n.* and *a.* [A word derived from the Dutch settlers in New York; < D. *baas*, master, foreman (used literally and figuratively like *boss* in American use: *een timmermans-baas*, a boss carpenter, *de vrouw is de baas*, the wife is the boss; *hij is hem de baas in het zingen*, he is the boss in singing, etc.), MD. *baes*, master of the house, also a friend, fem. *baesinne*, mistress of the house, also a friend, = Flem. *baes* = LG. *baas*, master, foreman (> Dan. *bas*, master), = OHG. *basa* = MHG. *base*, f., aunt, G. *base*, f., cousin (dial. also aunt, niece), appar. ult. identical with G. *wase* = LG. *wase*, f., cousin, aunt. The word, in the masc., seems to have meant 'kinsman, cousin,' and to have been used especially as ref. to the master of the household, the chief 'kinsman,' in fact or by courtesy, of the inmates.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A master. Specifically—(*a*) One who employs or superintends workmen; a head man, foreman, or manager: as, the *bosses* have decided to cut down wages. [U. S.]

> The actions of the superintendent, or *boss*, very often tended to widen the breach between employer and employee. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 503.

> The line looked at its prostrate champion, and then at the new *boss* standing there, cool and brave, and not afraid of a regiment of sledge-hammers.
> *T. Winthrop*, Love and Skates.

(*b*) In *U. S. politics*, an influential politician who uses the machinery of a party for private ends, or for the advantage of a ring or clique; a professional politician having paramount local influence.

2. The chief; the master; the champion; the best or leading person or thing. [Colloq., U. S.]

II. *a.* Chief; master; hence, first-rate: as, a *boss* mason; a *boss* player. [Colloq., U. S.]

boss^6 (bos), *v. t.* [< *boss*^{6}, *n.*] To be master of or over; manage; direct; control: as, to *boss* the house. [Slang, U. S.]—**To boss it**, to act the master.—**To boss one around** or **about**, to order one about; control one's actions or movements. [Colloq., U. S.]

boss^7 (bos), *n.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps orig. a learnedly humorous use of L. *bos*, cow; cf. Icel. *bās, bás*, an exclamation used in driving cows into their stalls (*báss*, a stall, boose: see *boose*^{1}).] In the United States: (*a*) A familiar name for a cow, or any of the bovine genus: chiefly used in calling or in soothing. (*b*) On the Western plains, a name for the bison or so-called buffalo.

bossage (bos'āj), *n.* [< F. *bossage*, < *bosse*, boss, knob: see *boss*^{1} and *-age*.] In *building*: (*a*) A stone which projects beyond the face of the adjacent work, and is laid rough, to be afterward carved into some ornamental or significant form. (*b*) Rustic work, consisting of stones which advance beyond the face of the building, with indentures or channels left in the joinings: used chiefly upon projecting corners. The cavities are sometimes round and sometimes beveled or in a diamond form, sometimes inclosed with a cavetto and sometimes with a listel. Also called *rustic quoins.*

bosse (bos), *n.* [F. *bosse*, a boss, hump, etc.: see *boss*^{1}. Cf. *boss*^{2}, a small cask.] A large glass bottle filled with powder and having strands of quickmatch attached to the neck, used for incendiary purposes.

bosselated (bos'e-lā-ted), *a.* [< F. *bosseler*, emboss, < *bosse*, boss: see *boss*^{1}.] Covered with inequalities or protuberances.

bosset (bos'et), *n.* [< *boss*^{1} + dim. *-et*.] **1.** A small boss or knob, especially one of a series: as, "a sword-belt studded with *bossets*," *Jour. Archæol. Ass.*, XXX. 93.—**2.** The rudimentary antler of the male red deer.

bossiness (bos'i-nes), *n.* The quality of being bossy or in relief: applied especially to sculpture and ornament: as, "a pleasant *bossiness*," *Ruskin*, Aratra Pentelici, i. § 21.

bossing (bos'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *boss*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** In *ceram.*, the process by which a surface of color is made level and uniform. This is done by first laying on a coat of boiled oil, usually with a camel's-hair brush, upon which the color is deposited, generally by being dusted from cotton-wool. The coat of oil is then made perfectly uniform and smooth by means of a leather boss. Also called *ground-laying*.

2. The film of boiled oil thus spread over earthenware to hold the coloring materials.

bossism (bos'izm), *n.* [< *boss*^{6} + *-ism*.] The control of politics by bosses. [U. S.]

> The vote of Pennsylvania would be worse than doubtful if *bossism* . . . were found . . . to be still the potential force. *The American*, VI. 38.

bossive† (bos'iv), *a.* [< *boss*^{1} + *-ive*. Cf. F. *bossu*, hump-backed.] Crooked; deformed: as, "a *bossive* birth," *Osborne*, Advice to his Son, p. 70 (1658).

bossy^1 (bos'i), *a.* [< *boss*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] **1.** Furnished or ornamented with a boss or bosses.

> His head reclining on his *bossy* shield.
> *Pope*, Iliad, x. 173.

2. Projecting in the round; boldly prominent, as if composed of bosses: said of sculpture, etc.

> Cornice or frieze with *bossy* sculptures graven.
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 716.

bossy^2 (bos'i), *a.* [< *boss*^{6} + *-y*^{1}.] Acting like a boss; masterful; domineering. [Colloq., U. S.]

bossy^3 (bos'i), *n.* [Dim. of *boss*^{7}.] A familiar name for a cow or calf. See *boss*^{7} (*a*).

bostal (bos'tal), *n.* [E. dial.] A winding way up a very steep hill. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. (Suffolk).]

bostanji (bos-tan'ji), *n. pl.* [Turk. *bostānjī*, < *bostān*, < Pers. *bustān*, a garden.] A class of men in Turkey, originally the sultan's gardeners, but now also employed in various ways about his person, as in mounting guard at the seraglio, rowing his barge, etc., and also in attending the officers of the royal household. They number now about 600, but were formerly much more numerous.

boston (bôs'ton), *n.* [So called from the city of *Boston*, Massachusetts, where it was invented by French officers at the time of the revolutionary war.] **1.** A game of cards. The hands are dealt and played as in whist, each of the four players having the right to bid or offer to take unassisted a certain number of tricks, to lose every trick but one, or every trick, etc. The highest bidder plays against the rest, and if successful gains, if defeated loses, according to the size of his bid. There are varieties of the game known as *boston de Fontainebleau* and *Russian boston*.

2. The first five tricks taken by a player in the game of boston.

Boston Port Bill. See *bill*^{3}.

Bostrichidæ, Bostrichus. See *Bostrychidæ*, *Bostrychus*.

Bostrychidæ (bos-trik'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bostrychus* + *-idæ*.] A family of xylophagous cryptopentamerous *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Bostrychus*, containing small cylindrical beetles, the larvæ of which are limbless: by many associated with the family *Ptinidæ*.

> *Bostrychidæ* . . . live in companies, and belong to the most dreaded destroyers of forests of conifers. The way in which they eat into the bark is very peculiar, being characteristic of the individual species and indicative of their mode of life. The two sexes meet in the superficial passages, which the female, after copulation, continues and lengthens in order to lay her eggs in pits which she hollows out for that purpose. The larvæ, when hatched, eat out lateral passages, which, as the larvæ increase in size and get farther from the main passage, become larger, and give rise to the characteristic markings on the inside of the bark. *Claus*, Zoology (trans.), p. 588.

bostrychite (bos'tri-kīt), *n.* [< Gr. *βόστρυχος*, a curl or lock of hair, + *-ite*^{2}.] A gem presenting the appearance of a lock of hair.

bostrychoid, bostrychoidal (bos'tri-koid, bos-tri-koi'dal), *a.* [< Gr. **βοστρυχοειδής*, contr. *βοστρυχώδης*, curly, < *βόστρυχος*, curl, + *εἶδος*, form.] Having the form or character of a bostryx.

Bostrychus (bos'tri-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βόστρυχος*, a curl or lock of hair, also a certain insect (according to some, the male of the glowworm); also written *βότρυχος*; cf. *βότρυς*, a cluster of grapes.] A genus of beetles, typical of the family *Bostrychidæ* and subfamily *Bostrychinæ*, species of which are highly destructive to wood. One of the most injurious species is *B. typographicus*, the typographer beetle, which infests coniferous trees, devouring, in both the larval and the perfect state, the soft wood beneath the bark, thus causing the death of the trees. Other species are *B. chalcographus*, *B. stenographus*, etc. The trees thus affected are pines, spruces, larches, firs, etc., as well as fruit-trees of the orchard, as the apple. Also spelled *Bostrichus*. See *Bostrychidæ*.

bostryx (bos'triks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if **βόστρυξ* for *βόστρυχος*, a curl, etc.: see *Bostrychus*.] In *bot.*, a uniparous helicoid cyme—that is, a raceme-like cyme, or flower-cluster, with all the branches or pedicels upon one side. It is usually more or less coiled.

bostwyst†, *a.* An obsolete form of *boisterous*.

Boswellia (boz-wel'i-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Dr. John *Boswell* of Edinburgh.] A genus of balsamic plants, natural order *Burseraceæ*, the species of which are imperfectly known. *B. Carteri* and some other species of the hot and dry regions of eastern Africa and southern Arabia furnish olibanum (which see), the frankincense of antiquity. *B. Frereana* of the Somali region yields a highly fragrant resin, the primitive gum elemi, largely used in the East as a masticatory. *B. serrata*, of India, the salai-tree, also yields a resin which is used in that country as incense.

Boswellian (boz-wel'i-an), *a.* [< *Boswell* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Relating to or resembling James Boswell, the friend and biographer of Dr. Johnson; characterized by an uncritical and simple admiration for some person: used especially of biographers and biography.

Boswellism (boz'wel-izm), *n.* [< *Boswell* + *-ism*.] The style or manner of Boswell as a biographer; uncritical admiration of one's hero, with faithful but indiscriminate narration of details.

> We think that there is no more certain indication of a weak and ill-regulated intellect than that propensity which, for want of a better name, we will venture to christen *Boswellism*. *Macaulay*, Milton.

Boswellize (boz'wel-īz), *v. i.* or *t.*; pret. and pp. *Boswellized*, ppr. *Boswellizing*. [< *Boswell* + *-ize*.] To write in the style of Boswell, the biographer of Dr. Johnson; report or reproduce with minuteness of detail or without the exercise of the critical faculty.

> One cannot help wishing that Bonstetten had *Boswellized* some of these endless conversations, for the talk of Gray was, on the testimony of all who heard it, admirable for fulness of knowledge, point, and originality of thought.
> *Lowell*, in New Princeton Rev., I. 165.

bot^1, **bott**^{1} (bot), *n.* [Generally used in pl. *bots*, *botts*, = Sc. *bats*, *batts*; cf. Gael. *botus*, a belly-worm, *boiteag*, a maggot.] A name given to the larva or maggot of several species of gadfly when found in the intestines of horses, under the hides of oxen, in the nostrils of sheep, etc. The bots which infest horses are the larvæ of the *Gasterophilus equi*, or gadfly, which deposits its eggs on the tips of the hairs, generally of the fore legs and mane, whence they are taken into the mouth and swallowed. They remain in great numbers in the stomach for several months, and are expelled in the excrement and become pupæ, which in five weeks become perfect insects, woolly, and not quite half an inch long. See cut under *botfly*.

bot^2† (AS. pron. bōt), *n.* The Anglo-Saxon form (*bōt*) of *boot*^{1}, a fine, etc.: only in historical use.

> A theft committed on any one of these three days [the Gang days] was, by Alfred's laws, sconced in a two-fold *bot* or fine, as if it had been a Sunday or one of the higher Church holydays. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 107.

bot^3†. An obsolete preterit of *bite*.

bot^4†, *prep.* and *conj.* A Middle English form of *but*^{1}.

bot^5 (bot), *n.* [From the initials of "Board of Trade."] The English Board of Trade unit of electrical supply.

bot. **1.** An abbreviation of *botany*, *botanical*, and *botanist*.—**2.** A contraction of *bought*^{2}.

botanic (bō-tan'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *botanique*, < ML. *botanicus*, < Gr. *βοτανικός*, < *βοτάνη*, an herb, plant: see *botany*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to botany, or the scientific study of plants.—**Botanic garden**, a garden devoted to the culture of plants collected for the purpose of illustrating the science of botany.

II.† *n.* A botanist.

botanical (bō-tan'i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to or concerned with the study or cultivation of plants.—Botanical geography. Same as *geographic* [illegible]

botanically (bō-tan'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a botanical manner; after the manner of a botanist; according to a system of botany.

botanise, *v.* See *botanize.*

botanist (bot'a-nist), *n.* [< *botany* + *-ist*; = F. *botaniste.*] One who studies or is skilled in botany; one versed in the structure, habits, geographical distribution, and systematic classification of plants.

> [illegible] the living herbs, . . . beyond the power
> Of botanist to number up their tribes.
> *Thomson*, Spring, l. 224.

botanize (bot'a-nīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *botanized*, ppr. *botanizing*. [< *botany* + *-ize*; = F. *botaniser.* Cf. Gr. βοτανίζειν, root up weeds.] **I.** *intrans.* To examine or seek for plants for the purpose of studying and classifying them, etc.; investigate the vegetable kingdom as a botanist.

II. *trans.* To explore botanically: as, to *botanize* a neighborhood.

Also spelled *botanise.*

botanologer† (bot-a-nol'ō-jėr), *n.* [< *botanology* + *-er*1.] A botanist. *Sir T. Browne.*

botanology† (bot-a-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *botanologie*, < Gr. βοτάνη, an herb, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] The science of botany. *Bailey.*

botanomancy (bot'a-nō-man-si), *n.* [= F. *botanomancie*, < Gr. βοτάνη, an herb, + μαντεία, divination.] An ancient method of divination by means of plants, especially by means of the leaves of the sage and fig. A person's name and the question to which an answer was desired were written on the leaves, which were then laid out exposed to the wind; as many of the letters as remained in their places were taken up and joined together to form some word, which was supposed to be an answer to the question.

Botanophaga (bot-a-nof'a-gä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. βοτάνη, an herb, + φαγεῖν, eat.] A name of the herbivorous marsupial mammals, as distinguished collectively from the *Zoöphaga*, or carnivorous and insectivorous marsupials. The kangaroo is an example.

botany (bot'a-ni), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *botanie*, formed from *botanic*, as if < Gr. βοτανία, a rare var. of βοτάνη, an herb, grass, fodder, < βόσκειν, feed, mid. βόσκεσθαι, feed one's self; cf. L. *vesci*, eat.] The science of plants. It treats of the forms of plants, their structure, the nature of the tissues of which they are composed, the vital phenomena connected with them, the arrangement of them into larger and smaller groups according to their affinities, and the classification of these groups so as to exhibit their mutual relations and their position in the vegetable kingdom as a whole. The science further investigates the nature of the vegetation which at former epochs lived on the earth, as well as the distribution of plants at the present time. It is thus divided into several sections. (*a*) *Structural* or *morphological botany*, that branch of the science of botany which relates to the structure and organization of plants, internal or external, independently of the presence of a vital principle. Also called *organography.* (*b*) *Physiological* or *biological botany*, that branch which relates to the history of vegetable life, the functions of the various organs of plants, and their minute structure and method of growth. (*c*) *Descriptive botany*, that branch which relates to the description and nomenclature of plants. Also called *phytography.* (*d*) *Systematic botany*, that branch which relates to the principles upon which plants are to be classified or arranged with reference to their degrees of relationship. The system of classification now most generally adopted is that proposed by Antoine Laurent de Jussieu and improved and enlarged by De Candolle, Brown, and others. It is generally called the *natural system*, because it is intended to express, as far as possible, the various degrees of relationship among plants [illegible] to group next to each other the [illegible] species, genera, and orders which are most [illegible]. Several artificial systems have been proposed, as that of Tournefort, based on the [illegible] corolla, but the best known is that of Linnæus, founded on the stamens and pistils. This system, [illegible] temporarily, [illegible] great [illegible] to the progress of botany, but it has [illegible] out of use, or is [illegible] partial [illegible] vegetable kingdom. [illegible]

Botany Bay gum, kino, oak, resin, tea, etc. [illegible]

botargo, botarga (bo-tär'gō, -gä), *n.* [illegible] *botargo, botarga,* [illegible] *ga, bottarica* = F. *boutargue*), < Ar. *b*[illegible], < Coptic *outarakhon*, [illegible] of τάριχος, [illegible] a mummy, [illegible] pickling.] A relish [illegible] of the [illegible] strongly salted after they have become putrid: much used on the coast of the Mediterranean as an incentive to thirst. The great white Russian sturgeon, *Acipenser* [illegible], is one of the principal sources of botargo. The best botargo comes from Tunis, is dry and reddish, and is eaten with olive-oil and lemon-juice. Also *bottargo.*

> We staid talking and singing and drinking great draughts of claret, and eating *botargo* and bread and butter, till twelve at night, it being moonshine. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 191.

Botaurinæ (bō-tâ-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Botaurus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Ardeidæ*, or herons, containing the bitterns, distinguished from true herons by having only ten tail-feathers and two pairs of powder-down tracts, and the outer toe shorter than the inner. In habits the *Botaurinæ* also differ from the other *Ardeidæ*, being solitary, nesting on the ground, and laying eggs unlike those of true herons. See cut under *bittern.*

Botaurus (bō-tâ'rus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < L. *bos*, an ox, + *taurus*, a bull; suggested by the old form (ME. *butor*, OF. *butor*, *botor*) of *bittern*1, q. v.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Botaurinæ.* See *bittern*1.

botch1† (boch), *n.* [< ME. *botche, bocche*, < OF. *boche*, a botch, sore, var. of *boce*, a botch, swelling, > mod. F. *bosse*, E. *boss*1: see *boss*1. Cf. OD. *butse*, a boil, swelling, < *butsen*, D. *botsen*, strike, beat, akin to OHG. *bōzan* = E. *beat*1. Cf. *botch*2.] A swelling on the skin; a large ulcerous affection; a boil.

> Yet who more foul, disrobed of attire?
> Pearl'd with the *botch* as children burnt with fire.
> *Middleton*, Micro-Cynicon, i. 3.

> *Botches* and blains must all his flesh emboss.
> *Milton*, P. L., xii. 180.

botch1† (boch), *v. t.* To mark with botches.

> Young Hylas, *botch'd* with stains.
> *Garth*, Dispensary, ii. 150.

botch2 (boch), *v.* [Also E. dial. or colloq. *bodge*1, q. v.; < ME. *bocchen*, repair, of uncertain origin, perhaps < MD. *botsen, butsen, boetsen*, repair, patch, same word as *butsen*, D. *botsen*, strike, beat, knock together, akin to OHG. *bōzan*, beat, = E. *beat*1. Cf. *botch*1 and *boss*1.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To mend or patch in a clumsy manner, as a garment: often used figuratively.

> To *botch* up what they had torn and rent,
> Religion and the government. *S. Butler*, Hudibras.

> Tom coming, with whom I was angry for his *botching* my camlott coat, to tell me that my father was at our church, I got me ready. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 407.

2. To put together unsuitably or unskilfully; perform, express, etc., in a bungling manner; hence, to spoil by unskilful work; bungle.

> For treason *botch'd* in rhyme will be thy bane.
> *Dryden*, Abs. and Achit., ii. 485.

II. *intrans.* To mend or patch things in an unskilful manner; be a bungler or botcher.

botch2 (boch), *n.* [< *botch*2, *v.*] **1.** A bungled or ill-finished part; a flaw; a blemish.

> To leave no rubs nor *botches* in the work.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1.

2. A patch, or a part of a garment patched or mended in a clumsy manner.—**3.** That which is botched; ill-finished or bungled work generally.

> Fancy the most assiduous potter, but without his wheel; reduced to make dishes, or rather amorphous *botches*, by mere kneading and baking. *Carlyle.*

> A poorly paid teacher, whose work is a *botch*, and therefore an injury to the growing mind.
> *Jour. of Education*, XIX. 41.

4. A bungling, unskilful workman or operator of any kind; a botcher.

botchedly (boch'ed-li or bocht'li), *adv.* [< *botched*, pp. of *botch*2, *v.*, + *-ly*2.] In a botched or clumsy manner; with botches or patches.

> Thus patch they heaven, more *botchedly* than old clothes.
> *Dr. H. More*, Psychathanasia, III. iii. 6.

botcher1 (boch'ėr), *n.* [< ME. **bocchere* (spelled *bochchare*, Prompt. Parv.); < *botch*2 + *-er*1.] **1.** A mender; a repairer or patcher; specifically, a tailor who does repairing.

> Let the *botcher* mend him: Anything that's mended is but patched. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5.

> Physicians are the body's cobblers, rather the *botchers* of men's bodies; as the one patches our tatter'd clothes, so the other solders our diseased flesh.
> *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, i. 2.

2. One who botches; a clumsy, bungling workman; a bungler.

botcher2 (boch'ėr), *n.* [Origin unknown.] The grilse: a local English name in the Severn valley.

botcherly (boch'ėr-li), *a.* [< *botcher*1 + *-ly*1.] Clumsy; unworkmanlike. [Rare.]

> *Botcherly* mingle mangle of collections.
> *Hartlib*, tr. of Comenius, p. 30.

> *Botcherly* poetry, *botcherly*!
> *Middleton and Rowley*, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

botchery (boch'ėr-i), *n.* [< *botch*2 + *-ery.*] A botching, or that which is botched; clumsy or bungling work or workmanship. [Rare.]

> If we speak of base *botchery*, were it a comely thing to see a great lord or a king wear sleeves of two parishes, one half of worsted, the other of velvet?
> *World of Wonders* (1608), p. 235.

botchka (boch'kä), *n.* Same as *bochka.*

botchy1 (boch'i), *a.* [< ME. *botchy, bochy*, etc.; < *botch*1 + *-y*1.] Marked with botches; full of or covered with botches: as, "a *botchy* core," *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 1.

botchy2 (boch'i), *a.* [< *botch*2 + *-y*1.] Imperfect; botched.

bote1 (bōt), *n.* [The ME. and AS. (dat.) form of *boot*1, ML. *bota*, retained archaically in law writings: see *boot*1.] **1**†. Help; aid; relief; salvation; remedy in illness; boot (which see). Specifically—**2.** In *old law*: (*a*) Compensation, as for an injury; amends; satisfaction; a payment in expiation of an offense: as, man-*bote*, a compensation for a man slain. (*b*) A privilege or allowance of necessaries for repair or support; estovers: as, house-*bote*, enough wood to repair a house or for fuel; plow-*bote*, cart-*bote*, wood for making or repairing instruments of husbandry; hay-*bote* or hedge-*bote*, wood for hedges or fences, etc.

bote2†. Middle English preterit of *bite.*

bote3†, *prep.* and *conj.* A Middle English form of *but*1.

botel†, *n.* An obsolete form of *bottle*2.

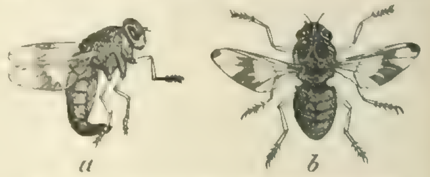
boteler†, *n.* An obsolete form of *butler.*

boteless†, *a.* A Middle English form of *bootless.*

boterol, boteroll (bot'e-rōl), *n.* [< F. *bouterolle*, "the chape of a sheath or scabbard" (Cotgrave), < *bouter*, place, adapt: see *butt*1.] In *her.*, the chape or crampet of a scabbard used as a bearing. Also *bauteroll.*

botew†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *boatewe, botowe*, < late ME. *botew, butewe, butwe, botwe*, < *bote*, boot, + *-ew, -ewe*, repr. F. *-eau*, < L. *-ellus*, dim. termination.] A short boot.

bot-fly (bot'flī), *n.* A name given to dipterous insects of the family *Œstridæ*, the larvæ of which infest different parts of living animals. See *bot*1. The horse-bot, *Gasterophilus equi* (Fabricius), is taken into the stomach of the horse; the ox-bot lives just under the cuticle of the ox; and the sheep-bot, *Œstrus ovis* (Linnæus), in the frontal sinuses of the sheep. Other animals are affected by particular species.



Horse Bot-fly (*Gasterophilus equi*), about natural size.
a, lateral view; *b*, dorsal view.

both (bōth), *a.* and *pron.* [= Sc. *baith*, < ME. *both, booth*, earlier *bothe, bathe*, etc.; not found in AS. except in the simple form *bā*, etc. (see below), but perhaps existent, being in OS., etc.; otherwise taken from Scand.: = OS. *bēdhie, bēdhia* = OFries. *bēthe, bēde* = OHG. *bēde, beide*, MHG. G. *beide* = Icel. *bādhir*, m., *bādhar*, f., *bædhi, bādhi*, neut., = Sw. *båda* = Dan. *baade*, both; cf. Goth. *bajōths*, n. pl., both; < Goth. *bai* = AS. *bā* (*bēgen, bū*), both, ME. *ba, bo*; cf. L. *ambo* = Gr. ἄμφω = Skt. *ubhau*, both: see *bo*1; with a termination of obscure origin, perhaps orig. the def. art. in pl. (AS. *thā* = Goth. *thai, thō*, etc.) coalesced with the adj.; but this explanation does not apply to the Goth. *bajoths.*] The one and the other; the two; the pair or the couple, in reference to two persons or things specially mentioned, and denoting that neither of them is to be excluded, either absolutely or (as with *either*) as an alternative, from the statement.

> Youre *bother* love [the love of you both].
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 168.

> And Abraham took sheep and oxen, and gave them unto Abimelech; and *both* of them made a covenant.
> Gen. xxi. 27.

> He will not bear the loss of his rank, because he can bear the loss of his estate; but he will bear *both*, because he is prepared for *both*. *Bolingbroke.*

> *Both* had been presidents, *both* had lived to great age, *both* were early patriots, and *both* were distinguished and ever honored by their immediate agency in the act of independence. *D. Webster*, Adams and Jefferson.

The genitive *both's* (ME. *bothes, bothers*, earlier *bother, bothe*) is now disused; in the earlier period it was joined usually with the genitive plural of the personal pronoun. Subsequently the simple *both*, equivalent to *of both*, was used.

> One hath wounded me,
> That's by me wounded; *both* our remedies
> Within thy help and holy physic lies.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 3.

Both two, both the two, pleonastically for *both*.

> *Both the two* cities reached a high pitch of prosperity.
> *Grote*, Hist. Greece, ii. 18.

both (bōth), *adv.* or *conj.* [< ME. *bothe, bothen, bathe*, etc.; from the adj.] Including the two (terms or notions mentioned): an adverb preceding two coördinate terms (words or phrases) joined by *and*, and standing thus in an apparent conjunctional correlation, *both . . . and*, equivalent to *not only . . . but also*. *Both* is thus used sometimes before three or more coördinate terms.

> I thought good now to present vnto your Grace not any better gift of mine owne, . . . but surely an excellent gift of an other mans deuise and making, which *both* hath done, doth, *and* shal do much good to many other good folke, *and* to your Noble Grace also.
> *John Fowler*, Pref. to Sir T. More's Cumfort against [Tribulation (1573).

> [He] was indeed his country's *both* minion, mirror, *and* wonder. *Ford*, Line of Life.

> A great multitude *both* of the Jews *and* also of the Greeks believed. Acts xiv. 1.

> Which I suppose they doe resigne with much willingness, *both* Livery, Badge, *and* Cognizance.
> *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxi.

> But these discourses were *both* written *and* delivered in the freshness of his complete manhood.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, v.

bother (boᴛʜ′ėr), *v.* [First in the early part of the 18th century, also written *bodder*, Sc. *bauther, bather*; origin unknown; possibly a corruption of *pother*. The earliest instances seem to be from Swift and other Irishmen, which would seem to favor the supposed Ir. derivation, < Ir. *buaidhrim*, I vex, disturb (cf. *buaidhirt*, trouble, affliction); but the Ir. words as pronounced have no resemblance to *bother*, except as to the initial *b*.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To bewilder; confuse.

> With the din of which tube my head you so *bother*.
> *T. Sheridan*, To Swift.

2. To give trouble to; annoy; pester; worry.

> Dunsey *bothered* me for the money, and I let him have it.
> *George Eliot*, Silas Marner, ix.

> He *bothered* his audience with no accidental effects.
> *Stedman*, Poets of America, p. 280.

[Used in the imperative as an expression of impatience, or as a mild sort of execration.

> *Bother* the woman for plaguing me! *Farrar*.]

=**Syn.** *Pester, Worry*, etc. See *tease, v. t.*

II. *intrans.* To trouble one's self; make many words or much ado: as, don't *bother* about that.

bother (boᴛʜ′ėr), *n.* [< *bother, v.*] **1†.** Blarney; humbug; palaver. *N. E. D.*—**2.** Trouble; vexation; plague: as, what a *bother* it is!

> The *bother* with Mr. Emerson is, that, though he writes in prose, he is essentially a poet.
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 376.

> At night, they [the ponies] were a *bother*; if picketed out, they fed badly and got thin, and if they were not picketed, they sometimes strayed away.
> *The Century*, XXX. 223.

botheration (boᴛʜ-e-rā′shon), *n.* [< *bother* + *-ation*.] The act of bothering, or the state of being bothered; annoyance; trouble; vexation; perplexity.

> A man must have a good stomach that can swallow this *botheration* [autograph albums] as a compliment.
> *Scott*, Diary, Nov. 20, 1825.

> Their smallness, their folly, their rascality, and their simple power of *botheration*.
> *Caroline Fox*, Journal, p. 250.

botherer (boᴛʜ′ėr-ėr), *n.* One who bothers, vexes, or annoys: as, "such *botherers* of judges," *Warren*.

botherment (boᴛʜ′ėr-ment), *n.* [< *bother* + *-ment*.] The act of bothering or the state of being bothered; trouble; annoyance; botheration. [Rare.]

> I'm sure 't would be a *botherment* to a living soul to lose so much money. *J. F. Cooper.*

bothersome (boᴛʜ′ėr-sum), *a.* [< *bother* + *-some*.] Troublesome; annoying; inconvenient.

> By his *bothersome* questioning of all traditional assumptions. *The American*, VII. 235.

> They [casements] open sidewise, in two wings, and are screwed together by that *bothersome* little iron handle over which we have fumbled so often in European inns.
> *H. James, Jr.*, Portraits of Places, p. 353.

both-handedness (bōth′han″ded-nes), *n.* The power of using either hand with equal ease; ambidexterity.

> The tendency toward what might be called *both-handedness* in the use of the brush. *The Student*, III. 284.

both-hands† (bōth′handz), *n.* A person indispensable to another; a factotum.

> He is his master's *both-hands*, I assure you.
> *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

bothie, *n.* See *bothy*.

bothock (both′ọk), *n.* A name of the fish otherwise called the bib. [Prov. Eng.]

bothom†, *n.* An obsolete form of *bottom*. *Chaucer.*

bothrenchyma (both-reng′ki-mạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βόθρος*, a pit, + *ἔγχυμα*, an infusion (> NL. *enchyma*, a tissue), < *ἐγχέειν*, pour in, < *ἐν*, = E. *in*^{1}, + *χέειν*, akin to AS. *geótan*, pour.] In *bot.*, tissue composed of pitted ducts.

bothria, *n.* Plural of *bothrium*.

Bothriocephalidæ (both″ri-ọ-se-fal′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bothriocephalus* + *-idæ*.] A family of cestoid or tæniate worms, order *Cestoidea*, including the broad tapeworms, which have only two bothria or suckers on the head (whence they are also called *Dibothriidæ*). It includes the genera *Bothriocephalus* and *Dibothrium*.

Bothriocephalus (both″ri-ọ-sef′a-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βοθρίον*, a small trench (see *bothrium*), + *κεφαλή*, head.] A genus of the *Cestoidea*, of which the broad tapeworm, *B. latus*, is the type. It belongs to the group of the *Pseudophyllidea* (which see). Also *Botryocephalus*.

bothrium (both′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *bothria* (-ạ̈). [NL., < Gr. *βοθρίον*, a small trench, dim. of *βόθρος*, a pit, trench.] One of the facets or fossettes upon the head of a tapeworm.

> The common tape-worm . . . wants the opposite *bothria*, or fossettes. *E. R. Wright*, Animal Life, p. 582.

Bothrodendron (both-rọ-den′drọn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βόθρος*, a pit, + *δένδρον*, a tree.] In *bot.*, an extinct genus of plants of the coal era, related to *Lepidodendron*.

Bothrophera (both-rof′e-rạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. **Bothrophora*, < Gr. *βόθρος*, a trench, a pit, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*^{1}.] The solenoglyph venomous serpents of the new world, so called from having a pit between the eyes and nose: corresponding to the family *Crotalidæ*, and contrasting with the *Abothrophera*.

both-sided (bōth′sī″ded), *a.* Complete; comprehensive; not limited or partial.

> There is forced on us the truth that a scientific morality arises only as fast as the one-sided conceptions adapted to transitory conditions are developed into *both-sided* conceptions. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, p. 98.

both-sidedness (bōth′sī″ded-nes), *n.* Impartiality; completeness or comprehensiveness of view or thought.

> Even in our country and age there are dangers from the want of a due *both-sidedness*. *H. Spencer*, Sociol., p. 397.

both-sides† (bōth′sīdz), *a.* Being or speaking on both sides; double-tongued; deceitful. [Rare.]

> Damnable *both-sides* rogue! *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3.

bothum^1†, *n.* An obsolete form of *bottom*.

bothum^2†, *n.* An obsolete form of *button*.

bothy, bothie (both′i), *n.*; pl. *bothies* (-iz). [Also written *bothay*; appar. < Gael. *bothag*, a cottage, hut, dim. of Gael. and Ir. *both*, a hut; but the *th* is not sounded in these words. See *booth*.] **1.** A small cottage; a hut.

> The salt sea we'll harry,
> And bring to our Charlie
> The cream from the *bothy*
> And curd from the pen.
> *Come o'er the Stream, Charlie.*

> That young nobleman who has just now left the *bothy*.
> *Scott.*

> To accept the hospitality of a very poor Highland *bothie*.
> *The Century*, XXVII. 919.

2. A house for the accommodation of a number of workpeople in the employment of the same person or company. More especially, a kind of barrack in connection with a large farm, where the unmarried outdoor servants and laborers are lodged.—**Bothy system,** the practice, common in Aberdeenshire and other northern counties of Scotland, of lodging the unmarried outdoor servants and laborers employed on the larger farms in barrack-like buildings apart from their employer's residence.

botoné (bot′on-ā), *a.* Same as *bottony*.

bo-tree (bō′trē), *n.* [< Singhalese *bo* (also *bogaha*: *gaha*, tree), a shortened form of Pali *bodhi*, the bo-tree, short for *bodhi-taru*, bo-tree (< *bodhi* (< Skt. *bodhi*), wisdom, enlightenment, + *taru*, tree), answering to Skt. *bodhi-vriksha* (*vriksha*, tree). See *Buddha*.] The *Ficus religiosa*, or pipul-tree, under which Sakyamuni, the founder of Buddhism, is said to have become "enlightened" (Buddha), after forty days' fixed contemplation, during which time he was subjected to all manner of temptation, and to have evolved the four noble truths by which mankind may be delivered from the miseries attending upon birth, life, and death. The particular bo-tree under which this happened is said to have been produced at the moment of his birth.

Botrychium (bo-trik′i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βοτρύχιος*, equiv. to *βόστρυχος*, a curl or lock, a cluster: see *Bostrychus*.] A genus of cryptogamous plants, natural order *Ophioglossaceæ*, allied to the ferns. They bear clustered, veinless sporangia in contracted panicled spikes above the variously divided frond. There are several widely distributed species, known by the popular name of *moonwort*, from the crescent shape of the divisions of the frond in some common kinds. The name *grape-fern* is also given to them, and one species, *B. Virginianum*, is called *rattlesnake-fern*.

Moonwort (*Botrychium Lunaria*).
a, entire plant; *b*, branch of the fertile frond, bearing sporangia.

botryllid (bo-tril′id), *n.* A tunicate of the family *Botryllidæ*.

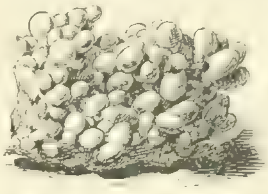
Botryllidæ (bo-tril′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Botryllus* + *-idæ*.] A family of compound ascidians or tunicaries, of the order *Ascidioidea*. They have a definite number of ascidiozooids grouped about a common cloaca or the ascidiarium, the viscera of each single body, which is not divided into thorax and abdomen, lying by the side of the respiratory cavity, and no lobes around the inhalent orifice. There are several genera besides *Botryllus*. Also *Botryllacea* and *Botrylloides*.

Botryllus (bo-tril′us), *n.* [NL., dim. of Gr. *βότρυς*, a cluster or bunch of grapes, a curl or lock.] A genus of compound ascidians, typical of the family *Botryllidæ*. *B. stellatus* and *B. violaceus* are examples.

Botryocephalus (bot″ri-ọ-sef′a-lus), *n.* Same as *Bothriocephalus*. *Oken*, 1815.

botryogen (bot′ri-ọ-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *βότρυς*, a cluster of grapes, + *-γενής*, producing, etc.: see *-gen*.] A red or ocher-yellow mineral from Falun in Sweden, consisting of the hydrous sulphates of iron, magnesium, and calcium.

botryoid, botryoidal (bot′ri-oid, bot-ri-oi′dạl), *a.* [< Gr. *βοτρυοειδής*, like a cluster of grapes, < *βότρυς*, a cluster of grapes, + *εἶδος*, form.] Having the form of a bunch of grapes; like grapes, as a mineral presenting an aggregation of small globes. In *bot.*, applied to forms of inflorescence which are apparently botryose, but in reality cymose.



Botryoidal structure: Chalcedony.

botryoidally (bot-ri-oi′dạl-i), *adv.* In a botryoidal manner; so as to resemble a bunch of grapes: as, vessels *botryoidally* disposed.

botryolite (bot′ri-ọ-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *βότρυς*, a cluster of grapes, + *λίθος*, a stone.] A variety of datolite or borosilicate of calcium, occurring in mammillary or botryoidal concretions, in a bed of magnetic iron in gneiss, near Arendal in Norway, and elsewhere. Its colors are pearl-gray, grayish- or reddish-white, and pale rose-red. It is said to differ from datolite in containing more water.

botryose (bot′ri-ōs), *a.* [< Gr. *βότρυς*, a cluster of grapes, + *-ose*.] In *bot.*: (*a*) Of the type of the raceme, corymb, umbel, etc.: applied to indeterminate forms of inflorescence. (*b*) Clustered, like a bunch of grapes.

Botrytis (bo-trī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βότρυς*, a cluster of grapes.] A large genus of mucedinous fungi, usually growing upon dead wood and leaves, characterized by the somewhat dendroid mode of branching of the fertile hyphæ, which bear simple spores more or less grouped near the tips. One species, *B. Bassiana*, grows upon living silkworms, and causes the disease known as muscardine. A large number of species growing upon living plants were formerly included in this genus, but are now referred to *Peronospora*.

bots (bots), *n. pl.* See *bot*^{1}.

bott^1, *n.* See *bot*^{1}.

bott^2 (bot), *n.* [< F. *botte*, a bundle, a truss (OF. dim. *botel*: see *bottle*^{3}).] The name given by lace-makers to the round cushion, held on the knee, on which the lace is woven.

bottargo, *n.* Same as *botargo*.

Böttger ware. See *ware*^{2}.

bottel†, *n.* Same as *boltel*.

botteroll†, *n.* Same as *boterol*.

botthammer (bot′ham″ėr), *n.* [< *bott* (prob. < ME. *botte*, a form of *but*^{1}) + *hammer*.] A wooden mallet with a fluted face, used in breaking flax.

bottine (bo-tēn′), *n.* [F., dim. of *botte*, a boot: see *boot*^{2}.] **1.** A half-boot; a woman's fine shoe.—**2.** An appliance resembling a boot, with straps, springs, buckles, etc., to correct or prevent distortion of the lower limbs and feet of children.

botting (bot'ing), *n.* [Perhaps for *batting*, < *bat*[1], ME. occasionally *botte*, a club, stick.] The operation of restopping the tap-hole of a furnace with a plug of clay on the end of a wooden rod, after a portion of the charge has been removed.

bottle[1]† (bot'l), *n.* [ME., also *bothe*, *buttle*, < AS. *botl* (= OS. *bodl* = OFries. *bodel* = Icel. *bōl* (also deriv. *bæli*), a dwelling, abode, farm, also lair, den, = Dan. *bol*, a farm, *böl*, *bölle*, in local names); cf. *bold*, a dwelling (> *byldan*, E. *build*, q. v.), and *būr* (> E. *bower*[1]), a dwelling; < *būan* (√ **bu*), dwell: see *bower*[1], *bond*[2], etc.] A dwelling; a habitation: a word extant (as *-bottle*, *-battle*) only in some local English names, as *Harbottle*, *Newbottle*, *Morbattle*.

bottle[2] (bot'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bottel*, *bottell*; < ME. *botel*, *bottelle* = D. *bottel* = LG. *buttel*, *buddel*, < OF. *botel*, m., also *boutelle*, *boutille*, F. *bouteille* = Pr. Pg. *botelha* = Sp. *botella* = It. *bottiglia*, < ML. *buticula*, f., dim. of *butis*, *buttis*, *butta* (> OF. *boute*, F. *botte*), a butt: see *butt*[3].] 1. A hollow mouthed vessel of glass, wood, leather, or other material, for holding and carrying liquids. Oriental nations use skins or leather for this purpose, and of the nature of these wine-skins are the bottles mentioned in Scripture: "Put new wine into new *bottles*." In Europe and North America glass is generally used for liquids of all kinds, but wine is still largely stored in skins in Spain and Greece. Small bottles are often called *vials*.

Oriental Goat-skin Bottles, or Wine-skins.

2. The contents of a bottle; as much as a bottle contains: as, a *bottle* of wine or of porter.

Capillary bottle. See *capillary*. **The bottle**, figuratively, strong drink in general; the practice of drinking.

> In *the bottle* discontent seeks for comfort, cowardice for courage, and bashfulness for confidence.
> *Johnson*, Addison.

bottle[2] (bot'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bottled*, ppr. *bottling*. [< *bottle*[2], *n.*] 1. To put into bottles for the purpose of preserving or of storing away: as, to *bottle* wine or porter. Hence —2. To store up as in a bottle; preserve as if by bottling; shut in or hold back (colloq. "cork up"), as anger or other strong feeling: usually with *up*.

> Can economy of time or money go further than to annihilate time and space, and *bottle up* (as does the phonograph) for posterity the mere utterance of man, without other effort on his part than to speak the words?
> *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 536.

bottle[3] (bot'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bottel*, *botelle*, *botle*; < ME. *botel*, < OF. *botel*, m., equiv. to *botelle*, fem., dim. of *botte*, a bundle: see *bott*[2].] A quantity, as of hay or grass, tied or bundled up. [Now chiefly prov. Eng.]

> Although it be nat worth a *botel* hay.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Manciple's Tale, l. 14.

> Methinks I have a great desire to a *bottle* of hay.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 1.

To look for a needle in a bottle of hay (or *in a haystack*), [illegible] search.

bottle-ale† (bot'l-āl), *n.* Bottled ale.

> Selling cheese and prunes, and retail'd *bottle-ale*.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, ii. 2.

bottle-bellied (bot'l-bel"id), *a.* Having a belly shaped like a bottle; having a swelling, protuberant belly; pot-bellied.

> [illegible], *bottle-bellied* [illegible]
> [illegible] Book, p. 381.

bottle-bird (bot'l-bėrd), *n.* A bird that builds a [illegible]-shaped pensile nest.

> [illegible]

bottl[illegible] (bot'l-[illegible]), *n.* A [illegible] to [illegible] while it is being [illegible]

bottl[illegible] (bot'l-brush), *n.* 1. [illegible] for [illegible] bottles.—2. The field [illegible] *Equ*[illegible].—3. The mare's-tail, *Hip*[illegible] *pu*[illegible].—4. In Australia, the [illegible] *mon* [illegible] see *Citrus lemon*. **Bottle-brush grass**, [illegible] in the United States for [illegible] *prella H*[illegible]

bottle-bump (bot'l-bump), *n.* [A corruption of *butter-bump*, *bitter-bump*.] A name given in some districts to the bittern, *Botaurus stellaris*.

bottle-carrier (bot'l-kar"i-ėr), *n.* A device for carrying a number of uncorked bottles, used in wine-cellars. It consists of a frame with a handle, in which each bottle is held by a spring-pad at the bottom and by a boss or projection which enters the mouth.

bottle-case (bot'l-kās), *n.* The wicker- or basket-work covering of a demijohn or carboy.—**Bottle-case loom**, a machine for weaving bottle-cases.

bottle-chart (bot'l-chärt), *n.* A marine chart exhibiting the set of ocean surface-currents compiled from papers bearing date, latitude, and longitude, found in bottles which have been thrown from ships and washed upon the beach or picked up by other ships. The time between the throwing of such bottles and their recovery on shore has varied from a few days to sixteen years, and the distance from a few miles to five thousand miles.

bottle-clip (bot'l-klip), *n.* A device for closing the mouth of a bottle; a substitute for a cork.

bottle-coaster (bot'l-kōs"tėr), *n.* A kind of deep tray with divisions for bottles, in which decanters of wine or cordial are passed round a dinner- or banquet-table after the dessert: sometimes made for one decanter only.

> The two Lady R.'s, . . . like two decanters in a *bottle-coaster*, with such magnificent diamond labels round their necks.
> *Miss Edgeworth*, Belinda, v.

bottle-cod (bot'l-kod), *n.* A name given in Jamaica to the plant *Capparis cynophallophora*, from the shape of the fruit.

bottle-companion, bottle-friend (bot'l-kom-pan"yon, -frend), *n.* A companion or friend in drinking or conviviality.

> Sam, who is a very good *bottle-companion*, has been the diversion of his friends.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 89.

bottle-conjurer (bot'l-kun"jėr-ėr), *n.* One who exhibits feats of necromancy with a bottle, as extracting from it a variety of liquids or more than was put in, or putting in what apparently cannot pass through the neck.

> Which to that *bottle-conjurer*, John Bull,
> Is of all dreams the first hallucination.
> *Byron*, Don Juan, vii. 44.

bottled (bot'ld), *a.* [< *bottle*[2] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Kept or contained in a bottle: as, *bottled* porter.—2. Big-bellied: as, "that *bottled* spider," *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4. [Rare.]

bottle-dropsy (bot'l-drop"si), *n.* A dropsy which affects the abdomen only; ascites.

bottle-fish (bot'l-fish), *n.* 1. A name of sundry plectognath fishes of the family *Tetrodontidæ*. —2. A name of the *Saccopharynx ampullaceus*, a remarkable fish representing a peculiar family of the order *Lyomeri*. See *Saccopharyngidæ*.

bottle-flower (bot'l-flou"ėr), *n.* A plant, *Centaurea Cyanus*; the bluebottle.

bottle-friend, *n.* See *bottle-companion*.

bottle-glass (bot'l-glȧs), *n.* A cheap grade of glass, usually of a dull deep-green color, used for making common bottles, etc.

bottle-gourd (bot'l-gōrd), *n.* The fruit of *Lagenaria vulgaris*, natural order *Cucurbitaceæ*. See *gourd* and *Lagenaria*.

bottle-grass (bot'l-grȧs), *n.* A kind of grass, *Setaria viridis*. See *Setaria*.

bottle-green (bot'l-grēn), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A green color like that of common bottle-glass.

II. *a.* Of a dark-green color.

bottlehead (bot'l-hed), *n.* 1. A more correct though not common name for the whale called the *bottlenose* (which see).—2. A name of the black-bellied plover, *Squatarola helvetica*.

bottle-holder (bot'l-hōl"dėr), *n.* 1. A glass-maker's tool for holding the body of a bottle while forming the neck.—2. A rack for holding bottles.—3. One who waits upon another in a prize-fight, administering refreshment, etc.; hence, a backer; a second; a supporter, encourager, or adviser in a conflict or trial of any kind.

> An old bruiser makes a good *bottle-holder*.
> *Smollett*, Adv. of Ferd., Count Fathom.

> Lord Palmerston considered himself the *bottle-holder* of oppressed states.
> *London Times*.

bottle-imp (bot'l-imp), *n.* See *Cartesian devil*, under *Cartesian*.

bottle-jack (bot'l-jak), *n.* 1. A roasting-jack shaped like a bottle.—2. A kind of lifting jack.

bottle-mold (bot'l-mōld), *n.* An iron mold within which a bottle is blown.

bottlenose (bot'l-nōz), *n.* 1. A name of several species of cetaceans having bottle-shaped [illegible]. (*a*) Of the species of *Hyperoodon*, like *H.* [illegible] the northern [illegible] feet long. (*b*) Of the species [illegible] *Globicephalus*, the caaing whales. Also [illegible] *bottlehead*.

2. In *med.*, an eruption of small, red, suppurating tubercles on the nose, such as is produced by intemperate drinking. *Dunglison.*—3. A name at St. Andrews, Scotland, of the sea-stickleback, *Spinachia vulgaris*.—4. A name for the puffin, *Fratercula arctica*, from its large red-and-blue beak. See *bottle-nosed*.—5. A name of the sea-elephant or elephant-seal, *Macrorhinus leoninus*, and others of the same genus.—**Bottlenose oil.** [Prob. a corruption of *Bottelman's* (name of a manufacturer) *oil*.] An inferior grade of olive-oil used in making Castile soap.

bottle-nosed (bot'l-nōzd), *a.* Having a bottle-shaped nose; having a nose full and swollen about the wings and end, or inflamed by drinking.

bottle-ore (bot'l-ōr), *n.* A name for coarse seaweeds, especially one of the rock-weeds, *Fucus nodosus*.

bottle-pump (bot'l-pump), *n.* A device for removing the fluid contents of a bottle. A common form is that of a rubber bulb for forcing air into the bottle, and a bent tube through which the liquid is driven out by the pressure of the air.

bottler (bot'lėr), *n.* [< ME. *boteller*; in mod. use as if < *bottle*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1]; but historically a var. of *butler*.] One who bottles; specifically, one whose occupation is to bottle wine, spirits, ale, etc.

bottle-rack (bot'l-rak), *n.* A rack for holding bottles placed in it mouth downward to drain.

bottle-screw (bot'l-skrö), *n.* A corkscrew.

bottle-stand (bot'l-stand), *n.* 1. A cruet-stand.—2. A wooden rest for draining bottles after washing.

bottle-stoop (bot'l-stöp), *n.* In *med.*, a wooden block grooved above to hold a wide-mouthed bottle obliquely so that a powder may be easily extracted from it with a knife in dispensing.

bottle-tit (bot'l-tit), *n.* A name of the long-tailed titmouse, *Parus caudatus* or *Acredula caudata*: so called from its curious large, pensile, bottle-shaped nest. See cut under *titmouse*.

bottle-track (bot'l-trak), *n.* The course pursued in the ocean by a bottle thrown overboard with a note of latitude, longitude, and date, and so affording some data for estimating the set and velocity of currents. See *bottle-chart*.

bottle-tree (bot'l-trē), *n.* An Australian tree, *Sterculia rupestris*, so called from the shape of its trunk, which resembles a soda-water bottle. The natives make nets of its fibers and quench their thirst from reservoirs of sap which are formed in the stem.

Bottle-tree (*Sterculia rupestris*).

bottle-wax (bot'l-waks), *n.* A stiff wax used to seal the mouths of bottles and jars.

bottling-machine (bot'ling-ma-shēn"), *n.* A machine for filling and corking bottles.

bottom (bot'um), *n.* and *a.* [E. dial. also *botton*; = Sc. *boddem*, *boddum*, etc., < ME. *bottom*, *bottome*, *botome*, *botym*, *botme*, earlier *bothom*, *bothum*, *botham*, < AS. *botm* = OS. *bodom* = OFries. **bodem*, *boden*, North Fries. *bom*, NFries. *boem*, *beam* = D. *bodem* = LG. *bodden* = OHG. *bodam*, MHG. *bodem*, G. *boden* = Icel. *botn* = OSw. *botn*, Sw. *botten* = ODan. *bodn*, Dan. *bund*, bottom; prob. = L. *fundus* (for **fudnus*) (whence ult. E. *fund*, *found*[2], *foundation*, *fundamental*, etc.) = Gr. πυθμήν, bottom, = Skt. *budhna*, depth, ground. Cf. Gael. *bonn*, sole, foundation, bottom, = Ir. *bonn*, sole, = W. *bon*, stem, base, stock.] **I.** *n.* 1. The lowest or deepest part of anything, as distinguished from the top; utmost depth, either literally or figuratively; base; foundation; root: as, the *bottom* of a hill, a tower, a tree, of a well or other cavity, of a page or a column of figures.

> Ye consider not the matter to the *bottom*.
> *Latimer*, 5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

> Our lions . . . built on the same *bottom*. *Atterbury*.

> All customs were founded upon some *bottom* of reason.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, i.

2. The ground under any body of water: as, a rocky *bottom*; a sandy *bottom*; to lie on the *bottom* of the sea.—3. In *phys. geog.*, the low

land adjacent to a river, especially when the river is large and the level area is of considerable extent. Also called *bottom-land*.

> On both shores of that fruitful *bottom* are still to be seen the marks of ancient edifices.
> *Addison*, Travels in Italy.

> For weeks together Indians would have their squalid camps about Illinois Town, and in the *bottoms* toward the Big Mound. *W. Barrows*, Oregon, p. 103.

4. In *mining*, that which is lowest; in Pennsylvania *coal-mining*, the floor, bottom-rock, or stratum on which a coal-seam rests.—5. The lower or hinder extremity of the trunk of an animal; the buttocks; the sitting part of man. Hence—6. The portion of a chair on which one sits; the seat.

> No two chairs were alike; such high backs and low backs, and leather *bottoms* and worsted *bottoms*. *Irving*.

7. That part of a ship which is below the wales; hence, the ship itself.

> They had a well-rigg'd *bottom*, fully mann'd.
> *Massinger*, The Guardian, v. 3.

> I am informed . . . that the governor . . . had determined to issue a proclamation for admitting provisions in American *bottoms*, but an arrival of a vessel from Connecticut prevented it.
> *S. Adams*, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 458.

8. The heavy impurities which collect at the bottoms of vessels in which fluids are left to settle: as, "the *bottom* of beer," *Johnson*.—9. *pl.* The residuum, consisting of impure metal, often found at the bottom of a smelting-furnace when the operation has not been skilfully conducted: chiefly used in reference to copper-smelting.—10. Power of endurance; stamina; native strength: as, a horse of good *bottom*.—11. *Milit.*: (*a*) A circular disk with holes to hold the rods in the formation of a gabion. (*b*) Same as *bottom-plate*.—12. In *shoemaking*, the sole, heel, and shank of a shoe; all that is below the upper.—13. In *railroads*, the ballasting about the ties.—14. A platform suspended from a scale, on which the thing to be weighed is placed.—15†. A clue or nucleus on which to wind thread; the thread so wound. *Bp. Warburton*; *Bacon*.

> And beat me to death with a *bottom* of brown thread.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 3.

16†. The cocoon of a silkworm.

> Silkworms finish their *bottoms* in about fifteen days.
> *Mortimer*.

17. In *dyeing*, a color applied to a fabric with a view of giving a peculiar hue to a dye which is to be subsequently applied.—18. In *golf*, a backward rotation of the ball which tends to check its motion after it touches the ground.

At bottom, in reality, especially as opposed to external appearance; fundamentally; essentially: as, he is sincere *at bottom*.

> Every body was sure there was some reason for it *at bottom*. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

Bottom-discharge water-wheel, a turbine which discharges the water at the bottom instead of at the sides.—**Bottom of a wig**, the portion of a wig which hangs over the shoulder.—**False bottom**, a horizontal partition inserted into the lower part of a box, desk, etc., so as to simulate the bottom and form a secret compartment.—**To be at the bottom of**, to underlie as a cause; be the real author, source, or cause of.

> She has another lover, one Beverley, who, I am told, is now in Bath.—Odds slanders and lies! he must be *at the bottom of* it. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii. 4.

To drain the cup to the bottom. See *cup*.—**To stand on one's own bottom**, to be independent; act for one's self.

II. *a.* [Attrib. use of noun.] Situated at the bottom; lowest; undermost; fundamental: as, the *bottom* stair; the *bottom* coin of a pile.

> This is the *bottom* fact of the whole political situation.
> *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 296.

Bottom heat. See *heat*.

bottom (bot'um), *v.* [< *bottom*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To furnish with a bottom: as, to *bottom* a shoe or a chair.—2. To found or build upon; fix upon as a support; base.

> Those false and deceiving grounds upon which many *bottom* their eternal state. *South*.

> Action is supposed to be *bottomed* upon principle.
> *Bp. Atterbury*.

3. To fathom; reach or get to the bottom of.

> The spirit of self-will, of insistence on our own views, which we have probably never really *bottomed*, or traced to principles. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 350.

4†. To wind round something, as in making a ball of thread.

> Therefore, as you unwind her love from him,
> Lest it should ravel, and be good to none,
> You must provide to *bottom* it on me.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 2.

5. In *dyeing*, to dye first with a certain color in preparation for another.

> They [worsted goods] should be *bottomed* with indigo.
> *Fibre and Fabric*, V. 16.

II. *intrans.* 1. To rest; be based.

> On what foundation any proposition advanced *bottoms*.
> *Locke*.

2. To strike against the bottom or end: as, a piston *bottoms* when it strikes against the end of the cylinder.—**Bottoming of gear-teeth**, the rubbing of the points of the teeth of one of a pair of gear-wheels against the rim between the roots of the teeth of the other: a result of a false adjustment.

bottom-captain (bot'um-kap"tạn), *n.* In *mining*, the superintendent of miners in the deepest working part.

bottomed (bot'umd), *a.* [< *bottom* + *-ed*2.] 1. Having a bottom (of the particular kind indicated in composition): as, flat-*bottomed*; broad-*bottomed*; a full-*bottomed* wig.—2. Underlaid; furnished with a bottom or foundation: as, *bottomed* by clay.—3. Based; grounded: as, a well-*bottomed* character. *Morley*.

bottom-fishing (bot'um-fish"ing), *n.* Same as *ground-angling*.

bottom-glade (bot'um-glād), *n.* An open valley between hills; a dale.

> Tending my flocks hard by i' the hilly crofts
> That brow this *bottom-glade*. *Milton*, Comus, l. 532.

bottom-grass (bot'um-gràs), *n.* Grass growing on lowlands or bottom-lands.

bottom-ice (bot'um-īs), *n.* Ground-ice; anchor-ice; ground-gru.

> The curious phenomenon of the formation of *bottom-ice*, and its rise to the surface, is more frequently seen in the Baltic and the Cattegat than in the open ocean—chiefly, it seems probable, on account of the shallowness of these seas. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 295.

bottoming-hole (bot'um-ing-hōl), *n.* In *glass-making*, the open mouth of a furnace at which a globe of crown-glass is exposed during the progress of its manufacture, in order to soften it and allow it to assume an oblate form.

bottoming-tap (bot'um-ing-tap), *n.* A tap used for cutting a perfect thread to the bottom of a hole.

bottom-land (bot'um-land), *n.* Same as *bottom*, 3.

> After making nearly a semicircle around the pond, they diverged from the water-course, and began to ascend to the level of a slight elevation in that *bottom-land* over which they journeyed. *Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, xxii.

bottomless (bot'um-les), *a.* [< *bottom* + *-less*.] Without a bottom. Hence—(*a*) Groundless; unsubstantial; false: as, "*bottomless* speculations." *Burke*.

> He fond but *botmeles* behestes.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 1431.

(*b*) Fathomless; unfathomable; inexhaustible: as, a *bottomless* abyss or ocean.

> Is not my sorrow deep, having no bottom?
> Then be my passions *bottomless* with them.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., iii. 1.

bottom-lift (bot'um-lift), *n.* In *mining*, the deepest or bottom tier of pumps.

bottommost (bot'um-mōst), *a.* [< *bottom* + *-most*. Cf. *topmost*, etc.] Situated at the very bottom; lowest. [Rare.]

bottom-plate (bot'um-plāt), *n.* 1. The bed supporting the carriage of a printing-press.—2. The bed of knives immediately beneath the cylinder of a pulping-engine. It is formed of a number of knife-plates placed flat against each other, with their upper knife-edges adjusted to conform to the curve of the cylinder above, which also contains knives. Between these two sets of knives the raw material, as rags, wood, or other substance, is ground to pulp.

3. In *ordnance*, a plate used in building up grape and canister into a cylinder ready for loading into a gun. Cast-iron top- and bottom-plates are used for grape, and wrought-iron ones for canister. Also called *bottom*.

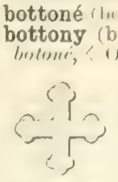
bottomry (bot'um-ri), *n.* [Formerly also *bottomery*, *bottomary*, *bottommarie*, *bodomery*, etc.; = F. *bomerie* = G. *bodmerei* = Dan. Sw. *bodmeri*, < D. *bodemerij*, bottomry: see *bottom* and *-ery*, *-ry*.] In *marine law*, the act of borrowing money and pledging the bottom of a ship, that is, the ship itself, as security for its repayment. The contract of bottomry is in the nature of a mortgage, the owner of a ship borrowing money to enable him to carry on a voyage, and pledging the ship as security for the money. If the ship is lost, the lender loses the money; but if the ship arrives safe, he is to receive the money lent, with the interest or premium stipulated, although it may exceed the legal rate of interest. The tackle of the ship also is answerable for the debt, as well as the person of the borrower. When a loan is made upon the goods shipped, the borrower is said to take up money at *respondentia*, as he is bound personally to answer the contract. When the ship alone is pledged, the contract is called a *bottomry* bond; but when both ship and cargo are pledged, it is called a *respondentia* bond.

> A master of a ship, who had borrowed twice his money upon the *bottomary*. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 69

bottom-tool (bot'um-tōl), *n.* In *turning*, a tool with a bent end, used for working on the inside of the bottoms of hollow work.

bottoné (bot-on-ā'), *p. a.* Same as *bottony*.

bottony (bot'on-i), *a.* [Also written *bottoné*, *botoné*, < OF. *botonné*, pp. of *botonner* (F. *boutonner*), ornament with buds or buttons, < *boton*, F. *bouton*, a bud, button: see *button*.] In *her.*, decorated with buds, knobs, or buttons at the extremities, generally in groups of three, forming trefoils. Also called *bottoned*, *botoned*, and sometimes *trefoiled* or *treflled*. See *cross*.



A Cross Bottony Or.

botts (bots), *n. pl.* See *bot*1.

botuliform (bot'ụ-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *botulus*, a sausage (> ult. E. *bowel*), + *forma*, form.] Shaped like a small sausage; allantoid.

botulinic (bot-ụ-lin'ik), *a.* [< L. *botulus*, a sausage, + *-ine*1 + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from sausages: as, *botulinic* acid. *Thomas*.

boucan (bö'kan), *n.* and *v.* See *bucan*.

bouche (bösh), *n.* [F., < OF. *bouche*, *bouce*, *boche*, *buche*, etc., mouth, < L. *bucca*, cheek: see *bucca*, and cf. *bocca*.] 1†. In the ancient French monarchy, the service of the king's table, under the direction of the master of the king's household. A large number of officers of different ranks and having accurately defined duties, formed this establishment.

2. A certain allowance of provisions made by a king to those who obeyed his summons to the field, according to the feudal system of military service. Hence—3†. Any supply of provisions; food. Formerly corruptly *bouge*.

> A bombard-man that brought *bouge* for a country lady or two that fainted, he said, with fasting.
> *B. Jonson*, Masque of Love Restored.

4. In *medieval armor*, a notch or indentation in the upper right-hand edge of the shield, allowing a weapon to be passed through it. In the justing shield, this was sometimes of the form of a diagonal slit terminating in a round hole of the size of the lance-shaft.

5. In *ordnance*, a short cylinder of copper placed in a counterbore in the face of the breech-block, and through which the vent of a piece of breech-loading ordnance is drilled; a bushing. When this copper cylinder extends through the walls of the piece, it is called a *vent-piece* or *vent-bushing*. See *bushing*.

6. The mouth of a firearm of any kind; the bore.

bouche, bouch (bösh), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bouched*, ppr. *bouching*. [< *bouche*, *n.*] To form or drill a new mouth or vent in, as in a gun which has been spiked.

bouchée (bö-shā'), *n.* [F., < *bouche*, mouth.] A patty or small pie; a bonbon; any dainty supposed to be a mouthful.

boucher†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bowchyer*, late ME. *bowger*, appar. < *bouge*, a bag, wallet: see *bouge*1. But perhaps a var. of *bowser*, q. v.] A treasurer; a bursar. *Stonyhurst*.

boucherize (bö'shėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *boucherized*, ppr. *boucherizing*. [< Auguste *Boucherie* (1801–1871), a French chemist, inventor of the process, + *-ize*.] To impregnate (timber) with sulphate of copper as a preservative.

bouchette (bö-shet'), *n.* [Appar. F., dim. of *bouche*, a mouth.] In *medieval armor*, the large buckle used for fastening the lower part of the breastplate to the upper one. *Fairholt*.

bouching (bö'shing), *n.* Same as *bushing*.

bouching-bit (bö'shing-bit), *n.* [< *bouching*, verbal n. of *bouche*, *v.*, + *bit*1.] An instrument used for boring a hole in the vent-field of a gun to receive the copper plug, or bouche, through which the vent is afterward drilled. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.

boud1, **bowd** (boud), *n.* [< ME. *bude*, *budde*, *boude*, origin uncertain; cf. AS. *budda*, **scearnbudda* (occurs once improp. written *scearnbudoa*), ME. *scharnbodde*, a dung-beetle.] An insect that breeds in grain; a weevil. [Prov. Eng.]

boud2 (böd). [Also written *bood*, *bude*, *boot*, etc., contr. of *behooved*, pret. of *behoove*.] A Scotch contraction of *behooved*.

> They baith did cry to Him above
> To save their souls, for they *boud* die.
> [illegible], iii. 140. (*Jamieson*.)

boudoir (bö'dwor), *n.* [F., < *bouder*, pout, sulk, + *-oir*, denoting place.] A small room to which a lady may retire to be alone, or in which she may receive her intimate friends.

> They sang to him in cozy *boudoirs*.
> *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair

bouffant (F. pron. bö-foṅ'), *a.* [F., ppr. of [illegible], swell.] Puffed out: as, a skirt very *bouffant* at the back.

bouffe^1†, [illegible] [Late ME., < OF. *bouffée*, a puff [illegible], a swollen or swelling cheek), < *bouffer*, swell the cheeks: see *buff*^{2}, *puff*.] A puff, [illegible] *Caxton*.

bouffe^2 (böf), *n.* [< F. *bouffe*, < It. *buffa*, jest: see *buffoon*.] Opera bouffe; comic opera. See *opera*.

bouffons (bö'fọnz), *n.* [F. *bouffon*, a buffoon.] Same as *matassins*.

Bougainvillea (bö-gān-vil'ē-ä), *n.* [NL., named after A. de *Bougainville*, a French navigator of the 18th century.] A nyctaginaceous genus of climbing shrubs, natives of tropical and subtropical South America. The numerous flowers are in clusters of three, subtended by as many large colored bracts. *B. spectabilis* and some other species are frequently cultivated in greenhouses, and are very ornamental.

bougar (bö'gär), *n.* One of a series of cross-spars which form the roof of a cottage, and serve instead of laths. [Scotch.]

bouge^1 (böj), *n.* [Also *bowge*; < ME. *bouge* (< OF. *bouge*, *buge*, F. *bouge*), now spelled and pronounced *budge* (see *budge*^{2}, *budget*, etc.); earlier *bulge*, q. v. Cf. *bouge*^{2}.] 1†. A bag or wallet, especially of leather.

> *Bouges* of lether like bladders.
> *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 408.

2. The bilge or swelling part of a cask; hence, the cask itself. [Prov. Eng.]—3. A cowrie. *Jerons.*

bouge^2† (böj), *v.* [Also *bowge*; a form of *bulge*, bilge; ult. related to *bouge*^{1}.] **I.** *intrans.* To be bilged; spring a leak or have a hole knocked in the bottom; founder.

> Which anchor cast, we soone the same forsooke,
> And cut it off, for fear least thereupon
> Our shippe should *bouge*.
> *Gascoigne*, Voyage into Holland.

II. *trans.* To stave in the bottom of (a ship), and thus cause her to spring a leak; knock a hole in.

> The Carick, which sir Anthony Oughtred chased hard at the stame, and *bowged* her in divers places.
> *Hall*, Hen. VIII., an. 4.

> To *bowge* and pierce any enemy ship which they do encounter.
> *Holland.*

bouge^3†, *n.* A corrupt form of *bouche*.

bouget (bö'jet or bö-zhā'), *n.* [Sometimes spelled *bowget*; < F. *bougette*, a little pouch. The regular E. form is *budget*, q. v. See *bouge*^{1}.] 1†. A budget or pouch. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. x. 29. — 2. In *her.*, the figure of a vessel for carrying water. It is meant to represent a yoke with two leathern pouches attached to it, formerly used for the conveyance of water to an army. Also called *water-bouget*.

Bougets.

bough^1 (bou), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bow*, *bowe*, etc.; < ME. *bough*, *bogh*, *boȝ*, *boȝe*, *bowe*, etc., < AS. *bōg*, *bōh*, the arm, shoulder of an animal, also a branch of a tree (the latter sense peculiar to E. and AS.), = MD. *boech*, D. *boeg*, bow of a ship, = MLG. *bōch*, *būch*, shoulder, bow of a ship; OHG. *buog*, upper part of the arm or leg, shoulder, hip, shoulder of an animal, MHG. *buoc*, G. *bug*, shoulder, withers (of horses), = Icel. *bógr* = Norw. *bog* = Sw. *bog* = Dan. *bov*, shoulder of an animal, bow of a ship (> E. *bow*^{3}), = Gr. πῆχυς, dial. πᾶχυς, the forearm, = Skt. *bahu*, the arm, forearm; root unknown, but not connected with *bow*^{1} (AS. *būgan*, etc.), bend, with some derivatives of which, however, the word has been in part confused. A doublet of *bow*^{3}, q. v.] 1. An arm or branch of a tree.

> Say thou, whereon I carved her name,
> If ever maid or spouse,
> As fair as my Olivia, came
> To rest beneath thy *boughs*.
> *Tennyson*, Talking Oak.

2†. The gallows.

> [illegible] deserved [illegible] death, though [illegible] goods [illegible] and carryed [illegible]
> [illegible] Ireland.

bough^2 (bou), *v. t.* [< *bough*^{1}, *n.*] To cover [illegible] with boughs. [Poetic.]

> [illegible] track, all over *boughed*
> [illegible] half a mile or more.
> [illegible], Three Graves.

bough^3 [illegible] An obsolete spelling of [illegible]

bough^4 [illegible] An obsolete spelling of [illegible]

bough^5 [illegible] An obsolete spelling of [illegible]

bough[illegible] (...'hou...), *n.* A hurdle [illegible] of [illegible] the concealment of a sportsman from the game.

bough-pot (bou'pot), *n.* [Also written *bowpot*, and perversely *beau-pot*; < *bough*^{1} + *pot*.] 1. A pot or vase for holding flowers or boughs for ornament.

> *Sir Oliver S.* You have no land, I suppose?
> *Charles S.* Not a mole hill, nor a twig, but what's in the *bough-pots* out of the window.
> *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

2. A nosegay or bouquet.

> And I smell at the beautiful, beautiful *bow-pot* he brings me, winter and summer, from his country-house at Haverstock-hill.
> *G. A. Sala*, The late Mr. D——.

3. The more or less conventional representation in ornamental work of a bouquet or vase full of flowers. Dutch cabinets of inlaid wood have for their most common decoration bough-pots in panels.

bought^1† (bout), *n.* [Early mod. E. also written *boughte*, *bughte*, etc., also *bout*, *bowt*, etc., now reg. with partial differentiation of meaning *bout* (see *bout*^{1}); < ME. *bought*, *bowght*, *bouȝt*, **buȝt*, prob. a var., reverting to the original vowel of the verb, of ME. *byȝt*, *biȝt*, *bight* (mod. E. *bight*, q. v.), < AS. *byht*, a bend (= MLG. LG. *bucht*, > D. *bogt*, G. *bucht*, Sw. Dan. *bugt*, a bend, turn, bay, bight; cf. Icel. *bugdha*, a bend, a coil), < *būgan* (pp. *bogen*), E. *bow*, bend: see *bow*^{1}.] 1. A bend; flexure; curve; a hollow angle.

> *Mal feru*, a malander in the *bought* of a horse's knee.
> *Cotgrave.*

2. A bend or curve in a coast-line. See *bight*. —3. A bend, flexure, turn, loop, coil, or knot, as in a rope or chain, or in a serpent; a fold in cloth. See *bout*^{1}.

> In knots and many *boughtes* upwound.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. i. 15.

> The dragon-*boughts* and elvish emblemings
> Began to move, seethe, twine, and curl.
> *Tennyson*, Gareth and Lynette.

bought^1†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *bowght*, *bowt*; < *bought*^{1}, *n.*] To bend; fold; wind.

bought^2 (bât). Preterit and past participle of *buy*.

bought^3, **boucht** (bucht), *n.* Same as *bught*.

boughten (bâ'tn), *a.* A form of *bought*^{2}, weak past participle of *buy*, used adjectively, and assimilated to strong participial forms in *-en*: chiefly used in poetry, and colloquially in the United States in the sense of *purchased*, as opposed to *home-made*.

> For he who buried him was one whose faith
> Recked not of *boughten* prayers nor passing bell.
> *Southey*, Madoc in Wales, xiv.

> She had some good clothes in a chist in the bedroom, and a *boughten* bonnet with a good cypress veil.
> *S. O. Jewett*, Deephaven, p. 201.

boughty† (bou'ti), *a.* [< *bought*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] Having boughts or bends; bending. *Sherwood.*

boughy (bou'i), *a.* [< *bough*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] Abounding in boughs.

bougie (bö'ji; F. pron. bö-zhē'), *n.* [F., a wax candle, a bougie, = Pr. *bugia* = It. *bugia* = Sp. *bujia* = Pg. *bugia*, a wax candle, < *Bugia*, F. *Bougie*, Ar. *Bijyah*, a town in Algeria, whence these candles were imported into Europe.] 1. A wax candle or waxlight.

> Sometimes the *bougies* are perfumed with essences, so that in burning they may give off an agreeable odour.
> *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 359.

2. A slender cylinder, smooth and flexible, used to dilate or open the rectum, urethra, or esophagus, in cases of stricture or other diseases of those parts.

bouillabaisse (bö-lya-bas'), *n.* [F., < Pr. *bouille-abaisse*, equiv. to F. *bouillon abaissé*: *bouillon*, broth, soup (see *bouillon*); *abaissé*, pp. of *abaisser*, reduce: see *abase*.] In *cookery*, a kind of fish-chowder popular in some parts of France, especially at Marseilles.

> This *Bouillabaisse* a noble dish is,
> A sort of soup, or broth, or stew,
> Or hotchpotch of all sorts of fishes,
> That Greenwich never could outdo;
> Green herbs, red peppers, mussels, saffern,
> Soles, onions, garlic, roach and dace;
> All these you eat at Terré's tavern
> In that one dish of *Bouillabaisse*.
> *Thackeray*, Ballad of Bouillabaisse.

bouilli (bö'lyē; F. pron. bö-yē'), *n.* [F., prop. pp. of *bouillir*, boil: see *boil*^{2}.] Meat boiled with vegetables, especially in making bouillon; boiled or stewed meat of any kind.

bouillon (bö'lyon; F. pron. bö-yôṅ'), *n.* [F., broth, soup, etc. (see *bullion*^{2}), < *bouillir*, boil: see *boil*^{2}.] 1. A kind of clear soup, consisting of the strained liquid from a slow and prolonged boiling of meat (usually beef) in the piece and sometimes whole vegetables.—2. In *farriery*, an excrescence of flesh in a wound; proud flesh.

bouk^1 (bouk or bök), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bouke*, Sc. *buik*, < ME. *bouk*, *bouke*, *buke*, *book*, < AS. *buc*, the belly, = OS. *būk* = D. *buik* = MLG. *buk* = OHG. *buh*, MHG. *buch*, G. *bauch*, the belly, = Icel. *būkr*, trunk of the body, = Sw. *buk* = Dan. *bug*, the belly. In later ME. and mod. E. confused with *bouk*^{2} = *bulk*^{1}, q. v.] 1†. The belly.—2. The trunk of the body; hence, the body itself. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

bouk^2†, *n.* [ME., var. of *bulk*^{1}, q. v.] Same as *bulk*^{1}.

bouk^3 (bouk), *v.* A dialectal form of *bolk*.

bouk^4, *v. t.* A dialectal form of *buck*^{3}.

boul, bool^2 (böl), *n.* [North. E. and Sc., earlier also *bowle*, *boule*; perhaps < MD. *boghel* = MLG. *bogel* (= G. *bügel*), a bow, hoop, ring; ult. = E. *bail*^{1}, q. v.] 1. A bend; curvature.—2. The curved or semicircular handle of a pot, kettle, etc.; especially, in the plural, a movable handle in two parts, jointed in the middle, for a pot with ears; a bail.—3. A loop or annular part serving as a handle for something. Specifically—(*a*) One of the hoops or rounded openings for the thumb or finger in the handles of scissors. (*b*) The loop which forms the handle of a key. (*c*) The ring on the case of a watch to which the chain or guard is attached.

boulangerite (bö-lan'jėr-īt), *n.* [< *Boulanger*, the discoverer, + *-ite*^{2}.] In *mineral.*, a sulphid of antimony and lead, occurring in plumose, granular, and compact masses, of a bluish lead-gray color and metallic luster.

Boulangism (bö-loṅ'jizm), *n.* The political policy and methods represented in France by General Georges Ernest Jean Marie Boulanger (1837–91) from about 1886 to 1889. Its chief features were militarism and revenge upon Germany.

Boulangist (bö-loṅ'jist), *n.* A political follower of General Boulanger.

boulder (bōl'dėr), *n.* [Also written *bowlder*, *bolder*, dial. *bowder*, *boother*; short for the earlier *boulder-stone*, dial. *bowther-*, *boother-stone*, Sc. *bowlderstane*; < ME. *bulderston*, a boulder; cf. Sw. dial. *bullersten*, a large pebble or stone in a stream, one that causes a rippling in the water (opposed to *klappersten*, small pebble), < *bullra* (= Dan. *buldre*), make a loud noise, + *sten* = E. *stone*.] A loose rock, or one which has been torn from its native bed and transported to some distance. As ordinarily used, the word indicates a piece of rock which is larger than a pebble or cobble, whose edges have become weather-worn and more or less rounded, and which lies upon the surface.

boulder (bōl'dėr), *v. t.* [< *boulder*, *n.*] To wear smooth, as an emery-wheel, by abrading with small flint pebbles. Also spelled *bowlder*.—**Bouldered down**, said of metal polishing-wheels or laps when emery and oil are spread over them, then pressed into the metal and worn down with bouldering-stones.

boulder-clay (bōl'dėr-klā), *n.* Stiff, unlaminated, tenacious clay, especially that of the glacial or drift epoch or ice age. Also called *drift*, *till*.

boulder-head (bōl'dėr-hed), *n.* A row of piles driven before a sea-dike to resist the action of the waves.

bouldering-stone (bōl'dėr-ing-stōn), *n.* Smooth translucent flint pebbles, found in gravel-pits and used to smooth the faces of emery-wheels and glazers by abrading any large grains of emery or other powder on their surfaces.

boulder-paving (bōl'dėr-pā"ving), *n.* A pavement of cobble-stones.

boulder-stone (bōl'dėr-stōn), *n.* Same as *boulder*, of which it is the older form.

bouldery (bōl'dėr-i), *a.* [< *boulder* + *-y*^{1}.] Resembling a boulder; full of boulders.

> The superjacent beds consist of coarse *bouldery* shingle in a sandy clay matrix.
> *Geikie*, Ice Age, p. 192.

boule^1 (böl), *n.* The proper French spelling of *buhl*.

boule^2 (bö'lē), *n.* [Gr. βουλή, will, counsel, advice, plan, a council, senate, < βούλεσθαι, dial. βόλεσθαι, = L. *velle* = AS. *willan*, E. *will*: see *will*, *v.*] 1. In *Gr. antiq.*, a legislative council, originally aristocratic, consisting of the heads of the citizen families, sitting under the presidency of the king. Later, in Ionian states, where a democratic polity had prevailed, the boule, particularly at Athens, became a second or higher popular assembly, corresponding to the senate in modern governments. At Athens the boule consisted of 500 citizens over 30 years of age, chosen annually by lot, 50 from each tribe. It had charge of the official religious rites important in the ancient world, and its chief legislative duties were to examine or prepare bills for presentation to the popular assembly (the real governing body), which could modify or reject the conclusions reached by the senate, and to advise the assembly regarding affairs of state. The Athenian boule had also some executive functions, especially in connection with the management of the navy and the cavalry. Compare *gerusia*.

2. The legislative assembly of modern Greece.

A Greek diplomat once told me that in the *Boule*, or Assembly, of his country no part of the government expenses was watched so closely as those of the diplomatic service. *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 225.

boule^{3}†. An obsolete form of *bowl*.

Boulengé's chronograph. See *chronograph*.

boule-saw, *n.* See *buhl-saw*.

boulet, boulette (bö-lā′, bö-let′), *n.* [F., a bullet, a fetlock, > E. *bullet*, q. v.] In the *manège*, a horse whose fetlock or pastern joint bends forward and out of its natural position.

bouleuterion (bö-lū-tē′ri-on), *n.*; pl. *bouleuteria* (-ạ̈). [Gr. βουλευτήριον, < βουλεύειν, advise, take counsel, < βουλή, counsel: see *boule*^{2}.] In ancient and modern Greece, a senate-house or assembly-chamber.

boulevard (bö′le-värd; F. pron. böl′vär), *n.* [F.; older forms *boulevert*, *boulevere*, < D. or MLG. *bolwerk*, G. *bollwerk*, bulwark: see *bulwark*.] Originally, a bulwark or rampart of a fortification or fortified town; hence, a public walk or street occupying the site of demolished fortifications. The name is now sometimes extended to any street or walk encircling a town, and also to a street which is of especial width, is given a park-like appearance by reserving spaces at the sides or center for shade-trees, flowers, seats, and the like, and is not used for heavy teaming.

boulevardier (bö′le-vär-dēr; F. pron. böl-vär-dyā′), *n.* [F., < *boulevard*, boulevard.] One who frequents a boulevard, especially in Paris.

bouleversement (bö-le-vėrs′mẹnt), *n.* [F., < *bouleverser*, overthrow, overturn, < *boule*, a ball (> E. *bowl*^{2}), + *verser*, turn, overturn, < L. *versare*, turn: see *verse*, etc.] A turning upside down; the act of overturning; the state of being overturned; overthrow; overturn; subversion; hence, generally, convulsion or confusion.

boule-work (böl′wėrk), *n.* Same as *buhl*.

boulimia, boulimy (bö-lim′i-ạ̈, bö′li-mi), *n.* Same as *bulimia*.

boulinikon (bö-lin′i-kon), *n.* [A trade-name, < Gr. βοῦς, ox, + λίνον, flax, linen.] A kind of oilcloth made from a pulp composed of buffalo or other raw hide, cotton or linen rags, and coarse hair. *Encyc. Brit.*

boulon (bö′lon), *n.* [Native name.] A harp with fibrous strings, used by the negroes of Senegambia and Guinea.

boultel^{1}†, *n.* Same as *boltel*.

boultel^{2}†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *boutell*; < ME. *bultelle*, *bultell*, < OF. **buletel* (earlier *buretel*), mod. F. *bluteau*, a meal-sieve, < *buleter*, mod. F. *bluter*, sift, bolt: see *bolt*^{2}.] **1.** A kind of cloth made for sifting; hence, a sieve.—**2.** The bran or refuse of meal after dressing.

boulter†, *n.* See *bolter*^{2}.

boultin†, *n.* Same as *boltel*.

boulting, *n.* See *bolting*^{2}.

boun† (boun), *a.* [The earlier and proper form of *bound*^{4}, q. v.; < ME. *boun*, *boune*, ready, prepared, < Icel. *būinn* (> ODan. *bune*), ready, prepared, pp. of *būa*, till, get ready: see *bond*^{2}, *boor*, *bower*^{1}, etc.] Ready; prepared; on the point of going or intending to go.

She was *boun* to go the way forthright.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 759.

Well chanced it that Adolf the night when he wed
Had confess'd and had sain'd him ere *boune* to his bed.
Scott, Harold the Dauntless, iv. 14.

boun† (boun), *v.* [< ME. *bounen*, *bownen*, < *boun*, prepared: see *boun*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To prepare; make ready.

The kyng boskes lettres anon, to *bownen* his bernes [men].
Joseph of Arimathie (ed. Skeat), l. 414.

I wold *boun* me to batell. *Destruction of Troy*, l. 827.

II. *intrans.* To make ready to go; go: as, to busk and *boun*, a common expression in old ballads.

So mourned he, till Lord Dacre's band
Were *bowning* back to Cumberland.
Scott, L. of L. M., v. 30.

bounce (bouns), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bounced*, ppr. *bouncing*. [Early mod. E. also *bounse*, < ME. *bounsen*, *bunsen*, beat, strike suddenly; cf. LG. *bunsen*, G. dial. *bumbsen*, beat, knock, = D. *bonzen*, bounce, throw; cf. D. *bons*, a bounce, Sw. *bus*, dial. *bums* = G. *bums*, *bumbs*, *bumps*, adv. interj., at a bounce, at once; cf. Icel. *bops*, imitating the sound of a fall. All prob. orig. imitative; cf. *bound*^{2} and *bump*^{2}.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To beat; thump; knock; bang.

Wilfully him throwing on the gras
Did beat and *bounse* his head and brest ful sore.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 27.

He *bounced* his head at every post. *Swift.*

2. To cause to bound or spring: as, to *bounce* a ball.—**3.** To eject or turn out without ceremony; expel vigorously; hence, to dismiss or discharge summarily, as from one's employment or post. [Slang, U. S.]

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To beat hard or thump, so as to make a sudden noise.

Yet still he bet and *bounst* upon the dore.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 21.

Up, then, I say, both young and old, both man and maid a-maying,
With drums, and guns that *bounce* aloud, and merry tabor playing!
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 5.

Another *bounces* as hard as he can knock. *Swift.*

2. To spring or leap against anything, so as to rebound; beat or thump by a spring; spring up with a rebound.

Against his bosom *bounc'd* his heaving heart.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., i. 556.

3. To leap or spring; come or go unceremoniously.

As I sat quietly meditating at my table, I heard something *bounce* in at the closet window.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 5.

4. To boast or bluster; exaggerate; lie.

He gives away countries, and disposes of kingdoms; and *bounces*, blusters, and swaggers, as if he were really sovereign lord and sole master of the universe.
Bp. Lowth, Letter to Warburton, p. 14.

If it had come to an oath, I don't think he would have *bounced*, neither; but, in common occurrences, there is no repeating after him. *Foote*, The Liar, ii. 1.

bounce (bouns), *n.* [< *bounce*, *v.*] **1.** A sudden spring or leap.—**2.** A bound or rebound: as, you must strike the ball on the *bounce*.—**3.** A heavy blow, thrust, or thump.

I heard two or three irregular *bounces* at my landlady's door, and upon the opening of it, a loud cheerful voice inquiring whether the philosopher was at home.
Addison, Sir Roger at Vauxhall.

4†. A loud heavy sound, as of an explosion; a sudden crack or noise.

I don't value her resentment the *bounce* of a cracker.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, iii.

5. A boast; a piece of brag or bluster; boastful language; exaggeration.—**6.** A bold or impudent lie; a downright falsehood; a bouncer. [Colloq.]

"Why, whose should it be?" cried I, with a flounce;
"I get these things often;"—but that was a *bounce*.
Goldsmith, Haunch of Venison, l. 42.

Oh, Cicero! . . . not once did you give utterance to such a *bounce* as when you asserted, that never yet did human reason say one thing, and Nature say another.
De Quincey, Secret Societies, i.

7. Expulsion; discharge; dismissal. [Slang, U. S.]—**8.** [Perhaps of diff. origin.] A local English name of the dogfish or shark, *Scylliorhinus catulus*.—**To get the grand bounce**, to be put out or discharged summarily from one's post or employment. [Slang, U. S.]

bounce (bouns), *adv.* [< *bounce*, *v.* and *n.*] With a bounce; suddenly.

Rapp'd at the door, nor stay'd to ask,
But *bounce* into the parlour entered.
Gray, Long Story.

bounceable (boun′sa̤-bl), *a.* [< *bounce* + *-able*.] **1.** Capable of being bounced, as a ball.—**2.** Inclined to bounce, or lie. [Rare.]

bouncer (boun′sėr), *n.* [< *bounce* + *-er*^{1}.] **1.** One who or that which bounces.—**2.** Something big or large of its kind.

The stone must be a *bouncer*. *De Quincey.*

3. A large, strong, vigorous person: as, she is a *bouncer*.—**4.** A strong muscular fellow kept in a hotel, restaurant, or other public resort, to bounce or expel disorderly persons. [Slang, U. S.]—**5.** A liar; a boaster; a bully.—**6.** A barefaced lie. [Colloq.]

But you are not deceiving me? You know the first time you came into my shop what a *bouncer* you told me.
Colman the Younger, John Bull, ii. 3.

bouncing (boun′sing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *bounce*, *v.*] **1.** Vigorous; strong; stout: as, "the *bouncing* Amazon," Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2; "a *bouncing* lass," *Bulwer*, Pelham, xlix.—**2.** Exaggerated; excessive; big. [Colloq.]

We have had a merry and a lusty ordinary,
And wine, and good meat, and a *bouncing* reckoning.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, i. 2.

3. Lying; bragging; boastful.

I never saw such a *bouncing*, swaggering puppy since I was born. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, iii.

bouncing-bet (boun′sing-bet′), *n.* [That is, *bouncing Bet*; *Bet*, *Betsy*, familiar forms of *Elizabeth*.] A name of the common soapwort, *Saponaria officinalis*. See *Saponaria*.

bouncingly (boun′sing-li), *adv.* Boastingly. *Barrow*, Pope's Supremacy.

bound^{1} (bound), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bownde*, *bowne*; < ME. *bounde*, *boune*, *bunne*, < OF. *bunne*, *bonne*, *bone*, *bune*, also *bunde*, *bonde* (AF. *bounde*), earlier *bodne*, < ML. *bodina*, *bodena* (also, after OF., *bunna*, *bonna*), earlier *butina*, a bound, limit. Cf. *bourn*^{2}, a variant of the same word.] **1.** That which limits or circumscribes; an external or limiting line; hence, that which keeps in or restrains; limit; confine: as, the love of money knows no *bounds*.

Illimitable ocean, without *bound*,
Without dimension! *Milton*, P. L., ii. 892.

The dismal night—a night
In which the *bounds* of heaven and earth were lost.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

But the power of the West-Saxon ruler stretched beyond the *bounds* of Wessex, where, eastward of the Andredsweald, the so-called "Eastern Kingdom" grouped itself round the centre of Kent. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 65.

2. *pl.* The territory included within boundary-lines; domain.

These rascals who come hither to annoy a noble lady on my *bounds*. *Scott*, Peveril, I. vii.

3. A limited portion or piece of land, enjoyed by the owner of it in respect of tin only, and by virtue of an ancient prescription or liberty for encouragement to the tinners. *Pryce.* [Cornwall.] **Butts and bounds.** See *butt*^{2}.—**To beat the bounds**†, to trace out the boundaries of a parish by touching certain points with a rod.=**Syn. 1.** *Border*, *Confine*, etc. See *boundary*.

bound^{1} (bound), *v. t.* [< ME. *bounden*, < *bounde*, *n.*] **1**†. To confine within fixed limits; restrain by limitation.

O God! I could be *bounded* in a nut-shell, and count myself a king of infinite space, were it not that I have bad dreams. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

It is not Italy, nor France, nor Europe,
That must *bound* me, if my fates call me forth.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.

2. To serve as a limit to; constitute the extent of; restrain in amount, degree, etc.: as, to *bound* our wishes by our means.

Quaff immortality and joy, secure
Of surfeit, where full measure only *bounds*
Excess. *Milton*, P. L., v. 639.

3. To form or constitute the boundary of; serve as a bound or limit to: as, the Pacific ocean *bounds* the United States on the west.

The lasting dominion of Rome was *bounded* by the Rhine and the Danube. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 107.

4. To name the boundaries of: as, to *bound* the State of New York.=**Syn.** To circumscribe, restrict, hem in, border.

bound^{2} (bound), *v.* [First in early mod. E.; < F. *bondir*, leap, bound, orig. make a loud resounding noise; perhaps < LL. *bombitare*, hum, buzz, freq. verb < L. *bombus*, a humming or buzzing, > *bomb*^{2}, q. v.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To leap; jump; spring; move by leaps.

Before his lord the ready spaniel *bounds*.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 99.

2. To rebound, as an elastic ball.=**Syn.** *Leap*, *Spring*, etc. See *skip*, *v. i.*

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to leap. [Rare.]

If I might buffet for my love, or *bound* my horse for her favours, I could lay on like a butcher, and sit like a jack-an-apes, never off. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

2. To cause to rebound: as, to *bound* a ball.

bound^{2} (bound), *n.* [< *bound*^{2}, *v.*] **1.** A leap onward or upward; a jump; a rebound.

The horses started with a sudden *bound*. *Addison.*

These inward disgusts are but the first *bounds* of this ball of contention. *Decay of Christ. Piety.*

2. In *ordnance*, the path of a shot between two grazes: generally applied to the horizontal distance passed over by the shot between the points of impact.

bound^{3} (bound), *p. a.* [Pp. of *bind*; as an adj., in the sense of obligatory, usually in the fuller form, *bounden*, < ME. *bounden*, < AS. *bunden*, pp. of *bindan*, bind: see *bind*.] **1.** Made fast by a band, tie, or bond; specifically, in fetters or chains; in the condition of a prisoner.

Now Annas had sent him *bound* unto Caiaphas.
John xviii. 24.

Hence—**2.** Made fast by other than physical bonds.

We are *bound* together for good or for evil in our great political interests.
D. Webster, Speech, Pittsburgh, July, 1833.

3. Confined; restrained; restricted; held firmly.

Besides all this, he was *bound* to certain tributes all more or less degrading. *Brougham.*

Hence—**4.** Obliged by moral, legal, or compellable ties; under obligation or compulsion.

When the case had been heard, it was evident to all men that the bishop had done only what he was *bound* to do.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

5. Certain; sure. [Colloq.]

Those of his following considered him as smart as chain-lightning and *bound* to rise.
Howells, Modern Instance, xxx.

6. Determined; resolved: as, he is *bound* to do it. [Colloq., U. S.]—7. In *entom.*, attached by the posterior extremity to a perpendicular object, and supported in an upright position against it, by a silken thread passing across the thorax, as the chrysalides of certain *Lepidoptera.*—8. Constipated in the bowels; costive.—9†. Pregnant: said of a woman.—10. Provided with binding or a cover: said of books, etc.: as, *bound* volumes can be obtained in exchange for separate parts; *bound* in leather.—**Bound electricity.** See *induction.*—**Bound extra,** in bookbinding, as opposed to half- or quarter-binding, full-bound, and forwarded and finished with extra care (generally by hand) and in the best materials: applied to bound books.—**Bound up in.** (*a*) Embodied in; inseparably connected with.

> The whole state . . . being *bound up in* the sovereign.
> *Brougham.*

> Quarrel not rashly with adversities not yet understood, and overlook not the mercies often *bound up in* them.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 29.

(*b*) Having all the affections centered in; entirely devoted to.

> She is the only child of a decrepit father whose life is *bound up in* hers. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 449.

bound⁴ (bound), *a.* [With excrescent *-d* after *n*, as in *sound*⁵, *round*¹, etc., or by confusion with *bound*³, < ME. *boun*, *boune*, ready, prepared: see *boun*, *a.*] Prepared; ready; hence, going or intending to go; destined: with *to* or *for*: as, I am *bound for* London; the ship is *bound for* the Mediterranean.

> A chieftain *to* the Highlands *bound*.
> *Campbell*, Lord Ullin's Daughter.

> Willing we sought your shores, and hither *bound*,
> The port so long desired at length we found.
> *Dryden*, Æneid, vii. 294.

bound⁴† (bound), *v. i.* [Var. of *boun*, *v.*, as *bound*⁴, *a.*, of *boun*, *a.*] To lead; go. [Rare.]

> The way that does to heaven *bound*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. x. 67.

boundary (boun'da-ri), *n.*; pl. *boundaries* (-riz). [< *bound*¹ + *-ary*; cf. ML. *bunnarium*, *bonnarium*, a field with certain limits.] That which serves to indicate the bounds or limits of anything; hence, a limiting or bounding line; a bound: as, the horizon is the *boundary* of vision; the northern *boundary* of the United States.

> Sleep hath its own world,
> A *boundary* between the things misnamed
> Death and existence. *Byron*, The Dream, i.

> The Tamar was fixed as a *boundary* for the West Welsh of Cornwall, as the Wye had been made a *boundary* for the North Welsh of our Wales.
> *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 212.

=**Syn.** *Boundary, Bound, Border, Confine, Frontier.* A *boundary*, in its stricter sense, is a visible mark indicating a dividing-line between two things, or it is that line itself; it marks off a given thing from other things like in kind, as one field or country from another. A *bound*, on the other hand, is the limit or furthest point of extension of one given thing, that which limits it not being specially considered; it can be used of that which is not limited by anything like in kind: as, the *boundaries* of a field, but the *bounds* of space; the *boundaries* of a science, but the *bounds* of knowledge. Hence the figurative uses of *bound*, as "I believe I speak within *bounds*," where *boundaries* would be absurd. Thus, the *bounds* of a parish may be defined by certain marks or *boundaries*, as heaps of stones, dikes, hedges, streams, etc., separating it from the adjoining parishes. But the two words are often interchangeable. A *border* is a belt or band of territory lying along a *bound* or *boundary*. A *confine* is the region at or near the edge, and generally a narrower margin than a *border*. A *frontier* is a *border* viewed as a front or place of entrance, as [illegible] met at the *frontier*. The word is used most in connection with military operations: as, their *frontiers* were well protected by fortresses.

> I at least who in my own West-Saxon home find my own fields and my own parish bounded by a *boundary* drawn in the year [illegible], am not disposed to disbelieve the record of the events which led to the fixing of that *boundary*. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 105.

> He passed the flaming *bounds* of place and time.
> *Gray*, Prog. of Poesy, iii. 2.

> [illegible] lay
> Close on the *borders* of a territory,
> Wherein were bandit earls, and caitiff knights.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

> The heavens [illegible]
> Meet at their *confines* [illegible]
> [illegible], l. 154.

> [illegible] strengthened her western [illegible] the Welsh by the [illegible] Deheubarth.
> *J. R. Green*, [illegible] p. 100.

bound-bailiff† (bound'bā″lif), *n.* [< *bound*³ + *bailiff*; so called according to [illegible] the bond given by the bailiff to the sheriff for the faithful discharge of his duties; but the term is more [illegible] explanation of [illegible].] A [illegible]; a bumbailiff.

bounded (boun'ded), *p. a.* Having bounds or limits; limited; circumscribed; confined; cramped; narrow.

> The meaner cares of life were all he knew;
> *Bounded* his pleasures, and his wishes few.
> *Crabbe*, The Library.

> An eye well-practised in nature, a spirit *bounded* and poor.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, iv. 7.

boundedness (boun'ded-nes), *n.* The quality of being bounded, limited, or circumscribed; limited extent or range.

> Both are singularly bounded, our working-class reproducing, in a way unusual in other countries, the *boundedness* of the middle. *M. Arnold*, The Nadir of Liberalism.

bounden (boun'den or -dn), *p. a.* [Older form of *bound*³, pp. of *bind*.] 1. Obliged; bound, or under obligation; beholden.

> I am much *bounden* to your majesty.
> *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 3.

> It is no common thing when one like you
> Performs the delicate services, and therefore
> I feel myself much *bounden* to you, Oswald.
> *Wordsworth*, The Borderers, i.

2. Appointed; indispensable; obligatory.

> I offer this my *bounden* nightly sacrifice. *Coleridge.*

[In both senses archaic, its only present common use being in the phrase *bounden duty*.]

boundenly† (boun'den-li or -dn-li), *adv.* In a bounden or dutiful manner: as, "most *boundenly* obedient," *Ochin*, Sermons (trans.), Epist. Dedicatory, 1583.

bounder (boun'dėr), *n.* 1. One who limits; one who establishes or imposes bounds.

> Now the *bounder* of all these is only God himself.
> *Fotherby*, Atheomastix, p. 274.

2†. Boundary.

> Kingdoms are bound within their *bounders*, as it were in bands. *Fotherby*, Atheomastix, p. 274.

3†. Formerly, in Cornwall, England, an officer whose business it was yearly to renew (hence also called the *renewer* or *tollar*) the marks indicating the corners of a tin-bound. This had to be done once a year, and usually on a saint's day, and the operation consisted in cutting out a turf from each corner, and piling it on the top of the little bank of turf already laid there. *Pryce.*

boundless (bound'les), *a.* [< *bound*¹ + *-less*.] Without bounds or limits; unlimited; unconfined; immeasurable; illimitable; infinite: as, *boundless* space; *boundless* power.

> He who, from zone to zone,
> Guides through the *boundless* sky thy certain flight.
> *Bryant*, To a Waterfowl.

> In England there is no written constitution; the powers of Parliament, of King, Lords, and Commons, acting together, are literally *boundless*.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 191.

boundlessly (bound'les-li), *adv.* In a boundless manner.

boundlessness (bound'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being boundless or without limits.

boundure† (boun'dūr), *n.* [< *bound*¹ + *-ure*. Cf. *boundary*.] A limit or bound. *Sir T. Herbert.*

bounteous (boun'tē-us), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *bountuous*; < ME. *bountyuous*, *bontevous*, earlier *bountevous*, *bountyvous*, *bontyvous*, < OF. *bontif*, *bontive*, benevolent, < *bonte*, goodness, bounty: see *bounty* and *-ous*.] 1. Full of goodness to others; giving or disposed to give freely; free in bestowing gifts; bountiful; generously liberal.

> Such was her soul; abhorring avarice,
> *Bounteous*, but almost *bounteous* to a vice.
> *Dryden*, Eleonora, l. 86.

> I wonder'd at the *bounteous* hours,
> The slow result of winter showers:
> You scarce could see the grass for flowers.
> *Tennyson*, Two Voices.

2. Characterized by or emanating from bounty; freely bestowed; liberal; plentiful; abundant.

> Beauteous niggard, why dost thou abuse
> The *bounteous* largess given thee to give?
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, iv.

=**Syn.** 1. Munificent, generous, beneficent, kind.

bounteously (boun'tē-us-li), *adv.* In a bounteous manner; with generous liberality; liberally; generously; largely; freely.

> Let me know that man,
> Whose love is so sincere to spend his blood
> For my sake; I will *bounteously* requite him.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Honest Man's Fortune, ii. 2.

bounteousness (boun'tē-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being bounteous; liberality in bestowing gifts or favors; munificence; kindness.

bounteth, bountith (boun'teth, -tith), *n.* [Sc., < late ME. *bountith*, < OF. *buntet*, *bontet*, earlier form of *bonte*, > ME. *bounte*, E. *bounty*, q. v.] Bounty; specifically, the bounty given in addition to stipulated wages.

bountevous†, *a.* A Middle English form of *bounteous*. *Chaucer.*

bountiful (boun'ti-fůl), *a.* [< *bounty* + *-ful*.] 1. Liberal in bestowing gifts, favors, or bounties; munificent; generous.

> God, the *bountiful* author of our being. *Locke.*

> Our king spares nothing to give them the share of that felicity of which he is so *bountiful* to his kingdom.
> *Dryden.*

2. Characterized by or manifesting bounty; abundant; liberal; ample: as, a *bountiful* supply.

> Nurse went up stairs with a most *bountiful* cut of home-baked bread and butter. *Brooke*, Fool of Quality, I. 167.

> The late *bountiful* grant from His Majesty's ministers.
> *Burke*, Nabob of Arcot.

bountifully (boun'ti-fůl-i), *adv.* In a bountiful manner; liberally; largely.

> They are less *bountifully* provided than the rich with the materials of happiness for the present life.
> *Bp. Porteous*, Lectures, II. xvii.

bountifulness (boun'ti-fůl-nes), *n.* The quality of being bountiful; liberality in the bestowment of gifts and favors.

bountihead†, **bountihood**† (boun'ti-hed, -hůd), *n.* [One of Spenser's words; < *bounty* + *-head*, *-hood*.] Bounteousness; goodness; virtue.

> On firme foundation of true *bountyhed*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xii. 1.

bountith, *n.* See *bounteth*.

boun-tree (bön'trē), *n.* [An unexplained var. of *bour-tree*.] Same as *bour-tree*. [Scotch.]

bounty (boun'ti), *n.*; pl. *bounties* (-tiz). [< ME. *bountee*, *bounte*, < AF. *bountee*, OF. *bonte*, *bonteit*, *bontet*, *buntet*, mod. F. *bonté* = Pr. *bontat* = Sp. *bondad* = Pg. *bondade* = It. *bontà*, < L. *bonita(t-)s*, goodness, < *bonus*, good: see *boon*³.] 1†. Goodness; virtue.

> Ne blott the *bounty* of all womankind
> 'Mongst thousands good, one wanton dame to find.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. i. 49.

2. Liberality in bestowing gifts and favors; generosity; munificence.

> Let us adore Him for the streams of *bounty*, which flow unceasingly, from the fountains of His life, to all His countless creatures. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 84.

3. A favor bestowed with a benevolent disposition; that which is given bounteously; a free gift: as, "thy morning *bounties*," *Cowper*.

> We concluded our visit with a *bounty*, which was very acceptable. *Addison*, Sir Roger and the Witches.

4. A premium or reward; specifically, a premium offered by a government to induce men to enlist into the public service, or to encourage some branch of industry, as husbandry, manufactures, or commerce.—**Bounty emigrant,** one whose passage to the country where he intends to remain is partly or wholly paid by the government of that country.—**Bounty Land Act,** a United States statute of 1850 (9 Stat., 520), granting lands to those engaged in the military service, or to their widows or minor children, in amounts proportioned to time of service.—**Queen Anne's bounty,** a fund instituted by Queen Anne from the first fruits and tithes of the larger benefices of the English Church to augment the smaller clerical livings.=**Syn.** 2. *Liberality, Generosity*, etc. See *beneficence*.

bounty-jumper (boun'ti-jum″pėr), *n.* One who enlists as a soldier for the sake of a bounty offered, and then deserts, as during the American civil war of 1861–65.

> Bringing into the service many *bounty-jumpers*, as they were called, who enlisted merely for money, and soon deserted to enlist again.
> *Higginson*, Young Folks' Hist. U. S., p. 306.

Bouphonia (bö-fō'ni-ä), *n. pl.* [Gr. βουφόνια, a festival with sacrifices of oxen, < βουφόνος, ox-slaying (βουφονεῖν, slaughter oxen), < βοῦς, an ox, + -φόνος, slaying (cf. φόνος, φονή, slaughter, murder), < *φένειν, slay, kill.] An ancient Attic festival in honor of Zeus, more commonly called *Dipolia* (which see).

bouquet (bö-kā'), *n.* [F., a nosegay, a plume, < OF. *bousquet*, *bosquet* = Pr. *bosquet*, lit. a little bush, dim. of *bosc* = OF. *bos*, a wood, bush: see *bois*, *bosket*, *busket*, and *bush*.] 1. A nosegay; a bunch of flowers; hence, something resembling a bunch of flowers, as a cluster of precious stones, a piece or flight of fireworks, etc.

> He entered the room thus set off, with his hair dressed in the first style, and with a handsome *bouquet* in his breast. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 97.

> I have a *bouquet* to come home to-morrow made up of diamonds, and rubies, and emeralds.
> *Colman and Garrick*, Clandestine Marriage, i. 2.

2. An agreeable non-spiritous perfume characteristic of some wines.

bouquet-holder (bö-kā'hōl″dėr), *n.* A contrivance for holding together the stems of cut flowers, whether held in the hand or secured to the dress. Bouquet holders held in the hand are represented in ancient Egyptian bas-reliefs and paintings; they have always been used in China made of fine basket-work and of valuable minerals; and in the eighteenth century, in western Europe, women carried flat flasks of metal or glass inserted within the corsage, holding tall nosegays which covered the bosom. Also called *bouquetier*.

bouquetier (bö-ke-tēr′; F. pron. bö-kė-tyā′), *n.* [F., a flower-vase, bouquet-holder, < *bouquet*: see *bouquet*.] A bouquet-holder, especially one designed to be carried in the hand.

bouquetin (F. pron. bö-kė-taṅ′), *n.* [F., earlier *bouc-estain, bouc-d'estain* (Cotgrave), lit. 'wool-goat' (*bouc*, goat; *de*, of; *estain*, mod. F. *étain*, carded wool), but appar. orig. a transposition of G. *steinbock*, D. *steenbok*: see *steinbok*.] The European ibex or steinbok, *Capra ibex*; hence, a name of the rock-goats of the genus *Ibex*.

bour†, boure†, *n.* Middle English forms of *bower*^{1}.

bourach^{1}, bourock (bör′aċh, -ok), *n.* [Sc., also written *bowrock, boorick*, prob. dim. of *bour, boure*, = E. *bower*^{1}, q. v. Cf. *bourach*^{2}.] 1. An inclosure: applied to the little houses built in play by children.—2. A small cot or hut.

bourach^{2} (bör′aċh), *n.* [Sc. (cf. *borra, borradh*, a heap of stones), < Gael. *borrach*, a projecting bank: cf. *borra, borr*, a knob or bunch, *borradh*, a swelling. Cf. *bourach*^{1}.] 1. A small knoll. *Hogg.*—2. A heap; a confused heap; a cluster, as of trees or people; a crowd.

bourasque (bö-rȧsk′), *n.* [F. *bourasque*, now *bourrasque* = It. *borasco*, a storm, tempest, gust: see *borasco*.] A tempest; a storm.

> These were members of the Helter Skelter Club, of the Wildfire Club, and other associations formed for the express purpose of getting rid of care and sobriety. Such dashers occasioned many a racket in Meg's house and many a *bourasque* in Meg's temper.
> *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, I. 27.

Bourbon (bör′bon), *n.* [< F. *Bourbon*, > Sp. *Borbon*, It. *Borbone*.] 1. A member of the last royal family of France, or of any of its branches. The family took its name from its ancient seigniory of Bourbon (now Bourbon l'Archambault, in the department of Allier), and succeeded to the throne by collateral inheritance in 1589, in the person of Henry IV. The Bourbon dynasty was deposed in 1792, and restored in 1814. The revolution of 1830 brought to the throne Louis Philippe (who was deposed in 1848), of the younger or Orleans branch, which succeeded to all the claims of the family on the extinction of the elder branch in 1883. A line of Bourbon sovereigns has reigned in Spain (with two interruptions) since 1700, and a branch of this line held the throne of Naples or the Two Sicilies from 1735 to 1861.

2. One who, as was said of the Bourbons, "forgets nothing and learns nothing"; hence, in *U. S. politics*, an extreme conservative; especially, one who is behind the time and is opposed to all progress: originally applied to certain members of the Democratic party.—3. [*l. c.*] A kind of whisky made of wheat or Indian corn: originally limited to the corn-whisky made in Bourbon county, Kentucky.

Bourbonian (bör-bō′ni-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the family or dynasties of the Bourbons.

Bourbonism (bör′bon-izm), *n.* [< *Bourbon* + *-ism*; = F. *Bourbonisme*.] 1. The opinions of those who adhere to the house of Bourbon; legitimism.—2. In *U. S. politics*, obstinate conservatism; opposition to progress.

Bourbonist (bör′bon-ist), *n.* [< *Bourbon* + *-ist*; = F. *Bourboniste*.] One who supports the claims of the members of the house of Bourbon to the thrones they held; specifically, a supporter of the claims of the members of this family to the throne of France.

Bourbon palm. See *palm*.

bourd^{1}† (bōrd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *boward, boorde*, < ME. *boorde, bourde, borde, burde* = MD. *boerde*, D. *boert* = OFries. *bord* = LG. *boert*, a jest, < OF. *bourde, borde*, mockery, banter, jest, F. *bourde*, bouncer, humbug, = Pr. *borda*, a jest, a cheat, a lie; cf. Bret. *bourd*, a jest (prob. < F.), Gael. *buirte*, a gibe, taunt, *burt, buirt*, mockery, = Ir. *buirt*, a gibe, taunt. Origin and relations uncertain.] 1. A jest; a joke; fun.

> Whether our maister speake earnest or *borde*.
> *Udall*, Roister Doister, i. 4.
>
> Gramercy, Borrill, for thy company,
> For all thy jests, and all thy merry *bourds*.
> *Drayton*, Shepherd's Garland, p. 53.

2. Mockery; scoffing.

bourd^{1}† (bōrd), *v.* [< ME. *bourden*, < OF. *bourder*, sport; from the noun: see *bourd*^{1}, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To jest; joke; say things in jest.

> My wit is greet, though that I *bourde* and pleye.
> *Chaucer*, Pardoner's Tale, l. 316.

II. *trans.* To make game of.

> Shew
> But any least aversion in your look
> To him that *bourds* you next, and your throat opens.
> *B. Jonson*, Catiline, i. 1.

bourd^{2}†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *board*.

bourder† (bōr′dėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *boorder, boarder, bourdour*; < ME. *bourdour, burdoure, bordere*, etc., < AF. *bourdour*, OF. *bordeor*, a jester, < *bourder, border*, jest: see *bourd*^{1}.] A jester; a joker; a buffoon.

bourdon^{1} (bör′don), *n.* [< ME. *bourdon*, < OF. *bourdon* = Pr. *bordo* = Sp. *bordon* = Pg. *bordão* = It. *bordone*, a staff, prob. < LL. *burdo(n-)*, an ass, mule; cf. Sp. *muleta*, a crutch, prop, support, a particular use of *muleta*, fem. dim. of *mulo*, a mule.] 1. (*a*) A staff used by pilgrims in the middle ages. (*b*) A baton or cantoral staff. (*c*) A plain thick silver wand used as a badge of office.—2. A lance used in the just. See *lance*.—3. In *her.*, a pilgrim's staff used as a bearing.

bourdon^{2} (bör′don), *n.* [< ME. *bourdon, burdoun, bordoun*, < OF. *bourdon*, mod. F. *bourdon*, drone of a bagpipe, bass in music, = Sp. *bordon* = Pg. *bordão* = It. *bordone*, < ML. *burdo(n-)*, a drone. The E. word is now *burden*, the refrain of a song: see *burden*^{3}.] In *music*: (*a*) The drone of a bagpipe, or a monotonous and repetitious ground-melody. See *burden*^{3}. (*b*) An organ-stop, usually of 16-feet tone, the pipes of which are generally made of wood, and produce hollow, smooth tones, deficient in harmonics and easily blended with other tones.

bourdon^{2} (bör′don), *v. i.* [< *bourdon*^{2}, *n.*] In *music*, to drone, as an instrument during a pause in singing.

bourdonasse†, *n.* [< OF. *bourdonasse*, < *bourdon*, a staff: see *bourdon*^{1}.] A lance having a light hollow handle of great diameter: apparently the same as *bourdon*^{1}, 2.

bourdonné (bör-do-nā′), *a.* [OF., < *bourdon*, a staff.] In *her.*, terminating in knobs or balls: as, a *bourdonné* cross, which is the same as a *cross pommée*. See *pommée*.

bourg^{1} (börg), *n.* [F., < ML. *burgus*, < OHG. MHG. *burc*, G. *burg* = E. *borough*^{1}, q. v. Cf. *burg*^{1}, *burgh*.] A town; a borough: chiefly with reference to French towns. [Rare.]

> Ye think the rustic cackle of your *bourg*
> The murmur of the world! *Tennyson*, Geraint.

Bourg^{2} (börg), *n.* A name given to the red wine of a large district in France in the department of Gironde, on the north bank of the Dordogne.

bourgade (bör-gäd′), *n.* [F., < *bourg*, a town, market-town: see *bourg*^{1}.] A straggling village; a small French or Swiss market-town.

> The canton consists only of villages and little towns or *bourgades*.
> *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 32.

bourgeois^{1} (bör-zhwo′), *n.* and *a.* [F., mod. form of OF. *burgeis*, a citizen, > E. *burgess*, q. v.] I. *n.* 1. In France, a citizen; a burgher; a man of middle rank.—2. A small French coin of the fourteenth century. The *bourgeois simple* was worth about a cent and a half, the *bourgeois fort* twice as much.

II. *a.* 1. Belonging to or consisting of tradespeople or citizens of middle rank: as, *bourgeois* surroundings; the *bourgeois* class of France. Hence—2. Wanting in dignity or refinement; common; mean.

> We have no word in English that will exactly define this want of propriety in diction. Vulgar is too strong, and commonplace too weak. Perhaps *bourgeois* comes as near as any. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 26.

bourgeois^{2}, burgeois (bėr-jois′), *n.* [Supposed to be so called from a type-founder named *Bourgeois*: see *bourgeois*^{1}. The F. name for this type is *gaillarde*: see *gailliarde, galliard*.] A size of printing-type measuring about 100 lines to the foot, next larger than brevier and smaller than long-primer.

This line is printed in *bourgeois*.

bourgeoisie (bör-zhwo-zē′), *n.* [F., < *bourgeois*, a citizen: see *bourgeois*^{1}.] Properly, the French middle classes, but often applied to the middle classes of any country, especially those depending on trade.

> There is no *bourgeoisie* to speak of; immediately after the aristocracy come the poor people, who are very poor indeed. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 263.

bourgeon, *n.* and *v.* See *burgeon*.

bourgignot, bourginot, *n.* Variants of *burganet*.

Bourguignon (F. pron. bör-gē-nyôṅ′), *n.* [F., < *Bourgogne*, Burgundy.] A native or an inhabitant of Burgundy; a Burgundian.

Bourignian (bö-rin′yan), *a.* Pertaining to the Bourignonists or to their doctrines.

Bourignonist (bö-rin′yon-ist), *n.* One of a sect founded by Antoinette Bourignon (1616–80), a religious enthusiast who assumed the Augustinian habit, and traveled in France, Holland, England, and Scotland. She maintained that Christianity does not consist in faith and practice, but in inward feeling and supernatural impulse.

bourn^{1}, bourne^{1} (bōrn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *boorne, borne*, < ME. *bourne, borne*, var. of earlier *burne* (whence the reg. northern form *burn*^{2}, q. v.), < AS. *burne, burna*, a stream: see *burn*^{2}. Cf. E. *mourn*, < AS. *murnan*.] A stream; a brook: same as *burn*^{2}.

> Come o'er the *bourn*, Bessy, to me.
> *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 6 (song).

The word occurs in various place-names in Great Britain, as *Bournemouth* (that is, mouth of the burn or rivulet), *Westbourne*, etc.]

bourn^{2}, bourne^{2} (bōrn or börn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *borne*; < F. *borne*, formerly also *bourne*, a var. of OF. *bodne, bonne*, a limit, bound, boundary, > E. *bound*^{1}, q. v.] A bound; limit; destination; goal: as, "beyond the *bourn* of sunset," *Tennyson*, Princess, Conclusion.

> The undiscovered country from whose *bourn*
> No traveller returns. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.
>
> There at last it lay, the *bourn* of my long and weary pilgrimage, realizing the plans and hopes of many and many a year. *R. F. Burton*, El Medinah, p. [illegible]

bourn^{3}, bourne^{3} (bōrn), *v. t.* See *bone*^{2}.

bournless (bōrn′- or börn′les), *a.* [< *bourn*^{2} + *-less*.] Having no bourn or limit. [Rare.]

bournonite (bör′no-nīt), *n.* [After Count de *Bournon*, a French mineralogist (1751–1825).] A sulphid of antimony, lead, and copper, of a steel-gray color and brilliant metallic luster, found in the Harz mountains, Cornwall, and Mexico. *Wheel-ore* is a variety which owes its name to the form of the twin crystals, resembling a cog-wheel. Also called *endellionite*.

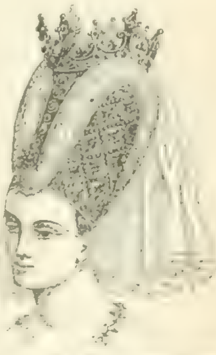
bournous (bör-nös′), *n.* A French spelling of *burnoose*.

bourock, *n.* See *bourach*^{1}.

bourran, *n.* See *buran*.

bourrée (bö-rā′), *n.* [F.: see *boree*.] 1. A lively dance, originating either in Auvergne or in Biscay.—2. A musical composition in which the strict rhythm and cheerful character of such a dance are embodied. It is usually written in duple rhythm, the phrases being two measures long, beginning with the last half of the up-beat. It was much used as one member of the old fashioned *suite*, and is still popular as a form of composition. It is allied to the *gavot*.

bourrelet (bör-lā′), *n.* [F.: see *burlet*.] 1. The stuffed roll (see *burlet*) which formed a part of female head-dress in the fourteenth century.—2. In *milit. costume*, a wreath or turban of stuff, worn upon the helmet.—3. In *her.* See *tortil*.



[illegible]

bourse (börs), *n.* [F., a purse, bursary, an exchange, < OF. *borse*, < ML. *bursa*, a purse, bag, etc.: see *burse, purse*.] 1. A stock exchange; specifically, the stock exchange of Paris, and hence used of continental European exchanges in general.

> Fraternities and companies I approve of, as merchants' *bourses*, colleges of druggists, physicians, musicians, etc.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 65.

2†. The bag of a wig. See *bag*^{1}, 3.

bour-tree (bör′trē), *n.* [Sc., also spelled *bur-tree, bore-tree*, and *boun-tree*, and formerly *burt-tree*, < ME. *burtre*, < *bur-* (uncertain, but not, as supposed by some, < *bore*^{1}, as if from the use of elder-twigs, with the pith removed, as tubes; cf. Sc. *bourtree-, bountry-gun*, an air-gun of elder) + *tree*.] A Scotch name of the elder-tree, *Sambucus nigra*. **Bourtree-gun**, a pop-gun or bean-shooter made of the wood of the bour-tree after the pith has been removed.

bousa (bö′sä), *n.* Same as *boza*.

bouse^{1} (bouz, also böz, but in the latter pron. usually written *booze*), *v.*; pret. and pp. *boused*, ppr. *bousing*. [Also written *bowse, bowze*, and also, repr. the now most common though dial. pron., *boose, booze*; early mod. E. *bouse, bowse*, < ME. *bousen* (rare), appar. < MD. *būsen*, later *buisen, buysen* = G. *bausen*, drink, guzzle; cf. MD. *buise*, a large drinking-vessel, appar. identical with D. *buis*, a tube, pipe, conduit, channel. Cf. *bus*, a box, barrel, and see *boss*^{2}, *box*^{2}.] Same as *booze*, which is now the usual form.

> As though bold Robin Hood
> Would, with his Maid Marian,
> Sup and *bowse* from horn and can.
> *Keats*, Lines on the Mermaid Tavern.

bouse^{1} (bouz, also böz, but in the latter pron. usually written *booze*, q. v.), *n.* Same as *booze*.

> No *bouse?* nor no tobacco?
> *Massinger*, New Way to Pay Old Debts, i. 1.

bouse², **bowse**² (bous), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. boused, bowsed, ppr. *bousing*, *bowsing*. [Formerly [illegible]; origin unknown.] *Naut.*, [illegible].

> [illegible] well tar the seizings and [illegible] which is a very nice piece [illegible]. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 16.

To bouse up the jib, figuratively, to get "tight" or [illegible].

bouse³ (bous or bös), *n.* [E. dial., formerly *bous*; origin obscure.] In *mining*, ore mixed with veinstone; second-class ore, which must undergo further preparation before going to the smelter. [North. Eng. lead-mining districts.]

bouse⁴, *n.* Same as *bouse*¹.

bouse-team (bous'tēm), *n.* In *mining*, the place where bouse is deposited outside of the mine, ready to be dressed or prepared for the smelter. [North. Eng.]

boustrophedon (bö-strọ-fē'dọn), *n.* [< Gr. *βουστροφηδόν*, turning backward and forward like oxen in plowing, < *βοῦς*, ox, + *στρέφειν*, turn.] A method of writing shown in early Greek inscriptions, in which the lines run alternately from right to left and from left to right, as the furrows made in plowing a field, the plow passing alternately backward and forward.

> It has been noticed by Boeckh and Franz that in the earliest examples of *boustrophedon* writing the first line is from right to left, and the second from left to right. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, II. 34, note.

bousy (bö'zi), *a.* [< *bouse*¹ + *-y*¹. Cf. *boozy*.] Same as *boozy*.

bout¹ (bout), *n.* [A later and parallel spelling of *bought*¹, q. v.] 1. A turn, loop, coil, or knot, as in a rope or chain; a bend or flexure.

> And at the lowest end forget it not
> To have a *bout* or compass like an eye,
> The link that holds your hook to hang upon.
> *John Dennys*, in Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 150.

> In notes, with many a winding *bout*
> Of linked sweetness long drawn out.
> *Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 139.

2. The part of a sling that contains the stone. —3. A going and returning, as in plowing, reaping, etc.; hence, as much of an action as is performed at one time; a single part of an action which is carried on at successive intervals.—4. A round at anything, as in some contest; a set-to; a trial: as, a *bout* at single-stick or fisticuffs.

> The gentleman will, for his honour's sake, have one *bout* with you. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4.

> Look'ee, master, if you'd wanted a *bout* at boxing, quarter-staff, or short-staff, I should never be the man to bid you cry off. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 1.

5. A round of indulgence, as in drink: as, a drunken *bout*.

> Here, replenish again; another *bout*. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iv. 1.

6. A turn or fit of illness: as, a severe *bout* of rheumatism.—7. In *music*, an inward curve of a rib of an instrument of the violin kind, by which the waist is formed.—**This** (or **that**) **bout**, this (or that) time or occasion.

> She got off for *that bout*. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

> The Prince . . . has taken me in his train, so that I am in no danger of starving for *this bout*. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 1.

bout²†, *adv.* and *prep.* [Early mod. E. and E. dial. var. of *but*¹, q. v.] Same as *but*¹.

bout³ (bout), *adv.* and *prep.* [Abbr. of *about*, q. v.; now commonly written *'bout*.] About. [Colloq. or naut.]

boutade† (bö-täd'), *n.* [F., < *bouter*, thrust, butt: see *butt*¹.] 1. A sudden outburst or outbreak.

> His first *boutade* was to [illegible] their wives one morning [illegible] and his own [illegible]. [illegible], Tale of a Tub, iv.

2. In *music*: (*a*) Especially, in the early eighteenth century, a composition having an impromptu and capricious character. (*b*) An impromptu dance.

boutant (bö-ton'), *a.* [F., ppr. of *bouter*, thrust: [illegible].] See *arc-boutant*, [illegible].

boute-feu (böt-fė'), *n.* [F., a [illegible] match-[illegible], formerly used for firing [illegible], < *bouter*, [illegible], + *feu*, fire, < L. *focus*, a fireplace.] [illegible]; one who incites [illegible].

> [illegible]
> from [illegible]

bouterolle, *n.* Same as *bouterol*.

bout-hammer†, *n.* [For *about-hammer*, equiv. to *about-sledge*, q. v.] A blacksmiths' hammer; an about-sledge.

> I am for Vulcan now, for Mars no more;
> If my wife scold, my *bout-hammer* shall roar.
> *Beau. and Fl.* (?), Faithful Friends, iv. 5.

boutisale†, *n.* [An isolated instance; prop. *booty-sale*.] A sale of booty; a cheap sale, as a sale of booty commonly is.

> The great *boutisale* of colleges and chantries. *Sir J. Hayward*, Edward VI., p. 88.

bouton (bö'tọn), *n.* [F.] Button.—**Biskra bouton.** Same as *Aleppo button* or *ulcer* (which see, under *ulcer*).

boutonnière (bö-ton-iãr'), *n.* [F.] A buttonhole bouquet.

bouts, *n.* See *boots*².

bouts-rimés (bö'rē-mā'), *n. pl.* [F.: *bouts*, pl. of *bout*, end (see *butt*²); *rimés*, masc. pl. of *rimé*, pp. of *rimer*, rime, < *rime*, n., rime: see *rime*¹.] Riming words given out as the line-endings of a stanza, the other parts of the lines having to be supplied by the ingenuity of the person to whom the words are given.

Bouvardia (bö-vär'di-ä), *n.* [NL., named in honor of Dr. *Bouvard*, director of the Jardin des Plantes, Paris.] A genus of plants, natural order *Rubiaceæ*, natives of Mexico and Central America. They are herbs or low shrubs with showy corymbs of red, yellow, or white flowers. Several species are found in greenhouses.

bouwery†, *n.* Same as *bowery*². *Irving.*

bouza (bö'zä), *n.* Same as *boza*.

bouze, *n.* and *v.* See *booze*.

bouzy¹, *a.* See *boozy*.

Bouzy² (bö'zi), *n.* A name given to certain sparkling wines from the small town and district of the same name in the department of Marne in France. The name is also given, inappropriately, to many other sparkling wines.

bovate (bō'vāt), *n.* [< ML. *bovata*, < L. *bos* (*bov-*), ox: see *Bos*.] An allotment of land in early English village communities, the holder of which was bound to furnish one ox to the plow-team; an oxgang.

> The full husband-land, or virgate, was composed of two *bovates*, or oxgangs, the *bovate* or oxgang being thus the eighth of the hide or carucate. *Seebohm*, Eng. Vil. Com., p. 61.

> Manifestly the *bovate* or oxgang represented the tillage, not of an ox-team, but of one ox of the team, that is, it was the share of the tilled land appropriated to the owner of one of the eight associated oxen in the cooperative eight-ox plough. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 481.

Boveæ (bō'vē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bos* (*Bov-*) + *-eæ*.] A division of *Bovidæ*, practically equivalent to the genus *Bos* in a large sense, or to the modern subfamily *Bovinæ*.

Bovey coal. See *coal*.

Bovichthyidæ (bō-vik-thī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bovichthys* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Bovichthys*, having the lower pectoral rays unbranched and simply articulated, the ventral fins jugular and separated by a wide area, the anal fin moderate, and no scales. Only two or three species are known; they inhabit antarctic seas.

Bovichthys (bō-vik'this), *n.* [NL., < L. *bos* (*bov-*) (= Gr. *βοῦς*), ox, + Gr. *ἰχθύς*, fish.] The typical genus of the family *Bovichthyidæ*.

boviculture (bō'vi-kul-tụr), *n.* [< L. *bos* (*bov-*), ox, + *cultura*, culture.] The breeding and rearing of cattle; stock-raising. [Rare.]

bovid (bō'vid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Bovidæ*; bovine.

II. *n.* One of the *Bovidæ*.

Bovidæ (bō'vi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bos* (*Bov-*), ox, + *-idæ*.] A family of hollow-horned ruminants, the ox tribe, containing the bovines. The family was formerly nearly coextensive with the genus *Bos* in a large sense, including cattle as distinguished from goats, sheep, and antelopes. In this acceptation the family corresponds to the modern subfamily *Bovinæ*. It has been found impossible, however, to draw any sharp dividing line between cattle and other hollow-horned ruminants, among some of which, as the antelopes, connecting links occur. Therefore, notwithstanding the radical difference between an ox and a sheep, for example, or a goat and an antelope, the family *Bovidæ* now contains all of these which have hollow, persistent horns, common to both sexes, generally two, sometimes four, and certain common cranial characters by which they collectively differ from the saiga on the one hand and from the pronghorn on the other, these two so-called antelopes being made respectively the types of the families *Saigidæ* and *Antilocapridæ*. The *Bovidæ* as thus defined are conventionally divided into five subfamilies: *Bovinæ*, cattle; *Ovibovinæ*, musk-oxen; *Ovinæ*, sheep; *Caprinæ*, goats; and *Antilopinæ*, antelopes, in the wide sense of the word.

boviform (bō'vi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *bos* (*bov-*), ox, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of an ox; bovine in form and structure.

Bovill's Act. See *act*.

Bovinæ (bō-vī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bos* (*Bov-*) + *-inæ*. Cf. *bovine*.] The typical subfamily of the family *Bovidæ*; cattle; oxen; bovines. They are of large size and more or less massive form. The head is carried low upon a short neck, the legs are relatively short, with the canon-bones little or no longer than the phalanges, the hoofs broad, the muffle naked, the horns simple and unbranched, and the tail tufted at the end. There are four inguinal teats. The leading genera are *Bos*, *Bubalus*, *Anoa*, *Bison*, and *Poëphagus*, or oxen, buffaloes, bisons, and yaks.

bovine (bō'vin or -vīn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *bovine* = Pr. *bovin*, < LL. *bovinus*, < L. *bos* (*bov-*), ox.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining or belonging to oxen, or specifically to the *Bovinæ*; boviform. Hence—2. Ox-like; stolid; inert; dull.

> This *bovine* comfort in the sense alone. *Lowell*, Three Mem. Poems.

II. *n.* One of the *Bovinæ*.

Bovista (bō-vis'tä), *n.* [NL., < G. *bofist* (= Sw. *bofist*), < *bo-* (of uncertain origin; cf. *buffen*, *puffen* = E. *puff*) + *fist* = E. *fist*², *foist*¹, *n.*, in its orig. sense. Cf. *Lycoperdon*.] A genus of gasteromycetous fungi, or puffballs, closely allied to *Lycoperdon*, but differing from the latter in the absence of a sterile base, and in the structure of the covering or peridium, the outer part of which shells off. Three species are found in Great Britain and a number more in North America. Several species are edible.

Bovista ammophila. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

bow¹ (bou), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *bowe*, *bough*; < ME. *bowen*, *buwen*, *buzen*, < AS. *būgan* (pret. *beáh*, pl. *bugon*, pp. *bogen*), bend, bow, flee, strong verb, only intrans., = OS. **būgan* = MD. *būghen*, D. *buigen* = MLG. *būgen* = OHG. *biogan*, MHG. G. *biegen* = Icel. **bjúga* (preserved in pp. *boginn* and pret. 3d pers. pl. refl. *bugusk*), bend; prob. = L. *fugere* = Gr. *φεύγειν*, flee, = Skt. √ *bhuj*, bend. Orig. and prop. intrans.; whence the derived factitive form, AS. *bȳgan*, *biégan*, *bēgan*, ME. *buzen*, etc., mod. E. dial. *bay*, weak verb, trans., cause to bend: see *bay*⁹. Cf. Icel. *buga* = Sw. *buga*, weak verb, bow, make a bow. Hence ult. the secondary verbs *bay*⁹, *buck*², *buckle*¹, and the nouns *bow*², *bought*¹ = *bout*¹ = *bight*, *bail*¹, *boul*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. To become bent or crooked; assume a curved form; bend; curve. [Still in colloquial use in Scotland.]

> Better *bow* than break. *Proverb.*

> Like an ass whose back with ingots *bows*. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1.

2†. To tend; turn; incline.

> Thei *bowiden* awei fro the lawe of God. *Wyclif*, Baruch iv. 12.

3. To bend or curve downward; take a bent posture or attitude; stoop.

> The flame o' the taper
> *Bows* toward her, and would under-peep her lids.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 2.

> As to soft gales top-heavy pines *bow* low. *Pope*, Dunciad, ii. 391.

4. To bend the neck under a yoke; submit or become subject; yield: as, to *bow* to the inevitable.

> On of us two mot *bowe* douteles. *Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 440.

> Often tyme it is betere to *bow* than to berst. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

5. To bend the body or head in worship, or in token of reverence, respect, or submission: with *to* or *before*, and sometimes emphasized by *down*.

> The rest of the people *bowed down* upon their knees. Judges vii. 6.

> The evil *bow before* the good. Prov. xiv. 19.

> To *bow* and sue for grace
> With suppliant knee. *Milton*, P. L., i. 111.

6. To make a bow; incline the body or the head toward a person by way of salutation or friendly recognition, or in acknowledgment of some courtesy.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to bend; make curved or crooked; cause to assume and retain a bent shape.

> They rather breake him, than *bowe* him, rather marre him then mend him. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 31.

2. To cause to stoop or become bent, as with old age or a burden; hence, to crush.

> Whose heavy hand hath *bow'd* you to the grave. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1.

> *Bow* him, yet *bow* him more,
> Dash that same glass of water in his face.
> *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

3. To cause to bend in submission; cause to submit; subdue.

Bow not mine honour.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 6.

Authority forgets a dying king,
Laid widow'd of the power in his eye
That *bow'd* the will. *Tennyson*, Morte d'Arthur.

4†. To bend; inflect; cause to deviate from a given condition.

We *bow* things the contrary way to make them come to their natural straightness. *Bacon*, Atheism.

5†. To incline; turn in a particular direction; influence.

Not to *bow* and bias their opinions. *Fuller.*

For troubles and adversities do more *bow* men's minds to religion. *Bacon.*

6. To bend or incline in worship or adoration, or in token of submission, homage, respect, civility, condescension, or attention.

And they cried before him, *Bow* the knee; and he made him ruler over all the land of Egypt. Gen. xli. 43.

And Moses made haste, and *bowed* his head toward the earth. Ex. xxxiv. 8.

They came to meet him, and *bowed* themselves to the ground before him. 2 Ki. ii. 15.

Bow down thine ear, and hear the words of the wise. Prov. xxii. 17.

7. To express by a bow or by bowing: as, to *bow* one's thanks or assent.—**8.** To accompany or usher in, out, etc., with a bow or bows.

I saw the station-master *bow* them into the carriage. *Dickens.*

Ancient Hospitality, long since,
With ceremonious thrift, *bowed* out of doors.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

To bow down the back. See *back*^{1}.

bow^{1} (bou), *n.* [< ME. *bowe*, a bend, < *bowen*, bend: see *bow*^{1}, *v.* Cf. *bow*^{2}.] An inclination of the head or a bending of the body in salutation, or in token of reverence, respect, civility, submission, assent, or thanks.

bow^{2} (bō), *n.* [< ME. *bowe, boghe, boȝe*, etc., a bend, curve, bow for shooting, etc., < AS. *boga*, a bow for shooting, a rainbow (in general sense 'bend' only in comp.) (= OS. *bogo* = OFries. *boga* = D. *boog* = MLG. *boge* = OHG. *bogo*, MHG. *boge*, G. *bogen* = Icel. *bogi* = OSw. *boghi*, Sw. *båge* = Dan. *bue*, a bow, etc.), < *būgan* (pp. *bogen*), bow, bend: see *bow*^{1}, *v.*] **1†.** A bend; a curve.

The *bowe* of the ryver of Humber.
Trevisa, tr. of Higden (ed. 1865), II. 87.

2. A weapon consisting of a strong strip of elastic wood or other elastic material, with a string stretched between its ends, used for shooting arrows. When the bow has been bent to its full extent by pulling the string back from it, the recoil of the string (against the inner side of which the notch of the arrow is placed) when released impels the arrow. The bow and arrow have been used in all ages and by many peoples as a weapon, and, though superseded in the advance of civilization by firearms, are still in use among savage tribes, and are the officially recognized weapon of the Manchu garrisons of China, where archery is still one of the subjects of examination for officers in the regular army. Bows were at one time divided into *longbows* and *crossbows*. During the middle ages the nations of Europe used longbows of 5 or 6 feet in length, the shorter ones being used by horsemen, and the longer by the foot-archers. The bows now commonly used in archery are of two kinds, the single-piece bow, or self-bow, and the back or union bow. The single-piece bow is made of one rod of hickory, lancewood, or yew, the last, if perfectly free from knots, being considered the most suitable wood. The union bow is made of two or sometimes three pieces glued together. See cuts under *arbalister*, *bowman*, and *crossbow*.

3. The name of several implements shaped like a bent bow. (*a*) In *music*, an implement originally curved, but now almost straight, by means of which the tone is produced from instruments of the violin kind. It is made of a slender staff of elastic wood, to the two slightly projecting ends of which a quantity of horse-hairs (about 80 or 100) are fastened. These, being rubbed with resin and drawn over the strings of the instrument, cause it to sound. (*b*) An implement consisting of a piece of wood curved, and having a string extended from one extremity to the other, used (1) by smiths in turning a drill, (2) by turners in turning wood, and (3) by hatters in preparing fur and wool for their use.

4. Any bent or curved thing. Specifically—(*a*) A rainbow.

And it shall come to pass, when I bring a cloud over the earth, that the *bow* shall be seen in the cloud. Gen. ix. 14.

(*b*) The part of a yoke which embraces the animal's neck; hence, the yoke itself.

As the ox hath his *bow*, sir, the horse his curb, and the falcon her bells, so man hath his desires.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 3.

(*c*) In *saddlery*, one of two pieces of wood, united so as to form an arch fitting the horse's back, which serve to give the saddle its proper form. (*d*) In *firearms*, the guard of the trigger. (*e*) The bent guard of a sword-hilt. (*f*) One of the bent slats which support the hood, canopy, or tilt of a covered wagon or carriage. (*g*) The framing of the lenses of a pair of spectacles. (*h*) In *arch.*: (1†) An arch (of masonry), as in a gateway or bridge or in a flying buttress. *N. E. D.* (2) A part of a building which projects from a straight wall, properly curved, but sometimes, more loosely, polygonal in plan. (*i*) In *drafting*, a flexible strip which can be bent to any desired curve; an arcograph. **5.** An instrument formerly used for taking the sun's altitude at sea, consisting of a large arch of 90° graduated, a shank or staff, a side vane, a sight-vane, and a horizon-vane.—**6.** A knot composed of one or two loops and two ends; a bow-knot; hence, a ("single bow" or "double bow") looped ornamental knot of ribbon, etc.; a ribbon, neck-tie, etc., tied in such a knot.—**7.** A stroke of the bow of a violin: as, the up-*bow* or the down-*bow*.—**8.** A ring or loop of metal forming a handle. (*a*) The loop at the end of the handle of a key. (*b*) One of the two hoops of a pair of scissors fitted for the thumb and the fingers. See *bail*^{1} and *bool*. **Back of a bow.** See *back*^{1}. **Bows and bills,** the cry used in old times by the English to give an alarm in their camp or to encourage the people to take to arms. **Bow top,** or **top bow,** in *coach building*, a piece of wood used to support the roof boards or the leather of the top of a carriage. **Compound bow,** a bow made of two or more pieces lashed or riveted together. **Grafted bow,** a compound bow formed of two pieces joined together at the handle. **Self-bow,** in *archery*, a bow made of one entire piece of wood. Also called *single-piece bow*. **Sinew-backed bow,** a bow whose elasticity is increased by the use of sinew along the back, either in a cable of twine, as among the Eskimos, or laid on solid by means of glue, as with many tribes in the western United States.—**Single-piece bow.** Same as *self-bow*.—**To bend** or **draw a bow,** to shoot with a bow. **To draw the** (or **a**) **longbow,** to exaggerate; lie. **To have two strings** (or **more than one string**) **to one's bow,** to have more than one means of accomplishing something.

Miss Bertram . . . might be said to *have two strings to her bow*. She had Rushworth-feelings and Crawford-feelings, and in the vicinity of Sotherton the former had considerable effect. *Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, viii.

bow^{2} (bō), *v.* [< *bow*^{2}, *n.* In some cases *bow*^{2} (bō), *v.*, can hardly be distinguished, as written, from *bow*^{1} (bou), *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bend into the form of a bow; inflect; curve: as, to *bow* a ribbon; *bowed* shutters.

A three-pence *bow'd* would hire me.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 3.

Insects in inserting and withdrawing their proboscides, *bow* them forwards or upwards.
Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 113.

2. In *music*: (*a*) To perform by means of a bow upon a stringed instrument: as, to *bow* a passage well. (*b*) To mark (a passage) so as to indicate the proper method of bowing.—**3.** In *hat-making*, to separate and distribute in the basket (the filaments of felting-fur) by means of a bow.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be curved or bent.—**2.** To perform or play by means of the bow: as, a violinist who *bows* with great taste.

bow^{3} (bou), *n.* [Same word as *bough*^{1}, but in the naut. sense, first in the 17th century, and of LG. or Scand. origin: Icel. *bōgr* = Norw. *bog* = Sw. *bog* = Dan. *boug, bov*, bow of a ship, also shoulder of an animal, = D. *boeg*, bow of a ship, = MLG. *bōch, būch*, bow of a ship, shoulder (> G. *bug* in this sense), = AS. *bōg, bōh*, arm, branch: see *bough*^{1}.] **1†.** Same as *bough*^{1}. Compare with *bowpot* for *boughpot*.—**2.** *Naut.*, the forward part or head of a ship, beginning where the sides trend inward, and terminating where they close or unite in the stem or prow. A narrow bow is called a *lean* bow; a broad one, a *bold* or *bluff* bow.—**3.** The foremost oar used in rowing a boat, or the person who pulls that oar; the bow-oar.—**Doubling of the bow** (*naut.*), thick planking at the bow of a vessel to protect it from injury by the anchor-bill.—**On the bow** (*naut.*), on that part of the horizon which is within 45° of the line ahead.

bow^{4} (bou), *n.* A Scotch form of *boll*^{2}.

I trust you remember you are owing to the laird four stones of barley meal, and a *bow* of oats.
Scott, Abbot, II. 82.

bow^{5} (bö), *n.* [Also written *bu*; < Icel. *bū*, a farm, stock, cattle (= Dan. Sw. *bo*, dwelling, = AS. *bū* = OS. *bū*, dwelling, = D. *bouw*, tillage, building, = OHG. *bū*, dwelling, tillage, building, MHG. *bū, bou*, G. *bau*, tillage, building), < *būa* = AS. *būan*, dwell: see *by*^{2}, *bower*^{1}, *boor*, etc., from the same root.] A herd of cattle; the stock of cattle on a farm: as, a *bow* of kye (that is, cows). [Obsolete, except in Scotland and the north of England.]

bow^{6}†, **bowe**†, *n.* [Prob. a reduced form of *bull*^{3}.] The provisions of a benefice granted by the pope. *N. E. D.* [Scotch.]

bowable† (bou'a-bl), *a.* [< *bow*^{1} + *-able*.] Capable of being bowed or bent; flexible.

bow-arm (bō'ärm), *n.* **1.** The arm that moves the bow in playing an instrument of the violin family; a violinist's right arm. See *bow-hand*.—**2.** In *archery*, the arm employed in holding the bow, ordinarily the left arm.

bow-backed (bō'bakt), *a.* Having a back bent like a bow. *Tennyson.*

bow-bearer (bō'bãr″ėr), *n.* In *old Eng. law*, an under-officer of a forest, whose duty was to give information of trespasses.

bow-bell† (bō'bel), *n.* One born within the sound of the bells of the church of Bow, which is near the center of the City of London; a cockney. *Beau. and Fl.*

bow-bent (bō'bent), *a.* Bent like a bow; crooked.

A sibyl old, *bow-bent* with crooked age.
Milton, Vac. Ex., l. 69.

bow-billed (bō'bild), *a.* Having the bill bowed or arcuate, as some birds.

bow-boy (bō'boi), *n.* A boy who uses a bow; specifically, Cupid. *Shak.*

bow-brace (bō'brās), *n.* A covering of bone, metal, or leather for protecting the left arm of a bowman from the percussion of the bow-string.

bow-case (bō'kās), *n.* A long bag of wood, leather, or cloth, in which a bow is kept when not in use.

bow-chaser (bou'chā″sėr), *n.* A gun pointed over the bow of a ship of war, for firing at a chased vessel.

bow-clavier (bō'klā″vi-ėr), *n.* A musical instrument having a keyboard and strings like a harpsichord or piano, in which the tones were produced by the friction of little bows or resined wheels pressed against the strings. Such an instrument is said to have been attempted about 1600 at Nuremberg, and many were constructed in the eighteenth century. Also called *bow-harpsichord*.

bow-compass, bow-compasses (bō'kum″pas, -ez), *n.* See *compass*.

bowd, *n.* See *boud*^{1}.

bowdark, *n.* See *bodark*.

Bowdlerism (bōd'lėr-izm), *n.* [< *Bowdler* (Thomas Bowdler, who published in 1818 an expurgated edition of Shakspere) + *-ism*.] The practice of omitting from an author's edited writings words or passages considered offensive or indelicate.

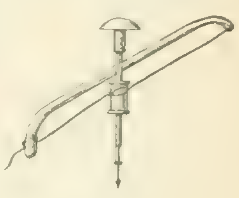
Bowdlerization (bōd″lėr-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *Bowdlerize* + *-ation*.] Expurgation of offensive or indelicate passages or words from an edited book or writing.

Bowdlerize (bōd'lėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Bowdlerized*, ppr. *Bowdlerizing*. [< *Bowdler* (see *Bowdlerism*) + *-ize*.] To expurgate in editing by expunging words or passages considered offensive or indelicate.

Hence, when the incessant human sacrifices in Israel during the age of the kings are all put down to the influence of foreign idolatries, we may fairly inquire whether editorial *Bowdlerising* has not prevailed over historical truth. *Huxley*, in Nineteenth Century, XIX. 489.

bow-drill (bō'dril), *n.* A drill worked by means of a bow and string. The string is turned about the spindle of the drill, which is moved by a reciprocating motion of the bow.

Bow-dye (bō'dī), *n.* A kind of scarlet color, superior to madder, but inferior to the true scarlet grain for fixedness and duration: first used in Bow, London.



Bow-drill

bowed (bōd), *p. a.* [< *bow*^{2} + *-ed*^{2}.] **1.** Bent like a bow; embowed. In heraldry also termed *flected* or *reflected*.—**2.** Having a convex or bulging form: as, a *bowed* shield.

bowed-embowed (bōd'em-bōd″), *a.* See *embowed*.

bowel (bou'el), *n.* [< ME. *bowel, bowele, bouel, buel, boel*, < OF. *boel, buel*, m., also *boele, buele*, f., F. *boyau* (whence prob. E. *bayou*, q. v.) = Pr. *budel* = It. *budello*, < ML. *botellus*, an intestine, < L. *botellus*, a sausage, dim. of *botulus*, a sausage, orig. an intestine.] **1.** One of the intestines of an animal; a division of the alimentary canal below the stomach; a gut, especially of man: chiefly used in the plural to denote the intestines collectively.—**2†.** One of the viscera; any internal organ of the body, as the stomach, liver, brain, etc.—**3.** *pl.* The interior part of anything.

Rush'd into the *bowels* of the battle.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1.

It was great pity, so it was,
That villainous saltpetre should be digg'd
Out of the *bowels* of the harmless earth.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

4. *pl.* The inner parts as the seat of pity or kindness; hence, tenderness; compassion.

He that relieves another upon the bare suggestion and *bowels* of pity, doth not this so much for his sake as for his own. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 2.

What [illegible] have you no bowels for your own kin[illegible]? [illegible] School for Scandal, iii. 3.

5†. *pl.* Offspring; children.

> Thine own *bowels*, which do call thee sire,
> The mere effusion of thy proper loins.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1.

To move the bowels, to produce evacuation of the bowels by administering a suitable aperient or cathartic.

bowel† (bou'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *boweled* or [illegible], ppr. *boweling* or *bowelling*. [< ME. [illegible]; cf. OF. *boeler*; from the noun.] To take out the bowels of; eviscerate; penetrate the bowels of; disembowel.

> [illegible] and hanged in his armour, taken down alive and *bowelled*. *Stow*, Edward II., an. 1326.

bowelless† (bou'el-les), *a.* [< *bowel* + *-less*.] Without tenderness or pity; unfeeling.

> Men [illegible] commiserate not themselves; *bowelless* unto others, and merciless unto their own bowels.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 7.

bowel-pryer† (bou'el-prī"ėr), *n.* One who practises divination by examining the intestines of animals. *Holland.*

bowel-prying† (bou'el-prī"ing), *n.* Divination by examining the bowels of animals. *Holland.*

bowenite (bō'en-īt), *n.* [After George T. *Bowen*, who described it in 1822.] A variety of serpentine from Smithfield, Rhode Island, of light-green color and fine granular texture. It is remarkable for its hardness and its resemblance to jade.

bower[1] (bou'ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bour*, *bowre*, etc.; < ME. *bour*, < AS. *bur*, a dwelling, house, room, chamber (= OS. *būr* = MLG. *būr*, a house, cage, LG. *buur*, a cage, = OHG. *būr*, a chamber, MHG. *būr*, G. *bauer*, a cage, = Icel. *būr*, a chamber, larder, store-room, = Sw. *bur* = Dan. *bur*, formerly *buur*), < *būan* = Icel. *būa*, etc., dwell. Cf. *booth*, *bottle*[1], *build*, etc., from the same root. Hence ult. *boor*, *bower*[5], and *neigh-bour*, *neigh-bor*.] **1.** A dwelling or habitation; particularly, a cottage; an unpretentious residence; a rustic abode. [Now only poetical.]

> Courtesy oft times in simple *bowers*
> Is found as great as in the stately towers.
> *Sir J. Harington*, tr. of Ariosto, xiv. 62.

2†. An inner room; any room in a house except the hall or public room; hence, a bedchamber.

> In hast came rushing forth from inner *bowre*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. viii. 5.

3. Especially, a lady's private chamber; a boudoir. [Poetical.]

> The feast was over in Branksome tower,
> And the Ladye had gone to her secret *bower*.
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., i. 1.

4. A shelter made with boughs or twining plants; an arbor; a shady recess.

> I only begged a little woodbine *bower*
> Where I might sit and weep.
> *W. Mason*, English Garden, 3.

bower[1]† (bou'ėr), *v.* [< *bower*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To inclose in a bower, or as in a bower; embower; inclose.

> O nature! what hadst thou to do in hell,
> When thou didst *bower* the spirit of a fiend
> In mortal paradise of such sweet flesh?
> *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 2.

II. *intrans.* To take shelter; lodge.

> Spredding pavilions for the birds to *bowre*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. x. 6.

bower[2] (bou'ėr), *n.* [< *bow*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which bows or bends; specifically, a muscle that bends the joints.

> His [illegible] whose mighty brawned *bowers*
> Were wont to rive steele plates. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. viii. 41.

bower[3] (bou'ėr), *n.* [< *bow*[3] + *-er*[1].] An anchor carried at the bow of a ship. The two bower [illegible] and were called [illegible] *small* bower [illegible] but when [illegible] of equal size, they [illegible] the *starboard* [illegible]

> [illegible] made a [illegible] work to get [illegible] *best bower*, [illegible]
> *R. H. Dana*, [illegible]

bower[4] (bou'ėr), *n.* [< *bough*[1].] In *falconry*, a young hawk when it [illegible] the nest and to [illegible] on the [illegible]. Also called *bowess*, *bowet*.

bower[5] [illegible] [Late ME. *bower*, < D. *bouwer*, a [illegible] this sense [illegible] also [illegible] G. *bauer*, a peasant, [illegible] *bower*[6].] A peasant [illegible]

bower[6] [illegible], *n.* [E. spelling of G. [illegible], a [illegible]; in a German pack of cards, the [illegible]; = D. *boer*, a farmer [illegible] E. *boor*, q. v.] In *euchre*, one of the two highest cards, or, if the joker is used, the second and third highest. The bowers are the knave of trumps, the higher of the two, called the *right bower*, and the knave of the suit having the same color as the trump, called the *left bower*.

> But the hands that were played
> By that heathen Chinee,
> And the points that he made,
> Were quite frightful to see —
> Till at last he put down a *right bower*,
> Which the same Nye had dealt unto me.
> *Bret Harte*, Heathen Chinee.

bower[7] (bō'ėr), *n.* [< *bow*[2], *n.* and *v.*, + *-er*[1]. Cf. *bowyer*.] **1**†. A bow-maker; a bowyer.— **2.** One who plays with a bow on a violin or other stringed instrument.

bower[8] (bö'ėr or bou'ėr), *n.* [Also written *booer*; < *bow*[5], a head of cattle, farm-stock, + *-er*[1].] A person who rents or leases the dairy stock on a farm, together with pasture and fodder for them, and makes what he can from their produce, the cultivation of the farm still remaining with the farmer or proprietor. [S. W. counties of Scotland.]

bower-anchor (bou'ėr-ang"kor), *n.* An anchor carried at a ship's bows. See *bower*[3].

bower-bird (bou'ėr-bėrd), *n.* The name of the Australian oscine passerine birds of the genera *Ptilonorhynchus*, *Chlamydodera*, etc., constituting with some authors a subfamily *Ptilonorhynchinæ*, of the family *Oriolidæ*. They are remarkable for building what are called bowers, runs, or playhouses, which they adorn with gay feathers, rags, bones, shells, and other white, bright, or conspicuous objects. There are several species of both the genera named; the best-known are the satin bower-bird, *P. holosericeus*, and the spotted bower-bird, *C. maculata*. The bowers are not the nests of the birds, but places of resort where they amuse themselves.

Satin Bower-bird (*Ptilonorhynchus holosericeus*).

bower-eaves (bou'ėr-ēvz), *n. pl.* The eaves of a bower or bedchamber.

> A bow-shot from her *bower-eaves*.
> *Tennyson*, Lady of Shalott, iii.

bowered (bou'ėrd), *a.* [< *bower*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with bowers, recesses, or alcoves. *Tennyson.*

bowerly (bou'ėr-li), *a.* [See *burly*[1].] Large; stout; burly. [Prov. Eng.]

bower-maid (bou'ėr-mād), *n.* [< *bower*[1] + *maid*. Cf. ME. *bourmaiden*.] A young woman in attendance on a lady; a lady's-maid; a waiting-woman. [Now only poetical.]

bower-thane (bou'ėr-thān), *n.* [Mod. form of ME. *burthein*, < AS. *bur-thegn*, < *bur*, bower, + *thegn*, thane.] A chamberlain under the Saxon kings.

> The chamberlain, or *bower-thane*, was also the royal treasurer. *Thorpe*, tr. of Lappenberg's Hist. Eng., v.

bower-woman (bou'ėr-wům"an), *n.* Same as *bower-maid*. *Scott.*

bowery[1] (bou'ėr-i), *a.* [< *bower*[1] + *-y*[1].] Of the nature of a bower; containing bowers; leafy; shady.

bowery[2] (bou'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *boweries* (-iz). [Also written *bowerie* and *bouwery*; < D. *bouwerij*, a farm, prop. farming, husbandry, < *bouwer*, a farmer: see *bower*[5] and *boor*.] Among the Dutch settlers of New York, a farm; a country seat; a rural retreat. Hence the name of the *Bowery*, a long wide street in the city of New York, originally a road through the bowery or farm of Peter Stuyvesant, the last Dutch colonial governor of New Netherlands.

> A goodly *bowerie* or farm was allotted to the sage Oloffe in consideration of the service he had rendered to the public by his talent at dreaming.
> *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. [illegible]

bowess, bowet[1] (bou'es, -et), *n.* [See *bower*[4].] In *falconry*, a young hawk when it begins to leave the nest.

bowet[1] (bou'et), *n.* See *bowess*.

bowet[2] (bō'et), *n.* Same as *buat*.

bow-fast (bou'fåst), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope or chain by which a ship is secured at the bow.

bow-file (bō'fīl), *n.* A file having a bowed or curved edge; a rifler.

bowfin (bou'fin), *n.* A name of the mudfish, *Amia calva*. Also called *brindle*, *grindle*, *lawyer*, *dogfish*, etc. See cut under *Amiidæ*.

bowget, *v.* See *bouge*[2].

bow-grace (bou'grās), *n.* *Naut.*, a frame, or composition of junk, laid out at the sides, stem, or bows of a ship to secure it from injury by ice.

bow-hand (bō'hand), *n.* **1.** In *archery*, the hand that holds the bow, commonly the left hand.—**2.** In *music*, the hand that draws the bow; a violinist's right hand.—**On the bow-hand.** (*a*) On the wrong side; wrongly; inaccurately.

> He shootes wyde *on the bowe hand*, and very farre from the marke. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

(*b*) Wrong in one's calculations.

> *Uber.* Well, you must have this wench, then?
> *Ric.* I hope so;
> I am much o' *the bow-hand* else.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, i. 3.

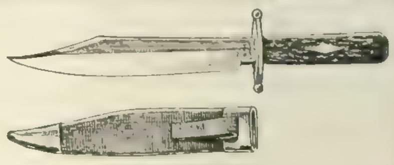
bow-harpsichord (bō'härp"si-kôrd), *n.* Same as *bow-clavier*.

bow-head (bō'hed), *n.* A species of right whale; the polar right whale or Greenland whale, *Balæna mysticetus*. See also cut under *whale*.

bow-headed (bō'hed-ed), *a.* Having a bowed or bent head, as a right whale.

bowie (bou'i), *n.* [Perhaps from OF. *buie*, prob. same as *buire*, a water-pitcher, vessel for wine, < *buire*, F. *boire*, < L. *bibere*, drink.] A large wooden milk-bowl. [Scotch.]

bowie-knife (bō'ē-nīf; in the Southwest pronounced bö'ē-nīf), *n.* [After its inventor, Colonel James *Bowie*, died 1836.] A heavy sheath-knife first used in the early part of the present century in Kentucky and other parts of the United States which were then on the borders of civilization. The blade is from 9 to 10 inches long, and has only one edge; the back is straight for three quarters of its length, and then curves toward the edge in a slightly concave sweep, while the edge finishes toward the point in a convex curve. The guard is very small, and the tongue is of the full breadth of the grip or barrel, which is formed of two rounded pieces of wood or bone. The best knives were made by frontier blacksmiths, of old horse-rasps and the like, and naturally differed much in size and pattern. The term is used at present for almost any large sheath-knife.



Bowie-knife and Sheath.

bowing[1] (bō'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bow*[2], *v.*] **1.** The operation of separating and arranging as desired the filaments of some fibrous material, as hatters' fur or (in Eastern countries) cotton, by vibrating a bow-string upon it. In hat-making, as practised on a small scale, the felting of the fur or wool is partly accomplished by bowing. **2.** In *music*: (*a*) The general method of using the bow in playing upon an instrument of the violin family. It includes the method of holding the bow, the direction in which it is moved, the pressure put upon it, the part of the hair that is employed, the place upon the strings where it is applied, and every other detail in the management of the bow which influences the quality and loudness of the tone produced. (*b*) The method by which the notes of a given passage are distributed between up- and down-strokes of the bow. To secure an intended effect, or general uniformity among many players, the *bowing* of a passage is indicated by various marks; ⊓ or ⊔ indicates a stroke beginning with the nut, that is, down; while ∨ or ∧ indicates a stroke beginning with the point, that is, up.

bowing[2] (bö'ing), *n.* [< *bow*[5], *n.*, + *-ing*[1].] A lease of the dairy stock on a farm. See *bower*[8]. [Scotch.]

bowingly (bou'ing-li), *adv.* In a bending manner. *Huloet.*

bow-instrument (bō'in"strö-ment), *n.* A stringed instrument played by means of a bow, as the double-bass, the small bass or violoncello, the tenor, the violin proper, etc.

bow-iron (bō'ī"ėrn), *n.* A clasp or holder used to secure the bows of a carriage-top.

bowk[1] (bouk), *n.* Same as *bulk*[1]. [Scotch.]

bowk[2] (bouk), *v. t.* Same as *buck*[3]. [Scotch.]

bow-kail (bou'kāl), *n.* [Cf. *borecole*.] Cabbage. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

bowking (bou'king), *n.* Same as *bucking*[2].

bow-knot (bō'not), *n.* A slip knot made by drawing a portion of a cord, ribbon, etc., in the form of a bow through an involution, which is then tightened round the bow. The knot is simple if there is only one bow, double if there are two; it can be easily untied by drawing the bow back.

bowl^1 (bōl), *n.* [Prop., as in early mod. E., *boll*, and still so spelled in some senses (see *boll*^{1} and *boll*^{2}); < ME. *bolle*, < AS. *bolla*, a bowl, = OFries. *bolla* (in comp.) = OHG. *bolla*, MHG. *bolle*, a round vessel, G. *bolle*, a bulb, onion, = Icel. *bolli* = Sw. *bål* = Dan. *bolle*, a bowl; cf. F. *bol*, a bowl, G. *bowle*, a bowl, < E. *bowl*^{1}. Somewhat confused with *bowl*^{2} and other forms from L. *bulla* (see *bull*^{2}, *bill*^{3}, *boil*^{2}, etc.); prob. ult. akin tc *bole*^{1}, *ball*^{1}, etc.] **1.** A low-standing concave vessel used for various domestic and other purposes, chiefly for holding liquids or liquid food. A bowl is properly somewhat hemispherical, larger than a cup and deeper and less flaring than a basin (although in Great Britain bowls for table use are commonly called *basins*), and without a cover; but bowls for some specific uses, as sugar-bowls, are widely varied in shape and provided with covers.

And thou shalt make the dishes thereof, and spoons thereof, . . . and *bowls* thereof, to cover [margin, pour out] withal. Ex. xxv. 29.

More specifically — **2.** A large drinking-cup; a goblet: in this sense now chiefly figurative, as an emblem of festivity or dissipation.

> Come, forward, gentlemen, to church, my boys!
> When we have done, I'll give you cheer in *bowls*.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, iv. 2.

> There St. John mingles with my friendly *bowl*
> The feast of reason and the flow of soul.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, I. 127.

> But let no footstep beat the floor,
> Nor *bowl* of wassail mantle warm.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cv.

3. Anything having the general shape or use of a bowl, as a natural depression in the ground, the pound or central portion of a fishing-weir, the hollow or containing part of a vessel or utensil having a stem or a handle, etc.: as, the *bowl* of a chalice, a spoon, or a tobacco-pipe.

bowl^2 (bōl; E. dial. boul (the reg. historical pron.); Sc. böl), *n.* [< ME. *bowle*, *boule*, < OF. *boule*, F. *boule* = Pr. *bola* = Sp. Pg. *bola* = It. *bolla*, *bulla*, a ball, < L. *bulla*, a bubble, a stud, any round object, > E. *bull*^{2}, *bill*^{3}, etc. Somewhat confused with *bowl*^{1}, *bole*^{1}, and *ball*^{1}.] **1**†. A ball; any sphere or globe. [So used till late in the seventeenth century.] — **2.** A large solid ball of hard wood used in playing (*a*) the game of bowls on a level plat of greensward called a bowling-green, or (*b*) the game of skittles or ninepins on a long, floored surface of wood called a bowling-alley. (See *bowls*.) In the former game the bowls are made with a bias, that is, oblate on one side and prolate on the other, and are of a size which admits of their being grasped more or less firmly between the thumb and the fingers. In the latter game the balls are sometimes much larger, and furnished with holes to facilitate grasping them, and are but slightly biased, if at all.

Like an uninstructed bowler, he thinks to attain the jack by delivering his *bowl* straightforward upon it. *Scott.*

3. A turn at a game of bowls: as, it is his *bowl* next. — **4** (pron. böl). A marble used by boys in play; in the plural, the game itself. [Scotch.] — **5.** In a knitting-machine, the roller or antifriction wheel on which the carriage traverses. — **6.** One of the buoys or floats used by herring-fishers about Yarmouth, England, to support the drift-net and keep its edge uppermost. These bowls are colored to mark the divisions of the fleet of nets. — **Burnt bowl**, etc. See *burnt*.

bowl^2 (bōl), *v.* [< *bowl*^{2}, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To play with bowls or at bowling: as, "challenge her to *bowl*," *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 1. — **2.** To roll a bowl, as in the game of bowls. — **3.** To deliver the ball to be played by the batsman at cricket. — **4.** To move horizontally, with a rapid and easy motion, like a ball: as, the carriage *bowled* along.

We *bowled* along the great North road. *Mrs. Gore.*

II. *trans.* **1.** To roll or trundle, as a bowl.

> Break all the spokes and fellies from her wheel,
> And *bowl* the round nave down the hill of heaven.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

2. To pelt with or as with bowls.

> I had rather be set quick i' th' earth,
> And *bowl'd* to death with turnips.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 4.

To bowl out, in *cricket*, to put out of play by knocking down one's bails or stumps by a ball delivered by the bowler: as, Smith was *bowled out* at the first ball. — **To bowl over**, to knock down; kill. [Hunting slang.]

If the animal passes near him it requires but little skill to *bowl* it *over* with his double barrel as it goes by. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 82.

bowl-alley† (bōl'al″i), *n.* Same as *bowling-alley*.

bowlder, *n.* See *boulder*.

bow-legged (bō'leg″ed or -legd), *a.* Having the legs bowed outward; bandy-legged.

In person the duke was of the middle size, well made, except that he was somewhat *bow-legged*. *Prescott.*

bowler^1 (bō'lėr), *n.* [< *bowl*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] **1.** A workman who shapes the bowl of a spoon. — **2**†. One who makes bowls.

bowler^2 (bō'lėr), *n.* [< *bowl*^{2}, *v.*, + *-er*^{1}.] **1.** One who plays at bowls. — **2.** In *cricket*, the player who bowls or serves the ball; the pitcher. — **3.** [< *bowl*^{2}, *n.*, + *-er*^{1}.] A low-crowned stiff felt hat; a "billycock." Also *bowler-hat*. *N. E. D.*

bowline (bō'lin or -līn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bowlin*, *boline*, *bolin*, *bowling*, *bollinge*, *bolyn*, etc.; < ME. *bowelyne*, *bouline*, a compound prob. not formed in E., but of Scand. origin: Icel. *bōglīna* (rare) = Norw. *boglina* = Sw. *boglina*, *bolin* = Dan. *bovline* (or *bugline*, formerly *bougline*) = D. *boeglijn* (> OF. *bouline*, *boline*, F. *bouline*, G. *bolcine*); < Icel. *bōg*, Sw. *bog*, etc., shoulder, bow of a ship (see *bow*^{3}), + *līna* = E. *line*^{2}; the first element is then the same as E. *bow*^{3}, and the strict E. pron. would be bou'līn. Cf. *bowsprit*.] **1.** *Naut.*, a rope leading forward and fastened to the leech of a square sail. It is used to steady the weather-leech of the sail and keep it forward, and thus to make the ship sail nearer the wind.

He afterwards said that we sailed well enough with the wind free, but that give him a taut *bowline*, and he would beat us, if we had all the canvas of the Royal George. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 73.

2. In *ship-building*, a curve representing a vertical section of the bow-end of a ship. — **Bowline on a bight**, a bowline-knot made on the bight of a rope. — **On a bowline**, said of a ship when sailing close to the wind.

The Ayacucho went off *on a bowline*, which brought her to windward of us. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast.

To check the bowline, to slacken it when the wind becomes more favorable. **To sharp the main bowline** or **hale the bowline**, to pull it harder.

bowline-bridle (bō'lin-brī″dl), *n.* The span on the leech of a sail to which the bowline is attached.

bowline-cringle (bō'lin-kring″gl), *n.* The loops worked in the leech of a sail to which the bowline or bowline-bridle is attached.

bowline-knot (bō'lin-not), *n.* A certain knot much used by sailors. See *knot*^{1}.

bowling^1 (bō'ling), *n.* [< *bowl*^{1} + *-ing*^{1}.] In *dyeing*, the washing of fabrics by passing them over rollers in a vessel of water.

The pieces, after the last dip, are washed over rollers by the process known as *bowling*. *O'Neill*, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 284.

bowling^2 (bō'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bowl*^{2}, *v.*] The act of playing with or at bowls.

> We grant you, sir,
> The only benefactor to our *bowling*,
> To all our merry sports the first provoker.
> *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, iii. 2.

bowling-alley (bō'ling-al″i), *n.* A covered place for the game of bowls, provided with a passage or alley of smooth planking on which to roll the balls. See *ninepins*.

bowling-crease (bō'ling-krēs), *n.* See *crease*^{1}.

bowling-green (bō'ling-grēn), *n.* A level piece of greensward kept smooth for bowling.

bowling-ground (bō'ling-ground), *n.* A bowling-green.

The subtlest *bowling-ground* in all Tartary. *B. Jonson*, Masques.

bowl-machine (bōl'ma-shēn″), *n.* A lathe for making wooden bowls.

Bowman, 15th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

His armor consists of a short hauberk covered by a leather jack, a steel cap, and a steel bracer on the left forearm.

bowls (bōlz), *n.* [Pl. of *bowl*^{2}, *n.*] A game played with bowls on a bowling-green: applied also to skittles or ninepins (which see). — **American bowls.** Same as *ninepins*. **Carpet bowls**, a parlor game similar to that played on a bowling-green, in which small balls of porcelain or earthenware are used.

bowl-spirit (bōl'spir″it), *n.* In *dyeing*, nitrate of tin, prepared by dissolving pure tin in nitric acid of 33° Tw., with the addition of a small amount of hydrochloric acid.

bowman^1 (bō'man), *n.*; pl. *bowmen* (-men). [< ME. *boweman*; < *bow*^{2} + *man*.] A man who uses a bow; an archer. See cut in preceding column.

bowman^2 (bou'man), *n.*; pl. *bowmen* (-men). [< *bow*^{3}, 3, + *man*.] The man who rows the foremost oar in a boat; the bow-oar. *Totten.*

Bowman's corneal tubes. See *corneal*.

Bowman's disks, glands. See *disk*, *gland*.

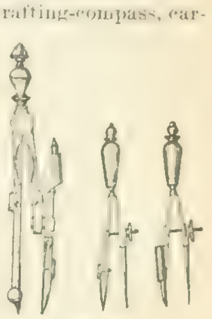
bowman's-root (bō'manz-röt), *n.* **1.** A popular name given in the United States to plants of the genus *Gillenia*, perennial rosaceous herbs, the roots of which are used as a mild emetic. — **2.** A name of *Ludwigia alternifolia*.

Also called *beaumont-root*.

bow-net (bō'net), *n.* [Not found in ME.; < AS. *boga-net*, *boge-net*: see *bow*^{2} and *net*^{1}.] A contrivance for catching lobsters and crawfish, made of two round wicker baskets, pointed at the end, one of which is thrust into the other, and having at the mouth a little rim bent inward to oppose the return of the fish.

bow-oar (bou'ōr), *n.* **1.** The foremost oar used in pulling a boat. — **2.** The person who pulls the bow-oar. — **3.** In a whale-boat, the oar next to the forward one. *C. M. Scammon.*

bow-pen (bō'pen), *n.* A drafting-compass, carrying a pen (or pencil) at the extremity of one leg. The two legs of the compass form a bow or spring which tends to open it, but is retained in any desired position by means of a set-screw.



Bow-pens.

bow-piece (bou'pēs), *n.* A piece of ordnance carried in the bow of a ship.

bow-pin (bō'pin), *n.* **1.** A cotter or key for keeping the bows of an ox-yoke in place. — **2.** A small pin or piece of wood with a head or knot, used by hatters in vibrating the string of the bow used in bowing fur or wool.

bowpot, *n.* See *boughpot*.

bow-saw (bō'sâ), *n.* A sweep-saw; a turning-saw. See *frame-saw*.

bowse^1 (bouz), *v. i.* Same as *booze*.

bowse^2, *v. t.* See *bouse*^{2}.

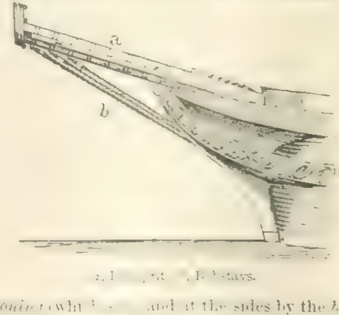
bowser†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *bowsier*, appar. a corruption of OF. *boursier*, a bursar: see *bursar*.] The bursar or treasurer of a college.

bowsery†, *n.* [Early mod. E.: see *bowser* and *bursary*.] A bursary or treasurer's office in a college.

bow-shot (bō'shot), *n.* **1.** A shot from a bow. — **2.** The distance traversed by an arrow in its flight from a bow.

> Three *bow-shots* from the Sachem's dwelling
> They laid her in the walnut shade.
> *Whittier*, Bridal of Pennacook, iii.

bowsprit (bō'- or bou'sprit), *n.* [Also *boltsprit*, early mod. E. also *bolesprit*, *boresprit*, *-spreet*, etc.; < ME. *bouspret*; cf. Sw. *bogspröt* = Norw. *bogspryt* = Dan. *bugspryd* (formerly *bougspryd*, *bovspröd*) = MLG. *bochspret*, LG. *boogspriet* = D. *boegspriet*, > G. *bugspriet*, bowsprit. The var. E. forms show that the word was not a native compound, but is rather of Scand. or LG. origin; < Sw. *bog*, etc., = E. *bow*^{3} (of a ship), + *spröt*, etc., = E. *sprit*: see *bow*^{3} and *sprit*, and cf. *bowline*.] A large spar which projects forward from the stem of a ship or other vessel. Beyond it extend the jib-boom and the flying-jib boom. The bowsprit is secured downward by the *bobstays* and the *gammoning*, which [illegible] and at the sides by the *bowsprit-shrouds*, which are secured to the bows of the ship. From the outer end of the bowsprit a spar called the *martingale* or *dolphin-striker* projects downward to support the martingale-stays, and two smaller spars, called *whiskers*, project sidewise to support the jib-guys. On the foretopmast-



a, bowsprit; b, bobstays.

[illegible] the flying-jib stay (which extend [illegible] and the fore-top- [illegible] of the bowsprit [illegible] fore-topmast-staysail [illegible] written [illegible] Bed [illegible] of the bowsprit [illegible]. **Bowsprit-cap**, the cap [illegible] through which the jib-boom [illegible]. **Running bowsprit**, a bowsprit [illegible] jib-boom.—**Standing bowsprit**, a permanently fixed bowsprit.

bowssen[1]†, [illegible]. Same as *bouse*.

bowssen[2]†, *v. t.* [< Corn. *beuzi*, immerse, drown.] To [illegible]; immerse; especially in a holy well, [illegible] cure of madness. See extract.

> The water fell into a close walled plot; upon this wall was the frantick person set, and from thence tumbled headlong into the pond; where a strong fellow tossed him up and down, until the patient, by foregoing his strength, had somewhat forgot his fury; but if there appeared small [illegible] bowssened again while there remained in him any hope of life for recovery.
>
> *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall.

bowstaff (bō′stȧf), *n.*; pl. *bowstaves* (-stāvz). In *archery*, a selected and prepared piece of timber for a bow; the bow in a rough state. Yew is the timber generally preferred, and prior to the use of gunpowder bowstaves were an important article of commerce.

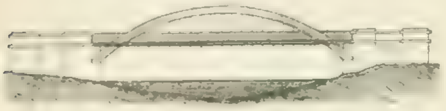
bowstring (bō′string), *n.* [< *bow*[3] + *string*; cf. AS. *bogen* (for *bogan*, gen. of *boga*) *streng*.] **1.** The string of a bow, by which it is drawn and the arrow discharged. Bowstrings are made of many materials, a very common one being rawhide, which does not stretch easily. Bows from western Africa have the strings of twisted or plaited cane; those of the Hindus are frequently of silk, not twisted, but of parallel threads bound together at intervals.

2. A similar string used for strangling offenders in the Ottoman empire; hence, by metonymy, execution by strangling.

> There was no difference whatever between the polity of our country and that of Turkey, and . . . if the king did not . . . send mutes with *bow-strings* to Sancroft and Halifax, this was only because His Majesty was too gracious to use the whole power which he derived from heaven.
>
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., ix.

bowstring (bō′string), *v. t.* [< *bowstring*, *n.*] **1.** To furnish with a bowstring.—**2.** To strangle with a bowstring.

bowstring-bridge (bō′string-brij), *n.* A bridge in which the horizontal thrust of the arch is sustained by a horizontal tie attached as nearly as possible at the chord-line of the arch. Also called *tension-bridge*.



Bowstring-bridge, Hewlett, England.

bowstring-girder (bō′string-gėr″dėr), *n.* A cast- or wrought-iron or built-up girder, having a tie-rod that forms an integral part of it: much used in store-fronts, etc. See *bowstring-bridge*.

bowsy, *a.* Same as *boozy*.

bowt†, *n.* See *bout*[1].

bowtell (bō′tel), *n.* Same as *boltel*.

bow-timbers (bou′tim″bėrz), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, the timbers that form the bow of a ship.

bow-window (bō′win′dō), *n.* A window built so as to project from a wall; properly, one that is in plan a segment of a circle. See *bay-window*.

bow-wise† (bō′wīz), *adv.* In the form or figure of a bow. *Lucasa.*

bow-wood (bō′wu̇d), *n.* **1.** Wood used for making bows; timber suitable for bows.—**2.** The Osage orange, *Maclura aurantiaca*, of the Mississippi valley. [illegible] very strong and elastic wood [illegible] used by the [illegible] for their bows. See *Maclura*.

bow-wow (bou′wou′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bough-wough*, *bowgh-wawgh*, *baw-waw*, etc., imitative of the repeated bark of a dog; cf. L. *baubari*, [illegible], bark: see *baw*[2], *baul*[1], etc.] The [illegible] bark of a dog, or an imitation of it. **Gone to the bow-wows**, [illegible] utterly lost [illegible]. **The bow-wow theory** [illegible].

bowyer[1] (bō′yėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bowier*; [illegible] ME. *bowyere*, *bowyere*, [illegible], < *bowe*, *bow* [illegible], *n.*, + *-er*, *-er*. The *y* represents [illegible] *-ager*, ult. < AS. [illegible], and *bowe* [illegible] AS. *boga*, bow. [illegible] **1**†. [illegible] one who uses a bow [illegible] the *bowyer* [illegible].

Dryden, Iliad, i. 61[illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible], Legend [illegible].

2. One who makes bows.

[illegible]

bowyer[2] [illegible] Same as *boyer*. *Skinner.*

bowze, [illegible]. See *bouse*, *boozy*.

box[1] [illegible] [< ME. *box*, < AS. *box* = D. *bus* (-*boom*) [illegible] = OHG. MHG. *buhs* [illegible] *boum*), G. *buchs* = Sw. *bux* (-*bom*) = Dan. *bux* (-*bom*) = F. *buis* = Pr. *bois* = Sp. *box* = Pg. *buxo* = It. *bosso*, *busso*, < L. *buxus* = Gr. πύξος, box-tree, boxwood: hence *box*[2], q. v. Cf. *box-tree*.] A small evergreen tree or shrub, *Buxus sempervirens*, a dwarfed variety of which is used for ornamental hedges, and in gardening as an edging for flower-beds. See *Buxus* and *boxwood*. **African box**, a name given to *Myrsine Africana*. **Marmalade box.** Same as *genipap*.

box[2] (boks), *n.* [< ME. *box*, < AS. *box*, a box, chest, = OHG. *buhsa*, MHG. *bühse*, G. *büchse*, a box, barrel of a gun, a gun, = MD. *buise*, *buyse*, a drinking-vessel (> prob. E. *bouse*[1], q. v.), D. *buis*, a pipe, tube, channel, *bus*, a box, pot, barrel of a gun (cf. E. *blunderbuss*), *bok*, box of a coach, = MLG. *busse*, a box, pipe, = Icel. *byssa*, a box, mod. a gun (the D., MLG., and Icel. forms have been affected by the F. forms: see *boist*[1]), < L. *buxus*, *buxum*, anything made of boxwood (cf. Gr. πύξις, a box, > E. *pyx*), < *buxus* = Gr. πύξος, box-tree, boxwood: see *box*[1]. The forms in Rom. and Teut. are numerous and involved: see *boist*[1], *boost*[3], *bush*[2], *bushel*, *boss*[2], etc.] **1.** A case or receptacle for articles or materials of any kind. When used absolutely, *box* usually signifies a rectangular case of wood with a lid or a removable cover, and with a clear inner space for storing or packing; but for specific uses boxes are made of any adaptable material, and of any size or shape, or may consist of compartments in a larger receptacle, with or without covers, or with permanent covers and top or side openings. Among such specific kinds are cash-boxes, bandboxes, pill-boxes, ballot-boxes, dice-boxes, the boxes in a printers' case, etc. For boxes known by other names, see *chest* and *trunk*.

2. A money-chest, especially one in which money for some particular purpose is collected or kept: as, a poor-*box*; a missionary-*box*.

> So manie moe, so everie one was used,
> That to give largely to the *boxe* refused.
>
> *Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 1224.

3. The quantity that a box contains.—**4.** A receptacle under the driver's seat on a carriage; hence, the seat itself.

> Where would you like to sit? In or out? Back to the horses or the front? Get you the *box*, if you like.
>
> *Disraeli*, The Young Duke.

5. A package or case of presents, especially Christmas presents.

> Such a *box* as our prentices beg before Christmas.
>
> *Cotgrave.*

6. A compartment or place shut or railed off for the accommodation of a small number of people in a public place. (*a*) A compartment in the common room of a tavern or other house of refreshment. (*b*) A seated compartment in a theater or other place of amusement: as, "the *boxes* and the pit," *Dryden*. (*c*) In courts of justice, the seats set apart for jurymen and the stand for witnesses.

> The whole machinery of the state, all the apparatus of the system, and its varied workings, end in simply bringing twelve good men into a *box*.
>
> *Brougham*, Present State of the Law, Feb. 7, 1828.

(*d*) A separate compartment or a roomy stall for a horse in a stable or railroad-car.

7. A place of shelter for one or two men engaged in the performance of certain duties: as, a sentry-*box*; a signalman's *box*.—**8.** A snug house; a small country-house for temporary use during the continuance of some sport, as of hunting: as, a shooting-*box*.

> Let me keep a brace of hunters—a cozy *box*—a bit of land to it, and a girl after my own heart, and I'll cry quits with you.
>
> *Bulwer*, Pelham, lxvii.

9. In *mach.*: (*a*) A cylindrical hollow iron in a wheel, in which the axle runs. (*b*) In a pump: (1) The cap covering the top of the pump. (2) A pump-bucket. (3) A hollow plunger with a lifting-valve. (4) A casing about a valve. (*c*) The pulley-case in a draw-loom on which rest the rollers that conduct the tail-cords. (*d*) The receptacle for a shuttle at the end of the lathe of a loom. (*e*) The socket for the screw in a screw-vise. (*f*) The opening into which the end of a rib-saw is wedged.—**10.** In *carp.*, a trough for cutting miters. See *miter-box*.—**11.** *Naut.*, the space between the back-board and the stern-post of a boat, where the coxswain sits.—**12.** In *founding*, the flask or frame which holds the sand.—**13.** The keeper into which the bolt of a lock enters in locking. Also called the *staple* of the lock. **14.** In a printers' case, the compartment for a single character: as, the n-*box* is empty; the comma-*box*.—**15.** A battery for wild-fowl shooting; a sink-box. **Antifriction box.** See *antifriction*. **Aquatic box.** See *aquatic*. **Hot box**, a journal-box heated by the friction of a rapidly revolving axle or arbor, as in a locomotive or railroad-car.

> A real American is not comfortable without a *hot box* occasionally in the course of a long journey.
>
> *C. D. Warner*, Roundabout Journey, p. 3.

In a box, in a tight box, in a perplexing or embarrassing situation; in a difficulty. **In the** (or **a**) **wrong box**, in an awkward situation; mistaken.

> "Sir," quoth I, "if you will hear how St. Augustine expounded that place, you shall perceive that you are *in a wrong box*."
>
> *Ridley*, Works, p. 163 (1554).

> I perceive that you and I are *in a wrong box*.
>
> *J. Udall*, Diotrephes, p. 31.

> He'd soon find himself *in the wrong box* with Sarah Jane D——, I warrant. *G. A. Sala*, The late Mr. D——.

Omnibus-box. See *omnibus*.—**Salting-box** (*milit.*), a small box containing mealed powder which is sprinkled upon the fuses of shells that they may take fire from the blast of the powder in the chamber.

box[2] (boks), *v. t.* [< *box*[2], *n.*] **1.** To place in a box; inclose as in a box; confine; hoard.

> Saving never ceased
> Till he had *box'd* up twelve score pounds at least.
>
> *Crabbe*, The Borough.

2. To furnish with a box, as a wheel.—**3.** To make a hole or cut (in a tree) for the sap to collect: as, to *box* a maple.—**4.** *Naut.*, to cause (a vessel) to turn short round on her heel by bracing the head-yards aback: sometimes followed by *off*: as, to *box off* a vessel. See *haul*.—**5.** To form into a box or the shape of a box: as, to *box* the scenes on a stage. **To box the compass**, to name the points of the compass in their order; hence, figuratively, to make a complete turn or round.

box[3] (boks), *n.* [< ME. *box*, a blow, buffet (the verb is not found in ME.); supposed to be of Scand. origin: Dan. *bask*, a slap, blow, *baske*, strike, slap, thwack, but this is represented in E. by *bash*[1], q. v., while Sw. *basa*, beat, whip, flog, *bas*, a beating, is represented by *baste*[1], q. v. Cf. MD. *bōke*, early mod. D. *beuk*, MHG. *buc*, a blow, connected with the verb, MD. *boken*, MHG. *bochen*, strike, slap: see *buck*[4]. None of these forms suits the case; and it is most probable that the sense has originated in some particular use of *box*[2], *n.* or *v.*] **1**†. A blow of any kind.

> The kyng castes up his schelde, and covers hym faire,
> And with his burlyche brande a *box* he hyme reaches.
>
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1111.

2. A blow; specifically, a blow on the head with the fist, or on the ear with the open hand.

> Give him a *box*, hard, hard, on his left ear.
>
> *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

> He represented to him very warmly that no gentleman could take a *box* on the ear. . . . "I know that; but this was not a *box* on the ear, it was only a slap o' the face."
>
> *Lady M. W. Montagu*, Letters, June 22, 1759.

box[3] (boks), *v.* [< *box*[3], *n.* Cf. F. *boxer* = D. *boksen* = LG. *baaksen* = Icel. *byxa* = Norw. *baksa* = Sw. *baxa* = Dan. *baxe* = G. *baxen*, *boxen*, all < E. *box*[3].] **I.** *trans.* To beat; thrash; strike with the fist or hand; especially, to strike on the ear or side of the head: as, "they *box* her about the ears," *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 115.

> By heaven! a little thing would make me *box* you.
>
> *Chapman*, Gentleman Usher, iii. 1.

II. *intrans.* To fight with the fists, whether bare or incased in boxing-gloves; combat with or as with the hands or fists.

> A leopard is like a cat, he *boxes* with his fore feet.
>
> *N. Grew.*

box-and-tap (boks′and-tap′), *n.* An apparatus for cutting the wooden screws used for carpenters' benches, etc.

box-barrow (boks′bar″ō), *n.* A large four-sided wheelbarrow for carrying bulky loads.

box-beam (boks′bēm), *n.* A hollow beam having sides of plate-iron united by angle-irons.

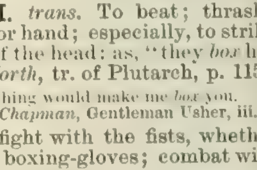
box-bed (boks′bed), *n.* A boxed-in bed, or a bed that folds up in the form of a box.

boxberry (boks′ber″i), *n.*; pl. *boxberries* (-iz). The wintergreen or checkerberry of North America, *Gaultheria procumbens*.

box-car (boks′kär), *n.* An inclosed and covered freight-car.

box-coat (boks′kōt), *n.* **1.** A heavy overcoat worn by coachmen.—**2.** Early in the present century, an overcoat with a cape, approximately of the form of the coachman's great-coat: intended originally for travelers on the outside of coaches.

> I shall believe it [illegible] when I shall see the traveller for some rich tradesman part with his admired *box-coat*, to spread it over the defenceless shoulders of the poor woman, etc.
>
> *Lamb*, Modern Gallantry.



Box-coil with return bends.

box-coil (boks′koil), *n.* A steam-heating apparatus consisting of a series of straight tubes connected by return bends, arranged in the form of a parallelopipedon.

box-crab (boks'krab), *n.* The popular name of a crab of the genus *Calappa*: so called from its resemblance when at rest to a box. See cut under *Calappa*.

box-day (boks'dā), *n.* In the Scottish law-courts, a day appointed by the judges during the vacations on which pleadings or any papers ordered by the court have to be lodged. Also *boxing-day*.

box-drain (boks'drān), *n.* An underground drain regularly built with upright sides and a flat stone or brick cover, so that the section has the appearance of a square box.

boxen† (bok'sn), *a.* [< ME. *boxen*, replacing AS. *bixen* for *byxen for *boxen, < *box* (see *box*^{1}) + *-en*.] **1.** Made of boxwood: as, "*boxen* hautboy," *Gay*, Prol. to Shep. Week.—**2.** Resembling box.

> Her faded cheeks are chang'd to *boxen* hue. *Dryden*.

boxer^{1} (bok'sėr), *n.* [< *box*^{2} + *-er*^{1}.] One whose occupation is to pack or put up things in boxes.

boxer^{2} (bok'sėr), *n.* [< *box*^{3} + *-er*^{1}.] One who fights with his fists; a pugilist.

Boxer shrapnel. See *shrapnel*.

box-fish (boks'fish), *n.* A name of sundry plectognath fishes of the suborder *Gymnodontes* and family *Tetrodontidæ*. [Rare.]

box-frame (boks'frām), *n.* The inclosed space inside a window-casing in which the balance-weights are hung.

box-girder (boks'gėr"dėr), *n.* In *mech.*, a kind of girder resembling a box, made of boiler-plates fastened together by angle-irons riveted to the top and bottom plates. Such girders are much used for spans of from 30 to 60 feet, on account of their elasticity and power of resisting impact.

boxhaul (boks'hâl), *v. t.* *Naut.*, to veer (a ship) round on her heel when it is impracticable to tack. This is effected by putting the helm a-lee, bracing the head-yards flat aback, squaring the after-yards, taking in the drivers, and hauling the head-sheets to windward. When the vessel begins to gather sternway the helm is shifted and the sails trimmed. *Smyth.*

box-hook (boks'hůk), *n.* **1.** A hand-tool resembling a cotton-hook, used in handling heavy freight.—**2.** A cant-hook used in pressing down the covers of boxes so that they can be nailed or screwed.—**3.** Gripping-irons used in hoisting heavy boxes or bales.

boxiana (bok-si-an'ä or -ā'nä), *n. pl.* [A feigned Latin form, < *box*^{3} + *-i-ana*: see *ana*^{1}, *-ana*.] The annals of prize-fighting; the literature of, or gossip or anecdotes concerning, pugilism.

boxing^{1} (bok'sing), *n.* [< *box*^{2} + *-ing*^{1}.] **1.** *Naut.*, a square piece of dry hard wood used in connecting the frame-timbers of a ship.—**2.** One of the cases on each side of a window into which the inside shutters are folded.—**3.** *pl.* The sides of a window-frame where the weights hang.—**4.** *pl.* Among millers, coarse flour separated in the process of bolting.—**5.** The process of fitting a piece of wood to receive a tenon.—**6.** The giving of a box or present, as at Christmas. See *boxing-day*.

boxing^{2} (bok'sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *box*^{3}, *v.*] The act or practice of fighting with the fists, with or without boxing-gloves; sparring.

boxing-day (bok'sing-dā), *n.* **1.** In England, the first week-day after Christmas, when Christmas boxes or presents are given to one's employees, to postmen, etc.—**2.** In the Scottish law-courts, same as *box-day*.

boxing-glove (bok'sing-gluv), *n.* A padded glove used in sparring.

boxing-machine (bok'sing-ma-shēn"), *n.* A machine used for boring out the boxes of the hubs of car-wheels.

boxing-match (bok'sing-mach), *n.* A contest at boxing; a pugilistic encounter; a prize-fight.

boxing-night (bok'sing-nīt), *n.* In England, the first week-night after Christmas; the night of boxing-day.

boxing-off (bok'sing-ôf'), *n.* *Naut.*, the act of forcing the ship's head off the wind by bracing the head-yards aback.

box-iron (boks'ī"ėrn), *n.* A smoothing-iron containing an inclosed space for live coals to keep it hot.

box-keeper (boks'kē"pėr), *n.* An attendant at the boxes of a theater.

box-key (boks'kē), *n.* A socket-key for turning large nuts.

box-lobby (boks'lob"i), *n.* In a theater, the lobby leading to the boxes.

box-lock (boks'lok), *n.* A door-lock designed to be fastened to the surface of the door.

box-metal (boks'met"al), *n.* A brass, bronze, or antifriction alloy used for the journal-boxes of axles or shafting.

box-money (boks'mun"i), *n.* At *hazard*, money paid to the person who furnishes the box and dice.

box-office (boks'of"is), *n.* The office in a theater in which tickets are sold.

box-packing (boks'pak"ing), *n.* Cotton-waste or similar material, saturated with a lubricant, for packing the journal-box of an axle or shaft.

box-plait (boks'plāt), *n.* A double fold or plait, as on a shirt-bosom or in the skirt of a woman's dress.

box-plaiting (boks-plā"ting), *n.* **1.** A method of folding cloth alternately in opposite directions, so as to form a kind of double plait or fold on each side.—**2.** The plaits formed in this manner.

box-seat (boks'sēt), *n.* A seat in a theater-box, or on the box of a coach.

box-set (boks'set), *n.* In a theater, a scene which is boxed in with walls and ceiling.

box-setter (boks'set"ėr), *n.* An apparatus for fitting axle-boxes to the hubs of wheels.

box-slater (boks'slā"tėr), *n.* An isopod crustacean of the family *Idoteidæ*. *H. A. Nicholson.*

box-slip (boks'slip), *n.* A slip of boxwood inlaid in the beechwood of which molding, tonguing, and grooving planes are made, to form an edge or wearing part.

box-snuffers (boks'snuf"ėrz), *n. pl.* Snuffers having a receptacle for the burnt wick cut off.

box-stall (boks'stâl), *n.* A roomy inclosed stall in which horses or cattle can be kept without tying.

box-strap (boks'strap), *n.* In *mach.* and *building*, a flat bar with right-angled bends, used to confine a rectangular bar or projection.

box-thorn (boks'thôrn), *n.* A name given to plants of the genus *Lycium*, more particularly *L. barbarum*.

box-tortoise (boks'tôr"tis), *n.* A tortoise with a hinged plastron which can be so closely applied to the edge of the carapace, when the head, tail, and limbs have been drawn in, that the animal is practically boxed up in the shell; a tortoise of the family *Cistudinidæ*. Generally called *box-turtle* in the United States.

box-trap (boks'trap), *n.* **1.** A contrivance formerly used in firing military mines, consisting of a rectangular box placed vertically in communication with the mine. The upper end was closed, and a few inches below the top was a sliding shelf upon which was placed a piece of ignited punk. The mine was fired by withdrawing the shelf by means of a long cord, and allowing the lighted punk to fall upon the powder-train below.
2. A trap in the form of a box, used for capturing small animals.

box-turtle (boks'tėr"tl), *n.* The common name in the United States of the box-tortoise.

box-valve (boks'valv), *n.* A box-shaped portion of a pipe, in which a valve is placed.

boxwood (boks'wůd), *n.* [< *box*^{1} + *wood*^{1}.] **1.** The fine hard-grained timber of the box, much used by wood-engravers and in the manufacture of musical and mathematical instruments, tool-handles, etc. The largest supplies come from the Levant. The wood is very free from gritty matter, and on that account its sawdust is much used for cleaning jewelry and for other purposes. See *Buxus*.
2. The name given to several trees which have hard, compact wood, taking a fine polish: in the United States to *Cornus florida*, and in the West Indies to *Schæfferia frutescens*, *Vitex umbrosa*, and *Tecoma pentaphylla*. Some species of *Eucalyptus* and of *Tristania* are so called in Australia.

boy^{1} (boi), *n.* [< ME. *boy*, *boye*, *boi*; of obscure origin, prob. LG.: cf. E. Fries. *boi*, boy, a young man; not easily connected with MLG. LG. *bove*, a boy, a knave, = MD. *boef*, a boy, D. *boef*, a knave, = OHG. *buobo (only as a proper name, *Buobo*), MHG. *buobe*, G. *bube*, dial. *bub*, *bua*, a boy, a knave, = Icel. *bōfi* = Sw. *bof*, a knave. Cf. Icel. *Būi*, Dan. *Boye*, a proper name.] **1.** A male child, from birth to full growth, but especially from the end of infancy to the beginning of youth: also applied to a young man, implying immaturity, want of vigor or judgment, etc.

> Speak thou, *boy*:
> Perhaps thy childishness will move him more
> Than can our reasons. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 3.

> Men of worth and parts will not easily admit the familiarity of *boys* who yet need the care of a tutor. *Locke*.

2. In familiar or playful use (usually in the plural), a grown man regarded as one of the younger members of a family, as an intimate friend or associate, or as having in any respect a boyish relation or character.

> Then, to sea, *boys*. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2.

> We are Roman *boys* all, and *boys* of mettle.
> *Fletcher*, Bonduca, ii. 4.

Specifically, in the United States—(*a*) In the South, especially before the abolition of slavery, a negro man. (*b*) An unimportant local politician, especially in a large city; one of the managers or subordinates of the "machine" of a party in local politics and elections: as, a ticket not acceptable to the *boys*.

3. A young servant; a page: as, "*boys*, grooms, and lackeys," *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 2. Hence in compound words sometimes applied to grown men without any idea of youth or contempt: as, *potboy*.

4. [Supposed by some to be "a corruption of Hind. *bhaiee*, a servant"; but the Hind. word, prop. *bhāī*, means 'brother,' and *boy* in this use is merely the E. word. Cf. *boy*^{2}.] In India and the treaty-ports of China and Japan, etc., a native male servant, especially a personal servant; a butler or waiter, house-boy, office-boy, etc., as distinguished from a coolie or porter: in common use among foreigners.—**Boy-bishop,** a name sometimes given to St. Nicholas, the patron of scholars, but more particularly of school-boys, from the fact that he was remarkable for very early piety; also, a name given, according to a very ancient custom, which was abolished in the reign of Henry VIII., to a boy chosen from the cathedral choir on St. Nicholas's day (December 6th) as a mock bishop. He exercised episcopal honors till Innocents' Day (December 28th), and the rest of the choir were his prebends.

> In those bygone times all little boys either sang, or served, about the altar at church, and the first thing they did upon the eve of their patron's festival was to elect from among themselves, in every parish church, cathedral, and nobleman's chapel, a bishop and his officials, or, as they were then called, "a Nicholas and his clerks." This *boy-bishop* and his ministers afterwards sang the first vespers of their saint; and, in the evening, arrayed in their appropriate vestments, walked all about the parish.
> *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 215.

Old boy, a familiar name for the devil.

> They used to have witch Sabba' days and witch sacraments, and sell their souls to the *old boy*.
> *Mrs. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 194.

Roaring boys. See *roaring*. **Yellow-boys,** gold coins; guineas, eagles, napoleons, etc. [Slang.]

boy^{1} (boi), *v. t.* [< *boy*^{1}, *n.*] **1**†. To treat as a boy, or as something belonging to or befitting a boy.

> My credit's murder'd,
> Baffled, and *boy'd*.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, ii. 3.

2. To act or represent in the manner of a boy: in allusion to the acting by boys of women's parts on the stage. [Rare.]

> I shall see
> Some squeaking Cleopatra *boy* my greatness.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2.

boy^{2} (boi), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., also written *boy*, *bhoyee*, *boee*, *bhoee*, repr. Hind. *bhoī*, < Telugu *boī*, prop. a man of the fisherman caste, whose usual occupation is the carrying of litters and palankins, or, as in Madras, domestic service.] In India, as far north as the Nerbudda river, a palankin-bearer. *Yule and Burnell*, Anglo-Ind. Glossary.

boyar (boi'är), *n.* [< Russ. *boyarinŭ*, pl. *boyare*, formerly *bŏlyarinŭ* = Bulg. *bolerin* = Serv. *bolyar* = Pol. *bojar* (> Turk. *boyar* = Hung. *bojár* = Lith. *bajoras* = MGr. *βοϊλάδι*, *βοϊλάδαι*, etc.), < OBulg. *bolyarinŭ*, appar. < *boliy*, great, illustrious.] A personal title given to the highest class of Russian officials previous to the reign of Peter the Great. The title conferred a rank in the state, but brought no special duties with it. There was, however, a council of boyars, and it was customary to add to public papers, "The *boyars* have approved of it." The title gradually died out in the reign of Peter the Great, as it was no longer newly conferred. (*Schuyler*, Peter the Great.) The term in popular usage came to signify the higher aristocracy. It still lingers in Rumania, where the popular name for the conservatives is the *boyar* party.

boyard (boi'ärd), *n.* Same as *boyar*.

boyau (bwo-yō'), *n.*; pl. *boyaux* (-yōz'). [F., < OF. *boel*, a gut, > E. *bowel*: see *bowel* and *bayou*.] In *fort.*, a ditch covered with a parapet, serving as a means of communication between two trenches, especially between the first and third parallels. Also called a *zigzag* or an *approach*.

boy-blind† (boi'blīnd), *a.* Blind as a boy; undiscerning: as, "so *boy-blind* and foolish," *Fletcher* (*and another*), Love's Pilgrimage, iii. 2. [Rare.]

boycott (boi'kot), *v. t.* [From the name of the first prominent victim of the system, Captain *Boycott*, a farmer at Lough Mask, Connemara, and the agent of Lord Erne, an Irish landlord.] To combine (*a*) in refusing to work for, buy from, sell to, give assistance to, or have any kind of dealings with, and (*b*) in preventing others from working for, buying from, selling to, assisting, or having any kind of dealings with (a person or company), on account of political or other differences, or of disagreements in business matters, as a means of inflicting punishment, or of coercing or intimidating. The word was introduced in Ireland in 1880, and soon became (like the practice) common throughout the English-speaking world, and was adopted by the newspapers of nearly every European language.

boycott (boi'kot), *n.* [< *boycott, v.*] An organized attempt to coerce a person or party into compliance with some demand, by combining to abstain, and compel others to abstain, from having any business or social relations with him or it; an organized persecution of a person or company, as a means of coercion or intimidation, or of retaliation for some act, or refusal to act in a particular way.

boycottee (boi-kot-ē'), *n.* [< *boycott* + *-ee*¹.] One who is boycotted. [Rare.]

boycotter (boi'kot-ėr), *n.* [< *boycott* + *-er*¹.] One who boycotts; one who takes part in the organized persecution called a boycott.

boycotting (boi'kot-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *boycott, v.*] The act or practice of subjecting an obnoxious person or company to the organized persecution called a boycott. See *boycott, v.*

> *Boycotting* originally implied the organized persecution of an individual by an entire community; as transplanted to this country [United States] it implies the persecution of an individual by organized forces, and it is a phrase which at the present time is much in the mouths of those who call themselves workingmen.
> *Phila. Record*, No. 4529, p. 2.

> *Boycotting* was not only used to punish evicting landlords and agents, tenants guilty of paying rent, and tradesmen who ventured to hold dealings with those against whom the [Land] League had pronounced its anathema: but the League was now strong enough to use this means as an instrument of extending its organization and filling its coffers. Shopkeepers who refused to join and subscribe received reason to believe that they would be deprived of their custom; recalcitrant farmers found themselves without a market for their crops and cattle.
> *Annual Register*, 1880.

boydekin†, *n.* An obsolete form of *bodkin*¹.

boyer (boi'ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *bowyer*; = F. *boyer*, < Flem. *boeyer* = D. *boeijer*, a vessel used to lay buoys, < Flem. *boey* = D. *boei*, a buoy: see *buoy*.] A Flemish sloop with a raised work or castle at each end.

boyery†, *n.* [< *boy*¹ + *-ery*.] Boyhood. *North.*

boyhood (boi'hůd), *n.* [< *boy*¹ + *-hood*.] 1. The state of being a boy or of immature age; the time of life during which one is a boy.

> Look at him in his *boyhood*. *Swift.*

> Turning to mirth all things of earth
> As only *boyhood* can. *Hood*, Eugene Aram.

2. Boyish feeling; light-heartedness. [Rare.] —3. Boys collectively.

boyish (boi'ish), *a.* [< *boy*¹ + *-ish*¹.] Belonging to a boy; pertaining to boyhood; in a disparaging sense, childish, trifling, puerile: as, "a *boyish* odd conceit," *J. Baillie.*

> I ran it through, even from my *boyish* days,
> To the very moment that he bade me tell it.
> *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

Syn. *Juvenile, Puerile*, etc. See *youthful*.

boyishly (boi'ish-li), *adv.* In a boyish manner.

boyishness (boi'ish-nes), *n.* The quality of being boyish.

boyism (boi'izm), *n.* [< *boy*¹ + *-ism*.] 1. The state of being a boy; boyishness.

> The *boyism* of the brothers . . . is to be taken into account. *T. Warton*, Notes on Milton's Smaller Poems.

2. Something characteristic of a boy; puerility.

> A thousand such *boyisms*, which Chaucer rejected as below the dignity of the subject. *Dryden*, Preface to Fables.

[Rare in both uses.]

Boyle's law. See *law*.

boyn (boin), *n.* [Sc., also spelled *boin*, *boyen*, [illegible]; perhaps < OF. *buon*, extended form of [illegible], a vessel for water or wine, < prob. Sc. [illegible], q. v.] 1. A washing-tub. *Galt.*—2. A flat, broad-bottomed vessel, into which milk is emptied from the pail.

Also called *bine*.

boy-queller (boi'kwel"ėr), *n.* One who quells or [illegible] boys; one who is able to cope only [illegible]. [Rare.]

> Where is this Hector?
> [illegible] thou *boy-queller*, [illegible]
> *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 5.

boyship (boi'ship), *n.* [< *boy*¹ + *-ship*.] Boyhood. [illegible] *Richmond.*

boy's-love (boiz'luv), *n.* A name of the southernwood, *Artemisia Abrotanum*, from an ointment made with its ashes used by young men to promote the growth of a beard.

boy's-play (boiz'plā), *n.* Childish amusement; anything free from toil or severe labor; any thing easy or trifling, as opposed to the earnest business or hard work of a man.

> This is no *boy's-play*. *Fletcher*, Bonduca, ii. 3.

boyuna (boi-ū'nä), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *boyuna*, fem. of *boyuno*, belonging to cattle, < *boy*, now *buey* = Pg. *boi*, ox, < L. *bos* (*bov-*), ox: see *Bos*. Cf. *boa*.] 1. A large serpent of South America, black and slender, having an intolerable smell. —2. A harmless reptile or snake common in Ceylon.

boza (bō'zä), *n.* [Also written *bosa*, *bouza*, *bousa*, *boozah*, *boozeh*, etc., F. *bouza*, G. *busa*, etc., Russ. Serv. etc. *buza*, < Ar. *būze*, Pers. *būza*, Hind. *būzā*, *bozā*, Turk. *boza*, a thick white fermented drink made from millet.] 1. A popular Egyptian drink, made by boiling millet-seed in water and fermenting the infusion, adding afterward certain astringent substances.—2. An inebriating mixture of darnel-meal, hempseed, and water.—3. A preparation of honey and tamarinds.

bozon (bō'zon), *n.* In *her.*, same as *bird-bolt*¹.

Bp. An abbreviation of *bishop*.

Br. In *chem.*, the symbol of *bromine*.

Brabançon (bra-boṅ-sôṅ'), *n.* [F., man of Brabant, a province of Belgium.] Same as *Brabanter*.

Brabançonne (bra-boṅ-son'), *n.* [F., < *Brabant*.] The popular patriotic song of the Belgians since 1830, when they threw off Dutch rule. The words were composed by a French actor named Jenneval, then at Brussels. Each verse ends with a varied refrain relating to the substitution of the tree of liberty for the orange, in allusion to the sovereign house of Orange, then ruling the Netherlands.

Brabanter (bra-ban'tėr), *n.* [< *Brabant* + *-er*¹. See *Brabançon*.] One of a class of mercenary soldiers and bandits from the old duchy of Brabant, who figured in the Anglo-French wars of the eleventh and thirteenth centuries.

Brabantine (bra-ban'tin), *a.* [< *Brabant* + *-ine*¹.] Pertaining to Brabant, formerly a duchy, now partly comprised in the provinces of North Brabant and Brabant, belonging respectively to the Netherlands and Belgium.

brabble (brab'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *brabbled*, ppr. *brabbling*. [< D. *brabbelen*, confound, stammer. Cf. *blabber*¹ and *babble*.] To wrangle; dispute or quarrel noisily.

> He held me with *brabbling* till the clock strook, and then for the breach of a minute he refused my money.
> *Greene and Lodge*, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

> Melantius, thou art welcome, and my love
> Is with thee still: but this is not a place
> To *brabble* in.—Calianax, join hands.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, i. 2.

brabble (brab'l), *n.* [< *brabble, v.*] A broil; a clamorous contest; a wrangle.

> This petty *brabble* will undo us all.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 1.

brabblement (brab'l-ment), *n.* [< *brabble* + *-ment*.] A clamorous contest; a brabble.

brabbler (brab'lėr), *n.* [< *brabble, v.*, + *-er*¹. Cf. D. *brabbelaar*, stammerer.] A clamorous, noisy, quarrelsome fellow.

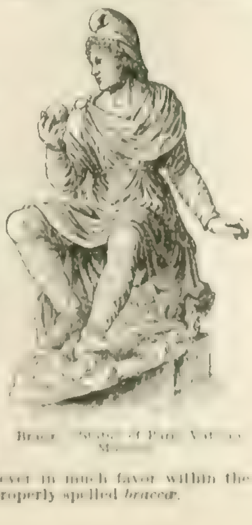
> We hold our time too precious to be spent
> With such a *brabbler*. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 2.

brabbling (brab'ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *brabble, v.*] Clamorous; wrangling; quarrelsome; noisy.

> He gave notice to his government that commerce would have no security in Antwerp "in those *brabbling* times."
> *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 18.

brabblingly† (brab'ling-li), *adv.* In a brabbling manner.

> Neither bitterly nor *brabblingly*.
> *Bp. Jewell*, Def. of Apol. [for Ch. of Eng., p. 44.

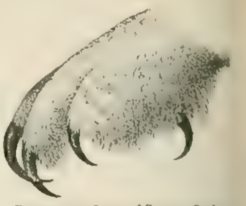


Bracæ.—Statue of Paris, Vatican Museum.

bracæ (brā'sē), *n. pl.* [L.: see *breech*, *breeches*.] In *antiq.*, a garment equivalent to the modern trousers. It was made either loose or close-fitting, and its use was characteristic of the Gauls and of Oriental peoples. It was not worn by the Greeks nor by the Romans before the end of the republic. After the first century A. D., however, it came into use among the Romans, especially in the military forces stationed in inclement climates; and toward the close of the empire it was very generally adopted, though never in much favor within the walls of Rome. Also improperly spelled *braccæ*.

braccæ (brak'sē), *n.* See *bracæ*.

braccate (brak'āt), *a.* [< L. **braccatus*, prop. *bracatus*, < *bracæ*, pl., breeches: see *breech*.] In *ornith.*, having the tarsi feathered; having the feet furnished with feathers to the bases of the toes or of the claws.



Braccate. Foot of Snowy Owl.

bracciale (brak-si-ā'lē; It. pron. brät-chiä'le), *n.*; pl. *bracciali* (-lī). [It., a brassard or chevron, also as in def., < L. *bracchiale*, an armlet, bracelet, etc., < *bracchium* (> It. *braccio*), arm.] A projecting bracket of iron or bronze, having a socket and ring for holding a flagstaff, torch, or the like, and sometimes a large ring. These brackets are affixed to Italian palaces of the time of the Renaissance, and are often of great richness of design, especially at Sienna and Florence.

braccio (bråt'chiō), *n.* [It., < L. *bracchium*, arm: see *brace*¹.] A measure of length used in Italy, varying from half a yard at Lodi to a yard at Milan. See *brass*².

brace¹ (brās), *n.* [< ME. *brace*, < OF. *brace*, *brase*, *brasse*, *brache*, the two arms extended, an armful, a fathom, pair, F. *brasse* = Pr. *brassa* = Sp. *braza* = Pg. *braça*, a fathom, < L. *brachia*, pl. of *brachium*, *bracchium*, arm, prob. < Gr. *βραχίων*, arm; cf. Ir. and Gael. *brac* = W. *braich* = Bret. *breach*, the arm. From the L. singular *bracchium* comes OF. *bras*, *braz*, F. *bras* = Sp. *brazo* = Pg. *braço* = It. *braccio*, arm. Hence *bracelet* and *embrace*.] 1. A prop or support; specifically, in *arch.*, a piece of timber placed near and across the angles in the frame of a building in order to strengthen it. When used to support a rafter it is called a *strut*.—2. That which holds two or more things firmly together; a cincture or bandage.—3. A pair; a couple: as, a *brace* of ducks: used of persons only with a shade of contempt or colloquially.

> But you, my *brace* of lords, were I so minded,
> I here could pluck his highness' frown upon you.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1.

> Will he have a *brace*,
> Or but one partridge?
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Love's Pilgrimage, i. 1.

> The two muskets I loaded with a *brace* of slugs each.
> *Defoe*, Robinson Crusoe.

4. A thick strap by which a carriage-body is suspended from C-springs. *E. H. Knight.*—5. In *printing*, a vertical double-curved line, used to connect two or more lines: thus, $\left.\begin{matrix}\text{boll}\\ \text{bowl}\end{matrix}\right\}$, or two or more staves in music.—6. A leather band placed about the cords of a drum and sliding upon them: used to raise or lower the tone by increasing or lessening the tension of the cords: as, "the *braces* of the war drum," *Derham*, Phys. Theol.—7. *pl.* Straps passing over the shoulders to sustain the trousers; suspenders.—8. A device for supporting a weak back, curved shoulders, etc.—9. *Naut.*: (*a*) One of the ropes fastened to the yards of a ship, one to each yard-arm, which, reaching to the deck, enable the yards to be swung about horizontally. They also help the yards to support the strain caused by the wind on the sails. (*b*) *pl.* Straps of brass or metal castings fastened on the stern-post, to receive the pintles by which the rudder is hung.—10. A defense or protection for the arm; specifically, one used in archery. Same as *bracer*, 2.

> "It hath been a shiel
> 'Twixt me and death": and pointed to this *brace*.
> *Shak.*, Pericles, ii. 1.

11†. State of defense.

> For that it [Cyprus] stands not in such warlike *brace*,
> But altogether lacks the abilities
> That Rhodes is dress'd in. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

12. The state of being braced; tension; tightness.

> The laxness of the tympanum when it has lost its *brace* or tension. *Holder.*

13†. An arm (of the sea).

> He schal so passe the wature, that ys cleped the *brace* of Seint George [ML. Brachium S. Georgii], that is an arm of the sea. *Maundeville*, p. 126.

14. A curved instrument of iron or wood for holding and turning boring-tools, etc.; a bit-stock. There are various forms of braces, the most common being the *carpenters' brace*, *bit brace*, *bit stock*, or *hand brace*, which is a tool for turning a boring bit or auger. It consists of a crank-formed shaft, with a metal socket called the *pad* at one extremity, and on the other a swiveled head (or *cushion* or *shield*), by which the boring-

tool or bit, fixed in the pad, is pressed forward by the workman. See *angle-brace* (*b*), and cut under *bit stock*. **15.** A wooden rod with spiked ends, used to support scenery in a theater. —**16.** *pl.* The leather slides on the cords of a snare-drum, by which the tension of the head is varied.—**Brace-bit.** See *bit*¹.—**French brace,** an angle-brace (which see).—**Geared brace,** a boring-tool the bit or drill of which is turned by a hand-crank and bevel-gear.—**Principal brace,** in *building*, a brace immediately under the principal rafters, or parallel to them, and in a state of compression. It serves to assist the principals in supporting the roof-timbers. *Swift.* —**Ratchet-brace,** a carpenters' brace in which, by means of gearing, a back-and-forth motion is converted into a rotary one, thus causing the bit to turn. —**Wind-brace,** a diagonal brace to tie the rafters of a roof together and prevent racking. In the best examples of medieval roofs the wind-braces are arched, and run from the principal rafters to the purlins. *Encyc. Brit.*=**Syn. 3.** *Couple*, etc. See *pair*.

Hand-brace.

brace¹ (brās), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *braced*, ppr. *bracing*. [< ME. *bracen*, brace, embrace, < OF. *bracer*, *bracier*, *brasser*, < *brace*, embrace, = Pr. *brassar* = It. *bracciare*, brace; from the noun.] **1**†. To clasp or grasp; embrace; hold firmly.

> Swet frende, I fele mortal dethe me *brace*,
> Neuer After thys comforth to purchace
> Off surgery-crafte ne with medicine,
> For stuffed I am ful of uenyme.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1446.

> A sturdy lance in his right hand he *braced*.
> *Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso, xi. 75.

2. To bind or tie closely; fit or secure by ties; bandage; strap.

> The women of China, by *bracing* and binding them, from their infancy, have very little feet. *Locke.*

> They *braced* my aunt against a board,
> To make her straight and tall.
> *O. W. Holmes*, My Aunt.

3. To string or bend (a bow) by putting the eye of the string in the upper nock preparatory to shooting.—**4.** To make tense; strain up; increase the tension, tone, or vigor of; strengthen: used both literally and figuratively: as, to *brace* the nerves.

> The tympanum is not capable of tension that way, in such a manner as a drum is *braced*.
> *Holder*, Elements of Speech.

> He drank—'twas needful his poor nerves to *brace*.
> *Crabbe*, The Borough.

> Strong affection *braced* the feeble mind of the princess.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., ix.

5. To fix in the position of a brace; hold firmly in place: used reflexively: as, to *brace one's self* against a post or a crowd.—**6.** To furnish with, or support or prop by, braces: as, to *brace* a building or a falling wall.—**7.** *Naut.*, to swing or turn around (the yards of a ship) by means of the braces.

> We caught the southeast trades, and ran before them for nearly three weeks, without so much as altering a sail or *bracing* a yard. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 53.

8. In *writing* and *printing*, to unite or connect by a brace, as two or more lines, staves of music, etc.—**To brace aback.** See *aback*.—**To brace about,** to brace (the yards of a ship) in a contrary direction.—**To brace forth**†, to press forth.

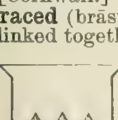
> The prince of planetis that proudely is pight
> Sall *brace furth* his bemes that oure belde blithes.
> *York Plays*, p. 123.

To brace in (*naut.*), to slack the lee braces and haul in the weather ones.—**To brace sharp** (*naut.*), to cause the yards to have the smallest possible angle with the keel.—**To brace up.** (*a*) *Naut.*, to lay the yards more fore-and-aft, so that the ship will sail closer to the wind. (*b*) To increase the tension, tone, or vigor of: often used intransitively with the object understood.

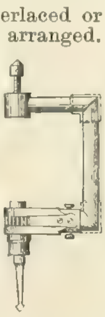
> Every nerve in his frame was *braced up* for a spring.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 316.

brace²† (brās), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *mining*, the flooring around the mouth of a shaft. [Cornwall.]

braced (brāst), *p. a.* **1.** In *her.*, interlaced or linked together: said of bearings so arranged. Also *brazed*.—**2.** In *entom.*, attached by the caudal extremity and supported in an upright or oblique position by a silken thread crossing the thorax, and fastened to the supporting surface: said of the chrysalis of a butterfly. Also called *girt* or *bound*.—**Braced interlaced,** in *her.*, same as *braced*, 1.


Three Chevrons Braced.

brace-drill (brās'dril), *n.* A drill shaped like a carpenters' brace, used for boring metals. In one form a feed-screw and back-center, the latter abutting against some rigid body or part, are substituted for the hand-plate or breast-plate.


Brace-drill.

brace-head (brās'hed), *n.* In *rock-boring*, a large box, key, or wrench, with long levers or handles, used in turning a boring-tool.

brace-key (brās'kē), *n.* In *mining*, a tiller consisting of two iron handles screwed together in opposite ways, so as to clip between them the rods used in deep borings. When the handles are screwed on firmly they form two levers for turning the rods as required, the top length of rod being furnished with a swivel. *W. Morgan*, Manual of Mining Tools, p. 162.

bracelet (brās'let), *n.* [< F. *bracelet*, dim. of OF. *bracel*, *brachel*, an armlet or defense for the arm, < ML. *brachile*, < L. *bracchiale*, an armlet, < *bracchium*, the arm: see *brace*¹, *n.*] **1.** An ornamental band, ring, or clasped chain for the wrist, now worn mostly by women. Bracelets were among the earliest personal ornaments, and are seen in rich and varied forms in ancient Egyptian and Assyrian sculptures. They have been worn almost universally, from the earliest times to the present day, by both savage and civilized peoples. See *armlet*, *armilla*, and *bangle*².

Egyptian and Assyrian Bracelets.

> I decked thee also with ornaments, and I put *bracelets* upon thy hands, and a chain on thy neck. Ezek. xvi. 11.

> Both his hands were cut off, being known to have worn *bracelets* of gold about his wrists. *Sir J. Hayward.*

2. Humorously, a shackle for the wrist; a handcuff.

> There he shall keep close,
> Till I provide him files and food; for yet
> His iron *bracelets* are not off.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, ii. 6.

3. A piece of armor, whether the lower part of the brassart or the wrist-piece of the gauntlet (which see).

> Armed with back and breast, head piece and *bracelets*.
> *Scott*, Legend of Montrose, ii.

4. In *palmistry*, a mark across the inside of the wrist, single, double, or triple.

brace-mold (brās'mōld), *n.* In *arch.*, a molding formed by the union of two ogees, and in section resembling the brace used in printing. Sometimes a small bead is inserted between the ogees.

brace-pendant (brās'pen″dant), *n.* *Naut.*, a length of rope or chain into which the brace-block is spliced.

bracer (brā'sėr), *n.* [< *brace*, *v.*, + *-er*¹; in sense 2, < ME. *bracer*, *brasere*, < OF. *bras*, the arm: see *brace*¹, *n.*] **1.** One who or that which braces, binds, or makes firm; a band or bandage.—**2.** In *archery*, a wrist-guard worn over the sleeve on the left arm as a protection against the friction or the catching of the bowstring. It is commonly of leather, but sometimes of metal, and was formerly even of ivory, and frequently a decorative object. The glove is sometimes made to serve as a bracer. See cut under *bowman*¹.

> Upon his arm he bar a gay *bracer*,
> And by his side a swerd and a bokeler.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 111.

> A *bracer* serueth for two causes, one to saue his arme from the strype of the strynge, and his doublet from wearynge, and the other is, that the strynge glydynge sharpelye and quicklye of the *bracer*, may make the sharper shoote. *Ascham*, Toxophilus.

3. That which braces or stimulates the nerves; a tonic; specifically, a drink taken early in the morning. [Colloq.]

brace-stake (brās'stāk), *n.* A stake competed for by braces of dogs instead of individuals, as in field-trials.

bracht, brachet (brach or brak), *n.* [In the pron. brach also, and properly, written *bratch* (see *bratch*, *bratchet*); < ME. *brache*, < OF. *brache*, F. *braque* = Pr. *brac* = Sp. Pg. *braco* = It. *bracco* (cf. ML. *braccus*, *bracco*), < OHG. *braccho*, MHG. G. *bracke* = D. *brak* = Sw. *brack*, a dog that hunts by the scent; origin unknown. The mod. pron. brak follows mod. F. *braque*, and requires the spelling **brack* (or, as F., *braque*).] A bitch of the hound kind; specifically, a species of scenting hound; a pointer or setter.

> A sow pig by chance sucked a *brach*, and when she was grown would miraculously hunt all manner of deer.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel.

Brachelytra (bra-kel'i-trä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *ἔλυτρον*, a sheath, shard: see *elytron*.] In Latreille's system of classification, a division of *Coleoptera* including the rove-beetles, or *Staphylinidæ*, which have the elytra short, not nearly covering the abdomen, the antennæ short, not clavate, and usually two anal appendages. Some of these insects are known as *cocktails*, from the way they have of cocking up their tails. With the *Staphylinidæ* the *Pselaphidæ* are sometimes associated under *Brachelytra*. These are trimerous, with fixed abdomen and no anal appendages. See cut under *rove-beetle*. Also called *Brachyelytra*.

brachelytrous (bra-kel'i-trus), *a.* [< *Brachelytra* + *-ous*.] Having short elytra; specifically, pertaining to the *Brachelytra*. Also *brachyelytrous*.

brachet†, *n.* See *bratchet*.

brachia, *n.* Plural of *brachium*.

brachial (brā'ki- or brak'i-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *brachialis*, *bracchialis*, < *brachium* (prop. *bracchium*), arm: see *brace*¹, *n.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Belonging to the arm, fore leg, wing, pectoral fin, or other fore limb of a vertebrate; especially, belonging to the upper part of such member, from the shoulder to the elbow.—**2.** Of or pertaining to the brachia of the *Brachiopoda* or of other animals, as the wings of pteropods, the arms of cephalopods, the rays of crinoids, etc.—**Brachial appendages,** a pair of organs characteristic of the brachiopods, and suggesting the name of the class *Brachiopoda*; they are prolongations of the lateral portions of the lips or margins of the mouth, and are therefore also called *labial appendages*.—**Brachial artery,** or **humeral artery,** the principal artery of the upper arm; the continuation of the axillary artery from its exit from the axilla to its division into radial and ulnar arteries, which in man occurs just below the elbow.—**Brachial plexus,** the network or interlacing of the anterior branches of lower cervical and upper dorsal spinal nerves, which are distributed to the fore limb; the brachiplex.—**Brachial veins,** the venæ comites, or companion veins, of the brachial artery, which unite with each other and with the basilic vein to form the axillary vein.

Brachial Appendages of *Thymnonella* [illegible] impressions; *t*, teeth.

II. *n.* **1.** In *ichth.*, one of the series of bones to which the rays of the pectoral fins of fishes are attached.

> The fourth or lowest of the four *brachials* which together may represent the humerus, and to which the fin-rays are attached. *Mivart*, Elem. Anat., p. 162

2. In *human anat.*: (*a*) The brachial artery. (*b*) In the Latin form *brachialis* (*anticus*), a muscle of the front of the upper arm, arising from the front of the humerus and inserted into the ulna, flexing the forearm. Also called *anticobrachialis*. See cut under *muscle*.—**3.** One of the joints of the branches of a crinoid, between the radials and the palmars; one of the joints of the third order, or of a division of the radials.

brachiale (brak-i-ā'lē), *n.*; pl. *brachialia* (-li-ä). [L., prop. neut. of *brachialis*, *bracchialis*: see *brachial*, *bracelet*.] **1.** In crinoids, same as *brachial*, 3.

> At the third radiale, the series bifurcates into two series of *brachialia*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 500.

2. *Eccles.*, a reliquary in the shape of a hand and forearm, usually held erect with the hand open and the fingers wearing rings.—**3.** *pl.* See extract.

> Besides their gloves, our bishops wore, on occasions, a certain kind of loose sleeves, called *brachialia*, which could be easily drawn over the alb high up almost to the elbow, and thus hinder the cuffs of that vesture and its beautiful apparels from being splashed when the bishop, on Holy Saturday, baptized the new-born infants in the font which he had just hallowed.
> *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 164.

brachialgia (brak-i-al'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *brachium*, *bracchium*, arm, + Gr. *-αλγία*, < *ἀλγεῖν*, feel pain, < *ἄλγος*, pain.] Neuralgia in the arm.

brachialia, *n.* Plural of *brachiale*.

brachialis (brak-i-ā'lis), *n.* [L.] See *brachial*, *n.*, 2 (*b*).

Brachiata (brak-i-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *brachiatus*, *bracchiatus*: see *brachiate*.] An order of crinoids, the brachiate crinoids or crinoids proper, having five or more branching arms. There are two families, *Encrinidæ* and *Comatulidæ*. This division includes all the living crinoids, as well as many of the extinct ones, and is distinguished from the *Blastoidea* and *Cystoidea*, all of which are extinct. Also called *Brachata*.

brachiate (brā'ki- or brak'i-āt), *a.* [< L. *brachiatus*, *bracchiatus*, having arms: see *brachial*.] **1.** In *bot.*, having widely spreading branches arranged in alternate pairs, or decussate; furnished with brachia.—**2.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Having brachia of any kind; brachiferous. (*b*) Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Brachiata*.

brachiferous (bra-kif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *brachia*, [illegible] *brachium*, arm, + *ferre* = E. [illegible] brachia: applied to the sub-[illegible] of *Discophora* (which see).—Brachiferous disk. [illegible]

[illegible] the edges of [illegible] walls of the hydra [illegible] pushed [illegible] perforated [illegible] cavity, with a [illegible] suspended by four pillars. *H*[illegible], Anat. Invert., p. 1[illegible].

Brachina (bra-kī'nạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *brachium*, [illegible], arm, + *-ina*¹.] A supposed larval stage of a starfish, as an *Asteracanthion*: a name given, like *Bipinnaria* and *Brachiolaria*, under the impression that the organism was a distinct animal.

Brachinidæ (bra-kin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brachinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of adephagous beetles, typified by the genus *Brachinus*: now merged in *Carabidæ*. Also *Brachinida* and *Brachinides.*

Brachininæ (brak-i-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brachinus* + *-inæ*.] The bombardier-beetles as a subfamily of *Carabidæ*.

Brachinus (bra-kī'nus), *n.* [NL., so named in reference to the shortness of the wing-cases; < Gr. βραχύς, short.] A genus of adephagous beetles, of the family *Carabidæ*, sometimes giving name to a family *Brachinidæ*. They are the bombardier-beetles, of which *B. crepitans* is an example. See cut under *bombardier-beetle*.

brachiocephalic (brak″i-ō-se-fal'ik or -sef'ạ-lik), *a.* [< L. *brachium*, *bracchium* (Gr. βραχίων), arm, + Gr. κεφαλή, head, + *-ic*.] In *anat.*, of or pertaining both to the upper arm and to the head: as, the *brachiocephalic* (innominate) artery and veins.

Brachiolaria (brak″i-ọ-lā'ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *brachiolum*, dim. of *brachium*, *bracchium*, arm, + *-aria*. Cf. *Brachina*.] The larva of a starfish: a name given by Leuckart under the erroneous impression that it was a distinct animal. See *Bipinnaria*.

Brachionichthyinæ (brak″i-ō-nik-thi-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brachionichthys* + *-inæ*.] In Gill's classification of fishes, a subfamily of *Antennariidæ*, with the rostral spine or tentacle and two robust spines developed, the second dorsal well developed, the body oblongoclaviform, and the pelvic bones short.

brachionichthyine (brak″i-ọ-nik'thi-in), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Brachionichthyinæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Brachionichthyinæ*.

Brachionichthys (brak″i-ō-nik'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βραχίων, arm, + ἰχθύς, fish.] A genus of fishes with pediculate pectorals, typical of the subfamily *Brachionichthyinæ*.

brachionid (bra-kī'ọ-nid), *n.* A rotifer of the family *Brachionidæ*.

Brachionidæ (brak-i-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brachionus* + *-idæ*.] A family of rotifers, including the genera *Brachionus*, *Anuræa*, *Noteus*, and *Sacculus*, having a broad shield-shaped loricate body and short jointed foot: in a wider sense also called *Brachionæa*.

Brachionus (bra-kī'ọ-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βραχίων, arm, shoulder: see *brachium*.] A genus of rotifers, typical of the family *Brachionidæ* or *Brachionæa*. *B. urceolaris* is an example. See cut under *trochal*.

brachiopod, brachiopode (brak'i-ọ-pod, -pōd), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* One of the *Brachiopoda*.

In [illegible] *Brachiopoda* [illegible] narrowed to a [illegible] of the mouth [illegible] with tentacles, [illegible] the name of brachiopoda [illegible] to the group. *H*[illegible], Anat. Invert., p. [illegible].

Age of brachiopods, the Silurian period.

II. *a.* Same as *brachiopodous*.

Brachiopoda (brak-i-op'ọ-dạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < [illegible], arm, + [illegible] foot.] A [illegible] mollusk-like animals [illegible] by the development of two [illegible] generally called [illegible] appendages, di[illegible] from either side [illegible] mouth. [illegible]

A ty[illegible] Br[illegible] ([illegible])

[illegible] regarded [illegible]

at least as true mollusks; but by later writers they have been separated as representing (alone or with *Polyzoa*) a peculiar branch or subkingdom *Molluscoidea*, and approximated to or associated with the worms, *Vermes*. The class is generally divided into two subclasses or orders, *Arthropomata* or *Clistenterata*, and *Lyopomata* or *Tretenterata*. The families of the inarticulate or lyopomatous brachiopods are the *Lingulidæ*, *Craniidæ*, and *Discinidæ*, all of which have living representatives. The families of the articulate or arthropomatous brachiopods are the *Terebratulidæ*, *Rhynchonellidæ*, *Theciidæ*, *Spiriferidæ*, *Koninckinidæ*, *Pentameridæ*, *Strophomenidæ*, *Orthidæ*, and *Productidæ*. The species are very numerous, nearly 4,000 having been described; they are mostly extinct, and all marine. They flourished especially during the Silurian period, and some Silurian genera, as *Lingula*, are still extant. See cut under *Lingulinæ*. Many of the species, especially of the family *Terebratulidæ*, are known as lampshells.

brachiopode (brak'i-ọ-pōd), *n.* and *a.* See *brachiopod.*

brachiopodous (brak-i-op'ọ-dus), *a.* [As *Brachiopoda* + *-ous*.] Belonging to the class *Brachiopoda*. Also *brachiopod.*

brachiplex (brak'i-pleks), *n.* [< L. *brachium*, *bracchium*, arm, + NL. *plexus*.] The brachial plexus of nerves. See *brachial plexus*, under *brachial*.

brachiplexal (brak-i-plek'sạl), *a.* [< *brachiplex* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the brachiplex.

brachistocephali (bra-kis-tọ-sef'ạ-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. βράχιστος, superl. of βραχύς, short, + κεφαλή, head.] Those persons or races of men who are brachistocephalic.

brachistocephalic (bra-kis tọ-se-fal'ik or -sef'ạ-lik), *a.* [As *brachistocephali* + *-ic*.] In *ethnol.*, having or pertaining to a head whose transverse diameter is to its length about as .85 to 1.

brachistochrone (bra-kis'tọ-krōn), *n.* [Word invented by John Bernoulli in 1694; < Gr. βράχιστος, superl. of βραχύς, short, + χρόνος, time: see *chronic*.] The curve upon which a body moves in the least possible time from one given point to another. According to the nature of the forces that are supposed to act upon the body, and the constraints to which it may be subject, the brachistochrone takes various geometrical forms, mostly spiral or consisting of branches united by cusps, like the cycloid, which is the brachistochrone for a body moving under a constant force and subject to no condition except that defining the brachistochrone. Until recently always spelled *brachystochrone*.

brachium (brā'ki- or brak'i-um), *n.*; pl. *brachia* (-ạ̈). [L., prop. *bracchium*, the arm, > ult. E. *brace*¹, *n.*, q. v.] 1. The upper arm, from the shoulder to the elbow, coinciding in extent with the humerus; the arm proper, as distinguished from the antebrachium or forearm.—2. The humerus. [Rare.]—3. An arm-like process of the brain. See phrases below.—4. An arm-like part of a body. Specifically—(*a*) In crinoids, one of the rays or arms given off from the calyx, and to which the pinnulæ may be attached. See cut under *Crinoidea*. (*b*) In cephalopods, one of the long arms or tentacles which bear, in the *Acetabulifera*, the rows of suckers. See cut under *Dibranchiata*. (*c*) One of the subumbrellar tentacular processes upon the brachiferous disk of a discophorous hydrozoan. See cut under *Discophora*.

The long tentacles which terminate each *brachium* [of *Cephea*] are blue. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 127, note.

5. In *bot.*, an arm-like process or appendage: applied by Bentham to the projecting processes at the summit of the column in some orchids.—**Brachia conjunctiva**, two rounded white tracts in the brain passing forward, one, the *brachium conjunctivum anterius*, from the nates, and the other, the *brachium conjunctivum posterius*, from the testis, on the outer side of the mesencephalon. Also called *brachia corporum quadrigeminorum*, *brachia of the optic lobes*. **Brachia conjunctoria** or **copulativa**, the superior peduncles of the cerebellum. **Brachia of the optic lobes.** See *brachia conjunctiva*.—**Brachium pontis**, the middle peduncle of the cerebellum, a median mass of fibrous nerve-tissue connecting the pons Varolii with the cerebellum, overhung and concealed by the lateral lobe of the cerebellum. See *pontibrachium*.

Brachman†, *n.* Same as *Brahman*.

brachy-. [NL. *brachy-*, < Gr. βραχύς, short.] An element in some words of Greek origin, meaning short.

brachycatalectic (brak-i-kat-ạ-lek'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *brachycatalecticum*, prop. *brachycatalectum* (sc. *metrum*, meter), < Gr. βραχυκατάληκτον (sc. μέτρον, meter), < βραχύς, short, + καταληκτος, verbal adj. of καταλήγειν, leave off, stop; cf. καταληκτικός, deficient: see *catalectic*.] I. *a.* In *pros.*, wanting the last foot of the last dipody: as, a *brachycatalectic* verse or line. The term is properly applied only to lines measured by dipodies, such as trochaics and iambics. The ordinary line [illegible] as, for example, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] contrasted with [illegible]

[illegible]

II. *n.* A verse wanting the last foot of the last dipody.

brachycephali (brak-i-sef'ạ-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *brachycephalus*: see *brachycephalous*.] In *ethnol.*, those people whose cephalic index (see *cephalic*) is 80 and upward, and who consequently have short skulls or are brachycephalic.

brachycephalic (brak i-se-fal'ik or -sef'ạ-lik), *a.* [As *brachycephal-ous* + *-ic*.] Short-headed: applied, in *ethnol.*, to heads whose diameter from side to side is not much less than that from front to back, their ratio being as 80 to 100, as those of the Mongolian type; and also to races or individuals having such heads: opposed to *dolichocephalic*. There are two sections of this group, *brachistocephalic* and *eurycephalic*. It is supposed that a brachycephalic race inhabited Europe before the Celts. Also *brachycephalous*, *brachykephalic*, *brachykephalous*.

For the extremes of these varieties [of cranial form], Retzius proposed the names of *brachy-kephalic* or short-headed, and dolicho-kephalic or long-headed, which have come into general use. *Dawson*, Origin of World, p. 427.

Brachycephalidæ (brak″i-se-fal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brachycephalus* + *-idæ*.] A family of oxydactyl opisthoglossate anurous batrachians. *Günther*.

Brachycephalina (brak-i-sef-ạ-lī'nạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brachycephalus* + *-ina*².] A superfamily group of frogs, including the families *Phryniscidæ* and *Brachycephalidæ*.

brachycephalism (brak-i-sef'ạ-lizm), *n.* [< *brachycephal-ic* + *-ism*.] In *ethnol.*, the quality, state, or condition of being brachycephalic. Also *brachykephalism*, *brachycephaly*.

brachycephalous (brak-i-sef'ạ-lus), *a.* [< NL. *brachycephalus*, < Gr. βραχυκέφαλος, short-headed, < βραχύς, short, + κεφαλή, head.] Same as *brachycephalic*. Also written *brachykephalous.*

The prevailing form of the negro head is dolichocephalous; that of civilized races is mesocephalous and *brachycephalous*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 500.

Brachycephalus (brak-i-sef'ạ-lus), *n.* [NL.: see *brachycephalous*.] The typical genus of the family *Brachycephalidæ*. By recent herpetologists it is referred to the family *Engystomidæ* (in an enlarged sense) or *Phryniscidæ*. *B. ephippium* is a small bright-yellow Brazilian toad, with a bony plate saddled on the back.

Brazilian Toad (*Brachycephalus ephippium*).

brachycephaly (brak-i-sef'ạ-li), *n.* [< *brachycephal-ic* + *-y*.] Same as *brachycephalism*.

Brachycera (bra-kis'e-rạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *brachycerus*, lit. short-horned: see *brachycerous*.] A suborder of *Diptera*, including those dipterous or two-winged flies which have short antennæ, apparently not more than three-jointed, one- or two-jointed palpi, and larvæ developed from the egg. They are aquatic or terrestrial, feeding on vegetable or animal food, or parasitic, the perfect insect feeding on the juices of plants or animals. The great majority of dipterous insects, including all the ordinary flies, belong to this suborder. The families are variously grouped; by some they are classed as *Dichætæ*, *Tetrachætæ*, and *Hexachætæ*, according to the number of pieces composing the proboscis. Another division is into two tribes, *Muscaria* and *Tanystomata*.

brachycerous (bra-kis'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *brachycerus*, lit. short-horned, < Gr. βραχύς, short, + κέρας, horn.] In *entom.*, having short antennæ; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Brachycera*.

brachydiagonal (brak i-dī ag'ọ-nạl), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. βραχύς, short, + *diagonal*.] I. *a.* Short and diagonal: as, the *brachydiagonal* axis, the shorter lateral axis in an orthorhombic crystal.

II. *n.* The shorter of the diagonals in a rhombic prism.

brachydomatic (brak i-dō-mat'ik), *a.* [< *brachydome* + *-atic*².] Pertaining to or resembling a brachydome.

brachydome (brak'i-dom), *n.* [< Gr. βραχύς, short, + δῶμα (δωματ-), a house, chamber.] In *crystal.*, a name given to planes in the orthorhombic system which are parallel to the shorter lateral (or brachydiagonal) axis while intersecting the other two axes. See *dome*¹, 5.

Brachyelytra (brak-i-el'i-trạ̈), *n. pl.* Same as *Brachelytra*.

brachyelytrous (brak-i-el'i-trus), *a.* Same as *brachelytrous*.

brachygrapher (bra-kig'ra-fėr), *n.* [< *brachygraphy* + *-er*1.] A writer in shorthand; a stenographer.

He asked the *brachygrapher* whether he wrote the notes of that sermon. *Gayton*, Notes on Don Quixote, i. 8.

brachygraphy (bra-kig'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *brachygraphie*, < Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The art or practice of writing in shorthand; stenography.

And he is to take the whole dances from the foot by *brachygraphy*, and so make a memorial, if not a map of the business. *B. Jonson*, Pan's Anniversary.

What have we here — the Art of *Brachigraphy?*
Marston and Barksted, Insatiate Countess, v.

brachykephalic, brachykephalous, etc. See *brachycephalic, brachycephalous*, etc.

brachylogy (bra-kil'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *brachylogie*, < Gr. *βραχυλογία*, brevity in speech or writing, < *βραχυλόγος*, short in speech, < *βραχύς*, short, + *λέγειν*, speak.] In *rhet.* and *gram.*, brevity of diction; a concise or abridged form of expression; especially, non-repetition or omission of a word when its repetition or use would be necessary to complete the grammatical construction: as, I do not think so now, but I have (thought so); this is as good (as) or better than that.

Brachymeridæ (brak-i-mer'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brachymerus*, 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of batrachians, named from the genus *Brachymerus*. *Günther.*

Brachymerus (brak-i-mē'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *μηρός*, a thigh.] **1.** In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of coleopterous insects, named by Dejean in 1834. (*b*) A genus of hymenopterous insects.—**2.** In *herpet.*, the typical genus of *Brachymeridæ*. *Smith*, 1849.—**3.** A genus of brachiopods, of the family *Pentameridæ*. *N. S. Shaler*, 1865.

brachymetropia (brak″i-me-trō'pi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *μέτρον*, measure, + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), eye, sight.] Same as *myopia*.

brachymetropic (brak″i-me-trop'ik), *a.* Same as *myopic*.

brachymetropy (brak-i-met'rō-pi), *n.* See *brachymetropia*.

brachyodont (brak'i-ō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] Having a short or low crown: applied to the teeth of the *Cervidæ:* distinguished from *hypsodont*. See extract.

The true molars of the Cervidæ are *brachyodont*, and those of the Bovidæ hypsodont; *i. e.*, the teeth of the former have comparatively short crowns, which . . . take their place at once with the neck . . . on a level with or a little above the alveolar border.
W. H. Flower, in Encyc. Brit., XV. 431.

Brachyoura, brachyoural, brachyouran, etc. See *Brachyura*, etc.

brachypinacoid (brak-i-pin'a-koid), *n.* [< Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *pinacoid*.] In *crystal.*, a plane in the orthorhombic system which is parallel to the vertical and shorter lateral (brachydiagonal) axes.

brachypleural (brak-i-plö'ral), *a.* [< Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + NL. *pleura* + *-al.*] Literally, having short pleura: specifically said of trilobites all of whose anterior pleura are of the same relative length in the adult: opposed to *macropleural*.

The Swedish Paradoxides, like those of the typical Menevian beds, and unlike those of Bohemia, are all, so far as determined, of the *Brachypleural* type.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXXIII. 475.

Brachypodes (bra-kip'ō-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] In Sundevall's classification of birds, the sixth phalanx of the cohort *Cichlomorphæ*, including 8 families of dentirostral oscine *Passeres*, such as the waxwings, orioles, swallow-flycatchers, caterpillar-catchers, and drongo-shrikes.

Brachypodinæ (brak″i-pō-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brachypus* (*-pod-*), 4 (*d*), + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of the family *Merulidæ* (Swainson), comprising short-legged thrushes now known as *Pycnonotidæ*, and various other birds. [Not in use.]

brachypodine (bra-kip'ō-din), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Short-footed, as a thrush; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Brachypodinæ*.

II. *n.* A bird of the subfamily *Brachypodinæ*.

brachypodous (bra-kip'ō-dus), *a.* [As *Brachypod-es* + *-ous*.] **1.** In *bot.*, having a short foot or stalk.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, short-footed. See *Brachypus, Brachypodes*.

brachyprism (brak'i-prizm), *n.* [< Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *πρίσμα*, a prism.] In *crystal.*, a prism of an orthorhombic crystal lying between the unit prism and the brachypinacoid.

In the topaz crystal the *brachyprism* and the pyramid are the predominant elements, associated with the prism.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 360.

Brachypteracias (bra-kip-te-rā'si-as), *n.* [NL., < *brachypterus* (see *brachypterous*) + (*Cor*)*acias:* see *Coracias*.] A remarkable genus of Madagascan picarian birds, of the family *Coraciidæ*. The type is *B. leptosoma*. *Lafresnaye*, 1834.

Brachypteraciinæ (bra-kip-te-rā-si-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brachypteracias* + *-inæ*.] The ground-rollers, a peculiar Madagascan subfamily of birds, of the family *Coraciidæ*, represented by the genera *Brachypteracias, Atelornis*, and *Geobiastes*.

Brachypteræ (bra-kip'te-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *brachypterus:* see *brachypterous*.] **1.** In Cuvier's system of classification, a division of *Palmipedes*, embracing diving-birds, as grebes, loons, auks, and penguins.—**2.** In Sundevall's system of classification, the fourth phalanx of the cohort *Cichlomorphæ*, embracing three families of the short-winged, long-tailed wren-warblers of the Australian, Indian, and Ethiopian regions.

Brachypteri (bra-kip'te-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., masc. pl. of *brachypterus:* see *brachypterous*.] In *ornith.*, a group of short-winged diving-birds, as the auks, loons, and grebes; the *Urinatores* or *Pygopodes* of some authors.

brachypterous (bra-kip'te-rus), *a.* [< NL. *brachypterus* (> F. *brachyptère*), < Gr. *βραχύπτερος*, short-winged, < *βραχύς*, short, + *πτερόν*, a wing, feather, = E. *feather*.] In *ornith.*, having short wings; brevipennate. Specifically applied to those water-birds, as the *Brachypteri* or *Brachypteræ*, whose wings when folded do not reach to the root of the tail.

Brachypus (brak'i-pus), *n.* [NL. (pl. *brachypodes*), < Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] **1.** In *herpet.*, a genus of lizards. *Fitzinger*, 1826.—**2.** In *conch.*, a genus of gastropods.—**3.** In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of beetles. *Schönherr*, 1826. (*b*) A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Dolichopodidæ*. *Meigen*, 1824.—**4.** In *ornith.*: (*a*) A genus of swifts. *Meyer*, 1815. See *Apus, Micropus*, and *Cypselus*. (*b*) A genus of thrushes and other birds, of the subfamily *Brachypodinæ*. *Swainson*, 1824.

brachypyramid (brak-i-pir'a-mid), *n.* [< Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *πυραμίς*, pyramid.] In *crystal.*, a pyramid in an orthorhombic crystal lying between the zone of unit pyramids and the brachydomes.

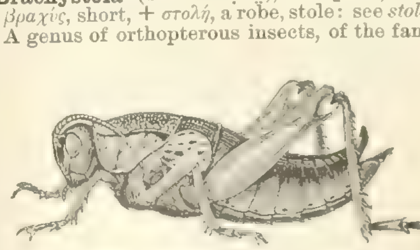
Brachyrhamphus (brak-i-ram'fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *ῥάμφος*, bill, snout.] A genus of brachypterous brachyurous tridactyl palmiped birds, of the family *Alcidæ*, the murrelets, several species of which inhabit the Pacific coasts of Asia and America. *B. kittlitzi* and *B. hypoleucus*, the latter inhabiting Lower California, are the leading species. They are small, slender-billed murres, related to the species of *Uria*, or guillemots. *B. marmoratus* is the marbled murrelet. Also *Brachyramphus*.

Brachyrhynchinæ (brak″i-ring-kī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brachyrhynchus*, 1, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of heteropterous insects, of the family *Aradidæ*, typified by the genus *Brachyrhynchus*. They have a very short rostrum (whence the name), thickened margins of the posterior segments of the abdomen, and the elytra confined within the limits of the abdominal disk. Also *Brachyrhynchina*.

Brachyrhynchus (brak-i-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *ῥύγχος*, a snout, beak.] **1.** In *entom.*, the typical genus of *Brachyrhynchinæ*. *Laporte*, 1833.—**2.** A genus of reptiles. *Fitzinger*, 1843.

brachystochrone, *n.* Erroneous, though the original and until recently the usual, spelling of *brachistochrone*.

Brachystola (bra-kis'tō-lä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *στολή*, a robe, stole: see *stole*2.] A genus of orthopterous insects, of the family *Acridiidæ*. *B. magna* is a large clumsy locust, common on the western plains of North America, where it is known as the lubber grasshopper.



Lubber-grasshopper (*Brachystola magna*).

Brachystoma, Brachystomata (bra-kis'tō-mä, brak-i-stō'ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *στόμα*, pl. *στόματα*, mouth.] A division of brachycerous dipterous insects, characterized by the short proboscis. It is composed of such families as the *Leptidæ, Therevidæ, Dolichopodidæ*, and *Syrphidæ*.

brachystomatous, brachystomous (brak-i-stō'ma-tus, bra-kis'tō-mus), *a.* [As *Brachystomata, Brachystoma*, + *-ous*.] Having a small or short mouth, beak, or proboscis; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Brachystomata*.

Brachytarsi (brak-i-tär'sī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *ταρσός*, the flat of the foot, mod. tarsus: see *tarsus*.] A division of the order *Prosimiæ* or lemuroids, represented by the lemurs proper.

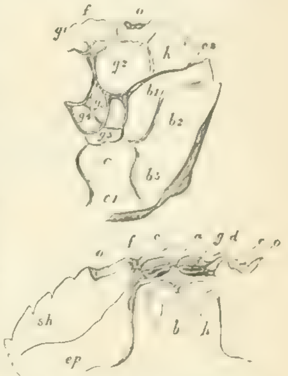
Brachyteles (bra-kit'e-lēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *τέλος*, end, with ref. to *Ateles*, q. v.] A genus of South American spider-monkeys, having a thumb, though a short one: separated by Spix from *Ateles:* synonymous with *Eriodes* (which see).

brachytypous (bra-kit'i-pus), *a.* [< Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *τύπος*, form, type.] In *mineral.*, of a short form.

Brachyura (brak-i-ū'rä), *n. pl.* [NL., less correctly *Brachyoura;* neut. pl. of *brachyurus*, short-tailed: see *brachyurous*.] **1.** A group of short-tailed stalk-eyed decapodous crustaceans, such as ordinary crabs: opposed to *Macrura* (which see). The short and small tail, or abdomen, is closely folded under the cephalothorax, forming the apron. The *Brachyura* are sometimes artificially divided into four groups, *Oxystomata, Oxyrhyncha, Cyclometopa*, and *Catametopa;* now more frequently into about 16 families, without superfamily grouping. **2.** In *mammal.*, a group of short-tailed bats, the same as *Emballonuridæ* (which see).

Also *Brachyoura*.

brachyural (brak-i-ū'ral), *a.* [As *brachyur-ous* + *-al*.] Short-tailed: applied to a section of the *Crustacea*, as the crabs, to distinguish them from the macrurous or long-tailed crustaceans, as the lobsters. Also spelled *brachyoural*.



Carapace of Shore-crab (*Carcinus mænas*), a typical brachyuran, showing the parts of the dorsal and ventral surfaces. Upper figure, dorsal: *f*, frontal [illegible]; [illegible]; *g1*, [illegible]; *g2*, protogastric; *g3*, mesogastric; *g4*, hypogastric; *g5*, urogastric; *c*, *c1*, anterior and posterior cardiac lobes; *h*, hepatic lobe; *b1*, *b2*, *b3*, epibranchial, mesobranchial, and metabranchial lobes. Lower figure, ventral: *a*, rostral septum; *b*, antennary sternum, or epistoma; *c*, suture between *a* and *b*; *d*, [illegible] lobe; *e*, internal [illegible] lobe; *f*, antenna; *g*, articular [illegible] for [illegible]; *h*, same for the antenn[illegible]; *o*, orbit; *sh*, subhepatic region; *ep*, anterior pleural region.

brachyuran (brak-i-ū'ran), *n.* [As *brachyur-ous* + *-an*.] One of the brachyurous crustaceans. Also *brachyouran*.

brachyure (brak'i-ūr), *n.* [< NL. *Brachyurus:* see *brachyurous*.] **1.** A South American monkey of the genus *Brachyurus*, in the classification of Spix.—**2.** An ant-thrush or breve of the genus *Pitta* (or *Brachyurus*).—**3.** A crab or other brachyurous crustacean.

Brachyuridæ (brak-i-ū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brachyurus*, 2, + *-idæ*.] Same as *Pittidæ*. [Not in use.]

brachyurous (brak-i-ū'rus), *a.* [< NL. *brachyurus*, short-tailed, < Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *οὐρά*, tail.] **1.** Short-tailed; having a short tail.

The prevalence of Macrurous before *Brachyurous* Podophthalmia is, apparently, a fair piece of evidence in favour of progressive modification in the same order of Crustacea. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 223.

2. Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Brachyura*.

Also *brachyourous*.

Brachyurus (brak-i-ū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *οὐρά*, tail.] **1.** A genus of South American monkeys, of the family *Cebidæ* and subfamily *Pitheciinæ*, containing the ouakaris or short-tailed sakis, of which there are several species, as *B. cebus, B. rubicunda, B. ouakari*. This genus was proposed by Spix in 1823; it is also called *Ouakaria*.—**2.** A genus of birds, the leading one of the family *Pittidæ* (or *Brachyuridæ*); the breves or old-world ant-thrushes. In this sense the word was introduced by Thunberg in 1821; it was revived by Bonaparte in 1850, and then used by Elliot in his monograph of the *Pittidæ*, but it is now disused.

bracing (brā'sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *brace*¹, *v.*] 1. The act of one that braces, or the state of being braced.

> [illegible] the English, indeed, must have been [illegible] bracing.
> *Froude*, Hist. Eng., i.

2. In *engin.*, a system of braces: as, the *bracing* of a truss.

bracing (brā'sing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *brace*¹, *v.*] Having the quality of giving strength or tone; invigorating: as, a *bracing* air.

> I read him (Dryden) [illegible] is as [illegible] as a northwest wind.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 79.

brack¹† (brak), *n.* [Not found in corresponding form and sense in ME. or AS. (though agreeing in form with the closely related early ME. *brac*, < AS. *gebrac*, *gebrec* = OS. *gibrak* = MLG. *brak* = OHG. *gabrech*, MHG. *gebrech* = Icel. *brak* = Sw. *brak* = Dan. *brag*, a loud noise); cf. MLG. *brak*, neut., rarely masc., equiv. to *brake*, fem., a break, breach, defect, trespass, = MD. *braecke*, D. *braak*, fem., breach, breaking, burglary, = OHG. *brācha*, MHG. *brāche*, fem., breaking (of ground after harvest: see *brake*⁴). The word, in E., is practically another form of *breck* (q. v.), which, with the equiv. *brake*¹, *breek*², and *break*, *n.*, is practically a var. of *breach* (q. v.), *break* and *breach* being the usual representatives, in noun form, of the orig. verb, AS. *brecan*, E. *break*, etc.: see *break*, *breck*, *breach*.] 1. A break or opening in anything; a breach; a rent. [Still in dialectal use.]

> The last hour of his promise now run out,
> And he break? Some *bracks* in the frame of nature
> That forceth his breach.
> *Chapman*, Revenge of Bussy D'Ambois, iv. 1.

> There warn't a *brack* in his silk stockin's.
> *Mrs. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 59.

2. A flaw; a defect; an imperfection.

> You may find time out in eternity, . . .
> Ere stain or *brack* in her sweet reputation.
> *Fletcher*, Wife for a Month, i. 1.

3. A broken part; a piece.

brack¹† (brak), *v. t.* [A var. of *break*; cf. *brack*¹, *n.*] To break.

brack²† (brak), *n.* [Prop. adj., < D. *brak*, MD. *brack* (= MLG. *brack*, LG. *brak*, brackish, briny), in comp. *brak-water*, brackish water, *brak-goed*, goods spoiled by salt water (> Dan. *brak*, G. *brack*, brackish (in comp. *brackwasser*, *brackgut*, etc.); G. *brack*, refuse, trash); prob. same as MD. *brack*, fit to be thrown away, and ult., like *brack*¹, from the root of *break*, q. v. Cf. *brackish*, *bracky*.] Brackish water; salt water.

> Scorn, that the *brack* should kiss her following keel.
> *Drayton*, Wm. de la Poole to Queen Margaret, l. 316.

brack³ (brak), *n.* [A var. of *brake*³, *n.*] A kind of harrow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

bracken (brak'en), *n.* [< ME. *braken*, *brakan*, etc., a northern form, Sc. *bracken*, *brechan*, *breckan*, *brecken*, *braikin*; of Scand. origin: < Sw. *bräken* = Dan. *bregne*, fern, bracken; cf. Icel. *burkni*, fern; AS. *bracce*, fern: see *brake*⁵.] A fern, especially the *Pteris aquilina* and other large ferns. See *brake*⁵.

> The *bracken* rusted on their crags.
> *Tennyson*, Edwin Morris.

bracken-clock (brak'en-klok), *n.* A lamellicorn beetle, *Anisoplia* (*Phyllopertha*) *horticola*, the larva of which is very destructive to grasses and trees. *Curtis.*

bracket¹ (brak'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. *bragget*; prob. connected with Sp. *bragueta*, a kind of quarter or projecting molding, a particular use of *bragueta* (= OF. *braguette*), the opening of the fore part of a pair of breeches, < Sp. Pg. *bragas*, breeches: see *breech*. The word is usually associated with *brace*¹.] 1. A supporting piece or combination of pieces of moderate projection, generally springing from a vertical surface. [illegible] an ornamental projection from the [illegible] a wall intended to support [illegible] a cornice, [illegible] A wooden [illegible] triangular [illegible] a shelf or the [illegible] An ornamental piece supporting a [illegible]

[illegible]

2. A gas-pipe with a burner, and often a support for a shade or globe, projecting from a wall or pillar. Such brackets are commonly provided with one or more joints, in order that the position of the light may be changed, and that the bracket may be folded in a small space when not in use. 3. In *gun.*, the cheek of a mortar-carriage, made of strong planking.—4. One of two marks [ ], formerly called *crotchets*, used to inclose a note, reference, explanation, or the like, and thus separate it from the context; sometimes, also, one of a pair of braces { } similarly used, or a single brace { used to couple two or more lines or names. Hence—5. The position of being classed or bracketed with another or others. Specifically, in the University of Cambridge, from 1779 to 1834, one of a number of classes into which candidates for the degree of B. A. were divided according to their excellence at the first three days' examinations. The class-list was called *the brackets*, and the last day's examination the *examination of the brackets*.

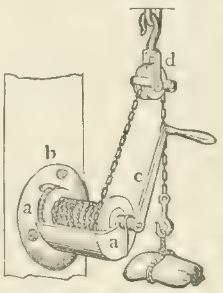
> A candidate who was dissatisfied with his *bracket* might challenge any other candidate he pleased to a fresh examination.
> *J. W. L. Glaisher*, Proc. Lond. Math. Soc., xviii. 12.

6†. A name given to a head-dress of the fourteenth century.—7. In *mining*, the platform over the mouth of a shaft.

bracket¹ (brak'et), *v. t.* [< *bracket*¹, *n.*] 1. To furnish with or support by a bracket or brackets; in *writing* and *printing*, to place within brackets.—2. To place on or within the same bracket or brackets; join or mention together as coequal or correlative; connect by or as if by a printers' brace: as, the names of Smith and Jones are *bracketed*, or *bracketed* together, as candidates. [For a corresponding use of the noun, see *bracket*¹, *n.*, 5.]

bracket², *n.* Same as *bragget*².

bracket-crab (brak'et-krab), *n.* A hoisting apparatus fastened to a wall.



Bracket-crab.
a, *a*, frame; *b*, post; *c*, handle; *d*, sheave-block.

bracketing (brak'et-ing), *n.* [< *bracket*¹ + *-ing*¹.] The series of wooden ribs nailed to the ceiling, joists, and battening to support cornices, especially large plaster cornices.—**Cove bracketing.** See *cove-bracketing*.

bracket-trail (brak'et-tral), *n.* *Milit.*, a kind of built-up trail formerly used, consisting of two girders or brackets connected by transoms. Those designed for siege-guns were longer and had two sets of trunnion-beds. For transportation the trunnions were shifted to the traveling trunnion-beds or those nearest the trunnion plate. See *trail*.

brackish (brak'ish), *a.* [Early mod. E. *brakish*; < *brack*² + *-ish*¹.] Possessing a salt or somewhat salt taste; salt in a moderate degree: applied to water.

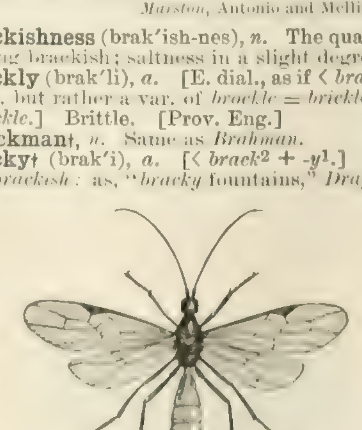
> Choakt with the labouring ocean's *brackish* fome.
> *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, I. i.

brackishness (brak'ish-nes), *n.* The quality of being brackish; saltness in a slight degree.

brackly (brak'li), *a.* [E. dial., as if < *brack*¹ + *-ly*¹, but rather a var. of *brockle* = *brickle*: see *brickle*.] Brittle. [Prov. Eng.]

Brackman†, *n.* Same as *Brahman*.

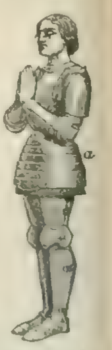
bracky† (brak'i), *a.* [< *brack*² + *-y*¹.] Same as *brackish*: as, "*bracky* fountains," *Drayton*.



Bracon charus. (Cross shows natural size.)

Bracon (brak'on), *n.* [NL.] A genus of ichneumon-flies, giving name to the family *Braconidæ*. *B. impostor* and *B. charus* (Riley) are examples.

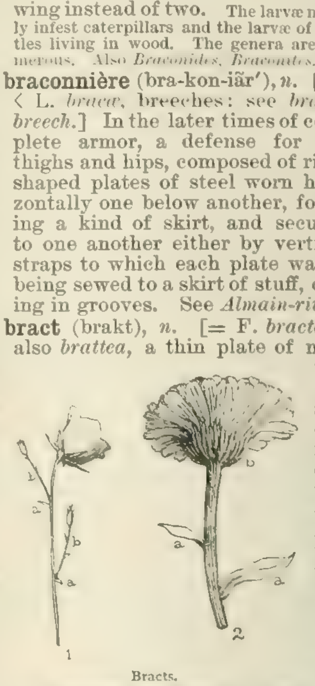
Braconidæ (bra-kon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bracon* + *-idæ*.] A family of pupivorous hymenopterous insects, otherwise known as *Ichneumones adsciti*, distinguished from the true ichneumon-flies by having only one recurrent nerve in the fore wing instead of two. The larvæ mostly infest caterpillars and the larvæ of beetles living in wood. The genera are numerous. Also *Braconides*, *Braconites*.



Braconnière (*a*). (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

braconnière (bra-kon-iãr'), *n.* [F., < L. *braca*, breeches: see *braca*, *breech*.] In the later times of complete armor, a defense for the thighs and hips, composed of ring-shaped plates of steel worn horizontally one below another, forming a kind of skirt, and secured to one another either by vertical straps to which each plate was riveted, or by being sewed to a skirt of stuff, or by rivets sliding in grooves. See *Almain-rivet*.

bract (brakt), *n.* [= F. *bractée*, < L. *bractea*, also *brattea*, a thin plate of metal, gold-leaf, veneer.] 1. In *bot.*, a leaf in a flower-cluster or subtending a flower, usually differing somewhat from an ordinary leaf in size, form, or texture, often much reduced, and sometimes petaloid, highly colored, and very conspicuous.—2. In *zoöl.*, a part of a hydrozoan likened to a bract of a plant: a hydrophyllium. See cuts under *Athorybia* and *hydrophyllium*.—3. A thin plate of metal used as an ornament, as, for example, one of the gold disk-like ornaments made in Scandinavian countries in the Viking age.

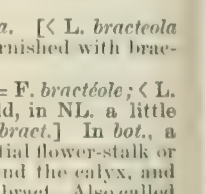


Bracts.
1, Campanula: *a*, *a*, bracts; *b*, *b*, bracteoles. 2, Marigold: *a*, *a*, bracts of the peduncle; *b*, bracts of the involucre. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

bracteal (brak'tẹ-al), *a.* [= F. *bractéal*, < LL. *bractealis*, of metallic plates, < L. *bractea*: see *bract*.] Relating to or of the nature of a bract.

bracteate (brak'tẹ-āt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *bractéate*, < L. *bracteatus*, covered with gold-leaf, < *bractea*: see *bract*.] I. *a.* Furnished with bracts, in any sense of that word.

II. *n.* In *numis.*, one of certain silver coins current in the middle ages, chiefly in Germany. Bracteates were first issued about the middle of the twelfth century, were of very thin material, and stamped with a design in repoussé.



German Bracteate, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

bracted (brak'ted), *a.* [< *bract* + *-ed*².] Furnished with bracts.

bracteiform (brak'tē-i-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *bractéiforme*; < L. *bractea*, a thin plate (mod. E. *bract*), + *forma*, shape.] In *bot.*, resembling a bract.

bracteolate (brak'tẹ-ọ-lāt), *a.* [< L. *bracteola* (see *bracteole*) + *-ate*¹.] Furnished with bracteoles.

bracteole (brak'tẹ-ōl), *n.* [= F. *bractéole*; < L. *bracteola*, a thin leaf of gold, in NL. a little bract, dim. of *bractea*: see *bract*.] In *bot.*, a little bract situated on a partial flower-stalk or pedicel, between the bract and the calyx, and usually smaller than the true bract. Also called *bractlet*. See cut under *bract*.

bractless (brakt'les), *a.* [< *bract* + *-less*.] In *bot.*, destitute of bracts.

bractlet (brakt'let), *n.* [< *bract* + dim. *-let*.] Same as *bracteole*.

brad (brad), *n.* [< ME. *brad*, usually *brod*, Sc. *brod* (also *prod*: see *prod*), < Icel. *broddr*, a spike, = Sw. *brodd* = Dan. *brodde*, a frost-nail, = AS. *brord*, > ME. *brurd*, a point, blade, or spire of grass; cf. Corn. *bros*, a sting; perhaps ult. connected with *bristle*, q. v. See *brard*, *breer*².] A slender flat nail having, instead of a head, a slight projection on one side. It is used when it is desirable that the head should not project, as in joinery, cabinet-work, and pattern-makers' work.

brad (brad), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bradded*, ppr. *bradding*. [< *brad*, *n.*] To nail with brads.

brad-awl (brad'âl), *n.* An awl used to make holes for brads.

brad-driver (brad'drī″vėr), *n.* A tool used principally for fastening moldings to door-panels with brads. It consists of a holder and a plunger driven by a mallet. Also called *brad-setter*.

Bradford clay. See *clay*.

bradoon (bra-dön'), *n.* Same as *bridoon*.

brad-setter (brad'set″ėr), *n.* Same as *brad-driver*.

bradyarthria (brad-i-är'thri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βραδύς*, slow, + *ἄρθρον*, a joint.] In *pathol.*, slowness of speech dependent on disease or defect in the nerve-centers of articulation. Also called *bradylalia*.

bradycrote (brad'i-krōt), *a.* [< Gr. *βραδύς*, slow, + *κρότος*, a beating, clapping, etc.] In *med.*, pertaining to or producing infrequency of pulse.

bradylalia (brad-i-lā'li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βραδύς*, slow, + *λάλος*, talking, talkative.] Same as *bradyarthria*.

bradypepsia (brad-i-pep'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βραδυπεψία*, < *βραδύς*, slow, + *πέψις*, digestion, < *πέπτειν*, digest.] Slow digestion.

bradyphasia (brad-i-fā'zi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βραδύς*, slow, + *φάσις*, speaking, < *φάναι*, speak.] Slowness of speech.

bradyphrasia (brad-i-frā'zi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βραδύς*, slow, + *φράσις*, speech: see *phrase*.] In *pathol.*, slowness of speech due to mental defect or disease.

bradypod, bradypode (brad'i-pod, -pōd), *n.* A slow-moving animal; a sloth; one of the *Bradypoda*.

Bradypoda (bra-dip'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *βραδύποδα*, neut. pl. of *βραδύπους*, slow of foot: see *Bradypus*.] A term proposed by Blumenbach for an order of mammals, nearly the same as the subsequently named Cuvierian *Edentata*, or the earlier *Bruta* of Linnæus: applied in a more restricted sense to the sloths and sloth-like edentates: synonymous with *Tardigrada*. See *sloth*.

bradypode, *n.* See *bradypod*.

bradypodid (bra-dip'ō-did), *n.* An edentate mammal of the family *Bradypodidæ*.

Bradypodidæ (brad-i-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bradypus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of American edentates, the sloths. They have 10 teeth in the upper jaw and 8 in the lower, of persistent growth, consisting of vasodentine invested with dentine and cement without enamel; their fore limbs are longer than the hind ones; they have not more than three digits, bearing large claws; the tail is rudimentary; the ears are small; the pelage is coarse and crisp; the stomach is simple; there is no cæcum, and the placenta is discoid and deciduate. There are two leading genera extant, *Bradypus* and *Cholopus*. See *sloth*, and cut under *Cholopus*.

Bradypus (brad'i-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βραδύπους*, slow of foot, < *βραδύς*, slow, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] The typical genus of the family *Bradypodidæ*, containing the ai, or three-toed or collared sloth, *B. tridactylus* or *torquatus*.

bradyspermatism (brad-i-spėr'ma-tizm), *n.* [< Gr. *βραδύς*, slow, + *σπέρμα*(*τ-*), seed, + *-ism*.] In *pathol.*, a too slow emission of the semen.

brae (brā), *n.* [= E. *bray*⁴, q. v.] The side of a hill or other rising ground; an acclivity; a stretch of sloping ground; a slope. [Scotch.]

> O'er bank and *brae*,
> Like fire from flint he glanced away.
> *Scott*, L. of the L., iii. 22.

brag (brag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bragged*, ppr. *bragging*. [< ME. *braggen*, *bragen*, < OF. *braguer*, flaunt, brave, brag, > *brague*, pleasure, amusement, *bragard*, gallant, gay (see *braggart*); of Celtic origin: cf. W. *bragio*, brag, also *brac*, boastful, = Ir. *bragaim*, I boast, = Bret. *braga*, flaunt, strut, walk pompously, wear fine clothes; related to Gael. *bragh*, a burst, explosion, and thus ult. to E. *break*, Icel. *braka*, creak, etc. Cf. *crack*, boast, as related to *crack*, break with a noise. See *bray*², *brawl*¹, and *brave*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To use boastful language; speak vaingloriously of one's self or belongings; boast; vaunt: used absolutely, or followed by *of*, formerly sometimes by *on*: as, to *brag of* a good horse, or *of* a feat of arms.

> For-why he bosteth and *braggeth* with many bolde othes.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 281.

> Conceit, more rich in matter than in words,
> *Brags of* his substance, not *of* ornament.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 6.

> It was *bragged* by several Papists that upon such a day, or in such a time, we should find the hottest weather that ever was in England, and words of plainer sense.
> *Pepys*, Diary, III. 3.

> Yet, lo! in me what authors have to *brag on*!
> Reduced at last to hiss in my own dragon.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, iii. 285.

2†. To sound, as a trumpet; blare; bray.

> Whanne the voyce of the trompe . . . in youre eeris *braundith*.
> *Wyclif*, Josh. vi. 5 (Oxf.).

II. *trans.* **1.** To boast of. [Rare.]

> He *brags* his service. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 3.

> Bear thy good luck with you when you cross these paved stones, and by our Lady, you may *brag* Scotland.
> *Scott*, Abbot, I. xvii.

2†. To blow (a trumpet).

> Thane the Bretones boldely *braggene* theire tromppez.
> *Morte Arthure*, l. 1484.

brag (brag), *n.* [< ME. *brag*; from the verb.] **1.** A boast or boasting; a vaunt; also, boastfulness.

> What owtward *brag* so ever is borne by them, is indeed, of it selfe, and in wise mens eyes, of no great estimation.
> *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 34.

> Life invests itself with inevitable conditions, which the unwise seek to dodge, which one and another brags that he does not know; brags that they do not touch him; but the *brag* is on his lips, the conditions are in his soul.
> *Emerson.*

2. A thing to boast of; source of pride.

> Beauty is Nature's *brag*. *Milton*, Comus, l. 745.

> The sprout of an aik,
> Bonnie, and blooming, and straight was its make;
> The sun took delight to shine for its sake,
> And it will be the *brag* o' the forest yet. *Border ballad.*

3. A game of cards: same as *poker*.—**4.** A bragger.

brag† (brag), *a.* [< ME. *brag*; from the noun.] Proud; boasting: as, "that *bragge* prescription," *Stapleton*, Fortress of the Faith (1565), fol. 68. Also used adverbially.

> Seest how *brag* yond Bullocke beares,
> So smirke, so smoothe, his pricked eares?
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., Feb.

Bragantia (bra-gan'shi-ä), *n.* [NL.] A genus of undershrubs, of the natural order *Aristolochiaceæ*, including three or four species of the East Indies. *B. tomentosa* is very bitter, and is used in medicine as a tonic and emmenagogue.

bragaud†, bragawd†, *n.* Same as *bragget*².

bragay (bra-gā'), *n.* [E. dial.; origin unknown.] A local English name of the gadoid fish otherwise called the *bib*.

braggadocio (brag-a-dō'shiō), *n.* [< *Braggadochio*, name of a boastful character in the "Faerie Queene" (ii. 3); coined by Spenser < E. *brag*, with an Italian-seeming termination.] **1.** A boasting fellow; a braggart.

> What rattling thunderclappe breakes from his lips?
> O! 'tis native to his part. For acting a moderne *braggadoch* . . . it may seeme to suite.
> *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, Ind., p. 4.

> The world abounds in terrible fanfarons, in the masque of men of honour; but these *braggadocios* are easy to be detected. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Empty boasting; brag: as, "tiresome *braggadocio*," *Bulwer*, Last Days of Pompeii, iv. 2.

> He shook his fist at Lord Wicklow and quoted Ciceronian *braggadocios*.
> *Disraeli*, quoted in Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 514.

braggard† (brag'ärd), *a.* and *n.* Earlier form of *braggart*.

braggardise†, *n.* [< OF. *bragardise*, < *bragard*, bragging: see *braggart*.] Bragging; braggardism. *Minsheu.*

braggardism† (brag'är-dizm), *n.* [< *braggard* + *-ism*.] Boastfulness; vain ostentation: as, "what *braggardism* is this?" *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 4. Also *braggartism*.

braggart (brag'ärt), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *braggard*; = MD. *braggaerd*, a fop, < OF. *bragard*, gay, gallant, flaunting, also *braggard*, bragging, braggadocio-like, < *braguer*, flaunt, brag: see *brag*, *v.* The E. *braggard*, *braggart*, as a noun, is practically a var. of *bragger*.] **I.** *a.* Boastful; vauntingly ostentatious.

> Shout that his *braggart* hosts are put to rout!
> His empire has gone down! *R. H. Stoddard*, Cæsar.

> Talking of himself and his plans with large and *braggart* vagueness. *Howells*, Modern Instance, vi.

II. *n.* A boaster; a vaunting fellow.

> Who knows himself a *braggart*,
> Let him fear this; for it will come to pass,
> That every *braggart* shall be found an ass.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3.

braggartly (brag'ärt-li), *a.* [< *braggart* + *-ly*¹.] Boastful.

> Who ever saw true learning, wisdom, or wit, vouchsafe mansion in any proud, vainglorious and *braggartly* spirit? *Chapman*, Iliad, iii., Comment.

braggartry (brag'ärt-ri), *n.*; pl. *braggartries* (-riz). [< *braggart* + *-ry*.] Vain boasting; boastfulness. *Mrs. Gore.* [Rare.]

braggat†, *n.* Same as *bragget*².

bragger (brag'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *braggere*; < *brag* + *-er*¹.] One who brags.

> Evere ware the Bretons *braggers* of olde.
> *Morte Arthure*, l. 1348.

> The loudest *braggers* of Jews and Greeks are found guilty of spiritual ignorance. *Hammond*, Sermons, p. 627.

bragget¹†, *n.* An obsolete form of *bracket*¹.

bragget²† (brag'et), *n.* [Also written *braggat*, *bracket*, *braket* (and, after W., *bragaut*, *bragaud*, *bragawd*, *bragot*), formerly also *bracwort*, Sc. *bragwort*, *bregwort* (in simulation of *wort*²); < ME. *braget*, *bragat*, *bragot*, < W. *bragawd*, *bragod*, a kind of mead (= Corn. *bregaud*, *bragot*, a kind of mead, = Ir. *bracat*, malt liquor), < *brag* (= Ir. *braich* = Gael. *braich*), malt, < *bragio*, issue, sprout, = Gael. *brach*, ferment, = Ir. *bracaim*, I ferment; perhaps akin to E. *brew*¹.] A kind of mead made of ale boiled with honey, seasoned with pepper, cloves, mace, cinnamon, nutmegs, and fermented with wort or yeast.

> Hir mouth was swete as *bragot* or the meeth.
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 75.

> Good ale, perrys, *braggets*, syder and metheglins was the true auntient British and Troyan drinks.
> *Marston*, Dutch Courtezan, v. 1.

> And we have served there, armed all in ale,
> With the brown bowl, and charged with *braggat* stale.
> *B. Jonson*, Gypsies Metamorphosed.

> Such a dainty doe to be taken
> By one that knows not neck-beef from a pheasant,
> Nor cannot relish *braggat* from ambrosia!
> *Fletcher and Shirley*, Night Walker, i. 4.

bragging (brag'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *brag*, *v.*] Boastful.

> Loud and *bragging* self-importance. *W. Black.*

braggingly (brag'ing-li), *adv.* In a bragging manner; boastingly.

bragless (brag'les), *a.* [< *brag* + *-less*.] Without bragging or ostentation. [Rare.]

> *Dio.* The bruit is, Hector's slain—and by Achilles.
> *Ajax.* If it be so, yet *bragless* let it be.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 9.

bragly† (brag'li), *adv.* [< *brag*, *a.*, + *-ly*².] Bravely; finely.

> How *bragly* it [a hawthorn] begins to bud.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., March.

bragot†, *n.* Same as *bragget*².

braguette (bra-get'), *n.* [OF.: see *bracket*¹.] A piece of armor corresponding to a cod-piece. Also written *brayette*.—**Great braguette**, a name sometimes given, at the end of the fourteenth century, to the tassets, when developed into a sort of skirt. See *braconnière*.

bragwort† (brag'wėrt), *n.* A Scotch form of *bragget*².

Brahma¹, Brahm (brä'mä, bräm), *n.* [Hind. *brahm*, *brahma*, < Skt. *brah'man* (nom. *brah'ma*), neut., devotion, adoration, worship, prayer, sacred word, divine science, theosophy, the impersonal divinity; referred to the √ *brih*, *barh*, be thick, great, strong, > *brihant*, great, mighty, lofty, ult. akin to AS. *beorg*, E. *barrow*, a hill, mound: see *barrow*¹.] In *Hindu religion*, the highest object of philosophic adoration; the impersonal and absolute divinity; the ineffable essence of the sacred. Also *Brama*.

Brahma² (brä'mä), *n.* [Hind. *Brah'mā*, < Skt. *brahman'* (nom. *brahmā'*), masc., one who prays or worships, a pray-er, worshiper, directing priest, overseer of sacred things, also the impersonal divinity.] In *later Hindu religion* or *theosophy*, the personified Brahm; the divinity conceived as a god; the creator. Unknown in the older sacred literature, Brahma becomes by degrees an object of adoration to the Brahmans, and is artificially combined into a trimurti or trinity with Vishnu and Siva, being regarded as Creator, while Vishnu is Preserver, and Siva is Destroyer. Brahma was never worshiped by the people, and only one temple sacred to him is known. By modern Hindus he is represented as a red-colored figure, with four heads and four arms, and often accompanied by his vehicle, the swan.—**Day of Brahma.** See *day*¹.

brahma³ (brä'mä), *n.* [An abbreviation of *Brahmaputra*.] A variety of the domestic hen, of large size, belonging to the Asiatic class. The *light brahmas* are white and black in color, the black appearing on the hackle feathers as a rich stripe, heavier in the hen than in the cock, and also in the wing-primaries, the upper web of the secondaries, and in the tail, the sickles of the cock being a glossy greenish black. The *dark brahma* cock shows a breast of solid black or black mottled with white, hackle and saddle silver-white, wing-bows white, wing-bars green-black, primaries and secondaries black edged with white, tail glossy green-black; while the hen is of a uniform gray color, each feather penciled with darker gray or black. The brahmas have pea-combs and feathered legs.

Brahmaic [illegible], *a.* [< *Brahma*[1] + *-ic.*] [illegible]

Brahman, Brahmin (brä'man, -min), *n.* [For- [illegible], *Brachman*, etc. (L. *Brach-* [illegible], Gr. [illegible], pl.); < Hind. *brāhman*, corruptly *bāman*, < Skt. *brāhmana'*, m. (*brāhmanī'*, f.), < *brah'man*, prayer, etc.: see [illegible], *[illegible]*.] A member of the sacred or [illegible] caste among the Hindus. From being [illegible] families distinguished for wisdom, sanctity, and poetic power, they gradually con- [illegible] and became a strictly hereditary class, holding in their hands the ministry of holy things, the custody of the scriptures and knowledge of their sacred and learned dialect, and the performance of the sacrifice. [illegible] created from the mouth of Brahma, [illegible] and entitled to the worship of the other castes. [illegible], the life of a Brahman was divided into four stages, those of student, householder, anchorite, and [illegible]. In later times the relations and occupations of the castes have become much confused, and Brahmans are to be found in every grade of dignity and of very various modes of life. There are many subdivisions of the caste, more or less isolated, and refusing intercourse with one another. Also written *Bramin*. **Brahman's-bead**, the name given in India to the seed of *Elæocarpus*, made into rosaries for the priests, and into bracelets, necklaces, etc.

Brahmana (brä'ma-nä), *n.* [Skt. *Brā'hmana*, prop. the dictum of a priest, < *brahman'*, a priest, Brahman.] One of the prose portions of the Vedas, which contain injunctions for the performance of sacrifices, and explain their origin and the occasions on which the mantras had to be used, sometimes adding illustrations and legends, and sometimes mystical and philosophical speculations.

Brahmanee (brä'ma-nē), *n.* [Also *Brahminee*, < Hind. *brahmanī*, *brahmnī*, corruptly *bamnī*, < Skt. *brāhmanī'*, fem. of *brāhmana'*, a Brahman.] A woman of the Brahman caste; the wife of a Brahman.

> My mother was a *Brahmanee*, but she clave to my father well;
> She was saved from the sack of Jullesar when a thousand Hindoos fell.
> *Sir A. C. Lyall*, The Old Pindaree.

Brahmaness (brä'man-es), *n.* [< *Brahman* + *-ess.*] Same as *Brahmanee*.

Brahmanic, Brahmanical (brä-man'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *Brahman* + *-ic*, *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to the Brahmans or to their doctrines, worship, and polity. Also *Brahminic*, *Brahminical*.

Brahmanism (brä'man-izm), *n.* [< *Brahman* + *-ism.*] The religion or system of doctrines of the Brahmans; the social system of ancient India, with the Brahmans as leading caste. Also *Brahminism*.

Brahmanist (brä'man-ist), *n.* [< *Brahman* + *-ist.*] An adherent of Brahmanism. Also *Brahminist*.

Brahmin, Brahminic, etc. See *Brahman*, *Brahmanic*, etc.

brahminy (brä'mi-ni), *a.* [Cf. Hind. *brāhmanī*, the wife of a Brahman, also a ghost: see *Brahmanee* and *Brahma.*] Devoted to Siva by the Brahmans: as, a *brahminy* bull. **Brahminy duck**, the *Casarca rutila*, or ruddy sheldrake.—**Brahminy kite**, an East Indian bird of prey, the *Haliastur indus*, reverenced by the Hindus as sacred to Vishnu.

Brahmoism (brä'mō-izm), *n.* [< *Brahmo*(*-Somaj*) + *-ism.*] The tenets of the Brahmo-Somaj.

Brahmo-Somaj (brä'mō-sō-mäj'), *n.* [< Hind. *brahma*, Brahma (prayer), + *samāj*, society, assembly, lit. a worshiping assembly. See *Brahma*[1], *Brahman.*] A monotheistic religion in India, which originated with Rajah Ram Mohun Roy, a Hindu reformer, who died in 1833, and received a new impulse and a new direction under his successor, Keshub Chunder Sen, who died in 1885. [illegible] of the Brahmo- [illegible] can only be [illegible] in the language of [illegible] philosophy. [illegible] is the [illegible] presence of the Divine [illegible] pervades all [illegible] and inspires all who are [illegible] receive him. Man [illegible] for this purpose with a [illegible] of spiritual in[illegible] faculty, called [illegible] is a univer[illegible] of the great world [illegible] been divinely [illegible]

braid [illegible] [Early mod. E. [illegible] *[illegible]*, < ME. *braiden*, *[illegible]*, *[illegible]*, < AS. *bregdan*, *[illegible]*, *braegd* [illegible], *brugden*, *brudon*, pp. *brogden*, *broden*), move to and fro, vibrate, brandish, draw, weave, braid, turn, change, etc., = OS. *bregdan* = OFries. *brida* = LG. *breiden* = OHG. *brettan* = Icel. *bregdha*, draw, weave, braid, etc.; orig. 'move quickly to and fro, glance'; cf. Icel. *braga*, flicker; prob. from same root as *bright*[1], q. v. Cf. *abraid* and *upbraid*. The word took in AS. and ME., and in later dial. use, a great variety of senses, all arising ult. from that of 'quick motion.' Other forms, obs. or dial., are *bread*[3], *breed*, *brede*[2], *broud*, *browd*, *broid*, etc.: see also *broider*, *brouder*, *browder*.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To take, draw, pull, or snatch quickly; reach; throw; cast; brandish.

> He ryt [rideth] his spere *brayding*.
> *King Alisaunder*, l. 7373.

> Hir kerchef of hir heed she *braude*.
> *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 739.

2. To weave by passing three or more strands, strips, or lines of over and under each other alternately; plait; interlace: as, to *braid* the hair, straw, tape, etc.

> *Braid* your locks with rosy twine.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 105.

3. To form by braiding; interweave the material of in strands or strips: as, to *braid* a straw hat or a rug.—**4.** In *domestic econ.*, to beat and blend, as soft substances, particularly to press them with a spoon through a sieve.—**5†.** To upbraid; reproach.

> If thou talkest a little longer, I thinke thou wilt *braid* mee with the sauing of his life.
> *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, viii.

> Few love to hear the sins they love to act;
> 'Twould '*braid* yourself too near for me to tell it.
> *Shak.*, Pericles, i. 1.

Braided rug, a rug or mat for the floor, formed by braiding strips of woolen or silk fabrics, and afterward sewing them together.—**To braid St. Catherine's tresses**, to live a virgin.

> Thou art too fair to *braid St. Catharine's tresses*.
> *Longfellow*, Evangeline, ii. 1.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To move quickly; start; rush.

> Whan she saugh tweyne come hir to socour, she *braied* rudely oute of theire handes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 464.

> Troilus . . . disposed wod out of his wit to *breyde*.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 230.

2†. To start suddenly (out of sleep); awake.

> With the falle right out of slepe she *brayde*.
> *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 365.

3. To nauseate; desire to vomit. [Prov. Eng.] —**4.** To be like; resemble in appearance or character. [Prov. Eng.]

braid[1] (brād), *n.* [< ME. *braid*, *breid*, < AS. *bræd*, *bred* (for **brægd*, **bregd*), trick, deceit, *gebregd*, quick motion, trick, deceit (= Icel. *bragdh*, a quick motion, trick, scheme), < *bregdan* = Icel. *bregdha*, move quickly, etc.: see *braid*[1], *v.*] **1†.** A quick motion; a start.

> She waketh, walwith, maketh many a *brayde*.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1164.

2†. A moment.

> But curtois, debonair, and vertuous;
> Hyt appered well by hys workes eche *braide*.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S), l. 6239.

> For as I sodainely went in hand therewith, and made it in a *brede*. *Sir T. More*, Works (1557).

3†. A turn (of work); a job.—**4†.** A trick; deception.

> Dian rose with all her maids,
> Blushing thus at love's *braids*.
> *Greene*, Radagon in Dianam.

5. Any plaited band or fillet. Specifically—(*a*) A plaited band of hair, whether twined around the head or hanging behind. (*b*) A narrow textile band or tape, formed by plaiting or weaving together several strands of silk, cotton, wool, or other material, used as trimming for garments, for stay-laces, etc. (*c*) Straw or other similar material plaited into bands for use in making bonnets or hats. **6.** A wicker guard for protecting trees newly grafted. [Prov. Eng.] **In a braid†, at a braid†**, in a moment, on the instant. *Rom. of the Rose.*

braid[1]**†** (brād), *a.* [An adj. use of *braid*[1], *n.*, 4, deceit.] Deceitful; crafty.

> Since Frenchmen are so *braid*,
> Marry that will, I live and die a maid.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 2.

braid[2] (brād), *a.* Broad. [Scotch.]

braid-bonnet (brād'bon″et), *n.* Same as *bonnet piece*.

braid-comb (brād'kōm), *n.* A back comb for a woman's hair.

braider (brā'dėr), *n.* One who or that which braids; specifically, an attachment to a sewing-machine for guiding a braid which is to be sewed on or into the work.

braiding (brā'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *braid*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of making or attaching braids. **2.** Braids collectively.

> A gentleman enveloped in mustachios, whiskers, fur, frills, and *braiding*. *Thackeray.*

braiding-machine (brā'ding-ma-shēn″), *n.* **1.** A machine for weaving braid, or for covering tubes, cords, or wires with a flat or round plaiting.—**2.** A machine for sewing braid upon a fabric; a braider.

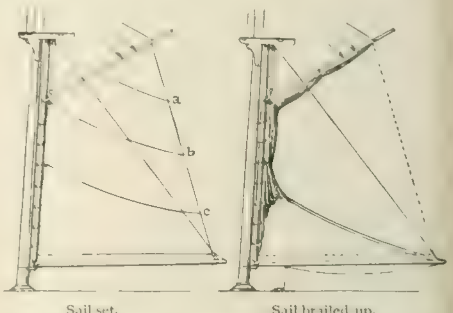
braidism (brā'dizm), *n.* [From James *Braid* of Manchester, Eng., who published his investigations in 1843.] Hypnotism (which see).

braidist (brā'dist), *n.* [As *braid-ism* + *-ist.*] A hypnotist or hypnotizer.

Braid's squint. See *squint*.

braik (brāk), *n.* A Scotch spelling of *brake*[3].

brail (brāl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *brayle*, < ME. *brayle*, < OF. *braiel*, *braiol*, *braioel*, *braoiel*, *braieul*, a cincture, orig. for fastening breeches (cf. *brayette*, mod. F. *brayette*, the flap of trousers), < *braie* (> E. *bray*[5], q. v.), < L. *bracæ*, breeches: see *bracæ*, *breech.*] **1.** *Naut.*, one of certain ropes made fast to the after-leech of a fore-and-aft sail, and led through blocks on the mast or gaff down to the deck, to assist in taking in the sail; a rope made fast to the head of a jib for a similar purpose.



Sail set. Sail brailed up.
a, peak-brail; *b*, throat-brail; *c*, lower brail.

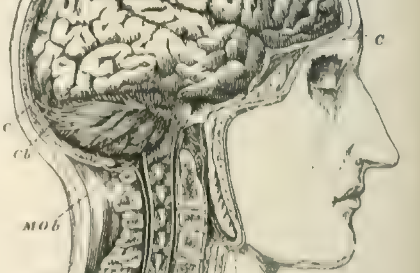
> The *brails* were hauled up, and all the light hands in the starboard watch sent out on the gaff to pass the gaskets. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 257.

2. In *falconry*: (*a*) A piece of leather used to bind up a hawk's wing. (*b*) [< F. *brayeul*, "the parts or feathers about the Hauks fundament, called by our falconers the *brayl* in a short-winged and the pannel in a long-winged hauk" (Cotgrave).] The mass of feathers about a hawk's fundament; the crissum of a falcon.

brail (brāl), *v. t.* [< *brail*, *n.*] **1.** To fasten up (the wings of a bird).—**2.** *Naut.*, to haul in by means of the brails: usually followed by *up*.

> These trades lasted nearly all the way . . . to the line; blowing steadily on our starboard quarter for three weeks, without our starting a brace, or even *brailing* down the skysails. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 341.

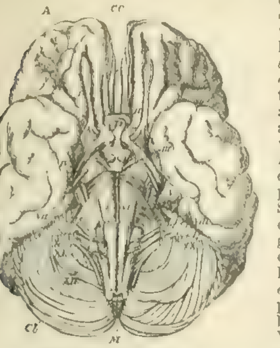
brain (brān), *n.* [< ME. *brain*, *brein*, *brayne*, earlier *brazen*, < AS. *brægen*, *bregen*, *brægn* = OFries. *brein* = MD. *breghen*, *breghe*, D. *brein* = MLG. *bregen*, *bragen*, LG. *brägen*, *bregen*, brain; not in G. or Scand.; root unknown.] **1.**



Side view of Human Brain and upper part of Spinal Cord, the skull and other coverings being removed.

C, cerebrum, or brain proper, showing the convoluted surface [illegible]; *Cb*, cerebellum, or little brain; *MOb*, medulla oblongata; *N*, [illegible]; *Sp*, [illegible] spine, or spinous process.

In *anat.*, the soft grayish and whitish mass filling the cranial cavity of a vertebrate, consisting of ganglionic nerve-cells and nerve-fibers, with the requisite sustentacular and vascular tissue; the encephalon (which see); the part of the cerebrospinal axis which is contained in the cranium. It is divided by anatomists into (1) the *prosencephalon*, comprising the cerebral hemispheres (or lateral halves of the cerebrum) with the olfactory lobes; (2) the *thalamencephalon*, comprising the thalami optici, and other parts about the third ventricle; (3) the *mesencephalon*, comprising the parts about the Sylvian aqueduct, corpora quadrigemina above and crura cerebri below; (4) the *epencephalon*, comprising the cerebellum and pons Varolii; and (5) the *metencephalon* or *medulla oblongata*, extending from the pons to the foramen magnum. The prosencephalon is now usually divided into the *rhinencephalon*, or olfactory lobes, and prosencephalon proper. The thalamencephalon is also called *diencephalon*. By Huxley and others the epencephalon of the above nomenclature is called *metencephalon*, and the next segment (the fifth) is then named *myelencephalon*. Common English equivalents of the above five segments are *forebrain*, *'tweenbrain*, *midbrain*, *hindbrain*, and *afterbrain;* these are terms translated directly from the nomenclature of the German anatomists, who call them respectively *vorderhirn*, *zwischenhirn*, *mittelhirn*, *hinterhirn*, and *nachhirn*. Haeckel calls them *protopsyche*, *deutopsyche*, *mesopsyche*, *metapsyche*, and *epipsyche*. These five segments are fundamentally distinct, and correspond embryologically to as many cerebral vesicles or brain-bladders which arise from three primitive vesicles by subdivision. The simplest and a common division of the brain is into the *cerebrum* or brain proper, the *cerebellum* or little brain, the *pons Varolii*, and the *medulla oblongata*. (See cuts under *cerebral* and *corpus*.) The human brain is distinguished for the relatively enormous size and surface-complexity of the cerebrum or prosencephalon, which completely covers the cerebellum and olfactory lobes, and is marked by many deep fissures or sulci separating gyri or convolutions. The cerebrum is divided into right and left halves, or cerebral hemispheres, connected by the great transverse commissure or corpus callosum. Each hemisphere is divided into three primary lobes, frontal, parietal, and occipital, and many more detailed subdivisions of its surface are recognized. The interior of the brain (which is primitively hollow) is traversed in the adult by a set or system of connected cavities known as *ventricles* or *cœliæ*. The first and second of these are the right and left ventricles of the hemispheres, or *procœliæ;* the third is the *diacœlia;* the fourth is the *epicœlia;* passages connecting these are the foramina of Monro and the aqueduct of Sylvius. The brain and adjoining portions of the spinal cord give rise to 12 pairs of nerves, called *cranial nerves* because they emerge from foramina in the base of the skull. (See *cranial*.) Brain-substance is of two kinds, gray ganglionic or cellular nerve-tissue, and white commissural or fibrous nerve-tissue. The gray matter which invests the cerebrum and cerebellum is also called the *cortical* substance, in distinction from the white or *medullary* substance of the interior. A brain is in fact a collection of gray ganglia united by white commissures. Besides the cortex, there are several ganglia or collections of gray matter in the interior, as the corpora striata, the optic thalami, the optic lobes or corpora quadrigemina, the corpora dentata of the cerebellum, and the corpora olivaria of the medulla oblongata. Connected with the brain are two non-nervous structures, the conarium or epiphysis cerebri and the pituitary body or hypophysis cerebri. The brain is covered by three membranes or *meninges*, of which the external is the dura mater, the middle the arachnoid, and the inner the pia mater. Most mammals have a brain like that of man, but in descending the mammalian scale the cerebrum becomes relatively smaller and has fewer if any convolutions, the corpus callosum becomes rudimentary, and the olfactory lobes enlarge. (See cuts under *gyrus* and *sulcus*.) In the brain of birds the hemispheres are smooth, there is no corpus callosum or pons Varolii, and the optic lobes are of immense size. There is no brain in the lowest vertebrate, *Amphioxus*. The average weight of the brain in adult males of the European type is about 1,400 grams (49.5 ounces); in women about 1,250 grams (44 ounces). The brain is in its highest activity the organ of consciousness or mind, and its general function is that of furnishing the most complex and extensive outgoing stimulation of muscles and other active tissues as a response, more or less immediate, to the most complex and extensive incoming sensory stimulation. With functions of this high degree of complexity are associated in some parts much simpler functions resembling those of the spinal cord. The cortex of the cerebral hemispheres is the portion of the brain in which the most complex coördinations seem to be effected, and which is most directly involved in mental acts. Certain parts of the cortex are, however, peculiarly related to certain special incoming or outgoing stimulations, and are called sensory or motor centers. (See *cerebral*, and *cerebral localization*, under *localization*.) The corpus striatum is usually regarded as especially concerned with stimulations passing downward, and the optic thalamus with those passing upward; among the latter, those of sight are connected with the hinder part of the thalamus. The nates are involved in the sight function, and the testes seem to have close relations with the fibers entering by the auditory nerve. The cerebellum is concerned with the coordination of muscular contractions in the carrying out of voluntary actions, while the medulla oblongata contains a large number of centers for comparatively simple functions, as vasomotor action, cardiac action, respiration, deglutition, etc. (See also cut under *encephalon*.) From its complexity, the brain is usually spoken of in the plural in certain relations: as, to beat out or to rack one's *brains*.



Base of Human Brain.

A, frontal lobe of cerebrum; *B*, temporal lobe of same, separated from *A* by the Sylvian fissure; *CC*, corpus callosum — its fore end; *Cb*, cerebellum; *M*, medulla oblongata; *P*, pituitary body; *I*, olfactory "nerve" (so called — rather olfactory lobe, or rhinencephalon; *II*, optic nerve, after decussation with its fellow at the chiasm; *III*, motor-oculi nerve; *IV*, pathetic nerve; *V*, trigeminal-trifacial nerve; *VI*, abducent nerve; *VII*, facial nerve; *VIII*, auditory nerve; *IX*, glossopharyngeal nerve; *X*, pneumogastric nerve; *XI*, spinal accessory nerve; *XII*, hypoglossal nerve. The rounded masses near *III* are the corpora albicantia; *VI* rests upon the pons Varolii.

2. In *entom.*, the principal ganglion of the nervous system, situated in the head, over the esophagus, and formed by the coalescence of several supra-esophageal ganglia. The nerves of the eyes and antennæ are directly connected with it, and it gives off two inferior branches which surround the esophagus and unite beneath in the subesophageal ganglion. Sometimes this ganglion is regarded as a part of the brain, being distinguished as the *cerebellum*, while the principal or upper ganglion is called the *cerebrum*. 3. The same or a corresponding portion of the nervous system in many other invertebrates.— 4. Understanding; intellectual power; fancy; imagination: commonly in the plural: as, a man of *brains;* "my *brain* is too dull," *Scott*.

> God will be worshipped and served according to his prescript word, and not according to the *brain* of man.
> *Abp. Sandys*, Sermons, fol. 128 b.

> The poison and the dagger are still at hand to butcher a hero, when a poet wants the *brains* to save him.
> *Dryden*, Pref. to Don Sebastian.

To beat or **cudgel one's brains**, to try earnestly to recall or think of something, or to concentrate one's attention and thought upon it: as, he *beat his brains* for a simile.

> *Cudgel thy brains* no more about it; for your dull ass will not mend his pace with beating. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

To have (something) **on the brain**, to be extremely interested in or eager about something; be over-persistent and zealous in promoting some scheme or movement: as, to *have* reform *on the brain*. [Colloq.]—**Water on the brain**, dropsy of the brain; hydrocephalus.

brain (brān), *v. t.* [< ME. *brainen*, dash out the brains; from the noun.] 1. To dash out the brains of; kill by beating in the skull.

> There thou must *brain* him. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 2.

> When Uncas had *brained* his first antagonist, he turned like a hungry lion to seek another.
> *Cooper*, Last of the Mohicans, xii.

2. Figuratively, to destroy; defeat; balk; thwart. [Rare.]

> It was the swift celerity of his death . . .
> That *brain'd* my purpose. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

3†. To get into the brain; conceive; understand. [Rare.]

> 'Tis still a dream; or else such stuff as madmen
> Tongue, and *brain* not. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 4.

brain-bladder (brān′blad″ėr), *n.* In *embryol.*, a cerebral vesicle; one of the hollow dilated portions of the brain of any embryonic cranial vertebrate.

> In all Skulled Animals, from the Cyclostomi to Man, the same parts, although in very various forms, develop from these five original *brain-bladders*.
> *Haeckel*, Evol. of Man (trans.), II. 220.

brain-box (brān′boks), *n.* The cranium proper; the cranial part of the whole skull, containing the brain, as distinguished from the facial parts of the same.

brain-case (brān′kas), *n.* Same as *brain-box*.

brain-cavity (brān′kav″i-ti), *n.* 1. One of the ventricles of the brain.—2. The interior of the cranium or skull, containing the brain.

brain-coral (brān′kor″al), *n.* The popular name of coral of the genus *Meandrina:* so called because it resembles in its superficial appearance the convolutions of the human brain. The genus is of the family *Meandrinidæ*, belonging to the aporose division of stone-corals. Also called *brainstone* and *brainstone-coral*.

[illegible]

brained (brānd), *a.* [< *brain* + *-ed*2.] 1. Furnished with brains: used chiefly in composition: as, crack-brained; *harebrained*.

> If the other two be *brained* like us, the state totters.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 2.

2. [Pp. of *brain*, *v.*] Having the brains knocked or dashed out; killed by a blow which breaks the skull.

brain-fag (brān′fag), *n.* Mental fatigue or exhaustion, as from overwork.

> In states of extreme *brain-fag* the horizon is narrowed almost to the passing word. *Mind*, IX. 17.

brain-fever (brān′fē″vėr), *n.* Inflammation of the brain; phrenitis; meningitis.

brainge (brānj), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *brainged*, ppr. *brainging*. [Connected with *braingell*, rush headlong; as a noun, rushing headlong, doing anything carelessly; origin obscure.] To do something noisily and hurriedly, especially through anger. *Burns*. [Scotch.]

brainish (brā′nish), *a.* [< *brain* + *-ish*1.] Headstrong; passionate; also, perhaps, unreal; brain-sick. [Rare.]

> In this *brainish* apprehension, kills
> The unseen good old man. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 1.

brainless (brān′les), *a.* [< ME. *brainles* = D. *breinloos;* < *brain* + *-less*.] Wanting the brain; witless; stupid: as, "the dull *brainless* Ajax," *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.

brainlessness (brān′les-nes), *n.* The state of being brainless; lack of sense; stupidity.

> When indolence or *brainlessness* [illegible] thought about a [illegible] fiction. [illegible] VII. [illegible]

brain-maggot (brān′mag″ot), *n.* Same as *brain-worm*, 1.

brainpan (brān′pan), *n.* [< ME. *brainpanne* (= OFries. *breinpanne* = MLG. *bregenpanne*, LG. *bragenpanne*); < *brain* + *pan*. Cf. equiv. AS. *heafodpanne*, the skull, lit. 'head-pan.'] That part of the skull which incloses the brain; the cranium.

> My *brain-pan* had been cleft with a brown bill.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 10.

> I learnt more from her in a flash,
> Than if my *brainpan* were an empty hull,
> And every Muse tumbled a science in.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

brain-racking (brān′rak″ing), *a.* Harassing; perplexing.

brain-sand (brān′sand), *n.* In *anat.*, the earthy particles found in the conarium or pineal gland, forming the so-called *acervulus cerebri*. They are minute concretions of calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate, and magnesium phosphate, with some animal substance.

brain-sick (brān′sik), *a.* Disordered in the understanding; fantastic; crotchety; crazed.

> Quicke wittes also be, in most part of all their doinges, ouer quicke, hastie, rashe, headie, and *brainsicke*.
> *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 33.

> We have already suffered from the [illegible] and broils which seem to follow this poor *brain-sick* lady wherever she comes. *Scott*, Kenilworth, II. xviii.

brainsickly (brān′sik-li), *adv.* Fantastically; madly.

> You do unbend your noble strength, to think
> So *brainsickly* of things. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 2.

brain-sickness (brān′sik-nes), *n.* Disorder of the brain; insanity. *Holland*.

brainstone (brān′stōn), *n.* See *brain-coral*.

brainstone-coral (brān′stōn-kor″al), *n.* Same as *brain-coral*.

brain-throb (brān′throb), *n.* The throbbing of the brain.

brainward (brān′wärd), *adv.* and *a.* Toward or tending toward the brain.

> If, from any cause, there is excessive *brainward* determination of the blood, the plethora of the capillaries gives [illegible]

brain-wave (brān′wāv), *n.* A so-called telepathic vibration supposed to be concerned in the transference of a thought from one mind to another by other than physical means of communication.

> [illegible] mature desire to ticket or identify a force which . . . [illegible]

brain-work (brān′wėrk), *n.* Intellectual labor; cerebration.

brain-worm (brān′wėrm), *n.* 1. A worm infesting or supposed to infest the brain. Also called *brain-maggot*.—2. The vermis of the cerebellum.

brainy (brā′ni), *a.* [< *brain* + *-y*1.] Having a good brain; intelligent; sharp-witted; quick of comprehension.

braird (brärd), *n.* [In sense < AS. *brord*, a point, blade of grass (see *brad*); but the form depends rather upon ME. *brerd*, < AS. *brerd*, *breord*, ONorth. *breard*, edge, brink, = OHG. *brort*, edge, etc.; prob. connected with AS. *brord*, a point.] A grain-crop when it first makes its appearance above ground. [Scotch.]

> [illegible] the land, will grow in peace to a plentiful harvest. *Galt*.

braird (brärd), *v. i.* [< *braird*, *n.*] To spring up, as seeds; shoot forth from the earth, as grain; germinate. [Scotch.]

brairo (brā'rō), *n.* [A corruption of F. *blaireau*, badger.] A Canadian French name of the American badger, *Taxidea americana*.

braise¹, *v. t.* See *braize*¹.

braise², *n.* See *braize*².

braisé, braisée (brā-zā'), *a.* [F.] Braized.

braiser, *n.* See *braizer*.

brait (brāt), *n.* [Origin unknown.] Among jewelers, a rough diamond.

braize¹, **braise**¹ (brāz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *braized*, ppr. *braizing*. [< F. *braiser*, cook over live coals, < *braise* = Pr. *brasa* = Sp. *brasa* = Pg. *braza* = It. *bracia, brascia, bragia*, etc., live coals, embers (cf. F. *braser*, solder; OF. and F. *em-braser*, OF. *es-braser, a-braser* = Pr. *em-braser* = Sp. *a-brasar* = Pg. *a-brazar* = It. *ab-braciare*, etc., set on fire); of Scand. origin: < Dan. *brase*, fry, = Sw. *brasa*, flame, = Icel. *brasa*, harden by fire: see *brass*¹ and *brazier*².] To cook (meat) by stewing in a thick rich gravy with vegetables, etc., and then slowly baking.

braize¹, **braise**¹ (brāz), *n.* [< *braize*¹, *v.*] In *cookery*, braized meat.

braize² (brāz), *n.* [Also *braise*; perhaps akin to *barse, bass*¹, and *bream*¹, q. v.] **1.** An acanthopterygian fish of the genus *Pagrus, P. vulgaris*, of the family *Sparidæ*, found in British seas. Also called *becker*.—**2.** A local Scotch name of the roach. Also *braze*.

braize³ (brāz), *n.* [A var. of *breeze*³.] The dust of charcoal which accumulates around the furnace of charcoal-works; coal-dust.

> The dust or *braize* of the Philadelphia coal yards is sold for use in fire boxes [of locomotives], of suitable construction.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 501.

braizer, braiser (brā'zėr), *n.* [< *braize*¹, *braise*¹, + *-er*¹.] A covered pot, stew-pan, or kettle used in braizing.

braizing-pan (brā'zing-pan), *n.* A small covered pan or air-tight oven in which meat is braized.

brake¹ (brāk). Obsolete or archaic preterit of *break*.

brake¹ (brāk), *n.* [Var. spelling of *break*; cf. *brack*¹ and *brake*².] **1**†. A break; brack; flaw.

> The slighter *brakes* of our reformed Muse.
> *Webster*, Works, iv. 141. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A mechanical device for arresting the motion of a vehicle: now usually classed with *brake*³. See *brake*³, *n.*, 9.

brake²† (brāk), *v.* [< ME. *braken* (= D. *braken*), vomit, a secondary form of *breken*, E. *break* = G. *brechen*, break, vomit: see *break*, and cf. *parbrake*.] **I.** *intrans.* To vomit.

> *Brakyn* or castyn, or spewe, vomo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 47.
> And as an hounde that et gras so gan ich to *brake*.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 430.

II. *trans.* To vomit; cast up.

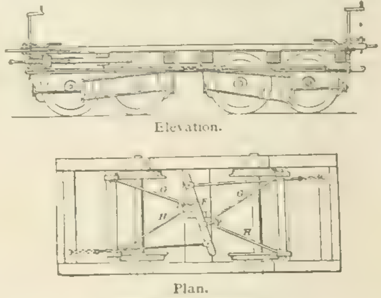
> The whal . . . a wrath [illegible]
> There he *brakes* vp the buyrne [man, sc. Jonah].
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), l. 339.

brake³ (brāk), *n.* [< ME. *brake*, an instrument for breaking flax, also a name for other mechanical contrivances; not found in AS., but prob. of LG. origin: MLG. LG. *brake* = MD. *braecke*, D. *braak* (*vlas-braak*, flax-brake) = Sw. *bråka* (*lin-bråka*, flax-brake) = Dan. *brage*, a brake (cf. OD. *brake*, a clog for the neck, MD. *braecke, braake*, an instrument for holding by the nose; cf. OHG. *brecha*, MHG. G. *breche*, a brake); < MLG. LG. D., etc., *breken* = G. *brechen* = AS. *brecan*, E. *break*, q. v. *Brake*³ is thus practically equiv. to *break*, *n.*, of which, in some recent uses, it is only a different spelling, conformed to the older word.] **1.** A tool or machine for breaking up the woody portion of flax, to loosen it from the harl or fibers.—**2.** The handle or lever by which a pump is worked.—**3.** A bakers' kneading-machine.—**4.** A sharp bit or snaffle: as, "a snaffle bit or *brake*." *Gascoigne*, Steele Glas.—**5.** An apparatus for confining refractory horses while being shod.—**6.** A medieval engine of war analogous to the balista.

> [illegible] rather the *brakes* [illegible] whereof [illegible]
> *Holland*, tr. [illegible]
>
> [illegible] the iron rams, the *brakes* [illegible]

7. [illegible] heavy harrow for breaking clods after [illegible]. Also called *drag*.—**8.** A kind of wagonette. A large and heavy [illegible] of the [illegible] is used for breaking in [illegible] horses [illegible].—**9.** Any mechanical [illegible] for [illegible] or retarding the motion [illegible] means of friction. [illegible] In this sense [illegible] *air-brake*.

10. The fore part of a carriage, by which it is turned.—**11.** A basket-makers' tool for stripping the bark from willow wands.—**12**†. An old instrument of torture. Also called the *Duke of Exeter's daughter*. **Automatic brake**, a brake which acts mechanically under certain circumstances, as on a railroad-train when one car becomes detached from the rest.—**Block-brake**, a brake used in retarding a moving part by the pressure upon it of a stationary block.—**Compressed-air brake.** See *air-brake*.—**Continuous brake**, a series of car-brakes, so arranged that all can be controlled from some one point on the train. See *air-brake*.—**Double-lever brake**, a brake on a car-truck or four-wheeled car, having two levers so arranged that the pressure on the two sets of shoes will be equal.—**Single-lever brake**, a brake which has but a single lever, to which the force is applied. The fulcrum of the lever is upon one brake-beam, and from its shorter arm a rod extends to the brake-beam of the other pair of wheels of the same truck.—**To bleed the brakes.** See *bleed*.



Elevation.

Plan.

Single-lever Car-brake.

The single lever *F*, pivoted at mid length, is operated by chains and rods from the brake-wheel on either platform. To the lever are attached rods *G, H*, proceeding to the brake-bars which carry the shoes.

brake³ (brāk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *braked*, ppr. *braking*. [= MLG. LG. D. *braken* (> F. *braquer*) = Sw. *bråka* = Dan. *brage*, brake; from the noun. Cf. *break*, *v.*] **1**†. To crack or break (the stalks of flax) in order to separate the woody portions from the fiber. Now written *break*.

> It [flax] must be watered, dried, *braked*, tew-tawed, and with much labor driuen and reduced in the end to be as soft and tender as wooll. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xix. (proem).

2. To retard or stop the motion of by the application of a brake.

brake⁴ (brāk), *n.* [< ME. *brake* (see *brake*⁵); not in AS., but prob. of LG. origin: MLG. *brake*, bush, bushes, LG. *brake*, a willow-bush; orig. appar. rough or broken ground; cf. D. *braak* (*-land*) = MLG. *brake* = G. *brache*, land broken but not sowed, MHG. *brāche*, OHG. *brācha*, the breaking of land after harvest (= MLG. *brake* = MD. *braecke*, D. *braak*, breaking, a break: see *brack*¹); hence in comp., G. *brach-feld*, equiv. to D. *braakland*, fallow land; OHG. MHG. *brāchmanot*, 'plowing-month,' June; whence separately as an adj., D. *braak* = G. *brach* (> Dan. *brak*), fallow; ult. < D. *breken* = OHG. *brechan*, MHG. *brechen*, G. *brechen* = AS. *brecan*, E. *break*; being thus closely akin to *brack*¹ and to *brake*³.] **1.** A place overgrown with bushes or brushwood, shrubs, and brambles; a thicket; in the United States, a cane-brake, that is, a tract of ground overgrown with cane, *Arundinaria macrosperma*.

> This green plot shall be our stage, this hawthorn *brake* our tiring-house.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 1.

> He staid not for *brake*, and he stopped not for stone,
> He swam the Esk river where ford there was none.
> *Scott*, Young Lochinvar.

> The mid forest *brake*,
> Rich with a sprinkling of fair musk rose blooms.
> *Keats*, Endymion, i.

2. A single bush, or a number of bushes growing by themselves.

brake⁵ (brāk), *n.* [< ME. *brake*, appar. < AS. *bracce* (rare), a fern: see *bracken*. Appar. confused in ME., etc., with *brake*⁴, a thicket, etc.; cf. *brake*⁴, *brakebush, fern-brake*.] The name given to *Pteris aquilina* and other large ferns. See *Pteris*.

> Others [leaves] are parted small like our ferns or *brakes*.
> *E. Terry*, Voyage, p. 105.

Buckhorn-brake, a name sometimes applied to the flowering fern *Osmunda regalis*.—**Cliff-brake**, a common name of the genus *Pellæa*.—**Rock-brake**, the plant *Allosorus crispus*.

brake-bar (brāk'bär), *n.* A bar connecting the brake-shoes of opposite wheels of a carriage of any kind.

brake-beam (brāk'bēm), *n.* A wooden bar supporting the brake-blocks of a car-truck.

brake-block (brāk'blok), *n.* A wooden or metal block holding the shoe or piece which bears against the tread or tire of a wheel when the brake is applied.

brakebush†, *n.* [ME. *brakebushe*; < *brake*⁵ + *bush*¹.] A fern-brake.

brake-hanger (brāk'hang''ėr), *n.* A link or bar by which brake-beams and their attachments are suspended from a truck-frame or car-body. *Car-Builder's Dict.*—**Parallel brake-hanger**, a bar or link so attached to a brake-beam as to maintain the brake-head and brake-shoe in the same relative positions when the brakes are released, thus preventing the brake-shoes from striking against the wheel.

brake-head (brāk'hed), *n.* A piece of wood or iron fastened to a brake-beam and bearing against the wheels, forming both a brake-block and a brake-shoe.

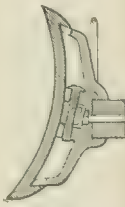
brake-hopper (brāk'hop''ėr), *n.* [< *brake*⁴ + *hopper*.] A name for the grasshopper-warbler, *Sylvia locustella*, or *Locustella nævia*. *Macgillivray*. [Local, British.]

brakeman (brāk'man), *n.*; pl. *brakemen* (-men). **1.** A man whose business is to apply the brakes on a railroad-train which are operated by hand. —**2.** In *mining*, the man in charge of the winding-engine.

Sometimes spelled *breakman*, and in Great Britain often called *brakesman*.

braken†, *n.* An obsolete form of *bracken*.

brake-shaft (brāk'shäft), *n.* The shaft on which is wound the chain by which the power of a car-brake operated by hand is applied to the wheels.



Brake-shoe.

brake-shoe (brāk'shö), *n.* A piece of wood or metal fitted to a brake-block, or forming one piece with it, and serving as a rubber to retard, by friction with the wheel-tread or -tire, the movement of a wheel. —**Brake-shoe valve**, in an air- or vacuum-brake, a valve so arranged as to relieve the pressure upon the wheel when it becomes too great.

brakesman (brāks'man), *n.*; pl. *brakesmen* (-men). See *brakeman*.

brake-spool (brāk'spöl), *n.* An enlargement, by a sleeve or otherwise, of a brake-shaft to give greater speed and less power to the brake. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

brake-strap (brāk'strap), *n.* The strap surrounding the pulley of a friction-brake.

braket†, *n.* A Middle English form of *bragget*².

brake-van (brāk'van), *n.* On European railways, the van or car in a freight-train to the wheels of which the brake is applied. See *brake*³, 9.

brake-wheel (brāk'hwēl), *n.* **1.** A horizontal hand-wheel on the platform of a railroad-car, or on the roof of a box-car, used to control the brake.—**2.** A heavy wheel furnished with cams to control the action of a trip-hammer.

brakish†, *a.* See *brackish*.

braky (brā'ki), *a.* [< *brake*⁴ + *-y*¹.] Full of brakes; abounding with brambles or shrubs; rough; thorny: as, "*braky* thickets and deep sloughs," *Bp. Hall*, Heaven upon Earth.

> Redeem arts from their rough and *brakey* seats, where they lay hid and overgrown with thorns.
> *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

brall†. An obsolete spelling of *brawl*.

Brama (brā'mạ̈), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Bramidæ*. The pomfret, *B. rayi*, is an example. *Schneider*, 1801. See cut under *sea-bream*.

Bramah lock, press. See the nouns.

Bramantesque (brä-man-tesk'), *a.* Relating to or having the character or style of the works of Bramante (1444–1514), a noted Italian architect, whose studies of the antique exerted much influence upon the classic revival. He prepared the original design for the rebuilding of St. Peter's at Rome, of which the execution was interrupted by his death. The epithet *Bramantesque* was early applied to the style of architecture now called Renaissance, from the preëminent position held by Bramante in its formation.

> The artist who introduced Renaissance architecture, then called *Bramantesque*, into Lombardy.
> *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, p. 182, note.

bramantip (bra-man'tip), *n.* Same as *bamalip*.

Bramatherium (brä-mạ-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., prop. **Brahmatherium*, < *Brahma*¹ + Gr. θηρίον, wild beast.] A genus of gigantic artiodactyl mammals of uncertain position, related to *Sivatherium*. Like the latter, it had four horns, and its remains occur with those of *Sivatherium* in the middle and late Tertiary deposits of the Sivalik hills in India. *Falconer and Cautley*, 1845.

bramble (bram'bl), *n.* [< ME. *brembel, brembil, bremmil*, < AS. *brambel, brembel*, prop. *bremel* (also *brember*, ME. *brember*: see *brambleberry*), = ODan. *bremle, brymle* = LG. *brummel* (*-beren*, pl.), bramble; dim. of the form seen in ME.

brame, bramble, = MD. *braeme*, *breme*, D. *braam* = MLG. *brām*, *brāme*, *brēme*, *brumme*, LG. *braam*, bramble, broom-plant, = OHG. *brāma*, *bramo*, MHG. *brāme*, bramble, G. dial. (Swiss) *bramen*, bramble, G. *bram*, *brame*, broom-plant (also an awl, punch, from the sense of 'thorn'). Akin to *broom*¹, q. v.] A name common to plants of the genus *Rubus*, especially and usually in England the common blackberry, *R. fruticosus*; occasionally (from these plants being armed with prickles), any rough prickly shrub, as the dogrose, *Rosa canina*.

> The *bramble* flour that bereth the red hepe.
> *Chaucer*, Sir Thopas, l. 35.

bramble (bram'bl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *brambled*, ppr. *brambling*. [< *bramble*, *n.*] To pick brambles or blackberries.

> All persons found *brambling*, nutting, and otherwise trespassing in . . . Woods, will be prosecuted.
> Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 327.

brambleberry (bram'bl-ber″i), *n.*; pl. *brambleberries* (-iz). [ME. not found, < AS. *brēmel-berie* (cf. *brēmber*, ME. *brember*, equiv. to *brēmbel*, *brēmel*, bramble) (= MLG. *brāmber* = OHG. *brāmberi*, MHG. *brāmbere*, *brāmber*, G. *brombeere* = Sw. *brombär* = Dan. *brombær*, a blackberry, = MD. *braembesie*, D. *braambezie*, > F. *framboise*, Pr. *framboiso*, Sp. *frambueso*, It. dial. *flanbocsa*, ML. *framboses*, raspberry), < *brēmel*, bramble, + *berie*, berry.] 1. The berry of a bramble; especially, a blackberry.—2. The plant itself. See *bramble*. [Eng.]

bramble-bond (bram'bl-bond), *n.* A band made of the long shoots of the bramble, formerly used in thatching roofs.

bramble-bush (bram'bl-bůsh), *n.* [< *bramble* + *bush*; cf. D. *braambosch* = MLG. *brambusch* = ODan. *bremlebusk*.] The bramble, or a thicket of brambles.

brambled (bram'bld), *a.* [< *bramble*, *n.*, + *-ed*².] Overgrown with brambles.

> Forlorn she sits upon the *brambled* floor.
> *T. Warton*, Ode, iii.

bramble-finch (bram'bl-finch), *n.* Same as *brambling*.

bramble-net (bram'bl-net), *n.* A hallier, or net for catching birds.

bramble-rose (bram'bl-rōz), *n.* The dogrose, *Rosa canina*.

> *Bramble-roses*, faint and pale. *Tennyson*, A Dirge.

bramble-worm (bram'bl-wėrm), *n.* Same as *brandling*, 2.

brambling (bram'bling), *n.* [< *bramble* + *-ing*³.] A common European conirostral oscine passerine bird, of the family *Fringillidæ*, *Fringilla montifringilla*, or mountain-finch, closely related to and resembling the chaffinch, *F. cœlebs*, but larger. Also called *bramble-finch*.

Brambling or Mountain-finch (*Fringilla montifringilla*).

brambly (bram'bli), *a.* [< *bramble* + *-y*¹.] Full of brambles: as, "*brambly* wildernesses," *Tennyson*, The Brook.

brame† (brām), *n.* [< OF. *brame*, *bram*, a cry of pain or longing (= Bret. *bram*, a noise, = Sp. It. *brama*, desire), < *bramer* = Pr. *bramar* = Sp. *bramar*, cry out, = It. *bramare*, desire, long for, < OHG. *breman* = AS. *bremman* = MD. *bremmen*, roar: see *brim*¹.] Intense passion or emotion.

> Through long languor and hart-burning *brame*,
> She shortly like a pyned ghost became.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. ii. 52.

bramid (bram'id), *n.* A fish of the family *Bramidæ*.

Bramidæ (bram'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brama* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Brama*. It belongs to the superfamily *Scombroidea*, and is characterized by an oblong compressed body, rounded head, long dorsal and anal fins with few anterior spines, and perfect thoracic ventral fins. The few species are inhabitants of rather deep seas. See cut under *pomfret*.

Bramin, etc. See *Brahman*, etc.

bramoid (bram'oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Brama* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the *Bramidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Bramidæ*.

bran¹ (bran), *n.* [< ME. *bran*, also *bren*, *brin*, partly < OF. *bren*, bran, also refuse, dung, F. *bran*, bran, = Pr. *bren* = OSp. *bren* = It. dial. *brenno* (ML. *brennium*, *brannum*), bran, < W. *bran*, bran, husk, = Ir. *bran*, chaff, = Bret. *brenn*, bran; and partly (like OF., etc.) directly from the Celtic.] The outer coat of wheat, rye, or other farinaceous grain; the husky portion of ground wheat, separated from the flour by bolting.

bran¹ (bran), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *branned*, ppr. *branning*. [< *bran*¹, *n.*] To steep in a bath of bran and water, as cloth before or after dyeing, or skins for tanning.

> *Branned* goods are not afterwards soaped, but simply washed in the washing machine for half an hour with cold or tepid water.
> *Crookes*, Dyeing and Calico-Printing, p. 360.

bran² (bran), *n.* [E. dial.; origin unknown.] A name of the common crow, *Corvus corone*. *Macgillivray*. [Local, British.]

bran³ (bran), *v.* A dialectal form of *bren*, *burn*¹.

bran-bread (bran'bred′), *n.* [< ME. *branbred*.] Bread made of bran, or of unbolted flour.

branc†, *n.* [OF. *branc*; cf. F. *branche*, branch: see *branch*.] A linen vestment similar to a rochet, formerly worn by women over their other clothing.

brancard (brang'kärd), *n.* [F., a litter, shaft, thill, < Pr. *branc*, F. *branche*, branch, arm.] A horse-litter. *Lady M. W. Montagu.*

branch (brȧnch), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *braunch*; < ME. *branche*, *braunche*, *bronche*, < OF. *branche*, *brance*, F. *branche*, branch, = Pr. *branca*, also *branc*, = OSp. and OPg. *branca* = It. *branca*, branch, claw, = Wall. *brăncă*, hand, fore foot (> G. *branke*, dial. *pranke*, claw, *pranke*, *brante*, *prante*, a paw, esp. of a bear), < ML. *branca*, claw; perhaps of Celtic origin: cf. Bret. *branc*, an arm, = W. *braich*, an arm, a branch, = L. *brāchium*, *bracchium*, arm, branch, claw: see *brace*¹, *n.*] I. *n.* 1. A division or subdivision of the stem or axis of a tree, shrub, or other plant (the ultimate or smaller ramifications being called branchlets, twigs, or shoots); a bough.

> A great elm tree spread its broad *branches* over it.
> *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 427.

2. Something resembling a branch in its relation to the trunk; an offshoot or part extending from the main body of a thing; a ramification; a subdivision; an outgrowth.

> Withouten *braunch* of vyce in ony wyse,
> In trouthe alwey to don yow my servyse.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 133.

Specifically—(*a*) Any member or part of a body or system; a department; a section or subdivision: as, a *branch* of a society; the various *branches* of learning.

> In the United States of America . . . the study of jurisprudence and of some *branches* of politics has made great progress.
> *Sir G. C. Lewis*, Authority in Matters of Opinion, iii.

> It is a very prevalent notion among the Christians of Europe, that the Moos'lims are enemies to almost every *branch* of knowledge.
> *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 277.

(*b*) A line of family descent, in distinction from some other line or lines from the same stock: as, the English or the Irish *branch* of a family. (*c*) Any descendant in such a line. [Rare.]

> His father, a younger *branch* of the ancient stock planted in Somersetshire. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall.

(*d*) In *geom.*, any portion of a real curve capable of description by the continuous motion of a point. Every branch either extends to infinity or returns into itself (*reëntrant branch*); but some old geometers considered a branch to be ended by a cusp. (*e*) A piece of pipe including a length of the main pipe and a shorter piece branching from it. When the latter is at right angles to the former, the branch is a *T-branch*; if at an acute angle, it is a *Y-branch*. If there are two branching pieces, it is called a *double branch*. (*f*) The metal piece on the end of the hose of a fire-engine to which the nozle is screwed. (*g*) One of the sides of a horseshoe. (*h*) In *fort.*, the wing or long side of a horn- or crown-work; also, one of the parts of a zigzag approach. (*i*) In a sword-hilt, either of two pieces which project at right angles to the barrel and to the blade of the sword, forming guards for the hand. See *hilt*. (*j*) In *entom.*, the flagellum or outer portion of a geniculate antenna. (*k*) In *mining*, a small vein, leader, or string of ore, connected with or seeming to branch from the main lode. See *lode*. (*l*) In a bridle, either of two bent pieces of iron which bear the bit, the cross-chains, and the curb.

3. In the southern and some of the western United States, the general name for any stream that is not a large river or a bayou.

> Most of the *branches* or streams were dried up. *Irving*.

4. The diploma or commission issued by the proper authority to a pilot who has passed an examination for competency.—5†. A chandelier. *Ash*.—6. A branched candlestick or candle.

> This [funeral] procession was headed by an acolyte with a cross between two clerks, each of whom carried a peculiar kind of light called "a white *branch*," because composed of three tapers shooting up out of one root as it were, being twisted together at the lower end—an emblem of the Trinity. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 467.

Bastard branch. See *bastard*.—**Branches of ogives**, in *arch.*, the ribs of groined vaults traversing from one angle to another, and forming a cross between the other arches which make the sides of the square of which the branches are the diagonals. See [illegible].—**Branch herring.** See *herring*.—**Complete branch**, in *geom.*, a branch of a curve considered as not interrupted by passing through infinity. See (*d*), above.—**Falling branch**, in *gun.*, that portion of the trajectory in which the projectile approaches the earth.

II. *a.* Consisting of or constituting a branch; ramifying; diverging from a trunk, main stem, or main body: as, a *branch* road or railroad; a *branch* society.

branch (brȧnch), *v.* [< ME. *braunchen*, < OF. *branchir* = Pr. *brancar*, branch, = It. *brancare*, grip; from the noun.] I. *intrans.* 1. To spread in branches; send out branches, as a plant.—2. To divide into separate parts or subdivisions; diverge; ramify.—**To branch off**, to form separate parts or branches; diverge from any main stem, line, or course.—**To branch out**, to ramify; engage in lateral operations, as in business; digress, as in discourse.

> To *branch out* into a long extempore dissertation.
> *Spectator*, No. 247.

II. *trans.* 1. To divide, as into branches; make subordinate divisions in.

> The spirits of things animate . . . are *branched* into canals as blood is. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

2. To adorn with needlework; decorate with embroidery; adorn with flowers or other ornament, as in textile fabrics.

> The train whereof loose far behind her strayed,
> *Branched* with gold and pearl most richly wrought.
> *Spenser*.

> Calling my officers about me, in my *branched* velvet gown. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5.

> A dress
> All *branch'd* and flower'd with gold.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

To branch (a thing) **out**, to make it spread out in divisions like branches. [Rare.]

> Ah, my Giacinto . . .
> *Branches* me *out* his verb-tree on the slate.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 64.

branch-chuck (brȧnch'chuk), *n.* In *mech.*, a chuck formed of four branches turned up at the ends, each furnished with a screw.

Branchelliidæ (brang-ke-lī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Branchellion* + *-idæ*.] A family of leeches, typified by the genus *Branchellion*. They are distinguished by the development of a pair of lateral branchiform lobes on each segment of the body. The oral sucker is entire and [illegible] at its [illegible]. [illegible] European species is *Branchellion* [illegible].

Branchellion (brang-kel'i-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βράγχια*, gills.] A genus of *Hirudinea*, or leeches, typical of the family *Branchelliidæ*, having the sides of the body lobate or extended into lobe-like appendages.

brancher (brȧn'chėr), *n.* [< ME. *brancher*, *brauncher*, a young hawk; < *branch* + *-er*¹.] 1. That which shoots forth branches.—2. A young hawk or other bird when it begins to leave the nest and take to the branches of trees.

> Thareby *braunchers* in brede bettyr was never.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 190.

> I say that the eyas should have her meat unwashed, until she becomes a *brancher*. *Scott*, Abbot, I. 44.

branchery (brȧn'chėr-i), *n.* [< *branch* + *-ery*.] A system of branches.

branchia (brang'ki-ä), *n.*¹ [LL., NL.: see *branchiæ*.] One of the constituents of the branchial apparatus; a gill. See *branchiæ*. [Rare.]

branchia (brang'ki-ä), *n.*² *pl.* [NL.: see *branchia*.] Same as *branchiæ*. [Rare.]

branchiæ (brang'ki-ē), *n. pl.* [L., pl. (cf. LL. (NL.) *branchia*, fem. sing., NL. *branchia*, neut. pl., the proper form), < Gr. *βράγχια*, pl., gills, *βράγχιον*, sing., a fin; cf. *βράγχος*, hoarseness, *βράγχια* = *βρόγχια*, windpipe: see *bronchia*.] 1. Organs subservient to respiration through [illegible] They are highly vascular. [illegible]

2. In *Arthropoda*, as crustaceans, specifically, [illegible] processes of the body [illegible] supplied with venous blood (which is thus brought into contact with the air dissolved in water), and constitute a special respiratory organ. See cut under *Po*-[illegible] *sacs*. See these words.

3. In *Vermes*, any appendages of the head or body so modified as to act as a respiratory organ; the various processes which protrude or radiate from the head or other region of the body, and have, or are supposed to have, a respiratory function. See cut under *Protula*.

> In . . . [*Amphinomidæ*, *Eunicidæ*, and *Terebellidæ*] the *branchiæ* are ciliated branched plumes or tufts attached [illegible] In [*Serpulidæ*] . . . they are exclusively attached to the anterior segment of the body, and present the form of two large plumes, each consisting of a principal stem, with many lateral branches. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 210.

4. In *entom.*, gill-like appendages on the bodies of certain insect-larvæ and -pupæ which live in the water, as many dragon-flies and gnats. They are expansions of the integument, and it is supposed that they "absorb air from the water, and convey it by the minute ramifications of the tracheal vessels, with which they are abundantly supplied, into the main tra-[illegible] distributed over the whole body." [illegible]

branchial (brang′ki-al), *a.* [< NL. *branchialis*, < L. *branchiæ*, gills: see *branchiæ*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the branchiæ or gills; or, in animals which have no gills properly so called, of or pertaining to the parts considered homologous with gills, as, in a bird or mammal, parts of the third postoral visceral arch, or of any visceral arch behind the hyoidean.—2. Performed by means of branchiæ: as, *branchial* respiration; a *branchial* function.—**Branchial aperture**, [illegible] supplied the branchiæ, lying behind them. In fishes there are 2, one on each side; rarely the two are confluent in [illegible] In selachians they are generally in 5 pairs, rarely in 6 or 7. In myzonts they are [illegible] or more than [illegible] and sometimes [illegible] In invertebrates [illegible] —**Branchial arch**, [illegible] one of the arches of the branchial apparatus which support the branchial filaments on each side.—**Branchial bar**, the hardened [illegible] which supports the [illegible] —**Branchial basket**. [illegible] —**Branchial cavity**, or **branchial chamber**. [illegible] behind and generally confluent with the oral cavity. (*b*) In *Crustacea*, a cavity or space inclosed by the branchiostegite or gill-cover (formed by a free pleural part of the carapace), and bounded internally by the epimera of the branchiferous somites.—**Branchial cleft**, one of the lat-[illegible] are apparent in the embryos of vertebrates, soon disappearing in the higher types, but longer persistent (sometimes through life) in the lower, as in the amphibians: homologous with the *branchial apertures*.—**Branchial coil**, a spirally curved tube formed by a diverticulum of the superior pharyngeal [illegible] (for example, menhaden) and related forms.—**Branchial duct**, [illegible] chial pouch and the intestinal cavity, or one (exterior) be-[illegible] —**Branchial fold**, [illegible] —**Branchial framework**. [illegible] —**Branchial ganglion**, [illegible] —**Branchial gut**, [illegible] —**Branchial heart**, [illegible] —**Branchial lamella**, [illegible] —**Bran-**[illegible] pharynx [illegible] —**Branchial plate**, [illegible] —**Branchial pore**, [illegible] —**Branchial pouch**, in my-[illegible] —**Branchial ray**, in selachians, one of the [illegible] —**Branchial sac**, [illegible] —**Branchial sinus**, [illegible] sinus into which blood passes from the [illegible] —**Branchial tuft**, [illegible] a respiratory function.—**Branchial tuft**, in tubicolous chætopodous worms, an aggregation of contractile ten-[illegible] the cephalic region, assuming in part the office of branchiæ.

Branchiata (brang-ki-ā′tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *branchiatus*, having gills: see *branchiate*.] In *zoöl.*, a name used with various significations. (*a*) In some systems of classification, one of the prime divisions of the *Arthropoda*, by which all crustaceans, in a broad sense, are collectively distinguished from the *Tracheata*, or insects in the widest sense (arachnids, myriapods, and insects proper): so called from having a branchial instead of a tracheate respiratory apparatus. In Gegenbaur's system a third prime division, *Protracheata*, established for *Peripatus* alone, intervenes between *Branchiata* and *Tracheata*. The *Branchiata* are primarily divided into *Crustacea* proper (including the two main groups of *Entomostraca* and *Malacostraca*) and *Pœcilopoda*, represented by *Limulus*, etc. (*b*) A division of vertebrates containing those which for some time or permanently breathe by gills; the amphibians and fishes, as distinguished from reptiles, birds, and mammals: synonymous with *Ichthyopsida* (which see). (*c*) In mollusks, same as *Branchiogasteropoda*. (*d*) A division of annelids containing those which breathe by gills, or the tubicolous and errant worms, corresponding to the groups *Cephalobranchia* and *Notobranchiata*. (*e*) A group of echinoids with gills on the buccal membrane and with ambulacral plates only on the latter, including all the echinoid families except *Cidaridæ*. *Ludwig*.

branchiate, branchiated (brang′ki-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [< NL. *branchiatus*, having gills, < L. *branchiæ*, gills: see *branchiæ*.] Having permanent gills: contrasted with *pulmonate* or *pulmonated*: as, "*branchiated* Vertebrata," *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 70.

Branchifera (brang-kif′ẹ-rạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *branchifer*: see *branchiferous*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Same as *Branchiogasteropoda*; a division of *Gasteropoda* including those which breathe by gills: opposed to *Pulmonifera*. (*b*) In De Blainville's system of classification, a division of univalves, of the order *Cervicobranchiata*, equivalent to the family *Fissurellidæ*; the keyhole limpets.

branchiferous (brang-kif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *branchifer*, having gills, < L. *branchia*, gills, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] 1. Bearing gills; having branchiæ.

> In the Amniota, also, the arrangement which has been transmitted from their *branchiferous* ancestors is retained during certain stages of embryonic life, in the form of clefts in the wall of the pharynx.
> *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 545.

2. Of or pertaining to the *Branchifera*.

branchiform (brang′ki-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *branchiæ*, gills, + *forma*, form.] Having the form, character, or appearance of gills.

branchihyal (brang-ki-hī′ạl), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *branchia*, gills, + NL. *hyoideus*, hyoid, + *-al*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the gills and tongue, or to the branchial and hyoïdean arches.

II. *n.* One of the elements or joints of a branchial arch. The lowermost or hypobranchial is called the *basal branchihyal*, and the uppermost or epibranchial is distinguished as the *superior branchihyal*. [illegible]

branchiness (brȧn′chi-nes), *n.* The character of being branchy; the state of being full of branches.

branching (brȧn′ching), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *branch*, *v.*] Furnished with branches; shooting out branches.

> Not thrice your *branching* limes have blown
> Since I beheld young Laurence dead.
> *Tennyson*, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

branchiocardiac (brang″ki-ō-kär′di-ak), *a.* [< Gr. [illegible], gills, + καρδία = E. *heart*: see *cardiac*.] Pertaining to, lying between, or separating a branchial and a cardiac region or division: applied to a groove on each side of the middle line of the thoracic portion of the carapace of a crustacean, separating the cardiac division of the carapace from the branchial division.

Branchiogasteropoda (brang″ki-ō-gas-tẹ-rop′ō-dạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *branchia*, gills, + NL. *Gasteropoda*.] A division of gastropodous mollusks which breathe the air contained in water. [illegible] first, the blood may be simply exposed to the water [illegible] *Heteropoda*; secondly, the respiratory organs may be in [illegible] fall into two distinct series, the one being hermaphrodite, [illegible]

branchiogasteropodous (brang″ki-ō-gas-tẹ-rop′ō-dus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Branchiogasteropoda*.

branchiopallial (brang″ki-ō-pal′i-ạl), *a.* [< L. *branchiæ*, gills, + *pallium*, mantle: see *pallium*.] In *Mollusca*, of or pertaining to both the branchiæ and the pallium: applied to a ganglion of the nervous system in relation with the gills and the mantle.

Branchiopneusta (brang″ki-op-nūs′tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. βράγχια, gills, + *πνευστός, verbal adj. of πνεῖν, breathe.] A superfamily group of pulmonate gastropodous mollusks, by means of which such aquatic families as *Auriculidæ* and *Limnæidæ* are collectively distinguished from the *Helicidæ*, or land-snails proper, the latter being contrasted as *Nephropneusta*. The two groups correspond respectively to the *Basommatophora* and *Stylommatophora* of some authors.

Branchiopnoa (brang-ki-op′nọ-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. βράγχια, gills, + -πνοός, breathing (πνοή, a breathing), < πνεῖν, breathe.] A loose synonym of *Crustacea*, crustaceans being so called because they breathe by branchiæ.

branchiopnoan (brang-ki-op′nọ-ạn), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Branchiopnoa*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Branchiopnoa*.

branchiopod (brang′ki-ō-pod), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* An animal belonging to the order *Branchiopoda*. Also *branchiopode*.

II. *a.* Gill-footed; branchiopodous.

Also *branchiopodan*.

Branchiopoda (brang-ki-op′ọ-dạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. βράγχια, gills, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] 1. In Latreille's system of classification, the first order of his *Entomostraca*, characterized as having a mouth composed of an upper lip, two mandibles, a tongue, and one or two pairs of maxillæ, and the branchiæ more or less anterior: so called because their branchiæ or gills are situated on the feet. The order thus defined was divided into two sections: (1) *Lophyropoda* (*Copepoda*, *Ostracoda*, and *Cladocera*); (2) *Phyllopoda* (*Ceratophthalma* and *Aspidophora*).

2. As defined by Huxley, a group of entomostracous *Crustacea*, embracing only the two groups *Phyllopoda* and *Cladocera*. It is represented by such genera as *Apus*, *Nebalia*, *Branchipus*, *Limnetis*, *Daphnia*, and their allies, which pass into one another so gradually that the groups *Phyllopoda* and *Cladocera* can hardly be established. The genera named conform to the definition of *Entomostraca* (which see) in invariably possessing more or fewer than twenty somites; and the thoracic and abdominal appendages are nearly always more or less foliaceous, resembling in many respects the anterior maxilliped of one of the higher *Crustacea*. See cuts under *Apus*, *Daphnia*, and *Limnetis*.

branchiopodan (brang-ki-op′ọ-dạn), *n.* and *a.* Same as *branchiopod*.

branchiopode (brang′ki-ọ-pōd), *n.* Same as *branchiopod*.

branchiopodous (brang-ki-op′ọ-dus), *a.* [< *branchiopod* + *-ous*.] Gill-footed; belonging to the order *Branchiopoda*.

Branchiopulmonata (brang″ki-ō-pul-mọ-nā′tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *branchiopulmonatus*: see *branchiopulmonate*.] A division of the class *Arachnida*, in an enlarged sense, adopted by some naturalists to include the existing genus *Limulus*, or horseshoe crabs, and the extinct *Eurypterina* and *Trilobita*.

> Following Prof. Ed. Van Beneden, I include Limulus, the Eurypterina, and Trilobites under the Arachnida as *Branchiopulmonata*. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. xix.

branchiopulmonate (brang″ki-ō-pul′mọ-nāt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *branchiopulmonatus*, < L. *branchiæ*, gills, + *pulmo*(*n*-), lung.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Branchiopulmonata*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Branchiopulmonata*.

Branchiopus (brang-kī′ọ-pus), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Branchipus*.

branchiostegal (brang-ki-os′te-gạl), *a.* [< *branchiostege* + *-al*.] Relating to or of the nature of a branchiostege. **Branchiostegal rays, branchiostegal membrane.** See extract, and cuts under [illegible] and *Scomber*.

> *Branchiostegal rays* are attached partly to the inner [illegible] to the outer surface of the hyoidean arch [illegible] the *branchiostegal membrane* [illegible]
> *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. [illegible]

branchiostegan (brang-ki-os′te-gan), *a.* and *n.* [< *branchiostege* + *-an*.] I. *a.* 1. Same as *branchiostegous*.—2. Of or pertaining to the *Branchiostegi*.

II. *n.* One of the *Branchiostegi*.

branchiostege (brang′ki-ọ-stēj), *n.* [< Gr. [illegible] gills, + [illegible], a roof, a covering, < [illegible] = L. *tegere*, cover: see *tegument*, *tile*.] In *ichth.*, the membrane which lies beneath the operculum and covers the gills; the branchiostegal membrane. It is supported by the branchiostegal rays. [Unusual.]

Branchiostegi (brang ki-os'te-jī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *branchiostegus*: see *branchiostege*.] In Artedi's ichthyological system, an order of bony fishes erroneously supposed to have no branchiostegal rays. It included his genera *Balistes*, *Ostracion*, *Cyclopterus*, and *Lophius*, that is, the plectognathous and pediculate fishes, with other heterogeneous kinds. The branchial apertures are much narrowed, and the branchiostegal rays and branchiæ are entirely internal and concealed.

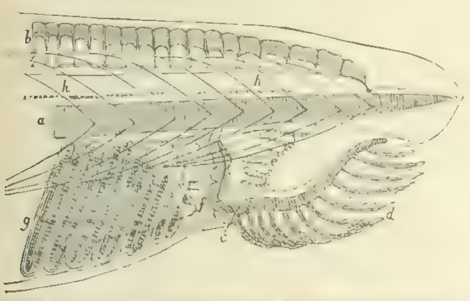
branchiostegite (brang-ki-os'te-jīt), *n.* [< *branchiostege* + *-ite*².] In *Crustacea*, a free pleural part of the carapace in relation with the branchiæ, forming a cover for the gills and bounding the branchial chamber exteriorly.

> If the *branchiostegite* is cut away along the groove, it will be found that it is attached to the sides of the head, which projects a little beyond the anterior part of the thorax. *Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 80.

branchiostegous (brang-ki-os'te-gus), *a.* [< *branchiostege* + *-ous*.] **1.** Having covered gills: as, a *branchiostegous* fish.—**2.** Covering the gills: as, the *branchiostegous* membrane.

Also *branchiostegan*.

Branchiostoma (brang-ki-os'tọ-mạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βράγχια, gills, + στόμα, mouth: see *stoma*.] **1.** A genus of leptocardians in which the mouth is surrounded by fringes, which were at one time erroneously supposed to have the functions of branchiæ: synonymous with *Amphioxus*. It represents a special family, *Branchiostomidæ*, an order *Pharyngobranchii* or *Cirrostomi*, a class *Leptocardii*, and a superclass *Acrania*, of vertebrate animals. See these words, and *Amphioxus*.



Head of Lancelet (*Branchiostoma*, or *Amphioxus*, *lanceolatus*), enlarged.

a, notochord; *b*, representatives of fin-rays, or neural spines; *c*, jointed oral ring; *d*, filamentary appendages of the mouth; *e*, ciliated lobes of pharynx; *f*, *g*, part of branchial sac; *h*, *h*, spinal cord.

2. A genus of myriapods. *Newport*, 1846.

branchiostomatous (brang″ki-os-tō'mạ-tus), *a.* Same as *branchiostomous*.

branchiostome (brang'ki-os-tōm), *n.* A member of the genus *Branchiostoma*; an amphioxus or lancelet.

branchiostomid (brang-ki-os'tọ-mid), *n.* A leptocardian of the family *Branchiostomidæ*.

Branchiostomidæ (brang″ki-os-tom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Branchiostoma* + *-idæ*.] The only known family of leptocardian vertebrates, represented by the genus *Branchiostoma*. The body is compressed and elongate-fusiform, being pointed behind as well as in front, and is naked and colorless, with very evident transverse muscular lines and with slightly developed fin-folds behind. No paired eyes are developed, and the mouth is simply an inferior elongated slit surrounded by cirri. The species burrow in the sand, and probably live in all warm seas. See *Amphioxus* and *lancelet*, the former being a synonym of *Branchiostoma* and the latter a popular name of the species.

branchiostomoid (brang-ki-os'tọ-moid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or having characteristics of the *Branchiostomidæ*.

II. *n.* A branchiostomid.

branchiostomous (brang-ki-os'tọ-mus), *a.* [< Gr. βράγχια, gills, + στόμα, mouth.] Having cirri (as if branchiæ) about the mouth; pertaining to or having the characters of the *Branchiostomidæ*. Also *branchiostomatous*.

Branchiotoca (brang-ki-ot'ọ-kạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. βράγχια, gills, + τόκος, birth.] In Owen's classification of vertebrates, a series or so-called "genetic section" containing those which have gills at birth, whence the name. It included all the amphibians, fishes, and fish-like vertebrates, and is thus equivalent to *Ichthyopsida* (which see). It was contrasted with *Pneumotoca* (birds and reptiles).

branchiotocous (brang-ki-ot'ọ-kus), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Branchiotoca*.

branchiotroch (brang'ki-ọ-trok), *n.* [< Gr. βράγχια, gills, + τροχός, a wheel.] The postoral or branchial division of a trochosphere, as distinguished from the preoral *cephalotroch*.

branchiotrochal (brang-ki-ot'rọ-kal), *a.* [< *branchiotroch* + *-al*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a branchiotroch: as, *branchiotrochal* cilia.—**2.** Having a branchiotroch, as a polyzoan.

Branchipodidæ (brang-ki-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Branchipus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of the *Branchiopoda* (*Phyllopoda*). The eyes are stalked or pedunculated, there is no carapace, and the [illegible] swim upon their back. The family is represented by the genera *Branchipus* and *Artemia*.

Branchipus (brang'ki-pus), *n.* [NL., also, and prop., *Branchiopus* (cf. *Branchiopoda*); < Gr. βράγχια, gills, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] The typical genus of the family *Branchipodidæ*. The thoracic segments are all free; the head resembles that of an edriophthalmous crustacean, but carries a pair of large stalked eyes; there are two antennules (peculiarly modified in the male), two antennæ, one pair of mandibles, and two pairs of maxillæ. *Chirocephalus* is a synonym.

branchireme (brang'ki-rēm), *n.* [< L. *branchiæ*, gills, + *remus*, an oar, hand or foot of a swimmer.] A crustacean having branchial legs, or legs with branchiæ attached to them: a branchiopod.

Branchiura (brang-ki-ū'rạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. βράγχια, gills, + οὐρά, tail.] A suborder of parasitic crustaceans, of the order *Siphonostoma*; the carp-lice. It consists of the single family *Argulidæ*, having large compound eyes, a long protrusile spine in front of the suctorial tube of the mouth, and four pairs of elongated biramous swimming-feet. But the *Argulidæ* are by most authors referred to the *Branchiopoda*.

branchiurous (brang-ki-ū'rus), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Branchiura*.

branch-leaf (brȧnch'lēf), *n.* A leaf growing on a branch.

branchless (brȧnch'les), *a.* [< *branch* + *-less*.] Destitute of branches or shoots; barren; bare; naked.

> If I lose mine honour,
> I lose myself: better I were not yours,
> Than yours so *branchless*. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 4.

branchlet (brȧnch'let), *n.* [< *branch* + dim. *-let*.] A little branch; a twig; a subdivision of a branch.

> Making the leaves in the woods flutter on their *branchlets*. *C. F. Woolson*, Anne, p. 94.

branch-pilot (brȧnch'pī″lot), *n.* A pilot possessing a diploma or certificate of competency from the proper authority. See *branch*, I., 4.

branch-point (brȧnch'point), *n.* In *math.*, a point upon a Riemann's surface such that, in going around it, the values of a function are interchanged.

branchstand (brȧnch'stand), *v. t.* In *falconry*, to make (a hawk) take the branch, or leap from tree to tree, till the dog springs the game.

branchy (brȧn'chi), *a.* [< *branch* + *-y*¹.] **1.** Full of branches; having wide-spreading branches.

> The fat earth feed thy *branchy* root.
> *Tennyson*, Talking Oak.

2. Embowered in or overshadowed by branches: as, "the woodman's *branchy* hut," *J. Baillie*.

brand (brand), *n.* [< ME. *brand*, *brond*, < AS. *brand*, *brond*, a burning, a sword (= OFries. *brand* = OD. *brand*, a burning, a sword, D. *brand*, a burning, fuel, = MLG. *brant* = OHG. MHG. *brant*, G. *brand*, a burning, a brand, a sword, = Icel. *brandr*, a firebrand, a sword, = Sw. *brand* = Dan. *brand*, a firebrand, fire), orig. a burning, < **brinnan* (pret. *bran*) = Goth. *brinnan*, etc., burn: see *burn*¹. Hence, from OHG., in the sense of 'sword,' OF. *brand*, *brant*, *bran* = Pr. *bran* = It. *brando*, a sword (> OF. *brandir*, etc., brandish: see *brandish*), F. *brandon*, a torch, brand: see *brandon*¹. See also *brant*², *brent*², *brinded*.] **1.** A burning piece of wood, or a stick or piece of wood partly burned.

> Is not this a *brand* plucked out of the fire? Zech. iii. 2.

> The deep-mouthed chimney, dimly lit by dying *brands*.
> *Whittier*, Garrison of Cape Ann.

2. A sword. [Now only poetical.]

> Then drew he forth the [illegible]
> [illegible] Morte d'Arthur.

3. A mark made by burning with a hot iron, as upon a cask, to indicate the manufacturer or the quality of the contents, etc., or upon an animal as a means of identification; a trademark; hence, a mark made in other ways than by burning, as by cutting or painting.—**4.** Quality or kind, as indicated by a brand: as, flour of a good *brand*.

> Any quantity of gunpowder so finished or blended as to give identical results at proof is termed a *brand*, and receives [illegible] number. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. [illegible]

5. A mark formerly put upon criminals with a hot iron, generally to indicate the character of their crime and for identification; hence, any mark of infamy; a stigma.

> The shrug, the hum or ha, these petty *brands*
> That calumny doth use. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1.

> [illegible] *brand* [illegible]

6. A disease of plants, which usually appears as blackish pustules, resembling burned spots, the cause of the disease being some parasitic fungus. [illegible] Bladder-brand. [illegible] *bunt*¹, 1.

brand (brand), *v. t.* [< ME. *branden*, *brenden*, = D. *branden*; from the noun.] **1.** To burn or impress a mark upon with, or as if with, a hot iron.

> [illegible] *branded* [illegible]
> *H. N. Oxenham*, [illegible]

2. To mark in some other way, as with a pigment: as, to *brand* sheep.—**3.** To mark with a hot iron as a punishment for crime.

> The thief with *branded* palms, [illegible]
> *Swinburne*, [illegible]

[Branding was formerly a punishment for [illegible] offenses, but is no longer practised in civilized countries.]

4. To fix a mark or character of infamy upon; stigmatize as infamous: as, to *brand* an act with infamy.

> Enormities *branded* and condemned by the first and most natural verdict of common humanity. *South.*

> We find the sober and the industrious *branded* by the vain and the idle with this odious appellation [miser].
> *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 3.

branded (bran'ded), *a.* [A form of *brinded*, q. v., suiting its ultimate source, *brand*.] **1.** Brindled; of a reddish-brown color. [Scotch.]—**2.** In *zoöl.*, marked as if branded or colored.—**Branded drum**, a [illegible] brand-like spot at the root of the tail. See [illegible] under *redfish*.

brandenburg (bran'den-bėrg), *n.* [Named from *Brandenburg* in Germany.] **1.** A kind of ornamental buttons with loops, worn on the front of a man's coat. See *frog*.—**2.** An ornamental facing on a military coat, having somewhat the character of the preceding, and forming parallel bars of embroidery: peculiar to certain uniforms, such as those worn by hussars and the like.

Brandenburg porcelain. See *porcelain*.

brander¹ (bran'dėr), *n.* [< *brand*, *v.*, + *-er*¹.] **1.** One who brands.—**2.** [G. *brander*, < D. *brander*, a fire-ship, = E. *brander*¹.] A name applied in German universities to a student during his second term. *Longfellow*.

brander² (bran'dėr), *n.* [Shortened from ME. *brandire*, brand-iron: see *brand-iron*. Cf. *brandrith*.] **1.** A gridiron. [Scotch.]—**2.** Same as *brandrith*, 3. [North. Eng.]

brander² (bran'dėr), *v.* [< *brander*², *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To broil on a brander or gridiron; grill. [Scotch.]

II. *intrans.* To be or become broiled on a gridiron. [Scotch.]

> [illegible]
> *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, I. xviii.

brandering (bran'dėr-ing), *n.* [< *brander*², a gridiron, + *-ing*¹.] The operation of covering the under side of joists with battens, to which laths can be fastened to give a better hold to the plastering.

brand-goose (brand'gös), *n.* Same as *brent-goose*.

brandied (bran'did), *a.* [< *brandy* + *-ed*².] Mingled with brandy; made stronger by the addition of brandy; flavored or treated with brandy.—**Brandied fruit**, [illegible]

brandify (bran'di-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *brandified*, ppr. *brandifying*. [< *brandy* + *-fy*.] To brandy; mix brandy with.

> [illegible]

branding-iron (bran'ding-ī″ėrn), *n.* Same as *brand-iron*, 3.

brand-iron [illegible] [< ME. [illegible] *brondiron*, *brandhirne*, also *brandire*, *brondyre* (> Sc. *brander*, a gridiron: see *brander*²), etc., < AS. *brandīsen* (= D. *brandijzer* = MHG. *brantīzen*, G. *brandeisen* = ODan. *brandejærn* = Sw. *brandjern*, a trivet), an andiron, < *brand*, a brand, + *īsen*, iron: see *brand* and *iron*. Cf. [illegible]] **1.** An iron bar or stand on which to support brands or burning wood; an andiron.

> [illegible] wide, [illegible]
> [illegible] *Howitt*, Remarkable Places [illegible]

2. A trivet to set a pot on.—3. An iron used in branding.

[illegible] brand-yrons in her hand did hold.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 24.

4†. [A forced sense, with ref. to *brand*, a sword.] A sword.

He [illegible] multitude was nought dismayd,
[illegible] courage turnd upon them all,
And with his [illegible] round about him layd.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iv. 32.

The villaine met him in the middle fall,
And with his club bet backe his *brondyron* bright.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. viii. 10.

brandish (bran'dish), *v.* [< ME. *braundishen*, *braundisen*, < OF. *brandiss-*, stem of certain parts of *brandir*, F. *brandir* (= Pr. Pg. *brandir* = Sp. *blandir* = It. *brandire*), brandish, < *brand*, etc., a sword: see *brand*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To move or wave, as a weapon; raise and move in various directions; shake or flourish about: as, to *brandish* a sword or a cane.

His *brandished* sword did blind men with his beams.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1.

2. Figuratively, to play with; flourish: as, "to *brandish* syllogisms," *Locke*.

II.† *intrans.* To move with a flourish; toss.

Braundische not with thin heed, thi schuldris thou ne caste. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

He will *brandish* against a tree, and break his sword . . . confidently upon the knotty bark.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

brandish (bran'dish), *n.* [< *brandish*, *v.*] A shake or flourish, as of a weapon.

I can wound with a *brandish*, and never draw bow for the matter. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

Brandishes of the fan. *Tatler*, No. 157.

brandisher (bran'dish-ėr), *n.* One who brandishes: as, "*brandishers* of speares," *Chapman*, Iliad, ii.

brandishing^{1} (bran'dish-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *brandish*, *v.*] The act of flourishing a weapon.

brandishing^{2} (bran'dish-ing), *n.* A corruption of *bratticing*.

brandle† (bran'dl), *v.* [Also written *branle*; < F. *branler*, formerly spelled *bransler*, shake, prob. contr. from *brandeler* (= It. *brandolare*; cf. F. *brandiller*, shake, wag), < *brandir*, brandish: see *brandish*, *brantle*, and *brawl*^{2}.] **I.** *intrans.* To waver; totter; shake; reel.

Princes cannot be too suspicious when their lives are sought, and subjects cannot be too curious when the state *brandles*. *Lord Northampton*, in State Trials, 1606.

II. *trans.* To shake; agitate; confuse.

This new question began to *brandle* the words of type and antitype. *Jer. Taylor*, Real Presence, xii. § 28.

brandlet†, *n.* [Cf. *brantail*.] An old name for the redstart, *Ruticilla phœnicura*.

brandling (brand'ling), *n.* [< *brand* + *-ling*^{1}.] **1.** The smolt, or salmon of the first year.—**2.** A small red worm of the family *Lumbricidæ*, *Lumbricus fœtidus*, related to the earthworm, but with the body banded with alternate brown and yellow segments. It especially harbors in old dunghills, and is used for bait in fresh-water fishing. Also called *bramble-worm*.

Also written *branlin*.

brand-mark (brand'märk), *n.* A distinguishing mark burned upon the skin or horn of an animal as a means of identification; hence, a mark cut, as on timber, or painted, etc., for this purpose.

brand-new, bran-new (brand'-, bran'nū'), *a.* [< *brand* + *new*; = MD. *brandnieuw*; cf. the equiv. E. dial. *brand-fire new*, *fire-new* (in Shakspere), D. *vonkelnieuw* = G. *funkel-neu*, lit. 'spark-new,' G. *nagel-neu*, lit. 'nail-new,' like E. *spick-and-span new*, *span-new*, q. v. But in popular use the first element, *brand*, is not felt, the common form being *bran-new*, and *bran* regarded as an intensive of *new*.] New as a brand, that is, glowing like metal newly out of the fire or forge; hence, quite new; fire-new.

[illegible]

brandon^{1} (bran'don), *n.* [< ME. [illegible], < OF. [illegible] = Pr. *brando* [illegible] Pg. [illegible] It. *brandone*, brand, [illegible]; [illegible] of *brand*, [illegible] OF. [illegible], etc., [illegible] *brand*.] **1**†. A torch; a brand; a [illegible].

[illegible]
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 408.

2. A [illegible] or stubble. [Prov. [illegible]] —**3**†. [illegible]

[illegible] *brandon* in the air
Drummond, Flowers of Sion, [illegible]

brandon^{2}† (bran'don), *n.* [Cf. *brantle*, *branle*^{2}.] A kind of dance.

bran-drench (bran'drench), *n.* A bath used in leather-manufacture, prepared by soaking wheaten bran in cold water, diluting with warm water, and straining through a fine hair sieve.

brandreth, *n.* See *brandrith*.

brandrette†, *n.* Same as *brandrith*.

brandrith, brandreth (brand'rith, -reth), *n.* [< ME. *brandrythe*, also in corrupt forms *brandelede*, *branlede*, *branlet*, an iron tripod fixed over a fire; < AS. *brandrēda*, an andiron (but the ME. form may be from Icel.; cf. Icel. *brandreidh*, a grate, = OHG. *brantreita*, MHG. *brantreite*), < *brand*, E. *brand*, + **rēda* = Icel. *reidha*, implements, *reidhi*, tackle, rigging, etc.: see *array*, *v.* Cf. *brander*^{2}, *brand-iron*.] **1.** An iron tripod fixed over a fire; a trivet; a brand-iron. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A fence or rail round the opening of a well. [Eng.]

Wells are digged, and they are compassed about with a *Brandrith* lest any should fall in.
Comenius, Visible World, p. 109.

3. One of the supporters of a corn-stack. Also called *brander*. [Prov. Eng.]

brandschatz (bränt'shäts), *v. t.* [< G. *brandschatzen* (MHG. *brantschatzen*), lay (a town) under contribution, in time of war, by threat to burn, < *brand*, burning, + *schatzen*, to lay under contribution, < *schatz*, tax, contribution.] To lay (a captured town) under contribution, in time of war, by threat to burn it, or by actually burning it in part. [Rare.]

He [Drake] returned in the midsummer of 1586, having captured and *brandschatzed* St. Domingo and Carthagena, and burned St. Augustine.
Motley, United Netherlands, II. 102.

brand-spore (brand'spōr), *n.* Same as *teleutospore*.

brandstickle (brand'stik″l), *n.* [Cf. *banstickle*.] An Orkney name for the stickleback.

bran-duster (bran'dus″tėr), *n.* In *milling*, an apparatus for removing, by means of agitators and sieves, the flour that may cling to bran after it has passed the bolting-mill.

brandwine† (brand'wīn), *n.* Same as *brandy-wine*.

Buy any *brand-wine*, buy any *brand-wine*?
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, iii. 1.

brandy^{1} (bran'di), *n.* [Short for *brandy-wine*, q. v.] A spirituous liquor obtained by the distillation of wine, or of the refuse of the wine-press. The average proportion of alcohol in brandy ranges from 48 to 54 per cent. The name *brandy* is now given to spirit distilled from other liquors, and in the United States to that which is distilled from cider and from peaches. See *grande champagne*, *fine champagne* (under *champagne*), *cognac*, and *eau-de-vie*.—**British brandy**, a common kind of brandy distilled in England from malt liquors, and given the flavor and color of French brandy by artificial means.

brandy^{1} (bran'di), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *brandied*, ppr. *brandying*. [< *brandy*^{1}, *n.*] To mix or flavor with brandy.

brandy^{2} (bran'di), *a.* [< *brand*, *n.*, 6, + *-y*^{1}.] Smutty. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

brandy-bottle (bran'di-bot″l), *n.* A name of the yellow water-lily of Europe, *Nuphar luteum*, from the odor of the flower or the shape of the seed-vessel.

brandy-fruit (bran'di-fröt), *n.* Fruit preserved in brandy, to which sugar is usually added.

brandy-pawnee (bran'di-pâ″nē), *n.* [< *brandy*^{1} + *pawnee*, an E. spelling of Hind. *pāni*, water.] The Anglo-Indian name for brandy and water.

brandy-snap (bran'di-snap), *n.* A gingerbread cracker flavored with brandy.

brandy-wine† (bran'di-wīn), *n.* [< D. *brandewijn*, also *brandtwijn*, formerly *brand-wijn* and *brandende wijn* (= MLG. *branwin*; cf. Sw. *brännvin* = Dan. *brændevin* = F. *brandevin*, after the D. form), < *branden* (ppr. *brandende*, pp. *gebrandt*), burn, also distil (< *brand* = E. *brand*, a burning), + *wijn* = E. *wine*. Cf. G. *brandewein* (after the D.), *brantwein*, *branntwein*, MHG. *brantwein*, *brant wein*, also *prant wein*, also *geprant wein*, i. e., burnt wine. Now shortened to *brandy*^{1}, q. v.] Brandy.

It has been a common saying [illegible] hair of the same dog, [illegible] thought that *brandy wine* is a common relief to [illegible].
Wiseman, [illegible]

brangle^{1} (brang'gl), *v. i.* [Prob. a modification of *brandle* or *brabble*, in imitation of *wrangle*. Words of this sort, being regarded as more or less imitative, are subject to irregular variation.] To wrangle; dispute contentiously; squabble. [Now, with its derivatives, obsolete or rare.]

Here I conceive that flesh and blood will *brangle*,
And murmuring Reason with the Almighty wrangle.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas.

An honest man will not offer thee injury; . . . if he were a *brangling* knave, 'tis his fashion so to do.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 379.

brangle^{1} (brang'gl), *n.* [< *brangle*^{1}, *v.*] A wrangle; squabble; noisy contest or dispute.

A *brangle* between him and his neighbour.
Swift, Works, XXI., Letter 410.

brangle^{2}†, *n.* [Var. of *brantle*, q. v.] A kind of dance. See *brantle*.

branglement (brang'gl-ment), *n.* [< *brangle*^{1} + *-ment*.] A brangling, brangle, or wrangle.

brangler (brang'glėr), *n.* One who brangles; a quarrelsome person.

This poor young gentleman . . . was first drawn into a quarrel by a rude *brangler*, and then persecuted and like to be put to death by his kin and allies.
Scott, Monastery, II. 112.

branglesome (brang'gl-sum), *a.* [< *brangle*^{1} + *-some*.] Quarrelsome. *Mackay*.

brangling (brang'gling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *brangle*^{1}, *v.*] A quarrel or wrangle.

She does not set business back by unquiet *branglings* and find-faulting quarrels.
Whitlock, Manners of Eng. People, p. 347.

branial (brā'ni-al), *a.* [Irreg. < *brain* + *-ial*; after *cranial*, etc.] Pertaining to the brain; cerebral.

brank^{1} (brangk), *v. i.* [< ME. *branken*, prance, walk proudly (of a horse), appar. a modified form of *prank*, *v.*] **1.** To make a show or fine appearance; prank. [Rare.]

Lieutenant Hornby . . . came *branking* into the yard with two hundred pounds' worth of trappings upon him.
H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe, xxxii.

2. To hold up the head affectedly. [Prov. Eng.]

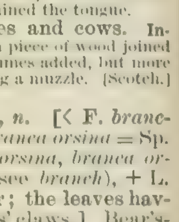
brank^{2} (brangk), *n.* [E. dial., perhaps of Celtic origin; cf. L. *brance*, variant *brace*, quoted by Pliny as the ancient Gallic name of a white kind of corn, L. *sandala*, var. *scandala*, LL. *scandula*.] Buckwheat. [Eng.]

brank^{3}†, *n.* [Cf. *brangle*^{1}.] Confusion.

brank^{4}†, *n.* [Cf. *brangle*^{2}.] A kind of dance.

brank^{5} (brangk), *n.* See *branks*.

branks (brangks), *n. pl.* [< Gael. *brancas*, now *brangas*, *brangus*, an instrument of punishment, a kind of pillory (cf. *brang*, a halter), = Ir. *brancas*, a halter; prob. from Teut.: cf. D. *prang*, pinch, confinement, *pranger*, pinchers, barnacle, collar, G. *pranger*, dial. *pfranger*, a pillory, < D. LG *prangen* = MHG. *pfrengen* = Goth. *praggan* (in comp.), press; of Slavic origin: cf. OBulg. *prenshti* (in comp.), stretch.] **1.** An instrument formerly used in parts of England and Scotland for correcting scolding women; a scolding-bridle. It consisted of a head-piece inclosing the head of the offender, with a flat iron which entered the mouth and restrained the tongue.


Branks.

2. A sort of bridle for horses and cows. Instead of leather, it has on each side a piece of wood joined to a halter, to which a bit is sometimes added, but more frequently a wooden nose resembling a muzzle. [Scotch.]

3. The mumps.

brankursine (brang'kėr-sin), *n.* [< F. *branc-ursine*, *branche-ursine* = Pr. *branca orsina* = Sp. Pg. *branca ursina* = It. *brancorsina*, *branca orsina*, < ML. *branca*, a claw (see *branch*), + L. *ursinus*, of a bear, < *ursus*, bear; the leaves having some resemblance to bears' claws.] Bear's-breech, a plant of the genus *Acanthus*.

branle^{1}†, *v.* See *brandle*.

branle^{2} (bron'l), *n.* [F.: see *brantle*, *brawl*^{2}.] A kind of dance; the generic name of all dances in which one or two dancers lead all the others, who repeat all that the first have done, as the *grandpère* and the *cotillon*. See *brantle*, *brawl*^{2}.

branlin (bran'lin), *n.* Same as *brandling*.

bran-new, *a.* See *brand-new*.

branning (bran'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bran*^{1}, *v.*] The process of steeping cloth before or after dyeing, or skins preparatory to tanning, in a bath or vat of bran-water.

They [skins] are now ready for the *branning*, which is done by mixing 40 lbs of bran with 20 gallons of water, and keeping them in this fermentable mixture for three weeks. *Ure*, Dict., III. 86.

branny (bran'i), *a.* [< *bran*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] Having the appearance of bran; consisting of bran.

branslet, *n.* See *brantle*.

brant^{1} (brant), *a.* [Also written *brent*; < ME. *brant*, *brent*, < AS. *brant*, *bront* = Icel. *brattr* = OSw. *branter*, Sw. *brant*, *bratt* = Dan. *brat*, steep.] Steep; precipitous. [Now dialectal.]

A man may . . . sit on a *brant* hill side, but if he give never so little forward, he cannot stop, . . . but he must needs run headlong. *Ascham*, Toxophilus, i.

brant^{2} (brant), *n.* Same as *brent-goose.*—**White brant,** a name of the snow-goose, *Anser* (or *Chen*) *hyperboreus*, in the United States and Canada, where it is common. The plumage of the adult is snow-white, excepting the black primaries and usually a rusty color on the head; the bill and feet are pinkish. See cut under *Chen.*

Branta (bran'tạ̈), *n.* [NL., < *brant*^{2}.] **1.** A genus of geese: same as *Bernicla* or *Brenthus.*—**2.** A genus of ducks: a synonym of *Fuligula.*

brantail (bran'tāl), *n.* [E. dial., for **brant-tail* or **brand-tail*, that is, red-tail. See *brand, brant-fox, brent-goose.*] A name of the redstart, *Ruticilla phœnicura. Montagu.* [Local, British.]

brant-fox (brant'foks), *n.* [< *brant*^{2} for *brand* (in allusion to its yellowish-brown color) + *fox*; = D. *brandvos* = G. *brandfuchs*, brant-fox, a sorrel horse; cf. Sw. *brand-räf* = Dan. *brandræv*, brant-fox (Sw. *räf* = Dan. *ræv*, fox). See *brent*^{2}, *brent-goose.*] *Vulpes alopex*, a variety of Swedish fox, smaller than the common fox.

brant-goose (brant'gös), *n.* Same as *brent-goose.*

brantle† (bran'tl), *n.* [Also written *bransle* and by contraction *brawl* (see *brawl*^{2}), < OF. *bransle*, F. *branle*, a dance, < *bransler*, now *branler*, shake: see *brandle.*] **1.** A kind of dance. See *branle*^{2}.

> The King takes out the Duchesse of York, and the Duke the Duchesse of Buckingham, the Duke of Monmouth my Lady Castlemaine, and so other lords other ladies; and they danced the *brantle*. *Pepys*, Diary, Dec. 30, 1662.

2. A song for dance-music.

> *Bransles*, ballads, virelayes, and verses vaine.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. x. 8.

branular (bran'ụ-lạ̈r), *a.* [A Latin-seeming form made from *brain*, after *granular* as related to *grain.*] Relating to the brain; cerebral. [Rare.]

> Either a trick, practised upon me, or it might be a *branular* illusion. *I. Taylor*, World of Mind, p. 634.

braquemard†, *n.* Same as *braquemart.*

braquemart†, *n.* [OF., also *braquemard, braquemar* (> ML. *bragamardus, braquemardus*); cf. OF. *braquet*, a poniard, Walloon *braket*, a sword.] A short sword with a single edge. It is generally thought to have been that type of sword in which the back is perfectly straight and the edge curves out in such a way that the broadest part of the blade is near the point.

brase†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *brace*^{1}.

brasen, *a.* See *brazen.*

brash^{1} (brash), *v. t.* [The several words spelled *brash* are chiefly of dial. origin and of mod. appearance, and appar. in part of mod. formation. The senses overlap, and make the separation of the words uncertain. *Brash*^{1} is appar. a popular formation on *break, brack*^{1}, with the terminal form of *bash, dash, crash*, words of similar sense; cf. *brash*^{1}, *n.*, and *brash*^{3}, *a.* In the sense of 'assault, attack,' it is also found in early mod. Sc. as *bresche*, appar. a var. of *brush*, *v.*; cf. MLG. *braschen, breschen*, intr., crack, make a loud noise, roar, boast, *brassen*, make a loud noise, = Norw. *braska*, make a loud noise, roar, boast, = Sw. *braska*, rustle, bustle, boast, = Dan. *braske*, boast, brag. See *brastle.*] [Scotch.] **1.** To break to pieces; smash: as, he *brashed* in the door.—**2.** To disturb; disorder; break up the order or comfort of.

> I am terribly *brashed* with all these tumblings about.
> *Carlyle*, in Froude, II. 106.

3†. To assault; attack.

brash^{1} (brash), *n.* [< *brash*^{1}, *v.*; cf. MLG. *brasch*, a crack, crash, Dan. *brask*, a boast, ODan. also a crash, loud noise, a boast. In sense 4, cf. dial. *brauch.* The word in this sense cannot be taken, as supposed, from mod. F. *brèche* (pron. nearly brāsh), breccia; moreover, breccia is a different thing from brash: see *breccia, breach.*] **1.** A crash. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** An assault; an attack. [Scotch.]—**3.** An effort; a short turn of work. [Scotch.]—**4.** A confused heap of fragments. (*a*) In *geol.*, a mass of loose, broken, or angular fragments of rocks, resulting from weathering or disintegration on the spot. *Lyell.* (*b*) *Naut.*, small fragments of crushed ice collected by winds or currents near the shore, but so loosely compacted that a ship can easily force its way through. *Kane.*

> The ice first forms in thin, irregular flakes called "sludge," and when this is compact enough to hold snow it is known as *brash*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 328.

(*c*) Refuse boughs of trees; clippings of hedges; loose twigs.

brash^{2} (brash), *n.* [Hardly connected, as supposed, with Icel. *breysk-leikr*, weakness of body, < *breyskr*, weak, infirm (in a moral sense), prop. brittle (see *brash*^{3}), but perhaps a particular use of *brash*^{1}, *n.*] **1.** A transient fit of sickness. *Burns.* [Scotch.]—**2.** A rash or eruption. [Local, Eng.]—**3.** Acidity in the mouth occasioned by a disordered stomach. Also called *water-brash.* **Weaning brash,** a severe form of diarrhea which sometimes follows weaning.

brash^{3} (brash), *a.* [Cf. E. dial. (North.) *brassish*, brittle; prob., with some alteration of form (perhaps by confusion with *brash*^{1}, *n.*, 4), < Icel. *breyskr*, mod. also *breiskr*, brittle (cf. *brash*^{2}); perhaps ult. connected with *break* and *brickle.*] Brittle. [Local, U. S.]

brash^{4} (brash), *a.* [Perhaps of Celtic origin: cf. Gael. *bras*, Ir. *bras, brasach*, hasty, impetuous, keen, active, nimble; cf. also D. *barsch*, > G. *barsch* = Dan. Sw. *barsk*, harsh, impetuous. Not connected with the equiv. *rash*^{1}.] Impetuous; rash; hasty in temper. *Grose.* [Colloq., Eng. and U. S.]

brash^{4} (brash), *n.* [Appar. < *brash*^{4}, *a.*; but perhaps a particular use of *brash*^{1}, *n.*] A violent push. [Prov. Eng.]

brash^{4} (brash), *v. i.* [Appar. < *brash*^{4}, *a.*; but perhaps a particular use of *brash*^{1}, *v.*] To run headlong. [Prov. Eng.]

brash^{5} (brash), *n.* [Appar. a particular use of *brash*^{1}.] A shower.

brashy^{1} (brash'i), *a.* [Appar. < *brash*^{1}, *n.*, 4, + -*y*^{1}.] Small; rubbishy. [Prov. Eng.]

brashy^{2} (brash'i), *a.* [< *brash*^{2} + -*y*^{1}.] Subject to frequent ailment, as horses; delicate in constitution. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

brashy^{3} (brash'i), *a.* [Also *braushie*; appar. < *brash*^{5} + -*y*^{1}.] Stormy. [Scotch.]

brasiator†, *n.* [ML., < *brasiare*, brew: see *brasserie.*] A brewer.

brasiatrix†, *n.* [ML., fem. of *brasiator*, q. v.] A female brewer.

brasier, *n.* See *brazier.*

brasil, *n.* See *brazil.*

brasilin, brasiline, *n.* See *brazilin.*

brasils (bras'ilz), *n. pl.* [Cf. *brassil*, and E. dial. *brazil*, sulphate of iron.] A kind of coal occurring in the middle of the Ten-yard coal in South Staffordshire, and preferred by some smelters for reverberatory furnaces, because it contains so much inorganic matter that a too rapid consumption is prevented. *Percy.*

brasina† (bra-sī'nạ̈), *n.* [ML., also *bratsina* (OF. *bressine*), < *brasiare, brassare*, brew: see *brasserie.*] A brew-house.

brasinaria†, *n.* [ML.] Same as *brasina.*

brasium†, *n.* [ML., also *bracium*: see *brasserie.*] Malt.

brasmatias†, *n.* [Gr. *βρασματίας*, equiv. to *βράστης*, an upward earthquake, < *βράσσειν*, shake, throw up.] An earthquake, when characterized by an upward movement.

brasque (brask), *n.* [< F. *brasque.*] A paste variously made, used as a lining for crucibles and furnaces.

> The *brasque* of the larger-sized crucibles is formed of anthracite powder, powdered gas-carbon, and gas-tar.
> *W. H. Greenwood*, Steel and Iron, p. 24.

brasque (brask), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *brasqued*, ppr. *brasquing.* [< *brasque*, *n.*] To line with brasque.

> The pig is melted in a separate hearth, in fact is passed through a sort of "running out" fire or refinery before it reaches the finery proper; the bed of this latter is *brasqued* or lined with charcoal powder moistened and rammed in, and so forcibly compressed.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 319.

brass^{1} (brȧs), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *bras, bres*, < AS. *bræs*, brass, = Icel. *bras* (Haldorsen), solder (> Gael. *prais* = Ir. *pras* = W. *pres*, brass); related to Icel. *brasa*, harden in the fire, = Sw. *brasa*, flame, = Dan. *brase*, fry, > F. *braser*, solder (see *braize*^{1}); cf. OSw. and Sw. *brasa*, fire, Icel. *brass* (occurring once), a cook. Hence *braze*^{2}, *brazen, brassen*, etc.] **I.** *n.* **1.** An important alloy, consisting essentially of copper and zinc. The proportion in which the two metals are combined differs considerably in different kinds of brass. Brass in general is harder than copper, and consequently wears better than that metal. It is malleable and ductile, so that it can be easily rolled into thin sheets, or be hammered into any desired shape. It turns easily in the lathe, and can be drawn into fine wire; moreover, it has an attractive golden color, and is cheaper than copper. The color of brass varies with the proportions of the ingredients. A full yellow variety contains about two parts of copper to one of zinc. This alloy was known to the ancients, and was made by them before they had any knowledge of the metal zinc as such. It is not among the metallic substances mentioned by Homer; but it was well known to Strabo, who describes the mode of manufacturing it from the zinkiferous ore (cadmia), and calls the alloy *orichalcum* (ὀρείχαλκος). Several kinds [illegible] *prince's metal*, [illegible], *Muntz's metal*, and *yellow metal.* In rhetorical comparisons, brass is a common type of hardness, durability, or obduracy.

> Unless my nerves were *brass* or hammer'd steel.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, cxx.

> Men's evil manners live in *brass*; their virtues
> We write in water. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 2.

2. A utensil, ornament, or other article made of brass: as, to clean the *brasses* on board a ship.—**3.** In *mach.*, a pillow, bearing, collar, box, or bush, supporting a gudgeon: so called because frequently made of brass.—**4.** In *medieval archæol.*, a funeral monument consisting of a plate of brass, usually of rectangular shape and often of large size, incised with an effigy, coats of arms, inscriptions, and frequently accessory ornament. Such brasses are sometimes splendidly enameled. In some examples the designs are executed in relief, or in relief in combination with engraving. Slabs of stone inlaid with figures, etc., in brass are also called brasses, and are a usual form of medieval monument. Both the plates of brass and the inlaid stones were frequently placed in the ordinary pavement of churches. Comparatively few of such monuments executed wholly in brass survive, as the value of the metal has caused it to be melted down and applied to other uses.

Brass of Eleanor Bohun ([illegible]), in Westminster Abbey.

> Among the knightly brasses of the graves,
> And by the cold Hic Jacets of the dead.
> *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

5. A brass musical instrument, or, collectively, the brass instruments in a band or an orchestra.—**6.** Money. [Now only colloq.]

> Withouten pite, pilour! pore men thou robbedest,
> And beere heor *bras* on thi bac to Caleys to selle.
> *Piers Plowman* (A), iii. 189.

> We should scorn each bribing varlet's *brass.*
> *Bp. Hall*, Satires, IV. v. 12.

> Trying to get out of debt, a very ancient slough, called by the Latins aes alienum, another's *brass*, for some of their coins were made of brass; still living, and dying, and buried by this other's *brass*. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 9.

7. In *coal-mining*, iron pyrites. It occurs in small particles disseminated through the coal, or in nodules or thin scaly partings. [Rarely used except in the plural.]

8. Excessive assurance; impudence; brazenness: as, he has *brass* enough for anything. [Colloq.]

> She in her defence made him appear such a rogue that the chief justice wondered he had the *brass* to appear in a court of justice. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 256.

> To me he appears the most impudent piece of *brass* that ever spoke with a tongue.
> *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, iii.

Brass-blacking. See *blacking.* **Brass-color,** in *glass-making*, a preparation for staining glass, made by exposing thin brass plates upon tiles in the annealing-arch of a glass-house until they are completely oxidized into a black powder. This powder, fused with glass, gives various tints of green and turquoise. **Brass-foil,** or **brass-leaf,** Dutch leaf or Dutch gold, formed by beating out plates of brass to extreme thinness.—**Brass-powder,** copper and its various alloys ground to fine powder and used with varnish for decorative purposes. Many of the so-called bronze powders are brass powders.

II. *a.* Made or composed of brass; pertaining to or resembling brass; brazen; brassy.

> Trumpet, blow loud,
> Send thy *brass* voice through all these lazy tents.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.

Brass instrument. See *wind-instrument.*—**Brass rule.** See *rule.*

brass^{1} (brȧs), *v. t.* [< *brass*^{1}, *n.* Cf. *braze*^{1}.] To cover or coat over with brass. Copper is brassed by exposing its surface to the fumes of metallic zinc, or by boiling it in diluted hydrochloric acid to which an amalgam of zinc and cream of tartar has been added. Iron is brassed by plunging it after cleaning into melted brass, and by electro-deposition.

brass^{2} (bras), *n.* [In def. 1, same as *brace*^{1}, q. v.; in def. 2, < OF. *brasse*, "a fathom or an arm full; or a measure of five foot" (Cotgrave), F. *brasse*, naut., a fathom, = Pr. *brassa* = Cat. *brassa* = Sp. *braza* = Pg. *braça* (ML. *brassa, brassa*), a fathom, same as *brace*, the two arms, < L. *brachia*, pl. of *brachium, bracchium*, arm: see *brace*^{1} (of which *brass*^{2} is a doublet) and *brachium.* Cf. It. *braccio* (> Swiss *brache*), a measure, a 'cubit' or 'fathom,' lit. arm, < L. *brachium*, arm.] **1**†. *Naut.*, same as *brace.*—**2.** A continental European measure of length, equal to the extended arms or more; a fathom. The old French *brasse* [illegible] English inches; the Spanish *braza* in Castile [illegible]; the Catalan *brassa* [illegible] inches; the *brazado* of the Canary Isles (a variety of the Spanish *braza*) [illegible]; the *braça* of Portugal and Brazil, [illegible], commonly [illegible] in North [illegible] 84 inches. The word is confused with another derived from the singular *brachium* and signifying [illegible].

brassage (brȧs'[illegible]), *n.* [OF. *brassage, brassaige* (ML. [illegible], *braciagium*), brassage (cf. ML. *braccator*, minter), F. *brassage*, coinage, mintage, < *brasser*, stir up (the melted metal): see [illegible] percentage levied to pay for the [illegible]. See *seigniorage*.

brassart, brassard (bras'ärt, -ärd), *n.* [Also *brasset* (Skinner); < F. *brassart, brassat, brassal,* now *brassard,* < *bras,* arm: see *brace*¹, *n.*, and cf. *bracer*, 2.] In the armor of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, that part which covered the arm, superseding the vambrace, bracelet, rerebrace, etc.

Brassart

brass-band (bräs'band'), *n.* A band or company of musical performers, all or most of whom play upon metal (chiefly brass) wind-instruments; a military band.

brass-bass (bräs'bās), *n.* A percoideous fish, *Morone interrupta*: so called from its bright brassy color, tinged with blue on the back and marked on the sides with 7 to 9 large interrupted black bands. It attains the size of the common white perch, and inhabits [illegible] of the Mississippi valley.

brasse¹ (bras), *n.* [Cf. G. *brassen,* the bream; ult. = *barse, bass*¹. Cf. *bream*¹.] A name of the European bass.

brasse², *n.* See *brass*².

brassen†, *a.* [Sc. *brassin*; < *brass* + *-en*²: see *brazen.*] A variant of *brazen*.

brasserie (bras'ėr-ē), *n.* [F. (ML. *brasseria*), < *brasser*, brew, mash, stir up, < OF. *bracer*, < ML. *braciare* (*brasiare*, *braxare*, *brassare*), brew, < *braceum* (*brasium*, *brasum*), *brace* (> OF. *braz, bres*), malt, L. (Gallic) *brace* (var. *brance*), a kind of corn; cf. *brank*².] In France, a brewery, or a beer-garden attached to a brewery; also, any beer-garden or beer-saloon.

> To-day while Mr. B. was sitting in a *brasserie*, a lady approached and shot him.
>
> *N. Y. Herald*, Dispatches from Paris.

brasset† (bras'et), *n.* Same as *brassart*.

brass-finisher (bräs'fin"ish-ėr), *n.* A workman who perfects and polishes articles made of brass.

brass-founder (bräs'foun"dėr), *n.* A maker of brass or of articles cast in brass.

brass-furnace (bräs'fėr"nās), *n.* One of two kinds of furnace for the making and founding of brass. (*a*) A reverberatory furnace for large quantities [illegible]. (*b*) A crucible furnace for small quantities. In this furnace the crucible is placed within a cast-iron cylinder lined with fire-brick and set over a fire-pit. The mouth of the cylinder is covered with a metal block [illegible]. Each crucible has its own flue connecting with the chimney. The oven for drying cores is generally placed above the furnace, and connected with the flue to [illegible] of the latter.

Brassica (bras'i-kä), *n.* [L. (> AS. *brassica,* ME. *brassik, brasik*), cabbage.] A genus of cruciferous plants, including more than a hundred species, all of which are natives of Europe and northern Asia. Several species have long been in cultivation [illegible] of a large number of varieties [illegible] as fodder. *B. oleracea* has given rise to all the forms of cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, kohl-rabi, kale, Brussels sprouts, etc., cultivated for their leaves or inflorescence, or, in the case of the kohl-rabi, [illegible] enlargement of the stem. *B. campestris* is the parent of the turnip and of the rutabaga, in which the nourishment is stored in the root, and of the [illegible] the oil of the seed. *B.* [illegible] mustard. The charlock, *B. Sinapistrum,* usually a troublesome weed, and some other species in the East, are sometimes cultivated, [illegible] *broccoli* and *sprouts*.

brassie, *n.* See *brassy*².

brassil (bras'il), *n.* [See *brazils, brazil.*] In [illegible], a name [illegible] applied to the pyritiferous material [illegible] in metalliferous [illegible]. [Eng.]

brassily (bräs'i-li), *adv.* Impudently; with [illegible].

brassiness (bräs'i-nes), *n.* The quality or appearance of being brass.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

brass-paved (bräs'pāvd), *a.* Paved with [illegible]. *Spenser.*

brass-smith (bräs'smith), *n.* A smith who works [illegible].

brass-visaged (bräs'viz"ājd), *a.* Brazen-faced; impudent: as, "that *brass-visaged* monster," *B. Jonson.*

brass-wind (bräs'wind), *n.* In *music*, that division of an orchestra which comprises players upon metal wind-instruments: contrasted with the *wood-wind*, the *strings*, etc.

brassy¹ (bräs'i), *a.* and *n.* [< *brass*¹ + *-y*¹.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to or having any of the qualities of brass; brazen: chiefly used in a derogatory sense: as, a *brassy* taste; the coloring is *brassy*.

> Enough to press a royal merchant down,
> And pluck commiseration of his state
> From *brassy* bosoms. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

2. Brazen-faced; impudent. [Colloq.]

> There's no gallant
> So *brassy*-impudent durst undertake
> The words that shall belong to 't.
> *Middleton (and another)*, Mayor of Queenborough, iii. 1.

II. *n.* A wooden golf-club shod with brass on the sole. *W. Park, Jr.*

brassy² (bras'i), *n.* [Also *brassie, bressie.* Cf. *brasse*¹. Fish-names are very unstable.] A Scotch name of the bib, a gadoid fish.

brast† (brast). An obsolete form (present, preterit, and past participle) of *burst*. *Spenser,* F. Q., I. v. 31.

brastium†, *n.* A variant of *brasium*.

brastle (bras'l), *v. i.* [< ME. *brastlien,* < AS. *brastlian, barstlian,* crackle, as burning wood, a falling tree, thunder, etc. (= MHG. *brasteln, prasteln,* G. *prasseln,* crackle), freq. of **brastian* (= OHG. *braston, praston,* MHG. *brasten,* crackle), < *berstan* (pret. *bærst,* **brast*), burst: see *burst, brast,* and cf. *brustle*¹, which is a doublet of *brastle.*] 1†. To crackle; crack with a noise. *Layamon,* III. 141.—2. To boast; brag; crack. [North. Eng.]

brat¹ (brat), *n.* [< ME. *bratt,* a coarse cloak, < ONorth. *bratt,* < Gael. *brat,* a cloak, mantle, apron, rag, = Ir. *brat,* a cloak, mantle, veil, *bratog,* a rag, = W. *brat,* a rag, pinafore.] 1†. A coarse mantle or cloak. *Chaucer.*—2. A child's bib or apron. [North. Eng.]—3. A clout; a rag. *Burns.* [Scotch.]—4. The film on the surface of some liquids, as on boiled milk when cold. [Prov. Eng.]

brat² (brat), *n.* [First in early mod. E.; perhaps a particular use of *brat*¹, a child's bib or apron, a rag, etc.: see *brat*¹.] A child: now used only in contempt: as, "this *brat* is none of mine," *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 3; "their dirty *brats*," *Thackeray.*

> O Israel! O household of the Lord!
> O Abraham's *brats*! O brood of blessed seed!
> *Gascoigne*, De Profundis.

brat³ (brat), *n.* [Cf. *bret.*] A local English name of the turbot.

bratch (brach), *n.* [The proper spelling of *brach* in this pronunciation: see *brach,* and cf. *bratchet.*] See *brach.* *Grose.*

bratchet (brach'et), *n.* [Sc. also *bratchart*; < ME. *brachet,* < OF. *brachet* (= Pr. *braquet*; ML. *brachetus*), dim. of *brache,* a hound: see *brach.*] A kind of hound; a brach: applied contemptuously to a child.

> The *bratchet's* bay
> From the dark covert drove the prey.
> *Scott*, Marmion, ii., Int.

> To be plagued with a *bratchet* whelp. . . . Whence come ye, my fair-favoured little gossip? *Scott*, Kenilworth, II. xxi.

brath†, *a.* [Sc. also *braith*; < ME. *brath, broth, brauth,* < Icel. *bradhr* = Sw. *brad* = Dan. *brad,* sudden, hasty.] Hasty; violent; fierce.

> For this word was Saul wrath,
> For oft sith was he bremli [brimly] *brath.*
> MS. in *[illegible]* [illegible] (ed. Morris), Gloss., p. [illegible]

brath†, *n.* [ME., < Icel. *bradh,* haste, < *bradhr,* hasty: see *brath, a.*] Violence; fierceness.

> In the *wrath* of [illegible] that [illegible]
> [illegible] (ed. Morris) [illegible]

brathly†, *adv.* [Sc. also *braithly*; < ME. *brathly, brothly, brauthly, brathli,* etc.; < *brath* + *-ly*².] Hastily; violently; fiercely.

> [illegible] and *braithely* hym hitte[illegible]
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1771.

brattach (brat'ak), *n.* [< Gael. *bratach,* banner, flag, ensign, < *brat,* mantle, cloak, veil, rag: see *brat*¹.] A standard. [Scotch.]

> [illegible]
> *Scott*, Fair Maid of Perth, I.

brattice (brat'is), *n.* [< E. dial. *brattish,* a shelf, < ME. *bretage, bretasce, brete, bretage, bretage,* < OF. *breteche, bretesche, bertesche, bretesque,* [illegible] = It. *bertesca, baltresca,* ML. *britisca, bretachia, bertescha, bertheschia,* [illegible], etc.), perhaps < OHG. MHG. *bret,* G. *brett* = AS. *bred,* a plank: see *board.*] In *mining,* a board, plank, or brick lining or partition in a level or shaft, usually designed to form an air-passage or confine the current of air to a certain route. Also written *brettice, brettis.*

brattice (brat'is), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bratticed,* ppr. *bratticing.* [< *brattice, n.*] To separate by a brattice.

> The improvement of the circulation by *bratticing* or separating the upward and downward currents by plates or tubes. *R. Wilson*, Steam Boilers, p. 168.

brattice-cloth (brat'is-klôth), *n.* In *coal-mining,* a heavy cloth or canvas, often covered with some water-proof material, and used temporarily as a brattice.

bratticing, brattishing (brat'is-ing, -ish-ing), *n.* [Also corruptly (in 2d sense) *brandishing*; < ME. *bretasynge, briteysing,* an outwork, etc., < *bretasce,* etc., brattice. See *bartizan,* which is appar. a var. of *bratticing.* In 3d sense directly from *brattice.* See *brattice.*] 1. An ornamental cresting, generally of open-work, as a medieval cresting of foliage, or the like. —2. Any open-work of rich and varied design, especially in metal.—3. A fence of boards in a mine or around dangerous machinery. See *brattice.*

brattish (brat'ish), *n.* [E. dial. var. of *brattice.*] 1. A shelf.—2. A seat with a high back. [Prov. Eng.]

brattishing, *n.* See *bratticing.*

brattle (brat'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *brattled,* ppr. *brattling.* [Appar. an imitative word. Cf. *brastle* and *rattle.*] 1. To make a loud rumbling or rattling noise; thunder.—2. To move rapidly with a clattering noise.

brattle (brat'l), *n.* [< *brattle, v.*] 1. A clattering noise like that made by the feet of horses moving rapidly.—2. Rapid motion; a short rapid race.

> Thou need na start awa' sae hasty,
> Wi' bickering *brattle*!
> *Burns*, To a Mouse.

3. A violent attack.

brattling (brat'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *brattle, v.*] The act of making a clattering noise; tumult; uproar; quarrel.

> Her voice that clove through all the din, . . .
> Jarr'd, but not drown'd, by the loud *brattling.*
> *Byron*, Sardanapalus, iii. 1.

> His voice sounded not unlike the *brattling* of a tin trumpet, owing to the number of hard northwesters which he had swallowed in the course of his sea-faring.
> *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 86.

bratty (brat'i), *n.*; pl. *bratties* (-iz). [Dim. of *brat*¹.] An apron. [Scotch.]

brauch (bräch), *n.* [E. dial., also *brauche, braucha.* Cf. *brush*¹, *n.*, 4.] Rakings of straw to kindle fires. [Prov. Eng. (Kent).]

brauchin (brâ'chin), *n.* [E. dial., appar. < *brauch* + *-in* for *-ing*¹.] A collar for a horse, made of old stockings stuffed with straw. [Prov. Eng. (Cumberland).]

braud†, *v.* See *broud, broid.*

brauderie†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *broidery.*

braughwam, *n.* [E. dial., also *broughwham* and *broughton*; origin uncertain.] A dish composed of cheese, eggs, bread, and butter, boiled together.

braul¹†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *brawl*¹.

braul² (bräl), *n.* [E. Ind.] A blue and white striped cloth made in India.

Braula (brâ'lä), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Braulidæ*. *Braula cœca* is the common bee-louse.

braulid (brâ'lid), *n.* A bee-louse of the family *Braulidæ*.

Braulidæ (brâ'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Braula* + *-idæ.*] A family of pupiparous dipterous insects, the bee-lice, represented by the genus *Braula.*

> The family *Braulidæ* comprises only a single minute [illegible] two millimeters in length. The head is large, [illegible] without eyes, the thorax small and without wings, [illegible] short and stout, with strong pectinated [illegible]. These degraded flies are parasitic upon honey-bees, especially the drones, living among the hair of the thorax. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. [illegible]

brauna (brâ'nä), *n.* [Braz.; also written *baraúna* and *garauna.*] 1. A native name for *Melanoxylon Brauna,* a tall leguminous tree of Brazil, the wood of which is very durable and beautiful, and is applied to many uses.—2. A species of *Cassia.*

braunch†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *branch.*

Brauneberger (broun'ne-bar'gėr), *n.* [G.] A white wine made near Treves on the Mosel.

braunite (brou'nīt), *n.* [< M. *Braun,* of Gotha, + *-ite*².] A native oxid of manganese, containing also 20 per cent. of manganese silicate.

It occurs in tetragonal crystals of a brownish-black color in Thuringia, the Harz, Piedmont, and elsewhere

Brauronian (brâ-rō′ni-an), *a.* [< Gr. *Βραυρώνια*, of Brauron, an epithet of Artemis, < *Βραυρών*, an Attic village and deme near Marathon.] Of or relating to Brauron, a deme of Attica, or to its inhabitants; specifically, an epithet of Artemis, who was worshiped under this title on the Acropolis of Athens.

brava (brä′vä). See remarks under *bravo, interj.*

bravade† (bra-vād′), *n.* [< F. *bravade*: see *bravado.*] Same as *bravado.*

> The great Pacheco, like himself, this hot
> And fierce *bravade* shall in a trice make vain.
> *Fanshawe.*

bravado (bra-vā′dō), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *bravade* (< F. *bravade*) = ODan. *bravat*, < Sp. *bravada*, now *bravata* (= It. *bravata*), boast, vain ostentation, < *bravo* = F. *brave* = It. *bravo*, brave, bullying: see *brave* and *bravo.*] **I.** *n.*; pl. *bravados* or *bravadoes* (-dōz). 1. Pretentious boldness or bravery; arrogant or boastful menace; swaggering defiance.

> In spite of our host's *bravado.* *Irving.*

> No sooner was this mad *bravado* agreed upon than they turned the reins of their horses and made for Seville.
> *Irving*, Moorish Chronicle, p. 109.

2†. One who indulges in boastful and arrogant menaces.

> The hectors and *bravadoes* of the House, who show all the zeal on this occasion. *Pepys*, Diary, Feb. 28, 1667.

II. *a.* Arrogantly bold or menacing; said or done in bravado: as, "*bravado* bets," *Disraeli*, Coningsby, v. 5.

bravado (bra-vā′dō), *v. i.* [< *bravado, n.*] To act in a spirit of bravado; storm; rage. [Rare.]

> Like winds where Æolus *bravado'd.* *Lloyd*, The Poet.

bravaisite (bra-vā′zīt), *n.* [< *Bravais*, a French crystallographer, + *-ite*².] A hydrous silicate of aluminium with small amounts of iron, calcium, magnesium, and potassium, occurring in crystalline fibrous forms in the coal-measures of Noyant, in Maine-et-Loire, France.

brave (brāv), *a.* and *n.* [First in early mod. E.; = G. *brav* (17th century) = MD. *brauwe, braue*, fine, gallant (in appearance), *brave*, fierce, also fine, gallant (Kilian), mod. D. *braaf*, brave, gallant, courageous (cf. MD. *brauwen*, adorn, *braveren*, be fierce, = MLG. *bravēren* = ODan. *bravere*, strut), = Dan. *brav*, brave, worthy, = OSw. *braf*, Sw. *bra*, good, > prob. Sc. *braw*, good, also pleasant, fine, handsome, etc., < F. *brave*, brave, fine, gallant, etc., introduced in the 16th century, < It. *bravo*, brave, hardy, OIt. tempestuous (cf. *bravo, n.*, cutthroat, assassin, bravo), = Sp. Pg. *bravo*, brave, etc., = Pr. *brau*, fem. *brava*, brave, hard, wicked, etc. (ML. *bravus*, a bravo, cutthroat); perhaps = OF. **brou* in *rabroüer*, check, chide, etc., *brouaz, brouhaha*, a bluster, *brouhoux*, storms, blusters, etc., *brouée*, blustering. Origin and relations uncertain. There appear to be at least two words confused: in the sense 'fine, good,' etc., cf. Bret. *brav, brao*, fine, agreeable, pretty, *braga*, strut, dress in fine clothes (see *brag*); in the sense 'bold, wild,' etc., cf. OF. *braou, brau*, ML. *bravus, bravis*, a young untamed ox, OIt. *bravo*, tempestuous, Sp. *brava*, a heavy swell of the sea, OF. **brou* (above), etc.; W. *braw*, terror, fright.] **I.** *a.* 1. Possessing or exhibiting courage or courageous endurance; intrepid; valiant; fearless: as, a *brave* warrior; a *brave* act; he was *brave* under calamity.

> Two *braver* men
> Ne'er spurr'd their coursers at the trumpet's sound.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 7.

> The *brave* man is not he who feels no fear, . . .
> But he whose noble mind its fears subdues.
> *J. Baillie*, Basil.

> The coward sneaks to death, the *brave* live on.
> *Dr. Sewell*, The Suicide, ii. 55.

2. Making a fine display in bearing, dress, or appearance generally; having a noble mien: said of persons.

> I have gold, and therefore will be *brave*,
> In silks I'll rattle it of every colour.
> *Greene*, Tu Quoque, vii.

3. Splendid; beautiful; gorgeous; gaudy: said of things.

> With blossoms *brave* bedecked daintily.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vii. 32.

> And wear my dagger with the *braver* grace.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 4.

> He had them into the very best room in the house (a very *brave* room it was).
> *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 252.

4. Excellent; capital; fine; admirable. [Formerly in very common use in this sense as a general term of commendation; often also used ironically; now obsolete except perhaps in irony.]

> Iron is a *brave* commodity where wood aboundeth.
> *Bacon.*

> I'll devise thee *brave* punishments for him.
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 4.

=**Syn. 1.** *Gallant, Valiant, Courageous, Brave, Heroic*, valorous, dauntless, chivalrous, doughty, resolute, manful. *Gallant*, splendid in dress or qualities, is most appropriately used with regard to courage which exhibits itself in deeds attracting attention and applause; of the first four words it is that which may have in it most of compliment and least of high commendation, but it is often a strong word, expressing splendid bravery in action: as, he was a *gallant* officer. *Valiant* is also brave in action, especially in opposing physical force, as in battle. The word is now elevated and poetic. *Courageous* denotes the possession of that spirit which enables one fearlessly and with full presence of mind to face danger. *Brave* is the most comprehensive of the words; it may denote the possession of the highest and noblest kind of courage and fortitude of that spirit which enables a man to bear up against evil and danger, as well as to go forth to face it. *Courageous* has much of this breadth of meaning, but is applicable rather to doing than to enduring; *brave* in both passive and active. *Heroic* combines the meaning of all the other words in the superlative degree. It indicates a lofty superiority to fear, a noble self-forgetfulness, an almost superhuman power to dare, achieve, or suffer. It bears the same relation to the other words that *sublime* bears to *great, grand*, or *lofty*.

> The Sardinian fleet had been withdrawn from Venice, and the *gallant* resistance of the Venetians was fast drawing to a close. *E. Dicey*, Victor Emmanuel, p. 108.

> Plague on't; an I thought he had been *valiant* and so cunning in fence, I'd have seen him damned ere I'd have challenged him. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4.

> But he rose upon their decks, and he cried:
> "I have fought for Queen and Faith like a *valiant* man and true." *Tennyson*, The Revenge.

> Only be thou strong and very *courageous*, that thou mayest observe to do according to all the law which Moses my servant commanded thee. Josh. i. 7.

> But, what with pleasure Heaven itself surveys,
> A *brave* man struggling in the storms of fate,
> And greatly falling with a falling state.
> *Pope*, Prol. to Cato, l. 31.

II. *n.* [Cf. *bravo, n.*] 1. A brave, bold, or daring person; a man daring beyond discretion. Specifically—2. A North American Indian or other savage warrior: as, the chief was accompanied by two hundred *braves.*

> Two from among them [Indian warriors] advancing,
> Came to parley with Standish, and offer him furs as a present; . . .
> *Braves* of the tribe were these, and brothers gigantic in stature. *Longfellow*, Courtship of Miles Standish, vii.

> With three strokes to each, the scalps of the victims being suddenly taken off, the *brave* flies back with his companions, to hang the trophies in his cabin.
> *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., II. 431.

3†. A hector; a bully; a bravo.

> Too insolent, too much a *brave.* *Dryden.*

4†. [< *brave, v.*] A boast; a challenge; a defiance.

> I will not bear these *braves* of thine.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 1.

> 'Tis time
> To be avenged on you for all your *braves.*
> *Marlowe*, Edward II., iii. 3.

brave (brāv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *braved*, ppr. *braving.* [< F. *braver*, brave, affront, defy, etc., < *brave*, brave.] 1. To encounter with courage and fortitude; set at defiance; defy; challenge; dare.

> The ills of love, not those of fate, I fear;
> These I can *brave*, but those I cannot bear. *Dryden.*

> Louis the Fifteenth *braved* the hatred and contempt of his subjects during many years of the most odious and imbecile misgovernment.
> *Macaulay*, West. Rev. Defence of Mill.

2†. To wear a boasting appearance of.

> To *brave* that which they believe not. *Bacon*, Essays.

> Another,
> Reputed valiant, lives by the sword, and takes up
> Quarrels, or *braves* them, as the novice likes,
> To gild his reputation. *Ford*, Fancies, i. 3.

3†. To make fine, showy, or splendid. [Rare.]

> He [the sun] should have *brav'd* the east an hour ago.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3.

To brave out, to face out; brazen out: generally with an indefinite *it* as object.

> However we *brave it out*, we men are a little breed.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, iv.

bravely (brāv′li), *adv.* In a brave manner. (*a*) Courageously; gallantly; splendidly; heroically.

> Who combats *bravely* is not therefore brave.
> *Pope*, Moral Essays, i. [illegible]

(*b*) Finely; gaudily.

> And decked herself *bravely*, to allure the eyes of all men that should see her. Judith x. 4.

(*c*) Well; prosperously: as, he is getting on *bravely.*

> The tug was towing *bravely.*
> *W. C. Russell*, Jack's Courtship, xvi.

braveness† (brāv′nes), *n.* The quality of being brave; bravery: as, "the *braveness* of the exploit," *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 306.

bravery (brā′vėr-i), *n.*; pl. *braveries* (-iz). [< F. *braverie*, gallantry, splendor, etc., < *brave*, brave: see *brave* and *-ery.*] 1. The quality of being brave; courage; heroism; undaunted spirit; intrepidity; gallantry; fearlessness.

> Remember, sir, my liege, . . .
> The natural *bravery* [illegible]
> [illegible]

> Launcelot the flower of *bravery* [illegible]
> [illegible]

2. Showiness; splendor; magnificence.

> The *bravery* of their tinkling ornaments. Is. iii. 18.

> Great *bravery* of building, to the marvellous beautifying of the realm [illegible]

> No more in the midnight [illegible]
> [illegible]
> [illegible]
> And her white sail's *bravery.*
> [illegible]

3†. Show; ostentation; parade.

> Pictures, . . . and other [illegible] are great wastes of time [illegible] to proceed of modesty, they are *bravery.* [illegible]

> Nor would I you should melt away yourself
> In flashing *bravery.*
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, [illegible]

4†. Bravado; boast.

> I commended but their wits, madam, and their *braveries.* I never looked toward their valours.
> *B. Jonson*, [illegible]

> There are those that make it a point of *bravery* to bid defiance to the oracles of divine revelation.
> [illegible]

5†. A showy person.

> A man that is the *bravery* of his age. *Beau. and Fl.*

> He is one of the *braveries*, though he be none of the wits.
> [illegible]

=**Syn. 1.** Valor, daring, pluck, boldness, mettle, audacity. For comparison, see *brave.*

bravi (brä′vē). See remarks under *bravo, interj.*

braving† (brā′ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *brave, v.*] Bravado; defiance.

> With so proud a straine of threats and *bravings.*
> *Chapman*, [illegible]

bravingly (brā′ving-li), *adv.* In a braving or defying manner. *Sheldon.* [Rare.]

bravissimo (brä-vis′i-mō), *interj.* [It., superl. of *bravo*, q. v.] Superlative of *bravo.*

> That night I [illegible] "Bravo!" [illegible] "Bravissimo!" [illegible]

bravity†, *n.* [< *brave* + *-ity.*] Bravery.

bravo (brä′vō), *interj.* [It. adj. (pl. *bravi*, fem. *brava*, pl. *brave*), > F. *bravo*, > E. [illegible].] Well done! good! sometimes used as a noun: as, "with *bravo* and handclapping," *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. v. 6.

> The Italian Prima Donna sweeps a courtesy of careless pity to the over-facile pit which unsexes her with the *bravo!* *Lowell*, On a Certain Condescension in Foreigners.

[In Italian the word is an adjective, and the correct usage is to say *bravo* [illegible] and *bravi* to a company; but in French and properly in English the word is a mere interjection. Careful persons familiar with the Italian usage do, however, discriminate as to gender.]

bravo (brä′vō), *n.*; pl. *bravos* or *bravoes* (-vōz). [It. (ML. *bravus*), < *bravo*, adj.: see *brave.*] A daring villain; a bandit; one who sets law at defiance; an assassin or murderer.

> Stab, like *bravoes*, all who come that way.
> [illegible]

> Was not this Venice, and is not Venice forever associated with *bravoes* and unexpected dagger thrusts?
> *Howells*, Venetian Life, xi.

bravura (bra̤-vö′rä), *n.* and *a.* [It., bravery, spirit, < *bravo*: see *brave.*] **I.** *n.* [illegible] florid air, requiring great force and spirit in the performer, and serving [illegible] her power, flexibility of voice, and distinctness of articulation.

II. *a.* In *music*, spirited: florid: brilliant: as, a *bravura* air: chiefly applied to vocal compositions, but occasionally to instrumental.

braw (brâ), *a.* and *n.* [Sc.: see *brave.*] **I.** *a.* Brave; fine; gay; handsome; pleasant; agreeable; worthy; excellent; stout: as, a *braw* new gown; a *braw* man; *braw* lads and bonny lasses. [Scotch.]

> There's *braw, braw* lads on Yarrow braes.
> *Burns*, Gala Water.

II. *n. pl.* One's best apparel; finery.

brawd†, *v. t.* See [illegible].

brawdery†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *broidery.*

brawet (brou′et), *n.* A young eel. Also written *brawat.* [North. Eng.]

brawl¹ (brâl), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *brall*, < ME. *brallen*, cry out, vociferate, = D. *brallen*, boast, = Dan. *bralle*, jabber, chatter, = MHG. *prâlen*, G. [illegible], boast, vaunt, flaunt; apparently identical with ME. [illegible], quarrel, W. *brawl*, a boast, *brolio*, boast, vaunt, *bragal*, vociferate, etc. Cf. also F. *brailler* (= Pr. *brailar*), cry out, bawl, prob. < *braire*, bray: see

[illegible]. The ult. source of all these forms is perhaps the same. See *brag*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To speak loudly and complainingly or angrily; be clamorous or noisy; quarrel noisily and indecently.

> I do the wrong, and first begin to *brawl*.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 3.

2. To roar, as water flowing over a pebbly or rocky bed; make a loud babbling noise.

> The brook that *brawls* along this wood.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 1.

> Crossing the brook at the ford, where it *brawled* over pebble and shallow. *Longfellow*, Miles Standish, iii.

=**Syn.** 1. To wrangle, squabble, dispute (noisily).

II. *trans.* **1.** To wrangle about; be noisy or contentious regarding.

> I care not what the sects may *brawl*.
> *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

2. To drive away or beat down by noise. [Rare.]

> Your deep wit . . .
> Reason'd, not *brawl'd* her [Truth] hence.
> *Sir K. Digby*, Preface to Nature of Man's Soul.

brawl¹ (brâl), *n.* [< *brawl*¹, *v.*] A noisy quarrel; loud, angry contention; an uproar; row; squabble: as, "stout polemick *brawl*," *S. Butler*, Hudibras.

> He is a devil in private *brawl*.
> *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4.

> A creature wholly given to *brawls* and wine.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

> The whole world knows that this is no accidental *brawl*, but a systematic war to the knife, and in defiance of all laws and liberties. *Emerson*, Affairs in Kansas.

=**Syn.** *Broil*, *Affray*, etc. See *quarrel*, *n.*

brawl² (brâl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *brall*; a corruption of earlier *bransle*, also written *bransel*, *brantle*, *brangle*, etc., < F. *bransle*, now *branle*, a dance, same as *bransle*, *branle*, verbal n. of *bransler*, *branler*, shake, move, etc.: see *brandle*, *brantle*, *branle*.] A kind of dance; a branle.

> Good fellowes must go learne to daunce,
> The brydeal is full near-a;
> There is a *brall* come out of Fraunce,
> The fyrst ye harde this yeare-a.
> *Good Fellowes* (1569). (*Halliwell*, Note to Marston's Plays.)

> Thence did Venus learn to lead
> The Idalian *brawls*. *B. Jonson*, Vision of Delight.

> My grave lord-keeper led the *brawls*;
> The seal and maces danced before him.
> *Gray*, Long Story.

brawler (brâ'lėr), *n.* [ME. *brawlere*.] One who brawls; a noisy fellow; a wrangler.

> The great statesman degenerated into an angry *brawler*.
> *Buckle*, Civilization, I. xii.

brawlie, *adv.* See *brawly*.

brawling (brâ'ling), *n.* [ME. *braulyng*; verbal n. of *brawl*¹, *v.*] The act of quarreling; specifically, in *Eng. law*, the offense of quarreling or creating a disturbance in a church or churchyard.

brawling (brâ'ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *brawl*¹, *v.*] **1.** Contentious; quarrelsome; noisy.

> I know she is an irksome, *brawling* scold.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., i. 2.

> The spirit-grieving sounds of *brawling* commerce.
> *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 160.

> From *brawling* parties concords come.
> *Lowell*, To the Muse.

2. Making the noise of rushing water: as, "*brawling* springs," *Collins*.

> The *brawling* streams shall soon be dumb.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Old-Year Song.

brawlingly (brâ'ling-li), *adv.* In a brawling or quarrelsome manner.

brawlins (brâ'linz), *adv.* Same as *brawly*. [Scotch.]

brawly (brâ'li), *adv.* and *a.* [Also *brawlie*; = E. *bravely*.] Bravely; finely; heartily; very well; in good health or condition. [Scotch.]

> [illegible] it was no great thing that [illegible]
> *Scott*, Abbot, II. [illegible]

brawn (brân), *n.* [< ME. *braun*, *brawn*, muscle, boar's flesh, < OF. *braon*, a piece of flesh, < ML. *bradon*, *brazon*, *braon* = OSp. *brahon*, < [illegible] *braone*, a piece of flesh for [illegible] < MHG. *brāte*, G. *braten*, roast meat [illegible] roast meat, < OHG. [illegible], MHG. [illegible], *braten* = AS. [illegible] OFries. [illegible] *braden*, roast, broil [illegible] Dan. *brad*, [illegible]; cf. Gr. [illegible] [illegible] **1.** Boar's flesh; the [illegible] the boar [illegible] so as to squeeze out much [illegible], and pickled.

> [illegible]

2 [illegible] and [illegible] [Now obs. [illegible]

> [illegible]
> *Marston*, [illegible]

3. The flesh of a muscular part of the body: as, the *brawn* of the arm, thigh, etc.

> It was ordained that murtherers should be brent on the *brawn* of the left hand. *Hall*, Hen. VII., an. 15.

4. Well-developed muscles; muscular strength.

> *Brawn* without brain is thine. *Dryden*, Fables.

> Here, then, is a great stalwart man, in perfect health, all *brawn* and rude muscle, set up before us as the ideal of strength. *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 54.

5. Figuratively, the arm: from its muscles or strength. [Rare.]

> I'll hide my silver beard in a gold beaver,
> And in my vantbrace put this wither'd *brawn*.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.

> I had purpose
> Once more to hew thy target from thy *brawn*,
> Or lose my arm for't. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5.

6. Headcheese.—**Mock brawn**, the flesh of a pig's head and feet cut in pieces, and boiled, pickled, and pressed into a form.

brawned† (brând), *a.* [< *brawn* + *-ed*².] Brawny; strong: as, "*brawned* bowrs," *Spenser*, F. Q., I. viii. 41.

brawner (brâ'nėr), *n.* [< *brawn* + *-er*¹.] A boar killed for the table.

brawn-fallen† (brân'fâ"ln), *a.* Having the brawny or muscular parts of the body shrunk or fallen away; wasted; thin; weak.

> Were not Milo his armes *brawnefallen* for want of wrastlyng? *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 127.

brawniness (brâ'ni-nes), *n.* [< *brawny* + *-ness*.] The quality of being brawny; strength; hardiness.

> This *brawniness* and insensibility of mind is the best armour against the common evils and accidents of life.
> *Locke*, Education, § 113.

brawny (brâ'ni), *a.* [< ME. *brawny*, fleshy (of fruit); < *brawn* + *-y*¹.] **1.** Fleshy; muscular; having large strong muscles; bulky; strong.

> Oxe dounge about her rootes yf that me trete
> The pomes sadde and *brawny* wol it gete.
> *Palladius*, iii. 106.

> The muscles of his *brawny* arms
> Are strong as iron bands.
> *Longfellow*, Village Blacksmith.

2. Figuratively, firm; hardened; having great power of resistance.

> A *brawny* conscience which hath no feeling in it.
> *J. Mede*, Apost. of the Latter Times, ii.

braws (brâz), *n. pl.* See *braw*, *n.*

braxy (brak'si), *n.* and *a.* [E. dial., Sc. also *braxes*, *braxit*, also *bracks*, *braik*. Cf. *brack*¹ and *brash*².] **I.** *n.* **1.** A disease of sheep characterized by inflammation of the bowels and retention of the urine: also called *the sickness* in some parts of Scotland. The name is also given to a variety of other diseases of sheep.—**2.** A sheep having the braxy; hence, the mutton of such a sheep.

II. *a.* Affected or tainted with braxy: as, *braxy* sheep; *braxy* mutton.

Also spelled *braksy*.

bray¹ (brā), *v. t.* [< ME. *brayen*, < OF. *brayer*, *breier*, *brehier*, F. *broyer* = Pr. Sp. *bregar*, pound, bray, prob. < MHG. *brecken* = E. *break*, q. v.] To pound or beat thoroughly, as with a pestle or other instrument; triturate, crush, mix, etc., by beating or any analogous action: as, to *bray* drugs; to *bray* printers' ink. See *brayer*¹.

> Kecype the cromys of whyte brede, & swete apyls, & ʒokkis of eggis, & *bray* tham wele.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 53.

> Though thou shouldst *bray* a fool in a mortar, . . . yet will not his foolishness depart from him. Prov. xxvii. 22.

bray² (brā), *v.* [< ME. *brayen*, < OF. *braire*, < ML. *bragire*, bray, *bragare*, cry, squall, prob. of Celtic origin: see *brag* and *brawl*¹.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To utter a loud and harsh cry: with reference now especially to the ass, but formerly also to the bull, deer, and other animals, as well as to man.

> When the squyers hadde cried and *brayed* for there lord longe while, thei toke hym vp and bar hym to there hostell. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. [illegible]

> When the Sarazin felte hym self so [illegible], he fledde cryinge and *brayinge* as a bole [bull].
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. [illegible]

> Laugh, and they
> Return it louder than an ass can *bray*.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.

Hence—**2.** To make a loud, harsh, disagreeable sound.

> Heard ye the din of battle *bray*? *Gray*, The Bard.

> And varying note the war-pipes *brayed*
> To every varying clan. *Scott*, Marmion, v.

II. *trans.* To utter with a loud, harsh sound, like the ass.

> The kettle-drum and trumpet thus *bray* out
> The triumph of his pledge. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4.

> Arms on armour clashing *brayed*
> Horrible discord. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 209.

bray² (brā), *n.* [< ME. *bray*, a loud cry, also *brayt*, < OF. *brait* = Pr. *brai*; from the verb.] A harsh cry, especially that of an ass; hence, any similar harsh or grating sound.

> Several times a day we are stunned and overwhelmed with the cracked *brays* of three discordant trumpets.
> *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 25.

bray³† (brā), *n.* [< OF. *braie*, a kind of bastion, a dike or bank, < ML. *braca*, a dike or bank, same as OF. *braie*, < ML. *braga*, part of a river confined between dikes to facilitate the catching of fish.] A bank or mound of earth used in fortification; a breastwork; a bulwark; specifically, a wall or other work in advance of and covering the gate of a fortress.

> That they could scant put their heads over the *bray* or bulwark. *Hall*, Hen. VIII., an. 16.

> Order was given that bulwarks, *brays*, and walls should be raised in his castles and strongholds.
> *Lord Herbert*, Hen. VIII., p. 28.

bray⁴ (brā), *n.* [= Sc. *brae*, *bra*, < ME. *braye*, also *bra*, *bro*, etc., < Gael. *braigh*, the upper part of any thing or place (*braigh duthcha*, the higher parts of a district; *braigh Lochabar*, the braes of Lochaber, etc.), also *braidh* = Ir. *braid*, upper part, height; cf. W. *brig*, top, summit, *bre*, hill, peak, = AS. *beorh*, E. *barrow*, a hill, mound: see *barrow*¹.] A piece of sloping ground; an acclivity or declivity.

> Against a rocke or an hye *braye*.
> *Ascham*, Toxophilus, Works, p. 170.

> Push'd up the *bray*, indignantly they feel
> The clanking lash and the retorted steel.
> *Brookes*, The Fox-Chase.

bray⁵ (brā), *n.* [Also written *brey*; < F. *braye*, "a close linnen breek or under-slop, . . . also a clout," pl. *brayes*, "short and close breeches, drawers, or under-hose of linnen, &c.," . . . also "barnacles for a horse's nose" (Cotgrave), mod. F. *braies*, breeches, < L. *bracæ*, breeches: see *bracæ*, *brail*, and *breech*.] **1**†. A clout for a young child. *Kersey*, 1708.—**2.** In *her.*: (*a*) Barnacles or twitchers for subduing a horse: used as a bearing. (*b*) [Perhaps a corruption of *brake*³, *break*.] A bearing similar to the preceding in form, representing a tool used for breaking hemp: sometimes called a *hemp-bray*, *hemp-brake*, or *hackle*. One or other of these bearings is frequently used in allusive heraldry for families of the name *Bray* and the like.

brayd, brayde†, *v.* and *n.* See *braid*.

brayer¹ (bra'ėr), *n.* [< *bray*¹ + *-er*¹.] In *printing*, a small composition-roller used for triturating and spreading the ink on a table or slab and daubing it on a platen or disk.

brayer² (brā'ėr), *n.* [< *bray*² + *-er*¹.] One who or that which brays like an ass.

Brayera (bra-yē'rä), *n.* [NL.] See *Hagenia*.

brayette (bra-yet'), *n.* [F.] Same as *braguette*.

braying (brā'ing), *n.* [< ME. *brayinge*; verbal n. of *bray*², *v.*] **1.** The harsh crying of an ass.—**2.** Vocal or instrumental clamor; harsh utterance.

> There he stands with unimpeachable passivity amid the shouldering and *braying*; a spectacle to men.
> *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. v. 2.

braylet, *n.* and *v.* See *brail*.

braynet, *n.* See *brain*.

braze¹ (brāz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *brazed*, ppr. *brazing*. [< ME. *brasen*, < AS. *brasian*, cover with brass, < *bras*, brass: see *brass*¹. Cf. *glaze*, < *glass*; *graze*, < *grass*.] To cover or ornament with brass, or as if with brass: as, "a tripod richly *brazed*," *Chapman*, Odyssey, xv.

> Show of clouds
> That *braze* the horizon's western rim.
> *Lowell*, Under the Willows.

braze² (brāz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *brazed*, ppr. *brazing*. [< F. *braser*, OF. *braser*, solder, < Icel. *brasa*, harden by fire: see *brass*¹ and *braze*¹. Partly confused with *braze*¹, from the same ult. source.] **1.** To solder, especially with hard solder, such as an alloy of brass and zinc.

> In the reign of Henry IV. it was enacted that all arrow-heads should be well *brased* and hardened at the points with steel. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 372.

2†. To harden; make callous.

> Let me wring your heart; for so I shall, . . .
> If damned custom hath not *braz'd* it so,
> That it is proof and bulwark against sense.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

braze³, *n.* See *braize*², 2.

brazed (brāzd), *a.* In *her.*, same as *braced*, 1.

brazen (brā'zn), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *brasen*, < ME. *brasen*, < AS. *brasen*, of brass, < *bras*, brass, + *-en*².] **1.** Made of brass: as, a *brazen* helmet.—**2.** Pertaining to brass; proceeding from brass.

Trumpeters,
With *brazen* din blast you the city's ear.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 8.

3. Extremely strong; impenetrable: from brass often serving as a type of strength, impenetrability, and the like: as, "environed with a *brazen* wall," *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 4.—**4.** Impudent; having a front like brass.

Such a *brazen* dog sure never my eyes beheld.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, ii.

Talbot . . . appeared daily with *brazen* front before the princess whose ruin he had plotted.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

Also spelled *brasen*.

Brazen age. See *ages in mythology and history*, under *age*.—**Brazen dish,** a brass dish made in the time of Henry VIII., and kept chained to a pillar at Wirksworth in Derbyshire, England. It is used by the lead-miners in the Low Peak as a standard measure. **Brazen horn.** Same as *burghmote-horn*.—**Brazen sea** (2 Ki. xxv. 13), in *Jewish antiq.*, a large vessel of brass placed in Solomon's temple, called a *molten sea* in 1 Ki. vii. 23–25, where it is described. It stood on 12 brazen oxen, and was 10 cubits from brim to brim, 5 in height, and 30 in circumference. It was designed for the priests to wash themselves in before they performed the service of the temple.

brazen (brā'zn), *v. t.* [< *brazen*, *a.*] To behave with insolence or effrontery in regard to: with an indefinite *it* as object.

Men would face it and *brazen it*. *Latimer.*

To brazen out, to persevere in treating with effrontery: with an indefinite *it*, or a noun like *matter*, *affair*, *business*, etc.

I'm resolved to *brazen* the *business out*.
Sir J. Vanbrugh, The Relapse, iv. 4.

Thornton . . . *brazened it out* with his usual impudence.
Bulwer, Pelham, lxxviii.

brazen-browed (brā'zn-broud), *a.* Shameless; impudent.

Noon-day vices and *brazen-browed* iniquities.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 35.

brazen-face (brā'zn-fās), *n.* An impudent person; one remarkable for effrontery.

Well said, *brazen-face*; hold it out.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2.

brazen-faced (brā'zn-fāst), *a.* Impudent; bold to excess; shameless: as, "a *brazen-faced* varlet," *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2.

brazen-fisted (brā'zn-fis″ted), *a.* Having hard fists, as if of brass.

brazenly (brā'zn-li), *adv.* In a brazen manner; boldly; impudently.

brazenness (brā'zn-nes), *n.* **1.** Appearance like brass; brassiness.—**2.** Impudence; excess of assurance.

He had a sonorous bass voice, and an air of self-confidence inclining to *brazenness*.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, ii. 1.

brazier[1] (brā'ziėr), *n.* [Also *brasier*; < ME. *brasiere*, *brasyere*, a worker in brass, < *bras*, brass, + *-i-ere*, *-y-ere*, as in *collier*, etc. Cf. *braze*[1].] An artificer who works in brass.

brazier[2] (brā'ziėr), *n.* [Also *brasier*; < F. *brasier*, a pan of live coals, formerly *bracier*, "a burning coal, quickfire of coals, hot embers"

Bronze Brazier made in 1675 by Pedro Cer-lanyæ for the Guildhall of Barcelona. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

(Cotgrave) (cf. *braisière*, a camp-kettle), < *braise*, live coals: see *braize*[1].] An open pan for burning charcoal, used especially for heating rooms in southern and eastern countries, such as Italy, China, Japan, etc.

Four nice-looking Japanese girls brought us thick cotton quilts to sit upon, and *braziers* full of burning charcoal, to warm ourselves by.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xix.

brazier[3] (brā'ziėr), *n.* [Another form of *braize*[2], D. *brasem*, etc., bream: see *bream*[1].] A name used on the northern coast of Ireland for the common sea-bream, *Pagellus centrodontus*.

brazil (bra-zil'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *brasil* (with accent on the first syllable; cf. *brassil*, *brissel-cock*), < ME. *brasil*, *brasyle* = ODan. *brasilie*, Dan. *brasilie(-træ)* = Norw. *bresel*, *brisel*, < OF. *bresil*, mod. F. *brésil* = Pr. *bresil*, *brezilh* = Sp. OPg. *brasil* (> mod. It. *brasile*; ML. *brasilium*, *braxile*, *bresillum*, *brisillum*, *brisiacum*), orig. a red dyewood brought from the East. Origin uncertain; perhaps, as Diez suggests, < Pr. *brezilhar* (= F. *brésiller*), break into fragments, crumble, < *briza*, a fragment, little bit (= F. *bris*, a breaking open, a wreck, formerly fragments, rubbish: see *briss*[2], *n.*, *breeze*[3]), < *brizar* = F. *briser*, break: see *bruise* and *debris*. The name would refer to the form in which the dyewood was imported. Now usually in comp. *brazil-wood*, with direct reference to the country Brazil. The country, named *Santa Cruz* by its (second) discoverer, Pedro Alvarez Cabral (1500), afterward received the name *Brazil*, it is said, from King Emmanuel of Portugal, on account of its producing red dyewood. The name had been long before applied to a supposed island in the Atlantic, perhaps by association with Pliny's *Insulæ Purpurariæ* (lit. Purple Islands), sometimes supposed to refer to Madeira and Porto Santo.] **1†.** A heavy dyewood of the genus *Cæsalpinia* (*C. Sappan*), imported from the East, now known as *sappanwood* (which see).

Him nedeth not his colour for to dien
With *brasil* ne with grain of Portingale.
Chaucer, C. T. (ed. Tyrwhitt), l. 15464.

2. A very heavy dyewood, from Brazil and other parts of tropical America. The true brazil-wood is from the leguminous tree *Cæsalpinia echinata*, but the name is also given to *C. peltophoroides*. Woods known as peach-wood and lima-wood are said to be from the same species. The wood has a slightly aromatic odor and a bitter-sweet taste. To extract the coloring matter, the wood is finely ground, allowed to ferment in the air, and then boiled in copper cylinders with water. The extract produces purple dyes with salts of iron, and red with salts of alumina. Lakes used by decorators are also made from it, and common red ink is prepared by adding a little alum and acid to a decoction of it. Also spelled *brasil*.

Are my bones *brazil*, or my flesh of oak?
O, mend what thou hast made, what I have broke.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 5.

3. Sulphate of iron. [North. Eng.]

brazil-cock†, *n.* [Also written *brasil-cock*, and corruptly *brissel-cock*, *brissil-cock*, with ref. to Brazil, representing America, the place of its origin.] A turkey.

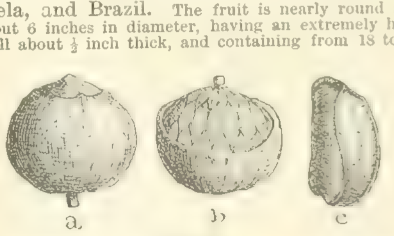
braziletto (braz-i-let'ō), *n.* [Pg. *brazilete*, brazil-wood; Sp. *brasilete*, F. *brésillet*, dim. of *brasil*, etc.: see *brazil*.] A wood resembling brazil-wood, obtained from the West Indies and parts of Central America, from species of *Cæsalpinia*, *C. crista* and *C. pectinata*, and the nearly allied *Peltophorum Linnæi*. It is used for dyeing and in cabinet-work. The *bastard* or *false braziletto* of the same region includes a number of different shrubs or trees, as *Picramnia Antidesma*, natural order *Simarubaceæ*, the saxifragaceous *Weinmannia pinnata*, and the araliaceous *Sciadophyllum capitatum*.

Brazilian (bra-zil'ian), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* [< *Brazil* (Pg. *Brazil*, Sp. *Brasil*, etc.: see *brazil*) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to Brazil, an empire and the largest country of South America: as, *Brazilian* productions. **Brazilian balsam.** See *balsam*. **Brazilian bean.** See *bean*[1]. **Brazilian cocoa,** guarana. **Brazilian pebbles,** lenses for spectacles ground from pure, colorless rock-crystal obtained from Brazil. **Brazilian plait,** in England, plait made of dried flag-grass which is imported from the West Indies, and perhaps from South America.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Brazil.

brazilin, braziline (braz'i-lin), *n.* [< *brazil* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2]; also written *breziline*, after F. *brésiline*.] A crystallizable coloring principle ($C_{16}H_{14}O_5$) obtained from brazil-wood. Also written *brasilin*, *brasiline*, *breziline*.

Brazil-nut (bra-zil'nut), *n.* The seed of the fruit of *Bertholletia excelsa*, a tree of the natural order *Myrtaceæ*, a native of Guiana, Venezuela, and Brazil. The fruit is nearly round and about 6 inches in diameter, having an extremely hard shell about ½ inch thick, and containing from 18 to 24 triangular wrinkled seeds, which are so fitted together within the shell that when once disturbed it is impossible to replace them. When the fruits are ripe they fall from the tree and are collected by Indians. They are then split open with an ax, and the seeds are taken out and packed in baskets for transportation. Besides being used as an article of dessert, a bland oil, used by watchmakers and others, is expressed from them. See *Bertholletia*.



Brazil-nut.

a, fruit of [illegible]

Brazil-root (bra-zil'röt), *n.* A name sometimes given to the root of ipecacuanha.

Brazil tea. Same as *maté*.

Brazil wax. See *wax*.

brazil-wood (bra-zil'wụd), *n.* Same as *brazil*.

brazing-tongs (brā'zing-tôngz), *n. pl.* Tongs with broad flat jaws, used in brazing. See *braze*[2].

breach (brēch), *n.* [< (1) ME. *breche*, also, without assibilation, *breke* (> mod. E. *break*, *n.*, and dial. *breck*[2], q. v.), also *bruche* (> mod. E. dial. *breck*, q. v.), < AS. **brece*, **gebrece*, found only in the sense of 'a piece' in comp. *brec-mælum*, piecemeal, *hlaf-gebrece*, a piece of bread, = OFries. *breke*, [illegible], m. and f., a break, breach, fracture, = MD. *breke*, a break, breach, fracture, = MLG. *breke*, a breach, violation; the above forms being mixed with (2) ME. *bruche*, **bryche*, [illegible], without assibilation, *bryke*, *brike*, a breach, violation, injury, ruin (> E. dial. *brick*[1], a flaw, Sc. *brick*, a breach, a division of land), < AS. *bryce*, *bruce* (= OHG. *bruh*, MHG. G. *bruch*, m., a breaking, breach, fracture, violation, fragment, piece (cf. MD. *breucke*, D. *breuk*, f., a breaking, fracture, rupture, crime, fine, = G. *brüche*, f., a crime, fine); cf. (3) E. dial. *brock*, AS. *gebroc*, neut., = D. *brok*, m., = OHG. *brocco*, MHG. *brocke*, G. *brocke*, *brocken*, m., = Goth. *gabruka*, f., a fragment, piece, bit (see *brock*[2]); and (4) several other closely related noun forms (see *brack*[1], *brake*[1], etc.); < *brecan* (pret. *bræc*, pp. *brocen*), break. *Breach* is thus a deriv. of *break*, related, in present though not in orig. form, to *break* as *speech* is to *speak*. Hence (from ME. or MLG.) OF. MF. *breche*, *bresche*, mod. F. *brèche*, a breach, gap, break, injury, > Sp. Pg. *brecha*, a breach, = It. *breccia*, formerly also *brecchia*, a breach, a gap, a rupture, = G. *bresche*, a breach in a wall, etc. The It. *breccia*, gravel, now technically breccia, = F. *brèche*, breccia, is closely related, but may be taken from the G.: see *breccia*. See *break*, *n.*, *breck*[2], *breck*, *brick*[1], *brack*[1], *brake*[3], related to and in part identical with *breach*; see also *brick*[2].] **1.** The act of breaking: now used only figuratively of the violation or neglect of a law, contract, or any other obligation, or of a custom.

[illegible]
More honour'd in the *breach* than the observance.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 4.

The deadliest sin her mind could reach
Was of monastic rule the *breach*.
Scott, Marm[illegible]

2. An opening made by breaking down a portion of a solid body, as a wall, a dike, or a river-bank; a rupture; a break; a gap.

Could make old Trent,
Drunk with my sorrow, to start out in a *breach*,
To drown their herds, their cattle, and their corn.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

Thou hast made the earth to tremble; thou hast broken it; heal the *breaches* thereof. [illegible]

He then led his men to the assault, taking charge himself of those who were to storm the *breach*.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 11.

3†. A break or interruption in utterance.

And all her sister Nymphes with one consent
Supplide her sobbing *breaches* [illegible]
Spenser, F. Q., III. [illegible]

4. A rupture of friendly relations; difference; quarrel.

There's fallen between him and my lord
An unkind *breach*. *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 1.

5. Infraction; violation; infringement: as, a *breach* of the peace, of a promise, or of a contract.

This *breach* upon kingly power was [illegible]

It is no *breach* of charity to call [illegible]
Sir T. Browne, [illegible]

The first steps in the *breach* of [illegible] are much more important than [illegible]
Steele, Spectator, No. 448.

6. Injury; wound; bruise.

Breach for *breach*, eye for eye, tooth for tooth.
Lev. xxiv. 20.

7. The breaking of waves; the dashing of surf.

Some hour before you took me from the *breach* of the sea was my sister drowned. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 1.

We scudded with frightful velocity before the sea, and the water made [illegible]

Breach of arrest, [illegible] officer in arrest who leaves his quarters or limits without authority from his superior officer. It is punishable by cashiering.—**Breach of arrestment,** [illegible] disregarding the arrestment used in his hands, and paying the sum or delivering the goods arrested to the common debtor.—**Breach of close,** [illegible]—**Breach of covenant,** [illegible]—**Breach of duty,** [illegible] manner.—**Breach of promise,** a violation of one's word or undertaking, [illegible] do: often used absolutely for breach of promise of marriage.—**Breach of the peace,** a violation of the [illegible]

[illegible] tumult which is contrary [illegible] welfare.—**Breach of trust.** [illegible] **To batter in breach.** [illegible] —Syn. 1-4. [illegible] *ture.*—2. Opening, cleft, chasm, rift, rent, fissure.—4. Misunderstanding, alienation, disaffection, falling out.

breach (brēch), *v.* [< *breach*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To make a breach or opening in.

> [illegible] succeeded in *breaching* the walls.
> [illegible] Naval Hist. of Gt. Britain.

> Roaring torrents have *breach'd*
> [illegible] *M. Arnold*, Rugby Chapel.

II. *intrans.* To spring from the water, as a whale.

> When the watch at the masthead sees the whale spring from the water, he cries, "There she *breaches!*"
> *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, V. 207.

breaching-battery (brē'ching-bat"ėr-i), *n.* See *battery*.

breachy (brē'chi), *a.* [< *breach* + *-y*¹.] Apt to break fences; unruly: applied to cattle. [Colloq.]

bread¹ (bred), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bred*, < ME. *breed*, *bred*, < AS. *bread* (= OFries. *brād* = OS. *brōd* = D. *brood* = MLG. *brōt*, LG. *brood* = OHG. MHG. *brōt*, G. *brot* = Icel. *braudh* = Sw. Dan. *bröd*), bread, prob., like *broth*¹, q. v., from the root of *breówan*, etc., brew: see *brew*¹. The AS. *breád* first appears in the comp. *beó-breád*, bee-bread (see *bee-bread*); it is seldom found alone; the usual word for 'bread' was *hlāf*, E. *loaf*¹, q. v.] 1. A kind of food made of the flour or meal of some species of grain, by kneading it (with the addition of a little salt, and sometimes sugar) into a dough, yeast being commonly added to cause fermentation or "lightness," and then baking it. The yeast causes alcoholic fermentation and the production of alcohol and carbonic acid; the latter, an expanding gas, pushes the particles of dough asunder, causing the bread to rise, and, with the alcohol, is soon expelled by the heat of the oven. See *yeast*. In *salt-rising bread* the fermentation is said to be carried on by bacteria. Bread is sometimes made partly or wholly from the products of other than cereal plants, as beans, lentils, chestnuts, some kinds of bark, etc.

2. Figuratively, food or sustenance in general.

> Man shall not live by *bread* alone. Mat. iv. 4.

> But sometimes virtue starves while vice is fed.
> What then? is the reward of virtue *bread?*
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, iv. 150.

> Many officers of the army were arbitrarily deprived of their commissions and of their *bread*.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

Aërated bread. See *aërate*.—**Bloody bread.** See *blood*.—**Bread Acts,** English statutes of 1822 (3 Geo. IV., c. 106) and 1836 (6 and 7 Wm. IV., c. 37) regulating the making and sale of bread, and prohibiting the adulteration of bread, meal, and flour.—**Bread and butter,** one's means of living. [Colloq.]

> Your quarrelling with each other upon the subject of *bread and butter* is the most usual thing in the world.
> *Swift*, To Duchess of Queensberry, Aug. 12, 1732.

Brown bread. (*a*) Wheaten bread made from unbolted flour, which thus includes the bran as well as the finer parts of the flour: in the United States commonly called *Graham bread*. (*b*) In New England, wheaten or rye bread [illegible] Indian meal [illegible] **Hottentot's bread.** See *Hottentot*.—**St. John's bread,** [illegible] —**Statute of bread and ale,** [illegible] better known as the [illegible] the sale of these [illegible] —**Tatar bread,** the root of a [illegible] plant [illegible] used for food in Hungary.—**To break bread.** See *break*.—**To know on which side one's bread is buttered.** See *butter*¹, *v.*

bread² (bred), *v. t.* [< *bread*¹, *n.*] In *cookery*, to prepare with grated bread; cover with white of eggs and bread-crumbs.

bread³ [illegible] *v. t.* [< ME. *breden*, < AS. *brǣdan* [illegible] OS. [illegible] OHG. [illegible] MHG. G. *breiten* [illegible] Sw. [illegible] Dan. *brede* [illegible] in comp. [illegible] make [illegible] broad: see *broad*, *a.*, and cf. [illegible] To make broad; [illegible] [Prov. Eng.]

bread [illegible] ME. [illegible] D. [illegible] OHG. [illegible] MHG. [illegible] Icel. [illegible] Sw. [illegible] Dan. [illegible] Goth. [illegible] *broad*, [illegible] *breadth*.]

[illegible]

On [illegible]

bread [illegible] [< [illegible] *braid*¹; [illegible] ME. [illegible]

[illegible] *Ling. Hist.*, XVII. [illegible]

bread³, **brede** (brēd), *n.* [Var. of *braid*¹, *n.*] A piece of embroidery; a braid. [Obsolete or poetical.]

> A curious *brede* of needlework. *Dryden*.

> She every day came to him in a different dress, of the most beautiful shells, bugles, and *bredes*.
> *Steele*, Spectator, No. 11.

> O Attic shape! Fair attitude! with *brede*
> Of marble men and maidens overwrought.
> *Keats*, Ode on a Grecian Urn.

> The . . . wave that rims the Carib shore
> With momentary *brede* of pearl and gold.
> *Lowell*, Sea-weed.

bread-and-butter (bred'and-but'ėr), *a.* 1. Seeking bread and butter, or the means of living; controlled by material wants and desires; mercenary: as, the *bread-and-butter* brigade (applied to office-seekers in the United States).—2. Eating much bread and butter, as young boys or girls; hence, belonging to adolescence; in the stage of growth: as, she's but a *bread-and-butter* miss. [Colloq.]

> The wishy-washy *bread-and-butter* period of life.
> *Trollope*, Barchester Towers, xli.

bread-barge (bred'bärj), *n.* The wooden box or tub in which the crew of a merchant vessel keep their daily allowance of biscuit.

bread-basket (bred'bȧs"ket), *n.* 1. A basket for holding or carrying bread; specifically, a tray, generally oval in shape, used for holding bread at table.—2. The stomach. [Slang.]

> I . . . made the soup-maigre rumble in his *bread-basket*, and laid him sprawling. *Foote*, Englishman in Paris, i.

breadberry (bred'ber"i), *n.* An article of diet for convalescents and persons in delicate health, made by pouring boiling water on toasted bread and seasoning it with sugar, etc.; pap.

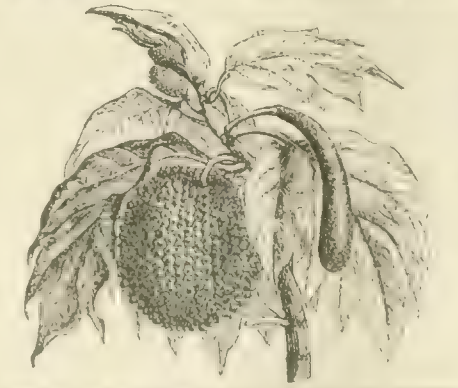
bread-chipper† (bred'chip"ėr), *n.* One who chips or slices bread.

> Not to dispraise me; and call me pantler, and *bread-chipper*, and I know not what? *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

bread-corn (bred'kôrn), *n.* Corn or grain of which bread is made, as wheat, rye, maize, etc.

breaden† (bred'n), *a.* [< *bread*¹ + *-en*².] Made of bread. [Rare.]

breadfruit (bred'fröt), *n.* The fruit of the tree *Artocarpus incisa*. See below. **Breadfruit-tree.** (*a*) The *Artocarpus incisa*, a native of Java and the neighboring islands, but long in cultivation in all the tropical islands of the Pacific, and more recently introduced in the West Indies and other parts of tropical America. The leaves are large, rough, and lobed. The fruit is composed of the numerous small female flowers united into one large fleshy mass about the size of a child's head, and is covered with hexagonal marks externally, which are the limits of the individual flowers. It is roasted before being eaten, and though insipid it forms the principal article of food in the South Sea Islands. Another species of *Artocarpus* (*A. integrifolia*) yields a coarser sort of breadfruit, called *jack-fruit*. See *Artocarpus*. Also called *bread-tree*. (*b*) A [illegible] of northern Australia, [illegible] bearing a small edible fruit.—**Hottentot breadfruit,** of South Africa, the stem of *Encephalartos Caffer*, which is [illegible] Also called [illegible]



Branch of the Breadfruit-tree (*Artocarpus incisa*), with staminate and pistillate inflorescence.

breading†, *n.* [< *bread*² + *-ing*¹.] A windrow or swath. [Prov. Eng.] See extract.

> [illegible] the swathes or low [illegible]
> [illegible] *Kennett* [illegible]

bread-knife (bred'nīf), *n.* A knife for cutting bread.

breadless (bred'les), *a.* [ME. *bredles*, < *bread*¹ + *-less*.] Without bread; destitute of food.

> [illegible]
> *P. Fletcher*, [illegible]

breadmeal (bred'mēl), *n.* The mountain-meal or rock-meal of Sweden and Finland. See *rock-meal*.

bread-nut (bred'nut), *n.* The fruit of the tree *Brosimum Alicastrum*, natural order *Urticaceæ*. See *Brosimum*. The *bastard bread-nut* of Jamaica is the fruit of a similar species, *Pseudolmedia spuria*.

bread-room (bred'röm), *n.* An apartment where bread is kept, especially such an apartment in a ship, made water-tight, and sometimes lined with tin to keep out rats.

bread-root (bred'röt), *n.* A plant of the genus *Psoralea*, the *P. esculenta*. See *Psoralea*.

bread-sauce (bred'sâs), *n.* A sauce usually made of grated bread, milk, onions, pepper, etc.

breadstuff (bred'stuf), *n.* [< *bread*¹ + *stuff*, *n.*] Any kind of grain from which bread is made; meal; flour: generally used in the plural as a commercial term to signify all the different varieties of grain and flour collectively from which bread is made.

breadth (bredth), *n.* [< late ME. *bredthe*, *bredethe* (with suffix *-th* as in *length*, *width*, *strength*, etc.), older form *brede*, < AS. *brǣdu*, breadth: see *bread*², *n.*] 1. The measure of the second principal diameter of a surface or solid, the first being *length*, and the third (in the case of a solid) *thickness*. Thus, if a rectangular parallelopiped measures 3 feet by 2 feet by 1 foot, its breadth is 2 feet. The *breadth* of a surface is, in the common use of the word, the distance between the margins, which are regarded as the *sides*, as distinguished from *length*, or the distance from *end* to *end*.

Hence—2. Figuratively, largeness; freedom from narrowness or restraint; liberality: as, *breadth* of culture, *breadth* of view, etc.—3. That quality in a work of art, whether pictorial or plastic, which is obtained by the simple, clear rendering of essential forms, and the strict subordination of details to general effect. Breadth of design, of color, of light and shade, or of surface treatment, gives an impression of mastery, ease, and freedom in the use of material on the part of the artist, which conveys a sense of repose and dignity to the mind. 4. In *logic*, extension; the aggregate of subjects of which a logical term can be predicated.—5. Something that has breadth; specifically, a piece of a fabric of the regular width; a width.

Essential breadth, the aggregate of real things of which, according to its very meaning, a term is predicable. The term *being*, for example, is from its meaning predicable of everything.—**Informed breadth,** the aggregate of real things of which a term is predicable with logical truth, on the whole, in a supposed state of information.

breadthen (bred'then), *v. t.* [< *breadth* + *-en*¹. Cf. *lengthen*.] To make broader; extend or stretch transversely. [Rare.]

> To extend the pieces to their utmost width a machine called a *breadthening* machine is employed.
> *Ure*, Dict., I. 667.

breadthless (bredth'les), *a.* [< *breadth* + *-less*.] Without breadth. *Dr. H. More*.

breadthwise, breadthways (bredth'wīz, -wāz), *adv.* [< *breadth* + *wise*, *ways*.] In the direction of the breadth.

bread-tray (bred'trā), *n.* A tray for holding bread.

bread-tree (bred'trē), *n.* Same as *breadfruit-tree*, (*a*) (which see, under *breadfruit*).

bread-weight, *n.* Same as *troy weight*.

breadwinner (bred'win"ėr), *n.* 1. One who earns a livelihood for himself and those dependent upon him: usually restricted to one who is directly dependent upon his earnings from day to day or from week to week.

> The *breadwinner* being gone, his goods were seized for an old debt, and his wife was driven into the streets to beg. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiii.

2. That by means of which one earns one's bread. [Rare.]

> The book-making specialist of our generation probably yields to none of his predecessors in the literary roll in respect of industry, skill, and accuracy, but his subject, as a rule, is his business, his *breadwinner*.
> *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXII. 115.

bready† (bred'i), *a.* [< *bread*¹ + *-y*¹.] Resembling bread.

break (brāk), *v.*; pret. *broke* (*brake* is obsolete or archaic), pp. *broken* or *broke* (obsolescent or poetical), ppr. *breaking*. [Early mod. E. and dial. also *breck*; < ME. *breken* (pret. *brak*, *brek*, *brake*, pl. *braken*, *breken*, pp. *broken*, *broke*), < AS. *brecan* (pret. *bræc*, pl. *brǣcon*, pp. *brocen*) = OS. *brekan* = OFries. *breka* = D. *breken* = MLG. *breken*, LG. *breken*, *braken* = OHG. *brehhan*, MHG. *brechen*, G. *brechen* = Goth. *brikan*, break (cf. Icel. *brāka*, bruise, *braka*, creak, Sw. *braka*, crack, = Dan. *brakke*, break — weak verbs), = L. *frangere* (perf. *fregi*): perhaps = Gr. [illegible], break; cf. Skt. √*bhanj* (for **bhranj*?), break. Hence (from AS. etc.) *breach*, *break*, *n.*, *breck*, *breck*², *brick*¹, *brake*¹, *brake*², *brake*³, *brake*⁴, perhaps *brook*¹, etc.; (through Rom.) *bray*¹, *breccia*, *brioche*, etc.; and (from L.) *fraction*, *fracture*, *fragile*, *frail*¹, *fragment*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To divide into parts or fragments violently, as by a blow or strain; part by a rupture of substance; fracture: used primarily of rigid solid materials: as, to *break* a stone or a stick; to *break* a wall.

> And the widows of Ashur are loud in their wail,
> And the idols are *broke* in the temple of Baal.
> *Byron*, Destruction of Sennacherib.

2. Specifically, in *law*, to open or force one's way into (a dwelling, store, etc.) burglariously. A house is said to be *broken* by a burglar when any part or fastening of it is removed with intent to effect an entrance.

3. To destroy the continuity of in any way; destroy the order or formation of; disconnect; interrupt; disorder; specifically, of the skin, lacerate: as, to *break* the center of an army; to *break* ranks; the stone, falling, *broke* the surface of the water; to *break* an electric circuit; to *break* one's sleep; the blow *broke* the skin.

> This hereditary right should be kept so sacred as never to *break* the succession. *Swift*, Sent. of Ch. of Eng. Man, ii.

> No other object *breaks*
> The waste, but one dwarf tree.
> *Shelley*, Julian and Maddalo.

4. To destroy the completeness of; remove a part from; hence, to exchange for a smaller amount, as a bank-note in payment: as, to *break* a set of chessmen; to *break* a ten-dollar bill.

> But I am uneasy about these same four guineas: I think you should have given them back again to your master; and yet I have *broken* them. *Richardson*, Pamela, xvii.

5. To lessen, impair, or destroy the force, strength, or intensity of; weaken: as, a constitution *broken* by dissipation; to *break* a child's will; to *break* the force of a blow.

> An old man, *broken* with the storms of state.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 2.

> I'll rather leap down first and *break* your fall. *Dryden.*

> Too courteous are you, fair Lord Lancelot.
> I pray you, use some rough discourtesy
> To blunt or *break* her passion.
> *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

6. To tame; train to obedience; make tractable: as, to *break* a horse or a hunting-dog for work in the field.

> Why, then thou canst not *break* her to the lute?
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1.

7. To violate, as a contract, law, or promise, either by a positive act contrary to the law or promise, or by neglect or non-fulfilment.

> Unhappy man! to *break* the pious laws
> Of nature. *Dryden.*

8. To make bankrupt, as a bank or a merchant; destroy, as the credit of a bank.

> The credit of this bank being thus *broken* did exceedingly discontent the people. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 12, 1672.

9. To reduce in or dismiss from rank or position as a punishment: as, to *break* an officer.

> It must be allowed, indeed, that to *break* an English freeborn officer only for blasphemy was, to speak the gentlest of such an action, a very high strain of absolute power. *Swift*, Against Abolishing Christianity.

> The captain . . . has the power to turn his officers off duty, and even to *break* them and make them do duty as sailors in the forecastle.
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 11.

10†. To disband.

> My birthday was ominous. . . . The regiment in which my father served being *broke*. *Sterne.*

11. To make a first and partial disclosure of, as an opinion or project; especially, to impart or tell cautiously so as not to startle or shock; also, simply, tell; inform: as, to *break* unwelcome news to a person.

> His nerves are so weak, that the sight of a poor relation may be too much for him. I should have gone first to *break* it to him. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, v. 1.

12†. To cut up, as game. Skill in breaking the killed deer was considered as important in venery as boldness in the chase itself.

> They found him by a water side,
> Where he *brake* the beast that tide,
> The hart that was so wild.
> *Sir Triamour*, in Ellis Collection.

13. To tear. [Prov. Eng.]

> In this county [Hampshire] *break* is used for tear, and tear for *break*: as, I have a-torn my best decanter or china dish; I have *a-broke* my fine cambric apron. *Grose.*

To break a blockade, to render it inoperative by driving off or destroying the blockading force.—**To break a gun**, to open it by the action.—**To break a jest**, to utter a jest; crack a joke. *Otway*; *Bolingbroke*.—**To break a lance**, to enter the lists with an opponent; make a trial of skill.—**To break an electrical circuit.** See *circuit*.—**To break a path, a road,** or **a way**, to force a passage through obstacles or difficulties.—**To break bread.** (*a*) To take a meal; share one's hospitality. (*b*) To celebrate the communion.—**To break bulk.** (*a*) To begin to unload. (*b*) To remove a part from a parcel or quantity of goods.

> I heard Sr R. Howard impeach Sr Wm Pen in the House of Lords, for *breaking bulk* and taking away rich goods out of the E. India prizes formerly taken by Lord Sandwich.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, April 9, 1668.

To break camp, to pack up tents and camp-utensils, and resume the march.—**To break cover** or **covert**, to come forth from a lurking-place or concealment, as game when hunted.

> On this little knoll, if anywhere,
> There is good chance that we shall hear the hounds:
> Here often they *break covert* at our feet.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

To break down. (*a*) To take down by breaking; destroy by breaking: as, to *break down* a fence: figuratively, to overcome: as, to *break down* all opposition. (*b*) To [illegible] (the press-cake of gunpowder) between the toothed rollers of a granulating machine.—**To break gates.** See *gate*1.—**To break ground.** (*a*) To upturn the surface of the ground; dig; plow. (*b*) To dig; open trenches; commence excavation, as for building, siege operations, and the like; hence, figuratively, to begin to execute any plan.

> How happy, could I but, in any measure, . . . make manifest to you the meanings of Heroism; the divine relation . . . which in all times unites a Great Man to other men; and thus, as it were, not exhaust my subject, but so much as *break ground* on it.
> *Carlyle*, Heroes and Hero-Worship, i.

(*c*) *Naut.*, to release the anchor from the bottom.—**To break in**, to tame; discipline; make tractable, as a horse.—**To break jail** or **prison**, to make one's escape from confinement.—**To break joint**, to be so arranged, as stones, bricks, shingles, etc., in building, that the joints in one course do not coincide with those in the contiguous courses. See *bond*1.

> A wire cable is composed of many threads, and these completely *break joint* with each other, and thus neutralize any defect in the wires. *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 241.

To break liberty or **leave** (*naut.*), to remain away from a ship after the time specified for returning.—**To break squares.** See *square*.—**To break of a habit** or **practice**, to cause to abandon it.—**To break off.** (*a*) To sever by breaking: as, to *break off* a twig. (*b*) To put a sudden stop to; interrupt; discontinue; leave off; give up: as, to *break off* a marriage engagement.

> All amazed *brake off* his late intent.
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 469.

> She ended here, or vehement despair
> *Broke off* the rest. *Milton*, P. L., x. 1008.

To break one's fast, to take the first food of the day. See *breakfast*.

> Happy were our forefathers, who *broke their fasts* with herbs. *Taylor.*

To break one's head, to cut one's head by a blow; stun or kill one by a blow upon the head.

> He has *broke my head* across, and has given Sir Toby a bloody coxcomb too. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1.

To break one's heart, to become heart-broken or grievously afflicted: as, he *broke his heart* over her misfortunes.—**To break one's mind**, to reveal one's thoughts: with *to*.

> *Break thy mind to* me. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

> I, who much desir'd to know
> Of whence she was, yet fearful how to *break*
> *My mind*, adventur'd humbly thus to speak. *Dryden.*

To break one's word, to violate a promise or pledge; act contrary to an engagement.—**To break open**, to force open; unclose by violence: as, to *break open* a door.—**To break out**, *naut.*, to open; of a flag, unfurl; of a sail, shake loose from the stops.—**To break out a cargo**, to unstow it so that it may be easily unloaded.—**To break Priscian's head**, to violate the rules of grammar. [Priscian was a celebrated Roman grammarian.]

> Fair cousin, for thy glances,
> Instead of *breaking Priscian's head*
> I had been breaking lances. *Praed.*

To break ranks (*milit.*), to leave the ranks; fall out.—**To break step** (*milit.*), to cease marching in cadence; march at will.—**To break the back**, to strain or dislocate the vertebræ as with too heavy a burden.—**To break the back of.** (*a*) To destroy the force or efficiency of; weaken at a vital point: as, one mistake *broke the back of* the enterprise. (*b*) *Naut.*, to break the keel and keelson of, as a ship. (*c*) Figuratively, to accomplish the greater or most difficult part of: as, to *break the back of* a heavy piece of business.—**To break the bank.** [illegible]—**To break the grain**, to destroy a tendency to crystallize, as in stearic acid by mixture with palmitic acid.—**To break the heart of**, to afflict grievously; cause great sorrow or grief to; cause to die of grief.—**To break the heartstrings of**, to inflict great grief or hopeless sorrow upon; afflict severely. [illegible]

> No time to break jests when *the heartstrings* are about to be *broken*. *Fuller*, Jesting.

To break the ice, to overcome obstacles and make a beginning; especially, to overcome the feeling of restraint incident to a new acquaintanceship.

> I have often formed a resolution to *break the ice*, and rattle away at any rate.
> *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, ii.

To break the neck, to dislocate a joint of the neck.—**To break the neck of.** (*a*) To destroy the main force of; ruin or destroy.

> *Breaks the neck of* their own cause. *Milton.*

(*b*) To get over the worst part of; get more than half through.

> He was a [illegible] *the neck of* his day's work. *Hughes.*

To break the parle†, to begin the parley. *Shak.*—**To break up.** [illegible]

> Boyet, you can carve;
> *Break up* this capon. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 1.

(*b*) To open [illegible] *up* fallow ground. (*c*) To discontinue or put an end to: as, to [illegible] (*d*) To separate; disintegrate; disband: as, to *break up* a company or an army. (*e*) To impair; exhaust; fatigue greatly.

> Th[illegible] which I [illegible] have *broke* [illegible] and soul [illegible] l. 16[illegible].

To break upon the wheel, to torture or put to death by [illegible] To **break water**, [illegible]

> [illegible]

To break wind, [illegible]—**To break word†**, to [illegible] a promise or an obligation.

> They that *break word* [illegible]
> With all the world [illegible]
> [illegible]

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be separated into parts or fragments under the action of some force, as a blow or a strain; become fractured: as, the rock *broke* into a thousand pieces; the ice *broke* under his feet.—**2.** To become discontinuous, disconnected, disordered, or disintegrated; lose continuity or formation: as, at the last charge the line *broke*; the circuit *broke*.

> The command, Charge, was given, and was executed with loud cheers and with a run; when the last of the enemy *broke*. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 351.

3. Specifically—(*a*) To change suddenly and involuntarily from a natural to a higher and shriller tone or to a whisper: said of the voice. (*b*) In *music*: (1) To change from one register to another, as a musical instrument. (2) To change from one combination of pipes to another, especially when having more than one pipe to the note: said of compound organ-stops, like the mixture, the cornet, etc.—**4.** To change from one gait into another: said of a horse: as, to *break* into a gallop.—**5.** To burst; happen or begin to be with suddenness or violence. (*a*) To discharge itself spontaneously, as a tumor.

> The same old sore *breaks* out from age to age.
> *Tennyson*, Walking to the Mail.

(*b*) To burst forth or begin with violence, as a storm.

> A second deluge o'er our heads may *break*. *Dryden.*

> The whole storm, which had long been gathering, now *broke* at once on the head of Clive. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

(*c*) To burst into [illegible]: usually followed by *into* or *out*. (See phrases below.)

> I would not have your women hear me
> *Break* into commendation of you; 'tis not seemly.
> [illegible]

(*d*) To begin as if with a burst or break.

> And from our own the glad shout *breaks*,
> Of [illegible]

6. To become impaired, weakened, or reduced; especially, to decline in health, strength, or personal appearance.

> I'm sorry Mopsa *breaks* so fast:
> I said her face would never last.
> *Swift*, Cadenus and Vanessa.

7. To begin to be: said specifically of the day, dawn, or morning.

> Is not that the morning which *breaks* yonder?
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1.

> The day of wrath, against which Leibnitz had warned [illegible]
> *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 365.

8. To force one's way (into, out of, or through something).

> [illegible]
> To let the troop pass fairly. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 3.

9. To fail in trade or other occupation; become bankrupt.

> [illegible] and come to poverty. *Bacon*, Riches.

> There came divers of Antonio's creditors in my company to Venice, that swear he cannot choose but *break*.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 1.

> The true original chairs were all sold, when the Huntingdons *broke*. *Gray*, Letters, I. 217.

10. To lose friendship; become hostile; be in opposition or antagonism: commonly with *with*.

> [illegible] mean and narrow-spirited. *Jeremy Collier*, Friendship.

11. In *pool*, to make a break; make the first [illegible] 15.—**12.** [illegible]—**13.** [illegible] To put forth new buds. (*b*) To flower before the proper time

> [illegible]

14†. To broach a subject; come to an explanation: with *to* or *with*.

> The chamber beeing voyded, he *brake with* him in these tearmes. [illegible]

> Then, after, *to* her father will I *break*.
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 1.

To break across [illegible]—**To break away.** [illegible] by sudden and violent action; hence, to leave suddenly.

> Fear me not, man, I will not *break away*.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 4.

(b) To be dissipated or disappear, as fog or clouds.—**To break down.** [illegible] come down by breaking: as, the [illegible] fail in any undertaking through [illegible] emotion, embarrassment, or [illegible].

[illegible] did double duty, and then were [illegible].
L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, p. [illegible]

(c) To lose one's health; become sick. (d) To be overcome [illegible]. (e) To granulate, as gunpowder. **To break forth.** (a) To burst out; be suddenly manifested; [illegible]: as, a cry *broke forth*.

His malice 'gainst the lady
Will suddenly *break forth*.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 2.

Break forth, ye hearts that frozen winters bind
In icy chains more strong than close the year!
Jones Very, Poems, p. 46.

(b) To rush or issue out. (c) To give vent to one's feelings, [illegible]: as, to *break forth* with fury; to "*break forth* into singing," Isa. xliv. 23. **To break from,** to disengage one's self from; leave abruptly or violently.—**To break in,** to leave the point and start to chase game: said of a dog on point.—**To break into.** (a) To enter by force [illegible] or clandestinely: as, to *break into* a house. In [illegible] a latched door, or pushing open an unfastened but closed sash, may be a breaking which will constitute burglary. (b) To break forth into.

It is very natural for men who are abridged in one excess to *break into* some other.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lviii.

To break in upon, to intrude upon suddenly or violently.—**To break loose,** to get free by force; escape from confinement by violence; shake off restraint.—**To break off.** (a) To part; become separated: as, the branch *broke off*. (b) To desist suddenly.

Do not *break off* so.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1.

To break off from, to part from with violence.—**To break out.** (a) To issue forth; arise or spring up: as, a fire *breaks out*; a sedition *breaks out*; a fever *breaks out*. (b) To appear in eruptions: said of certain diseases; to have pustules or an efflorescence on the skin: said of a person. (c) To throw off restraint and become dissolute: as, after living quietly he again *broke out*. (d) To give vent to the feelings impetuously by speech.

As soon as my uncle Toby was seated by the fire, and had filled his pipe, my father *broke out* in this manner.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ix. 32.

To break sheer (*naut.*), to be forced the wrong way by the wind or current, so as not to lie well for keeping clear of the anchor: said of a ship at anchor.—**To break shot,** to leave the point when the gun is discharged, to chase game: said of a dog on point.—**To break through.** (a) [illegible]: as, to *break through* all restraint or reserve. (b) To act contrary to; violate with impunity [illegible] *through* a law (in such a manner as to avoid the penalty).—**To break up.** (a) To dissolve and separate: as, a company *breaks up*; a meeting *breaks up*; the [illegible]; a fog *breaks up*.

We went into Mrs. Mercer's, and there mighty merry, smutting one another with candle grease and soot, till most of us were like devils. And that being done, then we *broke up*, and to my house.
Pepys, Diary, II. 430.

(b) In *alg.*, said of an equation or quantic when in consequence of particular relations between its coefficients it reduces to a product of factors of lower degree. **To break with.** (a) To part in enmity from; cease to be friends with; quarrel with: as, to *break with* a friend or companion.

Be not afraid to *break*
With murderers and traitors.
B. Jonson, Catiline.

He had too much consideration and authority in the country for her to wish to *break with* him.
Prescott.

(b) To broach a subject to; make a disclosure to.

But perceiving this great alteration in his friend, he thought fit to *break with* him thereof.
Sir P. Sidney.

If thou dost love fair Hero, cherish it;
And I will *break with* her and *with* her father,
And thou shalt have her.
Shak., Much Ado, i. 1.

break (brāk), *n.* [In most senses of mod. origin from the verb *break*, the older noun being *breach* with its variants: see *breach*. In some senses merely a different spelling of the related *brake*³, q. v.] **1.** A forcible disruption or separation of parts: a gap or opening made by breaking; a fracture, rupture, or breach: as, a *break* in a wall, a beam, or a garment.—**2.** A breaking off: an interruption of continuity; a sudden stoppage or suspension; a gap between parts; specifically, in *printing*, the gap between two paragraphs.

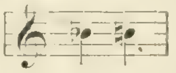
All modern trash is
Set forth with numerous *breaks* and dashes.
Swift.

[illegible] looked on the period [illegible] as a mere [illegible] and as a *break* that [illegible] to an end.
J. R. Green, [illegible], p. [illegible]

3. A breaking or bursting out or away; a sudden [illegible] transition from one course, [illegible] state to another: as, a *break* of the [illegible] *break* of day; the prisoner made a *break* for freedom.

[illegible] hand, and *break* of [illegible]
[illegible] *Shak.* [illegible]

4. [illegible] A distinct variation in the [illegible] a part of a building from that of other parts; [illegible] where such a change occurs in [illegible] the junction in the building of [illegible] styles or designs. (b) A recess or projection from the general surface of any architectural part or feature.—**5.** In *hat-making*, the angle formed by the body and the brim of a hat.—**6.** In a ship, the part where a deck terminates and the descent to the next deck begins.—**7.** A contrivance to check the velocity of a wheeled carriage; a brake. See *brake*³, 9.—**8.** In *teleg.*: (a) A commutator or contrivance for interrupting or changing the direction of electric currents. (b) An interruption of the continuity of a conductor.—**9.** In *music*: (a) The point in the scale where the quality of voice of one register changes to that of another, as from tenor to alto or from alto to soprano. (b) The point where the chest-voice changes to the head-voice. (c) The point where a similar change occurs in a musical wind-instrument: thus, in the clarinet such a change occurs between the notes B flat and B natural. (d) The singing, or the sounding on a trumpet or horn, from lack of ability, care, or skill, of a note different from the one intended to be produced. (e) A note which a singer produces more imperfectly or with greater difficulty than the notes above or below it. (f) In an organ-stop, the sudden change in the proper scale-series of pipes to a series lower in pitch. (g) In *organ-building*, the points in the scale of stops having more than one pipe to a note, where for any reason the relative pitch of the pipes is altered: especially applied to mixture-stops having several pipes to each note.—**10.** In a bakery, a bench on which, or a machine by which, dough is kneaded.—**11.** In *mining*, a crack or fissure caused by the sinking of strata.—**12.** In *type-founding*, a piece of metal next the shank of a type which is broken off in finishing.—**13.** On the stock exchange, a sudden decline in prices.—**14.** In *pool*, the shot that breaks or scatters the balls as piled together at the beginning of the game; hence, the first shot or play, or the right to the first play: as, it is my *break*.—**15.** In *fort.*, same as *brisure*, 1.—**16.** A large, high-set, four-wheeled vehicle, with a straight body and a seat in front for the driver and another behind for footmen.—**17.** A regular sale of tobacco at the time when the hogsheads are first opened. [Local, Virginia.]—**18.** The quantity of hemp prepared in one year.



Best St. Petersburg clean Hemp of the *break* of the year 1796.
Mass. Mercury, April 29, 1796.

19. Same as *breck*, 4. **Break of day,** the first appearance of light in the morning; the dawn; daybreak.

He arrived with his guide, a little after *break of day*, at Charing-cross.
Addison, Foxhunter at a Masquerade.

Break of the forecastle (*naut.*), the after-edge of the topgallant forecastle.—**Break of the poop** (*naut.*), the forward end of the poop-deck.

breakable (brā'ka-bl), *a.* [< *break* + *-able.*] Capable of being broken.

We shall see what a *breakable* barrier this Afghanistan is, if we look at a few plain facts plainly.
Marvin, Gates of Herat, viii.

breakage (brā'kāj), *n.* [< *break* + *-age.*] **1.** The act of breaking.—**2.** The amount or quantity of anything broken: as, the *breakage* was excessive; allowance for *breakage* of goods in transit.—**3.** *Naut.*, the act of leaving empty spaces in stowing the hold.

breakax (brāk'aks), *n.* **1.** A large tree of Jamaica, *Sloanea Jamaicensis*, natural order *Tiliaceæ*.—**2.** A species of *Citharexylum* with exceedingly hard wood, found in Mexico.

breakbone fever. See *fever* and *dengue*.

breakbones (brāk'bōnz), *n.* An English name of the stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea*, from the fragility of its joints.

break-circuit (brāk'sėr'kit), *n.* Any device for opening or closing an electrical circuit; a circuit-breaker.

breakdown (brāk'doun), *n.* **1.** A falling apart, as of a carriage; a downfall; a crash; hence, a failure; a collapse.

Well . . . here is another *breakdown*.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney, I. i.

The complete *breakdown* of the Republican party in the state.
The American, VII. 180.

2. A noisy, lively dance, sometimes accompanied by singing, as in the southern United States. [U. S.]

[illegible] to clear out when the quadrilles are over, for we are going to have a *breakdown* to wind up with.
New England Tale.

Here is a belle Africaine so exhilarated by her surroundings that she is dancing a *breakdown*.
New Princeton Rev., II. 80.

breaker (brā'kėr), *n.* [< ME. *brekere*; < *break* + *-er*¹.] **1.** One who or that which breaks anything, as a machine to crush ores, stones, and other hard substances. Specifically—(a) A coal-getter or -hewer; one who breaks down the coal so that it can be conveyed away to the place where it is raised to the surface. [Somersetshire, Eng.] (b) A structure in which coal is broken, sized, and prepared for market. [Anthracite region of Penn.] (c) One whose occupation it is to break up old ships; a ship-breaker. (d) *Milit.*, a cup-shaped covering, usually made of lead, which serves to break a tube of glass or plaster of Paris at the proper time for igniting the charge in fuses of a certain construction. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc. (e) In *cotton-manuf.*, a breaking-engine (which see). (f) In *linen-manuf.*, a carding-machine to the action of which the tow is first subjected. (g) A light, strong plow for breaking new ground.—**2.** A violator or transgressor: as, a *breaker* of the law.—**3.** A wave broken into foam against the shore, a sand-bank, or a rock near the surface: generally in the plural.

The night-winds sigh, the *breakers* roar,
And shrieks the wild sea-mew.
Byron, Childe Harold, i. 13.

4. [In this sense perhaps a corruption of Sp. *barrica*, a keg.] A small water-cask used in boats to supply the crew with water and for ballast.—**5.** A trainer, as of horses or dogs.
=Syn. 3. See *wave*.

breakfast (brek'fast), *n.* [Late ME. *brekefaste*; < *break* + *fast*², *n.* Cf. F. *déjeuner*, a breakfast, < *déjeuner*, break fast: see *déjeuner*.] **1.** The first meal in the day; the meal by which one breaks the fast lasting from the previous day; the food eaten at the first meal.—**2.** A meal or food in general.

The wolves will get a *breakfast* by my death.
Dryden.

Act's breakfast. See *act*.

breakfast (brek'fast), *v.* [< *breakfast*, *n.*; orig. two words, *break fast*.] **I.** *trans.* To furnish with the first meal in the day; supply with breakfast.

II. *intrans.* To eat the first meal in the day.

First, sir, I read, and then I *breakfast*.
Prior, Ep. to F. Shepherd, May 14, 1689.

breakfast-cap (brek'fast-cap), *n.* A small cap, usually made of muslin or lace and ribbons, worn at breakfast by women.

The Mistress, in a pretty little *breakfast-cap*, is moving about the room with a feather-duster.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 71.

breakfasting (brek'fas-ting), *n.* The act of taking breakfast; a party at breakfast.

No *breakfastings* with them, which consume a great deal of time.
Chesterfield.

break-in (brāk'in), *n.* In *carp.*, a hole made in brickwork with the ripping-chisel, to receive a plug, the end of a beam, or the like.

breaking (brā'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *break*, *v.*; = G. *brechung*.] **1.** In *worsted-manuf.*, the process of uniting the short slivers, as received from the comber, into one continuous rope or sliver, by doubling and running through drawing-webs.—**2.** [Imitation of G. *brechung*.] In *philol.*, the change of one vowel to two before certain consonants, as, in Anglo-Saxon (where the phenomenon abounds), *earm* for **arm*, arm, *corthe* for **erthe*, earth, etc.

breaking-diameter (brā'king-dī-am"e-tėr), *n.* The diameter of a test specimen of metal at the point of rupture when subjected to tensile stress. It is measured and used to determine the area of the cross-section at that point after rupture. The comparison of this area with the original area of the same cross-section gives the degree of constriction or the percentage, technically called the *contraction of area*.

breaking-engine (brā'king-en"jin), *n.* In *cotton-manuf.*, the first carding-machine following the lapper; a breaker.

breaking-frame (brā'king-frām), *n.* A machine for splicing and stretching slivers of wool.

breaking-weight (brā'king-wāt), *n.* The weight which must be hung from a rod of given cross-section or placed upon any structure in order to break it. It measures the cohesion of the material experimented upon.

The floor was loaded with pig iron to one fourth of its *breaking weight*.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 293.

break-iron (brāk'ī"ėrn), *n.* In carpenters' planes with double irons, the top or front iron, the lower edge of which is in contact with the face of the lower cutting iron just above its cutting edge. As the shaving is cut, the break-iron turns or breaks it away from the wood.

break-lathe (brāk'lāтн), *n.* A lathe having a gap in its bed, in order to increase its swing or capacity for turning objects of large radius; a gap lathe or gap bed lathe. *E. H. Knight.*

breakman, *n.* See *brakeman*.

breakneck (brāk'nek), *n.* and *a.* [< *break* + obj. *neck.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** A fall that breaks the neck; a dangerous business.

> To do't, or no, is certain
> To me a *breakneck*. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

2. A steep place endangering the neck.

II. *a.* Endangering the neck or life; extremely hazardous: as, he rode at a *breakneck* pace.

> On chimney-tops, . . . over the roofs, . . . on every lamp iron, signpost, *breakneck* coign of vantage, sits patriotic Courage. *Carlyle*, French Rev.

break-off (brāk'ôf), *n.* The part of the action of a breech-loading firearm immediately behind the breech.

break-promise (brāk'prom″is), *n.* One who makes a practice of breaking his promise.

> I will think you the most pathetical *break-promise*, and the most hollow lover. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 1.

breakshare (brāk'shãr), *n.* [A perversion of *braxy*, simulating *break*, + *share.*] A term sometimes used as an equivalent to *braxy*.

breakstaff (brāk'stȧf), *n.* The handle of a blacksmith's bellows. *J. S. Phillips.*

breakstone (brāk'stōn), *n.* [< *break* + obj. *stone*, after the L. name *saxifraga*, < *saxum*, a rock, + *frangere*, to break, with special reference to their use as a remedy in cases of calculus.] A name given to several different plants, especially to species of the genus *Saxifraga*, to pimpernel (*Pimpinella Saxifraga*), and to the parsley-piert (*Alchemilla arvensis*).

break-up (brāk'up), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A disruption; a dissolution of connection; a separation of a mass into parts; a disintegration; a disbandment.

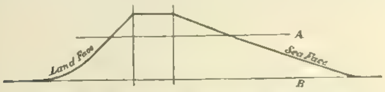
> Seldom was there a greater *break-up* among the speculators than in the autumn of that year. *J. S. Mill.*

> The general *break-up* of parties which took place last decade. *The American*, VIII. 278.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or in celebration of the breaking up or termination of any society, association, meeting, or the like: as, a *break-up* party or ceremony.

break-van, *n.* See *brake-van*.

breakwater (brāk'wâ″tėr), *n.* [< *break* + obj. *water.*] Any structure or contrivance, as a mole, mound, wall, or sunken hulk, serving to break the force of waves and protect a harbor or anything exposed to the force of the waves. The breakwater at Plymouth, England, is 5,100 feet in length, 339 feet wide at bottom, and 45 feet at top, and at the level of low water of spring tides there is a set-off of 66 feet. The sea-slope from set-off to top is 1 in 5. The largest work of the kind in the United States is the Delaware breakwater, at the southern extremity of Delaware Bay, 2,558 feet long at top, with an ice-breaker 1,353 feet long.—**Floating breakwater,** a contrivance, consisting of a series of square frames of timber, connected by mooring-chains or -cables, attached to anchors or blocks of stone in such a manner as to form a basin, within which vessels riding at anchor may be protected from the violence of the waves.



Mean of 26 sections of Delaware Breakwater.
A, water-line; *B*, base-line.

bream¹ (brēm), *n.* [< ME. *breem, breme*, < OF. *bresme*, F. *brême*, < OHG. *brahsima, brahsina*, MHG. *brasem, brahsen*, G. *brassen* = OS. *bressemo* = D. *brasem* = OSw. *braxn*, Sw. *braxen* = Dan. *brasen*, a bream; from the same source as *barse* = *bass*¹; cf. *brasse*¹.] **1.** A fish of the family *Cyprinidæ*, *Abramis brama*, common in the fresh waters of Europe. It has a compressed and rather deep body, a short obtuse snout, small and somewhat inferior mouth, uniserial pharyngeal teeth, the dorsal fin of about 12 rays, and the anal fin with 26 to 31 rays commencing under the last of the dorsal's. It sometimes attains a weight of 12 to 14 pounds. The flesh is insipid and little esteemed. Also called *yellow bream*. See *Abramis*.

2. A cyprinoid fish related to the preceding, as for example the white bream or breamflat, or resembling it in having a deep body, as the carp-bream, *Carassias gibelio*, a variety of the crucian-carp.—**3.** A name given to various *Sparidæ*, more fully called *sea-breams*: in England, for example, to species of *Sparus, Pagrus, Pagellus*, and *Cantharus*, and in the United States to *Diplodus holbrooki*, the pinfish, and to *Lagodon rhomboides*, the sailor's-choice. See cut under *Lagodon*.—**4.** A fish of the family *Bramidæ*, as Ray's bream, *Brama rayi*.—**5.** In some parts of the United States, a centrarchoid fish, such as the common sunfish, *Eupomotis gibbosus*, and various species of the related genus *Lepomis*, as the blue bream, *Lepomis pallidus*.—**Blue bream,** the *Lepomis pallidus*.—**Bream family,** the sea-breams, or *Sparidæ*. **King of the breams,** *Pagellus erythrinus*. **White bream,** a fish of the family *Abramidæ*, *Abramis* (*Blicca*) *bjorkna*, common in European waters. It is much like the bream, but has a shorter anal fin, larger scales, and two rows of pharyngeal teeth.

bream² (brēm), *v. t.* [Prob., like the equiv. *broom*², connected with *broom*¹, D. *brem*, furze, from the materials commonly used.] *Naut.*, to clear, as a ship's bottom, of shells, seaweed, ooze, etc., by applying to it kindled furze, reeds, or other light combustibles, so as to soften the pitch and loosen the adherent matters, which may then be easily swept off. Also called *broom*.

bream³†, *n.* [< ME. as if **breme* = OHG. *bremo*, MHG. *brem*, m., G. *breme*, f.; the same, without the formative *-s*, as *brimse*: see *brimse* and *breeze*¹.] Same as *breeze*¹.

breamflat (brēm'flat), *n.* A local English (Cambridgeshire) name of the white bream.

brean (brēn), *v. i.* [E. dial.] To sweat; perspire. [Prov. Eng.]

brear (brēr), *n.* See *breer*¹.

breard (brērd), *v.* Same as *braird*.

breast (brest), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *brest*, < ME. *brest, breest*, < AS. *breóst* (neut., usually pl.) = OS. *briost* = OFries. *briast* = Icel. *brjóst* = Sw. *bröst* = Dan. *bryst*, neut., = (with variation of vowel and gender) OFries. *brust, burst, borst*, NFries. *borst* = MLG. *borst*, LG. *borst* = D. *borst* = OHG. MHG. *brust*, G. *brust*, fem., = Goth. *brusts*, fem. pl., orig. perhaps a dual form; origin uncertain. Not being found outside of Teut., the origin has been sought in the Teut. verb, AS. *berstan*, etc., E. *burst*: see *burst.*] **1.** One of two soft protuberant bodies adhering to the thorax in women, in which the milk is secreted for the nourishment of infants; the mammary gland and associated structures.—**2.** The outer part of the thorax, or the external part of the body between the neck and the belly, in man and beasts.

> My Eustace might have sat for Hercules;
> So muscular he spread, so broad a *breast*.
> *Tennyson*, Gardener's Daughter.

3. In *entom.*, the lower or sternal surface of the thorax.—**4.** Figuratively, the seat of the affections and emotions; the repository of consciousness, designs, and secrets; the affections; the heart.

> Pass by my outside,
> My *breast* I dare compare with any man.
> *Shirley*, Love Tricks, i. 1.

> Each in his *breast* his secret sorrow kept. *Rowe.*

5. The mind; the secret thoughts.

> The choice and removal of senators, however, was by no means left perfectly free to the censors, nor had it been in the *breast* of the consuls and dictators before the institution of the censorial office. *Brougham.*

6†. In *music*, the chest; capacity for singing.

> An excellent song, and a sweet songster; a fine *breast* of his own. *B. Jonson.*

> In singing, the sound is originally produced by the action of the lungs; which are so essential an organ in this respect, that to have a good *breast* was formerly a common periphrasis to denote a good singer.
> *Sir J. Hawkins*, Hist. of Music, iii. 466.

7. Anything resembling the breast in position, either as being in front, like the human breast, or below, like the breast in the lower animals. Specifically—(*a*) In *agri.*, the front part of the mold-board of a plow. (*b*) In *arch.*: (1) The portion of a wall between a window and the floor. (2) The portion of a chimney between the flues and the apartment. *E. H. Knight.* (*c*) In *carp.*, the lower surface of a hand-rail, rafter, etc. (*d*) In *mining*: (1) The chamber or room in which coal is being mined. (2) The face at which the working is going on. (3) In metal-mining, a point at which a large quantity of ore is being worked: as, a fine *breast* of ore. (*e*) The front part of a furnace. (*f*) Same as *breasting*, 1.

> In order that a wheel may be a breast wheel, it must be provided with the *breast* or circular trough.
> *Rankine*, Steam Engine, § 150.

(*g*) The swelling portion of a hub.

8. That part of certain machines against which the breast of the operator pushes, as in the breast-drill, breast-plow, etc.—**9**†. A line on which persons or things are ranged abreast, or side by side.

> The troops marched in close order, the foot by twenty-four in a *breast*, and the horse by sixteen. *Swift.*

10. A bush for a small shaft or spindle.—**Back and breast.** See *back*¹.—**Pillar and breast.** See *pillar*.—**To make a clean breast of,** to disclose (secrets which weigh upon one's mind or conscience); make full confession of.

breast (brest), *v.* [< *breast, n.*] **I.** *trans.* To oppose with the breast; act with the breast upon; bear the breast against; hence, to meet in front boldly or openly; stem.

> Behold the threaden sails,
> Borne with the invisible and creeping wind,
> Draw the huge bottoms through the furrow'd sea,
> *Breasting* the lofty surge. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. (cho.).

To breast up a hedge, to cut the face of a hedge on one side, so as to lay bare the principal upright stems of the plants of which it is constituted.

II. *intrans.* To practise breasting, as for deer. See *breasting*, 3.

breast-backstay (brest'bak″stā), *n.* *Naut.*, an extra support to a topmast, consisting of a rope extending from the topmast-head on the weather side to the ship's channels forward of the standing backstays. See *backstay*.

breast-band (brest'band), *n.* **1.** *Naut.*, a band of canvas or a rope fastened in some convenient place, and passed round the body of the man who heaves the lead in sounding, to prevent his falling into the sea. Also called *parrel-rope* (which see).—**2.** A broad leather band placed across the breast of a horse and used as a substitute for a collar.

breast-beam (brest'bēm), *n.* **1.** A beam at the break of a quarter-deck or forecastle.—**2.** The cloth-beam of a loom.—**3.** The forward transverse beam of a locomotive.

breast-board (brest'bōrd), *n.* A weighted sled used in rope-walks to maintain the tension of the yarns while being twisted into a strand.

breast-bone (brest'bōn), *n.* [< ME. *brestbon*, < AS. *breóstbān*, < *breóst*, breast, + *bān*, bone.] The bone of the breast; the sternum.

breast-chains (brest'chānz), *n. pl.* Chains used to support the neck-yoke of a carriage-harness, and connected with the hames: usually called *breast-straps* when leather is used instead of chains.

breast-cloth†, *n.* A stomacher.

breast-clout† (brest'klout), *n.* A bib for a child. *Wright.*

breast-deep (brest'dēp), *a.* As deep as from the breast to the feet; as high as the breast.

> Set him *breast-deep* in earth, and famish him.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., v. 3.

breast-drill (brest'dril), *n.* In *mech.*, a drill-stock operated by a crank and bevel gearing, and having a piece against which the workman bears his breast when engaged in drilling.

breasted (bres'ted), *a.* **1.** Having a breast (of the kind indicated in composition): as, broad-*breasted*, deep-*breasted*, etc.—**2**†. In *music*, having a chest: as, "singing men well *breasted*," *Fiddes*, Life of Wolsey, App., p. 128.

breast-fast (brest'fȧst), *n.* A large rope or chain used to fasten the midship part of a vessel to a dock or to another vessel, as the bow-fast fastens her forward and the stern-fast aft.

breast-gasket (brest'gas″ket), *n.* An old name for a bunt-gasket.

breast-harness (brest'här″nes), *n.* A harness employing a breast-band, in distinction from one using a collar.

breast-height (brest'hīt), *n.* In *fort.*, the interior slope of a parapet.

breast-high (brest'hī), *a.* As high as the breast.

> Lay madam Partlet basking in the sun,
> *Breast-high* in sand. *Dryden*, [illegible]

breast-hook (brest'hůk), *n.* One of the thick pieces of timber shaped in the form of knees and placed directly across the stem of a ship, to strengthen the fore part and unite the bows on each side. See cut under *stem*.

> Her huge bows [illegible] the [illegible] her stem and *breast-hooks* [illegible] Neptune's locks, with the brine.
> *R. H. Dana*, [illegible] Before the Mast, [illegible]

breasting (bres'ting), *n.* [< *breast* + *-ing*¹.] **1.** In *mach.*, the curved channel in which a breast-wheel turns. It follows closely the curve of the wheel through about a quarter of [illegible] vent the escape of the water [illegible] upon the wheel. Also called [illegible]

2. The bed against which the wheel of a rag-engine works.—**3.** A method of deer-hunting in which several horsemen ride abreast through the cover and shoot from the saddle.

> *Breasting* is employed where the deer make their home in very high grass, such as is to be found on some of the prairies of the South-west.
> *G. L.* [illegible], Gun and Rod, p. [illegible]

breasting-knife (bres'ting-nīf), *n.* In *shoemaking*, a knife used in cutting a clean face on the side of the heel of a boot or shoe next to the waist.

breast-knee (brest'nē), *n.* In *ship-building*, a large knee fitted in the bows of a ship against the apron and stemson, to give additional strength.

breast-knot (brest'not), *n.* A knot of ribbon worn on the breast.

> What may we not hope . . . from the influence of this *breast-knot*. *Addison*, Freeholder.

breast-line ([illegible]), *n.* A rope used to [illegible] floating bridge.

breast-molding (brest'mōl'ding), *n.* **1.** The [illegible] window-sill.—2. Paneling be[illegible].

breast-pain ([illegible]), *n.* A distemper in [illegible], stiffness and staggering of the fore legs, and inability to bow the head to the ground.

breast-pang ([illegible]), *n.* Angina pectoris. [illegible] [Rare.]

breastpin (brest'pin), *n.* A pin worn on the [illegible] for a fastening or for ornament; a brooch; a scarf-pin.

breastplate ([illegible]), *n.* [ME. *brestplate*; < *breast* + *plate*.] **1.** A square ornament worn by the Jewish high priest, consisting of the same textile fabric as the ephod, and bearing twelve precious stones engraved with the names of the twelve tribes of Israel, set in gold. The breastplate [illegible] to that part of the ephod [illegible] the shoulder, and the lower side was secured to the girdle by blue laces; for this purpose four rings of gold were secured to the four corners. It was also called the *breastplate of judgment*, because it contained the Urim and the Thummim.

[illegible]

2. The armor for the front of the body, when made in one piece reaching from the waist to about the collar-bone. It was not introduced until a very late period in the history of armor, and was not common until the early years of the sixteenth century, when armor for the limbs was being [illegible] *breast* [illegible], *corselet*. **3.** A strap that runs across a horse's breast.—**4.** A plate or piece which receives the butt-end of a boring-tool, and is held against the breast when the tool is in use. Also called *conscience* and *palette*.—**5.** The sternum or central piece on the lower side of the cephalothorax of a spider, between the bases of the legs.—**6.** The lower shell or plastron of a tortoise. [illegible]

breast-plow (brest'plou), *n.* A kind of spade with a cross-bar against which the breast is pressed to propel it, for cutting and paring turf.

breast-pump (brest'pump), *n.* A small suction apparatus for drawing milk from the breast.

breast-rail (brest'rāl), *n.* The upper rail of a balcony or of a breastwork on the quarter-deck of a ship.

breast-rope† (brest'rōp), *n.* *Naut.*, an old term for *parrel-rope*. See *breast-band*, 1.

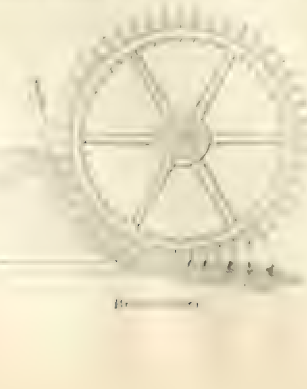
breast-strap (brest'strap), *n.* A strap used to [illegible] neck-yoke of a carriage-harness, and connected with the hames or collar.—**Breast-strap slide**, [illegible] on the breast [illegible] the ring on the end of the [illegible].

breast-summer, *n.* See *brest-summer*.

breast-wall ([illegible]), *n.* **1.** A retaining [illegible] a slope.—**2.** A wall built [illegible].

breastweed (brest'wēd), *n.* A name given to [illegible] United States, *Saururu*[illegible] mammary inflammation, etc.

breast-wheel (brest'hwēl), *n.* A water-wheel [illegible] floats or buckets, upon which the water is admitted at any point from about the plane of the axle to 45° or more above it. The water is confined to the floats by a breasting of planks or masonry, almost touching the periphery of the wheel and extending from the bottom of the sluice to near the lowest point of the wheel. If the water is admitted to the wheel at a point very near its summit and on the same side as the sluice, it is called a *pitch-back wheel*.



B[illegible]

breast-wood (brest'wůd), *n.* In *hort.*, the shoots of fruit-trees which grow out from the front of the branches trained on espaliers or against walls.

breastwork (brest'wėrk), *n.* **1.** In *fort.*, a hastily constructed work thrown up breast-high for defense.—**2.** *Naut.*, a sort of balustrade of rails or moldings which terminates the quarter-deck and poop at the fore ends, and also incloses the forecastle both before and behind.—**3.** The parapet of a building.

breat (brēt), *n.* [Another form of *bret*, *brit*, q. v.] A local English name of the turbot.

breath (breth), *n.* [Early mod. E. *breth*, < ME. *breeth*, *breth*, < AS. *brǣth*, breath, odor; cf. OHG. *brādam*, MHG. *bradem*, G. *brodem*, *broden*, steam, vapor, exhalation; perhaps connected with AS. *brǣdan* = OHG. *brātan*, MHG. *brāten*, G. *braten*, roast, broil (see *brawn*), and with Gr. *πρήθειν*, burn, blow. The vowel in *breath*, orig. long, has become short, while remaining long in the verb *breathe*.] **1†.** Vapor; steam; exhalation.

> Then schalle thou caste
> Into the pot and cover in hast,
> And loke no *brethe* ther passe out.
> *Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 1[illegible].

> That is blode and fire and *brethe* of smoke.
> *Hampole*, Prick of Conscience, l. 4727.

> When bremly brened those bestez, & the *brethe* rysed,
> The savour of his sacrafyse soȝt to hym euen
> That all spedez & spyllez.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 509.

2. The air inhaled and exhaled in respiration.

> My *breath* to heaven like vapor goes:
> May my soul follow soon!
> *Tennyson*, St. Agnes' Eve.

3. Ability to breathe; life as dependent on respiration.

> No man has more contempt than I of *breath*. *Dryden*.

4. The state or power of breathing freely: as, to be out of *breath*; to be in *breath*.

> The king shall drink to Hamlet's better *breath*.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

> I lose my colour, I lose my *breath*. *Tennyson*, Eleanore.

5. A single act of breathing; a respiration: as, he swears at every *breath*; to draw a full *breath*.

> Between two *breaths* what crowded mysteries lie,—
> The first short gasp, the last and long-drawn sigh!
> *O. W. Holmes*, A Rhymed Lesson.

Hence—**6.** The time of a single respiration; a single act; an instant.

> The historian makes two blunders in a *breath*.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 14.

> Sweet and bitter in a *breath*.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, iii.

7. Respite; pause; time to breathe.

> Give me some little *breath*, some pause.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 2.

8. A gentle exercise, causing a quicker respiration. [Rare.]

> But, for your health and your digestion sake,
> An after-dinner's *breath*. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3.

9. A respiratory movement, as of free air; a blowing.

> Calm and unruffled as a summer's sea,
> When not a *breath* of wind flies o'er its surface.
> *Addison*, Cato, [illegible]

10. Spoken words; speech. [Rare.]

> Art thou the slave that with thy *breath* hast kill'd
> Mine innocent child? *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 1.

> I will find
> [illegible] the earth's center, unmoved [illegible] your *breath*.
> [illegible]
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, v. 1.

11. A mere word; a trivial circumstance; a thing without substance; a trifle.

> A dream, a *breath*, a froth of fleeting joy.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 212.

> A *breath* can make them, as a *breath* has made.
> *Goldsmith*, Des. Vil., l. [illegible]

12. An odorous exhalation.

> The *breath*
> Of the [illegible] breath
> [illegible]

13. In *philol.*, a breathing; aspiration; aspirate sound.

> [illegible]
> *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. [illegible]

14. Opinion; sentiments: as, I would fain hear his *breath* on this matter. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.] —**Breath of the nostrils**, in the Bible, vital breath (see Gen. ii. 7); hence, anything essential to the existence of a person or an institution; the inspiring cause of anything, or that which sustains it.

> No institutions spring up in such countries except those which the prince founds, and he may be truly said to be the *breath of their nostrils*. *Brougham*.

Out of breath, breathless; short of breath.

> Too much breathing put him *out of breath*.
> *Milton*, Ep. Hobson, ii.

To gather breath. See *gather*. **To get one's second breath**, to recover the free use of the lungs after the first exhaustion incident to running, rowing, etc. [Colloq.]—**Under the breath**, in a whisper. **With bated breath.** See *bate*^{2}.

breathable (brē'ᴛʜạ-bl), *a.* [< *breathe* + *-able*.] Capable of being breathed; respirable.

breathableness (brē'ᴛʜạ-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being breathable.

breathe (brēᴛʜ), *v.*; pret. and pp. *breathed*, ppr. *breathing*. [< ME. *brethen*, breathe, blow, exhale odor, < *breth*, breath: see *breath*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To draw air into and expel it from the lungs; respire; figuratively, to live.

> When he *breathed* he was a man. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

> Where, in the vast world,
> Doth that man *breathe*, that can so much command
> His blood and his affection?
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

> I did
> God's bidding and man's duty, so, *breathe* free.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 253.

2. To make a single respiration.

> Before you can say, Come, and Go,
> And *breathe* twice. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

3. To take breath; rest from action.

> *Breathe* awhile, and then to 't again.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

> Well, let this *breathe* a while.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, v. 1.

4. To pass, as air; blow: as, "when winds *breathe* sweet," *Shak.*, Lover's Compl., l. 103.

> Oh, *breathe* upon thy ruined vineyard still;
> Though like the dead it long unmoved has lain.
> *Jones Very*, Poems, p. 88.

5. To give utterance to disparaging or calumnious remarks; make insinuations: with *upon*.

> You must seem to take as unpardonable offence, as if he had torn your mistress's colours, or *breathed upon* her picture. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

6. To exhale, as an odor; emanate.

> And all Arabia *breathes* from yonder box.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., i. 134.

7. Figuratively, of inanimate things, to be instinct; be alive.

> The staircase in fresco by Sir James Thornhill *breathed* with the loves and wars of gods and heroes. *Disraeli*.

II. *trans.* **1.** To inhale and exhale in respiration: as, to *breathe* vitiated air.—**2.** To inject by breathing; infuse: with *into*: as, "to *breathe* life *into* a stone," *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 1.

> And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and *breathed into* his nostrils the breath of life. Gen. ii. 7.

> Where faith made whole with deed
> *Breathes* its awakening breath
> *Into* the lifeless creed. *Lowell*, Comm. Ode.

3. To exhale; send out as breath; express; manifest.

> Can any mortal mixture of earth's mould
> *Breathe* such divine, enchanting ravishment?
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 245.

> They [the Indians] entered . . . into an agreement to twenty-nine rules, all *breathing* a desire to conform themselves to English customs.
> *Emerson*, Historical Discourse at Concord.

4. To exercise; keep in breath.

> Methinks . . . every man should beat thee; I think thou wast created for men to *breathe* themselves upon thee. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 3.

> I'll send for one of these fencers, and he shall *breathe* you, by my direction.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 4.

5. To inspire or blow into; cause to sound by breathing.

> Or *breathe* the flute or strike the vocal wire. *Prior*.

6. To utter; speak; whisper.

> Or let the church, our mother, *breathe* her curse.
> *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 1.

> Thus *breathes* she forth her spite. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 762.

> That *breathe* a thousand tender vows.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xx.

7. To suffer to rest or recover breath.

> He *breath'd* his sword, and rested him till day.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. xi. 47.

> A moment now he slacked his speed,
> A moment *breathed* his panting steed.
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., i.

8. To open and bleed (a vein).

> Every village barber who *breathed* a vein.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 503.

To breathe one's last, to die.

> He, safe return'd, the race of glory past,
> New to his friends' embrace, had *breath'd his last.*
> *Pope.*

breathed (bretht), *a.* [< *breath, n.,* + *-ed*².] **1.** Endowed with breath; exercised.

> A man so *breath'd*, that certain he would fight, yea,
> From morn till night. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

> If I be just, all praises must
> Be given to well-*breathed* Jilian Thrust.
> *Shirley*, Hyde Park, iv. 3.

2. Out of breath.

> Mr. Tulkinghorn arrives in his turret-room, a little *breathed* by the journey up. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xli.

3. In *philol.*, uttered with breath as distinguished from voice; surd or mute.—**4.** In compounds, having that capacity for breathing indicated by the prefix: as, *short-breathed*.

breather (brē'ᴛʜėr), *n.* **1.** One who breathes or lives.

> She shows a body rather than a life;
> A statue, than a *breather*. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 3.

2. One who utters or whispers.

> For my authority bears of a credent bulk,
> That no particular scandal once can touch,
> But it confounds the *breather*. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 4.

3. One who animates or inspires.

> The *breather* of all life does now expire;
> His milder Father summons him away. *Norris.*

4. Anything, as a walk, gymnastic exercise, etc., that stimulates or gives healthy action to the breathing organs. [Colloq.]

> So here we are at last—that hill's a *breather*.
> *Colman the Younger*, Poor Gentleman, iv. 11.

breathful† (breth'fůl), *a.* [< *breath* + *-ful.*] **1.** Full of breath: as, "the *breathfull* bellowes," *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. v. 38.—**2.** Odorous; fragrant.

> Fresh Costmarie and *breathfull* Camomill.
> *Spenser*, Muiopotmos, l. 195.

breathing (brē'ᴛʜing), *n.* [< ME. *brethynge*, a current of air; verbal n. of *breathe, v.*] **1.** Respiration; the act of inhaling and exhaling air: as, "a difficulty of *breathing*," *Melmoth*, tr. of Pliny, vi. 16.

> She sleeps: her *breathings* are not heard
> In palace chambers far apart. *Tennyson*, Day-Dream.

2. Aspiration; secret prayer or desire.

> Earnest desires and *breathings* after that blessed state.
> *Tillotson*, Sermons, I. xxiv.

3. Aërial motion; respiratory action.

> There's not a *breathing* of the common wind
> That will forget thee.
> *Wordsworth*, To Toussaint l'Ouverture.

4. Figuratively, a gentle influence or operation; inspiration: as, the *breathings* of the Spirit.

> The air
> Is like a *breathing* from a rarer world. *N. P. Willis.*

5†. A breathing-place; a vent.

> The warmth distends the chinks, and makes
> New *breathings*, whence new nourishment she takes.
> *Dryden.*

6. Physical exercise, from the fact that it calls the lungs into free play: as, the Oxford crew took their *breathings* every morning at ten.

> I lack *breathing* and exercise of late. *Scott.*

7. Utterance; words.

> I am sorry to give *breathing* to my purpose.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 3.

8. Time taken to recover breath; hence, a stop; a delay.

> Come, you shake the head at so long a *breathing.*
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1.

> Give me a little *breathing*, till I can
> Be able to unfold what I have seen.
> *Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 3.

> Thou hast open'd our difficult and sad times, and given us an unexpected *breathing* after our long oppressions.
> *Milton*, Def. of Humb. Remonst.

9. In *gram.*, aspiration or its absence, or a sign indicating it. In Greek there are two breathings—the aspirate (*spiritus asper*) or the rough breathing, indicated by a mark (῾) equivalent to our letter *h*, and the lenis (*spiritus lenis*) or the smooth breathing (᾿), indicating simply the absence of the rough. Thus ὁς is equal to *hos*, but ἰς to *is*.—**Breathing capacity.** See *capacity.*

breathing-hole (brē'ᴛʜing-hōl), *n.* **1.** A vent-hole, as in a cask.—**2.** One of the spiracles or stigmata through which insects respire. Also called *breathing-pore.*—**3.** The spiracle or blow-hole of a cetacean.—**4.** A hole in the ice where an aquatic mammal, as a seal, comes up to breathe.

breathing-mark (brē'ᴛʜing-märk), *n.* **1.** In *music*, a small mark (*, ', or ✓) placed above a vocal score, indicating the point at which the singer may properly take breath.—**2.** Same as *spiritus.*

breathing-place (brē'ᴛʜing-plās), *n.* **1.** A place where fresh air can be breathed; a vent.

> Each bough . . . finding some sufficient *breathing place* among the other branches.
> *Ruskin*, Elem. of Drawing, p. 1[illegible].

2. The place for a pause in a sentence or a poetic verse; a cesura.

> That cesura, or *breathing place.*
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Defence of Poesy.

breathing-pore (brē'ᴛʜing-pōr), *n.* **1.** In *physiol.*, a microscopic aperture for the escape or admission of air, as in the cuticle of plants. See *stoma.*—**2.** Same as *breathing-hole*, 2.

breathing-space (brē'ᴛʜing-spās), *n.* A breathing-time; an intermission of exertion.

breathing-time (brē'ᴛʜing-tīm), *n.* Pause; relaxation.

> We may have some *breathing-time* between our promise and its accomplishment. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience.

breathing-tube (brē'ᴛʜing-tūb), *n.* In *entom.*, the respiratory tube of certain aquatic larvæ and dipterous puparia. It is a slender integumental prolongation, bearing at the tip one or both of the anal stigmata, through which the insect obtains air at the surface of the water or semifluid filth in which it lives. The breathing-tube is also possessed by certain adult heteropters.

breathing-while (brē'ᴛʜing-hwīl), *n.* An intermission of exertion; a breathing-time. *Shak.*

> Except when for a *breathing-while* at eve,
> Some niggard fraction of an hour, he ran
> Beside the river-bank. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

breathless (breth'les), *a.* [< ME. *brethles*; < *breath* + *-less.*] **1.** Without breath; dead.

> Denies the rites of funeral fires to those
> Whose *breathless* bodies yet he calls his foes.
> *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., l. 84.

2. Out of breath; spent with labor or exertion.

> Unwounded from the dreadful close,
> But *breathless* all, Fitz-James arose.
> *Scott*, L. of the L., v. 16.

3. That takes away the breath.

> How I remember that *breathless* flight!
> *Longfellow*, Golden Legend, iv.

4. Marked by an apparent forgetfulness to breathe; absorbed; eager; excited.

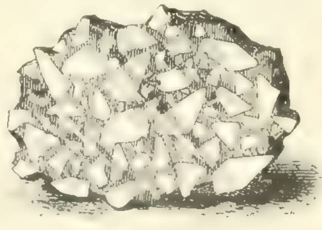
> The young folks would crowd around the hearth, listening with *breathless* attention to some old crone of a negro, who was the oracle of the family.
> *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 168.

> The holy time is quiet as a nun
> *Breathless* with adoration.
> *Wordsworth*, Misc. Sonnets, i. 30.

breathlessness (breth'les-nes), *n.* The state of being breathless or out of breath with exertion; difficulty in breathing.

breath-sound (breth'sound), *n.* In *physiol.*, a sound caused by the movement of the air in the lungs in respiration. Also called *respiratory murmur*. **Cogged breath-sound**, in *pathol.*, an interrupted or jerky respiratory sound, most marked in inspiration. Also called *cog-wheel respiration.*

breccia (brech'iạ), *n.* [It., formerly also *brecchia*, gravel, now technically breccia, = F. *brèche*, connected with It. *breccia* = Sp. Pg. *brecha*, < F. *brèche*, a breach; all of Teut. origin: see *breach*, and cf. *brash*¹, *n.*] In *geol.*, a conglomerate in which the fragments, instead of being rounded or water-worn, are angular. The term is most frequently applied to volcanic masses made up of fragments which have become consolidated into rock before becoming rounded by friction against each other or by the action of water.



Breccia.—Polished Surface.

brecciated (brech'i-ā-ted), *a.* [< *breccia* + *-ate*¹ + *-ed*².] Having the character of a breccia.

> According to Professor Ramsay the *brecciated*, subangular conglomerates and boulder beds of the Old Red Sandstone . . . are [illegible] glacial origin.
> *J. Croll*, Climate and Time, p. [illegible].

brecciation (brech-i-ā'shọn), *n.* [< *breccia* + *-ation.*] The condition of being brecciated. See *breccia.*

brech†, *n.* A Middle English form of *breech.*

brecham (brech'ạm), *n.* [Sc., also *brechame*; prob. of Celtic origin: cf. Gael. *braighdeach*, a horse's collar, *braighdean*, a cow's or calf's collar, = Ir. *braighdean*, a collar, Gael. *braidean*, a little collar, dim. of *braid*, a horse-collar, a brecham, = Ir. *braid*, a collar, < Gael. Ir. *braghad*, neck, throat, windpipe.] A collar for a work-horse. [Scotch.]

brechan, breckan (brek'ạn), *n.* A Scotch form of *bracken.*

breche¹†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *breech.*

breche²†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *breach.*

Brechites (brē-kī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. [illegible], to wet: see *rain*, and cf. *aspergillum.*] Same as *Aspergillum*, 2.

breck (brek), *n.* [< ME. *brekke*, var. of *breke*, a break, breach, etc.: see *breach* and cf. *break*, *n.*, *brack*¹, and *brake*¹, all ult. < *break*, q. v.] **1**†. A break; breach; fracture. *Tusser.*

> [illegible]
> Had that [illegible]
> Nas that [illegible]
> *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. [illegible]

2†. A bruise. *Kersey*, 1708.—**3**†. A breach; a gap in a hedge.—**4.** [Also called *break*, prop. land broken up and allowed to lie fallow.] A piece of uninclosed arable land; a sheepwalk, if in grass. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**5.** A large new-made inclosure. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]—**6.** A field. [Suffolk, Eng.]

> The bird's chosen breeding-place was in wide fields—*brecks*, as they are locally called—of waste [illegible]
> *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. [illegible]

breckan, *n.* See *brechan.*

breckins (brek'inz), *n.* A dialectal variant of *bracken.*

bred¹ (bred). Preterit and past participle of *breed.*

bred²†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *bread*¹.

brede¹†, *n.* and *v.* See *braid*².

brede²†, *n.* See *bread*³, *braid*¹.

brede³†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E., < ME. *breden*, < AS. *brǣdan*, roast: see *brawn.*] To roast.

bredge¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *bridge*¹.

bredge²†, *v. t.* See *bridge*².

bred-sore† (bred'sōr), *n.* A whitlow, or a sore coming without a wound or visible cause. Also called *breeder.*

bree¹ (brē), *n.* [Sc., also *brie, brue, broo*, < ME. *bre*, full form *brewe*, < AS. *brīw*, also *brig*, a pottage of meal, pulse, etc., = Fries. *bry* = D. *brij* = MLG. *brī, brīg* = OHG. *brīo*, MHG. *brī, brīe*, G. *brei*, broth, etc. Connection with *brew*¹, *v.* (AS. *breówan*, etc.), is doubtful.] Broth; soup; juice; sauce; water; moisture of any kind. [Scotch.]

bree² (brē), *n.* A dialectal variant of *bray*⁴, *brae.*

bree³ (brē), *v. t.* [E. dial.] To frighten. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

bree⁴ (brē), *n.* A dialectal variant of *brow.*

breech (brēch), *n.* [< ME. *breech, breche, brech*, also unassibilated *breke, brek*, prop. pl. and meaning 'breeches,' the covering of the breech (whence the double pl. *breeches*, the now prevalent form in that sense: see *breeches*), < AS. *brēc*, also *brǣc* (pl. of the unrecorded sing. **brōc*), breeches (the additional sense of 'breech,' given by Bosworth, rests on a doubtful translation of a single passage), = OFries. *brōk*, pl. *brēk*, = D. *broek* = MLG. *brōk*, LG. *brook* = OHG. *bruoh*, MHG. *bruoch*, G. *bruch* = Icel. *brōk*, pl. *brækr*, breeches (Sw. *bracka*, breeches, *brok*, naut., breeching), = ODan. *brog*, breeches, hose, Dan. *brog*, naut., breeching. Cf. L. *bracæ*, pl., breeches (> It. *braca* = Sp. Pg. *braga* = Pr. *braya* = OF. *braie*, breeches, F. *braie*, a swaddling-band, > E. *bray*⁵ and *brail*, q. v.), regarded as of Celtic origin; cf. Bret. *bragez*; but the Gael. Ir. *brigis*, breeches, is perhaps from E. The relation of the Teut. forms to the Celtic is uncertain.] **1**†. Breeches.

> Thyn olde *breech*. *Chaucer*, Pardoner's Tale, l. [illegible]

> That you might still have worn the petticoat,
> And ne'er have stol'n the *breech* from Lancaster.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 5.

2. The lower part of the body behind.—**3.** The hinder part of anything; specifically, the mass of metal behind the bore of a cannon, or the part of a small arm back of the barrel, including the rear of the latter in breech-loaders.—**4.** *Naut.*, the angle of a knee-timber, the inside of which is called the [illegible].

breech (brēch), *v.* [< *breech, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put into or clothe with breeches.

> Who was also [illegible] youngest boy was [illegible] Hist. [illegible], xx.

> Have I not [illegible]
> [illegible] Peter the Great.

2. To cover to the breech or hilt. [Rare.]

> [illegible] the murtherers,
> Steep'd in the colours of their trade, their daggers
> Unmannerly *breech'd* with gore. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3.

Various [illegible] been prop[illegible] [illegible]tators.

3. To whip on the breech.

[illegible]

4. To fit or furnish with a breech: as, to *breech* a gun.—5. To fasten by a breeching.

II. *intrans.* To suffer whipping on the breech.

[illegible]

breech-band (brēch'band), *n.* Same as *breeching*, 3.

breech-barrow (brēch'bar"ō), *n.* A large high barrow used in moving bricks in a brick-yard.

breech-block (brēch'blok), *n.* A movable piece at the breech of a breech-loading gun, which is withdrawn for the insertion of the charge and closed before firing, to receive the impact of the recoil. See *breech-mechanism*, also cut under *breech-loader*.

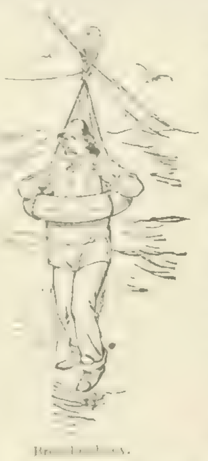
breech-clout (brēch'klout), *n.* The cloth covering the breech, worn by American Indians and other uncivilized peoples.

breeches (brich'ez, formerly and still occasionally brē'chez), *n. pl.* [< ME. *breche*, *breches*, pl., usually *breche*, *brech*, also *breke*, *brek* (> Sc. *breeks*, *breik*, etc.): see *breech*, itself pl.] 1. A bifurcated garment worn by men, covering the body from the waist to the knees, or, in some cases, only to mid-thigh.—2. Less properly, trousers or pantaloons.—**Breeches Bible.** See *Bible*. **To wear the breeches,** to usurp the authority of the husband: said of a wife.

Children rule, old men go to school, women *wear the breeches*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader.

Syn. See *trousers*.

breeches-buoy (brich'ez-boi), *n.* In the life-saving service, a name given to an apparatus, like a short pair of breeches, moving on a rope stretched from a wreck to the shore, for the purpose of landing persons from the wreck.



Breeches-buoy.

breeching (brich'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *breech*, *v.*] 1. A whipping on the breech.

I was the prince with Anselm [illegible]
When [illegible] were as a breech [illegible]
[illegible]
M [illegible] *Shakspere*),
[Edw. III.

2. Hard, clotted wool on the buttocks of a sheep.—3. That part of a horse's harness which passes round its breech, and which enables it to back the vehicle to which it is harnessed. The breeching is connected by straps to the saddle and shafts. Also called *breech-band*. See cut under *harness*.—4. In *naval gun.*, a strong rope passed through a hole in the cascabel of a gun and fastened to bolts in the ship's side, to check the recoil of the gun when it is fired.—5. A bifurcated smoke-pipe of a furnace.

breeching-bolt (brich'ing-bōlt), *n.* A bolt in a ship's side to which the breeching is fastened.

breeching-hook (brich'ing-hūk), *n.* A curved hook on the shafts of a carriage to which the breeching of the harness is secured.

breeching-loop (brich'ing-löp), *n.* *Naut.*, a loop of metal formerly cast on the breech of guns, through which the breeching was passed.

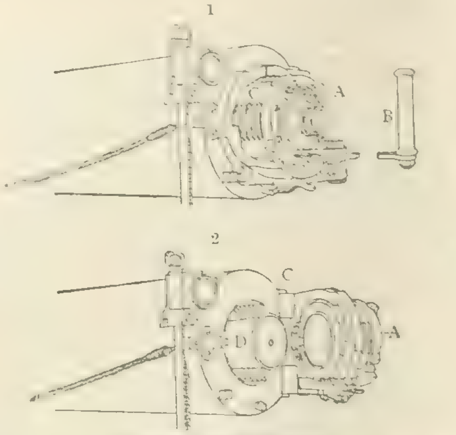
breechless (brēch'les), *a.* Without breeches; [illegible]

[illegible]

breech-loader (brēch'lō"dėr), *n.* A firearm loaded at the breech. [illegible] generally confined [illegible] at the [illegible]

breech-loading (brēch'lō"ding), *a.* [illegible] at the breech instead of the muzzle [illegible] a *breech-loader*. [illegible]

breech-mechanism (brēch'mek"a-nizm), *n.* The [illegible] the breech of a gun; specifically, the mechanical device for opening and closing the breech of a gun in loading and firing. See *fermeture*.

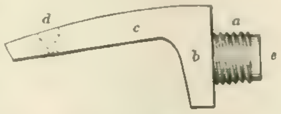


The Dashiell Breech-Mechanism.

1. Breech-block rotated and withdrawn. 2. Breech open and empty cartridge-case ejected by extractor. *A*, Breech-block; *B*, Handle by means of which breech-block is rotated. *C*, Interrupted screw. *D*, Cartridge.

breech-piece (brēch'pēs), *n.* 1. The wrought-iron welded coil shrunk on the rear end of the steel tubes of the Fraser system of heavy guns. 2. A heavy mass of steel which supports the wedge in the Krupp system of guns.

breech-pin (brēch'pin), *n.* In *gun.*, a mounted plug screwed into the rear end of the barrel of a firearm. In a breech-loader the plug forms the bottom of the charging chamber or well; in a muzzle-loader it forms the bottom of the bore.



Breech-pin.

a, plug; *b*, tenon; *c*, tang; *d*, tang-screw hole; *e*, face.

breech-screw (brēch'skrö), *n.* Same as *breech-pin*.

breech-sight (brēch'sīt), *n.* That sight of a gun which is placed next the breech; the hind sight.

breech-wrench (brēch'rench), *n.* A wrench employed in turning out the breech-pin of a muzzle-loading firearm.

breed (brēd), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bred*, ppr. *breeding*. [< ME. *breden*, < AS. *brēdan*, nourish, cherish, keep warm (= D. *broeden* = MLG. *broden*, LG. *bröden* = OHG. *bruoten*, MHG. *brüeten*, G. *brüten*, brood, hatch), < *brōd*, brood: see *brood*, *n.*, and cf. *brood*, *v.* *Breed* is related to *brood* as *feed* to *food*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To procreate; beget; engender; hatch.

Yet every mother *breeds* not sons alike.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3.

2†. To produce within or upon the body by development or organic process.

The worms . . . that did *breed* the silk.
Shak., Othello, iii. 4.

Children would *breed* their teeth with less danger.
Locke.

3. To cause; occasion; produce; originate.

What pains
I have bestow'd to *breed* this present peace.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. [illegible]

[illegible] philosophical [illegible] and bless the wits which [illegible] them. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

[illegible] truth prevails throughout,
[illegible] till alternate *breed* a doubt.
Cowper, Conversation.

[illegible] *breed* infirmities. [illegible]

4. To produce; be the native place of: as, a pond *breeds* fish; a northern country *breeds* a race of stout men.

[illegible] wonder!
[illegible] *breed*
Milton, [illegible]

Why doth Africa *breed* so many venomous beasts [illegible] *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. [illegible]

[illegible] does not *breed* [illegible] *Emerson*, Compensation.

5. To bring up; nurse and foster; take care of during the period of growth: as, born and *bred*.

Young Archas,
A boy as [illegible] *bred* him,
My noble brother [illegible] *breeds* him [illegible]
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, v. 7.

Ah! wretched me! by fates averse decreed
To bring thee forth with pain, with care to *breed*.
Dryden.

6. To form by education; train: as, to *breed* a son to an occupation; a man *bred* at a university: commonly with *up*.

To *breed up* the son to common sense.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.

The trade he *breeds* them *up* in. *Locke.*

7. To procure by the mating of parents, and rear for use: as, to *breed* canaries; to *breed* cattle for the market.—**Bred out,** degenerated.

The strain of man's *bred out*
Into baboon and monkey. *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1.

Well bred, having good manners; well instructed: as, his actions show him to be *well bred*. See *well-bred*.

A gentleman *well bred*, and of good name.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1.

I have not seen a cobbler [in Paris] who is not *better bred* than an English gentleman.
Sydney Smith, To Mrs. Sydney Smith.

=**Syn.** 1. To generate.—**5.** To nourish, nurture.—**6.** To educate, school, discipline.—**7.** To raise.

II. *intrans.* 1. To beget or bear offspring; produce young; be fruitful: used figuratively of increase generally.

That they may *breed* abundantly in the earth, and be fruitful. Gen. viii. 17.

Where they most *breed* and haunt.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 6.

I make it [money] *breed* as fast. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3.

The mother had never *bred* before. *Carpenter.*

2. To have birth; be produced; arise; grow; develop: as, maggots *breed* readily in carrion.

As fester'd members rot but by degree,
Till bones, and flesh, and sinews fall away,
So will this base and envious discord *breed*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

3. To procure the birth of young: with *from*: as, to *breed from* a mare of good stock.—4†. To be pregnant.

Mercy, being a young and *breeding* woman, longed for something that she saw there, but was ashamed to ask.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii., Shepherds.

To breed in and in, to breed from animals of the same stock that are closely related. **To breed true,** to produce offspring exhibiting the same characteristics of form, color, and general qualities as the parents: said of animals, poultry, etc., of pure breed.

breed (brēd), *n.* [< *breed*, *v.*] 1. A race or progeny from the same parents or stock; especially, a race of men or other animals having an alliance by nativity and some distinctive qualities in common, which are transmitted by heredity; hence, family; extraction: as, a *breed* of men in a particular country; horses or sheep of good *breed*.

I bring you witnesses,
Twice fifteen thousand hearts of England's *breed*.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1.

The farmer race of Arabs, the most despised by their fellow countrymen, and the most hard-favored, morally as well as physically, of all the *breed*.
R. F. Burton, El Medinah, p. 250.

Hence—2. Sort; kind: in a general sense.

This courtesy is not of the right *breed*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

3†. A number produced at once; a hatch; a brood: as, "above an hundred at a *breed*," *N. Grew*.—4†. Increase of any sort, especially interest on money; usury.

For when did friendship take
A *breed* of barren metal of his friend?
Shak., M. of V., i. 3.

5†. Breeding.

That country is a very greate soyle of cattell, and very fitt for *breede*. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

breed-bate† (brēd'bāt), *n.* [< *breed*, *v.*, + obj. *bate*³, *n.*] One who breeds or incites to quarrels: as, "no tell tale nor no *breed-bate*," *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 4.

breeder (brē'dėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which breeds, procreates, or produces young: used especially of the female.

You love the *breeder* better than the male.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

2. One who educates or rears; figuratively, that which rears.

Italy and Rome have been the best *breeders* . . . of the worthiest men. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster.

3. One who or that which produces, causes, or brings about: as, he was a *breeder* of dissensions.

Time is the nurse and *breeder* of all good.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1.

4. One who procures the birth of young; one who raises a particular breed, as of animals; technically, in herd- and stud-books, the owner of the dam at the time of the birth of the animal recorded.—5†. Same as *bred-sore*.

breeding (brē'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *breed*, *v.*] 1. The act of generating or producing.—2. The rearing of cattle or live stock of any kind, particularly by mingling or crossing one strain of a species or variety with another, with a view to improve the breed. See *cross-breeding* and *in-and-in*.—3. Upbringing; nurture; education; instruction.

> She had her *breeding* at my father's charge.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 3.

4. Deportment or behavior in social life; manners, especially good manners: as, good *breeding* (politeness); a man of no *breeding* (that is, a very ill-bred man).

> As men of *breeding*, sometimes men of wit,
> T' avoid great errors, must the less commit.
> *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 259.

> In society his good *breeding* and vivacity made him always welcome. *Macaulay*, Dramatists of the Restoration.

5†. Descent; extraction.

> Honest gentleman, I know not your *breeding*.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 3.

Breeding in the line, breeding from animals of the same variety, but of different parentage. =**Syn. 1.** Generation, production.—**2.** Raising.—**3.** Training, discipline.

breeding-cage (brē'ding-kāj), *n.* **1.** A contrivance used by entomologists for rearing insects in captivity, as a box of wire netting, a jar covered with cloth, or any similar arrangement.—**2.** A large cage, with a box, pan, or compartment for a nest, in which a pair of birds are placed for breeding in captivity.

breeding-pen (brē'ding-pen), *n.* **1.** A pen or inclosure, or a yard with the necessary house for shelter, in which animals or poultry are confined for the purpose of producing pure-bred stock.—**2.** At exhibitions of poultry, a certain number of females, commonly four, but sometimes five, shown, together with a male, in competition for a prize.

breedling† (brēd'ling), *n.* [< *breed* + *-ling*1.] A native; an inhabitant.

> Over most sad fens, all the way observing the sad life which the people of the place—which, if they be born there, they do call the *Breedlings* of the place—do live.
> *Pepys*, Diary, Sept. 17, 1663.

breek1, *n.* Scotch, northern English, and obsolete form of *breech*.

breek2**†**, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *break* or *breach*.

breeks (brēks), *n. pl.* Scotch and northern English form of *breeches*.

> I have linen *breeks* on. *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, v. 4.

breeme1**†**, *n.* An old spelling of *bream*1.

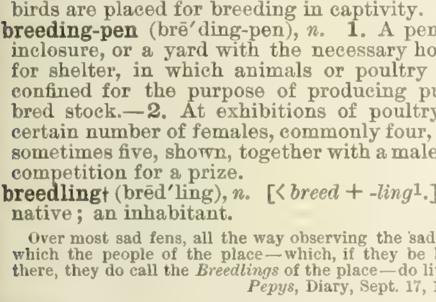
breeme2**†**, *a.* See *brim*4.

breer1**, brere** (brēr), *n.* [= *brier*, q. v.] A common English name for the blackberry, *Rubus fruticosus*, and the dogrose, *Rosa canina*: hence *Brerecliff*, *Brerecroft*, and other names of places.

> The amorous birds now pair in every brake,
> And build their mossy homes in field and *brere*.
> *Shelley*, Adonais, viii.

breer2 (brēr), *n.* and *v.* [Sc.] Same as *braird*.

breese, *n.* See *breeze*1.



Black Breeze (*Tabanus atratus*).
a, larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, imago. (All slightly enlarged.)

breeze1 (brēz), *n.* [Also written *breese*, early mod. E. *brize*, *brizze*, *brise*, *briese*, < ME. *brese*, < AS. *breósa*, *briósa* (only in glosses), a gadfly; not found in other tongues, and supposed to be an irreg. reduction of **brimsa* (also cited as AS., but not well authorized: see *brimse*, *brimsey*) = MD. *bremse*, D. *brems* = OHG. *brimissa*, MHG. *brimse*, G. *bremse* = ODan. *brimse*, *bremse*, Dan. *bremse* = Sw. *broms*, a horse-fly; also (without the formative *-s*) *bream* = OHG. *bremo*, MHG. G. *breme*, MD. *bremme* (see *bream*3); so named, perhaps, from its buzzing: cf. AS. *bremman*, roar, OHG. *breman*, MHG. *bremen*, roar, buzz, MHG. G. *brummen*, D. *brommen*, hum, buzz, grumble, L. *fremere*, roar: see *brim*1. Cf. Skt. *bhramara*, a large black bee, perhaps from the same root.] A gadfly; a horse-fly; specifically, one of certain strong-bodied dipterous insects of the family *Tabanidæ*. There are many species. The larvæ live in moist ground and are ubiquitous. The black breeze, *Tabanus atratus* (Fabricius), is one of the largest North American species. Also called *breeze-fly*.

> But he them all from him full lightly swept,
> As doth a steare in heat of sommer day,
> With his long taile the *bryzes* brush away.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. i. 24.

> Runs like a heifer bitten with the *brize*,
> About the court. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, v. 1.

breeze1**†**, *v. i.* [< *breeze*1, *n.*] To buzz.

breeze2 (brēz), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *brize*, *bricss*; = G. *brise* = Dan. *bris*, < F. *brize*, now *brise*, a breeze, = Sp. *brisa* = Pg. *briza*, the northeast wind; cf. It. *brezza*, a cold wind; possibly same as *bise*, q. v., with intrusive *-r*.] **1.** A moderately brisk wind; a movement of air not so strong as a gale: as, a refreshing *breeze*; a stiff *breeze* at sea.

> The heat of Summer [in Virginia] is in June, July and August, but commonly a cool *Breez* asswages the vehemency of the heat.
> *S. Clarke*, Plantations of the English in America (1670), p. [illegible]

> From land a gentle *breeze* arose at night. *Dryden.*

2. A noisy quarrel; a disturbance; a row. [Colloq.]

> The marine went forward and gave the order; and Jemmy, who expected a *breeze*, told his wife to behave quietly.
> *Marryat*, Snarleyyow, I. xv.

Land-breeze, sea-breeze, breezes blowing respectively from the land to or over the sea, and from the sea over the land. The former is apt to blow especially by night, and the latter by day; and in some regions this alternation occurs with great regularity. =**Syn.** *Gust*, etc. See *wind*, *n.*

breeze2 (brēz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *breezed*, ppr. *breezing*. [< *breeze*2, *n.*] To blow gently. [Rare.] **To breeze up** (*naut.*), to blow with greater strength; freshen.

breeze3 (brēz), *n.* [= E. dial. *briss*2 (q. v.), dust, rubbish, < F. *bris*, rubbish, fragments, breakage, etc., < *briser*, break: see *bruise* and *brazil*, and cf. *debris*. But in sense 2 perhaps < OF. *brese*, cinders, orig. live coals, F. *braise*, live coals: see *braise*1.] **1.** House-sweepings, as fluff, dust, ashes, etc.—**2.** The material sifted out from house-ashes, extensively used in burning bricks; cinders. [Eng.]

breeze-fly (brēz'flī), *n.* Same as *breeze*1.

breeze-oven (brēz'uv″n), *n.* **1.** An oven for the manufacture of small coke.—**2.** A furnace designed to consume breeze or coal-dust.

breezy (brē'zi), *a.* [< *breeze*2 + *-y*1.] **1.** Of the nature of a breeze; blowy; windy.

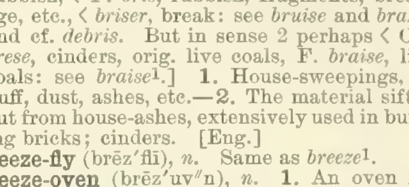
> The *breezy* call of incense-breathing morn.
> *Gray*, Elegy.

2. Fanned with gentle winds or breezes: as, the *breezy* shore.—**3.** Figuratively, brisk; lively; sprightly: as, a *breezy* essay.

> The chapter on "Value" is particularly fresh and *breezy*.
> *The American*, VIII. 87.

bregma (breg'mä), *n.*; pl. *bregmata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. βρέγμα, also βρέχμα, the front part of the head, sinciput, prob. < βρέχειν, wet, moisten; perhaps akin to E. *rain*, q. v.] In *anat.*, the junction of the sagittal and coronal sutures of the skull; the anterior fontanel. It was so named because in infants it is soft, and was thought to correspond with the most humid part of the brain. Also written [illegible] and [illegible]. See cut under [illegible].

Bregmaceros (breg-mas'e-ros), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βρέγμα, the front part of the head, the sinciput, + κέρας, horn.] A genus of anacanthine fishes, containing a few small pelagic species, and representing in some systems a family *Bregmacerotidæ*.



[illegible]

bregmacerotid (breg″ma-se-rot'id), *n.* A fish of the family *Bregmacerotidæ*.

Bregmacerotidæ (breg″ma-se-rot'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bregmaceros* (*-rot-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of gadoid fishes, typified by the genus *Bregmaceros*. They have a robust caudal portion truncate or convex behind, almost without procurrent caudal rays above or below, with an antemedian anus, moderate suborbital [illegible]

bregmata, *n.* Plural of *bregma*.

bregmatic (breg-mat'ik), *a.* [< *bregma*(*t-*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the bregma: as, *bregmatic* tension.

brehon (brē'hon), *n.* [< OIr. *brethem*, a judge, Ir. Gael. *breitheamh*, a judge, < OIr. *breth*, Ir. Gael. *breith*, f., OIr. Ir. *brāth*, m., judgment, decision.] One of the ancient hereditary judges of Ireland, similar to those of Scotland during its Celtic period.

> [illegible] to determine controversies.
> [illegible]

Brehon laws, the ancient laws of Ireland. These laws, originally unwritten, and developed by the brehons, [illegible] Erin," under the superintendence of St. Patrick; and the [illegible] seded by English laws among the native Irish until about [illegible]

breithauptite (brīt'houp-tīt), *n.* [After the German mineralogist J. A. F. *Breithaupt* (1791-1873).] An antimonide of nickel occurring in hexagonal crystals and also in massive forms. It has a copper-red color and brilliant metallic luster.

breitoline (brī'tō-lin), *n.* [Named for the inventor, L. *Breit*.] A musical instrument of the violin family, having five metal strings and a compass somewhat lower than a viola. It is fastened upon a table, like a zither, and played with a bow.

breloque (bre-lok'), *n.* [F.; origin uncertain.] A seal, locket, charm, or other small trinket or article of jewelry attached to a watch-chain.

breme†, *a.* See *brim*4.

bremely†, *adv.* See *brimly*.

Bremen blue, green, etc. See the nouns.

bremly†, *adv.* See *brimly*.

bren1**†** (bren), *v.* [< ME. *brennen*, the usual form of *burn*1, q. v.] An obsolete or dialectal variant of *burn*1.

> Closely the wicked flame his bowels *brent*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. vii. [illegible]

> The Romaines this Night [Candlemas Day] went about the City of Rome, with Torches and Candles *brenning* in Worship of this Woman [illegible] more Helpe and Succoure of her sonne Mars.
> *J. Brand*, in Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 224.

bren2**†**, *n.* An obsolete variant of *bran*1. *Chaucer.*

brennage (bren'āj), *n.* [< OF. *brenage* (ML. *brenagium*), < *bren*, ML. *brennium*, bran: see *bran*1.] In *old law*, a tribute or composition which tenants paid to their lord in lieu of bran which they were obliged to furnish for his hounds.

brenningly†, *adv.* Burningly; ardently. *Chaucer.*

brent1 (brent), *a.* [= *brant*1, q. v.] **1.** Steep; upright; straight; high.—**2.** Smooth; unwrinkled: applied to the brow. [Scotch.]

> [illegible]

> [illegible]

brent2 (brent), *n.* Same as *brent-goose*.

brenta (bren'tä), *n.* [It.] An Italian liquid measure, generally equal to about 18 or 19 gallons. [illegible] States gallons, and the brenta of Rome was 37.8. The last was quite exceptional.

brente (bren'te), *n.* [Cf. *brenta*.] A Swiss liquid measure, varying in capacity from 10.31 to 17.66 gallons.

brent-fox (brent'foks), *n.* See *brant-fox*.

brent-goose (brent'gös), *n.* [Also *brant-goose* and *brand-goose*, often shortened to *brent*, *brant*, G. [illegible] *brandgās* (= Sw. *brandgås* = Dan. *brandgaas*), < *brandr* (= Sw.-Dan. *brand* = E. *brand*: with reference prob. to the color; cf. *brant-fox*) + *gās* = Sw. *gås* = Dan. *gaas* = E. *goose*.] The brent or brant, a goose, *Bernicla brenta*, of the family *Anatidæ*, inhabiting most of the northern hemisphere. It is smaller than most geese, and has the [illegible] colors dark. It [illegible] in high latitudes migrating [illegible]

Brent-goose (Bernicla brenta).

in the autumn. There are several varieties. Also called [illegible] and brant-goose.

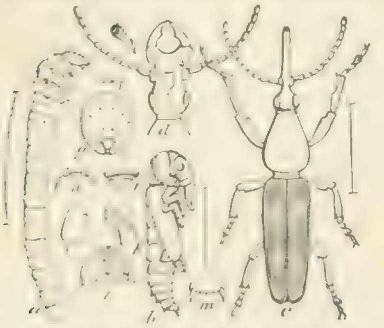
brenthian (bren'thi-an), *n.* and *a.* [< *Brenthus* + *-ian.*] **I.** *n.* A beetle of the genus *Brenthus.*

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Brenthus.*

brenthid (bren'thid), *n.* A beetle of the family *Brenthidæ.*

Brenthidæ (bren'thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brenthus* + *-idæ.*] A family of rhynchophorous coleopterous insects, related to the *Curculionidæ.* They are of an elongate form, and have long snouts and moniliform antennæ. The genera are numerous.

Brenthus (bren'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βρένθος*, an unknown water-bird; also, with var. *βρίνθος*, applied to a singing bird.] **1.** A genus of snout-beetles, remarkable for the excessive length and narrowness of the body. The beak in the female is long and filiform; in the male, short, with the mandibles at the tip much more developed and of exceptional form. The numerous species, mostly tropical, constitute now a distinct family of rhynchophorous beetles, and



Northern Brenthian, *Brenthus* (*Eupsalis*) *minutus.*

a, [illegible] *d*, head of male beetle; *e*, [illegible] *f*, leg of larva; *g*, head of larva, front view; [illegible] of larva; *l*, mandible of larva; *k*, [illegible] *l*, head of larva, from beneath; *m*, end of body of pupa, from below. Vertical lines show natural size.

the genus *Brenthus* has been separated into numerous genera. Only one species, *Brenthus* (*Eupsalis*) *minutus* (Drury), inhabits the eastern portion of the United States. The larva bores into the hard wood of oak-trees, usually after these have been felled. The males are very pugnacious. Also *Brentus.*

2. A genus of geese, proposed by Sundevall in 1873 to replace *Branta.* [Not in use.]

brent-new (brent'nū), *a.* A Scotch form of *brand-new.*

> Nae cotillon *brent new* frae France. *Burns*, Tam o' Shanter.

Brentus (bren'tus), *n.* Same as *Brenthus*, 1.

brequet-chain (bre-ket'chān), *n.* [Said to be named after a celebrated French watchmaker named *Breguet*, but influenced by F. *brequet*, a little chain.] A short watch-guard or chain to which the watch-key is sometimes attached; a fob-chain.

brere, *n.* See *brier*¹.

brésilet (brā-zē-lā'), *n.* [F., < brésil: see *brazil.*] [illegible] *brazilletto.*

bressomer, bressummer (bres'o-mėr, -sum-ėr), *n.* Corruptions of *breast-summer.*

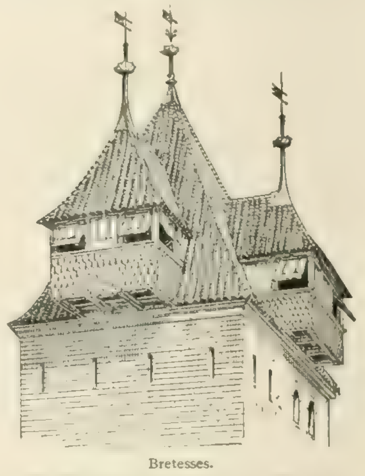
brest [illegible], *n.* **1†.** An obsolete [illegible] of [illegible] **2.** In *arch.*, a torus. [illegible]

brest [illegible], *a.* and *n.* An obsolete [illegible]

brest[illegible]**r, breast-summer** [illegible]

bret [illegible]

bretesse (bre-tes'), *n.* [OF. *bretesse*, F. *bretèche*, *bretesche*, the battlements of a wall, etc.: see *brettice*, *brattice*, the reg. E. form of the word.] In *medieval fort.*: (*a*) A tower of timber of several stories, crenelated, loopholed, and fitted with other contemporary devices for offense and defense. It differed from the *belfry* in that it was fixed instead of movable. (*b*) A construction of timber, of a more or less temporary character, projecting from a wall, etc., especially over a gateway or a passage, which by its aid could be more readily commanded by the garrison through machicolations, etc. Such bretesses are distinguished from *hoarding* in that the latter forms a continuous gallery crowning a wall or a tower, while the former are isolated on three sides.



Bretesses.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

bretessé (bre-te-sā'), *a.* [Pp. of OF. **bretesser*, *bretescher*, provide with battlements, < *bretesse*, *bretesche*, etc.: see *bretesse.*] In *her.*, battled on both sides, the projections coming opposite each other: said of a bend, a fesse, or the like. Also spelled *brettessé.*

bretessed (bre-test'), *a.* In *her.*, same as *bretessé.*

bretexed†, *a.* [ME., also *bretaged*, pp., equiv. to *bretessed.*] Furnished with a bretesse.

bretful†, *a.* [ME., also *brerdful*, < *brerd* (< AS. *brerd*, *breord*, top, brim: see *braird*) + *-ful.*] Brimful: as, "*bretful* of pardouns," *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 687.

brethel†, *n.* A variant of *brothel*¹.

bretherhede†, *n.* An old form of *brotherhood.* *Chaucer.*

brethren (breᴛʜ'ren), *n.* Plural of *brother.* See phrases under *brother.*

bretiset†, *n.* Same as *bretesse.*

Breton (bret'on), *a.* and *n.* [F., a. and n.; ult. same as *Briton*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Relating to Brittany or Bretagne, a former province in northwestern France, or to the language of its people.

> Here on the *Breton* strand!
> *Breton*, not Briton. *Tennyson*, Maud, xxiv.

II. *n.* **1.** A native of Brittany.—**2.** The native language of Brittany; Armoric (which see).

brett (bret), *n.* [Perhaps from the proper name *Brett.*] A four-wheeled carriage having a calash top and seats for four besides the driver's seat. *E. H. Knight.*

brettessé, *a.* See *bretessé.*

brettice (bret'is), *n.* Same as *brattice.*

Bretwalda (bret'wol-dä), *n.* [AS. *Bretwalda*, otherwise *Bryten-*, *Breten-walda*, *-wealda*, a title of uncertain meaning, occurring in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (A. D. 827); < *Bret*, otherwise *Bryt*, sing. of *Brettas*, *Bryttas*, Britons, or *Bryten*, Britain (but this is disputed), + *-wealda* (in comp.), a ruler, < *wealdan*, rule: see *wield.*] A title sometimes applied to an Anglo-Saxon king whose supremacy over some or all of the other kingdoms was acknowledged. The nature of this supremacy is unknown.

> It was to these exploits that Ceawlin owed that dignity of *Bretwalda* which Ælle before him had gained by the destruction of Anderida.
> *C. Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. [illegible]

breunerite (broi'ner-īt), *n.* [After Count *Breunner* of Austria.] A mineral consisting of the carbonates of magnesium and iron, which, on exposure, [illegible] in color [illegible] carbonates of magnesium, iron, [illegible]

breve (brēv), *n.* [< It. *breve* = F. *brève*, f. (*bref*, m.), < L. *brevis*, short: see *brief.*] **1.** In *music*: (*a*) The third variety of note used by medieval musicians, having one half or one third the value or duration of a long note, or *longa*: its form was 𝅜. (*b*) In modern notation, the longest note used, having double the duration of a semibreve. Its form is either 𝅜 or 𝅜. It occurs rarely, since the semibreve or whole note is commonly regarded as the longest note necessary, and as the standard to which all other notes are to be referred.

2†. In *law*, a writ; a brief.—**3.** In *writing* and *printing*, a mark (˘) used to indicate that the vowel over which it is placed is short.—**4†.** In *pros.*, a short syllable.

> Corrector of *breves* and longes. *Hall*, Rich. III., an. 3.

5. [< F. *bref*, fem. *brève*, short; from their short tails.] A name sometimes given to the ant-thrushes of the family *Pittidæ.* Also called *brachyure.* See *Brachyurus*, 2.

brevet†, *v. t.* [< ME. *breven* (= MD. *brieven* = OHG. *brieven* = Icel. *brēfa*), < ML. *breviare*, write down, narrate, prop. note in brief, < L. *brevis*, brief, whence *breve*, E. *brief*, a writing, a brief: see *breve*, *n.*, *brief*, *n.* and *v.*, and *breviate.*] **1.** To write down; describe.

> As hit is *breued* in the best boke of romaunce.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight*, l. 2521.

2. To enter in a book; book; brief.

> The clerke of the cochyn shalle alle thyng *breue.*
> *Boke of Curtasye*, l. 553.
>
> At countyng stuarde schalle ben,
> Tylle alle be *breuet* of wax so grene,
> Wrytten in-to bokes, with-out let,
> That be-fore in tabuls hase ben sett.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 316.

3. To tell; say.

> *Breue* us thi name. *King Alisaunder*, p. 78.

brevet (brē-vet'), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *brevet*, a letter of indulgence, < OF. *brievet*, F. *brevet* (ML. *brevetum*), a commission, license, etc., lit. a short writing, dim. of OF. *brief*, F. *bref*, a writing: see *brief.*] **I.** *n.* **1†.** A letter of authority; a commission.

> I wol go fecche my box with my *breuettes*
> And a bulle with bisshopes lettres.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 649.

2. In the British and American armies, a commission to an officer which promotes him to a higher rank, without conferring a right to receive corresponding advance in pay. In Great Britain it does not descend lower than the rank of captain, nor ascend higher than that of lieutenant-colonel, and confers the right to a corresponding advance in command. In the United States army it extends from the rank of first lieutenant to that of lieutenant-general, but gives no advanced command except by special assignment of the President. Brevets are conferred by and with the advice and consent of the Senate for "gallant actions and meritorious services."

> They give *brevets* to majors and captains to act as colonels in the army. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, Letter 61.

3. A patent; a warrant; a license; a commission; an official diploma in writing, conferring some privilege or distinction. [French usages.]

II. *a.* Assigned or conferred by brevet; appointed by brevet.

> What is called *brevet* rank is given to officers of all branches of the army as a reward for brilliant and lengthened service; and when such nominal rank has been held for a certain number of years, it is usually converted into substantial rank. *A. Fonblanque, Jr.*, How we are Governed.

Brevet officer. See *officer.*

brevet (brē-vet'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *brevetted*, ppr. *brevetting.* [< *brevet*, *n.*] To confer brevet rank upon.

brevetcy (brē-vet'si), *n.* [< *brevet* + *-cy.*] Brevet rank. [Rare.]

brevextensor (brēv-eks-ten'sor), *n.* [NL., contr. of *brevis extensor*, short extensor.] A short extensor muscle. [Rare.]—**Brevextensor digitorum**, the short extensor of the toes, a muscle lying upon the instep, usually called *extensor brevis digitorum.* *Coues.*

breviary (brē'vi-ā-ri or brev'i-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *breviaries* (-riz). [ME. *breviar*; < L. *breviarium*, an abridgment (ML. specifically in def. 2), neut. of *breviarius*, abridged, < *brevis*, short: see *brief.*] **1†.** An abridgment; a compend; an epitome. *Holland.*—**2.** In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a book containing the daily offices which all who are in major orders are bound to read. It consists of prayers or offices to be used at the canonical hours, and is an abridgment of the services of the early church, which from their great length were exhausting. It is made up largely of the Psalms, passages of the Old and New Testaments and the fathers, hymns, anthems, etc., all in Latin, arranged for the various seasons and festivals of the church. A similar book, known as a *portesse* or *portas*, was in use in England before the Reformation. The Order for Morning and Evening Prayer in the English Book of Common Prayer is mainly a translation and condensation from the breviary according to the use of Sarum. Beside the Roman breviary, which is in most common use, there are also others of various arrangement, either of certain religious orders or local, often of historical interest.

3. A name given to similar compilations used in the Greek and Oriental churches. **Absolutions in the breviary.** See *absolution.* **Breviary of Alaric,** a compilation of the written and unwritten laws of Rome, made by Alaric II., king of the Visigoths, A. D. 506.

breviate†, *v. t.* [< L. *breviatus*, pp. of *breviare*, shorten, < *brevis*, short. Cf. *abbreviate* and *breve*, *v.*] To abridge. *Sherwood.* See *abbreviate.*

breviate†, breviat†, *n.* [< L. *breviatus*, *breviatum*, neut., pp. of *breviare*, shorten: see the verb.] 1. A short compend; a brief statement; a summary.

> I will give you a *breviat* of all that hath been spoken.
> *Middleton*, Family of Love, v. 3.

> The same little *breviates* of infidelity have . . . been published and dispersed with great activity.
> *Bp. Porteous*, Charge to Diocese of London.

2. A lawyer's brief. *S. Butler.*

breviature (brē´vi-ạ-ṭūr), *n.* [< *breviate* + *-ure.*] An abbreviation. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

brevicaudate (brev-i-kâ´dāt), *a.* [< L. *brevis*, short, + *cauda*, tail.] Having a short tail; brachyurous.

Breviceps (brev´i-seps), *n.* [NL., < L. *brevis*, short, + *caput*, in comp. *-ceps* (*-cipit-*), head.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Brevicipitidæ*.

brevicipitid (brev-i-sip´i-tid), *n.* A toad-like amphibian of the family *Brevicipitidæ*.

Brevicipitidæ (brev″i-si-pit´i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Breviceps* (*-cipit-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of firmisternial salient amphibians, typified by the genus *Breviceps*. They have dilated sacral diapophyses, precoracoids, the coracoids directed moderately backward and much dilated forward on the epicoracoid cartilage, and no teeth in the upper jaw. The species are few and are confined to Africa. Also written *Brevicipidæ*.

breviductor (brev-i-duk´tọr), *n.* [NL., < L. *brevis*, short, + *ductor*, leader.] The short adductorial muscle of the thigh; the adductor brevis. [Rare.]

brevier (brē-vēr´), *n.* [So called from being used in printing breviaries; < G. *brevier*, < F. *bréviaire*, < L. *breviarium*, a breviary: see *breviary.*] 1. A size of printing-type measuring 112 lines to the foot, next larger than minion and smaller than bourgeois. The larger type of this Dictionary, as in the present paragraph, is brevier.—2. Figuratively, something smaller than another taken as a norm. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds.

breviflexor (brev-i-flek´sọr), *n.* [NL., < L. *brevis*, short, + NL. *flexor.*] A short flexor muscle. [Rare.] See *flexor.*—**Breviflexor digitorum,** the short flexor of the toes. Also called *flexor brevis digitorum.* **Breviflexor hallucis,** the short flexor of the great toe. Also called *flexor brevis pollicis pedis.* **Breviflexor minimi,** the short flexor of the little finger or the little toe. Also called *flexor brevis minimi digiti.*—**Breviflexor pollicis,** the short flexor of the thumb. Also called *flexor brevis pollicis.*

brevifoliate (brev-i-fō´li-ạt), *a.* [< L. *brevis*, short, + *folium*, leaf: see *foliate.*] In *bot.*, having short leaves.

brevilingual (brev-i-ling´gwạl), *a.* [< L. *brevis*, short, + *lingua* = E. *tongue.*] Having a short or small tongue; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Brevilingues* or *Brevilinguia*.

Brevilingues (brev-i-ling´gwēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *brevilinguis*, short-tongued, < L. *brevis*, short, + *lingua* = E. *tongue.*] In Merrem's classification (1813), a group of birds including the hoopoes and kingfishers, or the *Upupidæ* and *Alcedinidæ* of modern authors.

Brevilinguia (brev-i-ling´gwi-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *brevilinguis*, short-tongued: see *Brevilingues.*] In some systems of classification, a group of *Lacertilia*, or lizards, comprising those with an elongated and sometimes snake-like body, a short tongue, and generally eyelids: contrasted with *Fissilinguia*, *Crassilinguia*, *Vermilinguia*, etc.

breviloquence (brē-vil´ō-kwens), *n.* [< L. *breviloquentia*, < *breviloquen(t-)s*, short-speaking, < *brevis*, short, + *loquens*, ppr. of *loqui*, speak.] A brief or laconic mode of speaking. [Rare.]

brevi manu (brē´vī mā´nū). [L., lit. with a short hand: *brevi*, abl. of *brevis*, short; *manu*, abl. of *manus*, hand: see *brief* and *manual.*] 1. Offhand; immediately; without delay; at once.—2. At or by one's own hand; without the intervention of another; specifically, in *Scots law*, on one's own authority, or without legal warrant.

breviped (brev´i-ped), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *brevis*, short, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot.*] I. *a.* In *ornith.*, having short feet.

II. *n.* A bird having short feet.

brevipen (brev´i-pen), *n.* [< NL. *brevipennis*: see *Brevipennes.*] A bird having short wings; specifically, one of the *Brevipennatæ* or *Brevipennes*.

Brevipennatæ (brev″i-pe-nā´tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *brevipennatus*, short-winged: see *brevipennate.*] A group of brachypterous or short-winged web-footed birds, the *Brachypteres* or *Pygopodes*, including the penguins, auks, guillemots, loons, and grebes. [Not in use.]

brevipennate (brev-i-pen´āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *brevipennatus*, < L. *brevis*, short, + *pennatus*, winged: see *pennate.*] I. *a.* Having short wings; brachypterous; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Brevipennatæ* or *Brevipennes*.

II. *n.* A bird having short wings.

Brevipennes (brev-i-pen´ēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *brevipennis*, < L. *brevis*, short, + *penna*, wing: see *pen*¹.] In Cuvier's classification of birds, the first family of *Grallæ*, comprising the ostriches and cassowaries, emus, dodos, and didine birds, and the apteryx: an artificial group, but in the main the same as *Struthiones* or *Ratitæ*.

brevirostral (brev-i-ros´trạl), *a.* Same as *brevirostrate*.

brevirostrate (brev-i-ros´trāt), *a.* [< L. *brevis*, short, + *rostratus*, beaked, < *rostrum*, beak.] In *ornith.*, having a short bill.

Brevirostres (brev-i-ros´trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *brevis*, short, + *rostrum*, beak.] In Sundevall's classification of birds, a synonym of his *Cursores*.

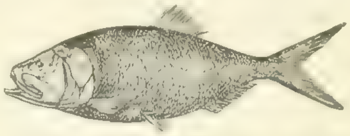
brevity (brev´i-ti), *n.* [< L. *brevitas*, < *brevis*, short.] 1. Shortness; especially, surprising or excessive curtailment of the thing spoken of: as, the *brevity* of human life. Specifically—2. Shortness in speech or writing; conciseness, condensation into few words.

> *Brevity* is the soul of wit. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

> This argument is stated by St. John with his usual elegant *brevity* and simplicity.
> *Bp. Porteous*, Rel. Observance of Good Friday.

=**Syn.** 2. Compression, terseness, pithiness, succinctness, condensation, sententiousness, curtness.

Brevoortia (bre-vör´ti-ạ̈), *n.* [NL.; named after Mr. J. Carson *Brevoort*, of New York.] A North American genus of herrings, family *Clupeidæ*, characterized by the elongated intestine and carinated scales. *B. tyrannus* is the well-known mossbunker or menhaden, formerly included in the genus *Alosa* or *Clupea* (*A.* or *C. menhaden*). See *menhaden*.



Menhaden, or Mossbunker (*Brevoortia tyrannus*).

brew¹ (brö), *v.* [< ME. *brewen* (pret. *brew*, later *brewede*, *brewed*, pp. *browen*, later *brewed*), < AS. *breówan* (strong verb; pret. **breáw*, pl. **bruwon*, pp. *gebrowen*; found only in pp.) = OFries. *briuwa* = D. *brouwen* = MLG. *bruwen*, *browen*, *bruen*, LG. *brugen*, *bruen*, *brouen* = OHG. *briuwan*, MHG. *briuwen*, *brūwen*, G. *brauen* = Icel. *brugga* = Sw. *brygga* = Dan. *brygge*, brew; prob. connected with L. *de-frutum*, new wine boiled down, Gr. [illegible] (for [illegible]), a kind of beer; the primitive meaning, as indicated by the (probable) derivatives *broth*¹ and *bread*¹, being prob. more general, 'prepare by fire,' hence 'boil, brew, bake.' See also *brewis*, *brose*¹.] I. *trans.* 1. To produce as a beverage by fermentation; prepare (beer, ale, or other similar liquor) from malt, or from malt and hops, or from other materials, by steeping, boiling, and fermentation.—2. To prepare by mixing, boiling, or the like; mingle; mix; concoct: as, to *brew* a bowl of punch; "drinks *brewed* with several herbs," *Bacon*.

> *Brew* me a pottle of sack. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 5.

> A witch who *brewed* the philtre. *Tennyson*, Lucretius.

3. To contrive; plot; prepare: as, to *brew* mischief.

> He *brew* this cursednesse and al this synne.
> *Chaucer*, Monk's Tale, l. [illegible]

> I found it to be the most malicious and frantick surmise, and the most contrary to his nature that, I think, had ever been *brewed*. *Wotton.*

> Or *brew* fierce tempests on the wintry main.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., ii. 85.

II. *intrans.* 1. To conduct the operations or the business of brewing or making beer.

> I wash, wring, *brew*, bake, scour. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 4.

2. To be in a state of preparation; be mixing, forming, or collecting; be impending: chiefly in the present participle: as, a storm is *brewing* in the west.

> There is some ill a-*brewing* towards my rest.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 5.

> From the appearance of the clouds, a gale was evidently *brewing*. *Marryat.*

brew¹ (brö), *n.* [< *brew*¹, *v.*] The mixture formed by brewing; that which is brewed.

brew²†. Obsolete form of *brow*, which see.

brewage (brö´āj), *n.* [< *brew*¹ + *-age.*] A mixed drink; drink brewed or prepared in any way.

> I'll no pullet-sperm in my *brewage*.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 5.

> Some well-spiced *brewage*. *Milton*, Areopagitica.

> A rich *brewage* made of the best Spanish wines.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., [illegible]

brewer (brö´ėr), *n.* [< ME. *brewere* (= D. *brouwer* = G. *brauer*); < *brew*¹ + *-er*¹.] One who brews; specifically, one whose occupation is the preparation of malt liquors.—**Brewers' grains.** See *draff*.

brewery (brö´ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *breweries* (-iz). [= D. *brouwerij* = G. *brauerei*; < *brew*¹ + *-ery.*] 1. A brew-house; an establishment in which brewing is carried on.—2†. Brewers collectively; the beer-trade.

> If they should bring any distress and trouble upon the London *brewery*, it would occasion the making ill drink, and drive the people to brew themselves, which would destroy the duty. *C. D'Avenant*, Essays on Trade, [illegible]

brewet†, *n.* [< ME. *brewet*, *bruet*, < OF. *brouet*, pottage or broth, dim. of *brou*, broth, pl. *broues*, > E. *brewis*, q. v.] A kind of pottage.

brew-house (brö´hous), *n.* [< ME. *brewhous* (= OHG. *bruhus*, G. *brauhaus*); < *brew*¹ + *house.*] A house or establishment in which the operations of brewing are carried on.

brewing (brö´ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *brew*¹, *v.*] 1. The act or process of preparing liquors from malt and hops; the process of extracting a saccharine solution from malted grain and converting that solution into a fermented alcoholic beverage called ale or beer. The process usually followed by the brewer may be divided into eight distinct parts, viz., the grinding of the malt, mashing, boiling, cooling, fermenting, cleansing, racking or vatting, and fining or cleaning.

2. The quantity brewed at once.

> A *brewing* of new beer, set by old beer, maketh it work again. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

3. A mixing together.

> I am not able to avouch anything for certainty, such a *brewing* and sophistication of them they make.
> *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xiv. 6.

brewis (brö´is), *n.* [< ME. *brewes*, *browes*, *brouwys*, etc., < OF. *broues*, prop. pl., from sing. **brou*, < ML. *brodum*, gravy, broth, < OHG. *brod* = E. *broth*¹, q. v. Cf. *brose*¹.] 1†. Broth; pottage.

> What an ocean of *brewes* I shall swim in!
> *Fletcher* (*and another* ?), Prophetess, i. 3.

> Thou for all
> The kitchen *brewis* that was ever supt
> Shalt not once dare to look him in the face.
> *Tennyson*, Gareth and Lynette.

2. Bread soaked in broth or the liquor in which beef is being boiled; also, brown bread warmed in milk.

brew-lock†, *n.* A brewing.

> I ne'er hurt their churnings,
> Their *brew-locks*, nor their batches.
> *Middleton*, The Witch, i. 2.

brewster¹† (brö´stėr), *n.* [< ME. *brewster*, *brewestere*, *browstere*, a female brewer, also a (male) brewer, < *brewen*, brew, + *-ster.*] One who brews; a brewer; more especially, a woman who brews.

> He [illegible] man who adds new utility and value to every creature in the brewery. [illegible]

brewster² (brö´stėr), *n.* The sweet-bay, *Magnolia glauca*. [New Jersey.]

brewsterite (brö´stėr-īt), *n.* [After Sir David *Brewster* (1781–1868).] A white, yellow, or green pellucid mineral of the zeolite family, occurring in short prismatic crystals; a hydrous silicate of aluminium, strontium, and barium.

breyd†, *v.* and *n.* See *braid*¹. *Chaucer.*

breziline (brẹ-zil´in), *n.* [F. *brésiline.*] Same as *brazilin*.

brian (brī´ạ̈n), *v. t.* [E. dial., perhaps for **brine*, < *brine*, orig. a burning. Cf. *brin*¹, var. of *burn*¹.] To keep fire at the mouth of (an oven), either to give light or preserve the heat. [North. Eng.]

briar, briary, etc. See *brier*, *briery*, etc.

briarbot (brī´ạ̈r-bot), *n.* [< *briar*, *brier*, + (appar.) *bot*, a var. of *but*².] A local Irish name of the fish called the angler. Several brier-like protuberances arm the head.

Briarean (brī-ā'rē-an), *a.* [< LL. *Briareius*, [illegible] Briareus, < Gr. B[illegible], [illegible] strong.] Pertaining to or resembling Briareus, a giant [illegible] fabled to have a hundred hands; hence, having or seeming to have [illegible]; reaching or grasping in many [illegible].

Briareidæ (brī-a-rē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bria*[illegible].] A family of alcyonarians, of the order *Gorgoniaceæ*, having an internal skeleton of calcareous spicules, but no horny axis.

Briareum (brī-a'rē-um), *n.* [NL., < LL. *Briareus*, pertaining to Briareus: see *Briarean*.] The typical genus of alcyonarians of the family *Briareidæ*.

Briaridæ (brī-ar'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Briareidæ*.

bribable (brī'ba-bl), *a.* [< *bribe* + *-able*.] Capable of being bribed; liable to be bribed: as, a *bribable* class of electors.

> We [illegible] designated him by implication as a person [illegible], or [illegible]. *The Nation*, Jan. 13, 1870.

bribage† (brī'bāj), *n.* [< *bribe* + *-age*.] Bribery.

bribe (brīb), *n.* [< ME. *bribe*, a gift, < OF. *bribe*, a gift, prop., as in ML. *briba*, Picard *brife*, a piece of bread given to a beggar, = Sp. *briba* = It. *birba*, vagrancy (cf. OF. *briban*, also Sp. *bribon*, It. *birbone*, *birbante*, a vagrant), prob. orig. a piece broken off (cf. *brick*¹, *brick*²), < Bret. *breva* = W. *briwo*, break, perhaps akin to E. *break*, q. v.] **1**†. A gift begged; a present.

> This sompnour . . .
> [illegible] forth to sompne a widew, an old ribibe,
> Feynyng a cause, for he wolde han a *bribe*.
> *Chaucer*, Friar's Tale, l. 80.

2. A gift or gratuity bestowed for the purpose of influencing the action or conduct of the receiver; especially, money or any valuable consideration given or promised for the betrayal of a trust or the corrupt performance of an allotted duty, as to a fiduciary agent, a judge, legislator, or other public officer, a witness, a voter, etc.

> Should corrupt frail nature with some *bribe*,
> To shrink mine arm up like a wither'd shrub.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

> He that took the silver basin and ewer for a *bribe*, thinketh that it will never come out.
> *Latimer*, 2d Serm. bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

> His horse was a *bribe*, and his boots a *bribe*; and told us he was made up of *bribes*, as an Oxford scholar is set out with other men's goods when he goes out of town, and that he makes every sort of tradesman to bribe him; and invited me home to his house, to taste of his *bribe* wine. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 211.

3. Anything that seduces: as, the *bribes* offered by glory or power.

bribe (brīb), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bribed*, ppr. *bribing*. [< ME. *briben*, only in the sense of 'steal,' < OF. *briber* = Sp. *bribar*, beg, go about begging; from the noun: see *bribe*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To steal.

> For ther is no thef withoute a louke,
> That helpeth him to wasten and to souke
> Of that he *briben* can or borwe may.
> *Chaucer*, Cook's Tale, l. 53.

> I *bribe*, I poll, I pill. *Palsgrave.*

> Divide me like a *brib'd* buck, each a haunch.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 5 (fol. 1623).

[Most modern editions read here *bribe*.]

2. To give or promise a reward or consideration to for acting contrary to desire or duty; induce to a certain course of action by the gift or offer of something of value; gain over or corrupt by a bribe.

> How powerful are chaste vows! the wind and tide
> You bribed to combat on the English side. *Dryden.*

> No, sir, take your pitiful present, and know that I am [illegible] The Camp, i. 1.

> *Bribed* [illegible]
> [illegible] *Tennyson*, Geraint.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To steal.—**2.** To practise bribery; give a bribe to a person.

> [illegible]

bribee [illegible], *n.* [< *bribe* + [illegible]] [illegible] bribed; [illegible].

[illegible]

bribe[illegible] (brīb'pan'dėr), *n.* One [illegible]

briber [illegible] [< ME. [illegible] *briber* [illegible]] **1**†. A thief; a robber:

> Who saveth a thefe whan the rope is knet,
> With some false turne the *briber* will him quite.
> *Lydgate*, Trag., l. 152.

2. One who bribes; one who gives or offers a bribe; one who endeavors to influence or corrupt another by a bribe.

> Nor can I ever believe that he that is a *briber* shall be a good justice. *Latimer*, 2d Serm. bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

briberous† (brī'bėr-us), *a.* [< *briber* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to bribery.

bribery (brī'bėr-i), *n.* [< ME. *briberie*, *bribrye*, < OF. *briberie*, theft, robbery: see *bribe* and *-ery*.] **1**†. Theft; robbery; extortion; rapacity.

> Fy on thee fundlyng,
> Thou lyfes bot bi *brybre*.
> *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 194.

> Ye make clean the utter side of the cup and of the platter; but within they are full of *bribery*.
> *Geneva Bible*, Mat. xxiii. 25.

2. The act or practice of giving or taking a bribe, or of influencing or being influenced by a bribe or bribes; especially, the act of paying or receiving, or of agreeing to pay or receive, a reward other than legal compensation for the exercise of official or delegated power irrespective of the dictates of duty, or for a false judgment or testimony, or for the performance of that which is known to be illegal or unjust.

> *Bribery* is a princely kind of thieving.
> *Latimer*, 3d Serm. bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Judicial bribery, the bribing of a judge, magistrate, or any person concerned judicially in the administration of justice. It is the receiving or offering of any undue reward by or to any person whose ordinary profession or business relates to the administration of public justice in order to influence his behavior in office, and incline him to act contrary to the known rules of honesty and integrity. *Greenleaf.*

bribery-oath (brī'bėr-i-ōth), *n.* In Great Britain, an oath which may be administered to a voter at a parliamentary election, if the polling sheriff see cause, certifying that he has not received a bribe for his vote.

bric-à-brac (brik'a-brak), *n.* [F., of uncertain origin; according to Littré, based on the phrase *de bric et de broc*, by hook or by crook: OF. *de*, from; *bric*, a cage or trap for birds (whence the phrase *prendre au bric* (or *brit*), to take at advantage); *et*, and; *broc*, a jug, flagon, tankard, pot. According to others, a varied reduplication of **brac*, < MD. *brackgoed*, damaged goods, waste: see *brack*². For the reduplication, cf. the equiv. E. term *knickknacks*.] Objects having a certain interest or value from their rarity, antiquity, or the like, as old furniture, plate, china, and curiosities; articles of virtu; ornaments which may be pretty or curious, but have no intrinsic claim to rank as serious works of art. The term is often used with a sense of depreciation.

> Two things only jarred on his eye in his hurried glance round the room; there was too much *bric-a-brac*, and too many flowers. *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, xxvi.

brichet† (brēsh), *n.* [OF. (ML. *brica*): see *bricole*.] Same as *bricole*, 1.

brichette† (bri-shet'), *n.* A collective name for armor for the hips and thighs. *Planche.*

brick¹ (brik), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc., < ME. *brike*, *bryke*, unassibilated form of **bryche*, *bruche*, < AS. *brice*, *bryce*, a breach, break, fracture, a piece, fragment: see *breck* and *breach*, of which *brick*¹ is a dial. variant: see also *brack*¹. Cf. *brick*².] **1.** A breach. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]—**2.** A rent or flaw. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** A portion of land (apparently the same as *break*, 4). *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

brick¹ (brik), *v. t.* [E. dial., var. of *break*; cf. *brick*¹, *n.*] To break by pulling back.

brick² (brik), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *bricke*, *brique*; < ME. *bryke*, later *brique*, after OF. *brique*, a brick, a plate, leaf or wedge of metal, mod. F. *brique* (cf. mod. It. *bricco*, Ir. Gael. *brice*, < E.), a brick; appar. < MD. (Flem.) *bricke*, *brijke*, a tile, brick, *bricke*, a disk, plate, = MLG. *bricke*, a disk, plate, piece in checkers, chess, or backgammon, name of a game played on ice, = G. [illegible], a small board, a round wooden plate, = Sw. *bricka*, a piece in checkers, etc., = ODan. *bricke*, *brikke*, Dan. *brik*, *brikke*, a wooden plate, a blank coin, a piece in checkers, etc.; cf. ODan. **brik*, partition, in comp. *briksdør*, the door between the choir and the body of a church (*dør* = E. *door*), = Norw. *brik*, [illegible], a [illegible] table or bench near the door or fireplace, a bar, railing, low wall or partition of boards, = [illegible] *brik*, a low wall or partition of boards, a [illegible] tablet, a table or panel in a bedstead. The F. *brique*, a brick, is usually explained as a particular use of OF. and F. dial. *brique*, a piece, fragment, this being referred to the AS. *brice*, *bryce*, a piece, fragment (cf. F. dial. *brique du pain*, equiv. to AS. *hláfes brice*, a piece of bread); but neither of the two Teut. forms, Icel. *brik* (with long vowel), a tablet, etc., MD. *brijke* (with long vowel), MD. MLG. *bricke* (with short vowel), a brick, tile, plate, etc., agrees in sense or form with the AS. *brice*, *bryce*, a piece, fragment, and its cognates, nor can either be brought into connection with the primitive verb of the latter (Icel. *breka* = MD. MLG. *breken* = AS. *brecan*, E. *break*), except perhaps through the medium of the OF. But the sense of 'brick,' which does not belong to the AS., G., and Scand. forms, is a derived one; cf. the explanatory synonyms *brickstone*, *bricktile*. The MD. and MLG. cognates of the AS. *brice*, *bryce* (E. *breach*, dial. *brick*¹, *breck*, q. v.) are different: see *breach*. Cf. MLG. *bricke*, LG. *prikke* = MD. *prick*, D. *prik* = late MHG. *prycke*, *prycke*, G. *bricke*, *pricke* = ODan. *bricke*, a lamprey; appar. a different word.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A kind of artificial stone made (usually) of moistened and finely kneaded clay molded into rectangular blocks (the length of which is commonly twice the breadth), and hardened by being burned in a kiln, or sometimes, especially in warm countries, by being dried in the sun. Sun-dried bricks are usually now, as in remote antiquity, mixed with chopped straw to give them greater tenacity. (See *adobe*.) Bricks in the United States and Europe are generally red (see *brick-clay*), but some clays produce yellowish bricks, as for example the *Milwaukee brick* much used as an ornamental building material in the United States. The bricks made in China and Japan are invariably of a slaty-blue color. [*Brick* is used in the singular collectively for bricks in the mass or as a material.]

> Also, that no chymneys of Tymber be suffred, ne thacched houses w'yn the Cyte, but that the owners do hem awey, and make them chymneys of Stone or *Bryke* by mydsomer day next commynge, and tyle the thacched houses by the seid day, in peyn of lesynge of a noble.
> *Ordinances of Worcester* (1467), in Eng. Gilds, p. 386.

2. A mass or object resembling a brick: as, a *brick* of tea; a silver *brick*. Specifically—**3.** A loaf of bread. [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** In *her.*, a charge similar to a billet, but depicted so as to show the thickness, that is, in perspective.—**Bath brick**, a substance used for polishing or cleaning metallic utensils, consisting of the fine silicious sand deposited in the river Parret, in Somersetshire, England, of which Bath is the capital. This material is made into bricks at Bridgewater, and is extensively used in both England and America.—**Blue brick**, brick with a blue surface obtained in burning. They contain iron and lime, are exceedingly hard, and highly esteemed for durability.—**Bristol brick**, a name by which Bath brick is sometimes known in the United States.—**Carving-brick.** Same as *cutting-brick*.—**Concave brick**, a brick used in making arches or curves; a compass-brick.—**Dutch bricks**, bricks of a dirty brimstone-color, used for paving yards, stables, etc.—**Feather-edged brick**, a brick of a prismatic form used for arches, vaults, etc.—**Flanders brick**, a soft brick used for cleaning knives, and for similar purposes. The name is little if at all used in the United States.—**Flemish brick**, a species of hard yellow brick used for paving.—**Floating bricks**, bricks made of light silicious earth called *fossil meal*, capable of floating on water, and also remarkable for their infusibility and as non-conductors of heat. They were made by the ancients, and the process was rediscovered in Italy in 1791. Powder-magazines have been experimentally made of them with success.—**Gaged brick**, a brick made in the shape of a wedge, to conform to the radius of the soffit of an arch.—**Green brick**, a brick not yet burned; unfinished brick.—**Hollow brick**, a brick made with perforations through it for heating or ventilating purposes, or to prevent moisture from penetrating a wall.—**Place-brick**, common rough brick, for walks, cellars, etc.—**Pressed brick**, brick which has been pressed in a machine or clamp, and is thus more compact and smoother than ordinary brick. It is used for fronts and the finest work.—**Salmon brick**, a light, soft brick, of inferior quality, and of a light saffron color, due to incomplete burning.—**Stone brick**, a very hard kind of brick made at Neath in Wales, much used in the construction of furnaces, from its power of resisting heat.—**To have a brick in one's hat**, to be intoxicated. [Colloq.] **Washed brick**, a brick that has been exposed to the rain before being burned, and hence of inferior grade.

II. *a.* Made of brick; resembling brick: as, a *brick* wall; a *brick*-red color.

brick² (brik), *v. t.* [< *brick*², *n.*] **1.** To lay or pave with bricks, or to surround, close, or wall in with bricks.

> A narrow street, closely *bricked* in on all sides like a tomb. *Dickens.*

2. To build in with bricks; place in brickwork.

> *Brick* me into that wall there for a chimney-piece,
> And say I was one o' the Cæsars, done by a seal-cutter.
> *Fletcher*, Rule a Wife, iv. 3.

3. To give the appearance of brick to: said of a plastered wall when it is smeared with red ocher and joints are made in it with an edge-tool, and then filled with fine plaster to resemble brickwork.

brick³ (brik), *n.* [The origin is uncertain. Usually referred to *brick*², various stories being invented in explanation. According to one account, the expression arose in the English universities as a humorous translation of Aristotle's τετράγωνος ἀνήρ, a perfect (lit. 'square' or rectangular) man: see *tetragon* and *square*.] A good fellow, in an emphatic sense: a term of admiration bestowed on one who on occasion or habitually shows in a modest way great or unexpected courage, kindness, or thoughtfulness, or other admirable qualities. [Colloq.]

> "In brief I don't stick to declare Father Dick,
> So they called him for short, was a regular *brick*;
> A metaphor taken, I have not the page aright,
> Out of an ethical work by the Stagyrite."
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, Brothers of Birchington.

> School-fellows of Heriot's Hospital, like *bricks* of boys, supplied him with food for six weeks.
> *The Century*, XXVII. 331.

brick-ax (brik'aks), *n.* A two-edged ax used in shaping bricks.

brick-barrow (brik'bar″ō), *n.* In *brickmaking*, a wheelbarrow used for carrying bricks, differing from the ordinary form in having the wheel in the middle, the bricks being piled upon slats running lengthwise at each side.

brickbat (brik'bat), *n.* A piece or fragment of a brick; especially, a piece of a brick used as a missile. See *bat*1, 8.—**Brickbat cheese.** See *cheese*1.

brickbat (brik'bat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *brickbatted*, ppr. *brickbatting*. To assail with pieces of brick: as, the mob *brickbatted* the police.

brick-built (brik'bilt), *a.* Built with brick: as, "the *brick-built* town," *Dryden.*

brick-clamp (brik'klamp), *n.* A stack of bricks in order for burning. *E. H. Knight.*

brick-clay (brik'klā), *n.* Clay used or suitable for making bricks and tiles; a tolerably pure silicate of alumina, combined with various proportions of sand, and with not more than 2 per cent. of lime and other alkaline earths. The red color of common bricks depends on the presence of a little iron peroxid.

brick-dust (brik'dust), *n.* Dust from disintegrated bricks; specifically, the dust of pounded Bath brick (which see, under *brick*2, *n.*), or the earth from which Bath brick is made.

brick-earth (brik'ėrth), *n.* Any kind of material which is suitable for making bricks, or which, with or without the addition of other materials, can be used for that purpose. In and near London the alluvial deposits resting upon the London clay are known as *brick-earth*, and they may be described as being a sandy loam, passing by fine gradations into clay or marl. Near London that kind of earth which without any addition makes the best kind of brick is called by the brickmakers *malm*; it is a clayey material, containing a considerable quantity of chalk in fine particles. In the United States the material used for making bricks is almost always called *brick-clay*, or simply *clay*.

> The collection of Sir Antonio Brady contains portions of no fewer than a hundred elephants, all collected from the *brick-earth* of Ilford. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 284.

bricken1 (brik'n), *v. t.* [Appar. < *brick*1 + *-en*1.] To hold (the head) up and back; bridle. [Prov. Eng.]

bricken2 (brik'n), *a.* [< *brick*2 + *-en*2.] Made of brick. [Prov. Eng.]

brick-field (brik'fēld), *n.* A field or yard where bricks are made.

brickfielder (brik'fēl″dėr), *n.* [Appar. in allusion to the heat of a brick-field.] A hot north wind prevalent in southern Australia. [Local slang.]

bricking (brik'ing), *n.* [< *brick*2 + *-ing*1.] 1. Brickwork.—2. An imitation of brickwork made on a plastered surface.

brick-kiln (brik'kil), *n.* A kiln or furnace in which bricks are baked or burned; also, a pile of bricks for burning, laid loose, with arches underneath to receive the fuel.

bricklayer (brik'lā″ėr), *n.* One whose occupation is to build with bricks.—**Bricklayers' itch**, a species of eczema produced on the hands of bricklayers by the contact of lime.

bricklaying (brik'lā″ing), *n.* The art of building with bricks, or of uniting them by cement or mortar in various forms; the art or occupation of laying bricks.

brickle (brik'l), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *brikle*, and dial. *brockle*, *bruckle*; < ME. *brekil*, *brukel*, *brokel*, also *bruchel*, Sc. *brokyll*, *brukyl*, etc., appar. < AS. **brecol*, **brycel* (= MD. *brokel* = MLG. *brokel*; cf. D. *brokkelig*, G. *bröcklig*), with suffix *-ol*, *-el*, forming adjectives from verbs, < *brecan* (pp. *brocen*), break: see *break*. Now superseded by the equiv. but etymologically diff. *brittle*, q. v.] Brittle; easily broken. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> But th' Altare, on the which this Image staid,
> Was, O great pity! built of *brickle* clay.
> *Spenser*, Ruines of Time, l. 499.

> The purest glasse is the most *brickle*, . . . and the quickest wit the more easily woon to folly.
> *Greene*, Repentance, To the Reader.

brickleness (brik'l-nes), *n.* Brittleness. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

bricklow (brik'lō), *n.* [Appar. of native origin.] A species of acacia, native in Australia.

brick-machine (brik'ma-shēn″), *n.* An apparatus for molding bricks. Some brick-machines use wet clay from a pug-mill, others dry clay. In the former the clay is discharged from the pug-mill in a solid stream, which is cut by the brick-machine into brick-shaped pieces; in the latter the dry clay is delivered to molds placed on a horizontal revolving table, while pistons press the clay into them, and then eject the molded brick. Also called *brick-press*.

brickmaker (brik'mā″kėr), *n.* One who makes bricks, or whose occupation is to make bricks.

brickmaking (brik'mā″king), *n.* The art of making bricks.

brick-mason (brik'mā″sn), *n.* A bricklayer.

bricknog (brik'nog), *a.* Composed of timber framing filled in with brickwork: as, a *bricknog* partition.

bricknogging (brik'nog-ing), *n.* Brickwork carried up as a filling in timber framing.

brick-press (brik'pres), *n.* Same as *brick-machine*.

brickstone (brik'stōn), *n.* A brick. [Prov. Eng.]

brick-tea (brik'tē), *n.* A kind of tea formed by softening the larger leaves and refuse twigs and dust of the tea-plant with steam or boiling water and molding them into a brick-shaped mass. In this form it is extensively sent overland from China to Russia. It is consumed largely in Siberia and Mongolia, where it serves also as a medium of exchange.

brick-tile (brik'tīl), *n.* A brick. [Prov. Eng.]

brick-trimmer (brik'trim″ėr), *n.* In *arch.*, a brick arch abutting against the wooden trimmer in front of a fireplace, as a safeguard against fire.

brickwall†, *n.* [An accom. form of *bricoil*, *bricole*.] Same as *bricole*, 3.

brickwise (brik'wīs), *a.* and *adv.* Arranged like bricks in a wall; with the ends in each row over the middle parts of the row below.

brickwork (brik'wėrk), *n.* Work done or constructed with bricks; bricklayers' work.

bricky (brik'i), *a.* [< *brick*2 + *-y*1.] 1. Full of bricks, or formed of brick.—2. Of the color of common brick: as, a *bricky* red.

brick-yard (brik'yärd), *n.* A place where bricks are made.

bricoil†, *n.* Same as *bricole*, 3.

bricole (bri-kōl'), *n.* [In sense 3, also formerly *brickol*, *bricoil*, and by popular etym. *brickwall*; < F. *bricole*, also *bricolle*, mod. F. *bricole*, backstroke, toils, breast-band, strap, = It. *briccola* = Sp. *brigola* (ML. *bricola*; cf. ML. *brica*, OF. *briche*), a catapult, perhaps < MHG. *brechel*, a breaker, < *brechen* = E. *break*.] 1†. A military engine for throwing darts or quarrels; a kind of catapult. Also *briche*.—2. Harness worn by men who have loads to carry or to drag.—3†. A side-stroke at tennis.

brid1†, *n.* An obsolete form of *bird*1.

brid2†, *n.* An obsolete form of *bride*.

bridal (brī'dal), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *bridall*; prop., as in early mod. E., *bridale*, *bride-ale*, < ME. *bridale*, *brudale*, < AS. *brȳdealo* (also *brȳd-ealoth*, dat.), bridal, lit. bride-ale, i. e., bride-feast, < *brȳd*, bride, + *ealo* (gen. and dat. *ealoth*), ale, in comp. a feast: see *ale*. Cf. *church-ale*, *clerk-ale*, etc. In mod. use the terminal element has been assimilated to the suffix *-al*, and the word accordingly used also as an adj., like *nuptial*, etc.] **I.** *n.* 1†. A feast at a marriage; a wedding-feast.

> We see no ensigns of a wedding here, no character of a *bride-ale*: where be our scarves and our gloves?
> *B. Jonson*, [illegible]

2. A marriage; nuptials.

> Did her honor as the Prince's bride,
> And clothed her for her *bridals* like the sun.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

> Sweet day, so cool, so calm, so bright,
> The *bridal* of the earth and sky.
> *G. Herbert*, Virtue.

II. *a.* Belonging to a bride or to a wedding: as, a *bridal* wreath.

> [illegible]
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1.

bridalty† (brī'dal-ti), *n.* [< *bridal* + *-ty*.] Celebration of a nuptial feast.

> At Quintain he,
> In honour of this *bridaltee*,
> Hath challenged either wide countee.
> *B. Jonson*, Love's Welcome at Welbeck.

bridal-wreath (brī'dal-rēth), *n.* 1. The common name of a cultivated species of *Spiræa*, *S. hypericifolia*, with long recurved branches and numerous small white double flowers in the axils of the leaves.—2. The *Francoa ramosa*, a somewhat shrubby saxifragaceous plant of Chili, with long crowded racemes of white flowers. It is cultivated in England.

bride1 (brīd), *n.* [< ME. *bride*, *bryde*, *brude*, nom. prop. without the final *e*, *brid*, *bryd*, *brud*, often transposed *bird*, *burd*, etc. (see *bird*2), a bride, a young lady, < AS. *brȳd*, a bride, = OS. *brūd* = OFries. *breid* = MD. *brūd*, D. *bruid* = MLG. *brut*, LG. *brud* = OHG. MHG. *brūt*, G. *braut*, bride (i. e., betrothed woman), = Icel. *brudhr* = Sw. Dan. *brud*, a bride, = Goth. *bruths*, daughter-in-law (> ult. F. *bru*, earlier *bruy*, **brut*, ML. *brut*, *bruta*, daughter-in-law), cf. comp. *brūth-faths*, bridegroom (see *bridegroom*); root unknown.] 1. A woman newly married, or about to be married.

> [illegible]
> [illegible]
> How much the wife is dearer than the bride.
> [illegible]

2. A name of the American wood or summer duck, *Aix sponsa*. *Coues.*

bride1† (brīd), *v.* [< *bride*1, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To make a bride of: marry. [Rare.]

> I have seen a man
> Of eighty winters—this I tell thee, who—
> A lass of fourteen *brided*.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 2.

II. *intrans.* (with indefinite *it*). To act like a bride; assume the air of a bride.

> Maidens commonly [illegible], but they beginne to *bride it*.
> *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 83.

bride2 (brīd), *n.* [< ME. *bride*, a bridle, < OF. F. *bride*, a bridle, string, strap, button-loop, etc., = Pr. Sp. Pg. *brida*, a bridle: see *bridle*.] 1†. A bridle.

> The lady . . . [illegible]
> How love hem ladde by [illegible]
> [illegible]

2. In *needlework*, *lacemaking*, etc., a loop, link, or tie.

bride-ale† (brīd'āl), *n.* An old and etymological form of *bridal*.

bride-bed (brīd'bed), *n.* [< ME. (not found), < AS. *brȳd-bed* = MLG. *brutbedde* = D. *bruidsbed* = MHG. *brūtbette*, G. *brautbett*.] The marriage-bed. *Shak.* [Rare.]

bride-bowl† (brīd'bōl), *n.* Same as *bride-cup*.

bride-branch† (brīd'brȧnch), *n.* A sprig of rosemary formerly carried at weddings as a token of remembrance.

> I'd ride forty miles to follow such a fellow to church; and would make more of a sprig of rosemary at his burial than of a gilded [illegible]
> *Middleton*, Blurt, Master-Constable, i. 1.

bride-cake (brīd'kāk), *n.* Same as *wedding-cake*.

> In the North, [illegible]
> *J. Brand*, [illegible]

bride-chamber (brīd'chām″bėr), *n.* A nuptial apartment.

> Can the children of the *bride-chamber* mourn, as long as the bridegroom is with them? Mat. ix. 15.

bride-cup† (brīd'kup), *n.* A bowl or cup of spiced wine and other ingredients formerly served with bride-cake at wedding-feasts. Also called *bride-bowl*.

> [illegible]

bride-day (brīd'dā), *n.* The marriage-day. *Scott.*

bridegroom (brīd'gröm), *n.* [Early mod. E. *bridegroome*, Tyndale, A. D. 1526, with inserted *r* as in the simple *groom* (q. v.); < ME. *bridegome*, *bridgume*, *bredgome*, *brudgume*, < AS. *brȳdguma*, also *brȳdiguma* (*brȳdi* for *brȳde*, gen. of *brȳd*) (= OS. *brūdigumo* = OFries. *breidgoma* = D. *bruidegom*, *bruigom* = MLG. [illegible], LG. [illegible], *brödegam*, *brögam* = OHG. *brūtigomo*, MHG. *briutegome*, G. *bräutigam* = Icel. *brudhgumi* = Sw. *brudgumme*, [illegible], *brudgomme*, Dan. *brudgom*), lit. bride's man, < *brȳd*, gen. *brȳde*, etc., bride, + *guma*, man: see *bride*1 and *groom*. Cf. Goth. *brūthfaths*, bridegroom, < *brūths*, daughter-in-law (bride), + *faths* = Gr. πόσις = Skt. *pati*, husband, lord: see *despot*, *potent*, etc.] 1. A man newly married, or about to be married.

> He that [illegible]

> As are those dulcet sounds in break of day
> That creep into the dreaming *bridegroom's* ear,
> And summon him to marriage. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 2.

2. [Perhaps in allusion to its sparkling appear- [illegible] in Banffshire, Scotland. [illegible]

bride-house† [illegible], *n.* A public hall for celebrating marriages.

[illegible] a hall or other large place is pro[illegible] *Nomenclator* [illegible]

bride-knot† (brīd'not), *n.* A breast-knot; a [illegible] ribbons worn by a guest at a wedding; a wedding-favor.

bride-lace† (brīd'lās), *n.* Fringed strings of silk, cotton, or worsted, formerly given at a wedding to the friends of the bride and groom to tie up the rosemary-sprigs they carried (see *bride-branch*). After the ceremony they were twisted into the hats or in the hair, and worn as streamers.

> Nosegays and *bride-laces* in their hats.
> *Heywood*, Woman Killed with Kindness.

bridely† (brīd'li), *a.* [< *bride*¹ + *-ly*¹.] Of or pertaining to a bride; nuptial.

> [illegible] as a heinous crime the bond of *bridely* bed,
> But fold about her father's neck with fawning arms.
> *Golding.*

bridemaid, *n.* See *bridesmaid.*

brideman, *n.* See *bridesman.*

bridescake (brīdz'kāk), *n.* Bride-cake. See *wedding-cake.*

bride's-laces (brīdz'lā"sez), *n.* An English name of the dodder.

bridesmaid, bridemaid (brīdz'-, brīd'mād), *n.* A young girl or an unmarried woman who attends on a bride at her marriage during the ceremony.

bridesmaiding (brīdz'mā-ding), *n.* The state of being a bridesmaid. [Rare.]

> I'll bide my time for *bridesmaiding*. *Trollope.*

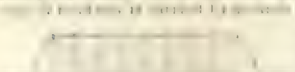
bridesman, brideman (brīdz'-, brīd'man), *n.*; pl. *bridesmen, bridemen* (-men). [< *bride's*, poss. of *bride*¹, or *bride*, + *man*. Cf. MLG. *brūtman* = Icel. *brūdhmadhr* = ODan. *brudemand*; cf. OF. *brumen*, a fiancé.] A man who attends upon a bridegroom and bride at their marriage.

bride's-stake† (brīdz'stāk), *n.* [Also *bride-stake*, < *bride*¹ + *stake*; with reference to wedding festivities.] A stake or post set in the ground to dance round, especially at a wedding. *B. Jonson.*

bridewell (brid'wel), *n.* [So called from a palace built in 1522 near St. *Bride's* or Bridget's Well, in London, which in 1553 was turned into a penal workhouse, officially called *Bridewell* Hospital.] A house of correction for the confinement of vagrants and disorderly persons. The name is now generally given to a prison in connection with a police station, for the temporary detention of those who have been arrested by the police.

bridewort (brīd'wėrt), *n.* Species of *Spiræa*, *S. Ulmaria* and *S. salicifolia*, named from the feathery appearance of their panicles of white flowers.

bridge¹ (brij), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bredge*; < ME. *brigge, bregge, brugge* (unassibilated *brig, brugg*, Sc. *brig*), < AS. *brycg, bricg* = OFries. *brugge, brigge* = D. *brug* = MLG. *brugge*, LG. *brugge* = OHG. *brucca*, MHG. *brucke, brucke*, G. *brücke*, a bridge, = Icel. *bryggja* = Sw. *brygga* = Dan. *brygge*, a pier, landing-stage, gangway, rarely a bridge; connected with Icel. *brū* = Sw. *bro* = Dan. *bro*, a bridge, a paved way. Perhaps akin to *brow*; cf. OBulg. *brŭvĭ*, a bridge, also brow: see *brow*.] **1.** Any structure which spans a body of water, or a valley, road, or the like, and affords passage or conveyance. [illegible] of various materials, [illegible] stone, [illegible] and wood, and in a great [illegible] the pr[illegible] which are [illegible] supported by piers. Bridges are [illegible] of [illegible] iron [illegible] wood [illegible] seldom [illegible] except [illegible]

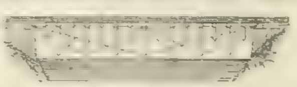


[illegible] Bridge.

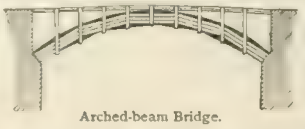
[illegible]

[illegible]

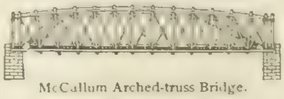
[illegible] arch known is that building over the Petrusse valley in Luxemburg (span 275 feet); the next is that of the Washington aqueduct over the Cabin John Creek (span 220 feet; rise 57.25 feet). The first arched bridge built of iron was erected over the river Severn, in England, and consists of 5 parallel ribs of cast-iron, with a span of 100 and a rise of 40 feet. The Southwark bridge over the Thames at London, the central one of the three arches of which has a span of 240 with a rise of 24 feet, formerly ranked as the largest iron arched bridge; but this span has since been more than doubled, as notably in the bridge over the Mississippi at St. Louis, and the Washington bridge over the Harlem river in New York city. In an *arched-beam bridge* arched beams in compression constitute the principal members and sustain the load. The beams are sometimes built of parallel layers of planks, which are made to break joint. In the more important constructions the arches are often compound. They have been employed in modern bridges of considerable magnitude. An *arched-truss bridge* is a form in which the compression-member is an arched beam, as in the McCallum truss. In a *beam-truss bridge* the load is supported by beam-trusses or openwork beams. A compression-chord and a tension-chord are essential, and the stresses are transferred from one to the other on their way to the points of support by means of struts and tension-bars, which together are called web-members. See phrases below for other forms.



Fink-truss bridge.



Arched-beam Bridge.



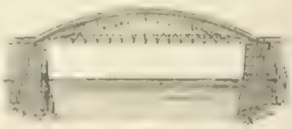
McCallum Arched-truss Bridge.

2. The upper line or ridge of the nose, formed by the junction of the two nasal bones.—**3.** In *engraving*, a board resting on end-cleats, on which the engraver rests his hand in working. In etching two bridges are used: one with low feet or cleats, to serve for work on the unbitten plate; the other with higher feet, to raise it above the bordering-wax after it has been applied.

4. A wall, generally made of fire-brick, which is built at both ends of a reverberatory furnace, to a certain height, in order to isolate the space in which the metallurgical operation is conducted. The wall nearest the fireplace is called the *fire-bridge*; the other, at the opposite end, the *flue-bridge*.

5. In *gun.*, the two pieces of timber which connect the two transoms of a gun-carriage. [Eng.] —**6.** In *metal.*, the platform or staging by which ore, fuel, etc., are conveyed to the mouth of a smelting-furnace.—**7.** That part of a stringed musical instrument over which the strings are stretched, and by which they are raised above the sounding-board. In bow-instruments, such as the violin, the bridge is arched, in order to allow the bow to strike any one string alone.

8. *Naut.*, a raised platform extending from side to side of a steamship above the rail, forward of amidships, for the use and convenience of the officer in charge. It affords him an uninterrupted view, and is furnished with means for communicating, by automatic signals, with the engine-room and the wheel-house. Many large vessels have two bridges, one forward of and one abaft the mainmast; and it is now very common for the bridge to be made in two tiers, one above the other, with often an outlook-station still higher than the upper tier. In side-wheel steamers the bridge connects the paddle-boxes.

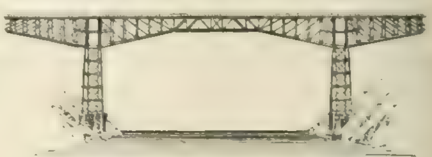


Bottom-road or Through Bridge.
[illegible]

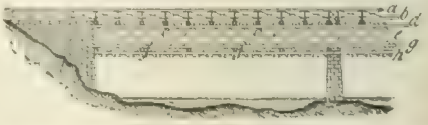
9. A metal bar supported at one or both ends of a watch-plate, and forming a bearing for a part of the works.—**10.** The balance-rynd of a millstone.—**11.** In *car-building*, a timber, bar, or beam which is supported at each end.—**12.** In *euchre*, a position where one side has scored four points and the other only one.—**13.** In *elect.*, an apparatus for measuring the resistance of a conductor, the arrangement of whose parts bears some resemblance to a bridge. A common form is called *Wheatstone's bridge*, from the inventor. See *resistance*.—**14.** In *billiards*, a notched piece of wood, attached to a long handle, used as a support for the cue when the ball is in such a position that the hand cannot conveniently be used as a rest.—**15.** See *bridge-whist*, under *whist*.

Asses' bridge. See *pons asinorum*.—**Bottom-road bridge,** a bridge whose roadway is supported upon the lower [illegible] of its trusses, or at the bottom [illegible] tubular bridge. Also called *through-bridge*. See cut under definition 8.—Opposed to *deck-bridge* or *top-road bridge*.—**Box-girder bridge.** More commonly called *tubular bridge* (which see).—**Cantaliver bridge,** a bridge in which the span is formed by bracket-shaped beam-trusses, extending inward from their supports and connected at the middle of the span either directly or by an intermediate truss of ordinary construction. When piers are used to support the beam-trusses, they are placed near the center of each truss, and not, as in ordinary truss-bridges, at its ends. The strains due to a load upon the span are carried outward toward the ends of the bridge and beyond the piers by bracket-arms similar to those forming the central span, the extremities of which may be secured to other piers to serve the twofold purpose of resisting by their weight the uplift caused by the load when upon the central span and of themselves supporting vertical pressure; or they may form part of other spans similar to the central one. This form of bridge presents the great advantage of permitting the construction of the main span without scaffoldings beneath. A fine example is the cantaliver bridge below Niagara Falls, built for the Michigan Central and Canada Southern railways.—**Check-bridge of a furnace,** a fire-bridge: so called because it was supposed to check the draft.—**Counterpoise bridge,** a bascule-bridge in which counter-weights help to raise the platform.—**Electric bridge,** a term applied to several contrivances for determining the resistance of an electric circuit, all essentially identical with Wheatstone's bridge (which see, under *resistance*).—**Floating bridge.** (*a*) A boat, raft, or pontoon bridge. (*b*) A part of a bridge, supported by a caisson or pontoon, which can swing into and away from the line of roadway. (*c*) *Milit.*, a kind of double bridge, of which the upper member projects beyond the lower, and is capable of being moved forward by pulleys: used for carrying troops over narrow moats in attacking the outworks of a fort.—**Flying bridge,** a suspension-bridge, or a bridge built for temporary use, as a pontoon bridge.—**Hanging bridge,** a suspension-bridge. The term is generally applied to the more primitive forms of suspension-bridge.—**Hoist-bridge.** Same as *lifting bridge*.—**Induction-bridge.** See *induction*.—**Lattice-bridge,** a bridge in which the web between the chords or the main compression- and tension-members is formed by lattice-work.—**Leaf-bridge,** a hinged lifting bridge.—**Lifting bridge,** a drawbridge the span of which moves in a vertical plane instead of horizontally. Also called *hoist-bridge*.—**Pivot-bridge,** a swinging bridge balanced upon a pivot. It is often formed by two equal spans, covering a channel on each side of the pivot-pier.—**Pontoon bridge,** a platform or roadway supported upon pontoons. Bridges of this kind are largely used in military operations, the pontoons being formed of air-tight bags or hollow metallic vessels.

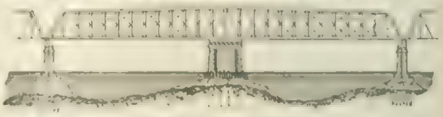
Rope bridge, a hanging bridge consisting of a platform supported by ropes, or simply of a rope carried across the stream or chasm, and supporting a basket or car which is drawn backward and forward. Such bridges are used in mountainous districts, especially in India and South America, and are sometimes made of sufficient strength to afford passage to droves of loaded mules. The ropes are often made of plaited thongs of hide, or even of rushes.—**Suspension-bridge,** a roadway suspended from ropes, chains, or wire cables, usually hung between massive towers of masonry, and securely anchored at the extremities. The most notable of suspension bridges is that between New York and Brooklyn, over the East River. The main span is 1,595½ feet long, the altitude at the center 135 feet above mean high water, the height of the towers 276½ feet, and the total length 5,989 feet. The roadway is suspended from four cables of steel wire, each 15¾ inches in



Cantaliver Bridge, Niagara Falls, New York.



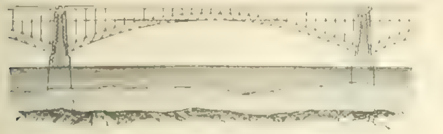
Lattice-bridge (side elevation).
a, roadway; *b*, sleepers; *c*, transverse beams; *d*, *g*, *h*, stringers; *e*, lattice-ribs; *f*, cross-beams.



Pivot- or Swing-bridge.

East River Suspension-bridge, New York.

diameter.—**Through bridge.** Same as *bottom-road bridge*: opposed to *deck-bridge* or *top-road bridge*.—**Top-road bridge,** a bridge in which the roadway is upon or above the upper chord of the truss. Also called *deck-bridge*.—**Trussed-arch bridge,** an arched-beam bridge with which a truss has been combined to stiffen or strengthen it.—**Tubular-arch bridge,** a bridge in which the primary supporting members are arched tubes.—**Tubular bridge,** a bridge forming, as a whole, a great hollow beam. It is a box-beam, sufficiently large to admit of the passage of vehicles through it. The first works of this kind were the Conway and Britannia railway bridges in Wales. The latter, over the Menai strait, opened in 1850, consists of two independent rectangular tubular beams of wrought-iron 1,511 feet long, with a single span of 459 feet. The Victoria tubular bridge, about two miles long, over the St. Lawrence at Montreal has been replaced by one of a different type. Also called *box-girder bridge*.—**Wheatstone's bridge.** See *resistance*.



Tubular-arch Bridge, St. Louis, Missouri.

bridge¹ (brij), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bridged*, ppr. *bridging*. [< ME. **bryggen* (not found), < AS. *brycgian* (also in comp. *ofer-brycgian*, bridge over) = MLG. *bruggen* = OHG. *brucchôn*, MHG. *brucken*, *brücken*, G. *brücken*, bridge; cf. Icel. *brūa*, bridge over; from the noun.] **1.** To build a bridge or bridges on or over; span with a bridge: as, to *bridge* a river.—**2.** To make a bridge or bridges for.

> Xerxes, . . . over Hellespont
> *Bridging* his way, Europe with Asia join'd.
> *Milton*, P. L., x. 310.

3. Figuratively, to span or get over; serve as or make a way of passing or overcoming: as, conversation *bridged* the intervals of the play; to *bridge* over a difficulty.

> Every man's work, pursued steadily, tends in this way to become an end in itself, and so to *bridge* over the loveless chasms of life. *George Eliot.*

> I cannot but think that there is room for all of us to work in helping to *bridge* over the great abyss of ignorance which lies at our feet. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 71.

bridge²†, *v. t.* [Also *bredge*, < ME. *briggen*, *breggen*, by apheresis for *abriggen*, *abreggen*, mod. E. *abridge*, q. v.] To shorten; abridge.

> Byreven man his helthe and his welfare,
> And his dayes *briggen* and schorte his lyf.
> *Occleve*, MS. Soc. Antiq., 134, fol. 251. (*Halliwell.*)

bridge-bar (brij'bär), *n.* In a car-coupling, the bar carrying the load.

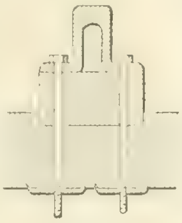
bridge-board (brij'bōrd), *n.* One of the notched boards of a stair to which the ends of wooden steps and risers are fastened. Also called *notch-board*.

bridge-deck (brij'dek), *n.* A bridge of spacious dimensions, forming a partial deck, extending from side to side of a vessel amidships.

bridge-head (brij'hed), *n.* In *fort.*, a work covering that end of a bridge which is most exposed to an enemy; a tête-de-pont.

bridge-islet (brij'ī"let), *n.* A portion of land which becomes insular at high water, as the isle of Lindisfarne in England.

bridge-pit (brij'pit), *n.* **1.** That part of the moat of a fortified place which is beneath the drawbridge when it is lowered.—**2.** A pit provided to receive the counterpoise of a bascule-bridge.



Bridge-rail.

bridge-rail (brij'rāl), *n.* A railroad-rail having an arched tread and lateral foot-flanges. *E. H. Knight.*

bridge-stone (brij'stōn), *n.* A flat stone bridging over a gutter or narrow span.

bridge-tower (brij'tou"ėr), *n.* **1.** A tower for the defense of a bridge, usually erected upon the bridge itself, the road passing through archways in its lower story, which could be closed by gates. Bridges were commonly defended in this way in the middle ages, and many such towers remain, as at Cahors in France, and notably at Prague in Bohemia. **2.** Less properly, a tower defending the approach to a bridge in the manner of a tête-de-pont. A notable instance of such a tower is that at Villeneuve, opposite Avignon, on the Rhone.

bridge-train (brij'trān), *n.* *Milit.*, a division of an army carrying the materials and implements required for the passage of troops across a river; a pontoon-train.

bridge-tree (brij'trē), *n.* A beam by which the spindle of the runner in a grinding-mill is supported. It can be adjusted so as to vary the relative distances of the grinding surfaces.

Bridge-tower, Moldau Bridge, Prague, Bohemia.

Bridgettine (brij'e-tin), *n.* See *Brigittine*.

bridge-ward¹ (brij'wârd), *n.* [< ME. *brigge-ward*, < AS. *bricgweard*, < *bricg*, *brycg*, bridge, + *weard*, ward, keeper.] The warden or keeper of a bridge.

> Those whose route lay along the river . . . summoned the *Bridgeward*, and demanded a free passage.
> *Scott*, Abbot, I. 175.

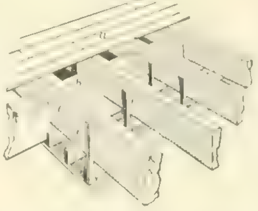
bridge-ward² (brij'wârd), *n.* [< *bridge* + *ward* (of a key).] In *locksmithing*, the principal ward of a key, usually in the plane of rotation.

bridgewater (brij'wâ-tėr), *n.* A kind of broadcloth manufactured in Bridgewater, England. *Planché.*

bridging (brij'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bridge*¹, *v.*] In *arch.*, a piece of wood placed between two beams or other pieces, to prevent them from approaching each other. *Single bridging* has one pair of diagonal braces at the midlength of the joists. In *double bridging* there are two pairs of cross-braces dividing the joists into three lengths. More generally called a *strutting-* or *straining-piece*. *E. H. Knight.*

bridging-floor (brij'ing-flōr), *n.* In *arch.*, a floor in which bridging-joists are used.

bridging-joist (brij'ing-joist), *n.* In *arch.*, a joist which is sustained below by transverse beams called *binding-joists*; also, a joist which is nailed or fixed to the flooring-boards.



Bridging-joists.

a, flooring; [illegible] bridging [illegible] *d*, *d*, [illegible]

Bridgittine (brij'i-tin), *n.* See *Brigittine*.

bridgy (brij'i), *a.* [< *bridge*¹ + *-y*¹.] Full of bridges; resembling a bridge. *Sherwood.* [Rare.]

bridle (brī'dl), *n.* [< ME. *bridel*, < AS. *brīdel*, also *brīdels* = OFries. *brīdel* = MD. *breydel*, D. *breidel* = MLG. LG. *breidel* = OHG. *brīdel*, *britel*, *brittil*, *priddil*, *prittil*, MHG. *brīdel*, *britel* (> OF. *bridel* = It. *predella*, a bridle, also in short form, Pr. Sp. Pg. *brida* = OF. and F. *bride*, a bridle, > E. *bride*², q. v.), G. *breidel*, also *britel*, *brittel*; root unknown.] **1.** That portion of the gear or harness of a horse (or other animal similarly used) which is fitted to its head, and by which it is governed and restrained, consisting usually of a head-stall, a bit, and reins, with other appendages, according to its particular form and uses. See cut under *harness*.

> Mony of hem [illegible]
> That rennen by the *brydels* of ladys shene.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 320.

> And Mænas, when with ivy *bridles* bound,
> She led the spotted lynx [illegible]
> *Dryden*, tr. of Persius, Satires, i. 203.

2. An old instrument of punishment and restraint for scolds: a simpler form of the branks.—**3.** Figuratively, a restraint; a curb; a check.

> A continual *bridle* on the tongue. *Watts.*

> [illegible] of the whole city, and was well stor'd and garrison'd with native Spanyards.
> [illegible]

4. The piece in the interior of a gun-lock which covers and holds in place the tumbler and sear, being itself held by the screws on which they turn. See cut under *gun-lock*.—**5.** The piece on the end of a plow-beam to which the draft-shackle is attached; the clevis. Also called *muzzle* or *plow-head*.—**6.** In *mach.*, a link, flange, or other attachment for limiting the movement of any part of a machine.—**7.** *Naut.*, a chain or rope span both ends of which are made fast, the strain or power being applied to the bight.—**8.** In *pathol.*, a small band attaching two parts to each other, as two serous surfaces after inflammation, or the sides of the urethra after urethritis, or stretched across a pustule or vesicle, modifying its shape.—**9.** In *anat.*, a frenum (which see).—**Branches of a bridle.** See *branch*.—**Mooring-bridle** [illegible]—**To bite on the bridle**, [illegible]

bridle (brī'dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bridled*, ppr. *bridling*. [< ME. *bridlen*, *bridelen*, < AS. *ge-bridlian* (= MD. *breydelen*, D. *breidelen* = OHG. *brittilon*, MHG. *briteln*, *pritteln*, G. *breideln*, *briteln*, *britteln*), bridle, restrain, < *brīdel*, bridle.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put a bridle on: as, to *bridle* a horse.

> [illegible]
> I have seen from their *bridled* lips
> [illegible]
> [illegible]

2. To restrain, guide, or govern; check, curb, or control: as, to *bridle* the passions.

> Savoy and Nice, the keys of Italy, and the citadel in her hands to *bridle* Switzerland [illegible]

> Oft has mouth and *bridled* [illegible]
> Would give the lie to [illegible]
> [illegible]

–**Syn. 2.** To repress, master, [illegible]

II. *intrans.* To hold the head up, in the manner of a spirited horse under a strong rein, especially as an expression of pride, scorn, or resentment; assume a lofty manner so as to assert one's dignity or express indignation; toss the head; strut: generally with *up*.

> Gave a crack with her fan like a coach-whip, and *bridl'd* out of the room with the air and complexion of an [illegible] Turkey Cock. *Cibber*, Careless Husband, [illegible]

> Assure a lady . . . that she looks killing to-day, she instantly *bridles up*, and feels the force of the well-timed flattery the whole day after. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 5.

> How would she have *bridled* had she known that . . . [she] only shared his meditations!
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. [illegible]

> If you charge them with any particular sin [illegible] up and deny that sin fiercely enough. *Kingsley.*

bridle-chains (brī'dl-chānz), *n. pl.* In *mining*, short chains by which the cage is attached to the hoisting-rope.

bridle-hand (brī'dl-hand), *n.* The hand which holds the bridle in riding; the left hand. *Scott.*

bridle-path (brī'dl-päth), *n.* A path which is wide enough to be traveled on horseback, but not in a carriage. Also *bridleway*.

bridle-port (brī'dl-pōrt), *n.* *Naut.*, the forward port on the gun-deck of a frigate.

bridler (brīd'lėr), *n.* One who bridles; one who restrains or governs.

> The prelates boast themselves the only *bridlers* of schism.
> *Milton*, [illegible]

bridle-rein (brī'dl-rān), *n.* [< ME. *bridilreyne* (equiv. to AS. *brīdel-thwang*, lit. bridle-thong); < *bridle* + *rein*.] A rein uniting a bit with some other part of the harness, or leading to the hand of the rider or driver.

bridle-road (brī'dl-rōd), *n.* A bridle-path.

bridle-rod (brī'dl-rod), *n.* One of the elements of a parallel motion, [illegible]

bridle-stricture (brī'dl-strik"tūr), *n.* In *pathol.*, a stricture formed by a band crossing the urethral passage.

bridleway (brī'dl-wā), *n.* A bridle-path.

bridle-wise (brī'dl-wīz), *a.* Trained to obey the bridle: applied to a horse which is guided by pressure of the bridle against his neck instead of by pulling on the bit.

bridoon (bri-dön'), *n.* [< F. *bridon*, < *bride*, a bridle: see *bridle*.] A light snaffle or bit of a bridle used in addition to the principal bit, and with a separate rein. Also spelled *bradoon*.

brief (brēf), *a.* and *n.* [I. a. < ME. *breef*, *bref*, < OF. *bref*, *brief*, F. *bref* = Pr. *breu* = Sp. Pg. It. *breve*, < L. [illegible] short: cf. *abbreviate*, *abridge*, *brevity*, *brevet*, etc., *brachygraphy*, etc. II. n. < ME. *breef*, *brefe*, *bref*, a commission, writing, etc., < OF. *bref*, *brief*, F. *bref* = Pr. *breu*, *brieu* = Sp. Pg. It. *breve* = OS. *brēf* = D. *brief* = LG. *brēf* = OHG. *briaf*, *brief*, MHG. G. *brief* = Sw. *bref* = Dan. *brev*, a letter, etc., < L. *brevis* (sc. *libellus*, a little writing), or neut. *breve*, a short writing (see also *breve* and *brevet*), < *brevis*, neut. *breve*, short: see above.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Small with respect to length; short.

[illegible] Wright), p. 4[illegible].

[illegible] language suitably [illegible]

[illegible] L. Int., p. [illegible]

2. Abbreviated; cut or made short: as, the [illegible] ballet-dancer. [Humorous.]—3. [illegible]: lasting a short time.

How *brief* the life of man. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2.

[illegible] *brief* beauty.
H[illegible], Scarlet Letter, ii.

4. Short in expression; using few words; concise; succinct.

[illegible] I will be mild and gentle in my words.
K. Rich. And brief, good mother, for I am in haste.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

The *brief* style is that which expresseth much in little.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

5. Clever; good: as, a *brief* discourse; "he gae us a very *brief* sermon," *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]—6. Keen. [Scotch.]—7†. Quick; ready; eager.

Doe you not perceive the noose you have brought your [illegible] whilst you were so *briefe* to taunt other men [illegible]
Milton, Def. of Humb. Remonst.

8. [Appar. a particular use of *brief*, short (hence quick, active, rife?); but some suppose a confusion with *rife*.] Common; rife; prevalent: as, I hear smallpox is very *brief* there. [Prov. Eng.] **In brief.** (*a*) In few words; briefly.

Open the matter *in brief*. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 1.

(*b*) In short.

In brief, sir, study what you most affect.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 1.

=**Syn. 3.** Short-lived, ephemeral, transitory, fleeting.—4. Compact, compendious.

II. *n.* 1. A short or concise writing; a short statement or account; an epitome.

I shall make it plain as far as a sum or *brief* can make a cause plain. *Bacon.*

And she told me,
In a sweet verbal *brief*. *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3.

Out of your gentleness, please you to consider
[illegible] this petition, which contains
All hope of my last fortunes. *Ford*, Fancies, ii. 1.

Specifically—2. In *law*: (*a*) A formal memorandum in systematic order, but concisely expressed, of the points of law or of fact to be developed or expanded in argument, or to be pressed in the examination of a witness; in English law, more usually an abridged relation of the facts of a litigated case drawn up by the attorney for the instruction of a barrister in conducting proceedings in a court of justice.

[illegible] fellow had a very good air, and seemed to [illegible] in his hand rather to help his action than that he wanted notes for his further information.
Steele, Tatler, No. 186.

[illegible] was so completely at his command that he [illegible] at his [illegible]. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 272.

(*b*) A writ summoning one to answer to any action; or any precept of the sovereign in writing issuing from any court and ordering something to be done. (*c*) In *Scots law*, same as *brieve* (which see). (*d*) In England, a letter patent from proper authority authorizing a public collection or charitable contribution of money for any public or private purpose; a license to make collections for repairing churches, making up for losses by fire, etc.: sometimes called a *church brief* or *king's letter*.

[illegible] church, the *briefe* for a collection [illegible] Protestant French, so cruelly, barbarously [illegible] persecuted [illegible]
Evelyn, Diary, April 25, 1686.

3†. A writing in general; a letter.

[illegible] *brief*,
W[illegible]
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

4†. In *music*, same as *breve*, 1.

[illegible]

brief [illegible]

[illegible]

Thy power is confined, thy time is limited; both thy latitude and extension are *briefed* up.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 135.

Descriptive lists of 15,107 soldiers *briefed* and filed away.
Rep. of Sec. U. S. Treasury, 1886, p. 596.

2. To furnish with a brief; instruct by a brief. [Rare.]

I never could look a counsel in the face again if I'd neglected to *brief* him with such facts as these. *Trollope.*

brief† (brēf), *adv.* [< *brief*, *a.*] 1. In brief; in short; briefly.

Brief, I recover'd him; bound up his wound.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3.

2. In or after a short time; soon; quickly.

But that a joy past joy calls out on me,
It were a grief so *brief* to part with thee:
Farewell. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 3.

briefless (brēf′les), *a.* [< *brief*, *n.*, + *-less*.] Having no brief: as, a *briefless* barrister.

brieflessness (brēf′les-nes), *n.* The state of being without a brief or a client.

briefly (brēf′li), *adv.* [< ME. *brefly*, *brevely*; < *brief* + *-ly*².] 1. In a brief manner; concisely; in few words.—2. With little length; shortly: as, in *entom.*, *briefly* pilose, hairy, or spinous. [Rare.]

briefman (brēf′man), *n.*; pl. *briefmen* (-men). One who makes a brief; a copier of a manuscript. *Quarterly Rev.*

briefness (brēf′nes), *n.* [< ME. *breffnes*; < *brief* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being brief; shortness; brevity; conciseness in discourse or writing.

We passe over that, *breffnes* of tyme consyderynge.
Coventry Mysteries, p. 79.

There is a *briefness* of the parts sometimes that makes the whole long. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

brier (brī′ėr), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc. *breer*; < ME. *brere*, < AS. *brēr*, also *brǣr*, a brier, bramble; cf. Icel. *brörr*, a brier (rare and uncertain). Cf. Ir. Gael. *preas*, a bush, brier (Ir. *briar*, a brier, also a thorn, pin, bodkin, is prob. borrowed from E.). The F. *bruyère*, dial. *brière* (earlier *bruyere*, *briere* = Cat. *bruguera* = It. dial. *brughiera* (ML. *bruarium*, *bruera*), heath, heather, prob. < Pr. *bru* = It. dial. *brug* = Swiss *bruch*, heath; of Celtic origin: < Bret. *brug*, heath, = W. *brwg*, a brake, growth), is not related. The reg. mod. E. form would be *breer*, which exists dialectally; cf. *friar*, earlier *frier*, < ME. *frere*.] A prickly plant or shrub in general; specifically, the sweetbrier or the greenbrier (which see). Also spelled *briar*.

The gentle shepheard satte beside a springe,
All in the shadowe of a bushye *brere*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., December.

I will tear your flesh with the thorns of the wilderness and with *briers*. Judges viii. 7.

brier-bird (brī′ėr-bėrd), *n.* A popular name of the American goldfinch, *Chrysomitris* (or *Astragalinus*) *tristis*. See cut under *goldfinch*.

briered (brī′ėrd), *a.* [< *brier* + *-ed*².] Set with briers. *Chatterton.*

brier-root (brī′ėr-röt), *n.* [< *brier*, an adapted E. form of F. *bruyere*, dial. *briere*, heath (see *brier*), + *root*².] The root of the white heath, *Erica arborea*, a shrub often growing to a large size. The roots are gathered extensively in the south of France and in Corsica for the purpose of being made into tobacco-pipes, commonly called *brier-wood pipes*. The roots, having been cleared of earth, and the decayed parts cut away, are shaped into blocks of various dimensions with a circular saw. The blocks are then placed in a vat and subjected to a gentle simmering for a space of twelve hours, during which they acquire the rich yellowish-brown hue for which the best pipes are noted, and are then in a condition to [illegible].

brier-wood (brī′ėr-wůd), *n.* The wood of the brier-root, used for making tobacco-pipes.

briery¹ (brī′ėr-i), *a.* [< *brier* + *-y*¹.] Full of briers; rough; thorny. Also *briary*.

The thorny brake and *briery* wood
Fawkes, Death of Adonis.

A nightingale [illegible] in the *briery* thicket by the brook [illegible]
L. Lucas, [illegible]

briery²† (brī′ėr-i), *n.* [For **briery*, < *brier* + *-ery*. Cf. *fernery*, *pinery*, etc.] A place where briers grow. *Huloet.*

brieve (brēv), *n.* [A Sc. form of *brief*, *n.*, q. v.] In *Scots law*, a writ issuing from Chancery, directed to any judge ordinary, ordering trial to be made by a jury of certain points stated in the brieve. [illegible]

brig¹ (brig), *n.* [= *bridge*¹, q. v.] 1. A bridge. [Scotch.]

Now, do thy speedy utmost, M[illegible]
And win the key-stane o' the [illegible]
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

2. A utensil used in breweries and in dairies to set the strainer on. [North. Eng.]—3. A kind of iron set over a fire. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]—4. A ledge of rocks running out into the sea. *E. D.*

brig² (brig), *n.* [Short for *brigantine*¹, q. v. Hence D. *brik*, G. *brigg*, Dan. *brig*, Sw. *brigg*, F. *brick*, Ar. *brik*, a brig.] 1. A vessel with two masts square-rigged, nearly like a ship's mainmast and foremast.—2. The place on board a man-of-war where prisoners are confined.—**Hermaphrodite brig**, a brig that is square-rigged forward and schooner-rigged aft. Also called *brig-schooner*.

She passed out of hail, but we made her out to be an *hermaphrodite brig*, with Brazilian colors in her main rigging.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 18.

brigade (bri-gād′), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *brigade*, < F. *brigade*, < It. *brigata* (ML. *brigata*, *brigada*), a troop, company, < *brigare*, contend: see *brigand*.] 1. A party or division of troops or soldiers, whether cavalry or infantry, regulars or militia, consisting of several regiments, squadrons, or battalions, under the command of a brigadier, or brigadier-general. A brigade of horse is a body of eight or ten squadrons; of infantry, four, five, or six battalions or regiments.

2. A body of individuals organized, generally wearing a uniform, and acting under authority: as, a fire *brigade*.—**Household brigade.** See *household*.

brigade (bri-gād′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *brigaded*, ppr. *brigading*. [< *brigade*, *n.*] 1. To form into a brigade or into brigades: as, regiments of militia are *brigaded* with regiments of the line.

In the organization of the army my regiment was *brigaded* with the Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Regiments of Louisiana Infantry.
Gen. Rich. Taylor, N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 85.

Hence—2. To arrange or embody in a single collection or group; group together, as in zoölogy, under a single name. [Rare.]

The two Classes [Birds and Reptiles] which he [Huxley] had previously *brigaded* under the name of Sauropsida.
A. Newton, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 34.

brigade-major (bri-gād′mā″jọr), *n.* An officer appointed by a brigadier to assist him in the management and ordering of his brigade.

brigadier (brig-ạ-dēr′), *n.* [= It. *brigadiere*, < F. *brigadier*, < *brigade*, brigade.] A general officer who commands a brigade, whether of horse or foot, and ranks next below a major-general.

brigadier-general (brig-ạ-dēr′gen′ẹ-rạl), *n.* Same as *brigadier*.

brigand (brig′ạnd), *n.* [Formerly also *brigant* (after It.); < F. *brigand*, a brigand, OF. *brigand*, *brigant*, an armed foot-soldier (ML. *brigantes*, *brigandi*, pl., foot-soldiers), < It. *brigante*, a brigand, pirate, also an intriguer, < *brigante*, ppr. of *brigare*, strive after, contend for, solicit, < *briga*, strife, quarrel, trouble: see *brigue*.] 1†. A sort of irregular foot-soldier.—2. A robber; a freebooter; a highwayman; especially, one of a gang of robbers living in secret retreats in mountains or forests.

These solitudes gave refuge to smugglers and *brigands*.
Buckle, Civilization, II. 65.

François, with his belt, sabre, and pistols, had much the aspect of a Greek *brigand*.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 33.

=**Syn. 2.** *Bandit*, etc. See *robber*.

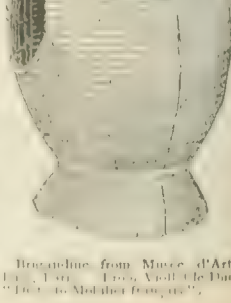
brigandage (brig′ạn-dāj), *n.* [< F. *brigandage*, < *brigand* + *-age*.] The life and practices of a brigand; highway robbery by organized gangs; figuratively, organized spoliation: as, *brigandage* in the legislature or on the bench.

The rule of the Turk has never become a government; it has never discharged the duties of government; it was foreign *brigandage* five hundred years back, and it remains foreign *brigandage* still.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 419.

Many of the peasants in their distress had taken [illegible] *brigandage* [illegible]
C. H. Pearson, Early and Mid. Ages of Eng., xxvi.

brigander, *n.* Same as *brigandine*¹.

brigandine¹ (brig′ạn-din), *n.* and *a.* [Also *brigantine*, *brigander*, *brigandier* (obs.) (ME. *brigantayle*, Gower); < OF. *brigandine* (ML. *brigandina*, *brigandina*), < *brigand*, a foot soldier: see *brigand*.] I. *n.* 1. A medieval



Brigandine from Musée d'Artillerie, Paris. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

coat of fence made of linen or leather upon which overlapping scales of steel were sewed. The plates of steel were generally quilted between two thicknesses of stuff. The brigandine was especially the armor of the infantry soldier, but was sometimes combined with plate-armor even in costly suits.

> Furbish the spears and put on the *brigandines*. Jer. xlvi. 4.

2†. A foot-soldier wearing a brigandine; a brigand.

II. *a.* Made like a brigandine; of the nature of a brigandine: as, a *brigandine* garment.

brigandine²† (brig'an-din), *n.* An old form of *brigantine*¹.

brigandish (brig'an-dish), *a.* [< *brigand* + *-ish*¹.] Like a brigand.

> We fancied that they [peasants near Naples] had a *brigandish* look. *C. D. Warner*, Winter on the Nile, p. 20.

brigant† (brig'ant), *n.* Same as *brigand*.

brigantine¹ (brig'an-tin or -tīn), *n.* [= D. *brigantijn* = G. *brigantine* = Sw. *brigantin*, < F. *brigantin*, < It. *brigantino* (ML. *brigantinus*), a brigantine, orig. a roving or pirate vessel, < *brigante*, a pirate, brigand: see *brigand*, and cf. *brig*² and *brigandine*².] 1. A small two-masted vessel, square-rigged on both masts, but with a fore-and-aft mainsail and the mainmast considerably longer than the foremast. It differs from a hermaphrodite brig in having a square topsail and topgallantsail on the mainmast. This term is variously applied by mariners of different nations, but the above is its most generally accepted definition.

> Like as a warlike *Brigandine*, applyde
> To fight, layes forth her threatfull pikes afore.
> *Spenser*, Muiopotmos.

2†. A robber.—3†. Robbery.

brigantine² (brig'an-tin), *n.* Same as *brigandine*¹.

brigbote†, *n.* [A term in old law-books, repr. AS. *bricgbōt*, prop. *brycgbōt*, a contribution for bridge-repairing, < *brycg*, bridge, + *bōt*, boot: see *boot*¹.] A contribution for the repair of bridges, walls, and castles.

brige†, *n.* [ME.: see *brigue*.] Contention. *Chaucer.*

bright¹ (brīt), *a.* [< ME. *bright*, *briht*, etc., < AS. *bryht*, *briht*, transposed forms of the usual *beorht* = OS. *berht*, *beraht* = OHG. *beraht*, *bereht*, MHG. *berht* (in G. remaining only in proper names, *Albrecht*, *Ruprecht*, etc.; frequently so used in AS. and LG.) = Icel. *bjartr* = Goth. *bairhts*, bright; prob., with old pp. suffix *-t*, < Teut. √ **berh* = Skt. √ *bhrāj*, shine, perhaps = L. *flag-* in *flagrare*, flame, blaze, burn, *flamma* (**flagma*), flame, = Gr. *φλέγειν*, blaze, burn. Cf. *black*, *bleak*¹.] 1. Radiating or reflecting light; filled with light; brilliant; shining; luminous; sparkling: as, a *bright* sun.

> It were all one
> That I should love a *bright* particular star,
> And think to wed it, he is so above me.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 1.

> Candles were blazing at all the windows. The public places were as *bright* as at noonday.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., x.

2. Transmitting light; clear; transparent, as liquors.

> From the *brightest* wines
> He turn'd abhorrent. *Thomson.*

3. Manifest to the mind, as light is to the eye; evident; clear.

> He must not proceed too swiftly, that he may with more ease and *brighter* evidence . . . draw the learner on.
> *Watts*, Improvement of the Mind.

4. Resplendent, as with beauty; splendid.

> Thy beauty appears
> In its graces and airs,
> All *bright* as an angel new dropt from the sky.
> *Parnell*, Song.

5. Illustrious; glorious: as, the *brightest* period of a kingdom.

> The *brightest* annals of a female reign.
> *Cotton*, Wonders of the Peake.

6. Having or marked by brilliant mental qualities; quick in wit; witty; clever; not dull: as, he is by no means *bright*; a *bright* remark; a *bright* book.

> If parts allure thee, think how Bacon shined,
> The wisest, *brightest*, meanest of mankind.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, iv. 282.

7. Sparkling in action or manner; animated or animating; vivacious; lively; cheerful.

> Be *bright* and jovial among your guests to-night.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 2.

> The golden-crowned thrush, . . . with the dullest of gold upon his crown, but the *brightest* of songs in his heart. *The Century*, XXXII. 276.

8. Favorable; pleasing; auspicious: as, a *bright* prospect.

> Give up the promise of *bright* days that cast
> A glory on your nation from afar. *Bryant*, Spain.

9. In *painting*, luminous; glittering; full of light. A picture is said to be *bright* when the lights so much prevail as to overcome the shadows, and are kept so clear and distinct as to produce an effect of brilliancy.

10. *Naut.*, alert; vigilant.

> Keep a *bright* lookout there forwards! *Cooper.*

=**Syn.** 1. Glowing, lustrous, gleaming, radiant, effulgent.—6. Acute, intelligent, discerning.—8. Promising, encouraging.

bright¹†, *adv.* [< ME. *brighte*, *brizte*, *brihte*, < *briht*, *bright*: see *bright*¹, *a.*] Brightly. *Chaucer.*

bright¹ (brīt), *n.* [< ME. *bright*, *brigt*, < AS. *byrhtu*, *birhtu* (= OHG. *berahti*), f., *beorht*, neut., brightness, < *beorht*, bright: see *bright*¹, *a.*] Brightness.

> Darkness we calle the nyght,
> And lith [light] also the *bright*.
> *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 1.

bright¹† (brīt), *v. t.* [< ME. *brighten*, *brihten* (with reg. inf. suffix *-en*), < AS. *byrhtan*, be bright, *geberhtan*, make bright (= OHG. *giberehtōn* = Goth. *gabairhtjan*, make bright), < *beorht*, bright.] To make bright; brighten.

bright²†, *v. i.* See *brite*.

bright-cut (brīt'kut), *a.* Engraved or chased so as to show the brightness of the material as left by the tool; not polished or colored.

brighten (brī'tn), *v.* [< *bright*¹ + *-en*¹. Cf. *bright*¹, *v.*] I. *intrans.* To grow bright or more bright; become less dark or gloomy: literally or figuratively.

> Like the sun emerging from a cloud,
> Her countenance *brightens*, and her eye expands.
> *Wordsworth*, Laodamia.

> The great sweep of the Coliseum, with the blue sky *brightening* through its upper tier of arches.
> *Hawthorne*, Marble Faun, i.

II. *trans.* 1. To make bright or brighter in any manner; shed light on; make to shine; increase the luster of.

> Her celestial eyes
> Adorn the world and *brighten* up the skies. *Dryden.*

2. To dispel gloom from; cheer; make gay or cheerful: as, to *brighten* prospects.

> This makes Jack *brighten* up the room wherever he enters, and changes the severity of the company into . . . gaiety and good humour. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 206.

3. To make illustrious or more distinguished; heighten the splendor of; add luster to.

> The present queen would *brighten* her character if she would exert her authority to instil virtues into her people.
> *Swift.*

4. To make acute or witty; sharpen the faculties of.—5. To add brilliancy to the colors of (prints, etc.), by boiling them in a solution of soda.

brightening (brīt'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *brighten*, *v.*] 1. The flash of light which passes over the surface of the melted metal when lead containing silver is assayed on a cupel in a muffle. At the moment of the brightening, the assay, which had before been in rapid motion, becomes perfectly quiet. This occurs as soon as the last trace of lead has been absorbed by the cupel.

2. In *dyeing*, same as *blooming*¹, 2.

bright-harnessed (brīt'här″nest), *a.* Having bright armor. *Milton.*

brighthood† (brīt'hůd), *n.* [ME. *brighthod*; < *bright*¹ + *-hood*.] Brightness.

> The bemes of my *brighthode* ar byrnande so bryghte.
> *York Plays*, p. 3.

brightish (brī'tish), *a.* [< *bright*¹ + *-ish*¹.] Somewhat bright.

brightly (brīt'li), *adv.* [< ME. *brihtly*, *brihtliche*, < AS. *brihtlīce*, *beorhtlīce*, < *beorht*, bright.] In a bright manner; splendidly; with luster; cheerfully.

> A substitute shines *brightly* as a king,
> Until a king be by. *Shak.*, M. of V., v. i.

> And Enoch faced this morning of farewell
> *Brightly* and boldly. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

brightness (brīt'nes), *n.* [< ME. *brightnes*, *brihtnesse*, etc., < AS. *beorhtnes* (= OHG. *berahtnissī*), < *beorht* + *-nes*: see *bright*¹ and *-ness*.] 1. The state or quality of being bright; splendor; luster; glitter: as, "the *brightness* of the sun," Acts xxvi. 13.—2. Acuteness of intellect or faculty; sharpness of wit.

> The *brightness* of his parts . . . distinguished him.
> *Prior.*

3. Cheer; cheerfulness.

> Vex'd with the present moment's heavy gloom,
> [illegible]
> *Prior*, Solomon, iii.

=**Syn.** 1. Brilliancy, effulgence.—2. Acumen, mother-wit, [illegible].

Bright's clause, disease. See *clause*, *disease*.

brightsome (brīt'sum), *a.* [< *bright*¹ + *-some*.] Very bright; radiant.

> Out of my jewels choose thy choice of diamonds,
> [illegible]
> *Chapman*, Blind Beggar.

brightsomeness (brīt'sum-nes), *n.* Great brightness; brilliancy.

> The *brightsomeness* of the Gospel [illegible]
> [illegible]

bright-work (brīt'wėrk), *n.* *Naut.*, the metal objects about the decks of a vessel which are kept bright by polishing.

Brigittine (brij'i-tin), *n.* and *a.* [Also *Bridgetine*, *Bridgittine*, *Brigittine*, etc., < *Brigitta*, Latinized form of Ir. *Brighid*, E. *Bridget*, + *-ine*¹.] I. *n.* 1. A member of an order of nuns and monks established by St. Brigitta (Bridget), a Swedish princess, about 1344, under the Augustinian rule. [illegible] English community that was transferred to Portugal in Queen Elizabeth's time.

2. A member of a conventual order of virgins founded by St. Bridget of Ireland in the sixth century, which existed for several centuries in various parts of Europe.

II. *a.* Pertaining to St. Brigitta or to the order founded by her: as, *Brigittine* indulgence.

brignole (brē-nyol'), *n.* [F., < *Brignoles*, a town in the department of Var, France, celebrated for its prunes.] A variety of the common plum furnishing the dried fruits known as Provence prunes or French plums.

brigose† (bri-gōs'), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *brigous*; < ML. *brigosus*, < It. *brigoso*, < *briga*, contention: see *brigue*.] Contentious.

> Very *brigose* and severe.
> *T. Puller*, Moderation of the Church of Eng., p. [illegible]

brigous†, *a.* See *brigose*.

brig-schooner (brig'skö″nėr), *n.* Same as *hermaphrodite brig* (which see, under *brig*²).

brigue† (brēg), *n.* [F., a cabal, intrigue, etc., OF. *brigue* (> ME. *brige*) = It. *briga* = Pg. *briga* = Sp. Pr. *brega* (ML. *briga*), quarrel, contention, strife, etc. Cf. *brigand*.] A cabal; an intrigue; a faction; contention.

> The petit tricks of the court, the [illegible] of the [illegible], the tricks of the conclave. *Chesterfield.*

brigue† (brēg), *v. i.* [< F. *briguer*; from the noun: see *brigue*, *n.*] To canvass; intrigue.

> [illegible]
> *Ld. Herbert.*

brike¹†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *breck*¹ and *breach*.

> Genylon Oliver . . .
> Broughte this worthy king in swich a *brike*.
> *Chaucer*, Monk's Tale, l. [illegible]

brike²†, *n.* A Middle English form of *brick*².

brill (bril), *n.* [Also written *prill*, E. dial. *pearl*; prob. < Corn. *brilli*, mackerel, contracted from *brithelli*, pl. of *brithel*, a mackerel, lit. spotted, < *brith*, spotted, speckled, = W. *brych*, *brech* = Ir. Gael. *breac*, speckled. Cf. Ir. Gael. *breac*, a trout, Manx *brack*, a trout, a mackerel. Fish-names are unstable.] A flatfish, *Bothus* or *Rhombus laevis*, of the family *Pleuronectidæ*. [illegible] England, where it is abundant.

brillante (brēl-län'te), *a.* [It., = F. *brillant*: see *brilliant*.] In *music*, brilliant: noting a passage to be executed in a brilliant, dashing, showy, or spirited manner.

brilliance, brilliancy (bril'yans, -yan-si), *n.* [< *brilliant*: see *-ance*, *-ancy*.] 1. The quality of being brilliant; great brightness; splendor; luster: as, the *brilliance* of the diamond.

> [illegible] star
> [illegible]
> [illegible]

2. Figuratively, remarkable excellence or distinction: [illegible] qualities; absolutely, conspicuous mental ability or an exhibition of it. [In this sense *brilliancy* is more commonly used.]

> [illegible] composition to the Ciceronian gloss and *brilliancy*.
> [illegible]

> [illegible]

=**Syn.** [illegible]

brilliant [illegible], *a.* and *n.* [< F. *brillant* [illegible] the former sound of F. *-ll-*), ppr. of *briller* = Pr. Sp. *brillar* = Pg. *brilhar* = It. *brillare*, glitter, sparkle, < ML. as if **berillare*, sparkle like a beryl or other precious [illegible] *berillus*, a beryl, gem, eye-glass; cf. It. dial. *brill*, a beryl, ML. *brillum*, an eyeglass, > G. *brille*, D. *bril*, spectacles: see *beryl*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Sparkling with light or luster; glittering; bright: as, a *brilliant* gem; a *brilliant* dress.

> A current of electricity is . . . capable of stimulating the [illegible] in such a way that [illegible] colours are produced, although the experiment is made in perfect darkness. [illegible], Chromatics, p. 95.

2. Figuratively, distinguished by admirable qualities; splendid; shining: as, a *brilliant* wit; a *brilliant* achievement.

> Washington was more solicitous to avoid fatal mistakes than to perform brilliant exploits. *Ames.*

> The Austrians were driven back [at Goito] with heavy loss, the issue of the battle being decided by a *brilliant* charge of the Cuneo brigade commanded by the Crown Prince in person. *E. Dicey*, Victor Emmanuel, p. 83.

=**Syn. 1.** Lustrous, radiant, effulgent, resplendent, showy, conspicuous.—**2.** Illustrious, notable.

II. *n.* [Cf. F. *brillant*, a diamond.] **1.** The form in which the diamond and other precious stones are cut when intended to be used as ornaments, whenever the shape and cleavage of the uncut stone allow this to be done without too much loss of material. The brilliant is susceptible of many small modifications as regards the size, proportions, and even the number of the facets; but in the most perfect cut there are 58 facets. The general shape of all brilliants is that of two pyramids united at their bases, the upper one being so truncated as to give a large plane and is formed by removing one third of the thickness of the stone; the opposite small end, called the *culet* or *collet*, is formed by removing one eighteenth of the thickness of the stone. The *girdle* is the widest part, and forms the junction-line between the upper part, called the *crown*, and the lower part, called the *pavilion*. Fig. 2 shows the top (*a*), side (*b*), and back (*c*) views of a modern brilliant cut with 58 facets. *T* is the table; *C*, the culet; *G*, the girdle; *A*, the templets or bezels (of which there are 4 in all); *B*, the upper quoins or lozenges (of which there are 4); *S*, star-facets (of which there are 8 in the crown); *E*, skill- or half-facets (8 in the crown and the same number in the pavilion); *D*, cross- or skew-facets (8 in each part); *P*, pavilion-facets (4 in number); *Q*, lower or under-side quoins (of which there are 4)—making 58 facets in all. Sometimes extra facets are cut around **the culet**, making 66 in all. In fig. 3, *a* and *b* show top and side views of the single cut, or half brilliant; *c* is a top view of the old English single cut. In fig. 4, *a*, *b*, and *c* show top, side, and back views of a brilliant with 42 facets. In fig. 5, *a*, *b*, and *c* show top, side, and back views of the split or double brilliant, with 74 facets. In fig. 6, *a*, *b*, and *c* show top, side, and back views of the Portuguese cut, which has two rows of rhomboidal and three rows of triangular facets above and below the girdle. In fig. 7, *a* gives a side view of the double rose, sometimes called the *briolette* when several more rows of triangular facets are added. Fig. 8 shows the form and size of the famous Regent diamond, belonging to the government of France. It weighs 136¾ carats, and is generally considered the most valuable diamond known, having been estimated by experts at twelve million francs. It comes very near being a perfect brilliant in form, but is a little too thick or deep for its breadth, while the Koh-i-noor, as cut since it came into the possession of the Queen of England, is too thin or spread. Any gem may be cut in brilliant form; but when the word *brilliant* is used by itself, it is always understood to mean a diamond.

FIG. 1

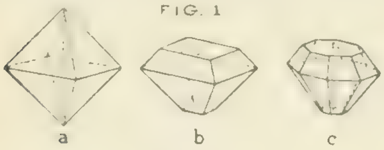


FIG. 2.

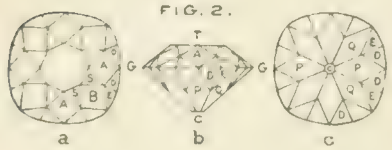


FIG. 3.

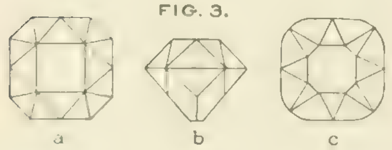


FIG. 4.

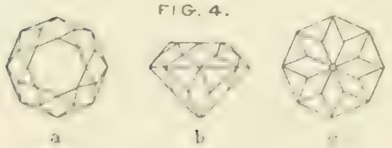


FIG. 5.

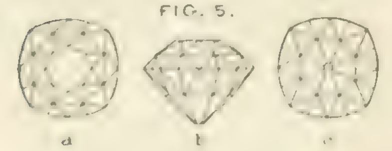


FIG. 6

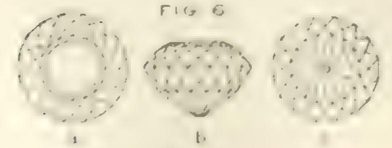
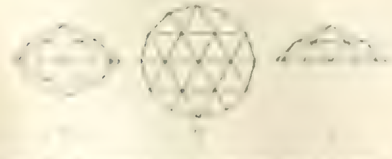


FIG. 7.



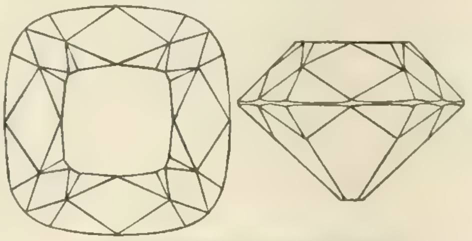


Fig. 8. - Regent Diamond. (Size of the original.)

2. The smallest regular size of printing-type, about 20 lines to the inch, very rarely used.

This line is set in brilliant

3. In the *manège*, a brisk, high-spirited horse, with stately action.—**4.** A bright light used in fireworks.—**5.** A cotton fabric with a raised pattern figured in the loom, and with or without a design in colors.—**Double brilliant**, or **Lisbon cut**, a form with two rows of lozenge-shaped squares and three rows of triangular facets.—**Half-brilliant cut**, the most simple form of the brilliant cut (see above), very generally employed for stones which are too small to admit of numerous facets.—**Trap-brilliant**, or **split-brilliant**, a form differing from the full brilliant in having the foundation squares divided horizontally into two triangular facets, forming an obtuse angle when viewed in elevation (see above).

brilliantly (bril'yant-li), *adv.* In a brilliant manner; splendidly.

> One of these [banners] is most *brilliantly* displayed.
> *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 56.

brilliantness (bril'yant-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being brilliant; brilliancy; splendor; glitter.

brillioletté, brillolette (bril-yō-let', -ǫ-let'), *n.* [F. *brillolette*, < *brill-ant*, brilliant, + *-olette*. See *briolette*.] Same as *briolette*.

brills (brilz), *n. pl.* [Cf. G. *brille*, D. *bril*, spectacles: see *brilliant*.] The hair on the eyelids of a horse.

brim¹†, *n.* [ME. *brim*, < AS. *brim*, the sea, ocean, flood (= Icel. *brim*, sea, surf), orig. perhaps the (roaring) surf, < **brimman*, strong verb, > *bremman*, weak verb, roar (see *brim³*), = MHG. *brimmen*, strong verb (> *brummen*, weak verb, G. *brummen* = D. *brommen*, hum, buzz, growl, grumble); cf. OHG. *breman*, MHG. *bremen*, strong verb, roar, buzz, = L. *fremere*, roar, rage, = Gr. *βρέμειν*, roar, > *βρόμος*, a roaring, esp. of waves, = Skt. √ *bhram*, wander, whirl, flutter, be agitated. Hence comp. *brimsand*.] The sea; ocean; water; flood.

> In middle the brig was over the *brim*.
> *Legend of the Holy Rood* (ed. Morris), p. [illegible]

> [illegible] depth, dune into the *brimme*.
> [illegible] (ed. Furnivall), p. [illegible]

brim² (brim), *n.* [< ME. *brim*, *brem*, *brymme*, *brymme*, margin, esp. of a river, lake, or sea, = MHG. *brem*, border, brim, G. dial. (Bav.) *bräm*, border, stripe, G. *bräme*, *brame*, border, edge, > F. *brème*, E. *berm*, q. v.; cf. Icel. *barmr* = Sw. *bräm* = Dan. *bræmme*, border, [illegible] brim; usually explained as a particular use of ME. *brim*, AS. *brim*, the sea, ocean, the sea-surf (hence *brink*, brim): see *brim¹*.] **1.** A brink, edge, or margin; more especially, the line of junction between a body of water and its bank, or between the bank and the adjoining level: as, to descend to the *brim* of a lake; the river is full to the *brim*.

> There is a cliff [at Dover]: . . .
> Bring me but to the very *brim* of it.
> *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 1.

> By dimpled brook and fountain *brim*.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 119.

> New stars all night above the *brim*
> Of waters lighten'd into view;
> They climb'd as quickly, for the rim
> Changed every moment as we flew.
> *Tennyson*, Voyage, st. 4.

2. The upper edge of anything hollow: as, the *brim* of a cup.

> He froth'd his bumpers to the *brim*.
> *Tennyson*, Death of the Old Year.

3. A projecting edge, border, or rim round anything hollow: as, the *brim* of a hat.

> And therefore would he put his bonnet on,
> Under whose *brim* the gaudy sun would peep.
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 1088.

> Should the heart closer shut as the bonnet grows prim,
> And the face grow in length as the hat grows in *brim*?
> *Whittier*, The Quaker Alumni.

Brim of the pelvis, in *anat.*, the upper orifice or inlet of the pelvis, formed by the upper border of the symphysis pubis, the iliopectineal line of each ilium, and the promontory of the sacrum. =**Syn.** See *rim*.

brim² (brim), *v.*; pret. and pp. *brimmed*, ppr. *brimming*. [< *brim²*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To fill to the brim, upper edge, or top.

> One brave June morning, when the bluff north-west . . .
> *Brimmed* the great cup of heaven with sparkling cheer.
> *Lowell*, Under the Willows.

> I drink the cup of a costly death,
> *Brimm'd* with delirious draughts of warmest life.
> *Tennyson*, Eleänore, st. 8.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be full to the brim: as, a *brimming* glass.—**2.** To coast along near; skirt. [Rare.]

> Where I *brim* round flowery islands. *Keats.*

To brim over, to run over the brim; overflow: often used in a figurative sense.

> He was also absolutely *brimming over* with humour.
> *Edinburgh Rev.*

brim³ (brim), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *brimmed*, ppr. *brimming*. [Early mod. E. *brimme*, < ME. *brymmen*, be in heat, orig. roar (cf. *rut²* for a similar development of sense): see *brim¹*.] To be in heat, as a boar or sow. [Prov. Eng.]

> Now bores gladly *brymmeth*.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

brim⁴† (brim), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *breeme*, *breme*, < ME. *brim*, *brym*, *brem*, *brimme*, *brymme*, and with orig. long vowel, *bryme*, *breme*, < AS. *brēme*, *brȳme*, ONorth. *broeme*, celebrated, famous.] **1.** Famous; celebrated; well known; notorious. *Warner.*—**2.** Violent; fierce; terrible; sharp.

> The noyse of peple up stirte thanne at ones
> As *breme* as blase of straw iset on fyre.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 155.

> Thistles thikke
> And breres *brymme* for to prikke.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1835.

> And now sith these tidings haue come hither so *brim* of yͤ great Turks enterprise into these partes here, we can almost neither talke nor thinke of any other thing els.
> *Sir T. More*, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 3.

> I also heard a violent storm described as very *brim*, a word which I had supposed to be obsolete in this sense.
> *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 268.

3. Strong; powerful.

> The child . . . was a big barn, & *breme* of his age.
> *William of Palerne*, l. 18.

4. Sharp; acute.

> And of the stones and of the sterres thow studyest, as I leue,
> How euere beste or brydde hath so *breme* wittes.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xii. 224.

brim⁵ (brim), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *bream¹*.] A fish of the family *Centrarchidæ*, the long-eared sunfish, *Lepomis auritus*.

brim⁶ (brim), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *brine²*, q. v. Cf. Sc. *brime* = E. *brine¹*.] The forehead. [North. Eng.]

brime (brim), *n.* A Scotch form of *brine¹*.

brimfill† (brim'fil), *v. t.* [< *brim²* + *fill¹*.] To fill to the top. *Crashaw.*

brimfire†, *n.* [ME. *brimfir*, *brinfire*, < *brin* (< *brinnen*, *brennen*, burn) + *fire*, fire. Cf. *brimstone*.] Sulphur.

> Towarde Sodom he sag the roke
> And the *brimfire* stinken smoke.
> *Genesis and Exodus*, l. 1153.

brimful (brim'ful'), *a.* [< *brim²* + *full*.] Full to the brim or top; completely full: rarely used attributively: as, a glass *brimful* of wine; "*brimful* of sorrow," *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1; "her *brimful* eyes," *Dryden*, Sigismonda and Guiscardo.

> My heart
> *Brimful* of those wild tales.
> *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

brimfulness (brim'fůl'nes), *n.* The state of being brimful; fullness to the top. [Rare.]

brimless (brim'les), *a.* [< *brim*² + *-less.*] Having no brim: as, a *brimless* hat.

brimly†, *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *breemly, bremely*, < ME. *brymly, bremly, bremely*; < *brim*¹ + *-ly*².] **1.** Violently; fiercely; terribly.

> The kynge blyschit [looked] one the beryne with his brode
> eghne [eyes]
> That fulle *brymly* for breth brynte as the gledys.
> *Morte Arthure*, l. 116.

2. Hastily; quickly.

> *Brymly* before us be thai broght,
> Our dedes that shalle dam us bidene.
> *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 105.

3. Loudly.

> Briddes ful *bremely* on the bowes singe.
> *William of Palerne*, l. 23.

> Thou hast blown thy blast *breemlye* abroad.
> *Percy Fol. MS.*, iii. 71.

brimme¹†, **brimme**²†. See *brim*¹, *brim*², etc.

brimmed (brimd), *p. a.* [< *brim*² + *-ed*².] **1.** Having a brim; in composition, having a brim of the kind specified: as, a broad-*brimmed* hat. —**2.** Filled to the brim; level with the brim.

> May thy *brimmed* waves for this
> Their full tribute never miss.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 924.

brimmer (brim'ėr), *n.* [< *brim*², *n.*, + *-er*¹.] **1.** A bowl full to the top.

> Dear *brimmer!* that makes our husbands short-sighted.
> *Wycherley*, Country Wife, v. 1.

> When healths go round, and kindly *brimmers* flow.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Lucretius, iii. 99.

2. A broad-brimmed hat. [Rare.]

> Now takes his *brimmer* off. *A. Brome*, Songs.

brimming (brim'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *brim*², *v.*; the allusion is to the foaming and sparkling of water when it brims over.] An English name for the gleam exhibited at night by a school of herrings.

brimmle (brim'l), *n.* A dialectal variant of *bramble*.

brimness† (brim'nes), *n.* [ME. *bremnes*; < *brim* + *-ness.*] Fierceness; rage.

> At Mid Aprille, the mone when myrthes begyn,
> The season full softe of the salt water,
> And the *bremnes* abated of the brode ythes [waves].
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1066.

brim-sand (brim'sand), *n.* [< *brim*¹ + *sand.*] Sea-sand. [Prov. Eng.]

brimse (brimz), *n.* [E. dial., also written *brims*, formerly *brimsey*; not found in ME. or AS., though an AS. form **brimsa* is generally cited, and was possibly existent as the orig. form of *breeze*¹, AS. *briósa, breósa*: see *breeze*¹, where forms cognate with *brimse* are given.] A gadfly: same as *breeze*¹. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. (Kent).]

brimsey†, *n.* Same as *brimse*. *Cotgrave; Topsell.*

brimstone (brim'stōn), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *brimston, brymston, bremston, brumston*, corrupt forms of *brinston, brynston, brenston, brunston, bronston*, transposed *bernston, bornston*, etc. (= Icel. *brennisteinn*; cf. Sc. *brunstane, bruntstane*, etc.), < *brin-, bren-* (AS. *berne-* in *bernelāc*, a burnt-offering) (< *brinnen, brennen*, AS. **brinnan*, burn), + *ston*, stone. Cf. *brimfire.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** Sulphur; specifically, sulphur in a concrete or solidified state, or reduced from that state: as, roll-*brimstone*; fluid *brimstone*.

> Both were cast alive into a lake of fire burning with *brimstone*. Rev. xix. 20.

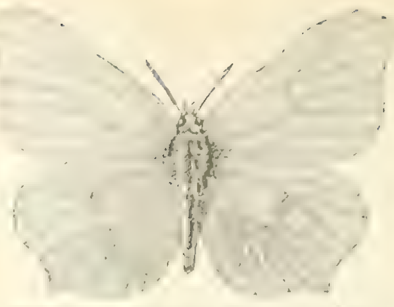
2. The brimstone butterfly. *Newman.* [Colloq. or prov. Eng.]—**Vegetable brimstone**, a name given to the inflammable spores of species of *Lycopodium*, employed in the preparation of fireworks.

II. *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or made of brimstone: as, *brimstone* matches.

> From his *brimstone* bed at break of day
> A-walking the devil has gone.
> *Coleridge*, The Devil's Thoughts.

2. Sulphur-yellow in color; resembling brimstone or sulphur in color; bright-yellow.—**Brimstone butterfly**, a species of butterfly, *Gonepteryx rhamni*, marked by the angulation of the wing-tips, by the yellow color of both sexes, and by a red spot in the middle of each wing. See cut in next column.—**Brimstone moth**, a lepidopterous insect, *Rumia cratægata*, having yellow wings with light streaks, and chestnut-colored spots on the fore wings.

brimstone-wort (brim'stōn-wėrt), *n.* An umbelliferous plant, *Peucedanum officinale*, the roots of which yield a yellow sap which quickly becomes hard and dry and smells not unlike brimstone.



Brimstone Butterfly (*Gonepteryx rhamni*), natural size.

brimstony (brim'stō-ni), *a.* [< *brimstone* + *-y*¹.] Full of or containing brimstone; resembling brimstone; sulphurous: as, "*brimstony*, blue, and fiery," *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iv. 5. [Rare.]

brin¹†, *v.* An obsolete variant of *burn*¹. *Chaucer.*

brin² (brin), *n.* [F., a blade, shoot; origin unknown.] One of the radiating sticks of a fan.

brinch† (brinch), *v. i.* [Also written *brince*, early mod. E. *brynch*, also *brindice*, < It. *brindisi*, *brindesi* (Florio), F. *brinde*, formerly *bringue* (Cotgrave), a drinking to, a toast.] To drink in answer to a pledge; pledge one in drinking.

brinded (brin'ded), *a.* [Same as E. dial. and Sc. *branded*, of a reddish-brown color with streaks or patches of darker brown or black (> *brandie*, a name often given to cows in Scotland); the vowel modified, appar. after Icel. *brönd-* in deriv. *bröndóttr*, brinded, as a cow, for **brandóttr* (cf. *brand-krossóttr*, brinded with a white cross on the forehead), < *brandr* = E. *brand*. Thus *brinded*, as above, is nearly equiv. to *branded*, pp. of *brand*, *v.*: see *brand.*] **1.** Properly, of a gray or tawny color marked with bars or streaks of a darker hue; brindled: applied more loosely to any animal having a hide variegated by streaks or spots, and by Milton to the lioness, whose hide is of a nearly uniform hue: as, "the *brinded* cat," *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1; "three *brinded* cows," *Dryden*, Cock and Fox.

> She tamed the *brinded* lioness
> And spotted mountain-pard.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 443.

> The *brinded* catamount, that lies
> High in the boughs to watch his prey.
> *Bryant*, Hunter of the Prairies.

2. In *her.*, spotted: said of a beast used as a bearing.

brindle (brin'dl), *n.* [Assumed from *brindled.*] **1.** The state of being brinded; a color or mixture of colors, of which gray is the base, with bands of a darker gray or black color: as, "a natural *brindle*," *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe. —**2.** A name of the mudfish or bowfin, *Amia calva*. See cut under *Amiidæ*.

brindled (brin'dld), *a.* [A kind of dim. form of *brinded.*] Brinded; variegated with streaks of different colors.

> And there the wild-cat's *brindled* hide
> The frontlet of the elk adorns.
> *Scott*, L. of the L., i. 27.

brindle-moth (brin'dl-môth), *n.* A name given by some British collectors to moths of the genus *Xylophasia*.

brine¹ (brīn), *n.* [= Sc. (irreg.) *brime*, < ME. *brine, bryne*, < AS. *bryne* (= MD. *brijn*), brine, salt liquor; a particular use of *bryne* (early ME. *brune* = Icel. *bruni*), a burning, < **brinnan*, burn: see *brin*¹, *burn*¹.] **1.** Water saturated or strongly impregnated with salt, like the water of the ocean; salt water. Artificial brine is used for the preservation of the flesh of animals, fish, vegetables, etc. **2.** The sea as a body of salt water; the ocean.

> The air was calm, and on the level brine
> Sleek Panope with all her sisters play'd.
> *Milton*, Lycidas, l. 98.

3. Tears.

> What a deal of *brine*
> Hath wash'd thy sallow cheeks for Rosaline!
> *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 3.

brine¹ (brīn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *brined*, ppr. *brining.* [< *brine*¹, *n.*] **1.** To steep in brine, as corn, in order to prevent smut.—**2.** To mix salt with; make briny: as, to *brine* hay.

> If he wrung from me a tear, I *brin'd* it so
> With scorn or shame, that him it nourish'd not.
> [illegible]

brine²†, *n.* [Cf. North. E. *brim*, the forehead; < ME. *bryne*, brow, < Icel. *brūn*, pl. *brȳnn*, mod. *brȳr*, brow, = Sw. Dan. *bryn*, brow: see *brow.*] The eyebrow.

> *Brune* or brow of the eye, supercilium.
> *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 51.

brine³ (brīn), *v.* [E. dial.; cf. equiv. dial. *brun*, appar. corruption of *burn*.] To burn: as, to *brine* it hotter. [Prov. Eng. (Norfolk).]

brine-pan (brīn'pan), *n.* A pit in which salt water is evaporated to obtain the salt.

brine-pit (brīn'pit), *n.* A salt spring or well from which water is taken to be boiled or evaporated for making salt.

brine-pump (brīn'pump), *n.* A pump employed in some steam-vessels to clear the boiler of the brine which collects at the bottom of it.

brine-shrimp (brīn'shrimp), *n.* A small branchiopodous crustacean, *Artemia salina*, found in brackish water and in brine. See *Artemia*. Also called *brine-worm*.

brine-spring (brīn'spring), *n.* A spring of salt water.

brine-valve (brīn'valv), *n.* A blow-off valve for removing concentrated salt water from a steam-boiler.

brine-worm (brīn'wėrm), *n.* Same as *brine-shrimp*.

bring (bring), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *brought*, ppr. *bringing.* [< ME. *bringen*, occasionally *brengen* (pret. *broghte, brohte*, etc.), < AS. *bringan* (strong present, with pret. **brang*, pl. **brungon*, forms assumed from the once-occurring pp. *brungen*), also *brengan* (weak present, with pret. *brohte*, pp. *broht*), = OS. *brengian*, rarely *bringian*, = OFries. *brenga, bringa* = D. *brengen* = OHG. *bringan*, MHG. G. *bringen* (> Sw. *bringa*, Dan. *bringe*) = Goth. *briggan* (pret. *brahta*), bring. The forms are prevailingly weak; the strong forms are prob. assumed after the analogy of verbs like *sing, swing*, etc.; so in Sc. and vulgar E. pret. *brang, brung.*] **1.** To bear, convey, or take along in coming; take to the place where the receiver is, or where the bearer stays or abides; fetch: as, *bring* it hither, or to me; to *bring* a book home.

> *Bring* me, I pray thee, a morsel of bread. 1 Ki. xvii. 11.

> *Bring* in spices [illegible]
> [illegible]

> She [illegible] a carved piece [illegible]
> And a new woven coat [illegible]
> *William Morris*, [illegible]

2. To cause to come or accrue; be the means of conveying possession of; impart; devolve upon: as, the transaction *brought* great profit; his wife *brought* him a large dowry.

> She shall *bring* him [in marriage] that
> Which he not dream'd of. [illegible]

> Music that *brings* sweet sleep.
> [illegible]

3. To cause to come or pass, as to a new place, state, or condition; impel; draw on; lead: as, to *bring* one to a better mind.

> The letters . . . shall be [illegible]
> [illegible]

> God had *brought* them [illegible]

> We [illegible]
> [illegible]

> Profitable employments would be [illegible] could but be *brought* to [illegible]

4. To aid in coming or passing, as to one's home or destination; conduct; attend; accompany.

> [illegible]
> That [illegible]
> [illegible]

5. To convey or put forth as a product; bear or be the bearer of; yield: as, the land *brings* good harvests.

> [illegible]
> [illegible]

6. To convey to the mind or knowledge; make known on coming, or coming before one; bear or impart a declaration of.

> Be thou there until I *bring* thee word. Mat. iii. 13.

> What [illegible]
> [illegible]

7. To fetch or put forward before a tribunal; make a presentation of; institute; declare in or as if in court: as, to *bring* an action or an indictment against one; the jury *brought* the prisoner in guilty.

> [illegible]
> [illegible]

> A [illegible]

8. To cause to become; make to be.

> [illegible]
> [illegible]

To bring about [illegible]

[illegible] and impracticable [illegible]

Yes, yes, 'faith, they're agreed — he's caught, he's en- [illegible]

To bring a chain cable to, [illegible] To bring a nest of hornets about one's ears. [illegible] To bring a person to his bearings [illegible] To bring a ship to anchor, to let go the anchor.—**To bring by the lee** [illegible] the wind's direction, or the bad steering of the helmsman.—**To bring down.** [illegible] (c) To cause to fall; hence, of game, to kill. [Colloq.]

By my valour! there is no merit in killing him so near: do, my dear Sir Lucius, let me *bring* him *down* at a long shot. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, v. 3.

To bring down the house, to elicit a burst of applause or laughter from those present, as in acting or public speaking.—**To bring far ben.** See *ben*1.—**To bring forth.** (*a*) To produce, as young or fruit; hence, give rise to; be the cause of.

Idleness and luxury *bring forth* poverty and want. *Tillotson.*

(*b*) To bring to light; disclose; reveal.

> The heavens have thought well on thee, . .
> To *bring forth* this discovery.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3.

To bring forward. (*a*) To produce to view; cause to advance. (*b*) To adduce: as, to *bring forward* arguments in support of a scheme.—**To bring grist to the mill.** See *grist*.—**To bring home to.** (*a*) To prove conclusively to belong or be applicable to or be true of, as a charge of any kind. (*b*) To impress upon the feeling; cause to be felt: as, he *brought* it *home to* them very vividly; in preaching, strive to *bring* the truth *home to* the hearers.

Several prisoners *to* whom Jeffreys was unable to *bring home* the charge of high treason were convicted of misdemeanours. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng.

To bring in. (*a*) To bring from another place, or from without to within a certain precinct.

Look you *bring* me *in* the names of some six or seven. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 1.

(*b*) To supply; furnish; yield: especially used in speaking of a revenue, rent, or income produced from a certain source.

The sole measure of all his courtesies is, what return they will make him, and what revenue they will *bring* him *in*. *South.*

(*c*) To introduce; especially, to introduce to the notice of a legislature: as, to *bring in* a bill.

Cain was not therefore the first murderer, but Adam, who *brought in* death. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 4.

Since he could not have a seat among them himself, he would *bring in* one who had more merit. *Tatler.*

(*d*) To place in a particular condition or station.

> But he protests he loves you;
> And needs no other suitor but his likings . . .
> To *bring* you *in* again [namely, to your former office].
> *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 1.

(*e*†) To reduce within the limits of law and government.

Perforce *bring in* all that rebellious rout. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

To bring off. (*a*) To bear or convey from a place; rescue: as, to *bring off* men from a wreck.

> A brave young fellow of a matchless spirit!
> He *brought* me *off* like thunder, charg'd and boarded,
> As if he had been shot to save mine honour.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, ii. 1.

(*b*) To procure to be acquitted; clear from condemnation; cause to escape. (*c*) To dissuade; change, as from an opinion or purpose; cause to abandon.

[illegible] to be *brought off* from an opinion [illegible]
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 79.

To bring on. [illegible] battle.

All commanders were cautioned against *bringing on* an [illegible] *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1.

To bring one's nose to the grindstone. See *grindstone*.—**To bring out.** (*a*) To expose; detect; bring to [illegible]

[illegible]

(a sail) to its yard or gaff. **To bring to bag,** in *hunting*, to kill.—**To bring to bear,** or **to bear upon.** (*a*) To cause to have influence or effect, or to operate upon.

Every author has a way of his own in *bringing* his points *to bear*. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 9.

All powerful action is performed by *bringing* the forces of nature *to bear upon* our objects. *Emerson*, Art.

No force of imagination that I can *bring to bear* will avail to cast out the youth of that very imagination which endeavours to depict its latter days. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 230.

(*b*) To bring into range, or the range of: as, to *bring* a gun *to bear upon* a target.—**To bring to book.** See *book*.—**To bring to gaff.** See *gaff*.—**To bring to light,** to bring into view; reveal.—**To bring to mind,** to recall, as what has been forgotten or what is not present to the mind.—**To bring to pass,** to cause to come to pass; effect.

The thing is established by God, and God will shortly *bring* it *to pass*. Gen. xli. 32.

To bring to the gangway. See *gangway*.—**To bring to the hammer.** See *hammer*.—**To bring under,** to subdue; repress; restrain; reduce to obedience.

> The Minstrel fell!—but the foeman's chain
> Could not *bring* his proud soul *under*.
> *Moore*, Minstrel Boy.

To bring up. (*a*) To bear, convey, or lift upward. (*b*) In *printing*, to give the proper light and shade to, as a print of an engraving, by means of a suitable distribution of pressure in the press, produced by overlays; also, to equalize the pressure upon, as any part of a form on a press, by underlaying it with cardboard or paper. (*c*) In *lithog.*, to make apparent; make visible, as a drawing or a greasy spot upon the stone. (*d*) To rear; nurture; care for during adolescence: used with reference to the needs of both the body and the mind.

God by this tribulation calleth him, and biddeth him come home out of the countrey of sinne, that he was bred and *brought vp* so long in.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 41.

I consider it the best part of an education to have been born and *brought up* in the country. *Alcott*, Tablets, p. 48.

> The noble wish
> To save all earnings to the uttermost,
> And give his child a better *bringing-up*
> Than his had been. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

(*e*) To introduce to notice or consideration: as, to *bring up* a subject in conversation. (*f*) To cause to advance near: as, to *bring up* forces, or the reserves.

The troops from Corinth were *brought up* in time to repel the threatened movement without a battle.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 415.

(*g*) *Naut.*, to stop (a ship's headway) by letting go an anchor or by running her ashore. (*h*) To pull up (a horse); cause to stop: often with *short*: as, he *brought up* his horse *short* (that is, caused it to stop suddenly); hence, figuratively, to stop suddenly in any career or course of action; bring before a magistrate; pull up.

You were well aware that you were committing felony, and have probably felt tolerably sure at times that you would some day be *brought up short*. *Trollope.*

To bring up the rear, to move onward in the rear; form the rear portion.—**To bring up with a round turn** (*naut.*), to stop (the running of a rope) by taking a round turn on a belaying-pin or cavil; hence, figuratively, to stop the doing of anything suddenly but effectually.

=Syn. *Bring up, Rear*, etc. See *raise*.

bringer (bring'ėr), *n.* One who brings, in any sense of the verb.

brinish (brī'nish), *a.* [< *brine*1 + *-ish*1.] Like brine; briny; salt or saltish: as, "her *brinish* tears," *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

brinishness (brī'nish-nes), *n.* The quality of being brinish or saltish.

brinjal (brin'jąl), *n.* [Also improp. *bringall* = Pg. *beringela*, < Tamil *brinjaul*, the egg-plant.] The East Indian name of the fruit of the egg-plant, *Solanum Melongena*.

brinjarree (brin-jar'i), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., also written *brinjaree*, < Hind. *birinjari*, a camp-following dealer in rice, < *birinj*, Pers. *birinj*, rice; mixed with Anglo-Ind. *benjary*, *banjary*, *banjaree*, < Hind. *banjari*, *banjara* (as in the def.), < Skt. *vanij*, merchant: see *banian*1, *bunyan*1.] In India, a dealer in grain, salt, etc., who carries his goods about from market to market, especially in the Deccan.

brink (bringk), *n.* [< ME. *brink*, *brenk*, edge, of LG. or Scand. origin: MLG. LG. *brink*, brink, margin, edge, edge of a hill, a hill, = G. dial. *brink*, a sward, a grassy hill, = Dan. *brink*, edge, verge, = Sw. *brink*, descent or slope of a hill, = Icel. *brekka* for **brenka*, a slope; prob. connected with Icel. *bringa*, a grassy slope, orig. the breast, = Sw. *bringa*, breast, = Dan. *bringe*, chest. Cf. W. *bryncyn*, a hillock, < *bryn*, a hill; cf. *bron*, the breast, breast of a hill.] The edge, margin, or border of a steep place, as of a precipice or the bank of a river; verge; hence, close proximity: as, "the precipice's *brink*," *Dryden*; to be on the *brink* of ruin.

We understood they were a people almost upon the [illegible]
Evelyn, Diary, June [illegible]

> On the farthest *brink* of doubtful ocean.
> *Lowell*, Appledore.

=Syn. See *rim*.

briny (brī'ni), *a.* [< *brine*1 + *-y*1.] Pertaining to brine; of the nature of or affected by brine; salt; salty: as, a *briny* taste; the *briny* flood; *briny* tears.

> Late, with the rising moon, returned the wains from the marshes,
> Laden with *briny* hay, that filled the air with its odor.
> *Longfellow*, Evangeline, i. 2.

brioche (brę̄-ōsh'), *n.* [F., a cake, fig. a blunder; origin unknown.] **1.** A sort of pastry made with flour, eggs, and butter.—**2.** A round and stuffed cushion for the feet to rest on.—**3.** A stitch in knitting, originally used in making this kind of footstool.

briolet (brī'ǭ-let), *n.* See *briolette*.

briolette (brē-ō-let'), *n.* [< F. *briolette*, also written *briollette* for *brillolette* (whence E. also *brillolette*), < *brillant*, brilliant: see *brilliant*.] A form in which the diamond is sometimes cut; that form which would result from joining two rose diamonds back to back and adding several rows of triangular facets. (See *rose* and *diamond*.) Also *brilliolette*, *briolet*.

brionin, brionine, *n.* See *bryonin*.

briony, *n.* See *bryony*.

briquet, *n.* An obsolete form of *brick*2.

briquet (bri-ket'; F. pron. brē-kā'), *n.* [F., a steel, tinder-box, dim. of *brique*, brick: see *brick*2.] **1.** A steel prepared for striking a light with a flint. In heraldry, as a bearing, it is almost peculiar to the collar of the Golden Fleece. See *order*.—**2.** A small brick.—**3.** Coal-dust molded for fuel into the shape of bricks or balls. [In the last two senses also *briquette*.]

brise1†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *breeze*1.

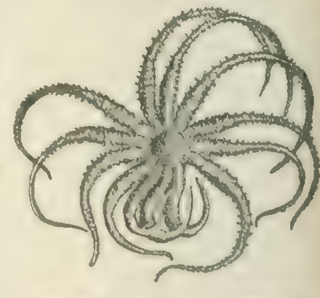
brise2†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *breeze*2.

brise3 (brīz), *n.* [Also written *brize*; < F. *brise*, a piece of ground newly broken up for tillage after lying long untilled, < *briser*, break; cf. *bruise*. Cf. equiv. E. dial. *breck*.] Ground that has lain long untilled. *Kersey*, 1708; *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

brisé (brē-zā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *briser*, break: see *bruise*.] In *her.*: (*a*) Broken: said of any bearing when depicted as torn asunder. (*b*) Bearing a mark of cadency or brisure: said of a shield which is differenced in this way. Also spelled *brizé*.

brisement (brēz'mẹnt; F. pron. brēz'moṅ), *n.* [F., < *briser*, break: see *bruise*.] In *surg.*, a breaking or tearing asunder. **Brisement forcé,** the forcible breaking down of ankylosis.

Brisinga (bri-sing'gạ̈), *n.* [NL. (P. C. Asbjörnsen), named in allusion to Icel. *Brisinga men* (AS. *Brosinga* (for **Brīosinga*) *mene*), the necklace of the Brisings, which figures in Scand. mythology: *Brisinga*, gen. of *Brisingr*, Brising; *men* (= AS. *mene*), a necklace.] A genus of starfishes, typical of the family *Brisingidæ*.



Deep-sea Starfish (*Brisinga coronata*).

Brisingida (bri-sin'ji-dạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brisinga* + *-ida*.] A group of *Asteroidea*, or starfishes, typified by the genus *Brisinga*.

Brisingidæ (bri-sin'ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brisinga* + *-idæ*.] A remarkable family of starfishes, of the order *Asteroidea*, having the body shaped as in the ophiurians or sand-stars, with long rounded rays distinct from the disk, and the ambulacral grooves not continued to the mouth. *B. coronata* is a beautiful Norwegian species.

brisk (brisk), *a.* [Appar. < W. *brysg* = Gael. *brisg*, also *briosg* = Ir. **brisg*, quick, nimble, lively; cf. W. *brys*, haste, *brysio*, hasten, Gael. Ir. *briosg*, a start, bounce, Ir. *bras*, lively, brisk, Gael. Ir. *bras*, lively, hasty, etc. Cf. *brash*4. Not connected with *frisk* and *fresh*; but some refer to F. *brusque*.] **1.** Quick or rapid in action or motion; exhibiting quickness; lively; swift; nimble: as, a *brisk* breeze.

> We split the journey, and perform
> In two days' time what's often done
> By *brisker* travellers in one.
> *Cowper*, tr. of Horace's Satires, i. 5.

Hence—**2.** Sprightly; animated; vivacious; gay: as, "a *brisk*, gamesome lass," *Sir R.*

L'Estrange.—**3.** Full of lively or exciting action or events; exciting; interesting.

You have had a *brisk* time of it at Howick, and all the organs of combativeness have been called into action.
Sydney Smith, To the Countess Grey.

4. Burning freely; bright: as, a *brisk* fire.—**5.** Effervescing vigorously: said of liquors: as, *brisk* cider.—**6.** Performed or kept up with briskness; rapid; quick: as, a *brisk* fire of infantry.

Brisk toil alternating with ready ease. *Wordsworth.*

7†. Vivid; luminous.

He hunts about the proudest World to buy
The choice of purest and of brightest Cloth
Brisk in the Tyrian and Sidonian dye,
As due to his fair Darling.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 83.

Had it [my instrument] magnified thirty or twenty-five times, it had made the object appear more *brisk* and pleasant. *Newton.*

=**Syn. 1.** Alert, nimble, quick, rapid, sprightly, prompt, spry, smart, bustling, wide-awake, eager. See *active* and *busy.*

brisk (brisk), *v.* [< *brisk*, *a.*] **I.†** *trans.* To make lively; enliven; animate; refresh: sometimes with *up*. *Killingbeck.*

II. *intrans.* To become brisk, lively, or active: with *up*.

brisken (bris'kn), *v.* [< *brisk* + *-en*1.] **I.** *intrans.* To be or become brisk, active, or lively. [Rare.]

I heartily wish that business may *brisken* a little.
Quoted in *W. Mathews's* Getting on in the World, p. 209.

II. *trans.* To make brisk or lively.

brisket (bris'ket), *n.* [< ME. *bruskette*, < OF. **brusket*, *bruschet*, later *brichet*, mod. F. *brechet*, prob. < Bret. *bruched*, dial. *brusk*, the breast, chest, claw of a bird.] The breast of an animal, or that part of the breast that lies next to the ribs; in a horse, the part extending from the neck at the shoulder down to the fore legs.

briskly (brisk'li), *adv.* In a brisk manner; quickly; actively; vigorously; with life and spirit.

Ay, woo her *briskly*—win her, and give me a proof of your address, my little Solomon.
Sheridan, The Duenna, ii. 1.

briskness (brisk'nes), *n.* **1.** Quickness; vigor or rapidity in action: as, the *briskness* of the breeze.—**2.** Liveliness; gaiety; vivacity.

His *briskness*, his jollity, and his good-humour. *Dryden.*

3. The sparkling quality of an effervescing liquor: applied also to water, as in the extract.

The *briskness* of spring water, and the preference given to it as a beverage, is partly occasioned by the carbonic acid which it contains. *W. A. Miller*, Elem. of Chem., § 348.

brismak (bris'mak), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A torsk. [Shetland islands.]

briss1†, *v. t.* [ME. *brissen*, var. of *brisen*, *brysen*, *brusen*, bruise: see *bruise*.] To bruise; break.

The Jewes *brisseden* hys bonys.
Legends of the Holy Rood, p. 204.

briss2 (bris), *n.* [E. dial., appar. < F. *bris*, breakage, wreck, formerly also fragments, < *briser*, break (see *briss*1, *bruise*, and cf. *debris*); but perhaps affected by *breeze*3, ashes, cinders: see *breeze*3.] Dust; rubbish. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Brissidæ (bris'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brissus* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Spatangidæ*.

Brissinæ (bri-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brissus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Spatangidæ*, typified by the genus *Brissus*.

brissle (bris'l), *v. t.* Same as *birsle*. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

Brissotin (bris'ō-tin), *n.* See *Girondist*.

Brissus (bris'us), *n.* [NL.] A genus of echinoids, typical of the family *Brissidæ* (*Spatangidæ*) and subfamily *Brissinæ*.

bristle (bris'l), *n.* [< ME. *bristel*, *brestel*, *brustel*, *berstle* (= D. *borstel* = MLG. *borstel*), dim. of *brust* (> Sc. *birse*, *birs*: see *brust*2, *birse*), a bristle, < AS. *byrst*, neut., = MLG. *borste*, f., = OHG. *burst*, m., *borst*, neut., *bursta*, f., MHG. *borst*, m. and neut., *borste*, f., G. *borste*, a bristle, MHG. G. *bürste*, a brush, = Icel. *burst*, f., = Sw. *borst*, m., = Dan. *börste*, a bristle; by some derived, with formative *-t*, from the root of OHG. *barrēn*, *parrēn* (for **barsēn*), be stiff, stand out stiffly; by others connected with E. *bur*1, *burr*1.] **1.** One of the stiff, coarse, glossy hairs of certain animals, especially those of the hog kind which are not hairless, large and thickly set along the back, and smaller and more scattered on the sides. The bristles of the domestic hog and of some other animals are extensively used for making brushes, shoemakers' wax-ends, etc.

She hadde so grete *bristelis* on her bakke that it trayled on the grounde a fadome large.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 421.

2. A similar appendage on some plants; a stiff, sharp hair.—**3.** In dipterous insects of the division *Brachycera*, the arista or terminal part of the antenna.—**4.** In *ornith.*, a bristly feather; a feather with a stout stiff stem and little or no web. **Rictal bristles**, vibrissæ. See *vibrissa*.

bristle (bris'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bristled*, ppr. *bristling*. [< ME. *bristlen*, *brustlen* (= G. *börsteln*), bristle; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To erect the bristles of; erect in anger or defiance, as a hog erects its bristles.

Now, for the bare-pick'd bone of majesty
Doth dogged war *bristle* his angry crest,
And snarleth in the gentle eyes of peace.
Shak., K. John, iv. 3.

Boy, *bristle* thy courage up. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 3.

2. To make bristly.—**3.** To fix a bristle on: as, to *bristle* a shoemaker's thread.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To rise up or stand on end like bristles.

Nought dreadful saw he; yet the hair
'Gan *bristle* on his head with fear.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, iii. 42.

2. To stand erect and close together like bristles.

A forest of masts would have *bristled* in the desolate port of Newry. *Macaulay.*

3. To be covered, as with bristles: as, the ranks *bristled* with spears. See *to bristle with*, below.—**To bristle against**, to come in collision with, contradict, or oppose somewhat rudely. [Rare.]

The wife may not *bristle against* her husband.
J. Udall, On Ephesians, v.

The annotation here, as in many places, *bristles against* the text. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

To bristle up, to show anger, resentment, or defiance.—**To bristle with.** (*a*) To be covered with anything as if with bristles.

The hill of La Haye Sainte *bristling with* ten thousand bayonets. *Thackeray.*

As spectroscopy becomes the daily work of iron-founders, and miners, and the like, it will be found to be *bristling with* beautiful scientific truths in every part of the spectrum, which may be used in these practical applications of the science of optics.
J. N. Lockyer, Spect. Anal., p. 199.

You cannot shut up Burns in a dialect *bristling with* archaisms. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 238.

(*b*) To manifest conspicuously: as, he *bristled with* excitement.

bristled (bris'ld), *a.* [< *bristle* + *-ed*2.] **1.** Having bristles; hence, stiffly bearded: as, "*bristled* lips," *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2.—**2.** In *her.*, having bristles on the neck and back: said specifically of a boar used as a bearing. When the bristles are of a different tincture, it is specified: as, a boar's head and neck sable, *bristled* or.

bristle-fern (bris'l-fėrn), *n.* The common name of species of *Trichomanes*, especially *T. radicans*, from the bristle that projects beyond the cup-shaped indusium.

bristle-grass (bris'l-gràs), *n.* Grass of the genus *Setaria*.

bristle-herring (bris'l-her″ing), *n.* The name of certain species of the genus *Dorosoma*, of the family *Dorosomidæ*, in which the last ray of the dorsal fin is prolonged into a whip-like filament. The species occur chiefly in tropical seas and rivers, but one, *D. cepedianum*, is common in the United States, and is generally called *thread-herring*. See cut under *gizzard-shad*.

bristle-moss (bris'l-môs), *n.* A species of moss, with a hairy calyptra, of the genus *Orthotrichum*.

bristle-pointed (bris'l-poin″ted), *a.* Terminating gradually in a very fine hair, as the leaves of many mosses. *Lindley.*

bristletail (bris'l-tāl), *n.* A common name of the thysanurous insects of the suborder *Cinura*: so called from the long filiform abdominal appendages. They are of the genera *Campodea*, *Lepisma*, etc. See cut under *Campodea*.

bristlewort (bris'l-wėrt), *n.* A general name used by Lindley for plants of the order *Desvauxiaceæ*.

bristliness (bris'li-nes), *n.* The quality of being bristly.

bristling (bris'ling), *p. a.* Standing up stiffly like bristles.

With chatt'ring teeth, and *bristling* hair upright.
[illegible]

bristly (bris'li), *a.* [< *bristle* + *-y*1.] **1.** Thickly set with bristles, or with hairs like bristles; rough: as, "a *bristly* neck," *Thackeray.*—**2.** Resembling a bristle or bristles.

Rugged scales and *bristly* hairs. *Bentley.*

Bristol-board (bris'tol-bōrd), *n.* [Named from the city of *Bristol*, in England.] A fine, smooth kind of pasteboard, sometimes glazed on the surface, used by artists.

Bristol brick. See *brick*1.

Bristol diamond. Same as *Bristol stone* (which see, under *stone*).

Bristol milk, paper, porcelain, pottery, red, stone. See the nouns.

brisure (briz'ūr), *n.* [F., < *briser*, break: see *bruise*.] **1.** In permanent fortification, a break in the general direction of the parapet of the curtain, when constructed with orillons and retired flanks. Also spelled *brizure*.—**2.** In *her.*, same as *cadency*, 2.

brit1, **britt**1 (brit), *v.* [E. dial., also (in II.) *brite*, < ME. *brytten*, < AS. *bryttian*, *brittian*, divide, distribute, dispense, = Icel. *brytja*, chop up; a secondary verb, supplying in ME. and later, with the deriv. *britten*, q. v., the place of the primitive, ME. **breten*, *breoten*, < AS. *breótan* (pret. *breát*, pp. **broten*), break, bruise, demolish, destroy, = OS. **briotan*, *brē-ton* = OHG. **briozan*, tr., break, MHG. *briezen*, intr., burst forth, = Icel. *brjōta* = Sw. *bryta* = Dan. *bryde*, break, fracture, refract, = Goth. **briutan* (not found, but assumed from the other forms, and from the appar. thence derived Spanish ML. *britare*, demolish, destroy). Hence *britten*, *brittle*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To break in pieces; divide.

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

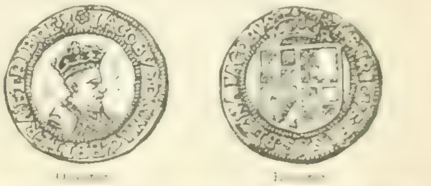
2. To bruise; indent. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* **1.** To fall out or shatter, as over-ripe hops or grain. *Grose; Halliwell.*—**2.** To fade away; alter. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

brit2, **britt**2 (brit), *n.* [Prob. = *bret* or *birt*, applied to a different fish: see *bret*.] **1.** A young herring of the common kind, occurring in large shoals, and formerly classed as a separate species, *Clupea minima*.—**2.** A general name for animals upon which whales feed, as *Clio borealis*, etc.; whale-brit.

Brit. An abbreviation of *British* and *Britain*.

Britain-crown (brit'ān- or brit'n-kroun), *n.* [< *Britain* + *crown*: *Britain*, < ME. *Britaine*, < OF. *Bretaine*, *Bretaigne*, F. *Bretagne*, < L. *Britannia*, Britain, < *Britanni*, the Britons, later L. *Brito*(*n-*), a Briton. Cf. AS. *Bryten*, Britain, *Bryttas*, *Brittas*, *Brettas*, Britons: see *British*.]


Obverse. Reverse.
Britain-crown of James I., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

An English gold coin first issued in 1604 by James I., and current at the time for five shillings. It was also issued under Charles I.

Britannia metal. See *metal*.

Britannic (bri-tan'ik), *a.* [< L. *Britannicus*, < *Britannia*, Britain.] Of or pertaining to Great Britain: as, Her *Britannic* Majesty.

britchka, *n.* Same as *britska*.

brite (brīt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *brited*, ppr. *briting*. [Also spelled *bright*, *bryght*, [illegible]] To be or become over-ripe, as wheat, barley, or hops. [Prov. Eng.]

brither (briᴛʜ'ėr), *n.* A Scotch form of *brother*.

Briticism (brit'i-sizm), *n.* [< *British* (Latinized *Britic-*) + *-ism*.] A word, phrase, or idiom of the English language peculiar to the British.

British (brit'ish), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *Britissh*, *Brytisc*, etc., < AS. *Bryttisc*, < *Bryttas*, *Brittas*, *Brettas* (sing. *Bryt*, *Brit*, *Bret*, rare), L. *Britanni*, ML. also *Britones*, Britons, the original Celtic inhabitants of Britain; a name of Celtic origin: cf. W. *Brython*, a Briton, pl. a tribe of Britons.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Great Britain, or in the widest sense the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or its inhabitants: as, the *British* people or empire; *British* legislation or interests.—**2.** Of or pertaining to the ancient Britons or their language.

Sometimes abbreviated *Brit.*

British gum, lion, etc. See the nouns.—**British plate,** albata (which see).—**British sheet-glass.** Same as *sheet-glass* (which see, under *glass*).

II. *n.* **1.** [Used as a plural.] The inhabitants of Great Britain, including specifically the English, Welsh, and Scotch.—**2.** The language of the ancient Britons, represented by the mod-[illegible]

Britisher [illegible], *n.* A British subject or citizen in any part of the world, but more par[illegible] or an inhabitant of Great [illegible] of England. [Now chiefly colloquial or humorous.]

Briton (brit'on), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *Britun*, *Brutun*, etc., < OF. *Breton*, a Briton, usually a Breton or native of Brittany in France, < ML. *Brito(n-)*, pl. *Britones*, L. *Britanni*, Britons: see *British*.] **I.** *n.* A native of Great Britain; especially, one of the original Celtic inhabitants of the island of Britain.

II. *a.* British. [Rare.]

A *Briton* peasant. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 1.

britska (brits'kä), *n.* [Also written *britzska* and, more prop., *britchka*; < Pol. *bryczka* = Russ. *brichka*, dim. of Pol. *bryka*, a freight-wagon, = Russ. *brikŭ*, a sort of light carriage.] In Russia, a light, partly covered four-wheeled carriage. The Polish britska, also used in Russia, has a [illegible] body of wickerwork, and a leather top.

britt¹, **britt**². See *brit*¹, *brit*².

britten† (brit'n), *v. t.* [E. dial., < ME. *brittenen*, *britnen*, *bryttenen*, *bruttenen*, *brutnen*, *bretnen*, divide, break up, cut to pieces, < AS. *brytnian*, divide, distribute, dispense (cf. Icel. *brotna*, be broken), < *breótan* (pp. **broten*), break: see *brit*¹.] To break up; cut to pieces; cut up; carve.

Thus schall I *brittyn* all youre bones on brede.
York Plays, p. 292.

britterworts (brit'ėr-wėrts), *n. pl.* The *Diatomaceæ*.

brittle (brit'l), *a.* [< ME. *britel*, *brutel*, *brotel*, etc., < AS. as if **brytel*, with suffix *-el* forming adjectives from verbs, < *breótan* (pret. *breát*, pl. **bruton*, pp. **broten*), break: see *brit*¹ and *britten*. Cf. *brickle*, an equiv. word of different origin.] **1**†. Fickle; changeable.

How *brotel* and how false he was.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2555.

2. Breaking easily and suddenly with a comparatively smooth fracture, as glass; fragile; not tough or tenacious.

Brass, an alloy of copper and zinc, . . . becomes *brittle* at temperatures approaching to redness, but while cold it possesses considerable malleability.
W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem., § 519.

3. Figuratively, easily destroyed; perishable; fleeting.

One woful day sweeps children, friends and wife,
And all the *brittle* blessings of my life!
Dryden, tr. of Lucretius, iii. 85.

Brittle silver ore. Same as *stephanite*.

brittleness (brit'l-nes), *n.* [< ME. *brittilnesse*, *brutelnes*, etc.] **1**†. Instability; changeableness.

The see may ebbe and flowe more and lesse,
The welken hath might to shyne, reyne and hayle:
Right so mote I kythe my *brotelnesse*.
Chaucer, Fortune, l. 63.

2. The property of breaking readily with a comparatively smooth fracture; frangibility: the opposite of *toughness* and *tenacity*.

A rod of good steel in its hardest state is broken almost as easily as a rod of glass of the same size, and this *brittleness* can only be diminished by diminishing its hardness. *G. E.* [illegible] in Campin's Mech. Engineering, p. 300.

brittle-star (brit'l-stär), *n.* A name of sundry sand-stars, or ophiurians, from their fragility. See cuts under *Astrophyton* and *star-fish*.

britzska, *n.* See *britska*.

Briza (brī'zạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βρίζειν, nod (cf. the common name *quaking-grass*). The form seems to have been suggested by Gr. βρίζα, a grain like rye, in Thrace and Macedonia still so called. Cf. Æolic βρίσδα, for ῥίζα, root.] A [illegible] of grasses, commonly called quaking-[illegible] hair-grass, or lady's hair. [illegible] Mediterra[illegible] Some of [illegible] for ornament on account of their [illegible]

[illegible], *n.* An obsolete form of [illegible].

[illegible], *n.* An obsolete form of [illegible].

[illegible]. See [illegible].

[illegible], *a.* Same as [illegible].

[illegible], *n.* Same as [illegible].

[illegible] of *brother*; pl. [illegible]

broa[illegible] [Also, in sense of [illegible] *brooch* (see *brooch*) [illegible] ML. *broche*, a pin, [illegible] OF. *broche*, F. [illegible] Pr. *broca* = Sp. [illegible] It. *brocco*, [illegible] OF. and F. dial. *broc*, a spit, = It. *brocco*, a sharp stake, a sprout, etc.), < ML. *broca*, *brocca*, a spit, a sharp stake, any sharp-pointed thing; cf. L. *brochus*, *brocchus*, *brocus*, projecting (of the teeth of animals: see *brochate*); prob. of Celtic origin: cf. W. *procio*, stab, prick (> E. *prog*); Gael. *brog*, a shoemakers' awl, < *brog*, spur, stimulate, goad (> E. *brog*¹).] **1**†. A spit.

Thre balefulle birdez his *brochez* they turne.
Morte Arthure, l. 1029.

And some failed not to take the child and bind it to a *broach*, and lay it to the fire to roast.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 259.

He turned a *broach*, that had worn a crown.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.

2†. A spear.

That fruit was of a mayden born
On a theoues tre is al totorn
A *broche* thorwout his brest [bor]n.
Legends of the Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 133.

3. An awl; a bodkin. [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** A spike; a skewer; a sharp stick; specifically, a rod of sallow, hazel, or other tough and pliant wood, sharpened at each end and bent in the middle, used by thatchers to pierce and fix their work. [Prov. Eng.]

Broche for a thacstare [thaxter, thatcher], firmaculum.
Prompt. Parv., p. 52.

5†. A spur.—**6**†. A fish-hook. *Prompt. Parv.*—**7**†. A spike or standard for a candle.

A *broche* with a fote, ij new torches.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 327.

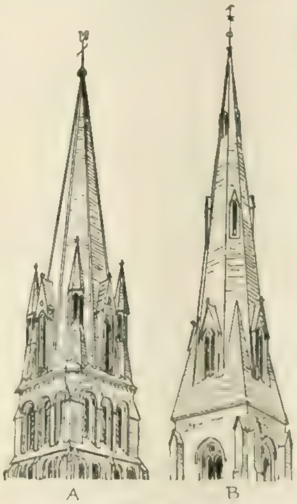
8†. A taper; a torch.

Hewe fuyr of a flynt four hundred wynter;
Bote thou haue tache to take hit with tunder and *broches*,
Al thy labour is lost. *Piers Plowman* (C), xx. 211.

9. A spindle; a spool. [Scotch.]

Broche of threde, vericulum. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 52.

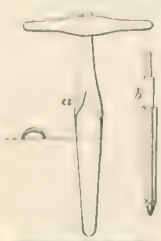
10. In *arch.*, formerly, a spire of any kind; now, specifically, as used in some parts of England and by some writers on architecture, a spire which rises directly from the walls of its tower, without parapets and gutters.—**11.** A narrow-pointed chisel used by masons for hewing stones.—**12.** Any tapered boring-bit or drill. Broaches used for boring wood are fluted like the shell-bit, but tapered toward the point; but those used in boring metal are solid, and usually three-, four-, or six-sided. Their common forms are shown in the annexed figures. Broaches are also known as *wideners* and *reamers*.



Broaches.

A, southwest tower, Cathedral of Bayeux, Normandy; *B*, Church of St. Nicholas, Walcot, England.

13. A straight steel tool with file-teeth for pressing through irregular holes in metal that cannot be dressed by revolving tools.—**14.** That part of the stem of a key which projects beyond the bit or web, and enters a socket in the interior of the lock.—**15.** That pin in a lock which enters the barrel of the key. *E. H. Knight.*—**16.** The stick from which candle-wicks are suspended for dipping.—**17.** A gimlet used in opening casks for sampling their contents.—**18.** A fitting for an Argand gas-burner.—**19.** A start, like the end of a spit, on the head of a young stag.—**20.** A pin or clasp to fasten a garment; specifically, an ornamental pin, clasp, or buckle, and especially a breast-pin, of gold, silver, or other metal, attached to the dress or depending from the neck: in this sense now usually spelled *brooch* (which see).



[illegible]

broach (brōch), *v. t.* [< ME. *brochen*, bore, spur, spit, tap (in this sense cf. the phrase *setten on broche*, set abroach, after F. *mettre en broche*: see *abroach*), < OF. *brocher*, spur, spit, etc., F. *brocher*, stitch, figure, emboss, = Pr. *brocar* = [illegible] *brocar*, bore, = It. *broccare*, urge, incite, etc.), < *broche*, etc., spit: see *broach*, *n.* Cf. *brocade*, *brochure*, etc.] **1**†. To spit; pierce as with a spit.

The Erle that knew & wyst moche of the chasse *broched* the bore thrughe the brest.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), p. 235, note.

I'll *broach* the tadpole on my rapier's point.
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 2.

2†. To spur.

Brochez the baye stede, and to the buske rydez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 918.

3. In *masonry*, to rough-hew. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]—**4.** To open for the first time for the purpose of taking out something; more especially, to tap or pierce, as a cask in order to draw the liquor: as, to *broach* a hogshead.

Descending into the cellars, they *broached* every cask they found there. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 564.

Hence, figuratively—**5.** To open, as the mouth for utterance.

Desiring Virtue might be her first growth,
And Hallelujah *broach* her holy mouth.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 68.

6. To let out; shed.

This blow should *broach* thy dearest blood.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 4.

7. To state or give expression to for the first time; utter; give out; especially, begin conversation or discussion about; introduce by way of topic: as, to *broach* a theory or an opinion.

This error . . . was first *broached* by Josephus.
Raleigh, Hist. World, I. 3.

Here was our Paolo brought
To *broach* a weighty business.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 107.

8†. To give a start to; set going.

That for her love such quarrels may be *broach'd*.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 1.

Droved and broached. See *drove*³.—**To broach to** (*naut.*, used intransitively), to come suddenly to the wind, as a ship, by accident or by the fault of the helmsman (a dangerous position in a gale).

broacher (brō'chėr), *n.* [< *broach* + *-er*¹.] **1**†. A spit.

On five sharp *broachers* rank'd the roast they turn'd.
Dryden, Iliad, i. 638.

2. One who broaches, opens, or utters; a first publisher.

The first *broacher* of a heretical opinion.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

Deadly haters of truth, *broachers* of lies.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iii.

broaching-press (brō'ching-pres), *n.* A machine-tool employing a broach, used in slotting and finishing iron.

broach-post (brōch'pōst), *n.* In *carp.*, a king-post.

broach-turner (brōch'tėr″nėr), *n.* A menial whose occupation is to turn a broach or spit; a turnspit.

Dish-washer and *broach-turner*, loon!—to me
Thou smellest all of kitchen as before.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

broad (brâd), *a.* and *n.* [= Sc. *braid*; < ME. *brood*, *brod*, < AS. *brād* = OS. *brēd* = OFries. *bred* = D. *breed* = MLG. *brēd*, LG. *breed* = OHG. MHG. G. *breit* = Icel. *breidhr* = Sw. Dan. *bred* = Goth. *braids*, broad. Hence *bread*², *breadth*. The pron. would be reg. brōd (like *goad*, *road*, etc.).] **I.** *a.* **1.** Wide; having great breadth, as distinguished from length and thickness; used absolutely, having much width or breadth; not narrow: as, a strip no *broader* than one's hand; a *broad* river or street.

In are [a] *brode* strete he igon mete threo cnihtes.
Layamon, l. 217.

Broad breast, full eye, small head, and nostril wide.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 296.

2. Large superficially; extensive; vast: as, the *broad* expanse of ocean.

Each year shall give this apple tree
A *broader* flush of roseate bloom.
Bryant, Planting of the Apple-Tree

3. Figuratively, not limited or narrow; liberal; comprehensive; enlarged: as, a man of *broad* views.

In a *broad*, statesmanlike, and masterly way. *Everett.*

Narrow spirits admire basely and worship meanly; *broad* spirits worship the right. *Thackeray.*

Specifically—**4.** Inclined to the Broad Church, or to the views held by the Broad-Church party of the Church of England. See *Episcopal*.—**5.** Large in measure or degree; not small or slight; ample; consummate.

[illegible]if hym self be bore blynde hit is a *brod* wonder.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 584.

He grins, and looks *broad* nonsense with a stare.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 194.

6. Widely diffused; open; full: as, in *broad* sunshine; *broad* daylight.

Ful oft, whan it is *brode* day.
Gower, Conf. Amant., ii. 107.

I count little of the many things I see pass at *broad* noonday, in large and open streets.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 103.

It was *broad* day, and the people, recovered from their panic, were enabled to see and estimate the force of the enemy.
Irving, Granada, p. 32.

7. Unconfined; free; unrestrained. (*a*) Used absolutely.

As *broad* and general as the casing air.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4.

(*b*) Unrestrained by a sense of propriety or fitness; unpolished; loutish.

Tell him his pranks have been too *broad* to bear with.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

(*c*) Unrestrained by considerations of decency; indelicate; indecent.

As chaste and modest as he is esteemed, it cannot be denied but in some places he is *broad* and fulsome.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, Ded.

(*d*) Unrestrained by fear or caution; bold; unreserved.

For from *broad* words, and 'cause he fail'd
His presence at the tyrant's feast, I hear,
Macduff lives in disgrace. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 6.

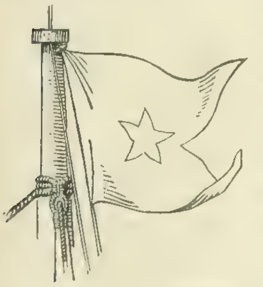
8. Characterized by a full, strong utterance; coarsely vigorous; not weak or slender in sound: as, *broad* Scotch; *broad* Doric; a *broad* vowel, such as *ä* or *â* or *ō*.—**9**†. Plain; evident.

Proves thee far and wide a *broad* goose.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 4.

10. In the *fine arts*, characterized by breadth: as, a picture remarkable for the *broad* treatment of its subject. See *breadth*, 3. **As broad as (it is) long**, equal upon the whole; the same either way.

It is *as broad as long* whether they rise to others or bring others down to them. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Broad Church, the popular designation of a party in the Church of England. See *Episcopalian*. **Broad folio, broad quarto**, etc., names given to drawing-paper folded the broadest way.—**Broad gage.** See *gage*².—**Broad glass**, window-glass of a cheap quality formed by blowing a long cylinder, cutting it apart, and allowing the pieces to soften and flatten out in a kiln. See *glass*. Also called *British sheet-glass*, *cylinder-glass*, *German plate glass*, and *spread window-glass*.—**Broad lace**, a woolen fabric made in bands about 4 inches wide, and used as an ornamental border to the upholstery of a carriage. *Car-builder's Dict.*—**Broad pennant** (*naut.*), a swallow-tailed flag carried at the masthead of a man-of-war as the distinctive mark of a commodore. = **Syn. 1.** Extended, spread.—**1** and **2.** *Wide, Broad.* See *wide*.—**7.** (*c*) Vulgar, obscene.



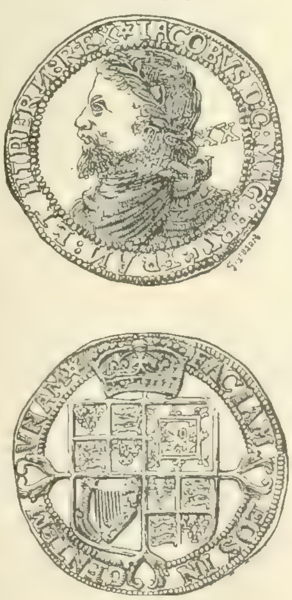
Broad Pennant of a Commodore, United States Navy.

II. *n.* **1.** A shallow, fenny lake formed by the expansion of a river over adjacent flat land covered more or less with a reedy growth; a flooded fen, or lake in a fen: as, the Norfolk *broads*. [Prov. Eng.]

A *broad* is the spread of a river into a sheet of water, which is certainly neither lake nor lagoon.
Southey, Letters (1812), II. 307.

Then across the mill-pool, and through the deep crooks, out into the *broads*, and past the withered beds of weeds which told of coming winter.
H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe, viii.

2. In *mech.*, a tool used for turning down the insides and bottoms of cylinders in the lathe.—**3.** An English coin first issued in 1619 by James I., and worth at the time 20*s.* The coin was also issued subsequently. Also called *laurel* and *broad-piece*.



Reverse.

Broad of James I., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

broad (brâd), *adv.* [< ME. *broode, brode*, < AS. *brāde* (= MHG. *breite*, G. *breit*), broadly; from the adj.] **1**†. Broadly; openly; plainly.

Crist spak himself ful *brode* in holy writ.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 739.

2†. Widely; copiously; abundantly. *Chaucer.*—**3.** Broadly; fully.

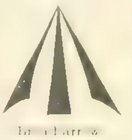
With all his crimes *broad* blown, as flush as May.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 3.

Lying *broad* awake I thought of you and Effie dead.
Tennyson, May Queen, Conclusion.

broad†, *v. t.* [ME. *broden*, < AS. *brādian*, spread, < *brād*, broad. Cf. *bread*².] To make broad; spread.

Tyll the blessed bredd [bird] *broded* his winges.
[illegible]

broad-arrow (brâd'ar″ō), *n.* [< ME. *brode arow*, *brodarwe*, etc., a heavy arrow; < *broad* + *arrow*.] The royal mark of British government stores of every description, which it is felony to obliterate or deface. Persons unlawfully in possession of goods marked with the broad-arrow forfeit the goods and are subject to a penalty of £200. The *broad arrow* was the cognizance of Henry, Viscount Sydney, Earl of Romney, Master-general of Ordnance from 1693 to 1702, and was first used in his time. In heraldry it differs from the pheon (which see) in having the inside of the barbs plain.



Broad-arrow.

broadax (brâd'aks), *n.* [< ME. *brodax*, *broodaxe*, etc., < AS. *bradax*, < *brad*, broad, + *ax*, ax: see *broad* and *ax*¹.] **1**†. A battle-ax.—**2.** An ax with a broad edge, for hewing timber. See cut under *ax*.

Then let the sounds of measured stroke
And grating saw begin,
The *broad-axe* to the gnarled oak,
The mallet to the pin!
Whittier, Ship-Builders.

broad-based (brâd'bāst), *a.* Having a broad foundation; securely founded. [Rare.]

Her throne . . .
Broad-based upon her people's will.
Tennyson, To the Queen.

broadbill (brâd'bil), *n.* **1.** The shoveler-duck, *Spatula clypeata*.—**2.** The spoonbill, *Platalea leucorodia*.—**3.** The scaup-duck, *Fuligula marila*, and other species of that genus.—**4.** A bird of the family *Eurylæmidæ*. There are nine or ten species of broadbills peculiar to the Indian region. Also called *broadmouth*.

broad-billed (brâd'bild), *a.* In *ornith.*, having a broad bill.—**Broad-billed sandpiper**, the *Limicola platyrhyncha*.

broadbrim (brâd'brim), *n.* **1.** A hat with a very broad brim, especially the form of hat worn by members of the Society of Friends. Hence—**2.** A member of that society; a Quaker. *Carlyle.* [Colloq.]

broad-brimmed (brâd'brimd), *a.* **1.** Having a broad border, brim, or edge.

Govert Lockerman, without taking his pipe out of his mouth, turned up his eye from under his *broad-brimmed* hat to see who hailed him thus discourteously.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. [illegible]

2. Wearing a hat with a broad brim.

This *broad-brimm'd* hawker of holy things.
Tennyson, Maud, x.

broadcast (brâd'kȧst), *a.* **1.** Cast or dispersed upon the ground with the hand, as seed in sowing: opposed to sowed in drills or rows.—**2.** Widely spread or diffused.

broadcast (brâd'kȧst), *n.* In *agri.*, a method of sowing in which the seed is thrown from the hand in handfuls.

My lads, said he, let *broad-cast* be,
And come away to drill. *Hood.*

broadcast (brâd'kȧst), *adv.* **1.** By scattering or throwing at large from the hand: as, to sow *broadcast*.—**2.** So as to disseminate widely; in wide dissemination.

An impure, so-called, literature sown *broadcast* over the land. [illegible]

broadcloth (brâd'klôth), *n.* A fine woolen cloth, commonly black, with a finished surface, mostly used in making men's garments: so called from its breadth, which is usually 60 inches.

Every whole woollen cloth, called *broad cloth*, which shall be made and set to sale after the feast called St Peter ad vincula which shall be in the year of our Lord M.CCCC.LXV., after the full watering, racking, straining or tenturing of the same, ready to sale, shall hold and contain in length xxiv yards, and to every yard an inch containing the breadth of a man's thumb, to be measured by the crest of the same cloth, and in breadth ij yards, or vij quarters at the least, within the lists.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 351, note.

They be all patched cloutes and ragges, in comparison of faire wouen *broade cloathes*.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. [illegible]

broaden (brâ'dn), *v.* [< *broad* + *-en*¹. Cf. *broad*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To grow broad or broader.

I *broaden* into boundless day.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xcv.

II. *trans.* To make broad; increase in breadth; render more broad or comprehensive: as, "*broaden'd* [illegible]," *Thomson*, Winter.

broad-eyed (brâd'īd), *a.* Having a wide view or survey.

broad-fronted (brâd'frun″ted), *a.* Having a broad front; having a wide forehead: as, "*broad-fronted* Cæsar," *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 5.

broad-gage (brâd'gāj), *a.* Having the space between the rails wider than the standard *gage* of 56½ inches: said of a railroad track: opposed to *narrow-gage*, which signifies less than the standard width. See *gage*².

broadhorn (brâd'hôrn), *n.* A name by which the flat boats on the Mississippi and other American rivers were formerly known.

A *broad-horn*, [illegible]. [illegible]

The [illegible] boats, *broadhorn* [illegible]
S. L. Clemens, Life on the Mississippi, p. [illegible]

broad-horned (brâd'hôrnd), *a.* Having wide-spread horns. *Huloet.*

broadleaf, broadleaf-tree (brâd'lēf, -trē), *n.* A tall tree, *Terminalia latifolia*, natural order *Combretaceæ*, common in Jamaica, bearing large and long-petioled leaves at the end of the branches.

broadly (brâd'li), *adv.* **1.** In a broad manner.

That *broadly* flows through Pylos' [illegible]
Chapman, Iliad, v.

Custine has spoken out more *broadly*.
[illegible], Present State of Affairs.

These simple, *broadly* draped figures were sculptured by Niccola at Pisa. *C. C. Perkins*, Tuscan Sculptors, p. [illegible]

Specifically—**2.** In *zoöl.*, so as to extend over a relatively large space: as, *broadly* emarginate; *broadly* bisinuate, etc. A part is *broadly* truncate when the truncation is nearly or quite equal to its greatest width.

broadmouth (brâd'mouth), *n.* A bird of the family *Eurylæmidæ* (which see); a broadbill.

broadness (brâd'nes), *n.* [< *broad* + *-ness*.] **1.** Breadth; extent from side to side.—**2.** Coarseness; grossness; indelicacy.

Broadness and indecency of allusion.
Craik, Eng. Lit., [illegible]

broad-piece (brâd'pēs), *n.* Same as *broad*, *n.*, 3.

broad-seal (brâd'sēl), *n.* The official or great seal of a country or state: as, "the king's *broad-seal*," *Sheldon*, Miracles, p. 61. [More correctly as two words.]—**Broad-seal war**, in *U. S. hist.*, a contest in the House of Representatives, in December, 1839, as to the admission or exclusion of five Whig members from New Jersey, who had certificates of election under the broad seal of the State, but whose seats were contested by Democratic claimants.

broad-seal (brâd'sēl), *v. t.* [< *broad-seal*, *n.*] To stamp as with the broad seal; guarantee; make sure.

Thy presence *broad-seals* our delights for pure.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

broad-shouldered (brâd'shōl″dėrd), *a.* Having the back broad across the shoulders.

Broad-shouldered, and his arms were round and long.
[illegible]

broadside (brâd'sīd), *n.* **1.** The whole side of a ship above the water-line, from the bow to the quarter.—**2.** A simultaneous discharge of all the guns on one side of a vessel of war: as, to fire a *broadside*.—**3.** In general, any comprehensive attack with weapons of any kind directed against one point or object.

Give him a *broadside*, [illegible] with your pikes.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 4.

4. A sheet printed on one side only, and without arrangement in columns; especially, such a sheet containing some item of news, or an attack upon some person, etc., and designed for distribution.

Every member of the convention received a copy of this draft of a constitution, [illegible] in large type. [illegible], I. [illegible]

Van Citters gives the best account of the trial. I have seen a [illegible]
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi., note.

5. Any surface resembling the side of a ship in breadth, etc., as a house-front.

In the great, blank, gray *broadside*, there were only four windows. *Dickens.*

Broadside on, [illegible]; sidewise.—**To take on the broadside**, [illegible]

Determined to [illegible] the world [illegible]
[illegible]

broadside (brâd'sīd), *adv.* [< *broadside*, *n.*] **1.** With the broadside directed toward the point specified.

[illegible] beneath the batteries of four- [illegible] the town.
[illegible], Orations, p. 7[illegible]

2. [illegible]: unceremoniously: as, to go or send *broadside*. [Rare.]

[illegible] send the king, the ministers of state, . . . all *broadside* to hell, but particularly the [illegible]
Swift, Mem. of Capt. Creichton.

broad-sighted (brâd′sī″ted), *a.* Having a wide [illegible]. [illegible] *Rev.*

broad-speaking (brâd′spē″king), *a.* 1. Using vulgar or coarse language; speaking with a vulgar accent.—2. Speaking plainly out without endeavoring to soften one's meaning.

broad-spoken (brâd′spō″kn), *a.* Characterized by plainness or coarseness of speech, or by a vulgar accent; unrefined.

broad-spread (brâd′spred), *a.* Widely diffused.

broad-spreading (brâd′spred″ing), *a.* Spreading widely.

[illegible] leaves. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 4.

broadstone (brâd′stōn), *n.* Same as *ashler.*

broadsword (brâd′sōrd), *n.* A sword with a broad blade, as distinguished from one with a narrow blade or from a three-sided thrusting-sword; a sword of which the edge as well as the point is used. All forms of sword which have a flat blade for cutting are called *broadswords*, in contrast to swords used for thrusting alone. See *claymore.*

broadtail (brâd′tāl), *n.* One of the numerous species of old-world parrots, of the genus *Platycercus*. *P. L. Sclater.*

broadthroat (brâd′thrōt), *n.* [< *broad* + *throat;* a translation of *Eurylæmus*, q. v.] A book-name of birds of the family *Eurylæmidæ* (which see). Also called *broadbill* and *broadmouth.*

broad-tool (brâd′töl), *n.* A stone-masons' chisel with a very wide edge, used for finishing.

broad-tread (brâd′tred), *a.* Having a wide face or tread, as a car-wheel.

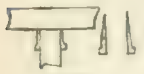
Broadwell ring. See *ring.*

broadwise (brâd′wīz), *adv.* [< *broad* + *-wise.*] In the direction of the breadth; breadthwise: as, to measure *broadwise.*

broam†, *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps a misprint.] Apparently, a spirit or goblin.

The approach of the sun's radiant beams expelleth goblins, [illegible], hob-thrushes, *broams*, screech-owl mates, night-walking spirits, and tenebrions.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 24.

brob (brob), *n.* [E. dial.; perhaps an alteration of *brod*, a nail, brad, verb *brod*, prick: see *brod* and *brad.*] 1. A wedge-shaped spike, driven along the side of a timber which abuts against another, to prevent it from slipping.—2. In *coal-mining*, a short, thick piece of timber, used for supporting the coal which is being holed or undercut; a prop. [Midland coal-field, England.]


Brobs.

brob (brob), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *brobbed*, ppr. *brobbing*. [E. dial., < *brob*, *n.*] To prick with a bodkin. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

Brobdingnagian (brob-ding-nag′i-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Like or likened to an inhabitant of the fabled region of Brobdingnag in Swift's "Gulliver's Travels"; hence, of enormous size; gigantic.

German prose, as written by the mob of authors, presents, as in a *Brobdingnagian* mirror, the most offensive [illegible] of our own.
De Quincey, Style, i.

II. *n.* A gigantic person.

[illegible] *Brobdingnagian* "what bedrooms [illegible] engaged?" A gentleman [illegible]
[illegible] Gilbert Gurney, II. [illegible]

broc†, *n.* [F.: see *broach.*] A large vessel with a handle, and generally made of metal or [illegible] pottery, for holding liquids.

brocade (brō-kād′), *n.* [< Sp. *brocado* (= Pg. [illegible]), It. *broccato*; cf. [illegible], brocade, [illegible] of *brocar* (= Pg. *broc*[illegible]), [illegible] F. [illegible], embroider, stitch, etc.: see *broach*, *v.*] 1. [illegible] fabric variegated with gold and silver, or having raised flowers, foliage, and [illegible]: also applied to other stuffs wrought and enriched in like manner.

[illegible]

2. [illegible] powder used for decorative [illegible].

brocaded (brō-kā′ded), *a.* 1. Woven [illegible]

[illegible]

2. [illegible] brocade.—3. Decorated [illegible] flowers, etc., in relief: as, a *brocaded* silk. [illegible]

brocade-shell [illegible] A name given to [illegible], one of the cone-shells

or *Conidæ*: so called from the peculiar coloration.

brocage, *n.* See *brokage.*

brocard (brok′ärd), *n.* [< OF. *brocard*, a maxim (in mod. F. a taunt, jeer, raillery), ML. *brocardicum*, so called, it is said, from *Brocard*, prop. *Burchhard* or *Burkard*, bishop of Worms (died 1025), who published a collection of ecclesiastical canons, "Regulæ Ecclesiasticæ," also known as *Brocardica* or *Brocardicorum opus.*] 1. A law maxim founded on inveterate custom, or borrowed from the Roman law, and accounted part of the common law. Hence—2. An elementary principle or maxim; a short proverbial rule; a canon.

The legal *brocard*, "Falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus," is a rule not more applicable to other witnesses than to consciousness.
Sir W. Hamilton.

The scholastic *brocard* [Nihil est in intellectu quod non fuerit in sensu] . . . is the fundamental article in the creed of that school of philosophers who are called "the sensualists."
Ferrier, Inst. of Metaphysics, p. 261.

brocardic (brọ-kär′dik), *n.* Same as *brocard.*

I make use of all the *brocardics*, or rules of interpreters; that is, not only what is established regularly, in law, but what is concluded wise and reasonable by the best interpreters.
Jer. Taylor, Pref. to Duct. Dub.

brocat†, *n.* An old form of *brocade.*

brocatel, brocatelle (brok′ạ-tel), *n.* [< F. *brocatelle* = Sp. *brocatel*, < It. *broccatello*, variegated marble (F. *brocatel*, tinsel or thin cloth of gold or silver), dim. of *broccato*, brocaded, brocade: see *brocade.*] 1. A variety of ornamental marble, the most famous localities of which are in Italy and Spain. That from Siena, which is perhaps the most characteristic and beautiful variety known, consists of a ground of yellow marble traversed by numerous interlacing veins of darker material, most of which are of a deep-violet color.
2. An inferior material used for curtains, furniture-covering, and the like, made of silk and wool, silk and cotton, or pure wool, but having a more or less silky surface.

The Vice-Chancellor's chaire and deske, Proctors, &c. cover'd with *brocatall* (a kind of brocade) and cloth of gold.
Evelyn, Diary, July 9, 1669.

Also written *brocatello.*

broccoli (brok′ọ-li), *n.* [It., pl. of *broccolo*, a sprout, cabbage-sprout, dim. of *brocco*, a spit, skewer, shoot: see *broach.*] One of the many varieties of the common cabbage (*Brassica oleracea*), in which the young inflorescence is contracted into a depressed fleshy edible head. It is closely similar to the cauliflower.

Broccoli (*Brassica oleracea*, var. [illegible]).

broch (broċh), *n.* Same as *brough*².

brochan (broċh′an), *n.* [Gael. Ir. *brochan*, porridge, gruel.] Oatmeal boiled in water; thick porridge. [Scotland and Ireland.]

brochant (brō′shant), *a.* [F., ppr. of *brocher*, stitch, etc.: see *brocade.*] In *her.*, lying over and covering: said of any bearing which partly covers another. Also *brouchant.*

brochantite (brọ-shan′tīt), *n.* [After *Brochant* de Villiers, a French mineralogist (1773–1840).] An emerald-green mineral consisting of hydrous sulphate of copper. The crystals are in thin rectangular and transparent tables.

Brochata (brọ-kā′tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *brochatus*, projecting (of teeth), having projecting teeth (of animals): see *brochate.*] In Blyth's classification of mammals, a tribe or suborder of his *Diplodontia*, corresponding to the *Pachydermata*, herbivorous *Cetacea*, and *Rodentia* of Cuvier: so called from usually having persistently growing teeth, as the tusks of the elephant or the incisors of a rodent, or projecting tushes, as those of the swine and hippopotamus. [illegible]

brochate (brō′kāt), *a.* [< NL. *brochatus*, having projecting teeth, < L. *brochus*, *brocchus*, *broccus*, projecting (of teeth), having projecting teeth (of animals): see *broach.*] Having tusks, tushes, or perennial teeth; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Brochata.*

brochet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *broach* and *brooch*¹. *Chaucer.*

broché (brō-shā′), *a.* [F., pp. of *brocher*, stitch, sew: see *broach.*] 1. Sewed or stitched: said of a book which is not bound or covered, except with a paper wrapper. See *brochure.*—2. Ornamented in weaving with threads which form a pattern on the surface; brocaded: said of a stuff, specifically of silk: as, a *broché* ribbon.

brochet (brō-shā′), *n.* [F., a pike, luce, formerly also a faucet, dim. of *broche*, a spit, broach: see *broach.*] A fish of the family *Cichlidæ, Crenicichla saxatilis*, having an elongated form and pointed head, thus slightly resembling a pike. It is highly colored and has an ocellated spot at the root of the tail. It is an inhabitant of the fresh waters of South America and Trinidad. [Local in Trinidad.]

brochette (brō-shet′), *n.* [F., dim. of *broche*, a spit: see *broach.*] A skewer to stick meat on, used in cookery.

brochure (brō-shür′), *n.* [F., < *brocher*, stitch: see *broach.*] 1. A pamphlet; an unbound book, of which the sheets are held together by sewing only. See *broché.*—2. Specifically, a small pamphlet, or one on a matter of transitory interest.

brock¹ (brok), *n.* [< ME. *brok*, < AS. *broc* = Dan. *brok*, a badger; prob. of Celtic origin: W. *broch* = Corn. *broch* = Bret. *broch* = Gael. Ir. Manx *broc;* Ir. also *brech* and *brochd*, a badger; prob. so called from its white-streaked face, < W. *brech* = Gael. Ir. *breac*, speckled (see *brill*); cf. Gael. *brocach*, *brucach*, speckled in the face; cf. also Dan. *broget*, Sw. *brokig*, party-colored: see *brocket.* Cf. *bauson.*] A badger.

Or with pretence of chasing thence the *brock*,
Send in a cur to worry the whole flock!
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

[Sometimes used as a term of reproach.

Marry, hang thee, *brock!* *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5.]

brock² (brok), *n.* [Shetland *bruck*, < ME. **brok* (not found), < AS. *gebroc*, neut., a piece, a fragment (cf. *broc*, affliction, trouble, fatigue) (= OHG. *brocco*, MHG. *brocke*, G. *brocken*, m., = Dan. *brokke* = Goth. *ga-bruka*, f., a piece; cf. dim. MLG. *brockel* = ODan. *broggel*, a piece, fragment), < *brecan* (pp. *brocen*), break: see *break*, and cf. *breach* with its variants *breck*, *brick*¹, *brack*¹, etc.; cf. also *brockle.*] A piece; a fragment. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

brock² (brok), *v. t.* [Also *brok*, = OHG. *brochōn*, *brockōn*, MHG. G. *brocken* = Dan. *brokke*, break, crumble; from the noun.] To break, crumble, or cut into bits or shreds. [Scotch.]

brock³†, *v. i.* [ME. *brokken*, perhaps a secondary form of *breken* (pp. *broken*), break. Cf. *brock*².] To cry out; murmur; complain: a word of somewhat uncertain meaning, found only in the two passages quoted.

What helpth hyt the crokke
That hys [is] to felthe [filth] ydo,
Aye [against] the crokkere to *brokke*,
"Why madest thou me so?"
William de Shoreham, Religious Poems (ed. Wright), p. 106.

He singeth *brokkynge* [var. *crowyng*, Wright, Morris] as a nyghtingale.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 191.

brock⁴ (brok), *n.* [E. dial.; cf. ME. *brok* (see quot.); cf. Icel. *brokkr*, also *brokk-hestr*, a trotter, trotting horse, *brokka*, trot. Origin and relations uncertain; the alleged AS. "*broc*, an inferior horse, a shaking horse, jade" (Bosworth), does not exist, the def. being due to an error of translation.] A cart-horse or draft-horse: a word of uncertain original meaning, applied also in provincial English to a cow. *Brockett; Halliwell.*

The carter smot and cryde as he were wod,
Hayt *brok*, hayt scot. *Chaucer*, Friar's Tale, l. 245.

brock⁵ (brok), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *bruck*, q. v.] The name of an insect. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

brock⁶ (brok), *n.* [Perhaps another use of *brock*¹, a badger.] 1. A pig.—2. Swill for feeding pigs. [North of Ireland.]

brock⁷ (brok), *n.* Short for *brocket.*

brock⁸ (brok), *n.* [Possibly shortened from *broccoli.*] A cabbage. [Prov. Eng.]

brock⁹ (brok), *n.* A variant of *brough*².

brockage (brok′ạj), *n.* [Appar. < *brock*² + *-age.*] In *numis.*, an imperfect coin.

[illegible] imperfect coins, curiously termed *brockages*, are [illegible]
Ure, Dict., III. 349.

brocket (brok′et), *a.* [< Dan. *broget*, older [illegible] *broket*, party-colored: see *brock*¹.] Variegated; having a mixture of black or other color and white: applied chiefly to cattle. [Scotch.] Also *brocked, broked,* and *broukit*.

brocket (brok'et), *n.* [< ME. *broket*, substituted for F. *brocart*, now *broquart*, a brocket, so named from having but one tine to his horn, < OF. *broc*, F. *broche*, dial. *broc*, a spit, broach, etc., a tine of a stag's horn; cf. OF. *broquet*, dim. of *broc*, as above. Cf. E. *pricket*, < *prick*, a point, etc., and G. *spiesser*, a brocket, < *spiess* = E. *spit*^{2}.] **1.** A red deer two years old; a pricket. The term has been used (in the plural) by some naturalists to designate a group of the deer family. — **2.** Any deer of South America of the genus *Cariacus*. The red brocket is *C. rufus* of Brazil; the wood-brocket, *C. nemorivagus*.

brock-faced (brok'fāst), *a.* Having a white longitudinal mark down the face, like a badger.

brockish† (brok'ish), *a.* [< *brock*^{1} + *-ish*^{1}.] Like a brock or badger; beastly; brutal: as, "*brockish* boors," *Bp. Bale*, English Votaries, i.

brockle (brok'l), *a.* and *n.* [E. dial., also *bruckle*, var. of *brickle*, < ME. *brekel, brokel, brukel*: see *brickle*, and cf. *brock*^{2}, *n.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Same as *brickle*.—**2.** Apt to break through a field: said of cattle. [Prov. Eng.]

II.† *n.* Broken pieces; fragments; rubbish.

brockram (brok'ram), *n.* Calcareous breccia derived from the waste of the carboniferous limestones, occurring in the north of England, in sandstones of Permian age, and especially well developed in the valley of the Eden. [North. Eng.]

brod (brod), *n.* [Sc., < Icel. *broddr*, a spike; cf. Gael. Ir. *brod*, a goad, prickle, sting: see *brad*, and cf. *prod*.] **1.** A sharp-pointed instrument.—**2.** A prick with such an instrument; hence, an incitement; instigation.

brod (brod), *v. t.* or *i.*; pret. and pp. *brodded*, ppr. *brodding*. [< *brod*, *n.*] To prick; spur; pierce; prod: often used figuratively. [Scotch.]

broddle (brod'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *broddled*, ppr. *broddling*. [E. dial., freq. of *brod*, *v.*] To prick; pierce; make holes in.

brodekin, brodequin (brōd'kin), *n.* [< F. *brodequin*, earlier **brosequin*, *brousequin* = It. *borzacchino* = Sp. *borceguí*, formerly *borzegui*, *boszegui*, *bolzequin* = Pg. *borzeguin*, < MD. *broseken*, *brosken*, *broosken*, buskin: see *buskin*.] A buskin or half-boot. [Obsolete or rare.]

> Instead of shoes and stockings, a pair of buskins or *brodekins*. — *Echard*, Hist. Eng.

brodel^1†, **brodel**^{2}†. See *brothel*^{1}, *brothel*^{2}.

brodert, broderert. See *broider, broiderer*.

Brodie's disease, joint. See the nouns.

broella† (brō-el'ä), *n.* [ML.; OF. *brouelle*.] A coarse kind of cloth, used for the ordinary dresses of countrymen and the monastic clergy in the middle ages. *Fairholt*.

brog^1 (brōg), *n.* [Sc., < Gael. *brog*, a shoemakers' awl: see *broach*.] **1.** A pointed instrument, as a shoemakers' awl; a joiners' awl.—**2.** A small stick used in catching eels. [North. Eng.] —**3.** A jab with a sharp instrument. [Scotch.]

brog^1 (brōg), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *brogged*, ppr. *brogging*. [< *brog*^{1}, *n.*; cf. Gael. *brog*, spur, stimulate, goad, and see *prog*.] **1.** To prick with an awl or other sharp-pointed instrument; push or thrust, as an instrument: as, to *brog* leather. [Scotch.]

> *Brogging* an elshin through bend leather. — *Scott*, Heart of Midlothian, v.

2. To catch (eels) by means of small sticks called *brogs*. [North. Eng.]

brog^2 (brog), *n.* [Sc. also *brogue*, perhaps a particular use of *brog*^{1}, 2; but cf. Icel. *brugg*, a scheming, machination, lit. a brewing, < *brugga*, brew, concoct: see *brew*^{1}.] A trick.

brog^3 (brog), *n.* [Perhaps an altered form of *bog*^{1}; but cf. ML. *brogilus*, etc., a thicket, G. *brühl*, a marshy place overgrown with bushes, under *broil*^{2}.] A swampy or bushy place. *Halliwell*. [North. Eng.]

brog^4†, *n.* A variant of *brogue*^{1}.

brogan (brō'gan or brō-gan'), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *brōgan*, pl. of *brōg*: see *brogue*^{1}.] **1.** A form of half-boot in which the part covering the instep is undivided, and broad side-flaps meet above the instep-piece, and are tied by strings.—**2.** A boat used on Chesapeake Bay. [Local, U. S.]

bröggerite (brėg'ėr-īt), *n.* [After the Norwegian mineralogist W. C. *Brögger*.] A mineral allied to uraninite, and consisting largely of uranium oxid.

broggle† (brog'l), *v. i.* [Freq. of *brog*^{1}, *v.*, q. v.] **1.** To pierce; prick. [Scotch.]—**2.** To fish for eels by troubling the water. *Wright*.

broggour†. A Middle English variant of *broker*.

brogue^1 (brōg), *n.* [Sc. *brog*, *brogue*, < Gael. Ir. *brog*, a shoe, Gael. also a hoof. The brogue was made of rough hide; it was regarded as characteristic of the wilder Irish, and so the name came to designate their manner of speaking English.] **1.** Formerly, in Ireland, a shoe made of rawhide, with the hair outward, reaching as far as the ankle and tied by thongs.—**2.** A similar foot-covering worn by the Scotch Highlanders, but commonly made of deer-hide, either freshly stripped off or half dried, and having holes to allow water to escape.

Ancient Irish Brogues.

> To shun the clash of foeman's steel
> No Highland *brogue* has turned the heel.
> — *Scott*, Nora's Vow.

> Some [of the new captains and lieutenants] had been so used to wear *brogues* that they stumbled and shuffled about strangely in their military jack-boots. — *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

3. A smooth piece of wood worn on the foot in the operation of washing tin, when the ore is in fine particles.—**4.** A dialectal manner of pronunciation: especially used of the mode of pronouncing English peculiar to the Irish.

> In the House of Commons, the Scotch accent and the Irish *brogue* may be often heard. — *Quarterly Rev.*

brogue^2 (brōg), *n.* A variant of *brog*^{2}. *Burns*.

brogues (brōgz), *n. pl.* Same as *breeches*. [Prov. Eng.]

broid† (broid), *v.* [< ME. *broyden, browden*, etc., variants (due to the pp. *broden, brogden*) of *breiden, braiden*, braid: see *braid*^{1}, and cf. *broider*.] Same as *braid*^{1}.

> Hire yolwe heer was *browded* [var. *broyded, breided*] in a tresse. — *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 191.

broider (broi'dėr), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *brouder, browder, brauder, broder*; < ME. *browdren, brauderen*, confused with (as if freq. forms of) *broyden, browden* (early mod. E. *broid, broud*, var. forms of *braid*^{1}: see *braid*^{1}, *broud, browd*), but prop. var. forms of *borduren, borderen*, E. *border*, *v.* (after *broidery, broudery*, q. v.); ult. < F. *broder*, usually *border* (= Sp. Pg. *bordar* = It. *bordare*, < ML. **bordare*), adorn with needlework, prop. work on the edge, < *bord*, border, edge, welt, or hem of a garment, etc.: see *border* and *board*. Cf. *embroider*.] To adorn with figures of needlework, or by sewing on ornaments; embroider: as, "a *broidered* coat," Ex. xxviii. 4. [Obsolete or poetical.]

> A red sleeve
> *Broider'd* with pearls.
> — *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

> Buff coats all frounced and *broidered* o'er.
> — *Scott*, L. of L. M., iv. 15.

broiderer (broi'dėr-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *broiderere*, *brouderere*, *browderere*; < *broider* + *-er*^{1}.] One who embroiders; an embroiderer. [Rare.]

broideress (broi'dėr-es), *n.* [< *broider* + *-ess*.] A woman who embroiders; an embroideress. *Hood*. [Rare.]

broidery (broi'dėr-i), *n.*; pl. *broideries* (-iz). [< ME. *broiderye, broiderie, broudery, browdrye*, < OF. *broderie*, broidery, < *broder*, broider, border: see *broider*. Cf. *embroidery*.] Embroidery; ornamental needlework wrought upon cloth. [Obsolete or poetical.]

> The frail bluebell peereth over
> Rare *broidery* of the purple clover.
> — *Tennyson*, A Dirge.

broigne†, *n.* [OF., also *broinge, brugne, brunie*, ML. *bronia, brunia*, of Teut. origin, < AS. *byrne*, etc., a cuirass: see *byrnie*.] In the early middle ages, a defensive garment made by sewing rings or plates of metal upon leather or woven stuff. For this was substituted the hauberk of mail by those persons who could afford the expense; but the broigne, which could be manufactured at home or by any person who could sew strongly, was in use among the peasantry, and even among foot-soldiers, at least as late as the fourteenth century.

broil^1 (broil), *v.* [= Sc. *broilyie, brulyie*, < ME. *broilen*, < OF. *bruiller*, broil, grill, roast, < *bruir* in same senses (F. *brouir*, blight), < MHG. *brüejen, brüen*, scald, singe, burn, G. *brühen*, scald (= MLG. *brogen, broien, brugen*, scald, cook, = MD. *broeijen*, scald, D. *broeijen*, hatch, brood, breed, soak, grow hot), < MHG. *brüeje*, G. *brühe* = MD. *broeije*, broth, < Teut. √ **brō*, warm, heat. Cf. *bree*^{1}, *brewis*, and see *brood*^{1}.] **I.** *trans.* To cook by the direct action of heat over or in front of a clear fire, generally upon a gridiron, as meat or fish.

> He cowde roste and sethe and *broille* and frie.
> — *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 383.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be subjected to the action of heat, as meat over a fire. Hence—**2.** Figuratively, to be greatly heated; be heated to the point of great discomfort.

> God save you, sir! Where have you been *broiling*?
> — *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 1.

3. To fret; stew; be very impatient.

> He *broiled* with impatience to put his design in execution. — [illegible]

broil^2 (broil), *n.* [In the earliest use known, Lord Berners's translation of Froissart, vol. ii. c. 140 (1525), the word is spelled *breull*, appar. < OF. **breul*, **breuil*, **broil*, a tumult, broil (= It. *broglio*, OIt. also *brollo*, [illegible], confusion, tumult, rising, revolt), a verbal noun, agreeing with the newly formed mod. F. *brouille* (> early mod. E. *broilly*, Sc. *brulyie*), disagreement, misunderstanding, falling out (cf. OF. *brouilliz, brouillis*, quarrel, contention, discord, confusion), < OF. *brouiller*, mod. F. *brouiller* (= Pr. *brolhar* = OSp. *brollar* = Pg. *brolhar* = It. *brogliare*, OIt. also *brollare*), confuse, jumble, trouble, mar, spoil, etc., prob. orig. entangle as in a thicket (cf. E. *Broyl*, the name of a wood in Sussex), < *breul, breuil, broil* (= Pr. *bruelh*, m.; also OF. *bruelle* = Pr. *bruelha* = Pg. *brulha*, f.), a thicket, grove, wood, forest (agreeing with the assumed forms cited above in the sense of 'tumult, confusion'), = It. *bruolo*, a kitchen-garden, *brolo*, an orchard, OIt. *broilo*, *brollo*, a garden, < ML. *broilus, brolium, brogilus*, also *broel*, a wood, forest, park, deer-park, also a field, meadow, orchard, prob. < OHG. **brōil*, MHG. *brüel*, G. *brühl*, a marshy place overgrown with bushes: a word of unknown origin. Cf. E. dial. (North.) *brog*, a swampy or bushy place.] An angry tumult; a noisy quarrel; contention; discord.

> But Cassanes retyring into Persia to put the new *broiles*, the Sultan recouered the same.
> — *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. [illegible]

> Your intestine *broils*
> Weakening the sceptre of old Night.
> — *Milton*, P. L., ii. 1001.

> And deadly feud, or thirst of spoil,
> Break out in some unseemly *broil*.
> — *Scott*, Marmion, i. [illegible]

Syn. *Affray, Altercation*, etc. See *quarrel*^{1}, *n*.

broil^2†, *v. i.* [< *broil*^{2}, *n.* Cf. *embroil*^{2}.] To raise a broil; quarrel; brawl.

broil^3 (brīl), *n.* [Also written *bryle*; origin uncertain.] In *mining*, a collection of loose fragments, usually discolored by oxidation, resting on the surface, and indicating the presence of a mineral vein beneath. See *outcrop* and *gossan*. [Cornwall, Eng.]

broiler^1 (broi'lėr), *n.* [< *broil*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] **1.** One who or that which broils; any device for broiling meats or fish.—**2.** A chicken fit for broiling.—**3.** A hot day. See *broiling*.

broiler^2† (broi'lėr), *n.* [< *broil*^{2}, *v.*, + *-er*^{1}.] One who excites broils or promotes quarrels.

> What doth he but turn [illegible] against the church. — [illegible]

broilery†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *broylery, broillerie*, also (as F.) *brouillerie*, < F. *brouillerie*, confusion, < *brouiller*, confuse: see *broil*^{2}.] Contention; dispute.

broiling (broi'ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *broil*^{1}, *v.*] Excessively hot and humid; torrid: as, a *broiling* day.

> The weather [illegible]

broilly†, *n.* An obsolete form of *broil*^{2}.

broilment†, *n.* [= Sc. *brulyiement*; < *broil*^{2} + *-ment*.] A broil; a brawl.

broinderg (broin'dėrg), *n.* [< Gael. *brudhearg*, redbreast, lit. red-bellied, < *bru* (gen. *bronn*, dat. *broinn*), belly (= W. *bru*, belly), + *dearg*, red.] A name for the redbreast, *Erythacus rubecula*. *Macgillivray*. [Local, Scotch.]

brokage (brō'kāj), *n.* [Also written *brocage*, < ME. *brokage, brocage*, < *broc-* in *brocour*, broker, + *-age*. See *broke*^{2}.] **1.** An arrangement made or sought to be made through the agency of a broker or go-between.

> He woweth hire by menes and brocage.
> — *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 189.

2. The premium or commission of a broker; the gain or profit derived from transacting business as broker for another.—**3.** The trade of a broker; the transacting of commercial business, as buying and selling, for other men. See *broke*^{2}, *broker*.

> The Jews in London, . . . live mostly upon brokage and usury. — *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. [illegible]

Proud
[illegible] thought get by broken
[illegible] Duke of Milan, iii. 2.

Marriage brokage [illegible]

broke [illegible] (with *broken*) past [illegible].

broke [illegible] A [illegible] of *break*¹, q. v.] A breach.

Broke for *broke*, eye for eye, and tooth for tooth.
[illegible] Works, ii. 94. (*Davies.*)

broke² (brōk), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *broked*, ppr. *broking*. [Formed from *broker*, like *peddle* [illegible], etc.; ME. [illegible] (*broke*¹, *brook*²), [illegible] found in this sense. See *broker* and *brokage*.] 1. To transact business for another in trade; act as agent in buying and selling and other commercial business; carry on the business of a broker.—2†. To act as a go-between or procurer in love matters; pimp.

And brokes with all that can in such a suit
Corrupt the tender honour of a maid.
Shak., All's Well, iii. 5.

[illegible] necessary woman to *broke* between [illegible]. *Fanshawe.*

3†. To transact business by means of an agent.

But the gains of bargains are of a more doubtful nature; when men shall wait upon others' necessity, *broke* by servants and instruments to draw them on, . . . and the like practices. *Bacon*, Riches.

broke³†, *n.* An obsolete form of *brook*¹.
broke⁴†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *brook*².
broked, *a.* See *brocket*. [Scotch.]
broken (brō'kn), *p. a.* [Pp. of *break*; < ME. *broken*, often shortened to *broke*, < AS. *brocen*, < *brecan*, break: see *break*.] 1. Not integral or entire; fractional: opposed to *round*, as applied to numbers.

This new-created income of two millions will probably furnish £665,000 (I avoid *broken* numbers). *Burke.*

2. Rough; intersected with hills and valleys or ravines: applied to the surface of a country or district.—3. Bankrupt.—4. Imperfect; ungrammatical; wanting in fluency or correctness of pronunciation: as, *broken* French.

Break thy mind to me in *broken* English.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2.

5. In *her.*, depicted as having been forcibly torn off, leaving the end shivered or splintered.—6. In *entom.*, abruptly bent at an angle; geniculate: said specifically of antennæ in which the terminal portion forms an angle with the long basal joint.—**Broken beer.** See *beer*¹.—**Broken cadence.** [illegible]—**Broken chords**, in *music*, chords the tones of which are played in succession instead of simultaneously. See *arpeggio*.—**Broken colors**, in *painting*, [illegible] produced by the mixture of two or more pigments. The term is usually applied to those tints which result from the combination in various proportions of blue, [illegible].—**Broken line**, a line formed of a number of straight lines joined at their ends and not forming a continuous straight line.—**Broken man**, a member of a [illegible] separated from his clan on account of crime; hence, an outlaw; a vagabond; [illegible].—**Broken meat, victuals**, fragments of food.—**Broken music**, music played on [illegible] instruments on which the chords [illegible] arpeggios.

Fair prince, here is good *broken music*.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 1.

Broken voyage, [illegible] an unprofitable voyage. [illegible] Marine Mammals (Glossary), p. 310.—**Broken water**, waves breaking [illegible] of currents in [illegible].—**Broken wind.** See *wind*².

broken-backed (brō'kn-bakt), *a.* [ME. *broke-bakked*.] 1. Having the back broken, in any sense of the noun *back*: as, a *broken-backed* book.

Yellow, thumbed, devastated by flies and time, stained with spots of oil and varnish, *broken-backed*, dog's-eared [illegible] stall-keeper [illegible] Dutch Pictures.

[illegible].—2. *Naut.*, [illegible] descriptive of the condition of a ship when, from faulty construction or [illegible] grounding, her frame becomes so loosened as to cause both ends to [illegible].

broken-bellied [illegible] Having a [illegible] belly; hence, broken down; degenerate. [Rare.]

[illegible]

broken-hearted [illegible] Having the spirit depressed or crushed by grief or [illegible].

[illegible]

brokenly [illegible] 1. [illegible] 2. [illegible]

[illegible]

brokenness [illegible] *n.* [< *broken* + *-ness*.] [illegible] broken.—**Broken**ness of heart, the state of having the spirits crushed by grief or despair; abject mental misery.

Helpless, hopeless *brokenness of heart*.
Byron, Corsair, iii. 22.

Nor was this submission the effect of content, but of mere stupefaction and *brokenness of heart*. The iron had entered into his soul. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., viii.

broken-winded (brō'kn-win″ded), *a.* Having short breath or disordered respiration, as a horse. See *broken wind*, under *wind*².
broker (brō'kėr), *n.* [< ME. *broker* (ML. reflex *brocarius*), usually *brokour*, *brocour* (AF. *brocour*, ML. **brocator*; also, with prefix, AF. *abrocour*, ML. *abrocator*, with a corresponding verb, AF. *abroker*, ML. **abrocare* (also in deriv. *abrocamentum*: see *abbrochment*), act as a broker); prob. of LG. origin: MLG. *bruker*, a broker, = East Fries. *broker*, a broker (*schips-broker*, a ship-broker); prob. orig. 'one who uses, occupies, manages'; cf. MD. *broke*, *bruyck*, *breuk*, D. *gebruik*, use, custom (MLG. *brukinge*, use, usufruct), = OHG. *brūh*, G. *brauch*, custom, *gebrauch*, custom, use, employment, etc., = Dan. *brug* = Sw. *bruk*, use, employment, custom, trade, business; from the verb, MD. *bruycken*, *ghebruycken*, D. *gebruiken*, use, possess, = MLG. *bruken*, use, need, refl. use, have to do with, = OHG. *brūhhen*, MHG. *brūchen*, G. *brauchen*, use, need, = AS. *brūcan*, ME. *bruken*, *brouken*, *broken*, use, possess, enjoy, digest, mod. E. *brook*, endure: see *brook*². The F. *brocanter*, deal in second-hand goods, is prob. of the same origin.] 1. A middleman or agent who, for a commission or rate per cent. on the value of the transaction, negotiates for others the purchase or sale of stocks, bonds, commodities, or property of any kind, or who attends to the doing of something for another. Brokers are of several kinds, according to the particular branch of business to which their attention is confined, as *stock-brokers*, *exchange-brokers*, *bill-brokers*, *cotton-brokers*, *ship-brokers*, etc. See these words.

Tom Folio is a *broker* in learning, employed to get together good editions, and stock the libraries of great men.
Addison, Tom Folio.

2. One who lends money on pledges, or lets out articles for hire; a pawnbroker, or a lender of goods.

The price of these hir'd clothes I do not know, gentlemen!
Those jewels are the *broker's*, how you stand bound for 'em! *Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 1.

3†. A pimp or procurer; a pander.

May be, you look'd I should petition to you,
As you went to your horse; flatter your servants,
To play the *brokers* for my furtherance.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, i. 2.

Hence, *broker*, lackey! ignomy and shame
Pursue thy life. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 11.

[Some editions read *broker-lackey*.]

Broker's note, a bought or sold note; a voucher delivered by a broker to his principal containing particulars of a sale or purchase.—**Custom-house broker.** See *custom-house*.—**Street broker**, or **curbstone broker**, a stock-broker who is not a member of the stock exchange, but who carries out the orders of others by transactions in the streets, or by going from office to office. [U. S.]

brokerage (brō'kėr-ạj), *n.* [< *broker* + *-age*; substituted for earlier *brokage*.] 1. The business or employment of a broker.—2. The fee or commission given or charged for transacting business as a broker.
brokerly† (brō'kėr-li), *a.* [< *broker* + *-ly*¹.] Mean; servile.

We had determined that thou should'st have come
In a Spanish suit, and have carried her so; and he,
A *brokerly* slave! goes, puts it on himself.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 4.

brokery† (brō'kėr-i), *n.* [< *broker* + *-y*.] The business of a broker. *Marlowe.*
broking (brō'king), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *broke*¹, *v.*] 1. Engaged as a broker.—2. Pertaining to the business of a broker or a pawnbroker.

Redeem from *broking* pawn the blemish'd crown.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1.

3. Pandering; pimping.

[illegible] Sir Pandarus, the *broking* knight of Troy.
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, ii. 1.

brokket†. See *brock*¹, *brock*³, etc.
broma (brō'mạ̈), *n.* [< Gr. *βρῶμα*, food, < *βιβρώσκειν*, 2d aor. *ἔβρων*, eat; cf. *βορά*, food, L. *vorare*, devour, from the same root.] 1. Aliment.—2. A preparation from cocoa-seeds or -beans, used in decoction as a beverage.
bromal (brō'mal), *n.* [< *brom(ine)* + *al(cohol)*.] A compound (CBr_3COH) obtained by the action of bromine on alcohol. It [illegible] of a penetrating odor and sharp, burning taste. It has been used in medicine, having properties similar to those of [illegible].
bromaloin (brō'ma-loin), *n.* [< *brom(ine)* + *aloin*.] A substance ($C_{31}H_{30}Br_6O_{14}$) derived from barbaloin by replacing six hydrogen with six bromine atoms. It crystallizes in yellow needles.
bromate (brō'māt), *n.* [< *brom(ine)* + *-ate*¹.] A salt formed by the combination of bromic acid with a base.
bromatography (brō-ma-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *βρῶμα* (*βρωματ-*), food, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write, describe.] A description of foods. Also *bromography* and *bromatology*.
bromatology (brō-ma-tol'ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *βρῶμα* (*βρωματ-*), food, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] Same as *bromatography*.
brome (brōm), *n.* [< Gr. *βρῶμος*, a stench: see *bromine*.] Same as *bromine*.
brome-grass (brōm'gräs), *n.* [< *brome*, E. for NL. *Bromus*, + *grass*.] A common name for grasses of the genus *Bromus*, of which there are about 40 species widely distributed, chiefly through the northern temperate zone. They are nearly allied to the fescue-grasses (*Festuca*), but are mostly coarse, and of comparatively little value. Chess or cheat (*B. secalinus*) and Schrader's brome-grass (*B. unioloides*) have been cultivated as annual forage-grasses. Also, corruptly, *broom-grass*.
Bromelia (brọ-mē'li-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., named for Olaf *Bromel*, a Swedish botanist (1639–1705).] A genus of American tropical plants, of the natural order *Bromeliaceæ*, including four or five species having rigid, spiny-margined leaves closely packed upon a short stem. The wild pineapple (*B. Pinguin*) is often used as a hedge plant, and yields what is known as pinguin fiber. The istle-grass of Mexico (*B. sylvestris*) produces an excellent fiber.
Bromeliaceæ (brọ-mē-li-ā'sẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bromelia* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of endogenous plants, with inferior ovary, allied to the *Amaryllidaceæ*, but with only three of the divisions of the perianth resembling petals, and the rigid leaves often scurfy and spiny. The species are all natives of tropical or subtropical regions of America, and many of them are epiphytes. The order includes the pineapple (*Ananas*) and some valuable fiber plants of the genera *Bromelia* and *Karatas*. The other more important genera are *Tillandsia* (to which the Spanish moss of the southern United States belongs), *Pitcairnia*, *Æchmea*, and *Billbergia*, many species of which are cultivated in hothouses for their curious habit and showy flowers.
bromhydrate (brōm-hī'drāt), *n.* [< *brom(ate)* + *hydrate*.] Same as *hydrobromate*.
bromias (brō'mi-as), *n.*; pl. *bromiades* (brọ-mī'ạ-dēz). [Gr. *βρωμιάς*, a large cup.] In *archæol.*, a cup or drinking-vessel of the type of the scyphus, but of larger size.
bromic (brō'mik), *a.* [< *brom(ine)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to bromine.—**Bromic acid**, an acid containing bromine and oxygen with hydrogen replaceable by a base.—**Bromic silver**, the mineral bromyrite.
bromide (brō'mid or -mīd), *n.* [< *brom(ine)* + *-ide*².] A compound formed by the union of bromine with another element or with an organic radical. Also *bromuret*.
bromidrosis (brō-mi-drō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βρῶμος*, a stench, + *ἱδρώς*, sweat, perspiration.] Fetid perspiration.
brominated (brō'mi-nā-ted), *a.* [< *bromine* + *-ate*² + *-ed*².] In *chem.*, treated or combined with bromine. *Fownes.*
bromine (brō'min), *n.* [< NL. *brominium*, < Gr. *βρῶμος*, also *βρόμος*, a stench.] Chemical symbol, Br; atomic weight, 79.95. A non-metallic element allied in its chemical relations to chlorine and iodine. It is a dark-reddish liquid, opaque except in thin layers, sparingly soluble in water, having a specific gravity of 3.19 at 32° F. It is volatile, and emits at ordinary temperatures reddish vapors which have a powerful suffocating odor, and are intensely irritating to the mucous membrane. When dropped on the skin, bromine produces corrosive sores. It is not found native, but occurs combined with bases in very minute quantities in sea-water and the ashes of marine plants, and in larger amount in certain mineral springs. Some ores of silver also contain bromine in combination. With hydrogen bromine forms hydrobromic acid (HBr), and with bromine or hydrobromic acid most metals form compounds called bromides, which are extensively used in medicine. Bromine itself is also used medicinally in very dilute solution. Also called *brom*.
brominism (brō'min-izm), *n.* [< *bromine* + *-ism*.] Same as *bromism*.
bromise, *v. t.* See *bromize*.
bromism (brō'mizm), *n.* [< *brom(ine)* + *-ism*.] A diseased condition produced by excessive use of bromides. It is characterized by somnolence, weakness of mind and memory, confused speech, feeble and tremulous gait, impaired senses, diminished reflex excitability, suppression of sexual instinct, eruption on the skin, weakness of the heart, catarrh, etc. Also called *brominism*.
bromite (brō'mīt), *n.* Same as *bromyrite*.
bromize (brō'mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bromized*, ppr. *bromizing*. [< *brom(ine)* + *-ize*.] In *photog.*, to prepare or treat with a bromide. Also spelled *bromise*.
bromlite (brom'līt), *n.* [< *Bromley* (Bromley Hall in Cumberland, England) + *-ite*².] A car-

bonate of barium and calcium in orthorhombic crystals, intermediate between witherite and strontianite. Also called *alstonite*.

bromochloralum (brō-mō-klō′rạ-lum), *n.* A solution of the chlorid and bromide of aluminium, frequently used as a disinfectant.

bromoform (brō′mọ-fôrm), *n.* [< *brom(ine)* + *-form*, as in *chloroform*, q. v.] A colorless limpid liquid of agreeable odor, formed by the action of bromine and potassium hydrate on wood-spirit or ordinary alcohol. It is analogous to chloroform, but contains bromine in place of chlorine.

bromogelatin (brō″mō-jel′ạ-tin), *a.* Formed from or prepared with certain bromides together with silver nitrate and gelatin, as the sensitive emulsions used for preparing dry plates in photographic work. See *emulsion* and *developer*.

bromography (brō-mog′rạ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. βρῶμα, food, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.] Same as *bromatography*.

bromo-iodized (brō″mō-ī′ọ-dīzd), *a.* Impregnated with bromides and iodides, as the collodion plate used in the wet process of photography.

bromuret (brō′mū-ret), *n.* [< *brom(ine)* + *-uret*.] Same as *bromide*.

bromureted (brō′mū-ret-ed), *a.* [< *bromuret* + *-ed*2.] Impregnated or combined with bromine.

Bromus (brō′mus), *n.* [NL. (L. *bromos* in Pliny), < Gr. βρόμος, also βόρμος, a kind of oats, from same root as βορά, food, and βρῶμα, food: see *broma*.] A genus of grasses; the brome-grass (which see).

bromyrite (brō′mi-rīt), *n.* [< *brom(ide)* + *(arg)yrite*.] Native silver bromide, of a yellowish-green color, occurring at Huelgoat in Brittany, in Mexico, and in Chili, associated with other ores of silver. Sometimes called *bromite* and *bromic silver*.

bronchi, *n.* Plural of *bronchus*.

bronchia (brong′ki-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [LL., < Gr. βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes, in sing. βρόγχιον, equiv. to βρόγχος, the windpipe; cf. βράγχια, the gills: see *branchiæ*.] The bronchial tubes. See *bronchial*.

bronchial (brong′ki-al), *a.* [< *bronchia* + *-al*.] Belonging to the bronchi or the bronchia.—**Bronchial arteries**, branches of the thoracic aorta accompanying the bronchial tubes. **Bronchial glands.** See *gland*.—**Bronchial hemorrhage.** Same as *bronchohemorrhagia*. **Bronchial membrane**, the mucous membrane lining the bronchi and bronchial tubes. **Bronchial tubes**, the ramifications of the bronchi, terminating in the infundibula of the lungs. **Bronchial veins**, the veins accompanying the bronchial tubes and emptying into the superior intercostal and azygous veins.

bronchic (brong′kik), *a.* [< *bronchus* + *-ic*.] Same as *bronchial*.

bronchidesmus (brong-ki-des′mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βρόγχος, the windpipe, + δεσμός, a band, tie, < δεῖν, bind, tie.] A membrane which unites the bronchi of birds to some extent.

> The membrane . . . which was termed by Garrod the *bronchidesmus* is complete in the storks.
> Beddard, Proc. Zoöl. Soc., June, 1886, p. 321.

bronchiectasic (brong″ki-ek-tas′ik), *a.* [< *bronchiectasis* + *-ic*; prop. **bronchiectatic*.] Like or pertaining to bronchiectasis.

bronchiectasis (brong-ki-ek′tạ-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βρόγχια, bronchial tubes, + ἔκτασις, extension, < ἐκτείνειν = L. *exten-d-ere*, extend.] In *pathol.*, dilatation of the bronchial tubes as produced in phthisis and chronic bronchitis.

bronchiole (brong′ki-ōl), *n.* [< *bronchiolus*.] A small bronchial tube.

bronchiolus (brong-kī′ọ-lus), *n.*; pl. *bronchioli* (-lī). [NL., dim. of *bronchus*, q. v.] A bronchiole.

bronchiostenosis (brong-ki-os-te-nō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes, + στένωσις, contraction, < στενοῦν, contract, narrow, < στενός, narrow.] In *pathol.*, contraction of a bronchus or a bronchial tube.

bronchitic (brong-kit′ik), *a.* [< *bronchitis* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of bronchitis.

bronchitis (brong-kī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *bronchus*, windpipe (see *bronchia*), + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, an inflammation of the bronchial membrane. It is a complaint of very frequent occurrence, and may be acute or chronic.—**Capillary bronchitis**, inflammation involving the minute bronchial tubes.

broncho, *n.* See *bronco*.

bronchocele (brong′kō-sēl or -sē′lē), *n.* [< Gr. βρογχοκήλη, a tumor in the throat, < βρόγχος, the windpipe, + κήλη, a tumor.] Same as *goiter*.

bronchohemorrhagia (brong″kō-hem-ọ-rā′ji-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βρόγχος, windpipe, + αἱμορραγία, hemorrhage.] A term proposed by Andral for the exudation of blood from the lining membrane of the bronchial tubes, commonly called *bronchial hemorrhage*.

bronchophonic (brong-kọ-fon′ik), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of bronchophony.

bronchophony (brong-kof′ọ-ni), *n.* [< Gr. βρόγχος, the windpipe, + φωνή, voice.] In *pathol.*, an abnormal sound of the voice heard in auscultation of the chest. It is loud, near, and thrilling, but not so distinctly articulated as in pectoriloquy.

bronchopneumonia (brong″kō-nū-mō′ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βρόγχος, the windpipe, + NL. *pneumonia*, q. v.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the lung-substance, associated with and usually secondary to inflammation of the mucous membrane of the smaller bronchial tubes. Also called *catarrhal* and *lobular pneumonia*.

bronchopneumonitis (brong-kō-nū-mọ-nī′tis), *n.* [As *bronchopneumonia* + *-itis*.] Same as *bronchopneumonia*.

bronchorrhagia (brong-kọ-rā′ji-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βρόγχος, the windpipe, + -ραγία, < ῥηγνύναι, break, burst.] In *pathol.*, hemorrhage from the bronchial tubes.

bronchorrhœa (brong-kọ-rē′ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βρόγχος, the windpipe, + ῥοία, a flowing, flux, < ῥεῖν, flow.] In *pathol.*, copious exudation from the bronchial tubes.

bronchostenosis (brong-kọ-ste-nō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βρόγχος, the windpipe, + στένωσις, constriction: see *bronchiostenosis*.] In *pathol.*, constriction of a bronchus.

bronchotome (brong′kọ-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. βρόγχος, the windpipe, + τομός, cutting, verbal adj. of τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] In *surg.*, an instrument for making the incision into the larynx or trachea in the operation of bronchotomy. There are many forms.

bronchotomy (brong-kot′ọ-mi), *n.* [< Gr. βρόγχος, the windpipe, + τομία, late form of τομή, a cutting, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut; cf. *anatomy*.] In *surg.*, the act of making an incision into the windpipe or larynx, usually for the purpose of affording a passage for air into and out of the lungs when any disease or accident hinders respiration by the usual channels, or to extract foreign bodies which have lodged in the trachea. The operation is called *tracheotomy* when the opening is made into the trachea, and *laryngotomy* when made into the larynx.

bronchotracheal (brong-kō-trā′kẹ-ạl), *a.* [< *bronchus* + *trachea* + *-al*.] Situated partly in the bronchi and partly in the trachea: specifically applied to the syrinx of oligomyodian or haploöphonous birds, which is usually of this character. Also *tracheobronchial*.

bronchus (brong′kus), *n.*; pl. *bronchi* (-kī). [NL., < Gr. βρόγχος, the windpipe: see *bronchia*.] Either of the two main branches of the trachea: also sometimes used to denote any small bronchial tube. See *trachea*, *lung*, and cut under *thorax*.

bronco (brong′kō), *n.* [Commonly, but incorrectly, spelled *broncho*; appar. a particular application of Sp. *bronco*, rough, rude, sturdy, crusty, crabbed, morose, = Pg. *bronco*, rough, rude, coarse, awkward.] On the northwestern plains of the United States, an unbroken or imperfectly broken horse, usually a mustang or Indian pony.

> In and out among the craft of heavier burden shuffled the small, [illegible] *[illegible]* XXXI. [illegible]

brond†, *n.* A Middle English form of *brand*.

brongniardite (bron-yär′dīt), *n.* [After the French mineralogist A. *Brongniart* (1770–1847).] A sulphid of antimony, lead, and silver, occurring massive in Mexico, with grayish-black color and metallic luster.

brontea, *n.* Plural of *bronteum*.

Bronteidæ (bron-tē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brontes* + *-idæ*.] A family of trilobites.

Brontes (bron′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Βρόντης, one of the Cyclopes, lit. 'thunderer,' < βροντή, thunder.] A genus of Devonian trilobites, having a broad radiating tail, giving name to a family *Bronteidæ*. Also *Bronteus*.

bronteum (bron-tē′um), *n.*; pl. *brontea* (-ạ̈). [< Gr. βροντεῖον, < βροντή, thunder.] In the ancient theater, a machine for producing sound in imitation of thunder.

Bronteus (bron′tẹ-us), *n.* [NL.: see *Brontes*.] Same as *Brontes*.

brontolith (bron′tọ-lith), *n.* [< Gr. βροντή, thunder, + λίθος, stone.] An aërolite or meteorolite; literally, a thunder-stone.

brontology (bron-tol′ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. [illegible], thunder, + [illegible], speak: see *-ology*.] A discourse or dissertation upon thunder.

Brontosaurus (bron-tọ-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βροντή, thunder, + [illegible], lizard.] A genus of huge fossil dinosaurian reptiles, notable for their small head and [illegible] brain-cavity, the whole skull not exceeding some of the neck-bones in size. One species was about 50 feet long, and probably weighed 20 tons or more.

Brontotheriidæ (bron″tō-thē-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brontotherium* + *-idæ*.] A family of huge perissodactyl ungulate mammals from the Miocene of North America, established for the reception of the genus *Brontotherium* [illegible] *Menodontidæ* and *Titanotheriidæ*.

Brontotherium (bron-tọ-thē′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βροντή, thunder, + θηρίον, beast.] A genus of gigantic extinct perissodactyls, typical of the family *Brontotheriidæ*.

Brontozoum (bron-tō-zō′um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Βρόντης, one of the Cyclopes (see *Brontes*), + ζῷον, animal.] A genus of gigantic [illegible], formerly supposed to be birds, now believed to be dinosaurian reptiles, known only by their tracks in the Triassic formation of the Connecticut valley. The stride was about 8 feet, and the length of the footprint about 17 inches.

bronze (bronz), *n.* and *a.* [= D. *brons* = G. *bronze* = Dan. *bronce* = Sw. *brons*, < F. *bronze* = Sp. *bronce* = Pg. *bronze*, < It. *bronzo*, [illegible] (cf. Bulg. Serv. Russ. *bronza*, Sloven. *bronec*, *brunec*, *brunc*, Pol. *bronc*, Alban. *brunze*, NGr. [illegible], bronze, appar. from the Rom.), < ML. *bronzium* (also *bronzinus*, prop. adj., > It. *bronzino*, bronzed), bronze; perhaps, as some suppose, altered through Rom. influence from an orig. **brunitium*, neut. of **brunitius*, prop. adj., brown, but found only as a noun (also *brunicus*), applied to a horse, < *brunus* (> It. *bruno*, F. *brun*, etc.), brown, < OHG. *brūn* = AS. *brūn*, E. *brown*: see *brown*, and cf. *burnish*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** An alloy of which copper forms the predominating portion, and into the composition of which tin almost always enters: but the name is also given to alloys containing no tin. The proportion of copper in various [illegible] 80 and 90 per cent.; in [illegible] proportion of tin [illegible] those used for various purposes [illegible] that of copper. Bronze [illegible] amount of tin; [illegible] formerly used for [illegible] tin and often a small [illegible] and has been [illegible] pose of very [illegible] called bronze [illegible] zinc is present [illegible] calling the material brass. The zinc in various pieces of statuary [illegible] and [illegible] varies [illegible] is present in many bronzes, but usually in small amount, [illegible] great historical interest, since it has been known from remote [illegible] ferred to simple unalloyed copper, on account both of its color and of its greater durability. Among prehistoric [illegible] etc., made statuary of it in enormous quantities, and also coins, recording tablets, and a great variety of articles of [illegible] by steel), bells, and statuary, but also for parts of various [illegible] The beauty and durability of bronze statuary depend in [illegible] important result of these experiments seems to be *phosphor-bronze*, an alloy patented by two Belgian metal- [illegible] its reducing action on the oxids of the other metals during the process of manufacture. Phosphor-bronze is of [illegible] that it will eventually be proved to be the best material for artillery. Extensive experiments have also been made with [illegible] *bronze* is an alloy of copper and aluminium now in use, especially where tensile strength is required. So-called [illegible] It has not come into general use, but was intended by its inventor [illegible] **2.** A work of art, as a statuette, bust, or model, composed of bronze, whether cast or wrought. —**3.** A brown pigment or coloring substance [illegible] bronze: bronze-powder.—4. Boldness; [illegible]; brass.

> [illegible] Henley stands,
> [illegible] his hands.
>
> *Pope*, Dunciad, iii. 199.

Amber bronze. [illegible]—**Bavarian bronze.** [illegible]—**Chemical bronze,** [illegible] liquid.—**Malleable bronze,** [illegible] copper and tin, which contains [illegible] per cent. of mercury.—**Manganese bronze,** [illegible] by the addition of from 1 to 2 [illegible] to the proportions of copper and [illegible].—**White bronze,** a generic name given to the lighter bronzes which approach the color of tin.

II. *a.* 1. Made of or resembling bronze: as, a *bronze* statue.—2. Characterized by the use of bronze: as, the *bronze* age.—**Bronze age.** See [illegible] *age*, under *age*.—**Bronze coloring,** surface effects resembling those of bronzes, produced either directly by application of color to the surface, or indirectly by changes due to the action of acids, salts, and coloring matter. See *bronzing*.—**Bronze green.** See *green*.—**Bronze turkey,** a large variety of domestic turkey with dark-brown plumage having a brilliant metallic luster.

bronze (bronz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bronzed*, ppr. *bronzing*. [= F. *bronzer* = Sp. *broncear*, OSp. *bronzar* = Pg. *bronzear*, bronze; cf. It. *abbronzare*, tan, scorch, sunburn, imbrown; from the noun.] 1. To make brown or of the color of bronze, as by exposure to the sun.

> Seam'd with an ancient swordcut on the cheek,
> And bruised and *bronzed*.
>
> *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

> His face was *bronzed* as though by burning climes.
>
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 414.

2. To give the color or appearance of bronze to, as by applying copper-dust or -leaf to the surface, etc.—3. To harden or make like bronze; hence, figuratively, to make hard or unfeeling.

> The lawyer who *bronzes* his bosom instead of his forehead. *Scott.*

bronze-backer (bronz'bak″ėr), *n.* A name given to the black-bass.

> *Bronze-backer* is one of its pet names among the anglers.
>
> *Goode*, American Fishes.

bronzed (bronzd), *p. a.* Colored by bronzing; of a bronze color; tanned.—**Bronzed glass,** ornamental glass of dark-green paste, which has been exposed to corrosive vapors, so that the surface is iridescent when seen by reflected light.—**Bronzed-skin disease.** Same as [illegible] (which see, under *disease*).

bronze-gold (bronz'gōld), *n.* A name given to all the so-called bronzes which have a golden color.

bronze-liquid (bronz'lik″wid), *n.* A kind of varnish mixed with bronze-powder to make bronze-paint.

bronze-liquor (bronz'lik″or), *n.* A solution of antimony chlorid and copper sulphate, used for bronzing gun-barrels, etc.

bronze-paint (bronz'pānt), *n.* A pigment consisting of bronze-powder with varnish as a vehicle. Commonly called *gold-paint.*

bronze-powder (bronz'pou″dėr), *n.* A pigment made by reducing leaves of Dutch metal, or some similar alloy, to powder. The color is varied as may be desired from pale-yellow to deep-red, by using different proportions of the component metals, copper and zinc.

bronzewing (bronz'wing), *n.* A name for certain species of Australian pigeons, chiefly of the genus *Phaps*, distinguished by the bronze color of their plumage. The common bronze-winged ground-dove, *P. chalcoptera*, abounds in all the Australian colonies; it is a plump bird, often weighing a pound, much esteemed for the table.

bronzify (bron'zi-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bronzified*, ppr. *bronzifying*. [< *bronze* + *-i-fy*.] To make like bronze; cast in bronze; represent in a bronze figure or statue.

> [illegible] has been caught [illegible] the castle of St. Angelo. [illegible] Newcomes, xxxv.

bronzine (bron'zin), *a.* [= It. *bronzino*, bronzed, sunburnt (cf. ML. *bronzinus*, n., bronze); < [illegible] + *-ine*¹.] Resembling bronze; bronze-colored.

bronzing (bron'zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bronze*, *v.*] 1. The process of giving a bronze-like surface to metals, plaster, wood, [illegible]

[illegible]

2. [illegible] color or iridescent appearance [illegible]

[illegible]

Bron[illegible]

bronzing-machine (bron'zing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for decorating wall-papers, fabrics, labels, etc., with bronze-powder.

bronzist (bron'zist), *n.* [< *bronze* + *-ist*.] One who casts bronzes, or works in bronze.

bronzite (bron'zīt), *n.* [< *bronze* + *-ite*¹.] A ferriferous variety of the mineral enstatite, having sometimes a submetallic bronze-like luster due to microscopic inclusions.

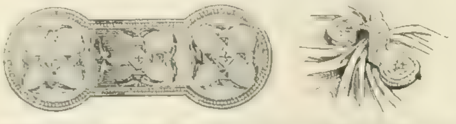
bronzy (bron'zi), *a.* [< *bronze* + *-y*¹.] Resembling bronze: as, a *bronzy* appearance.

> The Cicindela maritima, which is found only on sandy sea-shores, is of a pale *bronzy* yellow, so as to be almost invisible. *A. R. Wallace*, Nat. Select., p. 57.

broo¹ (brö), *n.* Same as *bree*¹.

broo² (brö), *n.* See *brow*, 11.

brooch¹ (brōch or brōch), *n.* [Same as *broach*, q. v., *brooch* being the commoner spelling of the word in this sense.] An ornamental clasp consisting of a pin and a projecting or covering shield, used for fastening the dress, or merely for display. When the garment is large and heavy, as a cloak or the ecclesiastical cope, the brooch has generally been found insufficient, and has been replaced by the agraffe or some other form of clasp. Ornamental brooches are now worn mostly by women, but were formerly worn by both sexes, sometimes on the hat or cap. Also spelled *broach*.



Brooch of the Merovingian period, found at St. Denis and now in the Musée de Cluny, Paris. (From "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

> He has a wide beard and flowing yellow hair; a green cloak wrapped around him; a bright silver *brooch* in his cloak over his breast.
>
> Quoted by *W. K. Sullivan*, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. [Irish, p. ccccxlvi.

> With *broches* and aiglets of gold upon their caps.
>
> *R. Robinson*, tr. of Sir T. More's Utopia, ii. 6.

> Honour 's a good *brooch* to wear in a man's hat at all times. *B. Jonson.*

brooch¹ (brōch or brōch), *v. t.* [< *brooch*¹, *n.*] To adorn with or as with a brooch or brooches. [Rare.]

> Not the imperious show
> Of the full-fortun'd Cæsar ever shall
> Be *brooch'd* with me. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 13.

brooch² (brōch), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A monotint, or picture in one color, as a sepia sketch.

brood¹ (bröd), *n.* [< ME. *brood*, *brod*, < AS. *brōd* (= D. *broed* = MLG. *brot* = OHG. MHG. *bruot*, G. *brut*), brood; with formative *-d*, from the same root (**brō*, warm, heat) as G. *brühe*, broth: see *broil*¹. Hence *breed*, q. v.] 1. Offspring; progeny.

> The lion roars and gluts his tawny *brood*. *Wordsworth.*

2. A hatch; the young birds hatched in one nest, or those placed together in the care of one hen, or in an artificial brooder: as, a *brood* of chickens or of ducks.—3. That which is bred; species generated; that which is produced; hence, figuratively, sort or kind.

> Have you forgotten Libya's burning wastes, . . .
> Its tainted air, and all its *broods* of poison?
>
> *Addison*, Cato.

4. In *mining*, any heterogeneous mixture with tin or copper ore, as mundic or black-jack. *R. Hunt.*—5. A north of Scotland name for salmon-fry.—**Ants' brood.** See *ant*¹.—**To sit on brood**†, to be in the act of brooding, like a bird sitting on eggs; figuratively, to ponder.

> There's something in his soul,
> O'er which his melancholy *sits on brood*.
>
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.

Syn. 2. *Covey*, etc. See *flock*.

brood¹ (bröd), *v.* [< ME. *broden*, brood (< *brod*, brood), equiv. to the earlier *breden*, breed: see *breed*, *v.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To sit persistently on eggs, covering and warming them with the body and wings, for the purpose of hatching them: said of birds.

> *Brodyn*, as byrdys, foveo, fetifico. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. [illegible]

> Thou from the first
> Wast present, and with mighty wings outspread
> Dove-like sat'st *brooding* on the vast abyss.
>
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 21.

2. To rest fixedly like a brooding bird.

> Even darkness [illegible] *brooded* o'er the deep.
>
> [illegible]

3. To meditate long and anxiously; remain a long time in anxiety or solicitous thought; have the mind dwelling persistently on a subject: with *on* or *over*.

> He [illegible]
> With exile, and with *brooding* [illegible]
>
> *M. Arnold*, Empedocles.

II. *trans.* 1. To sit over, cover, and cherish: as, a hen *broods* her chicks; hence, to nourish.

> The thrifty earth that bringeth out
> And *broodeth* up her breed.
>
> *Warner*, Albion's Eng., ii. 11.

2. To cherish with care.

> See how he *broods* the boy. *Fletcher*, Bonduca, iv. 2.

> She *broods* and blesses me, she calms and gathers me.
>
> *E. S. Phelps*, Beyond the Gates, p. 195.

3. To ponder over; plan or mature with care: as, "to *brood* war," *Bacon*, War with Spain.

> You'll sit and *brood* your sorrows on a throne. *Dryden.*

brood²†, *a.* An obsolete form of *broad.*

brood-capsule (bröd'kap″sūl), *n.* A cyst or capsule in which tænia-heads are developed, as an echinococcus (which see).

brood-cavity (bröd'kav″i-ti), *n.* A brood-pouch, in general.

brood-cell (bröd'sel), *n.* In *bee-culture*, a cell of a honeycomb destined for the reception of a larva. The brood-cells are separated from the honey-cells, generally occupying a different comb.

brooder (brö'dėr), *n.* A device for the artificial rearing of young chickens or other birds. It consists essentially of an inclosed run, where the young birds are fed, and a covered place for them to run into, which is kept at a temperature of about 90° F., either by means of a lamp placed beneath the metallic floor, or by hot air or water-pipes carried above or below the space occupied by the chicks.

brooding (brö'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *brood*¹, *v.*] 1. Sitting, as a bird on her eggs: as, a *brooding* hen.

> Still did the nightingale
> Unto his *brooding* mate tell all his tale.
>
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 309.

2. Warming: as, "the *brooding* heat," *Tennyson*, Mariana in the South.—3. Pondering; thinking deeply; disposed to ponder or think deeply: as, a *brooding* disposition.

> I could cite many instances where the *brooding* humor . . . of our new people long since cropped out in rhyme.
>
> *Stedman*, Poets of America, p. 59.

4. Settled; rooted; fixed in the heart: a figurative use derived from the steadfastness with which a bird sits on her eggs.

> A *brooding* and unavowed hostility.
>
> *Milman*, Latin Christianity, II. ix.

brood-mare (bröd'mãr), *n.* A mare kept for breeding.

brood-pouch (bröd'pouch), *n.* A pouch, or some similar cavity of the body of an animal, in which eggs or young are received and detained for a time; a brood-cavity.

> He [the male stickleback] only bears the *brood-pouch* and alone builds the nest. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), p. 104.

> In the Entoprocta there is a peculiar *brood-pouch*.
>
> *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 433.

brood-space (bröd'spās), *n.* A brood-cavity.

> An egg in the *brood-space* formed between the body and the mantle. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 268.

broody (brö'di), *a.* [< ME. **brody*, < AS. *brōdig* (= G. *brütig*), broody, < *brōd*, brood.] 1. Of a brooding disposition; inclined to brood or sit, as a hen.

> Tegetmeier states that a cross between two non-sitting varieties [of the common fowl] almost invariably produces a mongrel that becomes *broody*, and sits with remarkable steadiness. *Sir J. Lubbock*, Origin of Civilisation, p. 364.

2. Breeding or adapted for breeding: as, a *broody* bitch.

brook¹ (brůk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *brooke*, *broke*; < ME. *brook*, *brok*, < AS. *broc*, a stream, = D. *broek* = MLG. *brok*, LG. *brook*, a marsh, pool, = OHG. *bruoh*, MHG. *bruoch*, G. *bruch*, a marsh, bog; perhaps orig. a gushing stream (cf. *spring*), being possibly connected remotely with AS. *brecan*, etc., break, burst forth: see *break*.] A natural stream of water, too small to be called a river.

> Springs make little rivulets; those united make *brooks*; and those coming together make rivers, which empty themselves into the sea. *Locke.*

Brook-trout. See *trout*.—**To fly at the brook**†. See *fly*¹.

brook¹ (brůk), *v. i.* [Appar. < *brook*¹, *n.*] To draw together and threaten rain: said of the clouds: with *up*. [Old and prov. Eng.]

brook² (brůk), *v. t.* [< ME. *brooken*, *broken*, later forms of *brouken*, *bruken*, use, possess, enjoy; of food, digest (whence the mod. sense of 'stomach, endure'); < AS. *brucan* (pret. *breac*, pl. *brucon*, pp. *brocen*), use, have the use of, enjoy, esp. food, = OS. *brukan* = OFries. *bruka* = MD. *bruycken*, *ghebruycken*, D. *gebruiken* = MLG. *bruken*, use, = OHG. *bruhhan*, MHG. *bruchen*, G. *brauchen*, use, need, = Goth. *brukjan*, use, = L. *frui* (for **frugvi*), enjoy (> *fruges*, fruits, *fructus*, fruit: see *fruit*), perhaps = Skt. √ *bhuj* (for **bhruj*?), enjoy, esp. food. See *broker*.

also *fruit, fructify*, etc.] **1†.** To use; enjoy; have the full employment of.

> So mot I *brouke* wel myn eyen twaye.
> *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 479.

2†. To earn; deserve.

> Which name she *brooked* as well for her proportion and grace as for the many happy voyages she made in her Majesty's service.
> *Sir R. Hawkins*, Voyage to the South Sea, p. 11.

3. To bear; endure; support; put up with: always in a negative sense.

> Your son, sir, insulted me in a manner which my honour could not *brook*. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, v. 3.

> To leisurely delights and sauntering thoughts
> That *brook* no ceiling narrower than the blue.
> *Lowell*, Under the Willows.

brook-fish (brůk'fish), *n.* A fish of the family *Cyprinodontidæ* and genus *Fundulus:* same as *killifish* and *mummychog.* [Local, U. S.]

brookite (brůk'īt), *n.* [After Henry James *Brooke*, an English crystallographer (1771–1857).] One of the three forms in which titanium dioxid occurs in nature. It is found in orthorhombic crystals of a brown or yellow color to black, and adamantine to metallic luster. *Jurinite* is another name for the same mineral. *Arkansite* is an iron-black variety from Magnet Cove, Arkansas.

brooklet (brůk'let), *n.* [< *brook*¹ + dim. *-let.*] A small brook. *Longfellow.*

brooklime (brůk'līm), *n.* [< ME. *broklemp, broklembe, broklympe*, < *brok*, brook, + *lemp*, etc.; of obscure origin.] A plant, *Veronica Beccabunga*, with blue flowers in loose lateral spikes. The American brooklime is *V. Americana.*

brook-mint (brůk'mint), *n.* [< AS. *brōcminte*, < *brōc*, brook, + *minte*, mint.] The water-mint, *Mentha sylvestris.*

brook-moss (brůk'môs), *n.* A name given to species of the genus *Dichelyma*, slender aquatic mosses, with elongated leaves in three ranks, and with the fruit on short lateral branches.

brook-trout (brůk'trout″), *n.* See *trout.*

brookweed (brůk'wēd), *n.* A plant, the water-pimpernel, *Samolus Valerandi.* See *Samolus.*

brooky (brůk'i), *a.* [< *brook*¹ + *-y*¹.] Abounding with brooks: as, "Hebron's *brooky* sides," *J. Dyer*, The Fleece, ii.

broom¹ (bröm), *n.* [< ME. *broom, brom*, broom (the plant, L. *genista*) (also applied to the tamarisk, L. *myrica*), a brush, < AS. *brōm* = MD. *broem* (cf. MLG. *brām*, LG. *braam*), broom (L. *genista*): see *bramble.*] **1.** The popular name of several plants, mostly leguminous shrubs, characterized by long, slender branches and numerous yellow flowers. The common or Scotch broom is the *Cytisus (Genista) scoparius*, abundant throughout Europe, and famous as the *planta genista* (French *plante genêt*) which was the badge of the Plantagenets. It is a valuable remedy in dropsy, being one of the most efficient of hydragogues, and its seeds are used as a substitute for coffee. Spanish broom (*Spartium junceum*) is a closely allied species, as is also the dyer's broom (*Genista tinctoria*), which was formerly much used as a yellow dye and as the basis of the once celebrated Kendal green. See cuts under *Cytisus* and *Genista.* **2.** A besom, or brush with a long handle, for sweeping floors, etc.: so called from being originally made of the broom-plant. Brooms are now made in Europe of this and various other materials; and in the United States their manufacture from broom-corn is an important business. A broom at the masthead of a vessel indicates that she is for sale, a sign derived probably from the old habit of displaying boughs at shops and taverns.—**Butcher's broom**, a prickly liliaceous shrub, *Ruscus aculeatus:* so called from its use by butchers in Europe in sweeping their blocks. Also called *knee-holly.*—**Yellow broom**, a name sometimes given in the United States to the wild indigo, *Baptisia tinctoria.*

broom¹ (bröm), *v. t.* [< *broom*¹, *n.*] To sweep, or clear away, as with a broom.

> The poor old workpeople *brooming* away the fallen leaves. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, lviii.

broom² (bröm), *v. t.* Same as *bream*².

broom-brush (bröm'brush), *n.* A whisk-broom or clothes-brush made from broom-corn. [U. S.]

broom-bush (bröm'bůsh), *n.* A weedy annual composite, *Parthenium Hysterophorus*, of tropical America.

broom-corn (bröm'kôrn), *n.* A variety of *Sorghum vulgare*, a tall reed-like grass, rising to a height of 8 or 10 feet, a native of India. The branched panicles are made into brooms and brushes, for which purpose the plant is largely cultivated in the United States. The seed is used as feed for cattle.

broom-grass (bröm'grås), *n.* **1.** Same as *brome-grass.*—**2.** In the United States, some species of *Andropogon*, as *A. scoparius* and *A. macrourus.* Also called *broom-sedge.*

broom-head (bröm'hed), *n.* An adjustable clasp for holding bunches of broom-corn to a broom-handle.

broom-rape (bröm'rāp), *n.* A name given to parasitic leafless plants of the genus *Orobanche*, and in the United States to species of the similar allied genera *Phelipæa* and *Aphyllon.* See *Orobanchaceæ.*

broom-root (bröm'röt), *n.* A root exported from Mexico and used in the manufacture of brushes. It is supposed to be the root of a grass, also known in trade as *Mexican* or *French whisk.*

broom-sedge (bröm'sej), *n.* Same as *broom-grass.*

broomstaff (bröm'ståf), *n.* Same as *broomstick.*

broomstick (bröm'stik), *n.* The stick or handle of a broom.

broom-tree (bröm'trē), *n.* A shrubby composite, *Baccharis scoparia*, of the mountains of Jamaica, broom-like from its slender, densely crowded, almost leafless branchlets.

broom-vise (bröm'vīs), *n.* A clamping arrangement for flattening and holding broom-corn so that it can be sewed into brooms.

broomweed (bröm'wēd), *n.* A species of *Corchorus*, *C. siliquosus*, of tropical America, used for making brooms. The *sweet broomweed* of the tropics is a common weed, *Scoparia dulcis*, of the natural order *Scrophulariaceæ.*

broomy (brö'mi), *a.* [< *broom*¹ + *-y*¹.] Pertaining to or consisting of broom; bearing broom: as, a "*broomy* peak," *J. Baillie.*

broose (brös), *n.* [Sc., also spelled *bruse, bruise:* see def.] A race at country weddings.—**To ride the broose**†, to run a race on horseback at a wedding from the church to the place where the wedding-feast was to be held. He who first reached the house was said to *win the broose*, that is, the *brose*, the prize of spice-broth allotted to the victor. *Jamieson.* See *brose*¹.

brooze†, *v.* Same as *browse*¹.

Brora beds. See *bed*¹.

brose¹ (brōz), *n.* [Sc., < Gael. *brothas* (*th* silent), brose. Cf. *broose, broth.*] A Scotch dish, made by pouring boiling water, boiling milk, the liquid in which meat has been boiled, or the like, on oatmeal, barley-meal, or other meal, and immediately mixing the ingredients by stirring. The dish is denominated from the nature of the liquid: as, *kail-brose, water-brose, beef-brose*, etc.—**Athole brose**, honey and whisky mixed together in equal parts, used in many parts of Scotland as a cure for hoarseness and sore throat arising from a cold. In the Highlands oatmeal is sometimes substituted for the honey. So called from Athole, a district of Perthshire, Scotland.

brose²†, *v.* An obsolete Middle English form of *bruise.*

brosely (brōz'li), *n.* [So called from the town of *Brosely* in Shropshire, where there was a large manufactory of pipes.] A tobacco-pipe. [Local, Eng.]

Brosimum (brō'si-mum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βρώσιμος, eatable, < βρῶσις, food, equiv. to βρῶμα, food: see *broma.*] A genus of *Urticaceæ*, suborder *Artocarpeæ*, one species of which, *B. Galactodendron*, is the cow-tree of South America. *B. Alicastrum*, the breadnut-tree, common in the woods of Jamaica, produces nuts which when roasted are used as bread, and taste like hazel-nuts. The wood resembles mahogany, and is sometimes used by cabinet-makers. The leaves and young branches form a most useful fattening fodder for cattle. The snake- or leopard-wood, used as veneers and for walking-canes, is yielded by a species, *B. Aubletii*, from British Guiana.

Brosmiidæ (bros-mī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brosmius* + *-idæ.*] A family of anacanthine fishes, typified by the genus *Brosmius:* same as the subfamily *Brosmiinæ.* Also *Brosmidæ.*

Brosmiinæ (bros-mi-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brosmius* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of gadoid fishes, typified by the genus *Brosmius*, and distinguished by the development of only one long dorsal and anal fin and the separation therefrom of the caudal. Also *Brosminæ.*

Brosmius (bros'mi-us), *n.* [NL., < Icel. *brosma* = Norw. *brosme*, the vernacular name of the *Brosmius brosme.*] A genus of fishes belonging to the cod family, *Gadidæ.* One species, found on the northern coast of Scotland, is commonly called the *torsk* or *tusk.* See *torsk*

brosten†, *pp.* A Middle English form of *burst*, past participle of *burst.*

brosy (brō'zi), *a.* [< *brose*¹ + *-y*¹.] Like brose: semifluid. [Scotch.]

brotany (brot'a-ni), *n.* [A short form (like equiv. AS. *prūtene*) of ML. *abrotanum:* see *abrotanum.*] Southernwood.

brotch (broch), *v. t.* [Perhaps a var. of the equiv. *brath*, which is appar. < Icel. *bregdha*, braid, knot, twine, = AS. *bregdan*, E. *braid*¹, q. v.] To plait straw ropes round (a stack of corn). *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

brotel†, *a.* A Middle English form of *brittle.*

brotelness†, *n.* A Middle English form of *brittleness.*

brot-ground (brot'ground), *n.* [< **brot*, ult. < AS. *broten*, pp. of *breótan*, break (see *brott*), + *ground.*] Ground newly broken up. [Prov. Eng.]

broth¹ (brôth), *n.* [< ME. *broth*, < AS. *broth* = Icel. *brodh* = OHG. *brot, brod* (> ML. *brodum, brodium*, > It. *brodo, broda* = Sp. Pg. *brodo* = Pr. *bro* = OF. **brou*, pl. *broues*, > ME. *browes*, > E. *brewis*, q. v.), broth; cf. Ir. *broth* = Gael. *brot*, broth, Gael. *brothas*, brose (see *brose*¹); prob. (with formative *-th*) from the root (**bru*) of *brew*¹, q. v.] Liquor in which flesh is boiled and macerated, usually with certain vegetables to give it a better relish. In Scotland the name is seldom used except when pot-barley forms one of the ingredients.

> Good *broth*, with good keeping, do much now and then;
> Good diet, with wisdom, best comforteth men. *Tusser.*

broth²†, *a.* See *brath.*

brothel¹†, *n.* [ME., also *brethel* (and corruptly *brodel, brodelle*), a wretch, a depraved man or woman; der. *brotheling*, a wretch; < AS. **breóthan*, only in comp. *ā-breóthan*, ruin, frustrate, pp. *ābrothen*, degenerate, base, trifling; connections doubtful.] A wretch; a depraved person; a lewd man or woman.

> For nou is vche boye bold, *brothel* and other,
> To talken of the trinite to beon holden a sire.
> *Piers Plowman* (A), xi. 61.

> A *brothel*, which Micheas hight.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., iii. 17

brothel² (broth'el), *n.* [An early mod. E. corruption of ME. *bordel*, a house of ill-fame, by confusion with ME. *brothel*, a wretch: see *brothel*¹.] A house of lewdness; a house appropriated to the purposes of prostitution; a bawdy-house; a stew.

> Epicurism and lust
> Make it more like a tavern or a *brothel*
> Than a grac'd palace. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

brothel²† (broth'el), *v. i.* [< *brothel*², *n.* Cf. *bordel, n.*] To haunt brothels. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas.

brotheler†, **brotheller**† (broth'el-ėr), *n.* [< *brothel*² + *-er*¹. Cf. *bordeler.*] One who frequents brothels.

> Gamesters, jockies, *brothellers* impure. *Cowper*, Task, ii.

brothel-house† (broth'el-hous), *n.* A brothel.

brotheller†, *n.* See *brotheler.*

brothelry† (broth'el-ri), *n.* [< *brothel*² + *-ry.*] **1.** A brothel.—**2.** Lewdness; obscenity.

> *Brothelry* able to violate the ear of a pagan.
> *B. Jonson*, Ded. of Volpone.

brother (bruᴛʜ'ėr), *n.*; pl. *brothers* or *brethren* (-ėrz, breᴛʜ'ren). [= Sc. *brither*, < ME. *brother*, < AS. *brōthor, brōther* = OS. *brōthar* = OFries. *brōther, brōder* = D. *broeder* = MLG. *brōder*, LG. *broder, broor* = OHG. *bruodar*, MHG. *bruoder*, G. *bruder* = Icel. *brōdhir* = Sw. Dan. *broder, bror* = Goth. *brōthar*, a word common to all the Indo-Eur. languages: = Gael. Ir. *brathair* = W. *brawd*, pl. *brodyr*, = Corn. *bredar* = Manx *braar* = Bret. *breur, brer* = OBulg. *bratrŭ, bratŭ* = Pol. and Serv. *brat* = Bohem. *bratr* = Russ. *bratŭ* (Hung. *barát*, < Slav.) = Lith. *brōlis* = Lett. *brālis* = OPruss. *bratis* = L. *frater* (> It. *frate, fra*, with dim. *fratello* = Wall. *frate* (> Alb. *frat*) = Pg. *frade* = OF. *frere* (> ME. *frere*, E. *friar*, q. v.), mod. F. *frère* = Pr. *fraire*, > prob. OSp. *fraire, freire*, Sp. *fraile, freile*, contracted *fray, frey* = OPg. *freire*, Pg. *frei*, used, like It. *frate, fra*, as an appellation of a monk, the Sp. word for 'brother' in the natural sense being *hermano* = Pg. *irmão*, < L. *germanus*, germane, german; cf. also E. *fraternal*, etc.) = Gr. φρατήρ, φράτηρ, one of the same tribe, orig. a brother, = Skt. *bhrātar*, Prakrit *bhāā, bhāaro* (Hind. *bhāī, bhaīyā*, Panjābi *pāi*, Pāli *bhātā*) = Zend and OPers. *brātar*, Pers. *birādar* (> Turk. *birāder*) = Pahlavi *birād* = Kurdish *berā*, brother; ulterior origin unknown: the term. is appar. the suffix *-tar* (E. *-ther*) of agent. The pl. *brethren* is from ME. *bretheren, brethren*, formed, with weak pl. ending *-en*, from *brether, brethre, brithere*, also pl., an umlauted form of AS. *brōthru*, also *brōthor*, the usual pl. of *brōthor;* cf. AS. dat. sing. *brēther.*] **1.** A male person, in his relation to another person or other persons of either sex born of the same parents; a male relative in the first degree of descent or mutual kinship: used also of the lower animals: the converse of *sister.* See *brother-in-law* and *half-brother.*

> My brother and thy uncle, call'd Antonio.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

2. A male person in his relation to any other person or persons of the same blood or ancestry; a member of a particular family or race in his relation to all other members; in the plural, all members of a particular race, or of the human race in general, as regards each other.

> And Jacob told Rachel that he was her father's *brother* [that is, his uncle Laban's]. Gen. xxix. 12.

> Let us send abroad unto our *brethren* every where, that are left in all the land of Israel. 1 Chron. xiii. 2.

> Of whom such massacre
> Make they but of their *brethren*; men of men?
> *Milton*, P. L., xi. 680.

3. One of two or more men closely united without regard to personal kinship, as by a common interest; an associate; one of the same rank, profession, occupation, or belief, especially in law, religion, or organized charity.

> We few, we happy few, we band of *brothers*;
> For he to-day that sheds his blood with me
> Shall be my *brother*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 3.

4. Specifically, as a translation of *friar*, a member of a mendicant order.

> Going to find a barefoot *brother* out,
> One of our order. *Shak.*, R. and J., v. 2.

5. In the plural form *brethren*, the designation of several Christian organizations, derived from the fact that the title was used by the primitive Christians in speaking of themselves; specifically, a sect of German Baptists, more popularly known as *Dunkers*.—6. A member of a religious congregation whose members do not receive the priesthood, but devote themselves to teaching or good works; also, a lay member of a community having priests.—7. Figuratively, one who resembles another in manners or disposition.

> He also that is slothful in his work is *brother* to him that is a great waster. Prov. xviii. 9.

Often abbreviated *bro.*, plural *bros.*

[The plural form *brethren* is not now used in the sense of male children of the same parents, but only in the wider meanings of the word *brother*.]—**Amyclæan brothers.** See *Amyclæan*.—**Apostolic Brethren.** See *apostolic*, n. 1, and *Apostolian*.—**Arval Brethren** or **Brothers.** See *arval*.—**Attidian Brethren.** See *Attidian*.—**Bohemian Brethren.** See *Bohemian*.—**Brethren and Clerks of the Common Life,** a monastic fraternity, clerical and lay, originating in the Netherlands about 1376, devoted to education and labor, and not bound by perpetual vows. Thomas à Kempis belonged to it. It spread widely, but became extinct in the seventeenth century. There was a female branch of the order.—**Brethren of Chelcic,** followers of Peter Chelczicky, a Bohemian reformer of the fifteenth century. They were organized into a separate community in 1457, and soon became known as *Bohemian Brethren*.—**Brethren of the Christian Schools,** a Roman Catholic order consisting chiefly of laymen, devoted to the education of the poor, founded in France in 1679, and now numerous in various parts of the world.—**Brethren of the Community,** one of the two parties into which the Franciscans were divided in the beginning of the fourteenth century.—**Brethren of the Free Spirit,** a sect which arose in the thirteenth century, pantheistic in doctrine, [illegible] in principle, and enthusiasts in practice.—**Brethren of the Holy Spirit,** or **Brethren of the Redemption of Captives,** an order of monks in the twelfth century who devoted themselves to the redemption of captives from the Mohammedans.—**Brothers of Charity.** See *charity*.—**Christian Brothers.** See *Christian*.—**Elder Brethren,** the masters of Trinity House, London, the corporation charged with the regulation and management of the lighthouses and buoys on the shores and rivers of England, with the licensing of pilots, and with a general supervision over the lighthouse boards of Scotland and Ireland, called respectively the Commissioners of Northern Lights and the Ballast Board of Dublin.—**Exclusive Brethren.** See *Plymouth Brethren*, [illegible].—**Full brothers.** See *full*.—**Plymouth Brethren, Plymouthites,** a sect of Christians which first attracted notice at Plymouth, England, in 1830, but has since extended over Great Britain, the United States, and among the Protestants of France, Switzerland, Italy, etc. They recognize all as brethren who believe in Christ and the Holy Spirit as his vicar, but they have no formal [illegible] of official ministry. [illegible] *Brethren* [illegible] generally a [illegible] of the Church of [illegible] not connected [illegible] of the [illegible] In a [illegible] of the Ply[illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] **United Brethren,** or **Unity of Brethren.** See *Moravian*, [illegible] the Mo[illegible]

brother [illegible] (bruᴛʜ'ėr-[illegible]), *a.* Bearing a fraternal [illegible]; of the character [illegible] *brother* [illegible].

[illegible]

brother [illegible], *v. t.* [< *brother*, *n.*] 1. To [illegible] as a brother; [illegible] a brother, [illegible]

[illegible]

D. Jerrold, [illegible]

brother-german (bruᴛʜ'ėr-jėr'man), *n.* [< *brother* + *german*¹, cf. Sp. *hermano*, a brother, under *brother*.] A brother on both the father's and the mother's side: a full brother.

brotherhead† (bruᴛʜ'ėr-hed), *n.* [< ME. *brotherhed*, var. of *brotherhod*.] See *brotherhood*.

brotherhood (bruᴛʜ'ėr-hůd), *n.* [< ME. *brotherhod* (usually *brotherhed*, E. *brotherhead*); < *brother* + *-hood*.] 1. The fact or condition of being a brother.

> My brother kill'd no man, his fault was thought,
> And yet his punishment was bitter death.
> Who sued to me for him? . . .
> Who spoke of *brotherhood*? *Shak.*, Rich. III., ii. 1.

2. The quality of being brotherly.

> And friendship shall combine, and *brotherhood*.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 1.

3. An association of men for any purpose; a fraternity.

> The church was a *brotherhood*; no other relation so aptly distinguished the spirit of union and self-sacrifice which it was designed should belong to it.
> *G. P. Fisher*, Begin. of Christianity, p. 549.

4. A class of individuals of the same kind, profession, or occupation.

> The *brotherhood* of Christendom.
> *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, ii.

> The gloom
> Spread by a *brotherhood* of lofty elms.
> *Wordsworth*, Excursion, i.

brother-in-law (bruᴛʜ'ėr-in-lâ″), *n.* [< ME. *brother in lawe*, *brodyr yn lawe*, etc., after OF. *frere en lay* [*loi*], ML. *frater in lege*.] The brother of one's husband or wife; also, one's sister's husband. For some purposes, but not all, the legal incidents of the affinity cease on the death of the one whose marriage formed the tie.

brotherless (bruᴛʜ'ėr-les), *a.* [< ME. **brotherles*, < AS. *brōthorleás*: see *brother* and *-less*.] Without a brother.

brotherliness (bruᴛʜ'ėr-li-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being brotherly.

brother-love† (bruᴛʜ'ėr-luv), *n.* Brotherly affection. *Shak.*

brotherly (bruᴛʜ'ėr-li), *a.* [< ME. **brotherly*, < AS. *brōthorlīc*: see *brother* and *-ly*¹.] Pertaining to brothers; such as is natural for brothers; becoming brothers; kind; affectionate: as, *brotherly* love. =**Syn.** *Brotherly, Fraternal.* The former of these words expresses the more affection; the latter is often more formal or official.

> Be kindly affectioned one to another with *brotherly* love. Rom. xii. 10.

> Who, not content
> With fair equality, *fraternal* state,
> Will arrogate dominion undeserved
> Over his brethren. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 26.

brotherly† (bruᴛʜ'ėr-li), *adv.* After the manner of a brother; kindly; affectionately.

> With these principles who knows but that at length he might have come to take the Covenant, as others, whom they *Brotherly* admitt, have don before him.
> *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, ix.

brotherwort (bruᴛʜ'ėr-wėrt), *n.* An old name for the creeping thyme, *Thymus Serpyllum*.

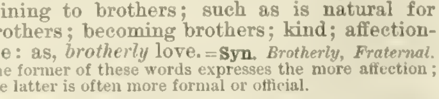
brothly†, *adv.* See *brathly*.

brothy†, *a.* [ME.; origin obscure.] Shaggy; stiff.

> His berde was *brothy* and blake, that tille his brest rechede.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1090.

brott (brot), *n.* [Appar. < Icel. *brot*, a broken piece, a fragment (cf. *broti*, trees felled and left lying), < *brjóta* (= AS. *breótan*, pp. *broten*), break: see *brit*¹, and cf. *brot-ground*, *brotus*.] 1. Shaken corn. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. *pl.* Fragments; droppings; leavings. [Prov. Eng.]

Brotula (brot'ū-lạ̈), *n.* [NL.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Brotulidæ*, now restricted to *B. barbata*, a species found in the Caribbean sea.



Brotula barbata.

brotulid (brot'ū-lid), *n.* A fish of the family *Brotulidæ*. Also called *brotuloid*.

Brotulidæ (brō-tū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brotula* + *-idæ*.] A family of teleocephalous fishes, typified by the genus *Brotula*, having various limits in different systems. Made by Gill a family of *Ophidioidea*, with jugular ventrals reduced to one or two rays and the anus in the anterior half of the length.

Brotulina (brot-ū-lī'nạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brotula* + *-ina*.] In Günther's system of classification, the first group of *Ophidiidæ*, having ventral fins developed and attached to the humeral arch.

Brotulinæ (brot-ū-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brotula* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of brotuloid fishes, typified by the genus *Brotula*, to which different limits have been assigned.

brotuline (brot'ū-lin), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Brotulinæ*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Brotulinæ* or *Brotulidæ*.

brotuloid (brot'ū-loid), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* Same as *brotulid*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Brotulidæ*.

brotulophidid (brot-ū-lof'i-did), *n.* A fish of the family *Brotulophididæ*.

Brotulophididæ (brot″ū-lō-fid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brotulophis* (*-phid-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of *Ophidioidea*, represented by the genus *Brotulophis*, and including ophidioids with subbrachial (or thoracic) ventrals reduced to simple filaments, and the anus in the anterior half of the length.

Brotulophis (bro-tū'lō-fis), *n.* [NL., < *Brotula* + Gr. ὄφις, a serpent.] The typical genus of the family *Brotulophididæ*, having the aspect of *Brotula*, but still more elongate and snakelike, whence the name.

brotus (brō'tus), *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *brotts*, fragments, leavings, droppings, ult. < AS. *breótan* (pp. *broten*), break: see *brit*¹, *brott*.] Something added gratuitously; an additional number or quantity thrown in: same as *lagniappe*: used by negroes and others about Charleston, South Carolina.

brouchant, *a.* Same as *brochant*.

broud†, **browd**†, *v. t.* [ME. *brouden*, *browden*, etc., also *broiden*, etc., variants of *braiden*, etc., braid: see *braid*¹, and cf. *broid*, *broider*.] 1. To braid.

> Hire yolwe heer was *browded* [var. *broyded*, *breided*] in a tresse,
> Byhynde hire bak, a yerde long I gesse.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 191.

2. To embroider.

> Whit was hire smok, and *browdid* al byfore
> And eek behind on hire coler aboute
> Of cole-blak silk. *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 52.

brouder†, **browder**†, *v. t.* Variants of *broider*.

> Where'er you spy
> This *browdered* belt with characters, 'tis I.
> *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, ii. 1.

broudery†, *n.* A variant of *broidery*.

brouding†, **browding**†, *n.* Embroidery.

> Harness . . . wrought so weel
> Of goldsmithrye, of *browding*, and of steel.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1640.

brouette (brö-et'), *n.* [F., a wheelbarrow, also, in contempt, a carriage, formerly also a sedan chair; ult. < LL. *birota*: see *barouche*.] A small two-wheeled carriage.

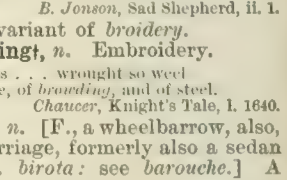
brough¹ (broċh), *n.* [Also *brugh*, a var. of *burgh*, *burch*, for *borough*: see *borough*¹.] 1. A borough.—2. A fortified place. Compare *brough*². [Scotch in both senses.]

brough² (broċh), *n.* [Also *brugh*, *brogh*, *broch*, and *burg*, *burrow*: supposed to be a particular use of *brough*¹, *burg*, for *borough*¹, a fortified place; but in the sense of 'circle,' 'halo,' cf. *burrow*², *n.*, 4.] 1. An ancient circular building or round tower such as exist in Scotland and the adjacent islands. The Burg of Mousa is a circular building 41 feet high; its walls, which are double, with a vacant space between them, diminish from 14 feet in width at the base to 8 feet at the summit, and inclose a central area; the door is 7 feet high. These structures are older than the Scandinavian invasions, and probably date almost from the bronze age.

2. An encampment of a circular form; a ring fort. Also called *Pecht's* [*Pict's*] *house* or *Pecht's castle*.—3. In the game of curling, one of the two circles drawn around the tee.—4. A hazy circle around the sun or moon, considered as a presage of a change of weather. [Scotch in all senses.]

brough³†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *brow*.

brougham (brö'am or bröm), *n.* [After the first Lord *Brougham*.] A four-wheeled close carriage, with one or two horses, and adapted to carry either two or four persons.



Brougham.

brought (brât). Preterit and past participle of *bring*.

brouillerie†, *n.* See *broilery*.

brouk†, *v. t.* An older form of *brook*².

brouse†, *v.* See *bruse*.

Broussa ware. See *pottery*.

Broussonetia (brö-so̤-nē'shiạ̈), *n.* [NL., after M. *Broussonet* or *Broussonnet*, a French naturalist (1761–1807).] A genus of plants, of two or three species, natural order *Urticaceæ*, nearly allied to the mulberry, natives of eastern Asia and the Pacific islands. The paper-mulberry (*B. papyrifera*) and *B. Kæmpferi* are cultivated in China and Japan, where the bark of the young shoots is the chief material for the manufacture of paper. From the bark of the paper-mulberry is also made the tapa-cloth extensively used throughout Polynesia.

Fruiting Branch of the Paper-mulberry (*Broussonetia papyrifera*).

brouze†, *n.* and *v.* See *browse*^{1}.

brow (brou), *n.* [< ME. *browe*, *bruwe*, < AS. *brū*, pl. *brua*, *brūwa*, eyebrow, also eyelash, = ONorth. *bruu* = (with an appar. formative *-n*) Icel. *brūn*, old pl. *brȳnn*, = Sw. Dan. *bryn* (> E. *brine*^{2}, q. v.) (cf. G. *braune*, below), eyebrow; closely related to ME. *brew*, *breow*, *brey*, *bre*, *bra*, *bro*, etc., eyebrow, < AS. *brǣw*, *breáw*, also *brēg*, eyelid (used differently from *brū*), = OFries. *brē* in *āg-brē*, eyelid, = OS. *brāha*, *brāwa* = MD. *brauwe*, *brouwe*, eyelid (D. *wenkbraauw*, eyebrow), = OHG. *brāwa*, MHG. *brā*, *brāwe*, G. *braue*, also *braune*, eyebrow, = Icel. *brā*, eyelid, = Gael. *brā*, eyebrow, = Bret. *abrant*, eyebrow, = OBulg. *brŭvĭ*, *obrŭvĭ* = Serv. *brv*, *obrva* = Bohem. *brwi*, *obrwi* = Pol. *brew* = Russ. *brovi* = Lith. *bruvis*, eyebrow, = Gr. ὀφρύς, eyebrow, = Pers. *abrū* = Zend *brvat* = Skt. *bhrū*, eyebrow; cf. Ir. Gael. *abhra*, eyelid. Perhaps related to *brae*, *bray*^{4}, q. v., and ult. to E. *bridge*^{1}.] **1.** The prominent ridge over the eye, forming an arch above the orbit.—**2.** The arch of hair over the eye; the eyebrow.

> Your inky *brows*, your black silk hair.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 5.

3. The forehead.

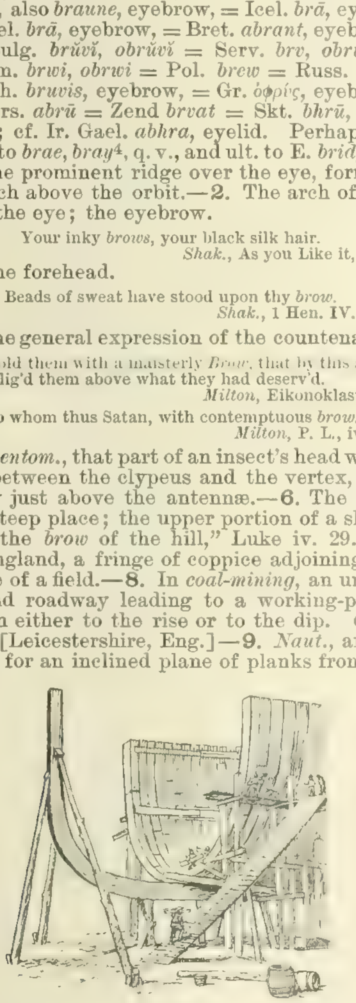
> Beads of sweat have stood upon thy *brow*.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3.

4. The general expression of the countenance.

> He told them with a maisterly *Brow*, that by this act he had oblig'd them above what they had deserv'd.
> *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, v.

> To whom thus Satan, with contemptuous *brow*.
> *Milton*, P. L., iv. 885.

5. In *entom.*, that part of an insect's head which lies between the clypeus and the vertex, generally just above the antennæ.—**6.** The edge of a steep place; the upper portion of a slope: as, "the *brow* of the hill," Luke iv. 29.—**7.** In England, a fringe of coppice adjoining the hedge of a field.—**8.** In *coal-mining*, an underground roadway leading to a working-place, driven either to the rise or to the dip. *Gresley.* [Leicestershire, Eng.]—**9.** *Naut.*, an old name for an inclined plane of planks from the shore or the ground to a ship, to facilitate entry and exit. In this sense also spelled *brough*.—**10.** In a saw-mill, an incline up which logs are drawn to be sawed.—**11.** [Also written *broo*; taken as a particular use of *brow*, "an ill *brow*" being then orig. a frowning or unfavorable look; "nae *brow*," no (sc. favorable) look or view.] View; opinion: in the phrases *an ill brow*, an unfavorable opinion; *nae brow*, no good opinion. [Scotch.]



A Ship's Brow

> But thir ridings and wappenshawings, my leddy, I hae *nae broo* of them ava.
> *Scott*, Old Mortality, vii.

Bent brow. (*a*) An arched eyebrow. (*b*) A wrinkled or knit brow.—**To knit the brows**, to frown.

brow (brou), *v. t.* [< *brow*, *n.*] To form a brow or elevated border to. [Rare.]

> Tending my flocks hard by i' the hilly crofts,
> That *brow* this bottom-glade. *Milton*, Comus, l. 532.

brow-ague (brou'ā″gū), *n.* Frontal neuralgia.

Browallia (brō-wal'i-ạ̈), *n.* [From J. *Browall* (1707–55), bishop of Åbo in Finland.] A genus of South American herbaceous plants, natural order *Scrophulariaceæ*, some species of which are cultivated for ornament.

brow-antler (brou'ant″lėr), *n.* **1.** The first spike that grows on a deer's head.—**2.** The first branch or tine of an antler, overhanging the forehead. See *antler*.

Also called *brow-snag*.

brow-band (brou'band), *n.* **1.** A band or fillet worn round the brow.—**2.** In *saddlery*, a band of a bridle, headstall, or halter, which passes in front of the horse's forehead, and has loops at its ends through which pass the cheek-straps.

browbeat (brou'bēt), *v. t.*; pret. *browbeat*, pp. *browbeaten*, ppr. *browbeating*. [< *brow* + *beat*.] To depress or bear down with haughty, stern looks, or with arrogant speech and dogmatic assertions; in general, to bear down by impudence.

> He Jeffreys soon found that it was not quite so easy to *browbeat* the proud and powerful barons of England in their own hall, as to intimidate barristers whose bread depended on his favor, or prisoners whose necks were at his mercy. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

> Mr. Necker . . . was *browbeaten* and intimidated.
> *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 485.

=**Syn.** To overbear, insult, bully, hector.

browbeater (brou'bē″tėr), *n.* One who browbeats; a bully. *Warren.*

brow-bound (brou'bound), *a.* Crowned; having the head encircled, as with a diadem. [Poetical.]

> *Brow-bound* with the oak. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2.

> A queen, with swarthy cheeks and bold black eyes,
> *Brow-bound* with burning gold. *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

browd†, *v. t.* See *broud*.

browden (brou'dn), *p. a.* [< ME. *browden*, *brouden*, etc., pp. of *braiden*, *breiden*, etc., move, draw, snatch, pull, etc.: see *braid*^{1}.] **1.** Anxious; foolishly fond.—**2.** Vain; conceited. [Prov. Eng.]

browder†, *v. t.* See *brouder*.

browding†, *n.* See *brouding*.

browes†, **browis**†, *n.* See *brewis*.

browless (brou'les), *a.* [< *brow* + *-less*.] Without shame. [Rare.]

> So *browless* was this heretick.
> *L. Addison*, Life of Mahomet, p. 84.

brown (broun), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *brown*, *broun*, *brun*, < AS. *brūn* = OFries. *brūn* = D. *bruin* (> E. *bruin*, q. v.) = MLG. *brūn* = OHG. MHG. *brūn* (> ML. *brunus*, > F. Pr. *brun* = Sp. Pg. It. *bruno*, brown, > F. *brunir*, etc., burnish, > E. *burnish*, q. v.), G. *braun* = Icel. *brūnn* = Sw. *brun* = Dan. *brun* = Lith. *brunas*, brown, = Gr. *φρῦνος, brown, in φρῦνος, φρύνη, a toad (cf. L. *rubeta*, a toad, < *ruber*, red, reddish); with formative *-n*, < √ **bru* = Skt. **bhru*, redupl. in Skt. *babhru*, reddish-brown, as subst. a beaver (see *beaver*^{1}); cf. L. *furvus*, dusky, black.] **I.** *a.* Of a dark or dusky color, inclining to redness or yellowness.

> *Brown* he was, and lene, and rough of heer, more than a-nother man. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 405.

> Cheeks *brown* as the oak leaves. *L*[illegible]

Brown atrophy, bread, holland, etc. See the nouns.—**Brown hematite, brown iron ore.** Same as *limonite*.—**Brown madder.** See *madder*.—**Brown mixture**, a cough mixture containing [illegible] opium, wine of antimony, spirit of nitrous ether, and other less important ingredients, the mixture being [illegible] posite of the pharmacopœia.—**Brown ocher.** [illegible]—**Brown pink**, an artists' pigment made from Avignon berries (*Rhamnus infectorius*), or, better, from quercitron-bark, as this latter is not so fugitive. It is sometimes called *stil de grain*.—**Brown-red game**, a variety of the game-fowl in which the hackle- and saddle-feathers of the cock are bright-red, shading off to lemon-yellow, finely striped with black, the back and wing-bows rich-red, the primaries, secondaries, and wing-coverts or bars and tail black, the breast and lower parts of the body black, the feathers having brown shafts and a slight lacing of the same color. The hen is plain black, with hackle-feathers edged with yellow.—**Brown study**, a state of mental abstraction or [illegible]; often with a [illegible].

> Faith, this *brown study* suits not with your black,
> Your habit and your thoughts are of two colours.
> *B.* [illegible]

> My companion approached and startled him from his fit of *brown* [illegible] *I*[illegible]

To do (a person) **brown**, to deceive him; take him in. [Colloq.]—**To do up brown**, to do thoroughly [illegible]. [Colloq.]

II. *n.* **1.** A dark color inclined to red or yellow. It may be obtained by mixing red, black, and yellow.—**2.** A halfpenny. [English slang.]—**Alizarin brown**, alizarin red changed to a brown by mixing ferrocy[illegible] with the color which is decomposed in steaming and yields Prussian blue.—**Aniline brown**, a brown pigment obtained by heating a mixture of aniline violet or aniline blue with hydrochlorate of aniline to 240°, and keeping it at this temperature till the mixture becomes brown in color. This brown is soluble in water, alcohol, and acids, and can be used in dyeing.—**Antwerp brown**, [illegible] with [illegible].—**Archil brown**, [illegible] color used in dyeing.—**Bismarck brown.** Same as *phenylene brown*.—**Caledonia brown**, [illegible] artists' [illegible].—**Canelle-brown.** Same as *phenylene brown*.—**Cappagh brown**, [illegible].—**Cassel brown**, [illegible].—**Chestnut brown**, [illegible] dyed on [illegible].—**Cinnamon brown.** Same as *phenylene brown*.—**Fast brown**, [illegible].—**Grenate brown**, [illegible] of potassium cyanide on picric acid. It forms brownish-[illegible]. It [illegible] in hot water [illegible] color. [illegible] is therefore kept in the form of [illegible] is added in order to keep it moist.—**Havana brown**, a coal-tar color similar to phenyl brown, used to produce on wool brown colors [illegible].—**Ivory-brown**, a pigment the same as bone-brown, except that ivory is substituted for bone.—**Leather-brown.** Same as *phenyl brown*.—**Madder-brown**, a brown [illegible] techu and worked with madder colors.—**Manchester brown.** Same as *phenylene brown*.—**Manganese brown**, a color produced in dyeing by passing the cotton, impregnated with manganous chlorid, through [illegible] sodium hypochlorite and caustic soda.—**Mars brown**, an artists' pigment, prepared by calcining a mixture of sulphate of iron, alum, and potash. Its color varies through brown, yellow, and red, according to the heat employed in calcining. It may be termed an artificial ocher.—**Phenyl brown**, a coal-tar color used in [illegible]. Its [illegible] is complex and unknown. It is prepared [illegible] with a mixture of sulphuric [illegible] mostly used in dyeing leather. Also called *leather-brown*.—**Phenylene brown**, a coal-tar color used in dyeing. It is the hydrochlorid of triamidoazobenzene, and is used on wool, cotton, and leather. Also called *Bismarck brown*, *canelle-brown*, *cinnamon-brown*, *M*[illegible].—**Prussian brown**, a pigment used by artists, prepared by calcining an aluminous [illegible] compound of sesquioxid of iron and alumina. It is orange-brown, and resembles burnt [illegible] tone.—**Purple brown**, a [illegible] iron. It is sometimes called [illegible].—**Resorcin brown**, a coal-tar color used in dyeing, obtained by combining a diazo-compound with resorcin in the ordinary way, and acting on the azo-compound formed with some other diazo-compound.—**Seal brown**, a rich, dark brown. See *seal-brown*.—**Small brown**, a variety of marbled paper in which the design consists of small round spots or shells.—**Spanish brown**, an inferior pigment consisting of a highly adulterated dark oxid of iron. It is used to some extent as a [illegible] masons to color mortar.—**Spirit-brown**, in *dyeing*, a color obtained by treating material dyed yellow from bark with peachwood, logwood, and alum.—**Vandyke brown**, an important brown pigment used both by artists and house-painters. It is a species of peat or lignite, of a very dark, semi-transparent, reddish-brown color.—**Verona brown**, a pigment used by artists in oil-painting. It is a calcined ferruginous earth, of a reddish-brown tone.

brown (broun), *v.* [< ME. *brounen*, < AS. *brūnian*, become brown (= OHG. *brūnen*, MHG. *briunen*, make brown), < *brūn*, brown: see *brown*, *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* To become brown.

II. *trans.* To make brown or dusky.

> A trembling twilight o'er the welkin moves,
> *Browns* the dim void and darkens deep the groves.
> *J. Barlow*, Columbiad, iii. 618.

Specifically [illegible] or toasting, or of the skin to that of the sun. (*b*) To give a brown luster to (articles of iron, as gun-barrels, etc.).

brownback (broun'bak), *n.* **1.** A name of the red-breasted snipe, *M*[illegible].—**2.** A name of the [illegible].

brown-bess (broun'bes), *n.* [Said to be formed [illegible] *Bess* for [illegible]-*bill*, the old weapon of the English infantry.] A name given to the regulation bronzed flint-lock musket formerly used in the British army.

brownbill (broun'bil), *n.* A kind of halbert formerly used by the English foot-soldiers. See *bill*^{2}, 2.

> [illegible] was a kind of halbert, the cutting part hooked like a wood-[illegible] another from the head. *Grose.*

brown-blaze (broun'blāz), *n.* The fumes which rise from the furnace-flame in reducing zinc when cadmium is present. They are due to oxid of cadmium.

brown-clock (broun'klok), *n.* The cockchafer. [Prov. Eng.]

brown-coal (broun'kōl), *n.* The variety of coal more commonly [illegible]. See *coal* and *lignite*.

brown-crops (broun'krops), *n.* Pulse. [Prov. Eng.]

brown-george (broun'jôrj), *n.* **1.** A large earthen pitcher.—**2.** A coarse kind of bread. [Prov. Eng.]

Brownian (brou'ni-ạn), *n.* Pertaining or relating to any person bearing the name of Brown;

Brunonian. **Brownian movement**, a rapid oscilla[illegible] particles [illegible] first described by Robert Brown (1757–1831), a Scotch botanist and agriculturist. It [illegible] vital and is probably explained by the fact that the particles are in very delicate equilibrium, and hence extremely sensitive to the slightest change of temperature. Also and originally [illegible].

brownie (brou'ni), *n.* [Sc., dim. of *brown*: so called from their supposed color.] In Scotland, a spirit supposed to haunt houses, particularly farm-houses. The brownie was believed to be very useful to the family, particularly if treated well by them, and to the servants, for whom while they slept he was wont to do many pieces of drudgery. In appearance the brownie was said to be meager, shaggy, and wild.

> It would be easy to trace the belief in *brownies* . . . to the lar, or hearth spirit of the ancients.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 204.

browning (brou'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *brown*, *v.*] 1. The act of making brown. Specifically, the process of darkening the polished surfaces of gun-barrels and other metallic objects. Chlorid or butter of antimony, called *bronzing-salt*, is used in the process.
2. A preparation of sugar, port wine, spices, etc., for coloring and flavoring meat and made dishes.

Brownism (brou'nizm), *n.* [< *Brown* + *-ism*.] 1. The ecclesiastical system and doctrine of the Brownists; Independency or Congregationalism.

> However, I must, without fear of offending, express my fear, that the leven of that rigid thing they call *Brownism* has prevailed sometimes a little of the furthest in the administrations of this pious people.
> *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., i. 3.

2. The Brunonian theory. See *Brunonian*.

Brownist (brou'nist), *n.* [< *Brown* + *-ist*.] A follower of Robert Brown or Browne (about 1550–1633), a Puritan, who first organized the body of dissenters from the Church of England afterward called Independents. See *Congregationalist*.

> I had as lief be a *Brownist* as a politician.
> *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 2.

> If I hate any, 'tis those schismaticks that puzzle the sweet peace of our Church; so that I could be content to see an Anabaptist go to hell on a *Brownist's* back.
> *Howell*, Familiar Letters, I. vi. 32.

> The word Puritan seems to be quashed, and all that heretofore were counted such are now *Brownists*. *Milton.*

Brownistic, Brownistical (brou-nis'tik, -ti-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Brownists or to their doctrines and practices; characterized by Brownism.

> About the time of Governour Bradford's death, religion itself had like to have died in that colony, through a libertine and *Brownistick* spirit then prevailing among the people, and a strong disposition to discountenance the gospel ministry, by setting up the "gifts of private brethren" in opposition thereto. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., ii. 2.

brown-leemer, brown-leeming (broun'lē″mėr, -ming), *n.* A ripe brown nut. Also called *brown-shuller*. [Prov. Eng.]

brownness (broun'nes), *n.* The quality of being brown.

brown-shuller (broun'shul″ėr), *n.* [That is, '*brown-sheller*.'] Same as *brown-leemer*.

brown-spar (broun'spär), *n.* A name given to a ferruginous variety of dolomite.

brownstone (broun'stōn), *n.* A name given to various kinds of dark-brown sandstone. In the United States it is the sandstone from the quarries in the [illegible] or New Red Sandstone, and especially such a stone from quarries in the Connecticut river valley, much used [illegible].

brown-stout (broun'stout'), *n.* A superior kind of porter. See *stout*.

brownwort (broun'wėrt), *n.* [ME. not found; < AS. *brūn-wyrt*, < *brūn*, brown, + *wyrt*, wort.] 1. A name of the plants *Scrophularia aquatica* and *S. nodosa*, derived from the color of the stems.—2. A name of the self-heal, *Brunella vulgaris*, from its use in a disease of the throat called *die braune* (the brown) in German.

browny (brou'ni), *a.* and *n.* [< *brown* + *-y*1. [illegible] *brownie*.] I.† *a.* Somewhat brown: as, "his *browny* locks," *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 85.
II. *n.*; pl. *brownies* (-niz). [illegible] top-knot. [illegible] (Cornwall).]

[illegible] post (brou'pōst), *n.* [illegible] beam.

[illegible] (brouz), *n.* [Appar. [illegible], OF. [illegible] sprout, shoot, bud, F. [illegible] browse, [illegible] cf. Sp. *broza*, rubbish, [illegible] leaves, [illegible] germ of a vine, [illegible] prob. < MHG. [illegible] bud [illegible] *browse* [illegible] OF. *brouster* [illegible] etc. Also spelled *browze*.

> The whiles their gotes upon the *brouzes* fedd.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. x. 45.

> Up hither drive thy goats, and play by me:
> This hill has *browse* for them, and shade for thee.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 943.

> The deer leave the mountains and come to the plains below to feed on the *browse* of the birch.
> *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 63.

browse1 (brouz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *browsed*, ppr. *browsing*. [Also *browze*, early mod. E. also *brouse*, *brouze*, *brooze*, appar. for **broust*, < OF. *brouster*, F. *brouter* (cf. E. dial. *brut*, browse) = Pr. *brostar*, nibble off the buds, sprouts, and bark of plants, browse, < OF. *broust*, a sprout, shoot, bud: see *browse*1, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To feed on; pasture on; graze: said of cattle, deer, etc.

> Elysian lawns
> *Browsed* by none but Dian's fawns. *Keats*, Ode.

> The fields between
> Are dewy-fresh, *browsed* by deep-udder'd kine.
> *Tennyson*, Gardener's Daughter.

2. To nibble and consume; eat off: said of cattle.

> The barks of trees thou *browsedst*. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 4.

II. *intrans.* 1. To graze; specifically, to feed on the tender shoots, branches, or bark of shrubs and trees: said of herbivorous animals.

> Such like sort of fruit, which those animals *brooz'd* upon.
> *Oldys*, Life of Raleigh.

> The full lips, the rough tongue, the corrugated cartilaginous palate, the broad cutting teeth of the ox, the deer, the horse, and the sheep, qualify this tribe for *browsing* upon their pasture. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., ii.

2. To feed: said of human beings. [Rare.]

> There is cold meat i' the cave; we'll *browse* on that.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 6.

browse2 (brouz), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *metal.*, imperfectly smelted ore.

browser (brou'zėr), *n.* One who browses. Also spelled *browzer*.

browse-wood (brouz'wůd), *n.* Bushes or twigs on which animals feed. [Rare.]

brow-sick† (brou'sik), *a.* Sick with the brow-ague; dejected; hanging the head.

> But yet a gracious influence from you
> May alter nature in our *brow-sick* crew.
> *Suckling*, Prol. to a Masque.

browsing (brou'zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *browse*1, *v.*] A place where animals may browse: as, "*browsings* for the deer," *Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 8. Also *browzing*.

brow-snag (brou'snag), *n.* Same as *brow-antler*.

browspot (brou'spot), *n.* A glandular body between the eyes of a frog or toad; the interocular body, probably giving rise to the fiction of the jewel in the head of these animals.

browst (broust), *n.* [Connected with *brow*, a form of *brew*1, q. v.] That which is brewed; as much liquor as is brewed at one time. [Scotch.]

browster†, *n.* An obsolete form of *brewster*1.

brow-transom (brou'tran″sọm), *n.* An upper transom.

browze, *n.* and *v.* See *browse*1.

browzer, browzing. See *browser*, *browsing*.

broyd†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *braid*1.

bruang (brö'ang), *n.* The native name of the Malayan sun-bear, *Helarctos malayanus*. It has fine and glossy black fur, with a white patch on the breast, and a long and very flexible tongue, which it insinuates into the recesses of the nests of wild bees, to rob them of their honey. It is easily domesticated, very harmless, and fond of children.

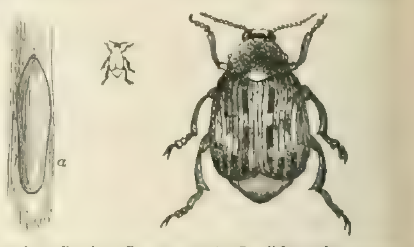
Bruang (*Helarctos malayanus*).

brubru (brö'brö), *n.* [Prob. a native name.] A book name of an African shrike, the *Lanius* or *Nilaus brubru*.

bruchid (brö'kid), *n.* A beetle of the family *Bruchidæ*.

Bruchidæ (brö'ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bruchus* + *-idæ*.] A family of phytophagous *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Bruchus*.

Bruchus (brö'kus), *n.* [LL. *bruchus*, ML. also [illegible] (cf. E. dial. *bruck*, a field-cricket: see *bruck*), < Gr. βροῦχος, a locust without wings.] 1. A genus of *Coleoptera*, represented by the pea-weevils. It so closely resembles in general appearance the snout-beetles that it is usually classed with the *Rhynchophora*. Recent investigations have, however, demonstrated the fact that it is much more closely related to the leaf-beetles (*Chrysomelidæ*), from which it is distinguished only by the distinctly pedunculate submentum. A large number of small species, now subdivided into several genera, are comprised in this genus, all readily recognizable from their squarish form, somewhat narrowing anteriorly; the head being produced into a short beak, and the hind femora usually dilated and in most species toothed. In the larval state they live in the seeds of plants, especially of the family *Leguminosæ*, as the bean and pea. The holes often observed in peas are made by the perfect bruchus to effect its escape.



European Grain-Bruchus (*B. granarius*). (Small figure shows natural size.) *a*, egg of *Bruchus pisi*, magnified.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus. [The word *bruchus* is used in the Douay version of the Bible, by literal transcription from the Latin, in several places where the King James version has *locust*, *caterpillar*, or *cankerworm*; the first two are also found in Challoner's revision in some places where the Vulgate has *bruchus*.]

brucina (brö-sī'nạ̈), *n.* [NL.] Same as *brucine*.

brucine, brucin (brö'sin), *n.* [< *Brucea* (a genus of shrubs named after J. *Bruce* (1730–94), the African traveler) + *-ine*2, *-in*2.] A vegetable alkaloid ($C_2H_{26}N_2O_4$), discovered in what was thought to be the bark of the *Brucea antidysenterica*, but which was that of *Strychnos Nux-vomica*. Its taste is exceedingly bitter and acrid, and it forms with the acids salts which are soluble and generally crystallizable. Its action on the animal economy is similar to that of strychnine, but much less powerful.

brucite (brö'sīt), *n.* [After Dr. *Bruce*, a mineralogist of New York.] 1. A native hydrate of magnesium, usually found in thin foliated plates, of a white or greenish color and pearly luster.—2. Same as *chondrodite*.

bruck (bruk), *n.* [E. dial., also *brock*; < ME. *bruk*, *bruke*, a young locust, grasshopper, = Sp. *brugo* = It. *bruco*, a grub, caterpillar, < L. *bruchus*: see *Bruchus*.] A field-cricket. [Prov. Eng.]

bruckle (bruk'l), *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *brickle*.

> Lasses and glasses are *bruckle* ware. *Scotch proverb.*

brue†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *brew*1.

bruet†, *n.* See *brewet*.

bruff (bruf), *a.* [E. dial.; cf. *bluff*1.] 1. Hearty; jolly; healthy.—2. Proud; elated.—3. Rough in manner. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

brugh, *n.* See *brough*2.

brugne†, *n.* [OF.: see *broigne*.] Same as *brogne*.

bruh (brö), *n.* A name of the pig-tailed macaque, *Macacus nemestrinus*.

bruik (brůk), *v. t.* A Scotch form of *brook*2.

bruilzie (brül'zi), *n.* See *brulyie*.

bruin (brö'in; D. pron. broin), *n.* [The name given to the bear in the Dutch version of the celebrated tale or fable of Reynard the Fox, being merely the D. *bruin* = OHG. MHG. *brûn*, G. *braun* = E. *brown*, q. v.] A name given to the bear. [As a quasi-proper name, it is often written with a capital letter.]

bruise (bröz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bruised*, ppr. *bruising*. [The spelling *bruise* is due to OF. *bruiser* (see below); early mod. E. *bruse*, *bruze*, < ME. *broosen*, *brosen*, *brusen*, also *brousen*, *broysen*, more frequently *brysen*, *brisen*, *bresen*, also *brissen*, *bressen*, break, bruise; partly < AS. *brȳsan*, break, bruise (to which all the ME. forms except *broosen*, *brosen*, *brousen*, *broysen* could be referred; but the reg. mod. representative of AS. *brysan* would be *brize* or *breeze*: see *brise*3); partly < OF. *bruser*, *broser*, *bruiser*, *bruisier*, *brisier*, *briser*, F. *briser*, break (to which all the ME. forms could be referred). Cf. *brise*2, *brise*3, *breeze*3, *braid*. It is not certain that the AS. form is related to the F. form; the origin of both is unknown. Cf. Gael. Ir. *bris*, break.] I. *trans.* 1. To injure by a blow or by pressure without laceration; contuse, as a plant substance; dent or beat in without breaking, as anything hard: as, to *bruise* the head; a *bruised* apple; "his *bruised* shield," *Shak.*, Hen. V., v., Prol. (cho.).

And shewyd to me all the Castyll with in The towers, the wallys are sore *brosyd* and brokyn with the erthe qwake which was in Aprill last past
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 18.

He rode ouer hym on horsebak thre or foure tymes, and *broused* hym sore and foule that nygh he was ther-with slayn. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 476.

2. To crush by beating or pounding; pound; bray, as drugs or articles of food.

Man, like to cassia, is prov'd best, being *bruis'd*.
Webster, Duchess of Malfi, iii. 5.

3. Figuratively, to beat down or oppress; cudgel, as the brain; scourge; damage.

Bruis'd underneath the yoke of tyranny.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 2.

I will *bruise* my brains and confine myself to much vexation. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, v. 2.

II. *intrans.* To fight with the fists; box.

Bruising was considered a fine, manly old English custom. *Thackeray.*

bruise (bröz), *n.* [< *bruise*, *v.*] A contusion; a superficial injury caused by impact, without laceration, as of an animal body, a plant, or other impressible object.

bruiser (brö'zėr), *n.* **1.** One who bruises.—**2.** A concave tool for grinding the specula of telescopes. It is made of brass, about a quarter of an inch thick, hammered as near the gage as possible. By this instrument the speculum is prepared for the hands of the polisher.
3. The name of various machines for bruising grain, etc., for feeding cattle.—**4.** A boxer; a pugilist; a bully.

For do not men delight—
We call them men—our *bruisers* to excite,
And urge with bribing gold, and feed them for the fight?
Crabbe.

Gentlemen were *bruisers*, and *bruisers* were gentlemen.
J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 7.

5. A name applied to various plants supposed to be efficacious in healing bruises, as bruisewort, soapwort, etc. [Eng.]

bruisewort (bröz'wėrt), *n.* [ME. *brysewort*, < *brysen*, bruise, + *wort*, wort.] A name given to several plants, as the daisy (*Bellis perennis*), the soapwort (*Saponaria officinalis*), etc., from their supposed efficacy in healing bruises.

In the curious treatise of the virtues of herbs, Royal MS. 18 A. vi., fol. 72 b, is mentioned "*brysewort*, or bonwort, or daysye, consolida minor, good to breke bocches."
Way, Promptorium, p. 52, note.

bruising (brö'zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bruise*, *v.*] **1.** In *flax-working*, the process of passing flax, after retting, between grooved rollers, to break the woody portion; scutching.—**2.** A method of treating hides by rubbing the grained side with a graining-board.—**3.** In *wine-making*, the process of pounding or stamping grapes with a wooden maul or pestle, to soften the skins and fleshy part.

bruit (bröt), *n.* [< ME. *brut*, *bruyt*, *brout*, < OF. *bruit*, *brui*, F. *bruit*, noise, uproar, rumor (= Pr. *bruich*, *bruit*, *brut* = It. *bruito*; ML. *brugitus*), < OF. *bruire*, F. *bruire* = Pr. *brugir*, *bruzir* = It. *bruire*, rustle, roar; of uncertain origin.] **1.** Report; rumor; fame.

A *bruit* ran from one to the other that the king was slain. *Sir P. Sidney.*

There came an uncertaine *bruite* from Barbados of some disorder there. *Evelyn*, Diary, June 26, 1671.

To view what *bruit* by virtue got, their lives could justly crave.
A Praise of Mistress Ryce, Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 38.

2. A noise; a loud sound; a din.

Some fresh *bruit*
Startled me all aheap. *Hood.*

3. [Mod. F., pron. brwē.] In *pathol.*, the name given to sounds of various nature, in general abnormal, produced in the body, or evoked in it, by percussion or succussion: used to some extent in English.—**Bruit de galop**, a cardiac sound suggesting a gallop, the normal first sound being preceded by a faint presystolic sound.—**Bruit de scie**, a rough cardiac murmur, suggesting the sound of a saw.—**Bruit du diable** (devil's bruit), a continuous humming sound heard in the jugular veins at the base of the neck; venous hum. It is more frequent and more marked in young persons than in adults, and in anemic than in normal states.

bruit (bröt), *v.* [< *bruit*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To announce with noise; report; noise abroad.

By this great clatter one of the greatest note
Seems *bruited*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 7.

Thou art no less than fame hath *bruited*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

It is marvell to think what his friends meant, to let come abroad such shallow reasonings with the name of a man so much *bruited* for learning.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 5.

But a dark rumour will be *bruited* up,
From tribe to tribe, until it reach his ear.
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

II. *intrans.* To give forth sound; sound.

Bronze clarions awake and faintly *bruit*.
Keats, Endymion, i.

brule¹†, *v. t.* [ME., < OF. *bruler*, *brusler*, F. *brûler*, burn: see *brustle*³.] To burn.

In euery part put to war the fire,
Ther paynyms were *bruled* and brent entire.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2250.

All the most parte of thys said abbay
By hym stroied, *bruled* and scorched tho:
Ther not lefte ne bode on sauf man that day.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5513.

brule²†, *v.* An obsolete form of *broil*¹. *Catholicon Anglicum.*

brûlée (brö'lā), *n.* [F., prop. fem. pp. of *brûler*, burn.] In Canada, a piece of woodland from which the timber has been burned; a burned district.

brulyement (brül'ye-ment), *n.* Same as *broilment.* [Scotch.]

brulyie (brül'yi), *n.* [Sc., also written *brulzie* (here, as in *assoilzie*, etc., *z* represents the old *z*-shaped *y*; *-ly-*, like *-lli-* in *billiards*, representing the former F. sound of *-ll-*), < F. *brouille*, a quarrel, etc.: see *broil*².] Same as *broil*². *Burns.*

brulzie (brül'yi), *n.* See *brulyie*.

Brumaire (brö-mãr'), *n.* [F. (after L. **brumarius*), < *brume*, fog, < L. *bruma*, winter: see *brume*.] The second month in the calendar adopted by the first French republic, beginning October 22d and ending November 20th (1793).

brumal (brö'mal), *a.* [= F. *brumal*, < L. *brumalis*, < *bruma*, winter: see *brume*.] Belonging to winter; wintry; hibernal. *Sir T. Herbert; Sir T. Browne.*

And in the sky as yet no sunny ray,
But *brumal* vapors gray. *Longfellow.*

brume (bröm), *n.* [F., fog, mist, haze, < L. *brūma*, the shortest day in the year, the winter solstice, hence winter; prob. for **brevima*, equiv. to *brevissima*, superl. fem. of *brevis*, short: see *brief*.] Mist; fog; vapors. [Rare.]

And suddenly through the drifting *brume*
The blare of the horns began to ring. *Longfellow.*

brummagem (brum'a-jem), *a.* [Formerly also spelled *bromidgham*, etc., corruptions of *Birmingham* in England, where many plated articles and cheap trinkets are made.] Showy but worthless; fictitious; sham. [Slang or colloq.]

brumous (brö'mus), *a.* [< *brume* + *-ous*.] Pertaining or relating to winter; hence, foggy; misty; dull and sunless: as, a *brumous* climate.

brun (brun), *v.* A dialectal form of *burn*¹.

brunet, *n.* Same as *broigne*.

brunette (brö-net'), *n.* and *a.* [F., fem. dim. of *brun*, brown: see *brown*. Cf. *burnet*¹, *burnet*².] **I.** *n.* A woman with dark hair and eyes and brown or dark complexion.

Your fair women therefore thought of this fashion to insult the olives and the *brunettes*. *Manchester Guardian.*

II. *a.* Dark in color; having a brownish or olive tone: said of the complexion.

bruniа†, *n.* [ML.] Same as *broigne*.

brunion (brun'yon), *n.* [< F. *brugnon*, a nectarine, < L. *prunum*, a plum: see *prune*.] A nectarine.

Brunner's glands. See *gland*.

Brunonian (brö-nō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *Bruno(n-)* (< *brunus*, brown), proper name corresponding to E. *Brown* (see *brown*), + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to any person bearing the name of Brown; Brownian.—**Brunonian motion** or **movement.** Same as *Brownian movement* (which see, under *Brownian*).—**Brunonian theory**, a theory of medicine founded by Dr. John Brown of Edinburgh (1735–88), according to which diseases are divided into two classes, those resulting from a deficiency and those resulting from an excess of excitement, the one class to be treated with stimulants, the other with debilitating medicines. Also called *Brownism*.

II. *n.* A student or graduate of Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island.

brunstane (brun'stān), *n.* A Scotch form of *brimstone*.

brunswick (brunz'wik), *n.* [Named from *Brunswick* (G. *Braunschweig*) in Germany.] A close-fitting outdoor habit for ladies, introduced into England from Germany about 1750. The upper part of it was made with the [illegible] and a collar like that of a man's coat.

Brunswick green. See *green*.

brunt¹ (brunt), *n.* [< ME. *brunt*, *bront*, shock, impetus, sudden impulse; appar., with formative *-t* (cf. Dan. *brynde*, conflagration, heat; Goth. **brunsts*, in *ala-brunsts*, a whole burnt-offering), connected with *brune*, AS. *bryne*, a burning (also *brine*: see *brine*¹) (= Icel. *bruni*, a burning, [illegible], advance with the speed of fire, said of a standard in the heat of battle, of a ship under full sail, etc.), < **brinnan*: see *burn*¹.] **1.** A sudden shock or impetus; a collision, onset, or attack; a strenuous effort. [Now rare.]

[illegible] the brigge at a *brunt*.
Merlin, ii. 282.

I [illegible] to the hazard of all *brunts* now.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, v. 2.

It [illegible] by our first *brunt* with [illegible]. *J. Taylor.*

2. The heat or utmost violence of an onset; the strength or violence of any contention.

The quiet of a soul [illegible] weakly stood, after the first *brunt* [illegible].
Milton, Church-Government, i. 6.

We find the Christian clergy always ready to bear the *brunt* of battle against the Moor.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 6.

brunt¹†, *v. i.* [ME. *brunten*; < *brunt*, *n.*] To make a sudden start. *Prompt. Parv.*

brunt² (brunt), *pp.* and *p. a.* A dialectal form of *burnt*.

bruny†, *n.* See *byrnie*.

brush (brush), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *brushe*, *brusche*; < ME. *brusshe*, *brusche*, < OF. *broche*, *broce*, *brosse*, *brosse*, a bush, a bushy place, brushwood, thicket, = Pr. *brossa* = Sp. *broza*, brushwood, thicket, rubbish of leaves and bark, = ML. *bruscia*, a thicket (cf. ML. *bruscale*, OF. *brousaille*, > ME. *bruschalle*, a thicket), appar. confused with *bruscus* (> It. Sp. Pg. *brusco*, F. *brusc*, > G. *brüsch*, butcher's broom, knee-holly; cf. It. *brusca*, "ling or heath to make brushes or broomes with" (Florio), now a horse-brush), also *ruscus*, var. of L. *ruscum*, *rustum*, butcher's broom; hence, as a particular sense of the same word (from the use of small bushy plants, as heath, for the purpose), a brush, ME. *brusshe*, *brusche*, < OF. *brouesse*, *brousse*, *brosse*, F. *brosse* = Sp. *broza*, *bruza*, a brush; cf. ML. *brustia*, a kind of comb (resting partly perhaps on MHG. *bürste*, a brush, < *borst* = AS. *byrst*, bristle: see *bristle*); perhaps < MHG. *broz*, a bud, shoot: see *browse*¹. The forms and senses are involved; for the senses, cf. *broom*¹.] **1.** The small trees and shrubs of a wood; a thicket of small trees; scrub.

Out of the thickest *brush*. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. i. 15.

The country is almost wholly [illegible] with *brush* or low palms, with ponds here and there.
Science, V. 216.

2. Branches of trees lopped off; brushwood: a sense common in the United States.—**3.** A tract of country covered by thickets; hence, a thinly settled country; the backwoods. [Southwestern U. S.]—**4.** An instrument of various forms, according to its intended use, consisting of a quantity of some flexible material attached to a handle or stock. Brushes are used for applying paint and similar substances, cleaning, polishing, rubbing, etc. [illegible] materials are bristles and [illegible] For some purposes these are secured in a bunch to a ferrule at the end of a handle [illegible] itself; for others they are inserted in doubled tufts into holes [illegible] and in ordinary forms covered by a back-piece glued on. Among the materials used for making brushes are bristles, hair of the badger, bear, and goat, hair from the tails of the red and black sable [illegible] Russian squirrel), fitch- (skunk-) and horsehair, broom-corn, ratan, split cane, rushes, cocoanut-fiber, the roots and [illegible] the [illegible] specific purposes for which it is used, as blacking-, clothes-, dust-, hat-, hair-, nail-, paint-, tooth-, scrubbing-, and whitewash-brush. [illegible]
5. Anything resembling a brush, as the tails of some animals, as the fox, or the panicles of broom-corn used in the manufacture of brooms.—**6.** An agricultural instrument made of small trees, as the birch, and used instead of a harrow for covering grain, grass-seed, etc., after they have been sown.—**7.** In dynamo-electric machines (which see, under *electric*), one of the bundles of copper wires or plates which are in contact with the commutator of the armature on opposite sides, and serve to take off the positive and negative currents of electricity generated.—**8.** In [illegible] consisting of diverging rays of pale-blue light, observed when the discharge of an electric machine takes place into the air from a small ball or rounded point.—**9.** [From the verb.] A passage; especially, a quick ride through the brush or across country; a chase.

[illegible]

10. A skirmish; a slight encounter: a shock; a collision: as, to have a *brush* with the enemy.

Let grow thy sinews till their knots be strong,
And tempt not yet the *brushes* of the war.
Shak., T. and C., v. 3.

[illegible] with them, and [illegible]ly.
[illegible] p. [illegible]

11. An application of a brush, as in sweeping or dusting; a brushing; a removal as if with a brush: as, give my hat a *brush*. [Colloq.]

[illegible] with one winter's brush
Fell from their boughs. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

12. A painter; one who uses a brush: as, a [illegible].—**Haidinger's brushes**, optical figures, [illegible] by the Austrian mineralogist W. von Haidinger, [illegible] appearing like colored brushes, sometimes resembling the ordinary interference-figures (see *interference*) of a biaxial crystal, observed with ordinary transmitted light in sections of certain minerals, especially those which effect a marked absorption of color, as andalusite, iolite, etc. The term also includes the peculiar phenomenon of four small colored tufts observed by some persons with the naked eye, by others when a Nicol prism is used, upon looking at a bright light, as a white cloud. The latter phenomenon is supposed to be due to the polarizing action of the eye itself.—**Hydraulic brush.** See *hydraulic*.—**Revolving brush**, a cylindrical brush supported in a frame and made to revolve rapidly on an axis by gearing or other mechanism. Such brushes are used for street-sweeping, and also by barbers.—**Rotary brush.** Same as *revolving brush*.=**Syn. 10.** *Rencounter*, *Skirmish*, etc. See *encounter*.

brush (brush), *v.* [< ME. *bruschen*, < OF. *brosser*, v. i., beat the brush or thicket for game, scour the country, also simply cross, pass, F. *brosser* = Sp. *brozar*, brush), < *brosse*, brush, thicket: see *brush*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To sweep or rub with a brush: as, to *brush* a hat.

The robes to kepe well & also to *brusche* them clenly.
Babees Book (ed. Furnivall), p. 180.

Let their heads be sleekly combed, their blue coats *brushed*. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1.

Dark wiry hair *brushed* on one side.
Bulwer, Pelham, xl.

2. To remove by brushing or by lightly passing over: as, to *brush* off dust.

Though from off the boughs each morn
We *brush* mellifluous dews. *Milton*, P. L., v. 429.

I think the very best thing is to *brush* all the old Dons off the stage. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, v. 2.

3. To sweep or touch as with a brush; strike lightly by passing over the surface; pass lightly over: as, to *brush* the arm in passing.

Brush'd with the hiss of rustling wings.
Milton, P. L., i. 768.

A thousand nights have *brush'd* their balmy wings
Over these eyes. *Dryden.*

4. Figuratively, to ruffle; excite.

[illegible] has served to *brush* the slow current of Raveloe conversation. *George Eliot*, Silas Marner, x.

5. To furnish with brushes or branches of dead trees to climb on: as, to *brush* peas.—**To brush up**, to furbish; polish; renovate; hence, to improve in any way; make brighter or clearer, as the memory or past knowledge.

You have commissioned me to paint your shop, and I have done my best to *brush* you *up* like your neighbours.
Pope.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To move quickly or in haste; rush: as, to *brush* past a person.

Then Pollux . . . *brusshit* into batell.
Destruction of Troy, l. 1216.

[illegible] his hat he *brush'd* off like the wind.
Goldsmith.

Brush'd
Thro' the dim meadow toward his treasure-trove.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

2. To move or skim over with a slight contact, as a brush. *Dryden.*

The flowers [illegible] at the mouth of the corolla and in falling off do not *brush* over the lowly-seated stigmas.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. [illegible]

brush-bird (brush'bėrd), *n.* Same as *scrub-bird*.

brush-burn (brush'bėrn), *n.* The injury resulting from a violent friction, as in sliding down a rope or a slope of grass, etc. The effects are often [illegible] to those of scalding water.

brusher (brush'ėr), *n.* **1.** One who brushes.—**2.** In *leather-manuf.*, one who performs the [illegible] of dyeing [illegible]. *C. T. Davis*, [illegible] p. 72[illegible].

brushet†, *n.* [ME. *bruchet*, < OF. [illegible], [illegible] of *broce*, etc., brush: [illegible] **1.** A thicket.—**2.** Brushwood.

[illegible]

brush[illegible] (brush'[illegible]), *a.* [< *brush* + [illegible]] [illegible] fitted with a brush [illegible]

brush-hat (brush'hat), *n.* A hat which [illegible] scientifically brushed [illegible] for the purpose of bringing [illegible] the [illegible]

brushiness (brush'i-nes), *n.* [< *brushy* + *-ness*.] The quality of being brushy.

brushing (brush'ing), *p. a.* Brisk; rapid: as, a *brushing* gallop.

brushing-machine (brush'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* **1.** An apparatus for removing the dust from hats, or for laying the nap.—**2.** A machine having a cylindrical brush, used to lay the nap on cloth after shearing.—**3.** An apparatus for removing the dust and fuzz from wheat. It consists of a series of brushes and a blast of air for blowing away the dust and refuse.

brushite (brush'īt), *n.* [After Prof. *Brush* of Yale College.] A hydrated phosphate of calcium found in the guano of Aves Islands and Sombrero in the West Indies, in slender monoclinic crystals of a pale-yellow color.

brush-jack (brush'jak), *n.* A hand-tool for holding bunches of brushwood while binding them into mats or fascines for use in embankments, etc.

brushlet (brush'let), *n.* [< *brush* + dim. *-let*.] In *entom.*, a scopula or small brush-like organ on the leg of a drone-bee, used for cleansing the body. *Westwood.*

brushman (brush'man), *n.*; pl. *brushmen* (-men). One who plies the brush; a painter.

How difficult in artists to allow
To other *brushmen* even a grain of merit!
Wolcot, Odes, viii.

brushment (brush'ment), *n.* [< *brush* + *-ment*. Cf. *bushment*.] Brush or small wood.

brush-monkey (brush'mung″ki), *n.* A name of the species of small American marmosets of the genus *Midas*.

brush-ore (brush'ōr), *n.* An iron ore found in the forest of Dean, England. Also called *black-brush*. *Ure.*

brush-plow (brush'plou), *n.* A strong plow used for breaking up rough land covered with brush and small trees.

brush-puller (brush'pul″ėr), *n.* A machine for pulling up brushwood by the roots. *E. H. Knight.*

brush-tailed (brush'tāld), *a.* Having a bushy tail: specifically applied to certain porcupines of the genus *Atherura*.

brush-tongued (brush'tungd), *a.* Having a brushy tongue: specifically applied to parrots of the group *Trichoglossinæ*.

brush-turkey (brush'tėr″ki), *n.* The popular name of a large gregarious rasorial bird of Australia, the *Talegallus lathami*, of the family *Megapodiidæ*, of about the size of a turkey, blackish-brown above and silvery-gray below: so called because it lives in the brush or scrub.

brush-wheel (brush'hwēl), *n.* **1.** A toothless wheel sometimes used in light machinery to turn a similar wheel by means of bristles, or some brush-like or soft substance, as cloth, buff-leather, india-rubber, or the like, attached to the circumference.—**2.** A circular brush used in a lathe, with polishing-powders, for cleaning and polishing curved, indented, and chased work.

brushwood (brush'wůd), *n.* [< *brush* + *wood*¹.] **1.** A thicket or coppice of small trees and shrubs.—**2.** Branches of trees cut off.

brushy (brush'i), *a.* [< *brush* + *-y*¹.] Resembling a brush; full of brush; rough; shaggy; long-haired.

The *brushy* substance of the nerve.
Boyle, Works, III. 343.

As soon as we got down near the *brushy* ravine we rode along without talking. *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. [illegible]

brusk¹, **brusque** (brusk), *a.* [< F. *brusque*, < It. *brusco* (= Sp. Pg. *brusco*), rude, sharp, sour; origin unknown.] Abrupt in manner; rough; rude.

We are sorry to hear that the Scottish gentleman . . . found but a *brusk* welcome. *Walton*, Reliquiæ, p. [illegible]

=Syn. See *abrupt*.

brusk² (brusk), *a.* [Cf. ML. *bruscatus*, of a bronze color, pp. of *bruscare*, *bruxare*, scorch, burn.] In *her.*, tawny.

bruskness, brusqueness (brusk'nes), *n.* [< *brusk*, *brusque*, + *-ness*.] The character of being brusk; a rude, abrupt, or blunt manner.

He was direct between [illegible] *brusqueness*.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss.

brusque, brusqueness. See *brusk*¹, *bruskness*.

brusquerie (brus'ke-rē), *n.* [F., < *brusque*: see *brusk* and *-ery*.] Same as *bruskness*.

[illegible] spoke with cold *brusquerie*, [illegible] contrast with the [illegible] amiability of her [illegible]
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. [illegible]

Brussels carpet, lace, sprouts. See the nouns.

brust¹ (brust), *v.* A dialectal variant of *burst*. "[illegible] like to *brust*," *Burns*.

brust²†, *n.* [ME.: see *birse*, *bristle*.] A bristle.

No Jupiter, no Apolin,
Nis worth the *brust* of a swin.
Spec. Early Eng. Metr. Rom. (ed. Ellis), II. 332.

Roland lough [laughed] and said,
No is worth the *brust* of a swine.
Rom. of Roland.

brust²†, *a.* [ME., for **brusted*, bristled, enraged, < *brust*, a bristle: see *bristle*.] Bristled; enraged.

Cometh the maister budel [beadle] *brust* ase a bore.
Polit. Songs (ed. Wright), p. 151.

brusten (brus'tn). A dialectal variant of *burst*, past participle of *burst*.

brustle¹† (brus'l), *v.* [< ME. *brustlien*, a parallel form to *brastlien*, < AS. *brastlian*, also *bærstlian*, crackle: see *brastle*. As an imitative word, cf. *rustle*.] **I.** *intrans.* To crackle; make a small crackling noise; also, to rustle, as a silk garment.

He routeth with a slepy noise,
And *brustleth* as a monkes froise,
When it is throwe into the panne.
Gower, Conf. Amant., ii. 93.

See, where the sea comes! how it foams and *brustles!*
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 7.

II. *trans.* To cause to crackle; crack.

Break 'em more; they are but *brustled* yet.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, ii. 6.

brustle²†, *n.* A dialectal or obsolete form of *bristle*.

brustle²† (brus'l), *v. i.* **1.** An obsolete or dialectal form of *bristle*.—**2.** To approach one threateningly: as, "I'll *brustle* up to him," *Otway*.

brustle³† (brus'l), *v. t.* [Also *brusell*; appar. a freq. form of *bruise*, ME. *brusen*, prob. suggested by *brustle*¹.] To bruise; crush.

brustle⁴ (brus'l), *v. t.* [Also written *brusle*; < OF. *brusler*, later *bruler* (> ME. *brule*, roast, fry), mod. F. *brûler* = Pr. *bruslar*, burn, = It. *brustolare*, burn, now grill, fry, toast, appar. (< L. as if **per-ustulare*; cf. Pr. *usclar* for **ustlar* = OSp. *uslar* = It. *ustolare* = Wall. *usturà*, < L. *ustulare*, burn) dim. or freq. of Pr. *bruzar*, *bruizar* (for **brussar*) = It. *brusciare*, *bruciare*, *ab-brusciare* (ML. *bruscare*, *bruxare*, *brustare*, burn, < L. as if **perustare*, freq. of L. *perurere*, pp. *perustus*, burn through, < *per*, through, + *urere*, burn. The forms touch some of different origin, as those of *broil*¹, q. v., and in E. the word may be indeed a particular use of *brustle*¹, crackle: see *brustle*¹.] To parch. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

brut, *v. i.* [E. dial., also *brit*, appar. < F. *brouter*, OF. *brouster*, browse: see *browse*¹.] To browse.

Bruta (brö'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *brutus*, irrational, brute: see *brute*.] **1**†. In the Linnean system of classification, the second order of *Mammalia*, containing the genera *Elephas*, *Trichechus*, *Bradypus*, *Myrmecophaga*, *Manis*, and *Dasypus*.—**2.** In *mod. zool.*, disencumbered of the genera *Elephas* and *Trichechus*, and same as *Edentata*. [There is a growing tendency to use the term in this sense instead of *Edentata*, which latter is literally incorrect, few of the so-called edentates being toothless.]

brutal (brö'tal), *a.* [= F. *brutal*, < ML. *brutalis*, savage, stupid, < L. *brutus*, applied to dumb animals: see *brute*.] **1.** Pertaining to or resembling a brute; brutish: as, *brutal* nature; "*brutal* kind," *Milton*, P. L., ix. 565.

In Irish districts, men deteriorated in size and shape, the nose sunk, the gums were exposed, with diminished brain and *brutal* form. *Emerson*, Eng. Traits, p. 299.

How widely doth the *brutal* courage of Ajax differ from the amiable bravery of Diomedes!
Fielding, Joseph Andrews.

Hence—**2.** Savage; cruel; inhuman; unfeeling: as, *brutal* passions; *brutal* manners.

Brutal alike in deed and word,
With callous heart and hand of strife,
How like a fiend may man be made!
Whittier, Mogg Megone, iii.

3. Rude; harsh; coarse; crude. [Rare.]

The human eye and mind together integrate so to speak the impression of many separate and selected moments into one general view, while the camera can only give a *brutal* copy of an unselected state of things, with all atmospheric and other imperfections.
Science, IV. 292.

=**Syn. 2.** *Brutish*, *Beastly*, etc. (see *brute*), unfeeling, pitiless, rude, rough, [illegible], merciless, barbarous.

brutalisation, brutalise. See *brutalization*, *brutalize*.

brutalism (brö'tal-izm), *n.* [< *brutal* + *-ism*.] The practice or exercise of brutality; inhumanity.

The industrial system of Europe required for its administration an amount of suffering, depravity, and *brutalism*, which formed one of the great scandals of the age.
Everett, Orations, II. 63.

brutality (brö-tal'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *brutalities* (-tiz). [= F. *brutalité*, < ML. *brutalita(t-)s*, < *brutalis*: see *brutal*.] 1. The quality of being brutal; inhumanity; savageness; gross cruelty; insensibility to pity or shame.

> It is to be noted that the unredeemed *brutality* implied by the stories of the earlier gods is in the stories of the later considerably mitigated.
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 107.

2. A savage, shameless, or inhuman act.

> The mere *brutalities* exercised in war by enraged conquerors are perhaps to be laid out of view in estimating the practical effects of despotism. *Brougham.*

=**Syn.** 1. Barbarity, ferocity, truculence.

brutalization (brö"tal-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *brutalize*: see *-ation*.] The act of brutalizing, or the state of being brutalized. Also spelled *brutalisation*.

> Scruples of conscience respecting the rectitude of their cause would paralyze officers and soldiers. So that a certain *brutalization* has to be maintained during our passing phase of civilization.
> *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 190.

brutalize (brö'tal-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *brutalized*, ppr. *brutalizing*. [= F. *brutaliser*, < *brutal*: see *brutal*.] **I.** *trans.* To make brutal, coarse, gross, or inhuman; lower to the level of a brute.

> Strange! that a creature rational, and cast
> In human mould, should *brutalize* by choice
> His nature. *Cowper*, Task, i.

> Degraded and *brutalized* by a long course of oppressive misgovernment. *Whately.*

II. *intrans.* To become brutal, inhuman, or coarse and beastly. [Rare.]

> He . . . *brutalized* with them in their habits and manners. *Addison*, Freeholder.

Also spelled *brutalise*.

brutally (brö'tal-i), *adv.* In a brutal manner; cruelly; inhumanly; in a coarse, gross, or unfeeling manner.

> *Brutally* repulsed by the attending lictors.
> *Goldsmith*, Alcander and Septimius.

brute (bröt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *brut*, fem. *brute*, = Sp. Pg. It. *bruto*, < L. *brutus*, heavy, unwieldy, stupid, insensible, unreasonable; particularly applied in later L. to the lower animals.] **I.** *a.* 1. Senseless; unconscious.

> Not walking statues of clay, not the sons of *brute* earth.
> *Bentley.*

2. Wanting reason; animal; not human: as, a *brute* beast.

> A creature . . . not prone
> And *brute* as other creatures, but endued
> With sanctity of reason. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 507.

> I was amazed to see such actions and behaviour in *brute* beasts. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 1.

3. Characteristic of animals; of brutal character or quality.

> *Brute* violence and proud tyrannic power.
> *Milton*, P. R., i. 219.

> The oppressed invoked the power of Christianity to resist the tyranny of *brute* force.
> *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., II. 454.

4. Blunt or dull of sentiment; without sensibility; rough; uncivilized; insensible.

> The *brute* philosopher who ne'er has proved
> The joy of loving or of being loved. *Pope.*

5. Not associated with intelligence or intellectual effort; unintelligent; irrational.

> A more legitimate kind of valour that, showing itself against the untamed forests and dark *brute* Powers of nature, to conquer nature for us. *Carlyle.*

6. Harsh; crude. [Rare.]

> The *brute* fact is expressed in the phrase "One man's meat is another man's poison."
> *O. W. Holmes*, A Mortal Antipathy, vii.

=**Syn.** *Brute, Brutish, Brutal, Beastly, Bestial.* *Brute* is the most general of these words, and remains nearest to the distinguishing difference between man and beast, irrationality: as, *brute* force. *Brutish* is especially uncultured, stupid, groveling: as, brutes and still more *brutish* men. *Brutal* implies cruelty or lack of feeling: as, *brutal* language or conduct. *Beastly* expresses that which is altogether unworthy of a man, especially that which is filthy and disgusting in conduct or manner of life. *Bestial* is applied chiefly to that which is carnal, sensual, lascivious: as, *bestial* vices or appetites.

> The feats of Hercules . . . were triumphs of *brute* force.
> *Sumner*, Fame and Glory.

> The *brutish*, the animal instincts, as is often the case, had been developed earlier than the intellectual qualities.
> *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xxi.

> To mask . . .
> With a glassy smile his *brutal* scorn.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, vi.

> This filthy simile, this *beastly* line.
> *Pope*, Ep. to Sat., ii. 181.

> And since his ways are sweet,
> And theirs are *bestial*, hold him less than man.
> *Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

II. *n.* 1. A beast, especially one of the higher quadrupeds; any animal as distinguished from man.

> *Brutes* may be considered as either aerial, terrestrial, aquatic, or amphibious. *Locke.*

2. A brutal person; a savage in disposition or manners; a low-bred, unfeeling person.

> An ill-natured *brute* of a husband. *Franklin.*

brutehood (bröt'hůd), *n.* [< *brute* + *-hood*.] The state of being a brute; the condition of being brute or brutish in nature or habits.

> It is modestly suggested, by no means dogmatically affirmed, . . . that the influences that have raised mankind from *brutehood* to its present condition have not yet expended their force. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 461.

brutel†, *a.* A Middle English form of *brittle*.

brutely (bröt'li), *adv.* 1. In a rude manner; as a brute. *Milton.*—2. By brute force; without intelligent effort; blindly. [Rare.]

> Property will *brutely* draw
> Still to the proprietor.
> *Emerson*, The Celestial Love.

bruteness (bröt'nes), *n.* [< *brute*, *a.*, + *-ness*.] The state of being brutal or a brute. [Rare.]

> That sire he fowl bespake: Thou dotard vile,
> That with thy *brutenesse* shendst thy comely age.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. viii. 12.

> The immobility or *bruteness* of Nature is the absence of spirit. *Emerson*, Nature.

brutification (brö"ti-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *brutify*: see *-fy* and *-ation*.] The act of brutifying; the act or state of becoming or making brutal or degraded.

> She would have saved thee, as I said before, from *brutification*. *J. Baillie.*

> This ultra-Circean transformation of spirit and *brutification* of speech we do not find in the lighter interludes of great and perfect tragedy. *Swinburne*, Shakespeare, p. 194.

brutify (brö'ti-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *brutified*, ppr. *brutifying*. [< F. *brutifier*, < L. as if **brutificare*, < *brutus*, brute, a., + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make.] To bring into the condition of a brute; degrade the moral or physical state of; make senseless, stupid, or unfeeling.

> Not quite *brutified* and void of sense.
> *Barrow*, Works, III. 5.

> It has possessed only two secrets for governing, . . . to drain and to *brutify* its subjects. *Bentham.*

brutil†, *a.* A Middle English form of *brittle*.

brutish (brö'tish), *a.* [< *brute*, *n.*, + *-ish*¹.] 1. Of or pertaining to a brute or brutes.

> There his welwoven toyles, and subtil traines,
> He laid the *brutish* nation to enwrap.
> *Spenser*, Astrophel.

> Wandering gods disguised in *brutish* forms.
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 481.

2. Like a brute; characteristic of brutes. (*a*) Unfeeling; savage; ferocious; brutal.

> Bombarding of Cadiz; a cruel and *brutish* way of making war, first begun by the French.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, August 25, 1695.

> Not riches
> Can purchase him, nor honours, peaceably,
> And force were *brutish*.
> *Fletcher (and another?)*, Nice Valour, iv. 1.

(*b*) Gross; carnal; bestial.

> It is the *brutish* love of this world that is blind.
> *Baxter*, Saint's Rest, xiv.

(*c*) Uncultured; unrefined; ignorant; stupid; insensible.

> Brutes and *brutish* men are commonly more able to bear pain than others. *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra.

> They were not so *brutish* that they could be ignorant to call upon the name of God. *Hooker*, Eccles. Pol., v. § 35.

=**Syn.** *Brutal, Beastly*, etc. (see *brute*), dull, barbarous, animal, sensual.

brutishly (brö'tish-li), *adv.* In a brutish manner; grossly; irrationally; stupidly; savagely. *South.*

brutishness (brö'tish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being brutish in nature, disposition, or appearance; savageness.

> Not true valour, but *brutishness*. *Bp. Sprat.*

> In many of the Cynocephali, longitudinal osseous ridges are developed upon the maxillæ, and greatly increase the *brutishness* of their aspect. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 398.

brutism (brö'tizm), *n.* [< *brute* + *-ism*.] Brutal instincts or tendencies; bruteness; animality.

brutting† (brut'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *brut*, *v.*] Browsing.

> Hornbeam preserves itself best from the *brutting* of the deer. *Evelyn*, Sylva, I. vi. 2.

brutum fulmen (brö'tum ful'men). [L.: *brutum*, neut. of *brutus*, insensible; *fulmen*, a thunderbolt: see *brute* and *fulminate*.] A harmless thunderbolt; mere noise like thunder; empty noise and nothing more.

> The actors do not value themselves upon the clap, but regard it as a mere *brutum fulmen*, or empty noise, when it has not the sound of the oaken plant in it.
> *Addison*, The Trunkmaker at the Play.

Brutus (brö'tus), *n.* [Appar. in reference to *Brutus*, one of the two celebrated Romans of that name. Roman busts and statues often show such an arrangement of the hair.] A former mode of dressing the hair, in which it was brushed back from the forehead, and worn at first in disorder, afterward in close curls. The [illegible]

> He wore [illegible] à la George the Fourth. *Mayhew.*

bruyère (brö-yãr'), *n.* [F., formerly *bruyere*, *brier*, heath: see under *brier*.] The tree-heath of Europe, *Erica arborea*.

Bryaceæ (brī-ā'sẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bryum* + *-aceæ*.] An order of mosses, comprising the true mosses, as distinguished from the peat-mosses (*Sphagnaceæ*) and the schizocarpous mosses (*Andreæaceæ*). See *moss*.

Bryanite (brī'an-īt), *n.* [From their founder, William *Bryan* (about 1815).] One of a Methodist body, more properly known as *Bible Christians* (which see, under *Bible*).

Brydges cloth†. Same as *cloth of Bruges* (which see, under *cloth*).

brygmus (brig'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. [illegible], a biting, gnashing of teeth, < [illegible], bite, gnaw, gnash.] In *pathol.*, gnashing or grating of the teeth during sleep: a symptom in certain diseases.

bryle (brīl), *n.* Same as *broil*³.

brym¹†, **brymme**¹†, etc. See *breme*¹, etc.

brynk†, *n.* See *brink*.

bryological (brī-ọ̄-loj'i-kal), *a.* Relating to bryology; consisting of mosses: as, the *bryological* flora. *Nature.*

bryologist (brī-ol'ọ̄-jist), *n.* [< *bryology* + *-ist*.] A botanist who has made a special study of the mosses and is skilled in their determination; a specialist in bryology.

> Thanks to our sole surviving *bryologist*, the venerable Lesquereux, we have at length a comprehensive manual of North American mosses. [illegible]

bryology (brī-ol'ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< Gr. βρύον, moss (see *Bryum*), + [illegible], speak: see *-ology*.] The science of mosses, their structure, affinities, classification, etc.

Bryonia (brī-ō'ni-ạ̈), *n.* [L., < Gr. βρυωνία, also βρυώνη, bryony, < βρύειν, teem, swell, be full. Hence E. *bryony*.] 1. A genus of plants, natural order *Cucurbitaceæ*: see *bryony*.—2. [*l. c.*] The name in the pharmacopœias of the root of *Bryonia alba* and *B. dioica*, used as a cathartic.

bryonin, bryonine (brī'ọ̄-nin), *n.* [< *bryony* + *-in*², *-ine*².] A white intensely bitter principle, a glucoside ($C_{48}H_{80}O_{19}$) extracted from the root of *Bryonia alba* and *B. dioica*. Also spelled *brionin, brionine*.

bryony (brī'ọ̄-ni), *n.* [< L. *bryonia*: see *Bryonia*.] The common name of species of *Bryonia*, a cucurbitaceous genus of plants, possessing acrid, emetic, and purgative properties which have given them repute as remedies for many diseases from early times. The common white- or red-berried bryony, *B. dioica*, and the black-berried [illegible] Bastard bryony, [illegible] Black bryony, [illegible] *communis*, a tall climbing plant belonging to the natural [illegible] juice of which has been used in plasters.

Bryophyta (brī-of'i-tạ̈), *n. pl.* [< NL. *bryophytum*, < Gr. [illegible], moss, + [illegible], a plant.] A division of the higher cryptogams, including the *Hepaticæ* and mosses.

bryophyte (brī'ọ̄-fīt), *n.* A member of the *Bryophyta*.

bryoretin (brī-ọ̄-ret'in), *n.* [Irreg. < *bryonin*.] A substance produced from the glucoside bryonin by treating it with an acid.

Bryozoa (brī-ọ̄-zō'ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. βρύον, moss (see *Bryum*), + ζῷον, pl. ζῷα, an animal.] A name formerly given to the *Polyzoa*, from their resemblance to mosses. *Ehrenberg*, 1831. See *Polyzoa*.

bryozoan (brī-ọ̄-zō'an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* In *zoöl.*, relating to the *Bryozoa*.

II. *n.* One of the *Bryozoa*.

bryozoid (brī-ọ̄-zō'id), *a.* and *n.* Same as *bryozoan*.

bryozoön (brī-ọ̄-zō'on), *n.* Same as *bryozoan*.

bryozoum (brī-ọ̄-zō'um), *n.* [NL., sing. of *Bryozoa*.] One of the *Bryozoa*. *Dana.*

Bryum (brī'um), *n.* [NL. (L. *bryon*), < Gr. βρύον, a kind of mossy seaweed, tree-moss, lichen, the clustering male blossom of the hazel, a blossom or flower, < βρύειν, teem or swell, be full, grow luxuriantly.] A large [illegible]

[illegible] genus of mosses, characterized by fruit borne at the ends of the branches, and a pendent, pyriform capsule which has a double row of transversely barred teeth.

bryzer, *n.* An obsolete form of *breeze*¹.

B. Sc. An abbreviation of *Baccalaureus Scientiæ*, or Bachelor of Science.

bu [illegible], *n.* [Jap.] A rectangular silver coin of Japan, equal to one fourth of a rio or tael. It is not now in circulation, but the name is still sometimes given to the fourth part of a yen or dollar. Also spelled *boo*, and formerly called (erroneously when more [illegible] were spoken of) [illegible].

bu., bush. Abbreviations of *bushel* or *bushels*.

buansuah, buansu (bö-an-sö′ä, bö-an-sö′), *n.* The native name of the *Cyon primævus*, the wild dog of Nepâl and northern India, sup-

Buansuah (*Cyon primævus*).

posed by some to be the original type of the dog tribe. It is of a reddish color, pale underneath, with a bushy, pendulous tail, and in size intermediate between the wolf and the jackal, but with very strong limbs. It is capable of being tamed. See *Cyon*.

Buarrhemon (bö-a-rē′mon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βοῦς, ox, + ἄρρημων, speechless: see *Arrhemon*.] An extensive genus of pityline tanagers, containing about 35 species, of terrestrial habits and dull colors. *Bonaparte*, 1850. See *Arrhemon*.

buat (bö′at), *n.* [< Gael. Ir. *buite*, a firebrand, Ir. also fire.] A hand-lantern. Also written *bowet*. [Scotch.]

buaze-fiber (bū′āz-fī″bėr), *n.* The fiber of a polygalaceous bush of tropical Africa, *Securidaca pallida*, described as of excellent quality and resembling flax.

bub¹ (bub), *n.* [Perhaps short for *bubble*; cf. *bub*².] **1.** A substitute for yeast, prepared by mixing meal or flour with a little yeast in a quantity of warm wort and water.—**2.** Strong drink of any kind; liquor, especially malt liquor. [Cant.]

bub²† (bub), *v. t.* [Short for *bubble*.] To throw out in bubbles. *Mir. for Mags.*

bub³ (bub), *n.* [Also *bubby*; origin obscure; cf. *pap*. The word bears a close but accidental resemblance to Hind. *bubbu*, *bubu* (*u* pron. u), a woman's breast.] A woman's breast. [Vulgar.]

bub⁴ (bub), *n.* [Also *bubby*, a dim. form; usually supposed to be, like *bud*², a corruption of *brother*. Cf. G. *bube*, etc., a boy: see *boy*.] A boy: used in familiar address. [Colloq., U. S.]

Bubalichthyinæ (bū-bal-ik-thi-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bubalichthys* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Catostomidæ*, synonymous with *Ictiobinæ* (which see).

bubalichthyine (bū-bal-ik′thi-in), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Bubalichthyinæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Bubalichthyinæ*; a buffalo-fish.

Bubalichthys (bū-bal-ik′this), *n.* [NL., < *Bubalus* + Gr. ἰχθύς, a fish.] The typical genus of catostomoid fishes of the subfamily *Bubalichthyinæ*, the buffalo-fishes.

bubaline (bū′ba-lin), *a.* [< L. *bubalinus*, pertaining to the *bubalus*, buffalo.] **1.** Pertaining to the bubalus or buffalo.—**2.** Resembling [illegible]; bovine: as, the [illegible] group of [illegible] specifically applied to *Bubalis*, [illegible] hartbeest, or antelope.

b[illegible] [illegible], *n.* [NL., [illegible]] [illegible] or African species of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *Herbst* [illegible]

Bub[illegible] [illegible], *n.* [NL., [illegible]] A genus of [illegible] [illegible] family *Ploceidæ* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] feed on the [illegible]

which infest their hides. *B. erythrorhynchus* is common in Damaraland, where it is known to the natives as the [illegible]. *Sir Andrew Smith.*

Bubalus (bū′ba-lus), *n.* [L.: see *buffalo*.] **1.** A genus or subgenus of bovines, containing the buffaloes proper, as the Indian buffalo and the African buffalo: sometimes restricted to the latter. *Hamilton Smith*, 1827. See cuts under *buffalo*.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

bubber (bub′ėr), *n.* [< *bub*¹, 2, + *-er*¹.] A drinker.

> Though I am no mark in respect of a huge butt, yet I can tell you great *bubbers* have shot at me.
> *Middleton*, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

bubble¹ (bub′l), *n.* [First in early mod. E.; = MLG. *bubbele*, LG. *bubbel* = MD. *bobbel* = Dan. *boble* = Sw. *bubbla*, formerly *bubla*, a bubble. The E. and Scand. forms are prob. of LG. origin, but all, like the equiv. early mod. E. *burble* (see *burble*), L. *bulla* (see *bulla*, *bull*², *boil*², etc.), Skt. *budbuda*, Hind. *budbudā*, *bulbulā*, Hindi *bulūlā*, Pāli *bubbulam*, a bubble (and, more remotely, like Bohem. *boubel*, *bublina*, Pol. *bābel*, > Little Russ. *bombel*, a bubble—words having the same ult. base as *bomb*², *bombus*, q. v.), are prob. ult. imitative of the sound of the gurgling of water in which bubbles are forming. Cf. *blubber*, *blobber*, *blob*. The senses of 'a trifle, delusion, trick,' etc., proceed naturally from the lit. sense, and have no orig. connection with the accidentally similar It. *bubbola*, *bubula*, a trick, fib, sham, deceit, pl. *bubbole*, idle stories, formerly "*bubole*, *bubbule*, toies, iests, vanities, nifles, trifles, bubbles" (Florio), < *bubbolare*, cheat, trick, rob, formerly "*bubolare*, to bubble" [i. e., cheat, gull, dupe] (Florio), < *bubbola*, *bubula*, formerly *bubola*, *pupola*, *puppula*, a hoopoe (see *hoop*³, *hoopoe*, *upupa*), the figure of speech being the same as the verbs *gull* and *dupe*, q. v.] **1.** A small vesicle of water or other fluid inflated with air or other gas, and floating on the surface of the fluid. Such vesicles can sometimes, as in the case of the soap-bubble, be separated from the surface of the liquid, or be formed independently of it, by blowing from a pipe or other instrument.

> Oh, Fortune,
> That thou hast none to fool and blow like *bubbles*
> But kings and their contents!
> *Fletcher (and another?)*, Prophetess, iii. 3.

> Ay, thus we are; and all our painted glory
> A *bubble* that a boy blows into the air,
> And there it breaks.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, iv. 2.

2. A small globule of air or other gas in or rising through a liquid.—**3.** The vesicle of air in the glass spirit-tube of a mechanics' level.—**4.** One of the small hollow beads of glass formerly used for testing the strength of spirits by the rate at which they rise after being plunged in them. See *bead*, 7.—**5.** Anything that wants firmness, substance, or permanence; that which is more specious than real; a vain project; a false show; a delusion; a trifle.

> A soldier, . . .
> Seeking the *bubble* reputation
> Even in the cannon's mouth.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7.

> War, he sung, is toil and trouble;
> Honour, but an empty *bubble*.
> *Dryden*, Alexander's Feast

6. An inflated speculation; a delusive commercial project, especially one which is put forward as insuring extraordinary profits; hence, a financial imposition or fraud; a cheating trick: as, the South Sea *bubble*. See below.

> This may not at first sight appear a large sum to those who remember the *bubbles* of 1825 and of 1845.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxiv.

7†. A person deceived by an empty project; a dupe.

> He has been my *bubble* these twenty years.
> *Arbuthnot*, John Bull.

> His pity and compassion make him sometimes a *bubble* to all his fellows.
> *Steele*, Tatler, No. [illegible]

Bubble Act, an English statute of 1720, intended to restrain [illegible] schemes of corporate or associate enterprise, [illegible] to prevent the repetition of [illegible] the South Sea bubble.—**Bubble and squeak**, (*a*) A dish consisting of fried beef and cabbage: probably so called from the sound made during frying.

> Land and title! '*bubble and squeak*!' No! not half so good as *bubble and squeak*. English beef and good [illegible]. But foreign rank and title, foreign cabbage and beef! foreign *bubble and foreign squeak*!
> [illegible], My Novel, [illegible]

(*b*) In New England, hash of minced meat.—**South Sea bubble**, a financial scheme which originated in England [illegible] [illegible]. It was proposed by the [illegible] Oxford to fund a floating debt of [illegible], the purchasers of which should become stockholders in a corporation, the South Sea Company, which was to have a monopoly of the trade with Spanish South America, and a part of the capital stock of which was to constitute the fund. The refusal of Spain to enter into commercial relations with England made the privileges of the company worthless, but by means of a series of speculative operations and the infatuation of the people its shares were inflated from £100 to £1,050. Its failure caused great distress throughout England.

bubble¹ (bub′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bubbled*, ppr. *bubbling*. [= MLG. LG. *bubbeln* = MD. D. *bobbelen* = Dan. *boble*, bubble; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To rise in bubbles, as liquors when boiling or agitated; send up bubbles.—**2.** To run with a gurgling noise; gurgle: as, "*bubbling* fountains," *Pope*, Autumn, l. 43.

> On you swoll'n brook that *bubbles* fast
> By meadows breathing of the past.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xcix.

3. To utter a bubbling or gurgling cry. [Rare.]

> At mine ear
> *Bubbled* the nightingale. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to bubble.

> I'd *bubble* up the water through a reed. *Keats.*

2. To cheat; deceive or impose on; hoodwink; bamboozle.

> *Bubbled* out of their goods and money!
> *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 11.

> When slavery could not bully, it *bubbled* its victim.
> *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 377.

bubble² (bub′l), *v. i.* [Also *bibble*; cf. *bubble*¹ and *blubber*.] To shed tears in a sniveling, blubbering, childish way. *Jamieson.* [Scotch and North. Eng.]

bubble³ (bub′l), *n.* Snot. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

bubble-bow†, *n.* [A piece of fashionable slang, mentioned by Pope, along with *cosin*, *tompion*, *colmar*, *toupee*, in the quot. below, as "in use in this present year 1727": supposed to stand for **bubble-beau*, < *bubble*, *v.*, + obj. *beau*; but perhaps of no particular meaning.] A tweezer-case.

> Lac'd in her cosins [stays] new appear'd the bride,
> A *bubble-bow* and tompion [watch] at her side,
> And with an air divine her colmar [fan] ply'd.
> Then, oh! she cries, what slaves I round me see!
> Here a bright Redcoat, there a smart toupee.
> *Pope*, Treatise on the Bathos.

bubbler (bub′lėr), *n.* **1†.** One who cheats. *Pope.*—**2.** A fish of the family *Sciænidæ*, *Aplodinotus grunniens*, the fresh-water drumfish, found in the waters of the Ohio river: so called from the peculiar noise it makes. Also called *bubbling-fish*.

bubble-shell (bub′l-shel), *n.* A shell of the family *Bullidæ* and genus *Bulla*, of an oval form, with the outermost whorl involving all the others. Species are numerous in tropical and warm seas. See cuts under *Bulla*.

bubbling (bub′ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *bubble*¹, *v.*] Emitting or exhibiting bubbles; giving out a sound such as is caused by bubbles; gurgling.

> The *bubbling* cry
> Of some strong swimmer in his agony.
> *Byron*, Don Juan, ii. 53.

bubbling-fish (bub′ling-fish), *n.* Same as *bubbler*, 2. *Rafinesque.*

bubbly¹ (bub′li), *a.* [< *bubble*¹ + *-y*¹.] Full of bubbles: as, "*bubbly* spume," *Nash*, Lenten Stuffe, p. 8.

bubbly² (bub′li), *a.* [< *bubble*³ + *-y*¹.] Snotty: as, the bairn has a *bubbly* nose. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

bubbly-jock (bub′li-jok), *n.* A turkey-cock. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

bubby¹ (bub′i), *n.*; pl. *bubbies* (-iz). [See *bub*³.] A woman's breast. [Vulgar.]

> Why don't you go and suck the *bubby*?
> *Arbuthnot*, John Bull.

bubby² (bub′i), *n.* [Dim. of *bub*⁴.] A familiar term of address to little boys; bub. [U. S.]

bubo¹ (bū′bō), *n.* [= F. *bubon* = Sp. *bubon* = Pg. *bubão* = It. *bubone* = Wall. *bubon*, < ML. *bubo(n-)*, a tumor, < Gr. βουβών, the groin, a swelling in the groin.] In *med.*, an inflammatory swelling of a lymphatic gland, especially such as arises in the groin from venereal infection.

Bubo² (bū′bō), *n.* [L., an owl, the horned owl. The name is supposed to be imitative of its cry, as if *bu bu*; cf. E. *tu whoo*, etc.] A genus of large owls with conspicuous plumicorns, relatively small ear-aperture, incomplete facial disk, and feathered feet. It contains the great owl or eagle-owl of Europe, *B. maximus*, the great horned owl of North America, *B. virginianus*, and sundry other species. See cut on next page.

bubonic (bū-bon′ik), *a.* [< ML. *bubo(n-)*, a tumor (see *bubo*¹), + *-ic*.] In *pathol.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a bubo.

Virginia Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*).

Buboninæ (bū-bō-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bubo*² (*Bubon-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of owls, family *Strigidæ*, adopted by some writers for the genera *Bubo*, *Scops*, and some other horned or "cat" owls.

bubonine (bū′bō-nin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Buboninæ*.

bubonocele (bū-bō′nō-sēl or -sē-lē), *n.* [< Gr. βουβωνοκήλη, < βουβών, the groin (see *bubo*¹), + κήλη, tumor.] In *pathol.*, inguinal hernia or rupture: often restricted to an oblique inguinal hernia which has not passed the external ring, but occupies the inguinal canal.

bubuklet, *n.* A pimple: a word of uncertain form and origin, found only in the following passage, where it is put into the mouth of a Welshman.

> His face is all *bubukles*, and welks, and knobs, and flames of fire. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 6.

Bubulcus (bū-bul′kus), *n.* [NL., < L. *bubulcus*, a plowman, herdsman (cf. *bubulus*, pertaining to oxen or cattle), < *bos* (*bov-*), an ox: see *Bos*.] A genus of herons, containing the buff-backed heron, *B. ibis*, formerly called *Ardea bubulcus* and *Ardea russata*, chiefly an African species, related to the squacco heron.

bubulin (bū′bū-lin), *n.* [< L. *bubulus*, pertaining to cattle (< *bos* (*bov-*), an ox: see *Bos*), + *-in*².] A peculiar substance existing in the dung of beasts, which is copiously precipitated by metallic salts, tincture of galls, and alum, and therefore active in the application of cow-dung to calico-printing.

bucan, buccan (buk′an), *n.* [< F. *boucan*, "a wooden-gridiron, whereon the Cannibals broyle pieces of men, and other flesh" (Cotgrave), a place for smoking meat; said to be a native Carib word; hence *bucaneer*, etc. See *bucaneer*.] 1. A kind of gridiron for smoking meat.—2. A place where meat is smoked.—3. In the West Indies, a place where coffee or cocoa is dried. *Ill. London News.*

Also *bocan*, *boucan*.

bucan, buccan (buk′an), *v. t.* [Also written *boucan*; < F. *boucaner*, < *boucan*, E. *bucan*, *n.*, q. v.] To cut into long pieces, salt, and smoke on a bucan, as beef: a mode of preserving meat formerly practised by the Caribs and afterward by Europeans in the West Indies. Also *boucan*.

> Dressed in the smoke, which in their language they call *boucaned*. *Hakluyt.*

bucaneer, buccaneer (buk-a̤-nēr′), *n.* [< F. *boucanier*, a curer of wild meat, a pirate, < *boucaner*, smoke meat, < *boucan*, a place for smoking meat: see *bucan*, *n.*] 1. Originally, one of the French settlers in Hispaniola or Hayti and Tortugas, whose occupation was to hunt wild cattle and hogs, and cure their flesh.

> It is now high time to speak of the French nation who inhabit a great part of this island [Hispaniola]. . . . The Hunters are again divided into several sorts. For some of these are only given to hunt wild Bulls and Cows, others only hunt wild Bores. The first of these two sorts of Hunters are called *Bucaniers*. . . . When the *Bucaniers* go into the woods to hunt for wild bulls and cows, they commonly remain there the space of a whole twelvemonth or two years without returning home.
> *Bucaniers of America* (London, 1684), p. 59.

2. A pirate; a freebooter; especially, one of the piratical adventurers, chiefly French and British, who combined to make depredations on the Spaniards in America in the second half of the seventeenth century: so called because the first of the class were Frenchmen driven from their business of bucaning by the Spanish authorities of Hispaniola.

> He [Warren Hastings] was far too enlightened a man to look on a great empire merely as a *buccaneer* would look on a galleon. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

Also spelled *bucanier*, *buccanier*.

bucaneer, buccaneer (buk-a̤-nēr′), *v. i.* [< *bucaneer*, *n.*] To act the part of a pirate or freebooter. *Quarterly Rev.*

> The insolent *buccaneering* bee
> Hath stormed and rifled the nunnery of the lily.
> *Lowell*, Al Fresco.

bucaneerish, buccaneerish (buk-a̤-nēr′ish), *a.* [< *bucaneer* + *-ish*¹.] Resembling a bucaneer.

> By moonlight we are creeping under the frowning hills of Abou-foyda, and voyage all night in a *buccaneerish* fashion. *C. D. Warner*, Winter on the Nile, p. [illegible]

bucaro (bö′kä̤-rō), *n.* [Sp. *búcaro*, a vessel made of an odoriferous earth of the same name, > Pg. *bucaro*, a sort of earth.] An earthenware water-jar used in Spain and Portugal. Those made in Estremadura, of light-reddish clay, are especially esteemed.

bucca (buk′ä̤), *n.*; pl. *buccæ* (-sē). [L.; hence *bocca*, *bouche*, *buckle*², *buckler*, etc.] In *anat.*, the hollow part of the cheek which projects when the cheeks are inflated; also, the entire cheek, and hence the mouth as a whole, with reference to its cavity and all the surrounding parts.

buccal (buk′al), *a.* [< *bucca* + *-al*; = F. *buccal*.] 1. Pertaining to the bucca or cheek.—2. Pertaining to the sides of the mouth, or to the mouth or mouth-parts as a whole; oral; maxillary.—**Buccal artery**, a branch of the internal maxillary artery.—**Buccal cavity**, the cavity of the mouth.—**Buccal funnel**, in *Rotifera*. See *mastax*. **Buccal ganglia**, in *Mollusca*, ganglia which give off nerves to the mouth and alimentary canal. They are connected with the cerebral ganglia by a pair of nerves along the esophagus. **Buccal glands.** See *gland*. **Buccal mass**, in *Mollusca*, the so-called pharynx, the organ of prehension and mastication of food, present in all mollusks except lamellibranchs. See cut under *Dibranchiata*. **Buccal nerve.** (*a*) A branch of the facial nerve which supplies the buccinator and orbicularis oris muscles. (*b*) A branch of the inferior maxillary nerve supplying the integument and mucous membrane of the cheek.—**Buccal openings** or **fissures**, in *Coleoptera*, posterior prolongations of the mouth cavity, on each side of the mentum.—**Buccal sutures**, in *Coleoptera*, impressed lines originating in the buccal fissures or corners of the mouth, running backward, and often coalescing behind. Also called *gular sutures*. **Buccal vein**, a vein of the cheek emptying into the facial vein.

buccan, buccaneer, buccaneerish. See *bucan*, *bucaneer*, *bucaneerish*.

buccate (buk′āt), *a.* [< NL. *buccatus*, < L. *bucca*, the cheek distended.] In *entom.*, having distended genæ, or cheeks, as certain *Diptera*.

buccellation† (buk-se-la̤′shon), *n.* [< L. *buccella*, a small mouthful, small bread divided among the poor (cf. *buccellatum*, a soldier's biscuit), dim. of *bucca*, the cheek, mouth: see *bucca*.] The act of breaking into small pieces. *Harris.*

bucchero (bök-kā′rō), *n.* [It.] In *archæol.*, a kind of ancient Tuscan pottery of a uniform black color, and neither glazed nor painted. Vases in this ware are of two classes: those scantily ornamented with designs in low relief, impressed upon the clay by the rotation of an engraved cylinder; and those of later date, profusely ornamented with reliefs from independent stamps, and with figures molded separately and applied to the surface. This ware is peculiar to Tuscany, and is found particularly in the tombs of Vulci, Chiusi, and the neighboring region. Often called *bucchero nero* (black bucchero).

buccin (buk′sin), *n.* Same as *buccina*.

buccina (buk′si-nä̤), *n.*; pl. *buccinæ* (-nē). [L., prop. *būcina*, a (crooked) trumpet (> prob. Gr. βυκάνη (in deriv. sometimes βουκ-), a trumpet), prob. for **bovicina*, < *bos* (*bov-*), an ox, cow, + *canere*, sing, play; orig. a cow's horn.] An ancient musical instrument of the trumpet kind, originally a horn of an ox or cow, blown by a shepherd to assemble his flocks. See *bussync*.

buccinal (buk′si-nal), *a.* [< *buccina* + *-al*.] 1. Shaped like a trumpet.—2. Sounding like a horn or trumpet.

buccinator (buk′si-nā-tor), *n.*; pl. *buccinatores* (buk″si-nā-tō′rēz). [L., prop. *būcinator*, < *būcinare*, pp. *būcinatus*, blow a trumpet, < *būcina*, trumpet: see *buccina*.] 1. In *anat.*, the trumpeter's muscle; a thin flat muscle forming the wall of the cheek, assisting in mastication, and also in blowing wind-instruments (whence its name).—2. The specific name of the trumpeter swan of North America, *Cygnus buccinator*.—**Buccinator nerve**, the buccal nerve of the inferior maxillary.

buccinatory (buk′sin-a̤-tō̤-ri), *a.* [< *buccinator* + *-y*.] Of or pertaining to the buccinator muscle.

> The *buccinatory* muscles along his cheeks.
> *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iii. [illegible]

buccinid (buk′si-nid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Buccinidæ*; a whelk.

Buccinidæ (buk-sin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Buccinum* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhachiglossate prosobranchiate gastropodous mollusks, typified by the genus *Buccinum*, to which very different limits have been assigned. By the older authors representatives of many other modern families were associated with *Buccinum*. By modern authors it is restricted to a rather definite group distinguished chiefly by the armature of the mouth. The animal has a lingual ribbon, armed with short tricuspidate median teeth and lateral teeth surmounted by 2 to 5 denticles of which the outermost are largest. The shell is represented by that known as the whelk. The typical species are inhabitants of the cool seas, but others are inhabitants of warm seas. See cut under *Buccinum*.

bucciniform (buk-sin′i-fôrm), *a.* [< *Buccinum* + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form or appearance of a buccinoid whelk.

Buccininæ (buk-si-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Buccinum* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of buccinoid gastropodous mollusks. See *Buccinidæ*.

buccinoid (buk′si-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Buccinum* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling mollusks of the genus *Buccinum*; shaped like a whelk.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Buccinidæ*.

Buccinoida (buk-si-noi′dä̤), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Buccinoïdes*.

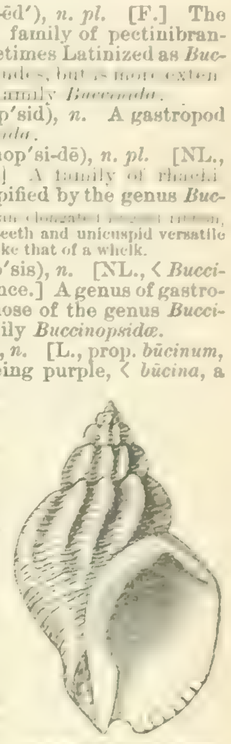
Buccinoïdes (buk-si-nō̤-ēd′), *n. pl.* [F.] The name of Cuvier's third family of pectinibranchiate gastropods, sometimes Latinized as *Buccinoida*. The group includes, but is more extensive than, the modern family *Buccinidæ*.

buccinopsid (buk-si-nop′sid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Buccinopsidæ*.

Buccinopsidæ (buk-si-nop′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Buccinopsis* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhachiglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Buccinopsis*. The animal has an elongated lingual ribbon, with thin unarmed median teeth and unicuspid versatile lateral teeth. The shell is like that of a whelk.

Buccinopsis (buk-si-nop′sis), *n.* [NL., < *Buccinum* + Gr. ὄψις, appearance.] A genus of gastropods with shells like those of the genus *Buccinum*, typical of the family *Buccinopsidæ*.

Buccinum (buk′si-num), *n.* [L., prop. *būcinum*, a shell-fish used in dyeing purple, < *būcina*, a trumpet.] The typical genus of mollusks of the family *Buccinidæ*. By the old authors numerous and very heterogeneous species were combined in it, but by modern systematists it is restricted to the whelks, of which *B. undatum* is a typical example.



Common Whelk (*Buccinum undatum*).

Bucco (buk′ō), *n.* [NL., < L. *bucco*, a babbler, blockhead, fool, lit. one who has distended cheeks, < *bucca*, cheek.] In *ornith.*, a generic name variously used. (*a*) By Brisson (1760) applied to a genus of birds containing an American species of the modern family *Bucconidæ* and two species of *Capitonidæ*. (*b*) By Linnæus (1766) used for a genus of birds [illegible] subsequent ornithologists as the typical genus of the family *Bucconidæ* [illegible] known, all from South and Central America, having a stout, turgid bill [illegible] at the end, with basal nostrils, rictal vibrissæ, short rounded wings, moderate rounded tail of 12 rectrices, and zygodactyl feet, with the third toe longest. *B. collaris* is reddish-brown, with a black collar; the other species are [illegible]

buccolabial (buk-ō-lā′bi-a̤l), *a.* Pertaining to the cheek and lip.—**Buccolabial nerve**, the buccal branch of the inferior maxillary nerve: sometimes restricted to its terminal branch.—**Superior buccolabial nerve**, [illegible]

Bucconidæ (bu-kon′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bucco* (*Buccon-*) + *-idæ*.] The puff-birds; the fissirostral zygodactyl barbets; the barbacous; a family of picarian birds related to the jacamars, or *Galbulidæ*. They have a large, heavy head and bill, prominent rictal vibrissæ, short rounded wings and tail, the toes yoked in pairs, tarsi scutellate and reticulate, no aftershafts, nude oil-gland, 10 primaries, 12 rectrices, operculate nostrils, and eyelashes. The family is small and compact, and confined to America, where it is represented by [illegible]

buccula (buk′ṳ̄-lä̤), *n.*; pl. *bucculæ* (-lē). [L., dim. of *bucca*, the cheek or puffed-out mouth. Cf. *buckle*².] In *anat.*, the fleshy part under the chin.

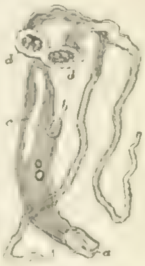
Bucellas (bū-sel′as), *n.* A Portuguese wine formerly much exported to England. It is made near Lisbon.

bucentaur (bū-sen'târ), *n.* [= F. *bucentaure* = It. *bucentorio, bucentoro,* < Gr. *βοῦς,* ox, + *κένταυρος,* centaur.] 1. A mythical monster, half man and half ox (or bull): a centaur with the body of a bull in place of that of a horse.—2. [*cap.*] The state barge of Venice, in which the doge and senate annually on Ascension day performed the ceremonial marriage of the state with the Adriatic, symbolic of the commercial power of the republic.

> The spouseless Adriatic mourns her lord;
> And, annual marriage now no more renewed,
> The *Bucentaur* lies rotting unrestored,
> Neglected garment of her widowhood.
>
> *Byron,* Childe Harold, iv. 93.

Bucephala (bū-sef'a-lä), *n.* [NL., fem. of *bucephalus,* < Gr. *βουκέφαλος,* ox-headed: see *Bucephalus.*] A genus of ducks, of the subfamily *Fuligulinæ,* based by Baird in 1858 upon the buffle-headed duck of North America (*Anas albeola* of Linnæus, *Fuligula albeola* of authors in general, now *Bucephala albeola*), including also the garrots, called by him *Bucephala americana* and *B. islandica.* See *buffle*[1].

Bucephalus (bū-sef'a-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βουκέφαλος,* ox-headed, < *βοῦς,* ox, + *κεφαλή,* head. Cf. L. *Bucephalas, Bucephala,* also *Bucephalus,* < Gr. *Βουκεφάλας,* the name of the celebrated war-horse of Alexander the Great.] 1. The cercarian larval stage of certain flukes, or *Trematoda,* named under the supposition that it was a distinct animal. *Bucephalus polymorphus,* a parasite of the fresh-water mussel, whose sporocysts sometimes fill all the interspaces of the viscera of the mussel, is supposed to develop into the trematode genus *Gasterostomum,* a parasite of fresh-water fishes.



Bucephalus polymorphus, magnified.
a, a, suckers; c, clear cavity; d, d, caudal appendages.

2. In *herpet.,* a genus of African snakes, of the family *Dendrophidæ,* as the *Bucephalus capensis.*—3. [*l. c.*] A snake of this genus: as, "the Cape *bucephalus,*" *Sclater.*

Buceridæ (bū-ser'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., short for *Bucerotidæ.*] Same as *Bucerotidæ.*

Buceroides (bū-se-roi'dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Buceros* + *-oides.*] In Blyth's classification of birds (1849), a division of *Syndactyli,* including the hornbills and hoopoes, or *Bucerotidæ* and *Upupidæ,* respectively also called *Appendirostres* and *Arculirostres:* distinguished from *Halcyoides* (which see).

Bucerontidæ (bū-se-ron'ti-dē), *n. pl.* Improper form of *Bucerotidæ.*

Buceros (bū'se-ros), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βούκερως, βουκέραος,* horned like an ox, < *βοῦς,* ox (see *Bos*), + *κέρας,* horn.] The typical genus of the family *Bucerotidæ.* It was formerly coextensive with the family, but is now variously restricted.

Bucerotidæ (bū-se-rot'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Buceros* (*-rot-*) + *-idæ.*] The hornbills; a family of non-passerine insessorial birds of the warmer parts of the old world, having a huge bill, surmounted by a boss, casque, or horn, in some cases as large as the bill itself. The technical characters are a highly pneumatic skeleton, peculiar pterylosis, no aftershafts, hairy eyelashes, 10 rectrices, tufted oil-gland, no cæca, a gall-bladder, and syndactyl feet. About 60 species are described, and referred to about 10 modern genera. See *hornbill* [illegible] *Bucorvus, Rhyticeros.*

Buchanite (buk'an-īt), *n.* [< *Buchan* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] One of a sect which arose in 1783, in the Relief Congregation at Irvine, Scotland, under the leadership of a Mrs. (more commonly known as Luckie) Buchan. She declared herself to be the woman of Rev. xii., and Mr. White, the pastor of the congregation to which she belonged, her "man child"; and she taught her followers that they would be translated to heaven without tasting death. The sect soon became extinct.

bucholzite (bö'kolt-sīt), *n.* [Named after the chemist *Bucholz* (1770–1818).] A variety of fibrolite.

buchu (bö'chö), *n.* [A native name; also spelled *bucku.*] The leaves of several species of *Barosma,* shrubby plants at the Cape of Good Hope, having an aromatic taste and a peculiar odor. They are extensively used in medicine for chronic affections of the stomach and urinary organs. See *Barosma.*

buck[1] (buk), *n.* [< ME. *buk, bucke, bukke,* [illegible] a he-goat; [illegible] goat, [illegible] she-goat, [illegible] *bucca* [illegible] *buc* [illegible] — OHG. *boc,* MHG. *boc,* G. *bock* = Icel. *bukkr,* also *bokkr* and *bokki,* = Sw. *bock* = Dan. *buk,* he-goat, ram, buck (deer). Cf. Skt. *bukka* (Hind. *bok, boka*), Zend *būza,* a goat. Hence (from Teut.) F. *bouc,* OF. *boc* (whence ult. E. *butcher,* q. v.) = Pr. *boc* = Cat. *boc* = Sp. dial. *boque,* OSp. *buco* = It. *becco* (ML. *buccus*) = W. *bwch* = Gael. *boc* = Ir. *boc, poc* = Corn. *byk* = Bret. *buch, bouch,* a he-goat.] 1. A he-goat.

> As of a ticchen [kid] . . . kumeth a stinkinde got [goat], other [or] a *bucke.* *Ancren Riwle,* p. 100.

> Wher [whether] I sal ete bules flesche
> Or drinke the blode of *buckes* nesche?
> Ps. xlix. (l.) 13 (Mid. Eng. version).

2. The male of the deer, the antelope, the rabbit, or the hare: often used specifically of the male of the fallow-deer; a roebuck.—3. A gay or fashionable man; a fop; a blood; a dandy.

> He had brilliant underwaistcoats, any one of which would have set up a moderate *buck.* *Thackeray.*

> A whole class of young *bucks* of the lower order—"Arrys" is the British term—get themselves up in the closest allowable imitation of bull-fighters.
> *Lathrop,* Spanish Vistas, p. 26.

4. A male Indian. [U. S.]—5. A male negro. [U. S.]—6†. The mark of a cuckold.

> *Buck!* I would I could wash myself of the *buck!*
> *Shak.,* M. W. of W., iii. 3.

Great buck, a roebuck in its sixth year or older.—**To blow the buck's horn**†, to lose one's trouble; go whistle.

> She loveth so this heende Nicholas
> That Absolon may *blowe the bukkes horn.*
> *Chaucer,* Miller's Tale, l. 201.

buck[1] (buk), *v. i.* [< *buck*[1], *n.* Cf. MHG. *bocken,* butt like a goat, also as G. *bocken,* smell like a goat, also buck. Cf. *buck*[2] and *buck*[4].] 1. To copulate, as bucks and does.—2. To butt: a sense referred also to *buck*[4] (which see).

buck[2] (buk), *v.* [Prob. of dial. origin, not being recorded in literature until recently; prob., like the related *buckle*[1], of LG. origin: cf. MD. *bucken, bocken,* bend, D. *bukken,* bow, stoop, submit, yield, = MLG. *bucken,* LG. *bukken* = MHG. *bucken, bücken,* G. *bücken,* bend (cf. MHG. *bocken,* sink down, tr. lay down), = Sw. *bucka* = Norw. *bukka* = Dan. *bukke,* bow; a secondary verb from D. *buigen,* G. *biegen,* etc., = AS. *būgan,* E. *bow*[1], bend. *Buck*[2] is thus formally a secondary form of *bow*[1], dial. *bug*[3], bend (cf. *buxom* = *bucksome,* of the same origin), having as its freq. form *buckle*[1]. In the 2d and 3d senses the verb might be referred to *buck*[1], a goat, as *caper*[1] to L. *caper,* a goat. Cf. G. *bocken,* naut., heave up and down, pitch; of a horse, bend down the neck and fling out behind, usually referred to *bock,* a goat.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To bend; buckle. [U. S.]

> To *buck,* meaning to bend, is a common word in the South. *The American,* VI. 237.

2. To spring lightly. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—3. To make a violent effort to throw off a rider or pack, by means of rapid plunging jumps performed by springing into the air, arching the back, and coming down with the fore legs perfectly stiff, the head being commonly held as low as possible: said of a horse or a mule.—4. To "kick"; make obstinate resistance or objection: as, to *buck* at improvements. [Colloq., U. S.]

II. *trans.* 1. To punish by tying the wrists together, passing the arms over the bent knees, and putting a stick across the arms and in the angle formed by the knees. [U. S.]—2. To throw, or attempt to throw (a rider), by bucking: as, the bronco *bucked* him off. [U. S.]

Bucking Bronco.

buck[2] (buk), *n.* [< *buck*[2], *v.*] A violent effort of a horse or mule to rid itself of its rider or burden; the act of bucking.

buck[3] (buk), *v. t.* [= Sc. *bouk,* < ME. *bouken,* wash or steep in lye (not in AS.), = MD. *buken* = MLG. *būken,* LG. *būken* = MHG. *buchen, bûchen,* G. *bauchen* = Sw. *byka* = Dan. *byge;* cf. Bret. *bugá* = OF. *buer* = Sp. **bugar* = It. **bucare* (Florio), wash in lye (> F. *buée,* Sp. *bugada,* It. *bucata* (obs.), *bucato,* washing in lye), ML. **bucare,* prob. borrowed from Teut. Cf. Gael. Ir. *buac,* dung used in bleaching, the liquor in which cloth is washed, bleached linen cloth, linen in an early stage of bleaching (cf. Ir. *buacar,* cow-dung), < Gael. Ir. *bo* = W. *buw,* a cow, = E. *cow*[1], q. v. But the connection of these Celtic forms with the Teut. is doubtful.] To soak or steep (clothes) in lye, as in bleaching; wash in lye or suds; clean by washing and beating with a bat.

buck[3] (buk), *n.* [= Sc. *bouk:* see *buck*[3], *v.*] 1. Lye in which clothes are soaked in the operation of bleaching; the liquor in which clothes are washed.—2†. The cloth or clothes soaked or washed in lye or suds; a wash.

> Of late, not able to travel with her furred pack, she washes *bucks* here at home. *Shak.,* 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2.

> Well, I will in and cry too; never leave
> Crying until our maids may drive a *buck*
> With my salt tears at the next washing-day.
> *B. Jonson,* Tale of a Tub, iii. 5.

> If I were to beat a *buck,* I can strike no harder.
> *Massinger,* Virgin-Martyr, iv. 2.

buck[4] (buk), *v. t.* [E. dial., not found in ME.; = MD. *boken, booken* = MLG. *boken* (LG. freq. *bökern*) = MHG. *bochen, puchen,* G. *pochen* = Sw. *boka* = Norw. *buka* = Dan. dial. *boge,* Dan. *pukke,* beat, knock, strike, stamp, as ore, etc.; cf. D. *poken,* poke, = ME. *poken, pukken,* E. *poke:* see *poke*[1]. The 3d and 4th senses touch upon those of *buck*[1] and *buck*[2].] 1. To beat. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. In *mining* and *ore-dressing,* to break into small pieces for jigging. The tool with which this is done is called a *bucking-iron,* and the support on which the ore is placed to be thus treated a *bucking-plate.*

3. To push; thrust. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]—4. To strike with the head; butt. [U. S.]

buck[5] (buk), *n.* [E. dial., prob. a var. of *bouk,* < ME. *bouk,* the trunk, body, belly, < AS. *būc,* the belly: see *bouk*[1].] 1. The breast.—2. The body of a wagon. *Halliwell.*

buck[6] (buk), *n.* [Perhaps a particular use of *buck*[1]; cf. similar uses of E. *horse,* F. *cheval,* and D. *ezel,* an ass, an easel, > E. *easel.*] A frame. Specifically—(*a*) A frame composed of two X-shaped ends joined at the middle by a bar, on which to saw wood for fuel. Also called *sawbuck* and *sawhorse.* [U. S.] (*b*) A frame or table on which leather is laid while being glazed.

buck[7] (buk), *n.* [Sc., < ME. *buk* (in comp.), **bok,* < AS. *bōc,* beech, commonly in deriv. *bēce,* E. *beech:* see *beech*[1] and *book.*] The beech: a dialectal word used in literary English only in the compounds *buck-mast* and *buckwheat;* also in dialectal *buck-log.*

buck[8] (buk), *n.* [An abbr. of *buckpot,* q. v.] An earthenware pot made of clay found in some parts of British Guiana. Also called *buckpot.*

buck[9] (buk), *v. i.* [Appar. imitative; but cf. *bock, boke*[2], *belch.*] To make a noise in swallowing; gulp. [Shetland.]

buck[9] (buk), *n.* [< *buck*[9], *v.*] A hollow sound which a stone makes when thrown into the water from a height. [Shetland.]

buck[10] (buk), *n.* [Cf. Corn. *buchar,* sour milk.] 1. A kind of minute fungus (as supposed) infesting ill-kept dairies. [Cornwall.]—2. The spittle-fly. [Cornwall.]

buck-ague (buk'a gū), *n.* Same as *buck-fever.*

buck-and-ball (buk'and-bâl'), *n.* A cartridge for smooth-bore firearms containing a spherical bullet and three buck-shot: now little used.

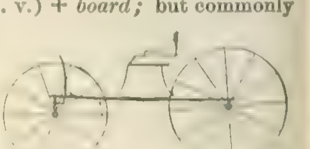
buckayro (bu-ka'rō), *n.* Same as *bucker*[3]. [Western U. S.]

buck-basket (buk'bås ket), *n.* A basket in which clothes are carried to the wash.

> They conveyed me into a *buck-basket;* . . . rammed me in with foul shirts and smocks, socks, foul stockings, greasy napkins. *Shak.,* M. W. of W., iii. 5.

buck-bean (buk'bēn), *n.* Same as *bog-bean.*

buckboard (buk'bōrd), *n.* [< *buck* (appar. as in *buck-wagon,* q. v.) + *board;* but commonly understood as < *buck*[2], bend, bounce, + *board.*] A four-wheeled carriage in which a long elastic board or frame is used in place of body, springs, and gear. It has one or more seats. The board is fastened directly to the rear axle at one end and to the bolster of the fore axle at the other end, or is used in connection with a side-bar gear. Also called *buck-wagon.*


Buckboard.

bucked (bukt or buk'ed), *a.* [E. dial., also *buckard,* explained by Grose as "soured by keeping too long in the milk bucket, or by a foul bucket"; but appar. < *buck*[10] + *-ed.*] Sour; turned sour, as milk; rancid. [Prov. Eng.]

bucker¹ (buk'ėr), *n.* [< *buck*² + *-er*¹.] 1. A horse that bucks.—2. A bent piece of wood, especially that on which a slaughtered animal is suspended. [Prov. Eng.]—3. A horse's hind leg. [Prov. Eng.]

bucker² (buk'ėr), *n.* [= MLG. *boker*, a knocker; < *buck*⁴ + *-er*¹.] In *mining*: (*a*) One who bucks or bruises ore. (*b*) A flat broad-headed hammer used in bucking ore.

bucker³ (buk'ėr), *n.* [Abbr. of *buckayro*, an accom., simulating *bucker*¹, of Sp. *vaquero*, a cowherd: see *vaquero*.] A cowboy. *T. Roosevelt.* [Western U. S.]

bucket (buk'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bocket*, < ME. *boket*, *bokette*, *bokat*, of uncertain origin, perhaps Celtic, < Ir. *buicead* = Gael. *bucaid*, a bucket, = Corn. *buket*, a tub (Diefenbach), which forms, if not from E., are connected with Ir. *buicead*, a knob, boss, Gael. *bucaid*, a pustule, < Ir. *bocaim*, I swell, = Gael. *boc*, swell; less prob. connected with AS. *būc* (or *buc*), a pitcher, jug (L. *lagena*, *hydria*). Cf. E. *boak*, dial. a pail.] 1. A vessel for drawing up water, as from a well; a pail or open vessel of wood, leather, metal, or other material, for carrying water or other liquid.—2. A vane, float, or box on a water-wheel against which the water impinges, or into which it falls, in turning the wheel.—3. The scoop of a dredging-machine, a grain-elevator, etc.—4. The float of a paddle-wheel.—5. The piston of a lifting-pump.—6. As much as a bucket holds; half a bushel.—**Air-pump bucket.** See *air-pump*.—**Dumping-bucket**, a square box with a drop bottom, used in mining.—**To kick the bucket**, to die. [Slang.]

> "Fine him a pot," roared one, "for talking about *kicking the bucket*; he's a nice young man to keep a cove's spirits up, and talk about 'a short life and a merry one.'"
> *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, ii.

Ventilated bucket, a bucket in a water-wheel having provision for the escape of the air carried into it by the water.

bucket (buk'et), *v.* [< *bucket*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To dip up water with a bucket; use a bucket.

> Like Danaides' Sieve-like Tub is filling ever,
> But never full for all their *bucketing*.
> *Sylvester*, Memorials of Mortalitie, st. 23.

2. [In allusion to the rapid motion of a bucket in a well.] To move fast. [Slang.]

> He sprang into the saddle smiling, because the visit was over, and *bucketed* back at a hand-gallop. *Dickens.*

II. *trans.* To pour water upon with a bucket.

> Wo be to him whose head is *bucketed* with waters of a scalding bath. *Bp. Hacket*, Life of Abp. Williams, ii. 194.

bucket-engine (buk'et-en″jin), *n.* An application of the principle of the water-wheel, consisting of a series of buckets attached to an endless chain which runs over a pair of sprocket-wheels, from either one or both of which power may be obtained: designed to utilize a stream of water which has a considerable fall, but is limited in quantity. *E. H. Knight.*

bucketful (buk'et-fůl), *n.* [< *bucket* + *-ful*.] As much as a bucket will hold.

bucket-lift (buk'et-lift), *n.* In *mach.*, a set of iron pipes attached to a lifting-pump, as of a mine.

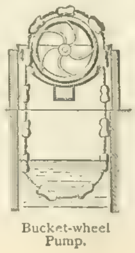
bucket-pitch (buk'et-pich), *n.* In an overshot water-wheel, a circular line passing through the elbows of the buckets.

bucket-rod (buk'et-rod), *n.* In *mach.*, one of the wooden rods to which the piston of a lifting-pump is attached.

bucket-shop (buk'et-shop), *n.* An establishment conducted nominally for the transaction of a stock-exchange business, or a business of similar character, but really for the registration of bets or wagers, usually for small amounts, on the rise or fall of the prices of stocks, grain, oil, etc., there being no transfer or delivery of the stocks or commodities nominally dealt in. [U. S.]

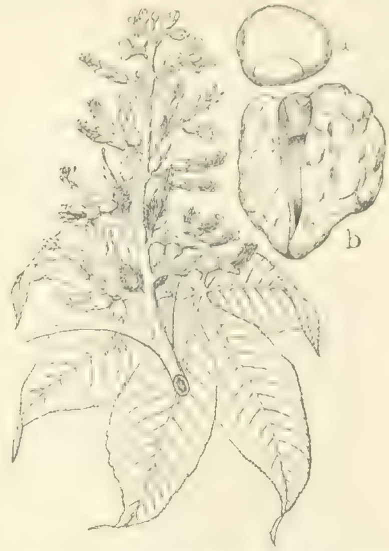
> "Puts" and "calls" and *bucket-shop* operations are gambling transactions, and should be treated accordingly.
> *The Nation*, XXXVI. 354.

bucket-valve (buk'et-valv), *n.* In a steam-engine, the valve on the top of the air-pump bucket. *E. H. Knight.*


Bucket-wheel Pump.

bucket-wheel (buk'et-hwēl), *n.* A machine for raising water, consisting of a wheel over which passes a rope or chain carrying a series of buckets which dip into the well and discharge at the surface. In other forms the buckets are fixed to the periphery of the wheel.

buckeye (buk'ī), *n.* [< *buck*¹, a deer, + *eye*; in allusion to the appearance of the naked seed.] 1. An American name for the different species of horse-chestnut, *Æsculus*, native to the United States.

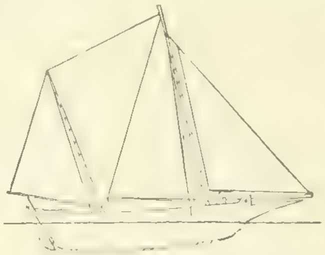


Flowering Branch of Fetid Buckeye (*Æsculus glabra*). a, fruit; b, longitudinal section of fruit.
(From Gray's "Genera of Plants of the U. S.")

The species commonly distinguished are the sweet buckeye (*Æ. flava*), the Ohio or fetid buckeye (*Æ. glabra*), and the California buckeye (*Æ. Californica*). The wood is white, soft, and spongy, and furnishes splints for baskets, etc.

> The *buckeyes* were putting forth their twisted horns of blossom. *R. L. Stevenson*, Silverado Squatters, p. 54.

2. An inhabitant of Ohio, which is often called the *Buckeye State*, from the great number of horse-chestnuts in it.—3. A flat-bottomed centerboard schooner of small size (3 to 15 tons), decked over, and with a cabin aft, used in oyster-fishing in Chesapeake Bay. Also called *bugeye*.


Baltimore Buckeye.

> The *buckeyes* . . . are an exaggeration of the dugout canoe. . . . The primitive builder bored two holes, one on each side of the stem, through which to pay out his cables. These were simply two round holes, bored with a large auger, and, when the boat was coming head on, resembled to the fancy of the negroes the eyes of a buck.
> *C. P. Kunhardt*, Small Yachts, p. 234.

Spanish buckeye, *Ungnadia speciosa*, a tree of Texas and Mexico, nearly related to *Æsculus*.

buck-eyed (buk'īd), *a.* Having a bad or speckled eye: said of a horse.

buck-fever (buk'fē″vėr), *n.* Nervous agitation of a hunter upon the approach of deer or other large game. Also called *buck-ague*.

buckfinch (buk'finch), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *bogfinke*.] A name for the chaffinch, *Fringilla cœlebs*.

buckheading (buk'hed″ing), *n.* Cutting off live hedge-thorns, fence-height. *Grose.* [North. Eng.]

buckhorn (buk'hôrn), *n.* [= ODan. Dan. *bukkehorn*, a buck's horn, also fenugreek.] 1. The substance of the horns of bucks or deer, used in making knife-handles, etc.—2. A name for the club-moss, *Lycopodium clavatum*. **Buckhorn brake.** See *brake*⁵.

buckhorn-sight (buk'hôrn-sīt), *n.* A rifle-sight which has a branching projection on each side of the sight-notch.

buck-hound (buk'hound), *n.* A kind of hound, resembling a small staghound, used for hunting bucks.

buckie, bucky (buk'i), *n.* [Sc., of uncertain origin. In sense 1, cf. L. *buccinum*, prop. *būcinum*, a shell-fish used in dyeing purple (see *Buccinum*); also OF. *bouquet*, "a great prawn" (Cotgrave).] 1. The Scotch name for marine univalve shells in general, as whelks, etc.: especially applied to the red whelk, *Chrysodomus antiquus*, also called the *roaring buckie*, from the sound heard when it is held to the ear.—2. A perverse, refractory person; a mischievous madcap. **Deevil's** or **deil's buckie.** (*a*) A particular species of that kind of shells called buckies. (*b*) Same as *buckie*, 2. *Hogg.*

bucking¹ (buk'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *buck*¹, *v.*] The act of copulating, as bucks and does.

bucking² (buk'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *buck*², *v.*] A vice peculiar to the horses of Mexico, Texas, and the western American plains, of Spanish descent, and to mules. See *buck*², *v.*

bucking² (buk'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *buck*², *v.*] Given to bucking; addicted to the practice of bucking: as, a *bucking* horse.

bucking³ (buk'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *buck*³, *v.* Also written *bowking*.] The act or process of steeping or soaking in lye or caustic soda, as in bleaching cotton thread, etc.

> The boiling (also called "*bowking*" or "*bucking*") with caustic soda solution takes place in large iron boilers or "kiers."
> *J. J. Hummel*, The Dyeing of Textile Fabrics, p. 73.

bucking⁴ (buk'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *buck*⁴, *v.*] The act of breaking or pulverizing ore.

Buckingham lace. See *lace*.

bucking-iron (buk'ing-ī″ėrn), *n.* In *mining*, a tool for bucking or pulverizing ore.

bucking-kier (buk'ing-kēr), *n.* A large circular boiler or kier used in bleaching.

bucking-plate (buk'ing-plāt), *n.* In *mining*, an iron plate on which the ores are placed in the process of bucking.

bucking-stool (buk'ing-stöl), *n.* A washing-block.

buckish (buk'ish), *a.* [< *buck*¹, 3, + *-ish*¹.] Pertaining to a buck or gay young fellow; foppish.

buckishness (buk'ish-nes), *n.* Foppishness; the quality or condition of a buck.

buckism (buk'izm), *n.* [< *buck*¹, 3, + *-ism*.] The quality of being a buck; foppery.

> I was once a delightful auctioneer — my present trade is *buckism*. *Morton*, Secrets worth Knowing, iii. 2.

buck-jumper (buk'jum″pėr), *n.* A bucking horse or mule. [U. S.]

> When they found that he sat a *buck-jumper* as if the animal symbolized the arch-fiend himself, they took him to their hearts.
> *Arch. Forbes*, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 66.

buckle¹ (buk'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *buckled*, ppr. *buckling*. [Prob., like the simple form *buck*², of LG. origin; cf. MD. *buchelen*, *buechelen*, *boechelen* (for **buckelen*, etc.—Kilian), strive, tug under a load, = G. dial. (Bav.) refl. *aufbückeln*, raise the back, as a cat (lit. buckle one's self up); freq. of the verb repr. by *buck*². Cf. MD. adj. *boechel*, curved, bent. A different word from *buckle*², *v.*, though confused with it in some senses.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To bend; bow.

> Whose fever-weaken'd joints,
> Like strengthless hinges, *buckle* under life.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 1.

> Antonio . . . saw the boards *buckle* under the feet of the walker. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., vi. 7.

> The top-mast studding-sail boom, after *buckling* up and springing out again like a piece of whalebone, broke off at the boom-iron. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 76.

2. To curl; become wrinkled; shrivel up.

> Melted and *buckled* with the heat of the fire like parchment. *Pepys*, Diary, Sept. 5, 1666.

3. To yield assent; agree: with *to*: as, I can't *buckle to* that. [Colloq.]—4. To bend to something; apply one's self with vigor; engage in with zeal: with *to*: as, "go, *buckle to* the law," *Dryden*.—5. To enter upon some labor or contest; struggle; contend: with *with*.

> The bishop was as able and ready to *buckle with* the lord protector, as he was *with* him.
> *Latimer*, 2d Serm. bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

> Why met you not the Tartar, and defied him?
> Drew your dead-doing sword, and *buckled with* him?
> *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, iv. 5.

To buckle in, to close in; embrace or seize the body, as in a scuffle. [U. S.]

II. *trans.* To bend; curl; shrivel as by the application of heat.

> Like a bow *buckled* and bent together
> By some more strong in mischiefs than myself.
> *Ford and Dekker*, Witch of Edmonton, ii. 1.

> The force generated in these plates [accumulator], tending to *buckle* them, is something enormous, and no ordinary separator would be able to resist this. *Science*, IV. 389.

buckle¹ (buk'l), *n.* [< *buckle*¹, *v.*; usually referred to *buckle*², *n.* Cf. Dan. *bukkel*, a curl.] 1. A bend, bulge, or kink, as in a saw-blade.—2. A contorted expression of the face. *Churchill.*—3†. Any curl of hair, especially a long curls carefully arranged, and turned toward the head, worn by women in the eighteenth century.—4†. The condition of being curled, as of hair.

[illegible] in buckle for a whole half year.
Addison, Spectator, No. 129.

buckle^2 (buk'l), *n.* [< ME. *bokle, bokel, bocle*, etc., < OF. *bocle, bucle*, F. *boucle*, the boss of a shield, [illegible] = Pr. *bocla, bloca* = OSp. *bloca* = [illegible] = MD. *boeckel, bockel* = MHG. *buckel*, boss of a shield, G. *buckel*, a boss, knob, hump, < ML. *bucula, buccula*, a beaver, a shield, the boss of a shield, a buckle, L. *buccula*, a beaver, a little cheek or mouth, dim. of *bucca*, cheek: see *bucca*.] 1. A clasp consisting of a rectangular or curved rim, with one or more movable tongues secured to the chape at one side or in the middle, and long enough to rest upon the opposite side: used for fastening together two straps or belts or the ends of the same strap, or for some similar purpose. It is [illegible] fastened to one band or end, and the other is passed through it, being kept from slipping by the tongue or tongues. Buckles for use in dress have often been made highly ornamental, especially for shoes. [illegible]

2. In *her.*, same as *arming-buckle*.—3. An iron loop for fastening the blade to the frame of a wood-saw. **To turn the buckle of the belt behind**, to prepare to join in close fight.

buckle^2 (buk'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *buckled*, ppr. *buckling*. [< ME. *buclen, bokelen, boclen*, buckle, stud, < OF. **bocler, boucler*, F. *boucler*, buckle; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To fasten with a buckle or buckles.—2. To prepare for action of any kind (a metaphor taken from buckling on armor previous to engaging in battle); hence, to set vigorously to work at anything: with a reflexive pronoun.

> The Sarazin . . . *him buckled* to the field.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vi. 41.

> Hereupon Cartwright *buckled himself* to the employment. *Fuller.*

3†. To join in battle.

> The [illegible] were *buckled* with them in front.
> *Sir J. Hayward.*

4. To confine or limit. [Rare.]

> How brief the life of man, . . .
> That the stretching of a span
> *Buckles* in his sum of age.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2.

5. To join together; unite in marriage. [Scotch.]

> The K[illegible] who *buckles* beggars for a tester and a dram of Geneva. *Scott.*

II.† *intrans.* To marry.

> Good-day, Stellio, we must shortly *buckle*.
> *Mother Bombie.* (*Halliwell.*)

buckle-beggar (buk'l-beg"är), *n.* [Sc., also *buckle-the-beggars*; < *buckle*^{2}, *v.*, 5, + obj. *beggar*.] A person who performs the ceremony of marriage in a clandestine and irregular manner. *Scott.*

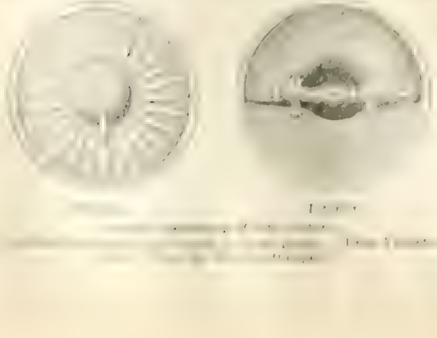
buckled^1 (buk'ld), *p. a.* [< *buckle*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}.] Not smooth and flat; bent, wavy, or wrinkled; having the appearance of having been crumpled. **Buckled plates**, iron plates used as a foundation for flooring in fire-proof buildings in place of brick arches. Their edges have a flat rim called a fillet, and the middle is slightly convex. They are generally of a square or an oblong form, and rest upon iron girders with the convex side upward.

buckled^2 (buk'ld), *p. a.* [< *buckle*^{2} + *-ed*^{2}.] 1. Fastened with a buckle.—2. In *her.*, having a buckle, as a belt, garter, or the like.

buckle-horns (buk'l-hôrnz), *n. pl.* Short crooked horns turning horizontally inward. *Grose.* [North. Eng.]

buckle-mouthed† (buk'l-moutht), *a.* Having large straggling teeth. [North. Eng.]

buckler (buk'lėr), *n.* [< ME. *bokeler, bocler*, etc., < OF. *bocler, bucler*, F. *bouclier* (= Pr. *bloquier* = Sp. Pg. *broquel* = It. *brocchiere* = MD. *bokeler* = D. *beukelaar* = MHG. *buckeler*, [illegible] = ODan. *buckler, bugler*), < ML. *buccularius*, a shield, < *bucula*, the boss of a shield: see *buckle*^{2}.] 1. A shield; specifically, a small shield intended to parry blows or thrusts, but not so large as to cover the body. The buckler of the middle ages in western Europe was generally round, and rarely more than two feet in diameter, eighteen inches, or even less, being a more common size. It was generally grasped by the hand only, and held at arm's-length, and in combat was interposed to receive the blow of a sword, like the dagger which was held for this purpose in the left hand in later times. See *shield*.



[illegible]

2. *Naut.*, a piece of wood fitted to stop the hawse-holes of a ship, to prevent the sea from coming in, or to stop the circular hole in a port-lid when the gun is run in. Hawse-bucklers are now made of iron.—3. The anterior segment of the carapace or shell of a trilobite.—4. A plate on the body or head of a fish; especially, a plate in front of the dorsal fin in various catfishes, or *Nematognathi*.—5. A stage of the molting American blue crab, *Callinectes hastatus*, when the shell has become nearly hard.—6. A piece of beef cut off from the sirloin. **Blind buckler.** See *blind*^{1}.

buckler (buk'lėr), *v. t.* [< *buckler*, *n.*] To be a buckler or shield to; support; defend.

> They shall not touch thee, Kate:
> I'll *buckler* thee against a million.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2.

buckler-fern (buk'lėr-fėrn), *n.* A name of species of *Aspidium*, especially of the section *Lastrea*, which are distinguished by free veins and round, reniform indusia.

buckler-fish (buk'lėr-fish), *n.* A fish of the genus *Cephalaspis*.

buckler-headed (buk'lėr-hed"ed), *a.* Having a head like a buckler. *Lyell.*

buckling (buk'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *buckle*^{1}, *v.*] The act of bending; tendency to bend or become wavy.

> The thinness of the blade [of the hand-saw] requires that it should be made wide to give it sufficient stiffness to resist *buckling*. *Morgan*, Manual of Mining Tools, p. 114.

buckling-comb (buk'ling-kōm), *n.* A small comb used to secure the curls called buckles worn by women.

buck-log (buk'log), *n.* [< *buck*^{7}, beech (as in *buck-mast, buckwheat*), + *log*.] A beech log.

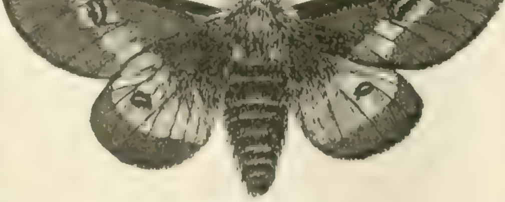
> A brutal cold country . . . to camp out in; never a *buck-log* to his fire, no, nor a stick thicker than your finger for seven mile round. *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, v.

buck-mackerel (buk'mak"e-rel), *n.* A name about Banff, Scotland, of the scad, *Trachurus trachurus*.

buck-mast† (buk'måst), *n.* [< ME. *bukmast* (= MLG. *bōkmast*), < *buk* for **bok*, beech (see *buck*^{7}, *beech*^{1}), + *mast*^{2}. Cf. *buckwheat*.] The mast or fruit of the beech-tree; beech-mast (which see).

> The bores fedynge is propreliche ycleped akyr [acorn] of ookys beryinge, and *bukmast*. *MS. Bodl.*, p. 546. (*Halliwell.*)

buck-moth (buk'mōth), *n.* A name given to a delicate crape-winged moth, *Hemileuca maia* (Drury), of the family *Bombycidæ*: so called, it is said, on account of its flying late in the fall, when the deer run. The larvæ feed on the oak and willow, and the eggs are laid in naked rings around the twigs.



Male Buck-moth (*Hemileuca maia*) and Eggs, natural size.

buckpot (buk'pot), *n.* [See *buck*^{8}.] A cooking-pot made in British Guiana from a peculiar local clay. It is popularly supposed to be necessary for the proper cooking of the dish called pepper-pot (which see).

buckra (buk'ra), *n.* and *a.* [In the southern United States also *backra*. Said to mean, on the Calabar coast in western Africa, a powerful and superior being, a demon. *J. L. Wilson.*] **I.** *n.* A white man: used by the blacks of the African coast, the West Indies, and the southern United States.

II. *a.* White: as, *buckra* yam, white yam. [Negroes' English.]

buckram (buk'ram), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *buckeram*, < ME. *bokeram, bockrom*, once *bougeren* (= MD. *bockerael*), < OF. *boqueran*, *boucaran, boquerant, bouquerant, bouquerrant, bouguerant, bougheran, bourgrain, bougrain*, F. *bougran* = Pr. *bocaran, boqueran* = Cat. *bocaran* = Sp. *bucaran, bocaran* = It. *bucherame*; MLG. *bukram* = MHG. *buckeram, buggeram*; ML. *boquerannus*, buckram. Origin unknown; by some conjecturally referred to ML. *boquena*, goat's skin (cf. *boquinus*, of a goat), < OF. *boc*, < MHG. *boc*, G. *bock* = E. *buck*^{1}; by others supposed to be a transposition of F. *bouracan*, barracan: see *barracan*.] **I.** *n.* 1. Formerly, a fine and costly material used for church banners and vestments and for personal wear; also, a cheaper material used for linings.

> Fine linen, of that kind by the older ecclesiastical writers called "byssus," which, during the middle ages, was known here in England under the name of "*buckram*."
> *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 304.

2. In recent times, coarse linen cloth stiffened with glue or gum, used as a stiffening for keeping garments in a required shape, and recently also in binding books.—3†. A buckram bag used by lawyers' clerks.

> *Lean.* Alas, I was brought up ——
> *Ama.* To be an ass,
> A lawyer's ass, to carry books and *buckrams*!
> *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, iv. 7.

> How he is metamorphos'd!
> Nothing of lawyer left, not a bit of *buckram*,
> No soliciting face now.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Little French Lawyer, iii. 2.

4. The ramson or bear's-garlic, *Allium ursinum*.—5. In the old herbals, the cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*.

II. *a.* Made of or resembling buckram of either kind; hence, stiff; precise; formal.

> Two rogues in *buckram* suits. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

> *Buckram* scribe. *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate.

> A black *buckram* cassock was gathered at his middle with a belt, at which hung, instead of knife or weapon, a goodly leathern pen-and-ink case. *Scott*, Kenilworth, I. ix.

[Used as a general term of contempt.

> Ah, thou say, thou serge, nay, thou *buckram* lord!
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7.]

buckram (buk'ram), *v. t.* [< *buckram*, *n.*] To strengthen with buckram, or in the manner of buckram; make stiff. *Cowper*, Task, vi. 652.

> Natural good taste, and still more his *buckramed* habit of clerical decorum, . . . carried him safely through the . . . crisis. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, xx.

buck-saw (buk'sâ), *n.* A saw set in an upright frame or bow, and used with both hands in cutting wood on a support called a *buck*. [U. S. and Canada.]

buck's-beard (buks'bērd), *n.* A herbaceous perennial plant, *Tragopogon pratensis*, more usually called *goat's-beard*, from its long, coarse, tawny pappus.

buckshish, bucksheesh (buk'shēsh), *n.* Same as *bakshish*.

buck's-horn (buks'hôrn), *n.* A name given to several plants on account of their forked leaves, as the *Plantago Coronopus* (also called *buck's-horn plantain*), the *Senebiera Coronopus*, and the South African *Lobelia coronopifolia*.

buck-shot (buk'shot), *n.* A large size of shot, so named from its use in killing deer. **Buckshot war**, in *U. S. hist.*, a contest in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, accompanied by mobs and other violent demonstrations, in December, 1838, between two rival organizations, the one composed of Whigs, the other of Democrats, each of which claimed to be the true House. The name is derived from the repeated threat of a Whig member that the mob should feel ball and buck-shot before the day was over.

buckskin (buk'skin), *n.* and *a.* [< *buck*^{1} + *skin*; = Icel. *bukkaskinn* = Dan. *bukkeskind*.] **I.** *n.* 1. The skin of a buck.—2. A kind of soft leather of a yellowish or grayish color, made originally by treating deerskins in a peculiar way, but now usually prepared from sheepskins. In its preparation a great deal of manipulation is required, the softness which is its chief characteristic being produced by the use of either oil or brains in dressing it. It was formerly used for clothing, as by American Indians, frontiersmen, and soldiers, but is now used principally for thick gloves.

3. *pl.* Breeches made of buckskin.

> A very stout, puffy man in *buckskins* and Hessian boots.
> *Thackeray.*

4. A person clothed in buckskin: a term applied to the American troops during the Revolutionary War.—5. A horse of the color of buckskin. [Western U. S.]

II. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to buckskin.—2. Of the color of buckskin: used of a horse. [Western U. S.]

bucksome†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *buxom.*

buck-stall (buk′stâl), *n.* A toil or net to take deer. *W. Brown.*

Bucktail (buk′tāl), *n.* A name originally given to the members of the Tammany Society in New York city, but about 1817–26 extended in its application to members of that faction of the Democratic-Republican party in the State which opposed De Witt Clinton.

> Better success in constitutional reform was attained in New York, in spite of an incessant turmoil between the Clintonians and the anti-Clintonians — *Bucktails*, or Tammany men, as they were called — all of whom professed the republican creed of the nation.
> *Schouler*, Hist. U. S., III. 227.

buckthorn (buk′thôrn), *n.* [< *buck*1 + *thorn.* According to some, a mistaken rendering of the G. *buxdorn*, a translation of the Gr. *πυξάκανθα*, 'boxthorn,' of Dioscorides.] 1. The popular name of species of *Rhamnus* (which see). The common buckthorn is *R. catharticus*; the dyer's-buckthorn, *R. infectorius*; the alder-buckthorn, *R. Frangula*, or in the United States *R. Caroliniana*; and the Siberian buckthorn, or redwood, *R. erythroxylon.* 2. A local English name of the haddock: chiefly applied to dried haddock. *Day.*—**Jamaica buckthorn,** the Cherokee rose (*Rosa lævigata*), used for hedges. —**Sea-buckthorn,** of the coasts of Europe, the *Hippophae rhamnoides*, natural order *Elæagnaceæ.* —**Southern buckthorn,** of the southern United States, a small sapotaceous tree, *Bumelia lycioides.* —**Texas buckthorn,** a small thorny shrub of a genus allied to *Rhamnus.*

buck-tooth (buk′töth), *n.* [< *buck* (uncertain: perhaps *buck*1; cf. ME. *gat-tothed*, goat-toothed) + *tooth.*] Any tooth that juts out beyond the rest.

> His jaw was underhung, and when he laughed two white *buck-teeth* protruded themselves, and glistened savagely in spite of the grin. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair.

bucku, *n.* See *buchu.*

buck-wagon (buk′wag″on), *n.* [In South African D. *bokwagen* (in def. 1), appar. < *bok*, = E. *buck*1, a goat, + *wagen* = E. *wagon.* Cf. *buckboard.*] 1. A transport-wagon with strong projecting framework extending over the wheels in order to carry heavy loads, used in South Africa. —2. Same as *buckboard.*

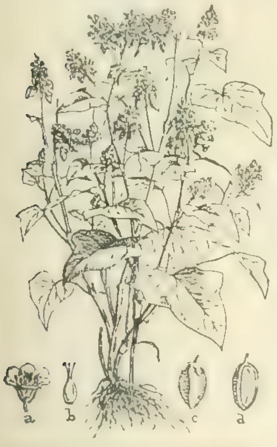
buckwash (buk′wosh), *v. t.* To wash in lye or buck; cleanse by bucking.

buckwashing (buk′wosh″ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *buckwash, v.*] The act of washing linen, etc.

> *Ford.* How now? whither bear you this?
> *Serv.* To the laundress, forsooth.
> *Mrs. F.* Why, what have you to do whither they bear it? You were best meddle with *buck-washing.*
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 3.

buckweed† (buk′wēd), *n.* A kind of herb. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

buckwheat (buk′hwēt), *n.* [A Sc. and North. E. form (= D. *boekweit* = MLG. *bōkwēte* = G. *buchweizen* = Dan. *boghvede*), < *buck*7, beech, + *wheat.* Cf. *buck-mast.* It receives its name from the resemblance of its triangular fruit to beechnuts. The NL. name *Fagopyrum* is a translation of the E. name.] 1. The common name of *Fagopyrum esculentum*, natural order *Polygonaceæ*, and of its seeds. It is a native of central Asia, an annual of easy culture, growing on the poorest soils; and though the grain is less nutritious than that of most cereals, it is used to a considerable extent for food for both men and animals. The chief use of its flour in the United States is in the generally popular form of buckwheat pancakes. East Indian buckwheat (*F. Tataricum*) is of inferior quality and is less cultivated. 2. In the West Indies, *Anredera scandens*, natural order *Chenopodiaceæ*, an annual climbing plant of no importance.—**Buckwheat coal,** in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania, the smallest size of coal sent to market. It is sufficiently small to pass through a half-inch mesh.—**False buckwheat,** some climbing species of *Polygonum*, as *P. dumetorum* or *P. scandens*, with the large triangular seeds of *Fagopyrum.* **Wild buckwheat,** of California, a species of *Eriogonum*, *E. fasciculatum*, nearly related to *Polygonum* and with similar seeds.



Buckwheat (*Fagopyrum esculentum*).
a, flower; *b*, ovary; *c*, fruit; *d*, section of same, showing embryo.

buckwheat-tree (buk′hwēt′trē), *n.* The *Cliftonia nitida* or *C. ligustrina*, natural order *Cyrillaceæ*, a small evergreen, with showy fragrant white flowers and wing-angled fruit, a native of Georgia and the Gulf States. Also called *titi* and *ironwood.*

bucnemia (buk-nē′mi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βοῦς*, ox, + *κνήμη*, the leg.] A disease of the leg distinguished by tense, diffuse, inflammatory swelling.

bucolic (bū-kol′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *bucolicus*, < Gr. *βουκολικός*, rustic, pastoral, < *βουκόλος*, a cowherd, herdsman, < *βοῦς*, an ox (see *Bos*), + -*κολος*, perhaps for -*πολος*, as in *αἰπόλος*, a goatherd, < *πέλειν*, move, *πέλεσθαι*, be; otherwise connected with *κέλης*, a race-horse, L. *celer*, swift, Skt. √ *kal*, drive.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pastoral; relating to country affairs, or to a shepherd's life and occupation: as, *bucolic* song.

> "Hylas," the celebrated thirteenth idyl of Theocritus, . . . is not a *bucolic* poem, but classified as narrative or semi-epic in character, yet exhibits many touches of the *bucolic* sweetness. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 211.

2. Agricultural: used humorously or in disparagement.—**Bucolic cesura, bucolic dieresis.** See *cesura.*=**Syn.** *Pastoral, Rustic*, etc. See *rural.*

II. *n.* [< L. *bucolicum*, pl. *bucolica*, neut. of *bucolicus*: see I.] 1. A pastoral poem, representing rural affairs, or the life, manners, and occupation of shepherds: as, the *bucolics* of Theocritus and Virgil.

> The first modern Latin *bucolics* are those of Petrarch.
> *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, § 28.

2. A writer of pastorals. [Rare.]

> Spenser is erroneously ranked as our earliest English *bucolic.* *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, § 40.

3. A countryman; a farmer: used humorously or in depreciation.

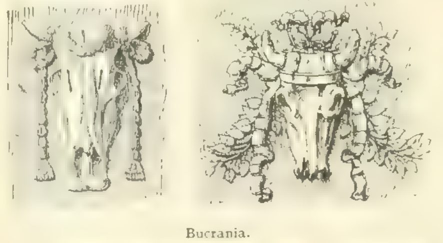
bucolical (bū-kol′i-kạl), *a.* Same as *bucolic.*

Bucorvus (bū-kôr′vus̈), *n.* [NL., < *Bu*(*ceros*) + *Corvus.*] A genus of hornbills, family *Bucerotidæ*, based upon *B. abyssinicus*, an African species, the ground-hornbill, notably different from the others in its terrestrial habits.

bucrane (bū′krān), *n.* Same as *bucranium.*

> An immense Roman sarcophagus of oriental granite, with masks carved upon its lid and festooned *bucranes* upon its sides.
> *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. liv.

bucranium (bū-krā′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *bucrania* (-ạ̈). [In sense 1, NL.; in sense 2, LL., a certain plant; < Gr. *βουκράνιον*, an ox-head, a kind of bryony, < *βοῦς*, ox, + *κράνιον*, skull, cranium.] 1. In *art*, the skull of an ox: an ornament often sculptured, frequently with adornment of wreaths or other decoration, on the frieze of the entablature in the Roman Ionic and Corinthian orders of architecture, and also in other situations.—2. The herb calf's-snout. *Kersey*, 1708.



Bucrania.
A, from frieze of Temple of Vespasian, Rome; *B*, from a Roman altar.

bud1 (bud), *n.* [< late ME. *budde* = D. *bot*, a bud; prob. due to OF. *boton*, F. *bouton*, a bud, a button: see *button* and *butt*1.] 1. In plants, the undeveloped germ-state of a stem or branch, consisting of a growing point inclosed by closely appressed rudimentary leaves. In winter buds are usually protected by an outside covering of scales, often pubescent or resinous, which fall off upon the swelling of the bud in spring. Besides foliage, the bud may also contain the rudimentary inflorescence. Bulbs and bulblets are forms of leaf-buds. Flower-buds are unexpanded blossoms.

> Somer toward whan *buddys* first appeere.
> *Lydgate*, Minor Poems (ed. Halliwell, 1840), p. 217.

2†. In *arch.*, an ornamental boss or button.

> The roffys [roofs] garnyshed with sarsnettys and *buddys* of golde. *Arnold's Chron.* (1502), p. li.

3. The state of budding or putting forth buds: as, the trees are in *bud.*—4. In some cryptogamous plants, especially some *Hepaticæ*, one of the bodies formed asexually which become detached and reproduce the plant; in the plural, same as *gemmæ.* See *gemma.*—5. A prominence on or in certain animals of low organization, as polyps, which becomes developed into an independent individual, sometimes permanently attached to the parent organism, and sometimes becoming detached; an incipient zoöid, or bud-like beginning of a new individual in a compound animal. See cut under *Campanularia.*—6. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a part or organ like or likened to a bud: as, a tactile *bud*; a gustatory *bud.* —7. A weaned calf of the first year. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—8. A young lady just "come out" in society. [Slang.]—**Accessory buds,** buds supplementary to the normally solitary axillary bud, either at its side or above it. **Adventitious buds,** such buds as are produced abnormally and without order from any part of the stem or roots, or from leaves.—**Blind bud.** See *blind*1.—**Bud-variation,** in the outgrowth of a bud, the deviation in any respect from the ordinary growth of the plant, producing what is commonly known as a sport. Many remarkable varieties in cultivated plants arise in this way, and are perpetuated by any of the processes of propagation by means of buds.—**Common bud.** See *common.*—**Embryo buds.** See *embryo.* **Gustatory buds.** See *taste bud.* **To nip in the bud.** See *nip.*

bud1 (bud), *v.*; pret. and pp. *budded*, ppr. *budding.* [< ME. *budden* = D. *botten*; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To ingraft a bud of or on, as of one plant on the stem of another: as, to *bud* a garden rose on a brier, or a brier with a garden rose. See *budding, n.*, 3.—2. To put forth by or as if by the natural process of budding.

> From your swelling downs, . . . where prickly furze
> *Buds* lavish gold. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

II. *intrans.* 1. To put forth or produce buds; be in bud.—2. To be in the condition of a bud; sprout; begin to grow or to issue from a stock in the manner of a bud, as a horn.—3. Figuratively, to be in an early stage of development. —4. To eat buds: said of birds. [U. S.]

> Last night I saw a number of grouse *budding* upon a neighboring apple tree. *Forest and Stream*, XXVIII. 131.

Budding fungi, fungi which grow and reproduce by budding; chiefly, the yeast-fungi.

bud2 (bud), *n.* [A reduction of *brother*; cf. *bub*4.] A familiar term for brother. [Southern U. S.]

bud3† (bud), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *bode*, an offer, ult. < AS. *beódan*, pp. *boden*, offer: see *bode*1, *bode*2, *bid.*] A gift, especially one meant as a bribe. *Acts James I.* (*Jamieson.*) [Scotch.]

bud3†, *v. t.* [Sc., also *budd*; < *bud*3, *n.*] To endeavor to gain by gifts; bribe.

bud4 (bud). Same as *bood*, preterit and past participle of *behoove.* [Scotch.]

bud-cell (bud′sel), *n.* In *bot.*, a lateral cell produced upon the proembryo of some of the higher cryptogams, as in the *Characeæ*, from which the perfect plant is developed. Sometimes called the *bud-rudiment.*

budded (bud′ed), *p. a.* In *her.*, same as *bottony.*

Buddha (bö′dạ̈), *n.* [Skt., lit. 'the Enlightened,' pp. (for **budhta*) of √ *budh* for **bhudh*, be awake, come to consciousness, notice, understand, etc., = Gr. √ **πυθ* for **φυθ* in *πυθέσθαι*, find out, prob. = AS. *beódan* (pp. *boden*), announce, offer, E. *bid*: see *bid.*] 1. An epithet, meaning the Wise or Enlightened One, applied to the historical founder of Buddhism (according to some in the eleventh century B. C., but more probably in the sixth century), regarded by the Buddhists as the fourth in a series of five messianic Buddhas. He was an Indian prince of the Sakya tribe, and hence called Sakyamuni (the Sakya sage), the name preferred in China and Japan. His original name was Siddartha (literally, "the realization of all the meanings," that is, of the portents at his birth); that most used in Burma, Ceylon, etc., is Gautama or Gotama (literally, "most victorious"), the sacerdotal name of the Sakya tribe. 2. [*l. c.*] One who attains to perfect enlightenment such as that ascribed to the founder of Buddhism, and devotes his powers to the salvation of mankind.

Sometimes also *Boodh, Boodha.*

Tree of Buddha, the bo-tree.

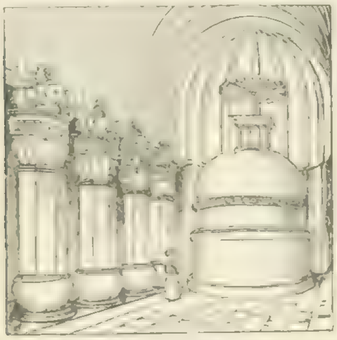
buddhahood (bö′dạ̈-hůd), *n.* [< *buddha* + -*hood.*] The state or condition of a buddha. See *Buddha* and *Buddhism.*

buddhaship (bö′dạ̈-ship), *n.* [< *buddha* + -*ship.*] The condition of one who has attained enlightenment and become a buddha. See *Buddha* and *Buddhism.*

Buddhism (bö′dizm), *n.* [< *Buddha* + -*ism*; = F. *Boudhisme.*] The religious system founded by Buddha, or the Buddha, in India. Its essential principles, in so far as they can be reduced to an Occidental form of thought, are, that man is under the operation of certain inflexible laws, from which there is neither escape nor deliverance; existence under them is an evil; priestly rites and sacrifices are unavailing; death is no escape, but only a transmigration to another form of existence; obedience to the moral laws — the practice of charity, temperance, justice, honesty, truth — insures a sojourn in heaven, followed by a higher existence on the [illegible] punishment in some of the [illegible], situated in [illegible] highest verge, follow- [illegible] the supreme [illegible] is the suppres- [illegible] eventually Nirvana, or unconscious existence, if indeed Nirvana be not annihila- [illegible] if not atheistic, it has [illegible] its rites and tem- [illegible] localities [illegible] Ceylon [illegible] Tibet, China, and Japan, [illegible] by the rise of Hinduism.

Buddhist (bud'ist), *n.* and *a.* [< *Buddha* + -*ist*; = F. *Bouddhiste*.] **I.** *n.* One who professes Buddhism; a follower of the religious system founded by Buddha.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to Buddha or Buddhism.—**Buddhist architecture,** the oldest and most characteristic native style of Indian ecclesiastical architecture, the earliest specimens dating from 250 B. C., and prevailing wherever Buddhism has been established. Buddhist architectural monuments may be classed in five groups: (*a*) Stambhas or lâts, pillars bearing inscriptions on their shafts, with emblems or animals on their capitals. (*b*) [illegible] built in the form of a hemisphere, others partly cylindrical and finished at the top with either a flat circle or a pointed dome-like terminal. The topes were erected in honor of some sacred event or place, and are sometimes employed to contain relics of Buddha or of a saint. In the latter case the tope is called a *dagoba*. (*c*) Rails, formed of elaborately sculptured pillars, built around topes, temples, and other sacred [illegible]. (*d*) Chaitya halls cut out of the living



Buddhist Architecture.—Interior of Chaitya Hall at Karli.

rock, and corresponding closely in plan with Christian churches. The positions of the altar or relic-casket, aisles, and [illegible] the same in both. (*e*) Viharas, or monasteries, originally built of red sandal-wood, but in exceptional circumstances excavated from the solid rock, with halls having their ceilings supported by elaborately sculptured pillars cut from the natural rock and surrounded by a number of small sleeping-cells. A characteristic of the Buddhist style is the pseudo-arch, formed by courses of stones each overlapping that below it, till the two sides approach so closely that the opening at the top can be covered by a single stone.

Buddhistic (bö-dis'tik), *a.* [< *Buddhist* + -*ic*.] Pertaining to Buddhism: as, *Buddhistic* literature. Also *Boodhistic*.

Buddhistical (bö-dis'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *Buddhistic*. Also *Boodhistical*.

budding (bud'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bud*¹, *v.*] 1. In *bot.*, the putting forth or producing of buds. In the lower cryptogams the term is applied to a form of growth and reproduction, a modification of fission, in which the new cell swells out at the side of the parent cell, increases in size, and at length becomes detached [illegible]. 2. In *zoöl.*, gemmation; a mode of asexual reproduction in animals analogous to budding in plants.—3. In *hort.*, a process, allied to grafting, for growing a different variety of fruit or plant from a given stock by transferring a bud with a little of the woody tissue behind it to a cleft in the bark of the stock. [illegible] takes [illegible] of the two, [illegible] of the bud. Many kinds of [illegible] in this way, as well [illegible].

budding (bud'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *bud*¹, *v.*] 1. Producing buds: as, a budding tree.—2. Being in the condition of a bud; figuratively, being in an early stage of growth; being in the commencement of a period of life, [illegible]: as, a *budding* orator. [illegible]

budding-knife (bud'ing-nīf), *n.* A [illegible] used in the operation of budding [illegible] the bark [illegible].

buddle¹ [illegible] *boodle*¹.

buddle² [illegible], *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *buddled*, ppr. [illegible] [illegible] *buddeln*, foam, gush.] In *mining*, to wash (ore): separate (the metalliferous ores) from earthy matters by means of an inclined hutch called a buddle, over which water flows.

buddle² (bud'l), *n.* [< *buddle*², *v.*] In *mining*, a contrivance for dressing ore, or separating the metalliferous portion from the earthy gangue. The term was originally used in Cornwall, where the hand-buddle is a long box slightly inclined, on the bottom of which the ore is separated by the aid of a current of water. There are several much more complicated forms of the buddle, some of which are stationary and others revolving.

buddle³ (bud'l), *n.* [Also *boodle;* said to be < D. *buidel*, also contr. *buil* (= OHG. *būtil*, MHG. *biutel*, G. *beutel*), a purse; from its bearing *gulden* (florins), a name given to its flowers: see *gulden*, *guilder*.] Same as *boodle*³.

buddle⁴ (bud'l), *v. t.* To suffocate; drown. [Prov. Eng.]

Bude burner, light. See the nouns.

budge¹ (buj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *budged*, ppr. *budging*. [< F. *bouger*, stir, wag, = Pr. *bolegar*, stir, = It. *bulicare*, bubble up, freq. (cf. Sp. *bullir*, boil, be busy, bestir one's self, move from place to place, = Pg. *bulir*, move, stir, be active), < L. *bullire*, boil: see *boil*².] **I.** *intrans.* To move; stir; change position; give way: now usually with a negative, implying stubborn resistance to pressure.

> I will not *budge* for no man's pleasure.
> *Shak*, R. and J., iii. 1.

> If the customers or guests are to be dunned, all the burthen lies upon my back; he'd as lief eat that glass as *budge* after them himself. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxi.

II. *trans.* To move; stir; change the position of.

budge¹† (buj), *a.* [Appar. < *budge*¹, *v.* Cf. Sp. *bullicioso*, brisk, active: see *budge*¹, *v.*] Brisk; jocund. *South.*

budge² (buj), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *bouge* (see *bouge*¹), < ME. *bouge*, a bag, < OF. *bouge*, < L. *bulga*, a leathern bag; a word of Gaelic origin: cf. Gael. Ir. *balg*, *bolg*, a bag, wallet, quiver, etc.: see *belly*, *bellows*, *bulge*, etc.] **I.** *n.* **1**†. A leathern bag.—2. Lambskin dressed with the wool outward, much used in the Elizabethan era and since as an inexpensive fur for the edging of garments. In England some official costumes that have remained unchanged are still decorated with budge.

> When, let him but in judgements sight uncase,
> He's naught but *budge*, old gards, browne fox-fur face.
> *Marston*, Scourge of Villanie, Sat. vii.

3. Same as *budge-barrel*.

II. *a.* [< *budge*², 2.] **1.** Trimmed or adorned with budge (see I., 2): as, "*budge* gowns," *Milton*, Art. of Peace with Irish.—2. Scholastic; pedantic; austere; surly; stiff; formal: as, "*budge* doctors," *Milton*, Comus, l. 707.

> The solemn fop, significant and *budge;*
> A fool with judges, amongst fools a judge.
> *Cowper*, Conversation, l. 299.

Budge bachelors†, a company of poor old men clothed in long gowns lined with lamb's wool, who formerly accompanied the lord mayor of London at his inauguration.

budge³† (buj), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] One who slips into a house or shop to steal cloaks, etc.; a sneak-thief. *Kersey*, 1708. [Slang.]

budge-barrel (buj'bar″el), *n.* A small barrel with only one head, a piece of leather which is drawn together upon strings being nailed upon the other end. It is used in action for carrying powder or cartridges with a gun or mortar. Also called *budge*.

budgeness† (buj'nes), *n.* [< *budge*², *a.*, 2, + -*ness*.] Sternness; severity.

> A great Fellon for *budgeness*.
> *Stanihurst*, quoted in Warton's Hist. Eng. Poetry, § 58.

budger (buj'ėr), *n.* One who moves or stirs from his place.

> Let the first *budger* die the other's slave.
> *Shak.*, Cor., i. 8.

budgero, budgerow (buj'rō), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., also *bajra*, repr. Hind. *bajra*, a kind of pleasure-boat.] A lumbering keelless barge, formerly much used by Europeans traveling on the Gangetic rivers. *Yule and Burnell.* Also *budgero-boat*, *budgerow-boat*.

> They (the ladies of Calcutta) . . . went upon the river in *budgerows*, and diverted themselves with fishing or fowling. *J. T. Wheeler*, Short Hist. India, p. [illegible].

budget (buj'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bouget*, < F. *bougette* (= It. *bolgetta*), dim. of OF. *bouge*, a bag: see *budge*². Hence, in sense 4, D. and F. *budget*.] 1. A small bag or sack; a pouch or portable depository for miscellaneous articles: now chiefly figurative: as, to open a *budget* of news.

> If tinkers may have leave to live,
> And bear the sow-skin *budget*,
> *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3 (song).

> His *budget* with corruptions cramm'd,
> The contributions of the damn'd. *Swift.*

2. A stock or store; a collection: as, a *budget* of news.

> It was nature, in fine, that brought off the cat, when the fox's whole *budget* of invention failed him.
> *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

> There is no miracle in the whole Roman Catholic *budget* better vouched than this.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 21.

3. A pocket used by tilers to hold nails.—**4.** In Great Britain, the annual financial statement which the chancellor of the exchequer makes in the House of Commons, sitting as a committee of ways and means. In making this statement the minister gives a view of the general financial policy of the government, and at the same time presents an estimate of the probable income and expenditure for the following twelve months, and a statement of what taxes it is intended to reduce or abolish, or what new ones it may be necessary to impose.

> His [Ælfred's] *budget* is the first royal *budget* we possess; and though the fact that the national expenses were still in the main defrayed by local means renders any comparison of it with a modern *budget* impossible, it is still of interest as indicating the wide range of public activity which even now was open to an English king.
> *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 173.

Hence—5. Any similar official estimate and statement. [The word in this specific sense has been adopted into the French language.]

To open the budget, to lay before the legislative body the financial estimates and plans of the executive government.

budgy† (buj'i), *a.* [< *budge*², *n.*, 2, + -*y*¹.] Consisting of or decorated with the fur called budge.

budla (bud'lä), *n.* [E. Ind.] A variety of brocade, not of the finest quality, manufactured in India.

budlet (bud'let), *n.* [< *bud*¹ + dim. -*let*.] A little bud springing from a parent bud.

budmash (bud'mash), *n.* [Also *badmash;* < Hind. *badm'ash*, < Pers. *bad*, bad, + Ar. *m'ash*, means of living, < *'ash*, live.] A scoundrel; a blackguard; during the time of the Indian mutiny (1857–58), a rebel.

Budorcas (bū-dôr'kas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βοῦς*, ox, + *δορκάς*, a gazel.] A notable genus of large Asiatic antelopes, containing the yakin, *Budorcas taxicolor*, of the Himalayas: sometimes taken as type of a subfamily *Budorcinæ*, so great are its peculiarities. See *yakin*.

Budorcinæ (bū-dôr-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Budorcas* + -*inæ*.] A group of Himalayan antelopes, typified by the genus *Budorcas*, having smooth round horns contiguous at their bases, a tail like that of a goat, and 4 teats.

budorcine (bū-dôr'sin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Budorcinæ*.

Budweis porcelain. See *porcelain*.

Budytes (bū-dī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βουδύτης*, the wagtail.] A genus of small oscine passerine birds, chiefly of the old world, of the family *Motacillidæ;* the yellow wagtails, of which there are many species, as *B. flava*. See *Motacillidæ*, *wagtail*.

buer, *n.* A gnat. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

buf†, **boef**²†, *interj.* An exclamation representing the sound made by eructation in consequence of overeating.

> Whan they for soules seye the psalm of Davit,
> Lo, *buf* they seye, cor meum eructavit.
> *Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 226.

buff¹ (buf), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *buffe*, short for *buffle*¹, q. v.] **I.** *n.* **1**†. A buffalo.

> *Bufalo* [It.], a buffle, a *bugle*. *Florio.*

> *Buffle* [F.], the *buffe*, buffle, bugle, or wild ox. *Cotgrave.*

> There are also wilde beastes bred in those woods, as *Buffes*, Beares, and blacke Wolues.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 248.

> They haue also the qualities of a *Bufle*: for if they see a man clothed in red, they run vpon him immediately to kill him. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 116.

2. A kind of thick leather, originally and properly made of the skin of the buffalo, but now also of the skins of other animals, as elks, oxen, etc. It is dressed so as to be as flexible as possible, and without a glazed or artificially colored surface. It is used for making belts, pouches, gloves, etc., and in the late middle ages came into use to take the place in a measure of light armor: as, "a suit of *buff*," *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 2. Also called *buff leather*.

> His doublet was of sturdy *buff*,
> And though not sword, yet cudgel proof.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. i. 305.

3. A buff-coat (which see).

> I'll make a shift to drain it
> Ere I part with boots and *buff*.
> *Praed*, Sir Nicholas at Marston Moor.

4. The color of buff-leather; a yellow color deficient in luminosity and in chroma.—5. *pl.* The third regiment of the line in the British

army: so called from the color of the facings of their uniform. The 78th regiment is called the Ross-shire *Buffs* for the same reason.
6. In *med.*, the buffy coat. See *buffy*.—7. A buff-stick; a buff-wheel.—8. The bare skin: as, to strip to the *buff*. [Colloq.] **In buff**, naked.
Iron buff, a color produced in dyeing with ferric oxid, by first impregnating the cotton with a ferrous salt solution, and then passing it through an alkaline solution to precipitate ferrous hydrate; the latter is changed to ferric hydrate by simple exposure to the air.

II. *a.* 1. Made of buff-leather.

> Did not I take you up from thence, in an old greasy *buff* doublet, with points, and green velvet sleeves, out at the elbows? *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iii. 1.

2. Of the color of buff-leather; brownish-yellow.—**Buff Cochin**, a variety of the Cochin fowl of which both cock and hen are of a uniform buff color.

buff^1 (buf), *v. t.* [< *buff*^{1}, *n.*, 7.] To polish with a buff-wheel or buff-stick.

buff^2 (buf), *v. i.* [< ME. **buffen*, *boffen*, stammer, < OF. *buffer*, *bufer*, later and mod. F. *bouffer* (and *bouffir*), puff, blow, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *bufar* = It. *buffare*, formerly also *boffare*, dial. *boffar* (ML. *buffare*), puff, blow, puff out the cheeks; a widely spread word, in part imitative, appearing in E. in the lit. sense in the form *puff*, q. v. Cf. *buff*^{3}, *buffet*^{1}, *buffoon*, etc.] 1. To stammer. [Now only prov. Eng.]

> Renable nas he no3t of tonge, ac [but] of speche hastyf,
> *Boffyng*, & mest [most] wanne he were in wraththe or in
> stryf. *Robert of Gloucester*, l. 414.

2. To emit a dull sound. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

buff^2 (buf), *n.* [< *buff*^{2}, *v.* Cf. *buffard*, *buffer*^{2}.] 1. A dull fellow; a drone.—2. Nonsense; trivial or idle talk: as, that is all *buff*. [Colloq. or slang.]

buff^3† (buf), *n.* [Early mod. E. *buffe* (found in ME. only in the deriv. form *buffet*^{1}, q. v.) = MHG. *buf*, *buff*, *büff*, *puf*, G. *puff* = MLG. *buff* = ODan. *buff* = Sw. dial. *buff*, < OF. *buffe*, *bufe*, a slap, box, blow, buffet, prop. a slap on the cheek (cf. *bouffe*), = OIt. *buffa*, the cheeks puffed out, a puff with the mouth, also strife, contention, mod. It. a trick, jest, = Sp. *bufa*, also *befa*, a jest, jeer, ML. *buffa*, the cheeks puffed out (cf. It. *buffo*, dial. *boff*, a puff of wind, a comic actor, = Sp. *bufo*, a comic actor: see *buffoon*); cf. ML. *buffare*, OF. *buffer*, *bufer*, etc., puff: see *buff*^{2}.] A blow; a slap; a box; a stroke; a buffet.

> Nathelesse so sore a *buff* to him it lent,
> That made him reele, and to his brest his bever bent.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. v. 6.

To stand buff, to endure blows without flinching; confront without fear. [Another signification has been suggested for the phrase, viz., to stand stripped to the *buff* or skin, like boxers.]

> And for the good old cause *stood buff*
> 'Gainst many a bitter kick and cuff.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras.

buff^3 (buf), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *buffe* (found in ME. only in the deriv. form *buffet*^{1}, q. v.) = MLG. LG. *buffen* = G. *puffen* = ODan. *buffe* = Sw. dial. *buffa*, < OF. *buffier*, *buffoyer*, slap, strike, maltreat, < *buffe*, *bufe*, a slap, box, blow, buffet: see *buff*^{3}, *n.*] 1†. To strike; buffet.

> There was a shock
> To have *buffed* out the blood
> From aught but a block.
> *B. Jonson*, Love's Welcome at Welbeck.

2. To resist; deaden, as a buffer.

buff^4 (buf), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *buffe*, *buffie*, < It. *buffa*, "the buffie or breathing-holes of a head-piece or helmet" (Florio); a particular use of *buffa*, the cheeks puffed out: see *buff*^{2}.] In old armor, the chin-piece of the burgonet, corresponding to the aventaile, and pierced with holes to allow breathing. The burgonet being a light helmet without face-guard, the buff was added to it when further defense was needed.

buff^5 (buf), *n.* [E. dial. var. of *bough*^{1}; cf. *duff*, var. of *dough*, *barf*, var. of *bargh*.] A bough. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

buffalo (buf'a-lō), *n.*; pl. *buffaloes* or *-los* (-lōz). [In early mod. E. usually *buffe*, *buffle* (see *buff*^{1}, *buffle*^{1}) = D. *buffel* = MLG. *buffel* = MHG. *buffel*, G. *büffel* = Sw. *buffel* = ODan. *buffel*, *böffel*, Dan. *böffel* (< F. *buffle*); in the form *buffalo*, < Sp. *búfalo* = Pg. *bufalo*, *bufaro* = It. *bufalo*, *bufolo*, *bubalo*, formerly *buffalo*, = Pr. *bubali*, *brufol*, *brufe* = F. *buffle* = Wall. *birol* = Hung. *bival*, *bial* = Alb. *bual*, *bul* = Russ. *buĭvolŭ*, *buĭlo* = Little Russ. *baĭvol*, *buĭvol*, *buĭlo* = Pol. *bujwol*, *bawol* (barred *l*) = Bohem. *buvol* = Serv. *bivo* = OBulg. *buivolŭ*, Bulg. *bivol*, < ML. *bufalus*, *buffalus*, *bufolus* (NL. *bubalus*, also as specific name *buffelus*), < L. *bubalus*, the wild ox, earlier and more properly an African antelope (= NGr. *βούβαλος*, *βουβάλι*, a buffalo), < Gr. *βούβαλος*, also *βούβαλις*, an African species of antelope, perhaps the hartbeest; prob. (simulating Gr. *βοῦς*, an ox) from a native African name.] 1. A ruminant mammal of the family *Bovidæ*, the best-known species of which is the *Bubalus buffelus* or *Bos bubalus*, larger than the ox and with stouter limbs, originally from India, but now found in most of the warmer countries of the eastern hemisphere. It is less docile than the common ox, and is fond of marshy places and rivers. It is, however, used in tillage, draft, and carriage in India and elsewhere. The female gives much more milk than the cow, and from the milk the ghee or clarified butter of India is made. The Cape buffalo, *Bubalus* or *Bos caffer*, is distinguished by the shape of its horns, which are black and united at their bases, forming a great bony plate on the front of the head. It attains the size of an ox. The hide is exceedingly tough, and a valuable leather is prepared from it, but the flesh is not highly esteemed.

Common Buffalo (*Bubalus buffelus*).

Cape Buffalo (*Bubalus caffer*).

2. A name given to various wild oxen, or *Bovinæ*, and particularly to the bison of North America, *Bison americanus*. See *bison*.—3. A buffalo-robe.—4. A buffalo-fish.—5. A leather hamper used for carrying bobbins.—6. *pl.* [*cap.*] In *U. S. hist.*, a name given by their opponents to those members of the Locofoco or Equal Rights party who in 1836 accepted the overtures of the regular Democratic organization (Tammany) toward a coalition.—7. *pl.* A nickname given to the dwellers on the coast of North Carolina.

buffalo-berry (buf'a-lō-ber"i), *n.* 1. The fruit of the *Shepherdia argentea*, a shrub or small tree which grows in western North America.—2. The tree itself.

buffalo-bird (buf'a-lō-bėrd), *n.* A bird of the genus *Sturnopastor*: so called because it associates with buffaloes.

> I never tired of watching the friendly relation between the *Buffalo-birds* (Sturnopastor jalla and S. melanopterus) and their bovine hosts. *H. O. Forbes*, Eastern Archipelago, p. 55.

buffalo-bug (buf'a-lō-bug), *n.* A name of the carpet-beetle.

buffalo-chips (buf'a-lō-chips), *n. pl.* The dry dung of the bison, formerly used for fuel on the western plains of North America.

buffalo-cod (buf'a-lō-kod), *n.* A chiroid fish, *Ophiodon elongatus*; the cultus-cod.

buffalo-fish (buf'a-lō-fish), *n.* The popular name of fishes of the family *Catostomidæ*, or suckers, and genus *Ictiobus* or *Bubalichthys*. They are among the largest of the suckers, somewhat resemble carp, and abound in the lakes and rivers of the United States. The name was probably given on account of the protuberant or hump-like back, which rises highest near the front of the dorsal fin. Several species are recognized. See *Ictiobus*.

buffalo-gnat (buf'a-lō-nat), *n.* A kind of black-fly, a dipterous insect of the genus *Simulium* and family *Simuliidæ*. It is found in almost incredible numbers in the southern and western United States, and is a dreaded pest of cattle, rendering the animals frantic, and in some cases causing death.

buffalo-grass (buf'a-lō-gràs), *n.* A common name for several low grasses very prevalent upon the plains east of the Rocky Mountains, including *Buchloë dactyloides*, a diœcious species, and *Bouteloua oligostachya*, with others of the same genus.

buffalo-jack (buf'a-lō-jak), *n.* A fish of the family *Carangidæ*, *Caranx pisquetus*. [Bermuda.]

buffalo-nut (buf'a-lō-nut), *n.* 1. The fruit of the North American shrub *Pyrularia oleifera*.—2. The plant itself. Also called *oil-nut*.

buffalo-pea (buf'a-lō-pē"), *n.* The ground-plum, *Astragalus caryocarpus*. [Western U. S.]

buffalo-perch (buf'a-lō-pėrch), *n.* 1. A fish of the family *Sciænidæ*, *Aplodinotus* (*Haplodinotus*) *grunniens*, with elevated back or shoulders; the bubbler or fresh-water drumfish. *Rafinesque*.—2. A fish of the family *Catostomidæ*, *Ictiobus bubalus*; a buffalo-fish.

buffalo-robe (buf'a-lō-rōb), *n.* The skin of the bison of North America, prepared with the hair on, and used as a carriage-rug and in other ways for protection from the cold.

buffard†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *bouffard*, puffing, blowing, swelling; as a noun, a glutton; < *bouffer*, puff, blow: see *buff*^{2}, and cf. *buffer*^{2}.] A fool.

> Yet wol she . . . take: *buffard* nele of gret vilesse,
> In hope that he shal sterue withynne a while.
> *Lydgate*, Minor Poems, p. [illegible]

buff-coat (buf'kōt), *n.* 1. A military coat made of buff-leather, which gradually replaced the buff-jerkin as armor of steel became less common, and was in especial favor at the time of the English civil wars. The buff-coat was commonly worn by itself, and was so thick and unyielding as to be considered proof against the sword, and even against a pistol-ball except when fired at short range. It was also worn over the cuirass, which it partly concealed, and under it, especially among soldiers regularly enlisted. Buff-coats were sometimes richly embroidered with colored silks.

Hence—2. A soldier.

> Schismatical pravity will grow up [illegible] the [illegible] ness of war, some profane *buff-coat* will [illegible] such incendiaries. *Bp. Hacket*, Life of Abp. Williams, [illegible]

buffe^1†, etc. See *buff*^{1}, etc.

buffel, buffel-duck, etc. See *buffle*^{1}, etc.

buffer^1 (buf'ėr), *n.* [< *buff*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] 1†. A person who killed sound horses in order to sell their hides.—2. Same as *buff-wheel*.

buffer^2 (buf'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *buffere*, < **buffen*, *boffen*, stutter, stammer: see *buff*^{2}, *v.*, and cf. *buffard*.] 1†. A stammerer.

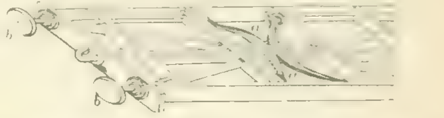
> The tunge of *bufferes* [L. *balborum*] swiftli shal speke and pleynly. *Wyclif*, Isa. xxxii. 4 (Oxf.).

2. A foolish fellow; a fellow; a duffer: a term expressive of extreme familiarity, and generally having a flavor of contempt. [Slang or colloq.]

> As the water grew rougher
> The more my poor hero continued to suffer,
> Till the Sailors themselves cried, in pity, "Poor Buffer!"
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 305.

3†. A person who took pay to swear false oaths; a hired perjurer.

buffer^3 (buf'ėr), *n.* [< *buff*^{3}, *v.*, + *-er*^{1}.] 1. One who buffs or strikes; a hitter. [Rare.]—2. Any apparatus for deadening the concussion between a moving body and one against which it strikes. Specifically, an apparatus attached to railroad-cars to prevent injury from violent contact or collision. The buffer shown above, which represents the form common on British railways, consists of powerful springs and framing attached to carriages and wagons to deaden the concussion between them when they come into collision.



Buffer.

Part of under frame of [illegible] carriage, showing buffing-springs, *a a*, [illegible] *b b*.

Hence—3. Anything which serves to deaden or neutralize the shock of opposing forces.

> It is evident that the period of an indefinitely collapsing policy has closed. This means, inevitably, the near approach of an end to the system of political *buffers* so far as India is concerned. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 19.

> A sense of humor . . . [illegible] have served as a *buffer* against the too importunate shock of disappointment. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 313.

Hydraulic buffer. See [illegible].

buffer-bar (buf'ėr-bär), *n.* A bar of wrought-iron placed at the end of a railroad-car to deaden the concussion between it and the next. The buffer-bars act generally upon a pair of springs, which give an elastic resistance when two cars come together.

buffer-beam (buf'ėr-bēm), *n.* 1. A transverse timber secured to the end sill of a freight-car. The dead-blocks are connected with this beam.—2. The end timber of the platform of a passenger-car.

buffer-block (buf'ėr-blok), *n.* 1. A block or piece of timber attached to the end timber of a car, or of the platform of a passenger-car, above the draw-bar, to keep the cars from coming together if the draw-bar gives way.—2. The flat head of a buffer-bar. See cut under *buffer*³. [illegible] *buffing-block*.

buffer-head (buf'ėr-hed), *n.* Same as *buffer-block*, 2.

buffer-spring (buf'ėr-spring), *n.* A spring which gives elasticity to a buffer, so as to lessen the shock of collision. Also called *buffing-spring*. See cut under *buffer*³. Auxiliary buffer-spring, [illegible] a spring [illegible] behind a draw-spring to resist more strongly the pressure on the draw-bar in buffing.

buffet¹ (buf'et), *n.* [< ME. *buffet*, *boffet*, *bofet* (= Icel. *buffeit*), < OF. *buffet*, *bufet* (= It. *buffeto*, formerly *buffetto*, *boffetto*; cf. Sp. Pg. *bofetada*, a blow), < *bufe*, *bofe*, a blow: see *buff*².] 1. A blow with the fist; a box; a cuff; a slap; hence, hard usage of any kind suggestive of blows; a violent shock or concussion: as, "fortune's *buffets*," *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

> [illegible] Hym and vaf hym such a *buffet* vpon [illegible] that the blode braste oute of mouthe and [illegible]
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 391.

> For [illegible] sake, sir, be merry, or else bear
> The *buffets* of your fortune with more scorn!
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Honest Man's Fortune, iv. 1.

> We get [illegible] many a *buffet* of the rough water of experience, before we secure the bare right to live.
> *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 138.

2†. A blast of wind.

> [illegible] a *buffet* on blande that banned peple.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 885.

buffet¹ (buf'et), *v.*; pret. and pp. *buffeted*, ppr. *buffeting*. [< ME. *buffeten*, *bofeten* = Icel. *buffeita* (cf. Sp. *bofetear*, *abofetear*, Pg. *bofetear* = It. *buffettare*, *buffettegiare* — Florio), buffet; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To strike with the hand or fist; box; beat.

> Then did they spit in his face, and *buffeted* him: and others smote him with the palms of their hands.
> Mat. xxvi. 67.

2. To beat in contention; contend against as if with blows: as, to *buffet* the billows.

> The torrent roar'd, and we did *buffet* it
> With lusty sinews, throwing it aside
> And stemming it with hearts of controversy.
> *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2.

II. *intrans.* To exercise at boxing; box; contend with blows of the fists; hence, to force one's way by buffeting.

> If I might *buffet* for my love, . . . I could lay on like a butcher.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

> I caught her; then
> Oaring one arm, and bearing in my left
> The weight of all the hopes of half the world,
> Strove to *buffet* to land in vain. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

buffet² (buf'et, or, as F., bü-fā'), *n.* [Sometimes erroneously written *beaufet* (simulating F. *beau*, fine—a notion present, in another form, in the orig. use), < ME. *buffitt*, *buffit*, *boffet*, *bofet* (in def. 4, and comp. *buffet-stool*, q. v.) = D. G. Dan. Sw. *buffet* = Russ. *bufetŭ*, a sideboard, = Sp. Pg. *bufete*, a desk, writing-table, Pg. also a sideboard, < F. *buffet*, a sideboard, a cupboard, in older F. esp. of an elegant or costly kind, "a court cupboord, or high-standing cupboord, also a cupboord of plate, also as much plate as will furnish a cupboord" (Cotgrave), also a desk or writing-table, < It. *buffetto*, formerly also *boffetto*, a cupboard, sideboard, buffet (ML. *bufetum*, a buffet, cf. *buffetus*, a counter; cf. *bureau* in similar senses), appar. so called from its elegance, being = OF. *bufoi*, *buffois*, sumptuousness, show, pomp, fine equipage, < *bufer*, *buffer* (= It. *buffare*, etc.), puff, blow: see *buff*² and cf. *buffet*¹.] 1. A cupboard, sideboard, or closet, designed to hold china, crystal, plate, and other like articles.—2. The [illegible] for refreshments in public [illegible].—3. That part of the cabinet-work of [illegible] which incloses the pipes.—4. Same as [illegible]. *Wright*, Prov. Dict. [Prov. Eng.]

buffeter (buf'et-ėr), *n.* One who buffets or strikes with the hand or fist; a boxer.

buffeting (buf'et-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *buffet*¹, *v.*] A striking; a blow; a buffet.

[illegible]

buffet-stool (buf'et-stöl), *n.* [illegible] *stool*.] A [illegible] formerly [illegible] sideboard [illegible] a sideboard [illegible]

buffin [illegible] *Form.*

buffin [illegible] *buff*¹ + *-in*².] I. *a.* 1. Of [illegible]

2. Made of buffin: as, "*buffin* gowns," *Massinger*, City Madam, iv. 4.

II. *n.* A coarse cloth in use in the time of Elizabeth and James I.

> Grograms, broad or narrow, called *Buffines*, poize [weigh] 4 lbs. one with another.
> *Lansdowne MS.*, 1592. (*Draper's Dict.*)

buffing (buf'ing), *n.* [< *buff*¹ + *-ing*¹.] The operation of diminishing the thickness of a hide by means of a curriers' knife or a splitting-machine, for the purpose of increasing the suppleness of the leather; hence, the layer so shaved off; the amount of lessening effected.

> When about one-third tanned, the hides are removed from the tanning liquor and a *buffing* is taken off of each hide.
> *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 586.

buffing-block (buf'ing-blok), *n.* Same as *buffer-block*.

buffing-lathe (buf'ing-lāŦH), *n.* A lathe in which metal plates are polished. The buffer may be of leather, cotton, or other material, and is used with various polishing-powders.

buffing-machine (buf'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine used for buffing or polishing.

buffing-spring (buf'ing-spring), *n.* Same as *buffer-spring*.

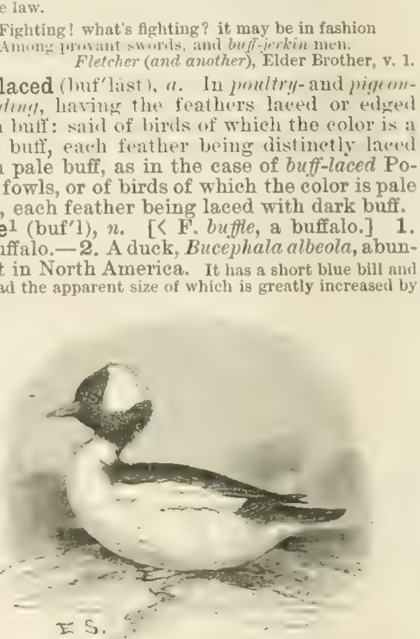
buffing-wheel (buf'ing-hwēl), *n.* Same as *buff-wheel*.

buff-jerkin (buf'jėr″kin), *n.* 1. A garment formerly worn under the corselet, and made of buff-leather, whence its name. It took the place of the acton and gambeson.—2. A waistcoat made of buff-leather; hence, a waistcoat made of cloth of a buff color. It seems to have been considered the peculiar mark of constables and other officers of the law.

> Fighting! what's fighting? it may be in fashion
> Among provant swords, and *buff-jerkin* men.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Elder Brother, v. 1.

buff-laced (buf'läst), *a.* In *poultry-* and *pigeon-breeding*, having the feathers laced or edged with buff: said of birds of which the color is a rich buff, each feather being distinctly laced with pale buff, as in the case of *buff-laced* Polish fowls, or of birds of which the color is pale buff, each feather being laced with dark buff.

buffle¹ (buf'l), *n.* [< F. *buffle*, a buffalo.] 1. A buffalo.—2. A duck, *Bucephala albeola*, abundant in North America. It has a short blue bill and a head the apparent size of which is greatly increased by the fullness of its feathers. The male is chiefly black above and white below, the head being iridescent black with a large white occipital space. Also called *buffle-head*, *buffle-duck*, *buffle-headed duck*, *spirit-duck*, *dipper*, and *butterball*. Also spelled *buffel*.



Buffle. *Bucephala albeola*.

buffle² (buf'l), *v.* [Freq. of *buff*², stammer: see *buff*².] I. *intrans.* 1. To speak thickly or inarticulately. [Prov. Eng.]—2†. To be puzzled; be at a loss. *Swift*.

II. *trans.* To handle clumsily.

buff-leather (buf'leŦH'ėr), *n.* Same as *buff*¹, 2.

buffle-duck (buf'l-duk), *n.* Same as *buffle*¹, 2.

buffle-head (buf'l-hed), *n.* 1†. One who has a large or stupid head, like a buffalo's.

> What makes you stare so, *buffle-head*?
> *Plautus* (trans.), [illegible]

2. Same as *buffle*¹, 2.

buffle-headed† (buf'l-hed″ed), *a.* Having a large head, like a buffalo's; dull, stupid; foolish. [illegible], Notes on Don Quixote, III. 3.

buffle-horn (buf'l-hôrn), *n.* The common name in South Africa of the *Burchellia Capensis*, on account of the hardness and toughness of the wood. It is a rubiaceous shrub with handsome flowers [illegible]

buffle-wood (buf'l-wud), *n.* Same as *buffle-horn*.

buffo (bùf'ō), *n.* [It., a comic actor, also a puff, < *buffare*, puff, tally, mock: see *buff*², *buffoon*.] The comic actor in an opera; a comic singer.

buffon, *n.* Same as *buffont*.

buffont†, *n.* [< F. *bouffant* (cf. "*bouffancs* [sic], puffs in a garment"—Cotgrave), ppr. of *bouffer*, puff out: see *buff*², *buffet*¹.] A projecting or puffed-out covering of gauze or linen for the breast, much worn by women about the middle of the eighteenth century.

buffoon (bu-fön'), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *bouffon*, < It. *buffone* (= Sp. *bufon* = Pg. *bufão*), a jester, < *buffa* (= Sp. *bufa*), a jest, mocking, connected with *buffare* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. *bufar* = F. *bouffer*), puff, blow: see *buff*², *buffet*¹.] I. *n.* One who makes a practice of amusing others by tricks, odd gestures and postures, jokes, and other vulgar pleasantries; a droll; a merry-andrew; a clown; a jester.

> The scurril talk of *buffoons*, pleasants, and jesters.
> *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 487.

> *Buffoons* that have a talent of mimicking the speech and behaviour of other persons.
> *Tatler*, No. 268.

= Syn. See *zany*.

II. *a.* Characteristic of a buffoon; buffoonish.

> Neither *buffoon* nor contemptible. *Lamb*, Old Actors.

> *Buffoon* stories. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xiv.

buffoon (bu-fön'), *v.* [< *buffoon*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To act the part of a buffoon. *Dryden*. [Rare.]

II. *trans.* To make ridiculous. [Rare.]

> Religion . . . despised, *buffooned*, exposed as ridiculous.
> *Glanville*, Sermons, ix. 343.

> Went to see the Duke of Buckingham's ridiculous farce and rhapsody, called "The Recital," *buffooning* all plays, yet prophane enough.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Dec. 14, 1671.

buffoonery (bu-fön'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *buffooneries* (-iz). [< *buffoon* + *-ery*, after F. *bouffonnerie*.] The art and practices of a buffoon; low jests; ridiculous pranks; vulgar tricks and postures.

> No merit was secure, no person free
> From its licentious *buffoonery*.
> *Oldham*, Horace's Art of Poetry.

buffoonish (bu-fön'ish), *a.* [< *buffoon* + *-ish*¹.] Like a buffoon; consisting in buffoonery. *Blair*.

buffoonism (bu-fön'izm), *n.* [< *buffoon* + *-ism*.] The practices of a buffoon; buffoonery.

buffoonize† (bu-fön'īz), *v. t.* [< *buffoon* + *-ize*.] To jest. *Minsheu*, 1617.

buffoonly (bu-fön'li), *a.* [< *buffoon* + *-ly*¹.] Buffoonish. [Rare.]

> Apish tricks and *buffoonly* discourse.
> *J. Goodman*, Winter Eve. Conference, 1.

buffo-singer (bùf'ō-sing″ėr), *n.* A singer of comic songs in opera bouffe; a buffo.

buff-stick (buf'stik), *n.* A piece of stick covered with leather, velvet, velveteen, or other material, and charged with emery or other powder, used in polishing.

buff-tip (buf'tip), *n.* 1. A name of a Japanese shrike, *Lanius bucephalus*, so called because of a buff patch on the wing.—2. A name of a moth similarly marked.

buffum (buf'um), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A mixture of several inferior kinds of oil, used as an adulterant of linseed-oil. *Encyc. Brit.* [Eng.]

buff-ware (buf'wãr), *n.* In *ceram.*, a stoneware made in Staffordshire, England, from the clay and other ingredients found there, and not decorated. The name is derived from the natural color of the clay when fired.

buff-wheel (buf'hwēl), *n.* A wheel of wood, glue, leather, light fabrics, or other material, used with emery, rouge, or other powders in polishing glass and metals. Also called *buffer* and *buffing-wheel*.

buffy (buf'i), *a.* [< *buff*¹ + *-y*¹.] Buff-colored; pertaining to buff on the blood. **Buffy coat**, the coat of fibrin free from red blood corpuscles on the upper surface of a blood-clot, which is formed when the coagulation is delayed until after the corpuscles have sunk so as to leave the upper layers of the blood.

Bufo (bū'fō), *n.* [L., a toad.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Bufonidæ*, and embracing the common toads of Europe and North America. See cut under *agua toad*.

bufonid (bū'fō-nid), *n.* An amphibian of the family *Bufonidæ*.

Bufonidæ (bū-fon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bufo*(*n*-) + *-idæ*.] A family of arciferous salient amphibians, typified by the genus *Bufo*, without maxillary teeth and with dilated sacral vertebræ and a broad flat tongue, free behind; the toads. The body and limbs are thick, heavy, and clumsy, and the skin is warty or rugose. The species are less aquatic than frogs, not webbed like tree-toads, and much less agile. About 100 species are known. See cut under *agua toad*.

bufoniform (bū-fon'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *bufo*(*n*-), a toad, + *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a toad; resembling a toad; bufonoid; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Bufoniformia*: contrasted with *raniform*.

Bufoniformia (bū-fon-i-fôr′mi-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *bufo(n-)*, a toad (NL. *Bufo*), + *forma*, form, + *-ia.*] A group or suborder of salient amphibians, containing those having an arciferous sternum and no teeth. It includes the *Bufonidæ*, *Rhinophrynidæ*, and *Dendrophryniscidæ*.

bufonite (bū′fọn-īt), *n.* [< L. *bufo(n-)*, a toad, + *-ite*².] Toadstone; a fossil consisting of the petrified teeth of *Sphærodus*, *Pycnodus*, and other Mesozoic ganoid fishes. It was formerly much esteemed for its imaginary virtues, and was worn in rings; it was thought to originate in the heads of toads.

bufonoid (bū′fọn-oid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Resembling a toad; bufoniform; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Bufonoidea*.

II. *n.* A bufonid or other member of the *Bufonoidea*.

Bufonoidea (bū-fọ-noi′dē̤-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bufo(n-)* + *-oidea.*] A superfamily of arciferous phaneroglossate amphibians, whose tadpoles have a spiracle on the left side and whose adults are ribless. It embraces all the *Arcifera* except the *Discoglossidæ*.

bufta (buf′tä̤), *n.* Same as *baft*².

bug¹† (bug), *n.* [< ME. *bugge*, prob. < W. *bwg*, a hobgoblin, specter, *bwgan*, a specter, = Corn. *bucca*, a hobgoblin, bugbear, = Gael. Ir. *bocan*, a specter, Ir. *puca*, an elf, sprite (> E. *puck*). Cf. *bog*², *bogy*, *bogle*, and see *bug*².] A hobgoblin; a specter; anything terrifying; a bugbear.

> Right as the humour of melancholye
> Causith many a man in slepe to crye,
> For fere of beris [bears] ore of bolis [bulls] blake,
> Or ellis that blacke *buggys* [var. *develes*] wol him take.
> *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 116.

> Than beginneth he to remember his life, and from that he falleth to thinke vpon his death. . . . And then beginneth he to thinke, that it were good to make sure, . . . least there hap to be suche blacke *bugges* indede as folke cal diuelles, whose tormentes he was wont to take for Poets tales.
> *Sir T. More*, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 40.

> The *bug* which you would fright me with.
> *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 2.

> [Enter . . . Sylvan and a Nymph, a man *Bug*, and a woman.]
> 1 *Bug.* Pray, master Usher, where must I come in?
> 2 *Bug.* Am I not well for a *Bug*, master Usher?
> *Chapman*, Gentleman Usher, ii. 1.

bug² (bug), *n.* [A particular application of *bug*¹.] **1.** A term loosely applied to many kinds of insects, commonly with certain distinctive additions, as May-bug, lady-bug, land-bugs (*Geocorisæ*), water-bugs (*Hydrocorisæ*), etc.

> You lie down to your shady slumber,
> And wake with a *bug* in your ear.
> *N. P. Willis*, Love in a Cottage.

Especially—**2.** The *Cimex lectularius*, the bedbug or house-bug, or any member of this genus or of the family *Cimicidæ*. The bedbug is about $\frac{3}{16}$ inch long, wingless, with a roundish, depressed body, of dirty rust-color, and emits an offensive smell when touched. The female lays her eggs in summer in the crevices of furniture and of the walls of rooms. Its larvæ are small, white, and semi-transparent. They attain full size in eleven weeks. The mouth of the bedbug has a 3-jointed proboscis, which forms a sheath for a sucker. **3.** *pl.* In *entom.*, the *Hemiptera*, and especially the heteropterous division of that order.—**4.** An entomostracous crustacean of cursorial habit or bug-like aspect, as an isopod. Some are parasites of fishes, others terrestrial. See *bugfish*, *salee-bug*, *sow-bug*, *pill-bug*.—**Big-bug**, a person of importance or distinction. [Colloq.]—**Mealy bug**, a species of *Dactylopius*, as *D. adonidum*, covered with a white powdery substance. It is often found on the trunks of vines and other hothouse plants.

Bedbug (*Cimex lectularius*). (Vertical line shows natural size.)

bug² (bug), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *bugged*, ppr. *bugging*. [< *bug*², *n.*] To hunt for bugs; collect or destroy insects: chiefly in the present participle: as, to go *bugging*. [Humorous.]

bug³ (bug), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *bugged*, ppr. *bugging*. [E. dial. var. of *buck*² or of its primitive verb *bow*¹, < ME. *bowen*, *buȝen*, < AS. *būgan*: see *buck*², *bow*¹.] To bend. [Prov. Eng. (Kent).]

bug⁴ (bug), *a.* [E. dial. var. of *big*¹, and perhaps of *bog*³; prob. confused with *bug*¹: see *bug*¹, and cf. *bug-word*.] **1**†. Big; threatening.

> *Cheval de trompette* [F.], one that's not afraid of shadowes; one whom no big nor *bugs* words can terrifie.
> *Cotgrave.*

> *Paroloni* [It.], high, big, roving, long or *bug* wordes.
> *Florio.*

2. Proud; self-important; pompous; conceited. [Prov. Eng.]

bugaboo (bug′ạ-bö̤), *n.* [E. dial. also *boggy-boo*, Sc. *bogillbo*; a kind of compound of *bug*¹ and the interjection *boo*, W. *bw* = Gael. *bo*, used to frighten children; cf. *bo*².] A bugbear; a bogy; a vain terror; something to frighten a child.

> We have, as the logical issue of ecclesiasticism, our modern secularism, that curious *bugaboo* of the priest, and more curious idol of the so-called infidel.
> *N. A. Rev.*, CXLI. 245.

bugara (bug′ạ-rä̤), *n.* An embiotocoid fish, or surf-fish, *Hypsurus caryi*, with small scales, uniserial jaw-teeth, lower lip attached by median frenum, and the abdomen much longer than the anal fin. It is very common along the Californian coast, is of handsome appearance, and is much used for bait.

Bugara (*Hypsurus caryi*).

bugbane (bug′bān), *n.* [< *bug*² + *bane.*] A name given to species of the ranunculaceous genus of plants *Cimicifuga*, in Europe to *C. fœtens*, and in the United States to *C. racemosa* and *C. Americana*, from their reputed virtues as destroyers of bugs. The name is sometimes applied to the white hellebore, *Veratrum viride*. Also called *bugwort*.—**False bugbane**, the North American genus *Trautvetteria*, very similar to *Cimicifuga*.

bugbear (bug′bãr), *n.* and *a.* [< *bug*¹ + *bear*²; a hobgoblin in the shape of a bear. See quotation from Chaucer under *bug*¹. The formation has ceased to be felt; Evelyn spells the word *bugbare*. Cf. *bullbeggar*.] **I.** *n.* Something that causes terror; especially, something that causes needless fright or apprehension.

> A *bugbear* take him! *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 2.

> You look yet like a *bugbear* to fright children.
> *Massinger*, Renegado, iii. 1.

> He will not sleepe, but calls to followe you,
> Crying that *bug-beares* and spirits haunted him.
> *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, II. iii. 2.

> It is not necessary to follow the progress of this famous *bug-bear* [the Polish agitation of 1864], for such it was to the Conservative influences of the old world.
> *R. J. Hinton*, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 336.

II. *a.* Occasioning causeless fear: as, "such *bugbear* thoughts," *Locke*.

bugbear (bug′bãr), *v. t.* [< *bugbear*, *n.*] To alarm with imaginary or idle fears. *Abp. King.*

bug-bite (bug′bīt), *n.* [< *bug*² + *bite*, *n.*] The bite of a bug, or the swelling caused by such a bite.

> Poisoned by bad cookery, blistered with *bugbites*.
> *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 52.

bugeye (bug′ī), *n.* Same as *buckeye*, 3.

bugfish (bug′fish), *n.* A name sometimes given to the menhaden, *Brevoortia tyrannus*, because a parasitic isopod crustacean, *Cymothoa prægustator*, is frequently found adhering to the roof of its mouth. See cut under *Brevoortia*.

buggalow (bug′a-lō), *n.* Same as *baggala*.

buggard†, *n.* [A var. of *boggard*¹; cf. *bug*¹.] Same as *boggard*¹.

bugger¹ (bug′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *bougre*, a heretic, < OF. *bougre*, *bogre*, a heretic, < ML. *Bulgarus*, a Bulgarian, also, as a common noun, a heretic, the Bulgarians being accused of heresy. The popular detestation of "heretics" led to the use of OF. *bougre*, etc., a heretic, in the later sense.] One guilty of the crime of bestiality: vulgarly used as a general term of contumely, without reference to its meaning.

bugger² (bug′ėr), *n.* [< *bug*², *v. i.*, + *-er*¹.] A collector of bugs or insects; an entomologist. [Humorous.]

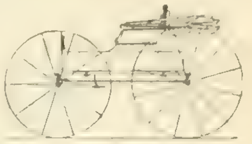
buggerow-boat (buj′rō-bōt), *n.* Same as *budgero*.

buggery (bug′ėr-i), *n.* [< OF. *bougrerie*, *bogrerie*, heresy, < *bougre*, heretic: see *bugger*¹.] The crime of bestiality; sodomy.

bugginess (bug′i-nes), *n.* [< *buggy*¹ + *-ness.*] The state of being buggy.

buggy¹ (bug′i), *a.* [< *bug*² + *-y*¹.] Infested with bugs.

buggy² (bug′i), *n.*; pl. *buggies* (-iz). [Orig. Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *baggī*, *bagghī*, a gig, a buggy, < Hindi *bag*, move.] A name given to several species of carriages or gigs. (*a*) In India, a gig with a large hood to screen those who travel in it from the sun's rays. (*b*) In England, a light, one-horse, two-wheeled vehicle without a hood. (*c*) In the United States, a light, one-horse, four-wheeled vehicle with one seat, and either with or without a hood or top.—**Cut-under buggy**, a vehicle in which the body is cut out to allow the front wheels to pass under when turning.


American Buggy.

buggy³ (bug′i), *n.* [A var. of *bogie*², prob. in simulation of *buggy*².] In *coal-mining*, a small wagon used for transporting coal from the working-face to the gangway. [Penn.]

buggy-boat (bug′i-bōt), *n.* A boat made so as to be capable of having wheels attached to it, and being thus converted into a land-vehicle.

buggy-cultivator (bug′i-kul″ti-vā-tọr), *n.* A cultivator with wheels and a seat on which the person attending it may ride. *E. H. Knight.*

buggy-plow (bug′i-plou), *n.* A plow with a seat on which the plowman may ride, and usually having several shares in the same frame. *E. H. Knight.*

bughead (bug′hed), *n.* The bugfish or menhaden. [Local, U. S. (Virginia).]

bught, bucht (bucht), *n.* [Sc. (cf. equiv. Gael. *buchd*, appar. from Sc.), also written *bought*, *boucht*, prob. ult. = *bought*¹, q. v.] **1.** A sheepfold or sheep-pen; especially, a small inclosure in the corner of a field for milking ewes.—**2.** A square pew in a church, with a table in the center, hence called a table-seat. [Scotch.]

bugiard†, *n.* [< It. *bugiardo*, a liar, < *bugiare*, lie (= Pr. *bauzar* = OF. *boiser*, deceive, cheat), < *bugia*, a lie, = Pr. *bauzia* = OF. *boisie*, deceit.] A liar. *Bp. Hacket.* [Rare.]

bugis (bö′jis), *n.* [E. Ind.] A boat used for trading purposes in the East Indian archipelago; a proa.

bugla (bug′lä̤), *n.* Same as *baggala*.

buglard†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *boggard*¹.

bugle¹ (bū′gl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bewgle*, *bowgle*, < ME. *bugle*, *bugylle*, *bogylle*, < OF. *bugle*, a wild ox (> *bugler*, F. *beugler*, bellow), < L. *buculus*, dim. of *bos*, an ox, = E. *cow*¹.] **1**†. A sort of wild ox; a buffalo.

> These are the beastes which ye shall eat of: oxen, sheep, and gootes, hert, roo, and *bugle* [in the authorized version, *wild ox*], wylde goote, etc. *Bible*, 1551, Deut. xiv. 4, 5.

2. A young bull. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

bugle² (bū′gl), *n.* [< ME. *bugle*, *bugul*, etc., a bugle-horn, as if short for *bugle-horn*, q. v.; cf. F. *bugle*, a bugle-horn.] **1.** A hunting-horn. Also called *bugle-horn*.—**2.** A military musical wind-instrument of brass, once or more curved, sometimes furnished with keys or valves, so as to be capable of producing all the notes of the scale.

bugle² (bū′gl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *bugled*, ppr. *bugling*. [< *bugle*², *n.*] To sound a bugle.

bugle³ (bū′gl), *n.* and *a.* [Prob. < ML. *bugolus*, a female ornament, prob. < G. *bügel*, a bent or curved strip of metal, ring, stirrup, = Icel. *bygill*, a stirrup: see *bail*¹, *boul.*] **I.** *n.* A shining elongated glass bead, usually black, used in decorating female apparel: as, "*bugle*-bracelet," *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3 (song).

II. *a.* Having the color of a glass bugle; jet-black: as, "*bugle* eyeballs," *Shak.*

bugle⁴ (bū′gl), *n.* [< F. *bugle* = Sp. Pg. *bugula* = It. *bugola* (Mahn), irreg. < LL. *bugillo*, a plant, also called *ajuga reptans*; origin unknown. The late ME. *bugille* is glossed *buglossa*: see *bugloss*.] The popular English name for a common low labiate plant of Europe, *Ajuga reptans*. The yellow bugle is *A. Chamæpitys*, and the mountain bugle *A. pyramidalis*.

bugle-call (bū′gl-kâl), *n.* A short melody sounded upon a bugle as a signal or order.

bugle-cap (bū′gl-kap), *n.* Same as *cornet*, 4 (*b*).

bugle-horn (bū′gl-hôrn), *n.* [< ME. *buglehorn*; < *bugle*² + *horn*. Cf. *bugle*².] **1.** Same as *bugle*², 1.—**2**†. A drinking-vessel made of horn.

> Janus . . . drynketh of his *bugle-horn* the wyn.
> [illegible], Franklin's Tale, l. 517.

bugler (bū′glėr), *n.* **1.** One who plays a bugle; specifically, a soldier assigned to convey the commands of the officers by signals sounded on a bugle. Buglers are also employed upon United States vessels of war.—**2.** A fish of the family *Centriscidæ* and genus *Centriscus*; a snipe-fish. [Tasmanian.]

bugle-rod (bū′gl-rod), *n.* The pastoral staff of a bishop. *Halliwell*; *Wright*.

bugleweed (bū′gl-wēd), *n.* The common name of the North American plant *Lycopus Virgini-*

[illegible] and sedative, and used [illegible] hemorrhage from the lungs.

buglewort [illegible], *n.* Same as *bugle*-[illegible].

bugloss [illegible], *n.* [Late ME. [illegible]: see [illegible] L. [illegible], *buglossa*, < [illegible] bugloss, lit. ox-tongue (in allusion to the shape and roughness of its leaves), [illegible], tongue: see *glosse*.] The [illegible] of the plant *Anchusa officinalis*. [illegible] the [illegible] plants with rough leaves. [illegible]

> There poppies, nodding, mock the hope of toil:
> There the blue *bugloss* paints the sterile soil.
> *Crabbe*, Village, i. 6.

Spanish bugloss. Same as *alkanet*, 2.

buglow [illegible], *n.* Same as *baggala*.

bugong [illegible], *n.* [Australian.] An Australian butterfly, *Danais* [illegible], highly prized as an article of food by the aborigines.

bugor [illegible], *n.* [Russ. *bugorŭ*, a hillock, a heap (of sand or snow).] The elevated ground or chain of hillocks separating limans or creeks, such as those which gash the shores of the Black Sea, the Caspian, etc.

bug-seed (bug'sēd), *n.* A common name of the *Corispermum hyssopifolium*, a chenopodiaceous weed widely distributed over northern temperate regions. The name has reference to the shape of the fruit.

bug-shad (bug'shad), *n.* The bugfish or menhaden. [Local, U. S. (Virginia).]

bug-word† (bug'wėrd), *n.* [< *bug*¹ + *word*.] A word which frightens; blustering talk; a bugbear. Also *bug's word*, *bugs-word*.

> [illegible] *bugs words*.
> *Chapman*, Gentleman Usher, ii. 1.

> [illegible]
> Give place to a tatterdemalion!
> [illegible]
> *M*[illegible], New Way to Pay Old Debts.

Death is a *bug-word*: things are not brought to that extremity. *Dryden*, Sir Martin Mar-all, i. 1.

bugwort (bug'wėrt), *n.* [< *bug*² + *wort*¹.] Same as *bugbane*.

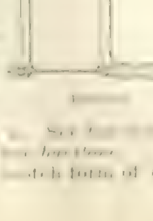
buhach [illegible], *n.* The powdered flower-heads of the plant *Pyrethrum cinerariæfolium*, and of other species, which are effectual insecticides. Commonly called *Persian* or *Dalmatian insect-powder*.

buhl (böl), *n.* [Short for *buhl-work*, orig. *Boulle-work* or *Boule-work*. *Buhl* is a German-looking spelling of *Boule* or *Boulle*, the name of a French artist (André Charles Boule, 1642–1732), who brought this kind of work to high perfection.] A style of inland decoration in cabinet-work [illegible] by Boule, a celebrated designer under Louis XIV.; also, the articles so decorated. [illegible] Buhl and coun- [illegible]

B[illegible] Musée [illegible]

buhl-saw [illegible], *n.* A [illegible] [illegible]

buhl-work (böl'wėrk), *n.* [illegible]



buhr [illegible] buhr. [illegible]

buhr [illegible]

buhr-drill [illegible]

buhrstone [illegible], *n.* [illegible] *burstone*.

buik¹ [illegible], *n.* [illegible] Scotch form of *book*.

buik² (bök), *n.* A Scotch form of *bulk*¹.

build (bild), *v.*; pret. and pp. *built*, *builded*, ppr. *building*. [Prop., as in early mod. E., spelled *bild*, < ME. *bilden*, *bulden*, *beelden*, *bylden*, *bulden*, < AS. *byldan* (late and rare), build, < *bold* (early and common), a dwelling, house (cf. Icel. *bol*, a farm, abode, = OSw. *bol*, a house, dwelling (> *bylja*, build), = Dan. *bol*, a small farm), < *būan* (√ *bu*, *bo*) = Icel. *búa*, live, dwell, whence also *bottle*¹, a dwelling, *bower*¹, a dwelling, *big*², build, etc.: see *bottle*¹, *bower*¹, *bow*⁵, *by*², etc., *big*², etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To frame or construct, as an edifice; form by uniting materials into a regular structure; erect.

> The house was *builded* of the earth,
> And shall fall again to ground.
> *Tennyson*, Deserted House.

2. Figuratively—(*a*) To form by art in any way; construct.

> He knew
> Himself to sing, and *build* the lofty rhyme.
> *Milton*, Lycidas, l. 11.

(*b*) To raise as on a support or foundation; rear.

> Who *builds* his hope in air of your good looks,
> Lives like a drunken sailor on a mast.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 4.

> Suspect not you
> A faith that's *built* upon so true a sorrow.
> *Fletcher*, Beggars' Bush, i. 2.

> On God and Godlike men we *build* our trust.
> *Tennyson*, Duke of Wellington, ix.

(*c*) To establish, increase, and strengthen: generally with *up*: as, to *build up* a fine business; to *build up* a character.

> I, that have lent my life to *build up* yours.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

To build castles in Spain. See *castle*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To exercise the art or practise the business of building; construct.—**2.** Figuratively, to rear, erect, or construct anything, as a plan or a system of thought.

> Buddhism has its Tripatakas, which its various branches recognize, and on which its several schools *build*.
> *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 207.

3. To rest or depend, as on a foundation; base; rely: with *on* or *upon*.

> Nay, I dare *build upon* his secrecy,
> He knows not to deceive me.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

> This is a surer way than to *build on* the interpretation of an author, who does not consider how the ancients used to think.
> *Addison*, Ancient Medals.

build (bild), *n.* [< *build*, *v.*] Manner of construction; make; form: as, the *build* of a ship.

> Lines of steam-ships should be aided on the condition that their *build* be such as would permit of their easy conversion into men-of-war.
> *The American*, VIII. 161.

builder (bil'dėr), *n.* One who builds, or whose occupation is that of building; specifically, one who controls or directs the work of construction in any capacity.

> In the practice of civil architecture, the *builder* comes between the architect who designs the work and the artisans who execute it.
> *Enc. Brit.*

building (bil'ding), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bilding*, < ME. *bildinge*, *byldynge*, *buldynge*, rarely *buyldynge*; verbal n. of *build*, *v.*] **1.** The act of constructing, erecting, or establishing.—**2.** A fabric built or constructed; a structure; an edifice; as commonly understood, a house for residence, business, or public use, or for shelter of animals or storage of goods. In *law*, anything erected by art, and fixed upon or in the soil, composed of different pieces connected together, and designed for permanent use in the position in which it [illegible] *Livingston*. Thus, a pole fixed in the earth is not a building, but a fence or a wall is.

> Seest thou these great *buildings*?
> Mark xiii. 2.

3†. A flock or number: said of rooks.

> Master Simon . . . told me that according to the most ancient and approved [illegible] on hunting, I must say a [illegible]
> [illegible] Sketch-Book, p. [illegible]

Building society, [illegible] society [illegible] purpose of raising by periodical subscriptions a fund to [illegible] building or purchasing [illegible] till the amount [illegible]

building-block (bil'ding-blok), *n.* **1.** One of the [illegible] supports or blocks on which a [illegible] while the ship is building [illegible] — **2.** One of a set of blocks with which children [illegible] the construction of buildings.

building-iron (bil'ding-ī'ėrn), *n.* A hand tool used in the manner of a soldering iron, to melt wax and cause it to flow upon the blank spaces between the types of an electrotype mold.

building-lease (bil'ding-lēs), *n.* A lease of land for a term of years (in England usually 99), under which the lessee engages to erect certain edifices on the land according to specification, these edifices falling to the landowner on the expiration of the lease.

building-slip (bil'ding-slip), *n.* The inclined plane in a dock or builder's yard on which a ship is constructed. The ship is raised above the slip by piles of blocks on which it rests.

building-stance (bil'ding-stans), *n.* A piece of ground on which to build. [Scotch.]

building-wax (bil'ding-waks), *n.* Beeswax used with a building-iron to "build up" the blank spaces between the types of an electrotype mold.

buildress (bil'dres), *n.* [< *builder* + *-ess*.] A female builder. *Fuller*. [Rare.]

built (bilt), *p. a.* [Pp. of *build*, *v.*] **1.** Constructed; formed; shaped; made: often used of the human body, and frequent in compound nautical terms, as clincher-*built*, clipper-*built*, frigate-*built*, etc.

> Like the generality of Genoese countrywomen, strongly *built*.
> *Landor*.

2. Constructed of different pieces; not composed of one piece: as, a *built* mast or block; a *built* rib.—**Built beam.** See *beam*.

built† (bilt), *n.* [For *build*, *n.*] Form; shape; build; mode of building. *Sir W. Temple*.

built-up (bilt'up), *a.* Composed of several parts joined together: as, a *built-up* mast, rib, arch, etc.—**Built-up trail.** See *trail*.

buirdly (bürd'li), *a.* [Of uncertain origin. Cf. *burly*¹.] Large and well made; stout in appearance; burly. [Scotch.]

> *Buirdly* chiels and clever hizzies. *Burns*, Twa Dogs.

buisson (F. pron. bwē-sôn'), *n.* [F., a bush, < *bois*, a box-tree: see *box*¹.] In *gardening*, a fruit-tree on a very low stem, with the head closely pruned.

buist (büst), *n.* [Also written *boost*, var. of *boist*, a box; cf. *buistin'-iron*, the marking-iron, *tar-buist*, the box in which the iron (orig. the tar) for marking is kept: see *boist*¹, *boost*³.] **1.** A box; a chest.—**2.** A coffin.—**3.** A basket.—**4.** A distinctive mark set upon sheep and cattle; a brand; hence, any distinguishing characteristic. [Scotch in all senses.]

> What old carle hast thou with thee? He is not of the brotherhood of Saint Mary's — at least he has not the *buist* of these black cattle.
> *Scott*, Monastery, II. 58.

buist (büst), *v. t.* [< *buist*, *n.*] To mark with a buist, as sheep. Also *boost*. [Scotch.]

buk†, *n.* A Middle English form of *buck*¹.

buke¹, *n.* A Scotch form of *book*.

buke² (bö'kā), *n.* [< Chino-Jap. *bu*, martial, military, + *ke*, family.] The military families of Japan, as distinguished from the *kuge*, or court nobility; the daimios, or territorial nobility, and their retainers, the samurai. The distinction between *buke* and *kuge* ceased on the abolition of the feudal system in 1871. See *kuge*.

bukke†, *n.* A Middle English form of *buck*¹.

Bukkio (buk'kē-ō), *n.* Same as *Buppo*.

bukkum-wood (buk'um-wůd), *n.* [< *bukkum*, a native name, + *wood*.] Same as *sappan-wood*.

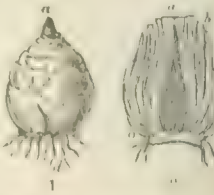
bukshee (buk'shē), *n.* [Also written *bukhshee*, repr. Hind. *bakshī*, a paymaster, < *baksh*, pay, a gift, < Pers. *bakhshīdan*, give, forgive. Cf. *bakshish*, *bukshish*.] An East Indian name for a paymaster or a commander.

bukshish (buk'shesh), *n.* Same as *bakshish*.

bulafo, *n.* [Native name in Guinea.] A musical instrument used by the negroes of Guinea. It consists of several wooden pipes fastened together with leathern thongs, with small spaces between the pipes. In playing it the pipes are struck with small rods or [illegible]

bulata (bul'a-tạ̈), *n.* Same as *balata gum*.

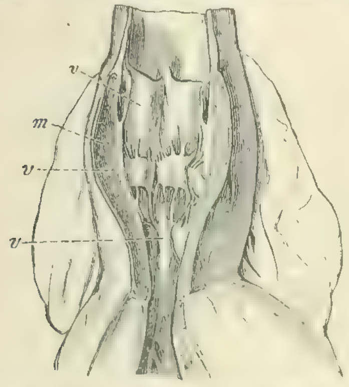
bulau (bū'lâ), *n.* [Appar. a native name.] An insectivorous mammal of the genus *Gymnura*, inhabiting Sumatra, Borneo, etc.; a gymnure.



1, bulb of [illegible] [illegible]
a, [illegible]

bulb (bulb), *n.* [< F. *bulbe*, < L. *bulbus*, a bulbous root, an onion, < Gr. βολβός, a bulbous root.] **1.** A form of the leaf bud, usually subterranean, in which the stem is reduced to a flat disk,

rooting from the under side, and bearing above closely appressed fleshy leaves. In the tunicated or coated bulb these leaves are in the form of broad, closely concentric coatings, as in the hyacinth and onion; in the scaly bulb they are narrow, thick, and imbricated, as in the lily. The so-called *solid bulb*, as in the crocus and gladiolus, is more properly a corm, or short thick root-stock, inclosed within the dried sheathing bases of a few leaves.
2. Any protuberance or expansion resembling a bulb, especially an expansion at the end of a stalk or long and slender body: as, the *bulb* of a thermometer; the *bulb* of the aorta.—3. *pl.* The tonsils. [Prov. Eng.]—**Aortic** or **arterial bulb.** Same as *bulb of the aorta.*—**Artery of the bulb.** See *artery.* **Bulb of a hair**, the swollen part at the origin of the hair. **Bulb of a tooth,** the embryonic mesoblastic papilla forming the germ of the tooth. It is capped by the epiblastic enamel organ, and is converted into dentine externally, while the core, becoming highly nervous and vascular, forms the definitive dental papilla, or tooth-bulb.—**Bulb of the aorta,** in *comp. anat.* and *embryol.*, the foremost of the three divisions of the original cardiac vessel. From it spring the aortic arches, and from it are developed the aorta and pulmonary artery. Also called *aortic* or *arterial bulb* and *bulbus arteriosus*.—**Bulb of the eye,** the eyeball. **Bulb of the spinal cord,** the medulla oblongata.—**Bulb of the urethra,** the posterior enlarged rounded extremity of the corpus spongiosum of the penis. **Bulbs of the fornix,** the corpora albicantia of the brain.—**Detonating bulb.** See *detonating.*—**Olfactory bulb,** the anterior enlargement of the olfactory tract, from which the olfactory nerves are sent off. See cut under *Elasmobranchii.*



Bulb of the Aorta of a Shark (*Lamna*), laid open, showing thick muscular wall, *m*, and three rows of valves, *v, v, v.*

bulb (bulb), *v. i.* [< *bulb, n.*] To project or be protuberant. *Evelyn.*

bulbaceous (bul-bā'shius), *a.* [< L. *bulbaceus*, < *bulbus*, a bulb: see *bulb.*] Bulbous. *Johnson.*

bulbar (bul'bär), *a.* [< L. *bulbus*, bulb, + *-ar*².] 1. Bulbous.—2. In *pathol.*, pertaining to the medulla oblongata.—**Chronic bulbar paralysis,** a disease characterized by progressive paralysis and atrophy of the muscles of the lips, tongue, palate, pharynx, and larynx. Also called *progressive bulbo-nuclear paralysis, progressive atrophic bulbar paralysis,* and *glosso-labio-laryngeal paralysis.*

bulbed (bulbd), *a.* [< *bulb* + *-ed*².] Having a bulb; round-headed.

bulbel (bul'bel), *n.* [< NL. **bulbellus*, **bulbillus*, dim. of L. *bulbus*, bulb.] Same as *bulblet.*

bulberry (bul'ber″i), *n.*; pl. *bulberries* (-iz). Same as *bilberry.*

bulbi, *n.* Plural of *bulbus.*

bulbiferous (bul-bif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *bulbus*, bulb, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Producing bulbs: as, *bulbiferous* stems.

bulbiform (bul'bi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *bulbus*, bulb, + *forma*, form.] Bulb-shaped.

bulbil (bul'bil), *n.* [< NL. **bulbillus*, dim. of L. *bulbus*: see *bulb, bulbus.*] Same as *bulblet.*

bulbine (bul'bin), *n.* [L., < Gr. *βολβίνη*, a white kind of bulbous plant, < *βολβός*, a certain bulbous root: see *bulb.*] An herb having leaves like the leek and a purple flower; dog's-leek.

bulblet (bulb'let), *n.* [< *bulb* + dim. *-let.*] A little bulb; specifically, in *bot.*, a small aërial bulb or bud with fleshy scales, growing in the axils of leaves, as in the tiger-lily, or taking the place of flower-buds, as in the common onion. Also *bulbel, bulbil.*

bulbodium† (bul-bō'di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βολβώδης*, contr. form of *βολβοειδής*, bulb-like, < *βολβός*, a bulb, + *εἶδος*, form.] A word formerly used by botanists for what is now called a corm.

bulbose (bul'bōs), *a.* [< L. *bulbosus*: see *bulbous.*] Producing bulbs; resembling a bulb; bulbous. [Rare.]

bulbotuber (bul'bō-tū″bėr), *n.* [< L. *bulbus*, bulb, + *tuber*, tuber.] A corm. [Rare.]

bulbous (bul'bus), *a.* [= F. *bulbeux*, < L. *bulbosus*, < *bulbus*, bulb.] 1. Producing or growing from bulbs: as, *bulbous* plants.—2. Pertaining to or resembling a bulb; swelling out; bulb-shaped.

> Above the fringe of brushwood on the hill-tops rise the many golden domes and *bulbous* spires of cathedral and convents. *A. J. C. Hare*, Russia, ix.

> A burly, *bulbous* man, who, in sheer ostentation of his venerable progenitors, was the first to introduce into the settlement the ancient Dutch fashion of ten pair of breeches. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 108.

Bulbous torc, a torc made with the ends finished with bulb-shaped ornaments.

bulbul¹ (bůl'bůl), *n.* [= Ar. Turk. Hind. *bulbul*, < Pers. *bulbul*, a nightingale; prob. imitative; cf. *bullen-bullen.*] 1. The Persian name of the nightingale, or a species of nightingale, rendered familiar in English poetry by Moore, Byron, and others. The same name is also given in southern and southwestern Asia to sundry other birds. Specifically—2. In *ornith.*, a bird of the family *Pycnonotidæ.*

bulbul² (bůl'bůl), *n.* [E. Ind.] A name given to the yak.

bulbule (bul'būl), *n.* [< LL. *bulbulus*, dim. of L. *bulbus*, bulb.] A little bulb; a bulblet.

bulbus (bul'bus), *n.*; pl. *bulbi* (-bī). [L.: see *bulb.*] A bulb: used chiefly in anatomy in such phrases as *bulbus oculi*, the eyeball; *bulbus aortæ*, the aortic bulb.—**Bulbus arteriosus.** Same as *bulb of the aorta* (which see, under *bulb*). **Bulbus glandulosus,** or **ventriculus glandulosus,** the glandular or true stomach of birds; the proventriculus. **Bulbus venæ jugularis,** the enlargement of the internal jugular vein at its commencement in the jugular foramen.

bulby (bul'bi), *a.* [< *bulb* + *-y*¹.] Somewhat like a bulb; bulbous.

bulcard† (bul'kärd), *n.* A Cornish name of the blenny.

bulch¹†, *v.* An obsolete variant of *belch.*

bulch²†, *n.* [Appar. shortened from *bulchin.*] A bull-calf: sometimes used familiarly in reference to a person, either in kindness or in contempt.

> So that my *bulch*
> Show but his swarth cheek to me, let earth cleave
> And break from hell, I care not!
> *Ford and Dekker*, Witch of Edmonton, v. 1.

bulchin† (bůl'chin), *n.* [< ME. *bulchin*, < *bul*, a bull, + dim. *-chin* = *-kin.*] A young male calf: often applied in contempt to persons. *Drayton.*

> For ten mark men sold a litille *bulchyn.*
> *Langtoft*, Chronicle (ed. Hearne), p. 174.

> A new-weande *bulchin.* *Marston*, Dutch Courtezan, ii. 1.

buld†, **bulde**†, *v.* Middle English forms of *build.* *Chaucer.*

bulder (bul'dėr), *v. i.* Same as *buller.*

buldering (bul'dėr-ing), *a.* Hot; sultry. [Prov. Eng. (Exmoor).]

bule¹†, *n.* A Middle English form of *bile*¹, *boil*¹.

bule² (böl), *n.* Same as *boul.*

bule³†, *n.* A Middle English form of *bull*¹.

Bulgar (bul'gär), *n.* [= F. *Bulgare* = G. *Bulgar* = Turk. *Bulgar* = Hung. *Bolgar*, etc., ML. *Bulgarus*, < OBulg. *Blŭgarinŭ*, Bulg. *Blŭgarin* = Serv. *Bugarin* = Russ. *Bolgarinŭ, Bulgarŭ*, Bulgar; ML. *Bulgaria*, Russ. *Bulgariya*, etc., Bulgaria. The name is usually associated, without sufficient evidence, with the river *Volga* (Russ. *Volga*, etc.).] 1. A member of an ancient Finnish race, living on the Volga, the Don, the Danube, etc. A tribe of the Bulgars conquered the Slavs of Mœsia in the seventh century, gave the name Bulgaria to the country, and soon became partly Slavic in blood and wholly in language.
2. One of the Slavic inhabitants of Bulgaria; a Bulgarian.

Bulgarian (bul-gā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Bulgar*, *Bulgaria*, + *-ian, -an.*] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the Bulgars. Also *Bulgaric.*—2. Pertaining to Bulgaria, a principality under the nominal suzerainty of Turkey, lying south of the Danube and west of the Black Sea.

II. *n.* 1. A member of the race inhabiting and giving name to Bulgaria; a Slavic Bulgar.—2. The language of the Bulgarians, or Slavic Bulgars. It is divided into two dialects, Old Bulgarian (also called Church Slavic or Slavonian) and New Bulgarian. The former is the richest and best of the Slavic tongues, but is extinct as a spoken language. See *Slavic.*

Bulgaric (bul-gar'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *Bulgar* + *-ic.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the ancient Bulgars and their modern representatives, the Mordvinians and Cheremissians of the Volga.

II. *n.* The speech of the ancient Bulgars and the modern Bulgaric Finns. See I.

bulge (bulj), *n.* [< ME. *bulge*, a swelling, hump, prob. the same as *bulge*, a bag, found oftener in the OF. form *bouge*, > E. *bouge*¹ and *budge*², all due to L. *bulga*, a leathern bag; a word prob. of Celtic origin: Gael. Ir. *bolg*, a bag, akin to AS. *bælg*, a bag, etc. (> E. *bellows, belly*), and prob. to Icel. *baggi*, etc., E. *bag*¹: see *belly, bellows, bag*¹, *bouge*¹, *budge*², and *bilge.*] 1. A rounded protuberance; a swelling; a swell; a hump.

> His nose was cutted as a cat,
> His browes war like litel buskes,
> And his tethe like bare tuskes,
> A ful grete *bulge* open his bak.
> *Ywaine and Gawin* (ed. Ritson, 1802), I. 200.

> We advanced half a mile, and encamped temporarily in a hill girt *bulge* of the fiumara bed.
> *R. F. Burton*, El Medinah, p. [illegible].

2. The swirl made by a salmon rising to the surface. *Sportsman's Gazetteer.* To get the **bulge on one,** to get the advantage of a person; forestall and get the better of one. [Slang.]

bulge (bulj), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *bulged*, ppr. *bulging.* [< *bulge, n.* Cf. *bag*¹, *v.*, and *belly, v.*, ult. connected with *bulge.*] 1. To swell out; be protuberant.

> He spoke; the brawny spearman let his cheek
> *Bulge* with the unswallow'd piece, and turning stared.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

> And the *bulging* nets swept shoreward,
> With their silver-sided haul.
> *Whittier*, The Sycamores.

2. To bilge, as a ship.

> The grievous shipwrack of my travels dear
> In *bulged* bark, all perished in disgrace.
> *Daniel* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 586).

Bulged cask. See *cask*¹.

bulger (bul'jėr), *n.* That which bulges; in *golf*, a club with a convex face.

bulgeways (bulj'wāz), *n. pl.* Same as *bilgeways.*

bulgy (bul'ji), *a.* [< *bulge* + *-y*¹.] Bending outward; bulging: as, "*bulgy* legs," *Dickens.* [Rare.]

bulimia (bū-lim'i-ä), *n.* [= F. *boulimie*, < NL. *bulimia* (LL. *bulīma*, L. *bulīmus*), < Gr. *βουλιμία*, also *βούλιμος*, great hunger, < *βοῦς*, ox, in comp. implying 'great,' + *λιμός*, hunger.] Morbidly voracious appetite; a disease in which the patient has a constant and insatiable craving for food. Also written *bulimy, boulimia, boulimy.*

bulimic (bū-lim'ik), *a.* [< *bulimia* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to bulimia.

Bulimida (bū-lim'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bulimus* + *-ida.*] A group or tribe of terrestrial gastropods, including the genera *Bulimus, Achatina, Pupa*, and *Clausilia.* *Beck*, 1837. [Not in use.]

bulimiform (bū-lim'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Bulimus* + L. *forma*, form.] Having that form of shell characteristic of the genus *Bulimus.*

bulimoid (bū'li-moid), *a.* Having the appearance of or like gastropods of the genus *Bulimus.*

bulimous (bū'li-mus), *a.* [< *bulimia* + *-ous.*] Characterized by bulimia.

bulimulid (bū-lim'ū-lid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Bulimulidæ.*

Bulimulidæ (bū-li-mū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bulimulus* + *-idæ.*] A family of geophilous pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus *Bulimulus*, having the mantle included in the more or less elongated and turreted shell, the jaw thin, provided with distant transverse ribs, and the lateral teeth peculiar in the elongation and curvation of the inner cusp.

Bulimulus (bū-lim'ū-lus), *n.* [NL., as *Bulimus* + dim. *-ulus.*] The typical genus of the family *Bulimulidæ.* There are nine North American species, chiefly of southwestern regions.

Bulimus (bū'li-mus), *n.* [NL. (Scopoli, 1786), an error (as if < Gr. *βούλιμος*, great hunger) for *Bulinus* (Adanson, 1757), prop. (as emended by Oken, 1815) *Bullinus*, < L. *bulla*, a bubble, boss, stud (see *bulla*), + dim. *-inus.*] A genus of land-snails to which very different limits have been assigned. (*a*) With the old authors it was a repository for all land-snails having an ovate form, a longitudinal ovate aperture, and a non-truncate columella. It consequently included numerous heterogeneous species now distributed among different families. (*b*) By recent authors it is restricted to *Helicidæ* of considerable size, represented by *B.* [illegible] (See cut.) Such species are mostly confined to South America. *B. ovatus* has sometimes a shell about 6 inches long.

Bulimus.

bulimy (bū'li-mi), *n.* Same as *bulimia.*

bulk¹ (bulk), *n.* [< ME. *bolke*, a heap, < Icel. *būlki*, the cargo or freight of a ship (cf. mod. *būl-*

[illegible] bulky), orig. a heap, in modern Icel. [illegible] heap: see bulk and *bunch*^{1}), = OSw. *bulk*, a heap, Sw. dial. *bulk*, a knob, bunch, = [illegible] Dan. [illegible], a bump, knob: prob. ult. from the root of *belly*, *bellows*, *bag*^{1}, etc., and thus [illegible] connected with *bulge*, q. v. Cf. *bunk*, *bunch*^{1}. In ref. to the body, first in early mod. E. *bulke*, the breast, thorax, = MD. *bulcke*, 'thorax'; either the same word as *bulk*, a heap, etc., with which it is associated, or the same (with *l* inserted by confusion with *bulk*, a heap) as ME. *bouk*, *buk*, *buc*, the belly, body: see *bouk*^{1}, and cf. *buck*^{5}. The sense of 'breast or chest' runs easily into that of 'the whole body,' and this into the sense of 'the whole dimensions, the gross.'] **1†.** A heap.

> [illegible] cumulus, acervus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 43.

2. Magnitude of material substance; whole dimensions in length, breadth, and thickness; size of a material thing: as, an ox or a ship of great *bulk*.

> A sturdy mountaineer of six feet two and corresponding *bulk*. *Hawthorne*, Old Manse, II.

3. The gross; the greater part; the main mass or body: as, the *bulk* of a debt; the *bulk* of a nation.

> It is certain that, though the English love liberty, the [illegible] of the English people desire a king.
> *W. Godwin*, Hist. Commonwealth, iv. 2.

> She will enjoy eight hundred a year independent while I live; and . . . the *bulk* of my fortune at my death.
> *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

> The ease and completeness with which the invaders had won the *bulk* of Britain only brought out in stronger relief the completeness of their repulse from the south.
> *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 108.

4†. The bottom or hold of a ship.

> [illegible] the bulke, belly or bottom of a ship. *Florio.*

5. The entire space in a ship's hold for the stowage of goods; hence, that which is stowed; the mass of the cargo: as, to break *bulk* for unloading.—**6†.** The breast; the chest; the thorax.

> Yᵉ *bulke*, thorax. *Levins*, Manip. Vocab. (1570), col. 187.

> *Torace* [It.], the brest or *bulke* of a man. *Florio* (1598).

7. The body of a living creature.

> He raised a sigh so piteous and profound,
> That it did seem to shatter all his *bulk*,
> And end his being. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 1.

> Vast *bulks* which little souls but ill supply.
> *Dryden*, Annus Mirabilis, l. 280.

> Bones of some vast *bulk* that lived and roar'd
> Before man was. *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

Elasticity of bulk. See *elasticity*.—**Laden in bulk,** having the cargo loose in the hold, or not inclosed in boxes, bales, bags, or casks.—**To break bulk.** See *break*.
=Syn. 2. Greatness, largeness, extent, bigness; *Magnitude*, [illegible].

bulk^1 (bulk), *v.* [< *bulk*^{1}, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To increase in bulk; grow large; swell.

> He [Chalmers] would dilate on one doctrine till it *bulked* [illegible] *North British Rev.*

> But the more he is alone with nature, the greater man and his doings *bulk* in the consideration of his fellow-men.
> *The Century*, XXVII. [illegible]

II. *trans.* To put or hold in bulk or as a mass; fix the bulk of in place: as, to *bulk* a cargo. [Rare.]

> [illegible] with ribs of wreck,
> Or like an old-world mammoth *bulk'd* in ice,
> Not to be molten out. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

bulk^2†, *v. i.* [ME.: var. of *bolk*, q. v.] To belch.

> [illegible] in thi throte,
> [illegible]
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

bulk^3 (bulk), *n.* [< Icel. *bālkr*, a beam, rafter, [illegible], partition, = E. *balk*^{1}, a beam, ridge, etc.: see *balk*^{1}, and cf. *bulkhead*.] **1†.** A partition; a projecting part of a building.

> Here, stand behind this *bulk*. *Shak.*, Othello, v. 1.

2. A stall in front of a shop. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** A [illegible] chest or box.

> [illegible]

bulk^4 [illegible] [< ME. [illegible] *bunch*^{2}, [illegible] through *bund* [illegible].] **1†.** [illegible]

> [illegible]
> [illegible]
> [illegible]

2. [illegible] [Prov. Eng.]

bulkar [illegible]

bulker [illegible] [< *bulk*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] [illegible] employed to determine the [illegible] to fix the [illegible] which they are [illegible]

bulker [illegible] also written [illegible] *bulk* + *-er*^{1}.] **1†.** A beam. *Skinner.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A butcher's stall. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** One who sleeps under bulks or benches; a night-walker. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**4†.** A common strumpet or jilt. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

bulkhead (bulk'hed), *n.* [< *bulk*^{3}, partition, + *head*.] **1.** A partition. Specifically—(*a*) A partition in a ship to form separate apartments, or a water-tight partition placed in the hull to prevent the passage of water or fire from one part to another in case of accident; also, a screen, as for protection in a fight.

> We had only to wring out our wet clothes [and] hang them up to chafe against the *bulkheads*.
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 33.

(*b*) In *civil engin.*, a partition built in a tunnel, conduit, or other subterranean passage, intended to prevent the passage of air, water, or mud.

2. A water-face of a wharf, pier, or sea-wall.—**3.** A horizontal or inclined door giving access from the outside of a house to the cellar. [New Eng.]—**Bulkhead door,** a water-tight door in a bulkhead.—**Bulkhead line,** a surveyors' line showing how far the bulkheads of piers may project into a stream or harbor.—**Collision bulkhead,** a strong bulkhead built across a ship, near the bows, and designed to prevent it from filling with water if the bows are stove in.—**Screen bulkhead** (*naut.*), a screen of canvas or other cloth, taking the place of a bulkhead.

bulkiness (bul'ki-nes), *n.* [< *bulky* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being bulky; magnitude in bulk or size.

bulky (bul'ki), *a.* [< *bulk*^{1} + *-y*^{1}. Cf. Icel. *būlkalegr*, bulky, Sw. dial. *bullkug*, bunchy, protuberant.] **1.** Of great bulk or size; large. Hence—**2.** Unwieldy; clumsy.

> Latreus, the *bulkiest* of the double race. *Dryden.*

> The book . . . suffers from the editor's *bulky* style.
> *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 164.

=**Syn.** *Bulky, Massive, Massy, Ponderous, Burly.* *Bulky* refers to prominence, excess, or unwieldiness of size; it applies properly to material things; if applied to persons, it implies the development of physical size at the expense of higher qualities. *Massy* is, strictly, poetic for *massive*. The two denote weight and solidity quite as much as size, while that which is *bulky* may be hollow and comparatively light: as, a *bulky* bundle of straw; a *massive* jaw; "ingots of *massy* gold." *Ponderous* primarily denotes weight and not size, but has come to have a secondary suggestion of unwieldiness. *Burly* is applicable only to persons, and expresses bigness, solidity, and force, with something of coarseness of manner.

> In 1603, Jonson produced his mighty tragedy of Sejanus, a noble piece of work, full of learning, ingenuity, and force of mind in wielding *bulky* materials.
> *Whipple*, Old Eng. Dram.

> And bared the knotted column of his throat,
> The *massive* square of his heroic breast.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

> We turned down into a narrow street, and, after proceeding a little way, passed under a *massy* arched gateway, and found ourselves in the spacious courtyard of this princely mansion. *W. Ware*, Zenobia, I. 29.

> Slowly the *ponderous* portal
> Closed, and in silence the crowd awaited the will of the soldiers. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, i. 4.

bull^1 (bůl), *n.* [< ME. *bul*, *bule*, *bol*, *bole* (these forms appar. after Scand.), also *bulle*, appar. < AS. **bulla* (not found, but indicated by the rare dim. *bulluca*, > E. *bullock*^{1}, q. v.) = MD. *bulle*, *bolle*, D. *bul* = MLG. LG. *bulle* (> G. *bulle*) = Icel. *boli*, a bull (cf. *baula*, a cow: see *bawl*^{1}), = Norw. *bol* = ODan. *bul*, a bull, Dan. *boll*, a castrated bull (cf. OBulg. *volŭ* = Serv. *vo* = Bohem. *wůl* (*wol-*) = Pol. *wol* (barred *l*), an ox, = Russ. *volu*, a bull, = Lith. *bullus* = Lett. *bullis*); prob. from the root of *bell*^{2}, *bellow*, q. v.] **1.** The male of the domestic bovine, of which the female is a *cow*; in general, the male of any bovine, as of the different species of the genus *Bos*.—**2.** An old male whale, sea-lion, sea-bear, or fur-seal.—**3.** [*cap.*] Taurus, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac.—**4.** In *stock-exchange slang*, one who endeavors to effect a rise in the price of stock: the opposite of a *bear*. See *bear*^{2}, 5.

> *Old Stock.* Zounds! where are all the Jews this afternoon? Are you a *bull* or a Bear to-day, Abraham?
> *2d Stock.* A *Bull*, faith; but I have a good Putt for next week. *Mrs. Centlivre*, Bold Stroke, iv.

5. The bull's-eye of a target.—**6.** *pl.* The stems of hedge-thorns. **7.** *pl.* The transverse bars of wood into which the heads of harrows are set. *Grose; Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**8†.** A five-shilling piece. *Brewer.*—**9†.** A small [illegible].—**10.** The weak grog made by pouring water into a spirit-cask nearly empty. [Slang.]—**Bull bay.** [illegible]—**To take the bull by the horns,** [illegible]

bull^1 (bůl), *v. t.* [< *bull*^{1}, *n.*; = Icel. *bola*, butt, push.] **1.** To toss or throw up (hedges), as bulls do. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** In the *stock exchange*, to endeavor to raise, as the price of stocks, artificially and unduly. See the noun.—**To bull a barrel,** to pour water into a cask, when it is nearly empty, to prevent it from leaking.—**To bull the market,** to operate for a rise in prices, as is done by brokers who are long in any particular stock.

bull^1 (bůl), *a.* [< *bull*^{1}, *n.*, 4.] In the *stock exchange*, in the interest of or favorable to the bulls; buoyant; rising: as, a *bull* movement; a *bull* market.

bull^2 (bůl), *n.* [< ME. *bulle*, < OF. *bulle*, F. *bulle* = It. *bolla*, *bulla* = D. *bul*, *bulle* = G. Dan. *bulle* = Sw. *bulla* = Icel. *bōla* (in *bann-bōla*, a bull of excommunication), < ML. *bulla*, a papal edict, any edict or writing, a seal, L. *bulla*, a boss, knob, stud, bubble: see *bulla*, *bill*^{3}, *billet*^{1}, *bullet*, *bulletin*, *boil*^{2}, *bowl*^{2}, etc.] **1.** Same as *bulla*, 2.—**2.** The most authoritative official document issued by the pope or in his name: usually an open letter containing some decree, order, or decision relating to matters of grace or justice. It derives its name from the leaden seal (Latin *bulla*) appended to it by a thread or band, which is red or yellow when the bull refers to matters of grace, and uncolored and of hemp when it refers to matters of justice. On one side of the seal is the name of the pope, and on the other are the heads of St. Peter and St. Paul. Bulls are written in Latin, either in the ordinary cursive hand or in round Gothic characters, and have a red seal on the parchment itself, in which the name of the pope encircles the heads of the apostles. They begin with the name of the pope, followed by the term *episcopus* (bishop) and the words *servus servorum Dei* (servant of the servants of God) and a salutation, and close with the place and date of execution and the subscription of the chancellor or other functionary of the papal chancery. The distinctive name of a bull is taken from the first word or words of the general introduction which follows the salutation: as, the bull *Unigenitus*, which begins with the words *Unigenitus Dei*, etc., issued in 1713 by Clement XI., condemning the Jansenist propositions set forth in Quesnel's "Moral Reflections." A *brief*, though of equal authority with a *bull*, differs from it in several important points, chiefly of form. It is shorter, relates to subjects of inferior importance, is written in Latin in ordinary Roman letters and on the smooth side of the parchment, uses the word *papa* instead of *episcopus* in the introductory formula, is sealed with red wax instead of lead, and with the pope's private seal, the fisherman's ring, and is never signed by the pope himself, but by a secretary of the papal chancery. Both briefs and bulls belong to a class of papal documents generically called *apostolic letters*; these are *encyclical* when addressed to the bishops of the Roman Catholic world, and from their contents are called *constitutions*, *decretals* (ancient), *synodal letters* (also ancient), *rescripts*, *motus proprii*, etc. *Consistorial bulls* are issued after consultation with the consistory of cardinals, and are signed by all the cardinals consulted.

> The church published her *bulls* of crusade; offering liberal indulgences to those who served.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

> The pope has issued a *bull* deposing Queen Elizabeth.
> *Macaulay*, Disabilities of the Jews.

3. An official letter; an edict; especially, an imperial edict under the Roman or the old German empire.—**Golden bull,** a name given to several celebrated historical documents, from their golden seal. The most notable of these is an edict or imperial constitution made in 1356 by the emperor Charles IV., regulating the mode of procedure in the election and coronation of the emperor.—**Leaden bulls,** the designation of official documents (from their leaden seals) sent by the emperors of Constantinople to patriarchs and princes, by the grandees of the empire, of France, Sicily, etc., and by patriarchs and bishops.

bull^3† (bůl), *n.* [= F. *bulle*, formerly *bule* = Sp. obs. *bulla* = Pg. *bolha* = It. *bolla*, *bulla*, < L. *bulla*, a bubble: see *bull*^{2}.] A bubble.

> Life is as a *bull* rising on the water. *Nowell.* (*Davies.*)

bull^4 (bůl), *n.* [Not found earlier than the 17th century, except as ME. *bul* (about A. D. 1320) in the doubtful passage first quoted. Origin uncertain. Several anecdotes involving Irish speakers have been told (and appar. invented) to account for the word. It is usually associated with *bull*^{2}, a papal edict, in allusion, it is said, to the contrast between the humble professions of the pope, as in his styling himself 'servant of servants,' and the absolutely dictatorial nature of his edicts. This explanation, which rests partly on the passage quoted from Milton (cf. *bullish*^{2}, also in Milton), below, is hardly tenable on historical grounds. The Icel. *bull*, nonsense, *bulla*, talk nonsense, chat, is mod., and, if not from the E. word, is to be associated with *bulla*, boil, and ult. with L. *bullire*, a bubble: see *bull*^{3}.] A gross inconsistency in language; a ludicrous blunder involving a contradiction in terms: commonly regarded as especially characteristic of the Irish, and often called an *Irish bull*.

> Quilk man quilk celt quilk [illegible] quilk fugul
> I sal you tel, with-uten *bul*.
> *Cursor Mundi* (E. E. T. S.), l. 21269.

> I may say (without a *bull*) this controversy of yours is so much the more needless by how much that about which it is (Reformation) is so without all controversy needful.
> *Charles Hall*, Ahab's Fall (1644), Ded.

> And whereas the Papist boasts himself to be a Roman Catholic, it is a mere contradiction, one of the pope's *bulls*, as if he should say universal particular; a Catholic schismatic. *Milton*, True Religion.

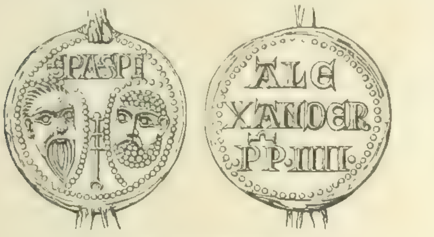
"Why, Friend," says he, . . . "I myself have knowne a beast winter'd one whole summer for a noble." "That was a *Bull*, my Lord, I beleeve," says the fellow.
Thoms, Anecdotes and Traditions (Camden Soc.), p. 79.

Syn. *Error*, *Mistake*, etc. See *blunder*.

bulla (bul'ä), *n.*; pl. *bullæ* (-ē). [L., a bubble, boss, knob, an ornament, etc.: hence E. *bull*^{2}, *bull*^{3}, *bill*^{3}, *bowl*^{2}, etc.; cf. Hind. *bulbula*, *bulla*, a bubble, and E. *bubble*^{1}, etc.; all perhaps orig. imitative.] **1.** An ornament in the form of a capsule or locket, in use among the ancient Romans, who adopted it from the Etruscans. It was worn especially around the neck as an amulet by Roman children, both boys and girls, its protective virtue being supposed to reside either in its precious material or in some substance inclosed within it. It was of gold in the families of the nobly born and the rich, and of commoner material among others. It was laid aside by young men upon attaining maturity, and dedicated to Hercules or to the household lares; by young women it was dedicated to Juno.

When now my golden *Bulla* (hung on high
To household gods) declar'd me past a boy.
Dryden, tr. of Persius, Satires, v. 42.

2. A seal attached to a document. Specifically—(*a*) A seal used by the emperors of Constantinople, and by the early emperors of the Holy Roman (German) Empire, and by other sovereigns. (*b*) A leaden seal attached to important documents issued by the pope. See *bull*^{2}, 2.

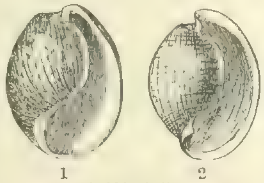


Bulla of Pope Alexander IV.

3. Any ornament of rounded form, especially if suspended, such as those which are attached by small chains to the Hungarian crown.—**4.** In *pathol.*, a bleb or portion of epidermis raised by the extravasation of a transparent watery fluid, as in erysipelas, etc.—**5.** In *anat.*, an inflated portion of the bony external meatus of the ear, forming a more or less well-marked prominence on each side at the base of the skull of many animals, usually constituted by a bulbous tympanic bone. Also called *bulla ossea*. See extract.

In some Marsupials, where the tympanic does not pass beyond the annular condition, there is an apparently similar *bulla*, but this is formed by an extension of the bases of the alæ temporales (Dasyurus, Petaurista, Perameles).
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 466.

6. [*cap.*] A genus of tectibranchiate (or pleurobranchiate) gastropods, to which very different limits have been assigned. (*a*) By the old conchologists not only were most of the tectibranchiates included, but also various other gastropods having shells like or supposed to be like them were referred to the genus. (*b*) By recent writers it is restricted to the bubble-shells, so called from their ventricous oval shells, so convoluted that the last whorl envelops all the others: typical of the family *Bullidæ*. Also called *Glandula*.



Bubble-shells.

1, *Bulla ampulla*; 2, *Bulla* (*Atys*) *naucum*.

bullace (bul'ās), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bullis*, *bulloes*; < ME. *bulas*, *bolas*, also *bolaster*, *bolystre* (cf. *bolas tre*, *bulas-tre*, where *tre* is regarded as E. *tree*), < Gael. *bulaistear* = Ir. *bulistair*, a bullace, sloe, connected with Ir. *bulos*, a prune, = Bret. *bolos*, *polos*, bullace, > prob. OF. *baloce*, *beloce*, *belloche* (F. dial. *beloce*), bullace, *bellocier*, bullace-tree. Cf. E. dial. (Cornwall) *bullum*, the fruit of the bullace-tree.] **1.** A species of plum, *Prunus insititia*, a native of Asia Minor and southern Europe, but now naturalized and cultivated further north. It differs from the common plum, *P. domestica*, chiefly in its spiny branches. The fruit is used like damsons.
2. The popular name of *Melicocca bijuga*, a common West Indian tree, producing a green egg-shaped fruit with a pleasant vinous and aromatic flavor.—**3.** In the United States, the muscadine grape, *Vitis vulpina*.

Bulladæ (bul'a-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Bullidæ*.

bullæ, *n.* Plural of *bulla*.

bullah (bul'ä), *n.* [E. Ind.] A weight equal to $4\frac{1}{4}$ pounds, used in some parts of the East Indies for grain.

bullantic (bu-lan'tik), *a.* [< ML. *bullan(t-)s*, ppr. of *bullare*, attach the seal, < *bulla*, seal: see *bull*^{2}.] Pertaining to or used in apostolic bulls: as, *bullantic* letters, certain ornamental capitals used in these bulls.

bullarium (bu-lā'ri-um), *n.* Same as *bullary*^{1}.

bullary^1 (bul'a-ri), *n.* [< ML. *bullarium*, a collection of papal bulls, < *bulla*: see *bull*^{2}.] A collection of papal bulls.

bullary^2 (bul'a-ri), *n.* [A pedantic (law) form of *boilary* or *boilery*, as if < ML. **bullarium*, < L. *bullare* for *bullire*, boil: see *boil*^{2}.] A house in which salt is prepared by boiling.

bullate (bul'āt), *a.* [< L. *bullatus*, pp. and adj.: see the verb.] **1.** In *bot.*, having elevations like blisters. A bullate leaf is one whose surface between the veins is thrown into projections, which are convex on the upper surface and concave beneath, as in the cabbage. In the bullate thallus of a lichen the concavities are on the upper surface.
2. In *pathol.*, blistered.—**3.** In *anat.*, inflated; vaulted; ventricous; fornicated and with thin walls: as, a *bullate* tympanic bone (that is, one forming a bulla ossea).—**4.** In *zoöl.*, having the surface covered with irregular and slight elevations, giving a blistered appearance.

bullate†, *v. i.* [< L. *bullatus*, pp. of *bullare*, bubble, < *bulla*, a bubble: see *boil*^{2}, *bulla*.] To bubble or boil.

bullated (bul'ā-ted), *a.* Bullate; rendered bullate.

bullation (bu-lā'shon), *n.* In *anat.*, inflation; fornication; cameration.

bull-baiting (bul'bā"ting), *n.* The practice of baiting or attacking bulls with dogs, a sport formerly very popular in England, but made illegal in 1835.

Among those who at a late period patronised or defended *bull-baiting* were Windham and Parr; and even Canning and Peel opposed the measure for its abolition by law.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iv.

bullbat (bul'bat), *n.* A local or popular name in the United States of the night-hawk or long-winged goatsucker, *Chordeiles popetue* or *C. virginianus*. So called from its flying most in the evening or in cloudy weather, and from the noise which it makes as it moves through the air. It belongs to the family *Caprimulgidæ*, like the whippoorwill, but is of a different genus. Also called *pisk* and *piramidig*.

bullbear†, *n.* [< *bull*^{1} + *bear*^{2}. Cf. *bugbear*.] A bugbear. *Harvey*. (*Halliwell*.)

bullbee (bul'bē), *n.* Same as *bullfly*.

bull-beef (bul'bēf), *n.* The flesh of a bull; hence, coarse beef. [In the latter sense colloquial.]

bullbeggar (bul'beg"är), *n.* [In form, < *bull*^{1} + *beggar*; but prob. a corruption of a word of different origin; cf. *bully*, *v.*, *bullbear*, a bugbear, D. *bullebak*, a bugbear: see *bugbear*.] Something that excites needless fear; a hobgoblin; an object of terror.

They are all as mad as I; they all have trades now,
And roar about the streets like *bull-beggars*.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, iv. 2.

This was certainly an ass in a lion's skin; a harmless *bull-beggar*, who delights to frighten innocent people.
Tatler, No. 212.

bull-boat (bul'bōt), *n.* A rude boat made by the North American Indians, usually a shallow crate covered with the raw hide of the bull elk.

bullbrier (bul'brī"ėr), *n.* A name given to species of *Smilax*, *S. Pseudo-China* and *S. tamnoides*, of the southern United States, which have tuberous roots, and stems armed with stout prickles.

bull-calf (bul'käf), *n.* [< *bull*^{1} + *calf*; = D. *bulkalf* = Icel. *bola-kālfr*.] **1.** A male calf.—**2.** A stupid fellow. *Shak.*

bullcomber (bul'kō"mėr), *n.* A name of the common English beetle, *Scarabæus typhæus*, or *Typhæus vulgaris*, and other species of the family *Scarabæidæ*.

bull-dance (bul'dans), *n.* *Naut.*, a dance performed by men only.

bulldog (bul'dog), *n.* [< *bull*^{1} + *dog*; hence F. *bouledogue*, Russ. *bulĭdogŭ*, Hind. *buldāg-kuttā* (*kuttā*, dog). Cf. equiv. D. *bulhond* (*hond* = E. *hound*), LG. *bullenbiter* = G. *bullenbeisser* = Dan. *bulbider*, lit. 'bull-biter.'] **1.** A variety of dog of comparatively small size, but very strong and muscular, with a large head, broad muzzle, short hair, tapering smooth tail, and remarkable courage and ferocity. Dogs of this kind were formerly much used in bull-baiting, whence the name.—**2**†. A bailiff.

I sent for a couple of *bull-dogs*, and arrested him.
Farquhar, Love and a Bottle, iii. 2.

3. The assistant or servant who attends the proctor of an English university when on duty.

Sentiments which vanish for ever at the sight of the proctor with his *bull-dogs*, as they call them, or four muscular fellows which [sic] always follow him, like so many bailiffs.
Westminster Rev., XXXV. 232.

4. [Cf. *barker*^{1}, 4.] A pistol; in recent use, a small revolver with a short barrel carrying a large ball. [Cant.]

"I have always a brace of *bulldogs* about me." . . . So saying, he exhibited a very handsome, highly finished, and richly mounted pair of pistols.
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, II. 191.

5. *Naut.*: (*a*) The great gun in the officers' ward-room cabin. (*b*) A general term for main-deck guns.—**6.** In *metal.*, tap-cinder from the puddling-furnace, after the protoxid of iron has been converted into sesquioxid by roasting. It may be used as an ore of iron for making what is known as cinder-iron. It is also extensively used as a lining for the sides of the puddling-furnace. [Eng.]
7. A name given by the Canadian half-breeds to the gadfly. **Bulldog bat.** See *bat*^{2}. **Bulldog forceps,** forceps with pointed teeth for grasping an artery, etc.

bulldoze (bul'dōz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bulldozed*, ppr. *bulldozing*. [Also written *bulldose*; explained as orig. to give one a *dose* of the *bull-whack* or *bull-whip*; but the second element, if of this origin, would hardly become *-doze*.] **1.** To punish summarily with a bull-whip; cowhide.—**2.** To coerce or intimidate by violence or threats; especially, in politics, to bully; influence unfairly: applied particularly to the practices of some southern whites since the civil war. [U. S. slang.]

The use of this weapon [the bull-whip] was the original application of *bull-doze*. It first found its way into print after the civil war, when it came to mean intimidation for political purposes by violence or threats of violence. Since that time it has acquired a wider significance, and may be used with reference to intimidation of any kind.
Mag. of Amer. Hist., XIII. 98.

bulldozer (bul'dō-zėr), *n.* **1.** One who bulldozes; one who intimidates others by threats of violence.—**2.** A revolver. [U. S. slang in both senses.]

bulled†, *p. a.* [For *bolled*, pp. of ME. *bollen*, swell: see *boln*^{1}.] Swollen; expanded. *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

bullen (bul'en), *n.* [Origin unknown.] The awn or chaff from hemp or flax. [Prov. Eng.]

bullen-bullen (bul'en-bul"en), *n.* [Imitative reduplication; cf. *bulbul*.] The native name of the Australian lyre-bird, *Menura superba*.

bullenger†, *n.* A variant of *balinger*.

bullen-nail (bul'en-nāl), *n.* A round-headed nail with a short shank, tinned and lacquered, used chiefly by upholsterers.

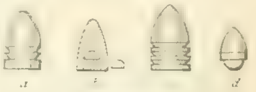
buller (bul'ėr), *v. i.* [E. dial.: see *bulder*, *boulder*.] To roar. [Prov. Eng.]

bullescence (bu-les'ens), *n.* [< L. *bullescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *bullescere*, begin to bubble, < *bullire*, bubble: see *boil*^{2}.] In *bot.*, a bullate condition. See *bullate*, 1.

bullet (bul'et), *n.* [< F. *boulet*, a cannon-ball, dim. of OF. *boule*, a ball, > E. *bowl*^{2}, of which *bullet* is thus practically a diminutive: see *bowl*^{2}.] **1**†. A small ball.

When one doth die another is elected by the Great Master and his Knights, who give their voices by *bullets*, as do the Venetians.
Sandys, Travels, p. 180.

Specifically—**2.** A small metallic projectile intended to be discharged from a firearm: commonly limited to leaden projectiles for small arms. Bullets were formerly always spherical in form, but many changes have been made in them in both shape and structure. The bullet used for rifles of recent construction is elongated and conical, or rather ogival, at the apex, somewhat like half an egg drawn out, with a hollow at the base, into which a plug of wood or clay is inserted, and with small cuts (cannelures) in the metal outside, which are filled with beeswax to lubricate the barrel while the bullet is passing through it. When the gun is fired the plug is driven forward to the head of the cavity, forcing the base of the bullet outward till the lead completely fills the grooves in the rifled barrel. The plug is often omitted, the base of the bullet being forced into the grooves by the expansive force of the powder.



Rifle-bullets.

a, Minié; *b*, Enfield; *c*, Springfield; *d*, Prussian needle-gun.

3. In *her.*, a roundel sable (that is, a black circle), supposed to represent a cannon-ball.—**Bullet-compasses.** See [illegible].—**Dumdum bullet,** a half-covered [illegible] expansible soft core: named from the Dumdum ammunition-works at Calcutta.—**Every bullet has its billet.** See *billet*^{1}.—**Naked bullet** (*milit.*), an elongated projectile with one or more grooves or cannelures encircling it, as distinguished from the patched bullet formerly used.

bullet-bag (bul'et-bag), *n.* A leathern pouch for holding bullets, formerly carried attached to a bandoleer or baldric. When the baldric was not worn, the bullet-bag was attached to the girdle, beside the powder-flask.

bullet-headed (bůl'et-hed'ed), *a.* 1. Round-headed.—2. Stupid; doltish.

bullet-hook (bůl'et-hůk), *n.* A tool for extracting bullets.

bulletin (bůl'e̤-tin), *n.* [F., < It. *bullettino*, *bollettino*, dim. of *bulletta*, *bolletta*, dim. of *bulla*, [illegible]: see *bull*2 and the ult. identical *bill*3.] 1. An authenticated official report concerning some public event, such as military operations, the health of a sovereign or other distinguished personage, etc., issued for the information of the public.

> False as a bulletin became a proverb in Napoleon's time. *Carlyle.*

2. Any notice or public announcement, especially of news recently received.—3. A name given to various periodical publications recording the proceedings of learned societies.

bulletin (bůl'e̤-tin), *v. t.* [< *bulletin*, *n.*] To make known by a bulletin publicly posted.

> It would be as interesting to *bulletin* the last siege of Jerusalem in a village where the event was unknown, if the date was suppressed.
> *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 142.

bulletin-board (bůl'e̤-tin-bōrd), *n.* A board publicly exposed, on which to placard recent news, notices, etc.

bullet-ladle (bůl'et-lā"dl), *n.* A hemispherical ladle for melting lead to run bullets.

bullet-machine (bůl'et-ma̤-shēn"), *n.* A machine for forming bullets. The metal, in the form of a [illegible] is cut into short lengths as it unwinds, and these blanks are then pressed into shape between dies.

bullet-mold (bůl'et-mōld), *n.* A mold for casting bullets.

bullet-probe (bůl'et-prōb), *n.* A probe used in exploring for bullets in wounds.

bullet-proof (bůl'et-pröf), *a.* Capable of resisting the impact of a bullet.

bulletrie (bůl'e̤-tri), *n.* See *bully-tree.*

bullet-screw (bůl'et-skrö), *n.* A screw at the end of a ramrod, which can be forced into a bullet in order to draw it from a gun-barrel.

bullet-shell (bůl'et-shel), *n.* An explosive bullet for small arms.

bullet-tree, *n.* See *bully-tree.*

bullet-wood (bůl'et-wůd), *n.* A very strong, close-grained, dark-brown wood of India, from a species of *Mimusops*. See *bully-tree*.

bull-face† (bůl'fās), *n.* A threatening face or appearance.

> Come not to fright maids with thy *bull-faces* !
> [illegible]
> *Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 2.

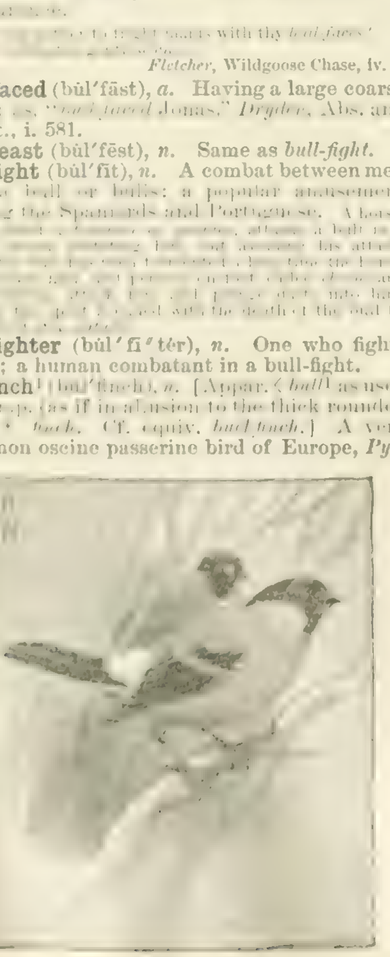
bull-faced (bůl'fāst), *a.* Having a large coarse face: as, "*bull-faced* Jonas," *Dryden*, Abs. and Achit., i. 581.

bull-feast (bůl'fēst), *n.* Same as *bull-fight.*

bull-fight (bůl'fīt), *n.* A combat between men and a bull or bulls: a popular amusement among the Spaniards and Portuguese. A horseman [illegible] with the death of the bull by the [illegible].

bull-fighter (bůl'fī"tėr), *n.* One who fights bulls; a human combatant in a bull-fight.

bullfinch1 (bůl'finch), *n.* [Appar. < *bull*1 as used in comp. (as if in allusion to the thick rounded bill) + *finch*. Cf. equiv. *bud-finch*.] A very common oscine passerine bird of Europe, *Pyrrhula vulgaris*; a kind of finch of the family *Fringillidæ*, with a very short, stout, turgid bill, which, like the crown, is black, and a body bluish above, and, in the male, tile-red below: a favorite cage-bird, easily taught to sing a variety of notes. The name is extended to other species of the same genus, and also to those of some related genera.—**Bullfinch tanager**, one of the finches or thick-billed tanagers of the genus *Euphonia*, and others of like character.—**Pine bullfinch**, the pine grosbeak, *Pinicola enucleator*. See *grosbeak*.



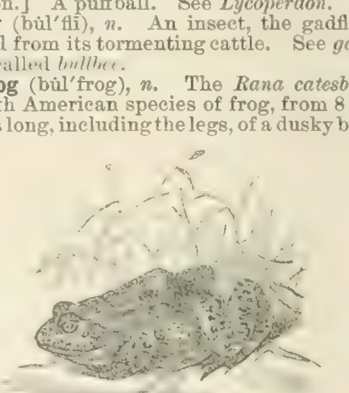
bullfinch2 (bůl'finch), *n.* [A corruption of *bull-fence*, a fence for confining bulls, < *bull*1 + *fence*.] In England, a strong fence, or a hedge allowed to grow high enough to impede hunters, and much used as a test of skill in steeple-chasing.

bullfish (bůl'fish), *n.* A name of the great seal, *Phoca barbata*, or *Erignathus barbatus.*

bullfist (bůl'fist), *n.* [Also written *bullfeist*, *bullfice*; < *bull*1 + *fist*2, dial. *feist*, *foist*, a puffball, lit. a breaking of wind: see *fist*2, *foist*1. The German name *bofist* (> *Bovista*) and the generic name *Lycoperdon* are of similar signification.] A puffball. See *Lycoperdon.*

bullfly (bůl'flī), *n.* An insect, the gadfly, so named from its tormenting cattle. See *gadfly.* Also called *bullbee*.

bullfrog (bůl'frog), *n.* The *Rana catesbiana*, a North American species of frog, from 8 to 12 inches long, including the legs, of a dusky brown or olive color marked with darker. These frogs live chiefly in stagnant water, and utter a loud croaking sound resembling the bellowing of a bull, whence the name.



Bullfrog (*Rana catesbiana*).

bull-fronted (bůl'frun"ted), *a.* Having a front or forehead like a bull.

> A sturdy man he looked to fell an ox,
> *Bull-fronted*, ruddy. *Hood.*

bull-fronts (bůl'frunts), *n. pl.* [E. dial., also called *bull-faces.*] Tufts of coarse grass, *Aira cæspitosa*. *Brockett.*

bullhead (bůl'hed), *n.* [< ME. *bulhede*, name of a fish (L. *capito*), < *bul*, bull1, + *hede*, head.] 1. The popular name of certain fishes. (*a*) In England: (1) *Cottus gobio*, a fish about 4 inches long, with head very large and broader than the body. Often also called *miller's-thumb*. Also locally applied in the United States to allied species of the genus *Uranidea*. (2) *Agonus cataphractus*, called the *armed bullhead*. (*b*) In the United States, a cottoid fish, as *Cottus* [illegible] or *C.* [illegible], better known as *sculpin*. [Local.] (*c*) In America, a species of *Amiurus*, also called *horned pout*. See *catfish*. (*d*) A gobioid fish, *Eleotris gobioides*, with a broad head, large scales in 36-40 rows, and a blackish-brown color. It is common in the rivers and lakes of New Zealand. (*e*) A fish of the family *Batrachidæ*, otherwise called [illegible] *bullhead*. *Swainson*, 1839.

2. A tadpole. [Prov. Eng.]—3. A small water-insect of a black color.—4. The golden plover, *Charadrius fulvus*.—5. A stupid fellow; a lubber. *Johnson.*

bull-head (bůl'hed), *a.* Same as *bull-headed.*—**Bull-head ax.** See *ax*1.—**Bull-head whiting**, a sciænoid fish, *Menticirrus alburnus*; the southern kingfish. [Florida.]

bull-headed (bůl'hed"ed), *a.* 1. Having a head like that of a bull. Hence—2. Obstinate; blunderingly aggressive; stupid.

bullhoof (bůl'hǒf), *n.* A name given in Jamaica to a species of passion-flower, *Passiflora Murucuja*, with handsome scarlet flowers, from the shape of the leaves. It is also applied, as in Honduras, to some species of bully-tree.

bullhuss (bůl'hus), *n.* [< *bull*1 + dial. *huss*, the dogfish.] A local English name of the dogfish, *Scyllium catulus*.

bullid (bul'id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Bullidæ*.

Bullidæ (bul'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bulla* + *-idæ*.] A family of tectibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Bulla*, which has been variously limited [illegible] teeth, each row having a central tooth and numerous nearly uniform lateral teeth. The species are marine, frequenting sandy or muddy bottoms near the shore, sometimes going into brackish water. The shell is often spotted. Also written *Bullada*. See cut under *Bulla*.

bulliform (bul'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *bulla*, a bubble, etc., + *forma*, shape.] 1. Resembling a blister.

> The *bulliform* or hygroscopic cells of grasses and sedges.
> *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXXII. 231.

2. Having the form characteristic of the genus *Bulla*, or of gastropods of the family *Bullidæ.*

bullimong†, **bullimung**†, *n.* [Also *bullimony*, *bollimony*; origin uncertain.] A mixture of oats, peas, and vetches. *Tusser*; *Grose.*

bullimony (bul'i-mo̤-ni), *n.* Same as *bullimong.*

bulling (bůl'ing), *n.* [Appar. verbal n. of *bull*1, *v.*, 1, throw up, toss.] A method of detaching loosened masses of rock from their bed by exploding gunpowder which has been poured into the fissures.

bulling-shovel (bůl'ing-shov"l), *n.* In *metal.*, a peculiar form of shovel used in ore-dressing. It is of triangular form, with a sharp point. See *van* and *vanning-shovel*. [Eng.]

bullion1 (bůl'yon), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bollyon*, < late ME. *bolion*, earlier prob. **bulion*, **bullion* (AF. *bullione*, *boillon*, a mint, ML. AL. *bullio(n-)*, *bulliona*, an ingot of gold or silver), for **bilion*, **billion*, < AF. *billon*, OF. *billon*, mod. F. *billon* (= Pr. *billo* = Sp. *vellon* = Pg. *bilhão* = It. *biglione*; ML. *billio(n-)*, prop. **billo(n-)*: all prob. < OF.), a cast lump or ingot of metal, a place where metal is cast or coined, a mint, also base or short-weight coin taken to be remelted, hence esp. base coin or the alloy, copper and silver, or copper alone, of which they were made; lit. a block, stick, or log (cf. *billon*, a twig or shoot of a full year's growth—Cotgrave), aug. (or dim.) of *bille*, a log, stick: see *billet*2, *billot*. The form **billon* or **billion* is not found in ME. (*billon*, as used in E., is from mod. F. *billon*: see *billon*); the altered form **bullion* is reflected in the AF. *bullione*, ML. AL. *bulliona*, *bullio(n-)*. The same change of vowel occurs reversely in ML. AL. *billa* (ME. *bille*, E. *bill*3) for *bulla* (ME. *bulle*, E. *bull*2), a writing, a brief, etc.; but the alteration in question was prob. due to association with OF. *bouillon*, ML. *bullio(n-)*, a boiling, OF. *bouillir*, *boulir*, L. *bullire*, boil, bubble, with ref. to the molten metal. See *bullion*2.] 1. Gold or silver in the mass; gold or silver smelted and not perfectly refined, or refined but in bars, ingots, or any uncoined form, as plate.

> And that they may be in our sayde landis and lordshippys for too bye and gader, lade and freith and cary away or doo to be caryed away and conueied into the sayde kyngdom of England . . . all suche wares, goodis and marchaundises . . . excep *bulion*, harnes, bowes, arowes, artillery, and other thingis which is forboden, habilements of werre, and none but such harneys and wepons as they shall bringe wyth them.
> *Arnold's Chronicle*, 1502 (ed. 1811), p. 229.

> Their trade being, by the same Alchemy that the Pope uses, to extract heaps of gold and silver out of the drossie *Bullion* of the Peoples sinnes.
> *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

> A paper currency is employed, when there is no *bullion* in the vaults. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 32.

2. Uncurrent coin; coin received only at its metallic value.

> And those [words] which Eld's strict doom did disallow,
> And damn for *bullion*, go for current now.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas, Babylon.

> Foreign coin hath no value here for its stamp, and our coin is *bullion* in foreign dominions.
> *Locke*, Further Considerations, etc.

3†. Figuratively, gold, as a sordid thing; mere wealth; mammon.

> Farewell, my *bullion* gods, whose sov'reign looks
> So often catch'd me with their golden hooks;
> Go, seek another slave, ye all must go,
> I cannot serve my God and *bullion* too.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 13.

4†. A mint or assay-office. *Blount.*—**Base bullion**, pig-lead containing silver, and usually also gold, which is to be separated from the baser metal by refining. [Local, U. S., mining region.]

bullion2 (bůl'yon), *n.* [Early mod. E. *bullyon* (Skelton) (not found in ME.), < OF. *bouillon*1, a bubble, a stud, a large-headed nail, a puff in a garment (mod. F. *bouillon*, a bubble, a puff in a garment, a bull's-eye in glass-making), prop. a var. of *boullon*, *bollon*, a large-headed nail, a stud, bolt, pin, arrow, mod. F. *boulon*, a bolt, (= Sp. *bollon*, a brass-headed nail, a kind of ear-ring, a shoot of a plant), < ML. *bullio(n-)*, prop. **bullo(n-)*, a bubble, aug. of L. *bulla*, a bubble, a stud, a boss, > OF. *boule*, a bubble, a ball, mod. F. *boule* (> E. *bowl*2, a round ball); *bullion*2 being thus a different word from, though confused with, *bouillon*2, *boillon*, *boullon*, *bouillon*, a boiling, a measure of salt, broth, soup, mod. F. *bouillon* (see *bouillon*) = It. *boglione*, broth (Florio), < ML. *bullio(n-)*, a measure of salt (see *bullion*³), lit. a bubbling, a boiling, < L. *bullire* (> OF. *boulir*, *boullir*, *bouillir*, mod. F. *bouillir* = It. *bollire*), bubble, boil, < *bulla*, a bubble: see *bulla*, *bull*², *bull*³, *boil*². Cf. *bullion*¹.] **1†.** A boss; a stud; a showy metallic ornament either of gold or in imitation of gold, as a button, stud, hook, clasp, buckle, and the like.

> The clasps and *bullyons* were worth a thousand pound.
> *Skelton*, Garland of Laurel.

2. A fringe of thick twisted cords, such as will hang heavily. Bullion consisting of silk cords covered with fine gold or silver thread is much used for epaulets. Also called *bullion fringe*.
3. In *glass-making*, that part of the spheroidal mass of glass which has been attached to the pontil, after being blown and while undergoing the process of flattening into a sheet. When the tube is detached, it is called the *bull's-eye* (which see).

bullion³†, *n.* [< OF. *bouillon*, < ML. *bullio(n-)*, a measure of salt, lit. a boiling: see *bullion*².] A measure of capacity (of salt). *Davies*, Supp. Eng. Gloss.

bullion-bar (bůl'yọn-bär), *n.* [< *bullion*², 3, + *bar*¹.] The bar upon which the spheroidal mass of glass is pressed from time to time during the process of blowing.

bullioner (bůl'yọn-ėr), *n.* [< *bullion*¹ + *-er*¹.] A dealer in bullion.

> Melted down by the *bullioners*.
> *Rice Vaughan*, Coin and Coinage, p. 50 (Ord MS.).

bullion-fringe (bůl'yọn-frinj), *n.* Same as *bullion*², 2.

bullionism (bůl'yọn-izm), *n.* [< *bullion*² + *-ism*.] The system or doctrine of those who advocate an exclusively metallic currency, or a metallic currency combined with a convertible paper currency.

> Boston, the very Gibraltar of *bullionism*.
> *W. Phillips*, June 19, 1875.

bullionist (bůl'yọn-ist), *n.* [< *bullion*² + *-ist*.] An advocate of or a believer in bullionism.

> Your party repudiates him because he is joined to *bullionists* and stockmongers. *W. Phillips*, June 19, 1875.

bullion-point (bůl'yọn-point), *n.* [< *bullion*², 3, + *point*.] The thick portion at the center of a disk of crown-glass. *E. H. Knight*.

bullirag, *v. t.* See *bullyrag*.

bullish¹ (bůl'ish), *a.* [< *bull*¹, 4, + *-ish*¹.] In the *stock exchange*, somewhat buoyant; advancing or tending to advance in price, in consequence of the efforts of the bulls: as, a *bullish* market.

bullish² (bůl'ish), *a.* [< *bull*⁴ + *-ish*¹.] Partaking of the nature of a bull or blunder. [Rare.]

> A toothless satire is as improper as a toothed sleekstone, and as *bullish*. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

bullist (bůl'ist), *n.* [< *bull*² + *-ist*.] A writer of papal bulls. *Harmar*. [Rare.]

bullition† (bu-lish'ọn), *n.* [< L. as if **bullitio(n-)*, < *bullire*, pp. *bullitus*, boil: see *boil*².] The act or state of boiling; ebullition. *Bacon*.

bulljub (bůl'jub), *n.* A fish, the miller's-thumb. [Derbyshire, Eng.]

bullknob (bůl'nob), *n.* Same as *bulljub*. [Derbyshire, Eng.]

bull-neck (bůl'nek), *n.* A thick neck like that of a bull.

bull-necked (bůl'nekt), *a.* Having a neck like that of a bull.

bull-net (bůl'net), *n.* A large hoop-shaped fish-net.

bullnose (bůl'nōz), *n.* An overgrown hard clam or quahaug, *Mercenaria*, too coarse for use. [Chesapeake Bay.]

bullnut (bůl'nut), *n.* A species of hickory, *Carya tomentosa*, of the southern United States.

bullock¹ (bůl'ọk), *n.* [< ME. *bullok*, < AS. *bulluca* (rare), a bullock, dim. of an assumed **bulla*, which is not found: see *bull*¹. Cf. Ir. *bolog*, a heifer, a bullock.] **1.** Literally, a young or small bull, but generally used of an ox or castrated bull; a full-grown steer.

> Take thy father's young *bullock*, even the second *bullock* of seven years old. Judges vi. 25.

2. [In derisive allusion to *bull*².] A papal bull or brief.

> I send you here a *bullock* which I did find amongst my bulls, that you may see how closely in time past the foreign prelates did practise about their prey. *Latimer*, II. 378.

Bullocks' hides, the name given in commerce to the raw hides of cattle.

bullock²† (bůl'ọk), *v.* A perversion of *bully*¹.

> To *bullock* and domineer over me. *Foote*.

bullock's-eye (bůl'ọks-ī), *n.* [Cf. *bull's-eye*.] **1.** A small thick glass or skylight in a covering or roof. Also called *bull's-eye*.—**2.** The houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum*.

bullock's-heart (bůl'ọks-härt), *n.* The East Indian name for the custard-apple, *Anona reticulata*.

bullock-shell (bůl'ọk-shel), *n.* A kind of small thick pearl-oyster, of the genus *Meleagrina*, inhabiting tropical America.

bulloot (bu-löt'), *n.* [Hind. *ballut*, *balut* = Pers. *ballut*, an acorn, an oak, < Ar. *ballut*, an oak.] In *com.*, the name given to a kind of acorn used in India as a medicine.

bullose (bul'ōs), *a.* Same as *bullous*.

bullous (bul'us), *a.* [< L. *bulla*, a bubble, boss, knob (see *bulla*), + *-ous*.] Exhibiting or of the nature of bullæ, blebs, or blisters; bullate; bulbous. See *bulla*, 4.

bullpout (bůl'pout), *n.* A siluroid fish, especially *Amiurus nebulosus*, of the eastern and middle United States: more widely known as *catfish*. Also called *horned pout* and *bullhead*. See cut under *pout*.

bull-pump (bůl'pump), *n.* A single or direct-acting pumping-engine in which the piston-rod is attached directly to the pumping-rod, the weight of the rods being the motive force on the down-stroke.

bull-ring (bůl'ring), *n.* An arena or amphitheater for bull-fights.

> Every town in Spain of any size has a large *bull-ring*.
> *The Century*, XXVII. 8.

bull-roarer (bůl'rōr″ėr), *n.* A long, thin, narrow piece of wood, attached at one end to a string, by means of which it is whirled rapidly in the air, causing by its revolution a deep sullen roar: a favorite toy with children. Also called *tundun*.

> The *bull-roarer* is a toy familiar to most children. . . . The ancient Greeks employed at some of their sacred rites a precisely similar toy, described by historians as "a little piece of wood, to which a string was fastened, and in the mysteries it is whirled round to make a roaring noise." . . . The *bull-roarer* is to be found in almost every country in the world, and among the most primitive peoples. . . . And as an instrument employed in religious rites or mysteries, it is found in New Mexico, in Australia, in New Zealand, and in Africa to this day.
> *All the Year Round*, June, 1885.

bull-rope (bůl'rōp), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope rove through a bull's-eye on the forward shroud of the lower rigging, to secure the upper yard-arm of a topgallant- or royal-yard when sent down from aloft.

bull-rush†, *n.* An old spelling of *bulrush*.

bulls (bůlz), *n. pl.* [Perhaps a use of *bull*¹.] A name in Cornwall, England, for the fish *Serranus cabrilla*.

bulls-and-cows (bulz'and-kouz'), *n. pl.* An English name of the plant wake-robin or cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*, with reference to the purple and the pale spadices. Also called *lords-and-ladies*, for the same reason. See cuts under *Araceæ* and *Arum*.

bull-segg¹ (bůl'seg), *n.* [< *bull*¹ + *segg*, *seg*².] A castrated bull. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

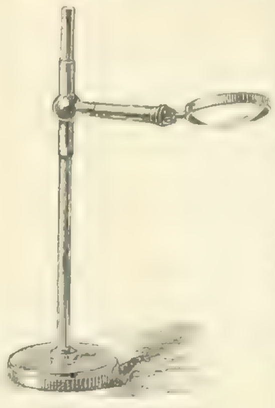
bull-segg² (bůl'seg), *n.* [Said to be a corruption of *pool-sedge*.] The reed-mace, *Typha latifolia*.

bull's-eye (bůlz'ī), *n.* **1.** *Naut.*: (*a*) An oval wooden block without a sheave, but with a groove around it for the band and a hole in the center through which a small stay or rope may be rove. (*b*) A perforated ball on the jaw-rope of a gaff.—**2.** A small obscure cloud, ruddy in the middle, supposed to portend a hurricane or storm.—**3.** The hurricane or storm itself.—**4.** In *arch.*, any circular opening for light or air; a bullock's-eye.—**5.** In *astron.*, Aldebaran, a star of the first magnitude in the eye of Taurus, or the Bull. See cut under *Taurus*.—**6.** A round piece of thick glass, convex on one side, inserted into a deck, port, scuttle-hatch, or skylight-cover of a vessel for the purpose of admitting light.—**7.** A small lantern with a convex lens placed in one side to concentrate the light.

Bull's-eye, definition 1 (a).

> He takes a lighted *bull's-eye* from the constable on duty there. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xxii.

8. That part of a sheet of crown-glass which has been attached to the pontil. It is thicker than the rest of the sheet, and is not included in the lights or panes of glass cut from it. Bull's-eyes were formerly used in lead-sash windows. As the manufacture of crown-glass has much declined, imitations of bull's-eyes are made for picturesque effects in window glazing. See *bullion*², 3.


Bull's-eye for Microscope.

9. A planoconvex lens in a microscope, which serves as an illuminator to concentrate rays of light upon an opaque microscopic object.—**10.** A small and thick old-fashioned watch.—**11.** In *archery* and *gunnery*: (*a*) The central or innermost division of a target, usually round and of a different color from the rest. See *target*.

> One or two beings, who have shot into the very centre and *bull's-eye* of the fashion. *Thackeray*.

(*b*) A shot that hits the bull's-eye; the best shot that can be made.—**12.** A coarse sweetmeat; a colored or striped ball of candy.

> The black-bearded sea-kings round were promising them rock and *bull's-eyes*, if they would only sit still like "gude maids." *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xv.

> Even the *bull's eyes* and gingerbread for the children are not unpermitted, if they are honestly made and warranted not to be poisonous. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 233.

13. A local English name of the dunlin, *Tringa alpina*.—**Buntline bull's-eye**, a large thimble used in the foot-rope of a sail. Same as *lizard*.

bull's-feather† (bůlz'feᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* A horn.—**To bestow the bull's feather**, to make a cuckold.

> Three crooked horns, smartly top-knotted with ribands; which being the ladies' wear, seem to intimate that they may very probably adorn, as well as *bestow*, *the bull's feather*. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, V. 295.

bull's-foot (bůlz'fůt), *n.* Same as *colt's-foot*.

bull's-mouth (bůlz'mouth), *n.* The trade-name for a species of helmet-shell, *Cassis ruta*, from which some kinds of cameos are cut.

bull-snake (bůl'snāk), *n.* A popular name in the United States for a serpent of the genus *Pityophis*, or pine-snake, which sometimes grows to the length of 6 feet, and makes a loud hissing noise when disturbed, but is of mild disposition and not poisonous.

bull's-nose (bůlz'nōz), *n.* In *carp.*, an obtuse angle formed by the junction of two plane surfaces.

bull-spink (bůl'spingk), *n.* The chaffinch. [North. Eng.]

bull-stag (bůl'stag), *n.* A castrated bull.

bull-stang (bůl'stang), *n.* A dragonfly. [Prov. Eng.]

bull-terrier (bůl'ter″i-ėr), *n.* A cross-breed between the bulldog and the terrier, exhibiting the courage and fierceness of the one with the activity of the other.

bull-trout (bůl'trout), *n.* A name loosely applied to certain varieties of different species of the genus *Salmo*, as of *S. salar*, *S. trutta*, *S. cambricus*.

bull-voiced (bůl'voist), *a.* Having a loud coarse voice: as, "*bull-voiced* St. Huruge," *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. iv. 2.

bullweed (bůl'wēd), *n.* Knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*.

bull-whack (bůl'hwak), *n.* A heavy whip used in the southwestern United States. See extract. Also called *bull-whip*.

> In Texas and western Louisiana the *bull-whack* is a terrible whip with a long and very heavy lash and a short handle. It is used by drovers to intimidate refractory animals. The use of this weapon was the original application of bull-doze. *Mag. of Amer. Hist.*, XIII. 98.

bull-whack (bůl'hwak), *v. t.* To lash with a bull-whack.

bull-whacker (bůl'hwak″ėr), *n.* One who drives cattle with a bull-whack. [Southwestern U. S.]

bull-wheel (bůl'hwēl), *n.* **1.** In *rope-drilling*, the wheel used for raising the tools.—**2.** In a saw-mill, a large wheel used in drawing the logs from the water to the carriage.

bull-whip (bůl'hwip), *n.* Same as *bull-whack*.

bullwort (bůl'wėrt), *n.* **1.** The bishop's-weed, *Ammi majus*.—**2.** The plant *Scrophularia aquatica*.

bully¹ (bůl'i), *n.* and *a.* [A word separated, first as a noun and then as an adj., from such compounds as *bully-rook* (also *bully-rock*, etc.), etc., corresponding to LG. *bullerjaan* (John), *buller-bak*, [illegible], a noisy, blustering fellow, *buller-wage*, a noisy wagon, *buller-water*, roaring, rushing water, etc., D. *bulle-bak*, a bugbear, *bulder-bast* = Sw. *buller-bas* = Dan. *bulder-basse*, a rude fellow, etc.; the first element being the verb seen in LG. *bullern* = D. *bulderen* = Sw. *bullra* = Dan. *buldre*, etc., roar, make a noise: see *buller*, *boulder*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *bullies* (-iz). **1.** A blustering, quarrelsome, overbearing fellow; a swaggerer; a swashbuckler; one who hectors, browbeats, or domineers.

> [illegible] Wits as thou art; who make the Name of a Wit as scandalous as that of *Bully*, and signify a loud-laughing, talking, incorrigible coxcomb, as *Bully* — a roaring hardned Coward. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, v.

> The blustering *bully* in our neighbouring streets.
> *Prior*, Epilogue to Mrs. Manley's Lucius.

> Daily conflicts with prostitutes and thieves called out and exercised his powers so effectually that he [Jeffreys] became the most consummate *bully* ever known in his profession. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iv.

2†. A companion; a high-spirited, dashing fellow: a familiar term of address.

> I love the lovely *bully*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1.

3†. A degraded fellow who protects fallen women and lives on their gains.

> The lady was only a woman of the town and the fellow her *bully* and a sharper. *Goldsmith*, Vicar.

4. A Cornish name of the shanny. Also *bully-cod*.—**5.** In Tasmania, a species of blenny, *Blennius tasmanicus*.

II. *a.* **1.** Blustering; hectoring; ruffianly.

> Those *bully* Greeks, who, as the moderns do,
> Instead of paying chairmen, run them thro'.
> *Swift*, City Shower.

2. Brisk; dashing; jovial; high-spirited.

> Captain, adieu; adieu, sweet *bully* Captain.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, iv. 2.

3. Fine; capital; good: as, a *bully* horse, picture, etc. [Slang.]—**Bully for you**, well done! bravo! [Vulgar, U. S.]

bully¹ (bůl'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bullied*, ppr. *bullying*. [< *bully*¹, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To act the bully toward; overbear with bluster or menaces.

> For the last fortnight there have been prodigious shoals of volunteers gone over to *bully* the French, upon hearing the peace was just signing. *Tatler*, No. 26.

2. To make fearful; overawe; daunt; terrorize. [Rare.]

> Proverbs are excellent things, but we should not let even proverbs *bully* us. *Lowell*, Oration, Harvard, Nov. 8, 1886.

=**Syn. 1.** To browbeat, hector, domineer over.

II. *intrans.* To be loudly arrogant and overbearing; be noisy and quarrelsome.

> So Britain's monarch once uncover'd sat,
> While Bradshaw *bullied* in a broad-brimm'd hat.
> *Bramston.*

Syn. To bluster, swagger, vapor.

bully² (bůl'i), *n.*; pl. *bullies* (-iz). [Origin obscure.] In *mining*, a kind of hammer used in striking the drill or borer. In its simplest form it has a square section at the eye and an octagonal face. [Eng.]

bully-cod (bůl'i-kod), *n.* A Cornish name of the shanny. Also *bully*.

bully-head (bůl'i-hed), *n.* A hammer used by miners. Also called *cat's-head hammer* or *sledge*.

bullying (bůl'i-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *bully*¹, *v.*] Insulting with threats; imperious; overbearing; blustering: as, a *bullying* manner.

bullyrag, bullirag (bůl'i-rag), *v. t.* [Also written *ballarag*, etc.; appar. free variations of *bully-rook, bully-rock*, used as a verb.] To bully; badger; abuse or scold: as, "he *bully-ragged* me." *Lever.* [Provincial and low.]

bully-rook (bůl'i-růk), *n.* [Also written *bully-rock* (see *bullyrag*), equiv. to LG. *buller-brook*, *buller-bak*, a bully: see *bully*¹. The second element is obscure.] A hectoring, boisterous fellow; a cowardly braggart; a bully. Also written *bully-rock*. [Obsolete or rare.]

> [illegible] *Shak.*, [illegible]

> [illegible] of the establishment [illegible]
> *Irving*, [illegible]

bully-tree, bullet-tree (bůl'i-, bůl'et-trē), *n.* [illegible] *bulletrie*; said to be a corruption [illegible] the native name.] A name [illegible] trees of the West [illegible] which furnish [illegible] and in some species [illegible]

[illegible]

> The green-heart of Surinam, the *bulletrie*, the American oaks, and wood as hard as mamberklak, are not spared by the teredo. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 556.

bulrush (bůl'rush), *n.* [Formerly sometimes written *bull-rush*; < ME. *bulrysche*, *bolroysche*, < *bole*, bole, stem of a tree (cf. *bulwark*) (less prob. < *bul*, *bol*, mod. E. *bull*¹, implying 'large'), + *rysche*, etc., mod. E. *rush*¹.] The popular name for large rush-like plants growing in marshes. It is very indefinitely used. Thus, while Johnson says the bulrush is without knots, Dryden ("Meleager and Atalanta") calls it "the knotty bulrush." Some authors apply the name to *Typha latifolia* and *T. angustifolia* (cat's-tail or reed-mace); but it is more generally restricted to *Scirpus lacustris*, a tall rush-like plant from which the bottoms of chairs, mats, etc., are manufactured. (See *Scirpus*.) In the United States the name is commonly given to species of *Juncus*. The bulrush of Egypt (Ex. ii. 3) is the papyrus, *Cyperus Papyrus*.

bulrushy (bůl'rush-i), *a.* [< *bulrush* + *-y*¹.] Abounding in bulrushes; pertaining to or resembling bulrushes.

bulse (buls), *n.* [< Pg. *bolsa* = Sp. *bolsa* = It. *borsa* = F. *bourse*, < ML. *bursa*, a purse: see *burse*, *bourse*, *purse*.] In the East Indies, a bag or purse to carry or measure valuables; hence, a certain quantity of diamonds or other valuables.

> Presents of shawls and silks, . . . *bulses* of diamonds and bags of guineas. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xviii.

bult¹ (bult), *n.* [E. dial., perhaps a var. of *bolt*¹, q. v.] A local English (Yorkshire) name of the common flounder.

bult²†, *v. t.* An obsolete (Middle English) form of *bolt*².

bultel†, *n.* Same as *boultel*².

bulter†, *n.* An obsolete form of *bolter*².

bultow (bůl'tō), *n.* [Said to be < *bull*¹, implying 'large,' + *tow*, haul.] A mode of fishing for cod, by stringing a number of hooks on one line, practised on the Newfoundland banks.

bulty (bul'ti), *n.* Same as *bolti*.

bulwark (bůl'wärk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bulwarke*, *bullwarck*, *bulwerk*; < ME. *bulwerk*, of D. or Scand. origin: MD. *bolwerck*, D. and Flem. *bolwerk* = MLG. LG. *bolwerk* = late MHG. *bolewerc*, *bolwerc*, *bolwerch*, *bolwerk*, G. *bollwerk* (> Pol. *bolwark* = Russ. *bolverkŭ* = OF. *bollewercque*, *boulverch*, *boulevere*, *boulevert*, *bouleverd*, *boulever*, *boulevart*, F. *boulevard*, > Sp. Pg. *baluarte* = It. *baluarte*, *baluardo*, *beluardo*, *belloardo*, *bellouardo*, now *baluardo* = ML. *bolevardus*, *bolvetus* = E. *boulevard*, q. v.) = Sw. *bolverk*, OSw. *bolwärk* = Dan. *bulværk*, ODan. *bulverk*, *bulwerck*, *bullwerck*, *bolverck*, *bulwirke*; < MD. *bol*, the bole or trunk of a tree, = MLG. *bole*, *bolle*, *bale* = MHG. *bole*, G. *bohle*, a thick plank, = OSw. *bol*, *bul*, Sw. *bål* = ODan. Dan. *bul*, the trunk of a tree, = Icel. *bolr*, *bulr*, > E. *bole*, the trunk of a tree, stem, log, + MD. D., etc., *werk* = E. *work*. The word is thus lit. 'bole-work,' a construction of logs; cf. the equiv. MD. *block-werck*, lit. 'block-work.' The MHG. is explained as also an engine for throwing missiles, a catapult, as if related to MHG. *boler*, a catapult, G. *böller*, a small cannon, < OHG. *bolōn*, MHG. *bolen*, *boln*, roll, throw, sling, = MD. *bollen*, roll, throw, D. *bollen*, haul, hale, from the same ult. source as *bole*: see *bole*¹.] **1.** Originally, a barrier formed of logs, beams, boards, hurdles, or other materials, for the obstruction of a passage or defense of a place; now, specifically, in *fort.*, a rampart; a mound of earth carried around a place, capable of resisting cannon-shot, and formed with bastions, curtains, etc.; a fortification.

> My sayde Lorde of Winchester, . . . to the entent to disturbe my sayd Lorde of Glouceter goyng to the Kyng, purposyng his deth in caase he had gone that weye, sette men of armys and archers at the end of London brigge next Suthwerke, and in forbarring of the Kyngs high waye, lete drawe the chayne of the stulpis there, and set vp pipes and hurdyllis in maner and fourme of *bulwerks*, and sette men in chambres, seleres and wyndowes with bowys and arowys to ye entent of fynall distruction of my sayd Lorde of Glouceteres person.
> *Arnold's Chronicle*, 1502 (ed. 1811), p. [illegible]

> It is the strongest towne of walles, towres, *bulwerkes*, watches, and wardes that euer I sawe in all my lyfe.
> *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. [illegible]

> Its once grim *bulwarks* turned to lovers' walk.
> *Lowell*, Cathedral.

2. *Naut.*, a close barrier running around a ship or a part of it, above the level of the deck, and consisting of boarding nailed on the outside of the stanchions and timber-heads.—**3.** That which protects or secures against external annoyance or injury of any kind; a screen or shelter; means of protection and safety.

> The royal navy of England hath ever been its greatest defence and ornament; . . . the floating *bulwark* of our island. *Blackstone*, Com., I. 418.

> Aristotle and Demosthenes are in themselves *bulwarks* of power; many hosts lie in those two names.
> *De Quincey*, Style, iii.

4†. *pl.* Pads or defenses to protect the limbs against the chafing of armor. *Wright.*=**Syn. 1.** See *fortification*.

bulwark (bůl'wärk), *v. t.* [= MD. *bolwercken*, D. *bolwerken* = MLG. *bolwerken*; from the noun.] To fortify with a bulwark or rampart; secure by a fortification; protect.

> Some proud city, *bulwark'd* round and arm'd
> With rising towers. *Glover*, Leonidas, viii.

Bulweria (bůl-wē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., from the proper name *Bulwer*.] A genus of petrels, of the family *Procellariidæ*, based upon *B. columbina*, a small whole-colored fuliginous species about 10 inches long, the wings 8, the tail 4½ and cuneate, with graduated rectrices, inhabiting the Canary islands, etc. The genus is intermediate between *Œstrelata* and the small petrels known as Mother Carey's chickens.

bum¹ (bum, earlier bŏm), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bummed*, ppr. *bumming*. [< ME. *bummen*, *bommen*, *bumben*, *bomben* (see *bomb*¹, a var. form), hum, buzz, guzzle (= D. *bommen* = G. *bummen*, hum, buzz; cf. Icel. *bumba*, a drum); an imitative word, the earlier representative of *boom*¹: see *boom*¹, *bumble*, *bump*¹.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To make a hollow noise; boom; hum; buzz. *Marston.*—**2.** To rush with a murmuring sound.—**3†.** To guzzle; drink.

> Ones at noon is i-nouȝ that no werk ne vseth,
> He abydeth wel the bet [better] that *bommeth* not to ofte.
> *Piers Plowman* (A), vii. 139.

> And who-so *bummed* [var. *bommede*] therof [of the beste
> ale] bouȝte it ther-after
> A galoun for a grote. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 223.

4. To sponge on others for a living; lead an idle or dissolute life. [Colloq.]

II. *trans.* **1.** To dun. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** To spin (a top).—**3.** [Cf. *bump*².] To strike; beat.

bum¹ (bum), *n.* [< *bum*¹, *v.*] **1.** An imitative word expressive of a droning or humming sound, as that made by the bee; a hum. [Rare.]

> I ha' known
> Twenty such breaches pieced up, and made whole,
> Without a *bum* of noise. *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady.

2†. A drink.—**3.** [Cf. *bum*¹, *v.*, 4, and *bummle*, *n.*, 2.] A drunken loafer; one who leads an idle, dissolute life; a bummer. [Colloq.]—**4.** A drunken spree; a debauch. [Colloq. and vulgar, U. S.] Hence—**5.** A convivial meeting. [Local, U. S.]

bum² (bum), *n.* [Contr. of *bottom*.] The buttocks; the part of the body on which one sits. *Shak.*

bum³ (bum), *n.* [Short for *bumbailiff*.] A bumbailiff; the follower or assistant of a bailiff. [Prov. Eng.]

bumastus (bū-mas'tus), *n.* [L., < Gr. βούμαστος, also βούμασθος, a kind of vine bearing large grapes.] A kind of vine.

bumb†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *boom*¹.

bumbailiff (bum-bā'lif), *n.* [Prop. a dial. or colloq. term, equiv. to *bailiff*, with a contemptuous prefix of uncertain origin, prob. *bum*¹, *v.*, dun, bailiffs being best known and most disliked in their office of arresting for debt and making executions; or perhaps *bum*¹, *n.*, as a term of contempt (cf. *bum*³). Some assume the prefix to be *bum*², in humorous allusion to a mode of "attaching" the person of a fleeing offender. Blackstone's suggestion that the term is a corruption of *bound-bailiff* is not supported.] An under-bailiff; a subordinate civil officer, appointed to serve writs and to make arrests and executions. [Vulgar.]

> I have a mortal antipathy to catchpolls, *bumbailiffs*, and little great men. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 156.

bumbard† (bum'bärd), *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *bombard*.

bumbarrel (bum'bär-el), *n.* A name of the long-tailed titmouse, *Acredula rosea*.

bumbast† (bum'bast), *n.* An obsolete form of *bombast*.

bumbazed (bum-bāzd'), *pp.* [Cf. *bamboozle*.] Amazed; confused; stupefied. [Scotch.]

bumbee (bum'bē), *n.* [< *bum*¹ + *bee*.] A bumblebee. [Scotch.]

bumbelo (bum'be-lō), *n.* Same as *bombolo*.

bumble (bum'bl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *bumbled*, ppr. *bumbling*. [= E. dial. and Sc. *bummle*, *bummel*, ME. *bumblen* (= OD. *bommelen* = LG. *bummeln*), freq. of *bummen*, hum: see *bum*¹.] **1†.** To make a humming noise; boom; cry like a bittern.

> As a bytoure *bumbleth* in the mire.
> *Chaucer*, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 116.

2. To make a splash in the sea. [Shetland.] —3†. To scold.—4. To start off quickly. [Prov. Eng.]

bumble (bum′bl), *n.* [< *bumble*, *v.* Cf. *bummle*.] 1. A bittern, *Botaurus stellaris*. [Local, Eng.] —2. A bumblebee. Also *bombell*, *bummle*. [Scotch.]

bumblebee (bum′bl-bē), *n.* A large hairy social bee of the family *Apidæ*, subfamily *Socialinæ*, and genus *Bombus*, species of which are found in most parts of the world. There are upward of 60 species in North America alone. Like other social bees, these have males, females, and drones, and live in larger or smaller communities in underground burrows, or beneath stones, sods, stumps, etc.; but they also use the nests of other animals, as mice or birds. See *Bombus*, and cut under *Hymenoptera*. Also called *humblebee*, and dialectally *bumbee*, *bumble*, *bumbler*, *bombell*, and *bummle*.

Bumblebee (*Bombus pennsylvanicus*), natural size.

bumbleberry (bum′bl-ber″i), *n.* [< *bumble* + *berry*1.] The blackberry: so called, and also *bumblekite* and *black-bowwower*, in allusion to the effect of blackberries in producing wind in the stomach. [Prov. Eng.]

bumbledom (bum′bl-dum), *n.* [From Mr. *Bumble*, the beadle, in Dickens's "Oliver Twist."] Fussy official pomposity: a sarcastic term applied especially to members of petty corporations, as vestries in England, and implying pretentious inefficiency.

bumblefoot (bum′bl-fůt), *n.* 1. A disease in the feet of domestic fowls, especially of the heavier breeds. It consists in a large, soft swelling of the ball of the foot, which is inclined to suppurate, and is usually caused by jumping from too high a perch to a hard floor. Hence—2. A club-foot. [In this sense, *bumble-foot*.]

> She died mostly along of Mr. Malone's *bumble foot*, I fancy. Him and old Biddy were both drunk a-fighting on the stairs, and she was a step below he; and he, being drunk and bumble-footed too, lost his balance, and down they come together.
> *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, xli.

bumble-footed (bum′bl-fůt″ed), *a.* Club-footed.

bumblekite (bum′bl-kīt), *n.* [< *bumble* + *kite*, the belly.] The blackberry. See *bumbleberry*. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

bumblepuppist (bum′bl-pup″ist), *n.* [< *bumblepuppy* + *-ist*.] In *whist*, one who plays bumblepuppy; one who imagines that he can play whist, and undertakes to do so.

> The *bumblepuppist* only admires his own eccentricities.
> *Pembridge*, Whist or Bumblepuppy? (1883), p. 2.

bumblepuppy (bum′bl-pup″i), *n.* 1. The game of nine-holes. [Prov. Eng.]—2. In *whist*, a manner of playing "either in utter ignorance of all its known principles, or in defiance of them, or both" (*Pembridge*).

> Between the worst whist and the best *bumblepuppy* it is almost impossible to draw the line. Other elementary forms, protozoa, for instance, are often so much alike that it is difficult to decide whether they are plants or animals.
> *Pembridge*, Whist or Bumblepuppy? (1883), p. 1.

bumbler (bum′blėr), *n.* A bumblebee.

bumbler-box (bum′blėr-boks), *n.* A wooden toy used by boys to hold bumblebees.

bumbles (bum′blz), *n. pl.* [E. dial.] 1. Rushes. —2. A kind of blinkers. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

bumble-staff (bum′bl-stȧf), *n.* A thick stick. [North. Eng.]

bumbo† (bum′bō), *n.* A drink made of rum, sugar, water, and nutmeg.

> [He] returned to his messmates, who were making merry in the ward-room, round a table well stored with *bumbo* and wine.
> *Smollett*, Roderick Random, xxxiv.

bumboat (bum′bōt), *n.* [= Dan. *bumbaad*, appar. < D. "*bumboot*, a very wide boat used by fishers in South Holland and Flanders, also for taking a pilot to a ship: Roding, Marine Dict." (Wedgwood), prob. < D. *bun*, a cauf or receptacle for keeping fish alive, OD. *bon*, a chest, box, cask (cf. MD. *bunne*, *bonne*, a hatchway), + *boot*, boat. Or perhaps orig. D. **boomboot*, equiv. to MD. D. *boomschip* (= MLG. *bōmschip*, LG. *boomschip* = G. *baumschiff*), a boat made out of a single tree, a fisherman's boat, canoe, < *boom*, a tree (= E. *beam*), + *schip* = E. *ship*: see *beam*, *boom*2, and *ship*.] A boat used in peddling fresh vegetables, fruit, and small wares among the vessels lying in a harbor or roadstead.

> The Captain again the letter hath read
> Which the *bum-boat* woman brought out to Spithead.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 155.

Bumboat Act, an English statute of 1761 (2 Geo. III., c. 28) for the suppression of thieving, etc., by the proprietors of bumboats and other craft on the Thames. It required the registration of such vessels.

bumbolo (bum′bǫ-lō), *n.* Same as *bombolo*.

bumby (bum′bi), *n.* 1. Stagnant filth.—2. A closet or hole for lumber. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. (Norfolk and Suffolk).]

bum-clock (bum′klok), *n.* [E. dial., < *bum*1 + *clock*1, make a noise: see *clock*1, *cluck*.] An insect which bums or hums, as a chafer or bee.

> The *bum-clock* humm'd with lazy drone.
> *Burns*, Twa Dogs, l. 231.

Bumelia (bụ-mē′liạ̈), *n.* [L., < Gr. βουμελία, a large kind of ash, < βοῦς, ox, in comp. implying 'large,' + μελία, ash, ash-tree.] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Sapotaceæ*. They are trees or shrubs with a milky juice, a spiny stem, and small white or greenish flowers, are natives of the West Indies, and are called there *bastard bully tree*. The fruit of *B. lycioides* is said to be useful in diarrhea.

bumkin (bum′kin), *n.* [< MD. *boomken* (= G. *bäumchen*), a little tree, also prob. used in the sense of little boom or beam; < *boom*, a tree, bar, boom, + dim. *-ken*: see *boom*2 and *-kin*. Cf. *bumpkin*2.] *Naut.*: (*a*) Formerly, a short boom projecting from each side of the bow of a ship, to extend the weather-clew of the foresail. (*b*) A short beam of wood or iron projecting from each quarter of a vessel, to which the main-brace and maintopsail brace-blocks are fastened. (*c*) A small outrigger over the stern of a boat, used to extend the clew of the after-sail. Also written *boomkin*, *bumpkin*.

> We drifted fairly into the Loriotte, . . . breaking off her starboard *bumpkin*, and one or two stanchions above the deck.
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 126.

bummalo, bummaloti (bum′ạ-lō, bum-ạ-lō′ti), *n.* [E. Ind.] A small, glutinous, transparent teleostean fish, of about the size of a smelt, found on all the coasts of southern Asia, which when dried is much used as a relish by both Europeans and Indians, and facetiously called *Bombay duck*. It is the *Harpodon nehereus*, of the family *Scopelidæ*.

bummaree (bum′ạ-rē), *n.* [Said to be a corruption of F. *bonne marée*, good fresh sea-fish: *bonne*, fem. of *bon*, good (see *bon*4); *marée*, salt-water fish, < *marée*, tide, < L. *mare*, F. *mer*, sea, = E. *mere*1.] A name given to a class of speculating traders at Billingsgate market, London, who buy large quantities of fish from the salesmen and sell them again to smaller dealers.

bummel (bum′l), *v.* and *n.* See *bummle*.

bummer (bum′ėr), *n.* [< *bum*1, *v. i.*, 4, + *-er*1. Cf. *bum*1, *n.*, 3, and *bummle*, *n.*, 2.] 1. An idle, worthless fellow, especially one who sponges on others for a living; a dissolute fellow; a loafer; a tramp; in United States political slang, a low politician; a heeler; a "boy."—2. During the civil war in the United States, a camp-follower or a plundering straggler.

> The alarming irruption at the front of individuals of a class designated . . . as *bummers*.
> *N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. 459.

bummery†, *n.* An obsolete form of *bottomry*.

bummle (bum′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *bummled*, ppr. *bummling*. [A dial. form of *bumble*.] 1. To bumble.—2. To blunder. [North. Eng.]

bummle (bum′l), *n.* [Sc. also (in def. 1) *bummel*, *bombell* = E. *bumble*: see *bumble*, *n.* Cf. *bum*1, *n.*, 3.] 1. A bumblebee.—2. An idle fellow; a drone.

bump1† (bump), *v. i.* [First in early mod. E., appar. a var. of *bum*1, *bumb*, *bomb*1; cf. the freq. *bumble*. Cf. W. *bwmp*, a hollow sound, a boom; hence *aderyn y bwmp*, the bittern (*aderyn*, a bird), also called *bwmp y gors* (*cors*, a bog, fen). Of imitative origin: see *boom*1, *bum*1, *bomb*1, *bomb*2, *bumble*, etc.] To make a loud, heavy, or hollow noise, as the bittern; boom. *Dryden.*

bump1† (bump), *n.* [< *bump*1, *v.*] A booming, hollow noise.

> The bitter with his *bump*.
> *Skelton*, Phyllyp Sparowe, l. 432.

bump2 (bump), *v.* [First in early mod. E.; prob. developed from *bump*1, which, as orig. imitative, is closely related to *bum*1, boom, also strike. Cf. ODan. *bumpe*, strike with the clenched fist, Dan. *bumpe*, thump. Cf. also W. *pwmpio*, thump, bang (*pwmp*, a round mass, a lump), = Ir. *beumaim*, I strike, gash, cut, = Gael. *beum*, strike; Ir. Gael. *beum*, a stroke, blow, = Corn. *bum*, *bom*, a blow. Cf. *bump*2, *n.*, and *bounce*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cause to come in violent contact; bring into concussion; knock; strike; thump: as, to *bump* one's head against a wall.

> *Bump'd* the ice into three several stars.
> *Tennyson*, The Epic.

2. In *English boat-racing*, to touch (the stern of a boat ahead) with the bow of the following boat. See extract.

> Classic Camus being a very narrow stream, scarcely wider than a canal, it is impossible for the boats to race side by side. The following expedient has therefore been adopted: they are drawn up in line, two lengths between each, and the contest consists in each boat endeavoring to touch with its bow the stern of the one before it, which operation is called *bumping*, and at the next race the bumper takes the place of the *bumped*.
> *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. [illegible]

II. *intrans.* 1. To come forcibly in contact with something; strike heavily: as, the vessel *bumped* against the wharf.—2. To ride without rising in the stirrups on a rough-trotting horse. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—3. In *chem.*, to give off vapor intermittently and with almost explosive violence, as some heated solutions. The vapor collects in large bubbles at the bottom, and then bursts through the solution to the surface.

4†. To form bumps or protuberances.

> Long fruite fastened together by couples, one right against another, with kernels *bumping* out neere the place in which they are combined.
> *Gerarde*, Herball, p. 1299, ed. 1633.

bump2 (bump), *n.* [< *bump*2, *v.*; the sense of 'a swelling' is derived from that of 'a blow.' Cf. Dan. *bump*, a thump, ODan. *bump*, a thickset fellow, *bumpet*, thick, fat.] 1. A shock from a collision, such as from the jolting of a vehicle.

> Those thumps and *bumps* which flesh is heir to.
> *Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, I. v.

2. In *English boat-racing*, the striking of one boat by the prow of another following her. See *bump*2, *v. t.*, 2.

> I can still condescend to give our boat a shout when it makes a *bump*.
> [illegible]

3. A swelling or protuberance, especially one caused by a blow.

> A *bump* as big as a young cockerel's stone.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 3.

> I had rather she should make *bumps* on my head, as big as my two fingers, than I would offend her.
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, ii. 1

Specifically—4. The popular designation of the natural protuberances on the surface of the skull or cranium, which phrenologists associate with distinct qualities, affections, propensities, etc., of the mind: used ironically for the word *organ* employed by phrenologists: as, the *bump* of veneration, acquisitiveness, etc.—5. The corner of the stock of a gun at the top of the heel-plate.

bump3 (bump), *n.* [E. dial.] 1. A material used for coarse sheets. [Prov. Eng. (Derbyshire and Yorkshire).]—2. In London, a sort of matting used for covering floors. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 307.

bumper1 (bum′pėr), *n.* [< *bump*2 + *-er*1.] 1. One who or that which bumps.—2. A log of wood placed over a ship's side to keep off ice, or anything similarly used; a fender.

bumper2 (bum′pėr) *n.* [Perhaps a corruption of *bumbard*, *bombard*, a drinking-vessel (see *bombard*, *n.*), associated with E. dial. *bumpsy*, tipsy, *bum*, ME. *bummen*, guzzle, drink: see *bum*1.] 1. A cup or glass filled to the brim, especially when drunk as a toast.

> Fill a dozen *bumpers* to a dozen beauties, and she that floats atop is the maid that has bewitched you.
> *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

> He froth'd his *bumpers* to the brim.
> *Tennyson*, Death of the Old Year.

2. A crowded house at a theatrical benefit, or the like.—**Bumper game**, a game in which the scoring is all on one side.

bumper2 (bum′pėr), *v. t.* [< *bumper*2, *n.*] To fill to the brim. *Burns.*

bumperize (bum′pėr-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *bumperized*, ppr. *bumperizing*. [< *bumper*2 + *-ize*.] To drink bumpers. [Rare.]

> Pleased to see him, we kept *bumperizing* till after roll-calling.
> *Gibbon*, Memoirs, p. 68.

bumper-timber (bum′pėr-tim″bėr), *n.* In some locomotives, a timber to which the cow-catcher or pilot is fastened, designed to receive the shock or blow of a collision.

bumping-post (bum′ping-pōst), *n.* A timber fender or buffer, placed at the end of a railroad-track to prevent the cars from leaving the rails.

bumpkin1, *n.* Same as *bumkin*.

> The tack of the foresail is made fast either to the stern or a small *bumpkin* eight inches long.
> [illegible] *Gazetteer*, [illegible]

bumpkin2 (bump′kin), *n.* [Prob. a particular use of *bumpkin*1 = *bumkin*, a short boom. Cf. *block*1 and *blockhead*, a stupid fellow.] An awkward, clumsy rustic; a clown or country lout.

[illegible] he is for a captain in the army," old Osborne thought. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair.

bumpkinly (bump'kin-li), *a.* [< *bumpkin*^{2} + *-ly*^{1}.] Of or pertaining to a bumpkin or clown; clownish.

He is a simple, blundering, and yet conceited fellow, [illegible] romance to all he tells. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe.

bumpsy (bump'si), *a.* [E. dial.: cf. *bum*^{1}, drink.] Tipsy. [Prov. Eng.]

bumptious (bump'shus), *a.* [A slang word, prob. < *bump*^{2}, strike against, + *-tious*.] Offensively self-assertive; liable to give or take offense; disposed to quarrel; domineering; forward; pushing. *Thackeray*.

bumptiousness (bump'shus-nes), *n.* [< *bumptious* + *-ness*.] The quality of being bumptious.

Tom, notwithstanding his *bumptiousness*, felt friends w[illegible]. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown's School-Days.

[illegible] of his [Hazlitt's] incapacity [illegible]. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 352.

bumpy (bump'i), *a.* [< *bump*^{2} + *-y*^{1}.] Having or marked by bumps; having a surface marked by bumps or protuberances.

bumroll†, *n.* A sort of bustle. [Vulgar.]

[illegible] from my head and my farthingal, to [illegible] and your whalebone bodice. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, ii. 1.

bum-wood (bum'wůd), *n.* Same as *barn-wood*.

bun^1, **bunn** (bun), *n.* [< ME. *bunne*, *bonne*, a cake, a small loaf. Origin obscure; cf. Ir. *bunnog*, a var. of *bonnach*, an oaten cake, = Gael. *bonnach*, > E. *bannock*, q. v. Skeat refers to OF. dial. *bugne*, a kind of fritter (a particular use of OF. *bugne*, *bigne*, a swelling caused by a blow: see *bunion*), > dim. *bugnet*, *bignet*, mod. F. *beignet*, a fritter.] A slightly sweetened and flavored roll or biscuit; a sweet kind of bread baked in small cakes, generally round.—**Bath bun**, a sort of [illegible] containing currants, etc., named from Bath, England.

bun^2 (bun), *n.* [Appar. identical with E. dial. *boon*^{2}, < ME. *bone*, also *bunne*, of uncertain origin, perhaps < Gael. *bun*, a stump, stock, root, a short, squat person or animal, = Ir. *bun*, stock, root, bottom, = Manx *bun*, a thick end, butt-end, = W. *bwn*, a spear-head. The 2d and 3d senses may be of diff. origin.] 1. A dry stalk; the dry stalk of hemp stripped of its rind.—2. The tail of a hare.—3. A rabbit. Also called *bunny*. [Prov. Eng.]

bun^3 (bun), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A flat-bottomed boat square at both ends. [Canadian.]

bunce (buns), *interj.* [Perhaps a corruption of L. *bonus*, good.] Extra profit; bonus: used as an exclamation by boys. The cry "*Bunce!*" when something is found by another gives the right to half of what is discovered.

bunch^1 (bunch), *n.* [Early mod. E. also sometimes *bounch*; < ME. *bunche*, a hump, prob. < Icel. *bunki* = OSw. and Sw. dial. *bunke* = Norw. *bunke* = Dan. *bunke*, a heap, pile: see *bunk*, of which *bunch* may be considered an assibilated form. Perhaps ult. connected with the verb *bunch*, strike: see *bunch*^{2}.] 1. A protuberance; a hunch; a knob or lump. [Now rare.]

[illegible] *bunch*, a knob or crooke backe, a crouppe. *Florio*. [illegible]

They will carry . . . their treasures upon the *bunches* of camels. Isa. xxx. 6.

2. A cluster, collection, or tuft of things of the same kind connected in growth or joined together naturally or artificially: as, a *bunch* of grapes; a *bunch* of feathers on a hat.

[illegible] he bore. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. viii. 30.

3. More generally, a cluster or aggregate of any kind: used specifically of ducks, in the sense of a small flock.

[illegible]

[illegible] 4. In *mining*, a small mass of ore. See *bunchy*. [illegible] 5. In *flax manuf.*, [illegible] of linen yarn.—6. [illegible] Bunch of fives, [illegible]

bunch^1 (bunch), *v.* [< *bunch*^{1}, *n.*] I. *intrans.* [illegible] protuberance; be protuberant [illegible]

[illegible]

II. *trans.* To make a bunch or bunches of; bring together into a bunch or aggregate; concentrate: as, to *bunch* ballots for distribution; to *bunch* profits; to *bunch* the hits in a game of base-ball.

Clustered among cool and *bunched* leaves. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

bunch^2† (bunch), *v. t.* [< ME. *bunchen*, *bonchen*, beat, strike; cf. D. *bonken*, beat, belabor, Dan. *banke*, Norw. *banka*, beat, Icel. *banga*, OSw. *bânga*, *bunga*, strike: see *bang*^{1} and *bung*^{2}. See *bunch*^{1}, *n.*, and cf. *bump*^{2}, which includes the meanings of *bunch*^{1} and *bunch*^{2}. Not related to *punch* in this sense.] To beat; strike.

Thei *bonchen* theire brestis with fistes. *Lydgate*. (*Halliwell*.)

I *bunche*, I beate, *je pousse*. He *buncheth* me and beateth me. *Palsgrave*.

bunch-backed† (bunch'bakt), *a.* Hunch-backed: as, "foul *bunch-back'd* toad," *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4.

bunch-berry (bunch'ber"i), *n.* 1. A common name of the dwarf cornel, *Cornus Canadensis*, on account of its dense clusters of bright-red berries.—2. The fruit of the *Rubus saxatilis*. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng. (Craven).]

bunch-flower (bunch'flou"ėr), *n.* The *Melanthium Virginicum*, a liliaceous plant of the United States, with grass-like leaves and a tall stem with a broad panicle of small greenish flowers.

bunch-grass (bunch'gràs), *n.* A name given to many different grasses of the Rocky Mountain region and westward, usually growing in distinct clumps. The more abundant are *Poa tenuifolia*, *Oryzopsis cuspidata*, *Festuca scabrella*, and species of *Stipa* and *Agropyrum*.

bunchiness (bun'chi-nes), *n.* [< *bunchy* + *-ness*.] The state of being bunchy, or of growing in bunches.

bunch-whale (bunch'hwāl), *n.* A whale of the genus *Megaptera*; a humpback whale.

bunchy (bun'chi), *a.* [< *bunch* + *-y*^{1}.] 1. Having or being like a bunch or hunch; having knobs or protuberances: as, "an unshapen *bunchy* spear," *Phaer*, Æneid, ix.

Chiefs particularly affect great length of cord, which does not improve the wearer's appearance, as it makes the kilt too *bunchy*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 206.

2. Growing or existing in bunches; having or formed of bunches: as, "his *bunchy* tail," *N. Grew*, Museum. Specifically—3. In *mining*, said of a lode when the ore is irregularly distributed through it in small masses or "pockets."

bunco, *n.* See *bunko*.

buncombe, **bunkum** (bung'kum), *n.* [< *Buncombe*, a county of North Carolina: see extract from Bartlett, below.] Empty talk; pointless speechmaking; balderdash.

When a critter talks for talk's sake, jist to have a speech in the paper to send to home, and not for any other airthly purpus but electioneering, our folks call it *bunkum*. *Haliburton*.

To talk for Buncombe, to speak for effect on persons at a distance, without regard to the audience present.

The origin of the phrase, "*talking for Buncombe*," is thus related in Wheeler's "History of North Carolina": "Several years ago, in Congress, the member for this district arose to address the House, without any extraordinary powers, in manner or matter, to interest the audience. Many members left the hall. Very naively he told those who remained that they might go too; he should speak for some time, but he was only '*talking for Buncombe*.'" *Bartlett*.

bund (bund), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., also written *band* (pron. bund), repr. Hind. *band*, a dam, dike, causeway, embankment, a particular use of *band*, a band, bond, tie, imprisonment; in all uses also spelled *bandh*, < Skt. √ *bandh* = E. *bind*, tie.] In India and the East generally, an embankment forming a promenade and carriageway along a river-front or seaside; an esplanade.

bunder^1 (bun'dėr), *n.* [E. Ind.] A surf boat in use at Bombay and along the Malabar coast. Also called *bunder-boat*.

bunder^2 (bun'dėr), *n.* [Also written *bhunder*; < Hind. *bandar*, also *banar*, a monkey, ape, baboon.] The common rhesus or other East Indian monkey.

bunder^3 (bun'dėr), *n.* [E. Ind.] A term used in the East for a canard.

bunder-boat (bun'dėr-bōt), *n.* Same as *bunder*^{1}.

Bundesrath, **Bundesrat** (bön'des-rät), *n.* [G.; < *bundes*, gen. of *bund*, a league (see *bund*^{2}), + *rath*, *rat*, council, counsel, etc., OHG. MHG. *rât* = AS. *ræd*, ME. *rede*, E. *rede*, *read* (obs.), counsel: see *read*^{1}, *n.*] 1. The federal council of the German empire, exercising legislative functions in combination with the Reichstag, and consisting of 58 members representing the 26 states of the empire. In the Bundesrath each state votes as a unit, the imperial chancellor being president.

2. In Switzerland, the federal council, exercising executive and administrative functions, and composed of 7 members.

bundle (bun'dl), *n.* [< ME. *bundel* (also dim. *bundelet*), < AS. **byndel* (not found) (= D. *bondel*, *bundel* = G. *bündel*), a bundle, dim. of **bund*, ONorth. pl. *bunda*, a bundle (= D. *bond*, usually *verbond*, a bond, covenant, league, = MLG. *bunt*, a band, a bundle, = MHG. *bunt*, G. *bund*, a bundle, truss, also a tie, bond, league, union, etc., > Dan. *bundt* = Sw. *bunt*, a bundle), < *bindan* (pp. *bunden*) = G. *binden*, etc., bind: see *bind*, and cf. *bond*^{1}.] 1. A number of things bound together; anything bound or rolled into a convenient form for conveyance or handling; a package; a roll: as, a *bundle* of lace; a *bundle* of hay.

Every schoolboy can have recourse to the fable of the rods, which, when united in a *bundle*, no strength could bend. *Goldsmith*, Essays, ix.

The optic nerve is a great *bundle* of telegraph wires, each carrying its own message undisturbed by the rest. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 284.

Hence—2. A group or a number of things having some common characteristic which leads to their being held and transferred in the same ownership.—3. In *bot.*, a fascicular aggregation of one or more elementary tissues traversing other tissues. The bundle may be either vascular (composed of vessels only) or fibrovascular (containing both fibrous and vascular tissues), and is usually surrounded by a layer of parenchyma, or soft cellular tissue, called the *bundle-sheath*.

"Concentric" *bundles* occur in many vascular cryptogams. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 18.

4. In *paper-making*, two reams of printing-paper or brown paper: established by a statute of George I.—5. In *spinning*, twenty hanks or 6,000 yards of linen yarn. [*Bundle* is also used as a unit of weight for straw, and of tale for barrel hoops, but without any fixed value. A bundle of bast ropes is ten, by a statute of Charles II.] **Closed bundle**, in *bot.*, a fibrovascular bundle which is wholly formed of woody and bast tissue, without a cambium layer, and is therefore incapable of further growth.—**Collateral bundle**, in *bot.*, a fibrovascular bundle consisting of a strand of woody tissue and another of bast, side by side. **Concentric bundle**, in *bot.*, a fibrovascular bundle in which the bast tissue surrounds the woody tissue, as is common in vascular cryptogams, or the reverse.

bundle (bun'dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bundled*, ppr. *bundling*. [< *bundle*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To tie or bind in a bundle or roll: often followed by *up*: as, to *bundle up* clothes.

Their trains *bundled up* into a heap behind, and rustling at every motion. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iv.

2. To place or dispose of in a hurried, unceremonious manner.

They unmercifully *bundled* me and my gallant second into our own hackney coach. *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, II. iii.

To bundle off, to send (a person) off in a hurry; get rid of unceremoniously: as, the children were *bundled off* to bed.—**To bundle out**, to expel summarily: as, I *bundled* him *out* of doors.

You ought to be *bundled out* for not knowing how to behave. *Dickens*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To depart in a hurry or unceremoniously: often with *off*.

Is your ladyship's honour *bundling off* then? *Colman the Younger*, Poor Gentleman, v. 3.

See the savages *bundle* back into their canoes. *St. Nicholas*, XI. 377.

2. In New England (in early times) and in Wales, to sleep in the same bed without undressing: applied to the custom of men and women, especially sweethearts, thus sleeping.

stopping occasionally in the villages to eat pumpkin pies, dance at country frolics, and *bundle* with the Yankee lasses. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 295.

bundle-pillar (bun'dl-pil"ạr), *n.* Same as *clustered column* (which see, under *column*).

bundle-sheath (bun'dl-shēth), *n.* See *bundle*, *n.*, 3.

bung^1 (bung), *n.* [< ME. *bunge*, of uncertain origin; the W. *bwng*, an orifice, a bung (cf. OGael. *buine* = Ir. *buinne*, a tap, spigot, spout), prob. from E. Cf. OD. *bonne*, MD. *bonde* (> F. *bonde*), a bung; MD. *bomme*^{1}, D. *bom*^{1}, dim. *bommel*, a bung; MD. *bomme*^{2}, D. *bom*^{2}, a drum; MD. *bunghe*, *bonghe* = MLG. *bunge*, a drum (MLG. *bungen*, beat a drum: see *bung*^{2}). The E. word seems to have taken the form of MD. *bunghe* (with equiv. *bomme*^{2}), a drum, with the sense of MD. *bonde* (with equiv. *bomme*^{1}), a bung.] 1. A large cork or stopper for closing the hole in the side of a cask through which it is filled.—**2.** The hole or orifice in a cask through which it is filled; a bung-hole.—**3**†. A pickpocket; a sharper.

> Away, you cutpurse rascal! you filthy *bung*, away!
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

4. A brewer. [Eng. slang.]—**5.** A pile of seggars or setters in a porcelain-kiln.

bung^{1} (bung), *v. t.* [< *bung*^{1}, *n.*] To stop the orifice of with a bung; close.

> All entries to the soul are so stopped and *bunged* up.
> *Hammond*, Works, IV. 679.

bung^{2} (bung), *v. t.* [Commonly regarded as a particular use of *bung*^{1}, *v.*; but cf. MLG. *bungen* = MHG. *bungen*, beat a drum, G. dial. *bungen*, *büngen*, strike (freq. *bungeln*, beat), = OSw. *bunga*, strike: see *bunch*^{2}. Cf. *bungle*, *bang*^{1}.] To beat severely; exhaust by hard blows or strenuous effort; bruise; maul: used chiefly in the phrase *bunged up*: as, he was all *bunged up* in the fight; the day's work has completely *bunged* me *up*. [Slang.]

bungall (bun'gâl), *n.* [< Ir. *bunn*, a coin, + *gallda*, foreign, English, < *gall*, a foreigner, Englishman.] A base coin current in Ireland in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. At one time it passed for sixpence, at another for twopence, and ultimately for a penny.

bungalow (bung'ga-lō), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *banglā* (Pers. *bānglā*), a thatched cottage, a bungalow, lit. belonging to Bengal, Bengalese (house), < *Banga*, Bengal. Cf. *Bengali*.] In India, a one-storied thatched or tiled house, usually surrounded by a veranda; in the East generally, any one-storied dwelling provided with verandas.

Bungalow on Penang Hills.

> It [the road] leads to . . . Faatana, a regular square Indian *bungalow*, with thatched roofs, verandahs covered with creepers, windows opening to the ground, and steps leading to the gardens on every side.
> *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. xiv.

Dak-bungalow, a house for travelers, such as are constructed at intervals of from 12 to 15 miles on the high-roads in many parts of India at the expense of the authorities. The government charges each traveler one rupee (about forty cents) a day for the use of the bungalow.

Bungarus (bung'ga-rus), *n.* [Also *Bongarus*; NL., from the native name *bungar* or *bongar*.] A genus of venomous serpents, of the family *Elapidæ*, natives of India, and closely allied to the *Naja*, though the neck is not so dilatable. In the *Bungarus fasciatus*, the rock-serpent, the head is flat and short, the muzzle round, and the upper jaws are furnished with grooved fangs. The color is generally of a light hue, relieved by bands or rings of jetty black. Also *Bongarus*.

bung-drawer (bung'drâ″ėr), *n.* A wooden mallet of a peculiar form for removing the bung from a cask. [Local, Eng.]

bungerly†, *a.* [A var. of *bunglely*, < *bungle* + *-ly*^{1}.] Bungling; clumsy.

> Oftentimes the more shallow in knowledge the more *bungerly* in wickedness.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 43.

bungersome (bung'gėr-sum), *a.* [A dial. var. of *bunglesome*.] Clumsy. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

bung-hole (bung'hōl), *n.* A hole or orifice in a cask through which it is filled, closed by a bung.

bungle (bung'gl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *bungled*, ppr. *bungling*. [Prob. equiv. to **bongle* for *bangle*^{1}, freq. of *bang*^{1}, beat; cf. G. dial. *bungeln*, strike, beat, freq. of *bungen*, strike; Sw. dial. *bangla*, work ineffectually, freq. of *banka*, var. *bonka*, *bunka*, strike, OSw. *bunga*, beat: see *bang*^{1}, *bunch*^{2}, *bung*^{2}, and cf. *botch*^{2}, bungle, which also goes back to an original sense 'beat.'] **I.** *intrans.* To work or act in a clumsy, awkward, or blundering manner.

> Can you fail or *bungle* in your trade?
> *Oldham*, Satires on the Jesuits.

> I could rather see the stage filled with agreeable objects, though they might sometimes *bungle* a little.
> *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 1.

II. *trans.* To make or mend clumsily; botch; manage awkwardly or blunderingly; perform inefficiently.

> Botch and *bungle* up damnation
> With patches. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 2.

> I had seen something of the world, and had contracted about the average bad habits of young men who have the sole care of themselves, and rather *bungle* the matter.
> *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 81.

bungle (bung'gl), *n.* [< *bungle*, *v.*] A clumsy performance; a piece of awkward work; a botch. *Ray.*

bungler (bung'glėr), *n.* One who bungles; a clumsy, awkward workman; one who performs without skill.

> If to be a dunce or a *bungler* in any profession be shameful, how much more ignominious and infamous to a scholar to be such. *Barrow.*

bunglesome (bung'gl-sum), *a.* [< *bungle* + *-some*.] Bungling; clumsy.

bungling (bung'gling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *bungle*, *v.*] **1.** Prone to bungle; clumsy: as, "this *bungling* wretch," *Oldham.*—**2.** Characterized by clumsiness; botched.

> Letters to me are not seldom opened, and then sealed in a *bungling* manner before they come to my hands. *Swift.*

Syn. *Ungainly*, *Uncouth*, etc. See *awkward*.

bunglingly (bung'gling-li), *adv.* In a bungling manner; clumsily; awkwardly.

bungo (bung'gō), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of canoe used in Central and South America, and in the southern part of the United States. *Bartlett.*

bungo-tree (bung'gō-trē), *n.* [< *bungo*, a native name, + *tree*.] A leguminous tree of Sierra Leone, *Daniellia thurifera*, yielding a fragrant gum.

bung-starter (bung'stär″tėr), *n.* A kind of flat mallet for starting a wooden bung from the bung-hole.

bung-stave (bung'stāv), *n.* The stave of a barrel in which the bung-hole has been made.

Bungtown copper. See *copper*.

bung-vent (bung'vent), *n.* A valve-stopper designed to allow air to enter a cask without permitting the gases generated within it to escape, or the reverse.

bunion, bunyon (bun'yon), *n.* [Formerly also *bunian*, *bunnion*, *bunnian*; < It. *bugnone*, a knob, a boil or blain, aug. of equiv. *bugno*, prob. < OF. *bugne*, *buigne*, *bune*, a swelling, F. *bigne*, a bump, knob, swelling, perhaps < Icel. *bunga*, an elevation, allied to *bunki*, a heap: see *bunch* and *bunk*.] A swelling on the foot caused by the inflammation of a bursa, especially that over the metatarsophalangeal joint of the great toe. It may occur, however, over the corresponding joint of the fifth digit, or more rarely over the scaphoid bone.

Bunium (bū'ni-um), *n.* [NL. (L. *bunion*—Pliny), < Gr. *βούνιον*, a plant, perhaps the earthnut; cf. *βουνιάς*, a plant of the rape kind.] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Umbelliferæ*, with tuberous roots, natives of Europe and western Asia. *B. flexuosum*, also called *earthnut*, *hawknut*, *kippernut*, and *pignut*, is a plant with a root as large as a nutmeg, hard, tuberous, and brown. See *earthnut*.

bunk (bungk), *n.* [Of Scand. origin, prob. affected in sense by *bank*, dial. *benk*, *bink*, a bench: < (1) Icel. *bunki* = OSw. and Sw. dial. *bunke* = Norw. *bunke* = Dan. *bunke*, a heap, pile (cf. MLG. *bunk*, a bone, esp. one of the prominent bones of a large animal, = OFries. *bunke*, East Fries. *bunke*, North Fries. *bunk*, a bone), appar. the same as (2) ODan. *bunke*, a cargo stowed in the hold of a ship, the hold itself, the bilge, the bottom, = OSw. *bunke*, part of a ship, prob. the hold; prob. also the same as (3) ODan. *bunke* = Sw. *bunke* = Norw. *bunka*, *bunk*, a broad, low milk-pan, and (4) ODan. *bunke*, the site of a building: these forms being more or less confused with (5) Icel. *bunga*, a slight elevation, = Norw. *bunga*, a little heap, *bung*, *byng*, *bunk*, a slight protuberance or dent, *bungutt*, *bunkutt*, dented, appar. connected (as *bump*^{2}, a blow, with *bump*^{2}, a protuberance, or as *bunch*^{2} with *bunch*^{1}) with Sw. *bunga*, strike: see *bunch*^{2} and *bung*^{2}, and cf. *bunch*^{1}, which may be considered an assibilated form of *bunk*. Cf. *bulk*.] **1.** A wooden case or compartment in a vessel, a sleeping-car, etc., and sometimes in a dwelling-house, used as a sleeping-berth.

> I should . . . pass over the rest of his voyage by saying that he was confined to his *bunk*, and saw no more of it.
> *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, II. (*Davies.*)

2. A piece of timber placed across a sled to sustain a heavy weight. [U. S.]

bunk (bungk), *v. i.* [< *bunk*, *n.*] To occupy a bunk; hence, to occupy a bed; sleep: as, the two boys *bunked* together.

> We turned in to *bunk* and mess with the crew forward.
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 57.

bunker^{1} (bung'kėr), *n.* [< *bunk* + *-er*^{1}. Cf. *banker*^{1} in the sense of 'a bench, a seat.'] **1.** A bench or sort of chest that serves for a seat.—**2.** A sort of fixed chest or box; a large bin or receptacle: as, a coal-*bunker* (which see).—**3.** In the game of golf, a sand-hole anywhere on the grounds.

bunker^{2} (bung'kėr), *n.* [Short for *mossbunker*, q. v.] A menhaden.

bunker-plate (bung'kėr-plāt), *n.* An iron plate covering a hole in a ship's deck leading to the coal-bunker.

bunko, bunco (bung'kō), *n.* [Perhaps a corruption of It. *banco*, a bank or money-changer's stall; cf. *bunk*, as related to *bank*.] A swindle practised by two or more confederates upon a stranger (generally by gaining his confidence on the ground of alleged previous acquaintance with himself or some of his friends), who is allured to a house, and there fleeced at some game, openly robbed, or otherwise victimized. Also called *bunko-game*. [American slang or cant.]

bunko (bung'kō), *v. t.* To victimize, as by a bunko-man. [American slang or cant.]

> A Reading banker *bunkoed*.
> *Philadelphia Times* (1883), No. 2892, p. 2.

bunko-game (bung'kō-gām), *n.* Same as *bunko*.

bunko-joint (bung'kō-joint), *n.* A house or rendezvous to which strangers are allured, and in which they are victimized, by bunko-men. [American slang or cant.]

bunko-man (bung'kō-man), *n.* A person who practises the bunko swindle. [American slang or cant.]

bunko-steerer (bung'kō-stēr″ėr), *n.* That one of the swindlers called bunko-men who allures or steers strangers to the bunko-joint or rendezvous. [American slang or cant.]

bunks (bungks), *n.* The wild succory. [Prov. Eng.]

bunkum, *n.* See *buncombe*.

bunn, *n.* See *bun*^{1}.

bunnel (bun'el), *n.* [E. dial. dim. of *bun*^{2}, *n.*] A dried hemp-stalk, used by smokers to light their pipes. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

bunney, *n.* See *bunny*^{3}.

bunnian†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *bunion*.

bunnings (bun'ingz), *n. pl.* [E. dial.] In *lead-mining*, a floor or staging of wood built across the lode over the miners' heads, and on which the refuse was thrown, so that the mine, originally begun as an open work, became covered over for its whole length, except under the "stowses" or windlasses. The same thing was repeated lower down, the process being a sort of combination of the cast-after-cast method and of underhand stoping. The process is no longer used. [Derbyshire, Eng.]

bunny^{1} (bun'i), *n.*; pl. *bunnies* (-iz). [E. dial.] A gully formed by water making its way over the edge of a cliff. [Hampshire, Eng.]

bunny^{2} (bun'i), *n.* [Dim. of *bun*^{2}, a rabbit.] A pet name for a rabbit.

bunny^{3} (bun'i), *n.* [E. dial., also written *bunney*. Cf. *bunion*.] A swelling from a blow; a bump. [Prov. Eng.]

bunny^{4}† (bun'i), *n.* Same as *bonny*^{2}.

bunnya, *n.* See *bunya*.

bunodont (bū'nō-dont), *a.* [< NL. *bunodon(t-)*, < Gr. *βουνός*, a hill, mound, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] In *odont.*, having the crowns of the molar teeth elevated into tubercles; having tuberculate molars: in general, opposed to *lophodont*; specifically, having teeth of the pattern presented by the *Bunodonta*.

Bunodonta (bū-nō-don'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *bunodon*: see *bunodont*.] The most primitive type of the artiodactyls, continued to the present day by the non-ruminant or suilline quadrupeds of the families *Suidæ* and *Hippopotamidæ*, or the swine and hippopotamus.

Bunotheria (bū-nō-thē'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *βουνός*, a hill, mound, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] A superordinal group of mammals proposed by Cope to cover the whole of the carnivorous and insectivorous types of monodelphous mammals ancestrally related to existent forms.

bunotherian (bū-nō-thē'ri-an), *a.* [< *Bunotheria* + *-an*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of the *Bunotheria*. *E. D. Cope.*

Bunsen burner, cell, filter-pump. See the nouns.

bunsenite (bůn'sen-īt), *n.* [After the German chemist Robert W. *Bunsen*.] Native nickel protoxid, occurring in isometric octahedral crystals of a green color. The name was also given to the gold tellurid krennerite.

bunt^{1} (bunt), *v. t.* [< ME. *bunten*; of uncertain origin; cf. Bret. *bounta*, *bunta*, push, shove; cf. also E. *punt*^{2}, push, and *butt*^{1}.] **1.** To push with the horns or head, as a goat or a calf.—**2.** To spring; rear. [Prov. Eng.]

bunt¹ [illegible] [< *bunt*¹, *v. t.*] A push with [illegible] head and horns.

bunt² [illegible] late ME. *bunt*: of uncertain [illegible] in form with Dan. *bundt* = [illegible] *bundle*), in sense with [illegible] Sw. [illegible], a belly (cf. Dan. *bug paa et segl*, [illegible] *på ett segel*, the bunt (lit. belly) of a sail: see *bouk*¹); or with Dan. *bugt* = Sw. *bugt*, a bend, > E. *bout*, a bend, turn, etc.: see *bout*, *bought*¹, and *bight*.] The middle part of a square sail; also, the middle, baggy part of a net, etc.

In furling, the strongest and most experienced stand in the slings (or middle of the yard) to make up the *bunt*.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 26

bunt² (bunt), *v. i.* [< *bunt*², *n.*] To swell out; belly, as a sail.

bunt³ (bunt), *v. t.* [< ME. **bunten*, *bonten*, sift, perhaps a var. of *bulten*, sift, bolt: see *bolt*².] To sift. [Prov. Eng.]

bunt⁴ (bunt), *n.* [Perhaps a dial. form of *burnt*, as used in comp. *bunt-ear* for *burnt-ear*, etc.] 1. A smut which infests and destroys the kernels of wheat; an ustilagineous fungus, *Tilletia caries*, which causes serious damage in Europe, and is becoming troublesome in America. The common smut of wheat and oats in the United States is *Ustilago carbo*, and is not called *bunt*. Also called *bladder-brand*.
2. A name sometimes given to the puffball, *Lycoperdon*.

buntbok (bunt'bok), *n.* Same as *bontebok*.

bunt-ear (bunt'ēr), *n.* [See *bunt*⁴.] A name for the smut of wheat, oats, etc., *Ustilago segetum*.

bunted (bun'ted), *a.* [< *bunt*⁴ + *-ed*².] Affected with bunt; containing the parasitic fungus which causes bunt.

Externally the *bunted* grain is plumper. *Cooke.*

bunter (bun'tėr), *n.* [E. dial.] A woman who picks up rags in the streets; hence, a low, vulgar woman. [Prov. Eng. or slang.]

Her two marriageable daughters, like *bunters* in stuff gowns, are now taking sixpenny worth of tea at the White Conduit House. *Goldsmith*, Essays, xv.

bunter-sandstein (bůn'tėr-sȧnd″stīn), *n.* [G. *bunter sandstein*, lit. variegated sandstone. *bunt*, spotted, variegated (see *bunting*⁴); *sandstein* = E. *sandstone*.] A German name for the New Red Sandstone. See *sandstone*.

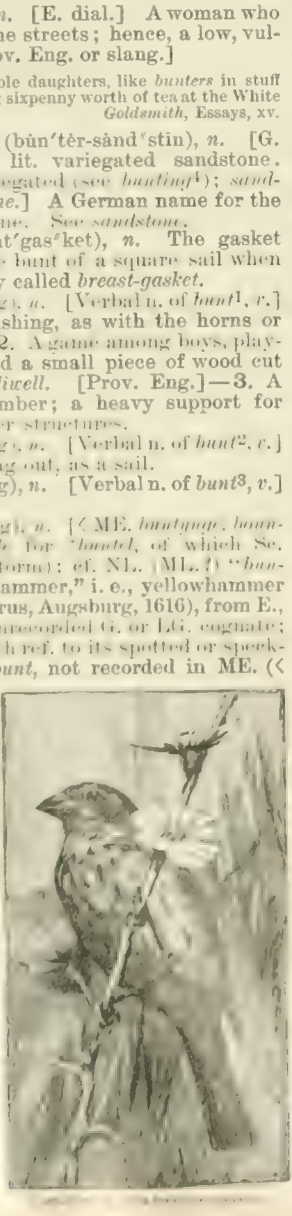
bunt-gasket (bunt'gas″ket), *n.* The gasket which confines the bunt of a square sail when furled. Formerly called *breast-gasket*.

bunting¹ (bun'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bunt*¹, *v.*] 1. The act of pushing, as with the horns or head; butting.—2. A game among boys, played with sticks and a small piece of wood cut lengthwise. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—3. A large piece of timber; a heavy support for machinery or other structures.

bunting² (bun'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bunt*², *v.*] The act of swelling out, as a sail.

bunting³ (bun'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bunt*³, *v.*] Sifting.

bunting⁴ (bun'ting), *n.* [< ME. *buntynge*, *bounting* (also *buntyle* for **buntel*, of which Sc. *buntlin* is a dim. form): cf. NL. (ML.?) "*buntinga*, [G.] gersthammer," i. e., yellowhammer (Henisch, Thesaurus, Augsburg, 1616), from E., or else from an unrecorded G. or LG. cognate; appar. named, with ref. to its spotted or speckled plumage, < **bunt*, not recorded in ME. (< MLG. *bunt*, *bont*, LG. *bunt* = MD. D. *bont* = MHG. G. *bunt*), spotted, speckled, variegated, pied [illegible] prick: [illegible] ily *E*[illegible]



One of the commonest in Europe is *E. miliaria*, the corn-bunting or bunting-lark. The yellow bunting or yellowhammer is *E. citrinella*; the cirl bunting, *E. cirlus*; the ortolan bunting, *E. hortulana*; the black-headed bunting, *E. schœniclus*, etc. These are all the European species to which the name properly pertains. There are many others, all belonging to the old world.
2. By extension, a name given indefinitely and indiscriminately to a great number of emberizine and fringilline birds of all countries, and also to some birds not of the family *Fringillidæ*. Examples are the lark-bunting, of the genus *Plectrophanes*; the snow-bunting, *P. nivalis*; the small American sparrows of the genus *Spizella*; the American black-throated bunting, *Spiza americana*; the cow-bunting, *Molothrus pecoris*; the rice-bunting, *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*. **Bay-winged bunting.** See *bay-winged*.—**Clay-colored bunting**, of North America, the *Spizella pallida*, a small bird closely resembling the chipping-sparrow.

bunting⁵ (bun'ting), *n.* [Also *buntine*. Origin uncertain; perhaps orig. meaning bunting- or bolting-cloth: see *bunting*³. There is no evidence to connect the word with G. *bunt*, variegated.] 1. A light woolen stuff very loosely woven. It is the material out of which flags of all kinds are usually made. A variety of bunting is also in use for women's dresses; it is warm, and drapes well.
2. Flags, especially a vessel's flags, collectively.

bunting-crow (bun'ting-krō), *n.* [Appar. < *bunting*⁴ + *crow*², but said to be a modification of D. *bonte kraai*: *bont*, spotted (see *bunting*⁴); *kraai* = E. *crow*².] The hooded crow, *Corvus cornix*.

bunting-finch (bun'ting-finch), *n.* A loose book-name of numerous American fringilline birds of the genera *Passerella*, *Passerculus*, *Zonotrichia*, *Spizella*, etc.

bunting-iron (bun'ting-ī″ėrn), *n.* A glass-blowers' tube.

bunting-lark (bun'ting-lärk), *n.* The common bunting, *Emberiza miliaria*.

bunt-jigger (bunt'jig″ėr), *n.* *Naut.*, a small purchase used to rouse up the bunt of a sail in furling. Also called *bunt-whip*.

buntlin†, *n.* Same as *bunting*⁴.

But we'll shoot the laverock in the lift,
The *buntlin* on the tree.
Hynde Etin, in Child's Ballads, I. 297.

buntline (bunt'lin), *n.* [< *bunt*² + *line*².] *Naut.*, one of the ropes attached to the foot-ropes of square sails and led up to the masthead, and thence on deck, to assist in hauling up the sail. **Buntline bull's-eye.** See *bull's-eye*.

buntline-cloth (bunt'lin-klôth), *n.* *Naut.*, the lining sewed up a sail in the direction of the buntline to prevent it from being chafed.

buntons (bun'tonz), *n. pl.* [Origin unknown.] In *mining*, timbers or scantling put across a shaft to divide it into compartments. The interior faces of the buntons and sets carry the guides which conduct the cages, and on them are also nailed the boards forming the sheathing of the brattice, in case an air-tight compartment is required. Also called *bunts* and *dividers*.

bunt-whip (bunt'hwip), *n.* Same as *bunt-jigger*.

bunty (bun'ti), *a.* [< *bunt*⁴ + *-y*¹.] Infected with smut: applied to wheat and other grain.

buntylet†, *n.* See *bunting*⁴.

bunya (bun'yạ̈), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., also *bunnya*, *bunya*, and *banyan*, < Hind. *banyā*, Beng. *bāniyā*, *bāniya*: see *banian*¹, *banyan*¹.] In India, especially in Bengal, a grain-dealer.

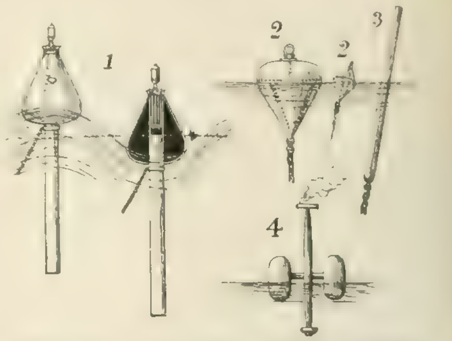
The grain-dealer's shop tempts them to loiter, but the experience of previous attempts makes theft hopeless; for the *bunnya*, with all his years, is very nimble on his legs, and an astonishing good shot with a pipkin.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 125.

bunya-bunya (bun'yạ̈-bun″yạ̈), *n.* The native Australian name of the *Araucaria Bidwilli*, a very large tree, the wood of which is strong, durable, and sometimes beautifully marked. The seeds are a favorite article of food with the natives.

The nut of the *bunya bunya*, so prized by the blacks, is reserved over a district 30 miles by [illegible]
Encyc. Brit., XX. [illegible]

bunyon, *n.* See *bunion*.

buoy (boi or böi), *n.* [First in early mod. E., < MD. *boeye*, D. *boei* (pron. bö'i) = Fries. *bui* = MLG. *boie*, LG. *boje* (> G. *boje*) = Dan. *boje* = Sw. *boj* = Pr. *boia*, < OF. *boye* (mod. F., with added suffix, *bouée*) = Sp. *boya* = Pg. *boia*, a buoy: a particular use of MD. *boeye*, D. *boei* = MLG. *boie* = MHG. *boye*, *boie*, *bei* = Dan. *boie* = Sw. *boja* = E. obs. *boye*, < OF. *boye*, *buie* = Pr. *boia* = OIt. *boja*, a fetter, a clog, < L. *boia*, in pl. *boiæ*, a collar for the neck, orig. of leather, < [illegible], of ox hide, < [illegible] = L. *bos*, ox, = E. *cow*¹: see *cow*¹. A buoy is a floating object 'fettered' at a fixed point.] 1. A float fixed at a certain place to show the position of objects beneath the water, as shoals, rocks, etc., to mark out a channel, and the like. Buoys are of various shapes and kinds, according to the purposes they are intended to serve: as, *can-buoys*, made of sheet-iron in the form of the frustum of a cone; *spar-buoys*, made of a spar, which is anchored by one end; *bell-buoys*, surmounted by a bell, which is made to sound by the action of the waves; *whistling-buoys*, fitted with an apparatus by which air compressed by the movement of the waves is made to escape through a whistle, and thus indicate the situation of the buoy, etc. In the waters of the United States the following system of placing buoys as aids to navigation is prescribed by law: Red buoys mark the starboard or right-hand side of the channel coming from seaward, and black the port or left-hand side; mid-channel dangers and obstructions are marked with buoys having black and red transverse stripes, and mid-channel buoys marking the fairway have longitudinal black and white stripes; buoys marking sunken wrecks are painted green. The starboard and port buoys are numbered from the seaward end of the channel, the black bearing the odd and the red the even numbers.
2. A buoyant object designed to be thrown from a vessel to assist a person who has fallen into the water to keep himself afloat; a life-buoy. The life-buoy now in common use in the United States navy consists of two hollow copper vessels, connected by a framework and having between them an upright pole, weighted at the bottom and surmounted by a brass box containing a port-fire. This machine is hung over the stern of the vessel, and can be dropped by means of a trigger. At night the burning of the port fire serves to point out its position. See also cut under *breeches-buoy*.—**To bleed a buoy.** See *bleed*.—**To stream a buoy**, to let it drop from the vessel into the water before the anchor is dropped.



1. Whistling-buoy. 2, 2. Can-buoys. 3. Spar-buoy. 4. United States Life-buoy.

buoy (boi or böi), *v.* [< *buoy*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To support by a buoy or as by a buoy; keep afloat in a fluid; bear up or keep from sinking in a fluid, as in water or air: generally with *up*.

There was heat enough in the air to *buoy* it [water in the state of vapor] *up*. *Woodward*, Nat. Hist.

Many a flowing range
Of vapour *buoy'd* the crescent bark.
Tennyson, Day Dream, The Departure.

2. Figuratively, to support or sustain in any sense; especially, to sustain mentally; keep from falling into despondency or discouragement: generally with *up*.

Your good name's perish'd;
Not all the world can *buoy* your reputation.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 3.

The recollection of the applause with which he had been greeted still *buoyed up* his spirits.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., x.

It is the poem that keeps the language alive, and not the language that *buoys up* the poem.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 125.

3. To fix buoys in as a direction to mariners: as, to *buoy* or to *buoy off* a channel.

The channels [of the Rio de la Plata] are badly *buoyed*, and there are shoals and wrecks on all sides.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. v.

To buoy a cable. See *cable*.

II. *intrans.* To float; rise by reason of lightness. [Rare.]

Rising merit will *buoy* up at last.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 461.

buoyage (boi'- or böi'ạ̄j), *n.* [< *buoy* + *-age*.] 1. A series of buoys or floating beacons, for the guidance of vessels into or out of port, etc. —2. The providing of buoys.

buoyance (boi'- or böi'ans), *n.* Same as *buoyancy*. *Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

buoyancy (boi'- or böi'an-si), *n.* [< *buoyant*: see *-ance*, *-ancy*.] 1. The quality of being buoyant, that is, of floating in or on the surface of water or other fluids; relative lightness.

It seemed miraculous that she [the ship] regained her balance or preserved her *buoyancy*.
Irving, Sketch Book, p. [illegible]

2. The power of supporting a body so that it floats: said of a fluid; specifically, the upward pressure exerted upon a body by the fluid in which it is immersed. This pressure is equal to the weight of the fluid which the body displaces. If the weight of the body is not equal to the upward pressure, it will float as a balloon in the air or a ship in the water; if greater, it will sink.

On arriving at the Dead Sea I forthwith proceeded to bathe in it, in order to prove the celebrated *buoyancy* of the water. *R. Curzon*, Monast. in the Levant, p. 179.

3. Figuratively, light-heartedness; cheerfulness; hopefulness; elasticity of spirit.

The Spaniards are remarkable for an inertness, a want of *buoyancy*, and an absence of hope, which . . . isolate them from the rest of the civilized world. *Buckle*, Civilization, II. i.

buoyant (boi′- or böi′ant), *a.* [< *buoy*, *v.*, + *-ant*^{1}.] **1.** Having the quality of rising or floating in a fluid; floating; relatively light; that will not sink.—**2.** Bearing up, as a fluid; sustaining another body by reason of greater specific gravity.

The water under me was *buoyant*.
Dryden, Ded. of Eleonora.

3. Figuratively, cheerful; hopeful; not easily depressed.

His was not the *buoyant* temper, the flow of animal spirits, which carries a man over every obstacle. *Prescott*.

His [Landor's] nature was so *buoyant* that, like the Faun, he forgot both pain and pleasure. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 55.

4. Causing buoyancy of mind; cheering; invigorating.

The grass is cool, the sea-side air
Buoyant and fresh.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

buoyantly (boi′- or böi′ant-li), *adv.* In a buoyant manner.

buoyantness (boi′- or böi′ant-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being buoyant; buoyancy.

buoy-rope (boi′rōp), *n.* The rope which fastens a buoy to an anchor.

Oxpecker (*Buphaga africana*).

Buphaga (bū′fā-gä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βουφάγος, ox-eating, < βοῦς, ox, + φαγεῖν, eat.] In *ornith.*, the typical and only genus of the family *Buphagidæ*. There are two species, *B. africana* and *B. erythrorhyncha*, both African.

Buphagidæ (bū-faj′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Buphaga* + *-idæ*.] A family of African sturnoid passerine birds, the oxpeckers, beef-eaters, or pique-bœufs: so called because they alight upon the backs of cattle to eat the parasites which infest the hides of these animals. The family is not well marked, and is often referred to the *Sturnidæ*.

Buphaginæ (bū-fā-jī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Buphaga* + *-inæ*.] The ox-peckers, considered as a subfamily of *Sturnidæ*.

buphagine (bū′fā-jin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Buphaginæ* or *Buphagidæ*.

Buphagus (bū′fā-gus), *n.* [NL.: see *Buphaga*.] **1.** A genus of *Laridæ*, the skua-gulls: synonymous with *Stercorarius*. *Moehring; Coues*.—**2.** Same as *Buphaga*.

buphthalmos (būf-thal′mos), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βοῦς, ox, + ὀφθαλμός, eye. Cf. Gr. βοῶπις, ox-eyed.] A disease of the eye, characterized by a uniform spherical bulging of the cornea, which may be so great as to prevent the easy closing of the eyelids and give the eye a staring look. Also called *ceratoglobus*, *hydrophthalmia anterior*, and *hydrops of the anterior chamber*.

buphthalmum, buphthalmus (būf-thal′mum, -mus), *n.* [< L. *buphthalmos*, < Gr. βούφθαλμον, oxeye, < βοῦς, ox, + ὀφθαλμός, eye.] The oxeye or mayweed.

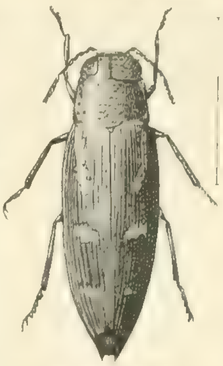
Buppo (bup′pō), *n.* [Jap., also *Bukkio*, contr. of Chino-Jap. *Butsu*, Buddha, + *hō*, law, doctrine.] In Japan, Buddhism: the religion of the majority of the Japanese. Also called *Bukkio*.

buprestid (bū-pres′tid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Buprestidæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Buprestidæ*.

Buprestidæ (bū-pres′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bupresti(d-)s* + *-idæ*.] A family of serricorn *Coleoptera*, or beetles, with the first and second ventral segments connate, the antennæ serrate (pectinate in *Xenorhipis*), and the tarsi with membranous lobe.

buprestidan (bū-pres′ti-dan), *a.* and *n.* Same as *buprestid*.


Buprestis rufipes.
(Vertical line shows natural size.)

Buprestis (bū-pres′tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *buprestis*, < Gr. βούπρηστις, a beetle whose sting caused a swelling in cattle, or which, being eaten by cattle in the grass, caused them to swell up and die, < βοῦς, ox, + πρήθειν, blow up, swell.] The typical genus of beetles of the family *Buprestidæ*. *B. rufipes* is a North American species.

Buproridæ (bū-prō′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Buprorus* + *-idæ*.] A family of minute free-swimming entomostracous crustaceans, of the order *Copepoda*.

Buprorus (bū-prō′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βούπρωρος, with the forehead or face of an ox, < βοῦς, ox, + πρῷρα, fore part (of a ship), prow.] The typical genus of the family *Buproridæ*.

bur^1, **burr**^{1} (bėr), *n.* [< ME. *burre*, a bur (of a plant); not found in AS.; = Dan. *borre*, burdock, *burre*, burdock, bur, = Sw. *borre*, a sea-urchin, in comp. *kardborre*, bur, burdock; cf. OF. *bourre* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *borra*, coarse hair, wool, etc., < ML. *burra*, coarse hair, wool, etc.; perhaps same as LL. *burra*, a shaggy garment (cf. pl. *burræ*, jests, trifles, nonsense), prob. < OL. *burrus*, red, reddish: see *borel*^{1}, *burrel*, *bureau*, *birrus*, *birretta*, etc., *burl*^{1}, *burlesque*, etc. But the relations of the forms and senses are uncertain, and some of the modern senses are prob. of different origin.] **1.** The rough, prickly case or covering of the seeds of certain plants, as of the chestnut and burdock. Hence—**2.** The plant burdock: as, "rude *burs* and thistles," *Milton*, Comus, l. 352.—**3.** In general, a protuberance upon, or a raised portion of, an object, usually more or less rough or irregular in form. Specifically—(*a*) The lobe or lap of the ear. (*b*) The circular boss round the root of an antler. (*c*) Formerly, that part of a saddle-bow which protected the thighs and knees. It was often of steel, or plated with steel, and engraved or decorated with gilding. (*d*) In *engraving*, slight ridges of metal raised upon a copper surface by the burin, the rocker, or the dry-point. It is sometimes wholly or partly removed by the scraper, but is often left to produce a peculiar effect of its own in the print. In mezzotint engraving, for example, the whole effect comes from the bur raised by the rocker, which is untouched in the deep shades and more or less burnished away to form the lights. (*e*) In *founding*, the roughness left on portions of a casting, which is rubbed off on a stone. (*f*) The rough neck left on a bullet in casting.

4. The name of various tools and appliances. (*a*) A triangular chisel used to clear the corners of mortises. (*b*) A small circular saw. (*c*) A fluted reaming-tool. (*d*) Same as *bur-drill*. (*e*) A washer placed at the head of a rivet. (*f*) (1) A movable ring adjusted to the staff of a lance, and covered with minute projections to afford a grip to the gauntlet. It was grasped when the lance was laid in rest. See *lance*. (2) A ring or plate attached to the handle of a battle-ax or mace to afford a good grip for either hand. (*g*†) Anything put under a wheel to stop its progress.

5. A partially vitrified brick; a clinker. Also called *bur-brick*.—**6.** The blank driven out of a piece of sheet-metal by a punch.—**7.** Waste raw silk.—**8.** A name for the club-moss, *Lycopodium clavatum*. [Scotch.]—**9.** The sweetbread.—**10.** [Perhaps an error for *burl*^{1}.] Same as *burl*^{1}, 2.—**11.** Same as *burstone*.—**12.** The rounded knob forming the base of a deer's horn. —**13**†. The external meatus of the ear; the opening leading to the tympanum.—**Bur in the throat**, anything that appears to stick in the throat or produces a choking sensation; huskiness.—**Metallic bur**, a metallic grinding-plate used in place of the real burstone for such coarse work as grinding corn for stock.

bur^2, **burr**^{2} (bėr), *n.* [< ME. *borre*, a hoarseness or roughness in the throat; usually supposed to be connected with *bur*^{1}, *burr*^{1}, but perhaps of imitative origin; cf. *birr*^{2}.] **1.** The guttural pronunciation of the rough *r* common in some of the northern counties of England, especially Northumberland; rhotacism.

An aunt of my own, just come from the North, with the true Newcastle *bur* in her throat. *Foote*, The Minor, Int.

2. A whirring noise. See *birr*^{2}, *n.*

bur^2, **burr**^{2} (bėr), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *burred*, ppr. *burring*. [< *bur*^{2}, *n.*] **1.** To speak with a guttural or rough pronunciation of the letter *r*. —**2.** To talk or whisper hoarsely; murmur.

These hideous streets, these graves, where men alive,
Packed close with earth-worms, *burr* unconsciously
About the plague that slew them.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, iv.

3. To make a whirring noise. See *birr*^{2}, *v.*

bur^3, **burr**^{3} (bėr), *n.* [E. dial. *burr*, early mod. E. *burre*, short for ME. *burrowe*, *burwhe*, a circle, also a mound, etc.: see *burrow*^{2}.] **1.** Same as *burrow*^{2}, 3.—**2.** A halo round the moon. Compare *burrow*^{2}, 4, *brough*^{2}, 4. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

buract, *n.* [A form of *borax*, < Ar. *būraq*: see *borax*, *n.*] In *anc. chem.*, a general name for all kinds of salts.

buran (bö′ran), *n.* [Also, in F. spelling, *bourran*, repr. Russ. *buranu*. Cf. *bora*.] A snow-storm; especially, a long-continued snow-storm, accompanied by high winds.

buratite (bū′ra-tīt), *n.* A variety of aurichalcite (which see).

burattino (bö-råt-tē′nō), *n.*; pl. *burattini* (-nē). [It., appar. dim. of *buratto*, bombazine: see *bolt*^{2}.] A particular kind of puppet. See extract.

The *Burattini* deserve the greater credit because they are agitated by the legs from below the scene, and not managed by cords from above, as at the Marionette Theatre. *Howells*, Venetian Life, v.

bur-bark (bėr′bärk), *n.* The fibrous bark of *Triumfetta semitriloba*, a tiliaceous shrub of the tropics, yielding a very good fiber much resembling jute.

burble†, *v. i.* [Early mod. E., < ME. *burblen*, *burbulen*, *burbilen*, *brobilen*, also (in def. 2) contr. *burlen*; cf. F. dial. (Picard) *borbouller*, murmur, = Sp. *borbollar*, *burbujear* = Pg. *borbolhar*, *borbulhar* = It. *borbogliare*, bubble, gush; in another form OF. *borboter*, dial. (Picard) *borboter*, = Sp. *borbotar*, bubble, gush; cf. Picard *barboter* = Sp. *barbotar* = Cat. *barbotejar* = It. dial. *barbottà*, mutter, mumble; Gr. βορβορύζειν, rumble (see *borborygmus*); all ult. imitative, *burble* in E. being practically a var. of *bubble*, q. v. Cf. *purl*^{1}.] **1.** To bubble; gush.

Burblon [var. *burbelyn*], as ale or other lykore, bullo.
Prompt. Parv., p. 56.

I *burbyll*, or spring up, as water dothe out of a spring; this water *burbylleth* vp pretyly. *Palsgrave*, fol. 179.

So the bre [bree: here, foaming water] and the brethe
[wind] *burbelit* to gedur,
That hit spirit vp spitiously fyue speire lenght
With walter and wawes, that the wynd dryues
All fore as a fyre the firmament ouer.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3697.

2. To welter.

Hom was leuer on the lond long at hor aunter,
And be brittnet in batell, then *burbull* in the flod.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5760.

Many a balde [bold] manne laye there swykede
Brobillande [burbling] in his blode.
MS. Lincoln (A), i. 17, fol. 115. (*Halliwell.*)

burble, *n.* [Early mod. E. or dial., < ME. *burble*, *burbulle*, *burbyll*, a bubble; cf. Sp. *burbuja* = Pg. *borbulha*, a bubble; from the verb.] **1**†. A bubble.

Burble in the water, bubette. *Palsgrave*.

2. A small pimple. [Prov. Eng.]

burbly†, *a.* [Early mod. E. *burbely*, < ME. *burbly*; < *burble* + *-y*.] Bubbling.

burbolt^1† (bėr′bōlt), *n.* A corruption of *birdbolt*^{1}. *Marston*.

Should on sudden shoote
His grosse knob'd *burbolt*.
Marston, What You Will, Ind.

burbolt^2 (bėr′bōlt), *n.* [Like *birdbolt*^{2}, a corruption of *burbot*.] A local English name of the burbot.

As much braine as a *burbolt*.
Udall, Roister Doister, iii. 2.

burbot (bėr′bot), *n.* [A corruption (perhaps through influence of *turbot*) of F. *barbote*, a burbot, < *barbe*, < L. *barba*, beard. Cf. *barbel*.] A fish of the family *Gadidæ*, *Lota maculosa*. It has an elongated form, depressed head and shoulders, one barbel on the chin and two on the nose, a short low anterior dorsal commencing behind the pectorals, and a long posterior one. It is an inhabitant of the fresh waters of northern Europe, Asia, and America. In favored northern localities it [illegible] attains a weight of [illegible] pounds, but rarely exceeds a few pounds in England or the United States. It is generally regarded as inferior for food, and in most populous communities is rejected, but in the fur countries it is extensively used. It is best in [illegible] ther. In England it is also called *cony-fish* and *eel-pout*; in the United States it is better known as the *eel-pout*, *cusk*, *ling*, *fresh-water cod*, and *lawyer*; in the fur [illegible]

Burbot (*Lota maculosa*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission.)

[illegible] known as the lake or [illegible]

burbot-eel [illegible], *n.* A Yorkshire name of the eelpout, *Zoarces viviparus*.

bur-brick (bėr'brik), *n.* Same as *bur*1, 5.

burd, **burde**, *n.* Variants of *bird*2.

Burdach's columns. See *column*.

burdalane, burdalone (bur'dą-lān, -lōn), *n.* [illegible] + *alane*, *alone*.] The last surviving one in a family. [Scotch.]

[illegible]

burdalisaunder†, *n.* Same as *bordalisaunder*.

burdalone, *n.* See *burdalane*.

burdash†, **berdash**†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. A fringed sash worn by gentlemen in the seventeenth century. *Steele*.—2. A lace cravat.

burdelais†, *n.* [F. *Bordelais*, the district around Bordeaux.] A sort of grape. *Johnson*.

burden1, **burthen**1 (bėr'dn, -ᴛʜn), *n.* [< ME. *burden*, *burthen*, oftener with *th*, *burthen*, *burthen*, *byrthen*, < AS. *byrthen* (= OS. *burthinnia* = OHG. *burdīn*, *burthīn*, MHG. *bürden*, a burden, load; the same, with diff. suffix, as MD. *borde* = OHG. *burdi*, MHG. *burde*, *burde*, G. *bürde* = Icel. *byrdhr*, mod. *byrdhi* = Sw. *börda* = Dan. *byrde* = Goth. *baurthei*, a burden: cf. Gr. [illegible], a burden), < *beran* (pp. *boren*), etc., bear: see *bear*1.] 1. That which is borne or carried; a load.

> Let them break your backs with *burthens*.
>
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 8.

> The oak, upon the windy hill,
> Its dark green *burthen* upward heaves.
>
> *Whittier*, Mogg Megone, ii.

Hence—2. That which is borne with labor or difficulty; that which is grievous, wearisome, or oppressive; also, an incumbrance of any kind.

> Many a Man lives a *burden* to the Earth.
>
> *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 6.

> Deaf, giddy, helpless, left alone, . . .
> [illegible]
>
> *Swift*, The Dean's Complaint (translated).

> The *burthen* of an honour
> Unto which she was not born.
>
> *Tennyson*, Lord of Burleigh.

3. In England, a quantity of certain commodities: as, a *burden* of gad-steel (that is, 120 or 180 pounds).—4. The capacity of a ship; the quantity or number of tons of freight a vessel will carry: as, a ship of 600 tons *burden*.—5. In *mining*, the tops or heads of stream-work, overlying the stream of tin, and needing to be first cleansed.—6. The charge of a blast-furnace.

> To avoid the central accumulation of fuel and the lateral preponderance of *burden* (ore and flux) thus promoted, an inverted annular funnel is suspended underneath the lower orifice of the cup. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 308.

Burden of proof, in *law*, the obligation resting upon one of the parties to an action to establish an alleged fact by proof, under penalty of having judgment given against him, according to the presumption recognized by the law of evidence in case he adduces no proof. The burden of proof is said to be shifted when the party upon whom it lay has produced sufficient evidence to turn the presumption [illegible]. Two circumstances are essential to the [illegible] of proof: that there must be a question of fact between two parties before a tribunal which will render a decision whether there is any particular evidence or not, and the decision must be governed by rules of presumption, more or less artificially extended [illegible] to a determinate result in every case. In the [illegible], there will or will not be a burden of proof, according as these conditions are or are not fulfilled. In [illegible] distinguished from disputations, as they relate to [illegible], there is nothing to which the term *burden of proof* is applicable; for the decision will be based on considerations of likelihood, economy, safety, etc., but never on formal rules of presumption. A general habit [illegible] non-occurrence of such observations is a fact [illegible]

burden1, **burthen**1 (bėr'dn, -ᴛʜn), *v. t.* [illegible] 1. To load; lay a heavy load on; [illegible] with weight.

> [illegible]

Hence—2. Figuratively, to load; oppress with anything which is borne with difficulty or trouble; surcharge: as, to *burden* a nation with taxes; to *burden* the memory with details.

> If your friend has displeased you, you shall not sit down to consider it, for he has already lost all memory of the passage, . . . and ere you can rise up again, will *burden* you with blessings. *Emerson*, Character.

3. To lay or impose upon one, as a load, burden, or charge. [Rare.]

> It is absurd to *burden* this act on Cromwell and his party. *Coleridge*.

burden2†, **burthen**2† (bėr'dn, -ᴛʜn), *n.* [< ME. *burden*, *birthen*, also *burthern*, act of child-bearing, altered, by confusion with *burden*1, from **burther*, < AS. *byrthor*, *beorthor*, child-bearing (cf. *gebyrd*, birth), < *beran*, bear: see *birth*1 and *burden*1.] The act of bearing children; a birth.

> If thou be'st the man
> That hadst a wife once call'd Æmilia,
> That bore thee at a *burthen* two fair sons.
>
> *Shak.*, C. of E., v. 1.

burden3 (bėr'dn), *n.* [Also, erroneously, *burthen*; < ME. *burdoun*, the bass in music, the refrain of a song, < OF. **burdon*, *bourdon*, F. *bourdon* = Sp. *bordon* = Pg. *bordão* = It. *bordone* (Florio), a humming, buzzing, a drone or non-working bee, a bumblebee, also bass in music, refrain, < ML. *burdo(n-)*, a drone, a long organ-pipe; origin uncertain. See *bourdon*2.] 1. The bass in music.—2. In *music*: (*a*) The refrain or recurring chorus at the end of the stanzas of a ballad or song; a refrain.

> And far the echoing aisles prolong
> The awful *burden* of the song.
>
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., vi. 31.

(*b*) The drone of a bagpipe. (*c*) The song to which a dance is danced when there are no instruments.

> Foot it featly here and there;
> And, sweet sprites, the *burthen* bear.
>
> *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

3. That which is often repeated; a subject on which one dwells; the main topic: as, this subject was the *burden* of all his talk. **To bear a burden**, to support the upper voice or voices by singing an under part as an accompaniment. *Chappell*.

> This sompnour *bar* to him *a* stif *burdoun*.
>
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 673.

burden4† (bėr'dn), *n.* [< ME. *burdon*, *bordon*, *bourdon*, < OF. *bordon*, *bourdon*, a staff: see *bourdon*1.] A club. *Spenser*.

burdener (bėr'dn-ėr), *n.* One who burdens; an oppressor.

burdenous†, **burthenous**† (bėr'dn-, bėr'ᴛʜn-us), *a.* [< *burden*1, *burthen*1, + *-ous*.] 1. Burdensome; grievous; heavy to be borne; oppressive: as, "the very *burthenous* earth," *Drayton*, Polyolbion, viii. 112.

> And with his *burdenous* blowes him sore did overlade.
>
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. xii. 19.

> Nor let that be light to thee, which to me is so *burdenous*. *Sir P. Sidney*.

> His maintenance is *burdenous* and chargeable vnto mee.
>
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 244.

2. Cumbersome; useless.

> To sit idle on the household hearth,
> A *burdenous* drone.
>
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 567.

burdensome, burthensome (bėr'dn-, bėr'ᴛʜn-sum), *a.* [< *burden*1, *burthen*1, + *-some*.] 1. Weighing like a heavy burden; grievous to be borne; causing uneasiness or fatigue; oppressive; heavy; wearisome: as, "*burthensome* exactions," *Hallam*.

> The debt immense of endless gratitude,
> So *burdensome*.
>
> *Milton*, P. L., iv. 53.

> If the Peoples demanding were so *burd'nsome* to him, what was his deniall and delay of Justice to them?
>
> *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, vi.

> The inferior and *burthensome* offices of society.
>
> *Burke*, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., i. 2.

2†. Able to carry burdens or cargoes.

> For sale, Freight or charter, A strong, *burthensome* Brig of [illegible] tons. *Massachusetts Mercury*, April [illegible].

Syn. 1. Onerous, troublesome, fatiguing, hard to bear.

burdensomely, burthensomely (bėr'dn-, bėr'ᴛʜn-sum-li), *adv.* In a burdensome manner.

> That as few employments as possible may be *burthensomely* and vexatiously interfered with. *J. S. Mill*.

burdensomeness, burthensomeness (bėr'dn-, bėr'ᴛʜn-sum-nes), *n.* The quality of being burdensome; heaviness; oppressiveness.

burdot, burdon†, *n.* [< LL. *burdo(n-)*, also *burdus*, a mule.] A mule bred of a horse and a she-ass; a hinny.

burdock (bėr'dok), *n.* [< *bur*1 + *dock*1.] The common name of the *Arctium Lappa*, a coarse, broad-leafed biennial weed, natural order *Compositæ*, having the numerous awns of the involucral bracts hooked at the tip. It is a native of the old world, but widely naturalized in America, and cultivated as a vegetable in Japan. It is in popular repute as a diaphoretic and diuretic, and as a remedy for rheumatism, catarrh, cutaneous diseases, etc. **Lesser burdock**, a somewhat similar, troublesome weed, *Xanthium strumarium*. **Prairie burdock**, one of the rosin-weeds, *Silphium terebinthinaceum*, found on the western prairies of the United States.

burdock-grass (bėr'dok-gràs), *n.* The *Tragus racemosus*, a low European grass of which the glume or seed-husk is covered with short stout hooks.

burdon†, *n.* See *burdo*.

burdoun†, *n.* A Middle English form of *burden*3.

bur-dresser (bėr'dres″ėr), *n.* A tool for rubbing or dressing the furrows of a burstone or millstone; a millstone-dresser. Also written *buhr-dresser*.

bur-drill (bėr'dril), *n.* A small dental drill with a bur-shaped head. Also called *bur*.

bur-driver (bėr'drī″vėr), *n.* A projection on the spindle of a millstone which acts upon the bail, and drives the stone. Also written *buhr-driver*.

bureau (bū'rō), *n.*; pl. *bureaus* or *bureaux* (-rōz). [F. *bureau*, pl. *bureaux*, an office, a desk or writing-table, a court, a chest of drawers, orig. a kind of coarse brownish or russet stuff with which writing-tables were covered, < OF. *burel*, a coarse woolen stuff: see *burrel*, *borel*1.] 1. A desk or writing-table with drawers for papers; an escritoire. *Swift*.—2. A chest of drawers for holding clothes and other articles. Bureaus at the present day are commonly made with an adjustable mirror standing upon them. This is a comparatively modern practice, due to a combination of the functions of the chest of drawers and the toilet-table.

3. An office or place where business is transacted.—4. A department of government for the transaction of public business. In England the term is confined to inferior and subordinate departments, and in the United States to certain subdivisions of some of the executive departments.—**Bureau of Education.** See *education*.—**Bureau of Engraving and Printing**, an office of the Treasury Department of the United States government, whose head, called the director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, is charged with the engraving and printing of all bonds, Treasury notes, national-bank notes, certificates, internal-revenue stamps, etc., of the United States.—**Bureau of Military Justice**, from June 20, 1864, to July 5, 1884, a bureau of the War Department of the United States government.—**Bureau of Ordnance.** See *Navy Department*, under *department*.—**Bureau of Statistics**, an office of the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States government, under a Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, charged with the collection and publication of the statistics of United States foreign commerce, embracing tables showing the imports and exports, respectively, by countries and customs districts; of the transit trade inward and outward by countries and by customs districts; of imported commodities warehoused, withdrawn from, and remaining in warehouse; of the imports of merchandise entered for consumption, showing quantity, value, rates of duty, and amounts of duty collected on each article or class of articles; of the inward and outward movement of tonnage in our foreign trade and the countries whence entered and for which cleared, distinguishing the nationalities of the foreign vessels; etc. It is also charged with the duties of collecting and publishing information in regard to the internal commerce of the country, and of collating and publishing the information supplied by United States consuls.—**Freedmen's Bureau**, in *U. S. hist.*, the name popularly given to the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, an office of the War Department of the United States created in 1865 to care for the interests of the emancipated negroes of the South, especially with respect to education, assignment of lands, and protection of civil rights. It ceased to exist in 1872.—**Signal-service Bureau.** See *signal*, *n.*—**Weather Bureau.** See *weather*.

bureaucracy (bū-rō'krą-si), *n.* [< F. *bureaucratie*, < *bureau* + *-cratie*, E. *-cracy*, government, as in *aristocracy*, *democracy*, etc.] 1. Government by bureaus; specifically, excessive multiplication of, and concentration of power in, administrative bureaus. The principle of bureaucracy tends to official interference in many of the properly private affairs of life, and to the inefficient and obstructive performance of duty through minute subdivision of functions, inflexible formality, and pride of place.

> Republicanism and *bureaucracy* are incompatible existences. *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 55.

2. The body of officials administering such bureaus, considered collectively.

> Count Roger found a machinery of taxation in full working order, officers acquainted with the resources of the country, books and schedules constructed on the principles of strictest accuracy, a whole *bureaucracy*, in fact, ready to his use. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 162.

bureaucrat (bū'rō-krat), *n.* [< F. *bureaucrate*, < *bureau* + *-crate*, E. *-crat* as in *aristocrat*, *democrat*, etc.] An advocate or supporter of bureaucracy; also, a member of a bureaucracy. Also called *bureaucratist*.

bureaucratic (bū-rǫ-krat'ik), *a.* [< F. *bureaucratique*: see *bureaucrat* and *-ic*.] Relating to or of the nature of bureaucracy.

There is a great material prosperity open to Hungary if the people will be content to be quietly governed, and if Austria will be wise enough to relax a little in the *bureaucratic* notions that now influence her.

Ansted, Hungary, p. 251.

bureaucratical (bū-rọ̄-krat′i-kạl), *a.* [< *bureaucratic* + *-al.*] Same as *bureaucratic.*

bureaucratically (bū-rọ̄-krat′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a bureaucratic manner; as a bureaucrat.

bureaucratist (bū-rō′kra̤-tist), *n.* [< *bureaucrat* + *-ist.*] Same as *bureaucrat.*

burel†, *n.* See *burrel.*

bureo (bö-rā′ō), *n.* [Sp., < F. *bureau*, a bureau: see *bureau.*] A Spanish court of justice for the trial of persons connected with the royal household.

buret†, *n.* [Cf. *burette.*] A drinking-vessel. *Halliwell.*

burette (bū-ret′), *n.* [F., dim. of OF. *buire*, a flagon, < *buire*, F. *boire*, drink, < L. *bibere*, drink. Cf. *bib*^{1}, *bever*^{3}.] 1. A vessel for containing liquids, usually pear-shaped or flask-shaped, with or without a handle; specifically, in English, an altar-cruet having this form. Burettes are made of rich materials, such as rock-crystal, precious metals, etc., or of porcelain or faience, often highly decorated. 2. In *chem.*, a tube, usually graduated to fractions of a centimeter, used for accurately measuring out small quantities of a solution.

Burette of jasper with gold mounting; time of Louis XV.

bur-fish (bėr′fish), *n.* A fish of the family *Diodontidæ*; a porcupine-fish.

burg^1 (bėrg), *n.* [A North. E. and Sc. and old law form of *borough*^{1}, ME. *burg*, etc., AS. *burh.* Cf. *burgh.*] A fortified town; a borough (which see).

burg^2 (bėrg), *n.* Same as *brough*^{2}.

burga (bėr′gä), *n.* Same as *burka.*

burgage (bėr′gāj), *n.* [< ME *burgage* (OF. *burgage*), < *burg* (ML. *burgus*) + *-age.*] In *law*: (*a*) In England, a tenure in socage, whereby burgesses, citizens, or townsmen hold their lands or tenements of the king or other lord for a certain yearly rent.

The most ancient, perhaps, of the franchises was that depending on *burgage* tenure; this was exactly analogous in origin to the freeholder's qualification in the counties; but as the repressive principle extended, the right of a *burgage* vote had become in many places attached to particular houses or sites of houses, probably those which were originally liable for a quota of the firma burgi.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 745.

(*b*) In Scotland, that tenure by which the property in royal burghs is held under the crown, proprietors being liable to the (nominal) service of watching and warding; or, as it is commonly termed, "service of burgh, used and wont." (*c*†) The property so held.

bur-gage (bėr′gāj), *n.* A plate having perforations which serve as standards for the diameters of drills, etc.

burgage-tenant (bėr′gā̤j-ten″a̤nt), *n.* One who holds lands or tenements on the tenure known as burgage.

Successive sovereigns had granted the right, or imposed the burden, of returning members to Parliament on the corporations, freeholders, or *burgage-tenants* of numerous small towns.

Quoted in *T. W. Higginson's* Eng. Statesmen, p. 116.

burgage-tenement (bėr′gā̤j-ten″ẹ̄-mẹnt), *n.* A tenement held by burgage.

"Borough English," under which the youngest and not the eldest succeeds to the *burgage-tenements* of his father, has from time immemorial been recognized as a widely diffused usage.

Maine, Early Hist. [of Institutions, [p. 222.

burgall, *n.* See *bergall.*

burgamot, *n.* See *bergamot.*

burgander, *n.* See *bergander.*

burganet, burgonet (bėr′ga̤-net, -gọ̄-net), *n.* [Also written, improp., *burgenet*; = Sp. *borgoñota* = Pg. *borguinhota* = It. *borghinetta* (Florio), < OF. *bourguignote, bourguignotte*, prop. a Burgundian helmet (cf. F. *Bourguignon*, a Burgundian), < *Bourgogne*, Burgundy.] A helmet worn in the sixteenth century, in two forms: one without a vizor, formed like the morion, and frequently furnished with cheek-pieces and a movable nose-guard; the other with a vizor, and similar to the armet.

Spanish Burganet, 16th century.

His mayled haberjeon she did undight,
And from his head his heavy *burganet* did light.

Spenser, F. Q., III. [illegible]

Sturdy helms,
Topt high with plumes, like Mars his *burgonet.*

Greene, Orlando Furioso.

burge (bėrj), *n.* A dialectal variant of *bridge*^{1}. [Local, Eng.]

burgee (bėr′jē), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. *Naut.*, a swallow-tailed flag or pendant: in the merchant service it generally has the ship's name upon it.—2. A kind of small coal used for burning in engine-furnaces.

burgein†, *n.* and *v.* See *burgeon.*

burgen, *n.* and *v.* See *burgeon.*

burgenet†, *n.* See *burganet.*

burgensic (bėr-jen′sik), *a.* [< ML. *burgensis*, a citizen, a burgess (see *burgess*), + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a burgh or town.

I strongly believe that the continual intercourse between the towns of the several trading countries of the Middle Ages, kept up especially by the Hanse Towns, may not have been without influence in producing a general similarity of development of *burgensic* life in them all.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. liv.

burgeois, *n.* See *bourgeois*^{2}.

burgeon (bėr′jo̤n), *n.* [Also written *bourgeon*, after mod. F., early mod. E. also *burgein, burgen*; < ME. *burgen, burgyon, burjoun, burjion, burgon*, < OF. *borjon, burjon*, F. *bourgeon*, a bud; referred by some to OHG. *burjan*, raise, lift up.] 1. A bud; a sprout.

In the moneth of May, when medoes bene grene,
And all florisshet with floures the fildes aboute;
Burions of bowes brethit full swete,
Florisshet full faire.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2736.

And the hyttyng awey of the root of the vyne must be don in March, and som men wil say it must be don or [before] the knottis begynne to burgeon y^t for the streit drauing the *burgeons* be not huet [hurt].

Arnold's Chronicle, 1502 (ed. 1811), p. 167.

2. A boss used for the cover of a book, to prevent injury to the binding. Often written *burgen.*

burgeon (bėr′jo̤n), *v. i.* [Also written *bourgeon*, after mod. F., early mod. E. also *burgein, burgen*, < ME. *burgenen, burgynen, burjonen, borgounen*, < OF. *borjoner, bourjonner*, F. *bourgeonner*, bud; from the noun: see *burgeon, n.*] To bud; sprout; put forth new buds; shoot forth, as a branch.

Whenne graffes [grafts] gynneth swelle in *burgynynge.*

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 74.

Now *bourgeons* every maze of quick
About the flowering squares, and thick
By ashen roots the violets blow.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxv.

burgess (bėr′jes), *n.* [< ME. *burgeis*, < OF. *burgeis*, F. *bourgeois* = Pr. *borges* = Sp. *burges* = Pg. *burguez* = It. *borghese*, < ML. *burgensis*, a citizen, < *burgus*, a borough, a town: see *borough*^{1}, *burg*^{1}.] 1. In England, an inhabitant of a borough or walled town, or one who possesses a tenement therein; a citizen or freeman of a borough.

Not a petty *burgess* of some town,
No, not a villager, hath yet appear'd
In your assistance.

Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 4.

2. A representative of a borough in the British Parliament.

The majority of the *burgesses* had been returned by constituent bodies remodelled in a manner which was generally regarded as illegal. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., x.

Hence—3. (*a*) The title given before the revolution to the representatives in the popular branch of the legislature of Virginia, which was styled the House of Burgesses, but is now called the House of Delegates. (*b*) The title of members of the lower house in the colonial legislature of Maryland.—4. A magistrate of a corporate town. In Connecticut boroughs the *board of burgesses* corresponds to the township board or board of trustees in some other States, or to the common council of a city. The chief executive officer of a Pennsylvanian borough is called the *chief burgess.*

5. A member of the corporation of a Scotch burgh; now, any inhabitant of a burgh of full age, rated for poor-rates, and not in arrears, and who for a period of three years has occupied any house, shop, or other building in it, not being an alien and not having received either parochial or burgh relief for twelve months preceding the last Whitsunday.—**Burgess list**, the list of municipal electors annually drawn up by the overseers of the poor in England.—**Burgess roll**, the burgess-list as revised by the [illegible] and completed. [Eng.]

burgess-ship (bėr′jes-ship), *n.* [< *burgess* + *-ship.*] The state or condition of being a burgess. *South.*

And that no [illegible] *burgeschippe*, but [illegible]

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 390.

burgessy†, *n.* [ME. *burgeysye, borgeysye*, < OF. *burgesie, burgeisie*, mod. F. *bourgeoisie* (= Pr. *borgezia* = It. *borghesia*), citizenship, < *burgeis*, mod. F. *bourgeois*, a citizen: see *bourgeoisie, burgess.*] Citizenship.

Mannes lyf ine the erthe is ase *borgeysye.*

Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. [illegible]

burggrave, burggravess, *n.* See *burgrave, burgraviess.*

burgh (bėrg or bur′ō), *n.* [Like *burg*, a North. E. and Sc. and old law form of E. *borough*^{1}, ME. *burgh, burȝ*, etc., AS. *burh*: see *borough*^{1}.] A corporate town or borough; more especially, the Scotch term corresponding to the English *borough*, applied to several different kinds of corporations, and to towns and cities in Scotland. **Burgh acres**, certain portions of land lying in the neighborhood of royal burghs, usually feued out to and occupied by burgesses or persons resident within the burgh.— **Burgh of barony**, a corporation somewhat analogous to a royal burgh, consisting of the inhabitants of a determinate tract of ground within the barony, erected by the feudal superior and subjected to the government of magistrates. The right of electing magistrates is vested by the charter of erection sometimes in the baron or superior of the barony, and sometimes in the inhabitants themselves.— **Burgh of regality**, a kind of burgh of barony which had regal or exclusive jurisdiction within its own territory.— **Convention of royal burghs.** See *convention.*— **Councilor of a burgh.** See *councilor.*— **Free burgh**, a burgh of barony which enjoyed, by crown charter, rights of trade both home and foreign, but which at the same time had to bear certain public burdens as the price of its privileges.— **Parliamentary burgh**, a burgh or town which sends, or unites with others in sending, a representative to Parliament. In parliamentary burghs the mode of electing councilors and magistrates is the same as in royal burghs.— **Police burgh**, in England, any populous place the boundaries of which have been ascertained under 13 and 14 Vict., xxxiii., and the affairs of which are managed by commissioners elected by the inhabitants.— **Royal burgh**, in Scotland, a corporate body erected by a charter from the crown. The corporation consists of the magistrates and burgesses of the territory erected into the burgh. The magistrates are generally a provost and bailies, dean of gild, treasurer, and common council.

burghal (bėr′ga̤l), *a.* [< *burgh* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a burgh: as, *burghal* government.

burghbote†, *n.* [An old law form of AS. *burgbōt*, < *burg, burh*, borough, + *bōt*, compensation, boot: see *boot*^{1}.] In *old Eng. law*, a contribution toward the building or repairing of castles or walls for the defense of a city or town. Also *burhbot.*

burgh-breche†, *n.* [An old law form of ME. *burch-breche*, AS. *burg-bryce, -bryce, -brice*, < *burg*, borough, + *bryce, brice*, breach: see *breach.*] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, the offense of violating the pledge given by every inhabitant of a tithing to keep the peace.

burgher (bėr′gėr), *n.* [Not in ME. or AS., but formed after D. *burger* = MLG. *borgere* = OHG. *burgāri*, MHG. *burgære, burger*, G. *bürger* = Dan. *borger* = Sw. *borgare* (> Icel. *borgari*), a citizen; < *burgh* + *-er*^{1}.] 1. An inhabitant of a burgh or borough, who enjoys the privileges of the borough of which he is a freeman; hence, any citizen of a borough or town.

At Cologne, in the eleventh century, the terms *burghers* and merchants are alternately used as synonymous.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cv.

2. [*cap.*] One of a body of Presbyterians in Scotland, constituting one of the divisions of the early Secession Church. This church became divided in 1747 into the Associate Synod, or Burghers, and the General Associate Synod, or Antiburghers, on the lawfulness of accepting the oath then required to be taken by the burgesses in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Perth. See *Antiburgher.*

burghermaster (bėr′gėr-mȧs″tėr), *n.* [= G. *bürgermeister.*] Same as *burgomaster*, 1.

burghership (bėr′gėr-ship), *n.* [< *burgher* + *-ship.*] The state or privilege of being a burgher.

burgh-halfpenny†, *n.* Formerly, a duty payable to the superior of a town for liberty to set up a stall in market. Also *bord-halfpenny.*

burghmaster (bėrg′mȧs″tėr), *n.* [< *burgh* + *master*; after *burgomaster.*] Same as *burgomaster*, 1.

burghmote†, *n.* [An old law form of AS. *burhgemōt*, a borough-meeting, < *burh, burg*, borough,

+ [illegible], meeting: see *moot*, *mote*3.] In [illegible], the meeting or court of a [illegible]. Also *burgmote*.

burghmote-horn†, *n.* In *Eng. antiq.*, a horn blown on court-day, in a public place, to bring the members of the burghmote, or later the corporation, together. It was used until the [illegible]. Also called *brazen-horn*.

burgholder† (bėrg'hōl″dėr), *n.* [See *borough-holder*.] A tithing-man: a borsholder.

burglar (bėrg'lär), *n.* [Early mod. E. *bourglair*, < AF. **bourglaire* (cf. ML. *burglator*, *burgulator* [illegible], shortened to *burgator*), a burglar, < AF. *bourg*, OF. *borg*, borough (see *borough*1), + [illegible], OF. [illegible] = Pr. [illegible], a robber, < L. nom. *latro* (cf. OF. *laron*, F. *larron* = Pr. *lairo*, a robber, < L. acc. *latronem*), a robber: see *larceny*.] A felonious housebreaker; especially, one who commits robbery by breaking into a house in the night. See *burglary*.

[illegible] as given by Sir Edward Coke, [illegible] entereth into a mansion-house [illegible] intent to commit a felony.

Blackstone, Com., IV. xvi.

burglar-alarm (bėrg'lär-a-lärm″), *n.* Any alarm so arranged as to sound upon the opening of a door, window, etc., with which it is connected. **Burglar-alarm lock**, a lock having an [illegible] which when set will sound an alarm if the bolt is improperly moved.—**Electrical burglar-alarm**, an [illegible] of apparatus including open electrical [illegible] are closed by a movement of a door, window, etc., and cause a bell in an annunciator in the building [illegible] station to ring.

burglarer† (bėrg'lär-ėr), *n.* [< *burglar* + *-er*, erroneously added.] A burglar.

Sir William Brain was sent to the Tower, only for procuring the Pope's bull against certain *burglarers* that robbed his own house. *State Trials*, 1606.

burglarian (bėrg-lā'ri-an), *n.* [< *burglary* + *-an*.] A person who abets or is guilty of burglary. [Rare.]

burglarious (bėrg-lā'ri-us), *a.* [< *burglary* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to, committing, or constituting burglary: as, *burglarious* intentions; a *burglarious* gang; *burglarious* entry.

To come down a chimney is held a *burglarious* entry.

Blackstone, Com., IV. xvi.

Openly organized conspiracy, with force and arms, made [illegible] entrance into a chief stronghold of the Union.

O. W. Holmes, Essays, p. [illegible]

burglariously (bėrg-lā'ri-us-li), *adv.* With an intent to commit burglary; in the manner of a burglar.

burglarize (bėrg'lär-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *burglarized*, ppr. *burglarizing*. [< *burglar* + *-ize*.] To commit burglary upon.

burglar-proof (bėrg'lär-pröf), *a.* Constructed so as to be capable of resisting the attempts of burglars, as a safe or a building.

burglary (bėrg'lär-i), *n.*; pl. *burglaries* (-iz). [< *burglar* + *-y*; ML. *burglaria*.] The act or crime of nocturnal housebreaking, with an intent to commit a felony therein, whether such felony be actually committed or not. To constitute this crime the act must be committed in the night, or when there is not [illegible] to discern a man's face. At common law [illegible] a dwelling-house, or in an adjoining building which is a part or parcel of the dwelling-house. There must be an actual breaking and an entry; but an opening [illegible] as by taking out a pane of glass, lifting a window, raising a latch, picking a lock, or removing [illegible] amount to a breaking, and putting in of the hand, after such breaking, is an entry. A breaking out, after entry with felonious intent, is also burglary. In some of the United States the term has been extended so [illegible] entering of any building at any time, to commit any crime.

burgle (bėr'gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *burgled*, ppr. *burgling*. [< *burglar*, taken as a noun of agent in *-ar* = *-er*1; cf. *peddle*, < *peddler*, *pedler*, *ped*[illegible].] To commit burglary. [Humorous.]

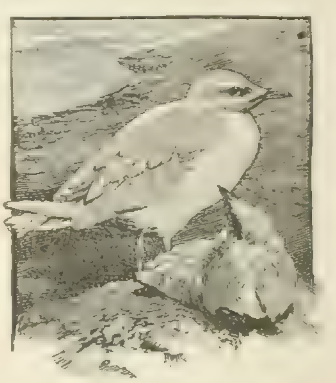
burgmaster (bėrg'mas-tėr), *n.* Same as *burgomaster*, 1.

burgmote†, *n.* See *burghmote*.

burgomaster (bėr'gō-mas-tėr), *n.* [= OF. [illegible], *bourguemaistre* [illegible], Swiss F. *bourgmestre*, *bourgemaître* (F. *maître* = [illegible]) = Sp. *burgomaestre*, after ML. *burgo*[illegible], *burgimagister* (*burgi* [illegible]). D. [illegible] = OFries. *burgamaster* [illegible] MHG. [illegible], G. *burgemeister*, [illegible] OHG. *burg*[illegible], *burmeister* [illegible] = Finn. *por*[illegible] = E. *master* [illegible] MHG. [illegible], G. *bürgermeister* [illegible] *burger*, E. *burgher*, + [illegible].] 1. A burgh-master, the chief magistrate of a municipal town in the Netherlands, Switzerland, and other Teutonic countries,

nearly corresponding to *mayor* in England and the United States. In the monarchical states burgomasters were often named by the central government for long periods, as were the *maires* in France. The German governments usually retain the right to confirm or reject the elected burgomaster. Also *burghermaster*, *burghmaster*, *burgmaster*.

2. The great ice-gull or glaucous gull, *Larus glaucus*, of the arctic regions, one of the largest and most powerful species of the family *Laridæ*. It is about 30 inches long, pure white, with a pale silvery-blue mantle and yellow bill with an orange



Burgomaster-gull (*Larus glaucus*).

spot. It owes the name to its tyrannical and rapacious disposition, and the way it domineers over the smaller and weaker gulls and other birds.

burgonet, burgonette, *n.* See *burganet*.

burgoo (bėr'gö), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *burgood*.] 1. A seamen's term for a dish made of boiled oatmeal seasoned with salt, butter, and sugar; gruel.

Don't stand staring there like a cabin-boy brought up before the skipper for swallowing the *burgoo* as he mixed it.

G. A. Sala, Ship-Chandler.

2. A kind of soup made with many different kinds of meat and vegetables, highly peppered and served very hot: popular in Kentucky and other places, especially at barbecues, picnics, and other outdoor feasts.—3. A barbecue, picnic, or woodland feast at which the soup burgoo is served. [Kentucky.]

burgood (bėr'gůd), *n.* [E. dial., also *burgout* and *beergood*; origin uncertain. Cf. *burgoo*.] Yeast. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

burgoyne1 (bėr-goin'), *n.* [Appar. named from the inventor.] An intrenching-tool which combines a spade, an ax, and a mantlet. [Eng.]

burgoyne2**†** (bėr-goin'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *burgoyned*, ppr. *burgoyning*. [A word of the American revolutionary period, in allusion to the capture of *Burgoyne's* army at Saratoga in 1777.] To surround and capture in a body.

bur-grass (bėr'gràs), *n.* 1. A common name of a species of *Cenchrus*, the burs of which are very spiny and tenacious.—2. *Panicum glutinosum*, a tropical grass in which the glumes or husks which inwrap the seed are very viscous and adhesive.

Bur-grass (*Cenchrus tribuloides*).

burgrave, burggrave (bėr'grāv), *n.* [< F. *burgrave* = Sp. *burgrave* = Pg. *burgrave*, *burgravo* = It. *burgravio*, < ML. *burggravius*, < OHG. *burggrāvo*, MHG. *burcgrāve*, G. *burggraf* (> Dan. *borggreve* = Sw. *burggrefve* = Pol. *burgrabia* = Bohem. *purkrabie*), < OHG. *burg*, *burc*, a town, = E. *borough*1, + *grāvo*, *grāvo*, MHG. *grāve*, G. *graf*, a count, earl, governor: see *graf*.] Formerly, the title, in some European countries, of the hereditary governor of a town or castle.

The [illegible] burghers stood in all trade matters entirely under the orders of the lords of the town, whether [illegible] were bishops, *burgraves*, or citizens.

[illegible] (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. [illegible]

They then requested that the Prince of Orange, who [illegible] the title of *burgrave* of Antwerp and whose [illegible] was [illegible] might be sent to them. [illegible]

burgravess, burggravess (bėr'gra-ves), *n.* [< *burgrave* + *-ess*.] The wife of a burgrave.

burgraviate (bėr-grā'vi-āt), *n.* [< ML. *burgraviatus*, < *burgravius*, a burgrave: see *burgrave*.] The office, dignity, or jurisdiction of a burgrave.

burguignotte†, *n.* [OF.] Same as *burganet*.

Burgundian (bėr-gun'di-an), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *Burgundia* (> F. *Bourgogne*), Burgundy, < L. *Burgundiones*, LL. also *Burgundii* (> AS. *Burgendas*), pl., a tribe of Goths.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Burgundians, or to the kingdom, duchy, or province of Burgundy.—**Order of the Burgundian Cross**, an order founded by the emperor Charles V., which did not survive.

II. *n.* 1. One of the Burgundii or Burgundiones, a Germanic tribe who settled in Gaul and founded the kingdom of Burgundy in the fifth century.

The *Burgundians* settled in the southeast part of Gaul, the part nearest to Italy.

E. A. Freeman, Old Eng. Hist., p. 24.

2. A native or an inhabitant of Burgundy, successively a kingdom and a duchy of western Europe, varying greatly in extent, part of which finally became the province of Burgundy in eastern France.

Burgundy (bėr'gun-di), *n.* A large class of wines, both red and white, produced in Burgundy in France, and sharing with the Bordeaux wines the reputation of including the finest wines made.

The mellow tasted *Burgundy*. *Thomson*, Autumn, l. 705.

Burgundy pitch. See *pitch*.

burgward† (bėrg'wârd), *n.* [An old law form, < *burg*, a fortified place, a castle, + *ward*, a keeping.] The custody or keeping of a castle.

burh†, *n.* Early Middle English and Anglo-Saxon form of *borough*1.

The *burh* of the Anglo-Saxon period was simply a more strictly organised form of the township. It was probably in a more defensible position; had a ditch or mound instead of the quickset hedge or "tun" from which the township took its name; and as the "tun" originally was the fenced homestead of the cultivator, the *burh* was the fortified house and court-yard of the mighty man—the king, the magistrate, or the noble.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 44.

burhbot†, *n.* See *burghbote*.

burhgemot†, *n.* See *burghmote*.

burial (ber'i-al), *n.* [In the second sense *burial* is now regarded as formed directly from *bury*3 + *-al* (cf. *betrothal*, *renewal*, etc.), but it is due to *burial* in first sense, < ME. *buriel*, *biriel*, *beriel*, a tomb, grave, a corruption of *buriels*, regarded as a plural form, but really singular, *buriels*, *biriels*, *beriels*, *bergels*, a tomb, grave, < AS. *byrgels*, a tomb, grave, < *byrgan*, bury (see *bury*3), + suffix *-els* (cf. *riddle*2, < AS. *rǣdels*).] 1†. A grave or place of sepulture; a tomb.

Pulliden it [the body] in his newe *biriel*, . . . and he walowid to a grete stone at the dore of the *biriel*.

Wyclif, Mat. xxvii. 60.

For prophetes hem tolde,
That that blessed body of *buriels* sholde ryse.

Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 146.

Vailing her high-top lower than her ribs
To kiss her *burial*. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 1.

2. The act of burying; specifically, the act of burying a deceased person; sepulture; interment; the act of depositing a dead body in any place where it is intended to remain.

Till that the duke give order for his *burial*.

Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

Privilege of death and *burial*. *Milton*, S. A., l. 104.

Burial service, the religious service performed at the interment of the dead, or a prescribed order or formula for such service.

burial-case (ber'i-al-kās), *n.* A kind of coffin so made as to be air-tight, intended for the preservation of the body.

burial-ground (ber'i-al-ground), *n.* A graveyard or cemetery.

burial-mound (ber'i-al-mound), *n.* The mound raised over the remains of deceased persons in ancient times; a barrow.

burial-place (ber'i-al-plās), *n.* A portion of ground set apart for or occupied by a grave or graves; a grave or a graveyard.

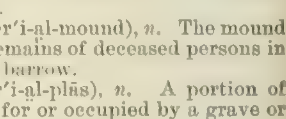
burielst, *n.* [ME.: see *burial*.] The older form of *burial*, 1.

burier (ber'i-ėr), *n.* One who buries a deceased person; that which buries or covers.

And darkness be the *burier* of the dead.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1.

burin (bū'rin), *n.* [< F. *burin*, < It. *borino* (cf. OSp. *boril*, Sp. Pg. *buril*), a gravers' chisel, prob. < OHG. *bora*, a borer, gimlet, = E. *bore*1, *v.*] 1. An engravers' tool of tempered steel, with a lozenge-shaped point, fixed in a handle, the end of which, held in the hand, is rounded at the top; a graver. Pushed forward by the hand in any desired direction it cuts a shallow or deep furrow, according to the pressure exerted. When, as



Burin

in etching, bitten lines, or lines made with the dry-point, are imperfect or weak, the burin is used to repair or strengthen them.

2. The manner or style of execution of an engraver: as, a soft *burin;* a brilliant *burin.* —3. A steel graver used by marble-workers.

Also spelled *burine.*

burinist (bū′rin-ist), *n.* [< *burin* + *-ist.*] One who uses a burin; an engraver.

> All the great original *burinists* did not invent, but reproduced with the burin. *The American*, V. 121.

buri-nut (bū′ri-nut), *n.* [< *buri*, native name, + *nut.*] The plum-like fruit of *Parinarium laurinum*, a rosaceous tree of the Fiji islands. The kernels are beaten up into a cement of the consistency of putty, which is used for stopping holes in canoes, fixing spear-heads to the shafts, etc.

burion (bū′ri-on), *n.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps a corruption of Sp. (Mex.) *gorrion*, a sparrow.] A name of the house-finch, *Carpodacus frontalis*, an abundant and familiar fringilline bird of the southwestern United States, almost domesticated in the towns. It resembles the common purple finch, *C. purpureus*, but is smaller, with a stouter bill and more vivid crimson-red markings, which are restricted to definite areas on the head, back, and breast.

buriti (bū-ri-tē′), *n.* [Pg. *buriti, miriti;* a Braz. (Tupi-Guarani) word, also written *burity, muriti, murity, miriti, morichi, murichi, muriche, moriche*, applied to the palms *Mauritia flexuosa* and *M. vinifera;* according to Hartt, < *ymyrá* or *ymbyrá*, a tree, + *eté*, true.] One of the largest of the South American palms, *Mauritia vinifera*, often growing to a height of 125 feet, the stem being crowned with a thick round head of very large fan-shaped leaves. A single bunch of the fruit weighs more than one hundred pounds. The trees grow in vast numbers on swampy land, from southern Brazil to the West Indies. The natives cut them down, and make cavities in the stems to obtain the sweet sap which accumulates in them; if allowed to ferment, a vinous liquor may be made from this sap, and even sugar has been obtained from it. Hence the name *wine-palm*, commonly given to the tree. The pulp between the nut and the outer covering of the fruit is sometimes eaten, and a beverage is prepared by rubbing the pulp in water. The pith of the leaf-stem is used in lieu of cork, and its hard covering for making baskets. Cords are made of fibers from the young leaves, and rough thatches are constructed of the older leaves.

burk (bėrk), *n.* Another spelling of *birk*, dialectal variant of *birch.*

burka (bėr′kä), *n.* [Russ. *burka.*] A short round cloak made of felt or very coarse woolen stuff, used as a protection against rain in Russia, Poland, and Moldavia. Also *burga.*

burke (bėrk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *burked*, ppr. *burking.* [From the name of an Irishman in Edinburgh who committed the crime repeatedly, and was tried and executed in 1829.] 1. To murder by suffocation in order to sell the body for dissection. This method was selected because it left no marks of violence upon the victims.

> "You don't mean to say he was *burked*, Sam?" said Mr. Pickwick. *Dickens*, Pickwick.
>
> The rest of the rascals jumped on him and *Burked* him. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 273.

2. Figuratively, to smother; shelve; get rid of by some indirect manœuver: as, to *burke* a parliamentary question.

burker (bėr′kėr), *n.* One who burkes.

Burke's Act. See *act.*

burking (bėr′king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *burke, v.*] The practice of killing persons for the purpose of selling the bodies for dissection.

burl^1 (bėrl), *n.* [< ME. *burle*, appar. < OF. dial. *bouril, bourril*, flocks or ends of thread which disfigure cloth (Wedgwood), < *bourre*, < ML. *burra*, a flock of wool, coarse hair, etc.: see *bur^1*. Cf. *burlet.*] 1. A small knot or lump in thread, whether woven into cloth or not.—2. A knot or an excrescence on walnut and other trees, used for ornamental veneering.

burl^1 (bėrl), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *burle;* < *burl^1*, *n.*] 1. To pick knots, loose threads, etc., from, as in finishing cloth; specifically, to pick (wool) by hand.—2†. To cleanse (cloth), as with fullers' earth or a similar substance.

> To come then to the mysterie of fuller's craft, first they wash and scour a piece of cloth with the earth of Sardinia, then they perfume it with the smoke of brimstone, which done, they fall anon to *burling* it with cimolia. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxv. 17.

burl^2†, *v. i.* [ME. *burlen*, contr. of *burblen*, bubble, welter: see *burble.* Cf. D. *borrelen*, bubble, guzzle (*borrel*, a bubble, a dram), = LG. *burreln*, bubble, gush.] To welter.

> Many a bolde baron in that place
> Lay *burland* yn his owne blode.
> *Erle of Tolous* (Ritson's Metr. Rom., II.), l. 98.
>
> Betres lay *burlyng* in hur blode.
> *Le Bone Florence* (Ritson's Metr. Rom., III.), l. 1639.

burl^2 (bėrl), *n.* [A contr. of *burble*, *n.*, 2, in same sense.] A pimple. [Prov. Eng.]

burl^3, *v.* Same as *birl^1*.

> He told me to *burl* out the beer, as he was in a hurry, and I *burled* out a glass and gave it to him. *London Times*, Law Reports.

burlace (bėr′lās), *n.* [Contr. of *burdelais*, q. v.] A sort of grape.

burlap (bėr′lap), *n.* [Formerly *borelap;* origin unknown. The form suggests a contr. of ME. *borel*, E. *burrel*, a coarse cloth, + *lappen*, lap, wrap. Referred by some to G. *bärlapp*, club-moss, *Lycopodium clavatum*, lit. bear's paw (cf. NL. *Lycopodium*, wolf's-foot), < *bär*, = E. *bear^2*, + *lapp*, < OHG. *lappo*, the flat hand.] A coarse heavy material made of jute, flax, hemp, or manila, and used for wrappings and in upholstery: commonly in the plural.

burlaw, *n.* See *byrlaw.*

burled†, *a.* [ME., possibly for **barruled*, equiv. to AF. *barrulé:* see *barruly.*] In *her.*, striped.

> Under was A serpent of verite,
> A taill *burled* had of siluer and Asure.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3492.
>
> With siluer And Asure the tail *burlid* was.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2809.

burler^1 (bėr′lėr), *n.* [< *burl^1* + *-er^1*.] One who burls cloth.

burler^2 (bėr′lėr), *n.* [< *burl^3*, = *birl^1*, + *-er^1*.] In Cumberland, England, the master of the revels at a wedding-feast, whose duty is to see that the guests are well furnished with drink. *Brewer.*

burlesque (bėr-lesk′), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *burlesk;* = G. Dan. Sw. *burlesk*, < F. *burlesque*, < It. *burlesco*, ludicrous, < *burla*, a jest, mockery, raillery, perhaps dim. of LL. *burra*, pl. *burræ*, jests, trifling, nonsense: see *bur^1*.] I. *a.* Tending to excite laughter by a ludicrous contrast between the subject and the manner of treating it, as when a serious subject is treated ridiculously or a trifling one with solemnity.

> It is a dispute among the critics whether *burlesque* poetry runs best in heroic verse, like that of the Dispensary, or in doggerel, like that of Hudibras. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 249.

II. *n.* 1. A burlesque literary or dramatic composition; travesty; caricature.

> *Burlesque* is therefore of two kinds: the first represents mean persons in the accoutrements of heroes; the other describes great persons acting and speaking like the basest among the people. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 249.
>
> This contrast between ideas of grandeur, dignity, sanctity, perfection, and ideas of meanness, baseness, profanity, seems to be the very spirit of *burlesque.* *Hutcheson*, Thoughts on Laughter.

2. A piece composed in burlesque style; a travesty; in modern use often specifically a theatrical piece, a kind of dramatic extravaganza, usually based upon a serious play or subject, with more or less music in it.—3. A ludicrous or debasing caricature of any kind; a gross perversion.

> Who is it that admires, and is from the heart attached to, national representative assemblies, but must turn with horror and disgust from such a profane *burlesque* and abominable perversion of that sacred institute? *Burke*, Rev. in France.

=Syn. *Parody, Travesty*, etc. See *caricature.*

burlesque (bėr-lesk′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *burlesqued*, ppr. *burlesquing.* [< *burlesque, a.*] I. *trans.* To make ridiculous by mocking representation; caricature; travesty.

> They *burlesqued* the prophet Jeremiah's words, and turned the expression he used into ridicule. *Stillingfleet*, Works, II. iv.
>
> The characteristic faults of his [Johnson's] style are so familiar to all, . . . and have been so often *burlesqued*, that it is almost superfluous to point them out. *Macaulay*, Boswell's Johnson.

II. *intrans.* To use caricature. [Rare.]

burlesquer (bėr-les′kėr), *n.* One who burlesques or turns to ridicule.

burlet†, *n.* [< F. *bourlet, bourrelet*, a roll of cloth or leather stuffed with hair or wool, etc., a supporter of satin, etc., for a ruff or collar, also a kind of hood, < *bourre*, flocks of wool, hair, etc., used for stuffing saddles, balls, etc.: see *burrel.*] 1. A coif; a stuffed roll to support a ruff; a standing or stuffed neck for a gown. *Minsheu.*—2. A hood. *Ash.*

burletta (bėr-let′ä), *n.* [It., dim. of *burla*, mockery: see *burlesque.*] A comic opera; a musical farce.

burley†, *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *burly.*] The butt-end of a lance. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.

burliness (bėr′li-nes), *n.* [< *burly* + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being burly.

burling-iron (bėr′ling-ī″ėrn), *n.* A kind of pincers or tweezers used in burling cloth.

burling-machine (bėr′ling-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for removing knots and rough places from woolen cloth before it is fulled.

burly^1 (bėr′li), *a.* [= E. dial. *bowerly*, < ME. *burly, burely, borly, burliche, borliche, borlic*, etc., large, huge. Of uncertain origin; hardly = OHG. *burlih, purlih*, elevated, high (< *bōr*, an elevation, + *-lih* = E. *-ly^1*). There is nothing to prove the supposed Celtic origin.] 1. Great in bodily size; bulky; large; stout: formerly used of things, but now only of persons, and implying some degree of coarseness.

> The braunches were *burly*, sum of bright gold,
> Sum syluer for sothe, semlit of hew.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. [illegible]
>
> *Burly* sacks and well stuffed barns.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xiv. 118.
>
> Down through the crashing under wood
> The *burly* sheriff came. *Whittier*, The Exiles.

2†. Boisterous; loud.

> So when a *burly* tempest rolls his pride.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, v. [illegible]

=Syn. 1. *Massive, Ponderous*, etc. See *bulky.*

burly^1†, *v. t.* To make burly; cause to bulge out.

> Think'st thou that paunch, that *burlies* out thy coat,
> Is thriving fat; or flesh, that seems so brawny?
> *Quarles*, Emblems, i. 12.

burly^2 (bėr′li), *a.* [< *burl^1* + *-y^1*.] Having burls or excrescent knots: as, a *burly* tree.

Burman (bėr′man), *n.* [< *Burma* + *-an.*] A native or an inhabitant of Burma, a British possession in Farther India. It was formerly an independent kingdom, but parts of it were annexed to Great Britain in 1826 and 1852, and the remainder on January 1st, 1886, in consequence of wars.

> A *Burman*, being the property of the king, can never quit the country without his especial permission, which is only granted for a limited time, and never to women on any pretence. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 554.

bur-marigold (bėr′mar″i-gōld), *n.* A book-name for the more showy species of *Bidens.*

Burmese (bėr-mes′ or -mēz′), *a.* and *n.* [< *Burma* + *-ese.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Burma.

II. *n.* 1. *sing.* or *pl.* An inhabitant or inhabitants of Burma. See *Burman.*—2. The language of the people of Burma. It is one of the monosyllabic languages.

bur-millstone (bėr′mil″stōn), *n.* Same as *burstone.*

burn^1 (bėrn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *burned* or *burnt*, ppr. *burning.* [Under this form and the obs. or dial. *brin, bren, brun*, are now confused two different but related verbs, which are quite distinct in AS. and the other older tongues: (1) *burn*, < ME. *bernen, bærnen, barnen, brennen*, < AS. *bærnan* (pret. *bærnde*, pp. *bærned*) = OS. *brennian* = MD. *bernen* (in mod. D. displaced by the secondary form *branden:* see *brand, v.*) = LG. *brennen* = OFries. *berna, barna* = OHG. *brennan*, MHG. G. *brennen* = Icel. *brenna* = Sw. *bränna* = Dan. *brænde* = Goth. *brannjan* (in comp.), burn, consume with fire, orig. and prop. trans., a weak verb, factitive of the next; (2) *burn*, < ME. *birnen, beornen, brinnen*, < AS. *beornan, byrnan* (pret. *barn, bearn*, pl. *burnon*, pp. *bornen*), a transposed form of **brinnan* (in comp. *on-brinnan*) = OS. *brinnan* = OHG. *brinnan*, MHG. G. dial. *brinnen* = Icel. *brenna*, older *brinna*, = Goth. *brinnan*, burn, be on fire; orig. and prop. intrans., a strong verb; not known outside of Teut. Deriv. *brand, brine^1*, perhaps *burn^2* = *bourn^1*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To consume with fire; destroy or reduce to ashes by the action of heat or fire.

> He comethe to *brenne* him self upon the Awtere of the Temple. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 48.
>
> Thou shalt hough their horses, and *burn* their chariots with fire. Josh. xi. 6.

2. To act on with fire; expose to the action of fire: as, to *burn* clay; to *burn* wood for charcoal; to *burn* limestone.—3. To produce by means of fire: as, to *burn* charcoal.—4. To scorch; affect or injure by heat: as, to *burn* one's clothes by being too near the fire; to *burn* one's fingers; to *burn* bread or meat.

> The sun doth *burn* my face.
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 186.

5. To inflame or tan (the skin), as sunlight.—6. To produce an effect like that of fire; heat or inflame; affect with a burning sensation: as, ardent spirits *burn* the stomach; a *burning* fever.

> This tyrant fever *burns* me up. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 3.

7. In *chem.*, to combine with oxygen; oxygenize.—8. In *surg.*, to apply a cautery to; cauterize. **To burn daylight**, to burn a candle or candles before it is dark; waste light.

[illegible] *[illegible]light*, ho!
[illegible]
[illegible] delay
[illegible] day.
[illegible] R. and J., i. 4.

[illegible] as [illegible] the [illegible] To burn in, [illegible] To burn metals together, [illegible] *E. H. Knight.*

To burn one's fingers, to receive damage or loss from [illegible].—To burn out, to destroy or obliterate by burning.

Must you with hot irons *burn out* both mine eyes?
Shak., K. John, iv. 1.

To burn the candle at both ends. [illegible].—To burn up, to consume completely by fire, or reduce to [illegible].

II. *intrans.* 1. To be on fire; flame: as, the fuel *burns.*

A still and sacred fire
That [illegible] altar.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. To become charred, singed, or scorched; be injured by undue exposure to fire or a heated surface, etc.: as, milk or oatmeal *burns* if cooked without stirring.

"Your meat doth *burn*," quoth I. *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 1.

3. To become inflamed or tanned, or to become disintegrated by the effect of heat and reflected sunlight, as the skin from unusual or prolonged exposure to the sun or to the glare from a sheet of water.—4. To glow like fire; shine; gleam.

The barge she sat in, like a burnish'd throne,
Burnt on the water. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2.

The [illegible] wherever it came into sight, *burned* with brilliant costumes, like an illuminated page of Froissart.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 243.

5. To be inflamed with passion or desire; be affected with strong emotion: as, to *burn* with anger or love.

Did not our heart *burn* within us while he talked with us by the way. Luke xxiv. 32.

True charity is afflicted, and *burns* at the offence of every little one. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

6†. To act or behave with destructive violence; be in a state of violent action; rage.

Shall thy wrath *burn* like fire? Ps. lxxxix. 46.

The groan still deepens and the combat *burns.* *Pope.*

7. To be affected with a sensation of heat or burning pain, or acridity; feel excess of heat: as, the face *burns;* the patient *burns* with a fever.—8. To resemble fire in the effect or the sensation produced. [Rare.]

The parching air
Burns frore, and cold performs the effect of fire.
Milton, P. L., ii. 595.

9. In certain games, to be very near a concealed object which is sought, that is, so near that one would be burned if it were fire; hence, to be nearly right in a guess. [Colloq.]

However, the explorers must have *burned* strongly (as children say at hide and seek) when they attained a point so near to the fountains. *De Quincey*, Herodotus.

To burn blue. See *blue, a.*—To burn down, to be burned to the ground; be consumed by fire from top to bottom, as a building.—To burn out, to burn till the fuel is exhausted and the fire ceases.—To burn up, to be burned [illegible] as the paper *burned up.*

burn¹ (bėrn), *n.* [< *burn*¹, *v.*] 1. A hurt or injury caused by the action of fire, especially on a living body; a burnt place in any substance.—2. The operation of burning or baking, as in brickmaking: as, they had a good *burn.*—3. A disease in vegetables. See *brand*, 6.—4. A clearing in the woods made by burning the [illegible]. [U. S.]=Syn. 1. [illegible] *burn* are [illegible] by heated fluids or vapors. See *scorch, v. t.*

burn² (bėrn), *n.* [Also written *bourn, bourne*, which with a diff. pron. is the usual form in the [illegible] (see *bourne*, [illegible]); < ME. [illegible] *burne*, < AS. [illegible], masc., [illegible] a brook, stream, [illegible] *burna* = OD. *borne*, [illegible] (> G. *born*) = OHG. [illegible], MHG. [illegible] *brunno*, *brunn*, [illegible] Dan. *brønd*, a spring [illegible] *brunnr*, a spring [illegible] etc., burn: see [illegible] [illegible] and *burn* [illegible] a well.] A [illegible] a brook. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

[illegible] the deer
[illegible]
[illegible]

It occurs [illegible] place-names, as Bannockburn [illegible] etc.

burn³†, *v. t.* [ME., < OF. *burnir*, burnish: see *burnish.* In form and sense the word overlaps *burn*¹ (cf. *burn*¹, *v. i.*, 4).] To burnish; brighten; make gay or cheerful.

Al his speche and cher also he *bo. neth.*
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 327.

The temple of Marz armypotente
Wrought al of *burned* steel.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1125.

burn⁴ (bėrn), *n.* [Appar. contr. of *burthen*¹ or *burden*¹.] A burden for one person. *Day.* [Local, Eng. (Cornwall).]

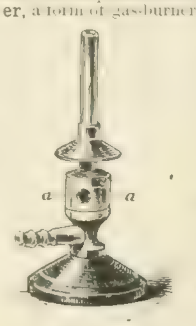
burnable (bėr'na-bl), *a.* [< *burn*¹, *v.*, + *-able.*] Capable of being burned.

burn-beating†, *n.* A particular way of manuring land, by cutting off the peat or turf, laying it in heaps, and burning it to ashes. Compare *beat*³, *v.* and *r.*, and *denshire.* *E. Phillips*, 1706.

burner (bėr'nėr), *n.* 1. A person who burns or sets fire to anything.

The Milesian Oracle was sacred to Apollo Didymæus amongst the Branchidæ, who betrayed the treasures of their God to Xerxes the *burner* of their Temple.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 332.

2. The part of a lamp from which the flame issues; the part that holds the wick; also, the jet-piece from which a gas-flame issues. Burners include all forms of apparatus for burning gas, oils, or vapors, singly or in combination: as, a hydrocarbon *burner*, carbureting gas-*burner*, lime-light *burner*, regenerative *burner*, etc. See *lamp-burner* and *gas-burner.*—Bat's-wing burner, a form of gas-burner from which there issues a broad flame supposed to resemble a bat's wing.—Bude burner, an arrangement consisting of two, three, or more concentric Argand burners, each inner one rising a little above the outer, by which a very powerful light is produced. Named from *Bude*, in Cornwall, the residence of Mr. Gurney, the inventor.—Bunsen burner, a gas-burner invented by a German chemist, R. W. Bunsen, and improved by Wallace and Godefroy. It is arranged in such a way that the gas, just previous to burning, is largely diluted with air, thus producing a non-luminous and very hot flame. It is used in chemical laboratories and in metallurgical research in connection with a variety of small furnaces, and in many forms of gas-stoves, heaters, steamers, etc.—Fish-tail burner, a gas-burner whose jet takes the spreading and forked form of a fish's tail.—Hydrocarbon burner, a burner for producing heat by means of liquid fuel. It has generally a jet of air or steam, or of both, carrying with it a spray of coal-oil or petroleum, which is lighted and burns under a boiler.—Regenerative burner, in *gas-lighting*, a device by which the current of gas is heated before it reaches the flame, thus making combustion more complete.



Bunsen Burner.
a, a, openings to admit air.

burnet¹† (bėr'net), *a.* and *n.* [I. a. < ME. *burnet*, < OF. *brunet, brunette*, lit. brownish, dim. of *brun*, brown: see *brown.* Cf. *brunette.* II. n. < ME. *burnet, burnette*, < OF. *burnette, brunette* = Pr. *bruneta* = Sp. *bruneta, brunete*, < ML. *bruneta, brunetum*, a brownish, dark-colored cloth.] I. *a.* Brownish.

Hire mentel grene other [or] *burnet.* *Rel. Ant.*, I. 129.

II. *n.* Cloth dyed of a brown color.

burnet² (bėr'net), *n.* [< ME. *burnet*, pimpernel; < OF. *brunete*, also *brunette*, the name of a plant, prob. burnet; cf. ML. *burneta*, springwort (Vocab. ed. Wright, 2d ed., p. 557, l. 42); prob. so called with some allusion to color; cf. *burnet*¹.] 1†. The pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis.*—2. The common name of species of *Poterium*, an herbaceous genus of the natural order *Rosaceæ.* The common or garden burnet is *Poterium Sanguisorba*, also called *salad-burnet.* The great burnet is *P. officinale.*

Of pympurnolle [pimpernel] to speke thenke y get
And Englysh ycalled is *burnet.*
MS. Sloane, 2457, f. 6. (*Halliwell.*)

burnet-moth (bėr'net-môth), *n.* A moth of the genus *Zygæna* or *Anthrocera*; one of the many moths of the family *Zygænidæ.* The six-spotted burnet-moth is *Z.* or *A. filipendulæ*, a common European species, with six red spots on a dark ground, the larva is yellow spotted with black. *Z.* or *A. loti* is another species, the five-spotted burnet-moth.

burnet-rose (bėr'net-rōz), *n.* Same as *burnet*².

burnettet, *n.* Same as *burnet*¹.

burnettise, *v. t.* See *burnettize.*

burnettize (bėr'net-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *burnettized*, ppr. *burnettizing.* [< *Burnett* (see *Burnett's liquid*, under *liquid*) + *-ize.*] To impregnate, as timber, canvas, cordage, dead bodies, etc., with Burnett's liquid, for the purpose of preserving them from decay.

Burnett's liquid. See *liquid.*

burnewin (bėr'ne-win), *n.* [Sc., for *burn-the-wind.*] A blacksmith. *Burns.*

burnie (bėr'ni), *n.* [Dim. of *burn*².] A rivulet. [Scotch.]

burning (bėr'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *burn*¹, *v.*] 1. The act or process of consuming by fire.—2. In *metal-working*, the act or process of uniting metallic surfaces by fusing them together, or by running molten metal of the same kind between them.—3. In *ceram.*, the final firing, as for glazing, fixing the colors, or the like: used somewhat loosely.

burning (bėr'ning), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *burn*¹, *v.*] 1. Scorching; hot: as, the *burning* sands of the Sahara.—2. Powerful; strong; vehement; ardent.

That which I urge is of a *burning* zeal.
Marlowe, Edward II., i. 4.

Like a young hound upon a *burning* scent. *Dryden.*

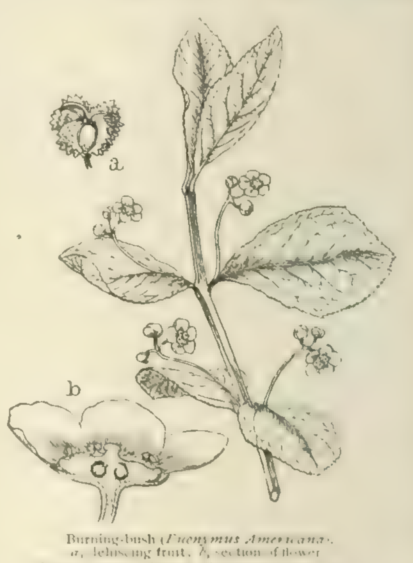
3. Causing excitement, ardor, or enthusiasm; enchaining or demanding attention.

The Johannean problem is the *burning* question of modern criticism on the soil of the New Testament.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Ch., I. § 84.

=Syn. Blazing, flaming, scorching, fiery, hot.

burning-bush (bėr'ning-bůsh), *n.* 1. The emblem adopted by the Presbyterian churches of Scotland in memory of the persecutions of the seventeenth century, and bearing the legend "Nec tamen consumebatur" (yet not consumed), in allusion to Ex. iii. 2. [Usually two words.]—2. A name of various shrubs or plants. (*a*) The American species of *Euonymus, E. atropurpurea* and *E. Americana*, celastraceous shrubs with bright-crimson, pendulous, four-lobed capsules, often cultivated for ornament.

Burning Bush.



Burning-bush (*Euonymus Americana*).
a, dehiscing fruit; *b*, section of flower.
(From Gray's "Genera of Plants of the U. S.")

See *Euonymus.* (*b*) The artillery-plant, *Pilea serpyllifolia.* (*c*) The plant *Dictamnus Fraxinella*, so called because its volatile secretions render the surrounding air inflammable in hot weather.

burning-fluid (bėr'ning-flö″id), *n.* A very explosive illuminating liquid, consisting of a mixture of about 3 volumes of alcohol and 1 of camphene or purified turpentine-oil, burned in lamps specially constructed for the purpose, but superseded by petroleum after a few years' use.

burning-glass (bėr'ning-glȧs), *n.* A double convex lens of glass used to ignite combustible substances, melt metals, etc., by focusing upon them the direct rays of the sun.

burning-house (bėr'ning-hous), *n.* The furnace in which tin ores are calcined to sublime the sulphur from the pyrites; a kiln.

burning-mirror (bėr'ning-mir″or), *n.* A concave mirror, usually of metal, used as a burning-glass. The power of a burning mirror is considerably greater than that of a burning glass of equal extent and equal curvature.

burnish (bėr'nish), *v.* [< ME. *burnischen, burnissen*, < OF. *burniss-*, stem of certain parts of *burnir, brunir*, F. *brunir* (> G. *brunieren*) (= Pr. *bornir, brunir* = Sp. *bruñir, broñir* = Pg. *brunir, burnir* = It. *brunire*), polish, make brown, < *brun*, brown, also poet. bright, shining: see *brown.* Also formerly in more orig. form *burn*: see *burn*³.] I. *trans.* 1. To cause to glow or become resplendent.

Now the village windows blaze,
Burnished by the setting sun.
J. Cunningham, Evening.

> The wide lake, edged with sand and grass,
> Was *burnished* to a floor of glass.
>
> *Emerson*, Woodnotes, i.

2. To polish by friction; make smooth and lustrous: as, to *burnish* steel.

> *Burnish* no bones with thy teeth,
> for that is vnseemely.
>
> *Rhodes*, Boke of Nurture (E. E. T. S.), p. 77.

> Who doth the world so gloriously behold,
> That cedar-tops and hills seem *burnished* gold.
>
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 858.

II.† *intrans.* To grow, as a child; thrive; flourish; become fat and sleek; hence, to become bright or brilliant; show conspicuously.

> Ere Juno *burnished*, or young Jove was grown.
>
> *Dryden.*

> I've seen a snake in human form . . .
> *Burnish* and make a gaudy show.
>
> *Swift*, Description of a Salamander.

burnish (bėr'nish), *n.* [< *burnish*, *v.*] Polish; hence, gloss; brightness; luster.

As to Chrysostom, and Basil, with less of pomp and swagger than Gregory, they have not at all more of rhetorical *burnish* and compression. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

burnisher (bėr'nish-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who burnishes or polishes.—**2.** A tool of various shapes and material, but commonly with a smooth, slightly convex head, used for polishing in various processes and operations, as in porcelain-painting, dentistry, etc.—**3.** An instrument of tempered steel, with slightly curved polished sides and rounded point, used by etchers and line-engravers to remove roughnesses, scratches, and stains from the surface of a metal plate. Wood-engravers who wish to take by hand a trial-proof of a block, finished or in progress, ink the raised lines, lay over them a piece of India paper and a card, and then, by even friction with the burnisher, obtain the desired impression.

4. In *shoemaking*, a polishing-machine which holds the shoe firmly while a heated steel tool is pressed with force against the heel or sole, previously moistened with a preparation of varnish.

burnoose, burnous (bėr-nös' or bėr'nös), *n.* [Also written *bernouse*, *burnouse*, *burnos*, *bournous*; < F. *burnous*, *bournous* = Sp. *albornoz* = Pg. *albernoz* or *albornoz*, a kind of Moorish cloak, < Ar. *al*, the (see *al*-^{2}), + *burnus*, *burnūs*, a hooded cloak.] **1.** An outer garment made of a coarse woolen fabric, worn by men in the Barbary States, throughout northwestern Africa, and in Arabia. It differs from the aba in having a hood, and in being more commonly made of undyed wool, so that it generally has a brownish-white color without stripes or pattern; but it is also made black, and striped with red and white.

The males were clad in *burnooses* — brown or striped woollen cloaks with hoods.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 123.

Hence—**2.** A garment worn by women in Europe and the United States at different times since 1850. It sometimes has a hood with a tassel at the end, and is in general a loose outer cloak without sleeves. It has been made of many different materials, usually with stripes.

burnstickle (bėrn'stik-l), *n.* [Perverted from *banstickle*.] A name of the stickleback, *Gasterosteus biaculeatus*.

burnt (bėrnt), *p. a.* [Pp. of *burn*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** Consumed or scorched by fire.—**2.** Crumbly, and partly or entirely unweldable, from having been raised to too high a temperature in contact with the air: said of iron and steel. The nature of the change which the metal undergoes is not yet clearly understood.—**Burnt alum.** See *alum*.—**Burnt bowl, curling-stone,** etc., in games, a bowl, etc., which has been accidentally touched or moved, and which must be removed as dead.—**Burnt carmine.** See *carmine*.—**Burnt fox,** a slang name for a student during his second half year in the German universities.—**Burnt in,** in *ceram.*, sometimes said of colors that have been applied under the glaze, and are fired with it.—**Burnt limestone,** calcined limestone.—**Burnt ore,** roasted ore.—**Burnt Roman ocher, sienna, sponge, terre verte, umber.** See the nouns.—**Burnt wine,** wine treated in such a manner as to acquire a peculiar flavor suggestive of burning.

Burnt wine is a wine boiled up with sugar and sometimes with a little spice. *Rees*, Cyc.

burnt-ear (bėrnt'ēr), *n.* A form of smut in oats, wheat, and other cereals and grasses, produced by a microscopic fungus, *Ustilago carbo*. The tissues of the plant are destroyed and replaced by an abundance of black dust-like spores.

burnt-offering (bėrnt'of'ėr-ing), *n.* An offering burnt upon an altar as a religious rite; specifically, in the Jewish ritual, an animal or animals of a prescribed kind, the whole of which, after ceremonial preparation, was burned upon an altar; a holocaust. Parts of many other offerings were burned, but the term is generally restricted to one that was entirely so, sometimes specifically called a *whole burnt-offering*. This was the only offering of the ancient patriarchs, and is the only one mentioned in the book of Genesis. Afterward it became one of the regular classes of sacrifice under the Levitical law. The regulations respecting it are given in detail in Leviticus i. and vi. 8-13. It represented the entire self-dedication of the offerer to God, and was always preceded by a sin-offering. The object offered was to be a male without blemish, a young bullock, ram, or he-goat, or, in case of poverty, a turtle-dove or pigeon. It was brought by the offerer of his own free will, and slain by himself. The public burnt-offerings were: (1) the daily burnt-offerings, sacrificed every morning and evening for the people (Num. xxviii. 3-8); (2) the sabbath burnt-offering (Num. xxviii. 9, 10); (3) certain specified burnt-offerings on appointed feast-days (Num. xxviii. 11-29, 39). There were also private burnt-offerings appointed for certain occasions. Free-will burnt-offerings might be offered on any special occasion.

burnt-sacrifice (bėrnt'sak'ri-fīs), *n.* Same as *burnt-offering*.

burnt-stone (bėrnt'stōn), *n.* An antique carnelian such as are sometimes found in ancient ruins and have apparently been acted on by fire. They appear dull externally, but show a fine red color when held up to the light. They are much esteemed, bringing a high price, especially when ornamented by fine engraving.

burnwood (bėrn'wụd), *n.* The *Rhus Metopium*, a poisonous species of sumac, found in southern Florida and the West Indies. Also called *bumwood*.

bur-parsley (bėr'pärs"li), *n.* The common name of *Caucalis daucoides*, an umbelliferous plant with bristly bur-like carpels. It is frequently found in corn-fields with chalky soils in England.

bur-pump, burr-pump (bėr'pump), *n.* *Naut.*, a kind of pump in which a cup-shaped cone of leather nailed on the end of a pump-rod serves instead of a box, its sides collapsing as the rod descends, and expanding with the weight of the water as it ascends; a bilge-pump.

burr^1, **burr**^{2}, etc. See *bur*^{1}, *bur*^{2}, etc.

Burr Act. See *act*.

burrage† (bėr'ạj), *n.* An older spelling of *borage*.

burramundi (bur-ạ-mun'di), *n.* Same as *barramunda*.

burras-pipe (bur'ạs-pīp), *n.* [< *burras* (< F. *bourras*, < ML. **borratius*, *borazius*, coarse linen or canvas (cf. *borratium*, a coarse garment), < *borra*, *burra*, coarse hair, wool, etc.: see *burrel*) + *pipe*.] A tube for holding lunar caustic or other corrosive substance.

burrawang-nut (bur'ạ-wang-nut), *n.* [< *burrawang*, native name, + *nut*.] The *Macrozamia spiralis*, a cycadaceous plant of New South Wales. It yields a kind of arrowroot.

bur-reed (bėr'rēd), *n.* The common name of species of *Sparganium*, so called from their narrow, reed-like leaves and bur-like heads of fruit. The floating bur-reed is *S. angustifolium*. See *Sparganium*.

burrel (bur'el), *n.* [Also written *burrell*, early mod. E. also *burel*, *borrel*, *borel*, < ME. *borel* (see *borel*^{1}), < OF. *burel* (= Pr. *burel* = Sp. *buriel*), reddish; as a noun, *burel*, later *bureau*, a kind of coarse cloth (mod. F. *bureau*, a table, etc., > E. *bureau*, q. v.) (= Pr. *burel* = Sp. *buriel* = Pg. *burel* = It. *burello* = ML. *burellus*, *burrellus*, *burellum*, *burallus*), dim. of *bure* (ML. *bura*), a kind of coarse cloth of a reddish or russet color, < ML. *burra*, coarse hair used for stuffing, etc., LL. *burra*, a shaggy garment (also a cow with a red mouth or muzzle) (pl. *burræ*, trifles, jests); cf. *birrus*, a cloak of wool or silk (see *birrus*); < OL. *burrus*, later *byrrus*, red, prob. < Gr. *πυρρός*, older *πυρσός*, red, flame-colored, usually referred to *πῦρ* = E. *fire*. Hence *bolt*^{2}, etc.] **1.** A kind of coarse russet cloth used in the middle ages.

His white mantle was shaped with severe regularity, according to the rule of Saint Bernard himself, being composed of what was then called *burrel* cloth.
Scott, Ivanhoe, xxxv.

2. A silk mentioned in the schedule of Queen Elizabeth's wardrobe. *Fairholt*.—**3.** [Also *burrel-pear*, altered, in simulation of *burrel* (OF. *burel*, reddish), < *bury*, *bury-pear*: see *bury*^{4}.] Same as *bury*^{4}.

burrel-fly (bur'el-flī), *n.* A kind of reddish gadfly, or breeze.

burreller† (bur'el-ėr), *n.* [Also written *burriller*; < *burrel* + *-er*^{1}.] A maker of burrel; a clothmaker.

burrel-shot (bur'el-shot), *n.* [< **burrel* (perhaps < F. *bourreler*, torment) + *shot*.] Small shot, nails, stones, pieces of old iron, etc., put into cases, to be discharged from a cannon at short range; an emergency shot.

burrhel (bur'el), *n.* [E. Ind.] A kind of wild sheep inhabiting the Himalayas; *Ovis burrhel* of Blyth. Also *barhal*.

burrhstone, *n.* See *burstone*.

burridge† (bur'ij), *n.* An older spelling of *borage*.

burring (bėr'ing), *n.* [< *bur*^{1}, *burr*^{1}, + *-ing*^{1}.] The process of cleaning or removing the burs and rubbish from wool previous to carding.

burring-machine (bėr'ing-mạ-shēn"), *n.* A machine for picking and burring wool before it is carded.

burrish (bėr'ish), *a.* [< *bur*^{1}, *burr*^{1}, + *-ish*^{1}.] Rough; prickly; burry.

Burrite (bėr'īt), *n.* [< *Burr* (see def.) + *-ite*^{2}.] In New York State politics, one of that faction of the Democratic-Republican party which supported Aaron Burr, from about 1797 to 1807.

burro^1 (bur'ō), *n.* [Sp.] A donkey. [Western U. S.]

burro^2 (bùr'ō), *n.* [Cf. Shetland *burra*, the common rush, *Juncus squarrosus*: see *bur*^{1}, *burr*^{1}.] A name sometimes given in Great Britain to the alga *Laminaria digitata*.

burrock† (bur'ọk), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A small weir or dam put in a river to direct the stream to gaps where fish-traps are placed.

burrough^1†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *borough*^{1}.

burrough^2†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *burrow*^{2}.

burrough^3† (bur'ō), *n.* Same as *borrow*^{1}, 1.

burrow^1†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *borough*^{1}.

burrow^2 (bur'ō), *n.* [E. dial. also abbr. *bur*; also formerly *burg* (see *burg*^{2}); < ME. *borow*, *borw*, a hole as a place of shelter, a mound, var. (appar. by confusion with *borowe*, *borow*, *boruh*, < AS. *burh*, E. *borough*^{1}, a fortified place, borough) of *berw*, *beoruh*, etc., < AS. *beorh*, E. *barrow*^{1}, a mound: see *burrow*^{1} = *borough*^{1}, and *barrow*^{1}, *berry*^{2}.] **1.** A barrow; a mound. *Sir T. Browne*. See *barrow*^{1}. [Now only prov. Eng.]—**2.** In *mining*, the heap of refuse rock at the mouth of a shaft, or entrance of an adit-level or tunnel.—**3.** A hole in the ground excavated by an animal, as a rabbit or a marmot, as a refuge and habitation.

It [the lemming] lives in *burrows* made by its long and crooked claws. *T. R. Jones*, Mammalia, p. 201.

4. [Perhaps in ref. to the usually circular shape of mounds; cf. the equiv. Sc. *brough*^{2}, otherwise referred to *burrow*^{1} = *borough*^{1} = *brough*^{1}, q. v. In mod. E. dial. abbr. *burr*.] A circle. Compare *bur*^{3}, *burr*^{3}, 2.

Burwhe [var. *burrowe*], sercle, orbiculus.
Prompt. Parv., p. 56.

burrow^2 (bur'ō), *v.* [< *burrow*^{2}, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To make a hole or burrow to lodge in, as in the earth; work a way into or under something.

The incidence of forces is the same all around the Earth-worm as it *burrows* through the compact ground.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 250.

2. To lodge in a burrow; in a more general sense, to lodge in any deep or concealed place; hide.

The human vermin which . . . *burrow* among all physical and among all moral pollution.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., x.

II. *trans.* To perforate with a burrow or as with burrows.

All the loose blocks of coral on Keeling atoll were *burrowed* by vermiform animals. *Darwin*, Coral Reefs, p. 154.

burrow^3† (bur'ō), *n.* A variant of *borrow*^{1}.

burrow-duck (bur'ō-duk), *n.* A name of the bergander or sheldrake, *Tadorna vulpanser* or *T. cornuta*.

burrower (bur'ọ-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which burrows. Specifically—**2.** One of the fossorial aculeate *Hymenoptera*; one of the *Fossores* (which see).

burr-pump, *n.* See *bur-pump*.

burry (bėr'i), *a.* [< *bur*^{1}, *burr*^{1}, + *-y*^{1}.] Full of burs; resembling burs: as, *burry* wool.

bursa (bėr'sạ̈), *n.*; pl. *bursæ* (-sē). [ML., a pouch, purse: see *burse*, *bourse*, *purse*.] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a pouch, sac, or vesicle: variously applied with a qualifying term.—**Bursa choroidea,** the choroid pouch; the marsupium or pecten in the interior of a bird's eye. See *marsupium*.—**Bursa copulatrix,** a copulatory pouch, as in arthropods.—**Bursa Entiana,** in *ichth.*, the Entian pouch, a duodenal portion of the intestine, succeeding the pylorus, usually dilated.—**Bursa Fabricii,** in *ornith.*, the Fabrician pouch or anal gland; a peculiar glandular sac, which opens into the anterior and dorsal region of the cloaca in birds.—**Bursa genitalis,** in echinoderms, a genital pouch, into which the generative products pass, and thence to the exterior, as in the ophiurians.—**Bursa mucosa** or **synovialis,** a mucous or synovial pouch; a closed sac containing a small amount of synovia, placed between parts moving on one another, to facilitate motion, as between a tendon and a bone or between the skin and a bony prominence. These bursæ are usually lined with endothelium, sometimes not. They sometimes communicate with the cavity of a joint. The name is not now, as formerly, extended to the synovial sheaths of tendons nor to the synovial cavities of joints. See cut under *hoof*.—**Bursa omentalis,** the cavity of the lesser omentum.

bursal (bėr'sal), *a.* [< *bursa* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a bursa or bursæ.

bursalis (bėr-sā'lis), *n.*; pl. *bursales* (-lēz). [NL., < ML. *bursa*: see *bursa*.] A muscle of the eyeball of birds and many other *Sauropsida*, serving to operate the nictitating membrane or third eyelid, usually in connection with another muscle called the *pyramidalis*. In birds this muscle is also called the *quadrate* or [illegible].

bursalogy (bėr-sal'ō-ji), *n.* [< ML. (NL.) *bursa* + [illegible], speak: see *-ology*.] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the study of, or what is known regarding, the bursæ.

bursar (bėr'sär), *n.* [< ML. *bursarius* (> F. *boursier*), a treasurer, < *bursa*, a burse: see *burse*.] 1. A student in a college who receives an allowance from a fund for his subsistence, called a *burse* or *bursary*. The word was formerly in general use, and is still used in Scotch colleges; but in Cambridge such scholars are now called *sizars*, in Oxford [illegible].—2. The purser, treasurer, or bailiff of a college or other community.

Bursaria (bėr-sā'ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < ML. *bursa*, a pouch.] A genus of ciliate infusorians, typical of the family *Bursariidæ*, to which very different limits have been given. (*a*) By the old writers numerous dissimilar forms were combined in it. (*b*) [illegible] it is restricted to the *B. truncatella* and closely allied species inhabiting fresh water.

Bursariidæ (bėr-sạ̄-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bursaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of ciliate heterotrichous animalcules, typified by the genus *Bursaria*. The oral cilia form a simple straight or oblique adoral fringe. The animalcules are free-swimming, persistent in shape, and more or less oval, but often flattened. Most of the species [illegible] in the intestines of myriapods and worms.

bursarship (bėr'sär-ship), *n.* [< *bursar* + *-ship*.] 1. The office of a bursar.—2. A bursary.

bursary (bėr'sạ-ri), *n.*; pl. *bursaries* (-riz). [< ML. *bursaria*, office of a bursar: see *bursar*.] 1. The treasury of a college or monastery.—2. In the universities and colleges of Scotland, a grant of money for a short period of years, obtained by a student, usually by competitive examination, to enable him to prosecute his studies.

bursch (bůrsh), *n.*; pl. *burschen* (bůr'shen). [G., < MHG. *burse*, a society, esp. of students, prop. a common purse (> G. *börse*, a purse), < ML. *bursa*, a purse: see *burse* and *purse*.] In Germany, a boy or lad; specifically, a student at a university, especially a corps-student.

burse (bėrs), *n.* [< F. *bourse*, a purse, bursary, exchange, stock exchange (see *bourse*), < ML. *bursa*, a purse, a bag, a skin, < Gr. *βύρσα*, a hide, skin: see *purse*, which is a doublet of *burse*.] 1. A bag; a pouch; a purse. Specifically—(*a*) A bag used to cover a crown. (*b*) *Eccles.*, a receptacle for the corporal and chalice-cover. It is square and flat, made of cardboard covered with rich silk or cloth of gold, embroidered and studded with jewels, open on one side only, and placed over the chalice-veil when the sacred vessels are carried to the altar by the celebrant.

2†. Anything resembling a purse; a vesicle; a pod. *Holland.*—3†. A bourse; an exchange: as, "merchants' *burses*," *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader.

> Go on then, my soul, approach this royal *burse*,
> And see what wares our great exchange retains.
>
> *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 7.

4. A bursary. See *bursary*, 2. [Scotch.] The burse, the Royal Exchange in London, built by Sir Thomas Gresham in [illegible]; or the New Exchange, called *Britain's Burse* and afterward *Exeter Change*, built in [illegible] by the Earl of Salisbury on the site of the present Exeter Hall in the Strand. There were shops over the exchange, where female finery was sold. Hence the allusion in the quotation:

> [illegible] she went to *the burse* for patterns.
>
> *Middleton and Dekker*, Roaring Girl, vi.

> [illegible] had been at *Britain's burse* a buying pins and needles.
>
> *Glapthorne*, Wit in Constab.

burseholder†, *n.* Same as *borsholder*.

[illegible]

Bursera (bėr'se-rä), *n.* [NL., [illegible] *Burser*, a German botanist [illegible].] The typical genus [illegible], small trees or shrubs [illegible] America. [illegible]

Burseraceæ [illegible], *n. pl.* [NL. [illegible].] A natural order of polypetalous [illegible] of warm [illegible] dotted leaves. [illegible] *myrrhora* is the source of myrrh, balm of Gilead, and other resins. Different kinds of gum elemi are obtained from species of *Canarium*, *Bursera*, and *Protium*.

burseraceous (bėr-sẹ-rā'shius), *a.* Belonging to the natural order *Burseraceæ*.

bursiculate (bėr-sik'ụ̄-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *bursiculatus*, < **bursicula*, dim. of ML. *bursa*, a purse, pouch: see *burse*, *purse*.] 1. Bursiform.—2. In *bot.*, resembling a small pouch, or having a small pouch-like cavity.

bursiform (bėr'si-fôrm), *a.* [< ML. *bursa*, purse, + L. *forma*, shape: see *purse* and *form*, *n.*] Pouch-like; saccate; saccular; vesicular.

bursitis (bėr-sī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *bursa* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of a bursa.

Burslem porcelain, pottery. See *porcelain*, *pottery*.

burst (bėrst), *v.*; pret. and pp. *burst*, ppr. *bursting*. [E. dial. also *brust*, *brest*, *brast*; < ME. *bersten*, *bresten*, *bristen* (pret. *barst*, *berst*, *brast*, pl. *bursten*, pp. *bursten*, *borsten*, *brosten*), < AS. *berstan* for **brestan* (pret. *bærst*, pl. *burston*, pp. *borsten*) = OS. *brestan* = OFries. *bersta* = D. *bersten* = MLG. *bersten*, *barsten*, *borsten*, LG. *barsten* = OHG. *brestan*, MHG. *bresten*, G. *bersten* = Icel. *bresta* = Sw. *brista* = Dan. *briste*, all orig. intrans., burst, break asunder; prob. allied to AS. *brecan*, E. *break*, etc. Cf. Ir. *brisim*, I break, Gael. *bris*, *brisd*, break: see *bruise*. The spelling with *u* instead of *e* is partly due to the pret. and pp. forms.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To fly or break open as an effect of internal forces and with sudden violence; suffer a violent disruption; explode.

> And now a bubble *burst*, and now a world.
>
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, i. 90.

> A delicate spark
> Of glowing and growing light . . .
> Ready to *burst* in a colour'd flame.
>
> *Tennyson*, Maud, vi. 3.

Hence—2. Figuratively, to break or give way from violent pain or emotion: as, my head will *burst*; her heart *burst* with grief.

> So they bryng the bolde kyng bynne the schippe burde,
> That nere he *bristez* for bale, one bede whare he lyggez.
>
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 805.

> No, no; my heart will *burst*, an if I speak:
> And I will speak, that so my heart may *burst*.
>
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 5.

3. To come or go suddenly; rush: as, the enemy in an instant *burst* upon us.

> We were the first that ever *burst*
> Into that silent sea.
>
> *Coleridge*, Ancient Mariner, ii.

> And every bird of Eden *burst*
> In carol, every bud to flower.
>
> *Tennyson*, Day-Dream, L'Envoi.

To burst in, to force a way violently from without an inclosed place into it. **To burst out,** to force a way violently from within outward.

> He made hym to falle on knees and handes to the erthe, that the blode *braste o*[*ute* of his h]ede.
>
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 389.

> For had the passions of thy heart *burst out*,
> I fear, we should have seen decipher'd there
> More rancorous spite. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

To burst up, to explode; hence, to fail; become bankrupt. [Colloq. and vulgar.]

> Then you think . . . that if Lammle got time he wouldn't *burst up!* *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, iii. 1[illegible]

II. *trans.* 1. To rend by force or violence (that which confines or retains); open suddenly and violently; cause to explode: as, to *burst* one's bonds; to *burst* a cannon.

> He fasten'd on my neck, and bellow'd out
> As he'd *burst* heaven. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

> The well-trained apricot its bonds had *burst*.
>
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 176.

2†. To break, in general.

> You will not pay for the glasses you have *burst*?
>
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., i.

Syn. (*v. i.* and *t.*) 1. To split, separate, rend, tear.

burst (bėrst), *n.* [< *burst*, *v.*] 1. A sudden disruption; a violent rending.—2. A sudden explosion or shooting forth; a rush; an outburst: as, a *burst* of applause; a *burst* of passion; "*burst* of thunder," *Milton*, S. A., l. 1651.

> *Bursts* of fox-hunting melody. *Irving.*

3†. A rupture; a hernia.—4. A smart race; a spurt.

> There are foxes that run so uncommonly short that you can never get a *burst* after them. [illegible]

5. A sudden opening to sight or view. [Rare.]

> Here is a fine *burst* of country.
>
> *Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, viii.

6. A spree. [Colloq.]

bursten† (bėrs'tn), *p. a.* [Older pp. of *burst*.] Affected with a rupture or hernia.

> He was born *bursten*; and your worship knows
> That is a pretty step to men's compassion.
>
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady.

burstenness†, **burstness**† (bėrs'tn-, bėrst'nes), *n.* [< *bursten*, *burst*, pp., + *-ness*.] 1. A broken or bruised condition; brokenness; in the extract, a mass of bruises.

> H' as beat me
> Even to a cullis: I am nothing, right worshipful,
> But very pap and jelly; I have no bones,
> My body 's all one *burstness*.
>
> *Fletcher* (*and another?*), Nice Valour, iii. 1.

2. Rupture; hernia.

burster (bėrs'tėr), *n.* One who bursts; one who breaks in pieces. *Cotgrave.*

bursting (bėrs'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *burst*, *v.*] Breaking forth; ready to burst or expand.

> Young spring protrudes the *bursting* gems. *Thomson.*

bursting-charge (bėrs'ting-chärj), *n.* 1. In *mining*, a small charge of fine powder, placed in contact with a charge of coarse powder to insure the ignition of the latter.—2. In *ordnance*, the charge of powder required for bursting a shell or case-shot.

burstle†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *bristle*.

burstness†, *n.* See *burstenness*.

burstone (bėr'stōn), *n.* [Also written irreg. *buhrstone* and *burrhstone*; < *bur*¹ + *stone*.] 1. A rough, unhewn stone. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A name given to certain silicious or siliciocalcareous stones, whose dressed surfaces present a bur or keen-cutting texture, which makes them the best kind of millstones. The most esteemed varieties are obtained from the upper fresh-water beds of the Paris basin, and from the Eocene strata of South America. The French burstones are of a whitish or cream color. Also called *bur* and *bur-millstone*.

burstwort (bėrst'wėrt), *n.* [< *burst*, *n.*, 3, + *wort*.] The *Herniaria glabra*, a low weed of Europe, natural order *Illecebraceæ*, formerly used in the treatment of hernia. Also called *rupturewort*.

burt¹ (bėrt), *n.* Same as *bret*.

burt² (bėrt), *v.* [E. dial., < ME. *burten*, butt.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To butt or thrust with the horns.—2. To press or indent. [Prov. Eng.]

II.† *intrans.* To butt; thrust with the horns.

> *Burton*, as hornyd bestys, cornupeto, arieto.
>
> *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 56.

> *Burt* lyke a ramme, arieto. *Huloet.*

burter†, *n.* [ME. *burter*, *burtare*; < *burt*² + *-er*¹.] A butter; an animal that butts, or thrusts with its horns.

> *Burtare* [var. *burter*], beste, cornupeta.
>
> *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 56.

burthen¹ (bėr'ᴛʜn), *n.* and *v.* Older form of *burden*¹.

burthen² (bėr'ᴛʜn), *n.* Older form of *burden*².

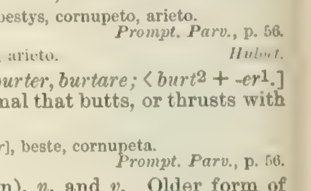
burthen³ (bėr'ᴛʜn), *n.* An erroneous form of *burden*³, by confusion with *burden*¹ and *burden*².

> The sad *burthen* of some merry song.
>
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 80.

burthenous†, **burthensome**, etc. See *burdenous*, etc.

bur-thistle (bėr'this″l), *n.* [Also called *burry-thistle*; < *bur*¹ or *burry* + *thistle*.] The spear-thistle, *Carduus lanceolatus*: so called from its prickly involucre. See *thistle*. [Scotch.]

burtle, birtle (bėr'tl), *n.* [E. dial., < ME. *birtylle*, *byrtyl*(*-tre*).] A sweeting apple. [North. Eng.]



1. Single Burton. 2. Double Spanish Burton. 3. Top Burton.

burton (bėr'tọn), *n.* [Origin unknown; perhaps from a proper name. Cf. *aburton*.] *Naut.*, a tackle used for various purposes. **Single burton,** a tackle rove with two single blocks, and largely used on merchant ships for loading and discharging cargo. **Spanish burton, double Spanish burton,** a tackle rove with one double and one or two single blocks. **Top burton,** a long tackle formed of a double and a single block, the upper block being hooked at the topmast-head. It is used for sending up or down yards or sails, setting up rigging, etc.

Burton skate. See *skate*.

bur tree, *n.* Same as *bour-tree*.

burweed (bėr'wēd), *n.* [< *bur*¹ + *weed*¹.] A name common to plants of the genus *Xanthium*: also applied to the bedstraw, *Galium Aparine*, and in Jamaica to *Triumfetta*. See *bur-bark*.

Burwell's operation. See *operation*.

bury1 (ber'i), *n.* [A form equiv. to *borough*1, due to the gen. and dat. form *byrig* of the orig. AS. *burh*, a fortified place, town, borough: see *borough*1, *burrow*1.] A castle, manor-house, or habitation; a borough. The word appears in many names of places, as in Canter*bury* (AS. gen. and dat. Cantwara *byrig*, nom. *-burh*), Shrews*bury*, Alderman*bury*, *Bury* St. Edmunds, etc.

> To this very day the chief house of a manor, or the lord's seat, is called *bury* in some parts of England. *Minsheu.*

bury2 (ber'i), *n.* [Another form of *burrow*2, orig. *burrow*1. Cf. equiv. *berry*2.] **1**†. A burrow.

> It is his nature to dig himself *buries*, as the coney doth. *N. Grew.*

2. A camp or heap of turnips or the like, stored up.

bury3 (ber'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *buried*, ppr. *burying*. [Early mod. E. also *bery* (the form to which the mod. pron. belongs), < ME. *beryen*, *berien*, *buryen*, *birien*, *buryen*, *burien*, *byrien*, < AS. *byrgan*, var. *byrigan*, *birgan*, *birigan*, weak verb, bury, inter (a dead body) (= Icel. *byrgja*, close, shut, hide, veil), appar. orig. save or keep by covering or hiding, < *beorgan* (pret. *bearh*, pl. *burgon*, pp. *borgen*), also *ge-beorgan*, save, protect, shelter, defend, keep, preserve, early ME. *bergen* = OS. *gi-bergan* = D. *bergen* = MLG. *bergen*, *bargen*, LG. *bargen* = OHG. *bergan*, MHG. G. *bergen* = Icel. *bjarga* = Sw. *berga* = Dan. *bjerge* = Goth. *bairgan*, *ga-bairgan*, keep, save: not known outside of Teut. Hence ult. *borrow*1, and (prob.) *borough*1 = *burrow*1 = *bury*1, etc.] **1.** To deposit and inclose in a grave or tomb, as a dead body; consign to any final resting-place after or as after death; entomb.

> I hadde leuer she hadde be *biried* all quyk than this hadde hir be-fallen. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 468.

> Lord, suffer me first to go and *bury* my father. Mat. viii. 21.

> I'll *bury* thee in a triumphant grave. *Shak.*, R. and J., v. 3.

2. To cover or conceal from sight; sink or lodge in or under anything: as, to *bury* treasures in the earth or under rubbish; he *buried* the dagger in his enemy's heart.

> In the deep bosom of the ocean *buried*. *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 1.

> All their confidence
> Under the weight of mountains *buried* deep.
> *Milton*, P. L., vi. 652.

Hence—**3.** To cover up; keep secret; hide; conceal.

> I have (as when the sun doth light a storm)
> *Buried* this sigh in wrinkle of a smile.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 1.

> He was glad when he could fall on his knees at last and *bury* his face in the pillow of the sufferer. *Bret Harte*, Shore and Sedge, p. 49.

4. To withdraw or conceal in retirement: as, to *bury* one's self in a monastery or in solitude.

> I will *bury* myself in myself, and the Devil may pipe to his own. *Tennyson*, Maud, i. 19.

5. To hide in oblivion; put away finally from one's thoughts: as, to *bury* an injury.

> Give me a bowl of wine:—
> In this I *bury* all unkindness, Cassius.
> *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3.

To bury the hatchet, to lay aside the instruments of war, forget injuries, and make peace: a phrase borrowed from the practice of the American Indians of burying a tomahawk when a peace is concluded.

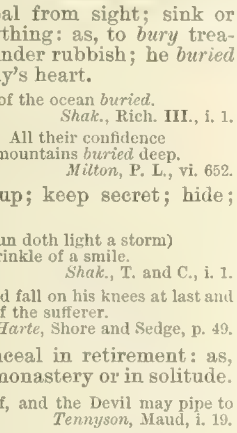
bury4 (ber'i), *n.* [A corruption of F. *beurré*, a kind of pear, lit. 'buttered,' pp. of *beurrer*, butter, < *beurre* = E. *butter*. Also *burrel*, q. v.] A delicate pear of several varieties.

bury5 (ber'i), *n.* Soft shale or clay; flucan. [Ireland.]

buryel†, *n.* See *burial*.

burying (ber'i-ing), *n.* [< ME. *buryinge*, *berying*, etc.; verbal n. of *bury*3, *v.*] Burial; sepulture. John xii. 7.

burying-beetle (ber'-i-ing-bē"tl), *n.* The common name of beetles of the family *Silphidæ* and genus *Necrophorus*. So called from their habit of burying the carcasses of small animals, as mice, moles, or shrews, in which they have deposited their eggs.



Burying-beetle (*Necrophorus americanus*), natural size.

burying-ground (ber'i-ing-ground), *n.* A graveyard; a place appropriated to the sepulture of the dead; a churchyard or cemetery.

burying-place (ber'i-ing-plās), *n.* Same as *burying-ground*.

bus, buss3 (bus), *n.* [An abbr. of *omnibus*; cf. *cab*, *van*3.] An omnibus, or public street-carriage. [Colloq.]

bus-bar (bus'bär), *n.* [< (*omni-*)*bus* + *bar*1.] A copper conductor used in electric-lighting or power stations to receive the current from all the dynamos. *Standard Elect. Dict.* Also *omnibus-bar*, *bus-rod*.

busby (buz'bi), *n.* [Appar. after a proper name.] A military head-dress worn by hussars, artillerymen, and engineers in the British army, consisting of a fur hat with a bag, of the same color as the facings of the regiment, hanging from the top over the right side. The bag appears to be a relic of a Hungarian head-dress from which a long padded bag hung, and was attached to the right shoulder as a defense against sword-cuts.

Busby.

buscon (bus'kōn), *n.*; pl. *buscones* (bus-kō'nez). [< Sp. *buscon*, a searcher, < *buscar*, OSp. *boscar*, seek (= Pg. *buscar* = It. *buscare*, search for, = F. *busquer* (Cotgrave), seek, shift, filch), prob. < OSp. *bosco*, bush, thicket (Sp. *bosque*), and thus lit. go through a thicket, beat the bush, as in hunting: see *bush*1.] A miner who takes work as tribute, or who receives as his pay a certain proportion of the ore obtained; a tributer. [Western U. S.]

bush1 (bu̇sh), *n.* [< ME. *bussh*, *busch*, *bosch*, assibilated form of *busk*, *bosk* (also in use), a bush, a thicket, = D. *bosch*, a wood, a forest, = MLG. *busch*, *busk*, LG. *busk*, < OHG. *busc*, MHG. G. *busch*, a thicket, copse, bush, = Icel. *būskr*, *būski* (Haldorsen) = Sw. *buske* = Dan. *busk*, a bush, a shrub. Hence (from OHG.) ML. *buscus*, *boscus*, > OF. *bos*, F. *bois* (see *bois*) = Pr. *bosc* = OSp. *bosco*, Sp. Pg. *bosque* = It. *bosco*, a wood, thicket, bush. See *busk*2, *busk*3, *buscon*, *boscage*, *bosket*, *bouquet*, *ambush*, *ambuscade*, etc.] **1**†. A thicket; a clump of shrubs or trees.

> Ther as by aventure this Palamoun
> Was in a *busche*, that no man mighte him see,
> For sore afered of his deth was he.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 659.

2. A shrub with branches; a thick shrub; technically, a low and much-branched shrub.

> The Mount of Synay is clept the Desert of Syne, that is for to seyne, *Bussche* brennynge. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 58.

3. A stretch of forest or of shrubby vegetation; a district covered with brushwood, or shrubs, trees, etc.; a wide uncultivated tract of country covered with scrub: as, the *bush* was here very dense; to take to the *bush* (to become a *bush*-ranger): so used especially in the British colonies of Australasia.

> Our first mile lay through the most exquisite tract of *bush* it has ever been my good fortune to behold in any land; groups of tall red or black pine . . . mingled with fine trees of various sorts, matted by luxuriant creepers. *The Century*, XXVII. [illegible]

4. A branch of a tree fixed or hung out as a tavern sign. See *ale-stake* and *ale-garland*.

> Good wine needs no *bush*. *Old proverb.*

> Wicker bottles dangling over even the chiefe entrance into the palace, serving for a vintner's *bush*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 22, 1644.

> Outward figures which hang as signs or *bushes* of their inward forms. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 2.

Hence—**5**†. The tavern itself.

> Twenty to one you find him at the *bush*. *Beau. and Fl.*

6. The tail or brush of a fox.—**To beat about the bush.** See *beat*1.—**To go by beggar's bush.** See *beggar*.—**Syn.** [illegible]

bush1 (bu̇sh), *v.* [< *bush*1, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To grow thick or bushy; serve or show as a bush.

> The *bushing* alders formed a shady scene. *Pope*, Odyssey.

II. *trans.* **1.** To set bushes about; support with bushes or branched sticks: as, to *bush* peas.—**2.** To use a bush-harrow on: as, to *bush* a piece of wood.—**3.** To cover (seeds) by using a bush-harrow: as, to *bush* in seeds.

bush2 (bu̇sh), *n.* [< D. *bus* = G. *büsche* = E. *box*2, a box; all used also in the sense of *bush*2.] **1.** A lining of harder material let into an orifice to guard against wearing by friction; the perforated box or tube of metal fitted into certain parts of machinery, as the pivot-holes of a clock, the center of a cart-wheel, etc., to receive the wear of pivots, journals, and the like. Also called *bushing*.—**2.** A tailors' thimble. Also called *bushel*. [U. S.]

bush2 (bu̇sh), *v. t.* [< *bush*2, *n.*] To furnish with a bush; line (an orifice, as one in which a pivot or axle works) with metal to prevent abrasion or to reduce the diameter.

> [illegible] XXIII. [illegible]

bush-babbler (bu̇sh'bab"lėr), *n.* A name applied by writers on Indian and African birds to species of the genera *Bradypterus*, *Crateropus*, and other short-winged and slender-billed oscine *Passeres*, more or less related to the old-world warblers, or *Sylviidæ*.

bush-bean (bu̇sh'bēn'), *n.* An American name for beans that do not climb, or dwarf beans; the usual form of string-beans and [illegible]-beans.

bush-block (bu̇sh'blok), *n.* A block carrying a bushing.

bushbok (bu̇sh'bok), *n.* Same as *bushbuck*.

bushbuck (bu̇sh'buk), *n.* [< *bush*1 + *buck*1, after D. *boschbok*.] The name given to several species of the genus *Tragelaphus*, especially to *T. sylvaticus*, an antelope of Caffraria and Cape Colony, 4 feet long and 2½ feet high, with triangular subspiral horns. The male is dark [illegible] White-backed bushbuck, [illegible] feet long and 3 feet high, with black, shining, pointed, nearly straight horns, short, slender limbs, and sleek, glossy, deep-brown hair.

bushcat (bu̇sh'kat), *n.* Same as *serval*.

bushchat (bu̇sh'chat), *n.* Macgillivray's name for the birds of his genus *Fruticicola*, as the whin-bushchat (the whinchat, *Saxicola* or *Pratincola rubetra*, of authors in general) and the black-headed bushchat (the stonechat, *S.* or *P. rubicola*).

bush-chirper (bu̇sh'chėr"pėr), *n.* A book-name of African birds of the genus *Eremomela*, as *E. flaviventris*, the yellow-bellied bush-chirper.

bush-creeper (bu̇sh'krē"pėr), *n.* A book-name of sundry African sylviine birds of the genus *Thamnobia*, as *T. coryphæa*, the coryphée bush-creeper.

bush-dog (bu̇sh'dog), *n.* **1.** A canine quadruped of South America, the *Icticyon venaticus*, or hunting-dog. See *Icticyon*.—**2.** A name of the lemuroid potto, *Perodicticus potto*.

bushed (bu̇sht), *a.* [< *bush*1 + *-ed*2.] Lost in the bush.

> If you know your way, well and good; but if you once get wrong, Lord help you! you're *bushed* [illegible] alive. *Macmillan's Mag.*

bushel1 (bu̇sh'el), *n.* [< ME. *busshel*, *buschel*, *buischel*, etc. (= Icel. *bussel*), < OF. *bussel*, *boissel*, F. *boisseau*, < ML. *bussellus*, a bushel, < *bussula*, a little box, a dim. formed from **bussida* for *buxida*, prop. acc. of *buxis*, also (L.) *buxus*, a box: see *boist*1, *box*2, and cf. *buss*2, *boss*3.] **1.** A dry measure, containing 8 gallons or 4 pecks. The imperial bushel legally established in Great Britain in 1826 has a capacity of 2,218.192 cubic inches, and holds 80 pounds avoirdupois of distilled water at the temperature of 62° F. with the barometer at 30 inches. Previous to this the Winchester bushel had been the standard measure from Anglo-Saxon times; its capacity was 2,150.42 cubic inches. The measures of capacity of the United States are founded on the Winchester bushel, the imperial system having been created since the separation of the two countries. The name *Winchester bushel* is derived from the fact that the ancient standard bushel-measure of England was preserved in the town-hall of Winchester. Numerous bushels were in use in England at the time of the adoption of the imperial system. Thus, by a statute of Anne, a bushel of coals is to contain a Winchester bushel and a quart of water, to be [illegible] inches in diameter, and to be heaped in the form of a cone 6 inches high. Various equivalent weights of different commodities had also been made bushels by law. Many of the American States have established equivalent weights, which vary considerably [illegible]

> Of a Lunden *buschelle* he shalle bake
> xx loves [illegible]
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 320.

2. A vessel of the capacity of a bushel.

> The Grand [illegible] weareth a vest of green, and the greatest Turbant in the Empire: I should not speake much [illegible] I say as large in compasse as a *bushell*. *Sandys*, Travels, p. 48.

3. An indefinitely large quantity. [Colloq.]

> The worthies of antiquity bought the rarest pictures with *bushels* of gold, without counting the weight or the number of the pieces. [illegible] Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

bushel2 (bu̇sh'el), *n.* [Dim. of *bush*2, q. v.] Same as *bush*2, 2. [U. S.]

bushel2 (bu̇sh'el), *v. t.* or *i.* [< *bushel*2, *n.*] To mend, as a man's garment; repair men's garments.

bushelage (bush'el-āj), *n.* [< *bushel*1 + *-age*.] A duty payable on commodities by the bushel.

bushel-barrel (bush'el-bar"el), *n.* One of the halves of a barrel cut in two, containing about a bushel and a half: used for measuring oysters.

busheler, busheller (bush'el-ėr), *n.* [< *bushel*2 + *-er*1.] A tailor's assistant, whose business is to repair garments. [U. S.]

bushelman (bush'el-man), *n.*; pl. *bushelmen* (-men). Same as *busheler*.

bushelwoman (bush'el-wum"an), *n.*; pl. *bushelwomen* (-wim"en). [< *bushel*2 + *woman*.] A woman who assists a tailor in repairing garments. [U. S.]

bushet (bush'et), *n.* [< *bush*1 + dim. *-et*. Cf. *busket*, *bosket*, and *bosquet*.] A thicket; a copse; a little wood. [Rare.]

> A [illegible] grows on a hill, not far from the wayside.
> *Ray*, Remains, p. 251.

bush-fighting (bush'fī"ting), *n.* A mode of fighting in which the combatants scatter and fire from behind the shelter of bushes or trees.

> I can't like this partial ambuscade work, this *bush-fighting*.
> *Colman*, Jealous Wife, v. 3.

bush-goat (bush'gōt), *n.* Same as *bushbuck*.

bush-hammer (bush'ham"ėr), *n.* A masons' hammer. (*a*) A heavy hammer used for breaking and splitting stones. (*b*) A hammer consisting of cutters having rectangular steel plates, whose lower edges are sharpened, and which are placed side by side and clamped by the central part of the hammer. The cutting face is thus formed of parallel V-edges, whose number and fineness of cut are determined by the number of plates. It is used in dressing millstones. (*c*) A hammer of the same general construction as the preceding, used in finishing the surface of stonework. (*d*) A masons' finishing hammer, having a rectangular face studded with pyramidal steel points. It gives the finest surface of all stone-cutting tools.

bush-harrow (bush'har"ō), *n.* An implement consisting of a frame to which bushes or branches are fastened, used for harrowing grass-lands and covering grass- or clover-seeds.

bush-hook (bush'hŭk), *n.* A long-handled bill-hook or brush-cutter.

bushiness (bush'i-nes), *n.* The quality of being bushy, thick, or intermixed, like the branches of a bush.

bushing (bush'ing), *n.* [< *bush*2 + *-ing*1.] 1. Same as *bush*2, 1.—2. A hollow cylindrical mass of steel or iron screwed into the rear end of the bore of a breech-loading cannon. It forms the seat for the breech-block or screw. Also called *bouching*.

Beveled bushing. See *beveled*.

bush-lark (bush'lärk), *n.* A lark of the genus *Mirafra*.

bush-lawyer (bush'lâ"yėr), *n.* The common name in New Zealand of a species of bramble or blackberry, *Rubus australis*.

bushman (bush'man), *n.*; pl. *bushmen* (-men). [< *bush*1 + *man*; in second sense a translation of S. African D. *Bosjesman*.] 1. A woodsman; a settler in a new country, as in Australia.—2. [*cap.*] One of an aboriginal tribe near the Cape of Good Hope, similar but inferior to the Hottentots: so named by the Dutch of South Africa. Also called *Bosjesman*.

bushmaster (bush'mas"tėr), *n.* The *Lachesis mutus*, a large venomous serpent of tropical South America, of the family *Crotalidæ*. Also called *surucucu*.

bushment† (bush'ment), *n.* [< ME. *buschement*, *busshement*, short for *ambushment*, < OF. *embuschement*, see *ambush*, *ambushment*. In the sense of 'a thicket,' the word is made to depend directly on *bush*1.] 1. An ambush or an ambuscade; any concealed body of soldiers or men.

> [illegible] of the Duke's [illegible] to cry out, [illegible]
> [illegible]

> [illegible] him with a *bushment* [illegible]
> *Golding*, tr. of Justin, fol. 6.

2. A thicket; a cluster of bushes.

> [illegible] *bushment* and wate[illegible]
> [illegible]

bush-metal (bush'met"al), *n.* Hard brass; gun-metal; a composition of copper and tin, used for journals, bearings of shafts, etc.

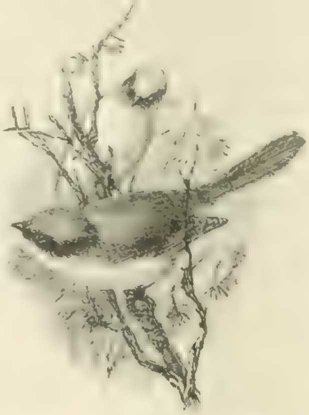
bush-quail (bush'kwāl), *n.* A bird of the genus [illegible] and especially *Turnix* [illegible] or [illegible]; a hemipod.

bushranger (bush'rān"jėr), *n.* One who ranges through the bush or woods; a bushman; especially, in Australia, a criminal, generally an escaped convict, who takes to the bush or woods and leads a predatory life.

bush-shrike (bush'shrīk), *n.* A South American passerine bird, of the family *Formicariidæ* and subfamily *Thamnophilinæ*; an ant-thrush, especially of the genus *Thamnophilus*. The bush-shrikes live among thick trees, bushes, and underwood, where they perpetually prowl about after insects and young and sickly birds, and are great destroyers of eggs. Numerous species are found in the hotter latitudes of America.

bush-tailed (bush'tāld), *a.* Having the feathers of the tail arranged in the shape of a tuft, brush, or bush: applied to the *Ratitæ*, as ostriches, cassowaries, etc., as distinguished from ordinary fan-tailed birds. See cut under *cassowary*.

bush-tit (bush'tit), *n.* An American oscine passerine bird, of the genus *Psaltriparus* and family *Paridæ*. There are several species in the western United States and Mexico, as *P. minimus* and *P. melanotis*, notable for their diminutive stature and the great comparative size of their pensile bottle-shaped nests.



Bush-tit (*Psaltriparus melanotis*).

bushwhacker (bush'hwak"ėr), *n.* [< *bush*1 + *whack*, beat, + *-er*1.] 1. One accustomed to sojourn in the woods, or beat about among bushes.

> They were gallant *bush-whackers* and hunters of raccoons by moonlight.
> *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 353.

2. In the civil war in the United States, a member of the irregular troops on the Confederate side engaged in guerrilla warfare; a guerrilla: a term applied by the Federal forces.—3. A short heavy scythe for cutting bushes.

> He [a sturdy countryman] is a graduate of the plough, and the stub-hoe, and the *bushwhacker*.
> *Emerson*, Eloquence.

bushwhacking (bush'hwak"ing), *n.* [See *bushwhacker*.] 1. The action of pushing one's way through bushes or thickets; the hauling of a boat along a stream bordered by bushes by pulling at the branches. [U. S.]—2. The practice of attacking from behind bushes, as a guerrilla; irregular warfare carried on by bushwhackers. [U. S.]—3. The cutting of bushes with a bushwhacker.

bushy (bush'i), *a.* [< *bush*1 + *-y*1. Cf. *busky*, *bosky*.] 1. Full of bushes; overgrown with shrubs.

> The kids with pleasure browse the *bushy* plain. *Dryden.*

2. Having many close twigs and branches; low and shrubby. *Spenser; Bacon.*—3. Resembling a bush; thick and spreading like a bush: as, a *bushy* beard.

> A short square-built old fellow, with thick *bushy* hair.
> *Irving*, Sketch Book, p. 52.

4. In *entom.*, covered all round with long, erect hairs, as the antennæ of many insects.

busihead†, *n.* [ME. *bisyhed* (= D. *bezigheid*); < *busy* + *-head*.] Busyness.

busily (biz'i-li), *adv.* [< ME. *busily*, *bisili*, *bisiliche*, *besiliche*, *busiliche*, etc.; < *busy* + *-ly*2.] In a busy manner. (*a*) With constant occupation; actively; earnestly: as, to be *busily* employed.

> How *busily* she turns the leaves. *Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 1.

(*b*†) Carefully; with care.

> Therfore thei don gret Worschipe therto, and kepen it fulle *besyly*.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. [illegible]

(*c*) With an air of hurry or importance; with too much curiosity; importunately; officiously. *Dryden.*

business (biz'nes), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *busines*, *busynes*, *bisynes*, *besines*, *-nesse*, trouble, pains, labor, diligence, busy-ness; < *busy* + *-ness*. The notion that this word has any connection with F. *besogne*, OF. *besoigne*, work, business, is entirely erroneous.] I. *n.* 1†. The state of being busy or actively employed; diligence; pains.

> [illegible] *diligentnesse* of the writer of [illegible]
> *Trevisa*, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, I. [illegible]

2†. Care; anxiety; solicitude; worry.

> Litel rest in that lyf es,
> Bot gret travayle and *bysynes*.
> *Hampole*, Prick of Conscience, l. 544.

> Poverte is hateful good, and, as I gesse,
> A ful gret bringer out of *busynesse*.
> *Chaucer*, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 340.

3. A matter or affair that engages a person's attention or requires his care; an affair receiving or requiring attention; specifically, that which busies or occupies one's time, attention, and labor as his chief concern; that which one does for a livelihood; occupation; employment: as, his *business* was that of a merchant; to carry on the *business* of agriculture.

> As for your *businesses*, whether they be publike or priuate, let them be done with a certaine honesty.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 256.

> They were far from the Zidonians, and had no *business* with any man.
> Judges xviii. 7.

> Having had brought within their sphere of operation more and more numerous *businesses*, the Acts restricting hours of employment and dictating the treatment of workers are now to be made applicable to shops.
> *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 27.

Specifically—4. Mercantile pursuits collectively; employments requiring knowledge of accounts and financial methods; the occupation of conducting trade or monetary transactions of any kind.

> It seldom happens that men of a studious turn acquire any degree of reputation for their knowledge of *business*.
> *Bp. Porteous*, Life of Abp. Secker.

5. That which is undertaken as a duty or of chief importance, or is set up as a principal purpose or aim.

> The *business* of my life is now to pray for you.
> *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, iv. 1.

> It is the *business* of the following pages to discover how his lofty hopes came to terminate in disappointment.
> *Godwin*, Hist. Commonwealth, iv. 2.

> The *business* of the dramatist is to keep himself out of sight, and to let nothing appear but his characters.
> *Macaulay*, Milton.

6. Concern; right of action or interposition: as, what *business* has a man with the disputes of others?—7. Affair; point; matter.

> Fitness to govern is a perplexed *business*. *Bacon.*

8. *Theat.*, such preconcerted movements and actions on the stage as going up, crossing over, taking a chair, poking a fire, toying with anything, etc., designed to fill up the action of the play or character, and heighten its effect.

> The *business* of their dramatic characters will not stand the moral test.
> *Lamb*, Artificial Comedy.

> The "comic *business*" [of "Damon and Pithias," 1571] (these stage phrases are at times so expressive as surely to be permissible) is of the nature of the broadest and stupidest farce.
> *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 115.

Genteel business (*theat.*), a rôle or rôles requiring good dressing. **To do one's business.** (*a*†) To exercise great care; show great zeal. *Chaucer.*

> Thei . . . *don here* [their] *besynes* to destroyen hire enemyes.
> *Mandeville*, Travels (ed. Halliwell), p. 251.

(*b*) To ease one's self at stool. [Vulgar.] **To do the business for,** to settle; make an end of; kill, destroy, or ruin. [Colloq.]

> If a pinch of snuff, or a stride or two across the room, will not *do the business for* me — I take a razor at once.
> *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ix. 13.

To make it one's business, to devote one's attention to a thing and see it done.—**To mean business,** to be in earnest in regard to anything that one proposes or urges. [Colloq.] **To mind one's own business,** to attend to one's own affairs, without meddling with those of other people.—**To send about one's business,** to dismiss peremptorily.=**Syn.** *Trade*, *Profession*, etc. See *occupation*.

II. *a.* Relating to, connected with, or engaged in business, traffic, trade, etc.: as, *business* habits; *business* hours; *business* men.—**Business card,** a printed piece of cardboard, or an advertisement in a public print, giving a tradesman's name and address, with particulars as to the nature of his business.

businesslike (biz'nes-līk), *a.* Such as prevails or ought to prevail in the conduct of business; methodical and thorough.

Busiridæ (bū-sir'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Busiris* + *-idæ*.] A family of tectibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Busiris*: generally combined with the *Aplysiidæ*.

Busiris (bū-sī'ris), *n.* [NL., < L. *Busiris*, < Gr. Βούσιρις, name of a town in Egypt, etc., prob. < βοῦς, an ox: see *Bos*.] A genus of gastropods, typical of the family *Busiridæ*: synonymous with *Notarchus*.

busk1 (busk), *v.* [< ME. *busken*, prepare, prepare one's self, get ready, go, hasten (with and without the refl. pron.), < Icel. *būask*, get one's self ready, a refl. form, < *būa*, prepare (intr. live, dwell, = AS. *būan*: see *be*1, *bower*1, *bond*2, *boond*1, etc.), + *sik* = Goth. *sik* = G. *sich* = L. *se*, etc., one's self. For the form, cf. *bask*1.] I. *trans.* 1. To get ready; prepare; equip; dress: as, to *busk* a fish-hook. [Old English and Scotch.]

> *Busk'd* him boldly to the dreadful fight.
> *Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso, vii. 37.

2†. To use; employ.

Haf thy thy helme of thy hede, & haf here thy pay;
Busk no more debate then I the bede thenne,
When thou wypped of my hede at a wap one.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2248.

II.† *intrans.* To get ready and go; hasten; hurry.

"Now, come *busk*," be off!
Robinson, Mid. Yorkshire Gloss. (*N. E. D.*)

Byschopes and bachelers, and banerettes noblle,
That bowes to his banere, *buske* whenc hym lykys.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 69.

Many . . . *busked* westward for to robbe eft.
Rob. of Brunne, Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 39.

busk²†, *n.* An obsolete form of *bush*¹.

As the beast passed by, he start out of a *buske*.
Udall, Roister Doister, i. 4.

busk³ (busk), *v. i.* [Prob. < Sp. Pg. *buscar*, seek, search, hunt up and down: see *buscon.*] 1†. To seek; hunt up and down; cast about; beat about.

My Lord Rochester was frighted, and was inclined to fall off from this, and to *busk* for some other way to raise the supply. *Roger North*, Life of Lord Guilford, II. 198.

Go *busk* about, and run thyself into the next great man's lobby. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, iii. 1.

2. *Naut.*, to beat to windward along a coast; cruise off and on.

busk⁴ (busk), *n.* [< F. *busc*, *busque*, busk, orig. the whole bodice; used as equiv. to *buste* (a busk, the quilted belly of a doublet, prop. a bust), of which it is prob. a corruption: see *bust*².] 1. A stiffened body-garment, as a doublet, corset, or bodice.

Her long slit sleeves, stiffe *buske*, puffe, verdingall,
Is all that makes her thus angelicall.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, Sat. vii.

2. A flexible strip of wood, steel, whalebone, or other stiffening material, placed in the front of stays to keep them in form.

busk⁵ (busk), *n.* [Amer. Ind. (?).] An Indian feast of first fruits.

Would it not be well if we were to celebrate such a *busk*, or "feast of first fruits," as Bartram describes to have been the custom of the Mucclasse Indians?
Thoreau, Walden, p. 71.

busked (buskt), *a.* [< *busk*⁴ + *-ed*².] Wearing a busk; stiffened with a busk.

busket (bus'ket), *n.* [A var. of *bosket*, q. v. Cf. *bushet.*] 1†. A small bush.—2. Same as *bosket.*—3†. A sprig; a bouquet.

Yougthes folke now flocken in every where,
To gather May-*buskets* and smelling brere.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

buskin (bus'kin), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *busking*, prob. for **bruskin*, < MD. *broosken*, *broseken* (> F. *brousequin*, *brodequin*; cf. *brodekin*), a buskin, dim. of *broos*, a buskin, appar. orig. a purse; cf. MD. *borsekin*, a little purse, dim. of *borse*, a purse: see *burse*, *purse.*] 1. A half-boot or high shoe strapped or laced to the ankle and the lower part of the leg.

Ancient Buskins.
From the statuette called Narcissus, in the Naples Museum.

The hunted red-deer's undressed hide
Their hairy *buskins* well supplied.
Scott, Marmion, v. 5.

2. A similar boot worn by the ancients; the cothurnus, particularly as worn by actors in tragedy. See *cothurnus*.

How I could reare the Muse on stately stage,
And teache her tread aloft in *buskin* fine.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., October.

Hence—3. Tragedy or the tragic drama, as opposed to comedy.

He was a critic upon operas, too,
And knew all niceties of the sock and *buskin*.
Byron, Beppo, st. 31.

4. A low laced shoe worn by women.—5. *pl.* *Eccl.*, stockings forming a part of the canonicals of a bishop, usually made of satin or embroidered silk.

buskined (bus'kind), *a.* [< *buskin* + *-ed*².] 1. Wearing buskins.

The bouncing Amazon,
Your *buskin'd* mistress. *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 2.

2. Pertaining to tragedy; tragic.

In *buskin'd* measures move
Pale Grief, and pleasing Pain. *Gray*, The Bard.

busklet, *v. i.* [Perhaps a var. of *bustle*¹, q. v.] To bustle about; move quickly.

It is like the smoldering fyer of Mount Chymera, which boyling long tyme with great *buskling* in the bowels of the earth, dooth at length burst out with violent rage.
Orations of Arsanes, 1555. (*Halliwell.*)

busk-point†, *n.* The aglet used for the lace of a busk.

The floor was strewed with *busk-points*, silk garters, and shoe-strings, scattered here and there for haste to make away from me. *Middleton*, The Black Book.

busky† (bus'ki), *a.* [< *busk*² + *-y*¹. Cf. *bushy* and *bosky.*] Bushy; bosky: as, "yon *busky* hill," *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

buss¹ (bus), *v.* [Of uncertain origin; cf. G. dial. (Bav.) *bussen* (= Sw. dial. *pussa*), kiss, (G. *bus* used by Luther) = Sw. *puss*, a kiss. Cf. Sp. Pg. *buz*, a kiss of reverence, = Pr. *bus*, a kiss; cf. Sp. *buz*, Wall. *buze*, lip. These forms are prob. unconnected with ME. *basse*, a kiss, late ME. *basse*, kiss: see *bass*⁵. Cf. Turk. *bus*, Pers. *būsa*, Hind. *bosa*, a kiss.] **I.** *trans.* To smack; kiss; salute with the lips.

And *buss* thee as thy wife. *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 4.

Kissing and *bussing* differ both in this;
We *buss* our wantons, but our wives we kiss. *Herrick.*

II. *intrans.* To kiss.

Come, *buss* and friends, my lamb; whish, lullaby,
What ails my babe, what ails my babe to cry?
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 8.

buss¹ (bus), *n.* [< *buss*¹, *v.*] A smack; a kiss; a salute with the lips.

Thou dost give me flattering *busses*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

buss²† (bus), *n.* [< ME. *busse* (cf. D. *buis* = MLG. *buse*, *butze* = OHG. *būzo*, MHG. *būze*, G. *büse* = Icel. *būssa*, *buza*), < OF. *busse*, *buse* = Sp. *buzo* = Pr. *bus*, a kind of boat, < ML. *bussa*, *buscia*, a kind of boat, also a box; one of the numerous forms of *buxida*, prop. acc. of *buxis*, also (L.) *buxus*, a box: see *boist*¹, *box*², *bush*², *boss*³, *bushel*¹, etc.] A small vessel of from 50 to 70 tons burden, carrying two masts, and two sheds or cabins, one at each end, used in herring-fishing. The buss was common in the middle ages among the Venetians and other maritime communities. It was of considerable beam, like a galleon.

It was a sea most proper for whale-fishing; little *busses* might cast out nets for smelts and herrings.
Bp. Hacket, Life of Abp. Williams, p. 82.

His Majesty's resolution to give £200 to every man that will set out a *busse*. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 353.

buss³, *n.* See *bus*.

buss⁴ (bus), *n.* A Scotch form of *bush*¹.

buss⁵ (bus), *v. t.* [E. dial. var. of *busk*¹.] To dress; get ready.

bussock (bus'ọk), *n.* [E. dial., perhaps < **buss* for *busk*² or *bush*¹ + *-ock.*] 1. A tuft of coarse grass.—2. A sheaf of grain.—3. A thick, fat person. [Prov. Eng.]

bussocky (bus'ọk-i), *a.* [< *bussock* + *-y*¹.] Having bussocks, tufts of coarse grass, or the like. [Prov. Eng.]

There's nothing *bussocky* about it [a cricket-ground], no rushes, nor nothing of that.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XI. 287.

bussu-palm (bus'sö-päm), *n.* A palm, the *Manicaria saccifera*, found in the swamps of the Amazon, whose stem is only from 10 to 20 feet high, but whose leaves are often 30 feet long and 4 or 5 feet broad. These are used by the Indians for thatch, for which they are admirably adapted. The fibrous spathes are used as bags, or when cut longitudinally and stretched out answer the purpose of a coarse but strong cloth. See *Manicaria*.

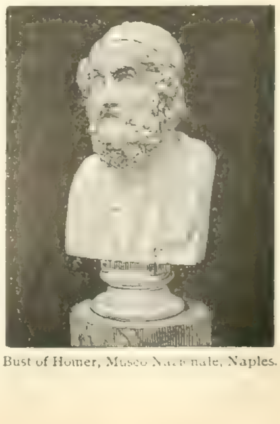
bussyne†, *n.* [Early mod. E., < OF. *bussine*, *buisine*, *busine*, a trumpet.] A trumpet.

bust¹ (bust), *v.* A dialectal or vulgar form of *burst*.

bust¹ (bust), *n.* 1. A dialectal or vulgar form of *burst.*—2. Specifically, a spree: as, to go on a *bust*. [Colloq.]

bust² (bust), *n.* [Formerly also *busto* (< It.); = G. *buste*, < F. *buste*, < It. *busto* = Sp. Pg. *busto*, < ML. *bustum*, the trunk of the body, of uncertain origin; perhaps from ML. *busta*, a box, one of the forms of *buxida*: see *boist*¹, *buss*², *box*², etc. Cf. E. *chest* and *trunk*, used in a similar manner.] 1. The chest, thorax, or breast; the trunk of the human body above the waist.

It pressed upon a hard but glowing *bust*
Which beat as if there was a warm heart under.
Byron, Don Juan, [xvi. 122.


Bust of Homer, Museo Nazionale, Naples.

2. In *sculp.*, the figure of a person in relief, showing only the head, shoulders, and breast. The term may be applied to the head and neck only, or to the head and neck with the shoulders and breast, or to the head with the whole chest, or to the head, neck, breast, and shoulders, with the arms truncated above the elbow.

bust³ (bust), *v. t.* [E. dial. var. of *buist.*] To put a tar-mark upon (sheep).

bust³ (bust), *n.* [< *bust*³, *v.*] A tar-mark on sheep.

bustard (bus'tärd), *n.* [Formerly *bistard*; < OF. (and F. dial.) *bistarde*, OF. also *oustarde*, *houstarde*, *houtarde*, mod. F. *outarde* = Pr. *austarda* = It. *ottarda* = Sp. *avutarda* = Pg. *abetarda* and *betarda*, bustard, < L. *avis tarda* (Pliny), lit. a slow bird: see *Aves* and *tardy*. The first element appears also in *ostrich*: see *ostrich.*] 1. A large grallatorial bird of the family *Otididæ*, or of the genus *Otis* in a wide sense. There are about 20 species, mostly of Africa, several of India, one of Australia, and three properly European. The best-known is the great bustard, *Otis tarda* of Europe and Africa, noted as the largest European bird, the male often weighing 30 pounds, and having a length of about 4 feet and a stretch of wings of over 7 feet. The little bustard is *Otis tetrax* of southern Europe.

Great Bustard (*Otis tarda*).

The houbara, *O. houbara*, is a north African and Arabian species, occurring also in southern Europe, and the allied Indian species, *O. macqueeni*, has sometimes been taken in Europe. *O. aurita* and *O. bengalensis* are also Asiatic. The Australian species is *O. australis*. The rest are African. Only the first-named two belong to the restricted genus *Otis*, the remainder are sometimes allocated to a genus *Eupodotis*, sometimes split into six to nine different genera. See also cut under *Eupodotis*.

2. A name in Canada of the common wild goose, *Bernicla canadensis*. *A. Newton.* Thick-kneed bustard, a name of the thick-knee, *Œdicnemus crepitans*, a kind of plover.

busted¹ (bus'ted), *p. a.* [< *bust*¹ + *-ed*².] Broken; bankrupt; ruined: as, a *busted* bank; a *busted* miner. [Slang, U. S.]

busted² (bus'ted), *a.* [< *bust*² + *-ed*².] Adorned with busts. [Rare.]

Your bridges and your *busted* libraries. *Tennyson.*

buster (bus'tėr), *n.* [For *burster*, as *bust*¹ for *burst*. Cf. Sc. *bust*, ME. *busten*, beat, of Scand. origin: Sw. *bösta*, beat, thump: see *baste*¹.] 1. Something of extraordinary size.—2. A roisterer.—3. A frolic; a spree.—4. A violent wind. [American slang in all senses.]

bustian†, *n.* [Sc. also *bustian*; origin obscure: cf. *fustian.*] A kind of cloth, said to be the same as fustian.

bustic (bus'tik), *n.* [Appar. of native origin.] A sapotaceous tree of tropical America, *Dipholis salicifolia*, with very heavy and hard wood, dark-brown in color, and susceptible of a high polish.

bustle¹ (bus'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *bustled*, ppr. *bustling*. [Prob. < Icel. *bustla*, bustle, splash about in the water; *bustl*, a bustle, splashing about (cf. *bastla*, *v.*, turmoil, *bastl*, turmoil); allied to Dan. *buse*, bounce, pop, = Sw. *busa* (*på en*), rush (upon one), dial. *busa*, strike, thrust. Cf. *buskle.*] To display activity with a certain amount of noise or agitation; be active and stirring; move quickly and energetically: sometimes used reflexively.

Bustling themselves to dress up the galleys.
E. Webbe, in Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 209.

And leave the world for me to *bustle* in.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1.

At least a dozen of these winged vintagers *bustled* out from among the leaves. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 9.

bustle^1 (bus'l), *n.* [< *bustle*^{1}, *v.*] Activity with noise and agitation; stir; hurry-scurry.

> A [illegible] and disturbance in the world. *South.*

> Seldom he varied feature, hue, or muscle,
> And could be very busy without *bustle*.
> *Byron*, Don Juan, viii. 39.

> They seem to require nothing more to enliven them than [illegible], with a pipe and a cup of coffee.
> *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 263.

bustle^2 (bus'l), *n.* [Origin unknown; supposed by some to stand for **buskle*, a dim. (and another application) of *busk*^{4}, q. v. Cf. *buskle*, var. of *bustle*^{1}.] A pad, cushion, curved framework of wire, or the like, worn by women on the back part of the body below the waist for the purpose of improving the figure, causing the folds of the skirt to hang gracefully, and preventing the skirt from interfering with the feet in walking.

> Whether she was pretty, whether she wore much *bustle*.
> *Dickens.*

bustler (bus'lėr), *n.* One who bustles; an active, stirring person.

> Forgive him, then, thou *bustler* in concerns
> Of little worth. *Cowper*, Task, vi. 952.

bustling (bus'ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *bustle*^{1}, *v.*] Moving actively with noise or agitation; briskly active or stirring: as, "a busy, *bustling* time," *Crabbe*, The Newspaper.

> Sir Henry Vane was a busy and *bustling* man.
> *Clarendon.*

> The table d'hôte was going on, and a gracious, *bustling*, talkative landlady welcomed me.
> *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 248.

busto† (bus'tō), *n.* [It., also Sp. and Pg., a bust: see *bust*.] A bust; a statue. [Rare.]

> The *busto* moulders, and the deep cut marble,
> Unsteady to the steel, gives up its charge.
> *Blair*, The Grave.

bustuous†, **bustus**†, **bustwys**†. See *boistous*.

busy (biz'i), *a.* [< ME. *busy*, *bysy*, *besy*, *busi*, *bisy*, etc., < AS. *bysig*, busy, occupied (> *bysgu*, occupation, labor, toil, affliction), = D. *bezig* = LG. *besig*, busy, active. Further affinities doubtful. The spelling with *u* is due to the frequent use of that letter in ME. with its F. sound, the same as the sound of AS. *y*, for which it was often substituted. The proper E. representative of AS. *y* is *i*, as in the phonetically parallel *dizzy*, < AS. *dysig*.] **1.** Actively or attentively engaged; closely occupied physically or mentally; intent upon that which one is doing; not at leisure: opposed to *idle*.

> My mistress sends you word
> That she is *busy*, and she cannot come.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., v. 2.

> I write of melancholy by being *busy* to avoid melancholy. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 18.

> As a boy he [Clive] had been too idle, as a man he soon became too *busy*, for literary pursuits.
> *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

2. Active in that which does not concern one; meddling with or prying into the affairs of others; officious; importunate.

> They be carefull and diligent in their own matters, not curious and *busy* in other mennes affaires.
> *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. [illegible]

> On meddling monkey, or on *busy* ape.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 2.

3. In constant or energetic action; rapidly moving or moved; diligently used: as, *busy* hands or thoughts.

> With *busy* hammers closing rivets up.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. (cho.).

> [illegible] and *busy* feet
> [illegible]

4. Pertaining or due to energetic action; manifesting constant or rapid movement.

> [illegible]
> [illegible], March

> [illegible]
> [illegible]
> [illegible]

5. [illegible] constant attention [illegible]. [Rare.]

> [illegible]
> [illegible]

> [illegible]
> [illegible]

6. [illegible] active duties or employment [illegible]

> [illegible]

7†. [illegible] *Chaucer.* Syn. 1. [illegible] hard w[illegible]

busy [illegible] pret. and pp. *busied*, ppr. *busying*. [illegible] *busien*, [illegible], *busien*, < AS. *bysigan*, *bysgian*, occupy, employ, trouble (= D. *bezigen*, use, employ), < *bysig*, busy: see *busy*, *a.*] To employ with constant attention; keep engaged; make or keep busy: as, to *busy* one's self with books.

> Be it thy course, to *busy* giddy minds
> With foreign quarrels. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

> All other Nations, from whom they could expect aide, were *busied* to the utmost in their own necessary concernments. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xii.

busybody (biz'i-bod"i), *n.*; pl. *busybodies* (-iz). [< *busy* + *body*, person.] A meddling person; one who officiously or impertinently concerns himself with the affairs of others.

> A *busybody* who had been properly punished for running into danger without any call of duty.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xvi.

busybodyism (biz'i-bod"i-izm), *n.* [< *busybody* + *-ism*.] The habit of busying one's self about other people's affairs. [Rare.]

> The most common effect of this mock evangelical spirit, especially with young women, is self-inflation and *busybodyism*. *Coleridge*, Table-Talk.

busyness (biz'i-nes), *n.* [< *busy* + *-ness*. Cf. *business*, the same word with altered pron. and meaning.] The state of being busy or actively employed. See *business*, 1. [Now rare.]

> Grant . . . is entirely ignorant of the arts by which popularity is preserved and a show of *busyness* kept up by them. *The Nation*, Sept. 16, 1869, p. 224.

busyty†, *n.* [Early mod. E., < *busy* + *-ty*.] Busyness.

but^1 (but), *adv.*, *prep.*, and *conj.* [Early mod. E. also *bot*, *bote*; < ME. *but*, *bot*, *bute*, *bote*, *buten*, *boten*, with a short vowel; parallel with the equiv. early mod. E. *bout* (esp. as a prep., without; cf. *about*, the same word with a prefix: see *bout*^{2}, and *bout*^{3} = *about*), < ME. *bout*, *boute*, *bouten*, earlier *būte*, *būten*, retaining the orig. long vowel, < AS. *būtan*, *būton*, poet. *be-ūtan*, ONorth. *būta* (= OS. *biūtan*, *būtan* = OFries. *būten*, *būta*, *bōta* = MLG. *būten*, *būt*, LG. *būten* = D. *buiten* = OHG. *biūzan*), without, outside, < *be*, by, with, + *ūtan*, out, orig. from without, < *ūt*, out: see *be-*^{2} and *out*, and cf. the correlative *bin*^{2}, = Sc. *ben*, within (< *be-*^{2} + *in*^{1}), and *about*, *above*, which also contain the element *be-*^{2}.] **I.** *adv.* **1**†. Outside; without; out.

> Hit was swuthe mouchel scome [a very great shame]
> That scholde a quene beon
> King in thisse londe.
> Heora sunen beon *buten* [var. *boute*]. *Layamon*, I. 159.

2. In or to the outer room of a cottage having a but and a ben: as, he was *but* a few minutes ago; he gaed *but* just now. [Scotch.]—**3.** Only; merely; just. See III.

II. *prep.* **1**†. Outside of; without.—**2**†. To the outside of.—**3.** To the outer apartment of: as, gae *but* the house. [Scotch.]—**4.** Without; not having; apart from.

> Summe [sc. weren] al *bute* fet [without feet].
> *Old Eng. Homilies* (ed. Morris), 1st ser., p. 43.

> Of fassoun fair, *but* feir [without equal]. *Dunbar.*

> Touch not a cat *but* a glove. *Scotch proverb.*

5. Except; besides; more than. [In this use generally preceded by a clause containing or implying a negation and not easily separable from the conjunctional use, under which most of the examples fall. The connection, on the other hand, in some elliptical constructions assumes a prepositional phase, and in other constructions an adverbial phase. See below.]

III. *conj.* **1.** Except; unless: after a clause containing or implying a negation, and introducing the following clause, in which (the verb being usually omitted because implied in the preceding clause) *but* before the noun (subject or object of the omitted verb) comes to be regarded as a preposition governing the noun.

> Ne [illegible], *but on* an god [illegible].
> *Legend of St. Katherine*, p. [illegible]

> Her nis *but* a godd [illegible].
> *Legend of St. Katherine*, p. [illegible]

> Nis [illegible] other *but* [illegible].
> *Old Eng. Homilies* (ed. Morris), 2d ser., p. [illegible]

> [illegible]
> *Layamon*, I. [illegible]

> Away went Gilpin — who *but* he? *Cowper*, John Gilpin.

The phrase introduced by *but* (the apparent object of the [illegible]) may be a single word, an infinitive, a prepositional phrase, or a clause with *that*.

> [illegible] God [illegible] which they [illegible] by tribulation . . . [illegible] as a mean of amendment.
> *Sir T. More*, Comfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. [illegible]

> [illegible] lawes [illegible] in regard to the evills which they present [illegible].
> *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

> I cannot choose *but* weep to see him.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, iii. [illegible]

> The wedding guest he beat his breast,
> Yet he cannot choose *but* hear.
> *Coleridge*, Ancient Mariner.

> No war ought ever to be undertaken *but* under circumstances which render all interchange of courtesy between the combatants impossible.
> *Macaulay*, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

> That *but* for this our souls were free,
> And *but* for that our lives were blest.
> *O. W. Holmes*, What we all Think.

By ellipsis of the subject of the clause introduced by *but* in this construction, *but* becomes equivalent to *that* . . . *not* or *who* . . . *not*.

> There is none soe badd, Eudoxus, *but* shall finde some to favoure his doinges. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

> No voice exempt, no voice *but* well could join
> Melodious part. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 370.

> Hardly a cavalier in the land *but* would have thought it a reproach to remain behind.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 24.

> What will *but* felt the fleshly screen?
> *Browning*, Last Ride Together.

In this construction the negative, being implied in *but*, came to be omitted, especially in connection with the verb *be*, in the principal clause, the construction "There is *not but* one God," as in the first example, becoming "There is *but* one God," leaving *but* as a quasi-adverb, 'only, merely, simply.' This use is also extended to constructions not originally negative.

> If God would giue the goodes only to good men, than would folke take occasion to serue him *but* for them.
> *Sir T. More*, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 35.

> If they kill us, we shall *but* die. 2 Ki. vii. 4.

> I am, my lord, *but* as my betters are,
> That led me hither. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

> Do *but* go kiss him,
> Or touch him *but*. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 6.

> *But* form'd, and fight! *but* born, and then rebel!
> *Quarles*, Emblems, iii. 6.

> For alms are *but* the vehicle of prayer.
> *Dryden*, Hind and Panther, l. 1400.

> How happy I should be if I could tease her into loving me, though *but* a little!
> *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

> Once, and *but* once, this [Bacon's] course of prosperity was for a moment interrupted. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

> Against his sharp steel lightnings
> Stood the Suliote *but* to die. *Whittier*, The Hero.

To the last two constructions, respectively, belong the idioms "I *cannot but* hope that," etc., and "I *can but* hope that," etc. The former has suffered ellipsis of the principal verb in the first clause: "I cannot do anything but hope," or "anything else than hope," or "otherwise than hope," etc., implying constraint, in that there is an alternative which one is mentally unable or reluctant to accept, *but* being equivalent to *otherwise than*. The latter, "I *can but* hope that," etc., has suffered further ellipsis of the negative, and, though historically the same as the former, is idiomatically different: "I can only hope that," etc., implying restraint, in that there is no alternative or opportunity of action, *but* being equivalent to *only*, *not otherwise than*, or *no more than*.

> I *cannot but* remember such things were,
> That were most precious to me. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3.

> I *cannot but*
> Applaud your scorn of injuries.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, iii. 2.

> They *cannot but* testify of Truth.
> *Milton*, Church-Government, Pref., ii.

> I *cannot but* sympathize with every one I meet that is in affliction. *Addison*, A Friend of Mankind.

> He *could but* write in proportion as he read, and empty his commonplace as fast only as he filled it. *Scott.*

> Yet he *could not but* acknowledge to himself that there was something calculated to impress awe, . . . in the sudden appearances and vanishings . . . of the masque.
> *De Quincey.*

In an interrogative sentence implying a negative answer, *can but* is equivalent to *cannot but* in a declarative sentence.

> Why, who *can but* believe him? he does swear
> So earnestly, that if it were not true,
> The gods would not endure him.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, iii. 1.

After *doubt*, or *doubt not*, and other expressions involving a negative, *but* may be used as after other negatives, *but that* being often used pleonastically for *that*.

> I *doubt not but* I shall find them tractable enough.
> *Shak.*, Pericles, iv. 6.

> My lord, I neither can nor will *deny*
> *But that* I know them. *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3.

> I *doubt not but* there may be many wise Men in all Places and Degrees, but am sorry the effects of Wisdom are so little seen among us. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

> I [illegible] *not but* England is at present as polite a nation as any in the world. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 6.

> I [illegible] *question but* the King of Spain will reform most of the abuses. *Addison*, Travels in Italy.

Hence the use of *but* with *if* or *that*, forming a unitary phrase, *but if*, 'unless, if not,' *but that*, 'except that' (in both these phrases having of course also their analytical meaning, with *but* in its adversative use).

> [illegible] I gon hir to write,
> And cold hem with a baleys *but if* thei wolde lernen.
> *Piers Plowman* (A), xi. 132.

> *But if* I have my wille,
> For derne love of thee, lemman, I spille.
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 91.

> [illegible] the fraternete of the gilde for euere-more, *but if* he haue grace. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 95.

And also be we very sure, that as he [God] beginneth to worke with vs, so (*but if* our selfe flit from him) he wil not faile to tarie with vs.
Sir T. More, Comfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 17.

The phrase *but that*, often abbreviated to *but*, thus takes an extended meaning. (*a*) If not; unless.

Bote ich be holly at thyn heste, let honge me ellys!
Piers Plowman (C), iv. 149.

(*b*) Except that, otherwise than that, that . . . not. (1) After negative clauses.

Sildome *but* some good commeth ere the end.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 172.

I see not then *but* we should enjoy the same license.
B. Jonson.

And know there shall be nothing in my power
You may deserve, *but* you shall have your wishes.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 4.

Nor fate
Shall alter it, since now the die is cast,
But that this hour to Pompey is his last.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, i. 1.

Believe not *but* I joy to see thee safe. *Rowe.*

I was not so young when my father died *but that* I perfectly remember him. *Byron.*

The negative clause is often represented by the single word *not*.

Not but they thought me worth a ransom.
S. Butler, Hudibras.

An expletive *what* sometimes, but incorrectly, follows.

Not but what I hold it our duty never to foster into a passion what we must rather submit to as an awful necessity. *Bulwer.*

(2) After interrogative clauses implying a negative answer.

But is it suffered amongest them? It is wonderfull *but that* the governours doe redresse such shamefull abuses.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Who knows *but* we may make an agreeable and permanent acquaintance with this interesting family? *T. Hook.*

(3) After imperative or exclamatory clauses.

Heaven defend *but* still I should stand so.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

(*c*) Excepting or excluding the fact that; save that; were it not that; unless.

And, *but* infirmity
(Which waits upon worn times) hath something seiz'd
His wish'd ability, he had himself
The lands and waters 'twixt your throne and his
Measur'd to look upon you. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 1.

Here we live in an old crumbling mansion that looks for all the world like an inn, *but that* we never see company. *Goldsmith.*

Last year, my love, it was my hap
Behind a grenadier to be,
And, *but* he wore a hairy cap,
No taller man methinks than me.
Thackeray, Chronicle of the Drum.

2. However; yet; still; nevertheless; notwithstanding: introducing a statement in restriction or modification of the preceding statement.

When pride cometh, then cometh shame: *but* with the lowly is wisdom. Prov. xi. 2.

Now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three; *but* the greatest of these is charity. 1 Cor. xiii. 13.

The Moorish inhabitants looked jealously at this small *but* proud array of Spanish chivalry.
Irving, Granada, p. 11.

3. On the contrary; on the other hand: the regular adversative conjunction, introducing a clause in contrast with the preceding.

Coke's opposition to the Court, we fear, was the effect not of good principles, *but* of a bad temper.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

The statement with which the clause with *but* is thus contrasted may be unexpressed, being implied in the context or supplied by the circumstances.

Of much less value is my company
Than your good words. *But* who comes here?
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 3.

Have you got nothing for me?—Yes, *but* I have.
Sheridan.

Sometimes, instead of the statement with which the clause with *but* is contrasted, an exclamation of surprise, admiration, or other strong feeling precedes, the clause with *but* then expressing the ground of the feeling.

O, *but* this most delicious world, how sweet
Her pleasures relish! *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 13.

Good heavens, *but* she is handsome! *Adam Smith.*

4. Than: after comparatives. [This construction, once in good use, and still common, is now regarded as incorrect.]

It can be no otherwise *but* so.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

O fairest flower, no sooner blown *but* blasted.
Milton, Ode on D. F. I.

I no sooner saw my face in it *but* I was startled by my shortness in it. *Addison.*

This point was no sooner gained, *but* new dissensions began. *Swift*, Nobles and Commons, iii.

5†. When. [This use arises out of the comparative construction, "not far, *but* . . . ," being equivalent to "not much further than . . ." See 4.]

Now I beheld in my dream, that they had not journeyed far, *but* the river and the way for a time parted.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 172.

[By further ellipsis and idiomatic deflection *but* has in modern English developed a great variety of special and isolated uses derived from the preceding.]=**Syn.** *However, Still, Nevertheless*, etc. See *however*.

but¹ (but), *n.* [Sc., < *but*¹, *adv.*, *prep.*, and *conj.*, outside, without. Cf. the correlative *ben*¹, *n.*] The outer room of a house consisting of only two rooms; the kitchen: the other room being the *ben*. **To live but and ben with.** See *ben*¹.

but²†, **butt**¹† (but), *n.* [< ME. *but*, *butte*, *botte*, a flounder (glossed also *turbo*, turbot, and *pecten*), = D. *bot*, a flounder, plaice, = MLG. *but*, LG. *butt*, *butte* (> G. *butt*, *butte*), a flounder, = Sw. *butta*, a turbot. Hence in comp. *halibut*, q. v.] A flounder or plaice. [North. Eng.]

He tok . . .
The *butte*, the schulle, the thornebak.
Havelok, l. 759.

Botte, that is a flounder of the fresshe water.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 231.

but³, *v.* See *butt*¹.

but⁴, *n.* and *v.* See *butt*².

but⁵ (but), *v.* Short for *abut*. See *butt*².

but⁶ (but), *n.* See *butt*³.

butch (bu̇ch), *v. t.* [Assumed from *butcher*, like *peddle* from *peddler*.] To butcher; cut, as flesh. [Rare.]

Take thy huge offal and white liver hence,
Or in a twinkling of this true-blue steel
I shall be *butching* thee from nape to rump.
Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Art., II., iii. 1.

butcher (bu̇ch′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *bocher*, < OF. *bochier*, *bouchier*, *boucher*, F. *boucher* (= Pr. *bochier*; ML. *buccarius*), orig. a killer of he-goats, or seller of their flesh, < OF. *boc*, *bouc*, F. *bouc* = Pr. *boc* (ML. *buccus*), a he-goat: see *buck*¹. Cf. It. *beccajo*, *beccaro*, a butcher, < *becco*, a goat.] 1. One who slaughters animals for market; one whose occupation is the killing of animals for food.—2†. An executioner.—3. One who kills in a cruel or bloody manner; one guilty of indiscriminate slaughter.

Honour and renown are bestowed on conquerors, who, for the most part, are but the great *butchers* of mankind.
Locke.

4. Figuratively, an unskilful workman or performer; a bungler; a botch. [Colloq.]—**Butcher's broom.** See *broom*¹. **Butcher's Cleaver.** See *Charles's Wain*, under *wain*.

butcher (bu̇ch′ėr), *v. t.* [< *butcher*, *n.*] 1. To kill or slaughter for food or for market.—2. To murder, especially in an unusually bloody or barbarous manner.

A man beset by assassins is not bound to let himself be tortured and *butchered* without using his weapons.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ix.

3. Figuratively, to treat bunglingly; make a botch of; spoil by bad work: as, to *butcher* a job; the play was *butchered* by the actors. [Colloq.]

butcher-bird (bu̇ch′ėr-bėrd), *n.* A shrike; an oscine passerine bird of the family *Laniidæ*, and especially of the genus *Lanius* (see these words): so called from its curious habit of killing more than it immediately eats, and sticking what is left upon thorns, as a butcher hangs meat upon hooks. The common butcher-bird of Europe is *L. excubitor*; two common American species are the great northern shrike, *L. borealis*, and a smaller southern species, the white-rumped shrike or loggerhead, *L. ludovicianus*. See *loggerhead* and *shrike*.

Butcher-bird (*Lanius ludovicianus*).

butcher-crow (bu̇ch′ėr-krō), *n.* A bird of the family *Corvidæ*, genus *Barita*, inhabiting New Holland, as *B. destructor*.

butcherdom (bu̇ch′ėr-dom), *n.* The condition or trade of a butcher. [Rare.]

butcherer (bu̇ch′ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *butcher*, *v.*, + *-er*¹.] One who butchers; a butcher. [Rare.]

butcherliness (bu̇ch′ėr-li-nes), *n.* The quality of being butcherly. *Johnson.*

butcherly (bu̇ch′ėr-li), *a.* [< *butcher* + *-ly*¹.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a butcher; done in the manner of a butcher.

Lord Russell was beheaded in Lincoln's Inn Fields, the executioner giving him three *butcherly* strokes.
Evelyn, Diary, July 21, 1683.

butcher-meat (bu̇ch′ėr-mēt), *n.* The flesh of animals slaughtered by the butcher for food, such as that of oxen, sheep, pigs, etc., as distinguished from game or other animal or vegetable food; butchers' meat.

butcherous† (bu̇ch′ėr-us), *a.* [< *butcher* + *-ous*.] Murderous; cruel.

That these thy *butcherous* hands
Should offer violence to thy flesh and blood.
Chapman (?), Alphonsus, v. 2.

butcher-row† (bu̇ch′ėr-rō), *n.* A row of shambles; a meat-market.

How large a shambles and *butcher-row* would such make! *Whitlock*, Manners of Eng. People, p. 76.

butcher's-broom (bu̇ch′ėrz-brōm), *n.* See *butcher's broom*, under *broom*¹.

butcher's-prickwood (bu̇ch′ėrz-prik″wu̇d), *n.* The berry-alder of Europe, *Rhamnus Frangula*: so called from its use for skewers.

butchery (bu̇ch′ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *butcheries* (-iz). [< ME. *bocherie*, a butcher's shop, < OF. *bucherie* (Roquefort), *boucherie* (ML. **buccaria*, *bucceria*), F. *boucherie*, slaughter, a butcher's shop, < *boucher*, a butcher: see *butcher*.] 1. Slaughter; the act or business of slaughtering cattle. Hence—2. The killing of a human being, especially in a barbarous manner; also, the killing of a large number, as in battle; great slaughter.

Whom gaols, and blood, and *butchery* delight. *Dryden.*

3†. The place where animals are killed for market; a shambles or slaughter-house; hence, a place where blood is shed.

This house is but a *butchery*;
Abhor it, fear it, do not enter it.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 3.

=**Syn.** *Carnage*, etc. See *massacre*.

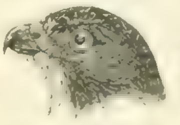
butching (bu̇ch′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *butch*, *v.*] Butchering; the butcher's trade. [Rare.]

Sax thousand years are nearhand sped
Sin' I was to the *butching* bred.
Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

Butea (bū′tẹ-ä), *n.* [NL., named after John, Earl of *Bute* (1713–92).] A genus of leguminous plants, natives of the East Indies, containing three or four species, small trees or climbing shrubs, yielding a kind of kino known as *butea gum* or *Bengal kino*. The principal species is *B. frondosa*, the palas or dhak tree, common throughout India and conspicuous for its abundant bright orange-red flowers. The seeds yield an oil; the flowers are used in dyeing; cordage is made from the fiber of the bark; and a lac is produced on the branches by the puncture of a coccus.

but-end, *n.* See *butt-end*.

Buteo (bū′tẹ-ō), *n.* [L., a buzzard: see *buzzard*.] A genus of ignoble hawks, of the family *Falconidæ*, sometimes forming a subfamily *Buteoninæ*; the buzzards or buzzard-hawks (which see). The genus is an extensive one as here restricted, containing about 40 species, nearly all of the New World. They are large, heavy hawks, with no tooth on the bill, wings and tail of moderate size, and rather short feet with partly naked, partly feathered tarsi. The common buzzard of Europe, *B. vulgaris*, and the red-tailed buzzard of America, *B. borealis*, are typical examples.



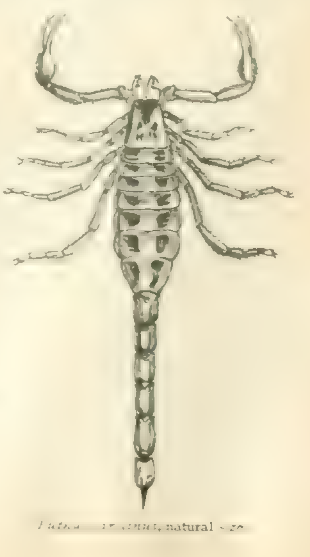
Head of Red-tailed Buzzard (*Buteo borealis*).

Buteoninæ (bū″tẹ-ō-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Buteo*(*n*-) + *-inæ*.] A group of buzzard-hawks; one of the conventional subfamilies of *Falconidæ*, represented by the genus *Buteo* and its subdivisions, and by the genus *Archibuteo*. There are no technical characters by which it can be determined with precision.

buteonine (bū′tẹ-ō-nīn), *a.* [< *Buteo*(*n*-) + *-ine*¹.] Buzzard-like; resembling a buzzard; belonging to the group of hawks of which the genus *Buteo* is typical.

but-gap (but′gap), *n.* [E. dial., appar. < *but*⁴ or *butt*², a bound, limit, + *gap*.] A fence of turf.

Buthus (bū′thus), *n.* [NL.] A genus of scorpions, of the family *An*-



Buthus [illegible], natural size.

[illegible]. B. [illegible] (Beauvois) is common in [illegible] United States. Its sting is [illegible] but seldom fatal.

butler [illegible], n. [Early mod. E. also *boteler*, [illegible], *buteler*, etc., < AF. *butuiller*, [illegible], *boutellier* (ML. *butecu-* [illegible]), AF. [illegible], OF. *bouteille*, < ML. *bu-* [illegible] bottle: see *bottle*^{2}.] 1. A man-servant in a household whose principal duty is to take charge of the liquors, plate, etc.; the head male servant of a household.

> And he restored the chief butler unto his butlership again; and he gave the cup into Pharaoh's hand.
> Gen. xl. 21.

2. The title of an official of high rank nominally connected with the importation and supply of wine for the royal table, but having different duties in different countries and at various times.

butlerage (but'lėr-āj), n. [< *butler* + *-age*.] 1. In *old Eng. law*, a duty of two shillings on every tun of wine imported into England by foreigners or merchant strangers: so called because originally paid to the king's butler for the king.

> [illegible] duties are casual or uncertain, as be [illegible] the customs, *butlerage*, and impost. *Bacon.*

2†. The office of butler; butlership.—3. The butler's department in a household.

butleress (but'lėr-es), n. [< *butler* + *-ess*.] A female butler. *Chapman.*

butlership (but'lėr-ship), n. [< *butler* + *-ship*.] The office of a butler. Gen. xl. 21.

butlery (but'lėr-i), n. [See *buttery*.] Same as *buttery*^{2}, 2. [Rare.]

> There was a *butlery* connected with the college, at which cider, beer, sugar, pipes, and tobacco were sold to the students. [illegible] Primer of Politeness (ed. 1883), p. 140.

butment (but'ment), n. An abbreviated form of *abutment*.

butment-cheek (but'ment-chēk), n. The part of the material about a mortise against which the shoulder of a tenon bears.

Butorides (bū-tor'i-dēz), n. [NL.] A genus of small herons, of the family *Ardeidæ*, of which green is the principal color; the little green heron, *B. virescens*, the common shitepoke or fly-up [illegible] United States, is one species, and there [illegible].

but-shaft†, n. See *butt-shaft*.

butt^1 (but), v. [Also sometimes (like all the other words spelled *butt*) written *but*, early mod. E. *butte*, < ME. *butten*, push, throw, < AF. *buter*, OF. *buter*, *boter*, push, butt, strike, mod. F. *bouter*, put, *buter*, intr. hit the mark, aim, tr. prop, buttress, = Pr. *botar*, *boutar*, *butar* = Sp. Pg. *botar* = It. *buttare*, lance, *buttare*, push, thrust, throw, fling; perhaps < MHG. *bôzen*, strike, beat, = AS. *beátan*, etc., beat: see *beat*^{1}. To the same ult. source are referred *boss*^{1}, *botch*^{1}, etc.; also *abut*, of which *butt*^{1} in some senses (II., 2, 3) is in part an abbr. form. Hence indirectly *butt*^{2}, *buttress*, etc.] I. *trans.* To strike by thrusting, as with the end of a beam or heavy stick, or with the horns, tusks, or head, as an ox, a boar, or a ram; strike with the head.

> [illegible]
> [illegible]
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 791.

> [illegible] a brief farewell: — the beast
> With many heads *butts* me away. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 1.

II. *intrans.* 1. To strike anything by thrusting the head against it, as an ox or a ram; have a habit of striking in this manner.

> [illegible] *butt* with his head, though he be brought up [illegible] saw that manner of fighting.
> *Ray*, Works of Creation.

> [illegible]
> *[illegible]*, Italy and Greece, p. 340.

2. To join at the end or outward extremity; [illegible], be contiguous.

> [illegible]
> [illegible]

> [illegible]
> [illegible]

3. [illegible] In *ship-building*, to [illegible] end to end, as two planks.

[illegible] *but*.

butt[illegible] ME. *butt*; < *but* [illegible] part to F. *botte* [illegible] It. *botta* = Sp. [illegible] the same source [illegible] 1. [illegible] given by the [illegible] 2. A [illegible]

> [illegible] *butt*
> [illegible]

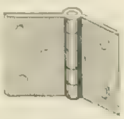
Full butt, with the head directed at an object so as to strike it most effectively.

> [illegible] in the frunt the fromonde [forehead] he hittez,
> That the burnyscht blade to the brayne rynnez.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1112.

> The corporal ran *full butt* at the lieutenant.
> *Marryat*, Snarleyyow, I. vi.

butt^2 (but), n. [Also written *but*, early mod. E. *butte*, < ME. *but*, *butte*, a goal (*meta*), a mark to shoot at, *but*, *butt*, *butte*, a butt of land (ML. *butta terræ*); < OF. "*but*, m., a but or mark," "*butte*, f., a but or mark to shoot at," in another form "*bot*, as *but* [a mark], Norm.; also, a luncheon, or ill-favoured big piece" (Cotgrave), the same as OF. *bot*, end, extremity, mod. F. *bout*, end, extremity, part, piece, distinguished from mod. F. *but*, m., aim, goal, mark, *butte*, f., a mark, target, usually set upon rising ground, hence also a rising ground, knoll, hill, butte (> E. *butte*, q. v.); all orig. < OF. *buter*, *boter*, AF. *buter*, push, butt, strike, mod. F. *bouter*, put, *buter*, hit the mark, aim, prop, > E. *butt*^{1}, of which *butt*^{2} is thus indirectly a derivative: see *butt*^{1}. The forms and senses mix with some of appar. diff. origin: cf. Norw. *butt*, a stump, block, Icel. *bútr*, a log, LG. *butt*, a stumpy child: G. *butt* = D. *bot* = Dan. *but*, short and thick, stubby (> F. *bot* in *pied bot*, club-foot, = Sp. *boto*, blunt, round at the end): referred, doubtfully, ult. to the root of E. *beat*^{1}, q. v. prob. in part confused with LG. *butt*, etc., a tub, etc., = E. *butt*^{3}.] 1. The end or extremity of a thing. Particularly — (*a*) The thicker, larger, or blunt end of a piece of timber, a musket, a fishing-rod, a whip-handle, etc. Also called *butt-end*. (*b*) The thick or fleshy part of a plant, etc. (*c*) The buttocks; the posteriors. [Vulgar.] (*d*) A buttock of beef. [Prov. Eng.]

2. In *ship-building*, the end of a plank or piece of timber which exactly meets another endwise in a ship's side or bottom; also, the juncture of two such pieces.—3. In *mach.*, the square end of a connecting-rod or other link, to which the bush-bearing is attached.—4. In *carp.*, a door-hinge consisting of two plates of metal, or leaves, which interlock so as to form a movable joint, being held together by a pin or pintle. They are screwed to the butting parts of the door and casing, instead of to their adjoining sides as are the older strap-hinges. See *fast-joint butt* and *loose-joint butt*, below. Also called *butt-hinge*.


Fast-joint Butt.

5. In *agri.*: (*a*) A ridge in a plowed field, especially when not of full length. Hence — (*b*) A gore or gare. (*c*) *pl.* A small detached or disjoined parcel of land left over in surveying.—6. In the *leather trade*, a hide of sole-leather with the belly and shoulders cut off; a rounded crop.

> The heaviest hides . . . have received the name of *butts* or backs. *Ure*, Dict., III. 83.

7†. A hassock.—8. The standing portion of a half-coupling at the end of a hose; the metallic ring at the end of the hose of a fire-engine, or the like, to which the nozle is screwed.—9. In *target-shooting*: (*a*) In archery, a mark to shoot at. (*b*) In rifle-practice, a wooden target composed of several thicknesses of boards, with small spaces between them, so that the depth to which bullets penetrate can be ascertained. (*c*) In gunnery, a solid embankment of earth or sand into which projectiles are fired in testing guns, or in making ballistic experiments. (*d*) *pl.* The range or place where archery, rifle, or gunnery practice is carried on, in distinction from the field. See *target*. Hence —10. A person or thing that serves as a mark for shafts of wit or ridicule, or as an object of sarcastic or contemptuous remarks.

> I played a sentence or two at my *butt*, which I thought very smart, when my ill genius . . . suggested to him such a reply as got all the laughter on his side. *Budgell.*

> That false prudence which dotes on health and wealth is the *butt* and merriment of heroism.
> *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 229.

11. A goal; a bound; a limit.

> Here is my journey's end, here is my *butt*,
> And very sea-mark of my utmost sail.
> *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2.

12. In *coal-mining*, the surface of the coal which is at right angles to the face. [Eng.]—13. A shoemakers' knife. [North. Eng.]

Also spelled *but*.

Bead and butt. See *bead*, 9.—**Butt and butt**, with the butt-ends together but not overlapping, as two planks.—**Butts and bounds**, the abuttals and boundaries of land.—**Butt's length**, the ordinary distance from the place of [illegible] to the butt or mark [illegible] not two *butts'* [illegible] the town.

> [illegible]
> [illegible] *butts lengthe.* *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), [illegible]

Fast-joint butt, a hinge in which the pintle that holds together the two leaves is removable, and the leaves are so interlocked that they cannot be separated without first removing the pintle.—**Hook and butt.** See *hook*.—**Loose-joint butt**, a hinge in which the jointed portion is halved, each half forming a part of one of the leaves. The pin is immovably fixed to one leaf, and enters a hole in the other leaf, thus enabling the leaves to be separated easily.—**Rising butt**, a hinge in which the leaf attached to the door rises slightly as the door is opened. This action is effected by making the surface upon which this leaf moves inclined instead of horizontal. The object is to give the door a tendency to close automatically.—**Scuttled butt.** Same as *scuttle-butt*.—**To give the butt to**, in angling with a light fly-rod, to turn the butt of the rod toward the hooked fish, thus bending the rod upon itself and keeping a steady tension on the line.—**To start** or **spring a butt** (*naut.*), to loosen the end of a plank by the weakness or laboring of the ship.

butt^2 (but), v. [< *butt*^{2}, n.] I. *trans.* 1†. To lay down bounds or limits for.

> That the dean, etc., do cause all and singular houses, dwellings of the church, to be bounded and *butted*.
> *Abp. Parker*, in Strype (fol. ed.), p. 304.

2. To cut off the ends of, as boards, in order to make square ends or to remove faulty portions. *E. H. Knight.*

II. *intrans.* To abut. See *butt*^{1}, v., II., 2, 3.

Also spelled *but*.

butt^3 (but), n. [Also written *but*, early mod. E. *but*, *butte*; < (1) ME. *bytte*, *bitte*, *bit*, earlier *butte*, a leathern bottle, a wine-skin (in late ME. *bitte*, a leathern fire-bucket), < AS. *bytt*, *byt*, a leathern bottle, = MD. *butte*, D. *but*, a wooden bucket, = MLG. *butte*, LG. *butte*, *butt* = MHG. *bütte*, G. *butte*, *bütte*, a tub, coop, = Icel. *bytta*, a small tub, a bucket, pail, = Norw. *bytta*, a tub, bucket, pail, a brewing-vat (cf. *butt*, a keg, a butter-tub), = Sw. *bytta*, a pail, = Dan. *bötte*, a tub, coop; mixed with (2) ME. **butte* (not found in this sense), < OF. *boute*, mod. F. *botte* = Pr. Sp. *bota* = It. *botte*, a butt, cask; cf. (3) AS. *byden* = MLG. *bodene*, *boden*, *bode*, *bodde*, *budde*, also *bodeme* (by confusion with *bodeme* = E. *bottom*) = OHG. *butinna*, MHG. *butin*, *budin*, *büten*, *buten*, *bütten*, G. *bütte* (mixed with the above) = ODan. *bodde*, a butt, tun, tub, vat; cf. It. *bottina*, a little butt; (4) AS. *buteruc*, *buteric*, *butruc*, early ME. *buttruc* = OS. *buteric* = OHG. *butirih*, *puterih*, MHG. *buterich*, *butrich*, a leathern bottle, a flask, G. dial. *bütterich*, *büttrich*, a small tub or barrel, a keg (ML. *butterieus*, a tankard); and (5) see *bottle*^{2}, from the same ult. source: < ML. *buttis*, *butta*, also *butis*, *buta*, a butt, a cask, MGr. *βοῦτις*, *βοῦττις*, a butt (NGr. *βοῦτα*, a tub, a churn, *βουτσί*, a tub, a barrel), appar. shortened from the older form (from which directly the third set of forms mentioned), ML. *butina*, a flask, < Gr. *πυτίνη*, later (Tarentine) *βυτίνη*, a flask covered with osier (cf. NGr. *βυτίνα*, a pan for salting meat). As in other vessel-names, the precise application varies in the different languages. In the sense of a particular measure of wine, the word is modern; cf. *pipe* in similar senses.] 1†. A leathern bottle or flask; a bucket: in this sense only in Middle English, usually spelled *bit* or *butt*.

> That the Bitters be redy wt hur horses and *bittes* to brynge water . . . when eny parelle of fuyre ys w'yn the cite. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 382.

2. A large cask, especially one to contain wine. —3. A measure of wine equal to 126 United States (that is, old wine) gallons; a pipe. It is no longer a legal measure in Great Britain, and the common statement that an imperial butt is 126 imperial gallons is incorrect; the butt is 110 imperial gallons. The measure was originally used chiefly for Spanish wine, and the word was used to translate Spanish *bota*, which equaled 126 United States gallons, and to distinguish that from the Spanish *pipa*, which contained only 114 United States gallons. Its present value was legalized by a statute of Anne. It is now confounded with the *pipe*. The pipe of Madeira is reputed to contain 110 gallons; of Canary, 120; of Port, 138; of Marsala, 112. The *bota* and *pipa*, throughout Spain, vary but little from the values above given. In Portuguese countries two measures are common, one of 141 gallons (Oporto, Lisbon for oil), and another of 110 gallons (Lisbon, Madeira, Porto Rico, Bahia). There is besides a Portuguese pipe of 132 gallons (Lisbon for oil, Bahia). In Italy the name *botte* is applied to a cask holding 200 United States gallons or more; but it was in many places confounded with the *pipa*, which held only 160 to 170 gallons. The French word *botte* was never used as the name of a wine measure; neither was the German *butte* or *butte*. In Denmark there was a *bodde* of 123 United States gallons; in Gotha, a measure of the same name equal to 116 United States gallons. The *botija* of Bolivia is only 9.3 United States gallons. A butt of London beer, at the time when London beer was measured differently from ale, was 3 hogsheads. A butt of salmon, by a statute of Henry VI., [illegible] gallons.

4. A beehive. [Prov. Eng. (Exmoor).]—5. A cart. [Prov. Eng.]

butt^4†, n. See *but*^{2}.

buttal^1 (but'al), n. [Short for *abuttal*.] 1†. A boundary; a bound. 2. [Cf. *butt*^{2}, n., 5.] A corner of ground. [Prov. Eng.]

buttal² (but'al), *n.* A dialectal form of *butter*⁴, *bittern*¹.

butt-bolt (but'bōlt), *n.* An unbarbed arrow; a butt-shaft.

> I saw a little devil fly out of her eye like a *but-bolt*, which sticks at this hour up to the feathers in my heart.
> *Ford and Dekker*, Witch of Edmonton, ii. 1.

butt-chain (but'chān), *n.* In *harness*, a short chain attached at one end to the leather tug, and at the other to the swingle-tree. *E. H. Knight.*

butte (būt), *n.* [F., a rising ground, a mound, orig. a butt to shoot at: see *butt*².] A conspicuous hill or mountain, especially one that attracts attention by its isolation, or serves as a landmark: a name applied in the regions about the upper Missouri and west to the Pacific. Thus, the "Three *Buttes*" were a conspicuous landmark for emigrants to Oregon. One of the highest and grandest mountains in the United States, Mount Shasta, was in the early days of Californian emigration known to the Americans almost exclusively as Shasta *Butte*. Other prominent lofty peaks in California are still called *buttes*, as Downieville *Buttes*, Marysville *Buttes*, etc. This use of the word *butte*, now gradually disappearing from the region in question, is a relic of French occupancy of the Northwest, and of the subsequent wide distribution through that region of the Hudson's Bay Company's employees, most of whom were of French extraction. The word was picked up by overland emigrants and carried to the furthest West; and it has been much used as a place-name, alone or in combination.

butten†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *button*.

butt-end (but'end), *n.* The thicker, larger, or blunt end of anything: as, the *butt-end* of a musket or a piece of timber: same as *butt*², 1 (*a*). Also spelled *but-end*.

butter¹ (but'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *butter, buttere, butere*, < AS. *butere* (in comp. *buter-*, *buttor-*) = OFries. *butera, botera* = D. *boter* = LG. *botter* = OHG. *butrā, butere*, MHG. *buter*, G. *butter* = F. *beurre* = It. *burro, butiro*, < L. *butyrum*, < Gr. *βούτυρον*, butter, appar. < *βοῦς*, cow, + *τυρός*, cheese, but perhaps an accom. of some foreign word.] 1. The fatty portion of milk. As prepared for use, it contains 80 to 85 per cent. of fats, with varying amounts of water and salt, and minute quantities of sugar and curd. It is used as a food or relish by most peoples, and is made directly from the milk, or from the cream previously separated from the milk, of cows, goats, and other animals. Agitation or churning separates the fats from the milk or cream and makes them cohere in lumps, which are then worked together, freed as far as possible from buttermilk, and usually mixed with salt, which preserves the butter and develops its flavor.
2. In *old chem.*, a term applied to certain anhydrous metallic chlorids of buttery consistence and fusibility.—**Butter-and-tallow tree**, a guttiferous tree of Sierra Leone, *Pentadesma butyracea*, so called from its abundant yellow, greasy sap, which the natives mix with their food.—**Butter of antimony**, a name given to antimony trichlorid, made by distilling a mixture of corrosive sublimate and antimony, and formerly used in medicine as a caustic.—**Butter of bismuth, butter of tin, butter of zinc**, sublimated chlorids of those metals.—**Butter of wax**, the oleaginous part of wax, obtained by distillation, having a buttery consistence.—**Macaja butter.** See *Cocos*.—**Midshipmen's butter.** See *avocado*.—**Nutmeg-butter.** See *nutmeg*.—**Paraffin-butter**, a crude paraffin which is used for making candles.—**Rock-butter**, a peculiar mineral composed of alum combined with iron, of the consistence and appearance of soft butter, occurring as a pasty exudation from aluminiferous rocks at Hurlet Alum Works, Paisley, Scotland, and in several places on the continent of Europe.—**Run butter**, clarified butter; butter melted and potted for culinary use. The name of *ghee* (which see) is given to a kind of run butter made in India.—**Vegetable butters**, a name given to certain concrete fixed vegetable oils which are solid at common temperatures: so called from their resemblance to butter produced from the milk of animals. The following are the most important of them. *Cacao-butter*, or oil of theobroma, is obtained from the seeds of the cacao (*Theobroma Cacao*) of tropical America; it is "a yellowish-white solid, having a faint agreeable odor, a bland chocolate-like taste, and a neutral reaction" (U. S. Dispensatory, p. 1049). *Canara butter* is obtained from the fruits of *Vateria Indica*; it is a resin rather than an oil, and is used as a varnish. *Fulwa butter* is from the seeds of the East Indian *Bassia butyracea*; *Kokum butter*, from the seeds of *Garcinia Indica*; *Mahwah butter*, from *Bassia latifolia*. *Shea butter*, also called *galam* or *bambuk butter*, is from the kernels of the shea-tree, *Butyrospermum Parkii*, of western Africa; it resembles palm-oil, but is of a deeper-red color. See *Bassia, cacao, shea*.

butter¹ (but'ėr), *v.* [< *butter*¹, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To smear with butter.

> 'Twas her brother that, in pure kindness to his horse, *butter'd* his hay.
> *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4.

2. To flatter grossly: as, he *buttered* him to his heart's content. [Colloq.]—**Buttered ale**, a beer brewed without hops or other bitter ingredient, and flavored with sugar, butter, and spice.—**To know on which side one's bread is buttered**, to know where one's advantage lies; be able to take care of one's self. [Colloq.]

> I know what's what, I *know on which side*
> *My bread is butter'd.* *Ford*, Lady's Trial, ii. 1.

II. *intrans.* In *gambling slang*, to stake the previous winnings, with addition, at every throw or every game.

> It is a fine simile in one of Mr. Congreve's prologues which compares a writer to a *buttering* gamester that stakes all his winnings upon one cast, so that if he loses the last throw he is sure to be undone.
> *Addison*, Freeholder.

butter² (but'ėr), *n.* [< *butt*¹ + *-er*¹.] One who or that which butts; an animal that butts.

butter³ (but'ėr), *n.* [< *butt*², *v. t.*, 2, + *-er*¹.] A machine for sawing off the ends of boards, to square them and remove faulty parts.

butter⁴†, *n.* An obsolete form of *bittern*¹. Compare *butterbump*.

butter⁵†, *n.* [Only in ME. form *butter*, < *but*, *butte* (see *butt*³), + *-er*¹.] One who has charge of a butt or fire-bucket. See *butt*³, *n.*, 1.

butter-ale (but'ėr-āl), *n.* Same as *buttered ale* (which see, under *butter*¹, *v. t.*).

butter-and-eggs (but'ėr-and-egz'), *n.* 1. The popular name in the British islands of the double-flowered variety of *Narcissus aurantius* and of other species of the same genus, and in the United States of the toad-flax or ramsted, *Linaria vulgaris*: from the color of the flowers, which are of two shades of yellow.—2. The act of sliding on one foot, and striking the slide with the heel and toe of the other foot at short intervals. [Eng. schoolboy slang.]

> I can do *butter-and-eggs* all down the slide.
> *Macmillan's Mag.*

butterball (but'ėr-bâl), *n.* Same as *buffle*¹, 2.

butter-bean (but'ėr-bēn), *n.* A variety of *Phaseolus lunatus* cultivated for the table in the United States. See *bean*¹, 2.

butter-bird (but'ėr-bėrd), *n.* The name given to the rice-bunting, *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*, in Jamaica, where it is in great request for the table. See cut under *bobolink*.

butter-boat (but'ėr-bōt), *n.* A vessel for the table in which melted butter, intended to be used as a sauce, is served; a sauce-boat.

butter-box (but'ėr-boks), *n.* 1. A box or vessel for butter.—2†. A Dutchman. [Slang.]

butterbump (but'ėr-bump), *n.* [Also *buttermump* (and cf. *buttermunk*), < *butter*, dial. form of *bitter*³, *bittern*¹, q. v., + *bump*¹, var. *mump*. Cf. equiv. *bogbumper*.] A name of the European bittern, *Botaurus stellaris*. *Tennyson.* [Prov. Eng.]

butter-bur, butter-burr (but'ėr-bėr), *n.* A name of the sweet coltsfoot, *Petasites vulgaris*. Also called *butter-dock*.

butter-color (but'ėr-kul″or), *n.* 1. The color of butter; golden yellow.—2. A substance containing a large amount of coloring matter which is mixed with butter, oleomargarin, butterin, or suine, to give it a rich yellow color; a preparation of madder or of arnotto thus used.

buttercup (but'ėr-kup), *n.* A name given to most of the common species of *Ranunculus* with bright-yellow cup-shaped flowers and divided leaves, such as *R. acris* and *R. bulbosus*. Also called *butter-flower* and *crowfoot*.

butter-daisy (but'ėr-dā″zi), *n.* The white oxeye. [Prov. Eng.]

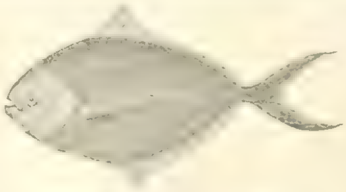
butter-dock (but'ėr-dok), *n.* A name given to the bitter dock, *Rumex obtusifolius*, and the sweet coltsfoot, *Petasites vulgaris*, because their large leaves are used for wrapping butter.

butter-fingered (but'ėr-fing″gėrd), *a.* Having slippery or weak fingers; clumsy in the use of the hands. [Slang.]

butter-fingers (but'ėr-fing″gėrz), *n.* One who lets drop anything he ought to hold; a butter-fingered person; specifically, in *base-ball* and *cricket*, one who "muffs" a ball. [Slang.]

> When, on the executioner lifting the head of the seventh traitor, as the preceding six had been lifted to the public gaze, he happened to let it fall, cries of "Ah, clumsy!" "Halloo, *butter-fingers!*" were heard from various quarters of the assembly.
> *Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, II. i.

butter-fish (but'ėr-fish), *n.* 1. A name given to various fishes and other marine animals having a smooth and unctuous surface like butter. (*a*) The fish [illegible] It has an oval form, rounded in front, with pores on the back in a single row above the lateral line, and the dorsal and anal fins not elevated. It is abundant along the eastern American coast, but not much esteemed for food. [Massachusetts and New York.] (*b*) [illegible] otherwise called *humpback butter-fish*. Wood's Holl, Massachusetts. [illegible]
2. A fish of the genus *Muraenoides*, especially *M. gunnellus*. [Eng.]—3. A [illegible] *punctatus*. Also called [illegible]. [West Ind.]



[illegible]

butterflip (but'ėr-flip), *n.* The avocet, *Recurvirostra avocetta*. *Montagu.* [Local, British.]

butter-flower (but'ėr-flou'ėr), *n.* Same as *buttercup*.

> [illegible]
> And meads, instead of daisies, [illegible]
> *Gay*, Shep. Week, Friday, l. 85.

butterfly (but'ėr-flī), *n.*; pl. *butterflies* (-flīz). [< ME. *butturflye, boterflye*, etc., < AS. *buttorfleóge, buterfleoge* (= MD. *botervliege*, D. *botervlieg* = G. *butterfliege*), a butterfly, a large white moth, < *butere*, butter, + *fleóge*, a fly. Cf. MD. *botervoghel*, a butterfly, = G. *buttervogel*, a large white moth (MD. *voghel*, D. *vogel* = G. *vogel* = E. *fowl*¹). The reason for the name is uncertain; it was probably at first applied to the yellow species. Grimm says it has its name, as well as an old German name [illegible] MHG. *molkendiep*), 'milk-thief,' from the fact that people formerly believed that the butterfly, or elves or witches in its shape, stole milk and butter; but the legend may have arisen out of the name. Another explanation, based on another name of the butterfly, MD. *boterschijte, -schiete, -schete*, refers it to the color of the excrement (*schijte*).] 1. The common English name of any diurnal lepidopterous insect; especially, one of the rhopalocerous *Lepidoptera*, corresponding to the old Linnean genus *Papilio*, called distinctively *the butterflies*. See *Diurna, Rhopalocera, Lepidoptera*, and *Papilio*.—2. Figuratively, a person whose attention is given up to a variety of trifles of any kind; one incapable of steady application; a showily dressed, vain, and giddy person.—3. A kind of flat made-up neck-tie.—4†. An herb otherwise called *ragwort*. *Kersey*, 1708.—**Butterfly head-dress.** See *head-dress*.—**Copper butterflies**, [illegible] colored species of the family *Lycænidæ*, and especially [illegible]—**Goatweed butterfly**, [illegible] butterfly, the larva of which feeds on the goatweeds of [illegible] from the dissimilarity of the sexes, or sexual dimorphism, and from the curious habit of the larva, which lives in a cup made of the folded leaf. The larva is clear-green in color, with pale-white granulations and interspersed dark indentations. The chrysalis is light-green, banded with [illegible] lighter-colored, though also marked with dark-brown.—**Sea-butterfly**, a mollusk of the subclass *Pteropoda*: so [illegible] which [illegible]late wings.

Goatweed Butterfly ([illegible]).

butterfly-cock (but'ėr-flī-kok), *n.* Same as *butterfly-valve*.

butterfly-fish (but'ėr-flī-fish), *n.* 1. An English name of the [illegible], *Blennius ocellaris*.—2. A fish of the family [illegible], *Gasterochisma melampus*, with large black ventral fins, inhabiting the sea about Australia and New Zealand. It attains a length of more than 3 feet, but is rare.

butterfly-gurnard (but'ėr-flī-gėr'närd), *n.* A fish of the family *Triglidæ*, the *Lepidotrigla vanessa* of the Tasmanian and Australian seas.

butterfly-nose (but'ėr-flī-nōz), *n.* A spotted nose, as of some dogs.

butterfly-orchis (but'ėr-flī-ôr″kis), *n.* A British [illegible] *H[illegible] bifolia*, growing in woods and [illegible] heaths. The *great butterfly-orchis* is *H[illegible]*.

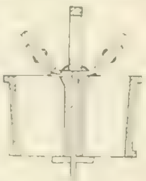
butterfly-plant (but'ėr-flī-plant), *n.* **1.** A West [illegible] plant, *Oncidium Papilio*. See *O[illegible]*.—2. A species of the East Indian *Pha[illegible]*.

butterfly-ray (but'ėr-flī-rā), *n.* A selachian [illegible] *Pteroplatea maclura*. It is a kind of sting-ray with very broad pec[illegible].

butterfly-shaped (but'ėr-flī-shāpt), *a.* In *bot.*, shaped like a butterfly; papilionaceous.

butterfly-shell (but'ėr-flī-shel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Voluta*.

butterfly-valve (but'ėr-flī-valv), *n.* A kind of [illegible] check-valve used in pumps. It consists [illegible] clappers [illegible] to a cross [illegible] and is hinged [illegible] to the wings of [illegible] presented [illegible] It is employed in the lift-buckets of large water-pumps, and for the air-pump buck[illegible] Also [illegible] See [illegible].



Butterfly-valve.

butterfly-weed (but'ėr-flī-wēd), *n.* **1.** A name of the North American plant *Asclepias tuberosa*; the pleurisy-root. It has a considerable reputation as an article of the materia medica. It is an expectorant, a mild cathartic, and a diaphoretic, and is employed in incipient pulmonary affections, rheumatism, and dysentery.—2. The butterfly-pea, *Clitoria Mariana*.

butterin, butterine (but'ėr-in), *n.* [< *butter*1 + *-in*2, *-ine*2.] An artificial butter made by churning oleomargarin, a product of animal fat, with milk and water, or by churning milk with some sweet butter and the yolks of eggs, the whole of the contents of the churn by the latter method being converted into butterin.

butterist, *n.* See *buttress*, 3.

butter-knife (but'ėr-nīf), *n.* A blunt and generally ornamented knife used for cutting butter at table.

butterman (but'ėr-man), *n.*; pl. *buttermen* (-men). A man who sells butter.

buttermilk (but'ėr-milk), *n.* [= D. *botermelk* = MHG. *butermilch*, G. *buttermilch*.] The liquid that remains after the butter is separated from milk. It has a pleasant acidulous taste. Also called *churn-milk*.

> [illegible] a small jug of thick *buttermilk*, not remarkably clean, but very refreshing.
>
> *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 54.

butter-mold (but'ėr-mōld), *n.* A mold in which pats of butter are shaped and stamped.

buttermunk (but'ėr-mungk), *n.* [A variant of *butterbump*.] A local New England name of the night heron, *Nyctiardea grisea nævia*.

butternut (but'ėr-nut), *n.* **1.** The fruit of *Juglans cinerea*, an American tree, so called from the oil it contains; also, the tree itself. [illegible] low after exposure. The wood takes a fine polish, and is largely used in interior finish and in cabinet-work. The [illegible] used as a mild [illegible].

2. The nut of *Caryocar nuciferum*, a lofty timber-tree of Guiana, natural order *Ternstrœmiaceæ*. [illegible]

3. A name applied during the civil war in the United States to Confederate soldiers, in allusion to the coarse brown homespun cloth, dyed with butternut, often worn by them.

butter-pat (but'ėr-pat), *n.* A small piece of butter formed into a generally ornamental shape for the table.

butter-pot (but'ėr-pot), *n.* In the seventeenth [illegible] Moore.

butter-print (but'ėr-print), *n.* [illegible]

butter-scotch (but'ėr-skoch), *n.* A kind of [illegible]

butter-[illegible], *n.* A [illegible] Cumberland [illegible]

butter-[illegible], *n.* [illegible]

butter-[illegible], *n. pl.* A [illegible] for [illegible] and [illegible] butter.

butter-tooth (but'ėr-töth), *n.* [< *butter*1 + *tooth*; perhaps with some vague allusion to *milk-tooth*.] A broad front tooth.

> I'd had an eye
> Popt out ere this time, or my two *butter-teeth*
> Thrust down my throat.
>
> *Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley*, Old Law, iii. 2.

butter-tree (but'ėr-trē), *n.* A species of *Bassia*, found in Africa, which yields a substance like butter; the shea-tree. See *shea*. The name is also given to various other trees from the seeds of which solid oils are obtained. See *butter*1.

butter-trier (but'ėr-trī″ėr), *n.* A long hollow hand-tool used in sampling butter.

butter-tub (but'ėr-tub), *n.* A tub used for containing butter in quantity.

butterweed (but'ėr-wēd), *n.* A common name of the horseweed, *Erigeron Canadense*, and of the *Senecio lobatus*.

butter-weight† (but'ėr-wāt), *n.* More than full weight; a larger or more liberal allowance than is usual or is stipulated for: in allusion to a custom, now obsolete, of allowing and exacting 17 or 18 ounces, or even more, to the pound of butter. In Scotland either tron weight or a still heavier pound was used for butter.

> They teach you how to split a hair,
> Give —— and Jove an equal share;
> Yet why should we be lac'd so strait?
> I'll give my M—— *butter-weight*.
>
> *Swift*, Rhapsody on Poetry.

butterwife (but'ėr-wīf), *n.* A butterwoman. *Johnson.*

butterwoman (but'ėr-wům″an), *n.*; pl. *butterwomen* (-wim″en). A woman who sells butter.

> I see grave learned men rail and scold like *butter-women*.
>
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 613.

butter-worker (but'ėr-wėr″kėr), *n.* An apparatus or tool for freeing butter from buttermilk.

butterwort (but'ėr-wėrt), *n.* [< *butter*1 + *wort*1.] A name common to the species of *Pinguicula*. The butterworts grow on wet ground, are apparently stemless, and have showy spurred flowers. The name is due to the greasy-looking viscid surface of the leaves, which are covered with soft, pellucid glandular hairs, secreting a glutinous liquor that catches small insects. The edges of the leaf roll over on the insect and retain it, and the insects thus caught are supposed to serve as food for the plant. In the north of Sweden the leaves are employed to curdle milk.

Butterwort (*Pinguicula vulgaris*).

(From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

buttery1 (but'ėr-i), *a.* [< *butter*1 + *-y*1.] **1.** Having the qualities (especially the consistence) or appearance of butter.

> Sinking her voice into a deeper key, she drove the following lines, slowly and surely, through and through his poor, unresisting, *buttery* heart. *C. Reade*, Art.

2. Apt to let fall anything one ought to hold, as a ball in the game of cricket; butter-fingered.

buttery2 (but'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *butteries* (-iz.) [< ME. *botery*, *botry*, a buttery, a corruption (due to association with *botere*, *butter*, and to the fact that, besides liquors, butter and other provisions were kept in the same place) of *boteleryе* (mod. E. restored *butlery*), < OF. *bouteillerie*, a place to keep bottles or liquors (ML. *buticularia*, the office of a wine-taster), < *bouteille*, *boutille*, a bottle: see *butler* and *bottle*2.] **1.** An apartment in a house in which wines, liquors, and provisions are kept; a pantry.

> Take them to the *buttery*,
> And give them friendly welcome.
>
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., 1.
>
> Make him drink, wench;
> And if there be any cold meat in the *buttery*,
> Give him some broken bread and that, and rid him.
>
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, [illegible]

2. In colleges, formerly, a room where liquors, fruits, and refreshments were kept for sale to the students.

> In English universities the *buttery* was in former days the scene of the infliction of corporal punishment.
>
> *B. H. Hall*, College Words.

buttery-bar (but'ėr-i-bär), *n.* A ledge on the top of a buttery-hatch on which to rest tankards.

> [illegible] your hand to the *buttery-bar* and let it drink.
>
> *Shak.*, T. N., [illegible]

buttery-book (but'ėr-i-bůk), *n.* An account book kept at the buttery of a college.

> [illegible] the butler to put [illegible] the *buttery*-book.
>
> [illegible]
>
> It [illegible]
> The *buttery-book* [illegible] *The Student*, [illegible]

buttery-hatch (but'ėr-i-hach), *n.* A hatch or half-door giving entrance to a buttery.

> I know you were one could keep
> The *buttery-hatch* still locked, and save the chippings.
>
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, i. 1.

butt-hinge (but'hinj), *n.* Same as *butt*2, 4.

butthorn (but'thôrn), *n.* [Uncertain; appar. < *but*2 (or else *butt*2) + *thorn*, prob. in ref. to the spiny surface of the starfish.] A kind of starfish, *Astropecten aurantiacus*. See *starfish*.

butt-howel (but'hou″el), *n.* A kind of howel or adz used by coopers.

butting (but'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *butt*1, *v.*, for *abut*.] An abutting or abuttal.

> Without *buttings* or boundings on any side.
>
> *Bp. Beveridge*, Works, I. xx.

butting-joint (but'ing-joint), *n.* A joint formed by two pieces of timber or metal united endwise so that they come exactly against each other with a true joint; an abutting joint. In ironwork the parts are welded, and the term is used in contradistinction to *lap-joint*. Also called *butt-joint*.

butting-machine (but'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for dressing and finishing the ends of boards or small timbers by means of cutters attached to a revolving disk.

butting-ring (but'ing-ring), *n.* A collar on the axle of a wheel, inside the wheel, which it prevents from moving further inward along the axle.

butting-saw (but'ing-sâ), *n.* A cross-cut saw used to prepare logs for the saw-mill by cutting off the rough ends.

butt-joint (but'joint), *n.* Same as *butting-joint*.

buttle1 (but'l), *n.* A Scotch form of *bottle*3.

buttle2 (but'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *buttled*, ppr. *buttling*. [< *butler*, as *butch* < *butcher*, *burgle* < *burglar*, *peddle* < *peddler*, etc.] To act as butler. [Prov. Eng.]

butt-leather (but'leᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* The thickest leather, used chiefly for the soles of boots and shoes.

buttock (but'ọk), *n.* [< ME. *buttok*, *bottok*; appar. < *butt*2, *n.*, 1 (*c*), + dim. *-ock*.] **1.** Either of the two protuberances which form the rump in men and animals; in the plural, the rump; the gluteal region of the body, more protuberant in man than in any other animal; the bottom.

> Like a barber's chair, that fits all *buttocks*.
>
> *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 2.

2. The upper aftermost portion of the continuation of the contour of a ship's bottom. *Thearle*, Naval Arch.—3. In *coal-mining*, the portion of a face of coal ready to be next taken down. [Eng.]—4. A piece of armor for the rump of a horse. See *croupière*. **Buttock mail**†, a facetious term for the fine formerly paid, in a case of fornication, to an ecclesiastical court. *Scott*. [Scotch.]

buttocker (but'ọk-ėr), *n.* [< *buttock*, 3, + *-er*1.] In *mining*, one who works at the buttock, or breaks out the coal ready for the fillers. [Eng.]

buttock-line (but'ọk-līn), *n.* In *ship-building*, the projection upon the sheer plan of the intersection of a plane parallel to it with the after-body of the vessel.

> The lines obtained by the intersections of the planes parallel to the sheer plane are known as bow lines when in the fore body, and *buttock lines* when in the after body.
>
> *Thearle*, Naval Architecture, § 1[illegible]

button (but'n), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *boton*, < ME. *boton*, *botoun* (also corruptly *bothum*, *bothom*, in sense of 'bud'), < OF. *boton* (F. *bouton* = Pr. Sp. *boton* = Pg. *botão* = It. *bottone*), a button, a bud; perhaps < *boter*, push out, butt: see *butt*1.] **1.** Any knob or ball fastened to another body; specifically, such an object used to secure together different parts of a garment, to one portion of which it is fastened in such a way that it can be passed through a slit (called a buttonhole) in another portion, or through a loop. Buttons are sometimes sewed to garments for ornament. They are made of metal, horn, wood, mother-of-pearl, etc., and were formerly [illegible] of very rich material, especially during the eighteenth century, when the coats of gentlemen at the French [illegible] buttons of gold and precious stones, pearl, [illegible] Later buttons of diamonds or of paste imitating diamonds were worn, matching the buckles of the same period.

2. *pl.* (used as a singular). A page: so called from the buttons, commonly gilt, which adorn his jacket.

> [illegible] a very low coach; but we hope some [illegible] to part a *button*. *Dean Ramsay*.

3. A knob of gold, crystal, coral, ruby, or other precious stone, worn by Chinese officials, both civil and military, on the tops of their hats as a badge of rank; hence, the rank itself: as, a blue *button*. There are nine ranks, the first or highest being distinguished by a transparent red (or ruby)

button; the second, by opaque red (coral); the third, by transparent blue (sapphire); the fourth, by opaque blue (lapis lazuli); the fifth, by transparent white (crystal); the sixth, by opaque white; the seventh, by plain gold; the eighth, by worked gold; and the ninth or lowest, by plain gold with the character for "old age" engraved on it in two places. A scholar who has passed the siu-tsai (or bachelor) examination is entitled to wear the last.
4. A knob or protuberance resembling a button. Specifically — (*a*) The knob of metal which terminates the breech of most pieces of ordnance, and which affords a convenient bearing for the application of hand spikes, breechings, etc.; a cascabel. [Eng.] (*b*) A knob or guard secured to the end of a foil, to prevent the point from penetrating the skin or wounding. (*c*) The small knob or ball by pushing or pressing which the circuit of an electric bell is completed.
5. A bud of a plant. [Now only prov. Eng.]

> The canker galls the infants of the spring,
> Too oft before their *buttons* be disclos'd.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 3.

6. A flat or elongated piece of wood or metal, turning on a nail or screw, used to fasten doors, windows, etc.—**7.** A small round mass of metal lying at the bottom of a crucible or cupel after fusion.—**8.** In an organ, a small round piece of leather which, when screwed on the tapped wire of a tracker, prevents it from jumping out of place. *Stainer and Barrett.*—**9.** A ring of leather through which the reins of a bridle pass, and which runs along the length of the reins.—**10.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The terminal segment of the crepitaculum or rattle of a rattlesnake. See *crepitaculum.*

> In the structure of the end of the tail of harmless snakes, we see a trace of the first *button* of the rattle in a horny cap that covers the terminal vertebræ.
> *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 197.

(*b*) In *entom.*, a knob-like protuberance on the posterior extremity of the larvæ of certain butterflies, also called the *anal button* or *cremaster.* Sometimes there is a second one, called the *preanal button.*—**11.** *pl.* A name given to young mushrooms, such as are used for pickling.—**12.** *pl.* Sheep's dung: sometimes used for dung in general. [Prov. (west.) Eng.]—**13.** A small cake. [Prov. Eng.]—**14.** A person who acts as a decoy. Specifically—(*a*) An auctioneer's accomplice who employs various devices to delude bidders so as to raise the price of articles sold, etc. (*b*) A thimble-rigger's accomplice. [Eng. slang.]—**Barton's button**, a polished button upon which a series of many fine lines, parallel and near together, have been impressed, so as to show brilliant colors when exposed to light striking it in nearly parallel rays, by an effect of diffraction.—**Biskra button.** Same as *Aleppo ulcer* (which see, under *ulcer*).—**Corrigan's button** [named after Sir John Dominic Corrigan of Dublin (1802–80)], a button of steel used in surgery, when heated to 100° C., as a means of counter-irritation. Also called *Corrigan's cautery.*—**Elastic button**, a rounded knob at the end of a sliding spring-bolt placed in the edge of a door, and fitting into a depression in the opposite jamb, intended to keep the door closed without being locked, yet so that it can be easily opened.—**Quaker buttons**, the seeds of the *Nux vomica.* *U. S. Dispensatory*, p. 974.—**To hold by the button**, to buttonhole; detain in conversation; bore.

> Not to *hold* you *by the button* too peremptorily.
> *Mrs. Gore.*

button (but'n), *v.* [< ME. *botonen*, < *boton*, a button.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To attach a button or buttons to.

> His bonet *buttened* with gold.
> *Gascoigne*, Woodmanship.

> Your rapier shall be *button'd* with my head,
> Before it touch my master.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Honest Man's Fortune, i. 3.

2. To fasten with a button or buttons; secure, or join the parts or edges of, with buttons: often followed by *up*: as, to *button up* a waistcoat.

> One whose hard heart is *button'd up* with steel.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 2.

> He was a tall, fat, long-bodied man, *buttoned up* to the throat in a tight green coat.
> *Dickens.*

II. *intrans.* To be capable of being buttoned.

> Diderot writes to his fair one that his clothes will hardly *button.*
> *Carlyle*, Diderot.

buttonball, buttonwood (but'n-bâl, -wůd), *n.* The plane-tree of the United States, *Platanus occidentalis*: so called from its small, round, pendulous, syncarpous fruit. Also incorrectly called *sycamore.*
button-blank (but'n-blangk), *n.* A disk of metal, bone, etc., to be formed into a button.
button-bush (but'n-bůsh), *n.* A name given to the *Cephalanthus occidentalis*, a North American shrub, on account of its globular flower-heads. See *Cephalanthus.*
button-ear (but'n-ēr), *n.* An ear that falls over in front, concealing the inside, as in some dogs.
buttoned (but'nd), *p. a.* **1.** Decorated with buttons or small bosses, as a glass vase.—**2.** In *her.*, ornamented with small points, usually of a different tincture; studded.
buttoner (but'n-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which buttons; a button-hook.—**2.** A decoy. [Eng. slang.]
button-fastener (but'n-fås″nėr), *n.* A clasp for fastening buttons.
button-flower (but'n-flou″ėr), *n.* A name given to species of *Gomphia*, shrubs and trees of tropical America, natural order *Ochnaceæ.* Some are occasionally cultivated in hothouses.
buttonhole (but'n-hōl), *n.* **1.** The hole or loop in which a button is caught.—**2.** A name given to the hart's-tongue fern, *Scolopendrium vulgare*, because its fructification in the young state resembles a buttonhole in form and appearance.
buttonhole (but'n-hōl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *buttonholed*, ppr. *buttonholing.* [< *buttonhole*, *n.*] **1.** To seize by the buttonhole or button and detain in conversation; interview.

> He won't stand on the corner and *buttonhole* everybody with the news.
> *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, vi.

2. To make buttonholes in.
button-hook (but'n-hůk), *n.* A small metal hook used for buttoning shoes, gloves, etc.
button-loom (but'n-löm), *n.* A loom for weaving coverings for buttons.
button-mold (but'n-mōld), *n.* A disk of bone, wood, or metal, to be covered with fabric to form a button. *E. H. Knight.*—**Fossil button-mold**, a name sometimes given to a section of encrinite between two joints.
button-nosed (but'n-nōzd), *a.* Same as *star-nosed*: applied to the condylure. See cut under *Condylura.*
button-piece (but'n-pēs), *n.* A button-blank.
button-quail (but'n-kwāl), *n.* A bird of the family *Turnicidæ*, a hemipod.
button-solder (but'n-sol″dėr), *n.* A white solder composed of tin, brass, and copper, used as a substitute for silver solder in making buttons.
button-tool (but'n-töl), *n.* An instrument used chiefly for cutting out the disks or buttons of leather which serve as nuts for the screwed wires in the mechanism connected with the keys of the organ and pianoforte. It is a modification of the ordinary center-bit.
button-tree (but'n-trē), *n.* Same as *buttonwood*, 1.
button-weed (but'n-wēd), *n.* **1.** A name given to several rubiaceous plants belonging to the genera *Spermacoce*, *Diodia*, and *Borreria.*—**2.** The knapweed, *Centaurea nigra.*
buttonwood (but'n-wůd), *n.* **1.** A common name in the West Indies of a low combretaceous tree, *Conocarpus erecta*, with very heavy, hard, and compact wood. The white buttonwood is a small tree of the same order, *Laguncularia racemosa*, growing on the shores of lagoons and having a similar wood. Also called *button-tree.*
2. See *buttonball.*
buttony (but'n-i), *a.* [< *button* + *-y*[1].] Decorated with a profusion of buttons.

> That *buttony* boy sprang up and down from the box with Emmy's and Jos's visiting card
> *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, ix.

buttour†, *n.* A Middle English form of *bittern*[1].
buttress (but'res), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *butteras, butterace, butrasse, bottras*; < late ME. *buttrace, butterace, butrasse, boterace*, < OF. *bouterets*, prop. pl. of *bouteret*, *buteret*, a buttress, prop. adj., thrusting, bearing a thrust (said of an arch or a pillar) (cf. *boutrice*, "an ashler or binding-stone (in building)," *boutant*, "a buttress or shore-post" (Cotgrave)), < *bouter*, *boter*, push, thrust, put, mod. F. *bouter*, put, *buter*, prop, support, the source of E. *butt*[1], push, etc.: see *butt*[1].] **1.** A structure built against a wall for the purpose of giving it stability.—**2.** Figuratively, any prop or support.

> The ground-pillar and *buttress* of the good old cause of nonconformity. *South.*

[illegible]
a, a, butt[illegible], flying buttress[illegible]

3†. [Also written *buttrice*, *butteris.*] In *farriery*, an instrument of steel set in wood, for paring the hoof of a horse. *Minsheu*; *Kersey.*
Flying buttress, in *mediæval arch.*, a support in the form of [illegible] of an arch [illegible] the top of [illegible] another part of [illegible] of a clearstory, in which [illegible] against the vaulting of the [illegible] its passing through the air.—**Hanging buttress**, in *arch.*, a feature in the form of [illegible] solid on a foundation, but supported [illegible] applied in [illegible]
buttress (but'res), *v. t.* [< ME. *boterasen*: see *buttress*, *n.*] To support by a buttress; hence, to prop or prop up, literally or figuratively.

> To set it upright again [illegible] for duration. [illegible]

> A white wall *butt[illegible]* [illegible]
> To towers and roofs where yet his kin did bide.
> [illegible]

buttress-tower (but'res-tou″ėr), *n.* In *early fort.*, a tower projecting from the face of the rampart-wall, but not rising above it. It was afterward developed into the bastion.
butt-shaft† (but'shȧft), *n.* A blunt or unbarbed arrow used for shooting at a target. Also spelled *but-shaft.*

> The blind bow-boy's *butt-shaft.* [illegible]

> *Mer.* I [illegible]
> *Cup.* O yes, here be of all sorts—flights, rovers, and *butt-shafts.* *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

butt-strap (but'strap), *v. t.* To weld together (two pieces of metal) so as to form a butting-joint.

> Two pieces which are welded or *butt-strapped* together.
> *Thearle*, Naval Arch[illegible]

butt-weld (but'weld), *n.* In *mech.*, a weld formed by joining the flattened ends of two pieces of iron at white heat; a jump-weld.
buttwoman (but'wům″an), *n.*; pl. *buttwomen* (-wim″en). [< *butt*[2], 7, a hassock, + *woman.*] A woman who cleans a church, and in service-time assists as a pew-opener. [Eng.]
butty (but'i), *n.*; pl. *butties* (-iz). [E. dial., short for **butty-fellow*, early mod. E. *boty-felowe*, a partner (Palsgrave) (cf. *butty-collier*, *butty-gang*), < *boty*, now *booty*, plunder, property shared, + *felowe*, fellow.] **1.** A comrade, chum, or partner. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]—**2.** Specifically, in *English coal-mining*, one who takes a contract, or is a partner in a contract, for working out a certain area of coal. [illegible] *collier*, or first man, as he is called in some coal-mining districts, employs his own holers, fillers, and boys, and has general charge of the work in his own particular "stall."
butty-collier (but'i-kol″yėr), *n.* In *Eng[illegible]* *coal-mining*, the head man of a butty-gang. See *butty.*
butty-gang (but'i-gang), *n.* A gang of men who take a contract for a part of a work, as in the construction of railroads, etc., the proceeds being equally divided between them, with something extra to the head man.
butua (bū'tū-ä), *n.* See *abutua.*
butwards (but'wärdz), *adv.* [< *but*[1], *adv.*, + *-wards.*] Toward the outward [illegible]. [Scotch.]
butyl (bū'til), *n.* [< *but*(*yric*) + *-yl.*] A hydrocarbon alcohol radical having the composition C_4H_9. It cannot be isolated, and occurs only in combination with [illegible]. Butyl-chloral hydrate. [illegible]
butylamine (bū-til'a-min), *n.* [< *butyl* + *amine.*] Same as *tetrylamine.*
butylene (bū'ti-lēn), *n.* [< *butyl* + *-ene.*] A hydrocarbon (C_4H_8) belonging to the olefine series. It exists in three isomeric forms, all of which are gases at ordinary temperatures.
butylic (bū-til'ik), *a.* [< *butyl* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to butyl.
butyraceous (bū-ti-rā'shius), *a.* [< L. *butyrum*, butter, [illegible].] [illegible] the quality of butter; resembling butter; consisting of or containing butter. Also *butyrous.*

> [illegible] of the side on which its bread is buttered [as the Saxon], [illegible] the place of the *butyraceous* principle.
> [illegible]

butyrate (bū'ti-rāt), *n.* [< L. *butyrum*, butter, + [illegible].] [illegible] acid. Ethyl butyrate, [illegible] somewhat like that of the pineapple. It is soluble in alcohol, and is used, on account of its odor, in the manufacture [illegible] Glycerin butyrate [illegible] butyrin, [illegible]

butyric (bū-tir'ik), *a.* [< L. *butyrum*, butter, + [illegible]] [illegible] derived from butter. **Bu**[illegible] [illegible] liquid having a [illegible] **Bu**[illegible] formed from butyric acid by the substitution of one atom [illegible] hydrogen.—**Butyric fermentation**, a kind of fermentation or putrefaction characterized by the production of [illegible] the [illegible]

butyril (bū'ti-ril), *n.* [< L. *butyrum*, butter, + [illegible]] [illegible] C_4H_7O, of butyric acid and its derivatives.

butyrin, butyrine (bū'ti-rin), *n.* [< L. *butyrum*, butter, + [illegible] *-ine*².] A triglycerid, $C_3H_5(C_4H_7O_2)_3$, which is a constant constituent of butter, together with olein, stearin, and other [illegible]. It is a neutral yellowish liquid fat, having a sharp, bitter taste.

butyrous (bū'ti-rus), *a.* [< L. *butyrum*, butter, + [illegible].] Same as *butyraceous*.

buxeous (buk'sẹ̄-us), *a.* [< L. *buxeus*, pertaining to the box-tree, < *buxus*, the box-tree: see *Buxus*.] Pertaining to the box-tree or resembling it.

buxin, buxine (buk'sin), *n.* [< NL. *buxina*, < L. *buxus*, the box-tree: see *-in*², *-ine*².] An alkaloid obtained from the box-tree. It has generally the appearance of a translucent deep-brown mass; its taste is bitter; it excites sneezing; it is insoluble in water, and is dissolved in small quantity by alcohol and by ether.

buxina (buk-sī'nạ̈), *n.* [NL.] Same as *buxine*.

buxine, *n.* See *buxin*.

buxom (buk'sum), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *bucksome, bucksom*, < ME. *buxom, buxum, boxom, bouxom, boȝsam, bughsom* (also, by absorption of the palatal, *bousom, bowsom*, mod. E. as if **bowsome*), earlier *buhsum*, obedient, submissive, < AS. **buhsum* (not found) (= D. *buigzaam*, flexible, submissive, = G. *biegsam*, flexible), < *būgan*, bow, + *-sum*, -some: see *bow*¹, *buck*², and *-some*.] 1†. Yielding to pressure; flexible; unresisting.

> [illegible] in shape,
> [illegible] with wings to beat the *buxome* ayre.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. xi. 34.

> Wing silently the *buxom* air. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 842.

> The crew with merry shouts their anchors weigh,
> Then ply their oars, and brush the *buxom* sea.
> *Dryden*, Cym. and Iph., l. 613.

2†. Obedient; obsequious; submissive.

> [illegible] *buxom* and obedient. *Foxe*.

> [illegible] god hymself hoteth
> [illegible] *buxome* at his biddynge his wille to fulfille.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), iii. 263.

> He did [illegible] down and disgrace all the English, and set up and countenance the Irish; thinking thereby to make [illegible] *buxome* to the government.
> *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

3. Having health and comeliness together with a lively disposition; healthy and cheerful; brisk; jolly; lively and vigorous.

> [illegible] fair,
> So *buxom*, blithe, and debonair.
> *Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 24.

> The *buxom* [illegible]
> *Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics.

> A [illegible] of *buxom* [illegible] *Tatler*, No. [illegible]

> [illegible]
> From India's fires to Zembla's frost.
> [illegible]

[illegible] women, and implies abundant health as shown in plump[illegible]

4. [illegible] vigor or robustness; sturdy; [illegible]: as, "*buxom* valour," *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 6.

[illegible]

buxomly [illegible]

[illegible]

2. [illegible]

buxom[illegible] [illegible] ME. [illegible] *buxom* + [illegible]

1†. [illegible]

> Bote I Rule thus thi Reame Rend out my Ribbes!
> ȝif hit beo so that *Boxumnesse* beo at myn assent.
> *Piers Plowman* (A), iv. 150.

2. The quality of being buxom; briskness; liveliness; healthy vigor or plumpness.

Buxus (buk'sus), *n.* [L., the box-tree, > E. *box*¹, q. v.] A genus of plants whose species afford the valuable hard wood called *boxwood*; the box. It is the most northern arborescent plant of the natural order [illegible]. *B. sempervirens*, the common box, is a native of Europe and Asia, and is found from the Atlantic to China and Japan, sometimes attaining a height of 20 or 30 feet, though the trunk is seldom more than 8 or 10 inches in diameter. The finest quality of boxwood is from the Levant and regions about the Black Sea, and is largely employed in wood-engraving, for mathematical and musical instruments, and for turning. There are numerous varieties in cultivation for ornamental purposes, including the common dwarf bushy form used for garden-edgings.

A branch of Box (*Buxus sempervirens*).

buy (bī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bought*, ppr. *buying*. [Early mod. E. also *buye, by, bie, bye*, < ME. *buyen, byen, bien, beyen, biggen, buggen*, etc., < AS. *bycgan* (pret. *bohte*, pp. *boht*) = OS. *buggean* = Goth. *bugjan* (pret. *bauhta*), buy; not found in the other Teut. tongues; connections doubtful. Hence in comp. *aby*¹, and by perversion *abide*², q. v.] I. *trans.* 1. To acquire the possession of, or the right or title to, by paying a consideration or an equivalent, usually in money; obtain by paying a price to the seller; purchase: opposed to *sell*.

> His [Emerson's] plan for the extirpation of slavery was to *buy* the slaves from the planters.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, viii.

Hence—2. To get, acquire, or procure for any kind of equivalent: as, to *buy* favor with flattery.

> Euill men take great payn to *buy* Hell—and all for worldly pleasure—
> Dearer then good men *buy* heauen, for God is their treasure. *Rhodes*, Boke of Nurture (E. E. T. S.), p. 89.

> I have *bought*
> Golden opinions from all sorts of people.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7.

3. To bribe; corrupt or pervert by giving a consideration; gain over by money, etc.

> There is one thing which the most corrupt senates are unwilling to sell; and that is the power which makes them worth *buying*. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

4. To be sufficient to purchase or procure; serve as an equivalent in procuring: as, gold cannot *buy* health.—5†. To aby; suffer.

> What? schal I *buy* it on my flessch so deere?
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 167.

Bought note, bought and sold notes. See *note*.—**To buy a borough.** See *borough*¹.—**To buy again**†, to redeem. See *againbuy*.

> God save yow, that *boughte agayn* mankynde.
> *Chaucer*, Pardoner's Tale, l. 391.

To buy at a bargain. See *bargain*.—**To buy in.** (*a*) To purchase for one's self, especially shares or stock: opposed to *sell out*.

> She ordered her husband to *buy in* a couple of fresh coach-horses. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 109.

> What rival and rival companies stood in the way they *bought in*. *W. Barrows*, Oregon, p. [illegible]

(*b*) To buy for the owner at a public sale, especially when an insufficient price is offered.—**To buy into**, to obtain an interest or footing in by purchase, as of the shares of a joint-stock company, and formerly in England of a commission in a regiment.—**To buy in under the rule**, in the *stock exchange*, to purchase stock on behalf of a member to enable him to meet a short contract or to return stock which had been borrowed on notice being given to the chairman who makes the purchase.—**To buy off.** (*a*) In the English service, to obtain a release from military service by a payment. (*b*) To get rid of the opposition of by payment; purchase the non-intervention of; bribe.

> What pitiful things are power, rhetoric, or riches, when they would terrify, dissuade, or *buy off* conscience. *South*.

To buy off counsel, to pay counsel not to take employment from the opposite party.—**To buy or sell the bear.** See *bear*², *n.*—**To buy out.** (*a*) To buy off; redeem.

> [illegible] the [illegible] that money may *buy out*.
> *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 1.

(*b*) To purchase all the share or shares of (a person) in a [illegible], a part or the [illegible] of all his interest in [illegible] [illegible].—**To buy over**, to [illegible] [illegible] party [illegible] [illegible] opposite party.—**To buy the bargain dear.** See *bargain*.—**To buy the refusal of**, to [illegible], for the right of purchasing at a fixed price [illegible] future time.—**To buy up**, to purchase or acquire title to the whole of, or the whole accessible supply of, as [illegible]

> [illegible]
> [illegible]
> [illegible]

II. *intrans.* To be or become a purchaser.

> I will *buy* with you, sell with you. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3.

buyable (bī'a-bl), *a.* [< *buy* + *-able*.] Capable of being bought, or of being obtained for money or other equivalent.

> The spiritual fire which is in that man . . . is not *buyable* nor salable. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. i. 2.

buyer (bī'ėr), *n.* One who buys; a purchaser; a purchasing agent.—**Buyer's option**, in the *stock exchange*, a privilege which a purchaser has of taking a stipulated amount of stock at any time during a specified number of days: usually stated as *buyer* 3, 10, 20, etc., according to the period agreed on. Often abbreviated to *b. o.*

buz†, **buzz**³† (buz), *interj.* [See *buzz*¹, *n.*] A sibilant sound uttered to enjoin silence.

> *Pol.* The actors are come hither, my lord.
> *Ham.* *Buz, buz!* *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

> Cry hum
> Thrice, and then *buz* as often.
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, i. 1.

buza (bū'zạ̈), *n.* Same as *boza*.

buzz¹ (buz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *buzzed*, ppr. *buzzing*. [First in early mod. E.; formed, like equiv. *biss, bizz* (dial.), and *hiss, hizz*, q. v., and It. *buzzicare*, whisper, *buzzichio*, a buzzing, in imitation of the sound. Cf. *birr*².] I. *intrans.* 1. To make a low humming sound, as bees; emit a sound like a prolonged utterance of *z*, as by a slow expiration of intonated or sonant breath between the tongue and the roof of the mouth or the upper teeth.

> A swarm of drones that *buzz'd* about your head. *Pope*.

2. To whisper buzzingly; speak with a low humming voice; make a low sibilant sound.

II. *trans.* 1. To make known by buzzing.

> How would he hang his slender gilded wings,
> And *buzz* lamenting doings in the air!
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., iii. 2.

2. To whisper; spread or report by whispers; spread secretly.

> For I will *buzz* abroad such prophecies
> That Edward shall be fearful of his life.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 6.

> In the house
> I hear it *buzzed* there are a brace of doctors,
> A fool, and a physician.
> *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, ii. 1.

3. To share equally the last of a bottle of wine, when there is not enough for a full glass to each of the party. [Eng.]

> Get some more port, . . . whilst I *buzz* this bottle here.
> *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxxiv.

buzz¹ (buz), *n.* [< *buzz*¹, *v.*] 1. A continuous humming sound, as of bees.

> But the temple was full "inside and out,"
> And a *buzz* kept buzzing all round about,
> Like bees when the day is sunny.
> *Hood*, Miss Kilmansegg.

> A day was appointed for the grand migration, and on that day little Communipaw was in a *buzz* and a bustle like a hive in swarming time.
> *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 129.

> The constant *buzz* of a fly. *Macaulay*.

2. A confused humming sound, such as that made by a number of people busily engaged in conversation or at work; the confused humming sound of bustling activity or stir; hence, a state of activity or ferment: as, the *buzz* of conversation ceased when he appeared; my head is all in a *buzz*.

> There is a certain *buzz*
> Of a stolen marriage. *Massinger*.

> There is a *buzz* . . . all around regarding the sermon.
> *Thackeray*, Newcomes, I. xi.

3. A rumor or report.

> The *buzz* of drugs and minerals and simples,
> Bloodlettings, vomits, purges, or what else
> Is conjured up by men of art, to gull
> Liege-people. *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 2.

> 'Twas but a *buzz* devised by him to set your brains a-work. *Chapman*, Widow's Tears, ii. 1.

buzz²†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] Gossamer.

> For all your virtues
> Are like the *buzzes* growing in the fields,
> So weakly fastened by Nature's hand,
> That the much wind blows all away at once.
> *N. Field*, A Woman is a Weathercock (Dodsley's Old Eng.
> Plays, ed. Hazlitt, xi. 37).

buzz³†, *interj.* See *buz*.

buzzard (buz'ạ̈rd), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *bussard*, < ME. *busard, busarde, boserd, bushard* = MD. *buyzaerd, busaerd, bushard* = G. *busshart, bussaar, busart*, < OF. *busart, buzart*, F. *busard* (with suffix *-ard*; cf. It. *bozzago* (obs.), with diff. suffix), a buzzard, < OF. *buse, buse*, F. *buse* = It. **buzza*, f. (obs.), a buzzard; ML. **butia*, f., *butium*, neut. (also, after Rom., *butanus, busio*), for *buteo*, *buteo*, L. *buteo*, a buzzard: see *Buteo*.] I. *n.* 1. In *ornith.*: (*a*) Any hawk of the genus *Buteo* or subfamily *Buteoninæ*. (See these words.) The common buzzard of

Europe is *B. vulgaris*, a bird about 20 inches long and about 4 feet in spread of wing, of variegated dark brown and light colors, heavy and rather sluggish, stooping to small game. The rough-legged buzzard is *Archibuteo lagopus*, with feathered shanks. See cut under *Archibuteo*. There are many species of *Buteo*, of nearly all countries. (*b*) Some other hawk, not used in falconry, with a qualifying term to indicate the species: as, the moor-*buzzard*, *Circus æruginosus*, of Europe; the honey-*buzzard*, *Pernis apivorus;* the bald *buzzard*, the osprey, *Pandion haliaëtus*. (*c*) An American vulture of the family *Cathartidæ;* the turkey-buzzard, *Cathartes aura*. See cut under *Cathartes*.—2†. A blockhead; a dunce.

> Blind *bussardes*, who of late yeares, of wilfull maliciousnes, would neyther learne themselues, nor could teach others. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 111.

3†. A coward.—4. A hawk that flies by night. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.] Compare *buzzard-moth*.—**Buzzard dollar**, a name applied by the opponents of the Bland Bill of 1878 to the American silver dollar of 412½ grains coined in accordance with it, bearing as device upon the reverse a figure of an eagle, derisively compared to that of a buzzard.

II.† *a*. Senseless; stupid.

> Thought no better of the living God than of a *buzzard* idol. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, i.

buzzard-clock (buz'ärd-klok), *n*. [E. dial., < *buzzard*, for *buzzer*, from its buzzing noise, + *clock*, a beetle.] A local name in England for the dor.

> Bummin' awaay loike a *buzzard-clock*.
> *Tennyson*, Northern Farmer, O. S.

buzzardet (buz-är-det'), *n*. [< *buzzard* + dim. *-et*.] A small North American buzzard described by Pennant, but not satisfactorily identified: perhaps the young red-shouldered buzzard, *Buteo lineatus;* more probably the broad-winged buzzard, *Buteo pennsylvanicus*.

buzzard-hawk (buz'ärd-hâk), *n*. A hawk of the subfamily *Buteoninæ*.

buzzardly (buz'ärd-li), *a*. [< *buzzard* + *-ly*1.] Of or pertaining to a buzzard; like a buzzard.

buzzard-moth (buz'ärd-môth), *n*. A kind of sphinx or hawk-moth.

buzzer (buz'ėr), *n*. 1. One who buzzes; a whisperer; one who is busy in telling tales secretly. *Shak*.—2. A call or alarm making a low buzzing sound, used when it is desirable to avoid loud noise.—3. A polishing-wheel used in cutlery-work.

buzzing (buz'ing), *p. a*. [Ppr. of *buzz*1, *v*.] 1. Resembling a buzz.

> A low *buzzing* musical sound. *Lamb*, Quaker's Meeting.

2. Making a buzzing sound or hum: as, the *buzzing* multitude.

buzzingly (buz'ing-li), *adv*. In a buzzing manner; with a low humming sound.

buzzom (buz'um), *n*. [E. dial., also *bussom*, var. of *besom*, q. v.] A dialectal form of *besom*. *Brockett*.

buzz-saw (buz'sâ), *n*. A circular saw: so called from its sound when in action.

buzzy (buz'i), *a*. [< *buzz* + *-y*1.] Full of buzzing; buzzing.

by1 (bī), *prep*. and *adv*. [< ME. *by*, *bi*, also *be*, < AS. *bī*, *big*, also *be* (in comp. *be-*, under accent *bī-*, *big-*: see *be-*1, *be-*2), = OS. *bi*, *bī*, *be* = OFries. *bī*, *be* = MLG. *bī*, LG. *bī*, *by* = D. *bij* = OHG. *bī*, *pī*, *bi*, MHG. *bī*, G. *bei* = Goth. *bi*, by, about, orig. meaning 'about,' whence in AS., etc., by, near, at, through, according to, concerning, etc.; related to L. *ambi-* = Gr. *ἀμφί*, and Skt. *abhi*, about: see *ambi-*, *amphi-*. Hence the prefixes *by-*1 = *be-*1, *by-*2 = *be-*2, *by-*3.] **I.** *prep*. 1. Near; close to; beside; with; about: as, sit *by* me; the house stands *by* a river.

> Go to your rest, and I'll sit *by* you.
> *Fletcher*, Sea Voyage, iv. 2.

> They punish rigorously them that rob *by* the high way.
> *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

> A good poet can no more be without a stock of similes *by* him, than a shoemaker without his lasts.
> *Swift*, To a Young Poet.

> He himself has not the monies *by* him, but is forced to sell stock at a great loss. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

2. Near, or up to and beyond, with reference to motion; past: as, to move or go *by* a church.

> Thou hast pass'd *by* the ambush of young days,
> Either not assail'd, or victor being charged.
> *Shak*., Sonnets, lxx.

> This music crept *by* me upon the waters.
> *Shak*., Tempest, i. 2.

3. Along (in direction or progress); in or through (the course of); over or alongside of: as, to approach a town *by* the highway.

> We . . . took our journey into the wilderness *by* the way of the Red sea. Deut. ii. 1.

> *By* the margin, willow-veil'd,
> Slide the heavy barges.
> *Tennyson*, Lady of Shalott, i.

4. On; upon; especially, through or on as a means of conveyance: as, he journeyed both *by* water and *by* rail.

> I would have fought *by* land, where I was stronger.
> *Dryden*, All for Love, ii. 1.

5. Through. (*a*) Through the action or operation of, as the immediate agent or the producing or instigating cause: as, the empire founded *by* Napoleon; a novel written *by* Cooper; the victories gained *by* Nelson; a picture painted *by* Rubens. [In this use especially after passive verbs or participles, the participle being often omitted: as, a novel *by* Cooper; a picture *by* Rubens.]

> All things were made *by* him. John i. 3.

> Prompted to my revenge *by* heaven and hell.
> *Shak*., Hamlet, ii. 2.

(*b*) With the perception of, as the subject or recipient of the action or feeling: as, he died regretted *by* all who knew him; this was felt *by* them to be an intentional slight. (*c*) Through the means or agency of, as the intermediate agent or instrument: as, the city was destroyed *by* fire.

> There perished not many *by* the swoorde, but all *by* the extremitye of famine which they themselves had wrought.
> *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

> Noble Melantius, the land *by* me
> Welcomes thy virtues home to Rhodes.
> *Beau. and Fl*., Maid's Tragedy, i. 1.

> All our miserie and trouble hath bin either *by* a King or *by* our necessary vindication and defence against him.
> *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, x.

> Muley Abul Hassan saw *by* the fires blazing on the mountains that the country was rising. *Irving*, Granada, p. 77.

(*d*) Through the use of; with the aid of, as means: as, to take *by* force; *by* your leave.

> He called his brothers *by* name, and their replies gave comfort to his heart. *Irving*, Granada, p. 95.

> And holding them back *by* their flowing locks.
> *Tennyson*, The Merman, ii.

(*e*) In consequence of; by virtue of.

> I have endeavoured to shew how some passages are beautiful *by* being sublime, others *by* being soft, others *by* being natural. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 369.

> And how it ends it matters not,
> *By* heart-break or *by* rifle-shot.
> *Whittier*, Mogg Megone, i.

6. In adjuration: Before; in the presence of; with the witness of; with regard to things, in view of, in consideration of: followed by the name of the being or thing appealed to as sanction: as, I appeal to you *by* all that is sacred.

> The common oath of the Scythians was *by* the swoord, and *by* the fire. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

> Swear not at all; neither *by* heaven; for it is God's throne: nor *by* the earth; for it is his footstool.
> Mat. v. 34, 35.

> *By* Pan I swear, belovèd Perigot,
> And *by* yon moon, I think thou lov'st me not.
> *Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, iii. 1.

7. According to; by direction, authority, example, or evidence of: as, this appears *by* his own account; it is ten o'clock *by* my watch; these are good rules to live *by*.

> They live *by* your base words. *Shak*., T. G. of V., ii. 4.

> First follow Nature, and your judgment frame
> *By* her just standard. *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 69.

8. In the measure or quantity of; in the terms of: as, to sell cloth *by* the yard, milk *by* the quart, eggs *by* the dozen, beef *by* the pound; to board *by* the week.

> Two thousand ducats *by* the year.
> *Shak*., T. of the S., ii. 1.

9. In comparison: To the extent of: noting mensuration or the measure or ratio of excess or inferiority: as, larger *by* a half; older *by* five years; to lessen *by* a third.

> *Be* als mekil als the forseide lyght, to the worchep of god an holy Chirche, lestyngliche in tyme comyng, with-outen help of mennys deuocion ne may not be meyntened and kept. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 45.

> Too long *by* half a mile. *Shak*., L. L. L., v. 2.

10. Multiplied into: noting the relation of one dimension to another (in square or cubic measure): as, five feet *by* four, that is, measuring five feet in one direction and four feet in the other.—11. During the course of; within the compass or period of: as, *by* day; *by* night.

> Dauid *by* hus daies dobbede knyȝtes.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), ii. 102.

> Old men yn prouerbe sayde *by* old tyme
> "A chyld were beter to be vnbore
> Than to be vntaught, and so be lore."
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 399.

> Then rose the King and moved his host *by* night.
> *Tennyson*, Passing of Arthur.

12. At (a terminal point of time); not later than; as early as: as, *by* this time the sun had risen; he will be here *by* two o'clock.

> *By* the morwe. *Chaucer*, Prol. to Manciple's Tale, l. 16.

> But *by* that they were got within sight of them, the women were in a very great scuffle.
> *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 247.

> The cholera will have killed *by* the end of the year about one person in every thousand.
> *Sydney Smith*, To the Countess Grey.

13. At a time; each separately or singly: as, one *by* one; two *by* two; piece *by* piece.

> Point *by* point, argument *by* argument.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Pol., Pref.

14. With reference to; in relation to; about; concerning; with: formerly especially after *say*, *speak*, etc., now chiefly after *do*, *act*, *deal*, etc.

> And so I sey *by* the that sekest after the whyes
> And aresonedest resoun. *Piers Plowman* (B), xii. 217.

> I sey not this *by* wyves that ben wise.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 229.

> Thus prophecy says *by* me. *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 212.

> They secretly made enquiry where I had liued before, what my wordes and behauiour had beene while I was there, but they coulde finde nothing *by* me.
> *Webbe*, Travels, p. 31.

> Thou hast spoken evil words *by* the queen. *Foxe*.

> To do *by* scripture and the gospel according to conscience is not to do evil. *Milton*, Civil Power.

> In his behaviour to me, he hath dealt hardly *by* a relation. *Fielding*.

15. Besides; over and above; beyond. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

> This ship was of so great stature, and took so much timber, that, except Falkland, she wasted all the woods in Fife, which was oak-wood, *by* all timber that was gotten out of Norroway. *Pitscottie*, Chron. of Scotland, an. 1511.

By book, by the book. See *book*.—**By north, south, east, west** (*naut*.), next in the direction stated: phrases used in designating the points of the compass: as, north-east *by north* (between N. E. and N. N. E.). See *compass*.—**By one's self** or **itself.** (*a*) Apart; separated from others; alone.

> When I am in a serious humour, I very often walk *by myself* in Westminster Abbey.
> *Addison*, Thoughts in Westminster Abbey.

> As a child will long for his companions, but among them plays *by himself*. *Emerson*, Clubs.

(*b*) Without aid; by individual action exclusively: as, I did it all *by myself*. [Colloq.]—**By the board.** See *board*.—**By the by.** See *by*1, *n*.—**By the head** (*naut*.), the state of a vessel so loaded as to draw more forward than aft: opposite to *by the stern*.—**By the lee**, said of a ship when the wind takes the sails on the wrong side.

> Shoote him through and through with a jest; make him lye *by the lee*, thou Basilisco of witte.
> *Marston*, What You Will, ii. 1.

By the stern (*naut*.), with greater draft aft than forward.—**By the way.** (*a*) On the road; in the course of a journey: as, they fell out *by the way*. (*b*) Incidentally; in the course of one's remarks: hence used as an interjectional phrase introducing an incidental remark: as, *by the way*, have you received that letter yet? [Colloq.]

> Their actions are worthy not thus to be spoken of *by the way*. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

By the wind (*naut*.), as near to the proper course as the wind will permit; close-hauled.—**By way of.** (*a*) As an example or instance of. (*b*) On the point of; just about to: as, when I saw him he was *by way of* going to Brighton. [Colloq., Eng.] (*c*) Through: as, we came by way of Boston.—**To set store by.** See *store*.

II. *adv*. [The adverbial use is not found in AS., and is rare in ME.] 1. Near; in the same place with; at hand: often (before the verb always) qualified by a more definite adverb: as, near *by;* close *by;* hard *by*.

> You did kneel to me,
> Whilst I stood stubborn and regardless *by*.
> *Beau. and Fl*., King and No King, iii. 1.

> He now retired
> Unto a neighb'ring castle *by*.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. iii. 301.

2. Aside; off.

> Let them lay *by* their helmets and their spears.
> *Shak*., Rich. II., i. 3.

> Be no more Christians, put religion *by*,
> 'Twill make ye cowards.
> *Fletcher*, The Pilgrim, ii. 2.

3. Of motion: Across in front or alongside and beyond: as, the carriage went *by*.

> By your leave, my masters there, pray you let's come *by*.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

> Pray you, walk *by*, and say nothing.
> *Fletcher*, Rule a Wife, ii. 4.

4. Of time: In the past; over.

> The moon among the clouds rode high,
> And all the city hum was *by*.
> *Scott*, Marmion, v. 20.

[For *by* in composition, see *by-*3.]

By and by. (*a*†) A repetition of *by*, near, close by: used especially in reference to a regular series, one after another.

Two yonge knyghtes liggynge *by and by*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 153.

Th[illegible] his wordes [illegible]
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4581.

In the temple, *by and by*, with us,
These couples shall eternally be knit.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

(*b*) At once; straightway; immediately; then.

[illegible] thenne not *by and by* [illegible] sittynge [illegible] standynge vpryght [illegible] of [illegible] withe [illegible] pastyme.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 247.

When . . . persecution ariseth because of the word, *by and by* [Gr. εὐθύς, immediately] he is offended.
Mat. xiii. 21.

They do, and *by-and-by* repent them of that which they have done.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 237.

(*c*) At some time in the future; before long; presently.

[illegible] that I had not the prospect of a resource in being knocked o' the head *by and by*, I should scarce have spirits to tell you the cause.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iv. 3.

By and large, in all its length and breadth; in every aspect: taking it *by and large*, this is the most complete [illegible] theory yet broached. **By and main†,** by both sea and land [illegible]; on all sides.

Thou! no, no, I have barred thee *by and main*, for I have resolved not to fight for them.
Killigrew, Parson's Wedding, ii. 5.

Full and by. See *full*¹.

by¹, bye¹ (bī), *n.* [< *by*, *prep.* and *adv.*; in older use only in the phrases *by the by* and *in*, *on*, or *upon the by* (see def.); due to *by*¹, *adv.*, in comp. *by-*³. In sporting use commonly spelled *bye*.] **1.** A thing not directly aimed at; something not the immediate object of regard: as, by the *by* (that is, by the way, in passing).—**2.** The condition of being odd, as opposed to *even*; the state of having no competitor in a contest where several are engaged in pairs. Thus, in [illegible] when the number of those entered for competition in pairs is uneven, the odd contestant is said to have a *bye*.
3. Specifically, in *golf*, a hole or holes which remain to be played in order to complete the full round of the links, after the match originally agreed upon is finished. *W. Park, Jr.*—**4.** In *cricket*, a run made on a ball not struck by the batsman, but which the wicket-keeper has failed to stop.—**5.** In the game of hide-and-seek, the goal: as, to touch the *by*. [New England.] **By the by.** (*a*†) Same as *in*, *on*, or *upon the by*. (*b*) By the way: introducing an incidental remark.

By the by, I hope 'tis not true that your brother is absolutely ruined?
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

In, on, or **upon the by†,** in passing; indirectly; by implication.

It would beget
Me such a main authority *on the bye*,
And do yourself no disrepute at all.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

Speak modestly in mentioning my services;
And if aught fall out *in the by*, that must
Of mere necessity touch any act
Of my deserving praises, blush when you talk on 't.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, iii. 2.

The synod of Dort condemneth *upon the bye* even the discipline of the Church of England.
Quoted in *Fuller's* Church Hist., X. v. 1.

To steal a by, in *cricket*, to make a run on a ball which has not been batted, but which the wicket-keeper has failed to stop.

He [the batsman] is never in his ground, except when his wicket is down. Nothing in the whole game so trying to boys, [illegible] three byes in the first ten minutes.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 8.

by²†, *n.* [ME. *by*, *bi*, < AS. *by* = Icel. *byr*, *bær*, or *bær* (gen. *bæjar*, *byjar*) = Norw. *bo* = Sw. Dan. *by*, a town, village, in Icel. and Norw. also a farm, landed estate; akin to AS. *bu* = OS. *bu* = Icel. *bu* = Sw. Dan. *bo*, a dwelling, habitation, [illegible] (see *bou*[illegible]), < AS. *buan* = Icel. *būa*, dwell: see *bower*¹, *boor*, *big*², *be*¹, and cf. *by-law*.] A town; habitation; dwelling: now extant only in place-names, especially in the north of England, as in *Derby* (Anglo-Saxon *Deóra bȳ*, literally 'dwelling of deer'), *Whitby*, etc.

[illegible] the *by* of the Norther[illegible]
[illegible]

by³ [illegible] [Another and more reg. form of *bee*², < ME. *bye*, *beye*, *beighe*, *bey*, *beh*, [illegible] AS. [illegible] a ring: see *bee*².] A ring; a bracelet.

[illegible]

by⁴†. [illegible] spelling of *buy*.
by⁵†. [illegible] variant of *be*¹.
by-⁶. [illegible] of *be*¹, *be*² [illegible] 2. The modern [illegible] in *by-path*, [illegible]
by-⁷†. [illegible] variant of *be*², *be*³.
by-⁸. [illegible] *by*¹ [illegible] prefix [illegible] adverb [illegible] *by*, *beside* [illegible]

adjective, meaning side, secondary, as in *by-path*, *by-street*, *byway*, *by-play*, *by-stroke*, etc.

by-aim† (bī'ām), *n.* A side aim; a subordinate aim; a by-end.

by-altar (bī'âl"tär), *n.* **1.** A minor or secondary altar, in distinction from the high altar; any other altar than the chief one in a church: now commonly called *side altar*.—**2.** A name given by some writers on Christian archæology to a table standing beside the altar, for holding the vestments, the sacred vessels, etc.; a credence.

byar†, *n.* See *byre*.

byard (bī'ärd), *n.* [Appar. a variant form and use of *bayard*², q. v.] A band of leather crossing the breast, used by men for dragging wagons in coal-mines.

byast. See *bias*.

byats (bī'ats), *n. pl.* Same as *buntons*.

by-ball (bī'bâl), *n.* In *cricket*, same as *by*¹, 3.

by-bidder (bī'bid"ėr), *n.* A person employed at public auctions to bid on articles put up for sale, in order that the seller may obtain higher prices.

by-blow (bī'blō), *n.* **1.** A side or accidental blow.

Now and then a *by-blow* from the pulpit.
Milton, Colasterion.

How finely, like a fencer,
My father fetches his *by-blows* to hit me!
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, i. 1.

2†. An illegitimate child. [Colloq. or vulgar.]

The natural brother of the king — a *by-blow*.
Massinger, Maid of Honour, i. 1.

by-book (bī'bůk), *n.* A note- or memorandum-book; a subordinate book containing notes or jottings to be afterward extended in due form.

(Lord's day.) To my office, and there fell on entering, out of a *by-book*, part of my second journall-book, which hath lay these two years and more unentered.
Pepys, Diary, II. 87.

by-business (bī'biz"nes), *n.* Business aside from the main business; something quite secondary or subordinate. *Barrow*.

by-by (bī'bī'), *interj.* [Also written *bye-bye*; a childish or humorous variation of *good-by*, q. v.] Good-by: a childish form of farewell, sometimes used humorously by grown people.

Well, you are going to be in a passion, I see, and I shall only interrupt you — so, *by-bye*.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

bycause†, *conj.* An obsolete form of *because*.

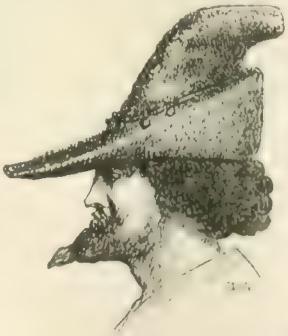
by-cause (bī'kâz), *n.* [< *by-*³ + *cause*.] A secondary cause.

I . . . was one cause (a *by-cause*) why the purse was lost.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

byce†, *n.* An obsolete form of *bice*.

byckornet, *n.* An obsolete form of *bickern*.

bycocket† (bī'kok-et), *n.* [Also variously written *abocock*, *abococked*, *abococket*, *abocked*, *abocket*, and *abacot*, corrupted forms due to misreading or misprinting of *bycocket*, < late ME. *bycoket* (Halliwell), < OF. *bicoquet*, a bycocket, a kind of cap (cf. "*biquoquet*, the beak of a ladies mourning hood" — Cotgrave), prob. < *bi-* (L. *bis*), double, + *coque* (> E. *cock*), a shell, a boat. The allusion is to the shape.] A kind of hat worn during the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, probably by noble and wealthy persons only. It was of the form called by heralds *cap of maintenance*, that is, with the brim turned up either before or behind, and with a projecting peak or two such points opposite. Modern representation generally give it with the point or points behind, but the more common form in the 15th century seems to have had the point in front, as in the illustration.


Bycocket of the 15th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

by-common (bī-kom'on), *a.* [< *by*¹, *prep.*, beyond, + *common*. Cf. *by-ordinary*.] More than common; uncommon. [Scotch.]

by-concernment (bī'kon-sėrn"ment), *n.* A subordinate or subsidiary affair. *Dryden*.

bycornet, *n.* An obsolete form of *bickern*.

Set rakes, crookes, eke and *bycornes*,
And double bated axes for thees thornes.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. [illegible]

by-corner (bī'kôr"nėr), *n.* A private or out-of-the-way corner. *Massinger; Fuller*.

by-course (bī'kōrs), *n.* An irregular or improper course of action.

If thou forsake not these unprofitable *by-courses*.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, i. 1.

byddet, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *bid*.

bydet, *v.* An obsolete form of *bide*.

by-dependency† (bī'dē-pen"den-si), *n.* Something depending on something else; an accessory circumstance. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5.

by-design (bī'dē-zīn"), *n.* An incidental or subordinate design or purpose.

They 'll serve for other *by-designs*. *S. Butler*, Hudibras.

by-doing (bī'dö-ing), *n.* Subordinate or collateral action; private doing.

by-drinking† (bī'dring"king), *n.* A drinking between meals.

You owe money here besides, Sir John, for your diet and *by-drinkings*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3.

by-dweller (bī'dwel"ėr), *n.* One who dwells near; a neighbor.

bye¹†, *prep.* and *adv.* See *by*¹.

bye¹, *n.* See *by*¹.

bye²†, *n.* See *by*².

bye³†, *n.* See *by*³.

bye⁴†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *buy*.

bye-ball (bī'bâl), *n.* In *cricket*, same as *by*¹, 3.

by-election (bī'ē-lek"shon), *n.* In Great Britain, an election held to fill a vacancy in Parliament.

by-end (bī'end), *n.* **1.** A private end; a secret purpose or design.

To have other *by-ends* in good actions sours laudable performances. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 10.

All persons that worship for fear, profit, or some other *by-end*, fall within the intendment of this fable.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

2. An incidental or subsidiary aim or object.

Pamphleteer or journalist reading for an argument for a party, or reading to write, or, at all events, for some *by-end* imposed on them, must read meanly and fragmentarily. *Emerson*, Universities.

byert, *n.* An obsolete form of *byre*.

by-fellow (bī'fel"ō), *n.* In English universities, a name given to one who has been elected to a by-fellowship; a fellow out of the regular course. In some colleges a by-fellow, even when over age, can be elected to a regular fellowship when a vacancy occurs.

by-fellowship (bī'fel"ọ-ship), *n.* In English universities, a secondary or nominal fellowship.

There are some *Bye-Fellowships*, however, in the small colleges whose value is merely nominal — some £5 or £6 a year. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 131, note.

bygg¹, bygg², etc. See *big*¹, *big*², etc.

bygirdlet, *n.* [ME., also *bigirdle*, *bygyrdylle*, *bigurdle*, *bigurdel*, < AS. *bigyrdel*, *bigirdel*, *bigyrdel* (= MHG. *bigürtel*), < *bī*, *bi*, by, + *gyrdel*, girdle: see *by*¹ and *girdle*, and cf. *begird*.] A purse hanging from the girdle or belt.

The bagges and the *bigurdeles*, he hath to-broken hem alle,
That the Erl auarous helde. *Piers Plowman* (B), viii. 86.

bygone (bī'gôn), *a.* and *n.* [< *by*¹, *adv.*, + *gone*, pp. of *go*.] **I.** *a.* Past; gone by; hence, out of date; antiquated: as, "thy *bygone* fooleries," *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 2.

The Chancellor was a man who belonged to a *bygone* world, a representative of a past age, of obsolete modes of thinking. *Macaulay*, Sir W. Temple.

It is the test of excellence in any department of art, that it can never be *bygone*.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 178.

II. *n.* What is gone by and past: as, that is a *bygone*; let *bygones* be *bygones*; "let old *bygones* be," *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

by-hour (bī'our), *n.* A leisure hour.

by-interest (bī'in"tėr-est), *n.* Self-interest; private advantage. *Atterbury*.

by-intimation (bī'in-ti-mā"shon), *n.* An intimation, whether by speech, look, gesture, or other means, so conveyed as to be unobserved by those for whom it is not intended; an aside.

There were no *by-intimations* to make the audience fancy their own discernment so much greater than that of the Moor. *Lamb*, Old Actors.

byke, *n.* See *bike*.

bykert, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *bicker*¹.

bylandt, *n.* [< *by*¹ + *land*.] A peninsula. Also spelled *biland*.

It [illegible] various devices resorted to by writers at the beginning of that same century to express a tract of land almost surrounded by sea, so that they employ "*biland*," [illegible] "demi-island," I am able without much hesitation to affirm that "peninsula" was not yet acknowledged to be English.
Abp. Trench, Deficiencies in Eng. Dicts., p. 40.

bylander, *n.* See *bilander*.

by-lane (bī'lān), *n.* A private lane, or one forming a byway. *Burton.*

by-law (bī'lâ), *n.* [Formerly explained and now generally accepted as made up of *by*¹ (*by*-³) and *law*¹, as if 'a subordinate or secondary law,' but in fact the elements are *by*², a town, + *law*¹, after Dan. *bylov*, municipal law (cf. Dan. *bilov*, an amendment to a law, developed from *bylov*, but now regarded as simply < *bi-* (= G. *bei-* = E. *by*-³) + *lov* = E. *law*¹), = Sw. *bylag*, the commonalty of a village, the older form being Sc. and North. E. *byrlaw*, also written *barlaw*, *birlaw*, in comp. even *birley*, *barley*, < late ME. *byre law*, "*agraria*, *plebiscitum*" (Cath. Anglicum) (ML. *birelegia*, *birlegia*, *bilagæ*, *bilagines*, *bellagines*, pl.; hence prob. *billage*¹, q. v.), prop. town-law (see *byrlaw*), < Icel. *bæjar-lög*, town-law (cf. *bæjar-lögmadhr*, a town-justice, 'byrlaw-man'), < *byjar*, *bæjar*, gen. of *býr*, *bær*, or *bœr* (= Norw. *bö* = Sw. Dan. *by* = AS. *by*: see *by*²), a town, + *lög* = Norw. *log* = Sw. *lag* = Dan. *lov*, law: see *by*², *n.*, and *law*¹.] **1†.** A local law; a law made by a municipality or by a rural community for the regulation of affairs within its authority; an ordinance.

> In the shires where the Danes acquired a firm foothold, the township was often called a "by"; and it had the power of enacting its own "*by-laws*" or town-laws, as New England townships have to-day.
> *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 46.

Hence—**2.** A standing rule of a legislative body, a corporation, or a society, made for the regulation of its internal organization and conduct, and distinguished from a provision of its constitution in being more particular and more readily altered.

by-lead (bī'lēd), *n.* Same as *by-wash*.

by-legislation (bī'lej-is-lā"shon), *n.* Legislation on subordinate or secondary matters; by-laws, or the making of by-laws.

> The Friendly Societies Act . . . gives power of *by-legislation*, on specified matters, such as terms of admission, administration, enforcement of rules, &c., all which has only to be certified by a Crown registrar.
> *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 231.

byleve†, *v.* Same as *beleave*. *Chaucer.*

by-matter (bī'mat"ėr), *n.* Something beside the principal matter; something incidental.

> I knew one that, when he wrote a letter, would put that which was most material into the postscript, as if it had been a *by-matter*.
> *Bacon*, Cunning.

by-motive (bī'mō"tiv), *n.* **1.** A private, hidden, or selfish motive.

> The certainty of rousing an unanimous impulse, if not always of counterworking sinister *by-motives* among their audience.
> *Grote*, Hist. Greece, I. 320.

2. A secondary motive.

by-name (bī'nām), *n.* [< ME. *byname* (= OHG. *binamo*, MHG. *biname*, G. *beiname*, a cognomen, surname); < *by*¹ + *name*.] **1†.** A secondary name; an epithet.

> Suffisaunce, power, noblesse, reverence and gladnesse ben only dyverse *bynames*, but hir substance hath no diversite.
> *Chaucer*, Boethius, iii., prose 9.

2. A nickname.

> A personal *by-name* given him on account of his stature.
> *Bp. Lowth*, Life of Wykeham.

3. A pseudonym; a nom-de-plume. [Obsolete and Scotch.]

by-name† (bī'nām), *v. t.* [< *by-name*, *n.*] To give a nickname to.

> Sir Henry Percy, . . . *by-named* Hotspurre, who had the leading of the English.
> *Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 803.

byne†, *n.* [< Gr. βύνη, malt.] Malt.

bynni (bin'i), *n.* [Prob. native.] A fish of the family *Cyprinidæ*, *Barbus bynni*, related to the barbel of Europe. It is a highly esteemed fish of the Nile.

by-ordinary, by-ordinar (bī'ôr"di-nā-ri, -när), *a.* [< *by*¹, *prep.*, beyond, + *ordinary*, *ordinar*, ordinary. Cf. *by-common*.] More than ordinary. [Scotch.]

byou, *n.* [E. dial.; origin obscure.] A quinsy. [North. Eng.]

byous (bī'us), *a.* [Also written, improp., *bias*; appar. < *by*¹, *prep.*, beyond, over and above, + *-ous*.] Extraordinary; remarkable: as, *byous* weather. [Scotch.]

byous (bī'us), *adv.* [< *byous*, *a.*] Extraordinarily; uncommonly; very: as, *byous* hungry. [Scotch.]

byously (bī'us-li), *adv.* [< *byous*, *a.*, + *-ly*².] Same as *byous*.

by-pass (bī'pȧs), *n.* An extra gas-pipe passing around a valve or gas-chamber, used to prevent a complete stoppage of the flow of gas when the valve or chamber is closed. It is used with pilot-lights. The pilot-light supplied by the by-pass pipe lights the main burners when the supply is turned on.

by-pass (bī'pȧs), *v. t.* [< *by-pass*, *n.*] To furnish with a by-pass.

> I next *by-passed* the outlet valve with a one-inch pipe.
> *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, XXII. [illegible]

by-passage (bī'pas"āj), *n.* A private or retired passage; a byway.

by-passer (bī'pȧs"ėr), *n.* A passer-by. *Latham.*

by-past (bī'pȧst), *a.* Past; gone by: as, "*by-past* perils." *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 158.

by-path (bī'path), *n.* A byway; a private path; an indirect course or means.

> *By-paths* and indirect crook'd ways.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

by-peep† (bī'pēp), *v. i.* To look or glance aside. *Shak.*

by-place (bī'plās), *n.* A retired place, spot, or situation.

by-play (bī'plā), *n.* **1.** In a play, action carried on aside, and commonly in dumb show, while the main action proceeds; action not intended to be observed by some of the persons present.

> "Will you allow me to ask you, sir," [illegible] and addressing Mr. Pickwick, who was considerably mystified by this very unpolite *by-play*, "whether that person belongs to your party?"
> *Dickens*, Pickwick, I. iii.

2. A diversion; something apart from the main purpose.

> Is he using the alternative as a *by-play* in argument, without any consideration of its merit or possibility?
> *Bushnell*, Forgiveness and Law, p. [illegible]

by-plot (bī'plot), *n.* A subsidiary plot in a play or novel.

> The minor characters and *bye-plot*, too, giving the story of a religious scepticism.
> *The Spectator*, No. 3056, p. 1148.

by-product (bī'prod"ukt), *n.* A secondary or additional product; something produced, as in the course of a process or manufacture, in addition to the principal product or material: as, wood-tar is obtained as a *by-product* in the destructive distillation of wood for the manufacture of wood-vinegar or wood-spirit.

> It is constantly the case that the *by-products* of a complex industry are found to be the sole source of business profits.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 756.

by-purpose (bī'pėr"pus), *n.* An indirect or concealed purpose or design.

Byram†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *Bairam*.

byre (bīr), *n.* [Sc., one of the many different applications of the Scand. form of E. *bower*¹, orig. a dwelling, AS. *būr*, a dwelling, = Icel. *būr*, a pantry, = Sw. *bur*, a cage, Sw. dial. *bur*, a house, cottage, pantry, granary, = Dan. *bur*, a cage: see *bower*¹, and cf. *bow*⁵.] A cow-house.

> Adjoining the house [of a Mennonite] are the stable and *byre*, which would not disgrace a model farm in Germany or England.
> *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 372.

> Field and garner, barn and *byre*,
> Are blazing through the night.
> *Whittier*, At Port Royal.

by-report (bī'rē-pōrt"), *n.* A side report or statement.

> But when the cause it selfe must be decreed,
> Himselfe in person, in his proper Court,
> To grave and solemne hearing doth proceed,
> Of every proofe and every *by-report*.
> *Sir J. Davies*, Nosce Teipsum (1599).

by-respect† (bī'rē-spekt"), *n.* A consideration or thought aside from the main one; hence, a private end or purpose.

> Augustus . . . had some *by-respects* in the enacting of this law.
> *Dryden.*

byrl, *v.* See *birl*¹.

byrlady†, *interj.* A contraction of *by our lady*, that is, by the Virgin Mary. Usually written *by'r lady*. Compare *marry*².

> *Byrlady*, no misery surmounts a woman's.
> *Middleton*, Women Beware Women, i. 2.

byrlakin, *interj.* A contraction of *by our ladykin*; a diminutive of *byrlady*.

> *Mis. W. Cam.* Married! To whom?
> *Kna.* To a French hood, *byrlakins*, as I understand.
> *Middleton*, Anything for a Quiet Life, iv. 2.

byrlaw (bir'lâ), *n.* [Also written *burlaw*, *birlaw*, *birelaw*, in comp. even *birley*, *barley*, etc.: see *by-law*.] **1.** A certain system of popular jurisprudence formerly prevailing in northern England and Scotland. It is described by Sir John Skene, writing in 1597, when the system was in force, as follows: "Laws of *Byrlaw* ar maid and determined be consent of neichtbors, elected and chosen be common consent, in the courts called the *Byrlaw courts*, in the quhilk cognition is taken of complaints betwixt neichtbor and neichtbor. The quhilk men so chosen, as judges and arbitrators to the effect foresaid, are commonly called *Byrlaw-men*." **2.** A district within which the system prevails. [North. Eng.]

> The existence in any district or parish of the *birlaw* is an incontestable proof of Danish occupation. The parishes of Sheffield, Ecclesfield, Bradfield, and Rotherham were anciently divided into *birlaws*, and it is to be observed that these [illegible] are not to be found on the Derbyshire side of the Sheaf.
> *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 382.

3. A parish meeting. [Prov. Eng. (Yorkshire).]

byrlaw-court (bir'lâ-kōrt), *n.* [Also written *birley-*, *barley-court*; < *byrlaw* + *court*.] The court in which the byrlaw was administered. [Scotch.] See *byrlaw*.

byrlaw-man (bir'lâ-man), *n.* [Also written *birlaw-*, *birley-*, *barley-man*; < *byrlaw* + *man*; cf. Icel. *bæjar-lögmadhr*, a town-justice.] **1.** A judge or arbitrator in the byrlaw-court. [Scotch.]—**2.** An arbiter; an oversman; an umpire; a thirdsman. [The modern use of the word.]

byrne†, *n.* See *byrnie*.

byrnie†, *n.* [ME., also *brunie*, *breny*, *brini*, etc., earlier *burne*, < AS. *byrne*, a corselet, a coat of mail, = OHG. *brunna*, *brunja*, MHG. G. *brünne* = Icel. *brynja* = Sw. *brynja* = Dan. *brynje* = Goth. *brunjo*; hence ML. *brunia*, *bronia*, Pr. *bronha*, OF. *brunie*, *broigne*, etc.: see *broigne*. Of uncertain origin; cf. OBulg. *bronja*, corselet; OIr. *bruinne*, breast.] Same as *broigne*.

byrnied†, *p. a.* [ME. *brunyed*, *brenyed*, etc.; < *byrnie* + *-ed*².] Armed with a corselet or coat of mail.

> I salle to batelle the bryng of [illegible] knyghtes
> Thyrtty thosaunde be tale, thryftye in armes.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 316.

by-road (bī'rōd), *n.* **1.** A side-road; a cross-road; a road different from the usual or main highway.—**2.** A private or secret way; a private means to an end: as, "slippery *by-roads*," *Swift*.

Byronic (bī-ron'ik), *a.* Possessing the characteristics of Byron, the poet, or of his poetry: as, a *Byronic* poem.

> La Coupe et les Lèvres (by Alfred de Musset) is a Byronic poem in dramatic form.
> *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIII. [illegible]

Byronism (bī'ron-izm), *n.* The characteristics of Byron's thought, temper, poetic style, etc.

by-room (bī'röm), *n.* An adjoining room or apartment; a side room.

> Stand in some *by-room*.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

byrrhid (bir'id), *n.* A beetle of the family *Byrrhidæ*.

Byrrhidæ (bir'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Byrrhus* + *-idæ*.] A family of clavicorn *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Byrrhus*.

Byrrhus (bir'us), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Byrrhidæ*, called *pill-beetles* from their rounded bodies, and from the way in which they pack their legs out of sight when they are alarmed, simulating death and presenting the appearance of a pill. *B. pilula* is a typical example. See cut under *pill-beetle*.

byrsopid (bėr'sō-pid), *n.* A beetle of the family *Byrsopidæ*.

Byrsopidæ (bėr-sop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Byrsops* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhynchophorous *Coleoptera*, or beetles, with the elytra provided with a strong fold on the inner face, pygidium of male divided, tarsi setose, gular margin elevated, and prosternum elevated.

Byrsops (bėr'sops), *n.* [< Gr. βύρσα, a skin, hide (see *purse*), + ὤψ (ὠπ-), face, eye.] A genus of weevils, typical of the family *Byrsopidæ*.

bys†, byse†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *bice*.

byside†, bysides†. Obsolete forms of *beside*, *besides*.

by-sitter (bī'sit"ėr), *n.* One sitting near.

> The blind *by-sitter* guesseth not
> What shadow haunts that vacant spot.
> *Whittier*, The Meeting.

by-speech (bī'spēch), *n.* An incidental or casual speech not directly relating to the point: as, "to quote *by-speeches*," *Hooker*.

byspell† (bī'spel), *n.* [< ME. *bespel*, a proverb, a parable, < AS. *bīspell*, *bigspell*, a proverb, parable, example, story (= MD. *bijspel* = MHG. *bīspel*, *bīspil*, a proverb, parable, G. *beispiel*, an example), < *bī-*, by, + *spell*, a story: see *spell*¹, and cf. *gospel*.] A proverb. *Coles*, 1717. Also spelled *byspel*.

byss†, *v. i.* [See [illegible].] To buzz; hum.

byssaceous (bi-sā'shius), *a.* [< L. as if *byssaceus, < *byssus*: see *byssus*.] Resembling a byssus; consisting of fine silky filaments; resembling cobwebs.

byssal (bis'al), *a.* [< *byssus* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the byssus of a mollusk: as, *byssal* threads; *byssal* attachment.

bysse†, *n.* [< *byssus*.] A kind of fine cloth. See *byssus*, 1.

byssi, *n.* Plural of *byssus*.

byssifer (bis'i-fėr), *n.* One of the *Byssifera*.

Byssifera (bi-sif'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of [illegible].] A family of bivalve mollusks, characterized by the secretion of a byssus, by means of which they attach themselves to foreign substances. It was instituted by [illegible] for the genera *P*[illegible] [illegible] *Mytilus*, *Modiola*, *Crenatula*, *Perna*, *Mal*[illegible] [illegible] now distributed among different families [illegible] referred by [illegible] *Mytilacea*, *Malleacea*, and *Pectinacea* [illegible] to *Malleus*, *Vulsella*, and *Perna*, and is now synonymous with *Malleacea*.

byssiferous (bi-sif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *byssifer*, < L. *byssus* (see *byssus*) + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] Producing or bearing a byssus.

byssin, byssine (bis'in), *a.* [< L. *byssinus*, < Gr. [illegible], < [illegible], byssus.] Made of byssus; having a silky or flax-like appearance. *Coles*, 1717.

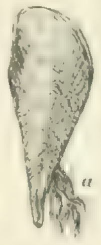
byssogenous (bi-soj'e-nus), *a.* [< *byssus* + *-genous*.] Secreting or producing the byssus: as, the *byssogenous* gland.

> Lamellibranchs generally exhibit more or less well-marked traces of this *byssogenous* apparatus.
> *T. Gill*, Smithsonian Report, 1885, p. 777.

byssoid (bis'oid), *a.* [< Gr. *βύσσος*, byssus, + *εἶδος*, form.] Having the appearance of byssi; in *bot.*, byssaceous.

byssolite (bis'ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *βύσσος*, byssus, + *λίθος*, stone.] An olive-green variety of actinolite, in long, fine, capillary crystals, from St. Gotthard, Tyrol, and from Dauphiné. Also called *amianthus*.

byssus (bis'us), *n.*; pl. *byssi* (-ī). [L., < Gr. *βύσσος* (see def. 1). Of Oriental origin; cf. Heb. *būtz*.] **1.** Among the ancients, originally, a fine yellowish flax, especially Indian and Egyptian, and the linen made from it, such as the Egyptian mummy-cloth; afterward, also, cotton and silk (the latter, before its origin was known, being taken for a kind of cotton).—**2.** One of the byssi, a name formerly given by botanists to a heterogeneous collection of filamentous cryptogamic plants.—**3.** In *conch.*, a long, delicate, lustrous, and silky bunch of filaments, secreted by the foot, and serving as a means of attachment to other objects. It is developed in various dissimilar bivalve mollusks, especially by species of the families *Mytilidæ*, *Pinnidæ*, *Aviculidæ*, *Limidæ*, *Arcidæ*, *Tridacnidæ*, etc. That of the *Pinna* is capable of being woven. See *Pinna*, and cuts under *Dreissenidæ* and *Tridacnidæ*.



Pinna flabellum.
a, Byssus.

bystander (bī'stan″dėr), *n.* **1.** One who stands near; a spectator; a chance looker-on; hence, one who has no concern with the business being transacted.—**2.** One of the highest order of penitents in the discipline of the early church. See *consistentes*.

by-street (bī'strēt), *n.* A separate, private, or obscure street; a lane or byway.

> To avoid reproach,
> He seeks *by-streets*, and saves the expensive coach.
> *Gay*, Trivia, ii. 280.

> The [illegible] turn to [illegible] and wind among
> *By-streets* [illegible]
> *D. G. Rossetti*, Sonnets, [illegible]

by-stroke (bī'strōk), *n.* An incidental or sly stroke; a side-blow; a ruse.

by-talk (bī'tâk), *n.* **1.** Gossip; scandal.—**2.** A subject of gossiping conversation; a byword.

> [illegible] the *by-talk* of neighbours
> [illegible], p. [illegible]

by-term (bī'tėrm), *n.* An irregular term or time; a term, as of a school, in which something is done out of the regular course. Thus, at Cambridge University, England, to go out in a *by-term* is to take a B. A. degree at a time [illegible].

Bythites (bi-thī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. [illegible], a [illegible], the deep.] A genus of [illegible] typical of the subfamily *Bythitinæ*.

Bythitinæ (bith-i-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bythites* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of brotuloid fishes, typified by the genus *Bythites*. The head is large and wide, the vertical fins are united, and the ventrals reduced to simple filaments composed of two rays each.

by-time (bī'tīm), *n.* Odd time; an interval of leisure. [Scotch.]

bytime†, *prep. phr.* as *adv.* See *betime*.

bytoure†, *n.* A Middle English form of *bittern*1.

bytownite (bī'toun-īt), *n.* [< *Bytown* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] A kind of feldspar from Bytown (now Ottawa), Canada, intermediate between anorthite and labradorite.

Byttneriaceæ (bit″nē-ri-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Byttneria*, a genus named from the German botanist D. S. A. *Büttner* (1724–68), + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of plants, properly included in the order *Sterculiaceæ* (which see). The typical genus, *Byttneria*, consists of about 20 species of tropical or subtropical herbs or climbing shrubs.

by-turning (bī'tėr″ning), *n.* A byway; a road leading off the main road.

> The many *by-turnings* that may divert you from your way.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Defence of Poesy.

by-view (bī'vū), *n.* Private view; self-interested purpose.

> No *by-views* of his own shall mislead him.
> *Atterbury*, Sermons, II. iii.

by-walk (bī'wâk), *n.* A secluded or private walk. *Dryden.*

by-walker (bī'wâ″kėr), *n.* One who walks by or aside; one who is not straightforward; a deceitful person.

> I have ript the matter now to the pill, and have told you of plain walkers, and of *by-walkers*.
> *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

by-wash (bī'wosh), *n.* A channel cut to convey the surplus water from a reservoir or an aqueduct, and prevent overflow. Also called *by-lead*.

bywater (bī'wâ-tėr), *a.* Among diamond-dealers, showing a tinge of yellow; off color: applied to diamonds.

byway (bī'wā), *n.* A by-road; a secluded, private, or obscure way; an out-of-the-way path or course: as, highways and *byways*.

> Next he showed them the two *by-ways*, that were at the foot of the hill, where Formality and Hypocrisy lost themselves.
> *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 264.

> A vast and tangled maze, the *byways* of which our plan does not allow us to enter.
> *Whewell*, Hist. Scientific Ideas, ii.

by-west† (bī-west'), *prep.* [< ME. *bi weste*, < AS. *be westan*, an adverbial phrase, at or in the west: *be*, prep., by; *westan*, adv., west, from the west. Cf. *benorth*, *besouth*, etc.] Westward from; to the west of. [Obsolete or provincial.]

> Whereupon grew that by-word used by the Irish, that they dwelt *by-west* the law which dwelt beyond the river of the Barrow.
> *Sir J. Davies*, State of Ireland.

by-wipe† (bī'wīp), *n.* A secret stroke or sarcasm.

> Wherefore should you begin with the Devil's name descanting upon the number of your opponents? wherefore that conceit of Legion with a *by-wipe*?
> *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., Pref.

byword (bī'wėrd), *n.* [< ME. *byworde*, < AS. *bīword* (= OS. *bīwurti* = OHG. *bīwort*, also *bīwurti*, MHG. *bīwort*), a proverb, < *bī-*, by, + *word*, word. Cf. *byspell*.] **1.** A word or phrase used proverbially; especially, a saying used in mockery or disparagement; a satirical or contemptuous proverb.

> A wise man that had it for a *by-word*. *Bacon.*

> I agree with him fully in the last; and if I were forced to allow the first, I should still think, with our old coarse *byword*, that the same power which furnished all their restorateurs sent also their present cooks.
> *Burke*, A Regicide Peace.

[See also extract under *by-west*.]

Hence—**2.** An object of general reproach or condemnation; a common subject of derision or opprobrium.

> I will make this house, to be a proverb and a *byword* among all people. [illegible] Chron. vii. [illegible]

> And [illegible] Henry, whose cowardice
> Hath made us *bywords* to our enemies.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 1.

> Has he all that the world loves and admires and covets? . . . he must cast behind him their admiration, . . . and become a *byword* and a hissing. *Emerson*, Compensation.

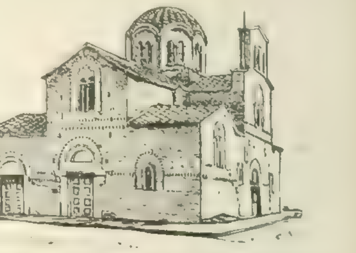
=Syn. **1.** *Axiom*, *Maxim*, etc. See *aphorism*.

byzant (biz'ant or bi-zant'), *n.* Same as *bezant*, 1.

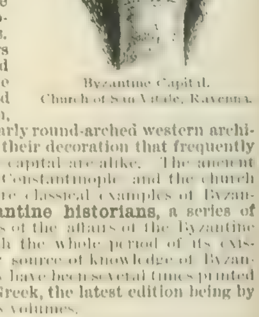
> In Anglo-Saxon times gold *byzants* from Byzantium were used in England.
> *Jevons*, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 97.

Byzantian (bi-zan'shian), *a.* [< *Byzanti-um* + *-an*.] Same as *Byzantine*.

Byzantine (biz'an-tin or bi-zan'tin), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *Byzantinus* (also *Byzantiacus*, L. *Byzantius*, Gr. Βυζαντιακός, Βυζάντιος), < *Byzantium*, < Gr. Βυζάντιον, said to have been named after Βύζας (Βυζαντ-), its reputed founder.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Byzantium, or Constantinople, an ancient city of Thrace, situated on the Bosporus, which became the capital of the Byzantine or Eastern empire, or to the empire itself. Byzantium was founded by a Greek colony in the seventh century B. C., but was of no great importance until A. D. 330, when the emperor Constantine the Great made it his capital, and changed its name to Constantinople, after himself.—**Byzantine architecture**, a style of architecture developed from the classical under the Byzantine empire during the fourth and fifth centuries A. D., and, under various modifications, used till the final conquest of that empire by the Turks in A. D. 1453. It spread so widely that its influence even in Italy did not wholly decline before the fifteenth century, and it may be considered as surviving still in Russian architecture, and in a less marked degree in other eastern lands. An almost universal feature of the style, in buildings of any pretension, is the incrustation of brick or rough stonework with more precious materials; large spaces are left void of bold architectural features, to be rendered interesting merely by surface ornament of polished marbles presenting natural beauty of hue, or of sculpture in very low relief, and confined in the main to vegetable or geometrical designs of clearly cut outline. The style depends much on color for its effect, and mosaics wrought on grounds of gold or of positive color are profusely introduced. The leading forms which characterize the Byzantine style are the round arch, the circle, the cross, and the dome supported upon pendentives. The capitals of the pillars are of endless variety, and full of invention. While some are plainly founded on the Greek Corinthian, many resemble those of early round-arched western architecture; and so varied is their decoration that frequently no two sides of the same capital are alike. The ancient basilica of St. Sophia in Constantinople and the church of St. Mark, in Venice, are classical examples of Byzantine architecture.—**Byzantine historians**, a series of historians and chroniclers of the affairs of the Byzantine empire scattered through the whole period of its existence. They are our only source of knowledge of Byzantine history. Their works have been several times printed complete in the original Greek, the latest edition being by Niebuhr and others, in 48 volumes.



Byzantine Architecture.—Church of St. Theodore, Athens.



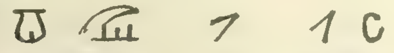
Byzantine Capital.
Church of San Vitale, Ravenna.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Byzantium. See I.—**2.** [*l. c.*] Same as *bezant*, 1.

Byzantinism (biz'an- or bi-zan'tin-izm), *n.* [< *Byzantine* + *-ism*.] The spirit, principles, and methods of the Byzantines, especially with reference to literature and art; the manifestation of Byzantine characteristics.

> *Byzantinism* . . . regulated all forms of art by strictly conventional rules.
> *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. i.

C **1.** The third letter and second consonant in the English, as in general in the other alphabets derived from the Phenician. The value of the sign, however, in Phenician as in Greek, was that of a hard *g* (in *go, give*); and so also originally in Latin, beside the sign *k*, which had the proper *k*-sound. But the Latins gave up for a time the written distinction of the *k*-sound from the *g*-sound, writing both with the same character, *C*; and when later they readopted the distinction, instead of reducing *C* to its original value, and restoring *k*, they retained the *k* value for the *c*, and added a tag to the same character for the *g*-sound, thus turning *C* into *G*. The comparative table of forms, like that given for the other letters (compare *A* and *B*), is as follows:


Egyptian. Hieroglyphic. Hieratic. Pheni-cian. Early Greek and Latin.

Great as is the apparent difference between Greek Γ and our C, it is due only to a shifting of the position of the angle made by the two component lines, and the rounding of this angle. The hard or *k*-sound which belonged to this character in early Latin belonged to it also in Anglo-Saxon (which, like Latin, made little or no use of *k*). But this *k* sound, as being a guttural or back palatal mute, is particularly likely to be shifted forward along the tongue and to be changed into front-palatal and sibilant sounds, especially before vowels like *e, i, y*, which favor the front-palatal position. Hence it comes that *c*, still so written, is pronounced as *s* in English before *e, i, y*, and elsewhere as *k*. But this "soft" or sibilant *c* belongs to the French part of our language; the Anglo-Saxon *c*, when softened, gets the sound usually represented in English by *ch*, and is so written: for example, in *chicken, cheese, church, birch, teach*. (See *ch*, and *assibilation*.) No word containing *c* pronounced *s* is of Anglo-Saxon origin, except a few misspelled, as *cinder* for *sinder*, and *once, twice*, etc., *pence, mice*, etc., having *-ce* for original *-es, -s*. (See *-ce*¹.) For the sounds of *ch*, see *ch*.

2. As a numeral, in the Roman system, C stands for 100, and is repeated up to CCCC, 400 (followed by D, 500). This symbol, originally ⊙, that is, the Greek theta (Θ), was afterward reduced to C and understood to stand for *centum*, a hundred.

3. As a symbol: (*a*) In *music:* (1) Used in English and German to designate the key-note of the natural scale. See *natural* and *scale*. (2) When placed on the staff immediately after the clef, a sign of common time, each measure containing 4 quarter notes or their equivalent. When a vertical line is drawn through it, it indicates alla breve time, each measure containing 2 or 4 half notes, played more quickly than in common time. (3) On the keyboard of the organ or pianoforte, the white key or digital next to the left of each group of two black keys. The *middle C* of the keyboard is a usual starting-point in the reckoning of both keys, tones, and notes; it is also known as *alto C*, or *c′*; the next C below is called *tenor C*, or *c*; the second C below, *bass C*, or *C*; and the next C above, *treble C*, or *c″*, etc. The present pitch of *middle C* is from 250 to 265 vibrations per second; it is often theoretically fixed in Germany at 264, in England at 256, and in France at 251. About 1700 it was actually about 240, and in recent times as high as 275. The major scale of C, because it comprises all the white keys and none of the black ones, is taken as the normal or standard scale of the keyboard. (*b*) In the mnemonic names of moods of syllogism, the symbol of reduction *per impossibile*. (*c*) In *math.*, C is used to denote a constant of integration. See also *A*, 2 (*c*), (*d*), (*e*). (*d*) In *chem.*, the symbol for *carbon*.

4. As an abbreviation, *c.* or *C.* stands, in dental formulas of zoölogy (*c.*), for *canine tooth*; in United States money (*c.*), for *cent*; in thermometer-readings (*C.*), for *centigrade*; in French money (*c.*), for *centime*; in references (*c.*), for *chapter* (or Latin *capitulum*); in dates, before the number (*c.*), for Latin *circa*, about; in meteorology (*c.*), for *cirrus*; in a ship's log-book (*c.*), for *cloudy*; and in measures of volume (*c.*), for *cubic*.—**Middle C**, in *music*, the note on the first leger-line above the bass or below the treble staff. (See above.)

ca¹, **ca'**¹ (kâ), *v.* [Sc., = E. *call*¹; so *a', fa', fou, 'oo*, etc., for E. *all, fall, full, cool*, etc.] A Scotch contraction of *call*¹.

ca², **ca'**², **caa** (kâ), *v. t.* [Prob. < Gael. *calc* = Ir. *calcam*, drive with a hammer, calk: see *calk*¹.] To drive; impel; push; knock: as, to *ca'* a man ower (over). [Scotch.]

> But *ca'* them out to park or hill,
> And let them wander at their will.
> *Burns*, Death of Mailie.

Ca' cannie. See *canny*.

ca³, **ka** (kä), *v. t.* [Appar. a particular use, with only phrasal meaning, of *ca*² or *ca*¹; see def.] A word of no definite individual meaning, occurring in the proverbial phrase *ca me, ca thee* (now also *claw me, claw thee*), help (or serve) me and I'll help you.

> *Ca me, ca thee*; [illegible] this from my wife,
> And I'll keep all thy knavery from thine uncle.
> *T. Heywood*, If you Know not me, ii.

ca⁴†, *n.* See [illegible].

ca⁵ (kä), *n.* A Babylonian measure of capacity, identified with the Hebrew bath or ephah.

Ca. In *chem.*, the symbol for *calcium*.

ca. In dates, a contraction of Latin *circa*, about: as, *ca.* 1300, about 1300.

C. A. An abbreviation of *chief accountant*, of *controller of accounts*, and in Great Britain of *chartered accountant*.

Caaba, *n.* See *Kaaba*.

caaing-whale (kâ′ing-hwāl), *n.* [Sc., < *caaing* (< *ca*², *caa*, drive) + *whale*; because these whales can be driven like cattle.] A large round-headed cetacean, *Globicephalus svineval*, of the family *Delphinidæ*, resembling a porpoise in form, but of greater dimensions than those usually attained by the dolphin family, sometimes reaching a length of upward of 20 feet. It especially resorts to the shores of the Orkney, Shetland, and Faroe Islands, Iceland, etc., appearing in herds of from 100 to 1,000 individuals. Though closely related to the killers of the genus *Orca*, caaing-whales are timid and inoffensive, feeding on small fish, mollusks, and especially cephalopods. Also *ca'ing-whale*.

caama (kä′mạ̈), *n.* **1.** A name of a small South African fox, *Vulpes caama*.—**2.** A name of a large bubaline antelope, *Alcelaphus caama*, the hartbeest.

caas†, *n.* A Middle English form of *case*¹.

cab¹ (kab), *n.* [Short for *cabriolet*, q. v.] **1.** A hackney carriage with either two or four wheels, drawn by one horse; a cabriolet.

> A *cab* came clattering up. *Thackeray.*

> With great difficulty Messrs. Bradshaw & Rotch (the latter a member of Parliament) obtained licences for eight cabriolets in 1823, and started them at fares one third lower than those of hackney coaches. The new vehicles were hooded chaises, drawn by one horse, and carrying only one passenger besides the driver, who sat in the cabriolet (or, as more commonly called for brevity, the *cab*) with his fare. . . . The name *cab* is still commonly applied to all hackney carriages drawn by one horse, whether on two or four wheels. *Penny Cyc.*

2. The hooded or covered part of a locomotive, which protects the engineer and fireman from the weather. [U. S.]

cab¹ (kab), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cabbed*, ppr. *cabbing*. [< *cab*¹, *n.*] To pass over in a cab: as, to *cab* the distance: often used with an indefinite *it*: as, I'll *cab it* to Whitehall. [Colloq., Eng.]

cab² (kab), *n.* Any sticky substance. [Prov. Eng.]

cab³ (kab), *n.* [Appar. abbr. of *cabal*¹.] A small number of persons secretly united in the performance of some undertaking. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

cab⁴, **kab** (kab), *n.* [= Gr. κάβος, LL. *cabus*, < Heb. and Chal. *kab*, a hollow, < *kabab*, hollow out.] A Hebrew measure of capacity, for both dry and liquid matter. It was equal to 2.021 liters, or 4⅜ United States pints. Other statements appear to be due to confusion of different measures by [illegible] size, is mentioned in the Talmud.

> They besieged it [Samaria] until an ass's head was sold for fourscore pieces of silver, and the fourth part of a *cab* of dove's dung for five pieces of silver. 2 Ki. vi. 25.

cab⁵ (kab), *n.* See *capel*².

caba (kab′ạ), *n.* Same as *cabas*, 2 and 3.

caback†, *n.* [Russ. *kabakŭ*.] A tavern; pot-house; dram-shop. [Russian.]

cabaged (ka-bājd′), *a.* Same as *caboshed*.

cabal¹ (ka-bal′), *n.* [= D. *kabaal* = G. *cabale* = Dan. *kabale* = Sw. *kabal*, a cabal (defs. 3 and 4), < F. *cabale* = Sp. *cábala* = Pg. It. *cabala*, an intrigue, a cabal, the cabala: see *cabala*.] **1**†. The cabala (which see).—**2**†. A secret. [Rare.]

> [illegible] *L.* [illegible]

3. Conjoint intrigue; secret artifices of a few persons united in some design: as, "council *cabals* of women." *Dryden.*

> Centuries glide away in the same unvaried round of [illegible]

4. A number of persons united in some close design, usually to promote their private views in church or state by intrigue; a junto. The name of the *Cabal* [illegible] of Charles II. [illegible] Arlington and Lauderdale [illegible] happened to compose the word.

> These ministers [illegible] *Cabal*, and [illegible] except as a term of reproach. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., ii.

=**Syn. 4.** *Combination, Party, Faction, Cabal, Camarilla, Junto. Combination* is the [illegible] but it expresses [illegible] often denotes [illegible] parties otherwise antagonistic: as, the Democrats and Greenbackers [illegible] election. A *party* is strictly a more close and permanent union of individuals, organized to promote certain principles or common interests which they consider of fundamental importance: as, the Low Church *party*, the Republican *party*; but the term is more loosely used where organization is wanting: as, the Free-trade *party*. *Combination* and *party* may express that which is entirely reputable; the other words are chiefly unfavorable in their signification. A *faction* is [illegible] it is generally a comparatively small number of individuals, whose principles and objects are often of a captious, frivolous, or selfish nature, but advocated so persistently as to be annoying, and with so little regard to the general interest as sometimes to be dangerous. *Cabal* and *junto* express a union less comprehensive than *party* or even *faction*; the intrigues of a *cabal* or *junto* are usually conducted mainly for the personal aggrandizement of its members. *Junto* has almost entirely given place to *cabal* in modern use. A *camarilla* is a more or less united body of secret counselors of a ruler, acting generally in opposition to his official advisers, and constituting a "power behind the throne."

> After numerous abortive attempts and unsuccessful *combinations* in which Newcastle bore the chief part, it became evident . . . that the union . . . of Newcastle . . . and Pitt was absolutely necessary. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., viii.

> If I could not go to heaven but with a [illegible] not go there at all. Therefore I protest [illegible] of the *party* of federalists. *Jefferson*, [illegible]

> By a *faction* I understand [illegible] whether amounting to a majority or minority of the whole, who are united and actuated by some common impulse of passion, or of interest, adverse to the rights of other citizens, or to the permanent and aggregate interests of the community. *Madison*, Federalist, No. 10.

> In a simple monarchy, the ministers of state can never know their friends from their enemies; secret *cabals* undermine their influence and blast their reputation. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 289.

cabal¹ (ka-bal′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *caballed*, ppr. *caballing*. [< *cabal*¹, *n.*] [illegible] intrigue conjointly; unite in secret artifices to effect some design.

> Base rivals, who true wit and merit hate,
> [illegible]
> [illegible]

> It [pride] may prevent the nobles from *caballing* with the people. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 395.

cabal²†, *n.* [Also written *caball*; = F. *cheval* = [illegible] = Pg. It. [illegible], a horse, [illegible] an inferior horse, a pack-horse, nag; later, in general sense (superseding L. *equus*), a horse. Hence ult. (from L.) *capel*¹, *cheval, chival, cava-*[illegible] A horse.

cabala, **kabala** (kab′ạ-lạ̈), *n.* [ML. *cabbala* (It. Pg. *cabala* = Sp. [illegible] = F. [illegible] = G. Dan. Sw. *kabbala*), a transcription of Heb. *qabbālāh*, reception, the cabala or mysterious doctrine received traditionally, < *qābal*, receive, take, in the Piel conjugation *qibbēl*, receive (a doctrine). Hence *cabal*¹.] **1.** The theosophy or mystic philosophy of the Hebrew religion, which grew up mainly after the beginning of the tenth century, and flourished for many generations. The cabala employed itself first in a mystic explanation of Deity and cosmogony, and in the creation of hidden meanings for the sacred Hebrew writings, thus drawing into its province all the Hebrew law and philosophy. Later cabalists pretended to find wonderful meanings even in [illegible]

[illegible] 2. [illegible] esoteric as distinguished from exoteric doctrine; occultism; mysticism.

[illegible] this sect.
[illegible] Lipsiensis, s. v.

Eager he read whatever tells
[illegible]
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 6.

[illegible]

cabalassou, *n.* See [illegible].

cabaletta (kab-a-let'ä), *n.* [It. (> F. *cabalette*); cf. *cavalletto* (= Sp. *caballeta*, a grasshopper), a little horse, < *cavallo*, a horse: see *cabal*², *capel*¹.] A song in rondo form, with variations, often having an accompaniment in triplet rhythm, intended to imitate the footfalls of a cantering horse.

cabalism¹ (kab'a-lizm), *n.* [< *cabala* + *-ism*.] The secret science of the cabalists. [Rare.]

[illegible]
J. Spencer, Prodigies, p. 287.

cabalism² (ka-bal'izm), *n.* [< *cabal*¹ + *-ism*.] The practice of forming, or the tendency to form, cabals and cliques. [Rare.]

cabalist (kab'a-list), *n.* [< ML. *cabbalista* (It. Sp. Pg. *cabalista* = F. *cabaliste*), < *cabbala*, cabala.] 1. One versed in or engaged in the study of the cabala or mystic philosophy of the Jews. The [illegible] of the cabalists embrace the nature of the Supreme Being, the Divine emanations or Sephiroth, [illegible] creation of man, psychology, the destiny of man and the universe, and the import of the revealed law. The cabalists seem to have endeavored to identify all such sciences as demonology, astrology, chiromancy, sympathetic medicine, etc., with their theosophic [illegible] universal wisdom [illegible] the universe. They sympathized with many points of Christianity, so that in the [illegible] the cabala was by many thought highly important as a proof of Christianity and [illegible] the Jews.

The *Cabalists* had a notion, that whoever found out the mystic word for anything attained to absolute mastery over that thing. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 158.

2. In general, an occultist; a mystic.

cabalistic (kab-a-lis'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< *cabalist* + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the cabalists, or to the cabala or mystic philosophy which they professed. See *cabala* and *cabalist*. —2. In general, occult; mystic; esoteric; symbolical; having an interior or hidden meaning.

Syn. [illegible] See *mysterious*.

II. *n.* One of the mysteries of the cabala. *L. Addison.*

cabalistical (kab-a-lis'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *cabalistic*.

cabalistically (kab-a-lis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of the cabalists.

cabalize (kab'a-līz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cabalized*, ppr. *cabalizing*. [< *cabala* + *-ize*; = F. *cabaliser*.] To use the method or language of the cabalists. [Rare.]

caballaria (kab-a-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [ML., < L. *caballus*, a horse: see *cabal*².] A feudal tenure of lands, the tenant furnishing a horseman suitably equipped in time of war, or when the lord had occasion for his service.

caballer (ka-bal'ėr), *n.* [< *cabal*¹ + *-er*¹.] One who unites with others to effect an object by intrigue; one who cabals.

A [illegible] and tongue-valiant lord.
Dryden, Æneid, xi. 514.

caballeria (kä-bä-lyä-rē'ä), *n.* [Sp., cavalry, knight-service, a specific tract of land, etc., < *caballo*, a horse: see *cavalier*.] In *Spanish law*, a holding of land corresponding somewhat to the early English knight's fee. [illegible] and 100 goats [illegible]

caballero (kä-bä-lyā'rō), *n.* [Sp., formerly *ca-* [illegible] *cavalier*.] 1. A Spanish [illegible] gentleman. —2. A [illegible] and stately [illegible] dance.

caballine [illegible], *a.* [< L. [illegible], < *caballus*, a horse: see *cabal*².] Pertaining to or [illegible] Caballine aloes [illegible]

[illegible]

work, the entrance of a cellar, also a racket in tennis.] 1. A tavern; a house where liquors are retailed: as, "some *cabaret* or tennis-court," *Abp. Bramhall*, Against Hobbes.—2. A set of vessels forming a service for tea, coffee, or the like; for example, a tray with tea-pot or pitchers and cups, generally made of the same material throughout, as fine porcelain or the like. Sometimes a small table or stand of the same ware as the vessels takes the place of the tray, or stands upon the tray.

Sèvres porcelain—a *cabaret*, rose du Barry, the set consisting of four pieces. *S. K. Inventory* (1860), p. 58.

3†. A certain plant. See etymology.

cabas (kab'ä), *n.* [Also in E. form *caba*; = D. *kabas*, a hand-basket, < F. *cabas*, OF. *cabas*, *cabache*, *cabat* = Pr. *cabas*, a basket of woven straw, a frail, a pannier, = Pg. *cabaz*, a hand-basket, = Sp. *capazo*, a frail, a hamper, a large basket: also Pg. *capacho*, a mat, = Sp. *capacho* (formerly *cabacho*), m., *capacha*, f., a frail, a hamper; ML. (after OF. or Pr.) *cabassius*, *cabatus*, *cabassio(n-)*, *cabacetus*, *cabacus*. Origin uncertain: (1) associated by some etymologists, and appar. in popular use, with Sp. Pg. *capaz*, capacious (cf. ML. *capax*, a vessel of considerable capacity), < L. *capax*, capacious, < *capere*, hold (see *capacious*); but prob., (2) with aug. suffix *-as*, *-az*, *-azo*, *-acho* (= It. *-accio*; cf. It. *capaccio*, a large head), < F. *cape* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *capa* = It. *cappa*, < ML. *capa*, a cape, cloak, being thus lit. 'a large (or coarse) cape' or cover (mat or bag) for the dried figs, dates, raisins, prunes, etc., which it was orig. used to contain. Hence ult. *cabbage*³, purloin.] 1. In France, a kind of basket, pannier, or frail, made of woven rush- or palm-leaves or grass, generally of a round form, serving to carry provisions, especially figs, dates, raisins, or prunes.—2. A similar basket used as a traveling-bag; a hand-bag.—3. A lady's work-basket or reticule. In this and the preceding sense also (in the United States) *caba*.

Being seated, she proceeded, still with an air of hurry and embarrassment, to open her *cabas*, to take out her books. *Charlotte Brontë*, Professor, xiii.

cabasset (kab-a-set'; F. pron. ka-ba-sā'), *n.* [F. *cabasset*, a slight helmet or casket, dim. of *cabas*, a basket.] A military head-piece in use in the sixteenth century for both infantry and cavalry. It resembled a hat with a rounded top, sometimes slightly conical, or with a ridge running from front to rear over the crown, but without a high crest, and had a narrow brim.

cabassou, *n.* See *kabassou*.

cabaya (ka-bä'yä), *n.* [Prob. < Ar. *kabā*, a vesture.] 1. A light cotton surcoat worn by Europeans in Java and neighboring countries.—2. In the Barbary states, a similar garment, the same as the caftan of the Levant.

cabbage¹ (kab'āj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cabage*, *cabage*, *cabadge*, *cabbidge*, with term. accom. from the earlier type *cabbish*, *cabbysshe*; < OF. *cabus*, dial. *caboche* (= It. *cabuccio* (Florio), *capuccio*, *cappuccio*; ML. reflex *gabusia*), prop. *chou cabus* (= Pr. *caulet cabus*; cf. MD. *kabuyskoole*, D. *kabuiskool* = MLG. *kabuskōl*), cabbage, lit. headed cole: *chou*, F. *chou*, cole, cabbage (see *cole*²); *cabus*, fem. *cabusse*, *cabuce*, headed, large-headed (cf. OF. *caboce*, F. *caboche*, head; It. *capuccio*, a little head (cf. *capouch*, *capuchin*); It. *lattuga capuccia* = F. *laictues cabuces*, pl. (Cotgrave), cabbage-lettuce; OHG. *kabuz*, *capuz*, MHG. *kappus*, *kappiz*, *kabaz*, G. *kappes*, *kappus*, *kappes* (also in comp. *kappes-kohl*, *kappes-kraut*), cabbage), < L. *caput*, head: see *caput*. Cf. *cabbage*².] 1. A variety of *Brassica oleracea* in which the thick, rounded, and strongly veined leaves are crowded in a large compact head upon a short, stout stem. See *Brassica*. Many kinds are extensively cultivated for use as a vegetable [illegible] The tree or cow cabbage [illegible] raised for cattle, very tall and branching [illegible] from the [illegible] of this species the [illegible] sometimes called the cabbage-[illegible]. 2. The large terminal bud of some kinds of palms, as the cabbage-palm. **Dog's cabbage**, [illegible] **Sea-cabbage**, or **sea kale**, a perennial cruciferous [illegible] of Europe [illegible] The young [illegible] **Skunk cabbage**, [illegible] **St. Patrick's cabbage**, [illegible]

cabbage¹ (kab'āj), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cabbaged*, ppr. *cabbaging*. [Cf. F. *cabusser*, grow to a head (Cotgrave); from the noun. Cf. *cabbage*², *v.*] To form a head like that of a cabbage in growing: as, a plant *cabbages*.

cabbage²† (kab'āj), *n.* [An accom. form of *caboche*, < F. *caboche*, the head: see *caboche*, and cf. *cabbage*¹.] 1. The part of a deer's head wherein the horns are set. *Coles*, 1717.—2. A part of a head-dress worn by women in the eighteenth century, described as a roll at the back of the head. *Wright.*

cabbage²† (kab'āj), *v. i.* [< *cabbage*², *n.* Cf. *caboshed*.] To grow to a head: said of the horns of a deer. *Skelton.*

cabbage³ (kab'āj), *v. t.* or *i.*; pret. and pp. *cabbaged*, ppr. *cabbaging*. [Earlier, as in E. dial., *cabbish* = D. *kabbassen*, < OF. *cabasser*, put into a basket, < *cabas*, a basket: see *cabas*. The verbs *bag*, *poach*, *pocket*, in the sense of 'purloin,' are of similar origin.] To purloin; specifically, to keep possession of part of a customer's cloth from which a garment has been made.

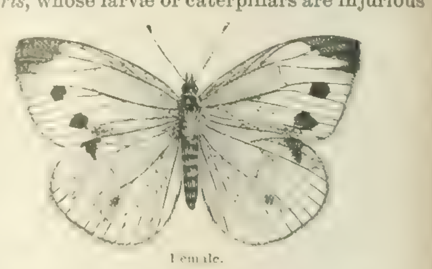
Your tailor, instead of shreds, *cabbages* whole yards of stuff. *Arbuthnot.*

The tailor drew back as if he had been detected in *cabbaging* from a cardinal's robe, or cribbing the lace of some cope or altar gown. *Scott*, Anne of Geierstein, xix.

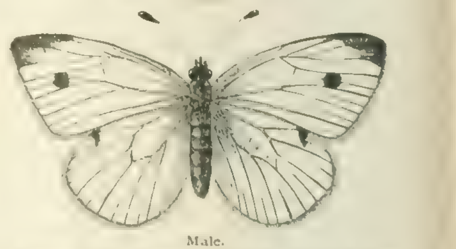
cabbage³ (kab'āj), *n.* [< *cabbage*³, *v.*] Anything filched; specifically, cloth purloined by a tailor who makes garments from material supplied by his customers.

cabbage-bug (kab'āj-bug), *n.* The *Murgantia histrionica*, more fully called *harlequin cabbage-bug*, from its brilliant markings. It has spread from Guatemala to Mexico, and thence into the United States, and is destructive to cabbages.

cabbage-butterfly (kab'āj-but"ėr-flī), *n.* A butterfly of the family *Papilionidæ* and genus *Pieris*, whose larvæ or caterpillars are injurious to the cabbage and other cruciferous plants. The common European species is *P. rapæ*, which has found its way into Canada and the northern United States.



Female.



Male.

European Cabbage-butterfly (*Pieris rapæ*), natural size.

cabbage-flea (kab'āj-flē), *n.* A name of a small beetle, *Haltica consobrina*, of the family *Halticidæ*, the larvæ of which infest cabbages.

cabbage-fly (kab'āj-flī), *n.* The *Anthomyia brassicæ*, a fly belonging to the same family (*Muscidæ*) as the house-fly, and the same genus as the turnip- and potato-flies. Its larvæ or maggots are destructive to cabbages by producing disease in the roots on which they feed.

cabbage-maggot (kab'āj-mag"ot), *n.* The larva of *Anthomyia brassicæ*, the cabbage-fly. Also called *cabbage-worm*.

cabbage-moth (kab'āj-môth), *n.* The *Mamestra* or *Noctua brassicæ*, or pot-herb moth, a moth measuring about 1¾ inches across the open fore wings, which are dusky-brown clouded with darker shades, and marked with pairs of dark spots on their front edge, and with various streaks and spots of a yellowish or white color. The caterpillar is green or black, and is found in autumn [illegible] on the hearts of cabbages. It changes to a brown pupa.

cabbage-oil (kab'āj-oil), *n.* Same as *rape-oil*.

cabbage-palm (kab'āj-päm), *n.* Same as *cabbage-tree*, 1.

cabbage-rose (kab'āj-rōz), *n.* A species of rose, *Rosa centifolia*, of many varieties, with a large, rounded, compact flower, supposed to have been cultivated from ancient times, and especially noted from its fragrance for the manufacture of rose-water and attar. Also called *Provence rose*, [illegible] *Provins rose*, from the town of that name in the department of Seine-et-Marne, France, where these roses are still largely cultivated.

cabbage-tree (kab'āj-trē), *n.* 1. A name given to many species of palms the tender growing leaf-buds of which are used as a vegetable. The cabbage-tree, or cabbage-palmetto, of the southern United States, *Sabal Palmetto*, is a fan-leafed palm growing to the height of from 30 to 50 feet. The cabbage-tree of the West Indies, the tree most generally known as the *cabbage-palm*, is a species of *Oreodoxa* (formerly included in the genus *Areca*), *O. oleracea*, a lofty and graceful palm with a straight cylindrical trunk, sometimes [illegible] or 200 feet high, bearing a head of long pinnate leaves. The cabbage is the terminal leaf-bud, the removal of which, though often done, destroys the tree. The Australian cabbage-tree is a fan-leafed palm, *Livistona australis*.

2. A name given to species of *Andira*, leguminous trees of tropical America, bearing racemes of red flowers and roundish, hard, one-seeded pods, and yielding the anthelmintic cabbage-tree bark of pharmacists. Jamaica cabbage-tree bark, also called *worm-bark*, is obtained from *A. inermis*, a native of the West Indies, and the Surinam bark from *A. retusa*, found in Surinam and Cayenne. A similar bark is furnished by *A. anthelmintica* of Brazil.

3. In New Zealand, an arborescent liliaceous plant, *Cordyline indivisa*. **Black cabbage-tree**, an arboreous composite of St. Helena, *Melanodendron integrifolium*, one of the few endemic trees still remaining on the island.

cabbage-wood (kab'āj-wůd), *n.* A name given to the wood of *Eriodendron anfractuosum*, and to that of species of *Andira*. See *cabbage-tree*.

cabbage-worm (kab'āj-wėrm), *n.* The larva of the cabbage-butterfly or of the cabbage-moth.

cabbala, *n.* See *cabala*.

cabbidget†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cabbage*^{1}.

cabbish^1† (kab'ish), *n.* An obsolete and more original form of *cabbage*^{1}.

European Cabbage-worm (*Pieris rapæ*), natural size. *a*, worm, or larva; *b*, pupa.

cabbish^2 (kab'ish), *v. t.* An obsolete and dialectal form of *cabbage*^{3}.

cabble (kab'l), *v. t.* or *i.*; pret. and pp. *cabbled*, ppr. *cabbling*. [Origin unknown; cf. *accable*, < F. *accabler*, crush, overwhelm.] In *metal.*, to break up into pieces (iron which has been smelted with charcoal, balled, and flattened), preparatory to the processes of fagoting, fusing, and rolling into bars.

cabbler (kab'lėr), *n.* In *metal.*, one who cabbles.

cabby^1 (kab'i), *n.*; pl. *cabbies* (-iz). [< *cab*^{1}; a kind of dim. of *cabman*.] A cab-driver or cabman. [Colloq., Eng.]

cabby^2 (kab'i), *a.* [< *cab*^{2} + *-y*^{1}.] Sticky; clammy. [Prov. Eng.]

cabeça (ka-bā'sä), *n.* [Pg., lit. head, chief, = Sp. *cabeza*, < L. *caput*, head.] 1. The Portuguese name of the finest kind of silk received from India, as distinguished from the *bariga*, or inferior kind. Also called *cabesse*.—2. A nominal money of account in some parts of the west coast of Africa.

Cabeiri, *n. pl.* See *Cabiri*.

Cabeirian, Cabeiric, *a.* See *Cabirian*.

Cabeiritic, *a.* See *Cabiritic*.

caber (kā'bėr), *n.* [Sc., also written *cabir*, *kabar*; < Gael. *cabar*, a pole, stake, rafter, = Ir. *cabar*, a coupling; cf. Corn. *keber*, W. *ceibren*, a rafter; D. *keper*, a rafter.] A pole; a rafter; a beam; a large stick. Specifically—(*a*) A long peeled sapling or undressed stem of a young tree used in the Highland (or Scottish) game of tossing the caber. (*b*) One of the peeled saplings sometimes placed, instead of boards, on the tie-beams of a cottage to form the kind of loft called the balks, or on the rafters to form a support for the thatch. (*c*) A transverse beam in a kiln for drying grain. *Jamieson.*

Caberea (ka-bē'rẹ-ạ̈), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Cabereidæ*. *C. hookeri*, a European species, is an example.

Cabereidæ (kab-e-rē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Caberea* + *-idæ*.] A family of infundibulate chilostomatous polyzoans, of the order *Gymnolæmata*, having an unjointed stock with slender branches, and two or more rows of cells with vibracula or sessile avicularia at the back. The species are generally associated with the *Cellulariidæ*. Less correctly written *Cabereadæ*.

cabesse (ka-bes'), *n.* [F., < Pg. *cabeça*: see *cabeça*.] Same as *cabeça*, 1.

cabezon (kab'e-zon; Sp. pron. kä-beth-ōn'), *n.* [Sp., < *cabeza*, head: see *cabeça*, *cavezon*.] Same as *bighead*.

cabiai (ka-bē'ī), *n.* [Braz.] A Brazilian name of the capibara. [Little used.]

> A molar, "which can be attributed only to a gigantic *cabiai*, or a dwarf elephant." *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 428.

cabidget, *n.* An obsolete form of *cabbage*^{1}.

cabin (kab'in), *n.* [< ME. *caban*, *cabane*, also assibilated *chabane*, a little house, a small room, esp. in a ship, < OF. *cabane*, f. (MF. also *caban*, m.), F. *cabane* (also *cabine* after E. *cabin*) = Pr. *cabana* = Sp. *cabaña* = Pg. *cabana* = It. *capanna*, < ML. *capanna*, a cabin, prob. of Celtic origin: W. *caban* = Ir. Gael. *caban*, a cabin, booth, dim. of (W.) *cab*, a booth, a hut.] 1. A hut; a cottage; a small house or habitation, especially one that is poorly constructed.

> [illegible] *cabin* [illegible]
> *[illegible]*

> By the peat fire of a hundred thousand *cabins* had nightly been sung rude ballads which predicted the deliverance of the oppressed race. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., [illegible]

2. A small room; an inclosed place.

> So long in secret *cabin* there he held
> Her captive to his sensual desire.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vi.

3. An apartment in a ship for officers or passengers. In passenger-vessels [illegible] state-rooms, or the private [illegible] of the passengers [illegible] an apartment [illegible] In an ordinary merchant vessel the cabin is the apartment occupied by the master of the vessel. In a naval vessel it is the apartment used by the commanding officer or the officer commanding the squadron, the apartments of the other officers being called the *ward-room* and (of the petty officers) the *steerage*. In Great Britain the word *cabin*, when applied to the private apartment of an officer or a passenger, is synonymous with *state-room* as used in the United States.

4†. Same as *cabinet*, 4.

> They would not stay perhaps the Spanish demurring, and putting off such wholesome acts and counsels as the politic *Cabin* at Whitehall had no mind to. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, iv.

> Jealous haughtinesse of Prelates and *cabin* Counsellours. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 3.

After-cabin, the best or stern cabin of a vessel.—**Cabin car.** See *car*^{1}.—**Cabin passenger**, one who has the best accommodation a ship affords.—**Second cabin**, the part of a steamship allotted to the use of intermediate or second-class passengers, or the general accommodation afforded them.

cabin (kab'in), *v.* [< *cabin*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To confine as in a cabin.

> But now I am *cabin'd*, cribb'd, confin'd, bound in
> To saucy doubts and fears. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4.

II. *intrans.* To live in a cabin; lodge.

> I'll make you feed on berries, and on roots,
> And feed on curds and whey, and suck the goat,
> And *cabin* in a cave. *Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 2.

cabin-boy (kab'in-boi), *n.* A boy employed to wait on the officers and passengers in the cabin of a ship.

cabined (kab'ind), *a.* [< *cabin* + *-ed*^{2}.] Confined; narrow. [Rare.]

> Ere the blabbing eastern scout,
> The nice morn, on the Indian steep,
> From her *cabin'd* loop-hole peep.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 140.

cabinet (kab'i-net), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *cabinet*, a closet, a receptacle of curiosities, etc.; cf. OF. *cabanette*, a little cabin (= It. *cabinetto*—Florio), dim. of *cabane*, *cabine*, a cabin: see *cabin*.] **I.** *n.* 1†. A little cabin; a small habitation or retreat.

> Hearken awhile, from thy greene *cabinet*,
> The rurall song of carefull Colinet.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., December.

> Lo, here the gentle lark, weary of rest,
> From his moist *cabinet* mounts up on high.
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 854.

2. A small room; a retired apartment; a closet.—3. A private room in which consultations are held; specifically, the closet or private apartment in which a sovereign confers with his privy council or most trusted ministers.

> You began in the *cabinet* what you afterwards practised in the camp. *Dryden.*

> Those more refined arts of the *cabinet*, on which the Italians were accustomed to rely, much more than on the sword, in their disputes with one another, were of no avail against these rude invaders. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 14.

> Though bred in the cloister, he distinguished himself both in the *cabinet* and the camp.
> *Prescott*, [illegible]

Hence—4. An executive council; the select council of a sovereign or of an executive government; the collective body of ministers who direct the government of a nation or country. In Great Britain, though the executive government is vested nominally in the crown, it is practically in a committee of ministers called *the cabinet*, which is of comparatively modern development. Every cabinet includes the First Lord of the Treasury, who is generally chief of the ministry, or prime minister, the Lord High Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the five Secretaries of State, with two or more other members, at the prime minister's discretion. In the United States *the cabinet* is a collective popular name, not recognized by law, for the heads of the nine executive departments, namely, the Secretaries of State, the Treasury, War, the Navy, the Interior, [illegible] and Agriculture, the Postmaster-General, and the Attorney-General. [illegible] President's pleasure. They have as a body no legal function [illegible] to the executive council of a governor or of a mayor.

> It is to the antagonism between the court and the administration, between the curia and the camera, or in [illegible]

5. A meeting or session of a cabinet council.

> [illegible] ever made of the affairs of the East, that one day, at the end of a *Cabinet*, Palmerston, in the most easy, nonchalant way imaginable, said that he thought it right to mention that he had been a long time engaged in nego- [illegible] Windsor, and that he had drawn up a Treaty with which [illegible]

6. A piece of furniture having shelves or drawers, or both, or simply cupboards inclosed with doors; especially, one of ornamental character, decorated with carving, inlaying, painting, lacquer, medallions of painted porcelain, or enamel or metal appliqués.

> Within, in my blue *cabinet*, for the pearl
> I had sent me last. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, ii. 1.

7. Any part of a building, or one or more whole buildings, set apart for the conservation of works of art, antiquities, etc.; hence, by metonymy, the collection itself: as, a mineral *cabinet*.—8. In *printing*, an inclosed frame for printers' cases, generally used for job-type.—**Cabinet of arms**, a display of the escutcheons, together with the sword, spurs, and the like, of a gentleman after his decease. In certain parts of Europe these are arranged in a frame, and hung upon the wall of a church, after the [illegible]—**Kitchen cabinet**, [illegible]terie of intimate friends of President Jackson, generally supposed to have more influence with him during his presidency (1829-37) than his official advisers: so called in allusion to their private and familiar status, as if admitted to the White House through the kitchen.

> From the *Kitchen Cabinet* seems to have come the first proposition to make the "national conventions," which are customary even to the present day, . . . the exponents of the "will of the people." *H. von Holst*, Const. Hist., II. 38.

II. *a.* 1. Confidential; secret; private.

> Others still gape t' anticipate
> The *cabinet* designs of Fate.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, II. iii. 24.

2. Relating to a cabinet; belonging to or constituting a body of ministers of state: as, a *cabinet* minister; a *cabinet* council.—3. Belonging to a private collection, private cellar, or the like, and therefore presumably of superior quality: as, *cabinet* wines. Hence—4. Of such size, beauty, or value as to be kept in a cabinet, or to be fitted for use in a private chamber: as, a *cabinet* edition of a book; a *cabinet* organ; a *cabinet* pianoforte; a *cabinet* picture; *cabinet* photographs.—**Cabinet council.** (*a*†) Private counsel, secret advice.

> [illegible]
> And not to [illegible]
> *[illegible]*, Duke of Milan, ii. 1.

(*b*) (1) A council held with privacy; the confidential council of a prince or an executive magistrate; a council of cabinet ministers held with privacy to deliberate upon public affairs. (2) The members of a privy council; a select number of confidential counselors; specifically, same as *cabinet*, I., 4.—**Cabinet file.** See *file*^{1}.—**Cabinet organ**, a small, portable organ, usually a reed-organ or harmonium.

cabinet (kab'i-net), *v. t.* [< *cabinet*, *n.*] To inclose in or as in a cabinet. [Rare.]

> [illegible] the casket and contemn the jewel that is *cabinetted* in it.
> [illegible]

cabinet-maker (kab'i-net-mā'kėr), *n.* [< *cabinet*, 6, + *maker*.] One whose occupation is the making of household furniture, such as cabinets, sideboards, tables, bedsteads, etc.

cabin-mate (kab'in-māt), *n.* [< *cabin* + *mate*^{1}.] One who occupies the same cabin with another. *Beau. and Fl.*

cabir, *n.* See [illegible].

Cabirean (kab-i-rē'ạn), *n.* [< *Cabiri* + *-ean*.] One of the Cabiri.

Cabiri (ka-bī'rī), *n. pl.* [Less prop. *Cabeiri*; L. *Cabīri*, < Gr. Κάβειροι.] In *Gr. antiq.*, divinities of Semitic origin, connected with volcanoes, and hence falling into the category of the deities of fire and of creative life. They were worshiped in mysteries celebrated especially in the islands of Lemnos, [illegible]

Cabirian, Cabiric (ka-bir'i-ạn, -ik), *a.* [< *Cabiri* + *-an*, *-ic*.] Pertaining to the Cabiri or their worship; hence, strange and mysterious; occult. Also spelled *Cabeirian*, *Cabeiric*.

Cabiritic (kab-i-rit'ik), *a.* Same as *Cabirian*. Also spelled *Kabiritic*.

cable (kā'bl), *n.* [< ME. *cable*, *cabel*, *cabulle* = MD. D. MLG. LG. MHG. G. Sw. Dan. *kabel* = Icel. *kadhall*, < OF. *cable*, F. *câble* = Sp. *cable* = Pg. *cabre* = It. *cappio*, < ML. *capulum*, *caplum*, a cable, a rope, < L. *capere*, take, hold: see *capacious*, *captive*, etc.] **1†.** A rope.

> [illegible]
> *Chaucer*, Complaint of Venus, l. [illegible]

Specifically — **2.** (*a*) A large, strong rope or chain, such as is used to hold a vessel at anchor. Ropes made of hemp, jute, or coir were universally used for this purpose, but have now, except in small vessels, [illegible] been superseded by chains. Chain cables are generally composed of 8 lengths of 15 fathoms each, connected together with shackles, making in all 120 fathoms. Swivels are inserted in the different lengths to prevent twisting. Cables are also, for special uses, made of wires twisted together. (*b*) See *submarine cable*, below. (*c*) The traction-rope of a cable-railroad.—**3.** In *arch.*: (*a*) A molding of the torus kind, with its surface cut in imitation of the twisting of a rope. (*b*) A cylindrical molding inserted in the flute of a column and partly filling it.—**Endless cable.** See *endless*.—**Nippering the cable.** See *nipper*, *v.*—**Submarine** or **electric-telegraph cable**, a cable composed of a single wire or a strand of wires of pure copper, embedded in protecting substances and covered externally by coils of coated iron wire, for conveying telegraphic messages under water. [illegible] The copper wire, or embedded strand of wires, is called the *core*, and is insulated by layers of gutta-percha or india-rubber, each layer being separated from the next by a coating of resinous matter. The insulating layers are generally separated from the outer wires by a padding of jute or hemp saturated with tar or other protective substance. One wire is found to be better than a strand as regards conducting power; but the latter is safer, since if one wire breaks, messages can still be conveyed through the others.—**To bitt the cable** (*naut.*), to wind it around the bitts.—**To bring a chain cable to.** See *bring*.—**To buoy a cable**, to support it by floats to keep it from trailing on a foul bottom, or to indicate by means of a buoy and buoy-rope the place where its end lies when detached from the ship.—**To heave a cable short.** See *heave*.—**To nip the cable.** See *nip*, *v.*—**To serve a cable**, to wind ropes around it as a protection against chafing.—**To slip the cable**, to disconnect it from the ship and let it run out, thus freeing the ship from her anchor.—**Wire cables**, cables formed by wires, sometimes twisted about each other, but, when used for suspension-bridges, more commonly laid parallel, bound together, wrapped with canvas, and then served, or wound with wire, and painted. Each wire is separately stretched and tested.

cable (kā'bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cabled*, ppr. *cabling*. [< *cable*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To fasten with a cable.

> Cast out the *cabled* stone upon the strand.
> *J. Dyer*, Fleece, ii.

2. In *arch.*, to fill (the flutes of columns) with cables or cylindrical pieces.—**3.** [Cf. equiv. *wire*, *v.*] To transmit by a telegraph-cable.

II. *intrans.* To send a message by a telegraph-cable.

cable-bend (kā'bl-bend), *n.* *Naut.*: (*a*) A small rope formerly used to fasten the ends of a rope cable so as to secure the knot by which it is attached to the anchor-ring. (*b*) The knot or clinch by which a cable is attached to an anchor.

cable-car (kā'bl-kär), *n.* A car used in a cable-railroad.

cable-carrier (kā'bl-kar"i-ėr), *n.* A tub or basket suspended from grooved wheels traveling on a cable, or directly attached to a moving cable, and used to transport sand, minerals, or other materials on a wire ropeway. See *ropeway*.

cabled (kā'bld), *a.* [< *cable*, *n.*, + *-ed*².] **1.** Fastened or supplied with a cable or cables.—**2.** In *arch.*, having the ornament called a cable.—**Cabled flute**, [illegible]

cable-drilling (kā'bl-dril"ing), *n.* Same as *rope-drilling*.

cablegram (kā'bl-gram), *n.* [Irreg. < *cable* + *-gram*, as in *telegram*.] A message sent by a submarine telegraph-cable; a cable-dispatch. [Colloq.]

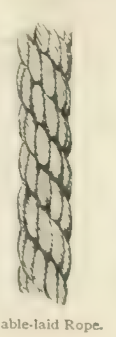
cable-gripper (kā'bl-grip"ėr), *n.* [illegible] upon a cable itself to prevent the cable from paying out.

cable-hatband (kā'bl-hat"band), *n.* A band [illegible] of a twisted cord, worn in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, [illegible]

> [illegible]
> [illegible]

cable-hook (kā'bl-hůk), *n.* A gripping device [illegible] cable.

cable-laid (kā'bl-lād), *a.* **1.** *Naut.*, formed of three [illegible] plain-laid or ordinary rope. [illegible] pervious to water, but cable-laid rope is about 30 per cent. weaker than plain-laid rope of the same size. Rope cables are from 10 to 26 inches in circumference. **2.** Twisted after the manner of a cable: as, a *cable-laid* gold chain.



Cable-laid Rope.

cable-molding (kā'bl-mōl"ding), *n.* Same as *cable*, 3.

cable-nipper (kā'bl-nip"ėr), *n.* A device for securing to a cable the messenger or rope by which it is handled.

cable-railroad (kā'bl-rāl"rōd), *n.* A street- or other railroad in which the cars are moved by an endless cable traveling in a small tunnel under the roadway, and kept in motion by a stationary engine. Motion is communicated to the cars by means of a grip extended through a slot in the covering of the tunnel, and so arranged as to be under the control of the brakeman.

cable-road (kā'bl-rōd), *n.* See *cable-railroad*.

cable-screw (kā'bl-skrö), *n.* A small screw resembling a twisted cord, used as a fastening for the soles of boots and shoes.

cable's-length (kā'blz-length), *n.* An approximate measure of length, regarded, in maneuvering, as 100 fathoms (600 feet = about $\frac{1}{10}$ of a nautical mile) and in ordinary use as 120 fathoms (720 feet = the length of a chain or rope cable).

cable-stopper (kā'bl-stop"ėr), *n.* *Naut.*, a device to prevent a cable from running out. It generally consists of a short piece of stout rope, with a hook in one end and a knot or toggle in the other. One end is hooked to a ring-bolt in the deck, and the other is lashed to the cable. See *stopper*.

cablet (kā'blet), *n.* [Dim. of *cable*. Cf. F. *câblot* and *câbleau*, cablet.] A little cable; specifically, any cable-laid rope under 9 inches in circumference.

cable-tier (kā'bl-tēr), *n.* The place in the hold of a ship where rope cables are stowed.

cable-tire (kā'bl-tīr), *n.* A large rope for raising weights.

cable-tools (kā'bl-tölz), *n. pl.* Tools used in cable-drilling or rope-drilling. The length of the set of tools attached to the rope, or used in rope-drilling, in Pennsylvania, is about 62 feet, and the weight nearly a ton. The separate parts are the rope-socket, sinker-bar, jars, auger-stem, and bit.

cableway (kā'bl-wā), *n.* A taut wire or other cable over which a car carrying a hanging load rolls, propelled by a hauling-rope or other power.

cabling (kā'bling), *n.* [< *cable*, *n.*, 3 (*b*), + *-ing*¹.] **1.** The filling of the flutes of a column with cable-moldings. Hence—**2.** The cable-moldings themselves.

cablish (kab'lish), *n.* [< OF. **cablis*, *chablis*, F. *chablis*, wind-fallen wood (ML. *cablicia*) (cf. equiv. OF. *cable*, *caable*, pl. *caables*, equiv. to *chablis*), < **cabler*, *chabler*, in comp. *accabler*, cast down: see *accable*.] In *old forest law*, wind-fall wood: wood thrown down by tempestuous weather: also sometimes applied to brushwood.

cabman (kab'man), *n.*; pl. *cabmen* (-men). [< *cab*¹ + *man*.] The driver of a cab.

cabob, kabob (ka-bob'), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Pers. *kabāb*, *kabab*, roast meat, < *kab*, an ox.] **1.** An Oriental dish consisting of small pieces of beef or mutton, seasoned with pepper, salt, ginger, etc., and basted with oil and garlic while being roasted on a skewer or spit, sweet herbs being sometimes placed between the pieces.

> [illegible] roasted in small pieces that may be eat without dividing.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. [illegible]

2. An Anglo-Indian name for roast meat in general. *Yule and Burnell.* **3.** A leg of mutton stuffed with white herrings and sweet herbs. *Wright.*

Also spelled *kabab*, *cabab*.

cabob, kabob (ka-bob'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cabobbed*, *kabobbed*, ppr. *cabobbing*, *kabobbing*. [< *cabob*, *n.*] To make cabob of; roast, as a leg of mutton, with savory herbs, spices, etc., at a quick fire. *Sir T. Herbert.* Also spelled *kabab*, *cobob*.

caboceer (kab-o-sēr'), *n.* [Prob. < Pg. *cabeceira*, the head, chief, < *cabeça*, the head: see *cabeça*.] The name given to local governors in western Africa appointed by the king over towns or districts.

> [illegible] peeped in at an open door, and found [illegible] twenty [illegible] private fetish-men [illegible] performing [illegible]
> *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. [illegible]

cabochet, *n.* [< OF. *caboche*, the head, < It. *capocchia*, knob of a stick, etc., < *capo*, < L. *caput*, head. As a fish-name, cf. *cabos*, eel-pout, MD. *kabuys-hoofd*, the bullhead, from the same ult. source; OF. *cabot*, "the gull-fish, bullhead, miller's-thumb"; *cabote*, "as *cabot*; or (more properly) a gurnard" (Cotgrave): see *caboshed*, *cabbage*¹, *cabbage*², and cf. the E. name *bullhead*.] **1.** A head. See *cabbage*².—**2.** A name of the miller's-thumb or bullhead.—**3.** A tadpole. *E. D.*

caboched, *a.* See *caboshed*.

cabochon (ka-bō-shôṅ'), *n.* [F. (= Sp. *cabujon* = Pg. *cabuchão*), < *caboche*, head, pate: see *caboche*.] A polished but uncut precious stone.—**En cabochon**, in the style of a cabochon, that is, rounded convex on top, and flat, concave, or convex on the back, without facets. Garnets, turquoise, moonstone, cat's-eye, asteria, and other gems are cut in this form.

cabocle (ka-bok'le), *n.* The Brazilian name of a mineral resembling red jasper, found in the diamond-producing sand of Bahia. It contains phosphoric acid, alumina, lime, baryta, protoxid of iron, and water.

Cabomba (ka-bom'bä), *n.* [Native Guiana name.] A genus of aquatic plants, known as *water-shields*, of the natural order *Nymphæaceæ*, with small shield-shaped floating leaves and finely dissected submerged ones, and small trimerous flowers. There are two or three species, natives of the warmer portions of America, of which one species, *C. Caroliniana*, is found in stagnant waters along the southern coast of the United States. *Cabomba* was formerly classed in a separate family *Cabombaceæ* with the single other genus *Hydropeltis* or *Brasenia*, the North American water-shield. See *Hydropeltis*.

caboodle (ka-bö'dl), *n.* [A slang term, conjectured to be a corruption of *kit and boodle*: see *boodle*¹.] Crowd; pack; lot; company: used only with *whole*: as, the *whole caboodle* (that is, the whole number, crowd, or quantity). [Slang.]

> It would not even make me raise my eyebrows to hear to-morrow morning that the *whole caboodle* had been sold out.
> *New York Times*, Sept. 2, 1887.

> The *whole caboodle* came out and fell upon me.
> *Picayune* (New Orleans), Feb. 23, 1858.

cabook (ka-bök'), *n.* The name given in Ceylon to a rock which is there extensively used as a building-stone. It is gneiss in a peculiar stage of decomposition, and, although soft and easily quarried, it hardens on exposure to the air. The gneiss contains much magnetic iron disseminated through it, and it is the decomposition of this mineral which gives to the soil the ferruginous tinge conspicuous in parts of Ceylon.

cabooleat (ka-bö'lẹ̄-at), *n.* [< Hind. *kabuliyat*, a written agreement, < *kabul*, consent.] An agreement made between the Indian government and the zemindars, or feudatory landholders, for the farming, management, and collection of the revenue.

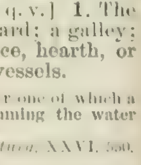
caboose (ka-bös'), *n.* [Also *coboose*; < D. *kabuis* = MLG. *kabuse*, LG. *kabuse*, *kabüse* (> G. *kabuse*) = Dan. *kabys* = Sw. *kabysa*; also E. *camboose*, < F. *cambuse*, < D. *kombuis*, a ship's galley, formerly also a booth, hut, store-room; perhaps from same root as *cabin*, q. v.] **1.** The cook-room or kitchen on shipboard; a galley; specifically, the inclosed fireplace, hearth, or stove used for cooking on small vessels.

> The lawn is studded with *cabooses*, over one of which a Councillor may be seen carefully skimming the water covering his twelve-pound salmon.
> *The Century*, XXVI. 550.

2. A car for the use of the conductor, brakemen, etc., on a freight-train. [U. S.]

cabos (ka-bos'), *n.* [See *caboche*.] A name of the eel-pout.

caboshed, caboched (ka-bosht'), *a.* [< *caboche* + *-ed*², after F. *caboché*, < *caboche*, a head: see *caboche*, *cabbage*².] In *her.*, represented alone and affronté: said of the head of a stag or roe-buck when no part of the neck is seen. Also *cabossed*, *cabaged*.



Stag's Head Caboshed.

cabossed (ka-bost'), *a.* Same as *caboshed*.

cabot (ka-bō'), *n.* [F. dial.] A dry measure in general use in the island of Jersey. The small cabot used for wheat is [illegible] of an English bushel. The large cabot, for barley, etc., is one third larger. As with the bushel, equivalent weights are used, which vary with the [illegible] of the material.

cabotage (kab'ọ-tāj), *n.* [F. (= It. *cabottaggio*), < *caboter*, coast, lit. go from cape to cape, < Sp. *cabo*, cape: see *cape*².] *Naut.*, navigation along a coast; coasting-trade.

cabré (ka-brā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *cabrer*, rear, < OF. *cabre* (F. *chèvre*), < Sp. *cabra*, < L. *capra*, a she-goat, fem. of *caper*, a he-goat: see *caper*^{1}. Cf. *cabriole*.] In *her.*, represented as rearing: said of a horse.

cabrerite (ka-brē'rīt), *n.* [< *Cabrera* (see def.) + *-ite*^{2}.] A hydrous arseniate of nickel and magnesium, occurring in fibrous or granular masses of an apple-green color: first found in the Sierra Cabrera, Spain.

cabrilla (ka-bril'ạ̈; Sp. pron. kä-brē'lyä), *n.* [Sp., a fish (see def. (*a*)), a prawn, also a little goat, dim. of *cabra*, a goat: see *caper*^{1}.] A name of certain serranoid fishes. (*a*) In Spain, *Serranus cabrilla*, a fish of the Mediterranean. See *Serranus*. (*b*) *Epinephelus capreolus*, a fish of a brown color, with round dark spots and two large black [illegible] at the base of the spinous dorsal fin, partly extending on the fin, and with a few rounded pale spots on the body, and all the fins spotted. It is common in the Caribbean sea and along the Florida coast, and is an excellent food-fish. (*c*) *Paralabrax clathratus*, a grayish-green fish with obscure broad dusky streaks and bars which form reticulations on the sides, and shaded with dark color along the middle of the sides. It abounds along the southern coast of California.

cabriole† (kab'ri-ōl), *n.* Same as *capriole*.

cabriolet (kab-ri-ọ-lā'), *n.* [= G. *kabriolet* = Bohem. *kabrioletka*, etc., < F. *cabriolet*, dim., < *cabriole*, a leap: see *capriole*. Now shortened to *cab*: see *cab*^{1}.] Properly, a covered one-horse carriage with two wheels: now often made with four wheels and a calash top. See *cab*^{1}.

cabrit (kab'rit), *n.* [< Sp. *cabrito*, a kid, = OF. *cabrit*, F. *cabri*, a kid, = Pr. *cabril*, < ML. *capritus*, a goat, < L. *caper*, a goat.] A name of the American pronghorn, *Antilocapra americana*.

cabrite (kab'rīt), *n.* [NL. *Cabrita*, appar. < Sp. *cabrita*, a she-kid, kidskin dressed, fem. of *cabrito*, a kid, dim. of *cabra*, a goat.] A lizard of the family *Lacertidæ*, *Cabrita leschnoulti*, with the lower eyelid partly transparent and movable. It is an inhabitant of central and southern India.

cabrouet (kab-rö'et), *n.* [Appar. a modification of *cabriolet*, q. v.] A kind of cart used on sugar-plantations in the southern United States.

cab-stand (kab'stand), *n.* A place where cabs stand for hire.

cabure†, *n.* A small Brazilian owl, the choliba of Azara, the *Scops brasiliensis* of modern naturalists. [Not in use.]

caburn† (kab'ėrn), *n.* [Origin unknown: said to be connected with *cable*.] *Naut.*, a small line made of spun-yarn, to bind cables, seize tackles, etc.

cacagogue† (kak'a-gog), *n.* [< Gr. κακκή, excrement, + ἀγωγός, drawing, leading, < ἄγειν, drive, lead.] An ointment made of alum and honey, applied to the anus to produce evacuation.

cacain (ka-kā'in), *n.* [< *cacao* + *-in*^{2}.] In *chem.*, the essential principle of cacao.

Cacalia (ka-kā'li-ä), *n.* [L., < Gr. κακαλία, a plant not identified, perhaps colt's-foot.] A genus of *Compositæ*, nearly related to *Senecio*, with which it is sometimes united, but mostly of different habit. The species are white-flowered perennials, natives of North America and Asia; nine are found in the eastern United States. Commonly known as *Indian plantain*.

cacam (kak'am), *n.* [Ar. Heb. *khakham*.] A wise man: an official designation among the Jews, synonymous with *rabbin*. *Coles*, 1717.

> They have it [the Law] stuck in the jambs of their dores, and covered with glasse; written by their *cacams*, and signed with the names of God.
> *Sandys*, Travailes (1652), p. 114.

> The Talmud is stuffed with the traditions of their Rabbins and *Cacams*. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 8.

cacao (ka-kā'ō), *n.* [= D. Dan. Sw. G. Russ., etc., *kakao* = F. *cacao* = It. *caccao*, < Sp. *cacao* = Pg. *cacao*, *cacau*, < Mex. *cacauatl*, cacao (according to Señor Jesus Sanchez, orig. a Nahuatl word). Cf. Sp. *cacahual*, *cacaotal* = Pg. *cacaual*, a plantation of chocolate-trees; Pg. *cacaueiro* = F. *cacaoyer*, a chocolate-tree. See *cocoa*^{2}.] The chocolate-tree, *Theobroma Cacao*, natural order *Sterculiaceæ*. The cacao is a small evergreen tree, from 16 to 40 feet high when growing wild, a native of tropical America, and much cultivated there and to some extent in Asia and Africa. Its fruit is a somewhat pear-shaped pointed pod, 10-furrowed, from 5 to 10 inches long, and contains numerous large seeds embedded in a sweet pulp. These seeds are very nutritive, containing 50 per cent. of fat, are of an agreeable flavor, and are used, both in their fresh state and when dried, as an article of food. The seeds when roasted and divested of their husks and crushed are known as *cocoa-nibs*. These are ground into an oily paste, and mixed with sugar and flavoring matters, to make chocolate, the most important product of the cacao. (See *chocolate*.) Cocoa consists of the nibs alone, either unground or ground, dried, and powdered, or of the crude paste dried in flakes. Broma consists of the dry powder of the seeds after a thorough expression of the oil. A decoction is also made from the husks alone, under the name of *cocoa-shells*. These substances, containing the alkaloid theobromine, analogous to thein and caffein, are very extensively used as substitutes for tea and coffee. The oil from the seeds, called *cacao-butter*, is solid at ordinary temperatures, and has a pleasant odor and chocolate-like taste. It is used for suppositories, and for making soap, pomatums, etc.

[illegible]

cacao-butter (ka-kā'ō-but"ėr), *n.* The oil expressed from the seeds of the chocolate-tree, *Theobroma Cacao*. See *cacao*.

cacao-nut (ka-kā'ō-nut), *n.* The fruit of the *Theobroma Cacao*. See *cacao*.

cacated†, *a.* [< L. *cacatus*, pp. of *cacare*: see *cack*^{1}.] Defiled with excrement.

> [illegible] to be *cacated*, say so.
> *Massinger*, *Middleton*, *and Rowley*, The Old Law, v. 1.

cacatory (kak'ạ-tō-ri), *a.* [< NL. *cacatorius*, < L. as if *cacator, < *cacare*, pp. *cacatus*: see *cack*^{1}.] Pertaining to or characterized by the discharge of excrement from the bowels.—**Cacatory fever**, a kind of intermittent fever accompanied by copious alvine discharges.

Cacatua (kak-ạ-tū'ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1818), < Malay *kakatūa*: see *cockatoo*.] A genus of parrots, of the family *Psittacidæ* and subfamily *Cacatuinæ*, containing the typical cockatoos. The species are of rather large size for this family, with short, square tails, and a beautiful erectile crest; white is the usual color, the crest being tinged with yellow or rosy. There are upward of 14 species, all East Indian, Papuan, or Australian. *C. galerita* is the large sulphur-crested cockatoo; *C. sulphurea*, the smaller sulphur-crested; other species are *C. ducorpsi*, *C. leadbeateri*, and *C. roseicapilla*. In *Cacatua* proper there is only one carotid artery, an anomaly in this group of birds. Also later called *Plyctolophus*. See cut under *cockatoo*.

Cacatuidæ (kak-ạ-tū'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cacatua* + *-idæ*.] The cockatoos as a separate family of birds. See *Cacatuinæ*.

Cacatuinæ (kak″a-tụ̄-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cacatua* + *-inæ*.] The cockatoos, a subfamily of *Psittacidæ*, represented by *Cacatua*. They have the orbital ring completely ossified, a bony bridge over the temporal fossa, the left carotid artery normal, and no ambiens muscle. They are birds of medium and large size, with greatly hooked bills, short square tails, and an erectile crest. Besides the genus *Cacatua* and its subdivisions, containing the white cockatoos, this group includes *Calyptorhynchus*, the black cockatoos, and *Microglossa*, cockatoos with very large bills and slender tongues. All are included in the geographical range given for *Cacatua*. The subfamily is sometimes raised to the rank of a family under the name of *Cacatuidæ*. Also called *Plictolophinæ*.

Caccabinæ (kak-ạ-bī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1855), < *Caccabis* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of gallinaceans, of the family *Tetraonidæ* or *Perdicidæ*, typified by the genus *Caccabis*; the rock-partridges of the old world. Besides the several species of *Caccabis*, this group includes *Lerwa nivicola* of Tibet, and the Asiatic species of *Tetraogallus*. The term is not much used, the species being generally associated with the *Perdicinæ*.

Caccabis (kak'ạ-bis), *n.* [NL. (Kaup, 1829), < Gr. κακκαβίς, another form of κακκάβη (usually called πέρδιξ), a partridge. Cf. *cackle*.] A genus of old-world partridges, sometimes giving name to a subfamily *Caccabinæ*; the typical rock-partridges. [illegible] *petrosa* are European species; others inhabit northern [illegible] is the Barbary partridge.

[illegible]

cacchet†, *v.* A Middle English form of *catch*^{1}.

cachæmia, cachæmic. See *cachemia*, *cachemic*.

cachalot (kach'- or kash'ạ-lot), *n.* [Also *cacholot*; F. *cachalot*, Sp. *cachalote*, Russ. *kashalotŭ*, G. *kaschalot*, *kaschelot*, Sw. *kaschelot*, Dan. *kaskelot*, D. *kazilot*; of unknown origin, perhaps Eskimo: cf. "Greenland *kigutilik*" (Webster's Dict.). French etymologists derive the F. word from the L., and that from Catalan *quichal*, tooth, "because the animal is armed with teeth."] 1. A name of the sperm-whale, *Physeter* or *Catodon macrocephalus*, a large toothed cetacean of the family *Physeteridæ* or *Catodontidæ*, having teeth in the lower jaw [illegible] a length of 80 feet. [illegible] —2. *pl.* The sperm-whales as a family of cetaceans; the *Physeteridæ*. [illegible]

cache^1 (kash), *n.* [< F. *cache*, [illegible] < *cacher*, hide, < L. *coactare*, press together, constrain, [illegible] of *cogere*, constrain, force: see *cogent*. The term was adopted into E. from the speech of the Canadian voyageurs of the Hudson's Bay country.] 1. A place of concealment, especially in the ground or under a cairn.—2. A store of provisions or other things deposited in such a place of concealment, for present convenience or for future use.

> [illegible]

> Greater care should be taken in the caching of provisions [illegible] wolves [illegible]

cache^1 (kash), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cached*, ppr. *caching*. [< *cache*^{1}, *n.*] To conceal, generally by burying in the ground or under a cairn.

> We left Irving Bay on the 30th of June, *caching* all our heavy stuff in order to lighten the sled as much as possible. *W. H. Gilder*, Schwatka's Search, p. 131.

> Spear and arrow heads have been found *cached*.
> *Smithsonian Report*, [illegible]

cache^2†, *v.* A Middle English form of *catch*^{1}. *Chaucer*.

cachectic (ka-kek'tik), *a.* [< L. *cachecticus*, < Gr. καχεκτικός, < καχεξία, cachexy: see *cachexy*.] Pertaining to or characterized by cachexy.

> [illegible]

cachectical (ka-kek'ti-kạl), *a.* Same as *cachectic*.

> [illegible]

cachelcoma (kak-el-kō'mạ̈), *n.*; pl. *cachelcomata* (-mạ-tạ̈). [NL., < Gr. κακός, bad, + ἕλκωμα, sore, ulcer, [illegible], ulcerate, < [illegible] = L. *ulcus*, ulcer: see *ulcer*.] A foul or malignant ulcer.

cachemia (ka-kē'mi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κακός, bad, + αἷμα, blood.] A morbid state of the blood. Also spelled *cachæmia*.

cachemic (ka-kē'mik), *a.* [< *cachemia* + *-ic*.] Affected with cachemia. Also spelled *cachæmic*.

cachemire (kash'mēr), *n.* A French spelling of *cashmere*.

cache-pot (kash'pot), *n.* [< F. *cacher*, hide, + *pot*, pot.] An ornamental pot or covering for concealing a common flower-pot containing plants kept in an apartment.

cachet (ka-shā'), *n.* [F., < *cacher*, hide: see *cache*^{1}, *n.*] A seal.—**Lettre de cachet**, in *French hist.*, a letter or order under seal; a private letter of state: a name given especially to a written order proceeding from [illegible] eighteenth centuries, as a warrant for the imprisonment without trial of a person obnoxious for any reason to the government, often for life or for a long period, and on [illegible] the Revolution.

cachexia (ka-kek'si-ạ̈), *n.* [NL.: see *cachexy*.] Same as *cachexy*.

cachexy (ka-kek'si), *n.* [< NL. *cachexia*, < Gr. [illegible]] A morbid condition of the body, resulting either from general disease (as syphilitic cachexy) or from a local disease.—**Negro cachexy**, a propensity for eating dirt, peculiar to the natives of the West Indies and Africa.

cachibou (kash'i-bö), *n.* [Native name.] An aromatic resin obtained from *Bursera gummifera*, a tree of the West Indies, Mexico, and Central America. It resembles carauna, from an allied tree of the same region. Also called *chibou*.

cachinnation (kak-i-nā'shon), *n.* [< L. *cachin*-[illegible], pp. *cachinnatus*, laugh loudly or immoderately; imitative, like Gr. *κα*-[illegible], and AS. *ceahhetan*, of same sense. Cf. E. *cackle*, *gaggle*, *giggle*, *chuckle*, and *cough*.] Loud or immoderate laughter.

> [illegible] grimaces . . . attended this unusual *cachinnation*.
> *Scott*, Guy Mannering.

> [illegible] appended to his memory.
> *Hawthorne*, Twice-Told Tales.

cachinnatory (ka-kin'a-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *cachinnare*; see *cachinnation*.] Of or pertaining to cachinnation; relating to or consisting in loud laughter.

> [illegible] of course, I replied to the best of my *cachinnatory* powers.
> *Bulwer*, Pelham, xxxvi.

cacholong (kash'ō-long), *n.* [Said to be < *Cach*, the name of a river in Bokhara, + Kalmuck *cholong*, stone.] A variety of opal, often called *pearl-opal*, usually milk-white, sometimes grayish- or yellowish-white, in color, and opaque or slightly translucent at the edges. It often envelops [illegible], the two minerals being united by insensible shades.

cacholot, *n.* See *cachalot*.

cachou (ka-shö'), *n.* [F.: see *cashew*.] A sweetmeat, generally in the form of a pill, made of the extracts of licorice, cashew-nut, gum, etc., used by tobacco-smokers and others to sweeten the breath.

cachucha (ka-chö'chä), *n.* [Sp. (> Pg. *cachucha*), a dance, also a kind of cap, also (in America) a small boat.] **1.** A Spanish dance similar to the bolero.—**2.** A musical piece in triple rhythm, like the bolero.

cachunde (ka-chön'de), *n.* [Sp., = Pg. *cachunde*.] A medicine composed of many aromatic ingredients (musk, amber, cutch, mastic, aloes, rhubarb, etc.), highly celebrated in India and China as an antidote, stomachic, and antispasmodic.

Cacicus (kas'i-kus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1799–1800), < *cacique*, q. v. Cf. *Cassicus*.] **1.** A genus of American oscine passerine birds, the caciques, of the family *Icteridæ*, comprehending numerous species of Mexico and Central and South America, typical forms of which have a large bill, very stout at the base, rising upon the forehead somewhat like a casque. Such are *C. persicus* (Linnæus) and *C. hæmorrhous* (Linnæus). Now usually spelled *Cassicus*.—**2.** A genus of *Coleoptera*, of the family *Melolonthidæ*.

cacique (ka-sēk'), *n.* [= F. *cacique*, < Sp. Pg. *cacique*, of Haytian origin.] **1.** The title of native princes or head chiefs of Hayti, Cuba, Peru, Mexico, and other regions of America, who were found reigning there when these countries were discovered by the Spaniards. Also applied to the chiefs of independent tribes of Indians in modern times.—**2.** In the Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina, 1669, a dignitary of the next rank to the landgraves. There were to be two in each county.—**3.** A bird of the genus *Cacicus* (which see).

Also written *cassique*, *cazique*, *cazic*.

cack¹ (kak), *v. i.* [Also *cacky*, *cackie*; < ME. *cakken* = D. *kakken* = LG. *kakken* = G. *kacken* = Dan. *kakke*; prob., like It. *cacare* = Sp. *cagar* = [illegible] = Pol. *kakac*, < L. *cacare* = Gr. *κακκᾶν*, of same sense.] To ease the body by stool. *Pope*.

cack¹ (kak), *n.* [Also *cacky*, *cackie*; < *cack*¹, *v.* Cf. OF. *caca*, excrement.] Human excrement: usually in the plural. [Scotch.]

cack² (kak), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A shoe-[illegible]

cackerel† (kak'ėr-el), *n.* [< OF. *caquerel*, *ca*-[illegible]

[illegible]

laying an egg or by a goose when excited or alarmed.

> Those Spanish Creoles, however they may afterwards *cackle*, like to lay their plans noiselessly, like a hen in a barn.
> *G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 94.

> When every goose is *cackling*. *Shak.*, M. of V., v. i.

2. To laugh with a broken noise like the cackling of a goose; giggle.

> Nic grinned, *cackled*, and laughed till he was like to kill himself.
> *Arbuthnot*, John Bull.

3. To prate; prattle; tattle; talk in a silly manner. *Johnson*.

cackle (kak'l), *n.* [< *cackle*, *v.*] **1.** The shrill repeated cry of a goose or hen.

> The silver goose before the shining gate
> There flew, and by her *cackle* sav'd the state.
> *Dryden*, Æneid, viii. 872.

2. Idle talk; silly prattle.

> There is a buzz and *cackle* all round regarding the sermon.
> *Thackeray*, Newcomes, I. xi.

cackler (kak'lėr), *n.* **1.** A fowl that cackles.—**2.** One who giggles.—**3.** A telltale; a tattler. *Johnson*.

cackling-cheat†, *n.* A chicken. [Old slang.]

cacky (kak'i), *v.* and *n.* Same as *cack*¹.

caco (ka-kō'), *n.* A Brazilian mining term for the sugary quartz found in some gold-veins.

caco-. [L. etc. *caco-*, < Gr. *κακός*, bad.] An element in some words of Greek origin, meaning bad.

cacocholia (kak-ō-kō'li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κακός*, bad, + *χολή*, bile.] A morbid state of the bile.

cacocholy† (ka-kok'ō-li), *n.* Same as *cacocholia*.

cacochylia (kak-ō-kil'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κακός*, bad, + *χυλός*, juice: see *chyle*.] Indigestion or depraved chylification.

cacochyly† (ka-kok'i-li), *n.* Same as *cacochylia*.

cacochymia (kak-ō-kim'i-ä), *n.* [NL., also in E. form *cacochymy*, < Gr. *κακοχυμία*, < *κακός*, bad, + *χυμός*, juice: see *chyme*.] A morbid state of the fluids of the body; "abundance of corrupt humors in the body, caused by bad nourishment, or by ill digestion" (*E. Phillips*, 1706).

cacochymic (kak-ō-kim'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *cacochymia* + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* Having the fluids of the body vitiated, especially the blood.

II. *n.* A dyspeptic; one suffering from cacochymia.

cacodemon, cacodæmon (kak-ō-dē'mon), *n.* [ML. *cacodæmon*, an evil spirit, < Gr. *κακοδαίμων*, possessed of an evil spirit, also (as a noun) an evil spirit, < *κακός*, bad, evil, + *δαίμων*, spirit, demon.] **1.** An evil spirit; a devil.

> Hie thee to hell for shame, and leave this world,
> Thou *cacodæmon*! *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 3.

2. In *med.*, the nightmare.—**3.** In *astrol.*, the twelfth house of a scheme or figure of the heavens: so called from its signifying dreadful things, such as secret enemies, great losses, imprisonment, etc. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

cacodemonial (kak″ō-dē-mō'ni-al), *a.* [< *cacodemon* + *-i-al*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a cacodemon or evil spirit.

cacodemonize (kak-ō-dē'mon-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cacodemonized*, ppr. *cacodemonizing*. [< *cacodemon* + *-ize*.] To turn into a cacodemon. *Southey*.

cacodoxical (kak-ō-dok'si-kal), *a.* [< *cacodoxy* + *-ic-al*.] Erroneous; heretical.

cacodoxy (kak'ō-dok-si), *n.*; pl. *cacodoxies* (-siz). [< Gr. *κακοδοξία*, heterodoxy, wrong opinion, < *κακόδοξος*, heterodox, < *κακός*, bad, + *δόξα*, opinion, doctrine.] A false or wrong opinion or opinions; erroneous doctrine, especially in matters of religion: heresy.

cacodyl, cacodyle (kak'ō-dil, -dīl), *n.* [< Gr. *κακώδης*, having a bad smell (< *κακός*, bad, + *ὄζειν*, smell), + *ὕλη*, matter.] Dimethyl arsine, $As(CH_3)_2$, a metalloid radical, a compound of arsenic, hydrogen, and carbon. It [illegible]

cacodylic (kak-ō-dil'ik), *a.* [< *cacodyl* + *-ic*.] Containing the basic radical cacodyl.—**Cacodylic** acid, [illegible]

cacœconomy (kak-ē-kon'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *κακός*, bad, + [illegible], economy [illegible]: see *economy*.] Bad management; [illegible] administration. [Rare.]

> [illegible]

cacoëpy (kak'ō-ep-i), *n.* [< Gr. *κακοέπεια*, faulty language, < *κακός*, bad, + *ἔπος*, word.] Incorrect pronunciation; mispronunciation: opposed to *orthoëpy*.

> Orthoëpy is entirely independent of phonology, and phonology finds in orthoëpy only the materials upon which it works, which indeed it finds no less in *cacoëpy*.
> *R. G. White*, Every-day English, p. 40.

cacoëthes (kak-ō-ē'thēz), *n.* [L., < Gr. *κακόηθες*, an ill habit, neut. of *κακοήθης*, ill-disposed, malignant, < *κακός*, bad, ill, + *ἦθος*, habit, custom: see *ethics*.] A bad custom or habit; a bad disposition. **Cacoethes loquendi**, a mania for talking; morbid desire for gossip or speechmaking. **Cacoethes scribendi**, a morbid propensity for writing; an itch for authorship. The phrase is taken from Juvenal (Satires, vii. 52).

cacogalactia (kak″ō-ga-lak'ti-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κακός*, bad, + *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk.] In *pathol.*, a bad condition of the milk.

cacogalia (kak-ō-gā'li-ä), *n.* [NL.] Same as *cacogalactia*.

cacogastric (kak-ō-gas'trik), *a.* [< Gr. *κακός*, bad, + *γαστήρ*, the stomach, + *-ic*. See *gastric*.] Pertaining to a disordered stomach; characterized by dyspepsia; dyspeptic.

> The woes that chequer this imperfect *cacogastric* state of existence. *Carlyle*, Misc., III. 221.

cacogenesis (kak-ō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κακός*, bad, + *γένεσις*, generation: see *genesis*.] In *med.*, a morbid formation, whether congenital, as a monstrosity, or of later development, as a tumor.

cacographic (kak-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *cacography* + *-ic*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to cacography or bad writing; ill-written.—**2.** Pertaining to or characterized by bad spelling; wrongly spelled.

cacographical (kak-ō-graf'i-kal), *a.* Same as *cacographic*.

cacography (ka-kog'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *cacographie*, bad spelling, a collection of ill-spelled words for correction, < Gr. *κακός*, bad, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write; formed in antithesis to *orthography*.] Bad writing or spelling.

cacolet (kak'ō-lā), *n.* [F., used orig. in the Pyrenees, and perhaps of Basque origin.] A kind of pannier in the form of a seat, fixed on the back of a mule or horse, for carrying travelers in mountainous districts, or sick or wounded persons. It is composed of strong iron rods with joints, [illegible] by bands of strong cloth, the arrangement of the [illegible] affording sufficient elasticity to permit the occupant to sit or lie. Military cacolets are of two kinds: one in the form of two arm-chairs suspended one on either side of a mule, used by persons not too severely wounded; the other in the form of a bed laid at length along the mule's back. The French introduced the use of cacolets during the Crimean war [illegible].

Cacolet, or Mule-chair.

cacology (ka-kol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *cacologie*, < Gr. *κακολογία*, evil-speaking, abuse, vituperation, < *κακολόγος*, speaking evil, slanderous, < *κακός*, bad, + *λέγειν*, speak. The rhetorical sense is modern.] **1**†. An evil speaking. *Bailey*, 1727.—**2.** A bad choice of words in writing or speaking; also, vicious pronunciation.

> [illegible] with his customers and pretended to correct their *cacology*, provincialisms, and other defects.
> *Foote*, in Jon Bee's Samuel Foote.

cacomixl (kak'ō-mik-sl), *n.* [Mex.] See *Bassaris*, 1.

caconym (kak'ō-nim), *n.* [< Gr. *κακός*, bad, + *ὄνυμα*, *ὄνομα*, a name.] A bad name for anything; a name which is in any way undesirable or objectionable. *Coues*.

caconymic (kak-ō-nim'ik), *a.* Pertaining to caconym or to caconymy. *Coues*.

caconymy (ka-kon'i-mi), *n.* [< *caconym* + *-y*. Cf. *synonymy*.] The use of caconyms; bad nomenclature or terminology. *Coues*.

cacoon (ka-kön'), *n.* [Also *kakuna*; an African name.] A commercial name for the large beans of the *Entada scandens*, natural order *Leguminosæ*, used for making scent-bottles, purses, etc.—**Antidote cacoon**, a name given in Jamaica to the *Feuillea cordifolia*, a woody cucurbitaceous climber of tropical America. The large seeds are purgative and emetic, and are used as a popular remedy for various diseases, and as an antidote against the poison of the manchineel, *Rhus toxicodendron*. See *Feuillea*.

cacophonia (kak-ọ-fō'ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL.] Same as *cacophony*.

cacophonic, cacophonical, cacophonious (kak-ọ-fon'ik, -fon'i-kạl, -fō'ni-us), *a.* Same as *cacophonous*.

cacophonous (ka-kof'ọ-nus), *a.* [< Gr. κακόφωνος, harsh-sounding: see *cacophony*.] Sounding harshly; ill-sounding; discordant: opposed to *euphonious*.

cacophony (ka-kof'ọ-ni), *n.*; pl. *cacophonies* (-niz). [< NL. *cacophonia*, < Gr. κακοφωνία, < κακόφωνος, harsh-sounding, < κακός, bad, + φωνή, sound, voice; in antithesis to *euphony*.] **1.** A combination of discordant sounds; specifically, in *rhet.*, a faulty choice or arrangement of words, producing inharmonious or discordant combinations of sounds, or too great frequency of such combinations as are for any reason unpleasant to the ear; also, the uncouth or disagreeable sound so produced: the opposite of *euphony*.

> The Lancashire folk speak quick and curt, omit letters, or sound three or four words all together: thus, I wou didd'n, or I woudyedd'd, is a *cacophony* which stands for I wish you would! *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 171.

2. In *pathol.*, a depraved voice; an altered state of the voice.

cacoplastic (kak-ọ-plas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. κακός, bad, + πλαστικός, < πλαστός, verbal adj. of πλάσσειν, form: see *plastic*. Cf. Gr. κακόπλαστος, ill-conceived.] In *pathol.*, susceptible of only a low degree of organization, as the indurations resulting from chronic inflammation, fibrocartilage, cirrhosis, etc. *Dunglison.*

cacopragia (kak-ọ-prā'ji-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κακοπραγία, ill-doing, < κακοπραγής, adj., ill-doing, < κακός, bad, + πράσσειν (√ *πραγ), do.] Disease of those viscera which minister to nutrition; depraved condition of the organic functions.

cacopragy (ka-kop'rạ-ji), *n.* Same as *cacopragia*.

cacosomium (kak-ọ-sō'mi-um), *n.*; pl. *cacosomia* (-ạ̈). [NL., < Gr. κακός, bad, + σῶμα, body.] A lazaretto for leprosy and other incurable diseases.

cacosyntheton (kak-ọ-sin'the-ton), *n.* [L., < Gr. κακός, bad, + σύνθετον, a compound, neut. of σύνθετος, put together: see *synthetic*.] A faulty composition, or joining together of words in a sentence. *Minsheu*, 1617. [Rare.]

cacotechny (kak'ọ-tek-ni), *n.* [< Gr. κακοτεχνία, < κακός, bad, + τέχνη, art.] A corruption or corrupt state of art. [Rare.]

cacothymia (kak-ọ-thim'i-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κακοθυμία, malevolence, < κακός, bad, + θυμός, mind.] In *pathol.*, a disordered state of the mind.

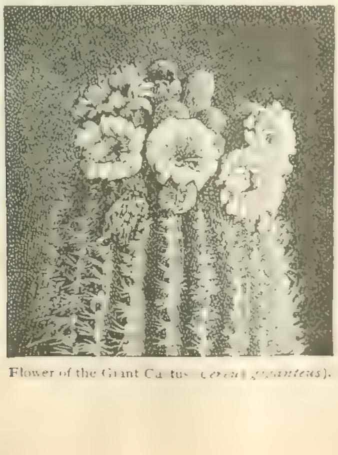
cacothymy (ka-koth'i-mi), *n.* Same as *cacothymia*.

cacotrophy (ka-kot'rọ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. κακός, bad, + τροφή, nourishment.] In *pathol.*, disordered nutrition.

cacoxene (kak'ọk-sēn), *n.* [< Gr. κακόξενος, unfriendly to strangers, inhospitable, < κακός, bad, + ξένος, a stranger, a guest.] A yellowish silky mineral, occurring in fibrous, radiating tufts. It is a hydrous phosphate of iron, and is found in the iron ore of Bohemia, to which its presence is an injury (hence its name). Also written *kakoxene, kakoxine.*

cacoxenite (ka-kok'sen-īt), *n.* [< *cacoxene* + *-ite*².] Same as *cacoxene*.

cacozyme (kak'ọ-zīm), *n.* [< Gr. κακός, bad, + ζυμή, leaven.] A microscopic organism, such as the bacteria, capable of producing disease.



Flower of the Giant Cactus (*Cereus giganteus*).

Cactaceæ (kak-tā'sẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *cactus* + *-aceæ.*] A very peculiar order of American polypetalous dicotyledonous plants, the cactus or Indian-fig family. They are green and fleshy, mostly without true leaves, are globular or columnar or jointed, and are usually armed with bundles of spines. The flowers have numerous sepals, petals, and stamens, and are often large and very showy. The fruit is usually a pulpy berry, with numerous seeds, frequently large and edible. They are natives mostly of dry and hot regions, where they form a permanent and characteristic part of the vegetation. The principal genera (all formerly included in the single Linnean genus *Cactus*) are *Mammillaria*, *Melocactus*, and *Echinocactus*, which are globose or oval plants, sometimes gigantic; *Cereus*, often climbing or erect and columnar, sometimes arborescent and 30 to 60 feet high; *Opuntia*, jointed and with the joints often flattened; and *Phyllocactus*, which is frequently cultivated in greenhouses for its large flowers, as are also other genera, both for their flowers and their curious forms. *Opuntia*, the prickly pear, is the only genus found wild in the northern United States. The order is of little economic value.

Giant Cactus (*Cereus giganteus*).

cactaceous (kak-tā'shius), *a.* [< NL. **cactaceus*. See *Cactaceæ*.] Pertaining to or resembling the *Cactaceæ*.

cactal (kak'tạl), *a.* [< *cactus* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, of or belonging to the cactus group or order of plants: as, the *cactal* alliance.

cacti, *n.* Plural of *cactus*.

cactin, cactine (kak'tin), *n.* [< *cactus* + *-in*², *-ine*².] The red coloring matter extracted from the fruit of some of the cacti.

cactus (kak'tus), *n.*; pl. *cacti* or *cactuses* (-tī, -tus-ez). [L., < Gr. κάκτος, a prickly plant.] The old and Linnean name for the group of plants, considered a single genus, which now form the order *Cactaceæ*. In popular use the name (with its plural *cacti*) is still applied to members of this order without distinction. The cochineal cactus is the *Opuntia Tuna*, *Nopalea cochinillifera*, and other species cultivated for the cochineal insect; the hedgehog cactus, species of *Echinocactus*; the melon or melon-thistle cactus, species of *Melocactus*; the nipple cactus, species of *Mamillaria*; the night-blooming cactus (or night-blooming cereus), *Cereus grandiflorus*, and other species; the old-man cactus, *Cereus senilis*, etc.

cactus-wren (kak'tus-ren), *n.* The name given by Coues to the wrens of the genus *Campylorhynchus*, from their frequenting and nesting in cactuses. The brown-headed cactus-wren is *C. brunneicapillus*; the St. Lucas cactus-wren is *C. affinis*. There are numerous other species of Mexico and Central America. See cut under *Campylorhynchus*.

cacumen (ka-kū'men), *n.*; pl. *cacumina* (-mi-nạ̈). [L., the top, peak, summit, point.] The top of anything. (*a*) In the pharmacopœia, the top of a plant. (*b*) In *anat.*, the culmen of the vermis superior of the cerebellum.—**Folium cacuminis.** See *folium*.

cacuminal (ka-kū'mi-nạl), *a.* [< L. *cacumen* (*cacumin-*), top, peak, summit, + *-al*.] Pertaining to a top or summit.

cacuminate† (ka-kū'mi-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *cacuminatus*, pp. of *cacuminare*, make pointed, < *cacumen* (*cacumin-*), point.] To make sharp or pointed. *Coles*, 1717.

cad (kad), *n.* [Prob. short for Sc. *cadie, caddie, caddy*, an errand-boy, etc.: see *caddie*.] **1.** A boy, a fellow: a general term of slight contempt applied originally to various classes of persons of a low grade. (*a*) An errand-boy; an assistant. (*b*) A bricklayer's assistant. (*c*) A thimble-rigger's confederate.

> I will appear to know no more of you than one of the *cads* of the thimble-rig knows of the pea-holder. *T. Hook.*

(*d*) A loafer; a hanger-on about inn-yards. (*e*) A passenger taken up surreptitiously by a stage-coach driver for his own perquisite. (*f*) The conductor of an omnibus.

> The conductor [illegible]

2. A mean, vulgar, ill-bred fellow of whatever social rank: a term of great contempt.

> There's a set of *cads* in that club that will say anything. *Thackeray.*

cadace†, *n.* An old spelling of *caddis*¹.

cadamba (ka-dam'bạ̈), *n.* [Hind. *kadam*.] A rubiaceous tree of India, *Nauclea* or *Anthocephalus Cadamba*, often mentioned by the poets of that country. It bears numerous [illegible] yellowish-brown flowers collected in dense balls. The deep-yellow wood of this and other species, also called *cadamba*, is used for furniture, flooring, packing-boxes, etc. Also written *kadamba*.

cadan (kad'ạn), *n.* [E. dial.; another form of *cadden*², q. v.] A local English name for the fry of the coal-fish. Also called *cadden*.

cadas†, *n.* An old spelling of *caddis*¹.

cadaster, cadastre (ka-das'tėr), *n.* [< F. *cadastre*, OF. *capdastre* = Sp. *catastro* = Pg. *cadastro* = It. *catastro, catasto* (ML. reflex *catastrum, catastum*), < ML. as if **capitastrum*, a survey and valuation of real property, prop. a register of the poll-tax (cf. ML. *capitularium*, a cadaster, < *capitulum*, a chapter: see *capitulary*), < L. *caput* (*capit-*), head: see *caput*, *capital*¹, etc.] A register of the real property of a country or region, with the extent, value, and ownership of each holding or lot, serving as a basis of taxation; a kind of Doomsday Book.

> It is certain that the great *cadastre*, or Doomsday book, the register of inhabited England, was treated as the register of the exchequer. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 13.

cadastral (ka-das'trạl), *a.* [< *cadaster* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a cadaster; according to or for the purposes of a cadaster; having reference to the extent, value, and ownership of landed property as a basis for assessment for fiscal purposes: as, a *cadastral* survey.

cadastration (ka-das-trā'shon), *n.* The act of making a cadaster; detailed official surveying.

> What is required [illegible] land registration, based upon careful *cadastration*. [illegible]

cadastre, *n.* See *cadaster*.

cadaver (ka-dav'ėr), *n.* [= F. *cadavre* = Sp. Pg. *cadaver* = It. *cadavere, cadavero*, < L. *cadaver*, a corpse, < *cadere*, fall. Cf. Gr. πτῶμα, a corpse, < πίπτειν, fall.] A dead body; a corpse: as, "a mere *cadaver*," *Boyle*; especially, a body prepared or used for dissection.

> Not one of these writers would have treated . . . a work on the science of anatomy as a collection of rules for making bones or for [illegible] *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. [illegible]

cadaveric (ka-dav'ėr-ik), *a.* [< *cadaver* + *-ic*.] **1.** Relating to a dead body; pertaining to or derived from the changes induced in a corpse by putrefaction: as, *cadaveric* phenomena.

> The researches that have brought the *cadaveric* alkaloids . . . to light. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 422.

2. Resembling a cadaver or dead body; cadaverous. **Cadaveric rigidity.** See *rigor mortis* (which see, under *rigor*).

cadaverine (ka-dav'ėr-in), *a.* [< L. *cadaverinus*, < *cadaver*, a corpse: see *cadaver*.] Same as *cadaveric*.

cadaverous (ka-dav'ėr-us), *a.* [< L. *cadaverosus*, corpse-like, < *cadaver*, a corpse: see *cadaver*.] Pertaining to a dead body; especially, having the appearance or color of the body of a dead person; pale; wan; ghastly.

> [illegible] plaints. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 31.

> A pale *cadaverous* face. *Marryat*, Snarleyyow, I. i.

cadaverously (ka-dav'ėr-us-li), *adv.* In a cadaverous manner.

cadaverousness (ka-dav'ėr-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being cadaverous.

cadaw†, *n.* See *caddow*.

cad-bait (kad'bāt), *n.* [Less correctly *cad-bate*; < *cad* for *caddis*² + *bait*¹, *n.*] Same as *caddis-worm*.

caddas†, *n.* See *caddis*¹.

caddaw†, *n.* See *caddow*.

cadde†, *n.* See *kadi*.

caddew, *n.* See *caddis*².

caddice¹, *n.* See *caddis*¹.

caddice², *n.* See *caddis*².

caddice-fly, *n.* See *caddis-fly*.

caddie (kad'i), *n.* [Sc., also written *caddy*, *cady* (and abbr., with extended use, *cad*, q. v.); prob., with accent shifted from second to first syllable, < earlier *cadee*, < F. *cadet*, a younger brother.] **1.** A cadet.—**2.** A boy, especially as employed in running errands; hence, specifically, one who [illegible] errands or delivering messages; also, one who carries the clubs of persons playing at golf. [Scotch.]

caddis¹, **caddice**¹ (kad'is), *n.* [Formerly *caddas, caddes*, ME. *cadas* (> AF. *cadaz*; mod. F. *cadis*, < E.); prob. of Celtic origin: cf. Ir. Gael. [illegible], W. [illegible], a kind of [illegible] Hence F. *cadis*, a coarse woolen serge.] **1†.** Flock or wadding of any fibrous material for stuffing, bombasting, and the like, used in the fifteenth century and later.

> *Cadas*, bombicinium. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 57.

2. A kind of lint for dressing wounds. *Jamieson*.—3†. Worsted used for coarse embroidery, nearly like the modern crewel.

[illegible] *Palsgrave*.

4†. A kind of worsted tape or ribbon.

[illegible] as straight in the waist [illegible] Madame of the court with a [illegible] plaits and his England [illegible]

Caddisses, cambrics, lawns. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

5†. A kind of coarse woollen or worsted stuff, [illegible] by the Highlanders of Scotland. [illegible]

Eight velvet pages, six footmen in *cadis*.
Shirley, Witty Fair One, iii. 5.

caddis², **caddice**² (kad'is), *n.* [Called by various similar names, as *caddy*, *cadden*, *cadew*, *cad-bait*, *cod-bait*; origin obscure.] The larva of the caddis-fly. See *caddis-worm*.

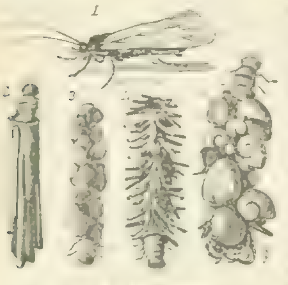
caddis-fly, **caddice-fly** (kad'is-flī), *n.* An adult or imago of one of the neuropterous insects of the suborder *Trichoptera*, and especially of the family *Phryganeidæ*. In Great Britain the insect is also called *May-fly*, from the usual time of its appearance; but in the United States the May-fly is one of the *Ephe*[illegible]

caddis-garter† (kad'is-gär"tėr), *n.* [< *caddis*¹ + *garter*.] A garter made of caddis. *Shak.* See *caddis*¹, 1.

caddish (kad'ish), *a.* [< *cad* + *-ish*¹.] Like a cad; ungentlemanly.

caddis-shrimp (kad'is-shrimp), *n.* An amphipodous crustacean of the genus *Cerapus*, family *Corophiidæ*. The species are so named because they live in tubes of agglutinated sand and mud, which they carry about with them, thus resembling caddis-worms.

caddis-worm (kad'is-wėrm), *n.* The larva of the caddis-fly. It is also called *caddis* or *caddice*, *cad-bait*, *cadew*, *cad-worm*, and *case-worm*, names derived from the case or shell which the larva constructs for itself of various foreign substances, including small sticks, stones, shells, etc. The grub lives under water till it is ready to be transformed into the fly, is very voracious, devouring large quantities of fish-spawn, and is extensively used by anglers for bait.



Caddis-flies and Worms.
1. [illegible] of small stones. 4. In case formed of grass-roots. 5. In case formed of shells.

caddle (kad'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *caddled*, ppr. *caddling*. [E. dial., var. of *coddle*.] 1. To coax; spoil.—2. To attend officiously.—3. To tease; scold; annoy. [Prov. Eng.]

caddle (kad'l), *n.* [E. dial., < *caddle*, *v.*] A dispute; contention; confusion; noise.

caddow (kad'ō), *n.* [Early mod. E. *caddaw*, < ME. *cadowe*, *cadaw*, *cadawe*, appar. < *ca*, *ka*, *kaa*, *co*, a chough, + *daw*: see *co*, *chough*, and *daw*².] A chough; a jackdaw. *Ray*. [Prov. Eng.]

caddy¹, *n.* Same as *caddie*.

caddy² (kad'i), *n.* Same as *caddis*².

caddy³ (kad'i), *n.*; pl. *caddies* (-iz). [E. dial.] A ghost; a bugbear. [Prov. Eng.]

caddy⁴ (kad'i), *n.*; pl. *caddies* (-iz). [A corruption of *catty*, q. v.] 1. Originally, a box containing a catty of tea for exportation; hence, any small package of tea less than a chest or half-chest.—2. A box for keeping tea when in use. Tea-caddies contain commonly one, two, or three canisters made of metal. Hence—3. Any jar or canister for holding tea.

cade¹ (kād), *n.* [< ME. *cade*, *cad*, a lamb; cf. [illegible] (Halliwell), [illegible] child.] 1†. A [illegible] animal; [illegible] *cade-lamb*.—2. A [illegible].

cade¹ (kād), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *caded*, ppr. [illegible] [< *cade*¹, *n.*] To bring up or nourish [illegible]

cade² [illegible] [< ME. *cade*, [illegible] Sp. [illegible] [illegible] 1. A barrel [illegible] 2. [illegible]

[illegible]

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2.

[illegible]

cade³ [illegible] [F., see [illegible].] A juniper.

cadee¹†, *n.* Same as *cadet*¹, 2.

cadee²†, *n.* See *kadi*.

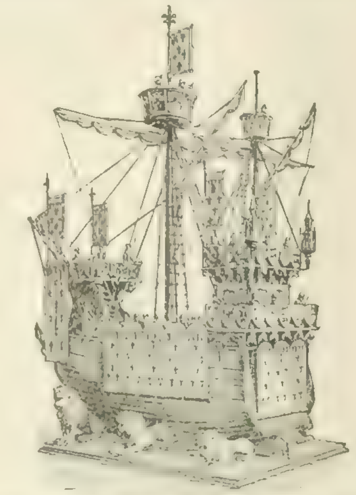
cade-lamb (kād'lam), *n.* [< ME. **cade-lamb*, **cadlamb*, *kod-lomb*; < *cade*¹ + *lamb*.] 1. A domesticated lamb; a pet lamb.

He brought his *cade-lamb* with him to mass.
Sheldon, Miracles, p. 224.

2. A pet child. [Prov. Eng.]

cadelle (ka-del'), *n.* [F., appar. < L. *catellus*, fem. *catella*, a little dog, dim. of *catulus*, a young dog, a whelp. Cf. LL. *catus*, a cat: see *cat*.] A French name of the larva of a beetle of the family *Trogositidæ*, the *Trogosita mauritanica*. It is about ¾ of an inch long, is whitish, with scattered hairs, and has a horny black head with two curved jaws. It is extremely destructive in granaries, and is often imported with grain into countries where it is not indigenous.

cadenas (kad'e-nas; F. pron. ka-de-nä'), *n.* [F., < OF. *cadenas*, *cadenat*, *cadenau*, a padlock, < It. *catenaccio*, a padlock, a bolt or bar of a door, < *catena*, < L. *catena*, a chain: see *catena*, *chain*.] In the middle ages and later, a casket, with lock and key, to contain the articles used at table by a great personage, such as knife, fork, spoon, salt-cellar, and spices. Early examples have commonly the form of a ship (whence such were often called *nef* (F. *nef*, a ship, a nave: see *nave*¹); those of the Renaissance are generally oblong cases, divided into compartments. The cadenas was placed on the table, beside the person who was to use it.



Cadenas of a Duke of Orleans, 15th century. From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français."

cadence (kā'dens), *n.* [< ME. *cadence* (= It. *cadenza*, > F. *cadence*), < ML. *cadentia*, lit. a falling, < L. *caden(t-)s*, ppr. of *cadere*, fall: see *cadent*. *Cadence* is a doublet of *chance*, q. v.] 1†. A fall; a decline; a state of falling or sinking.

The sun in western *cadence* low. *Milton*, P. L., x. 92.

2. A fall of the voice in reading or speaking, as at the end of a sentence; also, the falling of the voice in the general modulation of tones in reciting.—3. A regular and agreeable succession of measured sounds or movements; rhythmic flow, as the general modulation of the voice in reading or speaking, or of natural sounds.

To make bokes, songes, dytees,
In ryme, or elles in *cadence*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 622.

Blustering winds, which all night long
Had roused the sea, now with hoarse *cadence* lull
Sea-faring men. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 287.

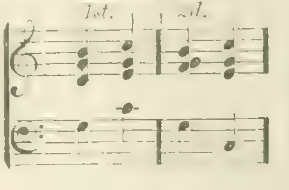
Another sound mingled its solemn *cadence* with the waking and sleeping dreams of my childhood.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, [illegible]

The preacher's *cadence* flowed
Softening thro' all the gentle attributes
Of his lost child. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

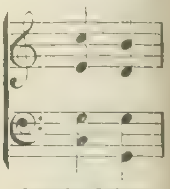
Specifically—4. In *music*: (*a*) A harmonic formula or sequence of chords that expresses conclusion, finality, repose, occurring at the end of a phrase or period, and involving a clear enunciation of the tonality or key in which a piece is written. See phrases below. (*b*) The concluding part of a melody or harmony, or the concluding part of a metrical line or verse: as, the plaintive *cadence* of a song. Also called a *fall*. (*c*) Especially, in France, a trill or other embellishment used as part of an ending, or as a means of return to a principal theme. Compare *cadenza*.—5. Measure or beat of any rhythmical movement, such as dancing or marching.—6. In the *manège*, an equal measure or proportion observed by a horse in all his motions.—7. In *her.*, descent; a device upon the escutcheon by which the descent of each member of a family is shown.—8. Proportion. [Rare and poetical.]

A body slight and round, and like a pear
In growing, modest eyes, a hand, a foot
Lessening in perfect *cadence*.
Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

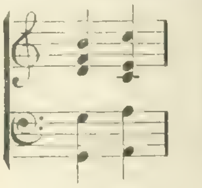
Broken cadence, in *music*, an interrupted cadence.—**False cadence**, the closing of a cadence in another chord than that of the tonic preceded by the dominant.—**Half cadence**. Same as *imperfect cadence*. Also called *half close*.—**Perfect**, **complete**, or **whole cadence**, the chord of the dominant followed by that of the tonic; also, the chord of the dominant seventh followed by that of the tonic. These two forms of the perfect cadence were in ancient church modes called *authentic*, in distinction from the *plagal* cadence. An example of each form in C major is here given. The end of a piece should properly be a complete cadence, incomplete and interrupted cadences being suitable only as temporary endings for phrases or periods in the midst of a piece.—**Imperfect cadence**, the chord of the tonic followed by that of the dominant; it rarely occurs as a final close.—**Interrupted** or **deceptive cadence**, a cadence formed by a chord foreign to that which was expected, thus evading the close and deceiving expectation. Thus, in the example, the second chord has A in the bass instead of C, which is naturally expected. Also called *suspended cadence*.—**Medial cadence**, a cadence in ancient church music in which the mediant was the most important note.—**Mixed cadence**, a cadence in which a subdominant is followed by a dominant, and thus by a tonic chord: so called from its being a combination of the authentic and plagal cadences of ancient church music.—**Plagal cadence**, a cadence which consists of the chord of the subdominant followed by that of the tonic: frequently used at the close of chants or hymn-tunes with the word "amen," and sometimes popularly called the *amen cadence*.—**Suspended cadence**, an interrupted cadence.



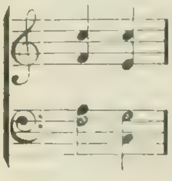
Perfect Cadence.



Imperfect Cadence.



Interrupted Cadence.



Plagal Cadence.

cadence (kā'dens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cadenced*, ppr. *cadencing*. [< *cadence*, *n.*] To regulate by musical measure: as, well-*cadenced* music.

These parting numbers *cadenced* by my grief.
Philips, To Lord Carteret.

Certain *cadenced* sounds casually heard.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 231.

cadency (kā'den-si), *n.* [Extended form of *cadence*: see *-ency*.] 1. Regularity of movement; rhythmical accord.

But there is also the quick and poignant brevity of it [repartee] to mingle with it; and this, joined with the *cadency* and sweetness of the rhyme, leaves nothing in the soul of the hearer to desire.
Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

2. In *her.*, the relative status of younger sons. Also *brisure*.—**Marks of cadency**, in *her.*, bearings used to distinguish the shields of the second son, the third son, etc. This is sometimes effected by a bearing differing only in details on the shields of the different sons, as a label having three, four, or more points, to mark their respective order. It is also effected by means of a totally different bearing. Thus, in modern times it has been arranged that the eldest son should wear a label during the lifetime of his father, or until he inherits the paternal shield, without marks of cadency; the second son a crescent, the third a mullet, the fourth a martlet, the fifth an annulet, the sixth a fleur-de-lis, the seventh a rose, the eighth a cross moline, the ninth a double quatrefoil. The mark of cadency may become a permanent part of the shield if the younger son acquires estates of his own and founds a family of consequence. Thus the bordure, which was originally a mark of cadency, has often become a permanent bearing, and the shield which contains it bears new marks of cadency when borne by the son of its possessor.

cadene (ka-dēn'), *n.* [< F. *cadène*, < Pr. *cadena*, a chain, = Sp. *cadena*, a chain, the warp in weaving, < L. *catena*, a chain: see *catena* and *chain*.] A common kind of carpet imported from the Levant. *E. H. Knight.*

cadenette (kad-e-net'), *n.* [F.: so called, it is said, in the 17th century, from Marshal *Cadenet*, who particularly affected this fashion.] A love-lock, or tress of hair worn longer than the others.

cadent (kā'dent), *a.* [< L. *caden(t-)s*, ppr. of *cadĕre* (in late popular L. *cadēre*, > It. *cadere* = Sp. *caer* = Pg. *cair* = Pr. *cazer* = OF. *cheoir*, mod. F. *choir*), fall, = Skt. √ *çad*, fall. Hence, from L. *cadere*, ult. E. *cadence*, *chance*, *case*¹, *casual*, *cadaver*, *accident*, *incident*, *occident*, etc., *decay*, *decadence*, etc.] 1. Falling; sinking. [Rare.]

> With *cadent* tears fret channels in her cheeks.
> *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

2. In *astrol.*, falling from an angle: applied to the third, sixth, ninth, and twelfth houses, which follow the meridian and the horizon.—3. Specifically applied to the tenth of Professor H. D. Rogers's fifteen divisions of the Paleozoic strata of Pennsylvania, which suggest metaphorically the different natural periods of the day. It corresponds to the Hamilton group of the New York survey.

cadenza (ka-den'zä), *n.* [It.: see *cadence*.] In *music*, a more or less elaborate flourish or showy passage introduced, often extemporaneously, just before the end of an extended aria or concerto, or as a connective between an intermediate and a final division. It is always intended to display the technical proficiency of the performer, and to arouse wonder and applause, and hence, except in the hands of a master, is often deficient in intellectual or expressive character, as well as incongruous with the remainder of the piece. Modern composers, therefore, usually write out cadenzas in full, instead of trusting, as was customary in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, to the taste and readiness of singers and players. Also called *cadence*.

cade-oil (kād'oil), *n.* [After F. *huile de cade* (ML. *oleum de cada*, oil of juniper; G. *kaddigöl*): *huile*, oil (see *oil*); *de* (< L. *de*), of; *cade* (= Pr. *cade* = Sp. *cada* = ML. *cada*), juniper, prob., like G. *kaddig*, *kaddik*, < Bohem. *kadik*, juniper.] An oil strong with empyreumatic principles, extracted from juniper-wood by distillation, and used in France and Germany, in veterinary practice and in human therapeutics, for eczema and other skin-affections. Also called *oil of cade*.

cader (kā'dėr), *n.* [E. dial., in def. 2 also spelled *cadar*.] 1. A small frame of wood on which a fisherman keeps his line.—2. A light frame of wood put over a scythe to preserve and lay the corn more even in the swathe. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

cadesset, *n.* An obsolete form of *caddow*. *Marlowe.*

cadet¹ (ka-det'), *n.* [In 17th century *cadee*, later Sc. *cadee*, a younger son (and in extended sense *cadie*, *caddie*, etc.: see *caddie* and *cad*), < F. *cadet*, a younger son, < OF. dial. *capdet*, < ML. *capitellum*, a little head, dim. of L. *caput* (*capit-*), head. The cadet was the 'little head' of his own branch of the family, in distinction from the eldest son, the 'head' of the whole family. The former practice of providing for the younger sons of the French nobility by making them officers of the army gave rise to the military use of the word.] 1. The younger or youngest son.

> He [the abbate] was the *cadet* of a patrician family, . . . with a polite taste for idleness and intrigue, and for whom no secular sinecure could be found in the State.
> *Howells*, Venetian Life, xxi.

Hence—2. One of the younger members, or the youngest member, of any organized association or institution.—3. One who carried arms in a regiment as a private, but solely with a view to acquiring military skill preparatory to a commission. His service was voluntary, but he received pay, and was thus distinguished from a volunteer.—4. A young man in training for the rank of an officer in the army or navy, or in a military school. Specifically—(*a*) One who is under training for a commission in the army or navy by a course of instruction and military discipline in the United States Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. Cadets are nominated for admission, after examination, by the President or a member of Congress. (*b*) One who is undergoing a similar course of instruction and discipline in the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich or the Royal Military Academy at Sandhurst in England, the numerous cadet-schools of Germany, etc.—**Corps of cadets.** See *corps*².

cadet² (ka-det'), *n.* An East Indian bird, *Æthopyga miles*, a species of fire honey-sucker, of the family *Nectariniidæ*.

Cadet's fuming liquid. See *alkarsin*.

cadetship (ka-det'ship), *n.* [< *cadet*¹ + *-ship*.] The state of being a cadet; an appointment as cadet.

cadew, *n.* Same as *caddis-worm*.

cade-worm (kād'wėrm), *n.* Same as *caddis-worm*.

cadge¹† (kaj), *v.* [< ME. *caggen*, *cagen*, of obscure origin.] I. *trans.* 1. To bind; tie.

> Forth thay [workers in the vineyard] gotz
> Wrythen & worchen & don gret pyne,
> Kerven & caggen & man maken hit clos.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), i. 511.

> To *cadge*, a term in making bone lace.
> *Thoresby*, Letter to Ray (1703).

2. To bind the edge of.

> I *cadge* a garment, I set lystes in the lynyng to kepe the plyghtes in order. *Palsgrave.*

3. To stuff or fill: as, to *cadge* the belly.

II. *intrans.* To stuff one's self at another's expense: sponge or live upon another.

cadge² (kaj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cadged*, ppr. *cadging*. [E. dial., prob. a var. of *catch* in the sense of 'take' (cf. *take* in the sense of 'carry'). *Catch* had formerly a wider range of meaning.] I. *trans.* 1. To carry, especially to carry for sale; hawk.—2. To obtain by begging.

II. *intrans.* 1. To hawk goods, as in a cart or otherwise.—2. To go about begging.

cadge³† (kaj), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *cage*.] A round piece of wood on which hawks were carried when exposed for sale. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

cadger¹ (kaj'ėr), *n.* [< *cadge*² + *-er*¹.] 1†. Originally, a carrier; a packman.

> A *cadger* to a mill, a carrier, or loader.
> *Ray*, Collection of Eng. Words.

> A *cadger* is a butcher, miller, or carrier of any other load. *Kennett*, p. 36. (*Halliwell.*)

2. One who carries butter, eggs, poultry, etc., to market from the country; an itinerant huckster or hawker.—3. A person who gets a living by begging: as, "the gentleman *cadger*," *Dickens*. [Prov. or colloq.]

cadger²† (kaj'ėr), *n.* [< *cadge*³ + *-er*¹; but cf. F. *cagier*, one who carried about falcons and other birds, in a cage, for sale.] The bearer or carrier of hawks.

> The expected pleasure of the first day's hawking was now bright in his imagination; the day was named, the weather promised well, and the German *cadgers* and trainers who had been engaged . . . came down.
> *Miss Edgeworth*, Helen, xvii.

cadgy (kaj'i), *a.* [E. dial. and Sc.; Sc. also *caidgy*, *caigy*, *cady*, *keady*; prob. < Dan. *kaad* = Sw. *kåt*, wanton, = Icel. *kātr*, merry, cheerful.] 1. Lively; frolicsome.—2. Wanton.

cadi¹, *n.* See *kadi*.

cadi², *n.* Plural of *cadus*.

cadilesker, *n.* See *kadilesker*.

cadillac (kad-i-lak' or -lyak'), *n.* [F., named from *Cadillac*, a town in Gironde, France.] A sort of pear.

cadist, *n.* See *caddis*¹.

Cadiz lace. See *lace*.

Cadmean (kad-mē'an), *a.* [< L. *Cadmēus*, *Cadmeius*, < Gr. Καδμεῖος, relating to Κάδμος, L. *Cadmus*.] Relating to Cadmus, a legendary hero, founder of Thebes in Bœotia, who is said to have introduced into Greece, from Phenicia, the sixteen simple letters of the Greek alphabet, α, β, γ, δ, ε, ι, κ, λ, μ, ν, ο, π, ρ, σ, τ, υ, which are therefore called *Cadmean* letters.—**Cadmean victory**, a proverbial phrase for a victory in which the victors suffer as much as the vanquished: perhaps from the myth of the Bœotian dragon slain by Cadmus, and the threatened attack upon him by the armed men who sprang from its teeth, which he averted by inducing them to kill one another, excepting five, who aided him in founding Thebes; or from the contest for the sovereignty of Thebes (the Cadmean city) between the brothers Eteocles and Polynices, who killed each other in duel, while the partisans of the former were victorious, but were driven from the city on the renewal of the war ten years later.

cadmia (kad'mi-ä), *n.* [L., < Gr. καδμεία, καδμία (sc. γῆ, earth), calamin, fem. of Καδμεῖος, Cadmean, perhaps as equiv. to "Theban": see *Cadmean*. Cf. *calamin*, < ML. *calamina*, a corruption of L. *cadmia*.] A name used by old writers (*a*) for the native silicate and carbonate of zinc, and (*b*) for the oxid of zinc which collects on the sides of furnaces where zinc happens to be present in an ore and is sublimed.

cadmiferous (kad-mif'e-rus), *a.* Containing cadmium.

cadmium (kad'mi-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *cadmia*: see *cadmia*.] Atomic weight, 112.3; chemical symbol, Cd. A metal discovered by Stromeyer in 1817, resembling tin in color and general appearance, and, like that metal, having a "cry" when bent. The specific gravity of the cast metal is 8.62, of the rolled [illegible]. Its hardness is between that of gold and tin, and it is easily rolled to sheets or even to very thin foil. It fuses at about the same temperature as tin, 467° F., and it imparts to various alloys the property of fusing at very low temperatures. (See *Wood's metal*, under *metal*.) If 8 to 10 per cent. of cadmium be added to Rose's metal its fusing-point is lowered to 167°. Cadmium is a common accompaniment of zinc ores, both blende and calamin, and it is in the smelting of these that the commercial metal is obtained, which is done almost exclusively in Silesia and Belgium. Some kinds of blende contain as much as 3 or 4 per cent. of sulphid of cadmium. This metal also occurs by itself naturally in combination with sulphur, forming the rare mineral called greenockite (which see). The manufactured sulphuret is of importance as a pigment, having a brilliant and permanent yellow color called cadmium-yellow (see below). This is used by artists, also in coloring soaps, and to some extent in calico-printing; it is also used for giving a yellow luster to the surface of porcelain. The total production of cadmium is supposed to be about two tons a year. **Cadmium blende**, the mineral greenockite.

cadmium-yellow (kad'mi-um-yel″ō), *n.* A pigment prepared by precipitating a solution of sulphate of cadmium with sulphureted hydrogen, forming sulphid of cadmium. It varies in shade from a pale lemon to a deep orange, and at its best is very clear and brilliant. It possesses good body and is permanent to light and air.

cadrans (kad'ranz), *n.* [Prop. pl. of F. *cadran*, a dial, lit. a quadrant: see *quadrant*.] In *gem-cutting*, a wooden instrument by which a gem may be adjusted to and held at any desired angle while being polished or cut.

cadre (kad'r), *n.* [F., a frame, < L. *quadrum*, a square.] A skeleton or framework: specifically, in France, the permanently organized skeleton or framework of a regiment or corps, consisting of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, etc., around whom the rank and file may be assembled at short notice.

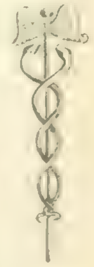
> To fill the *cadres* of the army a well trained and organized militia stands always ready.
> *J. R. Soley*, Blockade and Cruisers, p. 10.

> A front line to meet immediate attack was constituted from the remains of the first battalions of regiments, while the *cadres* of the second battalions were posted along the line of Magdeburg-Erfurt to be re-formed there.
> [illegible], CXIV. 33.

caducary† (ka-dū'ka-ri), *a.* [< L. *caducarius*, relating to property without a master, < *caducum* (or *caduca bona*), property without a master, neut. of *caducus*, falling, fallen: see *caducous*.] In *old law*, relating or subject to escheat, forfeiture, or confiscation.

caducean (ka-dū'sē-an), *a.* [< *caduceus* + *-an*.] Belonging to or of the nature of the caduceus or wand of Mercury.

caduceus (ka-dū'sē-us), *n.* [L.; prob. (*d* for *r*) < Gr. κηρύκειον, Doric καρύκειον, a herald's staff, neut. of κηρύκειος, of a herald, < κῆρυξ, Doric κᾶρυξ, a herald, < κηρύσσειν, proclaim, announce, tell.] In *classical myth.*, the rod or wand borne by Hermes, or Mercury, as an ensign of authority, quality, and office. It was originally merely the Greek herald's staff, a plain rod entwined with fillets of wool. Later the fillets were changed to serpents; and in the conventional representations familiar at the present day the caduceus is often winged. The caduceus is a symbol of peace and prosperity, and in modern times figures as a symbol of commerce, Mercury being the god of commerce. The rod represents power; the serpents represent wisdom; and the two wings, diligence and activity. In heraldry it is blazoned as a staff having two serpents annodated about it, mutually respectant, and joined at the tails; it is a rare bearing.


Caduceus.

> In his hand
> He tooke Caduceus, his snakie wand,
> With which the damned ghosts he governeth
> And furies rules, and Tartare tempereth.
> *Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 1292.

caduciary (ka-dū'shi-ā-ri), *a.* [A var. of *caducary*.] 1. In *old Roman law*, relating or pertaining to forfeiture or escheat: as, *caduciary* laws.

> The purpose of the *caduciary* law was to discourage celibacy and encourage fruitful marriages.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 710.

2. In *Scots law*, not acquired by succession: applied to certain rights.

caducibranch (ka-dū'si-brangk), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *caducus*, caducous, + *branchiæ*, gills.] Same as *caducibranchiate*.

Caducibranchia (ka-dū-si-brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* Same as *Caducibranchiata*.

Caducibranchiata (ka-dū″si-brang-ki-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *caducibranchiatus*: see *caducibranchiate*.] A group or division of urodele amphibians whose gills are caducous (that is, those which lose the gills on attaining maturity), as distinguished from *Perennibranchiata*, which permanently retain their gills. Maxillaries are developed, and both jaws are dentigerous. The group is also called *Salamandroidea*, and contains all the salamanders. Contrasted with *Proteida* and *Trachystomata*.

caducibranchiate (ka-dū-si-brang'ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *caducibranchiatus*, < L. *caducus*, caducous, + *branchiæ*, gills.] I. *a.* Having caducous branchiæ or gills; losing the gills on attaining maturity: applied to amphibians such as the newts, as distinguished from *perennibranchiate* amphibians.

II. *n.* [illegible] *Caducibranchiata.* A [illegible].

caducicorn (ka-dū'si-kôrn), *a.* [< L. *caducus*, deciduous, + *cornu* = E. *horn.*] Having deciduous horns or antlers, as deer.

caducity (ka-dū'sị-ti), *n.* [= F. *caducité*, < ML. *caducita(t-)s*, lapse, forfeiture, lit. a falling, < L. *caducus*, falling: see *caducous.*] 1. A tendency to fall or decay; hence, the period of declining life; senility; feebleness; weakness.

> A [illegible] youth and *caducity*.
> *Chesterfield*, Letters, p. 390.

> In a Spanish play, the whole life of a saint, from the cradle to the grave, was displayed in the same piece: the youth, the middle age, and the *caducity* of the eminent personage being represented by three different actors.
> *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 393.

2. In *Louisiana law*, lapse; failure to take effect: as, the *caducity* of a will from the birth of a legitimate child to the testator after its date; the *caducity* of a legacy from the death of the legatee before that of the testator.

caducous (ka-dū'kus), *a.* [< L. *caducus*, falling, fallen, fleeting, < *cadere*, fall: see *cadent.*] Having a tendency to fall or decay. Specifically—(*a*) In *zoöl.*, falling off, dropping away or shedding; deciduous, as the gills of most amphibians, the milk-teeth of most mammals, the antlers of deer, etc.: synonymous with *deciduous*, but implying an earlier or speedier falling off. (*b*) In *bot.*, dropping off very early, and so distinguished from *deciduous*, as the sepals of the poppy, which fall at once on the opening of the flower.

caduke† (ka-dūk'), *a.* [ME., < L. *caducus*: see *caducous.*] Caducous; perishing; perishable.

> The fruit *caduke* is goodly thus to cure.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 212.

cadus (kā'dus), *n.*; pl. *cadi* (-dī). [L.: see *cade*2.] In *classical antiq.*, a large vessel for the drawing and transportation of liquids, as wine, oil, etc. It was of conical form at the bottom, with a wide mouth and an arched handle, admitting of its use as a bucket. It was usually an ordinary utensil made of coarse red pottery, but was sometimes made of bronze, silver, etc.

cady (kad'i), *n.* See *caddie.*

cæca, *n.* Plural of *cæcum.*

cæcal, cecal (sē'kạl), *a.* [< *cæcum* + *-al.*] 1. Of or pertaining to the cæcum; of the nature of or resembling a cæcum: as, a *cæcal* appendage.—2. Blind, as a cul-de-sac or cæcum; ending blindly, like a cæcum: as, the *cæcal* end of a duct.

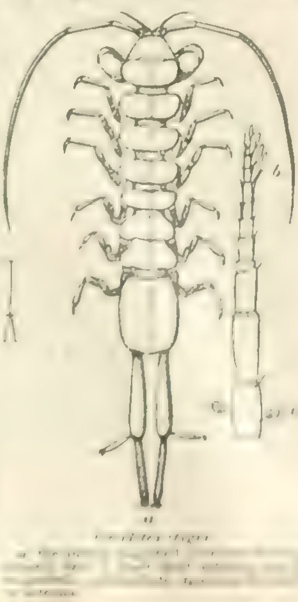
cæcally, cecally (sē'kạl-i), *adv.* In a cæcal manner; blindly; as a cæcum, diverticulum, or cul-de-sac.

> In the former [the *Articulata*] . . . the intestine ends *cæcally*.
> *H. A. Nicholson.*

cæcid (sē'sid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Cæcidæ.*

Cæcidæ (sē'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cæcum* + *-idæ.*] A family of tænioglossate gastropods, represented by the genus *Cæcum.* The animal has a long flat rostrum, short tentacles with their bases in front of the eyes, and a short narrow foot; the shell is tubiform and curved, and the operculum multispiral. The family is remarkable for the combination of the sausage-like shell with the soft parts. It is generally placed near the *Turritellidæ.* The species are widely distributed in the sea, but are not often collected on account of their small size.

Cæcidotea (sē-si-dǫ-tē'ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *cæcus*, blind, + *Idotea*, q. v.] A genus of blind isopod crustaceans, without optic ganglion or nerve. *C.* [illegible]



Cæcidotea [illegible]

Cæcigenæ [illegible] *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *cæcus*, blind, + *-genus* [illegible]] A [illegible] of he[illegible] *Cæcup*[illegible]

Cæcilia (sẹ-sil'i-ạ̈), *n.* [L., a kind of lizard (called by Pliny *cæcus serpens*), < *cæcus*, blind. Cf. *Cæcilius*, the name of a Roman gens, fem. *Cæcilia.*] 1. The typical genus of the family *Cæciliidæ.* *C. lumbricoides* of South America is a typical example. Often spelled *Cœcilia.*—2. [*l. c.*] A member of the genus *Cæcilia*; a cæcilian.—3. [NL.] In *entom.*, same as *Cæcilius.*

Cæciliadæ (sē-si-lī'ạ-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Cæciliidæ.*

Cæciliæ (sẹ-sil'i-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Cæcilia.*] A group constituted by the family *Cæciliidæ.*

cæcilian (sẹ-sil'i-ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Cæciliidæ.*

II. *n.* A worm-like amphibian of the family *Cæciliidæ.*

cæciliid (sẹ-sil'i-id), *n.* Same as *cæcilian.*

Cæciliidæ (sē-si-lī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cæcilia* + *-idæ.*] A family of serpentiform amphibians having no limbs, nor even pelvic or pectoral girdles. They are covered with small scales embedded in ring-like folds of the skin, or are naked; their eyes are generally rudimentary or concealed, their anus is terminal, and they have gills in early stages of development. The vertebræ are amphicœlous, and the notochord is persistent. There is no sternum; the ribs are short and very numerous; the tongue is short and fleshy; and the teeth are sharp and recurved. The family alone constitutes an order variously named *Ophiomorpha, Gymnophiona, Pseudophidia, Apoda*, etc. It contains 14 genera. *Cæcilia* is the principal one, occurring in South America; 5 others are South American, 3 Asiatic, and 5 African. More than 30 species are known. Some of the *Cæciliidæ* attain a length of several feet; they burrow in the ground, and sometimes take to the water. According to some, they live on vegetable matter; according to others, upon worms and insect-larvæ. Often, but erroneously, spelled *Cœciliidæ*; also *Cæciliadæ, Cæcilidæ.*

cæcilioid (sẹ-sil'i-oid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Resembling or having the characters of the *Cæciliidæ.*

II. *n.* A cæcilian; a cæciliid.

Cæcilius (sẹ-sil'i-us), *n.* [NL. (cf. L. *Cæcilius*, a Roman gens), < L. *cæcus*, blind.] A genus of neuropterous insects, of the division *Corrodentia* and family *Psocidæ.* The species are small pale yellowish-green insects, found in gardens. Also *Cæcilia.*

cæcitis (sẹ-sī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *cæcum* + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the cæcum; typhlitis.

cæcity (sē'sị-ti), *n.* [< L. *cæcita(t-)s*, blindness, < *cæcus*, blind.] See *cecity.*

cæcum, cecum (sē'kum), *n.*; pl. *cæca, ceca* (-kạ̈). [L. (sc. *intestinum*), lit. the blind (gut), neut. of *cæcus*, also written *cecus*, blind.] 1. In *human anat.*, the blind pouch or cul-de-sac which is the beginning of the colon, into which the ileum opens, and to which the vermiform appendage is attached. It is scarcely more than a rudiment or vestige of the corresponding large formation of some animals. See cut under *intestine.*

2. In *zoöl.*, any cæcal diverticulum or intestinal appendage ending in a cul-de-sac. See cuts under *Asteroidea* and *ink-bag.* In mammals there is but one cæcum, sometimes of enormous extent, as in the ruminants and herbivorous species generally. It is given off from the colon at the point where the small intestine enters it. In birds there are usually two cæca; sometimes one cæcum, attaining great size in some cases, as of the herbivorous geese; sometimes none. There being no obvious distinction between the ileum and the colon in birds, the site of the cæca or cæcum is taken as the beginning of the colon. In fishes cæca are often numerous and large. A cardiac cæcum forms a prolongation of the cardiac end of the stomach in the blood-sucking bats of the genus *Desmodus.*

3. [*cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Cæcidæ.* **Cardiac cæcum.** See *cardiac.*

cælometer (sẹ-lom'e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *cælum*, *cœlum*, the sky, heaven, + *metrum*, a measure.] An instrument used to illustrate the elementary principles of astronomy. Also spelled *cœlometer.*

cænation, *n.* See *cenation.*

Cænogæa (sē-nǫ-jē'ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. καινός, recent, + γαῖα, land.] In *zoögeog.*, a great division of the earth's land surface and fresh waters, consisting of the Nearctic, Palearctic, and Indian realms, thus collectively contrasted with *Eogæa*: so called from the modern aspect of the faunas. Also spelled *Cenogæa.*

Cænogæan (sē-nǫ-jē'an), *a.* [< *Cænogæa* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to *Cænogæa.* Also spelled *Cenogæan.*

Cænozoic, Cenozoic (sē-nǫ-zō'ik), *a.* [Also written *Caino-*, after the Greek; < Gr. καινός, new, recent, + ζωή, life.] In *geol.*, containing recent forms of life: applied to the latest of the three divisions into which strata have been arranged with reference to the age of the fossils they include. The *Cænozoic* system embraces the Tertiary and Post-tertiary systems of British geologists, containing recent forms of life in contradistinction to the *Mesozoic*, exhibiting intermediate, and the *Palæozoic*, ancient and extinct, forms. It corresponds nearly with what has been called the age of mammals. Also written *Cainozoic, Kainozoic.*

> The local continental era which began with the Old Red Sandstone and closed with the New Red Marl is . . . later than the New Red Marl and all the *Cainozoic* or Tertiary formations.
> *J. Croll*, Climate and Time, p. 343.

Caen stone. See *stone.*

caer-, car-. [W. *caer*, wall, fort, castle, city.] A prefix, signifying fortified wall or castle, occurring in place-names in Wales and parts of western and northern England: as, *Caerleon, Cardiff, Carnarvon, Carlisle.*

Cæreba, *n.* See *Cœreba.*

Cærebinæ, *n. pl.* See *Cœrebinæ.*

cærimoniarius (ser-i-mō-ni-ā'ri-us), *n.*; pl. *cærimoniarii* (-ī). [NL., < L. *cærimonia*, ceremony: see *ceremony.*] A master of ceremonies; in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an ecclesiastic whose duty it is to be present at solemn episcopal functions in order to see that no confusion occurs and that no errors are committed in ritual or ceremonies.

cærule†, **cærulean**, etc. See *cerule*, etc.

cæruleus morbus (sẹ-rö'lẹ-us môr'bus). [NL.] The blue-disease. See *cyanosis.*

Cæsalpinia (ses-al-pin'i-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., after Andreas *Cæsalpinus* (1519–1603), a celebrated Italian botanist and physician.] A genus of plants, natural order *Leguminosæ.* The species are trees or shrubs found in the warmer regions of both hemispheres, with showy yellow or red flowers, bipinnate leaves, and usually more or less prickly stems. They yield various dyewoods and astringent products useful in tanning, as the brazil-wood of tropical America (from *C. echinata*, etc.), the sappan-wood of India (from *C. Sappan*), and the divi-divi pods and algarovilla of South America (from *C. tinctoria* and *C. brevifolia*). *C. pulcherrima* is planted for ornament and for hedges, and the seeds of *C. Bonducella* are well known as nicker-nuts. The genus is now made to include several old genera, as *Guilandina*, etc.

Cæsar (sē'zạ̈r), *n.* [L. *Caesar*, later written *Cæsar*, orig. a proper name, afterward equiv. to 'emperor'; whence Gr. καῖσαρ = Goth. *kaisar* = OHG. *keisar*, MHG. *keiser*, G. *kaiser* = AS. *cāsere*, ME. *caiser, kaiser, keiser* = OS. *kēsar, kēsur* = OFries. *kaiser, keiser*, NFries. *kēser* = D. *keizer* = Icel. *keisari* = Sw. *kejsare* = Dan. *kejser* = Turk. *kayser* = OPol. *czar*, now *car* (pron. *tsar*) = Russ. *tsarĭ* (> E. *tsar, tzar, czar*, q. v.), etc., all in the sense of 'emperor' or 'king.' The origin of L. *Cæsar* is uncertain; cf. *cæsius*, bluish-gray (of the eyes), also used as a proper name: see *cæsious.*] 1. A title, originally a surname of the Julian family at Rome, which, after being dignified in the person of the dictator C. Julius Cæsar, was assumed by successive Roman emperors, and finally came to be applied to the heir presumptive to the throne, in the same manner as *Augustus* was added as a title to the name of the reigning emperor. The title was perpetuated in the *Kaiser* of the Holy Roman Empire, a dignity first assumed by Charlemagne.

Hence—2. A dictator; a conqueror; an emperor; an absolute monarch.

> And she shall be sole victress, Cæsar's *Cæsar.*
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4.

Cæsar (sē'zạ̈r), *v.* [< *Cæsar, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To imitate Cæsar; assume dictatorial or imperial power. [Rare.]

II. *trans.* To make like Cæsar; raise to imperial power. [Rare.]

> Crowned, he villifies his own kingdom for narrow bounds, whiles he hath greater neighbours; he must be *Cæsared* to a universal monarch.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 191.

Cæsarean, Cæsarian (sẹ-zā'rẹ-ạn, -ri-ạn), *a.* [< L. *Cæsarianus*, relating to *Cæsar*; but the obstetric use is prob. to be referred to L. *cæsus*, pp. of *cædere*, cut. Cf. *cesura.*] Pertaining to or characteristic of Cæsar. Also spelled *Cesarean, Cesarian.*

> Hooker, like many another strong man, seems to have had a *Cæsarean* faith in himself and his fortunes.
> *M. C. Tyler*, Hist. Amer. Lit., I. 196.

Cæsarean section or **operation**, in *midwifery*, the operation by which the fetus is taken out of the uterus by an incision through the parietes of the abdomen and uterus, when the obstacles to delivery are so great as to leave no alternative: said (doubtfully) to be so named because Julius Cæsar was brought into the world in this way.

Cæsarism (sē'zạ̈r-izm), *n.* [< *Cæsar* + *-ism.*] Government resembling that of a Cæsar or emperor; despotic sway exercised by one who has been placed in power by the popular will; imperialism in general.

> His [Bismarck's] power has become a sort of ministerial *Cæsarism.*
> *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 556.

> Their charter had . . . introduced the true Napoleonic idea of *Cæsarism* into the conduct of municipal affairs; . . . the essential condition to *Cæsarism* was the success of the Cæsar.
> *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 174.

Cæsarize (sē'zär-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Cæsarized*, ppr. *Cæsarizing*. [< *Cæsar* + *-ize*.] To rule as a Cæsar; tyrannize; play the Cæsar.

Cæsaropapism (sē″zär-ō-pā'pizm), *n.* [< L. *Cæsar*, Cæsar, emperor, + ML. *papa*, pope, + *-ism*.] The supremacy of the secular power over ecclesiastical matters. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 80.

cæsious (sē'zi-us), *a.* [< L. *cæsius*, bluish-gray.] Lavender-colored; pale-blue, with a slight mixture of gray.

cæsium (sē'zi-um), *n.* [NL., neut. of L. *cæsius*, bluish-gray.] Chemical symbol, Cs; atomic weight, 132.9. A rare metal discovered by Bunsen and Kirchhoff by spectrum analysis in the saline waters of Dürkheim in Germany, and subsequently in other mineral waters. It has never been isolated, and is only known in combination. It is a strong base belonging, with potassium, sodium, lithium, and rubidium, to the group of alkali metals. Cæsium, in connection with rubidium, is found most abundantly in the lepidolite of Hebron, Maine. The oxalate and nitrate of cæsium are used in medicine.

cæspitose, cæspitosely. See *cespitose, cespitosely*.

cæspitous (ses'pi-tus), *a.* Same as *cespitose*.

cæstus, *n.* See *cestus*².

cæsura, cæsural, etc. See *cesura, cesural*, etc.

cafas†, *n.* [F. *cafas* (Cotgrave).] A kind of coarse taffeta.

café (ka-fā'), *n.* [F., coffee, a coffee-house; = E. *coffee*, q. v.] 1. Coffee.—2. A coffee-house; a restaurant.

> I dined in a *café* more superb than anything we have an idea of in the way of coffee-houses.
> *Sydney Smith*, To Mrs. Sydney Smith.

Café au lait (ka-fā' ō lā) [F., coffee with milk], a light yellowish-gray color.—**Café chantant** (ka-fā shoṅ-toṅ'), in France, a public place of entertainment where the guests are regaled with music, singing, etc., and served with light refreshments. Such establishments often consist of open-air inclosures planted with trees, under which the guests sit in summer, while the singers, etc., perform on a stage. Also called *café concert*.—**Café noir** (ka-fā nwor'), black coffee; a strong infusion of coffee drunk clear, usually at the close of a meal.

cafecillo (kä-fā-sēl'yō), *n.* [Mex.] The Mexican name of a species of *Citharexylum*, a verbenaceous tree, the seeds of which when roasted have the combined flavor of coffee and chocolate.

cafeine (kaf'ẹ-in), *n.* [Formed as *caffein*.] The trade-name of a mixture of roasted grain and chicory ground together and sold as coffee. *De Colange*.

cafetal, cafetale (kaf'e-tal, kaf-e-tä'le), *n.* [Sp. (= Pg. *cafezal*), < *café* = E. *coffee*.] A coffee-plantation. [Tropical America.]

caff (kaf), *n.* A Scotch form of *chaff*¹.

caffa† (kaf'ạ̈), *n.* A rich stuff, probably of silk, in use in the sixteenth century.

caffeic (ka-fē'ik or kaf'ē-ik), *a.* [< *caffea* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to coffee.—**Caffeic acid**, a vegetable acid ($C_9H_8O_4$) existing in coffee. It crystallizes in yellow prisms, soluble in hot water. Also called *caffetannic acid* and *chlorogenic acid*.

caffein, caffeine (ka-fē'in or kaf'ẹ-in), *n.* [= F. *caféine*; < NL. *caffea*, coffee, + *-in*², *-ine*².] An alkaloid, $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2$, crystallizing in slender, silk-like needles which have a bitter taste, found in coffee-beans. Coffee contains from 0.6 to 2.2 per cent. It is a weak base, and forms salts with the strong mineral acids. Caffein and certain of its salts are used in medicine, and the stimulating effects of tea and coffee are largely due to the presence of this alkaloid. It is similar to if not identical with the thein found in tea, the guaranin of *Paulinia sorbilis*, and the alkaloid of *Ilex Paraguaiensis*. Also written *coffein, coffeine*.

caffeinic (kaf-ẹ-in'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or produced by caffein: as, a *caffeinic* headache.

caffeinism (ka-fē'in-izm), *n.* [< *caffein* + *-ism*.] A morbid state produced by prolonged or excessive use of caffein. It is marked by dyspepsia, palpitation of the heart, tremulousness, irritability, and depression of spirits.

caffeism (ka-fē'izm), *n.* Same as *caffeinism*.

caffeone (ka-fē'ōn or kaf'ẹ-ōn), *n.* [< NL. *caffea*, coffee, + *-one*.] The aromatic principle of coffee. It is a brown oil, heavier than water. An almost imponderable quantity gives an aroma to a quart of water.

Caffer, *n.* See *Kafir*.

Caffer-bread, Caffer-corn. See *Kafir-bread, -corn*.

caffetannic (kaf-e-tan'ik), *a.* [< NL. *caffea* + E. *tannic*.] Pertaining to coffee and resembling tannin.—**Caffetannic acid.** Same as *caffeic acid* (which see, under *caffeic*).

caffila, *n.* See *kafila*.

Caffrarian, *a.* and *n.* See *Kaffrarian*.

Caffre, *n.* and *a.* See *Kafir*.

cafilah, *n.* See *kafila*.

cafisso (ka-fis'ō), *n.* [It. *cafisso* = Sp. Pg. *cahiz* (ML. *caficium, cafisa*), a measure (see def.), < Ar. *qafīz*.] A unit of capacity in use in the Mediterranean, derived from the Arabian measure *kafiz* (which see). As a dry measure it contains in Morocco and Tunis 15 United States (Winchester) bushels, or [illegible] liters. There is also a cafisso in Tunis of 14 United States bushels, or 495.9 liters. In Tripoli it contains sometimes 11½ bushels (406 liters), sometimes 9¼ bushels ([illegible] liters). In Valencia there is a cafisso of 6 bushels. As a liquid measure it varies still more. In Malta it is 5¼ United States (old wine) gallons, or 4⅜ imperial gallons. In Messina it is [illegible] United States gallons, in other parts of Sicily, [illegible] gallons. In Palermo, by a cafisso of oil is meant a weight of 10 kilograms.

cafiz, *n.* See *cahiz* and *kafiz*.

cafoy†, *n.* [Cf. *caffa*.] A material used in the eighteenth century for hangings. *Fairholt*.

cafta, *n.* See *kafta*.

caftan, kaftan (kaf'tan), *n.* [Ar. *qaftān*, *qaftān*, > Turk. *qaftan*.] A garment worn by men in Turkey, Egypt, and other eastern countries, consisting of a kind of long vest tied about the waist with a girdle, and having sleeves long enough to extend beyond the tips of the fingers. A long cloth coat is worn above it.

cag (kag), *n.* A dialectal variant of *keg*.

cage (kāj), *n.* [< ME. *cage*, < OF. *caige* (F. *cage*), also *caive*, cave, = Sp. Pg. *gavia* = It. *gabbia*, *gaggia*, dial. *cabbia*, = OHG. *chevia*, MHG. *kevje*, G. *käfe*, *käfich*, *käfig*, a cage, < ML. **cavia*, L. *cavea*, a hollow place, den, cave, cage: see *cave*, *n.*, which is a doublet of *cage*.] 1. A box-like receptacle or inclosure for confining birds or wild beasts, made with open spaces on one or more sides, or on all sides, and often also at the top, by the use of osiers, wires, slats, or rods or bars of iron, according to the required strength.

> It happens with it [wedlock] as with *cages*; the birds without despair to get in, and those within despair to get out.
> *Florio*.

2. A prison or place of confinement for malefactors; a part of a building or of a room separated from the rest by bars, within which to confine persons under arrest, as sick or wounded prisoners in a hospital.—3. A skeleton framework of any kind. (*a*) In *carp.*, an outer work of timber inclosing another within it, as the *cage* of a windmill or of a staircase. (*b*) In *mach.*, a framework to confine a ball-valve within a certain range of motion. (*c*) A wire guard placed in front of an eduction-opening to allow liquids to pass, but prevent the passage of solids. (*d*) In *mining*, a platform of wood strongly put together with iron, on which men are lowered and raised to the surface, and on which the ore and waste rock are raised in cars, in which they are conveyed without transfer to the place where they are to be emptied, or to receive further treatment. (*e*) *Naut.*, an iron vessel formed of hoops placed on the top of a pole, and filled with combustibles. It is lighted an hour before high water, and marks an intricate channel navigable for the time during which it burns.

4. A cup with a glass bottom and cover between which is a drop of water containing animalcules to be examined under a microscope.—5. The large wheel of a whim about which the hoisting-rope is wound.—6. A name sometimes given to a chapel inclosed with a latticework or grating.

cage (kāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *caged*, ppr. *caging*. [< *cage*, *n.*] 1. To confine in a cage; shut up or confine: as, "*caged* nightingales," *Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., ii.—2. To make like a cage or place of confinement: as, "the *caged* cloister," *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 249.

cage-bird (kāj'bėrd), *n.* A cageling.

cage-guides (kāj'gīdz), *n. pl.* In *mining*, vertical pieces of wood, or, in England, rods of iron or steel, or wire ropes, which are fixed in the shaft and serve to steady and guide the cage in its ascent and descent: in the United States usually called *guide-ropes*, or simply *guides*.

cageling (kāj'ling), *n.* [< *cage* + *-ling*¹.] A bird kept in a cage; a cage-bird.

> And as the *cageling* newly flown returns,
> The seeming-injured, simple-hearted thing
> Came to her old perch back, and settled there.
> *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

cage-seat (kāj'sēt), *n.* In *mining*, a framework at the bottom of a shaft on which the cage drops, and which is arranged to reduce the jar consequent upon its coming to rest.

cage-shuts (kāj'shuts), *n. pl.* In *coal-mining*, drops or catches on which the cage rests during the operation of running the cars off and on it, or while "caging." [Scotch.]

caging (kā'jing), *n.* [< *cage*, *n.*, 3 (*d*), + *-ing*¹.] In *coal-mining*, the operation of changing the tubs on the cage. *Gresley*. [North Staffordshire, Eng.]

cagmag (kag'mag), *n.* [E. dial.; origin obscure.] 1. A tough old goose.—2. Unwholesome or loathsome meat; offal.—3. An inferior kind of sheep. *Halliwell*. [Vulgar.]

Cagot (ka-gō'), *n.* [F., = Pr. *Cagot*; ML. *Cagotus*; origin uncertain.] One of an outcast race inhabiting the French and Spanish Pyrenees, of remote but unknown origin. Congenital deformity is common among them, owing to their long residence in the deep, sunless valleys, and to the hardships they have endured. Their chief physical peculiarity is said to be the absence of the lower lobe of the ear. They were long persecuted and held as lepers and heretics. The French Revolution gave them their civil rights, and their condition has been much improved.

cahier (ka-iā'), *n.* [F., earlier *cayer*, *quayer* (Cotgrave), < OF. *quaier*, > E. *quire*², q. v.] 1. In *bookbinding*, a number (usually 4 or 6) of double leaves of a book, placed together for convenience in handling and as a preparation for binding. [illegible] 2. A report of proceedings of any body, as a legislature; a memorial.

cahinca-root (ka-hing'kạ̈-röt), *n.* The root of *Chiococca racemosa*, a rubiaceous shrub of southern Florida and tropical America, and of some allied Brazilian species. It has been used as a diuretic. Also *cainca-root*.

cahincic (ka-hin'sik), *a.* [< *cahinca* (*-root*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from cahinca-root. Also *caincic*. Cahincic acid, $C_{18}H_{28}O_8$, a white, odorless, bitter principle obtained from cahinca-root.

cahiz (Sp. pron. kä-ēth'), *n.* [Sp., also *cafiz*: see *cafisso*.] A Spanish dry measure, also called in Cordova *cafiz*. Queipo states its capacity to be exactly 660 liters (18¾ United States or Winchester bushels), but measures carefully conducted in Marseilles in 1830 made it 657.6 liters, or 18⅔ United States bushels. This refers to the cahiz of Castile, also employed in Cadiz. The cahiz of Lima (likewise formerly in use in Madrid) contains 18.9 bushels (666 liters). Different measures of Alicante bearing this name contain 7.2 bushels (252 liters), 7.1 bushels (249.3 liters), and 6.8 bushels (241.2 liters). The cahiz of Bogotá contains 7.4 bushels (259.2 liters), that of Valencia 5.8 bushels (203 liters), and that of Saragossa 5.1 bushels (180.4 liters).

cahizada (Sp. pron. kä-ē-thä'dä), *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish measure of land, very nearly equal to an English acre.

cahoot (kạ-höt'), *n.* [Origin unknown; possibly a perversion of F. *cohorte*, a company, gang: see *cohort*.] Company or partnership: as, to go in *cahoot* with a person. *Bartlett*. [Southern and western U. S.]

caic, *n.* See *caique*¹.

cail¹**†** (kāl), *n.* [E. dial., also written *kayle* (and *keel*, after equiv. F. *quille*), < D. *kegel* = OHG. *chegil*, *kegil*, MHG. G. *kegel* = Sw. *kägla* = Dan. *kegle*, ninepin, skittle, cone.] A ninepin; in the plural, the game of ninepins.

> Exchewe allewey euille company,
> *Caylys*, carding and haserdy,
> And alle unthryfty playes. *Rel. Ant.*, II. 224.

cail², *v.* See *cale*³.

cailcedra (kīl-sed'rạ̈), *n.* [Origin unknown.] The *Khaya Senegalensis*, a tall tree of Senegambia, resembling the mahogany. Its wood is used in joiners' work and inlaying, and its bark furnishes a bitter tonic.

caillette (kā-let'; F. pron. ka-yet'), *n.* [F., < *cailler*, curdle.] The abomasum, rennet-bag, or fourth stomach of ruminants.

cailliach (kīl'yaċh), *n.* [Gael. *cailleach*, an old woman; cf. *caile*, a vulgar girl, a hussy.] An old woman. [Highland Scotch.]

> Give something to the Highland *cailliachs* that shall cry the coronach loudest.
> *Scott*, Waverley, xlii.

caillou (ka-yö'), *n.*; pl. *cailloux* (-yöz'). [F.] In *her.*, a flint.

cailloutage (ka-yö-täzh'), *n.* [F., < *caillou*, a flint.] Fine pottery, especially such as is made wholly or in part of pipe-clay.

caimac, caimacam, caimacan, *n.* See *kaimakam*.

Caiman (kā'mạn), *n.* [NL.: see *cayman*.] 1. A genus of tropical American *Alligatoridæ*, containing such species as *C. palpebrosus* or *C. trigonatus*; the caymans.—2. [*l. c.*] A cayman.

Cain-and-Abel (kān'ạnd-ā'bel), *n.* A popular name in England of the *Orchis latifolia*, the root of which consists of a pair of finger-like tubers.

cainca-root (ka-ing'kạ̈-röt), *n.* Same as *cahinca-root*.

caincic (kä-in'sik), *a.* Same as *cahincic*.

cain-colored (kān'kul″ọrd), *a.* "Yellow or red as applied to hair: which, being esteemed a deformity, was by common consent attributed to Cain and Judas" (*Nares*): a word of uncertain meaning, but usually taken as here explained, found only in the following passage:

> No, forsooth; he hath but a little wee face, with a little yellow beard; a *cain-coloured* beard.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 4.

caingel, [illegible] [E. dial. Cf. *caingy*.] A crabbed fellow. [North. Eng.]

caing-whale, *n.* See *caaing-whale*.

caingy, *a.* [E. dial.; also *cangy*.] Crabbed; [illegible]. [North. Eng.]

Cainite ([illegible]), *n.* and *a.* [< *Cain* + *-ite*².] **I.** *n.* 1. One of the descendants of Cain, the firstborn of Adam, according to the account in Genesis.—2. A member of a Gnostic sect of the second century, who regarded the God of the Jews, the Demiurge of the Gnostic systems, as an evil being, and venerated all who in the Old Testament record opposed him, as Cain, Korah, Dathan, Abiram, and the inhabitants of Sodom. They also honored Judas Iscariot, as the instrument of bringing about the crucifixion and so destroying the power of the Demiurge.

II. *a.* Of the race of Cain.

The principal seat of the *Cainite* or more debased yet energetic branch of the human family, was to the eastward of the site of Eden. *Dawson*, Orig. of World, p. 255.

cainito (kī-nē'tō), *n.* The fruit of the *Chrysophyllum Cainito* of the West Indies and South America, resembling an apple in shape, and considered a delicacy. Also called *star-apple*.

Cainozoic (kī-nō-zō'ik), *a.* See *Cænozoic*.

caique¹ (kä-ēk'), *n.* [= Sp. *caique* = Pg. *caïque* = It. *caicco*, < F. *caïque*, < Turk. *qayik*.] 1. A long narrow boat used on the Bosporus. It is pointed at each end, and is usually propelled by oars, from 2 to 16 in number.

Caique.

The prow of the *caique* is turned across the stream, the sail is set, and we glide rapidly and noiselessly over the Bosphorus and into the Golden Horn.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 322.

2. A Levantine vessel of larger size.

Also spelled *caic*.

caique² (kī'kā), *n.* [S. Amer.] A South American parrot of the genus *Caica* or *Deroptyus* (which see). *P. L. Sclater*.

cair†, *v.* [ME. *cairen*, *cayren*, *kairen*, *kayren*, go, appar. < Icel. *keyra* (= Sw. *köra* = Dan. *kjöre*), drive, urge. A diff. word from the equiv. *char*¹, go.] **I.** *intrans.* To go.

> I am come hither a venterous Knight,
> And *kayred* thorrow countrye farr.
> *Percy Folio MS.*, Piers Plowman, Notes, p. 5.
>
> Calcas! Calcas! *cair* yow not home,
> Ne turne neuer to Troy, for tene that may falle.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1501.
>
> We may *kayre* til hys courte, the kyngdome of heuyne,
> When oure saules schalle parte and sundyre fra the body.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6.
>
> Better wol he sprynge and higher *caire*
> Wel rare yf he be plannted forto growe.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 143.

II. *trans.* To carry.

The candelstik bi a cost watȝ *cayred* thider sone.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1478.

Ça ira (sä ē-rä'). [F., 'it [the Revolution] will go on': *ça*, contr. of *cela*, that (< *ce*, this, + *là*, there); *ira*, 3d pers. sing. fut. (associated with *aller*, go: see *alley*¹), < L. *ire*, go.] The earliest of the popular songs of the French Revolution of 1789. Its refrain (whence the name), "Ah! ça ira, ça ira, ça ira," is said to have been suggested by the frequent use of the phrase by Franklin in Paris with reference to the American Revolution. The original [illegible] words [illegible] were by Ladré, a street-singer, and the [illegible] popular dance tune of the [illegible] the Grand Opera.

caird ([illegible]), *n.* [< Gael. Ir. *ceard*, a tinker, smith, brazier.] A traveling tinker; a tramp; a vagrant; a gipsy. [Scotch.]

Cairene ([illegible]), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cairo*, < Ar. *El-[illegible]*, the Victorious, + *-ene*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Cairo, the capital of Egypt.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Cairo.

[illegible]

Cairina ([illegible]), *n.* [NL. ([illegible]); [illegible] from *Cairo* in Egypt, through [illegible], wrongly misnamed [illegible]. It is also called [illegible].] A genus of ducks, [illegible] or musk-duck, *[illegible]* [illegible] of Central and South America [illegible] domestication.

cairn ([illegible]), *n.* [Early mod. E. [illegible] Gael. *carn* [illegible], Manx *carn*, Bret. *karn*, a [illegible] Cf. Gael. *carnan*, Ir. *carnan*, W. *carnan*, [illegible].] A heap of stones; especially, one of a class of large heaps of stones common in Great Britain, particularly in Scotland and Wales, and generally of a conical form. They are of various sizes. Some are evidently sepulchral, containing urns, stone chests, bones, etc. Some were erected to commemorate a great event, others appear to have had a religious significance, while the modern cairn is generally set up as a landmark, or to arrest the attention, as in surveying, or in leaving a record of an exploring party or the like. See *barrow*¹.

Cairns for the safe deposit of meat stood in long lines, six or eight in a group. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., II. 277.

cairned (kãrnd), *a.* [< *cairn* + *-ed*².] Having or marked by a cairn or cairns.

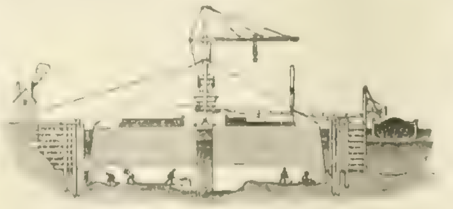
> In the noon of mist and driving rain,
> When the lake whiten'd and the pine wood roar'd,
> And the *cairn'd* mountain was a shadow.
> *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

cairngorm (kãrn'gôrm), *n.* [So called from the *Cairngorm* mountain in Scotland; < Gael. *carn* (see *cairn*), a heap, a rock, + *gorm*, blue, also green.] A smoky-yellow or smoky-brown variety of rock-crystal or quartz, found in great perfection on the Cairngorm mountain in Scotland and in many other localities. It is much used for brooches, seals, and other ornaments. The color is probably due to some hydrocarbon compound. Also called *cairngorm-stone* and *smoky quartz*.

cairn-tangle, carn-tangle (kãrn'-, kärn'tang″-gl), *n.* A name for the seaweed *Laminaria digitata*. See *Laminaria*. [Scotch.]

cairny (kãr'ni), *a.* [< *cairn* + *-y*¹.] Abounding with cairns.

caisson (kā'son), *n.* [F., aug. of *caisse*, a chest, a case: see *case*².] 1. *Milit.*: (*a*) A wooden chest into which several bombs are put, and sometimes gunpowder, to be exploded in the way of an enemy or under some work of which he has gained possession. (*b*) An ammunition-wagon; also, an ammunition-chest.—2. In *arch.*, a sunken panel in a coffered ceiling or in the soffit of Roman or Renaissance architecture, etc.; a coffer; a lacunar. See cut under *coffer*.—3. In *civil engin.*: (*a*) A vessel in the form of a boat, used as a flood-gate in docks. (*b*) An apparatus on which vessels may be raised and floated; especially, a kind of floating dock, which may be sunk and floated under a vessel's keel, used for docking vessels at their moorings, without removing stores or masts. (See *floating dock*, under *dock*.) (*c*) A water-tight box or casing used in founding and building structures in water too deep for a coffer-dam, such as piers of bridges, quays, etc. The caisson is built upon land, and then chained and anchored directly over the bed, which has been leveled or piled to receive it. The masonry is built upon the bottom of the caisson, which is of heavy timber. As the caisson sinks with the weight, its sides are built up, so that the upper edge is always above water. In some cases the masonry is at first built hollow, and is not filled in until after it has reached its bed, and its sides have been carried higher than the surface of the water. Sometimes the sides of the masonry itself form the sides of the caisson. In another form the caisson, made of heavy timbers, is shaped like an inverted shallow box, having sharp, iron-bound edges. The weight of the masonry forces the caisson into the sand and mud on the bottom. Air under pressure is then forced into the caisson, driving out the water and permitting the workmen to enter through suitable air-locks. A sealed well or a pipe and sand-pump are provided, through which the material excavated under the caisson may be removed. The latter gradually sinks under the weight of the superstructure and the removal of the loose soil below, until a firm foundation is reached, when the whole interior of it is filled with concrete. The caissons beneath the towers of the East River suspension-bridge, connecting New York and Brooklyn, are of this description. The *pneumatic caisson* is an inverted air-tight box into which air is forced under a pressure sufficient to expel the water, thus leaving a space in which men can work to loosen the soil as the caisson descends. The principle of the pneumatic caisson is applied to the sinking of large iron cylinders to serve as piers or [illegible] shafts. Sometimes written *[illegible]*.



Caisson of the East River Suspension-bridge, New York.

caisson-disease (kā'son-di-zēz'), *n.* A disease developed in coming from an atmosphere of high tension, as in caissons, to air of ordinary tension. It is marked by paralysis and other nervous symptoms.

caissoon (ka-sön'), *n.* Same as *caisson*, more especially in sense 3.

Caithness flags. See *flag*⁴.

caitiff (kā'tif), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *caitif*, *catif*, a captive, a miserable wretch, < OF. *caitif*, also *chaitif*, a captive, a wretched man, F. *chétif*, mean, vile, = Pr. *captiu*, *caitiu* = OCat. *caitiu* = OSp. *captivo*, Sp. *cautivo*, a captive, = Pg. *cativo*, a captive, = It. *cattivo*, < L. *captivus*, captive: see *captive*.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Captive.

Myn name is looth, a *caitife* kynge of Oreanye, and of leonoys, to whom nothinge doth falle but myschef ne not hath don longe tyme. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 477.

2†. Wretched; miserable.

> I am so *caytyf* and so thral.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 694.

3. Servile; base; ignoble; cowardly.

He keuered hym with his counsayl of *caytyf* wyrdes.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1605.

> With that he crauld out of his nest,
> Forth creeping on his *caitive* hands and thies.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. iii. 35.
>
> A territory
> Wherein were bandit earls and *caitiff* knights.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

II. *n.* 1†. A captive; a prisoner; a slave.

> Stokked in prisoun, . . .
> *Caytif* to cruel kynge Agamemnoun.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 382.

Avarice doth tyrannize over her *caitiff* and slave.
Holland.

2. A mean villain; a despicable knave; one who is both wicked and mean.

> Like *caitiff* vile that for misdeed
> Rides with his face to rump of steed.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. iii. 349.
>
> Striking great blows
> At *caitiffs* and at wrongers of the world.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

caitiffly†, *adv.* Knavishly; servilely; basely.

caitiftee†, *n.* [ME., also *caitifte*, *caitivte*, < OF. *caitivetet*, < L. *captivita(t-)s*, captivity: see *captivity*.] The state of being a captive; captivity.

He that leadeth into *caitiftee*, schall go into *caitiftee*.
Wyclif, Rev. xiii. 10.

caitive†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *caitiff*.

caitiveness†, *n.* [ME., also *caitifnes*, < *caitif*, *caitive*, + *-ness*.] 1. Captivity; slavery; misery. —2. Despicable, mean, and wicked conduct.

It is a strange *caitiveness* and baseness of disposition of men, so furiously and unsatiably to run after perishing and uncertain interests. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 77.

Cajanus (ka-jā'nus), *n.* [NL., < *catjang*, name of the plant in Malabar.] A genus of plants, natural order *Leguminosæ*, one species of which, *C. Indicus*, furnishes a sort of pulse used in tropical countries. It is a shrub from 3 to 10 feet high, and a native of the East Indies, but now extensively cultivated throughout the tropics, in numerous varieties. The plant is called *cajan*, *pigeon pea*, *Angola pea*, *Congo pea*, etc.

cajeput (kaj'ẹ-put), *n.* [< Malay *kāyū*, tree, + *putih*, white.] A small myrtaceous tree or shrub of the Moluccas and neighboring islands, *Melaleuca Cajuputi* or *minor*, a variety of *M. Leucadendron* or a distinct species, with lanceolate aromatic leaves and odorless flowers in spikes. Also written *cajuput*. **Oil of cajeput**, or **cajeput-oil**, an oil distilled from the leaves of the cajeput, of a green color and a penetrating odor, used as a stimulant, antispasmodic, and diaphoretic.

cajole (ka-jōl'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cajoled*, ppr. *cajoling*. [< F. *cajoler*, coax, wheedle, < OF. *cageoler*, chatter like a bird in a cage, babble or prate, < *cage*, a cage: see *cage*.] To deceive or delude by flattery, specious promises, simulated compliance with another's wishes, and the like; wheedle; coax.

But while the war went on the emperor did *cajole* the king with the highest compliments.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Ref., an. 1522.

Charles found it necessary to postpone to a more convenient season all thought of executing the treaty of Dover, and to *cajole* the nation by pretending to return to the policy of the Triple Alliance. *Macaulay*.

Christian children are torn from their parents and *cajoled* out of their faith. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., II. 238.

cajolement (ka-jōl'ment), *n.* [< *cajole* + *-ment*.] Cajolery. *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

cajoler (ka-jō'lėr), *n.* One who cajoles; a wheedler.

cajolery (ka-jō'lėr-i), *n.*; pl. *cajoleries* (-iz). [< F. *cajolerie*, < *cajoler*, cajole.] The act of cajoling; coaxing language or tricks; delusive wheedling.

Even if the Lord Mayor and Speaker mean to insinuate that the influence is to be obtained and held by flattering their people, . . . such *cajoleries* would perhaps be more prudently practised than professed.
Burke, To R. Burke.

cajon (Sp. pron. kä-hōn'), *n.* [Sp., prop. a large chest, aug. of *caja*, chest. Cf. *caisson*, *cassoon*.] A Chilian weight, equal to 6,500 pounds avoirdupois.

cajote (kä-hō'tā), *n.* Same as *coyote*.

cajuput (kaj′û-pût), *n.* See *cajeput.*

cajuputene (kaj-û-pû-tēn′), *n.* The chief constituent of cajeput-oil, obtained by cohobation. It is a liquid of an agreeable odor, permanent in the air and insoluble in alcohol. Also written *cajputene.*

cake^1 (kāk), *n.* [< ME. *cake,* < Icel. *kaka* = Sw. *kaka* = Dan. *kage,* a cake, akin to D. *koek,* a cake, gingerbread, dumpling, dim. *koekje* (> E. *cooky,* q. v.), = LG. *koke* = OHG. *chuocho,* MHG. *kuoche,* G. *kuchen,* a cake, a tart. The word has no connection with L. *coquere,* E. *cook*^{1}.] **1.** A flat or comparatively thin mass of baked dough; a thin loaf of bread.

They baked unleavened *cakes* of the dough which they brought out of Egypt. Ex. xii. 39.

Specifically—**2.** A light composition of flour, sugar, butter, and generally other ingredients, as eggs, flavoring substances, fruit, etc., baked in any form; distinctively, a flat or thin portion of dough so prepared and separately baked.

A *cake* that seemed mosaic-work in spices.
T. B. Aldrich, The Lunch.

3. In Scotland, specifically, an oatmeal cake, rolled thin and baked hard on a griddle.

Hear, land o' *Cakes,* and brither Scots.
Burns, Captain Grose.

4. A small portion of batter fried on a griddle; a pancake or griddle-cake: as, buckwheat *cakes.*—**5.** Oil-cake used for feeding cattle or as a fertilizer.

How much *cake* or guano this labour would purchase we cannot even guess at. *Ansted,* Channel Islands, p. 467.

6. Something made or concreted in the distinctive form of a cake; a mass of solid matter relatively thin and extended: as, a *cake* of soap.

Cakes of rustling ice came rolling down the flood.
Dryden.

This substance [tufaceous gypsum] is found in *cakes,* often a foot long by an inch in depth, curled by the sun's rays and overlying clay into which water had sunk.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 354.

One's cake is dough, one's plan has failed; one has had a failure or miscarriage.

My cake is dough: But I'll in among the rest;
Out of hope of all — but my share of the feast.
Shak., T. of the S., v. 1.

Steward! *your cake is dough* as well as mine.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, v. 4.

To find the bean in the cake. See *bean*^{1}.

cake^1 (kāk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *caked,* ppr. *caking.* [< *cake*^{1}, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To form into a cake or compact mass.—**Caking gunpowder,** the operation of pressing the ingredients of powder, after they have been thoroughly incorporated and moistened. It is effected either by the hydraulic press or by rollers.

II. *intrans.* To concrete or become formed into a hard mass.

Clotted blood that *caked* within. *Addison.*

cake^2 (kāk), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *caked,* ppr. *caking.* [E. dial.: see *cackle.*] To cackle, as geese. [North. Eng.]

cake-alum (kāk′al″um), *n.* Sulphate of alumina containing no alkaline sulphate. Also called *patent alum.*

cake-bread (kāk′bred), *n.* [< ME. *cakebreed,* < *cake* + *breed,* bread.] Fine white bread; manchet.

Then to retorne to the new Maires hous, there to take *cakebrede* and wyne. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 418.

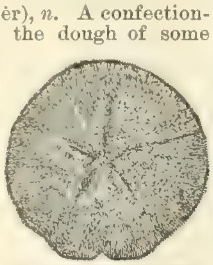
His foolish schoolmasters have done nothing but run up and down the country with him to beg puddings and *cake-bread* of his tenants.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

cake-copper (kāk′kop″ėr), *n.* One of the forms in which copper is sent to market by the smelters. A cake is about 19 inches long, 12½ wide, and 1¾ thick, and weighs about 1¼ hundredweight.

cake-lake (kāk′lāk), *n.* A crimson coloring matter obtained from stick-lac. Also called *lac-dye* and *lac-lake.*

cake-steamer (kāk′stē″mėr), *n.* A confectioners' apparatus in which the dough of some kinds of cake is exposed to the action of steam just before baking, to give the cake a rich and attractive color and surface.

cake-urchin (kāk′ėr″chin), *n.* A flat sea-urchin; a sand-dollar; a clypeastrid, as one of the genus *Echinarachnius* or *Mellita. Mellita quinquefora* and *Echinarachnius parma* are common United States cake-urchins.


Cake-urchin (*Echinarachnius parma*).

cal (kal), *n.* [Corn.] A Cornish miners' name for the mineral wolfram or wolframite. It is a compound of tungstic acid with iron and varying quantities of manganese. It is one of the minerals commonly associated with tin ore.

Cal. An abbreviation of *California.*

calaba (kal′a̤-bä̤), *n.* [A native name.] See *Calophyllum.*

calabar†, *n.* Same as *calaber.*

Calabar bean. See *bean*^{1}.

calabarin, calabarine (kal-a̤-bär′in), *n.* [< *Calabar* (*bean*) + *-in*^{2}, *-ine*^{2}; NL. *calabarina.*] An alkaloid obtained from the Calabar bean by Harnock and Witkowski in 1876. It is nearly insoluble in ether, and differs in physiological character from physostigmin.

calabar-skin (kal′a̤-bär-skin), *n.* The name given in commerce to the skin of the Siberian squirrel, used for making muffs, tippets, etc.

calabash (kal′a̤-bash), *n.* [Prob., through F. *calebasse,* < Pg. *calabaça,* also *cabaça,* = Sp. *calabaza* = Cat. *carabassa,* a gourd, a calabash, < Ar. *qar′,* a gourd, + *yābis, aybas,* dry. Cf. *carapace, carapax,* of same origin.] **1.** A fruit of the tree *Crescentia Cujete* hollowed out, dried, and used as a vessel to contain liquids. These shells are so close-grained and hard that when containing liquid they may be used several times as kettles upon the fire without injury. **2.** A gourd of any kind used in the same way. Such vessels are often decorated with conventional patterns and figures made in very slight relief by scraping away the surface surrounding them, and are sometimes stained in variegated colors.

Calabashes.

She had an ornamented *calabash* to hold her castor-oil, from which she made a fresh toilette every time she swam across the Nile. *R. Curzon,* Monast. in the Levant, p. 139.

3. A popular name of the gourd-plant, *Lagenaria vulgaris.*—**4.** A name given to the red cap or tarboosh of Tunis. See *tarboosh* and *fez.*—**Sweet calabash,** the name in the West Indies of the edible fruit of *Passiflora maliformis.*

calabash-tree (kal′a̤-bash-trē), *n.* **1.** A name given to the *Crescentia Cujete,* a bignoniaceous tree of tropical America, on account of its large gourd-like fruits, the hard shells of which are made into numerous domestic utensils, as basins, cups, spoons, bottles, etc. The black calabash-tree of the West Indies is *Crescentia cucurbitina.*—**2.** A name given to the baobab of Africa, *Adansonia digitata.* See *baobab.*

calabazilla (kal″a̤-bä-sēl′yä̤), *n.* [Mex. Sp. (= Sp. *calabacilla,* a piece of wood in the shape of a gourd, a gourd-shaped ear-ring), dim. of *calabaza,* a gourd: see *calabash.*] In southern California, the *Cucurbita perennis,* a native species of squash, with an exceedingly large root. The pulp of the green fruit is used as a substitute for soap, and the macerated root as a medicinal remedy.

calaber†, *n.* [< ME. *calabre,* also *calabere, calabrere,* < L. *Calabria,* Calabria.] The fur of a small animal of about the size of a squirrel, bred for the most part in High Germany. *E. Phillips.* [The fur, which was of a gray color, was exported from Calabria; hence the name.]

His cloke of *calabre.* *Piers Plowman* (C), ix. 293.

Costly grey amices of *calaber.* *Bp. Bale.*

calaboose (kal-a̤-bös′), *n.* [< Sp. *calabozo* = Pg. *calabouço,* a dungeon, prob. < Ar. *qal′a,* a castle, + *būs,* hidden.] A prison; especially, a common jail or lockup. [Western and southwestern U. S.]

calabrasella (kal″a̤-bra̤-sel′ä̤), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A game of cards for three persons, played with a pack of 40 cards, the 10-, 9-, and 8-spots being discarded. One person, to whom certain advantages are given, plays alone against the other two, and wins or loses according as he makes more or fewer points than they.

calabre^1†, *n.* See *calaber.*

calabre^2†, *n.* [F., < ML. *calabra.*] A military engine used during the middle ages; a variety of the pierrier.

calabrere†, *n.* See *calaber.*

Calabrian (ka-lā′bri-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Calabria,* Calabria, < *Calaber,* a Calabrian, one of the Calabri from whom ancient Calabria took its name.] **I.** *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of ancient or modern Calabria. The former (called by the Greeks Messapia or Japygia) was the southeastern projection of the peninsula of Italy; the latter is the southwestern one (anciently Bruttium).

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Calabria.

calabur-tree (kal′a̤-bėr-trē), *n.* The *Muntingia Calabura,* a tiliaceous tree of the West Indies, the bark of which is used for making cordage.

calabuss†, *n.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps a var. of *calabace* for *calabash,* a gourd, the last syllable being perhaps assimilated to that of *harquebuss* and *blunderbuss.*] A light musket having a wheel-lock, first used about 1578. *E. D.*

calade (ka-lād′ or -lad′), *n.* [F., < It. *calata,* a descent, < *calare,* fall, = F. *caler,* lower, = Sp. *calar,* penetrate, pierce, let down, = Pg. *calar,* penetrate, lower, conceal, < ML. *calare,* let down, descend, < L. *chalare,* let down, slacken, < Gr. χαλᾶν, let down, slacken.] A slope in a manege-ground, down which a horse is ridden at speed in training him, to ply his haunches.

Caladium (ka-lā′di-um), *n.* [NL., < *kale,* a native name for the edible rhizome.] A genus of tuberous-rooted acaulescent plants, natural order *Araceæ,* with large hastate or sagittate leaves, which are often variegated in color. They are natives of tropical America. About a dozen species are known, though, owing to their great variability, a very much larger number have been described. They are favorite foliage-plants, and many forms are found in cultivation.

caladrie†, *n.* [ME. (= Sp. *caladre,* var. of *calandria,* a lark): see *calandra, calender*^{2}.] A bird, probably a kind of lark.

A cormeraunt and a *caladrie.* *Wyclif,* Deut. xiv. 17.

Calænas, *n.* See *Calœnas.*

calaite (kal′a-īt), *n.* [< L. *callais* (< Gr. κάλλαϊς or καλαΐς, a sea-green precious stone) + *-ite*^{2}.] A name given to the turquoise.

Calamagrostis (kal″a̤-ma̤-gros′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κάλαμος, a reed (see *calamus*), + ἄγρωστις, a kind of grass: see *Agrostis.*] A small genus of coarse grasses, natives of Europe and Asia; the reed bent-grasses. The American species that have been referred to it are now placed in *Deyeuxia.*

calamanco (kal-a̤-mang′kō), *n.* [= D. *kalamink* = G. *kalmank, kalmang,* < Sp. *calamaco* = F. *calemande, calmande,* < ML. *calamancus, calamacus, calamaucus,* transpositions of *camelaucum,* < Gr. καμελαύκιον, a head-covering: see *camelaucium.*] A glossy woolen satin-twilled stuff, checkered or brocaded in the warp, so that the pattern showed on one side only. Also spelled *callimanco, calimanco.*

A morning gown, though, I am sorry to say, not a *calamanco* one, with great flowers. *Longfellow,* Hyperion, i. 7.

calamander-wood (kal-a̤-man′dėr-wu̇d), *n.* [Supposed to be a corruption of *Coromandel wood.*] A beautiful kind of wood, the product chiefly of *Diospyros quæsita,* natural order *Ebenaceæ,* a large tree of Ceylon. It is very suitable wood for ornamental cabinet-work, showing alternate bands of brown and black, is very hard, and takes a high polish.

calamar (kal′a̤-mär), *n.* Same as *calamary.*

Calamaria (kal-a̤-mā′ri-ä̤), *n.* [NL. Cf. *calamary.*] **1.** The typical genus of serpents of the family *Calamariidæ,* having the labial plates reduced to four or five, and containing species peculiar to the East Indies. *C. albiventer* is an example.—**2.** A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Moore,* 1878.

calamarian (kal-a̤-mā′ri-a̤n), *n.* A snake of the genus *Calamaria* or family *Calamariidæ.*

Calamariidæ (kal-a̤-ma̤-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Calamaria* + *-idæ.*] A family of aglyphodont or colubrine serpents, the dwarf snakes, typified by the genus *Calamaria,* and containing a large number of small inoffensive species in which the head is not marked off from the body by a constriction or neck. They are found in most parts of the world, living under stones and logs, and preying upon worms and insects. They are now generally associated in the same family with the *Colubridæ.*

calamarioid (kal-a̤-mā′ri-oid), *a.* [< *Calamaria* + *-oid.*] Resembling or having the characters of the *Calamariidæ.*

calamarious (kal-a̤-mā′ri-us), *a.* [< L. *calamarius* taken in a lit. sense, pertaining to a reed, < *calamus,* a reed. Cf. *calamary.*] Reed-like: applied to grasses with short rigid culms.

calamaroid (kal′a̤-ma̤-roid), *a.* A less correct form of *calamarioid.*

Eight out of ten *calamaroid* genera are peculiar to this fauna. *Günther,* Encyc. Brit., XX. 468.

calamary (kal′a̤-mā̤-ri), *n.*; pl. *calamaries* (-riz). [Formerly also *calamarie* and *calamar;* = F. *calmar, calemar, calamar* = Sp. *calamar,* also *calamareto,* inkfish, calamary, = Pg. *calamar,* inkfish, = It. *calamajo,* inkfish, calamary, inkstand, = G. *kalmar,* inkstand, = NGr. καλαμάρι, inkstand, καλαμάρι θαλάσσης, inkfish, < NL. *calamarius,* a particular use (pen-case, inkstand, [illegible] pertaining to a pen, < [illegible] pen: see *calamus*.] 1. A cuttle[illegible] decapodous [illegible] der *Dibranchiata*, having a pen-shaped internal skeleton or cuttle-bone, as in the genus *Loligo* and related forms. [illegible] soft fleshy, tapering, [illegible] [illegible] shell, or internal horny flexible shell. They have [illegible] from which they [illegible] a [illegible] which conceals them from sight. The species are found in most seas, and furnish food to dolphins, whales, etc. [illegible]

Calamary, Gladius or Pen of a Squid (*Loligo vulgaris*).

2. The internal skeleton, cuttle-bone, gladius, or pen of a calamary.

Also called *calambar*.

calambac (kal'am-bak), *n.* [= F. *calambac*, < Sp. *calambac* = Pg. *calamba*, < Pers. *kalambak*, a fragrant wood. Cf. *calambour*.] Same as *agallochum*.

calambar, *n.* Same as *calamary*.

calambour (kal'am-bör), *n.* [< F. *calambour*, *calambourc*, *-bourg*, etc., appar. perverted forms, earlier *calambuque*, < Sp. *calambuco* = Pg. *calambuco*, also (after F. *calambour*) *calamburo*: prob. from same source as *calambac*, and partly identified with it.] A species of agallochum or eaglewood, of a dusky or mottled color and light, friable texture, but not very fragrant. It is used by cabinet-makers and inlayers.

calambuco (kal-am-bū'kō), *n.* Same as *calambour*.

calami, *n.* Plural of *calamus*.

calamiferous (kal-a-mif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *calamus*, a reed, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing reeds or reedy plants; reedy.

calamin, calamine (kal'a-min), *n.* [< F. *calamine* = Sp. *calamina* = MHG. *kalemīne*, G. *kalmei*, now *galmei*, < ML. *calamina*, a corruption of L. *cadmia*: see *cadmia*.] The native hydrous silicate of zinc, an important ore of that metal. It [illegible] crystals which are often hemimorphic (hence [illegible] *hemimorphite*) in crystalline groups with botryoidal surface, and also massive; the color varies from white to pale green, blue, or yellow. It is often associated with zinc carbonate, sometimes with smithsonite (also called *calamine*), in calcareous rocks. It is used as a pigment in ceramic painting, producing a brilliant green color [illegible]

calamint (kal'a-mint), *n.* [< ME. *calamynt* = F. *calament* = Sp. *calamento* = Pg. *calamintha* = It. *calamento*, < ML. *calamentha* (*calaminthum*, *-menta*, *-mentum*, etc., *calomenta*, etc.), < L. *calaminthe*, < Gr. καλαμίνθη, also καλάμινθος, a kind of mint, < καλα-, perhaps for καλο- for καλός, beautiful, + μίνθα, mint.] A book-name for plants of the genus *Calamintha*.

Calamintha (kal-a-min'thä), *n.* [NL., ML., < L. *calaminthe*: see *calamint*.] A genus of labiate strongly fragrant herbs or undershrubs, of the northern temperate zone. The common [illegible] [illegible] the common calamint (*C. officinalis*), the wood-calamint (*C. sylvatica*), the lesser calamint (*C. Nepeta*), the field- or stone-basil or horse-thyme [illegible] and the basil thyme (*C. Acinos*).

calamist† (kal'a-mist), *n.* [< L. *calamus*, a reed, + *-ist*.] A piper; one who plays on a reed or pipe. *Blount.*

calamistra, *n.* Plural of *calamistrum*.

calamistral (kal-a-mis'tral), *a.* [< *calamistrum* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or having the functions of a calamistrum.

calamistrate† (kal-a-mis'trat), *v. t.* [< L. *calamistratus*, pp. of *calamistrare*, curl, as the hair, < *calamister*, also *calamistrum*, an iron tube for curling the hair: see *calamistrum*.] To curl or frizzle, as the hair. *Cotgrave*; *Lemon.*

calamistration† (kal"a-mis-trā'shon), *n.* [< *calamistrate*.] The act of curling the hair. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

calamistrum [illegible] (kal-a-mis'trum), *n.*; pl. [illegible] [NL., a special use of L. [illegible] [illegible] for curling the hair [illegible] [illegible] a reed: see *calamus*.] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the posterior [illegible] [illegible]

The function of the *calamistrum* has been proved by Mr. Blackwall to be the carding, or teasing and curling, of a peculiar kind of silk, secreted and emitted from the fourth pair of spinners. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 292.

calamite (kal'a-mīt), *n.* [< NL. *Calamites*, q. v.] 1. A fossil of the genus *Calamites*.—2. A variety of tremolite occurring in imperfect or rounded prismatic crystals, longitudinally striated, and sometimes resembling a reed.

Calamites (kal-a-mī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. καλαμίτης, reed-like, < κάλαμος, L. *calamus*, a reed.] A genus of fossil plants, of which the structure is complicated and obscure, but which are generally admitted to be allied to the recent *Equisetaceæ* or horsetails; the calamites. Whether *Calamites* should be considered as being a peculiar form of *Equisetaceæ*, or as constituting a distinct but allied order, has not yet been fully established. The calamites are considered to have been cryptogamic plants, but their relations to living cryptogams are peculiar, and especially exceptional in their complex structure and the exogenous growth of the woody cylinder. The foliage of the calamites was verticillate; and it is thought by some that *Asterophyllites*, *Annularia*, and even *Sphenophyllum*, with their whorled leaves, represent the leaf-bearing branches of calamites, although this has not been actually proved by discovery of the leaves attached to the stems. The calamites are among the commonest and most characteristic fossil plants of the coal-measures.

calamitous (ka-lam'i-tus), *a.* [< F. *calamiteux*, < L. *calamitosus*, < *calamita(t-)s*, calamity: see *calamity*.] 1†. Miserable; involved in calamity or deep distress; wretched.

> Ten thousands of *calamitous* persons.
> *South*, Works, VII. xi.

2. Of the nature of or marked by calamity or great misfortune; bringing or resulting from calamity; making wretched; distressing or distressful: as, a *calamitous* event; "that *calamitous* prison," *Milton*, S. A., l. 1480; "this sad and *calamitous* condition," *South*.

> But, even admitting the *calamitous* necessity of War, it can never be with pleasure—it cannot be without sadness unspeakable—that the Christian soul surveys its fiendish encounters. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 173.

=Syn. 2. Afflictive, disastrous, distressing, grievous, deplorable, baleful, ruinous.

calamitously (ka-lam'i-tus-li), *adv.* In a calamitous manner; in a manner to produce great distress.

calamitousness (ka-lam'i-tus-nes), *n.* The quality of bringing calamity or misery; deep distress; wretchedness; misery.

calamity (ka-lam'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *calamities* (-tiz). [< F. *calamité* = Pr. *calamitat* = Sp. *calamidad* = It. *calamità*, < L. *calamita(t-)s*, loss, injury, damage, misfortune, disaster, ruin, prob. connected with *in-columis*, unharmed; root uncertain.] Any great misfortune or cause of misery; in general, any event or disaster which produces extensive evils, as loss of crops, earthquakes, etc., but also applied to any misfortune which brings great distress upon a single person; misfortune; distress; adversity.

> Affliction is enamour'd of thy parts,
> And thou art wedded to *calamity*.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 3.
>
> *Calamity* is man's true touchstone.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Triumph of Honour, i. 1.
>
> The deliberations of *calamity* are rarely wise. *Burke.*
>
> 'T is sorrow builds the shining ladder up,
> Whose golden rounds are our *calamities*.
> *Lowell*, Death of a Friend's Child.

=Syn. *Disaster*, *Catastrophe*, etc. (see *misfortune*), hardship, adversity, affliction, blow, stroke.

Calamodendron (kal"a-mō-den'dron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κάλαμος, a reed, + δένδρον, a tree.] A fossil plant belonging to the coal-measures, and formerly held to be a gymnospermous exogen, but now believed to be a calamite retaining its structure and especially its exogenous vascular zone. See *Calamites*.

Calamodyta (kal"a-mo-dī'tä), *n.* [NL. (Meyer, 1815), < Gr. καλαμοδύτης, a bird, perhaps the reed-warbler, < κάλαμος, a reed, + δύτης, diver, < δύειν, get into, enter, dive.] A genus of birds, giving name to a subfamily *Calamodytinæ*; a synonym of *Acrocephalus*. The typical species is *Acrocephalus aquaticus*. Also called *Calamoherpe*.

Calamodytinæ (kal"a-mō-di-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Calamodyta* + *-inæ*.] In G. R. Gray's system of classification (1869), a subfamily of small, dentirostral, oscine passerine birds, of the family *Luscinidæ*, the reed-warblers; the warblers of the acrocephaline type, having a minute, spurious first primary, and in typical forms an elongated head and relatively large bill. [illegible] *Acrocephalus*, of which [illegible] [illegible] are mere synonyms [illegible] [illegible]

calamodytine (kal"a-mō-dī'tin), *a.* Having the characters of a reed-warbler; pertaining to the *Calamodytinæ*; acrocephaline.

Calamoherpe (kal"a-mō-hėr'pē), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1822), irreg. < Gr. κάλαμος, reed, + ἕρπειν, creep.] Same as *Calamodyta*.

Calamospiza (kal"a-mō-spī'zä), *n.* [NL. (C. L. Bonaparte, 1838), < Gr. κάλαμος, a reed, + σπίζα, a bird of the finch kind, perhaps the chaffinch, < σπίζειν, chirp, pipe, peep.] A genus of fringilline passerine birds of North America, containing the lark-bunting of the western States and Territories, *Calamospiza bicolor*, the male of which is black, with a white patch on the wing, and resembles the bobolink in some other respects. It is about 7 inches long, nests on the ground, and has the habit during the breeding season of soaring aloft to sing, like the skylark. The inner secondaries are as long as the primaries in the closed wing, and the bill resembles that of a grosbeak. The sexes are markedly distinct in coloration.

Lark-bunting (*Calamospiza bicolor*).

calamus (kal'a-mus), *n.*; pl. *calami* (-mī). [In ME. (Wyclif) *calamy*; < L. *calamus*, a reed, a cane, hence a pipe, pen, arrow, rod, etc., = Ar. *qalam* (> Turk. *qalem*), a pen, reed pen, pencil, brush, chisel, etc., < Gr. κάλαμος, a reed, cane, etc., = Skt. *kalamas* = L. *culmus*, a stalk, stem, straw, = AS. *healm*, E. *halm*, *haulm*, a stalk, stem: see *halm*.] 1. A reed; cane.—2. A kind of fragrant plant mentioned in the Bible (Ex. xxx. 23, etc.), and supposed to be the sweet-flag, *Acorus Calamus*, or the fragrant lemon-grass of India, *Andropogon Schœnanthus*; the sweet-flag.

> Another goblet! quick! and stir
> Pomegranate juice and drops of myrrh
> And *calamus* therein!
> *Longfellow*, Golden Legend, iii.

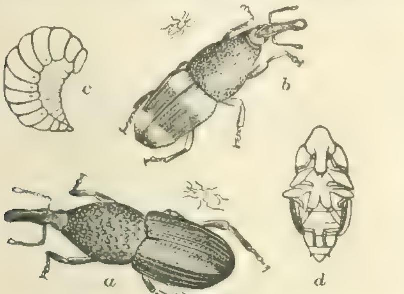
3. [*cap.*] A very large genus of slender, leafy, climbing palms, natives chiefly of eastern Asia and the adjacent islands. Their leaves are armed with strong reversed thorns, by means of which they often climb the loftiest trees. The sheathing leaves cover the entire stem, and when removed leave a slender jointed polished cane, in some species reaching 200 feet in length. These are extensively used in bridge-making, for the ropes and cables of vessels, and, when split, for a great variety of purposes. They form the ratan-canes of commerce, used in large quantities for the caning of chairs, etc. One of the larger species, *C. Scipionum*, furnishes the Malacca canes used for walking-sticks. The fruits of *C. Draco* yield the red resin known in commerce as dragon's-blood.
4. A tube, usually of gold or silver, through which it was customary in the ancient church to receive the wine in communicating. The adoption of the calamus doubtless arose from caution, lest any drop from the chalice should be spilled, or any other irreverence occur. It has fallen into disuse, except that it is still retained in the Roman Catholic Church in solemn papal celebrations, for the communion of the Pope. It is also known by the names *canna*, *pugillaris*, and *fistula*.
5. In *music*, a flute or pipe made of reed.—6. In *ornith.*, the hard, horny, hollow, and more or less transparent part of the stem or scape of a feather; the barrel, tube, or quill proper, which bears no vexilla, and extends from the end of the feather inserted in the skin to the beginning of the rachis where the web or vane commences. See cut under *aftershaft*.—7. An ancient Greek measure of length of 10 feet.—**Calamus scriptorius** (literally, a writing pen), the lower (posterior) portion of the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain, bounded on each side by the diverging funiculi [illegible], the point where these come together below being likened to the point of a pen.

calanchi (ka-lan'chi), *n.* A unit of weight for pearls, used in Pondicherry, equal to 0.14 gram, or [illegible] grains troy.

calando (ka-lan'dō). [It., ppr. of *calare*, decrease: see *calade*.] In *music*, a direction to slacken the time and decrease the volume of tone gradually.

calandra (ka-lan'drä), *n.* [NL.; cf. E. *calender*[2], ME. *chalaundre*, also *caladrie*), < F. *calandre* = Pr. *calandra* = Sp. *calandria* = Pg. *calhandra* = It. *calandra* = MHG. *galander* (ML. *calandra*, *chalandra*, *calandrus*, *calandris*, also *caladrius*, *caladrus*, a kind of lark, also *calandra*, *calandria*, a weevil), < Gr. κάλανδρος (also χάλανδρος, NGr. χάλανδρα), a kind of lark.] 1. In *ornith.*, (*a*) A large kind of lark, *Melanocorypha calandra*, with a stout bill, inhabiting southern

Europe and northern Africa. The term has been the book-name of the species for centuries. (*b*) [*cap.*] Made by Lesson, in 1837, a generic name: a synonym of *Melanocorypha*. Also *Calandrina*. (*c*) In the form *Calandria*, applied by Des Murs to the American mocking-thrushes of the genus *Mimus*.—2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of weevils, typical of the family *Calandridæ*. Some of the minute species commit great havoc in granaries, in both their larval and their perfect state. They are very numerous, and among them are the well-known corn-weevil, *C. granaria* (Linnæus), and the rice-weevil, *C. oryzæ*. The gru-gru worm, which destroys palm-trees in South America, is the larva of *C. palmarum*, and is nearly 2 inches long. The grub is eagerly sought for by the natives, who cook and eat it. This species, with *C. sacchari*, destroys also the sugar-canes of the West Indies.



Grain-weevils.

a, corn-weevil (*Calandra granaria*); *b*, rice-weevil (*Calandra oryzæ*); *c*, larva; *d*, pupa. (Small figures show natural sizes.)

calandrelle (kal-an-drel′), *n.* [A F. form, < NL. *calandrella*, dim. of *calandra*, q. v.] A name of the short-toed lark, *Alauda calandrella*.

calandrid (ka-lan′drid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Calandridæ*. Also *calandroid*.

II. *n.* A weevil or snout-beetle of the family *Calandridæ*.

Calandridæ (ka-lan′dri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Calandra*, 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of rhynchophorous *Coleoptera* having strong folds on the inner faces of the elytra, the pygidium undivided in both sexes, tibiæ not serrate, geniculate antennæ, no labrum, the last spiracle not visible, and the last dorsal segment of the male more or less retractile and concealed. Species of the leading genus, *Calandra* (or *Sitophilus*), are known as *corn-* or *grain-weevils*. The family is related to the *Curculionidæ*, and is often included therein. See cut under *calandra*.

Calandrinæ (kal-an-drī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Calandra*, 2, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Curculionidæ*, containing weevils of varying size with geniculate clubbed antennæ and a steep or vertical pygidium, typified by the genus *Calandra*, and corresponding to the family *Calandridæ*.

calandroid (ka-lan′droid), *a.* Same as *calandrid*.

calandrone (kal-an-drō′ne), *n.* [It.] A small reed-instrument of the clarinet kind, with two holes, used by the peasants of Italy.

calangay (ka-lang′gā), *n.* A species of white parrot, a native of the Philippine islands.

calange†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *challenge*.

calanid (kal′a-nid), *n.* A copepod of the family *Calanidæ*.

Calanidæ (ka-lan′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Calanus* + *-idæ*.] A family of gnathostomatous copepods, of the suborder *Eucopepoda*, having very long anterior antennæ, only one of them modified for prehension, and the posterior antennæ biramous. The fifth pair of feet is modified in the male to assist in copulation. *Calanus*, *Cetochilus*, *Temora*, and *Diaptomus* are genera of this family.

Calanus (kal′a-nus), *n.* [NL.] A genus of copepods, typical of the family *Calanidæ*. *C. pavo* is an example.

calao (ka-lā′ō), *n.* [E. Ind.] A general name of the hornbills, or birds of the family *Bucerotidæ*: adopted by Brisson in 1760 for the whole of them, as *Buceros hydrocorax* of the Philippines, *B. obscurus* of the Moluccas, etc.

calapitte (kal′a-pit), *n.* [< Malayan *calappa*, the cacao-tree.] A stony concretion occasionally present in the cocoanut, much worn by the Malays as an amulet of great virtue. Also called *vegetable bezoar*.

Calappa (ka-lap′ä), *n.* [NL. Cf. *calapitte*.] A genus of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, sometimes giving name to a family *Calappidæ*. *C. depressa* and *C. granulata* are among the species known as *box-crabs*.

calappian (ka-lap′i-an), *n.* [< *Calappa* + *-ian*.] A crustacean of the family *Calappidæ*.

Box-crab (*Calappa granulata*).

calappid (ka-lap′id), *n.* Same as *calappian*.

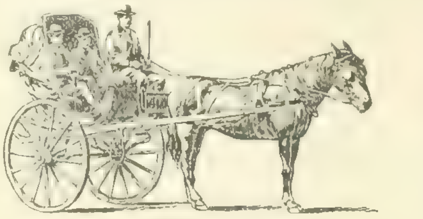
Calappidæ (ka-lap′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Calappa* + *-idæ*.] A family of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Calappa*; the box-crabs. They have a rounded carapace subtriangular anteriorly, a triangular buccal frame, and the male generative openings on the basal joint of the last pair of legs. One of their most characteristic features is the manner in which the large crested pincers fold against the front of the carapace. The genera are several, and the species inhabit tropical seas.

calappoid (ka-lap′oid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Calappidæ*.

II. *n.* A calappian or calappid.

calascione, colascione (kä-, kō-lä-shiō′ne), *n.* [It.] A musical instrument of lower Italy, of the lute or guitar family, having two catgut strings tuned a fifth apart, and played with a plectrum. It is said to be closely similar to the very ancient Egyptian nofre or nefer.

calash (ka-lash′), *n.* [Also formerly *calesh*, *caleche*, < F. *calèche* = Sp. *calesa* = It. *calesse*, *calesso*, < G. *kalesche*, *kalesse*, < Bohem. *koleska* = Pol. *kolaska* = Russ. *kolyaska*, a calash, dim. of Bohem. *kolesa* = Pol. *kolasa*, a calash (cf. OBulg. *kolesĭnitsa* = Russ. *kolesnitsa*, a car, chariot; Bohem. *koleso* = Russ. *koleso*, a wheel), < OBulg. Serv. Bohem. *kolo* = Pol. *kolo* (barred *l*), a wheel.] 1. A light carriage with low wheels, either open or covered with a folding top which can be let down at pleasure. The Canadian calash is two-wheeled, and has a seat on the splashboard for the driver.



Calash.

> An old *calash*, belonging to the abbess, lined with green frieze, was ordered to be drawn into the sun.
>
> *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vii. 21.

2. The folding hood or top usually fitted to such a carriage. Specifically called a *calash-top*.—3†. A hood in the form of a calash-top worn by women in the eighteenth century and until about 1810. It was very large and full, to cover the head-dresses of the period, and was made on a framework of light hoops, capable of being folded back on the shoulders, or raised, by pulling a ribbon, to cover the head and project well over the face. Similar hoods had been worn at earlier times, but the reintroduction under this name appears to date from 1765.

> Mrs. Bute's eyes flashed out at her from under her black *calash*.
>
> *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair.

calata (ka-lä′tä), *n.* [It., a dance, also a slope, descent, < *calare*, let down, lower, descend: see *calade*, *calando*.] A lively Italian dance in $\frac{2}{4}$ time.

calathi, *n.* Plural of *calathus*.

calathia, *n.* Plural of *calathium*.

calathidium (kal-a-thid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *calathidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *καλαθίδιον, dim. of κάλαθος, L. *calathus*, a basket for fruit, flowers, etc., hence the bell of a (Corinthian) capital: see *calathus*.] In *bot.*, a name sometimes given to the flower-head in the order *Compositæ*. Also called *calathium*.

calathiform (kal′a-thi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *calathus*, a basket, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, hemispherical or concave, like a bowl or cup.

calathium (ka-lā′thi-um), *n.*; pl. *calathia* (-ä). Same as *calathidium*.

calathus (kal′a-thus), *n.*; pl. *calathi* (-thī). [L., < Gr. κάλαθος, a vase-shaped basket: see *calathidium*.] 1. In *classical antiq.*, a basket in which Greek and Roman women kept their work. It is often represented on monuments, especially as a symbol of maidenhood.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of adephagous beetles, of the family *Carabidæ*, having obliquely sinuate elytra and serrate claws. *C. impunctata* is an example.

calaverite (kal-a-vē′rīt), *n.* [< *Calaveras* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A rare tellurid of gold, occurring massive, of a bronze-yellow color and metallic luster, first found in Calaveras county, California.

calcagium† (kal-kā′ji-um), *n.* [ML. (after OF. *cauciage*), < *calcata*, a road: see *causey*.] A tax, anciently paid by the neighboring inhabitants of a country, for the making and repairing of common roads. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

calcaire (kal-kãr′), *n.* [F., limestone, < L. *calcarius*: see *calcareous*.] Limestone.—**Calcaire grossier**, literally 'coarse limestone,' a name given to a marine deposit in the Paris basin belonging to the Middle Eocene group of the Tertiary, and nearly the equivalent of the Bagshot beds of the London basin. It is a coarse-grained limestone, hence the name. It is rich in fossil species, and contains mollusks of the genus *Cerithium* and also great numbers of *Foraminifera*. It is extensively used in the rough parts of buildings in and about Paris.

calcanea, *n.* Plural of *calcaneum*.

calcaneal (kal-kā′nẹ̄-al), *a.* [< *calcaneum* + *-al*.] 1. In *anat.*, relating to the calcaneum or heel-bone: as, *calcaneal* arteries, ligaments, etc.—2. In *ornith.*, of or pertaining to the back upper part of the tarsometatarsus (tarsus of ordinary language) of a bird, where there is often a tuberosity regarded by some ornithologists as a calcaneum, and so named by them: as, a *calcaneal* tubercle; *calcaneal* tuberosity. See cut under *tarsometatarsus*.

> In most birds, the posterior face of the proximal end of the middle metatarsal, and the adjacent surface of the tarsal bone, grow out into a process which is commonly, but improperly, termed *calcaneal*. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. [illegible].

calcanean (kal-kā′nẹ̄-an), *a.* [< *calcaneum* + *-an*.] Belonging to the heel; calcaneal.

calcaneum (kal-kā′nẹ̄-um), *n.*; pl. *calcanea* (-ä). [L., the heel, < *calx* (*calc-*), the heel.] 1. In *anat.*, one of the tarsal bones, the os calcis, or bone of the heel; the outer one of the bones of the proximal row, in its generalized condition called the *fibulare*; in man, the largest bone of the tarsus, forming the prominence of the heel. See cuts under *foot*, *heel*¹, and *Ornithoscelida*.—2. In *ornith.*, a bony process or protuberance on the back of the upper end of the tarsometatarsal bone: so called because considered by some as the representative of the os calcis; but the latter is more generally regarded as represented in the outer condyle of the tibia.

calcant† (kal′kant), *n.* [< L. *calcan(t-)s*, ppr. of *calcare*, tread, < *calx* (*calc-*), the heel.] A bellows-treader; a man who worked the clumsy bellows of old German organs with his feet.

calcar¹ (kal′kär), *n.*; pl. *calcaria* (kal-kā′ri-ä). [L., a spur, < *calx* (*calc-*), the heel: see *calx*².] 1. In *bot.*, a spur; a hollow projection from the base of a petal or sepal; the nectary (nectarium) of Linnæus.—2. In *anat.*, a projection into the posterior horn of the lateral ventricle of the brain of man and some other mammals; the calcar avis or hippocampus minor.—3. In *ornith.*, a spur. (*a*) The horny process, with a bony core, borne upon the lower and inner part of the shank of sundry gallinaceous birds, as the turkey, pheasant, domestic cock, etc. It is of the same nature as a claw, or as the horns of cattle, but differs from a claw in being situated upon the side of a bone instead of at the end of a phalanx. There is sometimes more than one spur, one above the other, on each shank, as in the genus *Polyplectron*. (See cut under *calcarate*.) Spurs are commonly developed only in the male sex, not passing a rudimentary condition, if found at all, in the female. (See cut under *tarsometatarsus*.) (*b*) A similar but usually smaller horny process borne upon the side of the pinion-bone, near the wrist-joint, of various birds, as the spur-winged goose, etc. (*c*) Loosely applied to the claws of birds, especially the hind claw when notably long and straight, as in larks, spur-heeled cuckoos, etc.

4. In *Rotifera*, a spur-like setigerous process more or less closely attached to the single ganglion of these animals, near the trochal disk.—5. In *Chiroptera*, a slender elongated bone or cartilage upon the inner side of the ankle-joint, assisting in the support of the patagium.—6. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of atracheliate beetles, of the family *Tenebrionidæ*. *Dejean*, 1821.—7. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *conch.*, a genus of mollusks. *Montfort*, 1810.—8. The spur forming part of any ceremonial costume.

calcar² (kal′kär), *n.* [< L. *calcaria*, a lime-kiln, fem. of *calcarius*, pertaining to lime: see *calcareous*.] 1. In glass-works, an oven or furnace for calcining the materials of frit, prior to melting. Also called *fritting-furnace*.—2.

In *metal.*, an annealing-arch or -oven. *E. H. Knight.*

calcarate [illegible]-rāt), *a.* [< L. *calcar*, a spur [illegible] + -ate¹.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, spurred; furnished with spurs or spur-like processes: as, a *calcarate* corolla, [illegible] or larkspur.

Calcarate Foot of Pheasant [illegible]

calcarated (kal'ka-rā-ted), *a.* [illegible].

Calcarea (kal-kā'rē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. **calcareus*, [illegible]: see *calcareous*.] The chalk-sponges, which have the skeleton composed chiefly of carbonate of lime: now generally regarded as one of two main divisions or subclasses of *Spongiæ*, the other being *Silicea*.

calcareo-. Combining form of *calcareous* (Latin *calcareus*).

calcareo-argillaceous (kal-kā'rē-ō-är-ji-lā'shius), *a.* Consisting of or containing a mixture of chalk or lime and clay: as, a *calcareo-argillaceous* soil.

calcareobituminous (kal-kā″rē-ō-bi-tū'mi-nus), *a.* Consisting of or containing lime and bitumen.

calcareocorneous (kal-kā″rē-ō-kôr'nē-us), *a.* Consisting of substance that is both chalky and horny: as, the *calcareocorneous* jaw of a mollusk.

calcareosiliceous (kal-kā″rē-ō-si-lish'us), *a.* Consisting of or containing chalk and sand mixed together: as, the *calcareosiliceous* beds of the ocean.

calcareosulphurous (kal-kā″rē-ō-sul'fėr-us), *a.* Having lime and sulphur in combination, or partaking of both.

calcareous (kal-kā'rē-us), *a.* [Formerly, and more correctly, *calcarious*, < L. *calcarius*, pertaining to lime, < *calx* (*calc-*), lime: see *calx*¹.] Partaking of the nature of lime; having the qualities of lime; containing lime; chalky: as, *calcareous* earth or stone. **Calcareous algæ**, marine algæ which in the process of growth secrete large quantities of lime, encasing their vegetable structure and giving them the appearance of coral; coralline algæ. Some are [illegible] in the ordinary manner; others form incrustations on rocks and other objects.—**Calcareous sacs**, [illegible], same as *calcareous glands* (which see, under *gland*).—**Calcareous spar**, crystallized calcium carbonate or calcite. Also called *calc-spar*. See *calcite*.—**Calcareous sponges**, the chalk-sponges, or *Calcispongiæ*.—**Calcareous tufa**, an alluvial deposit of calcium carbonate. See *tufa*.

calcareousness (kal-kā'rē-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being calcareous.

calcaria, *n.* Plural of *calcar*¹.

calcariferous (kal-ka-rif'e-rus), *a.* [Improp. < L. *calcarius*, of lime, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹. The proper form is *calciferous*, q. v.] In *geol.* and *mineral.*, lime-yielding: as, *calcariferous* strata. Also applied to petrifying springs charged with carbonate of lime which is deposited as a crust of calcareous tufa. [Rare.]

calcariform (kal-kar'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *calcar*, a spur, + *forma*, shape.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, shaped like a calcar or spur; spur-like.

calcarine (kal'ka-rin), *a.* [< *calcar*¹ + *-ine*¹.] 1. Pertaining to or resembling the heel or heel-bone; calcaneal. *B. H. Flower.*—2. Pertaining to the calcar of the brain. **Calcarine sulcus** or **fissure**, that fissure of the brain which causes a projection on the floor of the posterior horn of the lateral ventricle, giving rise to the hippocampus minor. See [illegible].

calcarious†, *a.* See *calcareous*.

calcarone (kal-ka-rō'ne), *n.*; pl. *calcaroni* (-nē). [It. dial., aug. of *calcara*, a kiln.] A kiln of simple construction used for obtaining sulphur from its ores. [illegible]

[illegible], *n.* See *calcaneum*.

C[illegible]res [illegible] *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of [illegible], a treader (of grapes), [illegible] tread, trample, < *calx* [illegible], the [illegible].] In Blyth's system of [illegible], an order of birds containing the *F[illegible]* and *Longirostres* of Cuvier. [illegible]

calcat[illegible], *n.* [< LL. [illegible], < L. *calcator*, one who treads (grapes) [illegible] *calcatorem*.] A wine-press.

[illegible]

calcet†, *n.* [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, chalk: see *calx*¹ and *chalk*.] Lime.

> *Sub.* How do you sublime him?
> *Face.* With the *calce* of egg-shells, white marble, talc.
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

calceamentum (kal″sē-a-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *calceamenta* (-tä). [ML., a particular use of L. *calceamentum*, a covering for the foot, < *calceare*, furnish with shoes: see *calceate*, *v.*] A sandal forming a part of the imperial insignia of the Holy Roman Empire. It was made of red silk richly embroidered, and in shape resembled the Roman sandal.

calceata†, *n.* [ML.: see *causeway*.] A causeway. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

calceate (kal'sē-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *calceated*, ppr. *calceating*. [< L. *calceatus*, pp. of *calceare*, shoe, < *calceus*, also *calcius*, a shoe, a half-boot, < *calx* (*calc-*), the heel: see *calx*².] To shoe; fit with shoes. [Rare.]

calceate, calceated (kal'sē-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [< L. *calceatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Shod; fitted with or wearing shoes. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

calced (kalst), *a.* [< L. *calceus*, a shoe, + *-ed*² = *-ate*¹: see *calceate*.] Shod; wearing shoes: as, a *calced* Carmelite (that is, one who does not belong to the discalced or barefooted order of Carmelites).

calcedon (kal'se-don), *n.* [See *chalcedony*.] In *jewelry*, a foul vein, like chalcedony, in some precious stones. Also spelled *chalcedon*.

calcedonic, calcedonian, *a.* See *chalcedonic*, *chalcedonian*.

calcedony, *n.* See *chalcedony*.

calcedonyx, *n.* See *chalcedonyx*.

calceiform (kal'sē-i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *calceus*, a shoe, + *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a shoe or a slipper, as the corolla of *Calceolaria*. Also *calceolate*.

Calceolaria (kal″sē-ō-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., so called from the resemblance of the inflated corolla to a slipper, fem. of L. *calceolarius*, pertaining to *calceolus*, a slipper, dim. of *calceus*, shoe: see *calceate*, *v.*] A large genus of ornamental herbaceous or shrubby plants, natural order *Scrophulariaceæ*, natives of the western side of America, from the Strait of Magellan to Mexico. They are distinguished by a peculiar corolla with two deeply saccate lips, the lower one the larger. Several species have long been cultivated as house- and bedding-plants, and have now become very greatly modified by hybridization. The roots of *C. arachnoidea*, the parent of many of our hybrids, are used in Chili for dyeing woolen cloth crimson, under the name of *relbun*. The plant is sometimes called *slipperwort*.

calceolate (kal'sē-ō-lāt), *a.* [< L. *calceolus*, dim. of *calceus*, a shoe: see *calceate*, *v.*] Same as *calceiform*.

calces, *n.* Plural of *calx*².

calcic (kal'sik), *a.* [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to lime; containing calcium: as, *calcic* chlorid, or chlorid of calcium.

calcicole (kal'si-kōl), *a.* [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *colere*, inhabit.] Growing upon limestone: said of lichens.

> They [saxicole lichens] may be divided into two sections, viz., *calcicole* and calcifugous. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 560.

calcidera (kal-sid'e-rä), *n.* [Prob. African.] A bark used by the natives of the western coast of Africa for the cure of fevers.

calciferous (kal-sif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Containing carbonate of lime. Applied to calcareous sandstones occurring in northern New York and Canada, and further west, of which the geological position is near the base of the Lower Silurian series, and directly above the Potsdam Sandstone. In some localities the calciferous formation consists of impure magnesian limestone, portions of which are very hard and siliceous, and contain geodes of quartz crystals.—**Calciferous asbestinite.** See *asbestinite*.—**Calciferous glands.** See *gland*.

calcific (kal-sif'ik), *a.* [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, calcifying or calcified; that makes or is converted into chalk or other salt of lime: as, a *calcific* deposit in cartilage or membrane in the process of forming bone; a *calcific* process. Specifically applied, in *ornith.*, to that part of the oviduct of a bird where the egg-shell is secreted and deposited upon the egg-pod.—**Calcific segment.** See *calcify*.

calcification (kal″si-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *calcify*: see *-fication* and *-fy*.] 1. A changing into lime; the process of changing or being changed into a stony substance by the deposition of salts of lime, as in the formation of petrifactions.—2. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, the deposition of salts of lime in any tissue, as in membrane or cartilage in the formation of bone. But calcification may occur in cartilage, in old age or disease, without involving the histological changes leading to the production of true bone; hence there is a distinction between ossification and calcification.

3. A calcific formation or structure.

calciform (kal'si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *forma*, form.] 1. In the form of chalk or lime.—2. Shaped like a pebble; pebbly; gravelly.

calcifugous (kal-sif'ū-gus), *a.* [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *fugere*, flee, + *-ous*. Cf. *calcicole*.] Avoiding limestone: applied to certain saxicolous lichens, and opposed to *calcicole*.

calcify (kal'si-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *calcified*, ppr. *calcifying*. [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] **I.** *trans.* To make calcic; harden by secreting or depositing a salt of lime.—**Calcifying** or **calcific segment**, in *ornith.*, the calcific tract or portion of the oviduct of a bird, also called the uterus, where the egg-shell is secreted and deposited upon the egg-pod.

II. *intrans.* To turn into bone or bony tissue; become hard like bone, as cartilage or membrane, by the deposition or secretion of a salt of lime.

calcigenous (kal-sij'e-nus), *a.* [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *-genus*, < *gignere*, *genere*, produce.] In *chem.*, forming lime or calx: applied to the common metals, which with oxygen form a calx or earth-like substance.

calcigerous (kal-sij'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *gerere*, bear, + *-ous*.] Producing or containing lime; calcophorous: as, the *calcigerous* tubules of bone.

calcigrade (kal'si-grād), *a.* [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), heel, + *gradi*, walk.] Walking on the heel; sinking the heel deeper than the other parts of the foot in walking.

calcimeter (kal-sim'e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *metrum*, measure.] An apparatus invented by Scheibler for testing bone-dust and other materials for lime.

calcimine (kal'si-min or -mīn), *n.* [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *-mine* for *-ine*².] A superior kind of white or tinted wash for the walls of rooms, ceilings, etc. Incorrectly, *kalsomine*.

calcimine (kal'si-min or -mīn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *calcimined*, ppr. *calcimining*. [< *calcimine*, *n.*] To wash or cover with calcimine: as, to *calcimine* walls. Also, incorrectly, *kalsomine*.

calciminer (kal'si-mī-nėr), *n.* One who calcimines. Also, incorrectly, *kalsominer*.

calcimurite (kal-si-mū'rīt), *n.* [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *muria*, salt liquor: see *muriatic*.] A species of earth of a blue or olive-green color, of the consistence of clay. It consists of calcareous earth and magnesia tinged with iron.

calcinable (kal'si-na-bl or kal-sī'na-bl), *a.* [< *calcine* + *-able*; = F. *calcinable*.] Capable of being calcined or reduced to a friable state by the action of fire.

calcinate† (kal'si-nāt), *v. t.* [< ML. *calcinatus*, pp. of *calcinare*: see *calcine*.] To calcine. *Bacon.* [Rare.]

calcination (kal-si-nā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *calcinacioun*, *-tion*, < F. *calcination*, etc., < ML. *calcinatio(n-)*, < *calcinare*, pp. *calcinatus*: see *calcine*.] 1. The act or operation of calcining, or expelling from a substance by heat some volatile matter with which it is combined, or which is the cementing principle, and thus reducing it to a friable state. Thus chalk and carbonate of lime are reduced to lime by calcination or the expulsion of carbonic acid. See *calcine*, *v. t.*

2. In *metal.*: (*a*) The operation of reducing a metal to an oxid or metallic calx: now called *oxidation*. *Ure.* (*b*) The process of being calcined, or heated with access of air: nearly equivalent to *roasting*. (*c*) The process of treating certain ores, especially of iron, for the purpose of making them more manageable in the furnace, nothing being taken from or added to the material thus treated. This is done with some Swedish iron ores.

calcinatory (kal'sin- or kal-sin'a-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *calcinatories* (-riz). [< ML. *calcinatorium* (sc. *vas*, vessel), neut. of **calcinatorius*, pertaining to calcination, < *calcinare*, pp. *calcinatus*: see *calcine*.] A vessel used in calcination.

calcine (kal'sin or kal-sīn'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *calcined*, ppr. *calcining*. [< F. *calciner* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *calcinar* = It. *calcinare*, < ML. *calcinare*, reduce to a calx, < L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, calx: see *calx*¹.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To convert into lime or calx by the action of heat; treat (limestone) by the process of calcination for the formation of lime. [Rare.]—2. To oxidize, as a metal, by heating. [Rare.]—3. In *metal.*, to subject to the action of heat, with access of air: nearly equivalent to *roast* (which see).—**Calcined cocoon.** See *cocoon*¹.

II. *intrans.* To be converted into a powder or friable substance, or into a calx, by the action of heat.

This crystal is a pellucid fissile stone, . . . in a very strong heat *calcining* without fusion. *Newton*, Opticks.

calciner (kal′si-nėr or kal-sī′nėr), *n.* 1. One who calcines.—2. An oven or a furnace for calcining ores. See *calcine, v. t.*

calcinize (kal′si-nīz), *v.* [< *calcine* + *-ize.*] Same as *calcine*.

God's dread wrath, which quick doth *calcinize*
The marble mountains, and the ocean dries.
Sylvester, The Trophies, l. 1200.

Calciphora (kal-sif′ọ̄-rạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *calciphorus*: see *calciphorous*.] A section of decapod dibranchiate *Cephalopoda*, having the internal shell calcareous. They are mostly extinct, as the family *Belemnitidæ*, but are still represented by living forms, as the genera *Spirula* and *Sepia*. The term is contrasted with *Chondrophora*.

calciphorous (kal-sif′ọ̄-rus), *a.* [< NL. *calciphorus*, < L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + Gr. -φορος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1]. Cf. *calcophorous*, *calciferous*.] Having the internal shell calcareous; of or pertaining to the *Calciphora*.

Calcispongiæ (kal-si-spon′ji-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *spongia*, a sponge.] A group of the *Porifera* or *Spongiæ*, among which are representatives of the most primitive or fundamental type of poriferal structure; the chalk-sponges. They have no fibrous skeleton, but always possess an exoskeleton composed of numerous spicula, hardened by deposits of carbonate of lime in concentric layers about an axis or basis of animal substance. They are usually if not always hermaphrodite, producing both ova and spermatozoa from modified cells of the endoderm; impregnation and early embryonic stages of development are carried on while the ova remain in the body of the parent. In a wider sense, the *Calcispongiæ* include the physemarians as well as the olynthians, and are primarily divided into the two orders *Physemaria* and *Olynthoidea*. The former consists of the genera *Haliphysema* and *Gastrophysema*; the latter is divided into four suborders, *Ascones*, *Sycones*, *Leucones*, and *Pharetrones*. They are also called *Calcarea*, and are differently divided under that name.

calcispongian (kal-si-spon′ji-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Calcispongiæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Calcispongiæ*; a chalk-sponge: as, "an intrusive *calcispongian*," *A. Hyatt.*

calcite (kal′sīt), *n.* [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *-ite*[2].] Native calcium carbonate, or carbonate of lime, one of the commonest of minerals. It occurs in a great variety of crystalline forms, rhombohedrons, scalenohedrons, etc.; the fundamental form being a rhombohedron with a terminal angle of 105°, parallel to which the crystallized mineral has highly perfect cleavage, so that a mass of it breaks up with a blow into a great number of small rhombohedrons. The transparent colorless variety is called *Iceland spar* or *doubly refracting spar*, and is used for the prisms of polariscopes. *Dogtooth spar* is a variety in acute scalenohedral crystals. Satin-spar is a fibrous, and argentine a pearly lamellar variety; the granular, compact, or cryptocrystalline varieties constitute marble, limestone, chalk, etc. Stalactites and stalagmites are forms deposited in limestone caves; calc-sinter, calc-tuff, or travertin is a porous deposit from springs or rivers which in flowing through limestone rocks have become charged with calcium carbonate. Agaric mineral, or rock-milk, is a soft white variety easily crumbled in the fingers; it is sometimes deposited in caverns. (See cut under *spar*.)

calcitic (kal-sit′ik), *a.* [< *calcite* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or formed of calcite: as, *calcitic* cement.

Under atmospheric influences, the *calcitic* cement appears to be replaced by one which is in large part siliceous. *Science*, IV. 71.

calcitrant (kal′si-trant), *a.* [< L. *calcitran(t-)s*, ppr. of *calcitrare*, kick: see *calcitrate*.] Kicking; refractory.

calcitrate (kal′si-trāt), *v. t.* [< L. *calcitratus*, pp. of *calcitrare*, kick, < *calx* (*calc-*), the heel. Cf. *recalcitrant*.] To kick. [Rare.]

calcitration (kal-si-trā′shon), *n.* [< *calcitrate* + *-ion*.] The act of kicking. See *recalcitration*. [Rare.]

The birth of the child is caused partly by its *calcitration* breaking the membranes in which it lieth.
Ross, Arcana Microcosmi, p. 52.

calcium (kal′si-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime: see *calx*[1] and *chalk*.] 1. Chemical symbol, Ca; atomic weight, 40. A metal having a light-yellow color and brilliant luster, about as hard as gold, very ductile, and having a specific gravity of about 1.57. It oxidizes readily in moist air, and at a red heat burns vividly, forming calcium oxid, CaO, or quicklime, one of the alkaline earths. On adding water this forms calcium hydrate, $Ca(OH)_2$, or slaked lime. Calcium is not found native in the metallic state, but it unites with most of the non-metallic elements in compounds which are widely distributed in nature and extensively used. The mineral calcite, all limestone or marble, and the chalk deposits are calcium carbonate; gypsum is calcium sulphate; and calcium also enters into the composition of nearly all the native silicates.—2. A calcium light. [Colloq.]—**Calcium carbide**, CaC_2. It is used in making acetylene gas.—**Calcium light**, a very intense white light produced by turning two streams of gas, one of oxygen and the other of hydrogen, in a state of ignition, upon a ball of lime. Captain Drummond, the inventor, proposed the use of this light in lighthouses. Another light, previously invented by him (18[illegible]), was employed in geodetical surveys when it was required to observe the angles subtended between distant stations at night. The light was produced by placing a ball of [illegible] lime in the focus of a parabolic mirror at the station to be rendered visible, and directing upon it, through a flame arising from [illegible] gas. Also called *Drummond light*, *oxy-calcium light*, *limeball light*, and *lime-light*.

calcivorous (kal-siv′ọ-rus), *a.* [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *vorare*, eat: see *voracious*, and cf. *calcicole*.] Living upon limestone: applied to certain lichens.

calcle†, *v. t.* See *calcule*.

calcographer (kal-kog′rạ-fėr), *n.* [< *calcography* + *-er*[1].] One who practises calcography.

calcographical (kal-ko-graf′i-kal), *a.* [< *calcography* + *-ical*.] Pertaining to calcography.

calcography (kal-kog′ra-fi), *n.* [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + Gr. -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.] The art of drawing with black or colored chalks or pastels.

calcophorous (kal-kof′ọ̄-rus), *a.* [< NL. *calcophorus*, < L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + Gr. -φορος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1]. Prop. *calciferous*, q. v.] Producing or containing lime; calcigerous: as, the *calcophorous* tubules of bone (also called *canaliculi calcophori*).

calc-sinter (kalk′sin″tėr), *n.* [< G. *kalk-sinter*, < *kalk* (< L. *calx*, *calc-*), lime, + *sinter*, a stalactite: see *sinter*.] Travertin, or calcareous tufa, the material deposited from water holding lime in solution. See *travertin*.

calc-spar (kalk′spär), *n.* [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *spar*[1]. Cf. *calc-sinter*.] A name applied to any of the very numerous crystallized and cleavable varieties of calcite; calcareous spar.

calc-tuff (kalk′tuf), *n.* [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *tuff*.] An alluvial formation of calcium carbonate. See *calcite*.

calculability (kal″kū-la-bil′i-ti), *n.* The quality of being calculable; capability of being calculated.

We have structures or machines in which systematic action is the object aimed at. . . . The solar system, a timepiece, a steam-engine at work, are examples of such machines, and the character of all such is their *calculability*. *B. Stewart*, Conserv. of Energy, p. 158.

calculable (kal′kū-la-bl), *a.* [= F. *calculable*, < L. as if **calculabilis*, < *calculare*: see *calculate, v.*] 1. Capable of being calculated or estimated; ascertainable by calculation or estimation.

The . . . operation of various forces visible and *calculable*. *Ansted*, Channel Islands, p. 249.

The vicissitudes of language are, thus, a thing over which our volitions rarely have a *calculable* control.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 290.

2. That may be counted or reckoned upon: applied to persons.

calculary (kal′kū-lā-ri), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *calcularius*, lit. pertaining to a pebble, found only in the secondary sense of 'pertaining to calculation,' < *calculus*, a pebble, also calculation: see *calculus*, *calculate, v.*] **I.** *n.*; pl. *calcularies* (-riz). 1. In *bot.*, a congeries of little stony knots often found in the pulp of the pear and other fruits, formed by concretions of the sap.—2. In *pathol.*, a calculus.

II. *a.* In *med.*, relating to or of the nature of calculi; arising from calculi or gravel.

calculate (kal′kū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *calculated*, ppr. *calculating*. [< L. *calculatus*, pp. of *calculare* (> ult. ME. *calculen*, *calcien*: see *calcule, v.*), reckon, orig. by means of pebbles, < *calculus*, a pebble: see *calculus*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To ascertain by computation; compute; reckon up arithmetically or by items: as, to *calculate* interest, or the cost of a house.

A cunning man did *calculate* my birth,
And told me that by water I should die.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

2. To make an estimate of; compute by weighing related facts or circumstances in the mind: as, to *calculate* chances or probabilities.—3. To fit or prepare by the adaptation of means to the end; make suitable; plan: generally in the perfect participle, and frequently (though improperly) in the sense of *fitted*, without any thought of intentional adaptation.

He does not think the Church of England so narrowly *calculated* that it cannot fall in with any regular species of government. *Swift*, Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man, ii.

Religion . . . is . . . *calculated* for our benefit.
Tillotson.

There is no human invention so aptly *calculated* for the forming a free-born people as that of a theatre.
Steele, Tatler, No. 167.

This letter was admirably *calculated* to work on those to whom it was addressed. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xviii.

4. To purpose; intend; design: as, he *calculates* to do it; he *calculates* to go. [Local, U. S.]—5. To think; guess. [Colloq., New Eng.] =**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Calculate*, *Compute*, *Reckon*, *Count*. [illegible] *Compute* [illegible] the opposite distinction; in their language, *to compute* means to make elaborate calculations with the art of a [illegible] mate may be supposed to be made, akin to an arithmetical pr[illegible] time are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed in us." Rom. viii. 18. The use of *calculate* for *reckon* in such a case as this is an Americanism. "I *count* not myself to have [illegible] *Reckon* may be used in [illegible] other two words.

When they come to [illegible]
And *calculate* the stars. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 80.

After its own law and not by arithmetic is the rate of its (the soul's) progress to [illegible]
[illegible]

He presently continued to me . . . [illegible] my personal appearance, he should not have thought me the writer that he in his generosity *reckoned* me to be.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 65.

Honour and pleasure both are in thy mind,
And all that [illegible]
[illegible]

II. *intrans.* 1. To make a computation; arrive at a conclusion after weighing all the circumstances; form an estimate; reckon: as, we *calculate* better for ourselves than for others; to *calculate* on (that is, with expectation of) fine weather.

The strong passions, whether good or bad, [illegible] *late*. *F. W.* [illegible]

2†. To speculate about future events; predict.

Old men, fools, and children *calculate*. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 3.

3. To suppose or believe, after deliberation; think; 'guess'; 'reckon': as, you are wrong there, I *calculate*. [Colloq., New Eng.]

calculate† (kal′kụ̄-lāt), *n.* [< *calculate, v.*] Calculation.

Nor were these brothers mistaken in [illegible] for the event made good all their prognostics.
Roger North, Examen, p. 602.

calculating (kal′kụ̄-lā-ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *calculate, v.*] Given to forethought and calculation; especially, given to looking ahead with thoughtful regard to self-interest; deliberate and selfish; scheming.

With his cool *calculating* disposition, he easily got the better of his ardent rival. *Godwin*, St. Leon.

calculating-machine (kal′kụ̄-lā-ting-mạ-shēn″), *n.* Any machine which performs numerical calculations. The principal [illegible] (a) Multiplying and dividing machines. (*b*) Difference-engines, which calculate and print tables from the initial values of the tabular number and its first, second, etc., differences. The first of these was that of Babbage, of which the Scheutz machine, now at the Albany observatory, is a modification. (*c*) The analytical engine of Babbage, which was designed to calculate and print tables of a function from constants, but was never actually constructed. (*d*) Tide-predicting machines, of which several have been constructed, with one of which, that of Ferrel, the regular tide-tables published by the United States Coast Survey are now computed. (*e*) Machines for integrating differential equations, though these are rather instruments that machines. [illegible] ducing conclusions from premises. There are also important instruments for performing calculations, which are not usually called machines. Such are the abacus, the celestial globe, and Hill's machine for predicting eclipses and occultations, used in the calculation of the American ephemeris. (See cut under [illegible].) [illegible] calculating scales, such as Napier's bones. Many of these devices are of considerable utility, such as Airy's stick for gaging cylindrical vessels, and the gagers' rod. Some instruments perform calculations subsidiary to the process of measurement, as the [illegible].

calculation (kal-kụ̄-lā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *calculacion*, *-tion*, < L. *calculatio(n-)*, < *calculare*, reckon: see *calculate, v.*] 1. The act of calculating; the art, practice, or manner of computing by numbers; reckoning; computation: as, to find a result by *calculation*; the *calculation* was a difficult one.

In rigorous logic, and by *calculation* carried far enough, the time must come when the dead in our country will outnumber and dispossess the living.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 105.

Whenever we [illegible] the science of *calculation*, we in fact allude to that rudimental period of the science of numbers when pebbles (*calculi*) were used, as now among savages they often are, to facilitate the practice of counting. *Abp. Trench*, Study of Words, p. 123.

2. A series of arithmetical processes leading to a certain result.—3. An estimate formed in the

mind by comparing the various circumstances and facts which bear on the matter in hand.

> By such gossips of the port,
> [illegible]
> [illegible] at a personal wrong.
> *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

4. The habit of forming mental estimates; a trait or an element of intellectual character which shows itself in the habit of formulating and revolving schemes in the mind, or forecasting the progress or results of an undertaking.

> [illegible] might come to value love for its profit.
> *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 216.

> Every virtue may take two shapes, the one lower and the other higher; for every virtue may spring from *calculation*, and on the other hand every act of virtue may be a religious act arising out of some worship or devotion of the soul. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 159.

= **Syn. 4.** Deliberation, circumspection, wariness, fore-[illegible].

calculative (kal′kū̦-lā̦-tiv), *a.* [< *calculate* + *-ive.*] Pertaining to calculation; involving calculation.

> Long habits of *calculative* dealings.
> *Burke*, Popery Laws.

calculator (kal′kū̦-lā-to̤r), *n.* [L. (> ME. *calkelatour*), < *calculare*, calculate: see *calculate*, *v.*] 1. One who calculates, computes, or reckons.—2. One who estimates or considers the force and effect of causes with a view to form a correct estimate of the effects.

> Ambition is no exact *calculator*.
> *Burke*, Duration of Parliaments.

3. A calculating-machine.—4. A form of orrery invented by Ferguson.

calculatory (kal′kū̦-lā̦-tō̦-ri), *a.* [< L. *calculatorius*, < *calculator*: see *calculator*.] Belonging to calculation. *Sherwood.*

calcule† (kal′kūl), *n.* [< F. *calcul*, < L. *calculus*, reckoning: see *calculate*, *v.*] A reckoning; computation.

> The general *calcule* . . . exceeded eight millions.
> *Howell*, Vocall Forest.

calcule†, *v. t.* [ME., also *calculen*, *calclen*, < OF. *calculer*, F. *calculer* = Sp. Pg. *calcular* = It. *calculare*, < L. *calculare*, reckon, calculate: see *calculate*, *v.*] To calculate; reckon: used especially with reference to astronomical and astrological calculations.

> So when this Calkas knew by *calkulynge*,
> And eke by answer of this Apollo,
> That Grekes sholden swiche a peple brynge,
> Thorugh which that Troye moste ben fordo,
> He caste anon out of the town to go.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 71.

calculi, *n.* Plural of *calculus*.

calculifragous (kal-kū̦-lif′ra-gus), *a.* [< L. *calculus*, a pebble, stone in the bladder, + *frangere* (*frag-*), break, + *-ous*.] In *surg.*, having power to dissolve or break calculus, or stone in the bladder; lithotritic.

calculose (kal′kū̦-lōs), *a.* [< L. *calculosus*: see *calculous*.] 1. Same as *calculous*. [Rare.]—2†. Full of stones or pebbles; stony; gravelly.

> The feldes *calculose*, [illegible] harde and drie
> [illegible] hottest ayer, [illegible] thai ripe
> And flourith with.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

calculous (kal′kū̦-lus), *a.* [< L. *calculosus*, < *calculus*, a pebble, a stone: see *calculate*, *v.*] 1. Stony; gritty; hard like stone: as, a *calculous* concretion.—2. Arising from calculi, or stones in the bladder; caused by calculi: as, a *calculous* disorder.—3. Affected with the gravel or stone: as, a *calculous* person.

calculus (kal′kū̦-lus), *n.*; pl. *calculi* (-lī). [L., a small stone, a pebble, a stone in the bladder, a pebble used as a counter, counting, calculation, etc., dim. of *calx* (*calc-*), a stone: see *calx*¹.] 1. A small stone; a pebble.—2. In *pathol.*, a general term for inorganic concretions of various kinds formed in various parts of the body. [illegible]

[illegible]

ratios of these differentials, and of the fundamental formulas into which these ratios enter. The *integral calculus* treats of integration, or the summation of an infinite series of differentials; it is largely an inverted statement of a part of the doctrine of the differential calculus, but it also introduces imaginary quantities and leads up to the theory of functions.—**Barycentric calculus.** See *barycentric*.—**Calculus of enlargement**, a method of obtaining algebraical developments, etc., by the use of E (see *calculus of finite differences*) and other symbols of operation.—**Calculus of equivalent statements.** Same as *calculus of logic*.—**Calculus of finite differences**, a method of calculating, mainly by means of the symbols E, Δ, and Σ: the first, E, signifying the operation of increasing the independent variable of a function by unity; the second, Δ, the increase in the value of a function produced by increasing its variable by unity; and the third, Σ, the operation of adding all values of the function for integral values of the variable from unity up. The calculus of finite differences differs from the differential calculus, not merely in considering finite differences instead of differentials, but also in not assuming continuity.—**Calculus of forms**, the theory of invariants, etc., treated symbolically after the manner of Gordan.—**Calculus of functions**, a branch of the calculus of finite differences; a method of finding functions which fulfil given conditions.—**Calculus of logic**, a method of working out conclusions from given premises by means of an algebraic notation.—**Calculus of operations**, the general method of treating mathematical problems by operating algebraically upon symbols of operation.—**Calculus of probability.** See *probability*.—**Calculus of quaternions**, the method of calculating by means of quaternions.—**Calculus of variations**, a branch of the differential calculus, using δ, the sign of the variation of a function, for the solution of problems of maxima and minima.—**Fluxional** or **fluxionary calculus.** See *method of fluxions*, under *fluxion*.—**Fusible calculus**, a variety of urinary concretion consisting of mixed ammonium-magnesium and calcium phosphates. It is so named because it fuses before the blowpipe.—**Imaginary calculus**, the method of calculating by the use of an imaginary unit, the square of which is supposed to be −1, and which is added and multiplied like a number.—**Mulberry calculus**, a urinary concretion consisting chiefly of oxalate of lime. Many of these calculi in form and color somewhat resemble the fruit of the mulberry.—**Residual calculus**, a method of calculating by the operation called *residuation* (which see); a branch of the integral calculus invented by Cauchy.

caldera (kal-dā′rä̦), *n.* [Sp., a kettle: see *caldron*.] A large kettle or caldron; hence, in *geol.*, an amphitheatrical depression in a volcanic formation. The term was originally used in describing volcanic regions occurring where Spanish is the current language, and was introduced by Von Buch in his classic description of the Canaries. Its use has been extended thence to other countries, and by it is understood a large amphitheatrical or kettle-like depression occurring in volcanic rocks, surrounded by high and steep walls, which are usually more or less broken away on one side or cut through by deep ravines (*barrancas*). Calderas are generally admitted to be volcanic craters enlarged by the action of the sea after submergence of the mass, or by the action of subterranean disruptive forces.

> From the crest of the great escarpment of the Atrio [of Monte Somma], or what the Spaniards would call the "*Caldera*," deep ravines or "barrancos" very near each other radiate outwards in all directions.
> *Sir C. Lyell*, Prin. of Geol. (10th ed.), I. 634.

Calderari (kal-de-rä′ri), *n. pl.* [It., pl. of *calderaro*, equiv. to *calderajo*, a brazier, a coppersmith: see *caldron*. Cf. *Carbonari*.] A secret society, formed in the kingdom of Naples shortly before the restoration of the Bourbons in 1815, for the purpose of opposing the Carbonari and upholding absolute government.

caldese†, *v. t.* See *chaldese*.

> Choused and *caldes'd* ye like a blockhead.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, II. iii. 1010.

caldron (kâl′dro̤n), *n.* [Early mod. E. *caudron*; < ME. *caldron*, *calderon*, usually *caudron*, *caudroun*, *cauderoun*, *cawdron*, etc., < OF. **caldron*, **caudron* (Picard *caudron*, *cauderon*), assibilated **chaldron*, **chaudron*, *chauderon* (> E. *chaldron* in different sense: see *chaldron*), F. *chaudron* (= Sp. *calderon* = Pg. *caldeirão* = It. *calderone*, a large kettle), aug. of OF. *caudiere*, **chaudiere* (> E. dial. *chelder*¹), F. *chaudière* = Pr. *caudiera* = Sp. *caldera* = Pg. *caldeira* = It. *caldaja*, *caldara* (obs.) (also *caldajo*, *caldaro*, m.), a kettle, < L. *caldaria*, a kettle for hot water, fem. of *caldarius*, suitable for heating, < *caldus*, *calidus*, hot, < *calere*, be hot: see *calid*.] A very large kettle or boiler. Also spelled *cauldron*.

> In the midst of all
> There placed was a *caudron* wide and tall,
> Upon a mightie furnace, burning whott.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 29.

cale¹, *n.* See *cole*² and *kale*¹.

cale² (kāl), *n.* [Origin unknown.] In *coal-mining*, a specified number of tubs taken into a working place during the shift. *Gresley.* [Midland counties, Eng.]

cale³ (kāl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *caled*, ppr. *caling*. [E. dial., also written *cail*; origin obscure.] I. *trans.* To throw.

II. *intrans.* 1. To move irregularly.—2. To gambol. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. in all senses.]

cale⁴ (kāl), *n.* [< *cale*³, *v.*] Turn: as, it is his *cale* to go. [North. Eng.]

calecannon, colecannon (kāl-, kōl-kan′o̤n), *n.* [Appar. < *cale*¹, *cole*¹, cabbage, + *cannon* (uncertain).] A favorite Irish dish, made by boiling and mashing together greens, young cabbage, or spinach, and potatoes, and seasoning with butter, pepper, and salt. A plainer kind is made among the poorer classes by boiling the vegetables till nearly done, then adding the raw potatoes to them, and draining them when fully boiled. Also written *colcannon*.

caleche, *n.* See *calash*.

Caledonia brown. See *brown*.

Caledonian (kal-e-dō′ni-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Caledonia*, an ancient name for Scotland, + *-an*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to Caledonia or Scotland; Scottish; Scotch.

> The arrival of the Saxons [in Britain] checked the progress of the *Caledonian* marauders.
> *Sir E. Creasy*, Eng. Const., p. 26.

II. *n.* A native of Caledonia, or Scotland; a Scotchman.

caledonite (kal′e-dō̦-nīt), *n.* [< L. *Caledonia*, Scotland, + *-ite*².] A blue or greenish-blue mineral, a hydrous sulphate of lead and copper, found in attached crystals, with other ores of lead, at Leadhills in Lanarkshire, Scotland, and at Roughten Gill in Cumberland, England, also in Hungary and the Harz mountains.

calefacient (kal-e-fā′shie̤nt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *calefacien(t-)s*, ppr. of *calefacere*, make warm or hot, < *calere*, be hot, + *facere*, make. See *calefy* and *chafe*.] I. *a.* Warming; heating.

II. *n.* That which warms or heats; in *med.*, a substance which excites a sensation of warmth in the part to which it is applied, as mustard, pepper, etc.; a superficial stimulant.

calefaction (kal-e-fak′sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *calefactio(n-)*, < *calefacere*: see *calefactive*, *calefacient*.] 1. The act or operation of warming or heating; the production of heat in a body by the action of fire, or by the communication of heat from other bodies.—2. The state of being heated.

> As [if] the remembrance of . . . *calefaction* can warm a man in a cold frosty night.
> *Dr. H. More*, Pref. to Psychozoia, i.

calefactive (kal-e-fak′tiv), *a.* [< L. *calefactus* (pp. of *calefacere*: see *calefacient*) + *-ive*.] Adapted to make warm or hot; communicating heat. Also *calefactory*.

calefactor (kal-e-fak′to̤r), *n.* [< ML. *calefactor*, one who warms (*calefactor ceræ*, chafe-wax), < *calefacere*, make warm: see *calefactive*.] A kind of small stove.

calefactory (kal-e-fak′tō̦-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *calefactorius*, < *calefactus*, pp. of *calefacere*, make warm: see *calefacient*.] I. *a.* Same as *calefactive*.

II. *n.*; pl. *calefactories* (-riz). [< ML. *calefactorium*, neut. of L. *calefactorius*: see above.] 1. A chamber, provided with a fireplace or stove, used as a withdrawing-room by monks, and generally adjoining the refectory. It is very often a portion of the substructure of the dormitory.—2. A chafing-dish of silver or other metal, to contain burning charcoal, placed upon the altar in cold weather.

calefy† (kal′e-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *calefied*, ppr. *calefying*. [< L. *calefieri*, grow hot, pass. of *calefacere*, make hot; cf. ML. *caleficare*, make hot (> ult. E. *chafe*, q. v.): see *calefacient*.] I. *intrans.* To grow hot or warm; be heated.

> Crystal will *calefy* unto electricity.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

II. *trans.* To make warm or hot.

caleidophone (ka-lī′dō̦-fōn), *n.* See *kaleidophone*.

calembour, calembourg (kal′em-bör; F. pron. kä-loṅ-bör′), *n.* [F., said to be from an abbot of *Kalemberg*, an amusing personage in German anecdotes, or a narrator of amusing anecdotes; or from a count of *Kalenberg*, who made amusing mistakes in speaking French.] A pun; a play on words.

calemes (kal′e-mēz), *n.* Same as *camenes*.

calendar (kal′en-dä̤r), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *calender*; < ME. *calendar*, *calender*, *kalender* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *kalender* = F. *calendrier* = Pr. *calendier* = Sp. Pg. It. *calendario*, It. also *calendaro*, < L. *calendarium*, in classical L. usually *kalendarium*, an account-book, interest-book (so called because interest became due on the calends), in ML. a calendar; neut. of *calendarius*, *kalendarius*, adj., < *calendar*, *kalendar*, calends: see *calends*.] 1. A collection of monthly astronomical tables for a year, arranged by weeks and days, with accompanying data; an almanac. It was so called from the Roman *calendæ*, the name given to the first day of the month, once written in large letters at the head of each month.

Let this pernicious hour
Stand aye accursed in the *calendar!*
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

The Egyptians were the first to institute a sacred *calendar*, in which every day—almost every hour—had its special religious ceremony. *Faiths of the World*, p. 140.

2. A system of reckoning time, especially the method of fixing the length and divisions of the year.—**3.** A table or tables of the days of each month in a year, with their numbers, for use in fixing dates.—**4.** A table or catalogue of persons, events, etc., made out in order of time, as a list of saints with the dates of their festivals, or of the causes to be tried in a court; specifically, in British universities, a chronological statement of the exercises, lectures, examinations, etc., of a year or of a course of study.

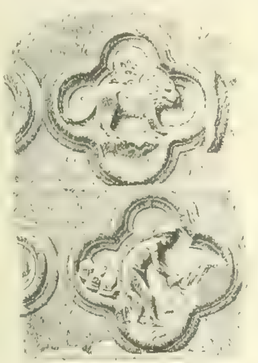
The care I have had to even your content, I wish might be found in the *calendar* of my past endeavours.
Shak., All's Well, i. 3.

He keeps a *calendar* of all the famous dishes of meat that have been in the court ever since our great-grandfather's time. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, i. 1.

Rhadamanthus, who tries the lighter causes below, leaving to his two brethren the heavy *calendars*.
Lamb, To the Shade of Elliston.

5†. A guide; anything set up to regulate one's conduct.

Kalender is she
To any woman that wol lover be.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 542.


Part of a Calendar of the 13th century (July).—From portal of Amiens Cathedral.

6. A series of emblematic pictures of the months: a common motive of decoration during the middle ages, in sculpture, painted glass, earthenware tiles, and the like. For each month the zodiacal sign is represented, with one or more persons engaged in labors or sports characteristic of the month.—**Calendar-amendment Act**, an English statute of 1751, which took effect in 1752, establishing January 1st as the beginning of each year (instead of Lady-day, March 25th), adopting the Gregorian or "new style" in place of the Julian or "old style" calendar, and canceling the then existing excess of 11 days by making the 3d of September, 1752, the 14th. Also known as *Lord Chesterfield's Act.*—**Calendar month**, a solar month as it stands in almanacs. **Calendar moon.** Same as *ecclesiastical moon* (which see, under *ecclesiastical*).—**Ecclesiastical calendar**, an arrangement of the civil year employed by the liturgical churches to designate the days set apart for particular religious celebration. As many feasts of the church depend upon Easter, the date of which varies from year to year, either the calendar must vary every year or must contain simply the matter from which a true calendar can be computed for each year. In the Roman Catholic Church, special circumstances in the history of each nation affect its liturgical calendar; hence every nation, and to some extent every religious order and even every ecclesiastical province, has its own calendar. The German Lutheran Church retained at the Reformation the Roman Catholic calendar, with the saints' days then observed. The Church of England still retains in its calendar certain festivals, called black-letter days, for which no service is prescribed, and which have been omitted by the Protestant Episcopal Church of America. See *Easter.*—**Gregorian calendar**, the reformed Julian calendar introduced by the bull of Pope Gregory XIII. in February, 1582, and adopted in England in September, 1752; the "new style" of distributing and naming time. The length of the year of the Gregorian calendar is regulated by the Gregorian rule of intercalation, which is that every year whose number in the common reckoning since Christ is not divisible by 4, as well as every year whose number is divisible by 100 but not by 400, shall have 365 days, and that all other years, namely, those whose numbers are divisible by 400, and those divisible by 4 and not by 100, shall have 366 days. The Gregorian year, or the mean length of the years of the Gregorian calendar, is 365 days, 5 hours, 49 minutes, and 12 seconds, and is too long by 26 seconds. The Gregorian rule has sometimes been stated as if the year 4000 and its multiples were to be common years: this, however, is not the rule enunciated by Gregory. The Gregorian calendar also regulates the time of Easter, upon which that of the other movable feasts of the church depend; and this it does by establishing a fictitious moon, which is purposely made to depart from the place of the true moon in order to prevent the coincidence of the Christian Paschal feast with that of the Jews.—**Hebrew calendar**, the luni-solar calendar used by the Jews since the second century of the Christian era. The years, numbered from the creation, are either ordinary, containing 12 lunar months and 353, 354, or 355 days, or embolismic, containing 13 lunar months and 383, 384, or 385 days. In every cycle of 19 years 7 are embolismic, to bring lunar and solar time into agreement. To find the number of the Hebrew year beginning in the course of a given Gregorian year, add 3761 to the number of the latter.—**Julian calendar**, the solar calendar as adjusted by Julius Cæsar, in which the chronological reckoning was first made definite and invariable, and the average length of the year fixed at 365¼ days. This average year (called the *Julian year*) being too long by a few minutes, the error was rectified in the Gregorian calendar. The Julian calendar, or "old style," is still retained in Russia and Greece, whose dates consequently are now 12 days in arrear of those of other Christian countries.—**Mohammedan calendar**, the lunar calendar employed in all Mohammedan countries, though there is another peculiar to Persia. The years consist of 354 or 355 days, in the mean 354 11/30. The beginning of the year thus retrogrades through different seasons, completing their circuit in about 33 years. They are numbered from the hegira (which see), the first day of the first year being July 16th, A. D. 622. The 1300th year began Sunday, November 12th, 1882.—**Republican calendar**, the calendar of the first French republic. The year consisted of 365 days, to which a 366th was to be added "according as the position of the equinox requires it," so that the year should always begin at the midnight of the Paris observatory preceding the true autumnal equinox. The numbers of the years were written in Roman numerals. The year I. began September 22d, 1792, but the calendar was not introduced until October 5th, 1793. Every period of four years was called a *franciade*. The years of 366 days were called *sextile*. There were 12 months of 30 days each, and 5 or 6 extra days at the end called *sansculottides*. The names of the months, beginning at the autumnal equinox, were Vendémiaire, Brumaire, Frimaire, Nivose, Pluviose, Ventose, Germinal, Floréal, Prairial, Messidor, Thermidor, and Fructidor.

calendar (kal'en-där), *v. t.* [< *calendar*, *n.*] To enter or write in a calendar; register.

Twelve have been martyrs for religion, of whom ten are *calendared* for saints.
Waterhouse, Apol. for Learning, p. 237.

And do you not recall that life was then *calendared* by moments, threw itself into nervous knots or glittering hours, even as now, and not spread itself abroad an equable felicity? *Emerson*, Works and Days.

The greater and increasing treasures of the Record-Office . . . lately *calendared* and indexed.
N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 540.

calendar-clock (kal'en-där-klok), *n.* A large hall- or wall-clock having dials or other appliances for indicating the days of the week, month, or year, with sometimes the phases of the moon, as well as the hours and minutes.

calendarial (kal-en-dā'ri-al), *a.* [< *calendary* + *-al.*] Same as *calendary.*

calendary (kal'en-dā-ri), *a.* [< L. *calendarius*, *kalendarius*: see *calendar*, *n.*] Belonging to the calendar.

The usual or *calendary* month.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

calender[1] (kal'en-dėr), *n.* [< F. *calandre*, < ML. *calendra*, a calender, a corruption of L. *cylindrus*, a roller, cylinder: see *cylinder.*] **1.** A machine consisting of two or more cylinders or rolls revolving very nearly in contact, between which are passed woven fabrics, paper, etc., for preparation or finishing by means of great pressure, often aided by heat communicated from the interior of the cylinders. The object of the calender for cloth and paper is to give the material a perfectly smooth and equal surface, and sometimes to produce a superficial glaze, as in certain cotton and linen fabrics and what is specifically called *calendered paper*, or a wavy sheen, as in watered silk, etc. The larger rolls in such a calender are usually made of solidified paper or pasteboard turned exactly true, with intermediate cast-iron cylinders. Calenders are attached to paper-making machines for expressing the water from the felted web of paper, and for the finishing processes of smoothing and glazing. They are also used for spreading india-rubber into sheets suitable for making rubber fabrics, etc.
2. An establishment in which woven fabrics are prepared for market by the use of the calender and the other necessary processes.

It is as usual to say that goods are packed as that goods are dressed at a *calender.* *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 682.

3. [Prop. *calendrer*, q. v.] A calendrer.

calender[1] (kal'en-dėr), *v. t.* [= F. *calandrer*; from the noun.] To press in a calender, as cloth or paper.

calender[2]† (kal'en-dėr), *n.* [< F. *calendre*, *calandre*, *calande*, now only *calandre*, a kind of lark, also a weevil: see *calandra.*] **1.** A lark. See *calandra*, 1.—**2.** A weevil.

Calender[3], **Kalender** (kal'en-dėr), *n.* [= F. *calender*, < Ar. *qalandar*, > Turk. *qalander*, Hind. *qalandar.*] One of an order of dervishes founded in the fourteenth century by an Andalusian Arab named Yusuf, who was expelled from the order of Bektashis on account of his extreme arrogance. The Calenders are wanderers who preach in the market-places and live by alms. Though the title *Calender* asserts for its bearers a life of great purity, the members of this order, even before the death of its founder, fell into the grossest licentiousness and debauchery, and have not hesitated at assassination. They hold that salvation is as little affected by vice and crime as by virtue and holiness, and that sin stains the body only and can be removed by ablutions.

On this I caused my beard and eyebrows to be shaven, and assumed a *calender's* habit.
Arabian Nights, Hist. of Third Calender.

calender[4]†, *n.* An obsolete corrupt form of *coliander* for *coriander.*

calenderer, *n.* See *calendrer.*

calendering-rubber (kal'en-dėr-ing-rub'ėr), *n.* A utensil formerly used for calendering.

calendographer (kal-en-dog'ra-fėr), *n.* [Irreg. < ML. *calendarium*, a calendar, + Gr. γράφειν, write.] One who makes calendars. *Boyle.* [Rare.]

calendrer, calenderer (kal'en-drėr, -dėr-ėr), *n.* [Also contr. *calender*; < *calender*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] A person who calenders cloth, paper, etc.

calendric, calendrical (ka-len'drik, -dri-kal), *a.* [Irreg. < *calendar* + *-ic*, *-ical.*] Pertaining to a calendar. [Rare.]

calends, kalends (kal'endz), *n. pl.* [< ME. *kalendes*, rarely sing., the first day of the month, < AS. *calend*, a month, < L. *calendæ*, in classical L. usually *kalendæ*, pl., the first day of the month, also by extension a month, < **calere*, *calare* = Gr. καλεῖν, call, summon (not connected with E. *call*[1]). The reason of the name is uncertain.] **1.** In the Roman calendar, the first day of the month. From this the days of the preceding month were counted backward to the ides, which in March, May, July, and October corresponded to the 15th, and in all the other months to the 13th day of the month. Thus the 16th day of March [illegible] was in the Roman calendar the 17th day before the calends of April (the first of April being [illegible]), or the 17th calends; the 14th day of January was the 19th day before the calends of February, the 14th day of a month with thirty days being the 18th before the calends of the succeeding month.
2†. The beginning or first period.

Now of hope the calends begynne.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 7.

On or at the Greek calends (Latin *ad calendas Græcas*), at no time; never: an ancient Roman proverb, owing to the fact that the Greeks had nothing corresponding to the Roman calends; hence to say that a debt would be paid at *the Greek calends* meant that the debt would never be paid.

Calendula[1] (ka-len'dū-lä), *n.* [NL., dim., < L. *calendæ*, the first day of the month; from its producing flowers almost all the year round.] A genus of plants, natural order *Compositæ*, with yellow or orange flowers, having a powerful but not pleasant odor, natives of the Mediterranean region; the marigolds. The common or pot marigold, *C. officinalis*, is an old ornament of country gardens. Its flowers are used to give a yellow color to cheese, and to adulterate saffron. In medicine it has had repute as a remedy for cancer and other diseases, and its tincture is used as a cure for wounds and bruises.

calendula[2] (ka-len'dū-lä), *n.* [NL., for **calandula*, **calandrula*, dim. of *calandra*, a lark: see *calandra* and *calender*[2].] In *ornith.*: (*a*) An old and disused name of the crested wren of Europe, *Regulus cristatus.* *Brisson*, 1760. (*b*) The specific name of the ruby-crowned kinglet of North America, *Regulus calendula.* *Linnæus*, 1766. (*c*) [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of African larks, of which *C. crassirostris* is an example. *Swainson*, 1837.

calendulin, calenduline (ka-len'dū-lin), *n.* [< *Calendula*[1] + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A mucilaginous substance or gum obtained from the leaves and flowers of the common marigold.

calentes (ka-len'tez), *n.* Given by Sir W. Hamilton as another name for *camenes* (which see). Probably a mistake for *celantes.*

calenture (kal'en-tūr), *n.* [< F. *calenture*, < Sp. (Pg.) *calentura*, heat, a calenture, < *calentar*, heat, < L. *calere*, ppr. *calen(t-)s*, be hot: see *calid*, *calefacient*, etc.] A kind of delirium sometimes caused, especially within the tropics, by exposure to excessive heat, particularly on board ship.

Now I am made up of fire to the full height
Of a deadly *calenture.*
Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, v. 1.

Interest divides the church, and the *calentures* of men breathe out in problems and unactive discourses.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), Ded., I. 3.

This *calenture* which shows me the maple-shadowed plains of Berkshire, . . . beneath the salt waves which come feeling their way along the wall at my feet.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, x.

calescence (ka-les'ens), *n.* [< L. *calescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *calescere*, grow warm or hot, inchoative of *calere*, be warm or hot: see *calid.*] Growing warmth; increasing heat.

calevile†, *n.* An obsolete form of *calville.*

caleweis†, *n.* [ME., appar. a corrupt form of OF. *cailloel.*] A fine variety of pear. *Rom. of the Rose.*

calf[1] (käf), *n.*; pl. *calves* (kävz). [E. dial. also *cauf*; early mod. E. also *calve*, < ME. *calf*, < AS. *cealf* (pl. *cealfas*, masc., *cealferu*, *cealfru*, neut.) = OS. *kalf* = D. *kalf* = MLG. LG. *kalf* = Icel. *kālfr* = Sw. *kalf* = Dan. *kalv* = OHG. *calb*, *chalb* (pl. *chalbir*), MHG. *kalp* (pl. *kelber*), G. *kalb*, n., = OHG. *chalbā*, MHG. *kalbe*, f., a calf, = Goth. *kalbō*, f., a heifer; related to AS. *cilfor* (*-lomb*), E. dial. *chilver*, = OHG. *chilburra*, MHG. *kilbere*, a female lamb, G. dial. (Swiss) *kilber*, a young ram; cf. Ir. *colpa*, *colpach*, cow, heifer, bullock: the Lapp. *kalbe*, Finn. *kalpe*, are borrowed from G. Perhaps akin to Skt. *garbha*, the womb, an embryo, = Gr. [illegible], an embryo. In the derived senses 7, 8, 9, cf. Dan. *kalv*, a detached islet, and see *calve*, 3, and *cave*¹.] 1. The young of the cow or of other bovine [illegible] as established by [illegible] in many European countries [illegible] a calf when it has shed its two front milk-teeth, which takes place some time be[illegible] month.—2. The young of marine mammals, as seals and cetaceans, the adults of which are called bulls and cows.—3. In *her.*, a fawn.—4. Calfskin leather: as, a shoe made of *calf;* a book bound in *calf*.—5. A bookbinding in calfskin.—6. An immature or raw person; a silly dolt; a weak or cowardly man. [Colloq.]

> Some silly, doting, brainless *calf*. *Drayton*, Nymphidia.

7. A small island lying near a large one (the two being compared to a cow with its calf): as, the *calf* of Man. *Admiral Smyth.* [Eng.]—8. A mass of earth which separates from the walls of a cutting or excavation, and falls in. Compare *calve*, 3, and *cave*¹. [Prov. Eng.]

> Tak heed, lads, there's a *cauf* a-comin.
> *Lincolnshire Glossary* (E. D. S., ed. Peacock).

9. *Naut.*, a mass of floe-ice, breaking from under the floe and rising to the surface of the water, often with violence.—**Divinity calf**, a dark-brown calf bookbinding decorated with blind-stamping, and without gilding: so called because used in binding theological works.—**Half calf**, a bookbinding of which the back and corners only are in calfskin.—**Mottled calf**, a pale-colored calf bookbinding, decorated by the sprinkling of acids in drops.—**Smooth calf**, a binding in plain or undecorated leather.—**The calves of the lips**, metaphorically used in Hosea xiv. 2 for sacrifices of prayer, praise, and thanksgiving, the captives of Babylon being unable to offer sacrifices in the temple.—**Tree calf**, a bright-brown calf bookbinding stained by acids in conventional imitation of the trunk and branches of a tree.

calf² (käf), *n.*; pl. *calves* (kävz). [< ME. *calfe*, *calf*, < Icel. *kálfi* = Norw. *kalve*, dial. *kalv*, *kaave*, = Sw. *kalf*, in comp. *ben-kalf*, calf (*ben*, leg, = E. *bone*¹), = Dan. dial. *kalve*, *kalle*, *kal;* cf. Ir. *calpa*, *colpa*, Gael. *calpa*, calf of the leg.] The thick fleshy part of the human leg behind, between the knee and the ankle, chiefly formed by the gastrocnemius and soleus muscles, which are relatively larger in man than in any other animal, for the better support of the body in the erect attitude.

> *Long.* His leg is too big for Hector.
> *Dum.* More calf, certain. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

calf-bone (käf'bōn), *n.* The fibula.

calfkill (käf'kil), *n.* Lambkill or sheep-laurel, *Kalmia angustifolia.*

calf-lick (käf'lik), *n.* Same as *cow-lick.*

calf-like (käf'līk), *a.* or *adv.* Resembling a calf; in the manner of a calf.

> So I charmed their ears,
> That, *calf-like*, they my lowing follow'd.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

calf-love (käf'luv), *n.* A youthful transitory passion or affection, as opposed to a serious lasting attachment or love.

> It's a girl's fancy just, a kind o' *calf love;* let it go by.
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xx.

calf's-foot (käfs'fůt), *n.* A name of the *Arum maculatum*, from the shape of the leaf.

calf's-head (käfs'hed), *n.* The pitcher-plant of California, *Darlingtonia Californica*, in allusion to the ventricose hood at the summit of the leaf. See *Darlingtonia.*

calfskin (käf'skin), *n.* 1. The hide or skin of a calf.

> Thou wear a lion's hide! doff it for shame,
> And hang a *calf's-skin* on those recreant limbs.
> *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 1.

2. Leather made of calves' skins, a common material for boots and shoes, and also, when differently prepared, for bookbinding. Calfskin [illegible] from morocco in having a very smooth [illegible] uniform surface.

calf-snout (käf'snout), *n.* The snapdragon, *Antirrhinum majus.*

calf-trundle, *n.* The ruffle of a shirt; the [illegible] of a gown. *Wright.*

calf-yard ([illegible]), *n.* A place where calves [illegible] the field. Also written [illegible].

caliatour-wood (kal'i-a-tör-wůd), *n.* A [illegible] grows in India on the Coromandel coast. It is sometimes confounded with red sandal-wood.

caliber, **calibre** (kal'i-bėr), *n.* [< F. *calibre* [illegible] *calibre*, bore of a gun, [illegible] weight, [illegible] Sp. [illegible] *calibre* [illegible], caliber. Origin uncertain; perhaps [illegible] *qua libra*, of what dimensions, weight: [illegible], abl. fem. of *quis*, who, what, = E. *who*, *wha-t; librā*, abl. of *libra*, balance, counterpoise, measure for liquids, a pound: see *libra*. Cf. *cantilever*, *cantaliver*. Littré suggests Ar. *kālab*, a form, mold, model; cf. Pers. *kālab*, a mold. Doublets, *caliper*, *caliver*, q. v.] 1. The diameter of a body, especially of the hollow inside of a cylinder: as, the *caliber* of a piece of ordnance or other firearm. In the United States the caliber of a firearm is expressed in decimal parts of an inch, thus, a rifle of .44-inch caliber (often shortened to "a 44-caliber rifle," "a 32-caliber pistol," etc.); of a cannon, either by the diameter of its bore, as a 10-inch gun, or by the weight of a solid round shot which it can carry, as a 12-pounder. In Great Britain the calibers of small arms are commonly expressed in decimal parts of an inch; of field-guns, by the weight of a solid round shot which will fit the bore, as a 6-pounder; of heavy guns, in tons, as a 38-ton gun or a 100-ton gun. In France and in other countries on the continent the caliber is expressed in millimeters or centimeters.

> The energy of the brain depends mainly on the *calibre* of its arteries.
> *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. ii. § 47.

2. Figuratively, compass or capacity of mind; the extent of one's intellectual endowments.

> Coming from men of their *calibre*, they were highly mischievous. *Burke*, Appeal to Old Whigs.

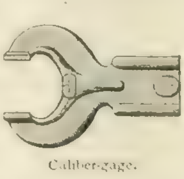
> A thinker of Comte's *calibre* does not live and write to no purpose. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 164.

3. In *horol.*: (*a*) The distance between the two plates of a watch which determines the flatness of the movement. (*b*) The plate upon which is traced the arrangement of the pieces of a clock; the pattern-plate. *E. H. Knight.*

Caliber-compasses, calibers. See *caliper.*

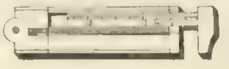
caliber (kal'i-bėr), *v. t.* [< *caliber*, *n.*] In *gun.*, to ascertain the caliber of; calibrate. See *caliper.* [Little used.]

caliber-gage (kal'i-bėr-gāj), *n.* A tool or standard for measuring calibers, whether external or internal. A usual combination form (see the annexed cut) is made with prongs or jaws having an opening of exactly the required caliber for external measurements, and a bar of the exact gage for internal measurements. Other forms are plugs or rings, etc. Also *caliper-gage.*



Caliber-gage.

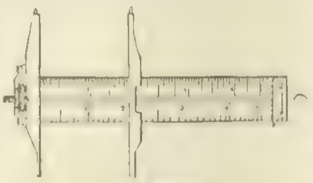
caliber-rule (kal'i-bėr-röl), *n.* 1. Gunners' calipers, an instrument in which a right line is so divided that, the first part being equal to the diameter of an iron or leaden ball of 1 pound weight, the other parts are to the first as the diameters of balls of 2, 3, 4, etc., pounds are to the diameter of a ball of 1 pound. It is used by engineers to determine a ball's weight from its diameter or caliber, and vice versa.—2. An outside caliper formed by a rule having a graduated slide with a projecting foot, between which and the end of the rule is placed the piece to be measured.



Caliber-rule.

Also *caliper-rule.*

caliber-square (kal'i-bėr-skwãr), *n.* A rule carrying two cross-heads, one of which is adjusted slightly by a nut, the other being movable along the rule. On one side the cross-heads are adapted to the measurement of interior diameters or sizes, and on the other side to the measurement of external sizes. Also *caliper-square.*



Caliber-square.

calibogus (kal-i-bō'gus), *n.* An American cant name for a drink made of rum and spruce beer.

calibrate (kal'i-brāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *calibrated*, ppr. *calibrating*. [< *caliber* + *-ate*².] 1. To determine the caliber of, as the interior of a thermometer-tube. See *calibration*. Hence —2. To determine the relative value of, as different parts of an arbitrary scale.

> It is however possible to *calibrate* the galvanometer, that is, to ascertain by special measurements or by comparison with a standard instrument to what strengths of current particular amounts of deflection correspond.
> *S. P. Thompson*, Elect. and Mag., p. [illegible]

calibration (kal-i-brā'shon), *n.* [< *calibrate* + *-ion.*] The act or process of calibrating, especially of ascertaining the caliber of a thermometer-tube, with the view of graduating it to a scale of degrees, or, if graduated, of discovering and measuring any errors due to inequality of the bore; also, the determination of the true values of the divisions of any graduated scale. The calibration of a thermometer-tube is effected by inserting a column of mercury of a known length, and ascertaining that it retains the same length in all parts of the tube.

calibre, *n.* See *caliber.*

Caliburn (kal'i-bėrn), *n.* Another name for *Excalibur*, the sword of King Arthur: as, "*Caliburn's* resistless brand," *Scott*, Bridal of Triermain, i. 15.

calicate (kal'i-kāt), *a.* [A corrupt form of *calycate*, as if < L. *calix* (*calic-*), a cup (see *calix*), + *-ate*¹.] See *calycate.*

calice (kal'is), *n.* [< ME. *calis*, *chalice*, < OF. *calice*, a cup, assibilated **chalice*, > E. *chalice*, q. v., < L. *calix* (*calic-*), a cup: see *chalice.*] 1†. A cup, usually a communion-cup; a chalice.

> Eating the holy bread and drinking the sacred *calice*.
> *Jer. Taylor.*

2. In *zoöl.*, the little cup in which the polyp of a coral-producing zoöphyte is contained.

calices (kal'i-sēz), *n. pl.* In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a corrupt form of *calyces*, plural of *calyx* (which see).

caliche (ka-lē'che), *n.* [Sp., a pebble accidentally inclosed in a burnt brick, also a flake of lime detached from a whitewashed wall; in Mex. Sp. recent soft or earthy limestone; used by Humboldt as equiv. to Sp. *caliza*, limestone (cf. *calizo*, limy, calcareous); < *cal*, < L. *calx*, lime: see *calx*¹.] The local South American name of the native impure nitrate of soda (Chili saltpeter), of much importance in the commerce of South America.

caliciferous, *a.* See *calyciferous.*

calicle, *n.* In *zoöl.*, same as *calycle*, 2.

calico (kal'i-kō), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *callico* (cf. Dan. *kaliko*, Sw. *kalliko*, F. *calicot*, Sp. *calicó*, < E.; Sp. *calicut*, *calicud*, a silk stuff); so called from *Calicut* (in early mod. E. also *Calicow*, *Caleco*) in India, whence it was first imported.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *calicoes* or *-cos* (-kōz). 1. Properly, any white cotton cloth: as, unbleached *calico*, shirting-*calico*, etc. Calico was first manufactured in India, whence it was introduced into Europe.—2. In the United States, printed cotton cloth of a coarser quality than muslin.

II. *a.* 1. Made of calico: as, a *calico* gown. —2. Resembling printed cotton or calico; spotted; piebald: as, a *calico* horse. [Rare.]

> The kind hearted Antony alighted from his *calico* mare, and kissed them all with infinite loving-kindness.
> *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 419.

calico-back (kal'i-kō-bak), *n.* A local name on the Atlantic coast of the United States of the turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres.*

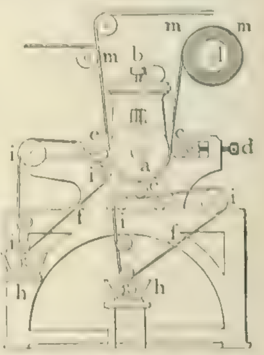
> [The name] *Calico back* [has reference] to the curiously variegated plumage of the upper parts.
> *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 164.

calico-bass (kal'i-kō-bȧs), *n.* A name of a sunfish, *Pomoxys sparoides*, of the family *Centrarchidæ.* Also called *grass-bass*, *strawberry-bass*, and *bar-fish*. See *crappie.*

calico-bush (kal'i-kō-bůsh), *n.* A common name of the *Kalmia latifolia*, the mountain laurel of the United States.

calico-printer (kal'i-kō-prin"tėr), *n.* One whose occupation is the printing of calicoes.

calico-printing (kal'i-kō-prin"ting), *n.* The art of impressing designs in color upon cloth. The simplest method is the use of engraved wooden blocks, pressed upon the cloth by hand. A separate block is required for each color. Block-printing has also been effected by means of machinery. For most work a cylinder press is used. The patterns are engraved upon the surface of copper rollers, and the movement of the cloth is continuous and rapid. The colors used are either substantive or adjective: the former have an affinity for the cloth and by themselves adhere and form permanent dyes; the latter will not of themselves adhere to the fibers or, if they do, are not permanent, but require to be fixed by mordants. The various styles of printing are called the *bandana*, *china blue*, *decoloring*, *discharge*, *madder*, *padding*, *resist* style, etc.



Calico-printing Machine, adapted for two pattern-rollers.

The cloth is unwound from roller *l*, and passes beneath the smooth roller *a*, receiving an impression from each of the two rollers *e*, *e*, as it passes. The roller *a* runs in journal-boxes which are regulated by a set-screw *b* at each end, and a smoothing roller *c*, actuated by a set-screw *d*, holds the cloth against the roller *a*. The pattern-rollers, *e*, *e*, are inked by the aprons, *f*, *f*, which pass over the rollers *i*, *i*, *i*, the outside surfaces of the aprons coming in contact with the surfaces of the rollers *g*, *g*, which revolve in the ink-troughs, *h*, *h*. After receiving the impressions from the pattern-rollers, *e*, *e*, the cloth *m m m*, is led off to be dried and folded.

calico-wood (kal′i-kō-wủd), *n.* The snowdrop-tree, *Halesia tetraptera*, of the southern United States, having a soft, compact, light-brown wood.

calicula (ka-lik′ụ̈-lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *caliculæ* (-lē). [NL., f.; cf. L. *caliculus*, m., dim. of *calix* (*calic-*), a cup; but the proper form would be **calycula*: see *calycle*.] 1. A calycle.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Walker*, 1858.

calicular (ka-lik′ụ̈-lär), *a.* [< L. *caliculus* (see *calicula*) + *-ar*.] Formed like a cup; calathiform; cyathiform: as, "*calicular* leaves," *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 3.

caliculate (ka-lik′ụ-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *caliculatus*, < *calicula*, q. v.] 1. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, same as *calicular* —2. Having a calicula or calyx.

calid† (kal′id), *a.* [< L. *calidus*, hot, < *calere*, be hot. Hence also ult. (< L. *calidus*) *caldron*, *chaldron*, *chalder*, etc., and (< *calere*) *calefacient*, *calefy*, *chafe*, *calor*, *caloric*, etc.] Hot; burning; ardent.

calidad (kä-li-däd′), *n.* [Sp., = E. *quality*, q. v.] A Cuban tobacco of superior quality.

calidge (kal′ij), *n.* A kind of Indian pheasant: same as *kaleege*. *W. H. Russell.*

calidity† (ka-lid′ị-ti), *n.* [< L. as if **caliditas*, < *calidus*, hot: see *calid*.] Heat.

> Nor doth it [ice] only submit unto an actual heat but not endure the potential *calidity* of many waters.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

Calidris (kal′i-dris), *n.* [NL. (as a genus in Cuvier, 1799–1800; improp. *chalidris*, Belon, 1555), < Gr. *καλίδρις*, a var. reading of *σκαλίδρις*, in Aristotle, a speckled water-bird, prob. the redshank (*Totanus calidris*, Linnæus), perhaps < *σκαλίς* (*σκαλιδ-*), a hoe, mattock, shovel, < *σκάλλειν*, stir up, hoe, probe, search. Cf. *Ereunetes* ('searcher'), applied to a genus of sandpipers, in allusion to their probing habits.] 1. [*l. c.*] An old name of sundry small spotted wading birds of Europe, of the family *Scolopacidæ*. See *Arenaria*.—2. A genus of sandpipers (Brisson, 1760), with the knot, *Tringa canutus*, as the type.—3. [*l. c.*] The specific name (Linnæus, 1766) of the spotted redshank, *Totanus calidris*.—4. A genus of three-toed sandpipers, including only the sanderling, *Calidris arenaria*. This is the current meaning of the word, dating back to Cuvier, 1800.—5. [*l. c.*] The specific name of the sanderling with those who call the bird *Arenaria calidris*.

caliduct (kal′i-dukt), *n.* [< L. *calere*, be warm (or *calidus*, warm), + *ductus*, a leading (see *duct*); more correctly *caloriduct*, q. v.] A pipe or duct used to convey hot air or steam from a furnace to the apartments of a house. [Rare.]

calif, caliph (kā′lif), *n.* [< ME. *califfe*, *caliphe*, < F. *calife*, < Ar. *khalīfa*, *khalīfah* (> Turk. *khalīfa*), calif, lit. a successor, < *khalafa*, succeed.] Literally, a successor: the title given to the successor of Mohammed as head of the Moslem state and defender of the faith. The calif is vested with absolute authority in all matters pertaining to the religion and civil polity of the Mohammedans. He is called *imam* by the Shiahs, who hold that the successor of Mohammed should be a descendant of the prophet's own family. (See *imam*.) The Sunni Mohammedans hold that the calif should be one of the Koreish, the tribe to which the prophet belonged. Four so-called "perfect" califs reigned at Medina from the death of Mohammed to 661, 13 Ommiad califs at Damascus to 750, and 37 Abbasid califs at Bagdad to 1258, when the temporal power of the califs was overthrown by the Turks. There were, however, titular Abbasid califs in Egypt (successors of a member of the family who fled thither in 1258) until the usurpation of the califate by the Turkish sultan Selim I. (1512–20); the office has since remained in the Ottoman (Sunni) dynasty. The title calif was assumed by the Ommiad rulers of Mohammedan Spain at Cordova (755–1031), after the overthrow of the family in Asia. The Fatimite rulers of Egypt (909–1171) also called themselves califs. Also spelled *kalif*, *khalif*, etc.

califate, caliphate (kā′li-fāt), *n.* [< *calif* + *-ate*³. Cf. Turk. *khalīfet*, Ar. *khalāfa*, califate.] The office or dignity of the califs, or the government of a calif. Also spelled *caliphat*, *kalifate*, *khalifate*.

California coffee, condor, jack, etc. See the nouns.

Californian (kal-i-fôr′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *California* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to California, one of the Pacific States of the United States: as, *Californian* gold.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of California.—**Lower Californian**, pertaining to, or an inhabitant of, Lower or Baja California, a peninsular territory of Mexico, south of the State of California (in this relation called Upper or Alta California).

califship (kā′lif-ship), *n.* [< *calif* + *-ship*.] Same as *califate*.

caliga (kal′i-gä), *n.*; pl. *caligæ* (-jē). [L., a shoe, a boot, esp. a soldier's boot. Cf. *calceus*, a shoe, and see *calceate*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a military shoe; the most common form of foot-covering of all ranks up to centurion. It consisted of a strong sole with projecting nails, having secured to it, in the most usual form, a number of straps or thongs so disposed as to inclose the foot as high as the ankle, but leaving the toes exposed.
2. A bishop's stocking. See *buskin*, *n.*, 5.

> Our English bishops began at an early period to wear these *caligæ* or episcopal stockings.
> *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 249.

caligate† (kal′i-gāt), *n.* [< L. *caligatus*, booted, < *caliga*, a shoe, a boot.] 1. One wearing stockings.—2. A common soldier; also, a faint-hearted coward. *Coles*, 1717.

caligated (kal′i-gā-ted), *a.* [< L. *caligatus*, booted, < *caliga*, a boot.] In *ornith.*, laminiplantar; having the typical oscine tarsus.

> Having only nine primaries and *caligated* tarsi, it was an oscine form.
> *P. L. Sclater*, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., XI. 50.

caligation (kal-i-gā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *caligatio(n-)*, < *caligare*, pp. *caligatus*, be in darkness, < *caligo*, darkness: see *caligo*.] Darkness; dimness; cloudiness; specifically, dimness of sight: as, "a *caligation* or dimness," *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 18.

Caligidæ (ka-lij′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Caligus* + *-idæ*.] A family of siphonostomous crustaceans, the species of which are ectoparasitic upon fishes. They have a flat body with a shield- or buckler-like cephalothorax, and small or reduced abdomen; a large genital segment, especially in the female; four pairs of biramous pleopods or swimming-feet; and a suctorial mouth with styliform mandibles. The females have long, string-like egg-tubes. The *Caligidæ* live on the skin and gills of marine fishes. There are a number of genera besides *Caligus*.

Caligides (ka-li-zhēd′), *n. pl.* [F. pl., repr. NL. *Caligidæ*, q. v.] In Latreille's system of classification, a tribe of his *Siphonostoma*, or parasitic crustaceans, approximately equivalent to the modern order *Siphonostoma*.

caliginosity (ka-lij-i-nos′ị-ti), *n.* [< L. as if **caliginosita(t-)s*, < *caliginosus*, caliginous.] Darkness; dimness. [Rare.]

caliginous (ka-lij′i-nus), *a.* [< L. *caliginosus*, < *caligo* (*caligin-*), darkness: see *caligo*.] Dim; obscure; dark. *Halliwell.* [Rare.]

caliginously (ka-lij′i-nus-li), *adv.* Obscurely. [Rare.]

caliginousness (ka-lij′i-nus-nes), *n.* Dimness; obscurity. [Rare.]

caligo (ka-lī′gō), *n.* [L., darkness, dimness, prop. mist, vapor, fog.] 1. Dimness of sight; caligation. Also called *achlys*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of butterflies, of the subfamily *Brassolinæ*. *C. eurylochus* is the enormous owl-butterfly of South America, sometimes expanding 9 inches. *C. uranus* is another species with an orange bar across the wings.

caligrapher, caligraphic, etc. See *calligrapher*, etc.

caligula (ka-lig′ụ̈-lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *caligulæ* (-lē). [L. *caligula*, dim. of *caliga*, a boot, esp. a soldier's boot: see *caliga*.] 1. In *ornith.*, a boot; an ocreate or fused tarsal envelop.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Moore*, 1862.

Caligus (kal′i-gus), *n.* [NL., < L. *caliga*, a boot.] A genus of parasitic suctorial crustaceans, of the group called *Epizoa*, or fish-lice, having the elongated labium and metastoma united in a tube which incloses the sharp styliform mandibles, typical of the family *Caligidæ*. *C. curtus* is a parasite of the cod.

calimanco, *n.* See *calamanco*.

calin (kā′lin), *n.* [Sp. *calin* = Pg. *calim*; of Eastern origin.] A compound metal, of which the Chinese make tea-canisters and the like. The ingredients are, apparently, lead and tin.

caliological (kal-i-ọ̄-loj′i-kạl), *a.* Relating to caliology.

caliology (kal-i-ol′ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *καλιά*, a dwelling, hut, nest (= L. *cella*, a hut, chamber: see *cell*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That department of ornithology which relates to birds' nests.

> The extraordinary taste and ability many birds display in this matter, as well as the wide range of their habitudes, furnishes one of the most delightful departments of ornithology, called *caliology*.
> *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 227.

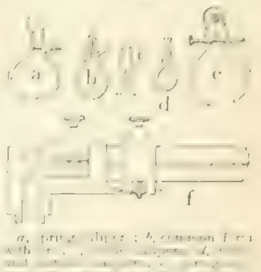
calipash (kal′i-pash or kal-i-pash′), *n.* [A form of *calabash* with sense of *carapace*, q. v. Cf. *calipee*.] In *cookery*, that part of a turtle which belongs to the upper shield, consisting of a fatty gelatinous substance of a dull-greenish color. Also spelled *callipash*.

> For now instead of rich sir-loins, we see
> Green *calipash* and yellow *calipee*.
> *Prol. to The Dramatist.*

calipee (kal′i-pē or kal-i-pē′), *n.* [See *calipash*.] That part of a turtle which belongs to the lower shield, consisting of a fatty gelatinous substance of a light-yellow color. Also spelled *callipee*.

> Dobbin helped himself to turtle soup; for the lady of the house, before whom the tureen was placed, was so ignorant of the contents, that she was going to help Mr. Sedley without bestowing upon him either calipash or *calipee*.
> *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair.

caliper (kal′i-pėr), *n.* [Also written *calliper*, a corruption of *caliber*, q. v.] An instrument for measuring diameters; a caliber: commonly in the plural. The term *caliper* or *calipers* is used generally to denote an instrument for measuring the exterior diameter of any cylindrical body, and *star-gage* or *inside calipers* for an instrument used for obtaining the interior diameter of the bore of a gun, casing, or jacket.



a, spring calipers; *b*, common form [illegible]

> Not by volume, but by quality, which the *calipers* fail to measure or scales weigh, does wit declare the values of the imponderable essences, sensibility and thought.
> *Alcott*, Table Talk, p. 143.

caliper (kal′i-pėr), *v. t.* [< *caliper*, *n.* Cf. *caliber*, *v.*] To ascertain the diameter of (any cylindrical body) by means of calipers, or by a star-gage: as, to *caliper* a gun.

caliper-gage, -rule, -square. See *caliber-gage*, etc.

caliph, caliphate, *n.* See *calif*, *califate*.

Calippic (ka-lip′ik), *a.* [More correctly *Callippic*, < Gr. *Κάλλιππος*, Callippus. The name means 'having a beautiful horse,' < *καλλι-*, *καλός*, beautiful, + *ἵππος* = L. *equus*, a horse.] Of or pertaining to Calippus (Callippus), a Greek astronomer of the fourth century before Christ.—**Calippic period**, a period equal to four Metonic cycles less one day, proposed by Calippus to correct the excess of the Metonic reckoning. It contains 27,759 days. Also called *Calippic cycle*.

Calisaya bark. See *Bolivian bark*, under *bark*².

calisthenic, calisthenics, etc. See *callisthenic*, etc.

caliver† (kal′i-vėr), *n.* [Formerly also *caleever*, < F. *calibre*, caliber, bore: see *caliber*.] In the sixteenth century, a hand-firearm lighter than the musket and fired without a rest; especially, such a gun when of fixed diameter or caliber for a whole company of soldiers using the same ammunition. Also spelled *calliver*.

> Such as fear the report of a *caliver*.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

> He is so hung with pikes, halberts, petronels, *calivers*, and muskets, that he looks like a justice of peace's hall.
> *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iv. 2.

> We had our particular calibre of harquebuse to our regiment . . . of which word calibre came first that unapt term we use to call a harquebuse, a *caliver*.
> *Maitland*, Hist. London.

calix, *n.*; pl. *calices*. [A form of *calyx*, by confusion with L. *calix*, a cup, > E. *calice*, *chalice*, q. v.] See *calyx*.

Calixtine¹ (ka-liks′tin), *n.* [< ML. *Calixtini*, a sect so called, referred to *calix*, a cup, the cup of the eucharist; in form as if from *Calixtus*, a proper name: see *-ine*¹.] One of a sect of Hussites in Bohemia, who published their confession in 1421, the leading article of which was a demand to partake of the cup (*calix*) as well as of the bread in the Lord's supper, from which they were also called *Utraquists* (L. *uterque*, both). Their tenets were conceded by the articles of Basel in 1433, and they became the predominant party in Bohemia. They aimed to restore the cup to the laity, to subject clergy accused of crime to lay authority, and to deprive the clergy of lands and temporal jurisdiction. Gradually they lapsed from the severity of their principles, and by the beginning of the sixteenth century had ceased to be of any importance, serving only to prepare the way for Protestantism.

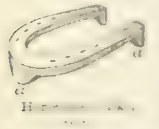
Calixtine² (ka-liks′tin), *n.* [< George *Calixtus* + *-ine*¹.] A follower of George Calixtus, a Lutheran theologian, who died in 1656. See *Syncretist*.

calk¹, **caulk** (kâk), *v. t.* [Prob. the same word, with extended sense, as ME. *cauken*, tread, as a cock, < OF. *cauquer*, tread, tent a wound, = Sp. dial. *calcar* = Pg. *calcar* = It. *calcare*, tread, trample, < L. *calcare*, tread, trample, tread down, tread in, < *calx* (*calc-*), heel: see *calx*², and cf. *calcitrate*. Cf. Gael. *calc* = Ir. *calcam*, drive with a hammer, calk (see *ca*²). The modern sense of E. *calk*¹ agrees with the appar. unrelated F. *calfater*, *calfeutrer* = Pr. *calafatar*

= Sp. [illegible] = Pg. calafetar = It. calafatare (ML. [illegible]), MGr. [illegible], calk a ship: of [illegible] (perhaps Ar.) origin.] To drive [illegible] seams of (a ship or other vessel). [illegible] 1. Calking-chisel. See chisel.

calk² [illegible] [Also spelled calque; = D. kalken = Dan. kalkere, < F. calquer [illegible] < L. as if calcare, < calx (calc-), lime: see chalk.] 1. To cover with chalk, as the [illegible] design, for the purpose of transferring a copy of it.—2. To copy, as a drawing, a map, [illegible] tracing. See calking².

calk³ (kâk), n. [Also written cauk, cork; appar. short for calker² or calkin, q. v.] 1. A spur projecting downward from a horseshoe, serving to prevent slipping.—2. A piece of iron with sharp points worn on the sole or heel of the shoe or boot to prevent slipping on the ice or to make it wear longer: also worn by lumbermen in the woods, and especially on the drive. [U. S.]



[illegible]

calk³ (kâk), v. t. [Also written cock; < calk³, n.] 1. To fit with calks, as horseshoes.—2. To injure or hurt with a calk, as when a horse wounds one of his feet with the calk on another foot.

calk⁴†, v. [Short for calcule, q. v.] To calculate.

calker¹, **caulker** (kâ'kėr), n. [< calk¹ + -er¹.] One who calks; especially, one whose occupation is the calking of ships.

calker² (kâ'kėr), n. [Also called calkin, and in the United States calk (see calk³); prob. connected with calk¹ and L. calx, heel. Cf. L. calcar, a spur.] Same as calk³. [Eng.]

calker³†, n. [< calk⁴ + -er¹.] One who calculates nativities. Nares.

calketrap†, n. Same as caltrop.

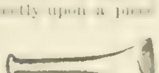
calki, n. See kalki.

calkin (kâ'kin), n. Same as calk³. [Eng.]

> On this horse is Arcite
> Trotting the stones of Athens, which the calkins
> Did rather tell than trample.
> Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 4.

calking¹, **caulking** (kâ'king), n. [Verbal n. of calk¹, v.] 1. The operation of filling the seams of vessels with oakum, to prevent penetration of water. The oakum is forced below the surface, and the space outside of it is filled with melted pitch.—2. In carp., a dovetail tenon-and-mortise joint by which cross-timbers are secured together, much used for fixing the tie-beams of a roof, or the binding-joists of a floor, down to the wall-plates.

calking² (kal'king), n. [Verbal n. of calk², v.] The copying of a picture or design by means of tracing. Three methods are used: (1) rubbing the back of the design with a pencil, chalk, or crayon, and tracing over its lines with a hard point, which causes the coating [illegible] to make an impression of them on a sheet of paper [illegible] placed beneath, (2) following over the lines of the superimposed design in the same way as [illegible] instead of coating the back of the design with [illegible] interposing a piece of prepared transfer-paper between it and the surface which is to receive the copy, (3) tracing the design directly upon a piece of transferent paper, oiled linen, or the like, fixed over it. Also written [illegible], and [illegible].


[illegible]

calking-iron (kâ'king-ī"ėrn), n. A chisel used for calking the seams of vessels.

calking-mallet (kâ'king-mal"et), n. A mallet or beetle for driving calking-irons.

calk-swage (kâk'swāj), n. A tool for forming calks on horseshoes.

call¹ (kâl), v. [Early mod. E. also cal, calle, < ME. callen, kallen, < AS. ceallian (rare), call, = OFries. kella, kallia, speak, = MD. kallen, speak, say, talk, D. kallen, talk, chatter, = MLG. kallen, speak, talk, call, = OHG. challōn, MHG. kallen, speak loudly, talk, = Icel. kalla, [illegible] name, = Sw. kalla = Dan. kalde, call. [illegible] talk (see garrulous) [illegible] speak, proclaim, = Skt. √ gar, [illegible] connected with L. calare, [illegible] [illegible].] I. trans. 1. To [illegible] read over in a loud tone: [illegible] to [illegible].

> [illegible] he calls the psalms [illegible]
> Gay, Shep. Week, [illegible]

2. To [illegible] or demand the attention of [illegible] person [illegible] call, or otherwise, as from [illegible] by [illegible] name, or some other word [illegible].

> [illegible] Shak., M. N. D., [illegible]

3. To [illegible] mand to come; summon [illegible] one's presence [illegible] to call a messenger, to [illegible]

> Pharaoh shall call you, and shall say, What is your occupation? Gen. xlvi. 33.

> And sent forth his servants to call them that were bidden to the wedding. Mat. xxii. 3.

> Call hither Clifford; bid him come amain.
> Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1.

> Be not amazed; call all your senses to you; defend your reputation. Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3.

4. To convoke; assemble; issue a summons for the assembling of: as, to call a meeting: often with together: as, the king called his council together.

> Sanctify ye a fast, call a solemn assembly, gather the elders and all the inhabitants of the land. Joel ii. 14.

5. To name; apply to by way of name or designation.

> And God called the light Day, and the darkness he called Night. Gen. i. 5.

> And from thense we Ascendid a lytyll And come to a nother tower Callyd Galilee.
> Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 30.

6. To designate or characterize as; state or affirm to be; reckon; consider.

> Call you that backing of your friends? A plague upon such backing! Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

> He [James II.] was willing to make for his religion exertions and sacrifices from which the great majority of those who are called religious men would shrink.
> Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

7. To indicate or point out as being; manifest, reckon, or suppose to be.

> This speech calls him Spaniard, being nothing but a large inventory of his own commendations.
> Beau. and Fl., Philaster, i. 1.

> He was a grave personage, about my own age (which we shall call about fifty). Scott.

> The whole army is called 700,000 men, but of these only 80,000 can be reckoned available. Brougham.

8. To select, as for an office, a duty, or an employment; appoint: as, "Paul, . . . called to be an apostle," Rom. i. 1.—9. To invoke or appeal to.

> I call God for a record upon my soul. 2 Cor. i. 23.

10. In shooting, to lure, as wild birds, within range by imitating their notes.—**Called session**, a special session of a legislative body summoned by the executive. [U. S.]—**To call a card**, in whist, to name a card which has been improperly exposed, requiring the player to whom it belongs to place it face up on the table, that it may be played whenever an opponent wishes. Such a card is known as a called card.—**To call a chapel**. See chapel.—**To call back**, to recall; summon or bring back; hence, to revoke or retract.

> I have joys,
> That in a moment can call back thy wrongs,
> And settle thee in thy free state again.
> Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, v. 4.

To call forth, to bring or summon to action: as, to call forth all the faculties of the mind.—**To call in**, to collect: as, to call in debts or money; or to withdraw from circulation: as, to call in clipped coin; or to summon to one's house, invite to come together: as, to call in neighbors and friends.—**To call names**, to use opprobrious epithets toward; apply reproachful appellations to. Swift.—**To call off**, to summon away; divert: as, to call off the attention; to call off workmen from their employment.—**To call out**. (a) To challenge to a duel.

> Yet others tell, the Captain fix'd thy doubt,
> He'd call thee brother, or he'd call thee out.
> Crabbe, Parish Register.

(b) To summon into service: as, to call out the militia. (c) To elicit; bring into play; evoke.

> New territory, augmented numbers, and extended interests call out new virtues and abilities, and the tribe makes long strides. Emerson, Misc., p. 181.

> Venice, afterwards the greatest of all, is the city which may most truly be said to have been called out of nothing in after-times. E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 11.

To call over, to go over by reading aloud name by name: as, to call over a list or roll of names.—**To call the roll**, to read aloud from a list the names of the members in a legislative or other body.—**To call to account**, to demand an explanation or accounting from.

> The king had sent for the earl to return home, where he should be called to account for all his miscarriages.
> Lord Herbert, Clarendon.

To call to mind, to recollect; revive in memory.

> I cannot call to mind where I have read or heard words more mild and peaceful. Milton, Areopagitica, p. [illegible]

To call to the bar, to admit to the rank of barrister. [Great Britain.]—**To call up**. (a) To bring into view or recollection: as, to call up the image of a deceased friend. (b) To bring into action or discussion: as, to call up a bill before a legislative body. (c) To require payment of: as, to call up the sums still due on shares.=**Syn. 3 and 4.** Call, Invite, Bid, Convoke, Summon, Assemble, Convene. Call is general, and applicable to summonses of all kinds. Invite is more formal, and in compliance with the requirements of courtesy or ceremony; bid in this sense is obsolete or poetic. Convoke, literally to call together, implies authority in the agent and an organization which is called into formal assembly. [illegible] the Houses of Parliament. [illegible] Summon implies authority in the summoner [illegible] formality in the method.

> Call'd her to shelter in the hollow oak.
> Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

> [illegible] the Governor [illegible] Chamberlain [illegible] [illegible] persons [illegible] silver mace as the [illegible] of his office, [illegible] to invite me to dinner.
> O'Donovan, Merv, p. 116.

> As many as ye shall find, bid to the marriage.
> Mat. xxii. 9.

> In capital cases the grand council is convoked to pronounce sentence. J. Adams, Works, IV. 338.

> Some trumpet summon hither to the walls
> These men of Angiers. Shak., K. John, ii. 1.

5 and 6. To designate, entitle, term, style.

II. intrans. 1. To make a sound designed (or as if designed) to attract attention; demand heed to one's wish, entreaty, etc.; shout; cry.

> The angel of the Lord called to Hagar. Gen. xxi. 17.

> Who is that calls so coldly? Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1.

> And from the wood-top calls the crow through all the gloomy day. Bryant, Death of the Flowers.

2. To make a short stop or visit: followed by at, for, or on or upon: as, to call at a house or place, for a person or thing, or upon a person. (See phrases below.) [Johnson supposes this use to have originated in the custom of denoting one's presence at the door by a call.]

> Yet say the neighbours when they call,
> It is not bad but good land. Tennyson, Amphion.

3. In poker, to demand that the hands be shown.—**To be** (or **feel**) **called on**, to be (or feel) under obligation, compulsion, or necessity (to do something).

> He was not called on to throw away his own life and those of his brave followers, in a cause perfectly desperate, for a chimerical point of honor. Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 7.

To call for. (a) To demand; require; claim: as, a crime calls for punishment. (b) To make a stop or brief visit for the procurement of, as a thing, or the company of a person to another place.—**To call on** or **upon**. (a) To demand from or appeal to: as, to call on a person to pay what he owes; to call upon a person for a song. (b) To pray to or worship; invoke: as, to call on the name of the Lord. (c) To make a short visit to, as a person or a family, usually for a special purpose.—**To call out**, to make utterance in a loud voice; bawl.

call¹ (kâl), n. [< call¹, v.; ME. cal = Icel. kall.] 1. A loud cry; a shout.

> They gave but a call, and in came their master.
> Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

2. An invocation or prayer.

> Hear thy suppliant's call. Pope, Dunciad, iv. 403.

3. Demand; requisition; claim, public or private: as, the calls of justice or humanity; to have many calls upon one's time.—4†. Vocation; employment; calling.

> Still cheerful, ever constant to his call. Dryden.

Specifically—5. A divine vocation or summons: as, the call of Abraham.

> St. Paul himself believed he had a call to it when he persecuted the Christians. Locke.

6. A summons or notice to assemble; a notice requiring attention or attendance: as, the president issued a call for a meeting to be held next week.—7. A specific invitation or request, as of a public body or society; particularly, the invitation presented by a congregation (or on their behalf) to a clergyman to become their pastor, or the document containing such an invitation.

> All who accept calls and serve churches are pastors.
> Bibliotheca Sacra, XLIII. 420.

8. An invitation or request (usually expressed by applause) to an actor to reappear on the scene, or to come before the curtain, to receive the acknowledgments of the audience.—9. Milit., a summons by bugle, pipe, or drum, for the soldiers to perform any duty: as, a bugle-call.—10. Naut., a peculiar silver whistle or pipe used by the boatswain and his mates, whose special badge it is. It is used to attract attention to orders about to be given, and to direct the performance of duties by various strains or signals. In old times a gold call and chain was the badge of an admiral. 11. The cry or note of a bird.—12. In hunting: (a) A note blown on the horn to encourage the hounds. (b) A pipe or whistle for imitating the notes of wild birds and thus luring them within range of the gun.

> What, was your mountebank their call? their whistle?
> B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 5.

13. An assessment on the stockholders of a corporation or joint-stock company, or members of a mutual insurance company, usually for payment of instalments of their unpaid subscriptions, or for their promised contributions to pay losses.—14. A request that holders of bonds which have been drawn for redemption by a government or corporation will present them and receive payment of the principal sums mentioned in them, and whatever interest may then be due, no further interest being payable after the date named.—15. In the stock exchange, the privilege (secured by contract and for a consideration) of claiming or

demanding and receiving (*a*) a certain number of shares of some particular stock, at a specified price and within a stated period, or (*b*) the difference of value at the time of making the demand over that specified in the contract, if the price has risen; hence, the document itself. The following is a copy of the form commonly used: "New York, [date]. For value received, the bearer may call on me for [so many] shares of the common stock of [such and such a] Railroad Company, at [so much] per cent., any time within [so many] days from date. The bearer is entitled to all dividends or extra dividends declared during the time. Expires [date] at 1¼ P. M."

16†. Authority; command.

> Oh! sir, I wish he were within my *call* or yours.
> *Sir J. Denham.*

17. Occasion; cause; business; necessity: as, you had no *call* to be there. [Colloq.]

> They had no wish to fall away from Cæsar and his Empire; but they felt no great *call* to fight for them.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 126.

18. A short visit: as, to make a *call;* to pay one a *call.*

> Evidently the morning *call* is a remote sequence of that system under which a subordinate ruler had from time to time to show loyalty to a chief ruler by presenting himself to do homage. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 381.

19. In *poker*, a demand for a show-down; the show-down itself.—**20.** A brood of wild ducks. *Halliwell.*—**At call,** without previous notice; on demand: applied especially to loans repayable on demand, or bank-deposits repayable whenever asked for.—**At one's beck and call.** See *beck*2.—**Call of the house,** a roll-call in a parliamentary body, for the purpose of ascertaining what members are absent without leave or just cause. In the House of Representatives at Washington it may be made at any time; in the British House of Commons it is always on some days' notice.—**Call to the bar,** in England and Ireland, the formal admission of a person to the rank of barrister.—**Electric call,** a signal operated by electricity; an annunciator or call-bell.—**House of call.** See *house.*—**Money on call,** money loaned subject to recall at any moment. See *call-loan.*—**Port of call.** See *port.*—**Puts and calls.** See *put, n.*—**Within call,** within hearing-distance.

> I saw a lady *within call.* *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

call2† (kâl), *n.* An obsolete spelling of *caul*1.

calla (kal'ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < L. *calla*, otherwise *calsa* or *calya*, the name in Pliny of an unidentified plant; the correct reading is supposed to be **calyx*, < Gr. *κάλυξ*, the cup or calyx of a flower: see *calyx.*] **1.** [*cap.*] A genus of araceous plants, of a single species, *C. palustris*, the water-arum, which occurs in cold marshes in Europe and North America. It has heart-shaped leaves from a creeping root-stock, an open white spathe, and red berries. Its root is extremely acrid, but is made harmless by heat, and yields an eatable starch.

2. A plant of the genus *Calla.*—**3.** A plant of the allied genus *Richardia*, or, according to some authorities, *Zantedeschia:* the common calla of house-cultivation. It is often erroneously called *calla-lily*, from the lily-like appearance of its pure-white flowers.

Callæas (ka-lē'as), *n.* [NL. (J. R. Forster, 1788), in reference to the wattles, < Gr. *κάλλαιον*, a cock's comb, pl. wattles.] The typical genus of tree-crows of the subfamily *Callæatinæ*, including the wattled tree-crows of New Zealand. *C. cinerea*, the leading species, is of a dark color, about the size of a magpie, with a long, graduated tail, and caruncles at the base of the bill.

Callæatinæ (ka-lē-ạ-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1841), < *Callæas* (*-at-*) + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of oscine passerine birds, of the family *Corvidæ*, the tree-crows of Asia, the East Indies, Australia, and Polynesia. Besides *Callæas*, the leading forms are *Struthidea cinerea* of Australia; *Crypsirhina varians*, the temia or benteot of Java, of a bronzed greenish-black color; and *Temnurus* (or *Dendrocitta*) *vagabunda*, the wandering pie of India. There are several other species of these genera. Certain African forms, as *Cryptorhina afra*, are also sometimes included in this group, the general relationships of which are with the magpies and other long-tailed jays. Also called *Glaucopinæ.*

callæatine (ka-lē'ạ-tin), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Callæatinæ.*

callæsthetics, *n.* See *callesthetics.*

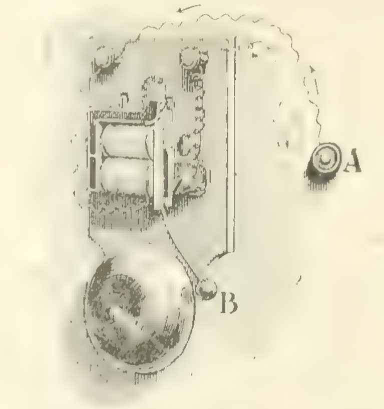
callainite (ka-lā'nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *καλλάϊνος, καλάϊνος*, like the *κάλλαϊς, κάλαϊς*, a turquoise, + *-ite*2. Cf. *calaite.*] A hydrous aluminium phosphate related to turquoise.

callant (kal'ạnt), *n.* [Also *callan.* OSc. *galand*, a young man, < F. *galant*, a gallant: see *gallant.*] A young lad; a stripling; a boy. [Scotch.]

> Ye're a daft *callant*, and I must correct you some of these days. *Scott*, Waverley, lxxi.

callat†, *n.* and *v.* See *callet.*

call-bell (kâl'bel), *n.* A small (usually stationary) bell, used as a signal to summon an attendant, etc. A common form consists of a stationary hand-bell which is rung by means of a clapper pivoted at one end, and acted on by means of a vertical plunger. Also called *bell-call.*—**Electric call-bell,** a mechanical contrivance, consisting essentially of a gong-bell and a small electromagnet, to the armature of which the hammer of the bell is attached. The arrangement is such that when the circuit is completed, as by pressing down a button, the current passes by a spring to the armature, thence to the electromagnet; its core is magnetized, the armature is attracted, and the hammer strikes the gong. The circuit being broken by the motion of the armature away from the spring, the electromagnet ceases to act, the armature flies back, completes the circuit again, and thus the automatic action of the hammer continues as long as the current passes.



Electric Call-bell.

A, push-button by which the circuit is completed; *B*, hammer and gong; *C*, spring by which contact is made between the armature of the electromagnet and the wire.

call-bird (kâl'bėrd), *n.* A bird taught to allure others into a snare; a decoy-bird. *Goldsmith.*

call-box (kâl'boks), *n.* In a theater, a frame, usually hung in a greenroom, in which calls or notices to attend rehearsals, etc., are placed.

call-boy (kâl'boi), *n.* **1.** A boy whose duty it is to call actors upon the stage at the proper moment.—**2.** A boy who repeats the orders of the captain of a steamboat to the engineer. [Eng.]—**3.** A boy who answers a call-bell.

call-button (kâl'but″n), *n.* A push-button or other device for closing an electric signal or a telephone circuit, and ringing a call-bell or sounding an alarm.

call-changes (kâl'chān″jez), *n. pl.* In *bell-ringing*, the method in which the ringers are told when to ring by a call from the conductor, or by following a written order.

caller1 (kâ'lėr), *n.* [< *call*1 + *-er*1.] One who calls, in any sense of the verb; especially, one who pays a short complimentary visit.

caller2 (kal'ėr), *a.* [Prob. due to Icel. *kaldr* = Sw. *kall*, cold: see *cold.* Cf. *calver.*] **1.** Cool; refreshing: as, a *caller* breeze. [Scotch.]

> Sae sweet his voice, sae smooth his tongue,
> His breath's like *caller* air.
> *Beattie*, There's nae Luck about the House.
>
> Gang awa, bairn, and take a mouthful of the *caller* air.
> *Scott*, Monastery, II. 80.

2. Fresh; in proper season: applied chiefly to fish: as, *caller* herrings. [Scotch.]

callesthetics (kal-es-thet'iks), *n.* [< *call-* for *calli-* (< Gr. *καλλι-, καλός*, beautiful) + *esthetics.*] A term proposed by Whewell for *esthetics*, the science of the perception of the beautiful, the term *esthetics* to be extended to perception in general. *Krauth*, Vocab. Phil. Also spelled *callæsthetics.*

callet† (kal'et), *n.* [Also written *callat, callot;* < F. *caillette*, a frivolous babbling woman, dim. of *caille*, a quail: see *quail*2.] **1.** A tattling or talkative woman; a scold; a gossip.

> Come hither, you old *callet*, you tattling huswife.
> *Gascoigne.*

2. A trull; a drab; a lewd woman.

> He call'd her whore; a beggar, in his drink,
> Could not have laid such terms upon his *callet.*
> *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 2.

callet† (kal'et), *v. i.* [< *callet, n.*] To rail; scold.

> To hear her in her spleen
> *Callet* like a butter-quean.
> *R. Brathwaite*, Care's Cure, in Panedone.

calleting (kal'et-ing), *p. a.* Scolding: as, a *calleting* wife. [North. Eng.]

calley-stone (kal'i-stōn), *n.* [< **calley*, prob. connected with *calliard*, + *stone.*] In *coal-mining*, a kind of hard sandstone, more or less argillaceous. See *ganister.* [Yorkshire, Eng.]

calli, *n.* Plural of *callus.*

calli-. [< Gr. *καλλι-*, usual combining form (later *καλο-*: see *calo-*) of *καλός*, beautiful, fair, good, noble, orig. **καλγός*, = Skt. *kalya*, well, healthy; perhaps = AS. *hāl*, E. *whole*, q. v., = Icel. *heill*, E. *hale*1, q. v.] The first element in some words of Greek origin, signifying beautiful.

Calliænas (kal-i-ē'nas), *n.* Same as *Calanas.*

Calliandra (kal-i-an'drạ̈), *n.* [< Gr. *καλλι-, καλός*, beautiful, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a man, mod. a stamen, the long colored stamens being the most conspicuous part of the flower.] A genus of ornamental shrubs and perennial herbs, of the order *Leguminosæ*, comprising about 80 species, natives of tropical America and northward to the borders of the United States. Several of the species yield an astringent juice.

Callianira (kal″i-ạ-nī'rạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καλλι-, καλός*, beautiful, + *-άνειρα* (as in *ἀντιάνειρα, κυδιάνειρα*, etc.), < *ἀνήρ*, a man.] **1.** The typical genus of the family *Callianiridæ. Péron and Lesueur*, 1810.—**2.** A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1816.

Callianiridæ (kal″i-ạ-nir'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Callianira* + *-idæ.*] A family of saccate or stenostomatous ctenophorans, with a rounded body, two filiform tentacles, and no oral lobes.

calliard (kal'iạ̈rd), *n.* [Cf. *calley-stone;* perhaps connected with F. *caillou*, a flint, pebble, prob. < L. *calculus*, a pebble: see *calculus.*] In *coal-mining*, a hard, smooth, flinty gritstone. *Gresley.* [North. Eng.]

Callicarpa (kal-i-kär'pạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καλλι-, καλός*, beautiful, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A considerable genus of widely distributed verbenaceous shrubs. The best-known species is *C. Americana*, of the United States, called *French mulberry*, cultivated for ornament on account of its abundant violet-colored berries.

Callicephalus (kal-i-sef'ạ-lus), *n.* See *Callocephalon.*

Callichroma (kal-i-krō'mạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καλλι-, καλός*, beautiful, + *χρῶμα*, color.] A genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidæ*, having an acute scutellum, lateral prothoracic spines, and fore-coxal cavities closed behind. *C. moschata* is a large bronzed green European species about an inch long, exhaling a musky odor; *C. splendidum* is a bronzed reddish species of the southern United States. Also *Calochroma.*

callichthyid (ka-lik'thi-id), *n.* A fish of the family *Callichthyidæ.*

Callichthyidæ (kal-ik-thī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Callichthys* + *-idæ.*] A family of nematognathous fishes, exemplified by the genus *Callichthys*, containing small fresh-water South American catfishes.

Callichthys (ka-lik'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κάλλιχθυς*, name of a fish, < *καλλι-, καλός*, beautiful, + *ἰχθύς*, a fish.] A genus of nematognathous fishes, of the family *Siluridæ*, or sheat-fishes, or made the type of *Callichthyidæ*, characterized by two series of bony plates on the sides from head to tail. The species are South American.

callico†, *n.* See *calico.*

callid (kal'id), *a.* [< L. *callidus*, expert, shrewd, < *callere*, be expert, know by experience, lit. be callous, < *callum*, also *callus*, hard, thick skin: see *callous, callus.*] Skilled; expert; shrewd. [Rare.]

callidity (ka-lid'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *callidita*(*t-*)*s*, < *callidus:* see *callid.*] Skill; discernment; shrewdness. Also *callidness.* [Rare.]

> Her eagle-eyed *callidity.* *C. Smart*, The Hop-Garden.

Callidium (ka-lid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καλλι-, καλός*, beautiful, + dim. term. *-ίδιον.*] A genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidæ*, containing species of flattened form with spineless prothorax and elytra, usually thickened femora, and eyes not embracing the base of the antennæ. *C. bajulus* and *C. antennatum* are examples. Its larvæ infest fir-trees, causing oval perforations where the mature insects make their escape.

Callidium antennatum.
(Vertical line shows natural size.)

callidness (kal'id-nes), *n.* Same as *callidity.*

calligrapher (ka-lig'rạ-fėr), *n.* [< *calligraphy* + *-er*1.] One skilled in calligraphy. Also spelled *caligrapher, kalligrapher.*

calligraphic (kal-i-graf'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *καλλιγραφικός*, < *καλλιγράφος*: see *calligraphy.*] Relating or pertaining to calligraphy. Also spelled *caligraphic, kalligraphic.*

calligraphical (kal-i-graf′i-kal), *a.* Same as [illegible]

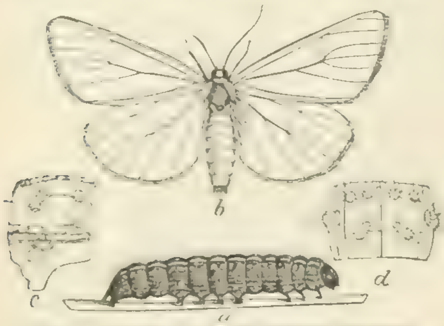
calligraphist (ka-lig′ra-fist), *n.* [< *calligraphy* + [illegible]] One skilled in calligraphy. Also [illegible] *kalligraphist*.

calligraphy (ka-lig′ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *calligraphie*, [illegible], < [illegible], writing a beautiful hand, < [illegible], *καλός*, beautiful, + [illegible], write.] The art of beautiful writing; fair or elegant writing or penmanship: by extension, handwriting in general; penmanship. Also spelled *caligraphy*, *kalligraphy*.

> My *calligraphy*, a fair hand
> Fit for a secretary.
> *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

The principle of *calligraphy*, or the striving after elegance and regularity of form [in penmanship], which may be observed in the square [Hebrew] character, where the letters are separate, distinct, well-proportioned.
T. H. Horne, Introd. to Study of Holy Script., II. 16.

Callimorpha (kal-i-mór′fä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. [illegible], having a beautiful form, < *καλλι-*, *καλός*, beautiful, + *μορφή*, form.] A genus of moths, of the family *Arctiidæ*, or referred to the *Lithosiidæ*. *C. jacobæa*, so called from its feeding on the ragwort, *Senecio jacobæa*, is a common British species known as the pink underwing, expanding 1½ inches, with black body and legs, and greenish-black upper wings marked [illegible].



[illegible] (*Callimorpha fulvicosta*).
a, larva; [illegible] segment of larva, enlarged, side view; [illegible] pupa. (Moth and larva natural size.)

callimus (kal′i-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κάλλιμος*, a poetical form of *καλός*, beautiful.] 1. In *mineral.*, the loose and movable central core or stony matter in the cavities of eaglestone.—2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects.

calling (kâ′ling), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *callinge*; verbal n. of *call*¹, *v.*] I. *n.* 1. The act of summoning; a call or summons.

> What! standest thou still and hear'st such a *calling?*
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

2. The act of convoking or assembling.

A bill for the frequent *calling* and meeting of Parliaments.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xx.

3. An invitation. Specifically, in *theol.*: (*a*) The invitation extended in the gospel to all to repent and accept Christ as a saviour. (*b*) The more special invitation addressed to the hearts of individuals by the direct influence of the Holy Spirit. See *effectual calling*, below.

> Give diligence to make your *calling* and election sure.
> 2 Pet. i. 10.

4. The profession, trade, occupation, or employment to which one is called by aptitude, necessity, etc.; usual occupation, profession, or employment; vocation.

> His *calling* laid aside, he lived at ease.
> *Wordsworth*, Excursion, i.

5. Name; appellation; title.

> I am more proud to be Sir Rowland's son,
> His youngest son; and would not change that *calling*,
> To be adopted heir to Frederick.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 2.

Calling of the plaintiff, a form in English courts of [illegible]

[illegible]

Syn. [illegible]

II. [illegible] *a.* [illegible] crying. [Rare.]

> Be not deceived, to think her lenity
> Will be perpetual: or, if men be wanting,
> The gods will be, to such a *calling* cause.
> *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 1.

calling-crab (kâ′ling-krab), *n.* A crab of the family *Ocypodidæ* and genus *Gelasimus*: so called because one of its claws, which is much larger than the other, is waved or brandished when the animal is disturbed, as if to beckon or call. In the United States it is called *fiddler-crab*. *G. pugilator* is extremely numerous on the southern Atlantic coast, where great troops inhabit the marshes back of the beaches. They dig holes in the ground, of such size that the large claw exactly serves as a stopper to the entrance. See cut under *Gelasimus*.

calling-hare (kâ′ling-hãr), *n.* A pika; any species of the genus *Lagomys* and family *Lagomyidæ*. The animals are so called from the reiterated squeaking cries which they emit while concealed, usually among rocks.

Calliœnas (kal-i-ē′nas), *n.* Same as *Calœnas*.

callionymid (kal-i-on′i-mid), *n.* A fish of the family *Callionymidæ*.

Callionymidæ (kal″i-ō-nim′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Callionymus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Callionymus*. Species are known as *dragonets*.

Callionyminæ (kal″i-on-i-mī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Callionymus* + *-inæ*.] The callionymids as a subfamily of fishes; in Günther's system of classification, the fourth group of *Gobiidæ*, having the ventral fins widely apart from each other, and two separate dorsal fins.

Callionymus (kal-i-on′i-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καλλιώνυμος*, a kind of fish, lit. having a beautiful name, < *καλλι-*, *καλός*, beautiful, + *ὄνυμα*, *ὄνομα*, name.] The typical genus of the family *Callionymidæ*.

Gemmous Dragonet (*Callionymus lyra*).

Calliope (ka-lī′ō-pē), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Καλλιόπη*, lit. having a beautiful voice, < *καλλι-*, *καλός*, beautiful, + *ὄψ* = L. *vox*, voice.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, the muse who presided over eloquence and heroic poetry. Also spelled *Kalliope*.—2. [*l. c.*] The name given to a harsh musical instrument consisting of a number of steam-whistles tuned to produce different tones. Also called *steam-organ*.—3. [NL.] In *ornith.*: (*a*) A genus of small sylviine birds, related to *Cyanecula*, the type of which is an Asiatic warbler, *Calliope kamchatkensis*. *Gould*, 1836. The term had previously been the specific name of the same bird. (*b*) [*l. c.*] The specific name of a humming-bird, *Stellula calliope*, inhabiting the western United States and Mexico, having the crown and back golden-green, the gorget violet and lilac, set in snowy-white.—4. A genus of mammals. *Ogilby*, 1836.—5. A genus of dipterous insects.—6. A genus of amphipods.

callipash, callipee. See *calipash*, *calipee*.

Callipepla (kal-i-pep′lä), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1832), < Gr. *καλλίπεπλος*, beautifully robed, < *καλλι-*, *καλός*, beautiful, + *πέπλος*, robe.] 1. A genus of beautiful crested quails, of the subfamily *Ortyginæ* (or *Odontophorinæ*) and family *Perdicidæ*, inhabiting the southwestern United States and Mexico. The best known species is *C. squamata*, the [illegible] abundant in Arizona [illegible] Mexico [illegible] *C. elegans* and [illegible] are other Mexican species. The plumed or helmet quails (*Lophortyx* and *Oreortyx*) are by some brought under *Callipepla*, but usually kept apart.

[illegible]

2. A genus of coleopterous insects. *Dejean*, 1834.

calliper, *n.* See *caliper*.

Callippic, *a.* See *Calippic*.

Callipsittacus (kal-ip-sit′a̤-kus), *n.* Same as *Calopsitta*.

callipyga (kal-i-pī′gä), *n.* [NL. (Hodgson, 1841), < Gr. *καλλίπυγος*, name of a famous statue of Aphrodite (Venus), < *καλλι-*, *καλός*, beautiful, + *πυγή*, buttock.] 1. An East Indian bird, *Leiothrix callipyga*, having a beautiful rump.—2. [*cap.*] Same as *Leiothrix*.

Callirhinus, *n.* See *Callorhinus*.

Callirrhoë (ka-lir′ō-ē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Καλλιρρόη*, one of the Oceanids, also a famous fountain without the walls of Athens (now again so called), < *καλλίρροος*, *καλλίροος*, beautiful-flowing, < *καλλι-*, *καλός*, beautiful, + *ῥεῖν*, flow.] 1. In *bot.*, a small genus of low malvaceous herbs with perennial roots, natives of Texas, and also found in the Mississippi valley. They have very showy crimson or purple flowers, and are frequently cultivated.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of cephalopods. Also *Calliroë*. *Montfort*, 1810. (*b*) A genus of acalephs. Also *Callirhoë*. *Péron and Lesueur*, 1809.

callisection (kal-i-sek′shon), *n.* [< L. *callus*, hard skin, + *sectio(n-)*, a cutting: see *section*.] Painless vivisection; the dissection of living animals which have been anesthetized.

Callisoma, *n.* See *Calosoma*.

Calliste (ka-lis′tē), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1826), < Gr. *καλλίστη*, fem. of *κάλλιστος*, superl. of *καλός*, beautiful.] An extensive genus of beautiful Central and South American tanagers, of the family *Tanagridæ*, containing most of the weak-billed forms, notable even in this brilliant family for the elegance and variety of their coloration. The limits of the genus vary with different authors, but upward of 50 species are usually referred to it. *Callistus*, *Callispiza*, and *Calospiza* are synonyms.

Callistephus (ka-lis′te-fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καλλι-*, *καλός*, beautiful, + *στέφος*, poet. for *στέφανος*, a crown, < *στέφειν*, put around, crown.] A genus of composite plants, containing a single species, *C. Chinensis*, the China aster, which has been long in cultivation, and is much prized as a hardy annual, remaining long in flower.

callisthenia, *n.* Plural of *callisthenium*.

callisthenic (kal-is-then′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *καλλι-*, *καλός*, beautiful, + *σθένος*, strength.] Relating or pertaining to callisthenics; designed to promote health or bodily development and symmetry. Also spelled *calisthenic*.

When the . . . morning occupations are concluded, these unfortunate young women perform what they call *callisthenic* exercises in the garden. I saw them to-day . . . pulling the garden roller.
Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xxvii.

callisthenics (kal-is-then′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *callisthenic*: see *-ics*.] The art or practice of exercising the muscles for the purpose of gaining health, strength, or grace of form and movement; a kind of light gymnastics. Also spelled *calisthenics*.

callisthenium (kal-is-thē′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *callisthenia* (-ä̤). [NL., < *callisthen-ics* + *-ium*.] A place for the practice of callisthenics. Also spelled *calisthenium*.

After the play the *calisthenium* was thrown open, and the girls danced until supper time. *N. Y. Tribune.*

Callithamnion (kal-i-tham′ni-on), *n.* [< Gr. *καλλι-*, *καλός*, beautiful, + *θαμνίον*, dim. of *θάμνος*, a small shrub.] A large genus of marine algæ, belonging to the order *Florideæ* and suborder *Ceramieæ*. They consist of branching filaments, each of which is usually a single row of cells. This genus contains some of the most delicate and beautiful species of the order.

Callithrix (kal′i-thriks), *n.* [NL. (L., a plant used for coloring the hair; also in pl. *callitriches*, a kind of ape in Ethiopia); less correctly *Callitrix*; < Gr. *καλλίθριξ* (*καλλιτριχ-*), with beautiful hair or mane, < *καλλι-*, *καλός*, beautiful, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] 1. A genus of South American platyrhine monkeys, of the family *Cebidæ* and subfamily *Nyctipithecinæ*, having the tail not prehensile; the sagouins or saguins, of which there are numerous species. *C. personatus*, the masked sagouin, is an example. *C. torquatus* is the collared teetee.

2. [*l. c.*] An African green monkey, *Cercopithecus sabæus*.

callithumpian (kal-i-thum′pi-an), *a.* and *n.* [Also spelled *calithumpian*; humorously formed < Gr. *καλλι-*, *καλός*, beautiful, + E. *thump* + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the noisy concert or serenade so called.

II. *n.* **1.** A noisy concert, characterized by beating of tin pans, blowing of horns, shouts, groans, catcalls, etc.: usually given as a serenade to persons who have excited local ridicule or hostility; a charivari.—**2.** One who takes part in such a concert. [U. S.]

Callitriche (ka-lit′ri-kē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. **καλλιτρίχη*, assumed fem. of *καλλίτριχος* (fem. also -*ος*), later form of *καλλίθριξ*, with beautiful hair: see *Callithrix*.] **1.** In *bot.*, a small, widely distributed genus of slender, apetalous, monœcious, dicotyledonous aquatic herbs. Its affinities are obscure, and it is by some considered as constituting a distinct order *Callitrichaceæ*, by others referred to the *Haloragcæ* or to the *Euphorbiaceæ*. The common species are known as *water-starwort*.
2. In *zoöl.*, a genus of bivalve mollusks. Originally *Callitrichus*. *Poli*, 1791.

Callitris (kal′i-tris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καλλι-*, *καλός*, beautiful; the element -*tris* is obscure.] A genus of coniferous trees, nearly related to *Cupressus*, consisting of 14 species, natives of Africa, Madagascar, Australia, and New Caledonia. The best-known species is *C. quadrivalvis*, the arar-tree of Algeria, yielding a highly prized wood, the citrous or thyine wood of the Romans, which is very beautiful, and is much used by the Turks for the floors and ceilings of their mosques, because they believe it to be imperishable. It supplies the aromatic gum-resin called sandarac.

callivert, *n.* See *caliver*.

call-loan (kâl′lōn), *n.* A loan of money repayable on demand.

call-me-to-you (kâl′mē-tö′yö), *n.* A name given to the pansy, *Viola tricolor*. Also called *cuddle-me-to-you* and *cull-me-to-you*.

call-note (kâl′nōt), *n.* The call or cry of a bird or other animal to its mate or its young.

> The chirping *call-note* of the gecko. *Owen*, Anat.

Callocephalon (kal-ọ-sef′a̤-lon), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1837) (prop. *Calli-* or *Calo-*), < Gr. *καλλι-*, *καλός*, beautiful, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A genus (or subgenus of *Calyptorhynchus*) of Australian cockatoos, subfamily *Cacatuinæ*. *C. galeatum*, the ganga cockatoo, is the only species. Also *Callicephalus*.

Callorhinus (kal-ọ-rī′nus), *n.* [NL. (prop. *Calli-* or *Calo-*), < Gr. *καλλι-*, *καλός*, beautiful, + *ῥίς*, *ῥίν*, nose.] A genus of eared seals, of the family *Otariidæ*, including the northern seabear, the well-known fur-seal of Alaska, *C. ursinus*.

callosal (ka-lō′sa̤l), *a.* [< *callosum* + -*al*.] Of or pertaining to the callosum, or corpus callosum. **Callosal gyrus.** See *gyrus*.

callose (kal′ōs), *a.* [< L. *callosus*: see *callous*.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having callosities or hard spots; callous; hardened.

callosity (ka-los′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *callosities* (-tiz). [= F. *callosité* = Sp. *callosidad* = Pg. *callosidade* = It. *callosità*, < L. *callosita(t-)s*, < *callosus*, callous: see *callous*.] **1.** The state or quality of being hardened or callous.—**2.** In a concrete sense, any thickened or hardened part on the surface of the human body or that of any animal, such as the hard and often somewhat bony lumps that arise in places exposed to constant pressure and friction, the cicatrized surfaces of old ulcers or wounds, etc., the natural cutaneous thickenings on the buttocks of gibbons and other monkeys, etc.—**3.** In *bot.*, any part of a plant unusually hard.—**4.** In *entom.*, an elevated, rounded portion of the surface, generally smooth, and paler than the surrounding parts, appearing like a swelling.—**Ischial callosity**, in *zoöl.*, the naked, indurated, and usually gayly colored buttock of a monkey.

Callosoma, *n.* See *Calosoma*.

callosomarginal (ka-lō″sō-mär′ji-na̤l), *a.* [< *callosum* + *marginal*.] In *anat.*, lying between the convolution of the corpus callosum and the marginal convolution of the brain: as, the *callosomarginal* sulcus or fissure.

callosum (ka-lō′sum), *n.* [NL., neut. of L. *callosus*: see *callous*.] Same as *corpus callosum* (which see, under *corpus*).

> The brain of the cat, lacking the *callosum*.
> *Alien. and Neurol.*, IV. 513.

callot¹ (kal′ọt), *n.* Same as *calotte*.

callot²†, *n.* and *v.* See *callet*.

callotechnics (kal-ọ-tek′niks), *n. pl.* [Prop. *calli-* or *calo-*; < Gr. *καλλίτεχνος* (later *καλο-*), making beautiful works of art, < *καλλι-*, *καλός*, beautiful, + *τέχνη*, art.] The fine or ornamental arts. [Rare.]

callous (kal′us), *a.* [Also *callose*; = F. *calleux* = Sp. Pg. It. *calloso*, < L. *callosus*, hard-skinned, thick-skinned, hard, < *callum*, also *callus*, hard skin. Cf. *callid*.] **1.** Hard; hardened; indurated, as an ulcer, or the skin on some part of the body from exposure to continuous pressure or friction: as, "a *callous* cicatrice," *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvi. 31; "a *callous* ulcer," *Dunglison*.

> First of the train the patient rustic came,
> Whose *callous* hand had form'd the scene.
> *Goldsmith*, Threnodia, ii.

2. Hardened in mind or feelings; insensible; unfeeling: as, "the *callous* diplomatist," *Macaulay*.

> In prosperous times, when men feel the greatest ardor in their pursuits of gain, they manifest the most *callous* apathy to politics. *Ames*, Works, II. 137.

> It is an immense blessing to be perfectly *callous* to ridicule. *Dr. Arnold*.

3. In *entom.*, swollen and smooth: as, a *callous* margin, one very thick and irregularly rounded or lumpy.=**Syn. 2.** *Hardened*, etc. (see *obdurate*), unsusceptible, unimpressible, indifferent, deaf, dead, etc.

callous (kal′us), *v. t.* To harden or make callous.

> The *calloused* sensibilities of people of fashion.
> *Science*, X. 96.

callous-beaked (kal′us-bēkt), *a.* Having a callous beak: applied to the tanagers of the genus *Rhamphocœlus*, from the callosity at the base of the bill.

callously (kal′us-li), *adv.* In a callous, hardened, or unfeeling manner.

callousness (kal′us-nes), *n.* The state of being callous. (*a*) Hardness; induration: applied to the body.

> A *callousness* of his feet. *Jer. Taylor*, Repentance, vii. 8.

(*b*) Insensibility of mind or heart.

> A *callousness* and numbness of soul.
> *Bentley*, Sermons, i.

> Great vindictiveness is often united with great tenderness, and great *callousness* with great magnanimity.
> *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 140.

callow¹ (kal′ō), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *calowe*, *calew*, *calu*, < AS. *calu* (*calw-*) = D. *kaal* = OHG. *calo*, *chalo* (*calaw-*), MHG. *kal* (*kalw-*), G. *kahl* = Sw. *kal*, bald, bare (cf. Dan. *kullet*, polled, *en kullet ko*, a cow without horns: *ko* = E. *cow*¹), prob., with loss of orig. initial *s* (cf. *scall*), = L. *calvus* (orig. **scalvus*?), bald (> It. Sp. Pg. *calvo* = Pr. *calv* = OF. *chau*, F. *chauve*: see *Calvary*, *Calvinism*, and *chauvin*).] **I.** *a.* **1**†. Bald; without hair.

> A man of whos heed heeris fleten awei is *calu*.
> *Wyclif* (ed. Purv.), Lev. xiii. 40.

> *Caluȝ* was his heuede. *King Alisaunder*, l. 5950.

2. Without feathers; that has not yet put forth feathers; naked; unfledged, as a young bird: as, "*callow* young," *Milton*, P. L., vii. 420.

> My *callow* wing, that newly left the nest.
> *P. Fletcher*, Purple Island, i.

> They [the young of the partridge] are not *callow* like the young of most birds, but more perfectly developed and precocious even than chickens. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 244.

3. Pertaining to an unfledged bird: as, "*callow* down," *Drayton*, The Owl.—**4.** Youthful; juvenile; very immature: as, a *callow* youth.

> Ah, if we had possessed these in our *callow* days.
> *D. G. Mitchell*, Bound Together.

II.† *n.* A bald person; a baldhead.

> What hath the *calewe* ido.
> *Life of St. Dunstan*, Early Eng. Poems [(ed. Furnivall), p. 34.

callow² (kal′ō), *n.* and *a.* [E. dial., appar. *callow*¹, bare.] **I.** *n.* **1.** An alluvial flat along a river-course: a term used by writers on Irish geology and agriculture.—**2.** In *coal-mining*, the baring, or cover, of open workings. *Gresley*. [Eng.]

II. *a.* Having the character of an alluvial flat: as, *callow* land; a *callow* meadow.

Calluella (kal-ū-el′ä), *n.* [NL., dim., < Gr. *κάλλος*, beauty, *καλός*, beautiful.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Calluellidæ*. Also spelled *Caluella*.

calluellid (kal-ū-el′id), *n.* A toad-like amphibian of the family *Calluellidæ*.

Calluellidæ (kal-ū-el′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Calluella* + -*idæ*.] A family of firmisternial salient amphibians, typified by the genus *Calluella*. They have teeth in the upper jaw, dilated sacral apophyses, precoracoids resting upon coracoids, no omosternum, and a small cartilaginous sternum.

Calluna (ka-lū′nä̤), *n.* [NL. (so called from its use in making brooms), irreg. < Gr. *καλλύνειν*, sweep, clean, beautify, < *καλός*, beautiful.] A genus of plants, natural order *Ericaceæ*, nearly allied to *Erica*, from which it is distinguished chiefly by the structure of its capsule and the small number of its seeds. There is but one species, *C. vulgaris*, the common heather, which covers and ornaments much of the heath and moorland districts of Great Britain, and is found in the northern temperate and boreal regions of the old world. It also occurs in North America, though very sparingly and only in a few localities near the coast, from Newfoundland to Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts.

Common Heather (*Calluna vulgaris*). (Branch on larger scale.)

callus (kal′us), *n.*; pl. *calli* (-ī). [L., also *callum*, hard skin: see *callous* and *callid*.] **1.** In *anat.*: (*a*) Hard skin; a callosity. (*b*) A new growth of osseous tissue between and around the extremities of fractured bones, serving to unite them.—**2.** In *bot.*, any unusually hard excrescence upon a plant; also, the thickening of the substance of the perforated septa between sieve-cells, and the close cellular structure which is formed over wounds, by which the inner tissues are protected and healing is effected.—**3.** In *hort.*, the cap or thickening formed over the end of a cutting before it sends forth rootlets.—**4.** In *conch.*, a callosity or indurated thickening of a shell by the deposit of some hard substance different from the rest of the shell.

> The columellar lip is covered with a thick deposit of *callus*. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 351.

callys (kal′is), *n.* Same as *killas*.

calm¹ (käm), *n.* and *a.* [I. *n.* Early mod. E. also *caulm*, *caum*, *cawm*, < ME. *calme* (= D. *kalm-te* = LG. *kalm*, > G. *kalm*), < OF. *calme*, F. *calme* = Sp. It. Pg. *calma*, calm, calmness, still weather, = Pr. *chaume*, the time when the flocks rest (cf. F. *chômer*, formerly *chaumer*, rest), orig., as still in Sp. and Pg., heat, the hot part of the day (cf. F. dial. *caumas*, hot—Cotgrave), < LL. *cauma*, the heat of the sun, < Gr. *καῦμα*, great heat, < *καίειν*, burn: see *cauma* and *caustic*. The *l* is unoriginal, being due to conformation with L. *calor*, heat, or with words like *palm* (L. *palma*), etc. II. *a.* < ME. *calme* (= D. *kalm*), < OF. *calme*, F. *calme* (ML. *calmus*); from the noun.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The condition of being without motion, agitation, or disturbance; stillness: properly of the air, and hence of the sea and of the weather in general.

> A blont hede in a *caulme* or downe a wind is very good.
> *Ascham*, Toxophilus (ed. Arber), p. 137.

> And thus fonde the wynde agens vs or ellys such *calmys* that we sped but lytyll of our waye.
> *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 57.

> While we lay in the *calms* we caught several great sharks.
> *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 79.

2. Freedom from mental agitation or passion; tranquillity; quiet; serenity.

> Each perturbation smooth'd with outward *calm*.
> *Milton*, P. L., iv. 120.

> The unnatural excitement was succeeded by an unnatural *calm*. *Macaulay*, Horace Walpole.

> Too near to God for doubt or fear,
> She shares the eternal *calm*.
> *Whittier*, Battle Autumn of 1862.

> A despotic *calm* is usually the triumph of error.
> *Jevons*, Pol. Econ., p. 298.

3. The scum of liquor. [Prov. Eng.]—**Dead calm, stark calm, flat calm,** terms used by seamen to denote the greatest possible calm.—**Region of calms,** or **calm latitudes,** the tracts in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans on the confines of the trade-winds, where calms of long duration prevail. At the winter solstice its average northern limit is in 5° N., and in the months about the summer solstice 12° N. The southern limit lies nearly always to the north of the equator, varying between 1° and 3° N.

II. *a.* **1.** Without motion; still; not stormy; undisturbed; not agitated; serene.

> Be *calm*, good wind. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 2.

> *Calm* is the morn without a sound.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xi.

> The bay was oily *calm*. *Tennyson*, Audley Court.

2. Free from mental agitation; undisturbed by passion; not agitated or excited; quiet; serene; tranquil, as the mind, temper, or attention: as, "*calm* words," *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1.

> With gentle breath, *calm* look, knees humbly bow'd.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 1.

> The temper of Hastings was equal to almost any trial. It was not sweet; but it was *calm*.
> *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

[illegible] without a fear
[illegible]
[illegible]
Whittier, Pentucket.

=Syn. 2. [illegible] *Quiet*, *Cool*, [illegible] imperturbable. All the italicized words, when applied to the mind, still suggest the physical phenomena which they primarily denote. *Calm* implies that the mind remains unagitated, even by care and anxiety. There is a tendency to use the word to express the most complete mastery of the [illegible] outward man- [illegible] *Placid* is by derivation associated with the notion of pleasure; it generally applies to that which belongs to the nature, but is [illegible] *Tran-* [illegible] disturbing circumstances as freedom from that which agitates, a settled calm. *Serene*, by its association with the aspects of the sky, implies an exalted calm, a tranquillity that [illegible] *Quiet*, when applied to the [illegible] the person is naturally silent and undemonstrative; externally it implies that one is free [illegible] to leave him in *quiet*. Like *tranquil*, but unlike the rest, it is not suggestive of a triumph of self-control over natural agitation of feelings or confusion of mind. *Cool* is the opposite of *heated*; it indicates that state in which the heat of feeling is perfectly kept down, so that the intellectual faculties are not hindered from their best operation. *Composed* is applicable to the state of both thoughts and feelings, while *collected*, gathered together, can be used only with reference to the thoughts. *Composed* differs from *collected* also in expressing, like *calm*, merely a frame of mind; while *collected*, like *cool*, expresses a readiness for action with the full and unimpeded force of the mind. See *apathy*.

Calm me, my God, and keep me *calm*, . . .
Yes, keep me *calm*, though loud and rude
The sounds my ear that greet,
Calm in the closet's solitude,
Calm in the bustling street.
H. Bonar, The Inner Calm.

In proportion as the mental energies go out in restless and multitudinous perception, they cannot go out in *calm* and deliberate thought. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 40.

The *placid* marble Muses, looking peace.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

Farewell the *tranquil* mind! farewell Content!
Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

Cloudless forever is her brow *serene*,
Speaking *calm* hope and trust within her.
Lowell, Irene.

For mine own part, I could be well content
To entertain the lag-end of my life
With *quiet* hours. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

There is the glib tongue and *cool* self-possession of the salesman in a large shop, which, as is well known, overpower the prudence and resolution of housekeepers of both sexes. *Emerson*, Eloquence.

His [Dante's] gait was grave and gentlemanlike; and his bearing, whether public or private, wonderfully *composed* and polished.
Quoted in *Lowell's* Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 18.

Early and provident fear is the mother of safety; because in that state of things the mind is firm and *collected*, and the judgment unembarrassed. *Burke*, Unitarians.

calm¹ (käm), *v.* [< ME. *calmen* (= F. *calmer* = Sp. Pg. *calmar* = It. *calmare*), intr., become still; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To still; quiet, as the wind or elements.—2. To still, appease, allay, or pacify, as the mind or passions.

Time's glory is to *calm* contending kings.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 939.

Scarce was her head laid on the pillow, ere a deep, refreshing sleep closed her eyes and *calmed* her senses.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xx.

3†. To becalm.

Like to a ship that having 'scaped a tempest
Is straightway *calm'd* and boarded with a pirate.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 9.

II. *intrans.* To become calm or quiet: as, the tempest now began to *calm*.

calm² (käm), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc. also *caum*, *caulm*; appar. a var. of *cam*¹, a comb, cog, etc.: see *cam*¹.] 1. A cog of a wheel. [North. Eng.] —2. *pl.* A mold; a frame, etc.—3. *pl.* The small cords through which the warp is passed in a loom. In the caulms, in the state of being framed [illegible]

calm³†, *n.* A dialectal form of *qualm*.

[illegible] *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

calmant (kal'mant), *n.* [< F. *calmant*, ppr. of [illegible], to calm: see *calm*¹.] A quieting medicine or other therapeutic agent.

calmative (kal'ma-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *calm* + [illegible]] I. *a.* Quieting excessive action of any [illegible] nervous agitation; [illegible]

II. *n.* A quieting drug or other therapeutic [illegible] remedy.

[illegible]

calm-belt (käm'belt), *n.* A zone of [illegible] degrees of [illegible] characterized by the [illegible] during the greater part of the year.

[illegible]

calmer (kä'mėr), *n.* One who or that which calms, or has the power to still and make quiet; one who or that which allays, pacifies, or soothes.

Angling was . . . a cheerer of his spirits a diverter of sadness, a *calmer* of unquiet thoughts.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, i. 1.

calmly (käm'li), *adv.* Quietly; peacefully; without passion, agitation, tumult, disturbance, or violence.

And *calmly* run on in obedience. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 4.

The gentle stream which *calmly* flows. *Sir J. Denham.*

A man coole and temperate in his passions, not easily betraid by his choller: That vies not oath with oath, nor heat with heat; but replies *calmly* to an angry man, and is too hard for him too.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Stayed Man.

calmness (käm'nes), *n.* The state of being calm. (*a*) Quietness; stillness; tranquillity, as of the elements.

The gentle *calmness* of the flood. *Sir J. Denham.*

When mighty rivers gently creep,
Their even *calmness* does suppose them deep.
Dryden, Epistles, i. 10.

(*b*) Quietness; mildness; unruffled state of the mind, passions, or temper.

Sir, 'tis fit
You make strong party, or defend yourself
By *calmness*, or by absence; all's in anger.
Shak., Cor., iii. 2.

Even the gambling-table fosters . . . a capacity for bearing losses with *calmness*, and controlling the force of the desires. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 155.

=Syn. *Indifference*, *Insensibility*, etc. (see *apathy*), quietude, serenity, repose, composure, placidness, peacefulness.

Calmuck, *n.* See *Kalmuck*.

calmy (kä'mi), *a.* [A poet. extension of *calm*¹, *a.*; or < *calm*¹, *n.* Cf. *stilly*, *a.*] Calm; tranquil; peaceful. [Poetical.]

A still and *calmy* bay. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xii. 30.

Tezcuco's *calmy* lake. *Southey.*

calo-. [NL., < Gr. καλο-, a less usual form for καλλι-, combining form of καλός, beautiful: see *calli-*.] See *calli-*.

Calochortus (kal-ō-kôr'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. καλός, beautiful, + χόρτος, grass, any fodder, prop. an inclosed space, = L. *hortus*, a garden: see *hortus*.] A genus of liliaceous bulbous plants, allied to the tulip and fritillary. It contains over 30 species, natives of the western United States and Mexico. The flowers are large and showy, and very variously colored.

Calochroma, *n.* See *Callichroma*.

Calodendron (kal-ō-den'dron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. καλός, beautiful, + δένδρον, a tree.] A genus of beautiful Diosma-like Cape Colony trees, natural order *Rutaceæ*. *C. Capense* is an evergreen tree 40 feet high, with beautiful flowers and foliage. Its shining black seeds are used for necklaces, etc.

Calœnas (ka-lē'nas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. καλός, beautiful, + οἰνάς, a wild pigeon of the color of ripening grapes (the wild pigeon, *Columba œnas*, or the rock-dove, *C. livia*), < οἴνη, the (grape-) vine; cf. οἶνος, wine: see *vine*, *wine*.] A remarkable genus of pigeons, containing a single species, *Calœnas nicobarica*, the Nicobar pigeon, with long, acuminate, pendulous feathers on the neck like the hackles of a cock, a very tumid bill, greenish coloration, 12 rectrices, and the epithelial lining of the gizzard ossified. It is sometimes made the type of a family *Calœnadidæ* or subfamily *Calœnadinæ*, but the characters hardly warrant this distinction from the family *Columbidæ*. Also [illegible] erroneously *Calænas*, *Calliœnas*.

Nicobar Pigeon (*Calœnas nicobarica*).

calography (ka-log'ra-fi), *n.* Another form of *calligraphy*.

calomel (kal'ō-mel), *n.* [Formation uncertain, being variously given; appar. < Gr. καλός, beautiful, fair, + μέλαν, black (or μέλι = L. *mel*, honey, in allusion to its name *mercurius dulcis*, 'sweet mercury').] Hemi-, sub-, or protochlorid of mercury, or mercurous chlorid, Hg_2Cl_2. [illegible] It also occurs native in tetragonal crystals, which are white-gray or yellowish in [illegible] called *horn mercury*, or *horn quicksilver*. It is usually sold in the form of a white powder, odorless, tasteless, and insoluble in water, alcohol, or ether. Calomel is extensively used in medicine, especially in inflammations of serous membranes and as a purgative. Also called *subchlorid* and *protochlorid of mercury*, and *corneous mercury*.

Calophyllum (kal-ō-fil'um), *n.* [NL. (cf. Gr. καλλίφυλλος, with beautiful leaves), < Gr. καλός, beautiful, + φύλλον = L. *folium*, leaf.] 1. In *bot.*, a genus of plants, natural order *Guttiferæ*. The species are large timber-trees of the tropics, rich in balsamic resins, with oily seeds, and shining leaves which have numerous transverse parallel veins, giving the plants a very beautiful appearance. *C. Inophyllum* yields a medical resin, the tacamahac of the East Indies. The seeds yield an oil which is in high repute for rheumatic complaints and bruises. The galba- or calaba-tree, *C. Calaba*, of the West Indies and Brazil, the keena, *C. tomentosum*, of Ceylon, the *C. Tacamahaca* of the Isle of Bourbon and Madagascar, and other species, furnish resins and oils, as well as strong and durable timber. The fruits of some species are edible.

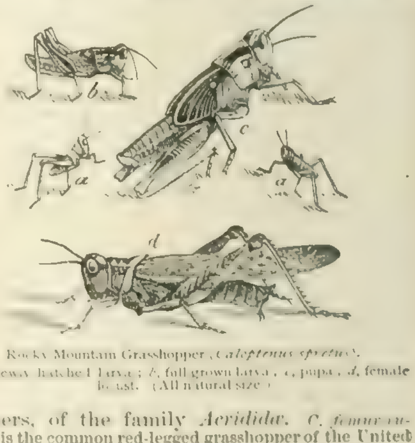
2. In *zoöl.*, a genus of rugose stone-corals, of the family *Cyathophyllidæ*. *J. D. Dana*, 1846.

Calopsitta (kal-op-sit'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. καλός, beautiful, + ψιττακός, a parrot (abbr. after ψίττα, collateral form of σίττα, a nuthatch).] A genus of cockatoos, sometimes made the type of a subfamily *Calopsittinæ*, the cockateels: usually restricted to a single species, the Australian cockateel, *Calopsitta novæ-hollandiæ*. Also *Callipsittacus*.

Calopsittinæ (kal″op-si-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Calopsitta* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cacatuidæ*, represented by the genus *Calopsitta*; the cockateels.

Caloptenobia (kal″op-te-nō'bi-ä), *n.* [NL., < *Caloptenus* + Gr. βίος, life.] A genus of hymenopterous parasites, of the family *Proctotrypidæ*, founded by Riley in 1877. The only species whose habits are known is parasitic upon the eggs of the Rocky Mountain locust and the Carolina locust, *Œdipoda carolina*. It often occurs in great numbers, and destroys many eggs of these injurious insects. *Caloptenobia* is synonymous with *Scelio* (Latreille).

Caloptenus (kal-op-tē'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. καλός, beautiful, + πτηνός, feathered, winged, akin to πτερόν = E. *feather*.] A genus of grasshoppers, of the family *Acrididæ*. *C. femur-rubrum* is the common red-legged grasshopper of the United States; *C. spretus* (Thomas) is the Rocky Mountain grasshopper or locust, which does incalculable damage to vegetation.



Rocky Mountain Grasshopper (*Caloptenus spretus*).
a, *a*, newly hatched larvæ; *b*, full grown larva; *c*, pupa; *d*, female locust. (All natural size.)

calor (kal'ọr or kā'lôr), *n.* [< L. *calor*, heat, < *calere*, be hot.] Heat. [Rare.]

calorescence (kal-ō-res'ens), *n.* [< L. *calor*, heat, + *-escence*; cf. *calescence*, etc.] A name given by Tyndall to a luminous phenomenon, observed when the invisible heat-rays from an appropriate source are converged to a focus by a lens or mirror upon a piece of charcoal, which is thus heated to incandescence.

In *calorescence* the atoms of the refractory body are caused to vibrate more rapidly than the waves which fall upon them. *Tyndall*, Light and Elect., p. 67.

caloric (ka-lor'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *calorique*, < L. *calor*, heat: see *calor*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to heat or the principle of heat.

The velocity of an asteroid when it strikes the sun [illegible] from [illegible] to 630,400 metres; the *caloric* effect of the percussion is consequently equal to from 27½ to 55 millions of degrees of heat.
J. R. Mayer (trans.), in Grove's Corr. of Forces, p. 275.

Caloric engine, a name given by Ericsson to his improved air-engine, to distinguish it from other air-engines on the same principle. The smaller motors of his design have been used to a considerable extent in situations where but little power has been required. The term *caloric engine* has been popularly applied to hot-air engines as a class. [illegible] **Caloric paradox.** See *spheroidal state*, under *spheroidal*.

II. *n.* The name given to a supposed subtle imponderable fluid to which the sensation and phenomena of heat were formerly attributed; hence, heat.—**Sensible** and **insensible caloric**, obsolete terms for *sensible* and *latent heat*. See *heat*.

caloricity (kal-ọ-ris′ị-ti), *n.* [= F. *caloricité*, < *calorique* = E. *caloric*.] The power in animals of developing the quantity of heat necessary to life and to enable them to resist atmospheric cold, so as to preserve at all times and in every part an internal temperature nearly equal.

caloriduct (ka-lor′i-dukt), *n.* [< L. *calor*, heat, + *ductus*, a leading, < *ducere*, lead. Cf. *aqueduct*, and see *caliduct*.] A tube or passage for conveying heat. See *caliduct*.

calorie, *n.* [F.] See *calory*.

calorifacient (kal″ọ-ri-fā′shient), *a.* [< L. *calor*, heat, + *facien(t-)s*, ppr. of *facere*, make.] Heat-producing. Also *calorificient*, *calorifiant*, and *calorifient*.

calorifiant (kal″ọ-ri-fī′ant), *a.* [Also written *calorifient*; < L. *calor*, heat, + F. *-fiant*, ppr. of *-fier*, E. *-fy*, make.] Same as *calorifacient*.

calorific (kal-ọ-rif′ik), *a.* [< L. *calorificus*, heat-producing, < *calor*, heat, + *facere*, make.] Capable of producing heat; causing heat; heating; calorifacient.

> We distinguish . . . the gravitative, luminiferous, and *calorific* properties of the sun. *J. S. Mill*, Logic.
>
> Broad golden-white day, with *calorific* beams, beating strongly upon us. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 166.

Calorific rays, heat-rays. See *heat* and *spectrum*.

calorification (ka-lor″i-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *calorification*, < L. calor, heat, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make.] The production of heat, especially animal heat.

calorificient (kal″ọ-ri-fish′ient), *a.* Same as *calorifacient*.

calorifics (kal-ọ-rif′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *calorific*: see *-ics*.] The science of heating.

calorifient (kal″ọ-ri-fī′ent), *a.* Same as *calorifacient*.

calorimeter (kal-ọ-rim′e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *calor*, heat, + *metrum*, < Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An apparatus for measuring the quantity of heat given off by a body under different conditions: used in determining the specific heat of different substances, the latent heat of fusion, expansion, or vaporization, and the heat of combustion, or of chemical combination in general. In the ice-calorimeter the substance to be operated on is inclosed in a cavity of ice, and the quantity of heat is determined by observing the increase of volume due to the melting of a portion of the ice. In other forms the rise in temperature of a known quantity of some liquid, as water or mercury, or the amount of expansion caused in a known volume of mercury, is noted.

calorimetric, calorimetrical (kal″ọ-ri-met′rik, -ri-kạl), *a.* Of or belonging to the calorimeter or to calorimetry.

> There are two methods of measuring the intensity of a beam of light: 1. *Calorimetrical*. . . . 2. Photometrical. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 463.

calorimetrically (kal″ọ-ri-met′ri-kạl-i), *adv.* By means of the calorimeter; in accordance with the principles and methods of calorimetry.

> The total intensity of radiation may be measured *calorimetrically*. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 463.

calorimetry (kal-ọ-rim′e-tri), *n.* [< *calorimeter*.] The measurement of the quantity of heat in thermal units (see *thermal* and *calory*) which a body absorbs or gives out in passing through a certain range of temperature, or in changing its state (as in fusion or vaporization), or the heat which is produced by chemical combination; the art or process of using the calorimeter.

calorimotor (kal″ọ-ri-mō′tọr), *n.* [< L. *calor*, heat, + *motor*, mover: see *motor*.] A form of voltaic battery, consisting of one or more cells in which the plates used are large, so that the internal resistance is very small. The current produced may have a low electromotive force while the quantity of electrical energy is large, and hence can produce considerable heating effects in a short external circuit. Hare's deflagrator was an early form.

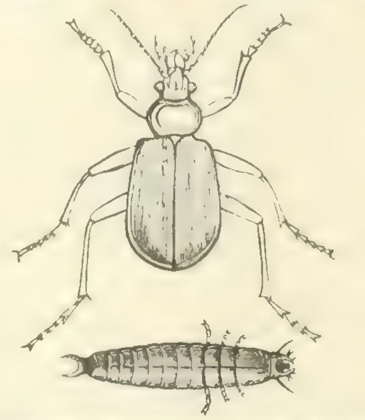
calorist (kal′ọ-rist), *n.* [< L. *calor*, heat, + *-ist*.] One of those who upheld the theory that the sensation and phenomena of heat are attributable to a fluid called caloric.

> The theory of the *calorists*, as those who held this view were called, and called themselves, is now utterly disproved. *Pop. Encyc.*

calory (kal′ọ-ri), *n.* [< F. *calorie*, < L. *calor*, heat.] In *phys.*, the quantity of heat necessary to raise the temperature of a kilogram of water from 0° to 1° centigrade. It is the unit of heat ordinarily employed in calorimetry by modern physicists, instead of the thermal unit based on the English measures. (See *thermal*.) The small calory or thermal unit on the C. G. S. system is the heat required to raise the temperature of one gram of water from 0° to 1° C. Although this particular degree of the scale is always specified in formal definitions, yet it is practically assumed that the specific heat of water is constant; so that if the calory were defined in terms of the degree from 20° to 21°, it would more accurately represent the meaning in use. Also spelled *calorie*.

> The *Calorie* is equal to 41,593,010,000 ergs or 423.98 kilogramme-metres. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 317.

Calosoma, Callosoma (kal-ọ-sō′mạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καλός*, beautiful, + *σῶμα*, body.] A large genus of beautiful adephagous *Coleoptera*, or carnivorous beetles, of the family *Carabidæ*. *C. sycophanta*, about an inch in length, is the largest and handsomest British insect of the family. *C. inquisitor*, *C. scrutator*, and *C. calidum* are other species of this widely distributed genus, commonly called *ground-beetles*. Also spelled *Callisoma*.



Rummaging Ground-beetle (*Calosoma scrutator*), with larva of *C. calidum*. (Natural size.)

calote, *n.* Same as *calotte*.

Calotermes (kal-ọ-tėr′mēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καλός*, beautiful, + L. *termes*, *tarmes*, a wood-worm: see *termes*.] One of the principal genera of white ants or termites, of the family *Termitidæ* or isopterous *Neuroptera*. It contains both winged sexual individuals and apterous, fully developed, but sexually aborted individuals. *C. flavicollis* of southern Europe is an example.

> The nests of species of *Calotermes* are the most incomplete; they only gnaw passages in wood, which mainly run in the direction of the axis of the tree. There is no special place for the queen. *Claus*, Zool. (trans.), p. 560.

Calotropis (ka-lot′rọ-pis), *n.* [NL. (in allusion to the keel of the flower), < Gr. *καλός*, beautiful, + *τρόπις*, a ship's keel, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] A small genus of asclepiadaceous shrubs. The bark, which is known as *mudar* and *yercum* (names also given to the plants themselves), is a medicine famous among Oriental physicians. It is employed in many diseases, especially in dysentery, as an alterative tonic and diaphoretic, and as a substitute for ipecac. *C. procera* ranges from India to the Cape Verd islands, and *C. gigantea* from India to Borneo and China. The silky fiber of the latter is finer in quality, and is used for the robes of the native princes, for bowstrings, and for fishing-lines and -nets, as it is almost indestructible in water. The wood of both species is made into charcoal for gunpowder, the acrid milky juice mixed with salt is used to remove hair from hides, and the hairs of the seeds are employed for stuffing mattresses.

calotte (ka-lot′), *n.* [< F. *calotte*, a skull-cap, dim. of OF. *cale*, a kind of little cap, > E. *caul*¹, q. v.] 1. A plain skull-cap or coif of hair-cloth, satin, or other fabric, worn (*a*) by the Roman Catholic clergy to cover the tonsure when exposed to drafts; (*b*) in England, by serjeants-at-law on their wigs.—2. In *armor* and *costume*, that part of any head-dress which covers closely the crown of the head: as, the *calotte* of the helmet.—3. Anything having the form of a small cap, as the cap of a sword-hilt.—4. In *arch.*, a dome or cupola, or something of similar form, as a cup-shaped ceiling, the head of an alcove, etc.—5. In *ornith.*, a hood or cap of color upon the top of a bird's head.

Also written *calote* and *callot*.

calottist (ka-lot′ist), *n.* [< F. *calottiste*, < *calotte*: see def.] A member of a society which sprang up at Paris in the last years of the reign of Louis XIV., under the name of the Régiment de la Calotte: so called from the cap which formed the symbol of the society. It exercised a satirical criticism by sending its emblem and other symbols and medals to those who made themselves in any way ridiculous, and had extended its operations to the highest ranks of society before it was suppressed.

calotype (kal′ọ-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. *καλός*, beautiful, + *τύπος*, impression, type.] A photographic process devised by Fox Talbot about 1840, but not now in use. In this process a reflected image is impressed on sensitized paper by exposure in a camera, developed by gallonitrate of silver, and fixed by hyposulphite of soda. The paper used is prepared by being saturated with iodide of potassium and then washed with nitrate of silver, thus forming an iodide of silver, which is rendered very sensitive to light by a wash of gallic acid and nitrate of silver.

> After due instructions, we seated ourselves at the open windows,—Storg to sketch, and I to take a mental *calotype* of the view. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 257.

calotypist (kal′ọ-tī-pist), *n.* [< *calotype* + *-ist*.] One who takes photographs by the calotype process.

> I imprint her fast
> On the void at last,
> As the sun does whom he will
> By the *calotypist's* skill.
> *Browning*, Mesmerism.

caloyer (ka-loi′ėr), *n.* [< F. *caloyer* = OBulg. *kalugeru*, Bulg. *kaluger* = Serv. *kaludjer* = Russ. *kalogerŭ* = Alb. *kalojer*, < LGr. *καλόγηρος*, *καλόγηρως*, NGr. *καλόγερος*, a monk, lit. good in old age, venerable, < Gr. *καλός*, beautiful, good, + *γῆρας*, old age; cf. *γέρων*, NGr. *γέρος*, an old man.] A monk of the Greek Church. See *monk*.

calp (kalp), *n.* [Prob. of Ir. origin.] The local Irish designation of certain beds of shales, sandstones, and clays, containing thin, unworkable seams of coal. The calp belongs to the Lower Carboniferous series. See *culm*.

calpa, *n.* See *kalpa*.

calpac (kal′pak), *n.* [Armenian.] A large black cap of sheepskin worn by Armenians and Turks.

calpar (kal′pär), *n.* [L., a vessel for liquids. Cf. Gr. *κάλπη*, an urn, *κάλπις*, a pitcher.] A form of large Roman jar. See *dolium*.

calpe¹ (kalp), *n.* [Gael. **calpa*, *colpa*, a cow or horse, *calpach*, *colpach*, a heifer, a steer, a colt.] A tribute, commonly a horse or cow, paid by a member of a Highland clan, or a vassal, to the chief, in return for his protection.

Calpe² (kal′pē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κάλπη*, an urn.] A genus of *Noctuidæ*, founded by Treitschke in 1825. The subfamily *Calpidi* was founded on this genus by Guenée in 1841, and the family *Calpidæ* by the same author in 1852. They have the body stout, not crested; palpi long, ascending; second joint robust, pilose, the third usually short; antennæ acuminate; abdomen hardly extending beyond hind wings; hind tibiæ with long spurs; and fore wings with interior border excavated and more or less dentate.

Calpidæ (kal′pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Calpe*² + *-idæ*.] A family of noctuid moths, named from the genus *Calpe*. *Guenée*, 1852.

calque, *v. t.* See *calk*².

calsons† (kal′sọnz), *n. pl.* [Also *calsounds*, *calzoons*; < F. *calsons*, now *caleçons*, = NGr. *καλτζούνιον*, < It. *calzoni*, aug. of *calza*, a stocking, < L. *calceus*, a shoe.] Drawers; hose.

> They wear . . . a smocke of callico . . . ; under this, a paire of *calsounds* of the same, which reach to their ancles. *Sandys*, Travels, p. 63.
>
> The better sort of that sex here wear linen drawers or *calzoons*. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels in Africa, p. 115.

calstok†, *n.* See *kalestock*.

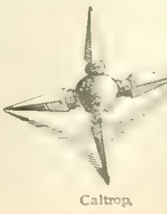
caltetepon (kal-te-tep′on), *n.* [Mex.] A name of the Mexican varanian or monitor lizard, *Heloderma horridum*, a venomous species.

Caltha (kal′thạ̈), *n.* [< L. *caltha*, a plant, prob. pot-marigold, *Calendula officinalis*; origin unknown.] A genus of ranunculaceous plants, with stout creeping root-stocks, flowers having showy yellow sepals but no petals, and fruit consisting of many-seeded pods in clusters. The species are marsh-herbs, found in the temperate and cold regions of both hemispheres, flowering in early spring. The common marsh-marigold, *C. palustris*, known in the United States as *cowslips*, is frequently used as a pot-herb.

calthrop†, *n.* See *caltrop*.

caltrap, *n.* and *v.* See *caltrop*.

caltrop, caltrap (kal′trọp, -trap), *n.* [Also written *calthrop*, early mod. E. also *caltrappe*, *caltroppe*, *calteroop*, < ME. *caltrap*, *calletrappe*, *calketrappe*, *-treppe*, *kalketrappe*, *calcetreppe*, a caltrop (def. 1), also a plant, sea-thistle (glossed *tribulus marinus saliunca*), < AS. (as a plant-name) *calcatrippe* (glossed *heraclea*), contr. *coltræppe* (glossed *rhamnus*, whin), = OF. *caudetrap* for **caucetrape*, F. *chausse-trape*, a caltrop, star-thistle, = It. *calcatrippa*, star-thistle, < ML. *calcatrippa*, *calcatripa*, *calcatrepa*, also *calcitripa*, *calcitrapa*, *calcatrippa*, *calatrippa*, a caltrop, also applied to several plants (> NL. *calcitrapa*, applied to the star-thistle), supposed to stand for **calcitrappa*, < L. *calx* (*calc-*), heel, + ML. *trappa*, a snare, of Teut. origin, E. *trap*¹. Cf. ML. *calcitrare*, cause to stumble, in classical L. kick.] 1. Formerly, a military instrument with four iron points disposed in such a manner that, three of them being on the



Caltrop.

ground, the [illegible] pointed upward. Caltrops were [illegible] cavalry were [illegible] by wounding the horses [illegible].

> [illegible] hyt was sette,
> As meschys beth made wythinne a nette.
> [illegible], XXI. 31.

> I think they ha' strew'd the highways with *caltraps*, I;
> [illegible]
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Love's Pilgrimage, i. 1.

2. *pl.* Broken pottery or coarse pots of easily broken earthenware, or other things adapted to wound horses' feet, used in place of caltrops proper. *Archæol. Jour.*, XI. 388.—3. In *bot.*, a name of several plants. The name was applied [illegible] spiny heads or fruits of the plants, from their resemblance to the military instrument, and then to the plants themselves. The common caltrop or caltrops is *Centaurea Calcitrapa* (the star-thistle), found in waste places in the south of England. The heads are covered with long yellow spines. The name is also given to *Tribulus terrestris*, a plant of the Mediterranean region, with a spiny pentagonal fruit. The water-caltrop is *Trapa natans*, the fruit of which has several horns formed of the indurated lobes of the calyx.

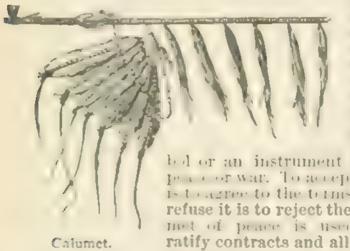
caltrop†, caltrap†, *v. t.* [ME. *caltrappyn;* from the noun.] To entangle with caltrops.

> [illegible], hamo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 59.

Caluella, *n.* See *Calluella.*

calumba (ka-lum'bä), *n.* [NL., said to be from *[illegible]*, its native name in Mozambique.] A recent form of *columbo*, the common name for the root of *Jateorhiza palmata* and other plants. See *columbo*.

calumet (kal'ū-met), *n.* [< F. *calumet*, prop. a dial. form (used in Canadian F. and thence introduced into E. and literary F.) parallel to *chalumeau*, a reed-pipe, < OF. *chalemel*, < LL. *calamellus*, a little reed, dim. of L. *calamus*, a reed: see *calamus.*] A kind of tobacco-pipe used by the Indians of North America. Its bowl is usually of soft red soapstone, and the tube a long reed ornamented with feathers. The calumet is used as a symbol or an instrument for declaring peace or war. To accept the calumet is to agree to the terms of peace; to refuse it is to reject them. The calumet of peace is used to seal or ratify contracts and alliances, in the friendly reception of strangers, and as a safeguard in peaceful traveling. The calumet of war, differently made, is used in the proclamation of war. The reed or stem is the important part of the pipe, and is held to have a sacred signification.


Calumet.

> Who passed the sacred *calumet*
> From lip to lip with fire-draught wet.
> *Whittier*, Truce of Piscataqua.

Calumet eagle, any eagle having black and white tail-feathers suitable for decorating the calumet of the Indians. Both the golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaëtus*) and the [illegible] (*Haliaëtus leucocephalus*) furnish the required feathers at certain stages of their plumage.

calumner (ka-lum'nėr), *n.* [< **calumn*, v. (< F. *calomnier*, < L. *calumniari*), calumniate, + *-er*1.] A calumniator. [Rare.]

> [illegible] of Lysimachus he promiseth he will not [illegible]. [illegible] (Ord MS.).

calumniate (ka-lum'ni-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *calumniated*, ppr. *calumniating*. [< L. *calumniatus*, pp. of *calumniari* (> It. *calunniare*, *calonniare*, *calognare* = Sp. Pg. *calumniar* = F. *calomnier*, OF. *chalonger*, *chalenger*, > E. *challenge*, q. v.), slander, < *calumnia*, slander: see *calumny*, and cf. *challenge*, *v.*] To utter calumny regarding; charge falsely and knowingly with some crime or offense, or something disreputable; slander.

> [illegible] apostates. *Macaulay.*

> [illegible]
> [illegible] worth
> [illegible]
> [illegible]

calumniation (ka-lum-ni-ā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **calumniatio(n-)*, < *calumniari*: see *calumniate.*] The act of calumniating; calumny.

> [illegible]
> [illegible]

calumniator (ka-lum'ni-ā-tor), *n.* [L., < *calumniari*: see *calumniate.*] One who calumniates; one who [illegible] falsely and knowingly [illegible] of a character [illegible] propagates false [illegible].

> The devil, the father of all *calumniators* and liars.
> *Abp. Ussher*, Ans. to a Jesuit, p. 98.

> The *calumniators* of Epicurus's philosophy.
> *Cowley*, Liberty.

> A wicked thing is a *calumniator*. *Brougham.*

=**Syn.** Slanderer, defamer, backbiter, libeler, detractor, traducer.

calumniatory (ka̤-lum'ni-a̤-tō̤-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **calumniatorius*, < *calumniator.*] Slanderous: as, "*calumniatory* information," *Bp. Montagu*, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 17.

calumnious (ka̤-lum'ni-us), *a.* [< L. *calumniosus*, < *calumnia*: see *calumny.*] Using calumny; containing or implying calumny; injurious to reputation; slanderous: as, "*calumnious* knave," *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 3; "*calumnious* misstatements," *Motley*.

> Virtue itself 'scapes not *calumnious* strokes.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 3.

> The weak stroke of their *calumnious* tongues.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

calumniously (ka̤-lum'ni-us-li), *adv.* In a calumnious manner; slanderously.

calumniousness (ka̤-lum'ni-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being calumnious; slanderousness; defamatory quality.

> The bitterness of my stile was plainness, not *calumniousness*. *Bp. Morton*, Discharge of Imput. (ed. 1633), p. 227.

calumnize (kal'um-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *calumnized*, ppr. *calumnizing*. [< *calumny* + *-ize.*] To calumniate. *Davies.* [Rare.]

calumny (kal'um-ni), *n.*; pl. *calumnies* (-niz). [< F. *calomnie* (OF. *chalonge*, *chalenge*, > ME. *chalenge*: see *challenge*, *n.*, which is a doublet of *calumny*) = Pr. *calonja*, *calumpnia* = Sp. Pg. *calumnia* = It. *calonnia*, *calunnia*, *calogna*, < L. *calumnia*, OL. *kalumnia*, trickery, artifice, a false accusation, < *calvi*, *calvere*, deceive, intrigue against.] False accusation of crime, misconduct, or defect, knowingly or maliciously made or reported, to the injury of another; untruth maliciously spoken, to the detraction of another; a defamatory report; slander.

> Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow, thou shalt not escape *calumny*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.

> The last days of Tillotson were altogether embittered by the stream of *calumny*, invective, and lampoons of which he was the object. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

=**Syn.** Lying, falsehood, libel, aspersion, detraction, backbiting, defamation, evil-speaking.

Calurus (ka-lū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. καλός, beautiful, + οὐρά, tail.] A genus of trogons, the paradise trogons, the most magnificent birds of the family *Trogonidæ*. They are rich-green and carmine in color, with the upper tail-coverts projecting like delicate sprays a foot or two beyond the tail. Also called *Pharomacrus* or *Pharomachrus*.

calva (kal'vä̤), *n.*; pl. *calvæ* (-vē). [NL., fem. of L. *calvus*, bald: see *callow*1.] In *entom.*: (*a*) The upper part of the epicranium of an insect, including the front and vertex. (*b*) With some writers, the whole head-case or cranium.

calvair† (kal'vãr), *n.* [ME., < L. *calvaria*, the skull: see *Calvary.*] A skull.

> An other thinge that lightly may be founde,
> The *calvair* of an horsed asse or mare,
> Sette that uppe.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

calvaria (kal-vā'ri-ä̤), *n.*; pl. *calvariæ* (-ē). [L., the skull: see *Calvary.*] The calvarium (which see).

calvarian (kal-vā'ri-an), *a.* [< *calvarium* + *-an.*] Pertaining to the calvarium. **Calvarian hook,** a stout hook used in removing the calvarium in autopsies.

calvarium (kal-vā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *calvaria* (-ä̤). [NL., neut., < L. *calvaria*, fem.: see *Calvary.*] That part of the cranium which is above the orbits, temples, and occipital protuberance; the skull-cap. See cut under *cranium*.

Calvary (kal'va-ri), *n.* [< L. *calvaria*, a skull (used in the Vulgate to translate the Heb. *Golgotha*), < *calva*, the scalp without hair, fem. of *calvus*, bald: see *callow*1.] 1. A place of skulls; Golgotha; specifically, the place where Christ was crucified. It was probably a small hill in the vicinity of ancient Jerusalem; its assumed site covered by the church of the Holy Sepulcher within the modern city is disputed.—2. [*l. c.*] In Roman Catholic countries, a representation of the passion of Christ, often of life size, erected sometimes on a hill near a city, sometimes near a church or in a churchyard, and sometimes in a chapel. The various [illegible] are represented [illegible] and carving, often highly colored. [illegible] special feature of medieval and Renaissance [illegible] in Brittany and [illegible] in wax, placed in churches, [illegible] in Italy and elsewhere.—3. [*l. c.*] A rocky mound or hill on which three crosses are erected: an adjunct to some religious houses.—**Calvary cross,** or **cross of Calvary.** See *cross*.—**Congregation of Our Lady of Calvary.** See *congregation*.

calve (käv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *calved*, ppr. *calving*. [< ME. *calven*, < AS. *cealfian* (= D. *kalven* = East Fries. *kalfen* = MHG. G. *kalben* (dial. *kälbeln*) = Icel. *kelfa* = Norw. *kalva*, also *kjelva*, *kjæve* = Sw. *kalfva* = Dan. *kalve*, also *kælve*, calve), < *cealf*, calf: see *calf*1. In the derived senses 2 and 3, cf. Dan. *kalve* (in sense 2) = Flem. *in-kalven* = East Fries. *in-kalfen*, cave in; in E. now *cave:* see *cave*1, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To bring forth a calf or calves: sometimes used contemptuously of human beings, and by Milton of the earth at the creation of cattle, etc.

> Knowest thou the time when the wild goats of the rock bring forth? or canst thou mark when the hinds do *calve?*
> Job xxxix. 1.

> The grassy clods now *calved*. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 463.

2. To become separated from or lose a portion of itself: said of a glacier when icebergs are broken off from it.—3†. To become detached and fall inward, as earth or rock from the walls of a cutting: with *in*. Now *cave in*.

> The rock *calved in* upon him.
> Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 4th ser., XII. 166.

II. *trans.* To give birth to, as a cow to a calf; bring forth.

> Not Romans, . . .
> Though *calv'd* i' the porch o' the Capitol.
> *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1.

calver (kal'vėr), *a.* [< ME. *calvur*, *calwar*, fresh (applied to fish); appar. a corruption of *caller*, *callour*, fresh: see *caller*2.] Fresh; newly caught, as fish: applied particularly to fish, and especially to salmon, dressed as soon as caught. The term was also applied to fish dressed in a particular way, as with oil, vinegar, and spices. See *calver*, *v.* [Now only prov. Eng.]

> *Calvur* as samoon, or othyr fysshe. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 59.

calver† (kal'vėr), *n.* The flaky or fat flesh of calver fish.

> *Calver* of samon, escume de saumon. *Palsgrave.*

calver (kal'vėr), *v. t.* [Orig. only in p. a. *calvered*, for *calver:* see *calver*, *a.*] **1†.** In *cookery*, to prepare (fish) in a certain way, apparently by a kind of pickling and spicing.

> My foot-boy shall eat pheasants, *calver'd* salmons, knots, godwits, lampreys. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

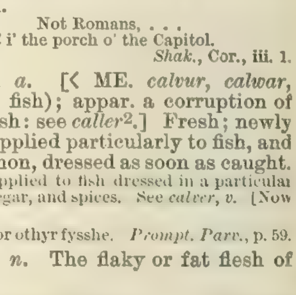
> Great lords sometimes
> For change leave *calver'd* salmon, and eat sprats.
> *Massinger*, The Guardian, iv. 2.

2. To crimp (fish). *Nares.*

calves, *n.* Plural of *calf*1, *calf*2.

calves'-snout (kävz'snout), *n.* [For *calf's-snout.*] A name of the snapdragon, *Antirrhinum majus*, from a fancied resemblance in the seed-vessel to a calf's head.

calves'-tongue (kävz'tung), *n.* An early medieval molding consisting of a series of pointed, tongue-shaped elements, all pointing in the same direction, usually downward or inward. It occurs as a modification of a label or roll molding surrounding an arched door or window.


Calves'-tongue Molding, Kenilworth Church, England.

calville (kal'vil), *n.* [F., appar. adapted (as if < It. *caravelle* (Florio), *caravella*, a sort of pear) < L. *calvus*, bald, with a smooth skin.] A sort of apple.

calving (kä'ving), *n.* [< ME. *calvyng;* verbal n. of *calve*, *v.*] 1. The act of bringing forth a calf: said of cows, whales, and seals.

> The Russians providently prohibit bay whaling, a practice destructive to the cow whales about the time of calving. *E. Forbes.*

2. The separation of masses of ice from a glacier from time to time as it extends itself into the sea, giving rise to icebergs.

Calvinian (kal-vin'i-an), *a.* [See *Calvinism.*] Pertaining or relating to Calvin; Calvinistic.

Calvinism (kal'vin-izm), *n.* [= F. *Calvinisme*, < *Calvin*, equiv. to F. *Chauvin* (see *chauvinism*) and derived from L. *Calvinus*, a Roman cognomen, lit. 'bald,' < *calvus*, bald: see *callow*1.] The theological tenets or doctrines of John Calvin, a French Protestant theologian (1509-64). The peculiar characteristics of his system, as derived from his "Institutes," are his doctrines of original sin, namely, that we derive from Adam "not only the punishment, but also the pollution to which the punishment is justly due"; of freedom of the will, namely, that man "in his present state is despoiled of freedom of will and subject to a miserable slavery"; of grace, or that "the Lord both begins and completes the good work in us," and gives us "both will and power"; of predestination, or "the eternal decree of God, by which he has determined in himself what he would have become of every individual of mankind"; and of perseverance, or the doctrine that all the elect will certainly be saved. Calvinism has, however, been materially modified since Calvin's day, and the name is applied to modern systems of theology which differ more or less widely from his system in each of these particulars. (See *Calvinist.*) Generally, Calvinism may be said to rest upon the absolute sovereignty of God over all his creatures. It is in a modified form the theological system of most Baptists, Presbyterians, and Congregationalists.

> If Arminianism most commends itself to our feelings, *Calvinism* is nearer to the facts, however harsh and forbidding these facts may seem.
> *Froude*, Short Studies on Great Subjects, II. 12.

Calvinist (kal′vin-ist), *n.* [= F. *Calviniste*: see *Calvinism.*] Primarily, an adherent of the theological system of John Calvin. See *Calvinism.* The name is also given to theologians who hold the doctrine of the Divine Sovereignty as the central truth of their system, but depart more or less widely from the conclusions of Calvin, particularly as regards unconditional election and reprobation and free will. *Strict Calvinists* hold substantially the original views of Calvin; *hyper-Calvinists* add some corollaries which he denied, including a denial of all validity to the use of human means; *moderate Calvinists* modify his views, and hold that man possesses free will notwithstanding the fall, and that his responsibility is limited to his voluntary acts. American Congregationalists and the so-called New School Presbyterians are generally moderate Calvinists.

Calvinistic (kal-vin-is′tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to Calvin, or to Calvinism.

> The most complete, interlinked, compact, and self-consistent theology in the world is the *Calvinistic.*
> *H. W. Beecher*, Statement of Belief.

Calvinistical (kal-vin-is′ti-kal), *a.* Same as *Calvinistic.*

Calvinize (kal′vin-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Calvinized*, ppr. *Calvinizing.* [< *Calvin* + *-ize.* See *Calvinism.*] To convert to Calvinism.

calvish (kä′vish), *a.* [More prop. *calfish*; < *calf*¹ + *-ish*¹.] Like a calf. *Sheldon.*

calvities (kal-vish′i-ēz), *n.* [L., baldness, < *calvus*, bald: see *callow*¹.] Diffused or general baldness, appearing usually first on the crown, or on the forehead and temples.

calvity† (kal′vi̤-ti), *n.* [< F. *calvitie*, < L. *calvities.*] Baldness; calvities.

calvous (kal′vus), *a.* [< L. *calvus*, bald: see *callow*¹.] Bald.

calx¹ (kalks), *n.*; pl. *calxes* or (as if L.) *calces* (kalk′sez, kal′sēz). [< L. *calx* (plural **calces* not used), a small stone, a counter (> dim. *calculus*, q. v.), limestone, lime (> AS. *cealc*, E. *chalk*, q. v.), prob. = Gr. χάλιξ, a small stone, limestone.] 1. Lime or chalk.—2. The ashy substance which remains after metals, minerals, etc., have been calcined. Metallic calxes are now generally called *oxids.*—3. Broken and refuse glass, which is restored to the pots.—**Calx chlorata** or **chlorinata**, chlorinated lime, a white powder obtained by exposing slaked lime to the action of chlorine gas until absorption ceases: used as a disinfectant and bleaching agent. Also called *chlorid of lime.*

calx² (kalks), *n.*; pl. *calces* (kal′sēz). [L., the heel. Hence *calcitrate*, *calcar*¹.] In *anat.*, the heel: commonly used in the Latin genitive (*calcis*), as in *os calcis*, the heel-bone or calcaneum.

calybite (kal′i-bīt), *n.* [< Gr. καλυβίτης, living in a hut, < καλύβη, a hut, cell, < καλύπτειν, cover.] One of a class of early Christians who lived in huts.

Calycanthaceæ (kal″i-kan-thā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Calycanthus* + *-aceæ.*] A natural order of dicotyledonous plants, allied both to the *Magnoliaceæ* and to the *Rosaceæ.* They are hardy shrubs, well known in gardens for the delicious fragrance of their blossoms. The order contains only two genera: *Calycanthus*, of the United States, and *Chimonanthus*, of Asia. See cut under *Calycanthus.*

calycanthemous (kal-i-kan′the-mus), *a.* [< NL. *calycanthemus*, < Gr. κάλυξ (καλυκ-), calyx, + ἄνθεμον, a flower. Cf. Gr. καλυκάνθεμον (of same formation), a kind of honeysuckle.] In *bot.*, having petal-like sepals.

calycanthemy (kal-i-kan′the-mi), *n.* [< NL. **calycanthemia*, < *calycanthemus*: see *calycanthemous.*] An abnormity of form in a flower, in which the calyx-lobes have become petaloid, as in some varieties of primrose.

Calycanthus (kal-i-kan′thus), *n.* [NL. (so called from the cup-shaped receptacle inclosing the pistils), < Gr. κάλυξ (καλυκ-), a cup, + ἄνθος, a flower.] The sweet shrub or Carolina allspice of the United States, an aromatic shrubby genus of four species, with lurid purple flowers which have the odor of strawberries. The bruised leaves and bark are also fragrant. The most common species, frequent in cultivation, is *C. floridus.* Also called *strawberry plant.*

Flowering branch of *Calycanthus floridus.*

calycate (kal′i-kāt), *a.* [< NL. *calycatus*, < L. *calyx* (*calyc-*), calyx.] In *bot.*, provided with a calyx.

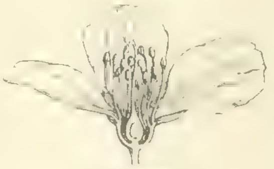
calyces, *n.* Plural of *calyx.*

calyciferous (kal-i-sif′e̤-rus), *a.* [< L. *calyx* (*calyc-*), calyx, + *ferre*, = E. *bear*¹, + *-ous*: see *calix*, *calyx*, and cf. *calycophorous.*] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, bearing or supporting the calyx. Also *caliciferous.*

Calycifloræ (ka-lis-i-flō′rē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *calyciflorus*, < L. *calyx* (*calyc-*), calyx, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower, corolla.] In De Candolle's classification, a subclass of polypetalous dicotyledons, in which the corolla and stamens are inserted upon a disk which is coherent with the calyx, and which is sometimes, with the calyx, adnate to the ovary. It includes the *Leguminosæ*, *Rosaceæ*, *Saxifragaceæ*, and other related orders.

calycifloral (ka-lis-i-flō′ral), *a.* [As *Calycifloræ* + *-al.*] Same as *calyciflorate.*

calyciflorate (ka-lis-i-flō′rāt), *a.* [< NL. *calycifloratus*: see *Calycifloræ.*] In *bot.*, having the petals and stamens borne upon the calyx; specifically, pertaining to the *Calycifloræ.*



Calyciflorate.

Section of peach-blossom, showing the stamens and petals inserted on the throat of the calyx.

calyciflorous (ka-lis-i-flō′rus), *a.* [< NL. *calyciflorus*: see *Calycifloræ.*] Same as *calyciflorate.*

calyciform (ka-lis′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *calyx* (*calyc-*), calyx, + *forma*, shape.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having the form of or resembling a calyx.

calycinal (ka-lis′i-nal), *a.* Same as *calycine.*

calycine (kal′i-sin), *a.* [< L. *calyx* (*calyc-*), calyx, + *-ine*¹.] 1. In *bot.*, pertaining to a calyx; situated on a calyx.—2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Resembling the calyx of a plant. (*b*) Specifically, in crinoids, of or pertaining to the calyx: as, *calycine* perisome.—**Calycine pores**, in crinoids, orifices of canaliculi which traverse the interradii of the perisome and place the cœlomatic cavity in communication with the exterior.

calycle (kal′i-kl), *n.* [< L. *calyculus*, dim. of *calyx* (*calyc-*), a calyx: see *calyx*, and cf. *calicula.*] 1. In *bot.*, an outer accessory calyx, or set of leaflets or bracts looking like a calyx, as in the pink. Also called *calyculus.*—2. In *zoöl.*, a calice or little calyx; some part of a zoöphyte like or likened to the calyx of a plant. Specifically—(*a*) In corals, the cup-cell or corallite in which each polypite or individual polyp of a polypidom is lodged. (*b*) In *Hydrozoa*, the receptacle in which a polypite is lodged, as in the calyptoblastic hydrozoans; a hydrotheca.

Also *calice*, *calicle*, and *calycule.*

calycled (kal′i-kld), *a.* [< *calycle* + *-ed*².] Same as *calyculate.*

calycoid, calycoideous (kal′i-koid, kal-i-koi′dē-us), *a.* [< Gr. *καλυκοειδής, contr. καλυκώδης, like a budding flower, < κάλυξ (καλυκ-), calyx, + εἶδος, form.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, like a calyx in form, color, or appearance.

Calycophora (kal-i-kof′o̤-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *calycophorus*, < Gr. κάλυξ (καλυκ-), a calyx, + -φόρος, -bearing, < φέρειν = E. *bear*¹.] An order or suborder of siphonophorous oceanic hydrozoans, having a long stem with a somatocyst or body-sac at the proximal end, but no pneumatophore. The *Calycophora* are very delicate organisms of specially composite structure, and so transparent that they are rendered visible at a little distance only by their bright tints. They are mostly found floating or swimming on the surface of tropical seas, trailing their long chain of appendages after them as they dart forward with a rhythmical movement according with the simultaneous contractions of the nectocalyces or swimming-bells with which they are provided. There are several families, of which *Diphyidæ* and *Hippopodiidæ* are the leading ones. The *Calycophora* constitute with the *Physophora* the subclass *Siphonophora* (which see). Also *Calycophoridæ.*

Calycophoræ (kal-i-kof′o̤-rē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Calycophora.*

calycophoran (kal-i-kof′ō-ran), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Calycophora.*

II. *n.* One of the *Calycophora.*

calycophorid (kal-i-kof′o̤-rid), *n.* One of the *Calycophoridæ.*

Calycophoridæ (kal″i-ko̤-for′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Calycophora.*

calycophorous (kal-i-kof′o̤-rus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Calycophora.*

Calycozoa (kal″i-ko̤-zō′ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *calycozoön*, < Gr. κάλυξ (καλυκ-), a calyx, + ζῷον, an animal.] An order of discophorous hydrozoans, the lucernarian acalephs: so called because of their cup-shape, having the umbrella or disk without a velum, pedunculated aborally, and capable of attachment at the aboral pole. They have four wide vascular pouches with narrow septa, and eight tentaculiferous processes around the edge of the umbrella, dividing it into as many lobes, the generative products being discharged into the body-cavity. There is but one family, *Lucernariidæ.* They are generally of gelatinous consistency, variously colored, and semi-transparent; when detached, they swim, like all medusoids, by contractions of the umbrella. They are regarded by some as the most generalized type of the class. *Lamarck.* See *Lucernaria.*

calycozoan (kal″i-ko̤-zō′a̤n), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Calycozoa.*

II. *n.* One of the *Calycozoa.*

calycozoic (kal″i-ko̤-zō′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Calycozoa.*

calycozoön (kal″i-ko̤-zō′on), *n.* [NL., sing. of *Calycozoa*, q. v.] One of the *Calycozoa.*

calycular (ka-lik′ū-lär), *a.* In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, belonging to or of the nature of a calycle.

calyculate, calyculated (ka-lik′ū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [< NL. *calyculatus*, < L. *calyculus*, a calycle: see *calycle.*] 1. In *bot.*, having bracts which resemble an additional external calyx.—2. In *zoöl.*, having a calycle.

Also *calycled.*

calycule (kal′i-kūl), *n.* [< *calyculus*, q. v.] Same as *calycle.*

calyculus (ka-lik′ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *calyculi* (-lī). [L., dim. of *calyx* (*calyc-*), a calyx.] Same as *calycle*, 1.

Calymene (ka-lim′e-nē), *n.* [NL., appar. intended to represent Gr. κεκαλυμμένη, fem. of κεκαλυμμένος, pp. pass. of καλύπτειν, cover, hide.] A genus of fossil trilobites found in the Silurian rocks. *C. blumenbachi* is known as the Dudley trilobite. *Brongniart*, 1822. Also *Calymena.*

Calymenidæ (kal-i-men′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Calymene* + *-idæ.*] A family of trilobites, named from the genus *Calymene.*

Calymma (ka-lim′ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κάλυμμα, a covering, as a hood, a veil, a net, the skull, a shell, etc., < καλύπτειν, cover.] 1. A genus of noctuid moths. *Hübner*, 1816.—2. The typical genus of ctenophorans of the family *Calymmidæ.* *Eschscholtz*, 1829.

Calymmidæ (ka-lim′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Calymma*, 2, + *-idæ.*] A family of lobate ctenophorans.

calymna (ka-lim′nä̤), *n.* [NL. Cf. *Calymene*, *Calymma.*] The principal part of the extracapsular body of a radiolarian, a structureless, clear, and transparent jelly-envelop, which includes the whole central capsule and often also the whole extracapsular skeleton.

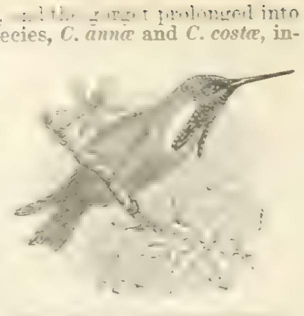
calyon†, *n.* [< ME. *caloun*, < OF. *caillau*, *caillo*, F. *caillou*, a pebble: see *calliard.*] Flint or pebble-stone, used in building walls, etc. *Palsgrave*; *Prompt. Parv.*

calyphyomy (kal-i-fī′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. κάλυξ, a calyx, + φύειν, grow.] In *bot.*, the adhesion of the sepals of a flower to the petals.

Calypso (ka-lip′sō), *n.* [L., < Gr. Καλυψώ, a name borne by several female personages in mythology, particularly by the nymph who held Ulysses (Odysseus) captive in her island on his return from Troy: traditionally so named from the story that she hid Ulysses from men, < καλύπτειν, hide.] 1. In *bot.*, a genus of beautiful orchids, consisting of a single species, *C. borealis.* It is a small tuberous plant found in high latitudes throughout the northern hemisphere, and having only a single thin, many-nerved leaf, and a single variegated purple and yellow flower at the end of a slender sheathing stem, with a large lip somewhat like that of the lady's-slipper, *Cypripedium.* It grows in cold bogs and wet woods, appearing as soon as the snow melts.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of crustaceans. *Risso*, 1816. (*b*) A genus of chalcid hymenopterous insects, of the subfamily *Fireninæ*, founded by Haliday in 1841: now called *Euryophrys* (which see).

Calypte (ka-lip′tē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. καλυπτός, covered, verbal adj. of καλύπτειν, cover.] A subgenus of humming-birds, the helmet hummers, having metallic scales on the crown as well [illegible], and the gorget prolonged into a ruff. Two species, *C. annæ* and *C. costæ*, inhabit California and Mexico.



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calypter (ka-lip'tėr), *n.* Same as *calyptra*, 1.

Calypteratæ (ka-lip-tę-rā'tē), *n. pl.* See *Calyptratæ*.

calypteria (kal-ip-tē'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. [illegible], a covering, < [illegible], cover.] In *ornith.*, tail-coverts; the feathers, usually small, at the base of a bird's tail, underlying and overlying the rectrices. *Illiger; Sundevall.* See *covert*.

calypto-. [< Gr. καλυπτός, covered, verbal adj. of καλύπτειν, cover, hide.] An element in many compound words of Greek origin, meaning hidden, covered; specifically, hooped; hidden by being invested or covered over with a calyptra or something like one: synonymous with *crypto-*, but more specific, *crypto-* denoting any mode of concealment.

Calyptoblastea (ka-lip-tǫ-blas'tę-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. καλυπτός, covered, + βλαστός, germ.] An order of permanently attached hydroid hydrozoans, with a hydriform trophosome, and hydrothecæ and gonangia. The polypites are united by a cœnosarc, and are invested with a chitinous polypary or perisarc. Synonymous with *Campanularia*.

calyptoblastic (ka-lip-tǫ-blas'tik), *a.* [As *Calyptoblast-ea* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the *Calyptoblastea*; having the generative buds in a capsule. **Calyptoblastic hydroids**, those hydroids whose polypites are covered with a gonotheca. They include the campanularian and sertularian hydroids and their allies, as distinguished from the tubularian hydroids.

Calyptocephalus (ka-lip-tǫ-sef'a-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. καλυπτός, covered, + κεφαλή, head.] 1. A genus of toads, of the family *Cystignathidæ*, having the skull most extensively ossified, the ossification involving the derm and overarching the temporal fossæ, whence the name. *C. gayi*, the type-form, is a large, green, web-footed Chilian species.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of lampyrid beetles, founded by Gray in 1832, having the head entirely covered by the prothorax, and from 3 to 10 bipectinate antennal joints. The few species, averaging about 10 millimeters in length, inhabit the tropical and subtropical regions of the new world; one, *C. bifarius*, is found in the United States.

calyptocrinid (ka-lip-tǫ-krin'id), *n.* A crinoid of the family *Calyptocrinidæ* or *Eucalyptocrinidæ*.

Calyptocrinidæ (ka-lip-tǫ-krin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., abbr. of *Eucalyptocrinidæ*.] Same as *Eucalyptocrinidæ*.

Calyptomena (kal-ip-tom'e-nä), *n.* [NL. (so called because their green plumage hides them in the foliage), < Gr. καλυπτομένη, fem. of καλυπτόμενος, ppr. pass. of καλύπτειν, cover, hide.] A genus of birds, of the family *Eurylæmidæ*. *C. viridis*, the only species, inhabits Java and Borneo. The genus is sometimes made the type of a subfamily *Calyptomeninæ*.

Calyptomera (ka-lip-tǫ-mē'rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. καλυπτός, covered, + μηρός, thigh.] A division of cladocerous crustaceans, a suborder of *Cladocera*, having a well-developed shell investing the limbs, and broad lamellar ambulatory feet, not distinctly segmented: contrasted with *Gymnomera*. It contains such families as *Daphniidæ* and *Lynceidæ*.

calyptomerous (ka-lip-tǫ-mē'rus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Calyptomera*.

calyptopis (ka-lip'tǫ-pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. καλυπτός, covered, + ὤψ, eye, face.] The zoëa-stage of a schizopodous crustacean, as in members of the genus *Euphausia*. *Dana*.

Calyptorhynchus (ka-lip-tǫ-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. καλυπτός, covered, + ῥύγχος, snout, beak, bill.] A genus of cockatoos having the beak buried in the feathers, whence the name. It contains the black cockatoos of Australia, such as *C. banksi*, *C. funereus*, etc.

[illegible]

The genus sometimes gives name to a subfamily *Calyptorhynchinæ*, including the genus *Callocephalon* (which see).

calyptra (ka-lip'trä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. καλύπτρα, a veil, < καλύπτειν, cover, hide.] 1. A hood; a covering; a lid. Specifically, in *bot.*: (*a*) The hood of the theca or capsule of mosses. It is the archegonium which has continued to grow and has been carried up by the elongation of the peduncle of the capsule. In liverworts the archegonium is burst through by the growing peduncle, and remains at its base. (*b*) Any hood-like body connected with the organs of fructification in flowering plants. In *Pileanthus* it covers over the flower and is formed of united bracts; in *Eucalyptus* and *Eudesmia* it is simply a lid or operculum to the stamens. Also called *calypter*. See cut in preceding column.

2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Same as *Calyptræa*. (*b*) A genus of lepidopterous insects. (*c*) A genus of cœlenterates.

Calyptræa (kal-ip-trē'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. καλύπτρα, a veil, < καλύπτειν, cover.] The typical genus of the family *Calyptræidæ*, containing the cup-and-saucer limpets. *Lamarck*, 1799. See also cut under *limpet*.

1. *Calyptræa (Trochita) radians.* 2. *Calyptræa dillwynni.*

calyptræid (kal-ip-trē'id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Calyptræidæ*.

Calyptræidæ (kal-ip-trē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Calyptræa* + *-idæ*.] A family of prosobranchiate gastropodous mollusks, including the bonnet-shells, chambered limpets, slipper-limpets, and cup-and-saucer limpets.

Calyptratæ (kal-ip-trā'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *calyptratus*, < Gr. καλύπτρα, a veil.] A division of the family *Muscidæ*, containing flies with tegulæ or membranous scales above the halteres: contrasted with *Acalyptratæ*. Also *Calypteratæ*.

calyptrate (ka-lip'trāt), *a.* [< *calyptra* + *-ate*¹.] 1. In *bot.*, furnished with a calyptra, as a capsule or a flower; resembling a calyptra, as a calyx that comes off like a lid or an extinguisher. See cut under *calyptra*.—2. In *zoöl.*, invested or covered with some part or organ like a calyptra or calyx; operculate.

calyptriform (ka-lip'tri-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *calyptra*, q. v., + L. *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a calyptra; opercular.

calyptrimorphous (ka-lip-tri-môr'fus), *a.* [< Gr. καλύπτρα, a veil, + μορφή, shape.] Having the form of a hood or lid; calyptriform.

calyptrogen (ka-lip'trǫ-jen), *n.* [< Gr. καλύπτρα, a veil, cover, + -γενής, producing: see *-gen*.] In *bot.*, the root-cap; a series of large cells forming a cap-like covering for the terminal growing-point of a root.

calyx (kā'liks), *n.*; pl. *calyxes*, *calyces* (kā'lik-sez, kal'i-sēz). [< L. *calyx*, pl. *calyces*, < Gr. κάλυξ, pl. κάλυκες, the cup of a flower, the calyx, a husk, seed-vessel, < καλύπτειν, cover; cf. κύλιξ, a cup, and L. *calix*, a cup (> E. *calice* and *chalice*, q. v.). In modern use the L. *calyx*, Gr. κάλυξ, a calyx, and its derivatives, are often confused with L. *calix*, a cup, and its derivatives.] 1. In *bot.*, in general, the outer set of the envelops which form the perianth of a flower. It is usually more herbaceous and leaf-like than the corolla, but it is often highly colored and corolla-like, and is sometimes the only floral envelop. It may form the entire perianth (no corolla being present), or when there are several whorls of envelops these may so grade into each other that the calyx cannot be exactly separated from the bracts without and the corolla within. The parts of a calyx when distinct are called sepals, and it is disepalous, trisepalous, etc., according to their number. When they are more or less coalescent into a cup or tube, it is said to be gamosepalous or monosepalous, and may be regular or irregular, or variously toothed, cleft, or divided, and either free from the ovary or adnate to it.

Calyces.

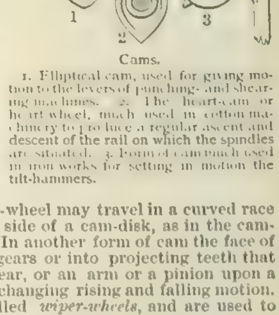
[illegible]

2. In *human anat.*, one of the cup-like or infundibuliform beginnings of the ureter in the pelvis of the kidney, surrounding the apices of the Malpighian pyramids, each receiving usually more than one pyramid. There are from seven to thirteen such calyces, converging and uniting in three infundibula, which in turn combine to form the pelvis. [In this sense *calyx* is generally found in the plural form, *calyces* or (incorrectly) *calices*.]

3. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The cup at the base of the ciliated tentacles on the lophophore or oral disk of polyzoans. See *Plumatella*. (*b*) The pedicellated Graafian follicle, ovarian capsule, or ovisac of a bird, consisting of two membranes of lax tissue and blood-vessels, rupturing at a point called the stigma to discharge the ovum, then collapsing, and finally becoming absorbed. (*c*) In crinoids, the cup at the summit of the stalk or stem, whence the brachia radiate and on the surface of which is the mouth. The base of the calyx is the summit of the stem, which may be a modified joint or ossicle composed of confluent joints. See cut under *Crinoidea*. (*d*) In *Hydrozoa*, a generative capsule developed in the axils of a branched hydroid stock, containing either medusa-buds or sexual organs. (*e*) Some other calyciform or cup-shaped part or organ of an animal.

calzoons†, *n. pl.* See *calsons*.

cam¹ (kam), *n.* [A dial. form of *comb*¹, < ME. *camb*, < AS. *camb* = D. *kam* = G. *kamm* = Dan. Sw. *kam*, etc., a comb; also applied to several mechanical devices, as D. *kam*, a bridge, sley, = G. *kamm*, a cog (*kamm-rad*, a cog-wheel), = Dan. *kam*, a cog, bit, ridge (*kam-hjul*, a cog-wheel): see *comb*¹.] 1. A comb. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A ridge, hedge, or long earthen mound. [North. Eng.]—3. In *mach.*, a device for converting a regular rotary motion into an irregular, fast and slow, intermittent rotary or reciprocating motion. It properly includes the cam-wheel, plain or geared, the cam-shaft, the heart-wheel, the wiper, the wiper-wheel, and the eccentric. The simplest form is that of a heart-shaped, lobe-shaped, or otherwise eccentric wheel, which imparts motion to another wheel either by means of gearing or by rolling contact. Instead of following the irregular face of the cam-wheel, the friction-wheel may travel in a curved race or guiding path on the side of a cam-disk, as in the cam-wheel of a harvester. In another form of cam the face of the wheel is cut into gears or into projecting teeth that may engage another gear, or an arm or a pinion upon a shaft, to give a quickly changing rising and falling motion. Such cams are also called *wiper-wheels*, and are used to operate stamps and tilt-hammers. The heart-wheel accomplishes the same object, but in a less abrupt manner, while eccentric cams of various shapes may impart a slow thrust and quick return, as in many machine-tools. The wiper, a cam-shaped arm, is very generally used to operate the valves of beam-engines. The cam in some of its forms appears in a great variety of machines, wherever an irregular speed or motion or a rapid reciprocating motion is required, as in the harvester, printing-press, sewing-machine, etc. A cam-shaft is a shaft having tumblers or wipers. The heart-wheel is a heart-shaped cam. (See *eccentric*.) Cams for determining motion for cutting and trimming, as in certain machines, are called *shaper-plates*. **Solid cam**, a form of cam employed when the series of changes in velocity and direction required are too numerous to be included in a single rotation of a cam-plate. The cam is formed on the surface of a cone, either parallel to the axis or spirally, and the cone as it revolves is made to travel also in the direction of its axis by means of a screw.



Cams.

1. Elliptical cam, used for giving motion to the levers of punching- and shearing-machines. 2. The heart-cam or heart-wheel, much used in cotton-machinery to produce a regular ascent and descent of the rail on which the spindles are situated. 3. Form of cam much used in iron-works for setting in motion the tilt-hammers.

cam²† (kam), *a.* [Also written *kam*; < W. Ir. Gael. *cam*, crooked. Cf. *gamb*, *jamb*.] Crooked; bent or bending.—**Clean cam**, wholly awry; entirely away from the purpose.

> This is clean kam. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1.

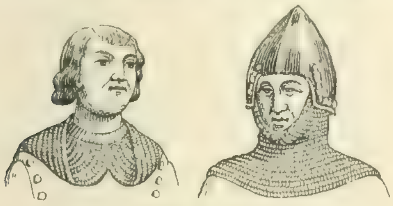
Cama, *n.* See *Chama*.

Camacea (ka-ma'sę-ä), *n. pl.* See *Chamacea*.

camaieu (kam'ī-ū), *n.* [Also written *camayeu*; < F. *camaïeu* = It. *cammeo*, > E. *cameo*, q. v.] 1. A cameo.—2. In the *arts*: (*a*) A painting executed in a single color, varied only by shades, as of gray, when it is called *en grisaille*, or in yellow, *en cirage*; a monochrome painting. (*b*) A painting in two or three tints, as of brown, red, yellow, or green, in which the natural hues of the objects represented are not rendered. (*c*) A species of printing with several blocks, of uniform tint, or of two or three pale tints, and tones of different degrees of intensity, which produces the effect of a stump- or pencil-drawing. (*d*) An imitation of pen-and-ink drawings on colored paper by means of two blocks, one having the design engraved upon it in outline with cross-hatchings, and the other colored in bister, with all the lights taken out, so as to leave the ground of the paper white. The impression may be finished with brush or pencil.

Costume en camaieu [F.], a costume composed of several shades of the same color.

camail (ka-māl′), *n.* [F., a camail, also a head-dress worn by priests in winter, < Pr. *capmalh* (= It. *camaglio* = Sp. *camal*), < *cap* (< L. *caput*), head, + *malha* = F. *maille*, > E. *mail*^{1}.] 1. A hood of chain-mail, whether attached to the hauberk or separate; specifically, that form of hood which was attached to the edge of the basinet. See *basinet*.—2. A tippet or small mantle worn by some Roman Catholic clergy, with different edgings of fur to mark different ranks: sometimes confounded with the *amice*.



Camails, 14th century.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

Also called *chap-de-mail*.

camailed (ka-māld′), *a.* [< *camail* + *-ed*^{2}.] Furnished with a camail; attached to a camail: said of the steel cap to which the camail was fastened at its lower edge.

camaille†, *n.* A Middle English form of *camel*.

camak†, **camaka**†, *n.* Same as *camoca*.

Camaldolite (ka-mal′dọ-līt), *n.* [< *Camaldoli* (see def.) + *-ite*^{2}.] A member of a nearly extinct fraternity of monks founded in the vale of Camaldoli in the Apennines, near Arezzo, in 1018, by St. Romuald, a Benedictine monk. They were hermits at first, but afterward they associated in convents. They were originally distinguished for their extreme asceticism, their rules in regard to fasting, silence, and penances being most severe. They wear white robes. Also called *Camaldulian*, *Camaldolensian*, *Camaldolese*, and *Camaldule*.

Camaldule, Camaldulian (ka-mal-dūl′, -dū′li-ạn), *n.* Same as *Camaldolite*.

camaraderie (kam-a-rad-rē′), *n.* [F., < *camarade*, comrade: see *comrade*.] Companionship; good-fellowship; intimacy.

> Unlimited *camaraderie* with scribblers and daubers, Hegelian philosophers and Hungarian pianists, waiting for engagements. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 225.

camarage (kam′ạ-rāj), *n.* [< Sp. *camaraje*, < *camara*, a storehouse, < L. *camara*, *camera*, a vault: see *camera*.] Rent paid for storage.

Camarasaurus (kam″ạ-rạ-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL., prop. **Camarosaurus*, < Gr. καμάρα, a vaulted chamber, + σαῦρος, a lizard.] A genus of colossal dinosaurian reptiles, from the Cretaceous formation of Dakota. The species *C. supremus* is one of the largest known land-animals, about 80 feet long, the thigh-bone 6 feet, and a dorsal vertebra 3 feet wide. Both fore and hind limbs are well developed, and the huge reptile probably wandered along the shores or in shallow water, and was able to browse on the tops of trees. *E. D. Cope*, 1877.

Camarata (kam-a-rā′tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *camaratus*, var. of L. *cameratus*, vaulted, arched: see *camerate*.] A suborder proposed for such forms of palæocrinoids as have the lower arm-plates incorporated into the calyx by interradial plates, and in which all component parts of the test, dorsally and ventrally, are solidly connected by sutures. It comprises the families *Platycrinidæ*, *Rhodocrinidæ*, *Acrocrinidæ*, and *Calyptocrinidæ*.

camarate (kam′ạ-rāt), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Camarata*.

camara-wood (kam′ạ-rä-wůd), *n.* [< *cumaru*, the Braz. name, + E. *wood*^{1}.] A hard, tough, and durable wood obtained in Essequibo, British Guiana, from *Dipteryx odorata* and *D. tetraphylla*. See *Dipteryx*.

camarilla (kam-ạ-ril′ạ̈), *n.* [Sp., a small room, dim. of *camara*, a room, < L. *camara*, *camera*, a vault: see *camera*, *chamber*.] A company of secret counselors or advisers; a cabal; a clique. From meaning the private chamber of the king, the word came to signify a body of courtiers, sycophants, priests, etc., acting as unaccredited and secret counselors, as distinguished from a legitimate ministry or council.

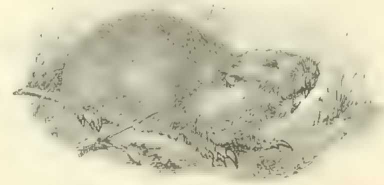
> Encircled with a dangerous *camarilla*. *London Times.*

=**Syn.** *Faction*, *Junto*, etc. See *cabal*^{1}.

camass (ka-mas′), *n.* [Also written *camas*, *kamas*, and *quamash* (q. v.), the native Amer. Ind. name.] The Indian name of the western species of *Camassia*, *C. esculenta* and *C. Leichtlinii*, which are found growing in moist meadows from northern California to British Columbia and eastward to western Montana. Its bulbs are collected in large quantities for food; they are about an inch in diameter, and are sweet and nutritious. **Death camass**, the poisonous root of *Zygadenus venenosus*, of the same region.

Camassia (ka-mas′i-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < *camass*, *quamash*, q. v.] A genus of bulbous liliaceous plants of North America, nearly related to *Scilla* of the old world. They have long linear leaves and a scape bearing a raceme of blue flowers. One species, *C. Fraseri*, is found in the Atlantic States, and there are two or three others west of the Rocky Mountains. See *camass*.

camass-rat (ka-mas′rat), *n.* A rodent quadruped of the family *Geomyidæ* and genus *Thomomys* (which see): so called from its fondness for the bulbs of the camass. *T. talpoides*, one of the pouched rats or pocket-gophers, inhabits the northwestern United States and the adjoining portions of British America.



Camass-rat (*Thomomys talpoides*).

camata (kam′ạ-tạ̈), *n.* The commercial name of the half-grown acorns of the *Quercus Ægilops*, dried and used for tanning. In a still younger condition they are called *camatina*.

camatina (kam-a-tē′nạ̈), *n.* See *camata*.

camaurum (ka-mâ′rum), *n.*; pl. *camaura* (-rạ̈). [ML.] A conical cap worn by the popes of Rome in the tenth century; an early form of the miter, perhaps the origin of the papal tiara.

camayeu, *n.* See *camaieu*.

cambarine (kam′bạ-rin), *a.* [< *Cambarus* + *-ine*^{1}.] Pertaining to crawfishes of the genus *Cambarus*: correlated with *astacine*.

> The *cambarine* region takes in most of the Palæarctic region, with the Neotropical region as far as Guatemala and the West Indies. *Huxley*, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1878, p. 786.

cambaroid (kam′bạ-roid), *a.* [< *Cambarus* + *-oid*.] Resembling crawfishes of the genus *Cambarus*.

Cambarus (kam′bạ-rus), *n.* [NL., var. of L. *cammarus*, *camarus*, also *gammarus*, a sea-crab: see *Gammarus*.] A genus of fluviatile crawfishes, of the family *Astacidæ*, having no pleurobranchiæ. The species are numerous. *C. pellucidus* is the blind crawfish of the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky.

cambaye (kam-bā′), *n.* [Named from *Cambay* in India.] A kind of cotton cloth made in Bengal and elsewhere in India.

Cambay stone. See *carnelian*.

cambee (kam′bē), *n.* An aromatic resin of India, obtained from *Gardenia lucida* and resembling elemi.

camber^{1} (kam′bėr), *n.* [E. dial. (cf. Gael. *camag*, a bay: see *cammock*^{2}); ult. < *cam*^{2}, bent.] A harbor. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

camber^{2} (kam′bėr), *v. t.* [< F. *cambrer*, arch, vault, bend, < L. *camerare*, arch, < *camera*, an arch, vault. Cf. *chamber*, *v.*] To arch; bend; curve, as ship-planks.

camber^{2} (kam′bėr), *n.* [< *camber*^{2}, *v.*] 1. A convexity upon an upper surface, as of a deck amidships, a bridge, a beam, or a lintel.—2. The curve of a ship's plank.—3. A small dock or part of a dock, protected by a breakwater, where boats and small craft may lie quietly.

camber-beam (kam′bėr-bēm), *n.* In *arch.*, a beam which is laid upon the straining-beam of a truncated roof to support the covering of the summit. It slopes from the middle toward each end, to provide for the running off of water. *E. H. Knight.*

cambered (kam′bėrd), *p. a.* [< *camber*^{2} + *-ed*^{2}.] Bent upward in the middle; arched; convex.—**Cambered deck.** See *deck*.

cambering (kam′bėr-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *camber*^{2}, *v.*] Bending; arched.

cambering-machine (kam′bėr-ing-mạ-shēn″), *n.* A machine used for bending beams or iron rails to a curve in a vertical plane.

camber-keeled (kam′bėr-kēld), *a.* Having a keel slightly arched upward in the middle of the length, but not so much as to be hogged.

camber-slip (kam′bėr-slip), *n.* A slightly curved guide and support of wood, used as a centering in laying straight arches of brick.

Camberwell beauty. See *beauty*.

camber-window (kam′bėr-win″dō), *n.* A window arched at the top.

cambial^{1} (kam′bi-ạl), *a.* [< ML. *cambialis*, < *cambium*, exchange: see *cambium*^{1}.] Relating to exchange in commerce. [Rare.]

cambial^{2} (kam′bi-ạl), *a.* [< *cambium*^{2} + *-al*.] In *bot.*, formed of or pertaining to cambium.

cambiale (kam-bi-ä′lē), *n.* [It., < ML. *cambialis*, of exchange: see *cambial*^{1}.] A bill of exchange.

cambiform (kam′bi-fôrm), *a.* [< *cambium*^{2} + L. *forma*, shape.] In *bot.*, resembling cambium-cells. Applied to elongated thin-walled cells which are found in sieve-tissue, and have the markings but not the perforations of sieve-disks. They are also known as *latticed cells*.

cambio (kam′bi-ō), *n.* [Sp., < ML. *cambium*, exchange: see *cambium*^{1}.] 1. Barter; the giving or taking of bills of exchange.—2. A bill of exchange.—3. A bourse or exchange.

cambist (kam′bist), *n.* [< F. *cambiste*, < It. *cambista* = Sp. *cambista*, < L. *cambire*, exchange, trade: see *change*.] One versed in the operations of exchange and the value of foreign moneys; a dealer in notes and bills of exchange.

> The word *cambist*, though a term of antiquity, is even now a technical word of some use among merchant traders and bankers. *Rees*, Cyc.

cambistry (kam′bis-tri), *n.* [< *cambist* + *-ry*.] The science of exchange, weights, measures, etc.

cambium^{1} (kam′bi-um), *n.* [ML., also *cambia*, exchange, commerce, < L. *cambire*, exchange, whence ult. E. *change*: see *change*.] In *civil law*, exchange; the exchange of lands, money, or evidences of debt.

cambium^{2} (kam′bi-um), *n.* [NL., a particular application of ML. *cambium*, exchange: see *cambium*^{1}.] 1. In *bot.*, a layer of tissue formed between the wood and the bark of exogenous plants. It was believed by the older botanists to be a mucilaginous fluid exuded between the wood and the bark, and organized into new wood and new bark. It is now known to be not a fluid, but a layer of extremely delicate thin-walled cells, filled with protoplasm and organizable nutrient matter, and appearing like a thin film of mucilage. These cells develop on the one side into a layer of new wood, and on the other of new bark, while at the same time fresh cambium is formed for the continuation of the work. It is by the renewal of this process year after year that the increase of growth in the stem is effected, as indicated by its concentric rings. In the primary fibrovascular bundles of the stem a similar layer of cambium, with the same function, is always found between the woody and cribrose portions.

2†. A name formerly given to a fancied nutritious humor which was supposed to repair the materials of which the body is composed.

camblet†, *n.* Same as *camlet*.

camboge (kam-bōj′ or -böj′), *n.* Same as *gamboge*.

cambok†, *n.* A Middle English form of *cammock*^{2}.

camboose (kam-bös′), *n.* Same as *caboose*.

cambrai (kam′brā), *n.* [< F. *Cambrai*: see *cambric*.] A name given to imitation lace, that is, lace made by machinery and not by hand.

cambrasine (kam′brạ-zēn), *n.* [< F. *cambrésine*. Cf. *cambric*.] A name given to batiste and cambric of fine quality.

Cambray stone, moss-agate.

cambrel (kam′brel), *n.* Same as *gambrel*.

Cambrian (kam′bri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cambria* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Relating or pertaining to Wales or Cambria; Welsh.

> The *Cambrian* mountains, like far clouds,
> That skirt the blue horizon, dusky rise. *Thomson.*

Cambrian group, in *geol.*, the name originally given by Sedgwick to certain strata supposed by him to underlie the Silurian of Murchison, but which since that time have been fully recognized as belonging to the Silurian series itself. The term, although not recognized by the Silurian specialists Barrande and James Hall, is still used to a considerable extent by English geologists as including various undetermined portions of the Silurian. By the larger number it is understood to be the equivalent of the primordial rocks of Barrande and the Potsdam sandstone of the New York geological survey.—**Cambrian pottery**, a name given to the productions of the factory of Swansea in Wales, established in 1790. The mark was a trident.

II. *n.* A Welshman.

cambric (kām′brik), *n.* [Early mod. E. *cambrick*, *camerick*; = Flem. *kameryk*, *kameryksdoek*, cambric (cf. D. *kamerdoek* = G. *kammertuch* = Dan. *kammerdug* = Sw. *kammarduk* (Flem. D. *doek* = G. *tuch*, etc., = E. *duck*^{3}, cloth), cambric), = Sp. *cambray* = Pg. *cambraia* = It.

[illegible] formerly [illegible] Florio), < F. *cam*-[illegible] cambric (Cotgrave): so [illegible] D. *k*[illegible], Flem. *Kameryk*. ML. *Cameracum*, F. *Cambrai*, *Cambray*, a town in the department of Nord, France.] 1. A thin, fine [illegible] been first manufactured at Cambrai in France, introduced in the sixteenth century for the fine ruffs worn at that period, as well as for bands, kerchiefs, etc.; in modern times, the finest linen made. See *batiste*. An [illegible]

> [illegible] as your finger, that you might leave pricking it for pity.
>
> *Shak.*, Cor., i. 3.

2. Same as *cambric-muslin*, 2.

cambric-grass (kām′brik-gràs), *n.* The silk-grass or ramie-plant of China, *Bœhmeria nivea*. See cut under *Bœhmeria*.

cambric-muslin (kām′brik-muz″lin), *n.* 1. Fine cotton cloth made in imitation of linen cambric.—2. A somewhat coarser cotton cloth, finished with a glaze, much used for linings.

cambril (kam′bril), *n.* Same as *gambrel*.

Cambro-Briton (kam′brō-brit″on), *n.* A Welshman.

Cambro-Silurian (kam′brō-si-lū′ri-an), *a.* [< *Cambr(ian)* + *Silurian*.] In *geol.*, a term formerly used by some English geologists as in a greater or less degree equivalent to *Lower Silurian*.

cambuca (kam-bū′kä), *n.* [ML., also *cambutta*: see *cambuck*², *cammock*².] 1. The curved club used in the game of golf or pall-mall. See *cammock*².—2. A pastoral staff: commonly used for its earlier and more simple shape, in which the crook at the top does not curve inward spirally, but forms approximately a half-circle. Also *cambutta*.

cambuck¹ (kam′buk), *n.* [E. dial., also spelled *kambuck* (Prior), var. of *cammock*¹, q. v.] Same as *cammock*¹. [Prov. Eng.]

cambuck² (kam′buk), *n.* [E. dial., var. of *cammock*², < ML. *cambuca*: see *cammock*². Cf. *cambuca*.] 1. Same as *cammock*². *Stow*, Survey (ed. 1720), i. 251. (*Halliwell*.)—2. The dry stalks of dead plants, as of hemlock. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

cambutta (kam-but′ä), *n.* [ML.] Same as *cambuca*.

cam-cutter (kam′kut″ėr), *n.* A machine-tool specially adapted for cutting and finishing cams of small sizes and of all curves.

came¹ (kām). Preterit of *come*.

came² (kām), *n.* [Sc., also *kame*, *kaim*; var. of *cam*¹, *comb*¹, q. v.] 1. A comb.—2. A ridge. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

came³ (kām), *n.* [Prob. a particular use of *came*² = *cam*¹ = *comb*¹.] 1†. The batch or amount of lead necessary to make sash-bars for 100 square feet of glazing; also, this amount cast into small rods or bars 12 or 14 inches long, and ready for drawing. Hence—2. The prepared sash-bar itself, having a section like an I, more or less rounded at each end, and called in technical language *glaziers' turned lead* or *a dar lead*.

camel (kam′el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cammel*, < ME. *camel*, *kamel*, also *chamel*, < OF. *camel*, *chamel*, F. *chameau* = Pr. *camel* = Sp. *camello* = Pg. *camelo* = It. *cammello* = ONorth. *camel*, *camal* (see AS. word below) = D. *kameel* = G. *kamel* = Dan. *kamel* = Sw. *kamel* = Icel. *kamell* (rare) = OBulg. Bulg. Serv. *kamila* = [illegible] *gamela*, < L. *camelus*, < Gr. κάμηλος, m. and f. [illegible] < Heb. *ga*-

[illegible]

mal = [illegible] *camel* [illegible] *gamal*, a [illegible] In [illegible] the camel was called by a name derived from that of the elephant: Goth. *ulbandus* = OHG. *olbentā*, MHG. *olbente* = AS. *olfend* = OS. *olbhunt* = Icel. *ūlfaldi*, a camel.] 1. A large ruminant quadruped of the family *Camelidæ*, genus *Camelus*, used in Asia and Africa as a beast of burden. There are two distinct species of camels: (1) The Arabian camel, *C. dromedarius*, with one hump, and four callosities on the fore legs and two on the hind legs. It is a native of Arabia, and is now known only in the domesticated state; it is used chiefly in Arabia and Egypt. There are several breeds or artificial varieties. The dromedary is one of these, being simply a "blooded" or thoroughbred camel of great speed and bottom, used as a saddle-animal, and comparing with the heavier and slower varieties as a race-horse does with a cart-horse; it is not a different animal zoologically speaking. (2) The Bactrian camel, *C. bactrianus*, with two humps, of which there are also dif-

Bactrian Camel (*Camelus bactrianus*).

ferent breeds. The name *camel* is sometimes applied to the species of the American genus *Auchenia*, as the llama, alpaca, and vicuña, collectively known as the camels of the new world. The Arabian camel is poetically called the ship of the desert. Camels constitute the riches of an Arabian; without them he could not subsist, carry on trade, or travel over sandy deserts. Their milk and flesh are used for food and their hides for leather, and their hair is a valuable article of trade and manufacture. By the camel's power of sustaining abstinence from drink for many days, due to the reserve it can carry in its peculiarly constructed cellular stomach, and of subsisting on a few coarse, dry, prickly plants, it is especially fitted for the parched and barren lands of Asia and Africa. Camels carry from 600 to 1,000 pounds burden.

2. A water-tight structure placed beneath a ship or vessel to raise it in the water, in order to assist its passage over a shoal or bar, or to enable it to be navigated in shallow water. It is first filled with water and sunk alongside the vessel, to which it is then secured. As the water is pumped out, the camel gradually rises, lifting the vessel with it. Camels have also been used for raising sunken vessels.—**Camel's hair**, the hair of the camel, from which very fine fabrics, especially shawls, are made in the East, and also carpets, tent-cloths, etc. In Europe it is used chiefly for mixing with silk. The best comes from Persia. The so-called camel's-hair pencils or brushes used in painting are not made of camel's hair, but commonly of hair from the tails of Russian and Siberian squirrels. See *brush*. **Camel's-hair cloth.** (*a*) An Oriental fabric. See *puttoo*. (*b*) A French imitation of this fabric; a warm and light woolen cloth with a gloss, but having long hairs standing up upon it. *Dict. of Needlework.* **Camel's-hair shawl**, a name often given in the United States to the cashmere shawl. **Camel's hay.** Same as *camel-grass*. **Camel's wool**, mohair.

camelaucium (kam-e-lâ′si-um), *n.*; pl. *camelaucia* (-ä). [ML. *camelacium*, *camelaucium*, more frequently *camelaucum*, *calamaucum*, etc., < LGr. καμελαύκιον; origin uncertain; usually referred to Gr. κάμηλος, camel: see *camel*, and cf. *calamanco*.] A low-crowned cap formerly worn, chiefly in the East, by royal persons and ecclesiastics, especially bishops and monks.

camel-backed (kam′el-bakt), *a.* Having a back like that of a camel; humpbacked.

> Not that he was crook shouldered or *camel backed*.
>
> *Fuller*, Holy War, p. 215.

camel-bird (kam′el-bėrd), *n.* A book-name of the African ostrich, *Struthio camelus*. See *camelornithes*.

camelcade (kam-el-kād′), *n.* [Irreg. < *camel* + *-cade*, as in *cavalcade*.] A body of troops mounted on camels. [Humorous.]

camel-cricket (kam′el-krik″et), *n.* Same as *camel-insect*.

cameleer (kam-e-lēr′), *n.* [< *camel* + *-eer*. Cf. equiv. F. *chamelier*.] A camel-driver.

> A number of Arab *cameleers* who had come with [illegible] across the Desert from Egypt were encamped near [illegible]
>
> *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. [illegible]

cameleon† (ka-mē′lē-on), *n.* An older English spelling of *chameleon*.

camel-grass (kam′el-gràs), *n.* A fragrant grass of the warmer regions of Asia, including several species of *Andropogon*. Also called *camel's hay*.

camelid (kam′e-lid), *n.* A ruminant mammal of the family *Camelidæ*.

Camelidæ (ka-mel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Camelus* + *-idæ*.] A family of ruminant artiodactyl tylopod mammals. They have incisor teeth in both jaws, specialized canines in the lower jaw, a diffuse placenta, imperfectly quadripartite stomach, the upper lip cleft, the hind limbs largely free from the common integument, so that the lower part of the thigh and the knee project from the belly, broad elastic feet, and no horns. The family includes two living genera, *Camelus* or true camels of the old world, and *Auchenia* or llamas of the new, with many fossil ones, chiefly American. See cuts under *camel* and *llama*.

camelina¹ (kam-e-lī′nä), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *camelinus*; with ref. to ML. *camelinum*, cameline: see *cameline*².] A woolen material with small basket-pattern and loose upstanding hairs. *Dict. of Needlework.*

Camelina² (kam-e-lī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Camelus* + *-ina*².] Same as *Camelidæ* or *Cameloidea*.

camelina³ (ka-mel′i-nä), *n.* [NL., said to be formed (if so, prop. **Chamælina*) < Gr. χαμαί, on the ground (dwarf), + λίνον, flax. Hence *cameline*³.] 1†. Treacle-mustard; wormseed. *Kersey*, 1708.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of plants, natural order *Cruciferæ*. The most common and probably the only species, *C. sativa*, gold-of-pleasure or false flax, is a native of southern Europe and western Asia, but is widely naturalized as a weed. It is an annual, with obovoid pods and yellow flowers, and has been cultivated for the fiber of its stems and the oil expressed from its seeds.

cameline¹ (kam′e-lin), *a.* [< L. *camelinus*, pertaining to a camel, < *camelus*, a camel: see *camel*. Cf. *cameline*².] Pertaining to or resembling camels or the *Camelidæ*; cameloid.

cameline²†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *cameline*, *camelin* = Pr. *camelin* = It. *cammellino*, < ML. *camelinum*, also *camelinus*, a stuff made of camel's hair, < L. *camelinus*, pertaining to a camel, < *camelus*, a camel: see *camel*. Cf. *camlet*.] A stuff used in the middle ages as a material for dress. It is commonly said to have been made of camel's hair, and imported from the East; but as it is repeatedly mentioned as a common and cheap stuff, it is probable that it was an imitation of the Eastern fabric. It was made as early as the thirteenth century in Flanders and Brabant, of many colors.

> And dame Abstinence-streyned
> Toke on a robe of *kamelyne*.
>
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 7367.

cameline³ (kam′e-lin), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *cameline* = Sp. Pg. *camelina*, < NL. *camelina*: see *camelina*³.] **I.**† *n.* Treacle-mustard; wormseed.

> *Cameline* [F.], the herb *cameline*, or treacle mustard.
>
> *Cotgrave.*

II. *a.* Pertaining to or derived from plants of the genus *Camelina*: as, *cameline* oil.

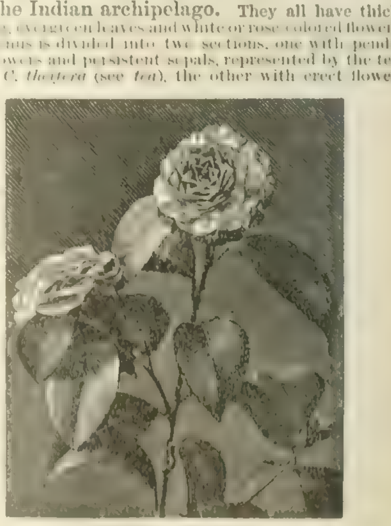
camel-insect (kam′el-in″sekt), *n.* An orthopterous insect of the genus *Mantis*, or praying-insects: so called from the resemblance of the long thorax to the elongated neck of the camel. In the United States these insects are known as *rear-horses*. Also called *camel-cricket* and *camel-locust*.

camelion†, *n.* An old spelling of *chameleon*.

cameller†, *n.* A camel-driver.

> Our companions had their cradles struck down through the negligence of the *Camellers*.
>
> *Sandys*, Travels (ed. 1652), p. 107.

Camellia (ka-mel′iä), *n.* [NL., after George Joseph *Kamel*, a Moravian Jesuit and traveler of the seventeenth century, by whom the *Camellia Japonica* was first described.] 1. A genus containing about a dozen species of shrubs or small trees, belonging to the natural order *Ternstrœmiaceæ*, natives of tropical and eastern Asia and the Indian archipelago. They all have thick, shining, evergreen leaves and white or rose-colored flowers. The genus is divided into two sections, one with pendulous flowers and persistent sepals, represented by the tea-plant, *C. theifera* (see *tea*), the other with erect flowers



Camellia (*C. Japonica*).

and deciduous sepals, of which the common cultivated *C. Japonica* is a conspicuous example. Of this species, with beautiful but odorless flowers and elegant

laurel-like leaves, several hundred varieties have been produced, as well as numerous hybrids with the larger-flowered *C. reticulata* of China and the fragrant leafed *C. Sasanqua* of Japan. The dried leaves of the last species are said to be mixed with tea, and the seeds yield an oil which is used for various domestic purposes.
2. [*l. c.*] A flower of the genus *Camellia*, especially of *C. Japonica*.

camel-locust (kam′el-lō″kust), *n.* Same as *camel-insect.*

camel-necked (kam′el-nekt), *a.* Having a neck like or likened to a camel's.—**Camel-necked flies,** neuropterous insects of the family *Sialidæ.*

cameloid (kam′e-loid), *a.* [< Gr. *καμηλοειδής, contr. καμηλώδης, camel-like, < κάμηλος, camel, + εἶδος, form.] Of or pertaining to the *Cameloidea*; phalangigrade, as a ruminant.

Cameloidea (kam-e-loi′dẹ̄-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Camelus* + *-oidea.*] The *Camelidæ* regarded as a superfamily group: equivalent to *Tylopoda*, or *Pecora phalangigrada.*

camelopard (ka-mel′ọ̄- or kam′e-lọ̄-pärd), *n.* [= F. *camélopard, caméléopard* = Sp. *camaleopardo*, < LL. *camelopardus*, ML. also *cameleopardalus*, a shortened form of L. *camelopardalis*, ML. also *camelopardalus*, < Gr. καμηλοπάρδαλις, a giraffe, < κάμηλος, a camel, + πάρδαλις, later πάρδος, a pard (leopard or panther).] **1.** The giraffe: so called from a certain resemblance in form to a camel, and from its spotted coloration, like that of the pard or leopard.—**2.** In *her.*, a bearing representing a creature like a giraffe, but with long and generally curved horns, borrowed from the medieval bestiaries. Also formerly *camelopardal, camelopardel.*

camelopardal†, camelopardel†, *n.* [Also *camelopardall*; = Sp. *camellopardal* = Pg. *camelopardal* = It. *cammellopardalo*, < L. *camelopardalis*, ML. also *camelopardalus*: see *camelopard.*] A camelopard. *Minsheu.*

Camelopardalidæ (ka-mel″ọ̄- or kam″e-lọ̄-pär-dal′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Camelopardalis* + *-idæ.*] Same as *Camelopardidæ.*

Camelopardalis (ka-mel-ọ̄- or kam″e-lọ̄-pär′da-lis), *n.* [NL.: see *camelopard.*] **1.** A genus of ruminant quadrupeds: same as *Giraffa.*—**2.** A northern constellation formed by Bartsch and named by Hevelius. It is situated between Cepheus, Perseus, Ursa Major and Minor, and Draco. As given by Hevelius, the name was *Camelopardalus.*

camelopardel†, *n.* See *camelopardal.*

Camelopardidæ (ka-mel-ọ̄- or kam″e-lọ̄-pär′di-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < **Camelopardus* (cf. *Camelopardalis*) + *-idæ.*] A family of ruminant quadrupeds: same as *Giraffidæ.* Also called *Camelopardalidæ.*

camelornithes (kam″el-ôr-nī′thēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κάμηλος, camel, + ὄρνις, pl. ὄρνιθες, bird.] The camel-birds: a name, not technical, sometimes applied to ostriches, from their points of resemblance to the camel in appearance and habit.

camelot†, *n.* An old spelling of *camlet.*

camelry (kam′el-ri), *n.*; pl. *camelries* (-riz). [< *camel* + *-ry*; formed on the model of *cavalry.*] **1.** A place where camels are brought to be laden or unladen.—**2.** Troops mounted on camels.

> The English General there and then abandoned his boats and dismounted his *camelry.* *Spectator*, No. 3018, p. 581.

camel's-thorn (kam′elz-thôrn), *n.* **1.** A spiny leguminous shrub, *Alhagi Maurorum*, of which the camel is very fond, and which yields a manna-like exudation from its leaves and branches.—**2.** Erroneously, a spiny rhamnaceous shrub, *Zizyphus nummularia*, of Persia and India, which bears an edible berry, and the leaves of which are used as fodder for sheep and goats.—**3.** In South Africa, several species of *Acacia* which are browsed upon by the giraffe, especially *A. Giraffæ* and *A. erioloba.*

Camelus (ka-mē′lus), *n.* [L.: see *camel.*] The typical genus of *Camelidæ*, having the back humped. It contains two species, both of the old world, *C. dromedarius*, the Arabian camel, and *C. bactrianus*, the Bactrian camel; the latter has two humps, the former one. See *camel.*

Camembert cheese. See *cheese*1.

Camenæ (ka-mē′nē), *n. pl.* [L., sing. *camena*, OL. *casmena*; akin to *carmen*, a song: see *charm*1.] In *Rom. myth.*, prophetic nymphs, of whom there were four, the most celebrated being Ægeria. The poets frequently applied the name to the Muses.

Camene†, *n.* [< L. *camena*: see *Camenæ.*] One of the Camenæ.

> Deuyne *Camenes*, that with your sacred food
> Have fed and fosterde op from tender yeares
> A happye man that in your fauour stoode.
> *Googe*, Sonette of Edwardes of the Chappell.

camenes (kam′en-ēz), *n.* [See def.] In *logic*, the mnemonic name of a mood of the fourth figure of syllogism, of which the major premise is a universal affirmative, the minor a universal negative, and the conclusion a universal negative proposition: as, Whatever is expedient is conformable to nature; nothing conformable to nature is hurtful to society; therefore, nothing hurtful to society is expedient. This mood was formerly considered by all (as it is still by some) logicians as belonging to the first figure, and as such was called *celantes.* When put into the fourth figure it was called *calentes*, then *camentes*, then *camenes*, and *calemes.* Of the seven letters of the word *camenes*, six are significant. *C* signifies reduction to *celarent*; *a, e, e* indicate the quantity and quality of the premises and conclusion; *m* signifies transposition of the premises in reduction, and *s* the simple conversion of the conclusion.

cameo (kam′ẹ̄-ō), *n.* [< It. *cammeo*, a cameo, = F. *camée* = G. *camee* = Dan. *kamee* = Sw. *kamee*) and *camaïeu* (see *camaieu*) = Sp. *camafeo* = Pg. *camafeo, camafeo, camafeu* (cf. MHG. *gamahiu, chammachu*, a kind of diamond), < ML. *cammæus, camahutus, camahotus*; of unknown origin.] **1.** An engraving in relief upon a gem, a hard stone of moderate size, or a similar material, or the object itself so engraved, as distinguished from an *intaglio*; specifically, such an engraving upon a stone or a shell having two or three layers differing in color, such as an onyx, agate, etc., and so treated as to utilize the effect of the variety of coloring. Cameos on stone are called *stone cameos*, in contradistinction to the *shell cameos*, or those cut on shells which have superposed layers varying in color, such as the *Cassis rufa*, which gives red on sardonyx, the *Cassis madagascariensis*, white on dark claret, the *Cassis cornuta*, white on orange, the *Strombus gigas*, white on pink, and other tropical shells. Cameos in distinct bands of colors have been produced since about 150 B. C.; and some of the ancient examples, as the Sainte Chapelle agate, in Paris (13 by 11 inches), representing the apotheosis of Augustus, and the Vienna onyx (9 by 8 inches), representing allegorically the coronation of Augustus, surpass in size and in delicacy of execution the best modern specimens.

Hence—**2.** Raised or anaglyphic work in art on a miniature scale; specifically, the art of engraving small figures in relief: opposed to *intaglio*: as, a stone or shell cut in *cameo*; a vase ornamented in *cameo.*—**Cameo incrustation,** the production of casts in relief within a coating of flint-glass. The process consists in forming the design to be incrusted of less fusible material than the glass coating, which is welded upon the design while in a soft condition.—**In cameo.** See *cameo*, 2, above.

cameo-glass (kam′ẹ̄-ō-glȧs), *n.* **1.** Same as *cased glass.* See also *cameo glass*, under *glass.*—**2.** A convex glass used in the mounting of hand-painted photographs.

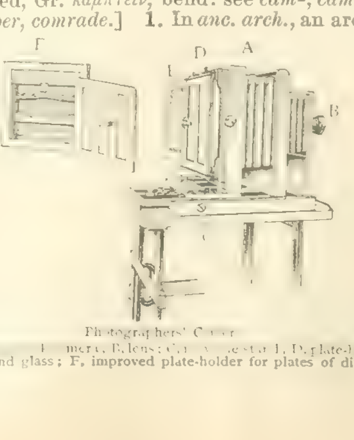
cameo-press (kam′ẹ̄-ō-pres), *n.* A small screw-press used to give a convex roundness to photographic portraits. The card is pressed between the bed and platen, which are respectively convex and concave. *E. H. Knight.*

cameo-shell (kam′ẹ̄-ō-shel), *n.* A shell of the family *Cassididæ*, *Cassis madagascariensis* (so called by mistake), or *C. cameo.* The species is an inhabitant of the Caribbean and neighboring seas.

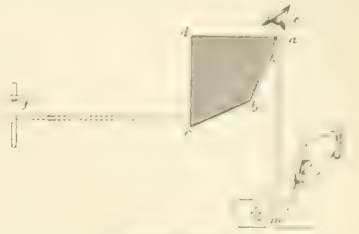
cameotype (kam′ẹ̄-ọ̄-tīp), *n.* [< *cameo* + *type*, as in *daguerreotype*, etc.] A name formerly given to a small vignette daguerreotype for mounting in a jeweled setting.

cameo-ware (kam′ẹ̄-ō-wãr), *n.* A class of fine pottery ornamented with figures in relief, of a different color from the ground, and usually on a small scale. The so-called Wedgwood ware is of this class. See *jasper-ware*, and *Wedgwood ware*, under *ware.*

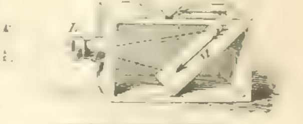
camera (kam′e-rä), *n.*; pl. *cameras, cameræ* (-räz, -rē). [< L. *camera, camara*, a vault (ML. a chamber), < Gr. καμάρα, a vaulted chamber, anything with an arched cover; akin to L. *camur*, curved, crooked, W. Ir. Gael. *cam*, crooked, Gr. κάμπτειν, bend: see *cam*2, *camber*2, *chamber, comrade.*] **1.** In *anc. arch.*, an arched roof, ceiling, or covering; a vault.—**2.** *Naut.*, a small vessel used on the coasts of the Bosporus and the Black Sea. Also *camara.*—**3.** The variety of camera obscura used by photographers. It is made usually in the form of a box in two parts, connected by an extensible bellows-like arrangement serving to adjust the focus, and having one or more lenses fixed in the front. Photographic cameras are made in a great variety of shapes and sizes, according to use, as the *pocket camera*, *expedition camera*, *landscape camera*, and *portrait camera*, and many different forms of lenses, some of highly specialized types, are used. Provision is made for inserting in the back of the camera carriers or plate-holders containing the dry or wet sensitive plates or the paper films, etc., on which the photographs are taken. See *camera obscura*, below, and *photography.*


Photographers' Camera.
A, camera; B, lens; C, camera-stand; D, plate-holder; E, ground glass; F, improved plate-holder for plates of different sizes.

4. In *anat.*: (*a*) The so-called fifth ventricle of the brain, between the laminæ of the septum lucidum. (*b*) Some other chambered or vaulted part or organ, as the pericardium (*camera cordis*, chamber of the heart), the cranial cavity (*camera cranii*), etc.—**Camera aquosa** (Latin, watery chamber), the anterior aqueous chamber of the eyeball, bounded in front by the cornea, behind by the iris and crystalline lens.—**Camera lucida** (Latin, clear chamber), an invention of the chemist Wollaston, designed to facilitate the delineation of distant objects. It consists of a solid prismatic piece of glass mounted upon a brass frame. The prism has its angles so arranged that the rays from the object appear reflected as shown below, and is covered at the top by a metallic eyepiece, the hole in which lies half over the edge of the prism, so as to afford a person looking through it a view of the picture reflected through the glass, and a direct view of his pencil or tracing-point. In the figure the object to be traced, *f*, is opposite the perpendicular surface of the prism, *d c*, and the rays proceeding from *f* pass through this surface and fall on the inclined plane *c b*, which makes an angle with *d c* of 67½°; from this they are totally reflected to the plane *b a*, which makes an angle of 135° with *b c*, and are again reflected to the eye at *e* above the horizontal plane, which makes an angle of 67½° with the plane *a b*. The rays of light from the object proceeding upward from *h* toward the eye of the observer, he sees the image at *m*, and by placing the paper below in this place the image may be traced with a pencil. The brass frame of the prism has usually two lenses, one concave and the other convex, the former to be used in front between *f* and *e* for near-sighted persons, and the latter at *e* for those who are far-sighted. The size of the picture may also be increased or diminished by lengthening or shortening brass tubes connected with the frame. This instrument has undergone various modifications. It is extremely convenient on account of its portability.—**Camera obscura** (Latin, dark chamber), an apparatus in which the images of external objects, received through a convex lens, are exhibited distinctly and in their natural colors on a white surface placed at the focus of the lens. The simplest form of this instrument consists of a darkened chamber, into which no light is permitted to enter except by a small hole in the window-shutter. An image of the objects opposite the hole will then appear on the wall, or on a white screen so placed as to receive the light coming from the opening. A convex lens may be fixed in the hole of the shutter. Portable cameras are constructed of various forms, but the design of them all is to throw the images of external objects, as persons, houses, trees, landscapes, etc., upon a plane or curved surface, for the purpose of drawing, the making of photographic pictures, or mere amusement. The surface on which the image is thrown may be covered with a sheet of paper, on which the figure may be traced by hand with a pencil; but the picture is most distinctly seen when the image is formed on the back of a silvered mirror. The figure represents a portable camera obscura. The camera obscura is often made in the form of a circular building capable of holding a number of people, who stand about a plain white table which is placed in the center of the structure, and on which the luminous image is projected by a lens on the roof. By turning the lens around, a panorama of the neighboring scenery is exhibited on the table. Cameras for use in sketching are made in the shape of a cone, with a lens and a reflecting mirror at the apex and a drawing-table inside. One side of the box is cut out, and at this opening the artist sits, partly enveloped by a dark curtain which serves to shut out extraneous light. See *camera lucida.*



Camera Lucida.



Portable Camera Obscura.
L, lens; M, reflecting mirror; G, ground glass or paper on which the image is formed.

> The human eye is a small *camera obscura* of wonderfully perfect construction. *Lommel*, Light (trans.), p. 102.

Copying camera, a camera used for copying and enlarging photographs from negatives. The solar camera, for copying by direct solar light, is usually erected out of doors and [illegible] the negative being placed [illegible] in the plane of [illegible] lights are also made of very great size, for producing life-size copies of [illegible] of a dark room [illegible] paper travels [illegible] on the floor.—**Detective camera**, a portable photographic camera adapted for making instantaneous pictures, especially of moving objects, while it is carried in the hand or otherwise [illegible] is made by means of a spring, the object to be photographed being brought within the range of the lens by means of a finder variously de[illegible].—**In camera**, [illegible] in private: applied to a trial conducted with closed doors for some special reason touching the nature of the case or the evidence.—**Multiplying camera**, in *photog.*, a camera fitted with a number of small lenses, so that it can take a number of pictures at one exposure. It is used for taking ferrotypes.—**Solar camera.** See [illegible].—**Stereoscopic camera**, a double camera giving two pictures upon the same plate, or a camera with a single lens and a shifting device for effecting the same end.

cameradet, *n.* [< F. *camerade*: see *comrade*.] An obsolete form of *comrade*.

> [illegible] his walking mates!
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

cameræ, *n.* Latin plural of *camera*.

cameral (kam'e̤-ral), *a.* [< It. *camerale*, pertaining to a camera or treasury, < ML. *camera*, a chamber, public office, treasury: see *camera* and *chamber*, and cf. *chamberlain* and *camerlingo*.] Of or pertaining to a camera or chamber.

cameralist (kam'e̤-ral-ist), *n.* [< NL. *cameralista*, a financier, < It. *camerale*: see *cameral*.] A financier; one skilled in the principles and system of public revenue.

> Frederick William I., himself a clever *cameralist*, and author of the masterly financial system of Prussia, took the important step of founding, at Halle and Frankfort on the Oder, special chairs of economy and cameralistic sciences.
> *W. Roscher*, Pol. Econ. (trans.), § 19.

cameralistic (kam''e̤-ra̤-lis'tik), *a.* [< *cameralist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to finance and public revenue.

> Chairs of *cameralistic* science were founded in universities.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 363.

cameralistics (kam''e̤-ra̤-lis'tiks), *n.* [< *cameralist* + *-ics*; = F. *caméralistique* = G. *cameralistik*.] The science of state finance.

camerard†, *n.* A variant of *camerade*. *Greene.*

camerarius (kam-e̤-rā'ri-us), *n.*; pl. *camerarii* (-ī). [ML., < *camera*, a chamber, public office, treasury, etc.: see *camera*, *cameral*, and *chamber*.] A chamberlain; a keeper of public money; a treasurer.

camera-stand (kam'e̤-rä-stand), *n.* A support for a photographic camera. For indoor work a [illegible] is an adjustable table mounted on casters, and having various devices of racks and pinions, levers, hinges, screws, etc., to enable the operator to raise, lower, or tilt it with ease and rapidity according to the nature of his work. In outdoor photography some form of tripod is commonly used as a camera-stand.

camerate (kam'e̤-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *camerated*, ppr. *camerating*. [< L. *cameratus*, pp. of *camerare*, arch over, < *camera*, an arched roof. Cf. *camber*² and *chamber*, *v.*] To build in the form of an arch or vault. [Rare.]

camerated (kam'e̤-rā-ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *camerate*, *v.*] 1. In *arch.*, arched; vaulted: as, a *camerated* roof. *Heath.*—2. In *zoöl.*, divided by partitions into a series of chambers; chambered; hollowed out; fornicated; vaulted.

> There are [illegible] teeth in [illegible] [Dutrochet], and the alimentary tube is only slightly *camerated*.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 405.

cameration (kam-e̤-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. *cameratio(n-)*, < *camerare*: see *camerate*.] 1. An arching or vaulting. *Evelyn.* [Rare.]—2. A division into compartments or chamberlets. Also called *chambering*.

> These nuclei [in *Foraminifera*, etc.] may be simple or [illegible] the latter [illegible] special relation to [illegible] of the test.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 63.

camerick†, cameriket, *n.* Old spellings of *cambric*. *Planché.*

camerine (kam'e-rin), *n.* [< L. *camera*, a [illegible]: see *camera*.] A nummulite; one of [illegible] shells found in nummulitic [illegible].

cameritelous (kam''e-ri-te'lus), *a.* [< L. *camera*, [illegible] + *tela*, a web: see *toil*².] [illegible] habit of making intricate [illegible] applied to certain spiders.

camerlingo [illegible] (kam-er-ling'gō), *n.* [It., [illegible] *chamberlain*, q. v.] The [illegible] having charge of the [illegible] called [illegible] *camerlingo*. During a vacancy in the Holy See he takes charge of all the temporalities and presides over the apostolic chamber or palace. Also *camerlengo*.

Cameronian (kam-e̤-rō'ni-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Relating or pertaining to Richard Cameron (see II.) or to the Cameronians: as, a *Cameronian* clergyman.

II. *n.* 1. One of the followers of Richard Cameron in Scotland, who refused to accept the indulgence granted to the Presbyterian clergy in the persecuting times of Charles II., lest by so doing they should be understood to recognize his ecclesiastical authority. They were known at first as *The Societies*, but were afterward organized as the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland, most of which in 1876 was merged in the Free Church.

2. *pl.* A name given to the 26th regiment of British infantry, from its having been originally composed of the Cameronians who flocked to Edinburgh during the revolution of 1688. Their nucleus consisted of the men who fought under Richard Cameron at Aird's Moss in 1680, when he was killed.

camerostoma (kam-e̤-ros'tō̤-mä̤), *n.* [NL., < L. *camera* (Gr. καμάρα), a vault, + Gr. στόμα, a mouth.] In *zoöl.*, the anterior part of the body of *Arachnida*, forming a vault over the manducatory organs.

camery† (kam'e̤-ri), *n.* A certain disease in horses, characterized by warts on the palate and soft parts of the mouth. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

camese† (ka-mēz'), *n.* [An "English" spelling of *camise*: see *camis*.] Same as *camis*.

> Oh, who is more brave than a dark Suliote
> In his snowy *camese* and his shaggy capote?
> *Byron*, Childe Harold, ii. 72, song.

camestres (ka-mes'trēz), *n.* [See def.] In *logic*, the mnemonic name of a mood of the second figure of syllogism. The letters of the word have these significations: *C*, that the mood is to be reduced to *celarent*; *a*, that the major premise is a universal affirmative; *m*, that the premises are to be transposed in reduction; *e*, that the minor premise is a universal negative; *s*, that this premise is to be simply converted in reduction; *e*, that the conclusion is a universal negative; *s*, that the conclusion is to be simply converted in reduction. The following is an example of this mood, with an implied reduction: He that is of God heareth my words; ye hear them not; this is, then, because ye are not of God.

camil (kam'il), *n.* A dialectal form of *camomile*. [Somerset, Eng.]

camion (kam'io̤n), *n.* [F., a dray, truck, pin; origin unknown.] A truck or wagon used for transporting cannon.

camis† (kam'is), *n.* [Also written *camise*, *camus*, *camese* (cf. ME. *kemes*, < AS. *cemes*, < ML. *camisa*); < OF. *camise*, F. *chemise* (> E. *chemise*, q. v.) = Pr. Sp. Pg. *camisa* = It. *camiscia*, *camicia* = Ar. Pers. Hind. *qamīs*, a shirt, < LL. *camisia*, ML. *camisia*, *camisa*, a shirt, tunic, prob. from the orig. form (**hamithja*) of OHG. *hemidi*, MHG. *hemede*, *hemde*, G. *hemd* = OFries. *hemethe*, a shirt, connected with OHG. *hamo* = AS. *hama* (in comp.) = Icel. *hamr*, a skin, *hams*, a snake's skin, = Goth. **hama*, covering, clothing, > *gahamōn*, cover, *anahamōn*, clothe, etc.: see *hame*¹, *hem*¹.] 1. A shirt. Compare *chemise*.—2. A light morning-gown or similar loose garment.

> All in a *Camis* light of purple silk.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. v. 2.

camisade† (kam-i-sād'), *n.* [Also *camisado*; < F. *camisade*, a sudden assaulting or surprisal of the enemy, < It. *camisciata*, *incamisciata* (Florio), now *camiciata*, *incamiciata* (= Sp. **camisada*, *encamisada*, lit. a 'shirted' attack: see *camisated*), < *camiscia*, *camicia* = Sp. *camisa* = OF. *camise*, F. *chemise*, a shirt: see *camis*, *chemise*.] 1. An attack by surprise at night or at break of day: probably so called because made by soldiers wearing shirts over their armor, in order that they might be recognized by their friends in the dark.

> They had appointed the same night . . . to have given a *camisado* upon the English.
> *Sir J. Hayward.*

2. A shirt worn by soldiers over their armor in a night attack to enable them to recognize one another. [A mistaken use of the term.]

> Two thousand of our best men, all in *camisadoes* with scaling ladders.
> *Sir R. Williams*, Actions of the Low Countries, p. [illegible]

Camisard (kam'i-zärd), *n.* [F., < OF. *camise*, a shirt. Cf. *camisade*.] One of the French Protestants of the Cévennes who took up arms in defense of their civil and religious liberties early in the eighteenth century: so called from the white blouses worn by the peasants who were the chief actors in the insurrection.

camisated† (kam'i-sā-ted), *a.* [< ML. **camisatus*, < *camisa*, a shirt: see *camis*. Cf. *camisade*.] Dressed with a shirt above the other garments. *Johnson.*

camise†, *n.* See *camis*.

camisia† (ka-mis'iä̤), *n.* [LL. (ML. also *camisa*): see *camis*.] 1. A shirt; a tunic.—2. An alb.—3. A shrine in which the Book of the Gospels used at high mass was formerly preserved. It was frequently made of gold, richly jeweled. Many such existed in the English cathedrals and parish churches before the Reformation. *Lee*, Glossary.

camisole (kam'i-sōl), *n.* [F., < It. *camiciuola*, dim. of *camicia* = F. *chemise*: see *chemise*.] 1. A short light garment with sleeves, usually of material that will wash, worn by women as a dressing-sack or in morning-dress.

> Mrs. O'Dowd, the good housewife, arrayed in curl-papers and a *camisole*, felt that her duty was to act and not to sleep.
> *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxx.

2. A strait-jacket.

camister (kam'is-tėr), *n.* [Appar. < *camis* + *-ster*.] A clergyman; a minister. [Vagabonds' slang.]

camlet (kam'let), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *camblet*, *chamlet*, *camelot*, < F. *camelot* = Pr. *chamalote* = Sp. *camelote*, *chamelote* = Pg. *camelão* = It. *cambellotto*, *ciambellotto* = D. *kamelot* = G. *camelot*, *kamelot* = Dan. *kamelot*, < ML. *camelotum*, camlet, popularly understood as a deriv. of L. *camelus*, camel, but in fact < Ar. *khamlat*, *khamalat*, camlet (silk and camel's hair, also all silk or velvet; cf. *mikhmal*, > Hind. *makhmal*, velvet), < *khaml*, pile, plush, a carpet with a long pile, a cushion, etc.] 1. A rich stuff used for dress as early as the thirteenth century. It was more costly and finer than cameline. It is frequently mentioned as in use in both England and France down to the end of the seventeenth century.

> The Cadilescher is clothed in *Chamlet*, Satten, Silke, Damaske, or Veluet of seemely colour.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 314.

> After dinner I put on my new *camelott* suit, the best that I ever wore in my life, the suit costing me above £24.
> *Pepys*, Diary, June 1, 1664.

2. A very durable plain cloth used for cloaks and the like; a water-proof material in common use before the introduction of india-rubber. All the kinds of camlet are in a certain sense imitations of Oriental camel's-hair cloth; they are made of hair, especially that of goats, with wool or silk, and present a veined or wavy appearance.

camlet (kam'let), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *camleted*, *camletted*, ppr. *camleting*, *camletting*. [< *camlet*, *n.*] To cause to resemble wavy or watered camlet. [Rare.]

> I also inspected the manner of *chambletting* silk and grograms at one Monsʳ La Dorees in Morefields.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, May 30, 1652.

camletteen (kam-le-tēn'), *n.* [< *camlet* + *-een*.] A kind of fine worsted camlet.

camletto (kam-let'ō), *n.* Same as *camletteen*.

cammaka†, *n.* Another spelling of *camoca*.

cammaron (kam'a̤-ron), *n.* [< Sp. *camaron*, a shrimp, < L. *cammarus*, *camarus*, var. *gammarus*, a sea-crab: see *Gammarus*.] A fresh-water shrimp or prawn, resembling the crawfish. *Huxley.*

cammas (kam'as), *n.* Same as *camass*.

cammed (kamd), *a.* [E. dial., < ME. *cammed*, *cammyd*; < *cam*² + *-ed*².] 1. Crooked.—2†. Crooked-nosed; short-nosed.—3. Cross; ill-natured. [Prov. Eng.]

cammerell†, *n.* A dialectal variant of *gambrel*.

cammish (kam'ish), *a.* [E. dial., < *cam*² + *-ish*.] Awkward; clumsy. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

cammock¹ (kam'o̤k), *n.* [E. dial. also *cambuck*, *kambuck*; < ME. *cammok*, < AS. *cammoc*, *cammoc*, *cammuc*, *commuc* (also once *cammocc*, perhaps miswritten for *cammoce*), a plant, glossed *peucedanum*.] 1. A leguminous plant, the rest-harrow, *Ononis arvensis*.

> *Cammokes* and wedes
> Fouleth the fruite in the felde.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xix. 309.

2†. An umbelliferous plant, probably the shepherd's-needle, *Scandix Pecten*.

cammock² (kam'o̤k), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc.; E. dial. also *cambuck*, Sc. *camack*; < ME. *cambok* (ML. *cambuca*, *cambuta*, *cambutta*), of Celtic origin. Cf. Gael. *camag*, anything crooked or curved, a club, crook, curl, bay, etc.; cf. equiv. Sc. *cammon*, < Gael. Ir. *caman*, a club for golf or cricket, < *cam*, crooked, bent: see *cam*².] 1. A crooked stick or club; a crooked beam; specifically, a crooked club used in the game of hockey or shinny.

> Though the *cammock*, the more it is bowed, the better it serveth, yet the bow, the more it is bent and occupied, the weaker it waxeth.
> *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 46.

> Crooked as a *camoke*. *Skelton* (ed. Dyce), I. 117.

> Whan crooks the tree, that good *cammok* should be.
> *Ray*, Proverbs (ed. 1678), p. 361.

2. The game played with such a club; hockey or shinny.

cammocky (kam′ọk-i), *a.* [E. dial., < *cammock*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] Like or due to cammock; having a disagreeable goat-like smell: applied to cheese, from the notion that this smell is due to the cows eating cammock. [South. Eng.]

camoca†, camaca†, *n.* [ME. *camaca, cammaka,* < ML. *camoca, camuca,* OF. *camocas,* MGr. *καμουχᾶς.*] A thick silk fabric, the name of which first appears in the fourteenth century. It was used in the manufacture of armor (such as the gambeson), for church vestments (in which case white camoca is especially mentioned), for civic robes, and for bed-hangings.

> My great bed of blue *camaka* with griffins, also another bed of *camaka* striped with white and black.
>
> *Will of Lord Despenser* (1375), quoted in Rock.

camomile, chamomile (kam′ō-mīl), *n.* [The spelling *chamomile* is recent, and in imitation of the Latin; early mod. E. *camomil, camamel* (E. dial. *camil*), < ME. *camamyle, camamelle, camomylle* = D. MHG. G. *kamille* = Dan. *kamille* (*-blomst*) = Sw. *kamill* (*-blomma*), < OF. *camamille,* F. *camomille* = Pr. It. *camomilla* = Sp. *camomila* = Pg. *camomele,* < ML. *camamilla, camomilla,* < L. *chamomilla* and prop. *chamæmilon,* < Gr. *χαμαίμηλον,* lit. earth-apple (from the apple-like smell of the flower), < *χαμαί,* on the earth (= L. *humi:* see *humble*^{2}), + *μῆλον,* an apple, = L. *malum.* Cf. *chameleon.*] The common name of *Anthemis nobilis,* a low creeping composite plant of Europe, with strongly scented foliage, which has long been in cultivation and of popular repute as a bitter stomachic and tonic. The camomile-flowers of commerce are the product of a cultivated double variety, known as the *garden* or *Roman camomile.* The single form is distinguished as *Scotch camomile.* It was formerly imagined that the more the plant was trodden upon the more luxuriantly it grew, and this was a favorite subject of allusion in ancient writers. The corn- or field-camomile, *Anthemis arvensis,* is sparingly naturalized in the United States. The dog's or stinking camomile, *A. Cotula,* is more usually known as *mayweed.* The yellow camomile, *A. tinctoria,* with yellow-rayed flowers, is sometimes cultivated for ornament and yields a yellow dye. The German camomile of trade consists of the flower-heads of *Matricaria Chamomilla.* Wild camomile is the *feverfew.*

Camomile (*Anthemis nobilis*).

> For though the *camomile,* the more it is trodden the faster it grows, yet youth, the more it is wasted, the sooner it wears.
>
> *Shak.,* 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

camooch†, *n.* [Also *camouccio,* used in the same sense, appar. repr. It. *camoscio,* a chamois, wild goat (see *chamois*), perhaps affected in E. use by It. *camuso,* a person with a flat nose: see *camous.*] A term of abuse equivalent to *goat* (see etymology).

> Whoever says you have a black eye, is a *camooch.*
>
> *Middleton,* Blurt, Master-Constable, i. 2.

> Speak not; I will not hear thee: away, *camouccio!*
>
> *B. Jonson,* Every Man out of his Humour, v. 3.

Camorra (ka-mor′ạ̈), *n.* [It.; cf. obs. It. "*camorra,* an Irish rugge, also an upper cassock," "*camorro,* a woman's frock" (Florio), now *camorro,* an ugly person (applied to a woman).] A secret organization formed in the kingdom of Naples under the Bourbon government, first publicly known about 1820, partly political and partly of the nature of a standing vigilance committee, which exercised great power at times among the lower classes, settling disputes and acting as referee, punishing real or imaginary crimes, and exacting payment for all such services. It became guilty of many violent acts in the interest of private vengeance or avarice. Although for political reasons tolerated under Ferdinand II. (1830–59), it was attacked by the government of Francis II., in revenge for which it united with the opponents of the Bourbons and aided in the overthrow of that dynasty. At present the organization is out of favor, and, though retaining a nominal existence, is of no importance as a body.

Camorrism (ka-mor′izm), *n.* [< *Camorra* + *-ism.*] The system and mode of action of the Camorra; hence, organized mob-law; systematic rejection or abrogation of the regular forms of law.

Camorrist (ka-mor′ist), *n.* [< It. *camorrista:* see *Camorra.*] A member of the Camorra; one who favors the principles or practises the methods of the Camorra.

camouccio†, *n.* See *camooch.*

camouche, *n.* Same as *kamichi.*

camouflet (F. pron. ka-mö′flā), *n.* [F., smoke puffed into a sleeper's face; origin unknown.] *Milit.,* a mine with a charge so small as not to produce any crater when exploded. Such a mine is often sunk in the wall of earth between two parallel galleries, in order, by blowing the earth into one of them, to suffocate or cut off the retreat of the miner who is at work in it. When used for this purpose it is also called a *stifler.*

camous†, camus†, *a.* [Early mod. E. also *camoys,* < ME. *camous, camoys,* < OF. *camus,* F. *camus* = Pr. *camus, camusat* = It. *camuso, camoscio,* flat-nosed. Cf. E. dial. and ME. *cammed,* Sc. *camow-nosed, cam-nosed,* flat-nosed, ult. connected with *cam*^{2}, q. v.] Depressed; flat; crooked: said only of the nose.

> Round was his face and *camous* was his nose.
>
> *Chaucer,* Reeve's Tale, I. 14.

camoused†, camused†, *a.* [< *camous, camus,* + *-ed*^{2}.] Same as *camous.*

> And though my nase be *camused,* my lips thick,
> And my chin bristled, Pan, great Pan, was such.
>
> *B. Jonson,* Sad Shepherd, ii. 1.

camously†, *adv.* Awry. *Skelton.*

camoys†, *a.* Same as *camous.* *Sir T. Browne.*

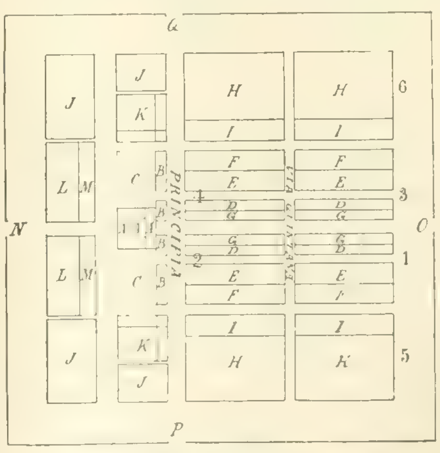
camp^1† (kamp), *n.* [< ME. *camp, comp,* battle, conflict (cf. *campynge,* foot-ball), < AS. *camp, comp,* battle, conflict, = OFries. *kamp, komp* = D. *kamp* = MLG. *kamp* = OHG. *camp, kamph, champf,* MHG. G. *kampf,* a fight, battle, esp. in older use, of a fight between two, = Sw. Dan. *kamp,* battle, conflict, = Icel. *kapp* (assimilated from **kamp*), contest, zeal, eagerness, vehemence, a race (cf. ODan. *kap,* zeal, now only in the phrase *om kap,* in competition); regarded by some as an orig. Teut. word, but prob. < L. *campus,* a field, a plain, later sometimes a battle-field, in ML. also a camp, battle: see *camp*^{2}.] **1.** Conflict; battle.

> Alle the kene mene of *kampe,* knyghtes and other.
>
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3702.

2. An English form of the game of foot-ball. It was played by two parties of twelve men, ranged in two lines 120 yards apart. A ball was laid in the middle, and on a given signal each party rushed forward to kick or throw it to the opposite goal.

camp^1 (kamp), *v. i.* [< ME. *campen,* < AS. *campian* (= OFries. *kampa, kempa* = D. *kampen* = OHG. *chamfan, chemfan,* MHG. *kempfen,* G. *kämpfen* = Dan. *kæmpe* = Sw. *kämpa*), fight, contend, < *camp,* a conflict: see the noun. In def. 2, cf. freq. *cample.*] **1.** To fight; contend in battle or in any kind of contest; hence, to strive with others in doing anything.—**2.** To wrangle; argue. [Obs. or dial. in both senses.]—**3.** To play at the game of camp. *Tusser.*

camp^2 (kamp), *n.* [< F. *camp,* a camp, formerly also a field, a parallel form to *champ,* a field, = Pr. *camp* = Sp. Pg. It. *campo,* < L. *campus,* a field, a plain, a place of action, in ML. also a camp, a battle, = Gr. *κῆπος,* Dor. *κᾶπος,* a garden, orchard, plantation: see *camp*^{1}.] **1.** A place where an army or other body of men is or has been encamped; the collection of tents or other temporary structures for the accommodation of a number of men, particularly troops in a temporary station; an encampment. When an army in the field is to remain for some time at a particular spot, it may be stationed in an *intrenched camp,* surrounded by earthworks, redoubts, etc. A *flying camp* is an encampment occupied for a very brief period. The camps of the ancient Roman soldiers, even though for a stay of only a night, were of the intrenched class, customarily in the shape of a rectangle surrounded by a foss (*fossa*), with a stake-faced embankment (*vallum*) on the inside. In the typical Roman camp there were four gates, one at each side and one at each end, and the interior was divided into streets. The broadest street, 100 feet wide, ran between the side gates. The other streets, 50 feet wide, ran at right angles to this from end to end of the camp. A *camp of instruction* is a camp formed for the reception of troops who are sent to be trained in manœuvering in large bodies and in campaigning duties in general. There are permanent camps of this kind at Aldershot in England, and at Chalons-sur-Marne in France.



Typical Plan of Roman Camp.

A, prætorium; [illegible], quæstor and prefects; [illegible], tribunal, etc.; *E,* tribunes [illegible]; *F,* legionaries, Triarii, Principes, and Hastati [illegible]; *H, I,* allies, foot and horse; *J,* auxiliary troops; *K,* [illegible] cohorts; *L,* special or extraordinary cohorts; *M,* special or extraordinary squadrons of horse; *N,* Decuman gate; *O,* prætorian gate; *P,* porta principalis dextra; *Q,* porta principalis sinistra; 1, 2, 3, 4, first, second, third, and fourth legions; 5, 6, right and left wings.

2. A body of troops or other persons encamping together; an army with its camp-equipment.

> For I shall sutler be
> Unto the *camp,* and profits will accrue.
>
> *Shak.,* Hen. V., ii. 1.

> The whole had the appearance of a splendid court rather than of a military armament; and in this situation, carrying more show than real force with it, the *camp* arrived at Bernice. *Hume,* Hist. Eng., V. 319.

3. In *British agri.,* a heap of turnips, potatoes, or other roots laid up in a trench and thickly covered with straw and earth for preservation through the winter. In some places called a *pit,* in others a *bury.*—**To break camp.** See *break.*

camp^2 (kamp), *v.* [< *camp*^{2}, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put into or lodge in a camp, as an army; encamp. [Rare.]—**2.** To afford camping-ground for; afford rest or lodging to. [Rare.]

> Had our great palace the capacity
> To *camp* this host, we all would sup together.
>
> *Shak.,* A. and C., iv. 8.

3. To bury in pits, as potatoes; pit. *Loudon.* [Local, Eng.]

II. *intrans.* **1.** To establish or make a camp; go into camp: sometimes with *down.*—**2.** To live in a camp, as an army: as, we *camped* there three days.—**3.** To live temporarily in a tent or tents or in rude places of shelter, as for health or pleasure: generally with *out.*

camp^3†, *n.* [< L. *campa, campe,* < Gr. *κάμπη,* a caterpillar.] A caterpillar. *E. Phillips,* 1706.

campable (kam′pạ̈-bl), *a.* [E. dial., appar. a perversion of *capable.*] Able to do. *Grose.* [North. Eng.]

campagi, *n.* Plural of *campagus.*

campagnol (kam-pa-nyol′), *n.* [F. (= It. *campagnuolo*), < *campagne* = It. *campagna,* a field, open country: see *campaign.*] A French name of various species of field-mice or voles, as *Arvicola arvalis* and *A. agrestis;* hence, any vole or meadow-mouse of the subfamily *Arvicolinæ,* family *Muridæ.*

campagus (kam′pạ̈-gus), *n.*; pl. *campagi* (-jī). [LL., perhaps < L. *campus,* a field: see *camp*^{2}.] In *Rom. antiq.,* a low shoe or slipper covering the toes, having the heel-piece carried around on each side nearly to the ankle-bone, but leaving the instep and the sides of the foot uncovered, and secured on the foot by ribbons or straps. It was peculiar to the wealthy and official classes.

campaign (kam-pān′), *n.* [< F. *campaigne,* now *campagne* (assibilated *champagne,* > E. *champaign*), an open field, a military campaign, = Sp. *campaña* = Pg. *campanha* = It. *campagna,* < ML. *campania,* a level country, in classical L. used only as the name of the level country near Naples, *Campania,* now *Campagna* (*Campanus,* of Campania, a Campanian), < **campanus* (LL. *campaneus* or *campanius*), of a field, < *campus,* a field: see *camp*^{2}.] **1†.** An open field; a large open plain. Now *champaign.*—**2.** The operations of an army during one season, or in a definite enterprise: as, the Vicksburg *campaign.*—**3.** Continued or sustained aggressive operations directed to the accomplishment of some particular object: as, the temperance *campaign;* especially, in *U. S. politics,* organized action in influencing voters in an election, etc.: as, the last presidential *campaign.*

> We should get those amendments out of the way before we strike out for the summer *campaign.*
>
> *S. Bowles,* Letter to H. L. Dawes, Feb. 16, 1857.

4. In *metal.,* the time during which a furnace remains in operation without stoppage.—**Campaign wig.** See *wig.*

campaign (kam-pān′), *v. i.* [< *campaign, n.*] To serve in a campaign.

> The officers who *campaigned* in the late rebellion.
>
> *Sir R. Musgrave,* Irish Rebellion, p. 6

campaigne (kam-pān'), *n.* [Prop. **campane*, < F. *campane*, a bell, a fringe, tuft, etc.: see *campane*.] A narrow kind of pillow-lace, used especially as an edging to broader laces.

campaigner (kam-pā'nėr), *n.* [< *campaign* + *-er*1.] One who is or has been in active service in a campaign or campaigns.

> [illegible] were old *campaigners* and stood [illegible] *Smollett*, Humphrey Clinker.

> The plain before the town was full of tents, and, long before the town or the tents were within sight, the sight [illegible] gave a keen feeling of what was [illegible] *F. A. [illegible]*, Venice, p. 26.

campana (kam-pā'nä), *n.* [= F. *campane* = Pr. Sp. It. *campana*, < ML. *campana*, a bell.] 1. *Eccles.*, a church-bell.—2. A bell-like dish or cover used in making sulphuric acid.—3. In *bot.*, the pasque-flower, *Anemone Pulsatilla.*

> *Campana* here he crops. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xiii. 227.

campanal (kam-pā'nal), *a.* [< **campana* for *Campanula* + *-al*.] Related to the *Campanulaceæ:* applied by Lindley to one of the largest of his alliances of plants, of which the bellworts may be regarded as the type.

campane (kam-pān'), *n.* [F. *campane*, a bell, tuft, fringe, etc.: see *campana*.] In *her.*, a bell.

campaned (kam-pānd'), *a.* [< *campane* + *-ed*2.] In *her.*, bearing campanes or bells.

campanero (kam-pa-nē'rō), *n.* [Sp., a bellman, < *campana*, a bell: see *campana*.] A Spanish name of the South American bell-birds, as the arapunga and others of the genus *Chasmorhynchus*: so called from the bell-like sound of their voice. See *arapunga*.

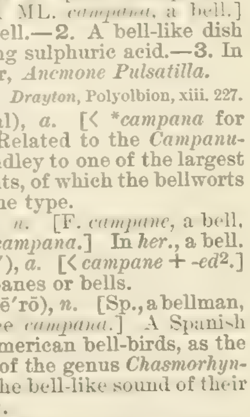
campania† (kam-pā'ni-ä), *n.* [ML.: see *campaign*.] A large open plain; a champaign.

> In vast *campanias* there are few cities. *Sir W. Temple.*

> Forerunners of that great day of battle; which shall, like light horsemen, scour the *campania*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works, I. 371.

Campanian (kam-pā'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Campania* (see *campaign*, *n.*) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of Campania, an ancient province of southern Italy, including the Neapolitan plain.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Campania.



Campanile of Giotto, Florence.

campaniform (kam-pan'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *campaniformis*, < ML. *campana*, a bell, + L. *forma*, shape.] Having the shape of a bell; campanulate; bell-shaped. Also *campanuliform*.

campanile (kam-pa-nē'le), *n.*; pl. *campaniles*, *campanili* (-lēz, -li). [It., = Sp. Pg. *campanal* = F. *campanile*, < ML. *campanile*, < *campana*, a bell: see *campana*.] In *arch.*, a bell-tower; especially, in some parts of Italy, a detached building erected for the purpose of containing bells; also, in the Renaissance style, a particular form of bell-turret, such as the two western towers of St. Paul's cathedral in London, St. Peter's and the Pantheon in Rome, etc. Many of the campaniles of Italy [illegible] in Cremona [illegible] in Florence, [illegible] by Giotto [illegible] fourteenth century, [illegible] cathedral of Santa [illegible] the most perfect [illegible] the Pointed style in Italy.

campaniliform (kam-pa-nil'i-fôrm), *a.* Same as *campaniform*.

campanologist (kam-pa-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *campanology* + *-ist*.] One skilled in the art of [illegible]logy.

campanology (kam-pa-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [< ML. *campana*, a bell, + Gr. [illegible]: [illegible].] 1. The art or the p[illegible]: [illegible]ing, bell-ringing, etc.

[illegible]

2. [illegible] that art.

Campanula (kam-pan'ū-lä), *n.* [ML., dim. of *campana*, a bell: from the form of the corolla. Cf. *campana*, pasque-flower.] 1. A large genus of plants, which gives its name to the natural order *Campanulaceæ;* the bell-flower genus. The species are herbaceous plants, with bell-shaped flowers usually of a white or blue color. The most common and best-known wild species is the delicate harebell, *C. rotundifolia*, the bluebell of Scotland, which is found growing in rocky places around the globe in the northern temperate and arctic zones. Many species are cultivated for their showy flowers, the most frequent being *C. Medium*, known as canterbury-bells. *C. Rapunculus* is frequently cultivated in southern Europe for its edible tuberous roots. 2. [*l. c.*] A chasuble: so called from its conical shape when put about the body.—3. [*l. c.*] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, some campanulate or bell-shaped part or organ.—**Campanula Halleri**, in *ichth.*, the swollen end of the falciform process in the eye of a fish. See extract.

Flowering Branch of *Campanula Medium.*

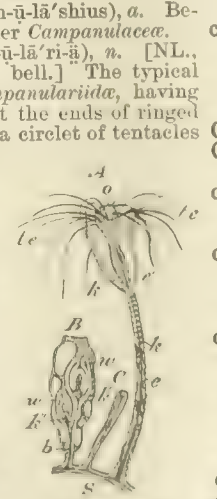
> A vascular darkly-pigmented process . . . is found in the eyes of many Teleostei, and . . . its end . . . is provided with a swelling (*campanula Halleri*), which is attached to the hinder part of the capsule of the lens. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 531.

Campanulaceæ (kam-pan-ū-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Campanula* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of monopetalous dicotyledonous plants, the bellworts, mostly herbaceous, with bland milky juice, alternate leaves, a regular bell-shaped or rotate corolla, distinct stamens, and numerous seeds in a capsule usually opening by valves or lateral slits. They are natives chiefly of northern temperate regions, and are of little value but for ornament. The principal genus is *Campanula.* The order is sometimes made to include the *Lobeliaceæ.* See cuts under *Campanula* and *harebell.*

campanulaceous (kam-pan-ū-lā'shius), *a.* Belonging to the natural order *Campanulaceæ.*

Campanularia (kam-pan-ū-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < ML. *campanula*, a little bell.] The typical genus of the family *Campanulariidæ*, having cup-shaped hydrothecæ at the ends of ringed stalks and polypites with a circlet of tentacles below the conical proboscis.

Campanulariæ (kam-pan-ū-lā'ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. Cf. *Campanularia*.] In Claus's system of classification, a suborder of *Hydromedusæ*, characterized by the chitinous skeletal tubes widening out round the polyp-head to form cup-like hydrothecæ: same as *Calyptoblastea.* Also called *Vesiculata.*



Campanularia.

A, hydranth; [illegible]

campanularian (kam-pan-ū-lā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Campanulate; calyptoblastic; having bell-shaped hydrothecæ: said only of the *Calyptoblastea* or *Campanularia.* Also *campanularidan.*

II. *n.* A member of the genus *Campanularia.*

Campanularida (kam-pan-ū-lar'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Campanularia* + *-ida*.] A suborder or other division of the calyptoblastic hydroid hydrozoans, distinguishing the campanularian from the sertularian forms of the *Calyptoblastea.*

campanularidan (kam-pan-ū-lar'i-dan), *a.* Same as *campanularian.*

campanulariid (kam-pan-ū-lar'i-id), *n.* A polyp of the family *Campanulariidæ.*

Campanulariidæ (kam-pan-ū-la-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Campanularia* + *-idæ*.] A family of calyptoblastic hydroid hydrozoans, having the cells terminal, pedunculate, and campanulate, and the polypites with a large trumpet-shaped proboscis. [illegible] family. Also written *Campanularidæ* [illegible] See cut under *Campanularia.*

campanulate (kam-pan'ū-lāt), *a.* [< ML. *campanulatus*, < *campanula*, a little bell, dim. of *campana*, a bell: see *campana*.] Having the form of a bell; bell-shaped. In *bot.*, applied to many parts of plants, particularly to the corolla. In *entom.*, said of surfaces which are rounded at one end, with the sides somewhat incurved and then spreading out to the other end; applied especially to the metanotum, the broader end being the base. The abdomen of an insect is said to be *campanulate* when the basal joint is slender and the second dilated and hollowed at the apex, so that the third joint is received within it.

Campanulina (kam-pan-ū-lī'nä), *n.* [NL., < ML. *campanula*, dim. of *campana*, a bell.] The typical genus of the family *Campanulinidæ.*

campanulinid (kam-pan-ū-lin'id), *n.* A polyp of the family *Campanulinidæ.*

Campanulinidæ (kam-pan-ū-lin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Campanulina* + *-idæ*.] A family of sertularian or calyptoblastic hydroid hydrozoans. They are colonies of polyps, which are differentiated into alimentary zooids, with one verticil of filiform tentacles, and generative polyps, having the polypostyles without mouth or tentacles. Both kinds of zooids are invested by chitinous capsules. The polypostyles only produce by budding sexual zoöids, which are rudimentary medusæ and never become free. *Campanulina* is the typical genus.

Campbellite (kam'bel-īt), *n.* [< *Campbell* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] 1. A member of the denomination otherwise known as the Disciples of Christ, founded by the Rev. Alexander Campbell. The Campbellites were also called *New Lights.* See *disciple.* [U. S.]—2. One of the followers of the Rev. John McLeod Campbell, who, when deposed in 1831 for teaching the universality of the atonement, founded a separate congregation. [Scotch.]—3. [*l. c.*] A local name of a sunfish, *Pomoxys annularis*, abundant in the Mississippi. Also called *new-light.*

> The names new-light and *Campbellite* are due to the fact that it became abundant and the subject of observation when the religious denomination bearing those names originated. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 235.

camp-ceiling (kamp'sē"ling), *n.* In *arch.*, a ceiling sloping on either side from the vertical walls toward a plane surface in the middle, so as somewhat to resemble a coved ceiling. It is most frequently used in garrets, giving the roof a resemblance to the top of a tent.

camp-chair (kamp'chãr), *n.* A light chair constructed like a camp-stool, but with a back.

camp-drill (kamp'dril), *n.* A portable drill having two arms which extend outward from the ends of a connecting piece, the upper arm carrying the drill, and the lower serving as a rest for the work which lies between the two.

Campeachy wood. Same as *logwood.*

Campephaga, Campephagidæ, etc. See *Campophaga*, etc.

camper1† (kam'pėr), *n.* [< ME. *campar;* < *camp*1 + *-er*1.] One who plays at the game of camp. *Tusser.*

camper2 (kam'pėr), *n.* [< *camp*2, *v.*, + *-er*1.] One who camps out, or lives in a camp.

> A true and circumstantial delineation of the *camper's* life in the Maine forests. *The American*, VII. 169.

camperknows†, *n.* [E. dial., prop. **campernolls*, lit. mushrooms (of which in part the dish was prob. composed), = MD. *kampernoelie*, D. *kampernoelje* = MLG. *kampernōl*, mushroom, < It. *campagnuolo*, > F. *champignon*, a mushroom: see *champignon*.] Ale pottage, made with sugar, spices, etc. *Grose.*

campeson†, *n.* Same as *gambeson.* *Wright.*

campestral (kam-pes'tral), *a.* [< L. *campestris*, < *campus*, a field: see *camp*2.] Pertaining to an open field; growing in a field or on open ground.

> The *campestral* or wild beech is blacker and more durable. *Mortimer.*

campestrian, campestrine (kam-pes'tri-an, -trin), *a.* Same as *campestral.*

camp-fight† (kamp'fīt), *n.* [< *camp*1 + *fight;* cf. ML. *campus*, a duel: see *camp*1.] In *old law*, a trial by duel, or the combat of two champions, for the decision of a controversy.

camp-fire (kamp'fīr), *n.* 1. A fire in a camp for warmth or cooking: as, a soldier's or a hunter's *camp-fire.* It is commonly built in the open air and on the ground.

> A huge *camp-fire* blazing up beneath the forest arches. *Forest and Stream*, XXI. 5.

2. Among the members of the society called the Grand Army of the Republic, a meeting or reunion of the members of a post. [U. S.]

camp-follower (kamp'fol"ō-ėr), *n.* One who follows a camp or an army without being officially connected with it, as a sutler, washerwoman, etc.

> The troops were attended by a great multitude of *camp-followers*. *Macaulay.*

> In the moment of failure [at Bannockburn], the sight of a body of *camp-followers*, whom they mistook for reinforcements to the enemy, spread panic through the English host. *J. R. Green*, Short Hist. Eng. People, iv. § 6.

camphene, camphine (kam-fēn' or kam'fēn), *n.* [< *camph(or)* + *-ene*, *-ine*2.] 1. The generic name of the volatile oils or hydrocarbons having the general formula $C_{10}H_{16}$, which are isomeric or polymeric with oil of turpentine. Many camphenes exist ready formed in plants, as oil of cloves, bergamot, etc. They are liquid at ordinary temperatures, and are distinguished from one another by their odors, boiling-points, and action on polarized light. They absorb oxygen and convert it into ozone. The name is synonymous with *terpene*; but by some authorities the latter is made the generic name of all the volatile hydrocarbons having the formula $C_{10}H_{16}$, while *camphene* is limited to those terpenes which are solid at ordinary temperatures. 2. The commercial term for purified oil of turpentine, obtained by distilling the crude oil over quicklime to free it from resin. It gives a brilliant light in lamps having a very strong draft for the prevention of smoke, and was extensively used before the introduction of petroleum.

camphic (kam'fik), *a.* [< *camph(or)* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to camphor: as, *camphic* acid.

camphine, *n.* See *camphene*.

camphire† (kam'fīr), *n.* [See *camphor.*] 1. An old form of *camphor*.

> Wood of aloes, *camphire* and many other things.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 56.

2. In the authorized version of the Bible (Cant. i. 14, iv. 13), a faulty rendering of the Hebrew name of the henna-plant, *Lawsonia alba*.

camphired† (kam'fīrd), *a.* [< *camphire* for *camphor* + *-ed*2.] Impregnated with camphor; camphorated.

> Wash-balls perfumed, *camphired*, and plain.
> *Tatler*, No. 101.

camphogen (kam'fō-jen), *n.* [< ML. *campho(ra)*, camphor, + L. *-gen*, producing: see *-gen.*] A colorless liquid ($C_{10}H_{14}$) produced by distilling camphor with phosphorous pentoxid. Also called *cymene*.

camphol (kam'fol), *n.* [< *camph(or)* + *-ol.*] Same as *Borneo camphor* (which see, under *camphor*).

campholic (kam-fol'ik), *a.* [< *camphol* + *-ic.*] Related to or containing camphol.—**Campholic acid,** an acid ($C_{10}H_{18}O_2$) produced from camphor by the action of alcoholic potash solution. It is a white volatile solid, insoluble in cold water.

camphor (kam'fọr), *n.* [Now spelled to imitate the ML. form, but until recently, and still dial., *camphire*, early mod. E. *camphire*, *campher*, *camfere*, < F. *camphre* = Sp. *canfor*, *canfora*, *alcanfor* = Pg. *canfora*, *alcanfor* = It. *canfora* = D. *kamfer* = MHG. *campher* (also *gaffer*), G. *kampfer* = Dan. Sw. *kamfer* = Pol. *kamfora* = Bohem. *kamfora*, *kamfr*, *kafr* = Russ. *kamfara*, < ML. *camphora*, *canfora*, *camforum*, also *cafura*, NL. *camphora* = MGr. NGr. *κάφουρα* = Turk. *kāfūr*, < Ar. and Pers. *kāfūr* = Skt. *karpūra* = Hind. *kāpura*, camphor, < Malay *kāpūr*, camphor, lit. chalk, lime; *kāpūr barūs*, Barus camphor, the camphor of Sumatra and Java (*Barūs*, a place on the west coast of Sumatra); *kāpūr tohōri*, Japan camphor.] A whitish, translucent, volatile substance closely related to the ethereal oils, with a tough crystalline texture, a peculiar penetrating odor, and an aromatic cooling taste, the product of various trees and plants of eastern Asia and the adjacent islands. See *camphor-tree.* Common or laurel camphor ($C_{10}H_{16}O$) is distilled from the wood of a lauraceous tree, *Cinnamomum camphora*, and is obtained in its crude state from Formosa and Japan and afterward refined by sublimation. It is of frequent use in medicine as a nervous stimulant and antispasmodic in typhoid and hysterical states.—**Alant camphor,** $C_{10}H_{16}O$, a camphor resembling peppermint in taste and smell, found in the roots of *Inula Helenium.*—**Artificial camphor,** $C_{10}H_{16}HCl$, or *hydrochlorate of turpentine-oil*, a solid obtained by treating oil of turpentine with gaseous hydrochloric acid. It has the odor and taste of common camphor, but is less pungent, and is somewhat terebinthinate.—**Blumea camphor,** or **ngai,** a substance having the same composition as Borneo camphor, but differing from it in turning polarized light to the left. It is obtained by distillation from a tall herbaceous composite, *Blumea balsamifera*, growing abundantly in tropical eastern Asia, and is used by the Chinese in medicine and in perfuming the finer kinds of ink.—**Borneo camphor,** also known as *Barus*, *Malayan*, or *Sumatra camphor*, $C_{10}H_{18}O$, a substance very similar in its properties to common camphor. It is found in a solid crystalline state in fissures in the trunk of *Dryobalanops aromatica*, a gigantic forest-tree of Sumatra and Borneo. It sometimes occurs in masses several pounds in weight. Also called *borneol* and *camphol.*—**Camphora monobromata,** $C_{10}H_{15}BrO$, a substance obtained by replacing one hydrogen atom in camphor with bromine. It is used in medicine as a sedative. Also called *monobromated camphor*, *bromated camphor*, *brominated camphor.*—**Camphor-julep** or **-water,** a saturated solution of camphor in water.—**Cedrene camphor,** $C_{15}H_{26}O$, the crystalline portion of oil of red cedar, obtained by cooling the oil until the crystals separate, and afterward pressing out the liquid.—**Tobacco camphor,** a name given by Gmelin to nicotianin. *Ure*, Dict., III. 416. [Other so-called camphors (stearoptenes) are obtained from various volatile oils, constituting the least volatile portion of the oil and crystallizing at ordinary temperatures.]

camphor (kam'fọr), *v. t.* [< *camphor*, *n.*] To impregnate or wash with camphor; camphorate. [Rare.]

camphoraceous (kam-fọ-rā'shius), *a.* [< *camphor* + *-aceous.*] Of the nature of or resembling camphor.

camphorate (kam'fọ-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *camphorated*, ppr. *camphorating.* [< NL. *camphoratus*, pp. of *camphorare*, < *camphora*, camphor: see *camphor* and *-ate*1.] To treat or impregnate with camphor: as, "a *camphorated* draught," *Dunglison.*

camphorate (kam'fọ-rāt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *camphoratus*, pp.: see the verb.] I. *a.* Pertaining to camphor or impregnated with it: as, "*camphorate* liquors," *Boyle*, Works, I. 433.

II. *n.* [= NL. *camphoratum*, neut.] In *chem.*, a compound of camphoric acid with different bases.

camphoric (kam-for'ik), *a.* [< *camphor* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from camphor.—**Camphoric acid,** $C_{10}H_{16}O_4$, a dibasic acid produced from camphor by digestion with nitric acid. It forms crystalline colorless flakes, which are not readily soluble in cold water.

camphor-oil (kam'fọr-oil), *n.* 1. A yellowish-brown liquid which drains from the crude camphor of commerce, having a camphor-like odor and taste, and containing a considerable quantity of camphor in solution.—2. A reddish volatile oil, isomeric with oil of turpentine ($C_{10}H_{16}$), obtained from the *Dryobalanops aromatica* by tapping the tree, and from reservoirs which form in the trunk. It is but rarely met with in commerce. Also called *camphor-wood oil*.

camphoronic (kam-fọ-ron'ik), *a.* [< *camphor* + *-one* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from camphor.—**Camphoronic acid,** $C_9H_{12}O_5$, a tribasic acid formed by the oxidation of camphor or camphoric acid by nitric acid. It forms colorless microscopic needles, which are volatile and readily soluble in water.

camphor-tree (kam'fọr-trē), *n.* 1. The *Cinnamomum camphora*, a lauraceous tree which yields the camphor of commerce, found in Japan, along the southern maritime regions of China, and especially in Formosa. The timber is excellent and much prized for making clothes-chests and cabinets. Camphor is obtained from the root, trunk, and branches by exposing the chips in closed vessels to the vapor of boiling water. The hot steam volatilizes the camphor, which is deposited in the upper part of the vessels.

Branch of Camphor tree (*Cinnamomum camphora*).

2. The *Dryobalanops aromatica*, a tree of Sumatra and Borneo, yielding Borneo camphor (which see, under *camphor*). See *Dryobalanops.*

camphor-wood (kam'fọr-wůd), *n.* The wood of the camphor-tree.—**Camphor-wood oil.** Same as *camphor-oil*, 2.

camphrene (kam-frēn'), *n.* [< *camphor* + *-ene.*] A volatile product, to which the formula $C_9H_{14}O$ has been given, formed by the action of sulphuric acid on camphor. It may be simply phorone (a condensation product of acetone) with slight impurities. *U. S. Dispensatory.*

campion (kam'pi-ọn), *n.* [Cf. "*campius*, an herb that bears a pretty flower" (Kersey, 1708); prob. ult. < L. *campus*, a field. Cf. *champion*2, *champaign.*] The popular name of certain plants belonging to the genera *Lychnis* and *Silene* (which see). Bladder-campion is *Silene inflata*; sea-campion, *S. maritima*; moss-campion, *S. acaulis*; starry campion, *S. stellata*; red alpine campion, *Lychnis alpina*; rose campion, *L.* (or *Agrostemma*) *coronaria* and *L. Flos-Jovis*; red campion, *L. diurna*; white campion, *L. vespertina*; corn campion, *L. Githago*; and meadow campion, *L. Flos cuculi.*

camp-kettle (kamp'ket″l), *n.* A pot for the use of soldiers or others in a camp.

cample (kam'pl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *campled*, ppr. *campling.* [E. dial., also *camble* (and *campo*); freq. of *camp*1.] To contend; argue; talk noisily. [Prov. Eng.]

> If they be incensed, angry, chid a little, their wives must not *cample* again, but take it in good part.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 591.

camp-meeting (kamp'mē″ting), *n.* A religious gathering for prayer, instruction, exhortation, etc., held in an encampment formed in a wood, grove, or field, generally continued for a week or more. The practice of holding such meetings originated in the United States in 1799, and is still common, especially in the Methodist denomination. Called by Mormons *wood meeting*.

campo (kam'pō), *n.* [Pg. Sp. It. *campo*, < L. *campus*, a field: see *camp*2.] 1. The name given in Brazil to patches of land in the midst of the dense forests of the country which are either entirely bare of trees or are only sparsely covered with them.

> The country around Santarem is a *campo* region, a slightly elevated and undulating tract of land, wooded only in patches, or with single scattered trees.
> *H. W. Bates*, Naturalist on the River Amazon, p. 176.

2. The Italian acre, a measure of land varying in different states from $\frac{2}{3}$ of an English acre to $1\frac{1}{3}$ acres.

Campodea (kam-pō'dē-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κάμπη*, a caterpillar, + *εἶδος*, form.] The typical genus of the family *Campodeidæ*. *C. staphylinus* is an example.

> *Campodea* is supposed to be "the representative of a form from which many other groups have been derived."
> *Pascoe*, Zool. Class., p. 106.

Campodeæ (kam-pō'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Campodeidæ*. *A. S. Packard.*

campodeid (kam-pō'dē-id), *n.* An insect of the family *Campodeidæ*.

Campodeidæ (kam-pọ-dē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Campodea* + *-idæ.*] A remarkable family of thysanurous insects, typified by the genus *Campodea*, illustrating a generalized or synthetic type from which other groups may have been derived. They are of elongated form, the abdomen having 10 segments and ending in 2 long filaments, and have 3 pairs of legs, simple tracheæ, and no eyes. In general aspect the *Campodeidæ* recall some of the myriapods; they are related to *Poduridæ*, and especially to *Lepismidæ*. The family contains the genus *Nicoletia* besides *Campodea*, and to it the genus *Iapyx* is sometimes referred. Also *Campodeæ*, and less correctly *Campodidæ*.

Campodea staphylinus.

campoi (kam-poi'), *n.* [The Cantonese pron. of Chin. *kien*, selected, + *pei*, fire.] A selected and carefully fired variety of Congou tea.

campong (kam'pong), *n.* [Malay *kampong*, an inclosure.] A native village in the islands of the Malay archipelago.

> All islands are liable to the linguistic difficulty of their littoral being occupied by a superior seafaring and commercial race, either continuously or in detached *campongs*, while the interior and unexplored mountains become the refuge of shy and uncivilized indigenes.
> *R. N. Cust*, Mod. Langs. E. Ind., p. 132.

Campophaga (kam-pof'a-gä), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < Gr. *κάμπη*, caterpillar, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] A genus of birds, typical of the subfamily *Campophaginæ* (which see); the caterpillar-catchers proper, such as *C. nigra* of Africa. Also *Campephaga*.

Campophagidæ (kam-pọ-faj'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Campophaga* + *-idæ.*] A family of old-world turdoid passerine birds, named from the genus *Campophaga*, containing more or less shrike-like birds with soft plumage, that of the rump usually with stiffened shafts, the bill grypanian with covered nostrils, and the wings moderate or long. The family is better known by its conventional composition than by its intrinsic character, consisting, according to the latest authority, of the genera *Artamides*, *Campochæra*, *Pt*[illegible], *Graucalus*, *Edoliisoma*, *Lobotus*, *Campephaga*, *P*[illegible], *Lalage*, and *Symmorphus*. Many of the species are called *caterpillar-catchers*. Also written *Cam*[illegible].

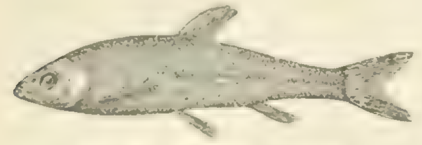
Campophaginæ (kam-pọ-fā-jī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Campophaga* + *-inæ.*] A group of old-world dentirostral oscine passerine birds of uncertain position, sometimes referred to the *Laniidæ* or shrikes, oftener to the *Muscicapidæ* or flycatchers, or raised to the rank of a family, *Campophagidæ*; the caterpillar-catchers. *Campophaga* is the leading genus. Also written *Campephaginæ*, *Campephagina*.

campophagine (kam-pof'a-jin), *a.* [< *Campo-* [illegible] + [illegible].] Feeding upon caterpillars: [illegible] pertaining to the *Campopha-* [illegible]*gidæ*. Also written *campe-phagine*.

Campophilus (kam-pof'i-lus), *n.* [NL. (first [illegible] —G. R. Gray, 1840), < Gr. κάμπη, a caterpillar, + [illegible].] A genus of [illegible] of the largest size, of the family *Picidæ*, inhabiting the warmer parts of America; the ivory-billed woodpeckers. [illegible] bill of ivory-[illegible] and [illegible], a very slender neck, the head crested, and the coloration black, white, and scarlet. The best-known species is *C. principalis* of the southern United States, about 20 inches long and 30 or more in extent of wings. Another, *C. imperialis*, is still larger. See *ivorybill*. Also written *Campephilus*.

Ivory-billed Woodpecker (*Campophilus principalis*).

Campostoma (kam-pos'tọ-mä), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1855), < Gr. καμπή, a bending, + στόμα, mouth.] A genus of American cyprinoid fishes, of the family *Cyprinidæ*, characterized by the enormous length of the intestine, which is six or seven times as long as the body, and is wound in many spiral coils around the air-bladder. The species swarm in the spring in brooks of the southern and western United States, and are known as *stone-rollers*. The genus is the type of the *Campostominæ*.


Stone-roller (*Campostoma anomalum*).

Campostominæ (kam-pos-tọ-mī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Campostoma* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cyprinidæ*, typified by the genus *Campostoma*.

campostomine (kam-pos'tọ-min), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Campostominæ*.

II. *n.* A cyprinoid fish of the subfamily *Campostominæ*.

camp-sheathing (kamp'shē"ᴛʜing), *n.* [Also in modified forms *camp-sheeting*, *campsheet*, *campshed*, *campshot*; < *camp* (perhaps a corruption of *cam*, Dan. *kam*, a ridge: see *cam*¹) + *sheathing* (or *sheeting*, or *shed*, taken in the same sense).] A structure consisting of a guide-pile, a wale, or a horizontal piece of timber, and a series of planks about three inches thick and placed vertically, erected at the foot of an embankment or a soft cutting to resist the outward thrust of the earthwork.

campsheet, campshed, campshot, camp-sheeting (kamp'shēt, -shed, -shot, -shē"ting), *n.* Same as *camp-sheathing*.

camp-stool (kamp'stöl), *n.* A seat or stool with cross-legs and a flexible seat, so made as to be folded up and packed away when not in use.

campterium (kamp-tē'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *campteria* [illegible] [NL., < Gr. [illegible], a bending, turning [illegible], bent, < [illegible], bend.] In *ornith.*, the [illegible] of the wing; the fore and outer border [illegible] wing, as far as the bones extend.

C[illegible]læmus (kamp-to-lē'mus), *n.* [NL. [illegible] G. R. Gray, 1841 [illegible] flexible, + [illegible], the throat.] [illegible] of the [illegible] the type the pied or Labrador [illegible] [illegible]

Camptosorus (kamp-tọ-sō'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. καμπτός, bent, + σωρός, a heap, mound (fruit-dot): see *sorus*.] A genus of ferns, of the tribe *Asplenieæ*, comprising two species, one of which is found in eastern North America, the other in eastern Asia; the walking-fern. It has fruit-dots both parallel and oblique to the midrib, and the tip of the frond bends over and takes root, giving origin to a new plant.

camptotropal (kamp-tot'rọ-pal), *a.* [< Gr. καμπτός, flexible, taken as equiv. to καμπύλος, bent, curved, + τρέπειν, turn. Cf. *campylotropal*.] In *bot.*, same as *campylotropal*.

camptulicon (kamp-tū'li-kon), *n.* [An artificial trade-name, < Gr. καμπτός, flexible, + οὖλος, woolly, thick, crisp, curled.] A kind of cloth resembling india-rubber, made of a compound of inferior india-rubber and powdered cork. It is used for various purposes, such as facings for knife-boards, floor-mats for steamers, shields on door-steps, and the like.

campulitropal, campulitropous (kam-pụ̄-lit'rọ-pal, -pus), *a.* Same as *campylotropal*.

cam-pump (kam'pump), *n.* A steam-pump in which the motion is regulated by the action of cams.

campus (kam'pus), *n.* [L., a field: see *camp*².] The green upon or about which the buildings of an American college or university generally stand; the college-yard.

camp-vinegar (kamp'vin"ẹ-gär), *n.* A mixture of vinegar with Cayenne pepper, soy, walnut-catchup, anchovies, and garlic.

campylite (kam'pi-līt), *n.* [< Gr. καμπύλος, bent, curved (connected with κάμπτειν, bend, curve), + *-ite*².] A mineral, a variety of mimetite or arsenate of lead, in which phosphorus largely replaces arsenic. It is found in Cumberland, England. The crystals are curved; hence the name.

campylometer (kam-pi-lom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. καμπύλος, bent, curved, + μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the length of lines, straight or curved, on maps or plans. It is so divided that the actual length, corresponding to the given scale, may be read from it.

Campyloneura (kam"pi-lọ-nū'rạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Fieber, 1861), < Gr. καμπύλος, curved, + νεῦρον, vein.] A genus of true bugs, or *Heteroptera*, of the family *Phytocoridæ*. The *Phytocoridæ*, as the name indicates, feed on vegetables, but *Campyloneura* and some allied genera form an exception to this rule. *C. vitripennis* (Say), the glassy-winged soldier-bug, is known to be predaceous and to attack leaf-hoppers. It is pale greenish-yellow, and has delicately transparent wing-covers ornamented with a rose-colored or brownish cross. The larva and pupa are more opaque, and are of a uniform bluish-white color.

Glassy-winged Soldier-bug and Pupa (*Campyloneura vitripennis*). Vertical lines show natural sizes.

Campylorhynchinæ (kam"pi-lọ-ring-kī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Campylorhynchus* + *-inæ*.] A group of oscine passerine birds, commonly referred to the family *Troglodytidæ* or wrens. The feet are not truly laminiplantar, the lateral tarsal plate being divided or not perfectly fused in one, and the tail is broad and fan-shaped, with the individual feathers widening toward the end, whence the name *fan-tailed wrens*, which is applied to the group. It is confined to the warmer parts of America, and is represented chiefly by the genera *Campylorhynchus*, *Salpinctes*, and *Catherpes*. The species are numerous, especially those of the first-named genus, and are known as *cactus-wrens*, *cañon-wrens*, and *rock-wrens*. See cuts under *Campylorhynchus* and [illegible].

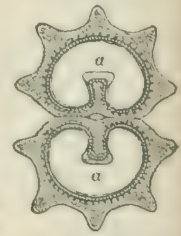
campylorhynchine (kam"pi-lọ-ring'kin), *a.* In *ornith.*, having the bill bent; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Campylorhynchinæ*.

Campylorhynchus (kam"pi-lọ-ring'kus), *n.* [NL. (Spix, 1824), < Gr. καμπύλος, bent, curved, + ῥύγχος, snout, beak.] The typical and largest genus of the *Campylorhynchinæ* or fan-tailed wrens, including the numerous species of cactus-wrens which inhabit the warmer parts of America. They are of large size, having a length of [illegible] with the [illegible] the lateral [illegible] length, the [illegible] and tail of about equal [illegible] the tail broad with plane feathers. The upper parts are brown with large white streaks, the under parts white, boldly spotted with black, and the tail [illegible] barred with black and white. Two species occur in the southwestern United States, *C. brunneicapillus*, the brown-headed cactus-wren, and *C. affinis*, the St. Lucas cactus-wren.

Brown-headed Cactus-wren (*Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus*).

campylospermate (kam"pi-lọ-spėr'māt), *a.* In *bot.*, same as *campylospermous*.

campylospermous (kam"pi-lọ-spėr'mus), *a.* [< Gr. καμπύλος, curved, + σπέρμα, a seed: see *sperm*.] In *bot.*, having the albumen of the seed curved at the margin so as to form longitudinal furrows, as the fruits of some umbelliferous plants, as in sweet cicely.



Transverse Section of Campylospermous Fruit of *Conium maculatum*. *a*, *a*, seeds, channeled upon the inner face.

campylotropal (kam-pi-lot'rọ-pal), *a.* [< Gr. καμπύλος, curved, + τρέπειν, turn.] In *bot.*, curved in such a manner as to bring the true apex close to the base: applied to an ovule or seed. Also *camptotropal*, *campulitropal*, *campulitropous*, *campylotropous*.

Campylotropal Seed of [illegible].

campylotropous (kam-pi-lot'rọ-pus), *a.* Same as *campylotropal*.

cam-shaft (kam'shȧft), *n.* A shaft with cams or wipers used to lift the pestles of stamping-mills.

camsterie (kam-stē'ri), *a.* [Also *camsteary*, *camsteerie*, *camstairie*, *camstrairy*: cf. *camstrudgeous*, of same sense; perhaps corruptions of Gael. *comh-strī*, *-strīgh*, *-strīth*, strife, broil, quarrel (*comh-stritheach*, contentious), < *comh-* (= L. *con-*, *com-*), together, + *strī*, strife, contention.] Froward; perverse; unmanageable. [Scotch.]

> He's a *camsteary* chield, and fasheous about marches, . . . but deil o' me if I wad wrang Jock o' Dawston neither.
> *Scott*, Guy Mannering, II. xvii.

camstrudgeous (kam-struj'us), *a.* Same as *camsterie*. [Scotch, colloq.]

camus¹†, **camused**†, *a.* See *camous*, *camoused*.

camus²†, *n.* See *camis*.

cam-wheel (kam'hwēl), *n.* A wheel formed so as to move eccentrically and produce a reciprocating rectilinear and interrupted motion in some other part of the machinery connected with it. See *cam*¹, 3.

camwood (kam'wůd), *n.* [< native name *kambe* + E. *wood*.] A dyewood closely allied to barwood, from the same region, and apparently the product of another species of *Baphia*.

can¹ (kan), *v.*; pret. *could*. [The forms are: (1) Ind. pres. 1st pers. *can*, 2d *canst*, 3d *can*, pl. *can*, < ME. *can*, *canst*, *can* (also *con*, etc.), pl. *cunnen*, *cunne* (also *connen*, *conne*), < AS. *cann* or *can*, *canst*, *cann* or *can* (also *conn*, etc.), pl. *cunnon*. (2) Pret. *could* (the *l* being inserted in ignorant imitation of *should* and *would*, where the *l* is radical), < ME. *coude*, *couthe*, earlier *cuthe*, pl. *coude*, *couden*, *couthe*, *couthen*, earlier *cuthen*, < AS. *cuthe*, pl. *cuthon* (for **cunthe*, **cunthon*, the *n* being lost, as in *mūth*, mouth, *tōth*, tooth, etc.). (3) Inf. *can* (*to can*), assumed from the ind. form, occasionally used in mod. E. as a convenient substitute for *to be able*, or, as in the example cited from Bacon, erroneously with *will* as an independent verb; ME. inf. *cunnen*, *cunne*, also *connen*, *conne* (usually 'to know,' rarely 'to can'), < AS. *cunnan*, scarcely used. (4) The ppr., ME. *cunning*, *kun-*

nynge, etc., earlier and north. form *cunnand*, is mod. E. *cunning*, with a partly deflected sense: see *cunning*, *a.*, and *cunning*, *n.* (5) The pp. *couth* is found in mod. E. only in comp. *uncouth*, and deriv. *kith*, *kithe*, q. v.; ME. *couth*, *coud*, *cuth*, < AS. *cuth* (for **cunth*, like pret. *cūthe* above), known. The ME. and AS. sense of *can* as an independent verb is 'know'; as an auxiliary, 'be able'; but the latter use is rare in AS., being supplied by *mæg*, E. *may*. The cognate forms (1st and 3d pers. pres. and pret. ind., and inf.) are: OS. *kan*, *konsta*, *kunnan* = OFries. *kan*, *kunda*, *kunna*, *konna* = D. *kan*, *konde*, *kunnen* = MLG. *kan*, *kunde*, *kunnen*, *konnen*, *konen*, LG. *kan*, *kunde*, *konen* = OHG. *chan*, *kan*, *chunda*, *chonda*, *konda*, *chonsta*, *konsta*, *chunnan*, MHG. *kan*, *kunde*, *konde*, *kunnen*, *künnen*, G. *kann*, *konnte*, *konnen* = Icel. *kann*, *kunni*, *kunna* = Sw. *kan*, *kunde*, *kunna* = Dan. *kan*, *kunde*, *kunne* = Goth. *kann*, *kuntha*, *kunnan*, know; prop. a preterit present, AS. *cann* being orig. a strong pret. (with pp. **cunnen*, whence the later weak pret. *cūthe*, and weak pp. *cūth*) of an assumed inf. **cinnan* (whence the factitive *cennan*, make known, = Icel. *kenna*, make known, know: see *ken*^{1}), Teut. √ **kin*, **ken* (= Lith. *zinaú*, know, recognize, = OIr. *adgein*, perf., knew), orig. 'perceive, get knowledge of' (pret. 'have perceived, have gotten knowledge of,' and hence, in indefinite or present time, 'know'), this root being parallel with the ult. related **knā*, **knō* in AS. *cnāwan*, E. *know*, L. *gno-scere*, etc. (see *know*); in another view orig. 'beget, get' (pret. 'have gotten'), connected with AS. *cennan*, beget, produce, *cynn*, kin, *ge-cynd*, kind, etc., √ **ken*, L. **gen*, etc., but this root, though equally widely extended, appears to be fundamentally distinct from the root **ken*, know: see *ken*^{2}, *kin*^{1}, *kind*, *genus*, etc. Hence ult. *con*^{1} (= *can*^{1}), *con*^{2}, *cun*^{1}, *cun*^{2}, *cunning*, *couth*, *uncouth* (= *unco*), *kith*, *kithe*, etc.] **A.** As an independent verb. **I.**† *trans.* **1.** To know; understand.

And Pounces and Antonye, that moche *coude* of werre, issed oute of the hoste all armed in to the foreste of Bryoke. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 386.

For Latine ne *canst* thou nat yet but smale, my litel Sonne. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, Pref.

Clerkys that *canne* the seyens seuene
Seys that curtasy came fro heuen.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 17.

She *could* the Bible in the holy tongue,
And read it without pricks.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

And *can* you these tongues perfectly?
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iv. 4.

O, she *could* the art of woman most feelingly.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, i. 1.

2. To know how to do; be able to do.

We are mortal;
And *can* but deeds of men.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, i. 2.

I know your fiery temper,
And that you *can*, and dare, as much as men.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iv. 1.

Thou little wotest what this right-hand *can*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 16.

To can or **con thank** or **thanks**† [AS. *thonc cunnan*; also *thonc witan*, = OS. *thank witan*, etc.: see *wit*], literally, to know thanks; hence, to recognize obligation; give thanks.

Y *con* thee gret *thonke*. *William of Palerne*, l. 297.

I *con* him no *thanks* for 't. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3.

[So in early use the negative, *to con unthank*, to give no thanks.

Al that goud we hem doth,
Heo hit blutheleiche underfoth [blithely receive],
And *cunnen* vs *unthonc*. *Layamon*, I. 140.]

To con magre† [**maugre**], to show displeasure at; blame. See *maugre*, *n.*

Yef I wiste the kynge looth wolde *conne* me no *maugre*, I wolde sey that he sholde go. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 505.

II.† *intrans.* To have ability; be able. Still so used in Scotch: as, I'll no *can* go.

He sceal him *conne* sculde [he *shall can* (be able to) shield him well].
Moral Ode, st. 167 (Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall, p. 22).

In evil the best condition is not to will, the second not to *can*. *Bacon*, Of Great Place.

And now that we understand each other, ye'll *can* name your business. *R. L. Stevenson*, Kidnapped, xxix.

B. As an auxiliary. **1.** To be able; properly, to be able physically; hence, by extension, to be able mentally, morally, or legally; possess the qualities, qualifications, or resources necessary for the attainment of any end or the accomplishment of any purpose, the specific end or purpose being indicated by the verb to which *can* is auxiliary.

Can the fig-tree . . . bear olive berries? Jas. iii. 12.

Thou *canst* not say I did it: never shake
Thy gory locks at me. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4.

Thy love doth plead so prettily to stay,
That, trust me, I *could* weep to part with thee.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 1.

What *can* we suppose this will come to?
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

It is a contradiction to imagine that Omnipotence *can* do that, which, if it *could* be done, would render all power insignificant. *Tillotson*, Works, II. xcix.

All that Adam had, all that Cæsar *could*, you have and *can* do. *Emerson*, Nature.

[Formerly used also in the infinitive.

He [illegible] him to *conne* arede
Of thing which afterward shuld falle.
Gower, Conf. Amant., II. [illegible]

I shall not *conne* answere. *Chaucer*.]

2. May: noting merely permission: as, you *can* have it if you wish; *can* I speak to you a moment? [Chiefly colloq.]—**Can but, cannot but.** See *but*^{1}, *conj.*

can^1 (kan), *n.* [< *can*^{1}, *v.*] Knowledge; skill; ability. [Scotch.]

can^2 (kan), *n.* [< ME. *canne*, < AS. *canne* (translating L. "*crater* vel *canna*") = D. *kan*, a pot, mug, = OHG. *channa*, MHG. G. *kanne*, a can, tankard, mug, = Icel. *kanna* = Sw. *kanna* = Dan. *kande*, a can, tankard, mug, also measure, > ML. *canna*, *cana*, a vessel or measure for liquids, > OF. *canne*, *cane*, F. dim. *canette*, a jug. By some the Teut. forms are derived from L. *canna*, a reed, cane: see *cane*^{1}.] **1.** A vessel of small or moderate size and made of any material, but now generally of sheet-metal, such as tin, and used as a drinking-cup or to contain liquids, preserves, etc. Cans are generally cylindrical in form, as drinking- and preserving-cans; but in some cases they are square or conical, and are sometimes provided with a handle and spout, as oil-cans for lubricating purposes, watering-cans, etc.

There weren sett sixe stonun *cannes*. *Wyclif*, John ii. 6.

I hate it as an unfilled *can*. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 3.

Fill the cup, and fill the *can*.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin, iv.

2. A measure of liquids in the Shetland islands, containing about an English gallon. *Jamieson.*—**3.** The revolving cylindrical holder into which the sliver falls from a carding-machine.—**Cup and can.** See *cup*.

can^2 (kan), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *canned*, ppr. *canning*. [< *can*^{2}, *n.*] To put into a can; especially, to put into sealed metal cans or glass jars, for preservation, as prepared vegetables, fruits, and meats.

can^3† (kan). A frequent Middle English corruption of *gan*, began, preterit of *ginnen*, begin (see *gin*^{1}): often equivalent, with the infinitive of a principal verb, to the preterit of that verb.

Allace! Aurora, the syllie Larke *can* cry.
Sir D. Lyndsay, Prol. to Dreme.

With gentle wordes he *can* her fayrely greet.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 46.

So *can* he turne his earnest unto game.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 31.

can^4 (kan), *n.* [E. Ind.] The catty or pound of Cochin China, equal to 1 pound 6 ounces avoirdupois.

cana (kä'nä), *n.* [Sp.; cf. *caña*, a cane, reed: see *cane*^{1}.] A measure of length used throughout Spain, and varying from 1.7 yards at Barcelona to 2.3 in Aragon.

Canaanite (kā'nan-īt), *n.* [< *Canaan* + *-ite*^{2}.] **1.** A descendant of Canaan, son of Ham (Gen. x. 15–19); more generally, one of the primitive inhabitants of the land of Canaan, named from him, lying between the Jordan and the Mediterranean, and included in modern Palestine. The Canaanites proper (Gen. xvi. 21, etc.) were one of a number of tribes to which the name was collectively applied, severally governed by so-called kings, and which were conquered by the Israelites after a prolonged struggle. **2.** A title of one of the twelve apostles ("Simon the Canaanite," Mat. x. 4), called elsewhere (Luke vi. 15, Acts i. 13) Zelotes, that is, the zealot: it is a transliteration of an Aramaic word signifying zeal, or a zealot.—**3.** [*l. c.*] A variety of massive white pyroxene occurring in limestone at Canaan, Connecticut.

Canaanitish (kā-nan-ī'tish), *a.* [< *Canaanite* + *-ish.*] Of or pertaining to Canaan or the Canaanites.

Shattered portions of the *Canaanitish* nations escaped.
Gotch.

canabert†, *n.* [A var. of *caneras* (OF. *caneras*, *canevers*, etc.), canvas: see *canvas*.] A linen cloth mentioned in the wardrobe accounts of Henry VII. *Fairholt.*

canaby†, *n.* An old spelling of *canopy*.

Canace (kan'a-sē), *n.* [NL. (Von Reichenbach, 1853), after *Canace*, Gr. Κανάκη, daughter of Æolus.] A genus of gallinaceous birds, of which the type is the Canada grouse or spruce-partridge, *Canace canadensis*. It is characterized by feathered tarsi, absence of a crest, a short tail of 16 or 20 [illegible] feathers, the absence of peculiarly lengthened feathers of the neck, and dark blended [illegible] coloration. The species are woodland and arboreal, and are confined to North America. The most notable species, after the one named, is the dusky grouse of the Rocky Mountains, *C. obscura*. There are several other species or varieties. Also called *Dendragapus*.

Canada Grouse (*Canace canadensis*).

canacle†, **conacle**†, *n.* [ME.] A word of uncertain origin and meaning, found only in the following passages:

The coperounes of the *canacles* that on the cuppe reres.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1461.

Clatering of *conacles* that kesten tho burdes.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1515.

cañada (kan-yä'dä), *n.* [Sp., < *caña*, cane, reed, passage, tunnel: see *cane* and *cañon*, *canyon*.] A valley: the common name in Spain of rather narrow valleys, and especially of such as are walled in by precipitous slopes. This word was used by early Spanish writers on California (as Venegas), and occurs in the name of one well-known locality in that State, Cañada de las Uvas. In general, however, all valleys (excepting quite broad ones) and most defiles, as well as deep and well marked ravines or gorges, are throughout the Cordilleran region of the United States called cañons. See *cañon*.

canada (ka-nä'dä), *n.* [Pg.] A Portuguese liquid measure. It is equal in Lisbon to 1.47 United States quarts, 1.23 English quarts, or 1.395 liters, in Oporto to 2.23 United States quarts or 2.114 liters, in Rio to 2.81 liters, in Bahia to 7.25 United States quarts, and in Ceylon to 1.60 United States quarts. Also *canada*.

Canada balsam, rice, etc. See the nouns.

Canadian (ka-nä'di-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Canada* + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Canada, a British possession in America north of the United States. The Dominion of Canada includes all of British America except Newfoundland, but the name Canada is also restricted so as to include only the provinces of Ontario and Quebec (formerly Upper and Lower Canada, or Canada West and East).—**Canadian embroidery,** a name given to a kind of embroidery made with small pieces of fur, of the skins of reptiles, and the like, applied to the surface of the stuff, and combined with needlework done with porcupine-quills split so fine that they are flexible, and dyed in various colors. *Dict. of Needlework.*

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Canada.

canaigre (ka-nā'gėr), *n.* In Texas, a species of dock, *Rumex hymenosepalus*, the root of which is used in tanning.

canaille (ka-nāl'), *n.* [< F. *canaille*, < It. *canaglia* (= Sp. *canalla* = Pg. *canalha*), rabble, prop. and orig. a pack of dogs, < *cane* = Pg. *cão* = Sp. *can* (obs.) = F. *chien*, < L. *canis*, a dog: see *Canis*, and cf. *kennel*^{1}, a doublet of *canaille*.] **1.** The lowest orders of the people collectively; the rabble; the vulgar.

To keep the sovereign *canaille* from intruding on the retirement of the poor king of the French. *Burke.*

2. Originally, a mixture of the coarser particles of flour and fine bran or shorts for feed; now occasionally used for the grade known as "fine feed" or "finished middlings." Also spelled *canail*, *canal*, and *canell*.

canakin (kan'a-kin), *n.* Same as *cannikin*, 1.

canal^1 (ka-nal'), *n.* [= D. *kanaal* = G. Dan. Sw. *kanal*, < F. *canal* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *canal* = It. *canale*; < L. *canalis*, a channel, trench, pipe, canal; cf. Skt. √ *khan*, dig. See *channel*^{1} and *kennel*^{2}, doublets of *canal*^{1}.] **1.** An artificial waterway for irrigation or navigation. Canals appear to have been first used for conveying water, and were merely shallow ditches with a slight fall. They naturally [illegible] A canal may be a mere cutting to unite bodies [illegible] the passage of boats, as in some of the chains of lakes in the eastern United States; or a continuous waterway formed by a series of long levels united by locks and carried over rivers and valleys by means of bridges, as the Erie canal; or a canalized river; or a navigable passage connecting lakes or seas, as the Welland canal in Canada, or the Suez canal. Among the longest canals are the Ganges canal in India, about 350 miles long, the Grand Canal in China, about 800 miles, and the Erie canal in New York, 363 miles. The James and Kanawha Rivers Navigation canal, 147 miles long, [illegible]

[illegible] feet, and the Morris canal in N[illegible] 1,674 feet. The Suez [illegible] level through [illegible] in the world in sectional [illegible] aspect. Canal- [illegible] Europe. On ordinary [illegible] drawn by horses or mules [illegible] propelled, and [illegible] extent; larger ones, [illegible]*als*, as the Suez, the North Holland, the [illegible] vessels of different sizes, [illegible] steam.

2. [illegible] channel; a groove; a flute: thus, the *canal* of the volute is the channel on the face of the circumvolutions inclosed by a list in the Ionic capital.—3. In *anat.*, a duct; a channel through which a fluid is conveyed or solids pass; a tubular cavity in a part, or a communication between parts. See *duct*.—4. In *zoöl.*, the name of sundry grooves, furrows, apertures, etc., as: (*a*) the channels of various actinozoans; (*b*) the afferent and efferent pores of sponges; (*c*) the groove observed in different parts of certain univalve shells, and adapted for the protrusion of the long cylindrical siphon or breathing-tube possessed by those animals.—5. In *bot.*, an elongated intercellular or intrafascicular space, either empty or containing sap, resin, or other substances.—**Abdominal canal,** in *anat.*, same as *inguinal canal*.—**Alimentary canal, alisphenoid canal, alveolodental canal.** See the adjectives.—**Alveolar canal.** (*a*) *Anterior*, the canal in the superior maxillary bone containing the anterior superior dental nerve. (*b*) *Inferior*, the inferior dental canal. (*c*) *Middle*, the canal in the superior maxillary bone containing the middle superior dental nerve. (*d*) *Posterior*, the [illegible] superior maxillary bone containing the posterior superior dental nerve.—**Ambulacral neural canal.** See *neural*.—**Anterior palatine canal.** (*a*) The canal formed by the union of the canales incisivi. It opens on the palate just behind the incisor teeth. Also called *anterior palatine fossa*. (*b*) The canalis incisivus on either side. (*c*) The canales incisivi with the anterior palatine canal in [illegible].—**Aquiferous canals.** See *aquiferous*.—**Arachnoid canal,** a portion of the subarachnoid space, where [illegible] passes, without dipping into, the longitudinal and transverse fissures of the brain.—**Atrial canal, auditory canal.** See the adjectives.—**Auricular canal,** the constriction between the auricular and ventricular portions of a fetal heart.—**Axial canal.** See *axial*.—**Bernard's canal,** a supplementary duct of the pancreas. Also called *Santorini's canal*.—**Canal of Bartholin.** Same as *duct of Bartholin*.—**Canal of Cloquet.** Same as *hyaloid canal*.—**Canal of Corti,** the space lying between the [illegible] and basilar membrane of the cochlea.—**Canal of Cotunnius,** the aqueductus vestibuli (which see, under *aqueductus*).—**Canal of Fontana,** an annular [illegible] spaces, which lie in the sclerotic, just in front of the place of attachment of the iris, and communicate freely with the anterior chamber of the eye. Also called *canal of H*[illegible] *canal*, and *Fontana's spaces*.—**Canal of Gartner.** Same as *Gaertnerian canal*.—**Canal of Guidi.** Same as *Vidian canal*.—**Canal of Hovius.** Same as *canal of Fontana*.—**Canal of Huguier.** Same as *Huguierian canal*. See below.—**Canal of Lowenberg,** the canal in the cochlea bounded by the membrane of Reissner, the [illegible], and the outer wall of the cochlear canal. It is the upper free portion of that canal.—**Canal of Muller.** Same as *duct of Müller*.—**Canal of Nuck,** the pouch of peritoneum (processus vaginalis) which in the female [illegible] down along the round ligament of [illegible] which may persist to a greater or less extent in the adult.—**Canal of Petit,** the annular series of [illegible] spaces in the suspensory ligament encircling the [illegible] of the eye.—**Canal of Reissner.** Same as [illegible] *canal*.—**Canal of Rivinus.** Same as *duct of R*[illegible].—**Canal of Rosenthal.** Same as *spiral canal of the* [illegible].—**Canal of Schlemm,** a circular canal of [illegible], lying in the substance of the sclerotic, [illegible] to the canal of Fontana.—**Canal of Stenson.** Same as *duct of Stenson*.—**Canal of Stilling.** Same as *hyaloid canal*.—**Canal of Wharton.** Same as *duct of Wharton*.—**Canal of Wirsung,** the pancreatic duct.—**Canals of Breschet,** canals in the diploë of the [illegible] veins run.—**Canals of Recklinghausen,** the [illegible] canals in the cornea; the [illegible] between the cell-spaces of the cornea.—**Carotid canal.** See *carotid*.—**Central canal,** the [illegible].—**Central canal of the modiolus,** [illegible] of the cochlea [illegible].—**Cerebrospinal canal.** (*a*) The neural [illegible] and the [illegible] **Ciliary canal.** [illegible] **Cochlear canal,** the proper [illegible] **Dental canal** [illegible] canal [illegible] **Facial canal,** [illegible] the remains in the [illegible]

male of the obliterated archinephric canal or Wolffian duct, forming a cæcal appendage or cul-de-sac of the genital passages, or a cord connecting the latter with the parovarium.—**Gastrovascular canal, genital canal.** See the adjectives.—**Haversian canal,** the track or trace of a blood-vessel in bone; a cylindrical hollow in bone in which an artery or a vein runs. These canals are mostly of minute or microscopic size; on transsection of compact bone-tissue they appear as round holes, but in longisection they are seen to be branching and anastomosing canals. When large and irregular, as they often are, in growing bone and in the cancellous tissue of adult bone, they are called *Haversian spaces*. The medullary cavity or marrow-cavity of a long bone, as a humerus or femur, is really a gigantic Haversian canal, filled with fat, numerous blood-vessels, and connective tissue. See cut under *bone*.—**Hepatic canal.** Same as *hepatic duct* (which see, under *duct*).—**Huguierian canal,** a small passage for the chorda tympani nerve through the temporal bone between its squamosal and petrosal elements, parallel with the Glaserian fissure. Also called *canal of Huguier*.—**Hunter's canal,** the canal formed by the vastus internus muscle on one side and the adductor longus and adductor magnus on the other, together with a strong fibrous band passing over from the vastus to the tendons of the adductors. The femoral artery runs through this canal to become the popliteal.—**Hyaloid canal,** the fine canal in the vitreous humor of the eye, extending from the optic papilla to the lens capsule, which contains in the embryo the hyaloid artery, but persists for a time after the disappearance of that vessel. Also called *canal of Cloquet* and *canal of Stilling*.—**Incisor canal.** See *anterior palatine canal*.—**Infraorbital canal,** the canal leading from the infraorbital groove on the orbital surface of the superior maxillary bone, and opening at the infraorbital foramen. It transmits the infraorbital nerve and artery.—**Inguinal canal,** a canal in the groin, about two inches long, passing from the internal to the external abdominal ring. It lies just above and parallel to Poupart's ligament, and transmits the spermatic cord in the male and the round ligament in the female. Also called *abdominal canal*.—**Lacrymal canal.** (*a*) Same as *nasal canal*. (*b*) One of the canaliculi lacrymales (which see, under *canaliculus*).—**Madreporic canals, mucous canals.** See the adjectives.—**Nasal canal,** the bony canal lodging the nasal duct, and formed by the superior maxillary, lacrymal, and inferior turbinated bones.—**Nasopalatine canal.** Same as *anterior palatine canal*.—**Neural canal.** (*a*) The tube formed by the centra and neural arches of vertebræ, in which the brain and spinal cord lie. (*b*) In echinoderms, a canal of which a part of the wall is formed by the ambulacral nerve and its connections; the track or trace of the ambulacral nerve and its connections.

> This band-like nerve [ambulacral nerve of a starfish] constitutes the superficial wall of a canal, which extends through the whole length of the ambulacrum, and may be termed the ambulacral *neural canal*. It is divided by a longitudinal septum. At its oral end . . . each ambulacral nerve, when it reaches the oral membrane, divides into two divergent branches, which unite with the corresponding branches of the other ambulacral nerves to form the oral ring. Answering to the latter is a wide circular *neural canal*, into which the ambulacral *neural canals* open.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 478.

Obturator canal, a funnel-shaped opening in the upper part of the obturator membrane, transmitting the obturator vessels and nerves.—**Pterygopalatine canal.** Same as *canaliculus pharyngeus* (which see, under *canaliculus*).—**Sacral canal,** the sacral portion of the neural canal.—**Santorini's canal.** Same as *Bernard's canal*.—**Semicircular canal,** one of the three membranous canals leading off from and returning into the utriculus of the inner ear: also applied to the bony channels in which these lie. A vertical superior, a vertical posterior, and a horizontal or external semicircular canal are distinguished. See cut under *ear*.—**Sheathing canal** (*canalis vaginalis*), the communication of the cavity of the tunica vaginalis testis with the general peritoneal cavity of the abdomen. In man it soon closes, leaving the tunica vaginalis a shut sac.—**Spinal canal,** the canal formed by the series of vertebræ containing the spinal cord. Also called *vertebral canal*.—**Spiral canal of the cochlea,** the spiral channel in the petrous bone in which the cochlear portion of the membranous labyrinth is contained.—**Spiral canal of the modiolus,** a minute spiral canal at the base of the osseous lamina spiralis of the ear, winding spirally about the modiolus or columella of the cochlea. It contains the ganglion spirale of the cochlear nerve.—**Sternal canal.** See *sternal*.—**Stiebel's canal,** a tube observed in certain molluscan embryos and regarded as probably an evanescent embryonic nephridium.—**Vertebral canal.** Same as *spinal canal*.—**Vidian canal,** a canal running in the sphenoid bone from the foramen lacerum medium to the sphenomaxillary fossa, and containing the Vidian nerve and artery. Also called *canal of Guidi*.

canal¹ (ka-nal′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *canalled*, ppr. *canalling*. [< *canal*¹, *n.*] To intersect or cut with canals.

> Engineers, like kobolds and enchanters, tunnelling Alps, *canalling* the American Isthmus, piercing the Arabian desert!
> *Emerson*, Works and Days.

canal² (ka-nal′), *n.* Same as *cannelle*, 2.

canal-boat (ka-nal′bōt), *n.* A comparatively long and narrow boat used on canals for the conveyance of goods or passengers, and commonly moved by traction.

canal-coal (kan′al-kōl), *n.* A corrupt form of *cannel-coal*.

canales, *n.* Plural of *canalis*.

canalicular (kan-a-lik′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *canaliculus*, dim. of *canalis*, a channel: see *canal*¹, *n.*, *channel*¹.] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, resembling a small canal; canal-shaped.

> A [illegible] of the mesoderm occurs which takes the [illegible] of a complete split [illegible] the mesoderm into an outer plate attached to the [illegible] and an inner attached to the entoderm.
> *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. [illegible]

2. Of or pertaining to canaliculi; canaliculate.

> The reticulated tissue of Lover is then seen to be a system of canals, which is but a modified form of the *canalicular* spaces of the spines.
> *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, 2d ser., VI. 80.

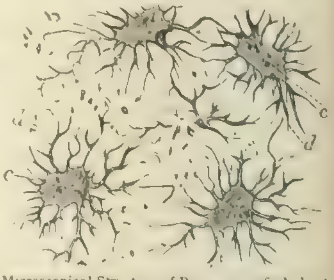
Canalicular abscess, an abscess of the breast which communicates with the lactiferous ducts.

canaliculate, canaliculated (kan-a-lik′ū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [< L. *canaliculatus*, < *canaliculus*, a little channel, dim. of *canalis*, a channel: see *canal*¹, *n.*] Channeled; furrowed; grooved. Specifically — (*a*) In *entom.*, having a central longitudinal furrow, which is broad and well defined, but not very deep: said of the lower surface of the thorax when it is grooved for the reception of the rostrum. (*b*) Shaped into a canal or canaliculus; being a channel, groove, gutter, or spout, as the lip of a whelk. (*c*) In *bot.*, having a deep longitudinal groove, as a petiole of a leaf, etc.

canaliculus (kan-a-lik′ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *canaliculi* (-lī). [L., dim. of *canalis*, a channel: see *channel*¹, *canal*¹, *n.*] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a little groove, furrow, pipe, tube, or other small channel.

> The *canaliculi* which originate in one lacuna most frequently run into a neighboring lacuna, or else into a neighboring Haversian canal.
> *H. Gray*, Anat., p. 46.

Canaliculi biliferi, the bile-ducts.—**Canaliculi calcophori.** See *calcophorous*.—**Canaliculi caroticotympanici,** two or three short canals leading from the carotid canal into the tympanum and transmitting branches of the carotid plexus.—**Canaliculi dentium,** the minute canals of the dentine.—**Canaliculi lacrymales,** the lacrymal canals, small tubes beginning at the puncta lacrymalis, and opening into the lacrymal sac either separately or by a common opening.—**Canaliculi of bone,** the microscopic branching tubules radiating from the lacunæ of bone, and connecting one lacuna with another.—**Canaliculi petrosi,** two very small canals, or in some cases channels, on the upper surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, transmitting the large and small superficial petrosal nerves.—**Canaliculi vasculosi,** the nutritious and Haversian canals of bone.—**Canaliculus pharyngeus,** a groove on the under surface of the vaginal process of the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone, more or less completely converted into a canal by the sphenoid process of the palatine bone. It transmits the pterygopalatine vessels and the pharyngeal or pterygopalatine nerve. Also called *pterygopalatine canal*.—**Canaliculus pterygopalatinus, sphenopalatinus, sphenopharyngeus.** Same as *canaliculus pharyngeus*.—**Canaliculus tympanicus,** the minute canal in the petrous portion of the temporal bone which transmits Jacobson's nerve.



Microscopical Structure of Bone, magnified about 600 diameters.

c, *c*, bone-corpuscles in their lacunæ; *d*, *d*, canaliculi of bone.

Canalifera (kan-a-lif′e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *canaliferus*: see *canaliferous*.] A family of gastropods, characterized by the extension of the anterior extremity of the shell and mouth into a canal-like spout. It was formed by Lamarck (1809) for the genera *Cerithium*, *Turbinella*, *Fasciolaria*, *Pyrula*, *Fusus*, *Murex*, and *Pleurotoma*, which have been accepted by modern conchologists as types of different families. [Obsolete.]

canaliferous (kan-a-lif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *canaliferus*, < L. *canalis*, canal, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Having a channel or canal.

Canalirostra (ka-nal-i-ros′trä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *canalis*, a canal, + *rostrum*, pl. *rostra*, a beak, mod. rostrum.] A superfamily of hemipterous insects, consisting of the *Tingidæ*, *Aradidæ*, and *Phymatidæ*, having a deep, long groove on the prosternum into which fits the rostrum. Also, incorrectly, *Canalirostri*. *Amyot and Serville*, 1843.

canalirostrate (ka-nal-i-ros′trāt), *a.* [< *Canalirostra* + *-ate*¹.] Having a channeled beak or rostrum; specifically, having the characters of the *Canalirostra*.

canalis (ka-nā′lis), *n.*; pl. *canales* (-lēz). [L., a channel, pipe, groove, etc.: see *canal*¹, *n.*] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, same as *canal*, 3 and 4.—**Canales laqueiformes,** the loops of Henle in the kidneys.—**Canalis caroticus.** See *carotid canal*, under *carotid*.—**Canalis Cloqueti,** the hyaloid canal.—**Canalis cochleæ osseus,** the entire spiral osseous canal of the cochlea, containing the scala vestibuli, scala cochleæ or canalis cochlearis, and scala tympani.—**Canalis condyloideus,** the canal opening at the posterior condyloid foramen. It transmits a vein to the lateral sinus.—**Canalis craniopharyngeus,** the craniopharyngeal canal connecting the [illegible] with the buccal cavity. See *craniopharyngeal*.—**Canalis gynæcophorus,** [illegible].—**Canalis hypoglossi,** the anterior condyloid foramen, which transmits the twelfth or hypoglossal nerve.—**Canalis incisivus,** the canal leading down from the nasal fossa on either side to join its fellow and form or open into the anterior palatine canal or fossa. It transmits the anterior palatine vessels. Also called *incisor canal*, *anterior palatine canal*, *incisor foramen*, and *foramen of Stenson*.—**Canalis musculotubarius**, the joint canals for the Eustachian tube and the tensor tympani. **Canalis nasolacrymalis.** See *nasal canal*, under *canal*¹. **Canalis reuniens**, the canal by which the sacculus of the internal ear communicates with the canalis cochlearis.—**Canalis vaginalis.** See *sheathing canal*, under *canal*¹.

canalization (kạ-nal-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *canalize*, after F. *canalisation*.] **1.** The construction of canals, or the establishment of communication by means of canals.

> *Canalisation* on a grand scale — the uniting of seas and oceans by navigable canals — had been "in the air" ever since the middle of the century.
> *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIV. 9.

Specifically—**2.** The conversion of a natural stream or a chain of lakes or marshes into a continuous canal, suitable for navigation, by means of weirs, barrages, locks, short cuttings, etc. Canalized rivers are common in France; in the United States the Monongahela and Kanawha rivers afford instances. The Suez canal is in part the result of the canalization of natural bodies of water.

Also spelled *canalisation*.

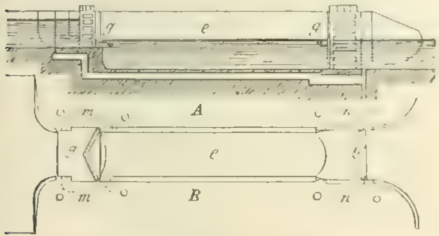
canalize (kạ-nal′īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *canalized*, ppr. *canalizing*. [< *canal* + *-ize*; after F. *canaliser*.] **1.** To make a canal through; provide with a canal or canals.—**2.** To convert into a canal: as, to *canalize* a river.

> The Blavet is *canalized* throughout its course through the department. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 813.

Also spelled *canalise*.

canal-lift (kạ-nal′lift), *n.* **1.** A hydraulic elevator for raising a tank filled with water in which a canal-boat may float. Such an appliance is used on the canal near Manchester, England, to transfer boats from one level to another.
2. A cradle on which a canal-boat may rest and be drawn up by cable along an inclined railroad. A lift of this kind is in use on the Morris canal in New Jersey.

canal-lock (kạ-nal′lok), *n.* An inclosure with gates at each end, forming a connection between the upper and lower levels of a canal, enabling boats to pass from one to the other. See *lock*. In the accompanying cut *e* represents the inclosure technically called a *lock-chamber*. A boat having entered this chamber from *g*′, the gates at *g*′ are closed and those at *g* opened; the water in *e*, being thus reinforced with part of the water beyond *g*, rises to the same level with it, and the boat proceeds.



Canal-lock.

A, vertical longitudinal section; *B*, plan; *e*, lock chamber; *g*, *g*′, gates; *m*, *n*, underground conduits.

canam (ka-nam′), *n.* A dry measure of Pondicherry, India, equal to 72 liters, or 2 United States bushels.

Cananee†, *a.* [ME.] An obsolete form of *Ganaanitish*.

> The woman *Cananee*. *Chaucer*, Second Nun's Tale, l. 59.

Cananga (ka-nang′gä), *n.* [NL., from the Malayan name.] A genus of large anonaceous evergreen trees, including three species, all Malayan. The most common species is *C. odorata*, the ilang-ilang, which is cultivated throughout India and in other tropical countries. The large fragrant flowers yield an attar, and an oil is expressed from the seeds.

Canara butter. See *butter*¹.

canard (ka-när′ or kạ-närd′), *n.* [< F. *canard*, a hoax, a broadside, a quack, a particular use of *canard*, m. or f., a duck, prop. only m., a drake, < *cane*, f., a duck (cf. ML. *canardus*, a kind of boat). Origin unknown; supposed by some to be connected with MLG. LG. *kane* (> G. *kahn*) = D. *kaan*, a boat. The connection of the sense 'a hoax, cheat' with the orig. sense 'a duck' is prob. to be explained from the old phrase *vendeur de canard à moitié*, a cozener, guller, liar, lit. one who half-sells a duck, that is (appar.), pretends to sell, and cheats in the operation; an expression prob. due to some local incident. In def. 2, cf. Parisian F. *canard*, a newspaper, *canardier*, a journalist.] **1.** An absurd story or statement intended as an imposition; a fabricated story to which currency is given, as by a newspaper; a hoax. Hence—**2.** A broadside cried in the streets: so called from the generally sensational nature of its contents. *Imp. Dict.*

Canarese, Kanarese (kan-a̤-rēs′ or -rēz′), *a.* and *n.* [< *Canara*, *Kanara* (see def.), + *-ese*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to either of two districts in western India, called respectively North and South Canara (or Kanara).

II. *n.* **1.** *sing.* and *pl.* A native or natives of either of these districts.—**2.** A language of the Dravidian group, nearly allied to Telugu, being one of several languages spoken in these districts, and over a large tract as far north as Bidar. Also called *Karnata*.

canarin, canarine (kan′a̤-rin), *n.* [< *canary* + *-in*², *-ine*².] A compound ($C_3N_3S_3H$) used in dyeing, formed by oxidizing sulphocyanide of potassium with chlorate of potassium in the presence of sulphuric and hydrochloric acid. It produces very fast yellow shades on cotton.

Canarium (ka-nā′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < *canari*, an E. Ind. name.] A genus of large evergreen trees, of the natural order *Burseraceæ*, chiefly of tropical Asia and the adjacent islands. There are many species, abounding in fragrant resins, though the larger number are but little known. The black dammar-tree of India, *C. strictum*, yields a brilliant black gum which is used medicinally and for other purposes. Manila elemi is supposed to be the product of *C. commune*, a species cultivated in the Moluccas and elsewhere for its fruit, which is edible and furnishes a pleasant oil.

canary (kạ-nā′ri), *n.* and *a.* [< Sp. Pg. *canario* (dance and bird) = F. *canari* (bird), *canarie* (dance); cf. G. *kanarienvogel*, canary-bird; named with reference to the *Canary* islands, which take their name from Gran *Canaria*, one of the principal islands of the group, L. *Canaria insula*, so called because of its large dogs, *canaria* being fem. of *canarius*, pertaining to dogs, < *canis*, a dog: see *Canis*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *canaries* (-riz). **1.** Wine made in the Canary islands. It was anciently included under the general name *sack*. In the eighteenth century, and as late as 1820, it was in special demand in England. The principal brands are *Teneriffe* and *Vidonia*.

> *Canary* was the Drink of our wise Forefathers, 'tis Balsamick, and saves the charge of 'Pothecaries' Cordials.
> *Mrs. Centlivre*, Bold Stroke, iii.

2†. A lively French and English dance, of disputed origin, similar to the jig: named from the Canary islands. Often written *canaries*.

> I have seen a medicine
> That's able to breathe life into a stone,
> Quicken a rock, and make you dance *canary*.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 1.

> I'll make you a dish of calves' feet dance the *Canaries*,
> And a consort of cramm'd capons fiddle to 'em.
> *Fletcher (and others)*, Bloody Brother, ii. 2.

3†. A melody intended for such a dance, written in sextuple (or sometimes quadruple) rhythm.—**4.** A canary-bird (which see).—**5.** A sovereign (gold coin): so called from its color. [Prov. Eng.]—**6.** A kept mistress. [Prov. Eng.]—**7†.** A word put by Shakspere in its singular and plural forms into the mouth of Mrs. Quickly, in the explanation of which commentators differ. It is probably an intentional blunder for *quandary*.

> You have brought her into such a *canaries*, as 'tis wonderful. The best courtier of them all . . . could never have brought her to such a *canary*.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2.

II. *a.* Of the color of the domestic canary-bird; bright-yellow.

canary† (ka-nā′ri), *v. i.* [< *canary*, *n.*, 2.] To dance; frolic; perform the old dance called a canary.

> Jig off a tune at the tongue's end, *canary* to it with your feet, humour it with turning up your eyelids.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., iii. 1.

canary-bird (kạ-nā′ri-bėrd), *n.* An oscine passerine bird of the family *Fringillidæ*, so called because indigenous to the Canary islands; a kind of finch, *Fringilla canaria*, or *Carduelis canaria*, one of the commonest and best-known cage-birds, everywhere kept and bred in confinement. The native bird is dark and streaked, somewhat resembling a linnet or siskin, the uniformly bright- or pale-yellow color which commonly distinguishes the plumage of the cage-bird being the result of artificial selection. The cultivated varieties are numerous, with considerable diversity of color, and there are many hybrids with allied species, as the goldfinch, linnet, siskin, and bullfinch. The birds were introduced into Europe in the fifteenth or sixteenth century.—**Canary-bird flower.** (*a*) A species of *Tropæolum*, *T. peregrinum*, with deeply cut leaves and bright canary-yellow flowers, the lower petals of which are small and fringed. Also called *canary-creeper*. (*b*) Same as *bird-plant*.

canary-creeper (kạ-nā′ri-krē″pėr), *n.* The canary-bird flower (which see, under *canary-bird*).

canary-finch (kạ-nā′ri-finch), *n.* The canary-bird.

canary-grass (ka-nā′ri-gràs), *n.* *Phalaris Canariensis*, natural order *Gramineæ*, a native of the Canary islands. Its seed is used as food in the Canaries, Barbary, and Italy, and is extensively cultivated elsewhere for canary-birds. The reed canary-grass, *P. arundinacea* is a common species a variegated form of which is the ribbon-grass of gardens.

canary-moss (kạ-nā′ri-môs), *n.* A name of the lichens, *Roccella tinctoria*, etc., which yield archil and litmus. Also called *canary-weed*. See cut under *archil*.

canary-seed (kạ-nā′ri-sēd), *n.* The seed of canary-grass, used for feeding birds.

canary-stone (ka-nā′ri-stōn), *n.* A very beautiful and somewhat rare variety of carnelian, so named from its yellow color.

canary-weed (kạ-nā′ri-wēd), *n.* Same as *canary-moss*.

canary-wood (kạ-nā′ri-wu̇d), *n.* The handsome, dark-colored, mahogany-like wood of *Persea Indica* and *Apollonias Canariensis*, lauraceous trees of the Azores and Madeira: so called because it was brought originally from the Canaries. Also called *Madeira mahogany*.

canaster (ka-nas′tėr), *n.* [= MLG. *kanaster* = F. *canastre*, < Pg. *canastra* = Sp. *canastro*, *canasto*, usually *canasta*, a large basket, < Gr. κάναστρον, a wicker basket: see *canister*.] **1.** A rush basket made in the Spanish countries of South America and used for packing tobacco for exportation. The tobacco sent to Europe packed in these baskets takes from them the name of *canaster* tobacco. Hence—**2.** A kind of tobacco for smoking, consisting of the dried leaves coarsely broken.

> Meanwhile I will smoke my *canaster*,
> And tipple my ale in the shade.
> *Thackeray*, Imitation of Horace.

canatillo (kan-a̤-tēl′yō), *n.* [Mex.] The Mexican name of a plant of the genus *Ephedra*, used as a styptic and as a remedy in syphilitic complaints.

can-bottle (kan′bot″l), *n.* The long-tailed titmouse. [Prov. Eng.]

can-buoy (kan′boi), *n.* A large cylindrical or conical floating buoy, used as a mark for shoals, etc. See *buoy*.

cancan (kan′kan), *n.* [< F. *cancan*, a dance (see def.); a slang or cant term, perhaps a particular use of *cancan*, tittle-tattle, gossip, scandal, said to be < L. *quamquam*, although (because "in the schools of the middle ages the proper pronunciation of this word was the subject of fierce contention, one party pronouncing it *can-can*, and the other *quanquam*"), but prob. < *cancaner*, tattle, chatter, gossip, appar. an imitative reduplication, to be compared with the E. *cackle*, *quack*, etc.] A kind of dance performed in low resorts by men and women, who indulge in extravagant postures and lascivious gestures; hence, a quadrille or a similar dance performed in this manner.

can-cart (kan′kärt), *n.* A light two-wheeled vehicle with a bent axle for supporting a large can hung on trunnions between the wheels, used for carrying milk, etc.

cancel (kan′sel), *n.* [In older E. form *chancel*, q. v., < OF. *chancel* = Sp. *cancel* = Pg. *cancello*, *cancella* = It. *cancello*, a lattice, grating, < ML. *cancellus*, *cancella*, L. **cancellus*, always in pl. *cancelli*, a lattice, grating, railing, bar in a court of justice, barrier in public spectacles (see *cancelli*), dim. of *cancer*, pl. *cancri*, a lattice: a word scarcely used. See the verb.] **1†.** Latticework, or one of the cross-bars in latticework; a latticework or grated inclosure; hence, a barrier; a limit.

> A prison is but a retirement, and opportunity of serious thoughts to a person whose spirit . . . desires no enlargement beyond the *cancels* of the body.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Life of Christ, III., Disc. xv. § 9.

2. [< *cancel*, *v.*] In *printing*, a page, sheet, or other part of a printed work suppressed and destroyed before publication; the act of rejecting a part of a printed work. The cancel ordered on the discovery of a fault in unpublished printed matter is usually followed by correct reprinting; but a cancel is sometimes made without reprinting.
3. [< *cancel*, *v.*] In *music*, the sign ♮, when used to nullify the effect of a sharp or a flat previously occurring either in the signature or as an accidental.

cancel (kan′sel), *v.*; pret. and pp. *canceled* or *cancelled*, ppr. *canceling* or *cancelling*. [Formerly also *cancell*; < F. *canceller*, OF. *canceller*, *canceler* = Pr. Pg. *cancellar* = Sp. *cancelar* = It. *cancellare*, < L. *cancellare*, make like a lattice, esp. to strike out a writing by drawing lines across in the form of latticework, < *cancelli*, pl., a lattice, grating, railing, bar in a court of justice, barrier in public spectacles: see *cancel*, *n.* Hence ult. (< L. *cancelli*) also *chan-*

cel, chancellor, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To inclose [illegible] a railing.

> A little obscure place *cancelled* in with iron-work is the [illegible] . . . our Saviour was scourged. [illegible]

2. [illegible] lines across (something written) so as to deface; blot out or obliterate: as, to *cancel* several lines in a manuscript.

> [illegible] the bonds
> [illegible] sealed.
> [illegible], Laws of Candy, iv. 2.

> The [illegible] were cancelled. *Thackeray.*

3. To annul or destroy; make void; set aside: as, to *cancel* a debt or an engagement.

> Know then, I here forget all former griefs,
> Cancel all grudge. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., v. 4.

> His subjects slain,
> His statutes *cancell'd*, and his treasure spent.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 4.

4. (*a*) In *math.*, to strike out or eliminate, as a number or quantity constituting a common factor in a dividend and divisor or the numerator and denominator of a fraction, or a common term in the two members of an equation. (*b*) In *printing*, to strike out, reject, or throw aside, as some portion of a printed work. (*c*) In *music*, to suspend the power of (a sharp or a flat) by inserting the sign ♮. = **Syn.** 2. *Erase*, *Expunge*, etc. (see [illegible]), strike out; destroy, scratch out, rub out, wipe out. 3. *Repeal*, *Rescind*, etc. See *abolish*.

II.† *intrans.* To become obliterated or void. [Rare.]

> A rash oath that *cancell'd* in the making. *Cowley.*

cancelation, cancellation (kan-se-lā'shọn), *n.* The act of canceling; specifically, in *math.*, the striking out or removal of a common factor or term. See *cancel, v. t.*, 4 (*a*).

canceleer†, canceliert (kan-se-lēr'), *n.* [< F. **canceler*, assibilated *chanceler* (**eschanceler*) (= Pr. *cancheler, chancelar*), reel, stagger, waver, lit. go in zigzags, being the same word as *canceler*, draw lines across in the form of latticework: see *cancel, v.*] The turn of a hawk upon the wing to recover itself, after missing in the first stoop. Also written *canceller*.

> The fierce and eager hawks, down thrilling from the skies,
> Make sundry *canceleers* ere they the fowl can reach.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xx. 229.

canceleer†, canceliert (kan-se-lēr'), *v. i.* [< *canceleer, n.*] In *falconry*, to turn two or three times on the wing before seizing the prey, as a hawk in stooping, especially when it misses. Also written *canceller*.

> The partridge sprung,
> He [the hawk] makes his stoop; but, wanting breath, is forced
> To *cancelier*. *Massinger*, The Guardian, ii. 1.

canceler, canceller¹ (kan'sel-ėr), *n.* One who or that which cancels; specifically, a hand-stamp or stamping-machine for the cancelation of postage-stamps; a canceling-stamp.

canceliert, *n.* and *v.* See *canceleer*.

canceling-stamp (kan'sel-ing-stamp), *n.* A hand-stamp for defacing and canceling postage-stamps or checks.

cancellarean (kan-se-lā'rẹ-ạn), *a.* Same as *cancellarian*¹. [Rare.]

cancellareate (kan-se-lā'rẹ-āt), *a.* [< ML. *cancellarius*: see *chancellor*.] Belonging to a chancellor. [Rare.]

Cancellaria (kan-se-lā'ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1801; cf. ML. *cancellarius*: see *chancellor*), < L. *cancelli*, a grating: see *cancel, v.*] The typical genus of *Cancellariidæ*, having an oval cancellated shell with the last whorl ventricous, aperture oblong and canaliculated, canal short, and columella obliquely plicate. There are many species, of which *C. reticulata* is an example.

> The shell is almost always [illegible] into squares by [illegible] ribs and [illegible] gives rise to the [illegible] of the principal genus *Cancellaria*.
> *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 337.

cancellarian¹ (kan-se-lā'ri-an), *a.* [< ML. *cancellarius*: see *chancellor*.] Relating or pertaining to a chancellor; cancellareate. Also spelled *cancellarean*. [Rare.]

cancellarian² (kan-se-lā'ri-an), *a.* [< *Cancellaria* + *-an*.] In *conch.*, pertaining to the [illegible] to the *Cancellariidæ*.

cancellariid (kan-se-lā'ri-id), *n.* A [illegible] of the family *Cancellariidæ*.

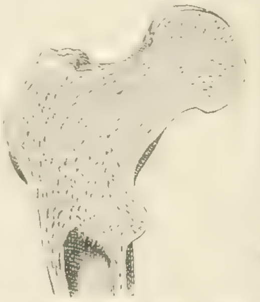
Cancellariidæ (kan-se-la-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cancellaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of [illegible] typified by the genus [illegible], having the [illegible] teeth [illegible] and the [illegible] ate. They [illegible] vegetable [illegible]

cancellarioid (kan-se-lā'ri-oid), *a.* [< *Cancellaria* + *-oid*.] Resembling the members of the genus *Cancellaria*; cancellarian.

cancellate, cancellated (kan'se-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [< L. *cancellatus*, pp. of *cancellare*, make like or provide with a lattice: see *cancel, v.*] Separated into spaces or divisions, as by cancelli. Specifically—(*a*) In *zoöl.*, marked by lines crossing each other; marked latticewise; reticulated; showing a network of lines. The shell of *Cancellaria reticulata* is a good example.

> The tail of the castor is almost bald, though the beast is very hairy; and *cancellated* with some resemblance to the scales of fishes. *N. Grew*, Museum.

(*b*) In *anat.*, same as in zoölogy, but especially said of the light spongy or porous texture of bone resulting from numerous thin osseous laminæ with intervening spaces large enough to be readily seen by the naked eye. Such texture occurs in the ends of long bones, as the humerus and femur, and in the interior of most short, flat, or irregular bones. The spaces are chiefly vascular channels, filled with connective tissue, fat, etc., between plates or layers of more compact bone-tissue. (*c*) In *bot.*, applied to leaves consisting entirely of veins, without connecting parenchyma, so that the whole leaf looks like a sheet of open network; in mosses, applied to cell-structure having such appearance.



Cancellate Structure of Bone.—Upper part of femur, in section.

Also *cancellous*.

cancellation (kan-se-lā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *cancellatio(n-)*, < *cancellare*, pp. *cancellatus*: see *cancel, v.*] 1. See *cancelation*.—2. In *anat.*, reticulation; the state of being cancellated: as, the *cancellation* of bone.

canceller¹, *n.* See *canceler*.

canceller²†, *n.* and *v.* Same as *canceleer*.

cancelli (kan-sel'ī), *n. pl.* [L., a lattice, etc.: see *cancel, n.*] Cross-pieces or reticulations forming a latticework or grating. Specifically—(*a*) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the parts of a latticework partition between the choir and the body of the church, so arranged as not to intercept the view.

> The Altar is inclos'd with *Cancelli* so as not to be approach'd by any one but the Priest, according to the fashion of the Greek Churches.
> *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 27.

(*b*) In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, the reticulations or intersections constituting cancellated structure or reticulated texture; a composition of many spaces bounded by lines or surfaces forming a network or lattice-like arrangement, such as the light, spongy, cancellated tissue of bones. The word is little used except for this kind of osseous texture, and the singular, *cancellus*, is not in use. See *cancellate*, (*b*).

cancellous (kan'se-lus), *a.* [< L. *cancellosus*, < *cancelli*: see *cancel, v.*] Same as *cancellate*.

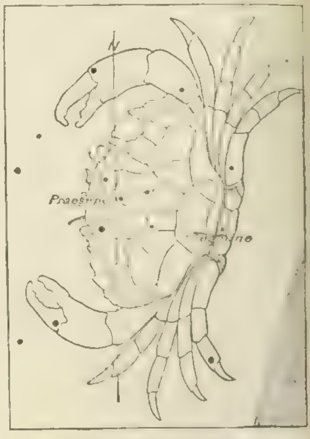
> On examining a section of any bone, it is seen to be composed of two kinds of tissue, one of which is dense and compact in texture, like ivory; the other consisting of slender fibres and lamellæ, which join to form a reticular structure; this, from its resemblance to lattice-work, is called *cancellous*. *H. Gray*, Anat., p. 45.

cancer (kan'sėr), *n.* [L. *cancer* (*cancr-*) = Gr. *καρκίνος*, a crab, also in astronomical and medical senses; cf. in same senses Skt. *karkata*, *karkataka*, > Hind. *kark*, Hindi *kekra*, a crab, also in astronomical sense. Hence (from L.), through AS., *canker*, q. v., and, through F., *chancre*, q. v.] 1. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, the typical genus of brachyurous decapodous crustaceans of the family *Cancridæ*; formerly more than conterminous with the order *Decapoda*, now restricted to the common edible crab of Europe, *C. pagurus*, and its immediate congeners. See *crab*¹.—2. [*cap.*] In *astron.*, a constellation and also a sign of the zodiac, represented by the form of a crab, and showing the limit of the sun's course northward in summer; hence, the sign of the summer solstice, marked ♋.—3. In *pathol.*, a malignant [illegible] technically named *carcinoma* (which see); also, by extension, any malignant tumor, as one of certain adenomata and sarcomata.—4†. A plant, possibly cancerwort.

[illegible]

> Who taught the poore beast having poison tasted,
> To seek th' hearbe *cancer*, and by that to cure him.
> *Great Britaine's Troye*, l. 1609.

Adenoid cancer, an adenocarcinoma.—**Alveolar cancer, colloid cancer, encephaloid cancer.** See the adjectives.—**Tropic of Cancer.** See *tropic*.



The Constellation Cancer.

cancerate (kan'sẹ-rāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cancerated*, ppr. *cancerating*. [< L. *canceratus*, adj., prop. pp. of **cancerare*, inceptive *cancerascere*, become cancerous, < *cancer*, a cancer: see *cancer*.] To grow into a cancer; become cancerous.

canceration (kan-sẹ-rā'shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **canceratio(n-)*, < *canceratus*: see *cancerate*.] A growing cancerous, or into a cancer.

cancer-bandage (kan'sėr-ban"dāj), *n.* A bandage so arranged as to resemble the legs of a crab. Also called the *split-cloth of eight tails*.

cancer-cell (kan'sėr-sel), *n.* In *pathol.*, a cell characterized by a large nucleus, bright nucleolus, and irregular form, frequently occurring in malignant tumors.

cancerine (kan'sẹ-rin), *n.* [< L. *cancer*, a crab, + *-ine*².] An artificial guano prepared from horseshoe and other crabs in Newfoundland, New Jersey, and elsewhere.

cancerite (kan'sẹ-rīt), *n.* [< L. *cancer*, a crab, + *-ite*².] A petrified crab; a fossil brachyurous crustacean.

cancer-juice (kan'sėr-jös), *n.* A milky liquid which can be squeezed out of a divided cancer.

cancer-mushroom (kan'sėr-mush"röm), *n.* The mushroom-shaped mass produced by cancer of the uterus when it affects the parts about the os and leaves the cervix intact.

cancerous (kan'sẹ-rus), *a.* [= F. *cancereux*, < ML. *cancerosus*, < L. *cancer*, a cancer.] Like cancer; virulent; also, affected with cancer.

> There is a *cancerous* malignity in it which must be cut forth. *Hallam.*

cancerously (kan'sẹ-rus-li), *adv.* In the manner of a cancer.

cancerousness (kan'sẹ-rus-nes), *n.* The state of being cancerous.

cancer-root (kan'sėr-röt), *n.* A name in the United States of several plants belonging to the natural order *Orobanchaceæ*, more particularly *Epiphegus Virginiana*, *Conopholis Americana*, and *Aphyllon uniflorum*. All are low herbs without green color, white, pale-brown, or purplish, and parasitic on the roots of trees.

cancer-weed (kan'sėr-wēd), *n.* The rattlesnake-root, *Prenanthes alba*, of the United States, a milky-juiced composite having an intensely bitter root, which is used as a domestic tonic.

cancerwort (kan'sėr-wėrt), *n.* 1. The common name of the annual species of *Linaria*, *L. spuria* and *L. Elatine*, common European weeds.—2†. An old name for a species of *Veronica*.

canch (kanch), *n.* [E. dial.] 1†. A small quantity of corn in the straw put into the corner of a barn; a small mow.—2†. A short turn or spell at anything.—3†. A trench cut sloping to a very narrow bottom.—4†. A certain breadth in digging or treading land.—5. In *coal-mining*, that part of the floor or roof of a gangway which has to be removed in order to equalize the grade, when there has been a slight fault or break in the strata.

canchalagua (kan-cha-lä'gwä), *n.* [Sp., also *cachalagua*, *canchilagua*.] The Spanish name in Chili and California of species of the gentianaceous genus *Erythræa*, used as bitter tonics.

canciller (Sp. pron. kän-thel-yar'), *n.* [Sp.: see *chancellor*.] In *Mexican law*, a chancellor.

cancra, *n.* Plural of *cancrum*.

cancred† (kang'kerd), *a.* An obsolete form of *cankered*.

cancrid (kang'krid), *n.* A crab of the family *Cancridæ*.

Cancridæ (kang′kri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cancer* (*Cancr-*) + *-idæ.*] The family of crabs of which the genus *Cancer* is the type; the central family of brachyurous decapod crustaceans. Its definition varies with different systems of classification, but in any case the genera are many. The species are mostly littoral and numerous, being represented in almost every region. See cut under *cancer*.

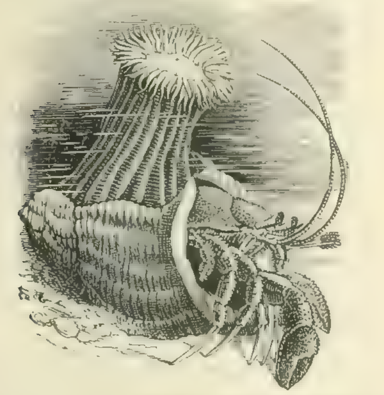
cancriform (kang′kri-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *cancriforme*, < L. *cancer*, a crab, a cancer, + *forma*, shape.] 1. Having the form of a crab; resembling or related to a crab in structure; brachyurous and decapod, as a crustacean; carcinomorphic. Also *cancroid.*—2. Cancerous.

cancrine (kang′krin), *a.* [< L. as if **cancrinus*, < *cancer*, a crab: see *cancer.*] Having the qualities of a crab.

Cancrinea (kang-krin′ẹ̄-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cancer* (*Cancr-*) + *-inea.*] A group or legion of cancroidean crustaceans, containing the typical marine representatives of the superfamily *Cancroidea*, and especially the families *Cancridæ* and *Portunidæ*.

cancrinite (kang′kri-nīt), *n.* [< *Cancrin* (a Russian minister of finance, 1773–1845) + *-ite*².] In *mineral.*, a silicate related to nephelite, but peculiar in containing carbon dioxid. It occurs massive and in indistinct crystals, white to yellow and red in color. It is found in the Ural mountains, Norway, Transylvania, and Maine.

cancrisocial (kang-kri-sō′shal), *a.* [< L. *cancer* (*cancr-*) + E. *social.*] Social with crabs; associated with a crab in vital economy: applied to sea-anemones and other animals which grow on the shell of a crab, or on a shell of which a hermit-crab has also taken possession. In some cases the association seems to be not merely fortuitous, but to involve some community of vital interest.



Cancrisocial Animals.—Sea-anemone (*Sagartia parasitica*) on a whelk (*Buccinum undatum*), inhabited by a hermit-crab (*Pagurus bernhardus*).

cancrivorous (kang-kriv′ọ̄-rus), *a.* [< L. *cancer* (*cancr-*), a crab, + *vorare*, eat, devour.] Crab-eating; carcinophagous: applied to sundry animals. Also *cancrophagous.*

cancrizans (kang′kri-zanz), *a.* [< ML. *cancrizans*, ppr. of *cancrizare*, walk backward like a crab, < L. *cancer* (*cancr-*), a crab.] Going or moving backward, like a crab: in *music*, used of a canon the subject of which is repeated in the answer backward instead of forward.

cancroid (kang′kroid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *cancer* (*cancr-*), a cancer, crab, + Gr. εἶδος, form.] **I.** *a.* 1. In *pathol.*, of the nature of or resembling cancer.—2. In *zoöl.*, same as *cancriform*, 1.

II. *n.* In *pathol.*: (*a*) An epithelioma. (*b*) An adenoma. (*c*) A keloid.

Cancroidea (kang-kroi′dẹ̄-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cancer* (*Cancr-*) + *-oidea.* Cf. *cancroid.*] A superfamily or tribe of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, containing the families *Cancridæ* and *Portunidæ:* it corresponds to *Cyclometopa*. They have the carapace usually transverse and the anterolateral margins arched, the mouth-cavity subquadrate, 9 branchiæ with efferent channels terminating at the palate, and the male organs in the bases of the fifth pair of legs.

cancroidean (kang-kroi′dẹ̄-ạn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Cancroidea*.

Cancroma (kang-krō′mạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1766), named with reference to F. *crabier*, crabeater (in zoöl. and ornith.), < L. *cancer* (*cancr-*), a crab. For the form, cf. L. *cancroma, canceroma*, under *carcinoma.*] A genus of altricial grallatorial birds, of the order *Herodiones* and family *Ardeidæ;* the boatbills or boat-billed herons of tropical America, characterized by the dilatation and inflation of the cochleariform bill. There is but one well-established species, *C. cochlearia.* The genus is typical of a subfamily *Cancrominæ.* Also called *Cancrophagus.* See *boatbill*.

Cancromidæ (kang-krom′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cancroma* + *-idæ.*] The boat-billed herons, or *Cancrominæ*, elevated to the rank of a family. See *Cancrominæ*.

Cancrominæ (kang-krọ̄-mī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cancroma* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of herons, of the family *Ardeidæ*, represented by the single genus *Cancroma*, characterized not only by the form of the bill (see *Cancroma*), but also by the possession of 4 instead of 3 or 2 powder-down tracts: a group sometimes elevated to the rank of a family. See cut under *boatbill*.

cancrophagous (kang-krof′ạ-gus), *a.* [< L. *cancer* (*cancr-*), a crab, + Gr. φαγεῖν, eat.] Same as *cancrivorous*.

cancrum (kang′krum), *n.*; pl. *cancra* (-krạ̈). [NL., a neut. form of L. *cancer* (masc.), a cancer.] A rapidly progressive ulcer.—**Cancrum oris** (gangrenous stomatitis) and **cancrum nasi** (gangrenous rhinitis), very fetid destructive ulcerations of the walls of the buccal and nasal cavities, usually seen in ill-fed, delicate children. Also called *noma*.

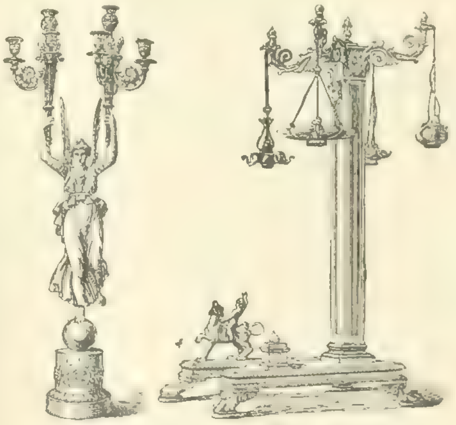
cand (kand), *n.* [Cf. W. *can*, brightness.] In Cornwall, England, fluor-spar or fluorite occurring as a veinstone: called by the Derbyshire miners *blue-john.* Not used in America, where this kind of veinstone is of rare occurrence, although abundant in certain mining regions of Europe.

candareen (kan-dạ-rēn′), *n.* [< Malay *kondrin.*] The name given by foreigners in China and the far East to the Chinese fun, the 100th part of a liang or ounce. As a weight it is equal to about 5.8 grains troy, and as a money of account it may be considered equal to 1.4 cents. See *liang* and *tael*.

candavaig (kan′da-vāg), *n.* [Sc., perhaps < Gael. *ceann*, head, + **dubhach*, < *dubh*, black; foul salmon being called 'black fish' (Jamieson).] A foul salmon; one that remains in fresh water till summer, without going into the sea. [Local, Scotch.]

candel†, *n.* An obsolete form of *candle*.

candelabrum (kan-de-lā′brum), *n.*; pl. *candelabra* (-brạ̈). [L., < *candela*, a candle: see *candle.*] 1. In *antiq.*: (*a*) A candlestick. (*b*) A lampstand; a kind of stand used among the Romans to support a lamp or lamps. Such stands vary in height from those of only a few inches, and intended to rest upon a table or shelf, to those of 4 feet or more, which raised the lamps to a height sufficient to illuminate an apartment. In general, such candelabra consist of a long shaft or rod rising from a base with three feet, and supporting a circular cap or disk with elaborate ornamentation. Some examples are of enormous size and weight, covering at the base a triangle of 6 or 7 feet on each side, and rising to a proportionate height; these, often made of marble, were used in connection with religious observances, and were rather monuments or votive offerings than utensils.



Candelabra of Bronze.—First example, epoch of Napoléon I.; second example, Roman, from Pompeii.

2. Any branched candlestick differing from a chandelier or bracket in resting upon a foot. Some very beautiful candelabra exist in churches, most commonly made to hold seven candles. One in Milan cathedral, of bronze, dating from the twelfth century, is perhaps the richest in existence. The "seven-branched candlesticks" of the Hebrews (see *candlestick*) are properly candelabra.

3. A variety of arabesque in which a strongly marked vertical motive is present. Thus, a shaft or a sort of pilaster from which the scrollwork of the design is given off is called a *candelabrum*, and gives the name of *candelabrum* to the design itself.

4. *pl.* In sponges, branching terminal spines. *Encyc. Brit.*

candency† (kan′dẹn-si), *n.* [< L. *candentia*, whiteness, < *canden(t-)s:* see *candent.*] Heat; fervor.

candent (kan′dẹnt), *a.* [< L. *canden(t-)s*, ppr. of *candere*, be white or hot: see *candid.*] 1. Whitening; making white. [Rare.]

> Civilizing the stems of his trees annually with liquid lime, and meditating how to extend that *candent* baptism even to the leaves. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 26.

2. Very hot; heated to whiteness; glowing with white heat.

> The *candent* vessel. *Boyle*, Works, I. 482.

canderos (kan′dẹ-ros), *n.* [E. Ind.] An East Indian gum resembling amber, but rather white in color and more pellucid. It is sometimes fashioned into toys of various kinds, which are very light and take a good polish.

candescence (kan-des′ẹns), *n.* [< L. *candescen(t-)s:* see *candescent.*] Same as *incandescence.* [Rare.]

candescent (kan-des′ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *candescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *candescĕre*, become white, begin to glow, inceptive of *candere*, be white or hot, glow: see *candid.*] Same as *incandescent.* [Rare.]

> At sight of the star yet above the cave, though less *candescent* than before. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 75.

candicant† (kan′di-kant), *a.* [< L. *candican(t-)s*, ppr. of *candicare*, be whitish, < *candere*, be white: see *candid.*] Waxing white. *Bailey.*

candid (kan′did), *a.* [< F. *candide* = Sp. Pg. It. *candido*, < L. *candidus*, bright, radiant, pure, clear, sincere, frank, < *candēre*, shine, glitter, glisten, be bright, be white, glow, glow with heat (in comp. *accendĕre* and *incendĕre*, set on fire: see *accend, incense, incendiary*, etc.), akin to Gr. ξανθός, golden-yellow (see *xantho-*), καθαρός, clear, clean, pure (see *cathartic*), LGr. κάνδαρος, a coal, and to Skt. *çchandra, chandra*, shining, *chandra, chandramas*, the moon, < √ *çchand, chand*, orig. **skandh*, shine. Hence also (< L. *candēre*) *candle*, q. v.] 1†. Bright; white.

> The box receives all black: but pour'd from thence,
> The stones came *candid* forth, the hue of innocence.
> *Dryden.*

2. Honest and frank; open and sincere; ingenuous; outspoken: of persons: as, to be *candid* with you, I think you are wrong.

> Open, *candid*, and generous, his heart was the constant companion of his hand, and his tongue the artless index of his mind. *Canning.*

> I must be *candid* with you, my dear Jeffrey, and tell you that I do not like your article on the Scotch Courts. *Sydney Smith*, To Francis Jeffrey.

3. Free from undue bias; fair; just; impartial: of persons or their acts: as, a *candid* view or construction.

> *Candid* and dispassionate men. *Irving.*

=**Syn. 2** and **3.** *Candid, Fair, Open, Frank, Ingenuous, Naive, Sincere*, unprejudiced, unbiased. The first seven words apply to the spirit, expression, or manner. The *candid* man is able to look impartially on both sides of a subject, especially giving due weight to arguments or opinions opposed to his own, and due credit to the motives of opponents; *candid* speech is essentially the same as *frank* speech, sometimes going so far as to be blunt. *Fair* belongs primarily to conduct, but in regard to speech and thought it is the same as *candid:* as, a man preeminently *fair* in dealing with opposing views. *Open* is opposed to concealment; the *open* man does not cultivate a politic reserve, but expresses his opinions freely, without stopping to think of their effect upon his own interests. *Frank*, literally, *free;* the freedom may be in regard to one's own opinions, which is the same as *openness*, or in regard to things belonging to others, where the freedom may go so far as to be unpleasant, or it may disregard conventional ideas as to reticence. Hence, while *openness* is consistent with timidity, *frankness* implies some degree of boldness. *Ingenuous* implies a permanent moral quality, an elevated inability to be other than honest or open, even to one's own loss; there is a peculiar subjective cast to the word, as though the man stood most in awe of the disapprobation of his own judgment and conscience; hence the close connection between *ingenuousness* and *modesty*. *Naive* expresses a real or an assumed unconsciousness of the way in which one's words meet conventional rules, or of the construction which may be put upon them by others; *naiveté* is thus an openness or frankness proceeding from native or assumed simplicity or artlessness. *Sincere* expresses the spirit and language that go with the love of truth; the *sincere* man is necessarily candid and fair, and as open and frank as seems required by truth.

> He [Dryden] was, moreover, a man of singularly *open* soul, and of a temper self-confident enough to be *candid* even with himself. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 7.

> I like not *fair* terms and a villain's mind.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3.

> True, some are *open*, and to all men known.
> *Pope*, Moral Essays, i. 51.

> O Truth is easy, and the light shines clear
> In hearts kept *open*, honest and sincere!
> *A. Coles*, The Evangel.

> With *frank* and with uncurbed plainness
> Tell us the Dauphin's mind. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2.

> If an *ingenuous* detestation of falsehood be but carefully and early instilled, that is the true and genuine method to obviate dishonesty. *Locke.*

> Infuse into their young breasts such an *ingenuous* and noble ardour, as will not fail to make many of them renouned. *Milton*, Education.

> He makes no secret of his view that poetry stands highest among the arts, and that he [William Wordsworth] is at the head of it. He expresses such opinions in the most *naive* manner. *Caroline Fox*, Journal, p. 143.

[illegible] preferred.
[illegible] it would have taught thee
[illegible]

candidacy (kan'di-dā-si), *n.* [< *candida(te)* + *-cy*.] The state of being a candidate, especially for an elective office; candidature.

candidate (kan'di-dāt), *n.* [= F. *candidat*, < L. *candidatus*, a candidate, lit. 'white-robed' (so called because in Rome those who sought office wore a glittering white toga), < *candidus*, white, shining: see *candid*, which has thus an etymological connection with *candidate*.] A person who seeks or is put forward by others for an office or honor; one who offers himself or is proposed for office or preferment, by election or appointment: as, a *candidate* for the office of sheriff, or for a degree.

He had anticipated having all the mixed and miserable [illegible] about making his appearance in the pulpit as a *candidate* on exhibition.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 155.

candidate (kan'di-dāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *candidated*, ppr. *candidating*. [< *candidate*, *n.*] **I.**† *trans.* To render qualified as a candidate.

Without quarrelling with Rome, we can allow this purgatory to purify and cleanse us, that we may be the better *candidated* for the court of heaven and glory.
Feltham, Resolves, ii. 57.

II. *intrans.* To become a candidate; seek or aspire to some office; offer one's self or one's services as a candidate, as a clergyman seeking a parish or a charge; compete with others as a candidate.

Let him put the question to some [choir-singers] who every spring have to *candidate* for a situation.
The Century, XXVIII. 308.

candidateship (kan'di-dāt-ship), *n.* [< *candidate* + *-ship*.] Candidature.

candidature (kan'di-dā-tūr), *n.* [< F. *candidature*, < *candidat*, candidate.] The state of being a candidate; candidateship; candidacy.

candidatus (kan-di-dā'tus), *n.* [L.: see *candidate*, *n.*] A candidate for a public office at Rome. *Shak.*

candidly (kan'did-li), *adv.* In a candid manner; openly; frankly; without trick or disguise; ingenuously.

Not so fairly and *candidly* as he ought.
Camden, Elizabeth, an. 1598.

No doubt an overestimate of ourselves and of our own doings is a very common human failing, as we are all ready to admit when we *candidly* consider our neighbors.
Lowell, Stanley.

candidness (kan'did-nes), *n.* The quality of being candid; openness of mind or manner; frank honesty or truthfulness; fairness; ingenuousness.

The *candidness* of an upright judge.
Feltham, Resolves, ii. 26.

candied (kan'did), *p. a.* [Pp. of *candy*¹, *v.*] 1. Preserved with sugar, or incrusted with it; covered with crystals of sugar, or with matter resembling it: as, *candied* raisins.—2. Wholly or partly crystallized or congealed: as, *candied* honey.—3. Figuratively, honeyed; flattering; glozing.

Why should the poor be flatter'd?
No, let the *candied* tongue lick absurd pomp,
And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee
Where thrift may follow fawning.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

candify (kan'di-fī), *v. t.* or *i.*; pret. and pp. *candified*, ppr. *candifying*. [< *candy*¹ + *-fy*.] To make or become candied; candy. [Rare.]

Candiot, Candiote (kan'di-ot, -ōt), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *Candia*, Crete (< Ar. *Khandeh*: see def.), + *-ot*², *-ote*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Candia, the name given by the Venetians to the island of Crete and its chief city, from the Arabic name of the latter; Cretan. [Now little used.]

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Candia or Crete; a modern Cretan.

candite (kan'dīt), *n.* [< *Candy* (see def.) + [illegible].] A variety of spinel from Candy, Ceylon. Also called *ceylonite* or *ceylanite*.

canditeer (kan-di-tēr'), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] [illegible] used to lay brushwood or fagots [illegible] protect or cover a working party.

candle (kan'dl), *n.* [< ME. *candel*, [illegible] < [illegible] = F. *chandelle* = Pr. Sp. [illegible] = It. *candela* = Wall. *candeile* = OIr. [illegible] Ir. *coinneal* = Gael. *coinneal* [illegible] [illegible] *candela*, Bulg. [illegible] [illegible] Russ. [illegible], *kandelo* [illegible] [illegible] *quedil* [illegible] *quedil* [illegible] [illegible] *candela*, a candle, < [illegible] [illegible] *candere*, to shine: see *candid*. [illegible] [illegible] *chandler*.] 1. [illegible] cylindrical body of tallow, wax, spermaceti, or other fatty material, formed on a wick composed of linen or cotton threads woven or twisted loosely, or (as formerly) of the pith of a rush, and used as a source of artificial light.

Miche of my *candel* in waaste y spende,
Manye wickid windis hath wastid it away.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

Neither do men light a *candle*, and put it under a bushel, but on a candlestick. Mat. v. 15.

2. One candle-power: used as a standard of comparison. See *candle-power*.—3. In *soda-manuf.*, a name given to the jets of sulphureted hydrogen and carbonic oxid which escape from various parts of the roasted mixture of sodium sulphate, coal, and limestone, during the process of manufacture.—**Bell, book, and candle.** See *bell*¹.—**Candles' ends.** See *candle-end*.

Faith! 'tis true, Sir,
We are but spans and *candles' ends*.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 5.

Electric candle, a form of the electric-arc lamp, as the Jablochkoff candle, which resembles an ordinary candle in form. See *electric light*, under *electric*.—**Excommunication by candle**, a form of excommunication in which the offender was allowed time to repent only while a candle burned out.—**Flat candle**, the candle burned in a flat candlestick (which see, under *candlestick*).

The idea of a girl with a really fine head of hair, having to do it by one *flat candle* and a few inches of looking-glass. *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, iv.

Mineral candle, a kind of candle made from a semi-fluid naphtha obtained from wells sunk in the neighborhood of the Irrawaddy river in Burma.—**Not fit to hold a** (or **the**) **candle to** (**one**), very inferior. The allusion is to link-boys who held torches or candles to light passengers.

Some say, compared to Buononcini
That Mynheer Handel's but a ninny;
Others aver that he *to* Handel
Is scarcely *fit to hold a candle*.
Byrom, Feuds between Handel and Buononcini.

Rush candle, a candle made of the pith of certain rushes, peeled except on one side, and dipped in tallow.—**Sale by candle.** See *auction by inch of candle*, under *auction*.—**The game is not worth the candle** (*le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle*), the object is not worth the pains requisite for its attainment: a phrase of French origin.—**To burn the candle at both ends**, to be reckless and extravagant; live too fast, especially by the exhaustion of vitality by overwork, the combination of hard work with dissipation or fatiguing pleasures, or the like.

You can't *burn the candle at both ends*, and make anything by it in the long run; and it is the long pull that you are to rely on. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam's Bowles, I. 290.

To drink off candles' ends† (that is, the melted tallow at the burning ends of candles), a feat at one time practised by amorous gallants to afford a strong testimony of zeal for the lady whose health was drunk.

Drinks off candles' ends for flapdragons.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

Carouse her health in cans
And *candles' ends*.
Fletcher, Monsieur Thomas, ii. 2.

Yellow candle, a Russian tallow prepared from the fat of oxen.

candle-balance (kan'dl-bal″ans), *n.* A device used in photometric research for measuring the rate of consumption of a burning candle. It consists of a balanced lever or scale, on the shorter arm of which the candle is supported, while a weight is hung on the longer arm or scale-beam in such a way as to balance it exactly. The candle is then lighted, and the weight is shifted to a known weight, say one ounce. When the candle has lost one ounce in weight, the scale again balances, and this closes an electric circuit and gives a signal.

candle-bark (kan'dl-bärk), *n.* A candle-case. [Prov. Eng.]

candle-beam (kan'dl-bēm), *n.* In old churches, a horizontal bar, rail, or beam furnished with prickets for holding candles, around each of which was a saucer to catch the drippings. Candle-beams were placed over or near the altar, and also at the entrance to the choir or chancel, where the rood-beam or rood-screen was placed in richer churches.

candle-bearer (kan'dl-bãr″ėr), *n.* A candle-beam.

There shall be a *candle-bearer*, enriched with a carving of the Holy Trinity; on the top of which three candles shall be burnt, on Sundays and Feast-days, so long as the means of the Gild allow it.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. [illegible]

candleberry (kan'dl-ber″i), *n.*; pl. *candleberries* (-iz). 1. The fruit of *Aleurites triloba*, the candleberry-tree: so named because the kernels, when dried and stuck on a reed, are used by the Polynesians as candles. Also called *candlenut*.—2. The wax-myrtle, *Myrica cerifera*, and its fruit. See *Myrica*.

candleberry-tree (kan'dl-ber-i-trē), *n.* The *Aleurites triloba*. See *Aleurites*.

candle-bomb (kan'dl-bom), *n.* A small glass bubble filled with water, which when placed in the wick of a candle explodes from the force of the steam that is generated.

candle-case (kan'dl-kās), *n.* A cylindrical box used for holding candles.

Petruchio is coming in a new hat and an old jerkin; a pair of old breeches, thrice turned; a pair of boots that have been *candle-cases*, one buckled, another laced.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2.

candle-coal, *n.* See *cannel-coal*.

candle-end (kan'dl-end), *n.* The fag-end of a candle burned down; hence, a petty saving; a scrap; a fragment; a worthless trifle: chiefly in the plural. [Archaic.]

candle-fir (kan'dl-fėr), *n.* Fir that has been buried in a moss- or peat-bog for a long time. It is split and used in some places, especially in the rural parts of Ireland, to burn for light.

candle-fish (kan'dl-fish), *n.* 1. The eulachon, *Thaleichthys pacificus*, an anadromous, deep-sea, salmonoid fish of the smelt family, *Argentinidæ*, resembling a smelt in form, but with weaker dentition, smaller scales, dusky coloration, and attaining a length of nearly a foot. It occurs in immense shoals off the northwest coast of America in the spring, and ascends all the rivers north of the Columbia to spawn. At the time of the runs the fish is extremely fat, and is not only used for food, as a favorite pan-fish, but for the manufacture of eulachon-oil, proposed as a substitute for cod-liver oil in medicine; and it is also made to serve as a natural candle by inserting in it the pith of a rush or a strip of bark as a wick (whence the name).

Candle-fish (*Thaleichthys pacificus*).

2. An acanthopterygian fish of the west coast of North America, *Anoplopoma fimbria*, type of the family *Anoplopomidæ*, resembling a pollock, and attaining a length of 20 inches and a weight of 5 pounds. See *Anoplopomidæ*. Also called *black candle-fish*, *horse-mackerel*, and *beshow*.

Candle-fish (*Anoplopoma fimbria*).

candle-fly (kan'dl-flī), *n.* 1†. A firefly. *Florio.*—2. A Chinese and East Indian lantern-fly, of the family *Fulgoridæ* and genus *Fulgora*, such as *F. candelaria*. See cut under *lantern-fly*.

candle-holder (kan'dl-hōl″dėr), *n.* A person who holds a candle; hence, one who remotely assists, but is otherwise not a sharer, in some affair or undertaking.

I'll be a *candle-holder* and look on.
Shak., R. and J., i. 4.

candle-light (kan'dl-līt), *n.* [< ME. *candel-liht*, < AS. *candel-leóht*, < *candel*, candle, + *leóht*, light.] 1. The light of a candle; illumination by candles.

That children hath bi *candelliht*
Heore [their] shadowe on the wall isen [seen].
Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall, 1862), p. 138.

In darkness *candle-light* may serve to guide men's steps, which to use in the day were madness.
Hooker, Eccles. Pol., II. iv. § 7.

2. The time at which candles or lamps are lighted: an expression much used in places or regions where no correct standard of time is easily accessible: as, the evening service will begin at early *candle-light*.

Between daylight and *candle-light*. *Swift.*

Candlemas (kan'dl-mas), *n.* [< ME. *candelmasse*, *-messe* (cf. Dan. *kyndelmisse* = Sw. *kyndelsmessa*, after E.), < AS. *candel-mæsse*, < *candel*, candle, + *mæsse*, mass. The ML. terms were *candelaria*, *candelatio*, *candelosa*, also *candela*.] An ecclesiastical festival held on the second day of February in honor of the presentation of the infant Christ in the temple and the purification of the Virgin Mary. It seems to have been instituted in the first half of the fifth century, though some authorities believe it to be older. It was first observed in the East. The feast takes its name from the custom, as old as the seventh century, of carrying lighted candles in procession in memory of Simeon's words at the presentation of the infant (Luke ii. 32), "a light to lighten the Gentiles, and the glory of thy people Israel." On this day Roman Catholics consecrate the candles and tapers to be used in their churches throughout the ensuing year. The feast is retained in the Anglican Church, and is also observed by the Lutherans. It is also called the *Purification*, and in the Greek Church the *Hypapante*. In Scotland the date of this festival, February 2d, is one of the quarter-days for paying and receiving rents, interest, school fees, etc.

Candlemas-bell (kan'dl-mas-bel), *n.* The snowdrop, *Galanthus nivalis*: so called from the time of its flowering.

candle-mine (kan'dl-mīn), *n.* A mine of grease or tallow: a term which Shakspere makes Prince Henry apply to Falstaff on account of his fatness.

candle-mold (kan'dl-mōld), *n.* A cylindrical metal mold, or frame of such molds, used in making candles.

candlenut (kan'dl-nut), *n.* Same as *candle-berry*, 1.

candle-power (kan'dl-pou″ėr), *n.* The illuminating power of a candle; specifically, the illuminating power of a candle of determinate composition and rate of burning, taken as a unit in estimating the luminosity of any illuminating agent: as, a gas-jet of 25 *candle-power*. The standard usually employed for this purpose is a spermaceti candle burning at the rate of 120 grains of sperm per hour.

candle-quenchers†, *n. pl.* Candle-snuffers.

> *Candelquenchers*, and forsothe where the snoffes ben quenchid, be thei maad of moost puyr gold.
> *Wyclif*, Ex. xxv. 33 (Oxf.).

candle-rush (kan'dl-rush), *n.* A popular name of *Juncus effusus*, from the fact that its pith is used in Europe for rush-lights.

candle-shears† (kan'dl-shērz), *n. pl.* [< late ME. *candelschers*.] An old name for snuffers.

candlestick (kan'dl-stik), *n.* [Early mod. E. also contr. *canstick*; < ME. *candelstik*, *-stikke*, < AS. *candel-sticca*, < *candel*, candle, + *sticca*, a stick.] An instrument or utensil for holding a candle. Candlesticks are of several sorts: those with a pricket upon which the candle is set, and usually having a saucer or bowl surrounding the pricket to catch the drippings; those with a forceps (see *clip-candlestick*); and those made with a socket or nozle. The last is the common form. **Flat candlestick**, a bedroom candlestick with a broad flat foot or dish.—**Seven-branched candlestick**, a candelabrum having a central shaft and three branches on each side, common in the churches of the middle ages, in allusion to the candlestick of the tabernacle (Ex. xxv. 31) and the seven lamps of the Apocalypse.

candle-tree (kan'dl-trē), *n.* [Tr. of the Sp. *palo de velas*: *palo*, a cudgel, pole, etc., < L. *palus* (see *pale*[1]); *de*, < L. *de*, of; *velas*, pl. of *vela*, watchfulness, also candle, < L. *vigil*, watchful: see *vigilant*.] 1. A bignoniaceous tree of the isthmus of Panama, *Parmentiera cerifera*, the fruit of which, nearly 4 feet long, has the appearance of a yellow wax candle and a peculiar apple-like smell, and is eaten by cattle.—2. In the United States, the *Catalpa bignonioides*, from its long round pods.

candle-waster (kan'dl-wās″tėr), *n.* One who wastes candles; specifically, in contempt or reproach, one who wastes or consumes candles in occupations considered unprofitable or harmful, as dissipation or excessive or late study. [Now rare.]

> Patch grief with proverbs; make misfortune drunk
> With *candle-wasters*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 1.
>
> A whoreson book-worm, a *candle-waster*.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

candlewood (kan'dl-wůd), *n.* 1. A name given in the British West Indies to several trees, as (*a*) to *Amyris balsamifera* or rhodeswood, (*b*) to *Ouratea Guianensis*, and (*c*) to *Sciadophyllum capitatum*.—2. The genus *Fouquiera* of northern Mexico and the adjacent United States, including several species with erect, slender, very resinous, and often leafless stems, and large bright-scarlet flowers.

candling†, *n.* [< *candle* + *-ing*[1].] A supper given by landlords of ale-houses to their customers on Candlemas eve. *Wright.*

cando (kan'dō), *n.* A measure of length used in Goa, formerly equal to 47 English inches, but now usually taken as equal to the Portuguese vara (43.2 inches).

candock (kan'dok), *n.* [< *can*[2] + *dock*[1]. Cf. equiv. G. *kannen-kraut*, lit. 'canwort.'] 1. A local English name for one or more species of *Equisetum*, or horsetails, given because some of the kinds are employed in polishing tin cans and other metallic vessels.

> Let the pond lie dry six or twelve months, . . . to kill the water weeds, as water lilies, *candocks*, reate, and bulrushes. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler.

2. The yellow water-lily, *Nuphar luteum*: so called from its dock-like leaves and flagon-shaped seed-vessels.

candor, candour (kan'dor), *n.* [The latter spelling still used in England; < F. *candeur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *candor* = It. *candore*, < L. *candor*, acc. *candorem*, brightness, radiance, purity, clearness, sincerity, frankness, < *candēre*, be white or bright: see *candid*.] 1†. Whiteness; clearness; brilliancy. *Sir T. Browne.*—2. Openness of heart; a disposition to treat subjects with fairness; freedom from reserve or disguise; frankness; ingenuousness; sincerity.

> Might I but persuade you to dispense
> A little with your *candour*, and consent
> To make your house the stage on which we'll act
> A comic scene. *Massinger*, Parliament of Love, iv. 5.
>
> A *candour* which is only found where men fight for truth and not for victory. *Lady Holland*, Sydney Smith, ii.

candred†, *n.* See *cantred*.

candroy (kan'droi), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A machine used in preparing cotton cloths for printing.

canduc (kan'duk), *n.* [N. African.] The name of a North African fox, *Vulpes adusta*.

candy[1] (kan'di), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *candi* (also *sucre candi*, where *candi* is regarded as pp. of the verb), < It. *candi* (*zucchero candito*) = Sp. *candi*, *azucar candi*, or *cande*, = Pg. *candi*, *candil* (*assucar candi*), < Ar. *qandī*, made of sugar, < *qand*, *qanda* (*sokker qanda*) = Pers. *qand*, sugar, sugar-candy, < Hind. *khand*, sugar, prob. < *khand*, a piece (cf. *khandat*, *khandit*, broken), < Skt. *khanda*, a piece, a portion (cf. *khandava*, sweetmeats), < √ *khand*, break.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *candies* (-diz). A solid preparation or confection of sugar or molasses, or both, boiled, inspissated, and worked by pulling to a crystalline consistence, either alone or combined with flavoring and coloring substances; hence, any confection having sugar as its basis, however prepared. Candy made of or with molasses is specifically called *molasses candy* and *taffy*.—**Candy-pull**, a gathering of young people for the purpose of making and eating molasses candy. The name is derived from the process of pulling required in making the candy. [U. S.]

II.† *a.* Sugared; sweet.

> Why, what a *candy* deal of courtesy
> This fawning greyhound then did proffer me!
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.
>
> It is a cordial of a *candy* taste.
> *Middleton*, Micro-Cynicon, Prol. to bk. i.

candy[1] (kan'di), *v.*; pret. and pp. *candied*, ppr. *candying*. [The verb seems to appear in E. before the noun, but is due to the noun: F. *candir*, < It. *candire*, to make into candy, < *candi*: see *candy*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To form into congelations or crystals; congeal in a crystalline form or inspissated concretion: as, to *candy* sugar, honey, etc.—2. To preserve or incrust with sugar, as fruits, by immersing them in it while boiling and removing them separately or in mass.—3. To cover or incrust with concretions or crystals, as of ice.

> The cold brook,
> *Candied* with ice. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.
>
> Now no more the frost
> *Candies* the grass. *Carew*, Spring.

II. *intrans.* 1. To take the form of, or become incrusted by, candied sugar: as, preserves *candy* with long keeping.—2. To become crystallized or congealed.

> In manufacturing candy from molasses, . . . the *candying* results from boiling the molasses to free it from water, and then . . . pulling it by the hands, so as to develop the colorless saccharine crystals which serve to hide the dark impurities. *Nichols*, Fireside Science, p. 99.

candy[2], **kandy** (kan'di), *n.*; pl. *candies* (-diz). [< Tamil *kandi* = Marathi *khandi*, a measure of weight, < Skt. *khanda*, a portion, piece: see *candy*[1].] An East Indian unit of weight, usually 20 maunds, but sometimes 21 or 22, and varying in different localities and for every commodity. The most usual value is from 494 to 560 pounds avoirdupois. The candy is sometimes considered as a dry measure, varying from 15 to 30 United States bushels.

> In an ordinary season the yield of a plot—or, as the natives call it, poda—of an acre and three quarters [of madder] will be about eight *candies* of 500 lbs. each.
> *A. G. F. Eliot James*, Indian Industries, p. 115.

candy-sugar (kan'di-shůg″är), *n.* Same as *rock-candy* or *Gibraltar rock*. [Great Britain.]

candytuft (kan'di-tuft), *n.* [< *Candy*, F. *Candie*, Candia, the ancient Crete, + *tuft*.] The popular name of plants of the genus *Iberis*, especially *I. umbellata*, having tufted flowers, brought from the island of Candia. See *Iberis*.

cane[1] (kān), *n.* [< ME. *cane*, *canne*, < OF. *cane*, *canne* (also assibilated *chane*, *channe*), F. *canne* = Pr. *cana* = Sp. *caña* = Pg. *canna*, *cana* = It. *canna*, a reed, a cane (and hence, as a measure of length, F. *canne* = Sp. *cana*, perhaps directly < Heb. *qāneh*, as a measure of length: see *caneh*), < L. *canna*, in ML. also *cana*, < Gr. *κάννα*, *κάνvη*, a reed, cane, perhaps of Eastern origin: cf. Heb. *qāneh*, a reed.] 1. A rather long and slender jointed woody stem, more or less rigid, hollow or pithy, as that of some palms, grasses, and other plants, such as the ratan, bamboo, and sugar-cane; also, the stem of raspberries or blackberries.

> He spoke of his tropical home in the *canes* by the purple tide. *Tennyson*, The Wreck.

2. Sugar-cane: as, a plantation of *cane*; *cane-sugar*.—3. The plant *Arundinaria macrosperma* of the southern United States, forming cane-brakes. See *Arundinaria*.—4. The stem of a plant, as the bamboo, used as a walking-stick; hence, any walking-stick. The word was not applied to a walking-stick earlier than the sixteenth century. A cane "garnished with gold having a perfume in the top" and other conveniences attached to it is mentioned in an inventory of Henry VIII.'s time; but it was not until the reign of Louis XIV. that the cane became almost universal in the hands of men of quality. At this time canes were generally made of the length now common, that is, 2 feet 10 inches to 3 feet; but in the eighteenth century it became usual to have them very long (4 feet or more) and ornamented with a great bunch of ribbons tied near the top. Such canes were carried by women as well as men. The heads of these canes frequently contained perfume-bottles or vinaigrettes; they were sometimes fitted with eye-glasses, which could be opened and shut; and occasionally a crutch-shaped handle was utilized as a small telescope, the cross-piece being made tubular and fitted with lenses. The heads were of porcelain, enameled metal, and other rich materials. See *sword-cane* and *pistol-cane*. 5. A lance or dart made of cane. [Rare.]

> The flying skirmish of the darted *cane*. *Dryden.*

Cane chair. (*a*) A chair made of ratan, the main supports, arms, back, and the like being composed of the solid canes, deprived of their smooth siliceous surface, either singly, or grouped in twos and threes, the parts being bound together by split or shaved cane, and the seat and back formed of woven work of the same material. (*b*) A chair having the seat, or the seat and back, made of thin strips of cane, retaining their natural smooth surface, interlaced or woven together.—**Clouded cane.** Same as *Malacca cane*.

> Sir Plume, of amber snuff-box justly vain,
> And the nice conduct of a *clouded cane*.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., iv. 124.

Collecting-cane, a cane-gun used by naturalists for collecting specimens. See *cane-gun*.—**Hydraulic cane.** See *hydraulic*.—**Malacca cane**, a cane made of the brown mottled or clouded stem of the palm *Calamus Scipionum*, without removal of the bark, brought from Singapore and Malacca, but produced chiefly in Sumatra. Also called *clouded cane*.=**Syn. 4.** See *staff*.

cane[1] (kān), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *caned*, ppr. *caning*. [< *cane*[1], *n.*] 1. To beat or flog with a cane or walking-stick.

> I know you have too much respect for yourself to *cane* me in this honourable habit. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 88.

2. To furnish or complete with cane; fill the center of the back or the seat with interwoven strips of cane: as, to *cane* chairs.

cane[2], **cain** (kān), *n.* [Sc., < OF. *cane* (ML. *cana*, *canum*), a tax, perhaps a particular use of *cane*, rule or order, measure, ult. identical with *cane*, a reed, etc., but with sense of the deriv. *canon*: see *cane*[1] and *canon*[1].] In Scotland, rent paid in kind, as in poultry, eggs, etc.; hence, any tax, tribute, or duty exacted.

cane[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *can*[2].

cane[4]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *khan*[1].

cane-brake (kān'brāk), *n.* A thicket of canes; in the United States, a tract of land thickly overgrown with *Arundinaria*.

> Slow work it was, something like hacking and hewing and squeezing one's way through a *cane-brake* after a bear.
> *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 118.

cane-colored (kān'kul″ord), *a.* Of the color of cane; straw-colored.

caned (kānd), *a.* [Origin unknown.] Filled with white matter; made white; mothery: said of vinegar. *Halliwell.*

cane-game† (kān'gām), *n.* The game of quintain: so called because hollow canes were sometimes used instead of lances. *Strutt.*

cane-gun (kān'gun'), *n.* A weapon comprising a gun-barrel with its discharging devices, arranged so as to present the appearance of an ordinary walking-stick. *E. H. Knight.*

caneh, kaneh (kä'ne), *n.* [Heb. *qāneh*, a reed: see *cane*[1].] A Hebrew measure of 6 cubits, translated *reed* in the authorized version of the Bible, equal to 10 feet 11 inches.

cane-harvester (kān'här″ves-tėr), *n.* A machine, resembling in form the common corn-harvester, used to cut and gather sugar-cane or sorghum.

cane-hole (kān'hōl), *n.* A hole or trench for planting the cuttings of cane on sugar-plantations.

cane-killer (kān'kil″ėr), *n.* In Jamaica, an annual scrophulariaceous plant, *Alectra Brasiliensis*, which is parasitic upon the roots of sugar-cane, etc.

canel[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cannell*[1].

canel[2]†, *n.* See *cannel*[2].

canel[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *kennel*[1].

canel-bone†, *n.* An obsolete form of *channel-bone*.

canell [illegible]. Same as [illegible], 2.

Canella¹ (ka-nel'ä), *n.* [NL. (> F. *cannelle, ca*-[illegible], q. v.) = Sp. *canela* = Pg. *canela, canella* = It. *cannella*, formerly also [illegible] (ML. *canella, cannella*), cinnamon: see [illegible].] 1. A genus of low aromatic trees, representative of the order *Canellaceæ*, of only two species. The principal species is *C. alba*, the [illegible] of the West Indies and [illegible], which yields the white cinnamon bark. This bark has a pleasant cinnamon-like odor and a bitter pungent taste, and is used in the West Indies as a condiment and in medicine as an aromatic stimulant. 2. [*l. c.*] [Pg.] A common name in Brazil for various lauraceous and other aromatic trees. The canella preta (black cinnamon) is *Nec*[illegible].—3. [*l. c.*] The bark of *Canella alba*. See def. 1.

canella² (ka-nel'ä), *n.* [Genoese dial., < It. *cannella*, dim. of *canna*: see *cane*¹ and *canna*¹, and cf. *Canella*¹.] A Genoese measure of length, of 9, 10, 10½, or 12 palmi of 9.81 inches each.

Canellaceæ (kan-e-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Canella*¹ + *-aceæ*.] A small natural order of thalamifloral plants, consisting of fragrant and aromatic trees belonging to the genera *Canella* and *Cinnamodendron* of tropical America, and *Cinnamosma* of Madagascar, and comprising only five known species. The affinities of the order are obscure, but it is perhaps related to the *Bixaceæ*.

canellaceous (kan-e-lā'shius), *a.* [< *Canellaceæ*: see *-aceous*.] In *bot.*, related or belonging to the order *Canellaceæ*.

canella-wood (ka-nel'ä-wůd), *n.* A beautiful cabinet-wood from Guiana, the product of a lauraceous tree, *Aydendron canella*. Also written *canella-wood*.

canellé† (ka-nel'ā), *a.* [OF., pp. of *caneller*, fluted, grooved, channeled: see *canel*¹, *cannel*¹, *r.*, *channel*¹.] In *her.*, same as *invected*.

canelle-brown (ka-nel'broun'), *n.* [< F. *canelle, cannelle*, cinnamon (see *cannel*²), + *brown*.] Cinnamon-brown; also, a dye of this color. See *phenylene brown*, under *brown*, *n.*

Canephore from the Parthenon frieze.

cane-mill (kān'mil), *n.* A mill for grinding sugar-canes for the manufacture of sugar. See *sugar-mill*.

canephore (kan'e-fōr), *n.* [< L. *canephora*, also *canephoros*, < Gr. κανηφόρος, basket-bearer, < κάνεον, a basket of reed or cane (< κάννα, a reed: see *cane*¹), + -φόρος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*¹.] 1. One of the bearers of the baskets containing the implements of sacrifice in the processions of the Dionysia, Panathenæa, and other ancient Grecian festivals. The office was one of honor, much coveted by virgins.—2. In *arch.*, a female figure bearing a basket on her head. Sometimes improperly confounded with *caryatid*.

canephoros (ka-nef'ọ-ros), *n.*; pl. *canephori* (-rī). [L.] Same as *canephore*.

canescence (ka-nes'ens), *n.* [< *canescent*: see *-ence*.] A whitish or hoary color.

canescent (ka-nes'ent), *a.* [< L. *canescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *canescere*, become white or hoary, inceptive of *canere*, be white or hoary, < *canus*, white or hoary.] Growing white or hoary: [illegible] or approaching to white: whitish: applied to [illegible], whitish pelage, plumage, or other [illegible] of animals, and to plants with gray or [illegible] pubescence.

cane-scraper (kān'skrā'pėr), *n.* A [illegible] the woody bark of [illegible]

cane-splitter (kān'split'ėr), *n.* An [illegible] and making splints from rat[illegible]

cane-stripper (kān'strip'ėr), *n.* A [illegible] of the sugar-cane [illegible]

cane-sugar [illegible] 1. Sugar [illegible] distinguished [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

$C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, whether derived from cane, sorghum, sugar-beet, or maple, to distinguish it from the glucoses, milk-sugar, maltose, etc.

canet (kā'net), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A name of the bamboo mole-rats of the genus *Rhizomys*, as *R. sumatranus*. *E. Blyth.*

cane-trash (kān'trash), *n.* 1. In *sugar-making*, refuse of canes or macerated rinds of canes, used as fuel in boiling the cane-juice; bagasse.—2. The dead leaves of the sugar-cane torn off to allow the stalk to ripen.

canette (ka-net'), *n.* [F., a beer-jug, dim. of OF. *cane*, a can: see *can*².] A pitcher or jug with a cover, holding from 1½ to 3 pints. In shape it is cylindrical or nearly so, and sometimes has the cylindrical body raised on a sort of foot. By far the greater number of canettes are of stoneware or fine earthenware, with a cover of pewter or the like.

> The *canette* of white ware . . . is richly ornamented.
> *Wheatley and Delamotte*, Art Work in Earthenware, p. 60.

canevas†, *n.* An obsolete form of *canvas*.

can-frame (kan'frām), *n.* A cotton-roving machine in which the roving is received into cans.

canful (kan'fůl), *n.* [< *can*² + *full*.] As much as a can will hold.

cang†, *a.* and *n.* [ME., also *kang*. Cf. *cank*¹.] I. *a.* Foolish.

> Nis he a *cang* knit [knight] thet secheth reste ithe uihte [in the fight]? *Ancren Riwle*, p. 358.
>
> To kesten *kang* eien upon ȝunge wummen.
> *Ancren Riwle*, p. 56.

II. *n.* A fool.

> Thet is al thes *canges* blisse. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 214

canga (kang'gä), *n.* [The name is said by Eschwege to be an abbr. of an African word *tapanhoacanga*, meaning 'negro's head,' and applied to the rock on account of its rough surface, as it weathers in round, concretionary forms.] A breccia composed chiefly of massive brown iron ore, irregularly mixed with ferruginous mica-slate, clay-slate, and quartz, and sometimes containing fine crystals of gold. [A term used by writers on Brazilian geology and mining.]

cangan, kangan (kang'gan), *n.* A kind of coarse cotton cloth manufactured in China, in pieces 19 inches broad and 6 yards long. *Imp. Dict.*

cange†, *v. t.* [ME. *cangen*, also *acangen*; < *cang*, *n.*] To befool.

> We arn *cangede*. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 362.

cangeant†, *a.* [OF., ppr. of *canger*, unassibilated form of *changer*, change: see *change*, *v.*] Changing.

> Rich gold tissue, on a ground of green,
> Where th' artfull shuttle rarely did encheck
> The *cangeant* colour of a mallard's neck.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas, The Decay, l. 107.

cangle (kang'gl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cangled*, ppr. *cangling*. [Sc., appar. freq. of *cank*¹, q. v.] 1. To quarrel.—2. To cavil. *Jamieson.*

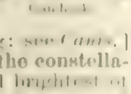
cangly†, *adv.* [< ME. *cangliche*; < *cang*, *a.*, + *-ly*².] Foolishly.

> Forthui thet te wummen lokede *cangliche* o weopmen [on men]. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 338.

cango (käng'ō), *n.* [Jap.] Same as *kago*.

cangue (kang), *n.* [< Pg. *cangue*, a wooden collar (accom. to Pg. *canga*, a yoke), < Chinese *kang*, bear on the shoulders, + *kia*, a wooden collar worn by criminals.] The name given by foreigners to the Chinese kia, or portable pillory, which persons convicted of certain petty crimes are condemned to *kang*, or carry on the shoulders, for periods varying from a few days to three months. It consists of a square wooden collar from 20 to 60 pounds in weight, with a round hole for the neck. As it usually measures 3 or 4 feet across, the convict is unable to reach his mouth or defend himself from insects, and is thus dependent on the good offices of his friends.

cangy (kan'ji), *a.* [E. dial., also *caingy*; prob. < *cang* + *-y*¹.] Cross; crabbed; peevish; ill-humored. [Prov. Eng.]



Can-hook.

can-hook (kan'hůk), *n.* A contrivance for slinging a cask by the ends of its staves, formed by reeving a piece of rope through two flat hooks and fastening the ends, the tackle being hooked in the middle of the bight.

Canicula (ka-nik'ū-lạ̈), *n.* [L. (> Pr. Sp. Pg. *Canicula* = It. *Canicola*) (also in E. and F. form *Canicule*), dim. of *canis*, a dog: see *Canis*.] A star of the first magnitude in the constellation Canis Major, the largest and brightest of all the fixed stars. Also called the *dog-star* and *Sirius*. See first cut under *Canis*.

canicular (ka-nik'ū-lär), *a.* [< late ME. *canicular*, < L. *canicularis*, < *Canicula*, the dog-star (*dies caniculares*, dog-days): see *Canicula*.] Pertaining to Canicula, the dog-star, or to the dog-days.

> The sun, incens'd by eastern wind,
> Afflicts me with *canicular* aspect.
> *Greene and Lodge*, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.
>
> I'll never dig in quarry of an heart
> To have no part;
> Nor roast in fiery eyes, which always are *canicular*.
> *Donne*, Dialogue.

Canicular days, a certain number of days before and after the heliacal rising of Canicula. See *dog-days*.

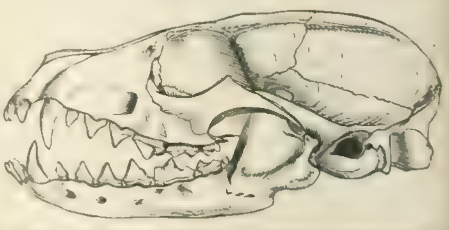
> Unto some [such as are south of the equinox] the *canicular days* are in the winter. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 13.

Canicular year, the Egyptian natural year, which was computed from one heliacal rising of Canicula to the next.

Canicule (kan'i-kūl), *n.* [< F. *Canicule*, < L. *Canicula*: see *Canicula*.] Same as *Canicula*.

canid (kan'id), *n.* A carnivorous mammal of the family *Canidæ*.

Canidæ (kan'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Canis* + *-idæ*.] A family of digitigrade carnivorous mammals, of the order *Feræ*, suborder *Fissipedia*, and series *Cynoidea*; the dog tribe, *Canina*, or canine quadrupeds, such as dogs, wolves, and foxes. The paroccipital processes of the skull are closely applied to the auditory bulla; the mastoid process is small or obsolete; the external auditory meatus is short or imperfect; the carotid canal is well developed, opening into the posterior lacerate foramen; the condyloid and glenoid foramina are distinct; there is an intestinal cæcum; the prostate gland is salient and the penis-bone large; the teeth are typically 42 in number, but range from 38 to 46, according to the varying number of molars, the molars being ½ to ⅔, the premolars ⁴⁄₄, the canines ¹⁄₁, and the incisors ³⁄₃; the claws are non-retractile; the muzzle is produced; and the belly is usually pinched. The leading genera are *Canis, Cyon, Lycaon, Icticyon, Lycalopex, Pseudalopex, Vulpes, Urocyon*, and *Nyctereutes*, constituting the subfamily *Caninæ*, and *Megalotis* (or *Otocyon*), representing a subfamily *Megalotinæ*.



Skull of a Fox (*Urocyon littoralis*), illustrating canine, cranial, and dental characters.

Canina (ka-nī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Canis* + *-ina*². Cf. L. *caninus*, pertaining to a dog: see *canine*.] A group of digitigrade carnivorous mammals, coincident with the family *Canidæ*; the dog tribe. See *Cynoidea*.

Caninæ (ka-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Canis* + *-inæ*. Cf. *canine*.] The typical subfamily of the family *Canidæ*, embracing all of the family excepting the genus *Megalotis*, having the upper molars 2 or only 1 (3 in *Megalotis*) and the sectorial teeth elongated. See *Canidæ*.

caninal† (ka-nī'nạl), *a.* [< *canine* + *-al*.] Canine.

> *Caninal* anger, vented by snapping and snarling spirits on both sides. *Fuller.*

canine (ka-nīn' or kā'nīn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *caninus*, pertaining to a dog, < *canis*, a dog: see *Canis*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a dog; having the character or qualities of dogs; characteristic of dogs; like or likened to a dog.—2. Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Canidæ*.—3. Affecting or derived from dogs: as, *canine* rabies; *canine* virus.—4. Pertaining to a canine or dog-tooth.—**Canine appetite**, a morbidly voracious appetite; an inordinate or insatiable desire for food; bulimia.

> An exorbitant *appetite* of usual things, which they will take in such quantities till they vomit them up like dogs; whence it is called *canine*. *Arbuthnot.*
>
> His foible is a *canine appetite* for popularity and fame.
> *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 89.

Canine eminence, a vertical prominence on the outer surface of the superior maxillary bone, caused by the root of the canine tooth. Also called *canine prominence*.—**Canine fossa**, a shallow fossa between the alveolar prominence of the canine tooth and the base of the malar process of the superior maxilla.—**Canine laugh**, in *pathol.*, a facial expression resulting from spasm of the canine muscle or levator anguli oris (elevator of the corner of the mouth), the corners of the mouth being drawn up and showing the side teeth, as is done by a dog in snarling. Also called the *sardonic smile* (*risus sardonicus*).—**Canine letter**, the letter R. See *R*.—**Canine madness**, rabies; hydrophobia: so called because it most frequently affects dogs and other canine quadrupeds, and is usually communicated by them by inoculation with saliva in the act of biting.—**Canine muscle**, the levator anguli oris. See [illegible].—**Canine prominence.** Same as *canine eminence*.—**Canine teeth.** (*a*) The canines. See II., 3. (*b*) [illegible] processes on the inside of the mandible of an insect, toward its apex.

II. *n.* 1. A dog. [Colloq. or humorous.]—2. Technically, in *zool.*, one of the *Canidæ* or

Canina; a dog, wolf, fox, fennec, or jackal: a cynoid, thoöid, or alopecoid.—3. One of the four sharp-pointed tearing-teeth of most mammals, situated one on each side of each jaw, opposite one another, between the incisors or cutting-teeth and the molars or grinders. They are long and especially efficient in the dog, whence the name. In the wild boar they are developed into two pairs of projecting tusks. The upper canines in the human jaw are called *eye-teeth*, and the lower ones *stomach-teeth*.

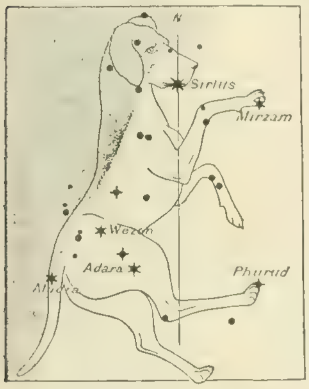
caniniform (ka-nin′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *caninus* (sc. *dens* = E. *tooth*), canine, + *forma*, shape.] Resembling a canine tooth.

> No *caniniform* premolars in either jaw [of *Tragulidæ*].
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 430.

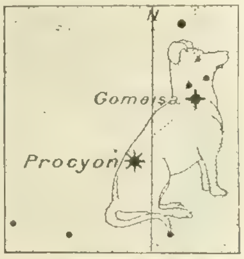
canions† (kan′yonz), *n. pl.* See *cannon, n.*, 7.

caniple† (kan′i-pl), *n.* [A corruption of OF. *canivel*, also *canivet*, dim. of *canif*, knife: see *knife*.] A small knife or dagger.

Canis (kā′nis), *n.* [L., a dog, = Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*) = E. *hound*, q. v.] The typical genus of the family *Canidæ* and subfamily *Caninæ*. The name is used with varying latitude; it was formerly coextensive with the family, but is now usually restricted to the dogs and the true wolves and jackals having 42 teeth, the typical canine dentition. The genus is cosmopolitan. The common dog is *Canis familiaris;* it is not, however, a species which exists in nature, but is an artificial product, the result of domestication, including the descendants of probably several feral stocks. The common wolf is *Canis lupus;* the jackal, *Canis aureus*. The foxes and the fox-like or hyena-like canine quadrupeds are now usually placed in other genera than *Canis*, as *Vulpes*, *Lycaon*, *Icticyon*, etc. See *dog*, and cut under *Canidæ*.—**Canis Major**, the Great Dog, a constellation following Orion, and containing the great white star Sirius, the brightest in the heavens.—**Canis Minor**, the Little Dog, a small ancient constellation following Orion and south of Gemini. It contains the star Procyon, of the first magnitude.



The Constellation Canis Major, according to ancient descriptions and figures.



The Constellation Canis Minor.

canister (kan′is-tėr), *n.* [Formerly also *cannister*, < L. *canistrum*, a basket woven from reeds, = MLG. *kanaster*, < Gr. *κάνιστρον*, *κάναστρον*, a wicker basket, also an earthen vessel (cf. F. *canastre*, < Pg. *canastra* = Sp. *canastre*, usually *canasto*, a basket: see *canaster*), < *κάννα*, a reed: see *cane*¹.] 1†. Properly, a small basket made of reeds, twigs, or the like.

> White lilies in full *canisters* they bring.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues.

2. A small box or case for tea, coffee, etc.—3. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the metallic vessel used to contain the altar-breads or wafers before consecration. See *altar-bread*.—4. Canister-shot.

canister-shot (kan′is-tėr-shot), *n.* Same as *case-shot*, 1.

canities (ka-nish′i-ēz), *n.* [L., white, hoary, esp. of the hair of the aged, < *canus*, white, white-haired, *cani*, n. pl., white hair.] In *pathol.*, whiteness or grayness of the hair.

canitude†, *n.* [< L. *canitudo*, hoariness, < *canus*, hoary: see *canous*.] Hoariness. *Blount*, 1656.

canjica-wood (kan′ji-kạ̈-wůd), *n.* A South American wood, lighter and of a yellower brown than rosewood. It is exported from Brazil in trimmed logs from 6 to 10 inches in diameter, for the use of cabinet-makers and turners. Also *angica-wood*.

cank¹ (kangk), *v. i.* [E. dial., appar. a var. of *camp*¹, talk, etc.; but cf. Icel. *kankast*, refl., jeer, gibe, *kank*, n., gibe; cf. also *cackle*.] 1. To talk. *Halliwell*.—2. To cackle. [Prov. Eng.]

cank² (kangk), *v. i.* [E. dial., perhaps a short form of *conquer* (**conker*), taken as a freq. verb.] To preserve; overcome; conquer; continue. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

cank³ (kangk), *n.* [E. dial.; origin unknown.] The local name in the coal-regions of Derbyshire and Leicestershire, England, of a hard, ferruginous sandstone, sometimes called *bur* in other districts.

canker (kang′kėr), *n.* [< ME. *canker*, *kankir*, < AS. *cancer* = D. *kanker* = OHG. *chanchar*, *cancur*, G. *kanker* (ME. also *cancre*, < OF. dial. *cancre* (F. *chancre*, > E. *chancre*, q. v.) = Sp. Pg. *cancro*, also *cancer*, = It. *cancro*, *canchero*, formerly also *cancaro*), a canker, < L. *cancer*, a crab, a cancer: see *cancer*.] 1. A cancerous, gangrenous, or ulcerous sore or disease, whether in animals or plants; hence, any corroding or other noxious agency producing ulceration, gangrene, rot, decay, etc.

> And their word will eat as doth a *canker*. 2 Tim. ii. 17.

Specifically—(*a*) Cancrum oris (which see, under *cancrum*). (*b*) A disease or fungus attacking trees or other plants and causing slow decay. (*c*) In *farriery*, a disease in horses' feet, causing a discharge of fetid matter from the cleft in the middle of the frog, generally originating in a diseased thrush.

2. A canker-worm or insect-larva that injures plants by feeding on them.

> To kill *cankers* in the musk-rose buds.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 3.

3. Figuratively, anything that corrodes, corrupts, destroys, or irritates; irritation; pain; grief; care.

> Banish the *canker* of ambitious thoughts.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 2.
>
> Grief, that's beauty's *canker*. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.
>
> What is this but a new learning, a new *canker* to rust and corrupt the old truth? *Latimer*, Misc. Sel.
>
> The worm, the *canker*, and the grief
> Are mine alone!
> *Byron*, On my Thirty-sixth Year.

4. Rust. [Prov. Eng.]—5. In *bot.*: (*a*) The canker-rose or field-poppy, *Papaver Rhœas*. (*b*) The wild dogrose, *Rosa canina*.

> To put down Richard, that sweet lovely rose,
> And plant this thorn, this *canker*, Bolingbroke.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.
>
> He held out a rose,
> To draw the yielding sense, which, come to hand,
> He shifts, and gives a *canker*.
> *Middleton and Rowley*, Fair Quarrel, iii. 2.

(*c*) A toadstool. [Prov. Eng.]—**Black canker**, a disease in turnips and other crops produced by a species of caterpillar. See *Athalia*.

canker (kang′kėr), *v.* [< ME. *cancren* (after ML. *cancerare*), < *canker*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To infect with canker, either literally or figuratively; eat into, corrode, or corrupt; infect as with a poisonous influence; render ill-conditioned or venomous; make sour and ill-natured.

> Restore to God His due in tithe and time;
> A tithe purloined *cankers* the whole estate.
> *G. Herbert*, Church Porch, xv.
>
> The bramble
> No wise man ever planted by the rose,
> It *cankers* all her beauty.
> *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, iv. 4.
>
> May this angel
> New mould his *cankered* heart. *Coleridge*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To corrode; grow corrupt; be infected with some poisonous or pernicious influence; be or become ill-conditioned or malignant.

> And as, with age, his body uglier grows,
> So his mind *cankers*. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

2. To fret; become peevish. *Jamieson*.—3†. To decay or waste away by means of any noxious cause; grow rusty or discolored by oxidation, as a metal.

> Silvering will sully and *canker* more than gilding.
> *Bacon*, Phys. and Med. Remains.

cankerberry (kang′kėr-ber″i), *n.*; pl. *cankerberries* (-iz). In Jamaica, the fruit of *Solanum Bahamense*.

canker-bit (kang′kėr-bit), *a.* Bitten with a cankered or envenomed tooth. *Shak.*

canker-bloom† (kang′kėr-blöm), *n.* [= D. *kankerbloem*, wild rose, wild poppy.] 1. A bloom or flower eaten by canker.—2. A bloom or flower of the dogrose.

> The *canker-blooms* have full as deep a dye
> As the perfumed tincture of the roses.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, liv.

canker-blossom (kang′kėr-blos″um), *n.* 1. A canker-bloom.—2. That which causes canker in a blossom.

> O me! you juggler! you *canker-blossom!*
> You thief of love! *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2.

canker-dort†, *n.* [ME., < *canker* + *dort*.] Anxiety; distress.

> Was Troilus naught in a *canker-dort*.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1752.

cankered (kang′kėrd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *canker*, *v.*] 1. Affected with canker: as, a *cankered* tree.—2. Ill-natured; cross; crabbed; venomous; malignant; wicked.

> The baser mind it selfe displayes
> In *cancred* malice and revengefull spight.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. vii. 1.
>
> A *canker'd* grandame's will! *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1.
>
> The Governor . . . assured His Majesty that never were courtesy and gentleness so ill requited as his had been by this ingrate and *cankered* Duke.
> *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 460.

cankeredly (kang′kėrd-li), *adv.* In a cankered manner; crossly; crabbedly. *Mir. for Mags.*

cankeredness (kang′kėrd-nes), *n.* The state of being cankered; crabbedness.

canker-fly (kang′kėr-flī), *n.* Any fly that preys on fruit.

cankerfret† (kang′kėr-fret), *v. t.* [< ME. *cancrefrete*, eaten into by a canker, < *canker* + *frete*, pp. of *freten*, fret, eat: see *canker* and *fret*¹.] To eat into like a canker.

> If God break off the soul betimes from this sin, ere it have *cankerfretted* the soul. *D. Rogers.*

cankerfret† (kang′kėr-fret), *n.* [< *cankerfret*, *v.*] 1. A cankerous sore or blister in the mouth.—2. Copperas.

cankerly† (kang′kėr-li), *a.* [< *canker* + *-ly*¹.] Cankered.

canker-nail (kang′kėr-nāl), *n.* A hangnail. [Scotch.]

cankerous (kang′kėr-us), *a.* [< *canker* + *-ous;* after *cancerous*, q. v.] 1. Of the nature of or resembling canker; corrosive; ulcerous; gangrenous: as, a *cankerous* sore or eruption.—2. Causing canker; chafing; corroding; ulcerating.

> Tyrannic rule
> Unknown before, whose *cankerous* shackles seiz'd
> The envenom'd soul. *Thomson*, Liberty, iv.
>
> Hither may come the prisoner, escaping from his dark and narrow cell and *cankerous* chain.
> *Hawthorne*, Old Manse.

canker-rash (kang′kėr-rash′), *n.* In *pathol.*, a variety of scarlet fever complicated with ulcerations in the throat.

canker-root (kang′kėr-röt), *n.* A name of various astringent or bitter roots used as a remedy for aphthæ, as *Statice Caroliniana*, *Coptis trifolia*, etc.

cankert (kang′kėrt), *a.* A Scotch form of *cankered*.

> Nor anxious fear, nor *cankert* care,
> E'er mair come near him.
> *Burns*, Elegy on Robert Ruisseaux.

canker-weed† (kang′kėr-wēd), *n.* An old name of the plant ragwort.

canker-worm (kang′kėr-wėrm), *n.* A name given to certain caterpillars which are very destructive to fruit- and shade-trees. The *spring canker-worm, Anisopteryx vernata*, is found in the United States from Maine to Texas. The eggs are deposited upon trees. The larvæ, after feeding upon the foliage for about a month, sometimes entirely destroying it, descend by threads to the ground, in which they burrow and undergo transformation, the moths issuing in April, or sometimes in March. The male is winged, but the female is wingless, and is obliged to climb up the tree-trunk in order to deposit her eggs. Hence, an obstructive bandage, oil-trough, or tarred band placed about trees is a common mode of protecting them. The *fall canker-worm, Anisopteryx pometaria*, is more distinctively a northern species. The moths issue mainly in the fall, and the eggs are exposed. [illegible], and *span-worm*.

> And [illegible] lets his [illegible] light
> Upon my braunches, to worke me more spight.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., February.
>
> That which the locust hath left hath the *canker-worm* eaten. Joel i. 4.

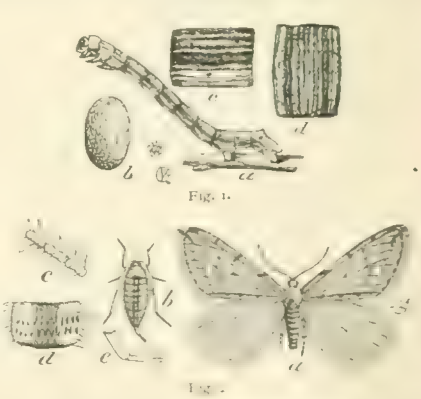


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Spring Canker-worm (*Anisopteryx vernata*).

Fig. 1: *a*, full-grown larva; [illegible] natural size shown in small mass at the side; [illegible] enlarged, side and dorsal views. Fig. 2: *a*, *b*, male and [illegible], with natural size; *c*, joints of antennæ of [illegible] of her abdomen, showing spines; *e*, her ovipositor. [illegible] enlarged.

cankery (kang'kėr-i), *a.* [< *canker* + *-y*1.] **1.** Cankered; corroded; rusty.—**2.** Ill-natured; crabbed; venomous; vexing: as, "O *cankrie* care," *Burns.*

canking (kang'king), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *cank*1, *v.*] Whining; dissatisfied. [Prov. Eng. (Derbyshire).]

canna1 (kan'ä), *n.* [L., a reed, cane: see *cane*1.] **1.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of reed-like plants, natural order *Marantaceæ*, several species of which are known by the name of *Indian shot*, from their round, shining, hard, heavy seeds. They are natives of the tropics, and there are many species and varieties in cultivation for their singular showy flowers and very ornamental foliage. The common Indian shot of gardens is *C. Indica.* The rootstocks are farinaceous, and the tuberous roots of some species are used as a vegetable. A species cultivated in the West Indies, supposed to be the *C. edulis* of South America, yields a kind of starch or arrowroot known as *tous-les-mois.* **2.** The upright shaft or stem of any ornamental object or utensil, especially when of metal, as of a candlestick.—**3.** *Eccles.*, the pipe or tube by which the sacred wine was taken from the chalice. See *calamus*, 4. These tubes were made of precious material, frequently of silver. In a few cases the canna seems to have been fixed to the chalice. **4.** A linear measure in use in some parts of Italy. Its length varies from 44 to 118 inches, according to the locality in which it is used and the material to which it is applied. The canna of Malta is 82.2 inches. **5.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Walker*, 1865.—**6.** A name of the eland, *Oreas canna.*

Indian Shot (*Canna Indica*).
a, foliage; *b*, flower; *c*, fruit, dehiscing.

canna2 (kan'ä), *n.* [< Gael. *canach*, cotton, cotton-grass, cat's-tail, = Ir. *canach*, cotton, down.] Cotton-grass, a plant of the genus *Eriophorum.*

> Still is the *canna's* hoary beard.
> *Scott*, L. of the L., ii. 15.

canna3 (kan'ä). [Sc., prop. *can na*, cannot: *na* = E. *no*1.] Cannot. [Scotch.]

cannabene (kan'a-bēn), *n.* [< *Cannabis* + *-ene.*] A colorless oil ($C_{18}H_{20}$) obtained from *Cannabis Indica.*

cannabic (kan'a-bik), *a.* [< L. *cannabis*, hemp, + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to hemp. **Cannabic composition**, a substitute for papier maché, made of a [illegible]

cannabin, cannabine1 (kan'a-bin, -bīn), *n.* [< *Cannabis* + *-in*2, *-ine*2.] A resin obtained from the plant *Cannabis Indica.* It is probably the active principle of the drug hashish.

Cannabinaceæ (kan'a-bi-nā'sẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *cannabis*, hemp, + *-aceæ.*] A natural order of plants, the hemp family, properly included in the order *Urticaceæ.*

cannabine1, *n.* See *cannabin.*

cannabine2 (kan'a-bin), *a.* [< L. *cannabinus*, < *cannabis* = E. *hemp.*] Pertaining to hemp; hempen. [Rare.]

Cannabineæ (kan-a-bin'ẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *cannabis*, hemp, + *-eæ.*] In some classifications, a suborder of plants, of the natural order [illegible], the hemp family as a suborder.

Cannabis (kan'a-bis), *n.* [L., = E. *hemp*, q. v.] [illegible] urticaceous plants, of a single species, [illegible]. See *bhang* and *hemp.*

canne1 [illegible] *n.* [F., cane: see *cane*1.] **1†.** [illegible] of *cane*1.—**2.** A French [illegible], varying according to locality, [illegible] from 1.95 to 2.87 yards.

canne2 [illegible] obsolete spelling of *can*2.

canne3 [illegible]

cannel1 [illegible] [< ML. *canel* (also [illegible]) [illegible] E. [illegible], < OF. *canel*, *chenal*, [illegible], a channel: see *channel*1, *kennel*2, and *canal*1, doublets of *cannel*1.] **1†.** A channel; a stream of water; the bed of a stream.

> Thei grutchiden azens this water, and dronken podel water of the *canel.*
> *Wyclif*, Select Works (ed. Arnold), II. 335.

> Again he did the waters ga,
> Til thair *canels* that thai comen fra.
> *Cursor Mundi*, i. 1866.

2†. A conduit; a pipe.

> *Canels* or pipes wynes forth to lede
> Into the vat.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

3†. The throat.

> So now thou hatz thi hert holle, hitte me bihou[e]s;
> Halde the now the hyze hode, that Arthur the razt,
> & kepe thy *kanel* at this kest, if hit keuer may.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2298.

4. The lowest part of the edge of a tool, which has received the finishing; the finishing bevel of a knife, ax, or other edged tool.

> It [a pocket-knife] must be held [in honing] at an angle of 20 to 25 degrees, and have an edge similar to a chisel. This is technically called the *cannel*, and is marked on all new knives by a fine white line, which does not remove or touch the polished surface. *A Trade Circular*, 1887.

5. [< *cannel*1, *v.*] A style of weaving, making a corded or rep tissue. *E. H. Knight.*

cannel1 (kan'el), *v. t.* [< F. *canneler*, formerly *caneler*, *caneller*, channel, flute, groove, < *canel*, a channel, groove: see *cannel*1, *n.*, and cf. *channel*1, *v.*] To channel; groove; chamfer. *Jamieson.*

cannel2† (kan'el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *canel*, < ME. *canel*, *canele*, *canelle* = MD. D. *kaneel* = MLG. *kannēl*, LG. *kaneel*, *kneel* = late MHG. *kanēl*, G. *caneel*, *kanel* = Sw. Dan. *kanel*, < OF. *canelle*, F. *cannelle* = Pr. Sp. *canela* = Pg. *canela*, *canella* = It. *canella*, now *cannella*, < ML. *canella*, *cannella*, cinnamon, so called from the form of a roll or quill which it assumes in drying, lit. a little pipe (OF. *canelle*, F. *cannelle*, a quill, faucet, cock, spout, etc.), dim. of (L.) *cana*, *canna* (OF. *cane*, F. *canne*, etc.), a cane, reed: see *cane*1, and cf. *cannon.*] Cinnamon.

> In Arabia is store, mir and *canel.*
> *Trevisa*, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, I. 99.

> Alle maner of spicerie, . . . as of gyngevere, clowe-gylofres, *canelle*, zedewalle, notemuges, and maces.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 187.

cannel3†, *n.* An obsolete form of *kennel*1.

cannela-wood, *n.* Same as *canella-wood.*

cannel-coal, candle-coal (kan'el-, kan'dl-kōl), *n.* A highly bituminous coal, very compact, and burning readily with a bright flame. It is not so distinctly stratified as ordinary bituminous coal, but breaks into more or less regularly formed cubical fragments. The term is said to be applied to coals of this kind because they burn like a candle. See *coal.* Also written *canal-coal*, *kennel-coal.*

cannellated (kan'e-lā-ted), *a.* [< *cannel*1 + *-ate*1 + *-ed*2.] In *arch.*, channeled or fluted: as, "*cannellated* pilasters," *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. xlvii.

cannelure (kan'e-lūr), *n.* [F., < *canneler*, groove, flute: see *cannel*1, *v.*] **1.** A groove or channel on a decorative surface, as the channeling on Doric columns. Much of the decoration of the eighteenth century is in scroll-formed or spiral cannelures. **2.** A rectangular groove cut around the cylindrical part of a bullet to contain the lubricant, which consists generally of bayberry tallow or Japan wax. There may be from 3 to 5 cannelures; there are 3 in the United States regulation bullet. The lubricant prevents leading and fouling of the bore in firing. See cut under *cartridge.*

cannelure (kan'e-lūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cannelured*, ppr. *canneluring.* [< *cannelure*, *n.*] To form a groove or channel on: as, a *cannelured* bullet.

cannequin (kan'e-kin), *n.* [F., also *canequin*; origin unknown.] White cotton cloth from the East Indies. *E. H. Knight.*

cannery (kan'ẹ-ri), *n.*; pl. *canneries* (-riz). [< *can*2 + *-ery.*] An establishment for canning or preserving meat, fish, or fruit in cans or tins hermetically sealed.

> Several new *canneries* have been established, one on Bristol Bay, where four hundred cases of canned and thirty-two hundred and fifty barrels of salted salmon were put up during the season. *Science*, IV. 4.

cannet† (kan'et), *n.* [= F. *cannette*, < OF. *canet*, m., *canette*, f., a young duck, dim. of *cane*, a duck: see *canard.*] In *her.*, a bearing representing a duck without beak or feet. It is distinguished from the *martlet* in being without the forked tail of the latter.

cannete†, *n.* [ME., = It. *canneto*, < L. *cannetum*, a thicket of reeds, < *canna*, a reed.] A thicket of reeds.

> *Cannete*, olde [illegible] tyme is nowe to wede
> And of to kytte it that thaire root [illegible]
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.

cannibal (kan'i-bal), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *canibal*; = F. *cannibale* = G. *canibale*, now *cannibale*, < Sp. *canibal* = Pg. *canibal* (NL. *canibalis*), a cannibal, a savage, a corruption of *Caribal* (NL. *Caribalis*), a Carib, the form used by Columbus (Oct., 1498), and afterward changed to *canibal*, "propter rabiem caninam anthropophagorum gentis," to express the canine voracity of the Caribs, who were said to be man-eaters; as if from L. *canis*, a dog. The more correct form is preserved in Sp. *Caribe*, a Carib, also a cannibal, savage, > E. *Caribbee*: see *Carib.* In the Carib tongue the word is said to have signified 'a valiant man.'] **I.** *n.* **1.** A human being who eats human flesh; a human man-eater or anthropophagite.

> That face of his the hungry *cannibals*
> Would not have touch'd. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 4.

> Is there anything here to eat
> But one another, like a race of *cannibals*?
> *Fletcher*, Rule a Wife, iii. 2.

Hence—**2.** Any animal that eats the flesh of members of its own or kindred species.

> They [worms] are *cannibals*, for the two halves of a dead worm placed in two of the pots were dragged into the burrows and gnawed. *Darwin*, Vegetable Mould, p. 36.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of cannibals or cannibalism: as, "*cannibal* ferocity," *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xiv.

cannibalism (kan'i-bal-izm), *n.* [< *cannibal* + *-ism.*] **1.** The eating of human flesh by human beings.

> It is rather startling to find that just two hundred years ago in London the Physician in Ordinary to the King recommended *cannibalism* to Englishmen without the smallest apology or hesitation.
> *F. P. Cobbe*, Peak in Darien, p. 179.

Hence—**2.** The eating of any animal by another individual of the same species.

cannibalistic (kan"i-ba-lis'tik), *a.* [< *cannibal* + *-istic.*] Characterized by cannibalism; given to eating its own kind.

cannibally (kan'i-bal-i), *adv.* In the manner of a cannibal: as, "*cannibally* given" (addicted to cannibalism), *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5. [Rare.]

cannie, *a.* and *adv.* See *canny.*

cannikin (kan'i-kin), *n.* [< *can*2 + euphonic *-i-* + dim. *-kin.*] **1.** A little can or cup. Also written *canakin.*

> And let me the *canakin* clink.
> *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3 (song).

2. A wooden bucket for holding sugar, rice, etc.

cannily (kan'i-li), *adv.* [Sc., also written *cannilie*; < *canny* + *-ly*2.] In a canny manner.

> He lean'd him ower his saddle bow,
> And *cannilie* kiss'd his dearie.
> *Duke of Athol's Nurse*, in Child's Ballads, VIII. 228.

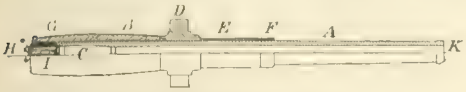
canniness (kan'i-nes), *n.* [< *canny* + *-ness.*] Caution; shrewdness.

cannions†, *n. pl.* See *cannon*, *n.*, 7.

canniper† (kan'i-pėr), *n.* A corruption of *caliper.*

cannoid (kan'oid), *a.* [< Gr. κάννα, a reed, a tube, + εἶδος, form, shape: see *cane*1 and *-oid.*] Tubular; having tubes: applied to the skeleton of certain radiolarians.

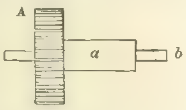
cannon (kan'ọn), *n.*; pl. *cannons* (-ọnz) or *cannon.* [Early mod. E. also *canon*; = D. *kanon* = G. *canone*, now *kanone*, = Dan. Sw. *kanon*, a cannon (gun), < F. *canon*, a gun (cannon), barrel of a gun, any tube or pipe (*canon parfumatoire*, a surgical tube), a graft, a cannon-bit, a roll or cuff (*canon de chausses*, or simply *canons*, pl., E. *canons*, *cannons*, *canions*, *cannions*) (Cotgrave), cannon-bone, OF. *canon*, a tube, pipe, conduit, bobbin, = Sp. *cañon*, a gun (cannon), tube, pipe, funnel, quill, lamp-chimney, cannon-bit, spindle, roller-fold in cloth (> E. *cañon*, *canyon*, q. v.), = Pg. *canhao*, a gun (cannon), cannon-bit, pl. rolls (cannons), = It. *cannone*, a gun (cannon), barrel of a gun, pipe, conduit, cannon-bit (Florio), tube, bobbin (> NGr. κανόνι, a cannon), < ML. *canon*, a tube, pipe, gun (cannon), *canonus*, a bobbin), prop. aug. of L. *canna*, ML. *canna*, *cana*, a reed, pipe, tube, but mixed with the nearly related *canon*, a rule, in its lit. sense of 'a straight rod,' < Gr. κανών, a straight rod, a rule, < κάνη, a rare form of κάννη, κάννα, L. *canna*, a reed: see *cane*1 and *canon*1. In the minor senses 2, 3, 4, etc., also spelled *canon*, but prop. *cannon.* In the sense of 'cannon-bone,' cf. It. *cannoli* (Florio), cannon-bones, *cannella*, arm-bone (cf. *cannel*2).] **1.** An engine, supported on a stationary or movable frame called a *gun-carriage*, for throwing balls and other missiles by the force of gunpowder; a big gun; a piece of ordnance. Cannon are made of iron, brass, bronze, steel, or steel wire, and carry balls of from 3 or 4 pounds' weight up to 2,000 pounds and more. The caliber or power of cannon may be expressed (1) by the weight of the shot fired: as, a 32 pounder; (2) by the diameter of the bore: as, a 12-inch gun; or (3) by the weight of the gun itself: as, an 8-hundredweight gun; a 25 ton gun. Before the introduction of armor-plating, the naval guns in use in line-of-battle ships and frigates were 68-pounders (95 hundredweight), 8-inch shell-guns (65 hundredweight), and 32-pounders (42 to 58 hundredweight). Now ships are said to carry 6-inch, 12-inch, etc., or 18-ton, etc., guns, the 18-ton gun throwing 400-pound projectiles, and the 25-ton gun 600-pound, and so on, the weight of the ball rising with the weight of the piece. Cannon weighing more than 100 tons have seldom been constructed. The 100-ton gun is charged with 340 pounds of powder, and discharges a bolt of steel or chilled iron weighing 2,000 pounds. Cannon of the smaller calibers are mounted on wheeled carriages for service as field-pieces. In the United States army the guns in service are 8-, 10-, 13-, 15-, and 20-inch smooth-bore Rodman guns, and 3-, 3.2-, 3.6-, 5-, 8-, 10-, 12-inch breech-loading rifled guns. It is proposed to build breech-loading, rifled, coast-defense guns of 16-inch caliber. The 3.2-inch gun is a steel field-piece. In the United States navy, 6-, 8-, 10-, 12-, and 13-inch steel guns have been adopted for ships of recent design. The principal parts of a cannon are: 1st, the *breech*, which is the mass of metal behind the bottom or end of the bore, and extending to the base-ring; 2d, in muzzle-loading cannon, the *cascabel*, a projection in rear of the base-ring, including the *knob*, the spherical part between the knob and the base-ring being called the *base of the breech;* 3d, the *reinforce*, the thickest part of the cylinder, extending from the base-ring forward; 4th, the *trunnions*, which project on each side, and serve to support the cannon; 5th, the *bore* or *caliber*, the interior of the cylinder, wherein the powder and shot are lodged, and which may be smooth or rifled, though rifled cannons have virtually superseded the smooth-bores; 6th, the *muzzle* or *mouth* of the bore; 7th, in modern breech-loading ordnance, the *breech-plug* with its mechanism. Cannon are often made so as to be loaded at the breech, various devices being employed to effect this object. Cannon were formerly classed as whole cannons, demi-cannons, culverins, sakers, etc., but are now classified as guns, howitzers, carronades, and mortars; also as field-, mountain-, coast-, sea-, and siege-guns. See *gun*.



Steel Field-gun (Army).

A, tube; *B*, jacket; *C*, elliptical chamber; *D*, trunnion-ring; *E*, sleeve; *F*, key-ring; *G*, base-ring; *H*, interrupted screw fermeture; *I*, Freire gas-check or obturator; *CK*, bore.

2. In *mach.*, a hollow cylindrical piece through which a revolving shaft passes, and which may revolve independently, and with a greater or less speed than that of the shaft. Such, for example, is the prolongation of the eye of a wheel when bored to fit a spindle or shaft on which it is intended to work loose, as the part *a* of the wheel *A*, loose on the shaft *b*.



3. That part of a bit let into the horse's mouth. Also *canon, cannon-bit, canon-bit.*—**4.** The cannon-bone.—**5.** The ear or loop of a bell by which it is suspended. Also spelled *canon*.

> Church bells used always to be hung by 6 long ears, called *canons*, which cut a large piece out of the stock, and weakened it very much.
> *Sir E. Beckett*, Clocks and Watches, p. 368.

6. In *surg.*, an instrument used in sewing up wounds.—**7†.** *pl.* Ornamental rolls which terminated the breeches or hose at the knee. *Minsheu*, 1617. Also written *canions, cannions*, and *canons*.

> 'Tis pity that thou wast ever bred to be thrust through a pair of *canions;* thou wouldst have made a pretty foolish waiting-woman.
> *Middleton*, More Dissemblers Besides Women, i. 4.

> *Chausses à queuë de merlus*, round breeches with strait *cannions*, having on the seat a piece like a fishes tail, and worn by old men, scholars, and such niggardly or needy persons. *Cotgrave.*

> (Lord's Day.) This morning I put on my best black cloth suit, . . . with my black silk knit *canons* I bought a month ago. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 69.

8. [< *cannon, v.*, 2.] In *billiards*, a carom: little used in the United States, but common in Great Britain. See *carom*.—**Cannon of seven†, cannon of eight†,** cannon with a 7- or 8-inch bore. The latter was termed a cannon royal (which see, below).

> In the morning come Mr. Chichly to Sir W. Coventry, to tell him the ill success of the guns made for the Loyall London; which is, that in the trial every one of the great guns, the whole *cannon of seven*, as I take it, broke in pieces. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 404.

Cannon royal, a cannon or big gun formerly in use. It weighed 8,000 pounds, and was 12 feet long, the diameter of the bore being 8 inches. It carried a charge of 32½ pounds of powder, and a ball weighing 48 pounds. Also called *cannon of eight* (that is, 8-inch bore). *E. Phillips*, 1706.—**Rifled cannon,** or **rifle cannon,** a piece of ordnance in the surface of whose bore spiral grooves or rifles are cut to impart rotation to the projectile.

cannon (kan'on), *v. i.* [< F. *canonner* = Sp. *cañonear* = Pg. *canhonear* = It. *cannonare;* from the noun.] **1.** To discharge cannon; cannonade.—**2.** In *billiards*, to make a cannon or carom; hence, to strike one thing and then rebound and strike another; carom. [Great Britain.]

> The first [torpedo] struck one of the iron-clads just abaft the fore chains, . . . did not explode, but *cannoned* off as it were to the shore. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 386.

> The train sent her violently forward against a woman, from whom she *cannoned* off against the brick-layer.
> *Miss Toosey's Mission*, p. 50.

cannonade (kan-on-ād'), *n.* [= G. *canonade, kanonade*, < F. *canonnade* (= Pg. *canhonada* = It. *cannonata*), < *canon*, cannon: see *cannon* and *-ade*¹.] A continued discharge of cannon or artillery; specifically, such a discharge directed against an enemy.

cannonade (kan-on-ād'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cannonaded*, ppr. *cannonading*. [< *cannonade, n.*] **I.** *trans.* To attack with ordnance or artillery; batter with cannon.

II. *intrans.* To discharge cannon; fire large guns.

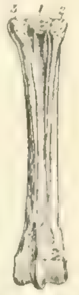
> Both armies *cannonaded* all the ensuing day. *Tatler*, No. 63.

cannon-ball (kan'on-bâl), *n.* A ball or missile, originally of stone, but now usually of cast-iron or steel, designed to be thrown from a cannon. Spherical projectiles are now to a great extent superseded by elongated ones, so that the term *ball* as applied to them is not literally correct. **Cannon-ball mill,** a mill for grinding certain kinds of dry materials. It consists of a cylinder in which revolving cannon-balls effect the desired grinding.—**Cannon-ball tree,** the *Couroupita Guianensis*, of tropical America, bearing a large globose fruit with a woody shell.

cannon-basket† (kan'on-bås″ket), *n.* A gabion.

cannon-bit (kan'on-bit), *n.* Same as *cannon*, 3.

cannon-bone (kan'on-bōn), *n.* In *farriery* and *vet. surg.*, one of the functional and complete metacarpal or metatarsal bones of a hoofed quadruped, supporting the weight of the body upon the feet. The former, in the fore leg, extends from the carpus or so-called "knee" to the fetlock-joint, and the latter, in the hind leg, from the tarsus or "hock" to the fetlock-joint. In a solidungulate, as the horse, the cannon-bone is the single (third) metacarpal or metatarsal; in cloven-footed quadrupeds, as the ox, it is composed of two metacarpals or metatarsals fused in one. The rudimentary or incomplete lateral metacarpals or metatarsals, on either side of the cannon-bone, are called *splint-bones*. The cannon-bone represents the extent of the limb from the carpometacarpal or tarsometatarsal articulation to the metacarpo- or metatarsophalangeal articulation. Also spelled *canon-bone*.



Cannon-bone of left hind leg of horse, seen from behind.

1, the cannon-bone, being the middle metatarsal bone, bearing 2 and 3, the two splint-bones, or reduced metatarsal bones. The whole is the metatarsus of the horse, extending between the hock and fetlock. The corresponding cannon-bone and splint-bones of the fore limb are the metacarpus.

cannon-bullet (kan'on-bụl″et), *n.* A cannon-ball. [Rare.]

cannoneer (kan-on-ēr'), *n.* [Also written *cannonier;* < F. *canonnier* (= It. *cannoniere*), < *canon*, cannon: see *cannon* and *-eer*.] One who takes part in the loading and discharging of cannon; an artilleryman.

> Let the kettle to the trumpet speak,
> The trumpet to the *cannoneer* without.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

cannoneering (kan-on-ēr'ing), *n.* [< *cannoneer* + *-ing*¹.] The act or art of using cannons; practice with cannons. Also *cannoniering*.

> Gunnery, *cannoneering*, bombarding, mining.
> *Burke*, Vind. of Nat. Society.

cannoning† (kan'on-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cannon, v.*] A loud noise, as of cannon.

cannon-lock (kan'on-lok), *n.* A contrivance placed over the touch-hole of a cannon to explode the charge.

cannon-pinion (kan'on-pin″yon), *n.* In a clock or watch, a squared tubular piece, placed on the arbor of the center-wheel, and adapted to hold the minute-hand. *E. H. Knight.*

cannon-proof (kan'on-pröf), *a.* Proof against cannon shot.

cannon-range (kan'on-rānj), *n.* The range of a cannon; the whole field that can be reached with projectiles from a cannon, or the cannon of a given battery or port; cannon-shot: as, to come within *cannon-range*.

cannonry (kan'on-ri), *n.* [< *cannon* + *-ry*.] Artillery; cannon in general. [Rare.]

cannon-shot (kan'on-shot), *n.* **1.** A ball or shot for cannon.—**2.** The range or distance a cannon will throw a ball.

cannon-stove (kan'on-stōv), *n.* A tall cylindrical stove, somewhat resembling a cannon set up on its breech.

Cannopylea (kan″ō-pī-lē'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κάννα, a reed, + πύλη, a gate.] A group or legion of radiolarians: same as *Phæodaria*.

Cannoraphididæ (ka-nor-a-fid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cannoraphis* (*-phid-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of phæodarian radiolarians with a skeleton consisting of detached hollow tubes or reticulated pieces of silex, deposited tangentially around the central capsule. Also called *Cannorhaphida*. *Haeckel.*

Cannoraphis (ka-nor'a-fis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κάννα, a reed, + ῥαφίς, a needle, also a needle-shaped fish, < ῥάπτειν, sew.] The typical genus of the family *Cannoraphididæ*. Also *Cannorhaphis*.

Cannosphæra (kan-ō-sfē'rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κάννα, a reed, + σφαῖρα, sphere.] The typical genus of the family *Cannosphæridæ*.

Cannosphæridæ (kan-ō-sfē'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cannosphæra* + *-idæ*.] A family of phæodarian radiolarians with a fenestrated shell, spherical or subspherical, and double. The inner shell (medullar layer) is composed simply of solid beams; the outer (cortical layer), of hollow tubes with radial spicules at the nodes of junction. The two layers are connected by hollow radial rods. Also *Cannospherida*. *Haeckel.*

cannot (kan'ot). A way of writing *can not*, due to the silencing in pronunciation of one of the *n*'s.

cannula (kan'ụ-lä), *n.* [L. (ML. also *canula*), dim. of *canna*, a reed, pipe: see *cane*¹.] **1.** A small tube used by surgeons for various purposes, as for a sheath to a stylet or other sharp instrument, along with which it is thrust into a cavity or tumor containing a fluid. The perforation being made, the sharp instrument is withdrawn and the tube left, in order that the fluid may pass through it. Also *canula*.

2. *Eccles.*, a cruet for use at the altar. See *cruet*. **Bellocq's cannula,** an instrument for plugging the posterior nares to stop bleeding from the nose.

cannular (kan'ụ-lär), *a.* [< *cannula* + *-ar*³.] Tubular; having the form of a tube. Also *canular*.

cannulate (kan'ụ-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cannulated*, ppr. *cannulating*. [< *cannula* + *-ate*².] To make hollow, like a cannula.—**Cannulated needle,** a surgeon's needle made hollow to allow a wire or thread to pass through its entire length.

canny, cannie (kan'i), *a.* [Sc., of uncertain origin; popularly associated with *can*¹, *n.*, skill, knowledge, ability, and *cunning*¹, knowing, and thus ult. with *can*¹, *v.*, know; but perhaps ult. due to Icel. *kænn* (for *kœnn*, i. e., *koenn*), wise, skilful, expert, clever, = AS. *cēne*, bold, E. *keen*, sharp (cf. E. *sharp* in a similar sense): see *keen*¹.] A term of commendation of various application. **1.** Knowing; cautious; prudent; wary; watchful; cunning; artful; crafty.

> I trust in God to use the world as a *canny* and cunning master doth a knave servant. *Rutherford*, Letters.

> Whate'er he wins I'll guide with *canny* care.
> *Ramsay.*

> White-tail [deer] are very *canny*, and know perfectly well what threatens danger and what does not.
> *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 113.

2. Skilled; handy; expert.

> His wife was a *cannie* body, and could dress things very well for ane in her line o' business. *Scott*, Old Mortality, v.

3. Moderate; reasonable. (*a*) In expense: Frugal; not extravagant. (*b*) In charges or exactions: Not extortionate. (*c*) In conduct: Not severe.

4. Quiet; easy; soft. (*a*) Quiet in disposition; gentle; tractable. (*b*) Quiet in movement; still; slow.

> I'll be her nurse, and I'll gang aboot on my stockin' soles as *canny* as pussy.
> *Dr. John Brown*, Rab and his Friends.

(*c*) Snug; comfortable; neat.

> Edge me into some *canny* post. *Ramsay.*

5. Safe; not dangerous; fortunate; lucky.—**6.** Good; worthy.—**7.** Possessed of supernatural power; skilled in magic.

> *Canny* Elshie, or the Wise Wight o' Muckelstane Moor.
> *Scott*, Black Dwarf, p. 39.

canny, cannie (kan'i), *adv.* [Sc.] In a canny manner; cannily; cautiously; gently; slowly.

> Ye'll tak me in your arms twa, lo, lift me *cannie*.
> *Bonnie Annie*, in Child's Ballads, III. 48.

> Speak her fair and *canny*. *Scott*, Pirate, I. 66.

Ca' cannie (literally, drive gently), proceed with caution; don't act rashly. [Scotch.]

canoa†, *n.* [See *canoe*.] A canoe. *Raleigh.*

Canobic (ka-nō'bik), *a.* Same as *Canopic*.

canoe (ka-nö'), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *canoo, canow, canowe*, orig. *canoa;* = Pg. It. *canoa* = F. *canot* = D. *kano* = Sw. *kanot* = Dan. *kano*, < Sp. *canoa*, < *canáoa*, the native West Indian (Carib) name.] **I.** *n.* A light boat designed to be propelled by a paddle or paddles held in the hands without fixed supports. The canoes of savage races are constructed of bark (as the birch-bark canoe of the American Indians) or hides, or formed of the trunks of trees, excavated by burning or cutting them into a suitable shape. The birch-bark canoes are light and can be carried on the shoulders, one large enough for four per-

[illegible] pounds. [illegible] is a light [illegible] with its length, it is usually

War-canoe [illegible] Indians [illegible], Alaska.

built of wood, but sometimes of canvas, paper, galvanized iron, or other material, and often provided with sails. The typical wooden cruising canoe is about 14 feet long, 27 to 30 inches beam, decked over, and fitted with water-tight compartments. The paddle is 8 or 10 feet long, and the sails are usually lugs.

> I encountered with two *Canowes* of Indians, who came aboord me. *Capt. John Smith*, Works (Arber), p. 10.

To paddle one's own canoe, to make one's own way in life; depend upon one's own unaided exertions for success. [Colloq.]

II. *a.* Canoe-shaped. (*a*) Applied by Pennsylvania geologists to the mountains of that State whose structure gives them a resemblance in form to an Indian canoe. There are anticlinal and synclinal *canoe* mountains, the one being like the other inverted. (*b*) Applied in embryology to an early state of a vertebrate embryo, when it has acquired a definite long axis and bilaterally symmetrical sides curved in over the yolk-sac, as in man.

canoe (ka-nö′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *canoed*, ppr. *canoeing.* [< *canoe*, *n.*] To paddle a canoe; sail in a canoe.

canoe-birch (ka-nö′bėrch), *n.* A tree, *Betula papyrifera* or *papyracea*, also known as the paper-birch, and sometimes as the white birch, the tough durable bark of which is used for making canoes in North America by the Indians and others. The bark of the young trees is chalky-white.

canoe-cedar (ka-nö′sē″där), *n.* See *cedar*, 2.

canoeing (ka-nö′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *canoe*, *v.*] The art or practice of managing a canoe.

> *Canoeing*, as the term is now [1883] understood, dates back, in the United States, to 1871, when the New York Canoe Club was organized. *Forest and Stream*, XXI. 5.

canoeist (ka-nö′ist), *n.* [< *canoe* + *-ist.*] One who paddles a canoe; one skilled in the management of a canoe.

> All this country lies within the reach of the *canoeist*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXX. 226.

canoeman (ka-nö′man), *n.*; pl. *canoemen* (-men). One occupied or skilled in managing a canoe.

canoe-wood (ka-nö′ wůd), *n.* The tulip-tree, *Liriodendron Tulipifera.*

canon[1] (kan′on), *n.* [< ME. *canon*, *canoun*, a rule, < AS. *canon*, a rule, canon (*canones bōc*, the book of the canon), = D. *canon* = G. *canon*, *kanon* = Sw. Dan. *kanon* = F. *canon* = Sp. *canon* = Pg. *canon* = It. *canone* = W. *canon* = Russ. *kanonŭ*, < L. *canon*, a rule, in LL. also the catalogue of sacred writings, < Gr. κανών, a rule, the catalogue of the sacred writings, a rule of the church; the orig. sense being 'a straight rod,' < κάνη, a rare form of κάννη, κάννα, a reed: see *cane*[1]. Cf. *cannon*, a doublet of *canon*[1], and *canon*[2], a deriv.] 1. A rule or law in general.

> Contrary to thy established proclaimed edict and continent *canon*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 1.

> O, that this too too solid flesh would melt,
> Thaw, and resolve itself into a dew!
> Or that the Everlasting had not fixed
> His *canon* 'gainst self-slaughter!
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2.

> She shocked his *canon* of taste. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, v.

> The [illegible] *canon* of excluding from [illegible] all [illegible] Metaphysics [illegible] level with [illegible]. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life [illegible] I. i. § 4.

2. *Eccles.*: (*a*) A law or rule of doctrine or discipline, enacted by a council or other competent ecclesiastical authority.

> [illegible] *canons* which were made in councils held in [illegible]. *Hooker.*

> [illegible] it is not enough [illegible] the wording [illegible] framed by the [illegible] that it [illegible]. *The Churchman*, [illegible]

(*b*) [illegible] that part of the liturgy or [illegible] consecration [illegible] It begins after the [illegible] [illegible]

part of it. The Roman canon is divided into ten portions or paragraphs, generally named from their initial words. See [illegible].

3. The books of the Holy Scripture accepted by the Christian church as containing an authoritative rule of religious faith and practice. With the exception of the books called *antilegomena*, the canonicity of which was not at first universally recognized, the canon of the New Testament has always consisted of the same books. The books comprised in the Hebrew Bible, and constituting the Hebrew canon, that is to say, the books of the Old Testament as given in the authorized version from Genesis to Malachi inclusive, are universally recognized as canonical. The canonical character of the books not found in the Hebrew, but contained in the Septuagint or Vulgate, was disputed by many in the early church; and although they are received without distinction by the Greek Church, and, with the exception of some among the number, by the Roman Catholic Church, they are not accounted canonical by the Anglican Church (which, however, treats them as *ecclesiastical books*, that is, books to be read in the church), nor by any of the Protestant churches. See *antilegomena*, *apocrypha*, 2, *deuterocanonical*, and *ecclesiastical*.

4. The rules of a religious order, or of persons devoted to a strictly religious life, as monks and nuns; also, the book in which such rules are written.—5. A catalogue or list; specifically, the catalogue of members of the chapter of a cathedral or collegiate church.—6. A catalogue of saints acknowledged and canonized, as in the Roman Catholic and Eastern churches.—7. In *art*, a rule or system of measures of such a character that, the dimensions of one of the parts being given, those of the whole may be deduced, and vice versa. A canon is established, for instance, when it is shown that the length of any well-proportioned figure is a certain number of times that of the head taken as a unit, and that the length of the head is contained a certain number of times in the torso or the legs.

8. In *music*, a kind of fugal composition in two or more parts, constructed according to the strict rules of imitation. One voice or instrument begins a melody, and after a few beats, the number depending upon the character of the melody, a second takes up the same melody at the beginning, at the same pitch or at some definite interval, and repeats it note for note, and generally interval for interval. The principle of the canon is that the second voice or instrument, when it begins the melody, must combine continuously, according to the strict rules of harmony, with that part at which the first voice has arrived, and when the third voice begins it must combine in the same manner with those parts at which the other two have arrived, and so on for any number of voices. A *round* is sometimes improperly called a *canon.*

> Here we had a variety of brave Italian and Spanish songs, and a *canon* for eight voices, which Mr. Lock had lately made on these words: "Domine salvum fac Regem." *Pepys*, Diary, I. 26.

9. In *math.*: (*a*) A general rule for the solution of cases of similar nature. (*b*) An extensible table or set of tables. (*c*) A collection of formulas.—10. In *logic*, a fundamental and invariable maxim, such as, Nothing ought to be done without a reason.—11. In the *Kantian philosophy*, the science which determines the right use of any faculty of cognition: as, pure logic is the *canon* of the formal use of the understanding and reason; transcendental analytics is the *canon* of the use of the understanding a priori, and so on.—12. In *phar.*, a rule for compounding medicines.—13. In *Gr. hymnology*, a hymn consisting normally of a succession of nine odes, but usually of eight (sometimes of only three or four), the second being omitted, except in Lent, the numbers of the third, fourth, etc., however, remaining unaltered. See *ode*, *tetraodion*, *triodion*.—14†. Annual charge for use of land; rent; a quit-rent.—15. In *printing*, a large text printing-type, in size about 17⅓ lines to the linear foot: so called from its early employment in printing the canon of the mass and the service-books of the church.—**Ancyrene canons.** See *Ancyrene*.—**Apostolic canons.** See *apostolic*.—**Boole's canon,** in *math.*, a certain rule according to which a differential equation can be integrated if certain sufficient but not necessary conditions are fulfilled.—**Canon cancrizans.** See *cancrizans*.—**Canon law,** rules of laws relating to faith, morals, and discipline, enjoined on the members of any church communion by its lawful ecclesiastical authority; specifically, a collection of rules of ecclesiastical order and discipline embodied in the Corpus Juris Canonici (body of canon law). It is a compilation from the canons of councils, the decrees of the popes and fathers, and the decretals and canonical replies made to questions put at various times to the Roman pontiffs. The principal parts of which it consists are the Decretum, a collection of decrees made by Gratian A. D. 1151, and the Decretals of Gregory IX., to which are added the decretals of Boniface VIII., the Clementine constitutions, and the books called the Extravagantes of John XXII. and the Extravagantes Communes. The canon law of the Church of England consists of canons passed in national and provincial synods and foreign canons adopted by custom and [illegible] law. The canon law of the Greek Church is contained in the collections called the Syntagma Canonum, [illegible] and Synagoge Canonum of Photius. See [illegible].—**Canon lawyer,** a person versed in the canon law.

> Ovid was not only a fine poet, but (as a man may speak) a great *Canon Lawyer.* *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 85.

Canon of Lysippus, in *Gr. art*, a system of typical proportions for the human body, based upon the works of the sculptor Lysippus of Sicyon. Lysippus made the head smaller than his predecessors, and sought to express a strongly marked muscular development.—**Canon of Polycletus,** in *Gr. art*, the system of typical proportions for the human body elaborated by the sculptor Polycletus, or deduced from his works. It is held to be particularly illustrated in his figure called the *doryphorus* (which see).—**Canons of inheritance,** in *law*, rules directing the descent of real property.—**Circular canon,** in *music*, (*a*) A canon whose subject returns into itself; an infinite or perpetual canon. (*b*) A canon whose subject ends in a key one semitone above that in which it began, so that twelve repetitions traverse the circle of keys.—**Enigmatical canon, canon ænigmaticus, riddle canon,** in *old music*, a canon in which one part was written out in full and the number of parts was given; the remaining parts were to be written out by the student in accordance with the requirements of an enigmatical inscription written upon the music. See *inscription*.—**Perpetual canon,** in *music*, a canon so constructed that it may be repeated any number of times without break in time or rhythm.=**Syn.** *Ordinance*, *Regulation*, etc. See *law*[1].

canon[2] (kan′on), *n.* [< ME. *canon*, *canoun*, *canun*, assibilated *chanoun*, < OF. *canone*, assibilated *chanone*, *chanoinne*, F. *chanoine* = Pr. *canonge* = Sp. *canónigo* = Pg. *conego* = It. *canonico* = AS. *canonic*, ME. *kanunk* = MD. *kanonick*, D. *kanoniek* = late MHG. *kanonike*, G. *canonich*, now usually *canonicus*, = Icel. *kanoki*, *kanuki* = Sw. *kanik*, also *kanonicus*, = Dan. *kannik* = Russ. *kanonikŭ*, < LL. ML. *canonicus* (also *canonius*), a canon or prebendary (prop. adj., pertaining to the rules or institutes of the church canonical: see *canonic*, *canonical*), later also (ML.) simply *canon* (LGr. κανών, a canon, prebendary), < L. *canon*, < Gr. κανών, a rule: see *canon*[1].] A dignitary who possesses a prebend or revenue allotted for the performance of divine service in a cathedral or collegiate church; a member of the chapter of a cathedral or collegiate church. In the Roman Catholic Church in England and elsewhere canons were formerly divided into three classes, *regular*, *secular*, and *honorary*. The *regular canons* lived in monasteries, and added the profession of vows to their other duties. *Secular* or *lay canons* did not live in monasteries, but they kept the canonical hours. *Honorary canons* were not obliged to keep the hours. The name *foreign canons* was given to such as did not officiate in their canonries: opposed to *mansionary* or *residentiary canons*. Canons of the English cathedrals must be in residence for three months each year. Collectively, with the dean at their head, they form the chapter. There are also canons of a lower grade, called *minor canons*, who assist in performing the daily choral service in the cathedral. *Honorary canons* may also be appointed, but receive no emolument.

> In the Chirche of Seynt Sepulchre was wont to ben *Chanouns* of the ordre of seynt Augustyn, and hadden a Priour: but the Patriark was here Sovereygne. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 79.

> Because they were enrolled in the list of clergy belonging to the church to which they became associated, the cathedral and collegiate clergy of the higher grades continued to be, and are yet, called *canons*. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 83.

canon[3]†, *n.* See *cannon*, 7.

cañon, canyon (kan′yon; Sp. pron. kä-nyōn′), *n.* [The E. spelling *canyon* (like the ult. identical *canyon*) suits the pronunciation, Sp. *ñ* being equiv. to E. *ny*; < Sp. *cañon*, aug. of *caña*, a tube, funnel, cannon: see *cannon* and *cane*[1].] The name given throughout the Cordilleran region of the United States to any rather narrow valley with more or less precipitous sides, and also frequently applied to what would properly be called in English a defile, ravine, or gorge. This use of the word *cañon* is peculiar to the United States, it being rare in Mexico, and not at all known in Spain or in Spanish South America. The word used in Spain and the Argentine Republic is *cañada*; in Peru, *quebrada*; and in Chili, *garganta*. A small and steep cañon, called in English *ravine*, *gorge*, or *gulch*, is known in Spain and Spanish America as *barranca* and *quiebra*.—**Syn.** *Gorge*, etc. See *valley*.

cañon, canyon (kan′yon), *v. i.* [< *cañon*, *canyon*, *n.*] To enter a defile or gorge: said of a stream. [Western U. S.]

canon-bit (kan′on-bit), *n.* Same as *cannon*, 3.

canon-bone, *n.* See *cannon-bone*.

canoness (kan′on-es), *n.* [< ML. *canonissa* (> F. *chanoinesse*), a fem. form of *canon*: see *canon*[2] and *-ess*.] *Eccles.*, a member of a community of women living under a rule, but not obliged to make any vows or to renounce the world.

> There are in popish countries women they call secular *canonesses*, living after the example of secular canons. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

canonial†, *a.* [< ME. *canoniel*, < ML. as if **canonialis*, < *canonia*, a canonicate, < *canon*, a canon: see *canon*[2].] Same as *canonical*.

canonic (ka-non′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *canonicus*, pertaining to a canon or rule, esp. (in ML.) to the Scriptural or ecclesiastical canons, < Gr.

κανονικός, < *κανών* (*κανον-*), > L. *canon*, a rule, etc.: see *canon*¹ and *canon*².] **I.** *a.* Same as *canonical.*

You are my learned and *canonic* neighbour.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, i. 3.

Canonic imitation, in *music*, the exact or methodical imitation of one voice-part by another. See *canon*¹, 8.

II. *n.* [Gr. τὸ *κανονικόν*, neut. of *κανονικός*: see above.] In the *Epicurean philosophy*, a name for logic, considered as supplying a norm or rule to which reasoning has to conform.

canonical (ka-non′i-kal), *a.* and *n.* [As *canonic* + *-al.* Cf. ML. *canonicalis*, pertaining to a canon, < *canonicus*, a canon or prebendary: see *canon*².] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of the nature of or constituting a canon or rule; accepted as a norm or rule: as, *canonical* writings.

The term *canonical* signified normal, as constituting a rule and source of faith, or it was used as a synonym of authorized, or approved in this character.
G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 573.

2. Forming a part of the sacred canon. See *canon*¹, 3.—**3.** Conformed or conforming to rule; fixed or determined by rule; specifically, regulated by or in accordance with the canons of the church; authorized: as, *canonical* age; *canonical* hours.

These two prelates [Giso of Wells and Walter of Hereford], having doubts about the *canonical* competency of Archbishop Stigand, went to Nicolas II. in 1061, and received consecration at his hands.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 704.

We have one [successful epic] here, subdivided into ten distinct poems, each of which suits the *canonical* requirement, and may be read at a single sitting.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 177.

Canonical age. See *age.*—**Canonical books,** or **canonical Scriptures,** those books or writings which are received by the church as the rule of faith and practice. (See *apocrypha*, 2.)—**Canonical dissection,** in *math.*, a standard mode of cutting up a Riemann's surface.—**Canonical epistles,** an appellation given to those epistles of the New Testament which are called *general* or *catholic.* They are the epistles of Peter, John, James, and Jude.—**Canonical form,** in *alg.*, the simplest form to which a quantic can be reduced without loss of generality. Thus, a binary quantic of the $(2m + 1)$th degree can be expressed as the sum of $m + 1$ powers.—**Canonical hours,** certain stated times of the day, fixed by ecclesiastical laws, appropriated to the offices of prayer and devotion. In the Roman Catholic Church the canonical hours are the seven periods of daily prayer, viz., matins (consisting of nocturns with lauds), prime, terce, sext, nones, evensong or vespers, and complin. In England the same name is also sometimes given to the hours from eight o'clock in the forenoon to three in the afternoon, before and after which marriage cannot be legally performed in a parish church without a special license.—**Canonical letters,** letters formerly interchanged by the orthodox clergy, as testimonials of their faith, to keep up the catholic communion, and to distinguish them from heretics.—**Canonical life,** the method or rule of living prescribed by the ancient clergy who lived in community. It was less rigid than the monastic life.—**Canonical obedience,** the obedience, as regulated by the canons, of an ecclesiastic of lower rank to his superior, as of a presbyter to his bishop.—**Canonical punishments,** such punishments as the church may inflict, as excommunication, degradation, penance, etc.—**Canonical scholar,** a scholar in a cathedral school who is supported upon an episcopal foundation.—**Canonical sins,** in the ancient church, those sins for which capital punishment was inflicted, as idolatry, murder, adultery, heresy, etc.

II. *n. pl.* [Cf. ML. *canonicæ vestes*, canonicals.] The dress or habit prescribed by canon to be worn by the clergy when they officiate; hence, the prescribed official costume or decoration of any functionary, as, in English usage, the pouch on the gown of an M.D., the coif of a serjeant-at-law, the lambskin on the hood of a B. A., the strings of an Oxford undergraduate, the tippet on a barrister's gown, proctors' and subproctors' tippets, etc.

An ecclesiastic in full *canonicals.* *Macaulay.*

canonically (ka-non′i-kal-i), *adv.* In conformity with a canon or rule; specifically, in conformity with, or in the manner prescribed by, the canons of a church: as, "*canonically* admitted bishops," *Bp. Bale*, Apology, p. 23.

canonicalness (ka-non′i-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being canonical.

The *canonicalness* of the Apostolic Constitutions.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1711.

canonicate (ka-non′i-kāt), *n.* [= F. *canonicat*, < ML. **canonicatus*, n., office of a canon; cf. *canonicatus*, pp. of *canonicare*, make a canon, < *canonicus*, a canon: see *canonic*, *canon*².] The office of a canon; a canonry.

canonicity (kan-o-nis′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *canonicité*, < ML. **canonicita(t-)s*, < *canonicus*, canonical.] The quality of being canonical; canonicalness.

The *canonicity*, that is, the divine authority, of the books of the New Testament.
J. H. Newman, Development of Christ. Doct., iii. 4.

canonisation, canonise, etc. See *canonization*, *canonize*, etc.

canonism (kan′on-izm), *n.* [< *canon*¹ + *-ism.*] Adherence to canon or rule.

canonist (kan′on-ist), *n.* [= F. *canoniste*; < *canon*¹ + *-ist.*] One skilled in ecclesiastical or canon law.

He must be a *canonist*: that is to say, one that is brought up in the study of the pope's laws and decrees.
Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.

West and Clark, the Bishops of Ely and of Bath, . . . were both celebrated *canonists* and devoted adherents of the old religion. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., i.

All through the Middle Ages the lawyer who was avowedly a priest held his own against the lawyer who professed to be a layman; and ours [England] is the only country in which, owing to the peculiar turn of our legal history, it is difficult to see that, on the whole, the *canonist* exercised as much influence on the course of legal development as the legist or civilian.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 27.

canonistic (kan-o-nis′tik), *a.* [< *canonist* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to canonists.

They became the apt scholars of this *canonistic* exposition. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

canonizant (ka-non′i-zant), *n.* [< *canonize* + *-ant*¹.] In *math.*, a certain covariant used in reducing quantics to the canonical forms. The canonizant of a quantic of odd order is the catalecticant of the penultimate emanant. Thus, the canonizant of the quantic $(a, b, c, d, e, f)(x, y)^5$ is

$$\begin{matrix} ax + by, & bx + cy, & cx + dy \\ bx + cy, & cx + dy, & dx + ey \\ cx + dy, & dx + ey, & ex + fy. \end{matrix}$$

canonizate† (ka-non′i-zāt), *v. t.* [< ML. *canonizatus*, pp. of *canonizare*, canonize: see *canonize.*] To canonize.

canonization (kan″on-i-zā′shon), *n.* [= F. *canonisation*, < ML. *canonizare*, canonize: see *canonize.*] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the act of enrolling a beatified person among the saints. See *beatification.* Originally each bishop was accustomed to declare that particular deceased persons should be regarded as saints; but the exercise of this power was gradually assumed by the popes, who since 1179 have exercised the exclusive right of canonization. In order to canonization, it must be shown that two miracles have been wrought by the candidate before beatification, and two more after it by his intercession. The pope, on application, resumes the case of the beatified person, with the view of testing his qualifications for the higher rank which is claimed for him. A secret consistory is summoned, at which three cardinals are appointed to inquire into the matter, who make their report at a second private meeting. In the third, which is a public consistory, one person, called the *advocatus diaboli*, or devil's advocate, attacks the person to be canonized, raises doubts as to the miracles said to have been wrought by him, and exposes any want of formality in the procedure; while another person, called *advocatus Dei*, or God's advocate, supports his claim. Lastly, a fourth consistory is held, in which the votes of the prelates are taken for or against the canonization. If a plurality of votes are cast in favor of the candidate, the pope announces the day appointed for the ceremony, which takes place at St. Peter's. Also spelled *canonisation.*

canonize (kan′on-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *canonized*, ppr. *canonizing.* [= F. *canoniser*, < ML. *canonizare*, canonize, put into the canon or catalogue of the saints, < *canon*, a canon, catalogue of the saints, etc.: see *canon*¹.] **1.** To enroll officially in the canon or catalogue of the saints; declare to be a saint; regard as a saint. See *canonization.*

The king, desirous to bring into the house of Lancaster celestial honour, became suitor to Pope Julius, to *canonize* King Henry VI. for a saint. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

The best of them will never be *canonized* for a saint when she's dead. *Goldsmith*, Good-Natured Man, i.

And has a Champion risen in arms to try
His Country's virtue, fought, and breathes no more;
Him in their hearts the people *canonize.*
Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, i. 32.

2. To admit into the canon, as of Scripture. [Rare.]

Bathsheba was so wise a woman that some of her counsels are *canonized* for divine. *Bp. Hall*, David's End.

3. To embody in canons. [Rare.]

Planting our faith one while in the old convocation house; and another while in the chapel at Westminster; when all the faith and religion that shall be there *canonized* is not sufficient without plain convincement, and the charity of patient instruction. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 55.

Also spelled *canonise.*

canonizer (kan′on-ī-zėr), *n.* One who canonizes. Also spelled *canoniser.*

canonly† (kan′on-li), *a.* [< *canon*¹ + *-ly*¹.] According to the canon; canonically.

canonry (kan′on-ri), *n.*; pl. *canonries* (-riz). [< *canon*² + *-ry.*] The benefice filled by a canon.

The patronage of the *canonries* was secured to the Archbishop of York by the Act 13 and 14 Vict., c. 98, s. 25.
N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 479.

canons† (kan′onz), *n. pl.* See *cannon*, *n.*, 7.

canonship (kan′on-ship), *n.* [< *canon*² + *-ship.*] The position or office of canon; canonry.

canon-wise† (kan′on-wīz), *a.* Versed in the canon law: as, "*canon-wise* prelate," *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

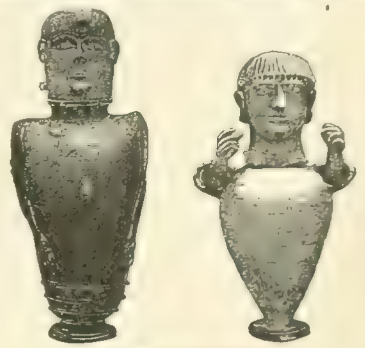
cañon-wren (kan′yon-ren), *n.* A bird of the family *Troglodytidæ* and genus *Catherpes*, as *C. mexicanus*: so called from its frequenting cañons. *Coues.* See *Catherpes.*

Cañon-wren (*Catherpes mexicanus*).

canooskie (ka-nös′ki), *n.* A local name in Alaska of the crested auklet, *Simorhynchus cristatellus.* *H. W. Elliott.*

can-opener (kan′ō″pn-ėr), *n.* An implement for cutting open one end of a sealed tin can.

Canopic (ka-nō′pik), *a.* [< L. *Canopicus*, < *Canopus*: see *Canopus.*] Of or pertaining to Canopus, an ancient city of Egypt. Also written *Canobic.*—**Canopic vases,** vases of a special type, with tops in the form of heads of human beings or divinities, used in ancient Egypt to hold the entrails of embalmed bodies, four being provided for each body. They were made in large numbers at Canopus, whence their name. Their form is that of a reversed truncated cone rounded off above hemispherically, with the opening in the top, which is closed by the head as a lid. Their material is generally terra-cotta, but frequently some valuable stone. The name is also given to vases of similar form containing the ashes of the dead found in Etruscan tombs of the eighth and seventh centuries B. C. The Etruscan examples have handles, and bear human arms as well as the head, represented either in low relief along the body of the vase, or in complete relief, and sometimes articulated to the handles.



Etruscan Canopic Vases.

Against the walls [of the mummy-chamber] were piled . . . libation jars of bronze and terra cotta, and *canopic vases* of precious Lycopolitan alabaster.
Harper's Mag., LXV. 187.

Canopus (ka-nō′pus), *n.* [L., the brightest star in the constellation Argo, named from *Canopus*, < Gr. *Κάνωπος*, earlier *Κάνωβος*, a town in Lower Egypt.] The brightest star but one in the heavens, one magnitude brighter than Arcturus and only half a magnitude fainter than Sirius. It is situated in one of the steering-paddles of Argo, about 35° south of Sirius and about the same distance east of Achenar; it is of a white or yellowish color, and is conspicuous in Florida in winter. Astronomers call it α or *alpha Argus*, or α or *alpha Carinæ.* See cut under *Argo.*

canopy (kan′ō-pi), *n.*; pl. *canopies* (-piz). [Early mod. E. also *canapy*, *canapie*; = D. *kanapee* = G. *canapee*, *kanapee*, a canopied couch, sofa, < F. *canapé* (after It.), prop. *conopée* (Cotgrave) = OPg. *ganapé* = Sp. Pg. *canape* = It. *canope* = Wall. *canapeu*, a canopy, canopied couch, < ML. *canapeum*, *canapeium*, *canapium*, *canopium*, prop. *conopeum*, a mosquito-net, a tent, pavilion, < Gr. *κωνωπεῖον* or *κωνωπεών*, an Egyptian bed with mosquito-curtains, a pavilion, < *κώνωψ* (*κωνωπ-*), a gnat, mosquito, perhaps an accom. of a foreign (Egyptian?) word, but appar. 'cone-faced,' as if from some fancied likeness to a cone, < *κῶνος*, a cone, + *ὤψ*, face: see *cone* and *optic.*] **1.** In general, any suspended covering that serves as a protection or shelter, as an awning, the tester of a bed, or the like; especially, an ornamental covering of cloth suspended on posts over a throne or the seat of a high dignitary, or any covering of cloth so disposed.

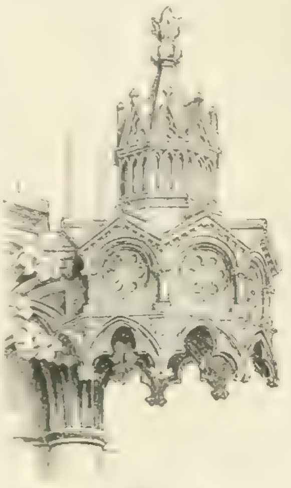
[illegible] the city under a [illegible]
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 12.

2. In specific figurative use, the sky: as, anywhere under the *canopy*, or the *canopy* of heaven.

But, of what substance shall I, after thee
(O Matchless Maker), make Heav'ns *Canopie*?
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas, Weeks, i. 2.

And now
The forest's solemn *canopies* were changed
For the uniform and lightsome evening sky.
Shelley, Alastor.

3. In *arch.*, a decorative hood or cover supported or suspended over an altar, throne, chair of state, pulpit, and the like; also the ornamented projecting head of a niche or tabernacle. The label-molding or dripstone which surrounds the head of a door or window, if ornamented, is also called a canopy. 4. *Naut.*: (*a*) A light awning over the stern-sheets of a boat. (*b*) The brass framework over a hatch.—5. A large smoke-bell. See *smoke-bell*. *Car-Builder's Dict.*


Canopy.
Portal of the church at St. Père-sous-Vézelay, France. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

canopy (kan'ō-pi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *canopied*, ppr. *canopying*. [< *canopy*, *n.*] To cover with a canopy, or as with a canopy.

Trees . . .
Which erst from heat did *canopy* the herd.
Shak., Sonnets, xii.

Canopied with golden clouds. *Chapman*, Iliad, xiii.

A bank
With ivy *canopied*. *Milton*, Comus, l. 544.

Beneath thy pinions *canopy* my head. *Keats.*

canoræ (ka-nō'rē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. (sc. *aves*, birds: see *Aves*) of L. *canorus*: see *canorous*.] The singing birds. See *Cantatores* and *Cantores*.

canorous (ka-nō'rus), *a.* [< L. *canorus*, singing, musical, < *canere*, sing: see *cant*2.] Musical; tuneful. [Rare.]

Birds that are *canorous* . . . are of little throats and short necks. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 14.

The Latin has given us most of our *canorous* words, only they must not be confounded with merely sonorous ones, still less with phrases that, instead of supplementing the sense, encumber it.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 75.

canorously (ka-nō'rus-li), *adv.* Melodiously; tunefully.

canorousness (ka-nō'rus-nes), *n.* Musicalness.

Spenser . . . chose his language for its rich *canorousness* rather than for [illegible] of meaning.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 184.

canous†, *a.* [< L. *canus*, white, hoary, esp. of the gray hair of the aged.] Hoary; gray.

cansh (kansh), *n.* A small mow of corn, or a small pile of fagots, etc. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

canstick† (kan'stik), *n.* A contraction of *candlestick*.

I had rather hear a brazen *canstick* turned.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

canstow†. An old abbreviation of *canst thou*.

cant1 (kant), *n.* [= D. *kant*, border, edge, side, [illegible] margin, corner, = OFries. *kant* [illegible] = MLG. *kant*, *kante*, LG. [illegible] [illegible] *kante* = Dan. Sw. *kant*, [illegible] margin, prob. < OF. *cant*, [illegible] = Pr. It. *canto*, side, edge, [illegible] corner. Of uncertain [illegible] in part, [illegible] < L. *canthus*, ML. [illegible] the tire of a wheel (in ML. [illegible] of a wheel [illegible] Quintilian a barbarous Hispanian or African word); (2) cf. Gr. κανθός, the corner of the eye (see *canthus*); (3) cf. OBulg. *kantu* = Bulg. *kŭt* = Sloven. *kót* = Serv. *kut* = Bohem. *kout* = Pol. *kąt* = Russ. *kutŭ* = Lett. *kante*, a corner. In some senses the noun is from the verb. Hence, *cantle*, *canton*1.] 1†. A corner; an angle; a niche.

The . . . principal person in the temple was Irene, or Peace; she was placed aloft in a *cant*.
B. Jonson, Coronation Entertainment.

2. The corner of a field.—3. An external or salient angle: as, a six-canted bolt, that is, one of six *cants*, or of which the head has six angles. —4. One of the segments forming a side piece in the head of a cask.—5. A ship's timber, near the bow or stern, lying obliquely to the line of the keel.—6. A piece of wood which supports the bulkheads on a vessel's deck. [Eng.]—7. A log that has received two side cuts in a sawmill and is ready for the next cut. —8. An inclination from a horizontal line; a sloping, slanting, or tilted position.

When the berg first came in contact with the ship, a large tongue of ice below the water was forced under the bows of the vessel, raising her somewhat, and with the help of the wind giving her a *cant*.
C. F. Hall, Polar Exp., p. 245.

9. A toss, thrust, or push with a sudden jerk: as, to give a ball a *cant*.—10. In *whale-fishing*, a cut in a whale between the neck and fins. *E. D.*

cant1 (kant), *v.* [= D. *kanten*, cut off an angle, square, = G. *kanten*, cant, tilt, = Sw. *kanta*, bevel, = LG. freq. *kanteln*, *kantern*, turn over, tilt, *af-kanteln*, cut off an angle, = Dan. *kæntre*, upset, capsize, cant; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To put or set at an angle; tilt or move from a horizontal line: as, to *cant* or *cant up* a plank; to *cant over* a pail or cask.—2. *Naut.*, to turn (something) so that it is no longer fair and square; give (a ship) an inclination to one side, as in preparing her to be careened.—3. To set upon edge, as a stone.—4. To throw with a sudden jerk; toss: as, to *cant* a ball.

The sheltie *canted* its rider into the little brook.
Scott, Pirate.

5. To cut off an angle of, as of a square piece of timber.

II. *intrans.* To tilt or incline; have a slant.

The table is made to *cant* as usual, being clamped in position by a nut screwed up against a quadrant underneath. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 963.

cant2 (kant), *v.* [First at the end of the 16th century; usually referred to L. *cantare* (> ult. E. *chant*, q. v.), sing (in form a freq. of *canere*, pp. *cantus*, sing, from a root represented in E. by the noun *hen*, q. v.), in eccl. use (ML.) also perform mass or divine service, and, as a noun, an anniversary service for the dead, alms, esp. when given as an anniversary observance (see *cant*2, *n.* and *a.*). The word *cant* may thus have become associated with beggars; but there may have been also an allusion to a perfunctory performance of divine service, and hence a hypocritical use of religious phrases.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To speak with a whining voice or in an affected or assumed tone; assume a particular tone and manner of speaking for the purpose of exciting compassion, as in begging; hence, to beg.

You are resolved to *cant*, then? where, Savil,
Shall your scene lie?
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, v. 3.

2. To make pharisaical, hypocritical, or whining pretensions to goodness; affect piety without sincerity; sham holiness.

I could not *cant* of creed or prayer.
Scott, Rokeby, i. 18.

3. To talk in a certain special jargon; use the words and phraseology peculiar to a particular sect, party, profession, and the like.

A merry Greek, and *cants* in Latin comely.
B. Jonson, New Inn, ii. 2.

The Doctor here,
When he discourseth of dissection,
Of vena cava and of vena porta,
Of meseraeum and the mesenterium,
What does he else but *cant*?
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iv. 1.

II. *trans.* To use as a conventional phraseology or jargon.

[illegible] to teach men to *cant* some one or more of the [illegible] which his father and grandfather [illegible] that he must learn in the schools of [illegible] to make fools [illegible]
Martineau, On West. Reviewer's Def. of Mill.

cant2 (kant), *n.* and *a.* [< *cant*2, *v.*] **I.** *n.* 1. [illegible] or singing manner of speech; specifically, the whining speech of beggars, as in asking alms.—2. The language or jargon spoken by gipsies, thieves, professional beggars, or the like, and containing many words different from ordinary English; a kind of slang or argot.—3. The words and phrases peculiar to or characteristic of a sect, party, or profession; the dialect of a class, sect, or set of people: used in an unfavorable sense.

Of all the *cants* which are canted in this canting world, though the *cant* of hypocrites may be the worst, the *cant* of criticism is the most tormenting.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iii. 12.

The *cant* of party, school, and sect
Provoked at times his honest scorn.
Whittier, My Namesake.

4. A pretentious or insincere assumption, in speech, of a religious character; an ostentatious or insincere use of solemn or religious phraseology.

That he [Richard Cromwell] was a good man, he evinced by proofs more satisfactory than deep groans or long sermons, by humility and suavity when he was at the height of human greatness, and by cheerful resignation under cruel wrongs and misfortunes; but the *cant* then common in every guard-room gave him a disgust which he had not always the prudence to conceal. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

Supplied with *cant* the lack of Christian grace.
Whittier, Daniel Neall.

Hence—5. Any insincerity or conventionality in speech, especially insincere assumption or conventional pretense of enthusiasm for high thoughts or aims.

But enthusiasm, once cold, can never be warmed over into anything better than *cant*.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 157.

=**Syn.** 2 and 3. *Cant*, *Slang*, *Colloquialism*. *Cant* belongs to a class; *slang* to no one class, except where it is specified: as, college *slang*; parliamentary *slang*. *Slang* is generally over-vivid in metaphor and threadbare from use, and is often vulgar or ungrammatical; *cant* may be correct, but unintelligible to those outside of the class concerned. *Cant* has also the meaning of insincere or conventional use of religious or other set phrases, as above. A *colloquialism* is simply an expression that belongs to common conversation, but is considered too homely for refined speech or for writing.

The *Cant* or flash language, or thieves' jargon, was scarcely known even by name in the United States until . . . some forty years ago. *Science*, V. 380.

The use of *slang*, or cheap generic terms, as a substitute for differentiated specific expressions, is at once a sign and a cause of mental atrophy.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 275.

Colloquialisms have a place in certain departments of literature, namely, familiar and humorous writing, but in grave compositions they are objectionable.
J. De Mille, Rhetoric, § 270.

II. *a.* Of the nature of cant or jargon.

The affectation of some late authors to introduce and multiply *cant* words is the most ruinous corruption in any language. *Swift.*

cant3 (kant), *n.* [Said to be vagabonds' slang. Cf. ML. *cantare*, pl. *cantaria*, alms: see *cant*2, *v.*] Something given in charity. *Imp. Dict.*

cant4 (kant), *n.* [Short for OF. *encant*, F. *encan* = Pr. *enquant*, *encant* = OSp. *encante* = It. *incanto* (ML. *incantum*, *incantus*, *inquantus*), an auction, orig. a call for bids at an auction, < L. *in quantum*, for how much? See *quantum*, *quantity*, etc.] An auction; sale by auction. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

Numbers of these tenants are now offering to sell their leases by *cant*. *Swift*, Hist. Eng., Wm. II.

cant4 (kant), *v. t.* [< *cant*4, *n.* Cf. equiv. ML. *incantare*, *inquantare*.] 1. To sell by auction.

Is it not the general method of landlords to . . . *cant* their land to the highest bidder?
Swift, Against the Bishops.

2†. To enhance or increase, as by competitive bidding at an auction. [Prov. Eng. in both uses.]

When two monks were outvying each other in *canting* the price of an abbey, he [William Rufus] observed a third at some distance, who said never a word; the king demanded why he would not offer; the monk said he was poor, and besides would give nothing if he were ever so rich; the king replied, Then you are the fittest person to have it, and immediately gave it him.
Swift, Hist. Eng., Wm. II.

cant5 (kant), *a.* [E. dial. and Sc., also *canty*; < ME. *cant*, *kant*, *kaunt*, bold, brave; origin obscure.] Bold; strong; hearty; lusty. Now usually *canty* (which see).

And Nestor anon, with a nowmber grete
Of knightes & *cant* men, caught him with
[illegible] to his londe [illegible]
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3573.

The king of Beme was *cant* and kene,
But there he left both play and pride.
Minot, Poems, p. 30.

cant5 (kant), *v. i.* [E. dial., < *cant*5, *a.*] To recover or mend; grow strong.

can't (känt or kant). A colloquial contraction of *cannot*.

Cantab. (kan'tab). 1. An abbreviation of the Latin adjective *Cantabrigiensis* (see *Cantabri* *gian*): as, John Jones, M. A. *Cantab.* (that is, Master of Arts of Cambridge University).—2. [As a noun.] A member or graduate of the University of Cambridge in England.

> The rattle-pated trick of a young *cantab.* *Scott.*

> *Cantabs* are sketched in a series of Academical portraits, and University life then was apparently much the same as it is now. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 65.

3. [As an adjective.] Of or belonging to the University of Cambridge.

> How oft the *Cantab* supper, host and guest,
> Would echo helpless laughter to your jest!
> *Tennyson*, To the Rev. W. H. Brookfield.

cantabank (kan′ta-bangk), *n.* [A pl. *cantabanqui* is cited in Halliwell; < It. *cantambanco*, formerly *cantinbanco* (Florio), a mountebank, a ballad-singer, lit. one who sings on a bench, < *cantare*, sing, + *in*, on, + *banco*, bench: see *cant*^{2}, *in*^{1}, *bank*^{2}. Cf. *mountebank*, *saltimbanco*.] A strolling singer; a common ballad-singer: used in contempt. [Rare.]

> He was no tavern *cantabank* that made it,
> But a squire minstrel of your Highness' court.
> *Sir H. Taylor*, Ph. van Artevelde, I., iii. 2.

cantabile (kån-tä′bē-le), *a.* [It., < L. *cantabilis*, that may be sung: see *cantable*.] In *music*, executed in the style of a song; flowing; sustained; lyrical.

cantable†, *a.* [< L. *cantabilis*, that may be sung, < *cantare*, sing: see *cant*^{2}. Cf. *chantable*.] That may be sung. *Bailey*, 1727.

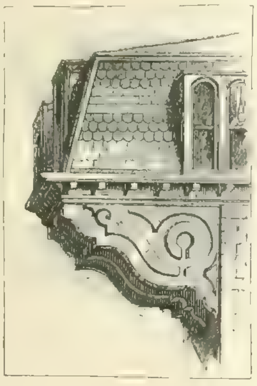
Cantabrian (kan-tā′bri-an), *a.* [L. *Cantabria*, Cantabria, in northern Spain.] Pertaining to the Cantabri, an ancient people of northern Spain, or to Cantabria, the region formerly inhabited by them.

Cantabrigian (kan-ta̤-brij′i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *Cantabrigiensis*, pertaining to Cambridge, < *Cantabrigia*, Cambridge.] **I.** *a.* Relating to Cambridge, England, or to its university. Also incorrectly spelled *Cantabridgian.*

II. *n.* **1.** An inhabitant or a native of Cambridge.—**2.** A student or graduate of Cambridge University. Abbreviated *Cantab.*

Cantabrigically (kan-ta̤-brij′i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* After the manner of the students in Cambridge University. [Humorous and rare.]

cantaliver, cantilever (kan′ta-liv-ėr, kan′ti-lev-ėr), *n.* and *a.* [Also written *cantiliver*, *cantalever*, *canteliver*; of uncertain origin. The form *cantaliver* (accented *cantali′ver* in Bailey, 1733—*canti′liver*, Johnson, 1755) appears to be the earliest, and is nearest the probable original, namely, < L. (NL.) *quantā librā*, of what weight or balance (L. *quantā*, abl. fem. of *quantus*, how much (see *quantity*); *librā*, abl. of *libra*, a pound, weight, balance, counterpoise (see *libra*, *livre*); cf. *caliber*, *caliver*, prob. of similar formation), a phrase which, if used technically in early modern (NL.) works on architecture, would naturally take in E. the forms given. Hardly, as by some supposed, < *cant*^{1}, an angle, + *-a-*, *-i-*, a mere syllable of transition, + *lever*, a support; cf. E. dial. *lever*, the support of the roof of a house.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A block or large bracket of stone, metal, or wood, framed into the wall of a building, and projecting from it, to support a molding, a balcony, eaves, etc. Cantalivers serve the same end as modillions and brackets, but are not so regularly applied. Hence—**2.** One of two long brackets or arms projecting toward each other from opposite banks or piers, serving to form a bridge when united directly or by a girder.


Cantalivers.—House on Fifth Avenue, New York.

II. *a.* Formed on the principle of the cantaliver, or with the use of cantalivers.—**Cantaliver bridge.** See *bridge*^{1}.

cantaloup (kan′ta̤-löp or -lōp), *n.* [Also written *cantaloupe*, *cantaleup*, *canteloup*, *canteloupe*, etc.; < F. *cantaloup*, < It. *cantalupo*, a cantaloup, so called from *Cantalupo*, a town in Italy where it was first grown in Europe.] A variety of muskmelon, somewhat ellipsoidal in shape, ribbed, of pale-green or yellow color, and of a delicate flavor.

cantankerosity (kan-tang-ke̤-ros′i-ti), *n.* [< *cantankerous* + *-ity*.] Cantankerousness. [Humorous.]

> Sir, the gentleman from South Carolina made a speech; and if I may be allowed to coin a word, I will say it had more *cantankerosity* in it than any speech I ever heard on this floor.
> *A. Burlingame*, Speech in House of Repr., June 21, 1856.

cantankerous (kan-tang′ke̤-rus), *a.* [Prop. dial., with suffix *-ous*, < E. dial. *cantanker*, **contanker*, a corruption (by assimilation of adjacent syllables) of ME. *conteckour*, *contekour*, prob. also **contackour*, **contakour*, a quarrelsome person, < *conteck*, *contack*, *contek*, *contak*, contention, quarreling: see *conteck*, *conteckour*.] Given to or marked by ill-tempered contradiction or opposition; contradictory; mulish; contentious; cross; waspish; ill-natured: as, "a *cantankerous* humour," *Thackeray.* [Colloq.]

> There's not a more bitter *cantankerous* toad in all Christendom. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, ii.

> I hope, Mr. Falkland, as there are three of us come on purpose for the game, you won't be so *cantankerous* as to spoil the party by sitting out. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, v. 3.

cantankerously (kan-tang′ke̤-rus-li), *adv.* In a cantankerous manner; ill-naturedly; waspishly; crossly. [Colloq.]

cantankerousness (kan-tang′ke̤-rus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being cantankerous; ill-tempered opposition; crossness; waspishness. [Colloq.]

> By all means tell the truth, we reply, but we refuse to believe that the truth is to be found in *cantankerousness.*
> *London Times*, Aug. 14, 1863.

cantar (kan′tär), *n.* [= It. *cantaro* = Bulg. *kantar*, *kentar* = Serv. *kantar*, < Turk. *qantar* (*kantār*), < Ar. *qintār*, a hundredweight, quintal (> It. *quintale* = Sp. Pg. Pr. F. *quintal*, > E. *kintal*, *quintal*, q. v.), < L. *centenarius*, consisting of a hundred (pounds, feet, years, etc.): see *centenary*, *centner*, and *quintal*, all ult. doublets of *cantar*.] An Arabian and Turkish unit of weight, a hundred rotls or pounds. Many different rotls are in use in Mohammedan countries, for different commodities, and each has its cantar. The cantar thus has all values from 98.05 pounds avoirdupois (the government cantar of Alexandria) to 880 pounds (the great cantar of Aleppo). The cantar of Constantinople is 124.65 pounds, that of Smyrna 127.43 pounds; that of the calif Almamun (A. D. 813–33) was 103.4 pounds.

cantara (kän′tä-rä̤), *n.* [< Sp. *cántara* = Pg. *cantara*, also *cantaro*, a liquid measure (see def.), < *cantara*, *cantaro* = It. *cantaro*, a jar or pitcher, < L. *cantharus*, a drinking-vessel: see *cantharus*.] In Spain and Portugal, same as *arroba.*

cantata (kan-tä′tä̤), *n.* [It., < *cantare*, < L. *cantare*, sing: see *cant*^{2}.] Originally, a musical recitation of a short drama or story in verse by one person, without action, accompanied by a single instrument, and later with airs or melodies interspersed; now, a choral composition, either sacred in the manner of an oratorio, but shorter, or secular, as a lyric drama or story adapted to music, but not intended to be acted.

Cantate (kan-tā′tē), *n.* [L., 2d pers. pl. pres. impv. of *cantare*, sing: see *cant*^{2}.] The ninety-eighth psalm, so called from the first words in Latin, *Cantate* (O sing), more fully *Cantate Domino* (Sing ye unto the Lord). It is appointed in the Book of Common Prayer to be used as a canticle after the first lesson at Evening Prayer, except when it is read in the ordinary course of the Psalter on the nineteenth day of the month. In the English book it is the alternate of the *Magnificat.* In the American book it has the *Bonum est confiteri* as its alternate, and is itself, since 1886, an alternate of the *Magnificat.*

cantation† (kan-tā′sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *cantatio(n-)*, < *cantare*, pp. *cantatus*, sing: see *cant*^{2}.] A singing. *Cockeram.*

Cantatores (kan-ta̤-tō′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *cantator*, singer, < *cantare*, pp. *cantatus*, sing: see *cant*^{2}.] In *ornith.*, a group of passerine perching birds, more or less nearly coextensive with *Passeres*, *Cantores*, or *Oscines*; the singing birds or songsters. In Macgillivray's system (1839), where the term is first technically used, the *Cantatores* are the fifth order of birds; the order as there constituted, however, is not exactly conterminous with any now recognized group of birds, but includes some heterogeneous non-oscine forms.

cantatory (kan′ta-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **cantatorius*, < *cantator*, singer: see *Cantatores*.] Of or pertaining to singing or to singers. *Dr. S. Miller.* [Rare.]

cantatrice (kan′ta̤-trēs; It. pron. kån-tä-trē′che), *n.* [F. *cantatrice*, < It. *cantatrice*, < L. *cantatricem*, acc. of *cantatrix*, fem. of *cantator*, a singer: see *Cantatores*.] A female singer: applied especially to one who sings in opera or public concerts.

cant-block (kant′blok), *n.* A large block used in canting whales, that is, turning them over in flensing. *E. H. Knight.*

cant-board (kant′bōrd), *n.* A division made in the conveyor-box of a flour-bolt to separate different grades.

cant-body (kant′bod″i), *n.* In *ship-building*, the portion of a vessel which contains the cant-frames.

> The square body ends and the *cant body* commences just where the angles between the level lines and square stations in the half-breadth plan begin to deviate greatly from right angles, or where a difficulty is found in obtaining suitable timber owing to the bevelling required.
> *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 54.

cant-chisel (kant′chiz″el), *n.* A large strong chisel having a rib and the basil on one side.

cant-dog (kant′dog), *n.* Same as *cant-hook*, 1. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

canted (kan′ted), *a.* [< *cant*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}.] **1.** Having cants or angles: in *arch.*, applied to pillars, turrets, or towers the plan of which is a polygon.—**2.** Tilted to one side.

canteen (kan-tēn′), *n.* [Also *cantine*; < F. *cantine*, < It. *cantina*, a cellar, cave, grotto (cf. dim. *cantinetta*, a small cellar, ice-pail, cooler), = Sp. *cantina*; dim. of It. Sp. *canto*, a side, corner, angle: see *cant*^{1}.] **1.** A sort of sutler's shop in barracks, camps, garrisons, etc., where provisions, liquors, etc., are sold.

> The king of France established a sufficient number of *canteens* for furnishing his troops with tobacco. *Rees*, Cyc.

> Much of the time formerly wasted in the *canteen*, to the injury alike of health and morals, is now devoted to reading. *Dr. J. Brown*, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 181.

2. A vessel used by soldiers for carrying water or liquor for drink. In the British army the canteen is a small vessel capable of containing 3 pints, which is carried by each soldier on the march, on foreign service, or in the field. In the United States army the regulation canteen is of tin, covered with a woolen fabric, is circular in shape, with sharp periphery and bulging sides like a double-convex lens, fitted with a cylindrical spout stopped by a cork, and holds about 3 pints; it is slung over the shoulder. A much larger kind, of the same materials, but with flat sides, and holding a gallon or more, is sometimes used, but not commonly carried on the person.

3. A square box, fitted up with compartments, in which British officers on foreign service pack a variety of articles, as spirit-bottles, tea and sugar, plates, knives, forks, etc.

cantel†, *n.* See *cantle.*

canteleup, canteloup, *n.* See *cantaloup.*

canter^1 (kan′tėr), *n.* [An abbr. of *Canterbury gallop*: see *gallop*.] **1.** A moderate running pace of a horse; a moderate or easy gallop.

> The *canter* is to the gallop very much what the walk is to the trot, though probably a more artificial pace.
> *Youatt*, The Horse, p. 547.

2. Figuratively, a brisk but easy movement of any kind; a running over or through; a run; a scamper.

> A rapid *canter* in the "Times" over all the topics of the day. *Sir J. Stephen.*

To win in a canter, in *horse-racing*, to distance all the other horses so much that urging toward the end of the race is unnecessary; hence, figuratively, to overcome an opponent easily.

canter^1 (kan′tėr), *v.* [< *canter*^{1}, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move in a canter: said of horses.—**2.** To ride a cantering horse.

II. *trans.* To cause to canter.

canter^2 (kan′tėr), *n.* [< *cant*^{2}, *v.*, + *-er*^{1}.] **1.** One who cants or whines; a professional beggar or vagrant.

> Jugglers and gypsies, all the sorts of *canters*, and colonies of beggars. *B. Jonson.*

2. One who talks cant, in any sense of the word; especially, a canting preacher.

> You are the second part of the society of *canters*, outlaws to order and discipline, and the only privileged church-robbers of Christendom.
> *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, v. 2.

> On Whitsunday I went to the church (w^{ch} is a very faire one), and heard one of the *canters*, who dismiss'd the assembly rudely and without any blessing.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, June 4, 1652.

canter^3 (kan′tėr), *n.* [< *cant*^{4}, *v.*, + *-er*^{1}.] One who bids at an auction. See extract.

> A class of men called *canters*, who were accustomed to bid for the tithe of their neighbours' land, and who by Whiteboy terrorism were almost extirpated from Munster.
> *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvi.

canterbury (kan′tėr-ber-i), *n.* [< *Canterbury* (a city of England), in AS. *Cantwaraburh*, gen. and dat. *-byrig*, < *Cantwara*, gen. pl. of *Cantware*, people of Kent (< *Cant*, *Cent*, Kent, + *ware*, pl., inhabitants, related to *wer*, a man: see *wer*), + *burh*, city: see *borough*^{1}, *bury*^{1}.] A stand with divisions, for holding music, portfolios, loose papers, etc., usually made somewhat ornamented as a piece of furniture, and mounted on casters.

canterbury-bell (kan'tėr-ber-i-bel'), *n.* The popular name of the plant *Campanula Trachelium*, given to it by Gerard because of its abundance about Canterbury, England. The common Canterbury-bell of the gardens is *C. Medium*, a native of central Europe, of which there are several varieties. See [illegible]

Canterbury gallop. See *gallop.*

canterinet, *a.* [ME. *canteryne*, < L. *canterinus*, *cantherinus*, of a horse (*hordeum canterinum*, horse-barley, winter barley), < *canterius*, *cantherius*, a gelding.] Of a horse.—**Canterine barley**, horse-barley.

> This moone is sowe eke *barly canteryne;*
> Ferne lande or fatte or drie is for it digne.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 187.

cant-fall (kant'fâl), *n.* The fall rove through the cant-blocks at the mainmast-head of a whaler, forming a purchase for turning a whale over while flensing, or cutting off the blubber.

cant-file (kant'fīl), *n.* A file the cutting faces of which form an obtuse angle. It is used for filing interior faces in machine-work, as of spanners or wrenches.

cant-frames (kant'frāmz), *n. pl.* In *ship-building*, the frames or ribs of a ship which are near the extremities, and are canted away from the perpendicular.

Cantharellus (kan-thạ-rel'us), *n.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1789), dim. of L. *cantharus*, a drinking-cup (see *cantharus*), with ref. to the shape of the fungus; but prob. suggested by the F. *chanterelle*, a mushroom (*Agaricus cantharellus*, Linnæus, 1753): see *chanterelle.*] A genus of hymenomycetous fungi, allied to *Agaricus.* The chanterelle, *Cantharellus cibaris*, is a well-known edible species.

canthari, *n.* Plural of *cantharus.*

cantharid (kan'thạ-rid), *n.* [< ME. *cantharide*, *cantaride* = F. *cantharide* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *cantarida* = It. *cantaride*, < L. *cantharis* (*-rid-*): see *Cantharis.*] **1†.** Some worm-insect injurious to plants.

> Bestes forto sle
> That dooth thi vynes harm let sle the flie,
> The *cantharide* in roses that we se.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 32.

2. A beetle of the genus *Cantharis* or group *Cantharides;* especially, *C. vesicatoria.* See cut under *Cantharis.*

Cantharidæ (kan-thar'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cantharis* + *-idæ.*] A family of coleopterous insects, the type of which is the genus *Cantharis.* Other genera are *Meloë* and *Mylabris.*

cantharidal (kan-thar'i-dạl), *a.* [< *cantharides*, 2, + *-al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of cantharides; composed of or treated with cantharidin.

cantharidate (kan-thar'i-dāt), *n.* [< *cantharidic* + *-ate*¹.] A salt of cantharidic acid.

Cantharides (kan-thar'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *cantharis* (*-rid-*), the Spanish fly; or F. pl. of *cantharide:* see *Cantharis.*] **1.** In *zoöl.*, a group of beetles containing the genus *Cantharis* and a number of closely related genera.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A medicinal preparation of Spanish flies, used for blistering and other purposes.

cantharidian (kan-thạ-rid'i-an), *a.* [< L. *cantharis* (*-rid-*), the Spanish fly, + *-ian.*] Pertaining to beetles of the genus *Cantharis;* made of cantharides.

> Oh, how they fire the heart devout
> Like *cantharidian* plasters! *Burns*, Holy Fair.

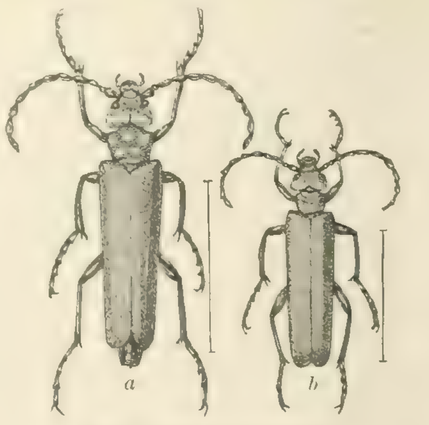
cantharidic (kan-thạ-rid'ik), *a.* [< *cantharid-in* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from cantharidin.

cantharidin, cantharidine (kan-thar'i-din), *n.* [< L. *cantharis* (*-rid-*), the Spanish fly, + *-in*², *-ine*².] A peculiar poisonous substance (C_5H_6 [illegible] existing in the *Cantharis vesicatoria* (Spanish fly) and other insects, and causing vesication. [illegible]

C[illegible] (kan-thạ-rī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cantharus*, 3, + *-ina*².] In Günther's classification, [illegible] the first group of *Sparidæ*, [illegible] teeth in front [illegible] molar teeth, [illegible] branched. The [illegible] vegetable feeders. Also [illegible]

Canthari[illegible] (kan'thạ-ris), *n.* [L. (> E. *cantharid*, [illegible]) [illegible] A [illegible] separated [illegible]

from the thorax by a neck; the type of the family *Cantharidæ.* The best-known species is that which is called the *Spanish* or *blistering fly*, *C. vesicatoria.* This



Spanish Fly (*Cantharis vesicatoria*).
a, female; *b*, male. (Vertical lines show natural sizes.)

insect is 9 or 10 lines in length, of a shining green color mixed with azure. It has a nauseous smell, and is when bruised extensively used as the active element in vesicatory or blistering plasters. It feeds upon the leaves of trees and shrubs, preferring the ash. The flies are collected in Spain, Italy, Hungary, and southern Russia; the Russian ones are the largest and most esteemed.

2. [*l. c.*; pl. *cantharides* (kan-thar'i-dēz).] A member of the genus *Cantharis.*

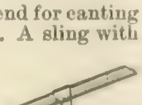
cantharus (kan'thạ-rus), *n.*; pl. *canthari* (-rī). [L. *cantharus* (ML. also *cantharum*, *cantarus*, *cantarius*, a tankard, > It. *cantaro* = Sp. *cantaro*, *cantara:* see *cantara*), a large drinking-cup with handles, a tankard, pot, also a kind of sea-fish, etc., < Gr. *κάνθαρος*, a sea-fish, the sea-bream, a kind of beetle, etc., also a kind of drinking-cup, a tankard, a pot.] **1.** In *classical antiq.*, a wide-mouthed cup or vase, with a foot, and two handles rising above the rim. It was used especially for drinking wine.—**2.** [LL.] A fountain or cistern in the atrium or courtyard before ancient and some Oriental churches, where persons could wash before entering the church; a laver. Now generally called *phiale.*—**3.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, of the family *Sparidæ.* *C. griseus*, a British species, is known as the *black bream*, or *black sea-bream.* *Cuvier*, 1829.—**4.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of mollusks. *Montfort*, 1808.

canthi, *n.* Plural of *canthus.*

canthitis (kan-thī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *canthus* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of one or both canthi of the eye.

Canthon (kan'thon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κάνθων*, a pack-ass, applied humorously in Aristophanes (Pax 82) to a beetle; cf. *κάνθαρος*, a kind of beetle: see *cantharus.*] A genus of lamellicorn beetles, of the family *Scarabæidæ*, containing dung-beetles resembling those of the genus *Copris* in having narrow epipleuræ, hornless head and prothorax, and slender curved hind tibiæ. *C. lævis* is a common United States species, black, and half an inch long.

cant-hook (kant'hůk), *n.* **1.** A wooden lever with an iron hook hinged at the end for canting or turning over heavy logs.—**2.** A sling with hooks, used to empty casks by raising and tipping them.

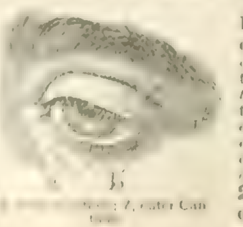


Cant-hook.

canthoplastic (kan-thọ̄-plas'tik), *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in canthoplasty: as, a *canthoplastic* operation.

canthoplasty (kan'thọ̄-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *κανθός*, the corner of the eye (see *canthus*), + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form, mold.] The operation of slitting up the outer canthus, or corner of the eye, so as to enlarge the opening between the lids.

canthus (kan'thus), *n.*; pl. *canthi* (-thī). [NL., < Gr. *κανθός*, the corner of the eye: see *cant*¹.] **1.** The angle formed by the junction of the eyelids. The two canthi of the human eye are distinguished as the *outer*, *temporal*, or *lesser*, and the *inner*, *nasal*, or *greater*. In most animals the corresponding canthi are called the *posterior* and *anterior*.



[illegible]; *b*, outer Canthus.

2. In *entom.*: (*a*) One of the upper and lower or anterior and posterior extremities of the compound eyes of insects. (*b*) A corneous process of the clypeus, completely or partly dividing the compound eye. It is found in certain beetles, which thus appear to have four eyes.

cantic†, cantick†, *n.* [< L. *canticum*, q. v.] A song.

> [He] gave thanks unto God in some fine *canticks* made in praise of the Divine bounty.
> *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 23.

cantica, *n.* Plural of *canticum.*

cantick†, *n.* See *cantic.*

cantick-quoin (kan'tik-koin), *n.* Same as *canting-coin.*

canticle (kan'ti-kl), *n.* [< ME. *canticle*, < L. *canticulum*, dim. of *canticum* (> also AS. *cantic*), a song, < *cantus*, a singing, < *canere*, sing: see *cant*², *chant.*] **1.** One of the non-metrical hymns recorded in the Bible as sung on some special occasion, and expressive of joy, thanksgiving, or confidence in God's help.—**2.** One of these hymns, or a composition of similar character, arranged for chanting, and so used in church service. Both the Roman Catholic and the Greek churches use as canticles the songs of Moses (Ex. xv. 1–19 and Deut. xxxii. 1–43), Hannah (1 Sam. ii. 1–10), and Habakkuk (iii. 2–19). In Isaiah the Roman Catholic Church has canticles taken from chapters xii. and xxxviii. (10–20), and the Greek from chapter xxvi. (9–20). The Roman Catholic, Greek, and Anglican churches all use the *Benedicite* as found in the third chapter of Daniel in the Septuagint and Vulgate, comprising verses 35–66 of the Song of the Three Holy Children in the English Apocrypha; the Greek Church also employs the preceding verses (3–34) as a separate canticle. The three taken from the gospels, and accordingly known as the *Evangelical Canticles* (namely, the *Magnificat*, the *Benedictus*, and the *Nunc Dimittis*), are also used by all the three churches just named. The *Te Deum* is accounted a canticle, although not found in the Bible. The English and American Books of Common Prayer also use certain psalms as canticles, namely, psalms lxvii. (*Deus Misereatur*), xcviii. (*Cantate*), and c. (*Jubilate*), to which the American book adds xcii. (*Bonum est*) and ciii. (*Benedic*). Some writers also account the *Venite* (psalm xcv.), the *Gloria in Excelsis*, and the *Trisagion* canticles.

Specifically—**3.** [*cap.*] *pl.* The Songs, otherwise called the Song of Songs, or Song of Solomon (LL. *Canticum Canticorum Salomonis*), one of the books of the Old Testament. Until the nineteenth century it was universally ascribed to Solomon, but some critics now think it of later date.

4†. A division of a song or poem; a canto. *Spenser.*

canticum (kan'ti-kum), *n.*; pl. *cantica* (-kä). [L.: see *canticle.*] **1.** In the ancient Roman drama, any passage sung by the actors; especially, in comedy, a solo accompanied by dancing and music.—**2.** [LL.] A canticle.—**Canticum Canticorum**, the Song of Songs, or Canticles.

cantilate, cantilation, etc. See *cantillate*, etc.

cantilet, *v. t.* An erroneous spelling of *cantle.*

cantilena (kan-ti-lē'nä), *n.* [= F. *cantilène* = Sp. *cantilena*, *cantinela* = Pg. *cantilena* = It. *cantilena*, < L. *cantilena*, a song, in classical use an old song, gossip, < *cantillare*, dim. of *cantare*, sing: see *cant*², *chant.*] **1.** In *medieval music:* (*a*) A singing exercise or solfeggio. (*b*) A cantus firmus, or melody for church use.—**2.** In *modern music*, a ballad or light popular song.

cantilever, *n.* See *cantaliver.*

cantillate (kan'ti-lāt), *v. t.* and *i.* [< L. *cantillatus*, pp. of *cantillare*, sing low, hum, dim. of *cantare*, sing, chant: see *cant*².] To chant, intone, or recite in a half-singing style, as in Jewish synagogues. Also spelled *cantilate.* [Rare.]

cantillation (kan-ti-lā'shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **cantillatio(n-)*, < *cantillare:* see *cantillate.*] A chanting, intoning, or recitation in a half-singing style: especially used in Jewish synagogues. Also spelled *cantilation.* [Rare.]

cantillatory (kan'ti-lạ̄-tọ̄-ri), *a.* Chanted, or arranged for chanting: as, *cantillatory* responses. Also spelled *cantilatory.*

cantily (kan'ti-li), *adv.* In a canty manner; cheerfully; livelily. [Scotch.]

cantine (kan-tēn'), *n.* See *canteen.*

canting (kan'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *cant*², *v.*] **1.** Affectedly or hypocritically pious; whining: as, a *canting* hypocrite; a *canting* tone of voice.

> A pedant *canting* preacher, and a quack,
> Are load enough to break one ass's back.
> *Dryden*, Prol. to Pilgrim, l. 49.

2. In *her.*, allusive; descriptive of the bearer's name, estate, or the like. See *allusive arms*, under *arm*². **Canting coat**, a coat of arms in which [illegible] are used.

canting coin (kan'ting-koin), *n.* A triangular wooden block with which a cask is chocked to keep it from rolling when stowed. Also called *cantick-quoin.*

cantingly (kan′ting-li), *adv.* In a canting manner; whiningly; hypocritically.

canting-wheel (kan′ting-hwēl), *n.* A star-wheel for an endless chain, the cogs having the corners cut off or canted. *E. H. Knight.*

cantinière (kan-tē-nyãr′), *n.* [F., fem. of *cantinier*, sutler, < *cantine*, a sutler's shop, a canteen: see *canteen.*] A female sutler to a regiment; a vivandière.

cantino (kån-tē′nọ̄), *n.* [It., < *cantare*, < L. *cantare*, sing: see *cant*², *chant.*] The treble string of a violin.

cantion† (kan′shọn), *n.* [= F. *chanson* (see *chanson*), < L. *cantio(n-)*, a song, < *canere*, pp. *cantus*, sing: see *cant*², *v.*] A song; anything that is sung.

> Singing a *Cantion* of Colins making.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., October, Glosse.

cantle (kan′tl), *n.* [< ME. *cantel, cantil*, < OF. *cantel* (F. *chanteau*) = Pr. *cantel*, a corner, a piece, bit (cf. Sp. *cantillo*, a little stone), < ML. *cantellus*, dim. of *cantus*, side, corner: see *cant*¹. Hence ult. *scantle, scantlet, scantling*, q. v.] 1. A corner; fragment; piece; portion.

> See how this river comes me cranking in,
> And cuts me, from the best of all my land,
> A huge half-moon, a monstrous *cantle* out.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

> Do you remember
> The *cantle* of immortal cheese you carried with you?
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, ii. 4.

2. The protuberant part of a saddle behind; the hind bow. In the war-saddles of the middle ages, after the thirteenth century, the cantle was made high and strong enough to bear the weight and pressure of the person of the rider, who, when he put lance in rest to charge, stood up in the stirrups and braced himself against it.

cantle† (kan′tl), *v. t.* [< *cantle*, *n.*] To cut into pieces; cut a piece out of.

> The Duke of Lorraine was for *cantling* out some part of France, which lay next his territories.
> *Dryden*, Vind. of Duke of Guise.

cantlet (kant′let), *n.* [Dim. of *cantle*, *n.* Cf. *scantlet.*] A corner; piece; fragment; a cantle.

> Huge *cantlets* of his buckler strew the ground.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii.

> Thanks to his clasp-knife, he was able to appropriate a wing of fowl and a slice of ham; a *cantlet* of cold custard-pudding he thought would harmonize with these articles.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxxiii.

cantling (kant′ling), *n.* [< *cant*¹ + *-ling*¹.] The lower course of bricks inclosing a brick-clamp.

cantly†, *adv.* [< *cant*⁵, *a.*, + *-ly*².] Boldly.

> Then criet he full *cantly* the knightes vpon,
> And the tyde men of Troy, with a tore steuyn,
> In hast for to hye to there hed prinse.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6504.

cant-molding (kant′mōl″ding), *n.* A molding with a beveled face.

canto (kan′tō), *n.* [< It. *canto* (= Pg. Sp. *canto* = F. *chant*, > E. *chant*), < L. *cantus*, a song, < *canere*, sing: see *cant*², *chant.*] 1. A part or division of a poem of some length: as, the six *cantos* of "The Lady of the Lake."—2. In *music*, the highest voice-part in concerted music; soprano.

canto fermo (kan′tō fėr′mō). [It., < ML. *cantus firmus*: L. *cantus*, song; *firmus*, firm: see *chant, canto*, and *firm.*] 1. Firm or fixed song; the ancient traditional vocal music of the Christian church: so called because, its form being settled and its use prescribed by ecclesiastical authority, it was not allowable to alter it in any manner. It was originally sung in unison, or in octaves only, and in its strictest form one note was assigned to each syllable of the words. After the third century it was allowable to add other parts in harmony with the canto fermo, which was then assigned to the tenor voice and sung without change, the other parts moving above and below it in counterpoint more or less free, the composer being at liberty to give to each syllable as many notes, and to arrange them in such manner, as his taste and his ideas of harmony and fitness dictated. These additional parts, being more elaborate and ornamental than the canto fermo, were called, in contradistinction to it, *canto figurato.*

2. A theme or subject taken by a composer from the ancient canto fermo of the church, for contrapuntal treatment. The term is also technically applied to themes written in imitation of the ancient canto fermo, and treated contrapuntally. See *plain-song.*

canto figurato (kan′tō fig-ö-rä′tō). [It., < ML. *cantus figuratus*: L. *cantus*, song; *figuratus*, figured, florid: see *chant, canto*, and *figured.*] Figured or florid song. See *canto fermo.*

canton¹ (kan′tọn), *n.* [= G. *canton* (but Swiss G. usually *ort*: see *ord*), < F. *canton* = Sp. *canton* = Pg. *cantão* = It. *cantone*, < ML. *canto(n-)* (also *cantonum*), a region, district, quarter of a city, also a squared stone, < *cantus* (> OF. *cant* = Sp. Pg. It. *canto*), a corner: see *cant*¹.] 1. An angle or corner; also, an angular space or nook.

> In a *canton* of the wall, right against the North end of the Sepulchre, there is a clift in the rock.
> *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 148.

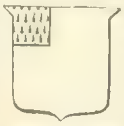
2. A portion of space; a parcel of ground.

> There are no grotesques in nature; not any thing framed to fill up empty *cantons*, and unnecessary spaces.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 15.

3. A small district; a subdivision of a country. Specifically—(*a*) In Switzerland, one of the separate territorial members of the confederation, constituting a distinct state or government.

> The *canton* of Underwald consists only of villages and boroughs, although it is twenty-five miles in length and seventeen in breadth.
> *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 316.

(*b*) In France, the territorial division below an arrondissement and above a commune. See *arrondissement.*



Argent, a Canton ermine.

4. In *her.*, a part of the chief, cut off on either the left- or the right-hand upper corner. It is always bounded by straight horizontal and vertical lines, and is generally considered one of the subordinaries. See *ordinary.*

> The King gave us the armes of England to be borne in a *canton* in our armes.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 21, 1662.

5. A distinct part or division: as, the *cantons* of a painting or other representation, or of a flag.

> A square piece or *canton* of the fish Tuny salted and condited.
> *Holland*, Pliny, II. 434.

canton¹ (kan′tọn), *v. t.* [= F. *cantonner*; from the noun.] 1. To divide into cantons or districts, as territory; divide into distinct portions; with *out*, †to cut out and separate.

> They *canton* out to themselves a little Goshen in the intellectual world.
> *Locke*, Conduct of Understanding, § i.

> You shall hear how I have *canton'd* out the day.
> *Mrs. Centlivre*, Love at a Venture, i.

2. To allot separate quarters to the different divisions or parts (usually regiments) of: as, to *canton* an army or a detachment. [In this sense pronounced kan-ton′ and kan-tön′.]

> The practice of *cantoning* a body of soldiers near the plain where the kings are elected, has been adopted by several foreign powers for near a century.
> *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 376.

canton²†, *n.* A variant of *canto.*

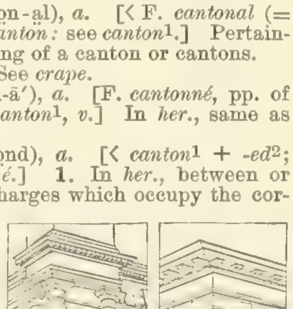
> Write loyal *cantons* of contemned love,
> And sing them loud even in the dead of night.
> *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5.

cantonal (kan′tọn-ạl), *a.* [< F. *cantonal* (= Pr. *cantonal*), < *canton*: see *canton*¹.] Pertaining to or consisting of a canton or cantons.

Canton crape. See *crape.*

cantoné (kan-ton-ā′), *a.* [F. *cantonné*, pp. of *cantonner*: see *canton*¹, *v.*] In *her.*, same as *cantoned*, 1.

cantoned (kan′tọnd), *a.* [< *canton*¹ + *-ed*²; after F. *cantonné.*] 1. In *her.*, between or surrounded by charges which occupy the corners: said of a cross when depicted of the full size of the field, as an honorable ordinary.—2. Furnished at the angles or sides with some projecting part: in *arch.*, applied to a building of which the corners are decorated with projecting pilasters or coins. The expression is more particularly employed in describing pillars such as those of the Renaissance style, which have a projecting shaft on each of their faces or on each of their angles.



Cantoned Building.
1. Hôtel de Ville, Arras, France.
2. College of the Sapienza, Rome.

Canton flannel. See *flannel.*

cantonite (kan′tọn-īt), *n.* [< *Canton* (see def.) + *-ite*².] Copper sulphid (covellite) in cubic crystals, probably pseudomorphous, from the Canton mine in Georgia.

cantonize (kan′tọn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cantonized*, ppr. *cantonizing.* [< *canton*¹ + *-ize.*] To canton or divide into small districts.

> Thus was all Ireland *cantonized* among ten persons of the English nation.
> *Sir J. Davies*, State of Ireland.

cantonment (kan′tọn- or kan-ton′mẹnt; in India, kan-tön′mẹnt), *n.* [< F. *cantonnement*, < *cantonner*, canton: see *canton*¹, *v.*] 1. A part or division of a town or village assigned to a particular regiment of troops; especially, in India, a permanent military station forming the nucleus of the European quarter of a city.

> You find by degrees that an Indian station consists of two parts: the *cantonment* of the Europeans, the native city and bazaar.
> *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 180.

2. *pl.* The dwelling-places occupied by an army during any suspension of active operations in the field; the temporary shelter, other than that of tents, which an army may occasionally take, as when, during a season of excessive heat, the troops are distributed in villages, houses, etc., but so as not to be widely scattered; military quarters; specifically, the winter quarters of an army.

> The troops lay principally in *cantonments* about the mouth of the Thames.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 89.

cantoon (kan-tön′), *n.* A strong cotton cloth smooth on one side and corded on the other. See *corded.*

cantor (kan′tọr), *n.* [L., a singer, < *canere*, sing: see *cant*², *v.*] *Eccles.*, an officer whose duty is to lead the singing in a cathedral or in a collegiate or parish church; a precentor.

cantoral (kan′tọ̄-rạl), *a.* [< *cantor* + *-al.*] Relating or pertaining to a cantor or precentor: as, a *cantoral* staff.

Cantores (kan-tō′rēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *cantor*, a singer, < *canere*, sing: see *cant*², *v.*] In Blyth's classification (1849), the fourth order of birds, including the restricted *Passerinæ*, or the *Passerinæ* of Cuvier divested of all their heterogeneous elements: it was thus equivalent to the order *Passeres* of modern naturalists. See *Cantatores, Oscines*, and *Passeres.*

cantoris (kan-tō′ris), *a.* [L., gen. of *cantor*, a singer: see *cantor.*] *Eccles.*, of or belonging to the cantor or precentor: as, the *cantoris* side of the choir, the side on the left or north of one facing the altar: opposed to the *decani* side.

Cantor's theorem. See *theorem.*

cant-piece (kant′pēs), *n.* In *ship-building*, one of the pieces of timber secured to the angles of fishes and sidetrees, to take the place of any piece that may prove deficient. *Weale.*

cant-rail (kant′rāl), *n.* 1. A triangular rail. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. A fire-pole. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—3. A timber running along the tops of the upright pieces in the sides of the body of a railway-carriage and supporting the roof and roof-sticks. [Eng.] Called in the United States a *plate.* *Car-Builder's Dict.*

cantraip, cantrap, *n.* See *cantrip.*

cantred (kan′tred), *n.* [Also *cantref, cantrev, kantry*; < ME. *candrede* (ML. *cantredus, candredus, cantaredus*), < W. *cantref*, a hundred (i. e., a district so called), < *cant* (= L. *centum* = E. *hund-red*) + *tref*, also *tred, tre*, a dwelling-place, homestead, town.] In Wales, a division of country; a hundred.

> The principal land measure of Wales was the erw, which seems to have contained about the same area as our English acre. Four erws constituted a tyddyn or tenement; 12,800 erws formed the territorial division called a cymwd, and about double that number a *cantrev.*
> *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXV. 75.

cantrip, cantrap (kan′trip, -trap), *n.* [Sc., also written *cantraip*; origin unknown. According to one conjecture, < Icel. *gandr*, witchcraft, + *trapp*, tramping; according to another, < *cant*², in sense of 'charm or incantation,' + Sc. *raip* = E. *rope*, a cord, and orig. meaning 'magic cord,' cords knotted in various ways figuring frequently in old spells or charms. Cf. *contraption.*] 1. A charm; a spell; an incantation. *Ramsay.*

> And by some deev'lish *cantrip* slight
> Each in its cauld hand held a light.
> *Burns*, Tam o' Shanter.

2. A piece of mischief artfully or adroitly performed; a trick.

> As Waverley passed him, . . . approaching his stirrup, he bade "Tak' heed the auld Whig played him nae *cantrip.*"
> *Scott*, Waverley, xxix.

cant-robin (kant′rob″in), *n.* The dwarf dog-rose. [Scotch.]

cant-spar (kant′spär), *n.* *Naut.*, a small pole or spar fit for making a small mast or yard, a boom, or the like.

cant-timber (kant′tim″bėr), *n.* In *ship-building*, one of the timbers at the end of a ship which rise obliquely from the keel. The pair at the stem, called *knightheads*, form a bed for the reception of the bowsprit, and incline forward, while the pair at the stern incline aft.

Cantuarian (kan-tū-ā′ri-an), *a.* [< ML. *Cantuarius, Cantuarensis*, of Canterbury, < AS.

[illegible] inhabitants of Kent or Canterbury): see *canterbury*.] Of or pertaining to [illegible], especially as the archiepiscopal see of the primate of the Church of England.

cantus (kan'tus), *n.*; pl. *cantus*. [L.: see *chant*, *canto*.] A song or melody; especially, an ecclesiastical melody or style of music.—**Cantus Ambrosianus** [illegible] style of church music instituted [illegible] style of plain-song (which see).—**Cantus ecclesiasticus** (ML.) [illegible] church music [illegible] (c) A musical rendering [illegible] contrasted with mere reading.—**Cantus figuratus** (ML.), [illegible] plain-song, or counterpoint. [illegible]—**Cantus firmus** (ML.), the melody in plain-song (generally given to the tenor voice) or a melody taken as the theme or subject for contrapuntal composition. [illegible]—**Cantus Gregorianus** (ML.), [illegible] church music instituted by Gregory the Great, [illegible] style of plain-song.—**Cantus mensurabilis** (ML.), measured or metrical melody, having all its notes commensurate in duration: invented about the twelfth century.—**Cantus planus** (ML.), plain-song.

canty (kan'ti), *a.* [North E. and Sc., also *cant*; < ME. *cant*, *kant*, spirited, bold: see *cant*⁵.] Lively; sprightly; cheerful: applied to persons and things.

Contented wi' little and cantie wi' mair. *Burns*, Song.

Then at her door the *canty* dame
Would sit, as any linnet gay.
Wordsworth, Goody Blake.

There were the bailie's wife, and the bailie's three daughters, and the bailie's grown-up son, and three or four stout, bushy eyebrowed, *canty* old Scotch fellows.
Dickens, Pickwick, xlix.

Canuck, Kanuck (ka-nuk'), *n.* and *a.* [Of Amer. Ind. origin.] **I.** *n.* A Canadian: a nickname in the United States.

II. *a.* Canadian.

canula, *n.* See *cannula*.

canut (ka-nūt'), *n.* [< NL. *canutus*, specific name of the knot: see *knot*².] A book-name of a sandpiper, the knot, *Tringa canutus*. See *knot*². *Edwards*.

canutillo (ka-nö-tē'lyō), *n.* [Sp. *cañutillo*, lit. a small pipe or tube, dim. of *cañuto*, a pipe, part of a cane from knot to knot, < *caña*, a cane, pipe: see *cane*¹.] In the United States of Colombia, one of the fine separate crystals of emerald found in that country.

The *canutillos*, or the crystallized and more valuable stones. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 170.

canvas (kan'vas), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *canvesse*, *canmesse*, < ME. *canvas*, *kanvas*, *canevas* = D. *kanefas* = G. *cannevas*, *kanevas* = Sw. *kanfass* = Dan. *kannevas* = Russ. *kanva*, < OF. *canevas*, *canevers*, also (in deriv.) **canabas*, also assibilated *chanevas*, *chanevaz*, *chanvenas*, mod. F. *canevas* = Pr. *canabas* = Sp. *cañamazo* = Pg. *canhamaço* = It. *canavaccio*, formerly also *canevaccio*, *cannevaccio*, *canapazzo*, canvas, hempen cloth, < ML. *cannevasium*, *canabacius*, prop. **cannabaceum*, **cannabaceus*, neut. or masc. of adj. *cannabaceus* (> OF. *chanevace*), of hemp, < L. *cannabis* = E. *hemp*: see *hemp*, *Cannabis*, and *-aceous*. Hence *canvas*, *v.*, and *canvass*, *v.* and *n.*] **I.** *n.*; pl. *canvases*, sometimes *canvasses*. **1.** A closely woven, dense, heavy cloth of hemp or flax, used for any purpose for which strength and durability are required. Specifically—(a) Sail-cloth (which see). (b) A carefully woven [illegible] used as a surface or support for oil painting. It is prepared by stretching it on long frames, and covering it with one or two coats of neutral colored paint. Four kinds are known in trade: single prime, smooth, Roman, and twilled.

Touch'd the *canvas* into life.
Addison, To Sir Godfrey Kneller.

2. A fabric woven in small square meshes, used for working tapestry or embroidery with the needle.

And on the floor [illegible] a *canvas*.
Chaucer, [illegible] Yeoman's Tale, l. 356.

3. *Naut.*, cloth in sails, or sails in general: as, to spread as much *canvas* as the ship will bear.

[illegible] her *canvas* [illegible]
[illegible] a ship of [illegible]
[illegible], The Captain.

[illegible] of canvas [illegible]. Chess-board canvas [illegible]. To be or live under canvas [illegible]. To give one the canvas, to receive the canvas [illegible]

[illegible] one of us, for my part [illegible]

[illegible] the *canvas*.
[illegible], Hyde [illegible]

II. [illegible] of canvas.

[illegible]

canvas [illegible]

canvas, *n.*] **1.** To provide or cover with canvas.

The door had been nailed up and *canvassed* over.
Dickens.

2†. To toss as in canvas; shake; take to task.

I'll *canvas* thee between a pair of sheets.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

3. To sift; examine; discuss: in this sense now usually spelled *canvass* (which see).

canvasback (kan'vas-bak), *n.* A North American duck of the family *Anatidæ* and subfamily *Fuligulinæ*, the *Fuligula* (or *Aristonetta*) *vallisneria*, highly esteemed for the delicacy of its flesh. It is found in North America at large, breeding from the Northern States northward, and wintering in the Middle States and southward, being especially abundant in winter along the Atlantic coast, where it feeds much on the wild celery, *Vallisneria spiralis*, and is then in the best condition for the table. The name is derived from the color of the back, which is white, very finely vermiculated with narrow, zigzag, blackish bars or rows of dots. In general, the canvasback closely resembles the common pochard or redhead, *Fuligula ferina*, but the bill and head are differently shaped. The head is not coppery-red, as in the pochard, but dusky reddish-brown, and the size is greater.

Canvasbacks (*Fuligula* (*Aristonetta*) *vallisneria*).

canvas-climber† (kan'vas-klī''mėr), *n.* A sailor who goes aloft to handle sails. [Rare.]

From the ladder-tackle washes off
A *canvas-climber*. *Shak.*, Pericles, iv. 1.

canvas-cutter (kan'vas-kut''ėr), *n.* A machine for cutting canvas, cardboard, and other fabrics into strips.

canvass (kan'vas), *v.* [Formerly *canvas*, being merely a particular use of *canvas*, *v.* (cf. OF. *canabasser*, "to canvas, curiously to examine, search or sift out the depth of a matter"—Cotgrave), lit. sift as through canvas, this fabric in its coarser texture having been used as a sifting-cloth; < *canvas*, *n.* Cf. *bolt*, *v.*, sift, examine, of similar origin.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To examine; scrutinize.

The . . . merits of the petitioners are *canvassed* by the people. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxiii.

As if life offered nothing but a variety of diversions, and it was incumbent upon one who appreciated life at its true value to *canvass* that variety in the shortest space possible. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 288.

Specifically—**2.** To sift or examine by way of discussion; discuss; debate.

An opinion that we are likely soon to *canvass*.
Sir W. Hamilton.

To *canvass* with official breath
The future and its viewless things.
M. Arnold, A Wish.

The very undue disposition of what is questionably called "good society" to *canvass* in an ill-natured manner the character and position of one who did not stoop to flatter its many vulgar fancies.
Gladstone, Gleanings, I. 83.

3. To sift or investigate by inquiry; examine as to opinions, desires, or intentions; apply to or address for the purpose of influencing action, or of ascertaining a probable result: as, to *canvass* the people of a city with reference to an approaching election, for the promotion of a public undertaking, or the like.—**4.** To traverse for the purpose of inquiry or solicitation; apply to or address the inhabitants of with reference to prospective action: as, to *canvass* a district for votes, for subscriptions, etc.—**5†.** To shake; take to task. See *canvas*, *v. t.*, 2.

II. *intrans.* To solicit or go about soliciting votes, interest, orders, subscriptions, or the like: followed by *for*: as, to *canvass for* an office or preferment; to *canvass for* a friend; to *canvass for* a mercantile firm.

canvass (kan'vas), *n.* [< *canvass*, *v.*] **1.** Examination; close inspection; scrutiny: as, a *canvass* of votes. Specifically—**2.** An examination or scrutiny of a body of men, in order to ascertain their opinions or their intentions, especially whether they will vote for or against a given measure or candidate; an estimate of the number of votes cast or to be cast for or against a candidate or bill: as, a *canvass* of the legislature disclosed a majority of six in favor of the measure.—**3.** A seeking; solicitation; specifically, systematic solicitation for the votes and support of a district or of individuals by a candidate for office or by his friends.

No previous *canvass* was made for me.
Burke, Speech at Bristol, Nov. 3, 1774.

The fall campaign in this city has been begun already by the organization of a great anti-Tammany movement, with a general committee of twelve hundred and all the appliances of an active *canvass*. *The Nation*, XXVII. 18.

4. Discussion; debate.

Worthy the *canvass* and discussion of sober and considerate men. *Dr. H. More*, Pre-existence of the Soul, Pref.

canvasser (kan'vas-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who solicits votes, mercantile orders, etc.

As a *canvasser* he [Wharton] was irresistible.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xx.

2. One who examines the returns of votes cast for a public officer; a scrutineer.

canvas-stretcher (kan'vas-strech''ėr), *n.* A wooden frame consisting of four strips mortised together, upon which canvas is stretched for artists to paint upon.

canvas-work (kan'vas-wėrk), *n.* **1.** Embroidery upon cloth over which canvas has been laid to guide the stitches, the threads of the canvas being then pulled out.—**2.** A kind of embroidery done in Berlin wool upon silk canvas with plush-stitch, which when completed has the appearance of velvet pile. Also called *raised canvas-work*. *Dict. of Needlework.*

cany (kā'ni), *a.* [< *cane*¹ + *-y*¹.] **1.** Consisting or made of cane.

Of Sericana, where Chineses drive
With sails and wind their *cany* waggons light.
Milton, P. L., iii. 439.

2. Abounding with canes: as, *cany* brakes.

canyon, *n.* and *v.* See *cañon*.

canzon†, *n.* [< It. *canzona*, *canzone*, a song, ballad: see *canzona*.] A poem; a song.

Cannot the body weep without the eyes?
Yes, and frame deepest *canzons* of lament.
Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, xvii.

canzona, canzone (kȧn-zō'nạ̈, -ne), *n.* [It., a song, ballad, ode, = F. *chanson* = E. *cantion*, < L. *cantio(n-)*, a song: see *chanson* and *cantion*.] **1.** A particular variety of lyric poetry in the Italian style, and of Provençal origin, which closely resembled the madrigal. *Grove*.

The Canzoniere includes also a few political poems—a *canzone* to Italy, one supposed to be addressed to Cola di Rienzi, and several sonnets against the court of Avignon.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 504.

2. In *music*: (*a*) A setting of such poetry, differing from the madrigal in being less elaborate and artistic. (*b*) An instrumental piece resembling a madrigal.

canzonet (kan-zọ-net'), *n.* [< It. *canzonetta*, dim. of *canzone*: see *canzona*.] **1.** A little or short song, shorter and less elaborate than the aria of oratorio or opera.

The *canzonet* and roundelay.
Rogers, An Italian Song.

I amused the fair Discretion with some *canzonets*, and other toys, which could not but be ravishing to her inexperienced ears. *Scott*, Monastery, II. 96.

He drank a few cups of claret, and sang (to himself) a strophe or two of the *canzonettes* of the divine Astrophel.
Scott, Monastery, II. 131.

Poor soul! I had a maid of honour once;
She wept her true eyes blind for such a one,
A rogue of *canzonets* and serenades.
Tennyson, The Princess, iv.

2. In *music*, a short concerted air; a madrigal.

canzonette, *n.* Same as *canzonet*.

caouane, caouanne (kä-wän'), *n.* [A F. spelling of a native W. Ind. name (NL. *caouana*).] A name of the loggerhead turtle, *Thalassochelys caretta* or *T. caouana*. *J. E. Gray*.

caoutchin, caoutchine (kö'chin), *n.* [< *caoutchouc* + *-in*², *-ine*².] An inflammable volatile oil produced by distillation of caoutchouc at a high temperature. Also *caoutchoucin* and *caoutchoucine*.

caoutchouc (kö'chük), *n.* [= G. *caoutschuck* = Russ. *kauchuku*, < F. *caoutchouc*, formerly [illegible] *caoutchou*, from the native S. Amer. name *cahuchu*.] An elastic gummy substance, the inspissated milky juice of various tropical trees belonging to the natural orders *Apocynaceæ*, *Urticaceæ*, and *Euphorbiaceæ*; india-rubber (which see).—**Artificial caoutchouc**, a [illegible] solution of glue to which sodium tungstate and [illegible] acid are added. A precipitate of glue and [illegible] is formed which when cool can be made [illegible].—**Caoutchouc cement.** Same as *rubber cement*. [illegible]—**Mineral caoutchouc.** See *mineral*.—**Vulcanized caoutchouc.** See *vulcanization*.

caoutchoucin, caoutchoucine (kö′chö-sin), *n.* Same as *caoutchin.*

cap^1 (kap), *n.* [(1) Early mod. E. also *cappe*, < ME. *cappe, coppe, keppe*, < AS. *cæppe*, also *cappe*, = OFries. *kappe* = MD. *kappe*, D. *kap* = MLG. LG. *kappe* = OHG. *chappa*, MHG. G. *kappe* = Norw. *kappa* = Sw. *kappa* = Dan. *kappe* = OF. *cape*, F. *cape*, also *chape* (< ML. *cappa*), a cap, hood, cowl; parallel with (2) E. *cope*^{1}, < ME. *cope*, earlier *cāpe*, < AS. **cāpe* = Icel. *kápa* = Norw. *kaapa* = Sw. *kåpa* = Dan. *kaabe* (< ML. *cāpa*); (3) E. *cape*^{1}, < ME. *cape*, < Pr. Sp. Pg. *capa* = It. *cappa*, a hood, cape, cloak; all < ML. *cappa*, also *cāpa*, a cape, a hooded cloak, a word of uncertain origin; said to be < L. *capere*, take, take in, "quia quasi totum capiat hominem," because it envelops, as it were, the whole person (Isidorus of Seville, 19, 31); by others referred to L. *caput*, head; but neither derivation is satisfactory. See *cape*^{1} and *cope*^{1}, doublets of *cap*^{1}, and the deriv. *chapel, chaplet, chaplain, chaperon*, etc.] **1.** A covering for the head; a hood; now, especially, a head-covering or head-dress made of soft material and usually fitting more closely to the head than a hat. Men's caps are usually made of cloth, silk or fur, are without a brim, except sometimes a peak in front, cover the crown or top of the head, and are worn as an outdoor covering. Women's caps are made of lace, muslin, ribbons, and other light materials, and sometimes cover both the back and sides of the head, as well as the top. They are worn as an indoor covering or ornament. Caps are in many cases made to serve, by their form, color, ornamentation, etc., as insignia of rank or dignity, or emblems of particular principles or occupations, as the ecclesiastical cap (see *biretta*), the cap of liberty (see *Phrygian cap*, below), the fool's cap, the nurse's cap, etc. **2.** Anything resembling a cap in appearance, position, or use. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, the pileus of a mushroom. See *pileus.* (*b*) In *ornith.*, the pileum or top of a bird's head, especially when in any way notable, as by special coloration. See *pileum.* (*c*) A percussion-cap. (*d*) An inner plate secured as a cover over the movement or "works" of some kinds of watches: now nearly disused. (*e*) *Naut.*: (1) A covering of metal or of tarred canvas for the end of a rope, to prevent fraying. (2) A large thick block of wood, strengthened by iron bands, and having a square and a round hole in it, used to confine the heel of one mast to the head of another above which it is erected. The square hole of the lower cap is fixed firmly on the tenon in the head of the lower mast, while the topmast traverses through the round hole. The topmast-cap is secured in the same way on the head of the topmast, the topgallantmast passing through the round hole. The bowsprit also is fitted with a cap, through which the jib-boom passes. (3) One of the square blocks of wood laid upon others on which the keel of a vessel rests in the process of building. (*f*) In *bookbinding*, the envelop of paper which the binder puts around the edges of a book-cover to protect it from injury while he is at work on other parts of the book. (*g*) In *mach.*: (1) The upper half of a journal-box: the lower half is called the *pillow. E. H. Knight.* (2) The tire or face of a glaze-wheel. (3) The terminal section of a pipe having a plug at the end. (4) The part connecting a pump-rod with a working-beam. (5†) The band connecting the handstaff and swingel of a flail; the capling. (*h*) The movable top of the house of a windmill. (*i*) In *carp.*, the uppermost of any assemblage of parts, as the lintel of a door or window-frame, a horizontal beam joining the heads of a row of piles, etc. (*j*) In *mining*, as sometimes used, any kind of rock beneath which miners expect or hope to find ore in paying quantities. Sometimes, though rarely, it is used for *outcrop*, especially when this is comparatively barren of ore. Any unproductive rock, whether it be a portion of a vein or not, may be called *cap* or *capping* if valuable ore is found beneath it. In such cases the lode might be said by some to be *capped.* (*k*) In *coal-mining*, the bluish halo of ignited gas appearing above and around the flame of a safety-lamp when a dangerous amount of fire-damp is present. Also called *blue-cap.* (*l*) In *her.*, the figure of a cap used in charges, and as part of a crest or an accessory in a coat of arms, sometimes of very conventional shape. **3.** [< *foolscap*, orig. used with ref. to the old water-mark of the fool's cap and bells.] A name given, with distinctive qualifications, to several sizes of writing-paper. *Foolscap*, usually folded the long way, ranges from 12 × 15 to 12½ × 15½ inches. *Law cap*, folded the narrow way, is of the same dimensions. *Pot cap* and *legal cap*, always flat or unfolded, are 13 × 16 inches. *Flat cap*, or *full cap*, is 14 × 17 inches. *Double cap* is 17 × 28 inches. In England pot is 12½ × 15½ inches, and foolscap or cap is 13⅓ × 16½ inches. *Exchange cap* is a thin, highly calendered paper of good quality, made of new stock, and used for printing bills of exchange, etc. **4.** The head, chief, or top; the acme.

> Thou art the *cap* of all the fools alive.
> *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

5. Head, chief, or master. [Prov. Eng.]—**6.** An act of respect performed by uncovering the head.

> Give a *cap* and make a leg in thanks. *Fuller.*

7. A cap-sheaf (which see).—**8.** *pl.* Fungi. [Prov. Eng.]—**9†.** A cape. See *cape*^{1}.—**A feather in one's cap.** See *feather.*—**Belt-rail cap.** See *belt-rail.*—**Black cap.** (*a*) The cap worn by a judge when passing sentence of death. [British.] (*b*) The cap drawn over the head of a criminal immediately before he is hanged.—**Cap copped,** in *her.*, a bycocket used as a bearing.—**Cap in crown,** in *her.*, the cap within the rim or circle of the crown, and covering the head. Such caps are represented of different colors, which are mentioned in the blazon.—**Cap of a cannon,** a piece of lead laid over the vent to keep the priming dry. Also called an *apron.*—**Cap of dignity.** Same as *cap of maintenance.*—**Cap of estate.** Same as *cap of maintenance.*—**Cap of fence,** any defensive head-dress; specifically, one quilted, stuffed, or lined with iron, or having plates of iron sewed between the thicknesses. See *coat of fence*, under *coat.*—**Cap of liberty.** See *Phrygian cap*, below.—**Cap of mail.** Same as *coif of mail* (which see, under *coif*).—**Cap of maintenance.** See *maintenance.*—**Four-cornered cap,** the square-topped cap worn in English universities and public schools. The cap part fits close to the head, and is surmounted by a square flat board measuring about a foot diagonally across.—**Phrygian cap,** the pointed cap, with its apex turned over toward the front, commonly worn by some of the peoples of Asia Minor in classical times, and considered by the Greeks as a distinctive part of Oriental as contrasted with Hellenic costume. This form of cap is now received as the type of the cap of liberty. See cut under *bracæ.*—**Statute cap,** a woolen cap enjoined to be worn by an English statute passed in 1571 in the interest of the cap-makers: as, "plain *statute-caps,*" *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.—**To set one's cap†,** to deceive, beguile, or cheat one.

> Yit this manciple *sette* here aller [= of them all] *cappe.*
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 586.

To set one's cap at or **for,** to use measures to gain the regard or affections of; aim to secure in marriage: said of a woman in regard to a man.

cap^1 (kap), *v.*; pret. and pp. *capped*, ppr. *capping.* [< *cap*^{1}, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put a cap on; cover with or as with a cap, in any sense of that word; cover the head, top, end, or some particular part of: as, to *cap* a dunce at school; to *cap* (the nipple of) a gun.

> The cloud-*capp'd* towers. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

> Bones *capped* by a layer of hard cement.
> *Owen*, Anat. Vert.

> Hampstead Heath is . . . formed of London clay *capped* by Lower Bagshot sand. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 20.

> The snow has *capped* yon distant hill.
> *O. W. Holmes*, An Old Year Song.

2. To complete; consummate; crown; bring to a climax; follow up with something more remarkable than what has previously been done: as, to *cap* a story with its moral; he *capped* this exploit by another still more audacious.—**3.** To puzzle. [North. Eng.]—**4†.** To deprive of the cap.

> As boys sometimes used to *cap* one another.
> *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

5. To salute by taking off the cap: as, to *cap* a proctor.

> You would not *cap* the Pope's commissioner.
> *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, iv. 2.

Capped quartz. See *quartz.*—**Capped rail,** an iron rail with a steel cap or tread. See *rail.*—**To cap a rope** (*naut.*), to cover the end of it with tarred canvas or metal.—**To cap off,** in *glass-making*, to detach (a cylinder of blown glass) by drawing a circle around the closed end.—**To cap texts** or **proverbs,** to quote texts or proverbs alternately in emulation or contest. See *to cap verses*, below.

> I will *cap* that *proverb* with—There is flattery in friendship. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 7.

> Henderson and th' other masses,
> Were sent to *cap texts* and put cases.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, III. ii. 1240.

To cap the climax, to go to the utmost limit in words or action; exceed expectation or belief: as, that story *caps the climax*; his conduct in this affair *caps the climax* of absurdity.

> In due time the old gentleman *capped the climax* of his favors by dying a Christian death.
> *Hawthorne*, Twice-Told Tales, I. 445.

To cap verses, to quote alternately verses each beginning with the same letter with which the last ended. The capping of Latin verses is a common game in classical schools. No verse may be used twice, and no hesitation or delay is permitted; so that a moderate proficiency in the game supposes several thousand verses arranged in the memory alphabetically. If the correctness of a verse is challenged, the player who gave it must show where it occurs.

II. *intrans.* To uncover the head in reverence or civility.

> Still *capping*, cringing, applauding—waiting at men's doors with all affability. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel.

cap^2 (käp), *n.* [Same as *cop*^{2} = E. *cup*, q. v.] A wooden bowl: as, a *cap* of porridge and milk. Also *caup.* [Scotch.]

cap^3 (kap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *capped*, ppr. *capping.* [< D. *kapen* (= Sw. *kapa*), seize, catch, make prize of, as a privateer or pirate (> D. *kaap*, privateering); appar. < L. *capere*, take, seize, capture: see *capable, captive, capture*, etc. Hence *caper*^{3} and *capper*^{3}, *v.*] **1.** To arrest.

> Twelve shillings you must pay, or I must *cap* you.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 2.

> Ralph has friends that will not suffer him to be *capt* for ten times so much.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 2.

2. To seize; lay hold of violently; specifically, to seize (a vessel) as a prize; hence, to entrap or insnare. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

cap^4 (kap), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *capped*, ppr. *capping.* [Unassibilated form of *chap*^{1}, *chop*^{1}, q. v.] **1.** To chap, as the hands.—**2.** To wrinkle.—**3.** To coagulate. [Prov. Eng.]

cap. An abbreviation (*a*) of *capital*^{1}; (*b*) of Latin *caput* or *capitulum*, chapter; (*c*) in *printing*, of *capitalize.*

capa (kä′pä), *n.* [Sp., a cloak, cape: see *cape*^{1}, *cap*^{1}.] **1.** A Spanish cape or cloak.—**2.** A Cuban tobacco of fine quality, specially suited for the outsides or wrappers of the best cigars.

capability (kā-pa-bil′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *capabilities* (-tiz). [< LL. as if **capabilita(t-)s*, < *capabilis*, capable: see *capable.*] The quality of being capable; ability to receive, or power to do; capacity of undergoing or of doing; capacity; ability; capableness.

> There are nations in the East so enslaved by custom that they seem to have lost all power of change except the *capability* of being destroyed. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 105.

> We have arrived at the stage where new *capabilities* are no longer imperiously demanded by the advancement of culture. *Welsh*, Eng. Lit., I. 296.

capable (kā′pa-bl), *a.* [< F. *capable*, capable, able, sufficient, able to hold, < LL. *capabilis*, comprehensible, susceptible (the modern senses in part coinciding with those of L. *capax*, capacious), < L. *capere*, take hold of, seize, hold, etc. (whence ult. a great number of E. words, as *capacious, captious, captive* = *caitiff, capture, accept, except, intercept, precept, conceive, deceive, perceive, receive, conception, deception*, etc., *receptacle, recipient, occupy*, etc.), = Goth. *hafjan* = AS. *hebban*, E. *heave*, lift, raise, orig. 'hold': see *heave.*] **1†.** Able to hold or contain; sufficiently capacious (for): followed by *of.*

> The place chosen was the cathedral church, *capable of* about 400 persons. *Lord Herbert.*

2†. Capacious; extensive; comprehensive: as, "a *capable* and wide revenge," *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.—**3.** Able to receive; open to influences; impressible; receptive; susceptible; admitting: usually followed by *of*: as, *capable of* pain and grief; *capable of* long duration; *capable of* being colored or altered: sometimes used absolutely.

> His form and cause conjoin'd, preaching to stones,
> Would make them *capable.* *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

> If thou be'st *capable of* things serious, thou must know the king is full of grief. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

> To his *capable* ears
> Silence was music from the holy spheres.
> *Keats*, Endymion, ii.

> We have no right to conclude, then, that the order of events is always *capable of* being explained.
> *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 149.

4†. Able to be received. [Rare.]

> Lean upon a rush,
> The cicatrice and *capable* impressure
> Thy palm some moment keeps.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 5.

5†. Fitted or deserving to receive: as, "*capable* of mercy," *Lord Herbert.*

> That place in the world's account which he thinks his merit *capable* of.
> *B. Jonson*, Pref. to Every Man out of his Humour.

6. Sufficiently able (to do something): as, a man *capable* of judging.

> Every mind seems *capable* of entertaining a certain quantity of happiness which no institutions can increase, no circumstances alter, and entirely independent of fortune. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xliv.

7. Having legal power or capacity: as, a bastard is not *capable* of inheriting an estate.

> Of my land,
> Loyal and natural boy, I'll work the means
> To make thee *capable.* *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 1.

8. Possessing a good degree of intelligence or ability; qualified; able; competent: as, a *capable* judge; a *capable* instructor.

> To be born rich and feeble is as bad a fate as to be born poor and *capable.* *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 487.

=**Syn. 8.** Qualified, fitted, adapted, efficient, clever, skilful, gifted, accomplished.

capableness (kā′pa-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being capable; capability; capacity.

capably (kā′pa-bli), *adv.* In a capable manner.

capacify† (kā-pas′i-fī), *v. t.* [< L. *capax* (*capac-*), capable, + *-fy*, q. v.] To qualify.

> Wisdom *capacifies* us to enjoy pleasantly and innocently all good things. *Barrow*, Sermons, I. i.

capacious (kā-pā′shus), *a.* [< L. *capax* (*capac-*), able to contain, able to contain much, wide, large, spacious, also capable, susceptible (< *capere*, hold, contain: see *capable*), + *-ous.* For the term., cf. *audacious, fallacious.*] **1†.** Capable of receiving or holding: as, a jar *capacious* of 20 gallons.—**2.** Capable of holding much; roomy; spacious: as, a *capacious* vessel; a *capacious* bay or harbor; a *capacious* mind or memory.

> Down sunk a hollow bottom broad and deep,
> *Capacious* bed of waters. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 290.

The faculty which he [Edmund Burke] had in common with all [illegible] very probably in no eminent degree [illegible] into unusual activity under the necessities [illegible] understanding.
De Quincey, Rhetoric.

3†. [illegible] receive or take comprehensive views. [illegible]

[illegible] such translators, but to men *capacious* [illegible] of their authors, without which all [illegible] to disgrace themselves, and injure the author that falls into their slaughter-house.
Dryden, Life of Lucian.

capaciously (kā̤-pā'shus-li), *adv.* In a capacious manner or degree.

capaciousness (kā̤-pā'shus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being capacious. (*a*) Wideness; large [illegible] (*b*) Comprehensiveness; power of [illegible] applied to the mind.

capacitate (kā̤-pas'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *capacitated*, ppr. *capacitating*. [< *capacity* + *-ate*². Cf. the equiv. It. *capacitare*, from an assumed L. **capacitare*.] 1. To make capable; enable.

By this instruction we may be *capacitated* to observe these errors.
Dryden.

Specifically — 2. To furnish with legal powers; qualify: as, to *capacitate* one for an office.

capacitation (kā-pas-i-tā'sho̤n), *n.* [< *capacitate*; see *-ation*.] The act of making capable. [Rare.]

capacity (kā̤-pas'i̤-ti), *n.*; pl. *capacities* (-tiz). [< F. *capacité* = Pr. *capacitat* = Sp. *capacidad* = Pg. *capacidade* = It. *capacità*, < L. *capacita(t-)s*, < *capax* (*capac-*), able to contain: see *capacious*.] 1. The power of receiving or containing; specifically, the power of containing a certain quantity exactly; cubic contents.

Our globe is sailing on through space, like some huge ocean steamer, whose *capacity* for coal is strictly limited.
R. D. Hitchcock, Address 48th Anniv. Un. Theol. Sem.

2. Receptivity; susceptibility to being passively affected in any way; power of receiving impressions, or of being acted upon.

Faculty . . . is properly limited to active power, and, therefore, is abusively applied to the mere passive affections of mind. *Capacity*, on the other hand, is more properly limited to these. Its primary signification, which is literally room for, as well as its employment, favors this; although it cannot be denied that there are examples of its usage in an active sense. Leibnitz, as far as I know, was the first who limited its psychological application to the passivities of mind. . . . The active [power] may be called faculty, and perhaps the passive might be called *capacity*, or receptivity.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaphysics, Bowen's Abridgment, viii.

Capacity signifies greater passiveness or receptivity than . . . [power or faculty]. Hence it is more usually applied to that in the soul by which it does or can suffer, or to dormant and inert possibilities to be aroused to exertions of strength or skill, or to make striking advances through education and habit. *N. Porter*, Human Intellect, § 36.

3. Active power; ability: as, mental *capacity*; the *capacity* of a substance to resist pressure.

Hate, and fear, and remorse, and crime have in them the *capacity* of stirring in us a horror of moral repugnance [illegible] pagan art had no means of awakening. *J. Caird.*

Man's *capacities* have never been measured.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 12.

Powhatan gaue him Namontack his trustie servant, and one of a shrewd subtill *capacitie*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 167.

4. Ability in a moral or legal sense; legal qualification; legal power or right: as, a man or a corporation may have a *capacity* to give or receive and hold estate; A was present at the meeting in his *capacity* of director (that is, in virtue of his legal qualification as a director).

Ouer that, that the same Master and Wardeyns, and [illegible] shall be perpetuell and haue *capacite*. [illegible]

He had been restored to his *capacity* of governing by [illegible] *Brougham.*

Hence — 5. Character; profession; occupation; function.

[illegible]

6†. A license; authorization.

[illegible]

[illegible] capacity [illegible] heat [illegible] Capacity [illegible] like the Leyden jar. The *unit of capacity* is the farad, or, practically, the microfarad. See *farad*. — **Differential capacity, extreme differential capacity, or vital capacity,** the amount of air which can be expelled from the lungs by the greatest possible expiration after the greatest possible inspiration. It is usually about 214 cubic inches. — **Specific inductive capacity,** in *elect.*, the ratio of capacity of an accumulator formed of the dielectric substance whose specific capacity is spoken of to the capacity of an accumulator of the same form and size filled with air. — **Standard measure of capacity.** See *measure*. — **Thermal capacity** of a body, in *thermodynamics*, the quantity of heat required to raise its temperature by one degree on the absolute thermodynamic scale. *Sir W. Thomson*, Encyc. Brit., XI. 576. — **Vital capacity.** Same as *differential capacity*. =**Syn. 1.** Dimensions. — **3.** *Aptitude, Faculty* (see *genius*), turn, forte, aptness; *Ability, Capacity* (see *ability*). **5.** Office, sphere, post, function.

capade (ka-pād'), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] In *hat-making*, a bat. *E. H. Knight.*

cap-a-pie (kap-ä̤-pē'), *adv.* [Earlier also *cap-a-pe*, *cap-a-pee*, *capapee*, *cape-a-pe*; < OF. *de cap a pie*, from head to foot (now *de pied en cap*, from foot to head): *cap*, head (see *cape*²): *pie*, *pied*, < L. *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*, q. v.] From head to foot; all over. Also written *cap-à-pie*. See cuts under *armor*.

Arm'd at all points, exactly, *cap-a-pe*.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

A yellow ointment, with which, after they [the Indians] have bathed, they anoint themselves *capapee*.
Beverley, Virginia, iii. ¶ 42.

Far from being disheartened, however, he was seen, armed *cap-a-pie*, on horseback from dawn to evening.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 4.

caparison (ka̤-par'i-so̤n), *n.* [< OF. *caparasson*, *caperasson*, F. *caparaçon*, < Sp. *caparazon* = Pg. *caparazão*, a cover for a saddle, a cover for a coach, a kind of aug. of *capa*, a cloak, cover, < ML. *capa*, *cappa*, a cape: see *cap*¹ and *cape*¹.] 1. A cloth or covering, more or less ornamented, laid over the saddle or furniture of a horse, especially of a sumpter-horse or horse of state.

What cares he now for curb or pricking spur?
For rich *caparisons* or trapping gay?
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 286.

Hence — 2. Clothing, especially sumptuous clothing; equipment; outfit.

My heart groans
Beneath the gay *caparison*.
Smollett, The Regicide, iii. 4.

caparison (ka̤-par'i-so̤n), *v. t.* [< *caparison*, *n.*] 1. To cover with a caparison, as a horse. — 2. To dress sumptuously; adorn with rich dress.

caparisoned (ka̤-par'i-so̤nd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *caparison*, *v.*] 1. Covered with a caparison or decorated cloth, as a horse; decked; adorned.

War-horse Caparisoned, from seal of Philip of Burgundy.

The steeds, *caparison'd* with purple, stand
With golden trappings, glorious to behold. *Dryden.*

2. In *her.*, harnessed: used of a horse when saddled and prepared for the field. **Caparisoned ancient,** in *her.*, covered with barding and housse. — **Caparisoned modern,** in *her.*, having saddle, etc., like a modern cavalry charger.

capcase† (kap'kās), *n.* A case for containing caps, collars, or other articles of apparel; a small traveling-case. In the seventeenth century it seems to have become a receptacle for papers, money, etc.

[illegible] your linen and your plate.
Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, v. 1.

[illegible] *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. [illegible]

cape¹ (kāp), *n.* [< ME. *cape*, < OF. *cape*, F. *cape*, also assibilated *chape*, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *capa* = It. *cappa*, a cloak, cape, < ML. *capa*, *cappa*, a cape, whence also by different channels E. *cap*¹ and *cope*¹, which are thus doublets of *cape*¹: see *cap*¹, *cope*¹.] 1. A circular covering for the shoulders and adjacent parts, either separate or attached to the top of a garment, as that of a gown or an overcoat. — 2. A short circular garment hanging from the shoulders, worn for protection against the weather. — 3. The coping of a wall. [North. Eng.] — 4. *pl.* Ears of corn broken off in thrashing. [North. Eng.]

cape² (kāp), *n.* [< F. *cap*, a cape, headland, head of a ship, also lit. a head, < It. *capo* = Sp. Pg. *cabo*, a cape, headland, end, extremity, It. also lit. a head, < L. *caput*, head: see *caput*, *capital*¹, etc.] 1. A piece of land jutting into a sea or a lake beyond the adjoining coast-line. — 2. [*cap.*] A wine resembling sherry or canary, from the Cape of Good Hope. **Cape ash.** See *ash*¹. — **Cape chestnut, jasmin,** etc. See the nouns.

cape² (kāp), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *caped*, ppr. *caping*. [< *cape*², *n.*, after the orig. F. *cap*, in sense of 'head of a ship'; cf. F. *mettre le cap au nord* (*sud*, etc.), bear north (south, etc.).] *Naut.*, to keep a course; head or point: as, how does she *cape*?

cape³ (kā'pē), *n.* [ML., 2d pers. sing. pres. impv. of L. *capere*, take: see *capable*.] In England, a judicial writ, now abolished, used in proceedings by the king or a feudal lord to recover land on the default of a tenant: called *cape* from its initial word. The *cape magnum*, or *grand cape*, was the writ for possession when the tenant failed to appear. The *cape parvum*, or *petit cape*, was the shorter writ issued when the plaintiff prevailed after the tenant had appeared.

cape⁴†, *v. i.* [ME. *capen* = MLG. LG. *kapen* = OHG. *chapfēn*, MHG. *kapfen*, gaze, stare, gape: in form a diff. word from *gape*, in which in E. it is now absorbed: see *gape*.] To gaze; gape.

This Nicholas sat aye as stille as stoon,
And evere *caped* [var. *gapyd*] upward into the eir.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 287.

cape-a-pe†, *adv.* See *cap-a-pie*.

cape-cloak† (kāp'klōk), *n.* A cloak with a cape.

caped (kāpt), *a.* [< *cape*¹ + *-ed*².] Furnished with a cape or tippet.

He [Lord Kilmarnock] wears a *caped* riding coat, and has not even removed his laced hat.
N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 422.

capel¹†, **caple**¹†, *n.* [ME., also *capul*, etc., = Icel. *kapall*, < Gael. *capull* = Ir. *capull*, *capal*, < L. *caballus*, a horse: see *cabal*² and *cheval*.] A horse.

And gaf hym *capeles* to hws cart.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 333.

Bothe hey and cart and eek his *caples* thre.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 256.

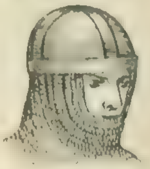
capel², **caple**² (kā'pl), *n.* [Origin unknown.] In *mining*, a wall of a lode: so called by Cornish miners, and chiefly when the country closely adjacent to the lode itself has been more or less altered by those chemical agencies under the influence of which the latter was formed. This alteration usually shows itself in a silicification and hardening of the rock. The capels are sometimes themselves so impregnated with metalliferous particles as to be worth working, in such cases they are usually recognized as forming a part of the lode. If barren of ore, they are considered as belonging to the country. At the Mary Ann wheal (or mine) in Cornwall, and perhaps in other mines, the capel is called the *cab*; it is there described as consisting of chalcedonic quartz, and is considered as being a part of the lode, although barren of ore. The word is rarely heard outside of Cornwall. In the United States *casing* takes its place to some extent.

capel³ (ka'pl), *n.* [Cf. *cap*¹, *n.*, 2, and *capling*.] The horn joint which connects the two parts of a flail. [Prov. Eng.]

capelan (kap'e-lan), *n.* 1. A fish of the family *Gadidæ*, *Gadus minutus*, the poor. — 2. Same as *caplin*².

capelin (kap'e-lin), *n.* Same as *caplin*².

capeline, capelline (kap'e-lin), *n.* [< F. *capeline* = Sp. Pg. *capellina* = It. *cappellina*, < ME. *capellina*, *capelina*, *cappilina*, dim. of *capella*, itself a dim. of *capa*, *cappa*, a cap, hood: see *cap*¹, *cape*¹.] A small skull-cap of iron worn by light-armed men, such as archers, in the middle ages. Also written *cappeline*, *chapeline*.


Capeline, 12th century, [illegible] From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français."

Capella (ka-pel'ä̤), *n.* [L., a star so called, lit. a she-goat, dim. of *capra*, a she-goat: see *caper*¹.] A star, the fifth in the heavens in order of brightness. It is situated on the left shoulder of Auriga, in front of the Great Bear, nearly on a [illegible] the two northernmost of the seven stars forming [illegible] Wain, and it is easily recognized by the proximity of the Kids, three stars of the fourth magnitude [illegible] triangle. The color of Capella is [illegible] that of the sun. See cut under *Auriga*.

capellane† (kap'e-lān), *n.* [< ML. *capellanus*: see *chaplain*.] A chaplain; a curate of a chapel. *Fuller.*

capellet (kap′e-let), *n.* [< F. *capelet*, < LL. *capelletum*, *capelletus*, a little cap, dim. of *capella*, a cap, cape, hood, dim. of *capa*, *cappa*, a cap, cape: see *cap*1, *cape*1.] A kind of swelling like a wen, growing on the back part of a horse's hock, or on the point of the elbow. Also written *capulet*.

capellina (Sp. pron. kä-pe-lyē′nä), *n.* [Sp., an iron helmet, the headpiece of a helmet: see *capeline*.] In the western mining districts of the United States, a vessel employed in separating the quicksilver from the amalgam. *H. W. Halleck.*

capelline, *n.* See *capeline.*

capellmeister, *n.* See *kapellmeister.*

cape-merchant†, cap-merchant†, *n.* [An E. accom. of It. *capo*, head (see *cape*2), + *mercante*, merchant (see *merchant*).] A master merchant. Specifically—(*a*) The purser or supercargo of a ship. (*b*) The chief manager of a trading expedition or of a factory.

> Euery of the pettie marchants to shewe his reckoning to the *cape marchant*, when they, or any of them, shall be required. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 228.

> The president and Captain Martin's sickness compelled me to be *cape-merchant*.
> *Captain John Smith*, Quoted in Tyler's Amer. Lit., I. 23.

caper1 (kā′pėr), *v. i.* [Short for equiv. *capriole*, formerly spelled *capreall*, < It. *capriolare*, caper, leap about as a goat or kid (*capriola*, > F. *capriole*, now *cabriole*, a caper, a capriole), < *capriolo*, a kid (as dim. of *caprio*, a roebuck, a wild goat), < L. *capreolus*, a kind of wild goat, dim. of (ML.) *capreus*, in fem. form *caprea*, a wild goat, prop. adj., < *caper*, m. (ML. also *cabro(n-)*), a he-goat, *capra*, f., a she-goat (> It. *capro*, m., *capra*, f., = Sp. *cabron*, m., *cabra*, f., = Pg. *cabro*, m., *cabra*, f., = Pr. *cabra*, f., = F. *cabri* (< ML. *capritus*), m., OF. *chevre*, *chievre*, F. *chèvre*, f., > ult. E. *chevreil*, *chevrette*, *chevron*, etc.). Cf. Gr. κάπρος, a boar; AS. *hæfer* = Icel. *hafr*, a buck, a he-goat. See *capret*, *capriole*.] To leap; skip or jump; prance; spring: as, to *caper* about (as a lamb or a child); "making a roan horse *caper*," *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

> He *capers*, he dances, he has eyes of youth.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 2.

caper1 (kā′pėr), *n.* [< *caper*1, *v.*] A leap; a skip or spring, as in dancing or mirth, or in the frolic of a kid or lamb, or a child; hence, a sportive or capricious action; a prank.

> We that are true lovers run into strange *capers*.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 4.

To cut capers. See *cut.*

caper2 (kā′pėr), *n.* [Of the product, usually in pl. *capers*; ME. *caperis*, *cappares*, *capperis*, after L.; < F. *capre*, *cappre*, now *câpre* = It. *cappero* (= Sp. Pg. with Ar. article *alcaparra*) = D. *kapper* = G. *kaper* = Dan. *kapers* = Sw. *kapris*, < L. *capparis*, < Gr. κάππαρις, the caper-plant, a caper, < Ar. *kabbār*, *qabbār* = Pers. *kabar*, capers.] A plant, *Capparis spinosa*, the buds of which (called *capers*) are much used as a condiment. The bush is a low shrub, growing on old walls, in fissures of rocks, or among rubbish, in the countries bordering the Mediterranean. The buds are collected and preserved in vinegar. In some parts of Italy the unripe fruit is employed in the same way. Also called *caper-bush* or *caper-plant*, and formerly *caper-tree.*

Caper-bush (*Capparis spinosa*).

> The *caper plant*, with its white-and-purple blossoms, flourishes among the piles of rubbish.
> *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 206.

Bean-caper, the *Zygophyllum Fabago*, the flower-buds of which are used as capers.—**Wild caper,** the caper-spurge, *Euphorbia Lathyris*, whose immature capsules are used as a substitute for real capers.

caper3 (kā′pėr), *n.* [= G. *kaper* = F. *capre*, < D. *kaper* (= Dan. *kaper* = Sw. *kapare*), a privateer, < *kapen* = Sw. *kapa* (cf. G. *kapern* = Dan. *kapre*, from the noun), take, seize, make a prize of at sea: see *cap*3.] *Naut.*, a light-armed vessel of the seventeenth century, used by the Dutch for privateering.

> The trade into the Straight can neither be secured by our own convoys, nor by the French fleets in the Mediterranean, from the Dutch *capers*.
> *Sir W. Temple*, To the Duke of Ormond, Works, I. 127.

caperate†, *n.* [< L. *caperatus*, pp. of *caperare*, wrinkle, draw together in wrinkles.] To frown. *Coles*, 1717.

caper-bush (kā′pėr-bush), *n.* Same as *caper*2.

capercaillie, capercailzie (ka-pėr-kāl′yẹ), *n.* [A book-word of uncertain etym., and hence of unstable form; also written *capercally*, and formerly *capercaille*, *-cayllie*, *-caile*, *-callie*, *-cali*, *-caly*, *-kally*, *-caleg*, *-cail*, *-kaillie*, *cobber-kely*; also *capercailyie*, "*capercailye* or wilde horse" (Boece, tr., A. D. 1536), *capercalyeane*, and (with *z* repr. the old form of *y*, and properly pronounced *y*) *capercailzie* (A. D. 1621), *-calze* (said to have been first used A. D. 1578), *-kailzei*, etc.; Latinized *capricalca*; a Sc. word of Gael. origin, the Gael. form being *capull-coille*, explained as the 'cock of the wood,' or lit. the 'horse of the wood' (appar., like the NL. name *urogallus*, 'ox-cock,' in ref. to its size), < *capull*, horse, or rather mare (see *capel*1), + *coille*, a wood, forest. But the Gael. form may be an accom. one, and the word is otherwise explained as < Gael. *cabhar*, a hawk, any old bird, + *coileach*, a cock. Cf. Gael. comp. *coileach-coille*, a woodcock (*coille*, a wood); *coileach-dubh*, a blackcock (*dubh*, black); *coileach-fraoich*, a moorcock or red-grouse cock (*fraoch*, heath, moor); *coileach-oidhche*, an owl, lit. night-cock (*oidhche*, night).] The Scotch name for the wood-grouse, *Tetrao urogallus*, the largest of the gallinaceous birds of Europe, the male sometimes weighing 12 to 13 pounds. It is most frequently found in the northern parts of the continent of Europe, Norway and Sweden being its favorite homes. For some time it was almost or wholly extinct in Great Britain; but it now again holds a place in the British fauna, and constitutes one of its greatest ornaments. The male is commonly called the *mountain-cock* or *cock-of-the-woods.*

Capercailzie (*Tetrao urogallus*).

capercalze†, *n.* Same as *capercaillie.*

caperclaw†, capperclaw†, *v. t.* [Erroneous forms of *clapperclaw*.] To tear with the nails; clapperclaw; abuse.

> He *caperclaweth* Beza very sore. *Birch.*

caper-cutting (kā′pėr-kut″ing), *a.* Dancing in a frolicsome manner; flighty. *Beau. and Fl.*

caperdewsie†, *n.* [Origin unknown.] The stocks.

> I here engage myself to loose ye,
> And free your heels from *caperdewsie*.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, II. i. 831.

caperer (kā′pėr-ėr), *n.* One who capers, leaps, and skips about, or dances frolicsomely.

> The nimble *caperer* on the cord.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.

caperkaillie† (ka-pėr-kāl′yẹ), *n.* Same as *capercaillie.*

caperlash (kā′pėr-lash), *n.* [E. dial.] Abusive language. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

caperlonger (kā-pėr-long′gėr), *n.* [< It. *cappa longa* (now *lunga*), pl. "*cappe longhe*, a kinde of long skallops or cockles" (Florio): *cappa*, a cape; *longa*, *lunga*, fem. of *longo*, *lungo*, long: see *cape*1 and *long*1.] A bivalve mollusk of the family *Pinnidæ* or wing-shells, *Pinna pectinata*, having a wedge-shaped shell gaping at the broad end: the largest of British bivalves. [Local at Plymouth in England.]

capernoity (kap-ėr-noi′ti), *a.* [Also *cappernoity*, *-noitie*, *-nutie*, *-noited*; formation uncertain.] Crabbed; irritable; peevish. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

capernoity (kap-ėr-noi′ti), *n.* [Cf. *capernoity*, *a.*] The noddle. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

caperon†, *n.* [< It. *capperone*, aug. of *capparo*, caper.] A kind of caper. See extract.

> *Capperone*, [It.] a kind of great caper for sallets, called *caperons*. *Florio.*

caper-plant (kā′pėr-plant), *n.* Same as *caper*2.

capers (kā′pėrz), *n. pl.* The buds of the caper-plant. See *caper*2.

caper-sauce (kā′pėr-sâs), *n.* A sauce seasoned with or containing capers: usually a white sauce.

caper-spurge (kā′pėr-spėrj), *n.* A plant, *Euphorbia Lathyris*, also called *wild caper*. See *caper*2 and *spurge.*

caper-tea (kā′pėr-tē), *n.* A peculiar kind of black tea, with a knotty curled leaf, so named from its fancied resemblance to the caper.

caper-tree (kā′pėr-trē), *n.* The *Capparis nobilis*, a small tree of Australia, with a pulpy fruit of the size of a large orange.

Capetian (ka-pē′shian), *a.* [After F. *Capétien*, < *Capet*.] Pertaining or relating to the posterity of Hugh Capet, founder of the dynasty which succeeded the Frankish Carolingians on the throne of France (A. D. 987): as, the *Capetian* family or dynasty; *Capetian* documents. The succeeding royal houses of Valois (1328) and that of Bourbon (1589) being of the same house, Capet was popularly considered their family name; hence Louis XVI. was arraigned before the National Convention under the name of Louis Capet.

capeuna (kap-e-ö′nạ̈), *n.* [Braz.] A fish of the family *Hæmulonidæ*, *Hæmulon lineatum* or *quadrilineatum*. It has a more slender body and smaller mouth than most of its congeners, and the body has three or four distinct longitudinal golden streaks on the sides. It inhabits the Caribbean sea and Brazilian coast. Also called *white grunt*.

cape-weed (kāp′wēd), *n.* 1. The archil lichen, *Roccella tinctoria*: so called from the Cape Verd islands, whence the article is exported. —2. In Australia, the *Cryptostemma calendulacea*, a composite plant of South Africa (the Cape), allied to the marigold, which has become extensively naturalized in some districts.

capful (kap′fu̇l), *n.* [< *cap*1 + *-ful*.] As much as fills a cap; a small quantity.

> There came a *capful* of grape right in our faces.
> *W. H. Russell.*

A capful of wind (*naut.*), a moderate gale lasting only a short time.

> I warrant you you were frightened, wa'n't you, last night, when it blew but a *capful of wind*.
> *Defoe*, Robinson Crusoe.

caph, kaph (kaf), *n.* [Heb. *kaph*.] An ancient Jewish liquid measure, equal to about 2½ pints.

caphar (kaf′är), *n.* [Ar. *khafar*, road-guard, road-toll, < *khafara*, watch, guard.] 1. A post or station where money is collected from passengers for maintaining the security of the roads.

> I and my horse swam separately ashore . . . at a small distance from thence was a *caphar*, or turnpike.
> *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, Int., p. lvi.

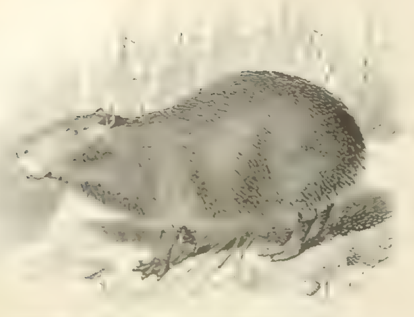
2. The tax so collected.

> These *Caphars* are certain duties which Travellers are obliged to pay, at several passes upon the Road, to Officers, who attend in their appointed Stations to receive them. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 4.

> In the self same place a Temple was erected, . . . unto which the Arabians would not suffer us to ascend, . . . untill we had payed the *caphar* they demanded.
> *Sandys*, Travailes (1652), p. 135.

capias (kā′pi-as), *n.* [L., take (impv.), 2d pers. sing. pres. subj. (an impv. use) of *capere*, take: see *capable*.] In *law*, a writ in a civil action directing that the person of the defendant be taken into custody. The commonest kinds are the *capias ad respondendum* (take to answer), which is issued to arrest before judgment (this is the usual sense when the word *capias* is used alone), and the *capias ad satisfaciendum* (take to satisfy, usually abbreviated to *ca. sa.*), which is issued after judgment, for execution against the person. A *testatum capias* was a second or further writ, allowed in certain cases where the return of the first attested the absence of the defendant.

capibara (kap-i-bä′rạ̈), *n.* [Sp. Pg., from the native name.] The cabiai, carpincho, or gigantic water-cavy of South America, *Hydrochœrus capibara*, the largest living quadruped belonging to the hystricomorphic series of the simplicident rodents; the type and only known representative of the family *Hydrochœridæ*. It is related to the *Caviidæ*, but distinguished from them by certain cranial and dental characters. The animal is 3 or 4 fe[illegible]sive body, a heavy flat head, broad [illegible] and ears, short stout legs with [illegible] a tail, coarse pelage, and [illegible] weighs about 100 pounds. It [illegible], and is especially common in



[illegible]

Brazil and among the islands of the La Plata, living gen[illegible] in the heavy vegetation of the banks, and on alarm taking to the water, in which it swims and dives with ease. It is mild and inoffensive in [illegible] easily tamed. The flesh is edible. Also [illegible] *water-pig*. Also written *capybara*, [illegible]

> [illegible] beneath the boughs, the *capybaras*, [illegible] sheep, went paddling sleepily round [illegible]
>
> *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, p. [illegible]

capidgi (kap'i-jē), *n.* [< Turk. *qapuji*, lit. a porter, door-keeper, < *qapu*, door, gate.] An executioner in Turkey and Persia.

> In Turkey and Persia, when the enemies of a great man have sufficient influence to procure a warrant for his death, a *capidgi* or executioner is despatched with it to the victim, who quietly submits to his fate.
>
> *T. H. Horne*, Introd. to Study of Holy Script., III. 140.

capillaceous (kap-i-lā'shius), *a.* [< L. *capillaceus*, hair-like, of hair, < *capillus*, hair: see *capillary*.] Hair-like in dimensions or appearance; capillary.

capillaire (kap-i-lãr'), *n.* [F., the maidenhair fern (= E. *capillary*, *n.*, 3), and a syrup made from it, < LL. *capillaris*, sc. *herba*, herb, maidenhair: see *capillary*.] 1. The maidenhair fern, *Adiantum Capillus-Veneris*.—2. A kind of syrup prepared with maidenhair fern: also, by extension, any simple syrup, as of sugar or honey, flavored with orange-flowers or orange-flower water.

capillament (ka-pil'a-ment), *n.* [< L. *capillamentum*, the hair, hairy fibers of plants, < *capillus*, hair: see *capillary*.] A filament or fine fiber; specifically, in *bot.*, the filament forming the stalk of the stamen; a small fine thread like a hair.

> The solid *capillaments* of the nerves.
>
> *Bp. Berkeley*, Siris, § 224.

capillarimeter (kap″i-la-rim'e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *capillaris* (see *capillary*) + *metrum*, measure.] A device for testing oils by the size of the drops which fall from a point of standard size under fixed conditions of temperature, etc.

capillariness (kap'i-lā-ri-nes or ka-pil'a-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being capillary; capillarity. [Rare.]

capillarity (kap-i-lar'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *capillaris* (see *capillary*) + *-ity*.] The state or condition of being capillary; capillary attraction.

> I was already perfectly familiar with the notion of a skin upon the surface of liquids, and I had been taught by means of it to work out problems in *capillarity*.
>
> *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 147.

capillary (kap'i-lā-ri or ka-pil'a-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *capillaris*, pertaining to the hair (LL. *herba capillaris*, maidenhair fern), < *capillus*, the hair, prop. of the head (for **capitillus*?), < *caput* (*capit-*), head: see *caput*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to or resembling hair: as, a *capillary* [illegible] *capillary* fibers or threads.—2. Specifically, [illegible], resembling hair in the manner of [illegible] applied in this sense by Ray, Boerhaave, and other early botanists to ferns.

> [illegible]

3. [illegible] hair: specifically, [illegible] so small a bore [illegible] into it, and [illegible]—4. Pertaining to a capillary or [illegible]: as, *capillary* circulation.

> [illegible]

5. Pertaining to the phenomenon of the rise of the [illegible] and, more generally, [illegible] of liquids in drops, their spreading over surfaces (as oil on water), and various other phenomena explicable proximately by surface-tension and ultimately by cohesion and adhesion, considered as forces acting at finite but insensible distances.—6. In *surg.*, linear: descriptive of a fracture of the skull without separation of the parts of the injured bones.—**Capillary antennæ**, in *entom.*, antennæ in which the joints are long, slender, and very loosely articulated, the outer ones being generally a little longer; this is regarded as a modification of the clavate type.—**Capillary attraction, capillary repulsion**, the excess or deficiency of the attraction of one of two fluids (the other being generally air) for the wall of a vessel with which they have a common line of contact. The common surface of the wall and of the more attracted fluid makes the acuter angle with the common surface of the fluids. Capillary attraction is proximately accounted for by surface-tension; but the latter has to be explained by the attractions between the molecules of the fluids. See *capillary tubes*, below.—**Capillary bottle**, a bottle with a dropping tube, used in preparing objects for the microscope. **Capillary bronchitis.** See *bronchitis*. **Capillary electrometer.** See *electro-capillary*. **Capillary filter**, a simple water-filter, consisting of a cord of loose fiber, as a cotton candle-wick, one end of which is placed in the water, while the other end hangs over the edge of the vessel. The water is drawn through the cord by capillary action, without its impurities. **Capillary pyrites**, in *mineral*. See *millerite*. **Capillary repulsion.** See *capillary attraction*, above.—**Capillary tubes**, tubes with very small bores, of which the diameter is only a half, a third, a fourth, etc., of a line. If a tube of this sort, open at both ends, is taken and one of its ends immersed in water, the water will rise within the tube to a sensible height above the surface of the water in the vessel, the height being inversely as the diameter of the bore; that is, the smaller the bore the greater the height. Different liquids rise in capillary tubes to different heights. The rise is explained by the action of cohesion as a force acting at insensible distances (hence called *capillary attraction*), which produces a tension of the superficial film of the liquid (see *surface-tension*) that exerts a pull upward where the surface is concave, as when the tube is moistened by the liquid (as glass or metal by water, alcohol, etc.), but a pressure downward where the surface is convex; consequently, those liquids which do not adhere to or wet the surface of the tube immersed in them stand lower within than without. Mercury, for example, is depressed in a glass tube, but rises in one of tin, to which it can adhere. The oil rises in the wick of a lamp or candle by this principle.—**Capillary vessels**, in *anat.*, the capillaries.

II. *n.*; pl. *capillaries* (-riz). 1. A tube with a small bore. Specifically—2. In *anat.*: (*a*) One of the minute blood-vessels which form a network between the terminations of the arteries and the beginnings of the veins. They are formed of a single endothelial coat, and the finer ones may be no larger in diameter than is sufficient to allow the passage of a blood-corpuscle. (*b*) One of the minute lymphatic ducts. (*c*) One of the intercellular passages in the liver which unite to form the bile-ducts.—3†. In *bot.*, a fern: especially applied to such ferns as grow like tufts of hair on walls. *Sir T. Browne.* See I., 2.

capillation† (kap-i-lā'shon), *n.* [< L. *capillatio(n-)*, prop. being hairy, < *capillatus*, hairy, < *capillus*, hair: see *capillary*.] 1. A blood-vessel like a hair; a capillary. *Sir T. Browne.*—2. Hairiness; a making a thing hairy. *Bailey*, 1727.

capillature† (ka-pil'a-tūr), *n.* [< L. *capillatura*, the hair, esp. false hair, < *capillatus*, hairy: see *capillation*.] A bush of hair; frizzling of the hair. [Rare.]

capilli (ka-pil'ī), *n. pl.* [L. (NL.), pl. of *capillus*, hair: see *capillary*.] In *entom.*, hairs on the upper part or front and vertex of an insect's head.

capillifolious (ka-pil-i-fō'li-us), *a.* [< L. *capillus*, hair, + *folium*, leaf: see *folio*.] Having hair-like leaves.

capilliform (ka-pil'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *capillus*, hair, + *forma*, form.] In the shape or form of a hair or hairs: as, a *capilliform* fiber.

capillitium (kap-i-lish'i-um), *n.* [L., the hair collectively, < *capillus*, hair: see *capillary*.] In *bot.*: (*a*) The variously constituted intricate filamentous structure which together with the spores fills the spore-case of many of the lower fungi, especially the *Myxomycetes*. (*b*) The thready or hair-like filaments developed within the spore-capsules or sporangia of certain *Mycetozoa*.

capillose (kap'i-lōs), *a.* [< L. *capillosus*, < *capillus*, hair: see *capillary*.] Hairy; abounding with hair.

capirote (kap'i-rōt), *n.* A name of the common blackcap warbler of Europe, *Sylvia atricapilla*.

capistra, *n.* Plural of *capistrum*.

capistrate (ka-pis'trāt), *a.* [< L. *capistratus*, pp. of *capistrare*, tie with a halter, bind, fasten, < *capistrum*, a halter: see *capistrum*.] In *ornith.*, cowled or hooded; masked; having the front of the head covered, as if by a mask, with marked color.

capistrum (ka-pis'trum), *n.*; pl. *capistra* (-trä). [L., a halter, a muzzle, a band, < *capere*, hold: see *capable*.] 1. A bandage worn by ancient flute-players to prevent the undue distention of the cheeks in blowing their instruments.—2. In *surg.*, a bandage for the head.—3. In *ornith.*: (*a*) Properly, the face of a bird; the part of the head about the bill, especially when distinguished in any way, as by a mask of color. *Sundevall.* (*b*) A mask of color enveloping more or less of the head like a hood, as in the hooded gull, *Larus capistratus*.

capita, *n.* Latin plural of *caput*.

capitaine (kap'i-tān), *n.* [F. *capitaine*, a captain.] A labroid fish, *Lachnolaimus maximus* or *falcatus*, better known as *hogfish*. See cut under *hogfish*.

capital^1 (kap'i-tal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *capital*, < OF. and F. *capital* (AS. *capitol*, in comp. *capitol-masse*, first mass) = Pr. Sp. Pg. *capital* = It. *capitale*, < L. *capitalis*, relating to the head, and hence to life, dangerous, capital, also chief, preëminent, < *caput* (*capit-*), head: see *caput*.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Relating to the head; situated on the head.

> Needs must the serpent now his *capital* bruise
> Expect with mortal pain. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 383.

2. Used at the head or beginning, as of a sentence, line, or word. See *capital letters*, below.—3. Affecting the head or life; incurring or involving the forfeiture of life; punishable with death: as, treason and murder are *capital* offenses or crimes; hence, fatal; most serious: as, a *capital* mistake.

> By the lawes of all kingdomes it is a *capitall* crime to devise or purpose the death of the king.
>
> *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

> The law which made forgery *capital* in England was passed without the smallest reference to the state of society in India.
>
> *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

4. First in importance; chief; principal.

> This had been
> Perhaps thy *capital* seat, from whence had spread
> All generations. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 343.

> Whatever is *capital* and essential in Christianity.
>
> *Is. Taylor.*

> The *capital* peculiarity of the eloquence of all times of revolution . . . is that the actions it persuades to are the highest and most heroic which men can do.
>
> *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 173.

> A ministry which has been once defeated on a *capital* question rarely recovers its moral force.
>
> *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

5. Very good; excellent; first-class: as, a *capital* singer or player; a *capital* dinner; a *capital* fellow.

> When the reading was over, nobody said *capital*, or even good, or even tolerable. *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, I. ii.

> In a dirty little inn, ill-kept by friendly, simple people, I had a *capital* breakfast.
>
> *C. D. Warner*, Roundabout Journey, p. 52.

Capital cross. See *cross*^{1}.—**Capital letters** (capital A, B, C, etc.), in *writing* and *printing*, letters of a larger face than, and differing more or less in form from, the letters constituting the bulk of the text (small or lower-case letters), and corresponding in the main (especially in printing) to the majuscules of ancient inscriptions and manuscripts, which were wholly written in such letters: so called because used in headings, and at the beginning or head of sentences, lines of poetry, proper names, etc. **Capital manse**†. See *manse*.—**Capital offense, crime, or felony**, a crime or offense which involves the penalty of death. All the more serious offenses against society were punishable with death until comparatively recent times (the number in England in Blackstone's time, without benefit of clergy, being 160); but now the only civil crimes generally treated as capital are murder, piracy, and treason, to which rape, arson, and one or two others are added in some countries or states.—**Capital stock.** See *capital*^{2}, *n.*, and *stock*. **Syn. 4.** Leading, prominent, important, essential.—**5.** Prime, splendid, perfect.

II. *n.* 1. The city or town which is the official seat of government in a country, state, or province, or of justice in a county.—2. A capital letter (which see, under I.). Abbreviated *cap.* **Rustic capitals**, in early Roman manuscripts, a form of letters differing from the square capitals in that the lines are more free and the forms more slender and less angular. **Square capitals**, in early Roman manuscripts, a form of letters in which the horizontal lines are generally made at right angles with the vertical strokes. The forms are based on those of the lapidary inscriptions. The rustic and square capitals were used contemporaneously, and were generally superseded by the uncial character as early as the sixth century.

capital^2 (kap'i-tal), *n.* [= D. *kapitaal* = G. Dan. *kapital* = Sw. *capital*, < F. *capital* = Sp. Pg. *capital* = It. *capitale*, < ML. *capitale*, wealth, stock (whence also ult. the earlier E. forms *chattel* and *cattle*, q. v.), prop. neut. of L. *capitalis*, principal, chief: see *capital*^{1}.] 1. In *polit. econ.*, that part of the produce of industry which, in the form either of national or of individual wealth, is available for further production; an accumulation of the products of past labor capable of being used in the support of present or future labor.

What *capital* does for production is to afford the shelter, protection, tools, and materials which the work requires, and to feed and otherwise maintain the laborers during the process. . . . Whatever things are destined for this use—destined to supply productive labor with these various prerequisites—are *capital*.
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., I. iv. § 1.

Capital . . . is that part of wealth, excluding unimproved land and natural agents, . . . which is devoted to the production of wealth. *F. A. Walker*, Pol. Econ., § 73.

2. Specifically, the wealth employed in carrying on a particular trade, manufacture, business, or undertaking; stock in trade; the actual estate, whether in money or property, which is owned and employed by an individual, firm, or corporation in business. As commonly used to indicate financial resources, it implies ownership, and does not, without qualification, include borrowed money. With reference to a corporation, it is the aggregate of the sum subscribed and paid in, or secured to be paid in, by the shareholders, with the addition of all undivided gains or profits realized in the use and investment of those sums; or if losses have been incurred, then it is the residue after deducting such losses. See *stock*.
3. Figuratively, productive resources of any kind, whether physical or moral; means of influence or of increasing one's power.

The Lords have no constituents to talk to, and no speeches to make merely as political *capital*. *Quart. Rev.*

Active capital. See *active*.—**Circulating capital,** that part of capital which is consumed in, or assumes a new form by the effect of, a single use, or, having been once used, ceases to be directly available for the same service, as the wages of laborers, or the raw materials used in the manufacture of any article.

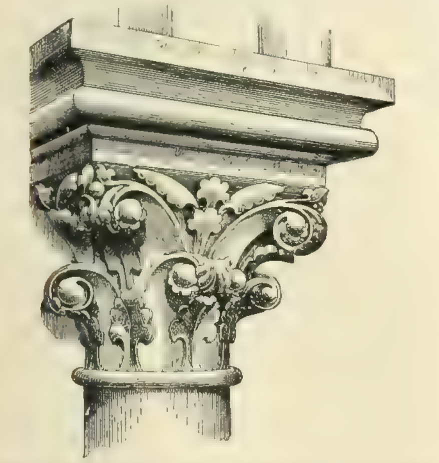
Capital which . . . fulfils the whole of its office in the production in which it is engaged, by a single use, is called *Circulating Capital*. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., I. vi. § 1.

Fixed capital, capital which is of a permanent character and is available for more than a single use, as the buildings in which and the machinery by which articles are manufactured.

Capital which exists in any of these durable shapes, and the return to which is spread over a period of corresponding duration, is called *Fixed Capital*.
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., I. vi. § 1.

To make capital of, to seize and use for the furtherance of private advantage or party purposes.

capital³ (kap'i-ta̤l), *n.* [< ME. *capitale*, prop. **capitel*, = OF. *chapitel*, F. *chapiteau* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *capitel* = It. *capitello* = G. *capitäl*, *kapitäl* = D. *kapiteel* = Dan. *kapitæl* = Sw. *kapitäl*, < L. *capitellum*, the head of a column or pillar, also lit. a little head (see *capitellum* and *cadet*), dim. of *caput* (*capit-*), head: see *capital*¹, *caput*.] 1. The head or uppermost member of anything. Specifically, in *arch.*, the uppermost part of a column, pillar, or pilaster, which serves as the crown of the shaft, and as a member of transition between it and the entablature, or other portion of the structure above the pillar. In classical architecture the different orders have their respective appropriate capitals; but in the Egyptian, Indian, Moorish, Byzantine, and medieval styles the capitals are endlessly diversified.



Medieval Capital. – Abbey of Vézelay, 13th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

2. In *fort.*, the line which bisects the salient angle of a ravelin.—3. The head of a still, a chimney, etc.—**Angular capital,** a term applied to the modern Ionic capital, which has four similar sides and all its volutes placed at an angle of 135° with the plane of the frieze. See *angle-capital*.—**Axis of the Ionic capital.** See *axis*¹.

capital³ (kap'i-ta̤l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *capitaled* or *capitalled*, ppr. *capitaling* or *capitalling*. [< *capital*³, *n.*] To furnish or crown with a capital, as a pillar or column. [Rare.]

The white column *capitalled* with gilding.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xx.

capital⁴† (kap'i-ta̤l), *n.* [< ME. *capitel*, *capitle* (partly < AS. *capitul*), also assibilated *chapitel*, *chapitle*, *chapitre*, < OF. *capitle*, *chapitle*, *chapitre*, F. *chapitre* = Sp. *capitulo* = Pg. *capitulo* = It. *capitolo* = D. *kappitel* = G. *capitel* = Dan. *kapitel* = Sw. *capitel*, < L. *capitulum*, a chapter, lit. a little head, dim. of *caput* (*capit-*), head: see *caput*, and cf. *chapter*, *chapiter*, doublets of *capital*¹.] A chapter or section of a book.

capitalisation, capitalise. See *capitalization*, *capitalize*.

capitalism (kap'i-ta̤l-izm), *n.* [< *capital*² + *-ism*.] 1. The state of having capital or property; possession of capital.

The sense of *capitalism* sobered and dignified Paul de Florac. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xlvi.

2. The concentration or massing of capital in the hands of a few; also, the power or influence of large or combined capital.

Industry is carried on by the concentration of large sums of capital; it is there [in England] that *capitalism* has developed most largely, and has thus prepared the causes of its own destruction.
Orpen, tr. of Lavelaye's Socialism, p. 209.

The working-men find the journals out of sympathy with their aims and aspirations, and have learnt to regard them as hopelessly subservient to what they call *capitalism*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 312.

capitalist (kap'i-ta̤l-ist), *n.* [< *capital*² + *-ist*; = F. *capitaliste*.] One who has capital; especially, a man of large property which is or may be employed in business.

I take the expenditure of the *capitalist*, not the value of the capital, as my standard. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace.

I wish to see workmen becoming by degrees their own *capitalists*,—sharers in all the profits and all the advantages which capital confers. *Jevons*, Social Reform, p. 119.

capitalistic (kap'i-ta̤-lis'tik), *a.* [< *capitalist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to capital or capitalists; representing or carried on by capital or capitalists; founded on or believing in capitalism: as, *capitalistic* production; *capitalistic* opinions.

He [Lassalle] tells the workingmen . . . that the great industrial centres are the germs of the future state, in which the *capitalistic* shall be superseded by the socialistic method of production. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 63.

The characteristic feature of the *capitalistic* system of production is that industry is controlled by capitalists employing free wage-labour; that is, while the capitalist owns and controls the means of production, the free labourer has lost all ownership in land and capital and has nothing to depend on but his wage.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 212.

capitalization¹ (kap″i-ta̤l-i-zā'sho̤n), *n.* [< *capitalize*¹ + *-ation*.] The use of capital letters at the beginning of words in writing or printing. Also spelled *capitalisation*.

capitalization² (kap″i-ta̤l-i-zā'sho̤n), *n.* [< *capitalize*² + *-ation*; = F. *capitalisation*.] The act of capitalizing. (*a*) The application of wealth as capital, especially in large amounts, to the purposes of trade, manufactures, etc.

Economics, then, is not solely the science of Exchange or Value: it is also the science of *Capitalisation*.
Jevons, Pol. Econ., p. 241.

(*b*) The act of computing or realizing the present value of a periodical payment. (*c*) Conversion into capital: as, the creditors consented to the *capitalization* of half their claims. Also spelled *capitalisation*.

capitalize¹ (kap'i-ta̤l-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *capitalized*, ppr. *capitalizing*. [< *capital*¹ + *-ize*.] To begin with a capital letter: as, to *capitalize* the first word of a sentence. Also spelled *capitalise*, and abbreviated to *cap*.

capitalize² (kap'i-ta̤l-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *capitalized*, ppr. *capitalizing*. [< *capital*² + *-ize*; = F. *capitaliser*.] To convert into capital or into an equivalent capital sum. (*a*) To convert (wealth or other property) into capital which may be used for purposes of trade, manufactures, etc. (*b*) To compute or realize the present value of in money: applied to the conversion of a periodical payment for a definite or an indefinite length of time into a single payment or capital sum: as, to *capitalize* a pension; to *capitalize* rents.

As to the project of *capitalizing* incomes, that is another affair. *London Times*, Jan. 22, 1856.

(*c*) To convert (floating debt) into stock or shares. Also spelled *capitalise*.

capitally (kap'i-ta̤l-i), *adv.* 1. By the loss of one's head or life.

He was punished *capitally*.
Bp. Patrick, Paraphrases and Com., Gen. xliii. 15.

2. In a capital manner; in a preëminent degree; excellently; finely: as, she sang *capitally*.

Away here in the wild Balkan mountains, there is old Mr. Somebodypoff's son, . . . who talks English *capitally*.
J. Baker, Turkey, p. 221.

capitalness (kap'i-ta̤l-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being capital; preëminence. [Rare.]

capitan-pacha, *n.* See *captain-pasha*.

capitata, *n.* Plural of *capitatum*.

capitate (kap'i-tāt), *a.* [< L. *capitatus*, having a head, < *caput* (*capit-*), head: see *caput*.] 1. In *bot.*, head-shaped, or collected in a head, as a dense terminal cluster of sessile or nearly sessile flowers; having a rounded head: as, a *capitate* stigma.—2. In *ornith.*, having an enlarged extremity: as, the *capitate* feather of a peacock's tail.—3. In *entom.*, suddenly enlarged at the end so as to form a ball or oval mass: applied to the antennæ of insects when this form is produced by several expanded terminal joints, as in most of the *Curculionidæ*.

capitation (kap-i-tā'sho̤n), *n.* [= F. *capitation*, poll-tax, < LL. *capitatio*(*n-*), the poll-tax, < L. *caput* (*capit-*), head: see *caput*.] 1. Numeration by the head; a numbering of persons, as the inhabitants of a city.

"Baptize all nations" must signify all that it can signify, all that are reckoned in the *capitations* and accounts of a nation. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 127.

2. A tax or imposition upon each head or person; a poll-tax. *Sir T. Browne*. Also called a *capitation-tax*.

No *capitation* or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken. *Const. of U. S.*

Capitation grant, a grant of so much per head; specifically, in Great Britain, a grant annually paid by government to schools on account of each pupil who passes a certain test examination, and to volunteer military companies on account of such members as reach the stage of "efficients."

capitatum (kap-i-tā'tum), *n.*; pl. *capitata* (-tä̤). [NL., neut. of L. *capitatus*, headed: see *capitate*.] The large capitate bone of the carpus, more fully called *os capitatum*; the os magnum. See cut under *hand*.

Capitella (kap-i-tel'ä̤), *n.* [NL., fem. dim. of L. *caput* (*capit-*), head: see *caput*.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Capitellidæ*: synonymous with *Lumbriconais*.—2. [*l. c.*] Plural of *capitellum*.

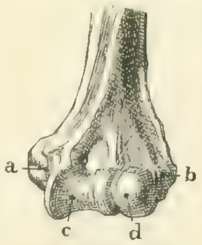
capitellar (kap-i-tel'ä̤r), *a.* [< L. *capitellum*, a small head, the capital of a column, dim. of *caput* (*capit-*), head: see *capitellum*.] Of or pertaining to a capitellum.

capitellate (kap-i-tel'āt), *a.* [< NL. *capitellatus*, < L. *capitellum*, a little head: see *capitellum*.] 1. In *bot.*, growing in small heads.—2. Having a capitellum or capitulum.

Capitellidæ (kap-i-tel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Capitella* + *-idæ*.] A family of marine polychætous annelids, typified by the genus *Capitella*, lacking parapodia, and having the vascular system reduced or wanting. Other genera of this family are *Notomastus* and *Dasybranchus*.

capitelliform (kap-i-tel'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *capitellum* (see *capitellum*) + *forma*, form.] Same as *capituliform*.

capitellum (kap-i-tel'um), *n.*; pl. *capitella* (-ä̤). [L., a small head, dim. of *caput* (*capit-*), head: see *caput*, *capital*³, and *cadet*¹.] 1. In *anat.*: (*a*) The rounded convex articular eminence upon the distal extremity of the humerus (*capitellum humeri*), which is received in the cup-shaped head of the radius. (*b*) The head of a rib (*capitellum costæ*), as distinguished from the tuberculum or shoulder. Also called *capitulum*.—2. In *zoöl.*, the tentacular portion of the body or the hydranth of a hydroid polyp; that part of the hydranth which bears tentacles and appears to be analogous to a head.



Lower end of Left Human Humerus (front view).

a, internal epicondyle; *b*, external epicondyle; *c*, trochlea; *d*, capitellum.

The aboral pole grows out into a stalk-like part, which carries the head, and is distinguished as the *capitellum* or hydranth. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 92.

Capitibranchia, Capitibranchiata (kap″i-ti-brang'ki-ä̤, -brang-ki-ā'tä̤), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *capitibranchiate*.] Same as *Cephalobranchia*.

capitibranchiate (kap″i-ti-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [< NL. *capitibranchiatus*, also *capitobranchiatus*, < L. *caput* (*capit-*), head, + *branchiæ*, gills.] Same as *cephalobranchiate*.

In the tubicolous *capito-branchiate* forms.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), p. 377.

In some *capito-branchiate* Chætopods cartilage forms a skeletal support for the gill-plumes.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 676.

Capito [illegible] *n.* [L., a fish with a large head, [illegible], large-headed, < *caput* (*capit-*), head: [illegible].] A genus of barbets, typical of [illegible] *Capitonidæ*, as restricted by G. R. [illegible] 1841 to the American scansorial [illegible] heads. The word was originally used [illegible] Vieillot in 1816; it was transferred in 1820 by Lamarck to the puff-birds, or American fissirostral barbets, of the family *Bucconidæ*, and subsequently became, at the hands of other writers, a loose synonym of various genera of old- as well as new-world barbets, included in families known as *Megalæmidæ*, *Capitonidæ*, etc. Its proper and now current sense is that here indicated. See *barbet*^{2}, *Bucconidæ*, *Capitonidæ*.

Peruvian Barbet (*Capito peruvianus*).

Capitol (kap'i-tọl), *n.* [(ME. **capitoile*, *capatoyle*) = F. *capitole* = Sp. Pg. It. *capitolio*, < L. *capitolium*, < *caput* (*capit-*), the head: see *caput*.] **1.** In Rome, and in Roman cities and colonies, the precinct and temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus, the protector of the city. The Capitol at Rome, situated on the southwestern summit of the Capitoline hill, was the center of the official religion of the state. In it the cult of Juno and of Minerva was associated with that of Jupiter. It was three times destroyed by fire, and each time restored with augmented magnificence; the last edifice continued to exist, though despoiled, till about the tenth century. The whole of the Capitoline hill (originally Mons Saturnius or Tarpeius) was also called the Capitol; on the second of its two summits was the citadel. The modern Capitol, or museum of the Capitol, stands in the space between the summits. Meetings of the senate and other legislative bodies have been held in or on the Capitol in both ancient and modern times. Literary references or inscriptions prove the existence of a capitol on the model of that in Rome in more than twenty provincial cities of Italy, Gaul, Spain, Africa, and the East; and there can be no doubt that a similar foundation was established in every regularly constituted Roman colony. The Roman capitol of Toulouse, which has been more than once renewed, has been the chief seat of authority in that city from medieval times to the present day.

> The cake-bakers, being returned to Lerné, went presently, before they did either eat or drink, to the *Capitol*, and there before their king, called Picrochole, . . . made their complaint, showing their panniers broken, their coats torn, etc.
>
> *Rabelais* (tr. by Urquhart), Gargantua, xxvi.

2. In the United States, the edifice occupied by Congress at Washington; also, in the separate States, the state-house, or house in which the legislature holds its sessions.

Capitolian (kap-i-tō'li-ạn), *a.* Same as *Capitoline*.

Capitoline (kap'i-tọ-lin), *a.* [< L. *Capitolinus*, < *Capitolium*, the Capitol.] Pertaining to any Roman Capitol, or to Jupiter the Protector, of whose worship the Capitol was the official seat; specifically, pertaining to the Capitol at Rome, or to the hill on which it stood: as, the *Capitoline* Museum. — **Capitoline games**, in ancient Rome, annual games originally instituted by Camillus in honor [illegible] of the preservation of the Capitol from the Gauls. They were [illegible] having fallen into disuse, by Domitian and [illegible] celebrated every fifth year.

Capitonidæ (kap-i-ton'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., [illegible] *-idæ*.] A family of [illegible] passerine [illegible], the scansorial barbets, inhabiting [illegible] parts of both [illegible] [illegible] *Megalæmidæ* [illegible]

Capitoninæ [illegible] *n. pl.* [NL., [illegible]] [illegible] *Capito*, [illegible] barbets [illegible] America, and [illegible] *Capito* [illegible] cut under *Capito*.

capitonine [illegible] Pertaining to [illegible] *Capitonidæ* [illegible] *Capito* [illegible]

capitopedal (kap''i-tō-ped'al), *a.* [< L. *caput* (*capit-*), head, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot, + *-al*.] Pertaining to the head and foot.

> Right and left of the neck [in *Patella*] are seen a pair of minute oblong yellow bodies, which were originally described by Lankester as orifices possibly connected with the evacuation of the generative products. On account of their position they were termed by him the *capitopedal* orifices, being placed near the junction of head and foot.
>
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 646.

capitula, *n.* Plural of *capitulum*.

capitulant (ka-pit'ū-lant), *n.* [< ML. *capitulan(t-)s*, ppr. of *capitulare*: see *capitulate*.] One who capitulates or surrenders. *Alison*, Hist. Europe.

capitulante (Sp. pron. kä-pē-tö-län'te), *n.* [Sp., prop. pp. of *capitular*, < ML. *capitulare*, arrange in heads or chapters: see *capitulate*.] A contractor. [Use in parts of the United States acquired from Mexico.]

capitular (ka-pit'ū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *capitulaire* = It. *capitolare*, a. and n., < ML. *capitularis*, pertaining to a chapter (cf. LL. *capitulare*, neut., a poll-tax), < L. *capitulum*, a chapter (section of a book, or a council), lit. a little head: see *capitulum*, *chapter*, and *capital*^{4}.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Belonging to a chapter, in any sense of that word. Also *capitulary*.

> The next step would have been to impose monastic vows upon all the *capitular* clergy.
>
> *E. A. Freeman*, Hist. Norm. Conq., II. 301.

2. In *bot.*, growing in a capitulum or head. See *capitate*.—**3.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, pertaining to a capitulum.—**Capitular mass.** See *mass*^{1}. —**Capitular process**, in *anat.*, a small process or prominence on a vertebra, with which the capitulum of a rib articulates; the articular facet for the head of a rib. See cuts under *atlas* and *cervical*.

II. *n.* **1.** An act passed in a chapter, as of knights or canons.—**2.** *pl.* The body of laws or statutes of a chapter or of an ecclesiastical council. This name is also given to the laws, civil and ecclesiastical, made by Charlemagne and other princes in general councils and assemblies of the people. They are so called because divided into chapters or sections.

> That great legislator knew too well the importance attached by all mankind to local customs, to allow his imperial *capitulars* to interfere, unnecessarily, with the Frisian laws.
>
> *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 22.

Capitol of the United States, Washington, D. C.

3. A member of a chapter.

> Statutes which shall bind the chapter itself, and all its members, or *capitulars*.
>
> *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

In the preceding senses also *capitulary*.

4. [Sp., < ML.: see above.] In parts of America settled by Spaniards, a regidor elected to the ayuntamiento or town council, as distinguished from one appointed by the executive authority.

capitularly (ka-pit'ụ-lạr-li), *adv.* In the form or manner of a chapter, as of a religious order.

> The keeper, Sir Simon Harcourt, alleged you could do nothing but when all three were *capitularly* met.
>
> *Swift*, To Mr. St. John.

capitulary (ka-pit'ụ-lạ-ri), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *capitular*, 1.

> The *capitulary* acts of York Cathedral.
>
> *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, [illegible]

II. *n.*; pl. *capitularies* (-riz). Same as *capitular*, 1, 2, and 3.

> More than one law was made forbidding all Sunday labour, and the prohibition was reiterated by Charlemagne in his *Capitularies*. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. [illegible]

capitulate (ka-pit'ụ-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *capitulated*, ppr. *capitulating*. [< ML. *capitulatus*, pp. of *capitulare*, arrange in heads or chapters, hence arrange conditions (esp. of surrender), < L. *capitulum*, a chapter: see *capitulum*, *capitular*, and *chapter*.] **1.** To draw up a writing in chapters, heads, or articles; hence, to draw up articles of agreement; arrange terms of agreement; treat; also, to enter into an agreement; confederate.

> Do not bid me
> Dismiss my soldiers, or *capitulate*
> Again with Rome's mechanics. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 3.
>
> Percy, Northumberland,
> The archbishop's Grace of York, Douglas, Mortimer,
> *Capitulate* against us. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.
>
> He who took so hainously to be offer'd nineteen Propositions from the Parlament, *capitulates* heer with God almost in as many Articles. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxv.

2. To surrender to an enemy on stipulated conditions. Used especially regarding an army or a garrison, when the terms of surrender are specified and agreed to by the parties.

> Mondragon was determined not to yield at discretion, although very willing to *capitulate*.
>
> *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 528.
>
> I am ashamed to think how easily we *capitulate* to badges and names, to large societies and dead institutions.
>
> *Emerson*, Self-reliance.

capitulate, capitulated (ka-pit'ū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [< NL. *capitulatus*, < L. *capitulum*: see *capitulum*.] **1.** Having a capitulum or knob. Specifically—**2.** In *bot.*, head-like: applied to the apothecium of a lichen when it is irregularly rounded or globular and seated on the apex of a stem-like portion of the thallus, as in *Cladonia*. *Lindsay*.

capitulation (ka-pit-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [= D. *kapitulatie* = F. *capitulation* (> G. *capitulation* = Dan. *kapitulation*) = Sp. *capitulación* = Pg. *capitulação* = It. *capitolazione*, < ML. **capitulatio*(*n-*) (cf. *capitulatio*(*n-*), an index of chapters), < *capitulare*, capitulate: see *capitulate*.] **1.** An article or articles of agreement; formal agreement. [Rare.]

> With special *capitulation* that neither the Scots nor the French shall refortify. *Bp. Burnet*, Records, No. 50, i. 2.

Specifically—**2.** The act of capitulating or surrendering to an enemy upon stipulated terms or conditions; also, the treaty or instrument containing the conditions of such a surrender.

> My idea was, that all persons taken in war were to be deemed prisoners of war. That those who surrender on *capitulation* (or convention) are prisoners of war also.
>
> *Jefferson*, Correspondence, I. 164.

3. (*a*) In the Holy Roman Empire, the contract or pledge entered into by the elected emperor, before receiving coronation, with the electors, in which the latter generally secured some concession as the price of their votes. (*b*) *pl.* (1) The name given by Europeans to those treaties and concessions of the early sultans of Turkey which secure to foreigners residing there rights of exterritoriality, in continuation of similar privileges granted to foreign residents by the Byzantine empire.

> These privileges are in general called *Capitulations*; not in the sense now usual of a surrender of right, for they were a free grant, but in the old sense of an agreement under heads and articles—"Capitula." The word was not unusual in such a sense in old French treaties and conventions, for we read of a "*Capitulation* and Contract of Marriage" between Dom Pedro of Portugal and the Princess Marie of Savoy.
>
> *E. Schuyler*, Amer. Diplomacy, pp. 59, 60.

(2) Conventions formerly entered into by the Swiss cantons to regulate the employment of Swiss troops by the popes, the Netherlands, and the kings of Spain, Naples, and France.

capitulator (ka-pit'ū-lā-tọr), *n.* [< ML. as if **capitulator*, < *capitulare*: see *capitulate*.] One who capitulates.

capitulatory (ka-pit'ū-lạ-tō-ri), *a.* [< *capitulate* + *-ory*.] **1.** Briefly stated; drawn up in heads or chapters.—**2.** Relating to or of the nature of a capitulation or surrender on conditions.

capitule (kap'i-tūl), *n.* [< L. *capitulum*, a chapter: see *capitulum* and *chapter*.] **1†.** A chapter.

> The contents of this *capitule* are by you much to be pondered. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 229.

2. In *bot.*, same as *capitulum*, 3.

capituliform (ka-pit'ụ-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *capitulum*, a little head, + *forma*, shape.] Resembling a small head or capitulum. Also *capitelliform*.

capitulum (ka-pit'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *capitula* (-lạ̈). [L., a small head, a capital or head of a column, a chapter, dim. of *caput* (*capit-*), head: see *caput*, and cf. *capitellum*, *capitular*; see also *capital*^{4}, *chapiter*, *chapter*.] **1.** In *anat.*, the head of a bone; especially, the head of a rib, as distinguished from its shoulder or tuberculum. Also called *capitellum*. See cut under *endoskeleton*.—**2.** In *Cirripedia*, specifically, the valves of the shell collectively, inclosing more or less of the body of the animal, as distinguished from the peduncular part of the creature. When a peduncle exists, as in *Lepas*, it is the hinder part of the body which is inclosed in the capitulum.

3. In *bot.*, a close head of sessile flowers, as in the *Compositæ;* also, as used by some early botanists, the receptacle of various fungi; in mosses, a close, dense cluster of leaves. Also called *capitule.*—4. In *entom.*: (*a*) The enlarged terminal portion of the halter or poiser of a dipterous insect. (*b*) The enlarged terminal portion of the sucking mouth of a fly, formed by two suctorial flaps called *labella.* (*c*) The knob at the end of a capitate antenna.—5. One of the stalked spheroidal sporangia of certain mycetozoans.

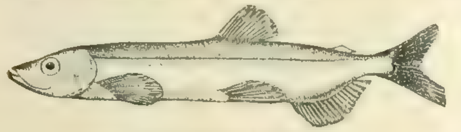
capivara, *n.* Same as *capibara.*

capivi (ka-pē'vi), *n.* Same as *copaiba.*

caple^1, **caple**^{2}. See *capel*^{1}, *capel*^{2}.

caplin^1 (kap'lin), *n.* [< *cap*^{1} + dim. *-lin.*] The cap or band of leather on a flail through which the thongs pass that connect the swingel to the staff. Also *capling.*

caplin^2 (kap'lin), *n.* [Also *capelin, caplan, capelan*, and, by corruption, *kibling, kibbling;* < F. *caplan, capelan;* origin unknown.] A fish, formerly referred to the *Salmonidæ* under the name *Salmo arcticus*, now known as *Mallotus villosus*, and assigned to the smelt family, *Argentinidæ.* It is 6 or 8 inches long, and resembles a smelt in appearance, but is more closely related to the eulachon or candle-fish, from which it differs chiefly in the broader many-rayed pectoral fins and the peculiar scales of the male. In that sex there is a raised band along the sides of the body above the lateral line, consisting of elongated imbricated scales with free projecting points, giving a villous appearance like the pile of velvet. The caplin occurs in immense shoals in all the northern seas, and is an important food-fish to the natives, though its chief use is as bait for cod.


Caplin (*Mallotus villosus*).

capling (kap'ling), *n.* Same as *caplin*^{1}.

cap-merchant†, *n.* See *cape-merchant.*

cap-money† (kap'mun″i), *n.* In *fox-hunting*, the money formerly collected for the huntsman on the death of the fox.

capnomancy (kap'nọ-man-si), *n.* [= F. *capnomantie* (Cotgrave) = Sp. Pg. *capnomancia*, < Gr. *καπνός*, smoke (akin to Lith. *kvapas*, vapor, = L. *vapor*, etc.: see *vapor*), + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by the ascent or motion of smoke.

capnomor, kapnomor (kap'nọ-môr), *n.* [< Gr. *καπνός*, smoke, + *μοῖρα*, a part (or stem **μορ-*), < *μείρεσθαι*, divide, apportion, allot.] A transparent, colorless, oil-like fluid ($C_{20}H_{22}O_2$) obtained from the smoke of organic bodies or from the tar of wood.

capo (kā'pō), *n.* [E. dial., var. of *capel*^{1}.] A working-horse. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng. (Cheshire).]

capoc (kap'ọk), *n.* [Punjabi *kapāh*, Hind. *kapās*, cotton.] A fine short-stapled cotton of the East Indies, used chiefly to stuff cushions, line palanquins, etc.

capocchia† (ka-pok'iä), *n.* [It., fem. of *capocchio*, dull, heavy, silly, lit. big-headed, aug. of *capo*, the head: see *cape*^{2}.] The feminine form of *capocchio*, a fool: used coaxingly in the following passage.

> Alas, poor wretch! a poor *capocchia.*
> *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 2.

capoch†, *n.* and *v. t.* See *capouch.*

capon (kā'pọn), *n.* [< ME. *capon, capun* (also assibilated *chapoun*, after F. *chapon*), < AS. *capūn* = MD. *kappoen*, D. *kapoen, kapuin* = LG. Sw. Dan. *kapun* = MHG. *kapūn*, G. *kapaun* = F. *chapon* = Pr. Sp. *capon* = Pg. *capão* = It. *cappone*, < L. *capo(n-)* (also *capus*, > OHG. *chappo*, MHG. *kappe*) (ML. also *caponus*), < Gr. *κάπων*, a capon, prob. < √ **καπ*, repr. by *κόπτειν*, cut.] 1. A castrated cock; a cock-chicken castrated for the purpose of improving the flesh for table.

> Oh, a *capon*,
> A bird of grace, an 't be thy will! I honour it.
> *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, v. 2.

2†. [So called, it is said, because letters were often conveyed inside of fowls. Cf. F. *poulet*, a fowl, also a love-letter, a billet-doux.] A letter.

> O, thy letter, thy letter; he's a good friend of mine:
> Stand aside, good bearer. Boyet, you can carve;
> Break up this *capon.* *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 1.

Norfolk capon, a red herring. [Local, Eng.]

capon (kā'pọn), *v. t.* [= G. *kapaunen* = F. *chaponner* = Pr. *caponar* = It. *capponare;* from the noun.] To make a capon of; caponize.

caponet† (kā'pọn-et), *n.* [< *capon* + dim. *-et*^{2}.] A young capon.

caponiere, caponniere (kap-ọ-nēr'), *n.* [< F. *caponnière* = It. *capponiera*, a covered lodgment, < Sp. *caponera* (= Pg. *capoeira*), a covered lodgment, a cage or coop in which to fatten fowls, < Sp. *capon* = Pg. *capão*, a capon: see *capon.*] In *fort.*: (*a*) A covered lodgment sunk 4 or 5 feet into a ditch for its defense, encompassed with a parapet about 2 feet high, serving to support several planks laden with earth. (*b*) A passage from one part of a work to another, protected on the right and left by a wall or parapet, and sometimes covered overhead. When there is a parapet on one side only, it is called a *demi-caponiere.* (*c*) One of a series of bomb-proof arched structures for receiving cannon which fire through embrasures pierced in the front or mask-wall of the casemates: used for flanking ditches. *Mahan.*—**Double caponiere**, in *fort.*, a ditch-defense arranged for flanking purposes. The double caponiere is generally placed in the middle of the ditch, so as to fire in both directions.

caponize (kā'pọn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *caponized*, ppr. *caponizing.* [< *capon* + *-ize.*] To make a capon of. Also spelled *caponise.*

caponniere, *n.* See *caponiere.*

capon's-feather (kā'pọnz-feth″ėr), *n.* Same as *capon's-tail.*

capon's-tail (kā'pọnz-tāl), *n.* 1. A species of valerian: so called from its spreading white flowers.—2. The columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris.* —**Capon's-tail grass**, a species of fescue, *Festuca Myurus.*

caporcianite (ka-pôr'shian-īt), *n.* [< *Caporciano* (see def.) + *-ite*^{2}.] A mineral related to, or perhaps identical with, laumontite, from Monte de Caporciano, Tuscany.

capot (ka-pot'), *n.* [F., of uncertain origin, perhaps connected with *capote:* see *capote.*] A winning of all the tricks at the game of piquet. It counts 40.

capot (ka-pot'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *capotted*, ppr. *capotting.* [< *capot, n.*] In the game of piquet, to win all the tricks from.

> That last game I had with my sweet cousin I *capotted* her.
> *Lamb*, Mrs. Battle on Whist.

capo tasto (It. pron. kä'pō täs'tō). [It.: *capo*, < L. *caput*, head (see *cape*^{2}); *tasto*, key, touch, < *tastare*, touch, feel: see *taste.*] A contrivance attached to stringed instruments with frets, like the guitar, for the purpose of raising the pitch of all the strings at once. Also *capo di tasto.*

capote (ka-pōt'), *n.* [F. *capote*, f. (formerly also *capot, cappot*, m.) (= Sp. Pg. *capote* = It. *cappotto*, > Turk. *qaput, qapud*), dim. of *cape*, a hood or cape: see *cape*^{1}.] 1. A large coarse cloak, properly with a hood. Specifically—(*a*) In some military uniforms, the regulation outer garment, consisting of a very long and full cloth coat. (*b*) An outer garment for women, made of camlet or cloth, covering the person completely and reaching nearly to the ground. (*c*) An outer garment forming a usual part of the costume, and worn by both women and men, among many tribes of the Levant. It is made either of rough cloth or of skins retaining their hair.

> She [an Albanian woman] went and put on a new *capote*, a sort of white frock coat, without sleeves, embroidered in bright colours down the seams, which showed her figure to advantage. *R. Curzon*, Monast. in the Levant, p. 211.

2. The hood or top of a wagon, as of a buggy, or any similar protection for a vehicle.

capouch (ka-pösh'), *n.* [Also *capoch, capuche* = G. *kapuze* = Dan. *kabuds;* < F. *capuche*, also *capuce*, < It. *cappuccio*, < ML. *caputium, capitium, capuccium, cappucium*, etc., a cowl or hood: see *caputium.*] A monk's hood or cowl; especially, a hood of peculiar pointed form worn by the Capuchin monks.

capouch† (ka-pösh'), *v. t.* [Also *capoch, capuche;* < *capouch, n.*] 1. To cover with a hood.

> Between the cicada and that we call a grasshopper the differences are very many, for first, they are differently cucullated or *capouched* upon the head and back.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 3.

2. To blind or hoodwink.

cappadine (kap'ạ-din), *n.* [Cf. *capiton.*] A sort of silk flock taken from the upper part of the silkworm's cocoon after the true silk has been wound off, used for shag in making rugs.

Cappadocian (kap-ạ-dō'shian), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cappadocia* + *-an.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to Cappadocia, an ancient province and kingdom of Asia Minor, now part of Asiatic Turkey.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Cappadocia.

Cappagh brown. See *brown.*

cap-paper (kap'pā″pėr), *n.* 1. A coarse paper, so called from being used to make caps to hold commodities.—2. A kind of writing-paper in large sheets. See *cap*^{1}, *n.*, 3.

capparid (kap'ạ-rid), *n.* [< *Capparis* (*-rid-*), q. v.] In *bot.*, a plant of the natural order *Capparidaceæ.*

Capparidaceæ (kap″ạ-ri-dā'sẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Capparis* (*-rid-*) + *-aceæ.*] A natural order of plants, sometimes shrubs or trees, nearly related to the *Cruciferæ*, from which they differ in having six or more stamens which are not tetradynamous, the pod without a partition and often stalked, and kidney-shaped seeds with a coiled embryo. They are natives chiefly of tropical and subtropical regions, and possess more or less acrid qualities. The principal genera are *Capparis* and *Cleome.* Some species of *Gynandropsis* and *Polanisia*, genera of this order, are cultivated for ornament. See cuts under *caper*^{2} and *Cleome.*

capparidaceous (kap″ạ-ri-dā'shius), *a.* Pertaining to the *Capparidaceæ.*

capparideous (kap-ạ-rid'ẹ̄-us), *a.* Same as *capparidaceous.*

Capparis (kap'ạ-ris), *n.* [L., the caper-bush, the caper: see *caper*^{2}.] A genus of shrubby plants, of tropical and warm regions, of which the most familiar species is the caper, *C. spinosa.* See *caper*^{2}. The products of some species are used as irritants or as antispasmodics, and some tropical American species are said to be poisonous. The berries of *C. Sodada*, which is abundant in tropical Africa, are used for food.

cap-peak (kap'pēk), *n.* The peak or stiff projecting front piece of some kinds of caps.

cappeline, *n.* See *capeline.*

capper^1 (kap'ėr), *n.* [< *cap*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] 1. One whose business is the making or selling of caps. [Rare.]—2. A tool for fitting percussion-caps to shells.

capper^2† (kap'ėr), *n.* A Scotch form of *cupper*, a cupbearer. See *cap*^{2} and *cupper.*

capper^3 (kap'ėr), *v. t.* [Cf. Dan. *kapre* = G. *kapern*, seize; from the noun *caper*^{3} (Dan. *kaper*, etc.) or freq. of the verb *cap*^{3}, seize: see *cap*^{3} and *caper*^{3}.] To seize; lay hold of violently; specifically, to seize (a vessel) as a prize. [Scotch.]

capper^4 (kap'ėr), *n.* [Appar. < *cap*^{3} + *-er*^{1}, lit. 'seizer'; but in def. 1 perhaps associated with *attercap* = *attercop*, a spider, and in def. 2 perhaps a particular use, in allusion to "the spider and the fly."] 1. A spider.—2. A stool-pigeon in a gambling-house, or a person employed at auctions to raise bids deceptively. [Slang.]

capperclaw†, *v. t.* See *caperclaw.*

cappernoity, *a.* See *capernoity.*

cap-piece (kap'pēs), *n.* In *carp.*, a piece of timber covering the heads of a series of uprights or other vertical structure.

capping-plane (kap'ing-plān), *n.* In *joinery*, a plane used for working the upper surface of staircase-rails.

cap-pot (kap'pot), *n.* In *glass-making*, a crucible having a lid or cap.

cap-pudding (kap'pụd″ing), *n.* A pudding rounded at the top, which top consists of currants, raisins, or the like, and resembles a cap. *Imp. Dict.*

Capra (kā'prä), *n.* [L., a she-goat: see *caper*^{1}.] A genus of hollow-horned ruminants, of the family *Bovidæ*, typical of the subfamily *Caprinæ*, and typified by the common goat, *Capra hircus.* There are several other species, among them the ibexes, *Capra ibex, C. pyrænica*, etc. See *goat*, and cuts under *ægagrus* and *ibex.*

caprantilopine (kap-ran-til'ọ-pin), *a.* [< L. *capra*, a she-goat, + NL. *antilopinus:* see *caper*^{1} and *antilopine.*] Partaking of the characters of both a goat and an antelope; nemorhædine.

caprate (kap'rāt), *n.* [< *capr(ic)* + *-ate*^{1}.] A salt of capric acid.

capreall†, **caprel**†, *n.* Old forms of *capriole.*

Caprella (ka-prel'ä), *n.* [NL., dim. from L. *capra*, a she-goat: see *caper*^{1}.] The typical genus of the family *Caprellidæ.* *C. linearis* is a sluggish inhabitant of rocky tide-pools of the Atlantic coast of Europe, preying on various animals, as hydroids and polyzoans. See *mantis-shrimp* and *specter-shrimp.*

Caprellidæ (ka-prel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Caprella* + *-idæ.*] A family of edriophthalmous læmodipodous crustaceans, typified by the genus *Caprella*, characterized by the attenuate form, the rudimentary abdomen, and the cervically placed anterior legs. Some of the forms are called *mantis-shrimps*, from their superficial resemblance to the insect known as *mantis*, and *specter-shrimps*, from their strange aspect.

The C[illegible] long and slender forms with well devel[illegible]. They live in salt water [illegible] plants in a very del[illegible] up of the body [illegible] way that the measuring-worm does. The most common species on the Atlantic coast received its name (Caprella geometrica) from this habit.
Stand. Nat. Hist., II. 73.

caprelline (ka-prel′in), *a.* Pertaining to or [illegible] characters of the *Caprellidæ*.

capreole†, capreolet, *n.* [= ME. *capreole*, *ca*-[illegible], a tendril, < L. *capreolus*: see [illegible].] 1. A buck or he-goat.—2. A tendril: a capreolus.

capreolary (kap′rē-ō-lā-ri), *a.* [< NL. *capreolarius*, < L. *capreolus*, a tendril: see *capreolus*.] Same as *capreolate*, 2.

capreolate (kap′rē-ō-lāt), *a.* [< L. *capreolus*, a tendril (see *capreolus*), + *-ate*¹.] 1. In *bot.*, provided with tendrils.—2. In *anat.*, resembling tendrils: applied to the spermatic vessels, or vasa capreolaria, from their twisted appearance.

capreoli, *n.* Plural of *capreolus*.

capreoline (ka-prē′ō-lin), *a.* [< *Capreolus*, 3, + *-ine*¹.] Pertaining to the subgenus *Capreolus*; specifically, relating or akin to the roebuck.

capreolus (ka-prē′ō-lus), *n.*; pl. *capreoli* (-lī). [L. *capreolus*, ML. also *capriolus*, a wild goat, roebuck, chamois, a tendril of a plant, dim. of **capreus*, fem. *caprea*, a wild goat: see *caper*¹ and *capriole*.] 1†. A buck or he-goat. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—2. The tendril of a plant.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A subgenus of deer, including the roebuck, *Capreolus capræa*. *Hamilton Smith*, 1827.

capret†, *n.* [ME. (translating L. *caprea* in Vulgate), = OF. **chevret*, m., *chevrete*, *chevrette*, a kid (as dim. of *chevre*, a goat), a wild goat, F. *chevrette*, f., a doe, roe (see *chevrette*), = It. *capretto*, m., *capretta*, f., < ML. *capretus*, m., **capreta*, f., equiv. to *capreolus*, *capreola*, a wild goat: see *capreolus*, *caper*¹.] A roebuck; a roe.

As *capret* and hert thou shalt ete. *Wyclif*, Deut. xii. 15.

A moost swift renner, as oon of the *caprettis* [var. *capretis*] that dwellen in wodis.
Wyclif, 2 Ki. [2 Sam.] ii. 18.

capric (kap′rik), *a.* [< L. *caper*, a goat: see *caper*¹.] Of or pertaining to a goat. Also *caprinic*. **Capric acid**, $C_{10}H_{20}O_2$, a peculiar acid first discovered by Chevreul in the butter of cows' milk. It occurs also in goats' milk, in cocoanut-oil, and in several kinds of fusel-oil. It is crystalline, somewhat soluble in hot water, and has a faint goat-like smell when cold, which becomes more offensive on heating. Also called *rutic acid*.

capriccio (ka-prich′iō), *n.* [< It. *capriccio*: see *caprice*.] 1†. A caprice; a whim. Also *caprichio*.

Will this *capricio* hold in thee, art sure?
Shak., All's Well, ii. 3.

Sometimes
(In quite opposed *capriccios*) he climbs
The hardest rocks and highest, every way
Running their ridges. *Chapman*, Homeric Hymns.

2. A musical composition in a free, irregular, and often whimsical style: first applied to deviations from strict forms, like the fugue, especially when in quick tempo, but now extended to any fancifully irregular piece. Also *caprice*.

capriccioso (kä-prē-chiō′sō), *adv.* [It., < *capriccio*, caprice: see *capriccio*, *caprice*, and *capricious*.] In *music*, in a free, fantastic style.

caprice (ka-prēs′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *capriche*, *capritch*, and *caprichio*, *capriccio*, after It.; < F. *caprice*, < It. *capriccio* = Sp. Pg. *capricho*, a caprice, whim; of disputed origin; usually, but without sufficient evidence, derived from It. *capro*, a goat (as if orig. 'a goat-leap'). Cf. *caper*¹ and *capriole*.] 1. A sudden start of the mind; a sudden change of opinion or [illegible], without apparent or adequate motive; [illegible] whim, freak, or particular fancy.

[illegible] night as full of beauty as the day, when [illegible] from the brilliancy of St. Mark's.
Howells, Venetian Life, [illegible]

2. The [illegible] of acting according to varying [illegible] [illegible]ousness.

[illegible] in the feminine [illegible]
[illegible] experience of [illegible]
[illegible] characterizes our dear [illegible]
[illegible]

3. [illegible] *capr*[illegible] **Syn.** 1. [illegible] 2. [illegible]

capric[illegible], [illegible]pritch†, *n.* [See *caprice*.] A caprice.

[illegible]
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, v. 1.

[illegible] sir,
[illegible]
[illegible] itch,
[illegible]
Butler, [illegible] III. [illegible]

caprichio†, *n.* See *capriccio*, 1.

capricious (ka-prish′us), *a.* [Formerly also *capriccious*; = F. *capricieux* = Sp. Pg. *caprichoso* = It. *capriccioso*, capricious; from the noun: see *caprice*.] Characterized by caprice; apt to change opinions suddenly, or to deviate from one's purpose; unsteady; changeable; fickle; subject to change or irregularity: as, a man of a *capricious* temper.

Nor unnoted pass
The sycamore, *capricious* in attire,
Now green, now tawny, and ere autumn yet
Have chang'd the woods, in scarlet honours bright.
Cowper, The Task, i. 318.

The king, . . . under the influence of *capricious* passions, suddenly dissolved . . . parliament.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 379.

A bud taken from any one of the branches, and grafted on another tree, produces either one of the pure kinds or a *capricious* tree producing the three kinds.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 357.

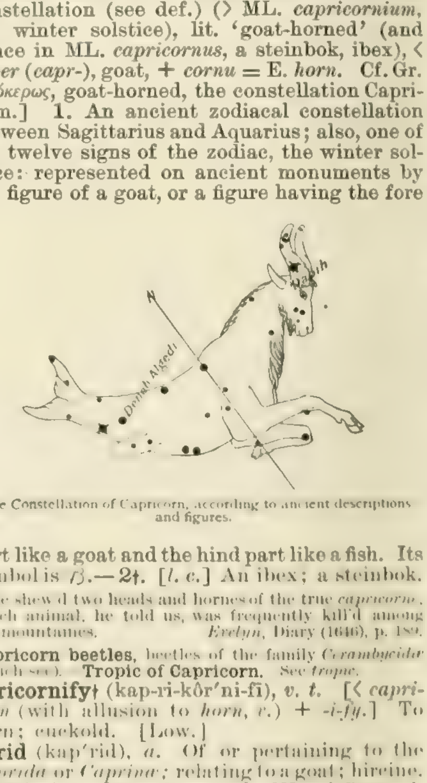
=**Syn.** Freakish, unsteady, fanciful, whimsical, fitful, crotchety, uncertain.

capriciously (ka-prish′us-li), *adv.* In a capricious manner; whimsically; irregularly.

The unskilled laborer has ceased to be at the mercy of a master; but the force that the master once applied to him *capriciously* is now applied to him instead by his whole social environment, and that not *capriciously*, but with the regularity of a natural law.
W. H. Mallock, Social Equality, p. 191.

capriciousness (ka-prish′us-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being capricious; whimsicalness; unsteadiness of purpose or opinion: as, "great *capriciousness* of taste," *Pennant*, Brit. Zoöl., Class 4; "the *capriciousness* of a sickly heart," *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 94.—2. Unsteadiness; liableness to sudden changes; irregularity: as, the *capriciousness* of fortune.

Capricorn (kap′ri-kôrn), *n.* [= F. *Capricorne* = It. *Capricorno* (= Sp. Pg. *Capricornio*, after ML. *Capricornium*); < L. *Capricornus*, a zodiacal constellation (see def.) (> ML. *capricornium*, the winter solstice), lit. 'goat-horned' (and hence in ML. *capricornus*, a steinbok, ibex), < *caper* (*capr*-), goat, + *cornu* = E. *horn*. Cf. Gr. αἰγόκερως, goat-horned, the constellation Capricorn.] 1. An ancient zodiacal constellation between Sagittarius and Aquarius; also, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, the winter solstice: represented on ancient monuments by the figure of a goat, or a figure having the fore part like a goat and the hind part like a fish. Its symbol is ♑.—2†. [*l. c.*] An ibex; a steinbok.



The Constellation of Capricorn, according to ancient descriptions and figures.

He shew'd two heads and hornes of the true *capricorne*, which animal, he told us, was frequently kill'd among the mountaines. *Evelyn*, Diary (1646), p. 189.

Capricorn beetles, beetles of the family *Cerambycidæ* (which see). **Tropic of Capricorn.** See *tropic*.

capricornify† (kap-ri-kôr′ni-fī), *v. t.* [< *capricorn* (with allusion to *horn*, *v.*) + *-i-fy*.] To horn; cuckold. [Low.]

caprid (kap′rid), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Capridæ* or *Caprinæ*; relating to a goat; hircine.

Capridæ¹ (kap′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Capra* + *-idæ*.] The *Caprinæ*, or goat tribe, elevated to the rank of a family of hollow-horned ruminants.

Capridæ² (kap′ri-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Caproidæ*.

caprificate (kap′ri-fi-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *caprificated*, ppr. *caprificating*. [< L. *caprificatus*, pp. of *caprificare*: see *caprify*.] To ripen by caprification; caprify.

caprification (kap″ri-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< L. *caprificatio*(*n*-), < *caprificare*: see *caprify*.] A process intended to accelerate the ripening of the fig, and to improve the fruit. It consists in suspending branches of the wild fig (see *caprificus*) in the cultivated trees and subjecting the fruit to the attacks of the gall-insects which are thus introduced. The practice is one of great antiquity, but, though still followed in many localities, is of very doubtful utility. Caprification is also effected by planting an occasional caprifig among the others. In some portions of France the same object is attained by touching a drop of oil to the orifice of the fruit, by which its ripening is hastened nearly a week.

caprificus (kap-ri-fī′kus), *n.* [L., the wild fig-tree, lit. 'goat-fig,' < *caper* (*capr*-), a goat, + *ficus*, fig: see *caper*¹ and *fig*.] The caprifig.

caprifig (kap′ri-fig), *n.* [< L. *caprificus*, a wild fig, the second element being accom. to E. *fig*: see *caprificus*.] The uncultivated male form of the common fig, *Ficus Carica*, which is practically diœcious, though staminate and pistillate flowers are found upon the same tree. The fruit of the caprifig is hard and useless, but is the home of a small gnat-like gall-insect, *Blastophaga grossorum*, which in escaping from the orifice covers itself with pollen and thus becomes a means for effecting the fertilization of the edible fig. See *caprification*.

caprifole†, caprifoly† (kap′ri-fōl, -fō-li), *n.* [= D. *kamperfoelie* = Dan. *kaprifolium* = F. *chèvrefeuille* = It. *caprifoglio*, < ML. *caprifolium*, woodbine, honeysuckle: see *caprifolium*.] Woodbine; honeysuckle.

There was a pleasaunt Arber, not by art
But of the trees owne inclination made, . .
With wanton yvie twine entrayld athwart,
And Eglantine and *Caprifole* emong.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vi. 44.

Caprifoliaceæ (kap-ri-fō-li-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Caprifolium* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of monopetalous dicotyledons, allied to the *Rubiaceæ*. It includes a number of erect or twining shrubs and herbaceous plants, comprising the honeysuckle, elder, viburnum, and snowberry. The characteristics of the order are opposite leaves without stipules, an inferior ovary, 4 or 5 stamens upon the tube of the regular or irregular corolla, and the fruit usually a berry or drupe. Many species are cultivated for ornament, but the order is otherwise of little value.

caprifoliaceous (kap-ri-fō-li-ā′shius), *a.* Pertaining to the *Caprifoliaceæ*.

caprifolium (kap-ri-fō′li-um), *n.* [ML., woodbine, honeysuckle, lit. 'goat-leaf,' < L. *caper* (*capr*-), a goat, + *folium*, leaf: see *caper*¹ and *foil*¹. Sometimes erroneously explained as for **capparifolium*, < L. *capparis*, caper, + *folium*, leaf, with ref. to the likeness of its leaf to that of the caper: see *caper*².] 1. Woodbine or honeysuckle.—2. [*cap.*] A section of the natural order *Caprifoliaceæ*, including the trumpet honeysuckle, the yellow honeysuckle, and the American woodbine.

caprifoly†, *n.* See *caprifole*.

capriform (kap′ri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *caper* (*capr*-), a goat, + *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a goat, or of something belonging to a goat; goat-like: as, *capriform* horns.

caprify (kap′ri-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *caprified*, ppr. *caprifying*. [< ME. *caprifien*, < F. as if **caprifier* = Sp. *caprihigar* = Pg. *caprificar*, < L. *caprificare*, subject figs to the stinging of the gall-insect, < *caprificus*, the wild fig-tree: see *caprificus*.] To subject to caprification (which see).

In Juyn, as sonne is hiest, to *caprifie*
The fig-tree is, that is to signifie
The figges grene of caprifigtree rende
With tree made like a sawe on hem suspende.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 125.

caprigenous (kap-rij′e-nus), *a.* [< L. *caprigenus*, < *caper* (*capr*-), a goat, + *-genus*, -born: see *-genous*.] Produced by a goat; belonging to the goat kind.

Caprimulgidæ (kap-ri-mul′ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Caprimulgus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fissirostral cypseliform non-passerine birds, of the conventional order *Picariæ*; the goatsuckers or night-jars. They are chiefly of nocturnal or crepuscular habits, have a broad, flattened head, large eyes and ears, and a very small bill with deeply cleft rictus generally provided with long bristles. They have very small feet, frequently of an abnormal number of phalanges, the hind toe being short and usually elevated, the front toes webbed at the base, and the middle claw usually pectinate. Their plumage is soft and lax, and the wings and tail are variable in development. There are about 14 genera and upward of 100 species, of the temperate and tropical portions of both hemispheres. They are divided into 4 subfamilies, *Podargina*, *Steatornithinæ*, *Nyctibiinæ*, and *Caprimulginæ*.

Caprimulginæ (kap″ri-mul-jī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Caprimulgus* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of *Caprimulgidæ*, including the true goatsuckers and night-jars. These birds are of nocturnal or crepuscular habits, insectivorous, and in temperate countries migratory; the young are downy at birth, contrary to the rule among *Alticæs*. The *Caprimulginæ* are very generally distributed in both hemispheres. *Caprimulgus*, the leading genus, is confined to the old world. Leading American genera are *Nyctidromus*, *Antrostomus*, and *Chordeiles*. See cuts under *Antrostomus* and *goatsucker*.

caprimulgine (kap-ri-mul′jin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Caprimulgidæ* or the genus *Caprimulgus*.

II. *n.* One of the *Caprimulgidæ*; a bird of the goatsucker family.

Caprimulgus (kap-ri-mul′gus), *n.* [L., a milker of goats; also a bird so called, the goatsucker (see *goatsucker*); < *caper*, fem. *capra*, a goat, + *mulgere* = E. *milk*.] The typical and most extensive genus of goatsuckers, of the subfamily *Caprimulginæ*, formerly conterminous with the family *Caprimulgidæ*, but now commonly restricted to species strictly congeneric with the European goatsucker, night-jar, night-churr, or fern-owl, *Caprimulgus europæus*. In this acceptation of the genus, none of the species are American, the American whippoorwills, etc., being now usually included in the genus *Antrostomus*. There are upward of 30 species of *Caprimulgus* proper.

caprin, caprine² (kap′rin), *n.* [< *capr*(*ic*) + *-in*², *-ine*².] A substance found in butter, which, with butyrin and caprone, gives the butter its peculiar taste and odor. It is a compound of capric acid and glycerin, or a caprate of glycerin.

Caprina (ka-prī′nạ̈), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *caprinus*, relating to a goat; in allusion to the shell, which resembles a goat's horn.] A genus of fossil bivalve mollusks of the Cretaceous period, by some regarded as a member of the *Rudistæ*, or family *Hippuritidæ*, and by others as the type of a family *Caprinidæ*.

Caprinæ (ka-prī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Capra* + *-inæ*.] The goat tribe considered as a subfamily of *Bovidæ*, characterized by having horns which are subangular in section, curved backward, with an anterior rectilinear ridge continuous around the convex curve.

caprine¹ (kap′rin), *a.* [< L. *caprinus*, < *caper* (*capr-*), a goat: see *caper*¹.] Like a goat; hircine; pertaining to the *Caprinæ*.

> Their physiognomy is canine, vulpine, *caprine*.
> *Bp. Gauden*, Life of Bp. Brownrigg, p. 236.

caprine², *n.* See *caprin*.

Caprinella (kap-ri-nel′ạ̈), *n.* [NL., dim. of *Caprina*, q. v.] The typical genus of the family *Caprinellidæ*.

Caprinellidæ (kap-ri-nel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Caprinella* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Caprinella*. The typical forms have a subconical right valve with a ligamental furrow on its convex side and a large hinge-tooth supported by an oblique plate, while the left valve is spiral and provided with two teeth, of which the anterior is borne on a plate that longitudinally traverses the umbonal cavity. By some the species are referred to the *Hippuritidæ*, and by others to the *Chamidæ*. They lived during the Cretaceous epoch.

caprinic (ka-prin′ik), *a.* [< *caprin* + *-ic*.] Same as *capric*.

Caprinidæ (ka-prin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Caprina* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Caprina*, to which different limits have been given. By some it is restricted to the genus *Caprina*; by others it is extended to embrace the genera *Caprina*, *Caprinella*, and *Caprotina*. All the species lived in the Cretaceous seas.

capriole (kap′ri-ōl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *capriol*, *caprioll*, *capreall* (whence by abbr. *caper*: see *caper*¹), also later *cabriole* (and Sc. *caprel*); = D. *capriool* = G. *capriole* = Sw. *kapriol* = Dan. *kapriole*, < F. *capriole* (16th century), now *cabriole* = Sp. Pg. *cabriola*, < It. *capriola*, also *cavriola*, *cavriuola*, a caper, capriole, frisk, leap, lit. a leap like that of a kid or goat, < *capriolo*, *cavriolo*, m., *capriola*, *cavriola*, f., a kid, a fawn (Florio), also, without dim. force, a wild goat, a roebuck, = Cat. Pr. *cabirol* = OF. *cheverol*, *chevroil*, F. *chevreuil*, m., OF. *chevrolle*, *chevreulle*, f., < L. *capreolus*, m., LL. *capreola*, f., ML. also *capriolus*, *capriola*, a wild goat, roebuck, roe: see *capreolus* and *caper*¹. Cf. F. *capriot*, n., *caprioter*, v., caper (Cotgrave).] 1. A caper or leap, as in dancing; a sudden bound; a spring. [Archaic.]

> With lofty turnes and *capriols* in the ayre
> Which with the lusty tunes accordeth faire.
> *Sir J. Davies*, Dancing, st. 68.
>
> His teeth doe caper whilst he eates his meat,
> His heeles doe caper whilst he takes his seate;
> His very soule, his intellectual,
> Is nothing but a mincing *capreall*.
> *Marston*, Scourge of Villanie, xi.
>
> Permitting no *caprioles* of fancy, but with scope enough for the outbreak of savage instincts.
> *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, ix.

2. In the *manège*, an upward spring or leap made by a horse without advancing, the hind legs being jerked out when at the height of the leap.—3†. A kind of head-dress worn by women.

capriole (kap′ri-ōl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *caprioled*, ppr. *caprioling*. [Early mod. E. also *capreall*, and by abbr. *caper* (see *caper*¹); < F. *cabrioler* = Sp. Pg. *cabriolar*, < It. *capriolare*, caper, leap; from the noun: see *capriole*, *n.*] To execute a capriole; leap; skip.

> Far over the billowy sea of heads may be seen Rascality *caprioling* on horses from the royal stud.
> *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. vii. 10.

capriped (kap′ri-ped), *a.* [< L. *capripes* (*-ped-*), < *caper* (*capr-*), a goat, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] Having feet like those of a goat.

capritch†, *n.* See *capriche*.

caprizant (kap′ri-zant), *a.* [< F. *caprisant* = Pg. *caprizante* = It. *caprizzante*, < ML. *caprizan*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of **caprizare*, leap like a goat, < L. *caper*, a goat. Cf. *caprice*.] Leaping: used of the pulse when it seems to leap, an imperfect dilatation of the artery being succeeded by a fuller one.

caproate (kap′rọ̄-āt), *n.* [< *capro*(*ic*) + *-ate*¹.] A salt formed by the union of caproic acid with a base.

cap-rock (kap′rok), *n.* In *lead-mining*, a stratum immediately under which the lead-bearing crevices begin to widen and become productive. [Lead regions of the upper Mississippi.]

caproic (ka-prō′ik), *a.* [< *capro-*, assumed stem of L. *caper*, a goat, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a goat; derived from a goat. Also *capronic*.—**Caproic acid**, $C_6H_{12}O_2$, the sixth in the series of fatty acids, a clear mobile oil which together with capric acid may be prepared from butter, from cocoanut-oil, and from various other sources; its salts are termed *caproates*. It is a mobile fluid, colorless, inflammable, and has a very acid and penetrating taste.

caproid (kap′rọ̄-id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Caproidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Caproidæ*.

Caproidæ (ka-prō′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Capros* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Capros*, and related to the *Zenidæ*. They have a compressed body, projecting snout, very protractile upper jaw, ctenoid scales, and many vertebræ. The principal species is the *Capros aper* or boar-fish. Also *Capridæ*. See cut under *boar-fish*.

> Both the Zenidæ and the *Caproidæ* exhibit a very singular mode of locomotion. This is to a large extent effected by a scarcely perceptible vibratory motion of the dorsal and anal fins, and they are thus enabled to steal upon their victims unnoticed. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 209.

capromyan (kap-rọ̄-mī′an), *n.* [< *Capromys* + *-an*.] A rodent quadruped of the group represented by the genus *Capromys*.

Capromys (kap′rọ̄-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κάπρος, a wild boar (cf. L. *caper*, a goat: see *caper*¹), + μῦς = E. *mouse*.] A genus of hystricomorphic rodent mammals, of the family *Octodontidæ* and subfamily *Echinomyinæ*, or hedgehog-rats, peculiar to the island of Cuba, where two species occur, *C. pilorides* and *C. prehensilis*, called respectively the *hutia-conga* or *pilori-rat* and the *hutia-carabali*.

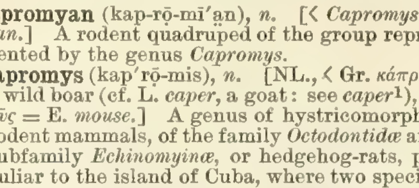
caprone (kap′rōn), *n.* [< *capr*(*ic*) + *-one*.] A clear colorless oil obtained from butter, and to which with caprine the peculiar flavor of butter is partly due. It is a ketone of caproic acid.

capronic (kap-ron′ik), *a.* [< *caprone* + *-ic*.] Same as *caproic*.

Capros (kap′ros), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κάπρος, a wild boar, also a sea-fish.] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, of the family *Carangidæ*, or the type of a distinct family *Caproidæ*. *C. aper* is the boar-fish. *Lacépède*, 1804. See cut under *boar-fish*.

Caprotina (kap-rọ̄-tī′nạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *Caprotina*, a cognomen of Juno.] A genus of fossil bivalve mollusks, considered by some to be typical of a family *Caprotinidæ*.

Caprotinidæ (kap-rọ̄-tin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Caprotina* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Caprotina*. The valves are nearly alike in form, but dissimilar in sculpture, the right being striated or ribbed, and the left flat or convex with a marginal umbo. The interior is shown in the annexed cuts. The species have been referred variously to the families *Hippuritidæ*, *Chamidæ*, and *Caprinidæ*; all are confined to the Cretaceous seas.



Right valve. Left valve.

Caprotina striata.

a, *a*, positions of adductor muscles; *c*, *c*, cartilage-pits; *l*, *l*, ligamental inflections; *t*, *t′*, teeth.

Caprovis (kap′rọ̄-vis), *n.* [NL., < L. *caper*, a goat, + *ovis*, a sheep, = E. *ewe*.] A subgenus of the genus *Ovis*, including several species of wild sheep, as the moufflon of Sardinia and Corsica and the argali of Asia. See cut under *argali*.

caproyl (kap′rọ̄-il), *n.* [< *capro*(*ic*) + *-yl*, < Gr. ὕλη, matter.] The radical ($C_6H_{11}O$) of caproic acid and its derivatives.

capryl (kap′ril), *n.* [< *capr*(*ic*) + *-yl*.] An organic radical (C_8H_{17}) not existing in the free state, but found in a number of compounds.

caprylic (ka-pril′ik), *a.* [< *capryl* + *-ic*.] Related to or containing the radical capryl, C_8H_{17}. **Caprylic acid**, $C_7H_{15}CO.OH$, a volatile fatty acid found combined as an ether in cows' butter, and in much larger quantity in cocoanut-oil. At ordinary temperatures it is a liquid, soluble in boiling water.

capsal (kap′sạl), *n.* [A corruption of *capstan*.] A capstan; specifically, among American lumbermen, a rough capstan built on a raft.

Capsaria (kap-sā′ri-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Capsus* + *-aria*.] A division of heteropterous insects containing broadly ovate forms. See *Capsidæ*.

cap-screw (kap′skrö), *n.* A screw-bolt with a cubical head, used in securing the ends of steam-cylinders.

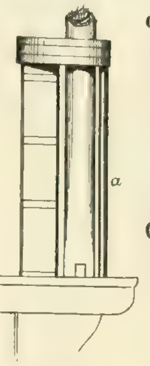
cap-scuttle (kap′skut″l), *n.* *Naut.*, a covering for a hatch made so as to fit over the outside of the coaming, to keep out water.

Capsella (kap-sel′ạ̈), *n.* [L., a small box or coffer, dim. of *capsa*, a box: see *case*².] A small genus of cruciferous plants; shepherd's-purse (which see).

cap-sheaf (kap′shēf′), *n.* 1. The top sheaf of a stack of grain; the crowner. Hence—2. Figuratively, the summit; the extreme degree of anything: as, this letter is the *cap-sheaf* of his impudence.

> Success in foreign commerce will be the *cap-sheaf*, the crowning glory, of Philadelphia.
> *Buchanan*, in Curtis, II. 29.

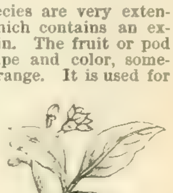
cap-shore (kap′shōr), *n.* *Naut.*, a small spar supporting the forward edge of the cap of a lower mast.



Cap-shore (*a*).

capsicin, capsicine (kap′si-sin), *n.* [< *Capsicum* + *-in*², *-ine*².] An active principle ($C_9H_{14}O_2$) obtained from the fruit of several species of the genus *Capsicum*, appearing in colorless crystals and extremely acrid. It is soluble in alcohol, and forms crystallizable salts with acetic, nitric, and sulphuric acids.

Capsicum (kap′si-kum), *n.* [NL. (so called from the shape of the fruit), < L. *capsa*, a box: see *case*².] 1. A genus of herbaceous or shrubby South American plants, natural order *Solanaceæ*, with a wheel-shaped corolla, projecting and converging stamens, and a many-seeded berry. Many of the species are very extensively cultivated for their fruit, which contains an exceedingly pungent principle, capsicin. The fruit or pod is fleshy and very variable in shape and color, sometimes inflated and as large as an orange. It is used for pickles, sauces, etc., and also in medicine as a valuable local and general stimulant. Cayenne or red pepper consists of the ground pods of various species, especially of *C. fastigiatum*, the African or Guinea pepper, or spur-pepper, and of the common red pepper of the garden, *C. annuum*. The pods of both of these species are also known as *chillies*, and before they are ground as *pod peppers*. *C. baccatum* is the berry-bearing capsicum, or bird-pepper, and *C. fruticosum* is the goat-pepper. The bonnet-pepper, *C. tetragonum*, has a large and very fleshy fruit, and is much cultivated in the West Indies. The cherry-pepper, *C. cerasiforme*, with small round fruit, is sometimes cultivated for ornament. The bell-pepper is a large-podded variety of *C. annuum*, of which there are many varieties. 2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus or its fruit.



Red Pepper (*Capsicum annuum*).

capsid (kap′sid), *n.* One of the *Capsidæ*.

Capsidæ (kap′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Capsus* + *-idæ*.] A family of heteropterous hemipterous insects, of the series *Geocores* or land-bugs, typified by the genus *Capsus*, and founded by Westwood in 1840. It is of large extent, containing many small prettily colored species of convex form. The antennæ are long, often with the second joint thickened at the tip, and very slender terminal joints; the labrum is long; ocelli are wanting; the legs are long and slender, with 3-jointed tarsi sometimes provided with pulvilli. The females have a long slender ovipositor received in a slit under the abdomen. They are active bugs, and subsist on the juices of plants and trees; some are particularly fond of ripe fruit. Several groups, corresponding more or less nearly with *Capsidæ*, are called *Capsaria*, *Capsida*, *Capsina*, and *Capsini*.

cap-sill [illegible], *n.* The upper horizontal beam in the [illegible] framing of a bridge, viaduct, etc.

Capsina (kap-sī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Capsus* + *-ina.*] A group of heteropterous insects. See [illegible].

capsize [illegible], *v.*; pret. and pp. *capsized*, [illegible]. [Origin unknown: the Dan. [illegible] from E.] **I.** *intrans.* To turn over or upset: as, take care that the boat does not [illegible].

> [illegible] swept sheer over the dam with all on board, [illegible] instantly.
> *J. T. [illegible]*, Coupon Bonds, p. 299.

II. *trans.* **1.** To upset; overturn (a boat or vessel).

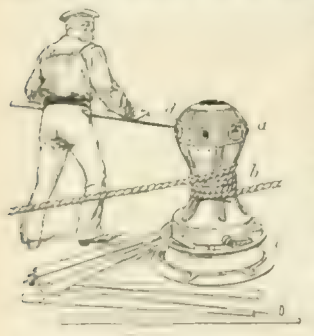
> What if carrying sail capsize the boat?
> *Byron*, Don Juan, ix. 18.

2. To move (a hogshead or other vessel) forward by turning it alternately on the heads. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

capsize (kap-sīz'), *n.* [< *capsize, v.*] An upset; an overturn.

cap-square (kap'skwãr), *n.* In *gun.*, one of the strong plates of iron or brass which are fitted over the trunnions of a gun and secure it on the carriage. See cut under *gun-carriage.*

capstan (kap'stan), *n.* [Formerly also *capstane*, *capstand* (simulating *stand*), *capstern* (simulating *stern*), once *capstring* (simulating *string*), *capsten*, *caston* (dial. *capsal*, q. v.); = MD. *kapestant*, D. *kaapstander* (simulating *kaapstander*, a lighthouse, < *kaap*, MD. *kape*, = E. *cape*², + *stander*, axletree, MD. *stander*, *standaerd*, a column, pillar, mill-post, standard, D. *standaard*, a banner, = E. *standard*) = G. *kabestan*, < F. *cabestan* = Pr. *cabestan*, < Sp. *cabestrante*, usually *cabrestante* (= Pg. *cabrestante*) (simulating *cabra*, a goat, an engine for throwing stones, + *estante*, a shelf, naut. a prop of a cross-beam, as adj. fixed, lit. standing, < L. *stan(t-)s*, ppr. of *stare*, stand), a capstan, prob. < *cabestrar*, < L. *capistrare*, tie with a halter, < *capistrum* (> Sp. *cabestro* = Pg. *cabresto* = It. *capestro* = Pr. *cabestre* = OF. *chevestre*, F. *chevêtre*), a halter, muzzle, band, < *capere*, hold: see *capistrum* and *capable.*] An apparatus working on the principle of the wheel and axle, used for raising weights or applying power. It [illegible] barrel either smooth or having ribs [illegible] which are arranged about a spindle. Above the barrel is the capstan-head, which has holes to receive the ends of levers or bars by which the barrel is revolved. At the bottom of the barrel is a pawl-head, with pawls to catch a ratchet-ring or pawl-rim, which is secured to the floor or platform. A capstan differs from a windlass in having a vertical instead of a horizontal axis. The capstan employed to draw coal from pits is usually called a *gin*, and when [illegible] a *drum-gin*. On board ship it is used [illegible] the anchor, warping ship, etc. — **Chinese capstan**, [illegible] for hoisting or hauling. It [illegible] the differential windlass (which see, under [illegible]) except that its axis is vertical. — **Power-capstan**, a capstan in which by the application of cog-wheels, [illegible] at the expense of speed. — **Steam-capstan**, a capstan turned by a steam-engine. — **To come up with the capstan**, to turn it the contrary [illegible] the rope [illegible] it. — **To heave at the capstan**, [illegible] pushing with the [illegible]. — **To man the capstan**, to place [illegible] in readiness to heave. — **To pawl the** [illegible], [illegible] the pawls so as to prevent the capstan [illegible]. — **To rig the capstan**, to prepare it for [illegible] in the [illegible]. — **To** [illegible] **capstan**, to slacken the rope wound round [illegible].



Capstan.
a, [illegible] pawl-rim and [illegible]

capstan-bar (kap'stan-bär), *n.* One of the [illegible] of wood, by which [illegible] capstan [illegible]. — **To swifter the capstan-bars**, [illegible]

ca[illegible]**rel**, *n.* See *capstan.*

ca[illegible]**pstand**†, *n.* See *capstan.*

cap[illegible] See *capstan.*

cap[illegible] **1.** In *arch.*, the upper [illegible] structure, [illegible]

2. In *zoöl.*, a fossil echinite (sea-urchin) of the genus *Conulus*: so named from its resemblance to a cap.

capstring†, *n.* See *capstan.*

capsula (kap'sū-lä), *n.*; pl. *capsulæ* (-lē). [L.] Same as *capsule.*

capsulæscic (kap-sū-les'ik), *a.* [< L. *capsula* (see *capsule*) + *æsc-ulus*, horse-chestnut (see *esculin*), + *-ic.*] Derived from capsules of the horse-chestnut. — **Capsulæscic acid**, an acid found in the capsules of horse-chestnuts.

capsular (kap'sū-lär), *a.* [< L. *capsula* (see *capsule*) + *-ar*³.] Hollow, like a chest or capsule; pertaining to or having the structure of a capsule. — **Capsular artery**, the middle suprarenal artery. — **Capsular ligament**, the ligament which surrounds every movable articulation, and contains the synovia like a bag. See *diarthrosis.* — **Capsular vein**, the suprarenal vein.

capsulary (kap'sū-lā-ri), *a.* Same as *capsular.*

capsulate, capsulated (kap'sū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [< *capsule* + *-ate*¹.] Inclosed in a capsule, or as in a chest or box. Also *capsuled.*

capsule (kap'sūl), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *kapsel*, < F. *capsule* = Sp. Pg. It. *capsula*, < L. *capsula*, a small box or chest (cf. *capsella*), dim. of *capsa*, a box: see *case*².] **1.** A small casing, envelop, covering, etc., natural or artificial, usually thin or membranous; a cover or container of some small object or quantity of matter. Specifically — **2.** In *bot.*, a dehiscent pod or seed-vessel, either membranous or woody, composed of two or more carpels, which at maturity becomes dry and opens by regular valves corresponding in number to the carpels, or twice as numerous. The term is sometimes applied to any dry dehiscent fruit, and even to the spore cases of various cryptogamic plants. **3.** In *chem.*: (*a*) A small saucer made of clay for roasting samples of ores, or for melting them. (*b*) A small shallow vessel made of Berlin ware, platinum, etc., for evaporations, solutions, and the like. — **4.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a membrane or ligament inclosing some part or organ as in a bag or sac; a saccular envelop or investment: as, the *capsule* of the crystalline lens of the eye; the *capsule* of a joint, as the hip. — **5.** In *anat.*, some part or organ likened to a capsule: as, the adrenal *capsules.* — **6.** In *Protozoa*, the included perforated test of a radiolarian. — **7.** In *entom.*, a horny case inclosing the eggs of an insect, as those of the cockroach. Also called *ootheca.* — **8.** A cap of thin metal, such as tin-foil, put over the mouth of a corked bottle to preserve the cork from drying. Wine of good quality when bottled was formerly sealed with wax upon the cork, but the use of the capsule is now almost universal, the grower's or dealer's name or device being commonly stamped upon it.

Capsules, after dehiscence.
a, asphodel; *b*, argemone; *c*, violet.

9. A small gelatinous case or envelop in which nauseous medicines are inclosed to be swallowed. — **10.** The shell of a metallic cartridge or of a fulminating tube. — **Adrenal capsule**, an adrenal (which see). — **Atrabiliary capsule**, the suprarenal capsule, or adrenal. — **Bonnet's capsule**, the posterior part of the tunica vaginalis of the eye, behind the point of perforation of the tendons of the muscles of the eyeball. — **Bowman's capsule**, the capsule of a Malpighian body of the kidney. — **Capsule of Glisson**, the sheath of connective tissue enveloping the branches of the portal vein, hepatic artery, and hepatic duct as they ramify in the liver. — **Capsule of the kidney**, the smooth fibrous membrane closely investing the kidney and forming its outer coat. — **Capsule of the lens**, the transparent, elastic, brittle, and structureless membrane inclosing the lens of the eye. — **Central capsule**, the capsule of a radiolarian. — **External capsule**, the layer of white nervous substance between the claustrum and the putamen of the brain. — **Internal capsule**, the layer of nerve-fibers passing upward in the brain from the crura cerebri to the cortex, between the caudate nucleus and the optic thalamus on the one side and the lenticular nucleus on the other. — **Marsupial capsule**, in [illegible], an individual of a colony serving only for the reception of ova. — **Nidamental capsule**, in [illegible], a case in which the embryos of certain mollusks are contained.

> The *nidamental capsules* of the whelk (*Buccinum*) are [illegible] roundish masses which, when thrown ashore, [illegible] by the wind [illegible] coralline[illegible]. Each capsule contains five or six young.
> *S. P. Woodward*, Mollusca, 2d ed., p. [illegible]

Suprarenal capsule, a small flattened body, somewhat glandular in appearance, but with no duct, which in many animals surmounts the kidney. Also called *suprarenal body* and *adrenal.* See cut under *kidney.* — **Urticating capsule**, a nematocyst, cnida, or thread-cell.

capsuled (kap'sūld), *a.* Same as *capsulate.*

capsuliferous (kap-sū-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *capsula* (see *capsule*) + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, bearing capsules.

capsuligerous (kap-sū-lij'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *capsula* (see *capsule*) + *gerere*, bear.] Same as *capsuliferous.*

capsulitis (kap-sū-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *capsula* (see *capsule*) + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the capsule of the lens of the eye.

capsulogenous (kap-sū-loj'e-nus), *a.* [< L. *capsula* (see *capsule*) + *-genus*, producing: see *-genous.*] Producing a capsule: specifically applied to certain glands of earthworms, opening on the surface by papillæ and supposed to assist in the secretion of the capsule or cocoon of those animals.

capsulotomy (kap-sū-lot'ō-mi), *n.* [< L. *capsula* (see *capsule*) + MGr. τομία, a cutting: see *anatomy.*] In *surg.*, incision of the capsule of the lens of the eye.

Capsus (kap'sus), *n.* [NL.: said to be < Gr. κάπτειν, gulp down; cf. κάψις, a gulping down.] A genus of insects, typical of the family *Capsidæ*, founded by Fabricius in 1803. As now restricted, it contains bugs usually of medium size and broadly ovate form, with moderate or narrow neck, perfect wings and hemelytra, and second antennal joint longest and clavate. *C. trifasciatus* is an example.

capt† (kapt), *p. a.* [Pp. of *cap*¹, *v.*] Overcome in argument.

capt. An abbreviation of *captain.*

captain (kap'tạn), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *captain*, *capitain*, *-ein*, *-eyn*, = D. *kapitein* = Dan. *kaptejn*, *kaptajn* = Sw. *kapten*, < OF. *capitain*, *capitaine* (vernacular form *chevetaine*, > E. *chieftain*, q. v.), F. *capitaine* = Pr. *capitani* = Sp. *capitan* = Pg. *capitão* = It. *capitano*, < ML. *capitaneus*, *-anius*, *-anus*, a captain (also, and prop., an adj., principal, chief), < L. *caput* (*capit-*), head: see *capital*¹, etc. Cf. *headman* and *hetman.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** One who is at the head of or has authority over others; a chief; a leader; a commander, especially in military affairs. In the Bible the term is applied to a king or prince, to a general or commander of an army, to the governor of a province, etc.

> *Captain* of the host of the Lord. Jos. v. 14.

> Anoint him to be *captain* over my people. 1 Sam. ix. 16.

> Great Mars, the *captain* of us all.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5.

> Great in council and great in war,
> Foremost *captain* of his time.
> *Tennyson*, Duke of Wellington.

More specifically — (*a*) In the army, the officer who commands a company, whether of infantry, cavalry, or artillery. (*b*) In the navy, an officer next in rank above a commander, and ranking in the United States service with a colonel, and in the British with a lieutenant-colonel, and after three years' service with a colonel, in the army. Officers of this grade in the British service were formerly designated *post-captains.* (*c*) The commander or master of a merchant vessel. (*d*) In some of the public schools of England, a title given to the senior scholar. (*e*) In *base-ball*, *rowing*, etc., the head or leader of the nine, the crew, or the body of players on one side. (*f*) In *mining*, the head man or superintendent of the mining operations; the person who directs and is responsible for the miners' work. As a title, often abbreviated *capt.*

2. A name commonly given, in the form *long-finned captain*, to the fish otherwise known as the lanthorn gurnard. — **Captain en pied**†, a captain kept in pay, that is, not reformed. See *captain reformed*, below. *E. Phillips*, 1706. — **Captain of the poll**, in the University of Cambridge, England, the first in rank among those who graduate without honors, known as the *polloi* or *poll.*

> There are also many men every year contending for the *Captaincy of the Poll*, some for the honor, such as it is, others because it will help them to get Poll pupils afterwards. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 310.

Captain reformed†, a captain who upon the reducing of [illegible] lost his company, but was continued as captain, either as second to another or without a post. See *reformed*. *E. Phillips*, 1706. — **Captains of tops, captains of the forecastle, captains of the afterguard,** and **captains of the hold**, ratings of petty officers in the United States navy, whose duties are to superintend the men in their different departments. — **Fleet captain**, in the United States navy, an officer temporarily appointed by the Navy Department to act as chief of staff to the commander-in-chief of a fleet or squadron. Also called [illegible].

II.† *a.* [The orig. (ML.) use, but in E. later than the noun use.] **1.** Of chief rank, excellence, or value; chief; principal.

> Like stones of worth they thinly placed are,
> Or *captain* jewels in the carcanet. *Shak.*, Sonnets, lii.

2. Of commanding character; fitted to lead.

> Why then women are more valiant
> That stay at home, if bearing carry it,
> And the ass more *captain* than the lion.
> *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 5.

captain (kap'tạn), *v. t.* [< *captain, n.*] To act as leader to; be captain over; command.

It was natural that men who *captained* or accompanied the exodus from existing forms and associations into the doubtful wilderness that led to the promised land should find more to their purpose in the Old Testament than in the New. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 238.

captaincy (kap'tạn-si), *n.* [< *captain* + *-cy.*] The rank, post, or commission of a captain.

captaincy-general (kap″tān-si-jen′ẹ-rạl), *n.* [< *captaincy* + *general.* Cf. Sp. *capitanía general.*] The office or jurisdiction of a captain-general; specifically, one of the military divisions of Spain. Also *captain-generalcy.*

captainess (kap'tān-es), *n.* [< *captain* + *-ess.* Cf. *chieftainess.*] A female commander. [Rare.]

Out! traitor Absence! Darest thou counsel me
From my dear *Captainess* to run away?
Sir P. Sidney, in Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 547.

captain-general (kap″tān-jen′ẹ-rạl), *n.* [< *captain* + *general.* Cf. Sp. *capitan general.*] The commander-in-chief of an army or of the militia; specifically, the commander of a military division in Spain.

The magnanimous and most illustrious . . . *captain-general* of the Grecian army, Agamemnon.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3.

[The governor of Rhode Island is by title captain-general and commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the State.]

captain-generalcy (kap″tạn-jen′ẹ-rạl-si), *n.* [< *captain-general* + *-cy.*] Same as *captaincy-general.*

captain-lieutenant† (kap″tạn-lū-ten′ant), *n.* Formerly, in Great Britain, an officer who, with the rank of captain and pay of a lieutenant, commanded a company or troop. The first or colonel's company of a regiment of infantry was commanded by a captain-lieutenant.

captainly† (kap'tạn-li), *a.* [< *captain* + *-ly*^{1}.] Pertaining to or befitting a captain.

captain-pasha, capitan-pacha (kap″tạn-, kap″-i-tan-pash′â), *n.* [< *captain* or *capitan* (repr. Turk. *qaptan* or *qapudān* (*kaptan, kapudān*) *-pashā*) + *pasha*: see *captain* and *pasha.*] Formerly, the colloquial title of the Turkish minister of marine, and of the chief admiral of the Turkish fleet. Also written *capudan-pasha.*

captainry† (kap'tạn-ri), *n.* [< F. *capitainerie*, < ML. *capitaneria*, captainship, < *capitanus*: see *captain.*] The power or command over a certain district; chieftainship. *Spenser.*

captainship (kap'tạn-ship), *n.* [< *captain* + *-ship.*] **1.** The office of captain, or of chief commander.

Therefore, so please thee to return with us,
And of our Athens (thine and ours) to take
The *captainship*. *Shak.*, T. of A., v. 2.

2†. The command of a clan or government of a certain district; chieftainship.

To diminish the Irish lords he did abolish their . . . usurped *captainships*. *Sir J. Davies*, State of Ireland.

3. Skill as a captain or leader: as, he displayed good *captainship*.

captal (kap'tạl), *n.* [Pr., < L. *capitalis*, chief: see *capital*^{1}.] A medieval title of dignity and military authority in the south of France: as, the *Captal* de Buch fought on the English side in Gascony, etc., under Edward III.

Captantes (kap-tan'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *captan(t-)s*, ppr. of *captare*, take, catch: see *captation.*] Same as *Raptores*. *A. E. Brehm.*

captation (kap-tā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *captatio(n-)*, a reaching after something, < *captare*, pp. *captatus*, reach after, desire eagerly, allure, freq. of *capere*, pp. *captus*, take, seize: see *capable.*] **1**†. The act or practice of gaining favor or applause by flattery or address. *Eikon Basilike.* —**2.** A name given by Descourtis to the opening stage of the hypnotic or mesmeric trance. Sometimes called *fascination.*

caption (kap'shọn), *n.* [< L. *captio(n-)*, a taking, seizing, fraud, deceit, fallacy, < *capere*, pp. *captus*, take: see *capable.*] **1.** Seizure; capture; taking; catching. [Rare.]—**2**†. Captious or specious arguments or caviling; the act of caviling or taking exception; sophism; quibble or quibbling.

It is manifest that the use of this doctrine is for *caption* and contradiction. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

I beseech you, sir, to consider with what strange *captions* you have gone about to delude your king and country. *Chillingworth*, Relig. of Protestants, i. 2.

3. The act of taking or apprehending by a judicial process. [Rare.]—**4.** In *law*, a certificate stating the time and place of executing a commission in chancery, or of taking a deposition, or of the finding of an indictment, and the court or authority before which such act was performed, and such other particulars as are necessary to render it legal and valid, written upon or attached to the document to which it relates.—**5.** The heading or title of a legal instrument or of a chapter, article, section, or page: as, the *caption* of Genesis i.; an editorial under the *caption* "A new Force in Politics." [U. S.] —**Letters of caption**, in *Scots law*, a writ (now obsolete) issued at the instance of a creditor, commanding an officer to take and imprison a debtor or obligant till he pays the debt or performs the obligation. See *horning*. **Process caption**, in *Scots law*, a summary warrant of incarceration for the purpose of forcing back a process, that is, the documents or any document belonging to a lawsuit, which may have been unduly and contumaciously retained by the party whose receipt stands therefor in the court books.

captious (kap'shus), *a.* [< F. *captieux* = Pr. *capcios* = Sp. Pg. *capcioso* = It. *capzioso*, < L. *captiosus*, deceptive, fallacious, sophistical, < *captio(n-)*, deception, fallacy, sophism: see *caption*. In def. 3 associated with *capacious* or *capable*, in the orig. sense 'taking': see *capacious.*] **1.** Apt to notice and make much of unimportant faults or defects; disposed to find fault or raise objections; prone to cavil; difficult to please; faultfinding; touchy: as, a *captious* man.

A vulgar man is *captious* and jealous. *Chesterfield.*

A *captious* skeptic in love, a slave to fretfulness and whim—who has no difficulties but of his own creating—is a subject more fit for ridicule than compassion.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iv. 3.

2. Proceeding from a faultfinding or caviling disposition; fitted to harass or perplex; censorious; carping; hence, insidious; crafty: as, a *captious* question.

Captious or fallacious ways of talking. *Locke.*

With these modifications and with all branches of the Government in political harmony, and in the absence of partisan incentive to *captious* obstruction, the law as it was left by the amendment of 1869 was much less destructive of executive discretion. *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 244.

3†. Capable of receiving; capacious.

Yet, in this *captious* and intenible sieve,
I still pour in the waters of my love.
Shak., All's Well, i. 3.

4. Insnaring; captivating. [Rare and humorous.]

Away with despair, no longer forbear
To fly from the *captious* coquette.
Byron, Hours of Idleness.

=**Syn. 1.** *Captious, Carping, Caviling*, faultfinding, hypercritical, crabbed, testy, pettish, splenetic, all express unamiable temper and behavior, with wrongheadedness. *Captious* expresses a disposition to catch at little or inoffensive things, and magnify them into great defects, affronts, etc. *Carping* is a strong word noting faultfinding that is both unreasonable and unceasing; it applies more to criticism on conduct, while *caviling* applies to objections to arguments, opinions, and the like: as, it is easier to *cavil* than to disprove. See *petulant.*

He frequently found fault, was *captious*, and seemed ready for an outbreaking. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 92.

Avoid the censures of the *carping* world.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 5.

I write not to content each *cavilling* brain,
But eyes of noblest spirits.
Ford, Ded. of Honour Triumphant.

captiously (kap'shus-li), *adv.* **1.** In a captious, critical, or faultfinding manner.

Use your words as *captiously* as you can, in your arguing on one side, and apply distinctions on the other. *Locke.*

2. So as to catch or insnare; insnaringly; captivatingly. [Rare.]

captiousness (kap'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being captious; disposition to find fault; inclination to object; peevishness.

Captiousness is another fault opposite to civility.
Locke, Education, § 143.

captivance†, *n.* [Also written *captivaunce*; < L. *captivan(t-)s*, ppr. of *captivare*, take captive: see *captivate, v.*] Captivity.

At length he spyde whereas that wofull Squyre,
Whom he had reskewed from *captivaunce*
Of his strong foe, lay tombled in the myre.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 45.

captivate (kap'ti-vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *captivated*, ppr. *captivating*. [< L. *captivatus*, pp. of *captivare*, take captive, < *captivus*, captive: see *captive, a.* and *v.*] **1**†. To seize by force, as an enemy in war, or anything belonging to an enemy; capture; take captive.

The French king *captivated* to
The English monarcke.
Warner, Albion's England, v. 28.

It does not institute a magnificent auction of finance, where *captivated* provinces come to general ransom, by bidding against each other.
Burke, Conciliation with America.

2†. To bring into bondage; subdue; place in subjection.

Let us Christian men grant nothing contrary to the Scripture, but ever *captivate* our reason unto that.
Fryth, Works, p. 18.

He deserves to be a slave that is content to have the liberty of his will so *captivated*. *Eikon Basilike.*

God uses not to *captivate* [a man] under a perpetuall childhood of prescription, but trusts him with the gift of reason to be his own chooser. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 17.

3. To overpower and hold by excellence or beauty; charm or lure by any means; engage the regard, esteem, or affections of; fascinate.

Anon he rears upright, curvets and leaps,
As who should say "Lo, thus my strength is tried;
And this I do to *captivate* the eye."
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 281.

Wisdom so *captivates* him with her appearance that he gives himself up to her. *Addison*, Guardian.

I was *captivated* with the beauty and retirement of the place. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 514.

It is not merely what he [Chaucer] has to say, but even more the agreeable way he has of saying it, that *captivates* our attention and gives him an assured place in literature. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 260.

=**Syn. 3.** To enslave, enchant, lead captive, enamour, bewitch.

captivate† (kap'ti-vāt), *a.* [< L. *captivatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Taken captive; made prisoner; fascinated; insnared.

What though I be enthrall'd? . . .
Tush! women have been *captivate* ere now.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3.

captivating (kap'ti-vā-ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *captivate, v.*] Having power to engage the regard, esteem, or affections; winning; fascinating; bewitching.

Her understanding excellent, her mind improved, and her manners *captivating*.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p. 160.

captivation (kap-ti-vā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *captivatio(n-)*, < *captivare*, take captive: see *captivate, v.*] The act of captivating; the state or condition of being captivated.

The *captivation* of our understanding.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 21.

captive (kap'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [In earlier E. *caitiff*, now with different sense (see *caitiff*); = F. *captif*, fem. *captive*, OF. *chetif*, etc. (see *caitiff*), = Pr. *captiu, caitiu* = OCat. *caitiu* = OSp. *captivo*, Sp. *cautivo* = Pg. *cativo, captivo* = It. *cattivo*, < L. *captivus*, a captive, prop. adj., taken prisoner, < *captus*, pp. of *capere*, take, seize, capture, etc.: see *capable.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Made prisoner, as in war; kept in bondage or confinement.

When many times the *captive* Grecians fall,
Even in the fan and wind of your fair sword,
You bid them rise and live. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 3.

The *captive* bird that sings within thy bow'r.
Pope, Summer, l. 46.

2. Bound or held by other than physical means, as by the ties of love or other passion; captivated.

My woman's heart
Grossly grew *captive* to his honey words.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 1.

3. Holding in confinement: as, *captive* chains. —**Captive balloon.** See *balloon*. —**To take captive**, to capture; make a prisoner of.

II. *n.* **1.** One who is taken prisoner, especially a prisoner taken in war by an enemy; one taken and kept in confinement.

Like *captives* bound to a triumphant car.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1.

2. Figuratively, one who is charmed or subdued by beauty or excellence, by the lower passions of his own nature, or by the wiles of others; one whose affections are seized, or who is held by strong ties of love or any other passion.

Yet hath he been my *captive* and my slave,
And begg'd for that which thou unask'd shalt have.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 101.

=**Syn. 1.** *Prisoner, Captive.* The word *prisoner* emphasizes the idea of restraint of liberty, but is not rhetorical or especially associated with feeling: the *prisoner* of war and the *prisoner* for crime may be shut up in a prison, kept by guards within defined limits, or given a restricted liberty on parole. The word *captive* suggests being completely in the power of another, whether confined or not; it has come to be a rhetorical word, suggesting helplessness and resulting unhappiness. Captured soldiers under guard are strictly *prisoners*, but are often and properly called *captives*. When we speak of a *captive* bird, we suggest its longing for liberty. The rights and interests of a *prisoner* are likely to be respected, but the *captive* may be abused or even sometimes sold into slavery. See *captivity.*

Come, Sleep: O Sleep! the certain knot of peace,
The baiting-place of wit, the balm of woe,
The poor man's wealth, the *prisoner's* release,
Th' indifferent judge between the high and low.
Sir P. Sidney, Astrophel and Stella, st. 39.

Go, see the *captive* bartered as a slave!
Crushed till his high, heroic spirit bleeds.
Rogers, Pleasures of Memory, ii.

captive (kap'tiv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *captived*, ppr. *captiving*. [= F. *captiver* = Pr. *captivar* =

Sp. *cautivar* = Pg. *cativar, captivar* = It. *cattivare*, [illegible] see *captivate*, *v.*), < *captivus*, cap[illegible], *a.* and *n.*] 1†. To make cap[illegible] [illegible] subjection.

> [illegible] eternally in yron mewes.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. v. 27.

2. T[illegible]: insnare. [Rare.]

> [illegible] his heart, which erst was free.
> *Ford*, Honour Triumphant, i.
>
> Beauty, which *captives* all things, sets me free.
> *Donne*, Epistles, iii. 38.
>
> She who *captived* Anthony,
> The Serpent of old Nile.
> *R. H. Stoddard*, Shakespeare.

captivity (kap-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *captivité* = Pr. *captivitat* = Sp. *cautividad* = Pg. *cativeiro* = It. [illegible], < L. *captivita(t-)s*, < *captivus*, captive: see *captive*.] 1. The state of being a prisoner, or of coming into the power of an enemy by force or the fortune of war.

> And but for Owen Glendower had been king,
> Who kept him in *captivity* till he died.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., ii. 2.

2. Subjection; the state of being under control; bondage; servitude.

> Bringing into *captivity* every thought to the obedience of Christ. 2 Cor. x. 5.
>
> Thou hast led *captivity* captive. Ps. lxviii. 18.

3†. Captives collectively; a body of captives.

> When God bringeth back the *captivity* of his people, Jacob shall rejoice, and Israel shall be glad. Ps. liii. 6.

=**Syn.** *Imprisonment, Captivity, Confinement, Incarceration, Immurement.* There is the same distinction between *imprisonment* and *captivity* as between *prisoner* and *captive.* (See *captive.*) *Confinement* is the most general word for being kept within bounds against one's will, as by force or sickness; we speak of solitary *confinement*, and, figuratively, of too great *confinement* (though voluntary) to one's books. *Incarceration* is the being put into a jail or prison; the word is rhetorical, suggesting ignominy, with narrow range and great safeguards against escape. *Immurement*, literally shutting within walls, is now freely figurative; in either sense it suggests depth of separation or seclusion from friends, home, or the world, and small likelihood of getting or coming out. (See *servitude* and *serf.*)

> Even like a man new haled from the rack,
> So fare my limbs with long *imprisonment.*
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5.
>
> But made hereby obnoxious more
> To all the miseries of life,
> Life in *captivity*
> Among inhuman foes. *Milton*, S. A., l. 108.
>
> Though my person is in *confinement*, my mind can expatiate on ample and useful subjects with all the freedom imaginable. *S. Johnson*, Life of Savage.
>
> Enforced detention, *incarceration* within four walls, was another method of coercion which grew and gained favour under the feudal system. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 747.
>
> The chains of earth's *immurement*
> Fell from Ianthe's Spirit.
> *Shelley*, Queen Mab, i.

captor (kap'tor), *n.* [< L. *captor*, < *capere*, pp. *captus*, take, capture: see *capable*, and cf. *capture.*] One who captures or takes (a person or thing) by force, stratagem, or surprise; one who takes a prisoner or a prize.

captorial (kap-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< L. *captor*, one who takes (see *captor*), + *-ial.*] In *zoöl.*, adapted for taking, seizing, or holding; raptorial.

capturable (kap'tūr-a-bl), *a.* [< *capture* + *-able.*] Capable of being captured; liable to capture. *Carlyle.*

capture (kap'tūr), *n.* [< F. *capture* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *captura* = It. *cattura*, < L. *captura*, a taking, catching (of animals), < *capere*, pp. *captus*, take: see *capable*, *capture.*] 1. The act of taking or seizing; seizure; arrest: as, the *capture* of an enemy, of a ship, or of booty, by force, surprise, or stratagem; the *capture* of a criminal.

> The *capture* of Alclwyd by his Eadberht's allies, the [illegible] seemed to leave the rest of Strath Clyde at [illegible]. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. [illegible].

2. The thing taken; a prize.

capture (kap'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *captured*, ppr. *capturing.* [< *capture*, *n.*] 1. To take or seize by force, surprise, or stratagem, as an [illegible] his property; take captive; make a [illegible]oner of: as, to *capture* a vessel or a [illegible] *capture* prisoners.

> [illegible] animal matter from *ca*[illegible] [illegible] flourish in extreme[illegible]. *Darwin*, Insectiv. Plants, p. [illegible].

2. [illegible] ingenuity or skill against [illegible]: as, to *capture* a prize for [illegible].

Cap[illegible], *a.* and *n.* [< *Capua* + *-an.*] I. *a.* [illegible] relating to Capua, an ancient city of Campania in Italy.

> [illegible] *Capuan* effeminacy [illegible] [illegible] of success [illegible] subsequent [illegible] the Carthaginian commander [illegible] his Italian [illegible]. *Encyc. Brit.*, X[illegible].

II. *n.* [illegible] an inhabitant of Capua.

capuccio† (ka-puch'iō), *n.* [It., prop. *cappuccio*: see *capouch*, *n.*] A capuchin or hood. *Spenser.*

capuce†, **capuche**†, *n.* Same as *capouch.*

Capuchin¹ (kap'ū-chin or kap-ö-shēn'), *n.* [= F. *capucin* = Sp. *capuchino* = Pg. *capuchinho*, m., a monk, and F. *capucine* = Sp. *capuchina* = Pg. *capuchinha*, f., a nun, of the order of St. Francis, < It. *cappuccino*, a Franciscan monk, so called from the cowl he wore, dim. of *cappuccio*, a cowl, > F. *capuche, capuce*, > E. *capuche, capouch*: see *capouch.*] 1. A member of a mendicant order of Franciscan monks, founded in Italy in 1528 by Matteo di Bassi, and named from the long pointed capouch or cowl which is the distinguishing mark of their dress. According to the statutes of the order, drawn up in 1529, the monks were to live by begging; they were not to use gold or silver or silk in the decoration of their altars, and the chalices were to be of pewter. The Capuchins are most numerous in Austria. In the United States they have convents in the dioceses of Green Bay, Milwaukee, Leavenworth, and New York. See *Franciscan.*

2. [*l. c.*] A variety of pigeon with a range of inverted feathers on the back of the head, like the cap or cowl of a monk.—3. [*l. c.*] A South American monkey, *Cebus capucinus*, having black on the head, like the hood or cowl of a Capuchin; hence, any sapajou or monkey of the genus *Cebus.* Also written *capucine.* See cut under *Cebinæ.*—4. [*l. c.*] One of the bald-headed fruit-crows of South America, *Gymnocephalus calvus.*—**Capuchin cross.** See *cross.*

capuchin²† (kap'ū-chin or kap-ū-shēn'), *n.* [Prop. **capuchon* = Dan. *capuchon*, < F. *capuchon*, < *capuche*, a hood: see *capouch*, and cf. *Capuchin*¹.] 1. A large loose hood worn by women in the eighteenth century.—2. A hooded cloak of the same period.

> My aunt pulled off my uncle's shoes, and carefully wrapped his poor feet in her *capuchin.*
> *Smollett*, Humphrey Clinker.

capucinade†, *n.* [F., < *capucin*, Capuchin, + *-ade*, -ade¹.] A Capuchin's tirade; a weak sermon or discourse.

> It was a vague discourse, the rhetoric of an old professor, a mere *Capucinade.* *Smollett*, tr. of Gil Blas, vii. 4.

capucine¹ (kap'ū-sin), *n.* [< F. *capucin* (NL. *capucinus*), lit. a Capuchin monk: see *Capuchin*¹.] Same as *capuchin*¹, 3.

capucine² (kap'ū-sin), *n.* [< F. *capucine*, nasturtium, also the color of its flower, < It. *cappuccina*, nasturtium (so called from the form of the corolla), < *cappuccio*, a hood: see *capouch.*] A rich reddish-orange color; the color of the flower of the nasturtium.—**Capucine madder**, a madder lake of the above color.

capudan-pasha (kap″ū-dan-pash'â), *n.* Same as *captain-pasha.*

capul†, *n.* See *capel*¹.

capulet (kap'ū-let; F. pron. ka-pü-lā'), *n.* 1. A hood worn by the peasant women of the French slope of the Pyrenees. It is made of fine white or red cloth, sometimes bordered with black velvet.—2. Same as *capellet.*

capulid (kap'ū-lid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Capulidæ.*

Capulidæ (ka-pū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Capulus* + *-idæ.*] The subfamily *Capulinæ* elevated to the rank of a family. *P. P. Carpenter*, 1861.

Capulinæ (kap-ū-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Capulus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of gastropods, typified by the genus *Capulus.* The animal closely resembles the slipper limpet, but the muscle is not fixed to any shelly support in the form of a cup or deck. The shell is irregularly conical, and more or less twisted at the apex.

Capulus (kap'ū-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *capulus*, a handle, also a sepulcher, tomb, < *capere*, hold, contain: see *capable.*] A genus of pectinibranchiate gastropods with a pyramidal shell, belonging to the subfamily *Capulinæ* and family *Calyptræidæ*: synonymous with *Pileopsis.*

caput (kap'ut), *n.*; pl. *capita*, rarely *caputs* (-i-tä, -utz). [L., the head, prob. = AS. *heáfod*, E. *head*, q. v. Hence *capital*¹, *capital*², etc., *captain, chief, chieftain, chef, chieve*¹, *achieve*, etc.] 1. In *anat.*, the head; the head or upper extremity of some part of the body.—2†. An abbreviation of the phrase *caput senatus* (literally, head of the senate), a council or ruling body in the University of Cambridge, England.

> Your *caputs*, and heads of colleges.
> *Lamb*, Christ's Hospital.

3. In *Rom. law*, the standing before the law, or the personal status, of a citizen. A deprivation of liberty or civic rights, or a modification of family relation by adoption, etc., was termed *capitis diminutio*, which was characterized as *maxima, media*, or *minima*, according as it affected the first, second, or third of the elements above named.—**Caput coli**, the head of the colon; the cæcum.—**Caput cornu, caput cornu posterioris**, the expanded extremity of the posterior horn of gray substance in the spinal cord.—**Caput gallinaginis**, the snipe's head; the crista urethræ (which see, under *urethra*).—**Caput medusæ**, the network of dilated veins radiating from the umbilicus, seen when the portal circulation is obstructed in the liver, as in cirrhosis, and this collateral circulation is developed in compensation.—**Caput mortuum**, literally, a dead head. (*a*) A fanciful term used by the old chemists to denote the residuum of chemicals when all their volatile matters had escaped; specifically, oxid of iron, which is the residue left when sulphate of iron is distilled at a red heat. Hence—(*b*) Anything from which all that rendered it valuable has been taken away.

> "Everything of life and beauty," writes the critic, "has been extracted, and a *caput mortuum*—that is, Charles Kean's Mephistopheles—remains."
> *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 66.

Caput obstipum spasticum, spasm in the region of the external branch of the spinal accessory nerve; wryneck.—**Caput succedaneum**, an edematous swelling of the presenting portion of the scalp of the new-born.

caputal (kap'ut-al), *a.* [Improp. < *caput* + *-al*; distinguished from the proper form *capital.*] In *entom.*, pertaining to or situated on the head. [Rare.]

caputia, *n.* Plural of *caputium.*

Caputiati (ka-pū-shi-ā'tī), *n. pl.* [ML., pl. of *caputiatus*, pp. of *caputiare*, cover the head with a hood, < *caputium*, prop. *capitium*, a hood, capouch: see *caputium, capouch*, *n.*] A short-lived semi-political and communistic sect devoted to the Virgin Mary, which appeared in the interior of France about 1182: so called from their hood or capouch.

caputium (ka-pū'shi-um), *n.*; pl. *caputia* (-shi-ä). [ML., also *capucium, capuccium, cappuccium* (after the Rom. forms, It. *cappuccio*, formerly also *capuccio*, = Sp. Pg. *capucho* = F. *capuce*, whence E. *capuche, capouch*, q. v.), also *capitium*, as if < L. *caput* (*capit-*), head (cf. *cabbage*¹, *cabbage*², *caboche*), but prop. < *capa, cappa*, a cape, hood, cowl: see *cap*¹, *cape*¹, *cope*¹. Hence (from *caputium*) *capouch, capuche, Capuchin*, etc.] 1. In general, a hood attached to a garment in ecclesiastical or other canonical costume, as the hood of a Bachelor of Arts, or of a fellow of an English university, or that attached to a monk's gown, a cope, or the like.—2. A short hooded cloak similar to the armilausa.

capybara, *n.* See *capibara.*

car¹ (kär), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *carre*, < ME. *carre* (also assibilated *char, charre, chare*, cf. *charet, chariot*), < OF. *car*, also *carre* (assibilated *char*, > F. *char*), = Pr. *car* = Sp. Pg. It. *carro* = D. *kar* = MLG. *kare* = OHG. *carra, charra, charro*, MHG. G. *karre* (also OHG. *garra, garro*, MHG. *garre*) = Icel. *kerra* = Dan. *karre* = Sw. *kärra* = Bohem. *kára* = Pol. *kara* = Lith. *karas*, < ML. *carrus*, m., *carra*, f., a wheeled vehicle, L. *carrus*, a two-wheeled vehicle for transporting burdens; of Celtic origin: Bret. *karr*, a chariot, = W. *car*, a raft, frame, drag, = OGael. *car*, a car, cart, or raft, = Ir. *carr*, a cart, drag, wagon; perhaps akin to L. *currus*, a chariot, *currere*, run, Skt. √ *char*, move. Hence ult. *carack* (*carick, carrick*), *career, cargo*¹, *caricature, caroche, carriage, carry, carruca, cart, charge, charet, chariot, discharge*, etc.] 1. A wheeled vehicle or conveyance, especially one having only two wheels. (*a*) The two-wheeled passenger-conveyance much used in Ireland and specifically called a *jaunting-car.* (*b*) The low-set two-wheeled vehicle of burden used in many parts of Great Britain, especially for hogsheads and the like. (*c*) In Birmingham and other towns of England, a four-wheeled hackney-carriage, as distinguished from a *hansom*, which is called a *cab.*

> Did ye not hear it?—No; 'twas but the wind,
> Or the *car* rattling o'er the stony street.
> *Byron*, Childe Harold, iii. 22.

2. A chariot of war, triumph, or pageantry; in poetic and figurative usage, any elaborate conveyance used in proceedings characterized by dignity, solemnity, or splendor: as, Phœbus's *car*; the *car* of Juggernaut; a triumphal *car.*

> Let the bell be toll'd:
> And a reverent people behold
> The towering *car*, the sable steeds.
> *Tennyson*, Duke of Wellington.

3. A vehicle running upon rails. See *horse-car*, *railway-car.* [U. S.]—4. The basket of a balloon, in which the aëronaut sits.—**Adhesion-car.** See *adhesion.*—**Aërial car.** See *aërial.*—**Bobtailed car.** See *bobtailed.*—**Cabin-car**, a conductor's car on a freight train; a caboose.—**Drawing-room car**, a railroad passenger car more luxurious in its appointments than an ordinary car. It generally contains arm-chairs, footstools, sofas, etc. Also called *parlor-car* and *palace-car.* [U. S. and Canada.]—**Irish jaunting-car.** See *jaunting-car.*—**Pneumatic car**, a car driven on rails or tramways by compressed air contained in reservoirs filled by means of air-pumps.—**Revolving car**, a cylindrical receptacle or car which revolves as it travels.—**The Northern Car**, a name for the constellation of the Great Bear, commonly known in England as *Charles's Wain*, and in the United States as the *Great Dipper.* See cut under *Ursa.*

car² (kär), *n.* [ME. *ker*, < Icel. *kjarr*, pl. *kjörr*, copse, brushwood (cf. *kjarrmýrr*, a marsh overgrown with brushwood: *mýrr* = E. *mire*), = Norw. *kjerr*, *kjarr*, a marsh, esp. a marsh overgrown with brushwood, = Sw. *kärr*, a marsh, fen, morass, moor, = Dan. *kær*, formerly *kjær*, a marsh, bog, thicket, pool. Cf. *carse*^{2}.] 1. A wood or grove, generally of alders, on a moist soil.—2. Any hollow place or marsh. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

car^3† (kär), *a.* [Sc., also written *kar*, *ker*, *cair*, *caar*, *carry*, < ME. *car*, *kerre*, < Gael. *cearr*, left, left-handed, awkward.] Left, as opposed to *right*.

> In a knot, bi a clyffe, at the *kerre* side,
> Ther as the rogh rocher vn-rydely watȝ fallen,
> Thay ferden to the fyndyng, & frekeȝ hem after.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1431.

car^4 (kär), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *carred*, ppr. *carring*. [E. dial., abbr. of *carry*.] To carry. [Prov. Eng. (Kent).]

car^5 (kär), *n.* [< ME. **car*, **carre*, < AS. (ONorth.) *carr*, a rock, appar. < Gael. *carr*, a rocky shelf or projecting part of a rock. Cf. *cairn*.] A rock. [Prov. Eng.]

car. An abbreviation of *carat*.

car-. See *caer-*.

Carabaya bark. See *bark*^{2}.

Carabici (ka-rab′i-sī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **Carabicus*, dim. of *Carabus*, q. v.] In Latreille's system of classification, a group of carnivorous or adephagous pentamerous *Coleoptera*, embracing the caraboid beetles.

carabid (kar′a̤-bid), *n.* A beetle of the family *Carabidæ*: a caraboid; a ground-beetle.

Carabidæ (ka-rab′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Carabus* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Coleoptera* or beetles whose metasternum has an antecoxal piece separated by a well-marked suture, reaching from one side to the other, and extending in a triangular process between the hind coxæ, with the antennæ 11-jointed, and the hind coxæ movable and small. The antennæ arise at the side of the head between the base of the mandibles and the eyes. The species are usually large and adorned with brilliant metallic colors, and are either wingless or have wings not adapted for flying. There are more than 6,000 known species, all of which are commonly called *ground-beetles*, varying from a very minute size up to 2 or 3 inches in length. The bombardier-beetle, *Brachinus crepitans*, belongs to this family. Other names of the caraboid group of insects are *Carabi*, *Carabici*, *Carabida*, *Carabini*, *Caraboidæ*, *Carabites*, *Carabidea*, *Carabides*, *Carabina*. See cuts under *bombardier-beetle* and *ground-beetle*.

carabideous (kar-a̤-bid′ẹ̄-us), *a.* [< *Carabidæ* + *-eous*.] Of or pertaining to or having the characters of the *Carabidæ*.

carabidoid (ka-rab′i-doid), *a.* Same as *caraboid*, 2.

Carabinæ (kar-a̤-bī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Carabus* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of *Carabidæ*, containing large handsome species whose mesosternal epimeron reaches the coxa, and whose middle coxal cavities are not entirely closed by the sterna.

carabine†, *n.* See *carbine*.

carabineer, *n.* See *carbineer*.

caraboid (kar′a̤-boid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. καραβοειδής, like a carabus, < κάραβος, a carabus, + εἶδος, form.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the genus *Carabus*; resembling a carabus.—2. Of or pertaining to the second larval stage of insects which undergo hypermetamorphosis, as the blister-beetles, *Meloidæ*. The caraboid stage succeeds the triunguline and precedes the scarabæoid stage. Also *carabidoid*.

II. *n.* A member of the genus *Carabus*, or of the family *Carabidæ*; a carabus.

Carabus (kar′a̤-bus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κάραβος, a horned beetle, also the sea-crawfish or spiny lobster (also a kind of light ship). See *caravel*.] 1. The typical genus of *Carabinæ*, now restricted to species of medium or large size and handsome coloration, having the third antennal joint cylindrical, the labrum not furcate, the mandibles with no external setigerous puncture, the posterior coxæ contiguous, and the anterior coxal cavities open behind. There are many species, especially in Europe, where the genus reaches its highest development. *C. serratus* is the commonest American species, $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long, black, with bluish edges of the prothorax and elytra, the latter being punctate.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus, or of the family *Carabidæ*.—3†. [*l. c.*] A caravel.

carac†, *n.* See *carack*.

caracal (kar′a̤-kal), *n.* [< F. *caracal*, said to be < Turk. *qara qulaq*: *qara*, black; *qulaq*, ear.] A carnivorous digitigrade quadruped of the *Felidæ*, or cat family, and genus *Lynx*, *L. caracal*, inhabiting portions of northern Africa and southwestern Asia. It is about the size of a fox, is of a uniform deep-brown or wine-red color above, except a spot under each eye, and has tufts of long black hair which terminate the ears, whence its name. It possesses great strength and ferocity, and is sometimes used in the chase of the smaller quadrupeds and of the larger kinds of birds. It has been supposed to be the lynx of the ancients, and is sometimes called *Persian lynx*. Also called [illegible].

Caracal (*Lynx caracal*).

caracara (kar-a̤-kar′ä̤), *n.* [So called in imitation of their hoarse cry.] The popular name of the hawks of the subfamily *Polyborinæ* and genera *Polyborus*, *Phalcobænus*, *Senex*, *Milvago*, *Ibycter*, and *Daptrius*, all of which are confined to America. The name is specially applicable to the species of *Polyborus*, of which there are several, as *P. cheriway*, *P. auduboni*, and *P. lutosus*, of the southern United States and warmer parts of America. These are large, vulture-like hawks, of terrestrial, ambulatory, not saltatory, habits, preying chiefly upon carrion. The head and neck are extensively denuded; the legs and wings are comparatively long; the beak is toothless, with the cere ending vertically, the nostrils high up, linear, and oblique, with concealed tubercle. Though vulturine in general aspect and economy, the caracaras approach the typical falcons in some anatomical characters, as in the peculiar structure of the shoulder-joint, the extensively ossified nasal bones with central nasal tubercle, and the anterior keel of the palate. The common caracara is much varied with white and black barring of the plumage, and is about 22 inches long. Also called *carcara* and *carrancha*.

Caracara (*Polyborus cheriway*).

Caraccesque, Carraccesque (kȧr-ȧ-chesk′), *a.* In *art*, resembling or characteristic of the Caracci or Carracci, Italian painters of the latter part of the sixteenth and the earlier part of the seventeenth century, founders of the eclectic or Bolognese school of painting.

carack, carrack (kar′a̤k), *n.* [Also written *carac*, *carick*, *carrick*, *carrock*, < ME. *caracke*, *carrik*; = D. *kraak* = G. *karacke*, *kracke*, < OF. *carraque*, F. *caraque* = Sp. Pg. *carraca* = It. *caracca*, < ML. *carraca*, *caraca* (also *caracata* (i. e., *carricata*) *navis*, 'laden ship'), prop. *carrica*, a ship of burden, < *carricare*, load a car, < L. *carrus*, a car: see *car*^{1}, *caricature*, *cargo*^{1}, and *charge*.] A large round-built vessel of considerable depth, fitted for fighting as well as for burden, such as were used by the Portuguese and Spaniards in trading with America and the East Indies.

> The Genuois comen in sundry wises
> Into this land with diuers marchandises
> In great *Caracks*, arrayed withouten lacke
> With cloth of gold. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 193.

> On corsair's galley, *carack* tall,
> And plundered Christian caraval.
> *Whittier*, Derne.

caracol^1 (kar′a̤-kol), *n.* Same as *caracole*, 2.

caracol^2† (kar′a̤-kol), *n.* An obsolete form of *caracora*.

caracole (kar′a̤-kōl), *n.* [Also written *caracol* (esp. in sense 2), < F. *caracole*, a caracole, a gambol, a spiral staircase, formerly *caracol*, a snail, < Sp. *caracol* = Cat. *caragol* = Pg. *caracol*, a snail, a winding staircase, a caracole, = It. *caragolo*, also *caragnolo*, *caragnola*, a snail, winding stair, *caracollo*, a caracole, = OF. *caquerole*, F. dial. *coquerculle*, a snail. Origin uncertain; erroneously derived by the Spanish Academy from L. *cochlea*, *coclea*, a snail, snail-shell: see *cochlea*.] 1. In the *manège*, a semiround or half-turn which a horseman makes, either to the right or to the left.—2. In *arch.*, a spiral staircase.

caracole (kar′a̤-kōl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *caracoled*, ppr. *caracoling*. [< *caracole*, *n.*; = F. *caracoler* = Sp. *caracolear* = Pg. *caracolar* = It. *caracollare*.] 1. To move or advance in a series of caracoles; prance.

> Prince John *caracoled* within the lists at the head of his jovial party. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, I. 92.

> Gay youths, in rich brilliant dresses, *caracole* up to the carriages on fiery steeds.
> *J. E. Cooke*, Virginia Comedians, II. xxi.

2. To wheel, as cavalry.

caracoli, *n.* See *caracoly*.

caracolite (kar′a̤-kọ̄-līt), *n.* [< *Caracoles* (see def.) + *-ite*^{2}.] A rare mineral from Caracoles, Chili, consisting of oxychlorid of lead and sulphate of sodium. It occurs in colorless orthorhombic crystals, which are hexagonal in aspect through twinning.

caracolla (kar-a̤-kol′ä̤), *n.* [NL.; also written, less prop., *carocolla*; < Sp. *caracol*, a snail: see *caracole*.] 1. A snail of the family *Helicidæ*, with the whorls of the shell flattened toward and keeled at the edges.—2†. [*cap.*] A genus of such land-snails.

caracoly, caracoli (kar′a̤-kol-i), *n.* [Origin unknown.] An alloy of gold, silver, and copper, of which an inferior kind of jewelry is made by the Caribs.

caracora (kar-a̤-kō′rä̤), *n.* [Formerly also *caracol*; a Malay word.] A proa of Borneo and other islands of the East Indies.

caract^1†, *n.* [Also *charact*, < ME. *caract*, *carect*, < OF. *caract*, *charact*, m., *caracte*, *carecte*, *karecte*, *carate*, f. (= Pr. *carecta*, f.), character, sign, mark, shortened from *caracter*, ME. *caracter*: see *character*.] 1. A distinctive mark, especially as indicating character or value.

> They are men that set the *caract* and value upon things as they love them. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

2. Character; kind; sort.

> No, beauty, no; you are of too good *caract*
> To be left so, without a guard.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

3. Estimate.

> You do mistake
> My *caract* of your friendship all this while,
> Or at what rate I reckon your assistance.
> *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

4. A formula of enchantment.

> He shulde make his sacrifice
> And rede his *carect* in the wise,
> As she him taught.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., II. 247.

> Whan that a man
> With his *carecte* him wolde enchaunte.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., I. 57.

caract^2†, *n.* An obsolete form of *carat*.

> A mark, being an ounce troy, is divided into twenty-four equal parts, called *caracts*. *Cocker*.

> Diamonds, two whereof
> Do double the twelfth *caract*. *Cartwright*.

caracter†, *n.* An earlier form of *character*.

Caradoc sandstone. See *sandstone*.

carafe, caraffe (ka-rȧf′), *n.* [= D. *karaf* = G. *karaffe* = Dan. *karaffe*, *karaffel*, < F. *carafe*, < It. *caraffa* = Sp. Pg. *garrafa*, a vessel for cooling liquids, prob. < Ar. *ghirāf*, a vessel, < *gharafa*, draw, as water.] A glass water-bottle or decanter.

Caragana (kar-a̤-gā′nä̤), *n.* [NL., < *caragan*, the name of the original species among the Mogul Tatars.] A genus of leguminous trees or shrubs, all Asiatic and chiefly Siberian, with feathery pale-green foliage and yellow flowers appearing in early spring. The species are all ornamental, and several are in cultivation.

carageen, *n.* See *carrageen*.

caragenin, *n.* See *carrageenin*.

caragheen, *n.* See *carrageen*.

caraing†, *n.* An obsolete form of *carrion*.

caraipi (kar-a̤-ē′pē), *n.* [S. Amer.] The pottery-tree of Pará, *Moquilea utilis*, the powdered bark of which is mixed with clay for making vessels for domestic use. Pottery thus made is capable of withstanding a high degree of heat.

Caraite, *n.* See *Karaite*.

carajara, carajura (kar-a̤-jä′rä̤, -jö′rä̤), *n.* [A native S. Amer. name.] A red coloring matter obtained from *Bignonia chica*. See *chico*.

Caramania gum. Same as *Bassora gum* (which see, under *gum*^{2}).

caramba (ka-ram'bä), *n.* Same as *carambola*.

carambola (ka-ram'bō-lä), *n.* [E. Ind.] The acid fruit of the *Averrhoa Carambola* of tropical Asia, which resembles the bilimbi, and is often preserved. It is used for making tarts, etc.

carambole† (kar-am-bōl'), *n.* [< F. *carambole* = Sp. Pg. It. *carambola*; origin unknown. In E. now shortened to *carom*, q. v.] In *billiards*: (*a*) The red ball placed on the mark. (*b*) A carom (which see).

carambole† (kar-am-bōl'), *v. i.* [< F. *caramboler* (= G. *karambolieren* = Dan. *karambolere* = Sp. *carambolear* = Pg. *carambolar*), carom, < *carambole*, carom (in billiards). In E. now shortened to *carom*, q. v.] In *billiards*, to carom.

caramel (kar'a-mel), *n.* [< F. *caramel*, burnt sugar, = It. *caramella* = Sp. Pg. *caramelo*, a lozenge, sugar-candy, prob. a corruption of ML. *[illegible]*, sugar-cane (also by simulation *canamella*, *cannamella*, and separately *cana mellis*, 'cane of honey'), *calamellus* being prop. dim. of *calamus*, a reed, cane: see *calamus*.] 1. Anhydrous or burnt sugar, a product of the action of heat upon sugar. When cane-sugar is heated in an oil or metal bath to between 210° and [illegible] it begins to assume a brown color at continually increasing [illegible], and when the tumefaction has ceased the vessel contains a black substance to which the name of *caramel* has been given. It has a high luster, like anthracite, and dissolves readily in water, giving it a fine sepia tint. Its composition is the same as that of cane-sugar in its compound with oxid of lead. It is used for giving a brown color to spirits, soups, gravies, etc.

2. A sweet, variously composed and flavored, but generally consisting of chocolate, sugar, and butter, and dark-colored.

Sometimes spelled *caromel*.

caramelization (kar-a-mel-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *caramelize* + *-ation*.] The transformation of sugar into caramel.

caramelize (kar'a-mel-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *caramelized*, ppr. *caramelizing*. [< *caramel* + *-ize*.] To transform or convert into caramel: as, *caramelized* sugar.

caramote (kar'a-mōt), *n.* [F.; cf. Sp. *caramuyo* = Pg. *caramujo*, a kind of sea-snail, = It. *caramogio*, a dwarf, a shrimp.] A rather large species of shrimp, *Penæus caramote*, common in the Mediterranean, where it is caught in great numbers and salted for exportation.

carangid (ka-ran'jid), *n.* A fish of the family *Carangidæ*.

Carangidæ (ka-ran'ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Caranx* (*-rang-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Caranx*, to which various limits have been assigned. [illegible] system, a family of *Acanthopterygii cotto-*[illegible] with the skeleton firm, no bony stay for the preoperculum, teeth conical or triangular if present, the [illegible] portion of the dorsal present (sometimes rudimentary), the body compressed, oblong or elevated, with [illegible] and 14 caudal vertebræ. In this sense it [illegible] by most European ichthyologists since 1862. It includes fishes which have been distributed by others in the families *Carangidæ*, *Pomatomidæ*, *Psettidæ*, *Zanclidæ*, *Coryphænidæ*, *Equulidæ*, etc. (*b*) In Gill's system restricted to *Scombroidea* with 10 abdominal and from 14 [illegible] caudal vertebræ, a short or atrophied first dorsal [illegible] dorsal and anal long, opposite, and nearly alike, generally two anal spines detached and forming a finlet, and non-protractile jaws. These limits have been [illegible] by most recent American ichthyologists. It embraces numerous species of tropical fishes, the best-known [illegible] the cavallies, pompanos, and pilot-fish.

Carangidæ is the family name for the fishes generally [illegible] crevallé, jack, pompano, scad, etc.
Stand. Nat. Hist., III. 186.

Caranginæ (kar-an-jī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Caranx* (*-rang-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Carangidæ*, [illegible] cavallies or horse-mackerels. The [illegible]

carangine (ka-ran'jin), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Caranginæ* [illegible] *Carangidæ*.

II. [illegible] of the subfamily *Caranginæ*.

carangoid [illegible] *a.* and *n.* [< NL. [illegible] shape.] I. [illegible] resembling the *Carangidæ*.

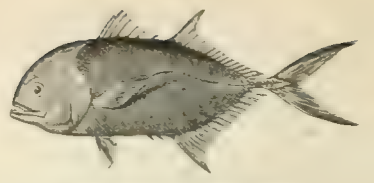
II. [illegible] *Carangidæ*.

car[illegible] Same as *caranna*.

cara[illegible] *carauna*.

[illegible]

Caranx [illegible] appar. < Sp. [illegible] kind of [illegible] in the West Indies [illegible] family *Carangidæ*. [illegible] and *C. latus* [illegible]



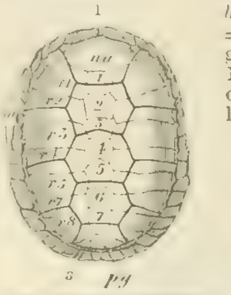
Horse-mackerel (*Caranx hippos*).

visitors to the coast of the United States, and are known as *horse-mackerels*.

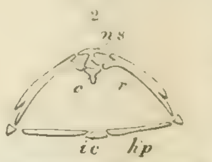
Carapa (kar'a-pä), *n.* [NL. (Pg. *carapa*), < *caraipi*, a native Guiana name.] 1. A genus of tropical trees, natural order *Meliaceæ*. A South American species, *C. Guianensis*, is a fine large tree, the bark of which is in repute as a febrifuge. Oil made from its seeds (called carap-oil or crab-oil) is used for lamps. The wood, called carapa-wood or crab-wood, is light and takes a good polish; it is used for making furniture, and also for the spars of ships. The oil of the African species, *C. Touloucouna*, called coondi, kundah, or tallicoona oil, is used by the negroes for making soap and anointing their bodies, its taste being so bitter that it serves as a defense against bites of vermin. The oil of the South American carapa is used for the same purpose.

2. [*l. c.*] A tree belonging to this genus.

carapace (kar'a-pās), *n.* [Also *carapax*; < F. *carapace*, < Cat. *carabassa* = Sp. *carapacho* = It. dial. *caravazza*, a gourd: see *calabash*.] 1. The shell of a turtle or tortoise; specifically, the upper shell, the under shell being called the *plastron*. See also cut under *Chelonia*.—2. In *Mammalia*, the shell of an armadillo.—3. In *Cirripedia*, the multivalvular shell, test, or case.—4. In higher *Crustacea*, the shield covering the cephalothorax, sometimes separable into a cephalostegite and an omostegite. See cut under *Apus*.—5. One of the many hard cases, tests, or shells which are likened to a carapace, as those of certain infusorians; a lorica.



1. Carapace of Tortoise (*Emys*), dorsal surface, outside. The heavy lines indicate the divisions of the epidermal plates or scutes forming the tortoise-shell; the light lines show the sutures of the bony plates underlying and supporting the shell: 1–8, expanded neural spines of vertebræ; *r1–r8*, expanded costal plates of ribs; *nu*, nuchal plate; *py*, pygal plate; *m*, series of marginal plates.



2. Cross-section of Carapace and Plastron of Tortoise. *c*, centrum of a vertebra; *ns*, its expanded neural spine; *r*, expanded rib, forming one mass with a lateral scute and ending at a marginal plate; *ic*, interclavicular scute, or entoplastron; *hp*, hyosternal scute, or epiplastron.

carapacial (kar-a-pā'shal), *a.* [< *carapace* + *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to a carapace.

The lateral portions of the *carapacial* ridge, becoming deeper, are converted into branchiostegites, and the cavities which they overarch are the branchial chambers.
Huxley, Crayfish, p. 217.

carapax (kar'a-paks), *n.* Same as *carapace*.

carap-oil (kar'ap-oil), *n.* Oil obtained from *Carapa Guianensis*. See *Carapa*, 1.

carasow, *n.* See *curassow*.

Carassius (ka-ras'i-us), *n.* [NL., < F. *carassin*, a carp: see *crucian*.] A genus of carps or cyprinoid fishes containing the common goldfish, *C. auratus*. See *goldfish*.

carassow, *n.* See *curassow*.

carat, karat (kar'at), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *caract* (simulating *caract*, *character*, a character, mark, stamp); = D. *karaat* = G. *karat* (MHG. *karat*, *garat*) = Dan. Sw. *karat*, < F. *carat* = Pr. *carat* = It. *carato* = Sp. Pg. *quilate*, OPg. *cuirate* = Turk. Pers. *qīrāt*, < Ar. *qīrāt*, *qirrāt*, a carat, the twenty-fourth of an ounce, four barleycorns, also a pod, husk (= LL. *cerates*), < Gr. κεράτιον, the fruit of the locust-tree, also, like L. *siliqua* (see *siliqua*), a weight, the carat, also and lit. a little horn, dim. of κέρας (κερατ-), a horn, akin to E. *horn*: see *cerate* and *horn*.] 1†. An old weight equal to a scruple, or the twenty-fourth part of an ounce troy.—2†. A unit of mass formerly used in various countries [illegible] weighing gold. It was generally the 24th part of [illegible] and was subdivided into [illegible] It was commonly equal to about 150.5 troy grains.

Hence—3. A twenty-fourth part: specifically [illegible] in expressing the fineness of gold when [illegible] jewelry. Thus pure gold is [illegible] considered [illegible] if two [illegible] twenty-fourth of alloy [illegible] copper or silver [illegible] present the gold is [illegible] to [illegible] or 14 carats fine and so on. The gold used by jewelers is seldom over 18 carats fine, except in wedding-rings, the standard fineness of which is 22 carats. Gold of 18 carats fine is almost invariably used in mounting diamonds, while 14-carat gold is said to be ordinarily used in the United States for gold chains, etc.

4. A unit of weight for precious stones, divided by jewelers into 4 grains, called *diamond-grains*, but equal to about $3\frac{1}{6}$ troy grains, $151\frac{1}{2}$ English carats being taken as equal to an ounce troy. In 1877 the weight of the carat was fixed by a syndicate of London, Paris, and Amsterdam jewelers at 205 milligrams, or 151.76 carats to the troy ounce. Under the translated form κεράτιον, or *ceratium*, siliqua was adopted by Constantine into the system of weights of the empire as $\frac{1}{144}$ of an ounce, equal to 189 milligrams. In Italy it remained as a part of the system of weights, in general with the same relation to the ounce and with nearly the same value. The Arabic *qirat* was the 24th part of the *mithkal*, and was subdivided sometimes into 4, sometimes into 3 grains, its value for gems being very nearly 3 grains troy. The Castilian carat, $\frac{1}{144}$ of a Castilian ounce, or 3.164 troy grains, was, like the rest of the Castilian system, adopted from the Arabs. From Spain this has passed to the rest of Europe and to America, with only small modifications, less than unlegalized units commonly undergo, under the name of the *Amsterdam* or *diamond carat*, which is usually divided into 64ths. Pearls are sold by the diamond-grain and not by the carat, while small baroque pearls, coral, rough garnets, and the inferior kinds of stones are sold by the ounce troy. The subdivisions of the carat are always expressed in fourths, eighths, sixteenths, etc.

Often abbreviated *car.* or *K.*

carat (kar'at), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *caract*; < *carat*, *caract*, *n.*] To try or refine (gold).

Carattare, to touch or trie gold, to refine or make perfect, to *caract*.
Florio.

carate (ka-rä'te), *n.* [S. Amer.] A cutaneous disease occurring in South America, which produces scarlet, brown, or blue blotches, especially on the face, hands, and feet.

carauna (ka-râ'nä), *n.* [Also written *carana*, *caranna* (NL. *carana*); native name.] A soft, greenish-brown, balsamic oleo-resin produced by a burseraceous tree, probably *Protium Carana*, found on the head waters of the Amazon and Orinoco. It is exported in little masses, rolled up in leaves of flags. It has an agreeable aromatic smell, and a bitterish slightly pungent taste. It was formerly used in plasters.

caravan (kar'a-van or kar-a-van'), *n.* [= D. *karavaan* = G. *karawane* = Dan. *karavane* = Sw. *karavan*, < F. *caravane*, < Sp. *caravana* = Pg. *caravana* = It. *carovana* (ML. *caravanna*, *caravenna*, *carvanna*, *carvanus* = MGr. καρβάνιον, NGr. καρβάνι) = Turk. *kārwān* (*kyārwān*) = Ar. *kairawan* = Hind. *kārwān*, < Pers. *kārwān*, *kārawan*, a caravan. Prob. orig. Pers., but by some considered orig. Ar.; cf. Pers. *kār*, business, work, Ar. *kair*, trade, profession, *kirā*, *kirwa*, hire, hiring. In sense 3 shortened to *van*: see *van*³.] 1. A company of travelers, pilgrims, or merchants, in many parts of Asia and Africa, who associate together that they may travel with greater security, especially through deserts or regions infested by robbers. Nearly all commerce in these countries was formerly carried on by caravans, using camels chiefly for transportation; and they are still numerous, though largely superseded by other methods.

Men who pass
In troop or *caravan*.
Milton, P. R., i. 323.

Great *caravans*, formerly composed of Pagans, now of Mahometans, passed from west to east, in the same manner as in ancient times, to buy and disperse India goods through Africa.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 61.

2. Figuratively, any large number of persons traveling together, especially when moving slowly or with much baggage; poetically, any large number of persons, or even animals, considered as traveling together to a common destination.

Their aery *caravan*, high over seas
Flying.
Milton, P. L., vii. 428.

When thy summons comes to join
The innumerable *caravan*, which moves
To that mysterious realm . . . of death.
Bryant, Thanatopsis.

3. A large covered carriage used for conveying passengers, or a company of people traveling together, or a traveling exhibition or show; hence, any large covered wagon or cart for travel or transport: often abbreviated to *van*.

Alike, gay widow, virgin, wife,
Ingenious to diversify dull life,
In coaches, chaises, *caravans*, and hoys,
Fly to the coast for daily, nightly joys.
Cowper, Retirement.

He had never seen such a fat boy in or out of a travelling *caravan*.
Dickens, Pickwick, II. xxvi.

4†. A number of vessels or barks in company, or an expedition with such vessels.

Their galleys still spread over the Levant and came back victorious from their *caravans*, as their cruises against the Moslems were called.
Prescott.

5†. A hood with hoops or springs of whalebone and an adjustable veil for the face. *Fairholt.*

caravan-boiler (kar′ạ-van-boi″lėr), *n.* An old form of steam-boiler, resembling a wagon.

caravaneer (kar″ạ-van-ēr′), *n.* [< F. *caravanier* (= Sp. *caravanero* = Pg. *caravaneiro*), < *caravane*, caravan.] One who leads the camels, etc., of a caravan.

caravansary (kar-ạ-van′sạ-ri), *n.*; pl. *caravansaries* (-riz). [= F. *caravanserai*, *-serail* = It. *caravanserai* = Sp. *caravanserrallo* = Pg. *caravançara* = Turk. *kerwānsaray* = Hind. *kārwānsarā*, < Pers. *kārwānsarāī*, < *kārwān*, caravan, + *sarāī*, a palace, a public edifice, an inn: see *seraglio*.] In the East, a place appointed for receiving and lodging caravans; a kind of inn where the caravans rest at night, being a large square building, with a spacious court in the middle. Here travelers find shelter and accommodations, but are obliged, if they have not brought their own supplies, to procure provisions and all necessaries for both men and beasts at the neighboring bazaar. Also written *caravanserai*, *caravansera*.

Interior of Caravansary at Aleppo.

> It is a mere *caravansary*, fit for a man of genius to lodge in, but not to live in. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, i.

caravel, carvel (kar′ạ-vel, kär′vel), *n.* [= D. *karveel* = G. *krafeel*, *cravel* = F. *caravelle* = It. *caravella* (> Turk. *qaravela*), < Sp. *caravela*, also *carabela* (= Pg. *caravela*), a caravel, dim. of *caraba* = Pg. *caravo*, also *carebo*, *crevo*, a small vessel, < ML. *carabus*, a kind of boat, < Gr. *κάραβος*, a kind of light ship (NGr. *καράβι*); prob. a particular use of *κάραβος*, a beetle, a sea-crawfish: see *Carabus*.] *Naut.*, the name of several kinds of vessels. One variety, used in Portugal, is a vessel of from 100 to 150 tons burden; another is a fishing-vessel of from 10 to 15 tons; and a third is a large Turkish ship of war. The name was also given to a small ship used by the Spaniards and Portuguese in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries for long voyages. It was narrow at the poop and wide at the bow, and carried a double tower at its stern and a single one at its bows. It had four masts and a bowsprit, and the principal sails were lateen sails. Two of the vessels with which Columbus crossed the Atlantic and discovered America were of this description.

Caravel, 15th century.

> The king of Portingal minded to arme certaine *Caruels* to discouer this Spicerie. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 217.

> The armament consisted of two *caravels*, or light vessels without decks, and a third of larger burden.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 16.

> The seas of our discovering over-roll
> Him and his gold; the frailer *caravel*,
> With what was mine, came happily to the shore.
> *Tennyson*, Columbus.

carawala (kar-ạ-wä′lä), *n.* A venomous serpent of southern India and Ceylon, *Hypnale nepa*, a viviparous species of the viperine series.

caraway (kar′a-wā), *n.* [Also written *carraway*, early mod. E. also *caroway*, < Sp. *alcarahueya*, caraway, < Ar. *al*, the, + *karwīyā*, *karawīyā*, caraway-seeds, caraway-plant, prob. < Gr. *κάρον*, caraway, > L. *careum*, NL. *carum* (> It. *caro* — Florio), cumin, caraway. Another form is E. dial. and Sc. *carvy*, *carvey*, < F. *carvi* = It. *carvi* = D. *karwei* = MLG. *karwe*, G. *karve*, *karbe*, *karwei* = Dan. *karve*, < Sp. *carvi*, short for *alcaravea* = Pg. *alcaravia*, variants of the forms before mentioned, or directly from the Ar. without the article.] 1. A biennial plant, *Carum Carui*, of the natural order *Umbelliferæ*, with a tapering root like a parsnip, which when young is used as food, but has a very strong flavor. It is a native of Europe and Asia, and is frequently cultivated for its fruit, or so-called seeds, which have an aromatic smell and a warm pungent taste. They are used as a carminative in medicine, and for flavoring cakes, etc., and a volatile oil is obtained from them by distillation. 2. The *Nigella sativa* or black caraway, a ranunculaceous plant of southern Europe, the seeds of which are aromatic and used for the same purposes as common caraway.—3. Collectively, the seeds of the caraway.

> Blaundrelle, or pepyns, with *carawey* in confite.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 166.

4†. A kind of sweet cake or comfit containing caraway-seeds.

> Then cheese with fruite On the table set
> With Bisketes or *Carowayes*, As you may get.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 343.

> A dish of *caraways*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 3.

5. A kind of apple. *Mason.*

carayne†, *n.* An old form of *carrion*.

carbamate (kär′bạ-māt), *n.* [< *carbam*(*ic*) + *-ate*¹.] A salt of carbamic acid.

carbamic (kär-bam′ik), *a.* [< *carb*(*onic*) + *am*(*ide*) + *-ic*.] Relating to a substituted carbonic acid containing the amide radical NH_2.—**Carbamic acid**, $CONH_2OH$, an acid not known in the free state, but forming salts and ethers, as methyl carbamate, $CONH_2OCH_3$. Its ammonium salt occurs in commercial ammonium carbonate.

carbamide (kär′bạ-mid or -mīd), *n.* [< *carb*(*on*) + *amide*.] 1. A compound identical with urea, having the formula $CO(NH_2)_2$. It is found in many of the animal juices, and occurs most abundantly in urine.

2. A general name for the derivatives of urea.

carbazotate (kär-baz′ọ-tāt), *n.* [< *carbazot*(*ic*) + *-ate*¹.] A salt formed by the union of carbazotic acid with a base.

carbazotic (kär-bạ-zot′ik), *a.* [< *carb*(*on*) + *azote* + *-ic*.] Composed of or pertaining to carbon and azote. **Carbazotic acid**, $C_6H_2(NO_2)_3OH$, picric acid; a crystallizable acid obtained by the action of nitric acid on phenol, indigo, and other animal and vegetable substances. It forms shining yellow crystals, sparingly soluble in cold water, and having an intensely bitter taste. It is used chiefly in dyeing. When silk which has been treated with a mordant of alum or cream of tartar is immersed in a solution of this acid, it is dyed a beautiful permanent yellow color; and by the use of indigo and picric acid together various shades of green are obtained. Its salts explode violently when struck.

carberry (kär′ber″i), *n.*; pl. *carberries* (-iz). The gooseberry. [North. Eng.]

carbhydrate (kärb-hī′drāt), *n.* Same as *carbohydrate*.

carbide (kär′bid or -bīd), *n.* [< *carb*(*on*) + *-ide*¹.] A compound of carbon with a metal. Formerly called *carburet*.

carbine¹† (kär′bīn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *carabine*, *carabin*, *carbeene*, a musketeer, < F. *carabin*, "a carbine or curbeene [misprinted for *carbeene*], an arquebuzier armed with a murrian and breastplate, and serving on horseback" (Cotgrave), mod. F. *carabin*, a surgeon's apprentice, earlier OF. *calabrin*, *calabrien*, orig. one who worked a war-engine, < *calabre*, a war-engine: see *calabre*². In this sense obsolete, being replaced by *carbineer*.] A soldier armed with a carbine; a carbineer; a musketeer.

> Nay, I knew,
> However he wheel'd about like a loose *carbine*,
> He would charge home at length like a brave gentleman.
> *Fletcher*, Wit without Money, v. 1.

carbine² (kär′bīn), *n.* [Formerly also *carabine*, = D. *karabijn* = G. *karabiner* = Dan. *karabin* = Sw. *karbin*, < F. *carabine*, < It. *carabina* = Sp. Pg. *carabina* (> Ar. *quarabīna*, *qarbāna*), a carbine; from *carbine*¹.] 1. In the sixteenth century, a firearm; one of the many names given to the lighter form of harquebuse.—2. In modern times, a short rifle, especially one adapted to the use of mounted troops.

carbineer (kär-bi-nēr′), *n.* [= D. *karabinier* = Dan. *karabiner* = Sw. *karbinerare*, < F. *carabinier* (= Sp. *carabinero* = Pg. *carabineiro* = It. *carabiniere*, *carabino*), < *carabine*: see *carbine*².] A soldier armed with a carbine. Also formerly written *carabineer*.

carbine-thimble (kär′bīn-thim″bl), *n.* A stiff socket of leather fastened to a D-ring on the right side of a saddle, to hold the muzzle of a carbine.

carbo (kär′bō), *n.* [NL. (L.); so called from their coal-black color: see *carbon*.] A name of several black water-birds. (*a*) The black guillemot of the North Pacific, *Uria carbo*. (*b*) The common cormorant, *Phalacrocorax carbo*. (*c*†) [*cap.*] A genus of cormorants, giving name to the *Carbonidæ*. *Lacépède*, 1800.

carboclet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *carbuncle*. *Chaucer.*

carbohydrate (kär-bọ-hī′drāt), *n.* [< *carbon* + *hydrate*.] A general name for a group of organic bodies containing 6 carbon atoms or some multiple of 6, and hydrogen and oxygen in the proportion in which they form water (H_2O), that is, twice as many hydrogen as oxygen atoms, as starch, sugar, and cellulose. Also *carbhydrate*.

carbohydrous (kär-bọ-hī′drus), *a.* [< *carbohydr*(*ate*) + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a carbohydrate.

> Borodin . . . maintains . . . that the energy of the respiration in leafy shoots under constant external conditions is a function of the *carbohydrous* material which is present in the plant. *Smithsonian Report*, 1881, p. 293.

carbolated (kär′bọ-lā-ted), *a.* [< *carbol*(*ic*) + *-ate*² + *-ed*².] Impregnated with carbolic acid.

carbolic (kär-bol′ik), *a.* [< *carb*(*on*) + *-ol* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from carbon or coal. **Carbolic acid**, a substance (C_6H_5OH) found in that part of the heavy oil of coal-tar which distils over between 329° and 374° F. From this product of coal-tar it is almost exclusively prepared. It has feeble acid properties, but in chemical structure is allied to the alcohols, and belongs to a class of compounds called *phenols*. When pure it crystallizes in white or colorless needles, which have the odor of creosote and a burning taste. They deliquesce readily and become liquid. It is an irritant poison when taken in large doses, but in doses of from 1 to 3 grains it is used internally as a therapeutic agent. Its chief medicinal use, however, is as a disinfectant in antiseptic surgery, and as an external application to unhealthy sores, compound fractures, abscesses after they have been opened, and tissues that are exposed as a result of surgical operations. The action of the acid is not only to exclude germs that induce putrefaction, but also to destroy such as may have been admitted, for which reason it is introduced into the interior of the wound. Also called *phenic acid*.—**Carbolic-acid paper**, wrapping-paper saturated with stearin and carbolic acid, used for preserving meats, etc.

carbolize (kär′bọl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *carbolized*, ppr. *carbolizing*. [< *carbol-ic* + *-ize*.] To impregnate with carbolic acid. Also spelled *carbolise*.

carboluria (kär-bọ-lū′ri-ä), *n.* [< *carbolic* + Gr. *οὖρον*, urine.] A condition of the urine characterized by dark discoloration, symptomatic of poisoning by carbolic acid.

carbon (kär′bon), *n.* [= F. *carbone* = Sp. *carbono* = Pg. *carbone* = It. *carbonio*, < NL. *carbo*(*n-*), carbon, mod. forms, in chem. sense; cf. F. *charbon* = Pr. *carbo* = Sp. *carbon* = Pg. *carvão* = It. *carbone*, a coal, coal, older forms, in orig. sense; < L. *carbo*(*n-*), a coal, whether a glowing coal or a dead coal, charcoal.] 1. Chemical symbol, C; atomic weight, 12. An element found in nature in two distinct forms: the diamond, which is extremely hard, of high specific gravity (3.5), usually colorless and transparent, with brilliant adamantine luster, and crystallizes in octahedrons; and graphite, which is very soft, of low specific gravity (2), black and opaque, with metallic luster, and crystallizes in hexagonal plates. See *diamond* and *graphite*. Its physical properties vary greatly with its different forms. It is combustible, burning to carbonic acid (CO_2). In combination it is universally distributed through the animal and vegetable kingdoms being a constituent of every living tissue. By the action of heat on such tissues, with partial or complete exclusion of air, carbon is procured in amorphous form more or less mixed with other matters. Such products are animal charcoal, lampblack, wood charcoal, coke, and gas-carbon. The number of its compounds with the other elements is endless; and at present more compounds of carbon are known, probably, than of all other elements taken together. It is present in the atmosphere as carbon dioxid, or carbonic-acid gas, and in the same form in some mineral waters; it also appears in the salts called carbonates, as calcium carbonate in coral, in the shells of many sea-animals, in the common mineral calcite, including chalk, limestone, marble, etc., and as iron carbonate in the mineral siderite, etc.

2. The form of the diamond generally called *carbonado*; the black diamond.—3. In *electric lighting*, a carbon-point (see below).—**Bisulphid of carbon.** See *bisulphid*. **Carbon dioxid.** Same as *carbonic acid* (which see, under *carbonic*).—**Carbon-points**, in *electric lighting*, two rods of very hard, compact carbon, between which the electric arc is formed, producing a light of great brilliancy. See *voltaic arc*, under *arc*, and *electric light*, under *electric*. **Carbon process**, in *photog.*, a process of producing photographic positive pictures in a pigment composed of carbon, in order to insure their permanency. The thin paper on which the impression from the negative is taken is coated with gelatin colored with the carbon pigment, and sensitized, usually with bichromate of potash. After exposure to light under the negative it is affixed face downward upon another sheet of paper, and is plunged with it into a hot-water bath, which detaches the first paper and leaves the gelatin film uncovered. The water dissolves those portions of the film which have not been rendered insoluble by the action of light through the transparent portions of the negative upon the sensitizing medium, and the more or less insoluble portions of the film form a positive picture, which is, however, reversed in its relations of right and left. If a second transfer of the film from its support, to restore these relations in the finished print, is required, the first transfer is not made to a paper surface, but to a sheet of glass, zinc, or caoutchouc. The same end may be accomplished without the second transfer, by stripping the negative film from the glass, and printing with its face outward, by reversing the right and left of the negative by the use of a prism, or by other de-

vices.—**Carbon spar**, a name given to several mineral [illegible] of magnesium, of zinc, etc.—**Carbon telephone**, [illegible] telephone invented by Edison, [illegible] the diaphragm of the mouth-[illegible] pressed upon a piece of com-[illegible] the current variations in the current which induce sonorous vibrations in the [illegible].—**Gas-carbon**, a form of amorphous carbon produced in the retorts where coal is heated for [illegible] illuminating gas. It forms an iron-[illegible] upper part of the retort. It [illegible] is a good conductor of heat and electricity. It is used in the preparation of carbon battery-plates, and also for the carbon-points used with the [illegible]. Also called [illegible] and *gas-graphite*.

carbona (kär-bō'nä), *n.* [NL.: see *carbon*.] [illegible], a mass of stanniferous rock, irregular in form, and not possessing the general [illegible] of a lode. Such a mass, however, is ordi-[illegible] in its immediate vicinity. The [illegible] pipes and [illegible]. The carbona [illegible], was one of the most remarkable of these occurrences, and one of the first to which this name was given. It was composed of feldspar, quartz, black tourmalin (schorl), tin ore (cassiterite), and some cupriferous ore. It also contained fluor-spar, which was not present in the lode itself.

carbonaceous (kär-bo-nā'shius), *a.* [< *carbon* + *-aceous*.] Pertaining to or consisting of carbon; containing carbon or coaly matter.—**Carbonaceous shale**, a soft shaly rock through which coaly or bituminous matter is abundantly diffused in fine particles. [illegible] are abundant in some parts of the United States, especially in the Devonian and Silurian series.

carbonade† (kär-bo-nād'), *n.* [= G. Dan. *kar*-[illegible], < F. *carbonnade*, *carbonnade*, < It. *carbonata* = Sp. *carbonada* = Pg. *carabonada*), carbonade, < *carbone* (= Sp. *carbon* = Pg. *carvão*), a coal: see *carbon*.] In *cookery*, a piece of meat, fowl, or game cut across, seasoned, and broiled; a chop. Also *carbonado*.

> I will make thee slice the brawns of thy arms into *carbonades*, and eat them.
> *Marlowe*, Tamburlaine the Great, I., iv. 4.

> If he [illegible] in his way willingly, let him make a *carbonado* of me.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 3.

> Broil them on the coals
> For *carbonadoes*.
> *Massinger*, The Bondman, iii. 3.

carbonade†, **carbonado**²† (kär-bo-nād', -nā'dō), *v. t.* [< *carbonade*, *n.*] 1. To make a carbonade of; score across and grill.

> Will he have a brace,
> Or but one partridge, or a short legg'd hen,
> Daintily *carbonadoed*?
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Love's Pilgrimage, i. 1.

2. To cut or hack, as in fighting.

> Draw, you rogue, or I'll so *carbonado* your shanks.
> *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2.

> With his keen-edged spear
> He cut and *carbonaded* them.
> *Massinger*, Picture, ii. 1.

> Who could surmise a man ever could rise
> Who'd been thus *carbonado'd*, cut up, and dissected?
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 230.

carbonado¹ (kär-bo-nā'dō), *n.* [Sp., < *carbono*, carbon: see *carbon*.] Same as *bort*, 2.

carbonado²† (kär-bo-nā'do), *n.* and *v.* Same as *carbonade*.

Carbonari, *n.* Plural of *Carbonaro*.

Carbonarism (kär-bo-nä'rizm), *n.* [< *Carbonari* + *-ism*.] The principles, deeds, or cause of the Carbonari; sympathy with or support of them.

> The determination, the self-forgetfulness, the audacity of the Nihilists, compared with whose conspiracies the plots of *Carbonarism* are merely child's play, are a fact so foreign to our nature that we can hardly understand it.
> *Orpen*, tr. of Laveleye's Socialism, p. 196.

Carbonaro (kär-bō-nä'rō), *n.*; pl. *Carbonari* (-rē). [It., lit. (as *carbonajo*), a charcoal-burner, < L. *carbonarius*, a charcoal-burner, a collier, < *carbo(n-)* (> It. *carbone*), coal, charcoal: see *carbon*.] One of the members of a secret political society called the *Carbonari*, formed in the kingdom of Naples during the reign of [illegible] (1808–14) by republicans and others dissatisfied with the French rule. They were originally [illegible] among the mountaineers of the Abruzzi, [illegible] their name from the [illegible] charcoal [illegible] before the [illegible] the Bourbons [illegible] organized [illegible] national [illegible] At one time the [illegible] numerous adherents [illegible] revolutions of the [illegible] power in Italy [illegible] played an important [illegible] [illegible]

carbonatation (kär-bo-na-tā'shon), *n.* Same as *carbonation*.

carbonate¹ (kär'bo-nāt), *n.* [< *carbon(ic)* + *-ate*¹; = F. [illegible] = Sp. Pg. It. *carbonato*.] 1. In *chem.*, a compound formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base: as, calcium *carbonate*; copper *carbonate*. The carbonates are an important class of salts, many of them being extensively used in the arts and in medicine.

2. *pl.* The common name in the Cordilleran mining region of ores consisting in large part of carbonate of lead, and usually containing silver. This is an important class of ores in Colorado and Utah.—3. Same as *carbonado* or *bort*. [Rare.]—**Hard carbonates**, salts containing carbonic acid with iron for a base.—**Soft carbonates**, salts containing carbonic acid with a base of lead.

carbonate² (kär'bo-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *carbonated*, ppr. *carbonating*. [< *carbon(ic)* + *-ate*²: = F. *carbonater* = Sp. *carbonatar*.] To impregnate or saturate with carbonic acid.—**Carbonated springs**, springs of water impregnated with carbonic-acid gas. They are common in volcanic countries.

carbonation (kär-bo-nā'shon), *n.* [< *carbonate*²: see *-ation*.] The act or process of causing combination with carbonic acid; specifically, a process of defecating beet-, sorghum-, or cane-juice by the addition of milk of lime, and subsequently precipitating the lime as carbonate by leading into the solution a stream of carbonic-acid gas. Also *carbonatation*.

carbon-black (kär'bon-blak), *n.* A fine lampblack used in making printing-inks and paints. It is made by directing the flames of gas-lamps, fed by natural gas from wells, against cold surfaces, and collecting by machinery the sooty deposit. It is almost pure carbon in a finely divided form.

carbon-bronze (kär'bon-bronz), *n.* An antifriction alloy of which the principal constituent is copper. It was invented by Baldman and Weisman, and is used for journal-bearings, etc.

carbon-button (kär'bon-but''n), *n.* A small disk of carbon, usually of compressed lampblack, used in a form of telephone invented by Edison. The resistance which it offers to the passage of an electric current depends upon the pressure to which it is subjected, so that when it forms a part of a circuit of constant electromotive force the current strength will vary with variations of pressure on the disk. See *carbon telephone*, under *carbon*.

carbonic (kär-bon'ik), *a.* [= F. *carbonique* = Sp. Pg. It. *carbonico*, < NL. *carbonicus*, < *carbo(n-)*, carbon: see *carbon* and *-ic*.] Pertaining to carbon, or obtained from it.—**Carbonic acid**, CO_2, more properly called *carbonic anhydrid* or *carbon dioxid*, a gaseous compound of 12 parts by weight of carbon and 32 of oxygen, colorless, without smell, 22 times as heavy as hydrogen, and existing in the atmosphere to the extent of 1 volume in 2,500. It is reduced to a liquid by high pressure and cold; and it is obtained as a solid white substance by means of the intense cold produced by the sudden expansion of the liquid when allowed to escape from pressure. It has a pleasant, acidulous, pungent taste, and aërated beverages of all kinds—beer, champagne, and carbonated mineral water—in part owe their refreshing qualities to its presence; for, though poisonous when taken into the lungs, it is harmless when taken into the stomach in moderate quantity. Dissolved in water, it forms a dibasic acid, $CO(OH)_2$, whose salts, the carbonates, are widely and abundantly distributed in nature. It is incapable of maintaining combustion or animal life, acting as a narcotic poison when present in the air to the extent of only 4 or 5 per cent. It is disengaged from fermenting liquors and from decomposing vegetable and animal substances, and is largely evolved from fissures in the earth, constituting the choke-damp of mines. From its weight it has a tendency to subside into low places, vaults, and wells, rendering some low-lying places, as the upas valley of Java, and many caves, uninhabitable. This gas is formed and given out during the respiration of animals, and in all ordinary combustion, from the oxidation of carbon in the fuel. It is evolved from the colored parts of the flowers of plants both by night and day, and from the green parts of plants during the night. In direct or diffuse daylight, plants absorb it energetically from the atmosphere through their leaves, and decompose it, assimilating the carbon, and returning most of the oxygen to the air.—**Carbonic-acid engine.** (*a*) A fire-engine from which water is ejected by the pressure of carbonic-acid gas, which is evolved in a chamber connected with the water-reservoir. (*b*) An engine which is moved by the expansive force of condensed carbonic acid.—**Carbonic-acid water.** See *aërated waters*, under *aërate*.—**Carbonic** or **carbonous oxid**, a substance (CO) obtained by allowing carbonic acid to pass over red-hot fragments of charcoal contained in a tube of iron and porcelain, and also by several other processes. It is a colorless, inodorous gas, a little lighter than air, has neither acid nor alkaline properties, is very poisonous, and burns with a pale lavender flame. This substance is produced when a coal-fire burns with a smokeless flame, and the pale lavender flame produced by its combustion may often be observed playing over such a fire.

Carbonidæ (kär-bon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Carbo(n-)* + *-idæ*.] A name of the cormorant family. *J. F. Brandt*, 1839. See *Phalacrocoracidæ*.

carboniferous (kär-bo-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *carbo(n-)*, coal, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Containing or yielding carbon or coal. In *geol.* almost exclusively used in designating that assemblage of strata from which the coal of England, France, Germany, and the United States is for the most part obtained. The Carboniferous series is of the Paleozoic age, and is the most [illegible] part of the Paleozoic. It is overlaid by the Permian [illegible], which belong to the closing era of the Carboniferous age, and is underlaid by the Devonian. The Carboniferous [illegible] over large areas both in Europe and North America, is separable into three more or less distinct groups: the coal-measures, the millstone-grit, and the mountain limestone. The first of these three is a series of shales and clays, with which the coal-beds themselves are interstratified. This part of the series is sometimes several thousand feet in thickness, and the number and thickness of the intercalated coal-beds differ greatly in different regions. The millstone-grit is a detrital rock ordinarily quite silicious, and assuming all degrees of fineness, from that of a fine-grained gritstone to that of a coarse conglomerate. Its thickness varies greatly in various regions. The mountain limestone is a calcareous rock, often rich in fossils of marine origin, and sometimes having a thickness of over 3,000 feet. See *coal*, *coal-measures*, *millstone-grit*, and *mountain limestone* (under *limestone*). [In technical use, commonly with a capital.]

carbonisation, **carbonise**, etc. See *carbonization*, etc.

carbonization (kär''bo-ni-zā'shon), *n.* [< *carbonize* (see *-ation*); = F. *carbonisation* = Sp. *carbonizacion* = Pg. *carbonização*.] 1. The operation of converting wood or other organic substance into coal or charcoal. The volatile constituents are driven off by combustion, and a more or less pure carbon remains behind. The term is also used for the slow transformation of wood into coal by natural processes.

2. Same as *carburization*.—3. Same as *carbonation*. Also spelled *carbonisation*.

carbonization-bed (kär''bo-ni-zā'shon-bed), *n.* In *charcoal-burning*, a rectangular wooden box, higher at the rear than at the front, containing wood covered with a layer of earth. It has a hearth at the front or lower end, and forms a kind of kiln; the fire gradually extends backward from the hearth, and the charcoal is withdrawn as fast as it is made.

carbonize (kär'bo-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *carbonized*, ppr. *carbonizing*. [< *carbon* + *-ize*; = F. *carboniser* = Sp. Pg. *carbonizar* = It. *carbonizzare*.] 1. To convert into carbon by combustion or the action of fire, or by other natural processes.—2. To cover with carbon (in the form of charcoal or lampblack).—3. To carburize.

Also spelled *carbonise*.

Carbonizing-furnace, an apparatus for carbonizing wood, disintegrating rocks, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

carbonizer (kär'bo-nī-zėr), *n.* A tank of benzol or other hydrocarbon, through which air is passed to carry off an inflammable vapor. *E. D.* Also spelled *carboniser*.

carbon-light (kär'bon-līt), *n.* An electric arc-light.

carbonohydrous (kär''bo-nō-hī'drus), *a.* [< *carbon* + *hydr(ogen)* + *-ous*.] Composed of carbon and hydrogen.

carbonometer (kär-bo-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [< NL. *carbo(n-)*, carbon, + L. *metrum*, a measure.] An instrument for detecting the presence of carbonic acid by its action on lime-water.

carbonous (kär'bo-nus), *a.* [< *carbon* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or containing carbon.—**Carbonous oxid.** Same as *carbonic oxid* (which see, under *carbonic*).

carbon-paper (kär'bon-pā''pėr), *n.* Paper faced with carbon or lampblack: used between two sheets of paper for the purpose of reproducing upon the lower sheet anything which may be written or drawn upon the upper sheet, or printed upon it by a type-writer.

carbon-point (kär'bon-point), *n.* See *carbon-points*, under *carbon*.

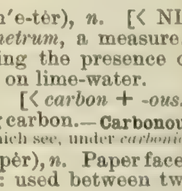
carbon-print (kär'bon-print), *n.* A photograph in permanent inks or colors. See *carbon process*, under *carbon*, and *woodburytype*.

carbonyl (kär'bon-il), *n.* [< *carbon* + *-yl*.] A hypothetical organic radical having the formula CO.

carborundum (kär-bō-run'dum), *n.* A product of the electric furnace used in place of emery as an abrasive material. The reaction of the furnace is $SiO_2 + 3C = SiC + 2CO$.

carbovinate (kär-bō-vī'nāt), *n.* [< NL. *carbo(n-)*, carbon, + L. *vin(um)*, wine (for 'alcohol'), + *-ate*¹.] See *carbovinate of potassium*, under *potassium*.

carboxyl (kär'bok-sil), *n.* [< *carb(on)* + *ox(ygen)* + *-yl*.] A hypothetical organic radical having the formula COOH. It may be regarded as a compound radical made up of carbonyl (CO) and hydroxyl (OH). This carboxyl group (COOH) exists in all organic acids, its hydrogen being replaceable by a basic element or group, thus forming salts, as acetic acid (CH_3COOH), sodium acetate (CH_3COONa), etc.



Carboy.

carboy (kär'boi), *n.* [< Hind. Pers. *qaraba*, a large flagon.] 1†. A demijohn.

> A carboy of Isphahan Wine.
> *Hedges*, Diary, quot. in Yule and Burnell's Glossary.

2. A large globular bottle of green glass, protected by an outside covering consisting either

of basketwork or of a wooden box: used chiefly for containing certain acids (such as vitriol or sulphuric acid) and other highly corrosive liquids likely to act chemically upon stoneware.

car-brake (kär′brāk), *n.* A brake used to arrest the motion of a railroad-car. When operated by hand, it comprises a brake wheel, brake-shaft, brake-chain, brake-lever, and brake-shoe, with their various parts. (See *brake-shaft*, *brake-shoe*, and *brake-wheel*.) Where other than hand-power is used, the brake consists essentially of the shoe and lever and some means (as a coiled spring, steam, compressed air, or the pressure of the air acting in a vacuum) for developing power and applying it to operate the brake-lever. When all the brakes of a train are operated together by a single application of power, the apparatus is called a *continuous brake*. The most important forms of such brakes are the Westinghouse brake and the vacuum-brake. (See *air-brake*.) Some continuous brakes, as the improved Westinghouse, are operated by the breaking apart of the cars in the train, and are called *automatic* or *self-setting brakes*. See cut under *brake*3.

car-bumper (kär′bum″pėr), *n.* A buffer.

carbuncle (kär′bung-kl), *n.* [< ME. *carbuncle*, *-boncle*, also assibilated *charbuncle*, *-boncle*, *-bocle*, *-bucle*, < OF. *carbuncle*, *-boucle*, assibilated *charbuncle*, *-bucle*, *-boucle*, *-bocle*, *scherbuncle*, F. *escarboucle* = Pr. *carbuncle*, *carboncle* = Sp. Pg. *carbunclo* = It. *carbonchio* = D. *karbonkel* = MHG. *karbunkel*, also *karfunkel*, G. *karfunkel* (as if connected with *funke*, a spark) = Dan. *karfunkel* (prob. < G.) = Sw. *karbunkel*, < L. *carbunculus* (ML. also *carvunculus*, *carvuculus*), a gem, an inflamed tumor or boil, a disease of plants caused by hoar-frost, also lit. a little coal, dim. of *carbo(n-)*, a glowing coal: see *carbon*.] **1.** A beautiful gem of a deep-red color, inclining to scarlet, found chiefly in the East Indies. When held up to the sun it loses its deep tinge, and becomes of the color of a burning coal. It was formerly believed to be capable of shining in darkness. The carbuncle of the ancients is believed to have been a garnet, some varieties of which still go by that name, though the name included also the ruby and the spinel.

2. In *pathol.*, a circumscribed inflammation of the subcutaneous connective tissue, resulting in suppuration and sloughing, and having a tendency to extend itself, undermining the skin. It is somewhat similar to a boil, but more serious in its effects.

> It was a pestilent fever, but there followed no *carbuncle*. *Bacon.*

3. In *her.*: (*a*) A charge or bearing generally consisting of 8 radiating staffs or scepters, 4 of which are vertical and horizontal and 4 diagonal or saltierwise, and supposed to represent the precious stone carbuncle. Also called *escarbuncle*. (*b*) The tincture red, when describing a nobleman's escutcheon according to the system of blazoning by precious stones. See *blazon*, *n.*, 2.—**4.** A whelk or "toddy-blossom" on a drunkard's face.

carbuncled (kär′bung-kld), *a.* [< *carbuncle* + *-ed*2.] **1.** Set with carbuncles.

> He has deserv'd it [armour], were it *carbuncled*
> Like holy Phœbus' car. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 8.

2. Afflicted with carbuncle, or having the color of a carbuncle; glowing like a carbuncle, as from drink: as, "a *carbuncled* face," *Brome*, The Good Fellow.

carbuncular (kär-bung′kū-lär), *a.* [< L. *carbunculus*, carbuncle, + *-ar*2.] Belonging to a carbuncle; resembling a carbuncle; red; inflamed.—**Carbuncular fever.** Same as *malignant anthrax* (which see, under *anthrax*).

carbunculate (kär-bung′kū-lạ̄t), *a.* Same as *carbuncular*.

carbunculation (kär-bung-kū-lā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *carbunculatio(n-)*, < *carbunculare*, pp. *carbunculatus*, have a carbuncle, or (of plants) the disease called *carbunculus*: see *carbuncle*.] The blasting of the young buds of trees or plants by excessive heat or cold.

carbunculine† (kär-bung′kū-lin), *a.* [Cf. equiv. L. *carbunculosus*, containing red sandstone, < *carbunculus*, red sandstone.] Containing red sandstone.

> In sandy lande thai [chestnuts] stande if that it wepe
> Black erthe is apte, and londe *carbunculyne*
> And ragstoon all to rapte is for hem digne.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 216.

carburet† (kär′bū-ret), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *carbureto*, Pg. also *carburo*, = F. *carbure*, < NL. *carbo*: see *carbon*.] Same as *carbide*.

carburet (kär′bū-ret), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *carbureted*, *carburetted*, ppr. *carbureting*, *carburetting*. [< *carburet*, *n.*] Same as *carburize*.

carbureted, carburetted (kär′bū-ret-ed), *p. a.* [Pp. of *carburet*, *v.*] Combined with carbon in the manner of a carburet or carbide: as, *carbureted* hydrogen.—**Heavy carbureted hydrogen.** Same as *ethylene*.—**Light carbureted hydrogen,** a compound of carbon and hydrogen (CH_4) which occurs in coal-mines (fire-damp) and about stagnant pools.

carbureter, carburetor (kär′bū-ret-ėr, -ọr), *n.* [< *carburet* + *-er*1, *-or*.] **1.** An apparatus for adding hydrocarbons to non-luminous or poor gases, for the purpose of producing an illuminating gas. This is effected by the addition of volatile hydrocarbons, or by placing material rich in hydrocarbons in the charge in the gas-retort, or by causing the gas to pass through liquid hydrocarbons to take up the more volatile vapors. Air-carbureters are of this last class. Various devices are employed to saturate the air with the vapor, but all are essentially alike.

2. A hydrocarbon used for this purpose.

> The lightest distillates of American petroleum, Sherwood oil, or shale, have been much investigated in regard to use as anæsthetics or as *carburetters*.
> *Ure*, Dict., III. 399.

Also *carburetter*, *carburettor*.

carburetted, *p. a.* See *carbureted*.

carburisation, carburise. See *carburization*, *carburize*.

carburization (kär″bū-ri-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *carburize* + *-ation*.] The process of adding carbon, especially to iron; any process which has as its chief result the increasing of the amount of carbon present in a metal. Thus, cement-steel is iron which has been changed to steel by being carburized by the so-called cementation process. Also spelled *carburisation*.

carburize (kär′bụ-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *carburized*, ppr. *carburizing*. [< *carbur(et)* + *-ize*.] To cause to unite with carbon or a hydrocarbon, as when the illuminating power of a gas is increased by mingling with it the vapor of volatile hydrocarbons. Also *carburise*, *carburet*.

carburometer (kär-bū-rom′e-tėr), *n.* [< *carbur(et)* + *-o-meter*, < L. *metrum*, a measure.] An apparatus invented by M. Coquillon for determining the amount of carbonic oxid, hydrogen, etc., in gases contained in fuels. *E. H. Knight.*

carbyl (kär′bil), *n.* [< *carb(on)* + *-yl*.] A name given by Magnus to the hydrocarbon ethylene when it acts as a basic radical, as carbyl sulphate, $C_2H_4(SO_3)_2$.

carcajou (kär′kạ-jö), *n.* [F., from a native name.] **1.** The American wolverene, *Gulo luscus*. See *wolverene*.—**2.** Erroneously—(*a*) the American badger, *Taxidea americana*; (*b*) the cougar, *Felis concolor*.

> The wolverene has been confused not only with the lynx and cougar in early times, but also quite recently with the American badger, *Taxidea americana*. Thus F. Cuvier (supp. to Buffon, ed. 1831, I. 267) treats at length of "le *carcajou* ou blaireau américain," . . . to which he misconceives the name *carcajou* to belong.
> *Coues*, Fur-bearing Animals, p. 45.

carcan (kär′kạn), *n.* [< F. *carcan*: see *carcanet*.] Same as *carcanet*.

carcanet (kär′kạ-net), *n.* [Formerly also *carkanet*, sometimes *carquenet* (with dim. *-et* or for **carcant*), = D. *karkant*, < OF. *carcant*, *carcan*, *carchant*, *charchant*, *cherchant*, mod. F. *carcan* = Pr. *carcan* = It. *carcame* (ML. *carcannum*, *carchannum*), a collar of jewels, an iron collar; (1) perhaps, with suffix *-ant* (cf. OF. *carcaille*, a carcanet, with suffix *-aille*, = E. *-al*), < OHG. *querca* = Icel. *kverk* = Dan. *kværk*, the throat: see *querken*. (2) Less prob. ML. *carcannum* = *crango*, a collar, appar. < OHG. *crage*, *chrage*, throat, neck, MHG. *krage*, throat, neck, collar, G. *kragen*, collar, cape, gorget, dial. neck: see *crag*2. (3) Some refer to Bret. *kerchen*, the bosom, breast, the circle of the neck, same as *kelchen*, collar, < *kelch*, a circle, circuit, akin to W. *celch*, round, encircling.] **1.** A necklace or collar of jewels.

> Jewels in the *carcanet*. *Shak.*, Sonnets, lii.

> About thy neck a *carkanet* is bound,
> Made of the Rubie, Pearle, and Diamond.
> *Herrick*, To Julia.

> Then in the light's last glimmer Tristram show'd
> And swung the ruby *carcanet*.
> *Tennyson*, The Last Tournament.

2†. A circlet of gold and jewels worn as an ornament for the hair.

> Curled hairs hung full of sparkling *carcanets*. *Marston.*

carcara (kär-kar′ạ̈), *n.* Same as *caracara*.

carcass, carcase (kär′kạs), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *carcasse*, *carkass*, *carkis*, < ME. *carkes*, *carkeys*, *karkeis*, *carcays*: (1) < OF. *carcas*, *carcois*, also assibilated *charcois*, *charcos*, *charquois*, *charchois*, mod. F. dial. *charcois*, *charquois*, m., OF. also *carquasse*, mod. F. *carcasse*, f., carcass, skeleton, frame, OF. also flesh, = Sp. *carcasa* = Pg. *carcassa*, carcass, = It. *carcassa*, f., a shell, bomb, skeleton, hulk (ML. *carcasium*, *carcoisium*, a carcass; cf. It. *carcame*, a carcass—a corrupt form, or diff. word), associated with, and perhaps derived from (as the 'shell' or 'case' left by the departed spirit), (2) OF. *carquais*, *carcois*, *carquois*, F. *carquois*, m., = Sp. *carcax* = Pg. *carcaz* = It. *carcasso*, m. (ML. *carcassum*; Croatian *karkash*), a quiver, prob. a corruption (appar. simulating initially L. *caro* (*carn-*), flesh; cf. *carrion*) of ML. *tarcasius*, MGr. ταρκάσιον, a quiver, = Turk. Hind. *tarkash*, < Pers. *tarkash*, a quiver.] **1.** The dead body of an animal; a corpse: not now commonly applied to a dead human body, except in contempt.

> Wheresoever the *carcase* is, there will the eagles be gathered together. Mat. xxiv. 28.

> Beside the path the unburied *carcass* lay.
> *Bryant*, The Ages, x.

2. The body of a living animal, especially of a large animal; in contempt, the human body.

> To pamper his own *carcass*. *South*, Sermons, IV. ii.

3. Figuratively, the decaying remains of a bulky thing, as of a boat or ship.

> The Goodwins, . . . a very dangerous flat and fatal, where the *carcases* of many a tall ship lie buried.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 1.

> Some ruinous bones . . . and stonie Reliques of the *carkasses* of more than foure thousand Places and Cities.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 319.

4. The frame or main parts of a thing unfinished, or without ornament, as the timberwork of a house before it is lathed or plastered or the floors are laid, or the keel, ribs, etc., of a ship.—**5.** An iron case, shell, or hollow vessel filled with combustible and other substances, as gunpowder, saltpeter, sulphur, broken glass, turpentine, etc., thrown from a mortar or howitzer, and intended to set fire to a building, ship, or wooden defense. It has two or three apertures, from which the fire blazes, and is sometimes made to serve by its light as a guide in throwing shells. It is sometimes equipped with pistol-barrels loaded with powder to the muzzle, which explode as the composition burns down to them.—**Carcass-flooring,** in *building*, a grated frame of timberwork which supports the boarding or floor-boards above and the ceiling below.—**Carcass-roofing,** a grated frame of timberwork which spans the building, and carries the boarding and other covering.—**Carcass-saw,** a kind of tenon-saw, having a backing of metal bent over and hammered down to strengthen the back.

Carcass.

Carcavelhos (kär-kạ̈-vāl′yōs), *n.* [Pg., < *Carcavelhos*, a village in Portugal. Commoner forms in England are *calcavella* and *calcavellos*.] A sweet wine grown in the district of the same name in Portugal.

carcel (kär-sel′), *n.* [See *Carcel lamp*.] The French unit of artificial illumination, equal to the light emitted by a standard lamp with a flame 40 millimeters high and burning 42 grams of colza-oil an hour.

carcelage† (kär′sẹ-lạ̄j), *n.* [< OF. *carcelage* = Sp. *carcelaje*, *carceraje* = Pg. *carceragem*, prison fees, incarceration, < ML. *carcelagium*, equiv. to *carcerarium*, prison fees, < L. *carcer*, a prison.] Prison fees. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

Carcel lamp (kär-sel′ lamp). [From the name of the inventor.] A lamp in which the oil is fed to the wick by means of a pump operated by clockwork, sometimes used in lighthouses and as a domestic lamp.

carceral†, *a.* [< L. *carceralis*, < *carcer*, a prison, = Sicilian Gr. κάρκαρον.] Of or belonging to a prison: as, "*carceral* endurance," *Foxe*.

carcerate† (kär′sẹ-rāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *carceratus*, pp. of *carcerare*, imprison, < L. *carcer*, prison: see *carceral*. Cf. *incarcerate*.] To imprison; incarcerate.

carcerular (kär-ser′ö-lär), *a.* [< *carcerule* + *-ar*2; = F. *carcérulaire*.] Pertaining to or resembling a carcerule.

carcerule (kär′sẹ-röl), *n.* [= F. *carcérule*, < NL. *carcerula*, dim. of L. *carcer*, a prison.] In *bot.*: (*a*†) A now obsolete name for one of the component parts of a schizocarp (which see). (*b*) A dry indehiscent pericarp with several cells and many seeds.

carchariædian (kär-kạ-ri-ē′di-ạn), *n.* A shark of the family *Carchariidæ* or *Galeorhinidæ*. *Sir J. Richardson.*

Carcharias (kär-kā′ri-as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. καρχαρίας, a kind of shark, so called from its sharp or jagged teeth, < κάρχαρος, sharp, jagged.] **1.** The typical genus of selachians of the family *Carchariidæ*.—**2.** Same as *Carcharinus*. **3.** An early name of the genus *Odontaspis*. *Rafinesque*, 1810.

carchariid (kär-kar′i-id), *n.* A shark of the family *Carchariidæ*.

Carchariidæ (kär-ka-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Carcharias* + *-idæ*.] A family of anarthrous sharks, exemplified by the genus *Carcharias*, to which [illegible] have been assigned by [illegible] system [illegible] characterized [illegible] presence of an [illegible] by Jordan and [illegible] (which see).

Car[illegible]inæ ([illegible]-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < [illegible].] In Günther's system of [illegible], a [illegible] family of *Carchariidæ*, having the teeth unicuspid, sharp-edged, smooth or serrate, and erect or oblique, and the snout produced longitudinally.

Carcharinus (kär-ka-rī'nus), *n.* [NL., < L. *carcharus*, a kind of shark or dogfish (cf. Gr. *καρχαρίας*, a kind of shark), < Gr. *κάρχαρος*, sharp, jagged. Cf. *Carcharias*.] A genus of sharks, of the family *Galeorhinidæ*, comprising some of the largest and most voracious of selachians. The blue shark is *C. glaucus*. Also *Carcharias*.

Blue Shark (*Carcharinus glaucus*).

> The genus *Carcharinus* embraces the blue sharks, the sharks of story. . . . The species of *Carcharinus* share with the species of Carcharodon the name man-eater sharks. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 82.

carcharioid (kär-kar'i-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *καρχαρίας*, a kind of shark, + *εἶδος*, shape.] **I.** *a.* Resembling or having the characters of the *Carchariidæ*.

II. *n.* A carchariid.

Carcharodon (kär-kar'ō-don), *n.* [NL.: see *carcharodont*.] A genus of man-eater sharks of enormous size and with serrate teeth, of the family *Lamnidæ*. The only species, *C. rondeleti*, attains a length of 40 feet, and is found in all tropical and temperate seas. Teeth of extinct members of this genus indicate species of still more enormous dimensions.

carcharodont (kär-kar'ō-dont), *a.* [< NL. *carcharodon(t-)*, < Gr. *καρχαρόδων*, commonly *καρχαρόδους*, with sharp or jagged teeth, < *κάρχαρος*, sharp, jagged, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] **1.** Having compressed trenchant teeth, like those of members of the genus *Carcharias*. —**2.** Having acute or pointed teeth: as, "all snakes are *carcharodont*," *Günther*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 452.

carchesium (kär-kē'si-um), *n.* [L., < Gr. *καρχήσιον*, a drinking-cup, the masthead of a ship.] **1.** Pl. *carchesia* (-ä). In *classical antiq.*, a drinking-vase, resembling the cantharus, but having its bowl narrower in the middle than above and below, and its projecting handles strengthened by being connected with the bowl at about the level of the rim. Also *karchesion*.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of peritrichous ciliate infusorians, of the family *Vorticellidæ*. The animalcules are associated in dendriform colonies. *C. polypinum* is an example.

> In *Carchesium* the zooids are united in social tree-like clusters, but the muscle of the pedicle does not extend [illegible] the main trunk; the individuals can withdraw themselves to the point of branching of their stock, but the colony cannot withdraw itself from its position. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 45.

carcini, *n.* Plural of *carcinus*.

Carcininæ (kär-si-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Carcinus*, 2, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of crabs, of the family *Portunidæ*, typified by the genus *Carcinus*. [illegible] It is best known representatives [illegible] to the genera *Portunus*, *Carcinus*, and [illegible] the lady crab of the [illegible] and *Platyonichus*.

carcinoid (kär'si-noid), *a.* [= F. *carcinoïde*, < [illegible], a crab, + *εἶδος*, shape.] **1.** Crab-like; [illegible]ically, pertaining to the *Carcinoida*. [illegible]; carcinomorphic.

Car[illegible] ([illegible]-noi'dē), *n. pl.* [NL.: see [illegible].] In Latreille's system of classification, [illegible] of his *Branchiopoda*, [illegible] of the zoeæ of var[illegible] crus[illegible] *Nebalia*, *Cuma*, [illegible] [illegible], as *Cyclops*. [Not now in use.]

car[illegible]ical ([illegible]-no-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< [illegible] = Sp. *carcinológico*.] Pertaining to carcinology.

carcin[illegible] ([illegible]-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [< [illegible].] One versed in the science of carcinology.

> [illegible] *Brit.*, XI. [illegible]

carcinolog[illegible] ([illegible]-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *carcinologie* = Sp. *carcinología*, < [illegible] *καρκίνος*, a crab (= L. *cancer*: see *cancer*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That department of zoology which relates to crustaceans, or crabs, shrimps, etc. Also called *crustaceology* and *malacostracology*.

carcinoma (kär-si-nō'mä), *n.*; pl. *carcinomata* (-ma-tä). [L. (also in accom. form *canceroma*, *cancroma*) (> F. *carcinome* = Sp. Pg. It. *carcinoma*), < Gr. *καρκίνωμα*, a cancer, < *καρκινοῦν*, affect with cancer, < *καρκίνος*, a crab, cancer: see *carcinus* and *cancer*.] A tumor which grows more or less rapidly, tends to break down and ulcerate in its later stages, propagates itself in neighboring or more distant parts, and after excision very frequently recurs; a cancer, in the stricter sense of that word. A carcinoma is characterized microscopically by trabeculæ and nodular masses of cells of epithelial form and origin, running in a stroma of tissue of mesoblastic origin. Several types are distinguished: (1) flat-celled epithelioma; (2) cylinder-celled epithelioma; (3) simple carcinoma (carcinoma simplex), a variety of glandular carcinoma forming nodular tumors of considerable consistency; (4) carcinoma scirrhosum, or scirrhous cancer, a variety forming very hard nodules of almost the consistency of cartilage; (5) carcinoma gelatinosum, or cancer with colloid degeneration of the epithelial parts; colloid cancer; (6) carcinoma myxomatodes, or cancer with the stroma consisting of mucous tissue; (7) cylindroma carcinomatodes; (8) carcinoma gigantocellulare; (9) melanocarcinoma. Certain pathologists exclude the epitheliomata from the carcinomata, and hold that the latter are not of epithelial origin, but are purely a mesoblastic formation. Some, again, founding the definition of carcinomata entirely on anatomical features, independently of histogenetic considerations, include in them the sarcomata alveolaria. The softer carcinomata are as a rule the more rapidly fatal. The earlier a cancer is removed, the greater is the prolongation of life and the chance of escaping a return. See *cylindroma*, *epithelioma*, *sarcoma*.—**Alveolar carcinoma.** See *alveolar*.

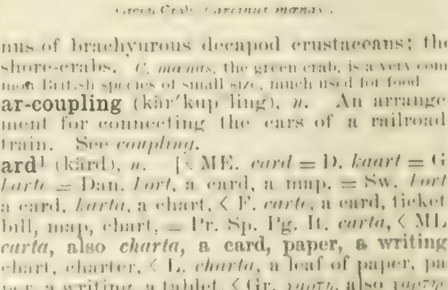
carcinomatous (kär-si-nom'a-tus), *a.* [< *carcinoma(t-)* + *-ous*; = F. *carcinomateux* = Pg. *carcinomatoso*.] Pertaining to carcinoma; cancerous; like a cancer, or tending to become one.

Carcinomorpha (kär"si-nō-môr'fä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *καρκίνος*, a crab, + *μορφή*, form.] In Huxley's system of classification, the cancroid or carcinoid crustaceans, as crabs and crab-like, short-tailed, 10-footed, stalked-eyed crustaceans. It is nearly the same as *Brachyura* in an ordinary sense, but includes such forms as *Ranina*, *Homola*, and *Dromia*.

carcinomorphic (kär"si-nō-môr'fik), *a.* [As *Carcinomorpha* + *-ic*.] Carcinoid or cancroid; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Carcinomorpha*.

carcinophagous (kär-si-nof'a-gus), *a.* [< Gr. *καρκίνος*, a crab, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Eating crabs and other crustaceans; cancrivorous.

carcinus (kär'si-nus), *n.*; pl. *carcini* (-nī). [NL., < Gr. *καρκίνος*, a crab, cancer, = L. *cancer*: see *cancer*. Cf. *carcinoma*.] **1.** In *pathol.*, a cancer or carcinoma.—**2.** [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a genus of brachyurous decapod crustaceans; the shore-crabs. *C. mænas*, the green crab, is a very common British species of small size, much used for food.


Green Crab (*Carcinus mænas*).

car-coupling (kär'kup"ling), *n.* An arrangement for connecting the cars of a railroad-train. See *coupling*.

card¹ (kärd), *n.* [< ME. *card* = D. *kaart* = G. *karte* = Dan. *kort*, a card, a map, = Sw. *kort*, a card, *karta*, a chart, < F. *carte*, a card, ticket, bill, map, chart, = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *carta*, < ML. *carta*, also *charta*, a card, paper, a writing, chart, charter, < L. *charta*, a leaf of paper, paper, a writing, a tablet, < Gr. *χάρτης*, also *χάρτη*, a leaf of paper, a separated layer of the papyrus-bark, any thin leaf or sheet, as of lead. See *chart*, a doublet of *card*¹, and *cartel*, *charter*, etc.] **1**†. A paper; a writing; a chart; a map.

> [illegible] that your Lordship shall receive herewith the Mappe or *Carde* of the world.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. [illegible]

> These are Modon and Coron, which are but twelve [illegible] the one from the other, and do stand in [illegible] as you may plainly see by the *card*.
> *Campion*, in Arber's Eng. Garner, I. [illegible]

> He is the *card* or calendar of gentry.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

2. A piece of thick paper or pasteboard prepared for various purposes. Specifically—(*a*) A piece of cardboard on which are various figures, spots, names, etc., used in playing games; especially, one of a set of 52 such pieces of cardboard (distinctively called *playing-cards*) arranged in 4 suits of 13, each suit consisting of 10 pieces on which are printed colored spots varying in number from 1 to 10, different in form in the different suits, and called spades, clubs, diamonds, and hearts, according to their shape, and 3 face-cards, called the king, queen, and knave or jack. The color of the spades and clubs is black; that of the diamonds and hearts, red. An additional card, the joker, is sometimes used in euchre. See *euchre*, *whist*, etc.

> Sche seyd that ther wer non dysgysyngs, ner harpyng, ner lutyng, ner syngyn, ner non lowde dysports, but pleyng at the tabyllys, and schesse, and *cards*.
> *Paston Letters* (ed. 1875), III. 314.

> The European world is, I think, here at an end: there is surely no *card* left to play.
> *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, vi.

(*b*) A piece of cardboard on which is written or printed the name, or the name, address, etc., of the person presenting it, as in making a social visit, announcing the nature and place of one's business, etc. Cards intended for the former use are called *visiting-cards*, and for the latter *business-cards*. (*c*) A paper on which the points of the compass are marked: used with a movable magnetic needle to form a compass. See *compass* and *compass-card*.

> All the quarters that they know
> I' the shipman's *card*.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 3.

> The *card* of goodness in your minds, that shews ye
> When ye sail false; the needle touch'd with honour,
> That through the blackest storm still points at happiness.
> *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, iii. 2.

> On life's vast ocean diversely we sail,
> Reason the *card*, but passion is the gale.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, ii. 108.

(*d*) A piece of pasteboard or heavy note-paper on which is written or printed an invitation to a public or private entertainment, especially an invitation to or announcement of a wedding.

3. A short advertisement of one's business, or a personal statement of any kind, in a newspaper or other periodical.—**4.** Anything resembling a card in shape or use: as, a *card* of matches; "*cards* of yellow gingerbread," *R. T. Cooke*, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 393.—**5.** A frame filled with honeycomb; a sheet of honeycomb. *Phin*, Dict. Apiculture, p. 20.—**6.** A perforated sheet of cardboard or metal, used in a Jacquard loom as a guide for the threads in weaving a pattern.—**7.** An eccentric person, or any one who has some notable peculiarity; a character. [Slang.]

> A *card* in our Northern parts signifies a brawling vagabond. *Goldsmith*, Works (ed. 1885), IV. 454.

> Such an old *card* as this, so deep, so sly. *Dickens.*

Commanding cards, in *whist* and other games, the best cards unplayed in their respective suits.—**Cooling card**†, probably, a card the playing of which is so decisive of the game as to cool the courage of the adversary; hence, figuratively, something to damp one's hopes or ardor. Other explanations are given.

> There all is marr'd; there lies a *cooling card*.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 3.

> These hot youths,
> I fear, will find a *cooling card*.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Island Princess, i. 3.

On the cards, publicly made known as likely to take place: said in reference to "events" in horse-racing, as inscribed or written down in proper form; hence, anything likely or possible to happen: as, it is quite *on the cards* that the ministry may go out.—**To call a card.** See *call*¹, *v.*—**To speak by the card**, to speak with precision, as from exact information.

> We must *speak by the card*, or equivocation will undo us. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

card¹† (kärd), *v. i.* [< ME. **carden* (in verbal n. *cardyng*, *cardinge*, *cardyng*); from the noun.] To play at cards.

card² (kärd), *n.* [< ME. *carde* = D. *kaarde* = MLG. *karde* = OHG. *kartā*, *chartā*, MHG. *karte*, G. *karde*, dial. *kardel*, *kartel* = Dan. *karte*, *karde* = Sw. *karda* (cf. Icel. *karri*) = F. *carde* = Sp. Pg. *carda* = It. *cardo*, a card (cf. Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *cardo*, a thistle; cf. F. *chardon*, a plant the head of which is used as a flax-comb, G. *kardendistel* (also *kardetschdistel*), the thistle which is used as a flax-comb: see *cardoon*), < ML. *cardus*, a thistle, a card, for L. *carduus*, a thistle (used for carding), < *carere*, card; cf. Gr. *κείρειν*, shear, = E. *shear*.] **1.** A brush with wire teeth, used in disentangling fibers of wool, flax, or cotton, and laying them parallel to one another preparatory to spinning. In hand cards the wires are bent and are passed slantingly through leather, which is then tacked upon a board. Two of these brushes are used, one in each hand, and in use are drawn past each other, the fibers being between them. In the carding-machine, which has superseded hand carding, the cards are formed by hand-drawn wire staples, each furnishing two teeth, drawn through leather and bent at a certain angle. The material thus prepared is called *card-clothing*. See *carding-machine*.

2. A carding-machine.—**3.** A currycomb made from a piece of card-clothing.

card^2 (kärd), *v. t.* [< ME. *carden* (= D. *kaarden* = LG. *kaarten* = G. *karden* = Dan. *karte*, *karde* = Sw. *karda* (cf. Icel. *karra*) = F. *carder* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *cardar* = It. *cardare*); < *card*^{2}, *n.*] 1. To comb or open, as wool, flax, hemp, etc., with a card, for the purpose of disentangling the fibers, cleansing from extraneous matter, separating the coarser parts, and making fine and soft for spinning.

> Go *card* and spin,
> And leave the business of the war to men.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii.

> Perhaps to *card*
> Wool for the Housewife's spindle.
> *Wordsworth*, Michael.

> We don't *card* silk with comb that dresses wool.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 74.

2†. To mingle; mix; weaken or debase by mixing.

> You *card* your beer, if you see your guests begin to be drunk, half small, half strong.
> *Greene*, Quip for an Upst. Courtier.

> The skipping king . . . *carded* his state.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

Cardamine (kär-dam′i-nē), *n.* [NL. (cf. F. *cardamine* = Sp. *cardamino* = Pg. *cardamina* = It. *cardamine*), < L. *cardamina*, < Gr. καρδαμίνη, also καρδαμίς, a cress-like herb, prop. adj. 'cress-like,' < κάρδαμον, a kind of cress, nasturtium, = Skt. *kardama*, a certain plant. Cf. *cardamom*.] A genus of annual or perennial pungent herbs, natural order *Cruciferæ*, natives of the cooler regions of the northern hemisphere, with leaves usually pinnate and racemes of white or purple flowers. It includes the cuckoo-flower or lady's-smock (*C. pratensis*), bitter-cress (*C. amara*), and other species, the leaves of which are pleasantly pungent, are eaten as a salad, and have had a reputation as an antiscorbutic and purifier of the blood. The genus is sometimes made to include the toothwort, *Dentaria*.

cardamom (kär′da-mom), *n.* [Also *cardamum*, and formerly *cardamome*, *cardamon*; = D. *kardamom* = MHG. *kardamuome*, *kardemuome*, *cardemome*, G. *kardamomen* (dim. *kardamumel*) = Dan. *kardemome* = Sw. *kardemumma*, < F. *cardamome* (OF. *cardemoine*) = Sp. Pg. It. *cardamomo* (Pg. also *cardamo*, It. also *cardamone*), < L. *cardamomum*, < Gr. καρδάμωμον, cardamom, for *καρδαμάμωμον, < κάρδαμον, a kind of cress, + ἄμωμον, a kind of Eastern spice-plant: see *Cardamine* and *Amomum*.] One of the capsules of different species of plants of the genera *Amomum* and *Elettaria*, natural order *Zingiberaceæ*: generally used in the plural. These capsules are thin and filled with brown aromatic seeds, which are used in medicine as a carminative and stomachic, as well as in making sauces, curries, and cordials, seasoning cakes, etc. The cardamoms of commerce are the product of *Elettaria Cardamomum*, a native of the forests of southern India, where it is also cultivated, and of a larger-fruited variety of the same species found in Ceylon. The plant is reed-like, with large lanceolate leaves, and grows to the height of from 6 to 10 feet. Various other kinds are used in the East Indies and in China, chiefly the round or cluster cardamoms of Siam and Java, the fruit of *Amomum Cardamomum*; the wild or bastard cardamoms of Siam, obtained from *A. xanthioides*; the Bengal cardamoms, from *A. aromaticum*; the Javan, from *A. maximum*, etc.

Cardan's rule. See *rule*.

cardass (kär-das′), *n.* [= G. *kardetsche*, formerly *kartätsche*, < F. *cardasse*, < It. *cardasso*, also aug. *cardassone* (obs.) (cf. Sp. *carduza* = Pg. *carduça*), a card (to card wool with), < *cardo*, a card: see *card*^{2}.] A card to card wool with.

card-basket (kärd′bȧs″ket), *n.* An ornamental basket for holding visiting-cards which have been received.

cardboard (kärd′bōrd), *n.* A stiff kind of paper made by pasting together two or more thicknesses of paper, drying and pressing; a thin pasteboard.

card-case (kärd′kās), *n.* A small pocket-case, generally of an ornamental kind, for holding the visiting-cards of the bearer.

card-catalogue (kärd′kat″a-log), *n.* A catalogue, as of books in a library, in which the entries are made on separate cards, which are then arranged in order in boxes or drawers.

card-clothing (kärd′klō″ᴛʜing), *n.* Wire card used to cover the cylinders and slats of a carding-machine and for other purposes. See *card*^{2}.

card-cutter (kärd′kut″ėr), *n.* A machine or an instrument for trimming, squaring, and cutting cardboard.

cardecu†, **cardicue†** (kär′de-kū), *n.* [< F. *quart d'écu*: *quart*, fourth part (see *quart*); *de*, of; *écu*, shield, crown-piece, < OF. *escu* = Sp. Pg. *escudo* = It. *scudo*, shield, kind of coin, < L. *scutum*, shield: see *scudo* and *escutcheon*.] A quarter-crown (*quart d'écu*), an old French silver coin. The weight of the specimen represented in the above cut is 146 grains.

Obverse. Reverse.

Cardecu, quart d'écu, of Henry IV. of France, in the British Museum.
(Size of the original.)

> You see this *cardecu*, the last and the only quintessence of fifty crowns. *Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, v. 1.

> I could never yet finger one *cardicue* of her bounty.
> *Chapman*, Monsieur D'Olive, ii. 1.

> A set of hilding fellows. . . . The bunch of them were not worth a *cardecu*. *Scott.*

cardel (kär′del), *n.* A hogshead containing 64 gallons, in use among whalers.

Cardellina (kär-de-lī′nä), *n.* [NL. (cf. Sp. *cardelina* = It. *cardellino*, *carderino*, *cardello* (Florio), also *cardelletto*, goldfinch, thistle-finch), < L. *carduelis*, goldfinch (see *Carduelis*), + *-ina*^{1}.] A genus of beautiful American oscine passerine birds, of the family *Mniotiltidæ* and subfamily *Setophaginæ*; the rose fly-catching warblers. The bill is parine in shape and scarcely notched, the wings are long and pointed, the tail is short and even, and the plumage is richly colored. *C. amicta* or *C. rubrifrons* is the red-fronted warbler; *C. rubra* is the rose warbler, entirely red with silvery auriculars; both are found in Texas and southward. *C. versicolor* inhabits Guatemala.

carder^1† (kär′dėr), *n.* [< *card*^{1}, *v.*, + *-er*^{1}.] One who plays at cards; a gamester: as, "coggers, *carders*, dicers," *Bp. Woolton*, Christian Manual, I. vi.

carder^2 (kär′dėr), *n.* [< *card*^{2}, *v.*, + *-er*^{1}; = D. *kaardster* (suffix *-ster*) = G. *karder* = F. *cardeur* = Pr. *cardaire* = Sp. *cardador* = It. *cardatore*.] 1. One who or that which cards wool; specifically, the machine employed in carding wool.

> The spinsters, *carders*, fullers, weavers.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 2.

2. [*cap.*] One of an association of Irish rebels who tortured their victims by driving a wool- or flax-card into their backs and then dragging it down along the spine.

> This shall a *Carder*, that a White-boy be;
> Ferocious leaders of atrocious bands. *Hood.*

carder^3 (kär′dėr), *n.* [E. dial., prob. a corruption of *caddow*, q. v.] A jackdaw. [Prov. Eng.]

carder-bee, **carding-bee** (kär′dėr-, kär′ding-bē), *n.* A name given to several species of large bees of the genus *Bombus*, especially the European *Bombus muscorum*, from their habit of carding and plaiting the moss with which their nests are constructed. When building, the bees form a line from the nest to the moss which is to be used, all of them facing toward the moss. The first bee bites off some sprigs of moss, cards and rolls it with the jaws and feet, and passes it to the second, who further manipulates it before passing it to the third, and so on until the material reaches the nest, where other bees are employed in felting and plaiting the bits with wax into a dome-like form made to harmonize with the irregularities of the ground, so that it is hardly distinguishable. In the beginning of the year the bees work singly, each female starting a new colony.

card-grinder (kärd′grīn″dėr), *n.* A machine for sharpening the teeth of the cards used in carding wool, flax, and cotton. See *card*^{2}.

cardia (kär′di-ä), *n.* [NL. (> F. Sp. Pg. It. *cardia*, the cardiac orifice), < Gr. καρδία = L. *cor* (*cord-*) = E. *heart*, q. v.] 1. The heart. *Wilder.* —2. The upper part of the stomach, where the esophagus or gullet enters it. See *cardiac*.

cardiac (kär′di-ak), *a.* and *n.* [In ME. *cardiacle*, *n.*, q. v.; = F. *cardiaque* = Sp. *cardíaco* = Pg. It. *cardiaco*, < L. *cardiacus*, < Gr. καρδιακός, < καρδία = E. *heart*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the heart.—**2.** Exciting action in the heart; having the quality of stimulating action in the circulatory system. Hence—**3.** Cordial; producing strength and cheerfulness.—**4.** Pertaining to the esophageal portion of the stomach: opposed to *pyloric*. **Cardiac aorta.** See *aorta*.—**Cardiac arteries and veins**, the coronary arteries and veins of the heart.—**Cardiac asthma**, dyspnœa due to imperfect action of the heart.—**Cardiac cæcum**, the cardiac end of the stomach, when it is elongated and convoluted like a cæcum, as in the blood-sucking bats, *Desmodidæ*.—**Cardiac crisis**, an attack of angina pectoris and irregular pulse, especially such as occurs in the course of locomotor ataxia.—**Cardiac dullness**, the dullness of the sound produced by percussion over that part of the chest where the heart lies. The area of superficial dullness may be marked out by light percussion, and represents the space where the heart is uncovered by the lung. The area of deep dullness, which marks the outlines of the heart itself, can be distinguished only by strong percussion.—**Cardiac ganglion.** See *ganglion*.—**Cardiac glands**, tubular glands of the mucous membrane of the stomach, most numerous in the cardiac region. The portion next the orifice, lined with epithelium like that of the surface of the gastric mucous membrane, is short, and two or more tubules open into it. These are lined with short, columnar, coarsely granular cells called principal or central cells, and between these and the basement membrane the so-called parietal cells are found.—**Cardiac line**, in *chiromancy*, the line of the heart, which runs across the palm from the outer side toward the base of the first finger.—**Cardiac orifice**, the esophageal opening of the stomach.—**Cardiac passion†**, an old name for heartburn. See *cardialgia*.—**Cardiac plate, cardiac ossicle**, a transverse arched calcification extending across the stomach in some crustaceans, as a crawfish, and articulating at each end with a pterocardiac ossicle. See cut under *Astacidæ*.—**Cardiac plexus**, the plexus formed by the anastomosis of pneumogastric and sympathetic and other nerves going to the heart.—**Cardiac sacs**, in echinoderms, radial dilatations or diverticula of the stomach, as of a starfish. Each may be more or less sacculated, and extend some way into the ray or arm to which it corresponds.—**Cardiac tube**, a primitive, rudimentary, or embryonic heart, in a simply tubular stage.—**Cardiac vessels**, the arteries and veins of the heart.—**Cardiac wheel**, in *mech.*, a heart-wheel; a cam-wheel in the form of a heart. See *heart-cam*.—**Middle cardiac nerve**, the largest of the three cardiac nerves, arising from the middle cervical sympathetic ganglion, and proceeding to the deep cardiac plexus. Also called *nervus cardiacus magnus*.

II. *n.* A medicine which excites action in the stomach and animates the spirits; a cordial.

cardiacal (kär-dī′a̤-ka̤l), *a.* Same as *cardiac*.

cardiace†, *n.* [Appar. < Gr. καρδιακή, fem. of καρδιακός, relating to the heart: see *cardiac*.] A heart-shaped precious stone. *Crabb.*

Cardiacea (kär-di-ā′sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cardium* + *-acea*.] 1. In Cuvier's system of classification, the fourth family of his testaceous acephals, approximately corresponding to the modern family *Cardiidæ*.—2. A superfamily of bivalve mollusks, formed for the families *Cardiidæ*, *Adacnidæ*, *Veniliidæ*, and *Glossidæ*.

Cardiaceæ (kär-di-ā′sẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cardium* + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Cardiidæ*.

cardiacle†, *n.* [ME., with unorig. term. *-le*, < OF. *cardiaque*, n., < L. *cardiacus*, having pain about the heart: see *cardiac*.] A pain about the heart. *Chaucer.*

cardiac-pulmonic (kär″di-ak-pul-mon′ik), *a.* Same as *cardiopulmonary*.

Cardiadæ (kär-dī′a̤-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cardium* + *-adæ*.] Same as *Cardiidæ*.

cardiagra (kär-di-ag′rä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. καρδία, = E. *heart*, + ἄγρα, a catching. Cf. *chiragra*, *podagra*.] In *pathol.*, pain or gout of the heart.

cardiagraphy (kär-di-ag′ra̤-fi), *n.* A less correct form of *cardiography*, 1.

cardialgia (kär-di-al′ji-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. καρδιαλγία, heartburn, < καρδιαλγής, having the heartburn, < καρδία, = E. *heart*, + ἄλγος, pain.] In *pathol.*, the heartburn; a burning sensation in the upper, left, or cardiac orifice of the stomach, rising into the esophagus, due to indigestion; gastralgia.

cardialgy (kär-di-al′ji), *n.* [= F. *cardialgie* = Sp. Pg. It. *cardialgia*, < NL. *cardialgia*, q. v.] Same as *cardialgia*.

cardianastrophe (kär″di-a-nas′trọ-fē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. καρδία, = E. *heart*, + ἀναστροφή, a turning back: see *anastrophe*.] A malformation in which the heart is placed upon the right instead of the left side.

cardiasthma (kär-di-ast′mä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. καρδία, = E. *heart*, + ἆσθμα, asthma: see *asthma*.] In *pathol.*, dyspnœa caused by disease of the heart; cardiac dyspnœa.

cardiatrophia (kär″di-a-trō′fi-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. καρδία, = E. *heart*, + ἀτροφία, want of nourishment: see *atrophy*.] In *pathol.*, atrophy of the heart.

cardicentesis (kär″di-sen-tē′sis), *n.* Same as *cardiocentesis*.

cardicue†, *n.* See *cardecu*.

Cardidæ (kär′di-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Cardiidæ*.

cardiectasis (kär-di-ek′ta̤-sis), *n.* [NL. (> F. *cardiectasie*), < Gr. καρδία, = E. *heart*, + ἔκτασις, stretching out, dilatation: see *ectasis*.] Dilatation of the heart.

cardiform (kär′di-fôrm), *a.* [< ML. *cardus*, a card (see *card*^{2}), + L. *forma*, shape.] In *ichth.*, having the appearance of a card (see *card*^{2}); having slender teeth closely set like those of a card.

cardigan (kär′di-gan), *n.* [Named from the Earl of *Cardigan* (1797–1868).] A close-fitting knitted woolen jacket or waistcoat. Also called *cardigan jacket*.

cardiid (kär′di-id), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Cardiidæ*.

Cardiidæ [illegible] *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cardium* + [illegible]] A family of cockles, typified by the [illegible]. It is [illegible] the existing [illegible] bivalve [illegible] [illegible] shape [illegible] *Cardium*.

cardinal (kär′di-nal), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ME. [illegible] D. *kardinaal* = G. Dan. Sw. *kardinal-* (used only in comp.) = F. *cardinal* = Pr. *cardenal* = Sp. *cardinal* = Pg. *cardeal* = It. *cardinale*, important, chief, < L. *cardinalis*, pertaining to a hinge, hence applied to that on which something turns or depends, important, principal, chief (cf. a somewhat similar use of E. *pivotal*). II. *n.* < ME. *cardinal*, *cardenal* (after OF.), late AS. *cardinal* = D. *kardinaal* = MHG. *kardenāl*, G. *kardinal* = Dan. Sw. *kardinal* = OF. *cardinal*, *cardenal*, F. *cardinal* = Pr. Sp. *cardenal* = Pg. *cardeal* = It. *cardinale* = Russ. *kardinalŭ*, < ML. *cardinalis*, a chief presbyter, a cardinal, from the adj.; < L. *cardo* (*cardin-*), a hinge; cf. Gr. κραδᾶν, swing.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a hinge; noting that on which something else hinges or depends; hence, chief; fundamental; preëminent; of special importance: as, *cardinal* virtues or sins; the *cardinal* doctrines of a creed; the *cardinal* points.

> Thise uour uirtues byeth y-cleped *cardinals*, uor thet hi [illegible] amang the uirtues huer-of the yealde [old] [illegible] spekþ. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 124.

> Every man gradually learns an art of catching at the leading words, and the *cardinal* or hinge-joints of transition, which proclaim the general course of a writer's speculation. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

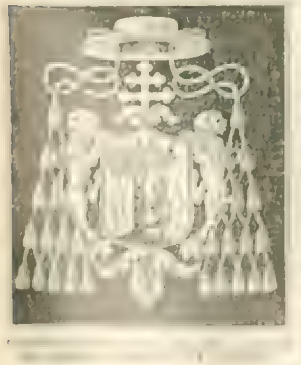
> Even in societies like our own, there is maintained in the army the doctrine that insubordination is the *cardinal* offence. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 552.

2. In *conch.*, of or relating to the hinge of a bivalve shell: as, *cardinal* teeth.—**3.** In *entom.*, pertaining to the cardo or base of the maxilla, which is sometimes called the *cardinal piece.*—**4.** [See II., 3.] Of a rich deep-red color, somewhat less vivid than scarlet. **Cardinal abbot.** See *abbot.*—**Cardinal bishop, priest, deacon.** See II., 1.—**Cardinal finch, cardinal grosbeak.** See *cardinal-bird.*—**Cardinal margin,** the upper margin or hinge of a bivalve shell, containing the teeth.—**Cardinal numbers,** [illegible] *two*, *three*, etc., in distinction from [illegible] etc., which are called *ordinal numbers.*—**Cardinal points.** (*a*) In *geog.*, north and south, east and west, or the four intersections of the horizon with the meridian and the prime vertical circle. (*b*) In *astrol.*, the rising and setting of the sun, the zenith, and the nadir.—**Cardinal redbird.** See *cardinal-bird.*—**Cardinal signs,** [illegible] Aries, Libra, Cancer, and Capricorn.—**Cardinal tanager,** a North American tanager of the genus *Piranga*, as the scarlet tanager or the summer redbird, *P. rubra* or *P. æstiva*: so called from the red color.—**Cardinal teeth,** the large teeth of a bivalve close to the umbones, as distinguished from those further away, called the *lateral teeth.* See cut under *bivalve.*—**Cardinal trilost,** a local English (Cornwall) name of sting-rays with two spines. See *trilost.*—**Cardinal virtues,** the most important elements of good character; specifically, in *ancient philosophy*, justice, prudence, temperance, and fortitude.

> As there are four *cardinal virtues*, upon which the whole frame of the court doth move, so are these the four cardinal properties, without which the body of compliment moveth not. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

Cardinal winds, those which blow from the cardinal points.

II. *n.* **1.** In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a member of the Sacred College, a body of ecclesiastics who rank in dignity next to the pope and act as his counselors in the government of the church. [illegible] in the papal [illegible] they maintain order in the church and protect its interests till a new pope is [illegible] from their own number. They are [illegible] by the pope, and are divided into three classes [illegible] *cardinal priests*, and *cardinal deacons*. A cardinal priest [illegible]



[illegible] **2.** A cloak [illegible] much worn [illegible] of the eighteenth century: so named from its similarity in shape and color to one of the vestments of a cardinal.

> At a later period the material as well as the color varied. Malcolm, writing in 1807, says the cardinal was almost always of black silk richly laced. See *mozetta*.

> Sir, I must take leave of my mistress; she has valuables of mine: besides, my *cardinal* and veil are in her room. *Sheridan*, The Duenna, i. 3.

3. A rich deep-red color, somewhat less vivid than scarlet: named from the color of the vestments of a cardinal.—**4.** A hot drink similar to bishop, but usually made with claret instead of port, of which bishop is compounded.—**5.** In *ornith.*: (*a*) A bird of the genus *Cardinalis* (which see), as the cardinal redbird, *Cardinalis virginianus*, and some related species, as *C. igneus* and others. (*b*) A name applied to several other crested finches of America, as the species of the genus *Paroaria*, and the *Gubernatrix cristatella*. **Cardinal's hat,** in *her.* See *hat*, and cut above.—**Texas cardinal,** *Pyrrhuloxia sinuata.* See *Pyrrhuloxia.*

cardinalate[1] (kär′di-nal-āt), *n.* [= D. *kardinalaat* = F. *cardinalat* = Sp. *cardenalato* = Pg. *cardinalado*, *cardealado* = It. *cardinalato*, < ML. *cardinalatus*, < *cardinalis*, a cardinal: see *cardinal* and *-ate*[3].] The office, rank, dignity, or incumbency of a cardinal. Also *cardinalship.*

> An old friend of his was advanced to a *cardinalate*. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

> Beaufort had made the great mistake of his life in 1426, in accepting the *cardinalate*. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 657.

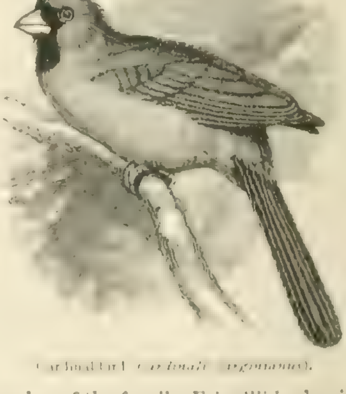
cardinalate[2]† (kär′di-nal-āt), *v. t.* [< *cardinal*, *n.*, + *-ate*[2].] To make a cardinal of; raise to the office of cardinal. *Bp. Hall.*

cardinal-bird (kär′di-nal-bėrd), *n.* The cardinal, cardinal grosbeak, or cardinal redbird, *Cardinalis virginianus*, an oscine passerine bird of the family *Fringillidæ*, called by Cuvier the *cardinal finch*. It is from 8 to 9 inches in length, and of a fine red color, including the bill, the female being duller in color than the male. Its face is black and the head crested. It is sometimes called the *Virginia nightingale*, on account of its song, and also *scarlet grosbeak*. It is common in many parts of the United States, especially in the south. The name is extended to other species of the genus *Cardinalis* and to some related genera. See *cardinal*, *n.*, 5. See cut under *Cardinalis*.

cardinal-flower (kär′di-nal-flou″ėr), *n.* The name commonly given to *Lobelia cardinalis*, because of its large, very showy, intensely red flowers: it is a native of North America, and is often cultivated in gardens. A similar species, *L. syphilitica*, with bright-blue flowers, is sometimes called *blue cardinal-flower*.

> When fades the *cardinal-flower*, whose heart-red bloom
> Glows like a living coal upon the green
> Of the midsummer meadows.
> *R. W. Gilder*, An Autumn Meditation.

Cardinalis (kär-di-nā′lis), *n.* [NL.: see *cardinal.*] **1.** A genus of cardinal-birds, or cardinal grosbeaks, of the family *Fringillidæ*, having red as the chief color. The bill is stout, conical, and red, the wings are very short and rounded, and the tail is rounded and longer than the wings. It includes several species of the warmer parts of America. See *cardinal*, *n.*, 5, and *cardinal-bird*.



Cardinal-bird (*Cardinalis virginianus*).

2. [*l. c.*] In brachiopods, a muscle which opens the shell.

cardinalitial (kär″di-na-lish′ial), *a.* [< *cardinal* + *-itial*. Cf. Sp. *cardenalicio* = Pg. *cardinalicio* = It. *cardinalizio*.] Of or pertaining to a cardinal; of the rank of a cardinal. [Rare.]

> [illegible] the *cardinalitial* [illegible]
> [illegible] Bessarion [illegible] the last Latin Pope.

cardinalize (kär′di-nal-īz), *v. t.* [< *cardinal* + *-ize*. Cf. It. *cardinalizzare*, Sp. *cardenalizar*.] **1.** To make a cardinal of. *Sheldon.* [Rare.]—**2.** To make cardinal in color. [Rare.]

> Shrimps, lobsters, crabs, and cray-fishes, which are *cardinalized* with boiling. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 39.

cardinal-red (kär′di-nal-red), *a.* Of a cardinal color.

cardinalship (kär′di-nal-ship), *n.* [< *cardinal* + *-ship*.] Same as *cardinalate*[1]. *Bp. Hall.*

cardines, *n.* Plural of *cardo*.

carding[1]† (kär′ding), *n.* [< ME. *cardyng*; verbal n. of *card*[1], *v.*] Card-playing.

> Use not dyceing nor *carding*; the more yow use them the lesse yow wil be esteemed. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 360.

> My Lord is little at home, minds his *carding* and little else, takes little notice of any body. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 113.

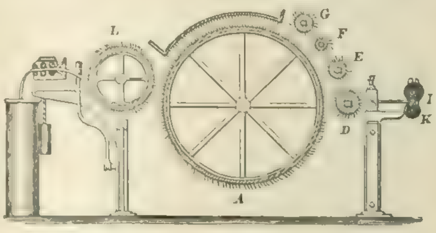
carding[2] (kär′ding), *n.* [< ME. *cardyng*; verbal n. of *card*[2], *v.*] **1.** The process of combing wool, flax, or cotton.—**2.** A loose roll of cotton or wool as it comes from a carding-machine: chiefly in the plural.

> The motion thus communicated to the *carding* twisted it spirally; when twisted it was wound upon the spindle; another *carding* was attached to it, drawn out and twisted. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 384.

carding-bee, *n.* See *carder-bee*.

carding-engine (kär′ding-en″jin), *n.* Same as *carding-machine*.

carding-machine (kär′ding-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for carding fibers of wool, flax, or cotton, preparatory to drawing and spinning. In the earlier carding-machines the fibers were fed by hand to a cylinder upon which card-clothing was laid in strips parallel to the axis, and were removed from these strips by hand as they became full. In modern cotton-carding machines a loose roll of fibers, called a *lap*, is placed in guides and rests upon a roller, which as it revolves unwinds the lap and delivers it to the *feed-roll*, on passing through which it is seized by the card-teeth upon a small cylinder, called the *licker-in*, from which it is drawn by the teeth of the clothing of the main cylinder. Other small cylinders successively remove the fibers from and deliver them to the main cylinder. The tufts, tangles, or knots which are not loosened by the action of these cylinders project beyond the teeth of the main cylinder, and are caught by the teeth of a succession of wooden slats called *card tops*, *top-cards*, or *top-flats*, from which they are cleared or stripped by hand or by mechanical devices. The fibers upon the main cylinder are laid parallel upon it, and are removed by means of the *doffer*, a cylinder moving in an opposite direction from the main cylinder and at a very much slower rate, and whose whole surface is covered by card clothing. The cotton is stripped from the doffer in a thin continuous sheet of its full width, by means of a comb vibrating vertically in contact with the teeth of the doffer. This sheet of fibers is drawn together into a ribbon, traverses a funnel or trumpet, and is passed between successive pairs of rolls, which draw out and condense the sliver, and finally deliver it into the can ready for the *drawing-frame*, where it is doubled and drawn preparatory to twisting or spinning. For fine work, the operation of carding is repeated. The preparatory card or cards are called *breakers*, and those machines on which the carding is completed are called *finishers*. The principle of the wool-carding machine is identical with that of the cotton-carding machine, and it is chiefly distinguished from the latter by a great number of small cylinders called *urchins*, which work in pairs and are called *workers* and *cleaners*. The worker is the larger of the two; it strips the wool from the large main cylinder, and is itself cleaned by the smaller cylinder or cleaner, which delivers the wool back to the main cylinder, when it is again seized by the next worker. Wool-fibers are oiled to facilitate carding and to prevent felting.



Carding-machine.

A, main cylinder; *D*, *E*, *F*, *G*, toothed rollers; *I*, bearings; *K*, roller; *L*, toothed drum, or doffer.

cardio-. [NL., etc., *cardio-*, sometimes less prop. *cardia-*, < Gr. καρδιο-, combining form of [illegible] = E. *heart*.] An element in some words of Greek origin, meaning heart.

cardiocele (kär′di-ō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. καρδία, = E. *heart*, + κήλη, tumor.] In *pathol.*, the protrusion of the heart through a wound of the diaphragm.

cardiocentesis (kär″di-ō-sen-tē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. [illegible] = E. *heart*, + κέντησις, a pricking, < [illegible], prick, puncture: see *center*.] In *therapeutics*, intentional puncture of the walls of the heart, as for the purpose of aspiration. Another form is *cardicentesis*.

cardiodynia (kär-di-ō-din′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. [illegible] = E. *heart*, + ὀδύνη, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the heart.

cardiogmus, *n.* [NL., < Gr. καρδία, = E. *heart*, + [illegible], a furrow.] In *pathol.*, cardialgia;

aneurism of the heart or aorta; dilatation of the heart; angina pectoris.

cardiognostic†, *a.* [< Gr. *καρδια*, = E. *heart*, + *γνωστικός*, knowing.] Knowing the heart; knowing the secret thoughts of men. *Kersey*, 1708.

cardiogram (kär'di-ọ-gram), *n.* [< Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *γράμμα*, a writing.] In *physiol.*, a tracing taken with the cardiograph from the beating of the heart.

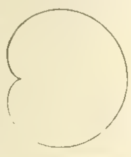
cardiograph (kär'di-ọ-gråf), *n.* [< Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *γράφειν*, write.] In *physiol.*, an apparatus for recording by a tracing the movements of the heart. It consists essentially of a device (as a hollow cup containing a spring pressed against the chest) for producing in an elastic diaphragm vibrations which correspond to the movements of the heart, these vibrations being recorded by means of a lever in a tracing upon a revolving cylinder. It was invented by Marey; in his original experiments he introduced hollow sounds ending in elastic ampullæ into the auricles and ventricles of the heart of a horse.

cardiography (kär-di-og'ra̤-fi), *n.* [Also written (in sense 1) less correctly *cardiagraphy*; = F. *cardiographie*, and less correctly *cardiagraphie*, < Gr. *καρδια*, = E. *heart*, + *-γραφια*, < *γράφειν*, write.] 1. An anatomical description of the heart.—2. Examination with the cardiograph.

Cardiography, in which a tracing is obtained of the pulsations of the heart. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 193.

cardioid^1 (kär'di-oid), *n.* [< Gr. *καρδιοειδής*, heart-shaped, < *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *εἶδος*, form.] A curve which may be considered as the path of a point on the circumference of a circle which rolls on another circle of equal size.

cardioid^2 (kär'di-oid), *a.* [< *Cardium* + *-oid.*] Resembling or having the characters of the *Cardiidæ*.



The Cardioid.

Cardioidea (kär-di-oi'dẹ-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cardium* + *-oidea.*] A group of cardioid bivalves.

cardio-inhibitory (kär″di-ō-in-hib'i-tọ-ri), *a.* [< Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *inhibitory.*] In *physiol.*, stopping the pulsations of the heart or diminishing their frequency and strength.

cardiology (kär-di-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *cardiologie* (cf. Sp. Pg. *cardialogia*), < NL. *cardiologia*, < Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] In *anat.* and *physiol.*, a discourse or treatise on the heart; a scientific statement of the facts relating to the heart.

cardiomalacia (kär″di-ọ-ma-lā'shi-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *μαλακία*, softness, < *μαλακός*, soft.] In *pathol.*, morbid softening of the muscular tissue of the heart, especially from obstruction of a branch of the coronary arteries.

cardiometry (kär-di-om'e-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *μέτρον*, measure.] In *anat.*, the process of ascertaining the dimensions of the heart without dissection, as by means of percussion or auscultation.

cardiopalmus (kär″di-ọ-pal'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *παλμός*, palpitation, quivering, < *πάλλειν*, poise, sway, swing, quiver.] In *pathol.*, palpitation of the heart.

cardiopericarditis (kär″di-ō-per″i-kär-dī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *περικάρδιον*, pericardium: see *pericardium.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the heart-muscle and pericardium.

cardiopneumatic (kär″di-ō-nū-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *πνεῦμα(τ-)*, lung: see *pneumatic.*] Pertaining both to the heart and to the air of the lungs and air-passages: as, *cardiopneumatic* movement, the movement of the air in the air-passages by the beating of the heart.

cardiopulmonary (kär″di-ō-pul'mọ-nā̤-ri), *a.* [< Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + L. *pulmo(n-)*, lung: see *pulmonary.*] Pertaining both to the heart and to the lungs. Also *cardiac-pulmonic*.

cardiopyloric (kär″di-ō-pi-lor'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *πυλωρός*, pylorus: see *pylorus*, *pyloric.*] Of or pertaining to the cardiac and pyloric portions of the stomach.—**Cardiopyloric muscle** (of the stomach of certain crustaceans, as the crawfish), one of a pair of muscles which pass, one on each side, beneath the lining of the stomach, from the cardiac to the pyloric ossicles.

cardiorhexis (kär″di-ọ-rek'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *ῥῆξις*, a breaking, rupture, < *ῥηγνύναι*, break.] Rupture of the heart.

cardiostenosis (kär″di-ọ-ste-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *στένωσις*, a narrowing, < *στενοῦν*, make narrow, < *στενός*, narrow.] A narrowing of the conus arteriosus of the heart.

cardiotomy (kär-di-ot'ọ-mi), *n.* [= F. *cardiotomie*, < Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *τομή*, a cutting: see *anatomy.*] Dissection of the heart.

cardiotromus (kär-di-ot'rọ-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *τρέμειν* = L. *tremere*, tremble: see *tremble.*] In *pathol.*, fluttering of the heart, especially a slight degree of that affection.

carditis (kär-dī'tis), *n.* [NL. (> F. *cardite*), < Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the muscular substance of the heart; myocarditis.

Cardium (kär'di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καρδία* = E. *heart*, q. v.] The typical genus of the family *Cardiidæ*, embracing the true cockles, of which the best-known species is the common edible one, *C. edule*. The large prickly cockle is *C. aculeatum*. In this genus the foot is largely developed, and used not only in progression, but also in the excavation of hollows in the sand or mud. By some authors the *C. costatum* of Africa is considered as the type, while by others it is regarded as representing a distinct genus, *Tropidocardium*. See cut under *cockle*.

card-maker (kärd'mā″kėr), *n.* One who makes cards; specifically, one who makes cards for combing wool or flax.

Am not I Christopher Sly, old Sly's son, of Burton-heath; by birth a pedler, by education a *card-maker*, by transmutation a bear-herd, and now by present profession a tinker? *Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., ii.

card-match (kärd'mach), *n.* One of the matches formerly made by dipping in melted sulphur (now in the usual preparation for friction-matches) a thin strip of wood in the form of a toothed card.

It should be my care to sweeten and mellow the voices of these itinerant tradesmen, . . . and to take care in particular that those may not make the most noise who have the least to sell, which is very observable in the venders of *card-matches*. *Addison*, London Cries.

cardo (kär'dō), *n.*; pl. *cardines* (-di-nēz). [L., a hinge: see *cardinal.*] 1. In *conch.*, the hinge of a bivalve shell.—2. In *entom.*, the basal joint of the maxilla, a narrow transverse piece, articulating with the lower side of the head. See cuts under *Hymenoptera* and *Insecta*.—3. In *Myriapoda*, the distal or exterior one of two pieces of which the protomala or so-called mandible consists, the other piece being the stipes. See *protomala*, and cut under *epilabrum*. *A. S. Packard.*

cardol (kär'dol), *n.* [< NL. *(ana)card(ium)*, q. v., + *-ol.*] An oily liquid ($C_{21}H_{30}O_2$) contained in the pericarp of the cashew-nut, *Anacardium occidentale*. It is a powerful blistering agent.

cardoon, chardoon (kär-, chär-dön'), *n.* [< ME. *cardoun*, < OF. *cardon*, *chardon*, F. *cardon* = Sp. *cardon*, *cardo*, cardoon, lit. thistle, < ML. *cardo(n-)*, another form of *cardus*, *carduus*, a thistle: see *card^2*.] 1†. A thistle.—2. The *Cynara Cardunculus*, a perennial plant belonging to the same genus as the artichoke, and somewhat resembling it. It is a native of the countries bordering the Mediterranean. Its thick fleshy stalks and the ribs of its leaves are blanched and eaten in Spain and France as a vegetable.

cardophagus (kär-dof'a̤-gus), *n.*; pl. *cardophagi* (-jī). [< Gr. *κάρδος* (= L. *carduus*), a thistle (see *card^2*), + *φάγειν*, eat.] An eater of thistles; hence, a donkey. [Humorous.]

Kick and abuse him, you who have never brayed; but bear with him all honest fellow *cardophagi*; long-eared messmates, recognize a brother donkey! *Thackeray*, Virginians, xix.

card-party (kärd'pär″ti), *n.* A number of persons met for card-playing.

card-player (kärd'plā″ėr), *n.* One who plays at games of cards.

card-playing (kärd'plā″ing), *n.* Playing at games of cards.

card-rack (kärd'rak), *n.* 1. A rack or frame for holding cards, especially visiting-cards.

The empty *card-rack* over the mantelpiece. *Thackeray.*

2. A small shelf or case on the outside of a freight-car, used to hold the shipping directions. [U. S.]

card-sharper (kärd'shär″pėr), *n.* One who cheats in playing cards; one who makes it a business to fleece the unwary in games of cards.

card-table (kärd'tā″bl), *n.* A table on which cards are played.

card-tray (kärd'trā), *n.* A small salver for a servant to receive and deliver visiting-cards on.

carduet†, *n.* [ME. *cardue*, < L. *carduus*, a thistle: see *card^2*.] A thistle.

The *cardue*, that is, a low erbe, and ful of thornes. *Wyclif*, 4 Ki. xiv. 9 (Purv.).

Carduelis (kär-dṳ-ē'lis), *n.* [L., the thistle-finch, goldfinch, < *carduus*, a thistle: see *card^2*.] A genus of oscine passerine birds, of the family *Fringillidæ*, having as type *Fringilla carduelis*, the European goldfinch, now usually called *Carduelis elegans*. The limits of the genus vary greatly; to it are often referred the siskin, *Carduelis spinus*, and the canary, *C. canaria*. It has been extended to include the American goldfinches, now usually referred to *Chrysomitris* or *Astragalinus*. See *goldfinch*.

Carduus (kär'dṳ-us), *n.* [L., a thistle: see *card^2*.] A genus of erect herbs, natural order *Compositæ*, resembling the thistles (*Cnicus*), from which they are distinguished by the fact that the bristles of the pappus are not plumose. They are mostly natives of the Mediterranean region. The most common species is the blessed thistle, *C.* (or *Cnicus*) *benedictus*, or *Centaurea benedicta*, sometimes cultivated for ornament, and widely naturalized. In former times it was held in high esteem as a remedy for all manner of diseases.

care (kãr), *n.* [< ME. *care*, sorrow, anxiety, < AS. *cearu*, *caru*, sorrow, anxiety, grief, = OS. *kara*, lament, = OHG. *kara*, *chara*, lament (esp. in comp. *chara-sang*, a lament, MHG. *Kartac* (*tac* = E. *day*), also *Karvrītac*, G. *Kar-*, *Charfreitag*, Good Friday, MHG. *Karwoche*, G. *Kar-*, *Char-woche*, Passion week; cf. E. *Care Sunday*, *Chare Thursday*), = Goth. *kara*, sorrow; cf. Icel. *kæra*, complaint, murmur; akin to OHG. *quēran*, sigh. The primary sense is that of inward grief, and the word is not connected, either in sense or form, with L. *cura*, care, of which the primary sense is pains or trouble bestowed upon something: see *cure*. Doublet *chare* (in *Chare Thursday*); deriv. *chary*, q. v.] 1†. Grief; sorrow; affliction; pain; distress.

He was feeble and old,
And wyth *care* and sorwe ouercome.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 301.

Fro pointe to pointe I wol declare
And writen of my woful *care*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., i. 44.

"Phoebus, that first fond art of medicine,"
Quod she, "and coude in every wightes *care*
Remede and rede, by herbes he knew fyne."
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 660.

2. Concern; solicitude; anxiety; mental disturbance, unrest, or pain caused by the apprehension of evil or the pressure of many burdens.

Care keeps his watch in every old man's eye,
And where *care* lodges sleep will never lie.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 3.

If I have *cares* in my mind I come to the *Zoo*, and fancy they don't pass the gate. *Thackeray*, Round about the Christmas Tree.

3. Attention or heed, with a view to safety or protection; a looking to something; caution; regard; watchfulness: as, take *care* of yourself.

I am mad indeed,
And know not what I do. Yet have a *care*
Of me in what thou dost.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

Want of *Care* does us more Damage than Want of Knowledge. *Franklin*, Poor Richard's Almanack, 1758.

4. Charge or oversight, implying concern and endeavor to promote an aim or accomplish a purpose: as, he was under the *care* of a physician.

That which cometh upon me daily, the *care* of all the churches. 2 Cor. xi. 28.

In most cases the *care* of orthography was left to the printers. *Southey*, Life of Bunyan, p. 40.

The musical theatre was very popular in Venice as early as the middle of the seventeenth century; and the *care* of the state for the drama existed from the first. *Howells*, Venetian Life, v.

5. An object of concern or watchful regard and attention.

Is she thy *care?* *Dryden.*

His first *care* is his dresse, the next his bodie, and in the vniting of these two lies his soule and its faculties. *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Gallant.

Extraordinary care, ordinary care. See the adjectives.—**Take care,** be careful; beware.—**To have a care.** See *have*.—**To have the care of,** to have charge of. = **Syn.** *Care*, *Concern*, *Solicitude*, *Anxiety*. *Care* is the widest in its range of meaning; it may be with or without feeling, with or without action: as, the *care* of a garden. In its strongest sense, *care* is a painful burden of thought, perhaps from a multiplicity and constant pressure of things to be attended to: as, the child was a great *care* to her. *Concern* and *solicitude* are a step higher in intensity. *Concern* is often a regret for painful facts. *Care* and *concern* may represent the object of the thought and feeling; the others represent only the mental state: as, it shall be my chief *concern*. *Solicitude* is sometimes tenderer than *concern*, or is attended with more manifestation of feeling. *Anxiety* is the strongest of the four words; it is a restless dread of some evil. As compared with *solicitude*, it is more negative: as, *solicitude* to obtain preferment, to help a friend; *anxiety* to avoid an evil. We speak of *care* for an aged parent, *concern* for her comfort, *solicitude* to leave nothing undone for her welfare, *anxiety* as to the effect of an exposure to cold. (For *apprehension* and higher degrees of fear, see *alarm*.)

It was long since observed by Horace that no ship could leave care behind. *Johnson.*

H[illegible] would degrees [illegible] used ath [illegible] as [illegible] Spectator, No. [illegible].

[illegible] the [illegible] tr[illegible] [illegible], Sermons.

[illegible] worthy the deep, contrad[illegible] [illegible]
B. [illegible], Speeches, [illegible].

care (kãr), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cared*, ppr. *caring*. [< ME. *caren*, *carien*, be anxious, be grieved, < AS. *cearian*, be anxious, = OS. *karōn*, lament, complain, = OHG. *karōn*, *charōn*, complain, = Goth. *karōn*, be anxious; cf. Icel. *kæra* = Sw. *kära* = Dan. *kære*, complain; from the noun.] 1†. To feel grief or sorrow; grieve.

> Ther ne ne schulen heo neuer *karien* ne swinken.
> *Old Eng. Homilies* (ed. Morris), I. 193.

> Be ay of chiere as light as lef on lynde,
> And lat hem *care* and wepe and wryng and wayle.
> *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 1135.

2. To be anxious or solicitous; be concerned or interested: commonly with *about* or *for*.

> Master, *carest* thou not that we perish? Mark iv. 38.

> Our cause then must be intrusted to and conducted by its own undoubted friends, those whose hands are free, whose hearts are in the work, who do *care for* the result.
> *Lincoln*, Speech before Ill. State Convention, 1858.

3. To be inclined or disposed; have a desire: often with *for*.

> Not *caring* to observe the wind. *Waller.*

> An author, who, I am sure, would not *care for* being praised at the expense of another's reputation. *Addison.*

> I will only say that one may find grandeur and consolation in a starlit night without *caring* to ask what it means, save grandeur and consolation.
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 376.

4. To have a liking or regard: with *for* before the object.—5. To be concerned so as to feel or express objection; feel an interest in opposing: chiefly with a negative: as, He says he is coming to see you. I don't *care*. Will you take something? I don't *care* if I do. [Colloq.]—**To care for.** (*a*) See 2. (*b*) Same as 5. (*c*) To look to; take care of; perform what is needed for the well-being or good condition of: as, the child was well *cared for*. [illegible]

careaway†, *n.* A reckless fellow.

> But [such] as yet remayne without eyther forcast or consideration of anything that may afterward turn them to profit, playe the wanton yonkers and wilfull *Careawayes*.
> [illegible] *Touchstone of Complexions*, p. 99.

care-cloth†, *n.* [In Palsgrave (1530), *carde clothe*, appar. for *carre cloth*: OF. *carre*, square, broad, *carré*, squared, square, mod. F. *carre*, a (square) side, *carré*, square.] A cloth held over the heads of a bride and bridegroom during the marriage ceremony as performed in England in the middle ages. See the extracts.

> At the "Sanctus," both the bride and bridegroom knelt near the altar's foot; and then, if neither had been married before, over them a pall, or, as it used to be called, the *care-cloth*, was held at its four corners by as many clerics. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 173.

> In the bridal mass, the York varied somewhat from the Sarum use: only two clerics held the *care-cloth*, and a blessing was bestowed by the priest with the chalice upon the newly married folks.
> *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 175.

care-crazed (kãr'krāzd), *a.* Crazed or maddened by care or trouble.

> A *care-crazed* mother to a many sons.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 7.

carect†, *n.* Same as *caract*^{1}.

careen (ka-rēn'), *v.* [Formerly *carine*, < F. *cariner*, now *caréner* (= Sp. *carenar* = Pg. *querenar* = It. *carenare*), careen, < *carene*, *carine*, now *carène*, = It. *carena*, < L. *carina*, the keel of a ship: see *carina*.] **I.** *trans. Naut.*, to cause a ship to lie over on one side for the purpose of examining, or of calking, repairing, cleansing, paying with pitch, or breaming the [illegible].

II. *intrans.* To lean to one side, as a ship [illegible] of sail.

> [illegible] constantly came [illegible] *careening* [illegible] in the delicate air.
> [illegible] *Higginson*, Oldport [illegible]

> [illegible] will be found by the [illegible] edge going down [illegible]

careen [illegible] [< *careen*, *v.*] A [illegible] placed, that the keel may be [illegible]; the place where this is done.

> [illegible] at [illegible] in the [illegible]
> [illegible] Letters, [illegible]

> [illegible] Letters, [illegible]

careenage (ka-rē'nāj), *n.* [< *careen* + *-age*; after F. *carénage*.] 1. A place in which to careen a ship.

> The sweepings of slave-ships had been thrown out at the ports of debarkation to mix with the mud of creeks, *careenages*, and mangrove swamps.
> *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 340.

2. The cost of careening.

career (ka-rēr'), *n.* [Early mod. E. *careere*, *carreer*, *carrier*, *careire*, < F. *carriere*, now *carrière*, road, race-course, course, career, < OF. *cariere*, a road (= Pr. *carriera* = Sp. *carrera* = Pg. *carreira* = It. *carriera*, career), < *carier*, transport in a vehicle, carry: see *carry*.] 1. The ground on which a race is run; a race-course; hence, course; path; way.

> They had run themselves too far out of breath to go back again the same *career*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. A charge or run at full speed, as in justing.

> Make a thrust at me, . . . come in upon the answer, control your point, and make a full *career* at the body.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 4.

> Full merrily . . .
> Hath this *career* been run. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

> Such combat should be made on horse,
> On foaming steed, in full *career*.
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., iv. 31.

3. General course of action or movement; procedure; course of proceeding; a specific course of action or occupation forming the object of one's life: as, "honour's fair *career*," *Dryden.*

> Brief, brave, and glorious was his young *career*. *Byron.*

> This pressing desire for *careers* is enforced by the preference for *careers* which are thought respectable.
> *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 29.

[Sometimes used absolutely to signify a definite or conspicuous career of some kind: as, a man with a *career* before him.]

4. In the *manège*, a place inclosed with a barrier, in which to run the ring.—5. In *falconry*, a flight or tour of the hawk, about 120 yards.

career (ka-rēr'), *v. i.* [< *career*, *n.*] To move or run rapidly, as if in a race or charge.

> When a ship is decked out in all her canvas, every sail swelled, and *careering* gaily over the curling waves, how lofty, how gallant she appears!
> *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 22.

> Thus the night fled away, as if it were a winged steed, and he *careering* on it. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, xx.

careering (ka-rēr'ing), *p. a.* In *her.*, running, but placed bendwise on the field: said of a horse used as a bearing.

careful (kãr'fụl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *careful*, *carful*, < AS. *cearful*, *carful*, anxious, < *cearu*, anxiety, + *full*, full: see *care* and *-ful*, 1.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Full of care or grief; grieving; sorrowful.

> This . . . wyf that *careful* widue was.
> *St. Edm. Conf.* (Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall), l. 465.

> Ac the *careful* may crye and carpen atte ȝate,
> Bothe afyngred and a-thurst; and for chele quake.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), x. 58.

2. Full of care; anxious; solicitous. [Archaic.]

> Martha, thou art *careful* and troubled about many things.
> Luke x. 41.

> Be not so *careful*, coz; your brother's well.
> *Shirley*, Maid's Revenge, ii. 4.

3†. Filling with care or solicitude; exposing to concern, anxiety, or trouble; care-causing; painful.

> Either loue, or sor[r]ow, or both, did wring out of me than certaine *carefull* thoughtes of my good will towardes him. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 90.

> By Him that rais'd me to this *careful* height
> From that contented hap which I enjoy'd.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 3.

4†. Excited; eager; vehement.

> Then was the King *carefull* & kest for wrath
> For too bring that beurde in baile for euer.
> *Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 671.

5. Attentive to aid, support, or protect; provident: formerly with *for*, now generally with *of*, before the object.

> Thou hast been *careful for* us with all this care.
> 2 Ki. iv. 13.

> Are God and Nature then at strife,
> That Nature lends such evil dreams?
> So *careful of* the type she seems,
> So careless of the single life.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lv.

6. Giving good heed; watchful; cautious: as, be *careful* to maintain good works; be *careful* of your conversation.

> Have you been *careful* of our noble prisoner,
> That he want nothing fitting for his greatness?
> *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, iv. 2.

> A lucker or a bolder fisherman,
> A *carefuller* in peril did not breathe.
> *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

7. Showing or done with care or attention: as, *careful* consideration. =**Syn.** 2. Concerned, disturbed, troubled.—5. Provident, thoughtful, heedful.—6. Prudent, wary, etc. See list under *cautious*.

II.† *n.* One full of care or sorrow.

> Thus haue I ben his heraude here and in helle,
> And conforted many a *careful* that after his comynge wayten. *Piers Plowman* (B), xvi. 248.

carefully (kãr'fụl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *carfulli*, *carefulliche*, etc., < AS. *carfullīce*, < *carful*: see *careful* and *-ly*^{2}.] 1†. Sorrowfully.

> *Carfulli* to the king criande sche saide (etc.).
> *William of Palerne*, l. 4347.

2. With care, anxiety, or solicitude; with painstaking.

> He found no place of repentance, though he sought it *carefully* with tears. Heb. xii. 17.

3. Heedfully; watchfully; attentively; cautiously; providently.

> If thou *carefully* hearken unto the voice of the Lord.
> Deut. xv. 5.

carefulness (kãr'fụl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *care-*, *carfulness*, < AS. *carfulnys*, **cearfulnes*, < *cearful*, careful, + *-nes*, -ness: see *careful* and *-ness*.] 1. Anxiety; solicitude. [Archaic.]

> Drink thy water with trembling and with *carefulness*.
> Ezek. xii. 18.

> He had a particular *carefulness* in the knitting of his brows, and a kind of impatience in all his motions.
> *Addison*, The Political Upholsterer.

2. Heedfulness; caution; vigilance in guarding against evil and providing for safety.

care-killing (kãr'kil"ing), *a.* Destroying or preventing care; removing anxiety.

careless (kãr'les), *a.* [< ME. *careles*, < AS. *carleás*, **cearleás*, without anxiety (= Icel. *kærulauss*, quit, free), < *caru*, *cearu*, anxiety, + *-leás*, -less: see *care* and *-less*.] 1. Free from care or anxiety; hence, undisturbed; cheerful.

> In blessed slumbers
> Of peaceful rest he *careless* rests in peace.
> *Ford*, Fame's Memorial.

> Thus wisely *careless*, innocently gay,
> Cheerful he played.
> *Pope*, Epistle to Miss Blount, l. 11.

> The jocund voice
> Of insects chirping out their *careless* lives
> On these soft beds of thyme-besprinkled turf.
> *Wordsworth*, Excursion, iii.

2. Giving no care; heedless; negligent; unthinking; inattentive; regardless; unmindful.

> A woman, the more curious she is about her face, is commonly the more *careless* about her house. *B. Jonson.*

> O ye gods,
> I know you *careless*, yet, behold, to you
> From childly wont and ancient use I call.
> *Tennyson*, Lucretius.

3. Done or said without care; unconsidered: as, a *careless* act; a *careless* expression.

> With such a *careless* force, and forceless care,
> As if that luck, in very spite of cunning,
> Bade him win all. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 5.

> He framed the *careless* rhyme.
> *Beattie*, The Minstrel, ii. 6.

4†. Not receiving care; uncared for. [Rare.]

> Their many wounds and *carelesse* harmes.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. iv. 38.

=**Syn.** 2 and 3. *Supine*, *Indolent*, etc. (see *listless*); incautious, thoughtless, remiss, forgetful, inconsiderate.

carelessly (kãr'les-li), *adv.* In a careless manner or way; negligently; heedlessly; inattentively; without care or concern.

> An ant and a grasshopper, walking together on a green, the one *carelessly* skipping, the other carefully prying what winter's provision was scattered in the way.
> *Greene*, Conceited Fable.

carelessness (kãr'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being careless; heedlessness; inattention; negligence.

care-lined (kãr'līnd), *a.* Marked by care; having lines deepened by care or trouble, as the face.

> That swells with antic and uneasy mirth
> The hollow, *care-lined* cheek. *J. Baillie.*

carency† (kā'ren-si), *n.* [= F. *carence* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *carencia* = It. *carenza*, *carenzia*, < ML. *carentia*, < L. *caren(t-)s*, ppr. of *carere*, want, be without. Cf. *caret*^{1}.] Want; lack; deficiency. *Bp. Richardson.*

carene^1† (ka-rēn'), *n.* [< ME. *carene*, *carine*, *karene*, *karin* = MLG. *karene*, *karine*, < ML. *carena*, a fast of forty days, Lent, corrupted (after the OF. form, and prob. by association with L. *carere*, want, lack, ML. *carentia*, want, penury: see *carency*) from *quadragintana*, equiv. to *quadragesima* (> OF. *caresme*, F. *carême* = Pr. *caresma*, *carema*, *carama*, *quaresme*, *quareme* = Cat. *quaresma* = Sp. *cuaresma* = Pg. *quaresma* = It. *quaresima*), Lent, lit. (L.) fortieth, < L. *quadraginta*, forty: see *quadragesima*, *quarantine*.] A forty days' fast formerly imposed by a bishop upon clergy or laity, or by an abbot upon monks. *Smith's Dict. Christ. Antiq.*

Also Pope Siluester grauntyd to all theym yᵗ dayly gothe to the chirche of Saint Peter the iij. part of alle his synnes releced, . . . and abone this is grauntyd xxviij C. yere of pardon, and the merytis of as many lentis or *karyns.*
Arnold's Chronicle, 1502 (ed. 1811, p. 146).

Here folowᵗ the knowelege of what a *karyne* ys. It is too goo wulward and barfott vij. yere. Item, to fast on bred and watter the Fryday vij. yere. Item, in vij. yere not too slepe oon nyght there ne slepith a nother. Item, in vij. yere nott to com vndir noo couered place but yf it bee too here masse in the chyrch dore or porche. Item, in vij. yere not to ete nor dryncke out of noo vessel but in the same that he made hys auow in. Item, he that fulfilleth alle thes poyntis vij. yere during, dothe and wynnethe a *Karyne*, that ys to sey a Lenton. Thus may a man haue at Rome gret pardon and soule helth.
Arnold's Chronicle, 1502 (ed. 1811, p. 150).

carene²† (ka-rēn′), *n.* [< L. *carenum*, *caræ̆num*, < Gr. *κάροινον*, *καρύινον*, *κάρυνον*.] A sweet wine boiled down.

Carene is boyled nere
From three til two.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 204.

carentane† (kar′en-tān), *n.* [< ML. *quarentena*, *carentena*, also *carena*, an indulgence or exemption from the fast of forty days: see *carene*¹ and *quarantine.*] A papal indulgence, multiplying the remission of penance by forties.

caress (ka-res′), *n.* [< F. *caresse*, < It. *carezza* = Sp. *caricia* = Pg. *caricias* (pl.), endearment, fondness, < ML. *caritia*, dearness, value, < L. *cārus*, dear (whence also ult. E. *cheer*², *charity*, *cherish*, q. v.), prob. orig. **camrus* = Skt. *kamra*, beautiful, charming, < √ *kam*, love, desire, perhaps = L. *amare* (for **camare*?), love: see *amor*, etc. Cf. W. *caru*, love, = Ir. *caraim*, I love, *cara*, a friend.] An act of endearment; an expression of affection by touch, as by stroking or patting with the hand: as, "conjugal *caresses*," *Milton*, P. L., viii. 56.

Chilling his *caresses*
By the coldness of her manners.
Tennyson, Maud, xx. 1.

caress (ka-res′), *v. t.* [< F. *caresser* (= It. *carezzare*; cf. Sp. *a-cariciar* = Pg. *cariciar*, *a-cariciar*), < *caresse*, a caress.] **1.** To bestow caresses upon; fondle.

Caress'd or chidden by the dainty hand.
Tennyson, Sonnets to a Coquette.

Hence—**2.** To treat with fondness, affection, or kindness.

Caressed at court and at both the universities.
Baker, Charles II., an. 1683.

caressing (ka-res′ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *caress*, *v.*] Treating with endearment; fondling; affectionate; fond: as, a *caressing* manner.

caressingly (ka-res′ing-li), *adv.* In a caressing manner.

Care Sunday (kãr sun′dā). [E. dial., also *Carling Sunday*, *Carle Sunday*, *Carling*, < *care*, grief, + *Sunday.* Cf. *Chare Thursday* and the similar G. *Char-*, *Kar-freitag*, Good Friday. See *care*, *n.*] The fifth Sunday in Lent; Passion Sunday. [Prov. Eng.] See *Carling.*

caret¹ (kā′ret), *n.* [< L. *caret*, there is wanting, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *carere*, want, lack: see *carency.*] A mark (‸) used in writing, in correcting printers' proofs, etc., to indicate the proper place of something that is interlined or written in the margin.

caret² (kā′ret), *n.* [< NL. *caretta*, name of a turtle, < Sp. *careta*, a mask of pasteboard, a wire mask used by bee-keepers, dim. of *cara*, the face: see *cheer*¹.] A name of the hawkbill sea-turtle, *Eretmochelys imbricata.*

caretaker (kãr′tā″kėr), *n.* One who takes care of something. Specifically — (*a*) One who is employed at a wharf, quay, or other exposed place, or in a building or on an estate during the absence of the owner, to look after goods or property of any kind. (*b*) A person put upon the premises of an insolvent to take care that none of the property is removed.

care-tuned (kãr′tūnd), *a.* Tuned or modulated by care or trouble; mournful.

More health and happiness betide my liege,
Than can my *care-tun'd* tongue deliver him.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 2.

care-worn (kãr′wōrn), *a.* Worn, oppressed, or burdened with care; showing marks of care or anxiety: as, he was weary and *care-worn*; a *care-worn* countenance.

And Philip's rosy face contracting grew
Careworn and wan.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

Carex (kā′reks), *n.* [L., a sedge or rush.] **1.** A large genus of plants, natural order *Cyperaceæ*; the sedges. They are perennial, grass-like herbs, growing chiefly in wet places, with triangular solid culms and unisexual flowers aggregated in spikelets. The herbage is coarse and innutritious, and the genus is of comparatively little value. A variety of *C. acuba*, however, which is abundant in some parts of Oregon, is remarkable for yielding an excellent quality of hay; and the root of the sea sedge, *C. arenaria*, found on the shores of the Baltic, are used as a substitute for sarsaparilla. About 700 species are known, distributed all over the world, though they are rare in tropical regions.
2. [*l. c.*; pl. *carices* (kā′ri-sēz).] A plant of this genus.

A sand-bank covered with scanty herbage, and imperfectly bound together by bent-grass and *carices.*
Encyc. Brit., XI. 631.

careyne†, *n.* An obsolete form of *carrion.*

carf†. A Middle English (Anglo-Saxon *cearf*) preterit of *kerven*, carve.

carfax† (kär′faks), *n.* [< ME. *carfax*, *carphax*, *carfans*, corruptions of *carfoukes*, also *carfowgh*, < OF. *carrefourgs*, *carrefor*, *carrefour*, *quarrefour*, F. *carrefour* (whence also E. *carrefour*) = Pr. *carrefore*, < ML. *quadrifurcus*, having four forks, < L. *quatuor*, = E. *four*, + *furca*, > AS. *forc*, > E. *fork.*] A place where four (or more) roads or streets meet: now used only as the name of such a place in Oxford, England.

Then thei enbusshed hem a-gein a *carfowgh* of vj weyes.
Merlin (ed. Wheatley), ii. 273.

carfoukes†, *n.* See *carfax.*

carfuffle (kär-fuf′l), *v.* and *n.* Same as *curfuffle.* [Scotch.]

carga (kär′gä), *n.* [Sp., a load: see *cargo*¹ and *charge*, *n.*] A Spanish unit both of weight and of measure, varying in different places and for different commodities, but generally about 275 pounds avoirdupois as a weight and 40 gallons as a measure.

There are two kinds of *carga* — the "burro" or donkey *carga* of 150 lbs., and the "mule" *carga* of 300.
L. Hamilton, Mex. Handbook, p. 28.

cargazon† (kär′ga-zon), *n.* [Also written *cargason*; Sp. *cargazon* (> F. *cargaison*), a cargo, aug. of *cargo*, *carga*, a load: see *cargo*¹.] A cargo.

The ship Swan was sailing home with a *cargazon* valued at £80,000.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 42.

cargeese, *n.* Plural of *cargoose.*

cargo¹ (kär′gō), *n.*; pl. *cargoes* or *cargos* (-gōz). [Sp., also *carga*, a burden, load, freight, cargo (= Pg. *cargo*, a charge, office, *carga*, a burden, load, = It. *carico*, *carica*, also *carco*, = OF. *charge* (AF. **cark*, *kark*, > ME. *kark*, cark: see *cark*), F. *charge*, a burden, etc., > E. *charge*, *n.*), < *cargar* = F. *charger*, load, > E. *charge*, *v.*: see *charge.*] **1.** The lading or freight of a ship; the goods, merchandise, or whatever is conveyed in a ship or other merchant vessel. The lading within the hold is called the *inboard cargo*, in distinction from freight, such as horses and cattle, carried on deck. The term is usually applied to goods only, but in a less technical sense it may include persons.

Vessels from foreign countries have come into our ports and gone out again with the *cargoes* they brought.
S. Adams, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 457.

2. [Appar. a slang use, perhaps of other origin. Cf. *cargo*².] A term of contempt applied to a man, usually explained as "bully" or "bravo": found only in the following passage.

Will the royal Augustus cast away a gentleman of worship, a captain and a commander, for a couple of condemned caitiff calumnious *cargos?*
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

To break out a cargo. See *break.*

cargo²† (kär′gō), *interj.* [Appar. a corruption of It. *cancro*, a canker, used also, like E. *pox*, as an imprecation: see *canker.* Less prob. based on It. *coraggio*, courage, used as an encouraging exclamation: see *courage.*] An exclamation of surprise or contempt.

But *cargo!* my fiddlestick cannot play without rosin.
Wilkins, Miseries of Enforced Marriage (1607).

Twenty pound a year
For three good lives? *Cargo!* hai Trincalo!
T. Tomkis (?), Albumazar.

cargo-block (kär′gō-blok), *n.* A tackle for hoisting bales and packages, which disengages itself automatically.

cargoose (kär′gös), *n.*; pl. *cargeese* (-gēs). [< *car-* (perhaps < Gael. *cir*, a cock's comb or crest) + *goose.*] The gaunt or great crested grebe, *Podiceps cristatus.* [Prov. Eng.]

cariacou, carjacou (kar′i-a-kö, kär′ja-kö), *n.* [S. Amer.] The native name of some kind of South American deer, extended to all American deer of the genus *Cariacus* (which see).

Cariacus (ka-rī′a-kus), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray), < *cariacou.*] The genus of deer (*Cervidæ*) of which the Virginia or common white-tailed deer of North America, *Cariacus virginianus*, is typical. It also includes the black-tail or mule-deer (*C. macrotis*), the Columbian deer (*C. columbianus*), and others, all of which are smaller than the stags (the genus *Cervus*) and otherwise different. See also cut under *mule-deer.*

Doe of the Virginia Deer (*Cariacus virginianus*).

cariama, çariama (kär-, sär-i-ä′mä), *n.* [Braz. *cariama* (Brisson, Maregrave), later written *çariama*, *ceriema*, *sariama*, *seriema*, *seriama.*] **1.** The native name of a grallatorial bird of South America, the seriema.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of birds (Brisson, 1760), the type being the seriema, the *Palamedea cristata* (Linnæus), *Microdactylus marcgravii* (Geoffroy St. Hilaire), *Dicholophus cristatus* (Illiger), now usually called *Cariama cristata*: a bird of uncertain affinities, sometimes classed with cranes, sometimes with hawks, and again left by itself.

Cariamidæ (kar-i-am′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1850), < *Cariama* + *-idæ.*] The family of birds formed for the reception of the *Cariama cristata*, or seriema. The form *Cariaminæ* (G. R. Gray, 1871) is found as a subfamily name. Besides the seriema, the family contains a related though quite distinct species, *Chunga burmeisteri.* Also called *Dicholophidæ.*

cariamoid (kar′i-a-moid), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cariamoideæ.*

Cariamoideæ (kar″i-a-moi′dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cariama* + *-oideæ.*] A superfamily provided for the accommodation of the *Cariamidæ*, upon the supposition that these birds are either crane-like hawks or hawk-like cranes.

Carian (kā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Caria* (Gr. Καρία) + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the ancient kingdom and province of Caria, in the southwestern part of Asia Minor.

II. *n.* A native of Caria, or the language of the primitive people of Caria, who were dispossessed by the Greeks.

cariated† (kā′ri-ā-ted), *a.* [< ML. *cariatus*, pp. of *cariare*, < L. *carian(t-)s*, adj., decaying, rotten, < *caries*, decay: see *caries.*] Same as *carious.*

Carib, Caribbee (kar′ib, -i-bē), *n.* [< Sp. Pg. *Caribe*, a Carib, a cannibal, < W. Ind. *Carib*, said to mean orig. a valiant man. Hence ult. *cannibal*, q. v.] One of a native race inhabiting certain portions of Central America and the north of South America, and formerly also the Caribbean islands.

Caribbean (kar-i-bē′an), *a.* [NL. *Caribæus*, *Caribbæus*; < *Caribbee* + *-an.*] Pertaining to the Caribs or Caribbees, or to the Lesser Antilles, formerly inhabited by them, comprising the eastern and southern chains of the West Indies, or to the sea between the West Indies and the mainland of America. Also spelled *Carribbean.*—**Caribbean bark.** See *bark*².

Caribbee, *n.* See *Carib.* Also spelled *Caribee*, *Carribbee.*

caribe (kar′i-bē), *n.* [Sp., a Carib, a cannibal: see *Carib* and *cannibal.*] The vernacular name of a very voracious South American fish, *Serrasalmo piraya*, and other characins of the subfamily *Serrasalmoninæ* (which see).

In some localities it is scarcely possible to catch fishes with the hook and line, as the fish hooked is immediately attacked by the *caribe* . . . and torn to pieces before it can be withdrawn from the water. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 134.

Caribee, *n.* See *Caribbee.*

Caribou (*Rangifer caribou*).

caribou, cariboo (kar'i-bö), *n.* [Canadian F. [illegible].] The American woodland reindeer. *Rangifer caribou* or *R. tarandus*, inhabiting [illegible] North America as far as the limit of trees, where it is replaced by the barren-ground reindeer, to which the name is also [illegible] of the reindeer, and has never [illegible] for the sake of [illegible] See cut on preceding page.

Carica [illegible]. [NL., a new use of L. *carica*, a kind of dry fig (sc. *ficus*, fig), lit. Carian; fem. of *Caricus*, < *Caria*: see *Carian*.] **1.** A genus of plants, natural order *Papayaceæ*, consisting of about 20 species, which are natives of tropical America. The best-known is *C. Papaya*, the papaw (which see).—**2†.** A kind of [illegible]; a lenten fig. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

caricature (kar'i-ka-tūr), *n.* [Formerly in It. [illegible] = D. *karikatuur* = G. *caricatur, karikatur* = Dan. Sw. *karikatur*, < F. *caricature*, < It. *caricatura* (= Sp. Pg. *caricatura*), a satirical picture, < *caricare*, load, overload, exaggerate, = F. *charger*, load, > E. *charge*, q. v.] A representation, pictorial or descriptive, in which beauties or favorable points are concealed or perverted and peculiarities or defects exaggerated, so as to make the person or thing represented ridiculous, while a general likeness is retained.

> [illegible] indeed, he [Dryden] seizes a very coarse and [illegible] distinction, and gives us, not a likeness, but a [illegible], in which a single peculiarity is protruded, and everything else neglected.
> *Macaulay*, Dryden.

> Perhaps a sketch drawn by an alien hand, in the best faith, might have an air of *caricature*.
> *Howells*, Venetian Life, xx.

=**Syn.** *Caricature, Burlesque, Parody, Travesty.* The distinguishing mark of a *caricature* is that it absurdly exaggerates that which is characteristic, it may be by picture or by language. A *burlesque* renders its subject ludicrous by an incongruous manner of treating it, as by treating a grave subject lightly, or a light subject gravely. *Burlesque* may be intentional or not. A *parody* intentionally burlesques a literary composition, generally a poem, by imitating its form, style, or language. In a *parody* the characters are changed, while in a *travesty* they are retained, only the language being made absurd. [illegible] In a [illegible] of a literary work the characters are [illegible] changed into others which ludicrously [illegible].

caricature (kar'i-ka-tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *caricatured*, ppr. *caricaturing*. [< *caricature*, *n.*; = F. *caricaturer* = Sp. *caricaturar*.] To make or draw a caricature of; represent in the manner of a caricature; burlesque.

> Hogarth *caricatured* Churchill under the form of a canonical bear, with a club, and a pot of beer.
> *Walpole*, Anecdotes, IV. iv.

> So much easier it is to *caricature* life from our own sickly conception of it than to paint it in its noble simplicity.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. [illegible].

Caricature-plant (*Graptophyllum hortense*).

caricature-plant (kar'i-ka-tūr-plant), *n.* An acanthaceous plant of the Indian archipelago, *Graptophyllum hortense*: so called from the curious variegation of the leaves, which are often so lined as to present grotesque likenesses to the human profile.

caricaturist (kar'i-ka-tūr-ist), *n.* [< *caricature* + *-ist*; = F. *caricaturiste* = Sp. *caricaturista*.] One who draws or [illegible] caricatures; specifically, one who occupies himself with drawing pictorial caricatures.

carices [illegible]. Plural of *carex*, 2.

caricin, caricine (kar'i-sin), *n.* [< *Carica* + [illegible].] A proteolytic ferment contained [illegible] of the green fruit of the papaya-[illegible] *C. papaya*. Also called *papain* and [illegible].

caricography [illegible]-kog'ra-fi), *n.* [< L. *carex* [illegible] + Gr. *-γραφία*, writing.] [illegible] or an account of [illegible].

caricologist [illegible], *n.* [< **caricology* [illegible] L. *carex* (*caric-*), sedge, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*) + *-ist*.] A botanist [illegible] species of the genus *Carex*.

caricous [illegible] [< L. *carica*, a [illegible]] Resembling a [illegible].

Carida [illegible] *pl.* Same as *Caridea*.

Caridea (ka-rid'ẹ̄-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *καρίς* ([illegible]-), a shrimp or prawn: see *Carides*.] A series or division of macrurous decapod crustaceans, containing the shrimps, prawns, etc. It is a large and varied group, characterized by the separation of the carapace from the mandibular and antennal segments, by the large basal scale of the antennæ, and by only one or two pairs of chelate limbs. It corresponds to Latreille's *Carides*, or fourth section of such crustaceans, and is divided into several modern families, as *Alpheidæ*, *Crangonidæ*, *Palæmonidæ*, and *Peneidæ*.

caridean (ka-rid'ẹ̄-ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Caridea*; caridomorphic.

II. *n.* A member of the *Caridea* or *Caridomorpha*.

Carides (kar'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **Caris*, < Gr. *καρίς*, pl. *καρίδες*, later *καρῖδες*, a small crustacean, prob. a shrimp or prawn.] A synonym of *Crustacea*. *Haeckel*.

Carididæ (ka-rid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < **Caris* (see *Carides*) + *-idæ*.] In some systems of classification, a family of macrurous decapod crustaceans; the prawns and shrimps. It contains such genera as *Palæmon*, *Penæus*, *Crangon*, *Pontonia*, *Alpheus*, and is conterminous with *Caridea*.

Caridomorpha (kar″i-dọ̄-môr'fạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *καρίς* (*καριδ-*), a shrimp or prawn, + *μορφή*, form, shape. See *Caridea*, *Carides*, etc.] A division of macrurous *Crustacea*; caridean crustaceans proper, as prawns and shrimps. *Huxley*.

caridomorphic (kar″i-dọ̄-môr'fik), *a.* [< *Caridomorpha* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Caridomorpha*; caridean.

caries (kā'ri-ēz), *n.* [= F. *carie* = Sp. *caries* = Pg. *carie*, *caries* = It. *carie*, < L. *caries* (ML. also *caria*), decay, prop. a hard, dry decay, as of wood, bones, walls, etc.] **1.** A destructive disease of bone, causing a friable condition and worm-eaten appearance, attended with suppuration. It is probable that several distinct pathological processes lead to this morbid condition.—**2.** A disease of the teeth, resulting in the disintegration of their substance and the formation of cavities. In man and carnivorous animals it is supposed to be caused by one of the bacteria, *Leptothrix buccalis*. See *Leptothrix*.—**3.** In *bot.*, decay of the walls of the cells and vessels.

carillon (kar'i-lọn), *n.* [< F. *carillon*, formerly also *carrillon*, *quarillon* (Cotgrave) (> It. *carighone* (Florio) = Pg. *carrilhão* = ML. *carillonus*), a var. of OF. **carignon*, *carenon*, *quarregnon*, a chime of bells, a carillon, orig. appar. a set of four bells, being identical with OF. *carillon*, *carrillon*, *quarillon*, *karillon*, also *carignon*, *carrignon*, *carrinon*, *carenon*, *carrenon*, *carregnon*, *carreignon*, *quarreignon*, etc., a square, a square of parchment, parchment or paper folded square, < ML. *quaternio(n-)*, a paper folded in four leaves, a quire (prop., as in LL. *quaternio(n-)*, a set of four), equiv. to *quaternium*, *quaternus*, *quaternum*, paper folded in four leaves, a quire, > OF. *quaer*, *quaier*, *quayer* (> E. *quire*¹), *cayer*, mod. F. *cahier*, < L. *quaterni*, four each, < *quater*, four times, < *quatuor* = E. *four*: see *quaternion*, a doublet of *carillon*, *quire*¹ and *cahier*, approximate doublets, and *quadrille*, *carrel*², etc., *square*, etc., related words.] **1.** A set of stationary bells tuned so as to play regularly composed melodies, and sounded by the action of the hand upon a keyboard or by machinery. It differs from a chime or peal in that the bells are fixed instead of swinging, and are of greater number. The number of bells in a chime or peal never exceeds 12; a carillon often consists of 40 or 50. The carillons of the Netherlands were formerly famous, but the best are now found in England. The carillon of Antwerp cathedral consists of 60 bells; that of Bruges is much larger.

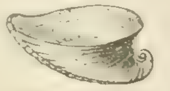
2. A small instrument furnished with bells, properly tuned, and with finger-keys like those of the pianoforte.—**3.** A simple air adapted to be performed on a set of bells.—**4.** The rapid ringing of several large bells at the same time, with no attempt to produce a tune or the effect of tolling.

carina (ka-rī'nạ̈), *n.*; pl. *carinæ* (-nē). [L., the keel of a boat: see *careen*.] **1.** A keel. Specifically — (*a*) In *bot.*, same as *keel*, [illegible]. (*b*) In *zool.* and *anat.*, a median inferior part of a thing, like or likened to a keel; especially applied in ornithology to the keel of the [illegible] which most birds possess, such birds being [illegible] *carinate*, and constituting a prime division, *Carinatæ*, [illegible].

2. An intermediate piece, between the tergum and the scutum, of the multivalve carapace of a cirriped, as a barnacle or an acorn-shell. See [illegible] under *Balanus* and *Lepas*. **Carina fornicis**, [illegible] of the fornix, a median longitudinal ridge upon [illegible] surface of that part of the brain.

carinal (ka-rī'nạl), *a.* [< *carina* + *-al*; = F. *carinal*.] **1.** Pertaining to or resembling a carina.—**2.** In *bot.*, having the keel or two lower petals of a flower inclosing the others: applied to a form of estivation which is peculiar to a tribe (*Cæsalpinæ*) of the *Leguminosæ*.

Carinaria (kar-i-nā'ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *carina*, a keel; from the shape. See *careen*.] A genus of nucleobranchiate molluscous animals, of the order *Heteropoda*, referable to the family *Firolidæ*, or *Pterotracheidæ*, or made the type of a family *Carinariidæ*. The visceral sac is a projecting saccular mass, placed at the limit of the hinder region of the foot, covered with the mantle and a hat-shaped shell. The shells are known to collectors under the names of *Venus's-slipper* and *glass-nautilus*. The gills are protected by a small and very delicate shell of glassy translucence. The animal itself is about 2 inches long, and is of oceanic habits. It is so transparent that the vital functions may be watched with the aid of a microscope.


Carinaria cymbium.

carinarian (kar-i-nā'ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Carinaria* or family *Carinariidæ*.

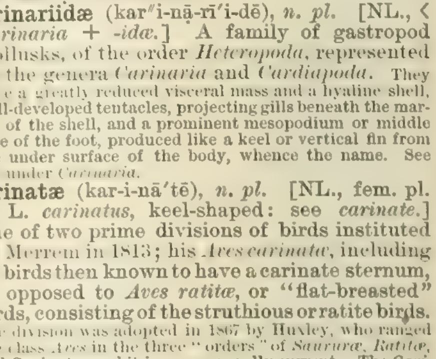
II. *n.* A member of the genus *Carinaria* or family *Carinariidæ*; a carinariid.

carinariid (kar-i-nā'ri-id), *n.* A heteropod of the family *Carinariidæ*.

Carinariidæ (kar″i-nạ̄-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Carinaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropod mollusks, of the order *Heteropoda*, represented by the genera *Carinaria* and *Cardiapoda*. They have a greatly reduced visceral mass and a hyaline shell, well-developed tentacles, projecting gills beneath the margin of the shell, and a prominent mesopodium or middle lobe of the foot, produced like a keel or vertical fin from the under surface of the body, whence the name. See cut under *Carinaria*.

Carinatæ (kar-i-nā'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *carinatus*, keel-shaped: see *carinate*.] One of two prime divisions of birds instituted by Merrem in 1813; his *Aves carinatæ*, including all birds then known to have a carinate sternum, as opposed to *Aves ratitæ*, or "flat-breasted" birds, consisting of the struthious or ratite birds. The division was adopted in 1867 by Huxley, who ranged the class *Aves* in the three "orders" of *Saururæ*, *Ratitæ*, and *Carinatæ*, and it is now generally current. The *Carinatæ* include all ordinary birds (all living birds excepting the *Ratitæ*). They have no teeth; a carinate sternum (see cut under *carinate*); few caudal vertebræ ending in a pygostyle; wings developed, and with rare exceptions fit for flight; metacarpals and metatarsals ankylosed; normally in adult life no free tarsal bones and only two free carpal bones; heterocœlous or saddle-shaped vertebræ; the scapula and coracoid (with few exceptions) meeting at less than a right angle; and the furculum usually perfected. The *Carinatæ* are made by Coues one of five subclasses of *Aves*.

carinate (kar'i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *carinatus*, keel-shaped, pp. of *carinare*, furnish with a keel or shell, < *carina*, keel, shell, etc.: see *careen*.] Shaped like or furnished with a keel; keeled. Specifically — (*a*) In *bot.*, having a longitudinal ridge like a keel, as the glume of many grasses. (*b*) In *zool.*, ridged lengthwise beneath, as if keeled: specifically applied in ornithology to the keeled sternum of most birds, and to the birds possessing such a sternum.



Carinate Sternum of Common Fowl, side and front views, showing *ca*, the [illegible] keel characteristic of *Carinatæ*, borne upon the lopho[illegible] extended from *r*, the rostrum or manubrium, to *mx*, the [illegible] process or xiphisternum; *pl*, pleurosteon, bearing *cp*, the costal processes; and *mo*, the bifurcated metosteon.

carinated (kar'i-nā-ted), *a.* Having a keel; keeled.

carinet, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *careen*.

Carinella (kar-i-nel'ạ̈), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *carina*, keel, vessel, shell, etc.: see *carina*, *careen*.] The typical genus of the family *Carinellidæ*.

Carinellidæ (kar-i-nel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Carinella* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhynchocœlous turbellarians, or nemertean worms, represented by the genus *Carinella*, having the lowest type of structure among the *Nemertea*. The family typifies a prime division of the *Nemertea*, called *Palæonemertea* (which see).

cariniform (ka-rin′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *carina*, keel, + *forma*, shape.] Carinate in form; having the shape or appearance of a carina or keel: specifically applied to the long, thin, sharp adipose fin of certain siluroid fishes.

carinolateral (ka-rī-nō-lat′ẹ-ral̤), *a.* [< L. *carina*, a keel, + *latus*, side: see *lateral*.] In *Cirripedia*, lying on each side of the carina. See cut under *Balanus*.

> On each side of the carina is a compartment termed *carino-lateral*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 254.

Carinthian (ka-rin′thi-an̤), *a.* and *n.* [< *Carinthia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to Carinthia, a crown-land and duchy of the Austrian empire lying to the east of the Tyrol and north-east of Italy: as, the *Carinthian* Alps.—**Carinthian process**, in *metal.*, a process in use in Carinthia for converting pig- into wrought-iron, the metal being treated in the form of thin disks which are worked into blooms, ready to be hammered out into bars.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Carinthia.

cariole (kar′i-ōl), *n.* [= Dan. *kariol*, < F. *cariole*, now *carriole*, = Pr. *carriol*, m., *carriola*, f., < It. *carriuola* = Sp. *carriola*, a small vehicle, dim. of It. Sp. Pg. *carro*, a vehicle, car: see *car*^{1}. Hence by simulation E. *carryall*.] **1.** A small open carriage; a kind of calash.—**2.** A covered cart.

cariopsis, *n.* See *caryopsis*.

cariosity (kā-ri-os′i̤-ti), *n.* [< L. *cariosus*, carious, + *-ity*.] The state of being carious.

carious (kā′ri-us), *a.* [= F. *carieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *carioso*, < L. *cariosus*, < *caries*, decay: see *caries*.] **1.** Affected with caries; decayed or decaying, as a bone.—**2.** Having a corroded appearance: applied in entomology to surfaces which are thickly covered with deep and very irregular depressions, with jagged ridges between them, like a metal plate that has been exposed to a strong acid.

cariousness (kā′ri-us-nes), *n.* Same as *cariosity*.

caritative (kar′i-tā-tiv), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *caritativo*, < ML. *caritativus*, < L. *carita(t-)s*, love, charity: see *charity*.] Benevolent; beneficent; charitable. [Rare.]

> Then follows the *caritative* principle, . . . the principle of brotherly love, as seen in voluntary action in behalf of others. *R. T. Ely*, Past and Present of Pol. Econ., p. 53.

car-jack (kär′jak), *n.* A screw or hydraulic jack used in lifting cars or locomotives, or in replacing them on the track when derailed.

carjacou, *n.* See *cariacou*.

cark (kärk), *n.* [< ME. *cark*, trouble, anxiety (the alleged AS. **carc*, **cearc*, **be-carcian*, **becearcian* are not found), < AF. **cark*, *kark*, a load, burden, weight, the unassibilated form of OF. *charge*, > ME. *charge* (which varies with *cark* in some instances), a load, burden; cf. *cark*, *chark*^{3}, *v.*, also *charge* and *cargo*. The W. *carc*, care, anxiety (> *carcus*, solicitous), = Gael. *carc*, care, = Bret. *karg*, a load, burden, are prob. from E. or F. The resemblance to *care*, with which *cark* is alliteratively associated, is accidental.] **1**†. A load; a burden; a weight; specifically, an old measure of weight for wool, equal to the thirtieth part of a sarplar.—**2.** A burden of care; a state of anxious solicitude; care; concern; trouble; distress. [Archaic.]

> Now I see that al the *cark* schal fallen on myn heed.
> *Gamelyn*, l. 754.
>
> And what then follows all your *carke* and caring
> And self-affliction? *Massinger*, Roman Actor, ii. 1.
>
> And at night the swart mechanic comes to drown his *cark* and care,
> Quaffing ale from pewter tankards, in the master's antique chair. *Longfellow*, Nuremberg.

cark (kärk), *v.* [< *cark*, *n.*; < ME. *carken*, also *charken*, varying with *chargen*, load, burden, < AF. **carker* (in comp. *sorkarker*, surcharge, *deskarker*, discharge), unassibilated form of OF. *charger*, load: see *cark*, *n.*, and *charge*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To load; burden; load or oppress with grief, anxiety, or care; worry; perplex; vex. [Archaic.]

> *Carkid* [var. *charkid*] wit care. *Cursor Mundi*, l. 23994.
>
> Thee nor *carketh* care nor slander.
> *Tennyson*, A Dirge.

2†. To bring to be by care or anxiety; make by carking.

> Care and *cark* himself one penny richer. *South.*

II.† *intrans.* To be full of care, anxious, solicitous, or concerned.

> *Carking* and caring all that ever you can to gather goods and rake riches together. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 5.
>
> Hark, my husband, he's singing and hoiting,—and I'm fain to *cark* and care.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 3.

carking (kär′king), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *cark*, *v.*] Distressing; perplexing; giving anxiety: now scarcely used except in the phrase *carking care* or *cares*.

> Thrice happy and ever to be envied little Burgh, . . . without vainglory, without riches, without learning, and all their train of *carking cares*.
> *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 162.

carkled (kär′kld), *a.* [E. dial.] Crumpled; wavy.

> And the blades of grass that straightened to it turned their points a little way; . . . yet before their *carkled* edges bent more than a driven saw, down the water came again. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, p. 118.

carl (kärl), *n.* [(1) Early mod. E. and Sc. also *carle*, < ME. *carl*, *carle*, < AS. *carl*, a man, churl, as a proper name *Carl* (after OHG.), in *carles wǣn*, 'the carl's or churl's wain,' now *Charles's Wain* (q. v., under *wain*), and (after Scand.) in comp., '-man,' in *butse-carl*, ship-man, *hūs-carl*, *hūs-karl*, 'house-carl,' one of the king's body-guard (= OFries. *hūs-kerl*, a man (vassal), = Icel. *hūs-karl*, a man (vassal), one of the king's body-guard), or 'male,' 'he-,' as in *carl-man*, ME. *carman* (Icel. *karl-madhr*, a man (as opposed to a woman), **carl-cat* (North. E. *carl-cat*), a male cat, **carl-fugel* (= Icel. *karl-fugl*), a male bird (the last two forms in Somner, but not found in use), OD. *kaerle*, a man, husband, churl, fellow, D. *karel*, a fellow, = OHG. *karl*, *karal*, *charl*, *charal*, MHG. *karl* (OHG. also *charlo*, *charle*, MHG. *charle*, *karle*), a man, husband, G. (after LG.) *kerl*, a fellow, = Icel. *karl*, a man (as opposed to a woman), a churl, an old man (also in comp., 'male,' 'he-'), = Norw. Sw. Dan. *karl*, a man, fellow; used also as a proper name, AS. *Carl*, E. *Carl*, *Karl* (after G.) = D. *Karel* = Dan. *Karl*, *Carl* = Sw. *Karl* = OHG. *Karl*, *Karal*, MHG. *Karl*, *Karel*, *Karle*, G. *Karl*, *Carl*, whence (from OHG.) ML. *Carlus*, *Carolus*, *Karlus*, *Karolus*, *Karulus*, NL. *Carolus*, > It. *Carlo* = Sp. Pg. *Carlos* = OF. *Karlus*, F. *Charles*, > E. *Charles* (see *carolus*, *carolin*, *Caroline*, etc.); the same, but with diff. orig. vowel, as (2) MLG. *kerle*, LG. *kerl*, *kerel*, *kirl* (> G. *kerl*) = OD. *keerle*, D. *kerel*, a man, churl, fellow, = OFries. *kerl* (in comp. *hūs-kerl*, above mentioned), Fries. *tzerl*, *tzirl* = AS. *ceorl*, a churl, E. *churl*, q. v.; appar., with formative *-l*, from a root **kar*, **ker*, and by some connected, doubtfully, with Skt. *jāra*, a lover.] **1.** A man; a robust, strong, or hardy man; a fellow. [Now only poetical, or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> The mellere was a stout *carl* for the nones.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 545.
>
> Why sitt'st thou by that ruined hall,
> Thou aged *carle* so stern and gray? *Scott.*

2. A rustic; a boor; a clown; a churl.

> Therein a cancred crabbed *Carle* does dwell,
> That has no skill of Court nor courtesie.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. ix. 3.
>
> It seems as if you had fallen asleep a *carle*, and awakened a gentleman. *Scott*, Monastery, I. 223.

3. Same as *carl-hemp*. [Scotch.]

carl† (kärl), *v. i.* [< *carl*, *n.*] To act like a churl.

> They [old persons] *carle* many times as they sit, and talk to themselves; they are angry, waspish, displeased with themselves. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 132.

carl-cat (kärl′kat), *n.* A male cat; a tomcat. *Grose.* [North. Eng.]

carl-crab (kärl′krab), *n.* A local Scotch name of the male of the common black-clawed sea-crab, *Cancer pagurus*.

carle^{1}, *n.* and *v.* See *carl*.

carle^{2}, *n.* Same as *caurale*.

Carle Sunday (kärl sun′dā̤). See *Carling*^{1}, 1, and *Care Sunday*.

carlet (kär′let), *n.* [< F. *carrelet*, a square file, a three-edged sword (> Sp. *carrelet*, a straight needle with a triangular point), dim. of OF. *carrel*, F. *carreau*, a square, tile, pane: see *carrel*^{2} and *quarrel*^{2}.] A single-cut file with a triangular section, used by comb-makers.

carl-hemp (kärl′hemp), *n.* Male hemp. Also *carl*. [Scotch.] In the following passage it is used as a symbol of robustness of character.

> Come, firm Resolve, take thou the van,
> Thou stalk o' *carl-hemp* in man!
> *Burns*, To Dr. Blacklock.

carlick (kär′lik), *n.* [E. dial. form of *charlock*, q. v.] Same as *charlock*. [Local, Eng.]

carlie (kär′li), *n.* [Sc., dim. of *carl*.] **1.** A little carl.—**2.** A boy who has the appearance or manners of a little old man. *Jamieson.*

carlin, carline^{1} (kär′lin), *n.* [Also *carling*, < Icel. *karlinna*, a woman, = Dan. *kælling*, prop. **kærling*, = Sw. *kärung*, an old woman, a crone; cf. *karl*, a man: see *carl*.] An old woman: a contemptuous term for any woman. [Scotch.]

> The *carline* she was stark and sture,
> She aff the hinges dang the dure.
> *Cospatrick* (Child's Ballads, I. 15

Carlina (kär-lī′nä̤), *n.* [NL. (> F. *carline* = Sp. It. *carlina*); so called, it is said, after the emperor *Charlemagne* (OHG. *Karl*), whose army, according to the doubtful story, was saved from a plague by the use of this root.] A genus of *Compositæ* differing from the true thistles in having the scales of the involucre scarious and colored. The species are all natives of Europe and the Mediterranean region. The most common is the carline thistle, *C. vulgaris*, the scales of which are so hygroscopic that the heads are used as a natural weather-glass. The root of *C. acaulis*, also called carline thistle, had formerly a high reputation for medicinal virtues in various diseases.

carline^{1}, *n.* See *carlin*.

carline^{2} (kär′lin), *n.* [< F. *carlin*, < It. *carlino*: see *carlino*.] Same as *carlino*, 1.

carline^{3} (kär′lin), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *carline*, the thistle, so called: see *Carlina*.] **I.** *a.* Belonging to the genus *Carlina*: as, the *carline* thistle.

II. *n.* A kind of thistle, *Carlina vulgaris* or *C. acaulis*. See *Carlina*.

carline^{4}, **carling**^{2} (kär′lin, -ling), *n.* [< F. *carlingue* = Sp. Pg. *carlinga* = Russ. *karlinsŭ*; origin unknown.] **1.** A piece of timber in a ship, ranging fore and aft from one deck-beam to another, and forming with the beams a framing for the deck-planks to rest upon.—**2.** A transverse iron or wooden bar placed across the top of a railroad-car from side to side to support the roof-boards. Sometimes called a *rafter*.—**Carline knees.** See *knee*.

Carling^{1}† (kär′ling), *n.* [Short for *Carling Sunday*, also *Carlin Sunday*, *Carle Sunday*, appar. corruptions of *Care Sunday*, q. v.] **1.** The Sunday before Palm Sunday; the fifth Sunday in Lent, commonly known as Passion Sunday. It was an old custom to eat a certain kind of peas on that day. Hence—**2.** [*l. c.*] *pl.* The peas eaten on Passion Sunday; "grey peas steeped all night in water, and fried next day in butter" (*Brockett*).

carling^{2}, *n.* See *carline*^{4}.

Carling Sunday (kär′ling sun′dā̤). Same as *Carling*^{1}, 1.

carlino (kär-lē′nō), *n.* [It., also *carolino* (> F. Sp. *carlin* = Pg. *carlim*, *carlino*): named from the emperor Charles (It. *Carlo*: see *carl*) VI., in whose time the coin was first issued, about 1730.] **1.** An Italian silver coin formerly current in Naples, Sicily, and Rome. The Roman carlino here represented weighs nearly 43 grains. The value of the carlino of Rome was about 16 United States cents, of that of Naples 8, and of that of Sicily 4. Also called *carline*.

Obverse. Reverse.

Carlino of Pope Clement XIV., British Museum.
Size of the original

2. A Sardinian gold coin of Charles Emmanuel I. (1735), of the value of 120 lire, or about $28.

carlish† (kär′lish), *a.* [< ME. *carlisch*, *karlische*, common; < *carl* + *-ish*^{1}. Cf. *churlish*.] Churlish. [Old and prov. Eng.]

> Her father hath brought her a *carlish* knight,
> Sir John of the north countràye.
> *Percy's Reliques*, p. 88.

carlishness† (kär′lish-nes), *n.* Churlishness.

Carlism (kär′lizm), *n.* [< F. *Carlisme* = Sp. *Carlismo* = It. *Carlismo*, < NL. **Carlismus*, < *Carlus*, *Carolus* (> F. *Charles* = Sp. *Carlos* = It. *Carlo*, Charles): see *carl* and *-ism*.] The claims or opinions of, or devotion to, the Carlists of France, or of Spain. See *Carlist*.

Carlist (kär′list), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *Carliste* = Sp. *Carlista* = It. *Carlista*, < NL. **Carlista*, < *Carlus*, *Carolus*, Charles: see *Carlism*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Formerly, one of the partizans of Charles X. of France, and of the elder line of the French Bourbons, afterward called *Legitimists*.—**2.** A follower of the fortunes of Don Carlos de Borbon, second son of Charles IV. of Spain; a supporter of the claims of Don Carlos, and of his successors of the same name, to the Spanish throne, based upon his asserted right of succession in 1833, in place of his niece Isabella II., which has caused several outbreaks of civil war.

II. *a.* Pertaining to Carlism, or to the Carlists.

car-load [illegible] *n.* The load carried, or that can be carried, [illegible], especially a freight-car. As [illegible] it varies on different rail[illegible] periods. The following [illegible] of various commodities con[illegible] the word: salt 70 barrels; flour, 150 [illegible] shels; wheat, 340 bushels.

carlock [illegible] *n.* [= F. *carlock*, < Russ. [illegible]] A sort of isinglass obtained from [illegible] of the sturgeon's bladder, and [illegible] ying wine.

carlot† (kär'lot), *n.* [A dim. of *carl*, q. v.] A [illegible]man; a churl; a clown.

> The cottage . . .
> That the old *carlot* once was master of.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 5.

Carlovingian (kär-lō-vin'ji-an), *a.* and *n.* Same as *Carolingian*.

> The *Carlovingian* dynasty ended and that of the Capets commenced. *Sir E. Creasy*, Eng. Const., p. 53.

Carlsbad twins. See *twin.*

carl-tangle (kärl'tang'gl), *n.* Same as *cairn-tangle*. [Scotch.]

Carludovica (kär-lū-dō-vī'kä), *n.* [NL., named in honor of Charles (Sp. *Carlos*) IV. of Spain and his consort, Maria Louisa (ML. *Ludovica*) of Parma.] 1. A small genus of palm-like plants, of the natural order *Pandanaceæ.* They are natives of tropical America, and are either stemless or have climbing stems which cling to the trunks of trees by aerial roots. The large fan-like leaves of *C. palmata* are the material of which the well-known Panama hats are made, each hat being plaited from a single leaf.
Hence—2. [*l. c.*] A name sometimes given to a Panama hat. *Imp. Dict.*

Carlylean, Carlyleian, *a.* See *Carlylian.*

Carlylese (kär-lī-lēs' or -lēz'), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *Carlylian.*

II. *n.* Same as *Carlylism*, 1.

Carlylian (kär-lī'li-an), *a.* Relating to or resembling the opinions or style of Thomas Carlyle, a noted Scotch writer (1795–1881). Also *Carlylean, Carlyleian.*

> Mr. Thomas Hughes is *Carlyleian* in his view, plus a deep and earnest faith in the people.
> *R. J. Hinton*, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 104.

Carlylism (kär-lī'lizm), *n.* 1. The style or a peculiarity of the style of Thomas Carlyle. It is characterized by conversational and irregular sentences and [illegible] in metaphor and allusion. It [illegible] use of words, the coinage of uncouth terms to suit the purpose of the moment, and the introduction of many foreign idioms.
2. The leading ideas or teachings of Thomas Carlyle, who inculcated especially the importance of individual force of character, and men's need of rulers and leaders of strong character.

carmagnole (kär-ma-nyōl'), *n.* [F. *carmagnole* (> Sp. *carmañola*), of uncertain origin, but prob. < *Carmagnola* in Piedmont.] 1. [*cap.*] A popular dance and song among republicans in the first French revolution.—2. A garment and costume worn in France during the revolution, and considered as identified with the revolutionary party. The name first became known in 1792 as that of the coat worn by the Marseillese in Paris, and generally adopted by the revolutionists, having short clinging skirts, a broad collar and lapels, and several rows of buttons. It was afterward extended to a costume, comprising in addition large black woolen pantaloons, a red cap, and a tricolored girdle. The name of the song and dance was taken from that of the garment.
3. The wearer of such a dress; any violent revolutionist.—4. A bombastic report of the successes and glories of the French arms during the revolutionary wars; hence, any bombastic address or document.

carman^1 (kär'man), *n.*; pl. *carmen* (-men). A man who drives a car or cart.

> The *carmen* and coachmen in the city streets, mutually [illegible] upon each other with ill will.
> *Steele*, Spectator, No. 174.

carman^2†, *n.* [ME., also *careman*, for **carlman*, [illegible] *lmann*, < Icel. *karlmadhr*, a man, < *karl*, [illegible] *le*), + *madhr*, man (person). See *carl*, [illegible], *carlin*.] A man.

> [illegible] *carmanne* thow carpes? [illegible]
> *Morte Arthure* [illegible]

carmele, carmylie (kär'mēl, kär-mē'li), *n.* [illegible] *carmeal* and *carmedie*, [illegible] *carmeal*, the heath-pea. [illegible] *Lathyrus macrorhizus*. [Scotch.]

Carmelin, *a.* [illegible] *Carmelite*.

Carmelite [illegible], *n.* and *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *carmelita* = It. *carmelito* (*carmelitano*) (cf. F. *car*[illegible] [illegible] *Carmelites*, [illegible] *Kurmelitŭ*, [illegible] ML. *Carmelita*, [illegible] *Karmēl*, L. *Carmel*[illegible]] **I.** *n.* 1. A mendicant friar of the [illegible] Lady of Mount Carmel.

This mountain, overlooking the bay of Acre in northwestern Palestine, has been from early times a resort for hermits. [illegible] Berthold, a Calabrian monk, in obedience to a professed revelation from the prophet Elijah, built there a tower and a church and gathered around him about ten companions. From this small beginning arose the Carmelite order. According to an early rule, the monks were to live in separate cells, to abstain from meat, and to observe a strict fast from the Exaltation of the Cross (September 14th) to Easter, Sundays being excepted. Owing to Mohammedan persecutions, the Carmelites abandoned Mount Carmel and established themselves in 1238 in Cyprus and elsewhere. In the sixteenth century St. Theresa, a Spanish lady of noble family, built a convent at Avila and established a discalced or reformed branch of the order, consisting of both monks and nuns, sometimes called *barefooted Carmelites.* The habit of the order is a cassock, scapular, and hood of brown color, and a white cloak, the hood covering the head and face and having holes for the eyes. In the United States there are convents of the order in the dioceses of Leavenworth, Newark, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, St. Louis, and New Orleans. The three convents last named follow the rule of St. Theresa.

2. [*l. c.*] A variety of pear.—3. [*l. c.*] A woolen material similar to beige cloth.

II. *a.* Belonging to the order of Carmelites.

Carmes†, *n. pl.* [ME., < OF. *carme*, pl. *carmes*, contr. of **carmelite.*] Carmelite friars. *Rom. of the Rose.*

carminate (kär'mi-nāt), *n.* [< *carmin-ic* + *-ate*^{1}.] A salt of carminic acid.

carminated (kär'mi-nā-ted), *a.* [< *carmine* + *-ate*^{2} + *-ed*^{2}.] Mixed with or made of carmine: as, *carminated* color.—**Carminated lake.** See *lake*.

carminative (kär-min'a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *carminatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *carminativo*, < NL. (A. D. 1622) *carminativus*, < **carminare* (Sp. *carminar*), expel wind, prob. a particular use of L. *carminare*^{1}, card, as wool, hence cleanse, < *carmen*^{1} (*carmin-*), a card for wool, < *carere*, card (see *card*^{2}); or, less prob., of ML. *carminare*^{2}, use incantations, charm, L. make verses, < *carmen*^{2} (*carmin-*), a song, verse, incantation, charm.] **I.** *a.* Expelling, or having the quality of expelling, wind from the alimentary canal.

II. *n.* A medicine which tends to expel wind, and to remedy colic and flatulence. Carminatives are chiefly obtained from the vegetable kingdom, the principal being ginger, cardamoms, aniseed, and caraway-seeds. Several of the essential oils are also used as carminatives, as those of peppermint, anise, caraway, and juniper; also ardent spirits, especially in the form of aromatic tinctures. —**Dalby's carminative**, a preparation used especially for children, for which the following is a common formula: oil of peppermint 1 part, oil of nutmeg 2, oil of aniseed 3, tincture of castor 30, tincture of asafetida 15, compound tincture of cardamoms 30, peppermint water 900.

carmine (kär'min or -mīn), *n.* [= D. *karmijn* = G. Dan. Sw. *karmin* = Russ. *karminŭ*, < F. *carmin* = It. *carminio*, < Sp. *carmin* (= Pg. *carmim*), a contr. form of *carmesin* (now *carmesi*, after the Ar. form) = Pg. *carmesim* = It. *carmesino* (also *cremisi, cremisino*) = OF. **cramoisin*, *cramoisyne* (> ME. *cramosin*, *cremosyn*, *crimisine*, *crimosin*, E. *crimson*, q. v.), F. *cramoisi* = G. *karmesin* = D. *karmozijn* = Dan. *karmesin* = Russ. *karmazinŭ*, < ML. *carmesinus*, *kermesinus*, crimson, carmine, < *kermes* (Sp. *carmes*, also with Ar. art. *alkermes*, *alquermes*), the cochineal insect (see *kermes*), < Ar. and Pers. *qirmizi*, crimson, *qirmiz*, crimson, < Skt. *krimija*, produced by an insect, < *krimi*, a worm, an insect (= E. *worm*, q. v.), + √ *jan*, produce, = Gr. √ **γεν* = L. √ **gen* = AS. *cennan*, etc., produce: see *genus*, *generate*, etc., and *ken*^{2}.] 1. The pure coloring matter or principle of cochineal, to which the formula $C_{17}H_{18}O_{10}$ has been assigned. It forms a purple mass soluble in water.—2. That one of two or more lakes of different strengths prepared from the same coloring matter which contains the greatest proportion of coloring matter to the base, which is generally alumina. Specifically—3. A pigment made from cochineal. It is a transparent crimson of considerable luminosity and intense chroma. It is prepared from a decoction of cochineal, the coloring matter being precipitated by some aluminous salt, forming a lake.—**Burnt carmine**, a pigment obtained by partially charring carmine. It is a reddish purple of extreme richness.—**Carmine of indigo, indigo carmine.** See *indigo*.—**Carmine spar.** Same as *carminite*.

carminic (kär-min'ik), *a.* [< *carmine* + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, pertaining to or derived from carmine, the coloring principle of cochineal. **Carminic acid**, $C_{17}H_{18}O_{10}$, an acid found in the buds of some plants, but most abundantly in the cochineal insect. It forms a red amorphous mass, and with the alkalis produces carmine-colored salts.

carminite (kär'min-īt), *n.* [< *carmine* + *-ite*^{2}.] An arseniate of iron and lead, occurring in clusters of needles having a carmine-red color. Also called *carmine spar*.

carmot (kär'mot), *n.* The name given by the alchemists to the matter of which they supposed the philosopher's stone to be constituted.

carmylie, *n.* See *carmele.*

carn (kärn), *n.* [The proper Celtic (nom.) form of *cairn*, q. v.] A rock, or heap of rocks. See *cairn*. [Prov. Eng.]

carnadine† (kär'na-dēn), *n.* [Miswritten *carnardine*; < It. "*carnadino*, a carnation colour" (Florio), < L. as if **carnatus* (see *carnation*^{1}), < *caro* (*carn-*), flesh. Cf. *incarnadine.*] Carnation, or something having that color.

> The rosy-coloured *carnardine*.
> *Middleton*, Anything for a Quiet Life, ii. 2.

carnage (kär'nāj), *n.* [< F. *carnage* = Pr. *carnatge* = Sp. *carnaje* = Pg. *carnagem* = It. *carnaggio*, slaughter, butchery, < ML. *carnaticum*, a kind of tribute of animals, also prob. used, like its equiv. *carnatum*, in the additional sense of 'time when it is lawful to eat flesh' (> F. *charnage* = Pr. *carnatgue* (cf. Sp. Pg. *carnal*), season when it is lawful to eat flesh; cf. ML. reflex *carnagium*, a dinner of flesh), < L. *caro* (*carn-*), flesh: see *carnal.*] 1†. The flesh of slain animals; heaps of flesh, as in shambles.

> His ample maw with human *carnage* filled.
> *Pope*, Odyssey, ix. 352.

2†. The flesh that is given to dogs after the chase.—3. Great destruction of men or animals by bloody violence; slaughter; butchery; massacre.

> In the *carnage* of Sedgemoor, or in the more fearful *carnage* of the Bloody Circuit. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., ix.

> Inspiring appetites which had tasted of blood with a relish for more unlicensed *carnage*.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

> A battle was attempted by a large miscellaneous mass of students, peasantry, and burghers. It soon changed to a *carnage*, in which the victims were all on one side.
> *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 89.

=Syn. 3. *Butchery*, etc. See *massacre*, *n.*

carnage (kär'nāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *carnaged*, ppr. *carnaging*. [< *carnage*, *n.*] To strew or cover with carnage or slaughtered bodies: as, "that *carnaged* plain," *Southey*, Joan of Arc, ix.

carnal (kär'nal), *a.* [< ME. *carnal* = OF. *carnel*, F. *charnel* = Pr. *carnel* = Sp. Pg. *carnal* = It. *carnale*, < L. *carnalis*, fleshly, of the flesh (ML., natural, of the same blood or descent), < *caro* (*carn-*), flesh, = Gr. *κρέας*, flesh, = Skt. *kravya*, raw flesh, corpse, carrion, = AS. *hrāw* (= OS. *hrēu*, *hrēo* = OFries. *hrē* (in comp.) = OHG. *hrēo*, MHG. *rē* = Icel. *hrœ* = Goth. *hraiw*, in comp.), a corpse; prob. akin to AS. *hreáw*, E. *raw*, q. v., and L. *crudus*, raw, > E. *crude*, and ult. E. *cruel*, q. v. From L. *carnalis* comes also E. *charnel*, q. v.] 1. Pertaining to the flesh; hence, flesh-eating; ravenous; bloody.

> This *carnal* cur
> Preys on the issue of his mother's body.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4.

2†. Of the same blood or descent; natural; kindred; german.

> In the next territories adioyning doe inhabite two *carnall* brothers, dukes of the Tartars, namely, Burin and Cadan, the sonnes of Thyaday. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 66.

3. Pertaining to the flesh or the body, its passions and its appetites; fleshly; sensual; lustful; gross; impure.

> Our *carnal* stings, our unbitted lusts.
> *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

> Not sunk in *carnal* pleasure. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 593.

4. Not spiritual; merely human; not partaking of anything divine or holy; unregenerate; unsanctified.

> The *carnal* mind is enmity against God. Rom. viii. 7.

> Meats and drinks, and divers washings, and *carnal* ordinances. Heb. ix. 10.

> All appearances of mirth and pleasantry, which were looked upon as marks of a *carnal* mind.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 494.

Carnal knowledge, sexual intercourse.=**Syn. 3** and **4**. See *bodily*, and *sensual*.

carnalism (kär'nal-izm), *n.* [< *carnal* + *-ism*.] Carnality; the indulgence of carnal appetites.

carnalist (kär'nal-ist), *n.* [< *carnal* + *-ist*.] One given to the indulgence of sensual appetites.

> They are in a reprobate sense, mere *carnalists*, fleshly minded men. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 633.

carnalite (kär'nal-īt), *n.* [< *carnal* + *-ite*^{2}.] A worldly-minded man; a carnalist. *Ant. Anderson*. [Rare.]

carnality (kär-nal'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *carnalities* (-tiz). [= OF. *carnaliteit*, F. *charnalité* = Sp. *carnalidad* = Pg. *carnalidade* = It. *carnalità*, *-tade*, *-tate*, < L. *carnalita(t-)s*, < *carnalis*, carnal: see *carnal*.] The state of being carnal; fleshliness; fleshly lusts or desires, or the indulgence of them; sensuality; want of spirituality.

> They wallow . . . in all the *carnalities* of the world.
> *South*, Sermons, I. x.

If the forme of the Ministry be grounded in the worldly degrees of autority, honour, temporall jurisdiction, we see it with our eyes it will turne the inward power and purity of the Gospel into the outward *carnality* of the law.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 3.

carnalize (kär′nal̤-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *carnalized*, ppr. *carnalizing*. [< *carnal* + *-ize*.] To make carnal; debase to carnality. [Rare.]

A sensual and *carnalized* spirit.
J. Scott, Christian Life, i. § 2.

carnallite (kär′nal-īt), *n.* [Named after Von *Carnall*, a Prussian mineralogist (1804–74).] A milk-white or pink-colored mineral obtained from the salt-mines of Stassfurt, Prussia. It is a hydrous chlorid of magnesium and potassium, containing small quantities of sodium, rubidium, cæsium, and bromine.

carnally (kär′nal̤-i), *adv.* In a carnal manner; according to the flesh; not spiritually.

The Apostle doth very fitly take the law . . . either spiritually or *carnally*, according to the differing sentiments of those to whom he wrote the epistles.
R. Nelson, Life of Bp. Bull.

carnal-minded (kär′nal̤-mīn″ded), *a.* Having a carnal or fleshly mind; unspiritual.

carnal-mindedness (kär′nal̤-mīn″ded-nes), *n.* Carnality of mind.

Concupiscence and *carnal-mindedness*.
Jer. Taylor, Repentance, v. § 3.

carnardine†, *n.* See *carnadine*.

Carnaria (kär-nā′ri-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *carnarius*, pertaining to flesh, < *caro* (*carn-*), flesh: see *carnal*. Cf. *Carnassia*.] In Cuvier's system of classification as altered by his editors, the flesh-eaters or third order of mammals, containing not only the *Carnivora* proper, as now understood, but also the *Insectivora*, the *Chiroptera*, and sundry carnivorous marsupials; the carnassiers. The marsupials were subsequently placed in a separate group, *Marsupiata*. Also called *Carnassia*. [Disused.]

carnary† (kär′na̤-ri), *n.* [Also written *carnarie*, < ML. *carnaria*, also *carnarium*, < L. *caro* (*ca̤rn-*), flesh: see *carnal*.] A bone-house attached to a church or burial-place; a charnel-house.

Carnassia (kär-nas′i-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., adapted from F. *carnassiers* (Cuvier), carnivora (see *carnassier*); afterward changed by his editors to *Carnaria*.] Same as *Carnaria*.

carnassial (kär-nas′i-al), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *carnassière*, the sectorial tooth (orig. fem. (sc. *dent*, tooth) of *carnassier*, carnivorous: see *carnassier*), + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Sectorial; adapted for cutting and tearing flesh: applied to the specialized trenchant or cutting molar or premolar of the *Carnivora*.

It . . . appears that the sectorial or *carnassial* teeth in the two jaws [of the dog] differ in their nature, the upper being the last premolar, the lower the anterior molar.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 357.

II. *n.* A sectorial tooth; the last upper premolar or first lower molar tooth of those *Carnivora* which have a typically carnivorous dentition, as the cat or dog. *Owen.*

carnassier (kär-nas′i-ā), *n.* [F., a carnivorous mammal, < *carnassier*, fem. *carnassière*, formerly *carnacier*, < Pr. *carnacier* (= Sp. *carnicero* = Pg. *carniceiro*), carnivorous, fleshly, < *carnaza* (= Sp. *carnaza* = Pg. *carnaz*, *carniça*), flesh, < L. *caro* (*carn-*), flesh: see *carnal*.] **1.** One of the *Carnaria*; a carnivorous mammal. See *Carnaria*.—**2.** [< F. *carnassière*: see *carnassial*.] A carnassial tooth.

carnate† (kär′nāt), *a.* Invested with or embodied in flesh: same as the modern *incarnate*, which, however, is used in the following extract as if the *in-* were privative.

I fear nothing . . . that devil *carnate* or *incarnate* can fairly do against a virtue so established.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, v. 46.

Carnation (*Dianthus Caryophyllus*).

carnation¹ (kär-nā′sho̤n), *n.* [< F. *carnation*, < It. *carnagione*, flesh-color, also fleshiness, = Sp. *carnacion* (cf. Pg. *encarnacão*), flesh-color, < L. *carnatio*(*n-*), fleshiness, < *caro* (*carn-*), flesh: see *carnal*.] **1.** Flesh-color; pink.

Her complexion of the most dazzling *carnation*. *Bulwer*, Pelham.

2. In *painting*, the representation of flesh; the nude or undraped parts of a figure.—**3.** In *bot.*: (*a*) The common name of the pink *Dianthus Caryophyllus*, a native of southern Europe, but cultivated from very ancient times for its fragrance and beauty. Under cultivation, in place of the original lilac-purple of the wild state, it has assumed a wide variety of tints, and numberless combinations of form and color. These varieties are grouped by florists into three classes, viz., bizarres, flakes, and picotees. Also called *carnation pink*. (*b*) The *Cæsalpinia pulcherrima*, the Spanish carnation, a leguminous shrub with very showy flowers, often cultivated in tropical regions. Also formerly, by corruption, *coronation*.

Bring *Coronations*, and Sops in wine,
Worne of Paramoures.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

carnation²†, *n.* [< ME. *carnacion*, short for *incarnacion*: see *incarnation*.] Incarnation.

These beleuid not in vergyn Marie,
Ne treuly in Cristes *carnacione*.
Old Eng. Miscell., p. 216.

carnationed (kär-nā′sho̤nd), *a.* [< *carnation* + *-ed*².] Having a color like carnation; pink. *Lovelace.*

carnation-grass (kär-nā′sho̤n-grȧs), *n.* Certain sedges, especially *Carex glauca* and *C. panicea*, so called from the resemblance of their leaves to those of the carnation.

carnauba (kär-nä-ö′bä̤), *n.* [Braz.] **1.** The Brazilian name of the palm *Copernicia cerifera*. See *Copernicia*.—**2.** The wax obtained from this palm.

carneity (kär-nē′i-ti), *n.* [< L. *carneus*, of flesh: see *carneous*.] Fleshiness. [Rare.]

carnel† (kär′nel), *n.* [ME., also *kernel*, *kirnel*, *kyrnel*, < OF. *carnel*, later *carneau*, F. *créneau* = Pr. *carnel* (ML. reflex *carnellus*, *quarnellus*), < ML. *crenellus*, an embrasure, battlement: see *crenelle*.] A battlement; an embrasure; a loophole.

So harde sautes to the cite were ȝeuen,
That the komli *kerneles* were to-clatered with engines.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2858.

And alle the walles beth of Wit, to holde Wil theroute;
The *carnels* beth of Cristendam, the kuynde to saue.
Piers Plowman (A), vi. 78.

carnelian, cornelian (kär-, kôr-nē′lya̤n), *n.* [More correctly *cornelian* (changed to *carnelian* in simulation of L. *caro* (*carn-*), flesh), < F. *cornaline*, < It. *cornalina* = Pr. Pg. *cornelina* = Sp. *cornerina*, carnelian; It. also *corniola* (> E. *carneol*, q. v.); a dim. form, < L. *cornu* = E. *horn*; so called from its horny appearance; cf. *onyx*, which means lit. 'a finger-nail or claw.'] A siliceous stone, a variety of chalcedony, of a deep-red, flesh-red, or reddish-white color. It is tolerably hard, capable of a good polish, and is used for seals, etc. The finest specimens come from Cambay (hence also called *Cambay stones*) and Surat, in India, where they are found as nodules of a blackish-olive color, in peculiar strata, 30 feet below the surface. The nodules, after two years' exposure to the sun, are boiled for two days, and thereby acquire the beautiful colors for which they are prized.

carneol†, *n.* [= D. *karneool* = G. *karniol* = Sw. Dan. *karneol*, < It. *corniola*: see *carnelian*.] Carnelian. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

Carneospongiæ (kär″nē̤-ō̤-spon′ji-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *carneus*, fleshy (see *carneous*), + *spongia*, a sponge.] Fleshy sponges: a class of *Porifera* contrasted with *Calcispongiæ*. It contains the multitude of sponges having as common characters a very thick mesoderm, a supply and drainage system like that of ordinary commercial sponges, the ectoderm and endoderm as in the *Leucones*, and the skeleton, when present, either ceratodous or siliceous, with its elements radiately or irregularly disposed. Most sponges belong to this class, which is divided by Hyatt into the orders *Halisarcoidea*, *Gumminineæ*, *Ceratoidea*, *Cerato-Silicoidea*, and *Silicoidea*.

carneospongian (kär″nē̤-ō̤-spon′ji-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Fleshy, as a sponge; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Carneospongiæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Carneospongiæ*; a fleshy sponge.

carneous (kär′nē̤-us), *a.* [< L. *carneus*, of flesh, < *caro* (*carn-*), flesh: see *carnal*, and cf. *carnous*.] **1.** Fleshy; having the qualities of flesh: as, "*carneous* fibres," *Ray*, Works of Creation, ii.—**2.** Flesh-colored; pink with a tinge of yellow.

carney¹ (kär′ni), *n.* [Prob. < L. *carneus*, fleshy: see *carneous*.] A disease of horses, in which the mouth is so furred that they cannot eat.

carney² (kär′ni), *n.* [Also spelled *carny*; a slang word, of unknown origin.] Flattering, hypocritical talk; flattery. [Slang.]

carney² (kär′ni), *v.* [< *carney*², *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To insinuate one's self into the good graces of; flatter; wheedle. [Slang.]

II. *intrans.* To interlard one's discourse with hypocritical terms or tones of flattery or endearment. [Slang.]

carnifex (kär′ni-feks), *n.* [L., also *carnufex*, < *caro* (*carn-*), flesh (see *carnal*), + *facere*, make.] **1.** A public executioner; a hangman; hence, as a term of abuse, a wretch.

Let the *carnifexes* scour their throats!
Middleton and Rowley, Fair Quarrel, iv. 1.

2. [*cap.*] In *ornith.*: (*a*) A genus of hawks: same as *Micrastur*. *Lesson*, 1842. [Not in use.] (*b*) A genus of birds: same as *Phœnicercus*. *Sundevall*, 1835. [Not in use.]

carnification (kär″ni-fi-kā′sho̤n), *n.* [< F. *carnification* = Sp. *carneficatio*, *carnificacion* = Pg. *carnificação* = It. *carnificazione*, < L. as if **carnificatio*(*n-*), < *carnificare*, pp. *carnificatus*: see *carnify*.] The act of carnifying; in *pathol.*, a state of certain organs in which the tissue becomes changed so as to resemble that of fleshy parts. In the lungs it is equivalent either to the condition seen in atelectasis or to hepatization.

carnify (kär′ni-fī), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *carnified*, ppr. *carnifying*. [< F. *carnifier* = Sp. Pg. *carnificar-se* (refl.) = It. *carnificare*, < L. *carnificare*, also *carnuficare*, only in sense of 'behead,' < *caro* (*carn-*), flesh, + *facere*, make. See *carnifex*.] **1.** To form flesh; grow fleshy. [Rare.]

I walk, I see, I hear, I digest, I sanguify, I *carnify*.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 31.

2. In *pathol.*, to lose the normal structure and become fleshy. See *carnification*.

carnin, carnine (kär′nin), *n.* [< L. *caro* (*carn-*), flesh (see *carnal*), + *-in*², *-ine*².] A substance ($C_7H_8N_4O_3$) found in muscular tissue, and hence in the extract of meat. It is a white crystalline powder, not readily soluble in cold water. It forms a distinctly crystalline salt with hydrochloric acid.

carnival (kär′ni-val), *n.* [Formerly *carnaval* = D. *karnaval* = Dan. Sw. G. *karneval*, < F. *carnaval* = Sp. Pg. *carnaval*, < It. *carnovale*, *carnevale*, the last three days before Lent; understood in popular etymology as made up of It. *carne*, flesh, and *vale*, farewell, as if 'farewell, flesh!' but prob. a corruption of ML. *carnelevamen*, also *carnelevarium*, *carnilevaria*, *carnelevale*, Shrovetide, lit. the 'solace of the flesh,' permitted in anticipation of the Lenten fast, for L. *carnis levamen* (or ML. **levarium*): *carnis*, gen. of *caro*, flesh (see *carnal*); *levamen*, solace, lightening, < *levare*, lighten, < *levis*, light: see *alleviate*. The season was also called *carnem-laxare*, 'flesh-relaxing,' *carniscapium*, 'flesh-taking,' *carnivora*, 'flesh-eating,' as well as *carniprivium*, 'flesh-privation,' prop. applied to the beginning of Lent.] **1.** The feast or season of rejoicing before Lent, observed in Roman Catholic countries with public merriment and revelry, feasts, balls, operas, concerts, etc. Hence—**2.** Figuratively, feasting or revelry in general.

Love in the sacred halls
Held *carnival*. *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

Carnival lace, a variety of reticella lace made in Italy, Spain, and France during the sixteenth century.

carnivalesque (kär″ni-va̤-lesk′), *a.* [< *carnival* + *-esque*; after It. *carnovalesco*.] Pertaining to or resembling a carnival; suitable to or in keeping with a carnival. [Rare.]

I ought fairly to confess that my last impression of the Carnival was altogether *carnivalesque*.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 133.

Carnivora (kär-niv′ō̤-rä̤), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *carnivorus*: see *carnivorous*.] **1.** [*l. c.*] In general, carnivorous animals; animals that feed on flesh.—**2.** In Cuvier's system of classification, the carnivorous mammals proper; the *Carnaria* or *Carnassia* of Cuvier without the *Insectivora*, the *Chiroptera*, and the carnivorous *Marsupialia*, forming the third family of his *Carnaria*, and divided into the tribes *Plantigrada*, *Digitigrada*, and *Amphibia* (or *Pinnigrada*, the seals, etc.). The term was long almost universally used in this sense, and is still current; but it is now usually superseded by *Feræ* as an order of mammals, divided into *Fissipedia* and *Pinnipedia*, or terrestrial and amphibial carnivores. The technical characters of the order are given under *Feræ* (which see).
3. In *entom.*, in Latreille's system, the first family of pentamerous *Coleoptera*, or beetles: synonymous with *Adephaga*.

carnivoracity (kär″ni-vō̤-ras′i-ti), *n.* [< *carnivorous*; the term. after *voracity*.] Greediness of appetite for flesh. *Pope.* [Rare.]

Carnivoræ (kär-niv′ō̤-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *carnivorus*: see *carnivorous*.] In *ichth.*, a division of cyprinodont fishes. See *Cyprinodontidæ*.

carnivoral (kär-niv′ō̤-ral), *a.* [< *Carnivora* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the mammalian order *Carnivora* or *Feræ* (which see). *B. G. Wilder*, Amer. Neurol. Ass. Trans., 1882.

carnivore [illegible], *n.* [= F. *carnivore*, < L. [illegible]: see [illegible].] A carnivorous animal; one of the *Carnivora*.

[illegible] test die.
[illegible] p. 17.

carnivority (kär-ni-vor'i-ti), *n.* Same as *car*[illegible]. [Rare.]

carnivorous (kär-niv'ō-rus), *a.* [= F. *carni*[illegible] = Sp. Pg. It. *carnivoro*, < L. *carnivorus*, flesh-eating, < *caro* (*carn-*), flesh (see *carnal*), + *vorare*, eat, devour.] 1. Eating or feeding [illegible]; subsisting upon animal food: applied to animals which naturally seek animal food, as the lion, tiger, dog, wolf, etc.; also to plants which feed upon insects, as the *Drosera* or sundew, the *Pinguicula*, the *Dionæa* or Venus's flytrap, and the various pitcher-bearing plants.

[illegible] states that Dr. Holmgren has been able to transform the [illegible] of a pigeon into a *carnivorous* stomach by feeding the bird on meat for a long time.
W. K. Brooks, Law of Heredity, p. 93.

2. Specifically—(*a*) In *mammal.*, of or pertaining to the *Carnivora*; carnivoral; carnassial. (*b*) In *entom.*, of or pertaining to the *Carnivora*; adephagous; predatory.—3. In *odontog.*, trenchant; sectorial; carnassial: as, a *carnivorous* molar or premolar.

carnivorously (kär-niv'ō-rus-li), *adv.* In a carnivorous manner.

carnivorousness (kär-niv'ō-rus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being carnivorous or flesh-eating.

G. Arcangeli has observed the rise of temperature in several species of Araceæ, but does not consider that there is sufficient evidence to warrant the assumption of carnivorous habits in these plants. . . . It seems as if some other explanation than that of *carnivorousness* would have to be sought for.
Journ. of Bot., Brit. and Foreign, 1883, p. 256.

carnok†, *n.* [ME.; origin obscure.] A measure of four bushels, or half a quarter of corn.

Every [illegible] of seed be trewi and proved to be and holde a carnok, and the ij sakkes to holde a quarter, whatsoevir the pri[illegible], vpon peyne of [illegible] of the sakkes and part of the [illegible]. *Early Eng. Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 426.

carnose (kär'nōs), *a.* Same as *carnous*.

carnosity (kär-nos'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *carnosities* (-tiz). [= F. *carnosité* = Pr. *carnositat* = Sp. *carnosidad* = Pg. *carnosidade* = It. *carnosità*, < ML. *carnosita(t-)s*, fleshiness, < L. *carnosus*, fleshy: see *carnous*.] 1†. Fleshiness.

The olives, indeed, be very small there, and no bigger than capers; yet commended they are for their *carnosity*.
Holland.

2. A fleshy growth.

Carnot's theorem. See *theorem*.

carnous (kär'nus), *a.* [= F. *charneux* = Pr. *carnos* = Sp. Pg. It. *carnoso*, < L. *carnosus*, fleshy, < *caro* (*carn-*), flesh: see *carnal*, and cf. *carneous*.] 1. Of or pertaining to flesh; fleshy: as, "*carnous* matter," *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xv. 3.—2. In *bot.*, of a fleshy consistence: said of succulent leaves, stems, etc.

Also *carnose*.

carn-tangle, *n.* See *cairn-tangle*.

carny, *n.* and *v.* See *carney*².

caroach†, *n.* See *caroche*.

carob (kar'ob), *n.* [Also called *carob-tree*; = F. *caroube*, OF. *carobe* = Pr. *carobla*, < It. *carrubo*, *carrubbio* = Sp. *garrobo*, *al-garrobo* = Pg. *alfarrobeira*, carob-tree; It. *carruba* = Sp. *garroba*, *al-garroba*, *garrofa* = Pg. *alfarroba*, carob-bean, St. John's bread; < Ar. *kharrūb*, bean-pods.] The common English name of the plant *Ceratonia Siliqua*. See *Ceratonia*.

The path led through a grove of *carob*-trees, from which the [illegible] known in Italy as St. John's bread are procured. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 42.

carob-bean (kar'ob-bēn), *n.* The pod or fruit of the carob; St. John's bread. See *Ceratonia*.

caroche†, **caroach**† (ka-rōch'), *n.* [Also *caroch*, [illegible]; = MHG. *karrasche*, *karrotsche*, [illegible] *karrosche*, G. *karosse*, *karutsche* = Dan. [illegible] OF. *caroche*, F. *carrosse* = Sp. dim. [illegible] *carroçim* = Pg. *carroça*, dim. *carro*-[illegible] *carroccio*, *carrozza*, formerly also [illegible], < *carro*, a car: see *car*¹. [illegible] have helped to [illegible] con-[illegible] *coach*, q. v.] A kind of [illegible]; as, "coaches and ca-[illegible] Mel.

[illegible]

caroched† (ka-rōcht'), *a.* [< *caroche* + *-ed*².] Placed in a caroche.

Old honour goes on crutches, beggary rides *caroched*.
Massinger, Virgin-Martyr, iii. 3.

caroigne†, *n.* A Middle English form of *carrion*.

carol¹ (kar'ol), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *carrol*, *carroll*, < ME. *carol*, *carolle*, *carole*, a dance, a song, < OF. *carole*, a kind of dance, also a carol or Christmas song (> ML. It. Sp. *carola*), < Bret. *koroll*, a dance, *korolla*, *korolli*, dance, move in cadence, = Corn. *carol*, a choir, concert, = W. *carol*, a carol, song, *caroli*, carol, *coroli*, dance, move in a circle, = Manx *carval*, a carol, = Gael. *carull*, *caireall*, harmony, melody: from the root seen in Gael. *car*, *cuir*, a turn, a bar of music, movement, = Ir. *car*, a turn, *cor*, a turn, music, circular motion, = W. *cōr*, a circle, choir; and in E. *car*¹, q. v.] 1†. A kind of circular dance.

For-thy wonderly thay woke, & the wyn dronken,
Daunsed ful dreȝly wyth dere *carolez*.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1026.

Festes, instruments, *caroles*, daunces.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1073.

[It is often difficult to tell from the context whether *carol* is the dance or the song that seems to have been sung as an accompaniment to it; but in Chaucer it usually means simply the dance.]

2. A song, especially one expressive of joy; often, specifically, a joyous song or ballad in celebration of Christmas.

No night is now with hymn or *carol* bless'd.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2.

They heard her singing her last song, .
Heard a *carol*, mournful, holy.
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott, iv.

carol¹ (kar'ol), *v.*; pret. and pp. *caroled* or *carolled*, ppr. *caroling* or *carolling*. [< ME. *carolen*, < OF. *caroler* = Pr. *carolar* = It. *carolare*; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To sing; warble; sing in joy or festivity.

Hark! how the cheerefull birds do chaunt theyr laies,
And *carroll* of Loves praise.
Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 79.

II. *trans.* 1. To sing joyously.

Hovering swans, their throats releas'd
From native silence, *carol* sounds harmonious.
Prior, Second Hymn to Callimachus.

2. To praise or celebrate in song.

The shepherds at their festivals
Carol her goodness. *Milton*, Comus, l. 849.

carol²†, **carrol**† (kar'ol), *n.* [< ME. *karole*, a wreath, < ML. *carola*, a lattice, railing, inclosure, lit. 'a circle'; same word as *carola*, a dance: see *carol*¹.] 1. A ring of leaves or flowers; a garland; a wreath.

Scho putte ilke resche in other
And made a *karole* in a stounde;
The ton [*the tone*, the one] bende touched the grounde
And the other scho helde on heygh.
Seven Sages, l. 2884.

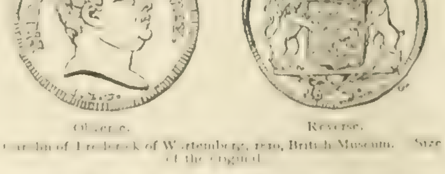
2. In *arch.*: (*a*) A small closet or inclosure in which to sit and read. (*b*) A bay-window. *Oxford Glossary.*

Also written *carrel*, *carrell*, *carrall*.

carola (kar'ō-lä), *n.* [It., a dance, ring-dance: see *carol*¹.] A dance resembling the carmagnole, popular in France during the revolution.

caroli, *n.* Plural of *carolus*.

carolin (kar'ō-lin), *n.* [< ML. *Carolinus*, adj., < *Carolus*, Charles: see *carl*, and cf. *carlino*.] 1. A gold coin first issued in 1732 by Charles Philip, Elector of the Palatinate, and afterward


Obverse. Reverse.

Carolin of Frederick of Würtemberg, 1810, British Museum. Size of the original.

adopted in various parts of Germany. It was worth slightly less than the American half-eagle and a little more than the British sovereign. There were 24 carolins to the Cologne mark.

2. A Swedish gold coin, worth about two dollars.

Carolina bark, pink, etc. See the nouns.

Caroline (kar'ō-lin or -līn), *a.* [< ML. *Carolinus*: see *carolin*.] Of or relating to a person named Carolus or Charles; specifically, (*a*) to [illegible] of the time of Charles I. and [illegible] the [illegible].

[illegible] that the [illegible] clergyman of the *Ca*[illegible]
The Churchman (New York), LIII. [illegible]

(*b*) Same as *Carlovingian*.

Caroling¹ (kar'ō-ling), *a.* Same as *Carolingian*.

caroling², **carolling** (kar'ol-ing), *n.* [< ME. *carolinge*, *carolyng*; verbal n. of *carol*¹, *v.*] The act of one who carols; a song of joy, praise, or devotion.

Ophelia's wild snatches and the sweet *carolings* of "As you like it." *Coleridge*, Lit. Remains, I. 82.

Carolingian (kar-ō-lin'ji-an), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Carlovingian*, after F. *Carlovingien*; = Sp. *Carlovingeo* = It. *Carolingio*, *Carlovingio*, *Carolino*, < ML. *Carolingi*, the successors of Charlemagne, < OHG. *Karling*, *Charling*, MHG. *Kärlinc*, *Kerlinc*, patronymic deriv. of *Karel*, *Karl*, Charles: see *carl* and *-ing*³.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Frankish royal and imperial family or dynasty which succeeded the Merovingians: so called from Charles Martel, duke of the Franks and mayor of the palace. Charles exercised royal power without the royal title. His son Pepin the Short deposed the last of the Merovingians and made himself king A. D. 751 or 752. Pepin's grandson Charlemagne, or Charles the Great, renewed the Western Empire by conquest, and was crowned emperor over Germany, France, and Italy in 800. The empire was subsequently divided into subordinate kingdoms, and was finally broken up in 888, though the title emperor was not at once abandoned. Carolingian kings continued to reign in Germany till 911 (Louis the Child), and in France till 987 (Louis V.).

II. *n.* A member or one of the sovereigns of the Carolingian family or dynasty.

Carolinian (kar-ō-lin'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Carolina* + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Carolinas, or to either of the two States of North and South Carolina.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of either North or South Carolina.

carolino (kar-ō-lē'nō), *n.* See *carlino*.

carolitic, **carolytic** (kar-ō-lit'ik), *a.* [Origin (appar. Gr.) not obvious.] In *arch.*, decorated with branches and leaves, as a column. *Gwilt.* Also written *carolytic*. [Not in use.]

Carollia (ka-rol'i-ä), *n.* [NL.] A genus of small South American phyllostomine bats, connecting the genus *Vampyrus* with *Glossophaga*. *C. brevicauda* so closely resembles species of *Glossophaga* as to have been often confounded with it.

carolling, *n.* See *caroling*².

carolus (kar'ō-lus), *n.*; pl. *caroli* (-lī). [ML. form of *Charles*: see *carl*.] The common name of a gold coin of Charles I. of England, worth 20*s*., officially called the *unite*.

Obverse.

Reverse.

Unite or Carolus of Charles I., British Museum. Size of the original.

carolwise†, *adv.* [ME. *carolewyse*; < *carol*¹ + *wise*².] In the manner of a carol.

Aftyr that they wentyn in cumpas
Daunsynge aboute this flour an esy pas,
And songyn, as it were, in *carolewyse*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 201 (1st version).

carolytic, *a.* See *carolitic*.

carom (kar'om), *n.* [Short for *carambole*, *n.*, q. v.] In *billiards*, the hitting of two or three balls in succession by the cue-ball from one stroke of the cue: in Great Britain sometimes called *cannon*. Also spelled *carrom*.

carom (kar'om), *v. i.* [< *carom*, *n.*, or short for *carambole*, *v.*, q. v.] 1. In *billiards*, to make a carom (which see).—2. To strike or collide against a thing and then rebound or glance off again; cannon: usually with *on*, and common in racing slang: as, Eclipse *caromed on* Highflyer and injured his chance of winning.

Also spelled *carrom*.

caromel (kar'ō-mel), *n.* See *caramel*.

caroome†, *n.* A corruption of *carroon*².

caroon (ka-rön'), *n.* [Prob. < Gael. *caorunn*, the mountain-ash or rowan tree, *caorann*, *caoran*, and in simple form *caor*, the berry of the same, = Ir. *caor*, a berry, grape, > *caorthainn*, the mountain-ash.] A species of cherry. *Simmonds.* Also spelled *carroon.*

carosse^1†, *n.* Same as *caroche.*

carosse^2, *n.* See *kaross.*

carotel, caroteel (kar-ọ-tel′, -tēl′), *n.* [E. Ind.] 1. An Oriental weight varying from 5 to 9 pounds.—2. In Eastern commerce, a bundle, generally of dried fruits, weighing about 7 hundredweight. A carotel of mace is 3 hundredweight.

carotic (ka-rot′ik), *a.* [= F. *carotique* = Sp. *carótico*, < Gr. *καρωτικός*, stupefying, < *καροῦν*, stupefy, < *κάρος*, stupor, torpor, heavy sleep: see *carus.*] 1. Relating to or of the nature of stupor or carus.—2. Same as *carotid.*

caroticotympanic (ka-rot″i-kō-tim-pan′ik), *a.* [< *carotic* + *tympanic.*] In *anat.*, pertaining to the carotid canal and the tympanum.

carotid (ka-rot′id), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *carotide*, n., *carotidien*, a., = Sp. *carótida*, n., *carotídeo*, a., = Pg. *carotidas*, n. pl., = It. *carotidi*, n. pl., < NL. *carotis*, pl. *carotides* (cf. ML. *caroticæ*, carotids), < Gr. *καρωτίς*, usually in pl. *καρωτίδες*, the two great arteries of the neck, so called, it is said, from a belief that sleep was caused by an increased flow of blood to the head through these vessels, < *καρόειν*, *καροῦν*, plunge into sleep, stupefy, < *κάρος*, stupor: see *carotic.*] **I.** *n.* The principal artery of the neck of the higher vertebrates. There are usually two carotids, right and left, giving off few if any branches in the neck itself, but supplying the head. In man, the right carotid arises in common with the right subclavian from the innominate artery; the left arises directly from the arch of the aorta; both ascend the neck nearly vertically, but somewhat divaricating from each other, in front of the spinal column and on each side of the trachea, inclosed with the pneumogastric nerve and internal jugular vein in the carotid sheath, and divide opposite the upper border of the thyroid cartilage into the *internal* and *external carotids;* up to this division the right and left carotids are termed the *common carotids.* The *external carotids* are the outer of the terminal branches of the common carotids, supplying mainly parts of the head outside the brain-cavity; their branches are the superior thyroid, lingual, facial, occipital, posterior auricular, ascending pharyngeal, internal maxillary, and temporal arteries. The *internal carotids* are the inner of the terminal branches of the common carotids, ascending deeply along the side of the neck and entering the cavity of the cranium through the carotid canal in the temporal bone, supplying the brain and associate structures. (See cuts under *embryo* and *lung.*) A similar arrangement of the carotids is substantially repeated in mammals. In birds the disposition of these arteries varies much, but in most cases there is but one carotid, the left, or sinistrocarotid. Also *carotis.*

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the two great arteries of the neck: as, the *carotid* canal. Also *carotic.*—**Carotid arteries.** See I.—**Carotid canal,** the passage by which the internal carotid artery enters the cavity of the cranium; in man, a sinuous canal through the petrous portion of the temporal bone.—**Carotid foramen.** See *foramen.*—**Carotid ganglion,** a small sympathetic ganglion occasionally found on the under surface of the internal carotid artery while in the carotid canal.—**Carotid gland,** in *embryol.*, the termination of the first or anterior primitive aortic arch, whence the internal and external carotids arise.—**Carotid groove,** the sigmoid groove on either side of the body of the sphenoid bone where the internal carotid artery and cavernous sinus lie. Also called *cavernous groove.*—**Carotid nerve.** (*a*) A branch of the glossopharyngeal which accompanies the internal carotid artery. (*b*) The large deep petrosal nerve. (*c*) The sympathetic nerve running up along the internal carotid artery from the first cervical ganglion.—**Carotid plexus,** the plexus of sympathetic fibers lying on the outer side of the internal carotid while in the carotid canal.—**Carotid sheath,** a membranous envelop ensheathing the common carotid artery, internal jugular vein, and pneumogastric nerve.—**Carotid tubercle,** the prominent anterior tubercle of the transverse process of the sixth cervical vertebra, against which the common carotid artery may be compressed.—**Cerebral carotid artery.** Same as *internal carotid.* See I.

carotidal (ka-rot′i-dal), *a.* Carotid. [Rare.]

carotides, *n.* Plural of *carotis.*

carotin, carotine (kar′ō-tin), *n.* [< L. *carota*, carrot, + *-in^2*, *-ine^2*.] The coloring matter of the carrot.

carotis (ka-rō′tis), *n.*; pl. *carotides* (ka-rot′i-dēz). [NL.: see *carotid.*] Same as *carotid.*

carouge (ka-röj′), *n.* [Appar. the F. form of a native name. F. *carouge* is otherwise a var. of *caroube*, carob: see *carob.*] Cuvier's name for a bird of his genus *Xanthornus:* applied to various American orioles, hangnests, or banana-birds of the family *Icteridæ*, as the Baltimore bird and orchard-oriole.

carousal^1 (ka-rou′zal), *n.* [< *carouse* + *-al;* the form being suggested perhaps by the older word *carousal^2*, *carousel.*] A feast or festival; a noisy drinking-bout or revel.

> The swains were preparing for a *carousal.*
> *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vii. 43.

=**Syn.** *Revel, Carousal, Wassail, Spree, Debauch, Saturnalia, Orgy* agree in expressing times of excess in drinking; some of them include other sensual pleasures. They are in the order of strength and consequent reprobation implied. A *revel* is accompanied with some drunkenness, disorder, and noise. A *carousal* is by derivation a time of drinking deeply; it may be a bacchanalian feast, a noisy, unrestrained drinking-bout. *Wassail* is limited by its associations with the past so as to be chiefly poetic or to express deep drinking. *Spree* is considered a colloquial word, but seems likely to win recognition as a convenient word for a period of drunkenness which incites to wild and reckless action. *Debauch* is distinctively excess, having less reference now than formerly to eating, applying chiefly to gross lewdness or drunkenness, which is often prolonged. *Saturnalia*, like *wassail*, has historical associations; it is a strong word for license, noisy revelry, gross and continued debauchery. *Orgy* is by derivation a secret nocturnal debauch, and by usage a time of joining in a wild or frantic abandonment to drunkenness or lust, or both — the extreme in that kind of misconduct. See *feast.*

> O that men should put an enemy in their mouths to steal away their brains! that we should, with joy, pleasance, *revel*, and applause, transform ourselves into beasts!
> *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3.

> The *carousals* in the castle-halls; the jollity of the banquet tables. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., IV. 322.

> We did but talk you over, pledge you all
> In *wassail.* *Tennyson*, Princess, Prol.

> Fat Luxury, sick of the night's *debauch*,
> Lay groaning. *Pollok*, Course of Time, vii. 69.

> Among the dependencies of Athens seditions assumed a character more ferocious than even in France, during the reign of terror—the accursed *Saturnalia* of an accursed bondage.
> *Macaulay*, Mitford's Hist. Greece, p. 185.

> Amid its fair broad lands the abbey lay,
> Sheltering dark *orgies* that were shame to tell.
> *Bryant*, The Ages, xx.

carousal^2, carousel (kar′ö-zal, -zel), *n.* [Prop. *carousel*, < F. *carrousel*, a tilt, tilting-match, < It. *carosello*, a form altered (by confusion with *carricello*, dim. of *carro*, a car, chariot) from *garosello*, a festival, a tournament, lit. a fight, quarrel, < *garosello*, quarrelsome, dim. from *garoso*, quarrelsome, < *gara*, strife, contention, perhaps another form of *guerra*, war, < OHG. *werra* = E. *war*, q. v.] 1†. A tilting-match or similar pageant; military exercises; a tournament in which cavaliers executed various evolutions, sometimes intermingled with allegorical dances and scenic representations.

> Before the crystal palace, where he dwells,
> The armed angels hold their *carousels.*
> *Marvell*, Lachrymæ Musarum (1650).

> A royal *carousal* given by Charles the Fifth of France to the Emperor Charles the Fourth.
> *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, I. 245.

> Leaving out the warlike part of the *carousals.*
> *Dryden*, Pref. to Albion and Albanius.

2. See *carrousel*, 2.

carouse (ka-rouz′, formerly ka-rous′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *carowse* and *garouse;* < OF. *carous*, later *carousse*, F. *carrousse*, a drinking-bout, = Sp. *caraos*, formerly *caráuz*, drinking a full bumper to one's health, orig. an adv., < G. *garaus*, adv., quite out, all out, as substantive a finishing stroke (cf. *allaus*, E. *all out*, formerly used in the same way, of emptying a bumper), < *gar*, quite, completely (= E. *yare*), + *aus* = E. *out.*] 1†. A hearty drink or full draught of liquor: as, to quaff or drink *carouse.*

> And here with a *carowse* after a blessing begins the feast.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 206.

> A full *carouse* of sack. *Davies*, State of Ireland.

> With my poniard will I stab my flesh,
> And quaff *carouses* to thee of my blood.
> *Lust's Dominion*, i. 1.

> The Prelats revell like Belshazzar with their full *carouses* in Goblets and vessels of gold snatcht from Gods Temple. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

2. A carousal; a noisy banquet.

> The early feast and late *carouse.* *Pope.*

=**Syn.** 2. See *carousal^1*.

carouse (ka-rouz′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *caroused*, ppr. *carousing.* [Early mod. E. also *carowse* and *garouse;* < OF. *carousser*, drink, quaff, swill, < *carous*, a carouse: see the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To drink freely and with jollity; revel noisily or intemperately.

> "A health," quoth he, as if
> He had been aboard, *carousing* to his mates
> After a storm. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2.

> Having all day *carous'd* and banqueted.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

> I said, O soul, make merry and *carouse.*
> *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

II.† *trans.* To drink up; drink to the bottom.

> He [illegible] that first did death's cup *carouse.*
> *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 646.

> [Roderigo] To Desdemona hath to-night *carous'd*
> Potations pottle-deep. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3.

> Homer, to whom the Muses did *carouse*
> A great deep cup with heavenly nectar fill'd.
> *Sir J. Davies*, Dancing.

carousel, *n.* See *carousal^2* and *carrousel.*

carouser (ka-rou′zėr), *n.* [< *carouse*, *v.*, + *-er^1*. Formerly also *garouser.*] One who carouses; a drinker; a toper; a noisy reveler or bacchanalian.

carousingly (ka-rou′zing-li), *adv.* In a carousing manner.

carp^1 (kärp), *v.* [< ME. *carpen*, speak, say, tell, < Icel. *karpa*, boast, brag (*karp*, bragging), = Sw. dial. *karpa*, brag, boast, appar. the same as Sw. dial. *garpa* = Norw. *garpa*, brag, boast; cf. Icel. *garpr* = OSw. *garp* = Norw. *garp*, a warlike or boastful man, also a term applied in the middle ages to the Hanseatic traders in Sweden and Norway. The orig. sense 'speak' or 'talk' has taken in mod. use a sinister addition, 'talk censoriously,' appar. by association with the L. *carpere*, carp at, slander, calumniate, revile, also, figuratively, pluck, pick, crop, gather, tear off, pull in pieces, perhaps akin to Gr. *καρπός*, fruit (that which is gathered), and to E. *harvest*, q. v.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To speak; tell.

> When he told hade his tale tomly [leisurely] to the ende,
> He enclinet the kyng, and *carpit* no more.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2448.

> Now we leven Joseph, and of the kyng *carpen.*
> *Joseph of Arimathie*, l. 175.

> Hwen thu art on eise, *carpe* toward Ihesu and seie thise wordes. *Old Eng. Homilies*, 1st ser. (ed. Morris), p. 287.

> I will now *carp* of kings. *Percy MS.*

2†. To talk; babble; chatter.

> In felaweschipe wel cowde sche lawghe and *carpe.*
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 474.

> Kepe thi knyfe both clene & scherpe,
> And be not besy forto *kerpe.*
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

3. To censure, cavil, or find fault, particularly without reason or petulantly: used absolutely or followed by *at.*

> Other of your insolent retinue
> Do hourly *carp* and quarrel. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

> No, not a tooth or nail to scratch
> And *at* my actions *carp* and catch. *G. Herbert.*

II.† *trans.* 1. To utter; speak.

> With corage kene he *carpes* thes wordes.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1725.

> Then our king full of courage *carped* these words.
> *Percy MS.*

2. To blame; find fault with; chide.

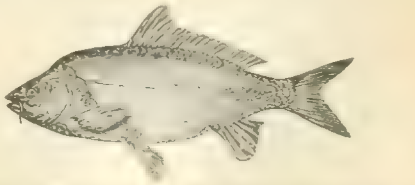
> Suspecting that Euphues would be *carped* of some curious Reader. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 214.

> My honest homely words were *carp'd* and censured.
> *Dryden.*

carp^1† (kärp), *n.* [ME.: see *carp^1*, *v.*] Speech; talk; conversation.

> When non wolde kepe hym with *carp* he coȝed ful hyȝe,
> Ande rimed hym ful richley, & ryȝt hym to speke.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 307.

carp^2 (kärp), *n.* [< ME. *carpe* (not found in AS.) = D. *karper* = OHG. *charpho*, *carfo*, MHG. *carphe*, *karpe*, G. *karpfen*, *karpfe* = Icel. *karfi* = Sw. *karp* = Dan. *karpe;* hence (from Teut.) ML. (LL.) *carpa* (> F. *carpe* = Pr. *escarpa* = Sp. Pg. It. *carpa* = Wall. *crap*), later *carpo(n-)*, *carpio(n-)* (> It. *carpio*, *carpione*), and prob. Pol. *karp* = Serv. *karpa* = Russ. *karpŭ* = Bohem. *kapr* = Lett. *karpa;* also W. *carp*, Gael. *carbhanach*, a carp. Prob. an orig. Teut. word; if so, the other forms are borrowed.] 1. A teleostean fish of the family *Cyprinidæ*, *Cyprinus carpio.* The normal form has a long compressed body, large scales (35 to 39 being along the lateral line), a long dorsal with a strong serrate spine and 17 to 22 rays, a short anal with 3 simple and 5 branched rays, and 4 barbels upon the upper jaw. It is said to have been introduced into England in the fourteenth century. It is an excellent fish for ponds, as it breeds rapidly, grows to a large size, sometimes attaining the length of 4 feet, and lives for many years. In old age its scales become gray and white. There are numerous varieties, the most notable being (*a*) the normal form or *scale-carp* just described, (*b*) the *mirror-carp*, distinguished by very large scales below the dorsal, above the anal, and in a median posterior row, and (*c*) the *leather-carp*, characterized by its almost or quite naked skin. The last two have long been the subjects of special culture, and have been widely distributed in the United States.



Mirror-Carp (*Cyprinus carpio*). (From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

2. A fish related to the common carp. The best-known is the gold-carp or gold-fish, *Carassius auratus.* See cut under *gold-fish.*

3. A name on the northeast coast of Ireland for the common sea-bream, *Pagellus centrodontus.*—4. An English name of the opah.—5.

In the United States, a carp-sucker: a catostomoid [illegible] subfamily *Ictiobinæ* and genera [illegible]. Norwegian carp, [illegible]. Prussian carp, [illegible].

carpadelium (kär-pa-dē'li-um), *n.*; pl. *carpadelia* [illegible]. [NL., < F. *carpadèle*, < Gr. [illegible] manifest: see *Adelo*.] In *bot.*, same as *cremocarp*.

carpal (kär'pal), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *carpalis*, < *carpus*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the carpus or wrist.—**2.** In *entom.*, pertaining to the carpus or pterostigma of an insect's wing.—**Carpal angle**, [illegible] of the wing; the salience formed at the wrist-joint or carpus when the wing is closed. It is an important point in descriptive ornithology, since the regular measurement, called "length of wing," or "the wing," is from the carpal angle to the end of the longest quill-feather.—**Carpal ossicles.** See *ossicle*.

II. *n.* Any one of the bones of the wrist or carpus; a carpale.

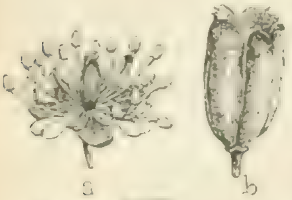
carpale (kär-pā'lē), *n.*; pl. *carpalia* (-li-ä). [NL., neut. of *carpalis*: see *carpal*.] **1.** Any bone of the carpus or wrist.—**2.** A bone of the distal row of the carpus, articulating directly with the metacarpal bones. See *carpus*.

Carpathian (kär-pā'thi-an), *a.* Pertaining to the range of mountains in the northern and eastern parts of the Austrian empire, called the *Carpathians*, forming the northern and north-eastern boundary of Hungary and inclosing Transylvania.

carp-bream (kärp'brēm), *n.* An English name of the bream when its color resembles that of the carp. *Day.*

carpe diem (kär'pē dī'em). [L., seize the day: *carpe*, 2d pers. pres. impv. of *carpere*, seize (see *carp*¹); *diem*, acc. of *dies*, day: see *dial*.] Enjoy the present day; take advantage of, or make the most of, the present: a maxim of the Epicureans.

carpel (kär'pel), *n.* [= F. *carpelle*, < NL. *carpellum*, dim., < Gr. καρπός, fruit: see *carp*¹.] In *bot.*, a simple pistil, or one of the several members composing a compound pistil or fruit. In its most general sense it is that organ of a plant which bears ovules. A carpel is regarded as a modified leaf; hence the term *carpophyl*, which has been proposed as a substitute. Also [illegible] *carpellum*.



Carpel.

a, flower of [illegible], with simple pistil; *b*, its carpel, [illegible].

carpellary (kär'pe-lā-ri), *a.* [< NL. *carpellum*, carpel, + *-ary*¹; = F. *carpellaire*.] Belonging to or having some relation to a carpel.

> These structures, which may be called *carpellary* leaves, show their resemblance to ordinary foliage leaves in having [illegible] toward their summits. *Bessey*, Botany, p. 400.

> The *carpellary* leaves are the foliar structures of the flower which stand in the closest genetic and functional relationship to the ovules. They either produce and bear them, or are constructed so as to enclose them in a [illegible]. *Sachs*, Botany (trans.), p. [illegible].

carpent† (kär'pent), *n.* [ME. *carpent*, < L. *carpentum*, a two-wheeled covered carriage, coach, [illegible] chariot, a cart, ML. also timber- or carpenter-work, framing (in this sense also *carpenta*, [illegible] F. *charpente*; cf. *carpenter*), prob. of Celtic origin; cf. Ir. and Gael. *carbad*, a carriage, chariot, litter, Ir. and OGael. *carb*, a basket, carriage, Ir. *cairbh* = Gael. *cairb*, a chariot, a [illegible], perhaps akin to L. *corbis*, a basket.] A cart.

> And for an acre [illegible] Columelle,
> [illegible] XXIIII [illegible].
> *Palladius*, [illegible] (E. E. T. S.), p. 179.

carp[illegible], *n.* An erroneous form of *carpet*.

> [illegible] the [illegible]. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 283.

carp[illegible]d ([illegible]r'pen-ted), *a.* Carpeted.

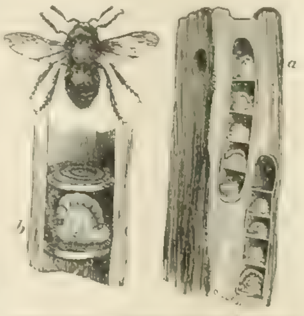
carp[illegible] ([illegible]'pen-tėr), *n.* [< ME. *carpenter*, [illegible], F. *charpentier* = Pr. *carpen*[illegible] = Pg. *carpinteiro*, < L. *car*[illegible], ML. *carpentarius*, a carpenter, L. [illegible] carriage-maker, later also a [illegible] pertaining to a carriage, < L. *carpentum*, a two-wheeled carriage, [illegible] a cart: see *carpent*.] **1.** An artificer who works in timber; one who [illegible] of houses, ships, [illegible]. The occupations of [illegible] combined. [illegible] whose duty it [illegible] in order the frame [illegible] about her.—**Carpenter's crew** (*naut.*), a set of men employed to aid the carpenter. See 2.—**Carpenter's mate**, a petty officer in a vessel of war who assists the carpenter. See 2.—**Carpenter's rule**, a graduated scale with slides, used to measure timber and cast up the contents of carpenters' work.

carpenter (kär'pen-tėr), *v. i.* [< *carpenter*, *n.*] To do carpenters' work; practise carpentry.

> He varnished, he *carpentered*, he glued.
> *Jane Austen*, Persuasion, xi.

> Mr. Grimwig plants, fishes, and *carpenters* with great ardour. *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, liii.

carpenter-bee (kär'pen-tėr-bē), *n.* The common name of the different species of hymenopterous insects of the genus *Xylocopa*. One species, *X. violacea*, inhabits the south of Europe; in Asia, Africa, and America the species are numerous. They resemble common bumblebees in general appearance. They usually form their nests in pieces of half-rotten wood, cutting out various apartments for depositing their eggs. They have sharp-pointed triangular mandibles, well adapted to bore holes in wood.



Carpenter-bee (*Xylocopa violacea*), one half natural size.

a, a piece of wood bored by the bee, showing grubs and food deposited in the cells. *b*, two cells on larger scale.

carpentering (kär'pen-tėr-ing), *n.* [< *carpenter* + *-ing*¹.] The employment or work of a carpenter; carpentry.

carpenter-moth (kär'pen-tėr-môth), *n.* A name given to certain large bombycid moths of the subfamily *Cossinæ*. The larvæ are wood-borers, and often do great damage to forest-trees. The larva of the locust carpenter-moth, *Xyleutes robiniæ* (Peck), bores into the wood of the locust-tree, *Robinia*. It remains in the larval state three years, and attains a length of [illegible] inches. It transforms to a pupa within a silk-lined cell in its burrow, and issues as a moth in the spring and summer. The European carpenter-moths are called *goat-moths* by English writers, on account of their characteristic odor.

Male Locust Carpenter-moth (*Xyleutes robiniæ*), natural size.

carpenter's-herb (kär'pen-tėrz-ėrb), *n.* The plant heal-all, *Prunella vulgaris*. Its corolla when seen in profile resembles a bill-hook, and, in accordance with the doctrine of signatures, the plant was believed to heal wounds from edged tools.

carpentry (kär'pen-tri), *n.* [< ME. *carpentrie*, *-tarye*, < OF. *carpenterie*, F. *charpenterie* = Pr. *carpentaria* = Sp. *carpenteria*, *carpinteria* = Pg. *carpentaria* = It. *carpenteria*, < ML. *carpentaria*, a carpenter-shop, L. a carriage-maker's shop, prop. fem. of *carpentarius*, pertaining to a carriage or cart: see *carpenter*.] **1.** The art of cutting, framing, and joining the timbers or woodwork of buildings and similar constructions by means of hand-tools.

> Idealism is a hypothesis to account for nature by other principles than those of *carpentry* and chemistry.
> *Emerson*, Misc., p. [illegible].

2. Carpenters' work; any work of the kind done by carpenters.

> A handsome panelled door, the most finished piece of *carpentry* in Silverado.
> *R. L. Stevenson*, Silverado Squatters, p. [illegible].

carper (kär'pėr), *n.* [ME. *carpare*, a talker; < *carp*¹ + *-er*¹.] **1**†. A talker.—**2.** One who carps; a caviler. *Shak.*

> The *carpers* against feminine eccentricity.
> *Philadelphia Telegraph*, XL. 1.

carpet (kär'pet), *n.* [ME. *carpette*, < OF. *carpite*, a carpet, a sort of cloth, F. *carpette*, a rug, = Sp. *carpeta*, a table-cover, = It. *carpita*, a rug, < ML. *carpita*, *carpeta*, a kind of thick woolen cloth, cf. *carpia* (> It. *carpia* = F. *charpie* (> E. *charpie*) = G. *scharpie*), lint, < L. *carpere*, pluck, pull in pieces: see *carp*¹.] **1.** A fabric, usually woven of wool, or of wool on a linen ground or back, and in more or less ornamental designs, used for covering floors, tables, etc. Formerly the carpet (usually in a single piece, like the Persian carpet) was also used (as it still is in the East) for covering beds, couches, tables, etc., and for hangings. (See *tapestry*.) The first woven carpets were produced in Egypt, Babylonia, Persia, and Hindustan, whence they were introduced into Europe, where they are supposed to have been first manufactured by the French in the reign of Henry IV., and next in England, at Mortlake in Surrey, in the reign of James I. The smaller carpets of the East are now commonly called *rugs*. See *rug*.

> Wyndowes & cupbordes layde with *carpettes* and cusshyns. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 283.

> Cast on a feather-bed, and spread on the sheets
> Under a brace of your best Persian *carpets*.
> *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, iv. 2.

> A *Carpet* to cover the Table.
> *Heywood*, Woman Killed with Kindness.

2. Especially, a covering of this material for a floor or stair, made of several widths sewed together and intended to cover all the floor-space of a room, as distinguished from a *rug*, which is usually woven in one piece of a definite shape (either oblong or square), and is designed to cover a part of the floor only.

> Take care my house be handsome,
> And the new stools set out, and boughs and rushes,
> And flowers for the window, and the Turkey *carpet*.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, iv. 3.

3. Figuratively, anything used as a carpet, or serving the purpose of a carpet.

> The glassy *carpet* of this plain. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 3.

> To cover the wet earth with a thick *carpet* of fern.
> *Macaulay.*

Aubusson carpet, a carpet made at Aubusson in France. It is made in one piece, in the hand or needlework style of the Indian carpets, and is highly esteemed for the elegance of its designs and coloring.—**Axminster carpet**, a variety of Turkish carpet with a chain of flax or jute, and a woolen or worsted filling made into a pile: so named from the town of Axminster in Devonshire, England, where it was formerly manufactured.—**Brussels carpet**, a carpet of a kind originally made in Brussels, having a heavy linen web inclosing worsted yarns of different colors, which are raised in loops to form the pattern. In the ordinary Brussels carpet both the pattern and the ground are left with the loops uncut; in the imperial Brussels carpet the pattern is raised above the ground, and its loops are cut so as to form a pile, those of the ground being uncut.—**Chenille carpet**, a carpet in which the weft is of chenille instead of yarn. The pattern is dyed in the chenille itself, nothing showing at the surface of the carpet but the ends of the chenille fringe.—**Felt carpet**, a carpet in which the fibers are matted or felted together without spinning or weaving.—**Ingrain carpet**, a carpet made of wool dyed in the grain, or before it is manufactured. It is called *Scotch* or (in England) *Kidderminster*, from the place where it is made, and *two-ply* or *three-ply*, according to the number of webs composing the fabric.—**Paper carpet**, a floor-covering (plain or in imitation of ornamental woods) made of a hard and tenacious paper called *hession*, which is made by subjecting the paper-pulp to the action of chlorid of zinc and then to strong pressure, by which means the product is rendered hard and tough like leather.—**Persian carpet**, a carpet made in one piece, instead of in breadths or strips to be joined. The warp and weft are of linen or hemp, and the tufts of colored wool are inserted by twisting them around the warp all along the row according to the weaver's taste, no pattern being used. A line of tufts being inserted, a shoot of the weft is made, and then beaten up to close the fabric.—**Pile carpet**, a carpet made in the same way as Brussels carpet, but having its loops cut, thus forming a pile or soft surface.—**Printed carpet**, a carpet dyed or printed in colors; it is either woven in undyed colors and printed like calico, or the yarn is dyed in sections, which are adjusted according to their future position in the fabric.—**Scotch carpet.** Same as *ingrain carpet*.—**To be on the carpet** (more commonly *on the tapis*: see below), literally, to be on the table-cloth or table, as for consideration; hence, to be under discussion; be the subject of deliberation or of intended action: a translation of the French phrase *être sur le tapis* (*tapis*, table-cloth, carpet, etc.: see *tapestry*).—**Turkish** or **Turkey carpet**, a carpet similar to the Persian, distinguished by the selection of the tufts of colored wool according to the pattern followed, and the manner of their attachment to the back. The cutting of the yarn gives it the appearance of velvet.—**Venetian carpet**, a carpet with a warp or chain of worsted, generally arranged in different-colored stripes.—**Wilton carpet**, a variety of Brussels carpet in which the loops are cut open into an elastic velvet pile: so named from being made originally at Wilton in England.

carpet (kär'pet), *v. t.* [< *carpet*, *n.*] **1.** To cover with or as with a carpet; spread with carpets: as, to *carpet* a room.—**2.** To bring upon the carpet or under consideration; make a subject of investigation; hence, to reprimand; "haul over the coals."

carpet-bag (kär'pet-bag), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A traveling-bag made of carpeting on a frame; hence, by extension, a traveling-bag of any kind similarly formed.

II. *a.* Of or characteristic of carpet-baggers: as, *carpet-bag* government; *carpet-bag* politics. [U. S. slang.]

carpet-bag (kär'pet-bag), *v. i.* [< *carpet-bagger*.] To act or live in the manner of a carpet-bagger. [U. S. slang.]

carpet-bagger (kär'pet-bag-ėr), *n.* One who travels with a carpet-bag; specifically, a person who takes up his residence in a place, with no more property than he brings in a carpet-bag, with a view of making his way by enterprise.

(*a*†) In the western United States, a "wildcat" banker, that is, one who had no local abiding place, and could not be found when wanted. (*b*) In the Southern States, after the civil war, a new-comer from the North: an opprobrious term applied properly to a class of adventurers who took advantage of the disorganized condition of political affairs in the earlier years of reconstruction to gain control of the public offices and to use their influence over the negro voters for their own selfish ends. The term was often extended to include any unpopular person of Northern origin living in the South.

A good deal of bitterness of feeling has been shown in all the conventions in regard to the presence, and great prominence as members, of what the Louisiana people call *carpet-baggers*—men, that is, who are new-comers in the country. *The Nation*, VI. 123 (1868).

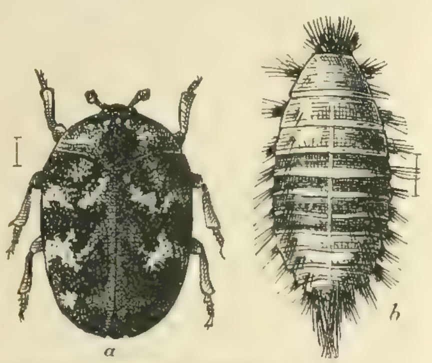
carpet-baggism (kär′pet-bag′izm), *n.* [< *carpet-bag* + *-ism.*] Government by carpet-baggers; the practices or methods of carpet-baggers. See *carpet-bagger*, (*b*). [U. S. slang.]

Whichever party is successful this year, the vile scandal known as *carpet-baggism* is doomed, and the states lately in rebellion are sure at last of being left to themselves. *C. F. Adams*, quoted in Merriam's Life of Bowles, II. 195.

carpet-beater (kär′pet-bē″tėr), *n.* **1.** A person employed in cleaning carpets by beating the dust out of them.—**2.** A carpet-cleaning machine. It consists usually of vibrating rods that shake the dust from the fabric, and revolving cylinders covered with brushes to complete the process.

carpet-bedding (kär′pet-bed″ing), *n.* In *hort.*, a system of bedding in which neat dwarf-growing foliage-plants alone are used in the form of mosaic, geometrical, or other designs. Also called *ribbon-bedding* in the United States.

carpet-beetle (kär′pet-bē″tl), *n.* A popular name of *Anthrenus scrophulariæ*, a beetle of the family *Dermestidæ*: so called from its destructiveness to carpets and other woolen fabrics. It was brought into the United States from Europe at a recent period. The beetle is about 3 millimeters in length, short-oval in form, moderately convex, and black; the under side is densely covered with white scales, while the upper side is beautifully variegated with patches of red and white scales. The larva is more elongate, dirty-white in color, and easily recognized from the tufts of rather long, stiff hair on the sides, and especially at the end of the body. The edges of carpets lying in dark places are especially liable to be damaged by these larvæ. Also known as *buffalo-bug*. See *Anthrenus*.



Carpet-beetle (*Anthrenus scrophulariæ*). *a*, beetle; *b*, larva. (Vertical lines show natural sizes.)

carpet-broom, carpet-brush (kär′pet-bröm, -brush), *n.* A broom or brush for sweeping or cleaning carpets.

carpet-dance (kär′pet-dȧns), *n.* A dance or a dancing-party of an easy and unceremonious character, the carpet not being lifted for the occasion, as for a ball. *Dickens.*

carpet-friend (kär′pet-frend), *n.* One whose friendship has no strength or sincerity.

Max. Shall I forsake you in my doubts?
Aecius. You must.
Max. I must not, nor I will not. Have I liv'd
Only to be a *carpet-friend*, for pleasure?
Beau. and Fl., Valentinian, iv. 2.

carpeting (kär′pet-ing), *n.* [< *carpet*, *n.*, + *-ing*¹.] Cloth for carpets; carpets in general.

carpet-knight (kär′pet-nīt), *n.* A person knighted on some ground other than that of military service or distinction; a knight who has not known the hardships of the field. So Shakspere speaks of "a knight dubbed with unhacked rapier and on *carpet* consideration."

You are women,
Or, at the best, loose *carpet-knights*.
Massinger, Maid of Honour, ii. 5.

His square-turned joints, and strength of limb,
Showed him no *carpet-knight* so trim,
But, in close fight, a champion grim,
In camps a leader sage.
Scott, Marmion, i. 5.

carpet-monger (kär′pet-mung″gėr), *n.* **1.** A dealer in carpets.—**2.** One most at home on a carpet; a lover of ease and pleasure.

A whole book full of these quondam *carpet-mongers*, whose names yet run smoothly in the even road of a blank verse. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 2.

carpet-moth (kär′pet-mȯth), *n.* A name of sundry geometrid moths, from their variegated coloration.

carpet-rod (kär′pet-rod), *n.* One of the rods used to keep a stair-carpet in its place.

carpet-snake (kär′pet-snāk), *n.* A large Australian serpent, *Morelia variegata*, a kind of python or boa: so called from its variegated coloration.

carpet-strainer (kär′pet-strā″nėr), *n.* Same as *carpet-stretcher*.

carpet-stretcher (kär′pet-strech″ėr), *n.* A tool for stretching a carpet and holding it firmly while being tacked to the floor.

carpet-sweeper (kär′pet-swē″pėr), *n.* A mechanical sweeper or broom for cleaning carpets and collecting the dust in a closed pan. It is sometimes operated by means of a crank on the handle, but commonly a cylindrical brush is moved by the roller-wheels that support the apparatus on the floor, the pushing forward of the machine by the handle serving to keep it in operation.

carpet-thread (kär′pet-thred), *n.* A heavy, three-cord thread of linen with a soft satin-like finish, used for sewing breadths of carpet together.

carpet-walk† (kär′pet-wâk), *n.* A walk on smooth turf. *Evelyn.*

carpet-way† (kär′pet-wā), *n.* A green way; a strip or border of greensward left round the margin of a plowed field. *Ray.*

carpet-weed (kär′pet-wēd), *n.* The popular name of plants of the genus *Mollugo*, inconspicuous annuals, somewhat resembling plants of the genus *Galium* in their habit, found in the warmer regions of both hemispheres. *M. verticillata* is most widely distributed.

carpet-worsted (kär′pet-wůrs″ted), *n.* A coarse kind of worsted sewing-thread, sold in balls. *Dict. of Needlework.*

carpholite (kär′fọ-līt), *n.* [Also written *karpholite*; < Gr. κάρφος, a dry stalk, straw (< κάρφειν, dry up, wither), + λίθος, a stone.] A hydrous silicate of aluminium and manganese, occurring in delicate radiating tufts of a straw-yellow color at the Bohemian tin-mines.

carphologia (kär-fọ-lō′ji-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. καρφολογία, a gathering of dry sticks (or bits of wool, etc.), < κάρφος, straw, dry sticks, bits of wool, etc., + λέγειν, gather, pluck.] In *pathol.*, a delirious picking at the bedclothes in sickness; floccillation.

carphology (kär-fol′ọ-ji), *n.* [= F. *carphologie* = Sp. *carfologia* = Pg. *carphologia*, < NL. *carphologia*: see **carphologia**.] Same as *carphologia*.

Carphophis (kär′fọ-fis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κάρφος, a small dry body, + ὄφις, a serpent.] A genus of small harmless worm-like serpents, of the family *Calamariidæ*, containing the common worm-snake of the United States, *C. amœna*, formerly called *Celuta amœna*.

carphosiderite (kär-fọ-sid′ẹ-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. κάρφος, straw, + σιδηρίτης, of iron, < σίδηρος, iron.] A hydrous iron sulphate, occurring in straw-yellow incrustations.

carpi, *n.* Plural of *carpus*.

carpid (kär′pid), *n.* [= F. *carpidie*, < NL. *carpidium*, < Gr. as if *καρπίδιον, dim. of καρπός, fruit.] Same as *carpel*.

carpidium (kär-pid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *carpidia* (-ạ̈). [NL.: see *carpid*.] Same as *carpel*.

carpincho (kär-pin′chō), *n.* [Native name in Brazil.] A name of the giant water-cavy or capibara.

carping (kär′ping), *n.* [< ME. *carpinge*; verbal n. of *carp*¹, *v.*] **1**†. Speech; talk; conversation.

Ther *carpinge* comynliche of conceill arisith.
Richard the Redeless, i. 87.

When thou sest any man drynkyng
That taketh hede of thy *karpyng*,
Soon a-non thou sece thy tale,
Whethur he drynke wyne or Ale.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

2. The act of caviling; a cavil; unreasonable criticism or censure.

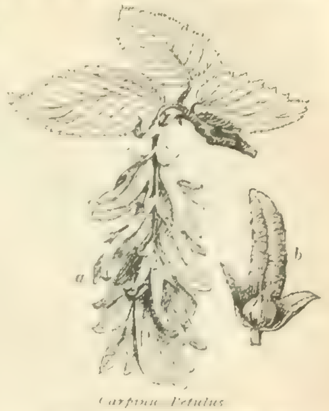
Those . . . *carpings* . . . made as to the passage through the Red Sea. *C. Leslie*, Short Method with Deists.

carping (kär′ping), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *carp*¹, *v.*] Faultfinding; over-critical. = **Syn.** *Caviling*, etc. See *captious*.

carpingly (kär′ping-li), *adv.* In a carping manner; captiously.

carpintero (kär-pin-tā′rō), *n.* [Sp. *pajaro carpintero*, woodpecker, lit. 'carpenter-bird'; *carpintero real*, the ivory-billed woodpecker, lit. 'royal carpenter': see *carpenter*.] A name of several species of woodpeckers in the southwestern United States, from their tapping and boring wood. One of the commonest species to which the name is given is the California woodpecker, *Melanerpes formicivorus*; another is the Gila woodpecker, *Centurus uropygialis*.

Carpinus (kär-pī′nus), *n.* [L., hornbeam.] A small genus of trees or tall shrubs, of the natural order *Cupuliferæ*. The species have deciduous leaves, like those of the beech, and hard tough wood, and are natives of Europe, the Levant, and North America. The hornbeam of Europe, *C. Betulus*, and the hornbeam or blue beech of the United States, *C. Caroliniana*, are small trees with heavy, very hard, and strong wood, which is sometimes used for levers, the handles of tools, cogs, etc.



Carpinus Betulus.
a, fruiting branch; *b*, single nutlet, with bract, on a larger scale.

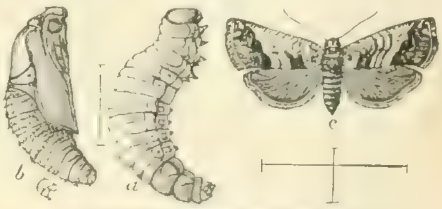
carp-lice (kärp′līs), *n. pl.* A general name of the small parasitic crustaceans or fish-lice of the family *Argulidæ*, forming with some authors a suborder *Branchiura*, by others referred to the *Branchiopoda*: so called because they infest carp or cyprinoid fishes.

carpmeals†, **carpnel**†, *n.* [Origin unknown; cf. *carpet*.] A kind of coarse cloth formerly made in the north of England.

carpo-. [< Gr. καρπο-, combining form of καρπός, fruit: see *carp*¹.] An element in certain compound words, meaning fruit.

carpobalsamum (kär-pọ-bal′sa-mum), *n.* [NL. (> F. *carpobalsame* = Sp. Pg. It. *carpobalsamo*), < Gr. καρπός, fruit, + βάλσαμον, balsam.] **1.** The dried fruit of *Commiphora* (*Balsamodendron*) *Opobalsamum*, the tree which yields balm of Gilead.—**2.** An aromatic volatile oil resembling oil of cloves, obtained from this fruit.

Carpocapsa (kär-pọ-kap′sạ̈), *n.* [NL. (> Sp. *carpocapso*), < Gr. καρπός, fruit, + κάψις, the act of devouring, < κάπτειν, gulp down, devour.] **1.** A genus of tortricid moths, or lepidopterous insects, of the family *Tortricidæ*, whose larvæ are highly destructive to fruit. *C. pomonana* or *pomonella* infests all Europe where apples and pears are cultivated, depositing its eggs in the fruit as soon as it is set. Its larvæ come to their full size in July, when the fruit is about two thirds grown, and then escape by boring their way to the outside. The larva of *C. saltitans* (West.), the jumping-seed carpocapsa, infests the seed of a species of *Euphorbia*. When heat is applied to the seed the larva within jumps; hence the name.



Jumping-seed Carpocapsa (*C. saltitans*).
a, larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, moth. (Cross and perpendicular lines show natural sizes.)

2. [*l. c.*] An insect of this genus.

carpocephalum (kär-pọ-sef′ạ-lum), *n.*; pl. *carpocephala* (-lạ̈). [NL., < Gr. καρπός, fruit, + κεφαλή, head.] In *Hepaticæ*, a cephalate structure upon which the spore-cases are borne.

Carpocephalum entire at margin, or nearly so.
Bull. of Ill. State Laboratory, II. 31.

carpocerite (kär-pos′ẹ-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. καρπός, the wrist, carpus, + κέρας, horn.] In *Crustacea*, that one of the joints of an antenna which is borne upon the ischiocerite.

Carpocratian (kär-pọ-krā′shian), *n.* [= F. *Carpocratien*, < *Carpocrates*: see def.] A member of a sect of Gnostics of the second century, followers of Carpocrates or Carpocras of Alexandria. He taught the doctrine of metempsychosis and the preëxistence of the soul, and maintained that the world was created by inferior spirits; that Jesus was the son of Joseph, and like other men, except that his soul was pure and steadfast; that he received from the Great First Cause special power to overcome the evils of the world through intimate recollection of his previous existence in an exalted state; and that in proportion as men attain to this recollection in their own case they are freed from the restraints of the moral law, faith and charity being the only necessary virtues.

Carpodacus [illegible]d'a-kus), *n.* [NL. (J. J. K[illegible], fruit, + δάκος, a bite, a st[illegible].] An extensive genus of beautiful oscine passerine birds, of the family *F*[illegible] purple finches or purple bull-

Purple Finch (*Carpodacus purpureus*).

finches, species of which are found in both hemispheres. Some shade of red is the principal color of the males. The common European species is *C. erythrinus*; the common purple finch of the United States is *C. purpureus*; the burion or house-finch of the southwestern United States is *C. frontalis*.

Carpodectes (kär-pọ-dek'tēz), *n.* [NL. (O. Salvin, 1864), < Gr. καρπός, fruit, + δέκτης, a receiver, a beggar, < δέχεσθαι, δεκεσθαι, receive, take.] A genus of beautiful tropical American birds, of the subfamily *Cotinginæ*, the type of which is *C. nitidus* of Costa Rica.

carpogenic (kär-pọ-jen'ik), *a.* [< Gr. καρπός, fruit, + -γενής, producing (see *-genous*), + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, fruit-producing: applied in algology to a cell, or system of cells, which develops after fertilization into spores and a mature cystocarp.

> The *carpogenic* cell or system varies in the different genera. *Farlow*, Marine Algæ, p. 20.

carpogenous (kär-poj'e-nus), *a.* [As *carpogenic* + *-ous*.] Same as *carpogenic*.

> One or more of the cells termed *carpogenous* cells divide. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 425.

carpogon, carpogone (kär'pọ-gon, -gōn), *n.* Same as *carpogonium*.

carpogonium (kär-pọ-gō'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *carpogonia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. καρπός, fruit, + -γονος, producing: see *-gony*.] In *bot.*, the female organ in the *Carposporeæ*; the cell, or system of cells, which after fertilization produces the sexual spores, in whatever manner; in *Florideæ*, the carpogenic cell or system; the procarp. The term is most properly used of *Florideæ*, which are the typical *Carposporeæ*.

carpolite (kär'pọ-lit), *n.* [= F. *carpolithe* = Sp. *carpolito* = Pg. *carpolithos*, < Gr. καρπός, fruit, + λίθος, stone.] A fossil fruit. Also *carpolith*.

carpological (kär-pọ-loj'i-kạl), *a.* [< *carpology* + *-ical*. Cf. F. *carpologique* = Sp. *carpológico*.] Pertaining to carpology. *Balfour.*

> I trust that in the sequel the critical botanist will excuse me for having neglected the strict terminology of *carpological* science, and made no distinction between seeds and fruits. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 603.

carpologist (kär-pol'ọ-jist), *n.* [< *carpology* + *-ist*.] One who studies or treats of carpology.

carpology (kär-pol'ọ-ji), *n.* [= F. *carpologie* = Sp. *carpologia* = It. *carpologia*, < Gr. καρπός, fruit, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] That division of botany which relates to the [illegible] of fruits in general.

carpometacarpal (kär-pọ-met-ạ-kär'pal), *a.* [illegible] + *metacarpus* + *-al*.] Pertaining [illegible] the carpus and to the metacarpus: as, [illegible] *metacarpal* articulation.

carpopedal (kär-pọ-ped'al), *a.* [= F. *carpo*-[illegible] *carpus*, carpus, + L. *pes* (*ped*-) = [illegible] affecting both the hand [illegible] (wrists) [illegible] carpopedal spasm [illegible] the larynx [illegible]

Carpophaga [illegible]'a-gä), *n.* [NL. (P. J. [illegible] *carpophagus*, < Gr. [illegible], fruit, + [illegible] pigeons, giving [illegible] 2. *pl.* A [illegible] marsupials, con[illegible] *Phalangi*[illegible] *Owen.*]

carpophagous [illegible] *a.* [< *Carpo*[illegible] *carpophagus*,

gous.] Fruit-eating; frugivorous; specifically, of or pertaining (*a*) to the genus of pigeons of which *Carpophaga* is the type; (*b*) to the marsupial *Carpophaga*.

> The typical group of the *carpophagous* marsupials is that of the Phalangistidæ or phalangers. *Nicholson*, Manual of Zool., p. 658.

Carpophilus (kär-pof'i-lus), *n.* [NL. (F. *carpophile*, a., fruit-loving), < Gr. καρπός, fruit, + φίλος, loving.] A genus of clavicorn beetles, of the family *Nitidulidæ*, having a bilobed labrum, 11-jointed antennæ with a 3-jointed oval club, legs moderate, tibiæ widening at tip, dilated tarsi, simple claws, and 2 or 3 dorsal segments beyond the elytra. *C. hemipterus* is a small species of wide geographical distribution.

carpophore (kär'pọ-fōr), *n.* [= F. *carpophore* = Sp. *carpóforo*, < NL. *carpophorum*, < Gr. καρποφόρος, bearing fruit, < καρπός, fruit, + -φόρος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, the prolongation of the floral axis which bears the carpels of some compound fruits, as in *Geranium* and many *Umbelliferæ*. It is sometimes applied, but less properly, to any stipe supporting an ovary, as in the *Capparidaceæ*.

Carpophore with carpels of an umbellifer.

carpophyl (kär'pọ-fil), *n.* [= F. *carpophylle*, < NL. *carpophyllum*, < Gr. καρπός, fruit (see *carp*[1]), + φύλλον = L. *folium*, leaf.] In *bot.*, same as *carpel*.

carpopodite (kär-pop'ọ-dīt), *n.* [< Gr. καρπός, the wrist, carpus, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] In *Crustacea*, the fifth joint of a developed endopodite, between the meropodite and the propodite. *Milne-Edwards.* See cut under *endopodite*.

carpopoditic (kär-pop-ō-dit'ik), *a.* [< *carpopodite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a carpopodite. *Huxley.*

carpospore (kär'pọ-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. καρπός, fruit, + σπορά, seed.] One of the spores in red algæ (*Florideæ*) that are produced in the cystocarp as a result of sexual fertilization.

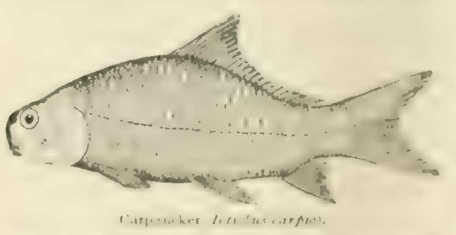
> The cystocarpic spores, or *carpospores*, are always pyriform and undivided, and accompanied by paraphyses. *Farlow*, Marine Algæ, p. 178.

Carposporeæ (kär-pọ-spō'rẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., as *carpospore* + *-eæ*.] In *bot.*, a proposed division of thallophytes in which sexual reproduction takes place, the product of fertilization being a number of spores (carpospores or ascospores), usually within an envelop, the whole forming a sporocarp (cystocarp). It includes the *Florideæ* among algæ, and according to some authors the *Ascomycetes* and *Basidiomycetes* among fungi.

carpostome (kär'pọ-stōm), *n.* [< Gr. καρπός, fruit, + στόμα, mouth.] In *bot.*, a narrow opening formed in the cortex of the frond of some algæ, by which the cystocarp discharges its spores.

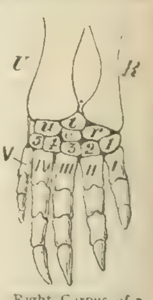
> The cystocarps discharge their spores through *carpostomes* or narrow canals formed in the cortex of the fronds. *Farlow*, Marine Algæ, p. 114.

carp-sucker (kärp'suk″ėr), *n.* A catostomoid fish of the subfamily *Ictiobinæ*, having a small mouth protractile downward, and narrow pharyngeal bones with numerous thin teeth. The species attain a large size and abound in the Mississippi valley and Great Lake region; one, *Carpiodes cyprinus*, also occurs in the Atlantic watershed. They superficially resemble the European carp, and are sometimes called carp; they are also known as *buffalo-fish*.



Carp-sucker (*Ictiobus carpio*).

carpus (kär'pus), *n.*; pl. *carpi* (-pī). [NL., < F. *carpe* = Sp. Pg. It. *carpo*, < Gr. καρπός, the wrist.] 1. The wrist, wrist-joint, or carpal articulation; the proximal segment of the manus or hand, corresponding to the tarsus of the foot; the joint by which the hand or distal division of the fore limb is connected with the forearm. Thus, in a horse, the so-called "knee" is the carpus.—2. Especially, the carpal bones or carpalia, collectively considered; a number of [illegible] irregularly nodular bones intervening between the bones of the antebrachium and those of the metacarpus, and constituting the proximal division of the skeleton of the manus or hand. In man the carpus consists of 8 bones in 2 rows of 4 each, viz.: in the proximal row from the radial to the ulnar side, the scaphoid, semi-lunar, cuneiform, and pisiform; in the distal row, the trapezium, trapezoid, magnum, and unciform. In other vertebrates the number of bones varies much; in birds the free carpals are normally reduced to two. See *hand*. 3. In *Crustacea*, the fifth joint of the normally 7-jointed leg, between the meros and the propodos.—4. In *entom.*, a name sometimes applied to the pterostigma or colored spot on the anterior edge of the wings in many insects.



Right Carpus of a Chelonian (*Chelydra*), showing nearly symmetrical disposition of the carpal bones. *R*, radius; *U*, ulna. The proximal series are: *r*, radiale; *u*, ulnare; *i*, intermedium; *c*, centrale; 1-5, the five carpalia, or distal carpals, known as carpale I, carpale II, etc.; I-V, the corresponding metacarpals.

carquaise (kär-kāz'), *n.* [F., also *carcaise*: see *carcass*.] An annealing-arch used in the manufacture of plate-glass. *E. H. Knight.*

carquenet†, *n.* See *carcanet*.

Carraccesque, *a.* See *Caraccesque*.

carrack, *n.* See *carack*.

carrageen, carragheen (kar'ạ-gēn), *n.* [From *Carragheen*, near Waterford in Ireland, where it abounds.] A marine alga very common on rocks and stones on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland. It is a very variable weed, with a flat dichotomously branching frond of a deep purple-brown color and of a cartilaginous texture. When dried and exposed to sunlight it becomes whitish, and in this condition is known as *Irish moss*, and is used for making soups, blanc-mange, size, etc. Also spelled *carageen, caragheen, carrigeen*.

carrageenin, carrageenine (kar-ạ-gē'nin), *n.* [< *carrageen* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] The mucilaginous constituent of carrageen, represented by some chemists under the formula $C_{12}H_{20}O_{10}$, and, like starch, sugar, etc., appearing to be a carbohydrate. Also *carageenin, lichinin*.

carragheen, *n.* See *carrageen*.

carraine†, *n.* A Middle English form of *carrion*.

carrall†, *n.* An old form of *carol*[2].

Carrarese (kar-ạ-rēs' or -rēz'), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining or belonging to Carrara in Italy.

> Obstacles were thrown in Michelangelo's way, and the hostility of the *Carrarese* workmen was excited against him. *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, p. 276, note.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Carrara.

carrat†, *n.* A former spelling of *carat*.

carraway, *n.* See *caraway*.

carrawitchet, *n.* See *carriwitchet*.

carre[1]†, **carre**[2]†, etc. See *car*[1], etc.

carré (ka-rā'), *n.* [F., prop. pp. of *carrer*, make square: see *quadrate*.] A vegetable tracing-paper, in size 18 by 22 inches.

carreau (ka-rō'), *n.*; pl. *carreaux* (-rōz'). [F., < OF. *carrel*: see *carrel*[1], *quarrel*[2].] 1†. A dart; a quarrel.—2. An old French game, similar to bowls. *Strutt.*—3. A square of glass, especially a small one, used in ornamental glazing.

carrel[1] (kar'el), *n.* [< OF. *carrel*, also *quarrel* (> ME. *quarel*, E. *quarrel*[2]), later *carreau*, *quarreau*, F. *carreau* = Pr. *cairel* = OCat. *quadrel* = Sp. *quadrillo* = It. *quadrello*, < ML. *quadrellus*, a square tile, a dart: see *quarrel*[2]. Cf. *carlet*.] 1. Same as *quarrel*[2].—2. A mixed fabric of silk and worsted used in the sixteenth century. *Fairholt.*—3. [Appar. a 'square' inclosure; but cf. *carol*[2].] A closet or pew in a monastery.

carrel[2]† (kar'el), *n.* Same as *carol*[2].

carrelage (kar'el-ạj), *n.* [F., < OF. *carrel*, a square, pane (see *carrel*[1]), + *-age*.] Tiling in general; specifically, the decorated tiling in terra-cotta in use in the middle ages for floors and the like, and imitated in modern times. See *tile*, and *encaustic tile*, under *encaustic*.

carrell† (kar'el), *n.* Same as *carol*[2].

carriable (kar'i-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *carry* + *-able*.] Capable of being carried. *Sherwood.*

carriage (kar'āj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cariage*, < ME. *cariage*, burden, baggage, transport, < OF. *cariage*, *chariage*, mod. F. *charriage* (= Pg. *carruagem*, a carriage, cart, = It. *carriaggio*, baggage; ML. *cariagium*, act or price of transportation), < *carier*, carry: see *carry*. The concrete sense of 'vehicle' is partly due to *carroche*, q. v.] 1. The act of carrying, bearing, transporting, or conveying.

> [illegible] the spone lest in the *cariage*
> [illegible] which were not commendable.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

> [illegible] *carriage* of sounds. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

The streets be appointed and set forth very commodious and handsome, both for *carriage*, and also against the winds. *Sir T. More*, Utopia, tr. by Robinson, ii. 2.

Specifically—2. The carrying of goods, persons, etc.: the business of transportation.

I then affirm that, if in time of war our business had the good fortune to increase, and at the same time a large, nay the largest proportion of *carriage* had been engrossed by neutral nations, it ought not in itself to have been considered as a circumstance of distress. *Burke*, Late State of Nation.

3†. That which is carried; goods transported; load; burden; freight; baggage.

After those days we took up our *carriages*, and went up to Jerusalem. Acts xxi. 15.

David left his *carriage* in the hand of the keeper of the *carriage*. 1 Sam. xvii. 22.

The marchants of Constantinople aduised me . . . to by uncouered cartes of mine owne (such as the Russians carrie their skins in), and to put all our *carriages*, which I would daylie take out, into them. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 94.

The coachman rashly driving on,
Till coach and *carriage* both are quite o'erthrown.
Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy, iii. 1.

4. In *Scots law*, the service of a horse and cart.—**5.** The price or expense of carrying.

The *carriage* of letters will be very cheap. *Addison*, The Newspaper.

6. That which is used for carrying or transporting, especially on or over a solid surface. (*a*) A wheeled vehicle for the conveyance of persons.

A landau drove up, a magnificent yellow *carriage*. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, xxxvi.

(*b*) A wheeled stand or support: commonly in composition: as, a gun-*carriage*, a block-*carriage* for mortars, etc. See *gun-carriage*.

Six 6-in. 4½-ton broadside guns, mounted on Vavasseur *carriages*. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8695.

(*c*) Any part of a machine which carries another part: as, the *carriage* of a mule-spinner, a shafting, a type-writer, etc. (*d*) That part of the frame of the old hand printing-press which supported and carried the form of types on the bed (or coffin, as it was then called), in its movement to and from the platen or impressing surface. Hand-presses are now made without carriage-frames, and with ribs running in grooved rails. (*e*) In *carp.*, the timber-frame which supports the steps of a wooden stair. (*f*) The straps or bands by which the sword was hung from the waist-belt in the sixteenth century. See *hanger*.

Ham. What call you the *carriages*? . . .
Osr. The *carriages*, sir, are the hangers.
Ham. The phrase would be more german to the matter, if we could carry cannon by our sides. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

7†. The act of carrying or taking from an enemy; conquest; acquisition.

Solyman resolved to besiege Vienna, in good hope that by the *carriage* . . . of that the other cities would . . . be yielded. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

8†. Tax; imposition.

By pryvey raveyns or by comune tributus or *cariages*. *Chaucer*, Boethius, i. prose 4.

9. The manner of carrying or managing one's person; hence, behavior; conduct; deportment; manners.

A sad face, a reverend *carriage*, a slow tongue. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4.

This afternoon Mr. Waith was with me, and did tell me much concerning the Chest, which I am resolved to look into; and I perceive he is sensible of Sir W. Batten's *carriage*; and is pleased to see any thing work against him. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 308.

But, sir, your air is noble—something so liberal in your *carriage*, with so penetrating an eye, and so bewitching a smile! *Sheridan*, The Duenna, ii. 2.

10†. The act or manner of carrying out business; management.

The violent *carriage* of it
Will clear, or end, the business.
Shak., W. T., iii. 1.

They observed in the sachem much state, great command over his men, and marvellous wisdom in his answers and the *carriage* of the whole treaty. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 229.

11†. Bearing; import; tenor; meaning.

The Hebrew text hath no other *carriage*.
Time's Storehouse, p. 112.

As, by the same cov'nant,
And *carriage* of the article design'd,
His [moiety] fell to Hamlet. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1.

Well, now you know the *carriage* of the business,
Your constancy is all that is required.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 2.

12. In *equity practice*, control or conduct. It implies the priority of right to go forward with a proceeding in the prosecution of which others also are interested.

The party which is entrusted with the execution of the dedimus is said to have the *carriage* of the commission, and if the first commission is lost by reason of the default or neglect of the party who had the *carriage* of it, the *carriage* of the second will be given to the adverse party. *D. G. Lube.*

13. A drain; a furrow cut for the purpose of carrying off water. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]—**14.** A customary dry measure used for lime, consisting of 64 heaped bushels.—**Composite carriage**, a railway-carriage made up of compartments of different classes, as first, second, and third, used in England and on the continent of Europe.—**Motor carriage**, an automobile carriage.—**Sea-coast carriage**, a carriage for the support of heavy guns, used on the seaboard. These carriages are not used for transportation.—**State carriage**, the carriage of a prince or sovereign, used when he appears publicly in state.=**Syn. 9.** *Deportment, Demeanor*, etc. See *behavior*.

carriageable (kar'ạj-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *carriage* + *-able.*] **1.** Capable of being conveyed in a carriage or carriages.—**2.** Passable by carriages.

We drove on for some distance over an old Roman road, as *carriageable* as when it was built. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 232.

carriage-bridge (kar'ạj-brij), *n. Milit.*, a bridge made to be moved on wheels, for use in attacking fortifications.

carriage-company (kar'ạj-kum″pạ-ni), *n.* People who keep their carriages; persons wealthy enough to pay visits, etc., in their own carriages.

There is no phrase more elegant and to my taste than that in which people are described as "seeing a great deal of *carriage-company*." *Thackeray*, Newcomes, ix.

carriaged† (kar'ạjd), *a.* [< *carriage*, *n.*, 9, + *-ed*².] Behaved; mannered. See *carriage*, 9.

A fine lady, . . . very well *carriaged* and mighty discreet. *Pepys*, Diary, June 14, 1664.

carriage-free (kar'ạj-frē), *a.* Free of charge for carriage.

carriage-guard (kar'ạj-gärd), *n.* A plate on the bed of a carriage where the fore wheel rubs when the carriage is turned.

carriage-lock (kar'ạj-lok), *n.* A brake for a carriage. *E. H. Knight.*

carriage-piece (kar'ạj-pēs), *n.* In *carp.*, one of the slanting pieces on which the steps of a wooden staircase are laid.

carriage-spring (kar'ạj-spring), *n.* A spring fitted to the gearing of a carriage. The term is applied especially to fine springs used on light vehicles, as distinguished from wagon-springs and car-springs. When of metal they are usually classed as elliptical and C springs, the two kinds being combined and used in a great variety of ways. Wood is used for springs in the side-bar system of suspension and in the buckboard, and is sometimes combined in both cases with steel springs. See *side-bar* and *buckboard*.

carriageway (kar'ạj-wā), *n.* The part of a road, street, or bridge intended to be used by wheeled vehicles; a roadway.

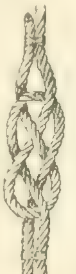
In 1845 the area of the *carriage-way* of the city was estimated at 418,000 square yards. *Mayhew.*

carriboo, *n.* See *caribou*.

carrick¹ (kar'ik), *n.* [Origin obscure.] **1.** The ball or block of wood used in the game of shinty.—**2.** The game of shinty. [Scotch.]

carrick² (kar'ik), *n.* See *carack*.

carrick-bend (kar'ik-bend), *n. Naut.*, a particular kind of knot for joining two cables or hawsers.



Carrick-bend.

carrick-bitt (kar'ik-bit), *n. Naut.*, one of the bitts which support the windlass.

carried (kar'id), *p. a.* **1.** So abstracted as to lose the power of attention to matters at hand.—**2.** In an impaired state of mind; not in full possession of one's mental powers, as an effect of fever.

He [David Deans] was heard to mutter something about national defections, right-hand extremes, and left-hand fallings-off; but, as May Hettly observed, his head was *carried* at the time. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xlix.

3. Elevated in mind; transported with joy or some other strong emotion; beside one's self. [Obsolete or Scotch in these uses.]

They lose their own souls, whilst covetously *carried*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 596.

All are passionate, and furiously *carried* sometimes. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 328.

carrier¹ (kar'i-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *carryer*, *carryar*, *carier*, < ME. *caryare*; < *carry* + *-er*¹.] **1.** One who or that which carries or conveys.

The air . . . is . . . a *carrier* of sounds. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

The oxidation in the body is carried on by the tissues themselves; . . . the blood is merely a *carrier*, and the lungs are the vehicle of discharge. *W. L. Carpenter*, Energy in Nature, p. 198.

Specifically—**2.** One who for hire undertakes the conveyance of goods or persons. The law distinguishes between *common carriers* and *private* or *special carriers*. One who carries not as a business, but only on occasion by special agreement, is termed a *private* or *special carrier*. One who holds himself out as a carrier, inviting the employment of the public generally, is a *common carrier*. He is bound to serve without favoritism all who desire to employ him, and is liable for the safety of goods intrusted to him, except by losses from the act of God or from public enemies, or unless special exemption has been agreed upon; and in respect to the safety of passengers carried he is liable for injuries which he might have prevented by special care. The most familiar classes of common carriers are railroad companies, stage-coach proprietors, expressmen, truckmen, ship-owners, steamboat-lines, lightermen, and ferrymen. The special rules of liability which the law, for reasons of public policy, imposes on common carriers have not been applied in their full extent to the business of drovers, owners of tow-boats, log-drivers, and others who do not literally carry the property intrusted to them; nor are telegraph companies deemed common carriers in respect to the messages they transmit.

3. A carrier-pigeon.—**4†.** One who manages or arranges affairs.

A master of the duel, a *carrier* of the differences. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Time Vindicated.

5. In *mach.*: (*a*) A piece of iron fixed by a set-screw on the end of a shaft or spindle to be turned in a lathe, or to a mandrel on which a round object is driven for the purpose of being turned; a lathe-dog. A projection in the center-chuck or face-plate drives the carrier around. (*b*) The distributing-roller of a carding-machine. *E. H. Knight.* (*c*) A roller between the drum and the feeding-rollers of a scribbling-machine, for spinning wool. *E. H. Knight.* (*d*) In a braiding machine, a spool- or bobbin-holder which follows in a curved path intersecting the paths of other bobbins, and so lays up the thread into a braid. *E. H. Knight.* (*e*) A hoist, as the mold-carrier in sugar-works. (*f*) Part of the breech-action of a magazine-gun. See *carrier-ring*.—**6.** An oyster that will bear transportation well. [U. S.]—**Barbary carrier.** Same as *barb*, 2.—**Carrier's sauce**, poor man's sauce. See *sauce*.

carrier²†, *n.* and *v.* An old spelling of *career*.

carrier-bird (kar'i-ėr-bėrd), *n.* Same as *carrier-pigeon*.

As light as *carrier-birds* in air.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxv.

carrier-pigeon (kar'i-ėr-pij″on), *n.* A pigeon of a particular breed trained to convey from one place to another written messages tied to the neck or wing, or more commonly to the leg. The destination of the message must be some point near the pigeon's home, whither it will fly back from any place to which it has been carried; hence it is also called the *homing-pigeon*. The distance from which it will return to its home, when in perfect condition, may be a thousand miles or more.

Prayer is Innocence's friend; and willingly flieth incessant
'Twixt the earth and the sky, the *carrier-pigeon* of heaven.
Longfellow, Children of the Lord's Supper.

carrier-ring (kar'i-ėr-ring), *n.* A steel ring for supporting the breech-screw of a steel field-piece when it is withdrawn from its position in the breech and is swung round to open the breech for loading.

The stops, which are fitted into the *carrier-ring* . . . and hold the plug when the *carrier-ring* is swung back. *Report of Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A.*, 1884, p. 512.

carrier-shell (kar'i-ėr-shel), *n.* A name of shells of the family *Phoridæ*, as *Xenophora conchylophora*, given because they attach to themselves foreign bodies, as shells, stones, and corals. Also called *conchologist* and *mineralogist*.

Carrier-shell (*Xenophora conchyliophora*).

carrik†, carrike†, *n.* Middle English forms of *carack*.

carrion (kar'i-ọn), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *carion*, *caryon*, also *caroin*, *caroyne*, *careyne*, *carayne*, *caraigne*, *caren*, etc., < OF. *caroigne*, *charoigne*, *carongne*, F. *carogne* = Pr. *caronha* = Sp. *carroña* = It. *carogna*, < ML. *caronia*, a carcass, < L. *caro*, flesh: see *carnal*.] **I.** *n.* **1†.** A dead body; a corpse; a carcass; flesh.

The chirche schal haue my *careyne* and kepe mi bones. *Piers Plowman* (A), vii. 84.

They did eat the dead *carrions* and one another soon after. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Ravens are seen in flocks where a *carrion* lies. *Sir W. Temple.*

Hence—**2.** A mere carcass: used of a living person, as a term of contempt.

That foolish *carrion*, Mistress Quickly.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3.

Yon island *carrions*, desperate of their bones,
Ill-favour'dly become the morning field.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 2.

3. The dead and putrefying body or flesh of animals; flesh so corrupted as to be unfit for food.

As one
That smells a foul-flesh'd agaric in the holt,
And deems it *carrion* of some woodland thing.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

II.† *a.* [illegible] and putrefying, as a carcass.

Carrion men, groaning for burial. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 1.

carrion-beetle (kar'i-on-bē"tl), *n.* A necrophagous coleopter; a beetle that feeds upon or deposits its eggs in carrion.

carrion-crow (kar'i-on-krō), *n.* **1.** The common crow of Europe, *Corvus corone*: so called because it often feeds on carrion. See cut under *crow*.—2. The urubu or black vulture of America, *Catharista atrata*, a common bird of the southern United States, resembling the turkey-buzzard, and feeding entirely upon carrion.—3. The common crow of America, *Corvus americanus*.—4. A name of the European rook, *Corvus frugilegus*.

carrion-feeder (kar'i-on-fē"dėr), *n.* An animal that feeds upon carrion: said especially of vultures and caracaras. *Darwin*.

carrion-flower (kar'i-on-flou"ėr), *n.* A name given to various plants the flowers of which have an offensive carrion-like odor, especially to species of the genus *Stapelia* and to *Smilax herbacea*.

carrion-hawk (kar'i-on-hâk), *n.* A hawk or other bird of prey that feeds upon carrion; one of the *Cathartidæ* or *Polyborinæ*, as a condor, turkey-vulture, or caracara. *Darwin*.

carrion-vulture (kar'i-on-vul"tūr), *n.* A vulture that feeds on carrion; especially, an American vulture of the family *Cathartidæ*: as, "condors, like other *carrion-vultures*." *Darwin*.

carritch (kar'ich), *n.* [Also written *caritch*, and in quasi-plural form *caritches*, a humorous perversion of *catechism*, q. v.] A catechism. [Scotch.]

carriwitchet (kar'i-wich-et), *n.* [Also spelled *carrawitchet*, *carawitchet*, *carwhichet*, prob., like *carritch*, a humorous perversion of *catechism*, q. v.] An absurd question; a quibble; a conundrum; a pun; a piece of jocularity or facetiousness. [Obsolete or rare.]

A [illegible] will serve the turn, a *carwitchet*, a quarter-quibble, or a pun. *Dryden*, The Wild Gallant, i. 1.

He has all sorts of echoes, rebuses, chronograms, etc., besides *carwhichets*, clenches, and quibbles. *Butler*.

Sir John, had always his budget full of punns, conundrums and *carriwitchets*. *Arbuthnot*.

Fun, pun, conundrum, *carriwitchet*.
Garrick, Correspondence, etc., II. 296.

carro (kär'ō), *n.* [It., prop. a cart-load: see *car*¹.] A wine measure of Lombardy and Nice, equal to 130 United States (wine) gallons, 108 imperial gallons, or 492.5 liters.

carroccio (ka-roch'iō), *n.* [It., a car, carriage, coach, aug. of *carro*, a car: see *caroche* and *car*¹.] The car of war, on which the standard was borne into battle, peculiar to the Italian republics of the middle ages.

The *carroccio*, or "great car," that bore the standard of the commune, was a symbol of independence widely in use among the free cities of Italy. Its invention is ascribed to Eriberto, Archbishop of Milan in the eleventh century.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 110.

carrock, *n.* See *carack*.

carrol†, *n.* See *carol*¹, *carol*².

carrollite (kar'o-līt), *n.* [< *Carroll* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A sulphid of copper and cobalt obtained from Carroll county, Maryland.

carrom, *n.* and *v.* See *carom*.

carronade (kar-o-nād'), *n.* [< *Carron*, in Scotland, where it was first made, + *-ade*¹, as in *grenade*, etc.; hence F. *caronade* = Sp. Pg. *caronada*.] A short piece of ordnance having a large caliber and a chamber for the powder, like a mortar.

Carronade.

carron-oil (kar'on-oil), *n.* [illegible] lime-water: so called from being [illegible] burns at the Carron Iron Works [illegible] Scotland.

carroon¹, *n.* See *caroon*.

carroon² [illegible] [Also in corrupt form [illegible] < OF. *carron*, F. *charron*, < ML. [illegible] a wagon maker, cart-[illegible] the similar L. *carpentarius* [illegible] see *carpenter*) a car-driver [illegible] a car, cart: see *car*¹.] A [illegible] London to keep a cart.

carrosse†, *n.* See *caroche*.

carrot (kar'ot), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *carot*, *carote*; = G. *carotte*, *karotte*, < F. *carote*, now *carotte* = It. *carota*, < L. *carota*, prob. < Gr. *καρωτόν*, a carrot.] **1.** The common name of plants of the umbelliferous genus *Daucus*, the best-known species, *D. Carota*, yielding in cultivation the vegetable of the same name. It is a native of Europe and northern Asia, and was used as a vegetable in early times. The wild carrot is the same species growing spontaneously in the fields, where it becomes a noxious weed with a small and tough white root. The seeds are used as a diuretic and stimulant. The native carrot of Australia is *D. brachiatus*. See cut under *Daucus*.
2. The tap-root of *Daucus Carota*, cultivated for the table and for cattle. There are numerous varieties, differing much in size and shape. The grated root is used in poultices for ulcers, and the juice for the coloring of butter.
3. A solid round piece of rock, cut out in a hole made by a machine-drill: called in the United States, and often in England, a *core*.—**4.** *pl.* Rolls of tobacco formed by placing the moist prepared leaves together in large handfuls, and winding about them grasses or strips of dry fibrous wood, thus partially consolidating the leaves, so that they require only to be ground, or rasped and sifted, to make the finest and purest snuff, called *rappee*.—**5.** *pl.* [From the resemblance of color.] Yellowish-red hair on a human being. [Slang.]—**Candy** or **Cretan carrot**, the *Athamanta Cretensis*, an umbelliferous species of the Levant, the seeds of which have properties similar to those of *Daucus Carota*.—**Deadly carrot**, the *Thapsia Garganica*, an umbellate of southern Europe, an acrid irritant, formerly used in plasters for the relief of rheumatic and other local pains.—**Oil of carrot**, a volatile oil, whose composition is not known with certainty, obtained in small quantity by distilling the roots of carrots with water.

carrot (kar'ot), *v. t.* [< *carrot*, *n.*, the oil of carrot being one of the preparations used for this purpose.] Among furriers, to dress, as a pelt, by rubbing a preparation into it designed to preserve it from the ravages of insects.

Staple furs . . . dressed, *carroted*, and cut from the skin.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 837.

carrotiness (kar'ot-i-nes), *n.* [< *carroty* + *-ness*.] The condition of being of a carroty or reddish-yellow color; especially, this condition of the hair.

carrot-tree (kar'ot-trē), *n.* A curious, somewhat woody, umbelliferous plant, *Monizia edulis*, found only upon the uninhabited islands lying southeast of Madeira, on high cliffs overhanging the sea. The roots are sometimes used for food in case of need by temporary sojourners upon the islands.

carroty (kar'ot-i), *a.* [< *carrot* + *-y*¹.] Like a carrot in color: an epithet given to yellowish or reddish hair.

carrousel (kar'ö-zel), *n.* [F.] **1.** See *carousal*², 1.—**2.** A merry-go-round (which see). Also written *carousal*, *carousel*.

carrow¹† (kar'ō), *n.* [< Ir. and Gael. *carach*, cunning, deceitful, < *car*, a twist, turn, trick.] In Ireland, one who wandered about and made his living by cards and dice; a strolling gamester. *Spenser*.

carrow² (kar'ō), *n.* [Cf. *caruca*, *carue*.] An ancient Irish subdivision of land.

The Ceathran-hadh, *carrow* or quarter.
W. K. Sullivan, O'Curry.

carr-swallow, *n.* See *car-swallow*.

carruca, *n.* See *caruca*.

carrucage†, *n.* See *carucage*.

carrucate†, *n.* See *carucate*.

carry (kar'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *carried*, ppr. *carrying*. [Early mod. E. also *carrie*, *cary*, *carie*, < ME. *carien*, < OF. *carier*, *caroier* (> F. *charrier*, also *charroyer*) = Pr. *carregar* = OCat. *carrejar* = OSp. *carrear* = It. *carreggiare* (ML. *carricare*), carry, orig. transport in a vehicle, < L. *carrus* (> OF. *car*, etc.), a cart, car: see *car*¹. Hence, from ML. *carricare*, ult. E. *caricature*, *cark*, *cargo*, *charge*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bear or convey from a starting-point, or in going; take along or transport by the use of physical strength or means; move or cause to be moved along with one: as, to *carry* a cane in the hand, or goods in a ship.

When he dieth, he shall *carry* nothing away.
Ps. xlix. 17.

They will *carry* their riches upon the shoulders of young asses.
Isa. xxx. 6.

Now, daughter, *carry* the wine in; we will drink within.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1.

2. To be the means of conveying; serve as the vehicle of, or as a transporting or transmitting agency for: as, a ship or a wagon *carries* goods to market; the wind *carried* the ship out of her course; the atmosphere *carries* sounds.

Her own feet shall *carry* her afar off to sojourn.
Isa. xiii. 7.

I must *carry* her word quickly.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 5.

We shall probably not be far wrong in saying that the Thames *carries* down to the sea, every year, 14 million cubic feet of solid matter. *Huxley*, Physiog., p. 148.

3. To lead or conduct in going; escort, urge, or drive along: as, to *carry* off a friend, or a squad of prisoners.

And he *carried* away all his cattle. Gen. xxi. 18.

Why hast thou dealt thus with us, to *carry* us forth out of Egypt? Ex. xiv. 11.

I *carried* him home to dinner with me.
Smollett, Roderick Random, lxviii.

4. To lead or project in a specified direction, physically or mentally; direct or continue to or toward some point in space, time, or contemplation: as, to *carry* forward a line of survey, or an undertaking; he *carried* his history, or his readers, back to the remotest times; he *carried* his theory to its logical result.

Manethes, that wrote of the Egyptians, hath *carried* up their government to an incredible distance.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

War was to be diverted from Greece by being *carried* into Asia. *Mitford*.

Nothing short of a miracle could *carry* far the improvements which have been attempted and in part begun.
Brougham.

Like all beliefs found successful in one subject, it was *carried* over into another. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 143.

Hence—**5.** To impel; drive: as, the gale *carried* the fleet out of its course.—**6.** To put or place forward; transfer to an advanced position or stage: as, to *carry* a case into court, or up to the supreme court; in adding, we set down the units and *carry* the tens (that is, transfer them to the next column in advance).—**7.** To conduct; manage: often with an indefinite *it*: as, to *carry* matters with a high hand; he *carried it* bravely: archaic, except with *on*: as, to *carry on* business. See phrases below.

Will the elephant Ajax *carry it* thus?
Shak., T. and C., ii. 3.

We have *carried* the business nobly.
Middleton (*and others*), The Widow, i. 2.

He being reconciled the day before, all things were *carried* very lovingly amongst all.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 91.

8. To bear to a consummation; conduct to a desired or a successful issue; gain or achieve by management: as, to *carry* a legislative measure, or an election; to *carry* out one's purpose.

I look by her means for a reformation,
And such a one, and such a rare way *carried*,
That all the world shall wonder at.
Beau. and Fl., Valentinian, i. 3.

You must either *carry* the Bill, or make it as clear as day that you have done all in your power to do so.
Sydney Smith, To the Countess Grey.

9. To gain by effort or contest; gain possession or control of; succeed in gaining or taking; take or win from or as from an enemy; capture: as, to *carry* a fortress by assault; to *carry* a district in an election; to *carry* off a prize.

Gonsalvo, availing himself of these friendly dispositions, pushed forward his successes, *carrying* one stronghold after another. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 2.

The Republicans had *carried* the country upon an issue in which ethics were more distinctly and visibly mingled with politics than usual. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 157.

Hence—**10.** To succeed in electing: as, to *carry* a candidate. [Eng.]—**11.** To lead or draw mentally; transport, urge, or impel the mind of; influence to a course of action, thought, or feeling: as, the speaker *carried* his audience with him; his passion *carried* him away or astray; he was *carried* out of himself.

Why doth thine heart *carry* thee away? Job xv. 12.

Ill nature, passion, and revenge will *carry* them too far in punishing others. *Locke*.

12. To bear up and support, whether in motion or at rest; move, hold, or sustain the mass or weight of: as, to *carry* the body gracefully; he *carries* his wounded arm in a sling; the bridge *carries* a permanent load of so many tons; the wall cannot *carry* such a weight.

To *carry* up the body faire, is decent, and doth shew
A comely grace in any one, Where ever he doth goe.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 295.

Set them a reasonable depth, and they will *carry* more shoots upon the stem. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

13. To bear, or bear about, as a fixed or inherent accompaniment, physical or moral; hold as an appurtenance, quality, or characteristic: as, he *carries* a bullet in his body; his opinions *carry* great weight.

No man hath . . . an attaint but he *carries* some stain of it. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 2.

The name
Of friend's too narrow for him, and I want
A word that *carries* more divinity.
Shirley, Love's Cruelty, i. 1.

In some vegetables we see something that *carries* a kind of analogy to sense. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

14. To hold or bear the charge of; keep in possession or on hand for disposal or management: as, to *carry* a large stock of goods; to *carry* stocks or bonds for a customer.—**15.** Reflexively, to behave; demean; deport. [Now rare in this sense, *bear* being used instead.]

He *carried himself* so insolently in the house, and out of the house, to all persons, that he became odious. *Clarendon.*

16†. To hold or entertain as an opinion; uphold.

Divers other foul errors were discovered, which had been secretly *carried* by way of inquiry, but after were maintained by Mrs. Hutchinson and others.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 304.

17†. To bear up under; endure; undergo.

Is it in the power
Of flesh and blood to *carry* this, and live?
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 5.

Carry arms (*milit.*), an order to a company or regiment directing the musket or rifle to be held in the right hand, the barrel nearly vertical and resting in the hollow of the shoulder with the guard to the front, the arm hanging its full length near the body, the thumb and forefinger embracing the guard, the stock just under the hammer being grasped by the remaining fingers, with the little finger resting on the hammer.—**To carry a bone in the mouth.** See *bone*^{1}. **To carry a scent,** in *fox-hunting*, to follow the scent.—**To carry away.** (*a*) *Naut.*, to break off: as, the ship has *carried away* her jib-boom (that is, has broken it off). Also said of a rope or chain parted by violence.

A spar is *carried away* when it is broken or disabled.
Qualtrough, Boat-Sailer's Manual, p. 244.

(*b*) Figuratively, to transport; absorb the attention of; lead astray or beyond bounds: as, to be *carried away* by music; his passion *carried* him *away*.

Carried away by the delusions of fancy, I almost imagine myself surrounded by the shades of the departed, and holding sweet converse with the worthies of antiquity.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 146.

To carry a weather helm (*naut.*), to keep the helm, or have it kept, as a ship, a little to the windward side in steering a straight course, close-hauled.—**To carry coals†**, to bear injuries; put up with an affront.

Gregory, o' my word, we'll not *carry coals*.
Shak., R. and J., i. 1.

To carry coals to Newcastle, to take things to a place where they already abound, Newcastle being in a great coal-producing region; hence, to perform unnecessary labor; lose one's labor.—**To carry it off,** to bear out; face through; brazen a thing out.—**To carry off.** (*a*) To remove to a distance. (*b*) To kill: as, to be *carried off* by sickness.

This was followed by a fit of sickness, which had like to have *carried* her *off* last winter. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 95.

To carry on, to manage or be engaged in; continue to prosecute; keep in progress: as, to *carry on* husbandry or war; to *carry on* a person's business in his absence.

They endeavoured in the War time to have Printed Monthly Transactions or Memoires after the manner of ours in London; but could not *carry* them *on* above two Volumes or Years, for without great Correspondence this can hardly be done. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 78.

To carry one's bat, in *cricket*, not to be put out: said of that one of the last two batsmen on one side who, though not put out, has to cease playing when his partner is put out.—**To carry out.** (*a*) To bear from within.

When I have said good-night for evermore,
And you see me *carried out* from the threshold of the door.
Tennyson, May Queen, ii.

(*b*) To prosecute to the end; bring to a consummation; accomplish; finish; execute: as, he *carried out* his purpose.—**To carry the day,** to be successful against opposition; triumph, as or as if in battle.

In the mind of a mental pathologist the progress of spiritualism, with its revived thirst for miracles, might awaken unpleasant recollections of the second century—the eve of the era when St. Gregory Thaumaturgus *carried the day* against the protests of the Roman Huxleys and Carpenters. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 475.

To carry the house (*theat.*), to gain enthusiastic applause from all parts of the house; gain the favor or approval of all present.—**To carry the wind,** in the *manège*, to toss the nose as high as the ears: said of a horse.—**To carry the world before one,** to meet with uninterrupted success; be very successful in spite of opposition.

Gentlemen with broad chests and ambitious intentions do sometimes disappoint their friends by failing to *carry the world before them*. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, ii. 4.

To carry through, to support to the end; sustain or keep from falling or failing; accomplish.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To act as a bearer; be employed in transportation.

A horse cannot fetch, but only *carry*.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1.

2. To bear the head in a particular manner, as a horse. When a horse holds his head high, with an arching neck, he is said to *carry well*; when he lowers his head too much, he is said to *carry low*.

3. To act as a conductor; be a guiding or impelling agent.

Those flames of lusts which haue come from hell, and *carrie* thither. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 68.

4. To propel a missile; exert propelling force: as, a gun or mortar *carries* well or ill.

If any man impute these victories of ours to the long-bow, as *carrying* further, piercing more strongly, and quicker of discharge than the French crossbow; my answer is ready. *Raleigh*, in Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 71.

5†. To behave or deport one's self.

He *carried* so mutinously and seditiously, as that he was for the same, and for his turbulent carriages towards both magistrates and ministers, in the presence of the court, sentenced to find sureties for his good behaviour.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 203.

6. In *falconry*, to fly away with the quarry: said of a hawk.—**7.** In *hunting*, to run on ground or hoar frost which sticks to the feet, as a hare.—**8†.** To ride.

Thus in peryl, & payne, & plytes ful harde,
Bi contrary *caryeȝ* this knyȝt, tyl kryst-masse euen.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 734.

To carry on. (*a*) *Naut.*, to continue carrying a large spread of canvas.

A vessel close hauled could have shown no more than a single close-reefed sail; but as we were going before it [the wind], we could *carry on*.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 386.

(*b*) To conduct one's self in a wild, frolicsome, or thoughtless manner; riot; frolic. [Colloq.]

Master Jeremy *carried on* so and laughed.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, p. 380.

To fetch and carry. See *fetch*.

carry (kar′i), *n.*; pl. *carries* (-iz). [< *carry*, *v.*] **1.** Land which separates navigable waters and across which a canoe or other boat must be carried; a detour around obstructions in a stream; a portage.—**2.** The act of carrying a canoe or boat and its freight over land separating navigable waters, or around obstructions in a stream.—**3.** The motion of the clouds as they are carried by the wind; the clouds themselves thus carried; cloud-drift. [Scotch.]

The *carry* is now brisk from the west.
Caledonian Mercury.

Hence—**4.** The firmament or sky. [Scotch.]

Mirk and rainy is the night,
No a starn in a' the *carry*. *Tannahill.*

5. A wagon. [Prov. Eng.]—**6.** In *falconry*, the manner in which a hawk flies away with the quarry.—**7.** The position of a weapon when the military command to carry arms is complied with: as, to bring a rifle to the *carry*.—**8.** In *golf*, the distance from the spot from which a ball is driven to the place where it first alights. *W. Park, Jr.*

carryall (kar′i-âl), *n.* [Altered from *cariole*, simulating *carry* + *all*.] A light, covered, four-wheeled family carriage, with two seats, drawn by one horse. [U. S.]

carrying (kar′i-ing), *a.* and *n.* [Ppr. and verbal n. of *carry*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Bearing; conveying; supporting: as, the *carrying* capacity of a vessel.—**2.** Requiring or necessitating portage.

The waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the *carrying* places between them, . . . were made common highways and forever free.
Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 114.

II. *n.* The act of bearing or conveying; the business of transportation.—**Carrying-cloth.** Same as *bearing-cloth*.—**Carrying-trade,** the trade or business of transporting goods, especially by water, from country to country, or from place to place.

carrying-on (kar′i-ing-on), *n.* **1.** Frolicsome or riotous behavior: usually in the plural, *carryings-on*. [Colloq.]—**2.** *Naut.*, the keeping of an excessive press of sail on a ship.

carry-tale† (kar′i-tāl), *n.* A tale-bearer.

Some *carry-tale*, some please-man, some slight zany, . . .
Told our intents before. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

carsackie (kär-sak′i), *n.* A coarse loose jacket with a waist-band, worn by workmen over their clothes; a jumper. [Scotch.]

carse^1**†**, *n.* An obsolete form of *cress*.

carse^2 (kärs), *n.* [Sc., formerly *kers*, *kerss*; perhaps a pl. form of *car*, a bog or fen, low wet land: see *car*^{2}. Cf. W. *cors*, bog, fen, *corsen* = Bret. *cors*, *corsen*, bog-plant. The Gael. *cars*, *carse*, seems to be borrowed from Sc.] In Scotland, a stretch of fertile alluvial land along the side of a stream; the low-lying part of a valley that is watered by a river, as distinguished from the higher grounds: as, the *carse* of Gowrie; the *carse* of Stirling. Carses are now regarded by geologists as raised beaches or terraces.

carse^3 (kärs), *n.* A dry measure formerly used in some parts of France.

car-seal (kär′sēl), *n.* A clasp of soft metal designed to bind the ends of a wire passed through the lock of the door of a freight-car. By means of a hand-tool the clasp is firmly joined to the ends of the wire, thus sealing the door, which cannot be opened without cutting the wire or breaking the seal.

car-spring (kär′spring), *n.* A spring serving to lessen the jar of a railroad-car. The devices used for this purpose are exceedingly numerous, consisting of elastic cushions, levers, or plates like ordinary carriage-springs, crimped plates, spiral and helical springs, etc.

car-standard (kär′stan″därd), *n.* In *her.*, a bearing representing a standard borne on a four-wheeled car. See *carroccio*.

car-starter (kär′stär″tėr), *n.* **1.** A device by which the momentum of a street-car is utilized in overcoming its inertia in starting again after stopping: this is usually effected by means of springs.—**2.** One who gives the order or signal for starting a horse-car or railway-train at a station; a car- or train-despatcher.

car-swallow, carr-swallow (kar′swol″ō), *n.* [Prob. < *car*^{2}, a marshy place (where it always breeds), + *swallow*^{2}.] A name of the black tern, *Sterna* or *Hydrochelidon fissipes*.

cart (kärt), *n.* [< ME. *cart*, *kart*, < AS. *cræt*, transposed from **cært*, = D. *krat*, *kret* = Icel. *kartr*; of Celtic origin: < W. *cart* = Gael. and Ir. *cairt*, a cart, dim. of Ir. *carr* = Gael. *car*, a car: see *car*^{1}, and cf. *charet*, *chariot*.] **1†.** A car or chariot.

What the sonnes sonne . . .
That highte Phetoun [Phaethon] wolde lede
Algate his fader *carte*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, ii. 433.

2. A two-wheeled vehicle, shorter and higher set than a car, usually for one horse and often without springs, for the conveyance of goods.

Provide some *carts*,
And bring away the armour that is there.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 2.

Packing all his goods in one poor *cart*.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.

3. A cart-load. A cart of coals was formerly in England 8¾ hundredweight by statute.—**4.** An open, two-wheeled pleasure carriage for one horse: as, a village *cart*, a dog-*cart*.—**To put** (or **set**) **the cart before the horse,** to reverse the proper order of (two) things.

Nowe, hitherto the chiefe care of governaunce hath bin to the land, being the meaneste; and to the bodie, being the better, very small; but to the mynde, being the best, none at all, which methinkes is playnely *to sett the carte before the horse*.
Quoted in Forewords to *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. xxiii.

Village cart, an uncovered two-wheeled carriage for one horse, with a low body and but one seat.—**Whitechapel cart,** a light two-wheeled spring-cart, such as is used by butchers, etc., for delivering goods to their customers: so named from being a style of vehicle originally much used about Whitechapel in London. Often called *chapel-cart*.

cart (kärt), *v.* [< ME. *carten*, < *cart*, n.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To carry or convey in a cart: as, to *cart* goods.

Thespis was first, who, all besmear'd with lee,
Began this pleasure for posterity:
And with his *carted* actors, and a song,
Amus'd the people as he pass'd along.
Dryden, Art of Poetry, iii. 495.

2†. To expose in a cart, by way of punishment.

Thou shalt therefore bee taken out of thy proude Chariot, and bee *carted*. *Dekker*, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 29.

She chuckled when a bawd was *carted*. *Pope.*

II. *intrans.* To use carts for carriage.

Oxen are not so good for draught where you have occasion to *cart* much, but for winter ploughing.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

cartaceous, *a.* See *chartaceous*.

cartage (kär′tāj), *n.* [< *cart* + *-age*.] **1.** The act of carrying in a cart.—**2.** The price paid for carting.

cartaret (kär′ta-ret), *n.* [Appar. from the proper name *Carteret*.] A sleeping-cot. *Stephens.*

cart-aver (kärt′ā″vėr), *n.* A cart-horse. [Scotch.]

cart-body (kärt′bod″i), *n.* [< ME. *cartebody*; < *cart* + *body*.] That portion of a cart which rests on the axle, and contains or supports the burden.

cart-bote (kärt′bōt), *n.* In *old Eng. law*, wood to which a tenant was entitled for making and repairing agricultural implements.

carte^1 (kärt), *n.* [F., a card: see *card*^{1}.] **1.** A bill of fare at a hotel or restaurant. See *à la carte*.—**2.** An abbreviation for *carte-de-visite*: usually called *card*.

carte^2 (kärt), *n.* [Also written *quarte*, < F. *quarte*, a movement in fencing, lit. fourth: see *quart*.] A movement in fencing, consisting in throwing the hand as far as possible on the inside, with the point of the sword toward the adversary's breast. Also written *quarte*.

The mystery of *carte* and tierce.
Byron, Don Juan, xvi. 119.

High carte, a thrust given inside the arm and aimed at the right breast, the wrist, in supination, raised about

three inches above the crown of the head, during the [illegible] Forsyth [illegible]
Low [illegible]

carte blanche [illegible] [F., = Sp. [illegible] = It. *carta bianca*, lit. [illegible]: see [illegible] and [illegible].] 1. A [illegible] paper duly authen- [illegible] and intrusted to a [illegible] up at his discretion: hence, figuratively, permission or authority in a particular matter, without condition or qualification; unrestricted power to act or decide.

[illegible] create any number of peers necessary to insure its success.
[illegible]

2. In the game of piquet, a hand without a king, queen, or knave.

carte-de-visite (kärt′dė-vi-zēt′), *n.* [F., lit. a visiting-card: see *card*^{1} and *visit*.] A photographic likeness mounted on a card, formerly of the size of a visiting-card. Also called *card-picture* and *card*.

A *carte-de-visite* portrait of the hon. member for Chelsea [illegible] the House of Commons.
R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 57.

cartel (kär′tel), *n.* [< F. *cartel*, < It. *cartello* = Sp. Pg. *cartel*, < ML. *cartellus*, equiv. to *chartula*, dim. of *charta*, *carta*, a paper, a writing: see *card*^{1}, *chart*, and *charter*.] 1. A writing or an agreement between states, especially when at war, as for the exchange of prisoners, or for some mutual advantage.

[illegible] the exchange of prisoners had been a subject [illegible]
Prescott.

2. A letter of defiance or challenge; a challenge to single combat.

[illegible] the very idea of a *cartel*, though it come [illegible] a swineherd. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xxv.

[illegible] who had reflected on the [illegible] Sir Philip Sydney in the [illegible] a *cartel* of defiance.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 192.

[illegible] also *chartel*.

Cartel-ship, [illegible] in the exchange of prisoners [illegible]

cartel [illegible] *t.* [< *cartel*, *n.*] To defy; challenge to a duel. Also *chartel*.

Come hither, you shall *chartel* him, I'll shew you a [illegible] kill him with at pleasure.
[illegible] Every Man in his Humour, i. 4.

carter (kär′tėr), *n.* [< ME. *carter*, *cartere*; < *cart* + *-er*.] 1†. A charioteer.

[illegible] with his carte.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1164.

2. A man who drives a cart, or one whose occupation is to drive a cart or transport goods in carts.

[illegible] assistant for a state, and keep a farm, and *carters*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

3. A kind of fish. See *whiff*.—4†. A kind of insect. *Kennett*. (*Halliwell*.)

Carteria (kär-tē′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., named after H. J. *Carter* of Bombay, who wrote on the natural history of the lac-insect (1861).] A genus of scale-insects, family *Coccidæ*. The East [illegible] of great commercial value, yielding the [illegible] varnishes, sealing-wax, etc.

carterly (kär′tėr-li), *a.* [< *carter* + *-ly*^{1}.] Rude, like a carter, or like a carter's occupation. [Rare.]

[illegible] a Philosopher, yet who more courtly? Diogenes a Philosopher, yet who more *carterly*?
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 40.

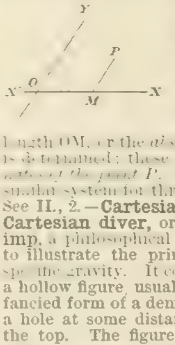
[illegible] or churlish trick. *Cotgrave.*

Cartesian (kär-tē′zian), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *Cartésien* = Sp. Pg. It. *Cartesiano*, < *Cartesius*, [illegible] form of *Cartes* in the name *Descartes* (*Des Cartes*), of which the first element is a [illegible] prefix.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the [illegible] philosopher René Descartes (1596–[illegible]) [illegible] philosophy, or to [illegible] geometrical [illegible]

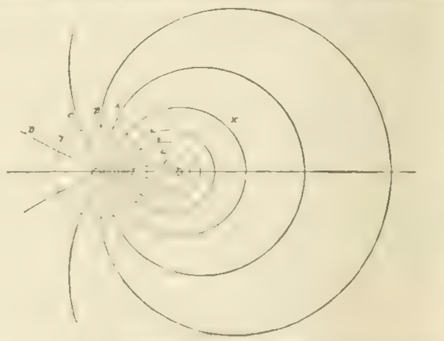
[illegible]

[illegible] *fance*, or [illegible]

tion God intervenes to cause the corresponding motion of the body. He also taught that brutes are mere machines [illegible] the *Cartesian* [illegible], and that all space is filled with matter, which turns about in vortices, and so produces the motions of the heavenly [illegible] —**Cartesian coordinates**, [illegible], the lines [illegible] by René Descartes for defining the positions of points in a plane. Two straight lines, OX and OY, are adopted arbitrarily as *axes of coordinates*, to which all positions are referred. Their point of intersection, O, is called the *origin of coordinates*. From any point, P, whose position is to be defined, a line, MP, is drawn parallel to OY, and meeting the axis OX in M. The length PM, or the *ordinate*, and the length OM, or the *abscissa*, being given, the position of P is determined; these lines are called the *Cartesian coordinates of the point P*. The term is sometimes extended to a similar system for three dimensions.—**Cartesian curve.** See II., 2.—**Cartesian devil, Cartesian diver,** or **bottle-imp**, a philosophical toy used to illustrate the principle of specific gravity. It consists of a hollow figure, usually in the fancied form of a demon, with a hole at some distance from the top. The figure is filled with air in the upper part and with water in the lower, and floats in a tall glass vessel nearly full of water and covered air-tight with india-rubber or a piece of bladder. When this cover is pressed down, the air underneath is compressed, and water enters the figure by the hole so as to bring the air within the figure to an equal degree of compression. The figure consequently sinks, and does not rise again until the pressure is removed.—**Cartesian geometry**, geometry treated by means of coordinates; analytical geometry. See *Cartesian coordinates*, above.—**Cartesian lens**, a lens so shaped that there is no spherical aberration; especially, a concavoconvex lens having one surface spherical and the other ellipsoidal. Such lenses were proposed by Descartes, but never successfully executed, and were shown later to be needless.—**Cartesian measure of force**, the measure of force as proportional to the velocity, founded on the observation that the same force is required to raise one pound two feet as to raise two pounds one foot. Owing to the confused notions of force of Descartes and his followers, it is impossible to say whether the principle as enunciated by them is correct or not; but its errors appear, at any rate, to have been corrected in the final development of the doctrine, though it is now superseded.—**Cartesian oval**, a curve, the locus of a point whose distances from two fixed points are connected by any given linear equation. A Cartesian oval is a real branch of a Cartesian curve. These ovals were first imagined by Descartes in connection with the theory of optics. The evolute of a Cartesian oval is the diacaustic of a circle.

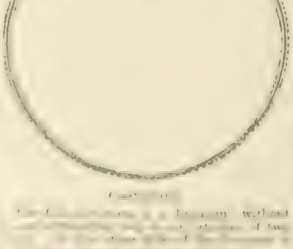


Cartesian Diver.


Confocal Cartesian Ovals.

F, *F*, *F* are the foci; the ovals *a* and *A* form one quartic curve, likewise *b* and *B*, *c* and *C*, *d* and *D*; *x* is the intermediate circle, *y* the orthogonal circle.

II. *n.* 1. One who adopts the philosophy of Descartes; a follower of Descartes.—2. Any curve of the fourth order having two cusps on the absolute. There are three genera of Cartesians. The first consists of curves of the sixth class, composed of a pair of Cartesian ovals, one inside the other. The second genus consists of curves of the fourth class which are limaçons. Curves of this kind generally have an acnode which may become [illegible]. The third genus consists of the cardioid [illegible] a curve of the third class with a real cusp [illegible] has a single [illegible].—**Twisted Cartesian**, a curve in space, the locus of a point whose distances from three fixed points are connected by two linear equations.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Cartesianism (kär-tē′zian-izm), *n.* [< F. *Cartésianisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *Cartesianismo*: see *Cartesian* and *-ism*.] The philosophy of Descartes as set forth by him, and as further developed by his followers. See *Cartesian*, *a.*

cartful (kärt′ful), *n.* [< *cart* + *-ful*, 2.] As much as a cart will hold; a cart-load.

Carthagena bark. See *bark*^{2}.

Carthaginian (kär-thạ-jin′i-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [After equiv. L. *Carthaginiensis*, < *Carthago* (*Carthagin-*), also *Karthago*, *Kartago* (Gr. Καρχηδών), Carthage.] I. *a.* Pertaining to ancient Carthage, a city and state on the northern coast of Africa, near the modern Tunis, founded by the Phenicians of Tyre in the ninth century B. C. See *Punic*. **Carthaginian faith.** See *faith*.

II. *n.* An inhabitant or a native of Carthage.

carthamic (kär-tham′ik), *a.* [< *carthamin* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to carthamin: as, "*carthamic* acid, a red colouring matter of safflower." *Ure*, Dict., I. 660.

carthamin, carthamine (kär′thạ-min), *n.* [< *Carthamus* + *-in*^{2}, *-ine*^{2}; = F. *carthamine* = Sp. *cartamina*.] A preparation from safflower, *Carthamus tinctorius*. In thin films it appears of a gold-green hue; against the light it appears red. It is used for surface coloring or dyeing. When repeatedly dissolved and precipitated it becomes safflower-carmine. Mixed with French chalk it forms rouge, which is used as a cosmetic.

Carthamus (kär′thạ-mus), *n.* [NL. (> F. *carthame* = Sp. *cártamo* = Pg. It. *cartamo*), < Ar. *qartam*, *qirtim*, < *qartama*, paint: so called because the flowers yield a fine color.] A small genus of annual plants, natural order *Compositæ*. The best known species is *C. tinctorius*, safflower or bastard saffron, extensively cultivated for its yellow flowers, which are employed in dyeing. See *safflower*.

cart-horse (kärt′hôrs), *n.* [< ME. *carthors*, *cartehors*, < AS. *cræthors*, < *cræt*, cart, + *hors*, horse.] A horse that draws a cart, or is intended or suitable for such work.

Carthusian (kär-thū′ziạn), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *Chartreux*, Sp. *Cartujano*, a., *Cartujo*, n., Pg. *Cartuxo*, It. *Certosano*, *Certosino*; cf. D. *Karthuizer*, G. *Karthäuser*, Dan. *Karthæuser*, < ML. *Cartusiensis*, also *Carturiensis*, *Cartunensis*, a Carthusian, < *Catorissium*, *Caturissium*, Chartrousse, name of the village near which the first Carthusian monastery was built.] I. *n.* 1. One of a contemplative order of monks founded in 1086 by St. Bruno in the Grande Chartreuse, a wild mountain group in the diocese of Grenoble in France. They are remarkable for their austerity. They support themselves by manual labor, mendicancy being forbidden. Their habit is a haircloth shirt, a white tunic, and, when out of doors, a black cloak and a cowl. The order was introduced into England about 1180 and built the Charterhouse (corruption of *Chartreuse*, used as the generic name of any Carthusian monastery) in London in 1371. The monks of Chartreuse now derive a considerable revenue from the sale of the well-known cordial, of their invention, which bears the name of the monastery. (See *chartreuse*, 2.) The Carthusian nuns originated about 1230, and, with some modifications, follow the rules of the Carthusian monks.

2. A scholar of the Charterhouse in London. See *Charterhouse*.

Here [in the chapel of the Charterhouse] is the handsome memorial of the *Carthusians* slain in the wars, and on the walls is a commemorative tablet to Thackeray.
The Century, XXVI. 834.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the order of monks above named.

cartilage (kär′ti-lāj), *n.* [< F. *cartilage* = Pr. *cartilage* = Sp. *cartilago* = Pg. *cartilagem* = It. *cartilagine*, < L. *cartilago* (*cartilagin-*), gristle; origin unknown.] A non-vascular animal tissue belonging to the connective-tissue group; gristle. Typical hyaline cartilage is a translucent substance of firm elastic consistence, constructed of roundish cells embedded in a nearly homogeneous intercellular substance. Fibrocartilage differs in that the intercellular substance becomes fibrillated; it thus approaches ordinary connective tissue. Reticular, yellow, or elastic cartilage, as that constituting in man the epiglottis, the cornicula laryngis, the Eustachian tube, and gristly parts of the outer ear, contains interlacing elastic fibers in considerable quantity. In the two latter forms the homogeneous substance remains unchanged in the immediate vicinity of the cells, forming their hyaline capsules. Chondrin, a [illegible] gelatin, may be extracted from cartilage by boiling. Cartilage usually persists in parts of the skeleton of adult vertebrates, as on the articular ends of [illegible] the thorax, and in various passages which require [illegible] kept open, as the windpipe, nostrils, and ears.—**Alar cartilage.** See *alar*.—**Articular cartilage**, an [illegible] hyaline cartilage on the articular ends of [illegible] not covered by perichondrium on its free [illegible] distinctly granular matrix and small cells, showing [illegible] its density, smoothness, and elasticity [illegible] to the free movement of the parts.—**Arytenoid cartilages**, two triangular pyramidal cartilages [illegible] one on each side on the summit of the posterior [illegible] of the cricoid cartilage. To them are attached the posterior ends of the vocal cords.—**Cartilage of Wrisberg**, a small cartilage on either side in the aryteno-epiglottic fold. Also called *cuneiform cartilage*.—**Cartl-**

lages of Santorini, the horns of the larynx, or cornicula laryngis, borne upon the arytenoid cartilages.—**Cellular cartilage**, a variety of cartilage of which the notochord chiefly consists, composed almost entirely of large cells with the intercellular matrix at a minimum.—**Circumferential cartilage**, an annular piece of fibrocartilage forming a rim around and deepening some articular cavity, as in the shoulder-joint or hip-joint.—**Connecting cartilage**, a kind of fibrocartilage occurring in joints of slight mobility or none, as the pubic symphysis, the sacro-iliac synchondrosis, and the intervertebral articulations.

Costal cartilage, the piece of cartilage which prolongs the bony part of a rib to or toward the sternum; a hemapophysis; a sternal rib when unossified. In man all the ribs have costal cartilages; 7 of these reach the sternum, 3 are connected only with one another, and 2 form cartilaginous tips of the floating ribs.—**Cricoid cartilage**, the cricoid.—**Cuneiform cartilage.** Same as *cartilage of Wrisberg*.—**Dental cartilage**, the maxillary ridge (which see, under *maxillary*).—**Ensiform cartilage**, the xiphoid appendage of the sternum, the last segment of the sternum, or the xiphisternum when unossified, as in man.—**Fibrous cartilage**, cartilage mixed with inelastic white or elastic yellow fibrous tissue: usually called *fibrocartilage* (which see).—**Hyaline cartilage**, true or pure cartilage or gristle. It is of a pale-livid or pearly bluish color and consists of roundish cells embedded in a nearly homogeneous intercellular substance, that is, unmixed with fibrous tissue. The articular and costal cartilages, and the temporary cartilages of the fetal skeleton, are of this kind.—**Interarticular cartilage**, a meniscus; a cartilaginous discoidal, crescentic, annular, or otherwise shaped piece occurring free in the interior of certain joints, and consisting of fibrocartilage, such as the semilunar cartilages of the knee-joint. In man interarticular cartilages occur in the temporomaxillary, sternoclavicular, acromioclavicular, ulnocarpal, and femorotibial articulations.—**Interosseous cartilage**, a piece of interarticular cartilage.—**Meckel's cartilage.** See *Meckelian rod*, under *rod*.—**Palpebral cartilage.** Same as *tarsal cartilage*.—**Permanent cartilage**, that which remains unossified throughout life.—**Semilunar cartilage**, one of the pair of large, free, crescentic interarticular cartilages of the knee-joint. See cut under *knee*.—**Sesamoid cartilage**, one of several small lateral cartilages of the nose.—**Siphon-hinge cartilage**, in cephalopods, one of two cartilaginous sockets on either side of the funnel, into which fleshy knobs of the mantle-skirt are fitted.—**Stratiform cartilage**, a layer of fibrocartilage in an osseous groove along which a tendon glides.—**Tarsal cartilage**, a piece of fibrocartilage embedded in the eyelid, contributing to preserve its shape. Also called *palpebral cartilage*.—**Temporary cartilage**, that cartilage which is replaced by bone in the process of ossification.

cartilage-bone (kär′ti-lāj-bōn), *n.* Bone that is developed or preformed in cartilage, as distinguished from membrane-bone.

Cartilaginei (kär″ti-lā-jin′ ẹ̄-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *cartilagineus*: see *cartilagineous*.] The cartilaginous fishes. See *Chondropterygii*.

cartilagineous† (kär″ti-lā-jin′ẹ̄-us), *a.* [< L. *cartilagineus*, of cartilage, < *cartilago*: see *cartilage*.] Same as *cartilaginous*.

Cartilagines (kär-ti-laj′i-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *cartilago* (*cartilagin-*), cartilage: see *cartilage*.] An order of fishes having or supposed to have a cartilaginous skeleton: nearly the same as *Chondropterygii*.

cartilaginification (kär″ti-lā-jin″i-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *cartilaginification*, < NL. as if **cartilaginificatio(n-)*, < L. *cartilago* (*cartilagin-*), cartilage, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make.] The act or process of converting into cartilage; chondrification.

cartilaginoid (kär-ti-laj′i-noid), *a.* [< L. *cartilago* (*cartilagin-*), cartilage, + *-oid*.] Hard and gristly, like cartilage; cartilaginous in appearance or consistency.

> A well-developed *cartilaginoid* skeleton.
> *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 431.

cartilaginous (kär-ti-laj′i-nus), *a.* [= F. *cartilagineux* = Pr. *cartillaginos* = Sp. Pg. It. *cartilaginoso*, < L. *cartilaginosus*, full of cartilage, < *cartilago*, cartilage: see *cartilage*.] **1.** Gristly; consisting of cartilage; being in the state or form of cartilage.—**2.** In *ichth.*, having a gristly skeleton; chondropterygian: as, a *cartilaginous* fish.—**3.** Like or likened to cartilage. Specifically—(*a*) In *entom.*, an epithet applied to a substance thicker than a membrane (but not so thick as to be termed *corneous*), somewhat transparent, flexible, and whitish. (*b*) In *bot.*, firm and tough; parchment-like, as the carpels of the apple.—**Cartilaginous branchial basket.** See *Marsipobranchii*.

cartisane† (kär′ti-zān), *n.* [F.] A small strip of parchment or vellum covered with thread of silk or gold, or the like, wound closely around it, used in the making of some old varieties of passement, guipure, or their imitations. See *passement* and *guipure*.

Cartist (kär′tist), *n.* [< Sp. Pg. *carta*, charter, + *-ist*. Cf. *Chartist*.] A supporter of the constitutional charter in Spain or Portugal.

cart-jade (kärt′jād), *n.* A sorry horse; a horse used in drawing, or fit only to draw, a cart. *Sir P. Sidney.*

cart-load (kärt′lōd), *n.* [< ME. *cartlode*; < *cart* + *load*.] A load borne on a cart; as much as is usually carried at once on a cart, or as is sufficient to load it. It is an indefinite unit of weight.

cartman (kärt′man), *n.*; pl. *cartmen* (-men). A carter; one engaged in carting.

cartographer, cartographic, etc. See *chartographer*, etc.

cartomancy (kär′tọ̄-man-si), *n.* [= F. *cartomancie* = Sp. Pg. *cartomancia*, < ML. *carta*, a card, + Gr. *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of playing-cards.

> In *cartomancy*, the art of fortune-telling with packs of cards, there is a sort of nonsensical sense in such rules as that two queens mean friendship and four mean chattering, or that the knave of hearts prophesies a brave young man who will come into the family to be useful, unless his purpose be reversed by his card being upside down.
> *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 114.

carton (kär′tọn), *n.* [F.: see *cartoon*.] **1.** A kind of thin pasteboard.—**2.** A box made from such pasteboard.—**3.** Same as *cartoon*.—**4.** In *rifle practice*: (*a*) A white disk fixed on the bull's-eye of a target. It is of much smaller size than the bull's-eye, and is chiefly used in deciding ties and at a pool. (*b*) A shot striking the carton: as, to make two bull's-eyes and a *carton*.

cartonnage (kär′tọn-ạ̄j), *n.* [F., < *carton*, pasteboard: see *cartoon*.] Pasteboard; boards such as are used in bookbinding. Specifically, in *Egyptology*, a thin layer or coat of a material of the nature of paper-pulp, applied over the body of the most costly mummies, painted over the face to represent the features of the dead, and otherwise ornamented elsewhere. The material was also used for mummy-cases.

> The *cartonnage* of Queen Ahmes Nofretari is impressed in parts with a reticulated sexagonal pattern.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXV. 192.

carton-pâte (F. pron. kär-tôṅ′pät′), *n.* [F., pasteboard: see *cartoon* and *paste*.] Same as *carton-pierre*.

carton-pierre (F. pron. kär-tôṅ′piãr′), *n.* [F., lit. stone pasteboard: see *cartoon* and *pier*.] Statuary pasteboard; a kind of papier-maché, made of a mixture of paper-pulp, bole, chalk, and animal glue, in imitation of stone or bronze. It is well adapted for molding, and is largely used for statuary and architectural decorations.

cartoon (kär-tön′), *n.* [< F. *carton*, < It. *cartone* = Sp. *carton* = Pg. *cartão*, < ML. **carto(n-)*, pasteboard, a cartoon, aug. of *carta*, paper: see *card*¹.] **1.** In *art*, a design of the same size as an intended decoration or pattern to be executed in fresco, mosaic, or tapestry, and transferred from the strong paper on which it is usually drawn either by cutting out the figure and outlining it on the surface to be decorated with a sharp point, or, in the case of a composition, by pricking, and pouncing with a bag of muslin filled with charcoal-dust. Colored cartoons intended to be woven in tapestry are cut in strips, placed under the web, and exactly copied by the weaver; the seven by Raphael, purchased by Charles I. of England, are well-known examples.

2. A picture, either a caricature or a symbolical composition, designed to advocate or attack some political or other idea of present interest or some prominent person: as, the *cartoons* of "Punch."

Sometimes written *carton*.

cartoon (kär-tön′), *v. t.* [< *cartoon*, *n.*] **1.** In *painting*, to make a working design. See *cartoon*, *n.*, 1.

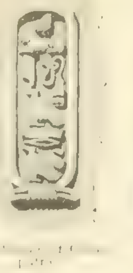
> The quality of finish in poetic execution is of two kinds. The first and highest is that where the work has been all mentally *cartooned*, as it were, beforehand.
> *W. Sharp*, D. G. Rossetti, p. 410.

2. To caricature or ridicule by a cartoon; make the subject of a cartoon.

cartoonist (kär-tön′ist), *n.* [< *cartoon* + *-ist*.] An artist who draws cartoons.

> The *cartoonist* first prepared his sketch on a small scale, then made his studies from nature. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 774.

cartouche, cartouch (kär-tösh′), *n.* [In first sense formerly written *cartrage*, now *cartridge*, q. v.; = D. *kartets* = G. *karduse*, *kartätsche* = Dan. *kartæske* = Sw. *kartusch*, < F. *cartouche*, formerly *cartoche*, *cartuche*, = Sp. *cartucho* = Pg. *cartuxo* = Turk. *qartūj* = Ar. *qartās* = Hind. *kartūs*, < It. *cartoccio*, a cartridge, an angular roll of paper, aug. of *carta*, paper: see *card*¹.] **1.** A roll or case of paper holding a charge for a firearm; a cartridge.—**2.** A cartridge-box (which see).—**3†.** A case of wood bound about with marline, containing several iron balls of a pound each and about 400 musket-balls, to be fired from a cannon or howitzer. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.—**4.** An oval or oblong figure on ancient Egyptian monuments and in papyri, containing groups of characters expressing the names or titles of royal personages and, rarely, of deities: a name given by Champollion. By extension it now commonly signifies both the inclosing ring and its contents. From a very early date, if not from the beginning, an Egyptian king at the moment of coronation assumed, in addition to his family or personal name, an official, regal, or throne name, which [illegible] place beside the former, generally preceding it, and thus gave occasion to a double cartouche. In imitation of the German *Schild* employed in a heraldic sense, the cartouche is in English sometimes styled a [illegible] [illegible] oblong inclosure [illegible] *cartouche*.



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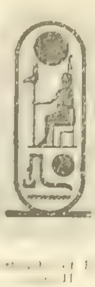


[illegible]

> *S. Sharpe*, Hist. Egypt.

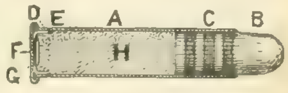
> An elliptical curve, or oval, inclosing a name, always signified that the inclosed name was that of a king or queen, and Champollion gave it the name of *cartouche*, by which it is now called.
> *W. S. Osburn*, Ancient Egypt, p. 21.

5. A painted, engraved, or sculptured ornament of irregular or fantastic form, inclosing a plain central space used as a field for inscriptions, etc. Such ornaments were much used during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries to decorate wainscotings and the title-pages of books.

6. In *her.*, a name given in England to the oval escutcheon often seen in Italian heraldry, and generally considered to be peculiar to ecclesiastics. Italian escutcheons are often egg-shaped; but the shield designated by the word *cartouche* has both ends equally curved, and therefore approximates to an ellipse.

cartouse†, *n.* A variant of *cartouche*. *Bailey*, 1731.

cartridge (kär′trij), *n.* [Formerly *cartrage*, a corruption of *cartouche*, q. v.] A case of pasteboard, parchment, copper, tin, serge, or other material, holding the exact charge of gunpowder, in the case of big guns, and of powder and bullet or shot for other firearms.—**Blank cartridge**, a cartridge without ball or shot.—**Blasting cartridge.** See *blasting-cartridge*.—**Center-fire cartridge**, a cartridge having the fulminate in an axial position instead of being about the periphery of the flanged capsule. Sometimes called *center-primed cartridge*.—**Lime cartridge**, a cartridge containing compressed lime, the expansion of which, when wet, causes it to burst.—**Seminal** or **spermatic cartridge**, in cephalopods. See *spermatophore*.



Center-fire Cartridge.

A, metallic case of copper or brass; *B*, bullet; *C*, cannelures; *D*, cap; *E*, crimp; *F*, fulminate; *G*, two vents; *H*, powder.

cartridge-bag (kär′trij-bag), *n.* In *gun.*, a bag, made of serge or some similar material, in which the charge of a cannon is contained.

cartridge-belt (kär′trij-belt), *n.* A belt worn about the waist or over the shoulder, having pockets or loops for cartridges.

cartridge-block (kär′trij-blok), *n.* A wooden block arranged to receive cartridges, and which can be secured to the gun in a convenient position for loading.

cartridge-box (kär′trij-boks), *n.* A portable case or box of leather, with cells for holding cartridges. Its use followed very closely on the introduction of the cartridge itself. It was certainly in use before 1677. *Planché*.—**Magazine cartridge-box.** See *magazine*.

cartridge-capper (kär′trij-kap″ėr), *n.* An implement used to place caps on center-fire cartridge-cases. It consists of a pivoted lever with a stud below, which presses the cap firmly into its seat.

cartridge-case (kär′trij-kās), *n.* **1.** A cartridge-box.—**2.** The tube in which the powder of a cartridge is contained. See *cartridge*.

cartridge-gage (kär′trij-gāj), *n.* **1.** In *artillery*, a flat steel gage for verifying the dimensions of metallic ammunition for small arms. The gage is pierced with holes giving the maximum and minimum diameters of the head and body of the shell, and the diameters of the projectile; on the edges are cut profiles for verifying the length and form of the cartridge-case and the thickness of the head, the length and form of the bullet, and the number and position of the cannelures.

2. A gun-metal ring of the required size, with a handle, on which is stamped the nature and size of the cartridge. They were of two kinds: one for testing the diameter of the filled cartridge, the other for showing the length of the cartridge.

cartridge-loader (kär′trij-lō″dėr), *n.* An apparatus for loading cartridge-shells.

cartridge-paper (kär′trij-pā″pėr), *n.* A thick sort of paper originally manufactured for soldiers' cartridges, but extensively used in the arts, its rough surface being well adapted for drawing and for [illegible] purposes, such as wall-paper.

cartridge-pouch (kär'trij-pouch), *n.* A leather [illegible] with sheepskin with the wool on, formerly used by mounted soldiers to carry metallic cartridges. It was attached to the waist-belt.

cartridge-primer (kär'trij-prī''mėr), *n.* The [illegible] used in firing metallic cartridges, set in a recess in the head of the shell. See [illegible].

car-truck (kär'truk), *n.* The wheeled carriage [illegible] supports a railroad-car. [illegible] In the United States the car-body is supported [illegible] Each of these may have two, but usually four, and occasionally six [illegible] axles whose journal-boxes vibrate vertically in pedestals secured to the framework of the truck. The bolster or cross-beam which directly supports the car-[illegible] of the framework, and is suspended from it by equalizing bars and suspension-straps, in such a way as to distribute the weight upon all the wheels and [illegible] the sway or freedom of motion, essential to easy riding. Springs and brake mechanism are attached to the truck. —**Side bearings of a car-truck.** See [illegible].

cart-saddle (kärt'sad''l), *n.* The small saddle put upon the back of a draft-horse when harnessed. *[illegible]*.

cart-saddle† (kärt'sad''l), *v. t.* [< ME. *[illegible]*; from the noun.] To harness; yoke.

> [illegible] Cart he [illegible] *Piers Plowman* (A), ii. 154.

cart-tail (kärt'tāl), *n.* The tail or back part of a cart.

> [illegible] wasted in Dedham for orders from the metropolis.
> *Everett*, Orations, II. 183.

cartulary, *n.*; pl. *cartularies.* [< ML. *[illegible]*: see *chartulary.*] See *chartulary*.

> The Duke of Devonshire will publish at his own expense the *cartularies* of Furness Abbey. . . . [illegible] records of monasteries.
> *The American*, VIII. 267.

cartway (kärt'wā), *n.* [< ME. *carteway, cart-[illegible]*, < *cart* + *way.*] A way along which carts or other wheeled vehicles may conveniently [illegible].

> [illegible] woods are large, it is best to have a *cart-[illegible]* the middle of them. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

cartwright (kärt'rīt), *n.* [< ME. *cartwright* (spelled *kartwryght*), < *cart* + *wright.*] An artificer who makes carts.

caruage†, *n.* [Also misread and miswritten *carrage*; but the *u* is prop. a vowel: see *carue.*] Same as *carucage*.

caruca†, **carruca**† (ka-rö'kä), *n.* [ML., a plow, L. *carruca*, a four-wheeled carriage, < *carrus*, a car: see *car*¹. Cf. *carue.*] In ancient village communities in England—(*a*) A plow. (*b*) A plow-team of oxen, yoked four abreast.

> [illegible] Statistical Account [illegible] the use of the word *caruca* for plough. For the construction of the word involves not 4 [illegible] but 4 oxen yoked abreast [illegible] the horses [illegible] upon Roman coins. And the [illegible] districts of [illegible] the ploughs were drawn by [illegible] constantly upon [illegible] went in the furrow and two [illegible] stubble, or white land. The driver walked back-[illegible] and taking care that [illegible]
> [illegible] Community, p. [illegible]

carucage, carrucage (kar'ö-kāj), *n.* [< ML. *car-[illegible] carrucagium* [illegible] < *carruca*, a plow: see *caruca.*] [illegible] of plowing.—2. A former tax [illegible], fixed at a [illegible] on [illegible], or about 100 acres of land. [illegible] Danegeld (which see).

[illegible]

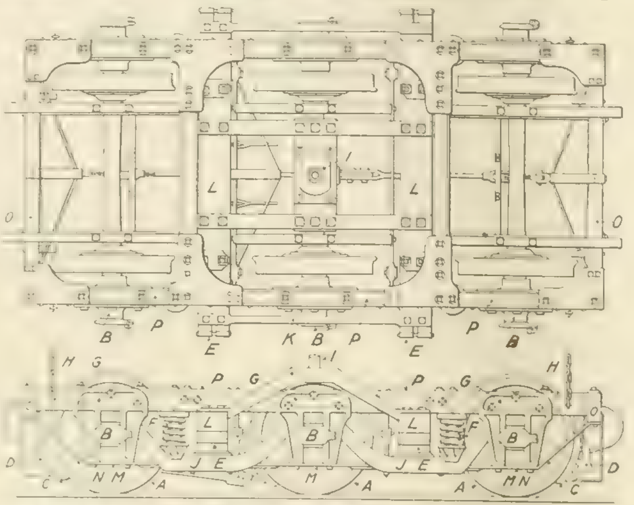
carucate, carrucate (kar'ö-kāt), *n.* [< ML. [illegible] a plow: see *caruca.*] [illegible] vated [illegible] 100 acres [illegible]

[illegible]

found in the Hundred Rolls, as, indeed, almost everywhere else, in the use of another word in the place of hide, when, instead of the anciently assessed hidage of a manor, its more modern actual taxable value is examined into and expressed. This new word is *carucate*—the land of a plough or plough team.
Seebohm, Eng. Vil. Community, p. 40.

carue† (kar'ö), *n.* [Later misread and miswritten *carve*; < ME. *carue*, < OF. *carue*, *caruee*, < ML. *carucata, carrucata*, a certain portion of land: see *carucate.*] A carucate (which see).

> And a *Carve* of Land, Carucata terræ, or a Hide of Land, Hida terræ (which is all one), is not of any certain content, but as much as a Plough can plough in a Year, and therewith agrees Lambard verbo Hyde. And a *Carve* of Land may contain an House, Wood, Meadow, and Pasture, because by them the Ploughman and the Beasts of the Plough are maintained.
> *Anthony Lowe's Case* (1610), 9 Coke, 123, 124.



Side Elevation and Section of Sleeping-car Truck.

A, [illegible]; *B*, [illegible] box; *C*, brake-[illegible]; *D*, [illegible]-head; *F*, bolster-springs; [illegible]; *G*, pedestal; *H*, check-chain; *J*, [illegible] or king-pin; *J*, equal-[illegible] inverted [illegible]; *L*, [illegible]-beam; *M*, pedestal tie-bar; *N*, [illegible] piece of truck-frame; *P*, [illegible]

> And it was agreed that common way be appendant to a *Carve* of Land, . . . and so a *Carve* of Land consists of Land, Meadow, and Pasture, as it appears by Tirringham's case, 4 Coke, 37 b.
> *Mors v. Webb* (1652), 2 Brownlow (& Goldsborough), p. 297.

Carum (kā'rum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κάρον, caraway: see *caraway.*] A considerable genus of plants, natural order *Umbelliferæ.* The species are glabrous herbs with perennial fusiform edible roots, pinnate or more divided leaves, and white or yellow flowers. *C. Carui* is the caraway-plant, the fruit of which is the so-called caraway-seed. (See *caraway.*) Three species are found in the United States west of the Rocky Mountains, the tuberous roots of which are an important article of food to the Indians.

caruncle (kar'ung-kl), *n.* [Also *caruncula*; = Sp. *carúncula* = Pg. *caruncula* = It. *caruncola*, < L. *caruncula*, a caruncle, dim. of *caro*, flesh: see *carnal.*] 1. A small fleshy excrescence, either natural or morbid. Specifically—2. In *ornith.*, a fleshy excrescence on the head of a bird, as the comb or one of the wattles of a hen.

> It is especially important that the fresh colors of the [bird's] bill, cere, gums, eyes, and feet, or *caruncles*, or bare skin, if there be any, should be noted, as the colors of these parts all change after the preparation of a specimen. *C. F. Hall*, Polar Exp., 1876, p. [illegible].

3. In *bot.*, a protuberance surrounding the hilum of a seed. Strictly, it is an outgrowth of the micropyle, or external orifice of the ovule.

Caruncle.

[illegible]

4. In *entom.*, a naked, more or less rounded, fleshy elevation of the surface, especially on the body of a caterpillar or other insect-larva.—**Lacrymal caruncle**, a small, reddish, fleshy papule at the inner canthus of the eye, filling the [illegible] consisting of a cluster of follicles like the Meibomian, and covered with [illegible]

caruncula (ka-rung'kū-lä), *n.*; pl. *carunculæ* (-lē). [L.] Same as *caruncle.* **Carunculæ myrtiformes**, [illegible] on the [illegible] of the vaginal orifice, the remains of the hymen.—**Caruncula mammillaris**, [illegible] of the olfactory [illegible] **Caruncula sublingualis**, a small papil[illegible] on which [illegible]

caruncular (ka-rung'kū-lär), *a.* [= Sp. *carun-[illegible]*, < L. *caruncula*: see *caruncle.*] Pertaining to or having the form of a caruncle.

carunculate, carunculated (ka-rung'kū-lāt, [illegible]), *a.* [= Sp. *carunculado*, < L. *caruncula*: see *caruncle.*] Having a fleshy excrescence or soft fleshy protuberance; caruncular.

carunculous (ka-rung'kū-lus), *a.* [= Sp. It. *carunculoso*, < L. *caruncula*: see *caruncle.*] Caruncular; carunculate.

carus (kā'rus), *n.* [NL. (> F. Pg. *carus*), < Gr. κάρος, heavy sleep, torpor, stupor.] In *pathol.*, complete insensibility, which no stimulus can remove; the last degree of coma.

caruto (ka-rö'tō), *n.* [South Amer. name of the plant.] A beautiful dye of a bluish-black color, obtained from the fruit of *Genipa Americana*, of the natural order *Rubiaceæ*, a shrub of the West Indies and Guiana.

carvacrol (kär'vạ-krol), *n.* [< *carvy* (F. Sp. It. *carvi*), caraway, + L. *acer* (*acr-*), sharp, + *-ol.*] A viscid oily substance, of a very disagreeable odor and strong taste, made from oil of caraway. In medicine it has been found serviceable in relieving toothache.

carvage† (kär'vāj), *n.* See *caruage*.

carval (kär'val), *n.* [Manx, = E. *carol*¹, q. v.] A song, carol, or ballad, especially one on a sacred subject, among the peasantry of the Isle of Man. Also *carvel*.

> The Manx have a literature—a native vernacular Gaelic literature. . . . This literature consists of ballads on sacred subjects, which are called *carvals*. . . . It was formerly the custom in the Isle of Man for the young people who thought themselves endowed with the poetic gift to compose carols some time before Christmas, and to recite them in the parish churches. Those pieces which were approved of by the clergy were subsequently chanted by their authors through their immediate neighbourhoods, both before and after the holy festival. Many of these songs have been handed down by writing to the present time. . . . The *carvals* are preserved in uncouth-looking, smoke-stained volumes, in low farm-houses and cottages situated in mountain gills and glens.
> Quoted in *Introd. to Kelly's Manx Grammar*, p. xiv.

carve¹ (kärv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *carved*, old and poetical pp. *carven*, ppr. *carving.* [Early mod. E. also *kerve*, < ME. *kerven* (pret. sing. *carf, karf*), < AS. *ceorfan* (pret. *cearf*, pl. *curfon*, pp. *corfen*), carve, cut, = OFries. *kerva* = D. *kerven*, cut, = OHG. **kerban* (not recorded), MHG. G. *kerben*, notch, indent, = Icel. *kyrfa* = Sw. *karfva*, cut, = Dan. *karve*, cut; prob. = Gr. γράφειν, write, orig. scratch: see *graphic*. *Carve* is the older word for 'cut'; in the general sense it is now displaced by *cut.*] I. *trans.* 1. To cut with an edged tool or sharp instrument. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> As a coltour in clay *cerues* the forȝes [furrows].
> *Alliterative Poems* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 1547.

> Or they will buy his sheepe out of the cote,
> Or they will *carven* the shepheards throte.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., September.

> My good blade *carves* the casques of men.
> *Tennyson*, Sir Galahad.

Specifically—2. To cut into pieces or slices, as meat at table; divide by cutting, or, figuratively, by parceling out: as, to *carve* a fowl; to *carve* up an estate.

> He had been a keeper of his flocks, both from the violence of robbers and his own soldiers; who could easily have *carved* themselves their own food. *South.*

3. To cut (some solid material) in order to produce the representation of an object or a design; fashion by cutting: as, to *carve* a block of marble into a statue.

> *Carved* with figures strange and sweet,
> All made out of the carver's brain.
> *Coleridge*, Christabel, i.

4. To produce by cutting; form by cutting or hewing; grave or engrave; sculpture: as, to *carve* an image; to *carve* a design in boxwood.

> We *carved* not a line, we raised not a stone,
> But we left him alone with his glory.
> *Wolfe*, Burial of Sir J. Moore.

> The names he loved to hear
> Have been *carved* for many a year
> On the tomb.
> *O. W. Holmes*, The Last Leaf.

5. To decorate by carving; produce cut or sculptured designs upon: as, to *carve* a capital; to *carve* a cherry-stone.

> [illegible] that made the Canopy was five yards and [illegible] square, and *carved* round with a handsome [illegible] *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 21.

> The *carven* cedarn doors.
> *Tennyson*, Arabian Nights.

> [illegible] *carven* gray stone work of the cathedral.
> *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 5.

6. To mark as with carving.

> A million wrinkles *carved* his skin.
> *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

To carve out. (*a*) To make or form by carving or parceling; cut out: as, to *carve out* a smaller estate from a larger one.

> With his brandish'd steel . . .
> *Carv'd out* his passage. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 3.

> The bright share *carved out* the furrow clean.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 202.

(*b*) Figuratively, to achieve by exertion or skill: as, to *carve out* a career for one's self.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To exercise the trade of a carver; engrave or cut figures.—**2.** To cut up meat: as, to *carve* for all the guests.

> And *carf* before his fader at the table.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 100.

To carve for one's self, to do as one pleases; act independently.

> Those up the river have *carved* largely *for themselves*, which . . . they will after repent, when they see what helps they have deprived themselves of.
> *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 469.

carve[2] (kärv), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *carved*, ppr. *carving*. [E. dial.; origin obscure.] To grow sour; curdle: said of cream. *Grose; Halliwell.* [Cheshire, Eng.]

carve[3]†, *n.* See *carue*.

carvel[1] (kär'vel), *n.* [Contr. of *caravel*, q. v.] **1.** See *caravel*.—**2**†. A jelly-fish.

> The *carvel* is a sea-fome, floating upon the surface of the ocean, of a globous form.
> *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels in Africa, p. 26.

3. A basket; also, a chicken-coop. [Prov. Eng.]

carvel[2] (kär'vel), *n.* See *carval*.

carvel-built (kär'vel-bilt), *a.* Built with the planks all flush and not overlapping: said of a ship or boat.

carvel-joint (kär'vel-joint), *n.* A flush joint; specifically, one between the planks or plates of a ship or boat.

carvel-work (kär'vel-wėrk), *n.* In *ship-building*, the putting together of the planking or plates with flush joints, as distinguished from *clincher-work*.

carven[1] (kär'vn). Old and poetical past participle of *carve*.

carven[2]†, *v. t.* [Spenser's imitation of ME. *kerven*, inf., carve: see *carve*[1].] To cut; carve.

carvene (kär'vēn), *n.* [< *carvy* (F., etc., *carvi*), caraway, + *-ene*.] An almost tasteless and odorless liquid ($C_{10}H_{16}$) found in oil of caraway.

carver (kär'vėr), *n.* [< ME. *kerver*, < *kerven*, carve: see *carve*[1].] **1.** One who carves. (*a*) One who cuts up meat into portions for the table. (*b*) One who cuts ivory, wood, or the like in a decorative way; a sculptor.

> The master painters and the *carvers* came. *Dryden.*

(*c*) Figuratively, one who makes, shapes, or molds, in any sense.

> Be his own *carver*, and cut out his way
> To find out right with wrong.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 3.

2. A large table-knife used for carving meat.

carving (kär'ving), *n.* [< ME. *kervinge*, verbal n. of *kerven*, carve: see *carve*[1].] **1.** The act or art of carving. Specifically—**2.** A branch of sculpture consisting of work of decorative character rather than statuary or monumental relief.—**3.** A device or figure carved; a design produced by carving: as, a tomb ornamented with *carvings*.

> The lids are ivy, grapes in clusters lurk
> Beneath the *carving* of the curious work.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, iii. 59.

4. In *coal-mining*, nearly the same as *cutting* (which see). [Leicestershire, Eng.]—**Carving-chisel.** See *chisel*.

carving-fork (kär'ving-fôrk), *n.* A large fork used to hold meat while it is being carved, and generally provided with a guard to prevent cutting the hand if the knife slips.

carving-knife (kär'ving-nīf), *n.* A large knife used for carving meat at table.

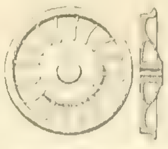
carving-lathe (kär'ving-lāᴛʜ), *n.* A lathe adapted for the grooving, channeling, and ornamenting of columns, balusters, legs of tables, etc.

carvist† (kär'vist), *n.* [Etym. unknown; hardly "a corruption of *carry-fist*" (from being carried on the hand), as usually guessed.] In *falconry*, a young hawk.

carvol (kär'vol), *n.* [< *carvy* (F., etc., *carvi*), caraway, + *-ol*.] A liquid ($C_{10}H_{14}O$) of pleasant odor contained in oil of caraway.

carvy (kär'vi), *n.* [< F. *carvi*, caraway: see *caraway*.] Caraway. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

car-wheel (kär'hwēl), *n.* A wheel of a car, especially of a railroad-car. In railroad-cars the wheel has a conical tread and a flange projecting beyond the tread at its inner edge, to prevent derailment. The coning of the tread or rim gives a greater diameter on the inner or flange side than at the outer edge, and is designed to counteract in part any tendency of the wheel to leave the rail.—**Paper car-wheel,** a car-wheel with a steel tire and a web of compressed paper between plates which are bolted to the hub and the tire. *E. H. Knight.*



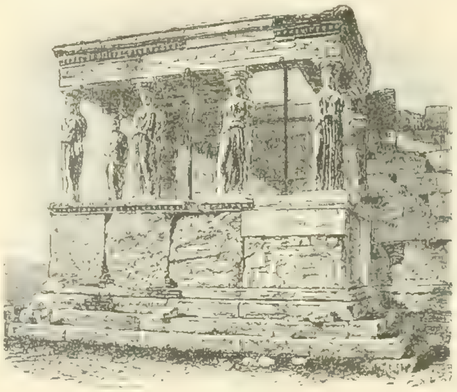
Washburn Car-wheel; [illegible] and diametric section.

carwhichet† (kär'hwich-et), *n.* Same as *carriwitchet*.

Carya (kā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καρυα*, the walnut-tree, < *καρυα*, prop. *κάρυα βασιλικά* or *περσικά*, royal (i. e., Persian) or Persian nuts (cf. E. *peach*[1], ult. < Gr. *περσικόν*), pl. of *κάρυον*, a nut (of any kind), prob. akin to *κάρα*, horn, E. *horn*, etc.] A genus of North American trees, natural order *Juglandaceæ*, confined to the region east of the Rocky Mountains. There are 8 species, including the pecan (*C. olivæformis*), the shellbark hickory (*C. alba*), and other hickories. The wood is in general heavy, hard, strong, and tough, and is extensively used as fuel and in the manufacture of agricultural implements, carriages, handles of tools, hoops, etc. The bark yields a yellow dye.

caryatic (kar-i-at'ik), *a.* [< L. *Caryates*, Caryans; in architectural sense, < L. *Caryatides*: see *caryatid*.] Pertaining to the Caryans (in this sense with a capital) or to caryatids: as, "Persian and *Caryatic* figures," *R. Stuart.*—**Caryatic order,** in *arch.*, an order in which the entablature is supported by female figures instead of columns.

caryatid (kar-i-at'id), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *caryatide*, *cariatide* = Sp. *cariátide* = Pg. It. *cariatide*, < L. pl. *Caryatides*, < Gr. *καρυάτιδες*, caryatids (cf. *Καρυάτιδες*, the priestesses of Artemis at Caryæ, pl. of *Καρυᾶτις*, a name of Artemis), lit. 'women of Caryæ,' < *Καρύαι*, Caryæ, a place in Laconia, Greece, with a famous temple of Artemis. Cf. *atlantes*, *canephore*, 2, and *telamon*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *caryatids*, *caryatides* (-idz, -i-dēz). In *arch.*, a figure of a woman dressed in long robes, serving as a column to support an entablature or to fill any other office of a column. Vitruvius relates that the city of Caryæ sided with the Persians after the battle of Thermopylæ, and that it was on this account sacked by the other Greeks, who took the women captive, and to perpetuate this event erected trophies in which figures of women dressed in the Caryatic manner were used to support entablatures. This story is probably imaginary, but no doubt the name and perhaps the idea of the caryatids were derived from Caryæ.



Caryatids.
Porch of the Erechtheum at Athens.

> Two great statues, Art
> And Science, *Caryatids*, lifted up
> A weight of emblem. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or of the form of a caryatid; caryatic.

caryatidean (kar"i-at-i-dē'an), *a.* [< *caryatid* + *-ean*.] Supported by caryatids.

> This *Caryatidean* portico [of the Erechtheum] displays very clearly the arrangement of the ceiling.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 408.

caryatides, *n.* Latin plural of *caryatid*.

caryin, caryine (kar'i-in), *n.* [< *Carya* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A crystalline principle found in the bark of *Carya tomentosa* (the mockernut or white-heart hickory), believed to be identical with quercitrin.

caryinite (ka-rī'i-nīt), *n.* [< *caryin* + *-ite*[2].] An arseniate of lead, manganese, and calcium, occurring massive, of a brown color, at the lead-mines of Långban, Sweden.

Caryoborus (kar-i-ob'ō-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κάρυον*, nut, + *βορός*, eating.] A genus of rhynchophorous coleopters or weevils, of the family *Bruchidæ*, differing from *Bruchus* by having the fore coxæ separated by the prosternum. *C. arthriticus* is a species of the southern United States, infesting the palmetto.

Caryobranchia (kar"i-ō-brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κάρυον*, a nut (nucleus), + *βράγχια*, gills.] An order of gastropods: proposed as a substitute for *Nucleobranchiata* (which see): same as *Heteropoda*. *Menke*, 1828; *Swainson*, 1839.

Caryocar (ka-rī'ō-kär), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κάρυον*, a nut (see *Carya*), + *κάρα*, head; the globose fruit is often as large as a child's head.] A genus of plants, natural order *Ternstrœmiaceæ*, consisting of 8 species of lofty trees, natives of tropical America. They produce good timber, and their fruits contain 3 or 4 large kidney-shaped seeds inclosed in an extremely hard woody shell, reddish-brown in color and covered with roundish protuberances. They are called *souari-nuts* or *butternuts*, have a pleasant nutty flavor, and yield a bland oil. The chief source of these nuts is *C. nuciferum*, a tree frequently reaching the height of 100 feet, common in the forests of British Guiana, particularly on the banks of the rivers Essequibo and Berbice. Its flowers are large and of a deep purplish-red color.

caryocinesis (kar"i-ō-si-nē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κάρυον*, a nut (nucleus), + *κίνησις*, movement, change: see *kinesis*.] In *embryol.*, the series of active changes taking place in the nucleus of a living cell in the process of division. Also written *karyokinesis*.

Caryophyllaceæ (kar"i-ō-fi-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Caryophyllus* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of polypetalous plants, the pink tribe, including over 800 species of bland herbs, distributed all over the globe, with stems generally swollen at the nodes, and opposite leaves, the bases of which are frequently united. The flowers are regular, and the numerous seeds are attached to a central placenta. The greater number of the species are inconspicuous weeds, like chickweed, spurrey, sandwort, etc., but many are found as favorite plants in gardens, as the pink, carnation, sweet-william, etc. The largest genera are *Dianthus*, *Silene*, *Lychnis*, and *Arenaria*. See cut below.

caryophyllaceous (kar"i-ō-fi-lā'shius), *a.* [< *Caryophyllaceæ*.] Pertaining to the *Caryophyllaceæ*: especially applied to flowers having five petals with long claws in a tubular calyx. Also *caryophyllous*, *caryophylleous*.

Caryophyllaceous Flower
(*Dianthus*).

Caryophyllæidæ (kar"i-ō-fi-lē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Caryophyllæus* + *-idæ*.] A family of cestode platyhelminths, or tapeworms, characterized by having only one proglottis, the body elongated and unsegmented, the head-armature weak, consisting of a lobed fringe without hooks, and eight sinuous longitudinal canals of the excretory system.

Caryophyllæus (kar"i-ō-fi-lē'us), *n.* [NL. (Gmelin, 1790), < *Caryophyllus*, q. v.] A genus of *Cestoidea*, or tapeworms, the species of which are endoparasitic in cyprinoid fishes. It represents the simplest cestoid form, resembling a trematode in structure, having no trace of alimentary canal, but being furnished with a single set of hermaphrodite reproductive organs and a water-vascular system; the body is elongated, dilated, and lobate at one end, like a clove, whence the name. It is the typical genus of the family *Caryophyllæidæ*. *C. mutabilis* is found in the intestine of cyprinoid fishes. Originally *Caryophyllus*.

caryophylleous (kar"i-ō-fil'ē-us), *a.* Same as *caryophyllaceous*.

caryophyllin, caryophylline (kar"i-ō-fil'in), *n.* [< *Caryophyllus* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A crystalline substance obtained from cloves by treating them with alcohol.

caryophylloid (kar"i-ō-fil'oid), *a.* [< *Caryophyllus* + *-oid*.] In *bot.*, having the form of the *Caryophyllus*; clove-shaped.

caryophyllous (kar"i-ō-fil'us), *a.* Same as *caryophyllaceous*.

Caryophyllus (kar"i-ō-fil'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καρυόφυλλον*, the clove-tree, lit. 'nut-leaf,' < *κάρυον*, a nut, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, a leaf. Hence ult., from the Gr. *καρυόφυλλον*, E. *gilliflower*, q. v.] **1.** Among early botanists, the name of two genera, one furnishing the clove of commerce, the other including the clove-pink, *Dianthus*, from the similarity of odors. It was retained by Linnæus only for the former, and this is now referred to the genus *Eugenia*.—**2.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Same as *Caryophyllæus*, of which it is the original form. (*b*) A genus of crinoids: synonymous with *Eugeniacrinus*. *Schweigger*. Also *Caryophyllites*. *Knorr*.

caryopsis (kar-i-op'sis), *n.* [NL. (>F. *caryopse*), < Gr. *κάρυον*, a nut, + *ὄψις*, appearance, < √ **ὀπ*, see: see *optic*.] In *bot.*, a small, one-seeded,

dry, indehiscent fruit, in which the thin seed-coat is adherent throughout to the very thin pericarp, as in wheat and all other cereal grains. [illegible]

Caryota [illegible] [NL., L., in Gr. sense [illegible], a palm with [illegible] nut-like palm: [illegible], nut-like, < κάρυον, a nut, walnut; φοῖνιξ, palm: see *phenix*.] A genus of large palms, natives of India and the Malay archipelago, with bipinnate leaves and wedge-shaped leaflets, strongly toothed at the extremity. The best-known species, [illegible] is a native of India, and is of great value. By cutting the ends of the successive flowering stems a sweet sap is obtained, which is either [illegible] made into sugar or [illegible] by fermentation into toddy, which yields arrack by distillation. The soft pith abounds in sago-like farina, which is made into bread or eaten as gruel. The outer part of the stem is hard, strong, and durable, and is much used for building and for agricultural implements; and the sheaths of the leaves yield a very strong fiber, known as *kittul fiber*, which is said to be indestructible.

cas†, *n.* A Middle English form of *case*¹.

casa (kä′sä), *n.* [L., a cottage, hut, cabin, shed, ML. also a house in general (> It. Sp. Pg. *casa*, a house, = (as if < L. neut. **casum*) F. *chez*, in prep. *chez*, abbr. of *en chez*, = OSp. *en cas* = It. *in casa* or *a casa*, in the house (of), at (my, his, etc.) house, with); prob. akin to *castrum*, a castle, fort, pl. a camp (see *castrum*, *chester*), and to *cassis*, a helmet; orig. a cover or shelter; cf. Skt. √ *chhad*, cover, cover over. Hence ult. *casale*, *cassock*, *casula*, *chasuble*, etc.] A house.

ca. sa. In *law*, the usual abbreviation of *capias ad satisfaciendum*. See *capias*.

casal (kā′sal), *a.* [< *case*¹, 6, + *-al*.] In *gram.*, of or belonging to case. [Rare.]

> The *casal* termination of the Saxon possessive is *es* or *is*, as appears in such phrases as 'Godes sight,' 'kinges crown.'
> *J. M. McCulloch.*

casalet, *n.* [< It. *casale*, a hamlet, village, formerly also a farm-house, manor-house, dairy, = Sp. Pg. *casal*, a farm-house, < ML. *casale*, also *casalis*, a farm-house, villa, hamlet, village, < L. *casa*, a house.] A hamlet; a village.

> At [illegible] mornynge we landyd there, and wente to [illegible] as we went and refresshed vs.
> *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 56.

casarca (ka-sär′kä), *n.* [NL., < Russ. *cacharka*, the sea-swallow.] A name, specific or generic (in this case with a capital), of the ruddy sheldrake, *Anas casarca* or *Casarca rutila*, a bird of the family *Anatidæ* and subfamily *Anatinæ*, inhabiting Europe, Asia, and Africa. As a generic term it includes several other species, as *C. tadornoides*, *C. variegata*, etc.

casava, casave (ka-sä′vä, -ve), *n.* See *cassava*.

casbaldt, *n.* [Late ME., also *casbalde*; origin uncertain.] A term of contempt. *York Plays.*

casban (kas′ban), *n.* A cotton fabric similar to jaconet, but stouter, sometimes having a glossy surface like satin, and used chiefly for linings.

cascabel (kas′ka-bel), *n.* [Sp., a little bell, the button at the breech of a cannon, also *cascabillo*, = Pg. Pr. *cascavel*; origin uncertain.] That part of a cannon which is behind the base-ring, including the base and knob.

cascade¹ (kas-kād′), *n.* [< F. *cascade* = Sp. *cascada* = Pg. *cascata*, < It. *cascata*, a waterfall, < *cascare*, fall, appar. associated in thought with L. *cadere*, pp. *casus*, fall, but prob. (like Sp. *cascar*, break in pieces, beat, strike, = Pg. *cascar*, strike) an extension of L. *casare*, *cassare*, variant of *quassare*, shake, shatter, shiver, freq. of *quatere*, pp. *quassum*, shake: see *quash*, *concuss*, etc. Cf. *cascalho*, *cascarilla*, *cask*, *casque*, etc.] 1. A fall or flowing of water over a precipice or steep rocky declivity in a river or other stream; a waterfall, whether natural or artificial, but smaller than a cataract.

> [illegible] through [illegible] down a precipice [illegible] and [illegible] from [illegible]
> *Addison*, [illegible] Italy.

2. [illegible] a [illegible] arrangement of lace [illegible] coating of [illegible] and so on. [illegible] 3. [illegible] make a [illegible] of a [illegible] Charged [illegible] discharge [illegible] Syn. 1. [illegible]

cascade¹ (kas-kād′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cascaded*, ppr. *cascading*. [< *cascade*¹, *n.*] To form cascades; fall in cascades.

> In the middle of a large octagon piece of water stands an obelisk of near seventy feet, for a Jet-d'Eau to *cascade* from the top of it. *Defoe*, Tour thro' G. Britain, II. 218.

> The town [of Subiaco] . . . is built on a kind of cone rising from the midst of a valley, . . . with a superb mountain horizon around it, and the green Anio *cascading* at its feet. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 271.

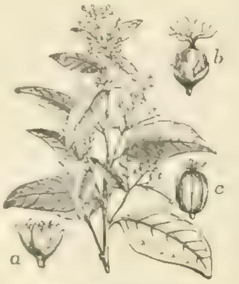
cascade² (kas-kād′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cascaded*, ppr. *cascading*. [Appar. a perverted use of *cascade*¹. Cf. E. dial. *cast*, vomit.] To vomit. [Colloq.]

cascalho (kas-kal′yō), *n.* [Pg. (= Sp. *cascajo*), pebbles, gravel, < *cascar*, strike, Sp. break in pieces, shatter: see *cascade*¹, *n.*, and *cascarilla*, and as to meaning cf. *brash*¹, *breccia*, *debris*.] Gravel, coarse or fine, mixed with more or less sand; detrital material in general; the material in which Brazilian diamonds are found, as also gold to some extent.

cascan, cascane (kas-kan′, -kān′), *n.* [F. *cascane*.] In *fort.*, a hole or cavity, resembling a well, made near a rampart, from which an underground gallery extends, or which serves to give vent to an enemy's mine and diminish its destructive effect.

cascara amarga, sagrada. See *bark*².

cascarilla (kas-ka-ril′ä), *n.* [= F. *cascarille*, < Sp. *cascarilla* (= Pg. *cascarilha* = It. *cascarilla*, *cascariglia*), dim. of *cascara*, bark, rind, peel, husk (cf. *casca*, husks, bark, *casco*, a skull, shard, helmet, cask, etc., > E. *cask*¹), < *cascar*, break, burst open: see *cascade*¹, *n.*, and *cask*¹.] The aromatic bitter bark of *Croton Eluteria*, a West Indian shrub or small tree of the natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*, and a native of the Bahama islands. It occurs in small thin fragments and brittle rolls like quills, and is used in medicine for its mild stimulating, tonic properties. Also called *Eleuthera* or *sweetwood bark*.

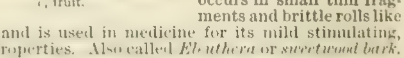


Cascarilla-plant (*Croton Eluteria*).
a, male flower; *b*, female flower; *c*, fruit.

cascarillin, cascarilline (kas-ka-ril′in), *n.* [< *cascarilla* + *-in*², *-ine*².] A white, crystalline, odorless, bitter substance ($C_{12}H_{18}O_4$) obtained from cascarilla.

caschrom (kas′krom), *n.* [Also improp. written *gascromh*; Gael. *caschrōm*, < *cas*, a foot, leg, shaft, haft, handle, + *crōm*, crooked: see *cromlech*.] A long pick with a cross-handle and projecting foot-piece; a foot-pick: used in the Scottish Highlands for digging in stony ground where no other instrument can be introduced.

casco (kas′kō), *n.* [Pg., prop. the keel or bottom of a ship, = Sp. *casco*, the hull of a ship; same as Pg. Sp. It. *casco*, helmet, casque, cask: see *cask*¹, *casque*.] A boat of the Philippines, used chiefly on the river at Manila, almost rectangular in form, very flat and very durable, and much used for conveying cargoes to and from ships.



Casco of Manila.

case¹ (kās), *n.* [< ME. *cas*, *caas*, *case*, < OF. *cas*, [illegible] = Pr. *cas* = Pg. Sp. It. *caso*, circumstance, event, hap, chance, < L. *casus* (*casu-*), a falling, change, event, accident, misfortune, < *cadere*, pp. *casus*, fall (> also *cadent*, *cadence*, *chance*, *accident*, etc.): see *cadent*.] 1. Literally, that which happens or befalls; a hap, contingency [illegible]

> Than he tolde hem alle worde for worde how the *cas* was be-fallen. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 560.

> Wisdom behouith to lete go and passe
> Which that men mow noght amend in no *cas*.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6223.

(*b*) State; condition; state of circumstances.

> Cumforteth him in his *caas*, coueiteth not his goodes.
> *Piers Plowman* (A), viii. 52.

> Like Angels life was then mens happy *case*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vii. 16.

> *Tib.* I come to have thee walk.
> *Ovid.* No, good Tibullus, I'm not now in *case*.
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

> They lay, therefore, all day on Saturday, in lamentable *case*, as before. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 177.

2. A particular determination of events or circumstances; a special state of things coming under a general description or rule.

> The ceremonies attendant upon death and burial are nearly the same in the *cases* of men and women.
> *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 286.

3. In *med.*, an instance of disease under or requiring medical treatment, or the series of occurrences or symptoms which characterize it: as, the doctor has many *cases* of fever in hand; the patient explained his *case*.—4. A state of things involving a question for discussion or decision.

> Tell hym how the *caas* stant all as it is.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 491.

> *Acres.* I don't choose to mention names, but look on me as on a very ill-used gentleman.
> *Sir Luc.* Pray, what is the *case*?
> *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii. 4.

> The plainest *case* in many words entangling. *J. Baillie.*

Specifically—5. In *law*: (*a*) A cause or suit in court; any instance of litigation: as, the *case* was tried at the last term. In this sense *case* is nearly synonymous with *cause*, which is the more technical term. *Case* includes special proceedings, as well as actions at law, suits in equity, and criminal prosecutions; and it implies not only a controversy, but also legal proceedings. More loosely, however, it is used for cause of action: as, he has a good *case*.

> This false juge . . . sat in his Consistorie,
> And gaf his doomes upon sondry *cas*.
> *Chaucer*, Doctor's Tale, l. 163.

> Force a composition or wrangle out some broken Title, or breake the necke of the *Case* with a Prohibition.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 133.

(*b*) The state of facts or the presentation of evidence on which a party to litigation relies for his success, whether as plaintiff or defendant: as, in cross-examining plaintiff's witness, defendant has no right to go beyond the limits of the direct examination, for such inquiries are part of his own *case*. (*c*) Under American procedure, a document prepared by the appellant on an appeal, containing the evidence, or the substance of it, and the proceedings on the trial in the court below. It is intended to enable the appellate court to review the evidence and the facts, as well as to pass upon alleged errors of law, and in this differs from a *bill of exceptions*, which presents only alleged errors of law. Called specifically *case on appeal*.

6. In *gram.*, in many languages, one of the forms having different offices in the sentence which together make up the inflection of a noun: as, the *nominative case*, that of the subject of the verb, as *he*, *dominus* (Latin); the *accusative* or *objective case*, as *him*, *dominum*; the *genitive* or *possessive case*, as *his* (John's), *domini*. These are the only cases in modern English, and the objective is not distinguished in form from the nominative except in a few pronouns. In addition to the three cases found in English, Greek and German have a dative; Latin has a dative, an ablative, and a vocative, and Sanskrit further an instrumental and a locative. The French has lost all case distinction in nouns. Some languages, as the Finnish and Hungarian, have many more cases, even fifteen or twenty. All the cases but the nominative are called *oblique cases*.

7. A person who is peculiar or remarkable in any respect: as, a queer *case*; a hard *case*; sometimes used without qualification: as, he is a *case*. [Colloq.]

> "Well, the General can tell you," says the hunter glancing at that individual, "what a terrible hard *case* I've been." *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 111.

8. In *logic*, a proposition stating a fact coming under a general rule; a subsumption. **Action on the case**, in *law*, a general form of action (the phrase [illegible] equivalent to *action on the circumstances*) [illegible] the legal remedies at a time when [illegible] with violence and [illegible] but no form had been provided [illegible] without violence, such as negligence or oral [illegible] It became the most widely used of [illegible] law forms and equally applicable to [illegible] to the real or personal property and to the [illegible] of the party by whom it was brought. **Amistad case**, a noted case in the courts of the [illegible] in which [illegible] claimed as their slaves [illegible] had been kidnapped in Africa, and who while

being carried to Cuba (in 1839) rose against their captors, took possession of the vessel, and after changing her course were taken by a United States vessel off the American coast. The courts held that they were free, and not pirates or robbers.—**Bankers' case,** or **case of the bankers,** the petition of Hornblee and others to the barons of the exchequer in 1691 (14 How. St. Tr., 1) for the payment of certain annuities granted by Charles II. to repay money originally loaned to him on the security of the revenues. On appeal, the House of Lords decided that the grant was binding upon his successor, and continued a charge upon the revenue.—**Bates's case,** an English prosecution (1606) of a merchant, in which the claim of James I. to impose duties as a personal prerogative was sustained: a question afterward settled the other way under Cromwell. Also called the *case of the impositions.*—**Bradlaugh's case,** a prolonged controversy (1881–86) over the claim of Charles Bradlaugh (*a*) to take a seat in the House of Commons without taking the oath required of members, he declaring that he did not acknowledge or believe in its obligation; and later (*b*) to have the oath administered. Two notable legal decisions were reached in the course of the controversy. In 1884 (12 Law Rep., Q. B. D., 271), in the case of Charles Bradlaugh *v.* Francis R. Gossett, sergeant-at-arms of the House of Commons, arising out of a resolution excluding plaintiff from the House until he should engage not to disturb its proceedings by demanding to take the oath as a member, it was held that courts cannot control the House in its administration of laws relating merely to its internal procedure, nor inquire into the propriety of a resolution restraining a member from doing in the House what he had a lawful right to do, and that action will not lie against the sergeant-at-arms for obeying such resolution. In 1885 (14 Law Rep., Q. B. D., 667), in the Court of Appeal, the case of the Attorney-General *v.* Bradlaugh, for penalties under the Parliamentary Oaths Act, for voting in the House without having been sworn as a member, it was decided that a member who does not believe in a Supreme Being, and upon whom an oath is binding only as a promise, is incapable of taking the prescribed oath; but if he goes through the form of taking it (as Bradlaugh did by administering the oath to himself at the bar of the House), he is liable for violation of the act.—**Burr's case,** the prosecution of Aaron Burr for treason against the United States, tried before Chief Justice Marshall in 1807.—**Calvin's case,** also called the *case of the postnati,* 1608 (2 How. St. Tr., 559; 7 Coke, 1), an action turning on questions of allegiance and natural-born subjects. It was brought to recover lands by Robert Calvin against Richard and Nicholas Smith, to which defendants pleaded that the plaintiff was an alien, and incapable of bringing the action, because he was born in Scotland, though after the crown of England descended to James I., who was also king of Scotland. It was argued by lawyers and judges of the greatest renown, including Lords Bacon, Coke, Ellesmere, Yelverton, and Warburton, and was decided in favor of the plaintiff.—**Case agreed,** or **case stated,** in *law,* a statement of facts agreed on by the parties, or made by another court, to be submitted merely for decision of a point of law.—**Case law.** See *law.*—**Case of conscience.** See *conscience.*—**Case of the Caroline,** a name given to the case of the People *v.* McLeod. See *McLeod case,* below.—**Case of the claimant.** See *Tichborne case,* below.—**Case of the seven bishops.** See *bishop.*—**Case reserved, case made,** a statement presenting points of law reserved by the judge or parties for decision by the full court.—**Civil rights cases.** See *civil.*—**Clinton bridge case,** an important litigation in the United States Supreme Court (1870), which established the doctrine by which railroad bridges may be said to have gained clear recognition of their rights of way in preference to the navigable waters crossed by them, through the power of Congress to regulate inter-state commerce.—**Criminal cases.** See *criminal.*—**Crown cases reserved.** See *crown.*—**Darnell's case,** a noted case in English constitutional law (1627), in which the imprisonment of Sir Thomas Darnell and four others, for refusing to subscribe to a forced loan, was sanctioned, the agitation resulting from which was followed by the granting of the Petition of Right.—**Dartmouth College case,** the leading American case (1819) on the vested rights of corporations, reported as Trustees of Dartmouth College *v.* Woodward (4 Wheaton, 518), deciding that a corporate charter, even though it be a British charter granted before the revolution, cannot be materially altered by a State legislature, it being a contract within the meaning of the provision of the United States Constitution which deprives the States of the power to impair the obligation of a contract.—**Dr. Bonham's case,** an important decision upon English constitutional law, rendered in 1609, in the case of Thomas Bonham *v.* the College of Physicians (8 Coke, 107), for false imprisonment. It was held that an act of Parliament which is against common right and reason, or is impossible to be performed, is void by the common law; also, that where the power to commit to prison is vested by patent or act of Parliament in parties not being a court, their proceedings ought to be of record, and the facts upon which such power is exercised are traversable.—**Dred Scott case,** a case of great historical importance among the events which preceded the abolition of slavery in the United States, in which the Supreme Court held (in 1857) that a free negro of slave ancestry was not a citizen, and could not sue or be protected as such in the United States courts. The statement that the Africans in America had long been considered a subordinate race having "no rights which the white man is bound to respect," which was contained in the opinion of the chief justice, gained universal attention as a point of attack in the controversy about slavery.—**Five per cent. cases,** a decision of the United States Supreme Court in 1884 (110 U. S., 471), holding that an act of Congress by which a percentage of the proceeds of land "sold by Congress" is reserved to certain public uses of a State does not include lands disposed of by the United States in satisfaction of military land-warrants.—**General case,** in *math.,* that special state of things which is considered when, in studying an analytical expression, it is assumed that there is no peculiar relation between the constants denoted by letters. The general case may be very exceptional. Thus, in linear associative algebra, in the general case the vanishing of a product implies the vanishing of one of the factors, yet among the innumerable possible algebras there are but three in which such an inference is valid.—**Hampden's case.** See *case of ship-money,* under *ship-money.*—**In case,** in the event or contingency; if it should so fall out or happen that; supposing.

> A sure retreat to his forces, *in case* they should have an ill day or an unlucky chance in the field.
>
> *Bacon,* Hist. Hen. VII.

Irreducible case, in *math.,* the case in which a cubic equation has three real roots, when Cardan's method of solution involves imaginaries.—**Kendall's case,** a decision of the United States Supreme Court (1838) noted in American constitutional law, that the court may compel a cabinet officer to perform a ministerial duty.—**Koszta's case,** the facts and resulting diplomatic correspondence (1853) by which the United States government maintained the claim that Martin Koszta, a native of Hungary, was entitled to protection as an American citizen from seizure by the Austrian government while in Turkish jurisdiction, he having previously legally declared his intention to become an American citizen.—**Marbury's case,** a decision of the United States Supreme Court (1803), noted in American constitutional history, which established the power of that court to declare an act of Congress void for contravening the United States Constitution, and defined the extent to which members of the cabinet are amenable to the courts.—**McLeod case,** a controversy between the United States and Canada, arising out of the incident of the destruction of the American steamer Caroline by the Canadian authorities (1837), in the course of which a man was killed. McLeod was arrested as one of the attacking party, and was indicted (1841) in New York State for murder; but he proved an alibi, and was acquitted. Also called the *case of the Caroline.*—**Negro case.** See *Sommersett's case,* below.—**Shelley's case,** the decision in 1581 (1 Coke, 89–106), by all the judges of England, of the case of Nicholas Wolfe against Henry Shelley, in ejectment, involving questions upon the law of common recoveries. It is chiefly celebrated for a precise and clear statement by defendant's counsel of a previously well-established rule of law concerning the effect of the word "heirs" in certain conveyances, since known as the rule in Shelley's case. This rule, which is now regarded as a rule of interpretation rather than a rule of law, is to the effect that wherever there is a limitation to a man, which if it stood alone would convey to him a particular estate of freehold, followed by a limitation to his heirs or to the heirs of his body (or equivalent expressions), either immediately or after the interposition of one or more particular estates, the apparent gift to the heir or heirs of the body is to be construed as a limitation of the estate; that is to say, not a gift to the heir, but a gift to the person first named of an estate of inheritance, such as his heir may take by descent.—**Sommersett's case,** a famous habeas corpus case in England in 1772, before Lord Mansfield, brought on behalf of Thomas Sommersett, a negro. It established the principle that a slave brought upon English soil became thereby free. Also called the *negro case.*—**Special case,** a statement of facts agreed to on behalf of two or more litigant parties, and submitted for the opinion of a court of justice as to the law bearing on the facts so stated. In Scots law, in civil jury causes, a special case differs from a special verdict only in this, that the special verdict is returned by the jury, whereas the special case is adjusted by the parties themselves, or by their counsel, and sets forth the special facts on which they are agreed without the evidence.—**Taltarum's case,** a noted decision in the English courts in 1473, establishing the power of a tenant in tail to convert the estate into a fee simple absolute by suffering a common recovery.—**Tennessee bond cases,** a name given to seventeen causes decided by the United States Supreme Court in 1885 (114 U. S. Sup. Ct., 663), wherein it was held that the statutory lien upon railroads created by act of the Tennessee Legislature, Feb. 11th, 1852, was for the benefit of the State, and not of the holders of State bonds issued under that act.—**Tichborne case,** also called the *case of the claimant,* the name given to the history and proceedings of Thomas Castro, otherwise Arthur Orton, in his claim to be Sir Roger Tichborne, and heir to the estate and baronetcy of Tichborne in England (1868–74), which he prosecuted by suits in Chancery and in the Courts of Probate and of Common Pleas, and which culminated in his trial and sentence to fourteen years' imprisonment for perjury. The case is celebrated for the conflicting nature of the testimony as to his identity, and for the great public interest excited by it.—**To put the case,** to suppose the event or a certain state of things; state a question, especially in a manner to invite decision.—**Tweed's case,** the proceedings against William M. Tweed and others, known as the Tweed Ring, for frauds perpetrated while they were municipal officers of New York, by which they obtained over six million dollars from the county of New York. In a civil case it was decided by the Court of Appeals of New York in 1874 (People *v.* Ingersoll, 58 N. Y., 1) that an action for money fraudulently obtained from a county could not be brought in the name of the people of the State. This was subsequently remedied by statute, and a judgment obtained. In a criminal case, Tweed was found guilty on twelve counts for similar offenses in one indictment, and was separately sentenced to one year's imprisonment on each, with the direction that service of one sentence should not begin until the completion of service on a prior sentence. After completing the term of his first sentence, a writ of habeas corpus was served on his jailer, and the Court of Appeals in 1875 (People ex rel. Tweed *v.* Liscomb, 60 N. Y., 559) decided that, under the statutes conferring the power to sentence, cumulative sentences in such cases were not lawful, and discharged him; but he was immediately imprisoned in default of bail in preceding civil suits. Other minor decisions on questions of procedure are also included under this term.—**Twyne's case,** the leading case in English law (1603) holding that a conveyance intended to defraud creditors is void as against them, if not taken in good faith and for valuable consideration.—**Tyrrel's case,** a noted decision in English law (1558), in which after Parliament, by the statute of uses, had thought to put an end to the holding of land in the name of one person to the use of another, the courts introduced the doctrine of a use upon a use, leading to the present law of trusts.—**Virginia coupon cases,** the generic name under which are known a number of suits determined by the United States Supreme Court in 1884, enforcing a Virginia statute which declared coupons on bonds of that State receivable in payment of State taxes, notwithstanding the repeal of that statute.—**Wheeling bridge case,** the case of Pennsylvania *v.* Wheeling and Belmont Bridge Co., decided by the United States Supreme Court (1851 and 1855), concerning a bridge across the Ohio river at Wheeling, Virginia. After holding in 1851 (13 How., 518), by a divided court, that a bridge, though entirely within the jurisdiction of the State that authorized its construction, could be enjoined as a nuisance by the courts of the United States if it obstructed inter-state navigation, the court held in 1855 (18 How., 421) that Congress, under the constitutional power to regulate commerce between the States, may determine what shall or shall not be deemed an obstruction to navigation, and may declare a bridge, when erected, to be a lawful structure so as to avoid the effect of its having been judicially declared a nuisance.—**Wild's case,** an English decision, in 1599 (6 Co. Rep., 16 b), in the case of Richardson *v.* Yardley, in ejectment: so called because involving a devise to one Rowland Wild, which established the rule for the construction of wills known as the rule in Wild's case, viz., "that if A devises his lands to B and his children or issues, and he hath not any issue at the time of the devise, that the same is an estate tail." = **Syn.** Situation, condition, state, circumstances, plight, predicament.

case^1† (kās), *v. i.* [< *case*^{1}, *n.*] To put cases; bring forward propositions.

> They fell presently to reasoning and *casing* upon the matter with him, and laying distinctions before him.
>
> *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

case^2 (kās), *n.* [< ME. *casse, kace* = D. *kas* = G. *kasse* = Sw. *kassa* = Dan. *kasse,* < OF. *casse* (F. *caisse,* a chase, *caisse,* a case, also *châsse,* a chase, shrine) = Pr. *cayssa, caissa* = Cat. *capsa* = Sp. *caja,* obs. *caxa* = Pg. *caixa,* obs. *caxa* = It. *cassa,* < L. *capsa,* a chest, box, receptacle, < *capere,* receive, contain, hold: see *capable, capacious.* The same word, in later forms, appears as *cash*^{2} and *chase*^{2}.] 1. That which incloses or contains; a covering, box, or sheath: as, a *case* for knives; a *case* for books; a watch-*case;* a pillow-*case.* Specifically — 2†. A quiver.

> The arwes in the *caas*
> Of the goddesse clatren faste and ryng.
>
> *Chaucer,* Knight's Tale, l. 1500.

3. The skin of an animal; in *her.,* the skin of a beast displayed with the head, feet, tail, etc.

> O, thou dissembling cub! what wilt thou be,
> When time hath sow'd a grizzle on thy *case!*
>
> *Shak.,* T. N., v. 1.

> Thus wise men
> Repair the hurts they take by a disgrace,
> And piece the lion's with the fox's *case.*
>
> *Fletcher,* Beggars' Bush, iii. 1.

4. The exterior portion of a building; an outer coating for walls.

> The *case* of the holy house is nobly designed and executed by great masters. *Addison,* Travels in Italy.

5. A box and its contents; hence, a quantity contained in a box. Specifically — (*a*) A pair; a set.

> Pray thee, corporal, stay; the knocks are too hot; and for mine own part, I have not a *case* of lives.
>
> *Shak.,* Hen. V., iii. 2.

> Lictors, gag him; do,
> And put a *case* of vizards o'er his head,
> That he may look bifronted, as he speaks.
>
> *B. Jonson,* Poetaster, v. 1.

> An inseparable *case* of coxcombs, . . . the Gemini, or twins of foppery.
>
> *B. Jonson,* Pref. to Every Man out of his Humour.

(*b*) Among glaziers, 225 square feet of crown-glass; also, 120 feet of Newcastle or Normandy glass.—6. In *printing,* a shallow tray of wood divided by partitions into small boxes of different sizes, in which the characters of a font of printing-types are placed for the use of the compositor. The ordinary case is about 16 inches wide, 32 inches long, and has boxes 1 inch deep. Two forms of case are required for a full font of Roman type: the *upper case* (so called from its higher position on the inclined composing-frame), of 98 boxes, which contains the capitals, small capitals, reference-marks, fractions, and other types in small request; and the *lower case,* of 55 boxes of unequal size, which contains the small-text types, spaces, and points most frequently required. The cases and boxes are arranged so that the types oftenest used are most easily reached by the compositor. For music, Greek, and Hebrew, as well as for display or jobbing type, or for any font of printing-types that has more or fewer characters than those of Roman-text type, cases of special form are made. 7. In *bookbinding,* a book-cover made separately from the book it is intended to inclose.—8. A triangular sac or cavity in the right side of the nose and upper portion of the head of a sperm-whale, containing oil and spermaceti, which are together called head-matter.—9. In *milit. engin.,* a square or rectangular frame made from four pieces of plank joined at the corners, used (in juxtaposition to similar frames) to form a lining for a gallery or branch.—10. In *loam-molding,* the outer portion of a mold. Also called *cope.*—11. In *porcelain-making,* same as *sagger.*—12. *Milit.,* same as *case-shot.*—13. In *mining,* a fissure through which water finds its way into a mine. [Cornwall. Rarely used.]—14. The wooden frame in which a door is hung. Also called *casing.*—15. The wall surrounding a staircase. Also called *casing.*

—**Case-smoothing machine**, a machine for smoothing th[illegible].—**Limp case**, or **flexible case**, [illegible].—**To work at case**, in printing, to set [illegible].

case[illegible]; pret. and pp. *cased*, ppr. *casing*. [illegible] I. *trans.* 1. To cover or surround with a case; surround with any material that [illegible]: incase.

> [illegible] wall
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 3.

> [illegible] up from all men's eyes.
> *Middleton*, Women Beware Women, i. 1.

Specifically—(*a*) In *arch.*, to face or cover (the outside [illegible]) with material of a better quality than [illegible].

> The wall [of the Hatym] is built of solid stone, about [illegible] in height and four in thickness, *cased* all over [illegible].
> [illegible], in Burton's El-Medinah, p. 374.

(*b*) In *plastering*, to plaster (as a house) with mortar on the outside, and strike a ruler laid on it while moist with the edge of a trowel, so as to mark it with lines resembling the joints of freestone. (*c*) In *glass-making*, to "plate" or cover (glass) with a layer of a different color. [illegible] to cover with a case. See *case*², *n.*, 7.

> After [illegible], books which are to be *cased* up with uncut edges have their face and tail cut square by means [illegible].
> *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 44.

2. In *printing*, to put into the proper compartments of compositors' cases; lay: as, to *case* a [illegible] of type.—3†. To remove the case or skin of: uncase; skin.

> We'll make you some sport with the fox, ere we *case* him.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 6.

Cased glass, glass made in several layers, usually of different colors, by cutting through which to different depths an effect like that of cameo is produced. The ancient Roman glass of this kind was cut by hand in the manner of gem-cutting. The process in use at the present day consists in covering the outside of a colorless glass ball with a thin case of colored glass, and fusing the two together, repeating the operation as often as desired; the whole is then blown into the shape required before the cutting is done. Also called *cameo-glass*.—**Cased sash-frames**, sash-frames which have their interior vertical sides hollow to admit the weights which balance the sashes, and at the same time conceal them.

II. *intrans.* To cover one's self with something that constitutes a casing.

> *Case* ye: on with your visors. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

Casearia (kas-ē-ā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., named from J. [illegible], a Dutch botanist of the 17th century, and missionary to Cochin China.] The principal genus in the natural order *Samydaceæ*, including about 80 species of tropical trees or shrubs, chiefly American, of little value. The [illegible] and bark of some species have medicinal properties, and the fruit of some is used in India to poison fish.

caseate¹ (kā'sē-āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *caseated*, ppr. *caseating*. [< L. *caseus*, cheese, + *-ate*².] In *pathol.*, to undergo caseous degeneration; become like cheese.

caseate² (kā'sē-āt), *n.* [< *case*(*ic*) + *-ate*¹.] In *chem.*, a salt resulting from the union of caseic acid with a base.

caseation (kā-sē-ā'shon), *n.* [< *caseate*¹ (see *-ation*); = F. *caséation* = Sp. *caseacion* = Pg. *caseação* = It. *caseazione*.] 1. The coagulation of milk.—2. In *pathol.*, transformation into a dull cheese-like mass, as in pus, tubercle, etc.

case-bay (kās'bā), *n.* In *carp.*, the space between a pair of girders in naked flooring.

case-bearer (kās'bãr"ėr), *n.* A case-bearing larva.

case-bearing (kās'bãr"ing), *a.* In *entom.*, provided with a case or covering: applied to certain larvæ, both aquatic and terrestrial, that conceal themselves within a case which they [illegible], and from which they protrude the anterior portion of the body when moving about. [illegible] under *Acrobasis* and *Coleophora*.

case-binding (kās'bīn"ding), *n.* A form of [illegible] in which the [illegible] case [illegible] back is made apart from the book. [illegible]

case-bottle [illegible], *n.* A bottle, often [illegible] made so as to fit into a case [illegible].

[illegible], *n.* A name of the [illegible], or [illegible].

[illegible], *n.* [illegible] *Fuller.*

[illegible], *n.* In [illegible].

caseified [illegible], *a.* [< L. *caseus*, cheese [illegible]

case-harden (kās'här"dn), *v. t.* To harden the outer part or surface of, as anything made of iron, by converting the iron into steel. See *case-hardening*.

case-hardened (kās'här"dnd), *p. a.* 1. Having the outside hardened, as iron tools, etc.—2. Figuratively, not sensitive; having no sense of shame; indifferent to reproof or dishonor.

case-hardening (kās'härd"ning), *n.* In *metal.*, a rapid process of cementation, in which the surface of wrought-iron is converted into steel by heating the article to be treated in an iron box, in contact with some animal matter, such as bone, parings of horses' hoofs, or leather. This is done in a smith's forge, or in any suitable furnace.

caseic (kā'sē-ik), *a.* [< L. *caseus*, cheese, + *-ic*; = F. *caséique* = Sp. *caséico*.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from cheese.—**Caseic acid**, an acid obtained from cheese.

casein, caseine (kā'sē-in), *n.* [< L. *caseus*, cheese, + *-in*², *-ine*²; = F. *caséine* = Sp. *caseina*.] The chief nitrogenous ingredient of milk. It does not coagulate spontaneously, like fibrin, nor by heat, like albumen, but by the action of acids and of rennet. Cheese made from skimmed milk and well pressed is nearly pure coagulated casein. It is closely allied to, if not identical with, legumin, which occurs in many vegetables. Casein is one of the most important elements of animal nutrition as found in milk and leguminous plants. Its chemical constitution is not fully understood. It contains carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, a little sulphur, and about 15.5 per cent. of nitrogen. Also called *caseum*.—**Casein glue**, a glue made by dissolving casein in a strong solution of borax, used as a substitute for ordinary glue by bookbinders and joiners.

case-knife (kās'nīf), *n.* 1. A knife carried in a case or sheath.

> The poet, being resolved to save his heroine's honour, has so ordered it that the king always acts with a great *case-knife* stuck in his girdle, which the lady snatches from him in the struggle, and so defends herself.
> *Addison*, Travels in Italy.

2. An old name for a table-knife, still sometimes used.

caseling (kās'ling), *n.* [E. dial., < *case*² + *-ling*.] The skin of a beast that has died by accident or violence. [Prov. Eng.]

Casella's anemometer. See *anemometer*.

case-lock (kās'lok), *n.* A box-lock fastened to the face of a door by screws.

case-maker (kās'mā"kėr), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a maker of cases or covers for books.

caseman (kās'man), *n.*; pl. *casemen* (-men). [< *case*² + *man*.] One who works at case or sets type; a compositor. [Rare.]

casemate¹ (kas'mat), *n.* [Formerly also *casamate*, *casamat* (after It.); = D. *kazemat* = G. *casematte*, *kasematte*, formerly *casamat* (after It.), = Dan. *kasematte* = Sw. *kasematt* = Russ. *kazematŭ*, < F. *casemate*, formerly also *chasmate*, = It. *casamatta* = Sp. Pg. *casamata* (ML. *casamalta*, for **casamatta*), a casemate; of uncertain formation: explained as (1) orig. It., < It. (Sp. Pg.) *casa* (< L. *casa*), a house, a little house, + *matta*, fem. of *matto*, foolish, mad, weak, dial. also false, and dim, dark (as if 'false,' 'dark,' or 'concealed chamber'?); or (2) orig. Sp., as if *casa de *mata*, for *matanza*, 'a house of slaughter,' like the equiv. E. *slaughter-house*, a casemate (see quotations from Florio and Cotgrave), or the G. *mord-keller* ('murdering-cellar'), a casemate: *casa*, a house; *de* (< L. *de*), of; *matanza*, slaughter, < *matar* = Pg. *matar*, < L. *mactare*, slaughter: see *mactation*, *mactator*, *matador*.] 1. In *fort.*: (*a*) A vault of stone or brickwork, usually built in the thickness of the rampart of a fortress, and pierced in front with embrasures, through which artillery may be fired.

> *Casamatta* [It.], a kinde of fortification called in English a *Casamat* or a slaughter house, and is a place built low under the wall or bulwarke not arriuing vnto the height of the ditch, seruing to skoure the ditch, annoying the enemie when he entreth into the ditch to skale the wall.
> *Florio* [illegible]

> *Chasmate* [F.], a *casemate* in fortification, a murthering [illegible] placed in the ditch to plague the assailant of a fortress.
> *Cotgrave.*

> [illegible] with *casemates* [illegible].
> *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. [illegible]

(*b*) A shell-proof vault of stone or brick designed to protect troops, ammunition, etc.

> [illegible]
> [illegible]
> [illegible] *casemate*.
> *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, i. 1.

(*c*†) An embrasure.

> [illegible], a *casemate*, a loop, or loop-hole in a fortified wall.
> *Cotgrave.*

2. The armored bulkhead surrounding guns in [illegible] ships of war, and pierced with port-holes through which the guns are run out.—**Barrack casemate.** See *barrack*.—**Defensible casemate**, a casemate having embrasures or loopholes.

casemate²†, *n.* An erroneous form of *casement*, (*c*).

casemate-carriage (kās'māt-kar"āj), *n.* A carriage used in mounting casemate-guns.

casemated (kās'mā-ted), *a.* [< *casemate*¹ + *-ed*².] Furnished with a casemate or casemates.

casemate-gun (kās'māt-gun), *n.* A gun so placed as to be fired through the embrasure of a casemate.

casemate-truck (kās'māt-truk), *n.* A heavy low carriage mounted on three wheels, the forward wheel being pivoted to facilitate changes of direction: used for transporting cannon and ammunition within the galleries of permanent works.

casement (kās'- or kāz'ment), *n.* [Short for *incasement*, < OF. *encassement*, later assibilated *enchassement* (> E. *enchasement*, q. v.), lit. a setting in or incasing: see *incase* and *-ment*.] In *arch.*: (*a*) A frame for glass, as forming a window or part of a window, and made to open by swinging on hinges which are generally affixed to a vertical side of the opening into which it is fitted.

> I released
> The *casement*, and the light increased
> With freshness in the dawning east.
> *Tennyson*, The Two Voices.

(*b*) A compartment between the mullions of a window. (*c*†) A deep hollow molding used chiefly in cornices, and similar to the scotia of classical or cavetto of Italian architecture. *Oxford Glossary.* Sometimes, erroneously, *casemate*.

casemented (kās'- or kāz'men-ted), *a.* [< *casement* + *-ed*².] Having casements.

caseous (kā'sē-us), *a.* [< L. *caseus*, cheese, + *-ous*; = F. *caséeux* = Sp. Pg. *caseoso* = It. *cacioso*.] Pertaining to cheese; resembling or having the qualities of cheese.—**Caseous degeneration** or **transformation**, in *pathol.*, the transformation of a tissue into a dead, cheese-like mass, as in pus, tubercle, etc.

case-paper (kās'pā"pėr), *n.* The outside quires of a ream. *E. H. Knight.* See *casse-paper*.

caser (kā'sėr), *n.* [< *case*², *v.*, + *-er*¹.] One who cases.

case-rack (kās'rak), *n.* In *printing*, a square upright frame of wood with parallel cleats, made to hold type-cases which are not in use. Most composing-stands have the lower part fitted up as a case-rack.

casern (ka-zėrn'), *n.* [= D. *kazerne* = G. *kaserne* = Dan. *kaserne* = Sw. *kasern*, < F. *caserne*, < Pg. *caserna* (= Sp. *caserna* = It. *caserma*, > G. dial. *kasarme*, *kasarm*), orig. appar. a room for four (cf. E. *quarters*), < L. *quaterna*, fem. of *quaternus*, pl. *quaterni*, four each, four together: see *quaternary*, *quaternion*, and cf. *carillon*, *quire*².] A lodging for soldiers in garrison towns, usually near the ramparts; a barrack.

case-shot (kās'shot), *n.* 1. A collection of small projectiles, such as musket-balls, grapeshot, etc., put in cases, to be discharged from cannon. Also called *canister-shot*.

> A continual storm, not of single bullets, but of chain-shot and *case-shot*.
> *Camden.*

2. In a more modern sense, a shrapnel-shell, that is, a spherical iron case inclosing powder and a number of bullets and exploded by a fuse. Also called *case*.

caseum (kā'sē-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *caseus*, cheese.] Same as *casein*.

caseweed (kās'wēd), *n.* [Formerly also *casseweed*, < *case*² (= *cash*², a money-box, a purse) + *weed*¹.] A name of the shepherd's-purse, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*.

case-work (kās'wėrk), *n.* 1. In *bookbinding*: (*a*) The making of cases or covers in which sewed books are bound. (*b*) A book glued on the back and stuck into a cover prepared beforehand to receive it.—2. In *printing*, typesetting; composition.

case-worm (kās'wėrm), *n.* Same as *caddis-*[illegible].

cash¹† (kash), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *cass*¹ (q. v.); < ME. *cassen*, < OF. *casser*, discharge, cashier, = Pg. *cassar* (obs.) = It. *cassare*, annul, < L. *cassare*, bring to naught, destroy, annul, < *cassus*, empty, void. This is the same word as *quash*, annul (see *quash*²), but different from *quash*¹, ult. < L. *quassare*, break: see *quash*¹. *Cashier*¹ is also the same word, with [illegible] suffix: see *cashier*¹.] To discard; disband; cashier.

Cashing the greatest part of his land army, he only retained 1000 of the best soldiers.
Sir A. Gorges, in Purchas's Pilgrimage.

cash^1†, *n.* [< *cash*^{1}, *v.*] Disbandment.

cash^2 (kash), *n.* [= D. *kas*, cash, also box, chest, = Sw. *kassa* = Russ. *kassa*, money, < F. *casse* (E. *-sh*, < F. *-sse*, cf. *quash*, *abolish*, etc.), a box, case, chest, money-box, counter, now a printer's case, a crucible: same word as *caisse*, a case, etc.: see *case*^{2} and *chase*^{2}, of which *cash*^{2} is a doublet.] **1**†. A receptacle for money; a money-box.

Twenty thousand pounds are known to be in her *cash*.
Sir R. Winwood, Memorials, III. 281.

This bank is properly a general *cash* where every one lodges his money. *Sir W. Temple*, United Provinces, ii.

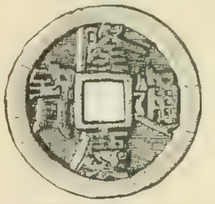
2. Money; primarily, ready money; money on hand or at command.

The real wealth of a nation, consisting in its labor and commodities, is to be estimated by the sign of that wealth — its circulating *cash*. *A. Hamilton*, Works, I. 225.

Hard cash. (*a*) Hard money; coin; specie. (*b*) Money in hand; actual money, as distinguished from other property. =**Syn. 2.** See *money*.

cash^2 (kash), *v. t.* [< *cash*^{2}, *n.*] **1.** To turn into money, or to exchange for money: as, to *cash* a note or an order.—**2.** To pay money for: as, the paying teller of a bank *cashes* notes when presented.

cash^3 (kash), *n.* [An E. corruption of an E. Ind. word, Telugu and Canarese *kāsu*, Tamil *kās*, a small copper coin, also coin-money in general. The Pg. *caixa*, a name applied to tin coins found by the Portuguese at Malacca in 1511, brought thither from the Malabar coast in India, is perhaps the same word, accom. to Pg. *caixa*, a case, box, chest, also a cashier, = E. *cash*^{2} = *case*^{2}, q. v.] **1.** The name given by foreigners to the only coin in use among the Chinese, and called by them *tsien* (pronounced chen). It is a round disk of copper alloy, with a square hole in the middle for convenience in stringing, and is of the value of one tenth to one fourteenth of a cent. The characters above and below the square hole indicate the reign in which the coin was cast; those on each side (reading from right to left) are called *Ch'uen pao*, and mean current coin, or money. A *string of cash* is a sum of 500 or 1,000 cash, according to locality, strung together, in divisions of 50 or 100. The name is also applied to a similar coin (called a *rin*) in circulation in Japan, one thousand being equal to a yen or dollar. **2.** The name sometimes given by foreigners to a li (pronounced lē), or thousandth part of a Chinese liang or ounce.—**3.** A copper coin used for currency in Madras under the East India Company.—**4.** A coin of Pondicherry, having a value of one third of a cent.—**5.** A money of account in Sumatra, worth about 3 cents.


Chinese Cash of the reign Lung-K'ing (1567–73), the last but four of the Ming dynasty. (Size of the original.)

cash^4 (kash), *n.* [Cf. Ir. *coislighe*, Gael. *coisich*, a path, < Ir. Gael. *cos*, foot.] A prehistoric wooden road, resembling an American plank-road, or corduroy road. Roads of this kind have been found in Ireland in many localities, and in some cases are evidently connected with the crannogs.

cash^5 (kash), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] In *coal-mining*, soft shale or bind. [Scotland.]

cash-account (kash'a-kount″), *n.* **1.** An account of money received, paid, or on hand.—**2.** In *banking*, a credit given by a bank to an amount agreed upon to any individual or house of business on receipt of a bond with securities, generally two in number, for the repayment on demand of the sums actually advanced, with interest on each advance from the day on which it was made. Persons having such accounts draw upon them for whatever sums within their amount they have occasion for, repaying these advances as they find opportunity, but generally within short periods. Interest is charged only on the average balance which may be due to the bank. Also called *bank-credit* and *cash-credit*, *cash-account* being more especially a Scotch name. The system of granting such credits seems to have been initiated by the Scotch banks.

cashaw (ka-shâ'), *n.* A name of the algarroba or honey-mesquit, *Prosopis juliflora*.

cash-book (kash'bůk), *n.* [< *cash*^{2} + *book*; = D. *kasboek*.] A book in which is kept a register or an account of money received and paid. —**Petty cash-book**, a book in which small receipts and payments are entered.

cash-box (kash'boks), *n.* A metal or wooden box for keeping money.

cash-boy (kash'boi), *n.* A boy employed in a shop or store to carry the money received by salesmen from customers to a cashier and bring back the proper change.

cash-carrier (kash'kar″i-ėr), *n.* A device for conveying the money received at the counters of a shop or store to the cashier and returning the change. It usually consists of a car or receptacle traveling upon an overhead track or wire extending from the counter to a central office or desk. Another common form is that of a pneumatic tube.

cash-credit (kash'kred″it), *n.* Same as *cash-account*, 2.

cash-day (kash'dā), *n.* A day on which cash is regularly paid; a pay-day or settling-day.

casher-box (kash'ėr-boks), *n.* [< **casher* (perhaps < F. *casier*, a pigeonhole, case of pigeonholes, < *case*, < L. *casa*, a house) + *box*^{2}.] A table used in the manufacture of glass. It is covered with coal-cinders, and on it the globe of glass is rested while the blowing-tube is disconnected and a rod attached to the other pole of the globe preparatory to the operation of flashing. *E. H. Knight.*

cashew (ka-shö'), *n.* [Also written *cadju* (= F. *cachou* in special sense, a sweetmeat: see *cachou*); = Pg. *caju* = Sp. *cayou* (F. also *acajou* = G. *acajou-*, *acajanuss*, after F. *acajou à pommes*, the cashew-tree, *noix d'acajou*, the cashew-nut, by confusion with *acajou*, mahogany: see *acajou*^{1}), < Hind. *kajū*, *kaju*, the cashew-nut.] **1.** The *Anacardium occidentale* and its fruit. See *Anacardium* and *cashew-nut*.—**2.** Same as *cachou*.—**Cashew gum.** See *gum*.

cashew-bird (ka-shö'bėrd), *n.* The name given in Jamaica to one of the tanagers, the *Tanagra zena* of Gosse, now *Spindalis nigricephala*, an oscine passerine bird of the family *Tanagridæ*, which feeds on the berries of the bully-tree.

Cashew-bird (*Spindalis nigricephala*).

cashew-nut (ka-shö'nut), *n.* The kidney-shaped nut of the *Anacardium occidentale* (see *Anacardium*), consisting of a kernel inclosed in a very hard shell, which is borne upon a swollen pear-shaped edible stalk. The shell is composed of two hard layers, between which is contained an acrid and almost caustic juice, producing on the skin a very painful and persistent vesicular eruption. This acrid quality is removed by heat, and the kernel then becomes edible and is much esteemed, furnishing also a sweet oil.—**Oriental cashew-nut**, or *marking-nut*, a similar fruit of an allied tree of the East Indies, *Semecarpus Anacardium*. The juice becomes black on exposure, and is employed in marking cotton cloths and as a remedy for warts.

Anacardium occidentale.
1, 1, 1, cashew-nuts.

cashew-tree (ka-shö'trē), *n.* The tree, *Anacardium occidentale*, producing the cashew-nut.

Cashgar cloth. Same as *putto*.

cash-girl (kash'gėrl), *n.* A girl who performs the same duties as a cash-boy.

cashie (kash'i), *a.* [Sc.; cf. Icel. *karskr*, brisk, bold, hale, hearty, = Sw. Dan. *karsk*, hale, hearty.] **1.** Luxuriant and succulent: applied to vegetables and shoots of trees.—**2.** Growing very rapidly; hence, delicate; unable to endure fatigue.—**3.** Flaccid; soft. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

cashielaws†, *n.* [Sc.] An old Scotch instrument of torture, consisting of a heated iron case for the leg. Also called *caspiclaws*, *caspicaws*, *caspieclaws*.

The three principal tortures that were habitually applied, were the pennywinkis, the boots, and the *caschielawis*. The first was a kind of thumb-screw; the second was a frame in which the leg was inserted, and in which it was broken by wedges, driven in by a hammer; the third was also an iron frame for the leg, which was from time to time heated over a brazier. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 147.

cashier^1 (kash-ēr'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *casseere* (cf. *cash*^{1} = *cass*^{1}), < D. *casseren* = G. *cassieren* = Dan. *kassere* = Sw. *kassera*, cast off, discharge, discard, cashier, annul, < OF. *casser*, discharge, cashier, > E. *cash*^{1}, q. v.] **1.** To dismiss from an office or place of trust by annulling the commission by virtue of which it is held.

He had the insolence to *cashier* the captain of the lord lieutenant's own body-guard. *Macaulay.*

Hence — **2.** Figuratively, to dismiss or discard from service or from association.

The king that expelled the Tartars about two hundred yeares since, established this their present Politie, . . . *casseering* all the ancient Nobilitie and Magistrates, that none is now great but the King.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 440.

Your son, an't please you, sir, is new *cashier'd* yonder,
Cast from his mistress' favour.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, v. 4.

They have already *cashiered* several of their followers as mutineers. *Addison.*

3. To reject; put out of account; disregard. [Rare.]

Some *cashier*, or at least endeavour to invalidate, all other arguments. *Locke.*

4†. To abolish; do away with; get rid of. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

cashier^2 (kash-ēr'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *casheer*; = D. *kassier* = G. *kassierer*, *kassirer*, prop. *kassier*, = Dan. *kasserer* = Sw. *kassör*, < F. *caissier* (= Sp. *cajero* = Pg. *caixeiro* = It. *cassiere*), a cashier, < *caisse*, a money-box: see *cash*^{2}, *case*^{2}, and *-ier*, *-eer*.] **1.** One who has charge of cash or money; one who superintends the routine monetary transactions of a bank or other commercial concern; a cash-keeper.—**2**†. A money-box; a cash.

cashierer (kash-ēr'ėr), *n.* One who cashiers, rejects, or discards: as, "a *cashierer* of monarchs," *Burke*.

cash-keeper (kash'kē″pėr), *n.* One intrusted with the keeping of money and money-accounts; a cashier.

cashmere (kash'mēr), *n.* and *a.* [Also written *cachemere* (and with altered form and sense *casimire*, *cassimere*, *kerseymere*, q. v.); = F. *cachemire* = D. *kashemire* = G. *Kaschmir* (*-schawls*) = Dan. *kasimir* = Turk. *qāzmīr*, cashmere, so called because first made in *Cashmere* (F. *Cachemire*, G. *Kaschmir*), now commonly written *Kashmir*, repr. *Kashmīr*, the native name (Skt. *Kaçmīra*), a state and valley in the Himalaya mountains north of the Panjab.] **I.** *n.* A fine and soft woolen fabric used for dress-goods. It differs from merino in being twilled on one side only.

II. *a.* Made of the dress-fabric so named. —**Cashmere shawl**, or *India shawl*, a shawl originally made in the valley of Cashmere, and afterward in the Panjab, from the fine downy wool found about the roots of the hair of the wild goat of Tibet and the Himalayas. It is also known as the *camel's-hair shawl*, from the popular notion that the finest were formerly made of that material.

cashmerette (kash-mē-ret'), *n.* [Dim. of *cashmere*.] A textile fabric for women's dresses, made with a soft and glossy surface, in imitation of cashmere.

Cashmerian (kash-mē'ri-an), *a.* [< *Cashmere* (see *cashmere*) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Cashmere, a valley and tributary state of India, in the Himalaya mountains north of the Panjab. Also spelled *Kashmirian*.

cash-note (kash'nōt), *n.* A note for the payment of money.

cashoo, *n.* See *catechu*.

cash-register (kash'rej″is-tėr), *n.* A cash-box comprising a mechanism for recording automatically the sums of money deposited in it.

Casia, *n.* See *Cassia*.

casimire†, *n.* See *cassimere*.

casing (kā'sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *case*^{2}, *v.*] **1.** The act or process expressed by the verb *case*. Specifically — (*a*) The process of blowing one piece of glass within another of a different color, while plastic, and then uniting them by firing. (*b*) In *bookbinding*, the operation of inserting the sewed sections of a book into its case or cover. The work of pasting down the cover-leaves, clearing out the waste, and pressing the book is a part of the process of casing.

2. A case; a covering; an inclosure. Specifically — (*a*) The framework around a door or window. Also called *case*. (*b*) A wooden tunnel for powder-hose in blasting. (*c*) A covering surrounding the smoke-stack or funnel of a steamboat to protect the deck from the heat. (*d*) The cast-iron body of a tubed or converted gun. (*e*) That portion of the wall of a blast-furnace which lies between the stuffing and the mantle. (*f*) In *mining*, the altered portion of the "country" not closely adjacent to the lode: almost the exact equivalent of the Cornish *capel* (which see). See also *gouge* and *selvage*. [Cordilleran mining region.]

casings (kā'singz), *n. pl.* [E. dial., also *cassons*, *cazzons*, and formerly *caseng*, < ME. *casen* (also *casard*), cow-dung, prob. < Dan. *kase*, dung (*ko-*

kase, cow-dung).] Dried cow-dung, used for fuel. A[illegible] [North. Eng.]

casino [illegible] [It., a house, summer-house, [illegible], dim. of *casa*, a house, < L. *casa*, a cottage, hut: see *casa*.] 1. A small country-house; a lodge; a summer-house or retreat.—2. A club-house or public room used for social meetings, gaming, dancing, music, etc.; a public dancing-saloon.

> [illegible] dares allude to [illegible] which [illegible] of Vanity Fair are frequenting every day, which nightly [illegible]. [illegible] Vanity Fair.

3. A game of cards, in which the players, two or more in number, strive to obtain as many cards as possible, especially certain cards of a counting value, as the ten of diamonds and two of spades. Tricks are taken by *pairing*, that is, by matching a card on the table with one in the hand; *combining*, or grouping together from the board, cards the number of pips on which equals the number on that played from the hand; and *building*, or combining cards on the board with one in the hand, the trick to be taken at the player's next turn. In this sense also spelled *cassino*.—**Big** or **great casino**, the ten of diamonds, which in the game of casino counts two.—**Little** or **small casino**, the two of spades, which in the game of casino counts one.

cask¹ (kȧsk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *caske*, < F. *casque*, a cask, a helmet, = It. *casco*, a helmet, < Sp. Pg. *casco*, a cask, wine-vat, also helmet, casque, hull, coat of an onion, shard, skull, < *cascar*, break in pieces, burst: see *cascade*¹, *n.*, and *quash*¹.] 1. A close, water-tight vessel formed like a barrel with staves, headings, and hoops, and used for containing liquids or substances which may become liquid: a generic term comprehending the pipe, hogshead, butt, barrel, etc.—2. An irregular measure of capacity. A cask of almonds is 3 hundredweight; a cask of cloves, etc., 300 pounds; a cask of pilchards, 50 gallons. The name is also applied to various foreign measures of capacity, as the Russian *bochka*, the Polish *beczka*, etc.

3. In *dyeing*, an apparatus for steaming and thus fixing the colors of cloths which are printed with a mixture of dyestuffs and mordants. It consists of a hollow cylinder, within which the cloth is suspended, the steam being admitted to the interior of the drum.

4. A helmet. [In this sense now usually spelled *casque* (which see).] **Bulged cask**, a cask swelling in the middle.—**Splayed cask**, a cask having a flaring or [illegible] form.

cask¹ (kȧsk), *v. t.* [< *cask*¹, *n.*] 1. To put into a cask.—2. To provide with or put on a casque or helmet.

> Royally *casked* in a helme of steele.
> *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, I., v.

cask²†, *n.* [An irreg. var. of *cash*², 1, a chest, appar. by confusion with *cask*¹.] A casket; a case or shell.

> A jewel, lock'd into the woefull'st *cask*
> That ever did contain a thing of worth.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

> Onely the heart and soule is cleane, yet feares the taincture of this polluted *caske*, and would have passage [by thy revenging hand] from this loathsome prison and filthy [illegible]. *Speed*, Hist. Great Britain (1611), p. 379.

casket¹† (kȧs'ket), *n.* See *casquet*¹.

casket² (kȧs'ket), *n.* [Formerly also *casquet* (cf. *casket*¹ = *casquet*¹), < late ME. *casket*, < OF. and F. *cassette* (= Pr. *caisseta* = Cat. *capseta* = It. *cassetta*), a casket, coffer, chest, dim. of *casse*, a chest, box, > E. *cash*², and, earlier, E. *case*²: see *cash*², *case*².] 1. A small chest or box for jewels or other small articles.

> [illegible] quiver to be put in a boxe called a *Casket*. [illegible] p. [illegible]

> Here, catch this *casket*; it is worth the pains.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 6.

> [illegible] full of [illegible] [illegible] VI. [illegible]

2. A fanciful name applied to a book containing [illegible] a number of selected literary or [illegible] pieces: as, a *casket* of literary gems. [illegible] 3. A coffin, especially a costly one: [illegible] synonym of [illegible]. [U. S.] [illegible] [North. Eng.]

casket [illegible], *v. t.* [< *casket*², *n.*] To put [illegible]

> [illegible] *casket* [illegible]
> [illegible]

[illegible]

ca[illegible] Same as [illegible].

ca[illegible] A [illegible] of *casket*².

cas[illegible] [illegible] Native.] A [illegible] parrot. [illegible]

casple[illegible], [illegible]**pieclaws**, **caspielaws**, [illegible]

casque [illegible] [illegible] a helmet, < Sp. *casco*, a helmet, skull, etc.: see *cask*¹.] 1. A helmet of any kind. [Chiefly poetic.]

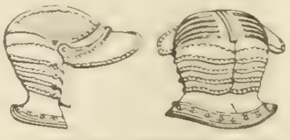
> My good blade carves the *casques* of men,
> My tough lance thrusteth sure.
> *Tennyson*, Sir Galahad.

2. In *zoöl.*, some process or formation on the head resembling a helmet; a galea. Especially applied in ornithology to the horn of the bill of the hornbills, and to the frontal boss or shield of various birds, as coots, gallinules, and sundry species of the family *Icte*-[illegible]. The head of the cassowary, *Casuarius galeatus*, offers a good example. See cut under *cassowary*.

casquet¹† (kȧs'ket), *n.* [Early mod. E. *casket* = D. *kasket* = G. *casquet* = Dan. *kaskjet*, a cap, < F. *casquet*, < It. *caschetto*, a little helmet, dim. of *casco*, a helmet: see *cask*¹, *casque*.] A head-piece without a movable vizor, worn in the sixteenth century and later.

casquet²†, *n.* See *casket*.

casquetel†, *n.* [F., dim. of *casque*.] A small steel cap or open helmet without beaver or vizor, but having a projecting umbril and overlapping plates behind for ease in throwing the head back.


Casquetel, time of Edward IV., side and back views.

cass¹† (kas), *v. t.* [Older form of *cash*¹, q. v.] 1. To quash; defeat; annul.—2. To dismiss; cashier.

> To *cass* all old and unfaithful bands.
> *Raleigh*, Arts of Empire, p. 14.

cass²†, *n.* [Contr. of *caddis*, as *case-worm* for *caddis-worm*.] A caddis-worm.

> *Lumbrici* [It.], little *casses* [corrected *casses*, ed. 1611] or earth-wormes. *Florio* (1598).

cassada, **cassado**, *n.* Same as *cassava*.

Cassandra (ka-san'drä), *n.* [NL., < L. *Cassandra*, < Gr. Κασσάνδρα, in Greek legend a daughter of Priam and Hecuba.] In *bot.*, a genus of ericaceous plants, of a single species, native of the cooler portions of Europe, Asia, and North America. *C. calyculata* is a low shrub of the northern United States, with coriaceous evergreen leaves (hence its common name of *leather-leaf*), and cylindrical white flowers appearing in early spring.

cassareep, **cassireepe** (kas'a-, kas'i-rēp), *n.* [Also spelled *cassaripe*; the South American name.] A sauce made of cassava or manioc-root.

cassate (kas'āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cassated*, ppr. *cassating*. [< L. *cassatus*, pp. of *cassare*, annul, > E. *cass*¹ = *cash*¹ = *quash*² = *cashier*¹: see these words.] To vacate, annul, or make void.

> This opinion supersedes and *cassates* the best medium we have. *Ray*, Works of Creation.

> The laws must not so tolerate, as by conserving persons to destroy themselves, and the public benefit: but if there be cause for it, they must be *cassated*.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 387.

cassation¹ (ka-sā'shon), *n.* [< F. *cassation* = Sp. *casacion* = Pg. *cassação* = It. *cassazione* (cf. D. *cassatie*), < L. as if **cassatio(n-)*, < *cassare*, annul, quash: see *cassate*.] The act of annulling, reversing, or canceling; annulment. The Court of Cassation is the highest court of France, and receives appeals from all other courts.

> The confederacy of nobles, too, was dissolved, having accomplished little, . . . and having lost all credit with the people by the formal *cassation* of the Compromise in consequence of the Accord of August.
> *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. [illegible]

cassation² (ka-sā'shon), *n.* In *music*, during the eighteenth century, a song or an instrumental piece similar to the serenade, intended for performance in the open air.

cassava (ka-sä'vä), *n.* [Formerly also *casava*, *casavi*, *cassada*, *cassado*; NL. *cassava*; < F. *cassave*, < Sp. *casabe*, *cazabe* = Pg. *cassave*, < Haytian *kasabi*.] 1. The name of several species of *Manihot*, a euphorbiaceous genus of stout herbs, extensively cultivated for food in tropical America and on the coast of Africa, from the tuberous roots of which cassava bread, cassava starch, and tapioca are made. The [illegible] chiefly [illegible] *M.* [illegible] bitter cassava [illegible] *M.* [illegible] sweet cassava [illegible] *M.* [illegible] Also known [illegible] *manioc* [illegible] 2. The starch prepared from the roots of the cassava-plant. The roots, which are sometimes a yard in length, are grated, and the pulp is freed from its milky juice. This is done by means of sacks made of matting, which are filled and suspended from a beam, weights being attached to the lower end. The meal thus dried is often made immediately into bread by baking it in broad thin cakes. Starch is obtained by washing the meal in water and allowing the farinaceous portion to settle. This starch, when dried upon heated plates, is converted into tapioca. The juice itself, especially that from the bitter cassava, contains a considerable amount of hydrocyanic acid, and is very poisonous.

[illegible] *Manihot* [illegible]

cassava-wood (ka-sä'vä-wůd), *n.* The *Turpinia occidentalis*, a staphyleaceous tree of the West Indies.

casset, *v. t.* See *cass*¹.

cassedoine†, *n.* An old form of *chalcedony*.

casseere†, *v. t.* An earlier form of *cashier*¹.

Cassegrainian (kas-e-grā'ni-an), *a.* Relating to one Cassegrain, who in 1672 described a new form of reflecting telescope essentially different from those of Newton and Gregory. There is a hole at the center of the large mirror (as in the Gregorian form), but the rays leaving that mirror, before coming to a focus, strike a small convex mirror, and are reflected through the hole to the eyepiece. The telescope is shorter than the Gregorian, the spherical aberration is partly eliminated, and the loss of light is about that of the Newtonian. See *telescope*.

Cassel brown, green, etc. See the nouns.

Casselmann's green. See *green*.

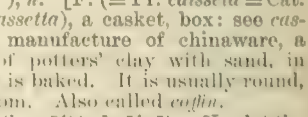
cassen (kas'en). An English dialectal form of the past participle of *cast*¹.

cassena (ka-sē'nä), *n.* [Also *cassina*, NL. *Cassine*.] A name of the yaupon, *Ilex Cassine*.

casse-paper (kas'pā"pėr), *n.* [= D. *kaspapier*; < *casse*, F. *cassé*, broken, pp. of *casser*, break (see *cascade*¹, *n.*, and *quash*¹), + *paper*.] Broken, wrinkled, or imperfect paper set aside by the paper-maker.

Casserian (ka-sē'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* See *Gasserian*.

casserole (kas'e-rōl), *n.* [= G. *kasserol* = Dan. *kasserolle* = It. *casseruola* = Pr. *cassarola*, < F. *casserole*, a stew-pan (also dial. *castrole*, > G. dial. *kastrol*, *kastrolle* = Sw. *kastrull* = D. *kastrol*), dim. of OF. *casse* = Cat. *cassa* = It. *cazza* (ML. *caza*, *cazia*, *cazeola*, *catiola*), a crucible, ladle, = Sp. *cazo* = Pg. *caço*, a frying-pan, saucepan, < OHG. *chezzī* (**kazzī*), a kettle, with dim. *chezzil* = E. *kettle*, q. v.] 1. A stew-pan or saucepan. Hence—2. A dish prepared in such a pan; a sort of stew: as, a *casserole* of mutton.—3. A sort of cup made of rice, mashed potatoes, or the like, and browned in the oven, designed to contain some delicate and highly flavored dish.—4. Less properly, a rim or edging, as of rice, around the edge of a dish of stew, or the like.—5. A small handled dish, almost as deep as it is wide, made of porcelain, and holding from 5 to 20 ounces, used in chemical laboratories for evaporating solutions to dryness and for other purposes.


Casserole.

casserole-fish (kas'e-rōl-fish), *n.* A Creole name of the horseshoe crab or king-crab, *Limulus polyphemus*: from its resemblance to a saucepan.

cassette (ka-set'), *n.* [F. (= Pr. *caisseta* = Cat. *capseta* = It. *cassetta*), a casket, box: see *casket*².] In the manufacture of chinaware, a utensil made of potters' clay with sand, in which the ware is baked. It is usually round, with a flat bottom. Also called *coffin*.

cassetur breve (ka-sē'tėr brē'vē). [L., let the brief be annulled: *cassetur*, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. pass. of *cassare*, annul; *breve*, a short writing: see *cassate* and *brief*.] In *old law*, an entry on the record, made by a plaintiff who is met by a well-founded plea in abatement, whereby an end is put to the action, and he can begin anew.

casseweed† (kas'wēd), *n.* An obsolete form of [illegible].

Cassia (kash'iä), *n.* [L., more correctly *casia*, < Gr. [illegible], < Heb. *qetsi'oth*, cassia, a pl. form, < *qets'ah*, cassia bark, < *qatsa'*, cut.] 1. A very large genus of leguminous herbs, shrubs, and trees, mostly of tropical or warm regions. [illegible] abruptly pinnate leaves, nearly regular flowers, [illegible] with the anthers opening by pores. [illegible] several species constitute the well-known [illegible] called *senna*. [illegible] ornamental tree of the old world, but frequently [illegible] in tropical America, has very long cylindrical [illegible] containing a sweetish pulp which is used in medicine [illegible] mild laxative. The seeds of *C. occidentalis* are used in the tropics as a substitute for coffee, and are known as *negro* or *Mogdad coffee*, though they contain no caffein. Some species furnish ornamental woods, and several are in cultivation, many having handsome foliage and conspicuous yellow flowers.

Flowers and Fruit of *Cassia Fistula.*

2. [*l. c.*] The cinnamon cassia, wild cassia, or cassia-bark. See *cassia-lignea.*—**Clove cassia**, the bark of *Dicypellium caryophyllatum*, a little-known lauraceous tree of Brazil. It has a clove-like odor and the taste of cinnamon, and is used for mixing with other spices.

cassia-buds (kash'iä-budz), *n. pl.* The commercial name for the immature fruit of the Chinese tree which yields cassia-lignea. They are used as a spice.

cassia-lignea (kash'iä-lig'nē-ä), *n.* [NL., lit. ligneous or woody cassia: see *Cassia* and *ligneous.*] Cassia-bark, or wild cassia, also known as Chinese cinnamon, a species of cinnamon obtained chiefly from the *Cinnamomum Cassia* of southern China. It closely resembles Ceylon cinnamon, and is used for the same purposes. Inferior kinds are largely exported from southern India, Sumatra, and other East Indian islands, the product of *C. iners* and other species.

cassia-oil (kash'iä-oil), *n.* A volatile oil obtained from cassia-lignea, resembling oil of cinnamon.

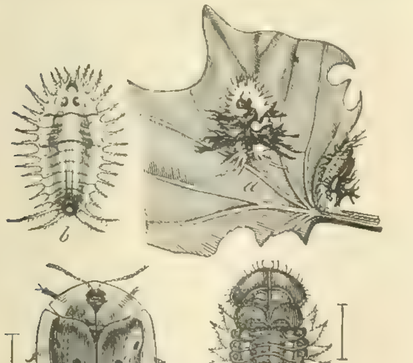
cassia-pulp (kash'iä-pulp), *n.* The sweet pulp which exists in the pods of *Cassia Fistula.* It is used in medicine as a mild purgative. See *Cassia*, 1.

cassican (kas'i-kan), *n.* [= F. *cassican*; < *Cassicus* + *-an.*] **1.** A bird of the genus *Cassicus.* *Cuvier.*—**2.** An Australian and Papuan corvine bird of either of the genera *Gymnorhina* and *Strepera*: a piping-crow. See *Barita*, (c).

Cassicinæ (kas-i-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cassicus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Icteridæ*, typified by the genus *Cassicus*; the caciques. They have naked exposed nostrils and the mesorhinium expanded into a frontal shield.

Cassicus (kas'i-kus), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760): see *Cacicus, cacique.*] See *Cacicus.*

Cassida (kas'i-dä), *n.* [NL., < L. *cassis* (*cassid-*), also *cassida*, a helmet.] A genus of monilicorn beetles, giving name to the family *Cassididæ*¹; the tortoise-beetles.



Black-legged Tortoise-beetle (*Cassida nigripes*).
a, larva; *b*, larva, cleaned and enlarged; *c*, pupa. Vertical lines show natural sizes.

Species of *Cassida* and allied forms are recognized by the excessively wide margins of the prothorax and elytra, and by the head being partly or wholly concealed beneath the forward margin of the prothorax, the whole insect thus presenting a flattened, roundish, scale-like aspect. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 314.

Cassidæ (kas'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Cassididæ.*

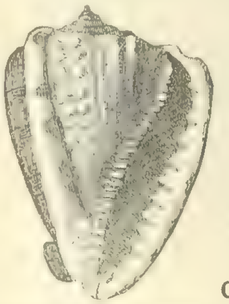
cassideous (ka-sid'ē-us), *a.* [< L. *cassis* (*cassid-*), a helmet, + *-eous.*] In *bot.*, helmet-shaped, as the upper sepal in the genus *Aconitum.*

Cassideous Flower of *Aconitum.*

cassidid (kas'i-did), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Cassididæ.*

Cassididæ¹ (ka-sid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cassida* + *-idæ.*] In *entom.*, a family of phytophagous tetramerous *Coleoptera* or beetles, having a rounded body, whence the name of the group, *Cyclica*, in which they were formerly ranged. They are known as *tortoise-beetles* and *helmet-beetles*, the dilated thorax forming a sort of helmet covering the head. The genera and species are numerous. Also written *Cassidæ* and *Cassidiadæ.* See cut under *Cassida.*

Cassididæ² (ka-sid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cassis* (*Cassid-*) + *-idæ.*] In *conch.*, a group of gastropod mollusks, typified by the genus *Cassis*, formerly referred to the *Buccinidæ*, now forming a separate family; the helmet-shells, or cameos. They are characterized by a generally thick heavy shell, with a short spire, a canaliculate aperture, a callous columellar lip, and both lips toothed or ribbed; and by a large head and foot, and a protrusile proboscis. The lingual ribbon has 7 rows of teeth; the median rows are transverse and multidentate, the inner lateral broad and multidentate, and the outer lateral unguiculate. The genera are *Cassis, Cassidaria*, and *Oniscia.* Also written *Cassidiadæ, Cassidæ.* See *helmet-shell* and *cameo-shell.*


Helmet-shell (*Cassis flammea*).

Cassidina (kas-i-dī'nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *cassis* (*cassid-*), a helmet, + *-ina*¹.] A genus of isopod crustaceans, the species of which are known as *shield-slaters.* *Edwards*, 1840.

Cassidix (kas'i-diks), *n.* [NL. (Lesson), appar. made out of a F. **cassidiques*, pl., < L. as if **cassidicus*, adj., < *cassis* (*cassid-*), a helmet.] **1.** A genus of grackles, or American oscine passerine birds, of the family *Icteridæ* and subfamily *Quiscalinæ*, having thick bills and boat-shaped tails: same as *Scaphidurus* (Swainson, 1831). *R. P. Lesson*, 1831.—**2.** [*l. c.*] The specific name of the hornbill of Celebes, *Buceros cassidix.* *C. J. Temminck*, 1820.—**3.** A generic name of the same. *C. L. Bonaparte*, 1849.

cassidony¹ (kas'i-dō-ni), *n.* A corruption of *chalcedony.*

cassidony² (kas'i-dō-ni), *n.* [A corruption of L. *stœchas Sidonia*, the stœchas of Sidon, where the plant is indigenous.] The popular name of the plant *Lavandula Stœchas*, or French lavender.

Cassidula (ka-sid'ū-lä), *n.* [NL. (Humphreys, 1797), dim. of L. *cassis* (*cassid-*), a helmet.] **1.** The typical genus of sea-urchins of the family *Cassidulidæ*¹. Also *Cassidulus*; *Lamarck*, 1816.—**2.** In *conch.*, a genus of basommatophorous pulmonate gastropods, of the family *Auriculidæ*, having a squarish body-whorl, very short spire, and toothed lips. The species inhabit the sea-shores of the Indo-Pacific region. Also *Cassidulus*; *Latreille*, 1825.

Cassidula auris-felis.

Cassidulidæ¹ (kas-i-dū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cassidula*, 1, + *-idæ.*] A family of exocyclic or petalostichous echinoderms, or irregular sea-urchins, known as *heart-urchins*, having a rounded or oval form, very fine spines, and no fascioles. It includes the subfamilies *Echinoneinæ* and *Nucleolinæ.*

Cassidulidæ² (kas-i-dū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cassidulus* + *-idæ.*] A family of proboscis-bearing pectinibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Cassidulus.* They are characterized by a long neck and small head, tentacles small and near the end of the head, and teeth on the lingual ribbon in 3 rows, the central moderately broad, and the lateral versatile and bidentate; the shell is pear-shaped or obconic, and with a produced canal. The species are inhabitants of tropical seas.

Cassidulus (ka-sid'ū-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *cassis* (*cassid-*), a helmet.] **1.** A name of a genus of gastropods taken for the type of the family *Cassidulidæ*²: synonymous with *Melongena.*—**2.** Same as *Cassidula.*

cassimere (kas'i-mēr), *n.* [Also *casimire*; corrupted to *kerseymere*, q. v.; = D. *kazimier* = G. Dan. Sw. *kasimir*, < F. *casimir*, prob. < Sp. *casimiro* = Pg. *casimira* = It. *casimiro*, > Turk. *qazmir*, cassimere; ult. the same word as *cashmere*, q. v.] A woolen cloth about 30 inches in width, used for men's wear; specifically, a twilled cloth of the above description, used principally for trousers.

cassina (ka-sī'nä), *n.* Same as *cassena.*

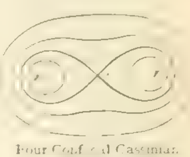
cassine (ka-sēn'), *n.* [F., < It. *casino*, a country-house, etc.: see *casino.*] A small house, especially in the open country; specifically, a house standing alone, where soldiers may lie hid or take a position.

cassinet, *n.* Same as *cassinette.*

cassinette (kas-i-net'), *n.* [= G. *cassinet*, Sp. *casinete*; a sort of dim. of *cassimere.*] A cloth made of a cotton warp and a woof of very fine wool, or wool and silk, used for waistcoats. Also called *kerseynette.* *E. H. Knight.*

Cassinian (ka-sin'i-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a member of the Italian and French family Cassini, which produced four generations of astronomers, 1625–1845. Also *Cassinoid.*

> If we wish the plane of motion to be of limited extent, we must make its boundary one of the *Cassinian* ellipses.
> *Minchin*, Uniplanar Kinematics, VI. iii. 130.


Four Confocal Cassinian Ovals.
[illegible] the equations of the ovals [illegible]

Cassinian oval, or **Cassinian**, a bicircular quartic curve, the locus of a point the product of whose distances from two fixed points is constant. The Cartesian equation is $(x^2 + y^2 + a^2)^2 - 4a^2x^2 = m^4$. If $m^2 < a^2$, the real curve consists of two ovals; if $m^2 > a^2$, it consists of one; and if $m^2 = a^2$, it becomes the lemniscate. Cassinians are curves of the eighth class (except the lemniscate, which is of the sixth), and have four stationary tangents on the absolute.

II. *n.* A Cassinian oval.

cassinite (kas'i-nīt), *n.* A kind of feldspar from Delaware county, Pennsylvania, remarkable for containing several per cent. of baryta.

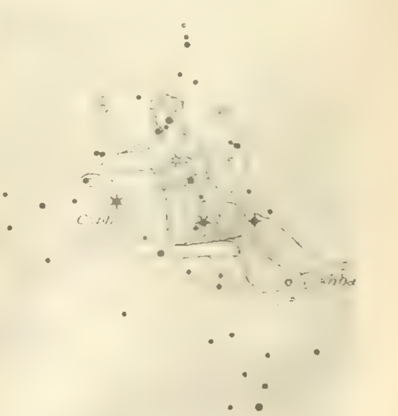
cassino, *n.* See *casino*, 3.

cassinoid (kas'i-noid), *n.* and *a.* [As *Cassin-ian* + *-oid*; = F. *cassinoïde.*] **I.** *n.* In *math.*, a plane curve, the locus of a point the product of whose distances from a number of fixed points is constant; a logarithmic potential curve. See *Cassinian.*

II. *a.* [*cap.*] Same as *Cassinian.*

Cassiope (ka-sī'ō-pē), *n.* [NL., < L. *Cassiope*, < Gr. Κασσιόπη, a fem. proper name. Cf. *Cassiopeia.*] A small genus of ericaceous plants, low evergreen shrubs, resembling heaths, natives of alpine and arctic regions, chiefly of North America. *C. hypnoides*, of Labrador and Greenland and the mountains of New York and New England, is also a native of Lapland and arctic Siberia.

Cassiopeia (kas″i-ō-pē'yä), *n.* [L., also written *Cassiopea, Cassiepeia, -pēa*, and *Cassiope* (> F. *Cassiopée* = Sp. *Casiopea* = Pg. It. *Cassiopea*), < Gr. Κασσιόπεια, Κασσιέπεια, and Κασσιόπη.] In myth. the wife of Cepheus, king of Ethiopia, and mother of Andromeda; afterward placed



The Constellation Cassiopeia, according to the description of Ptolemy.

among the stars.] 1. A beautiful circumpolar constellation, supposed to represent the wife of Cepheus seated in a chair and holding up both arms. [illegible] than the sixth magnitude [illegible] the Great Bear in the [illegible] In this constellation appeared in 1572 a temporary star brighter than Venus at its brightest. 2. [NL.] [illegible], the typical genus of the family *Cassiopeiidæ*. *C. borbonica* of the Mediterranean is [illegible] *C.* [illegible] inhabits the Florida keys. Origi[illegible] *Péron* and *Lesueur*, 1809.

Cassiopeiidæ (kas″i-ọ-pē′yi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cassiopeia* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhizostomous discophorous hydrozoans, represented by the genus *Cassiopeia*. The species are attached in the [illegible] of fresh-water [illegible] being usually found upon coral mud.

cassique, *n.* See *cacique*.

cassireepe, *n.* See *cassareep*.

Cassis (kas′is), *n.* [NL. (Klein, 1734 in echinoderms, and 1753 in mollusks), < L. *cassis*, helmet.] A large genus of prosobranchiate gastropodous mollusks, known as *helmet-shells*, formerly placed with the *Buccinidæ* or whelks, or with the *Doliidæ*, but now made the type of a family *Cassididæ*. See cut under *Cassididæ*².

cassiterite (ka-sit′ẹ-rīt), *n.* [< L. *cassiterum* (< Gr. κασσίτερος, tin; prob. of Phenician origin: cf. Ar. *qasdīr*, pewter, tin, Skt. *kastīra*, tin) + *-ite*²; = F. *cassitérite*.] Native tin dioxid, SnO_2, a mineral crystallizing in tetragonal forms, usually of a brown to black color, and having a splendent adamantine luster on the crystalline faces. Its specific gravity is very high, nearly equal to that of metallic iron; it generally occurs in irregular masses and grains, disseminated in granite, gneiss, clay slate, mica slate, and porphyry; also in reniform shapes with fibrous radiated structure (wood-tin), and in rolled pieces or grains, as sand, in which last condition it is known as stream-tin. It is the principal source of metallic tin, occurring in many localities, the most important of which are Cornwall in England, the Erzgebirge in Saxony and Bohemia, Finland, the island of Banca near Sumatra, and Queensland in Australia. It has recently been found in some quantity in Dakota. The supply at present is chiefly obtained from Australia.

cassius (kash′ius), *n.* [Named from its discoverer, Andreas *Cassius*, a German chemist of the 17th century.] A certain purple pigment. See *purple*.

cassock (kas′ọk), *n.* [< F. *casaque*, a cassock (> *casaquin*, a small cassock, a corset, > Dan. *kasseking*, a jacket, jerkin), < It. *casacca* (= Sp. Pg. *casaca*), a great-coat, surtout, lit. a house (cf. *casaccia*, a large, ugly old house), < *casa*, a house: see *casa*, *casino*, and cf. *chasuble*, from the same ult. source.] 1. Any loose robe or outer coat, but particularly a military one.

> [illegible] rotten and sound, upon my life, amounts not to fifteen thousand poll; half of the which dare not shake the snow from off their *cassocks*, lest they shake themselves to pieces. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3.

> This small piece of service will bring him clean out of love with the soldier for ever. He will never come within the [illegible] the sight of a *cassock* or a musket rest again. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 3.

2. A long clerical coat, buttoned over the breast and reaching to the feet, and confined at the waist by a broad sash called a circline. In the Roman Catholic Church its color varies with the dignity of the wearer: priests wear black, bishops purple, cardinals scarlet, and popes white. In the Anglican Church black is worn by all the three orders of the clergy, but bishops upon state occasions often wear purple.

> The custom was, both here and in the other northern parts of Christendom, for all clergymen, whether secular or of a religious order, to have the gown we now call a cassock lined like the garments of the laity, throughout with furs, in Latin pelles; hence this vesture got its name, [illegible] or pelisse. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 20.

cassocked (kas′ọkt), *a.* [< *cassock* + *-ed*².] Clothed with a cassock.

> A *cassock'd* huntsman and a fiddling priest!
> *Cowper*, Prog. of Err., l. 111.

cassolette (kas′o-let), *n.* [F., < Sp. *cazoleta*, [illegible] musket lock, a kind of perfume, lit. a [illegible] dim. of *cazo*, a saucepan: see *casserole*.] 1. A censer; a vessel with a pierced cover for burning perfumes.—2. A vessel or box for holding perfumes and provided with a perforated cover to permit the diffusion of them.

cassonade ([illegible]-nād′), *n.* [< F. *cassonade* (> [illegible]), < OF. *casson*, mod. F. *caisson* [illegible] chest (cf. OSp. *cason*, [illegible]) [illegible] the sugar is imported in [illegible] see [illegible] and *case*².] Raw sugar; sugar not refined.

cassone ([illegible]), *n.*; pl. *cassoni* (-ni). [It.: see *cassoon*, *caisson*.] A [illegible] especially one of the Italian bridal [illegible] richly decorated coffers which were made in Italy in the middle ages and later to contain the most costly part of the bride's outfit.

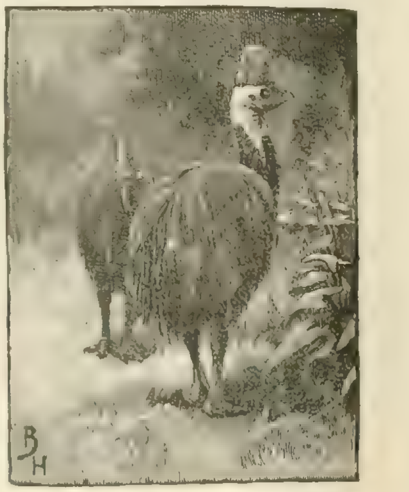
> The *Cassoni*, or large trousseau coffers, on which the most costly and elaborate decorations were often lavished.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 855.

cassons (kas′ọnz), *n.* Same as *casings*.

cassoon (ka-sön′), *n.* [< It. *cassone* (= OF. *casson*, F. *caisson* (> E. *caisson*) = Pg. *caixão*), a large chest, aug. of *cassa*, a chest: see *case*², *cash*².] A deep panel or coffer in a ceiling or soffit.

cassoumba (ka-söm′bä), *n.* [Native name.] A pigment made in Amboyna, Moluccas, from the burnt capsules of the plant *Sterculia Balanghas*.

cassowary (kas′ọ-wā̤-ri), *n.*; pl. *cassowaries* (-riz). [= F. *casoar* = Sp. *casoario*, *casobar*, *casuel* = It. *casuario* = D. *casuaar*, *kasuaris* = G. Dan. Sw. *kasuar* (NL. *casuarius*), < Malay *kassuwaris*, the cassowary.] A large struthious bird



Cassowary (*Casuarius galeatus*).

of the genus *Casuarius*, subfamily *Casuariinæ*, and family *Casuariidæ*, inhabiting Australia and the Papuan islands. It resembles the ostrich, and is nearly as large, but has shorter and thicker legs in proportion, and three toes. It is characterized by a ratite sternum, plumage with large aftershafts, rudimentary wings represented externally by several spine-like processes, fleshy caruncles or lappets upon the throat, and a large casque or helmet upon the head. It runs with great rapidity, outstripping the swiftest horse. The cassowary leaves its few eggs to be hatched by the heat of the sun.

cassumunar (kas-ụ̇-mū′nä̤r), *n.* [E. Ind.] An aromatic root used as a tonic and stimulant, obtained from *Zingiber Cassumunar*.

cast¹ (käst), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cast*, ppr. *casting*. [< ME. *casten*, *kesten*, < Icel. *kasta* = Sw. *kasta* = Dan. *kaste*, throw; a purely Scand. word, not found in the other Teut. tongues, where the orig. word for 'throw' is *warp* with its cognates.] I. *trans.* 1. To throw, either literally or figuratively: as, to *cast* a stone at a bird; to *cast* light on a subject; to *cast* a shadow; to *cast* a slur on one's reputation.

> Thei brought thre mantels furred with ermyn, and the cloth was scarlet, and thei *caste* hem vpon the two kynges.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 607.

> Uzziah prepared for them . . . slings to *cast* stones.
> 2 Chron. xxvi. 14.

> Both the chariot and horse are *cast* into a dead sleep.
> Ps. lxxvi. 6.

> Sir, I forgive you heartily,
> And all your wrong to me I *cast* behind me.
> *Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, v. 3.

> I shall desire all indifferent eyes to judge whether these men do not endeavour to *cast* unjust envy upon me.
> *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

> Round his soul her net she strove to *cast*,
> Almost despite herself.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 107.

2. To throw with violence or force; fling; hurl: usually with some adjunct, such as *away*, *down*, *into*, *off*, *out*, etc. See phrases below.

> On the heighte of that Pynacle, the Jewes setten Seynt Jame, and *casted* him *doun* to the Erthe, that first was Bisschopp of Jerusalem. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 8.

> Noting thereon the *casting downe* of the Forts on Tigris, and amongst them the Temple of Belus there erected.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 77.

> And the Lord turned a mighty strong west wind, which took away the locusts, and *cast* them *into* the Red sea.
> Ex. x. 19.

Specifically —3. To throw to the ground, as in wrestling; especially, to throw a horse or other animal to the ground, as in training, or for a surgical operation or slaughter.

> I made a shift to *cast* him. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3.

> Eying him,
> As eyes the butcher the *cast* panting ox
> That feels his fate is come, nor struggles more.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 25.

4†. To decide or bring in a verdict against, as in a lawsuit; condemn as guilty; hence, to defeat.

> If the whole power of my estate can *cast* him,
> He never shall obtain me.
> *Middleton (and others)*, The Widow, ii. 1.

> The Commons by far the greater number *cast* him; the Lords, after they had been satisfied in a full discourse by the Kings Solicitor, and the opinions of many Judges delivered in their House, agreed likewise to the Sentence of Treason. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, ii.

> Were the case referred to any competent judge, they would inevitably be *cast*. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

> His father left him fourscore pounds a year; but he has *cast* and been *cast* so often, that he is not now worth thirty. *Addison*, Sir Roger at the Assizes.

5†. To disband or break up (a regiment or company); hence, to dismiss; reject; cashier; discard.

> When a company is *cast*, yet the captain still retains the title of captain. *Chapman*, All Fools, v. 1.

> The state . . .
> Cannot with safety *cast* him. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 1.

> His regiment is *cast*, that is most certain,
> And his command in the castle given away.
> *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, i. 1.

6. To shed or throw off; part with; lose: as, trees *cast* their fruit; a serpent *casts* his skin; "to *cast* the rags of sin," *Dryden*; "*casted* slough," *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1.

> He *cast* al his colour and bi-com pale, and eft red as rose in a litel while. *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 881.

> Your colt's tooth is not *cast* yet.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 3.

> You likewise will do well,
> Ladies, in entering here, to *cast* and fling
> The tricks which make us toys of men.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

7†. To throw out or up; eject; vomit.

> We all were sea-swallow'd, though some *cast* again.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1.

> His filth within being *cast*, he would appear
> A pond as deep as hell. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1.

8. To form by throwing up earth; raise.

> Thine enemies shall *cast* a trench about thee.
> Luke xix. 43.

> The blind mole *casts*
> Copp'd hills toward heaven. *Shak.*, Pericles, i. 1.

9†. To emit or give out.

> This *casts* a sulphureous smell. *Woodward.*

10. To bestow; confer (upon) or transfer (to).

> The government I *cast* upon my brother.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

11. To turn; direct: as, to *cast* a look or glance of the eye.

> She kneel'd, and, saint-like,
> *Cast* her fair eyes to heaven, and pray'd devoutly.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 1.

> In *casting* his eyes about, the commodore beheld that the shore abounded with oysters.
> *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 123.

12†. Reflexive: To think or propose to (one's self); intend.

> And *cast him* to lyue
> In ydelnesse and in ese and by others trauayle.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), x. 151.

> Who that *cast hym* thys reule for to kepe,
> Mot conforme hym like in euery thyng,
> Where he shall byde, vnto the felyshype.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 26.

13†. To consider; think out; hence, to plan; contrive; arrange.

> He that *casteth* all doubts, shal neuer be resolued in any thing. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 354.

> *Cast* it also that you may have rooms both for summer and winter. *Bacon*, Building.

> I'll do't with ease, I have *cast* it all.
> *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iv. 1.

> The plot was *cast* by me, to make thee jealous.
> *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, v. 2.

> I serv'd you faithfully,
> And *cast* your plots but to preserve your credit.
> *Fletcher and Shirley*, Night Walker, v. 2.

> The cloister . . . would have been proper for an orange-house; and had, I doubt not, been *cast* for that purpose.
> *Sir W. Temple.*

> I shall *cast* what I have to say under two principal heads.
> *Addison*, Charge to the Jury.

14. *Theat.*: (*a*) To distribute or allot the parts among the actors: said of a play: as, to "*cast* the 'Merchant of Venice.'" *Addison.*

> I should have thought, now, that it [the piece] might have been *cast* (as the actors call it) better at Drury Lane.
> *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

(*b*) To assign a certain part or rôle to: as, to *cast* an actress for the part of Portia.—15. To find or ascertain by computation; compute; reckon; calculate: as, to *cast* accounts; to *cast* a nativity.

> She *cast* my destiny,
> I being but a child. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

He is the Faustus,
That *casteth* figures and can conjure.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 4.

You *cast* the event of war, my noble lord,
And summ'd the account of chance.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1.

The mariner was left to creep along the coast, while the astronomer was *casting* nativities.
Everett, Orations, I. 248.

16. To bring forth abortively.

Thy ewes and thy she goats have not *cast* their young.
Gen. xxxi. 38.

17. To found; form into a particular shape or object, as liquid metal, by pouring into a mold.

Whom I've power to melt,
And *cast* in any mould. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, i. 1.

18. To form by founding; make by pouring molten matter into a mold.

Thou shalt *cast* four rings of gold for it. Ex. xxv. 12.

19. In *falconry*, to place (a hawk) upon his perch.—**20.** To winnow (grain) by throwing in the air, or from one side of a barn or threshing-floor to the other.—**To be cast down,** to be depressed or dejected.

Why *art* thou *cast down*, O my soul? Ps. xlii. 5.

Tell your master not to *be cast down* by this.
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 2.

To cast a ballot. See *ballot*. **To cast a colt's tooth.** See *colt*.—**To cast a nativity.** See *nativity*. **To cast anchor,** to moor a vessel by letting the anchor or anchors drop. See *anchor*1.—**To cast a point of traverse,** in *navigation*, to prick down on a chart the point of the compass any land bears from you. *E. Phillips*, 1706. **To cast aside,** to dismiss or reject as useless or inconvenient.

This poor gown I will not *cast aside*
Until himself arise a living man,
And bid me cast it. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

To cast away. (*a*) To reject. Lev. xxvi. 44. (*b*) To throw away; lavish or waste by profusion; turn to no use: as, to *cast away* life; to *cast away* a golden opportunity.

She has *cast away* herself, it is to be fear'd,
Against her uncle's will, nay, any consent,
But out of a mere neglect, and spite to herself,
Married suddenly without any advice.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, v. 2.

(*c*) To wreck: as, the ship was *cast away* on the coast of Africa.

Cast away, and sunk, on Goodwin Sands.
Shak., K. John, v. 5.

The last of Nouember, saith May, we departed from Laguna in Hispaniola, and the seuenteenth of December following, we were *cast away* vpon the North-west of the Bermudas. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, II. 118.

To cast behind the back. See *back*1.—**To cast by,** to reject; fling or throw by.—**To cast forth,** to throw out or reject, as from an inclosed place or confined space; emit or send out.

He shall grow as the lily, and *cast forth* his roots as Lebanon. Hos. xiv. 5.

To cast in, to throw into the bargain.

Such an omniscient church we wish indeed;
'Twere worth both Testaments, *cast in* the creed.
Dryden, Religio Laici.

To cast in one's lot with, to share the fate or fortune of.—**To cast in the teeth of,** to upbraid with; charge or twit with.—**To cast lots.** See *lot*.—**To cast off.** (*a*) To discard or reject; drive away.

The prince will, in the perfectness of time,
Cast off his followers. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

He may *cast* you *off*, and with you his life.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

(*b*) *Naut.*, to unloose or let go: as, to *cast off* a vessel in tow. (*c*) In *hunting*, to leave behind, as dogs; set loose or free.

Away he scours, . . . *casts off* the dogs, and gains a wood.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

His falconer *cast off* one falcon after the heron, and the earl another. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 87.

(*d*) In *knitting*, to finish (the work) at any part by working off the stitches, so that it remains firm and permanent. (*e*) In *printing*, to compute the space required for each column or division of, as a table, a piece of music, or the like, so that the matter furnished may properly fit the space at command.—**To cast off copy,** in *printing*, to compute the number of words in written copy, in order to find the space, or the number of pages, which the matter will fill when in type.—**To cast on.** (*a*) To refer or resign to. *South.* (*b*) In *knitting*, to begin (the work) by putting the yarn, cotton, or the like upon the needles in loops or stitches.—**To cast out.** (*a*) To reject or turn out.

Thy brat hath been *cast out*, . . .
No father owning it. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 2.

(*b*) To speak or give vent to. *Addison.*—**To cast the balance.** See *balance*.—**To cast the cavel** or **kevel.** See *cavel*.—**To cast the draperies,** in the *fine arts*, to dispose the folds of the garments with which the figures in a picture are clothed; dispose the main lines of a picture generally.—**To cast the fly,** to angle with rod and artificial lure, in distinction from fishing with bait or a hand-line.—**To cast the lead,** to heave the lead. See *lead*.—**To cast up.** (*a*) To compute; reckon; calculate.

Casting up the cost beforehand. *Dryden.*

The Mindanaians are no good Accomptants; therefore the Chinese that live here, do *cast up* their Accompts for them. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 360.

Now *casting vp* the Store, and finding sufficient till the next harvest, the feare of starving was abandoned.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 222.

(*b*) To eject; vomit.

Their villany goes against my weak stomach, and therefore I must *cast* it *up*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 2.

Cast up the poison that infects thy mind. *Dryden.*

(*c*) To twit or upbraid with; recall to one's notice for the purpose of annoying: with *to*.

Lady W.'s maid is always *casting up to* me how happy her lord and ladyship is. *Lever.*

(*d*) To raise; throw up.

Throws down one mountain to *cast up* a higher.
Shak., Pericles, i. 4.

Buried him in the ground, and *cast vp* an high hill ouer him. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 87.

To cast upon, to refer to.

If things were *cast upon* this issue, that God should never prevent sin till man deserved it, the best would sin and sin for ever. *South.*

To cast (a person's) **water**†, to examine urine in diagnosing a disease.

If thou couldst, doctor, *cast*
The *water* of my land, find her disease.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 3.

=**Syn.** *Fling*, etc. See *hurl*.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To throw; shoot.

At louers, lowpes, Archers had plente,
To *cast*, draw, and shete, the diffence to be
That non wordly man myght no wyse it take.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1176.

2†. To throw up; vomit.

These verses too, a poison on 'em! I cannot abide them, they make me ready to *cast*. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

3. To turn or revolve something in the mind; ponder; consider; scheme.

Hast thou *cast* how to accomplish it?
Marlowe, Edward II., v. 4.

The best way to represent to life the manifold use of friendship is to *cast* and see how many things there are which a man cannot do himself. *Bacon*, Friendship.

This way and that I *cast* to save my friends. *Pope.*

4. To make calculations; sum up accounts.

Oh! who would *cast* and balance at a desk?
Tennyson, Audley Court.

5. To warp; become twisted or distorted.

Stuff is said to *cast* or warp when . . . it alters its flatness or straightness. *J. Moxon*, Mechanical Exercises.

6. To lose color; fade. [Scotch.]—**7.** To receive form or shape in a mold.

A mass that is immediately malleable, and will not run thin, so as to *cast* and mould. *Woodward*, Fossils.

8. *Naut.*: (*a*) To fall off or incline, so as to bring the side to the wind: applied particularly to a ship riding with her head to the wind when her anchor is first loosened in getting under way. (*b*) To tack; put about; wear ship.

I *cast* to seaward again to come with the island in the morning betimes.
Roger Bodenham, in Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 35.

9. In *hunting*, to search for the scent or trail of game.

In his work the foxhound is peculiar for dash, and for always being inclined to *cast* forwards, instinctively appearing to be aware that the fox makes his point to some covert different from that in which he was found.
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 62.

10. Of bees, to swarm. [Scotch.]—**11.** Of the sky, to clear up. [Scotch.]—**To cast about.** (*a*) *Naut.*, to tack; put about; wear ship.

My pilot, having a son in one of those small vessels, entreated me to *cast about* towards them.
Roger Bodenham, in Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 35.

(*b*) In *hunting*, to go about in different directions in order to discover a lost scent.

But not a sign of them [the hares in the game of hare-and-hound] appears, so now . . . there is nothing for it but to *cast about* for the scent.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 7.

(*c*) To consider; search in the mind for some contrivance by which to accomplish one's end; scheme.

To *cast about* how to perform or obtain. *Bacon.*

Let 's *cast about* a little, and consider.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, ii. 1.

Contrive and *cast about* how to bring such events to pass. *Bentley.*

I . . . began to *cast about*, with my usual care and anxiety, for the means of obtaining feasible and safe methods of repeating the famous journey to Palmyra.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, Int., p. li.

To cast back. (*a*) To throw the memory back; refer to something past.

You *cast back* for hundreds of years, and rake up every bit of pleasure I ever had in my life. *Mrs. Riddell.*

(*b*) To return toward some ancestral type or character; show resemblance to a remote ancestor.—**To cast beyond the moon,** to indulge in wild conjectures; conjecture.

Bellaria, . . . marualing at such vnaccustomed frownes, began to *cast beyond the moone*, and to enter into a 1000 sundry thoughts, which way she should offend her husband. *Greene*, Pandosto, or the Triumph of Time, 1588.

To cast off. (*a*) To loosen a boat from its connection with a pier, slip, or the like, and start it toward another place. (*b*) In *knitting*, to slip and bind the last loops from the needles, thus releasing the finished work from them; bind off. **To cast on,** in *knitting*, to begin by slipping the loops or stitches on the needle.—**To cast out,** to quarrel; fall out. [Scotch.]—**To cast up,** to turn up or be forthcoming.

Others may be Unionists . . . by fits and starts; . . . Unionists when nothing more exciting, or more showy, or more profitable, *casts up*. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 442.

cast1 (kást), *p. a.* [Pp. of *cast*1, *v.*] **1.** Thrown aside as useless; rejected; cast-off: as, *cast* clothes.

He hath bought a pair of *cast* lips of Diana.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 4.

You never yet had a meal's meat from my table,
Nor, as I remember, from my wardrobe
Any *cast* suit.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, ii. 3.

I deny not but that he may deserve for his pains a *cast* Doublet. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

2. Condemned: as, "a *cast* criminal," *South.*—**3**†. Cashiered; discarded.

He's the son
Of a poor *cast* captain, one Octavio.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, i. 1.

4. Faded in color. [Scotch.]—**5.** Made by founding or casting: as, *cast*-iron or -steel. See *cast-iron*.—**6**†. Rank; vile.

Neuer kyld no Kyng, ne no knight yet
That a-counted was kene, but with *cast* treson.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10448.

cast1 (kást), *n.* [< *cast*1, *v.*] **1.** The act of casting. Specifically—(*a*) In *fishing*: (1) The act of throwing the line on the water. (2) The act of throwing a net.

A fisherman stood on the beach, . . . the large square net, with its sinkers of lead, in his right hand ready for a *cast*. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 41.

(*b*) In *hunting*, a search for the scent or trail of game. (*c*) *Naut.*, the act of heaving the lead.

2. The leader with flies attached, used in angling. *Sportsman's Gazetteer.*—**3.** A throw; the distance to which a thing may be thrown; reach; extent.

These other com ridinge a softe pase till thei com as nygh as the *caste* of a ston. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 219.

Frome thens descendynge aboute a stones *caste*, we come to a place where our Sauyour Criste lefte Peter, James, and John. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 32.

Specifically—**4.** A throw of dice; hence, a state of chance or hazard.

I have set my life upon a *cast*,
And I will stand the hazard of the die.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 4.

If thou canst not fling what thou wouldst, play thy *cast* as well as thou canst. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 365.

In the last war, has it not sometimes been an even *cast* whether the army should march this way or that way?
South.

5†. Occasion; opportunity.

The end whereof Ile keepe untill another *cast*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. viii. 51.

6†. A contrivance; plot; design.

The derke tresoun and the *castes* olde.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1610.

Hadde thei knowe the *kast* of the Kyng stern,
They had kept well his cumme with carefull dintes.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 146.

7†. A stroke; a touch; a trick.

It hath been the *cast* of all traitors to pretend nothing against the king's person.
Latimer, 4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Another *cast* of their politicks was that of endeavouring to impeach an innocent lady. *Swift.*

8. Motion or turn (of the eye); direction, look, or glance; hence, a slight squint: as, to have a *cast* in one's eye.

They . . . let you see with one *cast* of an eye.
Addison, Ancient Medals.

9. A twist or contortion. [Scotch.]—**10.** Bent; tendency.

There is such a mirthful *cast* in his behaviour, that he is rather beloved than esteemed. *Addison.*

11. Manner; outward appearance; air; mien; style.

New names, new dressings, and the modern *cast*.
Sir J. Denham, To Sir R. Fanshaw.

12. A tinge; a shade or trace; a slight coloring, or a slight degree of a color: as, a *cast* of green.

The native hue of resolution
Is sicklied o'er with the pale *cast* of thought.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1.

There was a soft and pensive grace,
A *cast* of thought upon her face,
That suited well the forehead high,
The eyelash dark, and downcast eye.
Scott, Rokeby, iv. 5.

13. That which is formed by founding; anything shaped in or as if in a mold while in a fluid or plastic state; a casting: often used figuratively.

Something of a neat *cast* of verse. *Pope*, Letters.

Cunning *casts* in clay. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cxx.

14. An impression formed in a mold or matrix: in *geol.*, the impression of an animal of a former epoch left in soft earth which has become stone: as, a *cast* of a man's face taken in plaster; a *cast* of a trilobite.

At Valdivia there is some sandstone with imperfect *casts* of shells, which possibly may belong to the recent period. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, ii. 414.

Hence—15. An impression in general: an imparted or derived appearance, character, or characteristic: stamp.

[illegible] the cast [illegible] in

16. One of the worm-like coils of sand [illegible]—17. In *founding*: (*a*) A tube of wax fitted into a mold. (*b*) A hollow cylindrical piece of brass or copper, slit in two lengthwise, to form a canal or conduit in a mold for conveying metal. (*c*) A small brass funnel at one end of a mold for casting pipes, by means of which the melted metal is poured into the mold. (*d*) The type or plate made from melted type-metal by a type-founder or stereotyper. (*e*) The act of founding or making printing-types or electroplates.—18. A mass of feathers, fur, bones, or other indigestible matters ejected from the stomach by a hawk or other bird of prey. Also called *casting*.

[illegible] the useless matters are probably [illegible] as a hawk or an owl rejects his [illegible] *Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 67.

And where the two contrived their daughter's good,
Lies the hawk's *cast*, the mole has made his run.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

19. An assignment of the parts of a play to the several actors; the company of actors to whom the parts of a play are assigned: as, the play was produced with a very strong *cast*.—20. An allowance; an amount given, as of food: as, a *cast* of hay for the horses.

I hope she'll be ruled in time, . . . and not be carried [illegible] a bottle of wine or a custard. *Middleton*, Michaelmas Term, ii. 3.

21. A couple; a pair: used especially of hawks.

It sprung
[illegible] a mere trifle first, a *cast* of hawks,
Whose made the swifter flight, whose could mount highest.
Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 2.

Yonder's a *cast* of coach-mares of the gentlewoman's, the strangest cattle! *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, ii. 1.

22. Assistance; a lift; especially, a seat accorded a pedestrian or wayfarer in a vehicle or other conveyance for a part of the way.

[illegible] . . . to give us [illegible] *Roderick Random*, xi.

In literature, quotation is good only when the writer [illegible] *Emerson*, Quotation and Originality.

23. In *beer-making*, the amount of water used [illegible] given amount of beer, or in any stage of the process of brewing. The quantity of water in the mash-tun into which the crushed malt [illegible] *first cast*, subsequent additions are the *second cast*, *third cast*, etc.

24. In *apiculture*, an after-swarm of bees led by a maiden queen.—25. Yield: applied to [illegible] crops. [Prov. Eng.]—26. Four, as a unit of tale in counting herrings, haddocks, oysters, etc., as being the number lifted at once (two in each hand). [Scotch.]—27. An irregular unit of capacity, about 8 gallons.—28†. A breed; race; species.—**Bridling cast**, a [illegible] parting drink.

[illegible] *cast* before you go.
[illegible] *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, ii. 2.

Cast after cast, [illegible] excavated material [illegible] or other working by shoveling [illegible] platform to another.—**Measuring cast**, [illegible] or throw that requires to be measured, or that cannot be distinguished from another without [illegible]

When lusty shepherds throw
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] *Waller*.

Renal or **urinary cast**, a microscopic subcylindrical cast [illegible] found in the urine in [illegible] epithelium, blood, [illegible]—**The last cast**, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] iv. 1.

[illegible]

Whereas he last
[illegible]
Spenser, F. Q., VI. [illegible]

To [illegible]

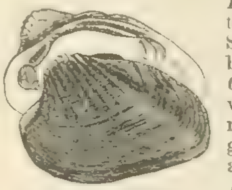
[illegible] XII. [illegible]

cast²† (kȧst), *n.* The older English spelling of *caste*².

cast. Contracted form of *casteth*, third person singular present tense of *cast*.

castaldy†, *n.* [Also *castaldie* (Minsheu), and improp. *castaldick* (Kersey); < ML. *castaldia*, *gastaldia* (> It. *castaldia*), the office of a prefect or steward, < *castaldus*, *gastaldus* (> It. *castaldo*, dial. *gastaldo*), also *gastaldius*, *castaldio(n-)*, *gastaldio(n-)* (> It. *castaldione*), a prefect, steward, prob. < Goth. **gastalds*, in comp. striving to obtain or possess (possessing), < *gastaldan*, obtain, possess (cf. AS. *gesteald*, an abode, dwelling), < *ga-* (see *ge-*) + **staldan* = AS. *staldan*, possess.] Stewardship.

Castalia (kas-tā′li-ạ̈), *n.* [NL.: see *Castalian*.] 1. A genus of bivalve mollusks, of the family *Iridinidæ*, confined to the fresh waters of South America. The best-known species is *C. ambigua*. The genus was founded by Lamarck in 1819.—2. A genus of chætopodous annelids, of the family *Hesionidæ*.—3. A genus of coleopterous insects. *Laporte*, 1838.—4. A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Boisduval*, 1858.—5. In *bot.*, see *Nymphæa*, 2.



Castalia ambigua.

Castalian (kas-tā′lian), *a.* [< L. *Castalis*, belonging to *Castalia*, Gr. Κασταλία, a mythical fountain of inspiration on Mount Parnassus, sacred to the Muses, whose waters had the power of inspiring those who drank them; perhaps akin to καθαρός, L. *castus*, pure: see *caste*².] Pertaining to Castalia.

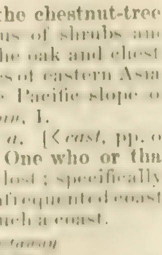
Castanea (kas-tā′nē-ạ̈), *n.* [L., the chestnut-tree, a chestnut: see *chesten*, *chestnut*.] A genus of plants, natural order *Cupuliferæ*, consisting of trees or shrubs with straight-veined leaves and naked unisexual flowers, the male in catkins and the female solitary. The nuts are contained in a prickly 4-valved envelop. Only two species are known, the common chestnut, *C. vesca*, and the chinkapin, *C. pumila*. See cut under *chestnut*.

Castanella (kas-ta-nel′ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *castanea*, a chestnut, + dim. *-ella*.] The typical genus of radiolarians of the family *Castanellidæ*.

Castanellidæ (kas-ta-nel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Castanella* + *-idæ*.] A family of tripylean radiolarians with a fenestrated shell which is spherical, simple, and composed of solid rods, and has at one point a large principal opening, often armed with coronal spicules, and with or without radial spicules. It contains such genera as *Castanella*, *Castanidium*, etc.

castaneous (kas-tā′nē-us), *a.* [< L. as if **castaneus*, < *castanea*, a chestnut: see *Castanea*.] Chestnut-colored; of a reddish or brownish-red color.

castanet (kas′ta-net), *n.* [= F. *castagnette*, < Sp. *castañeta* (= Pg. *castanheta*), a castanet, < *castaña* = Pg. *castanha*, < L. *castanea*, a chestnut; from the resemblance.] One of a pair of slightly concave spoon-shaped shells of ivory or hard wood, loosely fastened together at the base, and used (slung over the thumb) in beating time to music or dancing. Castanets are used by the Spaniards and Moors as an accompaniment to their dances and guitars, and are now widely introduced among other nations with some variations of form.



Castanets.

Castanopsis (kas-ta-nop′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κάστανος, the chestnut-tree, + ὄψις, appearance.] A genus of shrubs and trees intermediate between the oak and chestnut, of a dozen species, natives of eastern Asia, with a single species on the Pacific slope of North America. See *chinkapin*, 1.

castaway (kast′a-wā), *n.* and *a.* [< *cast*, pp. of *cast*¹, *v.*, + *away*.] I. *n.* 1. One who or that which has been cast away or lost; specifically, one shipwrecked or lost on an unfrequented coast, or a person shipwrecked on such a coast.

A *castaway*
Upon the lonely rock of life.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 331.

Hence—2. An outcast; a reprobate; one morally lost or ruined.

But I keep under my body, and bring it into subjection; lest that by any means, when I have preached to others, I myself should be a *castaway*. 1 Cor. ix. 27.

II. *a.* In or pertaining to the state of being a castaway: wrecked; ruined: as, a *castaway* ship.

We [illegible] only remember, at our *castaway* leisure, the [illegible] immortal soul. *Raleigh*, Hist. of World.

cast-by (kȧst′bī), *n.* A discarded person or thing; a castaway. [Scotch.]

Wha could tak interest in sic a *cast-by* as I am now? *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xx.

caste¹†, *a.* A Middle English variant of *chaste*.

caste² (kȧst), *n.* [Formerly *cast*, only recently as F. *caste*, < Pg. *casta* (> Sp. *casta*), breed, race, caste; first applied to the classes of the Hindus by the Portuguese, who were the earliest colonists in India; prop. fem. of *casto*, < L. *castus*, pure, > OF. *chaste*, E. *chaste*, q. v.] 1. One of the artificial divisions or social classes into which the Hindus are rigidly separated according to the religious law of Brahmanism, and of which the privileges or disabilities are transmitted by inheritance. The principal castes are four in number: 1st, the Brahmans, or the sacerdotal caste; 2d, the Kshatriyas, modern Rajputs, or military caste; 3d, the Vaisyas or husbandmen and merchants, who have now in many districts become merged in the second and fourth castes; 4th, the Sudras, or laborers and mechanics. The Brahmans are supposed to have sprung from the mouth of Brahma, the Kshatriyas from his arms, the Vaisyas from his belly and thighs, and the Sudras from his feet. The Brahman represents religion; the Kshatriya, war; the Vaisya, commerce and wealth; and the Sudra, labor. There are many subdivisions of caste, and although the Sudras are degraded far below the Brahmans, Kshatriyas, and Vaisyas, there are reckoned thirty-six subdivisions lower than the Sudras. Lowest of all are the Pariahs, who are supposed to be of no caste, and mere outcasts from humanity. Of the castes, the first three are the natural and gradually established divisions of the Aryan invaders and conquerors of India; the fourth was made up of the subjugated aborigines. The Sanskrit name for caste is *varna*, color, the different castes having been at first marked by differences of complexion, according to race, and in some degree according to occupation and consequent exposure. Besides the original castes, numerous mixed classes or castes have sprung up in the progress of time, and are dependent upon trade, occupation, or profession; in fact, the essential principle in the system of caste is the confining of employments to hereditary classes. Castes are, according to Indian social standards, either "high" or "low." The same term is also used of somewhat similar classes in other countries.

The system of *caste* involves the worst of all wrongs to humanity—that of hallowing evil by the authority and sanction of religion. *Faiths of the World*, p. 30.

To be subjugated by an inferior *caste* was a degradation beyond all other degradation. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng.

Offensive as is the *low-caste* Indian, . . . I had rather see the lowest Pariahs of the low, than a single trim, smooth-faced, smooth-wayed, clever *high-caste* Hindoo on my lands or in my colony.
W. G. Palgrave, in Fortnightly Rev.

Hence—2. A division of society, or the principle of grading society, according to external conditions; a class or grade separated from others by differences of wealth, hereditary rank or privileges, or by profession or employment.

Where the operations became hereditary, a system of *castes* arose. This system has never been rigid in Western Europe, however, as it has been in India and other countries of the East.
D. W. Ross, German Land-holding, Notes, p. 134.

Her manner had not that repose
Which stamps the *caste* of Vere de Vere.
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

The spirit of *caste* morally tortures its victims with as much coolness as the Indian tortures his enemy.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 221.

To lose caste, to be degraded from the caste to which one belongs; lose social position.

castellan (kas′te-lan), *n.* [< ME. *castellain*, *castelain*, < OF. *castellain*, *chastelain*, F. *chatelain* (fem. *chatelaine*) = Pr. Sp. *castellan* = Cat. *castella* = Pg. *castellão* = It. *castellano*, < ML. *castellanus*, keeper of a castle, < L. *castellum*, a castle: see *castle*.] A governor or constable of a castle. Also written *castellain*.

castellano (kas-tel-yä′nō), *n.* [Sp., an ancient Spanish coin, the fiftieth part of a mark of gold, etc., prop. adj., Castilian, Spanish. See *Castilian*.] A South American weight for gold, equal to 71.07 grains.

castellany (kas′te-la-ni), *n.*; pl. *castellanies* (-niz). [Same as *chatellany* (< F. *chatellenie*); = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *castellania*, < ML. *castellania*, < *castellanus*, a castellan: see *castellan*.] The jurisdiction of a castellan; the lordship belonging to a castle, or the extent of its land and jurisdiction. Also called *chatellany*.

[illegible] within his *castellany* or the jurisdiction of his castle, 200 manors, all but one.
Kelham, Domesday Book, p. 147.

castellar (kas′te-lär), *a.* [< ML. as if **castellaris*, < L. *castellum*, castle: see *castle*.] Belonging or pertaining to a castle.

A [illegible] *castellar* dungeon. *Walpole*, Letters, IV. 489.

castellate (kas'te-lāt), *n.* [< ML. *castellatum*, the precinct of a castle, < L. *castellum*, a castle.] A lordship or castellany.

> Here we entered into the province of Candia, and the *castellate* of Kenurio.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. 249.

castellated (kas'te-lā-ted), *a.* [< ML. *castellatus*, pp. of *castellare*, furnish with turrets or battlements, fortify, < L. *castellum*, a castle: see *castle.*] **1.** Furnished with turrets and battlements, like a castle; built in the style of a castle: as, a *castellated* mansion.

> The room lay in a high turret of the *castellated* abbey.
> *Poe*, Tales, I. 461.

2. Inclosed in a building, as a fountain or cistern. *Johnson.*

castellation (kas-te-lā'shọn), *n.* [< ML. *castellatio(n-)*, < *castellare:* see *castellated.*] **1.** The state of being castellated.—**2.** The act of fortifying a house and rendering it a castle, or of giving it the appearance of a castle by providing it with battlements, etc.

castellet (kas'te-let), *n.* [< ME. *castelet*, < OF. *castelet*, F. *châtelet* = Pr. *castelet* = Sp. *castillejo* = Pg. *castellejo, castellete* = It. *castelletto*, < ML. *castelletum*, like *castellulum*, dim. of L. *castellum*, a castle: see *castle* and *-et.*] A small castle; a peel-tower or other fortified residence too small to rank as a castle. Also written *castlet*. [Rare.]

castelry†, *n.* See *castlery*.

casten†. Obsolete past participle of *cast*^{1}. *Chaucer.*

caster (kȧs'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *castere;* < *cast*^{1}, *v.*, + *-er*^{1}.] **1.** One who casts. (*a*) One who throws dice; a gambler.

> The jovial *caster's* set, and seven's the nick,
> Or—done!—a thousand on the coming trick.
> *Byron*, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

(*b*) One who computes; a calculator; especially, a calculator of nativities.

> In licnesse of a deuynour and of a fals *castere* he eymeth that he knowith not. *Wyclif*, Prov. xxiii. 7 (Oxf.).

(*c*) One who assigns the parts of a play to the actors. (*d*) One who makes castings; a founder.

2. A vessel used to contain things in a powdered, liquid, or vaporous form, and to cast them out when needed; specifically, a bottle, vial, cruet, or other small vessel used to contain condiments for the table; also, a stand containing a set of such vessels. See *casting-bottle, pepper-caster*, etc.

> *Thuribulus*, a *castere* of cense.
> *A. S. and Old Eng. Vocab.* (2d ed. Wright), [col. 616, l. 21.

3. A small wheel on a swivel, attached to the leg of a piece of furniture, in order to facilitate moving about without lifting. In this sense also improperly spelled *castor.*—**4†.** A cloak. *Dekker.*—**5.** A horse sold out of a regiment as useless. [Anglo-Ind.]

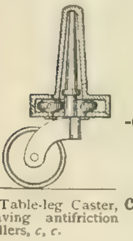


Table-leg Caster, having antifriction rollers, *c, c.*

-caster. A suffix in place-names, appearing in several other forms, as *-cester, -chester.* See *chester*.

caster-wheel (kȧs'tėr-hwēl), *n.* A wheel which turns about an axis held in a stock, which itself turns on a pivot or vertical spindle placed at a considerable distance in front of the bearing-point of the face of the wheel: a construction which enables the wheel to swerve readily to either side of the line of draft. It is a very common attachment to agricultural implements, as plows, harvesters, etc.

castetet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *chastity*.

cast-gate (kȧst'gāt), *n.* In *founding*, the channel through which the metal is poured into a mold.

castice (kas'tis), *n.* [= F. *castice* = Sp. *castizo*, < Pg. *castiço*, prop. an adj., *castiço*, fem. *castiça*, of good birth, < *casta*, race, family: see *caste*^{2}.] A person of Portuguese parentage born and living in the East Indies. Compare *creole*. Also spelled *castees*.

castification† (kas″ti-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< LL. as if **castificatio(n-)*, < *castificare*, pp. *castificatus*, purify, < L. *castus*, pure, chaste, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make.] The process of making chaste; purification in a moral sense; chastity; purity.

> Let no impure spirit defile the virgin purities and "*castifications* of the soul," as St. Peter's phrase is.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 708.

castigate (kas'ti-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *castigated*, ppr. *castigating*. [< L. *castigatus*, pp. of *castigare*, purify, correct, chastise, < *castus*, pure (> E. *chaste*), + *agere*, do, make; cf. *purgare* (> E. *purge*), < *purus*, pure, + *agere*. Older E. forms from *castigare* are *chasten* and *chastise*, q. v.] **1.** To chastise; punish by stripes; correct or punish, in general.

> If thou didst put this sour-cold habit on
> To *castigate* thy pride, 't were well.
> *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

2. To subject to a severe and critical scrutiny; criticize for the purpose of correcting; emend: as, to *castigate* the text of an author.

> He had adjusted and *castigated* the then Latin Vulgate.
> *Bentley*, Letters, p. 257.

> A *castigated* copy of it [a work of Cervantes] was printed by Arrieta. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., II. 122.

castigation (kas-ti-gā'shọn), *n.* [< *castigate:* see *-ation.*] The act of castigating. (*a*) Punishment by whipping; correction; chastisement; discipline.

> Violent events do not always argue the anger of God; even death itself is, to his servants, a fatherly *castigation*.
> *Bp. Hall*, The Seduced Prophet.

> The keenest *castigation* of her slanderers. *Irving.*

(*b*) Critical scrutiny and emendation; correction of textual errors.

castigator (kas'ti-gā-tor), *n.* [= Pr. *castigador* = Sp. Pg. *castigador*, < L. *castigator*, < *castigare:* see *castigate.*] One who castigates or corrects.

castigatory (kas'ti-gạ-tọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *castigatorius*, < *castigator*, a corrector: see *castigator.*] **I.** *a.* Serving to castigate; tending to correction; corrective; punitive.

> Penalties . . . either probatory, *castigatory*, or exemplary. *Abp. Bramhall*, Against Hobbes.

II. *n.*; pl. *castigatories* (-riz). Something that serves to castigate; specifically, an apparatus formerly used in punishing scolds. Also called *ducking-stool* and *trebucket*.

Castile soap. See *soap*.

Castilian (kas-til'ian), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Castillan* = Pg. *Castelhano*, < Sp. *Castellano*, < *Castilla*, Castile; so called from the numerous forts (*castillos:* see *castle*) erected on the frontiers.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Castile (formerly written *Castille*), a former kingdom in the central part of Spain, now divided into the provinces of Old and New Castile.—**Castilian furnace.** See *furnace*.

II. *n.* An inhabitant or a native of Castile.

Castilleia (kas-ti-lē'yä), *n.* [NL., < *Castillejo*, a Spanish botanist.] A large genus of herbaceous plants, natural order *Scrophulariaceæ*, mostly perennials, natives of North America and Asia. There are about 25 species in the United States. Their yellow, purple, or scarlet flowers are in terminal spikes, with large colored bracts often more showy than the flowers. *C. coccinea*, the common species of the Atlantic States, is popularly known as *painted-cup*.

Castilloa (kas-ti-lō'ä), *n.* [NL., < Sp. *Castilla*, Castile: see *Castilian.*] A genus of plants, of one or two arboreous species, natives of tropical America, of the natural order *Urticaceæ*, and allied to the breadfruit. *C. elastica* is valuable as the source of the india-rubber of Central America. The milky juice of the tree is obtained by incisions in the bark, and is coagulated by the addition of alum or of a decoction of the moon-plant, *Calonyction speciosum*. A large tree is said to yield eight gallons of milk when first cut, each gallon making about two pounds of rubber.

Flowering Branch of *Castilloa elastica*.

casting (kȧs'ting), *n.* [ME. *casting;* verbal n. of *cast*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** The act or process of founding.

> It is no coining, sir,
> It is but *casting*. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iii. 2.

2. In the *fine arts*, the process of taking casts or impressions of statues, medals, etc., in clay, pitch, plaster, or fused metal.—**3.** That which has been cast, or formed by running melted metal into a mold of any desired form. When used without qualification, the word usually denotes a casting of iron.—**4.** Anything appearing as if cast in a mold; specifically, a string-shaped mass of earth voided by an earthworm; a worm-cast.

> I resolved . . . to weigh all the *castings* thrown up within a given time in a measured space, instead of ascertaining the rate at which objects left on the surface were buried by worms. *Darwin*, The Earth-worm.

5†. Vomiting; vomit.

> The hound turnyde agen to his *castyng*.
> *Wyclif*, 2 Pet. ii. 22.

6. Same as *cast*^{1}, 18.—**7†.** A purge consisting of pellets of hemp, cotton, feathers, or the like, given to hawks.

> *Ric.* We have been used too long like hawks already.
> *Ubald.* We are not so high in our flesh now to need *casting*. *Massinger*, The Picture, v. 1.

8†. Contrivance; distribution; arrangement.

> Distributio is that useful *casting* of all rooms for office, entertainment, or pleasure. *Wotton*, Elem. of Architecture.

9. In *sail-making*, the calculated dimensions and shape of each cloth in a sail.—**10†.** Luck, as in dealing cards.

> *Tai.* I'd beastly *casting*, Jack.
> *Jack.* O, abominable, sir! you had the scurviest hand.
> *Middleton*, Your Five Gallants, iv. 2.

Chilled casting, a metal casting the surface of which has been hardened either by casting in an iron mold or by exposure while red-hot to sudden cooling by air or water, or by contact with any good conductor which is at a comparatively low temperature. The effect is to give a surface of extreme hardness. Such castings are used for a multitude of purposes, as for rolls, anvils, plowshares, moldboards, stamps, etc., wherever much attrition is to be sustained. **Cliché casting.** See *cliché*. **Compression casting**, a method of casting in molds of potters' clay, with sufficient pressure to force the metal into the most delicate tracery left by the pattern. It is used in casting stamps, letters and numbers for houses, house-builders' hardware, etc.—**Dry casting**, a method of casting in which the molds are made of sand and afterward dried.

casting-bottle† (kȧs'ting-bot″l), *n.* A small vial for holding or for sprinkling perfumes; a caster. Also called *casting-glass*.

> Enter Secco with a *casting-bottle*, sprinkling his hat and face, and a little looking-glass at his girdle, setting his countenance. *Ford*, Fancies, i. 2.

> Hast thou no perfumes and sweet bags, or any handsome *casting bottles* of the newest mode?
> *Scott*, Kenilworth, II. 6.

casting-box (kȧs'ting-boks), *n.* **1.** In *founding*, a flask which holds the mold.—**2†.** Probably, a small box used like a casting-bottle.

> They have a chain,
> My rings, my *casting-box* of gold, my purse too.
> *Fletcher and Shirley*, Night-Walker, iii. 5.

casting-glass† (kȧs'ting-glȧs), *n.* Same as *casting-bottle*.

> His civet and his *casting-glass*
> Have helpt him to a place amongst the rest.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

casting-ladle (kȧs'ting-lā″dl), *n.* An iron ladle with handles, used to pour molten metal into a mold.

casting-net (kȧs'ting-net), *n.* A net which is cast and immediately drawn, in distinction from one which is set.

> We Govern this War as an unskilful Man does a *Casting-Net*. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 116.

casting-pit (kȧs'ting-pit), *n.* The space in a foundry in which the molds are placed and the castings made.

> In the centre of the [Bessemer] *casting-pit* is fixed a hydraulic crane. . . . The crane, after the ladle has received the charge of molten steel from the converter, is rotated in a horizontal plane over the tops of the moulds around the periphery of the pit, and the taphole of the ladle is thus brought successively over the centre of each mould, into which the metal from the ladle is tapped.
> *W. H. Greenwood*, Iron and Steel, p. 469.

casting-pot (kȧs'ting-pot), *n.* A pot or crucible of plumbago, fire-clay, or other material, in which metals or other fusible substances are melted.

casting-press (kȧs'ting-pres), *n.* A press in which metal is cast under pressure.

casting-slab (kȧs'ting-slab), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, the slab or plate of a casting-table.

casting-table (kȧs'ting-tā″bl), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, a table on which molten glass is poured in making plate-glass. Its top is a large polished plate of metal, commonly iron, having metal flanges of the same depth as the thickness of the glass, to keep the glass from running off at the sides. A massive copper cylinder extends entirely across the table, resting on the side flanges, and this, being set in motion, spreads the glass out into a sheet of uniform breadth and thickness.

casting-vote (kȧs'ting-vōt'), *n.* The vote of a presiding officer in an assembly or council, thrown to decide a question when the votes cast by the members are equally divided. If the presiding officer is a member of the body, he may give the casting-vote, although he has, by already voting as a member, created the tie or equal division. [Commonly written as two words.]

> In the time of Hastings the Governor had only one vote in council, and, in case of an equal division, a *casting vote*.
> *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

casting-weight (kȧs'ting-wāt), *n.* A weight that turns the scale of a balance, or makes one side preponderate.

[illegible]

Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 177.

cast-iron [illegible] *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* Iron [illegible] that is, melted and run into [illegible] possesses the desired form. [illegible]

II. *a.* 1. Made of cast-iron: as, a *cast-iron* [illegible].—2. Having the qualities of or resembling cast-iron; hence, inflexible; unyielding: as, a *cast-iron* rule.

[illegible] nance, . . . made possible the transition from the *cast*-[illegible] to the Damascus-pliancy of Fletcher and Shakespeare.
[illegible] N. A. Rev., CXX. [illegible]

cast-knitting (kȧst'nit″ing), *n.* That kind of knitting in which the needle is passed through the mesh from the inside of the piece of hosiery which is being knitted, and the yarn with which the new mesh is made is held on the outside.

castle [illegible] [< ME. *castle*, *castel*, a castle, village, < AS. *castel*, a village, = D. *kasteel* = [illegible] = Sw. *kastell* = Dan. *kastel* = OF. *castel*, *chastel*, F. *castel*, *château* (> E. *chateau*) = Pr. *castelh* = Cat. *castell* = Sp. *castillo* = Pg. It. *castello*, < L. *castellum*, a castle, fort, citadel, stronghold, dim. of *castrum*, a castle, fort, fortified place, usually in pl. *castra*, an encampment, a camp, a military station, a town of military origin (> AS. *ceaster*: see *-caster* and *chester*); connected with *casa*, a cottage, hut: see *casa*, *casino*, *cassock*, etc.] 1. A building, or series of connected buildings, fortified for defense against an enemy; a fortified residence; a fortress. Castles, in the sense of fortified [illegible] of feudalism, [illegible] pitch of strength and [illegible] Normans. In England there were few [illegible] the time of William [illegible] were constructed [illegible] keep was the [illegible] and the other [illegible] all [illegible] for the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Travels, p. [illegible]

Our castle's strength
Will laugh a siege to scorn.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 5.

The house of every one is to him as his castle and fortress, as well for defence against injury and violence as [illegible]
Sir E. Coke, Reports, Semayne's Case, v. fol. 91a.

2. In *her.*, a representation of two or more towers connected by curtains, often having a gateway in one of the curtains, and always embattled. When the towers are represented with the windows and the joints between the stones of colors different from that of the wall, they are said to be masoned or windowed *gules*, *or*, or the like. When the windows are shown of the color of the field, the castle is said to be *voided of the field*, or sometimes *ajouré*. The door is called the *port*; if it has a portcullis, this and its color are mentioned in the blazon.
3. The house or mansion of a person of rank or wealth: somewhat vaguely applied, but usually to a large and more or less imposing building.—4. A piece made in the form of a castle, donjon, or tower, used in the game of chess; the rook. —5. A kind of helmet.—6. *Naut.*, a kind of fighting-tower formerly erected on war-galleys, etc., near the bow and stern, and called respectively *forecastle* and *aftcastle*. See cut under [illegible].—**A castle in the air**, or **in Spain**, a visionary project; a vague imagination of possible wealth, fame, happiness, or the like; a day-dream. (See below.)—**To build castles in Spain**, to build castles in the air. (See below.) The origin of this phrase (which is traced back in French literature to the thirteenth century, and in English to the fourteenth) is doubtful. It has been attributed to the boasting by Spanish adventurers in France of their lordly residences, which existed only in their imaginations; and less probably to a supposed prohibition at some time against the erection of fortifications in Spain. Littré thinks the idea is simply that of an imaginary castle in any foreign country, other names having been similarly used, and that of Spain prevailing as most familiar; to which may be added that its real origin is probably to be found in the notion always prevalent, of the attainment of great wealth through emigration or foreign adventure.

Thou shalt make *castels* thanne *in Spayne*,
And dreme of joye, alle but in vayne.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 2573.

To build (or **make**†) **castles in the air**, to form schemes that have no practical foundation; entertain projects that cannot be carried out; indulge, either seriously or in mere play of the imagination, in pleasing day-dreams, especially of great wealth or power.

When I *build castles in the aire*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., Author's Abstract.

I *build* great *castles in the skies*,
. . . rear'd and raz'd yet without hands.
E. of Stirling, Sonnets, vi.

We had no right to *build castles in the air* without any material for building, and have no ground for complaint when the airy fabric tumbles about our ears.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 21.

=**Syn. 1.** See *fortification*.

castle (kȧs'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *castled*, ppr. *castling*. [< *castle*, *n.*, 4.] In *chess*, to move the king from his own square two squares to the right or left, and bring the rook or castle to the square the king has passed over. Castling is allowed only when neither the king nor the castle has moved, when there is no piece between them, and when the king is not in check and does not, in castling, move over or to a square which is attacked by an enemy's man, that is, through or into check.

castle-builder (kȧs'l-bil″dėr), *n.* 1. One who builds castles.—2. Especially, one who builds castles in the air; a visionary; a day-dreamer.

I . . . am one of that species of men who are properly denominated *castle-builders*, who scorn to be beholden to the earth for a foundation. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 167.

castle-building (kȧs'l-bil″ding), *n.* 1. The act of building castles.—2. Especially, building castles in the air; day-dreaming.

The pleasant languor, the dreamy tranquillity, the airy *castle-building* which in Asia stand in lieu of the vigorous, intensive, passionate life of Europe.
R. F. Burton, El Medinah, p. [illegible]

castled (kȧs'ld), *a.* [< *castle* + *-ed*².] Furnished with a castle or castles.

The *castled* crag of Drachenfels
Frowns o'er the wide and winding Rhine.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 55.

castle-garth† (kȧs'l-gärth), *n.* The precincts of a castle; a castle-yard.

castle-guard (kȧs'l-gärd), *n.* 1. The guard which defends a castle.—2. A feudal charge or duty due from a tenant to his lord, payable either in personal service in defending the lord's castle or by commutations in money in [illegible]. Hence—3. The tenure or hold [illegible] such a tenant had on the land granted [illegible] the lord.—4. The circuit around a castle [illegible] to taxation for its maintenance.

Also called *castle-ward*.

castlery, castelry† (kȧs'l-ri, -tel-ri), *n.*; pl. [illegible] [< OF. *castellerie*, < ML. *castellaria*, equiv. to *castellania*: see *castellany*.] 1. The government of a castle; tenure of a castle.

The said Robert and his heirs . . . are chief banner-bearers of London in fee, for the *castelry* which he and his ancestors have, of Baynard's castle in the said city.
Blount, Ancient Tenures, p. 116.

2. A demain or fief maintaining a castle.

castle-stead (kȧs'l-sted), *n.* A castle and the buildings belonging to it.

castlet (kast'let), *n.* Same as *castellet*.

castle-town (kȧs'l-toun), *n.* [ME. *casteltun*, < *castel*, castle, + *tun*, town.] The hamlet close by or under the walls or protection of a castle: hence *Castletown*, *Castleton*, the names of several towns and villages in Great Britain and Ireland.

castle-ward (kȧs'l-wârd), *n.* Same as *castle-guard*.

castlewick (kȧs'l-wik), *n.* The territory attached to or under the jurisdiction of a castle.

castling† (kȧst'ling), *n.* and *a.* [< *cast*¹, *v.*, I., 16, + dim. *-ling*¹.] I. *n.* An abortion.

We should rather rely on the urine of a *castling's* bladder. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

II. *a.* Abortive. *S. Butler*, Hudibras.

Castnia (kast'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1807).] The typical genus of moths of the family *Castniidæ*.

castnian (kast'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Castnia* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the genus *Castnia*.

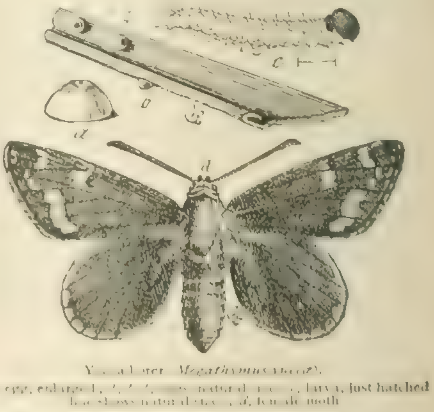
II. *n.* A member of the genus *Castnia* or family *Castniidæ*.

Castniidæ (kast-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Castnia* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Lepidoptera*, comprising the moths which connect the sphinxes with the butterflies, typified by the genus *Castnia*. They are sometimes called *moth-sphinxes*.

castnioid (kast'ni-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Castnia* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Resembling a moth of the genus *Castnia*: as, a *castnioid* butterfly.

II. *n.* A hesperian butterfly of the tribe *Castnioides*.

Castnioides (kast-ni-oi'dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Castnia* + *-oides*.] A tribe of hesperian lepidopterous insects combining in some respects the characters both of moths and of butterflies, but justly regarded as having most affinities with the latter. They are characterized by a small head, a very large abdomen, unarmed front tibiæ, and very small spurs of the middle and hind tibiæ. The tribe is typified by the yucca-borer, *Megathymus yuccæ*, formerly *Castnia yuccæ*, and includes the genus *Ægiale*.



Yucca-borer (*Megathymus yuccæ*).
a, egg, enlarged; [illegible] natural size; *c*, larva, just hatched [illegible] natural size; *d*, female moth.

castock (kas'tok), *n.* Same as *castock*.

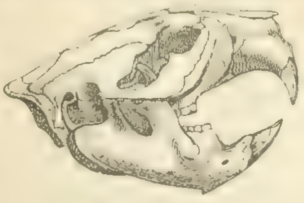
cast-off¹ (kȧst'ôf), *a.* [< *cast*¹ (pp.) + *off*.] Laid aside; rejected: as, *cast-off* livery.

We are gathering up the old *cast-off* clothes of others [illegible] above us, it is said.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 154.

cast-off² (kȧst'ôf), *n.* [< *cast*¹ (inf.) + *off*.] 1. In *firearms*, the outward bend of a gun-stock, by which the line of sight is brought inward to meet the eye more readily.—2. In *printing*, the computation of the particular space to be allowed for each column or division of a table, a piece of music, or the like: as, to pass the *cast-off* (that is, to communicate to other compositors the result of such a computation).

caston†, *n.* An obsolete form of *capstan*.

castor¹ (kas'tor), *n.* and *a.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *castor* = It. *castoro*, *castore*, < L. *castor*, a beaver (for which the native L. is *fiber* = E. *beaver*¹), < [illegible], a beaver, a word of Eastern origin: [illegible] *kasturi*, > Hind. Malay *kasturi*, musk; [illegible], a beaver.] I. *n.* 1. A beaver.—2. [*cap.*] Among French Canadians, one of the party which called itself the national party, the beaver being the national emblem of Canada.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of sciuromorphic rodent mammals, typical of the family *Castoridæ*. The type and only living representative is the beaver, *Castor fiber*, of aquatic habits, having the feet 4-toed, the fore feet small, the hinder large, webbed, with the second toe double-clawed; the tail broad, flat, oval, naked, and scaly; and the body thick-set, especially behind. On each side, above and below, the incisors are 1, canines 0, premolars 1, and molars 3, making 20 teeth in all. The skull resembles that of the *Sciuridæ*, but lacks postorbital processes. See *beaver*1.


Skull of Beaver (*Castor fiber*).

4. A beaver hat; by extension, a silk hat.

> I have always been known for the jaunty manner in which I wear my *castor*. *Scott.*

> "Even so," replied the stranger, making diligent use of his triangular *castor* to produce a circulation in the close air of the woods. *Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, ii.

5. A heavy quality of broadcloth used for overcoats.

II. *a.* Made of beaver-skin or -fur, or of the cloth called beaver.

castor2 (kȧs′tọr), *n.* [Also called *castoreum*, of which *castor* is a shortened form; = F. *castoréum* = Sp. *castóreo* = Pg. It. *castoreo*, < L. *castoreum*, < Gr. καστόριον, castor, a secretion of the beaver, < κάστωρ, the beaver: see *castor*1.] A reddish-brown substance consisting of the preputial follicles of the beaver and their contents, dried and prepared for commercial purposes. It has a strong, penetrating, enduring odor, and was formerly of high repute in medicine, but is now used chiefly by perfumers.

castor3 (kas′tọr), *n.* [Named from *Castor* in Gr. myth.: see *Castor and Pollux*.] A mineral found in the island of Elba associated with another called *pollux*. It is a silicate of aluminium and lithium, and probably a variety of petalite. It is colorless and transparent, with a glistening luster. Also called *castorite*.

castor4, *n.* See *caster*, 3.

Castor and Pollux (kas′tor and pol′uks). [Named from *Castor* (Gr. Κάστωρ) and *Pollux* (Gr. Πολυδεύκης), in Gr. myth. twin sons of Zeus or Jupiter, in the form of a swan, and Leda, wife of Tyndareus, king of Sparta; or produced from two eggs laid by her, one containing Castor and Clytæmnestra, the other Pollux (or Polydeuces) and Helen; or all, according to Homer, children of Leda and Tyndareus, and hence called *Tyndaridæ*. Castor and Pollux are jointly called the *Dioscuri*, sons of Zeus or Jupiter.] 1. In *astron.*, the constellation of the Twins, or Gemini, and also the zodiacal sign named from that constellation, although the latter has moved completely out of the former. Castor, *α* Geminorum, is a greenish star of the magnitude 1.6, the more northerly of the two that lie near together in the heads of the Twins. Pollux, *β* Geminorum, is a very yellow star of the magnitude 1.2, the more southerly of the same pair. See cut under *Gemini*.

2. An ancient classical name of the corposant, or St. Elmo's fire.—3. [*l. c.*] The name given to two minerals found together in granite in the island of Elba. See the separate names.

castorate (kas′tọ-rāt), *n.* [< *castor*(*ic*) + *-ate*1.] In *chem.*, a salt produced from the combination of castoric acid with a salifiable base.

castor-bean, *n.* See *bean*1.

castoreum (kas-tō′rẹ-um), *n.* [L.] Same as *castor*2.

castoric (kas-tor′ik), *a.* [< *castor*2 + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or derived from castoreum: as, *castoric* acid.

Castoridæ (kas-tor′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Castor*1, 3, + *-idæ.*] A family of sciuromorphic simplicident rodent quadrupeds, typified by the genus *Castor*, the beaver, its only living representative. There are, however, several fossil genera, as *Eucastor* and *Steneofiber*, and probably others. The tibia and fibula unite in old age, contrary to the rule in the sciurine series of rodents; the skull is massive, without postorbital processes; the dentition is powerful, with rootless or only late-rooting molars; clavicles are present; there is an accessory carpal ossicle; the salivary glands are enormous, and the stomach has a glandular appendage; the urogenital system opens into a cloaca, and the Weberian bodies are developed as a uterus masculinus; and large preputial glands or scent-bags secrete the substance known as *castor*. See *castor*1 and *beaver*1.

castorin, castorine2 (kas′tọ-rin), *n.* [< *castor*2 + *-in*2, *-ine*2; = Sp. *castorina.*] An animal principle obtained by boiling castor in six times its weight of alcohol, and filtering the liquid, from which the castorin is deposited.

Castorina (kas-tọ-rī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of LL. *castorinus*, of the beaver, < L. *castor*: see *castor*1.] The beaver tribe: a family of rodent animals, comprising the beaver, the coypu, and the muskrat or musquash. [Not in use.]

castorine1 (kas′tọ-rin), *n.* [= F. *castorine*, < LL. *castorinus*, of the beaver: see *Castorina*.] A cotton-velvet fabric.

castorine2, *n.* See *castorin*.

castorite (kas′tọ-rīt), *n.* [< *castor*3 + *-ite*2.] Same as *castor*3.

Castoroides (kas-tọ-roi′dēz), *n.* [NL. (J. W. Foster, 1838), < Gr. κάστωρ, castor, + εἶδος, form.] The typical genus of the family *Castoroididæ*. There is but one species, *C. ohioensis*, the so-called fossil beaver of North America, which was of about the size of the black bear, and hence somewhat exceeded in size the capibara, the largest of living rodents. The skull alone was about a foot long. The known remains are all from Quaternary deposits, in localities from Texas and South Carolina to Michigan and New York.

Castoroididæ (kas-tọ-roi′di-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Castoroides* + *-idæ.*] A family of rodents, instituted for the reception of the genus *Castoroides*, related on the one hand to the *Castoridæ* or beavers, and on the other to the chinchillas, cavies, and capibaras. Other genera, as *Amblyrhiza* and *Loxomylus*, are considered to be probably referable to this family. The skull resembles that of the *Castoridæ*, but the dentition is entirely different, resembling that of chinchillas and capibaras.

castor-oil (kȧs′tọr-oil′), *n.* [< *castor*2 (from some supposed resemblance to that substance) + *oil.*] The oil yielded by the seeds of *Ricinus communis* (the castor-oil plant), a native of India, but now distributed over all the warmer regions of the globe. The oil is obtained from the seeds by bruising them between rollers and then pressing them in hempen bags in a strong press. The oil that first comes away, called *cold-drawn castor-oil*, is reckoned the best; an inferior quality is obtained by heating or steaming the pressed seeds, and again subjecting them to pressure. The oil is afterward heated to the boiling-point, in order to separate the albumen and impurities. Castor-oil is used medicinally as a mild but efficient purgative. It is also used as a fixing agent in cotton-dyeing, especially in dyeing a Turkey-red color from madder. In its saponified state it is sold under various names, as *Turkey-red oil*, [illegible] *sulphated oil*, *soluble oil*, etc.—**Castor-oil plant**, the plant *Ricinus communis*, which produces castor-oil. It is often cultivated for ornament under the name of *Palma Christi*, grows to a height of 6 to 8 feet or more, with broad palmate leaves, and varies much in the color of its stem, leaves, etc.

Castor-oil Plant (*Ricinus communis*).

a, fruit of castor-oil plant; [illegible]

castory† (kas′tọ-ri), *n.* [< Gr. καστόριον, a certain color, neut. of καστόριος, pertaining to the beaver, < κάστωρ, the beaver: see *castor*1, and cf. *castor*2.] A color of an unknown shade.

> As polisht yvory
> Which cunning Craftesman hand hath overlayd
> With fayre vermilion or pure *Castory*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 41.

castra, *n.* Plural of *castrum*.

castrametation (kas″trạ-mẹ̄-tā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *castramétation* = Sp. *castrametacion* = Pg. *castrametação* = It. *castrametazione*, < ML. *castrametatio*(*n-*), < LL. *castrametari*, pp. *castrametatus*, pitch a camp, < L. *castra*, a camp (see *castle*), + *metari*, measure.] The art or act of encamping; the marking or laying out of a camp.

castrate (kas′trāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *castrated*, ppr. *castrating*. [< L. *castratus*, pp. of *castrare* (> OF. **castrir*, **castrer* (cf. *castri*, castrated), F. *châtrer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *castrar* = It. *castrare*), castrate, prune, curtail, expurgate; akin to Skt. *çastra*, a knife.] 1. To deprive of the testicles; geld; emasculate.—2. In *bot.*, to deprive (a flower) of its anthers. *Darwin.*—3. To remove something objectionable from, as obscene parts from a writing; expurgate; destroy the strength or virility of; emasculate.

> [illegible]

4. To take out a leaf or sheet from, and render imperfect; mutilate.

> A castrated set of Holinshed's chronicle. *Todd.*

5. Figuratively, to take the vigor or spirit from; mortify.

> Yea castrate the desires of the flesh, and shall obtain a more ample reward of grace in heaven.
> *P. Martyr*, Manners of Pastors, sig. Y, i. b.

castrate (kas′trāt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *castrat*, n., = Sp. *castrado*, a. and n., = Pg. *castrado*, n., = It. *castrato*, n., < L. *castratus*, pp.: see the verb.] I. *a.* 1. Gelded; emasculated.—2. In *bot.*, deprived of the anthers; anantherous: applied to stamens or flowers.

II. *n.* One who or that which has been castrated, gelded, or emasculated; a eunuch.

castrater (kas′trā-tėr), *n.* [= F. *châtreur* = Sp. Pg. *castrador* = It. *castratore*, < LL. *castrator*, < L. *castrare*: see *castrate*, *v.*] One who castrates.

castrati, *n.* Plural of *castrato*.

castration (kas-trā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *castracioun*, < F. *castration* = Pr. *castracio* = Sp. *castracion* = Pg. *castração* = It. *castrazione*, < L. *castratio*(*n-*), < *castrare*, castrate: see *castrate*, *v.*] The act of castrating, or state of being castrated.

castrato (kȧs-trä′tō), *n.*; pl. *castrati* (-tē). [It.: see *castrate*, *a.* and *n.*] A male person emasculated during childhood for the purpose of preventing the change of voice which naturally occurs at puberty; an artificial or male soprano. The voice of such a person, after arriving at adult age, combines the high range and sweetness of the female with the power of the male voice.

castrel†, *n.* Same as *kestrel*. *Beau. and Fl.*

castrensial (kas-tren′shiạl), *a.* [< L. *castrensis* (> Sp. Pg. It. *castrense*), pertaining to a camp, < *castra*, a camp.] Belonging to a camp. *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

castrensian (kas-tren′shiạn), *a.* Same as *castrensial*. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]

castril†, *n.* Same as *kestrel*.

castrum (kas′trum), *n.*; pl. *castra* (-trä). [L., a castle, fort, fortress, a fortified town, in pl. *castra*, a camp; hence ult. E. *-caster*, *chester*, and (through dim. *castellum*) *castle*, q. v.] A Roman military camp. See *camp*2.

> The ancient castle occupies the site of a Roman *castrum*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 254.

cast-shadow (kȧst′shad″ō), *n.* In *painting*, a shadow cast by an object within the picture, and serving to bring it out against the objects behind it.

cast-steel (kȧst′stēl), *n.* Steel which has been rendered homogeneous by remelting in crucibles or pots: for this reason sometimes called *crucible* or *homogeneous steel*. This process was invented by Benjamin Huntsman (born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1704), and brought to perfection some time before 1770. Cast-steel is made by the melting of blister-steel, bar-iron, or puddled steel, with the addition of bar-iron, carbon, manganese ore, or spiegeleisen, in small quantities, according to the character of the steel desired to be produced. The finest cast-steel is made from Swedish bar-iron manufactured from ore practically free from sulphur and phosphorus. See [illegible] *steel*.

casual (kaz̧′ụ̄-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *casuel*, < F. *casuel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *casual* = It. *casuale*, < LL. *casualis*, of or by chance, < L. *casus* (*casu-*), chance, accident, event, > E. *case*1, q. v.] I. *a.* 1. Happening or coming to pass without (apparent) cause, without design on the part of the agent, in an unaccountable manner, or as a mere coincidence or accident; coming by chance; accidental; fortuitous; indeterminate: as, a *casual* encounter.

> [illegible] pouerte by the visitacion of god, or by *casuell* auenture, and [illegible] euery weke, of the almys. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 319.

> That which seemeth most *casual* and subject to fortune is yet disposed by the ordinance of God.
> *Raleigh*, Hist. of World.

> [illegible] *casual* bricks in airy climb,
> Encountered *casual* cow-hair, *casual* lime.
> *H. and J. Smith*, Rejected Addresses.

There [illegible] evidently not *casual* or accidental, but inserted with design. *D. Webster*, Oct. 12, 1832.

2. Occasional; coming at uncertain times, or wi[illegible], in distinction from *stated* or [illegible]: as, *casual* expenses.

[illegible]
B. [illegible] Staple of News, iii. 2.

[illegible]
[illegible] *Present State of Ireland.*

[illegible]
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 53.

Casual ejector, in *law*, the name given to the defendant in the fictitious action of ejectment formerly allowed by the common law, where the real object of the action w[illegible] a title to land. To form the ground of such an action, the person laying claim to the land granted a lease of it to a fictitious person, usually designated John Doe, and an action was then brought in the name of John Doe against another fictitious person, usually designated Richard Roe (the casual ejector), who was stated to have illegally ejected John Doe from the land which he held on lease. The landholder was permitted to defend in place of Richard Roe, and thus the determination of the action involved the proving of the lessor's right to grant a lease. This fiction is now everywhere abolished.=**Syn. 1.** *Accidental, Chance*, etc. See *occasional.*

II. *n.* 1. A person who receives relief and shelter for one night at the most in a workhouse or police-station, or who receives treatment in a hospital for an accidental injury.—2. A laborer or an artisan employed only irregularly. *Mayhew.* **Casual ward**, the ward in a workhouse or a hospital where casuals are received.

casualism (kaẓ′ụ̄-ạl-izm), *n.* [< *casual* + *-ism.*] The doctrine that all things are governed by chance or accident. [Rare.]

casualist (kaẓ′ụ̄-ạl-ist), *n.* [< *casual* + *-ist.*] One who believes in the doctrine of casualism.

casuality (kaẓ-ụ̄-al′ị-ti), *n.* [< *casual* + *-ity.* Cf. *casualty.*] The quality of being casual.

casually (kaẓ′ụ̄-ạl-i), *adv.* [ME. *casuelly*, < *casuel*: see *casual.*] In a casual manner; accidentally; fortuitously; without design; by chance: as, to meet a person *casually*; to remark *casually.*

> In their getting[illegible] in this voyage other commodities, & their towns were *casually* consumed by fire.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 757.

> That it might *casually* have been formed so.
> *Bentley*, Sermons, v.

> The squash-vines were clambering tumultuously upon an old w[illegible] framework, set *casually* aslant against the fence.
> *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xvi.

casualness (kaz′u-al-nes), *n.* [< *casual* + *-ness.*] The state of being casual; casuality.

casualty (kaẓ′ụ̄-ạl-ti), *n.*; pl. *casualties* (-tiz). [< ME. *casuelte*, < OF. **casuelte*, F. *casualité* = Sp. *casualidad* = Pg. *casualidade* = It. *casualità*, < ML. *casualitas* (*-tat-*), < LL. *casualis*, of chance, casual: see *casual.*] 1. Chance, or what happens by chance; accident; contingency.

> Losses that befall them by mere *casualty.*
> *Raleigh*, Essays.

> There were some . . . who frankly stated their impression that the general scheme of things, and especially the *casualties* of trade, required you to hold a candle to the devil.
> *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 170.

2. An unfortunate chance or accident, especially one resulting in bodily injury or death; specifically, disability or loss of life in battle or military service from wounds, etc.: as, the *casualties* were very numerous.

> The Colonel was early in the day disabled by a *casualty.*
> *Emerson*, Address Soldiers' Monument, Concord.

> Numerous applications for pensions, based upon the *casualties* of the existing war, have already been made.
> *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 174.

3. In *Scots law*, an emolument due from a vassal to his superior, beyond the stated yearly duties, upon certain casual events.—**Casualty of wards**, [illegible] to the superior in ward [illegible].—**Casualty ward**, the ward in a hospital in [illegible] accidents are [illegible].

Casuariidæ (kas″ụ̄-ạ-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < [illegible] + *-idæ.*] 1. A family of struthious birds, [illegible] order or subclass *Ratitæ*, having [illegible] rudimentary, and the after[illegible] feathers highly developed. [illegible] *Dromæidæ.*

C[illegible] *n. pl.* [NL., [illegible]] The typical subfamily of [illegible], containing the [illegible] from the [illegible] *Casuarius.*

Casuarin[illegible] [NL., [illegible]] 1. A genus of peculiar plants, of Australia and adjacent islands, nearly related to the birches and oaks, and constituting the natural order *Casuarinaceæ.* They are jointed leafless trees and shrubs, very much like gigantic horsetails or equisetums. Some of the species afford wood of extreme hardness, as the forest oak of Australia, *C. suberosa*, etc., and the she-oak, *C. stricta.* See *beefwood.* 2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Casuarinaceæ (kas-ụ̄-ar-i-nā′sẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Casuarina* + *-aceæ.*] A natural order of plants, of which *Casuarina* is the typical and only genus.

Casuarius (kas-ụ̄-ā′ri-us), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1735): see *cassowary.*] The typical and only genus of the subfamily *Casuariinæ*; the cassowaries. About 12 different species are known, one of them being the *Struthio casuarius* of Linnæus, now known as the *Casuarius galeatus*, or *C. emeu*, of the island of Ceram in the Moluccas. *Emu* is said to be the native name of this species; but the bird now called *emu* belongs to a different genus (*Dromæus*) and subfamily. The common Australian cassowary is *C. australis. C. bicarunculatus* inhabits New Guinea. *C. bennetti* is from New Britain. See *cassowary.*

Casuaroideæ (kas″ụ̄-ạ-roi′dẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Casuarius* + *-oideæ.*] A superfamily of birds containing both the emus and the cassowaries: same as *Casuariidæ*, 1.

casuary (kas′ụ̄-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *casuaries* (-riz). [< NL. *casuarius*: see *cassowary.*] A cassowary or an emu; any bird of the subfamilies *Casuariinæ* and *Dromæinæ. P. L. Sclater.* [Rare.]

casuist (kaẓ′ụ̄-ist), *n.* [< F. *casuiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *casuista* (It. also *casista*), < NL. *casuista*, a casuist, < L. *casus*, a case.] 1. One versed in or using casuistry; one who studies and resolves cases of conscience, or nice points regarding conduct.

> The judgment of any *casuist* or learned divine concerning the state of a man's soul is not sufficient to give him confidence.
> *South.*

> Those spiritual guardians, . . . the only *casuists* who could safely determine the doubtful line of duty.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 17.

Hence—2. An over-subtle reasoner; a sophist.

> To call a man a mere *casuist* means that he is at best a splitter of hairs; to call a chain of argument casuistical is a rather less unpolite way of saying that it is dishonest.
> *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 91.

casuist† (kaẓ′ụ̄-ist), *v. i.* [< *casuist, n.*] To play the part of a casuist. *Milton.*

casuistic, casuistical (kaẓ-ụ̄-is′tik, -ti-kạl), *a.* [< *casuist* + *-ic, -ical*; = F. *casuistique* = Sp. Pg. *casuistico.*] Pertaining to casuists or casuistry; relating to cases of conscience, or to doubts concerning conduct; hence, over-subtle; intellectually dishonest; sophistical.

casuistically (kaẓ-ụ̄-is′ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In a casuistic manner.

casuistics (kaẓ-ụ̄-is′tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *casuistic*: see *-ics.*] Casuistry.

> The question is raised in the *casuistics* of Mohammedan ritual, whether it is right to eat the flesh of the Nesnâs.
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXI. 660.

casuistry (kaẓ′ụ̄-ist-ri), *n.*; pl. *casuistries* (-riz). [< *casuist* + *-ry.*] 1. In *ethics*, the solution of special problems of right and duty by the application of general ethical principles or theological dogmas; the answering of questions of conscience. In the history of Jewish and Christian theology, casuistry has often degenerated into hair splitting and sophistical arguments, in which questions of right and wrong were construed to meet selfish aims.

> All that philosophy of right and wrong which has become famous or infamous under the name of *casuistry* had its origin in the distinction between mortal and venial sin.
> *Cambridge Essays*, 1856.

> May he not have thought that he found there some stupendous exemplifications of what we read of in books of *casuistry*, the "dialectics of conscience," as conflicts of duties?
> *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 329.

Hence—2. Over-subtle and dishonest reasoning; sophistry.

casula (kas′ö-lạ̈), *n.* [ML. (> E. *casule*), dim. of L. *casa*, a house; cf. *cassock, chasuble.*] A priest's vestment; a chasuble.

casulet, *n.* [< ML. *casula*, q. v.] A chasuble.

casus belli (kā′sus bel′ī). [L.: *casus*, a case, matter; *belli*, gen. of *bellum*, war: see *case*[1] and *bellicose.*] A matter or occasion of war; an excuse or a reason for declaring war: as, the right of search claimed by Great Britain constituted a *casus belli* in 1812.

cat (kat), *n.* [< ME. *cat, catt, kat, katt*, < AS. [illegible] *catt* (only in glosses), m., = OFries. *katte*, f., = MD. D. *kater*, m., MD. *katte*, D. *kat*, f., = MLG. *kater*, m., *katte*, f., LG. *kater*, m., *katte*, f., = MHG. *kater, katero*, G. *kater*, m., OHG. *cha*[illegible], [illegible], MHG. G. *katze*, f., = Icel. *köttr*, m., [illegible] = Norw. *katt*, m., *katta*, f., = Sw. *katt*, m., *katta*, f., = Dan. *kat*, m., f. (not recorded in Goth.); cf. W. *cath* = Corn. *cath* = Ir. *cat* = Gael. *cat* = Manx *cayt* = Bret. *kaz*; OBulg. *kotelĭ*, m., *kotŭka*, f., = Bohem. *kot, kocour*, m., *kote, kochka*, f., = Pol. *kot, koczor* = Russ. *kotŭ*, m., *koshka*, f., = OPruss. *catto* = Lett. *kakjis*; Hung. *kaczer* = Finn. *katti* = Turk. *qadi* = Ar. *qitt, qutt*, a cat; Hind. *katās*, a wildcat, polecat; LGr. *κάττα*, f., NGr. *κάτα, γάτα*, f., *κάτος, γάτος*, m.; OF. *cat*, F. *chat*, m., *chatte*, f., = Pr. *cat*, m., *cata*, f., = Cat. *gat, cat*, m., *cata*, f., = Sp. Pg. *gato*, m., *gata*, f., = It. *gatto*, m., *gatta*, f., a cat; the oldest known forms being L., namely, LL. *catus* (*cătus* or *cātus*: *cătus* occurs in Palladius, about A. D. 350), m., L. *catta* (once in Martial), f., ML. *cattus*, m., *catta*, f., a cat (a domestic cat, as opposed to *felis*, prop. a wildcat: see *Felis*), a word found earlier in the dim. *catulus*, in common classical use in the extended sense of 'the young of an animal, a kitten, whelp, cub, pup,' etc. (of a cat, lion, tiger, panther, wolf, bear, hog, and esp. of a dog, being regarded in this sense as a dim. of *canis*, a dog: see *Canis*). The original source of the name is unknown. It is supposed, as the cat was first domesticated in Egypt, that the word arose there, and, being established in Italy, spread thence throughout Europe. Hence *kitten, kitling, kittle*[2], q. v. In the naut. sense the word is found in most of the languages cited (cf. D. Dan. *kat*, naut. cat, *katblok*, cat-block, D. *katrol*, 'cat-roller,' pulley, etc.), and is generally regarded as a particular use of *cat*, the animal; cf. *dog* and *horse*, as applied to various mechanical contrivances. The connection is not obvious.] 1. A domesticated carnivorous quadruped of the family *Felidæ* and genus *Felis, F. domestica.* It is uncertain whether any animal now existing in a wild state is the ancestor of the domestic cat; probably it is descended from a cat originally domesticated in Egypt, though some regard the wildcat of Europe, *F. catus*, as the feral stock. The wildcat is much larger than the domestic cat, strong and ferocious, and very destructive to poultry, lambs, etc. 2. In general, any digitigrade carnivorous quadruped of the family *Felidæ*, as the lion, tiger, leopard, jaguar, etc., especially (*a*) of the genus *Felis*, and more particularly one of the smaller species of this genus; and (*b*) of the short-tailed species of the genus *Lynx.*—3. A ferret. [Prov. Eng.]—4. A gossipy, meddlesome woman given to scandal and intrigue. [Colloq.]—5. A catfish.—6. A whip: a contraction of *cat-o'-nine-tails.*—7. A double tripod having six feet: so called because it always lands on its feet, as a cat is proverbially said to do.—8†. In the middle ages, a frame of heavy timber with projecting pins or teeth, hoisted up to the battlements, ready to be dropped upon assailants. Also called *prickly cat.*—9. A piece of wood tapering to a point at both ends, used in playing tip-cat.—10. The game of tip-cat. Also called *cat-and-dog.*

> In the midst of a game of *cat.* *Southey.*

11. In *faro*, the occurrence of two cards of the same denomination out of the last three in the deck.—12. In *coal-mining*, a clunchy rock. See *clunch.* [South Staffordshire, Eng.]—13. [Apparently in allusion to the sly and deceitful habits of the cat.] A mess of coarse meal, clay, etc., placed on dovecotes, to allure strangers. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—14. In *plastering*, that portion of the first rough coat which fills the space between the laths, often projecting at the back, and serving to hold the plaster firmly to the walls.—15. The salt which crystallizes about stakes placed beneath the holes in the bottom of the troughs in which salt is put to drain.—16. [Perhaps a different word; cf. Icel. *kati*, a small vessel.] A ship formed on the Norwegian model, having a narrow stern, projecting quarters, and a deep waist.—17. *Naut.*, a tackle used in hoisting an anchor from the hawse-hole to the cat-head. **A cat in the meal**, a [illegible] prepared and concealed: drawn from a [illegible] in which a cat hides herself in meal to catch [illegible].—**A cat in the pan**, a falsehood given out as [illegible] from one who did not originate it.—**Angora cat**, one of the finest varieties of the domestic cat, distinguished for [illegible] and beautiful long silky hair. It was originally from [illegible] in Asia Minor. Also called *Persian cat* and [illegible], *Angola cat.*—**Blue cat.** (*a*) A [illegible] valued for its fur. (*b*) A name for the Mal[illegible] given from the blue-gray color of its fur. (*c*) A [illegible] in the United States of the channel catfish, [illegible].—**Cat and dog.** See *cat-and-dog.*—**Cat of the Mediterranean**, [illegible] the *Chimæra mon*[illegible].—**Enough to make a cat speak or laugh**, some[illegible] out of the way.

> [illegible] able *to make a cat speak*, and man dumb.
> *The Old and Young Courtier* (Percy's Reliques).

Talk, miss! It's *enough to make a* Tom *cat speak* French grammar, only to see how she tosses her head.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby.

Maltese cat, a variety of cat distinguished by its fur, which is of a blue-gray color. Sometimes called *blue cat*. — **Manx cat**, a tailless variety of cat from the Isle of Man. — **Persian cat.** Same as *Angora cat*. *Stand. Nat. Hist.* — **To bell the cat.** See *bell*¹. — **To grin like a Cheshire cat**, to show the gums and teeth in laughing: a local English proverbial expression, of unknown origin.

"Please, would you tell me," said Alice, a little timidly, . . . "why your cat *grins like* that?" "It's *a Cheshire cat*," said the Duchess, "and that's why."
L. Carroll, Alice in Wonderland, vi.

Lo! *like a Cheshire cat* our court will *grin*.
Wolcot (P. Pindar).

To let the cat out of the bag, to disclose a trick; let out a secret: said to have had its origin in a trick practised by country people of substituting a cat for a young pig and bringing it to market in a bag to sell to some one thoughtless enough to "buy a pig in a poke." The purchaser sometimes thought, however, of opening the bag before the bargain was concluded, and thus let out the cat and disclosed the trick. — **To rain cats and dogs**, to pour down rain violently and incessantly. — **To turn a cat-in-pan**, to make a sudden change of party in politics or religion from interested motives. "The phrase seems to be the French *tourner côte en peine* (to turn sides in trouble)." *Brewer.*

When George in pudding-time came o'er,
And moderate men looked big, sir,
I *turned a cat-in-pan* once more,
And so became a Whig, sir. *Vicar of Bray.*

cat¹ (kat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *catted*, ppr. *catting*. [< *cat*¹, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To draw (an anchor) up to the cat-head.

All hands — cook, steward, and all — laid hold to *cat* the anchor. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 123.

Everything was now snug forward, the anchor *catted* and fished, and the decks clear.
W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, iii.

2. [Cf. *cat*¹, *n.*, 14.] To fill with soft clay, as the intervals between laths: as, a chimney well *catted*.

II. *intrans.* To fish for catfish. [Colloq., western U. S.]

cat² (kat), *n.* An abbreviated form of *catamaran*. [Newfoundland.]

cat-. The form of *cata-* before a vowel.

cata-. [L., etc., *cata-*, < Gr. κατα- (before a vowel κατ-, before an aspirate καθ-), prefix, κατά, prep., down, downward, through, on, against, concerning, according to, etc.] A prefix of words of Greek origin, meaning down, downward, against, in accordance with, sometimes merely intensive, and sometimes (like English *be*-¹) giving a transitive force. See words following. Also sometimes *kata-*.

cataballitive (kat-a-bal'i-tiv), *a.* [< Gr. καταβάλλειν, throw down (< κατα, down, + βάλλειν, throw), + *-itive*.] Depressing. [Rare.]

catabaptist (kat-a-bap'tist), *n.* [< LGr. καταβαπτιστής, lit. 'one who drowns,' coined by Gregory of Nazianzus, as opposed to βαπτιστής, a baptizer, < Gr. καταβαπτίζειν, dip under water, drown, < κατά, down (here used in the sense of 'against'), + βαπτίζειν, dip.] One who opposes baptism.

catabasia (kat-a-bā'si-ä), *n.*; pl. *catabasiæ* (-ē) (or, as Gr., *catabasiai*). [Gr. καταβασία, also καταιβασία, equiv. to κατάβασις, a coming down, descent (cf. καταβάσιος, also καταιβάσιος, coming down, descending), < καταβαίνειν, come down: see *catabasis*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a kind of troparion or short hymn sung by the two sides of the choir united in the body of the church. It is so called from their descending from their places for that purpose.

A sticheron, in which the two choirs come down (καταβαίνουσι), and join together in the body of the church. The hirmos are sometimes said at the end of their respective odes as *catabasiai*.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 845.

catabasion (kat-a-bā'si-on), *n.*; pl. *catabasia* (-ä). Same as *catabasis*.

catabasis (ka-tab'a-sis), *n.*; pl. *catabases* (-sēz). [L. *catabasis*, < Gr. κατάβασις, a going down, descent, declivity, also in MGr. like καταβάσιον, a place for relics under the altar, < καταβαίνειν, go down, descend, < κατά, down, + βαίνειν, go, > βάσις, a going: see *basis*. Cf. *anabasis*.] **1.** A going down; descent: opposed to *anabasis* (which see). — **2.** In the *Gr. Ch.*, a chamber or vault situated under the altar, and used as a chapel to contain relics.

catabolic (kat-a-bol'ik), *a.* [< *catabol-ism* + *-ic*.] Relating to or of the nature of catabolism.

This total change which we denote by the term "metabolism" as consisting on the one hand of a downward series of changes (*katabolic* changes).
M. Foster, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 13.

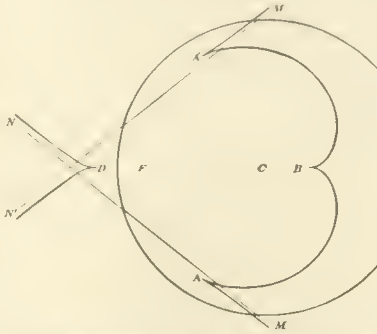
catabolism (ka-tab'ọ-lizm), *n.* [< Gr. καταβολή, a throwing or laying down (< καταβάλλειν: see *cataballitive*), + *-ism*.] In *physiol.*, that phase of metabolism which consists in "a downward series of changes in which complex bodies are broken down with the setting free of energy into simpler and simpler waste bodies" (*M. Foster*): opposed to *anabolism*.

The ingenious speculations of Hering, that specific colour sensations are due to the relation of assimilation (anabolism) to dissimilation (*katabolism*) of protoplasmic visual substances in the retina or in the brain.
M. Foster, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 22.

catacathartic (kat″a-ka-thär'tik), *n.* [< Gr. κατα, down, + καθαρτικός, purging: see *cathartic*.] A medicine that purges downward. [Rare.]

catacaustic (kat-a-kâs'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. κατα, against, + καυστικός, caustic: see *caustic*.] **I.** *a.* In *geom.*, belonging to caustic curves formed by reflection.

II. *n.* In *optics*, a caustic curve formed by the reflection of the rays of light: so called to distinguish it from the diacaustic, which is formed by refracted rays. See *caustic*, *n.*, 3.



The Catacaustic of a Circle, with its Asymptotes.

The curve runs from *M* to the cusp *A*, thence to the cusp *B*, thence to the cusp *K*, thence to *M′*, and through infinity to *N′*, thence to the cusp *D*, thence to *N*, and through infinity back to *M*; *C*, center; *F*, focus.

catachresis (kat-a-krē'sis), *n.*; pl. *catachreses* (-sēz). [L. (> F. *catachrèse* = Sp. *catacrésis* = Pg. *catachrese* = It. *catacresi*), < Gr. κατάχρησις, misuse of a word, < καταχρῆσθαι, misuse, < κατά, against, + χρῆσθαι, use.] **1.** In *rhet.*: (*a*) A figure by which a word is used to designate an object, idea, or act to which it can be applied only by an exceptional or undue extension of its proper sphere of meaning: as, to *stone* (pelt) a person with *bricks*; a *palatable tone*; to display one's *horsemanship* in riding a *mule*; to drink from a *horn* of *ivory*. Catachresis differs from metaphor in that it does not replace one word with another properly belonging to a different act or object, but extends the use of a word in order to apply it to something for which the language supplies no separate word. (*b*) A violent or inconsistent metaphor: as, to bend the knee of one's heart; to take arms against a sea of troubles. (*c*) In general, a violent or forced use of a word. — **2.** In *philol.*, the employment of a word under a false form through misapprehension in regard to its origin: thus, *causeway* and *crawfish* or *crayfish* have their forms by *catachresis*.

catachrestic, catachrestical (kat-a-kres'tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [< Gr. καταχρηστικός, misused, misapplied (of words and phrases), < καταχρῆσθαι, misuse: see *catachresis*.] In *rhet.*: (*a*) Pertaining to, consisting in, or characterized by catachresis; applied in an improper signification. (*b*) Wrested from the right meaning or form; contrary to proper use; forced; far-fetched.

catachrestically (kat-a-kres'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a catachrestical manner; by catachresis.

There are . . . collections of beings, to whom the notion of number cannot be attached, except *catachrestically*, because, taken individually, no positive point of real agreement can be found between them, by which to call them. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 46.

catachthonic (kat-ak-thon'ik), *a.* [< Gr. κατά, down, below, + χθών, earth, + *-ic*.] Situated beneath the surface of the earth; underground.

Professor Milne of Japan, says the "Athenæum," has established in the Takashima coal-mine, near Nagasaki, an underground, or, as he prefers to call it, a *catachthonic*, observatory. *Science*, IV. 266.

cataclysm (kat'a-klizm), *n.* [= F. *cataclysme* = Sp. It. *cataclismo* = Pg. *cataclysmo*, < L. *cataclysmos*, < Gr. κατακλυσμός, a flood, deluge, < κατακλύζειν, dash over, flood, inundate, < κατά, down, + κλύζειν, wash, dash, as waves; cf. L. *cluere*, cleanse.] **1.** A deluge or an overflowing of water; a flood; specifically, the Noachian flood. — **2.** In *geol.*, an inundation or deluge, or other violent and sudden physical action of great extent, supposed to have been the efficient cause of various phenomena (as of the deposition of different formations of diluvium or drift) for which the gradual action of moderate currents, or that of ice, is considered to have been inadequate.

This war is no accident, but an inevitable result of long-incubating causes; inevitable as the *cataclysms* that sweep away the monstrous births of primeval nature.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 82.

3. Figuratively, a sudden or violent action of overwhelming force and extended sweep.

In minds accustomed to philosophic thought a change of opinion does not come by abrupt *cataclysm*, but by gradual development. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 231.

Theory of cataclysms, or **of catastrophes**, also called the *doctrine of violent upheavals*, the views that there has been in geological time a succession of catastrophes which destroyed all living things, and necessitated repeated creative acts to re-people the earth. See *catastrophe*.

cataclysmal (kat-a-kliz'mal), *a.* [< *cataclysm* + *-al*.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a cataclysm.

The question is not yet settled whether they [elevations and subsidences] were of a slow and gradual nature like some now in progress, or whether, like others that have occurred in connection with earthquakes, they may have been rapid and *cataclysmal*.
J. W. Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 161.

The French Revolution has been so often lifted by sensational writers into the region of *cataclysmal* and almost superhuman occurrences, that a narrative is especially acceptable which tends to range it among the facts which appeal to our ordinary experience.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 568.

2. Of or pertaining to cataclysmists; holding the doctrine of violent upheavals: as, the *cataclysmal* school of geologists.

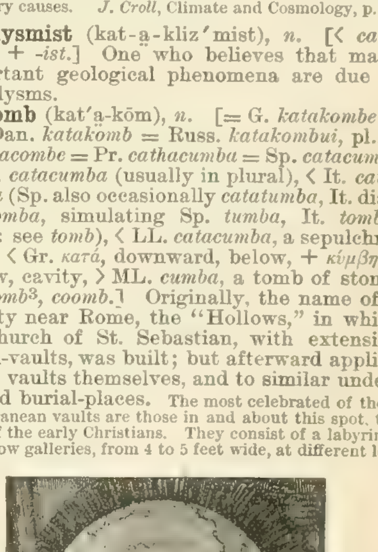
cataclysmic (kat-a-kliz'mik), *a.* [< *cataclysm* + *-ic*; = F. *cataclysmique*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by cataclysms.

In the reign of his [Frederick's] grandnephew, whose evil lot fell on the *cataclysmic* times of Napoleon.
Lowe, Bismarck, I. 43.

There has always been in Geology a tendency to *cataclysmic* theories of causation; a proneness to attribute the grand changes experienced by the earth's crust to extraordinary causes. *J. Croll*, Climate and Cosmology, p. 11.

cataclysmist (kat-a-kliz'mist), *n.* [< *cataclysm* + *-ist*.] One who believes that many important geological phenomena are due to cataclysms.

catacomb (kat'a-kōm), *n.* [= G. *katakombe* = Sw. Dan. *katakomb* = Russ. *katakombui*, pl., < F. *catacombe* = Pr. *cathacumba* = Sp. *catacumba* = Pg. *catacumba* (usually in plural), < It. *catacomba* (Sp. also occasionally *catatumba*, It. dial. *catatomba*, simulating Sp. *tumba*, It. *tomba*, tomb: see *tomb*), < LL. *catacumba*, a sepulchral vault, < Gr. κατά, downward, below, + κύμβη, a hollow, cavity, > ML. *cumba*, a tomb of stone: see *comb*³, *coomb*.] Originally, the name of a locality near Rome, the "Hollows," in which the church of St. Sebastian, with extensive burial-vaults, was built; but afterward applied to the vaults themselves, and to similar underground burial-places. The most celebrated of these subterranean vaults are those in and about this spot, the work of the early Christians. They consist of a labyrinth of narrow galleries, from 4 to 5 feet wide, at different levels, excavated in the soft granular tufa underlying the Campagna. In each wall loculi, or berth-like recesses, contained the bodies of the dead. The entrances to these were closed with slabs of stone, carefully sealed, and marked with inscriptions or rude pictures. In some cases small rooms called *cubicula* were set apart for families of distinction in the church, especially for martyrs. Though



Catacomb.

Tomb of St. [illegible] Rome, 3d century. [illegible]

[illegible] extending under a large portion of the [illegible] made into a bonery in 1786, when the in- [illegible]

cat[illegible]rolla [illegible], *n.* [NL., < Gr. [illegible], + *corolla*, q. v.] A second corolla formed in a flower outside of and inclosing the primary corolla, thus producing a kind of "hose-in-hose" flower.

catacoustics (kat-a-kös′tiks or -kous′tiks), *n.* [< Gr. *κατά*, against (with ref. to reflection), + [illegible]. Cf. F. *catacoustique* = Sp. *catacústica* = Pg. It. *catacustica*.] That part of the science of acoustics which treats of reflected sounds, or of the properties of echoes; cataphonics.

catacrotic (kat-a-krot′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *κατά*, down, + *κρότος*, a beating, knocking.] In *physiol.*, noting that form of pulse-tracing in which the secondary elevations appear on the descending portion of the curve.

catadioptric, catadioptrical (kat″a-dī-op′trik, -tri-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *κατά*, down, against (with ref. to reflection), + *dioptric*. Cf. F. *catadioptrique* = Sp. *catadióptrico* = It. *catadiottrico*.] Pertaining to or involving both the refraction and the reflection of light.—**Catadioptric telescope**, [illegible] telescope.

catadioptrics (kat″a-dī-op′triks), *n.* [Pl. of *catadioptric*: see *-ics*.] That branch of optics which embraces phenomena in which both the reflection and the refraction of light are involved.

catadrome (kat′a-drōm), *n.* [< Gr. *κατάδρομος*, a race-course, < *καταδραμεῖν* (second aor. associated with pres. *κατατρέχειν*), run down, < *κατά*, down, + [illegible], run. Cf. *hippodrome*.] 1. A race-course.—2. A machine like a crane, formerly used by builders for raising and lowering heavy weights.—3. A fish that goes down to the sea to spawn.

catadromous (ka-tad′rọ-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *κατάδρομος*, overrun (taken in the sense of 'running down'), < *κατά*, down, + *δραμεῖν*, run.] Running down; descending: applied to certain fishes which descend streams to the sea to spawn: opposed to *anadromous*.

[illegible] . . . an example of a *catadromous* fish — that is, one descending from the fresh water into the sea to [illegible]. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1880, p. 372.

catadupe† (kat′a-dūp), *n.* [< F. *catadupe*, *catadupe* = Sp. Pg. It. *catadupa*, a cataract, < L. *Catadūpa*, the cataracts of the Nile, *Catadūpi*, those dwelling near, < Gr. Κατάδουποι, a name given to the cataracts of the Nile, < *καταδουπεῖν*, fall with a loud, heavy sound, < *κατά*, down, + *δουπεῖν*, sound, < *δοῦπος*, a dull, heavy sound.] 1. A cataract or waterfall.

[illegible] such cataracts that fall with [illegible] the [illegible] I take [illegible]
[illegible]

2. A person living near a cataract.

[illegible] the fall of Nilus, because the noise was so familiar unto them.
[illegible]

Catadysas (ka-tad′i-sas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. [illegible], dipping under water, setting, < [illegible], dip under water, go down, sink, < *κατά*, down, + [illegible], enter, dive.] The typical genus of the [illegible] *Catadysidæ*. *C. pumilio* is an example.

Catadysidæ [illegible], *n. pl.* [NL., < *Catadysas* + *-idæ*.] A family of spiders, represented by the genus *Catadysas* [illegible]

catafalco [illegible] (kat-a-fal′kō), *n.* Same as *catafalque*.

catafalque [illegible], *n.* [Also [illegible] F. [illegible], [illegible] G. *katafalk* [illegible], < It. *catafalco*, a [illegible] = Sp. Pg. *catafalco* [illegible] OF. [illegible] ML. *catafaltus* [illegible] scaffold, which [illegible].] A stage or scaffold [illegible] church, to [illegible] of a ceremonious funeral. [illegible] the whole structure was made somewhat to resemble an ecclesiastical edifice [illegible] and was allowed to remain for some little time after the ceremony. The modern catafalque is generally without a canopy, and in Roman Catholic countries is surrounded by large tapers, which are burned during a day or two preceding the burial. The catafalque is sometimes used as a hearse in carrying the body to the grave or tomb at a public or ceremonious funeral.

The tomb was a simple *catafalque*, covered with the usual cloth. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 471.

catagenesis (kat-a-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κατά*, down, + *γένεσις*, generation: see *genesis*.] In *biol.*, creation by retrograde metamorphosis of energy. *E. D. Cope.*

catagmatic (kat-ag-mat′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *catagmatique* = Sp. *catagmático* = Pg. *catagmatico*, < Gr. *κάταγμα(τ-)*, a breakage, < *κατάγνυναι*, break in pieces, < *κατά* intensive + *ἀγνύναι*, break.] I. *a.* In *med.*, having the property of consolidating broken parts; promoting the union of fractured bones.

II. *n.* In *med.*, a remedy believed to promote the union of fractured parts. *Dunglison.*

catagmatical (kat-ag-mat′i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to catagmatics. *Coles.*

catagraph† (kat′a-gräf), *n.* [< L. *catagrapha*, n. pl., profile paintings, < Gr. *καταγραφή*, a drawing, outline, < *κατάγραφος*, drawn in outline, < *καταγράφειν*, draw in outline, write down, < *κατά*, down, + *γράφειν*, write.] 1. The first draft of a picture.—2. A profile.

Cataian, Cathaian (ka-tā′an, -thā′an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cathay*, formerly pronounced *Catay*, called *Kitai* by Marco Polo; said to be a Persian corruption of *Ki-tan*, the name of a Tatar tribe who ruled the northern part of China from A. D. 1118 to 1235, under the title of the *Kin*, or golden dynasty.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Cathay.

II. *n.* A native of Cathay (an early, and now only a poetic, name for China); a foreigner generally; hence, in old writers, an indiscriminate term of reproach.

I will not believe such a *Cataian*, though the priest o' the town commended him for a true man.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 1.

Catalan (kat′a-lan), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Catalan*, < Sp. *Catalan*, pertaining to *Cataluña*, Catalonia, < *Gothalania*, the land of the Goths and Alans, who settled in it in the 5th century.] I. *a.* Pertaining to Catalonia, a former province of Spain (now a geographical division comprising several provinces), or to its inhabitants or language. **Catalan forge** or **furnace**. See *furnace*.

II. *n.* 1. A native of Catalonia, Spain; especially, one belonging to the indigenous race or people of Catalonia, wherever found, as distinguished from other Spaniards.—2. The language of Catalonia, Valencia, and the Balearic isles. It holds a position similar to the Provençal, to which it is closely related, Catalonia having been ruled by a line of French counts for several centuries before its union with Aragon in 1137. The language was early cultivated and had a considerable literature.

catalectic (kat-a-lek′tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *catalectique* = Sp. *cataléctico* = Pg. *catalectico* = It. *catalettico*, < LL. *catalecticus*, < Gr. *καταληκτικός*, leaving off, < *καταλήγειν*, leave off, < *κατά* intensive + *λήγειν*, leave off, cease.] I. *a.* In *pros.*: (*a*) Wanting part of the last foot: as, a *catalectic* line or verse: opposed to *acatalectic*. In the following couplet the second line is catalectic, the first acatalectic.

Tell me not, in mournful numbers,
Life is but an empty dream!

Verses consisting of feet of three or more syllables are described as [illegible] in a [illegible], a *disyllable*, or a *trisyllable*, according to the number of syllables in the last or incomplete foot.

If the first half of the line has its 12 short times, the second or *catalectic* part would seem to have but 11 [illegible] As, however, we have seen, it rejects the foot of 11 short [illegible] unrhythmical. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. [illegible]

(*b*) In a wider sense, wanting part of a foot or measure: as, a *catalectic* colon; a verse doubly *catalectic*. See *brachycatalectic*, *dicatalectic*, *hypercatalectic*, and *procatalectic*.

II. *n.* A catalectic verse.

catalecticant (kat-a-lek′ti-kant), *n.* [< Gr. [illegible], to be reckoned up or counted, verbal adj. of [illegible], lay down, pick out, count, < [illegible], down, + [illegible], lay.] In *math.*, the invariant whose vanishing expresses that a quantic of order 2*n* can be reduced to the sum of *n* powers of order 2*n*. The catalecticant of the sextic [illegible] is

$$\begin{matrix} a, & b, & c, & d \\ b, & c, & d, & e \\ c, & d, & e, & f \\ d, & e, & f, & g \end{matrix}$$

Those of other orders are formed in the same way.

catalepsy (kat′a-lep-si), *n.* [Also, as LL., *catalepsis* (> F. *catalepsie* = Sp. Pg. *catalepsia* = It. *catalessia*), < Gr. *κατάληψις*, a grasping, seizing, < *καταλαμβάνειν*, seize upon, < *κατά*, down, + *λαμβάνειν* (√ *λαβ*), seize, take. Cf. *epilepsy*.] An affection, generally connected with hysteria, characterized by attacks resembling hysterical coma, with a peculiar muscular rigidity of the limbs; a similar abnormal state produced artificially in the healthy body in certain mesmeric states.

cataleptic (kat-a-lep′tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *cataleptique* = Sp. *cataléptico* = Pg. *cataleptico* = It. *catalettico*, < LL. *catalepticus*, < Gr. *καταληπτικός*, < [illegible]: see *catalepsy*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with catalepsy.

Silas's *cataleptic* fit occurred during the prayer meeting.
George Eliot, Silas Marner, i.

The young lady was able to execute [on the pianoforte], in the *cataleptic* state, what she apparently had not learned and could not execute when out of that state.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 450.

II. *n.* A person affected with catalepsy.

cataleptiform (kat-a-lep′ti-fôrm), *a.* [< LL. *catalepsis* (*-lept-*) + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling catalepsy.

cataleptize (kat-a-lep′tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cataleptized*, ppr. *cataleptizing*. [< *catalept-ic* + *-ize*.] To render cataleptic.

A most remarkable phenomenon may be observed in some instances: by merely opening one eye of the lethargic patient the corresponding side of the body is *cataleptized*. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLI. 733.

We read of priests being *cataleptized* at the altar in the attitude of elevating the sacrament.
Quoted in *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLI. 739.

cataleptoid (kat-a-lep′toid), *a.* [< *catalepsis* (*-lept-*) + *-oid*.] Resembling catalepsy.

catalexis (kat-a-lek′sis), *n.* [< Gr. *κατάληξις*, an ending, termination (in prosody as in def.), < *καταλήγειν*, leave off: see *catalectic*.] In *pros.*, incompleteness of the last foot or measure of a verse; in a wider sense, incompleteness of any foot in a verse. Catalexis is not the suppression of any rhythmical element, but the want of a corresponding syllable or syllables in the words to fill out a time (mora) or times necessary to the metrical completeness of the line. This space is filled out by a pause — in the quantitative poetry of the Greeks and Romans, either by a pause or by prolonging the preceding syllable.

Lines therefore will be so divided into feet that the ictus shall always fall on the first syllable of each foot, admitting anacrusis and *catalexis* wherever necessary.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVI. 84.

Catallacta (kat-a-lak′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. **κατάλλακτος*, verbal adj. of *καταλλάσσειν*, change, exchange: see *catallactics*.] A group of endoplastic *Protozoa*, the type of which is the genus *Magosphæra*, established by Haeckel in 1871: now called *Catallactida* (which see). See cut under *Magosphæra*.

catallactically (kat-a-lak′ti-kal-i), *adv.* [< **catallactic*, implied in *catallactics*, q. v.] In exchange; in return. [Rare.]

You may grow for your neighbour, at your liking, grapes or grapeshot; he will also *catallactically* grow grapes or grapeshot for you, and you will each reap what you have sown. *Ruskin*, Unto this Last, iv.

catallactics (kat-a-lak′tiks), *n.* [< Gr. *καταλλακτικός*, easy to reconcile, but taken in its literal sense of 'changeable, having to do with exchange,' < **καταλλακτός*, verbal adj. of *καταλλάσσειν*, change (money), exchange, also reconcile, < *κατά*, down, against, + *ἀλλάσσειν*, change, < *ἄλλος* = L. *alius*, other: see *else*.] The science of exchanges: adopted by Whately as a designation of political economy.

One eminent writer has proposed as a name for Political Economy *Catallactics*, or the science of exchanges.
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., III. i. § 1.

Catallactidæ (kat-a-lak′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Catallacta* + *-idæ*.] A family of pelagic polymastigate pantostomatous infusorians, corresponding to Haeckel's group of *Catallacta*, collected in social clusters, with their anterior and exposed border clothed with long vibratile flagella, and with no distinct oral aperture.

catalog (kat′a-log), *n.* A recent spelling of *catalogue*.

catalogue (kat′a-log), *n.* [Also recently *catalog*; = D. *katalogus* = G. *catalog*, *katalog* = Dan. Sw. *katalog* = Russ. *katalogŭ*, < F. *catalogue* = Pr. [illegible] = Sp. *catálogo* = Pg. It. *catalogo*, < LL. *catalogus*, < Gr. *κατάλογος*, a list, register, < [illegible], reckon up, tell at length, < *κατά*, down, + *λέγειν*, tell, say.] A list or register of separate items; an itemized statement or enumeration; specifically, a list or enumeration of the names of men or things, with added particulars, disposed in a certain order, generally alphabetical: as, a *catalogue* of the students of a college, of the stars, or of a museum or a library. See *card-catalogue*.

> Myself could show a *catalogue* of doubts, never yet imagined or questioned.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 21.

> She is to be added to the *catalogue* of republics, the inscription upon whose ruin is, "They were but they are not."
> *Story*, Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

> Ugly *catalogues* of sins and oaths and drunkenness and brutality.
> *Froude*, Sketches, p. 47.

Catalogue raisonné (F., literally reasoned catalogue), a catalogue of books, paintings, or the like, classed according to their subjects, usually with more or less full comments or explanations.=**Syn.** *List*, *Catalogue*. *List* means a mere enumeration of individual persons or articles, while *catalogue* properly supposes some description, with the names in a certain order. Thus we speak of a subscription *list*, but of the *catalogue* of a museum or a library.

catalogue (kat′a̤-log), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *catalogued*, ppr. *cataloguing*. [< *catalogue*, *n.*, = F. *cataloguer*.] To make a catalogue of; enter in a catalogue.

> It [Scripture] cannot, as it were, be mapped or its contents *catalogued*. *J. H. Newman*, Development of Christ. Doct.

cataloguer (kat′a̤-log-ėr), *n.* [< *catalogue* + *-er*¹; = F. *catalogueur*.] One who arranges and prepares a catalogue, as of books, plants, stars, etc.

> The supposed cases of disappearance [of stars] arose from *cataloguers* accidentally recording stars in positions where none existed. *Newcomb and Holden*, Astron., p. 446.

cataloguist (kat′a̤-log-ist), *n.* [< *catalogue* + *-ist*.] One who is skilled in making catalogues; a professional cataloguer. [Rare.]

> Though not made by *cataloguists*, let me mention a somewhat similar mistake caused by a misleading title.
> *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 166.

cataloguize (kat′a̤-log-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cataloguized*, ppr. *cataloguizing*. [< *catalogue* + *-ize*.] To insert or arrange in a catalogue; catalogue. [Rare.]

Catalonian (kat-a-lō′ni-an), *a.* [< *Catalonia* (Sp. *Cataluña*) + *-ian*. Cf. *Catalan*.] Of or pertaining to Catalonia. See *Catalan*.

catalpa (ka-tal′ pä), *n.* [The Amer. Indian name in Carolina for the first species mentioned below.] **1.** A tree of the genus *Catalpa*.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A small genus of bignoniaceous trees, with large simple leaves, terminal panicles of showy flowers, and long linear pods with winged seeds. *C. bignonioides* and *C. speciosa* are natives of the United States, and are common in cultivation as ornamental trees. The wood is light and soft, but durable, and is much used for railroad-ties, fence-posts, etc. The bark is bitter, and has been employed as a vermifuge. Two similar species from China and Japan are occasionally cultivated. The other species are West Indian; one of these, *C. longissima*, is known as French oak, and its bark is rich in tannin.

catalysis (ka-tal′i-sis), *n.*; pl. *catalyses* (-sēz). [= F. *catalyse* = Sp. *catalisis*, < NL. *catalysis*, < Gr. *κατάλυσις*, dissolution, < *καταλύειν*, dissolve, < *κατά*, down, + *λύειν*, loose. Cf. *analysis*.] **1.** Dissolution; destruction; degeneration; decay. [Rare or obsolete.]

> Sad *catalysis* and declension of piety. *Evelyn.*

> The sad *catalysis* did come, and swept away eleven hundred thousand of the nation. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. A decomposition and new combination supposed by Berzelius and other chemists to be produced among the proximate and elementary principles of one or more compounds, by virtue of the mere presence of a substance or substances which do not of themselves enter into the reaction. It is at present believed that bodies which cause catalysis do in some way take part in the chemical reactions involved, though they are in the course of it always brought back to their original condition.

> I am strongly disposed to consider that the facts of *Catalysis* depend upon voltaic action, to generate which three heterogeneous substances are always necessary.
> *W. R. Grove*, Corr. of Forces, p. 6.

catalysotype (kat-a̤-lis′ō-tīp), *n.* [Irreg. < *catalysis* + *type*.] In *photog.*, a calotype process in which iron iodide is used in the preparation of the paper, in place of potassium iodide.

catalytic (kat-a-lit′ik), *a.* [= F. *catalytique* = Sp. *catalítico*, < Gr. *καταλυτικός*, able to dissolve, < **κατάλυτος*, verbal adj. of *καταλύειν*, dissolve: see *catalysis* and *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by catalysis; having the power of decomposing a compound body apparently by mere contact; resulting from catalysis.

> It is not improbable that the increased electrolytic power of water by the addition of some acids, such as the sulphuric and phosphoric, where the acids themselves are not decomposed, depends upon a *catalytic* effect of these acids. *W. R. Grove*, Corr. of Forces, p. 169.

Catalytic agent. (*a*) A body which produces chemical changes in another apparently by mere contact. Thus yeast resolves sugar, by contact, into carbonic acid and alcohol. (*b*) A medicine which is presumed to act by the destruction or counteraction of morbid agencies in the blood.—**Catalytic force**, the power seemingly possessed by some bodies to produce changes in others by contact, without themselves undergoing permanent change.

catalytical (kat-a̤-lit′i-ka̤l), *a.* Same as *catalytic*.

catalytically (kat-a̤-lit′i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a catalytic manner; as a catalytic agent.

> Platinum black . . . absorbs 800 times its volume of oxygen from the air, and in virtue thereof is a most active oxidizing agent, which, in general, acts *catalytically*, because the black, after having given up its oxygen to the oxidizable substance present, at once takes up a fresh supply from the atmosphere. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 191.

catamaran (kat″a̤-ma̤-ran′), *n.* [= F. *catimaron*, Hind. *katmaran*, < Malayalam *kettamaram* (Tamil *kattumaram*), lit. 'tied logs,' < *ketta* (= Tamil, Telugu, and Canarese *katta*, a binding, a bond, tie, < *kattu* (cerebral *tt*), bind) + *maram* = Tamil *maram*, a tree, wood, timber.] **1.** A kind of float or raft used by various peoples. It consists usually of several pieces of wood lashed together, the middle piece or pieces being longer than the others, and having one end turned up in the form of a bow. It is used on the coasts of Coromandel, and particularly at Madras, for conveying letters, messages, etc., through the surf to the shipping in the roads. Catamarans are also used in short navigations along the sea-shore in the West Indies, and on the coast of South America very large ones are employed. The name was also applied to the flat-bottomed fire-boats built by the English in 1804, and despatched, without success, against the French flotilla collected in Boulogne and neighboring harbors for the invasion of England. **2.** Any craft with twin hulls, the inner faces of which are parallel to each other from stem to stern, and which is propelled either by sail or by steam. Sometimes shortened to *cat*.—**3.** A quarrelsome woman; a vixen; a scold: a humorous or arbitrary use, with allusion to *cat* or *catamount*. See *cat*¹, 4.

> At his expense, you *catamaran!* *Dickens.*

> She was such an obstinate old *catamaran*.
> *Macmillan's Mag.*

catamenia (kat-a̤-mē′ni-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *καταμήνια*, prop. neut. pl. of *καταμήνιος*, monthly, < *κατά*, according to, + *μήν*, a month, = L. *mensis*, a month (see *menses*), akin to E. *month*, q. v.] The monthly flowings of women; the menses.

catamenial (kat-a̤-mē′ni-a̤l), *a.* [< *catamenia* + *-al*; = F. *cataménial*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of the catamenia.

Catametopa (kat-a̤-met′ō̤-pä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κατά*, down, + *Metopa*, a genus of crustaceans.] In De Blainville's system of classification, one of four families of brachyurous decapod crustaceans; the *Ocypodidæ* in a broad sense: now called *Ocypodoidea* (which see). Also spelled *Catometopa*.

catamite (kat′a̤-mīt), *n.* [< F. *catamite*, < L. *catamitus*, so called from *Catamitus*, *-meitus*, corrupt form of *Ganymedes*: see *Ganymede*.] A boy kept for unnatural purposes.

catamount (kat′a̤-mount), *n.* [Also *catamountain*; for *cat o' mount*, *cat o' mountain*: *a*, *o'*, for *of*, as in *akin*, *anew*, *cat-o'-nine-tails*, *o'clock*, etc.: see *cat*¹, *a*⁴, *mount*¹.] **1.** The cat of the mountain; the European wildcat.—**2.** In *her.*, this animal when used as a bearing. It is generally represented nearly like a panther, and is always guardant, and therefore its position is not mentioned in the blazon. **3.** In the United States and Canada: (*a*) A wildcat; a lynx; any species of the genus *Lynx*, which contains several large wildcats with short tails, penciled ears, and reddish or reddish-gray coloration, much variegated with lighter and darker markings, as the bay lynx, *Lynx rufus*, or the Canada lynx, *L. canadensis*. See cut under *Lynx*. (*b*) The cougar, puma, or mountain lion, *Felis concolor*. See *cougar*.

catamountain (kat′a̤-moun′tā̤n), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* Same as *catamount*.

> The owl is abroad, the bat, and the toad,
> And so is the *cat-a-mountain*.
> *B. Jonson*, Masque of Queens.

> The glaring *catamountain* and the quill-darting porcupine. *Martinus Scriblerus.*

II. *a.* Like a wildcat; ferocious; wildly savage: as, "*cat-a-mountain* looks." *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2. [Rare.]

catanadromous (kat-a̤-nad′rō̤-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *κατά*, down, + *ἀνάδρομος*, running up: see *anadromous*.] Passing at fixed intervals from salt water into fresh, and returning: applied to such fishes as the salmon and the shad. Also written *catandromous*.

Catananche (kat-a̤-nang′kē), *n.* [NL., prop. **Catanance*, < L. *catanance*, < Gr. *καταναγκη*, a plant of the vetch kind, from which love-potions (*ἐρωτικαὶ καταναγκαι*) were made, a particular use of *καταναγκη*, force, < *κατά*, down, + *ἀνάγκη*, compulsion, force, necessity.] A genus of cichoriaceous plants of southern Europe. The blue cupidone, *C. cærulea*, is cultivated for its flowers.

cat-and-dog (kat′a̤nd-dog′), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Quarrelsome, as a cat and a dog; disposed to disagree or fight; inharmonious: as, to lead a *cat-and-dog* life.

II. *n.* Same as *tip-cat*.

catandromous (ka-tan′drō̤-mus), *a.* See *catanadromous*.

catapan (kat-a̤-pan′), *n.* [F. *catapan*, etc., < ML. *catapanus*, *catipanus*, < MGr. *κατεπάνος* = ORuss. *kotopanu*, = OServ. *kotopan*, a catapan, a transposition of It. *capitano* (> Turk. *qapudan*, *qaptan*, etc.), ML. *capitanus*, a leader, captain: see *captain*.] A high official of the Byzantine empire; the governor of a south Italian province under the Greek emperors.

> A late unsuccessful revolt against the Greek *Catapan*.
> *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. xxx.

catapasm (kat′a̤-pazm), *n.* [= F. *catapasme* = Sp. *catapasma*, < Gr. *κατάπασμα*, powder, < *καταπάσσειν*, sprinkle over, < *κατά*, down, over, + *πάσσειν*, sprinkle.] A dry powder employed by the ancients to sprinkle on ulcers, absorb perspiration, etc.

catapeltic† (kat-a̤-pel′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *καταπελτικός*, pertaining to a catapult, < *καταπέλτης*, a catapult: see *catapult*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the catapult.

II. *n.* A catapult.

catapetalous (kat-a̤-pet′a̤-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *κατά*, against, + *πέταλον*, a leaf, mod. a petal, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having the petals united only through their cohesion to the base of a column of united stamens, as in the mallow.

cataphasia (kat-a̤-fā′z̤iä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κατά*, down, + *φάσις*, a saying, speaking, < *φάναι*, speak; cf. *κατάφασις*, an affirmation.] In *pathol.*, a disturbance of speech in which the patient repeats the same word several times in answer to a question.

cataphonic (kat-a̤-fon′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *κατά*, against, + *φωνή*, sound.] Of or pertaining to cataphonics.

cataphonics (kat-a̤-fon′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *cataphonic*; = F. *cataphonique* = Sp. *catafónica*, cataphonics.] The theory of reflected sounds, a branch of acoustics; catacoustics.

cataphora (ka-taf′ō̤-rä̤), *n.* [NL. (> F. *cataphora* = Sp. *catáfora*), < Gr. *καταφορά*, a lethargic attack, a bringing down, a fall, < *καταφέρειν*, bring down, < *κατά*, down, + *φέρειν*, bring, bear, = E. *bear*¹.] In *pathol.*, a kind of lethargy or somnolency attended with short remissions or intervals of imperfect waking.

cataphoric (kat-a̤-for′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *καταφορικός*, violent, < *καταφορος*, rushing down, < *καταφέρειν*, bring down: see *cataphora*.] Having the power to produce motion, as of a liquid, through a diaphragm in the phenomenon sometimes called electrical endosmose (see *endosmose*): said of an electric current.

cataphract (kat′a̤-frakt), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *cataphracte*, < L. *cataphracta*, *-tes*, < Gr. *καταφράκτης*, a coat of mail, < *κατάφρακτος*, mailed, protected, < *καταφράσσειν*, cover with mail, < *κατά*, against, + *φράσσειν* (√ **φρακ*), fence in, protect.] **I.** *n.* **1.** An ancient defensive armor composed of scales of metal or other material sewed to a garment of leather or stuff, and covering often the whole body and the limbs, but not the head, upon which a helmet of another material was placed. Horses were also covered with the same defensive armor. This dress was associated by Romans of the early empire with eastern nations, such as the Parthians and Sarmatians.

> Archers and slingers, *cataphracts* and spears.
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 1619.

2. In *zoöl.*, the armor of plates or strong scales protecting some animals. *J. D. Dana.*

II. *a.* **1.** Fenced in; provided with bulwarks or a protecting covering; covered; protected: as, a *cataphract* war-galley.—**2.** Same as *cataphracted*.

Cataphracta (kat-a̤-frak′tä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *cataphractus*, mailed: see *cataphracti*.] In *herpet.*, a systematic name for the shield-reptiles. (*a*) In Latreille's classification, a division of reptiles composed of the chelonians and crocodilians. (*b*) In J. E. Gray's classification (1831), a large group or section of reptiles with the quadrate bone immovably united with the cranium and the body generally covered with angular embedded plates. It comprises the orders or groups [illegible] (crocodilians), *Rhynchocephalia*, *Chelonia* [illegible], and *Amphisbænia*.

cataphracted (kat′a̤-frak-ted), *a.* [< *cataphract* + *-ed*².] In *zoöl.*, covered with horny or bony plates or scales closely joined together, or with a thick hardened skin. Also *cataphract*.

cataphracti ([illegible]-frak'tī), *n. pl.* [L. *cataphracti*, [illegible], pl. of *cataphractus*, < Gr. [illegible]: see *cataphract*.] 1. A [illegible] the Romans to men wearing the [illegible]; specifically, a body of troops introduced into the Roman army itself in the fourth century A. D., and forming at a later time perhaps the most formidable part of the [illegible].—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In Müller's and Günther's systems of classification: (*a*) A family of acanthopterygian fishes, having a bony stay for the angle of the preoperculum, which is armed, and the body completely cuirassed by bony-keeled plates or scales. (*b*) The fourth group of *Triglidæ*, with the body completely cuirassed by bony-keeled plates or scales, and having pyloric appendages in small or moderate number.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A family of plectognathous fishes: same as *Ostraciontidæ*. *Fitzinger*, 1873.

cataphractic (kat-a-frak'tik), *a.* [< *cataphract* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to a cataphract; resembling a cataphract.

Cataphrygian (kat-a-frij'i-an), *n.* [< LL. *Cataphryges*, pl., < Gr. κατά, according to, + Φρυγία, Phrygia, the native country of Montanus), + *-ian.*] One of the ancient sect of heretics now commonly called *Montanists*. See *Montanist*.

cataphyl (kat'a-fil), *n.* Same as *cataphyllum*.

cataphylla, *n.* Plural of *cataphyllum*.

cataphyllary (kat-a-fil'a-ri), *a.* [< *cataphyllum* + *-ary*¹.] Of the nature of a cataphyllum.

> The two most common forms of leaves are the scales or "*cataphyllary* leaves" and the foliage leaves.
> *Sachs*, Botany (trans.), p. 193.

cataphyllum (kat-a-fil'um), *n.*; pl. *cataphylla* (-ä). [NL. (cf. Gr. κατάφυλλος, leafy), < Gr. κατά, down, upon, + φύλλον = L. *folium*, leaf.] In *bot.*, one of the rudimentary leaves which precede a stage of growth, as the cotyledons of an embryo, the scales of a bud, the scales of a rhizome, etc. Also *cataphyl*.

Corm of Crocus, with Cataphylla.

cataphysic, cataphysical (kat-a-fiz'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. κατά, down, against, + φύσις, nature: see *physical*.] Contrary or opposed to nature: as, *cataphysical* laws.

cataplasm (kat'a-plazm), *n.* [= F. *cataplasme* = Sp. Pg. It. *cataplasma*, < L. *cataplasma*, a plaster, poultice, < Gr. κατάπλασμα, poultice, < καταπλάσσειν, spread over, < κατά, down, + πλάσσειν, form, shape: see *plaster*.] In *med.*, a soft and moist substance to be applied to some part of the body; a poultice.

cataplectic (kat-a-plek'tik), *a.* [= F. *cataplectique*, < Gr. καταπληκτικός, striking, < κατάπληκτος, astonishing, lit. 'striking down,' verbal adj. of καταπλήσσειν, strike down: see *cataplexy* and *-ic.*] Pertaining to cataplexy; causing cataplexy; shocking the nervous system. [Rare.]

> The *cataplectic* effect of massive stimulation.
> *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, Oct., 1886.

catapleiite (kat-a-plē'īt), *n.* A silicate of zirconium and sodium, occurring in tabular hexagonal crystals of a yellowish-brown color.

cataplexy (kat'a-plek-si), *n.* [= F. *cataplexie* = Sp. Pg. *cataplexia*, < NL. **cataplexia*, < Gr. κατάπληξ, stricken, struck (cf. κατάπληξις, consternation), < καταπλήσσειν, strike down, < κατά, down, + πλήσσειν (√ *πλαγ, *πληγ), strike: see *plectrum*, *plague*.] A sudden nervous shock which [illegible] or paralyzes the subject.

> [illegible] and which [illegible] This word was coined [illegible] and applied to the condition of [illegible]
> *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, Oct. [illegible]

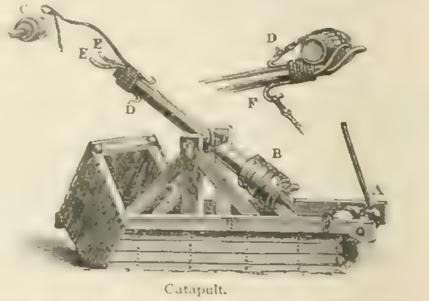
catapotion†, catapotium†, *n.* [L. *catapotium*, [illegible], a pill, orig. that which is to be gulped down (cf. [illegible], deglutition), < [illegible] gulp down, < κατά, down, + [illegible] (√ [illegible]), drink: see *potion*.] 1. A pill.

> [illegible]
> [illegible]

2. [illegible]

catapuce [illegible] [ME., also *catapuse*, [illegible] *catapuzza* [illegible] *catapotia*.] The [illegible] *Chaucer*.

catapult (kat'a-pult), *n.* [= F. *catapulte* = Sp. Pg. It. *catapulta*, < L. *catapulta*, < Gr. καταπέλτης (occasionally -πάλτης), an engine for throwing stones, prob. < *καταπάλλειν, throw down, in pass. καταπάλλεσθαι, leap down, < κατά, down, + πάλλειν, brandish, swing, hurl.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a military engine used to throw darts of great size, called *phalarica* or *trifax*.



Catapult.

Its construction is nowhere explained with any fullness, and it is uncertain whether its action was that of a crossbow or whether springs were the propelling power. By later authors the catapult and ballista seem to be confounded. In the middle ages the name is hardly used, except where a writer is evidently seeking to give a classical form to his composition. In the annexed cut, which represents a catapult of the later period when no distinction was made between it and the ballista, *F* is the end of a strong lever, which revolves on an axis and is held down by a windlass, *A*. At the extremity is a fork, *E E*, with the prongs curving slightly upward so as to afford a bed for a barrel of combustible matter or a heavy missile confined by a rope with a loop at the end, the loop being passed through a hook, *D*. When the lever was released it bounded suddenly upward, the centrifugal force causing the loop *C* to slip off the hook, whereupon the barrel held on the fork was liberated and projected toward its object. *B* shows rings of iron, stone, or lead, intended to increase the rebound due to the stretched cables or other devices which furnished the propelling force.

> Bring up the *catapults*, and shake the wall.
> *Fletcher*, Bonduca, iv. 4.

> All the bombards and *catapults*, and other engines of war, thundered furiously upon the city, doing great damage.
> *Irving*, Granada, p. 409.

2. A small forked stick to each prong of which is attached an elastic band, generally provided with a piece of leather in the middle, used by boys for throwing small missiles, such as stones, peas, paper pellets, and the like.

catapultic (kat-a-pul'tik), *a.* [< *catapult* + *-ic.* Cf. *catapeltic*.] Pertaining to a catapult.

catapultier (kat"a-pul-tēr'), *n.* [< *catapult* + *-ier*, as in *grenadier*, etc.] One who discharges missiles from a catapult. *C. Reade.*

cataract (kat'a-rakt), *n.* [< ME. *cateracte* = F. *cataracte* = Pr. *cataracta* = Sp. Pg. *catarata* = It. *cateratta* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *katarakt* = Russ. *kataraktŭ*, < L. *cataracta*, also *catarracta* and *catarractes*, < Gr. καταρράκτης, a waterfall, also a portcullis (as adj., down-rushing): either (1) < καταρρηγνύναι (second aor. καταρραγῆναι), break down, in pass. rush down, < κατά, down, + ῥηγνύναι, break; or (2), being also spelled καταράκτης, < καταράσσειν, dash down, break in pieces, fall headlong, < κατά, down, + ἀράσσειν, strike hard, dash in pieces.] 1. A descent of water over a steeply sloping but not perpendicular surface, as the cataracts of the Nile and the Orinoco; hence, especially in poetical use, any large waterfall, as that of the Niagara.

> You *cataracts* and hurricanoes, spout!
> *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 2.

> The tremendous *cataracts* of America thundering in their solitudes.
> *Irving.*

2. Any furious rush or downpour of water.

> The hollow ocean-ridges roaring into *cataracts*.
> *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

3. A disease of the eye, characterized by opacity of the lens. It is produced in various ways, often as a senile change, being then a sclerosis of the lens. *Capsular cataracts*, so called, do not involve an opaqueness of the capsule of the lens itself, but of that part of the lens which lies next to the capsule, or are due to a deposit of opaque matter externally upon the capsule. A *secondary cataract* is one due to an earlier disease of the eye. Cataract is probably incurable except by surgical treatment; the lens is commonly entirely removed by an incision into the eye, or it is broken up with a fine needle and left to be absorbed.

> Almost blind
> With ever-growing *cataract*.
> *Tennyson*, The Sisters.

4. In *fort.*, a herse.—5. A regulator for single-acting steam-engines, invented by Smeaton. *E. H. Knight.*—6†. The plungeon, a kind of [illegible]: so called because of its violent [illegible] flight in seizing its prey. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—Discission of cataract. See *discission*. [illegible] *Cataract* [illegible]

cataractine (kat-a-rak'tin), *a.* [< *cataract* + *-ine*¹.] Pertaining to a cataract or waterfall; giving rise to a fall of water. [Rare.]

> The plain below these *cataractine* glaciers was piling up with the debris, while torrents of the melted rubbish found their way, foaming and muddy, to the sea, carrying gravel and rocks along with them. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 334.

cataractous (kat'a-rak-tus), *a.* [< *cataract* + *-ous.*] Partaking of the nature of a cataract in the eye.

cataract-spoon (kat'a-rakt-spön), *n.* A spoon or curette for removing the lens of the eye in operations for cataract.

Catarhina, *n. pl.* See *Catarrhina*.

catarhine, *a.* and *n.* See *catarrhine*.

Catarhini (kat-a-rī'nī), *n. pl.* Same as *Catarrhina*.

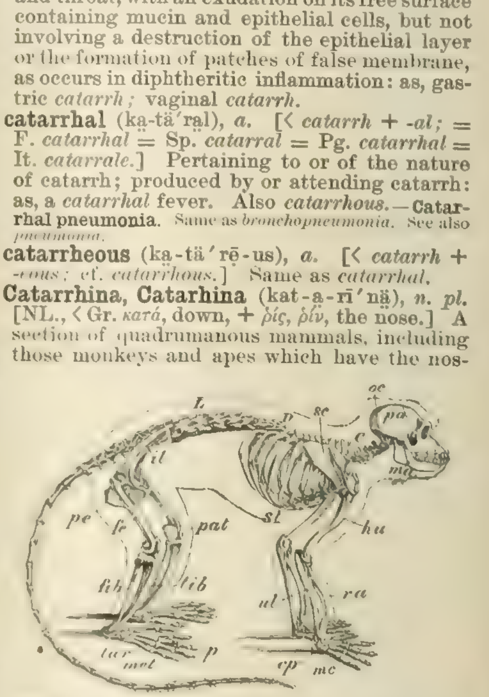
cataria (ka-tā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < LL. *catus* (see *cat*¹) + *-aria*, q. v.] A name of the catnip, *Nepeta Cataria*.

catarrh (ka-tär'), *n.* [= F. *catarrhe* = Pr. *catar* = Pg. *catarrho* = Sp. It. *catarro*, < L. *catarrhus*, < Gr. κατάρροος, a catarrh, lit. a flowing down, < καταρρεῖν, flow down, < κατά, down, + ῥεῖν, flow.] Inflammation of a mucous membrane, especially of the air-passages of the head and throat, with an exudation on its free surface containing mucin and epithelial cells, but not involving a destruction of the epithelial layer or the formation of patches of false membrane, as occurs in diphtheritic inflammation: as, gastric *catarrh*; vaginal *catarrh*.

catarrhal (ka-tä'ral), *a.* [< *catarrh* + *-al*; = F. *catarrhal* = Sp. *catarral* = Pg. *catarrhal* = It. *catarrale*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of catarrh; produced by or attending catarrh: as, a *catarrhal* fever. Also *catarrhous*.—**Catarrhal pneumonia.** Same as *bronchopneumonia*. See also *pneumonia*.

catarrheous (ka-tä'rē-us), *a.* [< *catarrh* + *-eous*; cf. *catarrhous*.] Same as *catarrhal*.

Catarrhina, Catarhina (kat-a-rī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κατά, down, + ῥίς, ῥίν, the nose.] A section of quadrumanous mammals, including those monkeys and apes which have the nostrils approximated, the aperture pointing downward, and the intervening septum narrow, as all the apes of the old world. The Barbary ape, gorilla, chimpanzee, orang, etc., are included in this section. Opposed to *Platyrrhina*. Also written *Catarrhini*, *Catarhini*.



Skeleton and Outline of a Catarrhine Monkey (*Cercopithecus*).

pa, parietal; *oc*, occipital; *ma*, mandible; *c*, cervical vertebræ; *D*, dorsal vertebræ; *L*, lumbar vertebræ; *st*, sternum; *hu*, humerus; *ra*, radius; *ul*, ulna; *cp*, carpus; *mc*, metacarpus; *il*, ilium; *pe*, pelvis; *fe*, femur; *pat*, patella; *fib*, fibula; *tib*, tibia; *tar*, tarsus; *met*, metatarsus; *p*, phalanges.

catarrhine, catarhine (kat'a-rīn or -rin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Catarrhina*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the monkeys classed as *Catarrhina*.

> The *catarhine* monkeys are restricted entirely to the Old World.
> *H. A. Nicholson.*

II. *n.* A monkey of the section *Catarrhina*.

Catarrhini (kat-a-rī'nī), *n. pl.* Same as *Catarrhina*.

catarrhish (ka-tä'rish), *a.* [< *catarrh* + *-ish*¹.] Like catarrh; catarrhal.

catarrhous (ka-tä'rus), *a.* Same as *catarrhal*.

catasarca¹†, *n.* [NL., < Gr. κατά, upon, + σάρκα, acc. of σάρξ, skin.] Same as *anasarca*. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

catasarca² (kat-a-sär'kä), *n.* [< MGr. (τὸ) κατάσαρκα, that which is κατὰ σάρκα, next the skin, inside or beneath the outer covering: see *catasarca*¹.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, the inner or lower altar-cloth, spread immediately upon the top of the altar, and covered by the ependytes, or outer altar-cloth.

> At the [illegible] of the mensa are placed four small pieces of [illegible], the four evangelists [illegible] called from [illegible] with their respective emblems; over these [illegible] of silk or stuff is spread, having four [illegible] at its extremity.
> *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, I. 187.

catastagmus†, *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καταστα γμός*, a running at the nose, < *καταστάζειν*, drop down, < *κατα*, down, + *στάζειν*, drop, trickle.] In *med.*, an old term for coryza and pharyngeal and bronchial catarrh.

catastaltic (kat-a-stal′tik), *a.* [= Sp. *catastáltico*, < LL. *catastalticus*, < Gr. *κασταλτικός*, fitted for checking, < *καταστέλλειν*, keep down, check, < *κατά*, down, + *στέλλειν*, arrange, send.] Having power to check, repress, or restrain; inhibitory: applied to medicines which repress abnormal action, as astringents, styptics, and sedatives.

catastasis (ka-tas′ta-sis), *n.*; pl. *catastases* (-sēz). [NL. (> F. *catastase*), < Gr. *κατάστασις*, a settling, arranging, setting forth, < *καθιστάναι*, settle, constitute, < *κατά*, down, + *ἱστάναι*, set up, mid. stand, = E. *stand*.] 1. In *rhet.*, that part of the exordium in which the speaker seeks to dispose his hearers to a view of the case favorable to his own side, especially by removing from their minds what might prejudice them against it.—2. That part of the Greek drama in which the action, initiated in the epitasis, is sustained, continued, and prepared for the catastrophe.—3. In *med.*, constitution, state, or condition.

catastate (ka-tas′tāt), *n.* [< Gr. **κατάστατος*, verbal adj. of *καθίστασθαι*, settle down, < *κατά*, down, + *ἵστασθαι*, stand.] Any one of the successive states in a continuous series of catabolic processes. In such a series each state differs from the preceding in exhibiting greater stability, less complexity, and less contained energy. The corresponding term regarding an anabolic process is *anastate*. Also *katastate*.

In the animal-cell the initial anastates seem always or at least generally more complex than the final *katastates*.
M. Foster, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 19.

catastatic (kat-a-stat′ik), *a.* [< *catastate* + *-ic*.] Of or relating to catastates.

catasterism (ka-tas′te-rizm), *n.* [< Gr. *καταστερισμός*, a placing among the stars (*Καταστερισμοί* being the name of a treatise attributed to Eratosthenes, giving the legends of the different constellations), < *καταστερίζειν*, place among the stars, < *κατά*, down, + *ἀστερίζειν*, make into a star, < *ἀστήρ*, a star: see *asterism*.] A placing among the stars; a cataloguing or catalogue of the stars.

His catalogue contains no bright star which is not found in the *catasterisms* of Eratosthenes.
Whewell, Hist. Induct. Sciences, I. iv. § 1.

catastomid, Catastomidæ, etc. See *catostomid*, etc.

catastrophe (ka-tas′trō-fē), *n.* [Formerly also *catastrophy*; = F. *catastrophe* = Sp. *catástrofe* = Pg. *catastrophe* = It. *catastrofe* = D. *katastrofe* = G. *katastrophe* = Dan. *katastrofe* = Sw. *katastrof*, < L. *catastropha*, < Gr. *καταστροφή*, an overthrowing, a sudden turn or end, < *καταστρέφειν*, overturn, turn suddenly, end, < *κατά*, down, + *στρέφειν*, turn: see *strophe*.] 1. The arrangement of actions or interconnection of causes which constitutes the final event of a dramatic piece; the unfolding and winding up of the plot, clearing up difficulties, and closing the play; the dénouement. The ancients divided a play into the protasis, epitasis, catastasis, and catastrophe; that is, the introduction, continuance, heightening, and development or conclusion.

Pat, he comes, like the *catastrophe* of the old comedy.
Shak., Lear, i. 2.

All the actors must enter to complete and make up the *catastrophe* of this great piece.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 47.

The *Catastrophe* of the Poem is finely presaged on this occasion.
Addison, Spectator, No. 327.

The *catastrophe*, indeed the whole of the last act, is beautifully written.
Gifford, Int. to Ford, p. xxix.

2. A notable event terminating a connected series; a finishing stroke or wind-up; specifically, an unfortunate conclusion; hence, any great calamity or disaster, especially one happening suddenly or from an irresistible cause.

Here was a mighty revolution, the most horrible and portentous *catastrophe* that nature ever yet saw.
Woodward, Ess. towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

He fell, but one sufferer in a common *catastrophe*.
W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 6.

3. In *geol.*, an occurrence of geological importance not in harmony with preceding events, and not the result of causes acting always in a given direction; a cataclysm. It was once generally believed that the earth has "undergone a succession of revolutions and aqueous *catastrophes* interrupted by long intervals of tranquillity" (*Lyell*). The deluge was one of these great catastrophes. A similar view is the once common idea that all the living organisms on the earth's surface had been again and again exterminated, to be succeeded by new creations of plants and animals.

Great changes of a kind and intensity quite different from the common course of events, and which may therefore properly be called *catastrophes*, have taken place upon the earth's surface.
Whewell.

The old notion of all the inhabitants of the earth having been swept away by *catastrophes* at successive periods is very generally given up, even by those geologists, as Élie de Beaumont, Murchison, Barrande, etc., whose general views would naturally lead them to this conclusion.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 299.

Theory of catastrophes. See *theory of cataclysms*, under *cataclysm*.=**Syn. 2.** *Disaster, Calamity*, etc. (see *misfortune*); consummation, finale.

catastrophic (kat-as-trof′ik), *a.* [< *catastrophe* + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a catastrophe; cataclysmic.

Revolution seems to contain in every syllable of its terrifying name something *catastrophic*.
Contemporary Rev., L. 436.

2. Relating to or in conformity with the views of the catastrophists; cataclysmal.

The hypothesis of uniformity cannot possess any essential simplicity which, previous to inquiry, gives it a claim upon our assent superior to that of the opposite *catastrophic* hypothesis.
Whewell.

3. Subversive in a momentous degree of settled usage or law.

The *catastrophic* creation of Peers for the purpose of swamping the upper house is . . . a power only to be used on great occasions, when the object is immense, and the party strife unmitigated.
Bagehot, Eng. Const. (Boston ed.), p. 305.

catastrophism (ka-tas′trō-fizm), *n.* [< *catastrophe* + *-ism*; = F. *catastrophisme*.] The theoretical view of geological events which has as its essential basis the idea of a succession of catastrophes: the opposite of *uniformitarianism*. See *catastrophe*, 3, and *cataclysm*, 2.

I find three, more or less contradictory, systems of geologic thought, each of which might fairly enough claim these appellations, standing side by side in Britain. I shall call one of them *Catastrophism*, another Uniformitarianism, the third Evolutionism. By *Catastrophism*, I mean any form of geological speculation which, in order to account for the phenomena of geology, supposes the operation of forces different in their nature, or immeasurably different in power, from those which we at present see in action in the universe.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 229.

catastrophist (ka-tas′trō-fist), *n.* [< *catastrophe* + *-ist*.] One who believes in catastrophism; a cataclysmist. The term is used in geology by writers on theoretical dynamic geology as the opposite of *uniformitarian*, that is, of one who considers that geological causes now in action are, and have been, essentially the same from the beginning. The catastrophist maintains that there have been catastrophes, or sudden violent changes in the order of nature, such, for instance, as would cause the extermination of all forms of life upon the globe, or cover it with ice.

The *catastrophist* is affirmative, the uniformitarian is negative in his assertions.
Whewell.

For a generation after geologists had become uniformitarians in Geology, they remained *catastrophists* in Biology.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 17.

catastrophy† (ka-tas′trō-fi), *n.* Obsolete spelling of *catastrophe*.

Catawba (ka-tâ′bä), *n.* 1. A variety of native grape, with red fruit, much cultivated in the middle United States, taking its name from the Catawba river in the Carolinas, where it was first raised.—2. The wine made from this grape. It is a light wine, of rich muscadine flavor, much used in the United States. Both still and sparkling Catawba wines are made.

Very good in its way
Is the Verzenay,
Or the Sillery soft and creamy;
But *Catawba* wine
Has a taste more divine,
More dulcet, delicious, and dreamy.
Longfellow, Catawba Wine.

cat-back (kat′bak), *n.* *Naut.*, a small rope fastened to the hook of the cat-block to facilitate hooking into the ring of the anchor.

cat-beam† (kat′bēm), *n.* *Naut.*, the longest beam of a ship, and one of the principal ones.

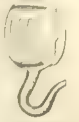
catbill (kat′bil), *n.* A woodpecker. [North. Eng.]

catbird (kat′bėrd), *n.* A well-known oscine passerine bird of North America, *Mimus carolinensis*, one of the mocking-thrushes, related to the mocking-bird. It is of a dark slate-color, with a black cap and a red vent, and is so called because its cry of alarm resembles the mewing of a cat. Its proper song is voluble, varied, and highly musical. It abounds in the shrubbery of the eastern United States, builds a coarse nest in bushes, lays from 4 to 6 dark green eggs, and is migratory and insectivorous.

Catbird (*Mimus carolinensis*).

cat-blash (kat′blash), *n.* Anything thin or sloppy, as weak tea. [Prov. Eng.]

cat-block (kat′blok), *n.* [= D. Dan. *katblok*: see *cat*[1] and *block*[1].] *Naut.*, a two- or three-fold block with an iron strap and large hook, used to draw up an anchor to the cat-head. See also cut under *cat-head*.


Cat-block.

cat-boat (kat′bōt), *n.* A boat having a cat-rig. In England cat-boats are known as *Una boats*, probably from the name of the first cat-rigged boat used there.

The impudence with which a *cat-boat* will point into the wind's eye is simply marvellous.
Qualtrough, Boat-Sailer's Manual, p. 39.

catbrain (kat′brān), *n.* A kind of rough clay mixed with stone. [Prov. Eng.]

cat-brier (kat′brī″ėr), *n.* A name given in the United States to species of *Smilax*.

catcall (kat′kâl), *n.* [< *cat*[1] + *call*[1].] A squeaking instrument used in playhouses to express disapprobation or weariness of the performance, or a sound made in imitation of the tone of this instrument.

The *cat-call* has struck a damp into generals and frightened heroes off the stage.
Addison, The Cat-Call.

He [play-writer] sees his branded name, with wild affright,
And hears again the *catcalls* of the night.
Crabbe.

catcall (kat′kâl), *v. t.* [< *catcall*, *n.*] To express disapprobation of by sounds produced by or like those of the catcall.

His cant, like Merry Andrew's noble vein,
Catcalls the sects to draw 'em in again.
Dryden, Prol. to Pilgrim, l. 40.

She had too much sense not to know that it was better to be hissed and *catcalled* by her daddy than by a whole sea of heads in the pit of Drury Lane theatre.
Macaulay, Madame D'Arblay.

cat-castle (kat′kâs-l), *n.* In the military engineering of the middle ages, a kind of movable tower to cover the sappers as they advanced to a besieged place. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.

catch[1] (kach), *v.*; pret. and pp. *caught* (obsolete or vulgar *catched*), ppr. *catching*. [< ME. *catchen, cachen, cacchen, kachen, kacchen* (also *kecchen*, > E. dial. *ketch*) (pret. *caught, cought, caughte, cauzte, cahte, cazte, kagte*, etc., rarely *cached, katched*, pp. *caught, caght, kauht, caht, cazt*, etc., rarely *cached, cachet*) = D. *kaatsen* = MLG. *katzen*, play at tennis, < OF. *cacher, cachier, cacier* (Picard), reg. assibilated *chacier*, F. *chasser* (> E. *chase*[1], q. v.) = Pr. *cassar* = OSp. *cabzar*, Sp. *cazar* = Pg. *caçar* = It. *cacciare*, chase, hunt, < ML. **captiare* (for which only *caciare* is found), an extended form of L. *captare*, catch, catch at, chase, freq. of *capere*, pp. *captus*, take: see *capable, captive*, etc. Cf. *chase*[1], a doublet of *catch*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To chase; drive; hunt.

Ase thet hote weter [hot water] *cacheth* thane hond [hound] out of the kechene [kitchen].
Ancren Riwle, p. 171.

Likes nan of thaim my play
Bot alle thar *kache* [var. *chasse*] me away.
Eng. Metrical Homilies (ed. J. Small), p. 151.

As thow seest in the sauter in psalme one or tweyne,
How contricioun is commended; for it *caccheth* awey synne.
Piers Plowman (B), xii. 178.

Nowe kyngis, to *cache* all care away
Sen ȝe ar comen oute of youre kytht,
Loke noght ye legge agayne oure lay,
Uppon peyne to lose both lyme and litht.
York Plays, p. 131.

2†. To approach; go to seek speech with.

The knyghte coueride on his knees with a kaunt herte,
And *caughte* his Creatoure that comfurthes us alle.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2195.

3†. To reach; arrive at.

The comely coste of Normandye they *cachene* fulle evene,
And blythely at Barflete theis bolde are arryfede,
And fyndys a flete there of frendez ynewe.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 834.

4. To reach in pursuit or by special effort, as a moving object or one about to move; come up to: as, I *caught* my friend on the road, or just starting; to *catch* the train.—5. To lay hold of; grasp; seize; take: as, to *catch* a sword by the handle.

William curtesli *cauȝt* the quen of hire palfray.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4302.

The mild hind
Makes speed to *catch* the tiger.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2.

Ready to *catch* each other by the throat.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

Giving my book to my servant when I measured, a young man *caught* it out of his hand and ran away with it.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 113.

Specifically—6. To intercept and seize (something approaching or passing, especially in the air: [illegible].—7. To take captive, [illegible] with a snare or bait: insnare: entrap: as, to *catch* mice or birds; to [illegible] in this sense.

[illegible]

[illegible] p. 243.

[illegible] Mark xii. [illegible]

[illegible] for my [illegible] I. [illegible]

This North American species [*Drosera filiformis*] . . . [illegible]

[illegible] Plants, p. 281.

8. [illegible] after pursuit or search: apprehend; arrest: as, to *catch* a thief or a runaway horse.

This year, I hope, my friends, I shall 'scape prison,
[illegible]
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, iv. 3.

9. To get; obtain; gain possession of; acquire.

Therfore, lady, & it like you, lighten your chere;
Comford you kyndly, *kacches* sum rest.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3303.

[illegible] the cautre was so playne.
[illegible] (E. E. T. S.), l. 2217.

[illegible] was diversly rent, every one *catching* so [illegible] on his ambition.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 281.

Torment myself to *catch* the English crown.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

10. To seize upon by attraction or impression; take and fix the attention of; hence, to gain influence over; captivate.

[illegible] you have *caught* me, lady; you think I melt now, like a dish of May-butter, and run all into brine and [illegible]. *B. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, iii. 1.

The soothing arts that *catch* the fair. *Dryden.*

[illegible] and the personal advantages of the young [illegible] *caught* the ear and the eye of his audi[illegible]. *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

[illegible] and settled temper in man is far more easily [illegible] by [illegible] power than by [illegible].
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 60.

11. To seize or apprehend by the senses or the intellect: as, to *catch* sight of something.

[illegible]
[illegible] of happes.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 1087.

Cleopatra, *catching* but the least noise of this, dies instantly. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 2.

[illegible] his face. *Tennyson*, Maud, xiii.

Men remark figure: women always *catch* the expression. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 338.

12. To get; receive.

He [illegible] to him an yvel name,
It [illegible] to him a foule fame.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

Fight closer, or, good faith, you'll *catch* a blow.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

The Church of Carnac by the strand
Catches the westering sun's last fires.
M. Arnold, Stanzas from Carnac.

13. To be affected or influenced by; become affected by or infected with; take: as, to *catch* cold or the measles; to *catch* fire.

A [illegible] goes out of doors and *catches* cold.
J. S. Mill, Logic, iii. 5.

14. To entangle with or entrap in: as, she *caught* the fringe of her shawl on the door knob.—15. To seize upon or attack; fasten upon; become communicated to: as, the fire *caught* the adjoining buildings.—16. To come on suddenly, unexpectedly, or accidentally: as, they were *caught* in the act.

[illegible] at their sport,
[illegible]
[illegible]
Morris, [illegible]

Catch me! catch him! catch her! [illegible] Catch the ten, [illegible]

[illegible]

First [illegible] your hare, [illegible]

[illegible]

To catch a crab, [illegible] a Tatar, [illegible] To catch hold of, [illegible] To catch it, [illegible]

[illegible]

To catch [illegible]

[illegible]
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 353.

Thanne seiȝ thei no socour but sunder thanne thei moste;
With [illegible]
[illegible] (E. E. T. S.), l. 1953.

To catch one a blow, [illegible] a blow on one. [illegible] **To catch one on the hip,** to get the advantage of [illegible] power. See *hip*¹. **To catch out,** [illegible] similar games, to put [illegible] out by catching a batted ball before it has touched the ground. See *base-ball*.—**To catch up.** (*a*) To take up suddenly; snatch up.

I *caught up* a little garden-girl, . . . put a napkin in her hand, and made her my butler.
Lady Holland, Sydney Smith, I. vii.

(*b*) To lift or raise to a higher elevation.

I knew a man . . . *caught up* to the third heaven.
2 Cor. xii. 2.

Her child was *caught up* unto God, and to his throne.
Rev. xii. 5.

II. *intrans.* 1. To take hold with the hand or hands; grasp. Specifically—2. To act as catcher in the game of base-ball.—3. To acquire possession.

Have is have, however men do *catch*.
Shak., K. John, i. 1.

4. To be entangled or impeded; become fixed; remain fast: as, his clothes *caught* in the briers; the lock *catches*.

Don't open your mouth as wide as that, young man, or it'll *catch* so and not shut again some day.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, iv. 16.

The little island has such a celebrity in travel and romance, that I feel my pen *catching* in the tatters of a threadbare theme. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xiii.

5. To take proper hold so as to act: as, the bolt does not *catch*.—6. To be communicable or infectious; spread by or as if by infection.

Does the sedition *catch* from man to man,
And run among their ranks? *Addison*, Cato, ii. 6.

His eloquence *caught* like a flame,
From zone to zone of the world.
Tennyson, Dead Prophet.

7. To endeavor to lay hold of; be eager to get, use, or adopt: with *at*.

Saucy lictors
Will *catch at* us, like strumpets.
Shak., A. and C., v. 2.

Now, like those that are sinking, they *catch* round *at* that which is likeliest to hold them up.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

He can receive no pleasure from a casual glimpse of Nature, but must *catch at* it as an object of instruction.
Lamb, Old and New Schoolmaster.

Catch as catch can, in *wrestling*, to grapple in any ordinary and legitimate manner. **To catch on,** to apprehend; understand. [Slang, U. S.] **To catch up,** to get to the same point (in place or in work); get even or abreast, usually by special effort, as in a race, a journey, study, etc.: absolute, or with *with*.

catch¹ (kach), *n.* [< *catch*¹, *v.* Cf. *chase*¹, *n.*] **1†.** The act of catching or seizing; seizure.

She would faine the *catch* of Strephon flie.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

Specifically—2. In *base-ball* and similar games, the catching and holding of a batted or thrown ball before it touches the ground.—3. Anything that seizes or takes hold, that checks motion or the like, as a hook, a ratchet, a pawl, a spring-bolt for a door or lid, or any other contrivance employed in machinery for the purpose of stopping or checking certain movements.—4. A choking or stoppage of the breath.

Heard the deep *catches* of his labouring breath.
Macmillan's Mag.

5. The posture of seizing; a state of preparation to catch, or of watching an opportunity to seize. [Archaic.]

Both of them lay upon the *catch* for a great action.
Addison, Ancient Medals.

6. Anything caught; especially, a prize or booty; something valuable or desirable obtained or to be obtained; a gain or an advantage; often, colloquially, one desirable as a husband or wife on account of wealth or position.

He [illegible] shall have a great *catch* if he knock out either of your brains. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 1.

She entered freely into the state of her affairs, asked [illegible] and fully proved to his satisfaction that, independent of her beauty, she would [illegible] *catch* than [illegible]
Marryat, Snarleyyow, I. xx.

Specifically—7. In *fishing*, the quantity of fish taken: as, the *catch* on the Banks during the season.

[illegible] of the increase [illegible] Atlantic coast rivers [illegible] to compare the [illegible] *catch* in the principal rivers. *Science*, VI., No. 146, Supp.

8. A snatch; a short interval of action.

[illegible] *catches*. *Locke.*

9. A hold; a grasp; a grip.—**10†.** A slight or partial recollection.

We retain a *catch* of those pretty stories, and our awakened imagination smiles in the recollection.
Glanville, Scep. Sci.

11. A trick; something by which one may be entrapped.

[illegible] too, kynde, [illegible] to Kepyng, and warre Knavis *catches*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.

12. In *music*, originally, an unaccompanied round for three or more voices, written as a continuous melody, not in score. Later, a round the words of which were so selected that it was possible, either by means of the pronunciation or by the interweaving of the words and phrases, to give to the different voices or parts ludicrous effects. *Grove.*

Shall we rouse the night-owl in a *catch* that will draw three souls out of one weaver? *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 3.

catch²†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ketch*².

The fleete did sail, about 103 in all, besides small *catches*.
Pepys, Diary, April 25, 1665.

catchable (kach'a-bl), *a.* [< *catch*¹ + *-able*.] Capable of being caught.

The eagerness of a knave maketh him often as *catchable* as the ignorance of a fool. *Lord Halifax.*

catch-all (kach'âl), *n.* [< *catch*¹ + obj. *all*.] **1.** Something used as a general receptacle for odds and ends, as a table, bureau, chest, etc.; especially, a basket or bag provided for the purpose. [Colloq.]—2. A tool for recovering broken tools from a boring.

catch-bar (kach'bär), *n.* A bar which depresses the jacks of a knitting-machine.

catch-basin (kach'bā″sn), *n.* **1.** A reservoir placed at the point of discharge of a pipe into a sewer, to retain matter which would not pass readily through the sewer. Such basins are arranged so that they can be emptied as often as is necessary.—2. A reservoir, especially for catching and retaining surface-drainage over large areas.

It may fairly be questioned . . . whether any extension of forests, or system of *catch-basins* or reservoirs, could possibly retain or mitigate to any considerable extent such general and overwhelming floods.
Science, III. 372.

catch-bolt (kach'bōlt), *n.* A door-bolt which is pressed backward as the door closes, but when the door is shut springs forward into a socket in the jamb.

catch-club (kach'klub), *n.* A club or society formed for singing catches, etc.

catch-drain (kach'drān), *n.* **1.** A drain along the side of a canal or other conduit to catch the surplus water.—2. A drain running along sloping ground to catch and convey the water flowing over the surface. When a meadow is of considerable extent and has an abrupt descent, the water is often stopped at intervals by catch-drains, so as to spread it over the adjoining surface.

catcher (kach'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *cachere*, a hunter; < *catch* + *-er*¹. Cf. *chaser*¹.] **1†.** A chaser; a hunter.

Then thise *cacheres* that couthe cowpled hor houndeȝ.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1139.

2. One who catches; that which catches, or in which anything is caught.

That great *catcher* and devourer of souls.
South, Sermons, x.

Specifically—(*a*) In *base-ball* and similar games, the player who stands behind the bat or home base to catch the ball when pitched. See *base-ball*. (*b*) In *mining*: (1) An arrangement to prevent overwinding, or raising the cage too high as it comes out of the shaft. Also in Leicestershire, England, the equivalent of *cage-shuts* (which see). (2) In general, any arrangement at the mouth of the shaft, or in the pump, by means of which accidents may be prevented in case a part of the machinery gives way. (*c*) *pl.* In *ornith.*, the raptorial birds, or birds of prey: a term translating *Captatores*, one of the names of the order.

3†. One who sings catches.

But where be my *catchers*? Come, a round, and so let [illegible] *Brome*, Jovial Crew, iv.

catcherel†, *n.* [ME. *cacherel* (ML. reflex *cacherellus*), < *cachen*, *catchen*, catch, + term. *-erel*, as in *cockerel*. Cf. *catchpoll*.] A catchpoll. *Halliwell.*

catch-feeder (kach'fē″dėr), *n.* A ditch for irrigation.

catch-fly (kach'flī), *n.* The popular name of species of plants belonging to the genus *Silene*, and of *Lychnis Viscaria*, given on account of their glutinous stems, which sometimes retain small insects. The sleepy catch-fly is *Silene antirrhina*.

catch-hook (kach'hůk), *n.* An iron bar with a hinged tongue, used in hauling large iron pipes. The [illegible] end is pushed into the bore of the pipe, and the tongue [illegible] and is firmly held against its inner surface [illegible] the bar is pulled.

catching (kach'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *catch*¹, *v.*] 1. Communicating, or liable to be communicated, by contagion; infectious.

'Tis time to give them physic, their diseases
Are grown so *catching*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 3.

Your words are a grenadier's march to my heart! I believe courage must be *catching!* *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii. 4.

2. Captivating; charming; attracting: as, a *catching* melody; a *catching* manner.

That Rhetorick is best which is most seasonable and most *catching*. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 95.

3†. Acquisitive; greedy.

Thei made be brought Iuellis and alle othir richesse, and yaf it to hym to se whedir he wolde be coueitouse and *cacchynge*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 106.

catching-bargain (kach′ing-bär″gān), *n.* In *law*, a bargain made with the heir apparent or expectant of a succession for the purchase of his expectancy at an inadequate price.

catch-land (kach′land), *n.* Formerly, in England, land the tithes of which for any year fell to the minister who first claimed them for that year, because it was not known to which of two parishes the land belonged.

catch-line (kach′līn), *n.* In *printing*, a short line of small-sized type between two longer lines of larger displayed type.

catch-match (kach′mach), *n.* An agreement concluded hastily, so that one party is taken at a disadvantage.

catch-meadow (kach′med″ō), *n.* A meadow which is irrigated by water from a spring or rivulet on the declivity of a hill.

catchment (kach′ment), *n.* [< *catch*¹ + *-ment*.] Drainage: rarely used except in the following phrases.—**Area of catchment**, among hydraulic engineers, the area the rainfall or drainage of which is to be made available for furnishing water at a desired point.—**Catchment-basin.** Same as *drainage-basin*.—**Catchment-basin map**, a map on which the water-shed limiting the whole of each subdivision of any river-system is accurately laid down, so that the position and acreage of any particular area of catchment may be determined from it.

cat-chop (kat′chop), *n.* A species of fig-marigold, *Mesembrianthemum felinum*, from the Cape of Good Hope.

catchpenny (kach′pen″i), *n.* and *a.* [< *catch*¹ + obj. *penny*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *catchpennies* (-iz). Something of little value, adapted to attract popular attention and thus secure a quick sale; anything externally attractive, made merely to sell.

You know already by the title, that it is no more than a *catch-penny*. *Goldsmith*, Letter to Rev. Henry Goldsmith.

The whole affair is a manifest *catchpenny*. *Hawthorne*, Main Street.

II. *a.* Made or got up to gain money; put forth merely to sell: as, a *catchpenny* pamphlet.

I call this the popular or utilitarian aspect, because it belongs to the *catchpenny* theory of human life according to which the value of a thing is just as much as it will bring. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 106.

catchpole¹, *n.* See *catchpoll*.

catchpole² (kach′pōl), *n.* [< *catch*¹ (attrib.) + *pole*¹.] An implement formerly used for seizing and securing a man who would otherwise be out of reach. It was carried by foot-soldiers in combats with horsemen, and later by civil officers in apprehending criminals. The head, made of light metal bars, was provided with strong springs, so arranged as to hold firmly anything, as the neck or a limb of one pursued, over which it was forced.

catchpole³ (kach′pōl), *n.* [Sc., also *catchpule*, *cachepole*, < D. *kaatsspel*, tennis (cf. *kaatsbal*, tennis-ball), < *kaats*, chase (= E. *chase*¹, *catch*¹), + *spel*, game.] The game of tennis. [Scotch.]

catchpoll (kach′pōl), *n.* [Also *catchpole*, early mod. E. *catchpol*, < ME. *catchepoll*, *cachepol*, a bailiff, earlier a tax-gatherer, < OF. **cacipol*, *chacipol*, *chacepol*, *chassipol* (ML. reflex *cachepolus*, *cacepollus*, *chacipollus*, *cacipulcus*), also **chacipolier*, *chassipoier*, a tax-gatherer (cf. *chassipolerie*, defined as a tribute paid by vassals to their lord for the privilege of asylum in his castle in time of war, ML. *chacipoleria*, the office and emoluments of a tax-gatherer); of uncertain formation, appar. < *cacier*, *cacher* (> ME. *cachen*, E. *catch*¹), *chacier* (> ME. *chacen*, E. *chase*¹), in the sense of 'catch, take,' or 'chase, hunt,' + **pol*, of uncertain meaning. Usually explained as *catch*¹ + obj. *poll*, the head; but the earliest sense known is 'tax-gatherer,' and *poll* as associated with 'tax' does not seem to occur in ME., and it is not found in any sense in OF. or ML. The W. *ceisbwl*, a bailiff, catchpoll, is prob. an accom. of the E. word. Cf. ME. *cacherel*, equiv. to *cachepol*.] **1†.** A tax-gatherer.

Matheus, thet wes *cachepol* [in orig. AS. text *tollere*, toller], thene he iwende to god-spellere. *Old. Eng. Homilies* (ed. Morris), 1st ser., p. 97.

2. A sheriff's officer, bailiff, constable, or other person whose duty is to make arrests.

Saul sente *catchepollis* [L. *lictores*] for to take David. *Wyclif*, 1 Ki. xix. 20.

Quik he cam a *cacchepol* and craked a two here legges. *Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 76.

Let not thy scores come robbe thy needy purse,
Make not the *catchpol* rich by thine arrest.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas, p. [illegible]. (*Arber*.)

There shall be two Serjeants at Mace, of whom the first named serjeant at mace shall execute all writs, mandates, processes, and such like within the said borough and liberties of the same, and shall be called the *Catchpole*, according to the name anciently given in that place to the same officer. *Municip. Corp. Reports*, 1835, p. 2041.

catchup, ketchup (kach′up, kech′up), *n.* [< E. Ind. *kitjap*.] A name common to several kinds of sauce much used with meat, fish, toasted cheese, etc. Also written *catsup*, *katsup*.—**Mushroom catchup**, a sauce made from the common mushroom, *Agaricus campestris*, by breaking the fungi into small pieces and mixing with salt, which has the effect of reducing the whole mass to an almost liquid state. It is then strained, spiced, and boiled.—**Tomato catchup**, a sauce made from tomatoes by a similar process.—**Walnut catchup**, a sauce made from unripe walnuts before the shell is hardened. They are beaten to a pulp, and the juice is separated by straining; salt, vinegar, and spices are added, and the whole is boiled.

catchwater (kach′wâ″tėr), *n.* [< *catch*¹ + obj. *water*.] Same as *catchwork*.

catchweed (kach′wēd), *n.* [< *catch*¹ + *weed*¹.] A weed which readily catches hold of what comes in contact with it; cleavers.

catchweight (kach′wāt), *n.* [< *catch*¹ + *weight*: that is, the weight one has at the moment.] In *horse-racing*, a weight left to the option of the owner of a horse, who naturally puts up the lightest weight possible.

catchweight (kach′wāt), *adv.* [< *catchweight*, *n.*] In *horse-racing*, without being handicapped: as, to ride *catchweight*.

Come, I'll make this a match, if you like: you shall ride *catchweight*, which will be about 11 st. 7 lb. *Lawrence.*

catchword (kach′wėrd), *n.* [< *catch*¹ + *word*.] **1.** In *old writing* and *printing*, a word of the text standing by itself in the right-hand corner of the bottom of a page, the same as the first word of the next page, to mark the connection or proper sequence. In old manuscript books a catchword was at first inserted only at the end of a sheet or quire (that is, the quantity folded together); in printing it was the practice until the nineteenth century to insert one at the foot of every page.

Catch-words to connect the quires date back to the 12th century. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 144.

2. In the *drama*, the last word of a speaker, which serves to remind the one who is to follow him of what he is to say; a cue.—**3.** A word caught up and repeated for effect; a taking word or phrase used as a partizan cry or shibboleth: as, the *catchword* of a political party.

The *catch-words* which thrilled our forefathers with emotion on one side or the other fall with hardly any meaning on our ears. *J. McCarthy*, Hist. Own Times, v.

Liberty, fraternity, equality, are as much as ever the party *catch-words*. *Quarterly Rev.*

catchwork (kach′wėrk), *n.* [< *catch*¹ + *work*.] An artificial watercourse or series of watercourses for irrigating such lands as lie on the declivities of hills; a catch-drain. Also called *catchwater*.

catchy (kach′i), *a.* Same as *catching*, 2. [Colloq.]

cate (kāt), *n.* [By apheresis from *acate*, q. v.] An article of food; a viand; more particularly, rich, luxurious, or dainty food; a delicacy; a dainty: a later form of *acate*: most commonly used in the plural. [Archaic or poetic.]

I had rather live
With cheese and garlic in a windmill, far,
Than feed on *cates*, and have him talk to me.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

Not the ale, nor any other *cates* which poor Elspeth's stores afforded, could prevail on the Sub-Prior to break his fast. *Scott*, Monastery, I. 118.

That day a feast had been
Held in high hall, and many a viand left,
And many a costly *cate*.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

catechetic (kat-ẹ̄-ket′ik), *a.* [= F. *catéchétique*, < Gr. κατηχητικός, < κατηχητής, an instructor, < κατηχεῖν, instruct, teach by word of mouth: see *catechize*.] Consisting of question and answer: applied to a method of teaching by means of questions put by the teacher and answered by the pupil, whether the questions are addressed to the understanding, as by Socrates in his dialogical method, or to the memory.

catechetical (kat-ẹ̄-ket′i-kal), *a.* Same as *catechetic*.

Socrates introduced a *catechetical* method of arguing. *Addison*, Spectator.

Catechetical schools, schools established in the early church for the instruction of catechumens.

catechetically (kat-ẹ̄-ket′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a catechetical manner; by question and answer.

catechetics (kat-ẹ̄-ket′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *catechetic*: see *-ics*.] The art or practice of teaching by means of question and answer. See *catechetic*.

catechin, catechine (kat′e-chin), *n.* [< *catechu* + *-in*², *-ine*².] A principle ($C_{19}H_{18}O_8$) extracted from catechu, having a snow-white silky appearance, and crystallizing in fine needles. Also called *catechuic acid* and *catechuin*.

catechisation, catechise, etc. See *catechization*, etc.

catechism (kat′ẹ̄-kizm), *n.* [= F. *catéchisme* = Sp. *catecismo*, *catequismo* = Pg. *catechismo* = It. *catechismo*, *catecismo* = D. *catechismus* = G. *katechismus* = Dan. *katekismus* (cf. Sw. *kateches*), < LL. *catechismus*, < Gr. *κατηχισμός, < κατηχίζειν, catechize: see *catechize*.] **1.** A form of instruction by means of questions and answers, particularly in the principles of religion.—**2.** An elementary book containing a summary of principles in any science or art, but especially in religion, reduced to the form of questions and answers, and sometimes with notes, explanations, and references to authorities. The following are the principal authoritative church catechisms: The *Lutheran*, prepared by Luther (1529), still in general use in the German Protestant churches; the *Genevan*, prepared by Calvin (1536), the *Heidelberg* published at Heidelberg (1563), and still a recognized doctrinal standard in the Reformed (Dutch) Church; the *Anglican* (1549–1604), contained in the Book of Common Prayer and directed by rubric to be taught systematically to children; the *Westminster Assembly's*, in two forms, Shorter and Larger Catechisms (1647), in use in the Presbyterian and to some extent in Congregational churches; the *Methodist* (United States, 1852), in three forms. The *Tridentine* catechism (1566) is a statement of doctrines prepared in obedience to a decree of the Council of Trent, and is of high though not absolute authority in the Roman Catholic Church, but is not intended for use in the instruction of children. The *Cracovian* and *Racovian* catechisms (1574, 1605) are Polish in origin and Socinian in doctrine. Numerous other catechisms have been prepared by individuals, but they possess no ecclesiastical authority.

catechismal (kat-ẹ̄-kiz′mal), *a.* [< *catechism* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or in the style of a catechism; interrogatory; catechizing; catechetical.

Children hate to be bothered with questions, . . . and yet how we bore them with *catechismal* demands. *J. T. Fields*, Underbrush, p. 124.

catechist (kat′ẹ̄-kist), *n.* [= F. *catéchiste* = Sp. *catequista* = Pg. It. *catechista*, < LL. *catechista*, < Gr. *κατηχιστής, < κατηχίζειν, catechize: see *catechize*.] One who instructs orally, or by question and answer; a catechizer; specifically, one appointed to instruct catechumens in the principles of religion as a preparation for baptism. This was a special function in the early church, as it has also been to some extent in later times; but catechists have never constituted a distinct ecclesiastical order.

The word *Catechist* implied . . . a function, not a class. *Smith*, Dict. Christ. Antiq.

In the absence of the regular clergyman the *catechist* conducts the service [at Godhavn, Greenland]. *C. F. Hall*, Polar Exp., 1876, p. 54.

catechistic, catechistical (kat-ẹ̄-kis′tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [< *catechist* + *-ic*, *-ical*. Cf. F. *catéchétique* = Sp. *catequístico* = Pg. It. *catechistico*.] Pertaining to a catechist or a catechism; of a catechizing character.

Some of them are in the *catechistical* method. *Burke*, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., ii. 2.

catechistically (kat-ẹ̄-kis′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a catechistic manner; by question and answer.

catechization (kat″ẹ̄-ki-zā′shon), *n.* [< *catechize* + *-ation*; = F. *catéchisation* = Pg. *catechização* = G. *katechisation*.] The act of catechizing; examination by questioning. Also spelled *catechisation*.

The *catechisation* of the man born blind. *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 83.

catechize (kat′ẹ̄-kīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *catechized*, ppr. *catechizing*. [= F. *catéchiser* = Pr. *cathezizar* = Sp. *catequizar* = Pg. *catechizar* = It. *catechizzare* = D. *catechiseren* = G. *katechisieren* = Dan. *katekisere*, < LL. *catechizare*, catechize, < Gr. κατηχίζειν, catechize, a later extended form of κατηχεῖν, catechize, instruct, teach by word of mouth, particularly in religion, also resound, < κατά, down, + ἠχεῖν, sound; cf. ἠχή, a sound, ἠχώ, echo, > E. *echo*.] **1.** To instruct orally by asking questions, receiving answers, and offering explanations and corrections; specifically, so to instruct on points of Christian doctrine.

Catechize gross ignorance. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 59.

2. To question; interrogate, especially in a minute or impertinent manner; examine or try by questions.

[illegible] the fools I meet
[illegible] every street. *Swift.*

Also spelled *catechise.*

catechize, [illegible] [< *catechize*, *v.* Cf. *catechism.*] A catechism. [Colloq.]

[illegible] their children, that so when [illegible] ready to answer them *Catechize.*
[illegible] Clear Sunshine of the Gospel, p. 27.

catechizer (kat′ẹ-kī-zėr), *n.* One who catechizes; one who instructs by question and answer, particularly in the rudiments of the Christian religion. Also spelled *catechiser.*

catechu (kat′e-chö), *n.* [NL. *catechu*, Sp. *ca*-[illegible], F. *cachou*, etc. (cf. *cutch*); of E. Ind. origin. Cf. Hind. *katthā*, catechu.] A name common to several astringent extracts prepared from the wood, bark, and fruit of various plants. The true catechu, or cutch, of commerce is a dark-brown, hard, and brittle substance, extracted by decoction and evaporation from the wood of *Acacia Catechu* and *A.* [illegible] East Indian trees. It is one of the best astringents to be found in the materia medica, and is largely used in tanning, calico-printing, etc. *Pale* or *gambier catechu* is obtained from a rubiaceous climber, *Uncaria gambier* (see *gambier*). A kind of catechu is also made from the nut of the betel-palm, *Areca Catechu*, but it is not an article of commerce. An artificial catechu, serviceable in dyeing, is obtainable from mahogany and similar woods. See *catechin.*

catechuic (kat-e-chö′ik), *a.* [< *catechu* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from catechu.—**Catechuic acid.** Same as *catechin.*

catechuin (kat-e-chö′in), *n.* [< *catechu* + *-in*2.] Same as *catechin.*

catechumen (kat-ẹ-kū′men), *n.* [(Cf. ME. *catecumeling*, simulating *cumeling*, a comer) = F. *catéchumène* = Sp. *catecúmeno* = Pg. *catechumeno* = It. *catecumeno*, < LL. *catechumenus*, < Gr. κατηχούμενος, one instructed, ppr. pass. of κατηχεῖν, instruct: see *catechize.*] 1. One who is under instruction in the first rudiments of Christianity; a neophyte. In the primitive church catechumens were the children of believing parents, or Jews or pagans not fully initiated in the principles of the Christian religion. They were admitted to this state by the imposition of hands and the sign of the cross, were divided into [illegible] classes, and in public worship were dismissed [illegible] to an outer court of the church before the liturgical or communion service.

The heavens open too upon us; and the Holy Ghost descends, to sanctify the waters, and to hallow the *catechumen.* *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 98.

The prayers of the church did not begin, in St. Austin's time, till the *catechumens* were dismissed. *Stillingfleet.*

Of these *Catechumens* there were two kinds, the Auditores, who had merely expressed a wish to become Christians, and the Competentes, who were thought worthy of holy Baptism. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 209.

2. Figuratively, one who is beginning to acquire a knowledge of any doctrines or principles.

The same language is still held to the *catechumens* in Jacobitism. *Bolingbroke*, To Windham.

catechumenal (kat-ẹ-kū′me-nal), *a.* [< *catechumen* + *-al.*] Pertaining to a catechumen.

He had laid aside his white *catechumenal* robes.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. liv.

catechumenate (kat-ẹ-kū′me-nāt), *n.* [< *catechumen* + *-ate*3; = F. *catéchuménat* = Sp. *catecumenado* = Pg. *catechumenado*, *-nato.*] The state or condition of a catechumen.

catechumenical (kat″ē-kū-men′i-kal), *a.* [< *catechumen* + *-ical.* Cf. Sp. *catecuménico.*] Belonging to catechumens; catechumenal.

catechumenist† (kat-ẹ-kū′me-nist), *n.* [< *catechumen* + *-ist.*] A catechumen. *Bp. Morton.*

categorem (kat′ẹ-gor-em), *n.* [= F. *catégorème* = Sp. *categorema*, < Gr. κατηγόρημα, a predicate, < κατηγορεῖν, predicate, assert: see *category.*] [illegible], a predicate; in *logic* — (*a*) as used by the Stoics, a term which can be made the subject, or more especially the predicate, of a proposition. (*b*) As used by the Peripatetics, the [illegible] corresponding to a category.

categorema (kat-e-go-rē′mä), *n.*; pl. *categoremata* [illegible]. Same as *categorem.*

categorematic (kat-e-gor-e-mat′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *catégorématique* = Sp. *categoremático*, [illegible] predicate: see *categorem.*] I. [illegible] term, that is, [illegible] or the predicate of a proposition [illegible]. [illegible] *categorematic.*

[illegible] that [illegible]

II. [illegible] capable [illegible]

categorematical (kat-ẹ-gor-ẹ-mat′i-kal), *a.* [illegible]

categorematically (kat-ẹ-gor-ẹ-mat′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a categorematic manner; as a categorematic.

categorical (kat-ẹ-gor′i-kal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *catégorique* = Sp. *categórico* = Pg. It. *categorico*, < LL. *categoricus*, < Gr. κατηγορικός, < κατηγορία, a category: see *category* and *-ic*, *-ical.*] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to a category or the categories: opposed to *transcendental.*—2. Stated unconditionally; not limited to a hypothetical state of things: as, a *categorical* proposition (that is, a simple, unconditional proposition).—3. Applicable to the actual circumstances; stating the fact; pertinent; positive; precise; clear: as, a *categorical* answer (that is, an answer that clearly meets the question).—**Categorical imperative,** the unconditional command of conscience.—**Categorical syllogism,** a syllogism containing only categorical propositions.

II. *n.* In *logic*, a proposition which affirms a thing absolutely and without any hypothesis. Categoricals are subdivided into *pure* and *modal.* A *pure* categorical asserts unconditionally and unreservedly: as, I live; man is mortal. A *modal* categorical asserts with a qualification: as, the wisest man may possibly be mistaken; a prejudiced historian will probably misrepresent facts.

categorically (kat-ẹ-gor′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a categorical manner; absolutely; directly; expressly; positively: as, to affirm *categorically.*

categoricalness (kat-ẹ-gor′i-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being categorical, positive, or absolute.

categorist (kat′ẹ-gọ-rist), *n.* [< *category* + *-ist.*] One who classifies or arranges in categories. *Emerson.*

categorization (kat-ẹ-gor-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *categorize* + *-ation.*] The act or process of placing in a category or list; a classification. [Rare.]

categorize (kat′ẹ-gọ-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *categorized*, ppr. *categorizing.* [< *category* + *-ize*; = F. *catégoriser.*] To place in a category or list; classify. [Rare.]

category (kat′ẹ-gọ-ri), *n.*; pl. *categories* (-riz). [= F. *catégorie* = Sp. *categoría* = Pg. It. *categoria*, < LL. *categoria*, < Gr. κατηγορία, an accusation, charge, later also a predicate or predicable, usually, in Aristotle and later writers, a category, predicament, head of predicables, < κατηγορεῖν, accuse, declare, assert, predicate, < κατά, against, + ἀγορεύειν, declaim, address an assembly, < ἀγορά, an assembly: see *agora.*] 1. In *logic*, a highest notion, especially one derived from the logical analysis of the forms of proposition. The word was introduced by Aristotle, who applies it to his ten predicaments, things said, or summa genera, viz., substance, quantity, quality, relation, action, passion, where, when, posture or relative position of parts, habit or state. These are derived from such an analysis of the proposition as could be made before the developed study of grammar. The *categories* or highest intellectual concepts of Kant are: *categories of quantity* — unity, plurality, totality; *categories of quality* — reality, negation, limit between these; *categories of relation* — substance and accident, cause and effect, action and reaction; *categories of modality* — possibility, impossibility, actuality, non-actuality, necessity, non-necessity. Modern formal logic furnishes this list: (1) qualities, or singular characters; (2) simple relations, or dual characters; (3) complex relations, or plural characters. Many lists of categories have been given not founded on formal logic.

The *categories*, or forms and conditions of human understanding, though doubtless innate in the naturalist's sense of the term, that is inherited, are only the ways and facilities of the higher exercise of the faculty of reflection.
C. Wright.

The *categories* are not instruments which the mind uses, but elements in a whole, or the stages in a complex process, which in its unity the mind is. *E. Caird*, Hegel, p. 157.

2. A summum genus, or widest class.—3. Any very wide and distinctive class; any comprehensive division or class of persons or things.

Shakespeare is as much out of the *category* of eminent authors as he is out of the crowd. *Emerson*, Shakespeare.

catel†, *n.* Middle English form of *cattle.*

catelectrode (kat-ẹ-lek′trōd), *n.* [< Gr. κατά, down, + *electrode.*] Faraday's name for the negative electrode or cathode of a voltaic battery. See *cathode* and *electrode.*

catelectrotonic (kat-ẹ-lek-trọ-ton′ik), *a.* [< *catelectrotonus* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or exhibiting catelectrotonus.

catelectrotonus (kat″ẹ-lek-trot′ọ-nus), *n.* [< *cat(hode)* + *electrotonus.*] The changed physical and physiological condition in the neighborhood of the cathode when a constant electrical current is passed through a piece of nerve or muscle. Also *cathelectrotonus.* See *electrotonus.*

catena (ka-tē′nä), *n.*; pl. *catenæ* (-nē). [L., a chain: see E. *chain*, q. v.] 1. A chain; a connected series of notions, arguments, or objects [illegible], a series of which each part or member [illegible] a close connection, like that of a link, with the preceding and following parts.

We possess therefore a *catena* of evidence reaching back continuously from the date of the Moabite stone to that of the stone tables of the law.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 139.

That great poem of aphoristic epigrams, the Essay on Man, that has never, perhaps, in any language been equalled as a *catena* of pithy wit and philosophic quotability. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 287.

2. A methodized series of selections from different authors to elucidate a doctrine or a system of doctrines; specifically, such a set of quotations from the church fathers to assist in the study of Christian dogmatics or biblical exegesis: as, the *Catena* Aurea of St. Thomas Aquinas.—3. An Italian measure of length, a chain, equal in Naples to 52.07 feet, and in Palermo to 26.09 feet.

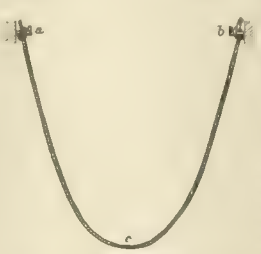
Catenaria (kat-ẹ-nā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., fem. sing. of L. *catenarius*: see *catenary.*] The typical genus of *Catenariidæ.*

catenarian (kat-ẹ-nā′ri-an), *a.* [< *catenary* + *-an.*] Same as *catenary.*

To say another word of the *catenarian* arch. . . . Its nature proves it to be in equilibrio in every point.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 416.

Catenariidæ (kat″ẹ-nā-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Catenaria* + *-idæ.*] A family of *Chilostomata* with zoœcium radicate, segmented, and each internode (except at a bifurcation) formed of a single zoœcium. Also *Catenicellidæ.*

catenary (kat′ẹ-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *catenarius*, < *catena*, a chain: see *chain.*] I. *a.* Relating to a chain; like a chain. Also *catenarian.* — **Catenary** or **catenarian curve,** in *geom.*, the curve of a perfectly flexible, inextensible, infinitely fine cord when at rest under the action of forces. The *common catenary* is what the catenary becomes when the forces are parallel and proportional to the length of the cord, as in the case of a heavy cord of uniform weight under the influence of gravitation. It is interesting on account of the light it throws on the theory of arches, and also by reason of its application to the construction of suspension-bridges.



The Catenary

The cord, *a*, *c*, *b*, hangs in a portion of the common catenary.

II. *n.*; pl. *catenaries* (-riz). A catenary curve.

catenate (kat′ẹ-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *catenated*, ppr. *catenating.* [< L. *catenatus*, pp. of *catenare*, chain, < *catena*, a chain: see *catena* and *chain.*] To chain, or connect in a series of links or ties; concatenate.

catenate, catenated (kat′ẹ-nāt, -nā-ted), *a.* [< L. *catenatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Having the structure or appearance of a chain: applied in zoölogy to impressed lines which are broken at regular intervals, to double striæ connected by numerous short lines, etc.

catenation (kat-ẹ-nā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *caténation*, < L. *catenatio(n-)*, < *catenare*: see *catenate*, *v.*] Connection of links; union of parts, as in a chain; regular connection; concatenation.

Which *catenation* or conserving union.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 5.

Catenipora (kat-ẹ-nip′ọ-rä), *n.* [NL., < L. *catena*, a chain, + *porus*, a pore.] Chain-coral, occurring fossil in Paleozoic strata (in Great Britain only in the Silurian): so called from the chain-like arrangement of its pores or cells in polished specimens. Also called *Halysites.*

Catenula (ka-ten′ụ-lä), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *catena*, a chain: see *chain.*] The typical genus of the family *Catenulidæ.* *C. lemnæ* is an example.

catenulate (ka-ten′ụ-lāt), *a.* [< L. *catenula*, dim. of *catena*, a chain. Cf. *catenate.*] 1. Consisting of little links or chains.—2. In *bot.*, formed of parts united end to end, like the links of a chain.

Catenulidæ (kat-ẹ-nū′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Catenula* + *-idæ.*] A family of aproctous rhabdocœlous turbellarians, in which reproduction takes place asexually by transverse fission. The animals when incompletely separated swim about in chains, whence the name.

cater1† (kā′tėr), *n.* [By apheresis from *acater*, or *acate*, q. v., from *acate*; see *acater*, *acate.*] A caterer; a purveyor; an acater.

I am cook myself and mine own *cater.*
Fletcher, Women Pleased.

He has but a *cater's* place on 't, and provides
All for another's table.
Middleton, Women Beware Women, iii. 3.

cater1 (kā′tėr), *v. i.* [< *cater*1, *n.*] To make provision, as of food, entertainment, etc.; act as a purveyor: as, to *cater* to a depraved appetite.

> And He that doth the ravens feed,
> Yea, providently *caters* for the sparrow,
> Be comfort to my age. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 3.

> We have had a regular feed all round, and exult to think we need no *catering* for the morrow.
> *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., II. 90.

cater² (kā'tėr), *n.* [Also *quater*; < F. *quatre*, < L. *quatuor* = E. *four*: see *four*, and *quater*, *quaternary*, etc.] The four-spot of cards or dice.

cater² (kā'tėr), *v. t.* [< *cater*², *n.*] To cut diagonally. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

cateran (kat'ėr-an), *n.* [Sc., < Gael. *ceathairneach*, a soldier, = Ir. *ceatharnach*, a soldier (> E. *kern*, which is thus the same word as *cateran*), < Gael. and Ir. *cath*, battle, = AS. *heathu*, battle.] 1. A kern; a Highland or Irish irregular soldier.—2. A Highland freebooter or reaver. [Scotch.]

cater-cornered (kā'tėr-kôr"nėrd), *a.* [< *cater*², *n.*, + *corner* + *-ed*².] Diagonal; set diagonally. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

cater-cousin (kā'tėr-kuz"n), *n.* [Also written *quater-*, *quatre-cousin*; < *cater*², F. *quatre*, four (fourth), + *cousin*.] A fourth cousin; a remote relation; hence, a friend.

> His master and he . . . are scarce *cater-cousins*.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 2.

cater-cousinship (kā'tėr-kuz"n-ship), *n.* [< *cater-cousin* + *-ship*.] The state of being cater-cousins, or of being distantly related.

> Thank Heaven he [the second-rate Englishman] is not the only specimen of *cater-cousinship* from the dear old Mother Island that is shown to us!
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 69.

caterer (kā'tėr-ėr), *n.* A provider or purveyor of food or provisions; one who provides for any want or desire.

> That [sect] called Chenesia is the principall: whose Priests doe feed on Horse-flesh. Such Horses as are unfit for service, their *Caterers* doe buy and fat for their palats.
> *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 96.

cateress (kā'tėr-es), *n.* [< *cater*¹ + *-ess*.] A woman who caters; a female provider.

> She, good *cateress*,
> Means her provision only to the good.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 764.

caterfoil†, *n.* Same as *quatrefoil*.

caterpillar (kat'ėr-pil-är), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *caterpiller*, *caterpiler*, < ME. **caterpeler*, found only once, in the abbr. form *catyrpel*, < OF. **cattepeleure* or a similar form represented by mod. Guernsey dial. *catte-pelaeure*, a woodlouse, a weevil, otherwise by the assibilated forms OF. *chatepelose*, *chatepelouse*, *chattepelouse*, *chatepeleuse*, *chattepelleuse*, also *chateplue*, a caterpillar, also a weevil, a mite, mod. dial. (Picard) *capleuse*, *capeluche*, *caplure*, *carplure*, (Norm.) *carplouse*, (Bret.) *charpelouse*; appar. (by popular etymology) 'hairy cat' (OF. **pelos*, *pelous*, fem. *pelouse*, < L. *pilosus*, hairy: see *pilous*), but prob. orig. 'pill-cat,' < OF. *catte*, assibilated *chatte*, mod. F. *chatte*, f., a cat, + **peleure*, *pilleure*, *pilleuse* (Palsgrave), F. dial. *pilure*, *pelure*, a pill, < L. *pilula*, > also E. *pill*¹: 'cat' being a fanciful name applied to the caterpillar (cf. It. dial. *gatta*, *gattola*, a caterpillar, < *gatto*, a cat; G. dial. (Swiss) *teufelskatz* (lit. devil's cat), a caterpillar; F. *chenille*, a caterpillar (see *chenille*), < L. *canicula*, a little dog), and 'pill' having reference to its rolling itself up in a little ball (cf. E. *pill-bug* and *pill-beetle*).] 1. Properly, the larva of a lepidopterous insect, but also applied to the larvæ of other insects, such as members of the family *Tenthredinidæ*, or saw-flies. Caterpillars are produced immediately from the egg; they are furnished with three pairs of true feet and a number of fleshy abdominal legs named *prolegs*, and have the shape and appearance of a worm. The old idea of Swammerdam that the pupa and imago are already concealed under the skin of the caterpillar is only partially founded in truth. The pupal skin is formed from the hypodermis of the larva, and the muscles contract and change its form. The larval skin is then thrown off, and the insect remains quiescent for some time, the imago or perfect insect forming beneath the pupal envelop. Caterpillars generally feed on leaves or succulent vegetables, and are sometimes very destructive. See *larva*. 2. A cockchafer. [Prov. Eng.]—3†. An envious person who does mischief without provocation. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—4†. One who preys upon the substance of another; an extortioner.

> They that be the children of this world, as . . . extortioners, . . . *caterpillars*, usurers, think you they come to God's storehouse?
> *Latimer*.

5. The popular name of plants of the genus *Scorpiurus*.—**Caterpillar point-lace.** (*a*) A needle-made lace produced in Italy during the seventeenth century, and named from the resemblance of the sprig which formed its pattern to the bodies of caterpillars. (*b*) A light fabric spun by caterpillars in the process of eating food spread for them upon a smooth stone, while they avoid the oil with which a pattern has been drawn upon it. This so-called lace is of remarkable lightness, a square yard weighing only 4½ grains. *Dict. of Needlework*.

caterpillar-catcher (kat'ėr-pil-är-kach"ėr), *n.* A bird of the family *Campophagidæ*. Also called *caterpillar-eater*, *caterpillar-hunter*, and *cuckoo-shrike*.

caterpillar-eater (kat'ėr-pil-är-ē"tėr), *n.* 1. A name given to the larvæ of certain ichneumon-flies, from their being bred in the bodies of caterpillars and eating their way out.—2. Same as *caterpillar-catcher*.

caterpillar-fungus (kat'ėr-pil-är-fung"gus), *n.* A fungus of the genus *Cordyceps*, which grows upon the larvæ of insects. See *Cordyceps*.

caterpillar-hunter (kat'ėr-pil-är-hun"tėr), *n.* Same as *caterpillar-catcher*.

cater-point†, *n.* The number four at dice. *Kersey*, 1708.

caters (kā'tėrz), *n. pl.* [Also written *quaters*, < F. *quatre*, four: see *cater*².] The collective name of the changes which can be rung upon nine bells: so called because four pairs of bells change places in the order of sounding every time a change is rung.

caterwaul (kat'ėr-wâl), *v. i.* [A var. of earlier *caterwaw*, after *waul*: see *caterwaw* and *waul*.] To cry as cats under the influence of the sexual instinct; make a disagreeable howling or screeching.

> The very cats *caterwauled* more horribly and pertinaciously there than I ever heard elsewhere.
> *Coleridge*, Table-Talk.

caterwauling (kat'ėr-wâ-ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *caterwaul*, *v.*] The crying of cats; a howling or screeching.

> What a *caterwauling* do you keep here!
> *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 3.

caterwaw†, *v. i.* [ME. *caterwawen*, < *cater-* (cf. D. *kater*, m., a cat; cf. also *caterpillar*) for *cat* (see *cat*¹) + *wawen*, howl, waul; an imitative word: see *waul* and *caterwaul*.] Same as *caterwaul*.

caterwawed†, *n.* [ME. (appar. a pp., but really a verbal noun), < *caterwaw*, q. v.] Caterwauling.

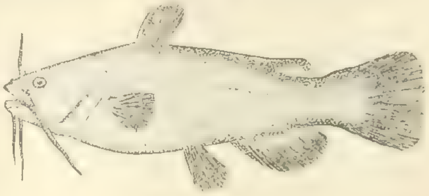
> But forth she [the cat] wol, er any day be dawed,
> To shewe hir skyn and gon a *caterwawed*.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 354.

catery† (kā'tėr-i), *n.* [By apheresis from *acatery*, q. v.] A place for keeping provisions. Also *catry*.

cat-eyed (kat'īd), *a.* Having eyes like a cat; hence, seeing well in the dark.

cat-fall (kat'fâl), *n.* *Naut.*, the rope which, being rove in the cat-block and cat-head, forms the tackle for heaving up the anchor from the water's edge to the cat-head. Also called *cat-tackle fall*. See cut under *cat-head*.

catfish (kat'fish), *n.* [< *cat*¹ + *fish*.] 1. A name of the wolf-fish, *Anarrhichas lupus*, from its dentition and its ferocity when caught. See *wolf-fish*.—2. A name generally given in the United States to species of the family *Siluridæ*, which when taken out of the water emit a sound like the purring of a cat. The North American species are robust fusiform fishes with 8 barbels, a short dorsal with a strong pointed spine in front, a posterior adipose fin, and a moderate anal. They have been referred to five genera, *Amiurus*, *Gronias*, *Ictalurus*, *Leptops*, and *Noturus*. The species of the first two are of some economical importance, and contribute considerably to the food of the poorer classes at least. The most common in the eastern streams are the *A. nebulosus* and *A. albidus*, and in the west the *A. melas*. The largest are the *A. nigricans* of the great lakes and the *A. ponderosus* of the Mississippi, the latter sometimes attaining a weight of 100 pounds. The most esteemed is the *I. punctatus* of the great lakes and the Mississippi valley, recognizable by its slender head and forked tail. The name has been also extended to similar fishes in various parts of the world, and even to species of different but related families.


Catfish (*Amiurus melas*).

3. A name given in some parts of England to the weever, *Trachinus draco*.—4. A local English name of the scylliοid shark, *Scyllium catulus*.—5. A local English name of the torsk, *Brosmius brosme*.—6. A name in New Zealand for fishes of the family *Uranoscopidæ*, especially the *Ichthyscopus monopterygius*.

cat-foot (kat'fůt), *n.* A short, round foot, having the toes arched and the knuckles high.

cat-footed (kat'fůt"ed), *a.* 1. Having feet like a cat's; specifically, in *zoöl.*, digitigrade, with sharp, retractile claws, as a cat; æluropodous. *J. E. Gray*.—2. Noiseless; quiet; stealthy.

> I stole from court
> With Cyril and with Florian, unperceived,
> *Cat-footed* thro' the town. *Tennyson*, Princess, i.

cat-gold (kat'gōld), *n.* A variety of mica of a yellowish color. The name is sometimes applied to iron pyrites.

catgut (kat'gut), *n.* [Appar. < *cat*¹ + *gut* (cf. equiv. *catling*, 2); but, as catgut does not seem ever to have been prepared from cats' intestines, the word is supposed to stand for **kitgut* (cf. equiv. *kitstring*), by confusion of *kit*¹, a little cat, with *kit*², a fiddle.] 1. The intestines of sheep (sometimes of the horse, the ass, or the mule), dried and twisted, used for strings of musical instruments and for other purposes; a string of this kind.—2. A sort of linen or canvas with wide interstices.—3. (*a*) A name for one of the olive seaweeds, *Chorda filum*, which is allied to *Laminaria*. (*b*) The plant *Tephrosia Virginiana*: so called on account of its long, slender, and very tough roots.

catgut-scraper (kat'gut-skrā'pėr), *n.* A derisive name for a violinist; a fiddler.

Cath. An abbreviation of *Catholic*.

cath-. A form of *cat-* for *cata-* before the aspirate, occurring in words of Greek origin.

Catha (kath'ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Ar. *kat*, *khat*.] A genus of plants, belonging to the natural order *Celastraceæ*, mostly natives of Africa. The most interesting species of the genus is *C. edulis*, cultivated by the Arabs, and known as *khat* or *kafta*. It is a shrub growing to about 10 feet in height, with smooth leaves of an elliptical form about 2 inches in length by 1 inch in width. The leaves and twigs are used in the preparation of a beverage possessing properties analogous to those of tea and coffee. The use of khat is of great antiquity, having preceded that of coffee, and it forms a considerable article of commerce among the Arabs.

cathag (kat'aċh), *n.* [Gael. *cathag*, a daw, jackdaw.] A name for the jackdaw, *Corvus monedula*. *Macgillivray*. [Scotch.]

Cathaian, *a.* and *n.* See *Cataian*.

cat-hammed (kat'hamd), *a.* Clumsy; awkward; without dexterity. *Grose*; *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

Cathari (kath'ạ-rī), *n. pl.* [< ML. *Catharus*, a puritan, < Gr. καθαρός, pure.] An appellation of different early and medieval religious sects; the Catharists. See *Catharist*.

Catharian (ka-thā'ri-an), *n.* A Catharist.

Catharina, *n. pl.* Same as *Catarrhina*.

catharine-wheel (kath'ạ-rin-hwēl), *n.* [So called from St. *Catharine* of Alexandria, who is represented with a wheel, in allusion to her martyrdom.] 1. In *arch.*, a window, or compartment of a window, of a circular form, with radiating divisions or spokes. See *rose-window*.—2. In *her.*, a wheel with sharp hooks projecting from the tire, supposed to represent the wheel upon which St. Catharine suffered martyrdom.—3. A kind of firework having a spiral tube which revolves as the fire issues from it; a pin-wheel.—4. In *embroidery*, a round hole in muslin or other material filled by twisted or braided threads radiating like the spokes of a wheel.

Also spelled *catherine-wheel*.

catharism (kath'ạ-rizm), *n.* [< Gr. καθαρισμός, a cleansing, < καθαρίζειν, cleanse: see *catharize*.] The process of making a surface chemically clean.

Catharist (kath'ạ-rist), *n.* [= F. *cathariste*, < ML. *catharistæ*, pl., < Gr. καθαρός, pure: see *cathartic*.] Literally, a puritan; one who pretends to more purity than others possess: used as a distinctive ecclesiastical name. This name has been specifically applied to or used by several bodies of sectaries at various periods, especially the Novatians in the third century, and the antisacerdotal sects (Albigenses, etc.) in the south of France and Piedmont in the twelfth century. They differed considerably among themselves in doctrine and in the degree of their opposition to the Church of Rome, but agreed in denying its supreme authority.

Catharista (kath-ạ-ris'tạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < Gr. as if *καθαριστής, < καθαρίζειν, cleanse: see *catharize*.] A genus of American vultures, of the family *Cathartidæ*, the type of which is the black vulture or carrion-crow, *C. atrata*.

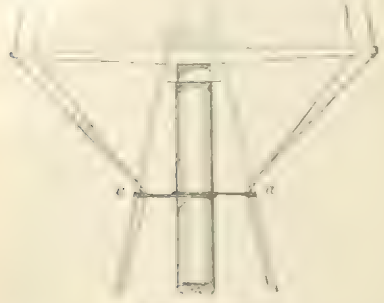
catharization (kath"a-ri-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *catharize* + *-ation*.] The act of cleansing; the process of making chemically clean.

catharize (kath'ạ-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *catharized*, ppr. *catharizing*. [< Gr. καθαρίζειν, cleanse.

< καθα[illegible] see cathartic.] To render a[illegible] a glass vessel, by the use [illegible]

catharma [illegible] [NL., < Gr. [illegible], refuse, residuum, < καθαίρειν, cleanse, purge: [illegible] In [illegible] excrement: anything [illegible] naturally or by art.

cat-harpin, cat-harping (kat′här″pin, -ping), [illegible] *Naut.*, one of the short



[illegible]

ropes or (now more commonly) iron cramps used to bind in the shrouds at the masthead, so that the yards may be braced up sharply.

> [illegible] was nothing but a mass of holes, from the *catharpins* to the water's edge.
>
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 264.

catharsis (ka-thär′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κάθαρσις, purification, purgation, < καθαίρειν, cleanse, purify: see *cathartic.*] In *med.*, a natural or artificial purgation of any passage, especially the bowels. Also called *apocatharsis.*

cathartate (ka-thär′tāt), *n.* [< *cathart(ic)* + *-ate*¹.] A salt of cathartic acid.

Cathartes (ka-thär′tēz), *n.* [NL. (> F. *cathartes*), < Gr. [illegible], a cleanser, < καθαίρειν, cleanse: see *cathartic.*] A genus of American

[illegible] (*Cathartes aura*).

vultures, giving name to the family *Cathartidæ*. [illegible] the species indiscriminately, now [illegible] to the turkey buzzard, *C. aura*, and its [illegible]

cathartic (ka-thär′tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *cathartique*, < Gr. [illegible], cleansing, purgative, < καθαίρειν, cleanse, purify, < καθαρός, pure, clean, [illegible] to L. *castus*, pure, > E. *chaste*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* 1. Purgative; purifying. In medicine often restricted [illegible] of purgation, *laxative* being used [illegible] for the third. Also *apocathartic*.

> [illegible] wisdom, courage, temperance, and [illegible] but higher than these are placed the purifying or *cathartic* virtues, by which the soul [illegible]
>
> *C. P. [illegible]*, [illegible] of Christianity, p. 179.

2. [illegible] to or derived from cathartin.—**Cat[illegible] acid**, [illegible] character, [illegible]. It is the [illegible] purgative principle [illegible]

II. *n.* [illegible] cathartic medicine; a purge; a purgative.

cathartical [illegible] thär′ti-kal), *a.* Same as *cathartic*.

cathartically [illegible] thär′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In the [illegible]

[illegible]icalness [illegible] thär′ti-kal-nes), *n.* The [illegible] purgative [illegible] from the [illegible]

Cathartidæ [illegible] *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cathartes* + *-idæ*.] A family of [illegible] vultures of the [illegible] *Cathartides*. [illegible] *mus*), the [illegible] *tured* by [illegible] the head and part of the neck more or less completely [illegible] of feathers [illegible] the eyes flush with the side of the head and without superciliary shield; the [illegible], the wings long and ample; the tail moderate; the plumage without aftershafts; two [illegible] the beak toothless, contracted in the continuity, with large perforate nostrils; the index-digit clawed; the oil-gland tuftless; no syrinx nor [illegible] habits and gressorial gait. They subsist entirely on carrion. See cut under *Cathartes*.

Cathartides (ka-thär′ti-dēs), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cathartes* + *-ides*.] A superfamily or suborder of raptorial birds, conterminous with the family *Cathartidæ*; the American vultures.

Cathartinæ (kath-är-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cathartes* + *-inæ*.] The American vultures as a subfamily of the family *Vulturidæ*. [Not in use.]

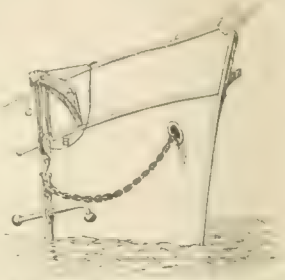
cathartogenic (ka-thär-tọ̄-jen′ik), *a.* [< *cathart-ic* + *-genic*, < L. √ *gen*, produce.] Derived from cathartic acid.—**Cathartogenic acid**, a yellowish-brown powder produced from cathartic acid by boiling with acids.

cathartomannit (ka-thär-tọ̄-man′it), *n.* [< *cathart-ic* + *manna.*] A peculiar non-fermentable crystalline saccharine principle found in senna.

Catharus (kath′a-rus), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1850), < Gr. καθαρός, clear, pure, clean: see *cathartic.*] A genus of thrushes, of the family *Turdidæ*, containing a number of species peculiar to the warmer parts of America. *C. melpomene* is an example.

cat-haws (kat′hâz), *n. pl.* The fruit of the whitethorn. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

cat-head (kat′hed), *n.* 1. A large timber or heavy iron beam projecting from each bow of a ship, and having sheaves in its outer end. Its use is to afford a support by which to lift the anchor after it has been raised to the water's edge by the chain. The inner end of the cat-head, which is fastened to the ship's beam or frame, is called the *cat-tail*.



A, Cat-head; *B*, Cat-block; *C*, Cat-fall.

> We pulled a long, heavy, silent pull, and . . . the anchor came to the *cat-head* pretty slowly.
>
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 123.

2. In *mining*, a small capstan.—3. Nodular or ball ironstone. [North. Eng.]

> The nodules with leaves in them, called *cat-heads*, seem to consist of a sort of ironstone. *Woodward*, Fossils.

Cat-head stopper (*naut.*), a piece of rope or chain by which the anchor is hung at the cat head. Also called *cat stopper*.

cathead (kat′hed), *v. t.* *Naut.*, to attach to the cat-head.

cathedra (kath′ẹ̄-drạ̈ or ka-thē′drạ̈), *n.*; pl. *cathedræ* (-drē). [= Sp. *cátedra* = Pg. *cathedra* = It. *cattedra* = D. G. Dan. *katheder* = Sw. *kateder*, < L. (ML.) *cathedra*, < Gr. καθέδρα, a seat, bench, pulpit, < κατά, down, + ἕδρα, a seat, < [illegible] (√ [illegible]) = L. *sedere* = E. *sit*, q. v. Hence (from L. *cathedra*, through F.) E. *chair* and *chaise*: see *chair*. Cf. *cathedral.*] 1. The throne or seat of a bishop in the cathedral or episcopal church of his diocese. Formerly the bishop's throne or cathedra was generally situated at the east end of the apse, behind the altar, and was often approached by a flight of steps, but it is now almost universally placed on one side of the choir, usually the north side.

[illegible] Cathedral [illegible]

[illegible] St. Peter [illegible] Rome [illegible] St. Peter, and [illegible] now inclosed [illegible]

Hence—2. The official chair of any one entitled [illegible] professing to teach with authority, as a pro[illegible] Ex cathedra, literally, from the chair; hence [illegible]

cathedral [illegible] the′dral), *a.* and *n.* [First in [illegible] *cathedral church* [illegible] in ME.), trans[illegible] ML. *ecclesia cathedralis*, a church con[illegible] the bishop's throne: L. *ecclesia*, an as[illegible], ML. a church; ML. *cathedralis*, adj., < *cathedra*, a chair, esp. a bishop's throne, also applied to the cathedral church itself: see *cathedra.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Containing a bishop's seat, or used especially for episcopal services; serving or adapted for use as a cathedral: as, a *cathedral* church.

> The parish church of those days has become the *cathedral* church of the new diocese of Newcastle.
>
> *Churchman* (New York), Dec. 17, 1887.

2. Pertaining to a cathedral; connected with or suggesting a cathedral; characteristic of cathedrals: as, a *cathedral* service; *cathedral* music; the *cathedral* walks of a forest.

> Huge *cathedral* fronts of every age,
> Grave, florid, stern, as far as eye could see.
>
> *Tennyson*, Sea Dreams.

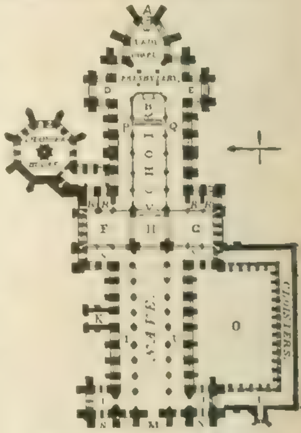
3. Emanating from or relating to a chair of office or official position; hence, having or displaying authority; authoritative.

> Hood an ass in rev'rend purple,
> So you can hide his two ambitious ears,
> And he shall pass for a *cathedral* doctor.
>
> *B. Jonson.*

> A writer must be enviably confident of his own perceptive inerrancy, thus to set up, with scornful air and *cathedral* dogmatism, his individual aversion and approbation as criteria for the decisions of his fellow-beings.
>
> *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 196.

Cathedral beard†, a style of beard worn by clergymen in the sixteenth century in England, long, full, and flowing on the breast. *Fairholt.* **Cathedral church.** See II.—**Cathedral music**, music composed to suit the form of service used in cathedrals.

II. *n.* The principal church in a diocese, which is specially the church of the bishop: so called from the fact that it contains the episcopal chair or cathedra. Many cathedrals, particularly the French and Italian, furnish the most magnificent examples of the architecture of the middle ages. Those in England are among the most interesting, though, unlike the continental cathedrals, they were designed originally, almost without exception, not as metropolitan, but as monastic churches. The cut shows the arrangement of the various parts in Wells cathedral, one of the most beautiful in England. For the official establishment of a cathedral, see *chapter*, [illegible]



Plan of Wells Cathedral, England.

A, apse or apsis; *B*, altar, altar-platform, and altar-steps; *D*, *E*, eastern or lesser transept; *F*, *G*, western or greater transept; *H*, central tower; *I*, *J*, western towers; *K*, north porch; *L*, library or register; *M*, principal or western doorway; *N*, *N*, western side doors; *O*, cloister yard or garth; *P*, *Q*, north and south aisles of choir; *S*, *S*, east and west aisles of transept; *T*, *T*, north and south aisles of nave; *K*, *K*, chapels; *V*, rood-screen or organ-loft; *W*, altar of lady chapel.

cathedralic (kath-ẹ̄-dral′ik), *a.* [< *cathedral* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a cathedral.

cathedrated† (kath′ẹ̄-drā-ted), *a.* [< ML. *cathedratus*, placed in the cathedra, < *cathedra*: see *cathedra*.] Pertaining to or vested in the chair or office of a teacher.

> With the *cathedrated* authority of a prælector or publick reader. *Whitlock*, Manners of Eng. People, p. 385.

cathedratic (kath-ẹ-drat′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *cathedraticus*, belonging to the cathedra, < *cathedra*: see *cathedra*.] **I.** *a.* Promulgated ex cathedra, or as if with high authority. [Rare.]

> There is the prestige of antiquity which adds the authority of venerability to *cathedratic* precepts. *Frazer's Mag.*

II. *n.* [< ML. *cathedraticum*.] A sum of two shillings paid to the bishop by the inferior clergy in token of subjection and respect. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

cathegumen (kath-ẹ-gū′men), *n.* [< Eccl. Gr. [illegible], an abbot: see *hegumen*.] Same as *hegumen*.

cathelectrotonus (kath″ẹ̄-lek-trot′ọ̄-nus), *n.* Same as *catelectrotonus*.

catheretic (kath-e-ret′ik), *n.* [= F. *cathérétique*, < Gr. καθαιρετικός, destructive, < καθαιρεῖν, destroy, < κατά, down, + αἱρεῖν, grasp.] A substance used as a mild caustic in eating down [illegible] warts, exuberant granulations, etc.

catherine-wheel, *n.* See *catharine wheel*.

Catherpes (ka-thėr′pez), *n.* [NL. (S. F. Baird, 18[illegible]), < Gr. καθέρπειν, creep, steal down, < κατά, down, + ἕρπειν, creep.] A genus of cañon-wrens, of the subfamily *Campylorhynchinæ*, [illegible] *Troglodytidæ*, found in the southwestern United States and southward. *C. mexicanus* is an example. See cut under *cañon-wren*.

cathetal (kath'e-tal), *a.* [< *cathetus* + *-al.*] Relating to a cathetus.

catheter (kath'e-ter), *n.* [= F. *cathéter* = Sp. *catéter* = Pg. *catheter* = It. *catetere* = D. G. Dan. *katheter* = Sw. *kateter*, < LL. *catheter*, < Gr. καθετήρ, a catheter, a plug, < καθετος, let down, perpendicular, < καθιέναι, send down, let down, thrust in, < κατά, down, + ἱέναι, send, caus. of ἰέναι = L. *ire*, go: see *go*.] In *surg.*: (*a*) A tubular instrument introduced through the urethra into the bladder, to draw off the urine when its discharge is arrested by disease or accident. (*b*) A tube for introduction into other canals: as, a Eustachian *catheter*.—**Catheter-gage**, a plate having graduated perforations forming measures of the diameters of catheters.

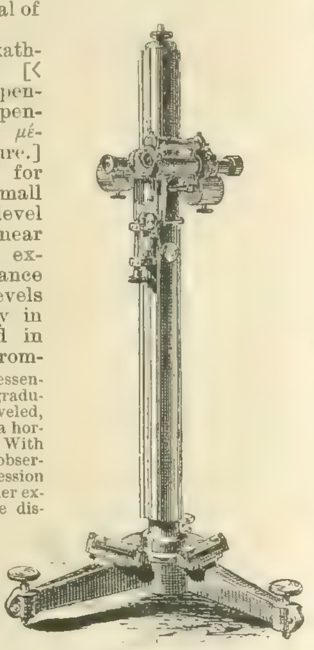
catheterism (kath'e-tėr-izm), *n.* [= F. *cathétérisme* = Sp. *cateterismo* = Pg. *catheterismo*, < LL. *catheterismus*, < Gr. καθετηρισμός, a putting in of the catheter, < καθετήρ, catheter.] The operation of using a catheter; catheterization.

catheterization (kath'e-tėr-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *catheterize* + *-ation.*] The passing of a catheter through or into a canal or cavity.

catheterize (kath'e-tėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *catheterized*, ppr. *catheterizing.* [= F. *cathétériser* = Sp. *cateterizar*, < Gr. *καθετηρίζειν (implied in καθετηρισμός, catheterism): see *catheter* and *-ize.*] To operate on with a catheter.

catheti, *n.* Plural of *cathetus*.

cathetometer (kath-e-tom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. καθετος, perpendicular, a perpendicular line, + μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for measuring small differences of level between two near points, as, for example, the distance between the levels of the mercury in the cistern and in the tube of a barometer. It consists essentially of a vertical graduated rod carefully leveled, upon which slides a horizontal telescope. With the telescope the observer sights in succession the two objects under examination, and the distance on the graduated rod traversed by the telescope is the measure of the difference of height between the two objects. As constructed for the physicist, with numerous arrangements to insure accuracy, the cathetometer is an instrument of a high degree of accuracy.



Cathetometer.

cathetus (kath'e-tus), *n.*; pl. *catheti* (-tī). [L., < Gr. κάθετος, perpendicular, a perpendicular line: see *catheter*.] 1†. In *geom.*, a line falling perpendicularly on another line or a surface, as the two sides of a right-angled triangle.—2. In *arch.*: (*a*) A perpendicular line supposed to pass through the middle of a cylindrical body. (*b*) The axis or middle line of the Ionic volute.

cathism (kath'izm), *n.* Same as *cathisma*.

cathisma (ka-thiz'mä), *n.*; pl. *cathismata* (-ma-tä). [< Gr. κάθισμα, a portion of the psalter (see def.), a seat, the seat, < καθίζειν, sit down, < κατά, down, + ἵζειν, sit, akin to ἕζεσθαι = L. *sedere* = E. *sit*: see *sit*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*: (*a*) A portion of the psalter, containing from three to eleven (usually about eight) psalms. The 119th psalm constitutes a single cathisma. There are altogether twenty cathismata, and each is subdivided into three staseis. See *stasis* and *psalter*. (*b*) A troparion or short hymn used as a response at certain points in the offices.

> The Greeks rarely sit in church: the *cathismata* are therefore pauses for rest; and are longer than the usual troparia. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 844.

cathodal (kath'ọ-dal), *a.* [< Gr. κάθοδος, a going down (see *cathode*), + *-al.*] 1. In *bot.*, lower; on the side furthest from the summit. [Rare.]—2. [< *cathode* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the cathode.

Also spelled *kathodal*.

cathode (kath'ōd), *n.* [< Gr. κάθοδος, a going down, a way down, < κατά, down, + ὁδός, way.] The negative pole of an electric current: opposed to *anelectrode* or *anode*. Also spelled *kathode*. Also called *catelectrode*.—**Cathode rays.** See *ray*.

cathodic (ka-thod'ik), *a.* [< Gr. κάθοδος, a going down (see *cathode*), + *-ic.*] Proceeding downward: applied to the efferent course of action of the nervous influence. *G. S. Hall.* Also spelled *kathodic*. [Rare.]

cathodograph (ka-thō'dọ-gráf), *n.* [< *cathode* + Gr. γράφειν, write.] A photograph taken with the X-rays. See *ray*.

cat-hole (kat'hōl), *n.* *Naut.*, one of two small holes astern above the gun-room ports, for the passage of a hawser or cable in heaving astern.

catholic (kath'ọ-lik), *a.* and *n.* [Not found in ME. or earlier (in AS. the ML. *catholicus* is translated *geleáfful* or *geleáflīc*, i. e., believing, faithful, orthodox); = D. *catholijk*, *katholijk*, *katholiek*. *katholisch* = G. *katholisch*, adj., *katholik*, n., = Dan. *katholsk*, *katholik*, = Sw. *katolsk*, *katolik*, = F. *catholique* = Pr. *catolic* = Sp. *católico* = Pg. *catholico* = It. *cattolico* (= Russ. *katolikŭ*, n., *katolicheskiĭ*, adj., = Turk. *qatolik*, n.), < L. *catholicus*, universal, general (neut. pl. *catholica*, all things together, the universe), in LL. and ML. esp. eccles., general, common, that is, as applied to the church (*catholica ecclesia*) or to the faith (*catholica fides*), orthodox (in ML. commonly used synonymously with *Christianus*, Christian); < Gr. καθολικός, general, universal (ἡ καθολικὴ ἐκκλησία, the universal church), < καθόλου, adv., on the whole, in general, also as if adj., general, universal, prop. two words, καθ' ὅλου: καθ' for κατ', for κατά, according to; ὅλου, gen. of ὅλος, whole, = L. *sol-idus*, > E. *solid*: see *cata-*, *holo-*, and *solid*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Universal; embracing all; wide-extending.

> If you, my son, should now prevaricate,
> And to your own particular lusts employ
> So great and *catholic* a bliss, be sure
> A curse will follow. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

2. Not narrow-minded, partial, or bigoted; free from prejudice; liberal; possessing a mind that appreciates all truth, or a spirit that appreciates all that is good.

> With these exceptions I can read almost anything. I bless my stars for a taste so *catholic*, so unexcluding. *Lamb*, Books and Reading.

> There were few departments into which the *catholic* and humane principles of Stoicism were not in some degree carried. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 315.

3. In *theol.*: (*a*) Originally, intended for all parts of the inhabited world; not confined to one nation, like the Jewish religion, but fitted to include members of all human races: applied to the Christian religion and church.

> *Catholic* in Greek signifies universal: and the Christian Church was so call'd, as consisting of all Nations to whom the Gospel was to be preach't, in contradistinction to the Jewish Church, which consisted for the most part of Jews only. *Milton*, True Religion.

(*b*) [*cap.*] Constituting, conforming to, or in harmony with the visible church, which extended throughout the whole Roman empire and adjacent countries, possessed a common organization and a system of intercommunion, and regulated disputed questions by ecumenical councils, as distinguished from local sects, whether heretical or simply schismatic, but especially from those which did not accept the decrees of ecumenical councils: as, the *Catholic* Church; the *Catholic* faith. In this sense it is regularly applied to the ancient historical church, its faith and organization down to the time of the great schism between the sees of Rome and Constantinople: as, a *Catholic* bishop or synod, as distinguished from a Nestorian or Jacobite prelate or council.

> The importunity of heretics made them [the Church of Christ] add another name to this [Christian], viz., that of *catholic*; which was, as it were, their surname or characteristic, to distinguish them from all sects, who, though they had party names, yet sometimes sheltered themselves under the common name of Christians. *Bingham*, Antiq., I. i. § 7.

> The test of *Catholic* doctrine, the maintenance of which distinguishes the *Catholic* Church in any place from heretical or schismatical communions, has been described as that which has been taught always, everywhere, by all. *Blunt*, Theol. Dict. (Episcopal).

(*c*) [*cap.*] Historically derived from the ancient undivided church before the great schism, and acknowledging the decrees of its councils as recognized by the Greek or Eastern Church. The official title of that church is, The Holy Orthodox Catholic Apostolic Oriental Church (ἡ ἁγία ὀρθόδοξος καθολικὴ ἀποστολικὴ ἀνατολικὴ ἐκκλησία). (*d*) [*cap.*] Claiming unbroken descent (through the apostolic succession) from and conformity to the order and doctrine of the ancient undivided church, and acknowledging the decrees of its councils as received by both the Greek and the Latin Church. In this sense the word *Catholic* is applied by Anglican writers to their own communion. (*e*) [*cap.*] Claiming to possess exclusively the notes or characteristics of the one, only, true, and universal church—unity, visibility, indefectibility, succession, universality, and sanctity: used in this sense, with these qualifications, only by the Church of Rome, as applicable only to itself and its adherents, and to their faith and organization; often qualified, especially by those not acknowledging these claims, by prefixing the word *Roman*. (*f*) More specifically, an epithet distinguishing the faith of the universal Christian church from those opinions which are peculiar to special sects. (*g*) A designation of certain of the epistles in the New Testament which are addressed to believers generally and not to a particular church. The catholic epistles are James, Peter I. and II., John I., and Jude. John II. and III. are also usually included. (*h*) Belonging as property to the church at large, as distinguished from a parish or a monastic order: in ancient ecclesiastical literature used to designate certain church buildings, as a bishop's church in contrast with a parish church, or a parish church which was open to all in distinction from monastic churches.—**Catholic apostolate.** See *apostolate*.—**Catholic Apostolic Church.** See *Irvingite*.—**Catholic creditor,** in *Scots law*, a creditor whose debt is secured over several subjects or over all the subjects belonging to his debtor.—**Catholic Majesty,** a title or style assumed by the kings and queens of Spain. It was conferred by the pope [illegible] to the Roman Catholic religion, and was first given to the Asturian prince Alfonso I., about the middle of the eighth century.

II. *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] A member of the universal Christian church.—**2.** [*cap.*] A member of the Roman Catholic Church.—**3.** Same as *catholicos*.

> The orthodox monarchs of Georgia and Abkhasia each supported his own *Catholic*. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. [illegible]

Catholic Emancipation Act, an English statute of 1829 (10 Geo. IV., c. 7), repealing former laws which imposed disabilities upon Roman Catholics, and allowing them (except priests) to sit in Parliament, and to hold civil and military offices with certain exceptions. The measure was urged with special reference to the Roman Catholics of Ireland.—**Old Catholics.** (*a*) The name used by a small body of believers in Jansenism in Holland, with an archiepiscopal see in Utrecht. They have continued since 1723 to recognize the authority of the pope by sending him notice of each new election of a bishop, which he always disregards. (*b*) A reform party in the Roman Catholic Church founded after the proclamation of, and in opposition to, the dogma of papal infallibility proclaimed by the Vatican Council in 1870. A schism with the Roman Catholic Church was not intended, but it resulted; the leaders were excommunicated and new congregations formed. No bishop having joined the movement, the ordination of a bishop was obtained from the Old Catholic bishop of Deventer in Holland. Old Catholics have departed in few respects from their former ecclesiastical customs as Roman Catholics. Auricular confession and fasting are, however, voluntary with them, and priests are allowed to marry. Mass is permitted to be said in the vernacular. They are found chiefly in Germany and in Switzerland, where they call themselves *Christian Catholics*.—**Roman Catholic Relief Acts**, a series of English statutes removing the political disabilities of Roman Catholics: as, 1829 (10 Geo. IV., c. 7), permitting them to sit in Parliament and to hold offices, with certain exceptions; 1833 (3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 102), enabling their clergymen to celebrate marriages between Protestants, etc., extended to Scotland in 1834 (4 and 5 Wm. IV., c. 28); 1843 (6 and 7 Vict., c. 28), abolishing a certain oath as a qualification for Irish voters; 1844 (7 and 8 Vict., c. 102) and 1846 (9 and 10 Vict., c. 59), repealing statutes against them; 1867 (30 and 31 Vict., c. 62), abolishing the declaration against transubstantiation, etc., and (*id.*, c. 75) making all subjects eligible to the office of lord chancellor of Ireland. The term also includes the Promissory Oaths Act, 1868 (which see, under *oath*).

catholical† (ka-thol'i-kal), *a.* [< *catholic* + *-al.*] Catholic.

> The Potent Kyng of kyngis all
> Preserue all Prencis *Catholicall*.
> *Lauder*, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 540.

catholicate (ka-thol'i-kāt), *n.* [< ML. *catholicatus*, < *catholicus*, the prelate so called: see *catholicos* and *-ate*³.] The region under the jurisdiction of a catholicos: as, the *catholicate* of Ethiopia.

> It is certain that in the vast *Catholicate* of Chaldæa, monarchs were sometimes invested with the priestly dignity. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 114.

Catholicise, *v.* See *Catholicize*.

catholicism (ka-thol'i-sizm), *n.* [= F. *catholicisme* = Sp. *catolicismo* = Pg. *catholicismo* = It. *cattolicismo* = D. *catholicismus* = G. *katholicismus*, < NL. *catholicismus*: see *catholic* and *-ism*.] **1.** Same as *catholicity*, 1 and 2.

> Not an infallible testimony of the *catholicism* of the doctrine. *Jer. Taylor*, Diss. from Popery, ii., Int.

2. [*cap.*] Adherence to the Roman Catholic Church; the Roman Catholic faith: as, a convert to *Catholicism*.

catholicity (kath-ọ-lis'i-ti), *n.* [< *catholic* + *-ity*; = F. *catholicité*.] **1.** The quality of being [illegible]: catholic character or position; universality: as, the *catholicity* of a doctrine. Also sometimes *catholicism.*

> [illegible] his proof that [illegible] *H. Newman*, [illegible] Serm., p. 118. [illegible] gives to the institution [illegible] corresponds to the *catholicity* [illegible] *Newman.*

2. [illegible] of being catholic or liberal-[illegible]; freedom from prejudices or narrow-[illegible]: as, the *catholicity* of one's taste for literature. Also sometimes *catholicism.*— 3. [*cap.*] The Roman Catholic Church, or its doctrines and usages.

Catholicize (ka-thol'i-sīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Catholicized*, ppr. *Catholicizing.* [< *Catholic* + *-ize.*] I. *intrans.* To become a Catholic. [Rare.]

II. *trans.* To convert to the Roman Catholic faith.

Also spelled *Catholicise.*

catholicly (kath'ọ-lik-li), *adv.* In a catholic manner; universally. [Rare.]

> That marriage is indissoluble is not *catholicly* true.
> *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

catholicness (kath'ọ-lik-nes), *n.* Universality; catholicity.

> One may judge of the *catholickness* which Romanists brag of. *Brevint*, Saul and Samuel at Endor, p. 10.

catholicon† (ka-thol'i-kon), *n.* [= F. *catholicon*, < ML. *catholicon*, *catholicum*, a universal remedy, also a general or comprehensive work, as a dictionary, < Gr. καθολικόν (sc. ἴαμα, remedy), neut. of καθολικός, universal: see *catholic.*] A remedy for all diseases; a universal remedy; a panacea; specifically, a kind of soft purgative electuary so called.

catholicos, catholicus (ka-thol'i-kos, -kus), *n.* [ML., usually *catholicus*, < MGr. καθολικός, a procurator, a prelate (see def.), prop. adj., Gr. καθολικός, general, universal: see *catholic.*] 1. In the later Roman empire, a receiver-general or deputy-receiver in a civil diocese.—2. *Eccles.*, in Oriental countries: (*a*) A primate having under him metropolitans, but himself subject to a patriarch. (*b*) The head of an independent or schismatic communion. The general force of the title seems to have been that of a superintendent-general of missions or of churches on and beyond the borders of the Roman empire. It is also the title of the head of the Armenian Church, and has been used by the Jacobites, and for the metran of Ethiopia (Abyssinia). See *catholic*. Also called *catholic.*

cathood (kat'hůd), *n.* [< *cat*1 + *-hood.*] The state of being a cat. [Rare.]

> Decidedly my kitten should never attain to *cathood.*
> *Southey*, Doctor, xxv.

cat-hook (kat'hůk), *n.* *Naut.*, the hook of a cat-block.

cathoscope (kath'ọ-skōp), *n.* [< *catho*(*de*) + *-scope*, as in tele*scope.*] A machine for exhibiting the optical effects of the X-rays. It comprises a fluoroscope, a vacuum-tube, batteries, etc.

cat-ice (kat'īs), *n.* A very thin layer of ice from under which the water has receded.

Catilinarian (kat"i-li-nā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Catilinarius*, < *Catilina*, a proper name, orig. dim. adj., < *catus*, sharp, shrewd, cunning.] I. *a.* Pertaining to Catiline (died 62 B. C.), a Roman conspirator: as, the *Catilinarian* war.

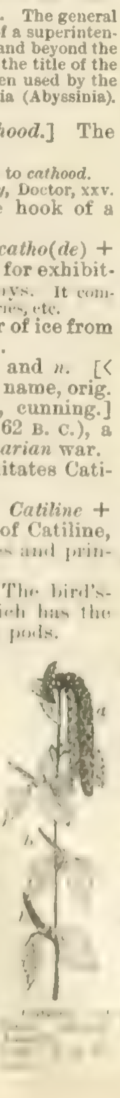
II. *n.* One who resembles or imitates Catiline.

Catilinism (kat'i-li-nizm), *n.* [< *Catiline* + *-ism.*] The practices or principles of Catiline, the Roman conspirator, or practices and principles resembling his; conspiracy.

cat-in-clover (kat'in-klō'vėr), *n.* The bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*, which has the foliage of a clover and claw-shaped pods.

cation, kation (kat'ī-on), *n.* [< Gr. [illegible] going down, ppr. of [illegible], go [illegible], < [illegible], down, + [illegible], go.] The name given by [illegible] to the element or elements of an electrolyte which in electrochemical decompositions appear at the negative pole or cathode. See *ion.*

catkin (kat'kin), *n.* [= MD. *kat*-[illegible], lit. a [illegible] cat [illegible], D. [illegible], F. *chat* [illegible]. E. *catling*, catkin, in [illegible] resemblance to [illegible] *cat*1 + *-kin.* [illegible] *kat*, [illegible] [illegible]



[illegible]

And from the alder's crown
Swing the long *catkins* brown.
C. Thaxter, March.

cat-lap (kat'lap), *n.* A thin, poor beverage (usually tea), fit only to give to cats.

cat-like (kat'līk), *a.* [< *cat*1 + *like.*] Like a cat; feline; watchful; stealthy.

> A lioness, with udders all drawn dry,
> Lay couching, head on ground, with *catlike* watch.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 3.

catling (kat'ling), *n.* [< *cat*1 + dim. *-ling.* Cf. *kitling.*] 1. A little cat; a kitten.

> For never cat nor *catling* I shall find,
> But mew shall they in Pluto's palace blind.
> *Drummond*, Phillis on the Death of her Sparrow.

2†. Catgut; the string of a lute, violin, etc.

> What music will be in him when Hector has knocked out his brains, I know not; but, I am sure, none, unless the fiddler Apollo get his sinews to make *catlings* on.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3.

3. The down or moss which grows about certain trees and resembles the hair of a cat. *Harris.*—4. A double-edged knife used by surgeons for dismembering. Also *catlin.*

catlinite (kat'li-nīt), *n.* [After George *Catlin*, an American traveler.] A red clay-stone used by the North American Indians for making pipes. It is allied to agalmatolite, but is rather a rock than a mineral species. It is obtained from Pipestone county in southwestern Minnesota.

catmallison (kat'mal-i-son), *n.* [Appar. < *cat*1 + *malison*: a place cursed by the cat because it keeps the food out of his reach!] A cupboard near the chimney in which dried beef and provisions are kept. *Grose; Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

catmint (kat'mint), *n.* [Formerly *cat's mint*, ME. *kattes minte*; the alleged AS. *cattes mint* (Somner) is not authenticated; < *cat*1 + *mint*2; = Dan. *kattemynte* = Sw. *kattmynta.*] A plant of the genus *Nepeta*, *N. Cataria*: so called because cats are fond of it. It is stimulant and slightly tonic, and is a domestic remedy for various ailments. Malabar catmint is *Anisomeles Malabarica*, a similar labiate, used by the natives of India as a tonic and febrifuge. Also *catnip.*

cat-nap (kat'nap), *n.* A short light sleep; a brief nap.

> The anecdotes told of Brougham, Napoleon, and others, who are said to have slept but four or five hours out of the twenty-four, but who, we suspect, took a good many *cat-naps* in the day-time, have done much harm.
> *W. Mathews*, Getting on in the World, p. 267.

catnar (kat'när), *n.* A class of sweet wines, both red and white, produced in Moldavia. Also spelled *cotnar.*

> A cup of our own Moldavia fine,
> *Cotnar*, for instance, green as May sorrel,
> And ropy with sweet. *Browning.*

catnip (kat'nip), *n.* [Prob. a corruption of *catmint*, the syllable *-nip* not having any obvious meaning. Hardly connected with the L. name *nepeta*, catmint.] Same as *catmint.*

cat-nut (kat'nut), *n.* The round tuberous root of *Bunium flexuosum.*

Catoblepas (ka-tob'le-pas), *n.* [NL. (Hamilton Smith, 1827), < L. *catoblepas* (Pliny), < Gr. κατωβλέπων, also κατωβλέπον, -βλέπον (with ppr. suffix), name of an African animal, perhaps the gnu, lit. 'down-looker,' < κάτω, adv., down (< κατά, prep., down: see *cata-*), + βλέπειν, look.] A genus of ruminating quadrupeds, with large soft muzzle, and horns bent down and again turned up. It belongs to the antelope subfamily, and contains the gnu of South Africa: same as *Connochætes.* See cut under *gnu.*

catocathartic (kat"ọ-ka-thär'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. κάτω, down, + καθαρτικός, cathartic.] I. *a.* Purging downward, or producing alvine discharges.

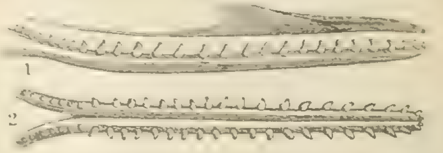
II. *n.* A purging medicine; a cathartic.

catochet, catochus†, *n.* [< Gr. κατοχή, κάτοχος, catalepsy, lit. a holding down or fast, < κατέχειν, hold down, < κατά, down, + ἔχειν, hold.] A variety of catalepsy in which the body is kept rigid.

Catodon (kat'ọ-don), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1735): see *catodont.*] 1. A genus of cetaceans: the sperm-whales: so called from having under teeth only, or teeth only in the lower jaw: now superseded by *Physeter.* The sperm-whale or cachalot, formerly *Physeter catodon* or *Catodon macrocephalus*, is now usually called *Physeter macrocephalus.* 2. A genus of ophidians, giving name to the *Catodontes.* *Duméril and Bibron*, 1844.

catodont (kat'ọ-dont), *a.* [< NL. *catodon*(*t-*), < Gr. [illegible], down, + [illegible] ([illegible]) = E. *tooth.*] Having teeth in the lower jaw only, as a serpent or a cetacean; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Catodonta*, *Catodontidæ*, or *Physeteridæ.*

Catodonta (kat-ọ-don'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Catodon*(*t-*), 2, + *-a*2.] In *herpet.*, a suborder of ophidians, conterminous with the family *Stenostomidæ.* It includes angiostomatous serpents having the opisthotic bone intercalated in the cranial walls, no ectopterygoid bone, the maxillary fixed to the prefrontal and premaxillary, and a pubis present.



Catodont Dentition of *Physeter macrocephalus.*
1. Side view of lower jaw, with portion of upper jaw. 2. Top view of lower jaw.

Catodontidæ (kat-ọ-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Catodon*(*t-*), 1, + *-idæ.*] A family of cetaceans, named from the genus *Catodon*, now usually called *Physeteridæ*; the sperm-whales or cachalots.

Catometopa (kat-ọ-met'ọ-pä), *n. pl.* Same as *Catametopa.*

cat-o'-mountain (kat'ọ-moun'tān), *n.* Same as *catamount.*

> And in thy wrath, a nursing *cat-o'-mountain*
> Is calm as her babe's sleep compared with thee!
> *Halleck*, Red Jacket.

Catonian (kā-tō'ni-an), *a.* [< L. *Catonianus*, < *Cato*(*n-*), a Roman cognomen, < *catus*, sagacious, wise, shrewd.] Pertaining to or resembling either Cato the censor (died 149 B. C.) or Cato Uticensis (95–46 B. C.), Romans, both remarkable for severity of manners and morals; hence, grave; severe; inflexible.

cat-o'-nine-tails (kat-ọ-nīn'tālz), *n.* 1. A nautical and sometimes military instrument of punishment, generally consisting of nine pieces of knotted line or cord fastened to a handle, used to flog offenders on the bare back. Also called *cat.*

> I'll tell you what—if I was to sit on a court-martial against such a fellow as you, . . . you should have the *cat-o'-nine-tails*, and be forced to run the gauntlet, from Coxheath to Warley Common. *Sheridan*, The Camp, i. 1.

2. Same as *cattail*, 1.

catoose (ka-tös'), *n.* [Appar. a corruption of F. *cartouche*, a roll of paper, etc.: see *cartouche*, *cartridge.*] In *her.*, an ornamental scroll with which any ordinary or bearing may be decorated.

catoosed (ka-töst'), *a.* [< *catoose* + *-ed*2.] Decorated with catooses. See *cross catoosed*, under *cross.*

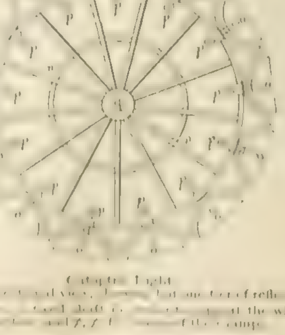
Catopsilia (kat-op-sil'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), < Gr. κάτω, downward, + ψιλός, smooth.] A genus of butterflies, of the family *Papilionidæ* and subfamily *Pierinæ*, containing many showy species, mostly yellow and of large size. *C. philea*, a golden and orange species, expands 4 or 5 inches; it inhabits tropical America. *C. eubule*, a citron-yellow species, is found from Canada to Patagonia.

catopter (ka-top'tėr), *n.* [< Gr. κάτοπτρον, a mirror, < κατοπ-, stem of fut. of καθορᾶν, look down, look upon, < κατά, down, + ὁρᾶν, see, in part supplied from √*ὀπ, see, > E. *optic*, etc.] A reflecting optical glass or instrument; a mirror. Also *catoptron.*

catoptric (ka-top'trik), *a.* [= F. *catoptrique* = Sp. *catoptrico* = Pg. *catoptrico*; < Gr. κατοπτρικός, of or in a mirror, < κάτοπτρον, a mirror: see *catopter* and *-ic.*] Relating to the branch of optics called catoptrics; pertaining to incident and reflected light.

> In his dedication to the Prince he [Myles Davies] professes "to represent writers and writings in a *catoptrick* view." *I. D'Israeli*, Calam. of Auth., I. 51.

Catoptric cistula, a box with several sides lined with mirrors, so as to reflect and multiply images of any object placed in it. *E. H. Knight.* **Catoptric dial**, a dial that shows the hours by means of a mirror adjusted to reflect the solar rays upward to the ceiling of a room on which the hour-lines are delineated. **Catoptric light**, in a light-



Catoptric Light.
[illegible] view, [illegible] of reflectors. [illegible] the whole. *a*, *a*, [illegible] and *f*, *f*, [illegible] lamps.

house, a form of light in which reflectors are employed instead of the usual arrangement of lenses and prisms. **Catoptric telescope**, a telescope which exhibits objects by reflection. More commonly called *reflecting telescope*.

catoptrical (ka-top'tri-kal), *a*. Same as *catoptric*.

catoptrically (ka-top'tri-kal-i), *adv*. In a catoptric manner; by reflection.

catoptrics (ka-top'triks), *n*. [Pl. of *catoptric*: see *-ics*. Cf. It. *catottrica*, etc.] That branch of the science of optics which explains the properties of incident and reflected light, and particularly the principles of reflection from mirrors or polished surfaces.

catoptromancy (ka-top'trō-man-si), *n*. [< Gr. *κάτοπτρον*, a mirror (see *catopter*), + *μαντεία*, divination.] A species of divination among the ancients, performed by letting down a mirror into water for a sick person to look at his face in it. If the countenance appeared distorted and ghastly, it was an ill omen; if fresh and healthy, it was favorable.

catoptron (ka-top'tron), *n*. Same as *catopter*.

catostome (kat'os-tōm), *n*. [< *Catostomus*.] A fish of the family *Catostomidæ*. Also *catastome*.

Catostomi (ka-tos'tō-mī), *n. pl*. [NL., pl. of *Catostomus*.] A tribe of cyprinoid fishes: same as the family *Catostomidæ*. Also *Catastomi*.

catostomid (ka-tos'tō-mid), *a*. and *n*. **I.** *a*. Pertaining to or characteristic of the *Catostomidæ*.

II. *n*. A fish of the family *Catostomidæ*.
Also *catastomid*.

Catostomidæ (kat-os-tom'i-dē), *n. pl*. [NL., < *Catostomus* + *-idæ*.] A family of eventognathous fishes, typified by the genus *Catostomus*, having the margin of the upper jaw formed at the sides by the supramaxillary, numerous pharyngeal teeth, and two basal branchihyals. The species are mostly peculiar to North America, and are popularly known as *suckers*, *carp*, *buffalo-fish*, etc. The family is by some authors divided into three subfamilies, *Catostominæ*, *Cycleptinæ*, and *Ictiobinæ*. Also *Catastomidæ*.

Catostomina (ka-tos-tō-mī'nä), *n. pl*. [NL., < *Catostomus* + *-ina*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, the first group of *Cyprinidæ*, having the air-bladder divided into an anterior and a posterior portion, not inclosed in an osseous capsule, and the pharyngeal teeth in a single series, and extremely numerous and closely set. Also *Catastomina*.

Catostominæ (ka-tos-tō-mī'nē), *n. pl*. [NL., < *Catostomus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Catostomidæ* with the dorsal fin short. Most of the representatives of the family belong to it, and are known in the United States chiefly as *suckers* and *mullets* or *mullet-suckers*. Also *Catastominæ*.

catostomine (ka-tos'tō-min), *a*. and *n*. **I.** *a*. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Catostominæ*.

II. *n*. A fish of the subfamily *Catostominæ*.
Also *catastomine*.

catostomoid (ka-tos'tō-moid), *a*. and *n*. [< NL. *Catostomus*, q. v., + Gr. *εἶδος*, shape.] **I.** *a*. Resembling or having the characters of the *Catostomidæ*.

II. *n*. A fish of the family *Catostomidæ*.
Also *catastomoid*.

Catostomus (ka-tos'tō-mus), *n*. [NL., < Gr. *κάτω*, down, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of eventognathous fishes, giving name to the family *Catostomidæ*. By Lesueur and the old authors it was made to embrace all the *Catostomidæ*, but it was gradually restricted, and is now generally limited to the species like the *C. teres* or common sucker of the United States. Also *Catastomus*.

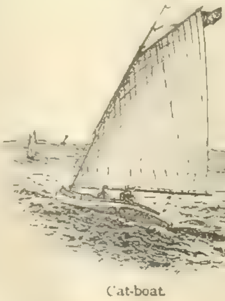
catotretous (ka-tot'rē-tus), *a*. [< NL. *catotretus*, < Gr. *κάτω*, down, + *τρητός*, verbal adj. of *τετραίνειν*, perforate.] In *zoöl*., having inferior or ventral apertures; hypostomous, as an infusorian.

cat-owl (kat'oul), *n*. A name of the large horned owls of the genus *Bubo*, as the great horned owl, *Bubo virginianus*: so called from their physiognomy. See cut under *Bubo*.

cat-pipe (kat'pīp), *n*. **1.** A catcall.—**2.** Figuratively, one who uses a cat-pipe or catcall.

cat-rake (kat'rāk), *n*. A ratchet-drill. *E. H. Knight*.

cat-rig (kat'rig), *n*. *Naut*., a rig consisting of a single mast, stepped very near the stem, and a sail laced to a gaff and boom and managed in the same manner as the mainsail of a sloop. The cat-rig is the typical rig of small American sail-boats.


Cat-boat

cat-rigged[1] (kat'rigd), *a*. Having the cat-rig.

cat-rigged[2] (kat'rigd), *a*. Ridged; badly creased, as linen. [Prov. Eng.]

cat-rope (kat'rōp), *n*. Same as *cat-back rope*. See *cat-back*.

cat-rush (kat'rush), *n*. A name of plants of the genus *Equisetum*.

catry†, *n*. Same as *catery*.

cat-salt (kat'sâlt), *n*. A sort of beautifully granulated salt formed from the bittern or leach-brine used for making hard soap.

cat's-brains (kats'brānz), *n. pl*. Sandstones traversed in every direction by little branching veins of calcite. [Eng.]

cat's-claw (kats'klâ), *n*. **1.** A name given in the West Indies (*a*) to the *Bignonia unguis*, a climbing vine with claw-shaped tendrils, and (*b*) to the *Pithecolobium Unguis-cati*, on account of its curved pod.—**2.** In western Texas, a name of several species of *Acacia* with hooked thorns, as *A. Greggii* and *A. Wrightii*.

cat's-cradle (kats'krā"dl), *n*. A children's game in which one player stretches a looped cord over the fingers of both hands in a symmetrical figure, and the other player has to insert his fingers and remove it in such a way as to produce a different figure. Also called *cratch-cradle* and *scratch-cradle*.

cat's-ear (kats'ēr), *n*. A plant of the genus *Hypochæris*, weedy chicory-like composites of Europe: so called from the shape of the leaves. The name is also applied to *Gnaphalium dioicum*.

cat's-eye (kats'ī), *n*. **1.** A variety of quartz, very hard and semi-transparent, and from certain points exhibiting a yellowish opalescent radiation or chatoyant appearance, whence the name. Also called *sunstone*. The same name is also given to other gems exhibiting like chatoyant effects, more especially to chrysoberyl, which is sometimes called the true cat's-eye.

2. A species of the plant scabious, *Scabiosa stellata*.

cat's-foot (kats'fůt), *n*. A name sometimes given to ground-ivy or gill, from the shape of its leaves, and to *Gnaphalium dioicum*, from its soft flower-heads. Also called *cat's-paw*.

cat-shark (kat'shark), *n*. A shark of the family *Galeorhinidæ*, *Triacis semifasciatus*, occurring along the coast of California.

cat's-head (kats'hed), *n*. **1.** A kind of large apple.—**2.** A nodule of hard gritstone in shale. [Leinster, Ireland.] **Cat's-head hammer** or **sledge**. Same as [illegible] *head*.

cat-ship† (kat'ship), *n*. A ship with a narrow stern, projecting quarters, and a deep waist.

cat-silver (kat'sil"vėr), *n*. [= Sw. *kattsilfver*.] A name sometimes given to a variety of silvery mica.

Catskill (kats'kil), *a*. In *American geol*., an epithet applied to the upper division of the Devonian age, characterized by the red sandstone of eastern New York.

catskin (kat'skin), *n*. [= Icel. *kattskinn* = Dan. *katteskind*.] The fur or furry pelt of the cat. This is often dyed in imitation of costly furs, and in the Netherlands and elsewhere cats are bred for the sake of their fur, which is an article of commerce. The fur of the wild cat of Hungary is prettily mottled, and is used without dyeing.

cat's-milk (kats'milk), *n*. A plant, the *Euphorbia Helioscopia*. Also called *sun-spurge* and *wartweed* or *wartwort*.

catso† (kat'sō), *n*. [< It. *cazzo* (pron. kät'sọ), an obscene term of contempt, also used as an exclamation.] A base fellow; a rogue; a cheat.

> These be our nimble-spirited *catsos*, that have their evasions at pleasure.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

cat's-paw, catspaw (kats'pâ), *n*. **1.** *Naut*.: (*a*) A light air perceived in a calm by a slight rippling of the surface of the water.

> We were now in the calm latitudes, the equatorial belt of baffling *cat's-paws* and glassy seas.
> *W. C. Russell*, Sailor's Sweetheart, ix.

(*b*) A peculiar twist or hitch in the bight of a rope, made to hook a tackle on.

> When the mate came to shake the *catspaw* out of the downhaul, and we began to boom-end the sail, it shook the ship to her center.
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 387.

2. One whom another makes use of to accomplish his designs; a person used by another to serve his purposes and to bear the consequences of his acts; a dupe: as, to make a person one's *cat's-paw*. An allusion to the story of the monkey which, to save its own paw, used the paw of the cat to draw the roasted chestnuts out of the fire.

> They took the enterprise upon themselves, and made themselves the people's *cat's-paw*. But now the chestnut is taken from the embers, and the monkey is coming in for the benefit of the cat's subserviency. *London Times*.

> He refrained from denouncing the peculators whose witless *cat's-paw* he claimed to have been.
> *N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. 408.

3. In *bot*., same as *cat's-foot*.—**4.** In *bookbinding*, the mark made on the covers or edges of a book by a sponge containing color or staining-fluid.

cat's-purr (kats'pėr), *n*. In *pathol*., a peculiar purring thrill or sound heard in auscultation of the chest.

cat-squirrel (kat'skwur"el), *n*. **1.** A name of the fox-squirrel. [Local, eastern U. S.]—**2.** A name of the ring-tailed bassaris, *Bassaris astuta*. [Southwestern U. S.]

cat's-tail (kats'tāl), *n*. **1.** Same as *cattail*, 1.—**2.** A name for the plant *Equisetum arvense* and other species of that genus.—**3.** Same as *cirrus cloud*. See *cloud*. **Cat's-tail grass**, [illegible] the common name of the grasses belonging to the genus *Phleum*, bearing cylindrical dense spikes of flowers. Also called *cattail*. See *Phleum*.

cat-stane (kat'stān), *n*. [Sc., appar. < *cat*[1] + *stane* = E. *stone*; but the first element is uncertain, being referred by some to Gael. *cath*, a battle (see *cateran*).] **1.** A conical cairn or monolith found in various parts of Scotland, and supposed to mark the locality of a battle.—**2.** One of the upright stones which support a grate, there being one on each side. "The term is said to originate from this being the favorite seat of the *cat*" (*Jamieson*).

cat-stick (kat'stik), *n*. A stick or flat bat employed in playing tip-cat.

> Prithee, lay up my cat and *cat-stick* safe.
> *Middleton*, Women Beware Women, i. 2.

> He could not stay to make my legs too, but was driven
> To clap a pair of *cat-sticks* to my knees.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, ii. 1.

cat-stopper (kat'stop"ėr), *n*. Same as *cat-head stopper* (which see, under *cat-head*).

catsup (kat'sup), *n*. Same as *catchup*.

cat-tackle (kat'tak"l), *n*. *Naut*., tackle used for raising the anchor to the cat-head.—**Cat-tackle fall.** Same as *cat-fall*.

cattail (kat'tāl), *n*. [< *cat*[1] + *tail*[1].] **1.** The common name of the tall reed-like aquatic plant *Typha latifolia*: so called from its long cylindrical furry spikes: often popularly called *bulrush* and *cat-o'-nine-tails*. Also *cat's-tail*.—**2.** Same as *cat's-tail grass* (which see, under *cat's-tail*).—**3.** Same as *catkin*.—**4.** *Naut*., that end of a cat-head which is fastened to the ship's frame. [Properly *cat-tail*.]

catter (kat'ėr), *v. i*. To thrive. *Grose*; *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

cattery (kat'ẹ-ri), *n*.; pl. *catteries* (-riz). [< *cat*[1] + *-ery*. Cf. *piggery*, *camelry*, *fernery*, *pinery*, etc.] A place for the keeping and breeding of cats. *Southey*. [Rare.]

cat-thrasher (kat'thrash"ėr), *n*. A clupeoid fish, *Clupea æstivalis*. [Maine, U. S.]

cattimandoo (kat-i-man'dö), *n*. [E. Ind.] A kind of gum obtained in the East Indies from an angular columnar species of *Euphorbia*, *E. Cattimandoo*. It is used as a cement and as a remedy for rheumatism.

cattish (kat'ish), *a*. [< *cat*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Having the qualities or ways of a cat; cat-like; feline.

> The *cattish* race.
> *Drummond*, Phillis on the Death of her Sparrow.

cattle (kat'l), *n. sing*. and *pl*. [< ME. *catel*, *katel*, assibilated *chatel* (> *chattel*, q. v.), property, capital, = MLG. *katel*, *katele*, < OF. *catel*, *katel*, assibilated *chatel*, *chateil*, *chaptel*, *chatal*, *chastal*, *chetel*, *chatei*, etc., = Sp. *caudal* (cf. Pg. *caudal*, a., abundant), < ML. *captale*, *capitale*, capital, property, goods (*virum capitale*, live stock, cattle), whence mod. E. *capital*[2], q. v. Thus *cattle* = *chattel* = *capital*[2].] **1**†. Property; goods; chattels; stock: in this sense now only in the form *chattel* (which see).

> His tythes payede he ful fayre and wel,
> Bothe of his propre swinke, and his catel.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 540.

2. Live stock; domestic quadrupeds which serve for tillage or other labor, or as food for man. The term may include horses, asses, camels, all the varieties of domesticated horned beasts of the bovine genus, sheep of all kinds, goats, and even swine. In this general sense it is used in the Scriptures. In common use, however, the word is restricted to domestic beasts of the cow kind. In the language of the stable it means horses.

> The first distinction made of live stock from other property was to call the former quick *cattle*.
> *Sir J. Harington*, Epig. i. 91.

They [illegible] their cattle, as horses to draw their plough [illegible] to markets.

[illegible] Edw. VI., 1550.

[illegible] against shipments, cattle may inc[illegible]

[illegible] St. Louis Bank, 21 Wall., 204.

[illegible] that Lord Stepleton Kildare had [illegible] one night and back [illegible] miles each way, with constant [illegible]

F. M. Crawford, Mr. Isaacs, p. 274.

3. Human beings: in contempt or ridicule.

Boys and women are for the most part *cattle* of this colour. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2.

> Last year, a lad hence by his parents sent
> With other *cattle* to the city went.
>
> *Swift*, To Mr. Congreve.

Neat cattle. See [illegible]

cattle-feeder (kat′l-fē″dėr), *n.* A device for supplying feed in regulated quantities to racks [illegible]

cattle-guard (kat′l-gärd), *n.* A device to prevent cattle from straying along a railroad-track at a highway-crossing.

cattle-heron (kat′l-her″on), *n.* A book-name of the small herons of the genus *Bubulcus*, as *B. ibis*.

cattle-pen (kat′l-pen), *n.* A pen or inclosure for cattle.

cattle-plague (kat′l-plāg), *n.* A virulently contagious disease affecting cattle; rinderpest (which see).

cattle-range (kat′l-rānj), *n.* An uninclosed tract of land over which cattle may range and graze.

cattle-run (kat′l-run), *n.* A wide extent of grazing-ground. [U. S. and the British colonies.]

cattle-show (kat′l-shō), *n.* An exhibition of domestic animals for prizes, with a view to the promotion of their improvement and increase: in the United States usually combined with a sort of agricultural fair.

cattle-stall (kat′l-stâl), *n.* An arrangement other than a halter or tie for securing cattle to their racks or mangers. *E. H. Knight.*

Cattleya (kat′lē-ä), *n.* [NL.; named after William *Cattley*, an English collector of plants.] A genus of highly ornamental epiphytic orchids, natives of tropical America from Mexico to Brazil. Many of the species are highly prized by orchid-growers [illegible] flowers are among the largest and [illegible]

catty (kat′i), *n.*; pl. *catties* (-iz). [< Malay *kati*, a "pound," of varying weight. See *caddy*4.] The name given by foreigners to the Chinese kin or pound. The value of the catty was fixed by the East India Company in 1770 at 1⅓ pounds avoirdupois. The usual Chinese weight is 1.325 pounds; that fixed by the Chinese custom-house in 1858 is 1.316 pounds; that of the royal mint at Peking is 1.348 pounds. The name is also given in different localities to slightly different weights.

Iron ores sufficient to smelt ten *catties* of tin.
Jour. of Anthrop. Inst., XV. 288.

Catullian (ka-tul′i-an), *a.* [< L. *Catullianus*, < *Catullus*, a proper name.] Pertaining to, characteristic of, or resembling the Roman lyrical poet Catullus, celebrated for his amatory verses and the elegance of his style; resembling the style or works of Catullus.

Herrick, the most *Catullian* of poets since Catullus.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 341.

Caturidæ (ka-tū′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Caturus* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct amioid ganoid fishes of the Oölitic and Cretaceous periods, having a persistent notochord, but the vertebræ partially ossified, a homocercal tail, fins with fulcra, and small, pointed teeth in a single row.

Caturus (ka-tū′rus), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1834), < Gr. [illegible], down, + [illegible], tail.] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Caturidæ*.

catyogle (kat′i-ō-gl), *n.* [Also *katogle*; < Sw. *katt-*[illegible] *katt*, = E. *cat*1, + *ugla* = E. *owl*.] A name [illegible] of the eagle-owl, *Bubo maximus*.

Cau[illegible]**n** (kâ-kā′sian or [illegible]), *a.* and *n.* [illegible] Gr. [illegible] < Mod. [illegible] Caucasus, < Gr. [illegible] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Caucasus, a range of mountains between Asia and Europe. [illegible] of the races into which [illegible] European family. [illegible] In [illegible] ethnological [illegible] the [illegible] of European family [illegible] Europeans, the Circassians [illegible] Hindus, Jews, etc. [illegible] of the human [illegible]

Cauch[illegible] See [illegible]

cauchon [illegible] of *caution*.

caucus [illegible] This word is reported to [illegible] A [illegible] to a common account it is a corruption of *calkers' meeting*, a term said to have been applied in derision by the Tories to meetings of citizens, among whom were calkers and ropemakers, held to protest against the aggressions of the royal troops, and especially against the "Boston Massacre" of March 5th, 1770. But such a corruption and forgetfulness of the orig. meaning of a word so familiar as *calkers* is improbable, and, moreover, the word *caucus* occurs at least 7 years earlier, in the following passage in the diary of John Adams: "Feb. . . . , 1763—This day learned that the *Caucus* Club meets at certain times in the garret of Tom Dawes, the adjutant of the Boston (militia) regiment." This indicates the origin of the term *caucus*, as a private meeting for political purposes, in the name of a club of that nature, called the "Caucus Club." The origin of the name as applied to the club is not known, but if not an arbitrary term, chosen for its alliterative form and feigned mysterious import, it may have been a learned adoption, in allusion to the convivial or symposiac feature of the club, of the ML. *caucus*, < MGr. καῦκος (also καύκη, καῦκα, with dim. καυκίον), a cup.] 1. In *U. S. politics*: (*a*) A local meeting of the voters of a party to nominate candidates for local offices, or to elect delegates to a convention for the nomination of more important officers. In the latter sense, caucuses are now generally called *primaries*. Admission to a party caucus is generally open only to known and registered members of the party. (*b*) A similar congressional, legislative, or other gathering of leading members of a party for conference as to party measures and policy. Candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency of the United States were nominated by party caucuses of members of Congress from 1800 to 1824.

More than fifty years ago, Mr. Samuel Adams's father, and twenty others, one or two from the north end of the town, where all the ship business is carried on, used to meet, make a *caucus*, and lay their plan for introducing certain persons into places of trust and power.
Gordon, Hist. of the Revolution (1788), I. 365.

A *caucus* (excuse the slang of politics) was held, as I am informed, by the delegations [of three Western States] for the purpose of recommending some character to the President [for Judge of Supreme Court].
John Randolph, quoted in H. Adams, p. 210.

Hence—2. Any meeting of managers or of interested persons for the purpose of deciding upon a line of policy, an arrangement of business, etc., to be brought before a larger meeting, as a convention.—3. In *Eng. politics*, a large local committee of voters for the management of all electioneering business of its party: called the *Birmingham system*, from its introduction at Birmingham about 1880.

caucus (kâ′kus), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *caucused* or *caucussed*, ppr. *caucusing* or *caucussing*. [< *caucus*, *n.*] To meet in caucus; come together and confer.

They, too, had conferred or *caucused* and had decided.
Philadelphia Times, No. 2894, p. 2.

caud (kâd), *a.* A dialectal form (like *cauld*) of *cold*.

cauda (kâ′dä), *n.*; pl. *caudæ* (-dē). [L., also written *coda* (see *coda*), a tail.] 1. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a tail or tail-like appendage.—2. In *bot.*, a tail-like appendage.—**Cauda equina** (mare's tail), the leash of nerves, chiefly lumbar or sacral and coccygeal, in which the spinal cord terminates, excepting, usually, the terminal filament of the cord itself: so called from the great length of these nerves, and the appearance their roots present within the spinal column.—**Cauda galli**, a term applied in American geology to the lowest member of the corniferous division of the Devonian age characterized by the cauda-galli grit of eastern New York: so called in allusion to a common fossil of this name (literally, cock's tail) having a feathery form and supposed to be a seaweed.—**Cauda helicis**, the inferior and posterior portion of the helix of the external ear.—**Cauda navicularis**, a boat-shaped tail. See *boat-shaped*.—**Cauda striati**, the tail or narrow posterior part of the caudate nucleus of the brain. Also called *caudula*.

caudad (kâ′dad), *adv.* [< L. *cauda*, tail, + *-ad*, to: see *-ad*3.] Toward the tail; backward in the long axis of the body; in the opposite direction from cephalad. It is downward in man, backward in most animals, but is used without reference to the posture of the body, and said of any part of the body: thus, in man, the mouth is *caudad* with respect to the nostrils, the lower eyelid is *caudad* with respect to the upper.

caudæ, *n.* Plural of *cauda*.

caudal (kâ′dal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. Sp. *caudal* = It. *caudale*, < NL. *caudalis*, < L. *cauda*, a tail: see *cauda*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to or situated near the tail; having the nature or appearance of a tail. Specifically—2. In *anat.*, having a position or relation toward the tail when compared with some other part: the opposite of *cephalic*, which see. Thus, the neck is a *caudal* part of the body with reference to the head. See *caudad*.—3. In *entom.*, pertaining to or on the end of the abdomen: as, a *caudal* style; a *caudal* spot.—**Caudal fin**, the tail-fin, or that at the posterior end of the body. See cut under *fin*.—**Caudal flexure.** See *flexure*.

II. *n.* 1. In *ichth.*, the caudal fin of a fish.—2. In *anat.*, a caudal or coccygeal vertebra.

Abbreviated *cd.* in ichthyological formulas.

caudalis (kâ-dā′lis), *n.*; pl. *caudales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *caudal*.] In *ichth.*, the caudal fin. *Günther*, 1859.

Caudata (kâ-dā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *caudatus*: see *caudate*.] In *herpet.*, the tailed or urodele batrachians: same as *Urodela*: opposed to *Ecaudata* or *Anura*2. *Oppel*, 1811.

caudatal (kâ-dā′tal), *a.* [< *caudatum* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the caudatum of the brain.

caudate (kâ′dāt), *a.* [< NL. *caudatus*, < L. *cauda*, a tail: see *cauda*.] 1. Having a tail.—2. Having a tail-like appendage. (*a*) In *bot.*, applied to seeds or other organs which have such an appendage. (*b*) In *entom.*, having a long, tail-like process on the margin, as the posterior wings of many *Lepidoptera*.—**Caudate lobe of the liver**, in *human anat.*, the lobus caudatus, a small elevated band of hepatic substance continued from the under surface of the right lobe to the base of the Spigelian lobe.—**Caudate nucleus**, in *anat.*, the caudatum or nucleus caudatus, the upper gray ganglion of the corpus striatum, projecting into the lateral ventricle and separated from the lenticular nucleus by the internal capsule.

caudated (kâ′dā-ted), *a.* Same as *caudate*.

caudation (kâ-dā′shon), *n.* [< *caudate* + *-ion*.] The condition of having a tail.

He really suspected premature *caudation* had been inflicted on him for his crimes.
C. Reade, Never too Late to Mend, lxxvi.

caudatum (kâ-dā′tum), *n.* [NL., neut. (sc. L. *corpus*, body) of *caudatus*: see *caudate*.] The caudate nucleus of the striatum or striate body of the brain; a part of this ganglion distinguished from the lenticulare.

caudex (kâ′deks), *n.*; pl. *caudices*, *caudexes* (-di-sēz, -dek-sez). [L., later *codex*, the stem of a tree: see *codex* and *code*.] In *bot.*, as used by early writers, the stem of a tree; now, the trunk of a palm or a tree-fern covered with the remains of leaf-stalks or marked with their scars; also, frequently, the perennial base of a plant which sends up new herbaceous stems from year to year in place of the old.—**Caudex cerebri**, the middle trunk-like portion of the brain, comprising the corpora striata, the thalamencephalon, the mesencephalon, the pons, and the medulla oblongata.

caudicle (kâ′di-kl), *n.* [= F. *caudicule*, < NL. *caudicula*, dim. of L. *caudex* (*caudic-*): see *caudex*.] In *bot.*, the stalk attached to the pollen-masses of orchideous plants.

caudicula (kâ-dik′ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *caudiculæ* (-lē). [NL.] Same as *caudicle*.

caudiduct (kâ′di-dukt), *v. t.* [< L. *cauda*, tail, + *ductus*, pp. of *ducere*, draw: see *duct*.] To draw toward the tail; retroduct; carry backward or caudad.

Secure the arm *caudiducted*, so as to stretch the muscles.
Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 231.

Caudisona (kâ-dis′ō-nä), *n.* [NL. (Laurenti, 1768), < L. *cauda*, tail, + *sonus*, sound: see *sound*5, *n.*] A genus of rattlesnakes: same as *Crotalus* or *Crotalophorus*.

caudisonant (kâ-dis′ō-nant), *a.* [< L. *cauda*, tail, + *sonan(t-)s*, ppr. of *sonare*, sound: see *sound*5, *v.*] Making a noise with the tail, as a rattlesnake. [Rare.]

cauditrunk (kâ′di-trunk), *n.* [< L. *cauda*, tail, + *truncus*, trunk.] In fishes and pisciform mammals, the combination of the trunk or abdominal portion and the caudal portion, including all the body behind the head. *Gill.*

caudle (kâ′dl), *n.* [< ME. *caudel*, < OF. *caudel*, *chaudel* (F. *chaudeau*), a warm drink, dim. from *caud*, *caut*, *chaud*, *chaut*, *chald* (F. *chaud*, dial. *caud*), warm (cf. Sp. Pg. *caldo*, broth, ML. *caldum*, a warm drink), < L. *calidus*, *caldus*, warm, hot: see *caldo*, and cf. *caldron*.] A kind of warm drink made of wine or ale mixed with bread, sugar, and spices, and sometimes eggs, given to sick persons, to a woman in childbed, and her visitors.

Wan ich am ded, make me a *caudel*.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 561.

He had good broths, *caudle*, and such like.
Wiseman, Surgery.

How now, master Holly-top, your wits are gone on wool-gathering [illegible] comfort yourself with a *caudle*, thatch your [illegible] noddle with a wooden night-cap.
Scott, Abbot, I. 230.

Hempen caudle. See *hempen*.

caudle (kâ′dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *caudled*, ppr. *caudling*. [< *caudle*, *n.*] 1. To make into caudle.—2. To serve as a caudle for; refresh, comfort, or make warm, as with caudle.

Will the cold brook,
Candied with ice, *caudle* thy morning taste,
To cure thy o'er-night's surfeit?
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

caudle-cup (kâ′dl-kup), *n.* A vessel or cup for holding caudle. A caudle-cup and a set of apostle-spoons formerly constituted the sponsor's gift to the child at a christening.

Still in Llewellyn Hall the jests resound,
For now the *caudle-cup* is circling there;
Now, glad at heart, the gossips breathe their prayer,
And, crowding, stop the cradle to admire.
Rogers, Human Life.

Caudle lecture. See *lecture.*

caudotibial (kâ-dọ-tib′i-ạl), *a.* [< NL. *caudotibialis*, q. v.] Pertaining to or connecting the caudal portion of the body, or the tail, with the lower leg or tibia: as, a *caudotibial* muscle.

caudotibialis (kâ″dọ-tib-i-ā′lis), *n.*; pl. *caudotibiales* (-lēz). [NL., < L. *cauda*, tail, + *tibia*, shin-bone (cf. *tibialis*, belonging to the shin-bone): see *cauda, tibia, tibial.*] A muscle which in some animals, as seals, connects the tibia with the anterior caudal vertebræ, and is considered to replace the semi-membranosus and semi-tendinosus muscles.

caudula (kâ′dū-lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *caudulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *cauda*, a tail: see *cauda.*] In *entom.*, a little tail-like process of a margin.

cauf (kâf), *n.* [A corruption of *corf* for *corb*, a basket: see *corf* and *corb*^{1}.] **1.** A chest with holes for keeping fish alive in water.—**2.** Same as *corb*^{1}, 1.—**3.** In *mining*, same as *corf.*

Also spelled *cawf.*

caufle (kâ′fl), *n.* Same as *coffle.*

cauf-ward (kâf′wârd), *n.* Same as *calf-ward.*

caught (kât). Preterit and past participle of *catch*^{1}.

cauk^1 (kâk), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc. unassibilated form of *chalk*, q. v.] **1.** Chalk; limestone. Also spelled *cawk.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.] —**2.** An English miners' name for sulphate of baryta or heavy-spar.

cauk^2 (kâk), *v. t.* [ME. *cauken*: see *calk*^{1}.] **1.** To tread, as a cock.—**2.** To calk. See *calk*^{1}.

cauk^3, *n.* See *calk*^{3}.

cauker^1 (kâ′kėr), *n.* [Sc., also written *cawker* and *caulker.* Origin uncertain; perhaps < Icel. *kalkr* = Sw. Dan. *kalk*, a cup, < L. *calix*, > E. *chalice*, q. v.] **1.** A dram; any small quantity of spirits to be drunk. [Slang.]

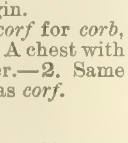
Take a *caulker*? . . . No? Tak' a drap o' kindness yet for auld langsyne. *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, xxi.

2. An astonishing falsehood; a lie. [Slang.]

I also took care that she should never afterwards be able to charge me with having told her a real *caulker.*
W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xxxi.

cauker^2 (kâ′kėr), *n.* Same as *calk*^{3}.

cauking (kâ′king), *n.* In *joinery*, a dovetail tenon-and-mortise joint used to fasten cross-timbers together: employed in fitting down the beams or other timbers upon wall-plates. *E. H. Knight.*


Cauking.

cauky (kâ′ki), *a.* [< *cauk*^{1} + -*y*^{1}.] Pertaining to cauk; like cauk. Also spelled *cawky.*

caul^1 (kâl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *call*; < ME. *calle, kalle* (also *kelle*, > E. *kell*, q. v.), < OF. *cale*, a kind of cap; of Celtic origin: cf. Ir. *calla* = OGael. *call*, a veil, hood, akin to L. *cella*, a cell: see *callot*^{1}, *calotte*, and *cell.*] **1.** In the middle ages, and down to the seventeenth century—(*a*) A net for confining the hair, worn by women.

The proudest of hem alle,
That werith on a coverchief or a *calle.*
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 162.

Her head with ringlets of her hair is crown'd,
And in a golden *caul* the curls are bound.
Dryden, Æneid, vii.

(*b*) More rarely, a head-dress like a flat turban. —**2.** Any kind of small net; a net.

An Indian mantle of feathers, and the feathers wrought into a *caul* of packthread. *N. Grew*, Museum.

The very spider weaves her *cauls* with more art and cunning to entrap the fly. *Middleton*, Mad World, i. 1.

3. A popular name for a membrane investing the viscera, such as the peritoneum or part of it, or the pericardium.

The *caul* that is above the liver. Ex. xxix. 13.

The *caul* of their heart. Hos. xiii. 8.

The reins and the *caul.* *Ray*, Works of Creation, ii.

4. In *anat.*, the great or gastrocolic omentum; the large loose fold of peritoneum which hangs like an apron in the abdominal cavity in front of the intestines, depending from the stomach and transverse colon.—**5.** A portion of the amnion or membrane enveloping the fetus, which sometimes encompasses the head of a child when born. This caul was (and still is by some) supposed to betoken great prosperity for the person born with it, and to be an infallible preservative against drowning, as well as to impart the gift of eloquence. During the eighteenth century seamen often gave from $50 to $150 for a caul.

You were born with a *caul* on your head.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

caul^2 (kâl), *n.* [< F. *cale*, a wedge, of uncertain origin; perhaps < G. *keil*, a wedge, < OHG. *chīl* = Icel. *keilir*, a wedge.] A form used in gluing veneers to curved surfaces. It is shaped to the exact curve or form of the piece to be veneered, and is clamped against the veneer until the glue has set.

caul^3† (kâl), *n.* [ME. *caule*, < L. *caulis*, a stalk, stem: see *caulis* and *cole*^{2}.] **1.** A stalk; stem.

An [illegible] wyne a man to make stronge,
Take leef, or roote, or *caule* of malowe agrest,
And boyle it, kest it so thyne wyne amonge.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 200.

2. A cabbage.

cauld^1 (kâld), *a.* and *n.* A form representing the Scotch pronunciation of *cold.*

cauld^2 (kâld), *n.* [Also written *caul*, a dam-head; as a verb in the expression "*caul* the bank" of a river, that is, lay a bed of loose stones from the channel backward (Jamieson). Origin obscure.] A dam in a river or other stream; a weir. [Scotch.]

cauldrife (kâld′rīf), *a.* [= *coldrife*, q. v.] **1.** Chilly; cold; susceptible to cold.—**2.** Without animation: as, a *cauldrife* sermon. [Scotch.]

cauldron, *n.* See *caldron.*

Caulerpa (kâ-lėr′pạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καυλός* (= L. *caulis*: see *caulis*), a stalk, + *ἕρπειν*, creep.] A large genus of green single-celled algæ, peculiar to warm climates, and much eaten by sea-turtles.

caules, *n.* Plural of *caulis.*

caulescent (kâ-les′ẹnt), *a.* [= F. *caulescent*, < L. *caulis*, a stalk (see *caulis*), + *-escent*, as in *adolescent*, etc.] In *bot.*, having an obvious stem rising above the ground. Also *cauliferous.*

caulicle (kâ′li-kl), *n.* [= F. *caulicule*, < L. *cauliculus*, also *coliculus*, dim. of *caulis*, a stalk: see *caulis.*] In *bot.*, a little or rudimentary stem: applied to the initial stem (more frequently but incorrectly called the *radicle*) in the embryo, to distinguish it from the cotyledons. Also *caulicule* and *cauliculus.*

caulicole (kâ′li-kōl), *n.* Same as *cauliculus*, 1.

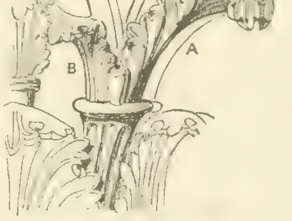
caulicolous (kâ-lik′ọ-lus), *a.* [< L. *caulis*, a stalk (see *caulis*), + *colere*, inhabit.] Growing or living upon a stem: as, a *caulicolous* fungus.

Cauliculata (kâ-lik-ū-lā′tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of LL. *cauliculatus*: see *cauliculate.*] A systematic name for the black or antipatharian corals: synonymous with *Antipatharia. Edwards and Haime*, 1850.

cauliculate (kâ-lik′ụ̄-lāt), *a.* [< LL. *cauliculatus*, furnished with a stem, < L. *cauliculus*: see *caulicle.*] Pertaining to or having the characters or quality of the *Cauliculata*; antipatharian, as a coral.

caulicule (kâ′li-kūl), *n.* Same as *cauliculus.*

cauliculus (kâ-lik′ụ̄-lus), *n.*; pl. *cauliculi* (-lī). [L., dim. of *caulis*, a stalk: see *caulis.*] **1.** In *arch.*, one of the lesser branches or leaves in the typical Corinthian capital, springing from the caules or main stalks which support the volutes. They are sometimes confounded with the main stalks from which they spring, or with the helices in the middle of the sides of the capital. Also *caulicolus, caulicole*, and *caulicule.*



Detail of Corinthian Capital
A, caulis; *B*, cauliculus.

2. In *bot.*, same as *caulicle.*

cauliferous (kâ-lif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [= F. *caulifère*, < L. *caulis*, a stalk, + *ferre* = E. *bear*^{1}.] In *bot.*, same as *caulescent.*

cauliflower (kâ′li-flou-ėr), *n.* [Earlier *colli-flower, colliflory, coliflorie, cole florie*, modified, in imitation of E. *cole*^{2}, L. *caulis*, and E. *flower*, from the F. name *choux floris* or *fleuris* (Cotgrave): *choux*, pl. of *chou* = E. *cole*, cabbage, < L. *caulis*, a cabbage, orig. a stalk (see *cole*^{2}, *caulis*); *floris, fleuris*, pp. pl. of *florir*, later *fleurir*, flourish: see *flourish.* The present F. form is *choufleur* = Sp. *coliflor* = Pg. *couveflor* = It. *cavol fiore*, lit. 'cole-flower': see *cole*^{2} and *flower.*] A garden variety of *Brassica oleracea*, or cabbage, the inflorescence of which is condensed while young into a depressed fleshy head, which is highly esteemed as a vegetable.

Cauliflower excrescence, epithelial cancer of the mouth of the uterus.—Cauliflower wig. See *wig.*

cauliform (kâ′li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *caulis*, a stalk, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the form of a stem.

cauligenous (kâ-lij′e-nus), *a.* [< L. *caulis*, a stalk, + *-genus*, -producing, -borne: see *-genous.*] In *bot.*, borne upon the stem.

caulinary (kâ′li-nā-ri), *a.* [< *cauline* + *-ary*; = F. *caulinaire* = Sp. *caulinario.*] In *bot.*, belonging to the stem: specifically applied to stipules which are attached to the stem and free from the base of the petiole.

cauline (kâ′lin), *a.* [< L. as if **caulinus*, < Gr. *καύλινος*, < *καυλός*, a stalk, stem: see *caulis.*] In *bot.*, of or belonging to a stem: as, *cauline* leaves.

When fibro-vascular bundles are formed in the stem having no connection with the leaves, they are termed by Nägeli *cauline* bundles. *Sachs*, Botany (trans.), p. 134.

caulis (kâ′lis), *n.*; pl. *caules* (-lēz). [L., also *colis* (> E. *cole*^{2}, q. v.), < Gr. *καυλός*, a stalk, a stem.] **1.** In *arch.*, one of the main stalks or leaves which spring from between the acanthus-leaves of the second row on each side of the typical Corinthian capital, and are carried up to support the volutes at the angles. Compare *cauliculus*, 1.—**2.** In *bot.*, the stem of a plant.

caulk, *v. t.* See *calk*^{1}.

caulker^1, *n.* See *calker*^{1}.

caulker^2, *n.* See *cauker*^{1}.

caulking^1, *n.* See *calking*^{1}.

caulking^2, *n.* See *calking*^{2}.

caulocarpic (kâ-lọ-kär′pik), *a.* [As *caulocarpous* + *-ic.*] Same as *caulocarpous.*

caulocarpous (kâ-lọ-kär′pus), *a.* [= F. *caulocarpe*, < Gr. *καυλός* (= L. *caulis*), a stem, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, bearing fruit repeatedly upon the same stem: applied to such plants as have perennial stems.

caulome (kâ′lōm), *n.* [< Gr. *καυλός*, a stem: see *caulis* and *cole*^{2}.] In *bot.*, the stem or stem-like portion of a plant; the stem-structure or axis.

caulophyllin (kâ-lọ-fil′in), *n.* [< *Caulophyllum* + *-in*^{2}.] A resinous substance precipitated by water from the tincture of the plant *Caulophyllum thalictroides.*

Caulophyllum (kâ-lọ-fil′um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καυλός* (= L. *caulis*), stem, stalk, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, leaf.] A genus of plants, natural order *Berberidaceæ*, including one North American and two Asiatic species, perennial tuberous-rooted herbs, bearing usually a single leaf and a raceme of flowers, succeeded by blue berries. The American species, *C. thalictroides*, known as *blue cohosh*, is reputed to have medicinal properties.

Caulopteris (kâ-lop′tẹ-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καυλός*, a stem, + *πτερίς*, a fern, < *πτερόν*, a wing, = E. *feather.*] One of the generic names given by fossil-botanists to fragments of the trunks of tree-ferns characterized by the forms of the impressions, or scars, as they are called, marking the place where the petioles were attached, found in the Devonian and in the coal-measures. In *Caulopteris* these scars are ovate or elliptical, and their inner disk is usually marked by linear bands, which, however, are sometimes effaced by impressions of the rootlets. *Stemmatopteris* and *Megaphyton* are forms closely allied to *Caulopteris*, differing from that genus only in some slight and uncertain details in the form and arrangement of the scars.

cauma† (kâ′mạ̈), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *καῦμα*, heat: see *calm*^{1}.] In *med.*, heat; inflammation; fever: a word formerly used in the designation of various diseases, especially those exhibiting inflammation and fever, as *cauma pleuritis*, pleurisy; *cauma podagricum*, gout; but also *cauma hæmorrhagicum*, so-called active hemorrhage.

caumatic† (kâ-mat′ik), *a.* [< *cauma(t-)* + *-ic.*] In *med.*, of the nature of cauma.

caunter, caunter-lode (kân′tėr, -lōd), *n.* [Dial. var. of *counter(-lode).*] Same as *counter-lode.*

caup^1 (kâp). *v. t.* [E. dial. var. of *cheap*, *v.*, after Icel. *kaupa*, buy or sell, bargain, = D. *koopen*, buy, etc.: see *cheap*, *v.*] To exchange. [North. Eng.]

There is a wonderful sameness about the diet on board a sma[illegible] the quantity consumed is prodigious. It certainly is sometimes a little varied by *kauping*, or exchanging on board of passing ships, and occasional parcels by the carrier. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 165.

caup² [illegible] [Same as *cap²*, q. v.] A cup or w[illegible] [Scotch.]

caup [illegible] See *caup¹*.

caupon[illegible] [< L. *cauponat-* [illegible], traffic, < *caupo(n-)*, a petty tradesman, huckster, innkeeper. See *cheap.*] [illegible] a retailing-house or an inn; hence, [illegible] petty trafficking; huckster.

cauponation† [illegible] [< L. as if [illegible] < *cauponari*: see *cauponate.*] Low trafficking; huckstering.

[illegible] people should be thereby occasioned to continue still in their lamentable ignorance.
[illegible] Sermons and Remains, ii. 347.

I shall now trace and expose their corruptions and *cau*-[illegible].
Burke.

cauponize† (kâ'pǭ-nīz), *v. i.* [< L. *caupon(ari)* + *-ize.* See *cauponate.*] To sell wine or victuals.

The rich rogues who *cauponized* to the armies in Germany. *Warburton*, To Hurd, Letters, clxxi.

caurale (kâ'rāl), *n.* A name of the sun-bittern, [illegible]. Also called *carle*.

Caurus (kâ'rus), *n.* [L., also *Corus*, the northwest wind; prob. for **scaurus* = Goth. *skūra*, a storm (*skūra windis*, a storm of wind), = AS. *scūr*, E. *shower;* related to L. *obscūrus*, obscure: see *shower* and *obscure.*] The classical name of the northwest wind, which in Italy is a stormy one.

A swifte wynde that hoghte *Chorus*.
Chaucer, Boethius, i. meter 3.

The ground by piercing *Caurus* sear'd.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, st. 76.

causable (kâ'zạ-bl), *a.* [< *cause* + *-able.*] Capable of being caused, produced, or effected.

For that may be miraculously effected in one which is naturally *causable* in another.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 21.

causal (kâ'zạl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. Pr. Sp. Pg. *causal* = It. *causale*, < L. *causalis*, < *causa*, cause: see *cause*, *n.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Constituting or being a cause; producing effects or results; causative; creative: as, [illegible] energy.

In quietness yield thy soul to the *causal* soul.
[illegible] Wood, in 19th Cent., p. 20.

2. Relating to a cause or causes; implying or containing a cause or causes; expressing a cause.

Causal propositions are where two propositions are [illegible] words, as . . . that . . . or . . . be[illegible].
Watts, Logic.

Causal definition, a definition which expresses the causes [illegible] of the thing defined.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a word that expresses a cause, or introduces a reason.

causalgia [illegible], *n.* [NL., < Gr. [illegible], burning, + [illegible], pain.] In *pathol.*, an intense burning pain.

causality (kâ-zal'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *causalities* (-tiz). [= F. *causalité* = Sp. *causalidad* = Pg. *causalidade* = It. *causalità*, < L. as if **causalitas*, < *causalis*, causal: see *causal.*] **1.** That which constitutes a cause; the activity of causing; the character of an event as causing.

[illegible] all, in his very essence, as being the soul of their *causalities*, and the essential cause of their existences.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

2. The relation of cause to effect, or of effect to cause; the law or principle that nothing can happen or come into existence without a cause. See *law of causation*, under *causation*.

[illegible]

3. In *phren.*, the faculty, localized in an organ [illegible] of the brain, [illegible] of effects to their causes. — **Principle of causality.** [illegible]

causally [illegible], *adv.* As a cause [illegible] causes; by [illegible]
Browne.

[illegible]

causalty [illegible] [illegible] the lighter, earthy parts of ore [illegible]

causation [illegible], *n.* [< *cause*, [illegible] [illegible] plead, pretend [illegible] [illegible] producing [illegible] [illegible] relation of cause [illegible] to cause.

In contemplating the series of causes which are themselves the effects of other causes, we are necessarily led to assume a Supreme Cause in the order of *causation*, as we assume a First Cause in the order of succession.
Whewell, Nov. Org. Renovatum, III. x. § 7.

Physics knows nothing of *causation* except that it is the invariable and unconditional sequence of one event upon another. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 127.

An adequate consciousness of *causation* yields the irresistible belief that from the most serious to the most trivial actions of men in society there must flow consequences which, quite apart from legal agency, conduce to well-being or ill-being in greater or smaller degree.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 19.

Law of causation, or *principle of causality*, the law or doctrine that every event is the result or sequel of some previous event or events, without which it could not have taken place, and which being present it must take place.

causationism (kâ-zā'shọn-izm), *n.* [< *causation* + *-ism.*] The theory or law of causation. See *causation*.

causationist (kâ-zā'shọn-ist), *n.* [< *causation* + *-ist.*] A believer in the law of causation.

All successful men have agreed in one thing,—they were *causationists*. They believed that things went not by luck, but by law. *Emerson*, Power.

causative (kâ'zạ-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *causatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *causativo*, < L. *causativus*, causative, pertaining to a lawsuit, accusative, < *causa*, cause: see *cause, n.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Effective as a cause or an agent; causal.

The notion of a Deity doth expressly signify a being . . . potential or *causative* of all beings beside itself.
Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, i.

2. In *gram.*, expressing causation: as, a *causative* verb: for example, to fell (cause to fall), to set (cause to sit); the *causative* conjugation of a verb, such as is common in Sanskrit. Also sometimes applied to the case by which cause is expressed, as the Latin ablative.

II. *n.* A form of verb or noun having causative value.

causatively (kâ'zạ-tiv-li), *adv.* In a causative manner.

causativity (kâ-zạ-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< *causative* + *-ity.*] The state or quality of being causative.

causator† (kâ-zā'tọr), *n.* [Cf. ML. *causator*, a party to a suit; < L. *causari*, cause.] One who causes or produces an effect.

The invisible condition of the first *causator*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

cause (kâz), *n.* [< ME. *cause*, < OF. *cause*, also *cose*, a cause, a thing (F. *cause*, a cause, *chose*, a thing: see *chose²*), = Pr. *causa* = Sp. It. *causa*, *cosa* = Pg. *causa*, *cousa*, *coisa*, < L. *causa*, also spelled *caussa*, a cause, reason, in ML. also a thing; origin uncertain. See *accuse, excuse.*] **1.** That by the power of which an event or thing is; a principle from which an effect arises; that upon which something depends per se; in general, anything which stands to something else in a real relation analogous to the mental relation of the antecedent to the consequent of a conditional proposition. Nominalist philosophers commonly hold that every effect is the result not of one but of many causes (see *total cause*, below), but the usual doctrine is that the effect is an abstract element of a thing or event, while the cause is an abstract element of an antecedent event. Four kinds of causes are recognized by Aristotelians: the *material*, *formal*, *efficient*, and *final cause*. *Material cause* is that which gives being to the thing, the matter by the determination of which it is constituted; *formal cause*, that which gives the thing its characteristics, the form or determination by which the matter becomes the thing; *efficient cause*, an external cause preceding its effect in time, and distinguished from *material* and *formal cause* by being external to that which it causes, and from the end or *final cause* in being that by which something is made or done, and not merely that for the sake of which it is made or done; *final cause*, an external cause following after that which it determines (called the *means*), the end for which the effect exists. Other divisions of causes are as follows: [illegible] itself caused by something else; *first cause*, that which is not caused by another cause; *proximate* or *immediate cause*, one between which and the effect no other cause intervenes [illegible] [illegible] *cause*, that which brings about some effect within itself. [illegible] [illegible] an antecedent condition of things outside of the principal cause, facilitating the production of the effect; the *proegumenal cause* is that within the principal cause which either predisposes or directly excites it to action; and the *synectic, containing*, or *continent cause* is the essence of the disease itself considered as the cause of the symptoms; thus typhoid fever might be referred to as the [illegible] cause of ochre stools or a quickened pulse. Other varieties are the *occasional cause* (see *occasionalism*); *moral cause*, the person inciting the agent to action; *objective cause*, the ideas which excite the imagination of the agent; and *sufficient cause*, one which suffices to bring about the effect (see *sufficient reason*, under *reason*).

In virtue of his character as knowing, therefore, we are entitled to say that man is, according to a certain well-defined meaning of the term, a free *cause*.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 74.

Cause is the condensed expression of the factors of any phenomenon, the effect being the fact itself.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. v. § 19.

Of these two senses of the word *cause*, viz., that which brings a thing to be, and that on which a thing under given circumstances follows, the former is that of which our experience is the earlier and more intimate, being suggested to us by our consciousness of willing and doing.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 65.

Specifically—**2.** An antecedent upon which an effect follows according to a law of nature; an efficient cause. The common conception of a cause, as producing an effect similar to itself at a later time and without essential reference to any third factor, is at variance with the established principles of mechanics. Two successive positions of a system must be known, in addition to the law of the force, before a position can be predicted; but the common idea of a cause is that of a single antecedent determining a consequent of the same nature. Moreover, the action of a force is strictly contemporaneous with it and comes to an end with it; and no known law of nature coordinates events separated by an interval of time.

3. The reason or motive for mental action or decision; ground for action in general.

I have full *cause* of weeping; but this heart
Shall break into a hundred thousand flaws,
Or ere I'll weep. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4.

This was the only Funeral Feast that ever I was at among them, and they gave me *cause* to remember it.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 92.

4. In *law*, a legal proceeding between adverse parties; a case for judicial decision. See *case¹*, 5.

Hear the *causes* between your brethren, and judge righteously between every man and his brother, and the stranger that is with him. Deut. i. 16.

Remember every *cause*
Stands not on eloquence, but stands on laws.
Story, Advice to a Young Lawyer.

5. In a general sense, any subject of question or debate; a subject of special interest or concern; business; affair.

What counsel give you in this weighty *cause*?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

The *cause* craves haste. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1295.

I think of her whose gentle tongue
All plaint in her own *cause* controll'd.
M. Arnold, A Southern Night.

6. Advantage; interest; sake.

I did it not for his *cause* that had done the wrong.
2 Cor. vii. 12.

7. That side of a question which an individual or party takes up; that object to which the efforts of a person or party are directed.

They never fail who die
In a great *cause*. *Byron*, Marino Faliero, ii. 2.

A *cause* which is vigorous after centuries of defeat is a *cause* baffled but not hopeless, beaten but not subdued.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 7.

Cause of action, in *law*, the situation or state of facts which entitles a party to sustain an action; a right of recovery.—**Country cause**, in *Eng. legal practice*, a suit against a defendant residing more than twenty miles from London.—**Degrading causes**, in *geol.* See *degrading*.—**Entitled in the cause.** See *entitle*.—**Fallacy of false cause.** See *fallacy*.—**For cause**, for a legally sufficient reason: as, some officers are not removable except for cause (used in contradistinction to *at pleasure*).—**Matrimonial causes.** See *matrimonial*.—**Onerous cause.** See *onerous*.—**Probable cause** (used with reference to criminal prosecutions), such a state of facts and circumstances as would lead a man of ordinary caution and prudence, acting conscientiously, impartially, reasonably, and without prejudice, upon the facts within his knowledge, to believe that the person accused is guilty.—**The First Cause**, God. See def. 1, above.—**To make common cause with**, to join with for the attainment of [illegible] with, [illegible], and support.

She found I was a devil and no man,—
M[illegible] with those who found as much.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 613.

To show cause, to present a reason, as an order of [illegible] a person to *show cause* why he should [illegible] for contempt.—**Town cause**, in *Eng.* [illegible] a suit against a defendant residing not [illegible] twenty miles from London.

cause [illegible]; pret. and pp. *caused*, ppr. *causing*. [< ME. *causen*, < F. *causer* = Sp. Pg. *causar* = It. *causare*, cause (cf. L. *causari*, give as a reason, pretend, ML. *causare*, litigate, plead, > F. [illegible], etc., talk: see *causeuse*); from the noun: see *cause, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To act as a cause or agent in producing; effect; bring about; be the occasion of.

They *caused* great joy unto all the brethren. Acts xv. 3.

You cannot guess who *caused* your father's death.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 2.

July does not *cause* August, though it invariably precedes it. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 154.

2. To make; force; compel: with an infinitive after the object: as, the storm *caused* him to seek shelter.

I will *cause* him to fall by the sword. 2 Ki. xix. 7.

And so ever ony Sarazin comyth by that Sepulcre he cast a stonne ther att with grett violence and Dispite by cause the seyd Absolon pursued hys father, king David, and *cause* hym to flee.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 28.

II.† *intrans.* To show cause; give reasons.

But he, to shifte their curious request,
Gan *causen* why she could not come in place.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ix. 26.

causeful† (kâz'fu̇l), *a.* [< *cause* + *-ful*, 1.] Having a real or sufficient cause. *Spenser.*

Wail thyself! and wail with *causefull* tears.
Sir P. Sidney, in Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 550.

causeless (kâz'les), *a.* [< *cause* + *-less*.] 1. Having no cause or producing agent; self-originated; uncreated.

Reach the Almighty's sacred throne,
And make his *causeless* power the cause of all things known.
Sir R. Blackmore, Creation.

2. Without just ground, reason, or motive: as, *causeless* hatred; *causeless* fear.

Your *causeless* hate to me I hope is buried.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, i. 2.

Causeless wars that never had an aim.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 332.

causeless† (kâz'les), *adv.* Without cause. *Chaucer.*

causelessly (kâz'les-li), *adv.* In a causeless manner; without cause or reason.

Carelessly and *causelessly* neglect it.
Jer. Taylor, Repentance, x. § 4.

causelessness (kâz'les-nes), *n.* [< *causeless* + *-ness*.] The state of being causeless.

causer (kâ'zėr), *n.* One who or that which causes; the agent or act by which an effect is produced.

Is not the *causer* of the timeless deaths
Of these Plantagenets . . .
As blameful as the executioner?
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2.

causeuse (kō-zėz'), *n.* [F., prop. fem. of *causeur*, talkative, a talker, < *causer*, talk: see *cause*, *v. i.*] A small sofa or settee for two persons.

causeway, causey (kâz'wā, kâ'zi), *n.* [Prop. *causey* (the form *causeway*, < ME. *cawcewey*, *cawcy wey* (Prompt. Parv.), being a popular perversion, in simulation of *way*, a road), early mod. E. also *causay*, *coasay*, < ME. *cauci*, *kauce*, *cawse*, *cawsee*, also *cauchie*, *cawchie*, < OF. **caucie*, *cauchie*, *cauchiee*, *chaucie*, F. *chaussée* = Pr. *caussada* = Sp. *calzada*, < ML. *calceata*, rarely *calciata* (also *calcea*, *calceia*, after the OF. form), a paved road (sc. L. *via*, a way, road; cf. E. *street*, ult. < LL. *strata* (sc. L. *via*), a paved road), prop. fem. of **calceatus*, **calciatus*, pp. of **calceare*, *calciare*, pave, make a road or causeway (Pg. *calçar*, pave; cf. OF. *cauchier*, *chaucier*, traverse a road), < L. *calx* (*calc-*, *calci-*), limestone, lime, chalk, the verb having reference to the use of broken limestone, and, appar. in a more general application, of any broken stone, or of gravel (cf. L. dim. *calculus*, a pebble, gravel, *calculosus*, calculous, gravelly), or less prob. to the use of lime or mortar, in making such roads: see *calx*, *chalk*, *calculus*. The verb is by some identified with L. *calceare*, also *calciare* (> OF. *cauchier*, *caucher*, *caucer*, F. *chausser* = Pr. *caussar* = Sp. *calzar* = Pg. *calçar* = It. *calzare*), shoe, provide with shoes, < L. *calceus*, a shoe: see *calceate*. *Causeway*, being now known to be a false form, is beginning to be avoided by some writers.] 1. A road or path raised above the natural level of the ground by stones, earth, timber, fascines, or the like, serving as a dry passage over wet or marshy ground, over shallow water, or along the top of an embankment.

At the foote of the castell was the maras, depe on alle sides, and ther-to was noon entre saf a litill *cawchie* that was narowe and straite of half a myle of lengthe.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 380.

Such are the making and repayring of Bridges, *Causeyes*, Conduits to conuey water to their Hospitalls or Temples.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 297.

It is strange to see the chargeable pavements and *causeways* in the avenues and entrances of towns abroad beyond the seas.
Bacon, Charge upon the Commission for the Verge.

The other way Satan went down
The *causey* to hell-gate. *Milton*, P. L., x. 415.

A narrow girdle of rough stones and crags,
A rude and natural *causeway*, interposed
Between the water and a winding slope
Of copse and thicket.
Wordsworth, Naming of Places, iv.

The old and ponderous trunks of prostrate trees
That lead from knoll to knoll a *causey* rude.
Bryant, Entrance to a Wood.

2. A sidewalk, or path at the side of a street or road raised above the carriageway. **Crown of the causey.** See *crown*. — **Giant's Causeway**, a promontory of columnar basalt covering a large flat area on the coast of Antrim, in the north of Ireland, where the formation is admirably displayed in the close-fitting hexagonal pillars, distinctly marked, and varying in diameter from 15 to 20 inches, with a height of 20 feet in some places. See *basalt*.

causeway, causey (kâz'wā, kâ'zi), *v. t.* [< *causeway*, *causey*, *n.*] To provide with a causeway; pave, as a road or street, with blocks of stone.

The white worn stones which *causewayed* the middle of the path. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xii.

causey, *n.* and *v.* See *causeway*.

causia (kâ'siä), *n.* [< Gr. καυσία, < καίω, καῦσις.] A broad-brimmed felt hat, with a very low crown, or sometimes no distinct crown, forming part of the national costume of the ancient Macedonians and of related peoples, as the Illyrians. It was worn by kings, dyed purple and surrounded by a white or gold embroidered diadem in the form of a narrow band, of which the fringed ends hung down at the back.

The *kausia* . . . had a very broad brim and a very low crown, and belonged to the Macedonian, Ætolian, Illyrian, and also perhaps Thessalian costume.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 338.

causid (kâ'sid), *n.* A snake of the family *Causidæ*.

Causidæ (kâ'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Causus* + *-idæ*.] A family of solenoglyph *Ophidia*, typified by the genus *Causus*, having the maxillary bone not excavated, the poison-fang grooved in front, and a postfrontal bone present. The genera besides *Causus* are *Heterophis* and *Dinodipsas*. They are venomous serpents, most nearly related to the *Viperidæ* or vipers.

causidical (kâ-sid'i-kal̤), *a.* [< LL. *causidicalis*, < L. *causidicus*, an advocate or pleader, < *causa*, a cause, + *dicere*, say.] Pertaining to an advocate, or to pleading or the defense of suits.

causson†, *n.* Same as *cavezon*.

caustic (kâs'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *caustique* = Sp. *cáustico* = Pg. *caustico* = It. *caustico*, < L. *causticus*, < Gr. καυστικός, caustic, corrosive, capable of burning, < καυστός, verbal adj. of καίειν, burn: see *calm*¹, *cauma*, *causus*, and cf. *encaustic*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Capable of burning, corroding, or destroying the tissue of animal substances. See *causticity*.—2. Figuratively, severely critical or sarcastic; cutting: as, a *caustic* remark.

Let their humour be never so *caustic*.
Smollett, Humphrey Clinker.

Those illusions of fancy which were at length dispelled by the *caustic* satire of Cervantes.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

Caustic alcohol, barley, etc. See the nouns.—**Caustic curve,** in *math.* See II., 3.—**Caustic potash,** potassium hydrate, KOH, a hard, white, brittle substance, easily soluble in water and deliquescent in air. It is a strong base, forming stable crystalline compounds with all acids. It is a powerful caustic, quickly destroying animal and vegetable tissues. Caustic potash is used in medicine as a cautery, and in numberless ways in the arts, as a detergent, as a base for making salts of potash, and in the manufacture of soap.—**Caustic soda,** sodium hydrate, NaOH, a white, brittle solid, having much the same chemical and physical properties as caustic potash, and similar uses in the arts. The soaps made with caustic soda are hard; those made with caustic potash are soft. = **Syn. 2.** Stinging, pungent, acrid, sarcastic.

II. *n.* 1. In *med.*, any substance which burns, corrodes, or disorganizes the tissues of animal structures; an escharotic.—2. Figuratively, something pungent or severely critical or sarcastic. See *causticity*.

Your hottest *causticks*. *B. Jonson*, Elegy on Lady Pawlet.

When we can endure the *caustics* and correctives of our spiritual guides, in those things in which we are most apt to please ourselves, then our obedience is regular and humble. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 62.

3. In *math.*, an envelop of rays of light proceeding from a fixed point and reflected or refracted by a surface or a curve. Caustics are consequently of two kinds, *catacaustics* and *diacaustics*, the former being caustics by reflection and the latter caustics by refraction.—**Lunar caustic,** a name given to silver nitrate cast into sticks for the use of surgeons. See *nitrate*.—**Secondary caustic,** the orthogonal trajectory of the reflected or refracted rays; an involute of a plane caustic.—**Vienna caustic,** a mixture of potassium hydrate and lime in equal proportions, forming a powder used in medicine as a caustic, and milder than potassium hydrate.

caustical (kâs'ti-kal̤), *a.* Same as *caustic*. [Rare.]

caustically (kâs'ti-kal̤-i), *adv.* In a caustic or severe manner: as, to say something *caustically*.

causticity (kâs-tis'i-ti), *n.* [< *caustic* + *-ity*; = F. *causticité* = Sp. *causticidad* = Pg. *causticidade* = It. *causticità*.] 1. The property of being caustic, that is, of corroding or disorganizing animal matter, or the quality of combining with the principles of organized substances so as to destroy the tissue; corrosiveness. This property belongs to concentrated acids, pure alkalis, and some metallic salts.—2. Figuratively, severity of language; pungency; sarcasm.

He was a master in all the arts of ridicule, and his inexhaustible spirit only required some permanent subject to have rivalled the *causticity* of Swift.
I. D'Israeli, Quarrels of Authors, p. 218.

I shall be sorry to miss his pungent speech. I know it will be all sense for the Church, and all *causticity* for Schism. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xviii.

He had, besides, a ready *causticity* of tongue.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 7.

causticness† (kâs'tik-nes), *n.* The quality of being caustic; causticity.

caustify (kâs'ti-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *caustified*, ppr. *caustifying*. [< *caustic*: see *-fy*.] To render caustic; convert into caustic. For example, soda ash or carbonate of soda is caustified by boiling with milk of lime, which removes the carbonic acid and converts the sodium into caustic soda.

causus (kâ'sus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. καῦσος, burning heat, causus, < καίειν, burn. Cf. *cauma*.] 1. In *med.*, a highly ardent fever.—2. [*cap.*] In *herpet.*, the typical genus of *Causidæ*. *J. Wagler.*

cautel† (kâ'tel), *n.* [= Sc. *cautele*, < ME. *cautel*, *cautele*, < OF. *cautele* = F. *cautèle* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *cautela*, < L. *cautela*, caution, precaution, < *cautus*, pp. of *cavere*, take heed: see *caution*.] 1. Caution; wariness; prudence.

But in all things this *cautel* they use, that a less pleasure hinder not a bigger; and that the pleasure be no cause of displeasure, which they think to follow of necessity, if the pleasure be unhonest.
Robinson, tr. of Sir T. More's Utopia, ii. 7.

2. Subtlety; craftiness; cunning; deceit; fraud.

Thus ȝoure *cautell* to the comoune hath combred ȝou all.
Richard the Redeles, i. 78.

No soil, nor *cautel*, doth besmirch
The virtue of his will. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 3.

3. *Eccles.*, a detailed caution or written direction concerning the proper manner of celebrating the holy communion.

cautelly†, *adv.* [ME. *cautely*; < *cautel* + *-ly*².] Cautiously.

Make a crye, and *cautely* thou call.
York Plays, p. 328.

cautelous† (kâ'te-lus), *a.* [< ME. *cautelous* = F. *cauteleux* = Pr. *cautelos* = Sp. Pg. *cauteloso*, < ML. *cautelosus*, < L. *cautela*: see *cautel* and *-ous*.] 1. Cautious; wary; provident: as, "*cautelous* though young," *Drayton*, Queen Margaret.

Mar. Danger stands sentinel:
Then I'll retire.
Ger. We must be *cautelous*.
Middleton, Family of Love, ii. 4.

My stock being small, no marvel 'twas soon wasted;
But you, without the least doubt or suspicion,
If *cautelous*, may make bold with your master's.
Massinger, City Madam, ii. 1.

Swear priests, and cowards, and men *cautelous*,
Old feeble carrions, and such suffering souls
That welcome wrongs. *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1.

2. Cunning; treacherous; wily.

They are (for the most part) soe *cautelous* and wylye-headed, specially being men of soe small experience and practize in lawe matters, that you would wonder whence they borrowe such subtiltyes and slye shiftes.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

cautelously† (kâ'te-lus-li), *adv.* 1. Cautiously; warily.—2. Cunningly; slyly; craftily.

cautelousness† (kâ'te-lus-nes), *n.* Cautiousness; prudence.

These two great Christian virtues, *cautelousness*, repentance. *Hales*, Golden Remains, p. [illegible]

cauter† (kâ'tėr), *n.* [LL., < Gr. καυτήρ, a searing-iron, < καίειν, burn.] A searing-iron. *Minsheu.*

cauterant (kâ'tėr-an̤t), *n.* [For **cauteriant*, < ML. *cauterian(t-)s*, ppr. of *cauteriare*, cauterize: see *cauterize*.] A cautery; a caustic.

cauterisation, cauterise. See *cauterization*, *cauterize*.

cauterism (kâ'tėr-izm), *n.* [< *cautery* + *-ism*. Cf. *cauterize*.] The application of a cautery.

cauterization (kâ″tėr-i-zā'shon̤), *n.* [< *cauterize* + *-ation*; = F. *cautérisation* = Pr. *cauterizacio* = Sp. *cauterizacion* = Pg. *cauterização* = It. *cauterizzazione*.] 1. In *surg.*, the act of cauterizing or searing some morbid part by the application of a hot iron, or of caustics, etc.—2. The effect of the application of a cautery or caustic.

Also spelled *cauterisation*.

cauterize (kâ'tėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cauterized*, ppr. [illegible]. [= F. *cautériser* = Pr. *cauterisar* = Sp. Pg. *cauterizar* = It. *cauterizzare*, < ML. [illegible], also *cauteriare*, < Gr. καυτηριάζειν, cauterize, < καυτήριον, a searing-iron: see *cautery*.] 1. To burn or sear with fire or a hot iron, or with caustics, as morbid flesh.

[illegible] with burning [illegible] I. 557.

The flame from the pistol had been so close that it had actually *cauterized* the wound inflicted by the ball.
Motley, Dutch Republic, III. 539.

2. To sear, in a figurative sense.

[illegible] consciences.
B[illegible], Anat. of Mel., p. 195.

The more *cauterized* our conscience is, the less is the fear of [illegible].
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, i. 603.

Also spelled *cauterise*.

cautery (kâ'tėr-i), *n.*; pl. *cauteries* (-iz). [= F. *cautère* = Pr. *cauteri* = Sp. Pg. It. *cauterio*, < L. *cauterium*, < Gr. καυτήριον, a branding-iron, a brand, dim. of καυτήρ, a branding-iron, a burner: see *cauter*.] 1. A burning or searing, as of morbid flesh, by a hot iron or by caustic substances that burn, corrode, or destroy the solid parts of an animal body. The burning by a hot iron is termed *actual* cautery; that by caustic medicines, *potential* cautery.

His discourses, like Jonathan's arrows, may shoot short, or shoot over, but not wound where they should, nor open those humours that need a lancet or a *cautery*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 586.

The mad bite
Must have the *cautery*.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iii. 4.

2. The instrument or drug employed in cauterizing. **Corrigan's cautery.** Same as *Corrigan's button* (which see, under *button*).—**Galvanic cautery**, an instrument for cauterizing which is heated by the passage through it of an electric current.

cautery-electrode (kâ'tėr-i-ẹ̄-lek"trōd), *n.* A name applied to any of the various forms of wires and bands of platinum which constitute the heated and cauterizing part of a galvanic cautery.

cauting-iron (kâ'ting-ī"ėrn), *n.* [Appar. short for *cautering-* or *cauterizing-iron*. See *cauter*.] A searing-iron. *E. H. Knight.*

caution (kâ'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *caucion*, *caucioun* (def. 7) = F. *caution* = Pr. *cautio* = Sp. *caucion* = Pg. *caução* = It. *cauzione* (cf. D. *cautie* = G. *caution* = Dan. Sw. *kaution*, chiefly in legal senses), < L. *cautio(n-)*, caution, precaution, security, bond, warranty, < *cautus*, pp. of *cavere*, be on one's guard, take heed, look out, beware, ult. = AS. *sceawian*, look at, behold, E. *show*: see *show*.] 1. Prudence in regard to danger; wariness, consisting in a careful attention to probable and possible results, and a judicious course of conduct to avoid failure or disaster.

In the afternoon we walked out to see the City. But we [illegible], before we entered, to get License of the Governour and to proceed with all *caution*.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 131.

The first thing I did at Alexandria was to pace round the walls, and take the bearings; which I did with so [illegible], that I thought I could only have been observed by the Janizary that attended me.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 3.

2. Anything intended or serving to induce wariness; a warning given either by word of mouth or in any other way; monitory advice.

In way of *caution* I must tell you,
You do not understand yourself so clearly
As it behooves my daughter and your honor.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3.

Indulge, my son, the *cautions* of the wise.
Pope, Odyssey, xviii. 114.

3†. Provision or security against something; provident care; precaution.

[illegible] of all the rules and *cautions* of government, [illegible] dangerous and [illegible] will come off.
[illegible] *L'Estrange*.

4. In [illegible] *Eng. law*, a written warning or caveat [illegible] with the registrar of land titles against [illegible] with the land without notice to the [illegible], or person who has the warning.—5. [illegible]; guaranty; pledge; bail. [Now confined to Scotch law.]

[illegible] presented [illegible]

[illegible] person who gives security; a surety [illegible]. [Scotch, and generally pronounced [illegible].]

[illegible] for *Caut*[illegible] in behalf [illegible] *Letters*, I. [illegible]

7†. Bond; bill.

[illegible] write fifty.
[illegible] Luke xvi. 6.

8. Something to excite alarm or astonishment; something extraordinary: absolutely or with some fanciful addition: as, the way they scattered was a *caution to snakes*. [Slang.]—**Bond of caution.** See *bond*¹. =**Syn.** 1. Forethought, forecast, heed, vigilance, watchfulness, circumspection.—2. Admonition.

caution (kâ'shọn), *v. t.* [< *caution*, *n.*] To give notice of danger to; warn; exhort to take heed.

You *cautioned* me against their charms. *Swift.*

cautionary (kâ'shọn-ạ̄-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< *caution* + *-ary*; = F. *cautionnaire* = Sp. Pg. *caucionar*.] I. *a.* 1. Containing a caution, or warning to avoid danger: as, *cautionary* advice.

You will see that these ways are made *cautionary* enough.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

Waved his unoccupied hand with a *cautionary* gesture to his companions.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 148.

2. Given as a pledge or in security.

Has the enemy no *cautionary* towns and seaports, to give us for securing trade?
Swift, Conduct of the Allies.

Cautionary town, a town the control and revenues of which are granted by the government to a foreign power to secure the payment of a debt or the performance of an obligation; notably, certain strongholds in the Netherlands which were thus pledged to the English crown in the time of Elizabeth, particularly the cities of Flushing, Briel, and Rammekens.

And it is resolved that it [a benevolence raised for the crown in Devon] shall only be employed for the payment of his debts, as namely for Ireland, the Navy, and the *Cautionary Towns* in the Low Countries; and so, leaving the carriage of this business to your discretions and wisdoms, we bid you heartily farewell.
Letter from the Lords in Council of James I.

By the treaty of peace between James and Philip III., although the king had declared himself bound by the treaties made by Elizabeth to deliver up the *cautionary towns* to no one but the United States, he promised Spain to allow those States a reasonable time to make peace with the Archdukes.
Motley, John of Barneveld, II. 67.

II. *n.* Same as *cautionry*.

cautioner (kâ'shọn-ėr), *n.* 1. One who cautions or advises.—2. In *recent Eng. law*, one who files a caution with the registrar of land-titles. See *caution*, *n.*, 4.—3. [Generally pronounced kā'zhọn-ėr.] In *Scots law*, the person who is bound for another to the performance of an obligation.

cautionize† (kâ'shọn-īz), *v. t.* [< *caution* + *-ize*.] To promote caution in; make prudent; place under security or guaranty.

The captaine of the Janissaries rose and slew the Bullar, and gave his daughter in marriage to one Aslan Begh . . . of a bordering province, to *cautionize* that part.
Continuation of Knolles, 1414 (Ord MS.).

caution-money (kâ'shọn-mun"i), *n.* Money deposited as security; specifically, a sum paid as security by a student on his matriculation in an English university.

The genteel amercements of a young man of fashion in a silver tankard or his *caution money* ought not, in any wise, to be considered as part of his education.
Remarks on the Expence of Education, 1788.

cautionry (kâ'shọn-ri), *n.* [< *caution* + *-ry*.] In *Scots law*, the act of giving security for another; the promise or contract of one, not for himself, but for another. Also written *cautionary*.

cautious (kâ'shus), *a.* [< *caution*, on type of *ambitious*, < *ambition*, etc.; the older E. adj. was *cautelous*, q. v., and the L. adj. is *cautus*, prop. pp. of *cavere*, take heed. See *caution*.] 1. Possessing or exhibiting caution; attentive to probable effects and consequences of actions with a view to avoid danger or misfortune; prudent; circumspect; wary; watchful: as, a *cautious* general; a *cautious* advance.

These same *cautious* and quick-sighted gentlemen.
Bentley, Sermons, ii.

Like most men of *cautious* tempers and prosperous fortunes, he had a strong disposition to support whatever existed.
Macaulay.

2. With *of* before the object of caution: wary in regard to the risks of; afraid or heedful of the dangers involved in.

Having one Man surprized once by some Spaniards lying there in ambush, and carried off by them to Panama, we were after that more *cautious of* Straggling.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 157.

By night he fled, and at midnight return'd
From compassing the earth; *cautious of* day.
Milton, P. L., ix. 59.

3†. Over-prudent; timorous; timid.

You shall be received at a postern door, if you be not *cautious*, by one whose touch would make old Nestor young.
Massinger.

Syn. Prudent, careful, wary, vigilant, heedful, thoughtful, [illegible].

cautiously (kâ'shus-li), *adv.* In a cautious manner; with caution; warily.

[illegible] know how [illegible] lovers are
Their oaths and vows are *cautiously* believed;
For few there are but have been once deceived.
Dryden.

Entering the new chamber *cautiously*,
The glory of great heaps of gold could see.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 327.

cautiousness (kâ'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being cautious; watchfulness; provident care; circumspection; prudence with regard to danger.

cautor (kâ'tọr), *n.* [< L. *cautor*, one who is on his guard or is wary, also one who is security or bail, < *cavere*, be on one's guard, etc.: see *caution*.] A cautioner. [Rare.]

A caution means that a sale cannot be effected without notice to the *cautor* and opportunity of objection.
Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 201.

cauzi, *n.* See *cazi*.

cava¹ (kā'vạ̈), *n.*; pl. *cavæ* (-vē). [NL., fem. (sc. *vena*, vein) of L. *cavus*: see *caval* and *vein*.] A caval vein; one of the venæ cavæ. See *caval*, *n.*

The division of the heart into which these *cavæ* open.
Huxley.

cava², *n.* Plural of *cavum*.

cava³, **kawa** (kä'vạ̈, -wạ̈), *n.* The Polynesian name of an intoxicating beverage prepared from the shrub *Macropiper latifolium*.

cavæ, *n.* Plural of *cava*¹.

caval (kā'vạl), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *cavus*, hollow (see *cave*¹), + *-al*.] I. *a.* 1. In *anat.*, hollow and comparatively large: as, a *caval* sinus. Specifically—2. Pertaining to the cavæ. See *vena* and *cava*¹.

II. *n.* A cava, or caval vein; either one of the two largest veins of the body, emptying blood into the right auricle of the heart. In man these veins are commonly called *superior* and *inferior cavals*, or *vena cava superior* and *inferior*; their more general names are *precaval* and *postcaval*. See these words, and cuts under *heart* and *lung*.

cavalcade (kav-al-kād'), *n.* [< F. *cavalcade*, < It. *cavalcata* (= Pr. *cavalcada* = Sp. *cabalgada*, *cabalgata* = Pg. *cavalgada*), a troop of horsemen, < *cavalcare*, ride, < *cavallo*, < L. *caballus*, a horse: see *cabal*², *capel*¹, *cavalry*, *chevalier*, *chivalry*, and cf. *chevachie*, a doublet of *cavalcade*.] A procession or train, as of persons on horseback or in carriages.

We went from Sienna, desirous of being present at the *cavalcade* of the new Pope Innocent X., who had not yet made the grand procession to St. John de Laterano.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 2, 1644.

Onward came the *cavalcade*, illuminated by two hundred thick waxen torches, in the hands of as many horsemen.
Scott, Kenilworth, II. 117.

He [King James] made a progress through his kingdom, escorted by long *cavalcades* of gentlemen from one lordly mansion to another.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xviii.

cavalcade† (kav-al-kād'), *v. i.* [< *cavalcade*, *n.*] To ride in or form part of a procession.

He would have done his noble friend better service than *cavalcade* with him to Oxford.
North, Examen, p. 112.

cavalero† (kav-a-lē'rō), *n.* [Also *cavaliero*, repr. Sp. *cavallero*, now *caballero*: see *cavalier*.] A cavalier; a gay military man; a gallant.

I'll drink to master Bardolph, and to all the *cavaleroes* about London.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3.

cavalier (kav-a-lēr'), *n.* and *a.* [Also formerly *cavalero* and *cavaliero*, after Sp. or It.; = D. *kavalier* = G. *cavalier* = Dan. *kavaler* = Sw. *kavaljer* = Ar. *kewalir*, < F. *cavalier* = Pr. *cavallier*, < It. *cavaliere* = Sp. *caballero* = Pg. *cavalheiro*, *cavalleiro* = F. *chevalier* (> E. *chevalier*), < ML. *caballarius*, a horseman, knight, < LL. *caballus*, a horse: see *cabal*², *cavalcade*, etc., and *chevalier*.] I. *n.* 1. A horseman, especially an armed horseman; a knight.

Nineteen French marquesses and a hundred Spanish *cavaliers*.
Tatler, No. 260.

Hence—2. One who has the spirit or bearing of a knight; especially, a bold, reckless, and gay fellow.

Who is he . . . that will not follow
These cull'd and choice-drawn *cavaliers* to France?
Shak., Hen. V., iii. (cho.).

3. [*cap.*] The appellation given to the partizans of Charles I. of England in his contest with Parliament.

During some years they were designated as *Cavaliers* and Roundheads. They were subsequently called Tories and Whigs.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., i.

4. A man attending on or escorting a woman, or acting as her partner in dancing; a gallant; a beau.

I'll take a dance, said I; so stay you here. A sunburnt daughter of Labour rose up from the group to meet me as I advanced towards them. . . . We want a *cavalier*, said she, holding out both her hands, as if to offer them. And a *cavalier* ye shall have, said I, taking hold of both of them.
Sterne.

5. In *medieval fort.*, a mound defended by walls and the like, raised so as to command the neighboring ramparts; hence, in *modern fort.*,

a raised work commonly situated within the bastion, but sometimes placed in the gorges, or on the middle of the curtain. It is 10 or 12 feet higher than the rest of the works, and is used to command all the adjacent works and the surrounding country. It is designed chiefly to bring a plunging fire to bear on the assailants' works exterior to the enceinte. **6.** In the *manège*, one who understands horsemanship; a skilled or practised rider.—**Cavalier battery.** See *battery*.

II. *a.* **1†.** Knightly; brave; warlike.

> The people are naturally not valiant, and not much *cavalier*. *Suckling.*

2. Gay; sprightly; easy; offhand; frank; careless.

> The plodding, persevering, scrupulous accuracy of the one, and the easy, *cavalier* verbal fluency of the other, form a complete contrast. *Hazlitt.*

3. Haughty; disdainful; supercilious: as, a rude and *cavalier* answer.

> Here's the house: Ile knock at the door.—What, shall I do't in the *caualier* humour, with, Whose within there, ho! or in the Puritan humour, with, By your leaue, good brother? *Heywood*, If you Know not Me, ii.

4. [*cap.*] Belonging or relating to the party of Charles I. of England.

> 'Tis an old *Cavalier* family. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, iii. 3.

cavalier (kav-a-lēr′), *v. i.* [< *cavalier*, *n.*] To act as a cavalier; ape the manners of a cavalier; carry one's self in a disdainful or high-handed fashion: sometimes followed by *it:* as, to try to *cavalier it* over one's associates.

> An old drunken, *cavaliering* butler. *Scott*, Old Mortality, i.

cavalierish (kav-a-lēr′ish), *a.* [< *cavalier* + *-ish*¹.] Of or belonging to a cavalier, or to the party of Charles I. of England.

> The *cavalierish* party. *Ludlow*, Memoirs, II. 168.

> The land is full of discontents, & the *Cavaleerish* party doth still expect a day & nourish hopes of a Revolution. Quoted in *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 259.

cavalierism (kav-a-lēr′izm), *n.* [< *cavalier* + *-ism.*] The practice or principles of cavaliers. *Scott.*

cavalierly (kav-a-lēr′li), *adv.* In a cavalier manner; arrogantly; disdainfully; superciliously.

> He has treated our opinion a little too *cavalierly*. *Junius*, Letters.

> I protest I do not understand all this; . . . you treat me very *cavalierly*. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, iv.

> Those who *cavalierly* reject the Theory of Evolution, as not adequately supported by facts, seem quite to forget that their own theory is supported by no facts at all. *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 377.

cavalierness (kav-a-lēr′nes), *n.* [< *cavalier*, *a.*, + *-ness.*] The quality of being cavalier; arrogance; a disdainful manner. [Rare.]

cavaliero†, *n.* [Intended for It. *cavaliere:* see *cavalier*.] A cavalier; a gallant.

> Then this brave *cavaliero*
> Is openly baffled in his mistress' sight,
> And dares not fight himself.
> *Beau. and Fl.* (?), Faithful Friends, i. 2.

> It occurred to him [the author] that the more serious scenes of his narrative might be relieved by the humour of a *cavaliero* of the age of Queen Elizabeth. *Scott*, Monastery, Int.

cavallard (kav-a-lyärd′), *n.* [< Sp. *caballardo*, a drove of horses, < *caballo*, a horse: see *cabal*².] A name in some parts of the western United States for a drove of horses or mules. Also *cavayard*.

cavalleria (Sp. pron. kä-väl-yā-rē′ä), *n.* A measure of land used in Cuba, equal to 33.1 acres, being a little less than the Castilian zugada. There is a Mexican cavalleria of 131 acres.

cavalli, *n.* See *cavally*.

cavallo (It. pron. kä-väl′lō), *n.* [It., lit. a horse: see *cabal*², *capel*¹.] A Neapolitan coin, equal to about $\frac{1}{18}$ of a United States cent.

cavally, cavalli (ka-val′i), *n.*; pl. *cavallies*, *cavallis* (-iz). [Also *cavalle*, and *crevally*, *crevalle*, < Sp. *caballa* (= Pg. *cavalla*), a horse-mackerel, < *caballo* = Pg. *cavalho*, a horse: see *cabal*².] A fish of the genus *Caranx*. See *Caranx* and *horse-mackerel*.

> The *cavalli* has a pointed head and snout, with moderately large conical and pointed teeth. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 392.

cavalot†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] An old form of cannon made of wrought-iron, and firing a charge consisting of one pound of lead bullets.

cavalry (kav′al-ri), *n.* [Formerly *cavallerie*, < F. *cavallerie*, now *cavalerie*, < It. *cavalleria*, cavalry, knighthood (= Sp. *caballeria* = Pg. *cavallaria* = OF. *chevalerie*, > E. *chivalry*), < *cavaliere*, a horseman, knight: see *cavalier*.] A class of soldiers who march and fight on horseback; that part of an army, or of any military force, which consists of troops that serve on horseback, as distinguished from infantry, or foot-soldiers. Their efficacy and general importance arise from their adaptation to rapid movements, thus enabling a commander to avail himself of decisive opportunities, as in the exposure of weak points in the enemy's lines, or the occurrence of disorder in his ranks. They are also employed for intercepting the enemy's supplies, furnishing detachments and escorts, procuring intelligence, protecting the center or wings of an army, or covering a retreat. The uses of cavalry, however, are necessarily limited by the nature of the ground. Modern cavalry consists of two grand classes, *heavy* and *light* (distinguished by weight of men, horses, and equipments), which are susceptible of subdivision according to the service required, as *cuirassiers*, *dragoons*, *lancers*, *hussars*, etc.

cavalryman (kav′al-ri-man), *n.*; pl. *cavalrymen* (-men). A soldier trained to fight on horseback; a member of a cavalry regiment.

> Each *cavalryman* had been required to start with ten pounds of grain for his horse. *The Century*, XXVIII. 138.

cavan (ka-van′), *n.* Same as *caban*.

cavas, *n.* See *cavass*.

cavasina (kav-a-sī′nä), *n.* A fish of the family *Carangidæ*, *Seriola dorsalis;* a kind of amberfish. [California.]

cavass, kavass (ka-vas′), *n.* [Turk. *qawas*, *qawās* (*kawas*, *kawwās*).] **1.** An armed and uniformed attendant attached to the suite of a person of distinction in Turkey.

> Their *cavass* brought up a native who told them that Gjolbaschi was only about three leagues off, and offered to guide them. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 813.

2†. A Turkish police-officer.

Also *cavas*, *cawass*, *kawass*.

cavasson†, *n.* See *cavezon*.

cavate (kā′vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cavated*, ppr. *cavating*. [< L. *cavatus*, pp. of *cavare*, make hollow, < *cavus*, hollow: see *cave*¹.] To make hollow; dig out; excavate. [Rare.]

cavatina (kâv-a-tē′nä), *n.* [It., > F. *cavatine*.] In *music*, a melody of simpler character than the aria, and without a second part and a da capo or return part. The term is occasionally applied, however, to airs of any kind.

cavation (kā-vā′shon), *n.* [< It. *cavazione*, < L. *cavatio(n-)*, an excavation, < *cavare:* see *cavate*.] **1.** The act of hollowing or excavating; specifically, in *arch.*, the digging or excavating of the earth for the foundation of a building; the trench or excavation so dug. In the specific use also spelled *cavazion*.—**2.** In *fencing*, a method of evading a low thrust by drawing the haunch backward, thus withdrawing the abdomen and chest from the reach of the adversary's weapon. *Rolando* (ed. Forsyth).

cavayard (kav-a-yärd′), *n.* Same as *cavallard*.

cavazion, *n.* See *cavation*, 1.

cave¹ (kāv), *n.* [< ME. *cave*, < OF. *cave*, *caue*, a cave (var. *cage*, a cage, > E. *cage*), = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *cava*, < L. *cavea*, a cave, also a cage, < *cavus*, hollow (neut. *cavum*, a cave), akin to Gr. *κύαρ*, a hole (cf. Gr. *κοῖλος*, orig. **καϝιλος* (?), hollow, = L. *cœlum*, orig. **cavilum*, the sky: see *ceil*, *n.*, *celestial*, etc.), < *κύειν*, *κυεῖν*, conceive, swell, orig. contain. Hence *cavern*, *cage*, *concave*, *excavate*, etc.] **1.** A hollow place in the earth; especially, a natural cavity of considerable size, extending more or less horizontally into a hill or mountain; a cavern; a den. Caves are principally met with in limestone rocks, in gypsum, sometimes in sandstone, and in volcanic rocks. Some of them have a very grand and picturesque appearance, such as Fingal's Cave in Staffa, on the west coast of Scotland, the entrance to which is formed by columnar ranges of basalt supporting an arch 60 feet high and 33 feet wide. Some, as the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, which incloses an extent of about 40 miles of subterraneous windings, are celebrated for their great extent and subterranean waters, or for their gorgeous stalactites and stalagmites. Others are of interest to the geologist and archæologist from the occurrence in them of osseous remains of animals of the Pleistocene period, or for the evidence their clay floors and rudely sculptured walls, and the implements found in them, offer of the presence of prehistoric man.

> And Lot went up out of Zoar, . . . and he dwelt in a *cave*, he and his two daughters. Gen. xix. 30.

> He slow [slew] Cacus in a *cave* of stoon [stone]. *Chaucer*, Monk's Tale, l. 117.

> A hollow *cave* or lurking-place. *Shak.*, Tit. And., v. 2.

2. A cellar; a subterranean chamber. [Obsolete or local.]

> But nowe there stondeth neuer a house, but oonly two Towres and certayne *caues* vnder the grounde. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 16.

3†. Any hollow place or part; a cavity.

> The *cave* of the ear. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

4. The ash-pit of a glass-furnace.—**5.** [*cap.*] A name given to a party in the British Parliament who seceded from the Liberals on the reform bill introduced by them in 1866. See *Adullamite*. Hence—**6.** Any small faction of seceders or dissidents in Parliament.

cave¹ (kāv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *caved*, ppr. *caving*. [< *cave*, *n.*; = F. *caver* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *cavar* = It. *cavare*, < L. *cavare*, make hollow, hollow out, excavate, < *cavus*, hollow: see *cave*¹, *n.*, from which the E. verb is in part directly derived. In def. II., 2, as in the phrase *cave in*, the verb, though now completely identified with *cave*¹, *v.*, with ref. to the noun *cave*¹, is in its origin an accommodation of the dial. *calve*, *calve in*, < *calf*, a detached mass of earth: see *calve*, *v.*, 2, and *calf*¹, *n.*, 7, 8, 9.] **I.** *trans.* To make hollow; hollow out.

> The mouldred earth had *cav'd* the banke.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. v. 33.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To dwell in a cave. [Rare.]

> It may be heard at court that such as we
> *Cave* here, hunt here, are outlaws.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

2. To fall in and leave a hollow, as earth on the side of a well or pit: absolutely, or with *in:* as, the earth began to *cave*.—**3.** Figuratively, to break down; yield; give up; submit; knock under: absolutely, or with *in:* as, at this he *caved*. [Slang.]

> A puppy, three weeks old, joins the chase with heart and soul, but *caves in* at about fifty yards and sits him down to bark. *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, xxviii.

cave², **kave** (kāv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *caved*, *kaved*, ppr. *caving*, *kaving*. [Sc. also *keave*, *keve*, < ME. *caven*, *keven*, < Norw. *kava*, throw, toss, snatch, move the hands as in scattering, stirring, rowing, etc., also *kaava*, snatch, stir, shake (cf. *kafsa* in similar sense), appar. a particular use of or confused with *kava* = Icel. *kafa*, dip, dive, swim, plunge, tr. dip, plunge, refl. dip, dive, impers. sink, founder, also der. *kefja*, < Norw. *kav*, a dive, plunge, the sea, the deep, also stir, agitation, quick motion of the hands, = Icel. *kaf*, a dive, a plunge, poet. the deep, the sea. Hence *cavie*².] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To toss or pitch: as, to *cave* hay.—**2.** To toss in a threatening or haughty manner: as, to *cave* the horns (said of horned cattle); to *cave* the head.—**3.** To clean (threshed grain) by tossing or raking (it) on a barn-floor or a threshing-floor. [Old and prov. Eng. and Scotch in all uses.]

> And nygh it make a place harde, plain, and pure,
> When nede is therto *cave* upon thi corne,
> This wol availle, and make it longe endure.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 37.

II.† *intrans.* **1.** To move; rush.

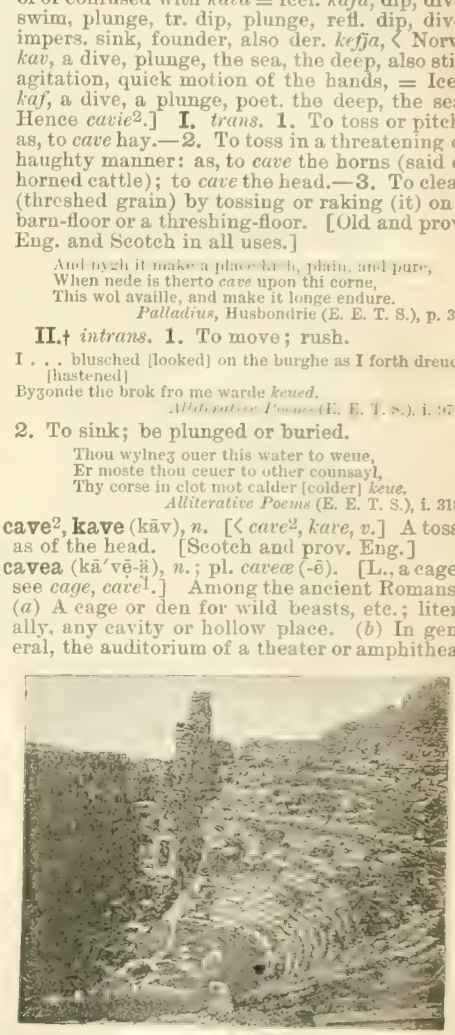
> I . . . blusched [looked] on the burghe as I forth dreued
> [hastened]
> Byȝonde the brok fro me warde *keued*.
> *Alliterative Poems* (E. E. T. S.), i. 979.

2. To sink; be plunged or buried.

> Thou wylneȝ ouer this water to weue,
> Er moste thou ceuer to other counsayl,
> Thy corse in clot mot calder [colder] *keue*.
> *Alliterative Poems* (E. E. T. S.), i. 318.

cave², **kave** (kāv), *n.* [< *cave*², *kave*, *v.*] A toss, as of the head. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

cavea (kā′vē-ä), *n.*; pl. *caveæ* (-ē). [L., a cage: see *cage*, *cave*¹.] Among the ancient Romans: (*a*) A cage or den for wild beasts, etc.; literally, any cavity or hollow place. (*b*) In general, the auditorium of a theater or amphitheater: so called from its concave form, and by analogy with the similar application by the Greeks of the word *κοῖλον*, a hollow.



Cavea of Theater of Regilla, Athens.

> A very perfect low wall divides the *cavea*, cut entirely out of the side of the hill, from the orchestra below, partly formed on made ground, and another runs across where the stage should be. *Athenæum*, No. 3084, p. 751.

[By synecdoche, the word *cavea* was often used to denote the whole theater or amphitheater.]

caveach (ka-vēch′), *n.* [< Sp. Pg. *escabeche*, pickles, souse, sauce for fish.] Pickled mackerel. [West Indian.]

caveach (ka-[illegible]), *v. t.* [< *caveach*, *n.*] To pickle [illegible] according to a West Indian method.

caveæ, *n.* Plural of *cavea*.

caveat [illegible] [L., let him beware: 3d pers. [illegible] subj. of *cavere*, beware, take heed: see *caution*.] 1. In *law*, a notice filed or [illegible] public office to prevent some proceeding being had except after warning to the caveator, or person making the caveat: as, a *caveat* filed with the probate court against the [illegible] a will. A [illegible] the United States [illegible] an inventor entitles him to notice of any application for a patent for an interfering invention during one year, while he is perfecting [illegible]. 2. Figuratively, intimation of caution; warning; admonition; hint.

> [illegible] take this *caveat* also, if the enemie retire, [illegible] make any long pursuit after him.
> *[illegible]*, I. 63.

> [illegible] a *caveat* to al parents how they might bring their children vp in vertue.
> *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 122.

> In the midst of his prosperity, let him remember that *caveat* of Moses, "Beware that he do not forget the Lord his God."
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 87.

caveat (kā'vẹ̄-at), *v. i.* [< *caveat*, *n.*] 1. To enter a caveat.—2. In *fencing*, to shift the sword from one side of an adversary's sword to the other.

caveator (kā'vẹ̄-ā-tọr), *n.* [< *caveat* + *-or*.] One who enters a caveat.

cave-bear (kāv'bãr), *n.* A fossil bear, *Ursus spelæus*, of the Quaternary epoch, contemporary with man in the caves of Europe.

cave-cricket (kāv'krik″et), *n.* A cricket of the genus *Hadenœcus*, inhabiting caverns. *S. H. Scudder.*

cave-dweller (kāv'dwel″ėr), *n.* 1. One who dwells in a cave; a troglodyte; specifically, a member of the prehistoric race of men who dwelt in natural caves, subsisting on shell-fish and wild animals. Many of the caves which they inhabited contain their rude implements and sculptured drawings, together with animal and sometimes human bones, in superimposed layers, separated by limestone or other [illegible] Also called *cave-man*.

> Our knowledge of primitive man in Europe, during the paleolithic age, is mainly confined to what has been [illegible] to the life and habits of the so-called *ca*[illegible].
> *Science*, III. 484.

2. *pl.* [*cap.*] A name given to the Bohemian Brethren (which see, under *Bohemian*), because they hid in caves to escape persecution.

cave-fish (kāv'fish), *n.* A fish of the family *Amblyopsidæ* that inhabits caves. There are several species, all viviparous, some of them blind, inhabiting cave-streams of the southern and western United States, [illegible] and *Typhlichthys subterraneus*. [illegible], *C. agassizii*, and *C. cornutus*, of the same family, are found in open ditches in South Carolina. [illegible]

cave-hyena (kāv'hī-ē″nạ̈), *n.* A species of fossil hyena, *Hyæna spelæa*, remains of which occur in bone-caves.

cave-keeper (kāv'kē″pėr), *n.* One who lives in a cave. [Rare.]

> [illegible] I was a *cave-keeper*,
> [illegible]
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

cave-keeping (kāv'kē″ping), *a.* Dwelling in a cave; hidden. [Rare.]

> In men, as in a rough-grown grove, remain
> *Cave-keeping* evils that obscurely sleep.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1250.

cavel¹, **cavil**¹, **kevel**¹, **kevil**¹ (kav'el, -il, kev'el, -il), *n.* [Also written *kavel*, and formerly [illegible] < ME. [illegible] (not recorded in [illegible]) [illegible] *kevel*, *kevil*, a cleat, [illegible] a piece of wood, a [illegible] a cylinder, [illegible] also in [illegible] a rune-staff, [illegible] a [illegible] cylinder, roller, rolling-pin, [illegible] a small rounded [illegible] a bar, a bung, [illegible] sword-hilt, [illegible] gag, [illegible] *kavle*, a roller, [illegible] MD. D. *kavel*, [illegible] lot, part, share [illegible] of a [illegible] staff used in [illegible] 1†. A bat for a game. [illegible]

> [illegible]
> *Havelok*, l. 546.

3. [illegible] to which [illegible] Also *chevil*. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—4. A stone-masons' ax, with a flat face for knocking off projecting angular points, and a pointed peen for reducing a surface to the desired form; a jedding-ax.—**To cast the cavel**, to throw the hammer.

cavel², **cavil**², **kevel**², **kevil**² (kav'el, -il, kev'el, -il), *n.* [< ME. *cavel*, pl. *caflis*, < MD. D. *kavel* = MLG. LG. *kavel* = G. *kabel*, lot, part, share: see *cavel*¹.] 1†. Originally, the stick or rune-staff used in casting lots; a lot: as, to cast *cavels*.

> O we cuist *cavels* us amang.
> *William Guiseman* (Child's Ballads, III. 52).

2. A part or share; lot.

> No one, not being a brother of the gild, shall buy wool, hides, or skins, to sell again, or shall cut cloths, save stranger-merchants in the course of trade. Such a one shall have neither Lot nor *Cavil* with any brother.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 342.

3. A parcel or allotment of land. [Obsolete or provincial in both senses.]

cave-lion (kāv'lī″on), *n.* A lion the remains of which occur in European bone-caves. It is closely related to if not identical with the living lion, *Felis leo*.

caveman (kāv'man), *n.*; pl. *cavemen* (-men). Same as *cave-dweller*, 1.

> The bones and implements of the *Cave-men* are found in association with remains of the reindeer and bison, the arctic fox, the mammoth, and the woolly rhinoceros.
> *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 45.

cavendish (kav'en-dish), *n.* [From the proper name *Cavendish*.] Tobacco which has been softened, pressed into quadrangular cakes, and sweetened with syrup or molasses, for chewing or smoking. Also called *negro-head*.—**Cut cavendish**, cavendish tobacco cut into small shreds.

cave-pika (kāv'pī″kạ̈), *n.* A kind of pika or calling-hare, fossil remains of which are found in bone-caves. See *Lagomys*.

caver¹ (kā'vėr), *n.* [Uncertain.] 1. A person stealing ore from the mines in Derbyshire, England, and punishable in the barmote or miners' court.—2. An officer belonging to the Derbyshire mines.

caver², **kaver** (kav'ėr), *n.* A gentle breeze. [West coast of Scotland.]

cavern (kav'ėrn), *n.* [= F. *caverne* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *caverna*, < L. *caverna*, < *cavus*, hollow: see *cave*¹, *n.*] A large natural cavity under the surface of the earth; a cave; a den.

> Where wilt thou find a *cavern* dark enough
> To mask thy monstrous visage? *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1.

> The oracular *caverns* of darkness.
> *Longfellow*, Evangeline, ii. 3.

cavern (kav'ėrn), *v. t.* [< *cavern*, *n.*] To hollow out; form like a cave by excavating: with *out*.

> But I find the gayest castles in the air that were ever piled far better for comfort and for use than the dungeons in the air that are daily dug and *caverned out* by grumbling, discontented people.
> *Emerson*, Considerations by the Way.

cavernal† (kav'ėr-nạl), *a.* [< *cavern* + *-al*.] Cavernous. *Faber.*

caverned (kav'ėrnd), *a.* [< *cavern*, *n.*, + *-ed*².] 1. Full of caverns or deep chasms; having caverns; formed like a cavern: as, "the *cavern'd* ground," *Philips*.

> Beneath the *caverned* cliff they fall.
> *Scott*, Marmion, vi. 19.

2. Inhabiting or found in a cavern: as, "*cavern'd* hermit," *Pope*, Essay on Man, iv. 42; "*caverned* gems," *Hemans*, A Tale of the Fourteenth Century.

cavernicolous (kav-ėr-nik'ọ-lus), *a.* [< L. *caverna*, cavern, + *colere*, dwell in, inhabit.] Inhabiting caverns; dwelling in caves.

cavernose (kav'ėr-nōs), *a.* Same as *cavernous*. *M. C. Cooke.*

cavernous (kav'ėr-nus), *a.* [= F. *caverneux* = Pr. *cavernos* = Sp. Pg. It. *cavernoso*, < L. *cavernosus*, < *caverna*, a cavern.] 1. Formed into a cavern or caverns; containing caverns; hence, deeply hollowed out; deep-set: as, *cavernous* mountains or rocks; *cavernous* eyes.—2. Filled with small cavities, as a sponge; reticulated; honeycombed. Applied in anatomy to vessels or vascular structure in which the blood-vessels are traversed [illegible] them up or in which [illegible] with one another. [illegible] like texture [illegible]—**Cavernous bodies**, *corpora cavernosa*, [illegible] cellular structure [illegible] the greater part of the erectile tissue of [illegible] known as the [illegible]—**Cavernous groove**, [illegible] the carotid [illegible]—**Cavernous nerves**, [illegible] from the prostatic plexus and distributed [illegible] erectile tissue of the penis.—**Cavernous rale**, [illegible] in auscultation [illegible] especially in [illegible] when the cavity is part filled with liquid, [illegible] which the air bubbles as it enters.—**Cavernous respiration**, the respiratory sounds sometimes heard in auscultation over a cavity in a lung. The inspiration is blowing, neither vesicular nor tubular in quality, and lower in pitch than tubular breathing; the expiration is of the same quality as the inspiration, but lower in pitch.—**Cavernous sinus**, a venous sinus of the cranial cavity, lying on the side of the body of the sphenoid bone. It receives the ophthalmic vein in front, and communicates with the cavernous sinus of the other side through the transverse and circular sinuses.—**Cavernous texture**, in [illegible], that texture of aggregated compound rocks which is characterized by the presence of numerous small cavities, as in lava.—**Cavernous tissue**, the substance of the cavernous bodies of the penis and clitoris.—**Cavernous whisper**, in auscultation, whispering resonance as modified by transmission through a cavity, characterized by a non-tubular blowing quality of low pitch.

Cavernularidæ (kav″ėr-nụ̄-lar'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cavernularia*, the typical genus (< L. *cavernula* (see *cavernule*) + *-aria*), + *-idæ*.] A family of veretillous pennatuloid polyps with long calcareous bodies.

cavernule (kav'ėr-nūl), *n.* [< L. *cavernula*, dim. of *caverna*, a cavern.] A small cavity.

cavernulous (ka-vėr'nụ̄-lus), *a.* [< *cavernule* + *-ous*.] Full of little cavities; alveolar: as, *cavernulous* metal.

cavesson, *n.* See *cavezon*.

cave-swallow (kāv'swol″ō), *n.* A West Indian swallow, *Hirundo pœciloma*, which affixes its nest of mud to the roofs and walls of caves.

cave-tiger (kāv'tī″gėr), *n.* A species of fossil tiger or jaguar, *Felis spelæus*, remains of which occur in the bone-caves of South America.

cavetto (ka-vet'ọ̄), *n.* [It., dim. of *cavo*, hollow: see *cave*¹, *n.*] 1. In *arch.*, a hollow member, or round concave molding, containing at least the quadrant of a circle, used in cornices, between the tori of bases, etc.—2. In *decorative art*, a hollow or recessed pattern: the reverse of *relief* and *rilievo*. **In cavetto**, said of any design stamped or impressed, and differing from *intaglio* in not being incised as with a sharp instrument. Thus, a design impressed in tiles, clay, or plaster is properly said to be *in cavetto*. The field may also be recessed, with a device in relief upon it, as in the style of work known as *cavo-rilievo*; in this case the field is said to be *in cavetto*.

> A design in relief was impressed upon them, leaving the ornamental pattern *in cavetto*.
> *C. T. Davis*, Bricks and Tiles, p. 412.

cavey, *n.* See *cavie*¹.

cavezon, **cavesson** (kav'e-zọn, -sọn), *n.* [Formerly also *cavasson*; < F. *cavesson*, *caveçon*, < It. *cavezzone*, aug. of *cavezza*, a halter, = OF. *chevece*, neck, = Pr. *cabeissa*, wig, = Sp. *cabeza* = Pg. *cabeça*, head, < L. *caput*, head: see *caput*, and cf. *cabeça*.] A sort of nose-band of iron, leather, or wood, sometimes flat and sometimes hollow or twisted, which is put on the nose of a horse to wring it, in order to facilitate breaking him. Also called *causson*.

Cavia (kā'vi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. and Pg., from native Indian name, > E. *cavy*.] The typical genus of the family *Caviidæ* and subfamily *Caviinæ*, containing the cavies proper, as the guinea-pig. See *cavy*, *Caviidæ*.

cavian (kā'vi-an), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *cavien*; < *Cavia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the genus *Cavia* or the family *Caviidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the cavies; a caviid.

caviar, **caviare** (kav-i-är' or ka-vēr'), *n.* [Also formerly *caviary*; = D. *kaviaar* = G. Dan. Sw. *kaviar*, < F. *caviar*, formerly *cavial*, < It. *caviale*, formerly also *caviaro*, = Sp. *caviar*, caviar, *cabial*, sausage made with caviar, = Pg. *caviar*, *caveal*, caviar (ML. *caviarium*, NGr. καβιάρι), < Turk. *havyar*, caviar; said to be of Tatar origin. The Russ. name is *ikra*.] A preparation for the table of the roe of certain large fish preserved by salting. The best is made from the roes of the sterlet, sturgeon, sevruga, and beluga, caught in the [illegible] of Russia. Caviar was regarded as a delicacy too refined to be appreciated by the vulgar taste; hence [illegible] application of the word to a play which the [illegible] not relish.

> 'Twas caviare to the general. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

> A pill of *caviary* now and then,
> Which breeds choler adust.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Love's Cure, iii. 2.

> The [illegible] of a sturgeon, being salted, and made up into a mass, were first brought from Constantinople by the Italians [illegible] called *caviaro*.
> *N. Grew*, Museum.

> Had we [illegible] bacon, on thy life! and some pickled [illegible] and some kraut and *caviar*, and good strong [illegible]
> *Landor*, Peter the Great.

caviary†, *n.* Same as *caviar*.

cavicorn (kav'i-kôrn), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *cavicornis*, < L. *cavus*, hollow (see *cave*¹), + *cornu* = E. *horn*.] **I.** *a.* Hollow-horned, as a ruminant; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cavicornia*.

II. *n.* A hollow-horned ruminant; specifically, one of the *Cavicornia*.

Cavicornia (kav-i-kôr′ni-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), neut. pl. of *cavicornis*: see *cavicorn*.] The hollow-horned ruminants considered as a family or other zoölogical group of mammals, contrasting with the solid-horned ruminants, or deer, *Cervidæ*. The *Cavicornia* are the oxen, sheep, goats, and antelopes; and the group is exactly conterminous with *Bovidæ* in the now current extended sense of the latter term. The horns are permanent and two or four in number, appear in both sexes or in the male only, and consist of a sheath of horn upon a bony core formed by a process of the frontal bone. The pronghorn of North America, *Antilocapra americana*, is anomalous, having horns of this description and being thus truly cavicorn, yet shedding its horns annually like a deer.

Cavidæ (kav′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cavia* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Caviidæ*.

cavie1, **cavey** (kā′vi), *n.* [Sc., = D. *kevie* = G. *käfig*, *käfe*, OHG. *chevia*, < ML. *cavia* for L. *cavea*, a cage, a cave: see *cave*1 and *cage*.] A hencoop.

> Ahint the chicken *cavie*. *Burns*, Jolly Beggars.

cavie2 (kā′vi), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cavied*, ppr. *cavying*. [Sc.: see *cave*2.] 1. To rear or prance, as a horse.—2. To toss the head, or to walk with an airy and affected step. *Jamieson*. See *cave*2, *v. t.*, 2.

caviid (kav′i-id), *n.* A rodent of the family *Caviidæ*.

Caviidæ (ka-vī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cavia* + *-idæ*.] A family of hystricomorphic simplicident mammals, of the order *Rodentia* or *Glires*, peculiar to South America; the cavies. Excluding the capibara as type of a separate family *Hydrochœridæ*, the *Caviidæ* are characterized by comparatively short incisors and by other dental and cranial peculiarities, imperfect clavicles (commonly said to be wanting), very short or rudimentary tail, uncleft upper lip, and 4-toed fore feet and 3-toed hind feet, both ending in somewhat hooflike claws. The leading genera are *Cavia* and *Dolichotis*. See *cavy*. Also, less correctly, *Caviadæ*, *Cavidæ*.

Caviinæ (kav-i-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cavia* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of the family *Caviidæ*, containing the cavies proper, when the giant cavy or capibara is retained in the family: equivalent to *Caviidæ* without the genus *Hydrochœrus*.

caviine (kav′i-in), *a.* Of or pertaining to the cavies or *Caviidæ*.

cavil1, *n.* See *cavel*1.

cavil2, *n.* See *cavel*2.

cavil3 (kav′il), *v.*; pret. and pp. *caviled* or *cavilled*, ppr. *caviling* or *cavilling*. [< OF. *caviller* = Sp. *cavilar* = Pg. *cavillar* = It. *cavillare*, < L. *cavillari*, jeer, mock, quibble, cavil, < *cavilla*, also *cavillum*, a jeering, scoffing.] **I.** *intrans.* To raise captious and frivolous objections; find fault without good reason; carp: frequently followed by *at*.

> But in the way of bargain, mark ye me,
> I'll *cavil* on the ninth part of a hair.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.
>
> Let's fight it out, and not stand *cavilling* thus.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 1.
>
> He says much that many may dispute,
> And *cavil at* with ease, but none refute.
> *Cowper*, Truth.

II.† *trans.* To receive or treat with objections; find fault with.

> Wilt thou enjoy the good,
> Then *cavil* the conditions? *Milton*, P. L., x. 759.

cavil3 (kav′il), *n.* [< *cavil*3, *v.* Cf. L. *cavilla*, n.] A captious or frivolous objection; an exception taken for the sake of argument; a carping argument.

> That's but a *cavil*; he is old, I young.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1.
>
> The *cavils* of prejudice and unbelief. *South.*
>
> I cannot enlarge on every point which brings conviction to my own mind, nor answer at length every *cavil* or even every serious argument.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 131.

caviler, caviller (kav′il-ėr), *n.* One who cavils; one who is apt to raise captious objections; a carping disputant.

> Socrates held all philosophers *cavilers* and madmen.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 167.
>
> The candour which Horace shows is that which distinguishes a critick from a *caviller*. *Addison*, Guardian.

caviling, cavilling (kav′il-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cavil*3, *v.*] The act of raising captious and frivolous objections; an objection of a captious nature: as, "*cavillings* and menacings," *Jer. Taylor* (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 66.

caviling, cavilling (kav′il-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *cavil*3, *v.*] Raising frivolous objections; faultfinding. =**Syn.** *Carping*, etc. See *captious*.

cavilingly, cavillingly (kav′il-ing-li), *adv.* In a caviling manner.

cavillation† (kav-i-lā′shon), *n.* [ME. *cavillacioun*, *cavilacion*, < OF. *cavillacion*, *cavillation* = F. *cavillation* = Pr. *cavilhatio* = Sp. *cavilacion* = Pg. *cavillação* = It. *cavillazione*, < L. *cavillatio(n-)*, < *cavillari*, pp. *cavillatus*: see *cavil*3, *v.*] The act or practice of caviling or raising captious objections; a caviling or quibbling objection or criticism.

> Withouten fraude or *cavillacioun*.
> *Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 428.
>
> Who should doe thus, I confesse, should requite the objections made against Poets, with like *cavillations* against Philosophers. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.
>
> Parma signified his consent to make use of that treaty as a basis, "provided always it were interpreted healthily, and not dislocated by *cavillations* and sinister interpretations." *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 420.

caviller, cavilling, etc. See *caviler*, etc.

cavilous†, cavillous† (kav′il-us), *a.* [< L. *cavillosus*, < *cavilla*: see *cavil*3, *n.*] Captious; apt to object or criticize without good reason; quibbling. *Ayliffe*. [Rare.]

cavilously†, cavillously† (kav′il-us-li), *adv.* In a cavilous or carping manner; captiously: as, "*cavillously* urged," *Milton*, Art. of Peace with Irish. [Rare.]

cavilousness†, cavillousness† (kav′il-us-nes), *n.* Captiousness; disposition or aptitude to raise frivolous objections. [Rare.]

cavin (kav′in), *n.* [< F. *cavin*, < *cave*, < L. *cavus*, hollow: see *cave*1, *cage*.] *Milit.*, a hollow way or natural hollow, adapted to cover troops and facilitate their approach to a place.

caving-rake (kā′ving-rāk), *n.* [< *caving-s* + *rake*.] In *agri.*, a rake for separating the chaff or cavings from grain spread out on a barn-floor or a threshing-floor. [Prov. Eng.]

cavings (kā′vingz), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *caving*, verbal n. of *cave*2, *v.*] The short broken straw separated from threshed grain by means of the caving- or barn-rake; chaff. [Prov. Eng.]

Cavitaria (kav-i-tā′ri-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **cavitarius*: see *cavitary*.] In Cuvier's system of classification, a group of intestinal worms, one of the divisions of *Entozoa*; the *Cœlelmintha* of Owen. See *cavitary*, *a.*, 2.

cavitary (kav′i-tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **cavitarius*, < L. as if **cavitas*: see *cavity* + *-ary*1.] **I.** *a.* 1. Hollow; caval; cavernous; having a cavity; specifically, in *biol.*, cœlomatous; of or pertaining to the cœloma, or the perivisceral space or body-cavity; having a body-cavity.

> Certain portions of the hollow *cavitary* system, which forms the hæmal passages, are converted into contractile vessels by the development of muscles in their walls.
> *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 51.

2. Having an enteric cavity or intestinal tract; enteric; intestinal. Formerly specifically applied to the cavitaries, or certain intestinal parasitic worms (intestinal in the sense of having an intestine of their own, not as inhabiting the intestines of other animals), as the threadworms or *Nematoidea*, as distinguished from the anenterous worms, as the tapeworms and flukes, which have no intestinal cavity.

II. *n.* A worm or entozoön having an intestinal canal in a distinct abdominal cavity; one of the *Cavitaria*.

cavitied (kav′i̤-tid), *a.* [< *cavity* + *-ed*2.] Having cavities; specifically, having an intestinal cavity; cavitary, as the nematoid worms or cavitaries. *Owen.*

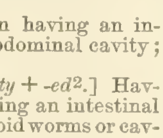
cavity (kav′i̤-ti), *n.*; pl. *cavities* (-tiz). [< F. *cavité* = Sp. *cavidad* = Pg. *cavidade* = It. *cavità*, < L. as if **cavitas*, < *cavus*, hollow: see *cave*1.] 1. A hollow place; a hollow; a void or empty space in a body: as, the abdominal *cavity*; the thoracic *cavity*; the *cavity* of the mouth.—2†. The state of being hollow; hollowness.

> The *cavity* or hollowness of the place.
> *Goodwin*, Works, III. 565.

Amniotic cavity. See *amniotic*.—**Arachnoid cavity,** an old name for the subdural space.—**Axial cavity, branchial cavity, buccal cavity.** See the adjectives.—**Cleavage cavity.** See *cleavage*.—**Consonating cavities.** See *consonating*.—**Digital cavity, hemal cavity, medullary cavity,** etc. See the adjectives.

caviuna-wood (kav-i-ö′nä̤-wůd), *n.* A species of rosewood obtained from *Dalbergia nigra*, a tall leguminous tree of Brazil.

Cavolinia (kav-ō̤-lin′i-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < *Cavolini*, an Italian naturalist.] The typical genus of the family *Cavoliniidæ*: synonymous with *Hyalæa*. *C. tridentata* is an example.


Cavolinia tridentata.

cavoliniid (kav-ō̤-lin′i-id), *n.* A pteropod of the family *Cavoliniidæ*.

Cavoliniidæ (kav″ō̤-li-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (D'Orbigny, 1842), < *Cavolinia* + *-idæ*.] A family of thecosomatous pteropods with large lobate fins, an abdominal branchial pouch, no operculigerous lobe, three rows of teeth, the lateral unciform, and an inoperculate non-spiral symmetrical shell: synonymous with *Hyalæidæ*.

cavolinite (kav-ō-lē′nīt), *n.* [< *Cavolini*, an Italian naturalist, + *-ite*2.] Same as *nephelite*.

cavo-rilievo (kä′vō̤-rē-lyā′vō̤), *n.* [It., < *cavo*, hollow, + *rilievo*, relief: see *cave*1 and *relief*. Cf. *alto-rilievo*, *basso-rilievo*, *bas-relief*.] In *sculp.*, a kind of relief in which the highest surface is level with the plane of the original stone, which is left around the outlines of the design. Sculpture of this kind is much employed in the decoration of the walls of Egyptian temples. Also written *cavo-relievo*, and also called *cœlanaglyphic sculpture*.

> Porphyritic monoliths, skilfully filled in *cavo rilievo* with symbolic groups. *Encyc. Amer.*, I. 281.

cavort (ka-vôrt′), *v. i.* [Said to be a corruption of *curvet*.] 1. To curvet; prance about: said of a horse. Hence—2. To bustle about nimbly or eagerly: said of a person. [Amer. slang.]

> They [the soldiers] have *cavorted* around the suburbs in sufficient numbers to pillage with impunity.
> *Richmond Dispatch*, copied in N. Y. Herald, June 9, 1862.

cavum (kā′vum), *n.*; pl. *cava* (-vä̤). [L., neut. of *cavus*, hollow: see *cave*1.] In *anat.*, a hollow; the cavity of any organ: chiefly used with reference to the cavities or sinuses of the heart, with a Latin adjective.

> In all Reptilia, except crocodiles, there is but one ventricular cavity [of the heart], though it may be divided more or less distinctly into a *cavum venosum* and a *cavum arteriosum*. . . . The aortic arches and the pulmonary artery all arise from the *cavum venosum*, or a special subdivision of that cavity called the *cavum pulmonale*.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 88.

cavy (kā′vi), *n.*; pl. *cavies* (-viz). [See *Cavia*.] A rodent of the genus *Cavia* or family *Caviidæ*. There are several species, of which the guinea-pig, *C. cobaya*, is the best known.—**Giant cavy,** or **water-cavy,** the capibara (which see).—**Mountain cavy,** *Cavia boliviensis*.—**Patagonian cavy,** or *mara*, *Dolichotis patachonica*.—**Restless cavy,** *Cavia aperea*.—**Rock-cavy,** *Cavia rupestris*, of Brazil.—**Southern cavy,** *Cavia australis*.

caw1, **kaw** (kâ), *v. i.* [Formerly also *kaa*; imitative of the sound. Similar imitative forms occur in many and diverse languages to express the cry of or as a name for the crow and other corvine birds. Cf. *croak*, and see *caddow*, *coe*1, *chough*, and *daw*2.] To cry like a crow, rook, raven, or jackdaw.

> Like a jackdaw, that when he lights upon
> A dainty morsel, *kaa's* and makes his brag.
> *Chapman*, All Fools, iii. 1.
>
> The building rook 'ill *caw* from the windy tall elm-tree,
> And the tufted plover pipe along the fallow lea.
> *Tennyson*, May Queen, ii.

caw1, **kaw** (kâ), *n.* [< *caw*1, *kaw*, *v.*] The cry of the crow, rook, raven, or jackdaw.

caw2 (kâ), *v. t.* [Sc., = *ca*2.] To drive: as, to *caw* a nail; to *caw* cattle to market. Often abbreviated to *ca'*. [Scotch.]—**To caw one's hogs to the hill,** to snore.

cawass, *n.* See *cavass*.

cawchie†, *n.* An obsolete form of *causeway*.

cawf, *n.* See *cauf*.

cawk, *n.* See *cauk*1, 1.

cawker (kâ′kėr), *n.* Same as *calk*3.

cawky, *a.* See *cauky*.

cawl†, *n.* An old spelling of *caul*1.

cawney, cawny (kâ′ni), *n.* [E. Ind.] A measure of land used in some parts of India, and varying slightly according to locality. In the Madras presidency it is equal to 1.322 acres.

cawquaw (kâ′kwâ), *n.* [Amer. Ind. name.] The urson, or Canadian porcupine, *Erethizon dorsatum*, whose spines are often used for ornamentation by the Indians. Its chief food consists of living bark, which it strips from the branches as cleanly as if a sharp knife had been used. It begins with the highest branches and eats its way regularly down. One cawquaw will destroy a hundred trees in a single season. See cut under *porcupine*.

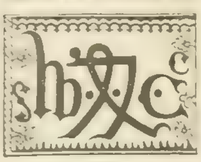
caxo, caxon1 (kak′sō, -so̤n), *n.* [< Sp. *cajon*, formerly *caxon*, a chest (= Pg. *caixão* = F. *caisson* = It. *cassone*: see *caisson* and *cassoon*), aug. of *caja*, formerly *caxa* = Pg. *caixa*, a chest, = E. *case*2, q. v.] A chest of burnt and ground ores. *McElrath*, Com. Dict.

caxon2 (kak′so̤n), *n.* [Origin obscure.] An old cant term for a wig.

> He had two wigs, both pedantic, but of different omen. The one serene, smiling, fresh powdered, betokening a mild day. The other, an old, discoloured, unkempt, angry *caxon*, denoting frequent and bloody execution.
> *Lamb*, Christ's Hospital.

Caxton (kaks′to̤n), *n.* The name applied to any book printed by William Caxton (died 1491 or 1492), originally an English merchant in the Netherlands, who in advanced age learned the art of printing and introduced it into England. The Caxtons are all in black-letter. The "Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye," translated from the French and printed by Caxton either at Bruges or Cologne, probably in 1474.

is considered [illegible] typography in the English [illegible] Game and Playe of the Chesse, printed by [illegible] first English book printed, and [illegible] publications printed by him [illegible] himself [illegible]



A Device of William Caxton. [illegible] er. The small letters, s, c, are [illegible] alleged as the one in which he [illegible] Typographia.

cay [illegible] [< Sp. *cayo*: [illegible] usually written *key*: [illegible]] Same as *key*. [Rare.]

[illegible] which stretches for three miles from east to west, about half a mile from the shore.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 17[illegible].

caya (kä'yä), *n.* [Native name.] A kind of [illegible]wood obtained from San Domingo.

cayagium†, *n.* [ML.] In *old Eng. law*, a toll or duty exacted by the king for landing goods at a quay.

Cayenne pepper. See *pepper*.

Cayleyan (kā'lē-an), *n.* [< *Cayley* (see def.) + *-an*.] In *math.*, a curve of the sixth order and third class, invented by the English mathematician Arthur Cayley (1853), and called by him the *pippian*. It is the envelop of the pairs of right lines which constitute polar conics relative to any cubic curve.

Cayley's theorem. See *theorem*.

cayman (kā'man), *n.* [< Sp. *caiman* = Pg. *caimão* = F. *caïman*; from the native Guiana name.] A name applied popularly to the alligators of the West Indies and South America, but properly only to *Crocodilus* or *Caiman palpebrosus* and *C. trigonatus* (Cuvier). See *alligator*.

caynard†, **kaynard**†, *n.* [ME.] A wretch; a [illegible]; a good-for-nothing.

cayote (ka-yō'te), *n.* Same as *coyote*.

caytive†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *caitiff*.

cayuse (kī-ūs'), *n.* [Amer. Ind. name.] A pony or small horse; specifically, an Indian pony of the peculiar breed formerly in use among the Cayuse Indians of the northern Rocky Mountains. [Northwestern U. S.]

[illegible] shake of the head the wiry *cayuse* [illegible] and away go horse and rider.
Harper's Mag., LXXI. 1[illegible]0.

[illegible] Indian pony is called a *cayuse*, one of the few [illegible] have inherited from the tribes. It [illegible] used in a depreciative sense, being applied [illegible] down jade.
L. Swinburne.

cazi, **cauzi** (kâ'zi), *n.* [Variously written *cauzee*, *cazee*, *kazy*, *qazee*, etc., more precisely *kazi*, Hind. dial. *kājī*, repr. Turk. *qadi*, *qāzī*, Ar. *qadi* (palatal *d*, resembling *z*), a judge, the source also of E. *kadi* and *alcalde*, q. v.] One of two high officers of the Turkish government who preside in the high court of Moslem sacred law at Constantinople, and are the next in authority to the sheikh ul Islam, who is the chief religious and doctrinal authority.

cazimi (ka-zē'mi), *n.* [Perhaps of Ar. origin: cf. Ar. *qalb*, heart, *shams*, sun.] In *astrol.*, the heart of the sun: the part of the zodiac within 17 minutes of the center of the sun.

cazique (ka-zēk'), *n.* See *cacique*.

cazo (Sp. pron. kä'thō), *n.* [Sp., of Teut. origin, from same ult. source as E. *kettle*: see *casserole* and *kettle*.] A copper vessel or caldron in which ores of silver are treated in the [illegible] process.

cazzon ([illegible]'on), *n.* Same as *cassons*.

Cb. The chemical symbol for *columbium*.

C. B. An abbreviation of *Companion of the Bath*. [illegible]

C. C. An abbreviation of *County Commissioner* and of *County Court*.

C. C. P. An abbreviation of *Court of Common Pleas*.

Cd. The chemical symbol for *cadmium*.

cd. In *anat.*, an abbreviation used in vertebral formulas for *caudal* or *coccygeal*: as, *cd.* 1[illegible] [illegible] caudal vertebræ.

ce. [illegible] [illegible] modern spelling of the genitive [illegible] used adverbially in *hence*, [illegible] *thence*, erroneously [illegible] terminations [illegible] French origin. See *-ce*², *-ce*³, and [illegible]

[illegible] A disguised [illegible] [illegible]

ice, *advice*, *device*, etc., and the plurals *lice*, *mice*, or (*b*) of the original plural suffix *-s*², *-es*², in *dice*, *pence*: erroneously spelled *-ce* in conformity with that termination in words of French origin. See *-ce*³, etc.

-ce³. [ME. *-ce*, often *-se*, < OF. *-ce*, < L. *-tius*, *-tia*, *-tium*, or *-cius*, *-cia*, *-cium*, as in *tertius*, *tertia*, *tertium*, *justitia*, *solatium*, etc.] The terminal element of many words derived through French from Latin, as in *tierce*, *justice*, *solace*, *absence*, etc., occurring especially in the suffixes *-ace*, *-ice*, *-ance* (which see). See also *-cy*.

-ce⁴. A termination of other origin than as above, particularly in *fence*, *defence*, *offence*, *pretence*, *expence*, etc. The first remains unchanged; the last is now always and the others are frequently, according to their etymology (*-ense*, < F. *-ense*, < L. *-ensa*), spelled with *s*.

Ce. The chemical symbol for *cerium*.

C. E. An abbreviation of *Civil Engineer*.

Cean (sē'an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Ceus*, pertaining to *Cea* (Gr. Κέως, later Κία), now *Zia*, one of the Cyclades, the birthplace of Simonides.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Grecian island of Ceos: specifically applied to the poet Simonides, born in Ceos in the sixth century B. C.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Ceos.

Ceanothus (sē-a-nō'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κεάνωθος, a name applied by Theophrastus to a kind of thistle.] A genus of rhamnaceous shrubs, natives of North America, and especially of California. They are free bloomers, and some species are occasionally cultivated for ornament. The leaves of the common species of the Atlantic States, *C. Americanus*, known as *New Jersey tea* or *red root*, have been used as a substitute for tea. The root is a useful astringent and furnishes a reddish dye. The blue myrtle of California, *C. thyrsiflorus*, becomes a small tree.

cease (sēs), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ceased*, ppr. *ceasing*. [< ME. *ceesen*, *cesen* (also *cessen*, *sessen*, whence obs. *cess*¹, q. v.), < OF. *cesser*, F. *cesser* = Pr. *cessar*, *sessar* = Sp. *cesar* = Pg. *cessar* = It. *cessare*, < L. *cessare*, loiter, go slowly, cease, freq. of *cedere*, pp. *cessus*, go away, withdraw, yield: see *cede*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To stop moving, acting, or speaking; leave off; give over; desist; come to rest: followed by *from* before a noun: as, *cease from* anger, labor, strife.

He walketh round about from place to place and *ceaseth* not.
Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.

We *cease* to grieve, *cease* to be fortune's slaves,
Nay, *cease* to die by dying.
Webster, White Devil, v. 2.

The lives of all who *cease from* combat, spare.
Dryden.

The ministers of Christ have *ceased from* their labors.
Bp. Sprat.

2. To come to an end; terminate; become extinct; pass away: as, the wonder *ceases*; the storm has *ceased*.

For naturall affection soone doth *cesse*,
And quenched is with Cupids greater flame.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ix. 2.

I would make the remembrance of them to *cease* from among men.
Deut. xxxii. 26.

The inhabitants of the villages *ceased*, they *ceased* in Israel.
Judges v. 7.

Preaching in the first sence of the word *ceas'd* as soon as ever the Gospels were written.
Selden, Table Talk, p. 91.

II. *trans.* To put a stop to; put an end to; bring to an end: as, *cease* your clamor; he *ceased* debate. [Now chiefly used with reference to self-restraining or self-limiting action.]

And in the Gulfe aforseyd, Seynt Elyne kest on of the holy nayles in to the see to *sease* the tempest.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 57.

I go thus from thee, and will never *cease*
My vengeance till I find thy heart at peace.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

But he, her fears to *cease*,
Sent down the meek-eyed Peace.
Milton, Nativity, l. 45.

cease† (sēs), *n.* [< *cease*, *v.*] Cessation; extinction; failure.

The *cease* of majesty
Dies not alone; but, like a gulf, doth draw
What's near it with it.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 3.

ceaseless (sēs'les), *a.* [< *cease* + *-less*.] **1.** Without a stop or pause; incessant; continual; that never stops or intermits; unending; never ceasing.

All these with *ceaseless* praise his works behold.
Milton, P. L., iv. 679.

Wearying with *ceaseless* prayers the gods above
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 318.

The victim of *ceaseless* intrigues who neither compre[illegible] [illegible] position nor that of their country.
Disraeli, Coningsby, ii. 1.

2. Endless; enduring forever: as, the *ceaseless* joys of heaven.

Thou *ceaseless* lackey to eternity.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 967.

ceaselessly (sēs'les-li), *adv.* Incessantly; perpetually.

Flowers
Still blooming *ceaselessly*.
Drummond, The Fairest Fair.

ceaselessness (sēs'les-nes), *n.* [< *ceaseless* + *-ness*.] **1.** The state or condition of being ceaseless, or without cessation or intermission; incessancy.—**2.** The state or condition of enduring forever; endlessness.

cebadilla, *n.* See *ceradilla*.

cebell†, *n.* In *music*, a melody for the lute or violin in quadruple rhythm and in phrases of four bars each, distinguished by more or less alternation of very high and very low notes.

cebid (seb'id), *n.* A monkey of the family *Cebidæ*.

Cebidæ (seb'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cebus* + *-idæ*.] A family of new-world monkeys, the platyrrhine simians, distinguished by their dentition from the old-world monkeys, having one premolar more on each side of each jaw than the latter, or 36 teeth in all. The nose is flattened and has a broad septum, thus rendering the nostrils proportionally discrete; the bony meatus of the external ear is reduced to an annular tympanic bone; the thumb is undeveloped, or not perfectly apposable; the tail in most cases is prehensile; and both cheek-pouches and ischial callosities are absent. In current usage all American *Quadrumana* except the marmosets, or *Midadæ*, are included in the *Cebidæ*. They are divided into the subfamilies *Mycetinæ*, *Cebinæ*, *Nyctipithecinæ*, and *Pitheciinæ*. There are eleven living genera, and the species are numerous.

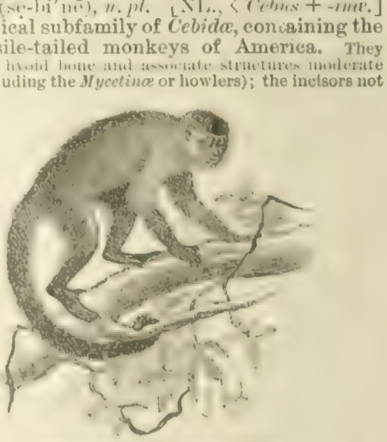
cebidichthyid (seb-i-dik'thi-id), *n.* A fish of the family *Cebidichthyidæ*.

Cebidichthyidæ (seb″i-dik-thī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cebidichthys* + *-idæ*.] A family of blennioid fishes, typified by the genus *Cebidichthys*. The only species, *C. violaceus*, belongs to the superfamily *Blennioidea*, and has an elongated body with numerous vertebræ, the dorsal fin divided into spinous and soft portions, no ventrals, and pyloric cæca. The species is Californian.

Cebidichthyinæ (seb-i-dik-thi-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cebidichthys* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of fishes, represented by the genus *Cebidichthys*, referred to the family *Blenniidæ*: same as *Cebidichthyidæ*.

Cebidichthys (seb-i-dik'this), *n.* [NL. (W. O. Ayres, 1856), < Gr. κῆβος, a monkey (see *Cebus*), + ἰχθύς, a fish.] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Cebidichthyidæ*: so called because the face was supposed to resemble a monkey's.

Cebinæ (se-bī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cebus* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of *Cebidæ*, containing the prehensile-tailed monkeys of America. They have the hyoid bone and associate structures moderate (thus excluding the *Mycetinæ* or howlers); the incisors not proclivous; the posterior cerebral lobes overlapping the cerebellum; and the cerebral convolutions well marked. The genera are *Cebus*, *Sapajou* (or *Ateles*), *Eriodes* (or *Brachyteles*), and *Lagothrix*.



Capuchin Monkey (*Cebus capucinus*).

Ceblepyrinæ (seb-lep-i-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), < *Ceblepyris* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of birds, the caterpillar-hunters: a loose synonym of *Campophaginæ*.

ceblepyrine (seb-lep'i-rin), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ceblepyrinæ*; campophagine.

Ceblepyris (seb-lep'i-ris), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. κεβληπυρις, the redcap, redpoll, a bird, < κεβλή, contr. of κεφαλή, head, + πῦρ = E. *fire*.] A generic name given by Cuvier to the birds he called caterpillar-hunters: a loose synonym of *Campophaga*, sometimes still employed for one section of that large genus. Also written *Coracina*, *Ceblepyrus*.

Cebrio (seb'ri-ō), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Cebrionidæ*, having the labrum separate from the front, and the fore tibiæ entire. *C. bicolor* inhabits the southern United States.

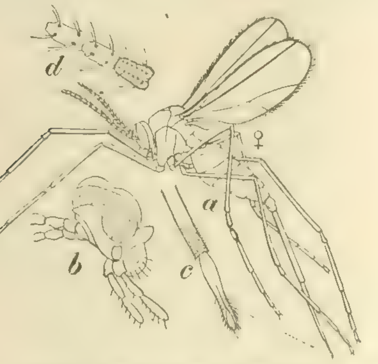
Cebrionidæ (seb-ri-on′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cebrio(n-)* + *-idæ.*] A family of malacodermatous pentamerous coleopterous insects, related to the *Elateridæ* (which see), but having six abdominal segments, well-developed tibial spurs, anterior tibiæ expanded at the apex, and the labrum close to the front.

Cebus (sē′bus), *n.* [NL. (Erxleben, 1777), < Gr. κῆβος, also κῆπος, a long-tailed monkey: see *ape*.] The typical genus of the family *Cebidæ* and subfamily *Cebinæ*, containing the ordinary prehensile-tailed and thumbed South American monkeys. The monkeys carried about by organ-grinders generally belong to this genus. See cut under *Cebinæ*.

cecal, cecally. See *cæcal, cæcally.*

cecchin†, *n.* See *sequin.*

Cecidomyia (ses″i-dọ̄-mī′i-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Meizen, 1803), < Gr. κηκίς (κηκιδ-), a gallnut (produced by the oozing of sap from punctures made by insects; cf. κηκίς, juice, κηκίειν, gush forth), + μυῖα, a fly.] A genus of nemocerous *Diptera*, or small two-winged flies, typical of the family *Cecidomyiidæ*, containing such as the Hessian-fly, *C. destructor*, noted for the ravages of its larvæ upon crops. *C. tritici* is the wheat-fly. The genus comprises a vast number of minute, slender-bodied midges, which are of special interest on account of their mode of life, the peculiar structure exhibited in the larvæ, and the economic importance attached to several species. In most cases the female lays her eggs in the stems, leaves, or buds of various plants, producing gall-like excrescences of various forms, inhabited by the larvæ. These are subcylindrical, legless grubs, mostly of a reddish or yellow color, and are furnished on the ventral side of the thoracic joints with a corneous plate, usually forked, called the breast-bone. Some species, however, do not produce galls, and among these the most familiar are the Hessian-fly and the clover-seed midge, *C. leguminicola* (Lintner), which latter infests the seeds of clover, causing great damage in the more northern parts of the United States. See also cut under *fly*2.



Clover-seed Midge (*Cecidomyia leguminicola*).
a, female fly, highly magnified; *b*, *c*, *d*, head, tip of ovipositor, and antennal joints, on still larger scale.

cecidomyian (ses″i-dọ̄-mī′i-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cecidomyia* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Gall-making, as a fly of the family *Cecidomyiidæ;* of or pertaining to this family of insects.

II. *n.* A member of the genus *Cecidomyia;* a cecidomyiid.

cecidomyiid (ses″i-dọ̄-mī′i-id), *n.* A member of the family *Cecidomyiidæ.*

Cecidomyiidæ (ses″i-dọ̄-mi-ī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cecidomyia* + *-idæ.*] The family of nemocerous dipterous insects of which the genus *Cecidomyia* is the type; the gall-flies. They are mostly gall-makers, producing excrescences by piercing soft growing wood with their ovipositors and laying their eggs in the punctures.

cecidomyiidous (ses″i-dọ̄-mi-ī′i-dus), *a.* [< *cecidomyiid* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to or produced by the *Cecidomyiidæ* or gall-flies: as, a *cecidomyiidous* gall.

Cecilia, Ceciliæ, etc. See *Cæcilia,* etc.

cecils (sē′silz), *n. pl.* [Appar. from the name *Cecil.*] In *cookery*, minced meat, crumbs of bread, onions, chopped parsley, etc., with seasoning, made up into balls and fried.

cecity (sē′si- or ses′i-ti), *n.* [Also *cæcity*, after the L.; < F. *cécité* = Pr. *cecitat, ceguetat* = Sp. *ceguedad* (cf. Pg. *cegueira*) = It. *cecità*, < L. *cæcitas*, blindness, < *cæcus*, blind: see *cæcum.*] Blindness. [Now rare.]

> There is in them [moles] no *cecity*, yet more than a cecutiency. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 18.

> Here [in Arabia], as in Egypt, a blind Muezzin is preferred, and many ridiculous stories are told about men who for years have counterfeited *cecity* to live in idleness. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 383.

cecograph (sē′kọ̄-gråf), *n.* [< F. *cécographe*, < L. *cæcus*, blind, + Gr. γράφειν, write.] A writing-machine for the blind. *E. H. Knight.*

cecomorph (sē′kọ̄-môrf), *n.* One of the *Cecomorphæ.*

Cecomorphæ (sē-kọ̄-môr′fē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Huxley, 1867), < Gr. κήξ (κηκ-), var. κανάξ, καύηξ, κῆυξ (see *Ceyx*), a sea-bird, perhaps the tarn or gannet, + μορφή, form.] A superfamily group of palmiped schizognathous carinate birds, including the short-winged, long-winged, and tube-nosed swimming and diving birds of the current orders *Pygopodes, Longipennes,* and *Tubinares,* or the *Alcidæ, Colymbidæ, Podicipedidæ, Procellariidæ,* and *Laridæ.*

cecomorphic (sē-kọ̄-môr′fik), *a.* [< *Cecomorphæ* + *-ic.*] Having the characters of the *Cecomorphæ;* of or pertaining to the *Cecomorphæ.*

Cecropia (sẹ̄-krō′pi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL.: see *Cecrops.*] **1.** A genus of beautiful tropical American trees, with milky juice, natural order *Urticaceæ.* *C. peltata*, the trumpet-tree, is remarkable for its hollow stem and branches, the former being made by the Indians into a kind of drum and the latter into wind-instruments. The light porous wood is used by them for procuring fire by friction. The inner bark is fibrous and strong, and is used for cordage.

2. [*l. c.*] In *entom.*, a moth, *Attacus cecropia.*

Cecrops (sē′krops), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1813), after *Cecrops*, the mythical founder and first king of Athens.] A genus of siphonostomous crustaceans, of the family *Caligidæ*, parasitic upon the skin or gills of marine fishes. *C. latreillei* is an example.

Cecrops latreillei.

cecum, *n.* See *cæcum.*

cecutiency† (sẹ̄-kū′shiẹn-si), *n.* [< L. *cæcutien(t-)s*, ppr. of *cæcutire*, be blind, < *cæcus*, blind.] Cloudiness of sight; partial blindness or tendency to blindness. See first extract under *cecity.*

cedant arma togæ. [L., from a Latin poem quoted by Cicero: *cedant*, 3d pers. pl. pres. subj. of *cedere*, yield; *arma*, arms; *togæ*, dat. of *toga*, a gown: see *cede, arm*2, and *toga.*] Literally, let arms yield to the gown; that is, let war give way to peace, and military operations to peaceful pursuits: it is used as the motto of Wyoming Territory.

cedar (sē′dạ̈r), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *ceder*, < ME. *ceder, cedre,* < OF. *cedre*, F. *cèdre* = Pr. *cedre* = Sp. Pg. It. *cedro* = AS. *ceder* (also in comp. *ceder-beám, ceder-treów*, cedar-tree) = D. *ceder* = MHG. *cēder, zēder*, G. *ceder, zeder* = Sw. Dan. *ceder* = Bohem. *cedr* = Pol. *cedr*, cedar, < L. *cedrus* = Russ. *kedrŭ*, cedar, = Pol. *keder, kieder*, a kind of larch, < Gr. κέδρος, a cedar-tree. Theophrastus uses the word both for the *Cedrus Libani* of Syria and (as also prob. Homer) for the juniper (*Juniperus Oxycedrus*).] **I.** *n.* **1.** A tree of the coniferous genus *Cedrus*, of which three species are known. The most noted is the cedar of Lebanon, *C. Libani*, native among the mountains of Syria, Asia Minor, and Cyprus. On Lebanon itself there still remains a grove of about 400 trees, some of them exceeding 40 feet in girth. The other representatives of the genus are the Atlas cedar, *C. Atlantica*, a native of Algeria, and the deodar or Himalayan cedar, *C. Deodara.* In their native forests they are of very slow growth, and form hard, durable timber.

Atlas Cedar (*Cedrus Atlantica*).

> They have taken *cedars* from Lebanon to make masts for thee. Ezek. xxvii. 5.

> Under the covert of some ancient oak
> Or *cedar* to defend him from the dew.
> *Milton*, P. R., i. 306.

2. The name given, usually with qualifying terms, to various coniferous trees, chiefly North American, and of genera nearly allied to *Cedrus.* The white cedar of the eastern United States is the *Chamæcyparis sphæroidea*, of swamps near the coast, and also the arbor-vitæ, *Thuya occidentalis;* on the Pacific coast it is the *Libocedrus decurrens* (also known as *bastard cedar* or *incense cedar*), and also *Chamæcyparis Lawsoniana*, the Port Orford or Oregon cedar. The red cedar is usually the *Juniperus Virginiana*, the odorous wood of which is often called *pencil-cedar*, from its extensive use in the manufacture of lead-pencils; west of the Rocky Mountains the red cedar is the *Thuya gigantea*, also called *canoe-cedar.* The cedar of Bermuda and Barbados is *Juniperus Bermudiana;* the Japan cedar, *Cryptomeria Japonica.* The stinking cedars of the United States are species of *Torreya.* The Himalayan cedar is the *Juniperus excelsa;* its wood resembles that of the pencil-cedar, but is harder, and has less of its peculiar odor. Washington cedar is the big-tree of California, *Sequoia gigantea.* The wood of most of these trees is soft, fine-grained, of a reddish color, and often fragrant.

3. A name popularly given in tropical regions to a considerable number of trees, mostly of the natural order *Meliaceæ*, in no way related to the preceding. That known variously as the West Indian cedar, the bastard or sweet-scented Barbados cedar, the Jamaica red cedar, and the Spanish, Havana, or Honduras cedar is the *Cedrela odorata.* The cedar of India and New South Wales is *C. Toona;* the red cedar of India, *Soymida febrifuga*, and the bastard cedar of India, *Melia Azedarach.* (See *azedarach.*) The white cedar of Australia is *M. composita*, and the red cedar *Flindersia australis.* Among trees of other orders, the bastard cedar of the West Indies is *Guazuma tomentosa* or *G. ulmifolia*, the white cedar of Guiana, *Protium altissimum;* and the white cedar of Dominica, *Bignonia Leucoxylon.* In India the name *red cedar* is sometimes given to the euphorbiaceous *Bischoffia Javanica.*

4. The wood of the cedar-tree (*Cedrus*), or (with or without a qualifying term) of any kind of tree called a cedar.

> The wisest man
> Feasted the woman wisest then in halls
> Of Lebanonian *cedar*. *Tennyson*, Princess.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the cedar; made of cedar: as, a *cedar* twig.

> He shall uncover the *cedar* work. Zeph. ii. 14.

cedar-apple (sē′dạ̈r-ap″l), *n.* A fungus belonging to the genus *Gymnosporangium.* Species of this genus are parasitic upon cedar-trees. Some of them form globular distortions with appendages, and develop into yellow gelatinous masses during the spring rains. Also called *cedar-ball.* See *Gymnosporangium.*

Cedar-apple (*Gymnosporangium macropus*) growing upon red cedar (*Juniperus Virginiana*).

cedar-bird (sē′dạ̈r-bėrd), *n.* The popular name of the common American waxwing, *Ampelis cedrorum* or *Bombycilla carolinensis:* so called in the United States from its fondness for juniper-berries, the fruit of *Juniperus Virginiana*, commonly called cedar. Also called *cedar-lark.* See *Ampelis* and *waxwing.*

cedared (sē′dạ̈rd), *a.* [< *cedar* + *-ed*2.] Covered or furnished with cedars: as, a *cedared* mountain-slope.

> We did not explore the Malaboodus far, but left the other birch to thread its *cedared* solitudes, while we turned back to try our fortunes in the larger stream.
> *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 140.

cedar-gum (sē′dạ̈r-gum), *n.* A yellow, transparent, fragrant resin obtained from *Callitris arborea*, a coniferous tree of the mountains of South Africa. It is used in making varnish, and in preparing plasters and various medicinal articles.

cedar-lark (sē′dạ̈r-lärk), *n.* Same as *cedar-bird.*

cedarn (sē′dạ̈rn), *a.* [< *cedar* + *-n* for *-en*2, as in *oaken*, etc.] Of cedar; made of cedar.

> West winds, with musky wing,
> About the *cedarn* alleys fling
> Nard and cassia's balmy smells.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 990.

> The carven *cedarn* doors. *Tennyson*, Arabian Nights.

cedar-tree (sē′dạ̈r-trē), *n.* Specifically, a tree of the genus *Cedrus;* also (with or without a qualifying term), a tree of any of the genera known as cedars. See *cedar.*

cedar-wood (sē′dạ̈r-wụd), *n.* **1.** The wood of the cedar, in any use of the name.—**2.** A wood or assemblage of cedar-trees.

> Thou wert born, on a summer morn,
> A mile beneath the *cedar-wood.*
> *Tennyson*, Eleanore.

Cedar-wood oil, an aromatic oil distilled from the wood of the *Cedrela odorata.*

cede (sēd), *v.;* pret. and pp. *ceded*, ppr. *ceding.* [= OF. *ceder*, F. *céder* = Pr. *cedar* = Sp. Pg. *ceder* = It. *cedere*, < L. *cedere* (pp. *cessus*), intr. go, withdraw, pass away, yield, tr. yield, grant, give up: related to *cadere*, fall: see *cadent, case*1, etc. L. *cedere* is the ult. source of many E. words, as *cede, accede, concede, exceed, pre-*

cede, proceed, recede, secede, abscess, access, etc., *cession, accession, concession*, etc., *cease, decease, antecedent, decedent*, etc., *ancestor, antecessor, predecessor*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To yield; give way; [illegible].—2. To pass; be transferred; lapse. [illegible] obsolete in both senses.]

> [illegible] the fair domain.
> [illegible] to the [illegible] lands
> [illegible] Ruined Abbey.

II. *trans.* **1.** To yield or formally resign and surrender to another; relinquish and transfer; give up; make over: as, to *cede* a fortress, province, or country by treaty.

> Of course, Galicia was not to be *ceded* in this summary manner. *H. S. Edwards*, Polish Captivity, II. ii.

> The people must *cede* to the government some of their [illegible]. *Jay.*

2. To yield; grant. [Rare.]

> Back rode we to my father's camp, and found
> He thrice had sent a herald to the gates,
> To learn if Ida yet would *cede* our claim.
> *Tennyson*, Princess.

=Syn. To transfer, deliver, convey, grant.

cedent (sē′dent), *a.* [< L. *ceden(t-)s*, ppr. of *cedere*, yield: see *cede*.] Yielding; giving way. See extract under *cessionary*. [Rare.]

cedilla (sē-dil′ä), *n.* [= F. *cédille*, < Sp. *cedilla*, now *zedilla* = Pg. *cedilha* = It. *zediglia*, the mark cedilla, the letter *c* with this mark, orig. *cz*, dim. of Sp. *ceda*, now *zeda*, etc., < L. *zeta*, Gr. *ζῆτα*, the Gr. name of *z*: see *z*, *zed*, *zeta*. The character *ç* is thus a contraction of *cz*, a former mode of indicating that *c* had the sound of *s* in certain positions; thus, F. *leczon*, now *leçon* (> E. *lesson*).] A mark placed under the letter *c* (thus, *ç*), especially in French and Portuguese, and formerly in Spanish, before *a*, *o*, or *u*, to indicate that it is to be sounded like *s*, and not like *k*, as it usually is before those vowels.

cedrate, cedrat (sē′drāt, -drat), *n.* [< F. *cédrat* = It. *cedrato*, < *cedro*, the citron (prop. **citro*, confused in form with *cedro*, cedar), < L. *citrus*, citron: see *Citrus*, *citron*.] The citron, *Citrus medica*.

cedrati† (se-drä′ti), *n.* [< It. *cedrato*, lime, lime-tree, lime-water: see *cedrate*.] A perfume derived from the citron.

> If we get any nearer still to the torrid zone, I shall pique myself on [illegible] present of *cedrati* and orange-flower water. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 199.

Cedrela (sed′rē-lä), *n.* [NL., shortened from L. *cedrelate*, < Gr. *κεδρελάτη*, a cedar fir-tree, < *κέδρος*, a cedar, + *ἐλάτη*, the silver fir.] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Meliaceæ*, allied to the mahogany, and consisting of large trees, natives of the tropics. The principal species [illegible] *C. odorata*, a valuable timber tree, [illegible] cedar. All parts of it are bitter, and [illegible]. The *C. Toona* of India, also called [illegible], is a [illegible] tree with durable and beautifully [illegible] wood [illegible] for furniture and ornamental work. It [illegible] a [illegible] gum, and the bark is astringent and [illegible]. See [illegible].

cedrelaceous (sed-rē-lā′shius), *a.* [< *Cedrela* + *-aceous*.] In *bot.*, resembling or related to *Cedrela*; same as *meliaceous*.

cedrene (sē′drēn), *n.* [< L. *cedrus*, cedar, + *-ene*.] In *chem.*, a volatile hydrocarbon ($C_{15}H_{24}$) found in the oil of red cedar, *Juniperus Virginiana*. Cedrene camphor. See *camphor*.

cedrin, cedrine² (sē′drin), *n.* [< *cedr(on)* + *-in*², *-ine*².] A neutral crystallizable body yielded to alcohol by the cedron after it has been exhausted by ether. The crystals resemble silky needles. It is intensely and persistently bitter, and is [illegible] the active principle of the fruit.

cedrine¹ (sē′drin), *a.* [< L. *cedrinus*, < Gr. [illegible], of cedar, < [illegible], cedar: see *cedar*, and cf. *cedarn*.] Belonging to or resembling cedar. *Johnson.*

cedrine², *n.* See *cedrin*.

cedrium (sē′dri-um), *n.* [L., cedar-oil, < Gr. [illegible], cedar-oil, [illegible], cedar: see *cedar*.] [illegible] pitch of the cedar-tree, [illegible] [illegible] used by the [illegible].

cedrola (sē′drō-lä), *n.* [NL., < L. *cedrus*, cedar: see *cedar*.] A [illegible] crystalline compound [illegible] from the [illegible] cedar-wood.

cedron (sē′dron), *n.* [NL., < L. *cedrus*, cedar.] The seed of the tree *Simaba Cedron*, [illegible] *Simarubaceæ*, a native of the [illegible] of Colombia. Its fruit is a [illegible] [illegible] a remedy for [illegible] fever. It [illegible] of the [illegible].

[illegible] [L. [illegible] see *cedar*.] A genus [illegible] allied to the larch, which they resemble in having the leaves growing in tufts or bunches, but from which they are distinguished by being evergreen (the leaves not falling in autumn), and by the form of the cones. It includes only three species, the *C. Libani*, or cedar of Lebanon; *C. Deodara*, or deodar; and *C. Atlantica*, or Atlas cedar. See *cedar*, 1.

cedry† (sē′dri), *a.* [For **cedary*, < *cedar* + *-y*¹.] Resembling cedar; cedrine.

> Cedry colour. *Evelyn*, Sylva, II. iii. § 2.

cedula (sed′ū-lä), *n.* [Sp., = E. *cedule*, schedule: see *schedule*.] A name sometimes used for a promissory note given by one of the South American republics.

cedule†, *n.* [< OF. *cedule*: see *schedule*.] An obsolete form of *schedule*. *Cotgrave.*

ceduous†, *a.* [< L. *cæduus*, fit for cutting, < *cædere*, cut.] Fit to be felled.

> Greater and more *ceduous*, fruticant, and shrubby. *Evelyn*, Sylva, Int.

ceel¹†, *n.* and *v.* See *ceil*.

ceel²†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete improper spelling of *seal*².

ceel³, *v.* See *seel*.

ceiba (sā′i-bä; Sp. pron. thā′i-bä), *n.* [Sp.; of native origin.] The silk-cotton tree, *Bombax Ceiba*. See *Bombax*, 1.

ceil†, **ciel**†, *n.* [A word found in this spelling only in the derived verb *ceil* and the verbal noun *ceiling*, q. v.; early mod. E. *cele*, *seele*, late ME. *cele*, *cyll*, *syll*, *syle*, < OF. *ciel*, mod. F. *ciel* = Pr. *cel* = Cat. *cel* = Sp. *cielo* = Pg. *ceo* = It. *cielo*, heaven, a canopy, tester, roof, ceiling, etc., < L. *cælum*, less prop. *cœlum* (ML. also *celum*), OL. also *cæl*, L. and LL. also *cælus*, the sky, heaven, in ML. also a canopy, tester, roof, ceiling, etc., perhaps orig. **cavilum* (= Gr. *κοῖλος*, dial. *κόϊλος*, *κωῖλος*, *κοιῖλος*, orig. **κοϝιλος*, hollow), < *cavus*, hollow: see *cave*¹, *cage*, and (from L. *cælum*) *celest*, *celestial*, etc., and (from Gr. *κοῖλος*) *cælia*, *cælo-*, etc. The noun *ceil*, earlier *cele*, *seele*, *cyll*, *syll*, seems to have been confused with *sill*, *syll*, AS. *syl*, the base of a door or window; cf. Sc. *cyle*, *syle*, the foot of a rafter, a rafter, North. Eng. *syles*, the principal rafters of a building.] A canopy of state.

> The chammer was hanged of red and of blew, and in it was a *cyll* of state of cloth of gold. *Fyancells of Margaret.*

> In this wise the king shall ride opyn heded undre a *seele* of cloth of gold baudkyn, with four staves gilt. *Rutland Papers* (Camden Soc.), p. 5.

> And seik to your soverane, semely on *syll*. *Gawan and Gologras.*

ceil (sēl), *v. t.* [(1) Early mod. E. also *ceel*, *seel*, *seile*, *syle*, prop. to canopy or provide with a canopy or hangings, < *ceil*, *ciel*, *cele*, *seele*, *cyll*, *syle*, a canopy (see the noun), but confused in sense and spelling with another verb, (2) ME. *celen*, *celen*, *selen*, wainscot, cover the sides or roof of a room with carved or embossed work, lit. emboss, < L. *cælare* (ML. also written *celare*), engrave in relief upon metals or ivory, carve, emboss, later also embroider, < *cælum*, a chisel, burin, graver, < *cædere*, cut, hew; and perhaps with (3) ME. *seelen*, *selen*, < OF. *seeler*, F. *sceller*, < L. *sigillare*, ornament with figures or images, < *sigillum*, a seal, pl. little figures or images: see *seal*². The first two verbs are merged in definitions 2 and 3. From the second are derived *celature*, *celure*, q. v.] **1**†. To canopy; provide with a canopy or hangings.

> All the tente within was *syled* with clothe of gold and blew velvet. *Hall*, Henry VIII., p. [illegible]

2. To overlay or cover the interior upper surface of (a room or building) with wood, plaster, cloth, or other material. See *ceiling*, 2. Formerly with special reference to ornamental hangings, or, as in the first quotation, to carved woodwork, either on the roof or the sides of a room: in the latter use, same as definition 3.

> *Celyn* with sylure, celo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 65.

> These wallys shal be *celyd* with cypresse. The rofe shal be *celed* vautwyse and with cheker work. *Horman*, Vulgaria (Way).

> And the greater house he *cieled* with fir-tree. 2 Chron. iii. 5.

> How will he, from his house *ceiled* with cedar, be content with his Saviour's lot, not to have where to lay his head? *Decay of Christian Piety.*

3†. To wainscot; also, by extension, to floor.

> *Lambrisser* [F.], to wainscot, *seel*, fret, embow. *Cotgrave.*

> *Planchéier* [F.], to plank or floor with planks, to *seel* with [illegible]. *Cotgrave.*

ceiled (sēld), *p. a.* [Early mod. E. also *cieled*, [illegible], *celed*, *syled*, pp. of *ceil*, *v.*] **1**†. Canopied. See *ceil*, *v.*, 1.—**2.** Provided with a ceiling.

> The place itself [a kitchen] is weird and terrible, low-*ceiled*, with the stone hearth built far out into the room, and the melodramatic implements of Venetian cookery dangling tragically from the wall. *Howells*, Venetian Life, vii.

3†. Wainscoted.

ceiling (sē′ling), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cieling*, *ceeling*, *seeling*, earlier *cyling*, *siling*, *syling*; verbal n. of *ceil*, *v.*] **1**†. A canopy; hangings; properly, hangings overhead, but by extension also side-hangings; tapestry.

> The French kyng caused the lorde of Countay to stande secretly behynde a *silyng* or a hangyng in his chamber. *Hall*, Edward IV., p. 43.

> And now the thickened sky
> Like a dark *ceiling* stood. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 742.

2. The interior overhead surface of an apartment, usually formed of a lining of some kind affixed to the under side of joists supporting the floor above, or to rafters; the horizontal or curved surface of an interior, opposite the floor. In ordinary modern buildings it is usually finished with or formed of lath-and-plaster work.—**3.** Wainscoting; wainscot. [Now only prov. Eng.]

> *Lambris* [F.], wainscot, *seeling*; also a frettized or embowed *seeling*. *Cotgrave.*

> *Menuiserie* [F.], *cieling*, wainscotting, joyners work. *Cotgrave.*

4. The lining of planks on the inside of a ship's frame.—**Ceiling-joists**, small beams to which the ceiling of a room is attached. They are mortised into the sides of the binding-joists, nailed to the under side of these joists, or suspended from them with straps. **Coffer-work ceiling**, a ceiling divided into ornamental panels or soffits; a coffered ceiling. See cut under *coffer*.—**Compartment ceiling**, in *arch.*, a ceiling divided into panels, which are usually surrounded by moldings.—**Groined ceiling, groined vaulting.** See *groin* and *vaulting*.

ceilinged (sē′lingd), *a.* [< *ceiling* + *-ed*².] Furnished with a ceiling.

> The low-*ceilinged* room was full of shadows. *F. W. Robinson.*

ceint†, *n.* [ME. *ceinte*, < OF. *ceinte*, *cinte* = Pr. *cintha* = Sp. Pg. It. *cinta*, < ML. *cincta*, also (after Rom.) *cinta*, fem., also *cinctum*, neut., a girdle, < L. *cincta*, fem. (*cinctum*, neut.) of *cinctus*, pp. of *cingere*, gird: see *cincture*.] A girdle. *Chaucer; Gower.*

ceinture†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *ceinture*, later *ceincture*, mod. F. *ceinture*, < L. *cinctura*, a girdle: see *cincture*.] Same as *ceint*.

celade†, *n.* [< F. *celade*, < It. *celata* (cf. *celate*): see *sallet*².] An old spelling of *sallet*², a helmet.

celadon (sel′a-don), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *céladon*, a sea-green color, also a sentimental lover: so called from *Céladon*, the sentimental hero of a once popular romance, "L'Astrée," by Honoré d'Urfé (died 1625), < L. *Celadon*, in Ovid, a companion of Phineus, also one of the Lapithæ, < Gr. [illegible], roaring (used as the name of a river), < [illegible], sound, roar, shout, *κέλαδος*, a noise, shout.] **I.** *n.* A pale and rather grayish green color occurring especially in porcelain and enameled earthenware. The shades are numerous. In Oriental wares the celadon glaze is often crackled; and the Japanese and Chinese porcelain decorated in this way, without other ornamentation, is particularly esteemed. It is also one of the favorite colors of the porcelain of Sevres. Compare *sea-green*.

> To all the markets of the world
> These porcelain leaves are wafted on,—
> Light yellow leaves with spots and stains
> Of violet and of crimson dye, . . .
> And beautiful with *celadon*.
> *Longfellow*, Kéramos.

II. *a.* Having the color celadon.

celandine (sel′an-dīn), *n.* [Formerly *celadine*, < ME. *celidoine*, *celydon*, *celydoun*, *seladony*, etc., < OF. *celidoine*, F. *chélidoine* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *celidonia*, < L. *chelidonia* (NL. *chelidonium*), < Gr. [illegible], swallowwort, < *χελιδών* (-*δον*-) = L. *hirundo(n-)*, a swallow: see *Chelidon*, *Hirundo*.] **1.** The *Chelidonium majus*, a papaveraceous plant of Europe, naturalized in the United States, having glaucous foliage, bright-yellow flowers, and acrid yellow juice, which is sometimes employed as a purgative and as a remedy for warts. To distinguish it from the following plant, it is often called the *greater celandine*.—**2.** The pilewort, *Ranunculus Ficaria*, called in England the *lesser* or *small celandine*.

> There is a flower, the *Lesser Celandine*,
> That shrinks, like many more from cold and rain;
> And, the first moment that the sun may shine,
> Bright as the sun himself, 'tis out again!
> *Wordsworth*, A Lesson.

Tree-celandine, a cultivated species of *Bocconia* from the West Indies, *B. frutescens*.

celantes (sel-an′tēz), *n.* In *logic*, the mnemonic name of an indirect mood of the first figure of syllogism, having the major premise and conclusion universal negatives and the minor premise a universal affirmative. It is the same argument as *camenes* (which see), but with transposed premises. Five of the letters of the word are significant: *c* signifies reduction to *celarent* and *s* the simple conversion of the conclusion, while the three vowels show the quantity and quality of the three propositions. See *mood*2.

celarent (sẹ̄-lā'rent), *n.* In *logic*, the mnemonic name of a mood of the first figure of syllogism. Its major premise is a universal negative, its minor a universal affirmative, and its conclusion a universal negative proposition. For example: No one enslaved by his appetites is free; every sensualist is enslaved by his appetites; therefore, no sensualist is free. See *mood*2.

Celastraceæ (sel-as-trā'sẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Celastrus* + *-aceæ.*] A natural order of polypetalous exogens, consisting of shrubs or trees of temperate and tropical regions, allied to the *Rhamnaceæ*, from which they differ especially in having the stamens opposite to the sepals, and in the arillate seeds. The most prominent genera are *Celastrus* and *Euonymus*, the staff-tree and spindle-tree (which see).

celastraceous (sel-as-trā'shius), *a.* Belonging to the natural order of plants *Celastraceæ.*

celastrin, celastrine (sẹ̄-las'trin), *n.* [< *Celastrus* + *-in*2, *-ine*2.] A bitter principle obtained from the leaves of the Abyssinian *Celastrus obscurus.*

Celastrus (sẹ̄-las'trus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κηλάστρα*, *κήλαστρος*, commonly *κήλαστρον*, an evergreen tree, privet or holly.] A genus of shrubby climbers or trees, natural order *Celastraceæ*, natives of America and of the mountains of India, China, Japan, and parts of Africa: commonly called *staff-trees.* The common species of the United States, *C. scandens*, known as *climbing bittersweet* or *waxwork*, has a very ornamental fruit, the orange-colored capsules disclosing on dehiscence reddish-brown seeds coated with a scarlet aril. See cut under *bittersweet.*

celate†, *n.* [< It. *celata*: see *sallet*2; cf. *celade.*] An old spelling of *sallet*2, a helmet.

celature† (sel'ạ-tụr), *n.* [< L. *cælatura*, < *cælare*, pp. *cælatus*, carve, engrave, emboss: see *ceil*, *v.* Doublet, *celure*, q. v.] 1. The act or art of engraving, chasing, or embossing metals. —2. Engraved, chased, or embossed decoration on metal.

> They admitted, even in the utensils of the church, some *celatures* and engravings.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 205.

-cele. [< Gr. *κήλη*, Attic *κάλη*, a tumor.] The final element in many medical terms, signifying a tumor: as, broncho*cele*, varico*cele*.

celebrable† (sel'ẹ̄-brạ-bl), *a.* [ME., < OF. *celebrable*, F. *célébrable* = Pg. *celebravel* = It. *celebrabile*, < L. *celebrabilis*, < *celebrare*: see *celebrate.*] That may be, or is proper to be, celebrated. [Rare.]

> Hercules is *celebrable* for his hard travaile. *Chaucer.*

celebrant (sel'ẹ̄-brant), *n.* [= F. *célébrant* = Sp. Pg. It. *celebrante*, < L. *celebran(t-)s*, ppr. of *celebrare*: see *celebrate.*] One who celebrates; specifically, in the Roman and Anglican churches, the chief officiating priest in offering mass or celebrating the eucharist, as distinguished from his assistants.

celebrate (sel'ẹ̄-brāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *celebrated*, ppr. *celebrating.* [< L. *celebratus*, pp. of *celebrare* (> F. *célébrer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *celebrar* = It. *celebrare*), frequent, go to in great numbers, celebrate, honor, praise, < *celeber*, also *celebris*, frequented, populous.] 1. To make known, especially with honor or praise; extol; glorify.

> For the grave cannot praise thee, death cannot *celebrate* thee. Isa. xxxviii. 18.

> The Songs of Sion . . . were . . . psalms and pieces of poetry that . . . *celebrated* the Supreme Being.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 405.

> To *celebrate* the golden prime
> Of good Haroun Alraschid.
> *Tennyson*, Arabian Nights.

> The reproach so often brought against the literature of classic times, that the great poets of Greece and Rome never *celebrate* the praises of natural scenery, does not lie at the door of the Persian bards. *N. A. Rev.*, CXL. 330.

2. To commemorate or honor with demonstrations of joy, sorrow, respect, etc.: as, to *celebrate* a birthday or other anniversary; to *celebrate* a victory.

> From even unto even shall ye *celebrate* your sabbath.
> Lev. xxiii. 32.

> Some say, that ever 'gainst that season comes
> Wherein our Saviour's birth is *celebrated*,
> The bird of dawning singeth all night long.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1.

3. To perform solemnly or with appropriate rites and ceremonies: as, to *celebrate* mass; to *celebrate* a marriage or a public funeral.

> Yet there, my queen,
> We'll *celebrate* their nuptials. *Shak.*, Pericles, v. 3.

=**Syn. 1.** To laud, magnify, glorify.—**2, 3.** *Keep, Observe, Solemnize, Celebrate, Commemorate. Keep* is an idiomatic word for *observe*: as, to *keep* the Sabbath, to *keep* Lent or feast-days. To *observe* is to pay regard to, in a reverent and especially a religious way. (See *observance.*) We speak of *observing* the Sabbath, of *observing* the wishes of one's father. To *solemnize* is to celebrate religiously. To *celebrate* is to mark, distinguish, or perform with joy and honor: as, to *celebrate* an anniversary, to *celebrate* a marriage. To *commemorate* is to keep in memory public and solemn acts: as, to *commemorate* the resurrection by *observing* Easter.

> The holiest of all holidays are those
> *Kept* by ourselves in silence and apart.
> *Longfellow*, Holidays.

> With twenty popish tricks and ceremonies,
> Which I have seen thee careful to *observe*.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., v. 1.

> And when your honours mean to *solemnise*
> The bargain of your faith, I do beseech you,
> Even at that time I may be married too.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 2.

> On theatres of turf, in homely state,
> Old plays they act, old feasts they *celebrate*.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, iii. 286.

> Sir, we are assembled to *commemorate* the establishment of great public principles of liberty.
> *D. Webster*, Speech, Bunker Hill, June 17, 1825.

celebrated (sel'ẹ̄-brā-ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *celebrate*, *v.*] Having celebrity; distinguished; mentioned with praise or honor; famous; well-known.

> The *celebrated* works of antiquity, which have stood the test of so many different ages. *Addison.*

=Syn. *Noted, Renowned*, etc. See *famous.*

celebratedness (sel'ẹ̄-brā-ted-nes), *n.* [< *celebrated* + *-ness.*] The state or condition of being celebrated. *Scott.* [Rare.]

celebrater, celebrator (sel'ẹ̄-brā-tėr, -tọr), *n.* One who celebrates.

> I am really more a well-wisher to your felicity, than a *celebrater* of your beauty.
> *Pope*, To Mrs. A. Fermor on her Marriage.

celebration (sel-ẹ̄-brā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *célébration* = Sp. *celebracion* = Pg. *celebração* = It. *celebrazione*, < L. *celebratio(n-)*, a numerous assemblage, a festival, a praising, < *celebrare*: see *celebrate.*] 1. The act of celebrating. (*a*) The act of praising or extolling; commemoration; commendation; honor or distinction bestowed, whether by songs and eulogies or by rites and ceremonies.

> His memory deserving a particular *celebration.*
> *Lord Clarendon.*

(*b*) The act of performing or observing with appropriate rites or ceremonies: as, the *celebration* of a marriage; the *celebration* of mass.

> *Celebration* of mass is equivalent to offering mass.
> *Cath. Dict.*

2. That which is done to celebrate anything; a commemorative, honorific, or distinguishing ceremony, observance, or performance: as, to arrange for or hold a *celebration*; the ode is a *celebration* of victory.

> What time we will a *celebration* keep
> According to my birth. *Shak.*, T. N., iv. 2.

celebrator, *n.* See *celebrater.*

celebrious† (sẹ̄-leb'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *celebris*, celebrated, + *-ous.*] Famous; renowned. *Strype.*

celebriously† (sẹ̄-leb'ri-us-li), *adv.* With praise or renown. [Rare.]

celebriousness† (sẹ̄-leb'ri-us-nes), *n.* Fame; renown. [Rare.]

celebrity (sẹ̄-leb'ri-ti), *n.*; pl. *celebrities* (-tiz). [= F. *célébrité* = Pr. *celebritat* = Sp. *celebridad* = Pg. *celebridade* = It. *celebrità*, < L. *celebrita(t-)s*, a multitude, fame, renown, < *celeber*: see *celebrate.*] 1. The condition of being celebrated; fame; renown; distinction: as, the *celebrity* of George Washington; the *celebrity* of Homer or of the Iliad.

> An event of great *celebrity* in the history of astronomy.
> *Whewell.*

> Egypt has lost the *celebrity* which it enjoyed in ancient times for its fine linen.
> *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 3.

2. A celebrated person or (very rarely) thing: as, a *celebrity* at the bar or in the church; what are the *celebrities* of this town?—3†. Celebration.

> The manner of her receiving, and the *celebrity* of the marriage, were performed with great magnificence. *Bacon.*

celebrous† (sel'ẹ̄-brus), *a.* [< L. *celeber*, celebrated, + *-ous*; cf. F. *célèbre* = Sp. *célebre* = Pg. It. *celebre.*] Celebrated.

celemin (Sp. pron. thel-ā-mēn'), *n.* [Sp., = Pg. *celamim, selamim.*] 1. Same as *almud.*—2. A Spanish measure of land, equal to 48 square estadals, or about one eighth of an acre.

celeomorph (sel'ẹ̄-ọ-môrf), *n.* A celeomorphic bird, as a woodpecker.

Celeomorphæ (sel″ẹ̄-ọ-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Huxley, 1867), < *Celeus* + Gr. *μορφή*, form.] The woodpeckers as a superfamily of birds of desmognathous affinities but uncertain morphological position, the group being defined with special reference to its peculiarities of palatal structure, and comprehending only the families *Picidæ* and *Iyngidæ.* Also called *Saurognathæ.*

celeomorphic (sel″ẹ̄-ọ-môr'fik), *a.* [< *Celeomorphæ* + *-ic.*] Picine; of or pertaining to the *Celeomorphæ.*

celer1†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cellar*1.

celer2†, *n.* See *celure.*

celerer†, *n.* A Middle English form of *cellarer.*

celeres (sel'ẹ-rēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *celer*, swift: see *celerity.*] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a body of knights or horsemen of the patrician order, numbering originally, according to tradition, 300, first organized by Romulus, 100 being selected, 10 from each curia, from each of the three tribes. Their commander was the tribune of the Celeres, the second officer of the state. Their number was gradually increased, and at the close of the dynasty of the Tarquins they were merged in the equites. The name was revived under Augustus by the knights, as the body-guard of the emperor.

2†. [*cap.*] An old division of domestic dogs, including swift-footed kinds, of which the greyhound is the type: distinguished from *Sagaces* and *Pugnaces.*

celeriac (sẹ̄-ler'i-ak), *n.* [< *celery* + *-ac.*] A variety of celery raised, especially on the continent of Europe, for the root, which is enlarged like a turnip. Also called *turnip-rooted celery.* See *celery.*

celerity (sẹ̄-ler'ị-ti), *n.* [= F. *célérité* = Pr. *celeritat* = Sp. *celeridad* = Pg. *celeridade* = It. *celerità*, < L. *celerita(t-)s*, < *celer*, swift, quick, akin to Gr. *κέλης*, a racer, Skt. √ *kal*, drive, urge on.] Rapidity of motion; swiftness; quickness; speed.

> No less *celerity* than that of thought.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. (cho.).

> When things are once come to the execution, there is no secrecy comparable to *celerity.* *Bacon*, Delays.

> The bigness, the density, and the *celerity* of the body moved. *Sir K. Digby.*

> The tidings were borne with the usual *celerity* of evil news. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

=Syn. *Velocity, Swiftness*, etc. See *quickness.*

celery (sel'ẹ-ri), *n.* [Prop. with initial *s*, as in early mod. E. *selery, sellery*; = D. *selderij* = G. *sellerie, selleri* = Dan. Sw. *selleri*, < F. *céleri*, < It. dial. *seleri*, It. *sedano*, celery, < L. *selinon*, parsley, < Gr. *σέλινον*, a kind of parsley, in MGr. and NGr. celery. See *parsley*, ult. < Gr. *πετροσέλινον*, rock-parsley.] An umbelliferous plant, *Apium graveolens*, a native of Europe, and long cultivated in gardens for the use of the table. The green leaves and stalks are used as an ingredient in soups, but ordinarily the stems are blanched. There are many varieties in cultivation, the stems blanching pink, yellow, or white. See *celeriac.*

celest† (sẹ̄-lest'), *a.* [< F. *céleste* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *celeste*, < L. *cælestis*, of heaven, of the sky, < *cælum*, heaven: see *ceil*, *n.* Cf. *celestial.*] Heavenly; celestial.

> To drynke of this, of waters first and best,
> Licoure of grace above, a thyng *celest.*
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 17.

celeste (sẹ̄-lest'), *a.* [An abbrev. of F. *bleu céleste*, sky-blue: see *blue* and *celest.*] In *ceram.*, sky-blue.

celestial (sẹ̄-les'tial), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *celestial*, *celestiall*, < OF. *celestial*, *celestiel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *celestial* = It. *celestiale*, < L. *cælestis*, of heaven, < *cælum*, heaven: see *celest*, *ceil*, *n.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the sky or visible heaven: as, the *celestial* globe; "the twelve *celestial* signs," *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

> So to glorifie God, the author of time and light, which the darkened conceits of the Heathens ascribed to the Planets and bodies *cœlestiall*, calling the moneths by their names. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 123.

2. Heavenly; belonging or relating to, or characteristic of, heaven; dwelling in heaven; hence, of superior excellence, delight, purity, etc.: as, a *celestial* being; *celestial* felicity.

> Thys lady hym saide that it myght not bee,
> Hit [illegible]
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3795.

> Desire of power, on earth a vicious weed,
> Yet sprung from high is of *celestial* seed:
> In God 'tis glory; and when men aspire,
> 'Tis but a spark too much of heavenly fire.
> *Dryden*, Abs. and Achit., l. 305.

> Thus far, nations have drawn their weapons from the earthly armories of Force, unmindful of these others of *celestial* temper from the house of Love.
> *Sumner*, Orations, I. 104.

Celestial crown, in *her.*, a bearing resembling the antique crown, and having each of its rays charged with a star at the point.—**Celestial globe, magic, etc.** See the nouns.—**The Celestial Empire,** a [illegible] name for China, [illegible] of speaking of the [illegible] Heavenly Dynasty, a de[illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] received the command of H[illegible] of wicked rulers, h[illegible] *Tien-tsu*, or Sons of Heaven.

II. [illegible] 1. An inhabitant of heaven.

[illegible] *Pope*, Odyssey, i. [illegible]

2. [illegible] A popular name for a native of China, the "Celestial Empire."

celestialize (sē̤-les′ti̤al-īz), *v. t.* [< *celestial* + [illegible]] To make celestial. *Quarterly Rev.* [R[illegible]]

celestially (sē̤-les′ti̤al-i), *adv.* In a celestial [illegible] manner.

celestialness (sē̤-les′ti̤al-nes), *n.* [< *celestial* + *-ness*.] The quality of being celestial.

celestify† (sē̤-les′ti-fī), *v. t.* [< OF. *celestifier*, m[illegible] heavenly or divine, < L. *cælestis*, heavenly (see *celest*), + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] To communicate something of a heavenly nature to; make heavenly. [Rare.]

Heaven but earth *celestified*, and earth but heaven terrestrified. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 13.

celestina (sel-es-tī′nạ̈), *n.* [< L. *cœlestinus*, heavenly: see *Celestine*.] Same as *bifara*.

Celestine (sel′es-tin), *n.* [< L. *Cælestinus*, pertaining to *Cælestius*, a proper name; lit. heavenly, < *cælestis*: see *celestial*.] 1. An adherent of Pelagianism: so called from Cælestius, one of the early supporters of Pelagius.—2. One of an order of Benedictine monks, now nearly extinct, so named when their founder became pope as Celestine V. in 1294. He was Pietro Angelerier, and was known as Pietro da Murrone, from the m[illegible] he inhabited as a hermit, whence the monks [illegible] were originally called Murronites. The brethren rise two hours after midnight to say matins, [illegible] white gown and a black [illegible] For several centuries the Celestines were very numerous and prosperous, especially in Italy and France.

3. A member of an extinct order of Franciscan hermits.

Celestinian (sel-es-tin′i-ạn), *n.* Same as *Celestine*.

celestite (sel′es-tīt), *n.* [< L. *cælestis*, of heaven (see *celest*), + *-ite*².] In *mineral.*, native strontium [illegible] It [illegible] orthorhombic crystals re[illegible] form, also massive and fibrous. The color is white, or a delicate blue (whence the name). It occurs finely crystallized in Sicily, with native sulphur, at many other localities in Europe, and in America on Str[illegible] Lake Erie, at Lockport in New York, [illegible] *celestine*, *celestin*, *celestine*.

celestive†, *a.* [ME. *celestif*, < OF. *celestif*, celestial; as *celest* + *-ive*.] Celestial.

[illegible] that wold I shold use my life
He[illegible] to pray our lord *celestif*
For thaim and for you in especiall,
That in paradise he vs do put all.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3288.

Celeus (sel′ē̤-us), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1831), < Gr. κελεός, the green woodpecker, *Picus viridis*.] A genus of South American woodpeckers, containing such as *C. flavus* and *C. flavescens* of Brazil. It gives name to the *Celeomorphæ*.

celia, *n.* See *cælia*.

celiac, **cœliac** (sē′li-ak), *a.* [< L. *cœliacus*, < Gr. [illegible], < [illegible], the belly, < [illegible], hollow.] 1. Pertaining to the cavity of the abdomen; abdominal or ventricular. Now chiefly used in the phrase *celiac axis*.—2. Same as *celian*.—3. In *med.*, an old term applied, in the phrase *[illegible] passion*, to a flux or diarrhea.—**Celiac axis.** [illegible]—**Celiac canal,** [illegible] a continuation of [illegible] into the [illegible] separated by a [illegible] the subintestinal canal, as in [illegible]

celiadelphus, *n.* See *cœliadelphus*.

celiagra, *n.* See *cœliagra*.

celialgia, *n.* See *cœlialgia*.

celian, *n.* See *cœlian*.

celibacy (sel′i-bā-si), *n.* [< *celibate* + *-acy*.] The [illegible] celibate or unmarried: a single life; voluntary abstention from marriage: as, the *celibacy* of the clergy.

[illegible]

Macaulay.

celibatarian [illegible], *a.* [< *celibate* + *-arian*.] Same as *celibate*, 2.

celibate (sel′i-bāt), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *célibat* = Sp. Pg. It. *celibato*, < L. *cælibatus*, celibacy, a single life, < *cælebs* (*cælib-*), unmarried: see *celebs*.] **I.** *n.* 1†. A single life; celibacy.

The forced *celibate* of the English clergy.
Bp. Hall, Honour of Married Clergy, p. 312.

He . . . preferreth holy *celibate* before the estate of marriage. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 273.

2. One who adheres to or practises celibacy; a bachelor, especially a confirmed bachelor.

II. *a.* Unmarried; single: as, a *celibate* life.

celibate (sel′i-bāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *celibated*, ppr. *celibating*. [< *celibate*, *n.*] To lead a single life. *Fortnightly Rev.*

celibatist (sel′i-bā-tist), *n.* [< *celibate* + *-ist*.] One who lives unmarried; a celibate. [Rare.]

celibian (sē̤-lib′i-ạn), *a.* [Also spelled *cœlibian*, < L. *cælebs*, *cælebs*, a bachelor, + *-i-an*.] Unmarried; celibate. [Rare.]

celidography (sel-i-dog′ra̤-fi), *n.* [< Gr. κηλίς (κηλιδ-), a spot, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.] A description of the spots on the disk of the sun or on planets.

celine, *a.* See *cœline*.

cell (sel), *n.* [< ME. *celle*, *selle* = D. *cel* = G. *celle*, *zelle* = Dan. *celle* = Sw. *cell*, < OF. *celle*, mod. F. *celle* = Pr. *cella* = Sp. *celda* = Pg. *cella* = It. *cella*, < L. *cella*, a small room, a hut, barn, granary (NL., in anatomy, biology, etc., a cell), = AS. *heall*, E. *hall*, a room, house, etc., = Gr. καλιά, a hut, barn, granary, = Skt. *kal*, *çālā*, a hut, house, room, stable (cf. *çarana*, a shed, hut, as adj. protecting), and related to L. *celare* = AS. *helan*, cover, conceal, = Skt. **çar*, **çal*, cover, protect: see *hall*, *hele*¹, *hole*, and *conceal*.] 1. A small or close apartment, as in a convent or a prison.

It was more dark and lone that vault,
Than the worst dungeon *cell*.
Scott, Marmion, ii. 17.

2. A small or mean place of residence, such as a cave or hermitage; a hut.

Then did religion in a lazy *cell*,
In empty airy contemplations dwell.
Sir J. Denham.

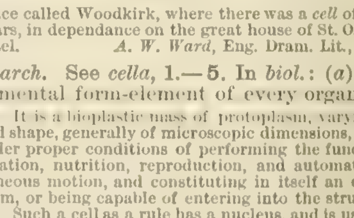
In cottages and lowly *cells*
True piety neglected dwells.
Somerville, Epitaph upon H. Lumber.

3. In *eccles. hist.*, a dependent religious house founded on the estate of an abbey under the jurisdiction of the abbot of the mother church. About the middle of the eleventh century, owing to the creation of a new dignitary (the prior, in the abbey of Cluny), such establishments received the designation of *priories*. *Walcott*, Sacred Archæology.

This lord was kepere of the *selle*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 172.

A place called Woodkirk, where there was a *cell* of Austin Friars, in dependance on the great house of St. Oswald at Nostel. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 35.

4. In *arch.* See *cella*, 1.—5. In *biol.*: (*a*) The fundamental form-element of every organized body. It is a bioplastic mass of protoplasm, varying in size and shape, generally of microscopic dimensions, capable under proper conditions of performing the functions of sensation, nutrition, reproduction, and automatic or spontaneous motion, and constituting in itself an entire organism, or being capable of entering into the structure of one. Such a cell as a rule has a nucleus, and is usually also provided with a wall or definite boundary; but neither cell-nucleus nor cell-wall necessarily enters into its structure. In ultimate morphological analysis, all organized tissue is resolvable into cells or cell-products. See *protoplasm*, and *cell theory*, below. (*b*) Specifically, a nucleated capsulated form-element of any structure or tissue; one of the independent protoplasmic bodies which build up an animal fab[illegible], a body consisting of cell-substance, cell-wall and cell-nucleus: as, bone-*cells*, cartilage-*cells*, muscle-*cells*, nerve-*cells*, fat-*cells*, *cells* of [illegible] tissue, of mucous and serous membranes, etc., of the blood, lymph, etc. This is the [illegible] cell [illegible] and is the ordinary [illegible] anatomical sense of the word.



Cell.

A, [illegible] from the [illegible] of the lamprey: *a*, cell-wall; [illegible] *b*, [illegible] nerve-cell [illegible]

If a single *cell*, under appropriate conditions, becomes a man in the space of a few years, there can surely be no difficulty in understanding how, under appropriate conditions, a *cell* may in the course of untold millions of years give origin to the human race.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 118.

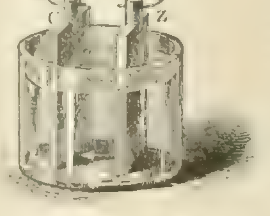
However complicated one of the higher animals or plants may be, it begins its separate existence under the form of a nucleated *cell*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 19.

(*c*) In *Polyzoa*, one of the cases or cups of the ectocyst or exoskeleton of a polyzoarium, containing an individual zoöid or polypid. See cuts under *Plumatella* and *Polyzoa*.—6. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, some little cavity, compartment, camera, or hollow place; a cella or cellula; a vesicle; a capsule; a follicle; a corpuscle, etc.: as, the *cells* of honeycomb; the *cells* (not osteoblasts) of cancellous bone-tissue; the *cells* (compartments, not form-elements) of cellular or connective tissue; the *cells*, or cancelli, of the reticulated structure of an insect's wing (that is, the spaces between the nervures or veins); the *cells* of a foraminiferous or radiolarian shell; the *cells* (ventricles, cavities) of the brain; specifically, in *entom.*, the basal inclosed space of the wing of a lepidopterous insect, bounded by the subcostal and median veins, which are joined exteriorly.—7. A division of the brain as the seat or abode of a particular faculty. [Poetical.]

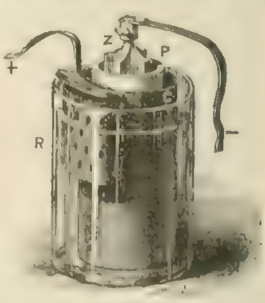
Manye [mania]
Engendered of humour malencolyk
Byforen in his *selle* fantastyk.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 518.

Mine eyes he closed, but open left the *cell*
Of fancy, my internal sight. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 469.

8. In *elect.*, a single jar or element of a voltaic battery. A *simple cell* ordinarily consists of plates of two different metals joined by a wire and immersed in a liquid (called the exciting liquid) which acts chemically upon one plate; this, the positive or generating plate, at the expense of which the electrical current is maintained, is usually zinc, the negative plate is often copper, but may be platinum, carbon, silver, etc. The exciting liquid is commonly dilute sulphuric acid, but solutions of sal ammoniac, common salt, etc., are also used. The current flows through the liquid from the positive plate (zinc) to the copper, and through the wire from the positive pole to the negative pole. (See figure.) The current from a simple voltaic cell soon loses its strength, because hydrogen bubbles, liberated in the chemical action on the negative plate, form a film over it. This polarization of the negative plate (see *polarization*) may be partially avoided by mechanical means in a *single fluid cell*, by using platinum, or silver covered with finely divided platinum, as in the *Smee cell*, or platinized carbon, as in the *Walker cell*. It is more effectually prevented in a *two fluid cell* by the addition of a second liquid (the depolarizing liquid), with which the hydrogen combines chemically. In the *Grenet cell*, or *bottle cell*, bichromate of potash is mixed with the sulphuric acid (being hence called a *bichromate cell*) in a vessel of bottle form, and the zinc and carbon are immersed in them; the zinc, however, is raised out of the liquid when the cell is not in use. Practically the depolarizing liquid is usually separated from the exciting liquid, as in the *compound cell*. One of the best of these is the *Daniell cell*, which consists of a zinc plate immersed in dilute sulphuric acid contained in a porous vessel, outside of which is a perforated copper plate surrounded by a solution of copper sulphate. The action is as follows: The reaction between the zinc and sulphuric acid produces zinc sulphate and hydrogen; the latter, however, instead of collecting on the copper plate, [illegible] with the copper sulphate, [illegible] sulphuric [illegible] the copper [illegible] supply of acid in the inner vessel and the latter [illegible] on the copper plate. The consumption of [illegible] sulphate is made good by a supply of crystals in [illegible] at the top. A modified form of the Daniell cell is the *gravity cell*, in which the porous vessel is done away with and the two liquids are separated by their specific gravities: the copper sulphate surrounds the copper plate at the bottom and the zinc sulphate the zinc plate at the top. This is the form of cell most used for telegraphic purposes in the United States. Other forms of the compound cell are the *Grove*, in which platinum and nitric



Simple Voltaic Cell.
C, copper plate; Z, zinc plate.



Daniell Cell.
[illegible] zinc plate; P, porous vessel; C, copper plate; R, receptacle for crystals of copper sulphate.

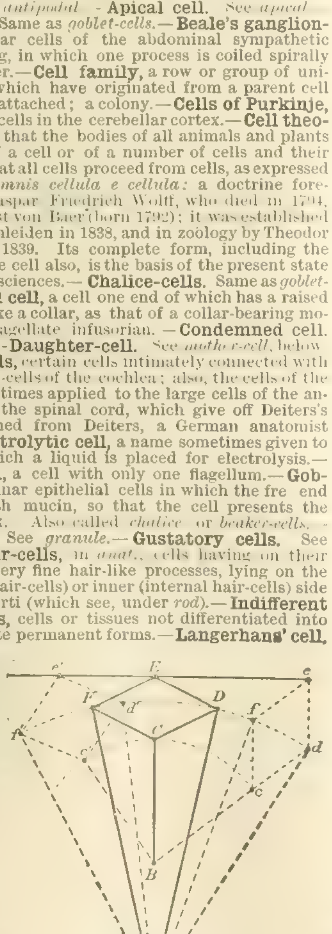
acid take the place of the copper and copper sulphate of the Daniell; the *Bunsen*, which is like the Grove except in the use of carbon instead of platinum; and there are many others. The *Leclanché cell*, much used in connection with electric call-bells (as also with the telephone) consists of a rod of zinc immersed in a solution of sal ammoniac and a plate of carbon, sometimes though not necessarily, in a separate porous vessel packed about with powdered manganese dioxid and carbon. This cell rapidly becomes polarized, but if left to itself soon regains its strength, and hence is especially valuable for intermittent use; it has also the advantage that there is no waste of the zinc by local action when not in use. The *silver-chlorid cell*, as devised by De la Rue, consists of zinc acted upon by sal ammoniac and a rod of silver surrounded by a cylinder of silver chlorid. The *Latimer-Clark standard cell* consists of zinc and pure mercury separated by a paste made from sulphates of zinc and mercury; when suitably arranged it maintains a very constant electromotive force, and hence has been used as a standard.

Gravity Cell.

C, copper plate; *Z*, zinc plate.

9. A structure of wrought iron, consisting usually of four plates riveted to angle-irons.—**10.** A small frame or box employed to hold or inclose a microscopic object.—**11.** One of the water-tight compartments into which the space between the inner and outer shells of a war-vessel, or other metal ship, is divided.—**Adelomorphous cells.** Same as *principal cells.*—**Alar cells.** See *alar.*—**Amœboid cell, amœbiform cell,** a cell which has no determinate form, or which is capable of executing amœboid movements, and so of changing its form, and even of moving about, like an amœba. Corpuscles of chyle and lymph are of this character; so likewise are the white corpuscles of the blood.—**Antipodal cells.** See *antipodal.*—**Apical cell.** See *apical.*—**Beaker-cells.** Same as *goblet-cells.*—**Beale's ganglion-cells,** the bipolar cells of the abdominal sympathetic nerve of the frog, in which one process is coiled spirally around the other.—**Cell family,** a row or group of unicellular plants which have originated from a parent cell and still remain attached; a colony.—**Cells of Purkinje,** large branching cells in the cerebellar cortex.—**Cell theory,** the doctrine that the bodies of all animals and plants consist either of a cell or of a number of cells and their products, and that all cells proceed from cells, as expressed in the phrase *omnis cellula e cellula:* a doctrine foreshadowed by Kaspar Friedrich Wolff, who died in 1794, and by Karl Ernst von Baer (born 1792); it was established in botany by Schleiden in 1838, and in zoölogy by Theodor Schwann about 1839. Its complete form, including the ovum as a simple cell also, is the basis of the present state of the biological sciences.—**Chalice-cells.** Same as *goblet-cells.*—**Collared cell,** a cell one end of which has a raised rim or border, like a collar, as that of a collar-bearing monad, or choanoflagellate infusorian.—**Condemned cell.** See *condemned.*—**Daughter-cell.** See *mother-cell*, below.

Deiters's cells, certain cells intimately connected with the external hair-cells of the cochlea; also, the cells of the neuroglia: sometimes applied to the large cells of the anterior cornua of the spinal cord, which give off Deiters's processes. Named from Deiters, a German anatomist (1834–63).—**Electrolytic cell,** a name sometimes given to the vessel in which a liquid is placed for electrolysis.—**Flagellate cell,** a cell with only one flagellum.—**Goblet-cells,** columnar epithelial cells in which the free end is distended with mucin, so that the cell presents the form of a goblet. Also called *chalice* or *beaker-cells.*—**Granule-cell.** See *granule.*—**Gustatory cells.** See *gustatory.*—**Hair-cells,** in *anat.*, cells having on their upper surfaces very fine hair-like processes, lying on the outer (external hair-cells) or inner (internal hair-cells) side of the rods of Corti (which see, under *rod*).—**Indifferent cells or tissues,** cells or tissues not differentiated into any of the definite permanent forms.—**Langerhans' cell,** a certain peculiar structure embedded in the epithelium, in which the nerve-fibers terminate.—**Latticed cells.** See *cambiform.*—**Mother-cell,** a cell which multiplies itself by the division of its protoplasmic contents and the secretion of a wall of cellulose about each portion. The new cells are called *daughter-cells.*—**Peaucellier cell,** in *mech.*, a plane linkage discovered by Lieut. Peaucellier in 1864, which first solved the celebrated problem of parallel motion. It is composed of two long links of equal length, pivoted together at one end and at the other pivoted to the opposite angles of a rhombus composed of four equal and shorter links. For use, the junction, *A*, of the two long links is fixed in position, and an extra link, *BC*, is attached to the angle of the rhombus nearest to *A*. The other end, *B*, of the extra link is fixed in position usually at a distance from *A* equal to *BC*. In this case, when *BC* turns about *B* as a center the vertex, *E*, of the rhombus most distant from *A* will describe a right line. The production of this effect by link-work alone had been much sought after since the invention of the steam-engine.—**Principal cells,** the central cells of the cardiac glands of the stomach. Also called *adelomorphous cells.*—**Selenium cell.** See *resistance* and *photophone.*



Peaucellier Cell.

CD, DE, EF, FC, AF, AD, BC, are stiff bars jointed at *A, C, D, E, F. A* and *B* are fixed in position at a distance equal to *BC*, and there is a pencil at *E*. As *C* turns about *B*, describing the arc *cCc'*, the point *E* describes the right line *eEe'*; *cdef* and *c'd'e'f'* are two positions of *CDEF*.

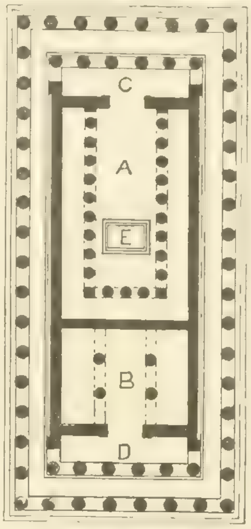
cell (sel), *v. t.* [< *cell, n.*] To shut up in a cell; place in a cell. [Rare.]

cella (sel'ä), *n.*; pl. *cellæ* (-ē). [L.: see *cell, n.*] **1.** The room or chamber which formed the nucleus of an ancient Greek or Roman temple and contained the image of the deity, as distinguished from the additional rooms, porticos, etc., often combined with the cella to form the complete temple. The word is now often applied to the corresponding part of the temples of other peoples, as of the ancient Egyptians. Also *cell.*

> The next class of temples called pseudo-peripteral (or those in which the *cella* occupies the whole of the after part) are generally more modern, certainly more completely Roman, than these last.
> *Fergusson*, Hist. Architecture, I. 307.

> The front of the *cella* includes a small open peristyle.
> *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 296.

2. [NL.] In *anat.*, *biol.*, and *zoöl.*, a cell; a cellula. [Rare.]—**3.** A hole or hollow formed at the foot of a waterfall or rapid by the continued action of the water. [Canadian.]—**Cella media,** in *anat.*, the central part of the lateral ventricles of the brain, from which the cornua proceed.



Plan of the Parthenon.

A, cella; *B*, opisthodomus, or Parthenon proper; *C*, pronaos; *D*, epinaos, or opisthodomus; *E*, site of the statue of Athena.

cellæform (sel'ē-fôrm), *a.* [Prop. *celliform*, < NL. *cella*, a cell, + L. *forma*, shape.] Of the form of a cell; like a cell in aspect, but not of the morphological nature of a cell.

> In the layer of protoplasm from which the pseudopodia proceed, *cellæform* bodies of a bright yellow colour, which have been found to contain starch, are usually developed.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 85.

cell-animal (sel'an"i-mal), *n.* A cell as an individual animal or organism; an animal that is a single cell, or a number of cells not histologically differentiated.

cellar[1] (sel'är), *n.* [Early mod. E. *celler*, < ME. *celler, celer*, < OF. *celier*, F. *cellier* = Pr. *celier* = Cat. *celler* = Pg. *celleiro* = It. *celliere* = D. *kelder* = OHG. *chellari*, MHG. *kelre, keller*, G. *keller* = Icel. *kjallari* = Sw. *källare* = Dan. *kjælder*, < L. *cellarium*, a pantry, prop. neut. of *cellarius*, pertaining to a cell, < *cella:* see *cell, n.* In the comp. *saltcellar*, q. v., *-cellar* is of different origin.] **1.** A room under a house or other building, either wholly or partly under ground, not adapted for habitation, but for the storage of provisions, wine, lumber, fuel, etc.

In some of the overcrowded parts of large towns, however, cellars are converted into habitations for people of the poorest classes.

> By nyȝte sette it in a soft cleer eir, or ellis in a coold celer.
> *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 8.

> She's brought them down to yon *cellar*,
> She brought them fifty steps and three.
> *The Knight's Ghost* (Child's Ballads, I. 211).

2†. A receptacle or case for bottles.

> Run for the *cellar* of strong waters quickly.
> *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, iii. 1.

> His wife afterwards did take me into my closet, and give me a *cellar* of waters of her own distilling.
> *Pepys*, Diary, April 1, 1668.

cellar[2] (sel'är), *a.* [< L. *cellarius*, pertaining to a cell: see *cellar*[1].] Of or pertaining to a cell; cellular: as, *cellar* walls. [Rare.]

cellar[3]†, *n.* See *celure.*

cellarage (sel'är-āj), *n.* [< *cellar*[1] + *-age.*] **1.** The space occupied by a cellar or cellars; a cellar or cellars collectively.

> Come on — you hear this fellow in the *cellarage* —
> Consent to swear.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5.

2. Room or storage in a cellar.—**3.** A charge for storage in a cellar.

cellar-book (sel'är-bůk), *n.* A book containing details regarding the wines or other liquors received into and given out from a wine-cellar; a book kept by a butler showing the general state of the wine-cellar.

> Here he checked the housekeeper's account, and overhauled the butler's *cellar-book*.
> *Thackeray.*

cellarer (sel'är-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *celerer, celerere*, < OF. *celerier*, F. *cellerier* = Pr. *cellarier* = OCat. *cellerer* = Sp. *cillerero* = Pg. *cellereiro, celleireiro* = It. *cellerajo, cellerario* (ML. *cellarius, cellerarius*), < L. *cellarius*, a steward, butler, < *cellarium*, a pantry: see *cellar*[1].] **1.** An officer in a monastery who has the care of the cellar, or the charge of procuring and keeping the provisions; also, an officer in a chapter who has the care of the temporals, and particularly of the distribution of bread, wine, and money to canons on account of their attendance in the choir.

> The *cellarer* was a sly old fellow with a thin grey beard, and looked as if he could tell a good story of an evening over a flagon of good wine.
> *R. Curzon*, Monast. in the Levant, p. 347.

2. Same as *cellarman.*—**3.** One who keeps wine- or spirit-cellars; a spirit-dealer or wine-merchant.

Also *cellarist.*

cellaret (sel'är-et), *n.* [< *cellar*[1] + dim. *-et.*] A case for holding bottles or decanters, as of wine, cordials, etc., sometimes also several liqueur-glasses.

cellar-flap (sel'är-flap), *n.* A wooden lifting door covering the descent to a cellar. [U. S.]

Cellaria (se-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *cellarius*, < *cella*, a chamber, cell: see *cell, n.*] The typical genus of the family *Cellariidæ.*

Cellariidæ (sel-a-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cellaria* + *-idæ.*] A family of gymnolæmatous chilostomatous polyzoans, typified by the genus *Cellaria.* Also *Cellariadæ.*

cellaring (sel'är-ing), *n.* [< *cellar*[1] + *-ing*[1].] **1.** A range or system of cellars; cellarage.

> Ah! how blessed should I be to live with you in a retired and peaceful cottage, situated in a delightful sporting country, with attached and detached offices, roomy *cellaring*, and commodious attics.
> *Morton*, Secrets worth Knowing, iii. 4.

2. The act or practice of storing goods in cellars.

cellarino (It. pron. chel-lä-rē'nō), *n.* [It.] In the Roman or Renaissance Tuscan and Doric orders of architecture, the neck or necking beneath the ovolo of the capital.

cellarist (sel'är-ist), *n.* [< *cellar*[1] + *-ist.*] Same as *cellarer.*

cellarman (sel'är-man), *n.*; pl. *cellarmen* (-men). A person employed in a wine-cellar; a butler; also, a spirit-dealer or wine-merchant. Also called *cellarer.*

cellarous (sel'är-us), *a.* [< *cellar*[1] + *-ous.*] Belonging to or connected with a cellar; subterranean; excavated. [Rare.]

> Certain *cellarous* steps.
> *Dickens*, Uncommercial Traveller, ix.

cellar-rat (sel'är-rat), *n.* A contemptuous name for a custom-house officer employed in looking after the storage of imported goods.

> There was to be a standing army kept up in time of peace: custom-house officers, tide-waiters, and *cellar-rats.*
> *J. B. McMaster*, People of the United States, I. 461.

cellar-snail (sel'är-snāl), *n.* A land-snail, *Hyalina cellaria*, of the family *Vitrinidæ* and subfamily *Zonitinæ*, having a small, depressed, polished shell: so called from being found in cellars. It is a European species which has been introduced into the United States and is common in the Atlantic seaport towns.

cell-capsule (sel'kap"sūl), *n.* A thick cell-wall or readily separable cell-membrane.

> When such membranes attain a certain degree of thickness and independence [illegible] the body of the cell, they are known as *cell-capsules.*
> *Frey*, Histol. and Histo-chem. (trans.), p. 83.

celled (seld), *a.* [< *cell* + *-ed*[2].] Having a cell or cells; composed of a cell or cells; cellular: used separately or in compounds: as, a *celled* organ; one-*celled*; many-*celled.*

cell-enamel (sel'e-nam"el), *n.* Cloisonné enamel. [Rare.]

Cellepora (se-lep'ō-rä), *n.* [NL., better *Cellipora*, < L. *cella*, a cell, + L. *porus*, a passage: see *pore.*] The typical genus of polyzoans of the family *Celleporidæ*, having a median avicularium behind the posterior lip of the mouth of the cell. Also *Cellipora.*

Celleporidæ (sel-e-por′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < [illegible].] A family of chilostomatous polyzoans [illegible] urceolate, erect or suberect, irregularly heaped together, and often forming several superimposed layers.

Celleporina [illegible], *n. pl.* [NL., < [illegible].] A superfamily group of [illegible] polyzoans, having the zoœcium calcareous, rhomboid or oval, and a terminal [illegible]. It contains the families *Celleporidæ* [illegible].

celler^1†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cellar*^{1}.

celler^2†, *n.* See *celure*.

cellerer† (sel′ėr-ėr), *n.* Older form of *cellarer*.

celliferous (se-lif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *cella*, a cell, + L. *ferre*, = E. *bear*^{1}, + *-ous*.] Bearing or producing cells.

celliform [illegible], *a.* [< NL. *cella*, a cell, + L. *forma*, shape.] Having the form but not the [illegible] nature of a cell.

Cellipora [illegible], *n.* [NL.] Same as *Cel*[illegible].

cellist (chel′ist), *n.* An abbreviated form of *violoncellist*: often written *'cellist*.

Cellite (sel′īt), *n.* [F. *Cellite* = Sp. *Celito*, < ML. *Cellitæ*, pl., < L. *cella*, a cell.] Same as *Lollard*, 1.

cell-membrane (sel′mem″brān), *n.* In *biol.*, the investing membrane or wall of a cell.

> A distinct, independent pellicle, separable from the cell-[illegible]
>
> *Frey*, Histol. and Histo-chem. (trans.), p. 64.

cell-mouth (sel′mouth), *n.* The oral opening of a unicellular animal; a cytostome.

cello (chel′ō), *n.* An abbreviation of *violoncello*: often written *'cello*.

cell-parasite (sel′par″a-sīt), *n.* An extremely minute parasite which lives within a single cell of the tissues of its host, as a coccidium.

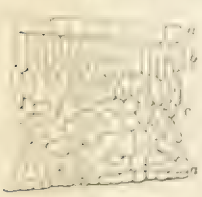
cell-parasitism (sel′par″a-sī-tizm), *n.* Intracellular parasitism; parasitic life within a cell.

cell-sap (sel′sap), *n.* Fluid or semi-fluid cell-substance; fluidic protoplasm.

cell-substance (sel′sub″stans), *n.* The contents of a cell; the general protoplasm composing the [illegible] of a cell.

cellula (sel′ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *cellulæ* (-lē). [NL. use of L. *cellula*, a small storeroom, dim. of *cella*, a cell, storeroom: see *cell*, *n.*] A little cell; a cellule.

cellular (sel′ū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *cellulaire* = Sp. *celular* = Pg. *cellular* = It. *cellulare*, < NL. [illegible], < L. (NL.) *cellula*: see *cellula*, *cell*.] I. *a.* Consisting of, containing, or resembling cells; pertaining to a cell or to cells: as, *cellular* structure; a *cellular* appearance.



[illegible]

> A very good example of such *cellular* parenchyma is to be found in the substance known as Rice-paper.
>
> *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § [illegible].

Cellular beam. See *beam*. — **Cellular cartilage.** See *cartilage*. — **Cellular system**, in *bot.*, that portion of the structure of plants which is composed of [illegible] cellular [illegible] — **Cellular theory.** Same as [illegible] — **Cellular tissue**, in [illegible] — **Cellular tissue, cellular membrane**, [illegible]

II. *n.* In *bot.*, a plant having no spiral vessels [illegible].

Cellulares [illegible], *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of [illegible] see *cellular*.] In De Candolle's system of classification, a name given to that [illegible] vegetable [illegible] usually [illegible] the algæ [illegible] which are [illegible] entirely [illegible] would [illegible] only the [illegible] lower cryptogams.

Cellularia [illegible], *n. pl.* [NL., [illegible] *cellular*: [illegible] apparent [illegible] *Cellularia* [illegible]

Cellulariidæ [illegible], *n. pl.* [NL., < [illegible].] A family of chilostomatous [illegible] typified by the genus *Cellularia*. The polyzoary is erect, jointed, phytoid, dichotomously branched, with zoœcia alternate and all facing the same way, the apertures large, oval, and membranous, and the avicularia, when present, sessile, and either lateral or anterior. Also [illegible].

Cellularina (sel″ū-lā-rī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cellularia*, 2, + *-ina*^{2}.] A superfamily group of chilostomatous polyzoans, having the zoœcium corneous and infundibulate. It contains the families *Ætcidæ*, *Cellulariidæ*, and *Bicellariidæ*.

cellulated (sel′ū-la-ted), *a.* [< *cellula* + *-ate*^{2} + *-ed*^{2}.] Having a cellular structure.

cellule (sel′ūl), *n.* [= F. *cellule* = It. *cellula*, < L. (NL.) *cellula*: see *cellula*.] A little cell. Specifically—(*a*) In *entom.*, one of the little spaces, surrounded by veins, on the wing of an insect, especially of the *Neuroptera* and *Pseudoneuroptera*. (*b*) In *bot.*, one of the cells which constitute the areolar structure of a moss, or of a leaf or similar vegetable organ.

Cellulicolæ (sel-ū-lik′ō-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *cellula*, q. v., + L. *colere*, inhabit: see *cult*.] A group of spiders, of the order *Pulmonaria*, which form their nests in slits beneath the bark of trees, in the cavities of stones and rocks, or in burrows in the ground. [Not in use.]

Cellulifera (sel-ū-lif′e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *celluliferus*: see *celluliferous*.] A systematic name of the polyzoans or moss-animalcules.

celluliferous (sel-ū-lif′e-rus), *a.* [= F. *cellulifère*, < NL. *celluliferus*, < *cellula*, q. v., + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*^{1}.] Bearing or producing little cells; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cellulifera*.

celluline (sel′ū-lin), *n.* and *a.* [< *cellula* + *-ine*^{2}.] Same as *cellulose*^{2}.

cellulitis (sel-ū-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *cellula*, q. v., + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of cellular or connective tissue, especially in its looser forms.

celluloid (sel′ū-loid), *n.* [< *cellul(ose*^{2}*)* + *-oid*.] A substance made of guncotton, camphor, and some other ingredients, imitating ivory, or, when colored, tortoise-shell, coral, amber, malachite, etc. Many articles, useful and ornamental, are manufactured from it.

cellulose^1 (sel′ū-lōs), *a.* [< NL. as if **cellulosus*, < *cellula*, q. v.] Containing cells.

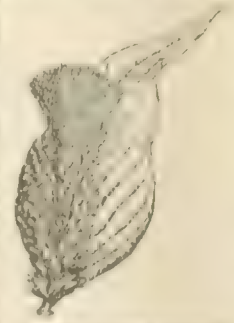
cellulose^2 (sel′ū-lōs), *n.* and *a.* [< *cellula* + *-ose*.] I. *n.* In *bot.*, the essential constituent of the primary wall-membrane of all cells, a secretion from the contained protoplasm, isomerous with starch in its composition, and allied to starch, sugar, and inulin. It rarely or never exists in a simple condition unmixed with coloring or mineral matters, etc.; and with age it becomes largely transformed into lignin, suberin, or mucilage. Cotton and the bleached fiber of flax and hemp are nearly pure cellulose, and in some filter-paper it is almost chemically pure. Cellulose is remarkable for its insolubility, being dissolved without change only by an ammoniacal solution of oxid of copper, from which it may be again precipitated. Under the action of concentrated or boiling acids, or of caustic alkalis, many different products are obtained, according to the method of treatment. It is changed to glucose by long boiling with dilute sulphuric or hydrochloric acid; a substance resembling parchment is obtained by treating unsized paper with cold sulphuric acid; strong nitric acid, or a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids, converts forms of cellulose into guncotton, etc. In its unchanged condition it is not colored by iodine except usually with a faint yellowish tint, which becomes a bright blue on the addition of strong sulphuric acid. Cellulose is also said to exist in the tunics of *Ascidia* and in other invertebrates.—**Starch-cellulose**, the delicate skeleton of cellulose which remains when starch-granules are dissolved in saliva or pepsin.

II. *a.* Formed of cellulose.

cellulosic (sel-ū-lō′sik), *a.* [< *cellulose*^{2} + *-ic*.] Of or relating to cellulose; produced by or made of cellulose: as, "*cellulosic* fermentation," *Nineteenth Century*.

celor†, *n.* Same as *celure*.

Celosia (se-lō′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κήλεος, burning, later [illegible], dry, < [illegible], burn; from the burned appearance of the flowers of some species.] A genus of plants, natural order *Amarantaceæ*, for the most part tropical. [illegible] but the cultivated form of [illegible]



[illegible]

celostomy (sē-los′tō-[illegible]), *n.* [< Gr. [illegible], hollow, [illegible], + [illegible], mouth.] The act of speaking with a hollow voice.

celotomy (sē-lot′ō-mi), *n.* [= F. *célotomie* = Sp. *celotomía*, < Gr. κηλοτομία, < κήλη, a tumor, + -τομία, < τέμνειν (√ *ταμ), cut.] In *surg.*: (*a*) The operation of cutting the constriction in strangulated hernia. (*b*) An operation formerly employed for the radical cure of inguinal hernia. (*c*) Castration.

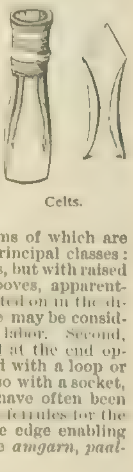
celsitude† (sel′si-tūd), *n.* [ME. *celcitude*, < OF. *celsitude* = Sp. *celsitud* = Pg. *celsitude* = It. *celsitudine*, < L. *celsitudo* (*-tudin-*), a lofty bearing, later a title equiv. to 'Highness,' < *celsus*, raised high, lofty, pp. of **cellere*, rise high, in comp. *excellere*, etc.: see *excel*, *excelsior*.] 1. Height; elevation; altitude.—2. Highness; excellency: sometimes used humorously.

> Honor to the . . . and to thy *celcitude*.
>
> *Court of Love*, l. 611.
>
> In most lamentable forme complaineth to your . . . *celsitude*, your distressed orators. *Marston*, The Fawne, v.

Celsius thermometer. Same as *centigrade thermometer* (which see, under *centigrade*).

Celt^1, Kelt (selt, kelt), *n.* [F. *Celte* = Sp. Pg. It. *Celta*, usually in pl., < L. *Celtæ*, pl., sing. **Celta*, < Gr. Κέλται (sing. *Κέλτης), earlier Κελτοί (sing. *Κελτός), a name at first vaguely applied to a Western people, afterward the regular designation of the Celtic race. Origin unknown; perhaps akin to the equiv. L. *Galli*, the 'Gauls,' and to the Celtic *Gael*, q. v. The W. *Celtiad* (as if 'a dweller in coverts,' < *celt*, a covert, shelter, < *celu*, hide, conceal, < L. *celare*, hide: see *cell* and *conceal*), a Celt, Gael. *Ceiltich* and *Coilltich*, pl., Celts, are prob. due to the L. *Celtæ*. The reg. Eng. spelling is *Celt* and the reg. Eng. pron. selt; but the spelling *Kelt*, after G. *Kelt*, Gr. Κέλται, W. *Celtiad* (pron. kel′ti-ad), is preferred by some recent writers.] A member of one of the peoples speaking languages akin to those of Wales, Ireland, the Highlands of Scotland, and Brittany, and constituting a branch or principal division of the Indo-European family. Formerly these peoples occupied, partly or wholly, France, Spain, northern Italy, the western parts of Germany, and the British islands. Of the remaining Celtic languages and peoples there are two chief divisions, viz., the *Gadhelic*, comprising the Highlanders of Scotland, the Irish, and the Manx, and the *Cymric*, comprising the Welsh and Bretons; the *Cornish*, of Cornwall, related to the latter, is only recently extinct.

celt^2 (selt), *n.* [< W. *cellt*, a flintstone.] In *archæol.*, an implement or weapon widely used among primitive and uncivilized races, and having the general form of a chisel or an ax-blade. In the eighteenth century the name was given to the stone and bronze implements of this general shape, without careful consideration of their probable uses. The stone celts are all of a form more or less closely resembling the head of a hatchet, differing only in being sometimes flatter and with a longer cutting edge, sometimes of a section nearly circular, pointed at one end, and coming abruptly to an edge at the other. The bronze celts, the forms of which are very varied, may be divided into three principal classes: First, chisel-shaped blades without sockets, but with raised rims on each side forming a pair of grooves, apparently intended to retain a wooden handle fitted on in the direction of the length of the blade; these may be considered as spades intended for agricultural labor. Second, chisel-shaped blades, having a deep socket at the end opposite the cutting edge, and usually fitted with a loop or pierced ear on one side. Third, blades, also with a socket, but shorter and broader; these, which have often been called ax-heads, are thought rather to be ferrules for the butt-end of spear-shafts and the like, the edge enabling them to be driven into the ground. See *amgarn*, *paal*[illegible] and *socket-celt*.



Celts.

Celtiberian (sel-ti-bē′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Celtiberi* (Gr. Κελτίβηρες), the inhabitants of *Celtiberia*, < *Celtæ*, the Celts, + *Iberi*, the Iberians, the supposed original inhabitants of Spain.] I. *a.* Pertaining to Celtiberia and its inhabitants, the Celtiberi, an ancient people of Spain formed by a union of Celts and Iberians.

II. *n.* A member of the dominant race of ancient Celtiberia, a region in central Spain.

Celtic, Keltic (sel′-, kel′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Celticus* (Gr. Κελτικός), < *Celtæ*, Gr. Κέλται: see *Celt*^{1}.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the Celts, or to their language: as, *Celtic* tribes; *Celtic* tongues; *Cel*[illegible] of *Celtic* origin. **Celtic monuments.** See [illegible] *monuments*, under *megalithic*.—**Celtic pipe.** See [illegible] *pipes*.—**Celtic pottery.** See *pottery*.

II. *n.* The language or group of dialects spoken by the Celts, including Welsh, Armoric or Breton, Irish, Gaelic, and Manx.

Celticism, Kelticism (sel′-, kel′ti-sizm), *n.* 1. The manners and customs of the Celts.—2. A Celtic idiom or mode of expression.

Also *Celtism*, *Keltism*.

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